



It's not that bad!

Perceived stress of knowledge workers during enforced working from home due to COVID-19

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Research Question & Research Model
 Quantitative Results
 Discussion

Conclusion

Motivation

Agenda



1) Motivation

What is Working From Home?

Working from Home (WFH) before the pandemic.

- Limited to certain employees, 22% of all employees used WFH in 2014 [1]
- Companies concerned about reduced productivity, limited willingness by managers
 - + WFH as **refugium** for uninterrupted work or 'individual focus work' [2]
 - Social isolation, 'invisibility', blurring boundaries and **increased stress**

Enforced Working from Home (EWFH) at the beginning of the pandemic.

- 33% of German employees worked from home in April 2020 [3]
- EFWH like an organisational intervention: not partly/voluntarily but fully/mandated
- Broad research interest
 - 'Digitalisation and WFH in the Corona-Crisis' [3] / 'Fit4Homeoffice' [4]
 - First results: employees feel more productive and less stressed
- We asked ourselves: Do the WFH results apply to EFWH?



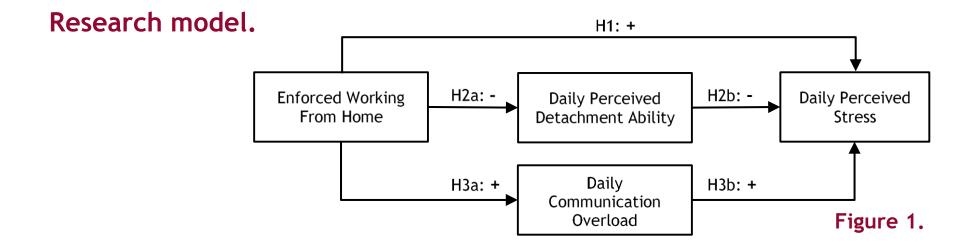


2) Research Question & Research Model Hypotheses

ERCIS

Research question.

"How does enforced working from home due to COVID-19 influence knowledge workers' perceived stress?"

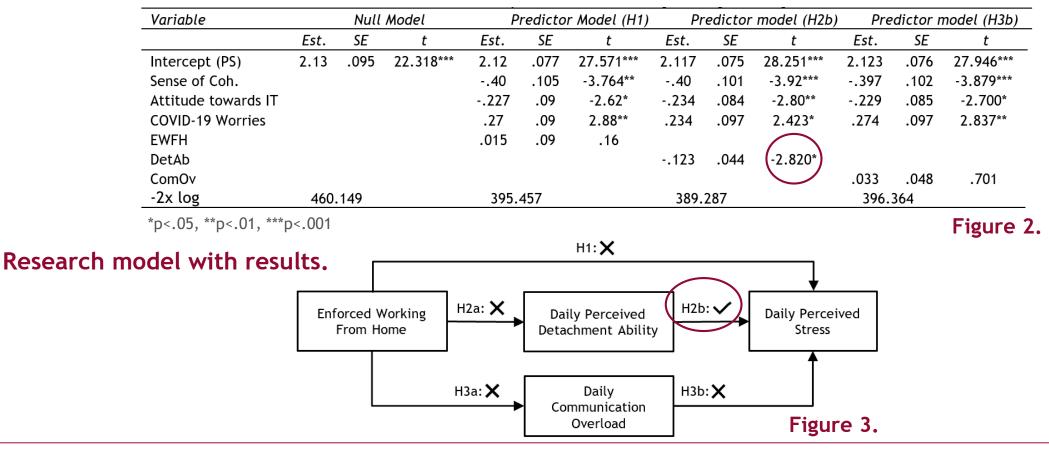


3) Quantitative Results

ERCIS

What the Data is Telling us

Multi-level results.



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4) Discussion

What we are Telling based on the Data

(1) Our participants do not experience high stress levels.

- Employees seem to have adapted rather swiftly to the new situation
- Dominant stressor: Taking care of young children, yet underrepresented in our sample "WFH is ok if no kids are jumping around."

(2) Our participants can detach.

- Participants reported that it was easier to stay mentally connected to work to "quickly look things up"
- Inability to detach increases stress, yet our participants reported they can

(3) Our participants do not experience communication overload.

- Growing email volumes reported as problematic (n=2)
- Back-to-back meeting episodes stressful but overall seldom mentioned
- In contrast: "Somehow I'm looking forward to these meetings no matter what the content is."





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4) Discussion

What we are Telling based on the Data

(4) The 'refugium' (re)established.

- Number of meetings only grew modestly (60% 1-2 additional meetings, 32% more than 3 per week)
- Coordination overhead ('outeraction') as major reason for moderate increase of meetings
- Instead, participants reported they can engage in 'individual focus work'
 "Today was an almost meeting-free day and the opportunity to concentrate on essays."

Limitations.

- Homogenous sample, research and teaching as main job profile (73%)
- University as employer, e.g. limited financial concerns
- EWFH ≠ WFH since all employees work from home
- No 'marginalisations' (e.g. power distance to office colleagues, lack of organisational support)





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5) Conclusion

Summary and Outlook

"It's not that bad".

- Benefits seem to outweigh negative effects
- Participants are not stressed, they can detach and are not overloaded with electronic communication

The 'Hybrid' Future of Work.

- Potential benefits of a hybrid setting (WFH ~2 days per week)
 - Working from Office to engage in 'collaborative work' [5]
 - Working from Home to engage in 'individual focus work' [6]
- Good idea ... but reality is more complex. For example, interdependences will increase
 - How is work divided into team and individual (sub)tasks (task structures)?
 - How do family responsibilities influence the possibilities to WFH (private structures)?







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