

The effect of occupational stress, psychological stress and burnout on employee performance: Evidence from banking industry

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CHRONICLE

ABSTRACT

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This paper presents an empirical investigation on the effects of occupational stress, psychological stress as well as job burnout on women's employee performance in city of Karaj, Iran. The proposed study designs a questionnaire in Likert scale and distributes it among all female employees who worked for Bank Maskan in this city. In our survey, employee performance consists of three parts of interpersonal performance, job performance as well as organizational performance. Cronbach alpha has been used to verify the overall questionnaire, all components were within acceptable levels, and the implementation of Kolmogorov-Smirnov test has indicated that the data were not normally distributed. Using Spearman correlation ratio as well as regression techniques, the study has determined that while psychological stress influenced significantly on all three components of employee performance including interpersonal performance, job performance as well as organizational performance, the effect on job performance was greater than the other components. In addition, occupational stress only influences on organizational as well as interpersonal performance. Finally, employee burnout has no impact on any components of employee performance.

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1. Introduction

During the past few decades, there have been tremendous evidences that the productivity of any firm depends on lower level of employees' burnout and stress at workplace (Khan & Zafar, 2013; Rahman, 2013). Al-Kahtani and Saad (2013) investigated the effect of some certain demographical variables such as position in the current job, age, experience and marital status on job burnout among selected banking employees in Saudi Arabia. In their survey, Job Burnout Inventory developed by Maslach and Jackson (1981) and biographical information blank were used to perform the survey. They reported that subordinate staff, married and high experienced group of employees reflected higher degree of job burnout. In addition, the younger and older bank employees were detected to differ substantially in terms of job burnout.

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According to Bashir and Ramay (2010), bankers are under a big pressure because of antecedents of stress such as Overload, Role ambiguity, Role conflict, Responsibility for people, Participation, Lack of feedback, Keeping up with rapid technological change. Therefore, one of the affected outcomes of stress is on job performance.

Bashir and Ramay (2010) performed a survey among some employees who work for banking industry in Pakistan and reported a negative correlation between job stress and job performances and job stress significantly could reduce the performance of an individual. The results recommended that organization should facilitate supportive culture within the working atmosphere of the organization. Arzu (2011) determined whether bank employees' burnout levels and satisfaction of life differentiate significantly according to certain variables. Khattak et al. (2011) also reported similar results.

Chou et al. (2014) explored the prevalence and associated factors of burnout among five medical professions in a regional teaching hospital. They concluded that physician assistant was an emerging high burnout group; its severity was similar to that of nurses and far more than that of physicians, administrative staff and medical technicians. Jamal (2011) examined the role of organizational commitment in the relationship between job stress and job performance among some selected employees who were working for some large US firms operating in Malaysia and Pakistan. They reported some negative relationship between stress and performance in both countries.

2. The proposed method

This paper presents an empirical investigation on the effects of occupational stress, psychological stress as well as job burnout on women's employee performance in city of Karaj, Iran. The proposed study designs a questionnaire in Likert scale and distributes it among all female employees who worked for Bank Maskan in this city. In our survey, employee performance consists of three parts of interpersonal performance, job performance as well as organizational performance. Fig. 1 demonstrates the structure of the proposed study.

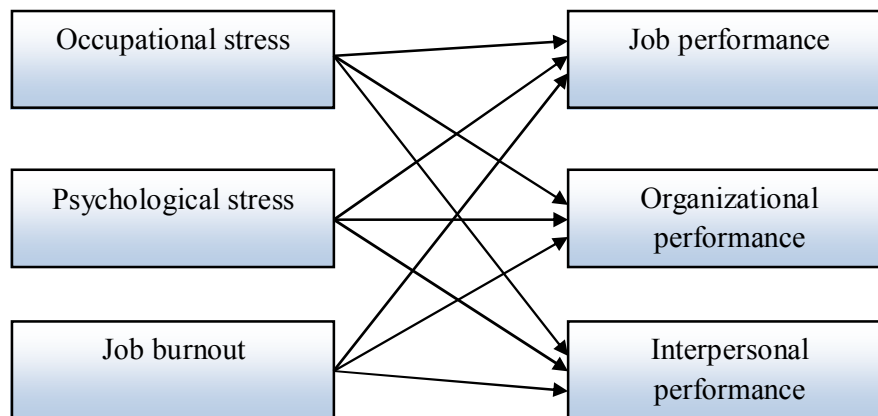


Fig. 1. The proposed method

Based on the structure of the proposed study given in Fig. 1, the following nine hypotheses are stated.

1. Occupational stress influences on job performance.
2. Psychological stress influences on job performance.
3. Job burnout influences on job performance.
4. Occupational stress influences on organizational performance.
5. Psychological stress influences on organizational performance.

6. Job burnout influences on organizational performance.
7. Occupational stress influences on interpersonal performance.
8. Psychological stress influences on interpersonal performance.
9. Job burnout influences on interpersonal performance.

The proposed study designs a questionnaire in Likert scale and first invites some expert to verify the overall content of the questionnaire and after confirming the questionnaire, distributes it among some limit number of employees. Table 1 summarizes Cronbach alphas for all six components.

Table 1

Cronbach alpha for six components of the survey

Variable	Stress			Performance		
	Occupational	Psychological	Job burnout	Job	Organizational	Interpersonal
Alpha	0.77	0.70	0.74	0.77	0.84	0.70

As we can observe from the results of Table 1, all components of the survey maintain desirable value, which are within acceptable limit. Therefore, we may confirm the questionnaire. Fig. 2 shows some personal characteristics of the participants.

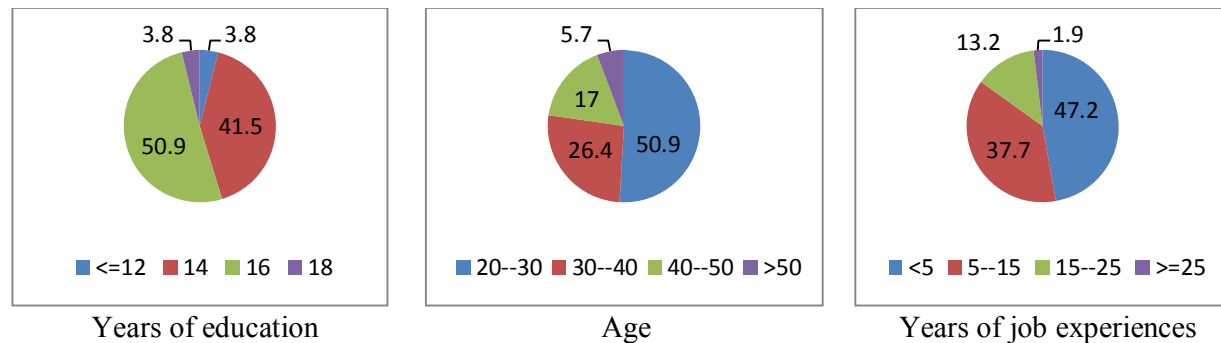


Fig. 2. Personal characteristics of the participants

As we can observe from the results of Fig. 2, all participants were middle-aged people, mostly with some university education and good job experiences. The implementation of Kolmogorov-Smirnov test has indicated that the data were not normally distributed. Therefore, we use Spearman correlation tests to verify the hypotheses of the survey.

3. The results

In this section, we present details of our findings on testing various hypotheses of the survey. We first present the results of the implementation of Spearman correlation among various pairs of survey and the results are summarized in Table 2 as follows,

Table 2

The summary of Spearman correlation

Row		1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Job Burnout	1					
2	Occupational stress	0.68**	1				
3	Psychological stress	0.80**	0.62**	1			
4	Organizational	0.74**	0.72**	0.84**	1		
5	Job performance	0.57**	0.56**	0.59**	0.82**	1	
6	Interpersonal performance	0.84**	0.70**	0.91**	0.84**	0.61**	1

**Sig. < 0.01

As we can observe from the results of Table 2, there seems to be some positive and meaningful relationships between different components of the survey. Table 3 demonstrates the summary of testing various hypotheses.

Table 3

The summary of the results of testing nine hypotheses using Spearman correlation test

Hypothesis	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Correlation	0.56	0.59	0.57	0.72	0.84	0.74	0.70	0.91	0.84
Sig.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Result	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed	Confirmed

Based on the results of Table 3, the highest positive correlation belongs to hypothesis number eighth, which implies psychological stress influences on interpersonal performance. In addition, it seems to be psychological stress influences strongly on organizational performance as well as interpersonal performance.

3.1. The effect of job performance

We now present the results of our survey on testing the hypothesis of the survey based on stepwise regression technique. The implementation of the stepwise regression has yielded the results given in Eq. (1) as follows,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Job Performance} &= 1.253 + 0.691 \text{ Psychological stress} \\
 \text{t-value} & \quad 2.459 \quad 5.841 \\
 \text{Sig.} & \quad 0.017 \quad 0.000 \quad \bar{R}^2 = 0.389
 \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Based on the results of Eq. (1), psychological stress influences positively on job performance. The result of t-student indicates that the effect is statistically significant and adjusted R-Square indicates that regression model states that psychological stress approximately describes 39% of the changes on job performance.

3.2. The effect of organizational performance

We now investigate the effects of different stresses on organizational performance. The implementation of the stepwise regression has yielded the results given in Eq. (2) as follows,

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Organizational Performance} &= 0.411 + 0.552 \text{ Psychological stress} + 0.349 \text{ Occupational stress} \\
 \text{t-value} & \quad 1.630 \quad 7.751 \quad 4.952 \\
 \text{Sig.} & \quad 0.09 \quad 0.000 \quad 0.000 \quad \bar{R}^2 = 0.818
 \end{aligned} \tag{2}$$

Based on the results of Eq. (2), psychological and occupational stresses maintain positive impact on job performance. The result of t-student indicates that the effects are statistically significant and adjusted R-Square indicates that regression model states that psychological and occupational stresses approximately describe 82% of the changes on organizational performance.

3.3. The effect of interpersonal performance

Finally, we study the impacts of various stresses on individual performance. The implementation of the stepwise regression has yielded the results given in Eq. (3) as follows,

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Interpersonal Performance} = 0.648 + 0.644 \text{ Psychological stress} + 0.217 \text{ Occupational stress} \\ \text{t-value} \qquad \qquad \qquad 3.450 \quad 12.136 \qquad \qquad \qquad 4.128 \\ \text{Sig.} \qquad \qquad \qquad 0.001 \quad 0.000 \qquad \qquad \qquad 0.000 \quad \bar{R}^2 = 0.855 \end{array} \quad (3)$$

Based on the results of Eq. (3), psychological and occupational stresses maintain positive impact on interpersonal performance. The result of t-student indicates that the effects are statistically significant and adjusted R-Square indicates that regression model states that psychological and occupational stresses approximately describe 86% of the changes on interpersonal performance.

4. Conclusion

In this paper, we have presented an empirical investigation to the study the effects of various types of job stress including psychological, occupational as well as organizational stress on women's job performances who worked for some Iranian banking industry. The implementation of Spearman correlation test has indicated that psychological stress could influence on interpersonal performance. In addition, it seems to be psychological stress influences strongly on organizational performance as well as interpersonal performance. In addition, the survey has detected some positive and meaningful relationship between psychological stress and job performance. In our survey, occupational stress influenced positively only on organizational as well as interpersonal performances.

The results of our survey are somewhat consistent with findings of Leung et al. (2011). In their survey, job stress was the antecedent of burnout, while burnout could further forecast physiological stress for construction project managers; job stress was negatively associated only with their task performance; both burnout and physiological stress were negatively associated with their organizational performance; and task performance could lead positively to their interpersonal performance.

Kim et al. (2009) also investigated the moderating impacts of gender and organizational level between role stress and job satisfaction among hotel employees. They reported that the effect of role stress on job satisfaction was substantially stronger for female employees and supervisory employees than male employees and non-supervisory employees. Rivera-Torres et al. (2013) investigated the effects of job stress across gender by studying the relative importance of emotional and intellectual demands and social support in women. They reported that applying the Job Demands, Control and Support technique in function of the gender could contribute to a bigger understanding of how to reduce the levels of job stress in men and women, helping the design of more effective policies in this area.

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