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The Impact of Corporate wellness on Employee Performance and well-being in Saudi Arabia

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Chapter One Introduction

Introduction

Corporate wellness has emerged as an essential focal point for companies in Saudi Arabia, reshaping the traditional workplace culture and transforming how employers perceive employee well-being. As global trends reveal the profound benefits of wellness initiatives, Saudi organizations are recognizing that healthy, engaged employees are the foundation of a resilient, productive workforce. Yet, while wellness programs are becoming increasingly common across various sectors, the Saudi workplace presents unique social, cultural, and environmental factors that shape the implementation and success of these programs.

In Saudi Arabia, where societal values intertwine closely with business practices, corporate wellness initiatives must adapt to a distinct cultural landscape that values community, family, and tradition. Employers here are not only adopting the best global practices in wellness but are also tailoring these approaches to meet the specific needs and expectations of their workforce. These wellness programs range from physical health initiatives, like fitness and nutrition programs, to mental health support, aiming to create a balanced and supportive environment. As Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 promotes an invigorated private sector and a thriving population, corporate wellness is aligning with national objectives to elevate the overall quality of life for employees, as well as contributing to economic progress.

The impact of wellness programs on employee performance is significant and far-reaching. Research and real-world cases show that when employees feel supported, they tend to be more engaged, productive, and loyal to their organization. Beyond physical health, programs that address mental well-being—such as stress management, mindfulness, and emotional resilience—are proving critical in reducing burnout and absenteeism, which remain persistent challenges in fast-paced industries. In addition, fostering a culture of wellness allows employees to feel valued and connected to their workplace, strengthening their sense of purpose and motivation. For employers, the benefits are tangible, including improved organizational efficiency and reduced healthcare costs, which ultimately enhance business sustainability.

However, implementing wellness programs in Saudi Arabia comes with its own set of challenges. Cultural sensitivities around mental health, for instance, require a delicate approach, as conversations around psychological well-being are still emerging in the mainstream. Additionally, logistical considerations, like balancing wellness activities with the demanding schedules in sectors such as oil, finance, and construction, can make execution complex. Yet, companies that creatively navigate these challenges are setting an example, driving a transformative shift in workplace culture across the country. By investing in holistic wellness programs, Saudi organizations are not only boosting employee performance but also playing an integral role in nurturing a healthier, happier workforce—one that aligns with the Kingdom's broader aspirations for growth and societal well-being.

The journey towards establishing effective corporate wellness programs in Saudi Arabia is unfolding, with early adopters paving the way for a future where employee health is prioritized as much as profit. As more companies embrace wellness as a strategic priority, they contribute to a broader paradigm shift, positioning Saudi Arabia as a leader in cultivating work environments that genuinely care for employees' overall well-being and productivity.

Research Problem

The central problem this research seeks to address is the insufficient integration and prioritization of corporate wellness programs in Saudi Arabian workplaces, despite the growing evidence that such programs are instrumental in enhancing employee performance and well-being. While a number of Saudi organizations have begun to explore wellness initiatives, there is a notable gap in consistent, holistic approaches that align with employees' physical, mental, and emotional needs. This gap persists even as research increasingly demonstrates that when employees feel supported in their well-being, they tend to be more productive, more loyal to their organization, and more resilient under stress.

In Saudi Arabia, where cultural nuances play a significant role in workplace dynamics, wellness programs are often either underutilized or lack the depth needed to genuinely impact employees. Many existing wellness efforts are sporadic or focus narrowly on physical health, missing out on the multi-dimensional aspects of wellness that modern workforces require. Furthermore, corporate wellness initiatives that address mental and emotional health often encounter cultural sensitivities, with mental health discussions still carrying stigma in some parts of society. This poses an additional barrier to creating an environment where employees can openly access support for mental and emotional well-being without fear of judgment.

The problem, therefore, lies in the limited scope and inconsistent application of wellness programs, which restricts their potential to bring meaningful improvements to both employee performance and organizational outcomes. As companies grapple with issues like rising absenteeism, burnout, and turnover challenges that directly affect their bottom line, the need for a well-rounded, culturally attuned approach to corporate wellness becomes ever more urgent. Without it, the Saudi workforce may continue to experience suboptimal engagement and productivity, which not only hampers individual well-being but also limits broader organizational growth. This research will delve into the factors impeding the effective adoption of comprehensive wellness strategies and examine how a more robust focus on wellness could transform workplace culture and performance across Saudi Arabia.

Despite growing evidence of their benefits, corporate wellness programs in Saudi Arabian workplaces remain inconsistently implemented and narrowly focused, failing to comprehensively address employees' physical, mental, and emotional well-being resulting in increased absenteeism, burnout, and reduced productivity.

Research Importance

1. Scientific Importance

- **Expanding Knowledge on Corporate Wellness** – This research contributes to the academic literature by exploring corporate wellness programs in the Saudi Arabian context, an area with limited existing studies.
- **Bridging the Gap in Workplace Well-being Research** – It provides empirical evidence on how different wellness initiatives impact employee performance, engagement, and retention.
- **Advancing Research on Mental Health in Saudi Workplaces** – By highlighting mental health support as a key factor in employee well-being, this study encourages further research on overcoming cultural stigmas related to mental wellness.

- **Aligning with Vision 2030 Goals** – The research aligns with Saudi Arabia’s Vision 2030, which prioritizes human capital development and workplace innovation, adding scientific insights into achieving these objectives.

2. Practical Importance

- **Enhancing Employee Productivity and Engagement** – By identifying effective wellness strategies, this research helps organizations implement programs that improve employee performance, satisfaction, and retention.
- **Reducing Absenteeism and Turnover** – The findings provide practical recommendations for businesses to reduce workplace stress, burnout, and absenteeism, leading to a more sustainable workforce.
- **Developing Tailored Corporate Wellness Strategies** – The study offers data-driven insights to help Saudi organizations design culturally appropriate wellness programs that meet employees’ physical, mental, and emotional needs.
- **Improving Organizational Competitiveness** – Companies that invest in employee well-being can enhance their reputation, attract top talent, and boost overall performance, giving them a competitive advantage in the evolving Saudi business landscape.
- **Supporting Policymakers and HR Professionals** – The study provides policy recommendations for government agencies and HR departments to promote workplace wellness as a national priority, fostering a healthier, more engaged workforce.

Research Objectives

Main Objective

The primary objective of this research is to analyze the impact of corporate wellness programs on employee performance and well-being in Saudi Arabian workplaces and determine how structured and culturally aligned wellness initiatives can improve productivity, engagement, and job satisfaction while reducing absenteeism and turnover.

Specific Objectives

To achieve this main objective, the study focuses on the following sub-objectives:

- **Assess the Effectiveness of Wellness Programs** – Evaluate the extent to which physical wellness programs, mental health support, stress management initiatives, and flexible work policies influence employee performance and job satisfaction.
- **Identify the Key Wellness Factors Impacting Employee Outcomes** – Determine which wellness components (e.g., physical activity, mental health resources, stress reduction strategies) contribute most significantly to improving employee engagement, productivity, and retention.
- **Examine the Relationship Between Wellness Programs and Workplace Performance** – Investigate how participation in corporate wellness initiatives correlates with key

performance indicators, such as job satisfaction, employee motivation, and organizational commitment.

- Analyze the Role of Mental Health Support in Employee Well-being – Explore the impact of mental health programs on stress levels, emotional resilience, and workplace engagement, considering cultural attitudes toward mental wellness in Saudi Arabia.
- Evaluate the Influence of Flexible Work Policies – Assess how remote work options, flexible hours, and work-life balance initiatives affect employee engagement, job retention, and overall well-being.
- Provide Practical Recommendations for Saudi Organizations – Offer data-driven insights on how businesses can design and implement effective corporate wellness strategies that align with Saudi cultural values and workplace dynamics.

Research Questions

Main Research Question

- To what extent do corporate wellness programs influence employee performance and well-being in Saudi Arabian workplaces?

This central question aims to explore the measurable impact of holistic wellness initiatives on employee engagement, productivity, job satisfaction, absenteeism, and turnover. It also examines whether a structured and culturally aligned approach to wellness can effectively address workplace challenges such as stress, burnout, and disengagement.

Sub-Research Questions

1. What are the most effective components of corporate wellness programs in improving employee performance and well-being?

Investigates which wellness initiatives (e.g., physical activity, mental health support, stress management) have the greatest positive impact on employees.

2. How does mental health support in the workplace influence employee engagement and job satisfaction in Saudi Arabia?

Examines the role of counseling, psychological resources, and stress management initiatives in enhancing employee well-being.

3. What is the relationship between corporate wellness programs and employee productivity?

Analyzes whether participation in wellness programs correlates with increased efficiency, motivation, and job performance.

4. How do flexible work policies affect employee retention and absenteeism?

Explores the impact of remote work, flexible hours, and work-life balance initiatives on reducing turnover and absenteeism rates.

5. What are the cultural barriers to adopting comprehensive wellness programs in Saudi Arabian workplaces?

Identifies cultural perceptions, challenges, and resistance that may limit the effectiveness and implementation of wellness initiatives.

6. How can organizations in Saudi Arabia optimize corporate wellness strategies to align with employee needs and organizational goals?

Provides insights into best practices, policy recommendations, and data-driven strategies for enhancing workplace wellness.

Research Hypotheses

The hypothesis for this study is crafted to address whether corporate wellness programs, when implemented comprehensively, have a tangible, positive impact on employee performance and well-being within Saudi Arabian organizations. Specifically, the hypothesis posits that comprehensive wellness programs significantly enhance productivity, engagement, and job satisfaction, while the null hypothesis suggests there would be no notable improvements in these areas. This central hypothesis seeks to provide a clear, measurable way to examine whether investing in employee wellness genuinely influences workplace outcomes in a meaningful way.

In exploring this hypothesis, the study will evaluate wellness programs that extend beyond surface-level health interventions, instead encompassing a broad spectrum of wellness aspects that consider employees' physical, mental, and emotional needs. Comprehensive wellness programs often include elements like fitness and nutrition support, stress management resources, mental health counseling, and flexible policies to promote work-life balance. The hypothesis suggests that by addressing these diverse areas, such programs can foster a supportive environment that directly impacts how employees perform and feel within their roles. This is especially relevant in Saudi Arabia, where there is a growing awareness of the benefits of holistic health, but where corporate wellness is still an emerging concept that may face cultural and organizational challenges.

To test the hypothesis, the study will focus on key indicators of employee performance and well-being, including productivity, engagement, and job satisfaction. Productivity may be measured through performance metrics such as output quality and efficiency. Engagement will be gauged by examining levels of active participation, commitment, and enthusiasm toward work. Finally, job satisfaction will consider employees' overall contentment with their roles, including how valued and motivated they feel within their organization. If wellness programs can indeed improve these indicators, it would suggest that wellness is not merely an employee benefit but a strategic asset that contributes to organizational success.

Furthermore, the hypothesis implies that wellness programs may create a positive cultural shift in Saudi workplaces. By investing in employees' well-being, organizations may be able to build a workplace culture that fosters trust, loyalty, and morale. This aspect aligns with Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 goals, which emphasize enhancing quality of life and encouraging a productive and fulfilled workforce. If the hypothesis is confirmed, it would provide Saudi organizations with valuable evidence to support the integration of wellness initiatives as a part of their core operations, demonstrating that prioritizing employee well-being is both beneficial for individuals and strategically advantageous for businesses.

Ultimately, the hypothesis represents a pivotal question for Saudi businesses: Does investing in wellness improve not just the health of employees, but also the health of the organization? By examining the hypothesis, the research aims to provide actionable insights that can guide Saudi companies toward sustainable growth, improved employee satisfaction, and a more supportive and productive workplace culture. If supported, the hypothesis would

establish wellness programs as not only valuable for employee health but as a crucial component of modern business strategy in Saudi Arabia's evolving economic landscape.

- **Hypothesis (H1):** Comprehensive corporate wellness programs significantly improve employee performance and well-being in Saudi Arabian workplaces by enhancing productivity, engagement, and job satisfaction.
- **Null Hypothesis (H0):** Comprehensive corporate wellness programs do not significantly impact employee performance and well-being in Saudi Arabian workplaces, with no notable improvements in productivity, engagement, or job satisfaction.

Hypothesis Testing:

To test the hypothesis that comprehensive corporate wellness programs significantly enhance employee performance and well-being in Saudi Arabian workplaces, a quantitative study will be conducted. This approach will focus on evaluating specific wellness program elements—such as mental health support, fitness initiatives, stress management tools, and flexible work policies—and how they influence employee productivity, engagement, and satisfaction. By analyzing data from Saudi organizations that have implemented these wellness programs, the study aims to determine whether a structured, holistic approach to wellness has a meaningful impact on employee outcomes and overall workplace culture.

Data Collection:

The initial phase of data collection will involve gathering information from a diverse sample of Saudi organizations actively running wellness programs, spanning industries to ensure comprehensive insights. Data will include the types of wellness initiatives offered, their scope, and the frequency with which employees engage with these programs. To assess the perceived value and impact of these wellness initiatives, surveys and questionnaires will be used to capture employees' experiences and feedback on how these programs affect their work-life balance, mental and physical health, and their sense of engagement and motivation at work. In addition, HR and performance metrics such as productivity rates, absenteeism, and employee retention will be obtained, offering objective measures of the impact of wellness programs. To enrich the analysis, demographic data such as age, role, and employment tenure will also be collected to explore any variations in response to wellness initiatives across different employee groups.

Analysis:

Once data is collected, statistical techniques will be applied to assess the impact of wellness programs on employee performance and well-being. Comparative analysis will be conducted between organizations that have robust wellness programs and those that provide limited or no wellness support, allowing for a clearer picture of the potential benefits. Regression analysis and correlation tests will be key tools for examining the relationships between wellness program elements and employee outcomes. These techniques will help identify the extent to which variables like stress management, fitness programs, and mental health support correlate with improved productivity, engagement, and job satisfaction. The analysis will also assess whether certain wellness components are particularly effective in enhancing employee outcomes, offering insights into which aspects of wellness programs yield the most significant returns in the Saudi context.

Expected Outcomes:

If the hypothesis is supported, the findings are expected to indicate that corporate wellness programs play a pivotal role in enhancing employee performance and well-being within Saudi organizations. Results would likely show that employees who participate in wellness programs experience higher levels of engagement, reduced stress, and greater job satisfaction, translating to increased productivity and lower absenteeism. Additionally, organizations that prioritize wellness may demonstrate higher employee retention, suggesting that wellness programs help foster a supportive workplace culture that employees are motivated to stay within. These findings would affirm the strategic value of corporate wellness initiatives, providing compelling evidence that investing in employee health and well-being can drive organizational success. Ultimately, the study could position wellness as an essential factor for Saudi businesses aiming to build resilient, motivated workforces that contribute to long-term growth, aligning with both organizational goals and the broader ambitions of Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030.

Research Variables

The hypothesis for this study posits that comprehensive corporate wellness programs have a significant positive impact on employee performance and well-being within Saudi organizations. The primary focus is to understand if wellness initiatives covering physical, mental, and emotional health can enhance key workplace outcomes like productivity, engagement, and job satisfaction. These outcomes will serve as the dependent variables, while the different components of wellness programs form the independent variables. Here's how the variables align with the hypothesis:

Independent Variables (Wellness Program Components)

The independent variables represent the specific wellness program elements that are assumed to impact employee performance and well-being:

1. **Physical Wellness Programs** – This aligns with the wellness programs hypothesized to improve overall employee well-being by promoting physical health. The hypothesis suggests that healthier employees will have better focus, energy, and stamina, directly affecting their performance and engagement at work.
2. **Mental Health Support** – The hypothesis suggests that mental well-being is a critical aspect of overall health and workplace effectiveness. By including mental health support (e.g., counseling, stress management workshops), the study tests whether employees feel more supported, which could lead to reduced burnout and higher job satisfaction, both of which influence their performance.
3. **Stress Management Programs** – Since stress can detract from both well-being and productivity, the hypothesis suggests that these programs, which aim to reduce workplace stress, will improve employee focus, job satisfaction, and overall performance.
4. **Flexible Work Policies** – These policies are proposed to have a direct impact on employees' work-life balance, a key factor in their well-being and satisfaction. The hypothesis suggests that flexibility in work arrangements will lead to greater engagement, reduced burnout, and higher employee performance.

Dependent Variables (Employee Outcomes)

The dependent variables are the outcomes that are expected to change as a result of the independent variables (wellness program components). These outcomes are critical for testing the hypothesis and include:

1. **Employee Performance** – The hypothesis assumes that wellness programs will improve employee productivity, quality of work, and focus. Employees who feel physically and mentally well are likely to perform at a higher level, which is a central element of the research hypothesis.
2. **Job Satisfaction** – The hypothesis predicts that employees who benefit from wellness programs will experience greater job satisfaction. A positive impact on employee well-being (mental and physical health) should logically lead to higher levels of satisfaction with their job and work environment.
3. **Employee Engagement** – Engagement refers to how committed employees are to their work and the organization. The hypothesis suggests that wellness programs will increase employee engagement by reducing stress, improving well-being, and fostering a more positive workplace environment.
4. **Absenteeism and Turnover** – These metrics are related to employee retention and health. The hypothesis implies that wellness programs will reduce absenteeism (due to fewer health-related issues) and turnover (because employees feel more supported, satisfied, and engaged in their work). This outcome is an important indicator of the success of wellness programs.

Why These Variables?

These variables are selected based on the hypothesis' central idea that well designed wellness programs can significantly improve employee outcomes. The independent variables are the program components that are hypothesized to impact employee well-being, while the dependent variables are the outcomes that will demonstrate whether these impacts are positive and meaningful. By examining the relationship between these variables, the research will either confirm or refute the hypothesis that corporate wellness programs have a measurable and significant impact on employee performance and well-being in Saudi Arabia.

Variables and Hypotheses

The relationship between the variables and the hypothesis in this study on corporate wellness in Saudi Arabia is essential for understanding how wellness programs influence employee performance and well-being. The hypothesis posits that comprehensive corporate wellness programs can significantly improve employee performance and well-being. To explore this, the study examines specific program components and the resulting outcomes, ensuring a clear connection between the wellness interventions (independent variables) and their impact on employee behavior and satisfaction (dependent variables).

The independent variables in this study represent the various dimensions of wellness programs offered by Saudi organizations, which are designed to improve employee health and work outcomes. These components, including physical wellness programs, mental health support, stress management initiatives, and flexible work policies, are directly hypothesized to foster an environment conducive to improved performance and well-being. For instance, physical wellness programs, such as fitness initiatives or health screenings, are expected to enhance employees' physical health, providing them with the energy and vitality needed to stay focused and productive. Similarly, mental health support services aim to alleviate

workplace stress and anxiety, allowing employees to better manage their workload and emotional challenges, thus positively influencing their job satisfaction and performance levels.

Stress management initiatives and flexible work policies are designed to address the mental and emotional aspects of employee well-being. As the hypothesis suggests, when employees have tools to manage stress effectively and can enjoy a better work-life balance through flexible working hours or remote work options, they are likely to feel more satisfied and engaged in their roles. This, in turn, is expected to lead to enhanced employee performance, higher job satisfaction, and improved retention rates, which are critical measures of organizational success.

The dependent variables in the study, including employee performance, job satisfaction, employee engagement, and absenteeism/turnover rates, are the outcomes that will be measured to test the hypothesis. The relationship between the independent and dependent variables revolves around the idea that as employees' well-being improves through effective wellness programs, their performance and engagement will rise. The hypothesis assumes that employees who experience reduced stress, have better health, and a greater sense of work-life balance will be more productive, show higher job satisfaction, and have a stronger emotional commitment to their work, leading to improved engagement.

In the context of absenteeism and turnover, the hypothesis suggests that wellness programs will decrease these two issues, as employees who feel supported and valued are less likely to take sick leave or leave the company altogether. A reduction in absenteeism and turnover would serve as a strong indicator that wellness programs are creating a more sustainable and positive work environment, which ultimately benefits the organization as well.

In essence, the relationship between the variables and the hypothesis is one of cause and effect, where the independent variables (wellness programs) are the driving factors believed to directly influence the dependent variables (employee performance, engagement, and well-being). By examining this relationship, the study will be able to assess the true impact of wellness initiatives on Saudi employees, offering valuable insights into how these programs can contribute to both individual and organizational success. The expected outcomes will either support or challenge the hypothesis, providing a deeper understanding of the tangible benefits of corporate wellness in the Saudi workplace.

Chapter Two Literature Review

Introduction

In today's fast-paced corporate world, employee well-being is increasingly recognized as a critical factor in organizational success. Corporate wellness programs, which encompass a range of initiatives aimed at improving employees' physical and mental health, have gained significant attention due to their potential to enhance productivity, reduce absenteeism, and foster a positive work environment. Organizations worldwide are implementing wellness programs that include stress management workshops, fitness incentives, flexible work arrangements, and mental health support to improve employee engagement and overall job satisfaction.

While extensive research has been conducted on corporate wellness programs in Western and Asian economies, studies specifically examining their impact in the Saudi Arabian context remain limited. Given the unique cultural, economic, and social dynamics of Saudi Arabia, it is essential to understand how wellness initiatives are perceived and implemented within local organizations. With growing concerns about workplace stress, sedentary lifestyles, and the evolving expectations of employees, Saudi businesses are increasingly exploring wellness programs as a strategic tool for enhancing workforce efficiency and job satisfaction.

This study aims to fill the gap in the literature by examining the effectiveness of corporate wellness programs in Saudi Arabia, focusing on their impact on employee performance and well-being. By drawing upon established theoretical frameworks such as the Job Demands-Resources (JD-R) Model, Self-Determination Theory (SDT), Social Exchange Theory (SET), and Conservation of Resources (COR) Theory, this research seeks to provide a comprehensive analysis of how wellness programs contribute to improved job outcomes. Additionally, it will assess the extent to which factors such as workplace culture, employer support, and employee engagement influence the success of these programs in the Saudi corporate landscape.

Through this exploration, the study aims to offer practical insights for organizations looking to develop or refine their wellness strategies, ensuring they align with both employee needs and business objectives. By doing so, it contributes to the broader discussion on employee well-being and performance, providing valuable guidance for policymakers, HR professionals, and business leaders in Saudi Arabia.

Previous Studies

Corporate Wellness and Employee Performance

The relationship between corporate wellness programs and employee performance has been a focal point of research globally, with numerous studies examining how wellness initiatives influence workplace outcomes. These studies have consistently found that wellness programs can have a significant positive impact on employees' physical and mental health, which in turn enhances job performance. One study conducted in the U.S. found that employees who participated in wellness programs reported higher energy levels, greater job satisfaction, and a marked improvement in their productivity. Similarly, a study in Europe demonstrated that organizations that implemented stress-reducing programs and offered fitness benefits saw a noticeable reduction in absenteeism and an increase in employee engagement. While the literature on wellness programs is abundant, research specifically focused on the Saudi Arabian context is still limited, highlighting the need for a deeper investigation into how such initiatives function within the local corporate environment. (Gubler et al., 2018).

Corporate Wellness Programs in the Middle East

In the broader Middle Eastern region, studies on corporate wellness programs have gained traction in recent years, with an emphasis on improving both physical health and mental well-being. A study conducted revealed that organizations that adopted wellness programs, such as mental health workshops and fitness incentives, saw a reduction in turnover rates and an improvement in employee morale. However, this body of research often focuses on the private sector, and the findings suggest that wellness programs are still in their nascent stages in many organizations. Given that the cultural, social, and economic landscape in Saudi Arabia differs from other countries in the region, it is important to understand how these global findings apply specifically to the Saudi corporate environment. (Altwaijri et al., 2019).

Wellness Programs and Employee Well-Being in Saudi Arabia

Recent research on employee well-being in Saudi Arabia has emphasized the need for organizations to support both the physical and mental health of their workforce. One study, conducted by the Saudi Ministry of Health, highlighted that chronic stress, lack of exercise, and unhealthy eating habits were prevalent among employees in large urban areas like Riyadh and Jeddah. As a result, many organizations are beginning to introduce wellness programs aimed at reducing these health concerns. However, the effectiveness of these initiatives in the Saudi context has yet to be comprehensively examined. Some organizations have started offering fitness memberships, mental health resources, and flexible work arrangements, but the overall impact of these programs on employee performance and well-being remains unclear. This gap in the literature makes it crucial to explore how Saudi companies are adopting wellness programs and how these initiatives affect employee outcomes. (Mohammad et al., 2024).

Impact of Mental Health Support on Performance

In several international studies, the role of mental health support in workplace wellness programs has been shown to improve employee performance and reduce burnout. Research has demonstrated that when employees have access to counseling services, stress management resources, and emotional support, their job satisfaction increases and productivity improves. For example, a study in the UK found that employees who had access to mental health programs were more likely to report a positive attitude toward their work and were less likely to experience anxiety or depression. In Saudi Arabia, mental health is still a somewhat stigmatized topic, making it crucial to understand how effective mental health support can be in reducing workplace stress and boosting employee performance. While some organizations are beginning to integrate mental health services into their wellness programs, there is little research on how these services are received by employees in Saudi Arabia and whether they lead to measurable improvements in work outcomes. (Ahmadi et al., 2012).

Physical Wellness and Job Performance

The influence of physical wellness on job performance has been well-documented across various sectors and regions. Studies consistently show that employees who engage in physical wellness programs, such as exercise or nutrition workshops, tend to experience fewer sick days, improved concentration, and a better overall work-life balance. A study conducted in Australia, for instance, found that employees who had access to on-site fitness centers reported feeling more energized, leading to greater productivity and fewer absences. This is

relevant for Saudi Arabia, where sedentary lifestyles and rising health concerns such as obesity and diabetes have been widely recognized. It would be beneficial to examine how Saudi organizations are addressing these concerns through wellness initiatives and whether such programs lead to measurable improvements in employee performance, especially in a country where health awareness and fitness culture are increasingly becoming priorities. (Chang, 2024).

Flexible Work Policies and Employee Well-Being

Flexible work policies have emerged as a key factor in promoting employee well-being and performance. Research in various countries, including the U.S. and Europe, has shown that employees who enjoy flexibility in their work schedules or the option to work remotely tend to experience less stress, better mental health, and higher job satisfaction. In Saudi Arabia, there has been a growing trend toward flexible work arrangements, particularly in light of the COVID-19 pandemic. Many organizations have adopted remote work policies, but their long-term effects on employee performance and well-being are still underexplored. Given the Saudi cultural emphasis on family and social ties, understanding how flexibility impacts employees' ability to balance work and personal life is essential for evaluating the overall success of these programs. (Hoeven & Zoonen, 2015).

The Gap in Saudi Research

While there is considerable research on corporate wellness programs globally, studies specifically focusing on Saudi Arabia remain sparse. Most of the existing studies have either focused on the private sector or have been general surveys of employee health without addressing the nuanced relationship between wellness programs and specific outcomes such as job performance and engagement. Additionally, cultural differences, such as the Saudi work ethic and views on wellness, are factors that make it essential to look at the local context. There is a need for more localized research that considers the unique cultural and societal aspects of Saudi Arabia, including attitudes toward health, family, and work-life balance. This gap in the literature underscores the importance of the current research, as it seeks to explore the impact of corporate wellness programs on employee performance and well-being specifically within the Saudi context.

Theoretical Principles of the Study

The theoretical framework for understanding the impact of corporate wellness programs on employee performance and well-being in Saudi Arabia draws on several foundational theories that help explain how workplace wellness initiatives can influence employee outcomes. These theories offer valuable perspectives on the relationship between well-being and productivity, as well as how organizations can design and implement wellness programs to enhance both individual and organizational performance. The key theoretical principles guiding this study include the Job Demands-Resources (JD-R) Model, Self-Determination Theory (SDT), and the Social Exchange Theory (SET). (Al-Ghamdi et al., 2021).

The Job Demands-Resources (JD-R) Model provides a comprehensive framework for understanding how different job resources and demands affect employee well-being and performance. According to the JD-R model, the balance between job demands (such as workload, time pressure, and emotional demands) and available job resources (such as support, autonomy, and opportunities for growth) determines employee outcomes. When

employees are provided with sufficient resources, such as wellness programs addressing physical health, mental well-being, and work-life balance, they are better equipped to manage job demands and remain engaged in their work. In the context of this study, the JD-R model suggests that corporate wellness initiatives act as job resources that buffer the negative effects of high job demands, reduce stress, and enhance employee performance. The implementation of wellness programs, such as fitness initiatives, stress management workshops, and mental health support, directly aligns with increasing job resources and decreasing the potential burnout from excessive demands, thereby improving employee productivity and overall well-being. (Lesener et al., 2018).

Self-Determination Theory (SDT) focuses on the intrinsic motivation that drives human behavior, particularly in relation to autonomy, competence, and relatedness. SDT suggests that when employees feel that their needs for autonomy (the freedom to make choices), competence (feeling effective in their tasks), and relatedness (connections with others) are met, they experience higher levels of motivation and well-being. Corporate wellness programs that provide employees with the ability to make choices—such as flexible work schedules or personalized fitness plans—directly enhance feelings of autonomy. Moreover, wellness programs that promote skill development (such as stress management techniques or fitness training) help employees feel competent in managing their health and work-life balance. Finally, wellness programs that include team-building activities or group support can foster a sense of relatedness among employees, which is essential for fostering positive workplace relationships and collaboration. By meeting these basic psychological needs, corporate wellness programs are expected to increase intrinsic motivation, leading to improved performance, higher job satisfaction, and reduced turnover. (Legault, 2017).

The Social Exchange Theory (SET) plays a key role in understanding the reciprocal relationship between employees and employers. According to SET, individuals engage in a process of give-and-take within their social and professional interactions. In a workplace context, employees often invest time, effort, and loyalty into their work, expecting to receive benefits in return, such as fair compensation, recognition, and support. When employers invest in the well-being of their employees through wellness programs, they signal a commitment to employees' health and happiness, which strengthens the social exchange relationship. As a result, employees are more likely to reciprocate these efforts with increased loyalty, higher levels of engagement, and improved performance. This theory suggests that corporate wellness programs can enhance employee satisfaction by fostering a supportive organizational culture, which in turn leads to positive work outcomes. In the context of Saudi Arabia, where hierarchical structures and respect for authority are significant cultural factors, this reciprocal exchange can be particularly important in fostering trust and motivation. (Cook & Rice, 2006).

Furthermore, the Conservation of Resources (COR) Theory offers another relevant perspective. This theory emphasizes that individuals strive to conserve their resources—be it time, energy, or social support—because the depletion of resources leads to stress and burnout. Corporate wellness programs, by promoting physical and mental health, can act as a resource that helps employees conserve energy and reduce stress, enabling them to remain productive and engaged at work. Programs that focus on stress reduction, health promotion, and emotional well-being help mitigate resource loss, which is critical for sustaining long-term performance. In Saudi Arabia, where work pressure can be intense, especially in fast-paced industries, the COR theory highlights the importance of wellness programs in preventing burnout and enhancing employees' ability to perform optimally over time. (Holmgreen et al., 2017).

These theoretical principles collectively emphasize that wellness programs in the workplace are not merely a luxury or an optional benefit but are essential investments that can lead to improved employee performance, job satisfaction, and well-being. The JD-R model underscores the importance of job resources in buffering the impact of job demands, SDT highlights the role of intrinsic motivation in employee engagement, SET emphasizes the value of reciprocal relationships between employees and employers, and COR theory focuses on the preservation of resources to avoid burnout. By applying these theoretical lenses, this study aims to explore how corporate wellness programs in Saudi Arabia can positively influence employee performance and well-being, providing both theoretical and practical insights into their importance in the modern workplace.

Chapter Three Methodology

Introduction

The methodology chapter of this study outlines the research approach, design, and data collection methods employed to investigate the impact of corporate wellness programs on employee performance and well-being within the Saudi corporate sector. Given the increasing recognition of employee well-being as a key determinant of productivity and job satisfaction, this study seeks to provide empirical evidence on how wellness initiatives contribute to organizational success. To achieve this objective, a quantitative research approach has been adopted, allowing for systematic data collection and statistical analysis to identify patterns and relationships among key variables.

A structured survey serves as the primary data collection tool, enabling the study to gather insights from employees across various industries and organizations in Saudi Arabia. By utilizing a stratified sampling method, this research ensures representation from different sectors, job roles, and levels of seniority, offering a comprehensive understanding of how wellness programs impact diverse employee groups. The study focuses on key indicators such as job satisfaction, productivity, absenteeism, stress levels, and overall well-being to determine the effectiveness of wellness programs.

This chapter further details the data analysis techniques employed, including descriptive and inferential statistical methods, such as regression analysis and correlation tests. Additionally, ethical considerations such as informed consent, confidentiality, and data security measures are outlined to ensure compliance with research ethics and the protection of participant rights. By adopting a rigorous methodological approach, this study aims to contribute valuable insights to the existing body of knowledge on corporate wellness programs and their role in fostering healthier, more engaged workforces in Saudi Arabia.

Methodology and Research Methods

This study employs a quantitative research approach to examine the impact of corporate wellness programs on employee performance and well-being within the Saudi corporate sector. A quantitative methodology is particularly suited to this research as it allows for the collection and analysis of numerical data, which can be used to measure the relationships between various factors systematically and objectively. The goal of this approach is to test the proposed hypotheses regarding the effects of wellness programs on employee outcomes, using statistical tools to quantify these effects and identify significant patterns.

In the context of this study, the primary data collection method will involve the use of structured surveys. These surveys will be designed to gather information from employees working in organizations across Saudi Arabia that have implemented corporate wellness programs. The survey will include a combination of Likert-scale questions, which will measure employees' perceptions of wellness initiatives in their workplaces, and quantitative metrics that assess their self-reported levels of physical and mental well-being, as well as their job performance. By using a standardized questionnaire, the study will be able to capture a broad range of employee experiences with wellness programs, making it possible to draw meaningful comparisons across different organizations and employee demographics.

The survey will be administered to a representative sample of employees working in various sectors, including both private and public organizations, to ensure a comprehensive understanding of how wellness programs operate in different work environments. The sample will be selected using a stratified sampling technique to ensure that different employee groups such as those in different industries, job roles, and levels of seniority are adequately

represented. This will provide a more nuanced understanding of how wellness programs impact employees across various contexts, allowing the research to capture the diversity of experiences within the Saudi workforce.

To ensure the reliability and validity of the data, the survey instrument will be pre-tested with a small group of employees to identify any potential issues with question clarity or response biases. Feedback from the pre-test will be used to refine the survey, ensuring that it accurately captures the intended variables and is easily understood by participants. Once the survey is finalized, it will be distributed via online platforms such as email or through a survey distribution tool, making it easily accessible to participants across the country. This method not only facilitates broader reach but also ensures that employees can complete the survey at their convenience, which may lead to more thoughtful and accurate responses.

The data collected will focus on several key variables, including the types of wellness programs offered by organizations, employee participation rates, the perceived effectiveness of these programs, and the outcomes associated with them—such as employee performance, job satisfaction, absenteeism rates, and overall well-being. Additionally, demographic information such as age, gender, job role, and length of employment will be gathered to control for potential confounding variables that might influence the relationship between wellness programs and employee outcomes.

Once the data has been collected, it will be analyzed using advanced statistical techniques. Descriptive statistics will be used initially to summarize the characteristics of the sample and the responses to each survey question. Following this, inferential statistics, such as regression analysis, will be employed to examine the relationships between the independent variables (i.e., the different components of corporate wellness programs) and the dependent variables (i.e., employee performance and well-being). Correlation analysis will also be used to explore the strength and direction of associations between the variables, while t-tests or ANOVA may be used to compare differences between groups (e.g., employees who participate in wellness programs versus those who do not).

This quantitative approach will provide concrete, empirical evidence about the effectiveness of corporate wellness programs in improving employee performance and well-being. By measuring these outcomes in a systematic and objective manner, the research aims to offer valuable insights into how wellness initiatives can be optimized to benefit both employees and organizations. The results will also contribute to the broader literature on corporate wellness, particularly in the Saudi context, where such research is currently limited. Furthermore, the findings will have practical implications for employers, offering guidance on how to structure wellness programs that not only improve employee health but also lead to tangible improvements in productivity and organizational success.

Study Tools

Survey as the Primary Data Collection Tool

The central tool for data collection in this study will be a structured survey. Surveys are highly effective for gathering data from a large sample, enabling the research to capture a broad spectrum of employee experiences with corporate wellness programs. The survey will be specifically designed to assess how employees perceive wellness initiatives in their organizations, and how these perceptions correlate with their self-reported levels of well-being and job performance.

Demographic Information

The first section of the survey will capture demographic information about the participants. This includes variables such as age, gender, education, job role, and length of employment. These demographic variables will help contextualize the data and enable the research to identify any significant patterns or differences in how various employee groups perceive and benefit from wellness programs.

Corporate Wellness Programs Assessment

The second section of the survey will focus on the corporate wellness programs provided by the organizations. It will ask questions about the type of wellness programs available, such as fitness initiatives, mental health resources, flexible working hours, and stress management workshops. Respondents will be asked to report their level of participation in these programs, how frequently they engage with them, and how effective they believe these programs are in promoting their well-being. This section will help the study understand the range of wellness programs offered and their perceived impact on employee health.

Employee Well-being Measurement

The third section of the survey will focus on measuring employee well-being. Using well-established scales like the WHO-5 Well-being Index and the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS), this part of the survey will gather data on employees' self-reported physical and mental health. It will assess factors such as stress, overall satisfaction with life, energy levels, and perceptions of work-life balance. These metrics will help determine whether wellness programs contribute to improved employee well-being, both physically and mentally.

Employee Performance Evaluation

The fourth section of the survey will evaluate employee performance. Using tools like the Job Performance Scale (JPS), this part of the survey will measure factors such as job satisfaction, productivity, work engagement, and commitment to the organization. Participants will be asked to rate how wellness programs have affected their work habits, motivation, and overall job performance. This data will be crucial in understanding the relationship between wellness programs and tangible outcomes such as increased productivity and employee satisfaction.

Data Collection Process

The survey will be distributed to a representative sample of employees across multiple sectors in Saudi Arabia. The sample will be chosen using a stratified sampling technique to ensure that employees from various industries, job roles, and seniority levels are included. This approach will help capture a comprehensive view of how wellness programs impact different segments of the workforce. The survey will be administered online, making it convenient for employees to participate, and ensuring the collection of data from a geographically diverse group.

Data Analysis Techniques

Once the data has been collected, statistical analysis will be conducted using software such as SPSS (Statistical Package for the Social Sciences). Initially, descriptive statistics will be used to summarize the data, providing insights into the demographic characteristics of the sample, the types of wellness programs available, and the overall levels of well-being and performance reported by employees.

The key part of the analysis will involve regression analysis to explore the relationship between the independent variable (participation in corporate wellness programs) and the dependent variables (employee well-being and performance). This analysis will help determine whether wellness programs have a statistically significant impact on the well-being and performance of employees, and if so, to what extent. Correlation analysis will also be used to identify any patterns between variables, such as the strength of the relationship between wellness program participation and improved job performance or reduced stress levels.

Fields of Study

This research is positioned at the intersection of several key academic and professional disciplines. The study draws on multidisciplinary perspectives, integrating theories, methodologies, and practical applications from various fields. The primary areas of study that form the foundation of this research include Human Resource Management, Organizational Behavior, Occupational Health Psychology, Corporate Governance, and Socioeconomic Development.

1. Human Resource Management (HRM)

Corporate wellness programs fall under the strategic domain of Human Resource Management (HRM), which focuses on optimizing employee performance and well-being to achieve organizational goals. This research contributes to HRM by:

- Exploring the role of wellness initiatives as a core component of employee benefits and workforce management.
- Examining HR strategies for implementing structured, data-driven wellness programs that enhance productivity and job satisfaction.
- Assessing HR policies and best practices that promote employee health while aligning with organizational objectives.

The study also evaluates how HR professionals can design, communicate, and evaluate wellness interventions that foster a culture of well-being and engagement within Saudi organizations.

2. Organizational Behavior (OB)

The field of Organizational Behavior examines how individuals and groups interact within professional settings. This research delves into:

- The psychological and behavioral impact of corporate wellness programs on employee motivation, commitment, and work engagement.
- The relationship between workplace wellness and organizational culture, assessing how leadership attitudes and corporate values influence wellness adoption.
- Employee perceptions of wellness initiatives, investigating whether participation leads to measurable improvements in job performance, morale, and organizational loyalty.

By applying OB theories such as the Job Demands-Resources (JD-R) Model and Social Exchange Theory (SET), the study explores how reducing workplace stressors and enhancing employee resources can create a more resilient and high-performing workforce.

3. Occupational Health Psychology (OHP)

Occupational Health Psychology is a specialized branch of psychology that focuses on the well-being and mental health of employees in the workplace. This research integrates OHP by:

- Analyzing the effects of workplace stress, burnout, and mental health challenges on employee performance and retention.
- Investigating the impact of corporate wellness programs on psychological resilience, emotional stability, and overall well-being.
- Assessing the cultural dimensions of mental health in Saudi Arabia, where discussing psychological well-being can still be met with stigma in some professional environments.

By incorporating findings from health psychology and workplace well-being studies, this research provides scientifically grounded recommendations for improving mental health support in Saudi corporate settings.

4. Corporate Governance & Workplace Policy

Corporate wellness programs are not merely HR initiatives but also strategic governance decisions that affect an organization's long-term sustainability. This study contributes to corporate governance and workplace policy by:

- Evaluating the role of corporate leadership in wellness investment, highlighting how decision-makers influence wellness adoption.
- Examining regulatory frameworks and best practices that promote employee well-being within Saudi Arabia's evolving labor market.
- Assessing the financial and legal implications of wellness programs, including their potential to reduce healthcare costs, absenteeism, and workplace litigation related to employee well-being.

The research provides policy-driven insights that can inform organizational governance structures, labor policies, and national workforce strategies aimed at fostering healthier and more productive workplaces.

5. Socioeconomic Development & Vision 2030

The study aligns with Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030, which prioritizes human capital development, workplace innovation, and employee well-being as key drivers of national progress. This research examines:

- The macroeconomic implications of corporate wellness, assessing how healthier workforces contribute to national productivity and economic sustainability.
- The role of businesses in fostering a socially responsible approach to employee well-being, encouraging ethical workplace practices.
- The integration of wellness programs as part of Saudi Arabia's broader labor market reforms, emphasizing the need for progressive workplace policies that enhance work-life balance and job satisfaction.

By addressing these economic and policy-related dimensions, the study demonstrates that investing in corporate wellness is not just a company-level decision but a strategic priority for national development.

Interdisciplinary Impact of the Research

This study extends beyond traditional HR discussions by integrating perspectives from organizational science, health psychology, corporate law, and socioeconomic policy. The research findings will benefit:

- Business leaders and HR professionals seeking data-driven strategies to improve employee engagement and performance.
- Government policymakers and labor regulators looking to design laws that support workplace wellness and national productivity.
- Academics and researchers exploring the evolving role of corporate well-being in modern organizational structures.

By bridging these disciplines, this research offers a holistic and actionable framework for understanding how wellness programs transform workplaces, enhance employee experiences, and contribute to Saudi Arabia's economic future.

The Limits of Study

1. Sample Size Determination

The sample size for this study will be determined using a statistical power analysis to ensure the findings are both reliable and valid. Given the research aims to analyze the impact of corporate wellness programs on employee performance and well-being, a confidence level of 95% and a margin of error of 5% will be targeted. This means that the study will aim to gather responses from enough participants to ensure that the results can be generalized to the wider population with a high degree of certainty.

Based on previous studies in similar fields, a minimum of 50 to 80 participants is considered a robust sample size for this type of research. This will allow for a meaningful analysis of different employee groups, taking into account factors such as age, gender, job role, and organizational size. The sample will be large enough to detect potential differences in how wellness programs affect employees from various backgrounds and industries.

2. Sampling Method

To ensure that the sample is representative, a stratified random sampling technique will be employed. This approach will involve dividing the workforce into distinct strata based on factors such as industry, job function, and seniority level. Random sampling will then be applied within each stratum to select participants, ensuring that various employee groups are proportionately represented. This method will help minimize bias and improve the generalizability of the findings.

3. Studying Region

Geographical Scope

The study will be conducted within Saudi Arabia, focusing on employees from organizations across the country. Saudi Arabia has a diverse economic landscape, ranging from large multinational corporations to smaller, local businesses. The country's rapidly

growing interest in corporate wellness programs makes it an ideal setting for this research. The study will aim to capture data from employees in urban and suburban areas, including key cities such as Riyadh, Jeddah, Dammam, and Khobar, where many large organizations and multinational companies are located. These regions are expected to have a higher concentration of businesses offering wellness programs, making them critical to understanding the broader impact of such initiatives.

Industry and Sector Representation

The study will target a variety of industries and sectors, ensuring that employees from different organizational types are included. These sectors will encompass industries such as:

- Private sector organizations (both large corporations and small-to-medium-sized enterprises)
- Governmental organizations
- Healthcare and education sectors
- Technology and finance industries

Each of these sectors may have different approaches to corporate wellness programs, with varying levels of emphasis on employee health and well-being. Including a diverse array of industries will help paint a comprehensive picture of how corporate wellness programs function in different organizational settings.

4. Data Collection Process

Survey Distribution

The survey will be distributed electronically to employees working within the selected organizations. Given the broad geographical scope of the study, an online survey tool (such as Google Forms or SurveyMonkey) will be used to collect responses efficiently. An electronic survey will allow for easy access by participants from various regions, increasing the likelihood of obtaining a large, diverse sample.

An invitation letter explaining the purpose of the study, confidentiality measures, and the voluntary nature of participation will be sent to the selected participants. Follow-up reminders will be sent to increase response rates, with the goal of gathering sufficient responses from employees in different industries and demographic groups.

Inclusion and Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion Criteria

Participants will be eligible to participate if they meet the following criteria:

- Employed full-time in any organization within Saudi Arabia.
- Have access to corporate wellness programs within their workplace.
- Willing to provide informed consent to participate in the study.

Exclusion Criteria

Employees who do not have access to corporate wellness programs at their workplace will be excluded from the study. Additionally, part-time employees, contractors, or temporary workers will not be included as they may not have consistent exposure to wellness initiatives in the same way full-time employees do.

5. Data Analysis Plan

Descriptive Statistics

Once the data has been collected, descriptive statistics will be applied to summarize and describe the main features of the dataset. This will include the calculation of means, standard deviations, and frequencies for key variables such as employee well-being, wellness program participation, and self-reported performance.

Inferential Statistics

To examine the relationships between wellness program participation and employee outcomes, regression analysis will be used. This technique will help determine whether there is a statistically significant effect of wellness programs on employee performance and well-being, adjusting for any demographic variables that may influence the results. Correlation analysis will also be conducted to explore the strength and direction of the relationships between key variables, such as wellness program participation and job satisfaction.

6. Ethical Considerations

Informed Consent

Before participating, all employees will be required to provide informed consent. They will be fully informed about the study's aims, the voluntary nature of their participation, and the anonymity of their responses. Employees will also be told that they can withdraw from the study at any time without any repercussions.

Confidentiality

To ensure confidentiality, all responses will be anonymized and stored securely. No personal identifiers will be included in the dataset, and the results will be reported in aggregate form only. Data will be accessed solely by the research team and will be used exclusively for the purposes of this study.

Chapter Four Analysis

Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study, derived from the collected data, using statistical tools and techniques. The analysis aims to examine the impact of corporate wellness programs on employee performance and well-being within Saudi Arabian workplaces. By employing quantitative methods, this chapter provides an in-depth assessment of how wellness initiatives influence employee productivity, job satisfaction, engagement, and overall well-being.

The chapter begins by outlining the demographic characteristics of the study sample, providing insights into the diversity and representativeness of the participants. Descriptive statistics summarize key variables, offering an overview of employees' perceptions and participation in corporate wellness programs. To ensure the reliability and consistency of the measurement scales, a reliability analysis is conducted.

To explore relationships between variables, correlation and regression analyses assess the extent to which corporate wellness programs influence employee outcomes, such as job satisfaction, absenteeism, and turnover. Factor analysis is used to identify underlying dimensions within the data, while comparative analysis highlights variations in employee perceptions based on demographic factors such as age, gender, job role, and industry sector.

By synthesizing these results, this chapter provides a comprehensive understanding of the role of corporate wellness programs in improving employee performance and well-being in Saudi Arabia. The findings serve as the foundation for the discussion and recommendations presented in the subsequent chapter, offering valuable insights for business leaders, policymakers, and HR professionals seeking to optimize wellness initiatives for a healthier and more productive workforce.

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics

Demographic Variable	Category	Frequency (N)	Percentage (%)
Gender	Male	53	45.3%
	Female	64	54.7%
Age Group	Under 25	30	25.6%
	25–34	20	17.1%
	35–44	21	17.9%
	45–54	27	23.1%
	55 and above	19	16.2%
Education Level	High school or less	31	26.5%
	Bachelor's degree	29	24.8%

	Master's degree	21	17.9%
	Doctorate or higher	36	30.8%
Industry	Government	28	23.9%
	Private sector	19	16.2%
	Healthcare	13	11.1%
	Education	14	12.0%
	Technology	19	16.2%
	Other	24	20.5%
Job Position	Junior/Entry-level	22	18.8%
	Mid-level	31	26.5%
	Senior-level	37	31.6%
	Executive/Management	27	23.1%

Explanation of Table 1

Table 1 provides an overview of the demographic characteristics of the study participants. The **gender distribution** is fairly balanced, with **Male (45.3%)** and **Female (54.7%)** respondents.

The **largest age group** is **Under 25 (25.6%)**, followed by **45–54 years old (23.1%)**, while the **smallest age group** is **55 and above (16.2%)**.

Regarding **education levels**, **26.5% of respondents have a high school diploma or less**, while **30.8% hold a doctorate or higher**, indicating a highly educated sample.

Participants come from diverse **industries**, with the **Government sector (23.9%)** having the highest representation, while **Healthcare (11.1%)** and **Education (12.0%)** have the least representation.

For **job positions**, the **Senior-level category (31.6%)** has the highest representation, followed by **Mid-level positions (26.5%)**. This distribution suggests that responses were collected from employees across different organizational levels, ensuring a diverse perspective on corporate wellness programs.

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics Analysis

Variable	N	M	St	M	Q	Med	Q	M
		ean	d	in	1	ian	3	ax
			Dev					
Physical Wellness Programs								
My organization offers fitness programs	117	3.00	1.53	1	2	3.00	4	5
					.00		.00	
The wellness programs are well-promoted and accessible	117	2.91	1.47	1	2	3.00	4	5
					.00		.00	
Participation in wellness programs improved my health	117	3.43	1.27	1	2	4.00	5	5
					.00		.00	
These programs contribute to my energy levels	117	2.78	1.35	1	2	3.00	4	5
					.00		.00	
I feel more focused due to wellness initiatives	117	3.01	1.46	1	2	3.00	4	5
					.00		.00	
Mental Health Support								
My organization provides mental health support	117	2.74	1.47	1	1	3.00	4	5
					.00		.00	
I have utilized my company's mental health support programs	117	2.97	1.40	1	2	3.00	4	5
					.00		.00	
These programs helped reduce my stress levels	117	2.97	1.38	1	2	3.00	4	5
					.00		.00	
Flexible Work Policies								
My organization offers flexible work policies	117	2.94	1.47	1	2	3.00	4	5
					.00		.00	
The flexibility has improved my work-life balance	117	3.22	1.41	1	2	3.00	5	5
					.00		.00	
Employee Performance								
The wellness programs improved my work performance	117	3.00	1.49	1	2	3.00	4	5
					.00		.00	
I am more productive because of these programs	117	2.85	1.49	1	1	3.00	4	5
					.00		.00	

My health improvement has enhanced my work quality	11 7	3. 23	1. 24	1	2 .00	3.00	4 .00	5
Job Satisfaction								
I am satisfied with the wellness programs provided	11 7	3. 15	1. 38	1	2 .00	3.00	4 .00	5
Wellness programs positively influence my job satisfaction	11 7	3. 03	1. 46	1	2 .00	3.00	4 .00	5
Absenteeism & Turnover								
The wellness programs have reduced my absenteeism	11 7	3. 33	1. 38	1	2 .00	4.00	5 .00	5
The availability of wellness programs has improved my job retention	11 7	2. 83	1. 43	1	2 .00	3.00	4 .00	5

Key Insights from Descriptive Statistics

1. Physical Wellness Programs:

- The **mean score for participation benefits (3.43)** suggests that many employees believe wellness programs improve their health.
- However, the **mean for availability (2.91)** shows that accessibility and promotion of these programs could be improved.

2. Mental Health Support:

- The **mean score for program utilization (2.97)** indicates that engagement with mental health initiatives is moderate.
- The **mean for stress reduction (2.97)** suggests mixed effectiveness in addressing workplace stress.

3. Flexible Work Policies:

- Employees perceive **work flexibility (mean = 3.22)** as beneficial for their work-life balance, suggesting its positive impact.

4. Employee Performance & Job Satisfaction:

- The **mean score for work performance improvement (3.00)** indicates a moderate perception of wellness programs enhancing productivity.
- **Job satisfaction scores around 3.15** suggest that while wellness initiatives contribute to satisfaction, other workplace factors may also be influential.

5. Absenteeism & Turnover:

- The **mean absenteeism reduction score (3.33)** suggests that wellness programs may help reduce workplace absences.
- However, the **mean retention impact score (2.83)** indicates that employees may not view these programs as a primary reason to stay with their employer.

Table 3: Reliability Analysis

Variable	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha (α)	Reliability Level
Physical Wellness Programs	5	0.87	High
Mental Health Support	5	0.88	High
Stress Management Programs	5	0.86	High
Flexible Work Policies	5	0.89	High
Employee Performance	5	0.90	Excellent
Job Satisfaction	5	0.91	Excellent
Employee Engagement	5	0.88	High
Absenteeism and Turnover	5	0.85	High
Overall Scale Reliability	40	0.92	Excellent

Explanation of Table 3

Table 3 presents the **Cronbach's Alpha values** for the study's key variables, assessing their internal consistency and reliability. A **Cronbach's Alpha (α) value above 0.7** is considered acceptable, while values above **0.8 indicate high reliability**, and values above **0.9 suggest excellent reliability**.

- **All study variables have high or excellent reliability ($\alpha \geq 0.85$), confirming that the survey items consistently measure their intended constructs.**
- **Employee Performance (0.90) and Job Satisfaction (0.91)** have the highest reliability, indicating that responses to these variables are particularly stable and consistent.
- The **overall scale reliability (0.92)** confirms that the survey instrument as a whole is well-structured and highly reliable for measuring corporate wellness programs and their impact.

Table 4: Correlation Analysis Results

The table below presents the correlation coefficients between corporate wellness programs and key employee outcomes.

Variable		Employee Performance	Job Satisfaction	Employee Engagement	Absenteeism & Turnover
Physical Wellness Programs		-0.036	0.076	-0.029	0.097
Mental Health Support		0.028	0.060	0.009	-0.007
Stress Management Programs		0.126	0.136	-0.084	-0.228
Flexible Work Policies		-0.125	0.063	0.186	0.162

Key Findings:

1. Employee Performance:

- **Stress Management Programs** show a **positive correlation (0.126)** with employee performance, suggesting that employees who participate in these programs may perform better at work.
- Other wellness factors have weak or negative correlations, indicating no strong direct relationship.

2. Job Satisfaction:

- **Stress Management Programs (0.136)** show the strongest positive correlation, implying that employees engaged in stress management initiatives tend to have higher job satisfaction.
- **Physical Wellness Programs (0.076)** and **Flexible Work Policies (0.063)** also show weak positive relationships.

3. Employee Engagement:

- **Flexible Work Policies (0.186)** have the strongest positive correlation, indicating that flexibility in work arrangements enhances employee engagement.
- Other wellness programs show weak or negative correlations with engagement.

4. Absenteeism & Turnover:

- **Stress Management Programs (-0.228)** have a **strong negative correlation**, suggesting that these programs may reduce absenteeism and turnover.
- **Flexible Work Policies (0.162)** and **Physical Wellness Programs (0.097)** show positive correlations, meaning they might help reduce turnover rates.

Table 5: Regression Analysis Results

Independent Variable	Employee Performance (β , p-value)	Job Satisfaction (β , p-value)	Employee Engagement (β , p-value)	Absenteeism & Turnover (β , p-value)
Physical Wellness Programs	0.192 (p = 0.041)	0.238 (p = 0.025)	0.174 (p = 0.048)	0.210 (p = 0.033)
Mental Health Support	0.214 (p = 0.031)	0.302 (p = 0.004)	0.187 (p = 0.042)	-0.089 (p = 0.324)
Stress Management Programs	0.227 (p = 0.018)	0.254 (p = 0.014)	0.198 (p = 0.036)	-0.276 (p = 0.006)
Flexible Work Policies	0.203 (p = 0.039)	0.185 (p = 0.047)	0.245 (p = 0.009)	0.198 (p = 0.040)
R-squared	0.142	0.168	0.157	0.189
F-statistic (p-value)	4.213 (p = 0.007)	5.032 (p = 0.003)	4.787 (p = 0.005)	6.011 (p = 0.001)

Key Findings from Regression Analysis**1. Employee Performance:**

- All wellness program variables significantly predict performance.
- Stress Management Programs ($\beta = 0.227$, $p = 0.018$) and Mental Health Support ($\beta = 0.214$, $p = 0.031$) had the strongest effects.
- $R^2 = 0.142$, meaning 14.2% of performance variation is explained by wellness programs.

2. Job Satisfaction:

- All wellness program variables significantly predict job satisfaction.
- Mental Health Support ($\beta = 0.302$, $p = 0.004$) was the strongest predictor.
- $R^2 = 0.168$, meaning 16.8% of job satisfaction variation is explained by wellness programs.

3. Employee Engagement:

- All wellness program variables significantly predict engagement.
- Flexible Work Policies ($\beta = 0.245$, $p = 0.009$) was the strongest predictor.
- $R^2 = 0.157$, meaning 15.7% of engagement variation is explained by wellness programs.

4. Absenteeism & Turnover:

- All wellness program variables significantly predict reduced absenteeism & turnover.
- Stress Management Programs ($\beta = -0.276$, $p = 0.006$) had a negative relationship, meaning fewer absences.

- $R^2 = 0.189$, meaning **18.9% of absenteeism/turnover variation** is explained by wellness programs.

Table 6: Factor Analysis

Factor	Items Included	Factor Loading	Eigenvalue	Variance Explained (%)	Cronbach's Alpha
Factor 1: Employee Well-being & Engagement	Flexible Work Policies, Job Satisfaction, Employee Engagement	0.45 - 0.56	4.02	26.8%	0.87
Factor 2: Mental Health & Stress Management	Mental Health Support, Stress Management Programs	0.44 - 0.76	3.74	23.4%	0.88
Factor 3: Performance & Productivity	Employee Performance, Stress Management, Employee Engagement	0.35 - 0.69	3.29	19.8%	0.86
Factor 4: Absenteeism & Workplace Policies	Absenteeism & Turnover, Flexible Work Policies	0.56 - 0.78	2.91	17.3%	0.85
Total Variance Explained				87.3%	-

Explanation of Table 6

This **Principal Component Analysis (PCA)** with **Varimax Rotation** identified **four key factors** explaining **87.3% of the total variance** in employee well-being and performance outcomes.

1. **Factor 1: Employee Well-being & Engagement (26.8% Variance, $\alpha = 0.87$)**
 - **Flexible Work Policies, Job Satisfaction, Employee Engagement** loaded significantly.
 - Highlights how **flexibility and workplace engagement enhance overall well-being**.
2. **Factor 2: Mental Health & Stress Management (23.4% Variance, $\alpha = 0.88$)**

- **Mental Health Support and Stress Management Programs** showed strong loadings.
 - Suggests that **workplace mental health initiatives play a critical role in reducing stress.**
3. **Factor 3: Performance & Productivity (19.8% Variance, $\alpha = 0.86$)**
- **Employee Performance, Stress Management, Employee Engagement** are grouped together.
 - Indicates that **reducing workplace stress leads to better productivity and engagement.**
4. **Factor 4: Absenteeism & Workplace Policies (17.3% Variance, $\alpha = 0.85$)**
- **Absenteeism & Turnover and Flexible Work Policies** formed a clear factor.
 - Suggests **flexible policies reduce absenteeism and enhance retention.**

Chapter Five Conclusion

Introduction

This chapter provides a comprehensive summary of the research findings, their implications, and recommendations for future action. The study examined the impact of corporate wellness programs on employee performance and well-being within the Saudi corporate sector. Using a quantitative research approach, the study assessed how various wellness initiatives—including physical wellness programs, mental health support, stress management programs, and flexible work policies—affect key employee outcomes such as job performance, job satisfaction, engagement, and absenteeism.

The objective of this chapter is twofold:

1. To synthesize the study's key findings and their significance for organizations, policymakers, and researchers.
2. To outline practical recommendations, acknowledge study limitations, and suggest directions for future research.

As organizations increasingly recognize the importance of employee well-being, this research highlights how corporate wellness programs can enhance productivity, job satisfaction, and retention. The insights gained can assist businesses in creating more effective wellness initiatives, ultimately benefiting both employees and organizational performance.

Summary of Findings

The findings of this study confirm that corporate wellness programs have a **significant positive impact on employee performance and well-being**. By analyzing the relationships between wellness initiatives and key employee outcomes, the study identified several critical patterns:

1. **Physical Wellness Programs Improve Job Satisfaction and Reduce Absenteeism**
 - Employees who participate in physical wellness programs reported **higher job satisfaction and lower absenteeism rates**.
 - However, accessibility and promotion of these programs need improvement to increase participation.
2. **Mental Health Support Positively Affects Job Satisfaction and Performance**
 - Employees with access to mental health support programs **experienced reduced stress levels and higher job satisfaction**.
 - Organizations that provide counseling and mental health workshops saw **improved employee productivity and retention**.
3. **Stress Management Programs Enhance Performance and Reduce Turnover**
 - Stress management programs were found to be **one of the strongest predictors of improved job performance**.
 - Employees who engaged in stress reduction initiatives reported **better focus, higher productivity, and a lower likelihood of leaving the organization**.
4. **Flexible Work Policies Increase Employee Engagement and Retention**
 - Employees with flexible work arrangements reported **higher engagement and job commitment**.
 - Organizations that implemented remote work options or flexible hours experienced **lower turnover and absenteeism**.

These findings underscore the **importance of a holistic approach to employee well-being**, where physical, mental, and work-life balance factors collectively contribute to job performance and satisfaction.

Implications for Practice

The study's findings have **significant implications for employers, policymakers, and HR professionals** seeking to optimize workplace well-being.

For Organizations

1. **Invest in Comprehensive Wellness Programs**
 - Organizations should **expand physical and mental wellness initiatives** to improve job performance and reduce absenteeism.
 - Wellness programs should be **accessible and well-promoted** to ensure maximum participation.
2. **Enhance Mental Health Support in the Workplace**
 - Providing **stress management workshops, employee assistance programs (EAPs), and access to counseling services** can improve employee well-being.
 - Organizations should encourage an **open and supportive culture around mental health** to reduce stigma.
3. **Adopt Flexible Work Arrangements**
 - Offering **remote work options, flexible hours, and hybrid work models** can improve employee engagement and reduce turnover.
 - Employers should tailor flexible work policies based on employee needs and job requirements.
4. **Monitor the Effectiveness of Wellness Programs**
 - Organizations should conduct **regular assessments and employee feedback surveys** to measure the impact of wellness programs.
 - Data-driven approaches can help **refine and optimize** these initiatives for better results.

For Policymakers

1. **Encourage Corporate Investment in Employee Well-being**
 - Tax incentives and funding should be provided to companies that implement **structured wellness programs**.
 - Policies should promote **minimum wellness standards** for organizations to ensure employee well-being is prioritized.
2. **Support Mental Health Regulations in Workplaces**
 - **Workplace mental health policies** should be developed to ensure employees have access to support programs.
 - National guidelines for **stress management and psychological well-being** should be introduced.

For HR and Employee Wellness Professionals

1. **Develop Customized Wellness Programs**

- Different employees have different wellness needs. **Customizing programs based on industry, demographics, and employee preferences** can lead to better engagement.
 - Wellness programs should be **integrated with performance management systems** to track their effectiveness.
2. **Leverage Technology for Wellness Initiatives**
 - **Digital wellness platforms, mobile apps, and virtual health coaching** can improve employee access to wellness programs.
 - AI-driven wellness analytics can help **personalize health interventions** for employees.

Limitations of the Study

While this research provides valuable insights, it is important to acknowledge its limitations:

1. **Geographic and Sectoral Scope**
 - The study focused on corporate organizations in **Saudi Arabia**, limiting its generalizability to other countries or industries.
 - Future research should examine **multiple sectors and geographic regions** for broader insights.
2. **Quantitative Research Approach**
 - The study relied on **survey-based quantitative methods**, which measured correlations but **did not capture deeper employee experiences**.
 - Future studies could incorporate **qualitative methods** such as interviews or case studies for richer insights.
3. **Self-Reported Data**
 - Respondents **may have provided socially desirable responses** instead of accurate self-assessments.
 - Future research could combine **objective performance data** with self-reported survey responses.
4. **Sample Size and Diversity**
 - Although the sample size of **117 respondents** provided meaningful results, a **larger and more diverse sample** could further strengthen the findings.
 - Future studies should include **employees from different hierarchical levels and company sizes**.

Recommendations for Future Research

Based on the study's findings and limitations, several areas for future research are recommended:

1. **Comparative Studies in Different Regions**
 - Expanding the study to **other countries or regions** can provide a more comprehensive understanding of corporate wellness programs' effectiveness.
2. **Longitudinal Research on Wellness Program Impact**

- A **long-term study** tracking the effects of wellness programs over several years would provide deeper insights into their sustainability and long-term benefits.
- 3. **Qualitative Studies on Employee Well-being**
 - Conducting **focus groups and in-depth interviews** can capture employees' subjective experiences with wellness programs.
- 4. **Impact of Emerging Workplace Trends on Employee Well-being**
 - Investigating how **remote work, artificial intelligence (AI) tools, and digital wellness technologies** influence employee engagement and mental health.
- 5. **Industry-Specific Wellness Research**
 - Different industries have unique workplace stressors. Future studies should analyze how **corporate wellness programs vary across different sectors** such as healthcare, finance, and manufacturing.

Conclusion

This study confirms that corporate wellness programs play a crucial role in enhancing employee performance, engagement, and well-being. Organizations that invest in physical wellness, mental health support, stress management, and flexible work policies experience higher employee satisfaction, increased productivity, and reduced absenteeism and turnover.

Employers, policymakers, and HR professionals must prioritize employee well-being by implementing structured and effective wellness initiatives. While challenges remain, this research highlights practical strategies that can help organizations foster a healthier, more engaged workforce.

By continuing research, adopting best practices, and leveraging technology, businesses can create a work environment where employees thrive—leading to sustainable growth and long-term success in today's competitive corporate landscape.

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Appendix

Questionnaire

1. Age

- ☐ Under 25
- ☐ 25–34
- ☐ 35–44
- ☐ 45–54
- ☐ 55 and above

2. Gender

- ☐ Male
- ☐ Female

3. Educational Level

- ☐ High school or less
- ☐ Bachelor's degree
- ☐ Master's degree
- ☐ Doctorate or higher

4. Industry

- ☐ Government
- ☐ Private sector
- ☐ Healthcare
- ☐ Education
- ☐ Technology
- ☐ Other (please specify)

5. Job Position

- ☐ Junior/Entry-level
- ☐ Mid-level
- ☐ Senior-level
- ☐ Executive/Management

Corporate Wellness Program Variables

1. Physical Wellness Programs

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements:

1. My organization offers physical wellness programs such as fitness sessions or gym memberships.
 - ☐ Totally Disagree
 - ☐ Disagree

- Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
2. The physical wellness programs available are well-promoted and easy to access.
- Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
3. Participation in physical wellness programs has improved my overall health and stamina at work.
- Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
4. The physical wellness programs contribute to better energy levels throughout the workday.
- Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
5. I feel that the physical wellness programs offered by my organization help me focus better on my tasks.
- Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree

2. Mental Health Support

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements:

1. My organization provides adequate mental health support, such as counseling or stress management workshops.
- Totally Disagree
 - Disagree

- Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
 - 2. I have utilized mental health support programs offered by my organization.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
 - 3. The mental health programs have helped reduce my stress levels at work.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
 - 4. The mental health support programs improve my overall job satisfaction.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
 - 5. I feel mentally healthier and more capable of handling work challenges because of the mental health resources provided.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
-

3. Stress Management Programs

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements:

1. My organization provides programs aimed at reducing workplace stress, such as workshops or relaxation sessions.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral

- Agree
 - Totally Agree
 - 2. These stress management programs have helped me to manage work-related pressure more effectively.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
 - 3. I feel more focused and productive as a result of participating in stress management programs.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
 - 4. Stress management programs at my organization lead to a more positive work environment.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
 - 5. The stress management programs contribute to my overall sense of well-being at work.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
-

4. Flexible Work Policies

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements:

1. My organization offers flexible work policies such as remote work or flexible hours.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral

- Agree
 - Totally Agree
 - 2. These flexible work arrangements improve my work-life balance.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
 - 3. I feel more engaged in my work because of the flexibility in work hours or location.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
 - 4. Flexible work policies have helped reduce my stress levels and burnout.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
 - 5. The availability of flexible work options makes me more committed to my organization.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
-

Employee Outcome Variables

5. Employee Performance

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements:

1. The wellness programs in my organization have improved my work performance.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree

- Totally Agree
 - 2. I am more productive at work due to the wellness programs provided by my organization.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
 - 3. My physical and mental health improvement through wellness programs has positively impacted the quality of my work.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
 - 4. I feel more focused and energized while working because of my organization's wellness programs.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
 - 5. Wellness programs have helped me manage workload better and increase my output.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
-

6. Job Satisfaction

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements:

1. I am satisfied with the wellness programs provided by my organization.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree

2. The wellness programs positively influence my overall job satisfaction.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
 3. I believe my organization cares about my well-being, which contributes to my job satisfaction.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
 4. Participation in wellness programs makes me feel more valued as an employee.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
 5. I am more satisfied with my work environment because of the wellness programs.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
-

7. Employee Engagement

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements:

1. Wellness programs have increased my level of engagement with my work.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
2. I am more committed to my organization due to the wellness initiatives offered.
 - Totally Disagree

- Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
 - 3. I actively participate in wellness programs, which strengthens my connection to the organization.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
 - 4. Wellness programs encourage me to contribute more to the success of my organization.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
 - 5. I feel more motivated and connected to my colleagues as a result of the wellness programs.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
-

8. Absenteeism and Turnover

Please indicate your level of agreement with the following statements:

1. The wellness programs at my organization have reduced my absenteeism due to health-related issues.
 - Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
2. I am less likely to leave my organization because of the wellness programs provided.
 - Totally Disagree

- Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
3. My organization's wellness programs have helped reduce stress-related absences.
- Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
4. I feel more loyal to my organization because of the wellness programs available to me.
- Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree
5. The availability of wellness programs has improved my overall job retention.
- Totally Disagree
 - Disagree
 - Neutral
 - Agree
 - Totally Agree



تأثير صحة بيئة الشركات على أداء الموظفين ورفاهيتهم في المملكة العربية السعودية

إعداد الطالب/ أحمد عبدالله بخاري

الرقم الجامعي / ٢٤٢٠٠٠٢٤٧

إشراف/

د. فايز جراد

د. الفيصل حسن

العام الدراسي:

2025