

Testing the Relationship between Spiritual Leadership and Job Satisfaction in the Iranian Healthcare Industry

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Abstract

The purpose of the present research is to test the relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction in the Iranian healthcare industry. The research takes a quantitative approach involving the distribution of 143 questionnaires to different professionals in healthcare centers in Tehran, Iran. Spiritual leadership creates an intrinsic motivation to achieve organizational outcomes. It is a function of seven dimensions: vision, hope/faith, altruistic love, meaning/calling, membership, commitment, and productivity. The authors conduct simple bivariate correlation tests, as well as linear standard and stepwise regression analyses. The findings support the notion that there is a positive relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction (beta coefficient = .337). They also show that each dimension of spiritual leadership has a positive relationship with spiritual leadership. Among the dimensions, membership (beta coefficient = .890) is the most remarkable. This paper is useful for managers and academics. It can be used by managers of Iranian healthcare centers to motivate their employees and increase employees' job satisfaction, as well as to achieve organizational outcomes through spiritual leadership and its various components. Furthermore, the model of this study can be implemented in the Iranian healthcare industry and hopefully in other industries.

Keywords: Spiritual Leadership, Employees' Job Satisfaction, Healthcare Industry, Iran

1. Introduction

In the last century, due to the universal competitive environment, the need for organizational change has been considered more than ever. With the aim of achieving such change, organizational leaderships are considered by most organizations. Leadership is an art by which a person can influence others to direct their endeavors towards attaining organizational goals. The main driver in an organization is human resources, and the role of human resources is critical in achieving organizational goals. Hence, good leadership can be beneficial for both employees and the organization.

Fry (2003) states that spiritual leadership creates intrinsic motivation through vision, hope/faith, and altruistic love, which leads to spiritual survival through meaning/calling and membership. Fairholm (1996) believes that spiritual leaders help followers to develop inspiring vision and mission statements that foster higher levels of organizational commitment and effectiveness. Similarly, Nelson (2008) mentions that spiritual leadership can help employees find vision, value, meaningful work, and specific goals.

Many studies have been conducted on spiritual leadership. One of the most important is arguably the study conducted by Fry (2003). In their research, spiritual leadership is defined as a causal leadership model designed to create an intrinsically motivated. They consider spiritual leadership theory as having seven dimensions or, in other words, being a function of seven dimensions: vision, hope/faith, and altruistic love (three dimensions of spiritual leadership); meaning/calling and membership (two dimensions of spiritual survival); and commitment and productivity.

Many studies on spiritual leadership have dealt with how spiritual leadership and job satisfaction are related to each other. From reviewing the literature, there is a positive and direct relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction. However, Lack of study to date has addressed testing the relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction in the Iranian context, especially in the healthcare industry in Iran. Therefore, the authors of this research fill this knowledge gap through testing the relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction in the healthcare industry in Iran. In order to achieve the main objective of this research, the authors of present research utilize the model for spiritual leadership introduced by Fry (2003), as mentioned previously. This model is one of the most utilized scales in this field (Fry et al, 2005). It is worth mentioning that, to evaluate job satisfaction, the authors of this research are going to implement the scale introduced by Brayfield and Rothe (1951).

The authors of this research support the research model used in the study by reviewing the literature regarding the relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction, as well as spiritual leadership, its dimensions and the theories that support the relationships among them. Next, the authors test the model in the Iranian healthcare industry through collecting employee data from different healthcare centers in Tehran (the capital of Iran). The findings show significant results related to positive relationship between spiritual leadership and each of its dimensions in the healthcare industry in Iran, the positive relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction in the Iranian healthcare industry. Also, major conclusions have significant managerial implications for managers in the Iranian healthcare industry, and academic benefits for researchers who are concerned about spiritual leadership and its dimensions, and for the relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Past Studies Relevant to Spiritual Leadership and Job Satisfaction

Job satisfaction is a crucial factor that has been discussed in many organizational studies (e.g. Usman and Danish, 2010; Pestonjee and Mishra, 1999; Locke, 1976). According to Locke (1976), job satisfaction occurs when a staff member enjoys their occupation. Pestonjee and Mishra (1999) state that job satisfaction includes all attitudes of an employee towards their job. Additionally, some studies have considered job satisfaction as an incentive factor. Usman and Danish (2010) imply that job satisfaction is the degree of satisfaction that a person acquires from performing their job. According to DeStefano et al (2005), if a person's needs and job features match, it is expected that the person will be satisfied and have more of an incentive to do their duties.

On the other hand, some studies have declared that job dissatisfaction leads to problems for the employee, their colleagues, and the organization. According to Pestonjee and Mishra (1999), someone who is not satisfied with their job will often encounter various problems, such as a lack of ability to

find solutions in an appropriate timeframe and a lack of ability to choose real and appropriate objectives. Also, dissatisfied employees can be a problem because they can affect both employees and the organization (Ghasemizad et al, 2012). Indeed, job satisfaction can have an effect on different organizational aspects. Wadhwa et al (2011) categorize job satisfaction into three divisions: environmental aspects, organizational aspects, and behavioral aspects.

In reality, there is an intensive relationship between an individual's job satisfaction and their behavior (Yusof and Tahir, 2011). Briefly, it can be concluded that, in order to achieve organizational goals, the fulfillment of individual needs is important, as are management goals. Therefore, if the management is interested in achieving greater productivity, employees should be interested in their work. Therefore, when one of the parties fulfills their needs and desires but the other does not, the equation of interest will fail.

Yusof and Tahir (2011) conducted a study in Malaysia with the objective of developing a framework related to theories of spiritual leadership and job satisfaction in a multidimensional approach. The spiritual leadership components that were included in the study consisted of vision, altruistic love, hope/faith, meaning, calling, and membership (Fry, 2005). The Job Descriptive Index (JDI) was adapted to measure job satisfaction. The JDI provides five subscales that measure different facets of job satisfaction describing various aspects of the employee's work experiences, such as experiences relating to the work itself, pay/promotion, supervision, and coworkers (Smith et al, 1969). Yusof and Tahir's (2011) sample consisted of 200 respondents from the top and middle managements of shipyard companies situated in the East Coast region of Malaysia. The authors calculated descriptive statistics and conducted correlation tests. The major findings support the notion that spiritual leadership qualities can be assessed in relation to the components of job satisfaction to discover a match between these two concepts.

In a study conducted by Bodla et al (2013), the effect of spiritual leadership on individual outcomes was investigated. The purpose of this study was to examine the effect of spiritual leadership in the service industry of a non-secular context, specifically Pakistan. The 17 items (adopted from Fry, 2003) measured spiritual leadership along three dimensions: vision, altruistic love, and hope/faith. The Minnesota Satisfaction Index was used to measure each employee's level of satisfaction according to five items (Bodla et al, 2013). A quantitative approach was used: 456 questionnaires were collected from 19 banks in the cities of Multan and Bahawalpur in Pakistan. The findings of this study show that there is a positive relationship between spiritual leadership and individual outcomes including organizational commitment, productivity, and job satisfaction.

Masouleh et al (2013) conducted a study on the relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction in Iran. The study reviewed this relationship for 234 employees of Behnoush Company. Spiritual leadership was measured in seven dimensions: vision, altruism, faith, meaning, membership, commitment, and feedback (adopted from Fry, 2003). Job satisfaction was measured in four dimensions: the work itself, payment, promotion, and coworkers. After designing the two questionnaires about spiritual leadership and job satisfaction and proving the questionnaires' validity and reliability, Masouleh et al (2013) conducted tests such as Spearman tests, Friedman tests, chi-squared tests, and binominal tests to analyze the data. The results of the Spearman tests show that there is a positive and meaningful relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction dimensions; commitment was found to be the most important criterion.

From the above literature review, the authors of this research conclude that there is a positive relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction.

In addition, authors of this research can state that the relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction has attracted researchers' attention in different countries. Since lack of study to date has addressed testing the relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction in the Iranian healthcare industry, the authors of present research have been motivated to conduct this study in the Iranian healthcare industry in order to fill the mentioned knowledge gap and knowledge contribution in this research area.

2.2. Past Studies Relevant to Spiritual Leadership

2.2.1. Concept of Spirit and Spirituality

Spirit and spirituality are two concepts that many researchers have studied together (Yusof, 2011; Fairholm, 1996; Goddard, 1995). Yusof (2011) believes that spirituality is derived from a non-physical and imperceptible part of humans: the spirit. Also, Fairholm (1996) describes the spirit as a non-physical, essential, and energetic part of humans that influences various aspects of our lives, such as our personalities, ethics, reminiscences, and even feelings. In essence, the spirit, by manifesting, growing, and going beyond the self, keeps the individual constantly needing to have a meaningful and purposeful life. Goddard (1995) describes the spirit as the heart or a fundamental part of the person; this spirit has an energetic force that makes the individual become prosperous and changeable. She adds that spirituality is a gradual improvement within life that appears in usual or unusual conditions.

In terms of spirituality, researchers have reviewed different definitions. Fry (2003) states that spirituality indicates the relationship between humans and a real, higher power that has an impact on how an individual's acts in the world. Spirituality has also been defined as an individual's perception related to the self, others, and the cosmos (Mitroff and Denton, 1999). Rayburn and Rayburn (1996) define spirituality as the force of life. Spirituality provides guidance for finding oneself and the universe; it is a way for an individual to become integrated within a group (Fairholm, 1996).

Moreover, spirituality is a driving force in a person's life. According to Goddard (1995), spirituality can be concerned with secular or philosophical subjects and deals with self-analysis, contemplation, and a sense of connection with others and the cosmos.

From the above, it can be concluded that defining spirituality is difficult due to conflicting definitions; definitions are offered according to personal mentalities. All of these explanations of spirituality present a basis for the definition of spiritual leadership.

2.2.2. Spiritual Leadership

Fry's (2003.P.2) defines spiritual leadership as "comprising the values, attitudes, and behaviors that are necessary to intrinsically motivate one's self and others so that they have a sense of spiritual survival through calling and membership." Furthermore, according to Semercioz (2011), spiritual leadership is not a tool but is a characteristic of a leader.

Although Fry's (2003) definition of spirituality is comprehensive, other definitions are also important. Nelson (2008) explains that spiritual leadership makes employees have a holy vision and engage in value-based, cooperative working. Spiritual leadership makes the ethical requirements of followers clear and builds strong and deep relationships (Fairholm, 1996).

Indeed, spiritual leaders can increase employee motivation in terms of encouraging employees to live meaningfully and purposefully. According to Yaghoubi et al (2010), spiritual leaders develop committed and motivated employees by creating sublime spirituality insights and cultural contexts according to universal human values. According to Fry (2003), the goal of spiritual leadership is to develop an organizational vision and values in line with specific strategies, as well as to increase the power of individuals and teams. This can lead to improved commitment and productivity among employees.

Overall, spirituality in the workplace is important and necessary because its benefits can be found in the internal and external environments of the organization, such as encouraging employees to be responsible, committed, and empowered both inside and outside of the organization (Geijsel, 2003).

Fry (2003) examined leadership as providing a motivation to change and also reviewed motivation-based leadership theories. He notes the accelerating call for spirituality in the workplace, describes the universal human need for spiritual survival through calling and membership, and distinguishes between religion and spirituality. By incorporating calling and membership as two key follower needs for spiritual survival, spiritual leadership theory includes religious/ethics-based and value-based approaches to leadership. Finally, he discusses the process of organizational development and transformation through spiritual leadership. He gives a causal model of spiritual leadership that

incorporates theories of intrinsic motivation, vision, hope/faith, and altruistic love. The model also incorporates spiritual survival across three levels; as such survival can positively affect organizational commitment and productivity.

In another study, Fry (2005) extended his spiritual leadership theory by exploring the concept of positive human health and well-being through recent developments in workplace spirituality, character ethics, positive psychology, and spiritual leadership. The purpose of this study was to extend spiritual leadership theory as a predictor of ethical and spiritual well-being, as well as corporate social responsibility. He argues that these areas provide an indication of the values, attitudes, and behaviors necessary for positive human health and well-being. In fact, his review extends the causal impact of spiritual leadership to ethical and spiritual well-being (manifested through joy, peace, and serenity) at the personal level and corporate social responsibility at the strategic and empowered team levels.

Malone and Fry (2003) measured three dimensions of spiritual leadership, two dimensions of spiritual survival, and the factors of organizational commitment and productivity using survey questions developed especially for research in spiritual leadership theory. The items' validity was discussed with practitioners, and the items had been pretested and validated in other studies and samples. According to the authors, spiritual leadership is a function of seven dimensions: vision, hope/faith, altruistic love, meaning/calling, membership, organizational commitment, and productivity.

By reviewing the above literature, authors of this research conclude that spiritual leadership is a function of seven dimensions as mentioned above.

2.2.3. Spirituality in Healthcare

The importance of spirituality in healthcare can be realized by reviewing previous studies. Essentially, due to this importance, spirituality needs more attention. The health of human beings is related to the spirit and spirituality as an inner source of individual health (Goddard, 1995). This means that spirit can affect human health generally.

Moreover, in healthcare, spirituality has a number of applications, not only for developing the outcomes of organization but also for improving health. Spiritual leadership has been found to play a role in healthcare problems such as a high number of uninsured people, increased healthcare costs, aging populations, and nursing shortages (Burkhart et al, 2008; Nelson, 2008). Furthermore, several studies have found that there is an augmentation of health physically, psychologically, and socially for those who have high spirituality (Burkhart et al, 2008). On the other hand, Goddard (1995) believes that confusion about the essence of spirituality may create a barrier or disincentive in nurses' work.

As noted by Nelson (2008), the role of nursing leaders in hospitals has changed. In the past, there was generally an autocratic leadership, and this prevented nurses from being free in their actions. However, today, human resources are a strong factor in hospitals; in particular, staff should find their work meaningful and purposeful. Nelson (2008) adds that nurses educated in spiritual leadership values and philosophy can better improve spiritual care for patients. This education can also promote spirituality in the hospital setting. Therefore, it seems reasonable that such an environment would provide advantages for the patients, the nurses, and the healthcare organization.

In addition, previous research outcomes have revealed the impact that spirituality can have on job satisfaction and work performance. Burkhart et al (2008) assert that nurses who have spiritual improvement during their work will be more helpful, find their work and goals meaningful, and have a sense of job satisfaction. Duchon and Plowman (2005) found that spiritual leadership has a significant impact on work performance in hospitals, especially in relation to productivity.

From the above, it can be concluded that spirituality in a hospital environment has an important impact on both patients and nurses (work performance). In other words, work performance (in terms of productivity) is affected by spiritual leadership.

2.3. Background of Spiritual Leadership Theory

Since World War II, many researchers have introduced different theories of leadership that focus on how to motivate followers. These theories include path-goal leadership, charismatic leadership, transformational leadership, and spiritual leadership.

In the present research, the authors consider spiritual leadership because the main objective of this study is to test the relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction in the Iranian healthcare industry.

Based on Pfeffer et al (2003), it seems that there is significant overlap between management activities, survival spirituality, spirituality in the workplace, and motivation-based leadership theories. It appears that spiritual leadership theory should consider both workplace spirituality components and survival spirituality. Thus, spiritual leadership theory should include all components of spirituality in the workplace and dimensions of survival spirituality according to a framework of leadership theory based on motivation (Fry, 2003). According to the motivation-based leadership theories, there is a direct relationship between spiritual leadership and each of its dimensions (Fry, 2003).

Spirituality at work improves commitment and productivity. In fact, the basic needs of leaders and followers are merged by spiritual leadership to develop survival spirituality, which results in high commitment and productivity (Fry, 2003). It can be said that spiritual leadership involves the values that are necessary for the intrinsic motivation of a person, which gradually affects their behavior and ultimately leads to a sense of spiritual survival by calling and membership. Fry (2003) implies that spiritual leadership fundamentally involves:

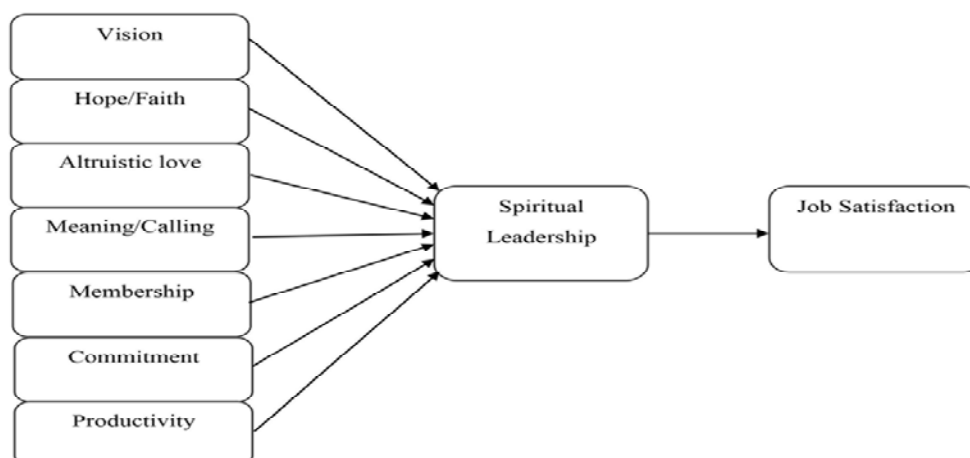
1. Producing an organizational vision in which members have a sense of calling, believe their work is meaningful, and perceive that they have the ability to make a difference.
2. Developing a socio-organizational culture according to altruistic love so that both leaders and followers have a sense of care, concern, and appreciation not only for themselves but also for others. This creates a feeling of being part of an enterprise and receiving recognition and appreciation from a larger community.

2.4. Research Model

The model of this study, which is the relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction, is based on the literature review of point number 2.1. While the dimensions of spiritual leadership are based on model developed by Fry (2003). To evaluate job satisfaction, the authors implement the scale introduced by Brayfield and Rothe (1951).

The following figure shows the model of the present research:

Figure 3: Model of the research (based on Fry, 2003; Brayfield and Rothe, 1951)



2.5. Spiritual Leadership Dimensions

In order to better understand the spiritual leadership dimensions and their relation to spiritual leadership, the following section explains briefly each dimension of spiritual leadership as proposed by Fry (2003).

2.5.1. Vision

The role of vision has been highlighted due to the set of factors that make businesses become more competitive. Reviewing the literature on leadership has shown that vision was seldom applied before the 1980s (Fry, 2003). Since then, due to increased global business competition, the intense development of technology, and rapid change from old to new strategies, the leaders of organizations have paid special attention to vision in order to be more successful in the global marketplace (Conger, 1999). In leadership, vision has a particular place because it defines the main goal of an organization (Chegini and Nezhad, 2012; Fry, 2003; Conger, 1999).

In fact, the vision of an organization defines the organizational goals. Fry (2003) indicates that corporate vision involves stating where the organization would like to be in the future. In other words, vision defines the future prospects of an organization. According to Strange and Mumford (2005), vision is a collection of notions that define an ultimate goal, which in turn defines individuals' actions and reactions.

Based on the studies of Fry (2003) and Strange and Mumford (2005), vision in spiritual leadership incorporates three goals:

1. Making the process of alignment and changes clear.
2. Making all aspects of decision-making easier in order to achieve the vision.
3. Assisting in the rapid and effective alignment of anything needed to realize the vision.

Indeed, spiritual leaders create a vision for the future of an organization and its staff, who subsequently believe they can help to realize the vision. In addition, the internal motivation of employees causes them to increase their efforts. According to Conger (1999), the vision of an organization can be a factor in enhancing motivation among followers. Therefore, by creating a vision and common values, spiritual leaders can provide a base for individual and organizational satisfaction.

2.5.2. Hope/Faith

Although hope and faith are two words that are used together in spiritual leadership studies, there is a very fine distinction between them. Some studies have asserted that hope is less important than faith (e.g. Fry and Nisiewicz, 2013; Fry et al, 2011; Fry, 2003). According to Fry (2003), hope is the expectation that wishes will be realized. Adding assurance to hope results in faith (Fry and Nisiewicz, 2013). Hope and faith are two foundations of the belief that all the goals of the organization, such as the organizational vision and mission, will be achieved (Fry, 2003).

Hence, we can understand that spiritual leadership in organizations helps to form and improve employees' spiritual beliefs and faith at work. In turn, these aspects act as inner drivers for employees to improve themselves so that they perform their duties and responsibilities in the best possible ways, which ultimately increases the accountability of staff.

2.5.3. Altruistic Love

It is clear that vision is an important and considerable concept in the organizational literature. In fact, the organizational culture is defined through the organizational vision. Moreover, culture involves a set of core values not only regarding oneself but also others. Many studies have pointed out that altruistic love is a crucial value in organizational culture (Fry et al, 2011; Aydin and Ceylan, 2009; Fry, 2003). Altruistic love has a specific definition in spiritual leadership theory: it is a sense of being whole and content presented through attention, affect, solicitousness, and gratefulness for us and others (Fry, 2003). Altruistic love for others makes a person emotionally strong.

Both medical and psychological science justify the notion that love can be a powerful factor in conquering four essential types of harmful feelings (Snyder and Ingram, 2000):

1. Fear: concern, distress, misgivings, and so on.
2. Wrath: displeasure, discontentment, enmity, sense of bitterness, covetousness, and so on.
3. Sense of disability and not succeeding: helplessness, weakness, inability to help, unhappiness, sense of being sinful, and so on (all of which can lead to dysthymia).
4. Arrogance: bias, extensive pride, egotism, and so on.

Such harmful feelings arise from a fear of the loss of a valuable thing that we already have or a fear that we are unable to earn what we deserve (Fry, 2003). Freeman (2011) believes that leaders are able to encourage their followers to love others and thus control and conquer their fears, which in turn encourages followers to perceive such leaders as effective leaders. According to Fry and Nisiewicz (2013), spirituality guides us to live with peace and tranquility and accept our true selves, without an urge to control everything to satisfy our selfish wants.

Thus, implementing spiritual leadership by promoting a culture of altruistic love causes people to have a deep interest in and respect for themselves and their lives, as well as establish good relationships with others. This means that leaders should pay attention to the needs and interests of their staff and encourage staff development towards the fulfillment of their needs.

2.5.4. Meaning/Calling

In Fry's (2003) theory of spiritual leadership, the concept of meaning refers to whether organizational members believe that the jobs they do are important and meaningful for them and make a difference in people's lives. By contrast, calling is conceptualized as work performed out of a strong sense of inner direction and divine inspiration to do morally responsible work. Calling refers to the experience of transcendence or how one makes a difference through service to others. Through engaging in such work, the individual derives meaning and purpose from their life (Fry et al, 2011). According to Giacalone and Jurkiewicz (2003), people have the intrinsic drive and motivation to learn and find meaning in their work and to be a member of a group in which they feel valued for their contribution to the group's performance. It is therefore believed that meaning and calling have an intertwined relationship in the context of spirituality.

2.5.5. Membership

It is a fact that people like to belong to part of a crucial and larger group. Reave (2005) states that employees like to work in an environment where the leaders realize and admire their contributions. In this way, employees have a sense of being appreciated by the organization.

According to Yusof (2011), membership is defined as an employee's understanding of the organization and their sense of being appreciated. In confirmation of this, Fry (2003) declares that organizational leaders must be able to create a strong organizational culture in which both leaders and followers are concerned and responsible for themselves and others. He further states that such a culture can produce feelings of membership and being recognized and admired.

Thus, spiritual leadership in organization gives employees a sense of being important from the view of organization and other colleagues (membership). In fact, this sense of membership causes a friendly and confident environment to develop between colleagues and facilitates relationships between leaders and employees.

2.5.6. Commitment

Yusof (2011) claims that one of the key factors in the success of any organization is having committed staff who engage in appropriate activities. The significant impact of spiritual leadership on organizational commitment has been found in many spiritual leadership studies as indicate in the following reviews. Spiritual leaders motivate employees to increase empowerment and organizational commitment (Yaghoubi et al, 2010). In addition, suitable leadership techniques can lead to increased

job satisfaction among employees, which can promote organizational commitment and increased utility (Fry, 2003). According to Usman and Danish (2010), spiritual leadership causes increased employee loyalty and commitment to the organization.

It can be concluded that spiritual leadership creates a sense of identification, loyalty, and dependency with the organization by developing organizational commitment and a desire to remain in the organization.

2.5.7. Productivity

Employee productivity refers to how productive an employee is for an organization (Bodla et al, 2013). Employees who have hope/faith in the organization's vision and who experience calling and membership will engage in actions in pursuit of the vision to improve continuously and be more productive (Fry and Matherly, 2006).

Fry (2003) points out that leadership plays a role in enhancing job satisfaction and subsequent productivity. Nelson (2008) states that spiritual leadership is associated with increased productivity. Also, Giacalone and Jurkiewicz (2003) indicate that workplace spirituality not only has personal outcomes but also delivers improved productivity.

Based on the discussions in these sections, the benefits of spirituality in the workplace have an important impact on both employees and organizations. Hence, the impact of spiritual leadership on organizations cannot be ignored.

3. Research Gap

In view of the literature review, it can be deduced that spiritual leadership creates intrinsic motivation among employees, which creates benefits for both employees and the organization. Significantly, spiritual leadership increases employees' job satisfaction and ultimately fosters higher profitability and efficiency within the organization.

Based on the literature review, lack of study has yet tested the relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction in the Iranian healthcare industry. Therefore, this research tests the model used in this study in the Iranian healthcare industry.

3.1. Formulation of Research Questions

Based on the research model illustrated in Figure 1, the research questions (RQs) of this research are formulated as follows:

- RQ1:** Is there a relationship between vision and spiritual leadership in the Iranian healthcare industry?
- RQ2:** Is there a relationship between hope/faith and spiritual leadership in the Iranian healthcare industry?
- RQ3:** Is there a relationship between altruistic love and spiritual leadership in the Iranian healthcare industry?
- RQ4:** Is there a relationship between meaning/calling and spiritual leadership in the Iranian healthcare industry?
- RQ5:** Is there a relationship between membership and spiritual leadership in the Iranian healthcare industry?
- RQ6:** Is there a relationship between commitment and spiritual leadership in the Iranian healthcare industry?
- RQ7:** Is there a relationship between productivity and spiritual leadership in the Iranian healthcare industry?
- RQ8:** Which one of the spiritual leadership dimensions is the most important for spiritual leadership in the Iranian healthcare industry?

3.2. Hypothesis Development

According to the relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction found in previous studies and in the model used in this research, the authors developed the main hypothesis of this study as follows:

H1: There is a positive relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction.

3.3. Research Objective

The main objective of this research is to test the relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction in the Iranian healthcare industry. To achieve this objective, answers to all the RQs are needed and the hypothesis should be tested. Furthermore, the authors of this research intend to clarify the most significant dimension of spiritual leadership among the seven defined dimensions.

Therefore, the supporting objectives are as follows:

1. To test whether there is a positive relationship between vision and spiritual leadership in the Iranian healthcare industry.
2. To test whether there is a positive relationship between hope/faith and spiritual leadership in the Iranian healthcare industry.
3. To test whether there is a positive relationship between altruistic love and spiritual leadership in the Iranian healthcare industry.
4. To test whether there is a positive relationship between meaning/calling and spiritual leadership in the Iranian healthcare industry.
5. To test whether there is a positive relationship between membership and spiritual leadership in the Iranian healthcare industry.
6. To test whether there is a positive relationship between commitment and spiritual leadership in the Iranian healthcare industry.
7. To test whether there is a positive relationship between productivity and spiritual leadership in the Iranian healthcare industry.
8. To identify the most significant dimension of spiritual leadership in the Iranian healthcare industry.

4. Research Methodology

4.1. Confirmatory Research

In order to evaluate whether model used in this study is valid for the Iranian healthcare industry and to fill the knowledge gap, the authors conduct confirmatory research.

4.2. Quantitative Approach

The technique used in this research is quantitative, involving the distribution of questionnaires. There were some difficulties in distributing the questionnaires because the selected employees did not like to reveal their personal thoughts or to take time out to fill in the questionnaires. Furthermore, the process of getting permission from some managers was difficult. Eventually, 143 questionnaires were distributed at random among different occupational groups of healthcare centers, like nurses, managers, doctors, and others, as well as among participants with different educational backgrounds (diploma and below, Bachelor's, Master's, and PhD).

4.3. Questionnaire Design

The research model of this study is based on Fry's (2003) model and the scale introduced by Brayfield and Rothe (1951).

Fry's (2003) spiritual leadership measurement scale has 33 items across seven dimensions: vision, hope/faith, altruistic love, meaning/calling, membership, commitment, and productivity. Vision, hope/faith, and membership have five items each; meaning/calling and commitment have four items each; productivity has three items; and altruistic love has seven items.

A job satisfaction scale with five items is used in this study, as developed by Brayfield and Rothe (1951). The reliability of the job satisfaction scale is equal to .88.

4.4. Data Validation Method

The present research is based on a quantitative approach involving the distribution of questionnaires and the analysis of data using IBM SPSS Version 18. SPSS is a software package that is used for conducting different kinds of statistical tests (Coakes and Steed, 2009).

In order to validate the data of this research, a pilot test is first conducted in order to ensure the reliability of the questionnaires in the Iranian healthcare industry. Second, to answer the RQs, linear simple bivariate correlation tests are conducted. Next, linear standard regression analysis is run to elucidate the overall relationship between spiritual leadership and its dimensions. Additionally, linear stepwise regression analysis is conducted in order to identify the most salient dimension of spiritual leadership. Third, in order to test the hypothesis, linear standard regression analysis is conducted.

4.5. Reliability Tests

In this research, a reliability test has been performed to find out the Cronbach's alpha for each dimension of spiritual leadership, the spiritual leadership scale, and job satisfaction, separately. Cronbach's alpha values have been used to check whether the questionnaire is reliable or not.

The Cronbach's alpha values for all dimensions of spiritual leadership and job satisfaction are .954, and .672, respectively. Hence, it can be stated that the questionnaire has sufficient reliability to conduct this study in the Iranian healthcare industry. The Cronbach's alpha values are shown in Table 1.

Table 1: Reliability tests

Dimension	Cronbach's alpha value	N
Vision	.915	5
Hope/Faith	.894	5
Altruistic Love	.879	7
Meaning/Calling	.912	4
Membership	.874	5
Commitment	.778	4
Productivity	.821	3
Spiritual Leadership	.954	33
Job Satisfaction	.672	5

5. Data Processing and Results

In this step, three different tests have been conducted. These tests are simple bivariate correlation tests, linear standard regression analysis, and stepwise regression analysis for spiritual leadership and its seven dimensions. Linear regression analysis has also been conducted to identify the relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction in the Iranian healthcare industry.

The correlation analysis between each dimension of spiritual leadership and spiritual leadership has demonstrated that there is a positive relationship between each dimension and spiritual leadership. Table 2 contains information related to the correlation tests between spiritual leadership and its dimensions.

Table 2: Correlation tests for spiritual leadership and its dimensions

	Vision	Hope/Faith	Altruistic Love	Meaning/Calling	Members hip	Commit ment	Productivity
Spiritual Leadership	R = 0.718	R = 0.693	R = 0.878	R = 0.524	R = 0.890	R = 0.439	R = 0.769
N	143	143	143	143	143	143	143

Note: Pearson's correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (1-tailed)

In order to answer the RQs, standard regression analysis has been performed. This test shows that all of the dimensions have positive coefficient beta values, which answers the first seven questions. Table 3 highlights the results of the standard regression analysis for spiritual leadership and its dimensions.

Table 3: Standard regression analysis for spiritual leadership and its dimensions

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-1.917E-15	.000		.	.
	Vision	.152	.000	.231	.	.
	Hope/Faith	.152	.000	.216	.	.
	Altruistic Love	.212	.000	.267	.	.
	Meaning/Calling	.121	.000	.101	.	.
	Membership	.152	.000	.214	.	.
	Commitment	.121	.000	.210	.	.
	Productivity	.091	.000	.148	.	.

In order to answer RQ8, stepwise regression analysis has been conducted to determine the dimension of spiritual leadership that is most significant. From the results, it is clear that membership (with a beta coefficient of 0.890) is the most remarkable dimension among the spiritual leadership dimensions. Therefore, RQ8 has been answered. Table 4 contains the information related to the stepwise regression analysis for spiritual leadership and all of its dimensions.

Table 4: Stepwise regression analysis for spiritual leadership and its dimensions

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.900	.069		13.010	.000
	Membership	.629	.027	.890	23.128	.000
2	(Constant)	.421	.064		6.612	.000
	Membership	.373	.029	.528	12.884	.000
	Altruistic Love	.385	.033	.484	11.810	.000
3	(Constant)	.452	.054		8.376	.000
	Membership	.354	.025	.501	14.406	.000
	Altruistic Love	.287	.030	.361	9.452	.000
	Vision	.149	.020	.227	7.583	.000
4	(Constant)	.207	.046		4.504	.000
	Membership	.298	.019	.421	15.707	.000
	Altruistic Love	.265	.023	.334	11.771	.000
	Vision	.185	.015	.283	12.439	.000
	Commitment	.116	.011	.202	10.758	.000
5	(Constant)	.104	.028		3.696	.000
	Membership	.253	.012	.358	21.767	.000
	Altruistic Love	.228	.014	.287	16.728	.000
	Vision	.152	.009	.232	16.698	.000
	Commitment	.135	.007	.234	20.675	.000
	Hope/Faith	.148	.009	.211	15.917	.000

Table 4: Stepwise regression analysis for spiritual leadership and its dimensions - continued

6	(Constant)	.099	.020		4.874	.000
	Membership	.192	.010	.272	19.069	.000
	Altruistic Love	.205	.010	.258	20.261	.000
	Vision	.152	.007	.232	22.941	.000
	Commitment	.128	.005	.222	26.816	.000
	Hope/Faith	.160	.007	.227	23.303	.000
	Productivity	.082	.007	.134	11.111	.000

To identify the relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction, linear standard regression analysis has been conducted. Table 5 summarizes the tests conducted.

Table 5: Summary of standard regression analysis for the relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
.337	.114	.107	.52085

Based on Tables 5 and 6, the R and coefficient beta values have an equal result of .337. This finding supports H1. There is a weak but positive relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction in the Iranian healthcare industry.

Table 6 provides the standard regression analysis results for the relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction.

Table 6: Standard regression analysis for the relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	1.655	.186		8.904	.000
Spiritual Leadership	.318	.075	.337	4.253	.000

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

6.1. Main Conclusions

The findings indicate that employee satisfaction in the Iranian healthcare industry can be affected by the different dimensions of spiritual leadership. Each dimension has a positive relationship with spiritual leadership; among the dimensions, membership has the most significant relationship with spiritual leadership. It can be stated that a spiritual leader in the Iranian healthcare industry can motivate and inspire their followers to have a high willingness to work, enabling the organization to achieve organizational goals.

It is worth mentioning that there is a positive relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction in the Iranian healthcare industry. However, this relationship is a weak relationship. Therefore, this fact can direct managers of Iranian healthcare facilities to engage employees with spiritual leadership.

6.2. Managerial Implications

The findings of this study can provide useful information for managers in the healthcare industry in order to enhance employees' job satisfaction through spiritual leadership and its various components. As there is a positive relationship between spiritual leadership and job satisfaction, managers in the Iranian healthcare industry should adopt strategies to inspire and motivate employees to achieve individual satisfaction and organizational goals through spiritual leadership.

In addition, by considering the results for each dimension of spiritual leadership, managers can encourage employees to perceive the organizational vision, to increase their faith in the organization, to perceive their work as meaningful, and to improve their organizational commitment and membership. Consequently, employees will be more involved with the organizational goals. In other words, this study is beneficial for managers in the Iranian healthcare industry as the results could help them to achieve positive outcomes such as higher employee productivity, greater employee commitment, meeting organizational goals, and increased employee job satisfaction. Also, managers can be more successful in their careers through implementing spiritual leadership.

6.3. Academic Contribution

The results of this study show that model of this study can be implemented in the Iranian healthcare industry. Therefore, the authors of the present research recommend that this model should be tested in other industries in future research in order to provide further contributions to this research area.

6.4. Limitations and Future Studies

Although analyzing the relationship between job satisfaction and spiritual leadership is important, this study has several limitations. First, the employees were reluctant to complete the questionnaires because of time constraints and a lack of willingness to reveal their personal opinions. Second, there was a lack of cooperation from some managers in terms of enabling the distribution and completion of the questionnaires. Third, this study has focused on employees of some healthcare centers in Tehran, Iran, which restricts the ability to generalize the findings to other cities, cultures, and industries.

In addition, the authors of this research have exclusively considered one organizational outcome: job satisfaction. Hence, there is a need for future research to consider other organizational outcomes of spiritual leadership. Also, there is a need for further investigation regarding spiritual leadership from the managers' perspective.

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