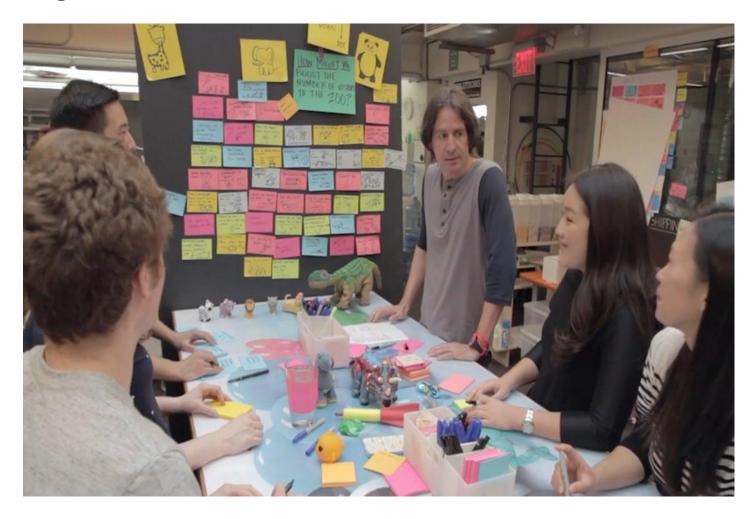


Relational Self-Affirmation

Changing the Stories We Tell Ourselves

Julia Lee, University of Michigan

Joining a new team can be stressful



Problem with "belonging uncertainty"

- Need for social belonging as a fundamental human motivation (e.g., Baumeister & Leary, 1995)
- Concerns about social belonging can be problematic for cognitive and academic performance (Baumeister et al., 2002; Walton & Cohen, 2007)
- Suppress unique perspectives and conform to a team's shared knowledge (Gruenfeld et al., 1996; Littlepage, Perdue, & Fuller, 2012; Williams, Cheung, & Choi, 2000)



Study 2

My approach: Relational self-affirmation

In my eyes, you were at your best when you did X, Y and Z...

Study 2

Definition: The process by which individuals internalize socially-reflected self-narratives about their valued strength and distinct contribution



Intro Study 1

Operationalizing relational self-affirmation

STEP 1



Write three stories of your distinct strengths and contribution

STEP 2



Solicit your best-self stories from personal network

STEP 3



Analyze the stories to find recurring themes

STEP 4

Study 2

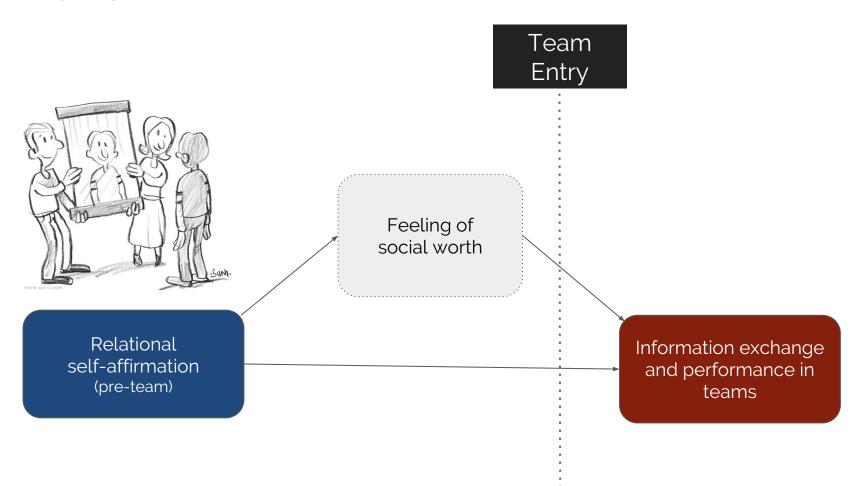


Compose your self-portrait

My hypothesis:



My hypothesis:



Study 1 Method

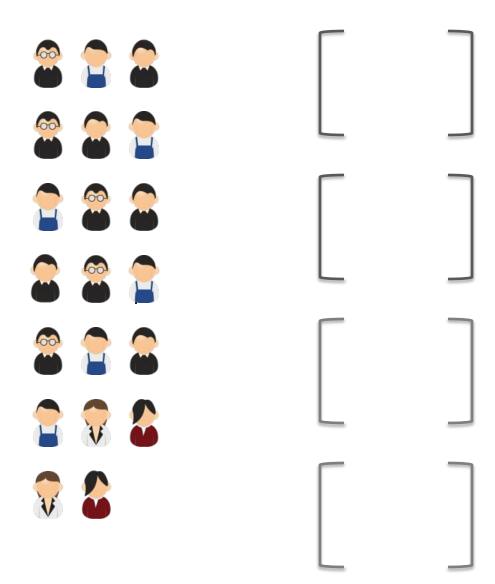
Context: Harvard Kennedy School's 4-week long Senior Executive Fellows (SEF) Program

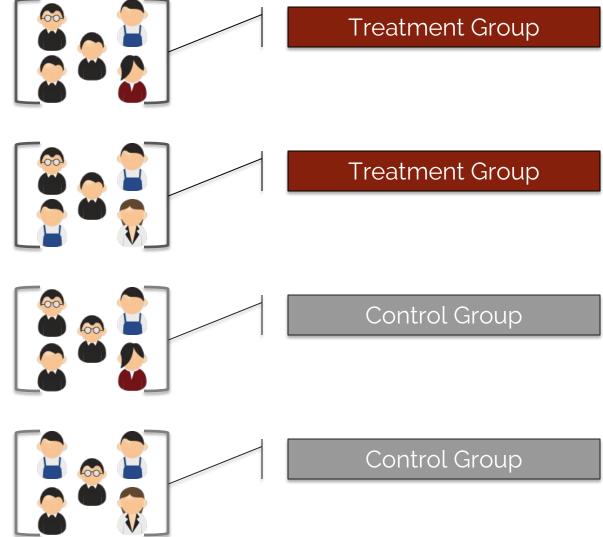
Sample:

- 246 executives (Mage=48, SD=7.13; 27% female) participated in the SEF program (across 4 programs over 2 years)
- Civil and military officers (85% work for the US federal government)
- Assigned to one of 42 work groups consisted of 5-6 members for the crisis simulation

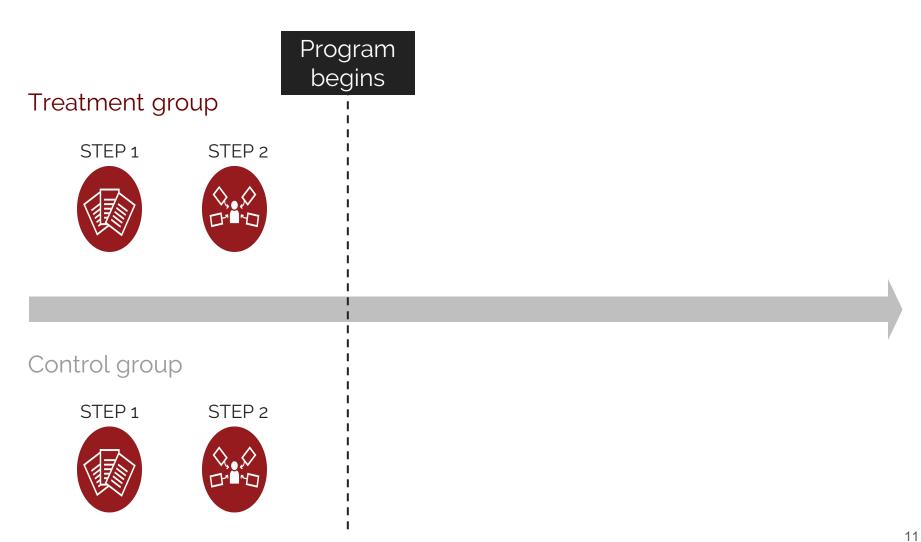


Intro Study 1 Study 2



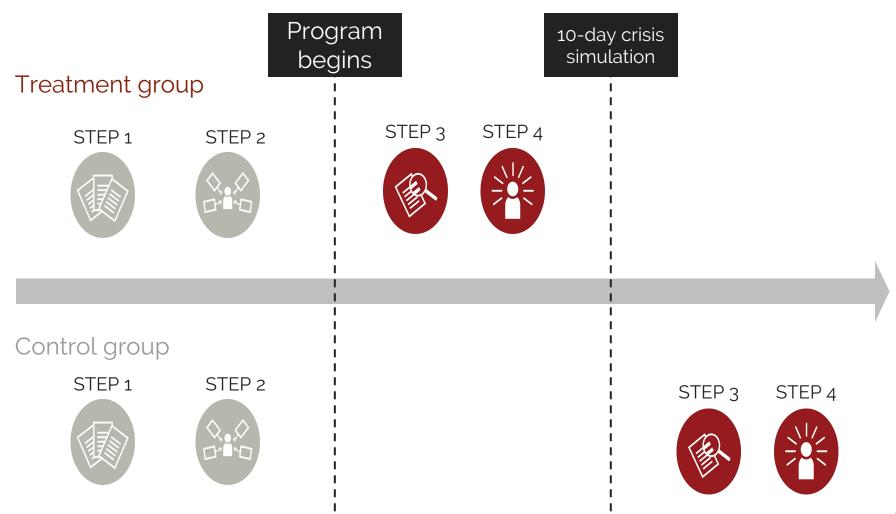


Experimental design

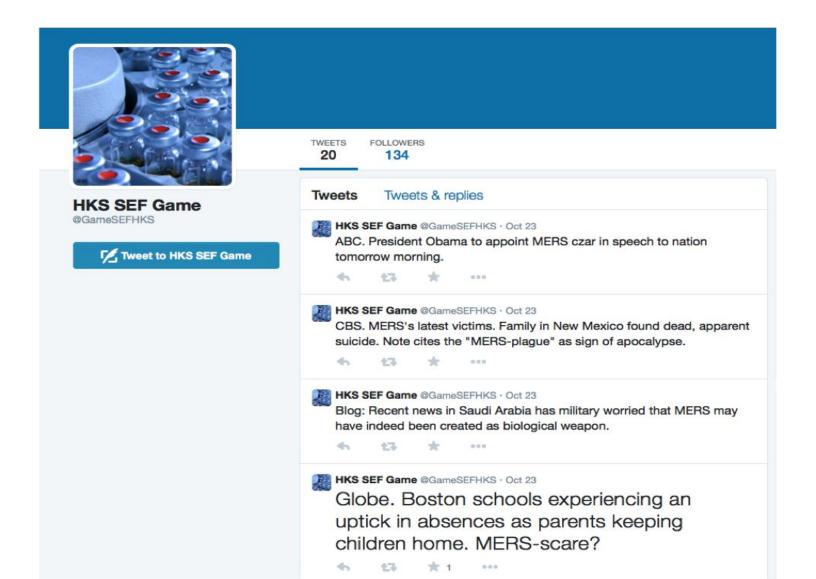


Intro Study 1 Study 2

Experimental design



Crisis builds up in Boston for 10 days

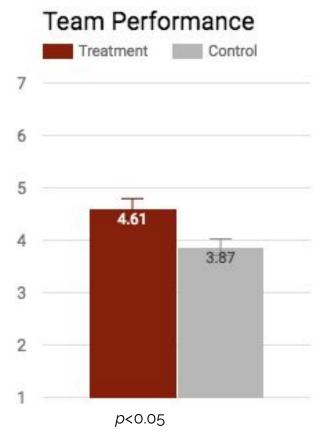




Teams who received narratives first performed better



Teams who received narratives first performed better



Controlling for team size, age, gender composition, and cohorts...

Predictor Variables	Team Performance					
	В	SE				
Treatment (vs. Control)	0.74*	0.32				
Team Size	-0.04	0.26				
Mean Age	0.01	0.05				
Gender Composition	1.89	1.75				
Cohort #1	-0.02	0.52				
Cohort #2	1.31*	0.55				
Cohort #3	1.26*	0.52				
N	42	42				
Overall F	3.67					
R-squared	0.43					
Adj R-squared	0.31					
Root MSE	0.99					

Note. B refers to an unstandardized regression coefficient.

Summary of Study 1 Results



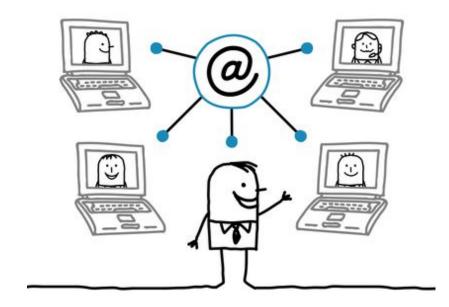
Relational self-affirmation (pre-team)

Expert-rated team performance

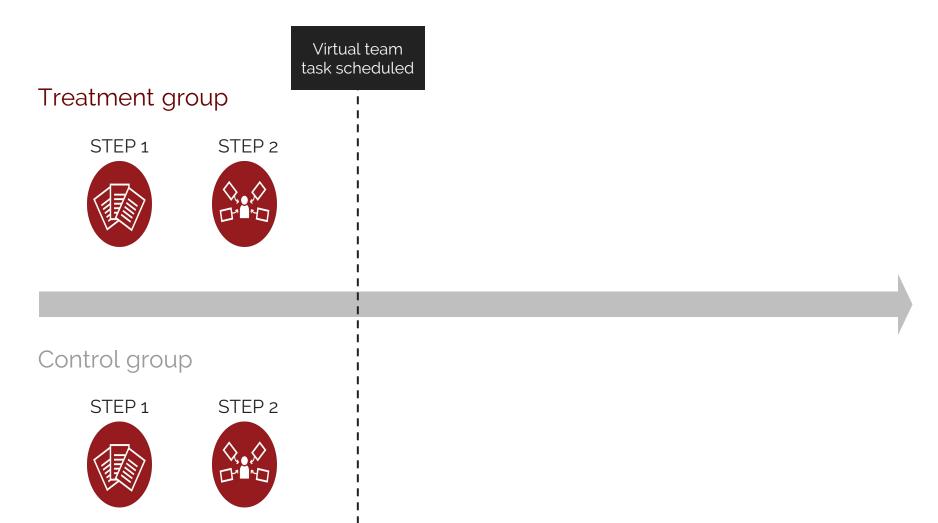
Study 2 Method

Sample: 123 virtual workers recruited from Amazon Mechanical Turk

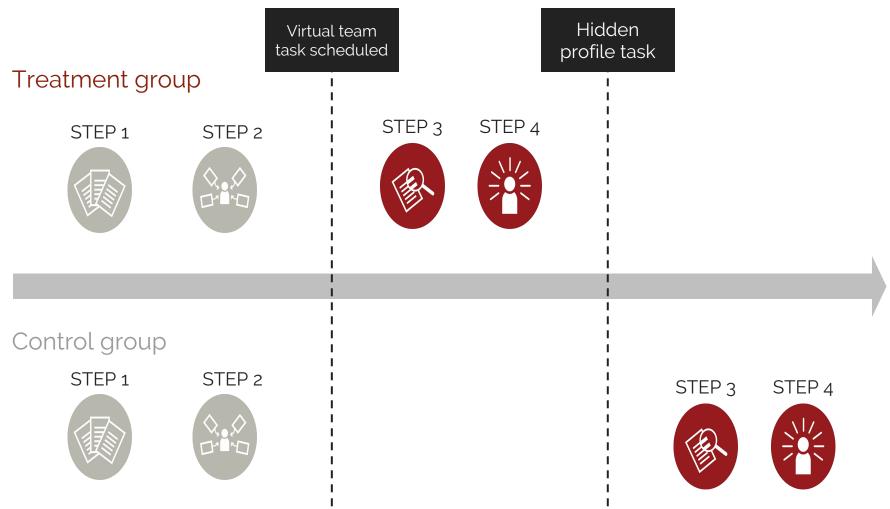
- Randomly assigned to 3-person teams and scheduled session times
- Have participants do the team problem-solving task (15 minutes) in a virtual chat room



Experimental design

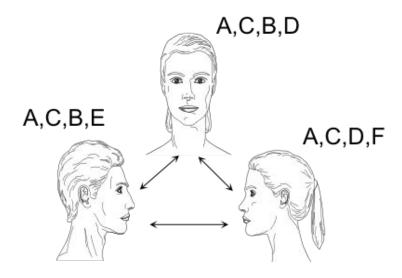


Experimental design



ntro Study 1 Study 2

Hidden Profile Task



A,C: Common to all three people

B,D: Shared by two people

E,F: Unique to one person

Common information effect: Groups tend to spend too little time discussing <u>unshared</u> (unique, uncommon) information.

Each member gets a checklist

	Sample checklist					
Criterion	East Point Mall	Starlight Valley	Cape James Beach			
At least 50 parking spaces	Υ	Υ	N			
Larger than 2000 sq feet	N					
Cost of less than \$1M						
No more than 2 direct competitors			Υ			
Substantial foot traffic	Υ					
Low maintenance costs		Υ				
Large tourist population	N		Υ			
Large student population	Υ	N	N			
Quick access to waste disposal	Υ	Υ	N			
Employable individuals	Υ	N	Y			

Each member gets a checklist

Preferred location based on private information

	Sample checklist					
Criterion	East Point Mall	Starlight Valley	Cape James Beach			
At least 50 parking spaces	Υ	Y	N			
Larger than 2000 sq feet	N					
Cost of less than \$1M						
No more than 2 direct competitors			Υ			
Substantial foot traffic	Υ					
Low maintenance costs		Y				
Large tourist population	N		Υ			
Large student population	Υ	N	N			
Quick access to waste disposal	Υ	Υ	N			
Employable individuals	Υ	N	Υ			

otro Study 1 Study 2

Information distribution

Difficult to identify the best option unless unshared information is discussed!

	East Point Mall		Starlight Valley		Cape James Beach				
Criterion	P1	P2	Р3	P1	P2	Р3	P1	P2	P3
At least 50 parking spaces	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ			N	N	
Larger than 2000 sq feet	N				Υ				N
Cost of less than \$1M		N				Υ		Υ	
No more than 2 direct competitors			N			Υ	Υ	Υ	
Substantial foot traffic	Υ	Υ	Υ		Υ			Υ	Υ
Low maintenance costs			N	Υ					Υ
Large tourist population	N	N	N		Υ		Υ	Υ	Υ
Large student population	Υ	Υ	Υ	N	N	N	N		
Quick access to waste disposal	Υ	Υ	Υ	Υ			N		N
Employable individuals	Υ	Υ	Υ	N	N	N	Υ		Υ
Total # of criteria met	+5-5 = 0		+8-2 = 6			+6-4 = 2			

Measures

Coding the chat dialogue to find proxies for information exchange

O Number of unshared cues (ICC1=.75, ICC2=.83, Rwg=.99)

Generalized feelings of social worth (Grant & Gino, 2010; alpha=0.90)

- "I feel valued as a person"
- "I feel appreciated as an individual"
- "I feel I made a positive difference in others' lives"

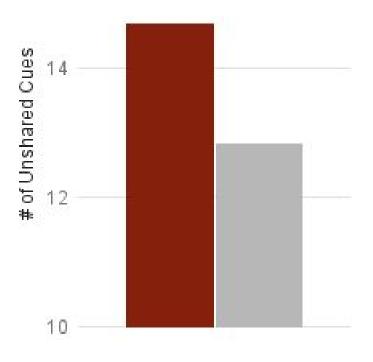


ntro Study 1 Study 2

Results

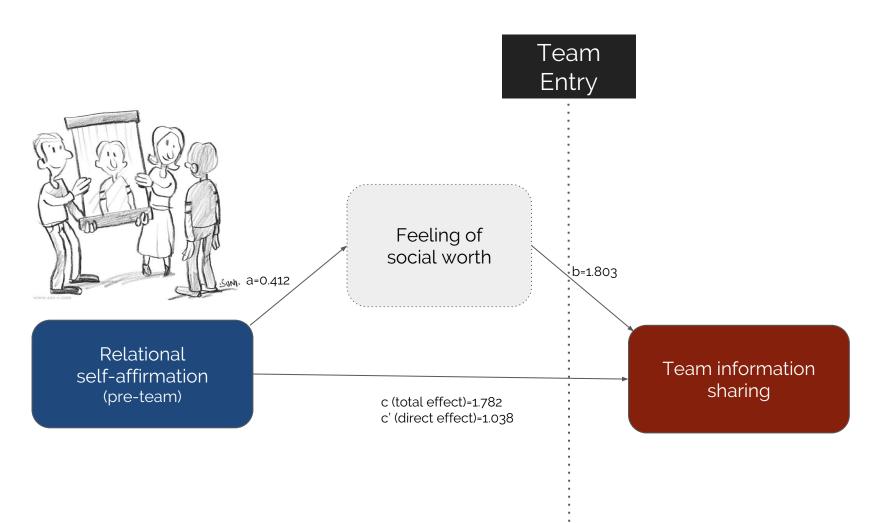
Information Sharing



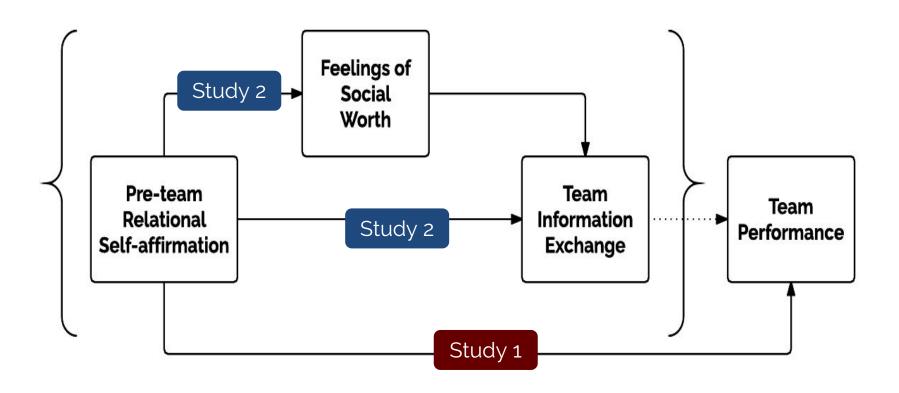


p=0.02

Mediation by feelings of social worth



Summary



Theoretical contributions

Beyond self-affirmation

- Moved beyond the self-focused process of affirmation
- Fostered use of personal network of relationships for constructing contribution-based self-narratives



Theoretical contributions

Importance of socially-embedded view of self

- Highlighted how team members' self-narratives before they join the team matter and facilitate team performance
- Provided a theoretical framework by which addressing social belonging concerns helps role entry



Managerial implications

 Enabled organizations to leverage the employees' self-narratives to enhance team performance

 Power of creating opportunities for social reflection to remind individuals who they are when they make distinct contributions to others





Thank You!

Julia Lee, University of Michigan