# The Analysis about Influencing Factors of Teachers' Job Performance in University

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Abstract—In this paper, combined with the domestic and foreign scholars' analysis, we have selected and summarized the factors that influence the performance of university teachers' job. Based on the sample of 369 valid questionnaires, with the help of empirical research of statistical analysis software SPSS 17.0, we hope this paper can provide a reliable basis for mobilizing the enthusiasm of the job of college teachers, and promoting the optimization of human resource management system in universities.

Keywords—Analysis; University teachers; Job performance; Influencing factors

# I. INTRODUCTION

As the higher education system of China continuous deepening, the increasing competition among colleges and universities are facing great changes. Teachers are playing an increasingly important role in talents training and scientific research. The quality of their performance is affect directly to the core competence of universities. But right now, there are some problems which have significantly limit development of higher education in colleges and universities requires us to pay attention to, such as the reduction of teaching performance level, loss of sense of responsibility and lack of enthusiasm for work. So how to strength internal mechanism management, enhance the sense of mission and sense of responsibility have become an urgent problem, which can maximize the performance of teachers job, stimulate vitality of universities' development. At the present stage, the research of teachers' job performance is mainly focus on how to build job performance appraisal mechanism inside and outside the nation, but the major factors which affect college teachers' job performance are neglected.

In this paper, we choose professional instructors from three universities in Yantai as a research object, then validate the job performance influencing factor index set out above. According to the statistical results, we can put forward the corresponding strategies. We believe this initiative will mobilize the enthusiasm of the work of teachers in colleges, promote the optimization of human resource management system in colleges and universities, improve the quality of higher education. This article's research result is significant in both theory and reality.

#### II. RELEVANT INFLUENCING FACTORS SCREENING

Based on a foreign scholar--- Vroom's(1964) opinion, job motivation and ability can make an affect on personal performance[1],Blumberg etc(1982) added that opportunity, ability and excitation had a common influence on job performance[2]. Individual factor and environmental factor were the major factors of employee performance model, Gardy etc(1994) said[3].

Combined with performance management theory, domestic scholars, include Xiangping Wu, proposed that summarized from the research of individual, organization and job, they believed work environment, organizational commitment and human resource management level were the major factors of job performance[4]. Considering from individual, universities, job and society, Chen(2015) found out that the major factors of job performance can be concluded as knowledge ,skills, positive mental ability of individual, support of leadership team, organizational commitment etc[5].Dongmei summarized that sense of organizational identity, management mode of colleges and universities, job pressure, development opportunities of professional teachers and campus culture can make an great difference on teachers' job performance[6]. Through data analysis, professor as Xingchun Xu(2011)made an conclusion that there was a significant positive correlation between teachers' job values and job performance[7];In 2008, Zhaotou Zhou showed in his study that achievement motivation of university teachers had a positive effect on their job performance[8].

Through the analysis of relevant research at here and abroad ,combined with theoretical research on performance management of domestic and foreign analysis of relevant research at the meanwhile, this paper have discussed the factors which affect job performance of teachers of universities from three aspects---individuals, organization and job. As for individuals, there are three dimensions of them, individual achievement motivation, individual knowledge skills and individual value; organizational culture, organizational support and organizational commitment are conclude as organization level. Last but not the least, there are also two dimensions of job, job opportunity and job pressure.

# III. QUESTIONNAIRE DESIGN AND DATA COLLECTION

# A. Questionnaire Design

This paper is compiled through three parts, literature research, internal communication and discussion of academic team, and preliminary research of questionnaire, modify the various problems in the questionnaire at the meanwhile, and then the final questionnaire is completed. In spite of basic information of teachers, the extra parts are measured by Li Kete (Likert) 5 point scale.

# B. Questionnaire Distribution and Recovery

Through the research concluded from professional instructors who are chosen from three universities in Yantai as a research object, we obtain the required data from two forms ,paper questionnaire and electronic questionnaire. After a rigorous screening, delete some invalid questionnaire such as the questionnaires with high missing value and the whole column select repeat answer item, we get 369 effective questionnaires totally.

# C. Data Analysis Tool

Statistical analysis software SPSS 17.0

#### IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

# A. Reliability and Validity Analysis

The reliability of this paper is tested by Cronbach's  $\alpha$  coefficient test and common factor analysis test. The results are shown in table I. As we can see, items in the questionnaire have high reliability and validity for each variable.

variable	Cronbach	КМО	Total Variance Explained (%)
individual achievement	.759	.669	67.965
motivation			
individual knowledge	.763	.673	67.942
skills			
individual value	.790	.674	70.987
organizational culture	.769	.650	68.930
organizational support	.804	.666	72.168
organizational	.744	.686	66.385
commitment			
job opportunity	.649	.643	62.760
job pressure	.871	.610	79.877
job performance	.848	.705	76.710

# B. Correlation Analysis

Through the Pearson correlation analysis, we make a conclusion preliminary of the relationship between influencing factors and job performance. As we can see in table II, there are eight factors involved in three concepts, they are all have positive correlation at 0.01 significant level.

However, Pearson correlation analysis can only make a preliminary determination of the correlation between variables, the causal relationship between variables can not be explained. Based on this study, the path analysis is introduced.

Table  $\mbox{II}$  . Pearson Correlation Analysis between Influencing Factors and Job Performance

		individual achievement motivation	individual knowledge skills	
job Pearson Correlation		.840**	.775**	
<u>.                                    </u>	Sig.(2-tailed)	.000	.000	
		individual value	organizational culture	
job performance	Pearson Correlation	.797**	.927**	
	Sig.(2-tailed)	.000	.000	
		organizational support	organizational commitment	
job performance	Pearson Correlation	.942**	.665**	
	Sig.(2-tailed)	.000	.000	
		job opportunity	Job pressure	
job	Pearson Correlation	.867**	.619**	
performance	Sig.(2-tailed)	.000	.000	

<sup>\*\*.</sup> Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

# C. Path Analysis

The result of path analysis is shown in table III, besides job pressure, the rest of factors have a great influence on job performance. Among these factors, organizational support ( $\gamma_{22}=0.363$ ) , organizational culture ( $\gamma_{21}=0.242$ ) , individual achievement motivation ( $\gamma_{11}=0.131$ ) , job opportunity ( $\gamma_{31}=0.130$ ) are the most outstanding factors which effect the performance of teachers from universities, the significant level was 0.01. Individual value ( $\gamma_{13}=0.108$ ) , individual knowledge skills ( $\gamma_{12}=0.074$ ) , organizational commitment ( $\gamma_{23}=0.054$ ) are significant at 0.05 level.

TABLE III. COEFFICIENTS

		Unstandardized Coefficients		I	Standardized Coefficients	
	Model	В	Std. E	rror	Beta	
1	(Constant)	(Constant)621 .0		9		
	individual achievement motivation	.144	.03	4	.131	
F	individual	.080	.03	0	.074	
	knowledge skills					
H	individual value	.114	.03	3	.108	
H	organizational	.257	.04	7	.242	
	culture					
t	organizational	.366	.04	7	.363	
	support					
T	organizational	.059	.03	0	.054	
	commitment					
	job opportunity	.181	.04	6	.130	
	job pressure	029	.02	6	028  Collinearity Statistics	
		t	Sig.			
	Model			Tolerance	VIF	
1	(Constant)	-6.297	.000			
f	individual	4.179	.000	.289	3.456	
	achievement					
	motivation					
	individual	2.621	.010	.357	2.800	
	knowledge skills					
	individual value	3.511	.002	.300	3.334	
+	organizational	5.497	.000	.148	6.775	
	culture					
+	organizational	7.789	.000	.131	7.633	
	support					
t	organizational	1.982	.049	.386	2.594	
	commitment					
t	job opportunity	3.939	.000	.264	3.789	
f	job pressure	-1.107	.270	.441	2.266	

a. Dependent Variable : job performance

# V. CONCLUSION AND COUNTERMEASURE

Empirical results show that the eight factors that influence the job performance of college teachers, except job pressure, the remaining seven factors are showing significant positive effect on job performance. Therefore, this study can improve the performance of university teachers' job through the following two ways: (1) Colleges and universities should provide teachers with all kinds of professional skills training opportunities, the ability and level of all aspects should be taken into account in the selection of talents. At the same time, universities should pay attention to the guidance and cultivation of teachers' achievement motivation and values, to lead them to set up lofty morality and academic reputation, stimulate teachers' consciousness of teaching and scientific research; (2) Universities should establish appropriate management mode, create an inspiring campus culture, pay more attention to the physical and mental health of teachers at the meantime, implement targeted management and intervention, in order to build a democratic and open learning environment, enhance the sense of belonging and identity of the organization.

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