Authentic Leadership and Organizational Job Embeddedness in Higher Education

Yüksekokğuştremde Otantik Liderlik ve Örgütsel İşe Gümülmüşlük

Hakan ERKUTLU *, Jamel CHAFRA **

ABSTRACT: This study examines the relationship between authentic leadership and organizational job embeddedness and the mediating roles of psychological ownership and self-concordance on that relationship in higher education. The study sample encompasses 1193 faculty members along with their deans from randomly selected 13 universities in İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir, Kayseri, Antalya, Bursa, Samsun and Gaziantep during 2013-2014 spring semester. Faculty member’s perceptions of psychological ownership, self-concordance and organizational job embeddedness were measured using the Psychological Ownership Scale developed by Van Dyne and Pierce (2004). Perceived Locus of Causality Scale developed by Sheldon and Elliot (1999) and Organization Embeddedness Scale developed by Mitchell, Holtom, Lee, Sablynski, and Erez (2001) respectively. Avolio, Gardner, and Walumbwa’s (2007) Authentic Leadership Questionnaire was used to assess faculty dean’s authentic leadership behaviors. The results revealed a significant and positive relationship between authentic leadership and organizational job embeddedness and mediating roles of psychological ownership and self-concordance on that relationship.

Keywords: Authentic leadership, organizational job embeddedness, psychological ownership, self-concordance


1. INTRODUCTION

Authentic leadership has recently emerged as an extension of existing leadership theories such as ethical and transformational leadership (Avolio, Gardner, Walumbwa, Luthans, & May, 2004; Walumbwa, Wang, Schaubroeck, & Avolio, 2010). It refers to “a pattern of leader behavior that draws upon and promotes both positive psychological capacities and a positive ethical climate, to foster greater self-awareness, an internalized moral perspective, balanced processing of information, and relational transparency on the part of leaders working with followers, fostering positive self-development” (Walumbwa, Avolio, Gardner, Wernsing, & Peterson, 2008:94). Literature on authentic leadership has revealed that authentic leadership may
positively affect employee attitudes and behaviors, such as affective organizational commitment, work engagement, organizational citizenship behavior, and performance (Avolio & Gardner, 2005; Meyer & Gagné, 2008; Ilies, Morgeson, & Nahrgang, 2005). For example, Ilies et al. (2005) argued that authentic leaders are likely to have a positive influence on followers’ behaviors because such leaders provide senses of self-determination, security, and trust, which enable followers to focus their energies on goal-related endeavors and on finding different pathways for solving problems and benefiting from opportunities. Other authors have argued that authentic leaders support follower feelings of intrinsic work motivation (Avolio & Gardner, 2005) and thereby boost follower work engagement (Meyer & Gagné, 2008).

In the present study, we set out to examine how authentic leadership behavior relates to employees’ organizational job embeddedness. We focus here on examining the links between authentic leadership and job embeddedness because prior theoretical work suggests that authentic leaders, through their ethical role modeling, transparency, and balanced decision-making, create the conditions that promote high quality leader-member exchange (Wherry, 2012) and trust in leaders, which in turn leads to higher levels of job embeddedness.

We tested the influence of authentic leadership on organizational job embeddedness through two intermediate mechanisms. These mechanisms include psychological ownership and self-concordance, which we describe in more details below. By focusing on psychological ownership and self-concordance as intervening mechanisms linking authentic leadership to employee outcomes, we hope to contribute to this emerging literature much in details by explaining how authentic leaders enhance employee job embeddedness.

In arguing that psychological ownership and self-concordance are key mechanisms explaining the effect of authentic leadership on organizational job embeddedness and by providing empirical support for these arguments, we hope to make several important theoretical and empirical contributions. First, we hope to add to the growing body of research showing that authentic leadership affects individual-level outcomes such as psychological capital (Walumbwa et al., 2010), psychological well-being (Cassar & Buttigieg, 2013), and lead to improved work engagement, organizational citizenship behavior and organizational identification (Walumbwa et al., 2010). Second, our study sheds light on how it is that authentic leadership helps shape organizational job embeddedness. Harris, Wheeler and Kacmar (2011:273) noted that “relatively neglected is what leaders should actually be doing to enhance organizational job embeddedness.” By examining the mediating role of two potential intervening variables, we extend previous research by showing underlying mechanisms that are responsible for the effects of authentic leadership. Third, our study contributes to the literature on organizational job embeddedness (e.g., Gorgievski & Hobfoll, 2008). A key assumption in organizational job embeddedness literature is that job embeddedness helps employees, groups and organizations perform more effectively (Mitchell et al., 2001), yet this assumption has received little empirical attention. In addition, we contribute to recent researches on psychological ownership (e.g., Van Dyne & Pierce, 2004) and relational identification (e.g., Sluss & Ashforth, 2007), providing additional evidence that they are robust individual-level constructs with meaningful outcomes.

1.1. Authentic leadership and organizational job embeddedness

Job embeddedness is defined as “the combined forces that keep a person from leaving his or her job” (Birse, Boru, Islamoglu, & Yurtkoru, 2012; Yao, Lee, Mitchell, Burton, & Sablinski, 2004, p. 159). Mitchell et al. (2001) conceptualized job embeddedness as including one’s links to other aspects of the job (people and groups), perceptions of person-job fit, and sacrifices involved in leaving the job. The links aspect of embeddedness suggests that employees have formal and informal connections with other entities on the job and, as the number of those links increases, embeddedness is higher (Holtom, Mitchell, & Lee, 2006). Fit refers to the match between an employee’s goals and values and those of the organization; higher fit indicates higher
embeddedness (Holtom et al., 2006). Finally, sacrifice concerns the perceived costs of leaving the organization, both financial and social. The higher the perceived costs, the greater the embeddedness (Holtom et al., 2006).

Leadership support and high quality leader-member exchange have been suggested as significant factors contributing to employee organizational job embeddedness (Harris, Wheeler, & Kacmar, 2011). Authentic leaders behave in accordance with their values and strive to achieve openness and truthfulness in their relationships with followers (Gardner, Avolio, Luthans, May, & Walumbwa, 2005; Walumbwa et al., 2010). Such leaders build trust with their followers by encouraging totally open communication, engaging their followers, sharing critical information, and sharing their perceptions and feelings about the people with whom they work; the result is a realistic social relationship arising from followers’ heightened levels of personal identification (Avolio et al., 2004). Study by Jung and Avolio (2000) suggests that leaders may build trust by demonstrating individualized concern (i.e., engagement) and respect (i.e., encouraging diverse viewpoints) for followers. We also know from social exchange theory (i.e., Blau, 1964) that a realistic social relationship is likely to lead to gestures of goodwill being reciprocated, even to the extent of each side willingly going above and beyond the call of duty (Konovsky & Pugh, 1994). Moreover, because authentic leaders exemplify high moral standards, integrity, and honesty, their favorable reputation fosters positive expectations among followers, enhancing their levels of trust and willingness to cooperate with the leader for the benefit of the organization. Because of trust and high quality leader-member exchange, followers feel more comfortable and empowered to do the activities required for successful task accomplishment.

Previous researchers have found that the benefits associated with high quality exchanges are able to supplement or even compensate for low levels of person-organization fit (e.g., Erdogan, Kraimer, & Liden, 2004), as the leader-member exchange relationship provides valuable resources for subordinates in high quality exchanges. With respect to links, the leader-member exchange relationship is a linkage in the organization, and those subordinates in high quality exchanges would be expected to be more connected to their supervisor and organization than their low quality counterparts (Sparrowe & Liden, 2005). Hence, the supervisor–subordinate relationship is a key driver of employee turnover intentions and actual turnover behaviors. Finally, subordinates in high quality exchanges are less likely to leave an employer as they would have to forego the advantages associated with their relationships with their supervisors (Liden, Sparrowe, & Wayne, 1997). Thus, we suggest that high quality leader-member exchange exchanges provide subordinates with numerous benefits and resources that are associated with organizational job embeddedness. Therefore, we propose the following hypothesis:

**Hypothesis 1.** Authentic leadership is positively related to organizational job embeddedness.

### 1.2. The mediating roles of psychological ownership and commitment to organizational change

Psychological ownership can be defined as "the state in which individuals feel as though the target of ownership or a piece of that target is 'theirs' (i.e., 'I am an owner and vested in this organization, it is mine!')" (Pierce, Kostova, & Dirks, 2003: 86). Pierce et al. (2003) argued that psychological ownership would make people feel more responsible for workplace outcomes and some empirical support exists for the positive relationship of psychological ownership with increased productivity, organizational commitment, job satisfaction, involvement, and organizational citizenship behavior as well as a negative relationship with employee turnover (McIntyre, Srivastava, & Fuller, 2009; Van Dyne & Pierce, 2004).
Authentic leadership is related to employee psychological ownership through emphasizing four core values and corresponding norms for behavior related to psychological ownership: equity, accountability, self-efficacy and belongingness.

Firstly, authentic leaders are concerned with fairness for employee rights and responsibilities. Feelings of ownership produce felt responsibility to the target (to nurture, provide for, protect) and a sense of rights to have control over what happens to the target (Pierce, Kostova, & Dirks, 2001). Violation of these rights would serve to steal employee ownership. However, authentic leaders would be less likely to violate these perceived rights due to their explicit value of fairness, equity, transparency, openness and respect for others (Gardner et al., 2005).

Secondly, authentic leaders are more likely to demonstrate and promote accountability among followers. Authentic leaders have a highly developed sense of accountability – they are aware of the moral and ethical ramifications of their actions (Avolio et al., 2004). Hogg (2001) suggests quality leaders are people who have the characteristics of the type of leader that best fits situational requirements. Authentic leaders realize their ethical behavior sends an impassioned message to followers influencing what they deal with, what they think, how they construct their own roles, and ultimately how they make choices and behave (Avolio et al., 2004; Walumbwa et al., 2008). This suggests that they model accountability in their daily interactions with followers. Based on the tenets of social learning theory (e.g., Bandura 1977, 1986) employees learn the process of accountability through direct and indirect experiences such as observing authentic leaders hold people accountable for results and how results are achieved. These observations and interactions among employees provide a form of social information that over time creates the norms for social behaviors in this group (Salancik & Pfeffer, 1978). In addition, employees are held accountable for themselves, and directly experience the enforcement of standards held by the leader for the group. Thus, employees of authentic leaders are more likely to hold each other and themselves accountable, which is an aspect of psychological ownership.

Thirdly, observing exemplary behaviors and psychological strengths in authentic leaders, and receiving constructive criticism and feedback in a respectful and developmental manner from them, employees may develop more confidence in their abilities to pursue goals (Ilies et al., 2005). When authentic leaders solicit views that challenge deeply held positions and openly share information with employees, one may expect that employees become more self-confident (Walumbwa et al., 2008). Considering that authentic leaders focus on followers' strengths, unleash their potential (Gardner & Schermerhorn, 2004), and constantly emphasize their growth, employees' self-efficacy potentially develops (Avolio et al., 2004; Gardner et al., 2005).

Finally, authentic leaders promote psychological ownership in followers through fostering norms that promote an environment of belongingness for employees. Wong and Cummings (2009) suggest authentic leaders pay attention to individuals by listening to their employees thereby giving them a voice in their daily work environment. As implied in the job characteristics model and further by Spreitzer (1995) and Avey, Wernsing, and Luthans (2008), employees who are listened to and have input into their work environment are more likely to feel that they belong to the organization as a whole and the work group specifically. Contrarily, employees who are ignored and isolated emotionally detach themselves from the organization and possess no sense of belongingness. Therefore, when authentic leaders seek to include followers through keeping their best interests in mind and listening to their concerns, they foster an environment where employees can feel this sense of belongingness, a core component of psychological ownership.

Holtom, Mitchell, Lee, and Eberly (2008) described organizational job embeddedness as the desire to encourage an employee to remain with an organization. When possessions are viewed as part of the extended self, it follows that the loss of possessions equates to a “loss or lessening of the self” and is associated with detrimental consequences (Belk, 1988, p. 142).
Therefore, employees who experience feelings of psychological ownership strive to maintain their association with the organization because of unfavorable consequences if this connection is broken. The result is high levels of job embeddedness in which an employee feels a sense of compatibility between his or her personal career needs, goals and values and those of the job and organization; experiences positive formal and informal connections between himself or herself and the team or organization; and perceives the costs of leaving the job (the material and psychological benefits that may be forfeited) as being too high (Mitchell et al. 2001). Therefore, we claim that:

**Hypothesis 2.** Employee perception of psychological ownership partially mediates the relationship between authentic leadership and organizational job embeddedness.

Self-concordance refers to the extent to which activities such as job-related tasks or goals express individuals’ authentic interests and values (Bono & Judge, 2003; Sheldon & Elliot, 1999). The self-concordance model is a theory of self-regulation that is based in self-determination theory (Ryan & Deci, 2000). According to Ryan and Deci (2000), intentional behavior can be chosen freely or it can be chosen because of internal or external constraints or controls. Thus, individuals’ reasons for acting range on a continuum from complete control by reward or punishment (such as, I go to work in the morning so I am not fired) to full integration and internalization (such as, I stay late and help a coworker because I believe that the work we do is important and makes a difference in the world).

The self-concordance model proposes that the reasons why people engage in certain activities range on a continuum from more internal reasons for goal pursuit to more external reasons for goal pursuit (Davidson & De Stobbeleir, 2011). When employees pursue their work goals because they identify with these goals (identified motivation) or because they find these goals highly interesting and enjoyable (integrated motivation), they experience high levels of self-concordance throughout their goal pursuit (Bono & Judge, 2003; Sheldon & Elliot, 1999). In contrast, the self-concordance level of employees is lower when they pursue their work goals in order to obtain extrinsic rewards or to avoid punishments (external motivation) or because of coercive social pressure, such as a sense of obligation (introjected motivation). In sum, the more internal the reason for goal pursuit, the more congruent the goal will be with individuals’ authentic interests and core values, i.e., the higher individuals’ level of self-concordance.

Authentic leadership is related to employee self-concordance through developing high quality leader-follower relationship (Gardner et al., 2005). The development of high quality leader–follower relationships has been hypothesized to occur in three distinct stages (Graen & Scandura, 1987). In the role taking stage, leaders seek to discover the talents and motivations of their followers through an iterative process of leader role sending and follower behavior. During this stage, the initial interaction is influenced by leader and follower characteristics (Dienesch & Liden, 1986). It is during this stage that a leader’s authentic relational orientation will first become salient to followers. Such a relational orientation will form the foundation for subsequent trust, an important component of relationship development (Bauer & Green, 1996). In the role making stage, leaders and followers begin to refine how they will interact across a host of different situations, thereby defining the nature of their relationship. Over the course of this stage, followers become aware of leaders’ unbiased processing of self-relevant information and personal integrity. Coupled with an authentic relational orientation, this should lead to the development of respect, positive affect, and trust, all of which are key components of high quality leader–follower relationships (Liden et al., 1997). In the final role routinization stage mutual expectations become implicitly or explicitly agreed upon and followers are likely to maximally benefit (in terms of well-being) from high quality relationships.

Research has suggested that high quality leader–follower relationships foster more open communication, strong value congruence, and minimal power distance (Fairhurst, 1993). These
findings suggest that followers of authentic leaders are more likely to have similar values and thereby begin to behave more authentically because of working with their leader. In addition, recent research has suggested that followers reciprocate high quality relationships in a manner consistent with the type of behavior valued in their work environment (Hofmann, Morgeson, & Gerras, 2003). This also suggests that followers of authentic leaders will reciprocate by engaging in behaviors that are consistent with the behaviors and values of their leader. Therefore, we expect self-concordance to serve as a mediator through which authentic leadership influences organizational job embeddedness. However, because we have argued in Hypothesis 2 that the influence of authentic leadership on organizational job embeddedness may also be explained through employee’s perception of psychological ownership, we propose partial mediation rather than full mediation. Hence, we test the following:

Hypothesis 3. Employee perception of self-concordance partially mediates the relationship between authentic leadership and organizational job embeddedness.

2. METHOD

2.1. Samples

The sample of this study included 1193 faculty members along with their superiors (deans) from 13 universities in Turkey. These universities were randomly selected from a list of 196 universities in the country (The Council of Higher Education, 2014).

This study was completed in April - May 2014. A cluster random-sampling method was used to select sample. In this sampling method, first, all the universities in Turkey were stratified into seven strata according to their geographic regions. Then, universities in each stratum were proportionally selected by a cluster random sampling; lecturers working at the selected universities comprised the study sample. A research team consisting of six research assistants visited 13 universities in different regions of Turkey. In their first visit, they received approvals from the deans of economics and administrative sciences, fine arts, engineering and education. The research team of this study, then, gave information about the aim of this study to faculty members and told that the study was designed to collect information on the job embeddedness and their relationship with superiors (deans) in the higher education workforce. They were given confidentially assurances and told that participation was voluntary. Faculty members, wishing to participate in this study, were requested to send their names and departments via e-mail to the research team members. In the second visit (1 week later), the questionnaires were delivered to the respondents in their offices. A randomly selected group of faculty members completed the psychological ownership, the perceived locus of causality, authentic leadership and organizational job embeddedness scales (63 - 113 faculty members per university, totaling 1300). Fifty-six per cent of the faculty members were male with an average age of 33.69 years. Moreover, faculty members’ average tenure was 11.13 years. Missing data reduced the sample size to 1193 out of 1300 participants, leading to a response rate of 92 percent.

2.2. Measures

Authentic leadership. It was measured using a 16-item scale from Avolio et al. (2007), called the Authentic Leadership Questionnaire (ALQ). The authors propose four theoretically related factors, including balanced processing (3 items), internalized moral perspective (4 items), relational transparency (5 items) and self-awareness (4 items), which form a core higher order authentic leadership construct. Sample items are: “Listens carefully to different points of view before coming to conclusions” (balanced processing), “Demonstrates beliefs that are consistent with actions” (internalized moral perspective), “Says exactly what he or she means” (relational transparency) and “Accurately describes how others view his or her capabilities” (self-awareness). Items were scored on a 5-point Likert-type scale, ranging from 1 (Not at all) to 5
Principal component analysis revealed only one factor with an eigenvalue greater than 1.0. Thus, by averaging the values of 16 items, a composite score was created to represent each respondent’s perceived authentic leadership. Reliability coefficient (Cronbach alpha) for this scale was .87.

**Organizational job embeddedness.** It was measured using the 23 organization embeddedness items developed by Mitchell et al. (2001). It consists of three subscales, links to organization (sample items: “how long have you been in your present position?” “how many coworkers do you interact with regularly?”), fit to organization (sample item: “my coworkers are similar to me”), and organization-related sacrifice (sample item: “I would sacrifice a lot if I left this job”). The links items were measured on an open-ended numerical scale (e.g., years, number of coworkers); the fit and sacrifice items were scored on a five-point Likert-type scale from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (5). Prior to combining items into subscales (links, fit, and sacrifice) and embeddedness scores, item scores were standardized. Higher scores indicated higher levels of embeddedness. The Cronbach alpha for this scale was .91.

**Psychological Ownership.** It was measured by the seven-item scale developed by Van Dyne and Pierce (2004). In this scale, respondents rate the extent to which they agree or disagree with a series of statements on a 7-point Likert-type scale ranging from 1 (strongly disagree) to 7 (strongly agree). Sample items are “This is my organization” and “Most of the people that work for this organization feel as though they own the company.” The Cronbach alpha for this scale was .92.

**Self-concordance.** It was measured using the Perceived Locus of Causality Scale (Sheldon & Elliot, 1999). Faculty members were asked to identify six of their short-term, job-related goals. Because it fits within the time frame of other self-concordance research such as Bono and Judge (2003), we defined a short-term goal as one that could be accomplished in 60 days. After faculty members identified their goals, we asked for their reasons for pursuing each goal by using a seven-point scale anchored by 1=‘not at all’ and 7=‘extremely’ in terms of each of four reasons: external, introjected, identified, and intrinsic. The external reason was ‘because somebody else wants you to or because the situation demands it’. The introjected reason was ‘because you would feel ashamed, guilty, or anxious if you didn’t’. The identified reason was ‘because you really believe it’s an important goal to have’. The intrinsic reason was ‘because of the fun and enjoyment that it provides you’. Following Sheldon and Elliot (1999), a composite self-concordance variable was created by summing the identified and intrinsic scores, and subtracting the introjected and external scores. The Cronbach alpha for this scale was .89.

**Control variables.** To help eliminate potentially spurious relationships between our independent variables (authentic leadership), mediators (psychological ownership and self-concordance), and the outcome (organizational job embeddedness) in this study, we controlled for faculty members’ age (measured in years), gender (female=0, male=1), and dean–faculty member relationship tenure (measured in years) (e.g., Felps, Mitchell, Herman, Lee, Holtom, & Harman, 2009).

### 3. FINDINGS

Table 1 shows the means, standard deviations and correlations for the study variables. The mediating roles of psychological ownership and self-concordance were analyzed by using procedures for testing multiple mediation outlined by MacKinnon (2000). As a straightforward extension of Baron and Kenny’s (1986) causal step approach, this procedure involves estimating three separate regression equations. Since mediation requires the existence of a direct effect to be mediated, the first step in the analysis here involved regressing authentic leadership on organizational job embeddedness and the control variables. The results presented in Table 2 (model 2) show that authentic leadership is significantly and positively related to job
embeddedness ($\beta = .54$, $p < .001$), thus providing support for the direct effect of authentic leadership on job embeddedness (Hypothesis 1).

### Table 1: Descriptive statistics and correlations

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<th>Variable</th>
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<td>Faculty member’s tenure (years)</td>
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<td>.04</td>
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<tr>
<td>Authentic leadership</td>
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As the mediation hypotheses in this study imply that authentic leadership is related to both psychological ownership and self-concordance, the first part of the second step in the mediation analysis involved regressing psychological ownership, self-concordance and the control variables on authentic leadership. The results in Table 2 indicate that authentic leadership has a significant, positive relationships with psychological ownership ($\beta = .28$, $p < .01$) and self-concordance ($\beta = .27$, $p < .01$), thus offering support for the main effects of authentic leadership on psychological ownership and self-concordance.

### Table 2: Results of the standardized regression analysis for the mediated effects of authentic leadership via psychological ownership and self-concordance on organizational job embeddedness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Variables</th>
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<th>Self-concordance</th>
<th>Model 1</th>
<th>Model 2</th>
<th>Model 3</th>
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<td>Faculty member’s tenure</td>
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<td>Dean’s age</td>
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<td>Dean’s gender</td>
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<td>Authentic leadership</td>
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<td>.27**</td>
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<td>Self-concordance</td>
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<td>$R^2$</td>
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<td>.31***</td>
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<td>.21**</td>
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<td>$\Delta R^2$</td>
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</table>

In addition, in forwarding the mediation hypotheses, a positive relation between psychological ownership or self-concordance and organizational job embeddedness was presumed. The second part of the second step of the mediation analysis, therefore, involved regressing organizational job embeddedness on both psychological ownership and self-concordance. The results reported in Table 2 (model 3) confirm the two presumed relationships. The results indicate that both psychological ownership and self-concordance have significant and positive relationships to employees’ job embeddedness ($\beta = .31$, $p < .001$; $\beta = .30$, $p < .001$ respectively).

In the final step of the mediation analysis, job embeddedness was regressed on authentic leadership, psychological ownership, self-concordance and the control variables. As predicted, the results (model 4) indicate that the significant relationship between authentic leadership and job embeddedness becomes insignificant when psychological ownership and self-concordance are entered into the equation ($\beta = .09$, non-significance). At the same time, the effect of psychological ownership ($\beta = .29$, $p < .01$) and, self-concordance ($\beta = .26$, $p < .01$) on organizational job embeddedness remained significant. These results suggest that psychological ownership and self-
concordance mediate the relationship between authentic leadership and job embeddedness, a pattern of results that support Hypotheses 2 and 3.

4. DISCUSSION and CONCLUSION

To our knowledge, this is the first attempt to simultaneously test the roles of psychological ownership and self-concordance as cognitive-affective attitudes on how authentic leadership affects employees’ job embeddedness. Our results showed that authentic leadership was positively related to employees’ perceptions of psychological ownership and self-concordance. These, in turn, were all positively related to job embeddedness.

Our findings extend research on authentic leadership and make several important contributions to the literature. The primary contribution is identifying employee work attitudes by which authentic leadership relates to organizational job embeddedness. Avolio et al. (2004) proposed that social exchange theory (Blau, 1964) is primary mechanism by which authentic leaders affect their followers. Along this line, our study makes two important contributions. First, consistent with Gardner et al.’s (2005) theorizing, we found self-concordance to be important intervening variable in the authentic leadership–embeddedness relationship. Thus, this study empirically tested the self-determination perspective (Ryan & Deci, 2000) explaining the authentic leadership–job embeddedness relationship. However, since this variable only partially mediated the relationship, the second important contribution of the study comes. Our findings showed that psychological ownership theory (Pierce et al., 2003) is another important mechanism that, in combination with social exchange perspective, can help explain the complex authentic leadership–job embeddedness relationship. Thus, our study represents the first attempt to integrate social exchange, and self-determination perspectives in explaining the relationship between authentic leadership and job embeddedness.

We focused on the two mediators that we thought were most theoretically relevant, recognizing that there may be more mediating mechanisms than the ones examined in this research. We do not argue that all mechanisms are equal in strength; yet suggest that certain mechanisms may be more influential on certain individuals than others. For example, an individual with high-quality interpersonal relationships may perceive greater psychological ownership from an authentic leadership as compared to an individual who has low-quality interpersonal relationships with a leader (Carmeli, Brueller, & Dutton, 2009). Moreover, an individual who has worked at an organization for a long time and, thus, is committed to the organization’s values may be more likely to respond to an authentic leader by feeling more psychological ownership and self-concordance as compared to an individual who has less of a value congruence with the organization. In addition, since authentic leadership research is still in its infancy (Shirey, 2006), further research is needed to explain the myriad of boundary conditions (e.g., moderators) that serve to either promote or impede the effectiveness of authentic leadership in facilitating employee development through various mechanisms.

Furthermore, this research has theoretical implications that extend beyond the authentic leadership literature. For example, it contributes to the emerging area of research integrating leadership, employees’ work attitudes and social exchanges in organizations. Indeed, we examined how a form of leadership central to these constructs affects psychological ownership as well as employees’ self-concordance. In addition, although leadership scholars generally acknowledge that there are typically several mechanisms that link leader behavior to employee outcomes, leadership research tends either not to measure the theorized mediator or to measure one mediator per study (Walumbwa, Mayer, Wang, Wang, Workman, & Christensen, 2011). Our research highlights the value in examining multiple mediators within the same study—as this approach allows one to determine the relative importance of each of the mediators.
This study has some limitations. First, because faculty members provided ratings of authentic leadership, job embeddedness, psychological ownership and self-concordance, the hypothesized relationships between authentic leadership and the two mediating variables must be interpreted with caution due to same-source concerns. For example, it is possible that faculty members’ evaluations of authentic leadership biased their ratings of perceptions of psychological ownership, self-concordance and high-quality dean-faculty member relationship. Future research should strive to measure all predictors and job embeddedness ideally from different sources or utilize manipulations or objective outcomes.

Second, because our study is cross-sectional by design, we cannot infer causality. Indeed, it is possible that, for example, psychological ownership could drive perceptions of authentic leadership as opposed to the causal order we predicted. Additionally, employing an experimental research design to address causality issues would be useful. For example, a lab study could aid in making causal claims for each of the specific mediators investigated in the present study.

Third, although we did examine two theoretically relevant mediators and test their effects simultaneously, other mechanisms could help explain the relationship between authentic leadership and employee job embeddedness. For example, Giosan, Holtom, and Watson (2005) have shown support for organizational characteristics that could be considered antecedents of the job embeddedness construct. Future research should provide a more exhaustive test of different mediators such as role ambiguity, perceived supervisor support, and participation in benefits.

Finally, we did not control for other forms of related leadership theories. Future research could overcome this limitation by controlling for other styles of leadership that have been found to positively relate to authentic leadership such as transformational leadership (Bass & Avolio, 1994) or ethical leadership (Brown, Treviño and Harrison, 2005) to examine whether authentic leadership explains additional unique variance.

In summary, despite the importance of authentic leadership in organizations, research investigating the potential mechanisms through which authentic leadership influences employees’ job embeddedness has been lacking. This study makes an important contribution by examining how and why authentic leadership is more effective in increasing employee job embeddedness by highlighting the importance of employees’ perception of psychological ownership and self-concordance. Thus, we provide a more complete picture on how to translate authentic leader behavior into employee action such as increased organizational job embeddedness. We hope the present findings will stimulate further investigations into the underlying mechanisms and the conditions under which authentic leadership relates to various individual and group outcomes.

5. REFERENCES


Wherry, H. M. S. (2012). Authentic Leadership, Leader-Member Exchange, and Organizational Citizenship Behavior: A Multilevel Analysis. (Doctorate Degree), University of Nebraska. (Paper 91)


Uzun Özet


Çalışmanın aracı rollerinden olan örgütsel anlamda psikolojik sahiplik "çalışanların kendilerini içerisinde bulundukları işyerinin sahibi olarak hissettirecekler" olarak tanımlanmıştır (Pierce, Kostova, ve Dirks, 2003). Psikoloji sahipliği konusunda yapılan araştırmalarda, çalışanın kendisini işyerine bireysel bir bütünleştirmesi ve onların sahibi olarak hissetmesi, çalışanın verimliliğini, örgüt bağlamını, işi yapmayı ve örgütün değerleri ve amaçlarına uyum sağlamayı kendi değer yargılarına ve amaçlarına uygun bulan çalışanların daha yüksek uyum düzeyine sahip olduklarını ve bu durumla işyerinde bir etkili yöneticiliği yapabilmesi, çalışanın kendini örgütün ana bir öğesi olarak hissetmesini ve kendi değerleri ve amaçlarını örgütünün değerleri ve amaçlarına uyum sağlayarak bu durumla durumda kendi işyerindeki işe dönüştme düzeyi üzerinde olumlu bir etkiye yapacaktır.