

Does workplace environmental conditions affect worker's



absenteeism and job satisfaction? A European perspective

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Introduction

Workplace environmental conditions and their effects on workers' absenteeism and job satisfaction (Im 2018).

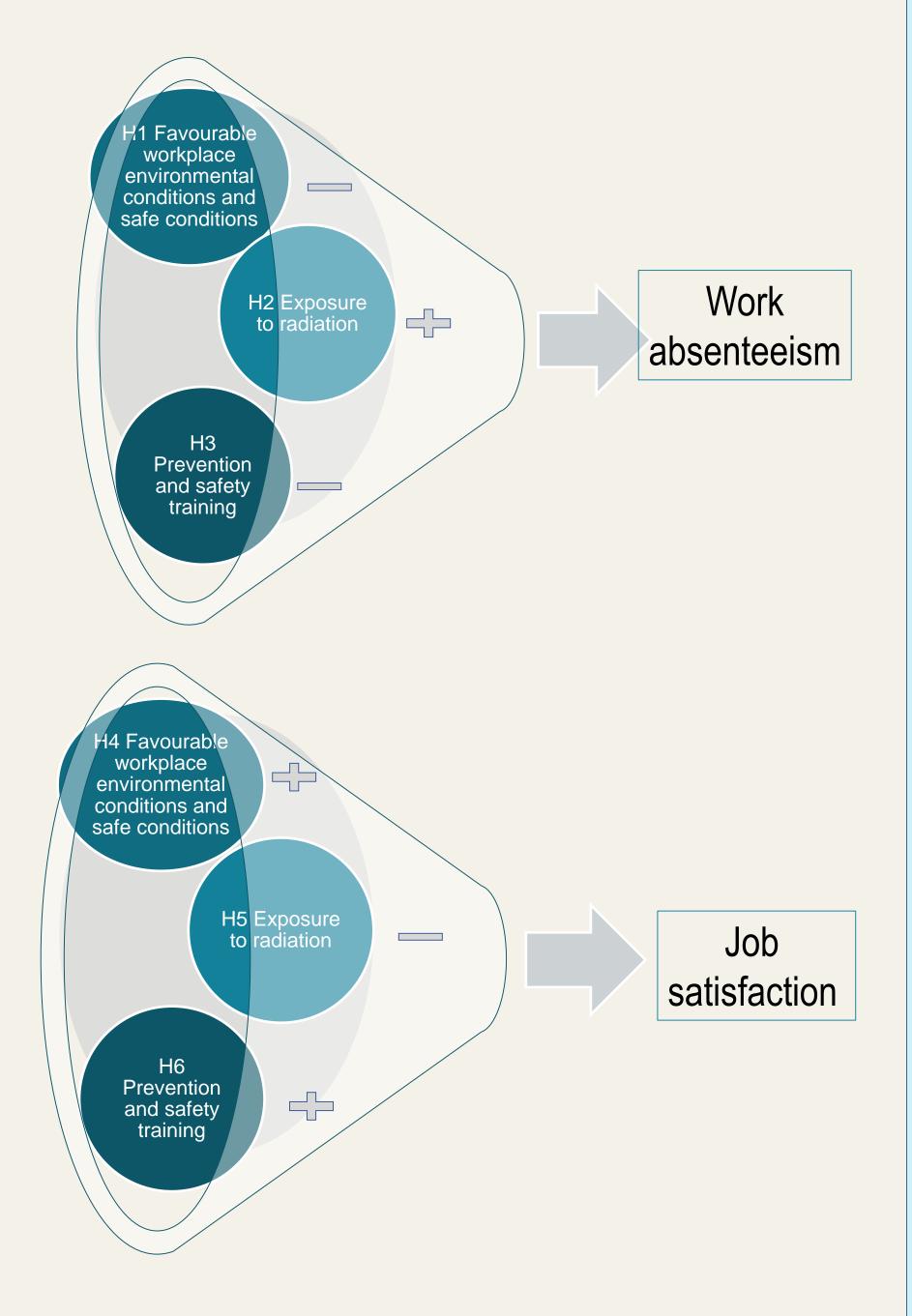
Employees can be exposed to several risks, such as carcinogens, air pollution, noise, radiation - substantial influence on health and wellbeing and thus on absenteeism and job satisfaction (WHO 2012, Ji 2018).

Hypothesis

Work environmental conditions (temperature, humidity, lighting, radiation, noise, and radiation), training or its inexistence and safety affect worker's job satisfaction (Maghsoodi 2018; Aziri 2011; Bakotić 2013; Hanaysha 2016).

between correlation workplace **Positive** poor conditions and employees absenteeism (Kottwitz 2018; Soriano 2018; Singh 2010; Thurston 2018).

Job satisfaction plays an important role on work absence (Aziri 2011; Bakotić 2013).



Aim of the Study

Analyze the effects of workplace environmental conditions in worker's absenteeism and job satisfaction.

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Material and Methods

European survey for assessing the workplace Health, Wellbeing and Quality of Work Life of 443 respondents (Erasmus Strategic Partnership with 12 partners from 6 South European countries)

The sample covers 15 private SMEs and 5 large firms per partner, involving 2 employees per organization.

In order to avoid biases in the responses, neither the owners of the companies nor the general managers were interviewed.

A total of 443 questionnaires were analyzed using a probit regression model.

| Variables Characterization | | | | | |
|----------------------------|--------|--|--|--|--|
| Variable | % | | | | |
| Absent from work | 47% | | | | |
| Satisfied with work | 25% | | | | |
| lonizing_radiation | 5% | | | | |
| Radon_gas | 3% | | | | |
| Work_radon | 5% | | | | |
| Water_radon | 3% | | | | |
| Prevent_radon | 3% | | | | |
| Work_ventilation | 5% | | | | |
| Work_temperature | 5% | | | | |
| Work_humidity | 5% | | | | |
| Safety_training | 5% | | | | |
| Safety_maintenance | 5% | | | | |
| Safety_equipment | 5% | | | | |
| Extreme_temperature | 3% | | | | |
| Female | 49.89% | | | | |
| Average age | 36-45 | | | | |
| Average organization_size | 10-49 | | | | |
| Average organization_age | 16-29 | | | | |
| Qualified worker | 84% | | | | |
| College education | 72% | | | | |
| Tertiary sector | 83% | | | | |

Results

| Model 1 | | Model 2 | | Model 3 | | Model 4 | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Dependent - Satisfied with work | | Dependent - Absent from work | | Dependent - Absent from work | | Dependent - Absent from work | | |
| Variables | Coef. | Std. Err. | Coef. | Std. Err. | Coef. | Std. Err. | Coef. | Std. Err. |
| Variables | | | | | Satisfied workers | | Unsatisfied workers | |
| lonizing_radiation | 0012314 | .0395853 | 0930335** | .0416017 | 2318183** | .1070971 | 0930335** | .0416017 |
| Radon_gas | 0716929 | .0515195 | .002321 | .0512672 | .417906*** | .1548094 | .002321 | .0512672 |
| Informed_radon | 0020924 | .0465608 | .0896357* | .0463137 | .1831514 | .1111983 | .0896357* | .0463137 |
| Water_radon | 1502496*** | .0526156 | 0662804 | .0512958 | 3314744** | .1490919 | 0662804 | .0512958 |
| Prevent_radon | .1213488** | .0517708 | .0450815 | .056187 | .1052728 | .115387 | .0450815 | .056187 |
| Safety_training | 1528668*** | .0537258 | 1485148** | .0617521 | .0173159 | .1306508 | 1485148** | .0617521 |
| Safety_equipment | .1214504** | .0597639 | .2380858*** | .0665099 | .1669799 | .1380136 | .2380858*** | .0665099 |
| Gender | .3149784** | .151604 | 1109256 | .1516562 | .1262717 | .3624625 | 1109256 | .1516562 |
| Organization_size | .0472078 | .084013 | 1689571** | .0812931 | 0367848 | .198841 | 1689571** | .0812931 |
| Organization_age | 0134351 | .0860135 | 0007325 | .0834097 | .4242438* | .2217312 | 0007325 | .0834097 |
| Qualified worker | 7157711*** | .2328757 | .144104 | .2794335 | 1908067 | .5008881 | .144104 | .2794335 |
| College education | 0210331 | .204632 | .1910177 | .2098621 | 9852311* | .5087299 | .1910177 | .2098621 |

p < 0.05p < 0.01*** p < 0.001 N = 443

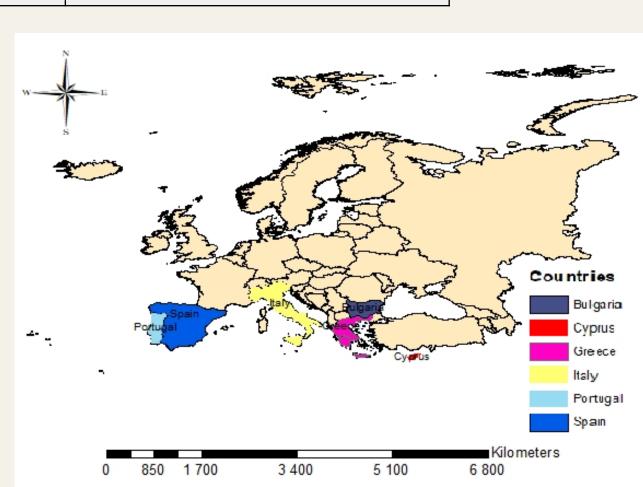
Variables excluded due to not being significant: Work ventilation, Work temperature, Work humidity, Safety maintenance, Extreme temperature, Age, Contract without term, Tertiary sector.

| Workplace environmental conditions parameters | % All countries |
|---|-----------------|
| Organization does radon prevention | 18.68 |
| Acceptable noise level | 66.06 |
| Appropriate lighting level | 78.51 |
| Appropriate ventilation level | 73.64 |
| Appropriate workplace temperature | 73.41 |
| Appropriate humidity levels | 66.14 |
| Good ergonomic conditions | 60.05 |
| Sufficient safety equipment and regular maintenance | 65.84 |
| Exposure to extreme heat or cold | 14.67 |

Conclusions

- Job satisfaction is positively affected by prevention actions for radiation and the use of safety equipment;
- Absent workers are informed of the risks of being exposed to radon and usually use safety equipment;
- Workers that denote absenteeism from work belong to companies that regularly test the workplace air for the presence of radon gas and that are on average older companies nevertheless these are satisfied employees;
- Unsatisfied workers that tend to be absent from work are, however, well informed and prepared regarding radiation at the workplace and use safety equipment.

Because these results are preliminary we need a more specific/indeep analysis.



Important Information

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