



A Comparison of *Managing Work Expectations* • *Transforming Attitudes* and the DiSC® Dimensions

Research Report

A Comparison of *Managing Work Expectations* • *Transforming Attitudes* and the DiSC® Dimensions Research Report
Item Number O-257

©2001 by Inscape Publishing, Inc. All rights reserved. Copyright secured in the US and foreign countries.

"DiSC" is a registered trademark of Inscape Publishing, Inc.

A Comparison of *Managing Work Expectations* • Transforming Attitudes and the DiSC® Dimensions

Introduction

Inscape Publishing has researched and developed behavioral assessments for nearly 30 years. Our flagship product, the *Personal Profile System*®, was the first assessment to measure the DISC behavioral model, developed by William Moulton Marston in the 1920s. Inscape Publishing has continued to conduct research on DISC since the first publication of the *Personal Profile System*, both to expand and improve our product offerings and to investigate possible correlations with other behavioral models. This study looks at potential relationships between the four DiSC® dimensions and the 10 work expectations scales measured by Inscape Publishing's assessment, *Managing Work Expectations • Transforming Attitudes*. Background information on this instrument and the DiSC dimensions follows.

Managing Work Expectations • Transforming Attitudes

Behavioral researchers are becoming increasingly aware of the importance of work expectations in the employment relationship. Research has demonstrated a direct relationship between the extent to which employee work expectations have been discussed and/or met and employee tenure, job satisfaction, and job commitment.

Managing Work Expectations • Transforming Attitudes helps respondents to understand and manage their work expectations and to transform their attitude toward work. Respondents rate a series of phrases by importance while considering what they want in their current job. From these responses, 10 key areas of expectations are measured:

Structure: Having high expectations about structure means that you want clear instructions regarding what to do, how to do it, and what resources are available to you.

Diversity: Having high expectations about diversity means that you want to work with people from a variety of backgrounds and/or with varied points of view.

Recognition: Having high expectations about recognition means that you want a work environment where good work is acknowledged and rewarded.

Autonomy: Having high expectations about autonomy means that you want to have the independence or freedom to make decisions about how you will do your job.

Environment: Having high expectations about environment means that you see a connection between the social and physical work environment and your well-being.

Expression: Having high expectations about expression means that you want a work environment that allows you to share your opinions and feelings openly.

Teamwork: Having high expectations about teamwork means that you expect collaboration to be a highly valued and commonly used method for reaching work objectives.

Stability: Having high expectations about stability means that you want job security and a work environment that remains relatively unchanged.

Balance: Having high expectations about balance means that you have personal and professional goals and that you want others to understand the importance of all of your commitments.

Career Growth: Having high expectations about career growth means that you want to make progress toward your professional goals.

DiSC® Dimensions

The DiSC® dimensions are based on the work of William Moulton Marston, Ph.D., as published in 1928 in his book, *Emotions of Normal People*. Marston began his research to determine if people responded to their environment in systematic ways. He was interested not only in people's behaviors, but also in how their behaviors changed from situation to situation. In this manner, Marston hoped to increase people's understanding of themselves and others while decreasing miscommunication among people. He found that two kinds of perception were particularly useful for explaining an individual's response in a particular situation: perception of environment and perception of oneself.

As Marston observed, these two kinds of perception interact to describe an individual's response to a situation as follows:

Dominance (D): When the environment is perceived as *unfavorable* and an individual feels *more powerful* than the environment, he or she exhibits a Dominance response. The person will try to change, fix, or control the situation.

Influence (i): When the environment is perceived as *favorable* and an individual feels *more powerful* than the environment, he or she experiences a desire to Influence. The person will try to convince others of his or her point of view.

Supportiveness (S): When the environment is perceived as *favorable* and an individual feels *less powerful* than the environment, he or she experiences an opportunity to be Supportive. The person will try to keep the situation stable while supporting those in need.

Conscientiousness (C): When the environment is perceived as *unfavorable* and an individual feels *less powerful* than the environment, he or she responds with Conscientiousness. The person will set clear rules within the situation and work very hard to follow them.

Although Marston created the DISC model, he never developed an instrument to measure the dimensions. For over 30 years, Inscape Publishing has researched and refined the original DISC theory to maximize its impact and accuracy. From this research, Inscape Publishing developed the *Personal Profile System*®, a self-development instrument that has been used by over 30 million people worldwide.

With its continuing commitment to research, Inscape Publishing developed its most recent DiSC® instrument, *Focus Point*®, which asks respondents to describe how they tend to feel and behave in a particular situation or focus. Respondents rate the accuracy of a series of phrases in relation to their situation or focus. Once a score is obtained, respondents can identify which of the four DiSC dimensions they are using in the selected situation. Inscape Publishing compared *Managing Work Expectations • Transforming Attitudes* to *Focus Point* in this study because of its sensitive scoring mechanism, but the research results can also be applied to Inscape Publishing's most widely used DiSC instrument, the *Personal Profile System*, as the underlying model is the same.

Hypotheses

This study was designed to determine what relationships may exist between the 10 *Managing Work Expectations • Transforming Attitudes* scales and the four DiSC dimensions. The following relationships were hypothesized.

We expected those participants who responded with high Dominance (D) or Influence (i) tendencies to have high *Career Growth* expectations because of their desire to control or influence their environment, a skill that becomes easier with career advancement. We also expected these respondents to have high *Expression* expectations because those with high D and i tendencies prefer an environment that allows them to be themselves, a preference that reflects their perception of themselves as more powerful than their environment.

Finally, we expected participants who responded with high D or i tendencies to have high *Autonomy* expectations because they feel more powerful than their environment and therefore believe that they can make their own decisions.

We expected participants who responded with high Supportiveness (S) or Conscientiousness (C) tendencies to have high *Structure* expectations. The S and C dimensions consider themselves less powerful than their environment and prefer to work within existing systems. In addition, these respondents dislike change due to their lack of control over their environment. Therefore, we would expect them to have high *Stability* expectations.

Finally, we expected those participants who responded with high i or S tendencies to have high *Teamwork* expectations because they see their environment as favorable and tend to focus on their interactions with others.

Method

In order to test these hypotheses, we analyzed a sample of 383 respondents from the United States. The respondents completed both *Managing Work Expectations • Transforming Attitudes and Focus Point[®]*.

Demographics

The instruments were completed concurrently by 383 respondents. The sample included 171 men (44.6%) and 205 women (53.5%). Most participants were Caucasian (78.3%), with fewer African Americans (10.4%) and some persons of Asian (2.1%) and Hispanic (2.6%) heritage. A majority of the participants were between the ages of 26 and 35 (29.0%) or 36 and 45 (25.3%). For the complete set of demographic information, see Table 1.

Results

Scale correlations confirmed all of the hypothesized relationships between the two instruments (see Table 2). As we expected, high D and i scores correlated significantly with

- *Career Growth* (D: $r=.37$, $p<.01$) (i: $r=.23$, $p<.01$);
- *Expression* (D: $r=.28$, $p<.01$) (i: $r=.20$, $p<.01$);
- *Autonomy* (D: $r=.36$, $p<.01$) (i: $r=.15$, $p<.01$).

In addition, those respondents who responded as high S or C were significantly correlated with

- *Stability* (S: $r=.31$, $p<.01$)(C: $r=.21$, $p<.01$);
- *Structure* (S: $r=.29$, $p<.01$)(C: $r=.21$, $p<.01$).

Finally, a significant relationship was found between high i and S scores and

- *Teamwork* ($r=.21$, $p<.01$) ($r=.15$, $p<.01$).

We also found other correlations that were not previously hypothesized. High D scores were significantly correlated with

- *Diversity* ($r=.25$, $p<.01$);
- *Recognition* ($r=.16$, $p<.01$).

Because high D respondents want to be in charge of their situation, they may seek recognition from their colleagues as an affirmation of their power. In addition, the correlation between diversity expectations and high D respondents may be explained by the fact that people with high expectations for diversity realize that different views can lead to conflict, and high D respondents are eager to face challenges and overcome obstacles. Handling multiple perspectives from diverse sources may offer high D respondents new opportunities for challenges. We did not, however, anticipate this correlation, so we plan to examine it further in order to increase our understanding.

High i scores were also significantly correlated with

- *Diversity* ($r=.24$, $p<.01$).

This relationship probably exists because respondents with high i scores see their environment as favorable and tend to expect and/or enjoy interactions with different types of people, including those from diverse backgrounds.

Finally, high S scores were significantly correlated with

- *Balance* ($r=.18$, $p<.01$);
- *Environment* ($r=.27$, $p<.01$).

This correlation is probably due to high S respondents' tendency to see their environment as favorable and to expect comfortable surroundings. High S respondents also expect their personal time to be valued by the organization. The correlation could also be explained because High S respondents feel less powerful than their environment and desire stability in their lives.

Demographic Group Comparisons

ANOVAs were conducted to identify differences within demographic variables on expectation scale scores. No significant differences were found between men and women. Significant differences were found, however, for age.

Significant differences by respondent age were found on three of the expectation scales: *Career Growth* ($F=2.55$, $p<.001$) *Stability* ($F=1.75$, $p<.021$) and *Structure* ($F=1.71$, $p<.036$). Further analyses (Tukey's HSD) indicated that respondents from 18 to 35 years of age reported higher *Career Growth*, *Stability*, and *Structure* expectations than those respondents age 36 and older.

The data suggest that these differences reflect true distinctions within the research sample, rather than a bias in the instrument.

Conclusion

The relationships that were found between the DiSC® dimensions and *Managing Work Expectations • Transforming Attitudes* scales are significant. By comparing the work expectations scales to *Focus Point*®, Inscape Publishing has confirmed a connection between its newest product, *Managing Work Expectations • Transforming Attitudes*, and its DiSC products, including the *Personal Profile System*®. This latest research has further validated each of the instruments as powerful measurement tools that can help us better understand ourselves and others in order to achieve personal and organizational success.

Table 1. Characteristics of the Research Sample

<u>Gender</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>Employment</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Male	171	44.6	Secretarial/Clerical	32	8.4
Female	205	53.5	Executive	16	4.2
Missing data	7	1.8	Mid-level Management	50	3.1
<u>Age</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	Supervisory	31	8.1
Under 18	0	0.0	Professional	59	5.4
18 – 25	58	15.1	Mechanical/Technical	58	5.1
26-35	111	29.0	Skilled Trades	5	1.3
36-45	97	25.3	Warehouse/General Labor	7	1.8
46-55	91	23.8	Assembly Worker	4	1.0
56 or older	24	6.3	Customer Service	25	6.5
Unknown	2	0.5	Sales	23	6.0
<u>Education</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	Health Care Worker	14	3.7
Some high school	1	0.3	Teacher/Educator	21	5.5
High school graduate	18	4.7	Custodial/Housekeeping	2	0.5
Some college	176	46.0	Homemaker	4	1.0
Technical or trade school	22	5.7	Other	26	6.8
College graduate	108	28.2	Missing data	6	1.6
Graduate/professional degree	55	14.4	<u>Industrial Classification</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Missing data	3	0.8	Manufacturing	64	16.7
<u>Heritage</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	Finance/Insurance/Real Estate	70	18.3
African-American	40	10.4	Public Administration	8	2.1
Asian-American	8	2.1	Wholesale/Retail Trade	29	7.6
Caucasian	300	78.3	Business Services	47	12.3
Hispanic	10	2.6	Educational Services	48	12.5
Native American	8	2.1	Health Services	28	7.3
Other	16	4.2	Transportation/Utilities	10	2.6
Missing data	1	0.3	Other	72	18.8
<u>Location</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>	Missing data	7	1.8
Central States	150	39.2			
Western States	32	8.4			
Eastern States	54	14.2			
Southern States	120	31.3			
Missing data	27	7.0			

Table 2. Correlations

Managing Work Expectations - Transforming Attitudes and DiSC Dimensions of Behavior

	Dominance	Influence	Supportiveness	Conscientiousness
Autonomy	.357**	.145**	-.087	-.078
Balance	.028	.010	.176**	.105
Career Growth	.373**	.229**	-.033	.027
Diversity	.254**	.239**	.063	-.013
Environment	.055	.245**	.266**	.041
Expression	.276**	.197**	.015	.005
Recognition	.157**	.059	.067	-.015
Stability	-.036	.123	.309**	.206**
Structure	-.102	.071	.288**	.211**
Teamwork	.104	.209**	.149**	.045

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

About the Publisher

Inscape Publishing is committed to maintaining high professional standards of instrument development and application. This is accomplished through careful research and development processes, with periodic evaluations by independent behavioral measurement experts.

Inscape Publishing profiles meet quality standards with

- field-based research;
- substantiated claims;
- validity;
- reliability of .70 or higher;
- a scale based on the current population;
- appropriate applications;
- respondent involvement;
- easy administration and interpretation;
- confidential, non-threatening feedback.

For more information, write to

Inscape Publishing
Research & Development
6465 Wayzata Boulevard, Suite 800
Minneapolis, MN 55426

Inscape Publishing works with international partners to create translated products that are valid and reliable for specific languages and cultures. This commitment has resulted in a global reputation for high quality learning instruments available in the current international training and development market. For more information on the availability of valid, translated product, please contact rights@inscapepublishing.com.