# Healthy Workplaces By Design

### Healthy Work Environments Webinar Series

Caitlin DeClercq, PhD | Columbia University

Cristina Banks, PhD | University of California, Berkeley



# Healthy Workplaces By Design

healthyworkplaces<sup>^</sup>

#### Topics we plan to discuss with you:

- The components of healthy workplaces (Healthy Workplaces Model)
- The importance of satisfying basic human needs
- How to build in health and well-being through "drivers" of need satisfaction
- How one can make small changes in the workplace through "hacking"
- Need satisfaction working from home vs. working at the office
- Anticipating new needs in a post-COVID world



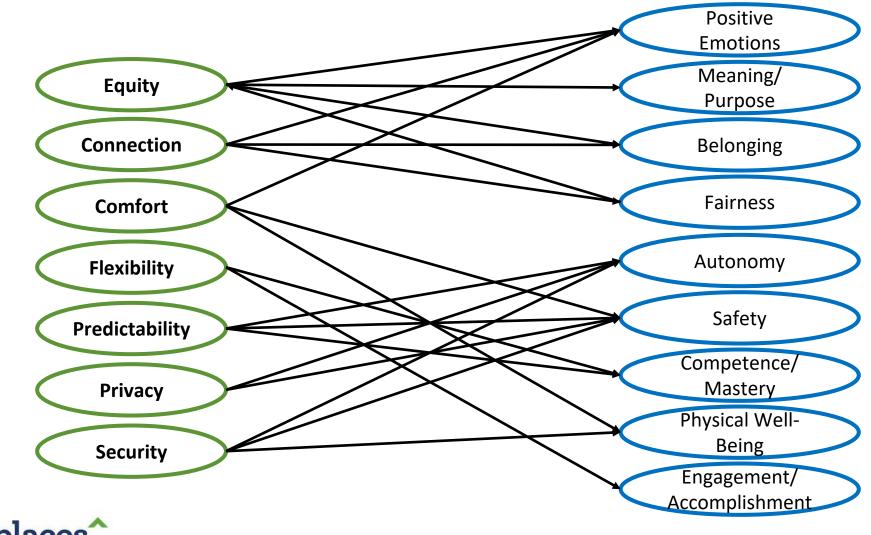


# **The Healthy Workplaces Model**





### How do we design for need satisfaction?



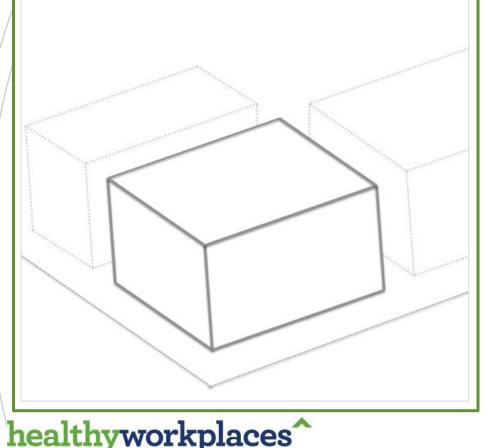


Prompt #2:

AN INTERDISCIPLINARY CENTER

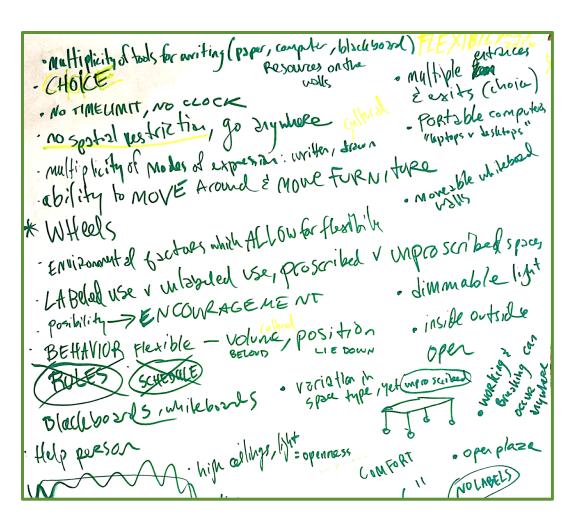
Now that you've had a chance to hear from everyone in your group, we invite you to reflect on the gray box we showed you at the beginning of the focus group session.

Imagine that this gray box will become an office workplace. Tell us how it should be changed to become a healthy workspace that promotes your assigned driver (e.g., <u>connection</u>). Your proposals can be for any scale of design (desk, entryway, wall colors, shared spaces, inside, outside, etc.)

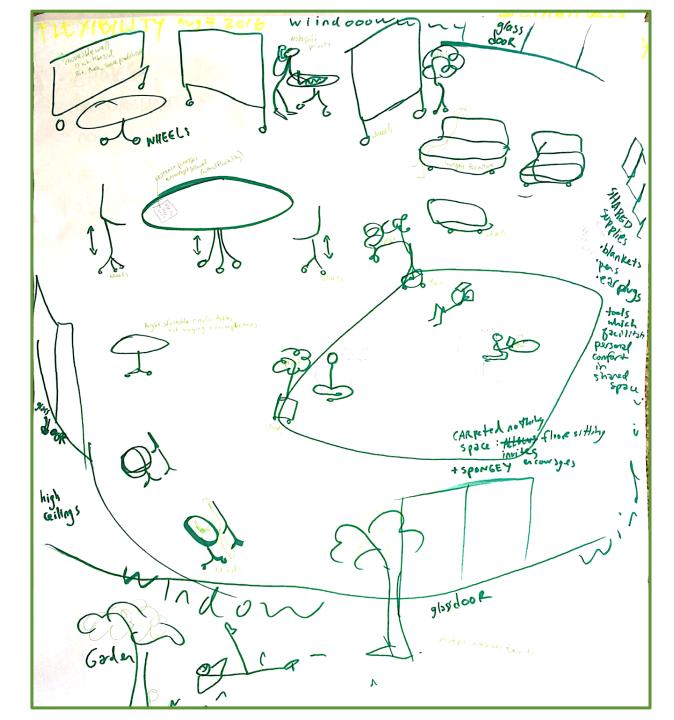


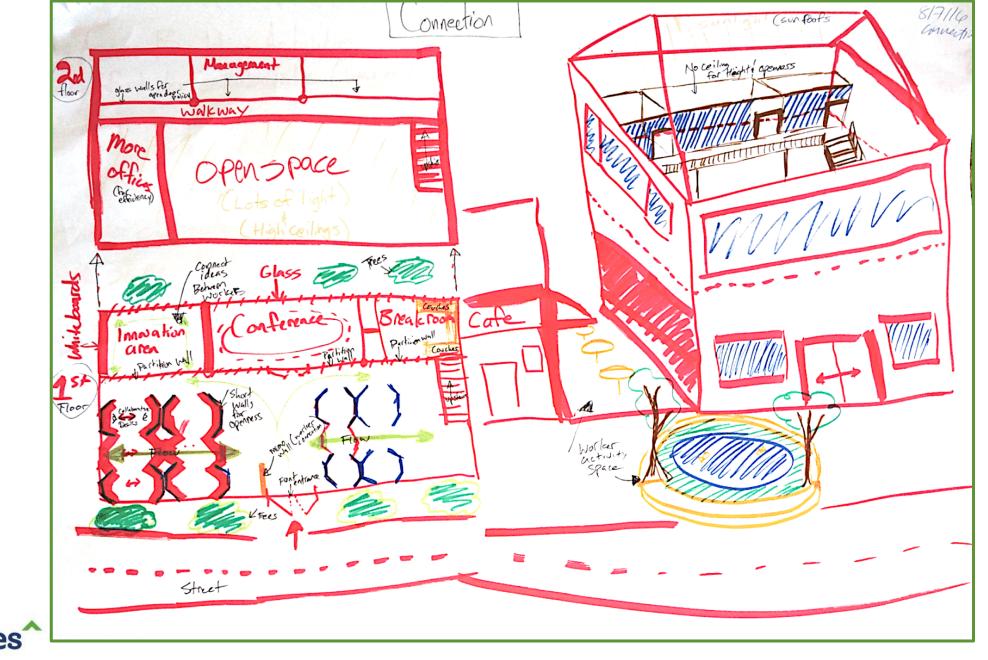
# What would a healthy and productive workplace look like for Generation Z?

- Focus groups
  - Individual and group process
  - Each group focused on one driver
- Prompt #1: "Think about what <u>connection</u> means to you. What would make a space feel more <u>connected</u>?"
- Prompt # 2: Rethink "the box" (spatial elements and qualities)
- Verbal and visual data

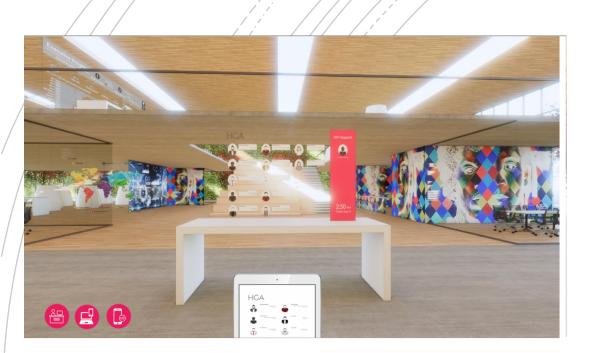












healthyworkplaces<sup>^</sup>

# How would these design features be experienced?

- Built on these ideas in design charrette
- Design concepts based on focus group findings and drivers
- VR + embedded survey to test user experience
- Comparison with initial focus groups

# **Important findings**

- Visual & physical access to nature
- Postural variation
- User involvement, user controls
- Open vs. private spaces
- Mental and physical safety

# Implications

- Value of operationalizing drivers in spatial (and social) terms
- Importance of user input and experience
- Drivers both expand and focus thinking
- Not just limited to blue-sky thinking



Hacks = simple, low- or no-cost actions in service of desired goals

#### How to 'hack' workplace spaces:

- Identify unmet needs or "environment gaps"
- Make small changes to:
  - Physical environment
  - Organizational practices
  - Social environment
- Make changes over time in response to feedback, experiences, and changing needs

Doorley & Witthoft (2012); Brookfield (1995); Meyer et al. (2014)



# How are we working now?



# Why work from home?

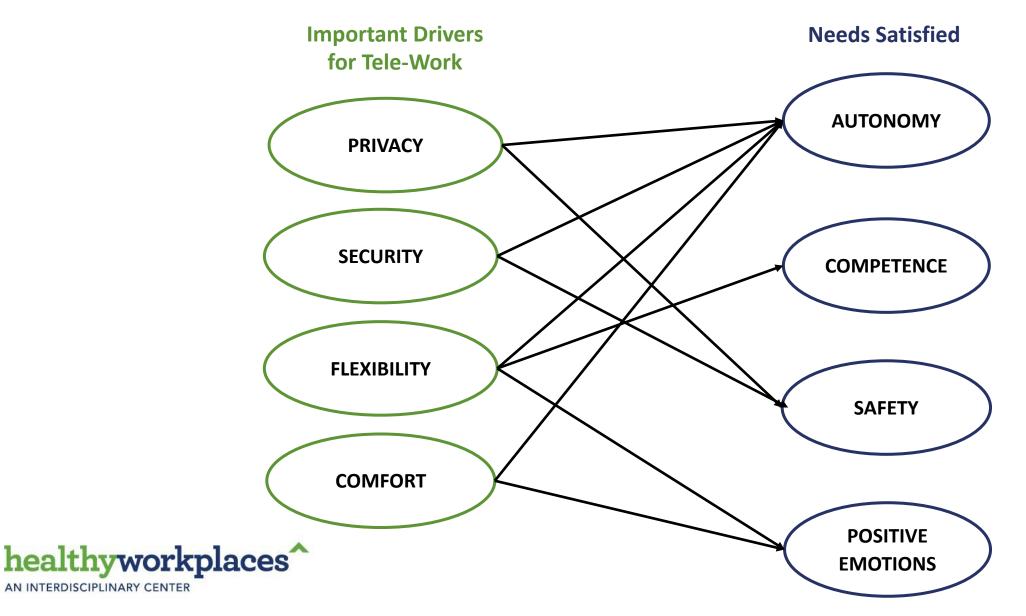
### Better at home\*:

- Concentrate on tasks
- Deliver individual work
- Switch off after hard task

\*JLL Guide to the Hybrid Workplace



# What needs are satisfied working from home?



## Why come back to the worksite?

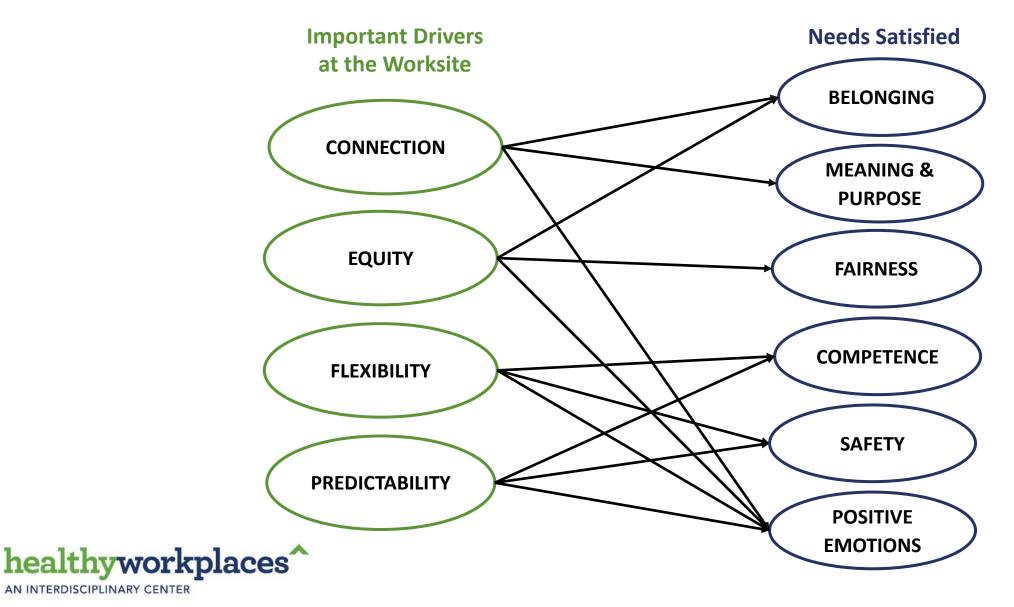
### Better in the office\*:

- Socialize, form new relationships
- Manage or be supported by management
- Collaborate, run meetings
- Solve work-related issues
- Learn and grow
- Create, innovate
- Be inspired

\*JLL Guide to the Hybrid Workplace



### What needs are satisfied at the worksite?



# Implications – Need satisfaction at the worksite

- Multiple opportunities and venues for socializing and reconnecting
- Focus on management of staff and make time for support from management
- Intentional communications regarding meaningfulness of the work
- Diversity and inclusion in all activities
- Encourage employee choice and decision-making
- Create more space for collaborative activities
- Intentional opportunities for growth experiences
- Intentional cross-pollination across departments/fields/units to expand professional networks



# Implications – Need satisfaction at home

- More opportunities and venues for socializing and reconnecting
- More communications with management and from management
- More intentional opportunities to integrate remote workers in diversity and inclusion activities
- Intentional cross-pollination across departments/fields/units to expand professional networks
- Better access to resources at the worksite
- Ensure flexibility in work schedules to match personal obligations
- Ensure technology equipment and tools are sufficient for remote work



# Thank you!

- Contact information
  - Caitlin DeClercq: <u>declercq.caitlin@gmail.com</u>
  - Cristina Banks: <u>cbanks@Berkeley.edu</u>
    - Healthyworkplaces.Berkeley.edu



# **References & suggested reading**

- Augustin, Sally. (2009). *Place advantage: Applied psychology for interior architecture*. Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons.
- Ayoko, O.B, and Ashkanasy, N.M. (2020). Organizational behaviour and the physical environment. NY: Routledge.
- Banks, C.G., DeClercq, C.P., and Thibau, I.J.C. (2019). How to Build the Best Workplaces for Health, Well-Being, and Productivity. Interdisciplinary Center for Healthy Workplaces, University of California, Berkeley.
- Banks, C.G. and Witt, L.A. (2021). Leveraging healthy workplaces as a strategic benefit. *Journal of Total Rewards*, Q1, 55-70.
- Brookfield, S. (1995, 2017). Becoming a Critically Reflective Teacher. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Doorley, S. and Witthoft, S. (2012). *Make Space: How to Set the Stage for Creative Collaboration*. Hoboken, NJ: Wiley.
- Deci, E. L., and Ryan, R. M. (2000). The 'what' and 'why' of goal pursuits: Human needs and the self-determination of behavior. *Psychological Inquiry*, *11*, 227-268.
- Maslach, C., and Banks, C.G. (2017). Psychological connections with work. In C. Cooper & M. P. Leiter (Eds.), Routledge companion to wellbeing and work. NY: Routledge, 37-54.
- Meyer, A., Rose, D. H., and Gordon, D. (2014). Universal Design for Learning: Theory and Practice. Wakefield, MA: CAST Professional Publishing.
- Steemers, R., Erickson, R., Levanon, G., and Ray, R.L. (2021). The Reimagined Workplace a Year Later: Human Capital Responses to the COVID-19 Pandemic. The Conference Board.

