| | | Reporting Item | Page Number |
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**Title**

Identification   #1a   The report as a protocol of a systematic review

**Registration**

  #2   JRN-22-0066.R1

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Contribution   #3b   All authors contributed equally to the study.

The guarantor of the review: Prof. Dr. Derya KARA

**Amendments**

  #4   The Protocol does not represent a modification of a protected or published structure.

**Support**

Sources   #5a   This study received no external funding and was supported by the authors.   Title Page

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## Introduction

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| Rationale | #6 | This study examined the association between workplace violence, emotional exhaustion, job satisfaction, and turnover intention among nurses during the pandemic COVID -19. | 1 |
| Objectives | #7 | Workplace violence is a major issue in society, business and healthcare settings. It adversely affects both employee safety and their ability to provide health care services. | 1 |

## Methods

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| Eligibility criteria | #8 | We collected data from 513 nurses. We conducted "Process Macro" analysis. First, we included three mediators in the model: Job satisfaction, workplace violence, and emotional exhaustion. Second, we used work hours and anxiety as moderators of the relationship between workplace violence and turnover intention. The language of the work is English. Data collection took place during the months of September 2020 to February 2021. | 1 |
| Information sources | #9 | electronic database<br><br>articles<br><br>books<br><br>theses | 21-33 |
| Search strategy | #10 | "n/a" This is not a meta-analysis study, but the questionnaires used in the study can be studied with different populations and sample groups. | |
| Study records - data management | #11a | All data collected for the study will be stored in computer environment. The collected survey data were analyzed with SPSS package program. | 12 |
| Study records - selection process | #11b | "n/a" This is not a meta-analysis study, but this explanation will suffice: "Before testing the hypotheses, Varience Inflation Factor (VIF) and Durbin-Watson coefficients | 13 |

should be checked in order to understand whether there is a multicollinearity problem in the independent variables…."

| Study records - data collection process | #11c | Questionnaire method was used to obtain data. The prepared questionnaire was applied to the nurses face to face. The collected forms are stored. | 12 |
| Data items | #12 | "n/a". But variables in the study identified. | |
| Outcomes and prioritization | #13 | "n/a". This is not a meta-analysis study. | |
| Risk of bias in individual studies | #14 | "n/a" I'm not sure but this explanation will suffice: "If there is a relationship between the independent variables in the same hypothesis, it creates the problem of multicollinearity…." | 13 |
| Data synthesis | #15a | SPSS was used for data analysis in the study. "Process Macro" (Hayes, 2017), which works with the infrastructure of the statistical package, was used to analyze the obtained data. "Bootstrap Model 1" analysis was performed for the moderating effect and "Bootstrap Model 4" analysis with confidence intervals was performed for the mediating effect. | 12 |
| Data synthesis | #15b | Process Macro analysis is based on a set of conceptual and statistical diagrams identified by the model number. The individual chooses a pre-programmed model that corresponds to the model she/he wants to predict in her/his study. Data about which variables serve which roles in the model (for example, independent variable, dependent variable, mediator, moderator, sobel test, covariate), t and p values, confidence intervals and the result of various other statistics are given by this method. Contrary to the structural equation model in Process Macro analysis, it is possible to produce statistical results with less effort (Hayes, Montoya, and Rockwood, 2017).<br><br>"Bootstrap Model 1" analysis was performed for the moderating effect and "Bootstrap Model 4" analysis with confidence intervals was performed for the mediating effect. These analyzes are used to test hypotheses about the differentiation of the cause-effect relationship between two variables with the levels of a third variable (Hayes, | 12 |

Montoya, and Rockwood, 2017). Based on limited assumptions, these calculations are clearer to understand and very easy to use. It also enables to test hypotheses with the confidence intervals mentioned (Takma and Atıl, 2006).

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| 12Data synthesis | #15c | "n/a" There are not additional proposed analyzes other than the process macro. |
| Data synthesis | #15d | It is suitable for quantitative synthesis. |
| Meta-bias(es) | #16 | "n/a" This is not a meta-analysis study. |
| Confidence in cumulative evidence | #17 | "n/a" This is not a meta-analysis study but this explanation will suffice: "The study findings have both theoretical and managerial implications. In terms of theoretical implications, it is important for healthcare organizations to provide….." |