ABSTRACTS

IS EMPLOYABILITY DETRIMENTAL TO UNIONS? AN EMPIRICAL ASSESSMENT OF THE RELATION BETWEEN SELF-PERCEIVED EMPLOYABILITY AND VOICE BEHAVIOURS

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Beyond the debates surrounding the concept of "employability" and the question of how to divide responsibilities between workers and employers, an emerging literature discusses the effect of self-perceived employability on worker behaviour with respect to trade unions. Based on Hirschman's seminal Exit-Voice-Loyalty model, the present paper aims at contributing to a subject which remains empirically underexplored. Existing research offers no decisive results about the relation between employability and voice behaviours, and it remains unclear about the effects of employability enhancement practices on union constituencies: on the one hand, employability tends to lower the cost of the exit option, and is consequently detrimental to voice; on the other hand, employability can act as a resource in a power struggle and, as a prerequisite of exit, it makes the voice option less risky or costly, especially when industrial relations take place in a fairly positive climate. In this paper, we propose to go deeper into the examination of this set of relations by introducing a distinction between internal and external employability, and between direct voice and representative, union-mediated voice. To test our hypotheses, we collected data from a survey administered in a French retail bank in 2011. Our findings show that internal employability would favour direct expression to management, with external employability associated with no specific voice behaviour, except when the industrial relation climate is cooperative. This confirms the need for more attention paid to the internal *vs* external nature of employability. Lastly, our results do not allow us to conclude once and for all that employability is detrimental to unions, and it is not necessarily through their bargaining power and opposition activities that unions are most effective in improving workers position, but through a cooperative attitude with management instead.

Keywords: self-perceived employability, 'exit-voice-loyalty', direct voice, representative voice, unions, banking industry.

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THE MANAGEMENT DEVICE IN THE BLIND SPOT TO RESISTANCE TO CHANGE

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The exploration of the role of the resistance of nonhuman actors within the framework of organisational change is an emerging research topic. This paper aims to deepen understanding of non-human actors' roles in resistance to change. Applying Actor-Network-Theory, we attempt to open the black box of the management device with a view to analysing the resistance of non-human actors. Reflecting Actor-Network Theory principles, the article is based on a longitudinal case study of the introduction of an employee driven innovation approach in a European telecoms company. We show that resistance to change on the part of non-human actors is linked to the inter-relations between human and non-human actors within the management device supporting employee driven innovation. We identify three types of resistance associated either with unthought or conceptually flawed aspects of managerial artefacts (non-human actors), or with system effects, when resistances within the management device combine to produce a multiplier effect. Furthermore, we demonstrate that while the resistance effects of non-human actors can be obstructive, they can also be productive in that they are capable of generating learning experiences.

Keywords: Actor-Network Theory, resistance, device, non-human actor, change.

CEO COMPENSATION AND BOARD DIVERSITY: EVIDENCE FROM FRENCH LISTED COMPANIES

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This article aims to study the influence of board diversity components on CEO compensation. This study was conducted on a sample of companies listed on the SBF 120 index during the period from 2003 to 2013. It provides significant intermediate results regarding the Copé-Zimmermann law implementation. This is the first study to explore the relationship between the various components of board diversity (board gender diversity, employee-owner representation, board-level employee representation, and proportion of independent directors) and the different components of CEO compensation. The research analyzes board diversity by examining the impact of female representation and employee representation. For the latter, we deeply explore employee ownership and trade union representation. The results highlight that women's representation has a negative effect on CEO compensation. Boardlevel employee representation (employee owners and trade unions) also negatively influences CEO compensation.

Keywords: gender diversity, board independence, board-level employee representation, CEO compensation.

THE CONTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYER BRAND TO ATTRACTIVENESS: THE LIMITS OF ANALYTIC COGNITIVE APPROACHES.

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Frontiers between HRM and marketing fade and the customer relationship is increasingly mobilized to describe the employer relationship. Concepts are imported from marketing to recruitment, involvement or loyalty. The employer brand is probably the most used. However, most researches suffer from several theoretical, methodological and managerial limitations. This research therefore intends to clarify brand concepts from marketing theories in order to adapt them to the HR framework. It proposes a methodology measuring the weight of the employer brand on the firm attractiveness. A survey of 196 respondents show the reality of the effect, but with a relatively low weight.

Keywords: employer branding, employer image, attractiveness, conjoint analysis. E E7G3 .hfgiD)gffm1□