BAB V PENUTUP

Pada bab ini, akan dibahas mengenai kesimpulan dari hasil penelitian. Selain itu, saran serta keterbatasan penelitian akan diberikan demi penelitian yang lebih baik lagi oleh penelitian selanjutnya.

5.3. Kesimpulan

Berdasarkan hasil yang sudah di dapat pada bab sebelumnya, maka peneliti dapat mengambil kesimpulan sebagai berikut :

- Knowledge sharing berpengaruh positif dan signifikan terhadap innovative behavior dari lingkungan atau team terhadap individu, yang artinya berbagi pengetahuan di dalam team dapat membantu team tersebut berkembang. Dengan berkembangnya team nantinya bisa membuat operasional di dalam UMKM lebih efektif dan efisien dengan munculnya inovasi – inovasi baru untuk membantu operasional.
- Dari hasil uji mediasi yang dilakukan untuk knowledge sharing terhadap innovative behavior di dapati, untuk industry UMKM mediasi ini kurang berpengaruh atau partial mediation. Artinya ada tidak adanya share leadership tidak berpengaruh mengingat hasil yang ditampilkan sama-sama positif (tidak ada efek mediasi).

5.3. Implikasi Manajerial

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan, implikasi manajerial yang dapat diberikan adalah sebagai berikut :

1. Bentuk penelitian ini memberikan bukti bahwa dengan berbagi pengetahuan dapat meningkatkan inovatif untuk setiap individu didalam team, yang dimana hal tersebut nantinya diharapkan bisa membantu mengefisiensikan pekerjaan.

 Knowledge Sharing berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap inovatif, artinya dengan berbagi pengetahuan didalam tim dapat membantu meningkatkan individu dalam membuat inovasi baru untuk membantu setiap pekerjaan menjadi lebih efektif.

5.3. Saran dan Keterbatasan Penelitian

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian yang telah dilakukan, maka saran yang dapat diberikan sebagai berikut :

- 1. Untuk penelitian selanjutnya bisa dilakukan pada industry yang berbeda, mengingat konsep dari penelitian memiliki cangkupan yang luas, artinya penyesuaian akan lebih mudah dengan industry lain.
- 2. Pada penelitian selanjutnya diharapkan untuk memberikan kriteria yang lebih spesifik lagi mengingat pada penelitian ini, peneliti hanya menggunakan kriteria pada jurnal ajuan. Kriteria dapat ditambahkan agar penelitian tidak terlalu luas dan data yang diperoleh lebih akurat.

Dalam melakukan proses penelitian, ada beberapa keterbatasan yang dialami oleh penulis. Keterbatasan pada penelitian ini adalah

- Keterbatas ketika proses mengambil data dari responden dikarenakan saat ini sedang terjadi pandemi Covid-19. Dengan diberlakukannya kebijakankebijakan pemerintah dan respon masyarakat sekitar menanggapinya dengan hal negatif membuat pengambilan data semakin sulit.
- 2. Penelitian ini mengikuti penelitian sebelumnya dengan membedakan industry yang dituju. Penelitian sebelumnya dilakukan di Taiwan pada industry perhotelan dan memiliki kriteria yang tidak spesifik.
- 3. Responden pada penelitian ini kurang menggambarkan UMKM di seluruh Indonesia mengingat kondisi tidak memungkingkan untuk mengambil data

beberapa daerah di Indonesia dikarenakan pandemi Covid-19 sedang terjadi pada saat ini.



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KUESIONER PENELITIAN

(Studi pada UMKM di Indonesia)

BERBAGI PENGETAHUAN, KEPEMIMPINAN BERSAMA, DAN PERILAKU INOVATIF: ANALISIS LINTAS LEVEL.

Responden yang terhormat,

Perkenalkan saya Adek Eka Budian, mahasiswa Manajemen angkatan 2017. Dalam rangka memenuhi persyaratan pembuatan skripsi di Fakultas Bisnis dan Ekonomika Universitas Atma Jaya Yogyakarta dengan judul "Berbagi pengetahuan, kepemimpinan bersana, dan perilaku inovatif: analisis lintas level", saya mohon partisipasi anda untuk mengisi kuesioner yang tersedia untuk mendapatkan data yang dapat menunjang penelitian saya. Saya harap anda dapat menjawab kuesioner sesuai dengan pertanyaan yang tersedia, jawaban anda sangat bermanfaat bagi penelitian saya.

Atas perhatian dan kesediaannya saya ucapkan terimakasih.

Hormat Saya,

Adek Eka Budian

NPM: 17 03 23606

A. IDENTITAS RESPONDEN

Jenis Kelamin	: 🔲 Laki-laki	Perempuan
Usia	:	
Usia UMKM	:	

B. DAFTAR KUESIONER:

Petunjuk pengisian : berilah tanda silang (X) pada setiap pernyataan yang anda pilih.

Keterangan:

- STS = Sangat Tidak Setuju

- TS = Tidak Setuju

- N = Netral

- S = Setuju

- SS = Sangat Setuju

C. VARIABEL KNOWLEDGE SHARING

No	Pernyataan	Pilihan Jawaban				
110		STS	TS	N	S	SS
1	Dalam pekerjaan sehari-hari, kami berinisiatif untuk					
	membagikan pengetahuan kami terkait pekerjaan					
	kepada rekan kerja kami.					
2	Kami berbagi dengan orang lain pengalaman kerja dan					
	pengetahuan yang bermanfaat.					
3	Setelah mempelajari pengetahuan baru yang berguna untuk pekerjaan, kami mempromosikannya agar lebih					
	banyak orang mempelajarinya.					

4	Di tempat kerja kami menunjukkan pengetahuan kami			
	sehingga kami dapat membaginya dengan lebih banyak			
	orang.			

D. VARIABEL SHARED LEADERSHIP

a. Transfornational

No	o Pernyataan		Piliha	an Jav	vaban	
140			TS	N	S	SS
1	Rekan tim saya memberikan visi yang jelas	上				
	tentang siapa dan apa tim kami.	Y				
2	Rekan tim saya didorong oleh tujuan atau cita-		5			
	cita yang lebih tinggi.		5			
3	Rekan-rekan tim saya menunjukkan antusiasme			1		
	atas usaha saya					
4	Rekan tim saya mendorong saya untuk					
	memikirkan kembali ide-ide yang belum pernah					
	dipertanyakan sebelumnya.					
5	Rekan tim saya mencari berbagai perspektif saat					
	memecahkan masalah.					
6	Rekan tim saya mendorong saya untuk					
	melampaui apa yang biasanya diharapkan dari					
	seseorang.					

b. Transactional Leadership

No	Pernyataan		Piliha	ın Jav	vaban	
110	Temyataan	STS	TS	N	S	SS
1	Rekan tim saya dan saya memiliki kesepakatan					
	yang jelas dan berpegang teguh pada itu ketika					

	kami bekerja bersama.				
2	Jika saya berkinerja baik, rekan tim saya akan				
	merekomendasikan lebih banyak kompensasi.				
3	Rekan tim saya memberi saya umpan balik				
	positif ketika saya tampil dengan baik.				
	ATMA JAYA				
4	Rekan tim saya memberi saya pengakuan khusus				
	ketika	OF.			
	kinerja kerja saya sangat baik.	Y			
	\$		N ₂		

c. Directive Leadership

No	Pernyataan		Piliha	an Jav	vaban	
110	Ternyataan	STS	TS	N	S	SS
1	Rekan tim saya memutuskan tujuan kinerja saya					
	bersama dengan saya.					
2	Rekan tim saya dan saya bekerja sama untuk					
	memutuskan apa tujuan kinerja saya seharusnya.					
3	Rekan tim saya dan saya duduk bersama dan					
	mencapai kesepakatan tentang tujuan kinerja					
	saya.					
4	Rekan tim saya bekerja dengan saya untuk					
	mengembangkan tujuan kinerja saya.					

d. Aversive Leadership

No	Pernyataan	Pilihan Jawaban						
110		STS	TS	N	S	SS		
1	Rekan tim saya menggunakan nada kasar							
	terhadap saya.							
2	Rekan tim saya mencoba mempengaruhi saya							
	melalui ancaman.							
3	Rekan tim saya fokus pada kesalahan saya.							
	Rekan tim	OL.						
	saya cepat dalam melontarkan kritik terhadap	Y						
	saya.							

E. VARIABEL INNOVATIVE BEHAVIOUR

a. Idea Generation

No	Pernyataan		Pilihan Jawaban						
110	Temyattan	STS	TS	N	S	SS			
1	Saya menciptakan ide-ide baru untuk masalah								
	yang sulit.								
2	Saya mencari metode, teknik, atau instrumen								
	kerja baru.								
3	Saya menghasilkan solusi orisinal untuk								
	masalah.								

b. Idea Promotion

No	Pernyataan		Pilihan Jawaban						
140	, and the second	STS	TS	N	S	SS			
1	Saya memobilisasi dukungan untuk ide-ide								
	inovatif dalam organisasi.								
2	Saya memperoleh persetujuan untuk ide-ide								
	inovatif dalam organisasi.								
3	Saya membuat anggota organisasi antusias untuk								
	ide-ide	Q'L							
	inovatif.	Y							

c. Idea Realization

No	Pernyataan		Piliha	an Jav	vaban	
110	Tomyataan	STS	TS	N	S	SS
1	Saya mengubah ide-ide inovatif menjadi aplikasi yang berguna.					
2	Saya memperkenalkan ide-ide inovatif ke dalam lingkungan kerja dengan cara yang sistematis.					
3	Saya mengevaluasi kegunaan ide-ide inovatif dalam organisasi ini.					



No.	Nama UMKM	Jenis Kelamin	Usia
1	Onde onde mini	Laki-laki	24
2	Onde onde mini	Laki-laki	44
3	Onde onde mini	Perempuan	41
4	Telur Asin Asli	Laki-laki	18
5	Telur Asin Asli	Perempuan	27
6	Telur Asin Asli	Laki-laki	32
7	Produksi Kue	Laki-laki	22
8	Produksi Kue	Laki-laki	68
9	Produksi Kue	Perempuan	63
10	Jual madu	Laki-laki	25
11	Jual madu	Perempuan	51
12	Bandeng Presto	Perempuan	25
13	Bandeng Presto	Laki-laki	28
14	Ngunyah.id	Perempuan	24
15	Ngunyah.id	Perempuan	21
16	Geprek WW	Laki-laki	68
17	Geprek WW	Perempuan	65
18	Geprek WW	Laki-laki	32
19	Telur asin nusantara	Laki-laki	45
20	Telur asin nusantara	Laki-laki	23
21	Madu hutan asli	Perempuan	57
22	Madu hutan asli	Laki-laki	32
23	Madu asli nusantara	Perempuan	31
24	Bolen kopen	Laki-laki	57
25	Bolen kopen	Laki-laki	20
26	Bolen kopen	Laki-laki	32

27	Bolen kopen	Perempuan	55
28	Keripik mbote m.nur	Perempuan	31
29	Keripik mbote m.nur	Perempuan	31
30	Keripik mbote m.nur	Perempuan	31
31	Sale pisang barlin	Perempuan	30
32	sale pisang barlin	Laki-laki	35
33	sale pisang barlin	Perempuan	30
34	es unyu	Laki-laki	22
35	Penuh makna	Laki-laki	37
36	es unyu	Perempuan	22
37	Penuh makna	Laki-laki	36
38	kue leker sultan	Perempuan	25
39	kue leker sultan	Laki-laki	26
40	Red papper	Laki-laki	28
41	Red papper	Laki-laki	38
42	tahu murni	Laki-laki	50
43	Es Butho	Laki-laki	29
44	tahu murni	Perempuan	48
45	ES Butho	Laki-laki	24
46	tahu murni	Laki-laki	25
47	Es Butho	Perempuan	28
48	Seblak Lor	Laki-laki	20
49	Seblak Lor	Laki-laki	21
50	Dinar donat	Laki-laki	34
51	Dinar donat	Perempuan	34
52	sale pisang barlin	Perempuan	31
53	Dinar donat	Perempuan	23

54	peony florist	Perempuan	25
55	peony florist	Perempuan	23
56	Sale pisang setail	Laki-laki	25
57	Sale pisang setail	Laki-laki	32
58	twenty three	Laki-laki	20
59	Sale pisang setail	Perempuan	31
60	twenty three	Laki-laki	20
61	twenty three	Laki-laki	21
62	Kerupuk puli bu kat	Laki-laki	50
63	Kerupuk puli bu kat	Perempuan	48
64	Tahu murni	Perempuan	45
65	Tahu murni	Laki-laki	46
66	Lontong godong	Perempuan	50
67	Lontong godong	Perempuan	55
68	Kerupuk barokah	Perempuan	48
69	Kerupuk barokah	Laki-laki	52
70	Pentol bakar lek sis	Laki-laki	40
71	Pentol bakar lek sis	Perempuan	38
72	Susu murni	Laki-laki	25
73	Susu murni	Laki-laki	25
74	Susu murni	Laki-laki	26
75	Sari Kedelai Cahya	Laki-laki	30
76	Sari Kedelai Cahya	Laki-laki	34
77	Sari Kedelai Cahya	Laki-laki	31
78	Pindang Presto	Perempuan	45
79	Pindang Presto	Laki-laki	50
80	Pindang Presto	Perempuan	45

81	Y'bolens	Laki-laki	31
82	Y'bolens	Perempuan	29
83	Y'bolens	Perempuan	30
84	Peony Sugar	Perempuan	25
85	Peony Sugar	Perempuan	23
86	Peony Sugar	Perempuan	25
87	Mbah Sumo	Perempuan	25
88	Mbah Sumo	Perempuan	25
89	Mbah Sumo	Perempuan	23
90	Pentol Kebakaran	Perempuan	25
91	Pentol Kebakaran	Perempuan	25
92	Pecel Pramono	Laki-laki	21
93	Pecel Pramono	Laki-laki	21
94	Pecel Pramono	Laki-laki	21
95	Es degan semok	Laki-laki	28
96	Es degan semok	Perempuan	25
97	Mete sambeng	Perempuan	55
98	Mete sambeng	Perempuan	55
99	Mete sambeng	Perempuan	53
100	Petis arba	Laki-laki	48
101	Petis arba	Perempuan	46
102	Garam MJ	Perempuan	47
103	Garam MJ	Laki-laki	50
104	Garam MJ	Laki-laki	49
105	Bu ratna	Perempuan	47
106	Bu ratna	Perempuan	31
107	Cap tea	Perempuan	45

108	Cap tea	Laki-laki	28
109	Tutok Gulo Alami	Laki-laki	37
110	Tutok Gulo Alami	Laki-laki	38
111	Tutok Gulo Alami	Laki-laki	32
112	Sate pak agus	Perempuan	33
113	Sate Pak Agus	Perempuan	29
114	3 pagi ATMA J	Laki-laki	28
115	3 pagi	Laki-laki	28
116	Bambang beras	Laki-laki	53
117	Bambang beras	Perempuan	51
118	Bambang beras	Laki-laki	28
119	Dawet Cirebon	Laki-laki	34
120	Dawet Cirebon	Perempuan	34
121	Rantinem	Perempuan	44
122	Rantinem	Perempuan	49
123	Rantinem	Perempuan	47
124	Bolenku	Perempuan	28
125	Bolenku	Perempuan	32
126	Lele mas dar	Laki-laki	31
127	Lele mas dar	Perempuan	30
128	Ngopi.id	Perempuan	29
129	Ngopi.id	Laki-laki	29
130	Ngopi.id	Laki-laki	26
131	Jajanan mbok fitri	Perempuan	45
132	Jajanan mboh fitri	Laki-laki	46
133	Jamu jawa	Perempuan	32
134	Jamu jawa	Perempuan	45

135	Jamu jawa	Laki-laki	33
	•		
136	Agung ayam	Laki-laki	33
137	Agung ayam	Laki-laki	23
138	Agung ayam	Perempuan	31
139	Bakso solo	Laki-laki	35
140	Bakso solo	Laki-laki	25
141	Bakso solo A	Laki-laki	25
142	Donat unyil	Perempuan	28
143	Donat unyil	Perempuan	31
144	Bangkiak banyuwangi	Perempuan	30
145	Bangkiak banyuwangi	Perempuan	35
146	Roti daerah	Laki-laki	54
147	Roti daerah	Perempuan	51
148	Roti daerah	Perempuan	28
149	Kebab dar	Laki-laki	27
150	Kebab dar	Laki-laki	31
151	Soto Pak Rapik	Laki-laki	38
152	Soto Pak Rapik	Laki-laki	60
153	Soto Pak Rapik	Perempuan	53
154	Onde onde mini	Laki-laki	24





RESPONDEN	K	K	K	K	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	T	D	D	D	D	A	A	A	A	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I
NO.	S	S	S	S	L	L	L	L	L	L	r	r	r	r	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	L	G	G	G	P	P	P	R	R	R
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	5	6	L	L	L	L	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
									c P	, K	1 ^M	2	3	4	6																
1	3	3	3	4	3	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
2	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4
3	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5
4	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	_3	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	3	3	3	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5
5	4	5	5	5	4	3	3	3	3	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	3	4	4	3	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	3
6	3	3	4	3	3	3	2	3	4	5	4	4	3	3	4	5	4	3	4	3	4	5	5	5	4	3	3	4	3	4	5
7	3	4	5	5	2	3	3	4	5	4	3	3	5	3	1	4	4	3	3	4	5	5	3	3	2	5	1	3	4	4	5
8	3	5	3	3	5	5	1	2	5	3	2	5	5	3	3	2	4	1	4	4	4	3	5	3	4	4	3	2	3	3	4
9	3	2	2	1	4	5	4	4	-3	3	2	3	4	5	5	4	3	3	4	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	4	3	4	5	5
10	4	3	2	3	2	1	2	1	2	2	3	4	4	3	2	3	3	4	5	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	4
11	3	3	3	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	3
12	4	4	4	2	4	5	5	4	4	3	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	3	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	4	3
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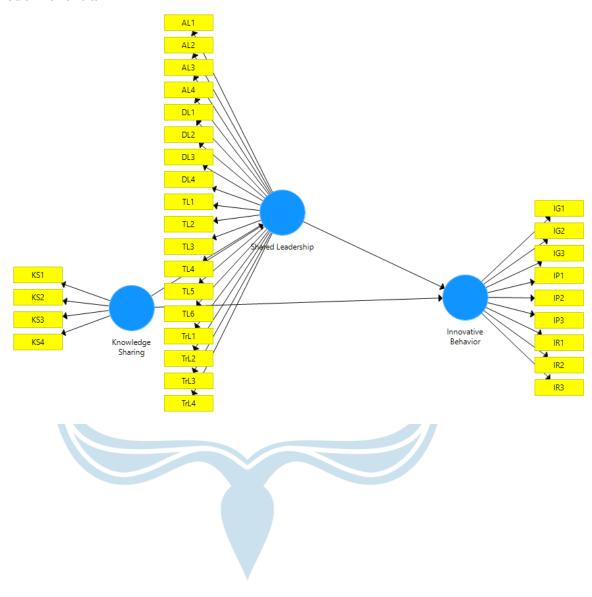
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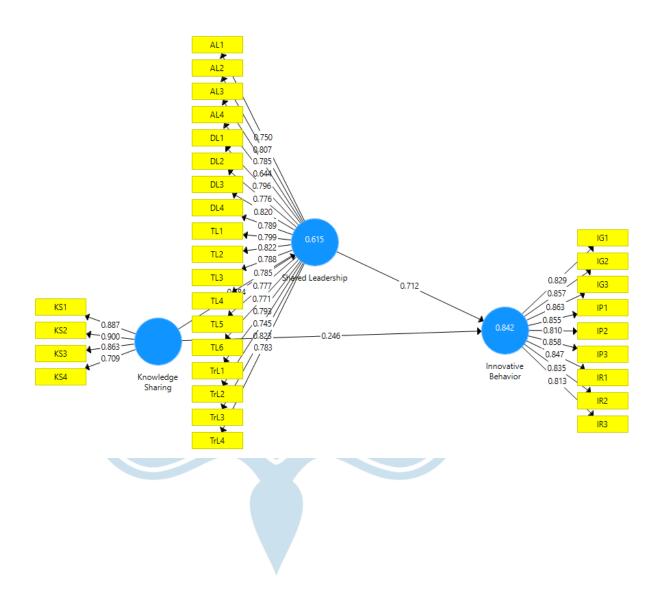
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128	5	4	4	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5
129	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2
130	3	3	4	3	4	5	5	5	4	4	3	5	5	3	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	4	4
131	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5
132	5	4	5	1	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5
133	5	5	3	2	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	4
134	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	Δ 5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	3	4	4	3	3	3
135	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
136	5	5	4	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5
137	4	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	5	4	3	5	4	4	4	4
138	4	4	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	4	3	4	4	5	3	3	4	3	4	4
139	4	4	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	3	5	3	3	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	4
140	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	/1	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2
141	4	4	4	2	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	4	3	4
142	4	5	3	2	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
143	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
144	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5
145	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	2
146	4	5	2	1	3	5	4	4	3	5	3	3	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
147	3	2	3	2	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5
148	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5
149	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5
150	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	4	4
151	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	3	5	4	4	5	5	4	3	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	4	5	5
152	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5
153	3	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	3	4	4	4	4



Model Penelitian



Model Konstruk



Cross Loading

	Innovative Behavior	Knowledge Sharing	Shared Leadership
AL1	0,720	0,622	0,750
AL2	0,677	0,626	0,807
AL3	0,706	0,646	0,785
AL4	0,587	0,455	0,644
DL1	0,745	0,643	0,796
DL2	0,716	0,631	0,776
DL3	0,780	0,696	0,820
DL4	0,741	0,604	0,789
IG1	0,829	0,673	0,743
IG2	0,857	0,695	0,785
IG3	0,863	0,664	0,816
IP1	0,855	0,677	0,766
IP2	0,810	0,669	0,764
IP3	0,858	0,709	0,814
IR1	0,847	0,712	0,722
IR2	0,835	0,666	0,710
IR3	0,813	0,622	0,721
KS1	0,787	0,887	0,769
KS2	0,724	0,900	0,719
KS3	0,671	0,863	0,637
KS4	0,481	0,709	0,471
TL1	0,690	0,598	0,799
TL2	0,721	0,603	0,822
TL3	0,680	0,602	0,788
TL4	0,689	0,584	0,785

TL5	0,666	0,585	0,777
TL6	0,700	0,588	0,771
TrL1	0,706	0,665	0,793
TrL2	0,689	0,614	0,745
TrL3	0,753	0,642	0,823
TrL4	0,740	0,593	0,783

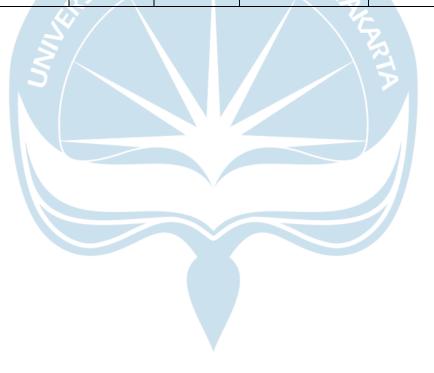


Bootsrapping

	Original Sample	Sample Mean (M)	Standart Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values
Knowledge Sharing					
-> Innovative	0,246	0,248	0,061	4,01	0,00
Behavior		ATMA J	AVA		
Knowledge Sharing	, D	5			
-> Shared	0,784	0,782	0,048	16,43	0,00
Leadership	4		1 7		
Shared Leadership -	\$ /			2	
> Innovative	0,712	0,706	0,059	12,06	0,00
Behavior					

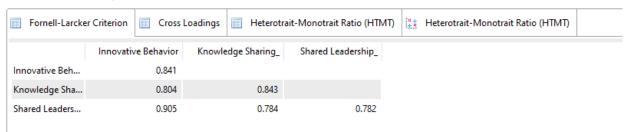
Specific Indirect Effects

	Original Sample	Sample Mean (M)	Standart Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values
Knowledge Sharing					
-> Shared					
Leadership ->	0,558	0,553	0,061	9,18	0,00
Innovative Behavior	STASA		A POCK		



Analisis Statistic Deskriptif

Discriminant Validity

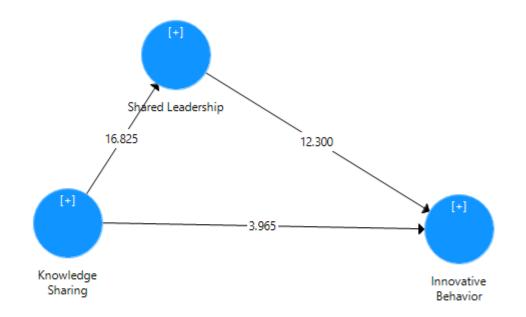




Path Coefficients

Matrix	Path C	oefficients		
Innovative E	Behavior	Innovative Behavio	r Knowledge Sharing_	Shared Leadership_
Knowledge	Sharing_	0.246	j.	0.784
Shared Lead	lership_	0.712	!	





Construct Reliability and Validity

Matrix ##	Cronbach's Alpha	† rho_A	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
	Cronbach's Alpha	rho_A	Composite Reliability	Average Variance Extracted (AVE)
Innovative Beh	0.948	0.949	0.956	0.708
Knowledge Sha	0.864	0.891	0.907	0.711
Shared Leaders	0.962	0.963	0.966	0.611

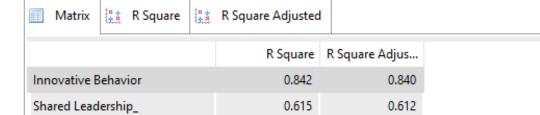
Specific Indirect Effects

Mean, STDEV, T-Values, P-Values Confidence Intervals	Confidence Intervals Bias Corre	ected Sampl	les			Copy to Clipboard:	Excel Format	R Format
	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (Standard Devia	T Statistics (O/	P Values			
Knowledge Sharing> Shared Leadership> Innovative Behavior	0.558	0.555	0.059	9.437	0.000			

Path Coefficients

Mean, STDEV, T-Values, P-Values Conf	fidence Intervals Confide	nce Intervals Bias Corrected	Samples		Copy to Clipboard:	Excel Format R Format
	Original Sample (O)	Sample Mean (M)	Standard Deviation (STDEV)	T Statistics (O/STDEV)	P Values	
Knowledge Sharing> Innovative Behavior	0.246	0.246	0.062	3.965	0.000	
Knowledge Sharing> Shared Leadership_	0.784	0.784	0.047	16.825	0.000	
Shared Leadership> Innovative Behavior	0.712	0.708	0.058	12.300	0.000	

R Square





Oneway

[DataSetO]

Descriptives

							95% Confider Me			
			N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Minimum	Maximum
	Knowledge Sharing	Laki-Laki	78	15.97	3.486	.395	15.19	16.76	5	20
		Perempuan	75	15.09	3.994	.461	14.17	16.01	4	20
→		Total	153	15.54	3.757	.304	14.94	16.14	4	20
	Shared Leadership	Laki-Laki	78	74.88	13.781	1.560	71.78	77.99	26	88
		Perempuan	75	73.88	14.523	1.677	70.54	77.22	26	89
		Total	153	74.39	14.112	1.141	72.14	76.65	26	89
	Innovative Behavior	Laki-Laki	78	37.53	6.751	.764	36.00	39.05	14	44
		Perempuan	75	36.67	7.561	.873	34.93	38.41	12	45
		Total	153	37.10	7.149	.578	35.96	38.25	12	45

ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Knowledge Sharing	Between Groups	29.678	1	29.678	2.118	.148
	Within Groups	2116.295	151	14.015		
	Total	2145.974	152			
Shared Leadership	Between Groups	38.589	1	38.589	.193	.661
	Within Groups	30231.882	151	200.211		
	Total	30270.471	152			
Innovative Behavior	Between Groups	28.211	1	28.211	.550	.459
	Within Groups	7740.115	151	51.259		
	Total	7768.327	152			



→ Oneway

[DataSet0]

Descriptives

						95% Confider Me	nce Interval for an		
		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error	Lower Bound	Upper Bound	Minimum	Maximum
Knowledge Sharing	<20Thn	1	19.00					19	19
	20-30Thn	66	15.08	3.920	.482	14.11	16.04	4	20
	31-40Thn	39	16.26	3.618	.579	15.08	17.43	6	20
	>40Thn	47	15.53	3.623	.528	14.47	16.60	6	20
	Total	153	15.54	3.757	.304	14.94	16.14	4	20
Shared Leadership	<20Thn	1	76.00					76	76
	20-30Thn	66	72.30	16.433	2.023	68.26	76.34	26	85
	31-40Thn	39	75.90	14.682	2.351	71.14	80.66	28	89
	>40Thn	47	76.04	9.348	1.364	73.30	78.79	28	87
	Total	153	74.39	14.112	1.141	72.14	76.65	26	89
Innovative Behavior	<20Thn	1	43.00					43	43
	20-30Thn	66	35.59	8.173	1.006	33.58	37.60	12	44
	31-40Thn	39	38.28	7.650	1.225	35.80	40.76	13	45
	>40Thn	47	38.13	4.456	.650	36.82	39.44	15	45
	Total	153	37.10	7.149	.578	35.96	38.25	12	45

ANOVA

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Knowledge Sharing	Between Groups	46.215	3	15.405	1.093	.354
	Within Groups	2099.759	149	14.092		
	Total	2145.974	152			
Shared Leadership	Between Groups	507.027	3	169.009	.846	.471
	Within Groups	29763.444	149	199.755		
	Total	30270.471	152			
Innovative Behavior	Between Groups	289.241	3	96.414	1.921	.129
	Within Groups	7479.086	149	50.195		
	Total	7768.327	152			



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Knowledge sharing, shared leadership and innovative behaviour: a cross-level analysis

Knowledge sharing, shared leadership

1221

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Abstract

Purpose – The purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of knowledge sharing among team members on the development of shared leadership and innovative behaviour.

Design/methodology/approach - Data were collected from 64 management teams and 427 individuals working in 26 different hotels in the hospitality industry in Taiwan.

Findings - The results show that knowledge sharing has both direct and indirect effects on the development of shared leadership and individual innovative behaviour.

Research limitations/implications – Results suggest that knowledge sharing supports the occurrence of shared leadership, leading to an increase in innovative behaviour. The authors infer from the findings that encouraging a culture of knowledge sharing can have a positive impact on the creativity of teams.

Originality/value - This study advances knowledge of shared leadership as a mediator using a multilevel approach to test antecedents of innovative behaviour in the Taiwan hotel industry.

Keywords Knowledge sharing, Shared leadership, Innovative behaviour Paper type Research paper

Introduction

In recent decades, many firms have changed from formal administrative structures to teambased designs (Mathieu et al., 2008). Consequently, there is a need to understand the capacity of individuals to function effectively in teams and share responsibilities. In the current knowledge-based economy, resources and competencies among organizations are critical factors for industries to remain competitive (Subramaniam and Youndt, 2005). In a fastpaced, customer-facing environment, such as the hotel industry, the role and importance of team work and knowledge are critical to success. In this study we focus on the hotel industry in Taiwan. It has been stated that "the government of Taiwan has always listed the tourism industry as one of the key industries" (Chen, 2018, p. 67), proactively promoted tourism

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International Journal of Marspowe Vol. 41 No. 8, 202 pp. 1221-123 Emerald Publishing Limite 0/43-722 DOI 10.1108/IJM-04-2019-018 development policies in recent years (Wang et al., 2017). Possibly as a consequence, Taiwan has seen a growth in the number of international tourist hotels (Chen et al., 2018, p. 67). In their study (of Taiwanese hotels), Espino-Rodríguez et al. (2017, p. 17) observe that while Taiwan is a small island, "it plays a significant role in the global economy, as well as being the showcase and connection to the growing Asian market". The authors state that "the business and industrial development of Taiwan have made it an outpost in the prominent Asian and Chinese business environment" and "relevant Taiwan hotel industry research provides novel insights and reflections on the developing economy in Asia".

With regard to our area of focus, we contribute to a specific type of leadership literature to argue that, in contexts such as the hotel industry – where team work is paramount, effective knowledge sharing can lead to a particular type of leadership. While it may be assumed that leadership is performed by a single individual leader, Stogdill (1974) argues that more than one person can have an influential leadership role within a group. This, when it occurs, has been defined as shared leadership. Shared leadership has been described as a "dynamic, interactive influence procedure among individuals in groups for which the objective is to lead one another to the achievement of team or organizational goals, or both" (Pearce and Conger, 2003, p. 1). Muethel et al. (2012) explain that when shared leadership occurs, team members develop expectations of other team members and are likely to share tasks and show an interest in the progress of all aspects of a team project. Following our review of research literature, we propose that this will have a positive effect on the team's innovative behaviour.

The first objective of this study is to test the relationship between knowledge sharing and individual innovative behaviour. The second objective is to investigate the mediating effect of shared leadership on the relationship between knowledge sharing and individual innovative behaviour. To the author'(s) knowledge, this is the first study to use a multi-level approach to investigate relationships between "knowledge sharing" (at the team level), "shared leadership" (at the team level) and "innovative behavior" (at the individual level). Hierarchical linear modelling (HLM) is used to examine relationships between variables (see Figure 1).

Theoretical background

Knowledge sharing

Drawing on previous studies, Yu et al. (2013, p. 148) define knowledge sharing as occurring when "people who possess knowledge are willing to transfer their work experience, techniques, and opinions to others in a concrete manner and expect that others will practically apply such knowledge at work". According to Yu et al. (2013, p. 145), "when employees are

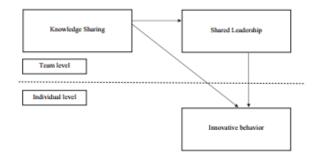


Figure 1. Conceptual model: knowledge sharing, shared leadership and innovative behaviour

more involved in knowledge sharing, they internalize a greater amount of knowledge. Such conditions benefit innovative behaviour". Knowledge refers to an individual's ideas, facts and sharing, shared expertise (Bartol and Srivastava, 2002), and knowledge sharing involves providing knowledge to other employees (explicit and tacit knowledge). Explicit knowledge is defined as formulas and processes, and tacit knowledge is defined as sharing experiences and know-how to help others execute goals, cooperate with each other to solve problems and develop new ideas (Cummings, 2004).

Shared leadership

Shared leadership is defined as a "simultaneous, ongoing, mutual influence process within a team that is characterized by 'serial emergence' of official as well as unofficial leaders' (Pearce, 2004, p. 48). Shared leadership is conceptually different from rotated leadership. In rotated leadership (Erez et al., 2002), it is mentioned that multiple leaders emerge depending on the task and who the team members feel is most appropriate to lead at that time. What both shared leadership and rotated leadership have in common is that during the project, there may not be one consistent leader. In other words, more than one person can lead. The difference is that in rotated leadership there is only one designed leader at a time. In shared leadership, leadership is constantly shared. Shared leadership has been described as an interactive influence process (Pearce and Conger 2003, p. 1), where leadership is shared among team members rather than focussing on a single individual (Carson et al., 2007). Pearce and Conger (2003, p. 1) state that "This influence process often involves peer or lateral influence and. . . upward or downward hierarchical influence".

There is evidence to suggest that shared leadership has many organizational advantages. Furthermore, according to Pearce and Conger (2003), shared leadership minimizes the turnover or attrition rate of employees because ideas are maximized, bottlenecks are minimized and, in turn, the quality of the production improves and (in certain industries) production or processing times are reduced. However, there is a lack of empirical evidence exploring these links and the individual and contextual factors affecting these outcomes. Some studies have made an attempt to examine the conditions required for shared leadership to be effective. In other studies, it has been found that when age diversity is low, there are strong effects of shared leadership on team performance, and when age diversity is high, shared leadership is less likely to influence team performance (Hoch et al., 2010). Overall, enhanced knowledge is needed to understand the prerequisites for a successful shared leadership environment. Currently, little is known about how individuals in shared leadership environments engage in open communication or transparency; how individual personality, values and culture may influence attitudes towards others in groups; or how constructive feedback can be provided in a way that is conducive to effective shared leadership.

Social network theory and social exchange theory have, in some studies, been used to explain the process of shared leadership (Muethel and Hoegl, 2011). According to Homans (1958, p. 606), in social exchange theory, "social behavior is not only an exchange of properties and materials but also of non-material ones, such as the symbols of approval or prestige". From a social exchange perspective, shared leadership involves appropriate exchanges of influence (Cox et al., 2003).

Knowledge sharing and innovative behaviour

Knowledge sharing is the basic means through which employees can commonly exchange their knowledge and contribute to innovation (Wang and Noe, 2010). Knowledge sharing can transfer individual and team knowledge into organizational knowledge (Wang and Wang, 2012). Effective knowledge management can lead to a competitive advantage as organizations improve creativity, innovation and reputations, which, in turn, increases organizational profits (Wang and Noe, 2010). Knowledge management can be described as the process of (1) knowledge acquisition, (2) organizing knowledge, (3) knowledge leverage, (4) knowledge sharing and (5) organizational memory (Nonaka and Takeuchi, 1995). In this study, we focus on knowledge sharing. In team knowledge sharing, members share their ideas, suggestions and information with one another (Srivastava et al., 2006).

Van de Ven (1986) defined innovation as the process of generating and implementing fresh ideas. Individual innovative behaviour has been defined as "the intentional creation, introduction, and application of new ideas within a work role, group or organization, in order to benefit role performance, the group, or organization" (Janssen, 2004, p. 202). According to Janssen (2000), innovative behaviour consists of three different behaviours: (1) idea generation, (2) idea promotion and (3) idea realization. The first type of innovative behaviour is idea generation, defined as "free-flowing activity where applications, implications, and consequences are identified and then shaped through refinement into a new idea or set of ideas" (Mumford, 2000). Idea generation is a process by which new ideas in any field can be created (Amabile et al., 1996). The second type of innovative behaviour is idea promotion, which is when an employee has created an idea and he/she needs to find sponsors, friends and funds required to analyse the idea (Janssen, 2004). The final type of innovative behaviour is idea realization, which indicates the development of sufficient information and time to execute new ideas (Young, 2012). In this study, we combine all three types of innovative behaviours into one, to hypothesize the following:

H1. Knowledge sharing is positively related to innovative behaviour.

Shared leadership as mediator

Shared leadership is an important resource for teams, which we argue will enhance team innovative behaviour (Hoch, 2013). Shared leadership has been described as a "team process where leadership is carried out by the team, rather than solely by a single designated individual" (Ensley et al., 2006, p. 220). The main aspect of shared leadership at the team level is that team members can share their knowledge with other team members to build ideas (Hoch, 2013). Shared leadership is an important team property that can produce sharing behaviours that will affect multiple team members (Carson et al., 2007). Shared leadership has been mentioned as a system of distributing plans and their execution that will result in performance (Morgeson et al., 2010). When team members are motivated "to lead themselves and share influence with their peers in making decisions, solving problems, and identifying opportunities for the future, widespread creativity and innovation are encouraged" (Pearce and Manz, 2005, p. 136). Shared leadership is mainly considered as a team-based collective phenomenon, and most studies have explained shared leadership at the team level. It occurs when "multiple team members are likely to perform a particular leadership function" (Morgeson et al., 2010, p. 30). Shared leadership is looked at as effective team functioning, information sharing and collaboration among team members (Mehra et al., 2006).

Some empirical evidence has suggested that shared leadership is positively related to teams' level of innovative behaviour (Hoch, 2013). The main role of individual innovative behaviour is to develop ideas and individuals who "develop, carry, react to, and modify ideas" (Van Ven, 1986, p. 592). In this study, we test the relationship of team-level shared leadership as a mediator between knowledge sharing and individual innovative behaviour. This is the first study to discuss shared leadership with individual innovative behaviour and to use shared leadership as a mediator between team knowledge sharing and individual innovative behaviour. As proposed in hypothesis 2, we expect that shared leadership will lead to a higher level of innovation.

H2. Shared leadership mediates the relationship between knowledge sharing and innovative behaviour. Data were collected from full-time employees employed in 26 hotels in the hospitality industry in Taiwan. Consenting supervisors and managers assisted in distributing questionnaires to employees, with a cover letter describing the purpose of the research and assuring participants that they could respond anonymously and would be unidentifiable. Completed questionnaires were returned to the researchers directly in a sealed envelope. Throughout the process, participation was voluntary.

A total of 500 questionnaires were distributed to employees and 450 were returned. Out of 450 returned questionnaires, 23 contained missing data and were therefore deleted. The valid response rate is relatively high at 85.4% (427/500) from 48 teams in 26 hotels in Taiwan. The non-response rate to the survey was random. In each team, the number of participants ranged from 3 to 11, with an average of 6.18. Of the 427 participants, 42% were male, and 58% were female. The age of employees ranged from 16 to 50 years with a mean of 26.15 years (SD = 7.10 years).

Measures. Originally the measures appeared in English. The measures were translated into Chinese by the co-authors, and a translated version of the measures was reviewed by two bilingual experts. This review was conducted continuously until there were no further mistakes in the translation. This process was intended to ensure the content validity of the measures (Krishna, and Ahluwalia, 2008). All sample items can be found in Appendix 1.

Innovative behaviour. To measure innovative behaviour, Janssen (2000) used Kanter's (1988) stages of innovation. We utilized Kanter's (1988) measures, including three items each for idea generation, idea promotion and idea realization. These were combined into a single variable of innovative behaviour. This was measured on a seven-point scale, ranging from 1 (never) to 7 (always). By combining all three items into a single variable of innovative behaviour, the Cronbach's alpha was 0.95.

Shared leadership. To measure shared leadership we use 18 items from Hoch et al. (2010) (e.g. "My team colleagues provide a clear vision of who and what our team is"). Survey participants were asked to provide their response using a five-point scale, ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). The Cronbach alpha value for shared leadership was 0.91.

Knowledge sharing. We used the four-item scale developed by Lu and Liang (2006) to measure knowledge sharing (e.g. "In my daily work, we take the initiative to share work-related knowledge with my colleagues"). To measure knowledge sharing, we used a five-point scale to rate all the items, ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 5 (strongly agree). Cronbach's alpha for knowledge sharing was 0.95.

Cautions against common method bias. We used a self-report approach in this study, as used in a previous study of shared leadership (Serban and Roberts, 2016). Respondents rated the measures as the dependent variable (individual innovative behaviour) and the independent (knowledge sharing) and mediating (shared leadership) variables concurrently. We used statistical remedies to overcome common method bias, as recommended by Podsakoff et al. (2003). We also tested Harman's one-factor test to evaluate the extent of common method bias in these data. This shows that common method bias was not a serious issue in this study.

We also used a counterbalanced approach to measure the predictor and control variables, recommended in Podsakoff et al. (2003), to overcome common method bias. Similar to Serban and Roberts (2016) study on shared leadership, we also used a counterbalanced approach. Innovative behaviour was assessed first, knowledge sharing (independent variable) was assessed second and finally, the mediator shared leadership was assessed. We also used different scale formats and open-ended questions. The independent variable (knowledge sharing) and mediator (shared leadership) were both assessed at the team level and

Knowledge sharing, shared leadership

1225

IJM 41,8

1226

innovative behaviour at the individual level. Because of their multi-level nature, examining the relationships among independent, dependent and mediating variables requires a cross-level study (Morgeson and Hofmann, 1999). Given that this is a multi-level study, we argue that there is a low probability of common method bias.

Data analysis. We used HLM to test our hypotheses (Raudenbush and Bryk, 2002). HLM version 6.02 with the restricted maximum likelihood (RML) approach was applied. We followed Hofmann and Gavin's (1998) recommendations, and for all the independent, dependent and mediator variables, we used grand-mean cantering.

Results

Validity of the measures

We have provided confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) results for the one-factor, two-factor and three-factor models in Table 1. When we tested a one-factor model, the model did not fit the data well (χ^2 /df = 9.38, comparative fit index (CFI) = 0.58, RMSEA = 0.14). In the three-factor model, knowledge sharing, shared leadership and innovative behaviour were specified as three separate constructs. This three-factor model had a better fit (χ^2 /df = 3.38, CFI = 0.87, RMSEA = 0.08) and was a significant improvement on the one-factor model. Analysis was conducted using modification indices.

Aggregation of the measures of shared leadership

To create the team-level measures of shared leadership, the participants from each team completed survey questions for shared leadership at the individual level. These were later aggregated at the team level (Chan, 1998). This approach uses the average of the individual-level measures to obtain the team-level measures. To do this, we followed James et al's (1993) approach in calculating the within-group agreement (r_{wg}) for knowledge sharing and shared leadership behaviours.

The $r_{\rm wg}$ values for the 64 teams were 0.87 for knowledge sharing and 0.95 for shared leadership. All the variables were greater than 0.70, which is within the acceptable range suggested by James et al. (1993). Bliese (2000) suggested intra-class correlations for the aggregated measures ICC (1) and ICC (2). ICC (1) measured the variance in the individual level and was aggregated at the team level, and ICC (2) measured the reliability of the team-level measures. The ICC (1) and ICC (2) values for knowledge sharing were 0.12 and 0.49, for shared leadership were 0.23 and 0.67. The results showed that the ICC (1) within-group agreement was reliable for knowledge sharing and shared leadership, and the ICC (2) values also show that the group-level assessment was reliable for knowledge sharing and shared leadership.

Correlation. The means, standard deviations and correlations for all the variables are shown in Table 2. Knowledge sharing is positively correlated to shared leadership (r = 0.63, p < 0.01).

Hypothesis testing. This study predicted that the hypothesis of knowledge sharing would be significantly related to shared leadership (both team-level) and innovative behaviour (individual-level). As seen in Table 3, the control variables were placed in Model 1 as the

1.13	434	9.38	0.58	0.14
5.60	433	6.82	0.71	0.12
9.29	425	3.38	0.87	0.08
	1.13 6.60 9.29	6.60 433	6.60 433 6.82	6.60 433 6.82 0.71

Table 1. Confirmatory factor analysis baseline model. The results indicate that the effect of gender of employees on their innovative behaviour was not significant, and effect of age of employees on their innovation behaviour is sharing, shared significantly related. The results for Model 2 showed that knowledge sharing related significantly to innovative behaviour ($\gamma_{01} = 1.14$, p < 0.001). Therefore, H1 was supported which means that knowledge sharing directs employees to innovative behaviour. Second, the results for Model 3 revealed that shared leadership related significantly to innovative behaviour ($\gamma_{01} = 1.45, p < 0.001$). The effects of knowledge sharing on shared leadership were tested via ordinary least squares (OLS) estimation (Krull and MacKinnon, 2001). The regression analysis of knowledge sharing on shared leadership was significant and had a regression coefficient of 0.63 (p < 0.001).

To test the cross-level mediating effect, we employed the steps suggested by Baron and Kenny (1986) and Krull and MacKinnon (2001). We followed four conditions suggested by Baron and Kenny (1986). First, the relationship between the independent variable (e.g. knowledge sharing) and the dependent variable (innovative behaviour) should be significant. Second, the effect of the independent variable on the mediator (e.g. shared leadership) should be significant. Third, the mediator should influence the dependent variable. Lastly, when the mediator is entered into the regression model, the main effect between knowledge sharing and innovative behaviour is no longer significant. In Table 3, when shared leadership was included in Model 4, the effect of knowledge sharing on innovative behaviour vanished $(\gamma_{01} = 0.28, p > 0.05)$. Therefore, knowledge sharing indirectly affected innovative behaviour via shared leadership (i.e. full mediating effect). Hence, H2 was supported.

Post hoc analysis. We tested our data to see whether age, gender and tenure had any impact as a moderator between knowledge sharing and innovative behaviour. We used step-wise multilevel modelling with random slopes and intercepts because this approach takes into

Variable	M	SD	1	2	3
Individual-level measures					
1. Gender ^a	1.57	0.49	_		
2. Age	26.06	7.06	-0.02	_	
3. Innovative behaviour	4.96	1.07	-0.03	0.16**	(0.95)
Team-level measures					
1. Knowledge sharing	4.00	0.31	(0.95)		
2. Shared leadership	4.04	0.33	0.63**	(0.91)	-
2. Shared leadership				4	_

Note(s): For individual-level measures, N = 427; for team-level measures, N = 64. Numbers in parentheses are coefficient alphas. a Dummy coded variable: 0 = female; 1 = male. **p < 0.01

Table 2. Means, standard deviations, coefficient, alphas and correlation among variables

	Model 1	Innovative Model 2	behaviour Model 3	Model 4
	Model 1	Model 2	Model 3	Model 4
Level 1 Intercept	5.01***	5.00***	5.01***	5.01***
Gender	-0.08 0.01*	-0.07 0.02*	-0.08 0.01	-0.08 0.01
Age	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01
Level 2 Knowledge sharing		1.14***		0.28
Shared leadership			1.45***	1.28***
Note(s): *p < 0.05; **	**p < 0.001			

IJM 41,8

1228

account interdependence of both levels (Bryk and Raudenbush, 1992). We centred Level 2 knowledge sharing as the grand mean and Level 1 innovative behaviour as the grand mean. Level 1 (1) age (2) gender and (3) tenure were group-centred to test the moderating effect. Our results show that there is no moderating effect when using (1) age ($\gamma_{11} = -0.03$, p > 0.05), (2) gender ($\gamma_{11} = -0.33$, p > 0.05) and (3) tenure ($\gamma_{11} = -0.01$, p > 0.05) as moderator in the relationship between knowledge sharing and innovative behaviour. According to the results, we can say that age, gender and tenure did not have a moderating effect between knowledge sharing and innovative behaviour.

Discussion

Our results indicate that knowledge is an important factor for innovative behaviour (Kim and Lee, 2013) and knowledge sharing is related to innovative behaviour (Yu et al., 2013). In this study we found that team knowledge sharing is positively related to individual innovative behaviour. We tested shared leadership as a mediator between knowledge sharing and innovative behaviour. We only examined the major effects based on our hypotheses including the age and gender as control variables. We also checked the moderating effects (i.e. potential heterogeneous effects based on age, gender, tenure and education) but did not find any moderating effect between knowledge sharing and innovative behaviour.

The results of this study suggest that knowledge sharing encourages employees to innovate, which implies that employees at the team level (knowledge sharing) are encouraged to be innovative. More specifically, employees with higher levels of knowledge sharing reported higher levels of innovative behaviour. This result implies that sharing knowledge among the employees who are predisposed towards learning and engage in behaviours that authorize them to learn helps them acquire new skills for innovation. These findings contrast those in Kang and Lee (2017), where it was found that knowledge sharing was not related to innovative behaviour. The findings build on a small number of published studies on shared leadership (Hoch et al., 2010b) showing how relationships exist at both the individual and team levels. Our findings reiterate Hoch's (2013, p. 168) expectation, that "shared leadership may have a beneficial impact on team innovation" and "may lead to better quality of shared information leading to higher quality idea generation, subsequent promotion of new ideas among members". Our findings also reinforce and build on the findings of Hoch (2013) by demonstrating that shared leadership can impact individual-level innovative behaviour. Shared leadership becomes key to team goals and effectiveness by improving the use of decision-improving processes in teams (Pearce and Conger, 2003).

Practical implications

Important practical indications from this study are as follows: first, employees in teams are more inclined to be innovate when knowledge is shared and when shared leadership emerges. Employees in teams collaborate with their team members and display greater levels of innovative behaviour. Our findings suggest that managers need not designate individuals as leaders in team work where knowledge sharing is encouraged or likely to occur. Second, shared leadership at the team level improves creativity in individuals and pushes them to innovative. Managers are therefore advised from these findings to encourage and facilitate opportunities for teams to exchange and share knowledge. This, we argue, will be one helpful way to enhance employee levels of innovativeness.

Limitations and future research

Some limitations should be noted. First, we focussed on team and individuals in hotels in Taiwan; thus, our results may not be applicable to other teams or organizations. Future research should attempt to collect data from virtual teams. Second, in future, data should be collected at different time intervals to overcome problems associated with common method variance. Third, cross-cultural studies may produce different results. For example, no known study has tested shared leadership and innovative behaviour in both collectivistic and individualistic cultural settings. Shared leadership may not produce the same results in cultures where the individualistic inclination is more dominant. It is also important to note that in this study we focus only on the hospitality industry in Taiwan. It is possible that the motives and consequences of knowledge sharing, shared leadership and innovative behaviour are heterogeneous across most organizations. A suggestion for future research is to test this idea and examine a more diverse sample including other industries. Finally, this study focusses on leadership and innovation. In future studies, researchers may wish to focus on other critical variables such as personality traits in addition to other control variables such as education, tenure, income level and personal trait to control the possible impacts.

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- Knowledge sharing, shared leadership
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Appendix 1

Questionnaire items used to measure Knowledge sharing (Lu and Liang, 2006)

(1) In daily work, we take the initiative to share our work-related knowledge to our colleagues.

1231

IJM 41,8

- (2) We share with others useful work experience and know-how
- (3) After learning new knowledge useful to work, we promote it to let more people learn it.
- (4) In the workplace we show our knowledge so that we can share it with more people.

1232

Questionnaire items used to measure shared leadership (Hoch et al., 2010)

Transformational leadership

- (1) My team colleagues provide a clear vision of whom and what our team is
- (2) My team colleagues are driven by higher purposes or ideals
- (3) My team colleagues show enthusiasm for my efforts
- (4) My team colleagues encourage me to rethink ideas which had never been questioned before
- (5) My team colleagues seek a broad range of perspectives when solving problems
- (6) My team colleagues encourage me to go above and beyond what is normally expected of one (e.g. extra effort)"

Transactional leadership

- (1) My team colleagues and I have clear agreements and stick to those when we work together
- (2) If I perform well, my team colleagues will recommend more compensation
- (3) My team colleagues give me positive feedback when I perform well
- (4) My team colleagues give me special recognition when my work performance is especially good

Directive leadership

- (1) My team colleagues decide on my performance goals together with me
- (2) My team colleagues and I work together to decide what my performance goals should be
- (3) My team colleagues and I sit down together and reach agreement on my performance goals
- (4) My team colleagues work with me to develop my performance goals

Aversive leadership

- (1) My team colleagues use a harsh tone towards me
- (2) My team colleagues try to influence me through threats
- (3) My team colleagues focus on my mistakes 18. My team colleagues are quick at leveling criticism against me

Questionnaire items used to measure Innovative behaviour (Janssen (2000))

Idea generation

- (1) I create new ideas for difficult issues.
- (2) I search out new working methods, techniques, or instruments
- (3) I generate original solutions for problems

Idea promotion

- (1) I mobilize support for innovative ideas in the organization
- (2) I acquire approval for innovative ideas in the organization
- (3) I make important organizational member's enthusiasm for innovative ideas

Idea realization

1233

Knowledge sharing, shared

leadership

- (1) I transform innovative ideas into useful applications
- (2) I introduce innovative ideas into the work environment in a systematic way
- (3) I evaluate the utility of innovative ideas in this organization

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