Development of an Intentional BiFactor Engagement Measure

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Abstract

Employee engagement has recently enjoyed a surge in interest as a positive employee outcome despite continued disageement regarding its factor structure and nomological relationship to other constructs, like burnout. We contrast two three-factor models of engagement: substantive, with the dimensions vigor, dedication and absorption, and attitudinal, with cognitive, affective and behavioral dimensions. Using bifactor analysis, study 1 proposes a scale that reconciles these two models and reduces 36 candidate items to 18. Study 2 convergently and discriminantly validates this scale.

One or two sentences providing a **basic introduction** to the field, comprehensible to a scientist in any discipline.

Two to three sentences of **more detailed background**, comprehensible to scientists in related disciplines.

One sentence clearly stating the **general problem** being addressed by this particular study.

One sentence summarizing the main result (with the words “**here we show**” or their equivalent).

Two or three sentences explaining what the **main result** reveals in direct comparison to what was thought to be the case previously, or how the main result adds to previous knowledge.

One or two sentences to put the results into a more **general context**.

Two or three sentences to provide a **broader perspective**, readily comprehensible to a scientist in any discipline.

*Keywords:* Engagement, engagement

*Word count:* X

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#Introduction

Renata’s SEM paper will come in handy

Recent decades have seen a proliferation of interest and research in the construct of employee engagement.

more on why we’re looking at tripartite model

The roots of employee (aka work; e.g., W. Schaufeli & Bakker, 2010) engagement research likely started with theoretical expansions of forms of employee participation (see, for example, Ferris & Hellier, 1984) and job involvement (e.g., Elloy, Everett, & Flynn, 1991). This exploration extended into broader considerations of attitudes and emotions (Staw, Sutton, & Pelled, 1994) and were informed by further exploration of the dimensionality of constructs such as organizational commitment (Meyer & Allen, 1991). The 1990’s saw focused development and refinement (for example, a dissertation; Leone (1995) or actual semantic reference; William A. Kahn (1990)). Staw, Sutton, and Pelled (1994) investigated the relationships between *positive emotions* and favorable work outcomes, and although they do not use the word, “engagement,” their distinction between felt and expressed emotion likely held influence upon the burgeoning interest in the engagement construct.

burnout

Although occasionally referred to as residing on the opposing pole to *burnout* (Christina Maslach & Leiter, 2008), these two constructs are currently most commonly conceptualized as being distinct (Goering, Shimazu, Zhou, Wada, & Sakai, 2017; Kim, Shin, & Swanger, 2009; Wilmar B. Schaufeli, Taris, & Van Rhenen, 2008; Timms, Brough, & Graham, 2012), although certainly not universally (Cole, Walter, Bedeian, & O’Boyle, 2012; Taris, Ybema, & Beek, 2017). Comparing the two, Goering, Shimazu, Zhou, Wada, and Sakai (2017) concluded that they have a moderate (negative) association, but also distinct nomological networks. Wilmar B. Schaufeli, Taris, and Van Rhenen (2008) investigated both internal and external association indicators, concluding that engagement and burnout (as well as *workaholism*) should be considered three distinct constructs.

Burnout can be defined as a psychological syndrome characterized by exhaustion (low energy), cynicism (low involvement), and inefficacy (low self-efficacy), which is experienced in response to chronic job stressors (e.g., Leiter & Maslach, 2004; C. Maslach & Leiter, 1997). Alternatively, engagement refers to an individual worker’s involvement and satisfaction as well as enthusiasm for work (Harter, Schmidt, & Hayes, 2002). W. B. Schaufeli and Bakker (2003) further specify a “positive, fulfilling, work-related state of mind that is characterized by vigor, dedication, and absorption” (p. 74). Via their conceptualization, vigor is described as high levels of energy and mental resilience while working. Dedication refers to being strongly involved in one’s work and experiencing a sense of significance, enthusiasm, inspiration, pride, and challenge. Absorption is characterized by being fully concentrated and happily engrossed in one’s work, whereby time passes quickly and one has difficulties with detaching oneself from work (Wilmar B. Schaufeli, Salanova, González-Romá, & Bakker, 2002). The dimension of absorption has been noted as being influenced in conceptual specification by (Csikszentmihalyi, 1990)’s concept of “flow.”

Regarding measurement, Gallup is widely acknowledged as an early pioneer in the measurement of the construct (see, for example, Coffman & Harter, 1999). The Utrecht Work Engagement Scale (UWES) is another self-report questionnaire developed by W. B. Schaufeli and Bakker (2003) that directly assesses the vigor, dedication, and absorption elements.

TRIPARTITE MODEL–work here

The first, to our knowledge, use of the word “engagement” as a construct came from William A. Kahn (1990), who defined it as: “the harnessing of organization members’ selves to their work roles; in engagement, people employ and express themselves physically, cognitively, and emotionally during role performances.” Although this definition was quickly bypassed by subsequent papers (see, for example, (Baumruk, 2004) and (Shaw, 2005), who framed it in terms of one’s cognitive and affective *commitment* to one’s organization), William A. Kahn (1990)’s definition is notable in that it conforms to the then-ascendant tripartite model of attitudes proposed by Rosenberg (1960). This model frames attitudes as latent variables that manifest cognitively, affectively and behaviorally.

Although falling out of favor in the decades following its construction, interest in the tripartite model was revived by Kaiser and Wilson (2019),

we need to do some market research on the Q12: 1. what’s the feedback report look like? (google images show one overall “satsifaction” score and/or one overall “engagement” score), 2. how much does it cost, 3. what are the 200 pulse items Gallup refers to? (6/7/21)

Our conceptualization of work engagement is a mental state wherein employees…

* …feel energized (**Vigor**)
* …are enthusiastic about the content of their work and the things they do (**Dedication**)
* …are so immersed in their work activities that time seems compressed (**Absorption**)

This model is not without criticism, however. Some critics question its structural validity by pointing out that vigor, dedication and absorption all correlate highly with each other (Kulikowski, 2017).

need more on criticisms of model

The present article explores two methods for constructing a scale that incorporates both the substantive and attitudinal models into one, a more classical one based on corrected item-total correlations and one based on modification indices.

# 1 Methods

Choice of focus on BIC versus AIC discussed in Dziak, Coffman, Lanza, Li, and Jermiin (2020).

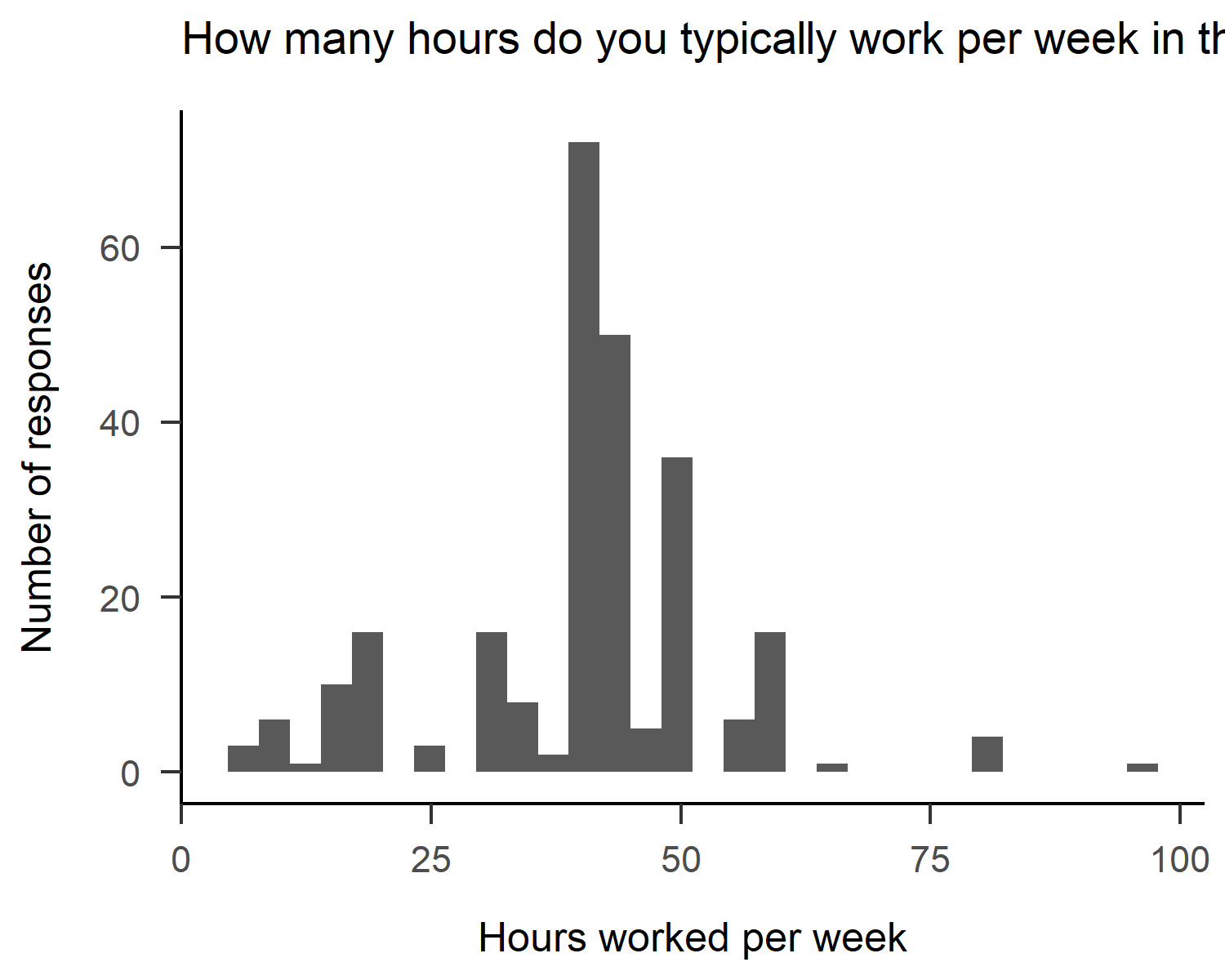
## [1] 2 3 1 2 3 2 1 1 2 2 2 3 1 1 3 2 3 2 3 1 1 3 1 3 2 2 1 2 2 1 2 3 2 2 2 4 2  
## [38] 3 3 3 2 2 3 2 1 3 1 2 3 2 1 2 2 1 2 3 3 1 1 2 2 1 2 2 3 2 1 2 3 2 3 2 1 7  
## [75] 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 1 3 2 4 2 8 2 2 3 5 2 1 2 3 2 2 2 1 2 1 3 3 2 3 2 2 2 3 3 2  
## [112] 2 2 1 2 2 3 2 5 2 3 2 3 2 3 3 1 2 1 3 8 2 1 3 2 3 3 5 3 2 2 2 2 1 3 2 3 3  
## [149] 5 2 2 3 2 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 1 2 1 2 1 2 3 5 2 3 2 2 1 3 5 8 5 2 2 3 3 2 1 2 2  
## [186] 3 1 1 3 3 1 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 3 2 3 2 2 2 2 1 3 3 4 2 2 2 3 1 2 2 1 2 1 2 1  
## [223] 1 2 5 2 2 1 2 2 2 2 1 2 3 3 1 3 2 2 2 2 1 2 2 2 3 3 2

## 1.1 Participants

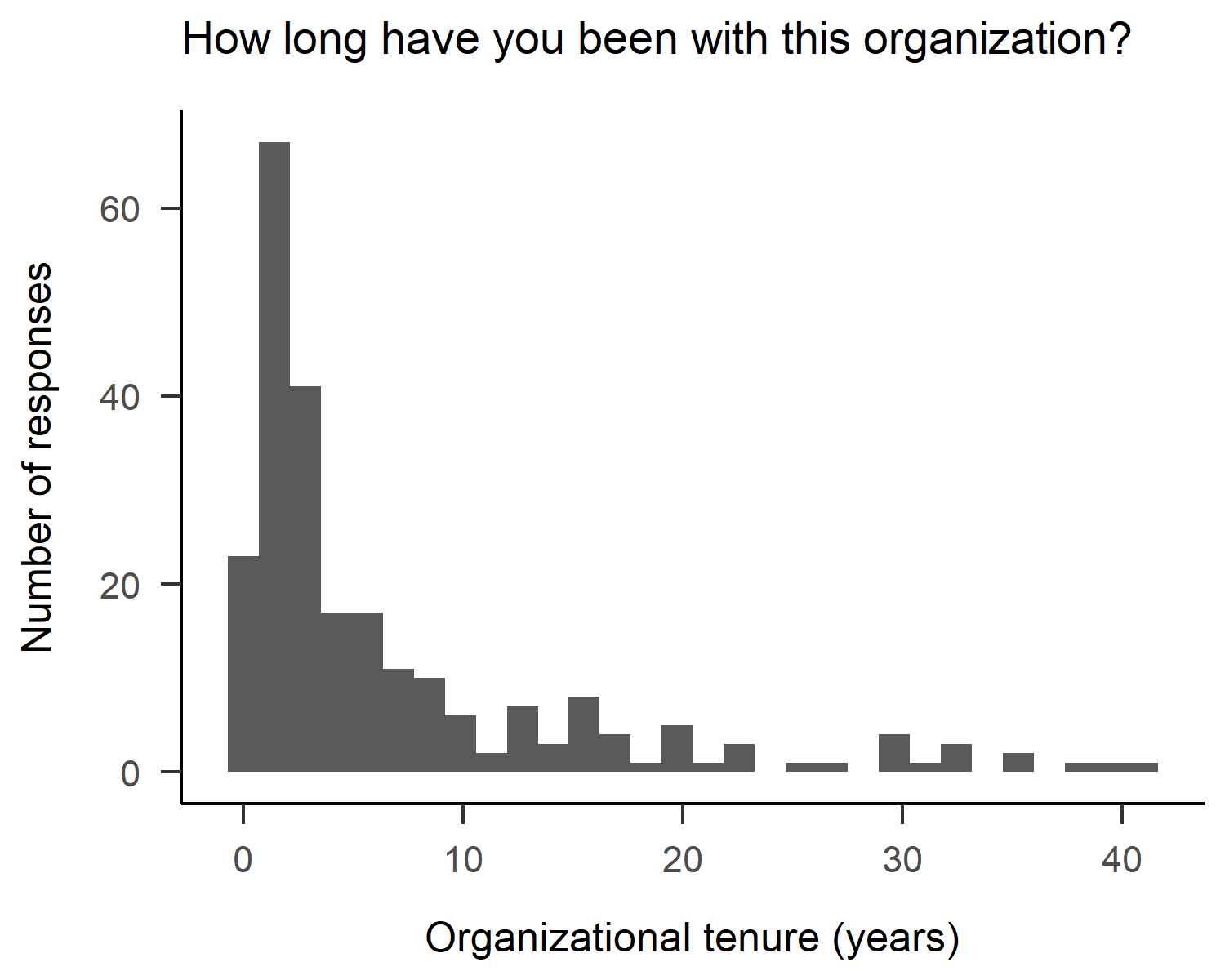
330 individuals provided ratings across 36 candidate items. These participants were gathered via snowball sampling, with an initial population of undergraduate and graduate students, as well as professional acquaintances of faculty members.`

Any validity checks?

Participant job title, hours worked per week, and organizational tenure were recorded. Mean hours worked per week was 40.59 (SD = 13.69), see Figure 1. Mean organizational tenure was 6.82 (SD = 8.50), see Figure 2. Participants who did not exactly specify their tenure (e.g. “A bit over a year”) were not included in this average.



*Figure* *1.*  Distribution of mean hours worked per week



*Figure* *2.*  Distribution of organizational tenure (years)

Participants provided their job titles via an optional free text-entry box at the end of the survey. From there, we classified job titles according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-8) with the classify\_occupation function within the labourR package (Kouretsis, Bampouris, Morfiris, and Papageorgiou (2020)). The ISCO hierarchically organizes jobs in increasing order of specificity. For example, the first level of the hierarchy distinguishes a professional from a clerical worker or a technician. On the second level, professionals are distinguished among each other by whether they are engineers, medical workers, lawyers, and so on. See ??

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Professional category | Count |
| Clerical Support Workers | 4 |
| Craft and related trades workers | 1 |
| Managers | 51 |
| Plant and machine operators, and assemblers | 3 |
| Professionals | 120 |
| Service and sales workers | 8 |
| Technicians and associate professionals | 62 |

## 1.2 Material

Our survey was administered on Qualtrics.

### 1.2.1 Item generation.

We generated a set of 36 items for our engagement measure, with the ultimate goal of reducing them to a final set of 18. These items were generated according to a review of extant tripartite engagement measures, as well as *WHAT RESEARCH DID WE USE FOR ATTITUDINAL WORDING? WAS IT LITERALLY JUST “I THINK,” “I FEEL,” “I DO?”* Each item was worded to reflect both a substantive dimension as well as an attitudinal dimension. For example, the item “My job makes me feel like I’m part of something meaningful” reflects the affective dimension with “feel” and the dedication dimension with “I’m part of something meaningful.”

Our 3x3 bifactor model produced nine pairs of dimensions (e.g., Vigor-Cognitive, Vigor-Affective, Vigor-Behavioral, etc.). With 36 initial items, this left four items per pair of substantive and attitudinal dimensions.

The substantive scale definitions provided for ratings were:

* *Absorption*: Being fully immersed in one’s work, where time passes quickly and one has difficulty detaching from work tasks
* *Vigor*: Experiencing persistent levels of energy, effort, and enthusiasm while working
* *Dedication*: Experiencing pride and challenge in ones work, as well as strong feelings of support from and loyalty toward the organization

The attitudinal scale definitions were:

* *Cognitive*: Pertaining to thoughts or general mental processes (for example what someone thinks)
* *Affective*: Pertaining to feelings or emotions (for example, how someone feels)
* *Behavioral*: Pertaining to acts or actions (for example, what someone does)

See table *X* for a full list of items and their respective dimensions.

## 1.3 Procedure

Looking into the specification of polychoric covariances (Jöreskog, 1994). This seems to be not very commonly leveraged (only package that seems to estimate these is semPlot).

The effective result of this was two divergent quasi-experimental approaches: 1) focus on corrected item-total correlations, and 2) focus on CFA modification indices.

### 1.3.1 Corrected item-total correlations.

To Casey: document your process here

We conducted a correct item-total correlation on our original 36-items set. Base off, the r. drops that the corrected item-total correlations provide us we narrowed it down by selecting that items that had the best r. drops off removing one item at a time. For example, each cell division contain 4 items, therefore, we remove one of the four items creating 6 potential 3 item corrected item correlations, and from there we choose the items with the best r. drops. We continued the same process when narrowing our three items down to two items. An example is shown below:

### 1.3.2 CFA Modification Indices.

We followed two parallel stepwise item-reduction processes centered around eliminating items in decreasing order of modification indices. Looking at the 36-item substantive and attitudinal models independently (process 1 and process 2), we requested modification indices from each, with the intent of retaining indicators whose fixed shared residual covariances were associated with high modification indices (indicating better model fit if the paths were freed). The item pair with the highest modification index was scrutinized, with a subjective group judgment made on wording and content domain coverage. The less preferred item was removed from the model. In cases where the highest modification index was between the only two remaining items in a substantive-attitudinal pair, these items were passed over for scrutiny in favor of the items with the next-highest index. This process was repeated until 18 items remained (i.e., 2 items for each of the 9 substantive-attitudinal pairs).

For example, the path with the highest modification index across both CFAs was between item 2 and item 4, which are both indicators of “Absorption” and “Cognition.” One of these items was therefore a candidate for deletion, and semantic preference was given to item 4, “I find it difficult to mentally disconnect from work” over item 2. After item 2 was excluded from both scale definitions (substantive and attitudinal), the CFAs were re-run and modification indices re-checked for bi-factor structure optimizing modifications.[[1]](#footnote-27)

The end result was two separate final scale definitions (one optimized for the substantive model and one for the attitudinal model).

Old text: We prioritized item deletions such that an item was implicated for deletion if: 1) modification index was high (relative to others) and 2) error residual was within the same “cell.” The choice of item to delete was based on author preference for wording/semantics as well as construct element coverage (considering the possible consequences for construct deficiency). Item variance was also consulted (retention more likely with greater item variance).

Table 1:

\*\*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Variable 1 | Relationship | Variable 2 | <U+0394><U+03C7>2 |
| Item\_2 |  | Item\_4 | 192.41 |
| Item\_8 |  | Item\_18 | 96.05 |
| Item\_29 |  | Item\_35 | 62.25 |
| Item\_14 |  | Item\_20 | 56.38 |
| Item\_1 |  | Item\_12 | 51.39 |
| Item\_1 |  | Item\_13 | 50.33 |

Actually it doesn’t matter that much with only 1 item deletion - probably go ahead and do a few before recheck modification indices

### 1.3.3 Single factor versus bifactor approaches.

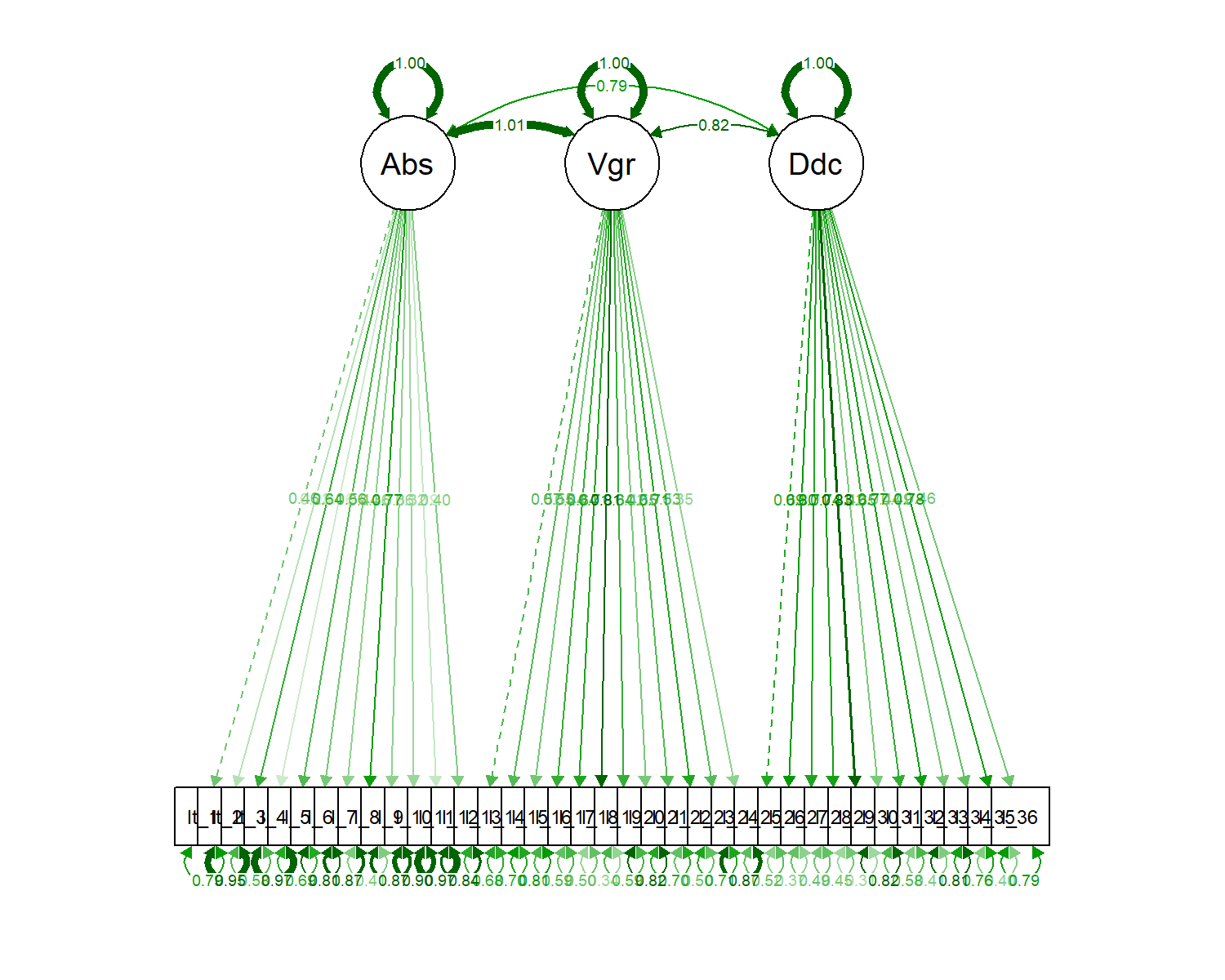
Casey this is where you come in

## 1.4 Data analysis

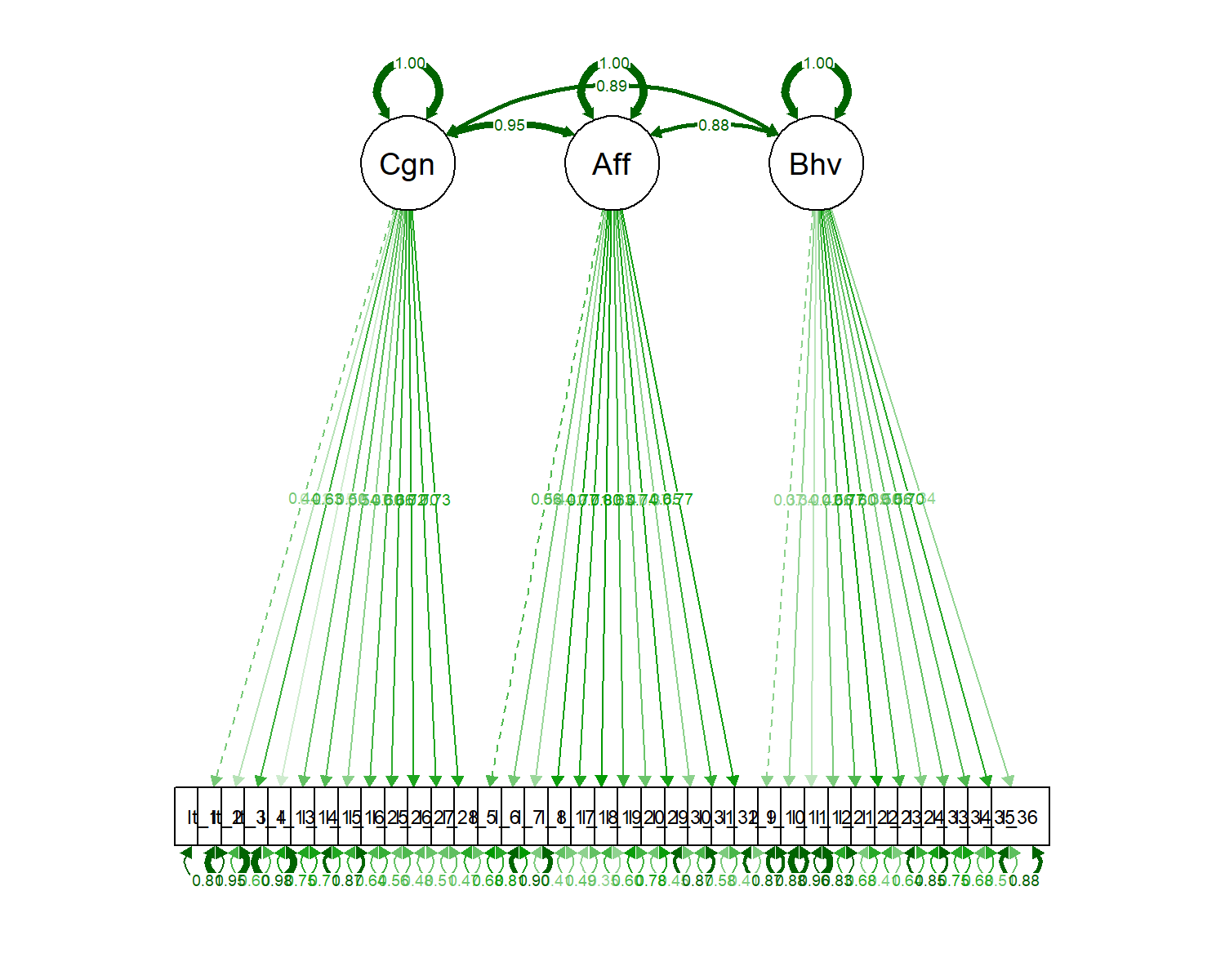
We used R [Version 4.1.0; R Core Team (2021)] and the R-packages *apaTables* [Version 2.0.8; Stanley (2021)], *dplyr* [Version 1.0.6; Wickham, François, Henry, and Müller (2021)], *DT* [Version 0.18; Xie, Cheng, and Tan (2021)], *forcats* [Version 0.5.1; Wickham (2021a)], *ggplot2* [Version 3.3.3; Wickham (2016)], *kableExtra* [Version 1.3.4; Zhu (2021)], *labourR* [Version 1.0.0; Kouretsis, Bampouris, Morfiris, and Papageorgiou (2020)], *lavaan* [Version 0.6.8; Rosseel (2012)], *magrittr* [Version 2.0.1; Bache and Wickham (2020)], *papaja* [Version 0.1.0.9997; Aust and Barth (2020)], *purrr* [Version 0.3.4; Henry and Wickham (2020)], *readr* [Version 1.4.0; Wickham and Hester (2020)], *sem* [Version 3.1.11; Fox, Nie, and Byrnes (2020); Epskamp (2019)], *semPlot* [Version 1.1.2; Epskamp (2019)], *stringr* [Version 1.4.0; Wickham (2019)], *tibble* [Version 3.1.2; Müller and Wickham (2021)], *tidyr* [Version 1.1.3; Wickham (2021b)], and *tidyverse* [Version 1.3.1; Wickham et al. (2019)] for all our analyses.

# 2 Results

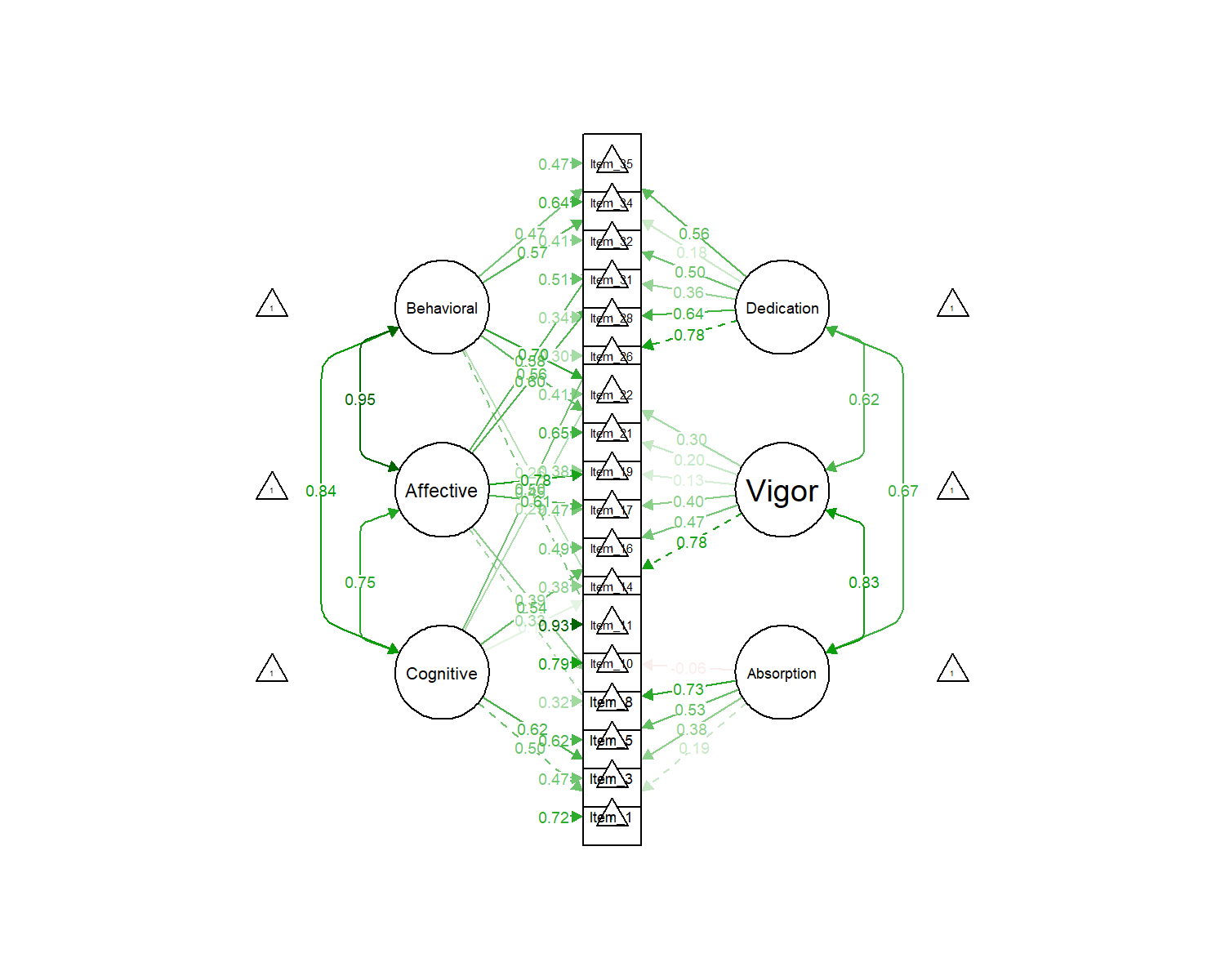
CFA drafts below



*Figure* *3.*  Substantive factor structure CFA



*(#fig:CFA.att2)Attitudinal* *factor* structure CFA



*(#fig:CFA.att3)Bifactor* *structure*

## lhs op rhs mi epc sepc.lv sepc.all sepc.nox  
## 176 Item\_1 ~~ Item\_11 23.897 0.436 0.436 0.318 0.318  
## 151 Affective =~ Item\_11 15.429 -3.949 -1.878 -1.558 -1.558  
## 291 Item\_19 ~~ Item\_26 13.236 0.222 0.222 0.354 0.354  
## 309 Item\_22 ~~ Item\_35 12.338 0.166 0.166 0.279 0.279  
## 178 Item\_1 ~~ Item\_16 12.237 0.267 0.267 0.267 0.267  
## 299 Item\_21 ~~ Item\_28 11.658 0.187 0.187 0.256 0.256  
## 248 Item\_11 ~~ Item\_16 11.262 0.227 0.227 0.230 0.230  
## 100 Absorption =~ Item\_14 10.747 -6.649 -1.795 -1.300 -1.300  
## 121 Vigor =~ Item\_32 10.583 0.287 0.310 0.248 0.248  
## 222 Item\_8 ~~ Item\_14 10.378 -0.345 -0.345 -0.551 -0.551  
## 225 Item\_8 ~~ Item\_19 10.143 -0.169 -0.169 -0.310 -0.310  
## 137 Cognitive =~ Item\_8 9.803 0.782 0.539 0.411 0.411  
## 142 Cognitive =~ Item\_21 9.475 0.849 0.586 0.497 0.497  
## 102 Absorption =~ Item\_17 9.373 1.937 0.523 0.512 0.512  
## 143 Cognitive =~ Item\_22 8.938 -0.743 -0.513 -0.466 -0.466  
## 258 Item\_11 ~~ Item\_35 8.496 0.190 0.190 0.194 0.194  
## 229 Item\_8 ~~ Item\_28 8.478 0.155 0.155 0.274 0.274  
## 310 Item\_26 ~~ Item\_28 8.472 0.294 0.294 0.451 0.451  
## 265 Item\_14 ~~ Item\_28 8.466 -0.191 -0.191 -0.291 -0.291  
## 270 Item\_16 ~~ Item\_17 8.249 -0.128 -0.128 -0.216 -0.216  
## 158 Affective =~ Item\_34 8.216 1.960 0.932 1.060 1.060  
## 139 Cognitive =~ Item\_11 8.204 0.893 0.616 0.511 0.511  
## 320 Item\_31 ~~ Item\_34 8.121 0.098 0.098 0.198 0.198  
## 106 Absorption =~ Item\_26 7.921 -1.640 -0.443 -0.288 -0.288  
## 180 Item\_1 ~~ Item\_19 7.842 -0.189 -0.189 -0.217 -0.217

## lavaan 0.6-8 ended normally after 191 iterations  
##   
## Estimator ML  
## Optimization method NLMINB  
## Number of model parameters 78  
##   
## Used Total  
## Number of observations 279 282  
## Number of missing patterns 23   
##   
## Model Test User Model:  
## Standard Robust  
## Test Statistic 264.700 246.388  
## Degrees of freedom 111 111  
## P-value (Chi-square) 0.000 0.000  
## Scaling correction factor 1.074  
## Yuan-Bentler correction (Mplus variant)   
##   
## Parameter Estimates:  
##   
## Standard errors Sandwich  
## Information bread Observed  
## Observed information based on Hessian  
##   
## Latent Variables:  
## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all  
## Absorption =~   
## Item\_1 1.000 0.270 0.194  
## Item\_3 1.666 0.926 1.799 0.072 0.450 0.382  
## Item\_5 2.813 2.727 1.032 0.302 0.759 0.525  
## Item\_8 3.532 3.010 1.174 0.241 0.953 0.727  
## Item\_10 -0.356 1.530 -0.233 0.816 -0.096 -0.061  
## Item\_11 0.017 0.703 0.024 0.981 0.005 0.004  
## Vigor =~   
## Item\_14 1.000 1.079 0.781  
## Item\_16 0.532 0.287 1.856 0.064 0.575 0.471  
## Item\_17 0.379 0.329 1.153 0.249 0.409 0.401  
## Item\_19 0.150 0.308 0.486 0.627 0.162 0.135  
## Item\_21 0.214 0.290 0.737 0.461 0.231 0.196  
## Item\_22 0.311 0.328 0.949 0.343 0.335 0.305  
## Dedication =~   
## Item\_26 1.000 1.204 0.783  
## Item\_28 0.705 0.161 4.384 0.000 0.849 0.642  
## Item\_31 0.297 0.168 1.769 0.077 0.357 0.363  
## Item\_32 0.523 0.229 2.281 0.023 0.629 0.503  
## Item\_34 0.131 0.122 1.069 0.285 0.157 0.179  
## Item\_35 0.569 0.156 3.637 0.000 0.685 0.559  
## Cognitive =~   
## Item\_1 1.000 0.690 0.496  
## Item\_3 1.054 0.281 3.745 0.000 0.727 0.618  
## Item\_14 0.192 0.580 0.331 0.740 0.133 0.096  
## Item\_16 0.955 0.272 3.511 0.000 0.659 0.541  
## Item\_26 0.642 0.654 0.981 0.326 0.443 0.288  
## Item\_28 0.961 0.470 2.043 0.041 0.663 0.501  
## Affective =~   
## Item\_5 1.000 0.476 0.329  
## Item\_8 1.089 0.357 3.048 0.002 0.518 0.395  
## Item\_17 1.307 0.442 2.956 0.003 0.622 0.609  
## Item\_19 1.961 1.157 1.695 0.090 0.932 0.777  
## Item\_31 1.242 0.496 2.504 0.012 0.591 0.601  
## Item\_32 1.532 0.389 3.935 0.000 0.729 0.583  
## Behavioral =~   
## Item\_10 1.000 0.709 0.450  
## Item\_11 0.436 0.180 2.420 0.016 0.309 0.256  
## Item\_21 0.928 0.279 3.323 0.001 0.658 0.558  
## Item\_22 1.092 0.341 3.200 0.001 0.774 0.703  
## Item\_34 0.706 0.178 3.959 0.000 0.500 0.569  
## Item\_35 0.807 0.480 1.682 0.093 0.572 0.467  
##   
## Covariances:  
## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all  
## Absorption ~~   
## Affective 0.000 0.000 0.000  
## Behavioral 0.000 0.000 0.000  
## Cognitive 0.000 0.000 0.000  
## Vigor ~~   
## Affective 0.000 0.000 0.000  
## Behavioral 0.000 0.000 0.000  
## Cognitive 0.000 0.000 0.000  
## Dedication ~~   
## Affective 0.000 0.000 0.000  
## Behavioral 0.000 0.000 0.000  
## Cognitive 0.000 0.000 0.000  
## Absorption ~~   
## Vigor 0.242 0.278 0.873 0.383 0.832 0.832  
## Dedication 0.218 0.314 0.692 0.489 0.670 0.670  
## Vigor ~~   
## Dedication 0.804 0.404 1.989 0.047 0.619 0.619  
## Cognitive ~~   
## Affective 0.246 0.241 1.021 0.307 0.749 0.749  
## Behavioral 0.411 0.114 3.603 0.000 0.839 0.839  
## Affective ~~   
## Behavioral 0.320 0.197 1.627 0.104 0.950 0.950  
##   
## Intercepts:  
## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all  
## .Item\_1 3.737 0.085 44.146 0.000 3.737 2.688  
## .Item\_3 4.573 0.072 63.582 0.000 4.573 3.885  
## .Item\_5 3.087 0.088 35.068 0.000 3.087 2.136  
## .Item\_8 3.543 0.080 44.121 0.000 3.543 2.702  
## .Item\_10 3.717 0.096 38.856 0.000 3.717 2.361  
## .Item\_11 4.549 0.074 61.780 0.000 4.549 3.774  
## .Item\_14 3.562 0.084 42.442 0.000 3.562 2.579  
## .Item\_16 4.129 0.074 55.472 0.000 4.129 3.386  
## .Item\_17 4.503 0.063 71.240 0.000 4.503 4.409  
## .Item\_19 4.593 0.074 62.003 0.000 4.593 3.826  
## .Item\_21 4.533 0.072 62.787 0.000 4.533 3.848  
## .Item\_22 4.751 0.068 70.220 0.000 4.751 4.315  
## .Item\_26 3.923 0.094 41.796 0.000 3.923 2.550  
## .Item\_28 4.270 0.081 52.682 0.000 4.270 3.227  
## .Item\_31 4.973 0.062 80.789 0.000 4.973 5.057  
## .Item\_32 4.581 0.078 58.435 0.000 4.581 3.664  
## .Item\_34 4.981 0.054 92.021 0.000 4.981 5.663  
## .Item\_35 4.715 0.076 62.230 0.000 4.715 3.846  
## Absorption 0.000 0.000 0.000  
## Vigor 0.000 0.000 0.000  
## Dedication 0.000 0.000 0.000  
## Cognitive 0.000 0.000 0.000  
## Affective 0.000 0.000 0.000  
## Behavioral 0.000 0.000 0.000  
##   
## Variances:  
## Estimate Std.Err z-value P(>|z|) Std.lv Std.all  
## .Item\_1 1.384 0.193 7.180 0.000 1.384 0.716  
## .Item\_3 0.655 0.122 5.346 0.000 0.655 0.472  
## .Item\_5 1.286 0.157 8.200 0.000 1.286 0.616  
## .Item\_8 0.542 0.154 3.509 0.000 0.542 0.315  
## .Item\_10 1.966 0.183 10.767 0.000 1.966 0.793  
## .Item\_11 1.357 0.119 11.378 0.000 1.357 0.934  
## .Item\_14 0.726 0.524 1.386 0.166 0.726 0.380  
## .Item\_16 0.722 0.101 7.119 0.000 0.722 0.486  
## .Item\_17 0.489 0.080 6.119 0.000 0.489 0.469  
## .Item\_19 0.545 0.148 3.695 0.000 0.545 0.378  
## .Item\_21 0.902 0.121 7.453 0.000 0.902 0.650  
## .Item\_22 0.501 0.069 7.237 0.000 0.501 0.413  
## .Item\_26 0.721 0.235 3.065 0.002 0.721 0.305  
## .Item\_28 0.590 0.076 7.717 0.000 0.590 0.337  
## .Item\_31 0.491 0.076 6.425 0.000 0.491 0.507  
## .Item\_32 0.636 0.086 7.381 0.000 0.636 0.407  
## .Item\_34 0.499 0.054 9.184 0.000 0.499 0.645  
## .Item\_35 0.706 0.110 6.445 0.000 0.706 0.470  
## Absorption 0.073 0.160 0.454 0.650 1.000 1.000  
## Vigor 1.164 0.502 2.319 0.020 1.000 1.000  
## Dedication 1.449 0.327 4.437 0.000 1.000 1.000  
## Cognitive 0.476 0.188 2.528 0.011 1.000 1.000  
## Affective 0.226 0.278 0.812 0.417 1.000 1.000  
## Behavioral 0.503 0.159 3.153 0.002 1.000 1.000

## 2.1 Study 2

Construct validation was acccomplished via administration of the 17-item UWES as well as the Saks (2006) 12-item scale. Saks (2006) aggregates to two scales: job and organizational engagement.

# 3 Discussion

# 4 References

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1. Probably put a table in here highlighting certain modification indices (with a key to intended factor-item association). Look at “modincides1” [↑](#footnote-ref-27)