

Job Satisfaction Level Of Government Employees: The General Directorate Of Sport And Sports Federations Sample

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the job satisfaction levels of employees of sports federation and general directorate of sport, and to analyze according to some variables. “Minnesota Job Satisfaction Questionnaire” was used to determine the job satisfaction levels of employees. Since the data didn’t fulfill the parametric assumptions, nonparametric Kruskal-Wallis and Man-Whitney U tests were used on the analysis according to job satisfaction levels. According to results of analysis, 98.8% of employees’ job satisfaction levels are medium and high. It was revealed that there is a statistically significant difference between employees’ general job satisfaction, internal and external sub-dimension points according to age groups, marital status, situation of selecting their jobs willingly and educational level. As a result; it was seen in terms of general job satisfaction and internal satisfaction that internal satisfaction levels of employees who are 40 or more in comparison with employees who are between 22-40 age groups, internal satisfaction levels of employees whose marital status are married in comparison with employees whose marital status are single, general satisfaction and internal satisfaction levels of employees who selected their job willingly and general, internal and external satisfaction levels of employees whose education levels are associate degree in comparison with employees whose education levels are bachelor’s degree and postgraduate are higher.

Keywords: Sport Management, Job Satisfaction, Government Employee, Public Officer, Public Servant

Introduction

Modern management science adopted the idea that the most important source for institutions to reach the success and to maintain this success is the source of “human” and in this direction the concept of the concept of job satisfaction gained importance. Evaluating the job satisfaction of employees through questionnaires have started to become popular since 1930s (Latham & Budworth, 2007). In plenty of studies carried out in organizational behavior and social sciences fields, it was figured out that there is a positive correlation between job satisfaction and job performance (Malik, 2011; Rehman & Waheed, 2011).

Job satisfaction are defined as an emotional reaction that employee created by evaluating his/her job and job environment and also revealing the job satisfaction or dissatisfaction by interacting individual’s requirements and experiences with job satisfaction. As a result of accumulation of knowledge and sense such as happiness and sadness that individual sees, experiences and obtains throughout his/her working life, attitude towards their jobs or business are formed. And job satisfaction forms the general structure of this attitude (Rue & Byars, 1995). According to Luthan, since job satisfaction is an emotional response for a job situation, it is invisible and it is just expressed, represents various attitudes related with each other such as to what extent it satisfies the expectation, job itself, price, possibilities of promotion, way of management, workmates, the need of recognition (Luthans, 1989). Job satisfaction is formed by internal reactions developed to perceptions related to job and working conditions made by getting through the individual’s system of norms, values, expectations. People can show mainly to their jobs one of three different orientations “job-oriented, career-oriented and passion-oriented” (Heslin, 2005).

Job satisfaction is a situation which shouldn’t be forgotten that it is a dynamic phenomenon. Namely, providing job satisfaction doesn’t mean that this situation will last constantly. For this reason, job satisfaction is a phenomenon that must always be watched at regular intervals. It is thought that this study will contribute to determine the job satisfaction of employees of General Directorate of Sport and Sport Federations which are Turkey central sport management organizations.

As a result of these, the purpose of this study is to determine the job satisfaction levels of employees of sports federation and general directorate of sport, and to analyze according to some variables. For this purpose, an answer for the question of “do the job satisfaction levels of employees of General Directorate of Sport and Sport Federations display difference according to some variables” is sought.

Methodology

Participants

Population involves employees of sports federation and general directorate of sport. And research sample consists of 105 female and 142 male wanting to take part in study voluntarily whose age averages are 40.53 ± 9.86 and in total there are 247 employees.

Instruments

The form that was used as a data collection tool in study is composed of two categories. First category is composed of the questions towards collecting the demographic informations of employees, and in second category Minnesota Job Satisfaction Questionnaire developed by Weiss, Dawis, England and Lofquist in 1967 to determine the job satisfaction levels of employees. Validity and reliability studies were carried out by adopting into Turkish by Baycan (1985). Minnesota Job Satisfaction Questionnaire is a five item Likert scale with items answered on a 1-5 point scale. MSQ is the abbreviation and is composed of 20 questions and each question has 5 options. 1 to 5 points were given respectively to evaluate the options of “Totally Not Satisfied”, “Not Satisfied”, “Neutral”, “Satisfied” and “Totally Satisfied”. Accordingly the highest point that can be obtained in questionnaire is 100, the lowest is 20. 25 and under point indicates low, points amidst 26-74 indicates medium, 75 and above indicates high satisfaction. As a result of reliability analysis carried out for this study, internal consistency coefficient of questionnaire (Croanbach Alpha) was found to be .95.

Statistical Analyses

To reveal the demographic characteristics of employees and job satisfaction levels, frequency and percentage distributions were carried out. The distributions of variables were examined according to groups; when evaluating the normality of distribution and homogeneity of variance, Mann-Whitney U test was carried out to analyze the differences according to gender, age, marital status, worked institution, situation of selecting the job willingly, situations of taking education in-service and quality in-service because parametric assumptions weren't fulfilled, and Kruskal-Wallis H test was used to compare educational levels according to their jobs.

Results

When analyzed the job satisfaction levels of employees, it is seen that 61.1% of employees have medium job satisfaction level, 37.7% of employees have high job satisfaction level. In the direction of this finding, it can be said that employees of sports federation and general directorate of

sport have medium-high job satisfaction levels. It wasn't found that there is difference among job satisfaction points according to only employees' age groups, marital statuses, educational levels, situations of selecting their jobs willingly (Table 1; Table 2; Table 3; Table 4).

Table 1. Comparison of job satisfaction points of employees according to their ages

	Age	N	Mean Rank	Mean Sum	U	z	p
Internal Satisfaction	22-40	128	107,91	13812,50	5556,500	-	,000*
	40 and above	119	141,31	16815,50		3,674	
External Satisfaction	22-40	128	116,02	14850,00	6594,000	-	,068
	40 and above	119	132,59	15778,00		1,823	
General Satisfaction	22-40	128	110,79	14181,50	5925,500	-	,003*
	40 and above	119	138,21	16446,50		3,014	

* p<0.05

According to results of Mann-Whitney U test carried out to determine the employees' general job satisfaction and sub-dimension points according to age groups; while statistically significant difference among the external sub-dimension points of respondents who are in age range of 22-40 and 40 and above wasn't found [(247)=1.406; p >0.05], in terms of general satisfaction [(247)=1.406; p<0.05] and internal satisfaction [(247)=1.406; p<0.05] job satisfaction levels of employees who are 40 and above are higher than employees whose ages between 22-40 (Table 1).

Table 2. Comparison of Job Satisfaction Points of Employees According to Their Marital Status

	Marital Status	N	Mean Rank	Mean Sum	U	z	p
Internal Satisfaction	Married	172	130,26	22405,00	5373,000	-	,037*
	Single	75	109,64	8223,00		2,088	
External Satisfaction	Married	172	129,12	22208,50	5569,500	-	,088
	Single	75	112,26	8419,50		1,707	
General Satisfaction	Married	172	129,81	22327,00	5451,000	-	,053
	Single	75	110,68	8301,00		1,936	

*p<0.05

According to results of Mann-Whitney U test carried out to determine the employees' general job satisfaction according to age groups; statistically significant difference between general satisfaction [(247)=1.936; p >0.05]

and external satisfaction [(247)=1.707; $p > 0.05$] points of respondents wasn't found. When considered the internal satisfaction points which is one of sub-dimensions of job satisfaction, job satisfaction levels of employees who are married in comparison with employees who are single are higher [(247)=2.088; $p < 0.05$; Table 2].

Table 3. Comparison of Job Satisfaction Points of Employees According to Their Educational Levels

	Educational Level	N	Mean Rank	sd	χ^2	p
Internal Satisfaction	High School and under	41	129,55	3	9,397	,024*
	Associate	34	153,94			
	Bachelor's Degree	148	119,35			
	Postgraduate	24	100,77			
External Satisfaction	High School and under	41	125,27	3	9,267	,026*
	Associate	34	156,57			
	Bachelor's Degree	148	119,01			
	Postgraduate	24	106,46			
General Satisfaction	High School and under	41	127,38	3	11,129	,011*
	Associate	34	158,24			
	Bachelor's Degree	148	118,92			
	Postgraduate	24	101,06			

* $p < 0.05$

According to results of Kruskal-Wallis H test carried out to determine the job satisfaction points of employees according to educational levels; general satisfaction [$\chi^2(3)=11.129$; $p > 0.05$], internal satisfaction [$\chi^2(3)=9.397$; $p > 0.05$] and external satisfaction [$\chi^2(3)=9.267$; $p > 0.05$] don't become different (Table 3). According to Mann-Whitney U tests carried out to reveal in which groups this difference originates, job satisfaction of employees whose educational levels are associate degree in comparison with employees whose educational levels are bachelor's degree and postgraduate are higher.

Table 4. Comparison of Job Satisfaction Points of Employees According to Situation of Choosing the Job Voluntarily

	Choosing the Job Voluntarily	N	Mean Rank	Mean Sum	U	z	p
Internal Satisfaction	Yes	194	131,56	25522,00	3675,000	-3,183	,001*
	No	53	96,34	5106,00			
External Satisfaction	Yes	194	130,98	25410,00	3787,000	-2,940	,003*
	No	53	98,45	5218,00			
General Satisfaction	Yes	194	131,62	25535,00	3662,000	-3,210	,001*
	No	53	96,09	5093,00			

According to results of Mann-Whitney U test carried out to determine the employees' job satisfaction levels according to situation of selecting their jobs willingly; there is a statistically significant difference between the general satisfaction [(247)=3.210; $p<0.05$] and internal satisfaction [(247)=3.183; $p<0.05$] points of employees who say that they selected the job willingly and who say that they didn't select the job willingly (Table 4).

Discussion and Conclusion

Within the research, job satisfaction levels of employees of general directorate of sport and sport federations were examined and it was figured out that general job satisfaction is at medium-high level. In the study carried out by Kalay, Arslan and Oflas (2013) in which job satisfaction of non-physician allied health personnel was examined, it was determined that job satisfaction is low. In various studies conducted in different government institutions, it was determined that job satisfaction levels are at medium level (Günbayı, 2000; Koç, Yazıcıoğlu & Hatipoğlu, 2009; Yılmaz, 2012; Altinkurt & Yılmaz, 2014). At levels of job satisfaction according to gender, significant difference between job satisfaction points and internal and external job satisfactions which are sub-dimensions wasn't found. In literature, job satisfaction levels didn't display difference according to gender and there are studies that show parallelism with this research (Kurçer, 2005; Ibn Rahman & Parveen, 2008; Tözün, Çulhacı & Ünsal, 2008; Ward & Sloane, 2000; Türkçapar, 2012; Yazıcı & Altun, 2013; Özmutlu, Tekin, Yüksek, Mutlu & Eraslan, 2013; Yeşilyurt & Koçak, 2014). However; there are studies, results of which don't match up with ours (Tack & Patitu, 1992; Özdevecioğlu, 2003; Hult, Callister & Sullivan, 2005; Liu & Ramsay; 2008).

Significant difference between general job satisfaction points and internal and external job satisfactions, which are sub-dimensions, of employees of General Directorate of Sport and Sport Federations according to worked institutions; worker, civil servant, chef, assistant expert, departmental manager and senior managers according to their jobs; employees who take education and don't take education according to situation of taking education in-service; employees who take education and don't take education according to situation of taking education quality in-service wasn't found. According to age groups it was figured out that in terms of general job satisfaction and internal satisfaction employees who are 40 and above have higher job satisfaction levels than employees whose age ranges are among 22-40. In Yelboğa's study (2007) showing parallelism with research results, it was concluded that 41 and above age groups get more job satisfaction than 31-40 age groups. Even though there are studies (Bilge et al., 2007; Toker, 2007; Faris & Berg, 2010; Lui & et al, 2011; Kalay, Arslan & Oflas, 2013) that support this result, there are also studies

showing that age variable doesn't affect the job satisfaction (Keser, 2005; Tözün, Çulhacı & Ünsal, 2008; Can, Soyer & Yılmaz, 2010; Türkçapar, 2012; Kargün, Albay, Cenikli & Güllü, 2012; Yeşilyurt & Koçak, 2014).

In the relationship between levels of job satisfaction and marital status variable, statistically significant difference between general and external satisfaction points of married and single employees wasn't found. Also when examined the internal satisfaction points which is one of the sub-dimensions of job satisfaction, job satisfaction levels of married employees in comparison with single employees are higher. Also in the study conducted by Kargün, Albay, Cenikli and Güllü (2012), it was revealed that married referees' job satisfaction sensuality values are higher than single referees. However, this difference isn't statistically significant ($p>0.05$). In addition, in plenty of studies it was determined that job satisfaction level couldn't be correlated with marital status (Blegen, 1993; Bilgiç, 1998; Toker, 2007; Tözün, Çulhacı & Ünsal, 2008; Abdel-Rahman and his friends, 2008; Türkçapar, 2012; Kalay, Arslan & Oflas, 2013; Yeşilyurt & Koçak, 2014).

When considered the job satisfaction levels according to educational level, it was determined that general, internal and external satisfactions of employees whose educational level is bachelor's degree are higher than employees with postgraduate and associate degree. It was determined that in Kayıkçı's study (2005) job satisfaction levels of employees with master and doctor's degree are lower than other groups. Also in literature, beside researches which reveal that there is a relationship between educational level and job satisfaction (Toker, 2007: 103), there are a lot of researches that reveal this relationship doesn't exist (Bilgiç, 1998; Piyal, Çelen & Şahin, 2000; Adams and Bond, 2000; Öztürk & Deniz, 2008; Can, Soyer & Yılmaz, 2010; Rehman & Vaheed, 2011; Lui et al., 2011; Türkçapar, 2012; Özmutlu, Tekin, Yüksek, Mutlu & Eraslan, 2013; Kalay, Arslan & Oflas, 2013; Yeşilyurt & Koçak; 2014). According to job satisfaction levels' situation of selecting the job willingly, statistically significant difference between general and internal satisfaction points wasn't found. Türkçapar (2012) figured out that job satisfaction points of Physical Education Teachers don't change according to situation of selecting the job willingly. As a result, it was seen that there is a difference between job satisfaction points according to respondents' age groups, marital status, educational levels situation of selecting the job willingly.

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