

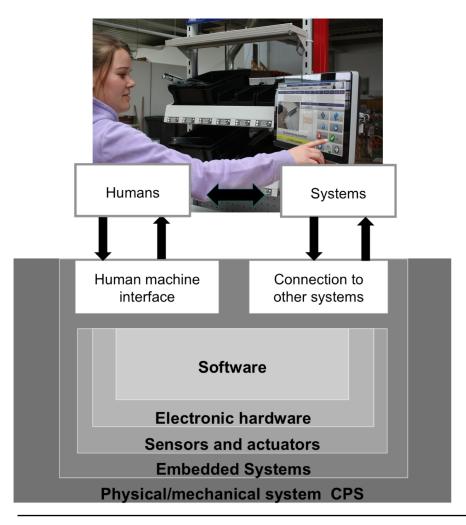
'Industrie 4.0' and an Aging Workforce – A Discussion from a Psychological and a Managerial Perspective

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Industrie 4.0

The Internet of Things and Production



Pervasive digitalization

Integrated cyber-physical systems

 Computer-Integrated networking production systems

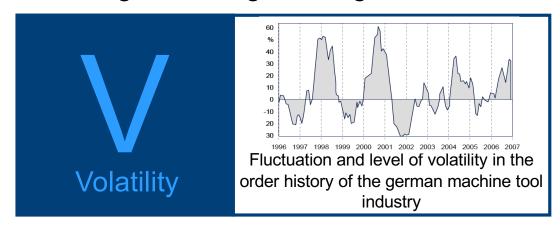
Leads to:

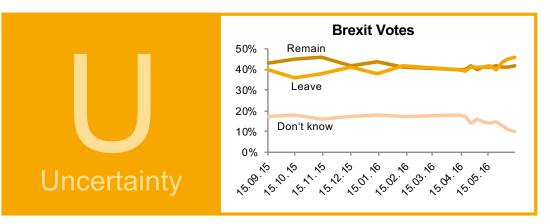
- Improved capacity utilization
- Improved cost-effectiveness

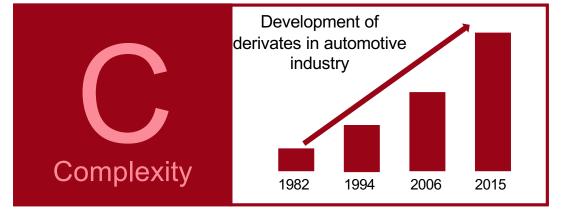


We live in a VUCA world

The components of VUCA describe an environment that confronts companies with huge challenges of digitization.









Bennet/Lemoine, 2014a; Bennet/Lemoine, 2014b.





Challenges in Industrie 4.0

What will we have to adapt to?

Transition in engineering work

- Self-optimizing, individualized, integrated processes
- Regulatory and monitoring tasks

Challenges in

- Managing knowledge
- Sharing responsibility
- Dealing with complexity

What are required skill-sets?

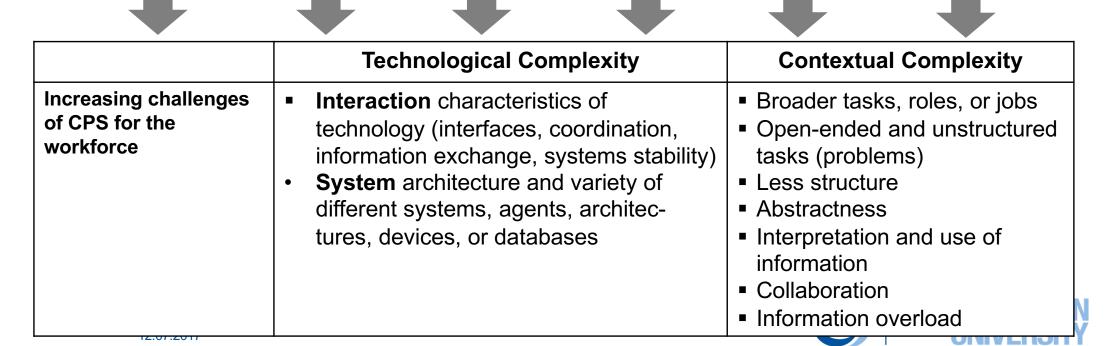
Cognitively, socially, technical?





Challenges in the digital workplace

	Automation Scenario		Tool Scenario
•	CPS guides skilled workers	•	Skilled workers guide CPS
-	Work is determined by technology	-	CPS is the central domain of skilled workers.
-	Autonomy of skilled workers is limited	•	CPS supports the decision-making of skilled
-	Emergence of a skill gap : Skilled workers		workers.
	cannot develop/build up the know-how for	•	A successful performance requires the
	dealing with problems anymore		provision of crucial information and suitable
-	High-skilled employees are responsible for		approaches of vocational education and
	installation, modification and maintenance of		training due to an increasing demand for IT,
	CPS.		electronic and mechanical knowledge.



New form of competence management

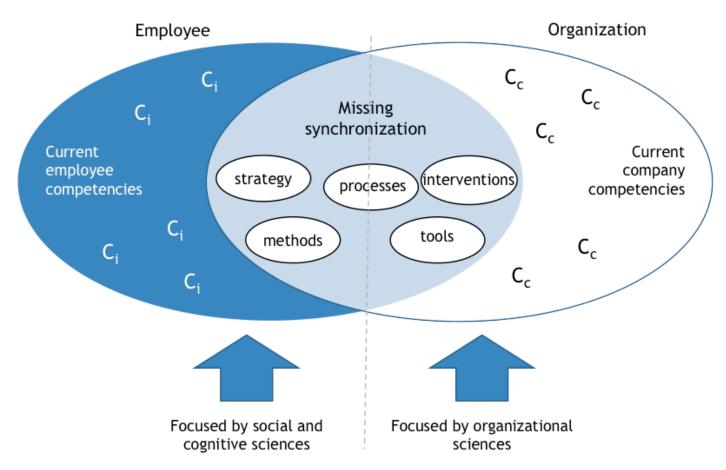
How to find and develop employees?

- 1) Identify critical competences for organizations
- 2) Identify competences of employees

Socio-organizational competence management



Competence Management



Missing synchronization between individual and organizational competence (Reinhardt and North 2003)



Competence classification

Technical competencies

- Specialized competencies applicable in specific areas
- Professional competencies such as welding, operation of a machine, bookkeeping, designing legal contracts, flawless execution, expertise

Methodological competencies

- Methods with a clear functional focus such as financial mathematics
- Methods with broader application areas such as operations research / statistical methods, decision-making abilities, analytical abilities

Social competencies

• Interactional competencies such as managing teams, conflict solving abilities, teamwork, communication skills

Self-management competencies

• Competencies relevant to self-organization such as willingness to learn, creativity, efficient organization of individual work processes, quality awareness, reliability, willingness to work, openness to change

Protessional competencies

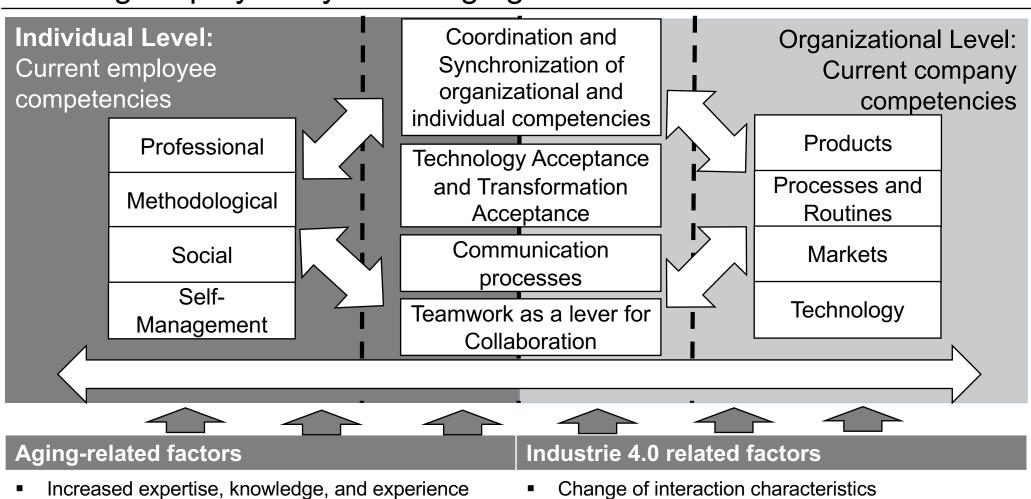
Cross-sectoral competencies

Letmathe/Schinner, 2017; North et al. 2012; Grote et al. 2006;





Ensuring employability of the aging workforce



- Decreases in adaptability and cognitive processing speed
- Less experience in ICT

- Broader tasks, roles or jobs
- Open-ended and unstructured tasks
- Need for collaboration with other specialists
- Information overload





Thank you for your attention!

Summary

- Coordination and Synchronization of organizational and individual competencies
- Technology Acceptance and Transformation Acceptance
- Communication processes
- Teamwork as a lever for Collaboration

