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Employee well-being and performance during times of change in the organization: a qualitative study to explore intervening mechanisms.

E., Rombaut,<sup>1,2,3</sup> S., De Gieter<sup>2</sup>, T., Vander Elst,<sup>1,2,4</sup> & L., Godderis,<sup>1,3</sup>.

1 IDEWE, External Service for Prevention and Protection at Work, Belgium

2 Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Belgium

3 KU Leuven, Faculty of Medicine, Belgium

4 University of Tilburg, Department of Social Psychology, Netherlands

I have no conflicts of interest to disclose

# Background and aims



- Organizations and their employees are frequently confronted with changes at the workplace<sup>1-3</sup>.
- Experiencing frequent changes at the workplace can have an important impact on employees' well-being and performance<sup>4-8</sup>.
- **Insight in the individual and contextual factors that underlie and influence the relationship between organizational change and employee well-being and performance** is crucial for the implementation of effective (preventive) interventions.

Studies investigating these mechanisms are:

- scarce and mainly quantitative,
- often not including the experience of organizational change from the perspective of the employee,
- mainly focused on structural changes (e.g., mergers, acquisitions) and on negative indicators of well-being.



**This study aims at gaining a deeper and broader understanding of these mechanisms by using qualitative methods.**

<sup>1</sup>Brazzale, Cooper–Thomas, Haar, & Smollan, 2021; <sup>2</sup>Kumar, Murray, & Schetagne, 1991; <sup>3</sup>O'Connell, Russel, Watson, & Byrne, 2010; <sup>4</sup>Bamberger et al., 2012; <sup>5</sup>de Jong et al., 2016;

<sup>6</sup>Loretto, Platt, & Popham, 2009; <sup>7</sup>O'Connell, Russel, Watson, & Byrne, 2010; <sup>8</sup>Pollard, 2001.

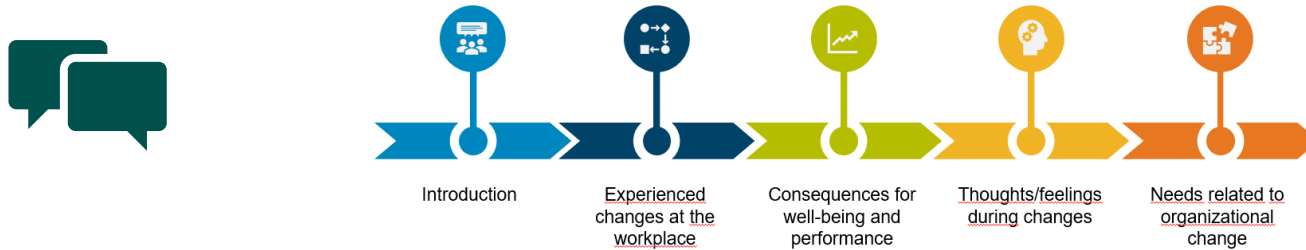
# METHODS AND ANALYSIS



Nine focus group interviews ( $n=68$ ) in five Belgian companies (April - June 2019)

- Five groups of employees ( $n=35$ )
- Four groups of supervisors ( $n=28$ )

Semi-structured interview schedule



Analysis by the Qualitative Data Analysis Guide of Leuven (QUAGOL)<sup>9</sup>

<sup>9</sup> Dierckx de Casterle, Gastmans, Bryon, & Denier, 2012

# RESULTS

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- Participants mentioned **negative as well as positive outcomes** of organizational change.
- Organizational changes lead to modifications in **job demands and resources**: increase of workload, less control over the work environment, change in perceived fit with the organization or the job, violations of psychological contract, experiencing insecurity or ambiguity, or work-home interference.
- Participants expressed **specific needs** when experiencing change:
  - Organizational level: justice, voice, communication, change agents, a social consensus in the organization, a culture of well-being, practical support and being able to make errors at work.
  - Individual level: several coping mechanisms such as acceptance, active coping, positivism, social support, and feeling employable.
- **Supervisors** experience more emotional demands and contradictory expectations at work during organizational change.
- **Health care workers** mentioned less variety in their tasks due to organizational change.

# DISCUSSION

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How employee well-being and performance is affected by organizational change depends on **several work as well as individual characteristics**. Although current literature mostly reports detrimental outcomes of organizational change, this study also illustrates the potential positive outcomes of change at the workplace.



The importance of having **active change agents** and a **social consensus about the change** in the organization has not been well documented in past research and needs further exploration.



When conducting organizational change, special attention should be paid to **supporting supervisors** as they experience higher emotional demands and experience more contradictory expectations at work.



Interventions that aim to modify these work and individual characteristics **both top-down (e.g., company policy) and bottom-up (e.g., at the individual or team level)** could be particularly useful in the context of organizational change.



The results of this study could be used in further research to **explore mediation and moderation effects** (i.e., explaining and influencing factors), using longitudinal quantitative designs.

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