

2021

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[10.1108/ER-06-2020-0300](https://doi.org/10.1108/ER-06-2020-0300)

Teo, S. T. T., Nguyen, D., Shafaei, A., & Bentley, T. (2021). High commitment HRM and burnout of frontline food service employees: A moderated mediation model. *Employee Relations*. Advance online publication.

<https://doi.org/10.1108/ER-06-2020-0300>

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High commitment HRM and burnout of frontline food service employees: a moderated mediation model

HCHRM and
burnout of food
service
employees

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Received 28 June 2020
Revised 4 March 2021
Accepted 15 March 2021

Abstract

Purpose – Drawing from the Job Demands-Resources (JD-R) framework and Conservation of Resources (COR) theory, the authors' study examines the impact of high commitment HR management (HCHRM) practices and psychological capital (PsyCap) on job autonomy and job demands in predicting burnout in frontline food service employees.

Design/methodology/approach – A moderated mediation model was developed and tested on 257 Australian workers employed in the food service industry. Hypotheses were tested using structural equation modeling.

Findings – There was support for the mediation effect of HCHRM on burnout, via two sequential mediators: job autonomy and job demands. PsyCap was found to buffer (moderation) the effect of job demands on burnout. Frontline employees also perceived HCHRM to be a “negative signal” that was implemented for the good of management.

Research limitations/implications – The authors are aware of the potential of common method variance due to the cross-sectional research design. Future research should adopt a longitudinal research design or collect data from several sources of informants. As the authors did not find support for the optimistic perspective hypothesis, despite its theoretical and empirical relevance under JD-R and COR perspectives, they call for further research exploring the link between HRM, job design and psychological conditions in promoting employee wellbeing.

Practical implications – Burnout is one of the most common and critical health issues faced by frontline food service employees. Food service organizations have to strategize their management practices to reduce employees' experience with burnout by implementing high commitment enhancing HR practices and developing employees' PsyCap.

Originality/value – This study provided a better understanding of how (macro) HCHRM practices as an organizational resource reduce burnout of frontline food service employees via two (micro) mediators: job autonomy and job demands. PsyCap is an important personal resource that lessens burnout, consistent with the COR theory. These findings contribute to the literature on strategic HRM and its relationship to employee wellbeing.

Keywords Burnout, Human resource management, Psychological capital

Paper type Research paper

Frontline service workers face a high level of emotional, physical and mental demands in their work (e.g. [Hochschild, 1983](#)). Food service companies require their frontline employees to follow formalized and rigid scripts, guidelines and procedures to ensure service excellence ([Han et al., 2016](#)). Frontline food service employees may find it challenging to serve difficult or demanding customers as they have to be polite and smile as part of their roles, irrespective of their true emotions ([Han et al., 2016](#)). They also experience unsocial and long working hours,

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excessive job demands, insufficient training, low or unpredictable wages, and job insecurity (Han *et al.*, 2016). These job characteristics result in job stress, burnout, job dissatisfaction and poor retention (Lee and Madera, 2019; Smith, 2018). This situational experience faced by frontline food service employees is the focus of the present study. Burnout refers to a psychological state of continuous exhaustion and disinterest (González-Romá *et al.*, 2006).

We will examine strategic approaches to reducing burnout of Australian frontline employees, as burnout is a critical health-related problem which could lead to high turnover (Han *et al.*, 2016). The relationships between work environmental conditions, job characteristics, employees' behaviors, and burnout could be explained by the Job Demands-Resources (JD-R) framework (Bakker *et al.*, 2005) and the Conservation of Resources (COR) theory (Hobfoll *et al.*, 2018).

In the JD-R framework, JD refers to the psychological, physical, social, and organizational aspects of the job that require employees' skills and effort (Bakker *et al.*, 2005; Bakker and Demerouti, 2017). Hospitality employees experienced JD such as work overload due to the level of fast work pace in their job (Karatepe, 2011). An increase in JD could lead to exhaustion and burnout (Bakker *et al.*, 2005; Bakker and Demerouti, 2017). As an example of resources, JR could foster personal growth, work engagement and employee wellbeing (Bakker and Demerouti, 2017). One example of JR is job autonomy. Job autonomy refers to the degree of independence and discretion in employees' jobs that allow them to autonomously decide what they can do and how they can carry out their work (Hackman and Oldham, 1975). Job autonomy is an important JR for frontline employees as the availability of job autonomy sends a signal to employees that their supervisors have confidence in their skills and abilities in delivering excellent customer service (Karatepe, 2011).

COR theory (Hobfoll *et al.*, 2018) posits that employees have a desire to acquire, sustain, and maintain key resources to prevent a loss of other resources when experiencing high work demands (Hobfoll *et al.*, 2018). According to this theory, employees who face high JD could lose job resources, perceive a threat of losing other resources, or fail to gain other substantial resources. Therefore, they will encounter inadequate resources to buffer JD. When employees experience an on-going and continuous period of high JD and low JR, it could motivate them to acquire and use job-related resources to overcome stressful situations (Bakker *et al.*, 2005; Bakker and Demerouti, 2017). Low JR and high JD can lead to a depletion of energy level, low work identification and lack of perceived efficiency at work, and these situational events start a spiral of resource loss, which signifies the burnout process (Hobfoll *et al.*, 2018). In summary, both JD-R and COR perspectives postulate that adequate resources could lead to positive outcomes and allow employees to invest and attain more resources (Hobfoll *et al.*, 2018).

Another type of resource theorized in this study is HRM system and there is a proliferation of different types of strategic HR practices in the literature (Boon and Kalshoven, 2014; Lepak *et al.*, 2006). The impact of HR practices on employees' wellbeing is also highly contested. While Jensen *et al.* (2013) argued that HR practices emphasizing high-performance could lead to an increase in role overload and anxiety, Zhong *et al.* (2016) considered these practices as a potential resource which could lead to job engagement. In this study, we will focus on a high-commitment enhancing HR practices as these practices are a "signal" to employees (Townsend *et al.*, 2012; Zhang *et al.*, 2020) that they are valued and respected by their organization; which in turn, encourages employees to reciprocate with affective commitment (Kroon *et al.*, 2009). HCHRM seeks to "develop committed employees who can be trusted to use their discretion to carry out job tasks in ways that are consistent with organizational goals" (Arthur, 1994, p. 672). A psychological bond between employees and their organizations is then generated (Kroon *et al.*, 2009; Townsend *et al.*, 2012). Therefore, HCHRM will be theorized as an organizational resource.

Another type of resource is psychological capital (PsyCap). Luthans and Youssef-Morgan (2017) defined PsyCap as a positive cognitive resource with four underlying dimensions, comprising *hope* (maintaining a goal and, if needed, modify the goal), *efficacy* (having confidence in achieving success despite challenges), *resilience* (being able to resist setbacks and find a motivation to continue in the face of failure), and *optimism* (having positive attitudes about present and future). These four dimensions focus on employees' strength and growth in the workplace (Luthans and Youssef-Morgan, 2017). Consistent with COR theory, PsyCap is consistent with the "notion of "resource caravans," i.e. psychological resources that may travel together and interact synergistically to produce differentiated manifestations over time and across contexts" (Luthans and Youssef-Morgan, 2017, p. 343).

This study makes several contributions. First, we will examine how HCHRM play a role in contributing to the psychological and emotional work experience of employees (Peccei and Van De Voorde, 2019) as there is a paucity of HRM-wellbeing research in the hospitality management literature (e.g. Madera *et al.*, 2017). Consistent with the Conservation of Resources (COR) theory (Hobfoll *et al.*, 2018) and the JD-R framework, we will conceptualize HCHRM practices as "organizational resource" and PsyCap as a "personal resource" (Xanthopoulou *et al.*, 2007), that could reduce burnout. Second, we theorize the moderation effect of PsyCap in enhancing the wellbeing of frontline service employees (Hur *et al.*, 2016). This is another contribution to the literature as the buffering effect of PsyCap on burnout remains ambiguous and scant (see Dawkins *et al.*, 2015). Finally, the hypothesized research model will link macro (HCHRM) with micro (job characteristics and PsyCap) level variables.

Literature review, hypotheses development and research framework

High commitment HRM and burnout

It has been widely acknowledged that hospitality service employees experience a high level of stress and burnout (Lee and Madera, 2019; Smith, 2018). One of the most effective approaches to improving employee wellbeing is the implementation of strategic HRM (Peccei and Van De Voorde, 2019). Indeed, some empirical studies found a negative association between strategic HRM and employee burnout. Castanheira and Chambel (2010) found a negative association between high involvement HRM and burnout.

In this study, HCHRM is theorized as bundles of HR practices or system (Lepak *et al.*, 2006) that are designed to enhance high commitment (Boon *et al.*, 2019) in order to maximize employees' wellbeing (Sun and Pan, 2008; Whitener, 2001). HRM system is defined to be a combination of HR practices "that are espoused to be internally consistent and reinforcing to achieve some overarching results" (Lepak *et al.*, 2006, p. 221). Consistent with this literature (Arthur, 1994; Boon *et al.*, 2019; Sun and Pan, 2008), these practices include reasonable and competitive salary, fair treatment, job security, and training. Reasonable and competitive salary could enhance commitment and intention to stay among service employees (Sun and Pan, 2008). Job security fosters employees' responsibility and emotional attachment to the organization and ultimately leads to commitment and retention (Kooij *et al.*, 2010). Practices that demonstrate fair treatment and justice could demonstrate management's emphasis in developing commitment to their employees (Boon and Kalshoven, 2014; Boxall and Macky, 2009). Training can improve employees' abilities and skills that result in job satisfaction and commitment (Sun and Pan, 2008). HCHRM practices focus on performance improvement and produce emotional tie between employees and their organizations (Kroon *et al.*, 2009). Consistent with COR theory, these HR practices could form part of an organizational resources provided to employees to acquire and utilize in the face of high work demands in

order to enhance their commitment towards their employers (Sun and Pan, 2008). We hypothesize that:

H1. HCHRM practices are negatively related to burnout of frontline food service employees.

Mediation hypotheses: optimistic mediation perspective

We draw from the “optimistic perspective” to hypothesize HCHRM practices as an example of organizational resource. HCHRM practices have a positive association with JR and subsequently lead to a reduction in burnout and an increase in engagement (Boon and Kalshoven, 2014). A recent study by van Veldhoven *et al.* (2020) supported this notion by arguing that remuneration, training, teamwork, and autonomy, could develop and increase job resources (such as job autonomy, skill use, and skill variety). These resources could increase employee engagement (Kroon *et al.*, 2009). We argue that HCHRM practices reflect a positive signal to employees that they have the necessary resources at their disposal to prevent their loss, which will induce a “gain spiral” and stimulate work engagement (Boon and Kalshoven, 2014). However, this optimistic perspective of COR theory has not received consistent empirical support. For instance, while van de Voorde *et al.* (2016) found JR to mediate the effect of empowerment HRM on disengagement, Kloutsiniotis and Mihail (2019) did not find JR to mediate the impact of high-performance HRM on burnout. We hypothesize:

H2a. Job autonomy positively mediates the direct and negative association between HCHRM practices and burnout of frontline food service employees.

Mediation hypotheses: critical mediation perspective

There is empirical support for the positive relationship between workloads (an example of JD) and the emotional exhaustion of hospitality employees. High job demands can deplete mental, emotional, and physical resources, thus leading to stress, burnout, and strain (Karatepe, 2011). This result is consistent with the “health impairment” process within the JD-R framework (Bakker and Demerouti, 2017) which postulates that high JD such as workloads may exhaust employees’ mental and physical resources. This negative experience may lead to energy depletion and emotional exhaustion (Kloutsiniotis and Mihail, 2019).

The health impairment process underpinning the JD-R model can be used to link to the “critical perspective” of HRM (Kroon *et al.*, 2009) that can be used to explain the positive relationship between HCHRM, JD, and burnout. Specifically, the “critical” perspective of HRM suggests a positive association between high-performance HRM and JD (Kloutsiniotis and Mihail, 2019). While high-performance HRM could be used to enhance commitment (Chuang and Liao, 2010), it could also result in work intensification and work overload (examples of JD), and ultimately lead to stress and anxiety (Kroon *et al.*, 2009). Therefore, organizations could use the implementation of high-performance HR practices as a tactic to exploit human capital (Van De Voorde and Beijer, 2015). Others explain this relationship using the labor process theory (Page *et al.*, 2018). While the literature has not paid much attention to this hypothesis, we argue that it is important to explore their relevance. Therefore, we hypothesize:

H2b. JD positively mediate the negative relationship between HCHRM and burnout.

The JD-R framework postulates that employees are likely to utilize JR to reduce the intensification of JD (Bakker *et al.*, 2005; Bakker and Demerouti, 2017). Having job autonomy also allows employees to manage the pace, flow, and approaches in performing their tasks. Therefore, inadequate level of JR may lead to employee disengagement, whereas an increase in JD may result in burnout (Bakker *et al.*, 2005; Bakker and Demerouti, 2017). There is

evidence for the negative association between JR and high JD (Wong *et al.*, 2007; Bakker and Demerouti, 2017). Although the literature suggests that employees can utilize JR to cope with high JD, the findings remain inconclusive (Bakker *et al.*, 2005; Bakker and Demerouti, 2017). For example, although Schaufeli and Bakker (2004) hypothesized a negative association between JR and JD, they did not find any empirical support in two of their samples. We, therefore, hypothesize:

H3. Job autonomy is negatively related to job demands of frontline food service employees.

Psychological capital as a moderator

PsyCap has been operationalized as a personal resource that positively relates to employees' psychological wellbeing (Grover *et al.*, 2018; Luthans and Youssef-Morgan, 2017). Accordingly, employees tend to protect, accumulate, and utilize their PsyCap to increase their wellbeing. Employees use PsyCap to reduce turnover intentions (Karatepe and Karadas, 2014) or optimize their performance by focusing on positive psychological attributes in periods of high-stress, loss of resources, and high work demands (Min *et al.*, 2015). Consistent with the COR theory, personal resource plays a crucial role in helping employees cope with stress and work demands (Hobfoll *et al.*, 2018). We, thus, hypothesize:

H4. PsyCap has a negative and direct relationship with burnout of frontline food service employees.

PsyCap refers to the feelings of being confident towards challenging tasks, optimistic about current and future failure and success, hopeful and resilient in the face of difficulties, and being able to redirect goal paths to success (Luthans and Youssef-Morgan, 2017). Employees with high PsyCap can carry out various strategies to manage, adjust, and control the way they perform their jobs (Luthans and Youssef-Morgan, 2017). While PsyCap has been theorized as a moderator (Newman *et al.*, 2014), the findings were inconclusive. Yin *et al.* (2018) found PsyCap to buffer the positive relationship between emotional labor (a form of JD) and emotional exhaustion. Grover *et al.* (2018) did not find any empirical support in a nursing sample, as an example of frontline service employees. In this study, PsyCap provides the psychological (personal) resource "reservoir" to motivate employees to control and overcome the challenges of service work (Xanthopoulou *et al.*, 2007). Based on the COR theory, we theorize that PsyCap can assist frontline employees to adjust and control demanding and stressful situations with a positive state of mind, thereby reducing burnout.

H5. PsyCap moderates the relationship between JD and burnout such that high PsyCap dampens the positive effect of JD on burnout.

In summary, our study draws upon the JD-R framework and COR theory to test the complex relationships between HCHRM practices, job autonomy, JD, PsyCap, and burnout. The direct, indirect, and moderation effect hypotheses are demonstrated in Figure 1.

Method

Institutional ethics was obtained before the data collection. Participants' responses were collected using an online panel. PureProfile (a market research company) sent their panel members the participant information letter containing important information about confidentiality, anonymity, and voluntary participation in our study. The letter also included a link directing the participants to the online survey. In this study, we aimed to collect data from frontline food service employees who were older than 18 years old and residing in Australia. We received 257 complete and useable responses (a response rate of

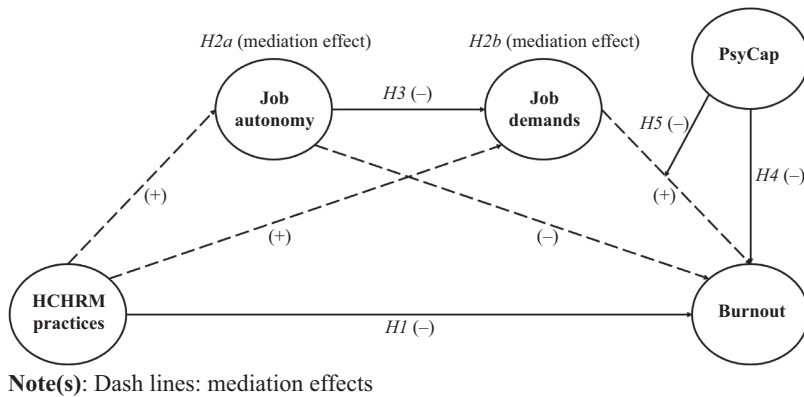


Figure 1.
Proposed model

40%). More than half of the respondents (58.7%) reported working at least six hours per day. [Table 1](#) presents the demographics of the study participants.

Measures

We utilized IBM AMOS ver25 to conduct confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) to check the convergent and discriminant validity of the latent variables and perform hypothesis testing. Appendix reports the standardized factor loadings of the items.

HCHRM practices were operationalized as a second-order latent construct comprising four sub-scales adopted from [Sun and Pan \(2008\)](#): *salary* ($\alpha = 0.84$), *justice* ($\alpha = 0.91$), *job stability* ($\alpha = 0.81$), and *training* ($\alpha = 0.94$). These practices were used to enhance commitment ([Kooij et al., 2010](#); [Whitener, 2001](#)). This scale met the minimum requirement for goodness of fit ($\chi^2/df = 2.83$, CFI = 0.97, TLI = 0.95, RMSEA = 0.08, SRMR = 0.04). Respondents were asked to indicate their agreement level based on a seven-point Likert scale ranging from “1” = strongly disagree to “7” = strongly agree. [Beijer et al. \(2019, 10\)](#) recommended that studies should adopt the descriptive approach in examining HR practices as it closely reflects the actual implementation of HR practices in the workplace. Furthermore, the potential of CMV could be minimized by not using the evaluative approach. Therefore, the HR practices adopted in this study are consistent with this recommendation.

We measured JD using four items from [Karasek's \(1979\)](#) Psychological Demand scale. Three items were used to measure job autonomy (e.g. [Karasek, 1979](#)). Respondents were asked to indicate the frequency of their JD and JR on a seven-point Likert scale anchored by “1” = never to “7” = often. PsyCap was measured with the 12-item short-form Psychological Capital Questionnaire ([Luthans et al., 2007](#)). Respondents were asked to indicate their agreement level on a seven-point Likert scale ranging from “1” = strongly disagree to “7” = strongly agree. Three items were removed due to low factor loadings. Consistent with the literature ([Karadas and Karatepe, 2019](#); [Luthans et al., 2007](#)), we operationalized this construct as a second-order latent construct with four sub-dimensions: *self-efficacy* ($\alpha = 0.84$), *hope* ($\alpha = 0.88$), *optimism* ($\alpha = 0.88$), and *resilience* ($\alpha = 0.84$). This multidimensional scale met the minimum requirement for goodness of fit ($\chi^2/df = 1.85$, CFI = 0.99, TLI = 0.98, RMSEA = 0.06, SRMR = 0.03).

The dependent variable, burnout, was measured with eight items from the Oldenburg Burnout Inventory ([Demerouti et al., 2010](#)). This scale was rated on a five-point Likert scale ranging from “1” = strongly agree to “5” = strongly disagree. Three items were removed as their

HCHRM and
burnout of food
service
employees

Demographic background	Categories	N (percent)
Firm size	0–19	130 (50.6%)
	20–49	60 (23.3%)
	50–99	25 (9.7%)
	100–250	13 (5.1%)
	Greater than 250 employees	29 (11.3%)
Gender	Male	93 (36.2%)
	Female	164 (63.8%)
Marital status	Single	104 (40.5%)
	Married	131 (51%)
	Divorced/separated	22 (8.5%)
Age	18–25	55 (21.4%)
	26–30	52 (20.2%)
	31–40	76 (29.6%)
	41–50	36 (14%)
	51–60	24 (9.3%)
	greater than 61	14 (5.4%)
Education	Not completed Year 12	30 (11.7%)
	Completed Year 12	63 (24.5%)
	Skilled vocational qualifications	45 (17.5%)
	Associate diploma/Adv Cert	35 (13.6%)
	Degree or diploma	60 (23.3%)
	Postgraduate degree or diploma	16 (6.2%)
	Incomplete qualification	8 (3.1%)
Type of establishments	Hotel/Motel	24 (9.3%)
	Pub/Restaurant (non-fast food)	58 (22.6%)
	Cafe/Coffee shop	44 (17.1%)
	Food court establishment	13 (5.1%)
	Sport/Community Club	14 (5.4%)
	Fast food restaurant	38 (14.8%)
	Takeaway shop	15 (5.8%)
	Other	51 (19.8%)
	Working hours per day	Less than 2 h a day
	Between 2 and 4 h a day	36 (14%)
	Between 4 and 6 h a day	62 (24.1%)
	Between 6 and 8 h a day	99 (38.5%)
	More than 8 h a day	52 (20.2%)
Occupational role	Food preparation and/or production	91 (35.4%)
	Food service (e.g. front of house, serving customers, etc.)	166 (64.6%)
Organization tenure	Less than 12 months	70 (27.2%)
	1–2 years	66 (25.7%)
	3–5 years	74 (28.8%)
	6–10 years	27 (10.5%)
	more than 10 years	20 (7.8%)
Location	Inner city	70 (27.2%)
	Suburban	141 (54.9%)
	Regional	41 (16%)
Employment type	Remote area	5 (1.9%)
	Temporary	7 (2.7%)
	Casual part-time	87 (33.9%)
	Casual full-time	29 (11.3%)
	Permanent part-time	53 (20.6%)
	Permanent full-time	81 (31.5%)

Table 1.
Demographic
characteristics of 257
respondents in
this study

factor loadings were below 0.60 (Hair *et al.*, 2010). The CFA showed that a single-factor scale ($\chi^2/df = 1.05$, CFI = 0.99, TLI = 0.99, RMSEA = 0.01, SRMR = 0.02).

Consistent with previous research, we incorporated several control variables (e.g. Karatepe, 2011; Teo *et al.*, 2019). These were the type of hospitality establishments, age, gender, firm size, employment status, number of working hours, and tenure. Prior to undertaking the model testing, we ran an ANOVA test to check if establishment types and firm size impacted the adoption of HCHRM practices. We also conducted an ANOVA for the four underlying dimensions of HCHRM latent factor for between group differences for establishment types and size. The analyses showed that there was no significant statistical difference in the means of these variables. These findings suggest that respondents from different establishment types and size did not report any difference in how they experienced these HCHRM practices.

Measurement model estimation

We first examined the item loadings of the latent constructs. As shown in Appendix, the standardized factor loadings of the scale items were greater than 0.60 and statistically significant at $p < 0.001$ (Hair *et al.*, 2010). To ensure indicators of each construct measure what they are supposed to measure, we tested both convergent and discriminant validity of the constructs. As shown in Table 3, the correlation values among latent variables ranged from 0.09 to 0.55, the average variance estimates (AVE) of the latent constructs were above 0.50, and the composite reliabilities (CR) of each scale was greater than 0.70. The hypothesized five-factor model had the best fit ($\chi^2 = 724.61$, $df = 360$, CFI = 0.92, TLI = 0.91, RMSEA = 0.06, SRMR = 0.07, Byrne, 2016). The findings indicated that each latent variable had convergent validity.

Next, we performed several checks for the discriminant validity of the latent constructs. Specifically, we conducted a Chi-square difference test to compare the fit indices of the hypothesized model with alternate models (see Table 2). The results of the analysis indicated that the hypothesized model had the best fit. Additionally, the square root of the AVE value for each construct (see Table 3) was much larger than its correlation with any other construct (Fornell and Larcker, 1981). Furthermore, the value of Maximum Shared Variance (MSV) for each construct was smaller than its relative AVE value (Hair *et al.*, 2010). In summary, these

Model	χ^2	df	CFI	TLI	RMSEA	SRMR	$\Delta\chi^2$ from 5-factor model
5-factor model (HCHRM, Job demands, Job autonomy, PsyCap, Burnout)	724.61	360	0.921	0.911	0.063	0.07	Preferred model
4-factor model (HCHRM, Job demands, Job autonomy + PsyCap, Burnout)	1245.79	367	0.810	0.790	0.097	0.09	$\Delta\chi^2$ (7) = 521.18 $p < 0.001$
3-factor model (HCHRM, Job demands + Job autonomy + PsyCap, Burnout)	1702.09	370	0.713	0.685	0.119	0.11	$\Delta\chi^2$ (10) = 977.48 $p < 0.001$
2-factor model (HCHRM, Job demands + Job autonomy + PsyCap + Burnout)	2143.91	372	0.618	0.583	0.136	0.13	$\Delta\chi^2$ (12) = 1419.30 $p < 0.001$
Single-factor model	3170.33	376	0.397	0.349	0.170	0.16	$\Delta\chi^2$ (16) = 2445.72 $p < 0.001$

Table 2.
Results of Chi-squares difference test

	M	SD	CR	AVE	MSV	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Gender	1.64	0.48	-	-	-	1.00					
2. Age	2.86	1.43	-	-	-	-0.10	1.00				
3. Education	3.44	1.63	-	-	-	-0.13*	-0.12	1.00			
4. Marital status	1.68	0.62	-	-	-	0.02	0.45***	-0.01	1.00		
5. Employment type	3.44	1.31	-	-	-	-0.17**	0.12*	0.19**	0.16*	1.00	
6. Hours worked per day	3.59	1.06	-	-	-	-0.02	0.06	0.14*	0.07	0.47***	1.00
7. Tenure	2.46	1.22	-	-	-	-0.07	0.38***	0.03	0.29***	0.18***	0.13*
8. Location	1.93	0.71	-	-	-	0.15*	0.17**	-0.19**	0.04	-0.07	-0.02
9. Firm size	2.03	1.35	-	-	-	-0.03	0.01	-0.03	0.04	0.17**	0.06
10. Establishment type	4.42	2.47	-	-	-	0.15*	0.10	-0.07	0.13*	-0.06	0.05
11. HCHRM	2.66	0.73	0.89	0.66	0.26	-0.08	0.00	0.20**	0.06	0.25***	0.00
12. PsyCap	4.00	0.87	0.88	0.66	0.26	-0.07	0.19**	0.18**	0.20**	0.22***	0.12*
13. Job autonomy	3.62	1.29	0.87	0.77	0.21	-0.02	0.12	0.13*	0.09	0.22***	0.10
14. Job demands	5.00	1.21	0.87	0.69	0.10	0.01	0.04	0.15*	0.12*	0.04	0.10
15. Burnout	2.63	0.63	0.84	0.52	0.05	0.04	0.01	-0.08	0.09	0.03	0.15*
7											
7. Tenure	1.00										
8. Location	0.09		1.00								
9. Firm size	0.24***		-0.14*	1.00							
10. Establishment type	0.09		0.17**	0.17**	1.00						
11. HCHRM	0.08		-0.15*	0.06	0.06	0.81					
12. PsyCap	0.14*		-0.11	-0.06	0.04	0.55***	0.81				
13. Job autonomy	0.22**		-0.07	-0.03	-0.01	0.54***	0.42***	0.88			
14. Job demands	-0.03		0.00	-0.05	0.05	0.12*	0.33***	-0.05	0.83		
15. Burnout	-0.13*		0.08	0.00	0.09	-0.22**	-0.21**	-0.20**	0.25***	0.72	

Note(s): $N = 257$, $**p < 0.01$, $***p < 0.001$; M = Means, SD = Standard Deviation, CR = Composite Reliability, AVE = Average Variance Extracted, MSV = Maximum Shared Variance; Italic numbers are the square root of AVE

Table 3.
Descriptive statistics
and correlations
between latent
variables

statistical analyses provided assurance that the five latent constructs had convergent and discriminant validity.

Common method variance (CMV)

We followed Podsakoff *et al.* (2012) by performing various remedies to prevent the potential of CMV as the data were cross-sectional and collected at one point in time. First, we emphasized the voluntary nature of participation, confidentiality and anonymity in the study in the information letter. Second, we adopted validated scales to operationalize the latent constructs and arranged them in random order with different endpoints. These remedies helped to minimize the social desirability of the participants in answering the survey.

Additionally, we performed some other statistical checks in the data for the potential of CMV: Harman's single-factor test and common latent factor using the specific bias test (following Gaskin and Lim, 2017). These techniques are commonly adopted by hospitality scholars (Min *et al.*, 2015). First, we entered all the items in an unrotated, principal components extraction factor analysis. The results revealed seven factors with an eigenvalue greater than 1, indicating that no single factor accounted for most of the variance. Second, the CFA of the five-factor model demonstrated a good fit to the data ($\lambda^2 = 724.61$, $df = 360$, CFI = 0.92, TLI = 0.91, RMSEA = 0.06, SRMR = 0.07). Likewise, the CFA of the six-factor model including a common latent factor showed a good fit to the data ($\lambda^2 = 555.03$, $df = 331$, CFI = 0.95, TLI = 0.94, RMSEA = 0.05, SRMR = 0.05). We, therefore, undertook a Chi-square different test between unconstrained and zero constrained models (Gaskin and Lim, 2017). The result ($p = 1.00$) indicated that no specific response bias influenced our proposed five-factor model. Finally, the incorporation of moderation and mediation effects provided a further check for CMV (Podsakoff *et al.*, 2012). In summary, these findings suggested that CMV was not a major issue in the present study.

Analysis and results

Descriptive statistics and inter-correlations are reported in Table 3. Frontline food service employees reported a below-average level of implementation of HCHRM ($M = 3.34$, $SD = 0.90$). Job demands was above average ($M = 5.02$, $SD = 1.21$) while job autonomy was below average ($M = 2.83$, $SD = 1.24$). PsyCap was at the mid-point of the 7-point scale ($M = 4.21$, $SD = 0.90$). Burnout was at the mid-point of the 5-point scale ($M = 2.50$, $SD = 0.63$). Several demographic variables were statistically associated with the variables in the hypothesized model. These were age, education, marital status, employment type, average hours worked per day, tenure, and location of the establishment. They were retained for further testing in the structural equations modelling.

Path analysis and mediation effect testing were undertaken on AMOS based on 10,000 bootstrap samples. As indicated by the results (see Figure 2), the R^2 value for burnout was 0.23 (goodness of fit indices: $\chi^2/df = 1.119$, CFI = 0.99, TLI = 0.99, RMSEA = 0.05, SRMR = 0.05). Only two control variables had significant positive association with the variables in the model. These were organizational tenure and job autonomy ($\beta = 0.156$, $p < 0.001$) and age and burnout ($\beta = 0.163$, $p < 0.01$). There was no statistical association between HCHRM practices and burnout; thus Hypothesis 1 was not supported. Hypothesis 2a was not supported as job autonomy did not mediate the association between HCHRM and burnout, despite a positive association between HCHRM and job autonomy ($\beta = 0.529$, $p < 0.001$). There was a significant, positive relationship between HCHRM practices and JD ($\beta = 0.216$, $p < 0.01$) and a positive direct association between JD and burnout ($\beta = 0.321$, $p < 0.001$). Based on these direct relationships, JD was found to be a full mediation for HCHRM practices and burnout (effect = 0.060, SE = 0.027, 95%CI [0.023, 0.115], $p < 0.01$), supporting

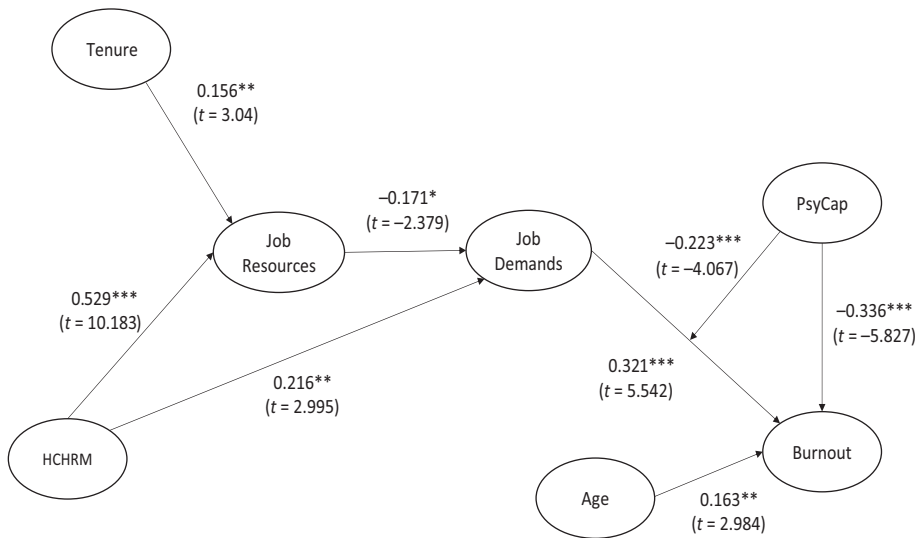


Figure 2. Direct relationships from path analyses

Note(s): $N = 257$, $*p < 0.05$, $**p < 0.01$, $***p < 0.001$

Hypothesis 2b. As we expected, the negative relationship between job autonomy and JD was statistically significant ($\beta = -0.171$, $p < 0.01$), supporting **Hypothesis 3**. Furthermore, we found a negative association between PsyCap and burnout ($\beta = -0.336$, $p < 0.001$), supporting **Hypothesis 4**. Drawing from these findings, we conducted a post-hoc analysis to test for a sequential mediation effect of HCHRM → job autonomy → job demands → burnout. A 95% confidence interval based on 10,000 bootstrap samples did not include zero, showing that job autonomy and JD sequentially mediated the HCHRM practices-burnout association ($b = -0.025$, $SE = 0.014$, 95%CI $[-0.053, -0.007]$, $p < 0.05$).

To test for the moderation effect, we mean-centered PsyCap and JD prior to computing an interaction term. The interaction term was then incorporated into the path model for the moderation analysis. There was support for **Hypothesis 5** as the moderation effect of PsyCap on JD → burnout was significant ($\beta = -0.223$, $p < 0.001$). Based on this finding, we plotted the interaction effect in **Figure 3**. The moderation plot shows that irrespective of the levels of JD, employees with higher level of PsyCap were able to control and manage their workload demands, resulting in a lower perceived level of burnout.

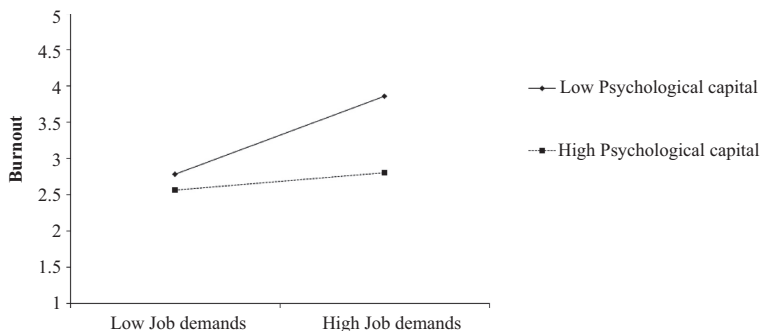


Figure 3. Moderation effect of PsyCap on the relationship between job demands and burnout

Discussion and implications

Frontline food service employees face a high level of emotional, physical, and mental demands in their work (Hochschild, 1983; Lee and Madeira, 2019), increasing their vulnerability to burnout and the attendant problems of reduced performance, ill-health, job dissatisfaction, and leave intentions. This study responds to the need to better understand how strategic HR systems, as a form of organizational resource, influence the wellbeing of food service sector employees. Specifically, the study aimed to investigate the impacts of HCHRM practices on job characteristics (i.e., job autonomy and JD) and burnout experienced by frontline food service employees in Australia. We also examined the moderation effect of PsyCap in buffering the positive influence of JD on burnout. Drawing from the JD-R framework and the COR theory, the research findings in our study provide a better understanding of the mechanism linking the implementation of (macro) HCHRM practices to two (micro) perceptual mediators – job autonomy and JD – in reducing burnout in a hospitality context. Based on these findings, there are two mechanisms by which HCHRM practices could influence burnout. The first mechanism shows that HCHRM practices could impact burnout through a sequential mediation mechanism consisting of both job autonomy and JD. The second approach is a full mediation effect of JD on the relationship between HCHRM practices and burnout. These findings contributed to the literature (Guest, 2017). Finally, this study shows that PsyCap is a personal resource that reduces burnout, consistent with the COR theory.

There was no support for the “optimistic perspective” (Boon and Kalshoven, 2014) where job autonomy mediates the relationship between HCHRM practices and burnout. However, we found that job autonomy is a core resource for frontline food service employees to control and cope with stressful situations. The relationships between HCHRM practices, job autonomy, and JD highlight a compelling reason for the implementation of HCHRM practices in food service organizations as it increases employees’ perceptions of acquiring adequate job autonomy to minimize JD (Han *et al.*, 2016; Peccei and Van De Voorde, 2019). More importantly, we found empirical evidence for the “health impairment” hypothesis (Kloutsiniotis and Mihail, 2019; Kroon *et al.*, 2009) that corroborates the literature (Han *et al.*, 2016; Van De Voorde and Beijer, 2015). Specifically, the positive associations from HCHRM practices → JD → burnout (Hypothesis 2b) are consistent with the competing mediation hypothesis (Kloutsiniotis and Mihail, 2019; Kroon *et al.*, 2009), indicating that frontline food service employees perceive HCHRM as a “negative signal” which was implemented for the good of management (Van De Voorde and Beijer, 2015). Taken together, the post-hoc analysis which showed the indirect (full mediation) of HCHRM practices → burnout was via two serial mediators, job autonomy and JD.

In line with the original conceptualization of PsyCap by Luthans and colleagues (Luthans and Youssef-Morgan, 2017), PsyCap is a consolidated construct of four dimensions: hope, optimism, resilience, and self-efficacy. The final contribution of our study is the way we operationalized PsyCap as a personal resource (Grover *et al.*, 2018; Xanthopoulou *et al.*, 2007) to buffer against the positive effect of JD on burnout (Yin *et al.*, 2018). First, the negative association between PsyCap and burnout in this study supports the argument that PsyCap focuses on employees’ strengths and growth in the workplace (Luthans and Youssef-Morgan, 2017). Second, our study showed that PsyCap is important to help food service employees elevate their positive outcomes when experiencing JD. Lastly, the significant moderation effect of PsyCap indicated that PsyCap enables employees to offset their loss of resources and achieve better work outcomes (Hobfoll *et al.*, 2018). Specifically, Figure 3 shows that the positive relationship between JD and burnout becomes weaker for those who have high PsyCap. This result means that when food service employees possess a high level of PsyCap, they would be better able to control, manage, and overcome the challenges of the demanding and stressful workplace situations, thereby reducing the risk of burnout.

Managerial implications

Industry evidence highlights burnout as a key health-related issue in hospitality organizations, as food service employees often experience high workloads and work-pace, and much emotional effort (Salazar, 2018). The costs of burnout go beyond a reduction of productivity, requiring food service organizations to invest in implementing strategic HR practices to help employees gain confidence in doing their jobs. One strategy is to implement HCHRM practices to make employees feel more engaged and committed. Specifically, we suggest that HR managers could consider the provision of training programs to develop food service employees' problem-solving skills to cope with the customer-related job demands (Choo and Azzat, 2016).

Additionally, the job design of food service roles could incorporate a greater level of job autonomy. As has been shown in the hospitality management literature, service employees do have some degree of autonomy in performing their job roles (Cai *et al.*, 2019). Job autonomy refers to the opportunity for employees to do their jobs with independence and freedom (e.g. Hackman and Oldham, 1976). Choo and Azzat (2016) noted that service employees must be able to decide promptly and efficiently, in order to satisfy customers' demands. Similar to Volmer *et al.* (2012), we concur that service employees do have a degree of autonomy as they have a degree of "liberty and freedom" in determining the pace, order, and approaches in servicing customers in food service establishments. Wang *et al.* (2017) noted that in deciding how to provide a delightful service experience, management could provide service employees a level of autonomy in order for them to prioritize how to deliver the level of service. Others such as Qiu *et al.* (2020) noted that autonomy could enhance hospitality experience as frontline service employees are able to exercise how to build rapport with customers. Goussinsky (2015) noted that job autonomy moderated how service employees experienced frequent exposure to customer aggression.

In the practitioner literature, it has also been acknowledged that restaurant workers are often students or people with families who might have other responsibilities in their personal lives that require them to schedule around their work shifts (source: <https://www.netwaiter.net/articles/5-easy-ways-encourage-restaurant-staff-independence/>). Therefore, the literature has shown that autonomy is found in the service management literature and is beneficial for employees working in food service context. Furthermore, food service organizations need to provide fair wages and reasonable workloads and working hours to improve employees' wellbeing. Lastly, top management and direct supervisors have an important role in providing employees with training, constructive feedback, and career development opportunities. These practices are consistent with the underpinning of high commitment focus of HRM (Kooij *et al.*, 2010; Sun and Pan, 2008; Whitener, 2001) and could be implemented to minimize burnout through JR.

Cafes and other smaller food service establishments are changing their business model in the context of COVID-19 pandemic (see Baum *et al.*, 2020, p. 2,820) by "innovating their website and mobile ordering systems. And a number of quick service and fast casual chains are selling groceries and some of their ingredients as groceries, keeping revenues flowing, employment opportunities and community goodwill where grocery stores have been inundated." These changes would require small business food establishments to invest in training and further develop their workers so that they could operate under the new business model. This would ultimately become a talent management strategy in an industry where there is high turnover (see discussion by Golubovskaya *et al.*, 2019).

The HCHRM scale considered training and progression as two HR practices being used to demonstrate high commitment. Development opportunity in this study refer to the provision of training opportunity. This training could include safety and health, food hygiene, customer service, etc. These training activities are commonly offered to food establishments of all sizes, especially those establishments with small size and not have access to these training

resources such as those offered by industry body such as Restaurant and Catering Australia. Training is an important human resource strategy in food establishments, especially in the era of COVID-19 pandemic in Australia, such as the training programs offered by The Australian Hotel Associations in Western Australia (<https://www.mediastatements.wa.gov.au/Pages/McGowan/2020/04/COVID-19-hygiene-training-sets-course-for-hospitality-recovery.aspx>).

We also suggest the involvement of line managers and direct supervisors in implementing HR practices as they are the signals that food service organizations care for their employees (Townsend *et al.*, 2012; Zhang *et al.*, 2020). If employees perceive the signals incorrectly, this is likely to impede the potential benefit of a strategic HRM approach. If they were not implemented properly, HCHRM practices could create an unnecessary “negative” signal, increasing the likelihood of JD and burnout. Finally, we recommend a PsyCap intervention involving training and development programs. Food service organizations can use such initiatives to develop and enhance the four psychological attributes of employees: hope, self-efficacy, resilience, and optimism. Based on the suggestion from Karatepe and Karadas (2014), we argue that training programs could focus on promoting personal growth and career development as these are key factors in decreasing employees’ burnout. To conclude, a PsyCap intervention is fundamental in assisting food service employees to overcome stressful circumstances at the workplace.

Limitations and future studies

We are aware of the potential limitation of CMV caused by the cross-sectional research design. However, several checks for CMV were performed, with results indicating CMV was not a threat in this study. Regardless, we recommend a longitudinal research design or data collection from several sources of informants (Beijer *et al.*, 2019). As we did not find support for the optimistic perspective hypothesis, despite its theoretical and empirical relevance under COR and JD-R perspectives (Kloutsiniotis and Mihail, 2019), we call for further research exploring the link between HRM, job characteristics and design, and psychological conditions in promoting employee wellbeing (Guest, 2017). There is a possibility that frontline service employees have to juggle work and life, which may influence employees’ burnout. Future studies could examine the work-family boundary conditions (Mansour and Tremblay, 2018) in order to better understand if burnout was predicted by job characteristics such as JD and JR, in addition to work family conflict.

Future studies could also investigate the generalizability of the findings in different national (Van Veldhof *et al.*, 2020) or job settings (Kilroy *et al.*, 2016). Due to the inconclusive finding for the positive perspective to our HRM-wellbeing hypothesis, future research should continue to explore the conditions under which HRM systems affect food service employees’ wellbeing, especially in line with the recommendations in the hospitality HRM literature (Madera *et al.*, 2017).

Conclusion

Drawing from JD-R and COR perspectives, we found empirical evidence for the importance of HCHRM practices in providing foodservice employees adequate job autonomy to deal with job demands and ultimately reduce burnout. Additionally, we found PsyCap to be an important personal resource in buffering against the positive impact of JD on the burnout of foodservice employees. Based on these findings, we discussed several theoretical implications and considered managerial implications. To conclude, the current study contributes to the literature on how foodservice organizations can use HCHRM practices to alleviate employee burnout.

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Appendix

HCHRM and burnout of food service employees

Constructs and items	Mean	SD	Standardized loading	t-value
<i>HCHRM practices</i>				
<i>Salary</i>				
I am not getting underpaid in comparison with colleagues doing similar work within my company	4.44	1.74	0.71	18.11
Regarding the work I do, I am not getting underpaid	4.12	1.71	0.86	40.56
As far as I know, salary within my company is equal to, or even better than in, comparable companies	4.25	1.57	0.91	70.23
<i>Procedural justice</i>				
Management rules on disputes only after it investigates all sides of the issue thoroughly	4.32	1.46	0.91	75.32
Workers have a chance to answer any complaints made against them	4.65	1.53	0.88	60.68
Our company has formal procedures to ensure that workers are treated fairly	4.43	1.62	0.88	64.04
<i>Job security</i>				
Workers can get a certain amount of pay every pay period without delay	4.86	1.51	0.86	79.34
Workers can be expected to stay in the organization for as long as they wish	4.79	1.46	0.80	48.13
<i>Training</i>				
Extensive training programs are provided for workers in my company	3.84	1.64	0.93	138.85
Formal training programs are offered to workers in order to increase their promotability	3.75	1.72	0.88	106.78
<i>Job autonomy</i>				
Do you have a choice in deciding HOW you do your work?	4.33	1.68	0.75	36.33
Do you have a choice in deciding WHAT you do at work?	3.89	1.75	0.98	106.71
<i>Job demands</i>				
Do you have to work very fast?	5.60	1.39	0.89	11.88
Do you have to work very intensively?	5.35	1.34	0.98	13.87
Does your work demand too much effort?	4.74	1.42	0.57	11.13
<i>Psychological capital</i>				
<i>Self-efficacy</i>				
I feel confident contributing to discussions about the company's strategy	4.51	1.51	0.87	78.89
I feel confident presenting information to a group of colleagues	4.68	1.53	0.85	93.03
<i>Resilience</i>				
I can be "on my own", so to speak, at work if I have to	5.14	1.42	0.67	22.54
I usually take stressful things at work in my stride	4.71	1.29	0.85	52.95
I can get through difficult times at work because I've experienced difficulty before	5.03	1.29	0.80	49.17
<i>Hope</i>				
I can think of many ways to reach my current work goals	4.65	1.39	0.87	77.00
At this time, I am meeting the work goals that I have set for myself	4.59	1.42	0.91	92.73
<i>Optimism</i>				
I always look on the bright side of things regarding my job	4.51	1.35	0.91	123.41
I'm optimistic about what will happen to me in the future as it pertains to work	4.57	1.37	0.87	105.68
<i>Burnout</i>				
It happens more and more often that I talk about my work in a negative way	3.39	1.03	0.76	24.57
After work, I tend to need more time than in the past in order to relax and feel better	3.25	0.99	0.77	20.34
During my work, I often feel emotionally drained	3.07	0.98	0.70	19.41
Over time, one can become disconnected from this type of work	3.39	1.03	0.61	9.82
After my work, I usually feel worn out and weary	3.39	0.99	0.75	21.07

Table A1.
Measurement item
properties

About the authors

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