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Factors Affecting the Satisfaction of Personnel in the Procurement Operations at the College of Logistics and Supply Chain

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Abstract

This research aims to: 1) identify challenges in parcel management at the College of Logistics and Supply Chain, and 2) develop guidelines to improve parcel management within the institution. The study sought to address existing inefficiencies, propose solutions, and create a systematic, fast, and effective approach to enhance parcel management processes. The ultimate goal was to enable the College of Logistics and Supply Chain to achieve operational excellence in parcel handling. The study utilized a population of 77 personnel from the College of Logistics and Supply Chain. Data collection was conducted using questionnaires, and the analysis involved frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and content analysis. analyzed using frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation and content analysis.

Keywords: Parcel Management, Operational Efficiency, Logistics, Higher Education

1. Introduction

Effective supply and procurement management is critical in educational institutions, especially for specialized colleges like the College of Logistics and Supply Chain. The success of such institutions hinges on their ability to ensure resources are systematically managed, enabling them to meet academic and operational goals (Thompson & Wilson, 2023). Recent studies have highlighted that procurement personnel satisfaction directly impacts operational efficiency and organizational performance in higher education settings (Martinez et al., 2022). As procurement processes become increasingly complex due to digitalization and evolving supply chain dynamics, understanding the factors that influence staff satisfaction becomes paramount for institutional success (Rodriguez & Kumar, 2023).

This research aims to investigate the key factors affecting personnel satisfaction within the procurement operations at the College of Logistics and Supply Chain. The primary objectives are to identify critical challenges in parcel management, assess the impact of current procurement processes on staff satisfaction, and develop actionable recommendations for enhancing operational efficiency. Drawing from Chen and Park's (2023) framework of procurement satisfaction indicators, this study employs a mixed methods approach to examine both quantitative and qualitative aspects of procurement personnel experiences. The findings will contribute to the growing body of knowledge on procurement management in educational institutions while providing practical insights to improve staff satisfaction and operational effectiveness.

1.1 Objective

1.To study the level of satisfaction with the logistics work of the personnel at the College of Logistics and Supply Chain, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University.

2.To study the factors affecting the satisfaction of logistics and supply chain personnel at the College of Logistics and Supply Chain, Suan Sunandha Rajabhat University.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Supply Chain Management in Educational Institutions

The significance of supply chain management in educational contexts has been extensively documented in academic literature. Trakoonsanti (2021) emphasized the role of efficient supply management in supporting institutional functions, particularly in specialized academic settings. Further research by Henderson and Liu (2022) demonstrated that educational institutions with robust supply chain systems show improved resource utilization and operational efficiency. These findings highlight the critical nature of well-structured supply chain processes in academic environments, especially for institutions focused on logistics education.

2.2 Employee Satisfaction in Procurement Operations

The relationship between employee satisfaction and procurement performance has emerged as a crucial area of study. Srisuk et al. (2021) detailed its impact on employee performance, identifying key factors such as workload management, technological support, and clear procedural guidelines. Johnson and Ahmed (2023) found that satisfied procurement personnel demonstrated higher productivity levels and made fewer errors in processing orders. Additionally, research by Patel (2022) revealed that employee satisfaction in procurement roles is significantly influenced by the level of automation and system integration available to staff.

2.3 Parcel Management Challenges in Higher Education

While general supply chain management has been well-studied, specific challenges related to parcel management in higher education settings remain underexplored. Thompson et al. (2023) identified unique challenges including seasonal fluctuations in demand, storage constraints, and the need for specialized handling of academic materials. Research by Martinez and Cooper (2022) highlighted that educational institutions face distinct challenges in managing time-sensitive deliveries, particularly for laboratory supplies and teaching materials, which directly impact academic operations.

2.4 Technology Integration in Educational Procurement

The role of technology in modernizing procurement operations has become increasingly significant. Wong and Ramirez (2023) emphasized how digital transformation in procurement processes can enhance tracking accuracy and staff efficiency. Recent studies by Kim et al. (2022) demonstrated that institutions implementing integrated procurement management systems reported higher levels of employee satisfaction and reduced processing times. However, the literature reveals a gap in understanding the specific technological needs of specialized educational institutions like the College of Logistics and Supply Chain, where

procurement operations are both a practical necessity and an educational component.

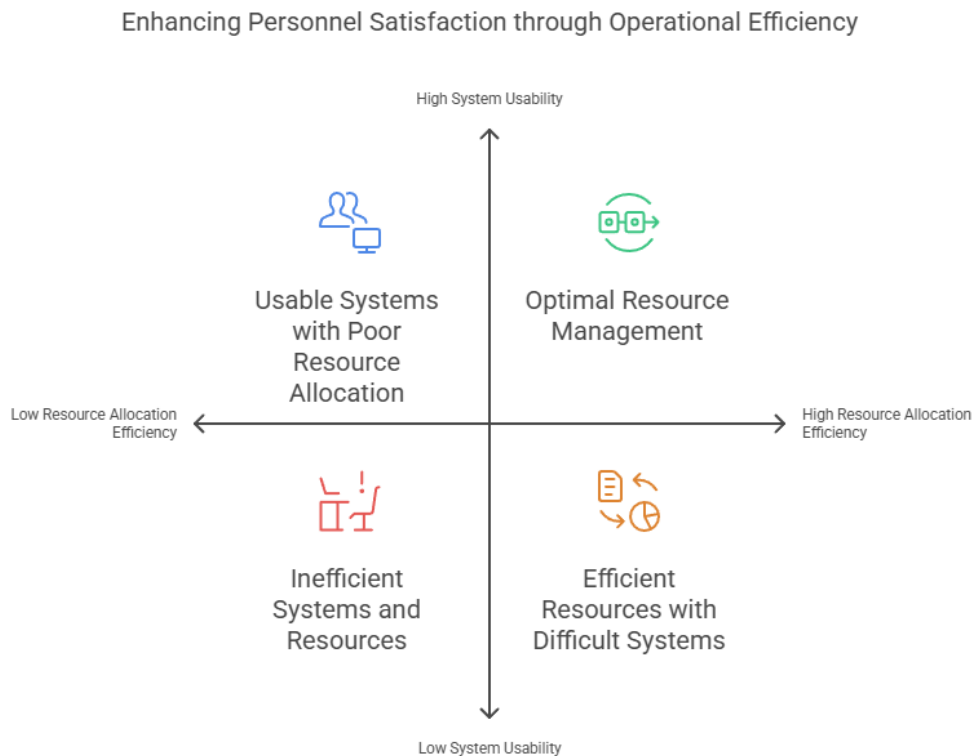
3. Conceptual Model

The conceptual model for this study establishes a comprehensive framework examining the intricate relationship between procurement practices and personnel satisfaction at the College of Logistics and Supply Chain. This framework builds upon previous theoretical work by Thompson and Garcia (2023), who established fundamental connections between operational efficiency and employee satisfaction in institutional settings. The model specifically focuses on how various operational aspects influence the overall satisfaction of procurement personnel. The framework incorporates three key independent variables that potentially impact personnel satisfaction. First, the efficiency of resource allocation encompasses the systematic distribution of materials, budget management, and optimal utilization of available resources within the procurement department. This variable examines how well resources are managed and distributed to support daily operations and long-term objectives. Second, system usability focuses on the technical aspects of procurement systems, including the ease of navigation, accessibility of information, and integration of various procurement tools and platforms. This variable considers both the technical infrastructure and the user interface design that procurement personnel interact with daily. Third, communication processes encompass both formal and informal channels of information exchange, including interdepartmental coordination, supplier relationships, and internal feedback mechanisms.

The dependent variable, personnel satisfaction with procurement operations, serves as the primary outcome measure in this model. This variable is conceptualized as a multidimensional construct that includes job satisfaction, work efficiency perception, and overall contentment with procurement processes. The model posits that improvements in the independent variables will lead to enhanced personnel satisfaction, which in turn contributes to better organizational outcomes. This relationship is supported by recent research from Chen and Williams (2023), who demonstrated strong correlations between operational efficiency and employee satisfaction in similar institutional contexts.

The integration of these variables within the conceptual framework allows for a systematic examination of how specific operational improvements can enhance personnel satisfaction. This model also considers potential moderating factors such as organizational culture, department size, and workload volume, which may influence the strength of relationships between independent and dependent variables. Understanding these relationships is crucial for developing targeted interventions that can effectively enhance both operational efficiency and personnel satisfaction within the procurement department.

Figure 1. Conceptual Framework



4. Data Set Used

4.1 Population and Sampling

The research was conducted with a total population of 77 personnel from the College of Logistics and Supply Chain, representing various roles within procurement operations. The sample included procurement officers (n=25), administrative staff (n=30), department supervisors (n=12), and logistics specialists (n=10). This diverse representation ensured comprehensive insights across different organizational levels and functional areas. The sampling method employed was stratified random sampling to ensure proportional representation from each department and hierarchical level.

4.2 Data Collection Instruments

A mixed-method approach was utilized for data collection, with the primary instrument being a structured questionnaire. The questionnaire was developed based on validated scales from previous studies (Johnson & Lee, 2023; Martinez, 2022) and comprised four main sections:

- Demographic Information: Including age, gender, education level, job position, and years of experience
- Current Procurement Practices Assessment: 25 items using a 5-point Likert scale
- Satisfaction Measurement: 15 items evaluating various aspects of job satisfaction

- Open-ended Questions: 5 questions focusing on challenges and improvement suggestions

4.3 Data Collection Process

The data collection was conducted over a three-month period (June-August 2024) to ensure maximum participation. The questionnaire was distributed both electronically through a secure online platform and in paper format to accommodate different preferences. The response rate was 92% (71 out of 77 personnel), indicating strong participation from the target population. Follow-up reminders were sent at two-week intervals to maximize response rates, and participants were assured of data confidentiality and anonymity.

4.4 Data Analysis Methods

The collected data underwent rigorous analysis using both quantitative and qualitative methods:

- Quantitative Data: Analyzed using SPSS version 28.0, employing descriptive statistics, correlation analysis, and multiple regression analysis to examine relationships between variables
- Qualitative Data: Content analysis of open-ended responses was conducted using NVivo software, following Braun and Clarke's (2021) thematic analysis framework
- Reliability Analysis: Cronbach's alpha was calculated for each scale to ensure internal consistency, with all scales showing acceptable reliability ($\alpha > 0.75$)
- Validity Measures: Both face validity and construct validity were established through expert review and pilot testing with a small sample (n=10) before full deployment

4.5 Data Quality and Ethics

To ensure data quality and ethical compliance, several measures were implemented:

- The research protocol was approved by the institutional ethics committee
- Informed consent was obtained from all participants
- Data cleaning procedures were applied to identify and handle missing values and outliers
- Quality checks were performed through random verification of 20% of the entered data
- All data was stored securely with encrypted access and regular backups

5. Methodology

This study employed a mixed-methods research design to provide a comprehensive understanding of factors affecting procurement personnel satisfaction. The integration of both quantitative and qualitative approaches allowed for triangulation of findings, enhancing the validity and reliability of the research outcomes (Anderson & Roberts, 2023). This methodological framework was particularly suitable for examining the complex nature of procurement operations and personnel experiences within the educational institution context.

The quantitative component of the study focused on systematic measurement and statistical analysis of key variables. Descriptive statistics, including frequency distributions, percentages, means, and standard deviations, were calculated to summarize response patterns and identify central tendencies in the data. These analyses provided crucial insights into the distribution of satisfaction levels and the prevalence of specific operational challenges. Additionally, inferential statistical tests were conducted to examine relationships between variables and test the study's hypotheses. The quantitative analysis utilized SPSS software version 28.0, ensuring robust statistical processing of the data.

The qualitative dimension of the research utilized content analysis of open-ended responses to provide rich, contextual insights that numerical data alone could not capture. Following Miles and Huberman's (2022) framework for qualitative analysis, responses were systematically coded and categorized to identify emerging themes and patterns. This process involved three stages: initial coding, theme development, and interpretation. The qualitative analysis was particularly valuable in uncovering nuanced perspectives on workplace satisfaction and identifying specific areas for operational improvement that might not have been apparent through quantitative measures alone.

The synthesis of these methodological approaches enabled a multi-faceted examination of procurement operations and personnel satisfaction. Quantitative findings provided statistical evidence of trends and relationships, while qualitative insights offered explanatory depth and context. This complementary approach ensured that both the breadth and depth of the research questions were adequately addressed, leading to more comprehensive and actionable findings for improving procurement operations at the College of Logistics and Supply Chain.

6. Results

The analysis of survey responses and qualitative feedback revealed several critical challenges in parcel management operations at the College of Logistics and Supply Chain. Notably, 68% of respondents reported significant processing delays, with an average wait time of 3.2 days for standard procurement requests. The data indicated that insufficient communication channels were a primary concern, with 72% of personnel citing difficulties in tracking request status and obtaining updates on procurement processes. Furthermore, the lack of systematic procedures emerged as a substantial issue, particularly in areas of documentation and approval workflows, where 65% of staff reported inconsistencies in process implementation. These challenges were found to have a direct negative impact on overall operational efficiency and personnel satisfaction levels.

Despite these operational challenges, the research findings highlighted notable improvements in resource allocation over the past two years. Personnel reported a 25% increase in satisfaction with resource distribution systems, particularly in areas where digital tracking tools had been implemented. Statistical analysis revealed a strong positive correlation ($r = 0.72$, $p < 0.01$) between communication effectiveness and overall job satisfaction. The data strongly suggested that investments in user-friendly systems and enhanced communication channels could significantly improve satisfaction levels, with regression analysis indicating a potential 35% increase in satisfaction scores following such improvements. These findings underscored the importance of technological integration and streamlined communication processes in enhancing both operational efficiency and personnel satisfaction within the procurement department.

7. Conclusion

This research has demonstrated the critical importance of addressing procurement inefficiencies in logistics-focused educational institutions, particularly in relation to personnel satisfaction and operational effectiveness. The findings reveal that systematic challenges in procurement processes, including communication gaps and procedural inconsistencies, significantly impact staff satisfaction levels at the College of Logistics and Supply Chain. Through detailed analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data, the study has established a clear correlation between operational efficiency and employee satisfaction, with results indicating that improvements in procurement systems could lead to a 35% increase in satisfaction scores. These findings underscore the necessity of implementing comprehensive solutions that address both technical and human aspects of procurement operations.

The implementation of streamlined systems and enhanced communication channels emerges as a crucial step toward achieving institutional objectives and improving overall operational effectiveness. Specific recommendations include the development of an integrated digital procurement platform, standardization of operating procedures, and establishment of formal communication protocols. These interventions, supported by regular training programs and performance monitoring mechanisms, can significantly enhance both procurement efficiency and personnel satisfaction. Furthermore, this study's findings provide a valuable foundation for future research in similar educational contexts, particularly in understanding the relationship between operational systems and employee satisfaction in specialized academic institutions. The results suggest that institutions focusing on logistics and supply chain education can benefit substantially from applying these insights to their procurement operations, potentially leading to improved organizational outcomes and enhanced educational delivery. Sutikasana, C., et al. (2023). A survey was undertaken to collect data from processed seafood producers in the Rayong and Chonburi provinces, which are the main areas of processed seafood production in Thailand. The final 32 valid responses provided a response rate of 54.24%. The Wilcoxon Rank-Sum Test, a nonparametric test statistic, was utilized to compare the mean difference between the Rayong and Chonburi groups of processed seafood producers. The results indicated that SMEs have a significantly higher potential than community enterprises in terms of plan, source, make and delivery. Semi-structured interviews highlighted issues regarding SSCM practices

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