

Job Satisfaction Among Hospitality Workers

Dr. Huh Advance Quantitative Studies ADS 820

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"Without data you are just another person with an opinion"

— W. Edwards Deming



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"Hospitality is all about taking great care of my guests and my employees."

Anna Altman

INTRODUCTION

Holiday Inn Manager



Key Terms

Job Satisfaction

Job satisfaction is a "a positive attitude or a pleasurable emotional state which results from specific work related experiences"

(Thangaswamy & Thiyagaraj, 2017)

Turnover Intention

an employee's likelihood or willingness to voluntarily leave their current job or organization

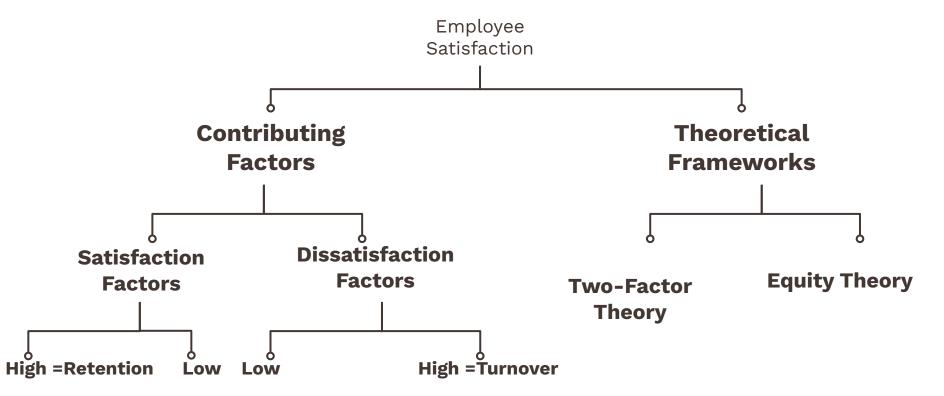
Job **Dissatisfaction**

Job satisfaction and job dissatisfaction are not the obverse of each other... The opposite of job satisfaction would not be job dissatisfaction, but rather would be no job satisfaction. Similarly, the opposite of job dissatisfaction is no job dissatisfaction, not satisfaction with one's job .

-Frederick Herzberg

Literature Review

Job Satisfaction



Job Satisfaction

Herzberg's Two-Factor Principles

Job Dissatisfaction

Influenced by Motivator Factors Improving the motivator factors increases job satisfaction

Influenced by Hygiene Factors

- Achievement
- Recognition
- Responsibility
- The work itself
- Advancement
- Personal growth

Improving the hygiene factors decreases job dissatisfaction

- Working conditions
- Coworker relations
- Policies and rules
- Supervisor quality
- Base wage, salary

Social Equity Theory

Adams' Equity Theory diagram - job motivation

Scales 'calibrated' and measured against comparable references in the market place

What I put from my job: time, effort, ability, loyalty, tolerance, flexibility, integrity, commitment, reliability, heart and soul, personal sacrifice, etc

inputs

What I get from my job: pay, bonus, perks, benefits, security, recognition, interest, development, reputation, praise, responsibility, enjoyment, etc

outputs

Factors Contributing to Job Satisfaction

The Work
The job work

The job workers are being asked to do.

02

Supervision

The way in which supervisors manage workers.

03

Organizational Management

Systems and structure of the organization

04 Promotion

Opportunity for advancement

05

Salary & Benefits

Compensation and incentives

06

Co-workers

Collaboration and kindness among colleague

"Your most unhappy customers are your greatest source of learning."

Bill Gates

STUDY DESIGN

Purpose of the Study

The most common reasons for researching employees' job satisfaction levels are to:

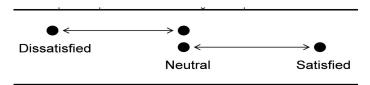
- positively influence and improve an employee's performance at the workplace;
- understand and meet the employee's need for long term employee satisfaction, and;
- strengthen the organisational performance and competitiveness (Sibanyoni et al., 2024).

Importance of the Study

Satisfied employees are generally more motivated, productive, and capable of delivering superior customer service, (Abdou, 2025).

Job satisfaction will lead to better performance and the employees will be more committed towards their organization, (Thangaswamy & Thiyagaraj, 2017).

Impact of Job Satisfaction



01 Turnover Rates

High turnover rates can be very costly.

02

Employee Commitment

Employees are on the lookout for something better. 03

Service Delivery

Providing good client service diminishes.

04

Staff Morale

Low morale can make the work environment feel negative. 05

Absenteeism

You can describe the topic of the section here 06

Productivity

You can describe the topic of the section here

Employee Turnover

Cost to Organization

"The higher a company's job turnover rate, the more money will have to be spent on recruiting, hiring, and training new employees."

(Frye et al., 2020)

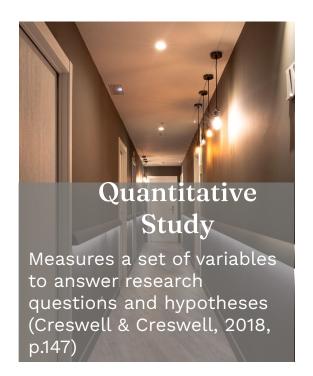
Cost to Employees

"High job turnover rates also cause resentment among seasoned employees who have to pick up the slack for slower and less experienced colleagues" (Dermody et al., 2004, as cited in Frye et al., 2020)

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- 1. What are the factors influencing **job** satisfaction?
- 2. What contributes to turnover intention?
- 3. What factors influence staff intentions to stay at their job?

Methodology







Delimitations

Time

Would be helpful to have a wider window to collect data.
Additional time allows participants greater opportunity to complete the survey.
Researcher has more time to find participants

Limited Demographic Questions on Survey

Survey does not include a question on occupation, job position, or company. Race/Ethnicity data is not being collected.

Self-Administered Online

Only format for completing the survey is online. Participants need to use their own devices. No paper copies are available.

Sample Population

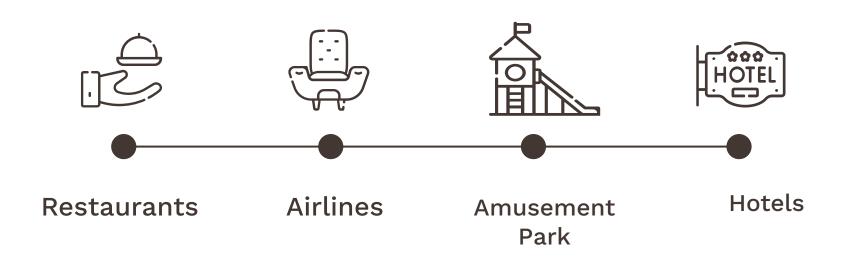
Toronto

Kitchener/Waterloo

Puerto Vallarta



Sample Population



Characteristics of the Sample Population

1 = Male (n=15)

2 = Female (n=16)

3 = Other (n=3)

1 = Baby Boomer (1946 - 1964)

2 = Generation X (1965 - 1980)

3 = Millennial (1981 - 1996)

4 = Generation Z (1997 - 2009)

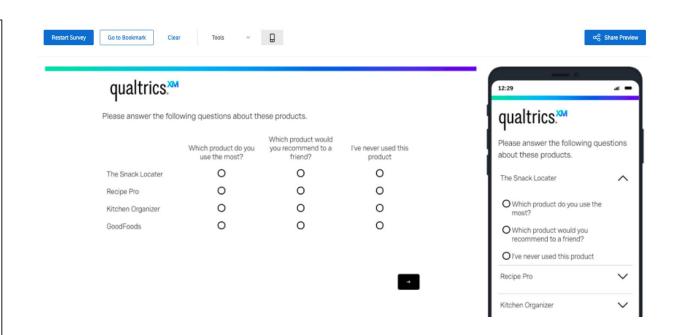
5 = Alpha (2010 - 2024)

Data Collection



Are you satisfied with your job in the hospitality industry? Take a quick survey and tell us how you feel.





Survey Instrument

Intention to Quit

3 Multiple Choice Interval Scale

Demographic Information

Age Category Nominal scales Education

Experience

Salary Ratio





12 Multiple Choice Interval Scale

Intention to Stay

2 Questions:

- Click all that apply
- Ranking of items = Ordinal Scale

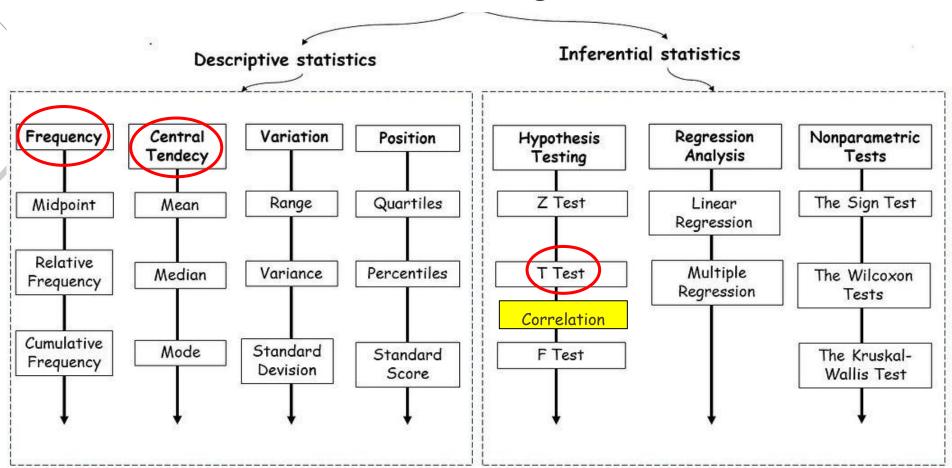
Gratitude

Statement of appreciation

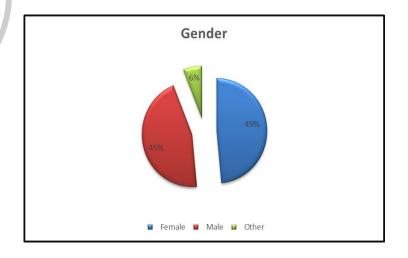
Survey Instrument

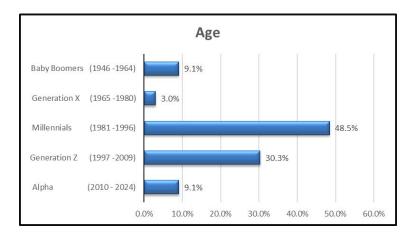
Job Satisfaction Multiple Choice Questions								
My job gives me the opportunity to try out some of my own ideas.								
Strongly Disagree	Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agr							
I am satisfied with the policies and practices toward employees.								
Strongly Disagree	gly Disagree Disagree Neutral Agree Strongly Agr							
Turnover Intention								
How often do you thi	nk about leaving your c	current job?						
Very Often	Fairly Often	Sometimes	Occasionally	Rarely				
Motivation to Stay								
Which of the following would you miss if you left your job? Check all that apply.								
Flexible Hours Supportive Boss Enjoyable Tasks Friendly Coworkers Benefit Package								

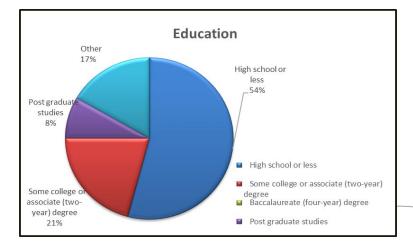
Data Analysis



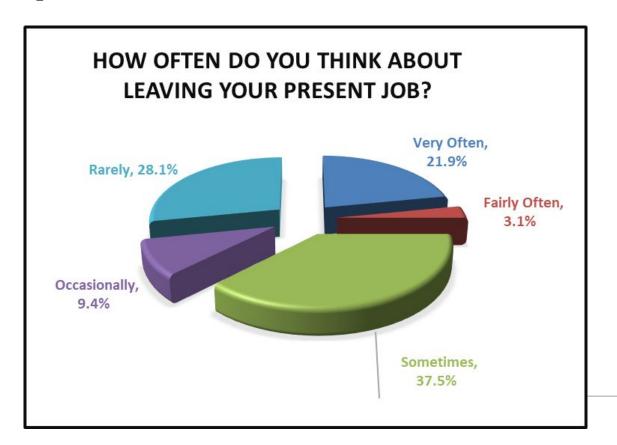
Frequency Analysis







Descriptive Statistics

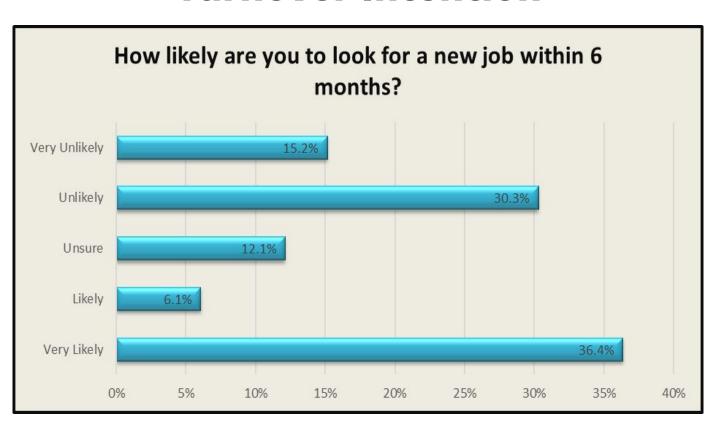


Inferential Statistics

Group Statistics							
	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean		
Satisfied with Job Conditions	Male	15	4.07	.884	.228		
	Female	16	3.81	1.276	.319		

Independent Samples Test							
			for Equality of ances	t-test	for Equality	of Means	
		F	Sig.	t	df	Significance	
						One-Sided p	
Satisfied with Job Conditions	Equal variances assumed	1.423	.243	<mark>.640</mark>	29	263	
233	Equal variances not assumed			.648	26.764	.261	

Turnover Intention



Group Statistics						
	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	
Thinking of Leaving	Male	16	3.07	1.223	.316	
	Female	15	3.33	1.633	.422	

Independent Samples Effect Size							
		Standardizer a	Point Estimate	95% Confide	ence Interval		
				Lower	Upper		
Thinking of Leaving	Cohen's d	1.443	185	901	.534		
	Hedges' correction	1.483	180	876	.520		
	Glass's delta	1.633	163	879	.558		

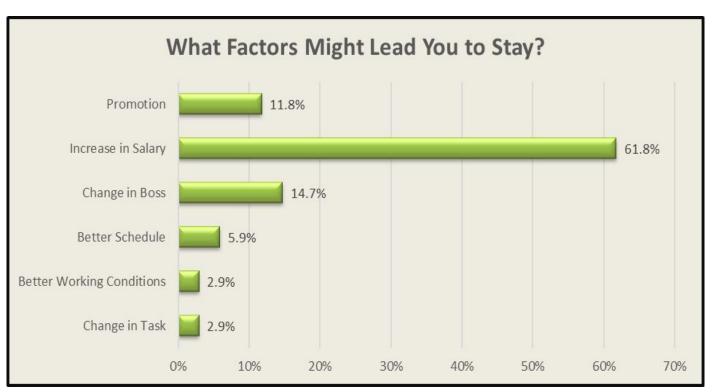
a. The denominator used in estimating the effect sizes.

Cohen's d uses the pooled standard deviation.

Hedges' correction uses the pooled standard deviation, plus a correction factor.

Glass's delta uses the sample standard deviation of the control (i.e., the second) group.

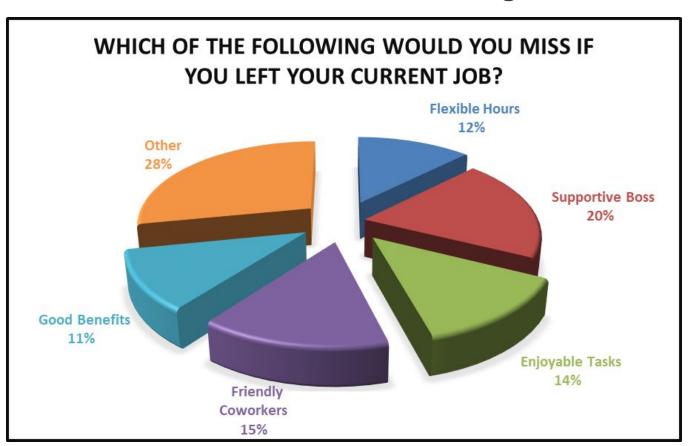
Motivation to Stay



			Group Statistic	s	
	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Salary	Male	15	1.87	1.457	.376
	Female	16	1.63	1.088	.272

Independent Samples Test							
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means			
		F	Sig.	t df Significance		cance	
						One-Sided p	Two-Sided p
Salary	Equal variances assumed	.699	.410	.525	29	.302	.603
	Equal variances not assumed			<u>.521</u>	25.860	.304	.607

Motivation to Stay



Results

Desc	riptive Stati	stics				
	Moon	Ctd Daviation	N	Correlations		
	Mean	Std. Deviation	IN		Satisfied with Job	Thinking of Leaving
Satisfied with Job Conditions	4.00	1.090	33		Conditions	
Thinking of Leaving	3.19	1.469	32	Pearson Correlation	1	.358
	Satisfied with Job Conditions			Sig. (2-tailed)		.044
				N	33	32
	Thi	nking of Leaving		Pearson Correlation	.358	1
				Sig. (2-tailed)	.044	
				N	32	32
	*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05			5 level (2-tailed).		•

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- 1. What are the factors influencing **job** satisfaction?
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Interpretations

- Positive association between Job Conditions and Thinking of Leaving
- Positive association between Thinking about Leaving and Looking for a new job.
- Factors contributing to employee retention
 - Salary
 - Supportive boss
 - Friendly coworkers

Conclusion



Solution

Companies need to develop employees' job satisfaction (JS) because satisfied employees results in worker retention and better customer service.

Problem

Job turnover rates in the hospitality industry are alarmingly high and have an impact on both a hospitality company's financial performance and employee morale (Frye et al., 2020).



Limitations

Return Rate Slow

A four week period was established for data collection. At that point only 33 surveys were completed. One week later 7 additional surveys were completed.

Sampling Bias

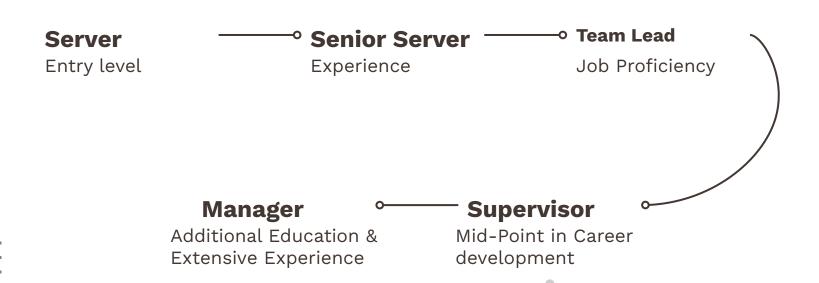
The survey was sent out only to limited hospitality, travel and tourism contacts rather than a broad reach.

Survey Questions

Participants were reluctant to answer certain questions.
Additional information should have been included on the survey to capture location and occupation.

Implications for Future Research

Job Satisfaction As a Factor of Organizational <u>Position</u>



<u>Comparative Study of Job Satisfaction in Different</u> <u>Industries and Countries</u>

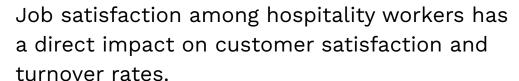
	Luxury Hotels	Michelin Restaurants	First Class Air Travel
Mexico			\(\)
France			
America		\Diamond	
Canada			\Diamond

Recommendations









- Employers are encouraged to consider appropriate compensation programs for their staff to ensure retention.
- Relevant training for employees in management and supervisory positions is essential. A good boss is worth working for and will help reduce turnover rates.
- 3. Employers are encouraged to conduct surveys with their staff. The data in this study indicate that if a staff member is thinking about leaving, they will leave.

Thank You! Do you have any questions?



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RECEPTION

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