The copyright © of this thesis belongs to its rightful author and/or other copyright owner. Copies can be accessed and downloaded for non-commercial or learning purposes without any charge and permission. The thesis cannot be reproduced or quoted as a whole without the permission from its rightful owner. No alteration or changes in format is allowed without permission from its rightful owner.



FACTORS INFLUENCING EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT IN THE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY MINNA, NIGERIA

ABDULRASHEED USMAN MAKERA



MASTER OF SCIENCE MANAGEMENT UNIVERSITI UTARA MALAYSIA JANUARY 2018

FACTORS INFLUENCING EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT IN THE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY MINNA, NIGERIA

ABDULRASHEED USMAN MAKERA Universiti Utara Malaysia

Thesis submitted to School of Business Management, UUM College of Business (COB) Universiti Utara Malaysia,

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Master of Science Management



PERAKUAN KERJA KERTAS PENYELIDIKAN

(Certification of Research Paper)

Saya, mengaku bertandatangan, memperakukan bahawa (I, the undersigned, certified that)

ABDULRASHEED USMAN MAKERA (819582)

Calon untuk Ijazah Sarjana (Candidate for the degree of)
MASTER OF SCIENCE (MANAGEMENT)

telah mengemukakan kertas penyelidikan yang bertajuk (has presented his/her research paper of the following title)

FACTORS INFLUENCING EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT IN THE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY MINNA, NIGERIA

Seperti yang tercatat di muka surat tajuk dan kulit kertas penyelidikan (as it appears on the title page and front cover of the research paper)

Bahawa kertas penyelidikan tersebut boleh diterima dari segi bentuk serta kandungan dan meliputi bidang ilmu dengan memuaskan.

Universiti Utara Malaysia

(that the research paper acceptable in the form and content and that a satisfactory knowledge of the field is covered by the research paper).

Nama Penyelia Pertama

(Name of 1st Supervisor)

PROF. MADYA DR. NORAINI BINTI OTHMAN

Tandatangan (Signature)

Nama Penyelia Kedua

DR. NAZLINA BINTI ZAKARIA

(Name of 2nd Supervisor)

Tandatangan (Signature)

Tarikh : <u>20 DISEMBER 2017</u>

(Date)

Permission to Use

In presenting this paper in partial fulfilment of the requirement for a post degree from University Utara Malaysia (UUM), I agree that the library of this University may make free available for inspection. I further agree that permission for copying this project paper in any manner, in whole or in part, for scholarly purpose may be granted by my supervisor or in their absence, by the Assistant vice chancellor of the college of Business where I did my project paper. It is understood that any copying or publication or used of this thesis or part there of financial gain shall not be allowed without any written permission. It's is also understood that due the recognition shall be given to me and to University Utara Malaysia for any scholarly use which may be made of any material from my project paper.

Request for permission to copy or to make other use of materials in this dissertation in whole or in part should be addressed to:

Dean School of Business Management
Universiti Utara Malaysia
06010 UUM Sintok
Kedah Darul Aman

Abstract

The objective of this study was to examine the relationship between team and co-worker relationship, work environment, leadership and training and career development and employee engagement in Federal University of Technology Minna, Nigeria. Social exchange theory (SET) was utilized in developing the research framework. A total of 150 non-academics staff from Federal University of Technology (FUT), Minna, representing a response rate of 63.3% participated in this study. Data were collected through self-administered questionnaire. Four hypothesis were tested using SPSS 2.0. The findings indicated that leadership, and training and career development were significantly related to employee engagement. Theoretical and practical implications of the study as well as suggestions for future research were discussed.

Keywords: Employee engagement, team and co-worker relationship, work environment, leadership and training and career development.

Universiti Utara Malaysia

Abstrak

Objektif kajian ini adalah untuk menyelidik hubungan antara pasukan kerja dan rakan sekerja, persekitaran kerja, kepimpinan dan latihan serta pembangunan kerjaya dengan penglibatan pekerja di Federal University of Technology (FUT) Minna, Nigeria. Teori pertukaran sosial (SET) telah digunakan dalam membangunkan rangka kerja penyelidikan. Sejumlah 150 orang kakitangan bukan akademik dari Federal University of Technology, Minna yang mewakili kadar maklum balas 63.3% menyertai kajian. Data dikumpulkan melalui soal selidik tadbir kendiri. Empat hipotesis telah diuji menggunakan SPSS 2.0. Penemuan menunjukkan bahawa kepimpinan, dan latihan dan pembangunan kerjaya berkait secara signifikan dengan penglibatan pekerja. Implikasi teori dan praktikal kajian serta cadangan untuk penyelidikan pada masa hadapan turut dibincangkan.

Kata kunci: Penglibatan pekerja, hubungan pasukan kerja dan rakan sekerja, persekitaran kerja, kepimpinan dan latihan serta pembangunan kerjaya.

Universiti Utara Malaysia

Acknowledgement

All praise and gratitude be to Allah, the exalted one who grants me an opportunity, strength and health to pursue my masters at Universiti Utara Malaysia. I am also grateful to Universiti Utara Malaysia for giving me an opportunity to further my studies. I am proud to be a UUM Alumni.

My special gratitude goes to my humble and helpful supervisors, Prof Madya Dr. Noraini Binti Othman and Dr.Nazlina Binti Zakaria for thoughtful guidance, patience and marvelous suggestion throughout the period of the research. May Allah reward them Aljanna Firdaus and continue to guide them in all their future endeavours.

I am eternally grateful to my beloved parents Alhaji Usman Makera and Hajiya Ameena Makera for their unending love and support they offer me, may Allah reward both of them with aljanna firdaus. My appreciation as well goes to my lovely wife Fareeda, my children: Arshad Uthman and Afreen Hauwa for the sacrifice and patience during my long stay in UUM, may Allah reward all of you with jannatul firdaus. In the same vein, my appreciation goes to my beloved brothers and sisters (Saratu, Isyaku, Mika'ilu, Murjanatu and Fatima) for the love and endless support you have given me, may Allah reward all of you with Aljannah Firdaus.

Finally, I have to thank Honourable Justice Danllami Zama Senchi for giving me the opportunity to go and further my studies, I will forever be grateful. And also to Major Yakubu Rena Iko, I am grateful for your support may Allah reward you abundantly. Also I appreciate all my friends for their support and encouragement, especially Dr Yusuf Nasidi.

Table of Contents

Abstract iii Abstrak iiii Acknowledgement iv Table of Contents v List of Tables iix List of Tables iix List of Figures x List of Appendices x List of Appendices x List of Abbreviations x CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION 11 1.1 Introduction 11 1.2 Background of the Study 11 1.3 Brief History of Federal University of Technology (FUT) Minna 4 1.4 Problem Statement 5 1.5 Research Questions 9 1.6 Research Objectives 10 1.7 Significance of the Study 10 1.8 Theoretical Perspective 11 1.9 Practical Perspective 12 1.10 Scope of the Study 12 1.11 Definitions of Key Terms 13 1.11.1 Employee Engagement 13 1.11.2 Team and Co-worker Relationship 13 1.11.3 Work Environment 14 1.11.5 Training and Career Development 14 1.12 Organization of the Chapters 14 1.12.1 Chapter One: Introduction 14	Permission to Use	i
Acknowledgement .iv Fable of Contents .v List of Tables .ix List of Figures .x List of Appendices .xi List of Abbreviations .xii CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION 1 1.1 Introduction 1 1.2 Background of the Study 1 1.3 Brief History of Federal University of Technology (FUT) Minna 4 1.4 Problem Statement .5 1.5 Research Questions .9 1.6 Research Objectives .10 1.7 Significance of the Study .10 1.8 Theoretical Perspective .11 1.9 Practical Perspective .12 1.10 Scope of the Study .12 1.11 Definitions of Key Terms .13 1.11.1 Employee Engagement .13 1.11.2 Team and Co-worker Relationship .13 1.11.3 Work Environment .13 1.11.4 Leadership .14 1.11.5 Training and Career Development .14 1.12 Organization of the Chapters .14	Abstract	ii
Table of Contents v List of Tables ix List of Figures x List of Appendices xi List of Abbreviations xii CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION 1 1.1 Introduction 1 1.2 Background of the Study 1 1.3 Brief History of Federal University of Technology (FUT) Minna 4 1.4 Problem Statement 5 1.5 Research Questions 9 1.6 Research Objectives 10 1.7 Significance of the Study 10 1.8 Theoretical Perspective 11 1.9 Practical Perspective 12 1.10 Scope of the Study 12 1.11 Definitions of Key Terms 13 1.11.1 Employee Engagement 13 1.11.2 Team and Co-worker Relationship 13 1.11.3 Work Environment 13 1.11.4 Leadership 14 1.11.5 Training and Career Development 14 1.12 Organization of the Chapters 14	Abstrak	iii
List of Tables ix List of Figures x List of Appendices xi List of Abbreviations xii CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION 1 1.1 Introduction 1 1.2 Background of the Study 1 1.3 Brief History of Federal University of Technology (FUT) Minna 4 1.4 Problem Statement 5 1.5 Research Questions 9 1.6 Research Objectives 10 1.7 Significance of the Study 10 1.8 Theoretical Perspective 11 1.9 Practical Perspective 12 1.10 Scope of the Study 12 1.11 Definitions of Key Terms 13 1.11.1 Employee Engagement 13 1.11.2 Team and Co-worker Relationship 13 1.11.3 Work Environment 13 1.11.4 Leadership 14 1.11.5 Training and Career Development 14 1.12 Organization of the Chapters 14	Acknowledgement	iv
List of Appendices	Table of Contents	v
List of Appendices	List of Tables	ix
List of Abbreviations xii CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION 1 1.1 Introduction 1 1.2 Background of the Study 1 1.3 Brief History of Federal University of Technology (FUT) Minna 4 1.4 Problem Statement 5 1.5 Research Questions 9 1.6 Research Objectives 10 1.7 Significance of the Study 10 1.8 Theoretical Perspective 11 1.9 Practical Perspective 12 1.10 Scope of the Study 12 1.11 Definitions of Key Terms 13 1.11.1 Employee Engagement 13 1.11.2 Team and Co-worker Relationship 13 1.11.3 Work Environment 13 1.11.4 Leadership 14 1.11.5 Training and Career Development 14 1.12 Organization of the Chapters 14	-	
CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION 1 1.1 Introduction 1 1.2 Background of the Study 1 1.3 Brief History of Federal University of Technology (FUT) Minna 4 1.4 Problem Statement 5 1.5 Research Questions 9 1.6 Research Objectives 10 1.7 Significance of the Study 10 1.8 Theoretical Perspective 11 1.9 Practical Perspective 12 1.10 Scope of the Study 12 1.11 Definitions of Key Terms 13 1.11.1 Employee Engagement 13 1.11.2 Team and Co-worker Relationship 13 1.11.3 Work Environment 13 1.11.4 Leadership 14 1.11.5 Training and Career Development 14 1.12 Organization of the Chapters 14	List of Appendices	xi
1.1 Introduction 1 1.2 Background of the Study 1 1.3 Brief History of Federal University of Technology (FUT) Minna 4 1.4 Problem Statement 5 1.5 Research Questions 9 1.6 Research Objectives 10 1.7 Significance of the Study 10 1.8 Theoretical Perspective 11 1.9 Practical Perspective 12 1.10 Scope of the Study 12 1.11 Definitions of Key Terms 13 1.11.1 Employee Engagement 13 1.11.2 Team and Co-worker Relationship 13 1.11.3 Work Environment 13 1.11.4 Leadership 14 1.11.5 Training and Career Development 14 1.12 Organization of the Chapters 14	List of Abbreviations	xii
1.2 Background of the Study 1 1.3 Brief History of Federal University of Technology (FUT) Minna 4 1.4 Problem Statement 5 1.5 Research Questions 9 1.6 Research Objectives 10 1.7 Significance of the Study 10 1.8 Theoretical Perspective 11 1.9 Practical Perspective 12 1.10 Scope of the Study 12 1.11 Definitions of Key Terms 13 1.11.1 Employee Engagement 13 1.11.2 Team and Co-worker Relationship 13 1.11.3 Work Environment 13 1.11.4 Leadership 14 1.11.5 Training and Career Development 14 1.12 Organization of the Chapters 14	CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION	1
1.3 Brief History of Federal University of Technology (FUT) Minna 4 1.4 Problem Statement 5 1.5 Research Questions 9 1.6 Research Objectives 10 1.7 Significance of the Study 10 1.8 Theoretical Perspective 11 1.9 Practical Perspective 12 1.10 Scope of the Study 12 1.11 Definitions of Key Terms 13 1.11.1 Employee Engagement 13 1.11.2 Team and Co-worker Relationship 13 1.11.3 Work Environment 13 1.11.4 Leadership 14 1.11.5 Training and Career Development 14 1.12 Organization of the Chapters 14	1.1 Introduction	1
1.4 Problem Statement 5 1.5 Research Questions 9 1.6 Research Objectives 10 1.7 Significance of the Study 10 1.8 Theoretical Perspective 11 1.9 Practical Perspective 12 1.10 Scope of the Study 12 1.11 Definitions of Key Terms 13 1.11.1 Employee Engagement 13 1.11.2 Team and Co-worker Relationship 13 1.11.3 Work Environment 13 1.11.4 Leadership 14 1.11.5 Training and Career Development 14 1.12 Organization of the Chapters 14	1.2 Background of the Study	1
1.5 Research Questions 9 1.6 Research Objectives 10 1.7 Significance of the Study 10 1.8 Theoretical Perspective 11 1.9 Practical Perspective 12 1.10 Scope of the Study 12 1.11 Definitions of Key Terms 13 1.11.1 Employee Engagement 13 1.11.2 Team and Co-worker Relationship 13 1.11.3 Work Environment 13 1.11.4 Leadership 14 1.11.5 Training and Career Development 14 1.12 Organization of the Chapters 14	1.3 Brief History of Federal University of Technology (FUT) Minna	4
1.6 Research Objectives 10 1.7 Significance of the Study 10 1.8 Theoretical Perspective 11 1.9 Practical Perspective 12 1.10 Scope of the Study 12 1.11 Definitions of Key Terms 13 1.11.1 Employee Engagement 13 1.11.2 Team and Co-worker Relationship 13 1.11.3 Work Environment 13 1.11.4 Leadership 14 1.11.5 Training and Career Development 14 1.12 Organization of the Chapters 14		
1.7 Significance of the Study 10 1.8 Theoretical Perspective 11 1.9 Practical Perspective 12 1.10 Scope of the Study 12 1.11 Definitions of Key Terms 13 1.11.1 Employee Engagement 13 1.11.2 Team and Co-worker Relationship 13 1.11.3 Work Environment 13 1.11.4 Leadership 14 1.11.5 Training and Career Development 14 1.12 Organization of the Chapters 14	1.5 Research Questions	9
1.8 Theoretical Perspective 11 1.9 Practical Perspective 12 1.10 Scope of the Study 12 1.11 Definitions of Key Terms 13 1.11.1 Employee Engagement 13 1.11.2 Team and Co-worker Relationship 13 1.11.3 Work Environment 13 1.11.4 Leadership 14 1.11.5 Training and Career Development 14 1.12 Organization of the Chapters 14	1.6 Research Objectives	10
1.9 Practical Perspective 12 1.10 Scope of the Study 12 1.11 Definitions of Key Terms 13 1.11.1 Employee Engagement 13 1.11.2 Team and Co-worker Relationship 13 1.11.3 Work Environment 13 1.11.4 Leadership 14 1.11.5 Training and Career Development 14 1.12 Organization of the Chapters 14	1.7 Significance of the Study	10
1.10 Scope of the Study 12 1.11 Definitions of Key Terms 13 1.11.1 Employee Engagement 13 1.11.2 Team and Co-worker Relationship 13 1.11.3 Work Environment 13 1.11.4 Leadership 14 1.11.5 Training and Career Development 14 1.12 Organization of the Chapters 14	1.8 Theoretical Perspective	11
1.11 Definitions of Key Terms 13 1.11.1 Employee Engagement 13 1.11.2 Team and Co-worker Relationship 13 1.11.3 Work Environment 13 1.11.4 Leadership 14 1.11.5 Training and Career Development 14 1.12 Organization of the Chapters 14	1.9 Practical Perspective	12
1.11.1 Employee Engagement 13 1.11.2 Team and Co-worker Relationship 13 1.11.3 Work Environment 13 1.11.4 Leadership 14 1.11.5 Training and Career Development 14 1.12 Organization of the Chapters 14	1.10 Scope of the Study	12
1.11.2 Team and Co-worker Relationship 13 1.11.3 Work Environment 13 1.11.4 Leadership 14 1.11.5 Training and Career Development 14 1.12 Organization of the Chapters 14	1.11 Definitions of Key Terms	13
1.11.3 Work Environment 13 1.11.4 Leadership 14 1.11.5 Training and Career Development 14 1.12 Organization of the Chapters 14	1.11.1 Employee Engagement	13
1.11.4 Leadership141.11.5 Training and Career Development141.12 Organization of the Chapters14	1.11.2 Team and Co-worker Relationship	13
1.11.5 Training and Career Development 14 1.12 Organization of the Chapters 14	1.11.3 Work Environment	13
1.11.5 Training and Career Development 14 1.12 Organization of the Chapters 14	1.11.4 Leadership	14
-		
-	1.12 Organization of the Chapters	14
	1.12.1 Chapter One: Introduction	
1.12.2 Chapter Two: Literature review		
1.12.3 Chapter Three: Methodology		

1.12.4 Chapter Four: Result of the Analysis	15
1.12.5 Chapter Five: Discussion	16
CHAPTER TWO	17
2.1 Introduction	17
2.2 Conceptualization of Variables	17
2.2.1 Concept of Employee Engagement	17
2.2.2 Concept of Team and Co-worker Relationship	20
2.2.3 Concept of Work Environment	20
2.2.4 Concept of Leadership	22
2.2.5 Concept of Training and Career Development	23
2.3 Underpinning Theory	24
2.3.1 Social Exchange Theory (SET)	24
2.4 Research Framework	26
2.5 Hypotheses Development	27
2.5.1 Team and Co-worker Relationship and Employee Engagement	28
2.5.2 Work Environment and Employee Engagement	29
2.5.3 Leadership and Employee Engagement	31
2.5.4 Training and Career Development and Employee Engagement	33
2.6 Summary of the Chapter	34
CHAPTER THREE METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Introduction	35
3.2 Research Design.	35
3.3 Study Population	35
3.4 Sample Size	
3.5 Sampling Techniques	37
3.6 Units of Analysis	38
3.7 Research instruments	
3.7.1 Measurement of Variables	38
3.7.2 Employee Engagement	39
3.7.3 Team and Co-worker Relationship	
3.7.4 Work Environment	40

3.7.5 Leadership	41
3.7.6 Training and Career Development	41
3.8 Method of Data Analysis	42
3.8.1 Pearson Product-Moment Correlation	42
3.8.2 Multiple Regression	42
3.9 Summary of the Chapter	43
CHAPTER FOUR RESULTS OF ANALYSIS	44
4.1 Introduction	44
4.2 Response Rate	44
4.3 Data Screening and Preliminary Analysis	45
4.4 Data Screening and Editing	45
4.4.1 Missing Data	46
4.4.2 Outliers	47
4.4.3 Normality Test	48
4.4.4 Linearity	
4.4.5 Homoscedasticity	50
4.4.6 Multicollinearity Test	51
4.4.7 Reliability Analysis	52
4.5 Respondents Profile	
4.6 Descriptive Statistics for the Variables	55
4.7 Correlation Analysis	56
4.8 Regression Analysis	58
4.9 Summary of Findings	60
CHAPTER FIVE DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS	62
5.1 Introduction	62
5.2 Discussion	62
5.2.1 Team and Co-Worker Relationship and Employee Engagement	62
5.2.2 Work Environment and Employee Engagement	63
5.2.3 Leadership and Employee Engagement	64
5.2.4 Training and Career Development and Employee Engagement	65
5.3 Implications of the Study	66

REFERENCES	70
5.5 Conclusion	69
5.4 Limitation of the Study and Suggestion for Future Research	67



List of Tables

Table 3.1 Summary of Variables and Measurement of Instruments	39
Table 3.2 Items of employee engagement	39
Table 3.3 Items of team and co-worker relationship	40
Table 3.4 Items of work environment	40
Table 3.5 Items of leadership	41
Table 3.6 Items for training and career development	41
Table 4.1 Response Rate of the Questionnaires	45
Table 4.2 Missing values	46
Table 4.3 Results of Normality	48
Table 4.4 Multicollinerity Test based on Tolerance Values and VIF	52
Table 4.5 Reliability coefficients for the study variables	53
Table 4.6 Respondents profile	54
Table 4.7 Mean and Standard Deviation of Study Variables	56
Table 4.8 Cohen's Guideline of Correlation Strength	57
Table 4.9 Inter Correlation of Study Variables	58
100 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	59
Table 4.11 Summary of Hypothesis Testing.	61

List of Figures

Figure 2.1 Research Framework	27
Figure 4.1 Normality curve	49
Figure 4.2. Linearity Graph	50
Figure 4.3 Homoscedasticity graph	51



List of Appendices

Appendix A Questionnaire	82
Appendix B SPSS OUTPUT	87



List of Abbreviations

NUC Nigeria University Commission

ASU Academic Staff Union

SET Social Exchange Theory

SPSS Statistic package for Social Science

FUT Federal University of Technology

VIF Variance Inflation Factor

GOF Goodness of Fit

R² R Square Values

PhD Doctor of Philosophy

SET Social Exchange Theory

Universiti Utara Malaysia

CHAPTER ONE INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

This study focuses on the assessment of factors influencing employee engagement in the Federal University of Technology Minna, Nigeria. In this section the background of the study was explored, historical background, problem statement, research questions and objectives, scope of study and significance of the study were discussed.

1.2 Background of the Study

Over the past years, there has been an eruption of research activity and elevated enthusiasm in employee engagement among consultants, associations and management scholars. According to Crawford et al., (2014) employee engagement has turn out to be one of the most significant concept in the management field as most organizations find it difficult to engage employees. Many scholars claimed that employee engagement is an important aspect intended for organization's accomplishment along with competitive advantage (Macey & Schneider 2008; Rich et al., 2010). The importance and impact of employee engagement on productivity is vital especially in the area of organizational management. Employee engagement has grown into a key business priority for top leaders in that highly engaged workers in a competitive market can intensify innovation, productivity as well performance while minimizing costs related to recruitment and retention (Sibanda & Ncube, 2014).

The contents of the thesis is for internal user only

REFERENCES

- Adebayo, A. (2004). "Principles and Practice of Public Administration in Nigeria". Ibadan: Spectrum Books Limited.
- Academic Staff Union of Nigeria Bulletin (2013).
- Adair, J. (2002). Effective strategic Leadership London Macmillan publishers Limited.
- Ahmad, T., Farrukh, F., & Nazir, S. (2015). Capacity building boost employees' performance. *Industrial and Commercial Training*, 47(2), 61-66.
- Akinwale, A. A. (2011). Labour reform and industrial conflicts mismanagement in Nigeria. *Journal of Political Economy October*, 11-23.
- Akinyele S. T. (2010). The influence of work environment on workers' productivity: A case study of selected oil and gas industry in Lagos, Nigeria. African Journal on Business Management 4(3), 299–307.
- Alarcon, G., Lyons, J. B., & Tartaglia, F. (2010). Understanding predictors of engagement within the military. Military Psychology, 22(3), 301.
- Alderfer, C. P. (1972). Existence, relatedness, and growth: Human needs in organizational settings.
- Alfes, K., Truss, C., Soane, E., Rees, C., & Gatenby, M. (2010). Creating an engaged workforce.
- Alnaqbi, W. (2011). The relationship between human resource practices and employee retention in public organizations: an exploratory study conducted in the United Arab Emirates.
- American Society of Interior Designers, Armstrong world Industries, Steelcase, Inc., Dynasound, and Milliken & co. (1996) white paper: Increasing office productivity through integrated acoustics planning and noise reduction strategies.
- Amin, E. A. (2005). Social science research: Conception, methodology and analysis. Makerere University Kampala, Uganda. And University of Yaounde, Cameroon.
- Amos T L, Ristow A, Ristow L (2004) Human Resource Management (2nd Edition). Lansdowne: Juta and Co Ltd.
- Anitha, J. (2014). Determinants of employee engagement and their impact on employee performance. International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management.

- Ayers, K.E. (2006), *Engagement is Not Enough*, Integro Leadership Institute LLC, Charleston, SC.
- Bakker, A. B., Schaufeli, W. B., Leiter, M. P., & Taris, T. W. (2008). Work engagement: An emerging concept in occupational health psychology. *Work & Stress*, 22(3), 187-200.
- Barbuto Jr, J. E. (2005). Motivation and transactional, charismatic, and transformational leadership: A test of antecedents. *Journal of Leadership & Organizational Studies*, 11(4), 26-40.
- Bass, B. M. (1990). Laissez-faire leadership versus motivation to manage. Bass & Stogdill's handbook of leadership: Theory, research and managerial applications, 544-559.
- Bass, B. M., & Avolio, B. J. (1990). Transformational leadership development: Manual for the multifactor leadership questionnaire. Consulting Psychologists Press.
- Baumeister, R. F., & Leary, M. R. (1995). The need to belong: desire for interpersonal attachments as a fundamental human motivation. *Psychological bulletin*, 117(3), 497.
- Baumruk, R. (2004). The missing link: the role of employee engagement in business success.
- Bedarkar, M., & Pandita, D. (2014). A study on the drivers of employee engagement impacting employee performance. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 133, 106-115.
- Bendell, J. (2005). In whose name? The accountability of corporate social responsibility. *Development in Practice*, 15(3-4), 362-374.
- Blau, P. M. (1964). Exchange and power in social life. Transaction Publishers.
- Buckingham M., and Coffman C. (2005). First, break all the rules. Pocket Books, London.
- Buckingham, M. and Coffman, C. (1999). First, Break All the Rules: What the World's Greatest Managers Do Differently, The Gallup Organization, Simon & Schuster, New York, NY.
- Byrne, B. M. (2010). Structural Equation Modeling with AMOS; Basic Concepts, Application and Programming 2nd edition; Routledge Taylor and Francis Group New York.

- Byrne, Z. S. (2014). *Understanding employee engagement: Theory, research, and practice*. Routledge.
- Campbell, J. J., Dunnette, M. D., Lawler, E. E., & Weick, K. E. (1970). Managerial behavior, performance, and effectiveness.
- Chandrasekar, K. (2011). Workplace environment and its impact on organizational performance in public sector organizations. *International Journal of Enterprise Computing and Business Systems*, *I*(1), 1-19.
- Chartered Institute of Personnel and Development (CIPD), 2006. Reflections on Employee Engagement: Change Agenda. London.
- Chatterjee, S., & Yilmaz, M. (1992). A review of regression diagnostics for behavioral research. *Applied Psychological Measurement*, 16(3), 209-227.
- Chaudhary, R., Rangnekar, S., & Barua, M. K. (2012). Relationships between occupational self-efficacy, human resource development climate, and work engagement. *Team Performance Management: An International Journal*, 18(7/8), 370-383.
- Chin, W. W. (1998). Commentary: Issues and opinion on structural equation modeling.
- Chin, W. W. (1998). The partial least squares approach to structural equation modeling. *Modern methods for business research*, 295(2), 295-336.
- Clements-Croome, D. J. (1997). Specifying indoor climate. *Naturally Ventilated Buildings, E & FN Spon (Chapman & Hall), ISBN 0419215204, 35, 91.*
- Cohen, J. (1988). Statistical power analysis for the behavioral sciences. Hilsdale. *NJ: Lawrence Earlbaum Associates*, 2.
- Crawford, E. R., Rich, B. L., Buckman, B., & Bergeron, J. (2014). The antecedents and drivers of employee engagement. *Employee engagement in theory and practice*, 57-81.
- Cropanzano, R., & Mitchell, M. S. (2005). Social exchange theory: An interdisciplinary review. *Journal of management*, 31(6), 874-900.
- Daniel, G. (2002). The New leaders: Transforming the art of leadership into the science of results. Little brown, Zancaster press, London.
- Deci, E. L., & Ryan, R. M. (1987). The support of autonomy and the control of behavior. *Journal of personality and social psychology*, 53(6), 1024.

- Demerouti, E., Bakker, A. B., De Jonge, J., Janssen, P. P., & Schaufeli, W. B. (2001). Burnout and engagement at work as a function of demands and control. *Scandinavian journal of work, environment & health*, 279-286.
- Development Dimensions International. (2005). Predicting Employee Engagement MRKSRR12-1005.
- Dillman, D. A. (2000). Mail and internet surveys: The total design method. *New York: Wiley*.
- Dillman, D. A. (2007). Mail and Internet surveys: the tailored design, —2007 update. *Hoboken: John Wiley*.
- Driscoll, J. W. (1978). Trust and participation in organizational decision making as predictors of satisfaction. *Academy of management journal*, 21(1), 44-56.
- Ducharme, L. J., & Martin, J. K. (2000). Unrewarding work, coworker support, and job satisfaction: A test of the buffering hypothesis. *Work and occupations*, 27(2), 223-243.
- Falk, R. F., & Miller, N. B. (1992). A primer for soft modeling. University of Akron Press.
- Fiedler, F. E., & Chemers, M. M. Mahar. L. (1977): Improving Leadership Effectiveness: The Leader Match Concept.
- Field, A. (2009). Discovering statistics using SPSS. Sage publications.
- Fleming, J. H., & Asplund, J. (2007). *Human sigma: Managing the employee-customer encounter*. Simon and Schuster.
- Frauenheim, E. (2006). Study: Workers are disengaged but staying put. Workforce Management, 85(22), 6.
- Gallup (2002), "The high cost of disengaged employees", Gallup Business Journal, April 15, available at: http://businessjournal.gallup.com/content/247/the-high-cost-of-disengagedemployees.aspx (accessed 22 February 2017).
- Gallup Organization (2008). What your disaffected workers cost. *Gullup Management Journal*. Retrieved from www.gallup.com.
- Gratton, L. (2000). *Living strategy: Putting people at the heart of corporate purpose*. FT Press.
- Greenhaus, J. H., Callanan, G. A., & Godshalk, V. M. (2000). Career management 3 rd. ed. Fort Worth: Harcourt.

- Gregory Stone, A., Russell, R. F., & Patterson, K. (2004). Transformational versus servant leadership: A difference in leader focus. *Leadership & Organization Development Journal*, 25(4), 349-361.
- Hackett, R. D., & Guion, R. M. (1985). A reevaluation of the absenteeism-job satisfaction relationship. *Organizational behavior and human decision processes*, 35(3), 340-381.
- Hackman, J. R., & Oldham, G. R. (1980). Work redesign.
- Hain, C A, & Francis, L. (2004). *Development and Validation of a Coworker Relationship Scale*. Poster session presented at the 65th Annual Convention of the Canadian Psychological Association, Newfoundland, Canada.
- Hair Jr, J. F., & Lukas, B. (2014). *Marketing research* (Vol. 2). McGraw-Hill Education Australia.
- Hair, J. F., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., & Anderson, R. E. (2010). *Multivariate Data Analysis: A Global Perspective* (Seventh Edition ed.). Upper Saddle River, New Jersey: Person Education Inc.
- Hair, J. F., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., Anderson, R. E., & Tatham, R. L. (2006). Multivariate Data Analysis, Pearson Prentice Hall. *Upper Saddle River, NJ*.
- Hair, J. F., Celsi, M. W., Money, A. H., Samouel, P., & Page, M. J. (2011). Essentials of Business Research Methods ME Sharpe. *Armonk*, NY.
- Hair, J. F., Money, A. H., Samouel, P., & Page, M. (2007). Secondary data. Research methods for business.
- Hakanen, J. J., Bakker, A. B., & Schaufeli, W. B. (2006). Burnout and work engagement among teachers. *Journal of school psychology*, 43(6), 495-513.
- Hallberg, U. E., & Schaufeli, W. B. (2006). "Same same" but different? Can work engagement be discriminated from job involvement and organizational commitment? *European psychologist*, 11(2), 119-127.
- Hardage, G. (2006). Communicating the Southwest way. *Strategic Communications Management*, 4.
- Hart, C. (1998). Doing a literature review: Releasing the social science research imagination. Sage.
- Harter, J. K., Schmidt, F. L., & Hayes, T. L. (2002). Business-unit-level relationship between employee satisfaction, employee engagement, and business outcomes: a meta-analysis.

- Haynes, B. P. (2007). The impact of the behavioural environment on office productivity. *Journal of facilities management*, 5(3), 158-171.
- Hewitt, A. (2004). Employee engagement higher at double digit growth companies. *Research Brief*.
- Holbeche, L. and Springett, N. (2003), *In Search of Meaning in the Workplace*, Horsham, Roffey Park Institute, ISBN: 0 907416527.
- Howard, J. A., & Hollander, J. A. (1997). Gendered situations, gendered selves: A gender lens on social psychology (Vol. 2). Rowman & Littlefield.
- Huang, I. C., Chuang, C. H. J., & Lin, H. C. (2003). The Role of Burnout in the Relationship between Perceptions off Organizational Politics and Turnover Intentions. *Public Personnel Management*, 32(4), 519-531.
- Huselid, M. A. (1995). The impact of human resource management practices on turnover, productivity, and corporate financial performance. *Academy of management journal*, 38(3), 635-672.
- Islam, S., & Syed Shazali, S. T. (2011). Determinants of manufacturing productivity: pilot study on labor-intensive industries. *International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management*, 60(6), 567-582.
- Jantan, M., Oly Ndubisi, N., & Boon Yean, O. (2003). Viability of e-commerce as an alternative distribution channel. *Logistics information Management*, 16(6), 427-439.
- Joarder, M. H., & Sharif, M. Y. (2011). The role of HRM practices in predicting faculty turnover intention: empirical evidence from private universities in Bangladesh. *The South East Asian Journal of Management*, 5(2), 159.
- Joshi, R. J., & Sodhi, J. S. (2011). Drivers of employee engagement in Indian organizations. *Indian Journal of Industrial Relations*, 162-182.
- Kahn, W. A. (1990). Psychological conditions of personal engagement and disengagement at work. *Academy of management journal*, 33(4), 692-724.
- Karatepe, O. M. (2011). Procedural justice, work engagement, and job outcomes: Evidence from Nigeria. *Journal of Hospitality Marketing & Management*, 20(8), 855-878.
- Katz, D., & Kahn, R. L. (1966). The Sociology of Organisations.
- Kohun, S. (1992). Business environment. *Ibadan: University Press Kyko OC* (2005). *Instrumentation: Know yourself and Others Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* (2003) 3rd editions: Harloa Pearson Educational Limited.

- Krallis, A., & Souto, C. (2014). Leadership Style, National Culture and Employee Satisfaction: Empirical Evidence from European R&D Companies.
- Leshabari, M. T., Muhondwa, E. P., Mwangu, M. A., & Mbembati, N. A. (2008). Motivation of health care workers in Tanzania: a case study of Muhimbili National Hospital. *East African Journal of Public Health*, 5(1), 32-37.
- Lin, S. C., & Lin, J. S. J. (2011). Impacts of coworkers' relationships on organizational commitment-and intervening effects of job satisfaction. *African Journal of Business Management*, 5(8), 3396.
- Liou, K. T. (1995). Understanding employee commitment in the public organization: A study of the juvenile detention center. *International journal of public administration*, 18(8), 1269-1295.
- Locke, E.A. and Taylor, M.S. (1990) 'Stress, coping, and the meaning of work', in Brief, A. and W.R. Nord (Eds) *Meanings of Occupational Work*, pp135-170. Lexington, Lexington Books.
- Lockwood, N. R. (2005). Employee engagement. SHRM Research Briefly Stated. Retrieved January, 27, 2008.
- Lockwood, N. R. (2007). Leveraging employee engagement for a competitive advantage, SHRM Research Quarterly. Alexandria, VA: SHRM Foundation.
- M. Karatepe, O., & Demir, E. (2014). Linking core self-evaluations and work engagement to work-family facilitation: a study in the hotel industry. *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 26(2), 307-323.
- Macey, W. H., & Schneider, B. (2008). The meaning of employee engagement. *Industrial and organizational Psychology*, *I*(1), 3-30.
- Maslach, C., Schaufeli, W. B., & Leiter, M. P. (2001). Job burnout. *Annual review of psychology*, 52(1), 397-422.
- Mathis, R. L., & Jackson, J. H. (2011). *Human resource management: Essential perspectives*. Cengage Learning.
- May, D. R., Gilson, R. L., & Harter, L. M. (2004). The psychological conditions of meaningfulness, safety and availability and the engagement of the human spirit at work. *Journal of occupational and organizational psychology*, 77(1), 11-37.
- Melcrum Publishing (2005) Employee Engagement: How to build a high-performance.

- Miles, E. L., Andresen, S., Carlin, E. M., Skjærseth, J. B., Underdal, A., & Wettestad, J. (2001). *Environmental regime effectiveness: confronting theory with evidence*. Mit Press.
- Mone, E., Eisinger, C., Guggenheim, K., Price, B., & Stine, C. (2011). Performance management at the wheel: Driving employee engagement in organizations. *Journal of Business and Psychology*, 26(2), 205-212.
- Morrison, A. M. (1996). *Hospitality and travel marketing* (No. Ed. 2). Delmar Publishers.
- Munzali, J., & Obaje, A. (2008). Nigeria. In Higher Education in Africa: the International Dimension. In D. Teferra & J. Knight (Eds.), (pp. 339-366). Boston: Center for International Higher Education and Association of African Universities.
- Murphy, K.R. and DeNisi, A. (2008) A model of the appraisal process, in A. Varma, P.S. Budhwar and A. DeNisi (eds.) *Performance management systems: a global Perspective*, pp. 131–146. New York: Routledge.
- Nathan, R. M. (2004). Impact of Servant-Leadership on Employee Engagement and Workplace Productivity. Argosy University, MBA.
- Nik Muhammad, N.M., Jantan, M., & Md Taib, F. (2010). Moderating effect of information processing capacity to investment decision making and environmental scaning. *Business Management Quartely Review 1(1)*, 9-22.
- Okoye, P. V. C., & Ezejiofor, R. A. (2013). The effect of human resources development on organizational productivity. *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*, 3(10), 250.
- Oshilim, N. G., & Akpesiri, O. P. (2015). Governance, Employee Engagement and Improved Productivity in the Public Sector: The Nigerian Experience. *Journal of Investment and Management*, 4(5), 141-151.
- Padma, K., Bele, S. D., Bodhare, T. N., & Valsangkar, S. (2012). Evaluation of knowledge and self care practices in diabetic patients and their role in disease management. *National journal of community medicine*, *3*(1), 3-6.
- Pallant, J. (2011). Multivariate analysis of variance. SPSS survival manual. Crows Nest: Allen & Unwin, 20(11), 283-96.
- Pallant, J. (2013). SPSS survival manual: A step by step guide to data analysis using IBM SPSS (5. uppl.). *Maidenhead: McGraw-Hill*.
- Paradise, A (2008), "Influences engagement", ASTD, Training and Development, Vol. 62 No. 1, pp. 54-59.

- Perrin, T. (2009). Employee engagement underpins business transformation.
- Poisat, P. (2006). A critical analysis of organizational strategies for employee engagement.
- Popli, S., & Rizvi, I. A. (2016). Drivers of employee engagement: The role of leadership style. *Global Business Review*, 17(4), 965-979.
- Porter, S. R. (2004). Raising response rates: what works?. *New directions for institutional research*, 2004(121), 5-21.
- Raja, M. W. (2012). Does transformational leadership leads to higher employee work engagement. A study of Pakistani service sector firms. *International journal of academic research in business and social sciences*, 2(1), 160.
- Rampersad, H. (2006). Self-examination as the road to sustaining employee engagement and personal happiness. *Performance improvement*, 45(8), 18-25.
- Rasheed, A., Khan, S., & Ramzan, M. (2013). Antecedents and consequences of employee engagement: The case of Pakistan. *Journal of Business Studies Quarterly*, 4(4), 183.
- Rathinam, P. (2012). A study on employee engagement in tamil nadu news and papers limited. South Asian Journal of Marketing & Management Research, 2(5), 57-68.
- Raymond, M. R. (1986). Missing data in evaluation research. *Evaluation & the health professions*, 9(4), 395-420.
- Redman, T., Snape, E., & Ashurst, C. (2009). Location, location, location: does place of work really matter?. *British Journal of Management*, 20(s1).
- Rich, B. L., Lepine, J. A., & Crawford, E. R. (2010). Job engagement: Antecedents and effects on job performance. *Academy of management journal*, 53(3), 617-635.
- Robbins, N. R. (2003). Ideas for Invigorating Morale in Higher Education. *CUPA-HR Journal*, 54(2), 19-21.
- Robinson, D., Perryman, S., & Hayday, S. (2004). The drivers of employee engagement. *Report-Institute for Employment Studies*.
- Robinson, J. P., Shaver, P. R., & Wrightsman, L. S. (1991). Criteria for scale selection and evaluation. *Measures of personality and social psychological attitudes*, 1(3), 1-16.

- Saks, A. M. (2006). Antecedents and consequences of employee engagement. *Journal of managerial psychology*, 21(7), 600-619.
- Saks, A. M., & Gruman, J. A. (2011). Manage employee engagement to manage performance. *Industrial and organizational psychology*, 4(2), 204-207.
- Salanova, M., & Schaufeli, W. B. (2008). A cross-national study of work engagement as a mediator between job resources and proactive behaviour. *The International Journal of Human Resource Management*, 19(1), 116-131.
- Sardar, S., Rehman, A., Yousaf, U., & Aijaz, A. (2011). Impact of HR practices on employee engagement in banking sector of Pakistan. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research in Business*, 2(9), 378-389.
- Sarkar, S. (2011). A study on employee engagement at manufacturing industries. *Global management review*, 5(3).
- Schafer, J. L. (1999). Multiple imputation: a primer. *Statistical methods in medical research*, 8(1), 3-15.
- Schaufeli, W. B., & Bakker, A. B. (2010). Defining and measuring work engagement: Bringing clarity to the concept. *Work engagement: A handbook of essential theory and research*, 10-24.
- Schneider, B., Macey, W. H., Barbera, K. M., & Martin, N. (2009). Driving customer satisfaction and financial success through employee engagement. *People and Strategy*, 32(2), 22.
- Sekaran, U., & Bougie, R. (2003). Research Methods for Business: A Skill-building Approach. USA: John Willey & Sons.
- Sekaran, U., & Bougie, R. (2010). Research methods for business: A skill building approach. Wiley.
- Sekaran, U., & Bougie, R. (2013). Research Methods for Business: A Skill Building Approach: John Wiley & Sons.
- Sekaran, U., (2006). Research methods for business: A skill building approach.
- Shahzad, F. (2014). Impact of organizational culture on employees' job performance: An empirical study of software houses in Pakistan. *International Journal of Commerce and Management*, 24(3), 219-227.
- Shuck, B., & Herd, A. M. (2012). Employee engagement and leadership: Exploring the convergence of two frameworks and implications for leadership development in HRD. *Human resource development review*, 11(2), 156-181.

- Shuck, B., & Wollard, K. (2010). Employee engagement and HRD: A seminal review of the foundations. *Human Resource Development Review*, 9(1), 89-110.
- Sibanda, P., Muchena, T., & Ncube, F. (2014). Employee Engagement and Organizational Performance in A Public Sector Organisation in Zimbabwe. *International Journal of Asian Social Science*, 4(1), 89-99.
- Simić, I. (1998). Transformational leadership-the key to successful management of transformational organizational changes.
- Snape, E., & Redman, T. (2010). HRM practices, organizational citizenship behaviour, and performance: A multi-level analysis. *Journal of Management Studies*, 47(7), 1219-1247.
- Sousa-Poza, A., & Sousa-Poza, A. A. (2000). Well-being at work: a cross-national analysis of the levels and determinants of job satisfaction. *The journal of socioeconomics*, 29(6), 517-538.
- Spector, P. E. (1997). Job satisfaction: Application, assessment, causes, and consequences (Vol. 3). Sage publications.
- Swathi, S. (2013). Impact of leadership on employee engagement. *International Journal of Marketing, Financial Services & Management Research*, 2(5), 151-157.
- Tabachnick, B. G., & Fidell, L. S. (2007). Multivariate analysis of variance and covariance. *Using multivariate statistics*, *3*, 402-407.
- Teng, C. I., Huang, K. W., & Tsai, I. L. (2007). Effects of personality on service quality in business transactions. *The service industries journal*, 27(7), 849-863.
- Tsao HY (1990). The relationship between leader-member relationship and job performance, master thesis, Graduate Institute of Business Administration, National Chung Hsing University, Taichung, Taiwan.
- Wallace, L. and Trinka, J. (2009) Leadership and employee engagement. *Public Management*, 91(5): 10-13.
- Walumbwa, F.O., Avolio, B.J., Gardner, W.L., Wernsing, T.S. and Peterson, S.J. (2008) Authentic leadership: development and validation of a theory-based measure. *Journal of Management*, 34(1): 89-126.
- Welch, M. (2011). The evolution of the employee engagement concept: communication implications. *Corporate Communications: An International Journal*, 16(4), 328-346.

- Wellins, R. S., Bernthal, P., & Phelps, M. (2005). Employee engagement: The key to realizing competitive advantage. *Development Dimensions International*, 5, 1-31.
- Weng, R. H., Huang, C. Y., Tsai, W. C., Chang, L. Y., Lin, S. E., & Lee, M. Y. (2010). Exploring the impact of mentoring functions on job satisfaction and organizational commitment of new staff nurses. *BMC Health Services Research*, 10(1), 240.
- Wiley, J. W. (2014). Using employee opinions about organizational performance to enhance employee engagement surveys: Model building and validation. *People and Strategy*, 36(4), 38.



Appendix A

Questionnaire



FACTORS INFLUENCING EMPLOYEE ENGAGEMENT IN THE FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY MINNA, NIGERIA

Dear sir/Madam,

Thank you for accepting to be one of my respondents. Your assistance will be highly appreciated in this research, which I am currently working on in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of my Master Degree. This research aims to assess the factors of employee engagement in the Federal University of Technology Minna, Nigeria. This survey is for the purpose of academic exercise and part of the requirement for the award of Master's Degree. Therefore, this questionnaire is aim at obtaining your valuable opinion in order to obtain information needed for the success of the study. While I promise all information provided will be treated with utmost confidentiality and used strictly for academic purpose. The questionnaire is expected to take only 10 minutes or even less than to complete. I greatly appreciate your participation in the study. Thank you for your cooperation and giving part of your time for the survey.

Universiti Utara Malaysia

Best regards

Abdulrasheed Usman Makera MSc. Students (Management) Universiti Utara Malaysia **Phone No.** +60162857682

Email: uabdulrasheed75@yahoo.com

PART A RESPONDENTS INFORMATION

INSTRUCTION: please respond by ticking $(\sqrt{})$ in the box

1.	Age
	Less than 30 years [] 31-40 years [] 41-50 years [] 51-60 [] 61 and above
2.	Gender
	Male [] Female []
3.	Marital status
	Single [] Married []
4.	Educational Qualification
	Secondary Certificate and Below [] Certificate /Diploma [] Degree/Professionals [
] Masters/PhD []
5.	Work Experience
	Less than 5year [] 6-10years [] 11-15 years [] 16-20years [] 21 years and above

PART B Answer the following questions.

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree		Strongly Agree		_	
	/1	2	3	4		5	<u> </u>		
No									
1.	I know what is	expected of me a	t work		1	2	3	4	5
		Unive	rsiti IIt:	ara Ma	ılaı	/sia	3		
2.	The materials a provided	nd equipment no	eeded to do my	work are	1	2	3	4	5
3.	At work, i have day	At work, i have the opportunity to do what is best every					3	4	5
4.	In the last seve for doing good	r praise	1	2	3	4	5		
5.	My supervisor or someone at work, seems to care about me as a person					2	3	4	5
6.	There is someo development		1	2	3	4	5		
7.	At work, my op	inion seems to co	ount		1	2	3	4	5
8.	The mission or my job is impor	purpose of our or	rganization mak	es me feel	1	2	3	4	5
9.	My co-workers are committed to do quality work						3	4	5
10.	I have a best fri				1	2	3	4	5
11.	In the last six mabout my progr	onths someone	at work talked t	o me	1	2	3	4	5
	<u> </u>								

No. 1 I have good relationship with my co-workers 1 I like spending work hours with my co-workers 1 I look forward to working so i can see my co-workers 1 I look forward to working so i can see my co-workers 1 I look forward to working so i can see my co-workers 1 I look forward to working so i can see my co-workers 1 I look forward to working so i can see my co-workers 1 I look forward to working so i can see my co-workers 1 I look forward to working so i can see my co-workers 1 I look forward to working so i can see my co-workers 1 I look forward to working so i can see my co-workers 1 I look forward to working so i can see my co-workers 1 I look forward to working yeth each other 1 I look forward to working yeth		Strongly	1 AND CO-WORK	Neutral			Stroi	ngly			
No. 1 I have good relationship with my co-workers 1 2 3 4 2 I like spending work hours with my co-workers 1 1 2 3 4 3 I look forward to working so i can see my co-workers 1 2 3 4 4 My co-workers and i cooperate well with each other 1 2 3 4 5 Co-workers positively affect my job experience. 1 2 3 4 6 The more i interact with my co-workers the better i enjoy my job 7 My co-workers positively affect my mood 1 2 3 4 8. My co-workers and i interact positively on the job 1 2 3 4 9. I enjoy the time i spend on the job with my co-workers 1 2 3 4 10. I feel lucky to be working with the people that i do 1 2 3 4		Disagree Agree Agree									
1 I have good relationship with my co-workers 1 I like spending work hours with my co-workers 1 I look forward to working so i can see my co-workers 1 I look forward to working so i can see my co-workers 1 I look forward to working so i can see my co-workers 1 I look forward to working so i can see my co-workers 1 I look forward to working so i can see my co-workers 1 I look forward to working so i can see my co-workers 1 I look forward to working with each other 1 I look forward to working with my co-workers 1 I look forward to working		1 2 3 4 5									
 I like spending work hours with my co-workers I look forward to working so i can see my co-workers My co-workers and i cooperate well with each other Co-workers positively affect my job experience. The more i interact with my co-workers the better i enjoy my job My co-workers positively affect my mood My co-workers positively affect my mood My co-workers and i interact positively on the job I enjoy the time i spend on the job with my co-workers I feel lucky to be working with the people that i do 3 4 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 2 3 4 	No.										
3 I look forward to working so i can see my co-workers 1 2 3 4 4 My co-workers and i cooperate well with each other 1 2 3 4 5 Co-workers positively affect my job experience. 1 2 3 4 6 The more i interact with my co-workers the better i enjoy my job 7 My co-workers positively affect my mood 1 2 3 4 8. My co-workers and i interact positively on the job 1 2 3 4 9. I enjoy the time i spend on the job with my co-workers 1 2 3 4 10. I feel lucky to be working with the people that i do 1 2 3 4	1	I have good rela	ationship with my	/ co-workers		1	2	3	4	5	
 My co-workers and i cooperate well with each other Co-workers positively affect my job experience. 2 3 4 The more i interact with my co-workers the better i enjoy my job My co-workers positively affect my mood My co-workers and i interact positively on the job 2 3 4 My co-workers and i interact positively on the job 1 2 3 4 I enjoy the time i spend on the job with my co-workers I feel lucky to be working with the people that i do 2 3 4 	2	I like spending work hours with my co-workers 1 2 3							4	5	
 Co-workers positively affect my job experience. The more i interact with my co-workers the better i enjoy my job My co-workers positively affect my mood My co-workers and i interact positively on the job I enjoy the time i spend on the job with my co-workers I feel lucky to be working with the people that i do 3 4 I feel lucky to be working with the people that i do 2 3 4 	3	I look forward to working so i can see my co-workers 1 2 3 4							4	5	
The more i interact with my co-workers the better i enjoy my job My co-workers positively affect my mood 1 2 3 4 My co-workers and i interact positively on the job 1 2 3 4 I enjoy the time i spend on the job with my co-workers 1 2 3 4 I feel lucky to be working with the people that i do 1 2 3 4	4	My co-workers and i cooperate well with each other 1 2 3 4							4	5	
my job 7 My co-workers positively affect my mood 1 2 3 4 8. My co-workers and i interact positively on the job 1 2 3 4 9. I enjoy the time i spend on the job with my co-workers 1 2 3 4 10. I feel lucky to be working with the people that i do 1 2 3 4	5	Co-workers positively affect my job experience. 1 2 3						4	5		
 8. My co-workers and i interact positively on the job 9. I enjoy the time i spend on the job with my co-workers 1 2 3 4 10. I feel lucky to be working with the people that i do 1 2 3 4 	6	The more vincerage with my go workers the settler renge,							4	5	
 9. I enjoy the time i spend on the job with my co-workers 1 2 3 4 10. I feel lucky to be working with the people that i do 1 2 3 4 	7	My co-workers	positively affect	my mood		1	2	3	4	5	
10. I feel lucky to be working with the people that i do 1 2 3 4	8.	My co-workers	and i interact po	sitively on the jo	b	1	2	3	4	5	
The state of the s	9.	I enjoy the time	i spend on the jo	ob with my co-w	orkers	1	2	3	4	5	
11 I feel fortunate that i have good co-worker relationship 1 2 3 4	10.	I feel lucky to be	e working with th	ne people that i	do	1	2	3	4	5	
21. Free to tallate that thave good to worker relationship	11.	I feel fortunate	that i have good	co-worker relat	ionship	1	2	3	4	5	

Universiti Utara Malaysia

WORK ENVIRONMENT

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree		Strongly Agree			
_	1	2	3	4		4	5		
No.									
1	Our office b	uilding space influe	ence me to stay ir	n the office	1	2	3	4	5
	and work comfortably								
2	My relations		1	2	3	4	5		
3	My relations	1	2	3	4	5			
4	There is equ	e	1	2	3	4	5		
5	Our work en	daily tasks	1	2	3	4	5		
	easily								
6	In our office	employees are rec	ognized as indivi	duals	1	2	3	4	5
7	In our work place procedures are followed strictly to identify				1	2	3	4	5
	and control workplace hazard								
8	In our office	employees feel the	ey are given the r	ight to	1	2	3	4	5
	control their	work environmen	t.						

	LEAD	ERSHIP							
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree		Stron	~ •		
	1 2 3 4								
No.									
1		each subordinat s, abilities and as		al with	1	2	3	4	5
2	Our leaders tal	ks about the impers	ortance of mutu	ual trust	1	2	3	4	5
3	Our leaders behaves in a way that is consistent with the 1 2 3 4 ideals and values he or she espouses						4	5	
4	Our leaders talks with conviction about his/her values and 1 2 3 4 ideals						4	5	
5		ake personal sacr e benefit of the c	_	peyond self	1	2	3	4	5
6		estions traditional way to do things		and belief	1	2	3	4	5
7	Our leaders pr my effort	ovides me with a	ssistance in exch	nange for	1	2	3	4	5
8.	Our leader exp	resses satisfactio	n when i meet e	expectation	1	2	3	4	5
9.	Our leaders sp	end time teaching	g and coaching		1	2	3	4	5
10.	Our leaders ex achieved	presses confiden	ce that goals wil	l be	lay	/sia	3	4	5
11.	Our leaders he	ightens my desire	e to succeed		1	2	3	4	5
12.	Our leaders in	crease my willing	ness to try hard	er	1	2	3	4	5

	TRAINING AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT								
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree		Strongly Agree			
	1	2	3	4		5			
No.									
1	My performand	e has improved a	is a result of the	skills i	1	2	3	4	5
	have developed	dover the past ye	ar						
2	There are oppo	rtunities for me t	o develop my c	areer	1	2	3	4	5
3	The training and	d development i l	have received is	helping	1	2	3	4	5
	me to develop my career								
4	My work gives me a sense of personal accomplishment 1 2 3 4 5							5	
5	I have regular reviews on my development with my 1 2 3 4						5		
	manager								
6	I have training a	and development	plan agreed wi	th my	1	2	3	4	5

	manager					
7	People i manage have the skills they need to deliver their objectives	1	2	3	4	5

If you have any comment related to employee engagement, kindly write below:

Thank you



Appendix B

SPSS OUTPUT

AGE 1

	AGE_1						
					Cumulative		
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent		
Valid	Less than 30 years	21	14.0	14.0	14.0		
	30 - 40 years	45	30.0	30.0	44.0		
	3	2	1.3	1.3	45.3		
	41 - 50 years	51	34.0	34.0	79.3		
	51 - 60 years	22	14.7	14.7	94.0		
	61 and Above	9	6.0	6.0	100.0		
	Total	150	100.0	100.0			

GENDA '

	GENDA_1							
	EIN BUDI I	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent			
Valid	Male	99	66.0	66.0	66.0			
	1	1	.7	.7	66.7			
	Female	50	33.3	33.3	100.0			
	Total	150	100.0	100.0				

Marital status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Single	42	28.0	28.0	28.0
	Married	108	72.0	72.0	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Educational qualification

					Cumulative
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Percent
Valid	Secondary school & below	11	7.3	7.3	7.3
	Certificate/ Diploma	23	15.3	15.3	22.7
	Degree/ Professional	38	25.3	25.3	48.0
	Master/ Doctorate	78	52.0	52.0	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Years of experience

/3		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
1					
Valid	less than 5 years	25	16.7	16.7	16.7
S	6-10years	39	26.0	26.0	42.7
10	1115years	54	36.0	36.0	78.7
`	16-20years	25	16.7	16.7	aysia _{95.3}
	20years & above	7	4.7	4.7	100.0
	Total	150	100.0	100.0	

Coefficients^a

	Unstandardized Co		ed Coefficients	Standardized Coefficients		
Model		В	Std. Error	Beta	Т	Sig.
1	(Constant)	704	.289		-2.434	.016
	TCWR	042	.091	029	465	.643
	WOE	.102	.091	.086	1.122	.264
	LED	.733	.070	.608	10.407	.000
	TCD	.297	.091	.238	3.261	.001

a. Dependent Variable: EPE

$ANOVA^a$

Mode	el	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	30.993	4	7.748	58.444	.000 ^b
	Residual	19.223	145	.133		
	Total	50.216	149			

a. Dependent Variable: EPE

b. Predictors: (Constant), TCD, LED, TCWR, WOE

Model Summarv^b

model culturally								
			Adjusted R	Std. Error of the				
Model	R	R Square	Square	Estimate				
1	.786 ^a	.617	.607	.36411				

a. Predictors: (Constant), TCD, LED, TCWR, WOE

b. Dependent Variable: EPE

Universiti Utara Malaysia