










# “Factors influencing organizational citizenship behavior among employees: Evidence from the commercial banking industry”

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# FACTORS INFLUENCING ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR AMONG EMPLOYEES: EVIDENCE FROM THE COMMERCIAL BANKING INDUSTRY

## Abstract

This study aims to investigate the relationship between organizational commitment, training perception, organizational support, and organizational citizenship behavior within the banking sector. Data were gathered from 250 employees of commercial banks in Dhaka, Bangladesh, utilizing an online survey questionnaire. This quantitative and exploratory study ultimately analyzed a final sample of 200 participants, using a convenience sampling method. A five-point Likert scale was applied to assess replies, with "1" signifying "Strongly Disagree" and "5" signifying "Strongly Agree." SPSS was applied to test the research model. A positive and significant relationship was revealed between organizational commitment, perception of training, organizational support, and citizenship behavior. Based on these findings, bank management should leverage organizational commitment, perceived training, and perceived organizational support to enhance citizenship behavior among employees, thereby improving overall bank performance. The perceived training ( $\beta = 0.287$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ) had the highest effect on organizational citizenship behavior, while organizational commitment ( $\beta = 0.275$ ;  $p < 0.05$ ) had the lowest effect on organizational citizenship behavior. Specifically, the standardized beta coefficient for perceived training suggests that improvements in employee perceptions of training are associated with notable increases in organizational citizenship behavior, making it the most influential factor in this analysis. In comparison, organizational commitment, with a lower beta coefficient also positively affects organizational citizenship behavior, but to a lesser degree than perceived training. The results of this study are advantageous for the banking industry and strategists seeking to promote organizational citizenship behavior among their employees.

## Keywords

perceived training, bank employees, organizational support, organizational commitment, organizational citizenship behavior

## JEL Classification

J24, M12, L21

## INTRODUCTION

In the banking industry, staff members play a more important role than their job descriptions dictate due to intense competition and ever-changing customer demands. Their roles as representatives of the organization are to uphold its principles and function as both mandated agents and conscientious contributors to its accomplishment. Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) is a term used to describe the voluntary extra-role actions that employees engage in that support the smooth operation of the business. In addition, in the modern banking environment, where regulations are changing, technology is developing at a rapid pace, and client expectations are changing, bank workers play a far larger role than their official job duties. Apart from carrying out transactions and offering financial services, staff members frequently participate in optional actions that enhance the or-

ganization's overall performance and prosperity. So, voluntary actions are regarded as Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) and embrace some activities such as providing support to colleagues, volunteering for additional tasks, and proactively addressing issues. Additionally, organizational citizenship behavior is an exclusive type of work behavior that is categorized as discretionary, pro-organization conduct that is not made clear or readily apparent by the established compensation structure (Organ & Ryan, 1995). Therefore, employment is the main resource in charge of providing unique services, and the banking sector is a major force behind economic growth. To optimize value, mitigate risks, and rein down expenses to promote economic activity, banks effectively distribute capital. For this reason, providing excellent, customer-focused services is essential to building a positive reputation and a lasting impression of the bank. Employee involvement in providing effective, customer-focused services can significantly impact client retention and satisfaction. Consequently, sound HRM procedures not only improve bank performance but also have a beneficial effect on the growth and development of the economy (Guan & Frenkel, 2019).

Comprehending the determinants of Organizational Citizenship Behavior among bank employees is crucial for both scholarly inquiry and practical implementation in the banking sector. A significant body of literature has repeatedly emphasized that shared values and beliefs between individuals and organizations lead to positive behavioral and attitudinal outcomes, including improved task performance, higher organizational commitment, increased job satisfaction, and lower turnover rates (Kristof-Brown et al., 2005). Although extensive research has explored this topic in Western contexts (Newman et al., 2012; Wojtczuk-Turek & Turek, 2015), there is a significant lack of empirical study examining variables such as Organizational Commitment, Perception of Training, Opportunity, Organizational Support, and Organizational Citizenship Behavior in the context of Bangladesh. Furthermore, in the Western cultural contexts, most current research has predominantly examined these links which may not be entirely applicable to Asian cultural environments. This study aims to address the gap in literature by inspecting the existing relationships in the context of emerging nations, specifically Bangladesh. This study aims to clarify the complex relationships among Organizational Commitment, Perception of Training, Opportunity, and Organizational Support that influence employees' engagement in Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) in the banking sector through empirical analysis and exploration.

## 1. LITERATURE REVIEW

The banking business presents particular challenges and dynamics that call for a concentrated inquiry into the elements that influence employees' willingness to engage in discretionary behaviours, even though OCB has been extensively studied in a variety of organizational contexts (Nahar et al., 2021). The existing literature is insufficient and fails to offer a full knowledge of the multifaceted nature of OCB among bank employees, which is a critical issue considering the significance of elucidating its drivers. This section shows the relationship of organizational commitment, perception of training and organizational support with the Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) among bank employees.

Organizational commitment refers to the psychological attachment and loyalty a person pos-

sesses towards the organization. The idea is intricate and influences the employees' motivation to utilize effort for the organization, their desire to remain with the company and the extent to which they align with the organization's core values and objectives. Consequently, this obligation involves employees establishing an emotional connection with the organization, evidenced by favorable evaluations of their job and a commitment to continued employment to better services to the organization (Meyer et al., 1989). Besides, the commitment of an organization is considered as the reciprocal agreement in which employees promise long-term allegiance and devotion to the organization in exchange for job security, personal development, and opportunity for progress (Ng & Feldman, 2011). On the one hand, it is related to favorable results like superior performance quality, enhanced efficiency, and less absenteeism. Henceforth, the notewor-

thy impact of staff commitment on improving organizational productivity and efficiency has provoked researchers to highlight the prominence of organizational commitment (Allen & Meyer, 1993). Additionally, the previous literature also said that organizational commitment is characterized as a psychological condition that reflects an employee's relationship with the organization and affects their decision to stay or depart from it. Moreover, organizational commitment – a psychological connection between employees and their employer – substantially influences employee participation in organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) in the organization (Meyer et al., 1991). Subsequently, a strong commitment to the firm increases an employee's likelihood of engaging in optional activities that benefit it, such as helping colleagues, volunteering for extra work, and proactively resolving issues (Sultana et al., 2021; Islam et al., 2021). In addition, Organizational commitment and OCB are positively correlated by numerous studies conducted in the commercial banking sector (Chou et al., 2011).

Training is defined as structured activities designed by the organization to impart information, skills, and competencies, as well as to shape employees' attitudes and behaviors in accordance with the organization's goals (Noe, 2008). On the other hand, training facilities allow individuals to gain new information and abilities to tackle present job issues, resulting in enhanced employee performance and organizational engagement (Lee & Welliver, 2018; Newman et al., 2011; Guan & Frenkel, 2019). Moreover, the training is indispensable for promoting skill development, improving job performance, and promoting employee enlargement. Consequently, training means employees' attitudes and beliefs about their organization's training programs for growing their new and existing positive knowledge and perceptions that assist in linking to the perceived relevance, quality, and effectiveness of these programs. Henceforth, it enhances the employees' skills and confidence, making them more inclined to assist others and engage in behaviors that benefit the organization (Chiaburu et al., 2015). Besides, when training is seen as beneficial, it increases job satisfaction and intrinsic motivation, thereby promoting OCB (Tannenbaum et al.,

1991). Therefore, constructive training programs can also strengthen employees' emotional attachment to the organization, leading to higher levels of OCB (Bartlett, 2001). Similarly, a study by Jehanzeb (2013) in the banking sector found that employees who viewed training as effective were more likely to exhibit OCB. Training is essential for improving employee performance in an organization (Mpofu & Hlatywayo, 2015). Providing development opportunities motivates employees to perform their best for the organization's benefit (Ramasamy et al., 2024). Besides, better organizational performance comes from the high training opportunities (Purcell, 1999). On the other hand, a higher intention to quit among employees due to a lack of perceived training opportunities (Pfeffer & Sutton, 2006). Thus, employers can reduce turnover intentions by offering sufficient training opportunities and making employees feel valued and supported in their development (Dysvik & Kuvaas, 2008). Additionally, task performance, retention, and motivation are increased by the perceived training opportunities (PTO) (Dysvik & Kuvaas, 2008). From the past study, it can be stated that the organization should encourage employees to engage in various training programs and courses (Albloush et al., 2020).

The concept of perceived organizational support refers to how employees feel their work is valued and that the organization is concerned about their welfare, whereas employers generally offer their staff members a variety of positive assistance programs (Albloush et al., 2020). Besides, perceived organization support refers to an employee's assessment of the degree to which their employer values their contributions and overall well-being. Moreover, by providing equitable treatment, pay, promotions, voice rights, and other aid the organization can provide positive support for their well-being, which can facilitate work implementation and enhance employee welfare (Putri et al., 2015). On the other hand, perceived Organizational Support (POS) is regarded as the organization's recognition of individual efforts, typically rewarded through assurances of employee happiness (Eisenberger et al., 1986). Furthermore, POS has been connected to various beneficial outcomes for organizations, including increased organizational commitment, enhanced task performance, improved Organizational Citizenship Behavior,

and employee engagement (Newman et al., 2012; Chiaburu et al., 2015; O'Donnell et al., 2012; Islam et al., 2016). Henceforth, in modern workplaces, enhancing organizational support among employees has become essential for assessing performance and loyalty (Jahan, 2023; Han et al., 2019). Job satisfaction increases with POS, which encourages OCB. Workers are inclined to go above and beyond the call of duty when they sense that their employer values and supports them. Affective commitment to the organization is typically higher among workers who assess organizational support as high. Since employees are more inclined to go above and above for the good of the company, this dedication frequently translates into OCB. With POS, employees are more likely to participate in OCB since it reduces job stress and burnout. Employees can concentrate more on altruistic actions and volunteer work when they experience less stress. An essential component of encouraging organizational citizenship behavior is perceived organizational support. More voluntary, extra-role behaviors from employees are probably going to be beneficial for organizations that engage in improving POS.

This review emphasizes the essential influence of organizational factors – organizational commitment, perceived training, and perceived organizational support – on the promotion of organizational citizenship behavior among employees. Research demonstrates that these elements distinctly enhance individuals' propensity to exceed official job obligations, hence improving organizational effectiveness and the work environment.

The objective of this study is to examine how organizational commitment, perceived training, and perceived organizational support impact the organizational citizenship behavior of bank employees. Accordingly, the study proposes the following hypotheses:

*H1: Organizational Commitment (OC) has a positive and significant effect on the Organizational Citizenship Behavior of Bank Employees.*

*H2: Perceived Training (PT) has a positive and significant effect on the Organizational Citizenship Behavior of Bank Employees.*

*H3: Perceived Organizational Support (POS) has a positive and significant effect on the Organizational Citizenship Behavior of Bank Employees.*

## 2. METHOD

To justify the necessity of this study, a convenience sampling method was employed due to the unknown exact number of bank employees in Bangladesh, targeting them as the study population (Krings et al., 2024). This quantitative and exploratory study utilized primary data. The online survey questionnaire was adapted from previous studies. Data were collected from Dhaka, the capital city, which has the highest concentration of bank branches in the country. Using Google Forms, a total of 300 (three hundred) questionnaires were disseminated to employees of commercial banks in Bangladesh. The survey included clear definitions of organizational commitment (OC), perceived training (PT), and organizational support (OS) to facilitate respondents' understanding. Out of the 300 questionnaires distributed, 270 were returned, yielding a response rate of 90%. However, 20 responses were excluded due to significant missing values, resulting in 250 valid questionnaires for data analysis. For this study purpose, the total sample size was considered 250. There are two parts to the survey questionnaire, one has collected demographic information like gender, experience, age, and educational qualifications, and the second part includes a questionnaire with a Likert scale to scrutinize variables such as organizational commitment, perceived training and opportunities, and organizational support. The reliability of the constructs was measured using Cronbach's Alpha, with a reasonable threshold set at 0.70 or higher (Asheq et al., 2022; Asheq et al., 2021). The items of the Organizational Commitment (OC) were taken from Meyer et al. (1991) work and found reliable with  $\alpha = 0.937$ . The Perceived Training (PT) construct was adapted from Newman et al. (2011) and also found reliable with  $\alpha = 0.937$ . The constructs of Opportunity and Organizational Support (OS) borrowed from Eisenberger et al. (2001) were assessed by five items and deemed reliable with  $\alpha = 0.759$ .



**Table 1.** Demographic information

Description	Frequency	Percentage (%)
<b>Age</b>		
25-30 years	30	12
30 to 35 years	45	18
35 to 40 years	85	34
Above 40 years	90	36
<b>Gender</b>		
male	160	64
female	90	36
<b>Education</b>		
1 = Master degree	115	46
2 = Bachelor degree	77	30.8
3 = Higher Secondary School Certificate	25	10
4 = Secondary School Certificate	15	6
5 = Diploma degree	18	7.2
<b>Banking Experience</b>		
less than 5 years	45	18
5 to 10 years	85	34
10 to 15 years	77	30.8
15 to-20 years	23	9.2
More than 20 years	20	8

Finally, Organizational Citizenship Behavior (OCB) was assessed with a five-item scale developed by Podsakoff et al. (1990), with responses spanning from “Strongly Disagree” (1) to “Strongly Agree” (5) on a five-point Likert scale. The data analysis applied SPSS software (version 26.0), and hypotheses were assessed at a 5% significance level to determine their acceptance. According to the demographics of the respondents, 64 percent, equating to 160 individuals, were men, while 36.0 percent, or 90 individuals, were women. Most respondents (36%) were aged above 40 years. These respondents were followed in age order by 12% between 25 and 30 years old, 18% between 30-35 years old, and 34% between 35 and 40 years old. Regarding educational attainment, 46% of participants held a master’s degree, while 30.8% (n = 77) reported having a Bachelor’s

degree, and 10% (n = 25) held a Higher Secondary School Certificate. On the other hand, 15 respondents had a Secondary School Certificate, and finally, the Diploma degree holders were 18 (7.2%). According to working experience, 18% (n = 45) had less than 5 years’ experience, while 85 respondents had 5-10 years. On the other hand, 30.8% (n = 77) had 10-15 years, 9.2% had 15-20 years, and 20 respondents had more than 20 years.

### 3. RESULTS

The Pearson correlation analysis (Table 2) demonstrates robust, positive correlations between organizational citizenship behavior and the independent variables – organizational commitment, perceived training, and perceived organizational support – signifying that each factor is significantly linked to enhanced organizational citizenship behavior among employees.

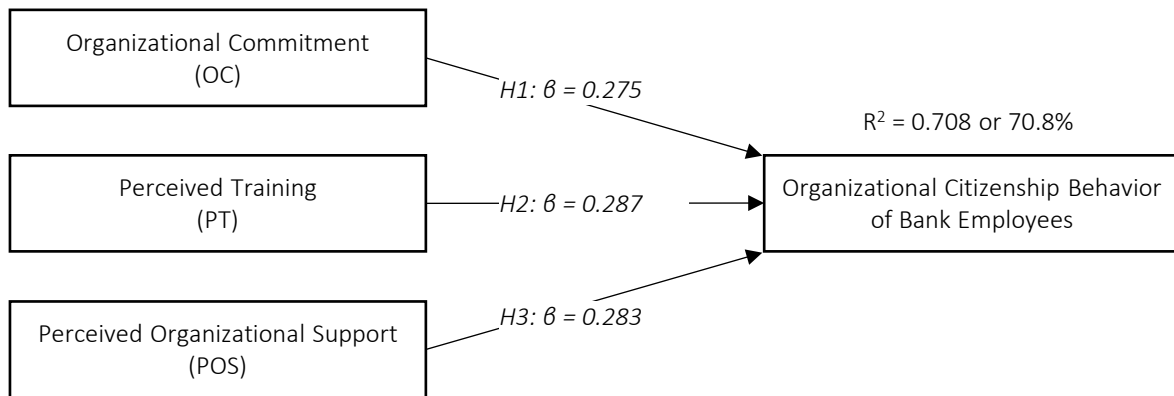
Table 2 shows that organizational commitment ( $r = 0.764$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) and perceived training ( $r = 0.788$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) indicate that employees with strong commitment and appreciation for training are more inclined to exhibit extra-role behaviors. Perceived organizational support ( $r = 0.752$ ,  $p < 0.01$ ) further substantiates that employees repay support with affirmative organizational efforts.

The Durbin-Watson test yielded an estimated value of 1.435 in this investigation, although the advised range is 1.5 to 2.5 (Durbin & Watson, 1950). The determined value for this study is within the permitted range of 1.5 to 2.5, rendering it acceptable. At this juncture, the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) is observed to decrease to 5.00, while the tolerance values remain within the permissible range of 0.1 to 1.0. Therefore, it can be concluded that there are no multi-collinearity issues in this research model.

**Table 2.** Correlation analysis

Variables	Organizational Commitment	Perceived Training	Perceived Organizational Support	Organizational Citizenship Behavior
Organizational Commitment	1.000	0.764**	0.788**	0.752**
Perceived Training	0.764**	1.000	0.715**	0.728**
Perceived Organizational Support	0.788**	0.715**	1.000	0.735**
Organizational Citizenship Behavior	0.752**	0.728**	0.735**	1.000

Note: \*\*  $p < 0.01$ .



**Figure 1.** Result analysis of regression coefficient

**Table 3.** Regression analysis

Independent Variables	$\beta$ value	t-value	Sig.	Tolerance	VIF
Organizational Commitment (OC)	0.275	4.765	0.007	0.457	2.568
Perceived Training (PC)	0.287	2.781	0.006	0.369	3.864
Perceived Organizational Support (POS)	0.283	2.673	0.002	0.786	2.756

Note:  $R^2 = 0.708$  or 70.8%. Durbin Watson value = 1.435. DV (dependent variable): OCB. \*\*  $p < 0.05$ ; \*\*\*  $p < 0.01$ , ( $n = 250$ ).

Table 3 and Figure 1 display the regression coefficient results. The  $R^2$  value of 0.708 in this study’s context indicates that this study model illuminates 70.8 % of the variance in determining bank employees’ organizational citizenship behavior. This variance is attributed to three independent variables: perceived organizational support (POS), perceived training (PC), and organizational commitment (OC). Therefore, at the 5% significance level, all hypotheses are accepted in the context of this study. Table 3 makes it apparent that OC, PT, and POS have been determined to be important variables of the Organizational Citizenship Behavior of Bank Employees.

## 4. DISCUSSION

This study investigated the effect of organizational commitment, perceived training, and perceived organizational support on the Organizational Citizenship Behavior of commercial bank employ-

ees in Bangladesh. The results demonstrate that OC, PT, and POS have a positive and significant impact on OCB among bank employees. So, to achieve the research objective, three hypotheses were developed and evaluated by regression analysis for this study purpose. The first hypothesis (*H1*) postulates that organizational commitment (OC) has a positive and significant impact on the organizational citizenship behavior of bank employees, which was supported by the results ( $\beta = 0.275$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). Past studies also confirm that organizational commitment is often associated with positive organizational outcomes such as increased efficiency, improved performance quality, and reduced absenteeism among an organization’s employees (Obedgiu et al., 2017). Consequently, it can be said that organizational commitment mainly has a strong influence on the behavior of bank employees. The fundamental premise is that employees with a robust commitment to their firm are more inclined to exhibit discretionary actions that enhance the organization and exceed their

**Table 4.** Summary of hypotheses test

Proposed Hypotheses	Decision
H1: Organizational Commitment (OC) has a significant impact on the Organizational Citizenship Behavior of Bank Employees	Accepted
H2: Perceived Training (PT) has a significant impact on the Organizational Citizenship Behavior of Bank Employees	Accepted
H3: Perceived Organizational Support (POS) has a significant impact on the Organizational Citizenship Behavior of Bank Employees	Accepted

formal job obligations. This relationship has been thoroughly investigated in the organizational behavior literature (Islam, 2024), demonstrating that elevated levels of organizational commitment (OC) correlate with heightened levels of organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) across several industries, including banking (Sharif et al., 2022). Consequently, examining this hypothesis may elucidate how various aspects of organizational culture affect organizational citizenship behavior in the commercial banking sector, thereby informing human resource tactics that enhance commitment to encourage productive and collaborative behaviors. Consequently, the fundamental assertion is that individuals with a robust commitment to their organization are more inclined to exhibit discretionary behaviors that grow the company and exceed their formal job duties and responsibilities in the workplace. Besides, the relationship has been extensively examined in organizational behavior literature (Islam, 2024), indicating that increased organizational commitment (OC) is associated with enhanced organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) across various industries, including banking (Sharif et al., 2022).

The second hypothesis (*H2*) stated that perceived training (PT) significantly influences bank employees' organizational citizenship behavior, and this hypothesis was also supported ( $\beta = 0.287$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). Past studies also support that training enhances employees' skills and confidence, making them more likely to help others and engage in behaviors that benefit the organization (Chiaburu & Tekleab, 2005). Based on this hypothesis, the main assertion is that individuals with a strong dedication to their organization assist in demonstrating discretionary behaviors that benefit the company and surpass their official job obligations. Training initiatives, perceived favorably by employees, serve as instruments for skill development and reflect the organization's commitment to employee advancement and welfare. Positive perceptions of training programs signal to employees that the organization values their professional growth and is dedicated to their long-term success (Faisal-E-Alam, 2024). Consequently, these beliefs may foster a heightened psychological commitment to the organization, prompting individuals to do activities that exceed their official job duties (Islam et al., 2023). In the financial sector, where

teamwork, adaptability, and customer service are paramount, such civic practices possess considerable importance (Akhter et al., 2021). By cultivating a culture in which employees perceive training as an investment in their professional development, organizations can create a workforce that is both skilled and committed to organizational objectives while encouraging a collaborative and supportive workplace atmosphere.

Last but not least, the third hypothesis (*H3*) presumed that perceived organizational support (POS) positively and significantly influences the organizational citizenship behavior of bank employees, which was supported by the results ( $\beta = 0.283$ ,  $p < 0.05$ ). So, it is postulated that perceived organizational support consistently affects employees' citizenship behavior in the workplace. The previous literature emphasizes that enhanced organizational support is essential for assessing employee performance and loyalty in contemporary workplaces (Tremblay et al., 2019). On the other hand, it can be said that the banking industry is a dynamic and customer-centric sector, which makes OCB quite significant in this context. Banks can enhance operational efficiency and cultivate a more conducive work environment by understanding the factors influencing organizational citizenship behavior among bank employees in Bangladesh. Furthermore, to official employment responsibilities, OCB encompasses voluntary actions such as assisting colleagues, engaging in organizational events, and exhibiting initiative. Understanding the determinants of organizational citizenship behavior among bank employees is essential for enhancing organizational performance and fostering a healthy work environment. A strong concept of organizational support promotes psychological safety, enhancing employees' emotional commitment to the organization, and a sense of belonging, and motivating them to surpass basic role requirements. In the banking sector, where customer service, teamwork, and adaptability are crucial, POS can significantly affect employees' inclination to exhibit OCB. When the organization fosters a perception of genuine value and support for its employees, bank personnel may be motivated to reciprocate by assisting colleagues, backing organizational efforts, and enhancing workplace morale (Edeh et al., 2023). This reciprocal relationship corresponds with the te-



nets of social exchange theory, wherein employees perceive their organization's support as a social investment, motivating them to engage in behaviors that bolster organizational cohesion and efficacy.

The key human resources activities, particularly in the banking sector, are perceived organizational support, perceived training, and organizational commitment. Employees can achieve greater alignment with the organization's objectives and facilitate a reduction in administrative tiers through a strategic, employee-focused commitment, training, and support framework. When putting organizational commitment, training, and perceived support plans into practice, bank managers need to exercise caution. This ought to be in keeping with the workers' requirements for personal growth. As a result, bank managers

need to work to enhance and solidify their interpersonal connections with people. Employees will view managers' interpersonal interactions with their subordinates as cooperative and supportive. Policymakers are the strategists and visionaries who dictate the future trajectory of a corporation. They are fundamental to an organization's functioning and performance. Effective policymaking should involve inclusive practices, encouraging participation from all organizational levels. Adopting a bottom-up approach in policymaking is essential. Moreover, policymakers must implement transformative changes in employee training, commitment, and support to prepare banks for future challenges. Utilizing organizational commitment, perceived training, and perceived support as strategic tools can significantly help in achieving organizational objectives.

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## CONCLUSION & FUTURE RESEARCH

The primary aim of this study is to ascertain the determinants of organizational citizenship behavior among employees of commercial banks in Bangladesh. However, this moral study accentuates the significance of numerous factors that motivate employees to adopt flexible behaviors within their organization. Moreover, critical elements, including perceived organizational support, organizational commitment, and training, substantially enhance the overall efficacy and success of organizations. The study identified a positive and substantial correlation among the perceived support, training, organizational commitment, and organizational citizenship behavior in the Bangladeshi commercial banking industry. On the one hand, an optimistic work environment and a robust organizational culture are also vital in promoting voluntary behaviors. In addition, recognition and reward systems are essential in motivating employees to exceed their formal job requirements; the findings suggest that understanding and leveraging these determinants can help banks foster a culture of OCB, which leads to enhanced customer satisfaction, team cohesion, operational efficiency, and adaptability. These insights are valuable for bank management in developing strategies to enhance OCB, ultimately contributing to the organization's overall effectiveness and competitiveness. Thus, banks may cultivate a more supportive, engaging, and high-performing work environment, fostering both individual and organizational success by deliberately addressing the factors influencing organizational citizenship behavior. The study achieved certain aims, notably illustrating the influence of organizational commitment, training opportunities, and perceived support on OCB, however, it encountered constraints. The sample size was relatively small and focused only on branches in Dhaka, Bangladesh. Expanding the sample to include more branches and employees could enhance the study's findings. Additionally, comparing OCB across different countries and cultural contexts would provide deeper insights into the role of cultural values in shaping OCB, helping multinational banks tailor their strategies accordingly. Future research could explore the impact of technological advancements on OCB, given the rapid adoption of digital technologies in the banking sector. This study examines the correlation between work-life balance and organizational citizenship behavior that may elucidate how policies that support employees' personal lives affect their participation in organizational citizenship behavior. This study can aid banks in designing work-life balance initiatives that enhance both employee well-being and organizational citizenship behaviors.

## AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

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