

## Job Dissatisfaction and Turnover: Bangladesh Perspective

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### Abstract

The process of job turnover can be described as job dissatisfaction is the first step, followed by intention to leave, which finally, can result in actual turnover (Mobley et al. 1978; Bannister & Griffith 1986). This article aimed at identifying the empirical evidences of turnover in three different situations: i) being dissatisfied with the previous job, ii) availability of job in the market and iii) (search for) better alternative job as well as identifying the factors affect job dissatisfaction. In order to collect data for this study a comprehensive questionnaire was distributed to 150 employees of different private and public organization in Bangladesh who already leaved their previous job, of them 140 usable responses were received (drop-out rate: 6.67 percent). The results showed that the rates of turnover in three different situations are 33%, 25% and 52.5% respectively. The most important factors which affect job dissatisfaction are working environment & administration, supervisors & working hours and security of income (future) etc. A final conclusion of this study is that, the organizations experience excessive rate of job turnover should consider the said factors to retain their employees.

**Keywords:** Job turnover, Turnover situations, Commitment, Job dissatisfaction.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Employee turnover technically projects the rate of employees leaving a company and new employees filling up their positions. Employee turnover is not a good thing for any company as it directly hits the cost aspect. And yes, employee turnover is expensive (Jose 2013). Simply job turnover refers to the situation when employee quit his or her job. It is basically resulting from dissatisfaction about job or the lack of commitment. The process of job turnover can be described as *job dissatisfaction* is the first step, followed by *intention to leave*, which finally, in some cases, can result in actual *turnover* (Mobley et al. 1978; Bannister & Griffith 1986). This process is, of course, of varying duration in time and does not necessarily have to follow a straight line. A person may move back and forth between *job dissatisfaction* and *intention to leave* or remain in this 'borderland' for longer periods (Tham 2006). The main focus of the study was, to show the rate of turnover in three different situations as: I) being dissatisfied with the previous job; II) availability of job in the market and III) search for better alternative job as well as to explore the factors responsible for job dissatisfaction.

### II. PRIOR EMPIRICAL WORKS

Dissatisfaction can only arise from the experience of bad surprises with the current job, good surprises with current opportunities, or unexpected binding constraints like becoming involuntarily laid off and unemployed (Garboua, LL, Montmarquette, C & Simonnet, V 2001). Higgins, Duxbury, & Irving (1992) claimed that work-family interference undermines quality of occupational life because working conditions (long hours, work overload) behind this conflict also induce dissatisfaction. Frone et al. 1997) argued that by a different logic, inter-role conflict may create job dissatisfaction indirectly by diminishing the quality of private life, that is, heavy job obligations drain time, energy, and attention away from non-work roles, hampering compliance with those roles. According to Kossek & Ozeki (1998) the difficulties balancing occupational and home demands breed job dissatisfaction. Wadhwa, Daljeet S, Verghese, M & Wadhwa, Dalvinder S (2011, p. 109) outlined,

When negative stress is high it reduces job satisfaction. When a job does not correspond with employee's personal life, or is the source of anxiety and confusion, it's stressful. Work conditions: Work places must be in normal conditions allowing employee to do their job properly. In work places where there is not sufficient conditions employee motivation level decreases and such a situation affects employee job satisfaction negatively. Supervisors: Managers are one of the main factors which affect job satisfaction. Managers interested in employees' work, assisting them in solution of their work related and personal life problems and also developing informal relations together with the formal ones are increasing employees' job satisfaction.

Do Monte, PA (2010) tested the effect of age on job dissatisfaction and found that older workers tend to have a lower dissatisfaction. Whereas Isles N. (2004) tried to identify the role of gender on job dissatisfaction and found that men are much more dissatisfied than the women. Robbins, SP (2003) said that the extrinsic factors, described as hygiene factors, leading to job dissatisfaction include pay, physical working conditions, job security, company policies, quality of supervision and relationship with others. Absence of the extrinsic factors (like salary, fringe benefits, safety, level of support by administration, and job security, or a deficiency in the level of these factors is often associated with job dissatisfaction (Johnson & Johnson, 1999), and no doubt effect

attitudes surrounding the work environment and staff morale and productivity (DeBruyne, J. W. 2001). Herzberg's motivator-hygiene also called two-factor theory is built around two sets of factors that can be used to describe or predict employee attitudes about work. Herzberg's hygiene continuum includes things like: company policy, salary, working conditions, and interpersonal relations that are hygiene factors and are often referred to as extrinsic rewards and relate to the job situation or environment. The theory suggests that absence of these factors can result in job dissatisfaction. His motivator continuum points to: achievement, recognition advancement, responsibility, and work itself as motivators that determine job satisfaction. These motivators are considered intrinsic rewards that deal directly with the relationship a person has with his or her job, and are more satisfying (DeBruyne, J. W. 2001).

The intrinsic factors appeared very infrequently when respondents described events that were dissatisfying. These factors can prevent or cause dissatisfaction. Herzberg terms these factors 'hygiene factors' or 'dissatisfiers,' in a later publication also 'maintenance factors' (Herzberg, 1966). Based on the Herzberg et al. (1959) model assumes motivators will be referred to more often in the context of job satisfaction and positive events and hygiene factors will be referred to more often in the context of dissatisfaction and negative events. Herzberg started the study job satisfaction in the 1950's in Pittsburg. The basis of Herzberg's work is in the Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs. He started with the idea that what causes the job satisfaction are the opposite of those things that cause job dissatisfaction. Hygiene factors, or dissatisfiers, are those that the employee expects to be in good condition. As motivators are those that in present cause satisfaction, on the other hand hygiene factors don't cause satisfaction but if they are lacking, it causes job dissatisfaction. Salanova, A & Kirmanen, S (2001) conducted a survey among the employees of Prisma Mikkeli and he found that the employees were not so satisfied with the money issue. Thus they argued that, in a long run this situation might cause job dissatisfaction and a decline in work motivation (Salanova, A & Kirmanen, S 2001) Job dissatisfaction also may increase for temporary jobs & less time spent for schooling of workers and tends to decrease with age (more), higher wages (Do Monte, PA 2010). Thus the variable tenure is a good predictor in determining job dissatisfaction and, in general, the more time the worker spent on the same job, the lower is the probability to seek for another job (DoMonte, P. A., (2010).

Dissatisfaction with one's job may result in higher employee turnover (Chaulagain, N & Khadka, DK 2012). Mobley's (1977) model suggests that thinking of quitting is the next logical step an employee experiences after dissatisfaction, but there are several other steps an employee might undergo before actually quitting. Those steps include: evaluation of expected utility of search and cost of quitting, intention to search for alternatives, search for alternatives, evaluation of alternatives, comparison of alternatives vs. present job, and intending on leaving (Mobley, 1977). In some study the relationship between job dissatisfaction and employee turnover is described as a process in which *job dissatisfaction* is the first step, followed by *intention to leave*, which finally, in some cases, can result in actual *turnover* (Mobley *et al.*, 1978; Bannister and Griffith, 1986). Griffith and Hom (1991) proposed that dissatisfaction may stimulate a general predisposition to withdraw, thus mobilizing more specific withdrawal intentions and employees are most apt to engage in the behavioral response of exit when experiencing dissatisfaction. Testing theories about how dissatisfaction progresses into withdrawal have dominated turnover research during the past 25 years (Hom, Caranikis-Walker, Prussia, & Griffith, 1992; Hom & Griffith, 1995). Such preoccupation with the "intermediate linkages" between job attitudes and resignations has clarified the termination process and identified new constructs mediating the dissatisfaction→quit sequence (Mobley, 1977). Moreover, intermediate-linkage models offer practical insights into how firms can short-circuit the dissatisfaction→departure route. It is thus imperative to garner more insight into the process by which dissatisfaction activates turnover. Hom & Griffith (1991) formulated a model which offered a more complete understanding of how dissatisfaction drives quits. Following figure 1 shows the model:



#### IV. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research was based on a field work conducted in two largest cities of Bangladesh: Dhaka and Chittagong. For the convenience of our study, we selected 150 employees who have the experience of leaving one or more jobs. We conducted a questionnaire survey from August, 2013 to April, 2014. The questionnaire included three different situations in which turnover occurred in Bangladesh. It also contained a set of variables which frequently cause job dissatisfaction (Appendix 1). Both the primary and secondary data were used in the present study. Secondary data and information were collected from the existing literature in the said field.

The survey covered 150 employees of different organization who leave their previous jobs. Among the questionnaire 146 responses were received. Off them 6 unusable responses were found. Eliminating those 140 respondents was used for this study. Since the total number of people varies to leave the job in different situation and in different organizations, we selected this sample size using convenient random sampling method. The areas of sampling were mainly Dhaka and Chittagong: two large cities in Bangladesh. A structured questionnaire with both closed and open ended questions was used for collecting primary data. For the closed ended questions we use five point Likert scale, where 1= strongly agree, 2 =agree, 3= neutral (neither agree nor disagree), 4= disagree, and 5= strongly disagree. Finally, Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS), Microsoft Excel was used to analyze and interpret the data.

#### V. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

##### Demographic figure of turnover:

Analyzing the questionnaire after survey following rate of turnover are found for the male & female and for private & public jobs:

**Table 1: Demographic figure of turnover:**

Particulars	Percentages
Quit rate for the male	87.86%
Quit rate for the females	12.14%
Quit rate for the govt. job holders	3.57%
Quit rate for the private job holders	96.43%

From the above table we find that the rate of job turnover among the male (87.86%) is much more than that of for female (12.14%) this finding is supported by the findings of Isles N. (2004) and similarly the rate is very much high (96.43%) in case of private jobs comparing to the public jobs (3.57%).

##### The rate of turnover in three different situations:

Following rate of job turnover are found in three different situations. Table 2 shows it at a glance:

Situations	Rate of job turnover
Dissatisfied with previous job	33%
Availability of job in the market	25%
(Search for) better job (relative dissatisfaction <sup>1</sup> )	52.5%

\*Percentages will not add to 100 because many of the respondents experience more than one situation

##### Factors responsible for job dissatisfaction:

To identify the factors which are responsible for job dissatisfaction are explored through the factor analysis method:

<sup>1</sup>The Theory of On-The-Job Search explains the behaviour of employed individuals who search for a better job while others do not. For more details see Lambert (1991) and Allen and Van Der Velden (2001).

##### Communalities

Communalities show how much of the variance in the variables has been accounted for by the extracted factors. For instance in the following table (table 1), over 83% of the variance in very much challenging job, over 82% of the variance in traditional job, over 75% of the variance in poor management is accounted for is accounted for while 40.7% of the variance in less job security is accounted for.

**Table 1: Communalities**

variables	Initial	Extraction
Low salary	1.000	.458
Low increment	1.000	.486
Less job security	1.000	.407
Excessive work pressure	1.000	.666
Excessive supervision	1.000	.679
Poor working environment	1.000	.574
Unhelpful colleagues	1.000	.432
Poor administration	1.000	.740
Poor management	1.000	.755
More working hours	1.000	.594
Rough and tough supervisors & bosses	1.000	.633
Absent of pension facility	1.000	.632
Absent of gratuity	1.000	.754
Absent of provident facilities	1.000	.746
Traditional job	1.000	.827
Very much challenging job	1.000	.838
Less scope of growth & development	1.000	.563
Inappropriate performance appraisal and recognition	1.000	.570

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

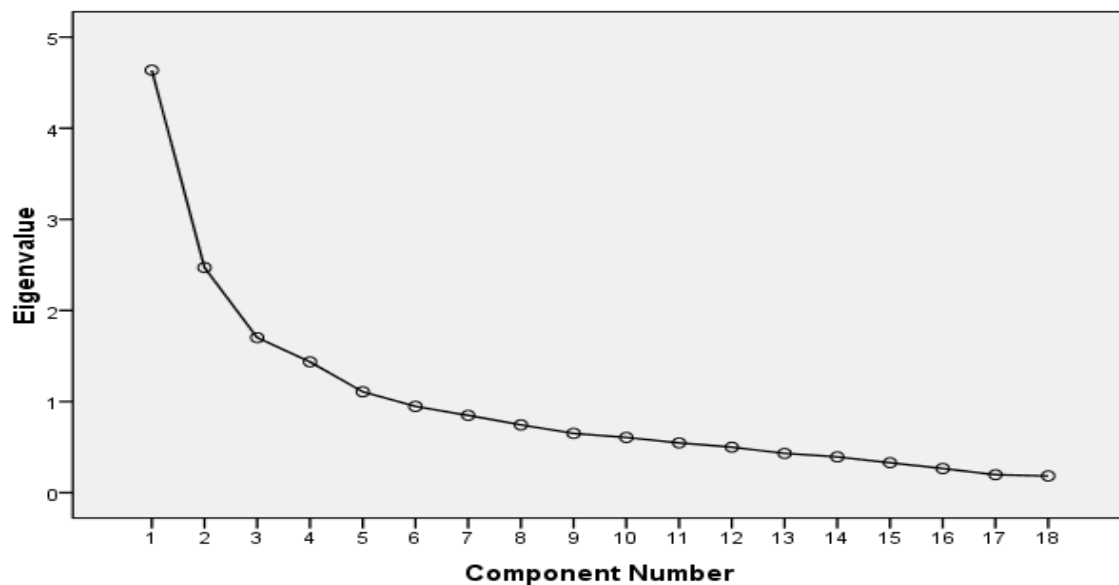
***Total Variance Explained***

The next item shows all the factors extractable from the analysis along with their eigenvalues, the percent of variance attributable to each factor, and the cumulative variance of the factor and the previous factors. Notice that **(table 2, which has given in the appendix 1)** the first factor accounts for 25.760% of the variance, the second 13.728%, the third 9.455%, the fourth 7.977% and the fifth 6.154%. All the remaining factors are not significant

***Scree Plot***

The scree plot is a graph of the eigenvalues against all the factors whereas the eigenvalue refers to the standardized variance associate with a particular factor. The graph is useful for determining how many factors to retain. The point of interest is where the curve starts to flatten. It can be seen that the curve begins to flatten between factors 3 and 4. On the following graph (graph 1) we can see that factors 1 to 5 possess the eigenvalues more than 1 and the remaining factors (factor 6 to 18) have the eigenvalues of less than 1, so only five factors have been retained.

**Scree Plot**



Graph 1: the scree plot

**Rotated Component (Factor) Matrix**

The idea of rotation is to reduce the number factors on which the variables under investigation have high loadings. Rotation does not actually change anything but makes the interpretation of the analysis easier. Looking at the table (table 3) below, we can see that poor working environment, poor administration and poor management are substantially loaded on Factor (Component) 1; excessive work pressure, excessive supervision, more working hours and rough and tough supervisors and bosses are substantially loaded on Factor 2; Absent of pension facility, Absent of gratuity and Absent of provident facilities are substantially loaded on Factor 3; traditional job and very much challenging job are substantially loaded on the factor 4; Low increment, Less scope of growth & development and Inappropriate performance appraisal and recognition are substantially loaded on Factor 5.

**Table 3: Rotated Component Matrix<sup>a</sup>**

variables	Component (Factor)				
	1	2	3	4	5
Low salary					
Low increment					.551
Less job security					
Excessive work pressure		.779			
Excessive supervision		.806			
Poor working environment	.686				
Unhelpful colleagues					
Poor administration	.830				
Poor management	.843				
More working hours		.750			
Rough and tough supervisors & bosses		.625			
Absent of pension facility			.762		
Absent of gratuity			.837		
Absent of provident facilities			.830		
Traditional job				.889	
Very much challenging job				-.895	
Less scope of growth & development					.627
Inappropriate performance appraisal and recognition					.732

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 7 iterations.



### Composition of factors

From the above table we find the specific variables led to specific factor(s). With those we can construct the following table (table 4) which shows the factors composed with the variables used in this study as the causes of job dissatisfaction. **Factor 1** is named as **working environment & administration** which is composed with poor working environment, poor administration, poor management; similarly **factor 2**, named as **supervisors & working hours** composed with Excessive work pressure, Excessive supervision, More working hours and Rough & tough supervisors and bosses and other remaining factors are shown in the following table.

**Table 4: Composition of factors**

Factors	Factor name	Loaded variables
<b>Factor 1</b>	Working environment & Administration	Poor working environment Poor administration Poor management
<b>Factor 2</b>	Supervisors & Working hours	Excessive work pressure Excessive supervision More working hours Rough and tough supervisors and bosses
<b>Factor 3</b>	Security of Income(future)	Absent of pension facility Absent of gratuity Absent of provident fund facilities
<b>Factor 4</b>	Job Challenges	Traditional job Very much challenging job
<b>Factor 5</b>	Scope of Growth and Development	Low increment Less scope of growth and development Inappropriate performance appraisal and recognition

## VI. CONCLUSION

The empirical evidences show that, most of the organizations are very much reluctant to offer the basic facilities to their employees and thus it results dissatisfaction or alternative dissatisfaction (the situation whereby the employees are not fully dissatisfied with their current jobs but leave those for the search of better alternative jobs) and which gradually leads to job turnover. The variables which cause job dissatisfaction are showed in the findings of the study. Knowledge that, working environment & administration, supervisors & working hours and security of income (future) etc. seem to be the greatest importance for the employees an opportunity to counteract job dissatisfaction and consequently staff turnover (Tham 2006). By adopting sound staff policies under which people feel rewarded, valued and well taken care of, it should, after all, be easier to prevent staff from leaving for reasons of poor management than for reasons of demanding, difficult and complicated tasks. So the organizations experience excessive rate of job turnover should be concentrated to consider those factors to retain their employees.

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**Appendix 1**  
**Table 2: Total Variance Explained**

Component	Initial Eigenvalues			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings		
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %
1	4.637	25.760	25.760	2.638	14.654	14.654
2	2.471	13.728	39.488	2.625	14.582	29.236
3	1.702	9.455	48.943	2.590	14.387	43.623
4	1.436	7.977	56.920	1.867	10.372	53.995
5	1.108	6.154	63.075	1.634	9.079	63.075
6	.948	5.266	68.340			
7	.849	4.717	73.057			
8	.744	4.135	77.192			
9	.651	3.617	80.810			
10	.607	3.371	84.180			
11	.547	3.038	87.218			
12	.500	2.776	89.994			
13	.431	2.397	92.391			
14	.393	2.186	94.576			
15	.329	1.828	96.404			
16	.265	1.473	97.877			
17	.198	1.099	98.976			
18	.184	1.024	100.000			

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

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