

Chapter 6

Personal Values and Innovativeness Across Cultures

ABSTRACT

The main purpose of this chapter is to assess the impact of manager's personal values on their innovativeness in USA, Germany, China, and Slovenia. The chapter, (1) presents the typical attributes of working and behavior in the selected countries using also Hofstede's cultural dimensions, (2) outlines the importance of personal values for managers according to the Schwartz value theory, and (3) assesses the impact of personal values on managerial innovativeness across cultures. The chapter will reveal: (1) the typical attributes of working and behavior in organizations in USA, Germany, China and Slovenia, and (2) the state of importance of single values and dimensions of values for management across the considered countries. The discussion compares values systems and enables an estimation of the impact of personal values on innovativeness in the selected countries. The findings present a building block for future steps toward increasing the innovativeness, based on importance of values and the influence of values on innovative behavior.

INTRODUCTION

Modern enterprises continually care for innovation of their work and behavior through realization of the technological and particularly the non-technological innovations (Chesbrough, 2009; Lafley & Johnson, 2010; Leiponen & Helfat, 2010; Chesbrough, 2017; Brunswicker & Chesbrough, 2018). Development

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-5225-3250-7.ch006

of innovations is determined with plethora of preconditions, capabilities and other external and internal factors (Rogers, 2003; Daghfous, 2007; Afuah, 2014; Limaj & Bernroider, 2017; Mirvis & Googins, 2018). Management authors reported that subjective – especially behavior-related – factors shape the use of available resources and capacities for innovations (Chesbrough, 2009; Tidd & Bessant, 2009; Mullins, 2010; Limaj & Bernroider, 2017) and exposed the importance of personal and organizational values for development of innovations in enterprises (Munson & Posner, 1979; Skarzynski & Gibson, 2008; Pyka & Scharnhorst, 2009; Uy et al., 2015). Thus, studies of values, planned behavior and innovation theory revealed significant and positive correlations between behavior and specific behavior factors on one hand and innovations on the other hand (Miron et al., 2004; Mahr et al., 2014).

Management literature still offers limited evidences about detailed relations between personal values of employees and development of innovations (Ralston et al., 2011; Camelo-Ordaz et al., 2012; Mahr et al., 2014): (a) How individual personal values influence innovations; (b) Which personal values predominantly influence innovation processes; (c) How single personal and organizational factors determine the importance of individual personal values for innovations; and (d) How individual personal values influence innovations in different enterprises. We continue these studies with consideration of the stream of employees' personal values, which have the leading influences on innovations, and comparison of these leading personal values of employees between various enterprises.

In the management literature one knows various researches of managers' values (England, 1967; Posner & Schmidt, 1984; Ralston et al., 2011). Single authors researched, primarily by comparing, the managers' values systems on the level of organizations in a selected country (Posner & Schmidt, 1984). Others were comparing single groups of values between the most advanced, the most influential and/or the biggest countries of the world, e.g. USA, China, Japan, or Germany (Bigoness & Blakely, 1996; Elenkov, 1997; Ralston et al., 1997; Westwood & Posner, 1997; Kuchinke, 1999; Ralston et al., 2006). Less researches covered bigger international samples that included differently developed countries or countries working in different conditions (Egri et al., 2000; Smith et al., 2002; Reynaud et al., 2007). Single researches and their results are additionally rather complex to compare due to application of different methodological starting points and due to consideration of values on different levels of working, i.e. the levels of society, organization, group, or individual (Yammarino et al., 2005).

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