

# An Assessment Of Construct Validity And Reliability On Organizational Commitment

Anis Suryani, Fatwa Tentama

**Abstract:** The purpose of this research are to analyze construct validity and reliability on organizational commitment as well as finding the components which form the organizational commitment. Components which form the organizational commitment are affective, normative and continuance constructs. The subject of the research is constituted of 60 teachers specialized in teaching students to read the Qur'an in X University. The data is collected by using organizational commitment scale. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) SmartPLS 3.2.8 with reflective construct through CFA 2nd order is utilized to analyze the data. Based on the result of the analysis, it is concluded that the components and indicators which form organizational commitment are valid and reliable. The dominant component which reflect construct of organizational commitment is the affective commitment with factor loading of 0.946. The lowest component which reflect the organizational commitment is continuance commitment with factor loading of 0.647. These indicate that all dimensions and indicators reflect and constitute the organizational commitment. Thus, this measurement model can be accepted for it yields a compatibility between the theory which describes the organizational commitment and the empirical data collected from the subject.

**Keywords :** Affective Commitment, CFA 2nd Order, Continuance Commitment, Normative Commitment, Organizational Commitment, Validity, Reliability

## 1. INTRODUCTION

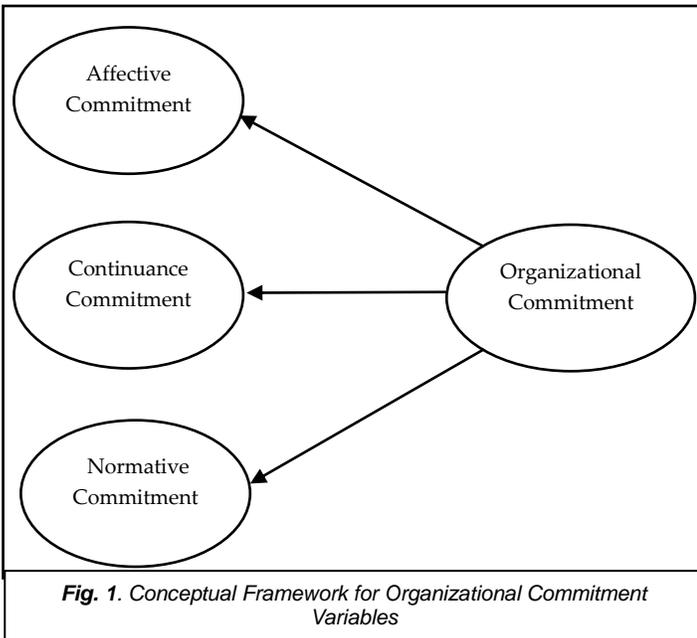
Human resource is one of the most important variable in an organization. As the globalization era progresses, a demand is put on human resource to develop proactively [1]. Byars and Rue [2] state that its management is designed to provide and coordinate human resource in an organization. In a learning process, teachers or instructors are an important group of human resource. Committed teachers have a tendency to carry their duties effectively according to the demands of their profession. In addition, they are also willing to build a relationship between teachers and students in accordance with professional values. The essential aim of a teacher is to create a change in the students' behavior in line with pedagogical principles. The teachers' commitment and obedience are key factors in influencing the success of students' learning process [3]. Commitment is an important element in a succesful teaching process. A committed teacher will care deeply for the students' development and put their best effort in increasing the student's learning quality [3]. Organizational commitment is a must-have trait for teachers because it is crucial for school efficiency as well as indirectly affect their students [4]. According to a research conducted by Emami and Darabi [5], organizational commitment is important since it is linked with other organizational variables such as turnover, attendance, and work motivation. In addition, organizational commitment also affect employees' commitment in carrying out their roles as a member of society [6].

An individual with a high organizational commitment may also have a high altruistic spirit [7], as well as having a desire to share their knowledge and experience with others [8]. Organizational commitment also moderately affect organizational citizenship behavior [9]. According to Rego and Cunha [10] in organizational management, commitment is a central variable because the a committed individual tend to show a higher-level effort in working, thus giving their maximum contribution to the organization. Organizational commitment plays a role in the behavior of sharing knowledge.

This means that individuals with a high organizational commitment often share their knowledge and have a good working relationship [11]. Organizational commitment indirectly affect work satisfaction and the individual's motivation in bringing a change to his or her organization [12]. According to Celik, Dedeolu, and Inanir [13] organizational commitment positively affect the employees' work satisfaction and performance [14], as well as controlling the negative effect of work stress [15]. Organizational commitment is the relative strength of an individual's identification with and involvement in a particular organization [16]. Furthermore, O'Reily and Chatman [17] state that organizational commitment is a psychological bond between individual and organization, including a sense of work involvement, loyalty and believe in organizational values. Allen and Meyer [18] state that organizational commitment is a psychological expression that reflects the relationship of the employees with the organization specifically in regard to the decision whether to continue or terminate their memberships in organizations. Organizational commitment is also defined as psychological bond between employees and organization that reduces voluntary resignation rate [18]. Robbins and Judge [19] define organizational commitment as certain conditions in which employees will side with the goals and objectives of the organization and their desire to maintain memberships in certain organizations. Furthermore, Luthans [20] defines organizational commitment as a strong desire to remain a member in a particular organization, a willingness to exert high-level effort on behalf of the organization, and a deep conviction and acceptance of the values and objectives of the organization. Moreover, Mathis and Jackson [21] define organizational commitment as an individual's believe and acceptance of his or her organization's goals and his or her inclination to work in said organization or cooperation. Organizational commitment according to Meyer and Allen [22] is constituted of three components which are affective, continuance, and normative commitment. Firstly, affective commitment is the emotional bond of the employees and their involvement in organizations. Employees who have strong affective commitment are willing to continue their jobs because they want to do it. These employees care about their organization and are proud to be part of it. Secondly, continuance commitment is a perception that refers to the awareness of the cost associated with leaving the organization. This component is illustrated by the

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need of the individual to maintain his or her job in the organization, the difficulty of finding other jobs outside a particular organization, and a willingness to do personal sacrifices. Thirdly, normative commitment is a sense of obligation to continue working in a particular organization. Employees who have a high normative commitment will feel that they have to stay in the organization and have a desire to perform maximum service. In the last decade, empirical studies in regard to organizational commitment show that organizational commitment can affect work satisfaction and burnout [23], turnover [24], work performance [25], work motivation [26], employees' perspectives [27] and organizational citizenship behaviors [28].



One approach that can be used in testing the construct of a measurement model is Confirmatory Factor Analysis. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) is one of the main approaches in factor analysis. CFA can be used to test the dimensionality of a construct. This testing is used to conduct model measurement in order to describe how the components and behavioral indicators reflect latent variable namely work commitment by looking at factor loading of each component that constitute a construct. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) can also be used to test construct validity and reliability from indicators constitutive of latent construct [29]. CFA that is used in this research is second order confirmatory factor analysis (2nd Order CFA) which is a measurement model comprising of two levels of analysis. The first level of analysis is conducted from the dimension of latent construct to its indicators and the second level of analysis is conducted from latent construct to its components [29]. According to the explanation above, it can be concluded that organizational commitment is a crucial trait a teacher must possess. Given the importance of organizational commitment, thus the problem statements of this study are: 1) is the organizational commitment construct valid and reliable? 2) are the components of affective, continuance and normative commitment able to form a construct/organizational commitment variable? The purpose of this study are to: 1) find out the validity and reliability of the construct of organizational commitment, and 2) find the components that constitute the

construct of organizational commitment.

## 2 RESEARCH METHOD

### 2.1 Research Participant

The subject in this research were 60 teachers specialized in the teaching of reading the Qur'an in X University.

### 2.2 Research Design

The design of this study was semi-constructive in nature, where scale design was conducted through a collaboration between theoretical studies and information obtained directly from field data [30]. The advantage of semi-constructive design is to strengthen existing theories and produce as many behavioral indicators as possible. Afterward, testing was also done on psychometric properties including content validity, discriminating power, confirmatory factor analysis, and validity concurrent/external.

### 2.3 Instrument

Organizational commitment scale was designed by researcher based on the components of organizational commitment proposed by Meyer and Allen [22]. Those components include affective, continuance, and normative commitment. The scaling method on the organizational commitment scale used Likert scale model that the researcher developed by using four answers choices. This scale was consisted of 18 questions with four statements spanning two directions namely favourable and unfavourable. The format of the score in each of this statement can be seen in table 1.

**TABLE 1**  
SCORE OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT SCALE

Statement	Favorable score	Unfavorable score
SS	4	1
S	3	2
TS	2	3
STS	1	4

Example of statement of an affective commitment component was "I am proud to be a part of my organization" and "I care about everything in regard to my organization". Statement exemplifying continuance commitment component was "One of the reasons that I work in this organization is that I need this job," and "for me, it is very difficult to leave the job in this organization because it's not certain that I can get a better job in other places". Example of normative commitment's statement was "I have a strong motivation to maintain my job in this organization" and "I will give maximum service in carrying out my duties in this job". The making of items in this study referred to the components of organizational commitment proposed by Meyer and Allen [22]. The blueprint of organizational commitment scale can be seen in table 2.

**TABLE 2**  
BLUEPRINT OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT SCALE

Component	Indicators	Item Numbers	Total

		Fav	Unfav	
		o	o	
Affective Commitment	a. Emotional bond between employee and organization	1,3,5	4,7,9	6
	b. Proud to be part of the organization			
	c. Care about the organization			
Continuance Commitment	a. Need the job provided by the organization	2,6,8	11,13,15	6
	b. Difficult to leave the organization			
	c. Difficult to look for other jobs			
	d. Require personal sacrifice			
Normative Commitment	a. Strong desire to maintain the job in the organization	10,12,14	16,17,18	6
	b. Provide maximum service			
Total		9	9	18

**2.4 Construct Validity and Reliability**

**2.4.1 Construct Validity**

The validity testing in this research utilized validity of reflective construct which is confirmatory in nature, to show the high quality result obtained from the use of measurement model in relation with theoretical reference employed to define a construct. There are two validity assesments in construct validity: 1) Convergent Validity, measured the correlation between item score and construct score, measured based on factor loading. According to Hair, Hult, Ringle, and Sarstedt [31] the higher the score of factor loading, the more important the role of loading will be in intepreting matrix factor with loading value > 0.5 considered significant, then value of average variance extracted (AVE) > 0.5 [32]. 2) Discriminant Validity, carried out because different construct measurements should not highly correlate with each other that is the value of cross loading between construct and item is bigger than the value of other constructs. The method was to compare the root of AVE of a construct. It must be higher compared to the correlation between latent variables [32].

**2.4.2 Construct Reliability**

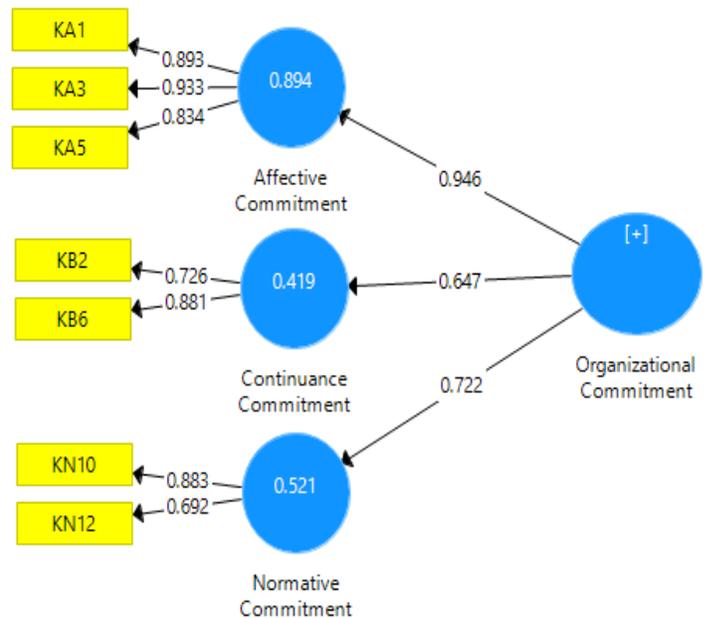
Realibility testing was conducted to show internal consistency of the measurement model by looking at the value of composite reliability and an even more higher value of the Cronbach's alpha. It showed the consistency of the value of each item in measuring latent variables. According to Hair, Hult, Ringle, and Sarstedt, [31] the expected composite reliability value and Cronbach's alpha are > 0.7, value of 0.6 can still be accepted. Furthermore according to Cooper, internal consistency testing is fulfilled if construct validity has met the criteria so that the average variance extracted (AVE) represent internal consistency, because if the construct is valid then it is reliable but a reliable construct is not necessarily a valid construct [32].

**2.5 Data Analysis**

The data in this study were analyzed using SmartPLS 3.2.8 program with reflective construct through the 2nd Order CFA. According to Abdillah and Hartono [33] PLS is a variance-based structural equation analysis (SEM) that can simultaneously test measurement models to asses validity and reliability.

**3 RESULT**

Based on the result of outer model testing analysis on organizational commitment scale conducted through SmartPLS 3.2.8 program, the result is shown as follow:



*Fig. 2. Output of model testing on organizational commitment construct*

**3.1 Convergent Validity**

Based on the result of convergent validity testing, organizational commitment construct is considered valid because it fulfills the criterion with the value of the factor loading of variable-component is at > 0.5, which can be seen on table 2.

**TABLE 2**

VALUE OF FACTOR LOADING (VARIABLE-COMPONENT)		
Component	Loading factor	Annotation
Affective Commitment	0.946	Valid
	0.647	
	0.722	
Continuos Commitment	0.946	Valid
	0.647	
	0.722	
Normative Commitment	0.946	Valid
	0.647	
	0.722	

Based on the result of convergent validity assesment, organizational commitment construct is considered as valid because it fulfills the criterion that is the value of factor loading of component-indicator is > 0.5, which can be seen in table 3.

**TABLE 3**

VALUE OF FACTOR LOADING (COMPONENT-INDICATOR)		
Component	Loading factor	Annotation
KA1	0.893	Valid
KA3	0.933	Valid

KA5	0.834	Valid
KB2	0.726	Valid
KB6	0.881	Valid
KN10	0.883	Valid
KN12	0.692	Valid

The convergent validity test shows that average variance extracted or AVE on the organizational commitment construct has a value of 0.588. The value of average variance extracted or AVE on each dimension can be seen in table 4.

**TABLE 4**

VALUE OF AVERAGE VARIANCE EXTRACTED (AVE)

Component	AVE	Annotation
Affective Commitment	0.788	Valid
Continous Commitment	0.652	Valid
Normative Commitment	0.630	Valid

**3.2 Discriminant Validity**

Based on value of dicriminant validity test, it is shown that the root of Average Variance Extracted or AVE of the same component is higher than the root of average variance extracted or AVE on other components, so that the criterion of discriminant validity is fulfilled. The root value of Average Variance Extracted (AVE) of organizational commitment construct can be seen in table 5.

**TABLE 5**

ROOT VALUE OF AVERAGE VARIANCE EXTRACTED (AVE) OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT CONSTRUCT

Component	KA	KB	KN
KA	0.888	0.514	0.582
KB	0.514	0.807	0.223
KN	0.582	0.223	0.793

**3.3 Construct Reliability Testing**

Construct reliability testing results in the value of Composite Reliability and Cronbach's Alpha > 0.7, thus the items utilized in this research is considered reliable.

**TABLE 6**

VALUE OF COMPOSITE RELIABILITY AND CRONBACH'S ALPHA OF RESILIENCE CONSTRUCT

Variable	Composite Reliability	Cronbach alpha	Annotation
Organizational Commitment	0.875	0.818	Valid

Result of construct reliability testing with Confirmatory Factor Analysis 2nd Order on Table 6 above shows that the construct has a high reliability. Furthermore, it concludes that the components which measure construct/latent variable of

organizational commitment fulfill the criterion of unidimensionality [31]. This is shown by the value of Composite Reliability at 0.875 and Cronbach's Alpha at 0.818. Based on the processing and analysis of data on the dimension of variable/construct of organizational commitment which is created by utilizing Confirmatory Factor Analysis 2nd Order, it is shown that the model can be accepted because all dimensions are able to reflect the formed variable/construct.

**4 DISCUSSION**

Based on the result of the analysis on construct validity and construct reliability, the components and indicators that make up organizational commitment are declared valid and reliable. This shows that all dimensions and existing indicators are able to reflect and are constitutive of organizational commitment. The most dominant component that reflects organizational commitment is affective commitment with factor loading of 0.946 where the main indicators are the teachers or instructors's contentment in the workplace, their pride in being parts of the institution and the care the show in all matters relating to the institution. The lowest component that reflects organizational commitment is continuance commitment with a factor loading of 0.647 where the main indicators are the teachers or instructors's reasoning in working at the institution is based on their needs to have a job and the difficulty in leaving their job due to the lack of better opportunities in other institutions or organizations. The finding of a research conducted by Syauta, Troena, Setiawan and Solimun [34] proves that organizational commitment has met the reliability requirement with value of 0.825. Other research Tsai [35] concludes that organizational commitment has met the reliability requirements with value 0.57. This study finds that organizational commitment has met the reliability requirement with value of 0.875. The most dominant component that reflects the organizational commitment in this study, namely the affective commitment has a factor loading value of 0.946. Based on the field data, affective commitment dominates organizational commitment because the teachers specialized in the teaching of reading of the Qur'an at X University feel happy, proud and care deeply about their students' progress of learning to read the Qur'an, especially teachers or instructors who have been with the institution for a long time. The results of this study are expected to provide a picture on the validity and reliability of organizational commitment construct in the context of teachers or instructors specialized teaching their students to read and the Qur'an at X University so that it can be used as a reference in further research related to organizational commitment.

**5 CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the analysis and discussion, it can be concluded that: 1) the construct of organizational commitment fulfills the criteria of high validity and reliability, and 2) all components and indicators can significantly form organizational commitment variable where the component that dominate the construct is affective commitment with a factor loading of 0.946. The weakest component that reflects organizational commitment is continuance commitment with a factor loading of 0.647. Thus, the findings of this study are able to provide theoretical and practical implications in the development of measurement models for organizational commitment. Meanwhile, advanced researchers can test the

organizational commitment model in relation to other variables.

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