The Relationship between Emotional Collaps and Perceived Social Support with Job Satisfaction in the Employees of the Spinase Hotel Company

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Abstract The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between emotional collapse and perceived social support with job satisfaction and to estimate the significant level of job satisfaction with two other variables in Spinass hotels. The statistical population of the research includes employees of Keshavarz Branch of Spinase Hotel in Tehran is. The variables studied are job satisfaction, emotional and social support. The results of the main hypothesis of the research regarding the ability to predict job satisfaction due to mood and emotional support of the perceived variables were confirmed by regression test, ANOVA and t-test. F and t statistics were considered to be significant at the level of 5%, respectively, with the mean of 357/5 and 3 273 (for the perceived social support variable), thus the regression model and the effect of the perceived social support variable on job satisfaction were confirmed. But no significant relationship was found between mood and job satisfaction. In the first hypothesis of the research that women's job satisfaction is higher than that of men, this is confirmed by t statistics and confidence intervals at a 5% error rate. Finally, in the second sub-hypothesis, the study found that education with perceived social support was rejected by the Pearson correlation coefficient test. Because no meaningful relationship was found between education with sub-scales and the whole variable of perceived social support. As a result, the hypothesis of the second sub-hypothesis is rejected.

Keywords : Key words: job satisfaction, social support, mood mood