

Table of Contents

A.	Kotter's Change Model	3
В.	Considerations for Strategic Planning with Remote Teams	4
C.	Online Tools for Collaboration, Project & Task Management, and Evaluation	6
D.	Remote Work Survey Questions	7
	Manager Survey	7
	Employee Survey	9
E.	Operational Efficiency Action Plan Template	11
F.	Action Plan Follow-Up Survey	12
G.	Recommendations & Best Practices	13
	Remote work	13
	<u>Telehealth</u>	13
	Operational efficiency	14
	Workforce productivity	14
Н.	Reference List	15
	Remote work	15
	<u>Telehealth</u>	15
	<u>Productivity</u>	16
	Workplace Design & Efficiency	17

KOTTER'S CHANGE MODEL

The model used for strategic planning discussed in this session is a modified version of Kotter's 8-step process for leading change. The model, in its entirety, can be found here: https://www.kotterinc.com/8-steps-process-for-leading-change/.



CONSIDERATIONS FOR STRATEGIC PLANNING WITH REMOTE TEAMS

Team Setup & Strategic Planning Kick Off

- 1. Identify a project sponsor, a senior leader to serve as a champion/advisor for the strategic planning effort. Meet with the sponsor to develop a vision for the strategic planning effort.
- 2. Identify strategic planning team members with varying perspectives and areas of expertise. Have your sponsor invite them to join the team with a call to action.
- 3. Identify a meeting note taker, someone who is not a team member, to support all strategic planning meetings.
- 4. Hold a virtual kick-off meeting to share the vision, goal and objectives as well as recommendations for the team setup and path ahead.

A. Prior to the meeting:

- i. Develop recommendations for tools and strategies to best support your team's online collaboration. Consider:
 - a. Existing tools offered by your place of employment and budget if new tools are required
 - b. What the learning curve may be for those using new software, and how to address it
 - c. How you will meet (e.g., virtual conferencing platform) and frequency of meetings
 - d. Where you'll 'chat' or hold online conversations
 - e. When and how email will be used
 - f. Where you'll store files that all can access
 - g. Where you'll build and store your project plan and timeline, and track responsibilities and tasks
- ii. Prepare an overall goal and objectives (no more than 6) to support the vision.

B. During the meeting:

- i. Discuss the vision, goal and objectives with the team and modify if necessary.
- ii. Identify deliverables associated with each objective.
- iii. Confirm how the team plans to collaborate.

Project Planning

- 1. Discuss with your sponsor a reasonable deadline to complete all of the objectives you've defined.
- 2. Use the objectives and associated deliverables, as well as the deadline you've established, to guide the design of a project plan that will support your strategic planning efforts (see Example 1).
- 3. List all of the tasks required to reach each deliverable. Then assign a due date for the deliverable and go backwards in time to develop a timeline for its related tasks.
- 4. Based on their strengths and areas of expertise, separate your strategic planning team members into mini-teams by assigning them to handle the work associated with a specific objective. List names of each team member who will handle the tasks related to the objective. Select a team lead for each mini-team and make them responsible for the final deliverable.
- 5. Ensure all of the team members review and agree upon the project plan prior to implementation.

At Risk	Task Name	Start Date	End Date	Lead	Duration	% Complete
(1)				∇ ①	①	0
	 Objective 3: Develop or adopt policies, procedures, guidelines and standards 	04/17/20	06/03/20		34d	80%
P	Research academic and business settings for remote work best practices and trends	04/17/20	05/04/20	Dan/John	12d	99%
F	Research medical settings for telehealth best practices and trends	04/17/20	05/04/20	Matt/Renee	12d	99%
F	Collect USF/USF Health documentation on current policies, procedures, guidelines and standards	04/17/20	04/22/20	Lori/Jason	4d	75%
F	Compile list of recommended/adopted procedures, processes, guidelines and standards	05/04/20	05/08/20	Dan	5d	35%
F	Review and discuss research findings, proposed procedures, guidelines and standards	05/11/20	05/11/20	Dan	1d	25%
P	Presentation of research findings	05/26/20	05/26/20	Jacki	1d	0%
	DELIVERABLE: Recommended best practices, procedures, guidelines and standards	06/03/20	06/03/20	Dan	1d	0%
	 Objective 4: Recommend a program implementation plan 	04/17/20	07/08/20		59d	59%
P	Review workforce and environmental analysis, research on other institutions, and proposed procedures, guidelines and standards - prepare to bring recommendations to 5/29 meeting	05/26/20	05/28/20	All	3d	99%
	Remote work recommendations	04/17/20	05/29/20	Don	31d	75%
F	Telehealth recommendations	04/17/20	05/29/20	Renee	31d	50%
F	Recommendations for operational efficiency and workforce productivity	04/17/20	05/29/20	Renee/Don	31d	50%
P	Presentation to leadership and modification of plan	07/08/20	07/08/20	All	1d	0%
	DELIVERABLE: Program implementation plan	07/08/20	07/08/20	Jacki	1d	0%

Example 1: Project Plan organized by objectives.

Staying on Track

- 1. Develop a communication plan/calendar that will assist you in scheduling meetings with your team members and in sharing information with stakeholders impacted by your strategic planning efforts. Meetings to schedule (schedule as soon as possible to avoid issues with calendar conflicts):
 - a. Weekly, 15-minute check-ins with each mini-team to discuss project status. This is key to staying on track.
 - b. Monthly, 1-hour meetings with your entire strategic planning team (and your sponsor) to obtain feedback on deliverables.
 - c. Depending on the length of your project plan, several meetings (e.g., every three months) to brief senior leadership on progress and obtain approval and feedback on your work.
 - d. Get on the agendas (15 minutes) of existing stakeholder meetings to brief them on the progress and keep them informed on how your work will make their lives easier.
- 2. Select a task tracking tool that is accessible by all of your team members and allows them to update items on their own. Use this to review status in your 15-minute mini-team check in meetings.
- 3. Be prepared to adapt and change. Unexpected things will happen.

ONLINE TOOLS FOR COLLABORATION, PROJECT & TASK MANAGEMENT, AND EVALUATION

Recommended Tools

1. Microsoft Teams https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/microsoft-teams/group-chat-software

2. Teamwork https://www.teamwork.com/

Monday.com https://monday.com/
 Slack https://slack.com/
 Zoom https://zoom.us/
 Trello https://trello.com/
 Microsoft Planner https://tasks.office.com/

8. Smartsheet https://www.smartsheet.com/

9. Box https://www.box.com/

10. Google Docs https://www.google.com/docs/about/

11. Qualtrics https://www.qualtrics.com/

REMOTE WORK SURVEY QUESTIONS

For Managers Remote Work Experience Survey

(Administered via Qualtrics)

This 10-question survey is geared toward leaders of (organization name) employees who are working remotely during the COVID-19 pandemic. The purpose of the survey is to collect feedback on your unit's experience with remote work. Your responses will be held confidential and used solely for future planning. Thank you for your participation.

- 1. Are you managing staff who work remotely?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No (this redirects to a message stating the survey is only for those managing remote workers)
- Which mission area does your unit largely support? (Check more than one if applicable.) (checkboxes)
 - a. Education
 - b. Clinical
 - c. Research
- 3. How would you rate your current experience managing staff who work remotely?

Scale:

- 5 Excellent
- 4 Very Good
- 3 Good
- 2 Fair
- 1 Poor
- 4. What challenges have you and your staff encountered while working remotely? (Choose all that apply.) (checkboxes)
 - a. Difficulty collaborating and/or communicating
 - b. Impact on mental health
 - c. Distractions at home
 - d. Time management
 - e. Staying motivated
 - f. Lack of adequate technology and/or reliable Wi-Fi
 - g. Other (please explain)

5. How would you rate the productivity of remote staff compared to their productivity in the office/clinical environment?

Scale:

- 5 Much more productive
- 4 More productive
- 3 Equally productive
- 2 Slightly less productive
- 1 Much less productive
- 6. How would you rate the quality of work produced by remote staff compared to their quality of work in the office/clinical environment?

Scale:

- 5 Much better quality
- 4 Better quality
- 3 Equally as good quality
- 2 Slightly worse quality
- 1 Much worse quality
- 7. As a leader, how satisfied are you with the tools and resources provided by (organization name) to support remote work?

Scale

- 5 Extremely satisfied
- 4 Very satisfied
- 3 Moderately satisfied
- 2 Slightly satisfied
- 1 Not at all satisfied
- 8. How can (organization name) improve the remote work experience for employees? (open response)
- As you look toward the future of (organization name), how will you position your unit for modern ways of doing business? What are some changes you might make to increase productivity, streamline processes, and save costs? (open response)
- 10. Based on your experience with our new working conditions, what suggestions or lessons learned do you have for other (organization name) members? (open response)

For Employees Remote Work Experience Survey

(Administered via Qualtrics)

This 10-question survey is geared toward all (organization name) employees who are working remotely during the COVID-19 pandemic. The purpose of the survey is to collect valuable feedback on your experience with remote work so that we can plan for a better future. Your responses will remain anonymous. Thank you for your participation.

- 1. Which mission area are you associated with? (Check more than one if applicable.)
 - a. Education
 - b. Clinical
 - c. Research
- 2. How would you rate your current experience with remote work?

Scale:

- 1 Excellent
- 2 Very Good
- 3 Good
- 4 Fair
- 5 Poor

If response is Fair or Poor, will trigger the question 'How can (organization name) improve the remote work experience for employees?' (open response)

- 3. Is your home office adequately set up (equipment, supplies, furniture, Wi-Fi, etc.) to support your success while working from home?
 - a. Fully set up for success
 - b. Partially set up for success
 - c. Not adequately set up for success

If response is B or C, will trigger the question, 'What else do you need to ensure your success?' (Check all that apply.)

- a. Laptop
- b. Monitor(s)
- c. Better Wi-Fi
- d. Improved access to USF Health software/systems
- e. Comfortable desk, chair, or other office furniture
- f. Printer
- g. Scanner
- h. Fax capabilities
- i. Basic office supplies
- j. Other fill in response
- 4. Do you believe you get more work done when working remotely?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

5.	Does your supervisor set clear goals that you can easily follow while working from home?					
	a.	Yes				
	b.	No				

- 6. How do you receive feedback from your supervisor while working from home?
 - a. Video conferencing
 - b. Digital communication (text, email)
 - c. Phone call
 - d. I don't receive feedback from my supervisor
- 7. Are you happy with how you receive feedback from your supervisor?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
- 8. Does working via Microsoft Teams (or other collaboration platform) provide sufficient interaction with your coworkers to allow a sense of camaraderie?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No

If response is No, will trigger the question, "What methods do you recommend for fostering a sense of camaraderie for those working remotely?"

- 9. Would like more training and/or resources on remote work and collaboration tools?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
- 10. When we return to the "new normal," do you want to continue working from home?
 - a. Yes, full-time. I will come in only when necessary.
 - b. Yes, part-time. I understand that I will share space when in the office.
 - c. No. I prefer to work full time in an office or clinical space.

OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY ACTION PLAN TEMPLATE

Department/Unit Plan for Maximizing Operational Efficiency

Instructions: Please respond to the nine questions that follow to develop your operational efficiency action plan. Plans will be reviewed by the _____ Committee on a monthly basis.

- 1. Please list employees in your department who perform a supervisory/managerial role and the number of employees that report to them.
- 2. List staff you've identified who can work remotely (fully remote or hybrid) on a permanent basis.
- 3. How will you use existing equipment and furniture to support staff working from home (please be as specific as possible)? What is your plan for securing paper documents, files and any other physical items that should not be stored or taken off campus?
- 4. What challenges need to be addressed to ensure the success of those who will be working remotely?
- 5. What do you plan to do with the space that will be vacated by those working remotely?
- 6. Is your department paperless? If not, what is your plan to get there?
- 7. What other changes will you make to increase operational efficiency (e.g., staff reorganization, process improvement, automation, cost reduction, changes that promote sustainability)?
- 8. How do you plan to track and ultimately increase staff productivity?
- 9. Once your action plan is implemented, in what ways will you measure the success of your department?

OPERATIONAL EFFICIENCY ACTION PLAN FOLLOW-UP SURVEY

Operational Efficiency Action Plan Follow-Up Survey

(Administered via Qualtrics)

effi into as v and	s brief survey is designed to follow up with department/unit leaders who submitted operational iciency action plans (OEAP) to the Committee. We thank you for the time and effort you put o your plans and hope to use your responses to gain an understanding of the progress you've made well as any changes to your plan as time has passed. A copy of your OEAP has been provided to you diquestions that follow include associated OEAP question numbers so you can easily refer back to the ponses in your plan.					
Tha	ank you for your participation in this OEAP follow-up effort.					
The	e Committee					
1.	Name: (fill in)					
2.	Department: (fill in)					
3.	Post COVID, the employees in my department/unit who are currently working remotely will (OEAP, Q2):					
	a. Return to their original, in-person office arrangements.b. Be permitted to continue remote work arrangements in some form (e.g., hybrid, fully remote).					
4.	Have your space plans changed from what you submitted in your OEAP (OEAP, Q5)? a. Yes – branch to 'Please explain' b. No					
5.	What is the most important thing you've done to increase operational efficiency (OEAP, Q7)? (fill in					
6.	Have your methods to track and increase employee productivity been successful (OEAP, Q8)? a. Yes b. No – branch to 'Why not?'					
7.	Is there anything else you'd like to share with the Committee? How might we continue to support your success and attainment of operational efficiency? (fill in)					

RECOMMENDATIONS & BEST PRACTICES

Remote Work

- 1. Consider recruiting/hiring top-level candidates who will not be required to move to your area and can work remotely. Develop a process for hiring/paying out-of-state employees.
- 2. Update existing job descriptions to include the phrase 'ability to work remotely' where applicable.
- 3. Develop questions for interviewing potential employees who have the opportunity to work remotely.
- 4. Refine the approval process for remote work. Create tools to make it easy for managers to identify those who are best suited for remote work and set remote employees up for success. Examples:
 - A. USF Health's Remote Work Eligibility Criteria Checklist for Leaders
 - B. USF Health's Leadership Checklist for Telecommuting Preparation
- 5. Develop work-from-home manager and employee guides (to include best practices). Examples:
 - A. USF Health's web page of existing and newly developed remote work resources for faculty and staff
 - B. USF Health's remote work employee guide
 - C. USF Health's recommended headsets and laptops for remote work
- 6. Define standard procedure for tracking inventory for those who use university-owned equipment at home.
- 7. Determine methods for assessing the remote employee experience and satisfaction following implementation of work from home program. Survey managers as well.
- 8. Develop parking plan/process for remote workers.
- 9. Develop a guide for leading remote meetings. Example: USF Health's <u>Best Practices for Leading</u> Microsoft Teams Meetings.
- 10. Develop a hoteling plan for remote workers who occasionally come to campus and create hoteling/shared spaces following best practices for design and reservation of space.
- 11. Determine how to use existing tools and systems to track productivity of remote workers. Showcase how others are using these tools to provide models that others can follow.
- 12. Develop procedures for remote employees to obtain their mail delivered to campus. Example: <u>USF</u> Health Mail Options for Remote Workers.

Telehealth

- 1. Develop a telehealth profitability plan.
- 2. Develop policies, procedures, guidelines and/or standards for telehealth.
- 3. Appoint a dedicated telehealth program manager.
- 4. Design a telehealth staff guide (best practices and use of technology).
- 5. Design and issue an employee telehealth experience survey.

Operational Efficiency

- 1. Conduct operational efficiency action planning with departments.
- 2. Minimize unnecessary meetings and switch face-to-face meetings to virtual wherever possible to reduce unproductive travel time.
- 3. Focus on continual process improvement to streamline services, processes, and resources. Schedule regular mapping and review of processes in order to remove barriers to success.
- 4. Introduce idea management by putting a mechanism in place for team members to share their new ideas and promote a culture of constant improvement.
- 5. Develop strong planning and forecasting capabilities to avoid (or minimize) the need for overtime work.
- 6. Renegotiate existing contracts and/or payments for services.
- 7. Combine forces with other departments/units to share in subscriptions and software licensing and consolidate technology tools.
- 8. Standardize office supply ordering and distribution.
- 9. Put a plan in place to reduce and/or reconfigure office space. Use best practices when designing shared/hoteling space.
- 10. Turn off and unplug computer and office equipment whenever possible to reduce energy.
- 11. Go paperless or set standards to limit printing and paper usage.
- 12. Switch off lights when leaving a room (or install motion sensors) and consider using natural light or eco-friendly lighting as often as possible.
- 13. Swap out single-use cups or water bottles and have employees bring their own reusable drink receptacles.
- 14. Limit heating and cooling through temperature control.
- 15. Launch a project management office.

Workforce Productivity

- Assess and improve your organizational structure. Define and communicate roles and
 responsibilities for all staff members. Organize staff to ensure multiple people aren't performing the
 same tasks and cross train to ensure all staff members have a backup.
- 2. Develop standard performance management training and resources for managers.
- 3. Develop a flexible framework that managers can use to design their own productivity tracking/measurement plans for staff and train on this framework.

REFERENCE LIST

Remote Work

- 1. Basile, K. A., & Beauregard, T. A. (2016). Strategies for successful telework: How effective employees manage work/home boundaries. *Strategic HR Review, 15*(3), 106-111.
- 2. Dahlstrom, T. R. (2013). Telecommuting and leadership style. *Public Personnel Management, 42*(3), 438-451. https://doi:10.1177/0091026013495731
- 3. Eckhardt, A., Endter, F., Giordano, A., & Somers, P. (2019). Three stages to a virtual workforce. *MIS Quarterly Executive*, *18*(1), 19-35. https://doi:10.17705/2msqe.00006
- 4. Eddleston, K. A., & Mulki, J. (2015). Toward understanding remote workers' management of work–family boundaries: The complexity of workplace embeddedness. *Group & Organization Management*, 42(3), 346-387. http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1059601115619548
- 5. Ford, R. C., Piccolo, R. F., & Ford, L. R. (2017). Strategies for building effective virtual teams: Trust is key. *Business Horizons*, *60*(1), 25-34. http://doi:10.1016/j.bushor.2016.08.009
- 6. Global Workforce Analytics. (2017). 2017 State of telecommuting US employee workforce. [Report]. https://www.flexjobs.com/2017-State-of-Telecommuting-US
- 7. Lau, W. (2020). Guide to remote work and team management during-and after-COVID-19. *Architect, 109*(5), 180-182. (*This is a very light article/more informational than scientific*)
- 8. Matos, K. (2015). *Workflex and telework guide: Everyone's guide to working anywhere*. Hillsborough, NJ: Families and Work Institute. https://www.shrm.org/hr-today/public-policy/hr-public-policy-issues/documents/workflex-and-telework-guide.pdf
- 9. Mintz-Binder, R., & Allen, P. (2019). Exploring the perspectives of telecommuting nursing faculty. *Journal of Nursing Education*, 58(3), 152-159. https://doi:10.3928/01484834-20190221-05
- 10. Mysirlaki, S., & Paraskeva, F. (2019). Virtual team effectiveness: Insights from the virtual world teams of massively multiplayer online games. *Journal of Leadership Studies*, *13*(1), 36-55. https://doi:10.1002/jls.21608
- 11. Ng, C. F. (2006). Academics telecommuting in open and distance education universities: Issues, challenges, and opportunities. *International Review of Research in Open and Distance Learning*, 7(2).
- 12. Orsini, C., & Rodrigues, V. (2020). Supporting motivation in teams working remotely: The role of basic psychological needs. *Medical Teacher*. [Online ahead of print]. https://doi:10.1080/0142159x.2020.1758305
- 13. Pyöriä, P. (2011). Managing telework: risks, fears and rules. *Management Research Review, 34*(4), 386-399. https://doi:10.1108/01409171111117843
- 14. Shockley, K. (2014). *Telecommuting* (SIOP White Paper). Bowling Green, OH: Society for Industrial and Organizational Psychology. https://www.siop.org/Portals/84/docs/White%20Papers/ScientificAffairs/telecommuting.pdf
- 15. Waters, K. A. (2015). Teleworking in higher education: What managers should know before developing teleworking policies. *College and University, 90*(3). https://www.aacrao.org/docs/default-source/c-u-pdfs/kdjvjsm4rs2gtvkiycwy cuj9003-web.pdf?sfvrsn=52bc8363 0

Telehealth

- 1. American Hospital Association. (2017). *Telehealth: Delivering the right care, at the right place, at the right time: Case examples of AHA members in action*. Chicago, IL: AHA. https://www.aha.org/case-studies/2017-07-01-telehealth-delivering-right-care-right-place-right-time
- 2. American Medical Association. (2020). *Telehealth implementation playbook*. Chicago, IL: AMA. https://www.ama-assn.org/system/files/2020-04/ama-telehealth-playbook.pdf
- 3. Edwards, M. (2019, June). Resources for clinical telehealth guidelines, standards, policies In. Augusta, ME: Northeast Telehealth Resource Center.
- 4. Freed, J., Lowe, C., Flodgren, G., Binks, R., Doughty, K., & Kolsi, J. (2018). Telemedicine: Is it really worth it? A perspective from evidence and experience. *J Innov Health Inform, 25*(1), 14-18. http://dx.doi.org/10.14236/jhi.v25i1.957
- 5. Kruse, C. S., Krowski, N., Rodriguez, B., Tran, L., Vela, J., & Brooks, M. (2017). Telehealth and patient satisfaction: A systematic review and narrative analysis. *BMJ Open, 7*(8), e016242. http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2017-016242

- 6. McConnochie, K. M. (2019). Webside manner: A key to high-quality primary care telemedicine for all. *Telemedicine Journal and E-health, 25*(11), 1007-1011. http://dx.doi.org/10.1089/tmj.2018.0274
- National Quality Forum. (2017). Creating a framework to support measure development for telehealth. Washington, DC: N. Q. Forum. https://www.qualityforum.org/WorkArea/linkit.aspx?LinkIdentifier=id&ItemID=85835
- 8. Polinski, J. M., Barker, T., Gagliano, N., Sussman, A., Brennan, T. A., & Shrank, W. H. (2016). Patients' satisfaction with and preference for telehealth visits. *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, *31*(3), 269-275. http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s11606-015-3489-x
- 9. Shore, J. H., Yellowlees, P., Caudill, R., Johnston, B., Turvey, C., Mishkind, M., . . . Hilty, D. (2018). Best practices in videoconferencing-based telemental health April 2018. *Telemedicine Journal and E-health, 24*(11), 827-832. http://dx.doi.org/10.1089/tmj.2018.0237
- 10. Tates, K., Antheunis, M. L., Kanters, S., Nieboer, T. E., & Gerritse, M. B. (2017). The effect of screen-to-screen versus face-to-face consultation on doctor-patient communication: An experimental study with simulated patients. *J Med Internet Res*, *19*(12), e421. http://dx.doi.org/10.2196/jmir.8033
- American Telemedicine Association
- The Office for the Advancement of Telehealth (HRSA)
- National Telehealth Policy Resource Center
- Telework.gov -- official website of the Federal Government's telework program

Productivity

- 1. Allen, T. D., Golden, T. D., & Shockley, K. M. (2015). How effective is telecommuting? Assessing the status of our scientific findings. *Psychol Sci Public Interest*, *16*(2), 40-68. http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/1529100615593273
- 2. Beno, M. (2018). Working in the virtual world: An approach to the "home office" business model analysis. *Ad Alta-Journal of Interdisciplinary Research*, *8*(1), 25-36.
- 3. Friedman, S. D., & Westring, A. (2015). Empowering individuals to integrate work and life: Insights for management development. *Journal of Management Development*, *34*(3), 299-315. http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/jmd-11-2012-0144
- 4. Golden, T. D., & Eddleston, K. A. (2020). Is there a price telecommuters pay? Examining the relationship between telecommuting and objective career success. *Journal of Vocational Behavior*, *116*. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jvb.2019.103348
- 5. Golden, T. D., & Gajendran, R. S. (2019). Unpacking the role of a telecommuter's job in their performance: Examining job complexity, problem solving, interdependence, and social support. *Journal of Business and Psychology*, 34(1), 55-69. http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s10869-018-9530-4
- 6. Haapakangas A, Hallman DM, Mathiassen SE, Jahncke H. Self-rated productivity and employee well-being in activity-based offices: The role of environmental perceptions and workspace use. *Build Environ.* 2018;145:115-124. doi:10.1016/j.buildenv.2018.09.017
- 7. Houghton, K. R., Foth, M., & Hearn, G. (2018). Working from the other office: Trialling co-working spaces for public servants. *Australian Journal of Public Administration*, 77(4), 757-778. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1467-8500.12317
- 8. Lippert, H., & Dulewicz, V. (2018). A profile of high-performing global virtual teams. *Team Performance Management*, *24*(3-4), 169-185. http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/tpm-09-2016-0040
- 9. Martin, B. H. (2017). Unsticking the status quo: Strategic framing effects on managerial mindset, status quo bias and systematic resistance to change. *Management Research Review, 40*(2), 122-141. http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/mrr-08-2015-0183
- 10. Raguseo, E., Gastaldi, L., & Neirotti, P. (2016). Smart work: Supporting employees' flexibility through ICT, HR practices and office layout. *Evidence-Based HRM: A Global Forum for Empirical Scholarship, 4*(3), 240-256. http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/ebhrm-01-2016-0004
- 11. Solis, M. (2017). Moderators of telework effects on the work-family conflict and on worker performance. *European Journal of Management and Business Economics, 26*(1), 21-34. http://dx.doi.org/10.1108/ejmbe-07-2017-002
- 12. van Breukelen W, Makkenze S, Waterreus R. The core aspects of the New Way of Working and a checklist to measure these aspects. *Gedrag & Organisatie*. 2014;27(2):157-187. [ILL]
- 13. van der Lippe, T., & Lippényi, Z. (2020). Co-workers working from home and individual and team performance. *New Technology, Work and Employment, 35*(1), 60-79. http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/ntwe.12153

Workplace Design & Efficiency

- Adams, N., Allen, R., & Ojukwu, E. (2019, May). Workplace redesign: Current trends, challenges, and opportunities (CAHRS White Paper). Ithaca, NY.
 http://est05.esalestrack.com/eSalesTrack/Content/Content.ashx?file=89d39838-fd4a-4dcc-b3f2-cdb4fc61d66e.pdf
- Babapour Chafi, M., & Rolfo, L. (2019). Policies in activity-based flexible offices: 'I am sloppy with clean-desking. We don't really know the rules.'. *Ergonomics*, 62(1), 1-20. http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/00140139.2018.1516805
- 3. Barnes, J., Wineman, J., & Adler, N. (2020). Open office space: The wave of the future for academic health centers? *Acad Med*, *95*(1), 52-58. http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/ACM.000000000002992
- 4. Berthelsen H, Muhonen T, Toivanen S. What happens to the physical and psychosocial work environment when activity-based offices are introduced into academia? *Journal of Corporate Real Estate*. 2018;20(4):230-243. doi:10.1108/JCRE-06-2017-0017 [ILL]
- 5. Brunia, S., De Been, I., & van der Voordt, T. J. M. (2016). Accommodating new ways of working. *Journal of Corporate Real Estate*, 18(1), 30-47. https://doi.org/10.1108/JCRE-10-2015-0028
- 6. Fayard A-L, Weeks J. Who moved my cube? *Harvard Business Review.* 2011;89(7/8):102-110. http://ezproxy.lib.usf.edu/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=buh&AN=61870 976&site=eds-live
- 7. Gensler Research Institute. *Measuring the workplace value proposition*. https://www.gensler.com/research-institute/measuring-the-workplace-value-proposition
- 8. Gensler Research Institute. *U.S. workplace survey 2020.* https://www.gensler.com/us-wps-2020-introduction-how-we-work-in-2020?utm_source=social&utm_medium=fb&utm_campaign=uswps-2020
- 9. Haapakangas, A., Hallman, D. M., Mathiassen, S. E., & Jahncke, H. (2018). Self-rated productivity and employee well-being in activity-based offices: The role of environmental perceptions and workspace use. *Building and Environment*, 145, 115-124. http://dx.doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1016/j.buildenv.2018.09.017
- 10. Kim, J., Candido, C., Thomas, L., & de Dear, R. (2016). Desk ownership in the workplace: The effect of non-territorial working on employee workplace satisfaction, perceived productivity and health. *Building and Environment*, 103, 203-214. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.buildenv.2016.04.015
- 11. Morrison, R. L., & Macky, K. A. (2017). The demands and resources arising from shared office spaces. *Applied Ergonomics*, 60, 103-115. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apergo.2016.11.007
- 12. Morrison, R. L., & Smollan, R. K. (2020). Open plan office space? If you're going to do it, do it right: A fourteenmonth longitudinal case study. *Appl Ergon, 82*, 102933. http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.apergo.2019.102933
- 13. Oselan, N., & Hodsman, P. (2015, April). *Planning for psychoacoustics: A psychological approach to resolving office noise distraction.* Chilterns, UK. https://workplaceunlimited.com/Ecophon%20Psychoacoustics%20v4.5.pdf
- 14. Richardson, A., Potter, J., Paterson, M., Harding, T., Tyler-Merrick, G., Kirk, R., . . . McChesney, J. (2017). Office design and health: A systematic reivew.pdf. *New Zealand Medical Journal*, 130(1467), 39-49. https://www.nzma.org.nz/journal-articles/office-design-and-health-a-systematic-review
- 15. Rolfö LV. Relocation to an activity-based flexible office: Design processes and outcomes. *Appl Ergonomics*. 2018;73:141-150. doi:10.1016/j.apergo.2018.05.017
- 16. Spreitzer G, Bacevice P, Garrett L. What your firm can learn from coworking spaces. Harvard Business Review. 2015;93(9):28-27. http://ezproxy.lib.usf.edu/login?url=http://search.ebscohost.com/login.aspx?direct=true&db=buh&AN=10882 0737&site=eds-live.
- 17. Wohlers, C., Hartner-Tiefenthaler, M., & Hertel, G. (2017). The relation between activity-based work environments and office workers' job attitudes and vitality. *Environment and Behavior*, *51*(2), 167-198. http://dx.doi.org/10.1177/0013916517738078