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The parameters for monitoring the restructuring process

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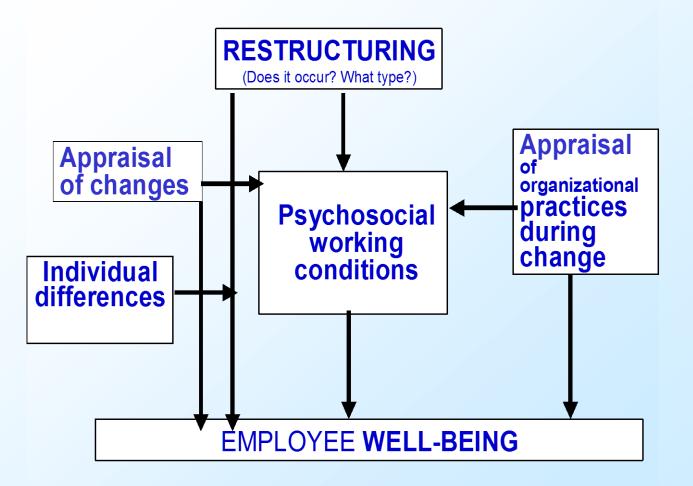








Conceptual model of the relationship between restructuring and well-being











Restructuring

Changes of ownership

- privatisation
- sale (but no privatisation)
- aquisition
- merger

Other changes

- outsourcing of work
- closing down of a department or unit of work
- investments for increased production
- investments for expansion into new lines of business
- Others









Employee well-being

Negative aspects

- emotional exhaustion
- sickness absence
- work-related stress
- intent to leave

Positive aspects

- job satisfaction
- work ability
- engagement
- innovative behaviour
- performance









Psychosocial working conditions

- demands, control, support (DCS model)
- effort-reward imbalance
- (ERI model)
- others:
 - job insecurity
 - task clarity
 - work-family conflict









Appraisal of changes

Magnitude of changes in areas:

1.tasks 7.recognition

2.superior 8.career prospects

3.team 9.conditions of employment

4.quantity of work 10.salary

5.influence 11.others

6.risk of job lose

Number of changes index: values 0 to 11

Significance of changes

- significantly got worse
- a bit got worse
- no worse no better
- a bit got better
- significantly got better

Summary index of changes direction: values -21 to 21

(positive minus negative reponses to 11 questions









Appraisal of organisational practices during change

- information & support from top management
- information & support from a direct supervisor
- employees' involvement
- overall fairness
- trust in managemnt









Individual differences

for example:

- Age
- Gender
- Education
- Resistance to change
- Coping strategies









Aims of the pilot study

To test whether the selected parameteres of restructuring process – measured by the new questionnaire – are significantly related to employees' well-being, that is:

- Do employees who have experienced any kind of restructuring during the last two years have poor well-being in comparison to those employees who have not been affected?
- Are appraisals of changes related to employees' well-being?
- Are appraisals of organizational practices during restructuring related to employees' well-being?
- Do psychosocial job characteristics mediate the relationship between restructuring and well-being?









Participants

Two samples of organisations

restructured in 2009 or/and 2010: 58 organisations

unrestructured in 2009/2010: 37 organisations

In each organisation up to 10 or 20 employees (depending on size of an organisation) filled out the questionnaire.

In total: 1381 respondents

• from restructured organisations: N=858

• from unrestructured organisations: N=523









Results

Restructuring and well-being

(Ancova controlling age, gender, education)

Respondents who experinced restructuring in 2009 and/or 2010

- higher work-related stress (F=4,248 p=,04)
- lower job satisfaction (F=10,890 p=,001)
- lower work ability (F=3,982 p=,05)
- higher sickness absences (F=6,962 p=,008)

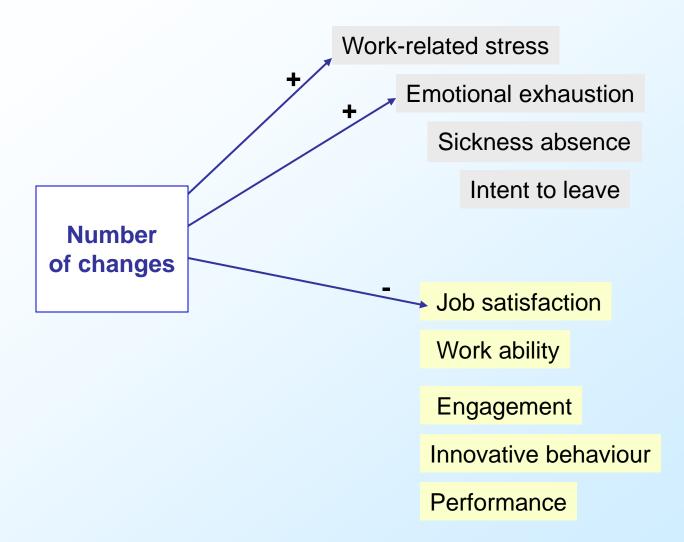








Appraisal of magnitude of changes and well-being



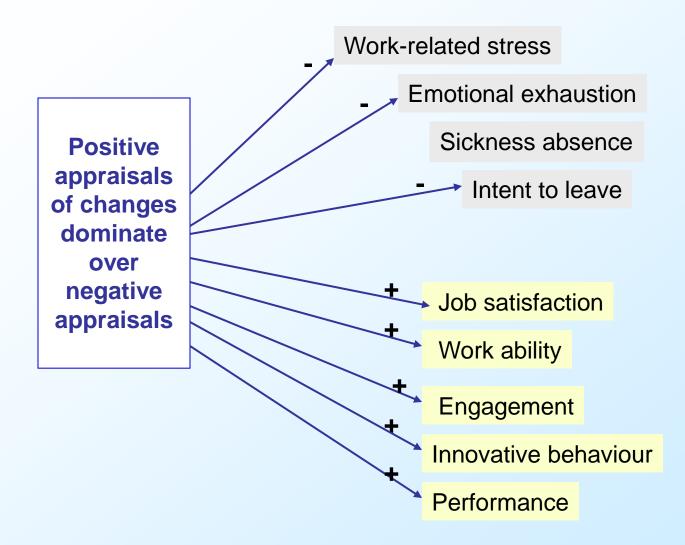








Positive/negative appraisals of changes and well-being



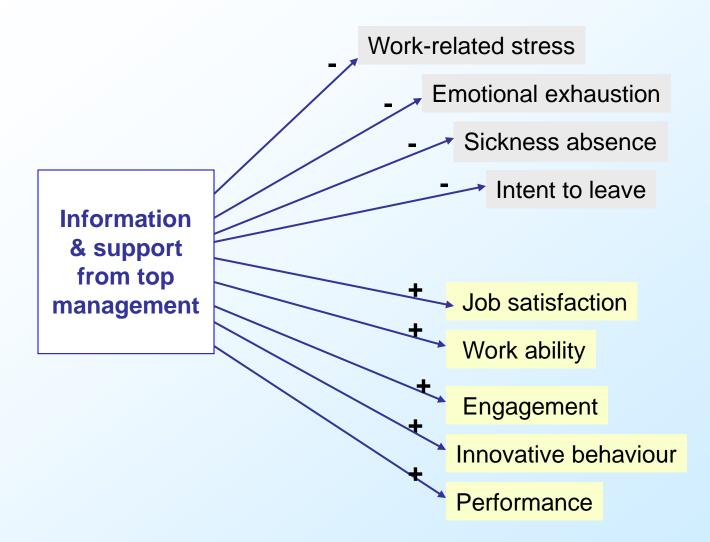








Appraisal of organisational practices during change and well-being



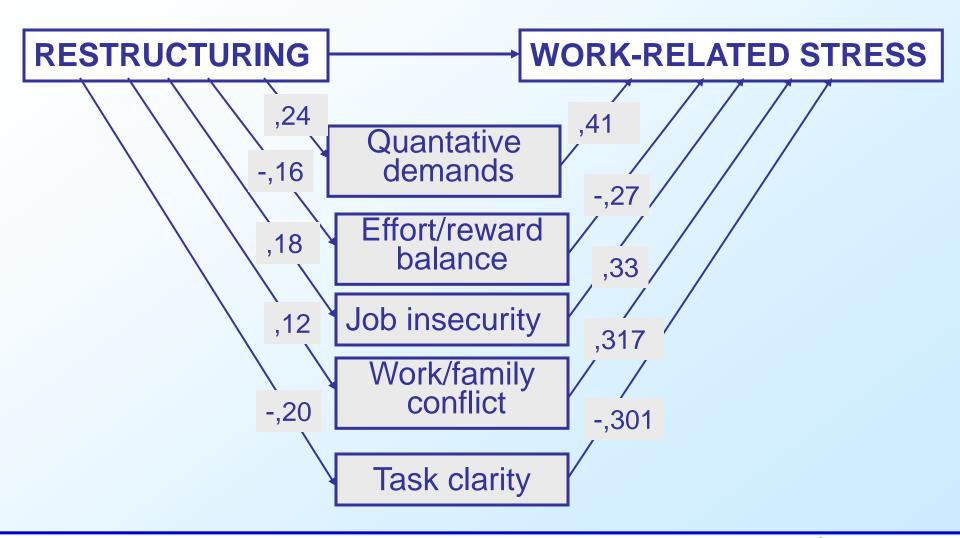








Psychosocial working conditions as mediators between restructuring and well-being





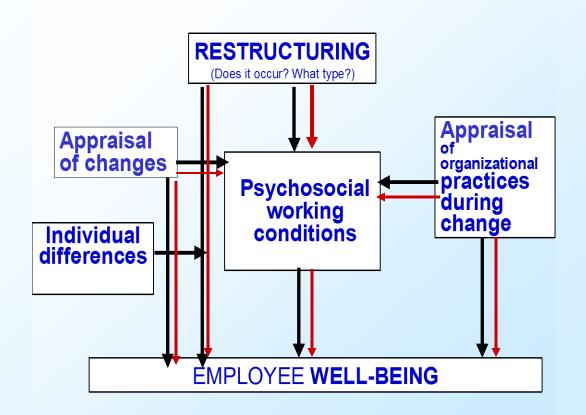






Conclusion

Parameters of the restructuring process taken into account in the questionnaire are significantly related to employees' well-being. So, it can be concluded that a selection of these parameters was valid, and the questionnaire can be used to monitor the restructuring process.











Thank you for your attention!







