

THE EFFECT OF WOK FAMILY CONFLICT ON EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE: DOES INCOME MATTER OF INFLUENCE?

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Abstract

Seminal research studies in the sphere of work family conflict lend credence to the notion that work family conflict is a deleterious factor hampering employee performance at work. Consequently, this study close looks at the moderating role of income in buffering the negative relationship between work family conflict and employee performance. Using a random sampling technique, a total of 124 employees working in apparel industry located in Trincomalee district were selected. Data were garnered using self-administrated questionnaire. The results revealed that the level of income moderated the relationship between work family conflict and employee performance. The results show that the negative relationship between work family conflict and performance is stronger with employees at low levels of income than those at high levels of income. This study makes a theoretical contribution to the frontiers of work family conflict and proffers practical implications that would serve as a springboard for future research studies.

Keywords: apparel industry, employee performance, in come, work family conflict

1.0 Introduction

The work/family conflict research typically focuses on the difficulties employees have in balancing their work and family responsibilities (Adams, King, & King, 1996). The interest in work and family conflict research studies has been fuelled by its negative consequences on individual employees and the organizations (Aryee, 1992; Frone, Russell, & Cooper, 1992; Thomas & Ganster, 1995). Previous studies have found that work family/conflict affects employee's self-development and career advancement (Jayaweera, 2005), absenteeism, tardiness, and poor work performance (Greenhaus & Beutell, 1985; Frone, Russell, & Cooper, 1997), low levels of general well-being (Aryee, 1992; Frone, Russell, & Cooper, 1992), low levels of job satisfaction (Adams, King, & King, 1996; Jayaweera, 2005; Grandey, Cordeiro, & Crouter, 2005; Jayaweera, 2007); high levels of burnout (Burke, 1988), and more alcohol use and poorer health (Frone, Russell, & Cooper, 1997), lower performance and employee turnover (e.g. Kossek & Ozeki, 1998). Of late, economic, social, technological and global changes have become a breeding ground for incubating work family imbalance. The overriding fact is that the issue of work family conflict is more prevalent today than ever before.

Thus, the subject of how work/family conflict can be balanced has received significant attention by academics, employers, workers, politicians and the media.

In a nutshell, it is a pronounced notion that work family conflict is a militating factor against the success and survival of some organizations. Consequently, this study was designed to investigate whether the incomes employee received, can alleviate the effect of work / family conflict on employee performance. This study extends previous research by examining the moderating role of income on the relationship between work family conflict and employee performance.

2.0 Theoretical underpinning

Work/family conflict originated from role theory developed 50 years ago (Kahn et al., 1964) and it is defined by Greenhaus and Beutell (1985) as "a form of interrole conflict in which the role pressures from the work and family domains are mutually incompatible in some respects" (p.77). Therefore, the interrole conflict occurs when participation in one role consumes more resources (e.g. working long hours), which is incompatible with performance of another role (say leaving less time available for performing family role).

Over the course of the past five decades, the conceptualisation of work/family conflict has changed. In the 1980s, work/family conflict was considered as a “unidirectional and one dimensional construct” by many researchers (e.g. Kopelman, Greenhaus, & Connolly, 1983; Cooke & Rousseau, 1984; Bedeian, Burke, & Moffett, 1988), nonetheless, during the 1990s, the unidirectional model of work/family conflict was replaced by a bidirectional model in terms of the sources of the conflict: work to family conflict (work interference with family) and family to work conflict (family interference with work) (e.g. Gutek, Searle, & Klepa, 1991; Frone, Russell, & Cooper, 1992; Williams & Alliger, 1994; Netemeyer, Boles, & McMurrin, 1996; Kelloway, Gottlieb, & Barham, 1999; Carlson, Kacmar, & Williams, 2000). Based on the seminal study of Greenhaus and Beutell (1985), Carlson, Kacmar and Williams (2000) brought the constructs of directions and dimensions together in a six dimensional model of WFC: work to family conflict including three forms (time-based, strain-based and behaviour-based) and family to work conflict including three forms (time-based, strain-based and behaviour-based). Time-based conflict refers to “time spent on activities within one role generally cannot be devoted to activities within another role” (Greenhaus &

Beutell, 1985, p.77) and Strain-based conflict is defined as “roles are incompatible in the sense that the strain created by one makes it difficult to comply with the demands of another” (Greenhaus & Beutell, 1985, p.80). The third form of work family conflict defined by Greenhaus and Beutell (1985) is behaviour-based conflict, in which “specific patterns of in-role behaviors may be incompatible with expectations regarding behavior in another role” (p.81). Consequently, work to family conflict is used to describe a conflict that is perceived to originate in the work domain and family to work conflict is used to describe a conflict that is perceived to originate in the family domain.

Therefore, work/family conflict is blended with spill-over and cross-over nature in situ. The spill-over is an intra-individual transmission of emotions / attitudes / stress/worries from one domain (say, work) to another domain (family), nonetheless, cross-over is dyadic and an inter-individual transmission (Westman, 2001). Work / family conflict has serious negative consequences on individuals, families and organisations. Inter alia, the crux of the problem is that the individual employee’s performance can affect both organisational productivity and his/her career aspiration. Albeit many seminal

studies found that work family/conflict affect employee performance (Ashfaq, Mahmood, & Ahmad, 2013; Yavas, Babakus, & Karatepe, 2008; Baum, 2007; Karatepe & Kilic, 2007; Van Steenbergen, Ellemers, & Mooijaart, 2007; Brownell, 1998; Frone, Russell, & Cooper, 1997; Aryee, 1992; Kossek & Nichol, 1992), the level of income reported as a motivator for the employee performance in many studies (e.g. Wholey, 1983). The level of pay is strongly dependent on justice theory: distributive justice (what they get) and procedural justice (how it is given) (e.g. Sweeney & McFarlin, 1993; Colquitt et al., 2001). A few studies conducted in the past have established positive linkage between pay level and work family/conflict (e.g. Boyar et al., 2008; Bhave, Kramer, & Glomb, 2013). This study argues that levels of income can moderate the relationship between work / family conflict and employee performance. It is therefore hypothesized that level of income moderates the relationship between work family conflict and employee performance such that the negative relationship between work family conflict and employee performance will be stronger at the lower levels of income than those at higher level of income.

3.0 Methods

Subjects

Subjects for this study were chosen from employees working in apparel industries located in Trincomalee district. The required numbers of respondents were selected in terms of the total number of employees working in each apparel industry. Eventually, using a random sampling technique, a total of 200 questionnaires were issued. Of them, 166 questionnaires were returned (83%), nonetheless, only 124 questionnaires were found to be usable (62%). Sample made up of predominantly females 67.7% (N=84) and the remaining 32.3% of males (N=40). The level of income was grouped into two: low level and high level. 3.17% of employees were identified as low level of income earners and the remaining 62.9% were the high level of income earners.

Measures

A multidimensional/directional measure of work family conflict questionnaire developed by Carlson, Kacmar and Williams (2000) was used to measure work family conflict. Eighteen (18) questions composed the measure with three items for each dimension and both directions (work to family conflict and family to work conflict): time, strain

and behaviour. Using a 5-point Likert scale, participants were asked to indicate the extent to which they agree or disagree with each item. The responses range from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). An example of an item from the time based work to family conflict scale was, “The time I must devote to my job keeps me from participating equally in household responsibilities and activities” An example item from the time based family to work conflict scale was, “The time I spend on family responsibilities often interferes with my work responsibilities”. In the current study, the Cronbach’s alpha for work family conflict was 0.81. Similarly, employee performance was measured using self-reported measures consisting of six questions using a five-point Likert scale from “much worse” (1) to “Much better (5).

Items include, for example; how do you rate the quality of your own work, It took me longer to complete my work task than intended and all in all I am performing well. In the current study, the Cronbach’s alpha for employee performance was 0.79.

4.0 Results and discussion

In this study, level of income has been hypothesised as a moderator of the relationship between work family / conflict and employee performance. More precisely, the negative relationship between work/family conflict and employee performance is stronger at lower levels of income than at higher levels of income. The results of the moderator analysis are presented in table 1.

Table 01: Level of income as a moderator between work family conflict and employee performance

	<i>b</i>	<i>SEB</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>P</i>
Constant	6.31 (5.38, 7.24)	.47	13.41	p < .05
Level of income	-3.28 (-4.58, -1.99)	.66	-5.01	p < .05
Work family conflict	-.77 (-1.03, -.51)	.13	-5.86	p < .05
Work family conflict x Level of income	1.01 (0.67, 1.41)	.19	5.60	p = .0000
<i>R</i> ² =.2847, <i>MSE</i> =.3986, <i>F</i> (3,120)=15.91, <i>p</i> =.0000				

As shown in table 1, the interaction term (work family conflict x level of income) is significant, $b = 1.01$, 95 % CI (.67, 1.41), $t = 5.60$, $p < 0.05$ revealing that the relationship between work family conflict and employee performance is moderated by the level of income.

Further, a slope analysis was conducted to understand the nature of moderating effect.

The result of the conditional effect of work/family conflict on employee performance at low and high levels of income is presented in table 2.

Table 02 : The result of the conditional effect of work family conflict on employee performance at levels of income

Conditional effect of X on Y at values of the moderator

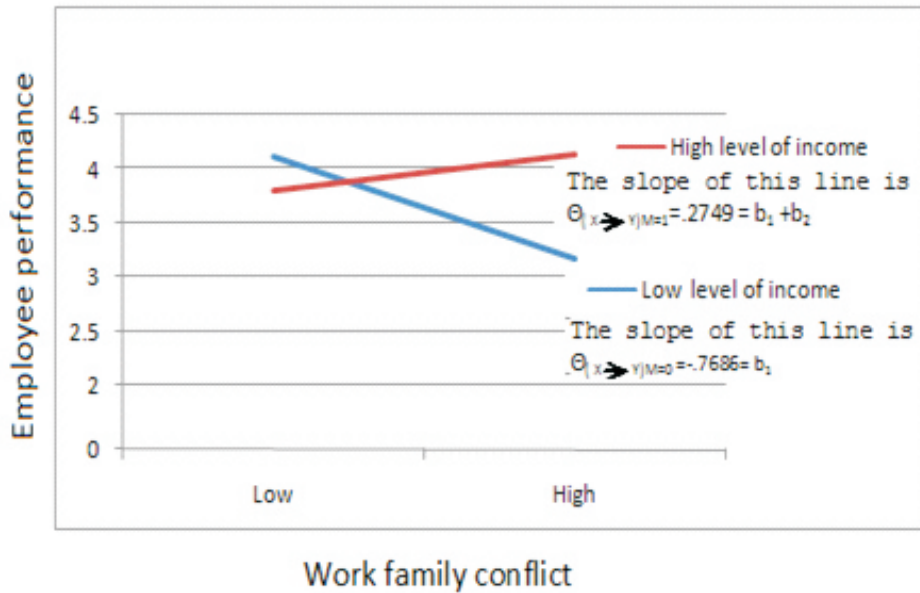
Level of income	Effect	SE	t	p	LLCI	ULCI
.0000	-.7686	.1312	-5.8580	.0000	-1.0283	-.5088
1.0000	.2749	.1321	2.0813	.0395	.0134	.5363

As can be seen from the table 2, the results show two different regressions: the regression for work family conflict as a predictor of employee performance (1) when level of income is low (the level of income is noted as .0000); (2) at the high level of income (the level of income is noted as 1.0000). When the level of income is low, there is a negative relationship between work family conflict and employee performance, $b = -.77$, 95 % CI (-1.02, -.51), $t = -5.85$, $p < 0.05$ whilst at the high level of income, the relationship between work family conflict and employee performance is significantly positive $b = .27$, 95 % CI (.01, .54), $t = 2.08$, $p < 0.05$. Overall, results revealed that there is a significant negative relationship between work /

family conflict and employee performance at the low level of income, nonetheless at the high level of income, there is a statistically significant positive relationship between work / family conflict and employee performance.

The analysis shows the effect of work/family conflict on employee performance. Results are shown under the following conditions: low level of income / low work/family conflict, low level of income / high work/family conflict, high level of income/ low work / family conflict, high level of income / high work/family conflict. The results are depicted in figure 1.

Figure 01: Graphical presentation of levels of income as a moderator between work family conflict and employee performance



From the figure 1, it can be seen that at the low level of work family conflict, employees show a slightly greater amount of employee performance at the low level of income than at the high level of income. Nonetheless, at the high level of work family conflict, employees report higher performance at the high level of income than the low level of income.

Overall, results revealed that income at all levels moderates the relationship between work/family conflict and employee performance. The negative relationship between work family

conflict and employee performance found in many studies (e.g. Ashfaq, Mahmood, & Ahmad, 2013; Yavas, Babakus, & Karatepe, 2008; Baum, 2007; Karatepe & Kilic, 2007; Van Steenbergen, Ellemers, & Mooijaart, 2007) has turned into positive nature owing to the moderating effect of income at the high level of income. Consequently, the hypothesis that the level of income moderates the relationship between work family conflict and employee performance is supported.

5.0 Conclusion

The overriding importance of this research study is the notion that the negative consequence of work/family conflict on employee performance can be mitigated by the level of income employees receive at apparel industries. In Sri Lanka, unemployment rate is at a high level and finding any good employment opportunities is difficult even for highly qualified candidates. The majority of the workforce working at the front lines are unskilled workers and get paid lower rates. Consequently, when they receive a high level of income they may express satisfaction and put more effort into getting next level of pay raise. This nature of relationship leads to the practical implication that organisations can pay significant attention to the level of pay employees receive in situations of work/family conflict. Moreover, this study makes a significant contribution to the frontier of work family literature as it focuses on the moderating role of income on the relationship between work/family conflict and employee performance in

apparel industries. Furthermore, this research sheds light on the role of income in alleviating the harmful effects of work/family conflict on employee performance. Albeit the research has provided useful insights and contributions to work/family conflict, there are limitations. The major limitation was the cross sectional research design that makes it difficult to definitely identify causal relationships and therefore firm conclusions. Future studies may consider adopting a longitudinal approach. Moreover, a more detailed study across organisations, occupations and nations with similar culture is warranted for further validation, replication and generalisation.

6.0 Acknowledgement

I gratefully acknowledge my debt to Sudirikku Jayaweera Chathurangani Samanthika for her unstinting support and sincere involvement in the data collection process.

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