高绩效工作系统对员工心理契约破裂的影响: 一个跨层的被调节中介*

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摘 要 对北京、上海、山东、辽宁等地 39 家企业的 52 名人力资源经理和 253 名员工进行配对问卷调查,用跨层次分析方法,考察了高绩效工作系统(HPWS)对员工心理契约破裂的影响及其作用机制。研究发现:组织实施的 HPWS(O-HPWS)与员工心理契约破裂显著负相关,员工体验的 HPWS(E-HPWS)在这一过程中起完全中介作用;互动公平氛围调节了 O-HPWS 与 E-HPWS 的关系,且进一步调节了上述中介作用。

关键词 O-HPWS E-HPWS 互动公平氛围 心理契约破裂

1 引言

高绩效工作系统 (high performance work systems, HPWS)是能提升组织有效性的一系列人力资源管 理实践的最佳组合(Huselid, 1995),可以改善员 工态度和行为 (Chowhan, 2016; Heffernan & Dundon, 2016) 并提高企业绩效 (Jiang, Lepak, Hu, & Baer, 2012)。现有研究大多从组织层面, 关注 HPWS 与个体或组织绩效的关系(陈笃升,2014)。但 是, HPWS 与组织绩效的关系可能比通常描绘的 更复杂(Wall & Woods, 2005), 在这一过程中员 工对 HPWS 的体验(简称 E-HPWS)被忽略了 (Aryee, Walumbwa, Seidu, & Otaye, 2012)。组织实 施的 HPWS (简称 O-HPWS) 与 E-HPWS 并不对等 (Liao, Toya, Lepak, & Hong, 2009), O-HPWS 是通 过 E-HPWS 发挥作用的(Nishii & Wright, 2008)。 许多企业因为忽略 E-HPWS 而难以将 O-HPWS 执行 到位,期望的员工行为和绩效目标无法实现。因此, 从组织和员工层面综合考察 HPWS 对员工心理和行 为的影响, 并探究影响 O-HPWS 与 E-HPWS 关系的 外界因素有重要意义。

心理契约是一系列人力资源管理实践共同作 用的产物,如何通过人力资源管理改善组织与员 工的心理契约, 以维持良好的雇佣关系并促进组 织长远发展值得研究(Tsui, Pearce, Porter, & Tripoli, 1997)。员工心理契约是个体对雇佣双方责任和义 务的理解或信念(Rousseau, 1990), 是员工对内隐 和外显的个人贡献与组织回报之间交换关系的感知 与承诺(Robinson, Kraatz, & Rousseau, 1994)。组织 的承诺及员工的体验均影响员工心理契约的形成与 变化(Turnley & Feldman, 1999)。员工心理契约破 裂会降低组织承诺和创新行为 (Ng, Feldman, & Lam, 2010),增加离职倾向(Clinton & Guest, 2014), 影响组织绩效和长远发展(Bal, De Lange, Jansen, & van Der Velde, 2013)。心理契约破裂在 O-HPWS 与 组织认同及 E-HPWS 与创新行为之间起部分中介作 用(李燚,魏峰,2011;王永跃,段锦云,2014), E-HPWS 能显著降低员工心理契约违背 (Braekkan, 2012)。上述研究均基于 O-HPWS 或是 E-HPWS 中 的某一个层面,忽略了 O-HPWS 和 E-HPWS 的关系 及其可能的共同作用。

本研究基于社会信息加工理论(Aryee et al., 2012),运用跨层次分析的方法,验证O-HPWS对员工心理契约破裂的影响与作用机制,并考察这一过程中E-HPWS及互动公平氛围的作用。

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2 理论基础与研究假设

O-HPWS 反映了组织的客观环境, E-HPWS 是个体对组织环境的思考、判断和推理(Liao et al., 2009), 员工对 HPWS 的体验各不相同。组织公平和人口统计特征等会导致 O-HPWS 与 E-HPWS 的 差 异(Liao et al., 2009; van Buren, Greenwood, & Scheehan, 2011)。社会信息加工理论认为,个体的信息选择、接受和编码受到内、外部因素(如个性、情境等)的影响(Salancik & Pfeffer, 1978)。O-HPWS 提供的情境线索会影响员工对 HPWS 的体验(Den Hartog, Boon, Verburg, & Croon, 2013; Zhang, Di & Zhu, 2014)。

2.1 O-HPWS 与员工心理契约破裂

员工通常将人力资源政策视为组织的承诺并在此基础上形成心理契约(Tsui et al., 1997)。当员工认为组织未尽责时会感到心理契约破裂(Rousseau & Greller, 1994)。依据社会信息加工的观点,组织向员工传递 HPWS 信息,有利于员工解读组织意图,降低心理契约破裂水平。组织借助 HPWS 为员工提供激励、参与机会和技能培训(Jiang et al., 2012),会促进雇佣双方的信任与合作,进而减少心理契约破裂(李燚,魏峰,2011)。由此提出:

H1: O-HPWS 与员工心理契约破裂显著负相关。 2.2 E-HPWS 的中介效应

E-HPWS 是员工对 O-HPWS 的感知和理解,会影响其心理契约破裂水平。Turnley 和 Feldman(2000)认为员工心理契约破裂的期望源包括:组织代理人对员工的承诺、员工对组织管理实践的体验以及对组织运行的特殊期望。O-HPWS 是组织对员工的承诺,也是影响员工心理契约破裂的因素。从社会信息加工的视角来看,O-HPWS 对个体态度和行为的影响是通过个体的内部认知实现的,员工的态度或行为反应取决于其对外界情境的体验和感知,而不是外界情境直接发生作用(Liao et al., 2009)。E-HPWS在 O-HPWS 与心理授权、组织支持感、情感承诺及组织公民行为之间均起中介作用(Aryee et al., 2012;Liao et al., 2009; Zhang et al., 2014)。员工对 O-HPWS的体验影响心理契约破裂,正确体验的程度影响心理契约破裂的水平。由此提出:

H2: E-HPWS 在 O-HPWS 与员工心理契约破裂 之间起中介作用。

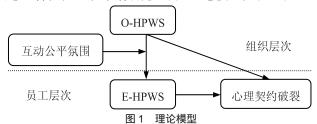
2.3 互动公平氛围的调节效应

互动公平氛围是员工对管理者在执行决策时是否公平对待的集体感知。O-HPWS 可视为信号系统,管理者是信号传递者。从社会信息加工的角度而言,管理者在执行 HPWS 的过程中对员工的尊重程度和沟通的坦诚度都会影响 E-HPWS (Den Hartog et al., 2013),进而影响员工的态度和行为。较强的互动公平氛围中,O-HPWS 会对 E-HPWS 产生正向影响;相反,较弱的互动公平氛围下,O-HPWS 对 E-HPWS 的这种影响会减弱,严重情形甚至可能出现负面影响。由此提出:

H3: 互动公平氛围调节 O-HPWS 与 E-HPWS 的关系。具体而言,较强的互动公平氛围中,O-HPWS 对 E-HPWS 有正向影响,且比较显著;反之,这一影响会减弱甚至为负。

综合 H2 和 H3 可发现一个被调节的中介,即互动公平氛围调节了 E-HPWS 在 O-HPWS 与员工心理契约破裂之间的中介作用。即,互动公平氛围越强,O-HPWS 对 E-HPWS 的正向影响越显著,员工心理契约破裂程度越低;反之,该影响减弱,进而员工心理契约破裂程度提高。由此提出:

H4: 互动公平氛围正向调节 E-HPWS 在 O-HPWS 与员工心理契约破裂之间的中介作用。具体而言,互动公平氛围越强, E-HPWS 的中介作用 越显著,反之,该作用较弱。理论模型如图 1。



3 研究方法

3.1 样本与数据收集

样本来自北京、上海、山东和辽宁等地,涉及制造、通信及服务等行业的 39 家企业,每家约 10~15 名员工和 2~3 名人力资源经理参加了现场调查,分别向这两类人员发出问卷数为 620 和 95。收回数为 382 和 67,有效数为 253 和 52,回收率为 66.2% 和 77.6%。样本统计特征如下:①性别:男 45.1%;女 54.9%;②年龄:25 岁以下 24.1%、25~34 岁 64.0%、35~50 岁 10.7%、50 岁以上 1.2%;③教育:大专及以下 25.3%、本科 57.3%、硕士及以上 17.4%。④产权形式:国有 43.6%,民营 48.7%,

其它 7.7%; ⑤企业规模: 大、中、小型分别占: 38.5%、46.1% 和 15.4%。

3.2 研究工具

分别借助针对管理者和员工的两套问卷,均采用 Likert-5 点量表(1:非常不同意;5:非常同意)。O-HPWS 由人力资源经理评价,采用苏中兴(2010)改编的 28 条目本土化量表,如"企业考核以结果为导向"等,本研究中 Cronbach α 为 .90。 E-HPWS、互动公平氛围和心理契约破裂由员工评价。① E-HPWS:剔除 O-HPWS 中针对管理者的 3 条并将"员工建议系统"与"员工参与管理小组"合并,共 24 条,本研究中 Cronbach α 为 .93。②互动公平:选用林忠和金星形(2013)在 Colquitt(2001)基础上修订的 3 条目量表,如"主管向我完整地说明了工作程序"等,本研究中 Cronbach α 为 .87。③心理契约破裂:选用沈伊默和袁登华(2007)在 Robinson 和 Morrison(2000)基础上修订的 4 条目

量表,如"目前为止企业在履行对我的承诺方面做得很好"等,本研究中 Cronbach α 为 .81。

控制变量包括:个体层面的性别、年龄和学历;组织层面的产权形式和规模。分别采用 AMOS 7.0、SPSS 21.0 和 HLM 7.0 进行验证性因素分析、描述性统计分析与假设检验。

4 研究结果

4.1 效度分析、描述性统计与相关分析

E-HPWS、互动公平氛围和员工心理契约破裂由员工评价。为避免同源偏差,用 AMOS 7.0 做验证性因素分析。由表 1 可知,三因素模型最优。个体层面的变量区分效度较高。调节变量位于Level-2,用 HLM 7.0 做汇聚效度分析, R_{wg} 均值为 .89;ICC(1)=.49,ICC(2)=.97,可以汇聚到组织层面。

表 2 显示了各变量的描述性统计和相关分析结

 χ^2 模型 df χ^2/df IFI TLI CFI RMSEA 1 单因素模型(E-HPWS+PC) 522.51 44 11.86 .71 .56 .70 .28 2二因素模型 (E-HPWS+IJ,PC) .87 42 4.20 92 92 -11 176 49 3 二因素模型(E-HPWS,IJ+PC) 592.57 42 14.11 .66 .46 .66 .23 4 二因素模型(E-HPWS+PC,IJ) 509.42 42 12.13 .71 .55 .71 .21 5三因素模型(E-HPWS,IJ,PC) 102.56 2.50 96 94 .96 .07

表 1 验证性因素分析结果

注: N=253; IJ: 互动公平; PC: 员工心理契约破裂。

表 2 变量的均值、标准差和相关系数

变量	M	SD	1	2	3	4	5
Levell 个体层次							
1 性别	1.55	.50	_				
2 年龄	29.50	.62	.06	_			
3 学历	2.88	.73	.03	.04	_		
4 E-HPWS	3.45	.69	.10	32**	.09	(.93)	
5 PC	2.69	.80	16 [*]	.28**	08	74**	(.81)
Level2 组织层次							
1 产权类别	1.64	.63	_				
2 企业规模	2.82	1.12	24	_			
3 O- HPWS	3.65	.53	34 [*]	.61**	(.90)		
4 IJ 氛围	3.79	.60	.05	.13	.26	(.87)	

注: Level1, N=253, Level2, N=39; 对角线上括号内为 Cronbach α; *表示 p<.05, **表示 p<.01, ***表示 p<.001; 下同。

果。其中,E-HPWS 与员工心理契约破裂显著负相 关(r= -.74, p<.01)。

4.2 假设检验

本文使用多层线性回归模型验证研究假设,结果如表 3 所示。设定两个零模型(null model)以分解员工心理契约破裂(M1)和 E-HPWS(M5)的方差,结果显示两个变量的 ICC(1)分别为 60.9% 和

55.6%,且组间方差显著,可以进行多层次分析。将控制变量加入 M2 和 M6,发现性别、年龄、企业规模对 E-HPWS 和员工心理契约破裂的影响显著。 M3 显示 O-HPWS 对员工心理契约破裂的影响显著 (β =-.71, p<.001),且与 M2 相比额外的组间方差解释量为 24.6%,故 H1 得到支持。

根据 Zhang, Zyphur 和 Preacher (2009)的方法验

表 3 多层线性回归分析结果											
变量_	员工心理契约破裂				E-HPWS						
	M1(null)	M2	М3	M4	M5(null)	M6	M7	M8	М9		
Intercept	2.72***	2.72***	2.73***	2.73***	3.42***	3.41***	3.42***	3.40***	3.40***		
Level 1											
性别		25***	25***	- .12*		18**	18**	17**	17**		
年龄		.22**	.22**	.11*		- .14*	- .14*	 14*	15 [*]		
学历		06	06	03		.04	.04	.03	.03		
E-HPWS				74***							
Level 2											
产权类别		.03	090	.006		08	.06	.07	.09		
企业规模		22 [*]	028	.02		.26***	.05	.04	.06		
O-HPWS			71***	11			.70***	.71***	.69***		
IJ 氛围								.49***	.51***		
O-HPWS×IJ									.32**		
σ^2	.30	.27	.26	.16	.19	.18	.18	.17	.17		
$ au_{00}$.37	.33	.25	.15	.30	.21	.15	.13	.10		
$ au_{11}$.05							
$R^{ 2}$ within		.08	.08	.45		.06	.06	.12	.08		
$R^{ 2}$ between		.11	.32	.68		.28	.49	.55	.65		
Pseudo R^2		.15	.25	.40		.32	.29	.11	.23		

证 E-HPWS 的中介作用。M3 和 M7 表明 O-HPWS 对员工心理契约破裂($\beta = -.71, p < .001$)和 E-HPWS (β =.70, p<.001) 均有显著影响, 而 M4 显示将 E-HPWS 纳入模型后, O-HPWS 对员工心理契约破 裂的影响变得非常小(β =-.11,p>.05),且 E-HPWS 对员工心理契约破裂的影响特别显著(β =-.74, *p*<.001)。 因此, E-HPWS 在 O-HPWS 与员工心 理契约破裂之间起完全中介作用。另外, 采用

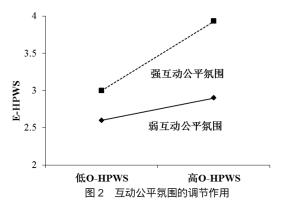
Bootstrap 方法 (Preacher & Hayse, 2004) 再次检验上 述模型,得到一致的结果(E-HPWS中介作用95% 的置信区间 [-.89, -.59] 不包含 0), 故 H2 得到验证。

H3 中互动公平氛围调节效应的检验。如表 3 所 示, O-HPWS 与互动公平氛围的乘积项系数(β =.32, p<.01)显著,且该乘积项使 M9 有额外的组间方差 解释量($\triangle R^2$ =.10)。此外,根据 Aiken 和 West(1991) 的方法绘制调节效应图,如图2所示,在较强的互

模型 中介效应 95%置信区间 SE 弱互动公平氛围 -.56 .08 [-.71, -.42]中互动公平氛围 -.64.07 [-.79, -.50]强互动公平氛围 -.72 .09 [-.90, -.56]被调节的中介 .05 +.14[-.25, -.04]

表 4 被调节的中介效应检验结果

动公平氛围中, O-HPWS 与 E-HPWS 的关系比在较 弱的互动公平氛围下更显著。由此, H3 得到支持。



采用有调节的中介效应分析方法(Hayes, 2013;

Preacher, Rucker, & Hayes, 2007) 对 H4 进行检验。 由表4可知,弱、中、强三种程度的互动公平氛围下, E-HPWS 的中介效应均显著 (95% 的置信区间均不 包含 0), E-HPWS 在 O-HPWS 和员工心理契约破 裂之间起完全中介作用,且这一作用受到互动公平 氛围的调节,被调节的中介效应显著(95%的置信 区间不包含 0)。故 H4 得到验证。

5 分析与讨论

从组织和个体层面同时考察 HPWS, 用跨层 次方法验证了HPWS与员工心理契约破裂的关系 及其作用机制。得出以下结论: O-HPWS 对员工 心理契约破裂负向影响显著, E-HPWS 在其间起完 全中介作用;互动公平氛围不仅调节了O-HPWS与E-HPWS的关系,还进一步调节了上述关系中E-HPWS的中介作用。采用社会信息加工理论进行阐释,拓展了该主题研究的理论视角和研究思路。

组织实施 HPWS 的过程中,除了关注 HPWS 的内容优化,还应重视员工的实际体验。另外,心理契约中的人际维度是影响员工态度和行为的重要因素(李原,孙健敏,2006),管理者应考虑互动公平氛围的影响,通过改善人际环境增强雇佣双方互信,以降低员工心理契约破裂。

O-HPWS 由人力资源经理评价,忽略了直线经理或高管评价的差异性。另外,横截面数据难以揭示 HPWS 对员工心理契约破裂影响的动态过程,未来研究应拓宽数据来源并在不同时点采集数据。

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The Influence of HPWS on Employee's Psychological Contract Breach: A Moderated Mediation of Cross Level

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Abstract Over the past two decades, a large body of research investigated the effect of high performance work system (HPWS) on firm performance, employee attitude and behavior. At the same time, however, the prior research primarily focused on managerial reports of the implementation of HPWS at organizational level (here after called O-HPWS), ignored the role of experienced HPWS by the employee (here after called E-HPWS). Given the fact that employees were the actual receiver and practitioners of HR practices, only when HPWS had been understood accurately by employees, would it operate to elicit higher affective commitment and greater discretionary effort of employees, which in turn led to high firm performance. However, the role of E-HPWS has seldom been examined explicitly as a mediator between HPWS and psychological contract breach of employees; furthermore, relevant empirical research is scarce.

Hence the research need for multilevel research to examine simultaneously the impact and influence of HPWS on employee's psychological contract breach from the perspectives of employee and organization, and it is particularly important if we want to accurately understand how and why HPWS does influence the employee's psychological contract breach, and we can then provide managers with actionable knowledge about how to use HR practices effectively to create and sustain high quality of employment relations. Additionally, according to the social information processing theory, employees use information collected from others in the work environment to guide their perceptions, attitudes, and behaviors. This research showed that the interactional justice climate played an important role between the O-HPWS and E-HPWS and as it adjusted the relations between them.

In this research, on the basis of social information processing theory, the researchers examined the influence and mechanism of HPWS on employee's psychological contract breach at both individual and organizational levels, and tested the proposed theoretical framework using the data of 39 enterprises from these municipalities directly under the central government or Provinces: Beijing, Shanghai, Shandong and Liaoning. In order to reduce the homologous error, the researchers collected information from two sources. 52 managers from the human resource management departments and 253 employees participated in the matched questionnaire survey. In each enterprise, an average of one manager reported O-HPWS and an average of six employees reported E-HPWS, interactional justice climate and psychological contract breach. The hierarchical analysis was finished with the software aid of AMOS 7.0, SPSS 21.0 and HLM 7.0. The results of the Hierarchical linear modeling showed that the O-HPWS was significantly negatively correlated with employee's psychological contract breach and E-HPWS took part in full mediating role between the O-HPWS and employee's psychological contract breach. Additionally, the climate of interactional justice moderated the relationship between O-HPWS and E-HPWS. Furthermore, the climate of interactional justice moderated the indirect effect of O-HPWS on employee's psychological contract breach through E-HPWS. These results revealed that the managers should emphasize on building better climate of interactional justice during the process of implementing HPWS, and pay attention to the employee's experience of human resource management practices, in order to reduce the influence of employee's psychological contract breach effectively and achieve the desired firm performance.

Key words O-HPWS, E-HPWS, climate of interactional justice, psychological contract breach