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PERFORMANCE INCENTIVES AND JOB
SATISFACTION OF PRIVATE EMPLOYEES
IN SELECTED FIRMS IN CAVITE

THESIS

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PERFORMANCE INCENTIVES AND JOB SATISFACTION OF PRIVATE EMPLOYEES IN SELECTED FIRMS IN CAVITE

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ABSTRACT

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This study was conducted to analyze the performance incentive and job satisfaction of private employees of selected firms in Cavite. The study aimed to describe the socio-economic profile of private employees in selected areas of Cavite, to determine what are the different performance incentive schemes extended to private employees by their company, determine the level of job satisfaction of private employees, and to identify the different problems encountered by the employees in the availment of performance incentives provided by the company.

The study was conducted in selected areas of Cavite, namely: Dasmariñas, General Trias, Tanza, Rosario and Tagaytay from January to February 2006. The five municipalities were purposively selected due to the existence of numerous medium and large - scale business establishments in these areas. Quota samples of 100 private employees were included in this study. The respondents were selected through purposive sampling. The respondents were private employees with regular appointment and had been serving the company for at least three years.

Descriptive statistics such as frequency count, percentage, rank, mean and range were used in presenting the socio-economic profile of private employees in selected towns of Cavite and the different pay-for-performance incentive schemes extended to private employees by their company. The level of job satisfaction of private employees was measured using a 22-item index developed by Cooper (2001). The measurement is

formed by adding responses on each item, where each item allowed for responses on a three-point Likert scale represented as:1 - High Satisfaction, 2 - Moderate Satisfaction, 3 - Low Satisfaction.

Most of the private employees in Cavite were female with a mean age of 32 years, married, and with an average household size of six numbers.

The respondent's average monthly income was Php9, 600.

This study revealed that the performance incentives offered to the employees by their company were membership to associations, health and social clubs, company merchandise, promotional items, and merchandise given to employees by the company.

Generally, most of the private employees were moderately satisfied with their present job although some respondents were not really satisfied to the performance incentives that they received from their employers it doesn't mean that the level of their job satisfaction is low.

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PERFORMANCE INCENTIVES AND JOB SATISFACTION OF PRIVATE EMPLOYEES OF SELECTED FIRMS IN CAVITE $^{1\!\!1}$

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INTRODUCTION

A focus on job satisfaction is warranted to the extent that the employees believe that the creation of satisfying conditions in situations where many people spend much of their lives is a desirable end in itself. Further, employees might expect that employees who achieve high levels of job satisfaction would be committed to maintaining those conditions by exhibiting low quit rates, a result which will be beneficial to the firm if turnover is costly. Of potentially greater importance to the firm, however, is whether the individual is committed to the organization, in which case the individual might expand his or her efforts beyond those required to merely retain employment. Given the potential benefits of either job satisfaction or organizational commitment, research on how various work incentives influence these aspects of employee behavior seems warranted (Drago, et. al., 1998).

Work motivation is one of the key areas of organizational management.

Organization theory is frequently described as an interdisciplinary study that examines