



Flexibility as a job condition:

conception, impact and research methods

Ralph Kattenbach Centre for Personnel Research, University of Hamburg EUROFOUND meeting 'Organization of working time' Dublin, 3 June 2011

Outline

- 1 Two-dimensional conception of working-time flexibility
 - ► Conceptualizing Flexible Working Times
 - ► Integrating flexibility in the JD-R model
- 2 Results from an employee-survey
 - Two-dimensional structure
 - ► Explaining work-nonwork conflict, exhaustion and performance
- 3 Outlook for future research topics and methods

1 Conceptualizing Flexible Working Times

► There is a broad variety of definitions

- ▶ from limited contracts to part-time, tele-work and trust-based work
- ▶ Smallest common denominator: non-standard employment relationship

► Mapping the dimensions of flexible work

- variations in the amount of working time
- temporal distribution (e.g. flextime)
- ▶ allocation of power to vary the time-schedule (Costa et al. 2003)
 - ... and in whose interest?



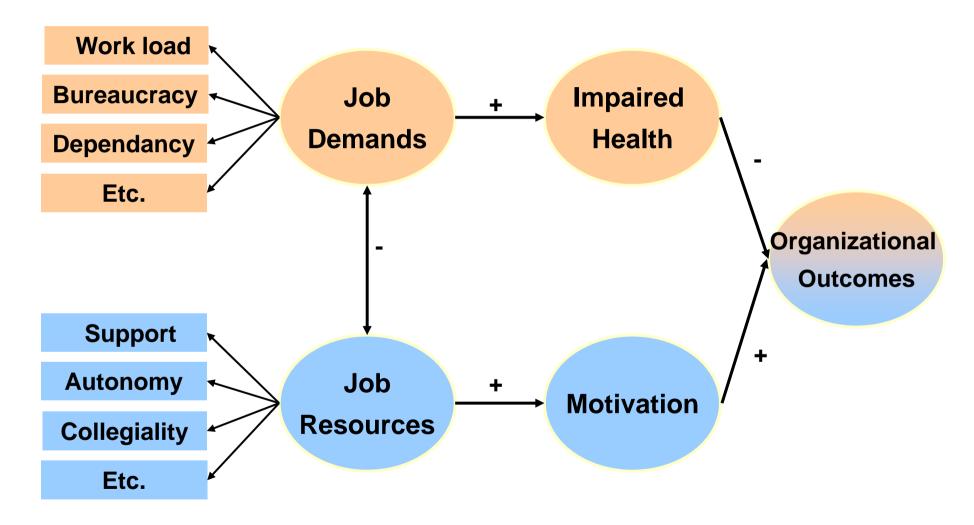
1 Starting point for our research

- ► Assuming a two-dimensional structure
 - ▶ Time use in the interest of the employer
 - ► Employee-oriented time-use

- ► Consideration of flexible working-times in models that explain the impact of job conditions
- Measuring the impact of flexible working-times on well-being, work-nonwork conflict and performance based on the Job Demands-Resources Model



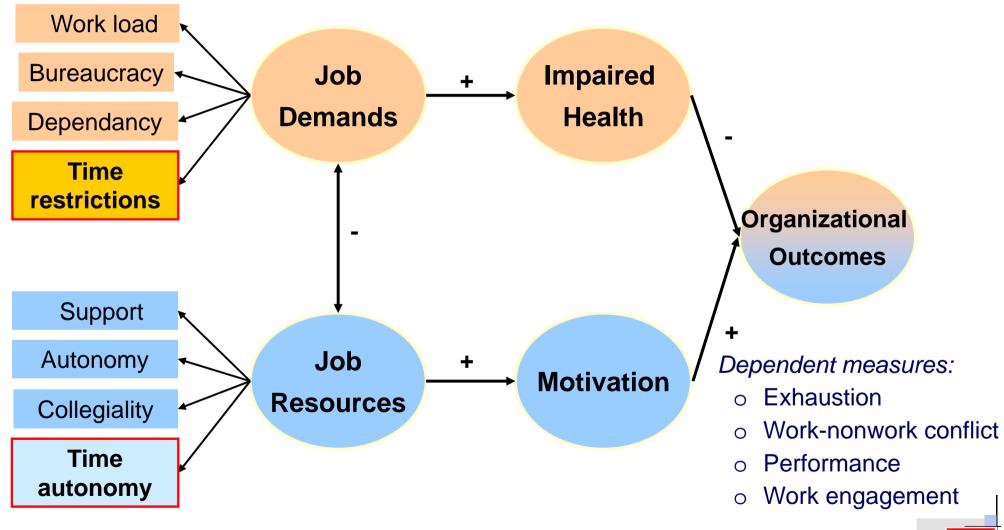
1 The Job Demands-Resources Model (Demerouti, 2001)







1 Expanding the JD-R model to working-time facets

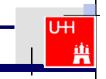




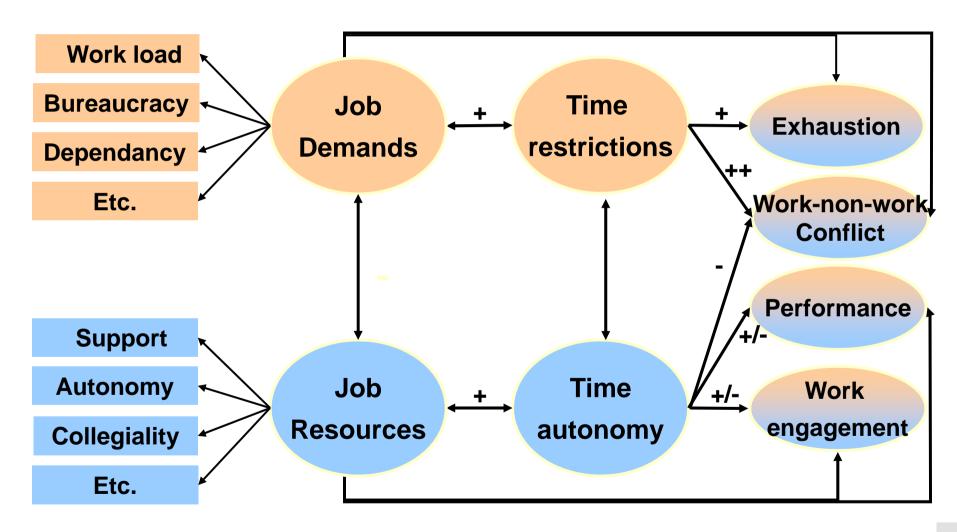
2 Results: Two-dimensional structure (factor loadings)

| | Time autonomy | Time restrictions |
|---|---------------|-------------------|
| Autonomy in the length of the work day | .84 | 00 |
| Variable shift begin | .83 | .00 |
| Variable shift end | .82 | 00 |
| Autonomy in the length of the work week | .77 | .00 |
| Possibility to stop earlier | .66 | 34 |
| Possibility for breaks | .58 | 22 |
| Amount of overtime per month | 12 | .78 |
| Frequency of ,emergencies' | .15 | .75 |
| Required planning of a free day | 23 | .74 |
| Variance explained (in % | 39.17 | 20.87 |





3 Results of an employee survey







4 Future research topics and methods based on the JD-R

► Further differentiation of time-demands:

- Dependency (time bureaucracy and dependency on colleagues)
- ▶ Unpredictability (on-call duty and unforeseeable work assignments)
- ► Fluctuations in time-pressure (frequency and amplitude)

...and resources:

- ▶ Short-term autonomy (amount and location over days and weeks)
- ► Long-term flexibility (life-cycle oriented reduction of hours, sabbatical)
- ► Support in planning of work hours and controlling of WLB





4 Future research topics and methods based on the JD-R

- ► Unclear relationship between time autonomy and performance
 - Potential versus real flexibility
 - Intra-personal fluctuations in work hours and performance
 - ► Suggestion: quantitative diary-study using an experimental design

- ► Inclusion of individual disposition and characteristics as mediators
 - ▶ Interaction between job conditions and personality
 - ► Effects of an entrepreneurial attitude (e.g. need for autonomy)
 - ► Suggestion: Comparing occupational groups



Thank you



