

Internal Locus of Control Affect Job Performance of Commercial Television in Indonesia Context Mediation of Job Embeddedness

DonnyAbdul Latief Poespowidjojo, Juliansyah Noor, Mohd Rafi Yaacob

Abstract: *This study aims to examine job embedding as a variable mediator of the effect on job performance of internal control locus. This study uses modeling of structural equations with data collected in Indonesia commercial television from 130 employees. The result shows that job embedding plays a major role in mediating the effects on job performance from the internal locus of control. It means employees with a high internal control locus are embedded in their jobs and display high organizational performance.*

Keywords: *Internal locus of control, job embeddedness, job performance, commercial television, Indonesia.*

JEL CLASSIFICATION: J24, J28

I. INTRODUCTION

This study examined the related between internal control locus (internal LOC) and the the job-associated behavioural measures of job embedding and job performance of Indonesian employees working for commercial television (commercial TV). Chen and Silverthorne (2008) stated that, for internal or external control, the LOC measures the expectations of an individual. Individuals with an internal LOC believe that an event can be controlled does not necessarily result in a reduction in stress and a wide range of work outcomes, i.e. well-being, motivation and behavior (Skinner, 1996; Ng et al., 2006).

Judge and Bono (2001) stated that an embodiment of core values was respected by Internal LOC because internals ensure that they are able to control different factors in their own lives. In contrast, they have poor internal LOC assure that offense, opportunity, or other preponderant factors specify lives' themselves, and that they have efforts have not significant effect on their failing or succeeding (Hsu, 2011). Thus, the personality of each individual can be situated along a continuum, from the most internal to the most external (Hsu, 2011).

Revised Manuscript Received on May 28, 2019.

DonnyAbdul Latief Poespowidjojo, Lecture, School of Tourism, Hospitality and Event Management, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Sintok, Malaysia

Juliansyah Noor, Lecture, College of Economics La Tansa Mashiro, Banten, Indonesia

Mohd Rafi Yaacob, Lecture, Faculty of Entrepreneurship and Business, Universiti Malaysia Kelantan, Malaysia

Other individual factors should provide insight into the willingness of an individual to take up work embedded when deciding to work in the company. The Job embedding factors are connections, fit, and sacrifice (Karatepe, 2013; Peltokorpi et al., 2015; Ng and Feldman, 2011; Lev and Koslowsky, 2012; Ng and Feldman, 2013); links to formal or informal corporate connections to individuals; fit refer to compatibility or comfort with an internal and external corporate environment; and Sacrifice refer to be Benefit cost of material or psychological vanished by exits. According to Holtom and O'Neill (2004), the greater the number of connections, fit, and the degree of sacrifice, the greater the embedded job power. Holtom et al. (2012) reported that job embeddedness influences outcomes important outer the effects of employee attitudes and has been indicated to role as a mediating between work factors and main of organizational consequences, namely; employee turnover and performance (Saud Khanet al., 2014; Lee et al., 2004; Mitchell et al., 2001). Individuals perform better in most employment situations when they have a moderately strong internal LOC. Internals are also more contented on their jobs, dissolve better in inconvenient situations, and are more encourage by reward systems base performance (Spector, 1987). Employees with an internal LOC get a better job because they get better job evaluations in the recruitment procedures of individuals (Cook et al., 2000; Silvester et al., 2002). In this research, we focus on the effects of internal LOC, job embedding and job performance.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Internal LOC and Job Performance

- a. The interaction between job satisfaction and job performance has been recognized by most researchers as moderated by locus of control (Braun et al., 2013; Hsu, 2011). Thus, job satisfaction and performance can measure an employee's response (Judge et al., 2003; Martin et al., 2005).
- b. They can count on different features of the mainly internal control locus of the employee (Hsu, 2011).

Internal Locus of Control Affect Job Performance of Commercial Television in Indonesia Context Mediation of Job Embeddedness

In empirical study, Chen and Silverthorne (2008) reported that internal LOC increased job performance, individual responses of a sample of 209 Certified Public Accountant.

c. Ng and Butts (2009) study in the United States of 800 employees from a nationwide financial firm. They found that LOC has moderated the positive effect of performance rewards and the intention to spend time in their organization so that the effect will be stronger when there is an internal LOC for the individual employees.

H₁. Internal locus of control is positively affect to job performance.

Job embeddedness and job performance

Andresen (2015) said that job performance was affected on job embeddedness in their sample of expatriates, as founded, it can be motivated protecting pride by a better performing. He also argued that embedding organization would be affected by performance. Employee feels pride for an organization as part of group work. Allen and Shanock (2013), Kiazad, Holtom, Hom, and Newman (2015), Sun, Zhao, Yang, and Fan (2011), and Bergiel, Nguyen, Clenney, and Taylor (2009) found an embedded performance positive effect.

Based on the effect of embedding on performance, if an individual (employee) is associated within an organization in a very suitable manner and will have to sacrifice very suitable if they resign (e.g. they have been terminated for bad performance). So that, the intercourses with others will increase job performance increase. Moreover, the appropriate between the person and the job will effect of job embeddedness on a good perform. Kiazad et al. (2015) said that these factors empirically should be affected of job embeddedness on performance.

H₂. Job embeddedness is positively affect to job performance.

Internal LOC and Job Embeddedness

In the past research showed that internal locus of control increased job embeddedness affect to an employee's attitude toward work related events among 2,500 managers of organizations and industries in USA (Ng and Feldman, 2011). It seems to be very relevant in explanation that some people are more effective than others in related with under pressure conditions that go forth of the organization. Employees with high internal LOC take responsibility for events in life; they believe they have the power to control their environment, which is contained in the embedded job (Lin and Ding 2003).

H₃. Internal locus of control positively affect to job embeddedness.

Job Embeddedness as Mediating Variable

COR theory's principles are that people struggle to hold, protect, and build resources, and that threat to them is the potency or actual cost of that value of resources. (Chen, Westman, and Hobfoll, 2015). We suggest that the social exchange theory for internal LOC and job embeddedness could be completed by basic of COR theory (Hobfoll, 2011; Halbesleben, Neveu, Paustian-Underdahl, and Westman, 2014; Ghorpade, Lackritz, and Singh, 2007). To be better understand why COR and social exchange theory contribute to job performance. We dispute that, in line to social

exchange theory for internal LOC and job embeddedness could be the resources necessary for employees to perform their responsibilities of the organization members, and through this process can be explained job performance.

Therefore, the COR theory can be used as the guiding theoretical framework to develop the relationship as a mediating variable regarding the effects of internal LOC on job performance. The COR theory suggests that individuals become highly embedded in their organizations to at least develop resource surpluses to deal with resource losses at work. Allen (2006) suggested that work embedding between individual variables and organizational outcomes as a mediator. According to Ng and Feldman (2011), job embedding is included in the COR theory in the mediator variable. They found that individuals with elevated internal LOC are more important in leading individuals to find their organizations more embedded. Individuals with high internal LOC has a greater sense of organization and success in gaining personal control and the face of stressful situations (Harris et al., 2009). In other side, employees who do not consistently perform up to occupational standards are more likely to be fired of the job (Schneider et al., 1995). Therefore, we assume that the job embedding can mediate the effect of internal LOC on job performance.

H₄. Internal locus of control is positively affect to job performance through mediating job embeddedness.

III. RESEARCH MODEL

The effect of study variables as mentioned above can be shown the theoretic model in Figure 1 below.

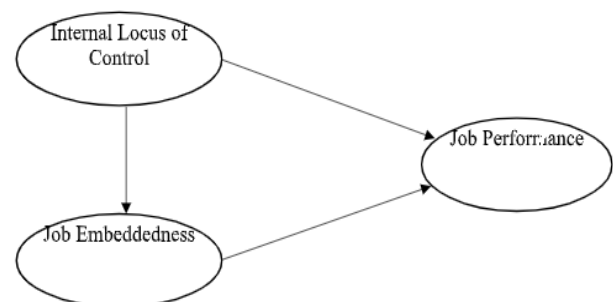


Fig. 1 Research Model

As the diagram shows, current research will attempt to test between variables, meaning and level of association between independent and dependent variable (internal LOC), mediating variable (job embedding) and dependent variable (job performance).

IV. METHODS

Sample

This empirical research was distributed with employees' sample of commercial television located in the Jakarta Indonesia. Mail surveys were sent to 150 samples. The amount of 139 questioners were accepted



by the certain date for data collection. However, nine questioners were wiped out because they did not get complete information. Therefore, 130 (89, 3% response rate) questioner were accepted. The demographic makeup of this sample was 84 males (65 percent) and 46 females (35 percent). A total of 48 participants had college education (37 percent), and 82 participants had bachelor degree (63 percent). The age of 41 participants ranged from 21 to 27 (32 %), and the age of 28-37 (33 %) was 43 participants. The rest were over 37 years of age. A total of 73 participants (56 percent) had tenures of five years or less. The rest had been for more than five years with their commercial television. There were a total of 51 single participants (39 percent) and 79 married participants (61 percent). A total of 69 participants had children ranging from one (53 %) to two while 52 participants had children ranging from three to four (40 %). The rest had more than four kids.

Data and Background Information

The data of this study were collected using a self-managed questioners that contains three sections. Firstly, eight statements were used to compile information of the participant's demographic backgrounds. Using 5-point Likert's scale; secondly consists of 16 questioners to measure five factors of the internal LOC. The six factors for measuring job embeddedness. Finally, job performance which compiled five questioners to be using 5-point Likert's scale.

We developed questioners in English and translated into Bahasa (Indonesia) for participant. Then, a certified translator translated the questioners Indonesian version to English with adjusted to achieve the highest matching between the two languages, (i.e. English and Indonesian).

Measures

Internal LOC. We measured Internal LOC using the 5-point scale constructed by Levenson (1974) which has one subscale: 'When I make plans, I'm sure they will work.' Questioner items were used in the format of a 5-point linkert (1 = strongly disagree with 5 = strongly agree). The five questioners were composed as an aggregate measure of Internal LOC. All questioners were filled by the participants.

Job Embeddedness. We used Crossley, Bennett, Jex, and Burnfield (2007), we presented a 5-point Likert format for the following six items (5= strongly agree with 1= strongly disagree). Which has one subscale: 'I like this company's authority and responsibility. The participants filled out these questioners in a complete questionnaire.

Job Performance. We used the scale of a 5-point linkert, the five-point job performance (Koopmans, Bernaards, Hildebrandt, van Buuren, van der Beek, and de Vet, 2012). In order to fill in the entire questionnaire, participants are asked about frequency, they have described specific phrases using a 5-point linker format (1= seldom to 5= always) that has one subscale' I have managed to plan my work in a timely manner'. Participants filled out these questioners in whole questioners.

Data Analysis

We used structural equations methodology with the partial least square (PLS) method offered by SmartPLS to test our

hypothesized model. The PLS method assumes a causal analysis; such as structural equation modeling (SEM) that "supports the inclusion in the same analysis of reflective and formative measures" (Ruiz-Palomino and Bañón-Gomis, 2017)"Mediation hypotheses are also good for testing" (MacKinnon, Coxe, Baraldi, 2012). According to Ruiz-Palomino and Bañón-Gomis (2017), "PLS does not require demanding hypotheses about variables distribution."We used bootstrapping (n= 500 subsamples) as recommended by Chin (1998) to generate bootstrap t-statistics with n-1 degrees of freedom (where n is the number of subsamples, Roldán and Sanchez-Franco, 2012). This method, together with our large sample size (n = 130), means that we can detect both mediation effects (MacKinnon et al., 2012) and medium-effect sizes, with statistical power greater than 99.5 percent at the level of 0.05 significance (Cohen, 1988).

V. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study offered and examined a research model that explored the effect of Internal LOC on job performance through job embedding as a mediating variable based on data obtained from Indonesian commercial TV staff. This study offers three contributions to the practice of television management and literature on human resources. First, recent studies show that there is a shortage of empirical research on the background of job integration (Andresen, 2015; Peltokorpi et al., 2015; Lev and Koslowsky, 2012). Second, limited empirical studies have focused on individual and/or organizational variables that increase the embedded work of employees (Allen and Shanock, 2013; Kiazad et al., 2015). Lastly, contrary to this study, the current research focuses on job embedding roles in mediating the relationship between internal LOC and job performance.

Table. 1 Measurement model: item loadings, construct reliability, and AVE.

Scale items	Loadings	Construct Reliability		AVE
		Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability	
<i>Internal LOC</i>		0,68	0,80	0,64
ILOC1	0,66			
ILOC2	0,69			
ILOC3	0,78			
ILOC4	0,55			
ILOC5	0,63			
<i>Job Embeddedness</i>		0,72	0,80	0,71
JE1	0,62			
JE2	0,66			
JE3	0,55			



Internal Locus of Control Affect Job Performance of Commercial Television in Indonesia Context Mediation of Job Embeddedness

Scale items	Loadings	Construct Reliability		AVE	Item	Internal LOC	Job Embeddedness	Job Performance
		Cronbach's Alpha	Composite Reliability					
JE4	0,66				JE3	0,20	0,55	0,30
JE5	0,56				JE4	0,34	0,66	0,44
JE6	0,76				JE5	0,49	0,62	0,35
<i>Job Performance</i>		0,73	0,82	0,68	JE6	0,31	0,66	0,67
JP1	0,65				EP1	0,20	0,55	0,65
JP2	0,71				EP2	0,34	0,40	0,71
JP3	0,78				EP3	0,49	0,62	0,78
JP4	0,70				EP4	0,31	0,42	0,70
P5	0,62				EP5	0,20	0,33	0,62

Notes: Bold indicates that the individual measurement items loaded on their own construct. Because they are higher than their correlations with the other reflective constructs, the reflective constructs in our study are conceptually distinct (Hair et al. 2014).

The findings in Table 1 show that the individual cases that constitute the internal LOC construct are reliable, all items reach the required minimum threshold of 0.55 (Hair et al., 2014). The other reflective items construct all exhibited coefficients of threshold standardized loadings above 0.70, indicating good reliability (Hair et al., 2014). The Cronbach alpha values for composite reliability (pc) showed a good internal consistency and reliability reflective construct (Table 1); the latter (pc) was above the 0.80 threshold for advanced study requested (Hair et al., 2014). The AVE construct was over 0.50 (Table 1) respectively, showing the convergent validity (CV) for reflective constructs (Hair et al., 2014).

Lastly, we evaluate with several methods the divergent validity of our three-reflective measurement. We evaluate measurement at the construction level (Fornell and Larcker, 1981). Because the AVE was more than the variance for each construct that each construct had a portion of the remainder of another latent variable (Table 2), this measurement was met (Hair et al. 2014). We indicated the cross-loading measurement at the indicator level; a cross-loading matrix indicated that all indicators were loaded higher than the other ones on their designated constructs (Table 3).

In table 4 and Figure. 2 Have hypothesis-related findings. Internal LOC affects the job performance directly ($\beta = 0,35$; $p < 0,001$; Fig. 2, Direct Model), so we confirm Hypothesis 1. Similar results have also been reported in literature such as Ng and Butts (2009), for example, examining the impact of increased job performance in the U.S. financial company due to internal LOC.

They found that LOC has the positive effect of rewards on performance and staying intentions so that employees have a stronger internal LOC than an internal LOC.

$p < 0.001$, $t(0.001; 499) = 3.11$, $p < 0.01$, $t(0.01; 499) = 2.33$. (Student $t(499)$ one-tailed test).

Notes: Bootstrapping based on $n = 500$ subsamples, where a bootstrap t -statistic with $n - 1$ degrees of freedom is used (n is the number of subsamples). AVE = average variance extracted.

Table. 2 Descriptive statistics and correlation matrix

	Mean	S.D.	Internal LOC	Job Embeddedness	Job Performance
Internal LOC	0,63	0,07	0,80		
Job Embeddedness	0,59	0,06	0,63	0,84	
Job Performance	0,51	0,09	0,69	0,56	0,78

Notes: Bold values on the diagonal are square roots of the AVE for each construct (For example, the value of AVE Internal LOC is 0.80. This value is greater than its shared variance with other constructs.

Table. 3 Cross-loadings matrix for reflective constructs

Item	Internal LOC	Job Embeddedness	Job Performance
ILOC1	0,66	0,29	0,48
ILOC2	0,69	0,38	0,41
ILOC3	0,78	0,42	0,50
ILOC4	0,54	0,33	0,31
ILOC5	0,63	0,42	0,37
JE1	0,49	0,62	0,40
JE2	0,31	0,66	0,35

Table. 4 Mediated model: Direct, indirect, total effects, explained variance and effect sizes.

Effects on Dependent Variables	Direct Effects (β) and t -values	Indirect Effects	Total Effects	Variance Explained (R^2)	Effect Sizes ^c



Job Embeddedness ($R^2=0,311$)					
Internal LOC	0,56**(18,71)	--	0,56	0,31	Large
Job Performance ($R^2=0,556$)					
Internal LOC	0,35**(9,44)	0,27	0,62	0,06	Small
Job Embeddedness	0,49**(12,45)	--	0,49	0,24	Moderate-Large

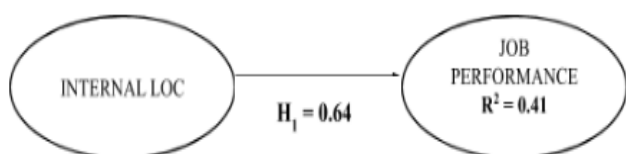
$p < 0.001$: $t(499) = 3.11$. ** $p < 0.01$: $t(0.01; 499) = 2.33$

. (Student $t(499)$ one tailed test).

Notes: Bootstrapping is based on $n = 500$ subsamples, where a bootstrap t-statistic with $n - 1$ degrees of freedom is used (n is the number of subsamples).

^c Effect sizes of $R^2 \geq 0.01$, ≥ 0.09 , and ≥ 0.25 are small, moderate, and large, respectively (Cohen, 1988). The specific effect sizes are shown in Figure 2.

A) The Effect of Internal LOC with Job Performance (Direct Model)



B) Mediating Effect of Job Embeddedness (Mediated Model)

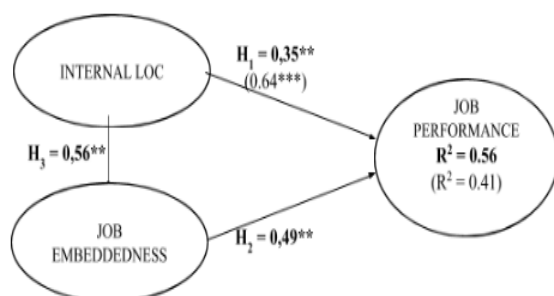


Fig. 2 Internal LOC and Job Performance: the mediating effect of Job Embeddedness.

Notes: *** $p < 0.001$, ** $p < 0.01$, (Student $t(499)$ one-tailed test): $t(0.001; 499) = 3.11$ and $t(0.01; 499) = 2.33$. Bootstrapping based on $n = 500$ subsamples, where a bootstrap t-statistic with $n-1$ degrees of freedom is used (n is the number of subsamples). Effect sizes of $R^2 \geq 0.01$, ≥ 0.09 , and ≥ 0.25 are small, moderate, and large, respectively (Cohen 1988). In support of Hypothesis 2, job embeddedness affect positively with job performance ($\beta = 0,49$; $p < 0.001$; Fig. 2, Mediated Model). Allen (2006) and Lee et al. (2004) stated that there is the effect of job embeddedness on job performance. They mean that if an individual (employee) is very suitable related inside organization, like very suitable and sacrifice will have considerable if they resign. In other words, they are terminated for weak performance.

In support of Hypothesis 3, internal LOC was positively correlated with job embedding ($\beta = 0, 56$; $p < 0,001$; Fig. 2, Mediated Model). Similarly, Ng and Feldman (2011) found that internal control locus due to increased job embedding on 2,500 managers of USA organizations and industries through contract social networking behaviour. In support of Hypothesis 4, the effect of internal LOC on job performance by embedding Job as a mediating variable ($\beta = 0.27$; $p < 0.01$; Fig. 2, Mediated Model; Table 4). Fig. 2 also provides

empirical proof of our mediating hypotheses: job embedding mediates the effect of internal LOC and job embedding on job performance. Internal LOC and work embedding are important in terms of job performance. This finding corresponds to other empirical studies (Judge et al., 2003; Martin et al., 2005). However, Job embedding has a stronger impact on the employee than the internal LOC. Such findings indicate that employees feel embedded in the commercial television organization emotionally and result in increased performance. Therefore, when compared to the internal LOC, the effect of job embedding on job performance is stronger.

We have checked for mediation tests performing a competing model analysis (Tippins and Sohi, 2003), which includes the criteria of Baron and Kenny (1986) but applies better to SEM, in that it compares a direct (not mediated) model with a mediation model to find significant differences (Fig. 2). Tippins and Sohi (2003) said that four conditions for mediation were established by the effect of internal LOC on job performance by job embedding as a mediating variable: (1) The mediating model shows the variance of the dependent variable in the model (direct model), (2) the independent variable and the mediation variable are significantly related, (3) the mediation variable and the dependent variable (direct model) are significantly related, and (4) any significant independent effect on dependent variables becomes weaker when the mediation variable is added (indirect model).

The first condition is met for Hypothesis 4; the mediated model represented more variance in job performance than the direct model (Fig. 2, Mediated Model and Direct Model; Table 5).

Due to the significant and positive relationship between internal LOC and job embedding (Fig. 2, Mediated Model; Table 4), the second requirement is also satisfied. Work embedding was significantly positively related to job performance in line with the third conditional (Fig. 2, Mediated Model; Table 4). The effect of internal LOC on job embedding was also significant before or after the mediator was included (Fig. 2, Direct Model and Mediated Model). An emerging consensus suggests that the "requirement of an important relationship between the independent and the dependent variable" by Baron and Kenny (1986) is not necessary, however, before adding the mediator (Kenny, 2008; MacKinnon et al., 2012; Zhao, Lynch, and Chen, 2010). Instead, mediation requires that the indirect effect between these variables is significant (Zhao et al., 2010), as the mediator may have a causal effect even if there is no association between dependent and independent variables (Hayes, 2009). This results in a moderate to large intermediate effect of job embedding between internal LOC and job performance (Table 5; $f^2 = 0.34$; Chin, 1998).



Table. 5 Initial models versus mediation model: Change in variance explained and mediation effect sizes.

Independent-Dependent Variable	Variance Explained		Size of the Mediation Effect
	Initial Model	Mediated Model	(f^2)
Internal LOC – Employee Performance	0,41	0,56	0,34 (Moderate-Large)

Notes: $f^2 = (R^2_{included} - R^2_{excluded}) / (1 - R^2_{included})$; effect sizes of $f^2 \geq 0.02$, ≥ 0.15 , and ≥ 0.35 are small, moderate, and large, respectively (Chin, 1998; Cohen, 1988).

VI. CONCLUSION

This paper aimed and examined the research model that was investigation whether job embeddedness acted as a mediating of the effects of internal LOC on employee performance. These affects were estimated of respondents held on commercial TV employees in Indonesia. The results found that the model was fit and three hypotheses proved empirically goodness. Especially, internal LOC affect job performance through job embeddedness.

VII. MANAGERIAL IMPLICATION

The Commercial TV management must be committed to building and maintaining a specific employee trait, such as internal LOC, the belief that one has control over one's destiny has been shown to significantly improve employee performance and the determination to be integrated into the organization.

Commercial TV management should also ensure that it means an environment in which employees are sustained to increase their performance as well as one of the key elements of high-performance work practices, internal LOC would point to higher levels of job embeddedness, including job performance. If not, retaining performing employees will not be possible if it performs poorly.

Other management implications are affected by employees with high internal LOCs who are motivated to acquire and accumulate more valuable resources, namely, giving authority and responsibility, fitting the culture of the company, and perks on the job that are factors in increasing job integration. These great resources, in turn, are likely to increase perceptions of job embeddedness causing the high level of performance.

The management implications of this study are related to employee recruitment. Management should use effective, objective and standardized tests for recruitment procedures that emphasize the personality dimensions of employees, as it affects every aspect of employee attitude and job performance. So managers had to use objective and experiential exercises to make sure they hire people who meet the demands of commercial TV job and corporate culture. This practice would enable managers to improve organizational work performance. Moreover, management would also ensure an effective career opportunities system that emphasizes positive employee performance.

VIII. LIMITATION

It should highlight some of the limitations of this research and its implications for future research. Firstly, we use a causal survey method that obstructs the conclusion of the

conclusion in terms of causal research. Therefore, the method of causal experiments in subsequent studies allows a causal conclusion among the research variables. Second, the study's sample size is relatively small. Such action, however, is reliable and has good convergence and validity that is discriminating. In addition, empirical data supports the hypothesis. However, it would be helpful to use large sample sizes in replication studies.

Thirdly, future studies can incorporate variable of individual level and organizational level become a research model. For instance, a corporate culture (organizational level) can heighten job embeddedness (individual level), which leads to high levels of job performance (individual level). As with internal LOC variables, positive effectiveness can also affect job performance through job embeddedness. Including corporate culture perception and positive efficacy in the research model will enhance understanding of the variable increase in job embedding. It would also be useful in subsequent studies to include leaders and co-workers as moderate variables in the research model. Finally, this paper focuses on Indonesia's TV commercial staff. Number of employees on commercial TV caused to choose of these commercial TV categories. Nevertheless, in research for the future including different TV categories (e.g. entertainment TV) and also other cable TV in Indonesia would worthwhile for broaden the data base and make generalities.

REFERENCES

- Allen, D. G. (2006). Do organizational socialization tactics influence newcomer embeddedness and turnover? *Journal of Management*, 32(2), 237-256.
- Allen, D. G., & Shanock, L. R. (2013). Perceived organizational support and embeddedness as key mechanisms connecting socialization tactics to commitment and turnover among new employees. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 34(3), 350-369.
- Andresen, M. (2015). What determines expatriates' performance while abroad? The role of job embeddedness. *Journal of Global Mobility*, 3(1), 62-82.
- Baron, R. M., & Kenny, D. A. (1986). The moderator–mediator variable distinction in social psychological research: Conceptual, strategic, and statistical considerations. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 51(6), 1173.
- Bergiel, E. B., Nguyen, V. Q., Clenney, B. F., & Stephen Taylor, G. (2009). Human resource practices, job embeddedness and intention to quit. *Management Research News*, 32(3), 205-219.
- Braun, S., Peus, C., Weisweiler, S., & Frey, D. (2013). Transformational leadership, job satisfaction, and team performance: A multilevel mediation model of trust. *The Leadership Quarterly*, 24(1), 270-283.
- Chen, J. C., & Silverthorne, C. (2008). The impact of locus of control on job stress, job performance and job satisfaction in Taiwan. *Leadership & Organization*



- Development Journal*, 29(7), 572-582.
8. Chen, S., Westman, M., & Hobfoll, S. E. (2015). The commerce and crossover of resources: Resource conservation in the service of resilience. *Stress and Health*, 31(2), 95-105.
 9. Chin, W. W. (1998). The partial least squares approach to structural equation modeling. In G. A. Marcoulides (Ed.), *Modern methods for business research* (pp. 295-336). New York: Erlbaum.
 10. Cohen, J. (1988). *Statistical power analysis for the behavioral sciences* (2nd Ed.). Hillsdale, NJ: Erlbaum.
 11. Cook, K. W., Vance, C. A., & Spector, P. E. (2000). The Relation of Candidate Personality with Selection-Interview Outcomes. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 30(4), 867-885.
 12. Crossley, C. D., Bennett, R. J., Jex, S. M., & Burnfield, J. L. (2007). Development of a global measure of job embeddedness and integration into a traditional model of voluntary turnover. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 92(4), 1031-1042.
 13. Fornell, C., & Larcker, D. F. (1981). Structural equation models with unobservable variables and measurement error: Algebra and statistics. *Journal of Marketing Research*, 382-388.
 14. Ghorpade, J., Lackritz, J., & Singh, G. (2007). Burnout and personality: Evidence from academia. *Journal of Career Assessment*, 15(2), 240-256.
 15. Hair, J. F., G. T. M. Hult, C. M. Ringle, and M. Sarstedt. (2014). *A primer on partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM)*. Thousand Oaks: Sage.
 16. Halbesleben, J. R., Neveu, J. P., Paustian-Underdahl, S. C., & Westman, M. (2014). Getting to the "COR" understanding the role of resources in conservation of resources theory. *Journal of Management*, 40(5), 1334-1364.
 17. Harris, K. J., Harvey, P., & Kacmar, K. M. (2009). Do social stressors impact everyone equally? An examination of the moderating impact of core self-evaluations. *Journal of Business and Psychology*, 24(2), 153-164.
 18. Hayes, A. F. (2009). Beyond Baron and Kenny: Statistical mediation analysis in the new millennium. *Communication Monographs*, 76(4), 408-420.
 19. Hobfoll, S. E. (2011). Conservation of resource caravans and engaged settings. *Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology*, 84(1), 116-122.
 20. Holtom, B. C., & O'neill, B. S. (2004). Job embeddedness: A theoretical foundation for developing a comprehensive nurse retention plan. *Journal of Nursing Administration*, 34(5), 216-227.
 21. Holtom, B. C., Burton, J. P., & Crossley, C. D. (2012). How negative affectivity moderates the relationship between shocks, embeddedness and worker behaviors. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, 80(2), 434-443.
 22. Hsu, Y. R. (2011). Work-family conflict and job satisfaction in stressful working environments. *International Journal of Manpower*, 32(2), 233-248.
 23. Judge, T. A., and J. E. Bono. (2001). Relationship of core self-evaluation traits—self-esteem, generalized self-efficacy, locus of control, and emotional stability—with job satisfaction and job performance: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 86(1), 80-92.
 24. Judge, T. A., Erez, A., Bono, J. E., & Thoresen, C. J. (2003). The core self-evaluations scale: Development of a measure. *Personnel Psychology*, 56(2), 303-331.
 25. Karatepe, O. M. (2013). The effects of work overload and work-family conflict on job embeddedness and job performance: the mediation of emotional exhaustion. *International Journal of Contemporary Hospitality Management*, 25(4), 614-634.
 26. Kenny, D. A. (2008). Reflections on mediation. *Organizational Research Methods*, 11(2), 353-358.
 27. Kiazad, K., Holtom, B. C., Hom, P. W., & Newman, A. (2015). Job embeddedness: A multifoci theoretical extension. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 100(3), 641.
 28. Koopmans, L., Bernaards, C., Hildebrandt, V., van Buuren, S., van der Beek, A. J., & de Vet, H. C. (2012). Development of an individual work performance questionnaire. *International Journal of Productivity and Performance Management*, 62(1), 6-28.
 29. Lee, T. W., Mitchell, T. R., Sablinsky, C. J., Burton, J. P., & Holtom, B. C. (2004). The effects of job embeddedness on organizational citizenship, job performance, volitional absences, and voluntary turnover. *Academy of Management Journal*, 47(5), 711-722.
 30. Lev, S., & Koslowsky, M. (2012). On-the-job embeddedness as a mediator between conscientiousness and school teachers' contextual performance. *European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology*, 21(1), 57-83.
 31. Levenson, H. (1974). Activism and powerful others: Distinctions within the concept of internal-external control. *Journal of Personality Assessment*, 38(4), 377-383.
 32. Lin, C. P., & Ding, C. G. (2003). Modeling information ethics: The joint moderating role of locus of control and job insecurity. *Journal of Business Ethics*, 48(4), 335-346.
 33. MacKinnon, D. P., Cox, S., & Baraldi, A. N. (2012). Guidelines for the investigation of mediating variables in business research. *Journal of Business and Psychology*, 27(1), 1-14.
 34. Martin, R., Thomas, G., Charles, K., Epitropaki, O., & McNamara, R. (2005). The role of leader-member exchanges in mediating the relationship between locus of control and work reactions. *Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology*, 78(1), 141-147.
 35. Mitchell, T. R., Holtom, B. C., Lee, T. W., Sablinsky, C. J., & Erez, M. (2001). Why people stay: Using job embeddedness to predict voluntary turnover. *Academy of Management Journal*, 44(6), 1102-1121.
 36. Ng, T. W., Sorensen, K. L., & Eby, L. T. (2006). Locus of control at work: a meta-analysis. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 27(8), 1057-1087.
 37. Ng, T. W., & Butts, M. M. (2009). Effectiveness of organizational efforts to lower turnover intentions: The moderating role of employee locus of control. *Human Resource Management*, 48(2), 289-310.
 38. Ng, T. W., & Feldman, D. C. (2011). Locus of control and organizational embeddedness. *Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology*, 84(1), 173-190.
 39. Ng, T. W., & Feldman, D. C. (2013). Changes in perceived supervisor embeddedness: Effects on employees' embeddedness, organizational trust, and voice behavior. *Personnel Psychology*, 66(3), 645-685.
 40. Peltokorpi, V., Allen, D. G., & Froese, F. (2015). Organizational embeddedness, turnover intentions, and voluntary turnover: The moderating effects of employee demographic characteristics and value orientations. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 36(2), 292-312.
 41. Roldán, J. L., & Sánchez-Franco, M. J. (2012). Variance-based structural equation modeling: guidelines for using partial least squares. In M. Mora, O. Gelman, A. Steenkamp, & M. Raisingham (Eds.), *Research methodologies, innovations and philosophies in software systems engineering & information systems*. Hershey: IGI Global.
 42. Ruiz-Palomino, P., & Bañón-Gomis, A. (2017). The negative impact of chameleon-inducing personalities on employees' ethical work intentions: The mediating role of Machiavellianism. *European Management Journal*, 35(1), 102-115.
 43. Saud Khan, M., J. Breitenacker, R., & J. Schwarz, E. (2014). Entrepreneurial team locus of control: diversity and trust. *Management Decision*, 52(6), 1057-1081.
 44. Schneider, B., Goldstein, H. W., & Smith, D. B. (1995). The ASA framework: An update. *Personnel Psychology*, 48(4), 747-773.
 45. Silvester, J., Anderson-Gough, F. M., Anderson, N. R., & Mohamed, A. R. (2002). Locus of control, attributions and impression management in the selection interview. *Journal of Occupational and Organizational Psychology*, 75(1), 59-76.
 46. Skinner, E. A. (1996). A guide to constructs of control. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 71(3), 549.
 47. Spector, P. E. (1987). Interactive effects of perceived control and job stressors on affective reactions and health outcomes for clerical workers. *Work & Stress*, 1(2), 155-162.
 48. Sun, T., X. W. Zhao, L. B. Yang, and L. H. Fan. (2011). The impact of psychological capital on job embeddedness and job performance among nurses: A structural equation approach. *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, 68(1): 69-79.
 49. Tippins, M. J., & Sohi, R. S. (2003). IT competency and firm performance: is organizational learning a missing link? *Strategic Management Journal*, 24(8), 745-761.
 50. Zhao, X., Lynch Jr, J. G., & Chen, Q. (2010). Reconsidering Baron and Kenny: Myths and truths about mediation analysis. *Journal of Consumer Research*, 37(2), 197-206.