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FACTORS AFFECTING INDIVIDUALS' CREATIVITY PERFORMANCE: PATERNALIST LEADERSHIP, MANAGEMENT INNOVATION AND PSYCHOLOGICAL OWNERSHIP

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ABSTRACT

Keywords:

Paternalistic Leadership,
Management Innovation,
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Creativity Performance

JEL Codes:

M11, M12, M21

Paternalistic leadership, management innovation, psychological ownership and creativity performance are the most important approaches for organisations to gain a competitive advantage. This study aims to examine the impact of paternalistic leadership, management innovation, and psychological ownership on creativity performance. Besides, it aimed to provide recommendations based on results regarding the impact of paternalistic leadership and management innovation on psychological ownership and creativity performance. In this empirical study, the data on perceptions concerning paternalistic leadership, management innovation, psychological ownership, and creativity performance were gathered using a questionnaire completed by 119 school vice-principals and 94 school principals, all employed in schools in Artvin, Turkey. The data were analysed with the SmartPLS software and presented in seven tables. The findings showed that management innovation and psychological ownership have a positive impact on creativity performance. The results also revealed that paternalistic leadership has a significant impact on management innovation and psychological ownership. However, it is determined that paternalistic leadership does not have a significant impact on creativity performance.

BİREYLERİN YARATICI PERFORMANSINI ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER: BABACAN LİDERLİK, YÖNETİM İNOVASYONU VE PSİKOLOJİK SAHİPLENME

ÖZ

Analitik Kelimeler:

Babacan Liderlik,
Yönetim İnovasyonu,
Psikolojik Sahiplenme,
Yaratıcı Performans

JEL Kodları:

M11, M12, M21

Babacan liderlik, yönetim inovasyonu, psikolojik sahiplenme ve yaratıcı performans örgütlerin rekabetçi avantaj kazanmaları için en önemli yaklaşımlardır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, babacan liderlik, yönetim inovasyonu ve psikolojik sahiplenmenin yaratıcı performans üzerindeki etkisini incelemektir. Ayrıca, babacan liderlik ve yönetim inovasyonunun, psikolojik sahiplenme ve yaratıcı performans üzerindeki etkisine ilişkin sonuçlara dayalı olarak önerilerde bulunmak da amaçlanmıştır. Bu ampirik çalışmada, babacan liderlik, yönetim inovasyonu, psikolojik sahiplenme ve yaratıcı performans algısına dair veriler Türkiye'de Artvin ilinde çalışan 119 okul müdür yardımcısı ve 94 müdüründen anket yoluyla toplanmıştır. Toplanan veriler SmartPLS yazılımı ile analiz edilmiş ve tablolar halinde sunulmuştur. Bulgular, yönetim inovasyonu ve psikolojik sahiplenmenin yaratıcı performans üzerinde olumlu etkisi olduğunu göstermiştir. Aynı zamanda babacan liderliğin yönetim inovasyonu ve psikolojik sahiplenme üzerinde olumlu etkisi olduğunu da ortaya çıkarmıştır. Ancak, babacan liderliğin yaratıcı performans üzerinde anlamlı bir etkisi olmadığını göstermiştir.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Leadership styles are an essential factor in developing the attitudes and behaviours of employees toward organisations. In order to be a leader, it is necessary to have the ability to guide and influence all of his followers in the best way. Leaders empower their workers to achieve their goals, put employees' needs ahead of their own needs, and help them develop (Anwar, 2013). Paternalistic leaders behave like a father taking care of their employees in their off-the-job lives and help to improve the welfare of employees. In return, subordinates show their voluntary loyalty, obedience, and compliance with their paternalistic leader (Pasa, Kabasakal, & Bodur, 2001; Pellegrini & Scandura, 2006). Paternalistic leadership is defined as "a style that combines strong discipline and authority with fatherly benevolence and moral integrity" (Farh & Cheng, 2000, p. 94). Although seen as a benevolent dictatorship in the Western context, the paternalist attitude of a leader is seen as positive especially in collectivistic business cultures, such as in Turkey, India, Pakistan (Pellegrini & Scandura, 2006), Malaysia (Ansari, Ahmad, & Aafaqi, 2004), China, Taiwan (Farh, Cheng, Chou, & Chu, 2006) and Japan (Uhl-Bien, Tierney, Graen, & Wakabayashi, 1990) with high power distance (Pellegrini & Scandura, 2006; Aycan, Kanungo, Mendonca, Yu, Deller, Stahl, & Kurshid, 2000). According to Pellegrini and Scandura (2006), there is a relationship between paternalistic leadership and communication, decision-making, and motivation of employees. Paternalistic leadership is more accepted in patriarchal societies and businesses where the power distance is high (Yeşiltaş, 2013). Also, many studies have been conducted to examine the effect of paternalistic leadership on organisational cynicism (Sungur, Özer, Saygılı, & Uğurluoğlu, 2019; Nal, 2019), job satisfaction (Nal & Tarım, 2017), work engagement (Nal & Sevim, 2020), job motivation (Nal & Sevim, 2019), employee voiceover (Özyılmaz & Ataç, 2019), and job performance and intention to leave the job (Uğurluoğlu, Aldoğan, Turgut, & Özatkan, 2018), in Turkey.

Management innovation is another strategic approach to management, which means engaging in new management practices, processes, and structures for better organisational success by significantly changing the currently performed managerial work (Mol & Birkinshaw, 2009; Volberda, Bosch, & Mihalache, 2014). Many studies

have revealed that there is a positive relationship between management innovation and company performance due to increased productivity (Mol & Birkinshaw, 2009; Damanpour, Walker, & Avellaneda, 2009; Camisón & Villar-López, 2014; Volberda et al., 2014). Previous studies also revealed that management innovation gives a competitive advantage to companies and assists innovative and creative workers in their careers (Mol & Birkinshaw, 2006). At the same time, knowledge improves the capacity of management innovation (Mol & Birkinshaw, 2009). Therefore, leaders should proactively use different and new managerial practices.

Psychological ownership is described as a "mental state where one develops a strong sense of possessiveness towards an object in the absence of any legal entitlement over it" (Shukla & Singh, 2015, p. 231). Psychological ownership stems from the sensitivity based on equality and influence emotion and knowledge sharing for effectiveness. This ownership sense includes ownership of organisational problems and responsibility being taken by all stakeholders regardless of their hierarchical status (Shukla & Singh, 2015). Psychological contracts and focusing on the goal improve psychological ownership (Pierce, Kostova, & Dirks, 2001), and in turn, psychological ownership increases altruism (good soldiers) (Griep, Wingate, & Brys, 2017). Besides, psychological ownership leads to a feeling of capability, self-efficacy, and self-identity, which leads to creativity (Tierney & Farmer, 2002; Tierney & Farmer, 2011).

Creativity performance is defined as the number of new ideas generated and novel behaviours doing by the workers in performing their occupational activities (Wang & Netemeyer, 2004). Generating and evaluating new solutions for old problems, looking at an old problem from a different perspective, identifying and solving new problems, and developing new ways to undertake daily activities represent creativity performance. The creativity of workers is an essential factor in increasing the efficiency and effectiveness of the organisation and prove a competitive advantage (Wang & Netemeyer, 2004). According to Ding, Tang, Tang, and Posner (2014), festive mood improves creativity performance. Kurt (2013) found in her study that there is a positive relationship between paternalistic leadership and creative work.

By giving information about each variable above, the importance of these variables for employees and organisations was explained. If the possible effects of such critical approaches on creative performance, which is vital for organisations, are determined, appropriate management policies can be followed by managers to increase creative performance in organisational activities. Although the relationships of these variables with creative performance have been investigated separately, their effect has not been investigated before. This paper aims to investigate directly impact of paternalist leadership, management innovation, and psychological ownership on creativity performance.

Previous research has examined the relationship between paternalistic leadership and creativity (Kurt, 2013; Wang, Tang, Naumann, & Wang 2017; Lu, Li, Leung, Savani, & Morris 2018; Wu, 2018). However, it was not encountered a study in the literature on whether paternalistic leadership, management innovation, and psychological capital combined have an impact on creative performance. The current study investigates whether there is an impact of paternalistic leadership, management innovation, and psychological ownership on creativity performance. Also, this study investigates the impact of paternalistic leadership on management innovation and psychological ownership. Furthermore, the current study points to the importance of paternalist leadership, management innovation, and psychological ownership in this interaction chain. These variables are considered meaningful by organisations since employees who are motivated and well managed tend to make an effort to increase their creativity performance (Lin, Ma, Zhang, Lin, & Jiang, 2016; Wang, Chou, Wu, & Cheng, 2018). Creativity performance has an impact on other factors of organisational commitment (Yüzbaşıoğlu & Doğan, 2018), job satisfaction (Pellegrini, Scandura, & Jayaraman, 2010), and loyalty (Pellegrini & Scandura, 2006). This paper will contribute to advance the idea of creativity performance and determine which factors amplify it and how.

2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND AND HYPOTHESIS DEVELOPMENT

2.1. Paternalistic Leadership and Management Innovation

Birkinshaw, Hamel, and Mol (2008) defined management innovation as "the generation and implementation of a management practise, process, structure, or technique that is new to state of the art and is intended to further organisational goals" (p. 829). Fu, Li, and Si (2013) studied on 159 supreme leaders of high-tech enterprises in Chongqing, China, and the results showed that benevolence, a dimension of paternalistic leadership, had a positive effect on explorative innovation and exploitative innovation when the two types of innovation were taken into account. Tian and Sanchez (2017) explored how paternalistic leadership stimulated employees and examined the leader's innovative behaviours. Based on previous studies, the following hypothesis was developed to test whether paternalistic leadership has an impact on management innovation.

H₁: Paternalistic leadership has a significant and positive impact on management innovation.

2.2. Paternalistic Leadership and Psychological Ownership

Pierce et al. (2001) defined psychological ownership as "a state in which individuals feel as though the target of ownership (material or immaterial in nature) or a piece of it is "theirs" (i.e., "It is MINE!")" (p. 299). It may also be referred to as the feeling of belonging to the workplace in which the individuals work and feeling like an owner of the workplace (Gino, 2015). Paternalistic leadership increases the feelings of work engagements (Nal & Sevim, 2020), which also increases psychological ownership (Kirk, McSherry, & Swain, 2015). According to Seppala (2016), the best leaders take a step back in the face of employees and continue to treat them humanely, act kindly to them, inspire to their employees in the workplace and make sure they take care of themselves to improve their psychological ownership. Previous studies determined that transformational leadership (Avey, Avolio, & Crossley, 2009) and transactional leadership were positively related to psychological ownership (Bernhard & O'Driscoll, 2011). Avey, Wernsing, and Palanski (2012), in their study on 845 working adults across multiple organisations in the USA, explored that ethical

leadership has a positive and significant impact on psychological ownership. Besides, examined whether benevolent leadership had an impact on psychological ownership by surveying 166 professional managers working in 166 family businesses in China. The results of another research showed that benevolent leadership had a positive and indirect impact on the manager's psychological ownership (Zhu, Chen, Li, & Zhou, 2013). Ethical leadership and benevolent leadership are known as two dimensions of paternalistic leadership. Current study examined the paternalistic leadership by combining ethical and benevolent leadership into one factor. Accordingly, the following hypothesis was proposed:

H₂: Paternalistic leadership has a significant and positive impact on psychological ownership.

2.3. Paternalistic Leadership and Creativity Performance

According to Dinh, Lord, Gardner, Meuser, Liden, and Hu et al. (2014), leadership theories have grown about creativity since the new millennium. Previous studies demonstrated that paternalistic leadership has an impact on creativity performance. Dedahanov, Lee, Rhee, and Yoon (2016) conducted a survey on 387 highly skilled employees in the Republic of Korea, and Kurt (2013) studied on 176 white-collar employees in Istanbul (Turkey), both revealing that the paternalistic (benevolent and moral) leadership style had an impact on creativity via employee's contribution through their ideas, suggestions, or opinions about work-related issues. In their study, Wang et al. (2017) researched in China, and the results showed that there is a relationship between paternalistic leadership and employee creativity. Also, Wang and Cheng (2010) and Wang et al. (2018) found that there was a positive and robust relationship via job autonomy as a moderator between paternalist leadership and creativity performance.

Similarly, Wu (2018) determined that paternalistic leadership had an impact on creative behaviour. To summarise, paternalistic leadership is related to creativity in different ways, such as employee creativity, creative behaviour, and indirect impact. Therefore, the following hypothesis was developed to test the impact of paternalistic leadership on creativity performance.

H₃: Paternalistic leadership has a significant and positive impact on creativity performance.

2.4. Management Innovation and Psychological Ownership

Lee, Jeon, Kim, and Jung (2014), in their study with 248 employees working at SME's in area of DaeGu and Kyungbuk in the Republic of Korea, explored that psychological ownership affected innovative behaviour. Mustafa, Martin, & Hughes (2016) argued that there is a positive relationship between psychological ownership and the discovery, exploitation of innovative ideas, and opportunities across the firm. Employees are more critical than soulless machines. If they are willing, they can be heroes who solve problems, innovate and create value by using their talents for the organisation. For this, love, rather than fear, must dominate the organisation. At the same time, an organisation should give its employees the necessary knowledge, skills, tools and permission to solve the problem (Hamel & Breen, 2007). Due to primary human motives, innovative management approaches may improve ownership feelings of employees (Pierce et al., 2001), and based on this, and the following hypothesis was developed;

H₄: Management innovation has a significant and positive impact on psychological ownership.

2.5. Management Innovation and Creativity Performance

Birkinshaw et al. (2008) defined management innovation as "a difference in the form, quality, or state overtime of the management activities in an organisation, where the change is a novel or unprecedented departure from the past" (p. 826). The results of previous researches (Mol & Birkinshaw, 2009; Volberda et al., 2013; Kraśnicka, Głód, & Wronka-Pośpiech, 2016) conclude that there is a positive relationship between management innovation and firm performance in terms of productivity growth. In addition to the definition mentioned above, Birkinshaw et al. (2008) argued that management innovation is inventing and implementing new management methods and techniques to achieve organisational goals. Wang and Netemeyer (2004) conceptualised creativity performance in terms of employees as the number of new ideas generated and novel behaviours exhibited by employees in performing their job activities. Novelty and intellectual productivity are the main factors of both management innovation and creativity performance. Based on these arguments, the following hypothesis was constructed:

H₅: Management innovation has a significant and positive impact on creativity performance.

2.6. Psychological Ownership and Creativity Performance

Psychological ownership theory also comprises a human motive that gives rise to psychological ownership of a given goal, such as efficiency (Zhu et al., 2013). According to Parks, Ma, and Gallagher (2010), there is a relationship between psychological ownership and creativity. Previous studies have shown that psychological feelings and psychological ownership are related to creativity. Zhou and George (2001) conducted a study in which their results demonstrated that the job dissatisfaction of employees could be redirected into creativity if they perceived that there was support from the organisation and they wanted to stay in the organisation. Pickford, Joy, and Roll (2016) argued that psychological ownership of employees could be improved by supporting their work creatively. Under these conditions, it is worth making an effort and determining the factors that will increase the creativity performance of employees. Thus, for the current study, the following hypothesis was proposed:

H₆: Psychological ownership has a significant and positive impact on creativity performance.

Figure 1 depicts the proposed hypotheses, based on a theoretical background in the research.

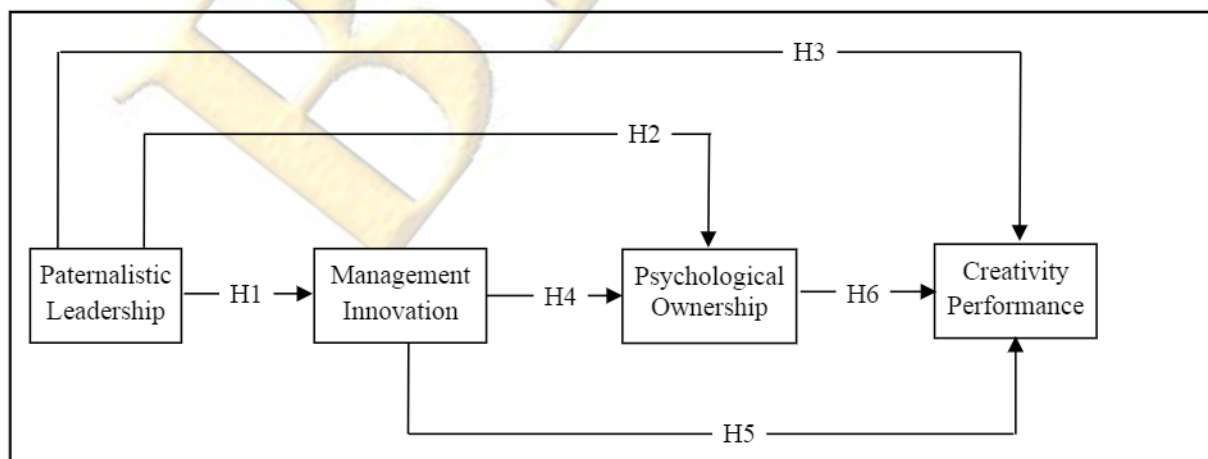


Figure 1. Research Model Summarizing Hypothesized Relationships

Source: Created by the authors

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Sample

The universe and sample of the research were 250 teachers who were invited and attended a leadership seminar given by the author. Questionnaires were distributed to all participants in 2019. 213 questionnaires were returned from vice school principals ($n = 119$), and school principals ($n = 94$) (e.g., primary, secondary, and high schools) and the response rate was 85,2%. In the Turkish national education system, school principals work under the district directors of the national department of education in the district and the provincial national education directors in the provinces. The vice school principals evaluated the school principals who, in turn, evaluated national education directors.

3.2. Measures

The questionnaire consisted of five parts. Data was gathered from vice school principals and school principals about their demographic information and perceptions on paternalistic leadership, management innovation, psychological ownership, and creative performance. The reason for choosing school administrators as a sample is that they are both manager and subordinate and to examine the reflections of leadership perceptions. For all scales, the respondents were asked to rate them using a five-point Likert scale of 1 to 5, ranging from strongly disagree to strongly agree. Paternalistic leadership was measured on a 13-item scale in responses to survey questions designed by Aycan (2006) and also used by Pellegrini and Scandura (2006). Scale items were translated from English to Turkish by the author and checked by an English lecturer. Management innovation was measured using a six-item scale developed by Vaccaro, Jansen, Van Den Bosch, & Volberda (2012). The 12 psychological ownership items used in this study were developed by Shukla and Singh (2015). Creativity performance was measured using a six-item scale adapted from Wang and Netemeyer (2004).

4. RESULTS

Analyses were performed using the partial least squares (PLS) structural equation model (SEM) with SmartPLS 2.0.M3 software (Ringle et al., 2005). PLS-SEM

path models consist of a measurement model and a structural model. When the data were analysed in terms of demographic characteristics, it was found that the majority of the respondents were male (80.8%). Most of the school principals and vice-principals were aged 36 to 55 years old (67.1%). The respondents mostly had a graduate degree (87.3%), with only 12.7% having a postgraduate degree. The monthly salary of 67.1% of the participants varied between 3,501 and 5,000 TRY (1\$ = 3.78 TRY at time of writing). The tenure for participants ranged from 11 to 16 years (56.3%). Sixty-two per cent of the respondents stated that they worked in their positions because they had an interest in this field. Further demographic characteristics of the respondents are given in Table 1.

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

Variables			Variables		
Gender	n	%	Education	n	%
Male	172	80.8	Graduate	186	87.3
Female	41	19.2	Post graduate	27	12.7
Total	213	100.0	Total	213	100.0
Age	n	%	Monthly salary/ income (TL)	n	%
27-35	61	28.6	2,900-3,500	44	20.7
36-45	81	38.0	3,501-5,000	143	67.1
46-55	62	29.1	5,001-6,500	22	10.3
56 and above	9	4.2	6,501 and more	4	1.9
Total	213	100.0	Total	213	100.0
Tenure in Organisation	n	%	Total-experience	n	%
7-10 years	33	15.5	7-10 years	39	18.3
11-16 years	120	56.3	11-16 years	53	24.9
17-22 years	21	9.9	17-22 years	48	22.5
23-30 years	29	13.6	23-30 years	59	27.7
31 and above	10	4.7	31 years and above	14	6.6
Total	213	100.0	Total	213	100.0
Administrative position	n	%			
School principal	119	55.9			
Vice school principal	94	44.1			
Total	213	100.0			

Source: Created by the authors

4.1. Evaluation of Measurement Model

The measurement model comprised composite reliability to evaluate internal consistency and individual item reliability, and at the same time contained an average variance extracted (AVE) to evaluate convergent validity using the Fornell-Larcker

criterion (Fornell & Larcker, 1981) and enabled cross-loadings to detect discriminant validity. The primary criterion of internal consistency is Cronbach's alpha or composite reliability. Composite reliability values in the range of 0.70 to 0.95 can be regarded as satisfactory (Nunally & Bernstein, 1994).

Both convergent validity and discriminant validity are used for the assessment of the validity of the measurement model. Convergent validity can be established by measuring AVE (Fornell & Larcker, 1981). For AVE, the outer loading of all items should be 0.708 or above and statistically significant. Besides, their squared values (0.708^2) must be equal to or higher than 0.50. Therefore, the latent variable should explain at least 50% of the variance of each item (Hair, Hult, Ringle, & Sarstedt, 2014). The results of the internal consistency and convergent validity are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Results of The Internal Consistency

Variables	AVE	Composite Reliability	Cronbach's Alpha	Communality	Redundancy
PL	0.608	0.933	0.919	0.608	
MI	0.611	0.886	0.840	0.611	0.132
PO	0.647	0.948	0.939	0.647	0.073
CP	0.714	0.946	0.933	0.714	0.106

PL: Paternalistic Leadership, MI: Management Innovation, PO: Psychological Ownership, CP: Creativity Performance

Source: Created by the authors

Table 2 shows that the Cronbach's alpha values were above the recommended 0.707 criteria, and the composite reliability values of this study were calculated in the range of 0.88-0.94, which indicates that the items performed well in capturing latent variables. Furthermore, the AVE values showed that every latent variable variance was explained in the range of 58-82% (Chin, 1989).

Discriminant validity is "the extent to which a construct is different from other constructs by empirical standards" (Hair et al., 2014), assessed by examining the indicator's cross-loading and Fornell-Larcker criterion. According to the Fornell-Larcker criterion, the square root of each latent variable's AVE values should be over the highest correlation with any other latent variable.

Table 3. Results of The Crossloading Test Checking the Discriminant Validity of Construct

Variables	PL	MI	PO	CP
PL.1	0.7812	0.3731	0.3906	0.2664
PL.2	0.8315	0.4525	0.5051	0.2953
PL.3	0.7835	0.3650	0.4800	0.2283
PL.4	0.7428	0.2593	0.3650	0.2432
PL.5	0.7584	0.3493	0.3700	0.3143
PL.8	0.7449	0.3743	0.4396	0.3185
PL.9	0.7036	0.2700	0.4044	0.1473
PL.10	0.8439	0.3393	0.5107	0.1978
PL.12	0.8162	0.4338	0.4999	0.2929
MI.1	0.3752	0.8124	0.3539	0.3879
MI.2	0.4068	0.8557	0.3733	0.3261
MI.3	0.3861	0.8210	0.3231	0.3468
MI.5	0.3712	0.7641	0.3506	0.2929
MI.6	0.2585	0.6358	0.1204	0.2564
PO.1	0.4978	0.4371	0.8357	0.3162
PO.2	0.4550	0.3458	0.6979	0.2817
PO.3	0.4840	0.3612	0.7621	0.3364
PO.4	0.4565	0.4174	0.8086	0.3451
PO.6	0.4004	0.4252	0.7325	0.3564
PO.7	0.5603	0.3219	0.8638	0.3621
PO.9	0.4795	0.2076	0.8317	0.4853
PO.10	0.4148	0.2047	0.8492	0.4643
PO.11	0.3889	0.2409	0.8063	0.4253
PO.12	0.4347	0.3114	0.8379	0.4610
CP.1	0.3105	0.3752	0.3434	0.8034
CP.2	0.2762	0.2522	0.3481	0.7885
CP.3	0.3062	0.4117	0.4626	0.8690
CP.4	0.2689	0.3592	0.4499	0.9031
CP.5	0.2517	0.3685	0.3810	0.8734
CP.6	0.2696	0.2635	0.4072	0.7841
CP.7	0.2843	0.3971	0.4200	0.8851

PL: Paternalistic Leadership, MI: Management Innovation, PO: Psychological Ownership, CP: Creativity Performance

Source: Created by the authors

Most of the indicator loadings were over 0.707, which is accepted as an excellent reflective level, while item MI.6 in the management innovation construct was at a sufficient level (0.64). According to Hair et al. (2014) and Henseler, Ringle, and Sinkovics (2009), indicators having loadings between 0.40 and 0.70 must be considered as potentially significant of the factors if they do not lead to increase in the composite reliability or AVE. Other indicators with loadings lower than 0.6, four items (PL.6, PL.7, PL.11, and PL.13) from paternalistic leadership; two items (PO.5 and PO.8) from

psychological ownership; an item (MI.4) from management innovation) were removed from the scale to improve the reliability and convergent validity of the constructs. The measurement model of this study showed a fair value concerning its reliability and validity. The results of the discriminant validity (values interval) are shown in Tables 3 and 4.

Table 4. Latent Variable Correlation Matrix

Variables*	Mean	SD	PL**	MI**	PO**	CP**
PL	3.96	0.72	0.78			
MI	3.44	0.80	0.47	0.78		
PO	4.24	0.83	0.57	0.41	0.80	
CP	4.12	0.83	0.33	0.42	0.48	0.85

*PL: Paternalistic Leadership, MI: Management Innovation, PO: Psychological Ownership, CP: Creativity Performance.

**The bold elements are the square roots of AVE.

Source: Created by the authors

4.2. Evaluation of the Structural Model

The structural model is known as the inner model in PLS-SEM and delineates the relationships between latent variables and examines the predictive capabilities of the model. In PLS-SEM, the structural model is evaluated by tests, following a procedure, and determining the significance levels of collinearity of predictors, path coefficients (β), level of coefficient of determination (R^2) values, f^2 effect sizes, predictive relevance (Q^2), and q^2 effect sizes (Hair et al., 2014).

Significance of the Path Coefficients (β) and Coefficient of Determination (R^2) Values were calculated by using SmartPLS. The data collected through the survey were analysed to test the structural model and verify the hypotheses of the study. Bootstrapping was used to assess the significance of path coefficients. The empirical t values are considered for the significance of path coefficients, and t values should be at least 1.96 (significance level=5%; $p < .005$) for two-tailed tests. Each set of predictors in the structural model was examined for collinearity. The tolerance of each predictor construct should be higher than .20, and the variance inflation factor (VIF) should be lower than 5 (Hair et al., 2014). As presented in Table 5, the values of tolerance ($> .2$) and VIF (< 5) were between the lower and upper thresholds.

This study revealed that paternalistic leadership had a significant and positive impact on management innovation ($\beta = .466$, $p < .001$) and psychological ownership ($\beta =$

.487, $p < .001$). At the same time, the study determined that management innovation had a significant and positive impact on psychological ownership ($\beta = .374$, $p < .001$) and creativity performance ($\beta = .266$, $p < .001$). The results also showed psychological ownership had a significant impact on creativity performance ($\beta = .178$, $p < .001$), but paternalistic leadership did not have a significant impact on creativity performance ($\beta = -.005$, $p > .05$). Paternalistic leadership explained 21.7% of the variance of management innovation ($R^2 = .217$) while paternalistic leadership and management innovation explained 35% of psychological ownership ($R^2 = .350$). Finally, the constructs management innovation and psychological ownership together explained 28.8% of the variance in the last dependent construct creativity performance ($R^2 = .288$). The results of the structural path model are illustrated in Figure 2 and shown in Table 5.

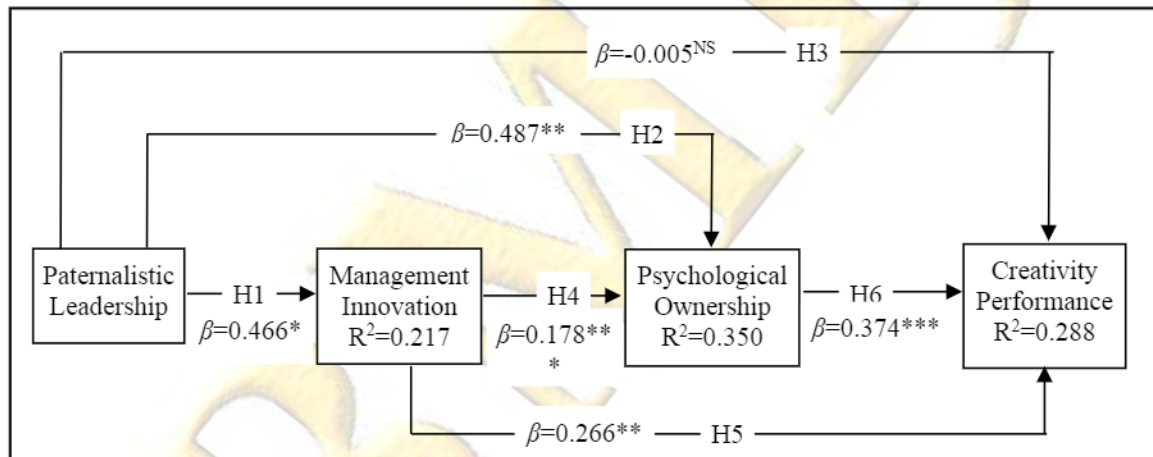


Figure 2. The Conceptual PLS-SEM Model of The Research

Note. *** $p < .001$, two-tailed; NS Non-significant.

Source: Created by the author

As shown in Figure 2, Paternalistic Leadership had the highest path coefficient of 0.487, which indicates that it shared a high value of variance and large effect concerning Psychological Ownership among hypothetical paths.

Table 5. Structural Model Results (Path Coefficient and *t*-values)

Hypothetical Path	Path Coeff. (β)	<i>t</i> -Values	Collinearity Statistics		Result
			Tolerance	VIF	
H1: Paternalistic leadership → management innovation	.466***	14.082	.78	1.28	Supported
H2: Paternalistic leadership → psychological ownership	.487***	14.340	.67	1.50	Supported
H3: Paternalistic leadership → creativity performance	-.005 ^{NS}	0.094	.88	1.14	Not Supported
H4: Management innovation → psychological ownership	.178***	6.636	.83	1.20	Supported
H5: Management innovation → creativity performance	.266***	7.132	.82	1.22	Supported
H6: Psychological ownership → creativity performance	.374***	6.656	.76	1.32	Supported

****p* < .001, two-tailed; ^{NS} Non-significant.

Source: Created by the author

Effect size (f^2) is used to measure the impact of each independent latent variable on the latent dependent variable. If there are two or more independent variables in the construct, a specified independent variable is removed from the model, and its effect is determined by exploring the change in the R^2 value of the model. The following formula is used to measure the f^2 value (Chin, 1998):

$$f^2 = \frac{R^2_{\text{included}} - R^2_{\text{excluded}}}{1 - R^2_{\text{included}}} \quad (1)$$

The results and inference of the f^2 effect size for the three independent latent variables of Paternalistic Leadership, Management Innovation, and Psychological Ownership are presented in Table 6.

Table 6. Results and Inference of Effect Size f^2 Estimate

Independent Latent Variable*	R^2		f^2 Effect size**	Inference
	Dependent Latent Variable*			
		R^2_{Included}	R^2_{Excluded}	
PL	PO	.350	.332	.03 Small Effect
MI	PO	.350	.170	.28 Medium Effect
MI	CP	.288	.178	.15 Medium Effect
PO	CP	.288	.240	.07 Small Effect

*PL: Paternalistic Leadership, MI: Management Innovation, PO: Psychological Ownership, CP: Creativity Performance.

** f^2 two effect size values; ≥ 0.02 =Small, ≥ 0.15 =Medium, and ≥ 0.35 =Large effect (Cohen, 1988).

Source: Created by the authors

Predictive relevance of the model was determined by examining Stone-Geisser's Q^2 value (Geisser, 1974; Stone, 1974), which is measured using blindfolding procedures (Tenenhaus, Vinzi, Chatelin, & Lauro, 2015). The Q^2 values of the construct larger than zero for a definitive reflective endogenous latent variable indicate the path model's predictive relevance for a specific construct (Hair et al., 2014). The relative impact of predictive relevance is measured defining the q^2 effect size. The q^2 effect size can be calculated as follows:

$$q^2 = \frac{Q^2_{included} - Q^2_{excluded}}{1 - Q^2_{included}} \quad (2)$$

The measured q^2 effect values indicate that (≥ 0.02 =Small, ≥ 0.15 =Medium, and ≥ 0.35 =Large) an exogenous latent construct has a relative impact of predictive relevance for a certain endogenous construct (Cohen, 1988; Hair et al., 2014). The results of the blindfolding procedure are shown in Table 7.

Table 7. The Results and Inference of The Effect Size q^2 Estimate

Q^2				q^2 Effect size**	Inference
Independent Latent Variable*	Dependent Latent Variable*				
	$Q^2_{Included}$	$Q^2_{Excluded}$			
PL	PO	.212	.100	0.14	Small predictive relevance
MI	PO	.212	.197	0.02	Small predictive relevance
MI	CP	.194	.157	0.05	Small predictive relevance
PO	CP	.194	.133	0.08	Small predictive relevance

*PL: Paternalistic Leadership, MI: Management Innovation, PO: Psychological Ownership, CP: Creativity Performance.

** Q^2 values; >0 =The model has predictive relevance, ≤ 0 = The model does not have predictive relevance.

PL→MI construct was not included in q^2 calculation since PL was a single independent latent variable.

Source: Created by the author

As shown in Table 7, the Q^2 values were notably over zero and the model's predictive relevance for the two endogenous constructs (PO and CP). Also, the three exogenous latent constructs (PL, MI, and PO) had a small relative impact in predictive relevance for a specific endogenous construct.

5. DISCUSSION

This study examined the impact of paternalistic leadership on management innovation, psychological ownership and creativity performance, as well as the impact

of the management innovation and psychological ownership on creativity performance of vice-principals and principals of schools in Artvin, Turkey. The results in Table 5 indicate that five hypothetical paths (H1, H2, H4, H5, and H6) set up in the conceptual model were significant, while the third hypothesis was not significant. The research framework had predictive power. Namely, the model was highly significant and explained 28.8% of the variance in the dependent variable ($R^2 = .288$). The findings of this study have several implications for the development of the theory and practice in paternalistic leadership, management innovation, psychological ownership, and organisational creativity field.

First, the results support H1, which hypothesizes that paternalistic leadership affects management innovation ($\beta = .466$; $R^2 = .217$; $p < .001$). The test result of the H1 hypothesis provided a perspective on the contribution of paternalistic leadership to new management practices. The results of previous research (Tian & Sanchez, 2017) confirm the findings of this study in that paternalistic leadership stimulates the innovative behaviour of employees (Tian & Sanchez, 2017; Wu, 2018). This study also shows that organisations should consider a paternalistic leadership approach to put innovative management into practice to increase their managerial performance (Mol & Birkinshaw, 2009).

Second, this study, consistent with previous studies (Bernhard & O'Driscoll, 2011; Zhu et al., 2013), revealed that paternalistic leadership had a positive and significant impact on psychological ownership (H2: $\beta = .487$; $p < .001$). The existing literature shows that there is a supportive relationship between paternalistic leadership and positive work attitudes (Pellegrini & Scandura, 2006; Tian & Sanchez, 2017). Psychological ownership can be considered as a concept close to positive work attitudes. At the same time, previous studies determined that paternalistic leadership had a different effect on employees' positive attitudes (innovative behaviours, psychological ownership, commitment etc.) about the sociocultural background of the workforce (Mete & Serin, 2015). For example, although it may have a negative effect in Europe and other Western countries, paternalistic leadership in Asian, Middle East, and Latin America societies contributes to innovative behaviours (Pellegrini & Scandura, 2006; Aycan et al., 2000; Avey et al., 2009; Avey et al., 2012). The results from

this empirical investigation may have significant implications in showing that a paternalistic leader, doing best for the workforce despite sometimes being autocratic, can have a positive impact on the psychological ownership of employees. Leaders or managers should treat their employees in a paternalistic manner in order to improve their psychological ownership (Pierce et al., 2001).

This study also adds a new perspective to paternalistic leadership. Cheng, Boer, Chou, Huang, Yoneyama, Shim et al. (2013) argued that the philosophy of Confucianism and cultural values, such as familism in East Asian societies were essential to the success of paternalistic leadership. However, it was determined that paternalistic leadership was also successful in Turkish society, which is not Confucian but has familial, cultural values. In this case, it can be stated that the success of paternalistic leadership is based on the cultural values of familism rather than Confucianism.

Third, the current study found that paternalistic leadership did not have a significant impact on creativity performance ($p > .05$). In contrast to the results of this research, recent literature (Wang & Cheng, 2010; Kurt, 2013; Dinh et al., 2014; Dedahanov et al., 2016; Wang et al., 2017; Wu, 2018) indicated that paternalistic leadership enhanced creativity performance. Thus, the findings of this study did not support the third hypothesis (H3: $p > .05$). This result suggests that in the context of the relationship between paternal leadership and creative performance, there is no unity of perception.

Fourth, the study concluded that management innovation had a positive and significant impact on psychological ownership (H4: $\beta = .178$; $p < .001$). From the manager's perspective, paternalistic leadership enables psychological ownership. Employees are happy when they see that their managers take an interest in their lives, sharing their joyful and sad experiences, and they consider their managers to be like a father. Employees feel they are in a family environment through this paternalistic leadership attitude, and their psychological ownership becomes more assertive in the workplace. Employees may also feel more at peace and have more commitment to the

organisation through psychological ownership (Aycan, 2000; Pellegrini & Scandura, 2006).

Fifth, the results showed that management innovation had a positive and significant impact on creativity performance (H5: $\beta = .266$; $p < .001$). It was determined that the result of this study is consistent with previous studies which indicated there was a close relationship between management innovation and creativity and the performance of the company (Wang & Netemeyer, 2004; Mol & Birkinshaw, 2009; Volberda et al., 2013; Kraśnicka et al., 2016). Mol and Birkinshaw (2009) claimed that the use of knowledge increased the capacity of management innovation, and management innovation was attractive to analytical thinkers and well-trained employees with high creative performance. This study proposes that organisations consciously invest in management innovation in order to increase both organisational and individual creativity performance.

Finally, the results of this empirical investigation revealed that psychological ownership had a significant and positive impact on creativity performance (H6: $\beta = .374$; $p < .001$). The findings of this research are consistent with the recent work in the literature (Parks et al., 2010; Pickford et al., 2016). Creativity performance is the main factor for sustainable competitive advantage (Amabile, 1988; Chang et al., 2010; Baryniene & Dauknyte, 2015; Thawabieh et al., 2016). In the 21st century, management innovations have become an essential factor in the success of organisations (Feigenbaum & Feigenbaum, 2005). To achieve this, organisations should take into consideration how their employees can be more creative. As argued by Mol and Birkinshaw (2009), "firms introduce new management practices not only when market participants like consultants offer ideas, but also when they are offered by internal and professional sources." (p. 1277).

6. CONCLUSION

This study developed a model that demonstrates the impact of paternalistic leadership on management innovation and psychological ownership, and the impact of management innovation and psychological ownership on creativity performance. Furthermore, this study discussed how the variables of management innovation and

psychological ownership emerged and how they related to creativity performance using a sample consisting of principals and vice-principals working in schools in Turkey. The current study developed and tested a set of hypotheses, thus contributing to the creativity performance literature. The results demonstrate that paternalistic leadership, management innovation, and psychological ownership are positively related. Besides, management innovation and psychological ownership are positively related to creativity performance. Although the results of previous research claim that paternalistic leadership is related to creativity performance (Wang & Cheng, 2010; Kurt, 2013; Dinh et al., 2014; Dedahanov et al., 2016; Wang et al., 2017; Wu, 2018), the current findings do not provide any support for the hypothesised relationship between these variables. The limitations of this study were that there was a relatively small sample, and the participants worked in the same city, leading to a generalisation of the results of the study within a limited framework. Future research should focus on a larger sample, including other cities, and potentially incorporating other sectors.

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