



University of Nebraska at Omaha
DigitalCommons@UNO

Psychology Faculty Publications

Department of Psychology

12-2015

It's All in How You Use It: Managers' Use of Meetings to Reduce Employee Intentions to Quit

Joseph E. Mroz

University of Nebraska at Omaha, jmroz@unomaha.edu

Joseph A. Allen

University of Nebraska Omaha, josephallen@unomaha.edu

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/psychfacpub>

 Part of the [Psychology Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Mroz, Joseph E. and Allen, Joseph A., "It's All in How You Use It: Managers' Use of Meetings to Reduce Employee Intentions to Quit" (2015). *Psychology Faculty Publications*. 196.

<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/psychfacpub/196>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Department of Psychology at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Psychology Faculty Publications by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.



It's All in How You Use It:

Managers' Use of Meetings to Reduce Employee Intentions to Quit

Joseph E. Mroz and Joseph A. Allen

University of Nebraska at Omaha

Abstract

Meetings are often viewed as unnecessary, wastes of time, and overall negative experiences at work. However, in this study, we examined the positive side of meetings; specifically, how the relationship a manager fosters with subordinates in meetings affects those employees' intentions to quit. Using an online survey of working adults who regularly attended meetings, we found that the relation between perceived organizational support (POS) and leader-member exchange (LMX) quality in meetings on intentions to quit (ITQ) depended on an employee's level of negative affectivity. Specifically, when POS or LMX in meetings was low or average, high-NA employees held significantly higher intentions to quit than low-NA employees. However, when POS or LMX in meetings was high, high-NA employees were no more likely to quit than low-NA employees. We provide a series of practical recommendations based on our findings that consulting psychologists can implement in their clients' meetings in order to address employee withdrawal cognitions.

Keywords: meetings; turnover intentions; leader-member exchange; perceived organizational support; negative affectivity

It's All in How You Use It: Managers' Use of Meetings to Reduce Employee Intentions to Quit

People love to hate their work meetings (Tracy & Dimock, 2004), and a growing body of research examines factors that contribute to effective and satisfying meetings (e.g., Allen, Lehmann-Willenbrock, & Rogelberg, 2015). However, little research speaks to the role that consulting psychologists can play in improving manager-led group meetings. Through the lens of applied consulting psychologists, we investigate one way managers or leaders of meetings could improve meeting utility generally. To begin, a workplace meeting is an intentional gathering of three or more individuals with the common goal of discussing a topic relevant to the work organization (Leach, Rogelberg, Warr, & Burnfield, 2006). Meetings are most frequently used across organizations to provide a forum for organizational members to discuss ongoing projects, routine business matters, or policies (Allen, Beck, Scott, & Rogelberg, 2014). Organizations hold approximately 11 million meetings of varying size, duration, and purpose each day in the United States (Allen, Rogelberg, & Scott, 2008). Workplace meetings are a particularly important topic to consulting psychologists who work with managers and organizations because of the ubiquity of meetings across organizations. According to several recent estimates, the average employee in the United States, United Kingdom, and Australia spends about six hours per week attending meetings (Rogelberg et al., 2006), while managers of large organizations spend more than 75% of their time at work preparing for, attending, or leading meetings (Allen et al., 2014).

Given the amount of time employees spend attending or preparing for meetings, what happens during a meeting may broadly affect individuals and the organization outside the meeting environment. Employees who view their meetings as satisfying and effective tend to be more satisfied with their jobs in general (Rogelberg, Allen, Shanock, Scott, & Shuffler, 2010). An emerging theme in the meetings literature is that workplace meetings function as a

microcosm of the organization where individuals partially form organizationally relevant attitudes (Allen & Rogelberg, 2013; Rogelberg et al., 2006; Rogelberg et al., 2010).

However, there are few investigations into the potentially moderating role that individual differences play in the relation between job attitudes formed in meetings and broad attitudes an employee has toward the organization. Furthermore, many job attitudes remain to be studied in the meeting context. The present study adds to the workplace meetings literature by arguing that workplace meetings serve as a context wherein job attitudes, particularly those directed toward a supervisor and the organization, are developed and solidified by meeting attendees. Further, if meetings play a role in the development of job attitudes, practitioners working with meeting leaders and managers may be able to develop strategies to help organizations avoid the negative outcomes of poor meetings.

The purpose of the present study is to investigate whether negative affectivity moderates the relation between perceptions of leader-member exchange quality (Graen & Uhl-Bien, 1995) and perceived organizational support (Eisenberger, Huntington, Hutchison, & Sowa, 1986) constructed within workplace meetings and intentions to quit. Building on social exchange theory (Blau, 1964; Cropanzano & Mitchell, 2005), we argue that individuals develop attitudes toward their supervisor and organization in meetings and that these attitudes influence their desire to leave the organization. We include both the focused, dyadic exchange relationship, leader-member exchange (LMX), and the global exchange relationship between an employee and the organization, perceived organizational support (Settoon, Bennett, & Liden, 1996). Also, given that meetings have many negative associations that largely stem from the 25% to 50% of meetings that are conducted poorly (Allen et al., 2008), we investigate the extent to which trait

negative affectivity moderates the relation between job attitudes formed in meetings and intentions to quit.

Intentions to Quit and Workplace Meetings

Voluntary employee turnover, a form of withdrawal behavior, has been studied by organizational researchers for decades, resulting in thousands of studies on the topic beginning in the early twentieth century (Zimmerman, 2008). Turnover is a particularly important criterion to organizations because of the high costs associated with replacing employees (Podsakoff, LePine, & LePine, 2007). The monetary cost of replacing an employee may be between 50 and 200% of the employee's first year salaries (Fitz-enz, 1997). Turnover and other withdrawal behaviors also negatively affect morale and work motivation among former coworkers and team members (Koslowsky, Sagie, Krausz, & Singer, 1997). Park and Shaw (2012) found that turnover is negatively related to organizational performance such as profit, sales, customer satisfaction, and performance versus competing organizations, and that the relationship is stronger for voluntary employee turnover compared to involuntary. Further, an employee's intention to turnover is among the strongest predictors of voluntary turnover (Podsakoff et al., 2007).

Despite the prevalence and importance of workplace meetings in organizational life, a large amount of anecdotal and empirical evidence highlights the negative impact that meetings can have on organizational outcomes and employee job attitudes and well-being. Approximately 25% to 50% of meetings are conducted poorly (Allen et al., 2008) and over 50% of meeting time may be wasted (Mosvick & Nelson, 1987). Sheridan (1989) estimated that poorly run and unproductive meetings cost U.S. organizations nearly \$37 billion annually. Current and former executives at Mattel Inc., a large toy manufacturer, partially credit the poorly run and lengthy

meetings valued by a short-lived CEO as a cause of the firm's poor performance (Ziobro & Dulaney, 2015).

The negative effects of meetings extend beyond lost productivity. Luong and Rogelberg (2005) examined the association between meeting load, or the frequency and duration of meetings, and employee well-being. Building on stress research, these authors conceptualized meetings as daily hassles and interruptions that prevent or delay employees from attaining core work goals. Meeting frequency was positively associated with fatigue and subjective workload, such that individuals tended to feel fatigued and overworked as the number of meetings per day increased. Rogelberg and colleagues (2006) extended this line of research and found that meeting frequency was unrelated to intentions to quit, whereas perceived meeting effectiveness and intentions to quit shared a strong negative relationship. Taken together, these studies suggest that poorly conducted and unproductive meetings may increase employees' intentions to quit.

To improve meeting quality, practitioners can train meeting leaders to view meetings as an opportunity to demonstrate the supportive nature of the organization and to develop high-quality relationships with their subordinates. As such, the present study examines how leader-member exchange and perceived organizational support in workplace meetings relate to intentions to quit in the presence of a theoretically meaningful individual difference moderator: negative affectivity. Consistent with the attitude-engagement model of turnover (Harrison, Newman, & Roth, 2006), we argue that LMX and POS formed in workplace meetings affect intentions to quit because they are contributing factors of an individual's overall job attitude.

Leader-Member Exchange in Meetings

Leader-member exchange theory conceptualizes a separate dyadic relationship between supervisors and each of their followers, such that leaders form relationships of varying quality

with their subordinates (Graen & Uhl-Bien, 1995). High quality leader-member relationships are characterized by honesty, trust, mutual obligation, reciprocity, support, and the open exchange of information, whereas low quality relationships are based on balanced economic exchanges, usually between performance and rewards (Banks et al., 2014; Cropanzano & Mitchell, 2005; Dulebohn, Bommer, Liden, Brouer, & Ferris, 2012). Dulebohn and colleagues (2012) found that high quality leader-member exchange relationships were positively related to organizational commitment (Meyer & Allen, 1991), job satisfaction, perceptions of fairness, job performance, and contextual performance. Importantly, leader-member exchange quality shared a negative relationship with turnover intentions and actual turnover.

Workplace meetings function as a context in which supervisors and subordinates interact in meaningful ways that, depending on the nature of the interaction, may enhance or injure the perceived quality of their dyadic relationship. The social environment in the meeting context is one in which both members of the leader-member dyad has something the other values, usually information, thus strengthening the existing relationship between supervisor and subordinate, either positively or negatively, through increased exchange interactions and mutual dependence (Saavedra & Van Dyne, 1999; Wageman, 1995). If the supervisor and subordinate exchange resources in the meeting context in a way that engenders trust, support, honesty, and delayed reciprocity, the subordinate is likely to perceive the relationship as fairly high quality (Banks et al., 2014; Cropanzano & Mitchell, 2005; Dulebohn et al., 2012). Thus, consistent with previous research, we hypothesize the following:

Hypothesis 1: Leader-member exchange quality in meetings will be negatively related to turnover intentions.

Perceived Organizational Support

Perceived organizational support (POS) refers to the extent to which employees believe that their work organization cares about their wellbeing and values their contribution (Eisenberger et al., 1986). Positive consequences of perceived organizational support include organizational commitment, job performance, contextual performance, and many other work related outcomes (Baran et al., 2012; Rhoades & Eisenberger, 2002). Similarly, negative consequences of poor POS include turnover, turnover intentions, and other withdrawal behaviors (Baran et al., 2012; Rhoades & Eisenberger, 2002). Individuals who perceive the organization to be supportive feel a reciprocal attachment to the organization and begin to identify with the organization's goals and care about the organization's welfare (Rhoades & Eisenberger, 2002).

As with leader-member exchange quality, individuals develop perceptions of organizational support through a social exchange mechanism (Eisenberger et al., 1986; Settoon et al., 1996). Workplace meetings function as an important space for subordinates to interact with their supervisor and the organization in general. Employees may simultaneously feel supported by their supervisor and the organization in meetings, or the two potential sources of support may be at odds, if, for instance, the employee is unhappy with a policy over which the supervisor has no control. Perceived organizational support is developed as employees personify the organization and assign it humanlike characteristics (Rhoades & Eisenberger, 2002). Based on this existing research between POS in meetings and intentions to quit, and the underlying mechanism as between LMX in meetings and ITQ, we hypothesize:

Hypothesis 2: Perceived organizational support in meetings will be negatively related to intentions to quit.

Negative Affectivity as a Moderator

Negative affectivity (NA) is a particularly relevant moderator because individuals high in negative affectivity have a predisposition for experiencing negative emotions (e.g., anger, guilt, fear, nervousness, and stress) and tend to dwell on negative events (Watson, 2000; Watson & Clark, 1984; Watson, Clark, & Tellegen, 1988). Therefore, negative affectivity may serve to attenuate or exacerbate the link between job attitudes constructed in meetings and intentions to quit. Dispositional negative affectivity influences individuals to be generally negative at work, even without clear situational triggers (Watson, 2000). Similarly, individuals high in negative affectivity are more likely to attend to and dwell on negative information and events at work, such as negative interactions between themselves and coworkers, their supervisor, and the organization in general (Ng & Sorensen, 2009). Negative affectivity is negatively related to job satisfaction, organizational commitment, turnover intentions, and personal accomplishment, among many other correlates (Thoresen, Kaplan, Barsky, de Chermont, & Warren, 2003). Because of the pervasive negative attitude toward workplace meetings (e.g., meetings are boring, a waste of time, etc.), individuals high in negative affectivity are likely to view what happens in meetings unfavorably.

In terms of leader-member exchange relationships, individuals high in negative affectivity are especially sensitive to negative exchanges and experiences with their supervisor (Watson, 2000). In a meeting context, which may be inherently negative to many employees, we argue that high NA individuals are more likely to interpret their interactions with their supervisor as negative than if the same interactions occurred outside the meeting context. Similarly, we anticipate that perceived low quality LMX will have a stronger effect on intentions to quit for high NA individuals compared to low. Given the common theoretical mechanism by which

employees develop LMX and POS, the effect of negative affectivity on the relation between LMX in meetings and intentions to quit is expected to persist in the relation between POS in meetings and intentions to quit, although in a potentially weaker form. As such, we hypothesize the following:

Hypothesis 3: Negative affectivity moderates the relation between leader-member exchange in meetings and intentions to quit, such that the negative relationship between LMX and ITQ will be stronger when negative affectivity is high compared to low.

Hypothesis 4: Negative affectivity moderates the relation between perceived organizational support in meetings and intentions to quit, such that the negative relationship between POS and ITQ is stronger when negative affectivity is high compared to low.

Methods

Participants and Procedure

In exchange for course credit, students in an undergraduate psychology course recruited working adults to participate in the study through SurveyMonkey, an online survey tool. Ninety-seven students from two courses sent invitations to 970 potential participants, 589 of whom finished the survey. The response rate was 61%. Only full-time employees who attended at least one workplace meeting each week were included in the study. Participants who did not meet these criteria were excluded from the study, resulting in the removal of 242 respondents.

The final sample consisted of 347 well-educated adults (57% held a four-year degree) who ranged from 18 to 71 years old ($M = 37.18$, $SD = 12.60$). Respondents worked in a variety of industries such as service (41%), government (14%), finance (14%), manufacturing (3%), and many others (28%) including healthcare and real estate. Job titles of respondents included

attorney, accountant, cashier, consultant, data analyst, director, engineer, manager, server, and vice president. Participants overwhelmingly worked as part of a team in their jobs (76%).

Workers who supervised at least one employee comprised 39% of the sample, with the number of supervisees ranging from one to 500 ($M = 7.84$, $SD = 40.62$). Participants reported attending between one and 26 meetings per week ($M = 4.82$, $SD = 4.15$) and spending 1 - 31 hours in those meetings ($M = 5.52$, $SD = 5.92$).

Several design considerations were implemented to reduce common method variance inherent to cross-sectional research designs (Podsakoff, MacKenzie, Lee, & Podsakoff, 2003). Following Podsakoff, et al.'s (2003) recommendations to reduce evaluation apprehension and demand characteristics, participants were assured complete anonymity and that there were no correct or incorrect responses. Priming effects, item-context-induced mood states, and biases related to item or measure order were mitigated by counterbalancing items and measures across five versions of the survey (Podsakoff, et al., 2003). In accordance with Tourangeau, Rips, and Rasinski's (2000) (2000) suggestions, each item addressed only one concept using precise and simple language.

Measures

Leader-member exchange in meetings. Leader-member exchange in meetings was measured using a modified version of Graen and Uhl-Bien's (1995) LMX-7 scale. Each item was modified to change respondents' frame of reference from work in general to workplace meetings specifically. Participants indicated their agreement to each of the seven statements (e.g., "In meetings, I would characterize my working relationship with my supervisor as highly effective") on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree, 5 = strongly agree).

Perceived organizational support. A modified version of the six-item, abridged version of Eisenberger and colleagues' (1986) measure of perceived organizational support was used to assess POS in workplace meetings. Participants indicated the extent to which they disagreed or agreed to each of the six statements (e.g., "My work organizational really cares about my well-being") on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree, 5 = strongly agree).

Intentions to quit. Three items were used to measure intentions to quit (Parra, 1995 as cited by Rogelberg et al., 2006). Items included "I may look for another job soon," "I often think of quitting my job," and "I intend to stay in my present job" (reverse coded). Participants indicated their agreement or disagreement to each of the items on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree, 5 = strongly agree).

Negative Affectivity. Negative affectivity was measured using the negative affect scale of the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS; Watson, Clark, & Tellegen, 1988). The scale includes 10 words or phrases that describe different negative feelings and emotions (e.g., "irritable," "scared," and "jittery"). Participants indicated the extent to which they feel consistent with each item generally on a 5-point Likert scale (1 = not at all, 5 = extremely).

Demographic variables. Age, number of meetings per week, number of hours spent in meetings per week, job level, education level, and number of hours worked each week served as demographic variables. Age and job level were significantly correlated with intentions to quit and were used as control variables in subsequent analyses (Becker, 2005).

Results

Means, standard deviations, zero-order correlations, and alpha estimates of internal consistency for all measures are displayed in Table 1. Hierarchical regression analyses were used to test the preceding hypotheses. Hypothesis 1 predicted that perceived organizational support

would be negatively related to intentions to quit, and Hypothesis 2 made the same prediction for leader-member exchange. Age and job level were added in the first block and accounted for a significant amount of variance in ITQ in the model that included POS, $F(2, 317) = 29.39$, $MSE = 35.12$, $p < .05$, $R^2 = .16$, and the model that included LMX, $F(2, 314) = 29.11$, $MSE = 34.79$, $p < .05$, $R^2 = .16$. Age and job level served as control variables for all subsequent analyses.

(Insert Table 1 about here)

The second block of each analysis varied according to the hypothesis of interest. In the test of Hypothesis 1, perceived organizational support in meetings ($\beta = -.30$, $p < .05$) was added in the second block and accounted for an additional 9% of variance, $F(3, 316) = 33.47$, $MSE = 36.09$, $p < .05$. Therefore, Hypothesis 1 was supported. Leader-member exchange in meetings was added in the second block of a separate model to test Hypothesis 2. LMX ($\beta = -.33$, $p < .05$) was negatively related to intentions to quit, controlling for age and job level, $F(3, 313) = 36.93$, $MSE = 38.76$, $p < .05$, $\Delta R^2 = .11$, which provided support for Hypothesis 2.

Hypothesis 3 stated that negative affectivity moderates the relation between perceived organizational support in meetings and ITQ, such that the negative association between POS and ITQ is stronger when negative affectivity is high compared to low. The hierarchical regression analysis used to test this hypothesis is displayed in Table 2. The first block consisted of the control variables. Next, perceived organizational support ($\beta = -.22$, $p < .05$) and negative affectivity ($\beta = .27$, $p < .05$) were added, resulting in a significant model, $F(4, 315) = 36.94$, $MSE = 35.84$, $p < .05$, $\Delta R^2 = .16$. The interaction term was added in the third step ($\beta = -.10$, $p < .05$). Negative affectivity moderated the relation between POS and ITQ, $F(5, 314) = 30.84$, $MSE = 29.57$, $p < .05$, $\Delta R^2 = .01$. A test of the simple slopes revealed that POS was negatively related to intentions to quit when negative affectivity was high ($b = -0.53$, $p < .05$) and was unrelated to

ITQ when negative affectivity was low ($b = -0.20, p = .114$), which provided partial support for Hypothesis 3. The interaction is depicted in Figure 2.

(Insert Table 2 about here)

Hypothesis 4 predicted that negative affectivity moderates the relation between leader-member exchange in meetings and ITQ, such that the negative association between LMX and ITQ is stronger when negative affectivity is high compared to low. Hypothesis 4 was tested using the same method as the test of Hypothesis 3, and, as such, the first block included the control variables. In the second step, LMX ($\beta = -.25, p < .05$) and negative affectivity ($\beta = .23, p < .05$) were added to the model, $F(4, 312) = 38.83, MSE = 36.96, p < .05, \Delta R^2 = .18$. The interaction term, added in the third step, was significant ($\beta = -.14, p < .05$), meaning that negative affectivity moderated the association between LMX and ITQ, $F(5, 311) = 33.19, MSE = 30.95, p < .05, \Delta R^2 = .02$. A test of the simple slopes revealed that the negative relation between LMX and ITQ was stronger when negative affectivity was high ($b = -0.51, p < .05$) compared to low ($b = -0.18, p < .05$). Therefore, Hypothesis 4 was supported (see Figure 3).

Discussion

This study examined the relation between two upward-directed workplace attitudes fostered in workplace meetings, leader-member exchange and perceived supervisor support, and intentions to quit as moderated by trait negative affectivity. Consistent with earlier research (e.g. Dulebohn et al., 2012; Rhoades & Eisenberger, 2002), employees who perceived a high degree of organizational support and leader-member exchange quality in meetings tended to have lower intentions to quit their work organization. The mechanisms of social exchange theory (Blau, 1964; Cropanzano & Mitchell, 2005) may explain these findings. When individuals feel supported by the organization or supervisor, a reciprocal attachment is formed between

employee and organization, whereby the employee reciprocates support from supervisor or organization with commitment and a desire to remain with the organization.

We also examined these relationships in the context of negative affectivity. Individuals tended to have greater intentions to quit when negative affectivity was high compared to low regardless of perceived organizational support or leader-member exchange quality. Our findings correspond with the dominant conceptualization of dispositional negative affectivity, namely that employees with a high level of negative affectivity tend to exhibit generally negative work attitudes without apparent situational triggers (Watson, 2000). Larsen (1992) proposed that negative affectivity is associated with selective processing of negative self and situational information, such that high NA individuals compared to low have a lower threshold for assessing information as negative. Similarly, high NA individuals preferentially process negative information, thus strengthening the impact of negative information in attitude formation. This process suggests that high NA employees generally hold negative job attitudes because they interpret an enlarged scope of information as negative and place heavy emphasis on negative information when they form attitudes about their work.

However, the negative relationship between LMX and intentions to quit was stronger for individuals high in negativity affectivity compared to low. Surprisingly, perceived organizational support was unrelated to intentions to quit for low-NA individuals, but POS shared a strong, negative relationship with ITQ for high-NA participants. These results indicate that strong, positive workplace attitudes fostered in meetings may attenuate the tendency of individuals high in negative affectivity to have greater intentions to quit than employees with lower negative affectivity. Indeed, we found that high-NA employees who perceived high organizational support or high-quality LMX in meetings intended to quit their work organizations at the same

level as low-NA employees. These results are important because they provide one avenue through which practitioners and managers can attempt to reduce turnover, especially among high NA employees. Furthermore, given the variety of organizations, industries, and employee job levels of the participants in the sample, we believe that these findings may generalize to a variety of settings. Participants were from a wide range of industries, and job level went from customer service representatives to vice presidents in the corporate office. Thus, it is believed these findings could be consistent in other settings.

Theoretical Implications

The results of the present study raise several theoretical implications concerning workplace meetings, the formation of workplace attitudes, and the effect of negative affectivity on attitude formation. This study adds to a growing body of literature that establishes workplace meetings as an integral part of organizational functioning outside the meeting context. Although meetings are sometimes viewed as distractions from or interruptions to core work tasks that result in unfavorable work outcomes (Rogelberg et al., 2006), researchers have examined meetings as an important context in which employee engagement (Allen & Rogelberg, 2013) and job satisfaction (Rogelberg et al., 2010) are fostered.

The current research extends the meetings literature by highlighting the important role that employee-supervisor interactions within a meeting play in an employee's intentions to quit the organization. We demonstrated that employees' evaluation of their dyadic relationship with their manager in meetings, along with the perceived level of organizational support in meetings, was negatively associated with intentions to quit the organization. The effects of poor meetings can ripple across employee job attitudes, such that poor meetings may lead to an increased desire to quit among affected employees. Given the potential ramifications of poor meetings,

practitioners working with organizations to reduce employee turnover should examine the nature, and amount, of manager-led meetings. Managers should be encouraged to hold meetings only when necessary and strive to conduct those meetings effectively (see Allen et al., 2008 for an overview of some effective meeting practices). In addition, our findings contribute to a developing body of literature that examines the function of individual personality differences in the meeting context.

More specifically, this research provides a new perspective on meetings research by examining the formation of workplace attitudes in meetings using a nuanced approach that considers negative affectivity, an important individual difference that affects a wide range of individual behaviors and perceptions (Watson & Clark, 1984). As these results indicate, recognition of key individual differences allows researchers to examine the boundary conditions of their findings. In the case of leader-member exchange in meetings, the strength of its relationship with ITQ depended on the participants' negative affectivity, whereas the existence of a significant relationship between perceived organizational support and ITQ depended on negative affectivity. The current study also challenges the characterization of high-NA individuals as employees with poor attitudes who are likely to quit the organization (Ng & Sorensen, 2009). While our results did indicate that high-NA individuals had greater intentions to quit than low-NA participants, this large disparity only existed when LMX or POS were poor or average. When participants perceived strong organizational support and a high-quality exchange relationship with their supervisor, the difference in ITQ based on level of negative affectivity was nearly zero.

Practical Implications

Our study's findings, in conjunction with previous research, help establish the far-reaching

ramifications of workplace meetings on employee job attitudes. Our findings suggest that improving LMX and POS may have a stronger buffering effect on intentions to quit for employees high in negative affectivity compared to low. Practitioners can urge managers to target strategies for improving LMX and POS toward high-NA employees, where such strategies will have the largest impact on intentions to quit. Consulting psychologists can apply the findings of this study to their client organizations' meetings in two ways.

The first method involves increases employees' perceptions of organizational support. As employees largely form POS based on the actions of their supervisors as agents of the organization (Eisenberger et al., 1986), the degree to which employees perceive a shared identity between the organization and their supervisor can affect the strength of the link between supervisor actions and POS, and, therefore, the overall level of POS (Eisenberger et al., 2010). According to Eisenberger and colleagues (2010), when supervisor organizational embodiment (SOE) is high, employees perceive the supervisor's behavior as indicative of the organization. A compliment from the supervisor is viewed as a compliment from the organization. On the other hand, when SOE is low, employees believe that their supervisor's actions are independent of the organization. In this case, low SOE may lead to greater commitment to the supervisor than to the organization when the employee-supervisor relationship is positive, which can result in performance problems or turnover if the supervisor departs the organization (Eisenberger et al., 2010). Therefore, the first step to increasing POS is to increase the supervisor's organizational embodiment. Positive SOE is associated with supervisors' positive statements about the organization, such that supervisors who feel supported by the organization tend to make positive statements relative to the organization, which, in turn, leads to greater POS among subordinates (Eisenberger et al., 2014; Wayne & Ferris, 1990).

Practitioners can train managers, as agents of the organization, to communicate the supportive nature of the organization in meetings. Managers should be encouraged to value employee contributions, consider employee goals and opinions in decision-making, take pride in employee achievements, and listen to employee concerns (Eisenberger et al., 1986). In addition, practitioners can instruct managers to emphasize the discretionary nature and positive intent of favorable treatment toward employees on behalf of the organization, such as raises, notable benefits, flexible work schedules, and so on, while making salient external constraints that prohibit the organization from reducing unfavorable job conditions such as pay freezes (Eisenberger, Cummings, Armeli, & Lynch, 1997; Koys, 1991; Wayne, Shore, Bommer, & Tetrick, 2002).

Second, consulting psychologists should direct managers to promote high-quality exchange relationships with their subordinates in meetings. High-quality exchange relationships are characterized by trust, honesty, support, mutual obligation, reciprocity, and the open exchange of information (Banks et al., 2014; Cropanzano & Mitchell, 2005; Dulebohn et al., 2012). Each of the characteristics of positive exchange relationship can be targeted to improve LMX quality, although some authors have found differential relationships between the characteristics and overall LMX quality. For instance, Wayne and colleagues (2002) found that one relatively easy way supervisors can increase LMX quality is to establish a history of contingent rewards with their subordinates, as opposed to non-contingent rewards or no rewards. This intervention targets trust and reciprocity, important components of LMX (cf. Graen & Uhl-Bien, 1995). Contingent rewards vary from bonuses for performance to simple compliments for a job well done (Podsakoff, Todor, & Skov, 1982). In the meeting context, managers can be encouraged to offer compliments for specific work accomplishments or other contingent rewards during the meeting.

Limitations and Future Directions

Although the current study provides interesting insights and contributions to the literature on workplace meetings, it is not without limitations. First, as with any study that utilizes a cross-sectional research design, we cannot form causal conclusions. This method of inquiry, while lacking causal links, is useful for examining previously unstudied research questions as we did uncover meaningful relationships between work attitudes developed in meetings and intentions to quit as moderated by negative affectivity. Building from this study, future research could use a cross-lag panel design consisting of behavioral and survey measures. Cross-lag panel designs are a type of longitudinal design that involve the measurement of the predictor and outcome variables at all measurement points, which allows the reverse direction of causality to be tested (Baran et al., 2012).

Another limitation of the current study is the possibility of common method bias given the research design. We followed best practices described by Conway and Lance (2010) and Podsakoff and colleagues (2003) for reducing common method bias in cross-sectional research designs. Nonetheless, because our research focused on employees' perceptions of their relationship with their supervisor and their organizations, in addition to individual differences, self-report measures were appropriate for measures of POS, LMX, and negative affectivity (cf. Chan, 2009). A behavioral measure of workplace withdrawal, such as turnover, would extend the implications of the present findings directly to an important work outcome while reducing common method bias. It is worth noting, however, that intentions to quit are among the strongest predictors of actual turnover (Podsakoff et al., 2007) so we do not anticipate a meaningful change in findings. Further, showing that a direct relationship is moderated by another variable

also collected at the same time-point suggests differential prediction and makes common method bias less likely to be present in the current study (Evans, 1985).

This study was exploratory in nature so we hypothesized a relatively simple model of intentions to quit. Future research should incorporate additional antecedents of withdrawal behavior, such as organizational commitment (Somers, 1995; Meyer, Stanley, Herscovitch, & Tropolnytsky, 2002). A more complex model including organizational commitment would also provide evidence of discriminant validity between LMX/POS in meetings and organizational commitment. Indeed, there is a strong link between leader-member exchange, perceived organizational support, and organizational commitment (Eisenberger et al., 2014). Research indicates that job satisfaction and other job attitudes fully mediate the effect of POS on turnover intentions (Dawley, Houghton, & Bucklew, 2010), yet at least one study suggested that POS has a direct effect on turnover intentions (Gillet, Gagné, Sauvagère, & Fouquereau, 2012). Based on the mixed findings in the literature, future research examining job attitude formation in workplace meetings and intentions to quit cannot be complete without expanding the nomological network to include organizational commitment, job satisfaction, and other job attitudes.

In addition to expanding the proposed model to include other antecedents of ITQ, future research should include general measures of LMX and POS in addition to their meeting-specific counterparts. Meetings are a microcosm of the organization (Allen et al., 2015) and organizational members may behave similarly in meetings as they do in other contexts. However, because LMX is a dyadic relationship between a leader and subordinate, there is little research on the role of LMX in groups (e.g., meetings) comprised of one leader and several subordinates. We accessed this facet of LMX by changing participants' frame of reference on

our measures from the workplace specifically to work meetings. There is some evidence (e.g., Schmit, Ryan, Stierwalt, & Powell, 1995) that, when measures are not context-specific, respondents differentially select a frame of reference on which to base their responses, which results in error and weak validity. As such, we anticipate that our measures of LMX and POS in meetings are more accurate than general measures of the same constructs. However, future research should measure the specific and general forms of LMX and POS, assess the degree to which they overlap, and then investigate their combined relationship with workplace attitudes (e.g., intentions to quit) and behaviors (e.g., turnover).

Building from the findings discussed in this paper, future research might extend these results by developing and evaluating a training course that incorporates the practical implications we discussed previously. For example, consulting psychologists could modify the meeting training program developed by Aksoy-Burkert and König (2015). One way to modify the training is to include methods for increasing employee perceptions of organizational support (e.g., encourage the value of employee contributions, take pride in employee accomplishments, hear employee concerns, and emphasize the discretionary nature of positive treatment) and leader-member exchange quality (e.g., offer specific compliments and contingent rewards to employees). Then, based on a program evaluation, practitioners could deploy this training in their client organizations.

Conclusion

Our results are encouraging, despite the limitations, because they add to the growing body of research that seeks to elevate the status of workplace meetings from inconsequential interruptions to a meaningful context where employees form workplace attitudes that affect broader outcomes of interest, such as intentions to quit. This study also demonstrated that

individual dispositions influence how employees react to what happens during workplace meetings. Employees with a tendency to experience and focus on negative emotions or events had higher intentions to quit than those low in negative affectivity, but this difference disappeared when supervisors routinely conducted meetings that left employees with positive perceptions of their relationships with their supervisors and the organization. We suggest that practitioners seeking to apply our findings can modify existing meeting training courses to emphasize the importance of, and provide strategies for improving, POS and LMX in manager-led meetings.

References

- Allen, J. A., Beck, T., Scott, C. W., & Rogelberg, S. G. (2014). Understanding workplace meetings: A qualitative taxonomy of meeting purposes. *Management Research Review*, *37*, 791-814. doi:10.1108/MRR-03-2013-0067
- Allen, J. A., Lehmann-Willenbrock, N., & Rogelberg, S. G. (Eds). (2015). *The Cambridge handbook of meeting science*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.
- Allen, J. A. & Rogelberg, S. G. (2013). Manager-led group meetings: A context for promoting employee engagement. *Group and Organization Management*, *38*, 543-569. doi:10.1177/1059601113503040
- Allen, J. A., Rogelberg, S. G., & Scott, J. C. (2008). Mind your meetings! Improving your organization's effectiveness one meeting at a time. *Process Improvement*, April 2008, 48-53.
- Aksoy-Burkert, F., & König, C. J. (2015). Meeting training: A suggestion. In J. A. Allen, N. Lehmann-Willenbrock, & S. G. Rogelberg (Eds.), *The Cambridge handbook of meeting science* (pp. 69-92). New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.
- Banks, G. C., Batchelor, J. H., Seers, A., O'Boyle, E. H., Pollack, J. M., & Gower, K. (2014). What does team-member exchange bring to the party? A meta-analytic review of team and leader social exchange. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, *35*, 273-295. doi:10.1002/job.1885
- Baran, B. E., Shanock, L. R., & Miller, L. R. (2012). Advancing organizational support theory into the twenty-first century world of work. *Journal of Business Psychology*, *27*, 123-147. doi:10.1007/s10869-011-9236-3

- Becker, T. E. (2005). Potential problems in the statistical control of variables in organizational research: A qualitative analysis with recommendations. *Organizational Research Methods, 8*, 274–289. doi:10.1177/1094428105278021
- Blau, P. M. (1964). *Exchange and power in social life*. New York: J. Wiley.
- Chan, D. (2009). So why ask me? Are self-report data really that bad? In C. E. Lance & R. J. Vandenberg (Eds.), *Statistical and methodological myths and urban legends: Doctrine, verity and fable in the organizational and social sciences* (pp. 311–338). New York: Routledge.
- Conway, J. M., & Lance, C. E. (2010). What reviewers should expect from authors regarding common method bias in organizational research. *Journal of Business Psychology, 25*, 325–334. doi:10.1007/s10869-010-9181-6
- Cropanzano, R., & Mitchell, M. S. (2005). Social exchange theory: An interdisciplinary review. *Journal of Management, 31*, 874–900. doi:10.1177/0149206305279602
- Dawley, D., Houghton, J. D., & Buckley, N. S. (2010). Perceived organizational support and turnover intention: The mediating effects of personal sacrifice and job fit. *The Journal of Social Psychology, 150*, 238–257. doi:10.1080/00224540903365463
- Dulebohn, J. E., Bommer, W. H., Liden, R. C., Brouer, R. L., & Ferris, G. R. (2012). A meta-analysis of antecedents and consequences of leader-member exchange: Integrating the past with an eye toward the future. *Journal of Management, 38*, 1715–1759. doi:10.1177/0149206311415280
- Eisenberger, R., Armeli, S., Rexwinkel, B., Lynch, P. D., & Rhoades, L. (2001). Reciprocation of perceived organizational support. *Journal of Applied Psychology, 86*, 42–51. doi:10.1037/0021-9010.86.1.42

- Eisenberger, R., Cummings, J., Armeli, S., & Lynch, P. (1997). Perceived organizational support, discretionary treatment, and job satisfaction. *Journal of Applied Psychology, 82*, 812-820. doi:10.1037/0021-9010.82.5.812
- Eisenberger, R., Karagonlar, G., Stinglhamber, F., Neves, P., Becker, T. E., Gonzáles-Morales, M. G., & Steiger-Mueller, M. (2010). Leader-member exchange and affective organizational commitment: The contribution of supervisor's organizational embodiment. *Journal of Applied Psychology, 95*, 1085-1103. doi:10.1037/a0020858
- Eisenberger, R., Huntington, R., Hutchison, S., & Sowa, D. (1986). Perceived organizational support. *Journal of Applied Psychology, 71*, 500-507. doi:10.1037/0021-9010.71.3.500
- Eisenberger, R., Shoss, M. K., Karagonlar, G., Gonzáles-Morales, M. G., Wickham, R. E., & Buffardi, L. C. (2014). The supervisor POS-LMX-subordinate POS chain: Moderation by reciprocation wariness and supervisor's organizational embodiment. *Journal of Organizational Behavior, 35*, 635-656. doi:10.1002/job.1877
- Evans, M. G. (1985). A monte carlo study of the effects of correlated method variance in moderated multiple regression analysis. *Organizational Behavior and Human Decision Processes, 36*, 305-323. doi:10.1016/0749-5978(85)90002-0
- Fitz-enz, J. (1997). It's costly to lose good employees. *Workforce, 76*, 46.
- Graen, G. B., & Uhl-Bien, M. (1995). Relationship-based approach to leadership: Development of leader-member exchange (LMX) theory of leadership over 25 years: Applying a multi-level multi-domain perspective. *Leadership Quarterly, 6*, 219-247.
- Gillet, N., Gagné, M., Sauvagère, S., & Fouquereau, E. (2013). The role of supervisor autonomy support, organizational support, and autonomous and controlled motivation in predicting

- employees' satisfaction and turnover intentions. *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology*, 22, 450-460. doi:10.1080/1359432X.2012.665228
- Harrison, D. A., Newman, D. A., & Roth, P. L. (2006). How important are job attitudes? Meta-analytic comparisons of integrative behavioral outcomes and time sequences. *Academy of Management Journal*, 49, 305–325. doi:10.5465/AMJ.2006.20786077
- Kaplan, S., Bradley, J. C., Luchman, J. N., & Haynes, D. (2009). On the role of positive and negative affectivity in job performance: A meta-analytic investigation. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 94, 162–176. doi:10.1037/a0013115
- Koslowsky, M., Sagie, A., Krausz, M., & Singer, A. D. (1997). Correlates of employee lateness: Some theoretical considerations. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 82, 79-88. doi:10.1037/0021-9010.82.1.79
- Koys, D. J. (1991). Fairness, legal compliance, and organizational commitment. *Employee Responsibilities and Rights Journal*, 4, 283-291. doi:10.1007/BF01385033
- Larsen, R. J. (1992). Neuroticism and selective encoding and recall of symptoms: Evidence from a combined concurrent-retrospective study. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 62, 480-488. doi:10.1037/0022-3514.62.3.480
- Leach, D. J., Rogelberg, S. G., Warr, P. N., & Burnfield, J. L. (2009). Perceived meeting effectiveness: The role of design characteristics. *Journal of Business Psychology*, 24, 65-76. doi:10.1007/s10869-009-9092-6
- Luong, A., & Rogelberg, S. G. (2005). Meetings and more meetings: The relationships between meeting load and daily well-being of employees. *Group Dynamics: Theory, Research, and Practice*, 9, 58-67. doi:10.1037/1089-2699.9.1.58

- Meyer, J. P., & Allen, N. J. (1991). A three-component conceptualization of organizational commitment. *Human Resource Management Review, 1*, 61-89.
doi:10.1016/1053-4822(91)90011-Z
- Meyer, J. P., Stanley, D. J., Herscovitch, L., & Topolnytsky, L. (2002). Affective, continuance, and normative commitment to the organization: A meta-analysis of antecedents, correlates and consequences. *Journal of Vocational Behavior, 61*, 20–52.
doi:10.1006/jvbe.2001.1842
- Mosvick, R., & Nelson, R. (1987). *We've got to stop meeting like this! A guide to successful business meeting management*. Glenview, IL: Scott Foresman.
- Ng, T. W., & Sorensen, K. L. (2009). Dispositional affective and work-related outcomes: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology, 36*, 1255-1287.
doi:10.1111/j.1559-1816.2009.00481.x
- Park, T. Y., & Shaw, J. D. (2013). Turnover rates and organizational performance: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Applied Psychology, 98*, 268-309. doi:10.1037/a0030723
- Podsakoff, P. M., MacKenzie, S. B., Lee, J. Y., & Podsakoff, N. P. (2003). Common method biases in behavioral research: A critical review of the literature and recommended remedies. *Journal of Applied Psychology, 88*, 879–903. doi:10.1037/0021-9010.88.5.879
- Podsakoff, P. M., Todor, W. D., & Skov, R. (1982). Effects of leader contingent and noncontingent reward and punishment behaviors on subordinate performance and satisfaction. *Academy of Management Journal, 25*, 810-821. doi:10.2307/256100
- Podsakoff, N. P., LePine, J. A., & LePine, M. A. (2007). Differential challenge stressor-hindrance stressor relationships with job attitudes, turnover intentions, turnover, and

- withdrawal behavior: A meta analysis. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 97, 438-454.
doi:10.1037/0021-9010.92.2.438
- Rhoades, L., & Eisenberger, R. (2002). Perceived organizational support: A review of the literature. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 87, 698-714. doi:10.1037//0021-9010.87.4.698
- Rogelberg, S.G., Allen, J.A., Shanock, L., Scott, C.W., & Shuffler, M. (2010). Employee satisfaction with meetings: A contemporary facet of job satisfaction. *Human Resource Management*, 49, 14-172. doi:10.1002/hrm.20339
- Rogelberg, S. G., Leach, D. J., Warr, P. B., & Burnfield, J. L. (2006). "Not another meeting!" Are meeting time demands related to employee well-being? *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 91, 86-96. doi:10.1037/0021-9010.91.1.83
- Saavedra, R., & Van Dyne, L. (1999). Social exchange and emotional investment in work groups. *Motivation and Emotion*, 23, 105-123. doi:10.1023/A:1021377028608
- Schmit, M. J., Ryan, A. M., Stierwalt, S. L., & Poweel, A. B. (1995). Frame-of-reference effects on personality scale scores and criterion-related validity. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 80, 607-620. doi:10.1037//0021-9010.80.5.607
- Settoon, R. P., Bennett, N., & Liden, R. C. (1996). Social exchange in organizations: Perceived organizational support, leader-member exchange, and employee reciprocity. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 81, 219-227. doi:10.1037/0021-9010.81.3.219
- Sheridan, J. H. (1989, September 4). A \$37 billion waste. *Industry Week*, 238, 11-12.
- Somers, M. J. (1995). Organizational commitment, turnover, and absenteeism: An examination of direct and interaction effects. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 16, 49-58.
doi:10.1002/job.4030160107

- Thoresen, C. J., Kaplan, S. A., Barsky, A. P., Warren, C. R., & de Chermont, K. (2003). The affective underpinnings of job perceptions and attitudes: A meta-analytic review and integration. *Psychological Bulletin, 129*, 914-945. doi:10.1037/0033-2909.129.6.914
- Tourangeau, R., Rips, L. J., & Rasinski, K. (2000). *The psychology of survey response*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Tracy, K., & Dimock, A. (2004). Meetings: Discursive sites for building and fragmenting community. *Communication Yearbook, 28*, 127-165. doi:10.1207/s15567419cy2801_4
- Wageman, R. (1995). Interdependence and group effectiveness. *Administrative Science Quarterly, 40*, 145-180. doi:10.2307/2393703
- Watson, D. (2000). *Mood and temperament*. New York: Guilford Press.
- Watson, D., & Clark, L. A. (1984). Negative affectivity: The disposition to experience negative emotional states. *Psychological Bulletin, 96*, 465-490. doi:10.1037/0033-2909.96.3.465
- Watson, D., Clark, L. A., & Tellegen, A. (1988). Development and validation of brief measures of positive and negative affect: The PANAS scales. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, 54*, 1063-1070. doi:10.1037/0022-3514.54.6.1063
- Wayne, S. J., & Ferris, G. R. (1990). Influence tactics, affect, and exchange quality in supervisor-subordinate interactions: A laboratory experiment and field study. *Journal of Applied Psychology, 75*, 487-499. doi:10.1037/0021-9010.75.5.487
- Wayne, S. J., Shore, L. M., Bommer, W. H., & Tetrick, L. E. (2002). The fair treatment and rewards in perceptions of organizational support and leader-member exchange. *Journal of Applied Psychology, 87*, 590-598. doi:10.1037//0021-9010.87.3.590

Zimmerman, R. D. (2008). Understanding the impact of personality traits on individuals' turnover decisions: A meta-analytic path model. *Personnel Psychology, 61*, 309-348.

doi:10.1111/j.1744-6570.2008.00115.x

Ziobro, P., & Dulaney, C. (2015, January 26). Game over for struggling Mattel CEO: Brian Stockton resigns after another poor holiday season. *The Wall Street Journal*.

Table 1

Descriptive Statistics and Intercorrelations of Study Variables

	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Age	37.18	12.60	-					
2. Job level	3.10	0.96	.34*	-				
3. Negative affectivity	1.78	0.75	-.23*	-.24*	(.92)			
4. LMX	3.62	0.88	.13*	.22*	-.33*	(.92)		
5. POS	2.49	0.67	.06	.22*	-.30*	.70*	(.90)	
6. ITQ	2.32	1.19	-.29*	-.35*	.44*	-.40*	-.36*	(.86)

Note. $N = 347$. LMX = leader-member exchange in meetings. POS = perceived organizational support in meetings. ITQ = intentions to quit. Alpha estimates of internal consistency are reported on the diagonal in parentheses where appropriate.

* $p < .05$.

Table 2

Hierarchical Multiple Regression Analyses Predicting Intentions to Quit

Variable	Perceived organizational support			Leader-member exchange		
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3
Controls						
Age	-.19*	-.14*	-.14*	-.19*	-.12*	-.13*
Job level	-.29*	-.19*	-.20*	-.29*	-.19*	-.19*
Focal variables						
POS		-.22*	-.21*			
LMX					-.25*	-.25*
Moderator						
Negative affectivity		.30*	.27*		.29*	.23*
Interactions						
POS x NA			-.11*			
LMX x NA						-.14*
Adjusted R^2	.15*	.31*	.32*	.15*	.32*	.33*
ΔR^2		.16*	.01*		.18*	.02*

Note. Standardized regression coefficients are displayed. $N = 347$. NA = negative affectivity.

POS = perceived organizational support. LMX = leader-member exchange.

* $p < .05$.