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.



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT, COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS, WORKING ENVIRONMENT AND RETENTION AMONG GEN Y: A STUDY IN MALAYSIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANIES



Thesis Submitted to School of Business Management (SBM) Universiti Utara Malaysia, In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Master of Human Resource Management (MHRM)



Pusat Pengajian Pengurusan Pernlagaan SCHOOL OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT

Universiti Utara Malaysia

PERAKUAN KERJA KERTAS PENYELIDIKAN

(Certification of Research Paper)

Saya, mengaku bertandatangan, memperakukan bahawa (I, the undersigned, certified that) CHANDRAKALAA A/P GOVINDHASAMY (814194)

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

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

t

:

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT, COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS, WORKING ENVIRONMENT AND RETENTION AMONG GEN Y: A STUDY IN MALAYSIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANIES

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.

(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

DR. ZURAIDA BINTI HASSAN

(Name of Supervisor)

Tandatangan (Signature)

mid

Tarikh (Date) 27 DISEMBER 2017

PERMISSION TO USE

In presenting this dissertation/project paper in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a Post Graduate Degree from the Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), I agree that the Library of this university may make it freely available for inspection. I further agree that permission for copying this dissertation/project paper in any manner, in whole or in part, for scholarly purposes may be granted by my supervisor(s) or in her absence, by the Dean of School of Business Management where I did my dissertation/project paper. It is understood that any copying or publication or use of this dissertation/project paper parts of it for financial gain shall not be allowed without my written permission. It is also understood that due recognition shall be given to me and to the UUM in any scholarly use which may be made of any material in my dissertation paper.

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



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

Universiti Utara Malaysia

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between training and development, compensation and benefits, working environment and retention among Gen Y in Malaysian manufacturing companies. Data was collected from 113 respondents from ten manufacturing companies located in Seri Kembangan, Selangor by using questionnaire. Regression analysis was applied to test the hypotheses. The result showed that training and development, compensation and benefits and working environment are the factors influencing retaining Gen Y in manufacturing companies. Finally, discussion, limitation of the study, recommendation and conclusion also were discussed in order to create platform for future researcher to enhance this study. In the nutshell, it was proven that training and development, compensation and benefits and working environment contributed in retaining Gen Y in Malaysian manufacturing companies.

Keywords: Employee retention, training and development, compensation and benefits, working environment, Gen Y



ABSTRAK

Tujuan kajian ini dijalankan untuk mengenal pasti hubungan antara latihan dan pembangunan, pampasan dan faedah, persekitaran kerja dengan pengekalan generasi Y di industri-industri perkilangan di Malaysia. Data dikutip daripada 113 responden yang bekerja di beberapa industri perkilangan di Seri kembangan, negeri Selangor dengan menggunakan soal selidik. Analisis regresi telah digunakan untuk menguji hipotesis. Secara keseluruhannya, dapatan kajian menunjukkan bahawa latihan dan pembangunan, pampasan dan faedah, persekitaran kerja mempengaruhi pengekalan generasi Y di industri-industri perkilangan di Malaysia. Didalam kajian ini juga, perbincangan, limitasi kajian, cadangan dan kesimpulan juga telah dibincangkan dengan bertujuan untuk mewujudkan satu platform kepada para penyelidik masa hadapan untuk meningkatkan kajian ini. Kesimpulannya, telah dibukti bahawa latihan dan pembangunan, pampasan dan faedah, persekitaran kerja yang menyumbang dalam mengekalkan generasi Y di industri-industri perkilangan di Malaysia.

Kata kunci: Pengekalan pekerja, latihan dan pembangunan, pampasan dan faedah, persekitaran kerja, generasi Y



ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise to the Lord that I have finished this study with success.

I would like to express my gratitude and appreciation to those who helped, supported and encouraged me and made this accomplishment possible. My gratitude and acknowledgement to my supervisor, Dr Zuraida Hassan, who has given me with unlimited support, encouragement and guidance to me to complete this project paper. Without her professional support, I may have not completed this research.

A truly heartfelt thank you to my loving parent and family for their undivided support and prayers in making this dream a reality. I also would like to thank my postgraduate friends for providing me with many discussions, constructive comments and suggestions in completing this research paper.

Finally, yet importantly, I would like to express my gratitude to all respondents from various manufacturing companies in Seri Kembangan, Selangor for their involvement in this study. Without their sincere participations, this study will not be as successful as today.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE	PAGE
PERMISSION TO USE	ii
ABSTRACT	iii
ABSTRAK	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	V
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF TABLES	Х
LIST OF FIGURES	xi
LIST OF APPENDICES CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	xii
1.1 Background of Study	1
1.2 Problem Statement	sia 2
1.3 Research Questions	6
1.4 Research Objectives	6
1.5 Significance of Research	7
1.6 Scope of Study	8
1.7 Definition of Terms	8
1.8 Organization of Chapter	8
1.9 Conclusion	9

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction	11
2.2 Employee Retention	11
2.3 Retention of Gen Y	12
2.4 Training and Development	14
2.5 Compensation and Benefits	18
2.6 Working Environment	21
2.7 Research Framework	24
2.8 Hypothesis Development	25
2.9 Summary	27
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Introduction	28
3.2 Research Design	28
3.3 Operational Definition	29
3.4 Sampling Technique	30
3.5 Population and Sampling size	30
3.6 Unit of Analysis	30
3.7 Questionnaire Design	31
3.8 Data Collection	35
3.9 Target Population	36
3.10 Data Analysis Techniques	36
3.10.1 Descriptive Analysis	37

	3.10.2 Reliability Result for Pilot Test	37
	3.10.3 Pearson Correlation Coefficient	38
	3.10.4 Multiple Regression Analysis	39
3.11	Conclusion	39

CHAPTER FOUR: RESULT AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction	40
4.2 Reliability Analysis	40
4.3 Data Recording Process	41
4.4 Data Screening	41
4.5 Descriptive Analysis	42
4.5.1 Background of Respondent	43
4.5.2 Descriptive Analysis of the Dependent Variable	44
4.5.3 Descriptive Analysis of the Independent Variables	45
4.6 Correlation Analysis	48
4.7 Hypothesis Testing	49
4.8 Summary Result of Hypothesis Testing	50
4.9 Chapter Summary	51

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction	52
5.2 Discussion	52

5.2.1 Relationship between Training and Development and Retention of Gen Y 53

APPENDICES	66
REFERENCES	60
5.6 Conclusion	58
5.5 Recommendation for Future Research	58
5.4 Limitation of the Study	57
5.3 Implication of the Study	56
5.2.3 Relationship between Working Environment and Retention of Gen Y	55
5.2.2 Relationship between Compensation and Benefits and Retention of Gen Y	54



LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 Operational Definition	29
Table 3.2 Measurement for Training and Development	32
Table 3.3 Measurement for Compensation and Benefit	33
Table 3.4 Measurement for Working Environment	34
Table 3.5 Measurement for Employee Retention	35
Table 3.6 Pilot Test	38
Table 4.1 Reliability Test Results	40
Table 4.2 Code List	41
Table 4.3 Demographic Analysis	42
Table 4.4 Descriptive Analysis of Retention Gen Y	44
Table 4.5 Descriptive Analysis of Training and Development	45
Table 4.6 Descriptive Analysis of Compensation and Benefits	46
Table 4.7 Descriptive Analysis of Working Environment	47
Table 4.8 Correlation Analysis	48
Table 4.9 Multiple Regression Analysis	49
Table 4.10 Multiple Regression Coefficient Result	49
Table 4.11 Summary Result	50

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1 Research Framework



LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendices A: Questionnaire Set



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides an overview of the research background, problem statement, research question, research objectives, significance of research, scope of study, and the definition of terms of independent variable and dependent variables used in this study.

1.1 Background of Study

Retaining employees in the organization for a long as possible is one of the recruitment objectives. Employee retention refers to the capability and ability of an organization to maintain its employees remaining in their organization for a long period of time. Nowadays increase of employee turnover rate become major problem for organization to handle. Therefore, implementing retention process identified as a solution to minimize the turnover rate within organization. Employee retention is a process of various practices and policies implemented by employer which encourage employees to stick to an organization for the maximum period of time or until the completion of the project.

Maintain employee satisfaction at all level and decreased turnover rate of an organization is an overall goal of a retention process. Retention of employees has become a primary concern for an organization nowadays especially when perpetuity of an employee will provide a good image for attracting and retaining others employees (Mathis & Jackson, 2003). According to Miller (2006), employee retention is important because the effect that turnover has on employees moral, which subsequently influence the company performance in terms of customer service and satisfaction. Employees today are different from other cohort such as Baby Boomer and Gen X.

The contents of the thesis is for internal user only

REFERENCES

- Adesola, M.A and Adeyemi, M. (2013). Empirical Study of the Relationship between staff Training and Job Satisfaction among Nigerian Bank Employees. *International Journal of Academic Research in Economics and Management Sciences.* Vol.2 No.6
- Aguenza, B. B., & Mat Som, A. (2012, Nov-Dec). Motivational Factors of Employee Retention and Engagement in Organizations. *International Journal of Advances in Management and Economics*, 1(6), 88-95.
- Ahmad. U, (2014). Impact of Training on Employee Retention. Cleveland State University.
- Anitha, Aruna, M., & J. (2015). Employee Retention Enablers: Generation Y Employees. SCMS Journal of Indian Management, 94-103.
- Bannon, S., Ford, K., & Meltzer, L. (2001, Nov). Understanding Millennials in the Workplace. *The CPA Journal*, 61-65.
- Beardwell, I., Holden, L. & Claydon, T. 2004 Human Resource Management a Contemporary Approach. 4th Ed. Harlow. Prentice Hall

Berry, B. (2004). Recruiting and retaining highly qualified teachers for hard-to staff schools.

NASSP Bulletin, 87(638), 5-27

- Bhati, P., & M. D. (2013, Feb). Key Factor Analysis for Retention & Attrition of Employees. Asia Pacific Journal of Marketing & Management Review, 2, 130-146. Retrieved February 4, 2016.
- Bilal, K. A. (2013, Aug). Recrutiment and Retention of Generation Y Teachers in Private Educational Sector of Pakistan. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 3(15), 227-232.
- Cappelli, P. (2000). A Market-Driven Approach to Retaining Talent. *Harvard Business Review*, 78(1), 103-112.
- Chaminade B (2007). A retention checklist: how do you rate? www.humanresourcesmagazine.co.au.
- Chew, J. C. (2004). The influence of human resource management practices on the retention of core employees of Australian organization: PhD Thesis. Murdoch University.

- Chiang, C. F., Back, K., & Canter, D. (2005). The impact of employee training on job satisfaction and intention to stay in the hotel industry. *Journal of Human Resources in Hospitality & Tourism*, 4(2), 99-118.
- Chiu R. K., Wai-Mei, V., Luk, T., & Tang, L. P, (2002). Retaining and motivating employees. *Personnel Review*, 31(4), 402-431.
- Cho, S., R. H. Woods, S. Jang and M. Erden (2006) Measuring the impact of human resource management practices on hospitality firms' performances, *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 262, 277.
- Christmas, K. (2008, Sept-Oct). How Work Environment Impacts Retention. Nursing Economics, 26(5), 316-318.
- Chun, C., & Wang, Y. (1995). A framework for understanding differences in labor turnover and human capital investment. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 28(1), 91–105.
- Clarke, K. F. (2001). What business are doing to attract and retain employee becoming an employer choice, *Employee Benefits Journal*, 3, 34-47.
- Costen, W. M., & Salazar, J. (2011). The impact of training and development on employee job satisfaction, loyalty, and intent to stay in the lodging industry. *Journal of Human Resources in Hospitality & Tourism, 10(3),* 273-284.
- Das, B. L., & Baruah, D. (2013, Nov-Dec). Employee Retention: A Review of Literature. IOSR Journal of Business and Management (IOSR-JBM), 14(2), 8-16.
- Davies, R. (2001). How to boost staff retention. People Management Journal, 7(8), 54-56
- Deal, J., Altman, D. and Rogelberg, S., (2010). Millennials at work: What we know and What We Need to Do (If Anything). *Journal of Business and Psychology*, 25(2), pp. 191-199.
- Deckop JR, Konard AM, Perlmutter FD, Freely JL (2006). The effect of human resource management practices on the job retention of former welfare clients, Hum. Resour. Manage., 45(4): 539-559.
- Dysvik, A. & Kuvaas, B., (2008). The relationship between perceived training opportunities, work motivation and employee outcomes. *International Journal of Training and Development*, 12(3), 138-157.
- Earle, H., (2003). Building a workplace of choice: using the work environment to attract and retain top talent. *Journal of Facilities Management*, 2(3), pp. 244-257.

- Eisner, S., (2005). Managing generation Y. S.A.M. Advanced Management Journal. 70(4), pp. 4-15.
- Eric, N. C. H., Lam Z. H., Ramesh, K., Charles R. & K., Vimala, K. (2012). An effectiveness human resource management practices on employee retention in institute of higher learning: - A regression analysis. *International Journal of Business Research and Management (IJBRM)*, 3(2) 2012.
- Frazis, H., Gittleman, M., Horrigan, M. and Joyce, M. (1998). Results from the 1995 survey of employer provided training. In Monthly labour review.21 (6): 3-14.
- Ghapanchi, A.H. and Aurum, A. (2011) Antecedents to IT Personnel's Intentions to Leave: A Systematic Literature Review. *Journal of Systems and Software*, 84, 238-249.
- Ghosh, P., Satyawadi, R., Joshi, J. P. and Shadman, M (2013). Who Stays With You? Factors predicting employees' intention to stay, *International Journal of Organisational Analysis* Vol. 21 No 3 pp. 288-312.
- Giri, Y. L. (2008) Human Resource Management: Managing People at Work.
- Gold, M (2001). Breaking all the rules for recruitment and retention. *Journal of career* planning and employment. 61(3): 6-8.
- Gowri. R. (2011). The Effect of Human Resource Practices on Employee Retention at Intel. Masters thesis, Universiti Utara Malaysia
- Heneman, H.G. III & Judge, T.A. (2000). Compensation attitudes: Areview and recommendations for future research. In Rynes, S.L. and Gerhart, B. (Eds), Compensation in organizations: *Progress and Prospects* pp 61-103, San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass
- Heneman, R., Tansky, J. W., & Camp, M. S. (2000). Human Resource Management Practices in Small and Medium-Sized Enetrprises: Unanswered Questions and Future Research Perspectives. Entrepreneurship Theory and Practice , 25 (1), 11-26.
- Hussain, A., Yunus, N., Ishak, N., & Daud, N. (2013). The influence of intentions to leave towards employment engagement among young bankers in Malaysia. *International Journal of Business and Management*, 8(143).
- Irshad, M. (2010). Factors Affecting Employee Retention: Evidence From Literature Review. *Abasyn Journal of Social Sciences*, 4(1), 84-102).

- Iyayi, S. A. (2007). Training and Development of Human Resources in Bello-Imam, II Bet al (eds), Fundamental of Human Resource Management in Nigeria. *Ibadan: College Press and Publishers Ltd.*
- Janet. C. L. C,. (2004) The Influence of Human Resource Practices on the Retention of Core Employees of Australian Organizations: An empirical study. Murdoch University.
- Jose, D., (2003). What are the main causes of employee turnover?, *Synergita blog*, 30 August.
- Killber, J., Barclay, A., & Ohmer, D. (2014) Seven Tips for Managing Generation Y. Journal of Management Policy and Practice, 15(4), 80-91.
- Kim, S., Price, J., Mueller, C., & Watson, T. (1996). The determinants of career intent among physicians at a US Air Force hospital. Human Relations, 49(7), 947–976.
- Kofman, B. and Eckler, K., (2005). They are your future: Attracting and retaining Generation Y. *Canadian HR Reporter*, 25 April, pp. 7-8.
- Kossek, E. E., Kalliath, T., & Kalliath, P. (2012). Achieving employee wellbeing in a changing work environment. *International Journal of Manpower*, 33(7), 738-753. Doi:10.1108/0143772121126829.
- Kossivi, B., Xu, M. and Kalgora, B. (2016). Study on determining factors of employee retention. *Open Journal of Social Sciences*, 4, 261-268.
- Kwenin, D. O. (2013). Relationship between work environment, career development opportunities and employee retention in Vodafone Ghana Limited. *Global Journal of Human Resource Management*, 1(4), pp. 1-9
- Lalitha, B. & Vijayalakshmi, M., (2014). A study on retention strategy's followed by education institutions in retaining qualified employees. *SIES Journal of management*, 10(1), 69
- Loan-Clarke, J., Arnold, J., Coombs, C., Hartley, R. and Bosley, S. (2010) Retention, Turnover and Return—A Longitudinal Study of Allied Health Professionals in Britain. *Human Resource Management Journal*, 20, 391-406.
- Long, C.S., Perumal, P. and Ajagbe, M.A. (2012). "The Impact of Human Resource Management Practices on Employees' Turnover Intention: A Conceptual Model" International Journal of Contemporary Research In Business, 4(2) 629-641
- Lowe, D., Levitt, K. and Wilson, T., (2008). Solutions for Retaining Generation Y Employees in the Workplace. *Business Renaissance Quarterly*, 3(3), p.43.

- Malik, M. M., Ahmad, A., Gomez, S. F., & Ali, M. (2011, Dec). A study of work environment and employees' performance in Pakistan. *African Journal of Business management*, 5(34), 13227-13232.
- Markey, R., Ravenswood, K., & Webber, D. (2015). Quality of work environment and quitting intention: A dilemma. *New Zealand Journal of Employee Relations*, 40(1), 35-52.
- Mathis, R. and Jackson, J. (2003). *Human resource management*. Mason, Ohio: Thomson/South-western.
- Meier, J., F., S., & Crocker, M. (2010, June). Generation Y in the Workforce: Managerial Challenges, *The Journal of Human Resource and Adult Learning*, 6(1), 68-78.
- Michel Armstrong (2001), "A Handbook of Human Resource Management Practice", Kogan Page, 8th Editon.
- Miller, E. J. (2006). The effect of rewards, commitment, organizational climate and work values on intentions to leave: is there a difference among generations? (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of New York.
- Milman, A. a. (2004). Predicting job retention of hourly employees in the lodging, Journal of Hospitality and Tourism Management, 11(1), 23-41.
- Moncarz E, Zhao J, Kay C (2009). An exploratory study of US lodging properties' organizational practices on employee turnover and retention, *Int. J. Cont. Hosp. Manage.*, 21(4): 437-458
- Nair, S. S., (2009). Employee retention, Retrieved April 8, 2016 from articlebase website: <u>http://www.articlebase.com/human-resources-articles/employee-retention-</u> <u>995426.html.</u>
- Noe, R. A. (2010). *Employee training and development*. New York: Irwan Mcgraw-Hill, 212-218.
- Pallant, J., (2011). A step by step guide to data analysis using SPSS. 4th ed. NSW: Allen and Unwin.
- Patgar, S., & Vijayakumar, N. (2014, Oct). A Study on The Factors Affecting Employee Retention in a Textile Industry. *International Journal of Recent Research in Civil* and Mechanical Engineering (IJRRCME), 1(2), 1-5. Retrieved from www.paperpublications.org

PricewaterhouseCoopers, (2012). Reshaping Gen Y. S.1.: PricewaterhouseCoopers.

- Purushotaman. K. (2010). The Influences of Human Resource Practices on Employee Retention. Masters thesis, Universiti Utara Malaysia.
- Raines, C., (2002). Managing millennials. Connecting Generations: The Sourcebook.
- Selesho, M. Jacob and Naile Idah. 2014. "Academic Staff Retention As A Human Resource Factor: University Perspective." International Business and Economics Research Journal, Volume 13, 295-303. Accessed Feb 20, 2015.
- Scoot, H. (2003, Sept). Keeping employees happy retention through perks and benefits. *Community Banker*, 12(9), 34-36.
- Scutella, Perkins, D., & Rosanna. (2008). Improving Employment Retention and Advancement of Low-Paid Workers. Australian Journal of Labour Economics, 11, 97-114.
- Tangthong, S., Trimetsoontorn, J., & Rojniruntikul, N. (2014). HRM practices and employee retention in Thailand: A literature Review. *International Journal of Trade, Economics and Finance, 5(2).*
- Vanek, C. (2012). Likert Scale-What is it? When to use it? How to analyze it? Retrieved April 24, 2012 from <u>http://www.surveygizmo.com/survey-blog/likert-scale-what-is-it-how-to-analyze-it-and-when-to-use-it/</u>
- Wiiliams, K.C. & Page, R.A. (2010) Marketing to the Generations. *Journal of Behavioral Studies in Business*
- Woodruffe, C. (2009, July). Generation Y. 31-35. Retrieved from www.trainingjournal.com
- Zachariah, M., & T. B. D. (2012, Nov). A study on Employee Retention Factors Influencing IT Professionals of Indian IT Companies and Multinational Companies in India. *Interdisciplinary Journal of Contemporary Research in Business*, 4(7), 449-466.
- Zakaria, N., Zainal, S. R., & Nasurdin, A. M. (2011). Investigating The Role of Human Resource Management Practices on The Perfomance of SME: A Conceptual Framework. *Journal of Global Management*, 3 (1), 74-92.
- Zemke, R., Raines, C. & Filipczak, B (2000). Generations at work: Managing the clash of veterans, boomers, Xers, and nexters in your workplace. New York, American Management Association.

APPENDICES

Survey Questionnaire



THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT, COMPENSATION AND BENEFITS, WORKING ENVIRONMENT AND RETENTION AMONG GEN Y: A STUDY IN MALAYSIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANIES

Dear Respondent,

I am a postgraduate student at The Universiti Utara Malaysia. As part of my Master of Human Resource Management Thesis, I am conducting a study on examining the relationship between training and development, compensation and benefits, working environment and retaining Gen Y (born between 1980 to 2000) in Malaysian Manufacturing companies.

This questionnaire will take no longer than 10 minutes to complete. All responses are anonymous. The data collected will be treated with strict confidence and will be used for the purpose of this study only. Hence I will appreciate it very much if you answer the questions as honestly as possible because the success of my research depends heavily on the accuracy of the results.

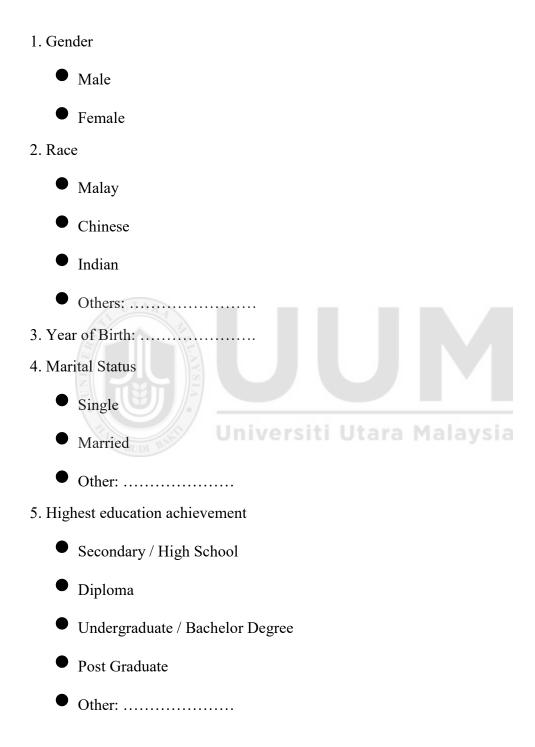
If you have any questions with regards to this questionnaire, feel free to contact me at <u>cchandrakalaa@yahoo.com</u>.

I sincerely thank you for the valuable time you took to fill out this questionnaire.

Yours Truthfully, **Thandrakalaa** Universiti Utara Malaysia

Section A: Respondent's Profile

Please tick the appropriate box for each question.



6. Length of services

• Less than 1 year

• 1-3 years

• More than 3 years

7. Employment Category

• Executive

• Non-Executive

8. Monthly Income

• Less than RM 2,000.00

• RM 2,001.00 – RM 3,000.00

• More than RM 3,001.00

Section B: HR Practices that influences in Retaining Generation Y

Please answer the following question using the scale shown below.

Part A: Training and Development

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. I have been provided training from company for my next promotion.	•	•	•	•	•
2. I have been equipped with training that need to do my job well.	•	•	•	•	•

3. I have opportunities to learn and grow in this company.	•	•	•	•	•
4. Company creates the platform for me to execute my knowledge	•	•	•	•	•
5. I have been sent to training which is related to my job	•	•	•	•	•

Part B: Compensation and Benefits

	TI UTARA	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1.	I received recognition for my achievement.	•	•	•	•	•
2.	The salary I receive encouraged me to do a better job.	ive¶siti	Utera	Ma¶ay	sia	•
3.	Incentives such as bonuses motivate me to do more than that is required	•	•	•	•	•
4.	The fridge benefits offered by this organization attractive	•	•	•	•	•
5.	In general, my salary is the same / similar as the salary of my colleague holding equivalent position as I am	•	•	•	•	•

Part C: Working Environment

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1.	My organization represents a caring culture environment for employees	•	•	•	•	•
2.	My organization provides a comfortable working environment for employees.	•	•	•	•	•
3.	My organization provides a lot of security and flexible work schedule.	•	•	•	•	•
4.	My organization creates a fun work environment for employees.	•	•		•	•
5.	Overall, my organization is a harmonious place to work.	iversiti	Utara	Malay	sia	•
6.	My organization offers a work life balance environment for employees.	•	•	•	•	•

Section C: Employee Retention

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. If I were given choice, I would prefer to continue working in this organization as long as possible.		•	•	•	•
2. I will return to work here in the future if I have to quit my job due to unpredictable circumstances.	,	•		•	•
3. I intend to remain working in this organization.		Utara	Malay	sia	•
4. I often think of leaving the organization		•	•	•	•

Please answer the following question using the scale shown below.

Additional comments on HR practices that influence to retain in this organization. (if any)

THANK YOU!