The Influence of Micromanagement on Employee Performance: A Systematic Literature Review

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ABSTRACT

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| **Aims:** The aim of this research paper is to systematically review and synthesize empirical studies published from 2020 onward to clarify how micromanagement influences employee performance and well-being, particularly in comparison to autonomy-supportive leadership. The study seeks to identify the psychological and organizational outcomes of micromanagement across diverse contexts, highlight inconsistencies or gaps in the existing literature, and provide actionable insights to inform leadership practices and organizational policies that enhance employee motivation, engagement, and overall effectiveness.**Study design:** This study uses a qualitative approach, primarily relying on a literature review for its methodology.**Place and Duration of Study:** The study was conducted in Bacolod City, Philippines from February 2025-June2025.**Methodology:** A comprehensive search was conducted across multiple electronic databases including Google Scholar, PubMed, and business management-specific databases. A thematic synthesis approach was employed to identify recurring patterns and contrasting findings, particularly regarding the effects of micromanagement versus autonomy-supportive leadership on motivation, job satisfaction, stress, creativity, and productivity. Contextual factors and study limitations were also considered to provide a comprehensive understanding of micromanagement’s impact. **Results:** Micromanagement has been widely documented to negatively impact employee well-being and performance by undermining autonomy, reducing job satisfaction, and increasing stress and turnover rates. Studies show that excessive control limits creativity and motivation, fostering a climate of mistrust and disengagement across various industries and cultural contexts. However, emerging evidence suggests that in specific settings—such as high-pressure, process-driven environments or among less experienced employees—micromanagement can enhance performance by providing necessary structure and boosting self-efficacy. These findings highlight the importance of adaptive leadership that balances control with autonomy, tailoring oversight to employee needs and situational demands to optimize motivation, engagement, and organizational effectiveness. **Conclusion:** This review concludes that micromanagement generally harms employee motivation, well-being, and performance across diverse contexts. While it may benefit novices or high-risk tasks, habitual micromanagement is counterproductive. Organizations should promote adaptive, autonomy-supportive leadership to optimize performance and sustain employee psychological health. |

1. INTRODUCTION

Effective leadership is essential for organizational success, influencing not only overall performance but also the well-being and motivation of employees (Anyanugo et al., 2024). Over the past decades, leaders have employed diverse leadership and management styles to address the varying needs of employees and organizational contexts (Akparep et al., 2019). Recognizing that no single approach fits all situations, managers often adapt their styles accordingly (Rico et al., 2024). Among these styles, micromanagement stands out as a management approach characterized by excessive control, close scrutiny, and frequent intervention in the tasks, responsibilities, and decisions of subordinates. This style is common in organizations where managers seek tight oversight to ensure control and adherence to standards, often driven by fear of losing control, insecurity, or lack of trust in employees (Ryan & Cross, 2023).

Micromanagement has been extensively studied for its impact on both employees and organizational performance. Research consistently shows that excessive managerial control leads to negative outcomes such as reduced job satisfaction, increased stress, and diminished motivation (Ryan & Cross, 2023). Employees subjected to micromanagement often experience a loss of autonomy, which undermines their confidence and creativity, ultimately impairing their performance and engagement (Marttinen & Kostamo, 2024). At the organizational level, micromanagement is linked to higher turnover rates, lower productivity, and weakened trust between management and staff (Bans-Akutey, 2020 as cited in Marttinen & Kostamo, 2024). These adverse effects highlight the critical need to understand how micromanagement influences employee behavior and organizational outcomes to inform better leadership practices.

The significance of this topic stems from the widespread use of micromanagement across various organizational settings and its profound effects on employee well-being, motivation, and productivity. Despite numerous studies documenting its negative consequences, there remains a lack of comprehensive synthesis that consolidates these findings into a clear, evidence-based understanding of micromanagement’s overall impact (Samakao & Mulenga, 2023). Notably, a recent study at Pearson Management Services Philippines Inc. (Galindez et al., 2024) suggests that micromanagement, though generally viewed negatively, may positively influence employee performance in certain contexts. This mixed evidence underscores the necessity of a systematic review that critically evaluates and integrates current research, identifies inconsistencies or limitations, and offers actionable insights for leadership and organizational policy development.

Effective leadership is at the heart of every successful organization, shaping not only its performance but also the experiences and well-being of its employees. As Anyanugo et al. (2024) remind us, no single leadership approach fits all situations—effective leaders must be flexible and responsive. This idea is echoed by Rico et al. (2024), who emphasize the importance of balancing control with autonomy through adaptive leadership, allowing organizations to thrive even in complex and uncertain environments. At the same time, Deci, Olafsen, and Ryan’s (2022) work grounded in Self-Determination Theory sheds light on how leadership styles deeply influence employee motivation and well-being. They show that while autonomy-supportive leadership nurtures employees’ sense of competence and freedom, controlling leadership styles, such as micromanagement, can increase stress and drain motivation.

Building on this understanding, this systematic literature review aims to synthesize empirical research to clarify how micromanagement influences employee performance, especially in relation to autonomy-supportive leadership. Deci et al. (2022) highlight that autonomy-supportive leadership fosters employee well-being through enhanced job resources, whereas controlling leadership contributes to exhaustion via increased job demands, suggesting a critical gap in understanding how these contrasting styles differentially impact employees. By consolidating and critically analyzing the literature, this review seeks to provide practical recommendations for leadership practices that enhance employee engagement and organizational effectiveness.

To ensure methodological rigor, this review focuses on studies published from 2020 to the present, intentionally excluding grey literature. The majority of reviewed studies converge on the conclusion that micromanagement negatively impacts employee outcomes, including job satisfaction, motivation, creativity, and overall performance. Additionally, micromanagement is frequently associated with adverse organizational consequences such as increased turnover and decreased productivity. Despite a substantial body of literature on these detrimental effects, comprehensive integrative analyses remain limited, particularly in comparison to autonomy-supportive leadership styles. This scarcity highlights the importance of this review in consolidating findings, addressing inconsistencies, and providing actionable insights for leadership aimed at improving employee well-being and organizational success.

By clearly defining the research scope—including relevant keywords, databases, and inclusion criteria—this review aims to fill existing gaps in the literature and offer a valuable resource for organizations seeking to optimize leadership effectiveness and employee performance. Ultimately, the study aspires to support scholars and practitioners in fostering healthier workplace environments and enhancing organizational outcomes through leadership that respects and uplifts the people who drive success.

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2. methodology

**2.1 Identification of the Literature**

This study employed a systematic literature review approach to qualitatively analyze and synthesize existing scholarly work on the influence of micromanagement on employee performance. The initial step involved clearly defining the research question: *How does micromanagement affect employee performance compared to autonomy-supportive leadership?* This question guided the entire review process, including the search and analysis stages.

The scope of the review was determined by setting specific boundaries, including a publication timeframe from 2020 to the present to ensure currency and relevance. Key search terms and their combinations-such as “micromanagement,” “employee performance,” “leadership styles,” and “autonomy-supportive leadership”-were identified to optimize the search strategy. Relevant electronic databases were selected based on their coverage of business management and organizational behavior literature. Inclusion criteria were established to include only articles and literature written in English, published papers from 2020 until present, empirical studies, including quantitative, qualitative, and mixed-method research designs, Studies involving employees and managers in organizational or workplace settings, regardless of industry or geographic location, Studies that explicitly examine micromanagement as a leadership or management style and its impact on employee performance or related outcomes, and Full-text articles accessible for review to allow comprehensive data extraction and analysis while grey literature, conference papers, and non-English publications were excluded to maintain methodological rigor.

**2.2 Screening and Eligibility of the Literature**

The literature search yielded an initial pool of articles that were systematically screened for relevance and quality. Google Scholar was used primarily for generating relevant studies. The screening process was conducted in two phases. First, titles and abstracts were reviewed to exclude studies that did not focus on micromanagement or employee performance or that fell outside the defined timeframe and listed using spreadsheet. Second, full-text articles of the remaining studies were retrieved and assessed against the inclusion and exclusion criteria.

To ensure objectivity and reduce bias, studies were evaluated based on their research design, methodology, clarity of findings, and relevance to the research question. Articles lacking empirical data, theoretical rigor, or methodological transparency were excluded

**2.3 Analysis of the Articles**

Data extraction from the selected studies involved systematically collecting key information such as authorship, publication year, research objectives, study design, sample characteristics, methods, and principal findings related to micromanagement and employee performance. This information was organized into a data extraction form to facilitate comparison and synthesis.

The analysis employed a thematic synthesis approach, identifying recurring themes, patterns, and relationships across studies. Particular attention was given to contrasting findings regarding the effects of micromanagement versus autonomy-supportive leadership on employee outcomes such as motivation, job satisfaction, stress, creativity, and productivity. The synthesis also considered contextual factors and limitations reported in the studies.

Finally, the integrated findings were summarized to highlight the overall trends, gaps, and implications for leadership practice and organizational policy. This structured and transparent methodology ensures the reliability and validity of the review’s conclusions and provides a comprehensive understanding of micromanagement’s influence on employee performance.

1. results and discussion
	1. **Adverse Effects on Employee Performance**

Micromanagement has been widely documented as having detrimental effects on employee well-being and performance across various organizational settings. Marttinen and Kostamo (2024) found that micromanagement significantly undermines employees’ autonomy, which in turn erodes their confidence and creativity. This loss of autonomy leads to decreased job satisfaction and engagement, as employees feel constrained and overly controlled in their work environment. Their study also links micromanagement to increased stress levels, which negatively affect mental health and overall productivity. Similarly, Ryan and Cross (2023) describe micromanagement as a controlling leadership style that intensifies job demands and creates a climate of mistrust. Their research highlights how excessive oversight not only reduces motivation but also contributes to higher turnover rates and weakened organizational commitment. Employees under micromanagement often experience frustration and disengagement, resulting in lower performance outcomes and diminished organizational effectiveness.

Supporting these findings, Samakao and Mulenga (2023) conducted a systematic review that consolidates evidence on micromanagement’s adverse impact on employee motivation. Their review emphasizes that constant monitoring and intervention disrupt employees’ intrinsic motivation by limiting their sense of autonomy and competence. This disruption fosters feelings of helplessness and learned dependency, which further decrease productivity and innovation. Moreover, Samakao and Mulenga note that micromanagement can cause employees to withhold discretionary effort, leading to reduced organizational citizenship behaviors and overall morale. Collectively, these studies provide robust empirical evidence that micromanagement, while sometimes intended to maintain control and quality, often results in negative psychological and performance outcomes for employees, underscoring the urgent need for leadership approaches that balance oversight with autonomy to enhance employee well-being and organizational success.

Recent research by Sinaga (2025) offers a nuanced perspective on its impact among Generation Z employees. The study found that micromanagement does not directly reduce job satisfaction in this cohort but significantly enhances their **self-efficacy**, or belief in their ability to perform work tasks effectively. This increase in self-efficacy, in turn, positively influences job satisfaction. Generation Z workers, often characterized by limited work experience and a preference for clear guidance, may benefit from the detailed supervision and feedback typical of micromanagement, which helps them build confidence and competence in their roles.

This finding suggests that while micromanagement generally undermines employee well-being, it can have a supportive role for less experienced employees who require more direction and affirmation. However, the positive effects are mediated by self-efficacy rather than micromanagement itself, indicating that the leadership style’s impact depends on psychological factors and employee characteristics. This insight complements the broader literature by highlighting that the adverse effects of micromanagement may vary across employee demographics and experience levels.

Supporting the adverse effects of micromanagement, Ndidi, Edwinah, and Belemenanya (2022) found that in SMEs within Rivers State, Nigeria, micromanaging behavior significantly reduces employee morale and productivity. Their study highlights that excessive control fosters insecurity and disengagement, which not only diminishes motivation but also increases turnover intentions. Such findings reinforce the global relevance of micromanagement’s negative impact across diverse organizational sizes and cultural contexts.

Mookerjee et al. (2022) highlight that micromanagement during clinical supervision severely restricts learner autonomy, which is essential for developing competence and confidence. Their study identifies micromanaging behaviors such as excessive scrutiny, insistence on tasks being done a certain way, and frequent demands for updates, which parallel micromanagement practices in corporate settings. These behaviors undermine employees’ sense of ownership and initiative, leading to decreased motivation, engagement, and professional growth. The authors also note that micromanagement fosters a climate of distrust and frustration, which negatively impacts team morale and increases turnover intentions—findings consistent with Marttinen and Kostamo (2024) and Ryan and Cross (2023). Importantly, Mookerjee et al. emphasize that micromanagement disrupts the balance between supervision and autonomy, which is critical for optimal performance and well-being.

Mushi et al. (2023) provide compelling evidence from the education sector that leadership styles characterized by excessive control and limited employee autonomy negatively affect motivation and performance. Their study of secondary schools in Tanzania reveals that rigid supervisory practices diminish teachers’ job satisfaction and engagement, paralleling findings in corporate contexts where micromanagement undermines employee well-being (Marttinen & Kostamo, 2024; Ryan & Cross, 2023). This cross-industry evidence underscores the universality of micromanagement’s adverse effects. Moreover, Mushi et al. emphasize the importance of leadership that supports autonomy and fosters a positive organizational climate, echoing the principles of Self-Determination Theory (Deci et al., 2022) and adaptive leadership models (Rico et al., 2024). Their recommendations for participative and flexible leadership further reinforce the need to move beyond controlling management styles to enhance employee motivation and organizational effectiveness.

Micromanagement’s adverse effects extend beyond traditional organizational settings into professional education environments, as illustrated by Ripley (2020) in clinical teaching teams. The study reveals that micromanagement, often driven by supervisors’ insecurities and mistrust, creates a non-conducive learning environment by restricting autonomy and competence, thereby destabilizing psychological and emotional safety. This harsh environment diminishes learner motivation and performance, paralleling findings in broader workplace contexts where micromanagement reduces job satisfaction and productivity (Marttinen & Kostamo, 2024; Ryan & Cross, 2023). Importantly, micromanagement is often rationalized as necessary for quality and safety, yet it undermines trust and development, representing a hidden curriculum that perpetuates controlling behaviors. Addressing micromanagement through targeted faculty development and coaching to foster self-awareness and autonomy-supportive practices offers a pathway to improve motivation and performance (Ripley, 2020). These insights reinforce the critical need for leadership approaches that balance oversight with empowerment to cultivate healthier, more effective workplaces.

* 1. **Contrasting Perspectives**

Although micromanagement is frequently criticized for its negative effects on employee well-being and organizational outcomes, emerging research reveals that its impact can be more complex and context-dependent. Galindez et al. (2024) conducted a case study within the Philippine Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) sector at Pearson Management Services Philippines, Inc., uncovering a statistically significant positive correlation between micromanagement and employee performance. Their findings challenge the conventional view of micromanagement as purely harmful, showing that in high-pressure, process-driven environments—where strict quality standards and tight deadlines prevail—close supervision can reduce errors and enhance consistency. This suggests that micromanagement may provide necessary structure and clarity, particularly for employees who require guidance or are less experienced, thereby improving focus and productivity.

However, Galindez et al. (2024) caution against overgeneralizing these results. They emphasize that excessive control, if not balanced with autonomy-supportive practices, can still undermine motivation and creativity. This nuanced perspective is echoed by Mookerjee et al., who recognize that while micromanagement is generally detrimental, there are short-term scenarios—such as training novices or managing high-risk tasks—where increased oversight is essential to ensure safety and quality. They further recommend transparent communication about the reasons for close supervision to mitigate negative perceptions and maintain trust between managers and employees.

Adding further depth, Sinaga (2025) explores the differential effects of micromanagement across employee demographics, particularly emphasizing Generation Z workers. Sinaga’s study reveals that micromanagement can indirectly enhance job satisfaction by boosting self-efficacy among younger employees, contrasting with the broader consensus that micromanagement stifles autonomy and motivation (Deci et al., 2022). This finding highlights the importance of individual differences and contextual factors in assessing leadership styles. While autonomy-supportive leadership remains the gold standard for fostering intrinsic motivation and well-being, micromanagement may serve as a transitional approach that supports skill development and confidence-building for less experienced or younger workers.

These insights align with Rico et al.’s (2024) adaptive leadership framework, which advocates for a dynamic balance between control and autonomy tailored to situational demands. Leaders who skillfully discern when to apply close supervision and when to grant autonomy are better positioned to nurture employee growth and optimize performance across diverse workforce segments.

In summary, this balanced view encourages a critical and flexible approach to micromanagement. Organizations are advised to calibrate the degree of oversight based on employee needs, task complexity, and organizational objectives to maximize performance without compromising employee well-being (Galindez et al., 2024). Such context-sensitive leadership fosters a healthier, more effective work environment that leverages the potential benefits of micromanagement while mitigating its risks.

* 1. **Comparative Analysis**

Micromanagement has been widely documented as having detrimental effects on employee well-being and performance across various organizational settings. Studies such as Marttinen and Kostamo (2024) reveal that micromanagement significantly undermines employees’ autonomy, eroding their confidence and creativity. This loss of autonomy leads to decreased job satisfaction and engagement, as employees feel constrained and excessively controlled. Increased stress levels linked to micromanagement further impair mental health and overall productivity. Similarly, Ryan and Cross (2023) characterize micromanagement as a controlling leadership style that intensifies job demands and fosters a climate of mistrust. Their findings indicate that excessive oversight reduces motivation, increases turnover, and weakens organizational commitment, resulting in lower performance and diminished effectiveness.

Supporting these conclusions, Samakao and Mulenga (2023) consolidate evidence showing that constant monitoring disrupts intrinsic motivation by limiting employees’ sense of autonomy and competence. This disruption fosters helplessness and learned dependency, which reduce productivity, innovation, and discretionary effort. Further, Ndidi, Edwinah, and Belemenanya (2022) demonstrate similar negative impacts in SMEs, where micromanagement diminishes morale and increases turnover intentions, highlighting the global relevance of these findings. In professional education contexts, Mookerjee et al. (2022) and Ripley (2020) show that micromanagement restricts learner autonomy, undermining competence development and creating non-conducive learning environments marked by distrust and frustration. Mushi et al. (2023) extend these findings to the education sector, where excessive control reduces motivation and engagement, emphasizing the universality of micromanagement’s adverse effects across industries.

However, emerging research reveals a more complex and context-dependent picture. Galindez et al. (2024) provide evidence from the Philippine BPO sector that micromanagement can positively correlate with employee performance in high-pressure, process-driven environments. Here, close supervision reduces errors and ensures quality, particularly benefiting less experienced employees who require structure and guidance. Similarly, Sinaga (2025) finds that among Generation Z workers, micromanagement indirectly enhances job satisfaction by boosting self-efficacy, suggesting that detailed oversight may support confidence-building and skill development for younger or less experienced employees.

These nuanced findings align with Rico et al.’s (2024) concept of **adaptive leadership**, which advocates for a dynamic balance between control and autonomy tailored to situational demands and individual capabilities. Effective leaders calibrate their oversight to provide necessary guidance without stifling autonomy, promoting decentralized decision-making, continuous learning, and open communication. This balance is crucial because excessive control, as seen in micromanagement, can demoralize employees and reduce performance, while too much autonomy without support may cause inefficiencies.

Deci, Olafsen, and Ryan’s (2022) **Self-Determination Theory (SDT)** underpins this contrast by highlighting how leadership styles impact employees’ basic psychological needs for autonomy, competence, and relatedness. Autonomy-supportive leadership nurtures these needs by granting freedom in task execution, providing meaningful rationales, and offering constructive feedback, thereby enhancing intrinsic motivation, job satisfaction, creativity, and performance. In contrast, micromanagement thwarts these needs through rigid oversight and frequent interventions, increasing stress and exhaustion, which diminish motivation and engagement.

Together, these studies underscore that micromanagement’s detrimental effects largely arise from its failure to satisfy fundamental psychological needs, whereas autonomy-supportive and adaptive leadership foster empowering work environments that optimize employee motivation and well-being. The evidence suggests that while micromanagement may have situational utility—especially for novices or in high-risk settings—its habitual use is counterproductive. Organizations should therefore adopt flexible leadership approaches that balance oversight with respect for employee autonomy, tailoring management styles to employee experience, task complexity, and organizational goals to maximize performance without compromising well-being.

4. Conclusion

Based on the comprehensive body of evidence reviewed in this systematic literature review, it is clear that micromanagement predominantly exerts a negative influence on employee performance and well-being across diverse organizational and cultural contexts. Empirical studies such as Marttinen and Kostamo (2024) demonstrate that micromanagement significantly undermines employees’ autonomy, leading to diminished confidence, creativity, job satisfaction, and engagement. This loss of autonomy is compounded by increased stress levels, which adversely affect mental health and productivity. Similarly, Ryan and Cross (2023) highlight how micromanagement intensifies job demands and fosters a climate of mistrust, resulting in higher turnover rates and weakened organizational commitment. These findings are reinforced by Samakao and Mulenga’s (2023) systematic review, which links micromanagement to disrupted intrinsic motivation, learned dependency, and reduced discretionary effort, collectively impairing innovation and morale.

Supporting the global relevance of these adverse effects, Ndidi, Edwinah, and Belemenanya (2022) document similar outcomes in SMEs in Nigeria, where micromanagement diminishes morale and increases turnover intentions. Sector-specific studies in education and clinical supervision (Mushi et al., 2023; Mookerjee et al., 2022; Ripley, 2020) further confirm that excessive control restricts autonomy essential for competence development, creating non-conducive environments marked by frustration and distrust. These cross-industry and cross-cultural findings underscore the universality of micromanagement’s detrimental impact on employee outcomes.

However, emerging research nuances this predominantly negative picture. Galindez et al. (2024) identify contexts—such as high-pressure, process-driven BPO environments—where micromanagement correlates positively with employee performance by ensuring compliance and reducing errors. Sinaga (2025) further reveals that among Generation Z employees, micromanagement can indirectly enhance job satisfaction by boosting self-efficacy, suggesting that detailed supervision may support confidence-building for less experienced workers. These insights align with Rico et al.’s (2024) adaptive leadership framework, advocating a dynamic balance between control and autonomy tailored to situational demands and individual capabilities.

Theoretically grounded in Self-Determination Theory (Deci, Olafsen, & Ryan, 2022), this review highlights that micromanagement’s harmful effects largely stem from its failure to satisfy employees’ basic psychological needs for autonomy, competence, and relatedness. In contrast, autonomy-supportive leadership nurtures these needs, fostering intrinsic motivation, creativity, and sustained performance.

In conclusion, while micromanagement may have situational utility—particularly for novices or in high-risk tasks—its habitual use is counterproductive, undermining employee motivation, well-being, and organizational effectiveness. Organizations should therefore prioritize leadership development that promotes autonomy-supportive and adaptive styles, calibrating oversight to employee experience, task complexity, and organizational goals. Such an approach optimizes performance while safeguarding employee psychological health, ultimately fostering sustainable organizational success.

1. RECOMMENDATION

Based on the extensive evidence synthesized in this systematic literature review, it is imperative that organizations adopt nuanced and context-sensitive leadership approaches to mitigate the predominantly negative effects of micromanagement while leveraging its situational benefits.

First, organizations should prioritize leadership development programs that focus on cultivating autonomy-supportive behaviors. These programs must encourage practices such as delegating decision-making authority, providing meaningful and constructive feedback, and fostering employee competence and growth. Such approaches align with Self-Determination Theory (Deci, Olafsen, & Ryan, 2022) and have been demonstrated to enhance intrinsic motivation, creativity, job satisfaction, and sustained employee performance.

Second, implementing adaptive leadership practices tailored to specific contexts and employee needs is essential. Drawing on Rico et al.’s (2024) adaptive leadership framework, managers should be trained to dynamically calibrate their level of oversight based on factors such as employee experience, task complexity, and situational demands. This flexible leadership style balances necessary control with respect for employee autonomy, thereby optimizing performance while safeguarding psychological well-being. For instance, close supervision may be appropriate for novices or in high-risk, error-sensitive tasks (Galindez et al., 2024; Ndidi et al., 2022), whereas experienced employees benefit from greater autonomy.

Third, organizations must critically assess and limit habitual micromanagement. Although micromanagement may have limited situational utility, its habitual or excessive use can undermine employee motivation and well-being. Leaders should be encouraged to avoid micromanagement as a default management style and instead focus on empowering employees through trust and support, which can reduce turnover and strengthen organizational commitment (Ryan & Cross, 2023).

Fourth, raising awareness and fostering behavioral change through targeted training is crucial. Comprehensive training programs should educate leaders and managers about the psychological and organizational risks associated with micromanagement. These initiatives must emphasize the importance of balancing supervision with autonomy, highlighting the adverse effects of excessive control on employee morale, innovation, and retention (Mookerjee et al., 2022). Embedding these principles into organizational culture can promote healthier work environments and sustainable performance.

Fifth, organizations should encourage continuous feedback and employee involvement by establishing mechanisms that allow employees to provide input on management styles and workplace autonomy. This participative approach facilitates ongoing refinement of leadership practices, ensuring that oversight remains appropriate and responsive to employee needs, thereby mitigating the negative impacts of excessive control (Marttinen & Kostamo, 2024).

Finally, given the mixed evidence regarding micromanagement’s short-term benefits in certain sectors and among specific employee demographics (Galindez et al., 2024; Sinaga, 2025), further longitudinal and context-specific research is recommended. Such studies should explore the long-term effects of micromanagement on employee retention, innovation, and organizational culture across diverse industries and cultural settings to inform evidence-based leadership development.

By implementing these recommendations, organizations can foster leadership approaches that balance control with autonomy, ultimately enhancing employee motivation, well-being, and organizational effectiveness.

**DECLARATION OF GENERATIVE AI AND AI-ASSISTED TECHNOLOGIES IN THE WRITING PROCESS**

During the preparation of this work, the author used the AI tool *Perplexity* to assist with grammar refinement, validation of references, and identification of credible and legitimate sources. The content generated by the AI was carefully reviewed and edited by the author to ensure accuracy, completeness, and adherence to academic standards. The author takes full responsibility for the final content of this publication. AI technologies were employed solely to enhance readability and support research efficiency, with all substantive intellectual contributions and critical analysis performed by the author

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