

Organizational Behavior 15th Global Edition

Robbins and Judge

Attitudes and Job Satisfaction

Chapter 3 Learning Objectives

After studying this chapter you should be able to:

- Contrast the three components of an attitude.
- Summarize the relationship between attitudes and behavior.
- Compare and contrast the major job attitudes.
- Define job satisfaction and show how it can be measured.
- Summarize the main causes of job satisfaction.
- Identify four employee responses to dissatisfaction.

Contrast the Three Components of an Attitude

Evaluative statements or judgments concerning objects, people, or events

Three components of an attitude:

The opinion or belief segment of an attitude

Cognitive Affective Behavioral

The emotional or feeling segment of an attitude

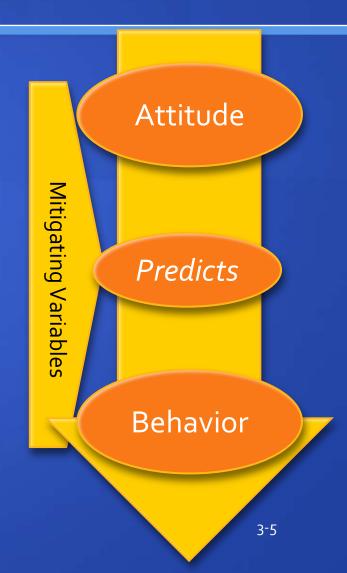
An intention to behave in a certain way toward someone or something

Summarize the Relationship Between Attitudes and Behavior

- The attitudes people hold determine what they do.
- Festinger proposed that cases of attitude following behavior illustrate the effects of cognitive dissonance.
 - Cognitive Dissonance is incompatibility an individual might perceive between two or more attitudes or between behavior and attitudes.
- Research has generally concluded that people seek consistency among their attitudes and between their attitudes and their behavior.

Summarize the Relationship Between Attitudes and Behavior

- Importance of the attitude
- Its correspondence to behavior
- Its accessibility
- The presence of social pressure
- Whether or not a person has had direct experience with the behavior
- The attitude/behavior relationship is stronger if it refers to something in our direct personal experience



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- Job Satisfaction
 - A positive feeling about the job resulting from an evaluation of its characteristics
- Job Involvement
 - Degree of psychological identification with the job where perceived performance is important to selfworth
- Logical Empowerment
 - Belief in the degree of influence over the job, competence, job meaningfulness, and autonomy

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- Organizational Commitment
 - Identifying with a particular organization and its goals, while wishing to maintain membership in the organization.
 - Three dimensions:
 - Affective emotional attachment to organization
 - Continuance Commitment economic value of staying
 - Normative moral or ethical obligations

- Organizational Commitment (cont)
 - Has some relation to performance, especially for new employees.
 - Theoretical models propose that employees who are committed will be less likely to engage in work withdrawal even if they are dissatisfied, because they have a sense of organizational loyalty.

- Perceived Organizational Support (POS)
 - Degree to which employees believe the organization values their contribution and cares about their well-being.
 - Higher when rewards are fair, employees are involved in decision making, and supervisors are seen as supportive.
 - High POS is related to higher OCBs and performance.

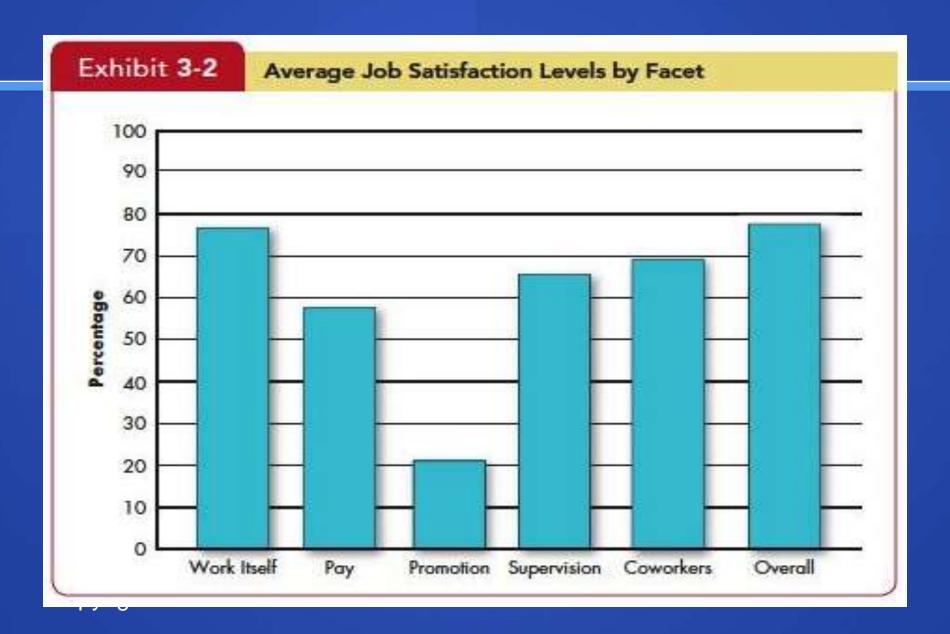
- Employee Engagement
 - The degree of involvement with, satisfaction with, and enthusiasm for the job.
 - Engaged employees are passionate about their work and company.

- Are These Job Attitudes Really Distinct?
 - No: these attitudes are highly related
 - Variables may be redundant (measuring the same thing under a different name)
 - While there is some distinction, there is also a lot of overlap
 - Overlap may cause confusion

Define Job Satisfaction and Show How It Can Be Measured

- Job satisfaction
 - A positive feeling about a job resulting from an evaluation of its characteristics
- Two approaches for measuring Job Satisfaction are popular:
 - The single global rating
 - The summation of job facets

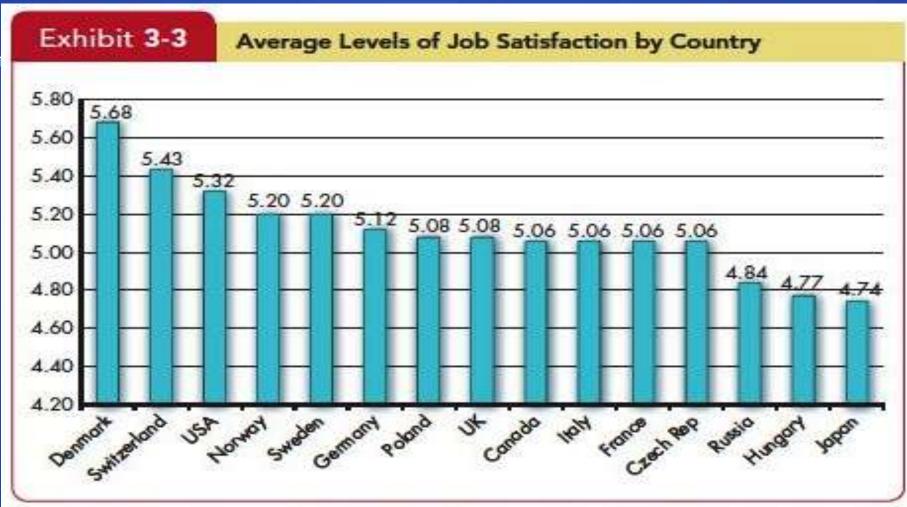
Define Job Satisfaction and Show How It Can Be Measured



Summarize the Main Causes of Job Satisfaction

- Pay influences job satisfaction only to a point.
 - After a certain amount of money there is no relationship between amount of pay and job satisfaction.
 - Money may bring happiness, but not necessarily job satisfaction.

Summarize the Main Causes of Job Satisfaction



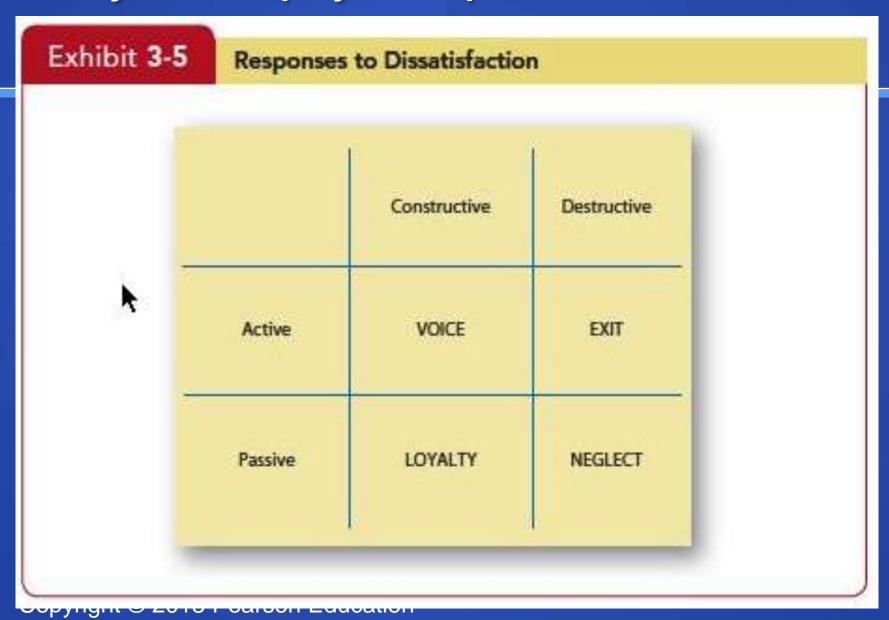
Note: Scores represent average job-satisfaction levels in each country as rated on a 1 = very dissatisfied to 10 = very satisfied scale.

Source: M. Benz and B. S. Frey, "The Value of Autonomy: Evidence from the Self-Employed in 23 Countries," working paper 173, Institute for Empirical Research in Economics, University of Zurich, November 2003 (ssm.com/abstract=475140).

Summarize the Main Causes of Job Satisfaction

- Personality also plays a role in Job Satisfaction.
 - People who have positive core selfevaluations, who believe in their inner worth and basic competence are more satisfied with their jobs than those with negative core self-evaluations.
 - Those with negative core self-evaluations set less ambitious goals and are more likely to give up when confronting difficulties.

Identify Four Employee Responses to Dissatisfaction



Summary and Implications for Managers

- Satisfied and committed employees have lower rates of turnover, absenteeism, and withdrawal behaviors.
- Managers will also want to measure job attitudes effectively so they can tell how employees are reacting to their work.
- The most important thing managers can do to raise employee satisfaction is focus on the intrinsic parts of the job, such as making the work challenging and interesting.
- Although paying employees poorly will likely not attract high-quality employees to the organization or keep high performers, managers should realize that high pay alone is unlikely to create a satisfying work environment.