master poster. entrepreneurship & tourism.

Employer branding in family firm SMEs: how to attract Generation X, Y, Z

initial situation.

Problem statement

- The current working environment is characterized by a multi-generational structure, where different generations are working side by side (Glass, 2007).
- Generation X, Y and Z represent the three largest generational cohorts of the hospitality industry workforce (Self et al., 2019) and have unique values, characteristics and capabilities regarding their employment.
- By understanding the generational values and attitudes, businesses are able to improve the work atmosphere, employee motivation and the employee's intention to work in the hospitality industry (Gursoy et al. 2013).
- In addition, the consideration of generational differences has a positive effect on the establishment of an employer brand (Alnıaçık & Alnıaçık, 2012).

Research question

Which attitudes differentiate Generation X, Y and Z employed in family-owned hotels?

Research objective

The aim is to evaluate the generational differences between Generation X, Y and Z regarding their work in the family-run hotel industry and create a representative employee persona for each generation.

theoretical background.

Familyowned SMEs Employer branding

Generational differences

Figure 1.: Theoretical background of the master's thesis

Verena Klumaier, BA 1910487042 MMT 2019



research design.



Figure 2.: Model of approach

empirical study.

Table 1.: Description and justification of the empirical study

	Description
Methodology	quantitative: standardized online questionnaire
Sample	sample survey, n=226, N=555, X 24%, Y 22%, Z 54%
Evaluation method	SPSS → MANOVA and further post- hoc tests: ANOVA, Tukey's HSD



Justification

clear collection, low costs, large sample size, anonymity (Hussy et al., 2010)

carried out and evaluated more quickly (Döring & Bortz, 2016)

show significant differences and enable pairwise comparisons (Gursoy et al., 2013; Lub et al., 2012)

Findings

The results of the study show, that Generation X, Y and Z differ significantly in their attitude towards:

- confidence
- the tasks
- sustainability of an employer

Employee Personas

The employee personas aim to better reflect the identified character traits and attitudes towards work for Generation X, Y and Z. In addition, they are intended to help family-run hotel businesses to better understand the requirements of the individual generations and position themselves as an attractive place to work.

References:

Alnıaçık, E., & Alnıaçık, Ü. (2012). Identifying Dimensions of Attractiveness in Employer Branding: Effects of Age, Gender, and Current Employment Status. Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences, 58, 1336–1343. N., & Bortz, J. (2016). Forschungsmethoden und Evaluation in den Sozial und Humanwissenschaften (5th ed.). Springer Verlag. Glass, A. (2007). Understanding generational differences for competitive success. *Industrial and Commercial Training*, 39(2), 98–103. Gursoy, D., Chi, C. G. Q., & Karadag, E. (2013). Generational differences in work values and attitudes among frontline and service contact employees. *International Journal of Hospitality Management*, 32, 40–48. Hussy, W., Schreier, M., & Echterhoff, G. (2010). Forschungsmethoden in Psychologie und Sozialwissenschaften für Bachelor. Springer Verlag. Lub, X., Bijvank, M. N., Bal, M. P., Blomme, R., & Schalk, R. (2012). Different or alike? - Exploring the psychological contract and commitment of different generations of hospitality workers. International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management, 24(4), 553–573. Self, T. T., Gordon, S., & M, J. P. (2019). Talent management: a Delphi study of assessing and developing GenZ hospitality leaders. International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management, 31(10), 4126-4149.



• work ethic and values: significant differences regarding the acceptance of bureaucracy, loyalty and self-

• career opportunities: attitudes differ significantly in terms of the offer of mentoring programs and regular feedback attractiveness of tasks: significant differences regarding the importance of challenging tasks and the connection to

• instrumental and symbolic characteristics: significantly different perception of employer attractiveness in terms of social and team activities and the cultivation and



Figure 3: Employee personas for Generation X, Y and Z

THE ENTREPRENEURIAL SCHOOL® MCI TOURISM BUSINESS STUDIES 6020 Innsbruck / Austria, Weiherburggasse 8 512 2070 - 3300, www.mci.edu

©Stubaier Gletscher