

# A Study on the Effects of Personality Style Analysis (Extended DISC) in Business

陳錫堯、唐啟發；邴傑民

E-mail: 9808243@mail.dyu.edu.tw

## ABSTRACT

In this information-economy era, labor force has become the most important resource in a business organization. Once the precise demand for personnel has been determined, the business will need to actively engage in the recruiting effort. The central task of organizing human resources lies upon hiring the most appropriate candidates for specific work assignments to achieve the highest efficiency. Especially in the contemporary business environment where competition is high, the recruiting and selecting procedures appear to be even more important. In many overseas companies, the Extended DISC System, a personality style analysis scheme, has often been employed during the process of hiring. Information provided by customized reports of this personality assessment can assist the employers in decision making. The Personality Style Analysis System (the Extended DISC System) defines the four behavioral characteristics of human beings: dominance, inducement, submission, and compliance. Each of these four behavioral characteristics represents a corner of a behavioral map, which is named the Extended DISC Diamond. Through this map, people are able to obtain a better understanding of the merits as well as shortcomings of their personality. Accepting such strengths and weaknesses associated with one's personality trait, and utilizing them as a guidance for career planning, everyone will be capable of becoming a better qualified candidate for his or her desired position. Besides introducing the Extended DISC System, this report focused on its effect on the industry, to which several business consultant companies have recommended such assessment system. Subjects of this study were thirty executives in a high-tech electronic company. First of all, personal analysis reports were obtained according to the questionnaire and response guidelines of the Extended DISC System. Subsequently, the results were plotted onto the Extended DISC Diamond in order to undergo valuable team and organizational analysis. Followed by the team analysis, the end results were then compared to that gathered through the traditional leadership-style questionnaires. The outcome was then applied to business practice. At the end of this report, six companies domestic as well as overseas were used as evidences supporting that after its implementation, the Extended DISC System significantly improved the companies' sales as well as the efficiency of teamwork. Therefore, the researcher concluded that the personality style analysis system should be recommended and extensively applied to the industry.

Keywords : DISC ; DOMINANCE ; INDUCEMENT ; SUBMISSION ; COMPLIANCE

## Table of Contents

目錄	頁次	封面內頁	簽名頁	授權頁	.....	iii	中文摘要	.....	
.....	v	英文摘要	.....	vii	誌謝	.....			
.....	ix	目錄	.....	x	圖目錄	.....			
.....	xii	表目錄	.....	xiii	第一章 緒論	1	第一節 研究背景	.....	
.....	1	第二節 研究動機	.....	2	第三節 研究目的與架構	.....			
.....	3	第二章 文獻探討	5	第一節 人格特質的分析發展	.....	5	第二節 人格特質的基本行為類型	.....	
.....	7	第三節 超級DISC的框架	.....	15	第三章 研究方法	21	第一節 問卷設計	.....	
.....	21	第二節 個人分析報告闡釋	.....	26	第三節 超級DISC個人分析應用	.....	29	第四節 超級DISC團隊分析與應用	.....
.....	37	第二節 實施案例分析	.....	40	第三節 超級DISC分析與傳統領導統御風格之比較	.....	47	第四節 國內、外企業應用(超級DISC)效果實例	.....
.....	49	第五章 結論與建議	55	第一節 結論	.....	55	第二節 建議	.....	
.....	56	第三節 研究限制與貢獻	.....	58	參考文獻	60	附錄一 分析問卷	.....	
.....	63	附錄二 超級DISC個人分析報告	.....	64	附錄三 A、領導能力	.....	71	附錄四 B、駕馭能力強的員工	.....
.....	81	附錄五 C、主持會議	.....	86	附錄六 D、危機處理	.....	93	附錄七 E、了解部屬	.....
.....	99	附錄八 怡利電子公司簡介	.....	103					

## REFERENCES

一、 中文部分: 黃英忠, 人力資源管理, 三民書局股份有限公司, 86年2月初版。 二、 英文部分: Isabel Briggs Myers, Gifts Differing; Understanding Personality Type, Consulting Psychologists Press, 1980. Rick Brinkman and Rich Kirschner, Dealing With People You Can ' t Stand: How to Bring Out the Best in People at Their Worst, McGraw-Hill, 1994. Edward L.Deci, Intrinsic Motivation & Self Determination, Plenum Publishing Corporation, 1980. Gordon Dryden and Jeannette Vos, The Learning Revolution, Jalmar Press, 1993. L.J.Eaves, H.J. Eysensk., and N.G. Martin, Gene, Culture, and Personality, Academic Press Inc., 1989. Ronald H. Forgas, Perception: the basic process in cognitive development, McGraw-Hill, 1966. Keith Harary, and Eileen Donahue, Who Do You Think You Are? Harper Collins, 1994. Thomas A Harris, I ' m Okay, You ' re Okey, William Morrow and co., 1995. B.R. Hergenhahn and Matthew H.Olson, An Introduction to Theories of Learning, Prentice Hall, 1980. Ned Herrmann, Creative Brain, Brain Books Publisher, 1994. Kerry L. Johnson, Sales Magic: Revolutionary New Techniques That Will Double Your Sales Volume in 21 Days, William Morrow and Co., 1995. C.G. Jung, Psychological Types, Princeton University Press, 1971. David Keirsey and Marilyn Bates, Please Understand Me, Prometheus Book, 1985. Richard S. Lazarus, Psychological Stress and the Coping Process, Mcgraw-Hill, 1976. William Moulton Marston, Emotions of Normal People, Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1928. Eugene Pascal, Jung to Live By, Warner Books Inc., 1992. L.A. Pervin(ed.), Goal Concept in Personality and Social Psychology, Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Inc., 1990. Don Richard Riso, Personality Types, Houghton-Mifflin, 1987. Duane Schultz, Intimate Friends, Dangerous Rivals: the turbulent relationship between Freud and Jung, J.P. Tarcher,1990. Anthony Storr, Jung Routledge, 1991.