

ELUCIDATING PERCEIVED OVERQUALIFICATION–INTENTION TO LEAVE THE ORGANIZATION NEXUS: THE INTERMEDIARY ROLE OF JOB SATISFACTION

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Abstract

In an ever-evolving organizational system, strategic maneuvering of employees is necessary. The wide spectrum of employees' perceptions necessitates managerial finesse to quell often consequential, yet undesirable employees' attitudes and behaviors. The research paper's prime objective was to delve into the complexities of an increasingly common issue of this kind, that is, to investigate the "perceived overqualification–intention to leave the organization" nexus, and furthermore, to scrutinize whether job satisfaction mediates the abovementioned relationship. The research sample comprised 151 individuals, Serbian residents, all of whom were officially in the national workforce at the close of 2022 (time of questionnaire completion). The data gathered via the well-structured Google Forms online questionnaire underwent subsequent analysis through the utilization of statistical tools IBM SPSS Statistics 26 and SmartPLS 4. The conducted research empirically tested and confirmed the premise that an employee's perception of being overqualified (exceeding the requirements of the current job position) serves as a fertile ground for the development of his/her discontentment (low levels of job satisfaction), ultimately culminating in job abandonment intentions. The paper contributes to the ongoing debate on employees' "perceptions–attitudes–behavior" consequentiality, and may serve as a valuable reference point for an organization's long-term plans and strategies.

Keywords: *employee perceptions, overqualification, employee satisfaction, turnover intention, PLS-SEM.*

JEL: *D23, J28, J63*

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Introduction

Human resources are the most prized organizational asset. For that reason, workforce preservation represents every successful organization's top priority. Yet, against the employees' preservation stands their potential withdrawal intention. Employees' intention to leave the organization represents the behavioral manifest which may be caused by a variety of reasons – some internal (which employees may control either totally or partially), and some external (over which employees can have very little or no influence at all). Organizational literature acknowledges perceived overqualification as one of these internal factors, and declares it to be the cause of the aforementioned employees' unwanted behavior in the context of workforce stability.

Given the insufficient empirical evidence and many unanswered questions related to this issue, the research direction and aim of the paper were established. The intent was to investigate the relationship between employees' perceived overqualification and intention to leave the organization, as well as the eventual mediating effect of job satisfaction within it. All this is done through a concrete analysis of the effects of perceived overqualification on the attitude/behavioral intentions of national workers employed in the territory of the Republic of Serbia. The exploratory model depicted perceived overqualification as an independent variable, whilst job satisfaction and intention to leave the organization were framed as dependent variables.

The research is divided into four sections. The first section deals with the theoretical underpinnings of the study, whilst the authors underline the significance of the research variables – perceived overqualification, job satisfaction, and intention to leave the organization – simultaneously describing them. The formulation of hypotheses and a summary of prior research in the field follow. In the second section, the research technique and methodology explanation are provided. The questionnaire employed, the methods used for the data analysis, and the research sample are all presented and described. The third section relates to the empirical portion of the study, in which the authors discuss data previously processed using IBM SPSS Statistics 26 and SmartPLS 4 statistical software packages, as well as employed PLS-SEM analysis, aiming to validate the hypothesized correlations. The entire study ends with conclusions – theoretical and empirical ramifications, research limitations, and suggested directions for future examination.

Theoretical background

Theoretical approaches to the observed phenomena reveal scholars' unity regarding its defining. Videlicet, numerous authors (Johnson, Johnson, 2000; Biaobin et al., 2021; Chen et al., 2021; Maltarich et al., 2011; Jolović, Bobera, 2019; Maynard, Parfyonova, 2013) are united in the assertion that perceived overqualification represents an individual's belief that the skill set he/she possesses exceeds the requirements of the job he/she performs, i.e., that his/her education, experience, as well as knowledge, skills, and abilities (KSAOs) are more extensive than those needed for his/her current work position. According to Erdogan and Bauer's (2021) terminology, overqualification cultivates a sense of being deprived of the job one deserves, and is subsequently associated with a variety of detrimental effects on both employees and organizations. In other words, overqualification can often be seen as an antecedent of employees' negative job attitudes, as well as a driver of behaviors that are

unfavorable from the organization's point of view (Erdogan, Bauer, 2009; Liu et al., 2015; Zhang et al., 2024).

Work-related attitude relevant for this research – job satisfaction, can be defined as a positive or pleasurable emotional state that arises from the appraisal of one's job (Alfes et al., 2016; Parveen et al., 2017), whilst observed unfavorable employees' behavior – intention to leave the organization, can be conceptualized as the combination of one's desire to leave current and search for alternative employment, along with the aspiration to pursue more favorable career development opportunities and fully actualize personal professional potential (Chen et al., 2021; Jolović, Berber, 2021).

The studies examining the overqualification–turnover nexus (Andrade et al., 2023; Yildiz et al., 2017; Rasheed et al., 2024; Vinayak et al., 2021; Ballesteros-Leiva et al., 2023; Ye et al., 2017; Rasheed et al., 2022; Li et al., 2020; Biaobin et al., 2021; Harari et al., 2017; Chen et al., 2021; Piotrowska, 2022; Liu, Wang, 2012; Mah, Huang, and Yun, 2024; Mah, Shin, and Min, 2024) demonstrate that perceived overqualification is a statistically significant, positive predictor of employees' intention to leave the organization. More specifically, perceived overqualification can produce dissatisfaction, trigger job search, and ultimately result in turnover behavior (Maynard, Parfyonova, 2013). Therefore, perceived overqualification is negatively related to job satisfaction (Alfes et al., 2016; Johnson, Johnson, 2000; García-Mainar, Montuenga-Gómez, 2020; Erdogan, Bauer, 2009; Erdogan et al., 2011; Wassermann et al., 2017; Andrade et al., 2023; Arvan et al., 2019; Harari et al., 2017; Pan, Hou, 2024; Lobene et al., 2014). The scientific literature (Tian-Foreman, 2009; Azeez et al., 2016; Alam, Asim, 2019; Andrade et al., 2023; Scanlan, Still, 2019; Mobley, 1977; Ramalho Luz et al., 2018; George, Sreedharan, 2023; Lee et al., 2017) offers strong support for the stance that there is a negative relationship between employees' job satisfaction and intention to leave the organization. Finally, the mediating effect of job satisfaction in the perceived overqualification–intention to leave the organization relationship has been acknowledged and only briefly examined by several authors (Maynard, Parfyonova, 2013; Kengatharan, 2020).

Organizational literature's acknowledged findings justify the construction of four distinct research hypotheses:

- H_{01} : A statistically significant, negative relationship exists between perceived overqualification and job satisfaction;
- H_{02} : A statistically significant, negative relationship exists between job satisfaction and intention to leave the organization;
- H_{03} : A statistically significant, positive relationship exists between perceived overqualification and intention to leave the organization;
- H_{04} : A statistically significant, mediating role of job satisfaction exists in the relationship between perceived overqualification and intention to leave the organization.

Research methodology

Data collection methodology

To gather original empirical data, the Google Forms online questionnaire was utilized and distributed in November 2022. A total of 28 questions were posed – 9 concerning

respondents' demographic characteristics (gender, age, region of residence, etc.) and current employment details, and 19 addressing the main research issue (these questions were extracted from relevant and verified survey questionnaires which are referenced in Table 1).

Table 1. Formulation of the research questionnaire

Construct	Questions	Variable	Reference
Perceived Overqualification	9	Independent variable	Maynard et al. (2006) Scale of Perceived Overqualification (SPOQ)
Job Satisfaction	6	Dependent, mediating variable	Tsui et al. (1992) Short Satisfaction Instrument (SSI)
Intention to Leave the Organization	4	Dependent variable	Kelloway et al. (1999) Intention to Quit Scale (IQS)

Source: Authors.

The respondents at their disposal had the five-point Likert scale of psychometrics to mark the answers that most closely correspond to their perceptions and current attitudes toward their work environment. A rating of 1 indicated total disapproval of the assertions, while a rating of 5 was indicative of absolute assent to the declared assertions.

Sampling methodology

A cohort of 151 individuals, the Republic of Serbia's residents, who were proved to be in employment at the time of completing the questionnaire (and apropos verified as eligible for the survey) comprised the research sample. The obtained respondents' age demographics structure was uneven – Millennials (born between 1980-2000) made up by far the majority of contributors (even 120 of them responded to the survey questions), while Baby Boom generation members (born between 1946-1964) made up the smallest fraction of the sample (only 6 of them took part in the research). The distinct IT literacy level of the age generations involved in the research partially justifies this state of affairs (not to mention the fact that the Baby Boomers are nearing the end of their professional lifetime).

When it comes to the frequency, it can be noted that within the research cohort, female employees outnumbered male employees, with 88 respondents (58.3%), compared to 63 respondents (41.7%). Obtained region-specific data reveal that employees from all regions of the Republic of Serbia participated in the survey relatively evenly (Belgrade region encompassed 28 respondents, South and Eastern Serbia region 54, Šumadija and Western Serbia region 55, Vojvodina region 12, while Kosovo and Metohija region encompassed 2 respondents).

The average respondent is positioned high on the academic ladder (the survey included 54 respondents with a Master of Academic Studies degree and a Bachelor of Academic Studies degree – 35.8% of the research cohort each). Higher School, Vocational High School/Gymnasium, and Doctoral Academic Studies were completed by 5, 30, and 8 respondents, respectively.

As previously stated, only employed individuals took part in the study. Among them, there were as many as 19 respondents (12.6% of the research cohort) who reported performing duties without a formal contract in their present organization ("illegal" workers). In the observed sample, 68 respondents were hired for an indefinite period, and 51 were hired for

a predetermined period under fixed-term contracts (45.0% and 33.8%, respectively). Engagements outside the formal employment framework (additional/short-term/intermittent/occasional work) were documented in the case of 13 respondents (8.6% of the research cohort). Full-time employment arrangements (40 hours per week) predominated among the workers surveyed, accounting for 109 respondents (72.2% of the research cohort). In contrast, 42 respondents, representing 27.8% of the research cohort, were engaged in part-time employment.

When it comes to the review of the surveyed workers' professions, nearly half (75 of them, 49.7% of the research cohort) held the position of Professional worker-specialist for a specific field in the current organization. The number of Technical and operational workers was the smallest – only 6 respondents (4% of the research cohort). According to the position in the organization, the remaining respondents in the sample can be classified into the following categories: Physical worker – 12 respondents, Service worker, merchant or craftsman – 18, Administrative worker – 15; Manager – 15; and Owner/Partner – 10 respondents.

Regarding the length of service, it is important to emphasize that the average respondent's relatively young age justifies the obtained research findings – the number of employees with tenure ranging from 16 to 20, as well as 20 years and more within the organization was comparatively low, comprising respectively 3 and 10 respondents; whilst the number of employees who were engaged within the organization "shorter than 1 year" was significantly higher (34 respondents). Furthermore, the results obtained revealed that 68 respondents had a tenure of 1-5 years with their employer, 26 had been employed for 6-10 years, and 10 for 11-15 years.

As per the observed sample's monthly salaries data, the fact worth highlighting indicates that 151 respondents' monthly income ranged from up to 30,000 dinars (26 respondents), 30,001-60,000 dinars (66), 60,001-90,000 dinars (32), 90,001-120,000 dinars (15), and over 120,000 dinars (12 respondents).

Data processing methodology

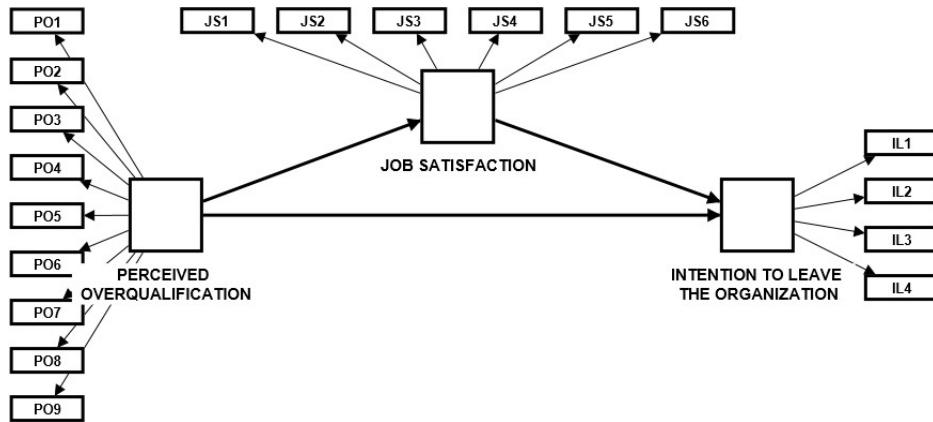
In order to investigate the nature of relations between perceived overqualification and intention to leave the organization, the research process included several research methods and data analysis tactics – the content and thematic analysis methods were utilized for the purpose of the nexus' empirical identification, whilst the analysis and synthesis methods were employed as reasoning methods. Prior to performing pivotal data evaluation through the mediation model approach within SmartPLS 4 statistical software, another statistical tool – IBM SPSS Statistics 26, was employed for the purpose of determining the average respondent's profile (calculation of frequencies) (Ringle et al., 2022; IBM Corporation, 2019). The testing of the proposed research model is done using Partial Least Squares Structural Equation Modeling (PLS-SEM) via SmartPLS.

Research results and discussion

PLS-SEM is emerging as a preferred approach for estimating structural equation models (Hair et al., 2014; Wong, 2013). Figure 1 shows the reflective measurement model that was

developed for this study – its 19 indicators, three constructs, and their accompanying structural linkages. The measurement model's detailed overview follows.

Figure 1. Measurement model overview



Source: Authors, SmartPLS 4 software employed.

Outer Loadings for reflecting indicators are shown at the beginning of the overview with the aim of estimating their reliability. The criterion is established at a minimum of 0.708 for each indicator's value, implying that if the indicator reaches a prescribed value, a particular research construct explains over 50% of the variance within that indicator (Hair et al., 2019; Jolović, Jolović, 2022; Jolović, Jolović, 2023).

The reliability testing of research indicators gave the following results. The indicators JS3 (0.548), PO4 (0.454), PO5 (0.641), PO6 (0.582), and PO7 (0.642), which according to the computation did not meet the set reliability standard, were excluded from the subsequent calculation. Table 2 contains a list of the ones that did meet set standards, whilst Figure 2 graphically presents the remaining indicators.

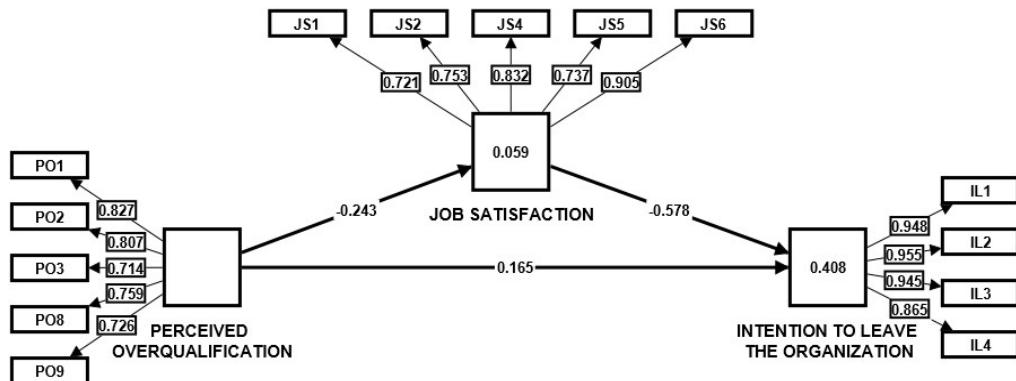
Table 2. Verification of indicators' reliability

Indicators	Constructs		
	Intention to Leave the Organization	Job Satisfaction	Perceived Overqualification
IL1	0.948		
IL2	0.955		
IL3	0.945		
IL4	0.865		
JS1		0.721	
JS2		0.753	
JS4		0.832	
JS5		0.737	
JS6		0.905	
PO1			0.827
PO2			0.807
PO3			0.714
PO8			0.759

PO9 0.726

Source: Authors, SmartPLS 4 software employed.

Figure 2. Verification of indicators' reliability



Source: Authors, SmartPLS 4 software employed.

Utilizing Cronbach's Alpha and Composite Reliability (Rho_A criteria), the internal consistency reliability of each construct measure is subsequently evaluated. The threshold for each construct reliability value to be identified as suitable for the study is established at 0.70 or higher (up to a value of 0.95, as surpassing this threshold may give rise to discussions concerning the potential redundancy of the indicators) (Hair et al., 2019; Jolović, Jolović, 2022; Jolović, Jolović, 2023).

Additionally, using the Average Variance Extracted (AVE) metric, the convergent validity of each construct measure is assessed. The criterion is established at a minimum of 0.50, implying that if the prescribed value is obtained, constructs are capable of explaining no less than 50% of the variance within their associated items (Hair et al., 2019; Jolović, Jolović, 2022; Jolović, Jolović, 2023).

Results of research constructs' internal consistency reliability and convergent validity testing are displayed in Table 3. All constructs will be included in the further calculation since they all satisfy the prescribed standards (of 0.70 and 0.50, respectively).

Table 3. Verification of constructs' internal consistency reliability and convergent validity

Constructs	Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability (Rho A)	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Intention to Leave the Organization	0.946	0.949	0.863
Job Satisfaction	0.849	0.865	0.628
Perceived Overqualification	0.830	0.836	0.590

Source: Authors. SmartPLS 4 software employed.

The Fornell-Larcker Criterion is employed to gauge the discriminant validity of each construct measure. Hair and co-authors (2019) argue that this criterion should demonstrate

the degree to which a singular construct conceptually stands apart from all other constructs integrated into the research model (the AVE value of each construct is contrasted with the squared inter-construct correlation of that and all other reflectively measured constructs; if the shared variance for all constructs does not exceed their individual AVE values, discriminant validity is confirmed) (Hair et al., 2019; Jolović, Jolović, 2022; Jolović, Jolović, 2023).

Supplementary examination of the discriminant validity of each construct measure is done by utilizing the Heterotrait-monotrait ratio (HTMT). This ratio is calculated as the mean of the item correlations across constructs (heterotrait-heteromethod correlations) relative to the geometric mean of the average correlations for the items measuring the same construct (monotrait-heteromethod correlations) (Hair et al., 2019). When HTMT levels are high, discriminant validity issues exist. Structured models have a threshold value of 0.90 (Hair et al., 2019).

The results of both discriminant validity tests for research constructs are presented respectively in Table 4 and Table 5. All constructs met the previously described criteria, indicating they all possess discriminant validity and may be treated as distinct entities within this research.

Table 4. Verification of constructs' discriminant validity (Fornell-Larcker criterion)

Constructs	Intention to Leave the Organization	Job Satisfaction	Perceived Overqualification
Intention to Leave the Organization	0.929		
Job Satisfaction	-0.618	0.792	
Perceived Overqualification	0.305	-0.243	0.768

Source: Authors, SmartPLS 4 software employed.

Table 5. Verification of constructs' discriminant validity (Heterotrait-monotrait ratio – HTMT)

	Heterotrait-monotrait ratio (HTMT)
Job Satisfaction <=> Intention to Leave the Organization	0.680
Perceived Overqualification <=> Intention to Leave the Organization	0.323
Perceived Overqualification <=> Job Satisfaction	0.284

Source: Authors, SmartPLS 4 software employed.

The structural model's evaluation comes next in the stepwise interpretation of the PLS-SEM data after the measurement model's estimation has been deemed satisfactory. To ensure it does not influence the regression findings, collinearity in a structural model should be investigated first. Calculating the inner VIF values in this method involves using the latent variable values of the predictor constructs in partial regression. The acceptable value's limit is at 5 or lower, as greater values may signal potential collinearity issues between the predictor constructs (Hair et al., 2019; Jolović, Jolović, 2022; Jolović, Jolović, 2023).

The structural research model's collinearity testing findings are displayed in Table 6. The constructs all adhered to the earlier discussed threshold of 5 indicating their independence

from one another and confirming that changes in one do not have an impact on changes in the others, as well as the opposite.

Table 6. Verification of the structural research model's collinearity

	VIF
Job Satisfaction → Intention to Leave the Organization	1.063
Perceived Overqualification → Intention to Leave the Organization	1.063
Perceived Overqualification → Job Satisfaction	1.000

Source: Authors, SmartPLS 4 software employed.

The R^2 examination of the endogenous constructs is presented next (Table 7 results). The coefficient of determination (R Square – R^2) quantifies the proportion of variance explained in each endogenous construct, serving as a verified measure of the model's explanatory ability (power). It reveals what amount of change in the dependent variable can be explained by one of more independent variables. R^2 values for endogenous latent variables are typically interpreted as follows: 0.26 (substantial), 0.13 (moderate), 0.02 (weak); or even 0.67 (substantial), 0.33 (moderate), 0.19 (weak) (Hair et al., 2019). Nevertheless, the acceptability of the R^2 values depends on the specific research context and the discipline of the study.

The R^2 result for the construct Intention to Leave the Organization is 0.408, indicating that the research model demonstrates moderate to substantial predictive ability for the mentioned variable. In contrast, the R^2 result for construct Job Satisfaction is 0.059, suggesting that the constructed research model exhibits weak predictive ability in explaining this variable.

Table 7. Verification of the structural research model's explanatory ability

	R-square	R-square adjusted
Intention to Leave the Organization	0.408	0.400
Job Satisfaction	0.059	0.053

Source: Authors, SmartPLS 4 software employed.

Finally, subsequent to the demonstration of the model's explanatory ability, the structural path significance check is performed. Table 8 provides information on the outcomes of the Bootstrapping method and the t-test for the 5% and 1% significance level. In total, 5,000 repetitions of the Bootstrapping technique were performed.

The calculation described confirmed the existence of three direct and statistically significant relationships between:

- Perceived Overqualification and Job Satisfaction – negative relation ($\beta=-0.243$, $t=2.838$, $p=0.005$; $p<0.05$ and $p<0.01$), which consequently provides sufficient evidence for the acceptance of the H_{01} hypothesis;
- Job Satisfaction and Intention to Leave the Organization – negative relation ($\beta=-0.578$, $t=10.783$, $p=0.000$; $p<0.05$ and $p<0.01$), which consequently provides sufficient evidence for the acceptance of the H_{02} hypothesis;

- Perceived Overqualification and Intention to Leave the Organization – positive relation ($\beta=0.165$, $t=2.267$, $p=0.023$; $p<0.05$), which consequently provides sufficient evidence for the acceptance of the H_03 hypothesis.

These first two findings enable examination of the possible mediating role of Job Satisfaction variable in the association between the variables Perceived Overqualification and the employee's Intention to Leave the Organization.

Table 8. Verification of the structural research model's direct effects

	Original sample	Sample mean	Standard deviation	T statistics	P values
Job Satisfaction → Intention to Leave the Organization	-0.578	-0.581	0.054	10.783	0.000
Perceived Overqualification → Intention to Leave the Organization	0.165	0.172	0.073	2.267	0.023
Perceived Overqualification → Job Satisfaction	-0.243	-0.256	0.086	2.838	0.005

Source: Authors, SmartPLS 4 software employed.

Last but not least, the findings shown in Table 9 undoubtedly reveal whether the variable Job Satisfaction mediates the relationship between the variables Perceived Overqualification and Intention to Leave the Organization. This effect appears to be statistically significant ($\beta=0.140$, $t=2.776$, $p=0.006$; $p<0.05$ and $p<0.01$), which consequently provides sufficient evidence for the acceptance of the H_04 hypothesis.

Since there is a confirmed statistically significant indirect (mediating) effect in the relation Perceived Overqualification → Job Satisfaction → Intention to Leave the Organization, and since the direct effect Perceived Overqualification → Intention to Leave the Organization also exists and it is significant, it can be concluded that mediation within this model can be described as partial. For the purpose of distinguishing whether this partial mediation is complementary or competitive, the following calculation will be performed (precisely, multiplying β coefficients of corresponding p values from direct relationships in the research model), according to Hair and co-authors (2021) proposition:

$$p1 \times p2 \times p3 = -0.243 \times (-0.578) \times 0.165 = 0.02$$

Given that the calculated result is positive, it can be inferred that within the research model, complementary partial mediation is present (for clarification, complementary partial mediation refers to a scenario where both the direct and indirect effect $p1 \times p2$ point in the same direction; and where the product of the direct effect and the indirect effect $p1 \times p2 \times p3$ remains positive) (Hair et al., 2021).

Table 9. Verification of the structural research model's indirect (mediating) effect

	Original sample	Sample mean	Standard deviation	T statistic	P value
Perceived Overqualification → Job Satisfaction → Intention to Leave the Organization	0.140	0.148	0.051	2.776	0.006

Source: Authors, SmartPLS 4 software employed.

The final critical step in evaluating the structural research model involves assessing the total effects registered (Table 10). Total model effects are consistent with previous results, and once again confirm the set research hypotheses (by observing the entire model effects, it is possible to conclude that the effect on the relation Perceived Overqualification → Intention to Leave the Organization is strengthened – p value changed from 0.023 to 0.000).

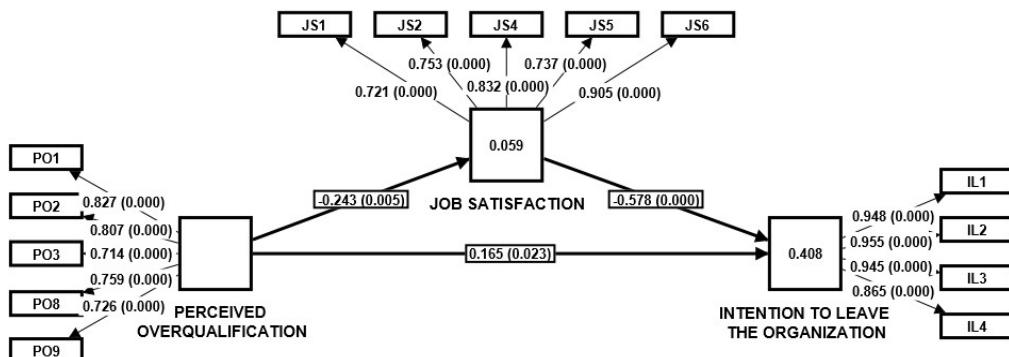
Table 10. Verification of the structural research model's total effects

	Original sample	Sample mean	Standard deviation	T statistics	P values
Job Satisfaction → Intention to Leave the Organization	-0.578	-0.581	0.054	10.783	0.000
Perceived Overqualification → Intention to Leave the Organization	0.305	0.320	0.069	4.397	0.000
Perceived Overqualification → Job Satisfaction	-0.243	-0.256	0.086	2.838	0.005

Source: Authors, SmartPLS 4 software employed.

Figure 3 shows the reflective structural model used in the research, and its detailed results.

Figure 3. Structural research model's results



Source: Authors, SmartPLS 4 software employed.

Conclusion

The conducted research confirmed that intention to leave the organization does not have to be “triggered” solely by the employee’s dissatisfaction with the salary, relations in the work collective or lack of advancement opportunities – that is, by the factors that most frequently capture the management’s attention and raise owner’s concerns regarding the sustainability of the work team. The employee’s individual impression of “superiority” regarding the work being performed, and/or the expertise of work collective/co-workers who are simultaneously performing the same work “unlocks” an entirely new threat. More specifically, the employee’s perception of himself/herself as dominant over others (regardless of genuine reality) significantly affects his/her behavior in the context of staying/leaving current job position. As assumed by the H_0 research hypothesis and the prior empirical evidence, the employee’s perceived overqualification and, therefore, superiority in the workplace negatively affect his/her job satisfaction ($\beta=-0.243$, $t=2.838$, $p=0.005$; $p<0.05$ and $p<0.01$, results shown in Table 8).

The individual's realization that he/she has much more potential than the organization initially recognizes in him/her, i.e., which the organization nurtures and ultimately pays for, causes frustration and dissatisfaction with work duties, and often develops into discontentment with the workplace and thoughts of resigning (high job satisfaction, on the other hand, is associated with less frequent development of the desire to quit). This observation is in line with the H_{02} hypothesis, which states that high job satisfaction is negatively associated with a likelihood of leaving the organization ($\beta=-0.578$, $t=10.783$, $p=0.000$; $p<0.05$ and $p<0.01$, results shown in Table 8). Additionally, the research confirmed the H_{03} hypothesis, according to which perceived overqualification directly and positively affects the employee's intention to leave the organization ($\beta=0.165$, $t=2.267$, $p=0.023$; $p<0.05$, results shown in Table 8).

The central research hypothesis H_{04} , which reads "A statistically significant, mediating role of job satisfaction exists in the relationship between perceived overqualification and intention to leave the organization", was confirmed by the following results available in Table 9 ($\beta=0.140$, $t=2.776$, $p=0.006$; $p<0.05$ and $p<0.01$). This mediation is justly evaluated (by Hair and co-authors' " $p1 \times p2 \times p3$ " equation) as complementary partial mediation.

From a comparison of these research findings with earlier literature evidence, one can draw the conclusion that novel findings support the earlier empirical conclusions of distinguished scholars (Maynard, Parfyonova, 2013; Rasheed et al., 2022; Rasheed et al., 2024; Kengatharan, 2020; Andrade et al., 2023; Yildiz et al., 2017; Vinayak et al., 2021; Ye et al., 2017; Li et al., 2020; Biaobin et al., 2021; Harari et al., 2017; Chen et al., 2021; Alves et al., 2016; Johnson, Johnson, 2000; Mah, Shin, and Min, 2024; Erdogan, Bauer, 2009; Erdogan et al., 2011; Arvan et al., 2019; Lobene et al., 2014; Tian-Foreman, 2009; Azeez et al., 2016; Alam, Asim, 2019; Scanlan, Still, 2019; Mobley, 1977; Ramalho Luz et al., 2018; Lee et al., 2017; Liu et al., 2015; Liu, Wang, 2012; Maltarich et al., 2011; Wassermann et al., 2017). The research question that merits further research concerns the opposite scenario – if an employee feels unqualified for the work position he/she presently holds, which behavior will prevail – the one to leave the organization (given his/her sensation that he/she cannot keep up with the pace of the work team and adequately respond to workplace demands) or the one to hold onto a position he/she is not "up to" (despite the fact that he/she lacks the knowledge and abilities necessary for mentioned work position). Examining research variable relationships while accounting for objective overqualification might also be a sound research concept.

This research contributes to the frontiers of management literature and may serve as a great reference point for the timely building of plans, strategies, and actions for (practically) all organizations that employ a diverse workforce and aspire for its sustainability. The study's limitations include the sample's modest size (in relation to the total number of employed people in the Republic of Serbia), the study's exclusive focus on the national labor market which prevents generalization of the research's conclusions (a broader regional perspective could have been considered), the uneven representation of respondents from different demographic groupings, having distinct living and working conditions (which is a drawback associated with the study's small sample size), and the utilization of an electronic online questionnaire (an alternative approach, such as conducting interviews, could have been utilized to gain a deeper and more nuanced understanding of employees' individual

perspectives and professional attitudes). Nonetheless, if the advantages and drawbacks of the completed research were compared and weighed, the advantages would still prevail.

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RAZJAŠNJAVAњE KONEKCIJE PERCIPIRANA PREKVALIFIKOVANOST–NAMERA ODLASKA IZ ORGANIZACIJE: POSREDNIČKA ULOGA ZADOVOLJSTVA POSLOM

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Apstrakt

U organizacionom sistemu koji se konstantno razvija, vršenje strateškog manevrisanja zaposlenih je neophodnost. Širok spektar percepcija zaposlenih zahteva menadžersku veština koja treba da suzbije često konsekventne, ali nepoželjne stavove i ponašanja zaposlenih. Primarni cilj naučnoistraživačkog rada bio je da podrobnije istraži složenost sve prisutnije problematike ove vrste, odnosno da ispita konekciju „percipirana prekvalifikovanost–namera odlaska iz organizacije”, te dodatno, prouči da li zadovoljstvo poslom posreduje u gore pomenutoj relaciji. Uzorak istraživanja obuhvatio je 151 ispitanika, srpskih državljana, koji su prema zvaničnim podacima činili deo nacionalne radne snage na kraju 2022. godine (vreme popunjavanja upitnika). Podaci prikupljeni putem adekvatno strukturisanog Google Forms online upitnika podvrgnuti su naknadnoj analizi korišćenjem statističkih alata IBM SPSS Statistics 26 i SmartPLS 4. Sprovedeno istraživanje empirijski je testiralo i potvrdilo pretpostavku da percepcija zaposlenog o prekvalifikovanosti (prekoračenje zahteva trenutnog radnog mesta) stvara plodno tlo za razvoj njegovog/njenog nezadovoljstva (niski nivoi zadovoljstva poslom), koje može kulminirati namerom napuštanja posla. Rad doprinosi aktuelnoj debati o konsekventnosti relacije „percepcije–stavovi–ponašanje” zaposlenih i može poslužiti kao dragocena referentna tačka u konstruisanju dugoročnih planova i strategija organizacije.

Ključne reči: percepcija zaposlenih, prekvalifikovanost, zadovoljstvo zaposlenih, namera fluktuacije, PLS-SEM.

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