

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SERVANT LEADERSHIP, PERCEIVED ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT, PERFORMANCE, AND TURNOVER AMONG BUSINESS TO BUSINESS SALESPEOPLE

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to investigate how servant leadership influences a salesperson's perceived organizational support (POS), outcome performance, turnover intentions, and turnover. This study, using a sample of 382 business-to-business salespeople, is the first one to investigate how servant leadership influences POS and actual turnover. The data were analyzed using structural equation modeling. The results showed that servant leadership had a direct influence on POS and performance, but was related only indirectly to both turnover intentions and turnover through POS and performance. The results clarify how servant leadership influences performance directly and indirectly through POS.

INTRODUCTION

Leadership has been an important area of research in professional sales because of its relationship to important job attitudes and behaviors (Ingram et al. 2005). While sales researchers have investigated various leadership theories such as ethical leadership (DeConinck 2015; Schwepker 2015), participative and instrumental leadership (Mulki, Caemmerer, and Heggde 2015), transformational/transactional leadership (Bass 1985; Mullins, and Syam 2014; Mackenzie, Podsakoff, and Rich 2001; Schwepker and Good 2010; Shannahan, Bush, and Shannahan 2015), supportive leadership (Jaramillo and Mulki 2008; Netemeyer et al. 1997), and leader-member exchange (Darrat, Atinc, and Babin 2016; Paparoidamis and Guenzi 2009), in recent years increased attention has been devoted to servant leadership involving employees in a variety of occupations (Liden 2008; Liden, Wayne, and Meuser 2015; Van Dierendonck 2011) including professional selling (Schwepker and Schultz 2015; Jaramillo, Bande, and Varela 2015; Jaramillo et al. 2009).

The concept of servant leadership was developed many years ago (Greenleaf 1970, 1977). But, since only the early 2000s has it drawn the interest of scholars. Servant leaders emphasize the followers' development and growth (Barbuto and Wheeler 2006; Liden et al. 2008) directly through mentoring or indirectly by providing a supportive work environment (Liden et al. 2008). Servant leaders view their role as developing followers' responsibility and autonomy (van Dierendonck 2011). They place followers' needs and interests above their own needs and interests (Barbuto and Wheeler 2006). Servant leaders act the same in all aspects of their lives (Liden et al. 2008). The key aspect of servant leadership is to serve others (Greenleaf 1977).

Servant leadership is related to a variety of job attitudes and behaviors such as organizational commitment (Liden et al. 2008), organizational justice (Ehrhart 2004; Schwepker

2016; Walumbwa, Hartnell, and Oke 2010), organizational citizenship behavior (Liden, Wayne, and Meuser 2015; Neubert et al. 2008), and psychological contract fulfillment (Panaccio et al. 2015). While these studies have provided insights into understanding servant leadership's influence on employees' attitudes and behavior, several questions remain. First, what is the relationship between servant leadership and performance? The issue of performance is particularly relevant in professional selling because the firm's revenue is partially dependent upon the performance of the sales force (Chakrabarty, Widing, and Brown 2014).

The results of prior research are inconclusive regarding the relationship between the two variables. For example, some research indicates a direct relationship between servant leadership and performance (Jaramillo et al. 2015; Liden et al. 2014b; Schwepker and Schultz 2015) while other research indicates that the relationship is mediated by other variables (Bande et al. 2016; Chiniara and Bentein 2016; Jaramillo et al. 2009b). Thus, does the sales manager who is viewed as a servant leader directly influence salespersons' performance? This study will attempt to provide further clarification into the relationship between servant leadership and salespersons' performance.

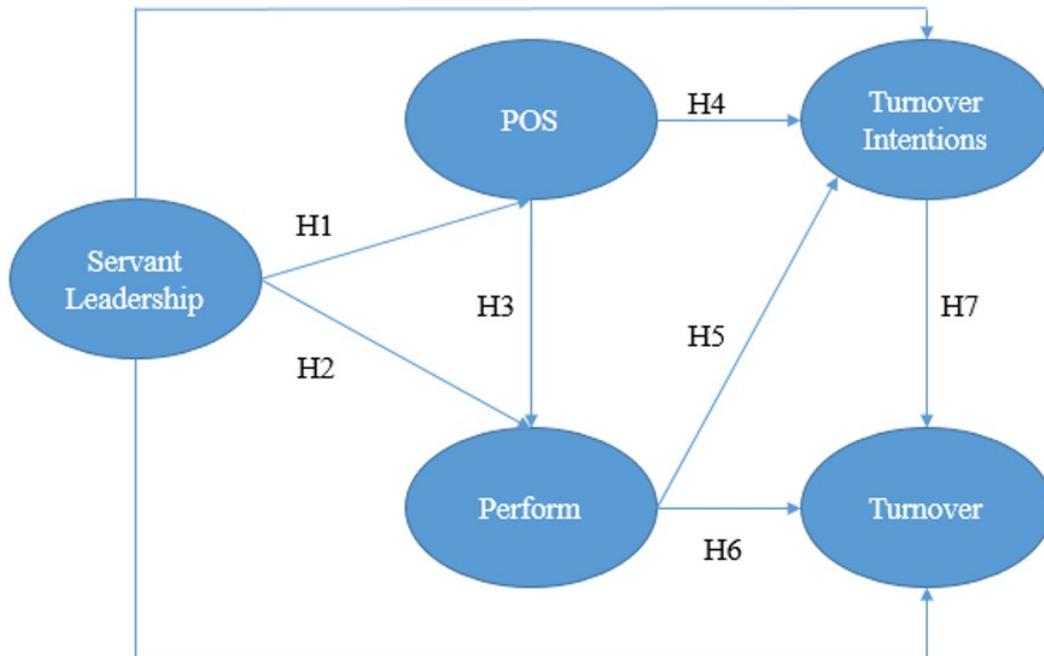
Second, what is the relationship between servant leadership and perceived organizational support (POS)? POS, "the extent to which employees perceive that their contributions are valued by their organization and that the firm cares about their well-being" (Eisenberger et al. 1986, p. 501), has been the focus of many studies during the last 30 years and has been linked to a variety of job attitudes and behaviors (Rhoades and Eisenberger 2002). A few studies have reported that POS is related positively to several leadership theories such as transformational leadership (Epitropaki and Martin 2013) and leader-member exchange (Sweet, Witt, and Shoss 2015; Wayne, Shore, and Liden 1997). However, a search of the literature found only one study that analyzed the relationship between servant leadership and POS (Zhou and Miao 2014). This study, which involved Chinese public-sector employees, reported a positive relationship between POS and servant leadership. Intuitively, salespeople who think their sales manager cares about their well-being and places their needs and interests above his/her own needs and interests should perceive a higher level of perceived organizational support. Given the important relationship of POS to other leadership theories and various job attitudes and behaviors, a need exists within a sales environment to understand its relationship to servant leadership.

A third important purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between turnover and servant leadership. Much research has been devoted to understanding variables related to turnover (see the meta-analyses by Griffeth, Hom, and Gaertner 2000 and Holtom et al. 2008). Turnover is especially important in professional selling where the turnover rate can be double the rate for other jobs (Richardson 1999). While the direct costs of salesforce of turnover is high, the indirect costs (customer retention and the time needed to train a new salesperson) also can be substantial (Boles et al. 2012).

Previous research investigating the influence of servant leadership among salespeople has used turnover intentions as a surrogate for turnover (e.g. Jaramillo et al. 2009a; Lewin and Sager 2010; Rutherford, Park, and Han 2011; Wang and Ma 2013). However, an employee stating a desire to leave is not the same as actually leaving. The meta-analysis by Griffeth, Hom, and Gaertner (2000) found that the correlation between turnover intentions and turnover is only .38. Thus, a need exists to examine if the presence of a servant leader in a sales environment is related to turnover rather than just the intent to leave.

The proposed relationships are presented in the model below. Support for the model is presented in the literature review.

Hypothesized Model



LITERATURE REVIEW

Servant Leadership

Robert Greenleaf (1977) developed the concept of servant leadership as defined below:

The Servant Leader is servant first...It begins with the natural feeling that one wants to serve, to serve first. Then conscious choice brings ne to aspire to lead...The best test, and difficult to administer is this: Do those served grow as persons? Do they, while being served, become healthier, wiser, freer, more autonomous, and more likely themselves to become servants? And, what is the effect on her least privileged in society? Will they benefit, or at least not further be harmed? (1977, p. 7).

Servant leadership shares similarities to other leadership theories (see reviews by Stone, Russell, and Patterson 2004 and van Dierendonck 2011). For example, servant leadership overlaps with ethical leadership in three areas: people, humility and development, and empowering people (van Dierendonck 2011). In contrast to ethical leadership whose main focus is on creating role models who communicate ethical values and rewarding and punishing employees for ethical or unethical behavior, servant leadership emphasizes other dimensions of a leader's behavior (Liden et al. 2014a). Both servant leadership and transformational leadership emphasize similar leadership attributes: articulating a vision, trust, honesty, integrity, role modeling, and empowerment (Stone, Russell, and Patterson 2004). However, the major difference between servant leadership and other leadership theories is the leader's focus. The primary focus of servant leaders is on the needs of the follower while transformational leaders focus on organizational

effectiveness (Parolini, Patterson, and Winston 2009; van Dierendonck et al. 2014). While relationships are important to other leadership theories, it is a central component of servant leadership (Liden et al. 2014a). The servant leader attempts to help followers grow, prosper, and develop (Greenleaf 1977) and motivates followers by focusing on their needs and behaviors (Liden et al. 2014a). A servant leader's primary motivation is to serve others (Liden et al. 2014a).

Grisaffe, VanMeter, and Chonko (2016) reported that while facets of servant leadership do overlap with other forms of leadership (i.e. transformational and transactional), it does provide incremental increases in salespersons' attitudes and behaviors beyond that of transformational and transactional leadership styles at higher levels of the sales hierarchy. In addition, Liden et al. (2008), reported that servant leadership was related positively to organizational commitment and in-role performance, after controlling for the effects of transformational leadership and leader-member exchange. Recently, Hoch et al. (2018) compared the incremental variance of authentic leadership, ethical leadership, and servant leadership with transformational leadership regarding certain variables. A key finding of their study was that servant leadership (12%) explained more incremental variance over what is explained by transformational leadership than did either authentic leadership (5.2%) or ethical leadership (6.2%). In addition, these authors reported that, while the correlation between servant leadership and transformational is high (.52), it is considerably less than the correlation between transformational leadership and both authentic leadership (.75) and ethical leadership (.70). Thus, while servant leadership is similar to other leadership theories, it contains distinct characteristics from them.

During the last ten years, increased attention has been given to servant leadership in the professional selling area. For example, research has reported that servant leadership is related to a caring ethical work climate and performance (Jaramillo, Bande, and Varela 2015; Schwepker and Schultz 2015), organizational commitment (Jaramillo et al. 2009b), satisfaction and organizational citizenship behavior (Grisaffe, VanMeter, and Chonko 2016), organizational justice (Schwepker 2016), and turnover intentions (Jaramillo 2009a). The next section of the paper presents a discussion of variables hypothesized to be outcomes of servant leadership.

Perceived Organizational Support

Both the norm of reciprocity and social exchange theory is the basis for POS (Blau 1964). Blau (1964) defined social exchange as "the voluntary actions of individuals that are motivated by the returns they are expected to bring and typically do in fact bring from others" (p. 91). Economic exchanges differ from social exchanges. Economic exchanges involve getting paid for performance at a specified time while social exchanges involve non-specified rewards in the future and involve high levels of trust (Gouldner 1960). Employees who perceive that the organization treats them fairly and cares about their well-being will feel obligated to reciprocate that behavior through increased loyalty, commitment, and performance (Eisenberger et al. 2001).

Surprisingly, only one found study could be located that has examined the relationship between servant leadership and POS (Zhou and Miao 2014). However, a few studies have reported that POS is highly correlated with both leader-member exchange (Dulac et al. 2008; Sweet, Witt, and Shoss 2015; Wayne, Shore, and Liden 1997) and transformational leadership (Bai, Li, and Xi 2012; Epitropaki and Martin 2013). In their meta-analysis of POS Rhoades and Eisenberger 2002 reported that perceived supervisor support is correlated highly with POS. However, their study did not report the correlation between any specific leadership theory and POS. Liden et al. (2008) theorized that by caring for employees' interests and creating a relationship built on trust, servant

leaders display support for followers that extends outside the formal employment relationship. In addition, the interactions between servant leaders and subordinates may increase subordinates' perceptions that the organization supports them.

Servant leadership contains similar attributes as those characteristics found in transformational leadership and leader-member exchange. Since both transformational leadership and leader-member exchange theory are correlated highly with POS, intuitively servant leadership also should be related to POS.

H1: Servant leadership is related positively to POS.

Servant Leadership and Performance

Researchers have been particularly interested in studying leadership and its relationship to performance. Salespeople have the direct responsibility to increase the firm's revenue. Generally, research has shown that various leadership styles can influence performance indirectly through increased job satisfaction, effort, and motivation (Jaramillo et al. 2009a).

While servant leadership has been shown to be related to a variety of employees' job attitudes and behaviors, its relationship to performance is somewhat unclear. For example, both Liden et al. (2014) and Chiniara and Bentein (2016) found that the relationship between servant leadership and employee task performance was mediated by other variables. Regarding salespeople some research indicates that the relationship between servant leadership and performance is both direct and indirect through other variables (Grisaffe, VanMeter, and Chonko 2016; Jaramillo, Bande, and Varela 2015; Schwepker and Schultz 2015). However, Jaramillo et al. (2009) reported that servant leadership was related to outcome performance only indirectly through other variables (job satisfaction, organizational commitment, and job stress).

One purpose of this study is to analyze if servant leadership influences salespersons' performance directly or indirectly through other variables. The preponderance of research involving salespeople appears to indicate that servant leadership is related to performance directly. Thus, the following hypothesis will be tested.

H2: Servant leadership is related positively to salespersons' performance.

Antecedents of Turnover

While turnover is important for all businesses, it especially is important for sales organizations because of the direct and indirect costs. Direct costs include hiring and training new salespeople and lost sales. Turnover rates can reach 50 percent in some industries (Brashear, Manolis, and Brooks 2005). Indirect costs include customer retention (Rutherford et al. 2011). A relationship of trust that has developed between the salesperson and the client may be lost when a new salesperson takes over the territory. Another indirect cost is the "ramp-up" time needed to get the new salesperson familiar with the territory (DeConinck and Johnson 2009). Given these high costs, the number of studies devoted to sales force turnover is not surprising (Darmon 2008).

In order to reduce the costs of turnover organizations need to understand factors related to increased turnover. Prior research has indicated many variables associated with sales force turnover including job satisfaction and organizational commitment (Russ and McNeilly 1995; Wang and Ma 2013), leadership style (Mulki, Caemmerer, and Heggde 2015), organizational justice (DeConinck and Johnson 2009), ethical climate (Jaramillo, Mulki, and Solomon 2006;

Schwepker 2001), supervisory trust (Mulki, Jaramillo, and Locander 2006), and performance (DeConinck and Johnson 2009; Mulki, Caemmerer, and Heggde 2015).

Intuitively, when organizations provide help to employees and value their contributions, the employees should reciprocate with positive work-related behavior such as increased effort and performance. Several studies (Cullen et al. 2014; Piercy et al. 2006; Riggle, Edmondson, and Hansen 2009) including the meta-analysis by Rhoades and Eisenberger (2002) have shown a positive relationship between POS and job performance. In addition, research has shown that POS is related to turnover intentions (Dawley, Houghton, and Bucklew 2010) and performance is related negatively to turnover intentions/turnover (Griffeth, Hom and Griffeth 2000; Williams and Livingstone, 1994; Zimmerman and Darnold 2009) while turnover intentions are related to turnover (Griffeth, Hom, and Gaertner 2000; Hom et al. 1992).

H3: POS is related positively to performance.

H4: POS is related negatively to turnover intentions.

H5: Performance is related negatively to turnover intentions.

H6: Performance is related negatively to turnover.

H7: Turnover intentions are related negatively to turnover.

While prior research has indicated a significant correlation between the various leadership theories and turnover intentions (e.g. Bauer et al. 2006; Harris, Kacmar, and Witt 2005; Waldman, Carter, and Hom 2015), most research has reported that other variables mediate or moderate the relationship (Burch and Guarana 2014; Deconinck 2011; Darrat, Atinc, and Babin 2016; Harris, Wheeler and Kacmar 2009; Mulki, Caemmerer, and Heggde 2015).

However, few studies have examined the relationship between servant leadership and turnover intentions. Three studies reported that other variables mediate the relationship (Babakus, Yavas, and Ashill 2001; Jaramillo et al. 2009; Zhao, Liu, and Gao 2016) while one study reported that servant leadership was related directly to turnover intentions (Hunter et al. 2013). Since controlling turnover is very important in professional selling, understanding the relationship between servant leadership and turnover is important.

Although a few studies involving salespeople have used actual turnover (DeConinck and Johnston 2009; Johnston et al. 1988; Lucas et al. 1987; MacKenzie, Podsakoff, and Ahearne 1998; Sager, Varadarajan, and Futrell 1988), most sales force research has used turnover intentions as a surrogate for turnover (e.g. Fournier et al. 2010; Jaramillo, Mulki, and Solomon 2006 and 2009; Lewin and Sager 2010; Mulki, Jaramillo, and Marshall 2007; Pettijohn, Pettijohn, and Taylor 2007). However, only 14 percent of the variance in turnover is accounted for with quit intentions (Griffeth, Hom, and Gaertner 2000). Two recent studies have reported similar results (Peltokorpi, Allen, and Froese 2015; Podsakoff, LePine, and LePine 2007). Thus, just because a salesperson states an intention to quit, does not mean that he or she will actually leave. Therefore, two important purposes of this study are to (1) investigate if servant leadership is related directly to turnover intentions and (2) if servant leadership is related directly to turnover or if these relationships are mediated by other variables.

R1: What is the relationship between servant leadership and turnover intentions/turnover?

METHODOLOGY

This study employed a cross-sectional group of business-to-business salespeople. A list of 600 sales managers located in the United States was purchased from a commercial broker. Each sales manager was sent a letter explaining the purpose of the study and a copy of the survey. The sales managers who agreed to participate in the study were asked to encourage their salespeople to access a link so that they could complete the survey. The salespeople were assured that only the researchers would have access to their responses. The survey was coded in order to match the salespeople with their sales manager. This situation was necessary since the sales managers provided performance data for each of their salespeople, to track non-response bias and evaluate turnover. In order to ensure confidentiality demographic and performance data were obtained prior to the salespeople having access to the survey. Thus, the sales managers were not able to ascertain which of their salespeople chose to complete or not complete the survey.

A total of 38 letters were returned as undeliverable. Of the remaining sales managers, 153 supplied performance and demographic data for their sales force. Completed surveys were received from 382 salespeople (59.4 percent). One year later each sales manager was contacted to obtain turnover information. The names of the salespeople who completed the survey one year earlier were compared to the names who had left the company. After one year, 15 salespeople had been promoted and 86 had left the company. The salespeople who were promoted were not counted as turnover.

All of the salespeople were employed in a business to business sales position working in both manufacturing and services industries. The salespeople had worked in sales an average of 11.2 years; their average age was 37.7; 281 were male (73.6 percent); and a majority had at least an undergraduate degree (234 – 61.3 percent). Respondents were compensated via salary (32.7%), commission (19.1%), or a combination of salary, commission, and bonus (48.2%). According to information provided by the sales manager, no statistical difference in demographics was found between the salespeople who stayed and those salespeople who left or between the salespeople who completed a survey and those salespeople who did not.

Measures

The survey items appear in the appendix. *Servant Leadership* was measured using the 7 – item short form for the 28 – item scale developed by Liden et al. (2008). Liden et al. (2015), using six samples of employees in three independent studies, found the short form of the scale was highly correlated with the longer version. *Perceived Organizational Support* was measured using five items from the Survey of Perceived Organizational Support developed by Eisenberger et al. (1986). Performance was measured using three items from the scale used by Low, Cravens, and Moncrief (2001). *Turnover Intentions* were measured with five items used by Wayne, Shore, and Liden (1997). *Turnover* was measured as a dichotomous variable and coded as 1 for salespeople still employed after one year and 2 for those salespeople who left.

Measure Assessment

Common method bias can be a serious problem in survey research (Podsakoff et al. 2003). Several steps were taken to alleviate the problem of common method bias. First, the salespeople responded to questionnaire items related to servant leadership, POS, and turnover intentions while

the sales managers rated the salesperson's performance. Second, the items were randomly dispersed in the questionnaire. Third, Harmon's one factor test was used as a statistical measure for common method variance. The one factor explained 27 percent of the variance, which is less than the recommended 50 percent level. While some concern exists for the use of Harmon's one factor test in its ability to detect common method bias (Podsakoff et al. 2003), a recent study concluded that it "can detect biasing levels of CMV under conditions commonly found in survey-based marketing research" (Fuller et al. 2016, p. 3197). These results indicate that common method bias is probably not a serious problem.

Analysis and Results

The results were analyzed using LISREL version 8. The means, standard deviations and correlation among the variables appear in the table.

Correlation Matrix, Means, and Standard Deviations

Servant leader					
POS	.31				
Turnover Intentions	-.22	-.35			
Performance	.27	.33	-.29		
Turnover	-.19	-.26	.38	-.30	
Means	24.8	18.4	11.9	11.6	1.27
Standard Deviations	5.1	4.2	5.3	2.3	.45

The measurement model indicated a good fit ($\chi^2 = 301.09$, $df = 180$, $p = .00$, $GFI = .92$, $AGFI = .89$, $NFI = .97$, $RMSEA = .046$). Based on the results of the confirmatory factor analysis, the hypothesized model was tested. The results for the hypothesized model also indicated a good fit ($\chi^2 = 305.95$, $df = 183$, $p = .00$, $GFI = .92$, $AGFI = .89$, $NFI = .96$, $RMSEA = .046$).

Support was found for each of the hypotheses. Servant leadership is related positively to POS (*Hypothesis 1*) ($\beta = .32$, $t = 5.18$); servant leadership is related positively to performance (*Hypothesis 2*) ($\beta = .32$, $t = 5.18$); POS was related positively to performance (*Hypothesis 3*) ($\beta = .20$, $t = 3.11$); POS is related negatively to turnover intentions (*Hypothesis 4*) ($\beta = -.28$, $t = 4.63$); performance was related negatively to turnover intentions (*Hypothesis 5*) ($\beta = -.22$, $t = 3.51$); performance is related negatively to turnover (*Hypothesis 6*) ($\beta = -.23$, $t = 3.84$); and turnover intentions were related negatively to turnover (*Hypothesis 7*) ($\beta = .31$, $t = 5.48$).

A second model tested the relationship between servant leadership and turnover intentions/turnover (R1). The results indicated that this model did not fit the data better than did the hypothesized model ($\Delta\chi^2 = 3.07$, NS). The paths from servant leadership to turnover intentions ($\beta = .08$, $t = 1.41$) and servant leadership to turnover ($\beta = .07$, $t = 1.26$) were insignificant.

DISCUSSION AND IMPLICATIONS

Leadership has been an important focus of research for many years among a variety of employees. But, the study of leadership has been especially important in the area of professional selling because of the unique nature of a salesperson's job and its link to various outcomes, especially performance (e.g., Bass 1997; Ingram et. al 2005; MacKenzie, Podsakoff, and Rich 2001; Mulki, Caemmerer, and Heggde 2015; Schwepker and Schultz 2015).

The major purpose of this study was to examine outcomes of servant leadership, which recently has become an important area of research in professional selling (Grisaffe, VanMeter, and

Chonko 2016). Specifically, this study examined the relationship between servant leadership and performance, perceived organizational support, turnover intentions, and turnover. The results of this study have important theoretical and practical implications for managing the sales force.

Theoretical Implications

An important implication of these results is the relationship between servant leadership and performance. Research has analyzed variables related to sales force performance for more than thirty years (Churchill et al. 1985). Four studies have examined the relationship between servant leadership and outcome performance with samples of salespeople. This study confirmed the results of prior research (Schwepker and Schultz 2015; Grisaffe, VanMeter, and Chonko 2016; Jaramillo et al. 2015) indicating that servant leadership influences performance both directly and indirectly. In this study POS partially mediated the relationship between servant leadership and performance. An important aspect of this study is that it used actual performance data from the sales manager rather than relying on self-reported data. Thus, the salesperson's performance evaluation was separate from their opinion of their sales manager as a servant leader.

An important implication of these results is that servant leadership has a direct relationship with salespersons' level of POS. Many studies have shown the influence POS has on a variety of employees' behavior and organizational consequences. However, only a few studies have investigated POS within a sales context. This study expands on prior sales force research by showing that POS directly influences performance and turnover intentions. Sales managers who care about their salespeople's career development and puts the salesperson's best interests above their own development will instill a perception that the organization also cares about them. The type of behavior by the sales manager will lead to higher sales force performance and a lower intention to leave the organization.

An interesting theoretical implication of this study's results is that the lack of a direct, significant relationship between servant leadership and either turnover intentions or turnover. Few studies have examined the relationship between servant leadership and turnover intentions and only one study involved salespeople (Jaramillo et al. 2009a). No study has looked at actual turnover data. The results indicated that sales managers perceived as servant leaders did not have a direct influence on either turnover intentions or turnover among this sample of salespeople.

Managerial Implications

Leadership has been the focus of much research in the sales area because of its relationship to various behaviors and outcomes (e.g., Jaramillo, Bande, and Varlea 2015; Ingram, LaForge, and Schwepker 2007; Schwepker and Good 2010). But, as noted by Grisaffe, VanMeter, and Chonko (2016), servant leadership has the potential of creating gains in outcomes beyond what is achieved by either transformational leadership or transactional leadership. Thus, implementing a servant leadership approach can assist sales organizations to achieve desired goals.

The results presented here have several practical implications for sales organizations. Although not a construct in this study, research has indicated that servant leadership is related to ethical behavior of employees (Jaramillo, Bande, and Varela 2015; Schwepker and Schultz 2015). One of the items in the Liden et al. (2015) measure of servant leadership, which was used in this study and the Schwepker and Schultz (2015) study, asks about whether the sales manager would compromise his/her ethical principles to achieve success. The recent ethical scandal involving the

sales practices at Wells Fargo emphasizes the importance of ethical leadership. Since serving others is a central component of servant leadership, hiring and/or promoting sales managers and executives who possess the traits of servant leadership may be a way to reduce unethical behavior in sales organizations.

Another important practical implication is that sales managers who are viewed as servant leaders have a direct influence on the performance of their salespeople. Much research for many years has been devoted to understanding factors related to increasing salespersons' performance (e.g., Churchill et. al. 1985; Goad and Jaramillo 2014; Miao and Evans 2007; Verbeke, Dietz, and Verwaal 2011) including how leadership influences job performance (MacKenzie, Podsakoff, and Rich 2001; Mulki, Caemmerer, and Heggde 2015; Schwepker 2015; Shannahan, Bush, and Shannahan 2013). The sales manager who makes a salesperson's career development a priority, gives the sales force freedom to make difficult decisions, and who has the ability to see when something is going wrong is viewed as being a servant leader. That type of sales manager can have a positive influence on a salesperson's performance.

The inclusion of POS in this study also has important implications for sales managers. The sales manager, acting as a servant leader, creates a perception among the sales force that the organization cares about them, takes great pride in their accomplishments, and is willing to help them when they have a problem. This perception that the organization supports their efforts will lead to higher performance and indirectly to lower turnover. Clearly, creating an environment where higher performance is achieved while reducing turnover, especially among the best performers, are goals that every organization wants to achieve regarding their sales force. This study indicates that the sales manager plays a vital role in ascertaining and relaying the needs of the sales force to higher levels of management, which helps achieve these goals. However, failure to provide adequate support to the sales force can lead to lower performance and higher turnover.

Limitations and Future Research Opportunities

This study, like all research, has some limitations. First, the data are cross-sectional. The results may differ depending on the sample of salespeople selected. The model should be tested within a specific organization. Collecting data from a single organization may be particularly relevant regarding performance data. Second, this study was limited to examining the relationship between servant leadership and certain outcome variables. Future studies may include other outcome variables such as organizational identification, psychological contract fulfillment, and organizational justice.

Another limitation of this study is that it examined only outcomes and not antecedents of servant leadership. To date, no study has examined variables that influence a manager to become a servant leader. What role, if any, does religion or family play in a person becoming a servant leader? One might expect that a person's parents or other family members are important in developing moral values associated with servant leadership. But, no research has tested this assumption. In addition, can an organization teach sales managers to become servant leaders? If so, what training can organizations undertake to influence sales managers or salespeople who will become sales managers to become servant leaders? Have these sales managers who are viewed as servant leaders received training that is different from other sales managers? What role does upper management play in the development of servant leaders? Also, how can lower level managers become servant leaders unless upper level managers adhere to the importance of servant leadership? Future research can perhaps provide answers to these questions.

This study was the first one involving salespeople that examined the influence of servant leadership on POS. Future research needs to be undertaken to confirm these results. In addition, this study examined only POS and not perceived supervisor support (PSS). The success of the salesforce is partially dependent on the leadership skills of the sales manager. Is servant leadership related to the level of perceived support salespeople receive from their sales manager? Future research can attempt to answer this question.

The recent Hoch et al. (2018) meta-analysis presents interesting opportunities for research. While these researchers reported that servant leadership is distinct from transformational leadership in its ability to predict job satisfaction, organizational commitment, trust, and engagement, it did not provide additional variance in the prediction of performance over the variance predicted by transformational leadership. The ability of any leadership theory to predict performance is important, but their ability to predict performance in a professional selling environment is especially important given the uniqueness of a sales job.

In conclusion, this study has shown the importance of servant leadership on salespersons' POS and performance. Indirectly, through these two variables, servant leaders can influence the turnover process in the sales force. Hopefully, these results can show organizations the benefits of hiring and or promoting sales managers who can act as servant leaders to their salespeople.

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Appendix

Turnover Intentions

1. I am actively looking for a job outside of my company.
2. As soon as I can find a better job, I'll leave my company.
3. I am seriously thinking about quitting my job.
4. I often think about quitting my job.
5. I think I will be working at another company five years from now (Reverse scored).

Perceived Organizational Support

1. My organization takes great pride in my accomplishments.
2. My organization really cares about my well-being.
3. My organization strongly considers my goals and values.
4. My organization is willing to help me if I need help.
5. Help is available from the organization when I have a problem.

Servant Leadership

1. My sales manager can tell if something work-related is going wrong.
2. My sales manager makes my career development a priority.
3. I would seek help from my sales manager if I had a personal problem.
4. My sales manager emphasized the importance of giving back to the community.
5. My sales manager puts my best interests ahead of his/her own.
6. My sales manager gives me the freedom to handle difficult situations in the way that I feel is best.
7. My sales manager would NOT compromise ethical principles in order to achieve success.

Performance (items measured on a scale ranging from 1 "needs improvement" to 5 "outstanding")

1. Achieving annual sales targets and other objectives.
2. Understanding customer needs and work processes.
3. Keeping expenses at acceptable levels.