



#### Poster

- A2- format. And hand in at secretary Social and Organizational psychology (431) next Monday + submit digital version using Nestor
- Our student assistents will attach a cardboard to give it more stability. To attach the cardboard you will have to use a margin of 5 Cm

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	Final proposal Though the first you can upload your final proposal (before 15:00, 15 active) >> <u>Johnni Compilat</u>	Central Panel











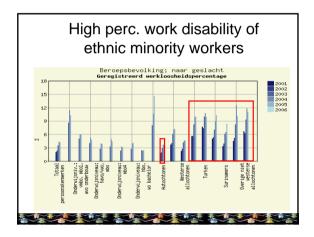
#### Managers versus Leaders

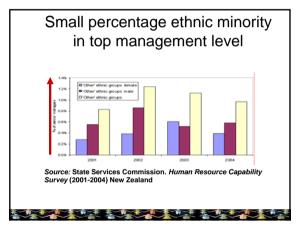
- Managers have <u>authority</u> to be in charge.
- Leaders influence others to follow.
- Managers do things right.
- · Leaders do the right things.
- Managing means to bring about, to accomplish, to have responsibility for, to conduct.
- Leading is influencing, guiding in direction, course, action, opinion.

# Actual: diversity and leadership?

Yes, leaders have failed to actively manage diversity →organizational barriers and bias against minority employees (gender, age, disability or race) remain widespread.

- By adopting colorblind perspective → not valuing social identity differences
- Homophily bias/ASA principles: selecting the ones who are similar



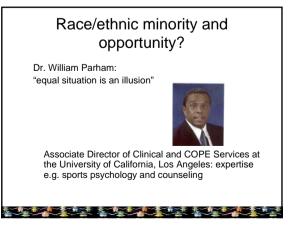


### Ch. 7 + article Goodman et al. (2003)

• Positive trends: more females in higer executive functions



• Negative: not equal distribution, evidence for *glass cliff (M. Ryan)*, female workers in companies with high level of management turnover, lower salaries etc.



# Problem early leadership theory

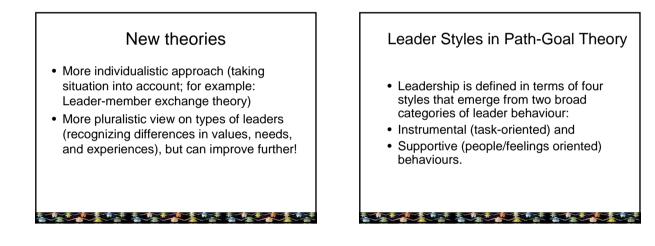
- Based on homogenuous group
- Describing only specific traits and attributes that make someone an effective leader leader
- Focusing on who effective leaders are or what they do to achieve max. performance

#### Trait Approach

Focused on identifying characteristics or traits that distinguish leaders from followers. Examples:

Business knowledge

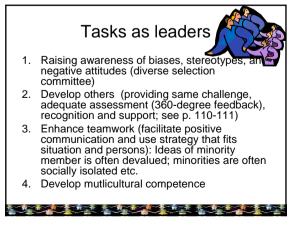
- Self-confidence
- Intelligence
- Credibility (honesty, competence, forward-looking, inspirational)
- · Desire to lead
- Drive



### Situational Variables in Path Goal Theory

- Subordinate Attributes:
  - Authoritarianism
  - Internal-external orientation
  - Ability
- Work-Setting Attributes:
  - Task
  - Formal authority system

- Primary work group



# Dyadic relations leader/subordinate

- · Can be of high or low quality
- Demographically and ethnic diverse: often lower quality of relation (lower trust, interaction, respect and support), and fewer informal mentoring relations
- Be aware of differential access to ARENA or network for top functions

### Multicultural competence?

- Proficiency in diagnosing diversity issues and resolving diversity-related conflicts and organizational problems by reaching a mutual satisfying solution for all parties involved
- Knowledge cultural differences
- Increased self-awareness (own biases etc.)
- Multicultural skills

### Multicultural skills?

- Conflict management (negotiation, mediation etc.; see interesting case 5.2 on p. 117-118)
- Interpersonal communication (active listening! And personalized interaction)
- Asking feedback (external sources; are you diversity friendly?)
- Rol model (diversity initiatives; hiring and retaining diverse workforce)

## Chapter 14: looking back and heading forward

- · Diversity is reality: has benefits and pitfalls
- Effective diversity management reduces turnover, increases productivity, and competitive advantage
- Benefits for minority worker, organization and even society
- More diversity specific theories needed
- Different barriers on individual, interpersonal, organizational and societal level (nice overview in Table 14.1)
- Tools: strong leadership, training, mentoring, access to network, multicultural competence, rewarding diversity friendly initiatives etc.

# What to do as future female leader?



Research Catalyst (1996) of female topmanagers:

- 1. Deliver a top performance
- 2. Develop a style that is comfortable for male managers
- 3. Find challenging and visible tasks

- 4. Find powerful mentors
- 5. Start own company

