

Empowering Leadership on Creative Performance : 領導激勵之調節效果與心理賦權之中介效果 / 朱冠宇 撰 .-

朱冠宇、童惠玲

E-mail: 352625@mail.dyu.edu.tw

ABSTRACT

Based on the theory of leadership, empowerment, and creativity, the purpose of this study is to examine the direct influence of empowerment leadership on creative performance. For this purpose, this study examined one intervening role of psychological empowerment in the relationship between empowering leadership and intrinsic motivation as well as the other intervening role of intrinsic motivation in the relationship between psychological empowerment and creativity. This study also examined the moderating effect of empowerment role identity on relationships between empowering leadership and psychological empowerment. Drawing on questionnaires on supervisor (teaching chair)-subordinate (class teacher) from 15 elementary schools, we measured constructs with different sources (e.g., class teacher rated teaching chair 's empowering leadership behaviors, their own psychological empowerment, intrinsic motivation and creative process engagement, while teaching chair rated teacher 's teaching creativity) in order to reduce the possibility of same source bias. Results showed that the class teachers with the sense of psychological empowerment will have effects on the creative performance. While the more the class teachers value the creative process engagement, the stronger the relationship between psychological empowerment and creative process engagement will be. The creative leadership inspires and adjusts the relationship between psychological empowerment and creative process engagement. High creative leadership will induce stronger relationship. According to the findings, the study proposed suggestions for academic and practice issues.

Keywords : empowering leadership、creative performance、psychological empowerment、leader encouragement of creativity

Table of Contents

內容目錄

中文摘要	iii
英文摘要	iv
誌謝辭	vi
內容目錄	vii
表目錄	ix
圖目錄	x
第一章 緒論	1
第一節 研究背景與動機	1
第二節 研究問題	3
第二章 文獻探討	4
第一節 授權領導	4
第二節 心理賦權	10
第三節 創新歷程投入	13
第四節 創新性績效	19
第三章 研究方法	25
第一節 研究架構	25
第二節 研究假設	26
第三節 研究對象與抽樣方法	26
第四節 研究工具	28
第五節 資料分析方法	31
第四章 統計分析與結果	33
第一節 樣本資料特性	33
第二節 描述性統計	35
第三節 信效度分析	41

第四節	驗證性因素分析	44
第五節	相關分析	45
第六節	迴歸分析與假設驗證	46
第五章	結論與建議	51
第一節	研究結果	51
第二節	實務意涵	56
第三節	研究限制與未來研究建議	58
參考文獻		60
附錄A	問卷 - 級任導師填寫	72
附錄B	問卷 - 學年主任填寫	77
表目錄		
表 4-1	樣本特性	35
表 4-2	授權領導之信度分析	38
表 4-3	心理賦權之信度分析	39
表 4-4	創新性領導激勵之信度分析	39
表 4-5	創新歷程投入之信度分析	40
表 4-6	創新性績效之信度分析	41
表 4-7	各變項驗證性因素分析	43
表 4-8	研究變項量測模式比較表	45
表 4-9	變項相關分析表	46
表 4-10	迴歸係數表	50
圖目錄		
圖 2-1	Velthouse 授權賦能示意圖	6
圖 3-1	研究架構圖	25
圖 4-1	創新性領導激勵與心理賦權對創新歷程投入之交互作用圖	49

REFERENCES

- 一、中文部分Nonaka, I. & Takeuchi, H. (1997), 創新求勝:智價企業論(楊子江、王美音譯), 臺北市:遠流,(原文於1995年出版)。Robbins, S. P. (2003), 今日管理學(王祿旺譯), 臺北市:培生,(原文於2000年出版)。王永琳(2001), 臺北市政府公務人員授能認知之研究, 國立政治大學公共行政學系未出版之碩士論文, 臺北市。David E. Bowen & Edward E. Lawler, (1995), 世界經理文摘譯, 授權。史美奐(2003), 國中教師創新教學專業能?之研究 - 以臺?市國民中學, 國?臺灣師範大學教育研究所未出版之碩士論文, 臺?市。吳正成(1998), 台東縣國民小學校長授能行為之探討, 國立東華大學教育研究所未出版之碩士論文, 花蓮縣。吳思華(2001), 知識資本在臺灣, 臺北市:遠流。吳清山(2002), 創意教學的重要理念與實施策略, 臺灣教育, 614, 2-8。吳?國(2003), 創新教學??與實務, 49-80, 臺?市:師大書苑。李惠敏(2002), 一位國小五年級社會科任教師教學創新之研究, 國立臺東師範學院教育研究所未出版之碩士論文, 臺東縣。李瑞娥(2005), 學校組織學習、組織創新與學校效能的關係, 高雄師大學報, 18, 45-59。林秀聰(1998), 賦能策略應用於機關組織之研究, 國立政治大學公共行政學系未出版之碩士論文, 臺?市。林信榕(2004), 課程改革與教學創新, 205-234, 高雄市:復文。姚亭琇(2006), Amabile創造力成分模式與共識評量技術之驗證 - 以國小六年級寫作為例, 國立中山大學教育研究所未出版之碩士論文, 高雄市。紀慧如(2003), 組織創新能力與教學績效之研究 - 以技職院校為例, 朝陽科技大學企業管理系碩士班未出版之碩士論文, 台中縣。高希均(2000), 知識經濟的核心理念, 收於高希均、李誠, 知識經濟之路(pp. 1-25), 臺北市:天下文化。張心怡(2001), 授能領導 - 學校行政領導之新面向, 學校行政雙月刊, 13, 61-71。張世忠(2002), 教學創新應用與實例, 臺北市:學富。張瑞夫、王明東(2006), 高等職業教育規劃教材, 上海:同濟大學。教育部(2002), 創造?教育白皮書, 內容取自於網頁: <http://www.creativity.edu.tw/modules/wfsection/article.php?articleid=1>。許藤繼(2003), 創新教學??與實務, 81-116, 臺?市:師大書苑。郭秋勳、郭美辰(2005), 中小學教師如何強化創造力提升競爭力, 教育研究月刊, 133, 11-18。陳育美(1996)譯, 灌能, 臺北市:哈佛企管。陳惠芳、陳怡菁(2006), 工作特性變動與心理賦權對組織承諾之影響研究 - 以民營化中之公營事業為例, 人力資源管理學報, 6(2), 49-69。黃希庭、李文權、張慶林譯(1992), 認知心理學, 臺北市:五南。黃哲彬(2004), 國民小學校長賦權增能行為與學校效能關係之研究, 國立臺南師範學院國民教育研究所未出版之碩士論文,臺南市。廖春文(2005), 後科層時代創新管理在學校組織經營之意義, 教育研究月刊, 133, 19-22。謝金青(2005), 論創造力發展障礙之跨越, 教育研究月刊, 133, 23-30。簡紅珠(2007), 教學創新的省思, 教育研究月刊, 157, 5-11。羅世輝、湯雅云(2003), 內外控人格特質與授權賦能認知對工作滿足之影響 - 以金融保險業為例, 人力資源管理學報, 3(1), 1-19。饒瑞霖(2000), 創造力競爭環境、個人內在動機與創造力工作環境關係之探討—學童與廠商跨領域之比較, 國立中央大學企業管理研究所未出版之碩士論文, 桃園縣。二、英文部分Ahearne, M., Mathieu, J., & Rapp, A. (2005). To empower or not to empower your sales force? An empirical examination of the influence of leadership empowerment behavior on customer satisfaction and performance. Journal of Applied Psychology, 90, 945-955.Aiken, L. S., & West, S. G. (1991). Multiple regression: Testing and interpreting interactions. Thousand Oaks, California:Sage.Amabile, T. M. (1983). The social psychology of

creativity: A componential conceptualization. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 45, 357-376.

Amabile, T. M. (1988). A model of creativity and innovation in organizations. In B. M. Staw & L. L. Cummings (Eds.), *Research in organizational behavior*, 10 (pp.123-167).

Greenwich, Connecticut: JAI.

Amabile, T. M. (1993). Motivational synergy: Toward new conceptualizations of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation in the workplace. *Human Resource Management Review*, 3, 185-201.

Amabile, T. M. (1996). Creativity in context. Boulder, Colorado: Westview.

Amabile, T. M. (1997). Entrepreneurial creativity through motivational synergy. *Journal of Creative Behavior*, 31(1), 18-2.

Amabile, T. M., N. Gryskiewicz. (1989). The Creative Environment Scales: The Work "Environment Inventory". *Creativity Research Journal*, 2, 231-254.

Amabile, T. M., Conti, R., Coon, H., Lazenby, J., & Herron, M. (1996). Assessing the work environment for creativity. *Academy of Management Journal*, 39, 1154-1184.

Amabile, T. M., Schatzel, E. A., Moneta, G. B., & Kramer, S. J. (2004). Leader behaviors and the work environment for creativity: Perceived leader support. *Leadership Quarterly*, 15, 5-32.

Anderson, J. C. & Gerbing, D. W. (1988). Structure Equation Modeling in Practice: A Review and Recommended Two-Step Approach, *Psychological Bulletin*, 103, 411-423.

Bandura, A. (1989). Regulation of cognitive processes through perceived self-efficacy. *Developmental Psychology*, 25(5), 729-35.

Barner, R. (1994). Enablement: The key to empowerment. *Training and Development*, 6, 33-36.

Baron, R. M., & Kenny, D. A. (1986). The moderator-mediator variable distinction in social psychological research: conceptual, strategic, and statistical considerations. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 51, 1173-1182.

Bowen, D. E., & Lawler, III, E. E. (1995). Empowering service employees. *Sloan Management Review*, 36(4), 73-84.

Brief, A. P., & Nord, W. R. (1990). Meaning of occupational work. Lexington: Lexington Books.

Burke. (1986). Teamwork, and Empowerment. *Future Management Trend, Costing Engineering*, 10-41.

Conger, J. A., & Kanungo, R. N. (1988). The empowerment process: Integration theory and practice. *Academy of Management Review*, 13, 471-482.

Conger, J. A. (1989). Leadership: The Art of Empowerment Others, *The Academy of Management Executive*, 11(1), 17-24.

Csikzentmihaly, I. M. (1990). Flow: The psychology of optimal experience. New York: Harper & Row.

Csikzentmihaly, I. M. (1996). Creativity: Flow and the psychology of discovery and invention. New York: Harper & Collins.

Daft, R. L. (1995). *Organization Theory and Design* (5rd ed). St Paul, Minnesota: West Publishing Company.

Dansereau, F., Graen, G. B., & Haga, W. (1975). A vertical dyad linkage approach to leadership in formal organizations. *Organizational Behavior and Human Performance*, 13, 46-78.

Deci, E. L. (1975). Intrinsic motivation. New York: Plenum.

Deci, E. L., & Ryan, R. M. (1985). Intrinsic Motivation and Self-determination in Human Behavior. New York: Plenum.

Deci, E. L., & Ryan, R. M. (1991). A motivational approach to self: Integration in personality. In R. Dienstbier (Ed.), *Nebraska symposium on motivation*, 38 (pp.237-288).

Lincoln: University of Nebraska.

Drazin, R., Glynn, M., & Kazanjian, R. (1999). Multilevel theorizing about creativity in organizations. *Academy of Management Review*, 24, 286-307.

Drucker, P. F. (1986). Innovation and Entrepreneurship: Practice and Principles, New York: Harper Business.

Education Resources Information Center(ERIC). ERIC Thesaurus. Retrieved from <http://www.eric.ed.gov/searchdb.html>.

Ford, R. C., & Fottler, M. D. (1995). Empowerment: A matter of degree. *Academy of Management Executive*, 9(3), 21-29.

Forrester, R. (2000). Empowerment: Rejuvenating a potent idea. *Academy of Management Executive*, 14(3), 67-80.

George, J. M., & Zhou, J. (2007). Dual tuning in a supportive context: Joint contributions of positive mood, negative mood, and supervisory behaviors to employee creativity. *Academy of Management Journal*, 50, 605-622.

Gilson, L. L., & Shalley, C. E. (2004). A little creativity goes a long way: An examination of teams engagement in creative processes. *Journal of Management*, 30, 453-470.

Gist, M. E. (1987). Self-efficacy: Implications for organizational behavior and human resource management. *Academy of Management Journal*, 12(1), 472-485.

Graen, G. B., & Uhl-Bien, M. (1995). Relationship-based approach to leadership: Development of leadermember exchange (LMX) theory of leadership over 25 years: Applying a multi-level multi-domain perspective. *Leadership Quarterly*, 6, 219 – 247.

Griffin & Page, A.L. (1993). An Interim Report on Measuring Product Development Success and Failure. *Journal of Product Innovation Management*, 10,(5), 295.

Hackman, J. R., & Oldham, G. R. (1980). Work Redesign. Massachusetts: Addison-Wesley.

Jabri, M. (1991). The development of conceptually independent subscales in the measurement of modes of problem solving. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 51, 975-983.

Kanter, R. M. (1988). The new managerial work. *Harvard Business Review*, 67(6), 85-92.

Keller, T., & Dansereau, F. (1995). Leadership and empowerment: A social exchange perspective. *Human Relations*, 48, 127-146.

Kirkman, B. L., & Rosen, B. (1997). A model of work team empowerment. In R. W. Woodman & W. A. Pasmore (Eds.), *Research in organizational change and development*, 10 (pp.131-167).

Greenwich, Connecticut: JAI.

Kirkman, B. L., & Rosen, B. (1999). Beyond self-management: The antecedents and consequences of team empowerment. *Academy of Management Journal*, 42(1), 58-74.

Leana, C. R. (1986). Predictors and consequences of delegation. *Academy of Management Journal*, 29, 754-774.

Madjar, N., Oldham, G. R., & Pratt, M. G. (2002). There ' s no place like home? The contributions of work and nonwork creativity support to employees ' creative performance. *Academy of Management Journal*, 45, 757-767.

Mainemelis, C. (2001). When the muse takes it all: model for the experience of timelessness in organizations. *Academy of Management Review*, 26, 548-565.

Manz, C. C., & Sims, H. P. (1987). Leading workers to lead themselves: The external leadership of self-managing work teams. *Administrative Science Quarterly*, 32, 106-129.

Mc Clelland, D. C. (1975). Power: The inner experience. New York: Irvington.

Menon, S. T. (2001). Employee empowerment: An integrative psychological approach. *Applied Psychology: An International Review*, 50, 153-180.

Mumford, M. D. (2000). Managing creative people: Strategies and tactics for innovation. *Human Resource Management Review*, 10, 313-351.

Mumford, M. D., Scott, G. M., Gaddis, B. H., & Strange, J. M. (2002). Leading creative people: Orchestrating expertise and relationships. *Leadership Quarterly*, 13, 705-750.

Neilsen, E. (1986). Empowerment strategies: Blancing Authority and Responsibility , In S. Srivastava (Ed), *Executive power* (pp.78-110).

San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.

Nunnally, J. C., & Bernstein, I. H. (1994). *Psychometric theory* (3rd ed.). New York: McGraw-Hill.

Pearce, C. L., Sims, H. P., Cox, J. F., Ball, G., Schnell, E., Smith, K. A., & Trevino, L. (2003). Transactors, transformers and beyond: A multi-method development of a theoretical typology of leadership. *Journal of Management Development*, 22(4), 273-307.

Perry-Smith, J.

E. (2006). Social yet creative: The role of social relationships in facilitating individual creativity. *Academy of Management Journal*, 49, 85-101.Pinto, J. K., & Prescott, J. E. (1988). Variations in critical success factors over the stages in the project life cycle. *Journal of Management*, 14(1), 5-18.Podsakoff, P. M., MacKenzie, S. B., Lee J. Y., & Podsakoff, N. P. (2003). Common method biases in behavioral research: A critical review of the literature and recommended remedies. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 88, 879-903.Reiter-Palmon, R., & Illies, J. J. (2004). Leadership and creativity: Understanding leadership from a creative problem solving perspective. *Leadership Quarterly*, 15, 55-77.Robbins, S. P. (1993), *Organizational behavior*(6nd ed), New Jersey: Prentice Hall.Robert, C., Probst, T. M., Martocchio, J. J., Drasgow, F., & Lawler, J. J. (2000). Empowerment and continuous improvement in the United States, Mexico, Poland, and India: Predicting fit on the basis of the dimensions of power distance and individualism. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 85, 643-658.Rogers, E. M. (1995). *Diffusion of innovations* (4nd ed). New York: The Free Press.Runco, M. A. (1986). Maximal performance on divergent thinking tests by gifted, talented, and nongifted children. *Psychology in the Schools*, 23, 308-315.Runco, M. A., & Walberg, H. J.(1998). Personal explicit theories of creativity. *Journal of Creative Behavior*, 32(1), 1-17.Scott, S. G., & Bruce, R. A. (1994). Determinants of innovative behavior: A path model of individual innovation in the workplace. *Academy of Management Journal*, 37, 580-607.Shalley, C. E. (1991). Effects of productivity goals, creativity goals, and personal discretion on individual creativity. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 76, 179-185.Shalley, C. E. (1995). Effects of coaction, expected evaluation, and goal setting on creativity and productivity. *Academy of Management Journal*, 38, 483-503.Shalley, C. E., Gilson, L. L., & Blum, T. C. (2000). Matching creativity requirements and the work environment: Effects on satisfaction and intent to turnover. *Academy of Management Journal*, 43, 215-224.Shalley, C. E., & Gilson, L. L. (2004). What leaders need to know: A review of social and contextual factors that can foster or hinder creativity. *Leadership Quarterly*, 15, 33-53.Shalley, C. E., Zhou, J., & Oldham, G. R. (2004). The effects of personal and contextual characteristics on creativity: Where should we go from here? *Journal of Management*, 30, 933-958.Shin, S., & Zhou, J. (2003). Transformational leadership, conservation, and creativity: Evidence from Korea. *Academy of Management Journa*, 46, 703-714.Shin, S., & Zhou, J. (2007). When is educational specialization heterogeneity related to creativity in research and development teams? Transformational leadership as a moderator. *Journal of Applied Psychology*, 92, 1709-1721.Simon, H. A. (1966). Scientific discovery and the psychology of problem solving. In R. G. Colodny (Ed.), *Mind and cosmos: Essays in contemporary science and philosophy*, (pp.22-40). Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh.Sims, H. P., & Manz, C. C. (1996). Company of heroes: Unleashing the power of self-leadership. New York: Wiley.Spreitzer, G. M. (1995). Individual empowerment in the workplace: Dimensions, measurement, validation. *Academy of Management Journal*, 38, 1442-1465.Srivastava, A., Bartol, K. M., & Locke, E. A. (2006). Empowering leadership in management teams: Effects on knowledge sharing, efficacy, and performance. *Academy of Management Journal*, 49(6), 1239-1251.Sternberg, R. J., & Lubart, T. I. (1999). The concept of creativity: Prospects and paradigms. In R. J. Sternberg (ED.), *Handbook of creativity* (pp.3-15). San Diego, California: Academic.Thomas, K. W., & Velthouse, B. A. (1990). Cognitive elements of empowerment: An "interpretive" model of intrinsic task motivation. *Academy of Management Review*, 15, 666-681.Tierney, P., Farmer, S. M., & Graen, G. B. (1999). An examination of leadership and employee creativity: The relevance of traits and relationships. *Personnel Psychology*, 52, 591-620.Tierney, P. (2008). Leadership and employee creativity. In J. Zhou & C. E. Shalley (Eds.), *Handbook of organizational creativity* (pp.95-123). New York: Taylor and Francis.Tushman & Nadler (1986). Organizing of Innovation, *California Management Review*, 28(3).Velthouse B. A. (1990). Creativity and Empowerment: A Complementary. Relationship, *Review Of Business*, (fall), 13-18.Wyer, R. S., & Srull, T. K. (1980). The processing of social stimulus information: A conceptual integration. In R. Hastie, T. M. Ostrom, E. B. Ebbeson, R. S. Wyer, D. L. Hamilton, & D. E. Carlton (Eds.), *Person memory: The cognitive basis of social perception*, (pp.227-300). Hillsdale, New Jersey: Erlbaum.Yukl, G., & Fu, P. P. (1999). Determinants of delegation and consultation by managers. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 20, 219-232.Zhang & Bartol (2010). Linking empowering leadership and employee creativity:the influence of psychological empowerment, intrinsic motivation, and creative process engagement. *Academy of Management Journal*, 53(1), 107-128.Zhang, X., & Sims, H. P., Jr. (2005). Leadership, collaborative capital, and innovation. In M. Beyerlein, S. Beyerlein, & F. Kennedy (Eds.), *Advances in interdisciplinary studies of work teams*, 14 (pp.211-236). Greenwich, Connecticut: JAI.Zhou, J., & George, J. M. (2001). When job dissatisfaction leads to creativity: Encouraging the expression of voice. *Academy of Management Journal*, 44, 682-696.Zhou, J., & Shalley, C. E. (2003). Research on employee creativity: A critical review and directions for future research. In J. Martocchio (Ed.), *Research in personnel and human resource management* (pp.165-217). Oxford, U.K.: Elsevier.