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## THE TRIANGULAR WORKING ARRANGEMENT:

# A QUALITATIVE STUDY OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN AUCKLAND TEMPORARY STAFFING AGENCIES, THEIR CLIENT ORGANISATIONS AND TEMPORARY CLERICAL WORKERS

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#### ABSTRACT

This research explored the triangular working relationship between employers, temporary staffing agencies and clerical temporary workers. The study used a qualitative approach to investigate the interdependent relationship between these three groups within the context of the buoyant Auckland labour market of 2006 and 2007. Findings are based on in-depth interviews using a grounded theory methodology. Participants comprised ten employer representatives, ten employment agency consultants and twenty female agency clerical workers.

Interviews with the employer representatives revealed that employers expected agencies to facilitate swift and unproblematic access to a reliable, hardworking and disposable workforce. Unfortunately, labour market conditions meant that agencies were increasingly unable to meet this requirement. In consequence, employers developed various strategies designed to limit their dependency on agencies. These tactics helped solve employers' staffing needs but created problems for agencies.

Agencies function as intermediaries between employers and workers. In order to operate profitably they need to generate a demand for their services and have a reliable supply of good quality workers. According to agent respondents, these conditions existed at the start of the last economic boom but had now changed. An oversupply of agencies, coupled with an undersupply of temporary workers meant that agencies were finding it increasingly difficult to meet their clients' needs. Agencies used various strategies to try and overcome these problems but were seldom able to meet the needs of both their clients and their workforce.

Although temporary workers were in a more favourable position in the labour market, this did not translate into improved working conditions. Temporary worker respondents described social alienation, poor pay and benefits and monotonous assignments as commonplace. In consequence, most respondents eventually left temporary work for permanent employment.

This research has demonstrated that labour market conditions and the structural conditions of temporary work strongly influenced the activities of each group in the triangular working relationship. The aims, expectations and behaviours of the three sets of participants were often mutually incompatible which limited the manoeuvrability of each group. This created outcomes which were often unintended, and frequently suboptimal, for all three parties.

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

Abstracti
Acknowledgementsiii
Table of Contents iv
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION1
LITERATURE REVIEW:
CHAPTER TWO: CONTINGENT LABOUR7
2.1 Part One: Background Information
2.1.1 Definitions
2.1.2 Types of Contingent Workers in Organisations
2.1.3 The Legal Context
2.1.4 Economic Climates 11
2.1.5 Inconsistent Findings
2.1.6 Growth of the Contingent Workforce 12
2.2 Part Two: Advantages and Disadvantages of Contingent Labour
2.2.1 Advantages for Employers
2.2.2 Disadvantages for Employers
2.2.3 Advantages for Contingent Workers
2.2.4 Disadvantages for Contingent Workers
2.3 Part Three: Societal Consequences of the Increasing Use of Contingent Work 21
2.3.1 Societal Consequences
2.3.2 Solutions
2.4 Conclusion

CHAPTER THREE: THE TRIANGULAR WORKING RELATIONSHIP	25
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3.1 Part One: Temporary Employm	ent Agencies: General Overview25
3.1.1 Growth of Employment Agen	cies
3.1.2 Services Offered by Agencies	
3.1.3 Agencies as Providers of Flex	ibility
3.2 Part Two: Employment Agencie	s and Temporary Workers
3.2.1 Sourcing Temporary Workers	
3.2.2 The Agency/Temporary Work	er Relationship 32
3.2.3 Legislation and the Three-Wa	y Working Relationship 35
3.3 Part Three: Temporary Worker	s and Client Organisations37
3.3.1 Commitment to the Client Org	ganisation
3.4 Conclusion	
CHAPTER FOUR: AGENCY CLE	RICAL WORKERS' PSYCHOLOGICAL
	RICAL WORKERS' PSYCHOLOGICAL
EXPERIENCES OF WORK	
EXPERIENCES OF WORK	
<ul><li>EXPERIENCES OF WORK</li><li>4.1 Part One: Finance and Flexibilit</li><li>4.1.1 Financial Issues for Temporar</li></ul>	y for Clerical Temporary Workers 40
<ul> <li>EXPERIENCES OF WORK</li> <li>4.1 Part One: Finance and Flexibility</li> <li>4.1.1 Financial Issues for Temporar</li> <li>4.1.2 Flexibility Issues</li> </ul>	<b>y for Clerical Temporary Workers 40</b> y Clerical Workers40
<ul> <li>EXPERIENCES OF WORK</li> <li>4.1 Part One: Finance and Flexibility</li> <li>4.1.1 Financial Issues for Temporar</li> <li>4.1.2 Flexibility Issues</li> <li>4.2 Part Two: The Latent Benefits of</li> </ul>	<b>y for Clerical Temporary Workers</b>
<ul> <li><b>EXPERIENCES OF WORK</b></li> <li><b>4.1 Part One: Finance and Flexibilit</b></li> <li>4.1.1 Financial Issues for Temporar</li> <li>4.1.2 Flexibility Issues</li> <li><b>4.2 Part Two: The Latent Benefits of</b></li> <li>4.2.1 Structured Time</li> </ul>	y for Clerical Temporary Workers       40         y Clerical Workers       40         40       41         f Work and Clerical Temporary Workers       43
<ul> <li><b>EXPERIENCES OF WORK</b></li> <li><b>4.1 Part One: Finance and Flexibilit</b></li> <li>4.1.1 Financial Issues for Temporar</li> <li>4.1.2 Flexibility Issues</li> <li><b>4.2 Part Two: The Latent Benefits o</b></li> <li>4.2.1 Structured Time</li> <li>4.2.2 Social Contact</li> </ul>	40 y for Clerical Temporary Workers
<ul> <li><b>EXPERIENCES OF WORK</b></li> <li><b>4.1 Part One: Finance and Flexibilit</b></li> <li>4.1.1 Financial Issues for Temporar</li> <li>4.1.2 Flexibility Issues</li> <li><b>4.2 Part Two: The Latent Benefits of</b></li> <li>4.2.1 Structured Time</li> <li>4.2.2 Social Contact</li> <li>4.2.3 Sense of Belonging</li> </ul>	40 y for Clerical Temporary Workers

4.3 Part Three: An Alternative Position	47
4.4 Conclusion	49
CHAPTER FIVE: QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	51
5.1 Qualitative Research	51
5.2 Qualitative Methods	53
5.3 Grounded Theory	53
5.3.1 The Process of Using Grounded Theory	58
5.4 Evaluating Qualitative Research	60
5.5 Summary	62
CHAPTER SIX: METHODOLOGY	63
6.1 Aims of the Study	63
6.2 The Methodology	64
6.3 Using Grounded Theory in the Study	72
6.4 Summary	75
CHAPTER SEVEN: INTRODUCTION TO THE RESULTS SECTION	76
7.1 The Agency Temporary Staffing Industry	76
7.2 The Present Study	77
7.3 Organisation of the Results	79
CHAPTER EIGHT: CONFLICTING AIMS AND EXPECTATIONS OF THE	04
THREE PARTIES	84
8.1 Part One: The Employers' Aims and Expectations	84
8.1.1 Expected Organisational Benefits: Controlling Risks, Responsibilities and	
Costs	
8.1.2 Employers' Expectations of Employment Agencies	
8.1.3 Employers' Expectations of Temporary Staff	89

8.2 Part Two: The Recruitment Consultants' Aims and Expectations	
8.2.1 Providing a Service for Employers	
8.2.2 Consultants' Expectations of Temporary Workers	
8.2.3 Agencies as Employers of Temporary Workers	
8.3 Part Three: The Temporary Workers' Aims and Expectations	95
8.3.1 Willing Temporary Workers	
8.3.2 Reluctant Temporary Workers	
8.4 Conclusion	
CHAPTER NINE: THE FLEXIBLE WORKFORCE	100
9.1 Part One: The Employers' Experience of the Flexible Workforce	101
9.1.1 Paying for Flexible Staffing	101
9.1.2 Loss of Control and Flexibility	103
9.2 Part Two: Recruitment Consultants' Experience of the Flexible Workford	orce 107
9.2.1 Supply and Demand Problems in the Auckland Job Market	107
9.2.2 Attracting and Retaining Temporary Staff	111
9.3 Part Three: The Temporary Workers' Experience of the Flexible	
Workforce	116
9.3.1 Lack of Flexibility and Control for Temporary Staff at Work	116
9.3.2 The Assignments	120
9.3.3 Financial Insecurity	123
9.3.4 Moving On	126
9.4 Conclusion	127
CHAPTER TEN: RELATIONSHIPS	129
10.1 Part One: The Employers and Relationships	130
10.1.1 The Employers' Relationship with Recruitment Consultants	130
10.1.2 The Employers' Relationship with Temporary Staff	

10.2 Part Two: The Recruitment Consultants and Relationships	
10.2.1 Relationship with Clients	
10.2.2 Relationship With Temporary Workers	136
10.2.3 The Commodification of Temporary Workers	138
10.3 Part Three: The Temporary Workers and Relationships	140
10.3.1 Social Exclusion.	
10.3.2 Marginalisation: Being 'Company Outsiders'	
10.3.3 The Psychological Impact of Exclusion	
10.3.4 Relationship with Recruitment Consultants	
10.4 Conclusion	148
CHAPTER ELEVEN: PROBLEM SOLVING	150
11.1 Part One: The Employers and Problem Solving	
11.1.1 Regaining Control through Structural Changes	150
11.2 Part Two: The Recruitment Consultants and Problem Solving	
<b>11.2 Part Two: The Recruitment Consultants and Problem Solving</b> 11.2.1 Retaining Current Temporary Workers and Clients	154
_	<b> 154</b> 154
11.2.1 Retaining Current Temporary Workers and Clients	<b>154</b> 154 158
11.2.1 Retaining Current Temporary Workers and Clients         11.2.2 Finding New Temporary Workers and Clients	<b>154</b> 154 158 <b>160</b>
<ul> <li>11.2.1 Retaining Current Temporary Workers and Clients</li> <li>11.2.2 Finding New Temporary Workers and Clients</li> <li><b>11.3 Part Three: The Temporary Workers and Problem Solving</b></li> </ul>	<b>154</b> 154 158 <b>160</b> 
<ul> <li>11.2.1 Retaining Current Temporary Workers and Clients</li> <li>11.2.2 Finding New Temporary Workers and Clients</li> <li><b>11.3 Part Three: The Temporary Workers and Problem Solving</b></li> <li>11.3.1 Coping with Workplace Conditions</li> </ul>	<b>154</b> 154 158 <b>160</b> 161 163
<ul> <li>11.2.1 Retaining Current Temporary Workers and Clients</li></ul>	
<ul> <li>11.2.1 Retaining Current Temporary Workers and Clients</li></ul>	
<ul> <li>11.2.1 Retaining Current Temporary Workers and Clients</li></ul>	
<ul> <li>11.2.1 Retaining Current Temporary Workers and Clients</li></ul>	
<ul> <li>11.2.1 Retaining Current Temporary Workers and Clients</li></ul>	

APP	ENDICES	6
REF	ERENCES	2
12.6	Recommendations for Future Research	)
12.5	Practical Implications for Employers, Agencies and Temporary Workers178	;