

Intrapreneurial behaviors and innovative performance: The moderating role of employees' characteristics in commercial banks

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ABSTRACT

This research aimed to investigate the impact of the intrapreneurial behaviors of bank employees on the innovative performance of commercial banks in Jordan and the moderating role of employees' characteristics. The research population comprised of approximately 676 branches of commercial banks, with approximately 18,858 banking employees from different cities in Jordan. A convenience sampling technique was used to choose the participants in this research. A total of 372 questionnaires were distributed, and 250 were returned. The number of valid questionnaires was 242, which was a response rate of 65%. The results confirmed a significant and positive effect of intrapreneurial behaviors on the innovative performance of banks. This research provides useful guidelines for further and future research possibilities, such as exploring why one bank's performance or competitiveness is stronger than another bank, where extracting entrepreneurial performance from the employees and supporting it represents the difference between banks. Banks that engage in better entrepreneurial performance will perform better, resulting in better productivity and business sustainability. The outcome of this study provides essential suggestions for banks for enhancing and support innovative performance in Jordan.

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1. Introduction

Entrepreneurship pathways are needed to achieve excellence for banks. One of these ways is to give employees a space in which to engage in entrepreneurial work, extract entrepreneurial ideas from them, and exploit entrepreneurial staff for the benefit of the organization (Phogat, S. 2016; Minh & Thanh, 2020). According to Foss et al. (2015) relying on employees who are proactive and creative rather than those who only follow instructions is critical. Employees who only follow instructions cannot be creative and change how a company works for the better. This results in the growth of activity between employees and a company and the exchange of ideas and a vision of topics and market. Heinze and Weber (2016) found that good employees exploit any change that occurs in a company to benefit from it and expand the work of the company and, therefore, benefits both parties. Also, Alt and Craig (2016) showed that lower-level employees should not be neglected, because creativity does not know ranks and lower-level employees can provide ideas from their immediate surroundings that can have positive effects on production. Over time, the consideration of entrepreneurship has morphed into a study of what has been termed “intrapreneurship,” which is a system that permits employees to act like an entrepreneur within a company or organization (Sebora & Theerapatvong, 2019). Berzin and Pitt-Catsouphes (2015) described corporate “intrapreneurship” as creativity processes in which an employee within a company develops useful ideas for the company. Heinze and Weber (2016) found that “intrapreneurial employees implement new logics in organizations by using opportunistic tactics, and leverage small changes to spark larger changes in the broader organization” (p. 157). The current research was conducted to understand the impact of intrapreneurial behaviors on the

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innovative performance of commercial banks in Jordan and to study why a range of performance differences are present among the bank employees. This was done by studying variables that help in understanding the innovative performance of banks through employees' behaviors like innovativeness, risk-taking, proactiveness, and networking and by examining employees' characteristics like organized responsibility, effective communication, and alertness and awareness. The research problem revolves around studying the factors behind intrapreneurial behaviors that impact the innovative performance of banks in Jordan. This research aims to explore employees' intrapreneurial behaviors and employees' characteristics that affect the innovative performance of banks in Jordan.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Theories of Intrapreneurship

Intrapreneurship theories that have aroused interest in applications and research (Alpkan, et al., 2010; Augusto et al., 2012; Neessen, et al., 2019). Alpkan et al. (2010) linked organizational support factors, including management support, allocation of free time, work discretion, rewards and risk-taking, and their effect on innovative performance moderated by human capital. Augusto, et al. (2012) explored the relationship between intrapreneurship and firm performance, which presents their model. The concept of intrapreneurship is explained by six factors: innovation, risk/uncertainty, risk/challenges, competitive energy, proactiveness and autonomy, productivity, improvement, financial performance, and growth. Neessen et al. (2019) analyzed and classified intrapreneurship concepts into behaviors, characteristics, and attitudes. The characteristics and attitudes were considered precedents of behaviors. Current researchers have identified intrapreneurship as recognizing an employee's opportunities and exploiting them; they are innovativeness, risk-taking, proactive and networking, that lead to create a new competitive power, new product, service, or method of work that improves the organization's performance. When employees within an organization are entrepreneurs that impacts organization-wide results, such as new products and self-renewal. It changes the performance of the company, in terms of creating new values, growth, innovative efforts, revenue, or sustainable efforts. An organization can provide resources and knowledge.

2.2 Intrapreneurial Behaviors

In the context of corporate studies, entrepreneurship inside a corporation has been termed intrapreneurship or internal entrepreneurship. An intrapreneurial orientation indicates that key dimensions of innovation include proactiveness, and risk-taking, with economic gains as a key incentive (Morris, Webb, & Franklin, 2011). Morris, et al. (2011) argued that, if a company or non-profit organization is working, new perceptions of such motivations are needed. When institutions are aware of how individual behavior leads to innovation, this knowledge leads to an improvement in the organization's entrepreneurial level by the ability to motivate staff to contribute useful ideas (Kassa & Raju, 2015). Factors such as innovativeness, risk-taking, proactiveness, and networking may be important in the process, and the strength of a person's relationship with a team may be influential on the team as a whole and the strength of performance of that team (Neessen, et al., 2019). Farrukh et al. (2017) examined organizational commitment and entrepreneurial behavior and found that affective commitment (AC) and normative commitment (NC) have positive and significant impacts on intrapreneurial behavior. Fellnhofner (2017) determined that strategic orientation, resource orientation, management structure, reward philosophy, growth orientation, and entrepreneurial have a significant and positive impact on a firm's innovation success. Laila and Hanif (2017) focused on emotional commitment more than other types of commitment. Corporate entrepreneurship or intrapreneurship is always looking for how to obtain the best possible output of an employees and exploit the capabilities of the staff to achieve greater successes (Afshar Jahanshahi et al., 2018). An organization's strategy may be to clarify and communicate the data that the top management is issuing and, thus, achieves the goals (Dipboye, 2018). A change agent is an individual instigating and manages change in an organization. In an organization, change agents like transformational leaders have forceful impacts. For example, Afsar and Umrani (2019) found that transformational leadership had a positive impact on employees' innovative work behavior and motivation. Based on the discussion of intrapreneur behaviors, the following hypothesis is posited.

H1: There is a significant positive relationship between intrapreneurial behaviors in commercial banks, and their innovative performance.

2.2.1 Innovativeness

Employees' behavior increases support for plans and strategies through staff ownership of creative capabilities according to strategic HRM theories (Kaifeng, et al., 2012). The effectiveness of management in creating desirable attitudes depends on the characteristics of the knowledge concerned. First, types of control impact how information is shared and knowledge is disseminated within organizations, whether the mechanisms encompass routines, coordination, organizational norms, or structured relationships between individuals or groups (Turner & Makhija, 2006) second, controls create incentives and disincentives for team members that are consistent with project goals and objectives. Because meeting goals and objectives requires the use of knowledge by team members, the purposeful structuring of control, in turn, directs the type of knowledge

integration behavior exhibited (Turner & Makhija, 2006). This control fosters communication between the organizational members and motivates them to gain new skills and the knowledge necessary to master the predefined tasks and to realize the common goals of the organization (Turner & Makhija, 2006). When an idea is innovative, that idea must be able to be replicated at an appropriate cost and to meet the needs of the customer. Innovation involves generating new ideas and transforming them into useful products in business. Innovation involves information, imagination, and initiatives for devising more extensive and different resources. When a company encourages or insists on employees to meet the growing needs and expectations of customers, then that company gets innovative results (Meyer, 2007). Based on the above, the following hypothesis is posited.

H1a: There is a significant positive relationship between innovativeness in commercial banks, and their innovative performance.

2.2.2 Risk-taking

Risk has been seen as a critical component of entrepreneurship since Cantillon (1734), who first conceived of an entrepreneur, as a risk-taker. In the context of enterprises, (Fellnhöfer, et al. 2017) viewed risk-taking in terms of top management orientation in pursuing enhanced competitiveness and include initiative and risk-taking, and competitive aggressiveness, and boldness. Thus, risk-taking in business concerns internal leadership in the sense of risks that are derived from actions within in institution in which efforts and resources must be invested before the results of their return are known. In the context of enterprises, Farrukh, et al. (2017) defined employees' risk-taking behavior as the search for courageous suggestions for the benefit of an organization, in which the results of these proposals are uncertain. Kollmann et al. (2017) argued that, when some organization members decide a potential loss, a negative opinion may arise among risk-averse individuals as this danger may affect their work. Thus, emotional tensions are likely to be present between opponents and supporters. In a systematic review of the literature, Neessen et al. (2019) focused on the intrapreneurial employees. They found that innovativeness, proactiveness, risk-taking, opportunity recognition, and external networking were vital behavioral dimensions of intrapreneurship. Kelley, et al. (2011) stressed that it is preferable to identify people who can take risks and make it difficult to stop a project simply because that project has risks. That is because resources can turn the failure into success, and people seek to turn weaknesses into strengths. In this environment, actual leaders do not punish employees simply because they failed in their attempts to create an innovation that seeks to improve the organization. A bank must have a leader who can deal with risk and uncertain results. This type of manager gradually gets closer to leading to the success of the company and creating something that benefits a bank tremendously. Kollmann et al. (2017) argued that, when some organization members decide a potential loss, a negative opinion may arise among risk-averse individuals as this danger may affect their work. Thus, emotional tensions are likely to be present between opponents and supporters. The existence of such a difference in the perception of risk among the members of the organization leads to the exchange of information between the members. However, fruitful results may occur because a person is a small risk-taker because his/her suggestions of negative prospects may be useful for making changes in a project before getting starting, so the consultations are good even if differences exist in various viewpoints. As a result of the discussion above, the following hypothesis is posited.

H1b: There is a significant positive relationship between risk-taking in commercial banks, and their innovative performance.

2.2.3 Proactiveness

Chen et al. (2015) concluded that it is necessary to identify employees who are proactive through senior managers and corporate leaders. Proactive employees should be encouraged to communicate more because of the essential role played by employees in anticipation of a future work environment. Dickel (2017) noted that that proactiveness varies from company to company, depending on the type of company, the extent of the company's support for individual entrepreneurship, the degree of proactive engagement with the risk ratio, the company's ability to withstand risk and employees support, company size and scope of corporate competition. When internal entrepreneurs challenge the current situation within organizations or act proactively, they are likely to bypass standard job descriptions or attempt to sell ideas that are considered controversial within the institutional framework (Parker & Collins, 2010). Hornsby et al. (2009) assumed that for a bank to be effective in the long term there should be a leadership approach in addition to providing entrepreneurship at all levels of management in the bank. This enhances competitiveness by looking for ways in which the bank excels compared to competitors, which leads to attention to the role of the individual employees and the attempt to determine future ideas. Therein lays the importance of management at the bank level and also the importance of the role of proactive employees. Thus, the following hypothesis is posited.

H1c: There is a significant positive relationship between proactiveness in commercial banks, and their innovative performance.

2.2.4 Networking

Chen, et al. (2015) found that the networking of employees plays a key role in building entrepreneurship and in the synthesis and negotiation of many activities and conflicts. These relate to the guidance and ability of medium-project managers to communicate with essential actors inside and outside of an organization. Based on the interactive perspective, business-oriented

projects and active networks have a higher chance of achieving creative ideas. Mustafa, et al. (2016) found that networking is a vital resource through which sustainable competitive advantages can develop a bank. To fully identify and use the networking of people, banks must have the ability to transfer expertise from the people who have that expertise to the junior staff so that knowledge can spread and be retained in all parts of the bank. Van Dam et al. (2010) said that communication skills refer to individual competence in developing relationships with people who can help at work. Entrepreneurs should network with individuals both inside and outside the organization to facilitate the transfer and access to required information and benefit from expertise. Such is essential for the success of a start-up company. Thus, the expectation is that a positive relationship exists between networking and intrapreneurial behavior. Based on the discussion above, the following hypothesis is posited.

H1d: There is a significant positive relationship between networking in commercial banks, and their innovative performance.

2.3 Employees Characteristics

This research addressing employees' characteristics that play essential roles in producing benefit for a bank. Among these characteristics are a well-organized personality, effective communication, and alertness, and awareness. However, when people are exposed to labor-related stress, they often feel tense and upset. The World Health Organization (WHO) (2005) has stated that most people in industrialized countries have devised coping strategies and have become more aware of the effects of labour-related stress. Because of globalization and changes like work, people working in banks must deal with the increasing pressures associated with work. Professional bank employees must deal with tremendous work pressure, take responsibility, be effective in dealing with multiple processes, and be detail-oriented. At the same time, employees who have high skills in the banking business can manage and maintain records and paperwork accurately, which affects positively on improving a bank's performance (Panda & Leepsa, 2019). Dipboye (2018) concluded that the characteristics of employees could affect other employees. When an employee is tired and frustrated, this moves like an infection to other employees, and the environment becomes negative. Falcão, et al. (2018) explored personality factors and decision making. They found that the ability to organize in a systematic, orderly way was important. Meng and Berger (2012) conducted that appropriate communication skills when dealing with customers increased the market value of a bank. Thus, the effectiveness of communication is critical. According to Meng and Berger (2012), a bank's potential growth, investor opportunities, and results are often disseminated through a bank's internal communications. Banks have realized the high value of effective internal communication leading to excellent employees' performance, innovation, and productivity as a concept that impacts organizational effectiveness (Morris, 2010). Young (2018) found that, when a bank tries to make more profits, significant changes will be required, and customer support is necessary. In this process, a bank will connect with existing customers, try to contact and gain new customers, so an employee must have the right characteristics to correctly contact with potential customers and convince them to work with the bank. In the context of banking, Pattinson, et al. (2017) defined awareness as employees' knowledge of the information security policies and procedures of the bank that he/she works in and all aspects that relate to the security of an information system, and the attitude of employees to comply with them. Banks must be committed to protecting a client's financial information. Ramlall (2018) mentioned that a good bank employee uses risk indicators to alert the bank about changes that may be considered as a risk or threat to the bank, based on prior data and supplementing them with sources of information such as quarterly or annual reports. An overall assessment is considered to be a useful analysis. Thus, in light of the above discussion, the following hypothesis is posited.

H2: There is a significant positive relationship between good characteristics of banking employees, and the impact of intrapreneurial behaviors on the innovative performance of commercial banks.

2.4 The Innovative Performance of Commercial Banks

Today's banking customers can communicate easily with banks anywhere, so customers can have enough information about any bank they want. Information on customers should be gathered and used in an innovation process with efficient and knowledgeable staff. Innovation is the creation of new products, services, or methods to facilitate and improve corporate operations. Wang and Wang (2012) proposed two important elements of innovation. They are innovation quality and innovation speed. The speed of innovation is the period between initial development and the final marketing of new products or services.

3. Research Methodology

3.1 Research Design

A quantitative method was used to collect primary data through a research questionnaire, which was administered to banking employees in Jordan. A purposive sampling technique was used to choose the participants in this research. This research uses an in-depth survey instrument approach to understand the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables and aims to determine the impact of intrapreneurial behaviors on the innovative performance of banks in Jordan. This research

uses the hypothetic-deductive method to conclude the questions it aims to answer. The hypothetic-deductive method is a multi-step logical method to conclude an answer or solution to a proposed hypothesis (Gemes, 2005).

3.2 Research questionnaire

The framework used for this assessment was based on Alpkhan, et al.'s model (2010), Augusto, et al.'s model (2012), and Neessen, et al.'s model (2019) of intrapreneurship. The statements in the survey were in previous studies related to the subject of this research. Table 1 shows the statements and their sources.

Table 1
Research Questionnaire Statements

Statement	To Measure	Source
I'm prepared to fight competition by all means necessary.	Risk Taking	Adopted from Alpkhan, et al. (2010)
When starting a new undertaking, I feel it is worth the risk as I will be able to prove myself.	Risk Taking	
Facing the opinion of the majority in my bank does not matter to me.	Risk Taking	
I will always be determined to accept the challenge.	Risk Taking	
My intrapreneurial behaviors can affect positively the quality of the new service introduced.	Innovative Performance	Adopted from Augusto, et al. (2012)
I contribute to ideas that help my bank to perform better.	Innovativeness	
Employees in my bank are encouraged to offer innovative ideas.	Innovativeness	
There is a specialized committee in my bank that receives and evaluates creative ideas.	Innovativeness	
The term risk-taker is considered a positive attribute for people in my bank.	Risk Taking	
I spend time identifying long-range goals for myself.	Proactiveness	
I feel in charge of making things happen.	Proactiveness	
I feel driven by my personal values.	Proactiveness	
My intrapreneurial behaviors can affect the percentage of new services in the existing product portfolio positively.	Innovative Performance	
I propose innovative ideas that improve or change a particular task in my bank to the best.	Innovativeness	
I'm always alerted to any threat to the financial system.	Employees Characteristics (Alertness)	
I'm always aware of the changes in the financial sector.	Employees Characteristics (Awareness)	
My intrapreneurial behaviors can affect the number of new service projects positively.	Innovative Performance	Adopted from Phogat (2016)
I can deal with great pressure.	Employees Characteristics (Organized Personality)	
I can deal with numerous responsibilities.	Employees Characteristics (Organized Personality)	
I can be efficient in managing multiple tasks.	Employees Characteristics (Organized Personality)	
I have attention to records and documentation.	Employees Characteristics (Effective Communication)	
I have excellent written and verbal communication skills.	Employees Characteristics (Effective Communication)	
I can communicate financial matters to my colleagues without any confusion.	Employees Characteristics (Effective Communication)	
If I were able to contribute more ideas, it would motivate me more to stay in my bank.	Innovativeness	
I'm able to choose my actions.	Proactiveness	
There are abundant opportunities that await me.	Proactiveness	
I tend to know more new people.	Networking	Adopted from Vargas-Halabi (2017)
I keep in touch with my friends.	Networking	
Individual risk-takers often recognize for their willingness to champion new projects, whether eventually successful or not.	Risk Taking	
Money is often available in my bank to get new project ideas off the ground.	Risk Taking	
I have friends that have known through certain activities.	Networking	
It is not a problem for me to know people from different cultures.	Networking	
I contact with new friends through social media.	Networking	
My network is growing.	Networking	
I keep in touch with my colleagues.	Networking	
My intrapreneurial behaviors can affect the ability to introduce new services to the market before competitors.	Innovative Performance	
My intrapreneurial behaviors can affect positively on innovations introduced for work processes and methods.	Innovative Performance	

3.3 Research Population and sample

The population of this research consists of Jordanian and non-Jordanian commercial bankers in Jordan who was 18 to more than 50 years old that work in different banks and different cities in Jordan. To estimate the size of the sample for this study, information was obtained from the Association of Banks in Jordan in 2018. Jordan has 21 commercial banks; 9 of them are Jordanian commercial banks and 12 non-Jordanian commercial banks. The number of all branches of commercial banks in Jordan at that time was 676, most of which were located in Amman, and the number of employees was 18,858. Based on elementary sampling theory and its sampling table too chose the size of this research sample respondent's wit margin of error \pm

5%, the research sample consisted of 372 banking employees to whom surveys were distributed. Of these, 242 valid responded, which represents a response rate of 65%.

3.4 Study Tool Reliability

Table 2 shows the Cranach's alpha values, which were used to determine the internal consistency reliability of the elements. Reliability should be (0.60) or higher to indicate adequate convergence or internal consistency (Sekaran & Bougie, 2010).

Table 2
Reliability of Questionnaire Dimensions

No.	Variable	Dimension	No of items	Cranach's alpha
1	Intrapreneurial Behaviors		24	85.2
	1	Innovativeness	5	75.3
	2	Risk-Taking	7	78.6
	3	Proactiveness	5	82.0
	4	Networking	7	82.9
2	Employees Characteristics		8	84.7
3	Banks Innovative Performance		5	89.5
	All Questionnaires		37	90.1%

4. Data Analysis

4.1 Demographic Data Analysis

In our survey, 117(48.3%) of the participants were male, 125(51.7%) of them were female and they were all Jordanians. Fig. 1 summarizes other personal characteristics of the participants.

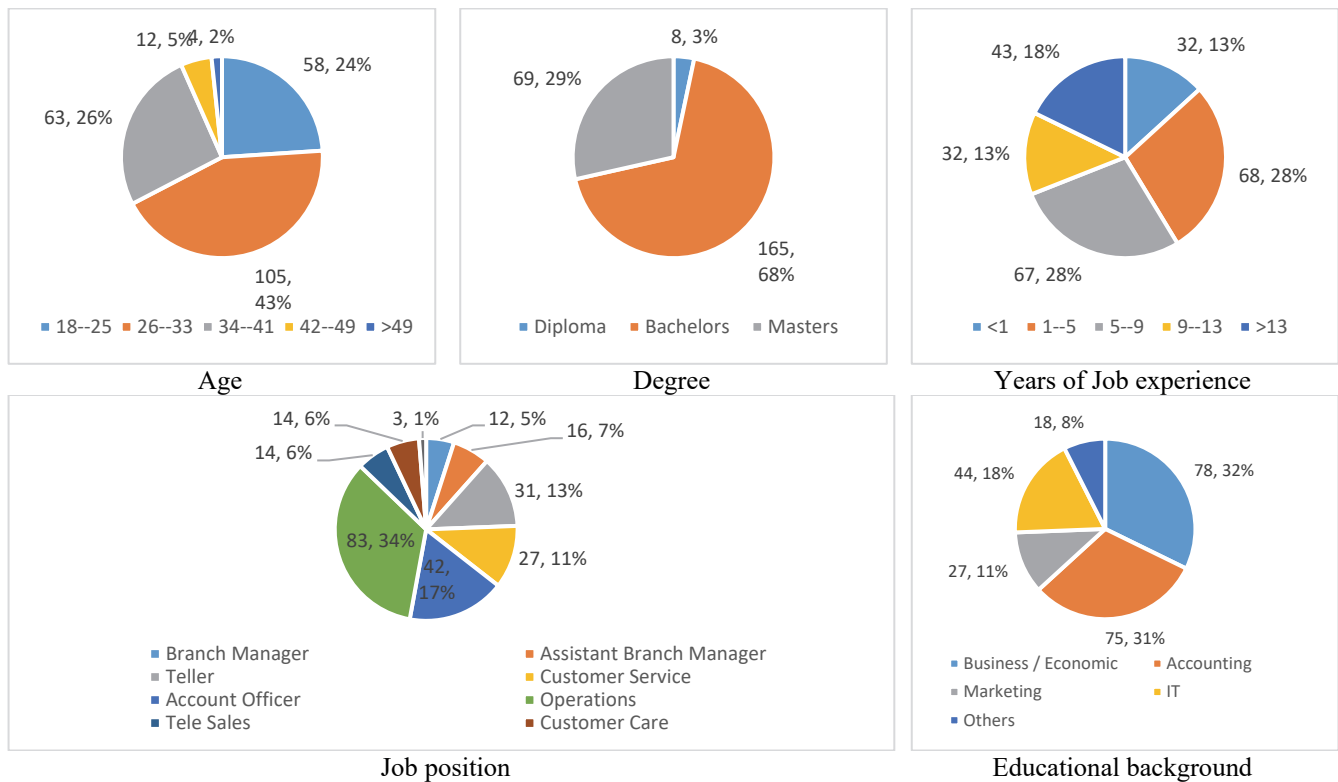


Fig. 1. Demographic Data

4.2 Descriptive Analysis

The mean score of the total intrapreneurial behaviors variable is 3.787 with a standard deviation of 0.543 while the descriptive data is as follows for intrapreneurial behaviors dimensions (3.75, 3.58, 3.81, and 3.99). All dimensions are high except risk taking is medium (3.588).

Table 3**Overall Means and Standard Deviations of Research Dimensions**

No	Dimensions	Mean	SD	Importance	Rank
1	Innovativeness	3.759	0.520	High	3
2	Risk Taking	3.588	0.407	Medium	4
3	Proactiveness	3.812	0.636	High	2
4	Networking	3.992	0.533	High	1
Intrapreneurial Behaviors		3.787	0.543	High	
5	Employees Characteristics	3.977	0.449	High	
6	Banks Innovative Performance	3.827	0.505	High	

4.3 Analysis Adequacy of the Data to Test the Study Hypotheses

Before testing the hypotheses of the study, tests were conducted to ensure the adequacy of the data in meeting the assumptions necessary for regression analysis. These confirmed that no high correlations existed between the independent variables. Multicollinearity using the variance inflation factor (VIF) and test tolerance for each variable of the study variables were conducted. The variance inflation factor did not exceed the allowable value of 10, and the tolerance values were more than 0.0. To ensure that the data had a normal distribution calculates, the skewness coefficient was. Data are normal distribution if the value of the skewness coefficient is less than (± 1). Table 4 shows the results of these tests. As is evident from the results present in Table 4, no multicollinearity is present between the independent variables, and the values of Variance Inflation Factor of the dimensions are 1.321, 1.240, 1.358, and 1.237, respectively, which are less than 10. As can be seen, the values of Tolerance are between 0.736 – 0.809, which is more than 0.05. The results are an indication that no multicollinearity is present between the independent variables. To ensure that the data were normally distributed, the Skewness coefficients were calculated, and the values were less than ± 1 indicating normality.

Table 4**Results of Variance Inflation Factor, Tolerance and Skewness Coefficient**

No.	Independent Variables	VIF	Tolerance	Skewness
1	Innovativeness	1.321	0.757	-0.839
2	Risk Taking	1.240	0.807	0.167
3	Proactiveness	1.358	0.736	-0.784
4	Networking	1.237	0.809	-0.104

4.4 Results of Hypotheses Testing

H1: There is a significant positive relationship between intrapreneurial behaviors in commercial banks, and their innovative performance.

A simple linear regression test was conducted to investigate the H1 hypotheses. The results are shown in Table 5. From the table, (R) value represented the correlation and was 79.8%, which indicates that the relationship between the two variables was generally considered a very good correlation. (R^2) value indicates how much of the total variation in the intrapreneurial behaviors can explain the innovative performance of banks. In this case, 64% can be explained, while other variables not included in the regression model explain the remaining 36%. An ANOVA table provides an F-test to determine whether the model is a good fit for the data. According to this p-value, it is. Because $F(1, 121 \text{ degrees of freedom}) = 12.536, p \leq 0.05$, which indicates that, overall, the regression model was statistically significant and, thus, a good fit for the relationship between intrapreneurial behaviors and banks innovative performance. The coefficients table provides the necessary information to predict the innovative performance of banks from various intrapreneurial behaviors, as well as determine whether intrapreneurial behaviors contribute statistically significantly to the model. Besides, beta values for intrapreneurial behaviors reached 0.798, which indicates that 79.8% of the innovative performance of banks from intrapreneurial behaviors. In other words, the results can interpret as for every unit increase in intrapreneurial behaviors, a 79.8% increase in the predicted innovative performance of the banks occurred. Based on these results, the null hypothesis should be rejected, and the hypothesis accepted.

Table 5**Simple Linear Regression Analysis to ensure the Impact of Intrapreneurial Behaviors on the Innovative Performance of Banks**

Dependent Variable	Model Summary			ANOVA		Coefficient			
	R	R ²	R ² Adjusted	F	df	Sig.	β	t	Sig.
Innovative Performance of Banks	0.798	0.64	0.62	12.536	4	0.00	0.798	6.187	0.00

The H1 hypothesis included four sub hypotheses:

H1a: There is a significant positive relationship between innovativeness in commercial banks, and their innovative performance.

H1b: There is a significant positive relationship between risk-taking in commercial banks, and their innovative performance.

H1c: There is a significant positive relationship between proactiveness in commercial banks, and their innovative performance.

H1d: There is a significant positive relationship between networking in commercial banks, and their innovative performance.

To test these hypotheses, the researcher used multiple regression analysis to ensure the impact of Intrapreneurial Behaviors dimensions (innovativeness, risk-taking, proactiveness, and networking) on the innovative performance of banks, which are shown in Table 6.

Table 6

Multiple Regression Analysis shows the Impact of Intrapreneurial Behavior Dimensions on the Innovative Performance of Banks

Dependent Variable	(R)	(R ²)	R ² Adjusted	F	DF	Sig*	B	T	Sig*	
Innovative Performance of Banks	0.804	0.65	0.63	12.535	237	0.000	Innovativeness	0.206	2.404	0.017
							Risk Taking	0.148	1.319	0.189
							Proactiveness	0.208	2.704	0.007
							Networking	0.271	1.361	0.030

Note: The impact is significant at 1 ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

Table 6 shows the impact of intrapreneurial behavior dimensions (innovativeness, risk-taking, proactiveness, and networking) on the innovative performance of banks. The regression model achieves a high degree of fit, as reflected by (R) and (R²) values of (0.804) and (0.65) respectively, which suggests that 65% of the explained variation in innovative performance of banks could account for Intrapreneurial behaviors (innovativeness, risk-taking, proactiveness, and networking). On the other hand, Table 6 for the executive data set indicated the slope value of (0.206), (0.148), (0.208), and (0.271) for the regression line. The results suggest that for a one-unit increase in intrapreneurial behaviors (innovativeness, risk-taking, proactiveness, and networking) significantly predicts a (20.6%) (14.8%) (20.8%), and (27.1%) increase in the innovative performance of banks. Table 6 shows that the analysis of variance of the fitted regression equation was significant with an F value of (12.535). This value is an indication that the model is a good one. The p-value of ($\alpha \leq 0.05$) shows a statistically significant relationship between the variables at a 0.9 confidence level. The results also indicate that intrapreneurial behaviors (innovativeness, risk-taking, proactiveness, and networking) impact the innovative performance of banks with a coefficient of 0.206 for innovativeness, 0.148 for risk-taking, 0.208 for proactiveness, and 0.271 for networking. Thus, intrapreneurial behaviors (innovativeness, proactiveness, and networking) impact the innovative performance of banks. Therefore, the hypothesis is accepted, and the null hypothesis is rejected. For Risk-Taking factor P-value was more than 5%, hypothesis is rejected, and the null hypothesis is accepted.

H2: There is a significant positive relationship between good characteristics of banking employees, and the impact of intrapreneurial behaviors on the innovative performance of commercial banks.

Hierarchical Multiple Regression analysis was used to ensure the moderate impact of employees' characteristics on the relationship between Intrapreneurial behaviors and the innovative performance of banks in Jordan. The results are shown in Table 8.

Table 8

Hierarchical Multiple Regression Analysis

Dependent Variable	Independent Variables	Model 1			Model 2		
		B	T	Sig*	β	T	Sig*
Banks Innovative Performance	Intrapreneurial behaviors	0.798	6.218	0.000			
	Intrapreneurial behaviors × Employees Characteristics				0.645	4.703	0.001
	R	0.798			0.824		
	R ²	0.640			0.679		
	ΔR^2	0.640			0.039		
	ΔF	12.536			26.129		
	ΔF Sig.	0.000			0.001		

Note: * The effect is significant at level ($\alpha \leq 0.05$).

Table 7 shows the moderate impact of employees' characteristics on the relationship between intrapreneurial behaviors and the innovative performance of banks in Jordan. The first model had a value of R = 0.798 for the correlation coefficient; this

demonstrates a positive correlation between intrapreneurial behaviors and the innovative performance of banks. The results also show the statistically significant impact of intrapreneurial behaviors on the innovative performance of banks, with an F value of 12.536 with a p-value of less than 0.05. As the value of the coefficient of determination is $R^2 = 0.64$, this indicates that intrapreneurial behaviors explain (64.0%) of the variance of the innovative performance of banks. In the second model, the entry of the moderate variable (employees characteristics) to the regression model increased the value of the correlation coefficient ($R = 0.824$), and the value of the coefficient of determination (R^2) increased (0.039). This percentage was statistically significant, where the value of ($\Delta F = 26.129$) and the significance level (Sig. $\Delta F = 0.001$), which is less than (0.05). As the slope value ($\beta = 0.645$) of employees' characteristics and the (t Calculate) value was 4.703 because the p-value was less than 0.05. The result confirms that a statistically significant impact of employees' characteristics (moderating variable) on the relationship between intrapreneurial behaviors and the innovative performance of banks, where the percentage of interpretation of variation in the innovative performance of banks has improved, and the percentage increased from 64.0% to 67.9%. Based on this result, the second alternative hypothesis is accepted, and the null hypothesis is rejected. Thus, the greater the employees banking characteristics in banks, the stronger the impact of intrapreneurial behaviors on the innovative performance of banks.

4.5 Research Model

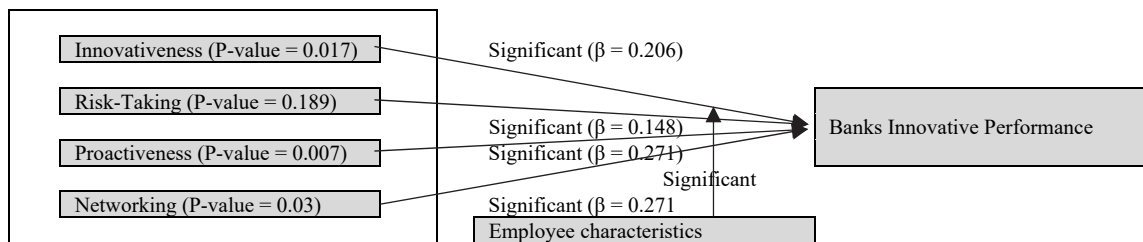


Fig. 2. The model of the study results.

5. Research Discussion

The hypotheses of this study were posited as following one general hypothesis and four sub-hypotheses:

General hypothesis:

The greater the employees' good characteristics in banks, the stronger the impact of intrapreneurial behaviors on the innovative performance of banks in Jordan.

The results of this study show the relationship between intrapreneurial behaviors of bank employees and the innovative performance of banks via the moderating role of employees' characteristics (general hypothesis). The results found a positive impact of intrapreneurial behaviors of employees on the innovative performance of banks moderating role of employees' characteristics. These results of the current research were as expected, if an employees has a high level of intrapreneurial behavior in the bank, then this behavior can improve the bank's innovative performance, including the development of new products or new methods. Conversely, banks with fewer entrepreneurial staff exhibit low innovative performance/ this, the opportunity for success for banks that have entrepreneurial employees, will be higher than banks that do not have entrepreneurial employees.

Sub-hypotheses

H1a: There is a significant positive relationship between innovativeness in commercial banks, and their innovative performance.

Innovative ideas increase the ability of the organization to respond to opportunities and develop competitive advantages (Oldham and Cummings, 1996). This current research included five statements to measure the importance of innovativeness among employees within banks. The highest rank was "If I were able to contribute more ideas, it would motivate me more to stay in my bank." This was rank 1. This demonstrates an employee's interest in spreading his/her ideas to the bank's management and applying good ideas that benefit the bank. On the other hand, the question "There is a specialized committee in my bank that receives and evaluates creative ideas" was classified with a rank of 6, meaning that the current banks in Jordan suffer from a lack of a specific entity whose task is to find and extract innovative ideas from employees. This occurred despite the agreement that the innovative ideas of employees are critically based on the results of this research. Trust and attention are powerful and influential factors in innovation, as they help to overcome possible obstacles to innovation.

H1b: There is a significant positive relationship between risk-taking in commercial banks, and their innovative performance.

It became apparent that the question “I will always be determined to accept the challenge” ranked highest, while the question “The term risk-taker considered a positive attribute for people in my bank” had the lowest rank.

When an entrepreneurial employee in a bank indicates that a new way of work or a new product should be created, the actual result is entirely unknown. Although the result may very well be positive, the result also may be negative. This means that researchers should determine the reasons that lead others to judge that the assumption of a risk is negative and to expand the meaning of the concept of risk-taking to help the development of the banking industry in Jordan.

H1c: There is a significant positive relationship between proactiveness in commercial banks, and their innovative performance.

The ranking of the answers for the statement “I feel driven by my values” was superior to the answers for the statement, “There are abundant opportunities that await me”.

This demonstrates the connection between the findings of this current study and the behavior of entrepreneurs in motivating themselves and others in a business environment. However, this demonstrates that an employee has principles that help him to do things before others recognize them. But the downside is the lack of opportunities waiting for the employees, and this indicates a lack of opportunities in the market and the lack of appreciation of the employees to the qualities that lead him to a better level; thus, the results obtained by this study are as expected.

H1d: There is a significant positive relationship between networking in commercial banks, and their innovative performance.

The highest-ranked statement was, “It is not a problem for me to know people from different cultures”, whereas the statement “I contact with new friends through social media” received the lowest rank.

This result shows that a bank employee has the desire to meet more people from the same culture or more cultures. This process helps an employee to develop his/her communication skills and ease of access to people in an open society with interrelated people. The downside is that people do not communicate with each other through social media because social media is very prevalent, and there are many alternatives, like phone and phone programs.

H1: There is a significant positive relationship between intrapreneurial behaviors in commercial banks, and their innovative performance.

This research and analysis demonstrate the existence of maturity between intrapreneurial behaviors about the requirements for driving the innovative performance of banks, in which a lack of ability to motivate themselves and others was observed. Internal entrepreneurship comprises multiple levels that vary from person to person in terms of individual behavior. When institutions are aware of how individual behavior leads to innovation, this knowledge leads to an improvement in the organization's innovation level by motivating staff to contribute useful ideas. There are factors such as innovativeness, risk-taking, proactiveness, and networking that may be important in the process. The strength of a person's association with the team may be influential on the team as a whole and the strength of performance.

H2: There is a significant positive relationship between good characteristics of banking employees, and the impact of intrapreneurial behaviors on the innovative performance of commercial banks.

This research focused on the most essential qualities that a bank employee's possesses, which have a significant impact on innovation in banks. These qualities are an organized personality, including the meaning of matters related to business, responsibility, and attention to more than one thing at a time. In the context of this study, the results of the three statements were examined. The order of importance is as follows: 1) “I can deal with many responsibilities.” 2) “I can be effective in the management of multiple operations,” and 3) “I can deal with the enormous pressures.” The second characteristic in terms of importance was effective communication. This measured the communication skills of the employees, whether with clients or with management and other employees, whether social or even financial communication and documents. The order of importance is as follows: 1) “I have excellent written and oral communication skills,” and 2) “I can communicate financial matters to my colleagues without any confusion.”

The third characteristic that achieved the lowest order was alertness and awareness. This attribute measures vigilance towards the financial system or any threat or opportunity to affect it. The order of importance is as follows: 1) “I am always alert to any threat to the financial system.” and 2) “I am always aware of changes in the financial sector”.

6. Conclusion

This research has investigated the relationship between intrapreneurial behavior, the innovative performance of banks, and the personal characteristics of bank employees in Jordan. It was the first of its kind to be conducted in Jordan. The intrapreneurial behaviors addressed in the research were innovativeness, risk-taking, proactiveness, and networking. The moderator that addressed in the research was employees' characteristics. The current research studied the effect of previous intrapreneurial behaviors on the innovative performance of banks, moderating role of employees' characteristics. Intrapreneurial behaviors have been defined as recognizing the employee's opportunities and exploiting them that lead to creating a new competitive power, new product, service, or method of work that improves the organization's performance (Gagné & Deci, 2005). Innovativeness has many definitions, but in general, all its definitions indicate new products, new services, new strategies, and new ideas, which are done in a novel way. When a company or bank has innovative employees, production will be better, and it is possible to change the way of working for the better (Chen, et al., 2015). Risk-taking is known as the search for courageous suggestions for the benefit of an organization, in which the results of these proposals are uncertain. Risk-taking is an essential part of encouraging employees to be creative (Dai, et al., 2014). Proactiveness is defined as a futuristic vision and seeking opportunity by observing current trends and anticipating future market demands. Proactive employees should be encouraged to develop their behavior to communicate more. (Sebora & Theerapatvong, 2010). Networking is communicating and contacting others. Employees networking can impact their roles and participation in the company's strategy process. This essential role in communicating with others inspires employees to increase their articulation of opportunities for strategic innovation by aggregating references, familiarity, and networks (Zdroik & Babiak, 2017). Employees' characteristics are features or qualities belonging typically to employees. This current research addressed employees' characteristics that play crucial roles in achieving more significant benefits for the bank. These characteristics are organized personality, which means that employees have the mental strength to create robust, motivating core beliefs; effective communication, which means verbal speech or other methods of relaying information that get the point across; and alertness and awareness. Alertness means a state of careful watching and readiness especially for danger or opportunity, and awareness means concern about and well-informed interest in a particular situation or development (Kim and Sikula, 2005). The innovative performance of banks means addressing challenges in financial performance, as banks need to adopt new ways to penetrate deeper into the lives and habits of retail and customer customers (Ramlall, 2018). Identifying intrapreneurial behaviors is vital, as this search explores the deep causes of our choices. Improving the innovative performance of a bank requires an understanding of the relationships between and among bank employees and between the organization and employees and how these relationships impact bank performance (Farukh, et al., 2017). The current research found the strong creative qualities that bank employees have, which should be invested in to develop the bank, and also found the poor creative qualities of bank employees, which must be strengthened to develop the bank and achieve the best results. This research also found that the environments of commercial banks are not all similar. This study examined the extent of intrapreneurial behaviors of employees through their characteristics and the availability of an innovative work environment.

7. Implications

Many exciting avenues for further research are opened up due to the findings of this study. Likewise, there are many important implications for managerial and policymakers.

7.1 Policy Implications

Jordan has an Association of Jordanian Banks, which maintains a leading role as one of the most efficient banking associations in the region in terms of providing services to member banks to support their capabilities and enabling them to maximize their contributions to achieving sustainable development in the Kingdom (Association of Banks in Jordan, 2018). There is also another entity that has an impact on banks in Jordan. This entity is the Central Bank of Jordan whose vision is to: maintain the monetary stability represented by the stability of the Jordanian dinar exchange rate and the stability of the general level of prices and contribute to providing an attractive investment environment and stimulating economic and social development through the provision of an appropriate interest rate structure and the application of partial and macro-prudential control policies that contribute to achieving banking and financial stability (Central Bank of Jordan, 2018). One recommendation of this current study that greater cooperation should be developed between Central Bank of Jordan, Association of Banks, and commercial banks in Jordan, with regard to innovative performance, through knowledge of the appropriate environment for banks, and encouraging employees, whether financially or in terms of incubators of innovative ideas, or by not imposing penalties on innovative ideas that have not succeeded. This cooperation will serve as a reminder to commercial banks in Jordan to pay attention to innovative performance because of its benefits for employees, banks, and the Jordanian economy as a whole.

7.2 Theoretical implications

The results of this research confirmed a significant and positive effect of intrapreneurial behaviors on the innovative performance of banks. This research contributes to the academic and practical knowledge as one of the first attempts to investigate the impact of intrapreneurial behaviors on the innovative performance of banks. In addition to recognizing the intrapreneurial behaviors that improve innovative performance, this research integrates, refines, and extends the empirical work conducted in the field of the innovative performance of banks in Jordan.

7.3 Managerial implications

Determination a specific sales targets or figures can be counterproductive, and intimidation is also unlikely to produce desired results. The way people are assigned to their jobs can motivate them to work hard, and have a good sense of purpose. Workers who believe in fulfilling a task as part of a team have solved more problems, remembered more than they learned, and worked more time than others. The manager should not focus on what should be avoided, or on the wrong methods to motivate employees. Instead, consider what you should do. In some cases, this means being a role model rather than a speech. Lectures aimed at motivating employees are often negligible, or perceived as dishonest.

To reduce practices the violate the rights of workers in the workplace and to build a psychologically favorable working environment, with positive and correct practices.

Innovative leaders outperform others in risk management, try new approaches, follow logical procedures in dealing with negative expectations, and plan to minimize risk.

The most innovative leaders show their aspiration to develop their knowledge, and are learning new skills and information that are consistent with business goals, giving them a competitive edge and encouraging staff to try new approaches.

Innovative leaders are more inclined to take the lead, turn difficult circumstances into opportunities by taking responsibility for important decisions, and are keen to engage others in meetings and debates with serious implications without avoiding divergent views. Innovative leaders are good at anticipating potential obstacles without being over-analyzed, are able to work independently for long periods, have minimal support, and are quick to change direction to exploit new opportunities.

8. Recommendations for Further Researches

This research did not deal with the impact of the circumstances in which the neighboring areas of Jordan impact the innovative performance of banks. However, research should be conducted, knowing that these areas can have significant positive and negative impacts. Because the areas surrounding Jordan are experiencing instability, this may affect the economy. Also, the events in areas surrounding Jordan have the potential to create severe impacts. Therefore, additional research should be conducted to determine the impact of the circumstances surrounding Jordan on the characteristics of employees and their intrapreneurial behaviors and their impacts on the innovative performance of commercial banks in Jordan. This research did not deal with impact of the innovative IT applications on innovative performance of commercial banks. Therefore, additional research should be conducted to determine the impact of the innovative IT applications on the employees and their intrapreneurial behaviors and their impacts on the innovative performance of commercial banks in Jordan.

9. Research Limitations

As with any study, various challenges and limitations were encountered. The primary limitations were confronted with the mechanism of the research, which included disseminating and collecting the surveys. Some bankers refused to complete the survey, while others accepted the survey but did not return it, and others did not answer the questionnaire completely. However, the sample size was sufficient for analysis. Importantly. Responses were received only from bankers who were willing to respond. Thus, the argument could be made that those bankers who are naturally less accommodating or open to self-analysis or introspection did not respond. Not responding may have an impact on the results, as those who are more accommodating may be more willing to listen to others, more open to suggestion, more self-aware, for instance. Further research will be required.

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