National Research University Higher School of Economics Moscow, Russia

Organizational Performance and Social Identity Approach

Prof. Natalia Ivanova sinec@inbox.ru

Civil service: needs and problems

- Needs in good professionals but strong fluctuation people, problems with professional identity, values, statuses and roles
- Needs in balance, optimal interaction with different people and organizations but problems with communications, distrust of people
- Needs in good image but problems with marketing, PR, information exchange process etc.
- Needs in good collaboration but problems with personnel which is able to keep important values, attract people, build efficient relationships

Organizational efficiency factors

- There are many factors which can influence on the organizational performance and efficiency.
- Very important factors are relate with social and psychological aspects of organizational life.
- Problem of organizational efficiency in social and psychological perspectives

Organizational factors

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- Organization as a social system
 - Organizational structure and culture

- Aims and norms in organizations
 - Communication and leadership

Psychological factors

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Potential space: creativity, synergy

Personality: values, meanings, motivation

Communication and leadership

Professional efficiency, development

SIA – important recourse for

psychological understanding of

development of commitment and loyalty

organization

development of professional activity

realizing the new model of leadership etc.

SIT: Theory

- SIA is focused on the problem of selfdetermination in different social groups (G. Andreeva, H. Tajfel).
- Social Identity is considered to be a part of individual self-concept, which arises from the knowledge of an individual about his own belonging to social group or groups and axiological and emotional demonstration of this belonging (H. Tajfel, J. Turner)

SIA: Motivation

• Main motivations of identification: selfesteem (Hogg M., Abrams)

Others motives: self-actualization, self-defense (N. Lebedeva, N. Ivanova, V. Gricenko etc.)

SIA: Model of Self

- Main question of human in own life: "Who am I?"
- The self is context-dependent and can be defined at different levels of abstraction: personal, social, organisational, national, human etc.
- Each person determines his place in the social environment by means of comparing himself to the others and by determining who he is and who belongs to his community and who does not.

SI importance

SI is a basis for personal interpretations and understanding of the reality

SI is a basis for activity in organization and society

SI research: main issue

• The causes and consequences of different forms of identity for personal motivation, behaviour and interaction

 The consequence of identity for organizations functioning and leadership

Shared Identity

- A. Haslam, N. Ellemers, S. Lipatov etc.
- Situations/ structures that emphasise shared identity will facilitate organisational functioning

 Situations/ structures that highlight nonshared identities will impair organisational functioning

Identity crisis

- Identity crisis: the person perceive themselves as a strangers to others members of the organization, he or she loses self conception about own values and place in the society (organization or society).
- Any social change leads to IC. Example: Russia during last 20 years.
- Organizational changes leads to identity crisis. Example: modification of the org. structure leads to replacement of roles and statuses; modification of the org. culture leads to new values, traditions in behavior, communication, symbolic etc.

Identity crisis

- Identity crisis is a real challenge for the people in the society and organizations (Andreeva, Lebedeva, Drobijeva, Ivanova, Pavlenko etc.).
- System of public administration in Russia stays under the strong reforms.
- Organizations stay in the condition of changing the approaches to human recourses management, staff moving, values etc.

We study

- how the social identity approach can help in the performance management
- what is better to do for the people in organization to help them to receive new values and to be more effective in organization.

Case: program for RA

Regional Administration in Vologda

Situation:

Reform of PA system, situation of organizational changes

Changes of organizational structure and culture.

Problems:

In custom service, image of organization, resistance of GA on organizational changes .

Case: program for RA

Training aims:

 Professional development of GA according with mission, aims, strategy of VA

Practical result:

- Program of carrier development of staff in VA.
- Images of organization and staff

Research: Identity and Org. Analyses

Research aims:

- Self-concept
- **Representatives**: N=58 GA (different levels).
- Psychological techniques: self-descriptions, interview, document's content a analyses etc.
- Organizational Analyses (Popova, Sherbina)

Research: Identity and Org. Analyses

- Results:
- Contradictions in SI structure. Identity crisis.
- Stress and conflicts in organization
- Organizational culture and shared identity
- Problems of efficiency in clients cervices

Research: Social identity

Identity Index	2005	2010
Reflexive self	2.6	4,3
Family	2.6	5.3
Statuses and roles	1.9	2.1
Place (local)	0.9	1.1
Civil	0.7	0.9
Gender	1.1	0.7
Religion	0.9	0.3
Ethnic	0.9	0.8
Professional	1.2	2.4

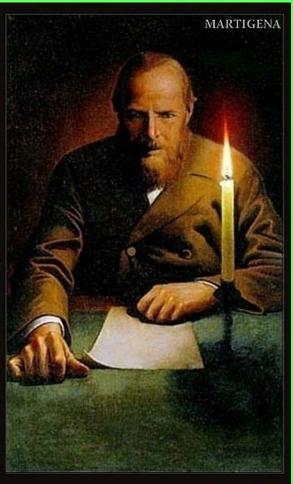
Meanings (consolidate features) of CI

Consolidate features of CI	2005	2010
Love, respect (country, people)	45	62
Worrying about country	87	43,1
Proud of history, culture patriotism	28	41,3
Future	53	20,1
Life and work	28	27
Rights (human, civil)	23	13,8
Responsibility	34	22,4
Symbols and status	32	15,5
Low and order	23	41,3
Political life	15	13,8
Comparisons	13	25,9

Love one's country



Ежели русский вам скажет, что не любит Родину, не верьте ему, он не русский.



Фёдор Михайлович Достоевский 1821-1881 гг.

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Symbols and status





Officials and symbols





Identity model / units in education

- Cognitive (meanings, attitudes, purposes, knowledge) / knowledge about organization strategy and mission, clients, new tendencies, demands; legal aspect of the society, social and political life, State functions etc.
- Emotional (feelings, positive feedback etc.) / common feelings in organizational change, coping strategies; respect a legal norm, of people's rights, ability to argue own point of view etc.
- Behavioral (skills, patterns) aspects identity process / patterns of supporting communication, images; participation in social life, ability to be opposed to asocial and unlawful actions responsibility

Results of the training program for people in PA

- Clear understand new demands, mission, values of organization.
- Pay attention on own self-images and image of organization
- Better overcome stress influence
- Demonstrated productivity in service of clients.

Conclusions

- Organizations is more successful when individuals cooperate to a greater degree taking into account shared identity.
- SI is important basis for development organization and people.

Thank You