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PARTICIPATION AND QUALITY OF WORK: WHAT HAPPENS WHEN THE EMPLOYER INVOLVES

The challenge of direct participation for new industrial relations at the time of digitization Rome, November 5th, 2021



OVERVIEW

THE QUALITY OF WORK IN ISFOL-INAPP

PARTICIPATION AND QUALITY OF WORK

CONCLUDING REMARKS

REFERENCES



In the late '80s Isfol (now Inapp) starts the study on the quality of work thanks to Luciano Gallino and Michele La Rosa's sociological studies. In order to define the concept of quality of work the authors, go beyond the working conditions, enriching the Anglo-Saxon tradition and extending the conceptualization to the work experience complexity and to all the aspects of the work referring to the "needs of the individual".



The emphasis on the heterogeneity and complexity of the concept requires decomposing quality of work into different dimensions many-sided, "plastic", non-hierarchical and not necessarily connected. All the dimensions represent the quality of work comprehensively (Centra et al., 2013).

Gallino and La Rosa (Gallino 1978, 1983, 1989; La Rosa 1983, 1998 and 2000) propose **five dimensions**: **ergonomic**, **complexity**, **autonomy**, **control** and **economic**.



Social COMPLEXITY **ERGONOMIC** environment Health and safety Working time Work life balance

Career advancement

- Skills development e skillsmismatch
- Motivation/as piration

FIVE DIMENSIONS:

Level of AUTONOMY autonomy Work

- scheduling and work pace
- Work intensity

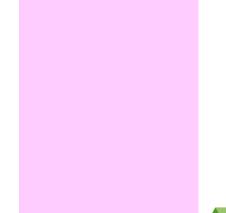


Involvement in work organisation

- Decisionmaking process
- Participation in company strategies



- Wages
- Job security
- **Economic** security



In to 2002 Isfol launches the First Quality of Work Survey in Italy (sample survey). The survey operationalizes the dimensions according to Gallino and La Rosa approach and taking the cue from the Eurofound - European Working Condition Survey (EWCS).

- First Quality of Work Survey 2002, 2.000 workers
- II Quality of Work Survey 2006, 2.000 workers
- III Quality of Work Survey 2010, 5.000 workers
- IV Quality of Work Survey 2015, 15.000 workers and 5.000 company
- V Quality of Work Survey 2021, 15.000 workers and 5.000 company



Foreword:

Some literature considers the direct participation of workers as an element of the increase in the quality of work (Gallie 2013, Gallie et.al 2012 and 2017, Pero 2015, Ponzellini and Della Rocca 2015).

Aims and research questions:

The study empirically explores the link between the adoption of specific practices of workers participation and some performance indicators of companies, including the propensity for innovation.

Methodology:

Analysis of a set of "elementary symptoms" that identify Participatory Organizational Practices (POP).

Data:

Inapp – IV Quality of Work Survey 2015 (sample Company/Local Unit).



The survey on the Company/Local Units

- ☐ The survey detects the profile of the organizational model adopted by the local units, which has a relevant influence on the quality of work.
- ☐ The target population of the survey is composed by local units, operating in all economic sectors, excluding the public and the agricultural sector. Freelancers, self-employed workers and local units without employees are not included in the target population. The population is obtained from the "ASIA local units" archive of Istat.



The variables of interest, taken from the survey on local units, concern:

- Performance of local units: economics performance; labour productivity; quality of products and services
- □ Organizational practices: elementary symptoms that identify Participatory Organizational Practices (POP)



Organizational Practices (POP): elementary symptoms

Meetings with workers

between workers and their superior to share work procedures

94.9%

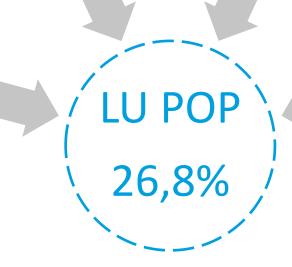
Sharing decisions

between employers and workers

78.4%

Evaluation of worker performance not only considering the results, but also the "behaviours"

52.4%



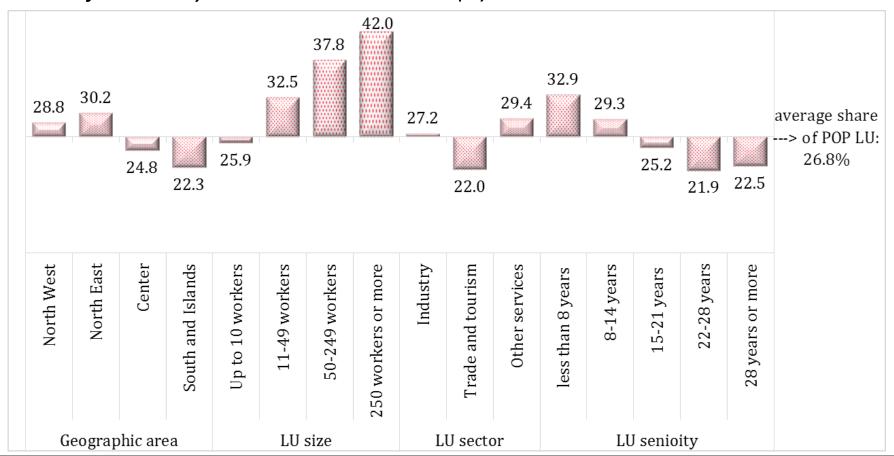
Training initiatives for workers in the previous year

69.9%



The characteristics of POP Local Units

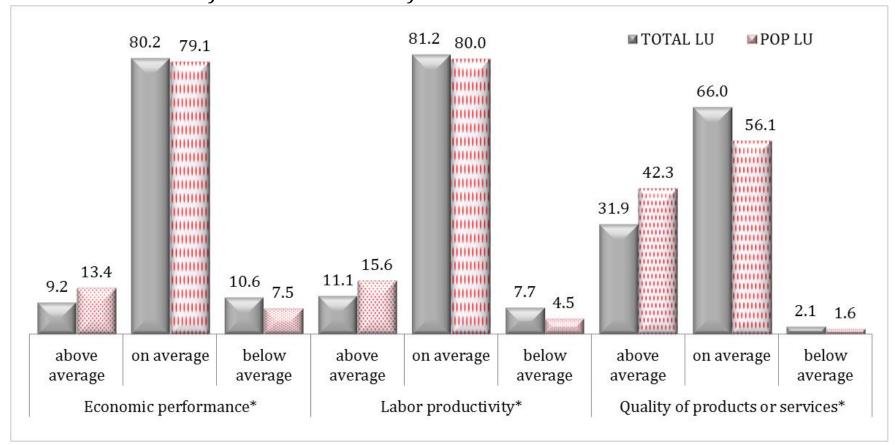
Share of POP LUs by characteristics. Year 2015 (%)





The outcomes of local units: performance, productivity and quality of products

Outcome indicators of local units: share of each outcome indicator on total LUs and POP LUs. Year 2015 (%)





^{*}compared with LUs that are competing and operating in the same sector Source: Inapp - IV Quality of Work Survey (Sample of Local Units)

The link between organizational practice and performance

Are the POP LUs more performing?

In order to verify if, ceteris paribus, the POP local units are more performing than others with respect to economic results, labour productivity and quality of products/services, three distinct logistic regression models are implemented.

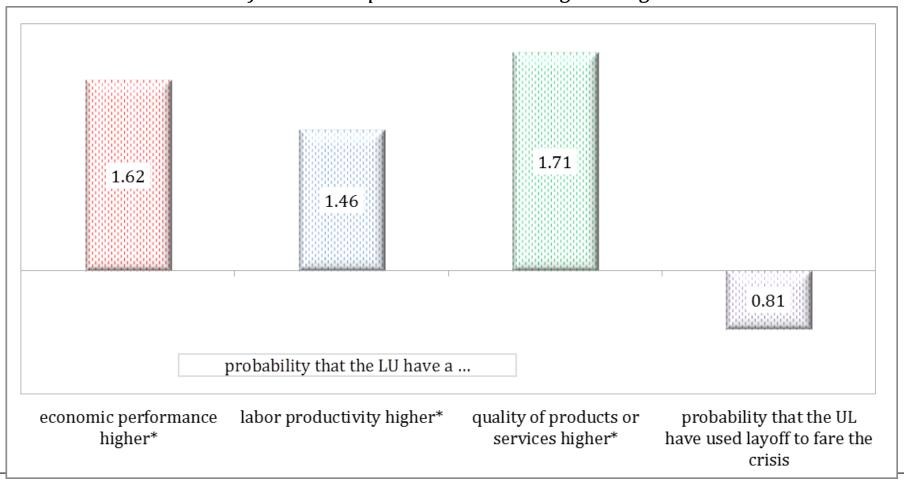
Dependent variables: i) economics performance; ii) labour productivity; iii) quality of products and services.

Covariates: POP variable, geographic area, size, sector, seniority, share of permanent workers, presence of trade union representation, adoption of II level bargaining; introduction of new products or services; introduction of new processes; introduction of new technologies.



The link between organizational practices and performance

Odds ratio estimates for the POP parameter in the logistic regression models





Logistic regression on the probability that
LUs have
a higher economic
performance than LUs
competing and
operating in the same
sector

				Pr >	Odds
Parameter		Beta S	Beta St. Error		ratio
POP LU		0.481	0.105	<.0001	1.618
Share of permanent workers		0.185	0.196	0.346	1.203
Presence of trade union representation		-0.309	0.135	0.022	0.734
Adoption of II level bargaining		0.075	0.158	0.635	1.078
Introduction of new products or services (in the last 2					
years)		0.390	0.119	0.001	1.476
Introduction of new processes (in the last 2 years)		0.390	0.132	0.003	1.477
Introduction of new technologies (in the last 2 years)		0.344	0.117	0.003	1.410
LU Geographical area (Base=South and Islands)	North West	-0.101	0.142	0.477	0.904
	North East	0.061	0.145	0.676	1.062
	Center	0.197	0.145	0.176	1.217
LU size		0.002	0.001	0.085	1.002
LU sector (Base=Other	Industry	-0.209	0.122	0.087	0.811
services)	Trade and tourism	-0.180	0.124	0.148	0.836
LU senioity(Base= less than 8 years)	8-14 years	-0.195	0.153	0.201	0.823
	15-21 years	0.276	0.149	0.064	1.318
	22-28 years	-0.017	0.184	0.928	0.984
	28 years or more	-0.073	0.158	0.645	0.930
Intercept	-	-2.800	0.232	<.0001	

Source: Inapp - IV Quality of Work Survey (Sample of Local Units)

Logistic regression on probability that LUs have a <u>higher labour</u> productivity than LUs that are competing and operating in the same sector

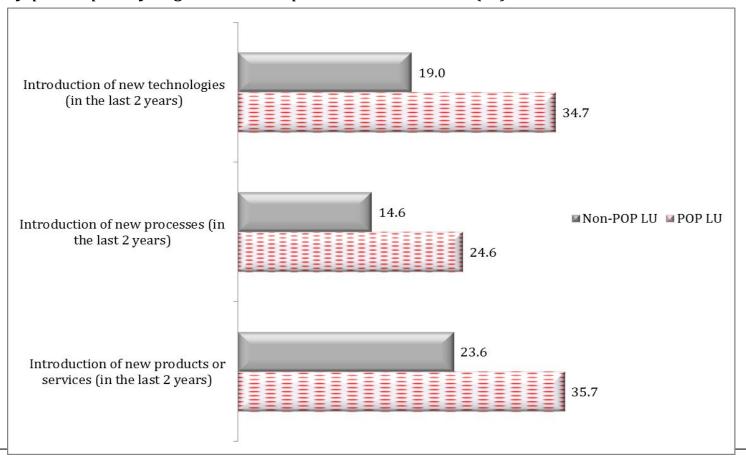
				Pr >	Odds
Parameter	Beta	St. Error	ChiSq	ratio	
POP LU		0.376	0.098	0.000	1.456
Share of permanent workers		-0.197	0.170	0.247	0.821
Presence of trade union representation		-0.106	0.118	0.368	0.899
Adoption of II level bargaining		-0.134	0.152	0.379	0.874
Introduction of new products or serv	ices (in the last 2				
years)		0.380	0.110	0.001	1.463
Introduction of new processes (in the last 2 years)		0.469	0.121	0.000	1.598
Introduction of new technologies (in the last 2 years)		0.382	0.108	0.000	1.465
LU Geographical area (Base=South	North West	0.051	0.132	0.699	1.052
	North East	0.249	0.135	0.066	1.282
and Islands)	Center	0.297	0.137	0.031	1.345
LU size		0.001	0.001	0.160	1.001
III(D Oth	Industry	-0.062	0.108	0.565	0.940
LU sector (Base=Other services)	Trade and tourism	-0.373	0.119	0.002	0.689
	8-14 years	0.048	0.137	0.727	1.049
LU senioity(Base= less than 8 years)	15-21 years	0.122	0.143	0.394	1.129
	22-28 years	0.006	0.170	0.971	1.006
	28 years or more	-0.084	0.148	0.571	0.920
Intercept		-2.403	0.207	<.0001	
mercept		-2.403	0.207	<.0001	

Logistic regression on probability that LUs have a higher quality of products or services than LUs that are competing and operating in the same sector

					Odds
Parameter		Beta	St. Error	Pr > ChiSq	ratio
POP LU		0.536	0.070	<.0001	1.709
Share of permanent workers		0.019	0.123	0.879	1.019
Presence of trade union representation		-0.464	0.084	<.0001	0.629
Adoption of II level bargaining		-0.376	0.112	0.001	0.687
Introduction of new products or services (in the last 2					
years)		0.808	0.077	<.0001	2.244
Introduction of new processes (in the last 2 years)		0.501	0.091	<.0001	1.650
Introduction of new technologies (in the last 2 years)		0.070	0.080	0.385	1.072
	North West	-0.020	0.088	0.818	0.980
LU Geographical area (Base=South	North East	0.089	0.092	0.334	1.093
and Islands)	Center	0.053	0.095	0.577	1.054
LU size		0.001	0.001	0.241	1.001
	Industry	0.120	0.076	0.116	1.127
LU sector (Base=Other services)	Trade and tourism	-0.054	0.079	0.496	0.948
	8-14 years	0.273	0.096	0.005	1.313
	15-21 years	0.016	0.104	0.876	1.016
	22-28 years	0.409	0.116	0.000	1.505
LU senioity(Base= less than 8 years) 28 years or more		0.127	0.101	0.209	1.136
Intercept		-1.367	0.146	<.0001	

Participation and Innovation

Share of the LUs that show a high level of innovation as a factor of competitiveness by participatory organizational practices. Year 2015 (%)





CONCLUDING REMARKS

The analysis shows solid results:



The adoption of participatory organizational practices would seem to generate benefits - both for workers (higher quality of work) and for employers (better performance) and to interlace with processes of technological innovation.

The analysis draws attention to some issues:



- The porosity of work;
- The value of the collective bargaining;
- The need of redesign and reorganize some process in companies.

The V Quality of Work Survey, in 2021, explore this issue



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