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Title: The Impact of Authoritarian Leadership on Ethical Voice: A Moderated Mediation Model
of Felt Uncertainty and Leader Benevolence

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The Impact of Authoritarian Leadership on Ethical Voice: A Moderated Mediation Model of Felt Uncertainty and Leader Benevolence

Abstract

In a sample of 522 police officers and staff in an English police force, we investigated the role of authoritarian leadership in reducing the levels of employee ethical voice (i.e. employees discussing and speaking out opinions against unethical issues in the workplace). Drawing upon uncertainty management theory, we found that authoritarian leadership was negatively related to employee ethical voice through increased levels of felt uncertainty, when the effects of a motivational-based mechanism suggested by previous studies were controlled. In addition, we found that the negative relationship between authoritarian leadership and employee ethical voice via felt uncertainty is mitigated by higher levels of benevolent leadership. That is, when authoritarian leaders simultaneously exhibit benevolence, they are less likely to cause feelings of uncertainty in their followers who are then more likely to speak up about unethical issues. We discuss theoretical and practical implications of the findings.

Keywords: authoritarian leadership; felt uncertainty; ethical voice.

The Impact of Authoritarian Leadership on Ethical Voice: A Moderated Mediation Model of Felt Uncertainty and Leader Benevolence

Introduction

With a series of ethical scandals damaging trust in organizations and impairing the effectiveness of business functioning across the world (e.g., Price & Van der Walt, 2013; Yandle, 2010), researchers have emphasized the importance of promoting ethical conduct in organizations (e.g., Feldman, Chao, Farh, & Bardi, 2015; Hassan, Wright, & Yukl, 2014; Wright, Hassan, & Park, 2016). An example of ethical conduct is ethical voice, which refers to employees discussing and speaking up about unethical issues in the workplace (Lee, Choi, Youn, & Chun, 2017). Ethical voice has been viewed as a unique and important form of ethical conduct in organizations because it enables the identification and challenge of unethical issues before serious problems occur (Lee et al., 2017). Prior studies have identified the critical role that leaders serve in motivating followers to participate in ethical voice behavior (e.g., Huang & Paterson, 2017; Lee et al., 2017).

Leaders in organizations are frequently expected to be decisive and safeguard team functioning to achieve results (Bass, 1990; Yukl, 2002). Prior research has shown that a controlling style of leadership (i.e., authoritarian leadership), which asserts absolute authority and control over followers (Farh & Cheng, 2000), is effective for facilitating team performance under specific contexts (see a review by Harms, Wood, Landay, Lester, & Lester, 2018; Huang, Xu, Chiu, Lam, & Farh, 2015). An authoritarian leadership style has been found to be widely applied in practice in various contexts including the military (Geddes, Frantz, & Wright, 2014), sport (Kellest, 2002), and companies across Eastern and Western countries (Aycan, 2006; Cheng

et al., 2014; De Hoogh & Den Hartog, 2009; De Hoogh, Greer, & Den Hartog, 2015; Farh & Cheng, 2000). As noted earlier, employee ethical behavior has been identified as being essential for long-term organizational success (e.g., Feldman et al., 2015). Although the impact of positive leadership styles such as ethical leadership on employee ethical behavior is well-established (Huang & Paterson, 2017), little is known about how a leader behaving in a rule-bound and demanding manner influences follower intentions to conduct ethical behavior. This gap is an important one to address as a leadership style which emphasizes compliance and achieving results may lead to employees feeling constrained from conducting ethical behaviors, especially when these behaviors are inherent with risks. Thus, the primary purpose of this study is to provide a framework to explain how and when authoritarian leadership influences employee ethical voice.

We draw upon uncertainty management theory (Lind & Van den Bos, 2002; Van den Bos & Lind, 2002) to explain how authoritarian leaders affect employee ethical voice. Uncertainty exists to the degree that situations are unpredictable or cannot be adequately understood (Van den Bos & Lind, 2002). Although the original uncertainty management theory does not address the issue of the type of uncertainty being experienced, later studies reveal that uncertainty can be generated from the external environment (Waldman, Ramirez, House, & Puranam, 2001), from interpersonal relationships (Berger, 1979; Berger & Gudykunst, 1991), or from an individual's own status (De Cremer & Sedikides, 2005). Of relevance to our focus of authoritarian leadership, we theorize uncertainty from an interpersonal perspective, which refers to an individual's feelings of uncertainty due of a lack of information to be able to predict the attitudes and behaviors of another party within an interaction (Berger, 1979; Berger & Calabrese, 1975). We argue that because authoritarian leaders conceal their true intentions and provide little

explanation for their decisions, followers will feel uncertain as to the consequences they may face from their leader if they engage in risk-inherent behaviors, such as ethical voice.

In addition, we examine a potential moderator of the relationship between authoritarian leadership and ethical voice via felt uncertainty. We focus on the moderating role of benevolent leadership, which is defined as leader behaviors that demonstrate individualized and holistic concern about employees' personal and familial well-being beyond work relations (Farh & Cheng, 2000). Past research has examined the interactive effect of authoritarian leadership and benevolent leadership and has found that the detrimental effect of authoritarian leadership on followers' well-being and work performance is weakened if an authoritarian leader simultaneously exhibits high levels of benevolence (Chan, Huang, Snape, & Lam, 2013; Farh, Cheng, Chou, & Chu, 2006; Tian & Sanchez, 2017). This occurs due to the compensation effect that takes place when the leader exhibits benevolence towards followers, who will feel that their leader cares about their well-being and will also be encouraged to interpret the authoritarian leader's behavior as well-intended (Chan et al., 2013). Following this line of research, we suggest that a higher level of benevolent leadership results in followers seeing authoritarian leaders as less threatening, which acts to alleviate the degree to which employees feel uncertain so that they become more prepared to conduct ethical voice behavior in the workplace.

This research makes several contributions to the literature. First, while the extant literature on ethical voice focuses on the positive role of ethical leaders (Huang & Paterson, 2017; Lee et al., 2017), we develop and test a model that examines how authoritarian leadership affects follower ethical voice behavior. We add to the ethics literature by studying why there will be a negative impact on followers' ethical behavior when leaders focus on personal power, employee obedience and achievement of results. Second, prior studies of authoritarian leadership

have focused on its impact on general work behaviors rather than its implications for workplace ethics. We are among the first to explore the role authoritarian leadership plays in influencing followers' ethical behaviors (i.e., ethical voice). We develop an uncertainty-reduction perspective to illustrate the negative impact of authoritarian leadership on ethical voice. An uncertainty reduction perspective has previously been used to explain the link between justice and employees' general voice behavior (Takeuchi, Chen, & Cheung, 2012). Our study extends this literature by focusing on a leadership perspective and an ethics-oriented voice behavior. In this regard, we also add to the existing authoritarian leadership literature by theorizing and testing a new mechanism of felt uncertainty that helps to explain how and why authoritarian leadership exerts negative impacts on followers' positive work behaviors. Furthermore, past research has mainly suggested that authoritarian leadership reduces followers' discretionary efforts through a demotivational process by which authoritarian leaders imply the incompetence and powerlessness of followers (Chan et al., 2013; Zhang, Huai, & Xie, 2015). However, the authoritarian leadership – ethical voice relationship may not be fully captured by this demotivational process. While employees may not speak up due to feelings of incompetence and powerlessness, we consider it more likely that the main reason for their lack of voice behavior is the uncertainty they feel as to whether they may face sanctions from their leader. To test this we examine whether the mediation effect of felt uncertainty provides stronger explanatory power than a motivational-based mechanism which is represented by work engagement. Finally, building on prior studies on paternalistic leadership (Chan et al., 2013; Farh et al., 2006) we extend the existing literature by demonstrating the joint effect of authoritarian and benevolent leadership on followers' work behaviors from a new theoretical perspective, that of felt uncertainty. Since prior research on this joint effect was predominantly conducted in an Eastern

context, this research also provides additional empirical support to the literature by using a Western sample in the United Kingdom.

Theoretical Framework and Hypotheses

The Relationship between Authoritarian Leadership and Ethical Voice

Voice is a type of discretionary behavior which seeks to improve work processes and policies (Van Dyne & LePine, 1998). Scholars have suggested that there are distinct types of voice according to its content, namely promotive voice and prohibitive voice (Liang, Farh, & Farh, 2012). Promotive voice is framed as expressing new ideas or suggestions to improve organizational functioning, while prohibitive voice is framed as expressing concerns about harmful practices to prevent organizational failure. We suggest that ethical voice is prohibitive in nature due to its purpose of calling attention to existing or impending ethical issues and dilemmas. According to Liang et al. (2012, p. 75), voice with prohibitive content is efficient in identifying problematic issues and preventing crises in a timely manner. It is therefore of great importance for organizational functioning. Moreover, considering the nature of our sample in policing, concealing or not reporting wrongdoing in public sector organizations (e.g., police forces) has been found to severely harm the organization and wider communities. Prior research has shown that silence on ethical issues is associated with increased levels of violence and corruption in organizations (Rothwell & Baldwin, 2007) and with decreased levels of public respect for law and regulation (Kleinig, 1996). This evidence suggests that it is important for organizations to understand the importance of ethical voice and how it can be facilitated in the workplace.

Nevertheless, ethical voice is risky in nature because challenging “the way people behave” in the workplace may generate disagreement and confrontation with others, such as with coworkers. Prior studies have found that ethical leadership, which promotes ethical values and sets clear ethical standards for followers, plays a prominent role in engaging followers in ethical voice (Huang & Paterson, 2017; Lee, Kim, Bhawe, & Duffy, 2016). However, in the extant literature little is known about how an authoritarian style of leadership will influence employee ethical voice. This is an intriguing question because recent studies argue that when authoritarian leaders centralize power to maximize performance, employees may strive to comply with high performance standards due to concerns of facing sanctions if they do not (De Hoogh et al., 2015; Wang & Guan, 2018). Apart from this performance-oriented perspective, we know little about how leaders adopting centralized power and insisting on high standards influence employees’ intentions to conduct ethical behavior. To better understand this question, we apply uncertainty management theory and propose that authoritarian leadership causes followers to feel a high level of uncertainty when interacting with their leader which subsequently leads followers to withdraw from ethical voice behavior.

Authoritarian Leadership and Ethical Voice: the Mediating Role of Felt Uncertainty

Authoritarian leaders demand that their subordinates obey their instructions without questioning (Farh & Cheng, 2000). They centralize decision-making around themselves and punish followers for disobedience of their instructions. The majority of the extant literature on authoritarian leadership has shown its detrimental effect on employees’ work attitudes, job performance, and extra-role behaviors (Chen, Eberly, Chiang, Farh, & Cheng, 2014; Cheng, Huang, & Chou, 2002; Cheng, Shieh, & Chou, 2002; Wu, Huang, Li, & Liu, 2012). The main perspective to explain these negative impacts is that authoritarian leaders do not value followers’

input and do not put effort into harnessing followers' self-worth. This demotivates followers and adversely affects their engagement in their work and their performance (e.g., Chan et al., 2013; Zhang, Tsui, & Wang, 2011).

We propose that felt uncertainty is a particularly relevant mechanism to link authoritarian leadership to follower ethical voice behavior. In this study, we focus on the relational uncertainty that is generated when an individual perceives he or she is unable to predict their leader's attitudes and responses within interactions (Berger, 1979; Berger & Calabrese, 1975). Individuals have normative expectations to be treated with dignity and respect from others and to receive explanations for decision outcomes (Bies & Moag, 1986; Tyler & Bies, 1990). In organizations, employees feel that it is a moral obligation for authority figures to show respect and explain their decisions in an interpersonally sensitive manner (Folger & Skarlicki, 1999; Tyler & Bies, 1990). Extending this perspective to a leadership context, effective communication has been identified as one of the most significant aspects of leadership which acts to decrease employees' feeling of uncertainty and increases their willingness to engage in risk-taking behaviors such as voice (Carmeli, Sheaffer, Binyamin, Reiter-Palmon, & Shimoni, 2014; Chen & Hou, 2016). For example, Takeuchi et al. (2012) argued that as leaders are often responsible for allocating rewards and enacting punishment, employees will refuse to speak up when they are uncertain how their leader will interpret and react to voice behavior.

As authoritarian leaders rely on a top-down style and make unilateral decisions, this leadership style highlights power asymmetry between the leader and the follower and reduces the quality of communication through the leader withholding important information (Cheng, Chou, Wu, Huang, & Farh, 2004). Followers of authoritarian leaders are required to follow their leader's instructions without question and are provided with low levels of explanation of the

reasons or rationale for decisions made. Moreover, authoritarian leaders deliberately maintain distance and do not reveal their true intentions to followers (Farh & Cheng, 2000). This generates a high level of uncertainty for followers in their ability to predict which behaviors will be welcomed by the leader and how they will react to proactive behavior by the follower. Furthermore, authoritarian leadership is related to exertion of high levels of control over followers and the use of punitive tactics to influence them. As the relationship with an authoritarian leader is beyond the follower's ability to control, they will experience high levels of felt uncertainty. The interactional justice literature is closely aligned with these arguments in that it suggests that when leaders provide adequate explanations and treat followers with dignity and respect, followers are less likely to experience a sense of uncertainty or fear (Carter, Mossholder, Feild, & Armenakis, 2014; Erkutlu & Chafra, 2013). Prior research on authoritarian leadership has also provided support for this perspective. Specifically, authoritarian leadership has been shown to decrease followers' perceptions of interpersonal justice (Aryee, Chen, Sun, & Debrah, 2007; Wu et al., 2012) and to result in followers experiencing higher levels of negative feelings such as fear and caution (Cheng et al., 2004).

Although we propose a positive relationship between authoritarian leadership and felt uncertainty, it could be argued that by sending clear signals to employees on how they should behave authoritarian leadership will reduce followers' levels of felt uncertainty. However, we suggest that this will not be the case for the following reasons. Firstly, as noted earlier, felt uncertainty can be associated with both the external environment (Waldman et al., 2001) and with interpersonal interactions (Berger, 1979; Berger & Gudykunst, 1991). Prior research (Zhang & Xie, 2017) has shown that while authoritarian leaders can reduce aspects of environmental uncertainty through communicating clear performance expectations, it acts to increase follower

role conflict and ambiguity through the leader remaining unapproachable and not providing the follower with sufficient relevant information or support to meet these performance standards. In this sense, although authoritarian leaders utilize their hierarchical power to provide their followers with clarity on performance requirements for in-role tasks, followers working for an authoritarian leader will still feel high levels of uncertainty during interactions with them. As felt uncertainty in interpersonal interactions has previously been identified as an important factor in increasing employees' concerns about whether to confront others (Kish-Gephart, Detert, Treviño, & Edmondson, 2009; Morrison, 2011), followers will consider ethical voice behavior to be associated with high risks and will be reluctant to engage in this type of behavior. Furthermore, authoritarian leaders punish employee rule-breaking behavior and disobedience based on preferences and behavioral norms that they themselves decide (De Hoogh & Den Hartog, 2009). Ryan and Oestreich (1998) noted that employees feel most uncertain about speaking up when their supervisors were "secretive" or "ambiguous". In this regard, followers will be discouraged from taking the risk of conducting ethical voice behavior as they will be unable to judge whether this may offend their leader which would result in them being subjected to sanctions and punishment.

Hypothesis 1: Authoritarian leadership is positively related to felt uncertainty.

Further, we suggest that experiencing higher levels of felt uncertainty, as a result of interactions with an authoritarian leader, will lead to employees engaging less in ethical voice behavior. Felt uncertainty has been suggested as an important inhibitor of employee voice, due to higher levels of uncertainty increasing levels of perceived risk associated with voice behavior, resulting in employees being more likely to stay silent on subjects (Erkutlu & Chafra, 2015; Gao, Janssen, & Shi, 2011; Takeuchi et al., 2012). Indeed, prior empirical research has found that felt

uncertainty reduces employees' levels of cooperative attitudes (Lind & Tyler, 1988; Lind & Van den Bos, 2002) and their levels of voice behavior (Takeuchi et al., 2012). In sum, we expect that authoritarian leadership increases the level of felt uncertainty for employees, and that this will result in them experiencing concern about potential risks and they will therefore be less prepared to engage in ethical voice behavior.

Finally, it is worth noting that it is conceptually different to theorize from a felt uncertainty perspective to explain how authoritarian leadership influences followers rather than from the demotivational process perspective adopted in previous studies (see for example Chan et al., 2013; Zhang et al., 2015). A demotivational perspective argues that authoritarian leaders disregard followers' input and require them to obey instructions completely. This results in the follower feeling incompetent in the workplace and makes them less likely to feel personally invested in their work and confident to voice their thoughts. In prior studies work engagement has been used as a mediator to capture this process and show how leaders influence followers through generating feelings in the follower of the meaningfulness of their work and of feeling useful and worthwhile (Bono & Judge, 2003; Tims, Bakker, & Xanthopoulou, 2011). However, because ethical voice is prohibitive in nature and focuses on the presence of wrongdoing or harmful situations, a fair and safe communication context is a particularly important factor to ensure employees who conduct ethical voice are not penalized. The motivational mechanism of work engagement, which has a focus on whether employees do not engage in voice behavior due to a lack of confidence in their skills and knowledge, does not fully capture this view. In this sense, felt uncertainty will function differently to work engagement; when facing felt uncertainty, employees' decisions to conduct voice depends on whether they have sufficient information about their leader to evaluate the inherent risks that may exist of them facing

sanctions as a result of this behavior. Thus, we believe that felt uncertainty will effectively mediate the relationship between authoritarian leadership and voice, even when work engagement is accounted for.

Hypothesis 2: Felt uncertainty mediates the negative relationship between authoritarian leadership and ethical voice.

The Moderating Role of Leader Benevolence

Past research has found that authoritarian leadership can be associated with both high and low levels of benevolent leadership (Chan et al., 2013; Tian & Sanchez, 2017). Empirical evidence has shown that benevolent leadership plays an important role in offsetting the negative impact of authoritarian leadership on followers' job satisfaction (Farh et al., 2006), affective trust to the leader (Tian & Sanchez, 2017), organizational-based self-esteem, job performance, and organizational citizenship behavior (Chan et al., 2013). Following this line of research, we propose that benevolent leadership is a key factor to offset the positive relationship between authoritarian leadership and felt uncertainty. We argue that benevolent leadership is important in this regard because leader benevolence, which focuses on showing consideration and facilitating work and non-work communication, helps followers to understand an authoritarian leader's intentions and preferences (Chan et al., 2013; Tian & Sanchez, 2017). In this situation, followers are less likely to experience felt uncertainty.

Leaders with high benevolence show consideration to their followers in both work and non-work domains (Farh & Cheng, 2000). In the work domain, benevolent leaders coach followers, encourage them to ask for support, and help them to understand the workplace (Chan, 2014; Zhang et al., 2015). In the non-work domain, benevolent leaders display individualized care to followers beyond the formal work relationship (Wang & Cheng, 2010). In this situation,

an authoritarian leader with high benevolence is more likely to share work information and to initiate personal communication with followers beyond the work relationship (Chan, 2014). This will provide the follower with opportunities to communicate with their leader and reduce their level of felt uncertainty through gaining understanding of their leader's preferences and intentions and of work-related information. Furthermore, benevolent leadership signals that although an authoritarian leader will punish disobedience, they will also provide fatherly-like protection to the follower and have concern for the follower's well-being (Cheng et al., 2004; Farh & Cheng, 2000). When a follower perceives their leader as being more benevolent, their concerns regarding the possibility of facing severe sanctions will be reduced. This will lead to followers feel more willing to engage in ethical voice. In contrast, when leader benevolence is low, the follower will have less information on their leader's intentions and preferences (Chan, 2014), and will thus feel higher uncertainty due to concerns of the risk of facing severe sanctions from a leader who has little regard for their well-being and may punish them severely. In this situation, followers are more likely to feel high levels of uncertainty and thereby will be less likely to engage in ethical voice behavior. Therefore, we hypothesize:

Hypothesis 3: The positive relationship between authoritarian leadership and felt uncertainty is moderated by benevolent leadership, such that the relationship is weaker when benevolent leadership is high rather than low.

Taken together, the above arguments predict a moderated mediation hypothesis, such that the level of benevolent leadership moderates the indirect effect of felt uncertainty linking the relationship between authoritarian leadership and ethical voice. We predict that when an authoritarian leader demonstrates a higher level of benevolence, this leader is less likely to cause

high levels of felt uncertainty in followers, and thus stop them from raising ethical voice. Thus, we propose:

Hypothesis 4: Benevolent leadership moderates the indirect effect of authoritarian leadership on ethical voice via felt uncertainty, such that this indirect effect is weaker when benevolent leadership is high rather than low.

Method

Research Design

We examine the impact of authoritarian leadership on employee ethical voice in the context of policing. The survey was designed to focus at a dyadic level with no aggregation to the leader level. Data was collected from two sources. First, we asked respondents to rate their immediate supervisors' levels of authoritarian leadership and benevolent leadership, and their own levels of felt uncertainty and work engagement. Second, we asked each respondent to provide a short coworker survey with a prepaid self-addressed sealed envelope to a colleague who had the opportunity to work closely with him/her. Each coworker was asked to evaluate the respondent's level of ethical voice. Participants and their coworkers were asked to complete their surveys and post them back to the research team within a month. Coworkers have high daily interactions with the respondents and thus more opportunity to observe respondents' voice behavior than other sources will have, such as supervisors (LePine & Van Dyne, 1998). The validity of this approach to evaluating voice has been recognized and widely applied in previous studies (LePine & Van Dyne, 1998, 2001; Liu, Zhu, & Yang, 2010).

An Overview of the Sample

Police forces have long been viewed as a type of organization that is authoritarian and militaristic in character (Dandeker, 1992; Gordon, Clegg, & Kornberger, 2009). Prior research (Cowper, 2000; Jermier & Berkes, 1979; Shane, 2010) has confirmed the prevalence of an authoritarian leadership style in policing. Moreover, in England and Wales, police officers and staff are expected to be aware of and comply with the principles and standards of professional behavior stated in the Policing Code of Ethics (College of Policing, 2014). This professional code of conduct emphasizes the need to behave with honesty and integrity and that individuals should use ethical values to guide their judgements on how to behave and the decisions they make (College of Policing, 2014, p. 5). Furthermore, the need for “challenging and reporting improper behavior” (p. 15) is specified as a behavioral standard for all police officers and staff. These standards suggest that raising ethical voice is advocated in policing. In sum, the current sample is appropriate for the investigation of the relationship between authoritarian leadership and followers’ ethical voice.

Sample and Procedure

We invited police officers and staff working in an English police force to participate in this study. All participants were informed that participation in the research was voluntary. The research team produced pencil and paper survey packs which were then sent to participants through the force’s internal postal system. Each pack consisted of a respondent questionnaire and a coworker questionnaire. First, we asked respondents to rate their supervisors’ levels of authoritarian leadership (and benevolent leadership), and their levels of felt uncertainty (and engagement) and return them to the research team using the prepaid, self-addressed envelopes provided. Evaluation of each respondent’s level of ethical voice was done by one of their coworkers. To achieve this we asked respondents to provide the separate short coworker survey

and a second prepaid, self-addressed envelope that had been included in their survey pack to a colleague with whom they worked closely. To ensure confidentiality, each questionnaire was coded with a research-assigned identification number and all completed questionnaires were mailed directly back to the research team.

The final sample consisted of 522 employee responses (32.2%), each with a matched coworker response, reporting to 249 supervisors. The average number of respondents per supervisor was 2. The average tenure of respondents with their supervisors was 2.78 years¹, 51.8% were male, and 46.4% were police officers.

Measures

All items used a 7-point Likert scale, ranging from 1 = strongly disagree to 7 = strongly agree.

Employee-rated

Authoritarian leadership. We adapted from a 9-item subscale from the paternalistic leadership scale developed by Cheng et al. (2004) to measure authoritarian leadership. This scale has been widely used in a global context (e.g., Chen et al., 2014; Cheng et al., 2014; Schaubroeck, Shen, & Chong, 2017). We adapted this scale and slightly modified the language to fix the context. Sample items are “my supervisor requires me to follow his/her instructions completely”, “my supervisor asks me to obey his/her instructions completely,” “my supervisor always has the last say in our team meetings” and “my supervisor always behaves in a commanding fashion in front of employees”. The Cronbach’s alpha in this sample was .81.

¹ We were not allowed to collect other personal data, such as age, due to confidentiality concerns raised by force personnel.

Benevolent leadership. Benevolent leadership was measured using an 11-item subscale from the same paternalistic leadership scale described above (Cheng et al., 2004). Sample items are “my supervisor takes very thoughtful care of subordinates who have spent a long time with him/her,” “my supervisor devotes all his/her energy to taking care of me,” and “beyond work relations, my supervisor expresses concern about my daily life.” The Cronbach’s alpha was .92.

Felt uncertainty. To measure felt uncertainty, we adapted a six-item scale from McGregor, Zanna, Holmes, and Spencer’s (2001) felt uncertainty scale. Sample items were “after interacting with my supervisor I often feel bothered”, “after interacting with my supervisor I often feel uncomfortable”, and “after interacting with my supervisor I often feel uneasy”. The Cronbach’s alpha of this scale was .98.

Coworker-rated

Ethical voice. Ethical voice was measured by four items referent-shifted from Tucker, Chmiel, Turner, Hershcovis, and Stride’s (2008) safety voice measure. We modified the items and focused them on individuals raising concerns about the unethical issues in the workplace. Items included “She/he is prepared to talk to co-workers who fail to behave ethically”, “She/he would tell a co-worker who is doing something unethical to stop”, and “She/he encourages her/his co-workers to act with integrity”. The Cronbach’s alpha of this scale was .93.

Control variables. Past research suggests that demographic variables may influence employees’ work attitudes and behaviors (Van Knippenberg, Van Knippenberg, De Cremer, & Hogg, 2005; Vandenberghe et al., 2007). We controlled for respondents’ gender (0 = male; 1 = female), job roles (0 = police officer; 1 = police staff), and tenure with supervisors (in years).

In addition, in order to demonstrate the unique mechanism of felt uncertainty explaining the relationship between authoritarian leadership and employee ethical voice, we controlled for employees' work engagement (Rich, Lepine, & Crawford, 2010; Schaufeli, Bakker, & Salanova, 2006) as an alternative mediator linking authoritarian leadership and ethical voice. This accounts for the potential influences from a motivational perspective of authoritarian leadership. Work engagement was measured using nine high loading items from Rich et al.'s (2010) job engagement scale. Sample items included "I am enthusiastic in my job" (emotional engagement), "at work I focus a great deal of attention on my job" (cognitive engagement), and "I try my hardest to perform well on my job" (physical engagement). The Cronbach's alpha was .92.

Statistical Approach

Although our hypotheses focus on dyadic level relationships, given that employees were nested within supervisory groups, we assessed the extent to which the data were non-independent by calculating intra-class correlation coefficients (ICC1) for the mediators and outcome variables. ICC1 values were .03 for felt uncertainty, .08 for work engagement, and .29 for ethical voice, indicating a lack of data independence in our data ($ICC1 > .10$, Bliese, 2000). We followed prior research (Liu et al., 2015; Schaubroeck et al., 2017; Wu, Liu, Kwan, & Lee, 2016) and used "Cluster" and "TYPE = COMPLEX" commands in Mplus 8 (Muthén & Muthén, 2012-2017) to examine our model. This approach corrects the potential bias in estimation that results from data non-independence due to individuals being clustered within units.

We specified a path model to test our hypotheses. To estimate the indirect and conditional indirect effects, we applied the Monte Carlo method and used 20,000 random draws from the estimated sampling distribution of the estimates to generate 95% bootstrapping confidence intervals for the indirect effects (Selig & Preacher, 2008). The Monte Carlo method is

recommended for multilevel models where lower-level mediation is predicted (Bauer, Preacher, & Gil, 2006), which is consistent with our hypothesized model. For the moderation analysis, before creating the interaction term, the independent variable and the moderator were grand mean-centered.

Results

Preliminary Statistics

Means, standard deviations, and the correlations among variables are shown in Table 1. As expected, authoritarian leadership was positively correlated with felt uncertainty ($r = .37, p < .01$) and felt uncertainty was negatively correlated with ethical voice ($r = -.22, p < .01$).

Before testing the hypotheses, we conducted a series of confirmatory factor analyses (CFAs), to examine the validity of our measurement model. As shown in Table 2, the model fit indices of the five-factor model (authoritarian leadership, benevolent leadership, felt uncertainty, work engagement and ethical voice) showed an acceptable fit ($\chi^2 = 2458.86, df = 690$, root mean square of approximation [RMSEA] = .07, comparative fit index [CFI] = .90, Tucker–Lewis Index [TLI] = .88, standardized root mean square residual [SRMR] = .08)² and was better than other alternative models examined. Although the hypothesis model has a relatively low TLI value, the observed items had significant loadings on their respective latent factors. We therefore conclude that these results supported the distinctiveness of the measurements used in this study.

² The original model fit was ($\chi^2 = 2927.21, df = 692, RMSEA = .08, CFI = .86, TLI = .85, SRMR = .08$). Following the model modification index, we correlated disturbances between two pairs of items which had modification values over 100. These two pairs were “after interacting with my supervisor I often feel uneasy (felt uncertainty)” and “after interacting with my supervisor I often feel uncomfortable (felt uncertainty)”, and “I feel positive about my job (engagement)” and “I feel energetic at my job (engagement)”. Hystad, Eid, Johnsen, Laberg, and Thomas Bartone (2010) argued that error correlation between item pairs is justifiable when there is perceived redundancy in item content. Following this, we argue that correlating the two item pairs mentioned above is justifiable because each pair was similar in content.

Mediating Results

To test Hypotheses 1 and 2, we specified the indirect effects of felt uncertainty and work engagement linking authoritarian leadership with ethical voice in Mplus. We followed prior research (e.g., Wu et al., 2016) and allowed the disturbances of the two mediators which were assessed at the same time to be correlated in our model. In the first step, we first tested a full mediation model where we regressed ethical voice on felt uncertainty and work engagement and regressed the two mediators on authoritarian leadership. All demographics were used to predict the mediators and outcome. This model has a good fit to the data ($\chi^2 = 0.03$, $df = 1$, $RMSEA = .00$, $CFI = 1.00$, $TLI = 1.00$, $SRMR = .002$). We then tested a partial mediation model with a direct effect from authoritarian leadership to ethical voice included. Since this model is fully saturated with zero degree of freedom, we excluded the model fit indices. However, we found authoritarian leadership was not significantly related to ethical voice ($B = -.01$, n.s.). From this result, we concluded that felt uncertainty fully mediates the relationship between authoritarian leadership and ethical voice, and we hereafter report on findings from this full mediation model.

Table 3 summarizes the coefficients estimated in the mediation and moderated mediation models. We found that authoritarian leadership was positively related to felt uncertainty (Model 1a: $B = .51$, $p < .001$), supporting Hypothesis 1. We found that felt uncertainty was negatively related to ethical voice (Model 1c: $B = -.21$, $p < .001$). In terms of considering work engagement as an alternative mechanism linking authoritarian leadership and ethical voice, we did not find authoritarian leadership to be significantly related to work engagement (Model 1b: $B = -.04$, n.s.), and we found a positive relationship between work engagement and ethical voice (Model 1c: $B = .18$, $p < .01$). These results indicated that as we expected, authoritarian leadership influences the level of ethical voice via felt uncertainty rather than via work engagement.

To estimate the indirect effects, we used a bootstrapping procedure with 20,000 Monte Carlo replications (Selig & Preacher, 2008). After controlling work engagement as an alternative mediator, bootstrapping results showed a significant negative indirect effect of authoritarian leadership on ethical voice via felt uncertainty, as indicated by the 95% confidence intervals (CIs) (effect size = $-.11$, 95% confidence intervals $[-.18, -.03]$)³, which excluded 0. Therefore, Hypothesis 2 was supported.

Moderation Results

In order to test Hypothesis 3, we introduced benevolent leadership as a moderator in the mediation model to predict felt uncertainty. The rest of the moderated mediation model was the same as in the mediation model described above. As shown in Table 3, the interaction term of authoritarian leadership and benevolent leadership was significantly related to felt uncertainty ($B = -.10$, $p < .01$). To assist with interpretation, the plot of the interaction effect is shown in Figure 2. Consistent with our expectation, simple slope analyses showed that authoritarian leadership was more positively correlated with felt uncertainty when benevolent leadership was low ($B = .61$, $p < .001$) than when benevolent leadership was high ($B = .35$, $p < .001$), with a significant difference in the relationship magnitude (difference = $.26$, $p < .001$). Hypothesis 3 was thus supported.

Further, we examined the extent to which the overall mediation effect of felt uncertainty was conditionally influenced by the levels of benevolent leadership. We followed Edwards and Lambert's (2007) method, which has been widely used in later studies (Grant, Gino, & Hofmann, 2011; Panaccio, Vandenberghe, & Ben Ayed, 2014), to test the difference of the conditional

³ We also excluded work engagement as a mediator and repeated all mediation analysis. We found that the results remained largely unchanged: authoritarian leadership was positively related to felt uncertainty ($B = .52$, $p < .001$), felt uncertainty was negatively related to ethical voice ($B = -.23$, $p < .001$), and the indirect effect of felt uncertainty was significant (indirect effect = $-.12$, 95% confidence intervals $[-.19, -.06]$).

indirect effects under low and high levels of a moderator. As expected, the indirect, negative effect of authoritarian leadership on ethical voice through felt uncertainty was stronger when benevolent leadership was low (effect size = $-.12$, 95% CIs [$-.13$, $-.008$]) than when benevolent leadership was high (effect size = $-.08$, 95% CIs [$-.06$, $-.002$]), with a significant different estimate (difference = $-.04$, 95% CIs = [$-.08$, $-.004$]). Therefore, Hypothesis 4 was supported.

Discussion

The purpose of this paper is to first investigate the impact of authoritarian leadership on employee ethical voice and its underlying mechanism, and second to explore a boundary condition of this relationship. By proposing a moderated mediation model, we found support for our hypotheses in which the impact of authoritarian leadership on ethical voice was mediated by subordinates' felt uncertainty. We also found that the positive impact of authoritarian leadership on felt uncertainty was buffered by benevolent leadership. The mediation effect of felt uncertainty from authoritarian leadership to ethical voice was weaker when the level of benevolent leadership was higher.

Theoretical Implications

This study has several theoretical implications. First, this research enriches the theoretical and empirical foundation of the voice literature. In particular, though growing evidence has demonstrated the role of positive leaders (i.e., ethical leaders) in facilitating employee ethical voice, limited studies have considered how controlling leaders influence followers' intentions towards raising conducting ethical voice. Drawing upon uncertainty management theory (Lind & Van den Bos, 2002; Van den Bos & Lind, 2002), our work explores why and when followers' levels of ethical voice are harmed by an authoritarian style of leadership. Uncertainty

management theory emphasizes that individuals rely on external referents, such as leaders, to get relevant information about how they will be treated in response to their behavior. Our results suggest that authoritarian leaders, who use their positional power to make decisions and share little information with followers, generate feelings of uncertainty in their followers, which then inhibit followers from conducting ethical voice behavior. Thus, examining these impacts of authoritarian leadership extends our current understanding of the relationship between leadership styles and follower ethical voice.

Second, existing research on authoritarian leadership has called for future studies to include more theoretically relevant outcomes and mediators to depict a complete picture of this leadership style (Chen et al., 2014; De Hoogh et al., 2015; Gao et al., 2011). Our research contributes to the authoritarian leadership literature from two perspectives. First, the development of an uncertainty perspective offers an additional theoretical lens to illustrate the negative impacts of authoritarian leadership on employees. Past research has theorized and examined authoritarian leadership from a motivational perspective, suggesting that authoritarian leadership behaviors harm employees' motivations towards their work and to engage in discretionary effort (Chan et al., 2013; Zhang et al., 2011). Our research suggests an alternative perspective of uncertainty, which is shown to better explain why authoritarian leadership constrains followers' intentions to take risks and engage in ethical voice. Second, by including ethical voice as an outcome of authoritarian leadership, we provide insights for the impact of authoritarian leadership from an ethics perspective. The impact of authoritarian leadership on ethics-related outcomes has rarely been examined in the authoritarian leadership literature. We encourage future studies to examine the relationship between authoritarian leadership and additional ethics-related outcomes.

Third, our findings provide additional evidence of the joint effect of authoritarian and benevolent leadership on employees' work attitudes and behaviors. Authoritarian leadership and benevolent leadership have been theorized as two main components of paternalistic leadership (Aycañ, Schyns, Sun, Felfe, & Saher, 2013; Farh & Cheng, 2000). Recent research has attempted to understand the interplay of leader authoritarian and benevolent leadership by examining their interaction effects, and found that the negative impacts of authoritarian leadership on employee outcomes are weaker when leaders exhibited higher benevolent leadership (Chan et al., 2013; Farh et al., 2006). This study adds to this line of literature by replicating the compensation effect of benevolent leadership using a different mediator of felt uncertainty and a novel outcome of ethical voice and shows that the compensating effect indeed exists. This research provides further evidence of the importance of taking into consideration the role of benevolent leadership when investigating the impacts of leader authoritarianism.

Finally, research regarding the interaction between authoritarian leadership and benevolent leadership (i.e., paternalistic leadership: Farh & Cheng, 2000) has been conducted predominantly in an Eastern context (Chen, Zhou, & Klyver, 2018; Pellegrini, Scandura, & Jayaraman, 2010) and the research in a Western context is limited (see De Hoogh & Den Hartog, 2009; De Hoogh et al., 2015 for exceptions). Through our testing of the predictive power of authoritarian leadership on employee ethical voice in a sample from the United Kingdom, our results indicate the comparability and applicability of authoritarian leadership in a Western context. The results of this research provide additional evidence for this joint leadership style and offer further insights to understand its effects associated with employee outcomes. Furthermore, our study meets the research calls from Zhang et al. (2015) and Li and Sun (2015) for studies in Western samples of authoritarian leadership on employee voice behavior.

Practical Implication

Our findings provide important practical implications for managers. Organizations should be aware that authoritarian leaders who exert personal dominance over and maintain distance from employees will increase feelings of uncertainty in their followers, which will reduce their preparedness to speak up and make effective suggestions on issues. Prior research has found that authoritarian leadership can benefit individual job performance, or group performance, under certain specific conditions, such as when employees have higher levels of power distance orientation (Wang & Guan, 2018) or when companies are under harsh economic conditions (Huang et al., 2015). However, when it comes to facilitation of employees' discretionary efforts, such as that of ethical voice in this case, authoritarian leadership hinders employees' willingness to exert discretionary effort and engage in extra-mile behavior. Therefore, dependent on the types of behaviors organizations want to encourage, particular attention is required with regard to selection of supervisors and managers and to the occurrence of the adoption of an authoritarian leadership style by managers and supervisors within the organization.

In addition, our findings clearly suggest that when authoritarian leaders show high levels of benevolent leadership, their subordinates experience less felt uncertainty, which then results in a smaller reduction in ethical voice. As a result of this finding, we advocate that supervisors and managers show benevolent concern and provide guidance to their employees. Indeed, we find that higher benevolent leadership is associated with reduced employee felt uncertainty, and higher levels of ethical voice, compared to when benevolence is low. (Table 1: $r = -.52$, $p < .01$, for felt uncertainty; $r = .27$, $p < .01$, for ethical voice). In sum, in situations where leaders need to behave in an authoritarian manner, such as when they need to achieve short term goals when

resources such as time are limited, if leaders can also show benevolence, they can lessen the suppressing effects of authoritarianism on employee ethical voice.

Limitation and Future Research

There are several limitations in this study. First, although we collected the outcome variable of ethical voice from a different source (i.e., co-worker), the study is cross-sectional since the other variables were collected at the same time. Therefore, we cannot rule out common-method variance (CMV) in our study (Podsakoff, MacKenzie, Lee, & Podsakoff, 2003). Furthermore, future studies would benefit from longitudinal or experimental research designs to investigate the causal directions among proposed variables. In addition, this study focuses on ethical voice targeted at speaking up to coworkers. Future research is encouraged to measure voice targeted at different sources (e.g. supervisors and other out-group individuals) to depict a full picture of how authoritarian leadership and felt uncertainty influence followers' intention to voice ethical concerns. In addition, as we did not control for the quality of the relationship between the participant and the coworker this may have resulted in bias in the ratings of voice behavior. While we note that bias may be present, we argue that this bias should have occurred uniformly across the sample and as suggested by prior scholars (Ostroff, Kinicki, & Clark, 2002; Spector & Brannick, 1995) and as such, although it may affect the intercept of our model it should not confound our hypotheses testing. Nevertheless, we suggest that to reduce bias in ratings, future research should control for interpersonal liking (Liden & Maslyn, 1998) when using coworker ratings of voice.

Second, we argued from an uncertainty management perspective that felt uncertainty is an important mechanism underlying the relationship between authoritarian leadership and ethical voice. Although we take account for the potential impact of work-engagement, other potential

mediators should be taken into consideration. Past research has suggested that authoritarian leaders who impose strict control over employees are viewed as fear-inspiring (Farh & Cheng, 2000). Therefore, emotion-related mechanisms such as fear (Farh et al., 2006), or stress-related mechanisms, such as emotional exhaustion (Maslach & Jackson, 1981) or resource-depletion (Vohs & Heatherton, 2000), can be considered in future research. In addition to alternative mediators, prior research has found that the negative impact of authoritarian leadership is weaker if followers endorse high levels of power distance orientation (e.g., Schaubroeck et al., 2017). A limitation of this study is that we did not control for power distance. It may be that followers with a higher power distance may view authoritarian leadership as more acceptable and thus would feel less uncertainty and hence would be more likely to engage in ethical voice behavior. The impact of power distance and other possible moderators of the relationship between authoritarian leadership and felt uncertainty could also be examined in future research.

Finally, it should be noted that the samples in this study were from policing. Policing organizations are relatively hierarchical in rank and it is likely that authoritarianism may be more tolerated by policing employees. Future research may also examine the external validity of our findings in different organizational settings. For example, it would be interesting to examine whether authoritarian leadership is less tolerated and causes even more negative employee outcomes in private service firms.

To conclude, the prevalence of the existence of authoritarian leadership in various organizations and across multiple cultures has drawn attention to this style of leadership from scholars. This study provides new insights on the impact of authoritarian leadership on employee ethical voice. Authoritarian leadership is positively related to employee felt uncertainty, which in turn decreases their levels of ethical voice. This study also contributes to the literature by

confirming the compensating role of benevolent leadership on the negative impact of authoritarian leadership on subordinates. Taken together, the present study offers interesting insights into why and when employee ethical voice tends to be decreased by authoritarian leadership.

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Table 1. Variable, means, standard deviations and correlations

Variables	Means	s.d.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Tenure with leader	2.78	3.24								
2. Gender	.47	.50	.13**							
3. Job roles	.53	.50	.28**	.38*						
4. Authoritarian leadership	3.44	.92	.04	-.06	.00	(.81)				
5. Benevolent leadership	4.56	1.09	-.01	.08	.01	-.06	(.92)			
6. Felt uncertainty	2.31	1.30	.04	-.07	-.03	.37**	-.52**	(.98)		
7. Work engagement	5.64	.90	-.07	.09*	.02	-.06	.28**	-.24**	(.92)	
8. Ethical voice	5.84	1.02	-.06	.05	-.08	-.02	.27**	-.22**	.17**	(.93)

Note. N = 522. *p < .05, **p < .01.

Table 2. Fit comparisons of alternative factor models.

	χ^2	df	$\Delta\chi^2$ /df	RMSEA	CFI	TLI	SRMR
Hypothesized Model	2458.86	690	-	.07	.90	.88	.08
Model A	3386.20	694	231.84**	.09	.83	.82	.10
Model B	3544.95	694	271.52**	.09	.82	.81	.12
Model C	4822.15	694	590.82**	.11	.74	.72	.14
Model D	5257.91	697	399.86**	.11	.71	.69	.13
Model E	8722.66	700	626.38**	.15	.49	.46	.18

Note. Model A: 4-factor model combining authoritarian leadership with benevolent leadership as one factor; Model B: 4-factor model combining authoritarian leadership with work engagement as one factor; Model C: 4-factor model combining felt uncertainty and work engagement as one factor; Model D: 3-factor model authoritarian leadership, benevolent leadership, and felt uncertainty as one factor; Model E: 1-factor model combining all variables.

*p < .05, ** p < .01.

Table 3. Mplus results for the hypothesized moderated mediation effects (coefficients and standard errors)

	Felt Uncertainty		Work engagement		Ethical Voice	
	Model 1a	Model 2a	Model 1b	Model 2b	Model 1c	Model 2c
Control variables						
Tenure with the supervisor	.01(.02)	.01(.02)	-.02 (.01)	-.02(.01)	-.02(.02)	-.02(.02)
Gender	-.14(.12)	-.01(.10)	.18 (.08)*	.15(.08)	.25(.13)*	.24(.13)
Job role	-.07(.13)	-.07(.12)	.04 (.11)	.05(.09)	-.06 (.12)	-.07(.12)
Independent variable						
Authoritarian leadership	.51(.08)***	.46(.05)***	-.04 (.06)	-.02(.04)		-.08(.07)
Moderators						
Benevolent leadership		-.57(.05)***		.22(.04)***		.18(.07)*
Two-way interaction						
Authoritarian leadership x Benevolent leadership		-.10(.04)*		.05(.04)		.11(.07)
Mediator						
Felt uncertainty					-.21(.06)***	-.12(.06)*
Work engagement					.18 (.06) **	.16 (.06)*
R ²	.14	.40	.02	.10	.13	.19

N = 522 at individual level; N = 242 at group level. Authoritarian leadership and benevolent leadership are grand-mean centered. Unstandardized regression coefficients are shown.

*p < .05, **p < .01, ***p < .001.

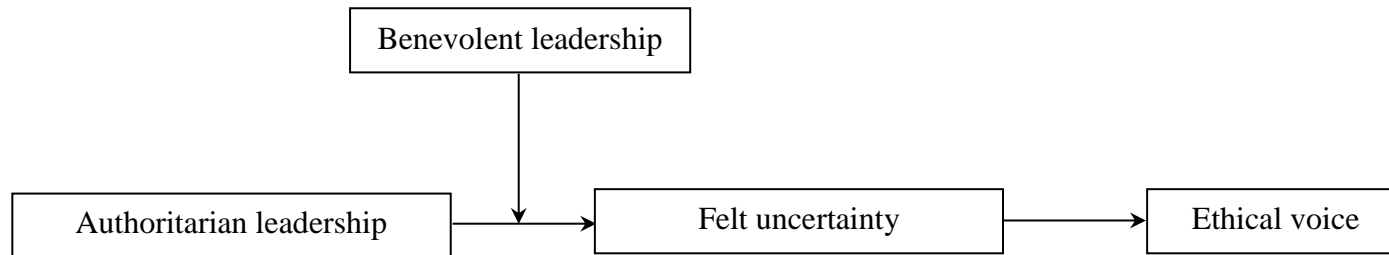


Figure 1. Hypothesized model.

Note. Authoritarian leadership, benevolent leadership, and felt uncertainty were rated by followers. Ethical voice was rated by co-workers.

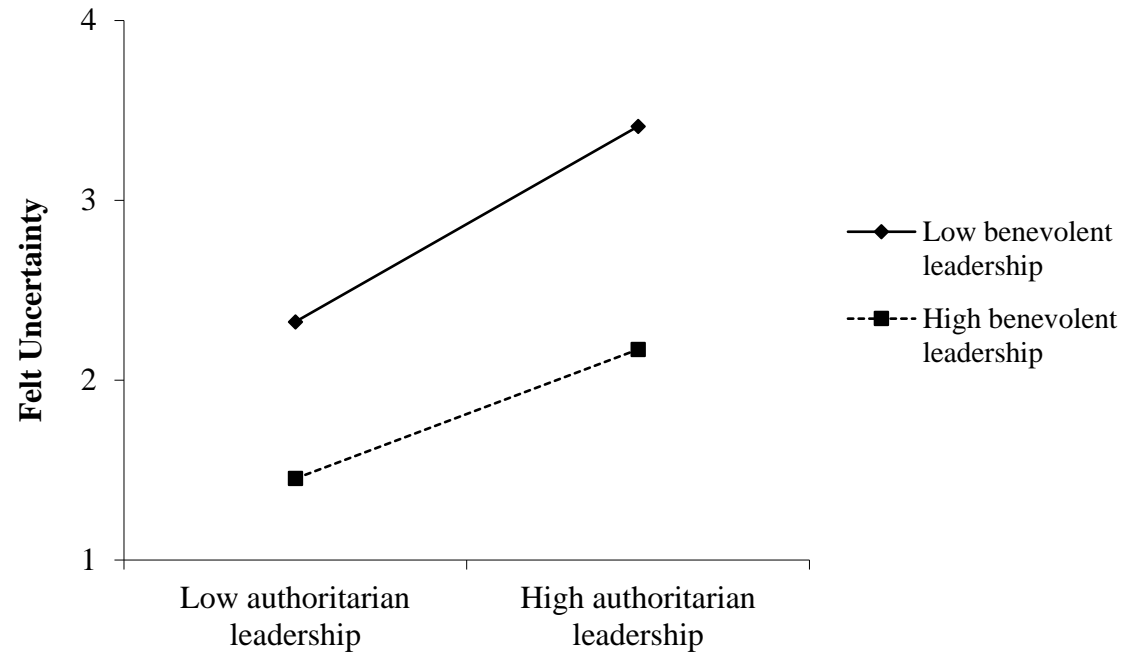


Figure 2. The relationship between authoritarian leadership and felt uncertainty under conditions of low and high benevolent leadership.