

Influence of Wellness Programs on Performance of the Banking Industry in Kenya

Agnes Kinanu Mungania (Corresponding Author)

PhD student, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Kenya

Email: agkin09@yahoo.com

Dr. Esther W. Waiganjo

Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, Kenya

Prof. John M. Kihoro

Cooperative University of Kenya

DOI Link: <http://dx.doi.org/10.6007/IJARBSS/v6-i7/2239>

Published Date: 23 July 2016

Abstract

As employees increasingly find themselves in the midst of work-family conflict due to the emerging work demands, the effect of these conflicts may affect employee commitment decisions which in turn may affect performance depending on the manager's role in supporting the employee to attain such a balance. Due to simultaneously long or unprecedented working hours and upward trend of nonstandard work schedules such as in the evenings at night or weekend as a spread of a more globalized 24/7 economy has also put considerable strain on workers and their families. Customer satisfaction and customer service being the prime work in the banking sector has evoked changes which consequently have brought changes in work setups. The study objective was to establish the influence of wellness programs on performance of the banking industry in Kenya. This study adopted survey research design using both quantitative and qualitative approaches. The target population was 36,212 employees from all 43 commercial banks in Kenya focusing on branches in Nairobi. Primary data was collected using questionnaires that had both structured and unstructured questions. The researcher also used descriptive statistics including frequency distribution tables, percentages and measures of central tendency such as mean. In addition to this advance statistical techniques were also considered particularly measures of variations such as standard deviation and others like regression analysis to establish relationships among variable. The study found that wellness programs were strongly related to performance of the banking industry. This was through preventive care, education and training on importance of wellness on employees as well as through supportive manager. The study recommends that organizations should focus on the use of wellness programs practices as they are necessary to ensure that organizations support their objectives. In addition this study

recommends that organizations should increasingly recognize the influence of wellness programs practices as critical in achieving their objectives.

Keywords: Influence, Wellness Programs, Performance, Banking Industry

Introduction

The ultimate performance of organizations depends on the performance of its employees which in turn depends on numerous factors. The factors can be related to, family, leisure or other personal aspects. Wellness programs which enhances efficiency and thus productivity of an employee increases satisfaction or dissatisfaction of workers which in the long run affects the performance of an organization. In this case therefore corporate organizations need to ensure wellness programs practices are incorporated in the policies of the organization to realize increased organizational performance. Bardoel & De Cieri (2006) notes there is been little serious analysis of work life needs and approaches to policies, practices in the context of multinational enterprises and a global workforce.

As employees increasingly find themselves in the midst of work-family conflict due to the emerging work demands, the effect of these conflicts may affect employee commitment decisions which in turn may affect organizational performance depending on the manager's role in supporting the employee to attain such a balance.

Experiences in western countries indicate that responsiveness to the work and family needs of employees in the growing number of multinational enterprises is likely to be a key factor in ensuring effective local and global business outcomes (Russell 2009). Bardoel & De Cieri, (2006) notes there has been little serious analysis of work-life needs and approaches to policies, practices in the context of MNE'S and a global workforce. Shapiro & Noble in Bardoel & De Cieri, (2001) reports that employees from different parts of the world identify three overriding barriers to work life harmony / integration: lack of workplace flexibility, access to and affordability of dependent care and issues associated with work demands and long hours of work.

In many African, Asian, Latin America countries incidences of informal employment is growing and the current crisis is accentuating. Simultaneously long or unprecedented working hours and upward trend of nonstandard work schedules e.g. in the evenings at night or weekend as a spread of a more globalized 24/7 economy has also put considerable strain on workers and their families. In some instances parents are working 24 hours shifts one on a child duty while the other works. While this may permit families to make ends meet, it has a negative effect on workers wellbeing. In middle and low income countries, family responsibilities appear to constitute a barrier to women's employment and to good quality jobs.

Employees in these Kenyan banks need to play a great role of delivering quality services and creating a pool of satisfied customers. Despite their key role, there persist work life policies and challenges in the implementation of existing policies (Aycan & Eskin, 2004; Hyman & Summers, 2004). Long hours working culture is common among many institutions and in such circumstances employees are more likely to experience work-family conflict hence this affects organizational performance. There is tremendous increase in the provisions of banking services to low income households and micro and small enterprises (MSE's) in the country but despite these developments, the banking sector has encountered numerous challenges associated with the human resource practices in Kenya.

Statement of the Problem

The fast pace of economic development in the 20th century across the globe has created new endeavors for the organizations. Globalization has changed the world into a global village where this change has pushed the organizations like the banking sector to strive hard to gain and sustain their competitive advantage. Customer satisfaction and customer service being the prime work in the banking sector has evoked changes which consequently have brought changes in work setups (Korir, 2015). For example employees in the banking sector in Kenya are more involved in their jobs, working longer hours more than 48 hours (ILO, 2010) hence making it difficult for employees to keep a balance between job, family and other personal issues (Muhammadi et al., 2009). Hence this has resulted in work life conflicts which has been found to be associated with mental health issues like stress and depression (Beck & Davis, 2004) which in the long run affects performance of the organization.

International labour organizations global report on wellness programs of 2010 rates Kenya among those with the highest prevalence of long working hours more than 48 hours per week (ILO, 2010). Moreover the banking sector in Kenya is said to be the most affected by work life imbalances ranking 3 in a list of 24 industries (ILO, 2010) raising concerns from key stakeholders in the country because of work life conflict and life work conflicts. Research has shown that WLB is associated with reduced levels of stress and somatic complains, increased job satisfaction and reduced labor turnover as well as organizational performance (Rathi & Barath, 2013). Little research has been done on wellness programs as a way of improving performance among commercial banks in Kenya (Kamau, Tuwai, & Kuria, 2015).

Research Objective

To establish the influence of wellness programs on performance of the banking industry in Kenya.

Hypothesis

H₀₁: There is no significance influence of wellness programs on performance of the banking industry in Kenya.

Scope of the Study

The study covered all the 43 banks registered by Central Bank of Kenya focusing on branches in Nairobi. Specifically the study sought to determine the influence of wellness programs on performance of the banking industry in Kenya.

Literature Review

Work/Family Border Theory

This study was guided by work family border theory according to Clark's (2000). The theory aims at explaining how individuals manage and negotiate the work and family spheres and the borders between them in order to attain balance. The concept of "work" and family constituting different domain or spheres which influence each other is central to the model. Clark defines balance as satisfaction and good functioning at work and at home with a minimum role conflict, stating that although many aspects of work and home are difficult, to alter, individuals can shape to some degree the nature of the work and home domains and the borders and bridges between them in order to create a desired balance".

She notes that it is this proactive shaping of domains (work and family) by individuals which differentiates work/ family border theory from much of the literature on work and family

conflict that assumes individuals to be purely reactive to their situation. Work and family are seen as separate domains or worlds which are associated with different rules, thoughts, patterns and behavior. Borders are a delineating between domains indicating the points at which domain-specific behavior can begin and end. However there are three main forms of border, physical border (borders defining where domain-relevant behavior can take place such as location of paid employment), temporal border (which divides when tasks can be done e.g. set working hours) and psychological (borders defining thinking patterns behaviors or emotions such as thinking about family issues when at work). It is the recognition of tangible (physical and temporal as well as psychological borders which makes work-family border theory distinct from that of boundary theory (Desrochers & Sargent, 2003).

However whilst work/family border theory is a useful way of conceptualizing wellness programs, it has been critiqued. The theory is largely gender blind as noted in study of gender and wellness programs amongst women and men in midlife (Jacobs & Gerson, 2004). He noted that the border between work and family may be of more importance to men than women and women may be more frequently border crossers than men when it comes to issues of caring for children and elderly relatives. With respect to outcomes of people's daily lives based on the concept of the border theory, some scholars have expressed concern about women's double burden due to the blurring of the boundary between work and family (Jacobs et al., 2004).

Work and family border theory focuses on the domains of work and family to the exclusion of any other areas of life such as wellness, leave benefits for personal reasons and flexi time arrangements or friends or leisure which this study sought to explore. Clark justifies this by stating that work and family are the two most important aspects of people's lives. Whilst this theory allows for individuals to attach different values to the domain of work and family, it appears to be largely focused on the needs of parents, care givers. Failing to take account of importance attached to other domains such as leisure, sport for wellness and socializing of which again this study sought to find their influence on performance.

Empirical Review

Wellness Programs

Workplace wellness emerged during the 1990's as a major concern for employers, especially in the U.S., marking an evolution away from the traditional occupational health and safety focus on injury and disease prevention. Programs designed to promote employee health and well-being is now found in an estimated 80 to 90 percent of medium and large size U.S. workplaces (Aldana, 2001). The motivation for most employers is to bring down or contain the rising cost of health benefits, with the alternative being cut backs in benefits coverage. Some firms also view these programs as contributing to a culture that is supportive of employees. Less often, the main objective is to boost productivity (Powell 1999; Leonard 2001).

Taylor and Don, (2010) see wellness programs as a way of promoting maintenance of good health rather than correction of poor health. They include fitness programs, recreational opportunities, social activities and intellectual and spiritual development programs which in turn impacts on company bottom line where the employees' wellbeing is seen to greatly affect overall productivity (Naydeck & Pearson, 2009).

Himmel, Thorne, Warren & Wool handler (2009) argues that by developing new and integrated concept of well-being at workplace can be particularly important since many of the concepts have fields e.g. occupational health services, occupational safety and

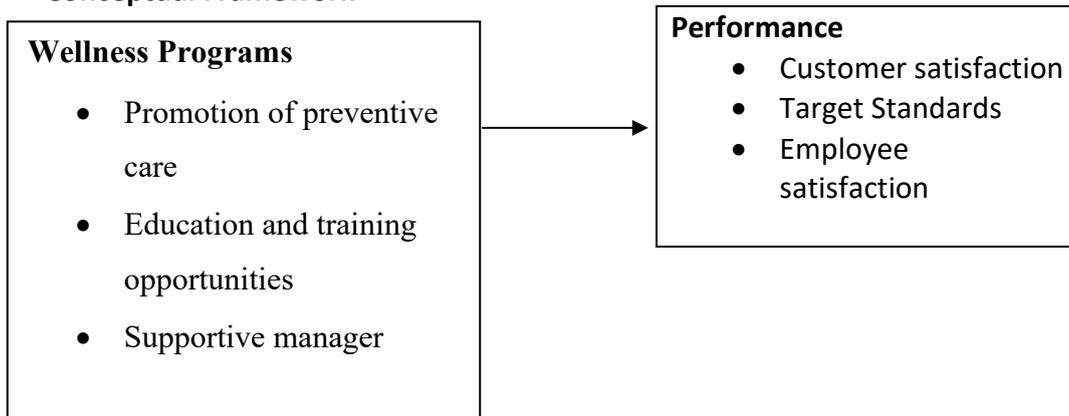
organizational consultancy and since they have been brought from outside of the companies, they have mostly remained fragmented and isolated actions which have no real link to daily activities of various work places (Mar Collin & Abraham 2012). Miller and Harlem, (2009) indicates that worksite fitness programs are important for the organization as it lowers employees' absenteeism and job turnovers, Findings by Kamau, Tuwai & Kuria (2015) on corporate wellness in commercial banks in Kenya shows strong relationship between physical wellness and employee's performance.

Performance

Organizations that offered more extensive bundles of wellness programs practices had higher ratings on a measure of organizational performance obtained from senior Hr Directors or such dimensions as being able to attract essential employees 'quality of relations between management and employee and product quality (Ioan 2010). Availability and use of work life balance practices when provided in the context of supervisor and organizational support can reduce work life conflict and increase positive appraisals of one's organization. These effects are often associated with employee attitudes such as increased job satisfaction and enhanced control over their work schedule. The results are reduced absenteeism, intend to turnover, job stress levels and work life conflict and increased productivity. A lower turnover intention means lower recruitment and training costs, increased retention of valuable employee's and increased organizational commitment and loyalty. All of these aspects are associated in turn with cost savings, higher customer satisfaction and implicitly higher levels of organizational performance (Ioan, 2010).

Employers who improve wellness programs for workers are likely to have a competitive advantage in the market. Other benefits of wellness programs include increased employee control over time, meeting set targets and standards, employee satisfaction, reduced family conflicts hence higher performance for the organization. Thus employers need to improve the wellness programs policies offered to employees' in order to increase job satisfaction, improve staff commitment and in the longer term organizational performance will be increased.

Conceptual Framework



Research Methodology

This study adopted a descriptive survey research design using both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Quantitative approach because it places emphasis on methodology, procedure and statistical measures to test hypothesis and make predictions. (Mugenda, 2003, Saunders, 2009). Qualitative approach was also used because it provides greater depth to response and understanding which forms a link with respondents (Berg, 2001). This research design has been used in previous studies by Baughman, DiNardi & Holtz (2003); Mukanzi, Gachunga, Karanja & Kihoro (2014).

The target population consisted of 43 registered banks by the central bank of Kenya (CBK, 2015). These consisted of banks located in Nairobi because major banks have their busiest and main branches in Nairobi and most of their headquarters are in Nairobi with a target population of 36,212 employees (Bank Supervision Annual Report, 2015).

The sample size was determined by use of the following formula;

$$n = \frac{Z^2 pq}{e^2}$$

$$n_{\text{adjusted}} = \frac{Nn}{N + n}$$

Where

n = number of samples, N=Total population and e= precision level 0.05.

z=Standard normal distribution set at 1.96 corresponding to a confidence level of 95%

p=probability of success (0.5)

q=probability of failure

In this case the target population being 36,212 at 0.05 level of significance, the sample size was:

$$\frac{0.96 \times 36,212}{0.05^2(36,211) + 0.96}$$

$$\frac{34,7632.52}{91.4875}$$

$$379.9$$

= ~380 Respondents

But to cater for discrepancies such as uncollected or incomplete questionnaire and for accuracy of the study more than 400 questionnaires were distributed in the field and precisely 450 questionnaires. Salant and Dillman (1994) noted that the sample size should be increased when using stratified samples to maintain necessary precision. A study by Kabue (2016) on relationship between customer relationship management process and marketing effectiveness of commercial banks in Kenya had a sample of 385 respondents but the researcher distributed 530 questionnaire out of which 390 were completed and returned. This is an evidence from the study to show that more questionnaires above the sample size can be distributed for accuracy.

The multiple regression model for this study was:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + e$$

Y Performance

X1 Wellness Programs

B₀ Constant

Research Findings And Discussion

A high percentage of respondents 50.5% disagreed that employees get subsidized gym membership fees at a place of their choice with 63.5% of respondents also disagreeing that

staff are allowed time off for exercise or gym training paid by the organization. However 68.9% of respondents agreed that employees are given training and education on importance of good health with 55.5% of respondents disagreeing that managers support employees by providing them with subsidized balanced meal in the company. Also majority of respondents 69.6% agreed that the organization often organizes regular employee health counselling programs with 54.9% of respondents agreeing that through manager support, they find it easier to take care of their health. Again 54% of respondents disagreed that employees are not given training and education on importance of health to their bodies. However overwhelmingly 70.5% of respondents agreed that the manager minds about their personal health and conditions of work hence provides comfortable tools of work with 44.8% agreeing that employees are allowed rest periods in between work against 37.3% who disagreed with that statement.

Table 1:
Wellness Programs

	S A	A	N	D	S D		
	%	%	%	%	%	Mean	Standard deviation
a. Employees get subsidized gym membership fees at a place of their choice	8.2	22.8	18.4	27.1	23.5	3.35	12.85
b. Staff are allowed time off for exercise or gym training paid by the organization	3.9	17.6	15.0	32.6	30.9	3.69	1.192
c. Employees are given training and education on importance of good health	23.7	45.2	17.4	11.5	2.2	2.23	0.980
d. Manager supports employees by providing them with subsidized balanced meal in the company	6.8	22.5	15.3	28.6	26.9	3.46	1.008
e. The organization often organizes regular employee health/counselling programs.	24.8	44.8	19.2	7.1	4.1	2.21	1.283
f. Through manager support, employees find it easier to take care of their health and their bodies	15.9	39.0	23.9	18.3	2.9	2.53	1.026
g. Employees are not given training and education on importance of health to their bodies	10.5	21.9	13.6	29.9	24.1	3.35	1.334
h. My manager minds about our personal health and conditions of work hence provides comfortable tools of work.	23.0	37.1	20.6	6.5	2.4	2.18	0.941
i. Employees are allowed rest periods in between work	12.8	43.0	17.9	22.8	14.5	2.94	1.282

n=416, KEY: SA=Strongly Agree, A=Agree, N= Neutral, D=Disagree, SD=Strongly Disagree. Croch bach Alpha=0.715 with 8 items when item c is dropped.

Regression Analysis Output of Wellness Programs and Performance

Further test to determine the amount of variation on performance explained by wellness programs was carried out. Results in tables 2a, 2b, 2c below shows the amount of variation on the dependent variable explained by the independent variable. Regression analysis yield coefficient R value of .178 and $R^2 = 0.032$ which means that 3.2% of corresponding variations in performance can be explained by wellness program. The remaining 96.8% is explained by other variables not included in the model.

The model is: Performance= 2.072+0.111(wellness program index).

The model was found to be significant $F(1,408) = 13.330, p < .000$ which was large enough to support the goodness of fit model explaining the variations in the dependent variables. This validates that wellness program is a useful predictor of performance implying that employees who are accorded wellness programs tend to have higher performance. The following account highlights how respondents (40.5%) responded when asked how wellness programs played a role in their work:

"I feel valued and encouraged with my bank's wellness programs provisions" respondents again reported that "health and fitness education improve their organizational performance of their bank (57.3%)

The results of regression analysis revealed that there was a significant positive relationship ($\beta = 0.178$), $p < 0.000$) between wellness programs and performance.

Therefore H_{01} of the study is supported which states that there is no significance influence of wellness programs on performance in the banking industry in Kenya, hence we reject the null hypothesis. This shows that the regression model has less than 0.001 likelihood (probability) of giving a wrong prediction. Hence the regression model has a confidence level of 95%.

Table 2a

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.178 ^a	.032	.029	.42389

Table 2b ANOVA^b

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	2.395	1	2.395	13.330	.000 ^a
	Residual	73.309	408	.180		

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.178 ^a	.032	.029		.42389
	Total	75.704	409		

Table 2c Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig
		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	
1	(Constant)	2.072	.093		22.373	.000
	Wellness programs	.111	.030	.178	3.651	.000

a. Dependent variable: Performance

Discussion of Findings for Wellness Programs on Performance of the Banking Industry in Kenya.

The objective for this study was to establish the influence of wellness programs on performance of the banking industry in Kenya. Findings of this study indicated the coefficient for wellness programs was -0.004. Regression analysis yielded R value of .178 and $R^2 = 0.032$. This means that a unit changes in wellness programs will result to a change in performance by a factor of 0.004 at 5% significant level. The empirical results of this study indicate the regression analysis revealed that there was a significant positive relationship ($\beta = 0.178$), $p < 0.000$) between wellness programs and performance.

This finding agrees with findings by other scholars Eisingerich, and Bell (2006) who support that the underlying purpose of wellness programs is to unlock the value of the relationship assets in organizations to enable acceleration in revenue and profit. Utilizing wellness programs in meeting the bank's immediate and long-term needs enables companies to build customer loyalty and long-term relationships to the benefit of both parties. Miller and Harlem indicates that worksite fitness programs are important for the organization as it lowers employees' absenteeism and job turnovers, Findings by Kamau, Tuwai & Kuria (2015) on corporate wellness in commercial banks in Kenya shows strong relationship between physical wellness and employee's performance. Wellness promotion does not just benefit the employees because an organization filled with healthy and fulfilled employees is a productive workplace that retains its employees. Offering on-site seminars and workshops on topics such as stress, healthy leaving, communication styles among others is also key in enhancing wellness and health living of employees (Duxbury & Higgins, 1992).

These results also agree with McCarthy, Lambert, Beard & Dematatis (2002) who argued that wellness programs management is an approach where the organizations improve the marketing effort, promotion of preventive care, education and training opportunities and having a supportive manager. The informants according to qualitative data indicated that some wellness programs if introduced in the organization such as gym facilities, subsidized gym facilities outside place of work, health and fitness would also help in improving their

performances. This is because they would feel valued and encouraged, increase morale, relieve stress, and ensure that they are health. Although the respondents indicated that some wellness programs were in place they confirmed that they were not satisfactory in places of work in that they had few programs. Therefore implementation of more organization's wellness programs systems in the banking sector would provide the means

According to Carlson, (2014) top leadership should be engaged and personally committed to wellness programs of employees and should have genuine concerns about employees by asking the state of their wellness. Having a strong supportive management team has been reported to reduce the negative impacts of work-life conflict and increase on employee's commitment (Bardoel,2003).Under social exchange relationships employees are more likely to remain with an organization if they feel that their managers value their contributions and wellbeing, communicate well with them and treat them respect and recognition (Hsu, 2011).

Findings from the descriptive statistics indicate majority of informants agreed that training and education was one of the mostly used ways by the banks to promote wellness as well as organizing regular employee health counselling programs. The informants also indicated manager support on personal health and conditions of work as well as provisions of rest periods in between work as opposed to gym facilities in the places of work and outside of work at subsidized rates was provided apart from gym facilities which respondents disagreed on being offered. It is therefore evident from the foregoing discussions that there were evidence of wellness programs from the banking industry in Kenya though not satisfactorily which is very important in ensuring that employees are health and motivated to enhance performance. Organization should therefore encourage fitness and health living in addition to offering workshops.

This can be done in various ways such as offering fitness facilities, fitness membership assistance, or having a fitness instructor coming to the place of work to assist employees become fit. They should also host onsite health checks, or blood donor clinics, encourage employees to walk, cycle or run during lunch hours, enforce a smoke free work environments, offer smoking cessation programs or incentives serve healthy alternatives when catering meetings or workshops and ensure good workplace ergonomics .Such measures will improve performance of employees and are practices to enhance wellness programs in organizations (Duxbury & Higgins 2001). Ioan *et al* (2010) demonstrates that investing in wellness programs initiatives like these reduces absenteeism, increases productivity and performance, improves morale and working relationships, decreases stress, attracts new employees, and helps retain current employees.

Summary, Conclusions And Recommendations

The study established that wellness programs influenced performance. This was through preventive care, education and training on importance of wellness on employees as well as through supportive manager. The research attempted to establish whether preventive care, training and education on health issues to employees was provided as well as if managers were supportive on the same to enhance performance of the banking industry

Based on the results of this research as evidenced in the regression models, there shows an interaction between wellness programs and performance. The findings of this study indicated

that performance of the banking industry was increased when wellness programs were provided to employees and there was a significant change in performance. The value of R square was significant ($R^2=0.032$) and as revealed by results of F tests ($p < 0.001$). This led to rejection of the null hypothesis that wellness programs had no significance influence on performance in the banking industry in Kenya. The results of this study shows that there was provision of preventive care, education and training opportunities and supportive manager on wellness issues in accordance with wellness programs implications for higher performance in the banking industry though not satisfactorily. This is because some programs were not implemented such as gym facilities, subsidized gym facilities which informants noted would also help increase organizational performance in that they would feel valued, encouraged and motivated and health. It was evident that majority of the banks in Kenya encouraged wellness programs and embraced preventive care, education and training opportunities and managers were supportive of the programs for higher performance though not satisfactorily.

Conclusions

The results of this research indicating an interaction between wellness programs and performance is a reflection that wellness program practices such as promotion of preventive care, education and training opportunities on wellness matters and having supportive manager are good practices that influence performance if employees are accorded them. Based on the findings of this study it can therefore be concluded that majority of the banks in Kenya which were sampled in this study lay emphasis on wellness programs for increased performance. Hence wellness programs remained significant in influencing firm performance. Wellness programs provisions which includes promotion of preventive care, education and training opportunities on wellness, and having supportive managers on wellness issues had a linear relationship with customer satisfaction, target standards, employee satisfaction and in the banking industry in Kenya. This could imply that they played a major role in influencing overall performance. It is widely accepted that wellness promotion does not just benefit the employees because an organization filled with healthy and fulfilled employees is a productive workplace that retains its employees which obviously translates to increased performance.

Recommendations

Aspects of wellness and policies that pertains to wellness of employees such as promotion of preventive care, education and training opportunities on wellness of employees alongside supportive managers on aspects of wellness plays major role in increasing performance. The results of this study has helped to determine the crucial role of wellness programs practices and therefore recommends organizations to focus on the use of wellness programs practices as they are necessary to ensure that organizations support their objectives. In addition this study recommends that organizations should increasingly recognize the influence of wellness programs practices as critical in achieving their objectives.

These findings therefore recommend that organizations should carefully consider the alignment of wellness programs aspects they adopt so that they support and supplement one another in ensuring the objective of both the organization and employees is met. In addition it is proposed that in light of these findings, policy makers in organizations evaluate the wellness programs practices and activities by the degree to which they contribute directly to the accomplishment of an organizations goals and also the benefit they have to employees so that they ensure the policies are in place and implemented in organizations as mandatory.

References

- Aldana, S. G. (2001). "Financial impact of health promotion programs: a Comprehensive review of the literature." *American Journal of health Promotion* 15(5):296-320.
- Aycan, Z., & Eskin, M. (2004). "Relative contribution of childcare, spousal and organizational support in reducing work-family conflict for males and females: the case of Turkey" Paper presented at the academy of management. Annual meeting New Orleans. L A.
- Bank Supervision Annual Report (2015).Central Bank of Kenya. Retrieved from <http://www.centralbank.go.ke>
- Bardoel, E.A., & De Cieri. (2006).Developing a work life strategy in a multinational enterprise. *Sloan work and Family Research Network*: Boston College, August 19.
- Bardoel, E. A. (2003). The provision of formal and informal work-family practices: The relative importance of institutional and resource-dependent explanations versus managerial explanations. *Women in Management Review*, 18(1/2), 7-19.
- Baughman, R., DiNardi, D., & Holtz-Eakin, D. (2003). Productivity and wage effects of family-friendly fringe benefits. *International Journal of Manpower*, 24(3), 247-259.
- Beck, D., & Davis, E. (2004).EEO in senior management: Women executives in Westpac. *Asia Pacific Journal of Human Resources*.43 (2).273-288.
- Carlson, D.M., & Brent, D. E. (2014). *An inventory of evidence –based health and Wellness assessments for community dwelling .Older Adults*. Master's thesis and capstone projects papers San Rafael, California
- Clark's, S.C. (2000). Work/ family border theory: A new theory of work/family balance: *Human Relations*, 53(6), 747-770
- Desrochers. S., & Sargent.(2003).*Boundary/Border theory & Work-family integration. Sloan work & familyencyclopedia*.Boston: http://wfnetwork.bc.edu/encyclopedia_entry.Php?id==220&area=All
- Duxbury, L., & Higgins, C. (2001). Work life balance in the new millennium where are we? Where we need to go?.*CPNR .Discussion paper no W/12, October*.
- Eisingerich, AB., &Bell, S.J. (2006).Relationship marketing in the financial services industry: The importance of customer education, participation and problem management for customer loyalty, *J. Financial Services Mar*, 10(4), 86-97.
- Himmel. S. D., Thorne, D., Warren, E., & Wool, H. S. (2009). Medical bankruptcy in the United States 2007: Results of national study. *The American Journal of Medicine*, 2, 41-46.

- Hsu, Y.R. (2011). Work-family conflict and job satisfaction in stress working environments: the moderating roles of perceived supervisor support and internal locus of control. *International Journal of Manpower*, 32(2), 233-248
- International Labour Office (2010). *World of Work Report 2010: From one crisis to the next?*.(Geneva, International Institute for Labour Studies).
- Ioan, L., Codruta, O., & Patricia, R. (2010). The Role of W.L.B Practices in order to improve organizational performance, *European Research Studies*, 8(1).
- Kamau, S., Tuwai, B., & Kuria, S. (2015). Effect of corporate wellbeing practices of employee's performance among commercial banks in Kenya. *International Journal of Scientific & Research Publications*, 5, (5).
- Kenya bankers' association (KBA 2010).List of banks operating in Kenya.
- Kidombo, H.S. (2007). *Human resources strategic orientation, organizational commitment and firm performance in large private manufacturing firms in Kenya*. Unpublished Ph.D thesis, University of Nairobi, Kenya
- Korir, M.C. William, S; Adam, S.(2015). Financial innovation and performance of commercial banks in Kenya. *International Journal of Economics, Commerce and Management*, 3 (5), 1242-1264.
- Marcolin, S., & Abraham, A (2012).*Financial Literacy Research* (1st ed). Pitman
- McCarthy, C. J., Lambert, R. G., Beard, M., & Dematatis, A. (2002). Factor structure of the preventive resources inventory and its relationship to existing measures of stress and coping. In Gates, G. S. and Wolverson, M. (Eds.), *Toward Wellness: Prevention, Coping, and Stress*, 3, - 37. Greenwich, CT: Information Age.
- Miller, P., & Harlem, C. (2009). Why employees spend money on employee health interviews with occupational health and safety professional from British Industry. *Safety Science*, 47 (2) 163-169.
- Mugenda, O., Mugenda, A. (2003). *Research methods quantitative & qualitative approaches*. Nairobi Acts Press.
- Muhammadi, S.N & Qaisar., A. (2009). Impact of work life conflict on job satisfaction of employees in Pakistan. *International Journal of Business Management*, 4 (5), 13-21
- Mukanzi, C., M. Gachunga, H., Karanja, P. N. & Kihoro, J.M. (2014).Leadership and work life balance: Perceived managerial support as a moderator between burnout, stress, absenteeism and employee commitment. *Journal of Leadership Management*, 1, 85-92.
- Naydeck,B.,& Pearson J.(2009). The Impact of the high mark employee wellness Programs on 4-year care costs" *Journal of occupational and environmental medicine/ American college of occupational and environmental medicine* 2, 46-56

Powell, D.R. (1999). Characteristics of successful wellness programs “*Employee benefits Journal*, 24(3).

Rathi,N.,& Barath,M.(2013). Work-family conflict and job and family satisfaction: Moderating effect of social support among police Personnel. *Equality, Diversity and Inclusion: An International Journal*, 32(4), 438-454.

Saunders, Lewis.,P.& Thon Hill. A. (2009).*Research Methods for Business Students* (5th ed).Great Britain: Prentice Hall.

Taylor, S., & Don, M.(2010).*Financial Planning* (4th ed.). College Press. USA: Boston.