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Influence of participative and achievement oriented leadership styles on employee job satisfaction in commercial banks in Kenya

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to examine the influence of participative and achievement-oriented leadership styles on employee job satisfaction in commercial banks in Kenya. This study adopted the positivism research philosophy while building a descriptive correlational research design. The target population of the study was 15,030 employees in all the 43 commercial banks licensed to operate in Kenya as of June 2018. The study drew a sample size of 386 employees reporting to middle-level managers, using a stratified sampling technique. Data were collected utilizing a questionnaire and analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics — statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20. The results of the study showed that a participative leadership style and achievement-oriented leadership styles positively and significantly predicted employee job satisfaction. From the results of the regression analysis after moderation, it was revealed that environmental contingency factors significantly moderated the relationship between path-goal leadership style and employee job satisfaction.

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Introduction

Globalization has ushered immense change in today's corporate world, leading to emerging dimensions in the study of leadership styles under path-goal theory in use at organizational level and the level of satisfaction of employees. This has led to setting of new parameters that organizations must meet in order to achieve competitiveness (Malik, 2013). There are many important reasons why organizations should be concerned with employee job satisfaction (Celik, et al., 2015). This forms an important reason why evaluation of employee job satisfaction has today become a key aspect of human resource management. Organizations need, therefore, to ensure high levels of employee job satisfaction to inculcate an atmosphere of enhanced performance levels and creation of quality customer relations.

Mohammad, Nazari and Mehrdad (2013) attempted to establish the relationship between the leadership styles in use in organizations and the job satisfaction of employees in Abuja Nigeria. The study correlated application of path-goal theory by organizational leadership and the levels of job satisfaction. A positive relationship was established highlighting the important role played by leadership style in enhancing employee job satisfaction. Also, Akhigbe, Finelady and Felix (2014) conducted a study on the effects of achievement-oriented leadership style on job satisfaction of selected commercial banks in River State in Nigeria. From the results of the latter study, it was confirmed that achievement oriented leadership style positively and significantly enhance employee job satisfaction. This again highlights the fact that leadership style in application in an organization is important in determining job satisfaction.

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Otieno, Waiganjo and Njeru (2015) applied path-goal theory to study the relationship between labour relations practices and employee performance in Kenya's horticultural sector. The findings indicated that organizations that had adopted employee engagement strategy had improved their performance. Jeruto (2015) stated that through the path-goal approach, various parameters of job satisfaction amongst employees are established. This is through belief in acceptance of the specified organization goals to be achieved, willingness to put effort to achieve the stated goals and the desire to be part of the team that achieves organization goals. Thus, a significant relationship exists within the organizational leadership in attainment of employee job satisfaction.

Different research studies have been conducted in the world on different types of leadership styles to determine the significance of their respective relationship with the job satisfaction of employees working in different sectors but results were inconsistent that sometimes showed participative leadership style as having significant relationship with the job satisfaction and sometimes the supportive leadership style or other leadership styles like directive and achievement oriented leadership style (Javed, et al., 2014). As far as Kenya is concerned and especially its banking sector, a reasonable contribution regarding leadership styles and job satisfaction is still needed (Shaukat, et al., 2012). Due to this research gap and insufficient information this study determines the influence of participative leadership style and achievement oriented leadership style on the job satisfaction of employees working in the banking sector of Kenya.

In Kenya, the banking sector is facing a number of performance related challenges characterized by low levels of employee job satisfaction, which is evidenced by high rates of staff turnover. According to the Kenya Bankers Association (2018), the sector has been operating within a tough regulatory framework, which has had negative impact on banks' profitability, endangered job security for employees, jeopardized employee performance, and threatened job satisfaction. The capping of interest rate at 4% by the 2016 Banking Amendments Act in Kenya led to increased competition in the market. This has witnessed more commercial banks turning to technologies such as mobile banking to lower operating costs and enhance the quality and efficiency of their operations. Adoption of such technologies has resulted in redundancy of more staffs, which affects the levels of job satisfaction of the remaining workforce (Kenya Bankers Association, 2018). Despite all the remedies put in place, Kenyan commercial banks still encounter many challenges as a result of low level employee job satisfaction. A number of studies (Anitha, 2014; Famakin & Abisuga, 2016; Kagwiria, 2016) have been conducted to determine the influence of leadership styles on bank innovation and performance, but a few studies (Nyaberi & Kiriago, 2013) examined how leadership styles in banks affect employee job satisfaction.

Literature Review

Participative leadership

According to Khuong and Dang (2015), employee reporting high levels of motivation believed they are valued at work and that their work group depend on their performance to attain results. The elements of participative leadership style discussed in this section are; job enrichment, delegation of authority, decision making, creativity and intrinsic motivation.

Participative leadership provides intrinsic motivation to employees by enriching the employees experience at work. The employee is given a higher level of independence at work, variety of choices to accomplish his assignments and develops a sense of empowerment. The employee feels important in an organization when they participate in decision making processes of the organization. This enhances their connection to the organization and inspires them to reach top performance (Yukl, 2013). Yukl further states that participative decision is highly valuable for the organization. It benefits the management, the employees and the organization. Employee's motivation at work is enhanced, innovativeness in the organization increases, and work life balance of the employees is enhanced.

Participative leadership style highly regards delegation of duties and responsibilities. It also involves people in decision making (Dubrin, 2017). Employees feel more satisfied in the work place if they are involved in making key decisions that affect them. When employees feel recognized by the management, their pride and ownership of organizational processes grow (Harter, Schmidt & Hayes, 2012).

Decisions made in organizations can greatly affect the stability of the organization and the security of employees (Shafritz, 2010). Involving employees in decision making ensures that their relationship with the organizations leadership greatly improves (Robbins, 2014). Leaders grow more respected, and the employees are more embracing of the leadership's direction. This kind of leadership enhances trust between the management and employees. In the contrary, leaders who make decisions by themselves risk losing the support of their employees (Jit, 2013).

Achievement-oriented leadership

Achievement-oriented leader gives the employees challenging performance targets. The leader seeks continuous performance from their employees and expects high standard performance. This leader will demonstrate great confidence on the employees (Northouse, 2013). Achievement-Oriented leadership is appropriate in circumstances where employees are not highly resistant to autocracy, have an outward focus, and are easy followers of their leadership's direction. It also works when the task is simple and clear, there is high respect for authority, and coworkers commitment to work is high (Lussier & Achua, 2010). The elements of achievement-oriented leadership styles discussed in this section are; employee confidence, strategy execution, goal setting and organization commitment.

Moorhead and Griffin (2012) argued that when leaders give subordinates difficult tasks, the employees feel the leaders have confidence in their capabilities. When the employees achieve the duties and are rewarded, it enhances their confidence in the organization (Ratyan & Mohd, 2013). When goal setting are done right, it enhances employee satisfaction at work (Ashraf *et al.*, 2012). Negron (2008) states that the achievement-oriented leadership style is best suited when the tasks are unclear and where employees need their motivation to be boosted for performance. Research by Titko and Lace (2015) indicated that high achievement-oriented leaders impacted employee's satisfaction of the job, for they are motivated to perform better.

Taris (2016) reports on analysis of relationship between commitment to the organization and achievement-oriented leadership style. From the findings, it is imperative that leaders exhibiting achievement-orientation style connects well with organizations oriented on strategic management. Aziri (2016) studied relationship between motivation of employees in universities and their attachment to their jobs in Nigeria. Further, the findings showed that achievement oriented influenced employee motivation and efficiency of an organization. The recommendation was that heads of departments should have their capacity build on achievement orientation.

Achievement-oriented leaders not only set challenging performance goals for their employees but also for themselves. They also take responsibility for achievement of organizational wide objectives. These leaders are consistent in pursuing achievement of the set performance objectives. The leaders take calculated risks, with the organizational goals in mind. They actively gather information from employees and provide consistent feedback (Suradi, 2017).

Employees with high perceived organizational support feel a heavy responsibility to attain organizational objectives. They have positive attitudes towards their jobs (Robbins, 2014). Suradi (2017) examined and analyzed the association between leadership style, job satisfaction and organization culture among lecturers in Russia. The research object was lecturer in financial education and training agency, Ministry of Finance. The method of this research was explanatory research design. Besides, sampling technique used in this research was saturated sample. On the other hand, statistical analysis used was multiple regression analysis with helping tool like IBM. Findings indicated that leadership style and organizational culture, either holistically or partially, have effects on lecturer's job satisfaction.

Environmental contingency factors

Malik (2013) stated that task structure, work group and formal authority are the three categories of environmental contingency factors. Temple's (2013) study examined the job satisfaction of information technology and the effects of such a structure in financial sectors in USA. Organizational structure influences level of motivation and satisfaction of employees. It also had a correlation with employees reward systems in an organization. Structures influenced employee's autonomy, and pathways to objective delivery. Elangovan (2017) examined the association between task orientation, performance and job satisfaction amongst public organizations employees. When employees are satisfied with the job, they perform their duties with greater excellence. There was relationship between level of supervision and job performance. Tomazević, Seljak and Aristovnik (2014) examined factors influencing job satisfaction in police force. It was observed education levels of management and employees significantly influenced the satisfaction levels of the customers.

Yang and Wang (2013) investigated how an employee's attitude regarding authority affected the job satisfaction and how this differed in different cultures. The study found that individual employees regard for authority and job satisfaction was evident. Positive relation between respect for authority and job satisfaction was only partially supported. The relationship between job satisfaction, employee respect for authority and power distance were also only partially supported. Jha (2014) study aimed at examining the job satisfaction and turnover among employees in one of the Malaysian banking institutions. In particular, the study explored the differences between formal authority, intrinsic, and extrinsic satisfaction factors. Intrinsic and extrinsic satisfaction factors are significantly positive where formal authority is perceived.

Ganguly (2015) study investigated composition in work groups in terms of gender influenced employee's satisfaction at work in USA. The findings were that job satisfaction is related to the gender composition of employees in a given work group. However, there were no variations existing among male and female respondents on how the composition affected their satisfaction. Where the groups had gender balance there was greater job satisfaction across genders. Lowest satisfaction was noted in groups dominated by men while groups dominated by women were only averagely satisfied with their jobs.

Research and Methodology

Positivism was the research philosophy adopted to guide this study. Positivism is used to support the testing of hypotheses and this is the key reason the philosophy was preferred. The study adopted descriptive correlational research design to analyze and provide responses to the research questions. The population of the study consisted of 15,030 employees. A sample size of 386 was drawn using stratified random sampling.

Data was collected using self-administered questionnaires. The data was then analyzed using descriptive statistics of frequency and percentage distribution, mean, and standard deviation. Additionally, inferential data analysis methods were used.

Result and Discussion

This section shows the results of the demographic information of the respondents, participative leadership, achievement oriented leadership and environmental contingency factors. Out of 389 questionnaires, 370 were completed and returned making a 95% response rate.

Demographic information

The demographic information of the respondents analyzed included gender of respondents, length of service and level of education. The results show that the majority (52%) of the respondents were male while the rest, 48% were female. From the study, 39% of respondents had worked for 5-10 years in the organizations, while 28% had worked for 1-5 years. In addition, 21% had worked for over 10 years. Only 11% had worked for less than one year. The results indicate that overwhelming majority (91%) of respondents had a first degree level of education.

Participative leadership style

Descriptive statistics for participative leadership

Descriptive statistical analysis conducted by the study included mean and standard deviation.

The study aimed at examining how the participative leadership style influences employee job satisfaction among employees reporting to middle level managers in the Kenyan banking industry. Means and standard deviations were adopted in providing objective measures of comparison of the data.

Table 1: Mean and standard deviation for participative leadership style

Participative Leadership	N	M	SD
My team leader/supervisor asks for suggestions from team members or subordinates concerning how to carryout assignments	370	2.45	1.122
My team leader/supervisor delegates duties and tasks amongst the team members according to the capacity of each team member	370	2.56	.988
My team leader/supervisor involves me in decision making on how the tasks and duties should be performed effectively	370	3.02	1.019
Influence of Participative Leadership on Employee Job Satisfaction			
My productivity on the job has improved because my team leader/supervisor asks for suggestions from team members or subordinates concerning how to carryout assignments	368	2.99	.986
I am rarely absent from work because my team leader/supervisor delegates duties and tasks amongst the team members according to the capacity of each team member	368	2.63	.878
I do not intend to leave the organization because my team leader/supervisor involves me in decision making on how the tasks and duties should be performed effectively	368	2.49	1.280

Source: Authors

The Likert scale ranging from 0 – 4 where 0 = Not at all to 4 = Always was used in the questionnaire whereby the respondents were required to respond to statements by indicating their opinions. The study results are presented in Table 1.

The findings from the analysis reveal that on average, the supervisor delegates duties and tasks amongst the team members according to the capacity of each team member ($M = 2.56, SD = .988$). The findings also show that that productivity on the job has improved because supervisor asks for suggestions from team members or subordinates concerning how to carryout assignments ($M = 2.99, SD = 0.986$).

Correlating participative leadership and job satisfaction

Table 2: Correlation test for participative leadership style

Participative Leadership and Job Satisfaction		Participative Leadership Style	Employee Job Satisfaction
Participative Leadership Style	Pearson Correlation	1	.820**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	370	370
Employee Job Satisfaction	Pearson Correlation	.820**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	370	370

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: Authors

However, in case one variable increases and the other decreases, then the correlation is negative. In this study, correlation analysis was undertaken to measure the strength of the linear association between the independent and dependent variables. Usually, the Pearson Correlation Coefficient, r values range from +1 to -1, that is coefficient r may portray either a positive or negative relationship. Table 2 presents the correlation coefficients between study variables. The results show a positive significant correlation coefficient between participative leadership style and employee job satisfaction, $r(370) = .820, p < .05$.

Regression analysis and hypothesis testing

A multiple regression analysis was conducted to show the relationship between the independent variable (participative leadership style) and the dependent variable (employee job satisfaction). Based on a multiple linear regression model, the study sought to determine the influence of participative leadership style on employee job satisfaction among the employees reporting to middle level managers in Kenyan commercial banks. Therefore, the hypothesis tested was:

H0₁: Participative leadership style has no significant influence on employee job satisfaction among employees reporting to middle level managers in commercial banks in Kenya.

The results from regression model summary explain the variations in dependent variable as a result of independent variable. The results in Table 3 show that participative leadership style caused a variation of 50% in employee job satisfaction among the employees reporting to middle level managers of commercial banks in Kenya, $R^2 = .500$. This means that when participative leadership style is applied in commercial banks in Kenya, 50% variations in employee job satisfaction among the employees reporting to middle level managers in commercial banks in Kenya could be observed.

Table 3: Regression model summary for participative leadership style

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. Change	F
1	.707 ^a	.500	.497	.67604998	.500	181.811	1	364	.000	
2	.715 ^b	.511	.506	.67017460	.011	4.205	1	362	.042	

Source: Authors

The study findings in Table 4 reveals that the relationship between participative leadership style and employee job satisfaction was statistically significant, $F(1, 364) = 181.811, p < .05$. This means that participative leadership style was a good predictor of employee job satisfaction among employees reporting to middle level managers in the commercial banks in Kenya. Based on the significance of the F -statistic, the null hypothesis, participative leadership style has no significant influence on employee job satisfaction among employees reporting to middle level managers in commercial banks in Kenya, was rejected.

Table 4: ANOVA test for participative leadership style

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	83.095	1	83.095	181.811	.000 ^b
	Residual	83.182	364	.457		
	Total	166.277	366			

Source: Authors

Multiple linear regression was conducted to assess the direction and extent to which participative leadership style influences employee job satisfaction. The study findings confirmed that participative leadership style significantly predicted employee job satisfaction among employees reporting to middle level managers in the commercial banks in Kenya, $\beta = .673, t(370) = 13.484, p < .05$. This meant that a unit change in participative leadership style would lead to an increase in employee job satisfaction among the employees reporting to middle level managers in the banking industry by 0.673 units. Therefore, the study concluded that participative leadership style significantly predicts employee job satisfaction among employees reporting to middle level managers in the commercial banks of Kenya. Table 5 presents the study results.

Table 5: Regression coefficients for participative leadership style

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.100	.050		2.000	.047
	Participative leadership	.673	.050	.707	13.484	.000
2	(Constant)	.101	.049		2.039	.043
	Participative leadership	.596	.062	.626	9.592	.000
	ECFXPL	.130	.063	.134	2.051	.042

Source: Authors

Achievement-oriented leadership style

Descriptive statistics

Table 6: Mean and standard deviation for achievement-oriented leadership

Achievement Oriented Leadership	N	M	SD
My team leader/supervisor sets challenging goals for my duties and tasks	370	2.62	1.170
My team leader/supervisor gives feedback for continuous improvement on job performance	370	2.61	.984
My team leader/supervisor encourages team members to perform their duties and tasks at the highest level of their abilities	370	2.98	1.040
Influence of Achievement Oriented Leadership on Employee Job Satisfaction			
My productivity on the job has improved because my team leader/supervisor sets challenging goals for my duties and tasks	370	2.97	.966
I am rarely absent from work because my team leader/supervisor gives feedback for continuous improvement on job performance	370	2.76	.954
I do not intend to leave the organization because my team leader/supervisor encourages team members to perform their duties and tasks at the highest level of their abilities	370	2.63	1.262

Source: Authors

The results indicate that on average, the supervisor gives challenging goals for employee duties and tasks ($M = 2.61, SD = .984$). It was also found that employees productivity on the job had improved because supervisors sets challenging goals for employee duties and tasks ($M = 2.97, SD = 0.966$). The study results are presented in Table 6.

Under this variable, descriptive statistical analysis conducted included, mean and standard deviation.

Correlation between achievement oriented leadership influence on employee job satisfaction

In this study, correlation analysis was undertaken to measure the strength of the linear association between the independent and dependent variables. Usually, the Pearson Correlation Coefficient, r values range from +1 to -1, that is coefficient r may portray either a positive or negative relationship. Table 7 presents the correlation coefficients between study variables. The results show that there was a positive significant correlation coefficient between achievement-oriented leadership style and employee job satisfaction $r(370) = 0.805, p < .05$.

Table 7: Correlation Test for Achievement-Oriented Leadership Style

Correlations		
Achievement Oriented Leadership Style and Job Satisfaction	Achievement-Oriented Leadership Style	Employee Job Satisfaction
Achievement-Oriented Leadership Style	Pearson Correlation	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.805**
	N	370
Employee Job Satisfaction	Pearson Correlation	.805**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	370

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: Authors

Regression analysis and hypothesis testing

A multiple regression analysis was conducted to demonstrate the relationship between the independent variable (achievement-oriented leadership style) and the dependent variable (employee job satisfaction). Based on a multiple linear regression model, the study sought to determine the influence of achievement-oriented leadership style on employee job satisfaction among the employees reporting to middle level managers in Kenyan commercial banks. Therefore, the hypothesis tested was:

H0₂: Achievement-Oriented leadership style has no significant influence on employee job satisfaction among employees reporting to middle level managers in commercial banks in Kenya.

The results from regression model summary explain the variations in dependent variable as a result of independent variable. The results in Table 8 show that achievement-oriented leadership style caused a variation of 50.9% in employee job satisfaction among the employees reporting to middle level managers of commercial banks in Kenya, $R^2 = .509$. This means that when achievement-oriented leadership style is applied in commercial banks in Kenya, 50.9% variations in employee job satisfaction among the employees reporting to middle level managers in commercial banks in Kenya could be observed.

Table 8: Regression Model Summary for Achievement-Oriented Leadership Style

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics					
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. Change	F
1	.714 ^a	.509	.507	.62820778	.509	190.086	1	366	.000	
2	.724 ^b	.524	.519	.62061748	.014	5.504	1	364	.020	

a. Predictors: (Constant), Achievement Oriented leadership

Source: Authors

The study results in Table 9 shows that the relationship between achievement-oriented leadership style and employee job satisfaction among employees reporting to middle level managers in commercial banks was significant, $F(2, 366) = 190.086, p < .05$. These findings implied that the overall model was significant in associating achievement-oriented leadership style and employee job satisfaction among the managers of commercial banks. The findings also demonstrated that achievement-oriented leadership style was a good predictor of employee job satisfaction among the employees reporting to middle level managers in the commercial banks in Kenya. The study hence concluded that the model was significant in explaining the relationship between the independent variable (achievement-oriented leadership style) and the dependent variable (employee job satisfaction). The null hypothesis that achievement-oriented leadership style has no significant influence on employee job satisfaction among employees reporting to middle level managers of Kenyan commercial banks is rejected.

Table 9: ANOVA test for achievement-oriented leadership style

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	75.016	2	75.016	190.086	.000 ^b
	Residual	72.220	366	.395		
	Total	147.236	368			

Source: Authors

Multiple linear regression was conducted to examine the magnitude and direction of the relationship between achievement-oriented leadership style and employee job satisfaction. The study findings confirmed that achievement-oriented leadership style significantly predicted employee job satisfaction among employees reporting to middle level managers in the commercial banks in Kenya, $\beta = .639, t(370) = 13.787, p < .05$. This implied that a unit change in achievement-oriented leadership style would lead to an increase in employee job satisfaction among the employees reporting to middle level managers in the banking industry by 0.639 units. As a result, the study concluded that achievement-oriented leadership style significantly predicts employee job satisfaction among employees reporting to middle level managers in the commercial banks of Kenya. Table 10 presents the study results.

Table 10: Regression coefficients for achievement-oriented leadership

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.101	.046		2.194	.030
	Achievement Oriented leadership	.639	.046	.714	13.787	.000
2	(Constant)	.047	.051		.912	.363
	Achievement Oriented leadership	.633	.046	.708	13.821	.000
	AOLXECF	.097	.041	.120	2.346	.020

a. Dependent Variable: Employee job satisfaction

Source: Authors

Moderating influence of environmental contingency factors

Descriptive statistics

The findings in Table 11 indicate that generally, the respondents were neutral on the statement that the supervisor built a team of staff who worked on tasks together ($M = 2.84, SD = 1.035$). The study results also show that employee productivity on the job had improved because their supervisor provided a detailed job description and procedures for their tasks and duties ($M=2.83, SD=.971$).

Table 11: Mean and standard deviation for environmental contingency factors

Environmental Contingency Factors	N	M	SD
My team leader/supervisor provides a detailed job description and procedures for my tasks and duties	370	2.38	1.122
My team leader/supervisor ensures there are processes in place that enables me to carry out my tasks and duties without the need to consult others	370	2.36	1.044
The team leader/supervisor builds a team of staff who work on tasks together	370	2.84	1.035
Influence of Environmental Contingency Factors on Employee Job Satisfaction			
My productivity on the job has improved because my team leader/supervisor provides a detailed job description and procedures for my tasks and duties	368	2.83	.971
I am rarely absent from work because my team leader/supervisor ensures there are processes in place that enables me to carry out my tasks and duties without the need to consult others	368	2.53	.862
I do not intend to leave the organization because my team leader/supervisor builds a team of staff who work on tasks together	368	2.33	1.278

Source: Authors

Correlation between environmental contingency factors and employee job satisfaction

Table 12: Correlation test for environmental contingency factors

Correlations			
Environmental Contingency Factors and Job Satisfaction		Environmental Contingency Factors	Employee Job Satisfaction
Environmental Factors	Contingency	Pearson Correlation	1
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.817**
		N	370
Employee Job Satisfaction		Pearson Correlation	.817**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	1
		N	370

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Source: Authors

However, in case one variable increases and the other decreases, then the correlation is negative. In this study, correlation analysis was undertaken to measure the strength of the linear association between the moderating and dependent variables. Usually, the Pearson Correlation Coefficient, *r* values range from +1 to -1, that is coefficient *r* may portray either a positive or negative relationship.

Table 12 presents the correlation coefficients between study variables. The results showed that there was a positive significant correlation coefficient between employee job satisfaction and environmental contingency factors $r(370) = 0.817, p < .05$.

Regression analysis and hypothesis testing

The study sought to establish the moderating influence of environmental contingency factors on the relationship between path-goal leadership styles and job satisfaction of employees reporting to middle level managers at commercial banks in Kenya. The hypothesis tested was:

H₃: Environmental contingency factors do not have a significant moderating influence on the relationship between path-goal leadership styles and employee job satisfaction.

The results from regression model summary explain the variations in dependent variable as a result of independent variable. The results in Table 13 show that environmental contingency factors caused a variation of 9% in moderating the relationship between path-goal leadership styles and employee job satisfaction among the employees reporting to middle level managers of commercial banks in Kenya, $R^2 = .090$. This implies that when environmental contingency factors are applied in commercial banks in Kenya, 9% variations in moderation of relationship between path-goal leadership styles and employee job satisfaction among the employees reporting to middle level managers in commercial banks in Kenya could be observed.

Table 13: Regression model after moderation

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.853 ^a	.799	.761	.587	.799	3057.504	4	365	.000
2	.942 ^b	.889	.850	.358	.090	3167.117	1	364	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Achievement-Oriented Leadership Style, Directive Leadership Style, Participative Leadership Style, Supportive Leadership Style

b. Predictors: (Constant), Achievement-Oriented Leadership Style, Directive Leadership Style, Participative Leadership Style, Supportive Leadership Style, Environmental Contingency Factors

Source: Authors

Table 14: Regression ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	107.311	4	26.828	30.57	.000^b
	Residual	3.203	365	.009		
	Total	110.514	369			
2	Regression	110.514	5	22.103	35.04	.000^c
	Residual	.000	364	.000		
	Total	110.514	369			

a. Dependent Variable: Employee Job Satisfaction

b. Predictors: (Constant), Achievement-Oriented Leadership Style, Directive Leadership Style, Participative Leadership Style, Supportive Leadership Style

c. Predictors: (Constant), Achievement-Oriented Leadership Style, Directive Leadership Style, Participative Leadership Style, Supportive Leadership Style, Environmental Contingency Factors

Source: Authors

The study results in Table 14 illustrate that the moderating influence of environmental contingency factors between path-goal leadership style and employee job satisfaction among employees reporting to middle level managers in commercial banks was significant, $F(5, 364) = 35.04, p < .05$. The findings also showed that environmental contingency factors were a good predictor of path-goal leadership styles and employee job satisfaction among the employees reporting to middle level managers in the commercial banks of Kenya. The study hence concluded that the model was significant in explaining the relationship between the independent variable (path-goal leadership styles) and the dependent variable (employee job satisfaction). Considering the significance of the *F*-statistic, the null hypothesis, environmental contingency factors do not have significant influence on the relationship between path-goal leadership styles and employee job satisfaction among employees reporting to middle level managers in commercial banks in Kenya, was rejected

Table 15: Regression coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.052	.024		2.206	.028
	Directive Leadership Style	.245	.010	.290	24.836	.000
	Supportive Leadership Style	.210	.009	.276	22.133	.000
	Participative Leadership Style	.252	.010	.306	25.028	.000
	Achievement-Oriented Leadership Style	.266	.009	.334	28.502	.000
2	(Constant)	2.45	.000		.000	.000
	Directive Leadership Style	.232	.000	.236	190.625	.003
	Supportive Leadership Style	.245	.000	.263	203.650	.001
	Participative Leadership Style	.242	.000	.243	185.216	.000
	Achievement-Oriented Leadership Style	.278	.000	.251	194.130	.004
	Environmental Contingency Factors	.229	.000	.245	184.763	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Employee Job Satisfaction

Source: Authors

Multiple linear regression was conducted with an aim of examining how environmental contingency factors moderate the relationship between path-goal leadership styles and employee job satisfaction. The study findings confirmed that environmental contingency factors significantly moderate the relationship between path-goal leadership styles and employee job satisfaction among employees

reporting to middle level managers in the commercial banks in Kenya, $\beta = 0.229$, $t(370) = 184.763$. The implication is that a unit increase in environmental contingency factors leads to an increase among the job satisfaction of employees by 0.419 units. As a result, the study concluded that environmental contingency factors significantly moderate the relationship between path-goal leadership styles and employee job satisfaction among employees reporting to middle level managers in the commercial banks in Kenya. Table 15 presents the study results.

Discussion

Participative leadership style and employee job satisfaction

The study sought to establish the influence of participative leadership style on job satisfaction in commercial banks in Kenya. The findings from correlation analysis showed positive significant correlation coefficient between participative leadership style and employee job satisfaction, $r(370) = .820$, $p < .05$. The findings agree with Lamb (2013) states that participative leadership encourage all employees to actively participate in various aspects of running the organization making them feel relevant. Polston-Murdoch (2013) found that a manager oriented to participative leadership is deliberate about employee involvement which improves their commitment and enhances partnership amongst them. The result is better quality and sustainable decisions. The satisfaction at work is improved.

Correlation analysis established that there was a positive significant correlation coefficient between employee job satisfaction and team leader/supervisor asking for suggestions from team members or subordinates concerning how to carry out assignments $r(370) = 0.507$, $p < .05$. The finding agrees with Yukl (2013) position that participative leadership style is keen on motivating employees from deep within by job enrichment. Job enrichment is attained by such things as increased autonomy at work, being offered a variety of paths to choose from in doing work and general empowerment. The implication is that employees in commercial banks are democratically engaged in making thus decisions making them feel connected to the organization.

Achievement oriented leadership style and job satisfaction

The study sought to establish the influence of achievement oriented leadership style on job satisfaction among employees reporting to middle level managers in commercial banks in Kenya. The results from correlation analysis showed that there was a positive significant correlation coefficient between achievement-oriented leadership style and employee job satisfaction $r(370) = 0.805$, $p < .05$. The findings support Ratyan and Mohd (2013) suggestion that setting challenging goals and providing constant feedback to the employees by achievement oriented leaders assist in showing that the leader has confidence in them. The implication is that achievement oriented leadership is connected to reward systems for motivational purposes when the set targets are met resulting in job satisfaction for employees.

Correlation analysis established significant positive relationship existed between achievement oriented leadership style of the manager and employee job satisfaction. For example, there was a positive significant correlation coefficient between employee job satisfaction and team leader/supervisor setting challenging goals for duties and tasks $r(370) = 0.555$, $p < .05$. The findings support the statement that goal setting in the organization has great impact and significant positive correlation with employee organizational commitment, that eventually lead to enhanced employee job satisfaction (Ashraf *et al.*, 2012). Furthermore, achievement guided kind of leadership is best positioned when goals, task clarity is poor, employee are de-motivated, or they need a boost in their confidence. Further, achievement-oriented leadership style suit with unclear tasks and employees who may need a morale booster through rewards to increase their confidence in ability to accomplish the given goal.

Environmental contingency factors and employee job satisfaction

Environmental contingency factors were the moderating variable in this study. The correlation analysis showed that there prevailed a strong and positive relationship between environmental contingency factors and employee job satisfaction, $r(370) = .817$, $p < .05$. This agree with Northhouse (2013) that where uncertainties are present, environmental contingency factors such as formal authority system through achievement oriented, directive, supportive and participative leaders assist in enhancing employee job satisfaction.

The study revealed a significant correlation between task structure and employee job satisfaction, $r(370) = .505$, $p < .05$. A study by Temple (2013) confirmed that organizational structure influences level of motivation and satisfaction of employees. It also had a correlation with employees reward systems in an organization. Structures influenced employee's autonomy, and pathways to objective delivery. Elangovan (2017) study on the association between task orientation, performance and job satisfaction amongst public organizations employees. When employees are satisfied with the job, they perform their duties with greater excellence. There was a relationship between level of supervision and job performance. Tomazevic, Seljak and Aristovnik (2014) examined factors influencing job satisfaction in police force. It was observed that education levels of management and employees significantly influenced the satisfaction levels of the customers.

Conclusions

The study investigated the influence of participative leadership style on employee job satisfaction among employees reporting to middle level managers in commercial banks in Kenya. The results from multiple linear regression analysis revealed that participative

leadership style positively and significantly predicted employee job satisfaction among employees reporting to middle level managers at commercial banks in Kenya.

The study sought to establish the influence of achievement oriented leadership style on job satisfaction among employees reporting to middle level managers in commercial banks in Kenya. The results from multiple linear regression analysis established that achievement-oriented leadership style positively and significantly predicted employee job satisfaction among employees reporting to middle level managers at commercial banks in Kenya.

The study established that environmental contingency factors significantly influenced the relationship between path-goal leadership style and employee job satisfaction among employees reporting to middle level managers in commercial banks in Kenya. The results from the multiple linear regression analysis revealed that environmental contingency factors significantly moderated the relationship between path-goal leadership style and employee job satisfaction among employees reporting to middle level managers in the commercial banks in Kenya.

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