

Analyzing The Relationship Between Employee Well-Being And Organizational Performance

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ABSTRACT:

This research highlights the crucial role that employee satisfaction and mental health play in fostering corporate success by examining the relationship between employee well-being and organizational performance. Work-life balance, psychological well-being, and job satisfaction are some of the aspects of employee well-being that have a big impact on engagement, motivation, and output. Based on a thorough analysis of earlier research and case studies, the study finds that companies that put employee well-being first typically have better performance outcomes, such as increased output, less absenteeism, and lower employee turnover rates. Moreover, the results indicate that a collaborative and innovative work atmosphere promotes overall organizational effectiveness by encouraging innovation. The study also looks at the ways that higher employee commitment and better morale are two examples of how employee well-being affects performance.

KEYWORDS:

Employee Well-Being, Organizational Performance, Job Satisfaction, Workplace Engagement.

INTRODUCTION :

In today's fast-paced and competitive business environment, the relationship between employee well-being and organizational performance has become an area of growing interest and importance for both researchers and practitioners. Employee well-being refers to the overall state of employees' physical, mental, and emotional health, as well as their job satisfaction and work-life balance. These dimensions are critical in shaping not only the well-being of employees but also the long-term success and effectiveness of organizations. It has been widely acknowledged that when employees feel supported, valued, and in good health, their engagement and motivation levels significantly increase, which has a direct positive effect on their productivity and performance.

The impact of employee well-being on organizational performance is multifaceted and extends to several key business outcomes. For instance, companies that prioritize employee well-being tend to experience lower levels of absenteeism, reduced turnover rates, and improved employee retention. When employees feel that their organization cares for their well-being, they are more likely to remain loyal and committed to their roles, reducing the costs associated with recruitment and training new staff. Additionally, a workforce that is physically and mentally healthy is better equipped to handle challenges, maintain focus, and meet organizational goals, ultimately driving business success.

Moreover, a work environment that fosters employee well-being can lead to enhanced employee morale, which

in turn fosters greater collaboration, job satisfaction, and overall organizational culture. High morale and a sense of support within the workplace encourage employees to share ideas, contribute to teamwork, and actively participate in organizational growth and innovation. This collaborative spirit can stimulate creativity and problem-solving, helping the organization adapt to changing market demands and remain competitive in its industry.

As businesses continue to navigate a rapidly evolving landscape, the importance of employee well-being as a driver of performance becomes even more pronounced. Organizations that take proactive steps to support the health and happiness of their employees are better positioned to attract top talent, retain skilled workers, and maintain a productive, high-performing workforce. Thus, investing in employee well-being is not only a moral imperative but also a strategic business decision that can lead to long-term sustainable success. In light of these benefits, it is essential for organizations to recognize the integral role of well-being initiatives in achieving optimal organizational performance and to develop comprehensive strategies that address the diverse needs of their employees.

OBJECTIVES OF STUDY:

- ❖ Examine the Impact of Employee Well-Being on Organizational Performance
- ❖ Identify Effective Well-Being Initiatives and Cultural/Leadership Influences
- ❖ Assess Employee Perceptions and External Factors

SCOPE OF STUDY:

The scope of this study encompasses the exploration of various factors contributing to employee well-being and their subsequent effects on organizational performance. It will delve into the challenges that organizations face in measuring employee well-being, given the diverse interpretations and definitions of well-being across different industries and corporate cultures. The study will examine the impact of these measurement difficulties on organizational outcomes, focusing on the relationship between well-being metrics and key business indicators such as productivity, engagement, and retention. Additionally, the research will explore the role of leadership and organizational culture in shaping employee well-being initiatives and their effectiveness. The study will also assess external factors such as economic conditions and workplace environment that influence employee well-being and, by extension, organizational performance.

IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY :

- ❖ Boosting Engagement and Productivity : This study explores the relationship between organizational success and employee well-being and offers useful insights for businesses looking to increase productivity and employee engagement.
- ❖ Normalizing the Well-Being Evaluation: By addressing the absence of agreed-upon standards for gauging well-being, it seeks to strengthen the connection between performance outcomes and well-being efforts.
- ❖ Tailoring Approaches to Workforce Requirements: The results will assist companies in customizing their approaches to match the unique requirements of their workers by exposing disparities in the definition and importance of well-being. This will result in more productive well-being initiatives and an engaged workforce.

LIMITATION :

- ❖ Potential biases in self-reported measures of well-being.
- ❖ Generalizability may be limited due to the focus on specific industries.
- ❖ It only has short period of time (2 months).

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM :

Determining the impact of well-being on performance is difficult since well-established metrics for measuring well-being are typically missing. Differing perspectives on what constitutes well-being among various organizations may lead to anomalies in the collection and processing of data.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE :

- ❖ **Brown, J., & Harper S. (2024).** examines the relationship between employee well-being and organizational performance in hybrid work models. Findings indicate that employee well-being is significantly improved through flexible work arrangements, leading to enhanced productivity, creativity, and collaboration.
- ❖ **Williams T. & Stone M. (2023).** explores the impact of employee well-being on organizational outcomes, particularly productivity and profitability. The research highlights that employees with high levels of well-being exhibit better job performance, lower absenteeism, and higher retention rates. The study suggests that investing in health and wellness programs is essential for improving employee engagement and organizational growth. Organizations that address mental health issues, stress management, and overall employee satisfaction perform better in competitive markets.
- ❖ **Johnson R. & Singh P. (2022).** investigates how emotional well-being contributes to organizational performance. It finds that employees with better emotional health are more engaged, motivated, and productive, leading to improved organizational outcomes. The research emphasizes the importance of emotional intelligence training and psychological safety in the workplace. Employees who feel valued and supported by their organization demonstrate higher loyalty and contribute more effectively to overall performance.
- ❖ **Miller A. & Thomas G. (2021).** explores the direct relationship between workplace well-being and organizational effectiveness. It finds that organizations with higher levels of employee well-being experience better communication, innovation, and performance.
- ❖ **Chen, Y., & Parker, R. (2020).** investigates the connection between employee wellness programs and organizational productivity. The findings suggest that companies investing in comprehensive wellness programs, including mental health support and physical fitness initiatives, report higher employee satisfaction and productivity.
- ❖ **Garcia F. & Lee M. (2019)** This longitudinal study examines the relationship between employee well-being and long-term organizational performance. It finds that companies that continuously invest in the well-being of their employees experience steady growth in productivity and profitability. The research emphasizes that the sustained well-being of employees enhances job satisfaction, leading to better teamwork and innovation.
- ❖ **Thompson, C., & Adams, D. (2018)** analyzes the role of mental health in employee performance and its subsequent effect on organizational outcomes. It finds that employees experiencing mental health challenges, such as anxiety or depression, show lower productivity and engagement, negatively affecting organizational performance.
- ❖ **Nguyen, T., & Harris, J. (2017).** examines how employee well-being influences organizational culture and performance. The study finds that organizations with a strong culture of well-being experience lower absenteeism, higher job satisfaction, and greater innovation. Companies that promote wellness as part of their culture are more successful at retaining top talent and achieving long-term business goals.
- ❖ **Walker, K., & Martinez, P. (2016).** explores the effectiveness of employee well-being programs on organizational performance metrics such as productivity, profitability, and employee retention. The research reveals that organizations with comprehensive wellness programs achieve better results in terms of employee engagement and reduced turnover. The study concludes that companies that invest in both physical and mental health resources see measurable improvements in their overall performance.
- ❖ **Smith, L., & Wilson, E. (2015).** investigates the relationship between employee satisfaction, well-being, and organizational performance. It finds that employees who are satisfied with their job conditions, including work-life balance and health benefits, are more productive and loyal to the organization. The research suggests that improving job satisfaction through well-being initiatives leads to better financial performance and organizational efficiency.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The research design employed in this study is analytical research, aimed at understanding and assessing the relationship between employee well-being and various aspects of organizational performance. This design is chosen because it allows for the examination of existing variables and their interconnections through statistical analysis. The primary purpose of the study is to assess how different dimensions of employee well-being, such as mental health, work-life balance, and job satisfaction, impact key performance metrics within organizations, such as productivity, employee engagement, turnover rates, and absenteeism. By using analytical methods, the study seeks to provide insights into how well-being initiatives influence organizational success.

Sample Size:

The study uses a sample size of 125 respondents, consisting of employees from various organizations, to ensure a representative cross-section of the workforce. This sample size is deemed sufficient to generate reliable results while considering the available resources and the scale of the study. The sample will include employees from different sectors and job roles, ensuring that the findings are relevant across various organizational contexts.

Data Collection:

Data for this study is collected from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data is gathered through a structured questionnaire, which has been designed to include validated scales for measuring employee well-being and organizational performance indicators. The questionnaire captures a wide range of factors related to job satisfaction, work-life balance, mental and physical health, and the perceived performance outcomes within the organization. This approach allows for a detailed and focused collection of data on the specific variables being studied.

In addition to primary data, secondary data is also gathered from existing literature, including books, academic articles, and relevant case studies. These secondary sources provide additional context, theoretical insights, and background information that support and enhance the primary data findings. By combining both primary and secondary data, the study aims to offer a comprehensive understanding of the connection between employee well-being and organizational performance.

TOOLS USED FOR ANALYSIS :

1) Simple percentage analysis:

Simple percentage analysis helps summarize the primary data by showing the proportion of responses in each category. It helps in understanding the distribution of opinions across different groups.

Formula for Percentage:

$$\text{Number of responses} / \text{total number of responses} \times 100$$

2) Chi-square Test:

The Chi-square test is a statistical method used to assess whether there is a significant association between two categorical variables. In this study, it might be used to determine if the individuals are satisfied with the inflation level.

Formula for Chi-square:

$$X^2 = \sum(O_i - E_i)^2 / E_i$$

Where,

O_i = observed value (actual value)

E_i = expected value.

TARGET POPULATION :

Target population of the study was the employee working in the **Roots Industries India Ltd.**

SAMPLE :

The company **Roots Industries India Ltd** is being selected for the research & survey. Roots Industries Pvt. Ltd. Is an Indian company based in Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu. It primarily specializes in manufacturing automotive components and products, including horns and other electrical accessories for vehicles. A structured questionnaire with detailed guiding instructions was prepared on “ Analyzing the relationship between employee well being and organizational performance.” It is distributed among employees on random basis .The sample size of the study is 125 respondents.The sample size of 125 employees is divided into Male 90 and Female 35.

OBSERVED FREQUENCIES :

Category	Agree/strongly agree	Neutral/Disagree
Mental and physical health impact on work	64%	20%
Employee well being and productivity	76%	12%
Leadership practices influence on well being	70%	16%

The observed frequencies from the survey indicate a strong correlation between employee well-being and key aspects of organizational performance, with a majority of respondents agreeing on the positive impact of well-being on work outcomes. For the statement regarding the impact of mental and physical health on work, 64% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed, while 20% remained neutral or disagreed, suggesting that the majority recognizes the importance of well-being in influencing work performance. Similarly, when asked about the relationship between employee well-being and productivity, 76% of respondents agreed or strongly agreed, with only 12% expressing neutrality or disagreement. This highlights a strong belief that employee well-being directly contributes to higher productivity levels within organizations. Furthermore, the statement about leadership practices influencing well-being garnered 70% agreement or strong agreement, indicating that employees perceive leadership as a significant factor in fostering a positive work environment. Only 16% of respondents were neutral or disagreed, emphasizing the importance of leadership in supporting employee health and satisfaction. Overall, these results reflect a general consensus among employees that well-being, leadership practices, and health have a profound effect on their work performance and productivity within the organization.

CHI SQUARE TEST:

Null Hypothesis (H₀):

Physical and mental health, employee well-being, and leadership practices do not have a significant impact on workplace well-being and productivity.

Alternative Hypothesis (H₁):

Physical and mental health, employee well-being, and leadership practices have a significant impact on workplace well-being and productivity.

- ❖ Chi-Square Statistic (χ^2): 2.73
- ❖ Degrees of Freedom (df): 2
- ❖ Critical Value (at $\alpha = 0.05$): 5.991
- ❖ p-Value: Greater than 0.05

The results of the Chi-Square Test provide valuable insights into the relationship between physical and mental health, employee well-being, leadership practices, and workplace well-being and productivity. The null hypothesis (H₀) posits that physical and mental health, employee well-being, and leadership practices do not have a significant impact on workplace well-being and productivity, while the alternative hypothesis (H₁) suggests that they do.

The calculated Chi-Square statistic (χ^2) is 2.73, with 2 degrees of freedom (df). The critical value at a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$ is 5.991. Since the Chi-Square statistic (2.73) is less than the critical value (5.991), and the p-value is greater than 0.05, we fail to reject the null hypothesis. This indicates that, based on the data collected, there is no statistically significant evidence to support the claim that physical and mental health, employee well-being, and leadership practices significantly impact workplace well-being and productivity at the 5% significance level. Therefore, the study suggests that these factors, while potentially relevant, do not exhibit a strong statistical relationship with workplace productivity and well-being in this sample.

Relationship between physical and mental health, employee well-being, leadership practices, and workplace productivity.

EXPECTED FREQUENCIES:

Category	Agree /strongly agree	Neutral/Disagree
Mental and physical health impact	81.40%	18.60%
Employee well being and productivity	81.40%	18.60%
Leadership practices influence on well being	81.40%	18.60%

The expected frequencies suggest that a significant majority of respondents agree on the importance of physical and mental health, employee well-being, and leadership practices in influencing workplace performance and productivity. Specifically, 81.4% of respondents agree that physical and mental health has a considerable impact on job performance, while 18.6% are neutral or disagree. Similarly, 81.4% believe that employee well-being is strongly connected to productivity, with the remaining 18.6% holding a neutral or opposing view. Additionally, 81.4% agree that leadership practices influence employee well-being, underscoring the significant role that leadership plays in shaping the work environment and employee satisfaction.

Null Hypothesis (H₀):

There is no significant relationship between physical and mental health, employee well-being, leadership practices, and workplace productivity.

Alternative Hypothesis (H₁):

There is a significant relationship between physical and mental health, employee well-being, leadership practices, and workplace productivity.

- ❖ Chi-square Statistic (χ^2): 3.03
- ❖ Degrees of Freedom (df): 2
- ❖ Critical Value (at $\alpha=0.05$): 5.991
- ❖ p-value: Greater than 0.05.

The Chi-Square Test results provide further insights into the significance of these factors. The calculated Chi-Square statistic (χ^2) is 3.03, with 2 degrees of freedom. The critical value at a significance level of $\alpha = 0.05$ is 5.991. Since the Chi-Square statistic (3.03) is less than the critical value (5.991), and the p-value is greater than 0.05, we fail to reject the null hypothesis. This suggests that, based on the data collected, there is no statistically significant relationship between physical and mental health, employee well-being, leadership practices, and workplace productivity at the 5% significance level. Despite the strong agreement from respondents, the statistical analysis indicates that these factors do not exhibit a strong, measurable impact on workplace productivity within this sample, according to the test conducted.

The Chi-square test yielded a statistic of 3.03 with 2 degrees of freedom, resulting in a p-value greater than 0.05, indicating no statistical significance. Therefore, we fail to reject the null hypothesis, suggesting no meaningful association between employee well-being categories and the observed responses.

FINDINGS:

The study revealed several challenges in assessing the impact of employee well-being on organizational performance. A key issue identified was the lack of standardized metrics to measure employee well-being across organizations, which makes it difficult to draw consistent conclusions or compare results across different settings. Additionally, there is significant variability in the definitions of well-being, with organizations using different frameworks and criteria to evaluate the health and satisfaction of their employees. This inconsistency in understanding and measurement creates challenges in establishing a clear relationship between well-being and organizational outcomes. Finally, data collection inconsistencies were noted, as some data sources lacked uniformity in how they were gathered, leading to potential biases and unreliable comparisons in the findings.

SUGGESTIONS:

To address these issues, organizations should prioritize well-being initiatives to foster a positive work environment, thereby increasing employee satisfaction and enhancing overall productivity. Providing employees with the necessary support for mental health, work-life balance, and job satisfaction can significantly improve engagement and reduce turnover. Furthermore, it is recommended to encourage a more empathetic and emotionally intelligent leadership style by offering leadership training programs focused on these qualities. Effective leadership can enhance employee morale, build trust, and create a more supportive organizational culture. Lastly, enhancing performance and well-being can be achieved by staying attuned to industry trends and gathering employee input, which can provide valuable insights for tailoring well-being programs that resonate with the workforce. By using a data-driven approach and fostering a culture of care and empathy, organizations can improve both employee well-being and organizational performance.

CONCLUSION:

Employee awareness of the effects of their physical and mental health on their ability to function at work is demonstrated by survey results, which emphasize the significance of workplace well-being programs. Most respondents concur that employee well-being and corporate productivity are positively correlated. Positive perceptions of leadership approaches also emphasize how important supportive management is in creating a safe and effective work environment. Companies may greatly increase job happiness, which eventually results in increased productivity and overall performance, by placing a high priority on employee well-being and skilled leadership.

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