

Sociodemographic Factors and Job Satisfaction in Female Post Graduate Trainee Gynecologists

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Job satisfaction is a measure to gauge the performance of an individual at the work place. Doctor's profession is considered as one of the most attractive professions in Pakistani society, but doctors are increasingly getting dissatisfied with their jobs. The study was carried out to find out the role of demographic factors; including; age, duration of marriage, family system, number, ages and education of children, duration of job and working hours, level of PG trainee, spouse's profession and working hours, , number of hospital on duty, monthly and family income, night shift workload, helpers for household work, and dependents to take care of for household work. The aim was to investigate the extent these factors tend to affect the job satisfaction of these trainees. The sample comprised of ($N=95$) married female post graduate trainees of gynae, recruited from public and private sector hospitals of Lahore, Pakistan. Assessment measures included a self-developed Demographic questionnaire and Work Satisfaction Scale by Bovier and Perneger (2003). The findings showed that most gynecologists appeared to be satisfied with their job, particularly in the domain of patient care. However, they appeared to be less satisfied with their present work load. Trainees with more day shifts and lesser night shift duties appeared to be more satisfied with their job, but they did not differ in job satisfaction on the basis of family system and level of PG training. Identification of the relative contribution of demographic factors in determining job satisfaction can facilitate the provision of psychological counseling for female gynecologists who are struggling to maintain satisfaction with their job.

Keywords. Demographics, job satisfaction, post graduate trainees