Job satisfaction as a multidimensional concept: A systematic review study

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Abstract

Background: Some researchers have argued that job satisfaction has been vaguely defined in the organizational literature. Also, there is a lack of consensus over the meaning of job satisfaction in literature. The aim of this study was to clarify dimensions of job satisfaction's concept based on a systematic review study.

Materials and Methods: The present study used a systematic review to clarify job satisfaction's concept. Some databases including Pubmed and Medline were searched, carefully using proper keywords. A total of 38 articles were reviewed, all were published between 1986 and 2009, with the majority being of quantitative nature and design. Data on the following items were extracted: country, setting, subjects, the definition of job satisfaction, theoretical background for measuring job satisfaction and the dimensions of job satisfaction.

Results: The results of this study showed that job satisfaction has been born in mind both conceptually and operationally. In both aspects, job satisfaction was assumed to be influenced by personal and organizational dimensions. The main focus was on identifying and controlling different factors to provide job satisfaction for individuals. Yet, individuals' contributions to satisfy themselves were ignored.

Conclusions: We explored that job satisfaction is a multi dimensional concept. This contains individual abilities, attitudes, beliefs and value system. To achieve job satisfaction, it is important that the staff have the characteristics of positive feelings and attitudes, commitment, and responsibility.

Keywords: analysis, Iran, job satisfaction, review

Introduction

A review of literature showed that job satisfaction has been extensively studied in numerous disciplines, including nursing, business, psychology, and sociology [1]. Job satisfaction is a concept that has developed from organization theory [2] and is a complex phenomenon with many affecting components [3]. Unfortunately, a major problem in a review of job satisfaction literature is to define precisely the concept of job satisfaction [4]. Job satisfaction is an elusive, even mythical, concept that has been increasingly challenged and refined particularly since the Herzberg, Mauser and Snyderman study [5]. Ma et al have reported that the first major study of job satisfaction in nursing was conducted by Nahm at the University of Minnesota in 1940 [6].

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A review of literature has highlighted dynamism in the conceptualization of job satisfaction over time [7]. An individual’s job satisfaction can vary in time and space, in other words between countries, geographical regions, hospitals and wards in the same hospital [8].

Then the definition of job satisfaction varies from person to person and within any one person from time to time [6, 9]. Each researcher seems to work on a limited aspect of the field and defines his/her variables in terms of the concepts with which s/he can work most easily. Those different approaches and conceptual ideas often make it difficult to compare the results of various studies[4]. Some researchers have argued that job satisfaction has been vaguely defined in the organizational literature [10]. Also, there is a lack of consensus over the meaning of job satisfaction in nursing, [7] how it is attained or how people perceive it. Today, one of the most important missions of all organizations is improving their employees’ job satisfaction; staff satisfaction measuring is the most important goals of each institution. To achieve these goals, the concept of job satisfaction should be transparent and clear. Therefore, this study aimed to explain and clarify the concept of job satisfaction.

Materials and Methods

The present study used a systematic review to clarify job satisfaction's concept. This study initiates the research process with an analysis of the literature. Its purpose was to capture the overall essence of a concept and how it is defined and used in the literature.

This study was completed through a broad, extensive review of the literature using the search terms “job satisfaction,” “job dissatisfaction,” “concept analysis”, and “job dis/satisfaction” without limitations to nursing or health care organizations. All articles that are available through Medline, CINAHL, SID (Scientific Information Database), ERIC, and PsychInfo were retrieved using these terms via electronic search engines and were reviewed for inclusion, with no limitation to publication date. Additional articles were identified through the subsequent reference mining of the aforementioned articles. The inclusion criteria for the chosen literature were (a) works written in English or Farsi, (b) the inclusion of the search term(s) in the title or keywords, and (c) scholarly works published in a peer-reviewed journals. Studies that were described in one-page reviews or letters were excluded. Given that our access to full text articles involving the Iranian population was limited, all available studies that fit the above inclusion criteria were involved in the review, regardless of study quality.

A total of 38 articles were consulted, all were published between 1986 and 2009, with the majority being of quantitative nature and design. Data on the following items were extracted: country, setting, subjects, the definition of job satisfaction from each paper, theoretical background for measuring job satisfaction, the dimensions of job satisfaction, and job satisfaction consequences and antecedents. There was no discovery, however, of research that was solely dedicated to the analysis of the job satisfaction concept in nursing or other disciplines.

Before we examined the literature, we had the following questions in mind: What is the nature of job satisfaction? How is job satisfaction defined? How has job satisfaction been conceptualized? How it has been measured? After the review and analyses of the literature, we found out that none of the articles had specified the paradigm(s) for their studies/construct
explicitly. However, we noticed that there is
a positivist paradigm laying emphasis on
descriptions, explanations, predictions and
control of patterns and regularities in
employees’ job satisfaction [11]. As the
result, the following themes were elicited.

Results

1. Job satisfaction as an affect
Many researchers have suggested that there
is a clear consensus in the definition of job
satisfaction. Their “consensus” in definition
is that job satisfaction is “an affective
(emotional) reaction to one’s job [12-17].
Generally considered to be an individual’s
perceptual/emotional reaction to important
facets of work [18]. Job satisfaction describes
how we feel about a job [19] is a positive
affective orientation toward employment
[20,21]. Like other emotional judgments, job
satisfaction arises from a variety of feelings
related to the characteristics of the job, like
feelings about the working conditions [22].
As an affective phenomenon, job satisfaction
may be influenced by both positive and
negative affects [23]. Positive affectivity and
negative affectivity are two examples of
personality variables [24].

2. Satisfaction as an attitude
A definition of job satisfaction as the attitude
one holds about one’s job is also prevalent
[12]. However, there is a consensus among
some researchers that job satisfaction
consists of a positive attitude towards the job
[25,26]. Defined as an attitude, job
satisfaction is “a positive (or negative)
evaluative judgment one makes about one’s
job or job situation.” [12]. Positive attitudes
are equated with satisfaction and negative
attitudes with dissatisfaction [4].

3. Job satisfaction as an expectation
Job satisfaction is described as the evaluation
of one’s job and the employing company as
contributing suitably to the attainment of
one’s personal objectives [4]. Previous
studies have shown that what makes a job
satisfying or dissatisfying depends not only
on the nature of the job but also on the
expectation from their job [27-29]. Therefore
satisfaction becomes a function of the
perceived discrepancy between intended and
actual performance, or the degree to which
one’s performance is discrepant with one’s
set of values [30]. Generally, job satisfaction
can be defined as the difference between the
amount of rewards workers receive and the
amount they believe they should receive [15].

4. Job satisfaction as a belief system:
Values are defined as enduring beliefs that
guide the individual’s attitudes, judgments,
and behaviors [31]. Values have been
described as beliefs that are experienced by
the individual as standards that guide how he
or she should function [32]. The reason for
focusing on values as opposed to attitudes,
for example, is that unlike attitudes, values
do not correspond to a particular object or
situation and are relatively stable over time.
Values may thus not only be important
determinants of organizational features and
behavioral norms, but also of less clarity but
important aspects like employees’
extpectations of the organization,
organizations’ expectations of their
employees, social climate, and social
identities [33]. The importance of re-
assessing the nursing job satisfaction
literature using these work values is
highlighted by the results of studies
suggesting that job satisfaction decreases
when intrinsic work values are not met [31].

5. Satisfaction as a multidimensional
construct
Some researchers defined job satisfaction as
a “multifaceted construct [34] encompassing
specific facets of satisfaction related to pay,
work, supervision, professional
opportunities, benefits, organizational practices and relationships with coworkers [1]. Whilst definitions can provide a broad understanding of what job satisfaction entails, it remains a complex concept illustrated by the multiple variables that have been studied in relation to it [35]. In some studies, job satisfaction is treated as a separate variable; in others, it is a consequence of multiple interrelated variables [20]. Yet in reality, job satisfaction is a complex multidimensional concept [36], because of a multitude of variables associated with it [37], but there is a lack of consensus as to which are the most consistently important [7]. Thus, workers may find satisfaction with one aspect while at the same time they may dislike another [38]. The review of studies shows that there is no consensus model for the dimensions of nurses’ job satisfaction [13].

6. Satisfaction as a dependent concept

As a dependent variable, job satisfaction is considered as a concept affected by factors such as individual, organizational characteristics, and mechanics of the job [15]. Most researchers focused on organizational, circumstantial and personal factors to predict work satisfaction [39]. Several theories suggest that various features of the job environment are causes of job satisfaction [40]. A range of findings derived from quantitative as well as qualitative studies have been reported in the literature regarding sources of job satisfaction among nurses [14]. These sources include working conditions [41], interactions with patients/colleagues/managers [42], work itself [43], remuneration [44], self-growth and promotion [30], praise and recognition [45], control and responsibility [44], job security [46] and leadership styles and organizational policies [30]. Job autonomy, recognition for performance, routinization of work [43], flat organizational structures involving a nursing director with a strong position in the management executive, and decentralized decision-making [31] (table 1).

Table 1: Definitions of job satisfaction concept presented in literature

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Job satisfaction concepts</th>
<th>Author(s) and years</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction as an affect</td>
<td>Willem A, Buelens M, Jonghe ID (2007)</td>
<td>An individual’s perceptual/emotional reaction to important facets of work.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yang FH, Chang CC (2008)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Satisfaction as an attitude</td>
<td>Weiss HM (2002)</td>
<td>A positive (or negative) evaluative judgment one makes about one’s job or job situation.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lunderen S, Nordholm L, Segesten KM (2005)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Azoury NBR, Doumit M.A. A (2003)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job satisfaction as an expectation</td>
<td>Jiang N (2008)</td>
<td>Difference between the amount of rewards workers receive and the amount they believe they should receive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Liu LF (2007)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Daehlen M (2008)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Job satisfaction as a belief system</td>
<td>Hegney D, Plank A, Parker V (2006)</td>
<td>Values is highlighted by the results of studies suggesting that job satisfaction decreases when intrinsic work values are not met.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>White C (2006)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction as a multidimensional construct</td>
<td>Ruggiero JS (2005)</td>
<td>Job satisfaction is a complex multidimensional concept.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Finn CP (2001)</td>
<td>There is no consensus model for the dimensions of job satisfaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lu KY, Chang LC, Wu HL (2007)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Satisfaction as a dependent concept</td>
<td>Siu Ol (2002)</td>
<td>Various features of the job environment are affecting job satisfaction.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Adams A, Bond S (2000)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Discussion

Nursing and non-nursing literatures have emphasized that we should establish the conditions to keep the people satisfied. The internal and external factors influencing this concept have been extensively investigated. It is even attempted to promote or manipulate satisfaction through understanding influential internal and external factors. The review of literatures indicates that researchers studied this concept from two points of view. Some studied it from theoretical points of view while the others paid attention to its operational dimensions. A majority of the researchers defined job satisfaction as a positive affect and attitude to the job. The pioneer researchers of job satisfaction view job satisfaction as negative and positive attitudes to the job. This definition provides an integration of affective and cognitive dimensions of job satisfaction and introduces the third dimension which is known as job satisfaction as an attitude [47]. Later, another important component known as evaluative or comparator dimension was added to job attitude. That is, an employee compares the present situation and his/her job qualities with his/her ideal and mental expectations and makes an evaluation[48]. Some authors refer to attitude as an affective status; however, a distinction must be made between feeling and attitude. Feeling may be considered as an affective reaction to job and attitude as a kind of thought about the job attitude as deeper as and more stable than feeling. Not unlike feelings, attitude is influenced by the reactions of the society to the profession. However, this was not mentioned in the literature. Also the role of personal value and belief system as an important dimension in job satisfaction was given less appropriate attention.

The review of literatures shows that the concept of job satisfaction has been discussed from personal points of view. Different types of this concept including expectations, feelings, and attitudes have been mostly influenced by personal opinions. Whereas, sometimes organizational and social factors can influence individual expectations, attitudes, and feelings and influence this concept. The review of literatures indicates that people feelings and their attitudes to society and organization were not greatly emphasized. Collective feelings (all personnel feeling) make a professional identity which can influence people individual dimension.

Another less discussed issue in the literature is the people own attempt to create, preserve, and promote their job satisfaction. Job satisfaction should not be considered as a passive concept which occurs arbitrarily (automatically). However, the person should create the means and instruments needed for job satisfaction within him/herself (internally). Attempting and planning to achieve job satisfaction are the most important aspects of this concept. In fact, job satisfaction could be achieved by critical thinking and persons' intelligent plans. If it occurs, other activities which are done by managers in organization or in the society will result in job satisfaction. So, this process is “intentional” and individuals play the vital role. One of the most important determining factors of job satisfaction which can be an important part of this concept is the dimension of value and belief system. Value and belief system can make the work meaningful and purposeful. Value and belief system are the factors influencing their feelings, attitudes, and behaviors. This dimension was not discussed in the literature. But some of the studies claimed that the values are more stable than feelings and
attitudes [49] and influence personal norms [50] that result in specific behaviors [51]. Also, in nursing discipline, one of the factors which can make the nurses’ difficult job tolerable and even joyful is the spiritual dimension [52]. The results of the majority of studies indicate that there is a significant positive correlation between employees’ satisfaction and their performance. If doing the job in right way has to be viewed as a value, job satisfaction influencing the personnel performance can also be assumed as a value. Therefore, it is a fundamental principle that anyone must struggle to achieve job satisfaction.

Conclusion

In this study we explored that job satisfaction is a multi dimensional concept. This contains individual abilities, attitudes, beliefs and value system. To achieve job satisfaction, it is important that the staff have the characteristics of positive feelings and attitudes, commitment, and responsibility. In addition, they should have intelligent struggles, critical thinking and special planning for attaining competencies and job satisfaction. It guides staff for managing and controlling their satisfaction, and it generates pleasant feelings, positive attitudes, responsibility and accountability to self and others.

Acknowledgement

Special thanks to Dr. Reza Vazirinejad for his valuate comments on the content of this paper.

Conflict of interest: Non declared

References