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The role of person-job fit in the relationship between transformational leader and job engagement

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The role of person-job fit in the relationship between transformational leader and job engagement

Abstract

Purpose - This paper explores the relationship between transformational leadership and employees' work engagement based on fit theory. The paper reports an investigation into the way in which employees' perceptions of transformational leadership and person-job fit affect their work engagement.

Design/methodology/approach – To test our hypotheses, we performed structure equation modelling with maximum likelihood estimation on Mplus with bootstrapping proposed by Hayes (2009) with data from 691 full-time employees in China.

Findings - The results indicate that transformational leadership has as significant influence on employees' work engagement as person-job fit in China. Moreover, employees' perception of person-job fit is found to partially mediate the relationship between transformational leadership and employees' work engagement.

Research limitations/implications – There is a possible bias arising from the use of cross-sectional data. However, a number of methods were implemented to minimise it, including survey design and data analysis.

Practical implications – The paper proposes a number of practical implications for policy makers, HR managers and transformational leaders relating to issues associated with improving levels of employee engagement.

Originality/value - The study contributes to developing leadership and engagement theory by examining a previously unexplored mediator – person-job fit – in a neglected cultural setting. This study promises to open new research avenues in this area.

Key Words: Transformational leadership, work engagement, person-job fit, China

Paper type: Research paper

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Within the literature on contemporary human resource management and organizational behavior, transformational leadership (Bass and Avolio, 1994) is a topic that has attracted a high level of attention from scholars and practitioners (Banks et al., 2016; Judge and Piccolo, 2004). It is described as a motivational process through which leaders' behavior affects the attitudes and behavior of their followers (Dvir et al., 2002; Hammond et al., 2015; Michaelis et al., 2010). Empirical studies have repeatedly confirmed the importance of transformational leadership in predicting followers' organisational citizenship behaviour (OCB) (Zacher and Jimmieson, 2013), self-esteem (Matzler et al. 2015), innovation implementation behavior (Michaelis et al., 2010), shared values (Gillespie and Mann, 2006), self-efficacy (Walumbwa et al., 2008), optimism (Xanthopoulou et al., 2007), and task performance (Brouer et al., 2016; Ghadi et al., 2013). However, a complete understanding of transformational leadership and its operating mechanisms remains unclear (Henker et al., 2015). Indeed, Avolio et al. (2004) suggested that the impact of transformational leadership on individual outcomes requires further investigation.

Several scholars such as Bakker et al. (2011) suggest considering whether the level of followers' work engagement can be enhanced by transformational leaders changing followers' perceptions of the working environment. The study provides contributions to the literature through responding to calls to explain the mechanisms by which transformational leaders exert influence on followers' work attitudes and behaviors and, in particular, by exploring this within different cultural settings (Avolio et al., 2004). Furthermore, the generalizability of the construct of transformational leadership in different cultural settings has been the subject of much

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3 debate as it was developed in a Western cultural context (Spreitzer et al., 2005). This
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5 premise has recently attracted the attention of researchers in Asia, particularly China
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8 (Li et al., 2015). Therefore, this study is designed to investigate empirically the
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10 relationship between transformational leadership and employee engagement through
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12 the examination of the mediating effects of followers' perceptions of person-job fit
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14 within a Chinese context.
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18 According to Hofstede's four cultural dimensions, China is high in power
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20 distance and collectivism (Pheng and Yuquan, 2002). This indicates cultural
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22 sensitivity to hierarchy and discipline, Chinese employees are sometimes forced to
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24 follow instructions given by their supervisors strictly and are not allowed to perform
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26 the job in their own way. This explains why autocratic and moral leadership are
27
28 traditionally the two most popular types of leadership behaviors in China (Farh and
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30 Cheng, 2000). However, with the influence of globalization, leadership styles in
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32 China are also changing. This study contributes to the current understanding of the
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34 impact of transformational leadership in China.
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39 **Theoretical Background and Hypothesis Development**

40 **Fit theory**

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42 Person–environment fit describes the match between people and certain types of
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44 organizational environments (Bretz and Judge 1994). We refer it as fit theory. Fit
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46 theory has attracted great attention from researchers and practitioners in
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48 understanding employees' attitudes and behaviors (Chuang and Sackett, 2005). Fit
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50 theory has been conceptualized into two different types: (1) supplementary fit –
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52 individuals and their surroundings possess similar characteristics; and (2)
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3 complementary fit – individuals and their surroundings possess different
4 characteristics but are needed by each other to make whole or add to what is missing
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8 (Boon et al., 2011; Kristof, 1996). *Person-job fit* is conceptualized as a
9
10 complementary fit (Edwards 1991; Kristof-Brown et al. 2005; Lauver and Kristof-
11 Brown 2001). It is the focus of this study because it investigates whether it mediates
12
13 the relationship between transformational leadership and followers' work
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15 engagement. Person-job fit is defined as the match between the abilities of the person
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17 and the demands of a job, or the needs, or desires of a person and what is provided by
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19 a job (Edwards 1991), which corresponds with complementary fit (Boon et al., 2011).
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25 Applying fit theory, particularly with a focus on person-job fit, this study fills
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27 the gap in the existing transformational leadership literature in terms of understanding
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29 the mechanisms through which transformational leadership impacts employees' work
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31 engagement. In response to calls made by previous scholars, as well as to fill the gap
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33 in the existing transformational leadership literature, this study aims to clarify the
34
35 underlying engagement mechanisms by employing the construct of person-job fit in
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37 fit theory. Thus, further exploration of how transformational leadership impacts on
38
39 the role and on employees' perceptions of their jobs and organizations and their
40
41 related work engagement via a mediating role of person-job fit would appear to be
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43 warranted. It enhances our understanding of the nexus between transformational
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45 leadership and individual outcomes by examining person-job fit as a previously
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47 unexplored mediator (Yukl, 2010).
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Work engagement

The literature presents a diverse range of definitions of work engagement. A commonly agreed and often-cited definition is that proposed by Schaufeli *et al.* (2002): “a positive, fulfilling, work-related state of mind that is characterised by vigour, dedication, and absorption” (p.74). Vigour refers to higher levels of energy and psychological resilience while working. Dedication is characterised by a sense of motivation, enthusiasm, pride and challenge. Absorption means that an individual is completely concentrated on, and averse to stopping, their work. These three components are also referred to as: physical, emotional and cognitive (May *et al.*, 2004). Despite the fact that work engagement is a well-developed research area in the Western contexts because of its importance in organisational psychology (May *et al.*, 2014), it has received modest attention in an Eastern one (Wang *et al.*, 2013).

Transformational leadership and work engagement

Discussions of transformational leadership and work engagement are mainly centred on their positive relationship (Salanova *et al.*, 2011). In spite of linking transformational leadership with followers’ attitudes and behaviour, there is less empirical evidence exploring how employees’ psychological states are affected by transformational leaders (Avolio *et al.*, 2009). Ghadi *et al.* (2013) have examined the direct relationship between transformational leadership and employee work engagement. As shown in Song *et al.* (2012), the two constructs have a strong connection. According to Raja (2012), when all dimensions of transformational leadership, namely idealised influence, inspirational motivation, intellectual stimulation and individual consideration (Bass, 1985) are demonstrated together,

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3 followers' work engagement tends to be higher. Breevaart et al. (2014) and Tims et
4
5 al. (2011) asserted that transformational leaders increase the level of employees' work
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7 engagement on a daily basis. Moreover, Zhu et al. (2009) added that transformational
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9 leadership has an even more positive effect on follower work engagement when
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11 follower characteristics are more positive, such as being creative, innovative,
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13 proactive, taking an initiative, and having a learning orientation.
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18 Scholars and practitioners have focused on exploring how
19
20 transformational leadership predicts employees' work engagement and have tried to
21
22 explain the underlying mechanism. Job-related resources contribute to the
23
24 transformational leadership - work engagement linkage for two main reasons. First,
25
26 job-related resources involve opportunities in terms of development, empowerment,
27
28 variable tasks, regular feedback and supportive work environment (Bakker and
29
30 Demerouti, 2007). Transformational leadership has more impact on OCB, including
31
32 work engagement, through core job characteristics (Piccolo and Colquitt, 2006).
33
34 Bakker *et al.* (2011) propose that leadership - especially transformational leadership -
35
36 can positively influence employees' work engagement through increasing
37
38 meaningfulness in work. Second, employees who receive support and development
39
40 opportunities from their supervisors are more likely to engage with their work (Tims
41
42 *et al.*, 2011). Transformational leaders, thus, can enhance employees' feelings of
43
44 energy, motivation and involvement in work by consistently supporting and
45
46 developing them (Shamir et al., 1993).
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54 Studies on transformational leadership have been primarily undertaken within
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56 a Western context; thus, the application of experiences from the West to other regions
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3 needs further consideration and discussion (Walumbwa and Lawler, 2003). There is
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5 still limited research conducted in Eastern contexts in terms of testing
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7 transformational leadership theory and its relationship to employee outcomes. Among
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9 them, Walumbwa and Lawler (2003) supported the effectiveness of the impact of
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11 transformational leadership on job satisfaction, organizational commitment and
12
13 turnover intention in collectivistic cultures. Based on existing evidence,
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15 transformational leadership is likely to have a significant impact on work
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17 engagement, particularly in the context of Eastern cultures like China. Therefore, we
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19 propose our first hypothesis:
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24 *Hypothesis 1: Transformational leadership is positively related to employees' work*
25
26 *engagement.*
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29 **A missing link between transformational leadership and work engagement**

30 ***Transformational leadership and person-job fit***

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32 The association between transformational leadership and person-job fit can also be
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34 explained by leaders' ability to manage employees' needs. When employees are
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36 considered individually, they tend to be motivated to acquire further job skills (Sosik
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38 et al., 2004). In his original work on leadership, Bass (1985) suggested that
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40 transformational leaders raise employees' needs from lower levels (i.e. physiology
41
42 and safety) to higher levels (i.e. esteem and self-actualisation) in terms of Maslow's
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44 hierarchy of needs. To be specific, it is proposed that transformational leaders deploy
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46 approaches such as inspirational motivation to influence employees' attitudes towards
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48 their jobs (Purvanova et al., 2006), and increase meaning in work (Arnold *et al.*,
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50 2007), as well as linking the job to a greater purpose (Shamir *et al.*, 1993). Therefore,
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3 it is reasonable to assume that transformational leaders increase employees' perceived
4 person-job fit. Based on the above arguments, we hypothesise:
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8 *Hypothesis 2: Transformational leadership is positively associated with employees'*
9 *perceptions of person-job fit.*
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12 ***Person-job fit and work engagement***

13
14 The relationship between fit perception and work engagement is generally explained
15 by Lewin's Field Theory that "to understand or to predict behaviour, the person and
16 his environment have to be considered as one constellation of interdependent factors"
17 (Lewin, 1952:239). According to this, positive behaviors, such as engagement, are
18 encountered when employees hold a positive perception of their working
19 environment. Subsequently, Maslach and Leiter (1997) empirically corroborated that
20 person-environment fit leads to lower burnout levels and greater work engagement.
21 This included both supplementary and complementary fit. However, all of the
22 existing research on the specific influence of person-job fit on work engagement is
23 limited. Though Maden-Eyiusta (2016) did not test the direct relationship between
24 person-job fit and work engagement, she tested the demands-supplies relationships
25 (demand-abilities fit and needs-supplies fit as complementary fit (Kristof, 1996)) as
26 moderators of job resources and work engagement. Laschinger and Finegan (2005)
27 seem to be the first to link person-job fit with work engagement. They explored the
28 empowerment process in six stages of employees' work life and pointed out that
29 employees reported higher levels of job control (such as autonomy) when they were
30 empowered, which indicated a fit between their expectations and the actual situation
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of their work; this results in work engagement. Building on this discussion, we hypothesize that:

Hypothesis 3: Employees' perceptions of person-job fit are positively related to their work engagement.

Mediating roles of perceived person-job fit

In summary, the above discussion explains the direct or indirect relationships between: (1) transformational leadership and work engagement; (2) transformational leadership and perceived person-job fit; (3) perceived person-job fit and work engagement. We suggest that it is reasonable to propose that transformational leadership influences employees' perceptions of person-job fit, which in turn has effect on work engagement. That is, transformational leaders are able to increase the fit between employees and their job via value/goal/characteristics complement, which will ultimately enhance employees' work engagement. According to Baron and Kenny (1986), a mediating model is established whereby the relationship between the predictor and outcome variable can be clarified by the third variable. Hence, our last hypothesis is proposed relating to testing the mediating effects of perceived person-job fit on the transformational leadership–work engagement linkage.

Hypothesis 4: Perceived person-job fit of employees mediates the relationship between transformational leadership and work engagement of employees.

Methods

Sample and procedures

A sample of 750 full-time employees in China - who were currently working with a direct supervisor (leader) - was selected by nonprobability sampling techniques in

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3 two steps. Step one involved using personal contacts; we contacted 50 employers
4 from different organizations that varied in regions and sectors in China. According to
5 their positions and the size of their organization, those initial contacts were asked to
6 invite their employees/colleagues to participate in the survey. Later on, email
7 addresses of those potential participants were provided to the researchers along with
8 consent to send out questionnaires to them. Step two involved sending out a total of
9 750 emails, including the 50 initial contacts. The email explained the purpose of the
10 research and contained a hyperlink to the online survey. Instructions for completing
11 the survey were also included in that e-mail. 691 valid questionnaires were received.
12 The high response rate (92%) is common in studies in China due to the strong
13 influence of social relationships in that country (Chan et al., 2002).
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29 Within the sample, 45.7% of participants were male and 54.3% female. Male
30 was coded 1, and female 2. Their ages ranged from 18 years to 62 years, with an
31 average of 33 years, and a standard deviation of 8.9 years. Respondents with bachelor
32 degrees accounted for more than half of the sample (54.9%). Higher educational
33 levels such as Master degrees and PhDs accounted for 19% and 1.4%, respectively.
34 PhD was coded 1, Master 2, degree 3, diploma certificate 4, and high school or below
35 was coded 5. Front line staff accounted for the highest proportion of participants
36 (46.1%), followed by line managers (31.2%), middle managers (17%), and senior
37 managers (5.7%). Senior manager was coded 1, middle manager 2, line manager 3,
38 and frontline staff 4. The shortest length of work experience was two months, and the
39 longest 42 years, with an average of 10.12 years, and a standard deviation of 9.5
40 years. Questionnaires were distributed without any selection criterion relating to
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3 business sector. In practice, 11.5% of participants worked as civil servants, 30.6%
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5 worked in state-owned organizations, 37.5% were from private companies, 17% were
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7 from joint venture enterprises, and 4.3% were from non-profit organizations. Public
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9 sector was coded 1, state-owned companies were coded 2, private sector 3, joint-
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11 venture 4, and non-profit 5.
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13 **Measures**

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17 The model presented above has two independent variables, one dependent variable
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19 (DV), and additional control variables (age, gender, qualifications, and position).
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21 Dependent and independent variables were all measured using a Likert scale
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23 ('strongly disagree', 'disagree', 'neutral', 'agree', and 'strongly agree'). In addition,
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25 three questionnaire translation techniques were applied, including back-translation,
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27 committee approach and pre-test procedure (Brislin, 1976) to prevent any
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29 methodological problems relating to translation from English to Chinese and vice
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31 versa (Sperber et al., 1994).
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37 *Work engagement* was measured using the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale
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39 (UWES) developed by Schaufeli *et al.* (2002). The scale consists of nine items that
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41 indicate the three characteristics that this study has used to define work engagement:
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43 vigour, dedication, and absorption. The reliability for this scale in this study is 0.96.
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45 The CFA results show good fit with $X^2 = 150.96$; $df = 24$; CFI = .98; TLI = .97,
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47 RMSEA = .087.
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51 *Transformational leadership* was measured utilising a 20-item scale adopted
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53 from Avolio and Bass (2004)'s latest version of the Multifactor Leadership
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55 Questionnaire (MLQ-5X). Permission to use the measure was granted. The
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3 Cronbach's alpha for this scale is 0.97. The CFA results show good fit with $\chi^2 =$
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5 400.87; $df = 165$; CFI = .97; TLI = .97, RMSEA = .045.
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8 *Perceived P-J fit* was tested by six items from Cable and DeRue (2002). The
9
10 Cronbach's alpha for this scale is 0.90. The CFA results show good fit with $\chi^2 =$
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12 15.50; $df = 8$; CFI = .99; TLI = .99, RMSEA = .037.
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15 *Validity and Reliability*

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17 As independent and dependent variables were collected from a single respondent and
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19 with similar methods, common method bias may lead to inflated estimates of the
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21 relationships (Podsakoff and Organ 1986). Thus, we strictly followed procedural and
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23 statistical remedies suggested by researchers to address this problem (Podsakoff et al.,
24
25 2012). We minimized the bias via procedural remedies such as anonymous
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27 respondents, dependent variable was put in front of independent variables in the
28
29 survey. We also used Harman's one-factor test to examine the potential presence of
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31 bias in the data. Common method variance is signposted by the emergence of either a
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33 single factor or a general factor that explains a majority of the variance (Podsakoff et
34
35 al. 2003). In our sample no single factor explained the majority of the variance.
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41 In addition, as suggested by Simmering et al. (2016), we employed CFA tests
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43 to eliminate the problem of common method variance of this study as stated in the
44
45 measures. Table 2 presents again the results of CFA of dependent and independent
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47 variables, showing acceptable model fit for transformational leadership, work
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49 engagement, and person-job fit with CFI, TLI, and RMSEA are close to the permitted
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51 ranges (Hu and Bentler, 1999).
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Finally, we calculated the variance inflation factors (VIFs) to assess the possibility of multicollinearity. The results showed that all VIFs were below 3.0. Since a VIF value of greater than 10 would indicate that multicollinearity poses a serious problem (Hair et al., 2010), we concluded that multicollinearity is not a serious problem in this analysis. Based on the above points, we argue that the validity and reliability of our reflective constructs are established.

Results

Table 1 presents the correlation matrix and descriptive statistics for the sample. The results show that age, position, and work experience are significantly correlated with work engagement, while gender and qualification show no significant result.

Insert Table 1 here

Structural equation modelling (SEM) approach permits the modelling of latent constructs and the simultaneous estimation of all hypothesis paths (Byrne, 2012). We tested the conceptual model proposed in this study by using SEM procedures with maximum likelihood estimation and bootstrapping (1,000) proposed by Hayes (2009) on the Mplus package by Muthén and Muthén. We compared the fit among a series of confirmatory factor analysis models to determine the best fit model. According to the suggestions by Hair et al. (2010) regarding the root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA), comparative fit index (CFI), and, standardized root mean square residual (SRMR) our hypothesized model exhibited the best fit ($X^2 = 1299.32$; $df = 650$; $RMSEA = .038$; $CFI = .96$; $TLI = .96$ (Table 2).

Hypothesis testing

Figure 1 presents the standardized estimates for all the path coefficients. These coefficients were employed to ascertain the validity of the hypotheses in this study. According to the analytical results, transformational leaders ($\beta = .57, p < .00$) are positively associated with their employees' work engagement. Thus, hypothesis 1 is supported. Hypothesis 2 states that transformational leadership is positively associated with employees' perceptions of person-job fit. The result is significant ($\beta = .48, p < .00$). Thus, hypothesis 2 is supported. Furthermore, hypothesis 3 is also supported on the results show that person-job fit ($\beta = .58, p < .00$) is positively associated with work engagement. The bootstrapping analysis reveals that person-job fit ($\beta = .29, p < .01$) has a partial mediating role on the relationship between transformational leadership and work engagement. Thus, hypothesis 4 is supported.

Insert Table 2 and Figure 1 here

Discussion

Conceptualizing person-job fit as complementary fit, this study provides an insight into the link between transformational leadership and employees' work engagement by examining the mediating roles of person-job fit. Using structural equation modelling with bootstrapping, the results show that all hypotheses are confirmed. Primarily, the results indicate that transformational leadership and employees' work engagement are positively related in the Chinese context, and that their relationship is partially mediated by employees' perceptions of person-job fit. This adds to evidence

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3 regarding the importance of the influence of transformational leadership on
4 employees' work engagement. The findings provide a number of important
5 theoretical and practical implications that are discussed below.
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10 ***Theoretical implications***

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12 First, this study confirms the positive relationship between transformational
13 leadership and employee engagement that has been shown in the current literature
14 (Ghadi et al., 2013; Raja, 2012; Salanova et al., 2011; Tims et al., 2011), and the fact
15 that people have less control over their own engagement than they think (Byrne et al.,
16 2017) as their engagement can be influenced by other external factors, like the
17 characteristics of their leaders. This study also contributes empirical evidence
18 demonstrating that the positive relationship between transformational leadership and
19 employee engagement is encountered in non-Western contexts. From the findings it
20 appears that in both Eastern and Western contexts transformational leaders have a
21 significant impact on their employees' level of engagement. Thus, we contribute to
22 the broader call for studies of the efficacy of transformational leadership in non-
23 Western cultures (Avolio, 2004). Together with the findings by Nguyen et al. (2017),
24 this study adds more evidence of positive impacts of transformation leadership in
25 non-Western cultures.
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46 Second and interestingly, in a culture in which "quanxi" reciprocity
47 (employee's personal relations with managers) can assert a positive impact on
48 employees' work engagement (Hu et al., 2004), this study shows that
49 transformational leadership is as an important factor as person-job fit plays a
50 significant role in employee's work engagement. It develops our understanding of
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3 employees' work engagement further, indicating that work engagement is not only
4 impacted by complementary fit theory that focuses on employee fit to the job as an
5 antecedent of engagement. The current findings indicate that an employees' work
6 engagement can also be influenced by other external or indirect factors such as their
7 leaders' style.
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15 Third, this study contributes to fit theory by demonstrating that employees'
16 work engagement is positively influenced by their perceptions on person-job fit,
17 which can be increased by transformational leaders. In doing this, the study
18 contributes to the transformational leadership and work engagement literature by
19 responding to calls from several scholars who have suggested future research should
20 focus on exploring the mechanisms between transformational leadership and work
21 engagement via the fit theory (Bakker *et al.*, 2011). Indeed, we have demonstrated
22 that the role of perceived person-job fit is a partial mediator in the relationship. This
23 implies two positive associations; one is transformational leadership to person-job fit,
24 and another is person-job fit to work engagement. The *first association* addresses the
25 limitation that antecedents of person-job fit were mostly centred at the early stages of
26 the employment cycle, such as employee attraction (Saks and Ashforth, 2002), and
27 job choice decision (Resick *et al.*, 2007). This research contributes to the existing fit
28 literature by exploring additional predictors (Colquitt and Zapata-Phelan, 2007) i.e.,
29 transformational leadership in this study, and providing further theoretical
30 considerations as stated above. *The second association* suggests that the higher the
31 level of employees' person-job fit, the more they are likely to be engaged with their
32 work (Hamid and Yahya 2011). In other words, if employees think that they fit with
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3 the jobs that they are doing, their work engagement tends to be high. In parallel,
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5 having transformational leaders in organizations is also likely to raise the level of
6
7 employees' engagement. In cases where organizations possess both transformational
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9 leadership and high level of employees' perceptions of person-job fit, the impact of
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11 transformational leadership on employees' work engagement might slightly reduce
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13 compared to the impact of person-job fit on employees' work engagement.
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20 ***Practical implications***

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22 Our study provides some insights that have practical implications. It is important for
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24 organizations, especially those in non-Western contexts such as China, to recognize
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26 the benefits that transformational leaders would bring to organizations. They also
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28 need to pay attention to employees' perceptions of person-job fit for the benefit of
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30 their employees' work engagement. Below are some implications for decision makers
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32 and HR managers and practitioners, particularly in the contexts of developing
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34 countries and high power distance cultures like China.
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39 This study shows *decision makers* that fostering transformational leaders
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41 should become a strategic approach to the long-term development of organizations.
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43 Previous research has shown that behaviors associated with transformational
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45 leadership can be developed (Kelloway et al., 2000). It would benefit organizations if
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47 they introduce development programmes to build transformational leadership
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49 capability amongst their leadership population and embed them in practice through
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51 related HR agendas.
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For HR managers and practitioners, matching employees to specific job requirements appears to warrant further attention in the formulation of HR policies and practices. First, the hiring decisions should depend not only on applicants' 'quanxi' (in case of cultures like China), knowledge, skills and abilities that meet the requirements of the job, but also on how applicants' preferences can be satisfied by the job and its characteristics. Second, with transformational leadership, employees' perceptions of person-job fit can be changed (Chang et al., 2010). HR policies and practices relating to performance appraisal and review could be expanded to include feedback and discussion of perceptions of person-job fit and associated development actions to optimise this. Third, an employee's work engagement can be facilitated through developing a more transformational leadership style and developing an understanding of employees' perceptions of their job in order to ensure that action is taken to optimise person-job fit. In other words, if managers possess transformational leadership style, they can promote their employees' work engagement without much effort. This adds one more reason to develop and/or recruit transformational leaders.

Limitations

As with any research in this field, limitations are unavoidable. Firstly, all of the variables included in the research were measured using same source self-reported data. Given this, the findings may be subject to issues of common method variance (Podsakoff and Organ 1986). Although we undertook procedures to minimize the phenomenon and tested for its presence, the residual risk remains a limitation in this study. Moreover, the use of convenience and snowball sampling methods, and the

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3 uneven frequency of demographic variables may limit the generalizability of our
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5 findings.
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8 ***Recommendations for future research***

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10 Future research could expand the proposed framework by including additional
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12 variables. Although the current study examined the link between transformational
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14 leadership and work engagement via person-job fit theory, other forms of fit, such as
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16 person-organization fit person-vocation fit, person-group fit, person-supervisor fit,
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18 and value fit, could also have a mediating or moderating effects on the relationships
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20 explored (Kristof-Brown *et al.*, 2005). By examining diverse forms of fit together, the
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22 understanding of how social interaction between individuals and their environment
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24 influences the effectiveness of leadership practices could become clearer and more
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26 comprehensive. It might also offer HR practitioners useful information in analysing
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28 jobs, selecting applicants, designing training plans and improving policies and
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30 procedures, which in turn may help to facilitate engaging employees.
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36 Since this paper is the first to examine the mediating roles of perceived
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38 person-job fit in the relationship between transformational leadership and employees'
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40 work engagement, future studies are encouraged to test the link in other countries
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42 rather than China to compare and contrast findings for theory generalization. Calling
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44 from debates of best practices versus best fit (Purcell, 1999), it is suggested that
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46 scholars who are interested in localizing global management practices should involve
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48 inherent factors such as social regulation and national legislation in the framework.
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52 In addition, limitations in the current paper need to be addressed in future
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54 studies. For example, the outcome variable could be assessed by a separate
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3 respondent, or measures of independent and dependent variables could be taken at
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5 different points in time, to avoid common method variance (Podsakoff et al, 2012).
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8 Finally, future research employing a longitudinal design would be a valuable way of
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10 verifying the causality between variables.
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12 **Conclusion**

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15 This study explores an emerging area of interest within the field of studies of the
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17 organizational effects of transformational leadership and as such makes contributions
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19 to the literature in this field. It differs from previous studies by exploring person-job
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21 fit as a mechanism through which transformational leaders impacts employees' work
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23 engagement. In addition, it provides a contribution to the cross-cultural leadership
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25 literature by employing a large cross-sectional sample drawn from organizations in
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Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Gender	---	-.15**	.03	.27**	-.14**	-.00	-.09	-.04
2. Age		---	.14**	-.43**	.96**	.01	.09*	.10**
3. Educational level			---	.07	.19**	-.07	-.05	-.06
4. Position				---	-.40**	-.11**	-.19**	-.15**
5. Working experience					---	.01	.09*	.12**
6. Transformational leadership						---	.64**	.52**
7. Work engagement							---	.67**
8. Personal-job fit								---
Mean	1.54	32.67	3.10	3.18	10.11	3.59	3.62	3.67
Standard deviation	.50	8.91	.83	.91	9.51	.93	.92	.91

Table 2. Fit indices for confirmatory measurement and structural models

Model	χ^2	df	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	90% RMSEA CI
5-factor transformational leadership	400.87	165	.97	.97	.045	(.040 - .051)
3-factor work engagement	150.96	24	.98	.97	.087	(.074 - .101)
2-factor person-job fit	15.50	8	.99	.99	.037	(.000-.064)
3-Factor full model (transformational leadership, work engagement, person-job fit) Structural model	1299.32	650	.96	.96	.038	(.035 - .041)

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Figure 1. Results for the structural model

