



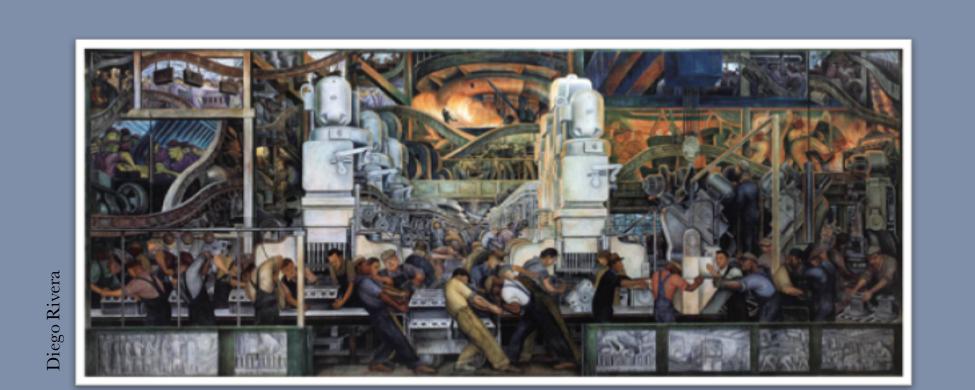
Assessing Motivation in Blue-Collar Employees

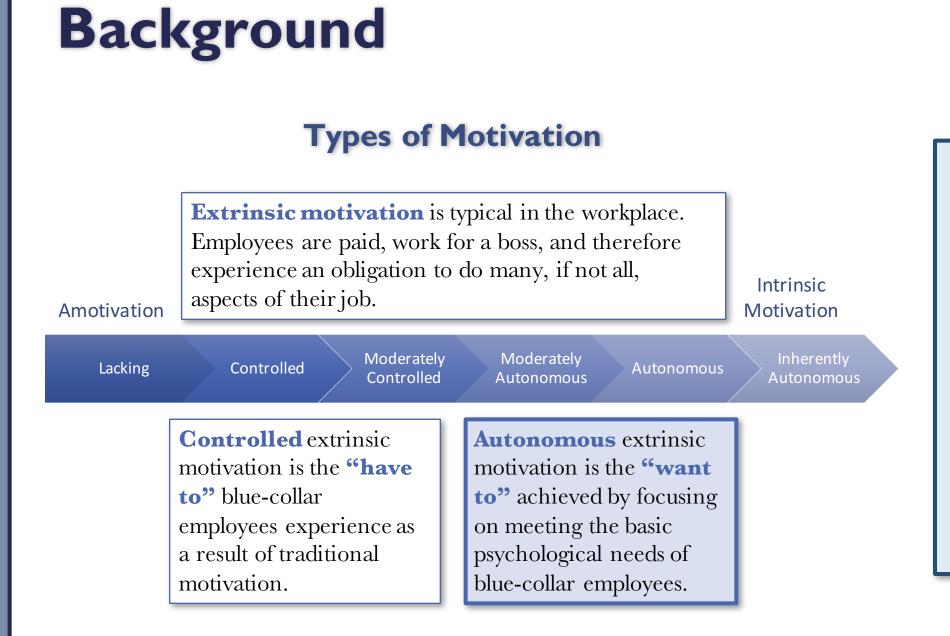
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Introduction

Manufacturing organizations are often thought to run like machines. One of the dangers with this perspective is to lose sight of the human dimension. Blue-collar employees, the skilled and unskilled men and women who work with their hands and operate machinery, are primarily motivated by rewards and punishments. Intervening to create a shift toward more internal motivation, rather than just external, can ultimately improve performance and well-being.





The Art of Holistic Motivation

Leadership within manufacturing organizations is key to providing the environment and support for autonomous motivation to thrive. Beyond the traditional rewards and punishments style of motivation are the adequacy and fairness of rewards. For the blue collar employee, this is the wage. Next are the psychological needs for security, competence, fulfillment, relatedness and autonomy. Finally, leaders need to understand some employees are more naturally motivated than others.





"Now I think, speaking roughly, by leadership we mean the art of getting someone else to do something that you want done because he wants to do it, not because your position of power can compel him to do it, or your position of authority." The Federal Career Service: A Look Ahead Remarks by the President of the United States

Analysis

For leaders to impact blue-collar employees in ways that produce more autonomous motivation, an assessment of the motivational climate is a necessary first step. Eight questionnaires were identified in the literature as potential measures for creating an "assessment package" organizations can use to accomplish this. Each questionnaire was evaluated against four major criteria to determine their applicability.

Assessments

Pay Satisfaction Questionnaire (PSQ)
Organizational Justice Measure (OJM)

Basic Psychological Need Satisfaction at Work Scale (BPNS-W)
Basic Psychological Need Satisfaction & Frustration Scale – Work Domain (BPNSF-W)

Index of Autonomous Function (IAF)
General Causality Orientations Scale (GCOS)

Problems at Work Questionnaire (PAW)
Work Climate Questionnaire (WCQ)

Criteria Generalizabi Reliability **Validity** Precision ls the measure ls the measure vali ls the measure Construct is we perationalized a Questions and Evidence in the is valid for the literature of ponse categor epeated results application. are clear an llar employe

Results

✓ Meets X Does not meet -Almost meets

Major Literature Cited

Gagne, M., & Deci, E. L. (2005). Self-determination theory and work motivation. *Journal of Organizational Behavior*, 26, 331-362.

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Conclusions

The questionnaires analyzed in this project provide a foundation to further develop an applicable assessment package for manufacturing organizations. However, more research is needed before this tool can be used to gauge blue-collar employee motivation.

Manufacturing organizations stand to benefit from taking the human dimension perspective when it comes to motivating their blue-collar employees. Using assessment tools to identify gaps in how the employees are lead will help to prioritize interventions.

