Employees' perception of well-being at work: A qualitative study

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Agenda

- 1 Introduction
- 2 Literature Review

- 3 Empirical Study
- 4 Conclusions

RESEARCH TOPIC

What and Why is important?

Well-being at Work is a driver of employee engagement and organizational performance (CIPD, 2022)

What helps to understand the topic?

Well-being at work

- a complex concept with multiple dimensions.
- three main components: psychological, physical, and social (Grant et al., 2007).

| PSYCHOLOGICAL well-being | PHYSICAL well-being | SOCIAL well-being |
|---|---|---|
| Hedonic dimension: Job satisfaction Eudaimonic dimension Meaning Engagement | Job stress Burnout Anxiety Risk of injuries and illnesses | Trust Social Support Reciprocity Leader-member exchange Cooperation |

What helps to understand the topic?

Work environment

• factors influencing well-being at work (Zutavern and Seifried, 2021)

SOCIAL Environment

- 1. Work climate
- 2. Internal cooperation
- 3. External cooperation
- 4. Relationships with colleagues
- 5. Relationships with supervisors

WORK Characteristics

- 1. Responsibility
- 2. Feedback
- 3. Autonomy
- 4. General work conditions
- 5. Psychological demands
- 6. Cognitive demands
- 7. Quantitative demands
- 8. Significance of work
- 9. Holistic nature of work
- 10. Task variety

EMPLOYER Characteristics

- 1. Corporate culture
- 2. External process quality
- 3. Internal process quality
- 4. Information flow
- 5. Image
- 6. Job security
- 7. Leadership
- 8. Development opportunities
- 9. Work-life balance

What helps to understand the topic?

Work environment:

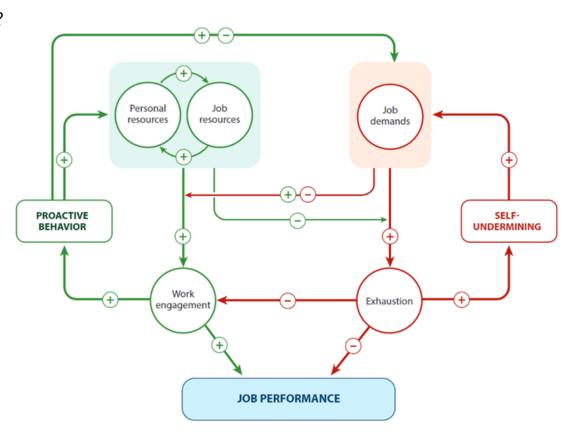
- **Leadership** influences employee well-being at work (Zutavern and Seifried, 2021; Donley, 2021).
- Leaders' behaviors (DeRue et al., 2011):

Task-oriented behavior
 Change-oriented behavior
 Relational-oriented behavior
 Passive and laissez-faire behavior
 Transactional leadership
 Supportive and empowerment leadership
 Passive leadership

DeRue, D. S., Nahrgang, J. D., Wellman, N., & Humphrey, S. E. (2011). Trait and behavioral theories of leadership: an integration and meta-analytic test of their relative validity. Personnel Psychology, 64(1), 7–52.

What helps to understand the topic?

Job Demands-Resources Model



EMPIRICAL STUDY

What were the research questions?

Research aim: to explore how employees experience their well-being at work

Research questions:

How do employees experience well-being at work?

What workenvironment
factors do
employees
perceive as
influencing
their wellbeing at work?

What line managers' behaviors do employees perceive as influencing their well-being at work?

Who were the participants? How were the data collected?

Purposeful, heterogeneous sampling

- various occupations, organizations, and industries
- professional experience of at least 1 year
- report to a line manager for at least 1 year
- diversity of respondents' gender, age

- semi-structured interviews with 11 employees
- conducted between April 7 and May 8, 2023
- location: nationally (Romania)
- language: Romanian
- length of the interviews : 40-74 minutes, average of 56 minutes

Data collection

Who were the participants?

Ethical Principles of the study

- Inform consent was sent to each participant
- The participation was voluntary
- Consent to interview and record the interview
- Confidentiality and anonymity assured

Participants' Information

| Gender | Industry |
|--------|----------------------|
| Female | Digital Commerce |
| Female | HR Services |
| Male | Advertising Services |
| Male | Telecommunication |
| Female | Retail |
| Female | Energy |
| Female | Telecommunication |
| Male | IT & C |
| Female | Education |
| Male | IT |
| Female | Pharma |

How the interview guide was designed?

Interview guide

Topics – interview guide

Themes – interview guide

- well-being at work
- resources and demands from the work environment
- line managers' behaviors
- Relationships and collaboration
- Social support
- Feedback
- Autonomy
- Work-life balance
- Professional development

How were the data analyzed?

Data analysis: template analysis procedure (King et al., 2018)

Familiarization with the data

Listening audio, writing and reading the transcripts

Preliminary coding

3 transcripts coded using a priori and new themes

Clustering

Identifying possible relationships and grouped the themes **Developing the** initial template

3 topics,7 dimensions, 19 themes

Writing up

Thematically presentation supported by direct quotations

Using the template to interpret data

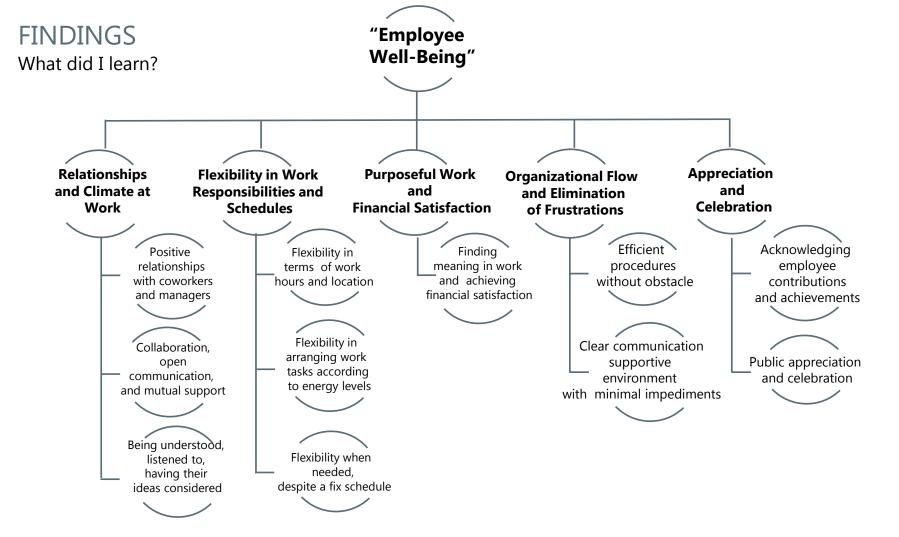
3 topics 4 dimensions 18 themes

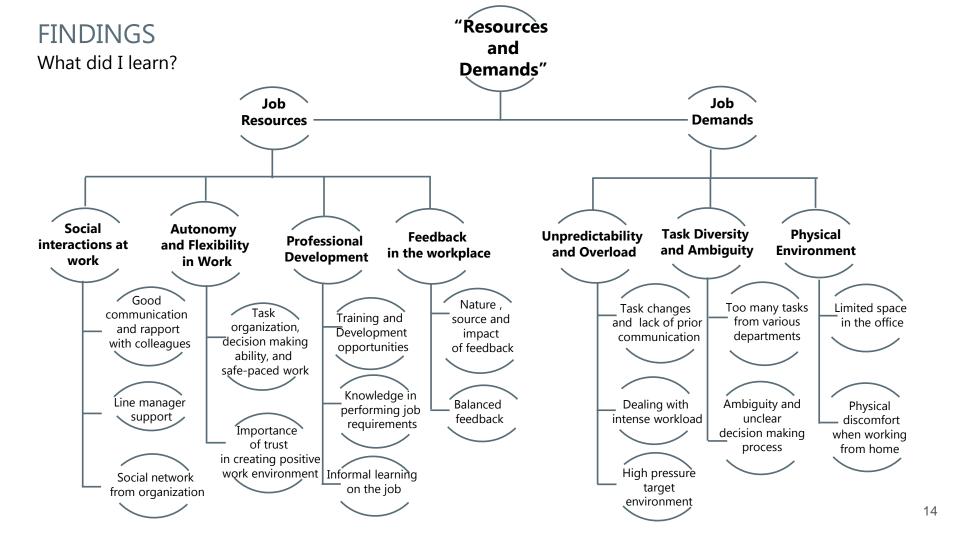
Defining the 'final' template

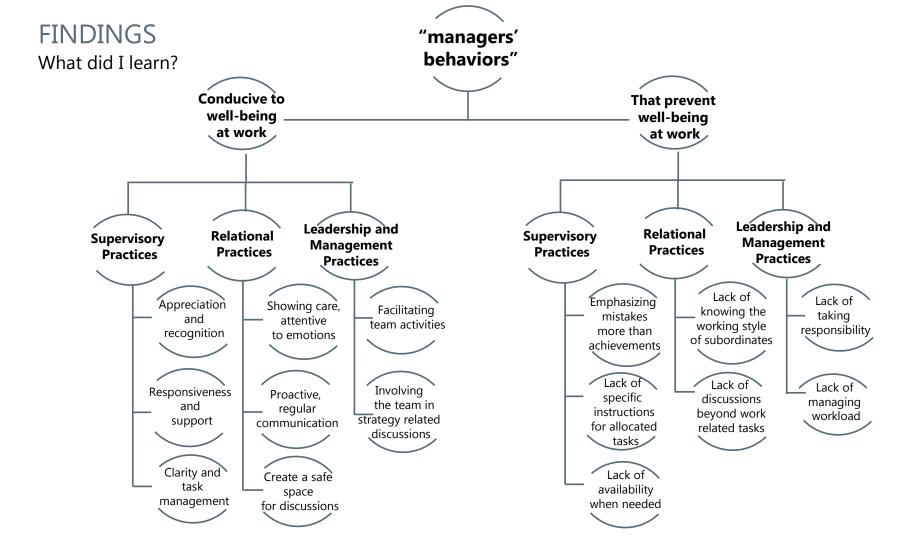
Iterative process of redefining themes, adding and removing new themes

8.//-----5.-Modifying the template

Applying the initial template to the entire data set







DISCUSSION

The influence of

social environment

on employee

well-being

The influence of work characteristics on employee well-being

The influence of managers' behaviors on employee well-being

The influence of contextual factors on employee well-being

- Social support from colleagues
- Lack of collaboration or support from colleagues
- Face-to-face, social interactions, and effective coordination when working remotely
- Flexibility in working hours, location, and task organization
- Specific and relevant feedback
- Unpredictability, ambiguity, and workload
- Physical discomfort when working remotely

- "Initiating structure" or "task-oriented "managers
- "Considerate" managers who are responsive and celebrate achievements
- Excessive control, failure to allocate resources or manage workloads, unbalanced or unjust treatment

- Type of occupation and industry
- Organization specifics
- Job responsibilities or environment
- Available resources and demands
- Working from home

CONCLUSIONS

How do employees experience well-being at work?

What work-environment factors do employees perceive as influencing their well-being at work?

What line managers' behaviors do employees perceive as influencing their well-being at work?

- positive working atmosphere
- job flexibility
- a sense of purpose
- financial satisfaction
- efficient organizational flow
- recognition of achievements

- autonomy and flexibility
- professional development opportunities
- relevant feedback
- unpredictability and overload
- managing ambiguity
- dealing with multiple tasks without adequate resources
- physical discomforts when working from home

- appreciation and recognition
- responsiveness
- support and clarity
- care and regular communication
- foster a safe and collaborative environment
- lack of responsiveness, excessive control
- failure to allocate resources or manage workloads

RECOMMENDATIONS

From the experience of participants

- 1 Encourage **social support** within the organization
- **2** Create a **psychologically safe** environment
- 3 Implement an employee recognition program
- 4 Promote autonomy and flexibility in work
- 5 Encourage a **learning culture** that includes both informal and formal learning
- **6** Create a **feedback culture**
- 7 Develop clear procedures and provide clarity on objectives and requirements
- **8** Create **policies for working from home**

STRENGTHS, LIMITATIONS AND FUTURE RESEARCH

Strengths

- Exploring employees' perceptions
- Qualitative research approach
- Rigorous methodology
- Findings align with previous research

Limitations

- Limited sample size
- Majority of participants from the private sector
- Focus only on employees' perceptions
- Cross-sectional nature of the study
- No final consultation with participants
- Potential information loss when translating into English

Future research

- Larger number of participants, diverse employee groups and employment sectors
- Additional components of well-being at work
- Longitudinal research designs
- Final consultations with participants