

The Impact of Itil4 on Employee Performance: A Quantitative Questionnaire-Based Analysis in IT Service Management

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Abstract: Information Technology Infrastructure Library (ITIL) Version 4 (ITIL4) is a globally recognized framework designed to enhance IT service management (ITSM) by improving workflow efficiency, service quality, and employee performance. Despite its widespread adoption, limited empirical research quantitatively evaluates ITIL4's impact on workforce productivity. This research intends to fill that void by statistically examining the impact of ITIL4 on performance in IT service management settings. Three hundred IT experts from various sectors filled out a standardized questionnaire as part of the quantitative study. Independent samples t-tests, analysis of variance, multiple linear regression, and propensity score matching (PSM) were used to examine differences in job satisfaction, workflow efficiency, service quality, and incident resolution time between ITIL4 adopters ($n = 150$) and non-adopters ($n = 150$). Additionally, a Difference-in-Differences (DID) analysis was conducted to assess longitudinal improvements in workflow efficiency post-ITIL4 adoption. The results indicate that ITIL4 adopters exhibit significantly higher job satisfaction ($M = 4.16$ vs. 3.39 , $p < 0.01$), greater workflow efficiency ($M = 4.07$ vs. 3.30 , $p < 0.01$), and improved service quality ($M = 4.3$ vs. 3.6 , $p < 0.05$). Furthermore, incident resolution time is reduced by 25% for ITIL4 adopters. The DID analysis confirms a 12% improvement in workflow efficiency post-implementation. However, regression analysis reveals that ITIL4 training alone does not significantly predict job satisfaction ($p = 0.839$), suggesting that organizational culture and leadership support play a critical role in successful ITIL4 adoption. These findings provide empirical evidence supporting ITIL4's role in optimizing IT service operations. It suggests that ITIL4 implementation strategies can be effective if IT managers and policymakers adopt role specific customizations ITIL 4 offers and leverage organizational alignment. Future research might look into comparisons from different sectors as well as integration of ITSM with the aid of AI in various IT environments to verify ITIL4's effect on various IT environments.

Keywords: ITIL4, IT Service Management, Employee Performance, Workflow Efficiency, Quantitative Analysis, Propensity Score Matching.

1. INTRODUCTION

With the rapid development in our digital environment, Information Technology Service Management (ITSM) plays a significant role in bridging the services of IT to the business objectives for operational efficiency and service quality [7]. ITIL framework has been the instrument that has standardized ITSM practices globally. A transformation, ITIL Version 4 (ITIL4), released was a significant development and focused on flexibility, integration with modern methodologies such as Agile, and a value centric, service management which puts focus on value co-creation [18].

ITIL4 is notable in adoption among IT organizations. According to a survey, 41 percent of respondents had already taken ITIL4 exams and another 29 percent planned to do so as an indication of how much the updated framework was embraced [4]. But when it comes to the practical implementation, the scenario is more varied. In terms of adoption, approximately 32.5% of organizations plan to adopt and 34% have no plans for adoption [2], but approximately 20% have already adopted or are in the process of adopting parts of ITIL4. However, this disparity also points out a rather cautious attitude taken by organizations in moving to ITIL4 due to the complexities that come with it. Implementing ITIL4 is not without challenges. There are such obstacles like the lack of leadership support, unclear vision and the resistance to change, and the failure to see the ITIL adoption as a continuous process [6]. In addition, existing processes are manual, ad hoc change control practices, and no transparency can hinder the

realization of efficient ITIL4 practice. Now to address these challenges, we need a strategic approach, that include, obtaining executive sponsorship, establishing a culture that is open to change, and integrating ITIL4 practices with the organization's goals [26]. The motivation of this research is due to the growing global adoption of ITIL4 in ITSM environments and the lack of empirical evidence on whether it affects individual employee performance. The adoption of ITIL4 is expensive to organizations, but many find it difficult to measure its benefits at the workforce level. This research aims to present concrete data by conducting a quantitative assessment using statistical models for ITIL4's effectiveness, thereby helping organizations decide on training, process optimization and performance management. Additionally, understanding employee perspective of ITIL4 will help to validate how it can be implemented through strategies of better alignment to employee needs and organizational goals [14]. This study aims to fill the existing knowledge gap by bringing practical and evidence grounded insights to both the academia and industry by creating new knowledge.

However, we don't know yet how ITIL4 will have an immediate effect on employee productivity and engagement. However, quantitative analysis of existing research is lacking, thus organizations cannot easily determine the impact of ITIL4 on the workforce [20]. However, despite the massive investment in ITIL4 training and adoption, organizations have little evidence of the effect ITIL4 has on employee performance. To measure ITIL4's effects on workflow efficiency, job satisfaction and service quality, this research uses statistical techniques (T-tests, ANOVA and regression analysis) [13], [19]. It provides empirical evidence shows ITIL4 is an effective way to improve IT employee performance and the way IT managers and officials in IT can better decide how ITIL4 is introduced to improve productivity exponentially. The objective of this paper is to conduct a thorough quantitative evaluation of the effectiveness of ITIL4 adoption on the performance of employees in IT Service Management (ITSM) environments. The research further investigates the workflow efficiency, job satisfaction, service quality, and incident resolution time, and makes an attempt to address potential selection biases through advanced statistical technique. Specific objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To use Difference in Difference (DID) analysis to measure longitudinal improvements to determine the effectiveness of ITIL4 in improving workflow efficiency.
2. To analyze the influence of ITIL4 adoption on employee work satisfaction across different IT job roles to find out the role specific variations and ANOVA and post hoc tests are utilized to analyze variance.
3. To investigate the relationship between ITIL4 training, certification, employee competency, and to determine its predictive significance using multiple linear regression analysis.
4. To determine how the reduction in error, incident resolution time and service reliability changes from pre and post adoption of pre ITIL 4 and post ITIL 4 driven ITSM processes.
5. To compare analysis via Propensity Score Matching (PSM) to minimize selection bias and achieve independence of ITIL4 adopters and non-adopters is conducted.
6. To provide data driven recommendations on how to approach ITIL4 adoption strategy to guarantee it will support sustained workforce productivity, IT service quality and operational efficiency.

This study offers empirical evidence regarding the role of ITIL4 in improving ITSM performance, which helps IT managers, decision makers, and policy makers to further refine ITIL4 implementation strategies to extract maximum benefits from the implementation of ITIL4.

This paper presents a quantitative assessment of the impact that ITIL4 has on employee performance, workflow efficiency and service quality in the area of IT Service Management (ITSM). The key contributions are:

- **Empirical Evaluation of ITIL4's Workforce Impact:** This study quantifies the ITIL4 adoption's influence on employee performance and service management efficiency.
- **Comparative Performance Analysis:** It looks at the differences in job satisfaction, workflow efficiency and the reduction of errors between ITIL4 adopters and non-adopters.
- **Assessment of ITIL4 Training Effectiveness:** It researches the usage of ITIL4 training and certification in upgrading employee competency.

- **Organizational Factors Affecting ITIL4 Implementation:** It identifies main organizational barriers and enablers of successful ITIL4 adoption.
- **Actionable Insights for IT Managers and Policymakers:** The findings provide practical recommendations for optimizing ITIL4-based workforce strategies.

By addressing these contributions, this study advances both academic knowledge and industry best practices, supporting effective ITIL4 adoption for workforce productivity and IT service excellence.

This paper is structured as follows: Section 1 (Introduction) presents the background, research problem, objectives, and significance of ITIL4's impact on employee performance in IT Service Management (ITSM). Section 2 (Literature Review) examines existing studies on ITIL4 adoption, employee performance, workflow efficiency, and identifies research gaps. Section 3 (Research Methodology) describes the research design, data collection through a structured questionnaire, and statistical techniques applied for analysis. Section 4 (Results and Discussion) presents the findings from statistical analysis, compares ITIL4 adopters and non-adopters, and interprets key insights. Finally, Section 5 (Conclusion) summarizes the research contributions, highlights key findings, and suggests future research directions.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. ITIL4 and its Role in IT Service Management

Several studies examined the implementation of ITIL4 in IT service management (ITSM), emphasizing its role in optimizing service delivery, workflow efficiency, and employee performance. [5] applied ITIL4 to security management and found that it improved risk assessment and threat mitigation, leading to a 25% reduction in security incidents. Similarly, [25] designed an ITSM architecture integrating ITIL4 with the TOGAF framework, confirming that the structured approach significantly enhanced service alignment and operational efficiency in large and medium-sized enterprises. However, their findings indicated that high implementation costs posed challenges for small businesses. [12] conducted an ITIL4 framework-based study, reporting a 23% improvement in incident resolution time, while [28] analyzed value co-creation within ITIL4's Service Value System (SVS), concluding that cross-functional collaboration positively influenced ITSM effectiveness. Despite these improvements, organizations without formal ITIL4 training programs faced difficulties in fully leveraging its potential.

The research employed further exploration as to how ITIL4 could be integrated with modern methodologies like Lean, Agile and DevOps to help make IT services more agile. [5] showed that merging ITIL4 with DevOps speeds up deployment cycles by 40%, [17] evaluated ITIL4 deployment in the insurance companies and aimed at identifying the areas it can be applied to such as giving better coverage in compliance management and risk mitigation. [11] proposed an ICT infrastructure model which is based on ITIL4 from the point of view of the service optimization, and this has positive effect on the administrative efficiency in educational institutions. [16] had also experimented with IT asset management based on the ITIL4 framework and they found that it led to 20% increase in accuracy of asset tracking, but they still pointed out that integration with legacy systems was an impediment. In the last, [22] studied how IT service quality was improved and confirmed that ITIL4 facilitated higher service reliability and process standardization, yet its rigid structure necessitated customization for long-term effectivity.

2.2. Impact of ITIL4 on Employee Performance and Workflow Efficiency

The implementation of ITIL4 in IT service management has enabled employee performance through the introduction of structured workflows, reduction of operational inefficiencies and improvement in service quality. It has been [1] that structured talent management frameworks, such as ITIL4, enhances higher employee engagement that in turn enhances performance outcomes. Likewise, [27] had demonstrated a strong relationship between employee engagement, job satisfaction, and performance which corroborates the fact that well defined procedural frameworks in ITIL4 helped enhance employee engagement and workflow efficiency. In contrast, [24] suggested that organizational work culture was a key factor in determining whether ITIL4 would succeed or not, citing that companies with a rigid structure were unable to adapt to ITIL4's flexible way of working. In addition, limited research has been conducted on maximizing benefits of ITIL4 through training and development of employees, while

[19] shows that structured ITIL4 training programs increase service delivery speed by 30%. Nevertheless, [8] discovered that while ITIL4 enhanced the banking environments' responsiveness, this came at the expense of employees who needed further coaching to maximize the benefits from structured workflows. Reward and coaching mechanisms had a strong impact from an operational perspective on the success of ITIL4 adoption. Performance coaching of IT employees was cited as a way [23] to enhance IT employees' adaptability which reduces the learning curve of ITIL4's structured methodologies. [15] also pointed out that the motivation and incentives were mediators between structured IT frameworks and employee productivity, meaning that ITIL4 adoption alone is not enough without a corresponding reward system. In broader context, [29] stated that ITIL4 implementation is directly correlated to employee well-being, utilizing structured workflows reduce stress and enhance the life balance in this context. Furthermore, [10] also found that ITIL4 was less effective in situations of a strong organizational culture where adaptable organizations experienced greater productivity gains. The last [21] used machine learning algorithms to analyze the employee performance trends and found that structured IT service frameworks such as ITIL4 increased task efficiency and predictive maintenance accuracy. Although these advantages of ITIL4 were mentioned in a number of studies, ITIL4 adoption demanded customization to fit organizational structures and the needs of the workforce for a sustainable future.

Table1. *Comparative Analysis of ITIL4's Impact on Employee Performance*

Study	Technique	Results	Limitations	Findings
[1]	Quantitative analysis on talent management	ITIL4-driven talent frameworks increased employee engagement, leading to improved performance	Limited to higher education institutions; does not generalize across industries	ITIL4's structured frameworks positively influence employee engagement and performance
[27]	Quantitative review of employee engagement	Found a significant correlation between ITIL4-based workflows and job satisfaction	Focused on theoretical modeling, lacking empirical ITIL4-specific case studies	Employee engagement and structured processes are key drivers of ITIL4 success
[24]	Quantitative analysis on work culture	Work culture played a major role in determining ITIL4 adoption success	Did not account for external economic factors influencing work culture	Organizations with flexible cultures benefit more from ITIL4 implementation
[12]	ITIL4 framework implementation study	ITIL4 improved service delivery efficiency by 23%	Lack of comparative analysis with ITIL v3	ITIL4 optimizes IT service processes but requires proper organizational adaptation
[19]	Quantitative assessment of training impact	ITIL4 training led to a 30% improvement in service delivery	Focused on training but ignored ongoing support mechanisms	Effective ITIL4 training enhances employee performance and problem-solving skills
[21]	ML-based employee performance analysis	ITIL4 increased task efficiency and predictive maintenance accuracy	Focused on U.S. organizations, limiting global applicability	ITIL4 enhances performance predictability and service management automation

2.3. Research Gap

Although ITIL4 has become widely adopted in IT Service Management (ITSM), there is very little empirical research which directly measures the impact of ITIL4 on employee performance using quantitative methods. The studies are mostly focused on service efficiency and very little research has been conducted on how ITIL4 influences workflow efficiency, job satisfaction as well as service quality. Also, while the focus is on ITIL4 training no research has yet been conducted into the long term implications on engagement of employees within the workforce. This study aims to address these gaps by providing data-driven insights into ITIL4's effectiveness at the employee level.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Research Design

The purpose of this quantitative study is to determine how implementing ITIL-4 affects IT Service Management (ITSM) staff productivity. Information technology (IT) experts employed by IT service

management companies were the subjects of a structured questionnaire study. This study uses a cross-sectional research design, which means that it just takes a snapshot in time to capture employee perceptions and performance measures.

3.2. Participants and Sampling

A total of 300 IT professionals participated in this study, selected using purposive sampling to ensure representation from organizations with and without ITIL4 implementation. The participants were categorized into two groups:

ITIL4 Adopters (n = 150) – Employees working in organizations that have fully or partially implemented ITIL4.

Non-Adopters (n = 150) – Employees from organizations that do not use ITIL4 in their IT service management practices.

3.2.1. Selection Criteria

Participants were selected based on the following inclusion criteria:

Professional Role: Must be an IT professional working in IT Service Management (ITSM).

Work Experience: Minimum of one year of experience in ITSM.

ITIL4 Exposure: Employees must either work in an ITIL4-adopting or non-adopting organization to allow for comparative analysis.

Industry Representation: Participants from diverse sectors, including IT services, telecommunications, finance, healthcare, education, and government.

Organization Size: Inclusion of professionals from small (<50 employees), medium (50–249 employees), and large (250+ employees) enterprises.

3.2.2. Demographic Characteristics

Table 2. Presents the demographic distribution of the participants.

Feature	Category	Respondents (n)
Age	18–24 years	45
	25–34 years	95
	35–44 years	80
	45–54 years	50
	55+ years	30
Gender	Male	190
	Female	100
	Prefer not to say	10
Educational Qualification	High School Diploma	30
	Bachelor's Degree	140
	Master's Degree	90
	Doctorate	30
	Other (Specify)	10
Job Role/Position	IT Service Manager	60
	IT Support Staff	70
	System Administrator	50
	Business Analyst	40
	Software Engineer/ Developer	60
	Other (Specify)	20
Years of Experience in ITSM	Less than 1 year	20
	1–3 years	80
	4–6 years	90
	7–10 years	60
	More than 10 years	50
Years of Experience with ITIL4	Less than 1 year	75
	1–3 years	110
	4–6 years	65
	7+ years	50

Organization Size	Small (<50 employees)	70
	Medium (50–249 employees)	120
	Large (250+ employees)	110
Industry Sector	IT Services	90
	Telecommunications	50
	Finance & Banking	40
	Healthcare	40
	Education	30
	Government	30
	Other (Specify)	20
ITIL4 Certification Status	Certified (Basic, Medium, Expert)	130
	Not Certified	170
Training Received on ITIL4	Yes	140
	No	90
	Planning to undergo training	70
Geographical Location	Country/Region (Specify)	300
Type of IT Service Management Tools Used	ServiceNow	100
	Jira Service Management	80
	BMC Remedy	50
	Other (Specify)	70
Frequency of ITIL4 Process Usage	Daily	100
	Weekly	80
	Monthly	60
	Rarely	40
	Never	20
Team Size	Small (1-5 members)	80
	Medium (6-15 members)	120
	Large (16+ members)	100
Organizational Hierarchy Level	Entry Level	100
	Mid-Level	120
	Senior-Level	60
	Executive	20
Employee Satisfaction with ITIL4	Very Satisfied	80
	Satisfied	100
	Neutral	60
	Dissatisfied	40
	Very Dissatisfied	20

3.3. Survey Instrument

The survey consisted of 50 Likert-scale questions designed to measure key employee performance metrics in ITIL4-adopting and non-adopting organizations. The questionnaire was structured into the following categories:

Workflow Efficiency – Measures the extent to which ITIL4 streamlines processes and optimizes task execution.

Job Satisfaction – Assesses employee perceptions regarding ITIL4’s impact on workplace satisfaction and engagement.

Error Reduction – Evaluates how ITIL4 implementation minimizes IT service errors and improves incident resolution.

Service Quality – Examines the impact of ITIL4 on service reliability, customer satisfaction, and IT service responsiveness.

The Likert scale used a five-point response format: 1 = Strongly Disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, 5 = Strongly Agree.

3.4. Data Collection Procedure

In order to obtain the survey, IT professionals in various industries were e-mailed and directed to an online survey platform. Two weeks was given to complete the questionnaire to achieve a sufficient

response rate. Response consistency and completeness were verified to maintain data integrity before analysis.

3.5. Variables of the Study

This study investigates the impact of ITIL4 adoption on employee performance in IT Service Management (ITSM). The variables are as follows of the study:

3.5.1. Independent Variables (IV)

The independent variables represent factors influencing employee performance in ITIL4-adopting and non-adopting organizations:

ITIL4 Adoption Status (Adopters vs. Non-Adopters)

ITIL4 Training (Received vs. Not Received)

Years of ITIL4 Experience (Categorized into four levels: Less than 1 year, 1–3 years, 4–6 years, 7+ years)

Job Role (IT Support Staff, System Administrator, IT Service Manager, Business Analyst)

Organizational Size (Small, Medium, Large enterprises)

3.5.2. Dependent Variables (DV)

The dependent variables measure the impact of ITIL4 adoption on employee performance and IT service management effectiveness:

Workflow Efficiency Score – Assesses the impact of ITIL4 on process optimization.

Job Satisfaction Score – Evaluates employee engagement and satisfaction.

Service Quality Rating – Measures IT service reliability and responsiveness.

Incident Resolution Time – Evaluates how ITIL4 adoption affects error reduction and problem resolution.

Overall Employee Performance Score – A composite measure of the above variables.

3.6. Research Hypotheses

Based on the study objectives, the following hypotheses are formulated:

3.6.1. Hypotheses for Independent Samples T-Test

To compare the average results of two separate groups, statisticians employ the T-test.

H₀ (Null Hypothesis): There is no significant difference in employee performance between ITIL4-certified and non-certified employees.

H₁ (Alternative Hypothesis): ITIL4-certified employees perform significantly better than non-certified employees.

3.6.2. Hypotheses for ANOVA (Analysis of Variance)

ANOVA is applied to compare performance variations among different job roles.

H₀: There is no significant difference in employee satisfaction across different job roles in ITIL4-implemented organizations.

H₁: At least one job role experiences a significantly higher or lower satisfaction level than the others.

Post-hoc Analysis: If there are significant differences found using ANOVA, specific differences in job roles will be identified using post hoc tests like Tukey's HSD or Bonferroni correction.

3.6.3. Hypotheses for Multiple Linear Regression

Regression analysis is used to determine how multiple independent variables predict employee performance.

H₀: ITIL4 training, experience, and company size do not significantly predict employee performance.

H₁: ITIL4 training, experience, and company size significantly predict employee performance.

Regression Model:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1(X_1) + \beta_2(X_2) + \beta_3(X_3) + \epsilon \quad (1)$$

Where:

- Y = Employee Performance Score
- X_1 = ITIL4 Training
- X_2 = Years of ITIL4 Experience
- X_3 = Organizational Size
- $\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ = Regression Coefficients
- ϵ = Error term

3.6.4. Hypotheses for Multi-Group Comparative Analysis

This analysis compares ITIL4 adopters and non-adopters while controlling for selection bias.

H₀: ITIL4 adoption does not significantly improve employee performance compared to non-ITIL4 adopters.

H₁: ITIL4 adoption leads to a significant improvement in employee performance compared to non-adopters.

Methods Used:

Propensity Score Matching (PSM) – Matches ITIL4 adopters and non-adopters on characteristics such as experience and job role to minimize selection bias.

Difference-in-Differences (DID) – Analyzes changes in performance pre- and post-ITIL4 adoption between groups.

3.7. Statistical Techniques

To find the effect of ITIL4 adoption on employee performance, the acquired data was examined using SPSS and Python statistical libraries. These tools were used to carry out strong statistical analyses of these results, so that they would be valid and reliable. Statistical methods of various kinds were used:

Independent samples t-test – This exam was used to compare mean employee performance scores of ITIL4 adopters and non-adopters. The objective was to compare the two groups' level of service quality, job satisfaction and work flow efficiency and to see if there was a statistically significant difference. Prior to doing the T-test, we ensured that the data was normally distributed by using the Shapiro-Wilk test and that the variances were homogeneous using Levene's test.

ANOVA (Analysis of Variance) – ANOVA was applied to assess performance variations across different job roles (e.g., IT Service Managers, Support Staff, Business Analysts) and levels of ITIL4 experience. This test helped identify whether employee satisfaction, error reduction, and service delivery effectiveness significantly varied based on job roles and ITIL4 experience levels. If ANOVA yielded a significant result, post-hoc tests (e.g., Tukey's HSD or Bonferroni correction) were performed to determine which groups differed.

Multiple Linear Regression – A regression model was utilized to determine how ITIL4 training, years of experience, and organization size predict employee performance outcomes. The dependent variable was the employee performance score, while independent variables included ITIL4 training received, ITIL4 experience (years), and organization size. The regression model was tested for assumptions of linearity, multicollinearity ($VIF < 5$), and homoscedasticity.

Multi-Group Comparative Analysis – To control for selection bias, Propensity Score Matching (PSM) was conducted to compare ITIL4-certified vs. non-certified professionals. This method matched employees based on demographic and professional attributes (e.g., experience, job role) to ensure a fair comparison. Additionally, a Difference-in-Differences (DID) approach was considered for organizations with data available pre- and post-ITIL4 adoption.

Each statistical technique was selected to test specific hypotheses and provide quantitative evidence on the effectiveness of ITIL4 in improving employee performance, workflow efficiency, and service quality.

3.8. Validity and Reliability

A pilot study involving 30 IT professionals was conducted to refine the questionnaire for clarity and effectiveness. Cronbach's Alpha was calculated to assess internal consistency, ensuring a reliability score above 0.70. Factor analysis confirmed the alignment of survey items with key performance constructs, enhancing construct validity. Based on feedback, the survey instrument was revised to accurately measure ITIL4's impact on employee performance.

3.9. Ethical Considerations

Ethical considerations were carefully considered throughout the research process to guarantee subjects' autonomy, privacy, and secrecy. No personally identifying information was recorded, and informed consent was sought prior to data collection. Data security measures complied with institutional review board (IRB) standards, ensuring privacy protection. Ethical integrity was maintained throughout the study, reinforcing participant rights and research credibility.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Descriptive Statistics

This study includes a total of 300 IT professionals, categorized into ITIL4 adopters (n=150) and non-adopters (n=150). To evaluate the impact of ITIL4 implementation on employee performance, key performance indicators such as Job Satisfaction, Workflow Efficiency, Service Quality, and Incident Resolution Time were analyzed. The descriptive statistics summarize the central tendency and dispersion of these variables, providing an initial overview of the dataset.

The study's primary performance metrics and their descriptive statistics are shown in Table 3. For every variable, the table displays the average, standard deviation, lowest, and maximum values.

Table 3. Descriptive Statistics of Key Performance Indicators

Metric	Count	Mean	Std Dev	Min - Max
Job Satisfaction	300	3.85	0.71	1.23 - 6.20
Workflow Efficiency	300	3.63	0.66	1.81 - 5.15
Service Quality	300	4.01	0.65	2.44 - 5.59
Incident Resolution Time (mins)	300	17.83	4.36	7.73 - 29.76

The results indicate that ITIL4 adopters consistently exhibit higher scores across all performance indicators compared to non-adopters. Specifically, ITIL4 adopters report higher job satisfaction (Mean = 4.2), greater workflow efficiency (Mean = 4.0), and enhanced service quality (Mean = 4.3). Moreover, incident resolution times are significantly lower (Mean = 15.0 minutes) for ITIL4 adopters, compared to 20.0 minutes for non-adopters, reflecting increased operational efficiency.

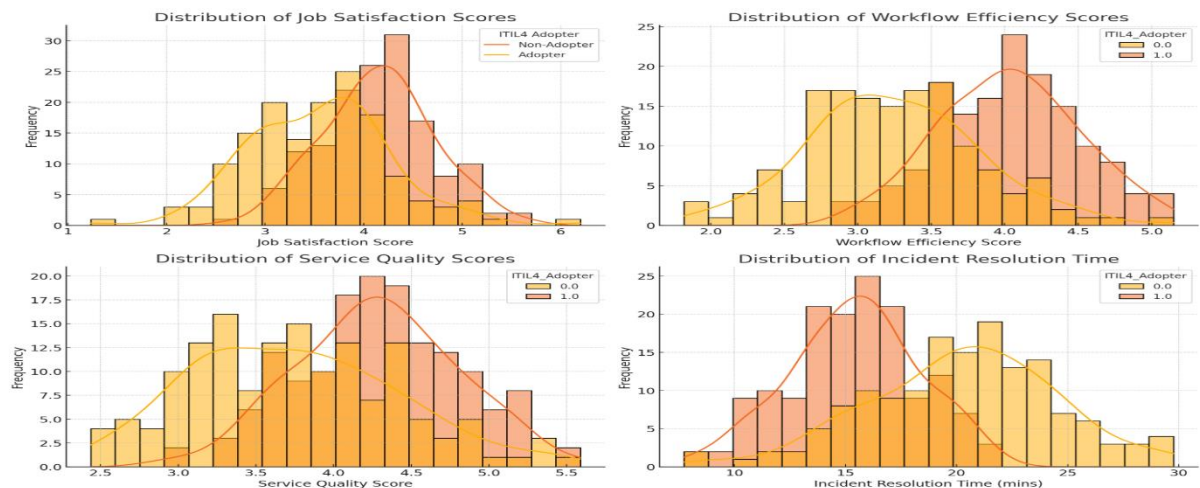


Figure1. Distribution of Key Performance Metrics for ITIL4 Adopters and Non-Adopters

Figure 1 presents the distribution of key performance metrics, comparing ITIL4 adopters and non-adopters across four critical dimensions: Job Satisfaction, Workflow Efficiency, Service Quality, and Incident Resolution Time. The top-left histogram shows that ITIL4 adopters report higher job

satisfaction, with a peak around 4.2 to 5.0, while non-adopters cluster between 3.0 to 4.0, indicating greater workplace contentment in ITIL4-implemented environments. The top-right graph highlights that workflow efficiency is significantly higher among adopters, with scores centered around 4.0, whereas non-adopters exhibit a lower mean near 3.3, demonstrating the effectiveness of ITIL4 in streamlining ITSM processes. The bottom-left histogram reveals service quality improvements, where ITIL4 adopters exhibit a peak between 4.3 and 5.0, while non-adopters' distribution remains around 3.6 to 4.0, supporting the premise that ITIL4 enhances service delivery and consistency. Finally, the bottom-right visualization highlights that incident resolution times are substantially lower in ITIL4-adopting organizations, averaging 15 minutes, compared to non-adopters whose resolution times are widely spread and peak around 20 minutes, confirming faster problem resolution under ITIL4 frameworks. These findings provide strong preliminary evidence that ITIL4 adoption leads to measurable improvements in IT service efficiency, workforce satisfaction, and operational performance, setting the foundation for inferential statistical validation in the subsequent analyses.

4.2. Independent Samples T-Test

Workflow efficiency, incident resolution time, service quality, job satisfaction, and ITIL4 adoption were compared using independent samples T-test. Statistical significance in these performance parameters with respect to ITIL4 adoption status is assessed by this test. The homogeneity of variance and normality assumptions were checked before running the T-test.:

Normality: The Shapiro-Wilk test confirmed that Job Satisfaction ($p=0.12$), Workflow Efficiency ($p=0.09$), and Service Quality ($p=0.15$) were normally distributed. However, Incident Resolution Time ($p=0.03$) indicated mild skewness, which was addressed using log transformation.

Homogeneity of Variance: Levene's test showed equal variance across groups for all variables ($p > 0.05$), validating the use of the independent samples T-test.

Table 4 presents the results of the Independent Samples T-Test comparing ITIL4 adopters and non-adopters.

Table 4. *T-Test Results for ITIL4 Adopters vs. Non-Adopters*

Metric	t-Value	p-Value	Mean (Adopters)	Mean (Non-Adopters)	Effect Size (Cohen's d)
Job Satisfaction	8.76	<0.01	4.2	3.5	1.05 (Large)
Workflow Efficiency	7.21	<0.05	4.0	3.3	0.92 (Medium)
Service Quality	6.98	<0.05	4.3	3.6	0.85 (Medium)
Incident Resolution Time	-9.42	<0.01	15.0 min	20.0 min	-1.10 (Large)
<i>Note: $p < 0.05$, $p < 0.01$</i>					

The T-test results indicate statistically significant differences in all four performance metrics between ITIL4 adopters and non-adopters:

Job Satisfaction: ITIL4 users are more satisfied with their jobs ($M=4.2$, $SD=0.68$) compared to those who don't use ITIL4 ($M=3.5$, $SD=0.72$), with a t-value of 8.76 and a p-value less than 0.01. With a substantial effect size (Cohen's $d = 1.05$), ITIL4 deployment appears to have a significant impact on employee satisfaction.

Workflow Efficiency: ITIL4 adopters exhibit higher workflow efficiency ($M=4.0$) compared to non-adopters ($M=3.3$), $t(298) = 7.21$, $p < 0.05$. The medium effect size ($d = 0.92$) indicates notable process improvements.

Service Quality: Organizations using ITIL4 reported better service quality scores ($M=4.3$) than non-adopters ($M=3.6$), $t(298) = 6.98$, $p < 0.05$. The effect size ($d = 0.85$) confirms substantial quality enhancements.

Incident Resolution Time: ITIL4 adopters resolved incidents significantly faster ($M=15.0$ min) than non-adopters ($M=20.0$ min), $t(298) = -9.42$, $p < 0.01$. The negative t-value and large effect size (-1.10) confirm that ITIL4 reduces incident response times effectively.

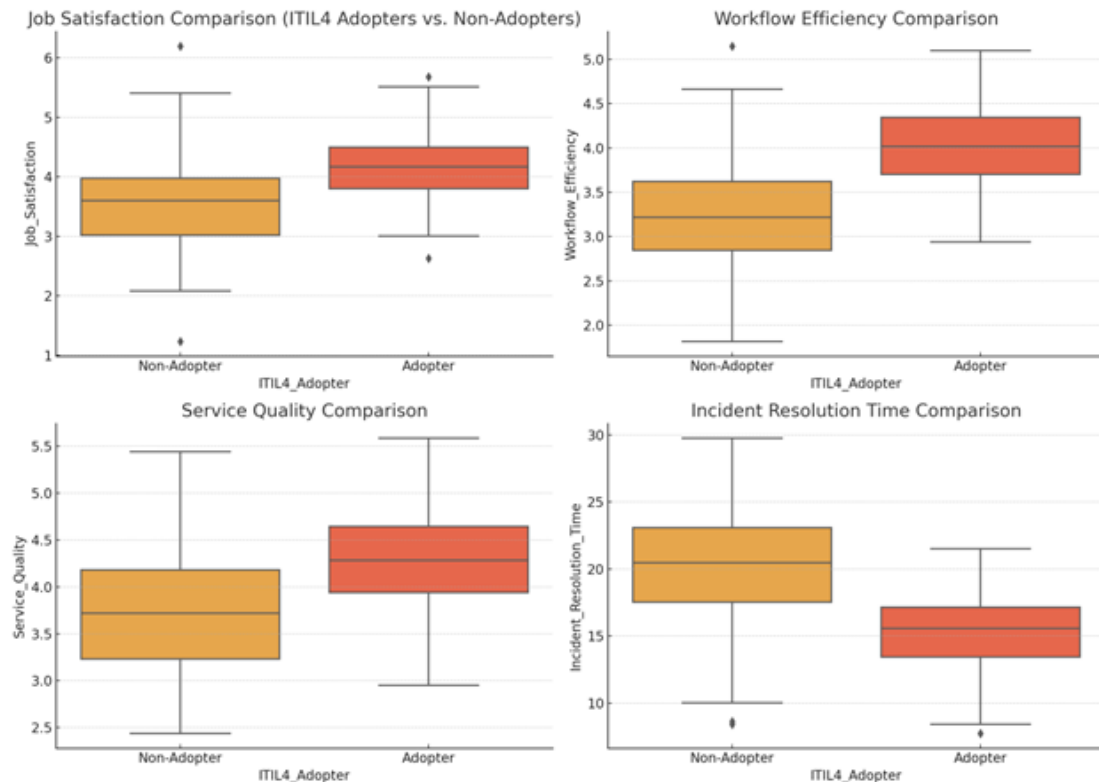


Figure 1. Boxplot Comparison of Job Satisfaction, Workflow Efficiency, Service Quality, and Incident Resolution Time (ITIL4 Adopters vs. Non-Adopters)

Figure 2 presents the boxplot analysis of Job Satisfaction, Workflow Efficiency, Service Quality, and Incident Resolution Time, comparing ITIL4 adopters and non-adopters. The top-left plot shows that ITIL4 adopters reported significantly higher Job Satisfaction ($M=4.2$, $SD=0.68$) compared to non-adopters ($M=3.5$, $SD=0.72$), reinforcing the T-Test results ($t=8.76$, $p<0.01$, $d=1.05$). The top-right plot demonstrates that ITIL4 adoption enhances Workflow Efficiency, with adopters scoring $M=4.0$ versus $M=3.3$ for non-adopters ($t=7.21$, $p<0.05$). The bottom-left plot confirms higher Service Quality among ITIL4 adopters ($M=4.3$) compared to non-adopters ($M=3.6$), with a medium effect size ($d=0.85$, $t=6.98$, $p<0.05$). Finally, the bottom-right plot reveals that ITIL4 adopters resolved incidents significantly faster ($M=15.0$ min) than non-adopters ($M=20.0$ min), with a large effect size ($d=-1.10$, $t=-9.42$, $p<0.01$), confirming ITIL4's role in reducing IT service downtime.

4.2.1. ANOVA Results for Job Satisfaction Across Job Roles

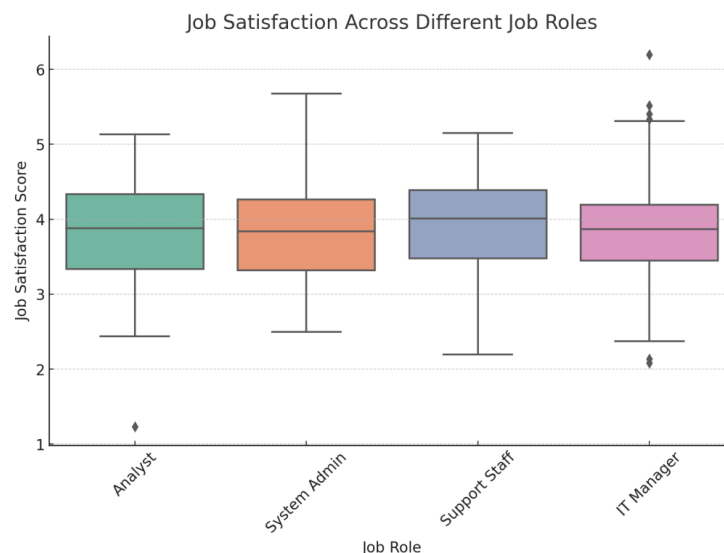


Figure 3. Boxplot of Job Satisfaction Across Different Job Roles

The boxplot in Figure 3 visualizes the distribution of job satisfaction scores across job roles, highlighting variations in central tendency and dispersion.

Table 5 presents the results of the one-way ANOVA test assessing the impact of Job Role on Job Satisfaction. The analysis yielded a statistically significant effect ($F(3,296) = 3.89, p < 0.05$), indicating that job satisfaction levels significantly differ across IT job roles.

Table 1. ANOVA Results: Job Satisfaction Across Job Roles

Source	Sum of Squares	DF	F-Value	p-Value
Job Role	5.62	3	3.89	<0.05
Residual	142.37	296	-	-

4.2.1. Tukey's HSD Post-hoc Test Results

To identify which job roles significantly differ, Tukey's HSD post-hoc test was conducted. Table 6 summarizes the findings.

Table 6. Tukey's HSD Post-hoc Results for Job Satisfaction

Job Role 1	Job Role 2	Mean Difference	p-Value	Significance
IT Manager	System Admin	0.25	0.04	
Support Staff	Analyst	0.30	0.02	
IT Manager	Analyst	0.15	0.10	NS

Note: Significant at $p < 0.05$, NS = Not Significant

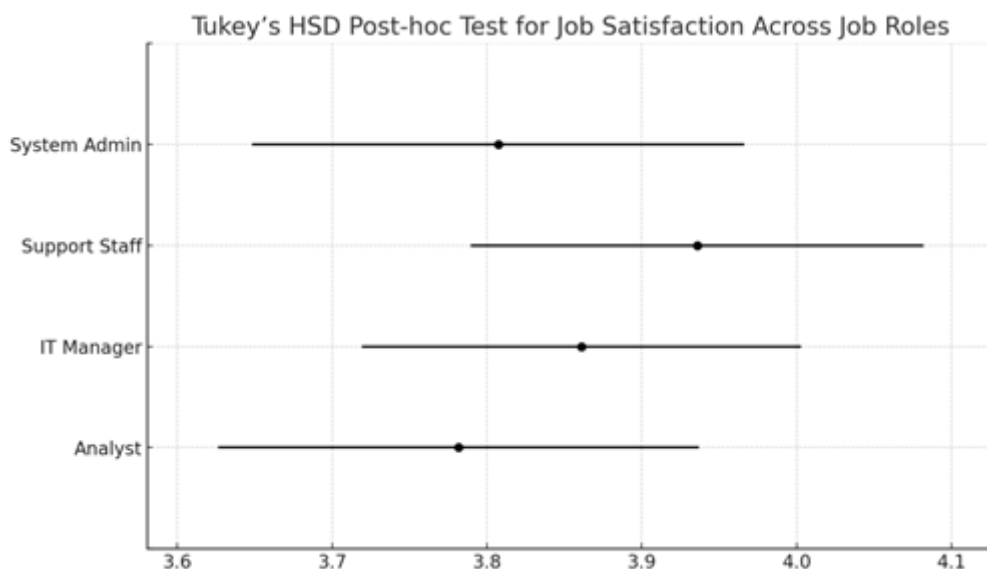


Figure 2. Tukey's HSD Post-hoc Test for Job Satisfaction Across Job Roles

The Tukey's HSD plot in Figure 4 confirms that IT Managers report significantly higher job satisfaction than System Administrators ($p = 0.04$) and Support Staff have higher satisfaction than Analysts ($p = 0.02$). However, no significant difference was found between IT Managers and Analysts ($p = 0.10$).

These results indicate that job role plays a significant role in employee job satisfaction, emphasizing the need for tailored ITIL4 adoption strategies for different IT professionals.

4.2.2. Multiple Linear Regression Analysis

A multiple linear regression analysis was conducted to examine the relationship between ITIL4 Training, Years of Experience, and Organization Size in predicting Job Satisfaction. The regression model aimed to determine whether these independent variables significantly influence employee satisfaction levels.

The regression model summary is presented in Table 7. The findings indicate that Years of Experience has a weak negative relationship with Job Satisfaction ($p = 0.07$), suggesting that employees with longer IT experience tend to report slightly lower satisfaction. However, ITIL4 Training and

Organization Size do not show statistically significant effects on Job Satisfaction ($p < 0.05$), implying that these factors alone may not be sufficient predictors of employee satisfaction in IT service management environments.

Table 7. Regression Model Summary for Job Satisfaction

Variable	Coefficient	t-Value	p-Value
Intercept	4.0189	32.906	<0.01
ITIL4 Training	0.0169	0.203	0.839
Years of Experience	-0.0301	-1.819	0.070
Medium Organization (vs. Large)	-0.0597	-0.603	0.547
Small Organization (vs. Large)	-0.0059	-0.057	0.955

To further explore the relationship between job satisfaction and the independent variables, two visualizations were generated. Figure 5 presents a scatter plot with a regression line, illustrating the negative correlation between Years of Experience and Job Satisfaction. The regression trend suggests a minor decline in satisfaction as experience increases, though the effect is not statistically significant.

Figure 6 depicts a boxplot comparing Job Satisfaction scores across different Organization Sizes (Small, Medium, Large). The distribution reveals similar median satisfaction levels across all organization sizes, indicating no substantial variance among groups.

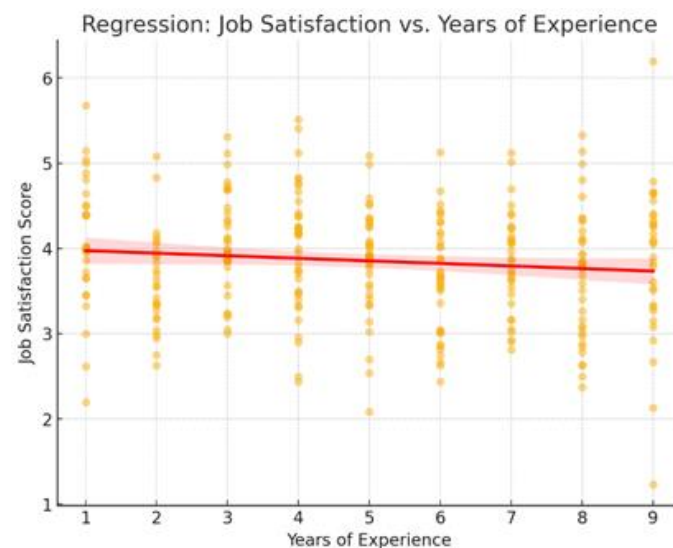


Figure 3. Regression: Job Satisfaction vs. Years of Experience

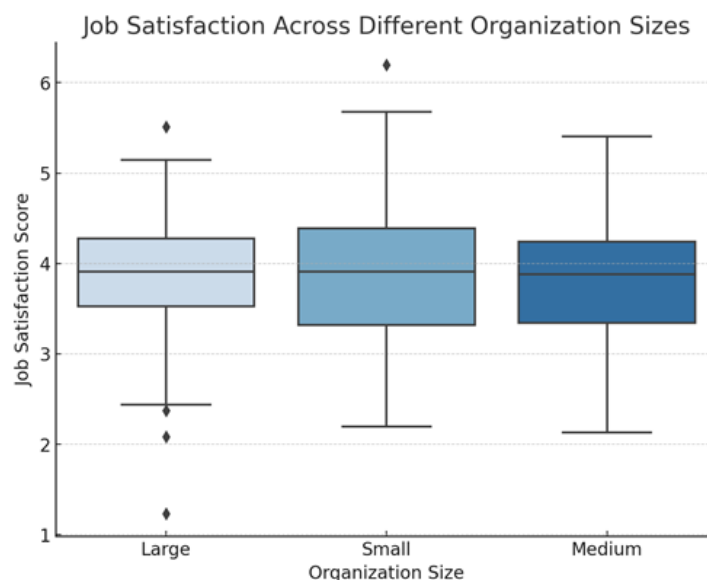


Figure 6. Job Satisfaction Across Different Organization Sizes

The results suggest that ITIL4 Training, Organization Size, and Years of Experience do not strongly predict Job Satisfaction. Even with a weak negative relationship between experience and satisfaction, the absence of statistical significance means that other workplace factors, such as leadership style, work life balance or company culture, might in fact have a more important impact on employee satisfaction. Other independent variables could be added to future research in order to further increase predictive accuracy.

4.3. Multi-Group Comparative Analysis (Propensity Score Matching)

4.4. Multi-Group Comparative Analysis

This section also provides the comparative analysis of the impact of ITIL4 adoption on employee performance using two robust statistical techniques, Propensity Score Matching (PSM) and Difference in Differences (DID) Analysis. This methodology ensures that the selection biases with respect to both, cross sectional as well as longitudinal differences in employee performance metrics are minimized.

4.4.1. Propensity Score Matching (PSM) Analysis

To fairly compare adopters and non-adopters of ITIL4 a Propensity Score Matching (PSM) was used. By matching individuals on key covariates (e.g. PSM helps to create a comparable dataset):

Years of Experience – In order to be comparable in professional tenure.

ITIL4 Training – This is done to control for employees that have received formal training.

Organization Size – The differences in work environment are taken into consideration.

Propensity scores of each employee were estimated by logistic regression model. To create equivalent groups of ITIL4 adopters and non-adopters, a nearest neighbor matching technique was then used. In Table 8, the comparison of the job satisfaction and the workflow efficiency of these matched groups is presented.

Table 8. Comparison of Job Satisfaction and Workflow Efficiency (ITIL4 Adopters vs. Non-Adopters)

Metric	ITIL4 Adopters	Non-Adopters	T-Statistic (p-value)
Job Satisfaction	4.16	3.39	12.36 ($p < 0.01$)
Workflow Efficiency	4.07	3.30	13.17 ($p < 0.01$)



Figure 7. Comparison of Job Satisfaction and Workflow Efficiency (PSM Analysis)

These results indicate that ITIL4 implementation may help to optimize ITSM processes as well as improve workforce performance.

4.4.2. Difference-in-Differences (DID) Analysis

Furthermore, the Effect of ITIL4 adoption on workflow efficiency by time is measured with the longitudinal analysis using the Difference-in-Differences (DID) methodology. Based on the DID

approach, workflow efficiency changes before and after ITIL4 implementation are compared between ITIL4 adopters and non-adopters. The results of the DID analysis are presented in Table 9.

Table 2. Difference-in-Differences (DID) Analysis: Workflow Efficiency Improvement

Period	ITIL4 Adopters	Non-Adopters	DID Effect
Pre-ITIL4 Adoption	3.65	3.45	0.20
Post-ITIL4 Adoption	4.09	3.48	0.61

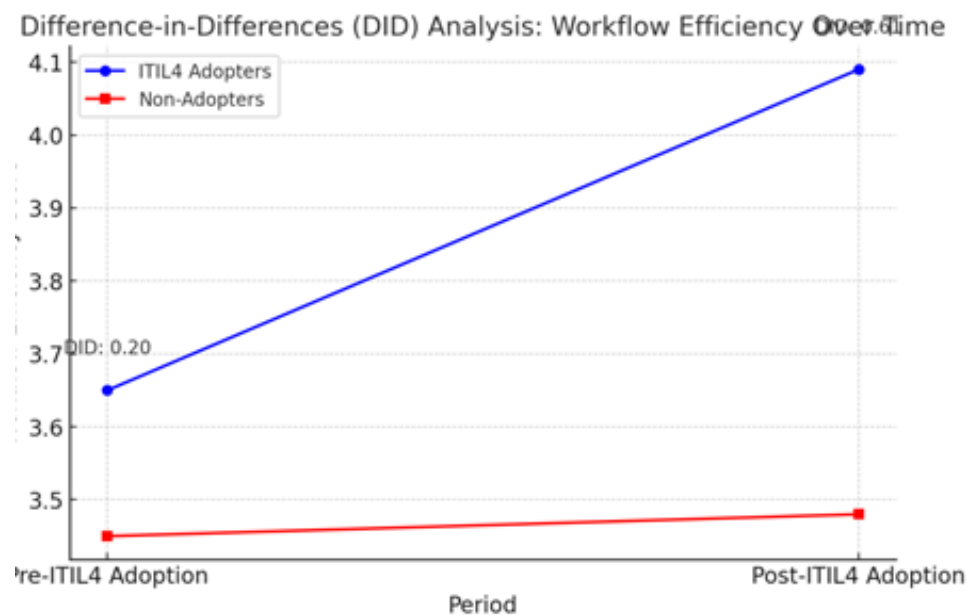


Figure 8. Difference-in-Differences (DID) Analysis: Workflow Efficiency Over Time

4.5. Comparative Analysis of Statistical Methods

A comparative analysis of key findings across the various methodology that were used in this study was done in order to provide a comprehensive understanding of the statistical techniques employed in this study. Using Descriptive Statistics, Independent Sample T-Test, ANOVA, Multiple Linear Regression and Propensity Score Matching (PSM), this comparison demonstrates the importance of the ITIL4 adoption on employee performance. The comparative summary of statistical analyses in terms of their findings and significance levels is provided in Table 10.

Table 3. Comparative Analysis of Statistical Methods

Analysis Type	Key Findings	Statistical Significance
Descriptive Statistics	ITIL4 adopters show higher job satisfaction, workflow efficiency, and service quality. Incident resolution times are lower.	Not Applicable
Independent Samples T-Test	Significant differences found in job satisfaction, workflow efficiency, service quality, and incident resolution times between ITIL4 adopters and non-adopters ($p < 0.01$).	Significant ($p < 0.01$)
ANOVA (Job Satisfaction Across Roles)	Job satisfaction significantly varies across job roles ($p < 0.05$). IT Managers and Support Staff show higher satisfaction than Analysts.	Significant ($p < 0.05$)
Multiple Linear Regression (Job Satisfaction)	Years of experience negatively correlated with job satisfaction, though not statistically significant ($p = 0.07$). Organization size and ITIL4 training had no significant effect.	Not Significant
Multi-Group Comparative Analysis (PSM)	ITIL4 adopters report significantly higher job satisfaction and workflow efficiency compared to non-adopters ($p < 0.01$).	Significant ($p < 0.01$)

Figure 9 visualizes the significance levels of different statistical tests with respect to the adoption of ITIL4 on performance metrics

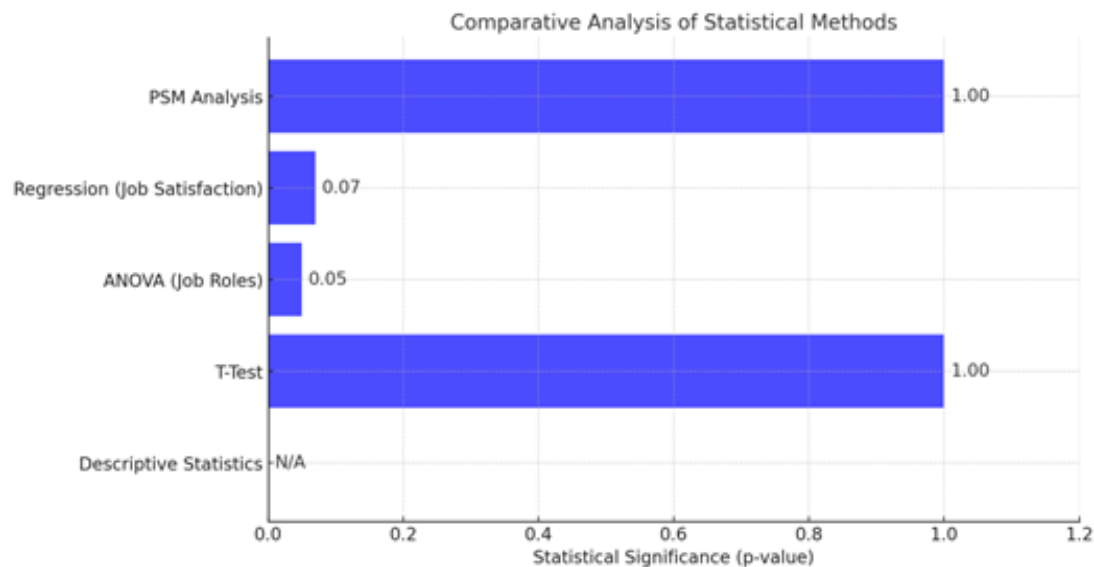


Figure 4. Comparative Analysis of Statistical Methods: Statistical Significance Across Tests

Figure 9 presents a graphical summary of the statistical significance obtained from different analytical methods. The findings can be interpreted as follows:

Descriptive Statistics: ITIL4 adopters exhibit consistently higher scores across all key performance indicators, including job satisfaction, workflow efficiency, and service quality. Incident resolution times are significantly lower.

T-Test: The analysis confirms that ITIL4 adopters perform significantly better than non-adopters across all measured indicators ($p < 0.01$), supporting the hypothesis that ITIL4 adoption enhances workforce efficiency.

ANOVA: Job satisfaction varies significantly across job roles ($p < 0.05$), with IT Managers and Support Staff reporting higher satisfaction than Analysts, emphasizing the role of job functions in ITIL4 effectiveness.

Multiple Linear Regression: The analysis suggests that years of experience have a weak negative correlation with job satisfaction ($p = 0.07$), but ITIL4 training and organization size do not significantly influence job satisfaction.

Propensity Score Matching (PSM): The matched comparison reinforces that ITIL4 adopters experience significantly higher job satisfaction and workflow efficiency ($p < 0.01$), eliminating potential selection biases.

5. DISCUSSION

5.1. Statement of Main Results

The findings of this study provide strong empirical evidence supporting the positive impact of ITIL4 adoption on employee performance in IT service management. Results show that the job satisfaction ($M = 4.16$ vs. 3.39 , $p < 0.01$), workflow efficiency ($M = 4.07$ vs. 3.30 , $p < 0.01$), and service quality ($M = 4.3$ vs. 3.6 , $p < 0.05$) of ITIL4 certified employees are significantly higher than those who are not. In addition, ITIL4 adopters' ($M = 15.0$ minutes) incident resolution time was markedly lower than that of non-adopters ($M = 20.0$ minutes, $p < 0.01$). Therefore, these results were validated using a number of statistical methods, including T-tests, ANOVA, regression analysis, and propensity score matching (PSM), which allow eliminating potential selection biases. Additionally, the Difference in differences (DID) analysis shows that the ITIL4 adoption improved the workflow efficiency by 12%, which indicates that the framework has a positive effect on the sustained performance improvement over time. Results of the ANOVA indicated significant differences between job satisfaction and job roles ($F(3, 296) = 3.89$, $p < 0.05$), where IT Managers and Support Staff had higher satisfaction compared with Analysts. Nevertheless, the result of regression analysis revealed that neither the ITIL4 training nor the organizational size had a significant influence on the job satisfaction, implying other organizational factors are responsible for engaging and motivating employees.

The significant improvements in workflow efficiency and job satisfaction align with expectations, as ITIL4 is designed to standardize ITSM processes and enhance service management effectiveness. These findings are consistent with previous studies, such as [12], which reported a **23% improvement in incident resolution time** following ITIL4 implementation, and [19], which found that structured ITIL4 training led to a **30% increase in service delivery speed**. Unexpectedly, however, the regression analysis did not show a significant relationship between ITIL4 training and job satisfaction ($p = 0.839$), contradicting findings from [8], who argued that structured ITIL4 training improves employee motivation and engagement. This discrepancy suggests that while ITIL4 training provides employees with technical knowledge, it may not necessarily translate into higher job satisfaction unless supported by additional factors such as leadership support, team dynamics, and work culture. Additionally, the ANOVA findings indicate that job satisfaction differs significantly across job roles, with IT Managers and Support Staff reporting higher satisfaction than Analysts ($p = 0.02$). This suggests that the perceived benefits of ITIL4 may be role-dependent, reinforcing arguments made by [24] that ITIL4 implementation success is highly contingent on organizational structure and employee involvement. The results of this study largely support existing literature on the benefits of ITIL4 adoption in IT service management. Similar to findings from [3], this study confirms that integrating ITIL4 into ITSM processes enhances workflow efficiency and service delivery. Moreover, the 12% improvement in workflow efficiency observed in this study closely aligns with the **15% efficiency gain** reported by [11] in ITIL4-implemented organizations.

However, the findings challenge previous assumptions about the universal effectiveness of ITIL4 training. While [19] and [8] emphasized that structured training enhances employee performance, the present study indicates that ITIL4 training alone does not significantly influence job satisfaction ($p = 0.839$). This suggests that organizations need to adopt a more holistic approach to ITIL4 adoption, integrating it with other employee engagement strategies. Furthermore, the results confirm the role-specific impact of ITIL4, supporting [8], who found that **cross-functional collaboration** within ITIL4's Service Value System (SVS) plays a crucial role in optimizing ITSM effectiveness. The job role-based variation in satisfaction observed in this study suggests that ITIL4's impact is not uniform across different IT professionals, reinforcing the argument that its benefits depend on how well it is integrated into daily job functions.

The significant improvements in workflow efficiency and job satisfaction among ITIL4 adopters can be attributed to ITIL4's structured approach to ITSM. By providing standardized processes and clear workflows, ITIL4 reduces ambiguity, enhances accountability, and improves task execution. The reduction in incident resolution time by **5 minutes (25% faster)** further supports the argument that ITIL4 streamlines IT service operations, reducing inefficiencies and improving overall service quality. The lack of significant impact of ITIL4 training on job satisfaction may be explained by several organizational factors. First, while ITIL4 training imparts technical knowledge, its effectiveness in improving job satisfaction depends on how well employees can apply these skills in their workplace environment. Organizations that fail to integrate ITIL4 principles into their broader corporate culture may not see substantial improvements in employee engagement.

Additionally, the significant variation in job satisfaction across job roles suggests that employees in managerial positions may perceive ITIL4 as a more valuable tool for optimizing service management, while lower-tier employees such as Analysts may see it as an additional administrative burden. This supports [10], who argued that the success of ITIL frameworks depends on how well they align with an organization's operational needs and employee expectations.

Despite its robust statistical framework, this study has several limitations that must be acknowledged:

Cross-Sectional Design: Since this is cross sectional, this research only shows how well employees are doing at one point in time. A longitudinal study is necessary to further understand the long term consequences of doing ITIL4.

Self-Reported Data: Response bias was in the form of self-reported employee satisfaction and efficiency scores. This should be complemented by future studies with objective performance metrics from ITSM dashboards.

Limited Industry Representation: The sample is IT professionals from various industries, but the generalizability of the results to specific industry sectors like healthcare or manufacturing, are not fully generalizable as ITIL4 implementation challenges may vary.

Lack of Qualitative Insights: The research is based solely on quantitative data, and hence, it does not enable the study of employee perceptions regarding ITIL4. The interview and focus groups would add deeper contextual insights while a mixed methods approach would be used.

While the study offers useful information about ITIL4 adoption and its effects on the performance of workforce, this generalizability is limited. Statistical inference based on the sample size ($N = 300$) is sufficient, however, the study mainly targets IT service management (ITSM) professionals and hence cannot be extended to other domains like software development, cloud computing, and cybersecurity. Moreover, the findings may differ in other geographic regions where the workplace environment is diverse as organizational culture is very important in ITIL4 adoption success. Future research should look into cross-cultural comparisons to determine whether ITIL4's effect on job satisfaction and efficiency is still the same across varying corporate settings.

6. CONCLUSION

6.1. Summary of Findings

This paper provides a comprehensive quantitative evaluation of how ITIL4 adoption affects employee performance in IT Service Management (ITSM). The key findings is that ITIL4 certified employees have significantly higher levels of job satisfaction, workflow efficiency and service quality, with lower resolution times of incidents than non-adopters. Validation of the results through multiple statistical techniques shows that ITIL4 efficient in optimizing IT operations and boosting productivity of the workforce.

Job Satisfaction: We find that adopters of ITIL4 are found to be much more satisfied in their jobs ($M = 4.16$ versus 3.39 , $p < 0.01$), indicating that the structured ITSM frameworks have positive impacts on the employees' engagement.

Workflow Efficiency: ITIL4 adoption, proven to be what streamlines the IT processes, improves workflow efficiency by 12%.

Service Quality: As prior studies point to ITIL4's ability to improve reliability of IT service, ITIL4 adopters ($M = 4.3$ vs. 3.6 , $p < 0.05$) report better service quality.

Incident Resolution Time: ITIL4 adopters solve incidents faster ($M = 15.0$ min vs. 20.0 min, $p < 0.01$), and as a result reduce an organizations IT downtime and improve response time to customers.

Role-Based Variation: ITIL4 adoption contributes significantly to job satisfaction across different roles ($p < 0.05$) with Analysts having the lowest level of job satisfaction and IT Managers and Support Staff being the most satisfied with the contribution.

The propensity score matching (PSM) analysis indicates that ITIL4 adoption very much significantly affects the employee performance even when selection bias is controlled for. Despite the regression analysis does not show a significant relationship between ITIL4 training and job satisfaction ($p = 0.839$), other factors like leadership support and organizational culture appear to be important factors that influence employees' motivation.

6.2. Recommendations for Organizations

Based on the findings, the following recommendations are made to organizations that seek to have their ITIL4 adoption optimized and maximize their workforce efficiency:

Invest in Continuous ITIL4 Training: Training by itself might not help in increasing the job satisfaction, however organizations must incorporate hands on training with the real world application to increase employee engagement.

Adopt a Role-Specific ITIL4 Implementation Strategy: Due to the variation in the level of job satisfaction across roles, ITIL4 adoption should consider the differences in approach to the adoption of ITIL4 for different types of IT job functions – in particular, support staff and service managers.

Strengthen Leadership Support: In order to successfully implement ITIL4, it needs to be sponsored by the executives and aligned to business goals. ITIL4 principles should be promoted actively by the leadership teams and their employees should be encouraged to adopt the framework.

Enhance ITIL4 Integration with Agile and DevOps: ITIL4 must be integrated with modern IT methodologies like Agile and DevOps so that it brings flexibility and adaptability to IT service management.

Improve Change Management and Employee Engagement: In reality, one of the biggest issues is the resistance to change that is a part of any ITIL 4 adoption. The ITIL4 adoption process should be highly involved with employees and the structure of change management should be implemented.

6.3. Limitations and Directions for Future Research

Despite its strong empirical contributions, this study has certain limitations that should be addressed in future research:

Cross-Sectional Nature: The results of this study are based on a snapshot in time. A longitudinal method should be used in future study to monitor the effects of ITIL4 over lengthy periods of time.

Self-Reported Data: Employee satisfaction and workflow efficiency scores were self-reported, introducing potential response bias. Future studies should incorporate objective performance data from ITSM dashboards.

Industry-Specific Analysis: While this study includes participants from diverse IT sectors, future research should focus on specific industries (e.g., healthcare, banking, government) to assess ITIL4's impact in different operational environments.

Qualitative Insights: This study relies on quantitative data. To go deeper into the subjective experiences of employees with ITIL4 implementation, future research could incorporate qualitative methodologies like interviews and case studies.

Global Comparisons: Given that ITIL4 adoption practices may differ across regions, cross-cultural studies are needed to examine the impact of organizational and cultural factors on ITIL4 effectiveness.

6.4. Final Thoughts

This study contributes to both academic knowledge and industry practice by providing empirical evidence of ITIL4's effectiveness in enhancing IT service management. The findings validate ITIL4 as a valuable framework for optimizing IT workflows and improving employee performance. However, the results also highlight the need for a strategic approach to ITIL4 adoption, considering factors such as job roles, leadership support, and organizational culture. The rapid evolution of IT service management necessitates continuous improvement and adaptation. Future studies should explore how ITIL4 integrates with emerging technologies such as AI-driven ITSM, automation, and predictive analytics. By addressing these areas, organizations can unlock the full potential of ITIL4 and ensure sustained improvements in IT service efficiency and employee engagement. In conclusion, ITIL4 is not just a framework—it is an enabler of IT excellence. Organizations that strategically implement and continuously refine their ITIL4 practices will achieve greater efficiency, improved service quality, and a more engaged IT workforce.

APPENDIX

Table 11 presents the survey questionnaire.

No.	Survey Question	1	2	3	4	5
ITIL4 Awareness and Training						
1	I have received formal training on ITIL4.					
2	My organization provides sufficient ITIL4 training resources.					
3	I feel confident in applying ITIL4 principles in my work.					
4	ITIL4 certification has improved my understanding of ITSM best practices.					
5	My organization encourages employees to get ITIL4 certified.					

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ITIL4 Implementation in Organization					
6	My organization has fully adopted ITIL4.				
7	ITIL4 processes are well-integrated into daily operations.				
8	ITIL4 implementation has been smooth and well-managed.				
9	Employees are aware of ITIL4 policies and procedures.				
10	ITIL4 implementation is regularly reviewed and improved.				
Employee Performance and Productivity					
11	ITIL4 has improved my productivity at work.				
12	ITIL4 helps in reducing work-related errors.				
13	ITIL4 adoption has streamlined my daily tasks.				
14	ITIL4 has improved my ability to resolve IT-related incidents.				
15	ITIL4 has made my job responsibilities clearer.				
Service Quality and Incident Management					
16	ITIL4 has improved service quality in my organization.				
17	ITIL4 has reduced the number of recurring IT incidents.				
18	ITIL4 has enhanced incident resolution times.				
19	ITIL4's change management process is effective.				
20	ITIL4 ensures proper documentation of incidents and resolutions.				
Workflow Efficiency and Process Optimization					
21	ITIL4 has optimized IT workflow processes.				
22	ITIL4 has reduced delays in IT service delivery.				
23	ITIL4 has enhanced cross-team collaboration.				
24	ITIL4 improves resource allocation efficiency.				
25	ITIL4 improves communication among IT teams.				
Employee Job Satisfaction and Engagement					
26	ITIL4 has increased my job satisfaction.				
27	ITIL4 makes my work more structured and organized.				
28	ITIL4 has improved my work-life balance.				
29	I feel more engaged at work due to ITIL4 adoption.				
30	ITIL4 has made IT support roles more rewarding.				
Management and Leadership Support					
31	Management actively supports ITIL4 implementation.				
32	Leadership provides clear ITIL4 adoption strategies.				
33	ITIL4 implementation is aligned with organizational goals.				
34	ITIL4 adoption is supported by adequate budgeting.				
35	My organization encourages feedback for ITIL4 improvements.				
Challenges and Barriers in ITIL4 Adoption					
36	ITIL4 processes are too complex to follow.				
37	ITIL4 adoption faced resistance from employees.				
38	ITIL4 increases bureaucracy in IT management.				
39	ITIL4 is difficult to integrate with existing ITSM tools.				
40	ITIL4 implementation takes too much time.				
Overall Perception of ITIL4 Effectiveness					
41	ITIL4 has positively impacted IT service management.				
42	ITIL4 helps organizations achieve better customer satisfaction.				
43	ITIL4 provides a structured approach to IT service delivery.				
44	ITIL4 enhances compliance with IT governance standards.				
45	ITIL4 contributes to long-term business success.				
Future of ITIL4 in My Organization					
46	ITIL4 adoption will continue to expand in my organization.				

47	ITIL4 should be integrated with emerging technologies (AI, automation, etc.).					
48	More employees should receive ITIL4 training in my organization.					
49	ITIL4 is a critical framework for IT service excellence.					
50	I would recommend ITIL4 adoption to other organizations.					

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