

OPEN ACCESS

EDITED AND REVIEWED BY Carla Viegas, Instituto Politécnico de Lisboa, Portugal

*CORRESPONDENCE Anmut Endalkachew Bezie ☑ anmut1216@gmail.com

RECEIVED 17 May 2025 ACCEPTED 28 May 2025 PUBLISHED 12 June 2025

CITATION

Bezie AE, Getachew Yenealem D, Asega Belay A, Bitew Abie A, Abebaw T, Melaku C, Mamaye Y and Hailu Tesfaye A (2025) Corrigendum: Prevalence of work-related burnout and associated factors among police officers in central Gondar zone, Northwest Ethiopia, 2023.

Front. Public Health 13:1630242. doi: 10.3389/fpubh.2025.1630242

COPYRIGHT

© 2025 Bezie, Getachew Yenealem, Asega Belay, Bitew Abie, Abebaw, Melaku, Mamaye and Hailu Tesfaye. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License (CC BY). The use, distribution or reproduction in other forums is permitted, provided the original author(s) and the copyright owner(s) are credited and that the original publication in this journal is cited, in accordance with accepted academic practice. No use, distribution or reproduction is permitted which does not comply with these terms.

Corrigendum: Prevalence of work-related burnout and associated factors among police officers in central Gondar zone, Northwest Ethiopia, 2023

Anmut Endalkachew Bezie^{1*}, Dawit Getachew Yenealem², Azanaw Asega Belay¹, Alebachew Bitew Abie³, Tadiwos Abebaw¹, Christian Melaku¹, Yimer Mamaye¹ and Amensisa Hailu Tesfaye²

¹Department of Occupational Health and Safety, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, Wollo University, Dessie, Ethiopia, ²Department of Environmental and Occupational Health and Safety, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, Institute of Public Health, University of Gondar, Gondar, Ethiopia, ³Department of Environmental Health, College of Medicine and Health Sciences, Wollo University, Dessie, Ethiopia

KEYWORDS

Copenhagen Burnout Inventory, work-related burnout, police officer, prevalence, psychosocial risk factors, burnout, Ethiopia

A Corrigendum on

Prevalence of work-related burnout and associated factors among police officers in central Gondar zone, Northwest Ethiopia, 2023

by Bezie, A. E., Getachew Yenealem, D., Asega Belay, A., Bitew Abie, A., Abebaw, T., Melaku, C., Mamaye, Y., and Hailu Tesfaye, A. (2024). *Front. Public Health* 12:1355625. doi: 10.3389/fpubh.2024.1355625

In the published article, there was a typographical error in the **Methods section**: the cut-off values for operational police stress categories were misstated.

A correction has been made to the **Methods section**, *Psychosocial work factors*, Paragraph one. This sentence previously stated:

"According to the operational police stress tool, a score less than 2.0 indicated low stress, a score between 2.1 and 4.6 indicated moderate stress, and a score of 4.7 or higher indicated high stress (51)."

The corrected sentence appears below:

"According to the Operational Police Stress tool, a score \leq 2.0 indicates low stress, a score between 2.1 and 3.4 indicated moderate stress, and a score of \geq 3.5 indicates high stress (51)."

The authors apologize for this error and state that this does not change the scientific conclusions of the article in any way. The original article has been updated.

Bezie et al. 10.3389/fpubh.2025.1630242

Publisher's note

All claims expressed in this article are solely those of the authors and do not necessarily represent those of their affiliated

organizations, or those of the publisher, the editors and the reviewers. Any product that may be evaluated in this article, or claim that may be made by its manufacturer, is not guaranteed or endorsed by the publisher.