



SDS 3386 FALL 2022

FINAL PROJECT PRESENTATION



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Introduction









What are the main factors that influence job satisfaction?



A similar study:

Evaluation of Factors Influencing Job Satisfaction

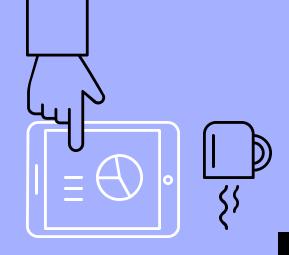
A study by Barbara Sypniewska at the University of Finance and Management in Warsaw, Poland

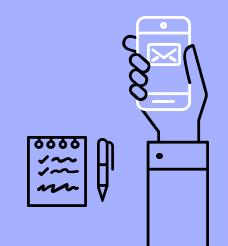
Most important

- Atmosphere at work
- Stability of employment
- Good relations with co-workers
- Good relations with superiors
- Communication with management

Least important

- Communication with management
- Content of work
- Possibility of development

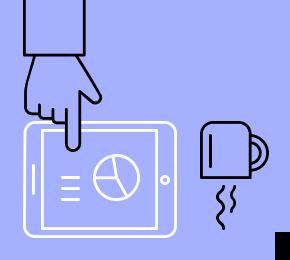




Two other studies:

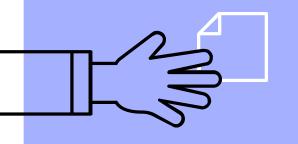
- Is salary the most important factor?
- 9 Out of 10 People Are
 Willing to Earn Less
 Money to Do More Meaningful Work(hbr.org)

- Are remote workers more satisfied?
- Survey: On average, remote workers are about 20% happier | HR Dive

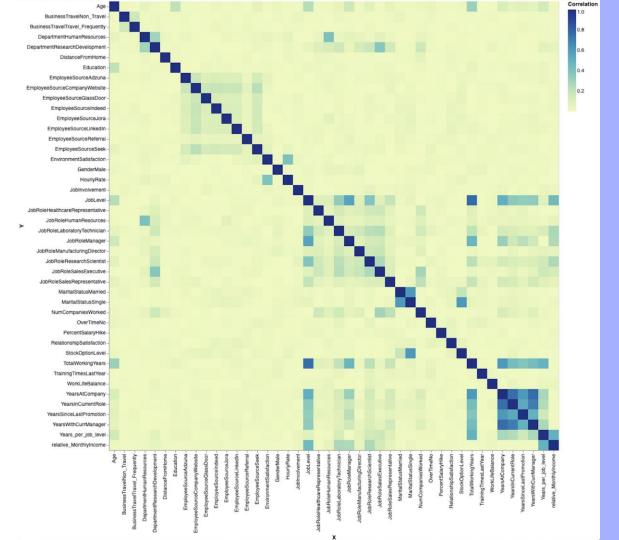




Modeling IBM data



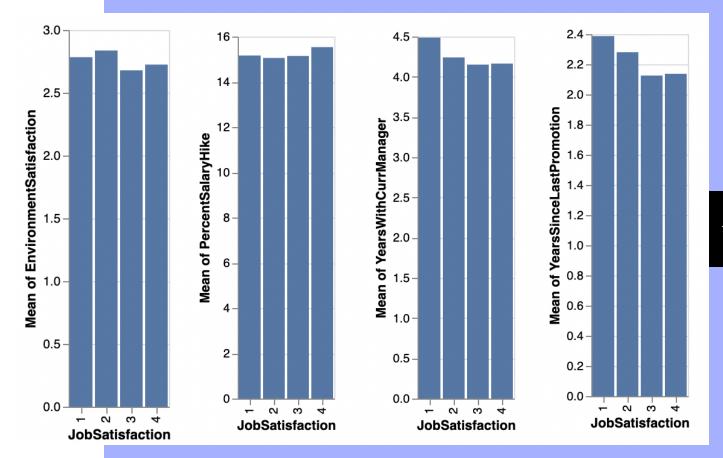
Correlation table

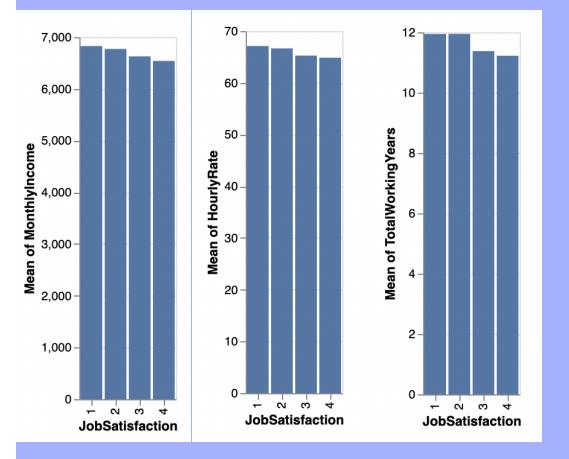


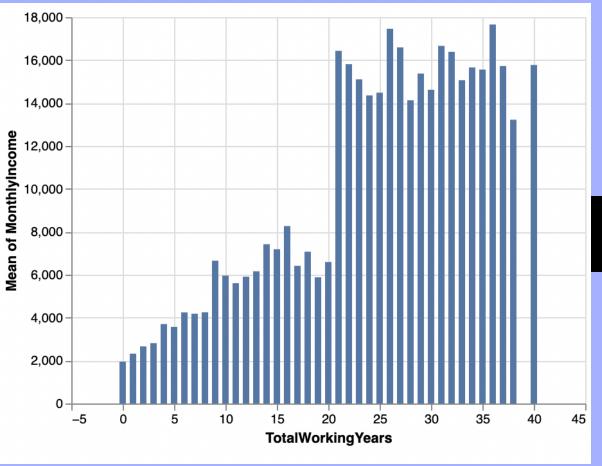
Contingency Tables

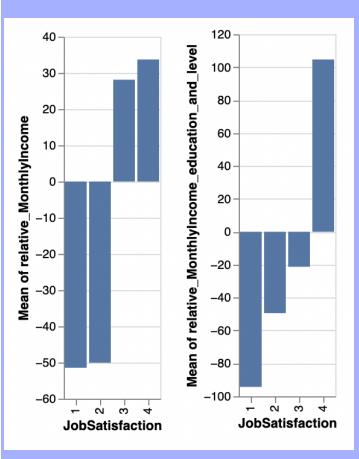
JobSatisfaction JobRole		1	2	3	4	
Healthcare Represen	tative	348	260	602	575	
Human Resources		122	218	172	176	
Laboratory Technici	.an	654	659	942	1092	
Manager	291	286	381	485		
Manufacturing Direc	tor	358	468	730	513	
Research Director		231	230	383	311	
Research Scientist	663	657	1214	1304		
Sales Executive	889	702	1111	1517	8	
Sales Representativ	re	120	232	305	277	
JobSatisfaction	1		2	3	4	
MaritalStatus						
Divorced	977	87	9 1	271	1433	
Married	1715	180	9 2	886	2768	
Single	984	102	4 1	683	2049	

	JobSatisfaction RelationshipSatisfacti	ion	1	2	3	4	
	1	6	52	624 11	L34	1146	
	2	7	32	785 12	299	1338	
	3	11	68 1	.065 17	729	2055	
	4	11	24 1	.238 16	578	1711	
Contingency	JobSatisfaction Employee Source	1	2	:	3	4	
Tables	Adzuna	223	368			560	9
	Company Website	881	746	132	7	1455	
	GlassDoor	316	399	60	0	508	
	Indeed	411	492	608	8	653	
	Jora	341	438	568	8	601	
	LinkedIn	501	279	569	9	649	
	Recruit.net	386	422	54	4	618	
	Referral	22	88	109	9	113	
	Seek	595	480	862	2	1093	









```
reg8.score(test1[['Age', 'DailyRate', 'DistanceFromHome', 'EnvironmentSatisfaction',
       'HourlyRate', 'JobInvolvement', 'JobLevel',
       'NumCompaniesWorked', 'relative MonthlyIncome',
       'PercentSalaryHike', 'RelationshipSatisfaction', 'StandardHours',
       'StockOptionLevel', 'TotalWorkingYears', 'TrainingTimesLastYear',
       'WorkLifeBalance', 'YearsAtCompany', 'YearsInCurrentRole',
       'YearsSinceLastPromotion', 'YearsWithCurrManager',
       'BusinessTravelTravel Frequently', 'BusinessTravelNon Travel',
       'DepartmentResearchDevelopment', 'DepartmentHumanResources',
       'Education', 'GenderMale',
       'JobRoleResearchScientist', 'JobRoleManufacturingDirector',
       'JobRoleLaboratoryTechnician', 'JobRoleSalesRepresentative',
       'JobRoleSalesExecutive', 'JobRoleManager', 'JobRoleHumanResources',
       'JobRoleHealthcareRepresentative', 'MaritalStatusMarried',
       'MaritalStatusSingle', 'OverTimeNo', 'EmployeeSourceSeek',
       'EmployeeSourceIndeed', 'EmployeeSourceReferral',
       'EmployeeSourceCompanyWebsite', 'EmployeeSourceAdzuna',
       'EmployeeSourceGlassDoor', 'EmployeeSourceJora',
       'EmployeeSourceLinkedIn']],
           test1[['JobSatisfaction']])
```

OLS Regression Results							
Dep. Variable:	JobSatisfaction	R-squared (uncentered):	0.721				
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared (uncentered):	0.720				
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	1217.				
Date:	Mon, 05 Dec 2022	Prob (F-statistic):	0.00				
Time:	08:16:17	Log-Likelihood:	-7883.9				
No. Observations:	19358	AIC:	1.585e+04				
Df Residuals:	19317	BIC:	1.617e+04				
Df Model:	41						
Covariance Type:	nonrobust						

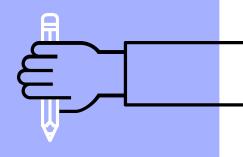
Dep. Variable:	JobSatisfaction	R-squared (uncentered):	0.719
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared (uncentered):	0.719
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	2360.
Date:	Mon, 05 Dec 2022	<pre>Prob (F-statistic):</pre>	0.00
Time:	11:00:37	Log-Likelihood:	-7937.4
No. Observations:	19358	AIC:	1.592e+04
Df Residuals:	19337	BIC:	1.608e+04

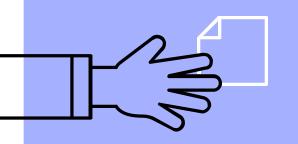
OLS Regression Results

16

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
PercentSalaryHike	0.0710	0.010	7.057	0.000	0.051	0.091
RelationshipSatisfaction	-0.0181	0.007	-2.485	0.013	-0.032	-0.004
StockOptionLevel	0.0797	0.012	6.535	0.000	0.056	0.104
YearsAtCompany	0.1453	0.024	6.155	0.000	0.099	0.192
YearsSinceLastPromotion	-0.0640	0.015	-4.148	0.000	-0.094	-0.034
relative_MonthlyIncome	0.6272	0.021	30.415	0.000	0.587	0.668
Years_per_job_level	0.1036	0.038	2.750	0.006	0.030	0.177
BusinessTravelTravel_Frequently	0.0510	0.007	7.189	0.000	0.037	0.065
BusinessTravelNon_Travel	0.0504	0.008	5.938	0.000	0.034	0.067
GenderMale	0.0277	0.005	5.155	0.000	0.017	0.038
JobRoleResearchScientist	0.1954	0.011	17.854	0.000	0.174	0.217
JobRoleManufacturingDirector	0.1213	0.012	10.087	0.000	0.098	0.145
JobRoleLaboratoryTechnician	0.1757	0.011	15.661	0.000	0.154	0.198
JobRoleSalesRepresentative	0.1858	0.015	12.331	0.000	0.156	0.215
JobRoleSalesExecutive	0.1484	0.011	13.940	0.000	0.128	0.169
JobRoleManager	0.0949	0.014	6.831	0.000	0.068	0.122
JobRoleHumanResources	0.1203	0.017	7.207	0.000	0.088	0.153
JobRoleHealthcareRepresentative	0.1601	0.012	12.814	0.000	0.136	0.185
MaritalStatusMarried	0.0389	0.007	5.676	0.000	0.025	0.052
MaritalStatusSingle	0.0960	0.009	10.301	0.000	0.078	0.114
OverTimeNo	-0.0276	0.006	-4.577	0.000	-0.039	-0.016







The dataset:

	Unnamed: 0	emp_id	age	Dept	location	education	recruitment_type	job_level	rating	onsite	awards	certifications	salary	satisfied
0	0	HR8270	28	HR	Suburb	PG	Referral	5	2	0	1	0	86750	1
1	1	TECH1860	50	Technology	Suburb	PG	Walk-in	3	5	1	2	1	42419	0
2	2	TECH6390	43	Technology	Suburb	UG	Referral	4	1	0	2	0	65715	0
3	3	SAL6191	44	Sales	City	PG	On-Campus	2	3	1	0	0	29805	1
4	4	HR6734	33	HR	City	UG	Recruitment Agency	2	1	0	5	0	29805	1
5	5	PUR7265	40	Purchasing	Suburb	UG	Referral	3	3	0	7	1	42419	1
6	6	PUR1466	26	Purchasing	Suburb	UG	Referral	5	5	0	2	0	86750	0
7	7	TECH5426	25	Technology	City	UG	Recruitment Agency	1	1	0	4	0	24076	0
8	8	HR6578	35	HR	City	PG	Referral	3	4	0	0	0	42419	1
9	9	TECH9322	45	Technology	City	PG	Referral	3	3	0	9	0	42419	0
10	10	MKT2685	31	Marketing	City	UG	Walk-in	4	4	1	6	0	65715	1

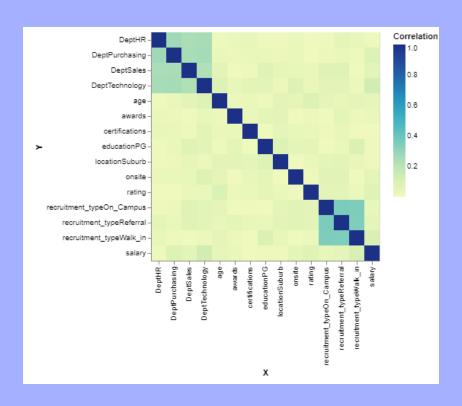
Contingency Tables

satisfied	0	1
Dept		
HR	53	53
Marketing	51	44
Purchasing	47	62
Sales	41	51
Technology	45	53

satisfied job level	0	1
1 -	41	54
2	57	53
3	41	41
4	53	57
5	45	58

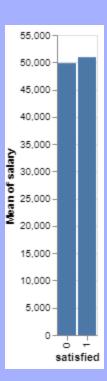
satisfied	0	1
awards		
0	20	32
1	20	21
2	29	19
3	32	25
4	22	29
5	25	27
6	19	27
7	18	32
8	30	26
9	22	25

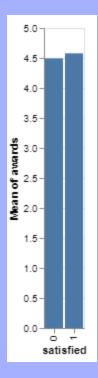
Correlation matrix:

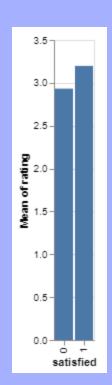


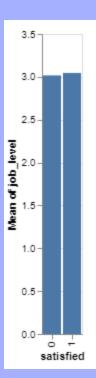
People who are satisfied have, on average, a higher salary.

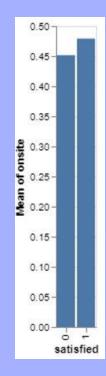
As expected!

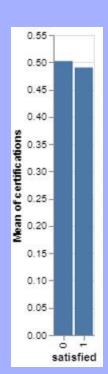


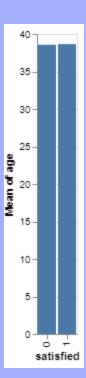




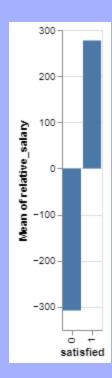




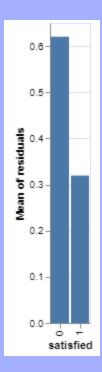


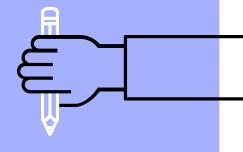


People with a higher salary than their coworkers who are the same age, are more satisfied.



Logistic Regression: $R^2 = 0.552$

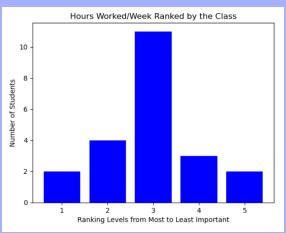


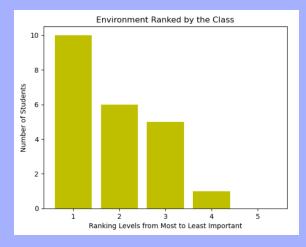


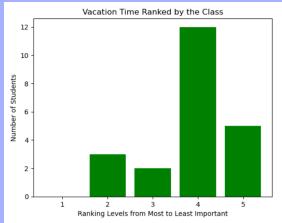
Survey Results

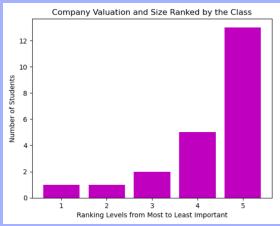












Reminder: The lower the score, the more important the factor!

Average Scores:

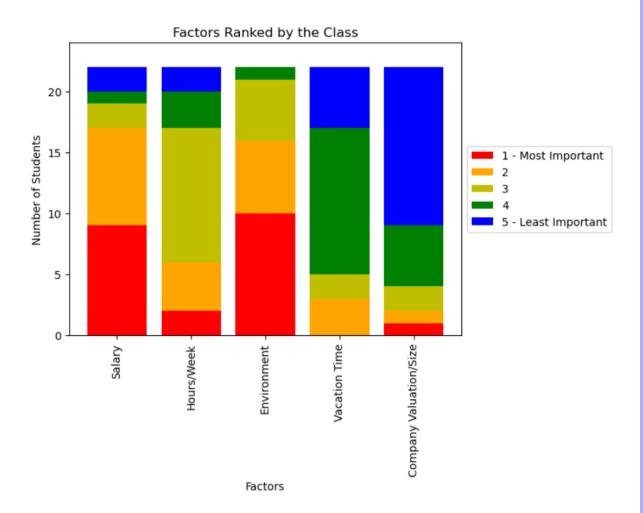
Salary: 2.045

Hours Worked/Week: 2.954

Environment: 1.863

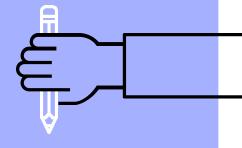
Vacation Time: 3.863

Company Valuation and Size: 4.273



Summary

- Environment and
 Salary are your most important factors
- Company
 Valuation/Size is of
 least importance to
 you, followed by
 Vacation Time



Comparison

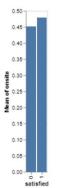
Comparing the Class Survey Results to our Results



LET'S LOOK AT WHAT OUR DATASETS HAVE TO SAY ABOUT THE FACTORS YOU INDICATED AS THE MOST IMPORTANT

Environment

As shown earlier in the Employee Satisfaction Index, it seems as though people who work onsite are more satisfied with their job!



Salary

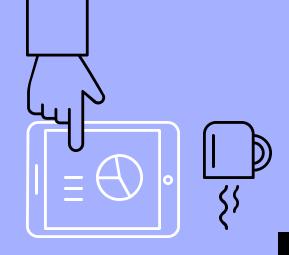
No surprise! We saw in both datasets that there is a link between salary and job satisfaction.

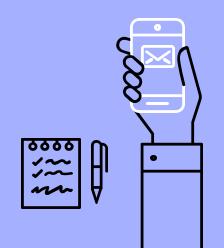
However, it's about more than just the amount of money you make. Both datasets indicate that people who make more money compared to others around their age are more satisfied with their job.

Role

Though role was not a factor we had the class rate, we thought it could be interesting to see if people with roles similar to our possible future roles are satisfied with their jobs!

JobSatisfaction	1	2	3	4
JobRole				
Healthcare Representative	348	260	602	575
Human Resources	122	218	172	176
Laboratory Technician	654	659	942	1092
Manager	291	286	381	485
Manufacturing Director	358	468	730	513
Research Director	231	230	383	311
Research Scientist	663	657	1214	1304
Sales Executive	889	702	1111	1517
Sales Representative	120	232	305	277





ROLE

JOB SATISFACTION

Let's take a look at one of our IBM dataset contingency tables...

Research Scientist

Laboratory Technician



JobSatisfaction JobRole	1	2	3	4
Healthcare Representative	348	260	602	575
Human Resources	122	218	172	176
Laboratory Technician	654	659	942	1092
Manager	291	286	381	485
Manufacturing Director	358	468	730	513
Research Director	231	230	383	311
Research Scientist	663	657	1214	1304
Sales Executive	889	702	1111	1517
Sales Representative	120	232	305	277





Does sex have an effect on job satisfaction?



Does sex have an effect on job satisfaction?

Based on the IBM dataset (which used a satisfaction scale of 1 to 4), the average satisfaction rating increases by about 0.03 for male employees.

✓ Male employees are a bit more satisfied.



Summary

IBM

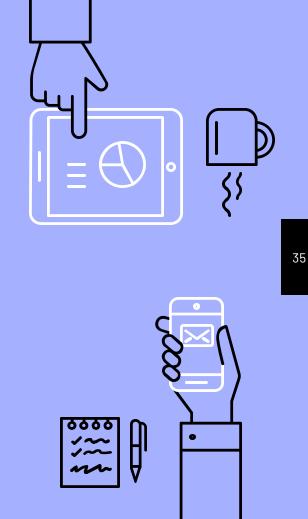
The most important factorinfluencingjob satisfaction is "how much money you are making relative to people your age".

IBM

Other important (and interesting) factors include your position or role and how long you've been working at the company for.

Employee Satisfaction Index

This dataset also showed that in general, the people who are more satisfied with their jobs have a higher salary. It also showed that people who are making more money than their coworkers (who are the same age), are more satisfied.



THANKS!

Any questions?



References

- Sypniewska, Barbara, Evaluation of Factors Influencing Job Satisfaction (March 31, 2014). Contemporary Economics, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 57-72, 2014, Available at SSRN: https://ssrn.com/abstract=2435040
- Bańka, A. (2002). Psychologia organizacji [Psychology of the organization]. In J. Strelau (Ed.), Psychologia. Podręcznik Akademicki [Psychology. Academic Handbook]. (Vol. 3) (pp. 321-350). Gdańsk: GWP.

