

AUTHENTIC LEADERSHIP AND PERFORMANCE: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF EMPLOYEES' AFFECTIVE COMMITMENT

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Abstract

Purpose - This study aims to examine the relationship between authentic leadership (AL), affective commitment and individual performance. More specifically, this study aims to understand how (a) AL influences employees' affective commitment, (b) AL influences individual performance, (c) Affective commitment influences individual performance and (d) Affective commitment mediates the relationship between AL and Individual Performance.

Design/methodology/approach - Two hundred and twelve Portuguese employees participated in this study. A quantitative methodology was used. Baron and Kenny's linear regression method and Sobel test were used to test the mediation relationship.

Findings - The results reveal that affective commitment mediates the relationship between AL and employees' performance. In others words, leaders' authenticity promotes employees' affective commitment which, in turn, increases their individual performance.

Practical implications - This research has practical implications for human resources management in organizations, particularly in selection processes and training of leaders and managers. Practitioners looking to increase employee commitment and performance can do so by augmenting the AL.

Originality/value – This study enriches the knowledge about the relevance of emerging area such as AL theory and responds to the need to understand underlying mechanisms linking AL with workers' commitment and performance (i.e., testing the construct's nomological network).

Keywords Authentic Leadership, Affective Commitment, Individual Performance, Mediation

Paper type Research paper

1. Introduction

Ever increasing corporate scandals associated with unscrupulous leaders of once-reputed companies suggests the relevance of new positive forms of leadership such as Authentic Leadership (AL), which is based on the moral character of the leader, concern for others, and congruency between ethical values and actions (Shahid, 2010). Avolio and Gardner (2005) have argued that leader's integrity is especially important in a turbulent work environment because authentic leaders must offer stability by promoting clear directions and values for followers to identify with. Followers' and organizations' effectiveness must be promoted via authentic leadership behaviors that also help to restore trust in leaders and organizations (Avolio and Mhatre, 2012; George, 2003). Walumbwa et al. (2008) argued that AL refers to a pattern of leadership behavior that promotes positive psychological competencies and a positive ethical climate in the workplace.

Previous research indicates that AL is related to several positive attitudes and behaviors, such as creativity, organizational citizenship behaviors, affective commitment, work engagement, job satisfaction, job performance, job resourcefulness (e.g., Avolio *et al.*, 2004; Giallonardo *et al.*, 2010; Rego *et al.*, 2012; Rego *et al.*, 2013; Semedo *et al.*, 2016; Walumbwa *et al.*, 2010). Ilies *et al.* (2005) also suggested that leaders with a relational authenticity will strive for an open and truthful relationships with their followers and such orientation will have positive outcomes. This study follows the same line of research, as it shows how perceptions of AL have impact on employees attitudes (affective commitment), and how this attitude impact their individual performance.

Empirical evidence on the relation between AL and follower work attitudes and behaviors is still scarce due to the novelty of the construct. Likewise, there are many studies on leadership and its consequences, but research regarding AL and its impact on employee attitudes and behavior is scarcely researched. Hence, this study aims to fill the research gap by demonstrating how the AL can be a real asset for employees' outcomes. Other researches also have tested the role of organizational commitment as a mediating variable on relationships between leadership behavior and job satisfaction/performance (Youssef, 2000) and work motivation and job performance (Trivellas, 2011). However, there is a lack of studies that specifically examined the role of affective commitment (organizational commitment dimension that has the most positive consequences on job performance and

job satisfaction) as a variable mediating the relationship between AL and individual performance in Portuguese context.

More specifically this study aims to understand how (a) AL influences employees' affective commitment, (b) AL influences individual performance, (c) Affective commitment influences individual performance and (d) Affective commitment mediates the relationship between AL and Individual Performance.

This research may prove beneficial to managers and leaders by providing insights regarding the impact that AL has on employees' affective commitment, and examining how these factors potentially increase the individual performance. In Portugal, the recession of 2007 caused a probable slowdown in the level of affective commitment. It was very demanding for employees to be upbeat, positive, and optimistic in a crisis context. Many Portuguese workers have experienced, reduced wages and benefits during this period. To overcome this challenges, an extra effort with an effective leadership approach as well as an authentic leadership style found to have inspired employees. The findings of this study contribute to this emerging leadership literature by providing a comprehensive theoretical framework, which can explain the relationships among the AL, affective commitment and individual performance in a crisis setting.

2. Research Background and Hypothesis Development

Authentic Leadership

Although the concept of authenticity had been around since Aristotle (Harter, 2002), AL started receiving attention among researchers in the last decade (Clapp-Smith, Vogelgesang and Avey, 2009). AL is based on the moral character of the leader, concern for others, and congruency between ethical values and actions (Shahid, 2010). The most widely mentioned conceptualization of AL is stated by Walumbwa and colleagues (2008, p. 94) as “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”. The process of AL combines the positive capacities of the leader in a highly developed organizational context (Luthans and Avolio, 2003).

The literature reveals that most academic researchers in the past have considered four dimensions of AL: (1) *Self-awareness* represents the degree to which the leader understand his/her strengths and weaknesses and the multifaceted nature of self and how others see him/her, and how (s)he impacts or influences others (Avolio, 2005; Walumbwa *et al.*, 2008); (2) *Relational Transparency* refers to presenting the leaders’ authentic self, their true feelings, and thoughts to followers (Avolio *et al.*, 2004; Shamir and Eilam, 2005); (3) *Balanced Processing* refers to the degree to which the leader objectively analyzes all relevant information before making a decision and solicits views that challenge deeply-held positions (Gardner *et al.*, 2005; Walumbwa *et al.*, 2008); (4) *Internalized Moral Perspective* refers to the degree to which the leader is guided by internal moral standards and values, and results in behaviors and decisions consistent with these internalized values, to the detriment of group pressures, organizations or society pressures (Avolio and Gardner, 2005; Gardner *et al.*, 2005; Walumbwa *et al.*, 2008). Empirical and theoretical evidence suggests that a core AL factor can be extracted from the relationships among the four dimensions (Gardner *et al.*, 2005; Kernis and Goldman, 2005; Rego *et al.*, 2012; Walumbwa *et al.*, 2008).

Literatures have identified several differences between AL theory and transformational (Joo and Nimon, 2014), charismatic, servant and spiritual leadership theories (Avolio and Gardner, 2005). Although some overlap exists between AL and these leadership theories, AL has unique components. AL have been posited to form a *root construct* (Avolio and Gardner, 2005) or a “key ingredient” (Simons, 1999) underlying other positive forms of leadership and its development (Avolio and Mhatre, 2012; Nazari and Emani, 2012).

Researchers have suggested that AL predicts several positive attitudes and behaviors such as psychological capital, creativity, organizational citizenship behaviors, work engagement, job resourcefulness, affective commitment and good performance (Avolio *et al.*, 2004; Rego *et al.*, 2013; Semedo *et al.*, 2016; Walumbwa *et al.*, 2010). Therefore, this study aims to respond to the suggestions of researchers (e.g., George *et al.*, 2007),

that AL is a good way to achieve lasting and positive results through its ability to improve affective commitment and individual performance.

Authentic Leadership predicting Affective Commitment

Affective Commitment (AC) is an attachment characterized by an identification to and involvement with the organization (Allen and Meyer, 2000). Together with normative and continuance commitment, AC is one component of the organizational commitment construct. The literatures reveal that out of three components of organizational commitment, the affective dimension has more desirable implications for the individual's behavior in the organization. AC is possibly the most studied component of organizational commitment (Meyer *et al.*, 2002; Riketta, 2002).

Earlier researches have explored to determine the antecedents and effects of AC (e.g., Meyer *et al.*, 2002; Rego *et al.*, 2013) and have suggested that affectively committed individuals tend to perform their jobs better and be more productive (Meyer and Herscovitch, 2001; Meyer *et al.*, 2002; Riketta, 2002). Steffens *et al.* (2014) found that leaders are able to encourage work engagement and prevent strain among group members by creating a mutual special sense of "us." These findings suggest that AL means being capable of enabling the development of a special sense of "us" shared among the leader and followers. It is possible that the higher degree of AL as perceived by employees, the stronger the emotional bond that unites them.

AL has been demonstrated to drive follower AC through trust in the leader and identification with the leader (Walumbwa *et al.* 2008, 2010, 2011). In other words, by being relationally transparent, behaving honestly and adopting a balanced information processing, authentic leaders develop affective attachment among followers in the workplace. Authentic leaders establish higher quality exchanges with the employees (LMX theory) because they constantly make efforts that incorporate moral principles in their behavior, values and beliefs, and employees reciprocating with greater AC.

Thus, AL is related to follower's AC (Leroy *et al.*, 2012). Empirical evidence (Avolio *et al.*, 2004; Leroy *et al.*, 2012; Rego *et al.*, 2013; Walumbwa *et al.*, 2008) supports such a prediction and in view of these considerations, the following hypothesis is proposed:

Hypothesis 1: Perceptions of AL will be positively related with employees AC.

Authentic Leadership predicting Individual Performance

In times of a crisis (Avolio and Mhatre, 2012; George, 2003) have argued that AL is important for developing confidence in leaders and promoting “pragmatic outcomes” (Cameron *et al.*, 2004, p. 5). Employees’ Individual Performance (IP) refers to a set of individual behaviors or actions that are relevant to the organization’s goals (Campbell, 1990). The literature on AL has also found that leader’s integrity drives follower performance (Leroy *et al.*, 2012). Clapp-Smith *et al.* (2009) found AL to be positively related to employee performance.

AL has demonstrated to drive follower performance and organizational citizenship behaviors through enhanced trust in the leader and identification with the leader (Walumbwa *et al.* 2008, 2010, 2011). That is, followers’ effectiveness must be supported by AL behaviors that also help to renovate trust in leaders and in/within organizations (Avolio and Mhatre, 2012; George, 2003). Thus, AL promotes positive attitudes and behaviors of employees and contributes to IP.

Authentic leaders objectively analyze all the relevant information before coming to a decision, seek the followers’ inputs for decision making, and ask for views that may challenge deeply-held positions (Walumbwa *et al.*, 2008, 2011). They also openly share that information with followers, and use it to strengthen them (Gardner *et al.*, 2005). As consequences, employees become more confident in their abilities, employees’ self-efficacy improves and they tend to perform their work better. Authentic leaders also focus on followers’ talents and strengths, liberate their potential (Luthans and Avolio, 2003), and as a result, followers reciprocating with greater IP.

Thus, the following hypothesis is proposed:

Hypothesis 2: Employee perceptions of AL will be positively related with employees’ IP.

Affective Commitment Predicting Individual Performance

Workers' AC has been related with performance and organizational citizenship behaviors (Vandenabeele, 2009; Meyer *et al.* 2002). AC leads to improve in-role and extra-role performance (Allen and Meyer, 1996; Jaramillo *et al.*, 2005; Riketta, 2002; Vandenberghe *et al.*, 2004). Researchers found that affectively committed employees tend to perform their jobs better and be more productive (Meyer and Herscovitch, 2001; Meyer *et al.*, 2002; Riketta, 2002).

In opposite to other types of organizational commitment (i.e., continuance commitment and normative commitment), individuals who experience AC, pursue work-related goals more rigorously because AC may reflect follower's intrinsic work motivation (Meyer *et al.*, 2004).

Rego and Souto (2004) argued that affectively-committed employees are more willing and motivated to contribute significantly towards the organization than employees who are less affectively-committed. Employees with high AC identify more with the notion of organizational success and are more committed to contributing to that success, and they tend to perform their work better. According to Meyer and Herscovitch (2001), a strong AC can increase the likelihood of the adoption of behaviors that are beneficial to the intended goal. Some authors propose that more affectively committed employees are more likely to perform better in their job functions (e.g., Meyer *et al.*, 2002; Leroy *et al.*, 2012).

In view of these considerations, the following hypothesis is proposed:

Hypothesis 3: AC will be positively related with IP.

Affective Commitment Mediating the Relationship between AL and Individual Performance

Avolio *et al.* (2004) suggested that authentic leaders are able to enhance follower work attitudes such as commitment, which in turn leads to higher levels of extra-effort and job performance. Gagné and Deci (2005) observed that follower's intrinsic work motivation

may be especially important in driving the in-role and extra-role behaviors and thereby improving IP.

Authentic leaders stimulate positive emotions and a sense of identification among employees (Avolio *et al.*, 2004). This process enables employees to bond with the leaders' values, beliefs and goals and therefore result in higher AC, and consequently, higher IP (Leroy *et al.*, 2012).

In addition, by being relationally transparent, behaving honestly, and adopting a balanced processing of information, authentic leaders act as role models, stimulating trust and integrity within the organization (Walumbwa *et al.*, 2011), and the employees reciprocate with higher AC (Bishop *et al.*, 2005; Dayan, 2010). Committed employees tend to be more productive (Meyer and Herscovitch, 2001; Meyer *et al.*, 2002; Leroy *et al.*, 2012). Therefore, we argue that affective organizational commitment mediates the relationship between leader integrity and work role performance. Thus, the following hypothesis is proposed:

Hypothesis 4: AC mediates the relationship between AL and IP.

3. Method

3.1 Sample and procedures

This study sample consisted of 212 Portuguese workers. Using convenience sampling method, data was gathered from the central region of Portugal especially from small and medium sized companies, via an online survey design. No individual company provided more than 10% of responses. Participants were on an average 45.4 years old ($SD=7.5$), and 30,2% of the respondents were male. Regarding tenure, participants on an average had been employed in the organization for 21.4 years ($SD=9.4$ years).

As an option for enriching our data analysis procedures, we have performed bootstrapping technique (Efron, 1979) by permitting data analysis enhancements and calculating “the statistic of interest in multiple re-samples of the data set, and by sampling n units with replacement from the original sample of n units” (Preacher *et al.*, 2007, p.190). The

benefits of using bootstrapping in correlational studies have been well recognised (e.g., Shrout and Bolger, 2002) especially while assessing meditational effects similar to the ones that are foreseen in this study's model of analysis. In what regards the present study, we believe that the bootstrapping adds accuracy to our statistical results.

Regarding the procedure, a survey was developed to collect the data, informing the aims of the study, and assuring the anonymity and confidentiality of the participants' responses. To build the survey, we have fulfilled certain criteria to control for the impact of potential systematic errors (Podsakoff *et al.*, 2003), notably to control errors derived from the items' characteristics and the context which the items were made available to the respondents the following steps were adopted: (a) the total respondents were guaranteed anonymity and confidentiality of information collected, and were told that there was no right or wrong answers; (b) there was randomness in the ordering of multiple items; (c) we did not use scales with bipolar numerical values or assign verbal designations for the midpoints of the scales.

3.2 Measures

Authentic Leadership

Perceptions of AL were measured by the 16 items of the Authentic Leadership Questionnaire (ALQ) (Copyright © 2007 ALQ by Bruce J. Avolio, William L. Gardner and Fred O. Walumbwa). Individuals reported the frequency (1: never, (...), 5: Often, if not always) with which their supervisors adopted the 16 behaviors/attitudes. Sample items include: (a) "Seeks feedback to improve interactions with others" (self-awareness); (b) "Says exactly what he or she means" (relational transparency); (c) "Demonstrates beliefs that are consistent with actions" (internalized moral perspective); (d) "Listens carefully to different points of view before coming to conclusions" (balanced processing). Cronbach's alpha was .96.

Affective Commitment

Four items adapted from Rego *et al.* (Rego and Cunha, 2008b; Rego *et al.*, 2007) were used to measure AC. Sample items included statements such as: "I am proud to tell

others that I am part of this organization” and “I feel like «part of the family» at my organization”. Using a seven-point Likert scale (1 = does not apply to me at all; 7 = applies completely to me), participants were asked to indicate to what extent, each statement presented applied to them. Cronbach’s alpha was .85.

Individual Performance

Three items developed by Staples *et al.* (1999) and one item developed by Rego and Cunha (2008a) were used to assess IP. Sample items included statements such as: “I am happy with the quality of my work output” and “My manager believes I am an efficient worker”. Using a seven-point Likert scale (1 = does not apply to me at all; 7 = applies completely to me), participants were asked to report the degree that each assertion applied to them. Cronbach’s alpha was .63 which was higher than minimum value (.60) recommended by Hair *et al.* (1992).

3.3 Common Method Variance

The Harman test (1967) was performed in order to assure that the data do not account for significant amount of common method bias (Podsakoff *et al.*, 2003). A principal component analysis (unrotated solution) of all the items revealed six factors with values above 1. They accounted for 72,37% of the total variance, the first of which explained 34,36% of the variance, suggesting that the data was robust to common method variance.

4. Findings

Table I shows the correlation matrix of the study variables, the means, standard deviations, and the reliabilities. According to the correlation matrix, all variables of the model of analysis were positively and significantly associated with each other (AL-AC ($r = .223; p < .01$) / AL- IP ($r = .195; p < .01$) / IP-AC ($r = .367; p < .01$)). It is noticed that age and IP were also positively and significantly associated with each other ($r = .170; p < .05$), and that gender had no association with any of the variables in the correlation matrix.

[insert Table 1 here]

These results indicate to confirm our first, second and third hypotheses, foreseeing that AL is significantly and positively related with AC, and IP, as well as AC with IP. The study suggests that the authenticity of leaders is an important factor to promote employees' AC and IP.

In addition to these first results, our fourth hypothesis proposes a mediational effect of AC in the relation between AL and IP. To analyse this hypothesis, we have followed Baron and Kenny's (1986) linear regression method, and accordingly, three regression equations were tested: (first step) the predictor variable (AL) should affect the mediator variable (AC); (second step) the predictor variable should be affected by the dependent variable (IP); (third step) the mediator variable should affect the dependent variable. We have also made the option of selecting two control variables that seemed relevant in the context of this study as followed by Baron and Kenny's (1986) in their linear regression method: gender and age (this last one was important to control, as it presented significant association with the dependant variable). In addition to our data analysis procedures, we have also made the option of testing the mediational effect with Sobel Test (Sobel, 1982), by enabling a more direct estimation of indirect effects.

To develop our mediational analysis, we have made the option of controlling for the impact of gender and age in all our following statistical procedures. Following Baron and Kenny's procedure, regarding the predictor variable affecting the mediator variable (first step), it was possible to verify that AL and AC were positively related ($\beta = .192$; $p < .01$; $R^2_{Adjust.} = .042$) (Table 2 – Model 1: control variables/ Model 2: control variables and predictor). Then, we verified that AL and IP have also revealed significant relation (Table 3 – Model 1: control variables/ Model 2: control variables and predictor predictor: $\beta = .188$; $p < .01$; $R^2_{Adjust.} = .063$) (second step). For the third step (Table 3), we have verified that the relation between AL and IP becomes non-significant (Table 3, Model 3: $\beta = .122$; $p > .05$), and the effect of AC in IP was positive and significant (Table 3, Model 3: $\beta = .339$; $p < .01$; $R^2_{Adjust.} = .161$). Regarding Sobel Test's findings, study found the existence of mediation effect of AC in the relation between AL and IP ($Z = 3.13299296$ / $p = .001$).

These results indicated a full mediation effect, and as such, supporting evidences for a validation of our fourth hypothesis.

[insert Table 2 here]

[insert Table 3 here]

[insert Figure 1 here]

5. Analysis, Discussion, and Conclusions

5.1. Main Findings, Limitations, and Future Studies

The results show that AL promotes AC which in turn, increases individual and organizational performance. This is consistent with other studies, which reported that perceptions of employees regarding their leaders' authenticity influence their emotional attachment to the team and organization (Avolio *et al.*, 2004; Rego *et al.*, 2013) and greater AC tend to influence their IP (Meyer and Herscovitch, 2001; Meyer *et al.*, 2002).

Our results coincide with those of studies by Gardner *et al.* (2005), which suggest that employees are much more emotionally committed in the execution of their tasks and have a greater focus on achieving their objectives when their perceptions of their leaders' authenticity are strong (Darvish and Rezaei, 2011; Leroy *et al.*, 2012). The employees' emotional bonds towards the organization influence their IP as other studies have shown (e.g. Meyer and Herscovitch, 2001; Meyer *et al.*, 2002).

This study provides empirical evidence that the effect of employees' perception of their supervisors leadership style on their performance and emotional attachment to the organization. More specifically, the transparency in relationships and consistency between principles, words, and actions displayed by authentic leaders contributes to higher levels of AC and willingness to perform (Avolio *et al.*, 2004).

Authentic leaders incorporate values, beliefs and moral principles, in their behavior, that influences the employee's AC (Alshammari *et al.*, 2015), which in turn, increases their performance. This study reveals a full mediation of AC in the relationship between the perceptions of AL and IP. It suggests that perceptions of AL can stimulate employees' affective component to the organization, which in turn, promotes their IP. Other studies

have also reached this conclusion showing that the authenticity of leaders is an important factor to awaken employees' AC (Leroy *et al.*, 2012; Rego *et al.*, 2013).

There are some limitations of the present study. The first limitation of this research is convenience sampling that is a sampling method used to choose a naturally occurring group within a population. Convenience samples often require less time and effort, thus are usually less costly. However, a convenience sampling method limits the generalizability of results, especially when we used online surveys because important respondents can be left out of the research. Second, same-source participants from our study rated the antecedent, mediating, and outcome variables in our study. Same-source data can be a possible limitation since they present the chance that these results can be attributed to common-method variance (Podsakoff *et al.*, 2003). Some preventative measures were undertaken, such as the Harman test and other procedures described earlier to reduce or eliminate such variance. Nonetheless, future studies should collect the data at different points in time, or via a multiple-source method.

Our model showed a predictive ability of explaining individual performance in 16,1%, implying that there are alternative variables able to increase the variance of individual performance, that were not considered in our model. It is plausible to consider that job demands, or job characteristics (for instance) would play a relevant role to explain individual performance as predictor variables. In addition, the study included only one mediating variable, but others are also plausible. For example, it is possible that authentic leaders develop hope, optimism, and resilience, which in turn, increases employees' performance. Future studies may include such variables as mediators.

5.2 Theoretical Contributions

Previous research called for empirical studies of AL across various contexts (Yammarino *et al.*, 2008) and studies that measure the impact of AL on work attitudes (Leroy *et al.*, 2012). Cooper *et al.* (2005) asserted the relevance of emerging area such as AL theory and emphasised that scholars need to give careful attention to identifying relevant construct outcomes (i.e., testing the construct's nomological network). Thus, this study was set out to address their suggestions and it tested the effect of AL on AC and IP and the mediating effect of AC on the relationship between AL and IP.

In sum, the theoretical contribution of this study is that it extends the leadership literature by empirically testing the relationships among AL, AC and IP.

5.3 Implications for management

The results of this study have practical implications for human resources management in organizations, particularly in selection processes and training leaders and managers. Practitioners looking to increase employee commitment and performance can do so by augmenting the AL. Managers should seek to become more alert of their own moral weaknesses when pressured by external influences and also learn how to act consistent with their values. Managers should develop the 360-feedback process that provides them with anonymous feedback from their superior, peers, and followers. By seeking out different opinions and visions, managers will be better informed in their decision making. Managers should not refuse information and show behavior that is inconsistent with their words. These behaviors tend to reduce trust. Increased levels of trust have been found to result to higher levels of growth and sustainable performance (Gatling *et al.*, 2016). Finally, we also believe that organizations should develop strong internal communication programs seeking to stimulate internal cohesion and thus, supporting the role of the leaders in the way how they can maximize workers' contributions and skills.

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Table 1 – Correlation Matrix

	Mean	S.D.	Gender	Age	AL	AC	IP
Gender	-	-	-				
Age	-	-	.099	-			
Authentic Leadership (AL)	2.90	-	-.041	-.123	.96 ^(a)		
Affective Commitment (AC)	6.46	-	.014	.049	.223**	.85 ^(a)	
Individual Performance (IP)	5.78	-	-.002	.170*	.195**	.367**	.63 ^(a)

*Correlation is significant at $p.,05$;

**Correlation is significant at $p.,01$;

^{a)} Cronbach Alpha

Table 2 – Regression step between the mediator and the predictor variable (1st Step)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	<i>t</i>	Sig.
		B	Standard error	Beta		
1	Gender	.012	.094	.009	.137	.892
	Age	.004	.006	.048	.686	.494
2	Gender	.022	.089	.016	.241	.809
	Age	.006	.005	.076	1.108	.296
	Authentic Leadership	.192	.056	.233	3.424	.001

a. *Dependant Variable: Affective Commitment*

Note: bootstrapping performed at 1000 samples

Table 3 – Regression step between the predictor and the dependant variable, controlling the mediator (2nd and 3rd Step)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	<i>t</i>	Sig.
		B	Standard error	Beta		
1	Gender	-.026	.094	-.019	-.282	.800
	Age	.014	.006	.172	2,509	.019
2	Gender	-.018	.091	-.013	-.191	.868
	Age	.017	.006	.198	2.937	.005
	Authentic Leadership	.188	.058	.219	3.255	.003
3	Gender	-.025	.087	-.018	-.286	.786
	Age	.014	.005	.173	2.710	.007
	Authentic Leadership	.122	.056	.143	2.184	.061
	Affective Commitment	.339	.067	.327	5.035	.001

a. *Dependant Variable: Individual Performance*

Note: bootstrapping performed at 1000 samples

Figure 1 – Simplified Model of Analysis with results

