

## NAVIGATING COVID-19

RETURNING TO THE WORKPLACE

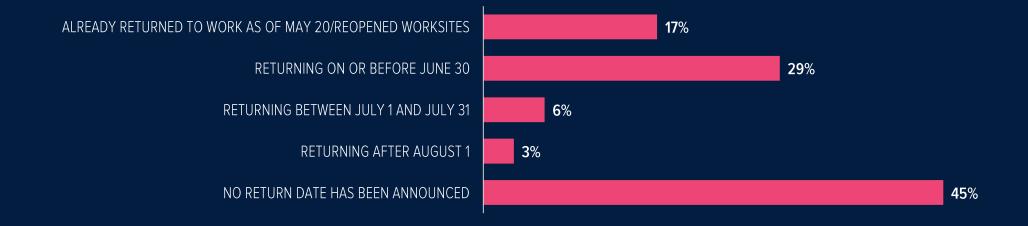


#### **OVER HALF**

# OF ORGANIZATIONS PLAN TO RETURN TO WORK BY THE END OF JULY (53%)

#### **NEARLY 1 IN 5**

HAVE ALREADY REOPENED OR NEVER CLOSED PHYSICAL WORKSITES (17%)



#### 45% OF ORGANIZATIONS

#### HAVE NOT ANNOUNCED A RETURN TO WORKSITE DATE

ORGANIZATION SIZE DIFFERENCES

INDUSTRY DIFFERENCES

LARGE ORGANIZATIONS (500+ EMPLOYEES) ARE LEAST LIKELY TO HAVE ANNOUNCED A RETURN DATE:

**52%** 

OF LARGE ORGS HAVE NOT ANNOUNCED, COMPARED TO 44% OF SMALL (1-99) AND 41% OF MEDIUM ORGANIZATIONS (100-499)



#### FOR ORGANIZATIONS WITH A SET RETURN TO WORKSITE DATE:

WILL IMPLEMENT A *PHASED* RETURN STRATEGY (E.G., CRITICAL TEAMS RETURN FIRST)

19% WILL IMPLEMENT AN *ALTERNATING* RETURN STRATEGY

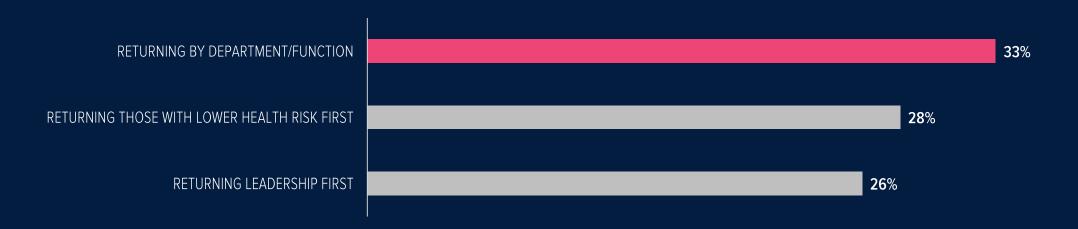
11% WILL RETURN ALL EMPLOYEES WORKING FROM HOME TO IN-PERSON, FULL-TIME WORK IMMEDIATELY

11% WILL RETURN *SOME* EMPLOYEES TO THE WORKSITE WHILE OTHERS WILL WORK REMOTE INDEFINITELY

10% WILL ALLOW EMPLOYEES TO *CHOOSE* WHETHER THEY PREFER TO WORK FROM HOME, OR WILL DETERMINE CASE-BY-CASE

INDUSTRY DIFFERENCES

# AMONG ORGANIZATIONS IMPLEMENTING PHASED RETURN TO WORK STRATEGIES, PHASING BASED ON DEPARTMENT/FUNCTION IS MOST COMMON



# 68%

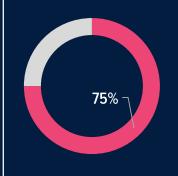
# OF ORGANIZATIONS REPORT THEY PROBABLY OR DEFINITELY WILL ADOPT BROADER OR MORE FLEXIBLE WORK FROM HOME POLICIES FOR ALL WORKERS

ORGANIZATION SIZE DIFFERENCES

INDUSTRY DIFFERENCES

OF LARGE (500+) ORGS WILL OFFER GREATER WORK FROM HOME POLICIES

**TWO-THIRDS** OF SMALL (1-99) ORGS SAY THE SAME



KNOWLEDGE INDUSTRY
ORGANIZATIONS ARE MOST LIKELY
TO PLAN TO ADOPT BROADER
WORK FROM HOME, VERSUS 63%
OF SERVICE AND PHYSICAL ORGS.

## OVER 1IN 4 ORGANIZATIONS

**WILL PROBABLY OR DEFINITELY ALLOW WORKERS:** 



WHO DID NOT PREVIOUSLY WORK REMOTELY TO DO SO PERMANENTLY (26%)



TO WORK FROM HOME FULL-TIME THROUGH THE REST OF 2020 (29%)

## A MAJORITY OF ORGANIZATIONS ARE IMPLEMENTING CHANGES TO MAKE SOCIAL DISTANCING BETWEEN WORKERS MORE FEASIBLE, INCLUDING:

ENFORCING SPACED SEATING IN COMMON AREAS

REDUCING AVAILABLE SEATING IN COMMON AREAS

83% SETTING LIMITS ON THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN COMMON AREAS



- SPACING WORKSTATIONS FURTHER APART (79%)
- REMOVING/REDUCING SHARED WORKSPACES (78%)



- ADDING FLOOR MARKERS OR PHYSICAL BARRIERS (71%)
- ADDING PARTITIONS BETWEEN
   WORKERS AND/OR CUSTOMERS (69%)

#### OTHER CHANGES ORGANIZATIONS ARE MAKING:

## OVER 3 IN 4

ARE ADDING OR CONSIDERING IMPLEMENTING NEW 'CONTACTLESS' PROCEDURES (77%)

## OVER 2 IN 3

ARE ADDING OR CONSIDERING ADDITIONAL TOUCHLESS FIXTURES AT THEIR WORKSITE (68%)





OF ORGANIZATIONS HAVE OR ARE CONSIDERING REQUIRING EMPLOYEES TO WASH HANDS OR USE HAND SANITIZER WHEN ENTERING WORK LOCATIONS, OR WHEN GOING TO/FROM BREAKS

#### ORGANIZATIONS ARE ALSO MAKING CHANGES TO ADDRESS THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE ON-SITE AT ONCE



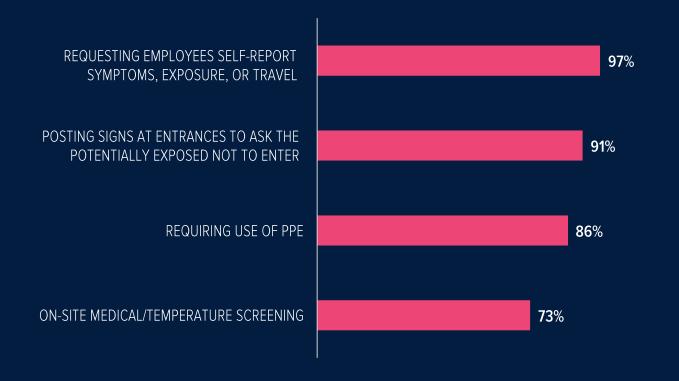
LIMITING THE **NUMBER OF ON-**SITE WORKERS

STAGGERING START, STOP AND BREAK TIMES OF WORKERS

81% 75% 78%

**REDUCING THE** NUMBER OF ON-SITE **CUSTOMERS** 

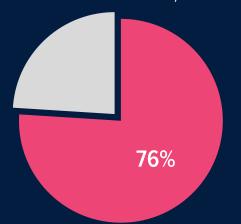
# HEALTH AND SAFETY MEASURES BEING IMPLEMENTED OR CONSIDERED BY ORGANIZATIONS INCLUDE:



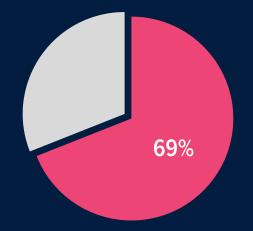


# **OVER 3 IN 5** ORGANIZATIONS HAVE IMPLEMENTED OR ARE CONSIDERING ADDITIONAL SAFETY MEASURES FOR HIGH-RISK POPULATIONS:

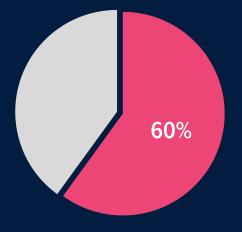
HIGHER-RISK EMPLOYEES (E.G., THOSE WITH CERTAIN HEALTH CONDITIONS)



EMPLOYEES LIVING WITH A HIGHER-RISK INDIVIDUAL (E.G., FAMILY MEMBER OR ROOMMATE)



EMPLOYEES LIVING WITH A FRONTLINE WORKER (E.G., HEALTHCARE WORKERS)



#### ONLY ABOUT HALF OF ORGANIZATIONS

ARE CONSIDERING OR IMPLEMENTING ADDITIONAL SAFETY MEASURES FOR EMPLOYEES THAT HAVE RECOVERED FROM COVID-19 (49%) OR LIVE WITH SOMEONE THAT HAS RECOVERED (52%)



# ONLY 38% OF ORGANIZATIONS

ARE CONSIDERING OR IMPLEMENTING ADDITIONAL SAFETY MEASURES FOR EMPLOYEES THAT USE PUBLIC TRASPORT

# 2 IN 5 ORGANIZATIONS



THAT HAVE ALREADY RETURNED TO WORK OR THAT DIDN'T CLOSE HAVE A DEDICATED PLAN FOR EMPLOYEES WITH CHILDCARE RESPONSIBILITIES (42%)

24% OF ORGANIZATIONS WITHOUT A
SET RETURN TO WORK DATE HAVE A
CHILDCARE PLAN

**32%** OF ORGANIZATIONS WITH A SET RETURN TO WORK DATE HAVE A CHILDCARE PLAN

#### INDUSTRY IMPACTS ORGANIZATIONAL PLANS FOR CHILDCARE

**OVER** 7 IN 10

KNOWLEDGE INDUSTRY
ORGANIZATIONS HAVE OR PLAN
TO CREATE A WORKSITE PLAN
AROUND CHILDCARE (71%)

OVER 1IN4

PHYSICAL INDUSTRY
ORGANIZATIONS ARE *NOT* GOING
TO INCLUDE CHILDCARE IN
RETURN TO WORK PLANS (28%)

#### **NEARLY 6 IN 10**

#### ORGANIZATIONS PLAN TO HANDLE CHILDCARE ACCOMMODATION REQUESTS ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS (59%) – 7% WILL NOT GRANT ANY ACCOMMODATIONS



- ACCOMMODATIONS HANDLED ON A CASE-BY-CASE BASIS
- ACCOMODATIONS GRANTED TO ALL EMPLOYEES WHO REQUEST THEM
- EMPLOYEES WILL BE REQUIRED TO RETURN TO THE WORKSITE WHEN SCHEDULED WITHOUT ADDITIONAL CONSIDERATION FOR CHILDCARE
- NOT SURE

ORGANIZATION SIZE DIFFERENCES

SMALL ORGANIZATIONS (1-99) ARE MORE THAN TWICE AS LIKELY AS LARGE ORGANIZATIONS (500+) TO PLAN TO OFFER CHILDCARE ACCOMMODATIONS TO ALL EMPLOYEES WHO REQUEST THEM— 22% VERSUS 9%

## ORGANIZATIONS ARE MAINLY RESPONDING TO CHILDCARE ACCOMMODATION NEEDS WITH FLEXIBILITY-RELATED STRATEGIES

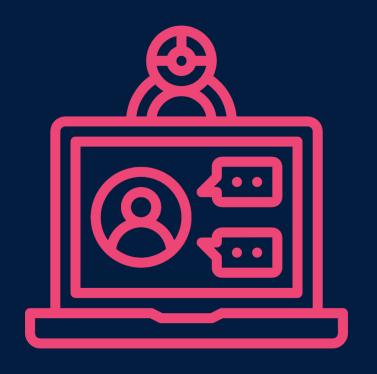


ACCOMMODATIONS WITH DIRECT COSTS ARE MUCH LESS COMMON: ONLY 9% OF ORGANIZATIONS ARE CONSIDERING OR PROVIDING SUBSIDIES TO PARENTS TO AFFORD CHILDCARE, ONLY 7% ARE CONSIDERING OR PROVIDING ON-SITE CHILDCARE SERVICES

46%

ORGANIZATIONS PLAN TO KEEP NEW CHILDCARE POLICIES INDEFINITELY

OF ORGANIZATIONS SAY CHILDCARE POLICIES WILL BE ADJUSTED TO ACCOMMODATE EMPLOYEES RETURNING TO THE WORKSITE, BUT WILL EVENTUALLY RETURN TO PRE-COVID-19 POLICIES



#### 65% OF ORGANIZATIONS

PLAN TO USE VIDEO INTERVIEWS MORE OFTEN OR MUCH MORE OFTEN IN FUTURE

53% PLAN TO USE IN-PERSON INTERVIEWS LESS OFTEN OR MUCH LESS OFTEN DURING THE PANDEMIC AND BEYOND

ORGANIZATIONS ARE MORE WILLING TO CONSIDER **EMPLOYING FULLY REMOTE WORKERS GOING** FORWARD, COMPARED TO PRIOR TO COVID-19

OF ORGANIZATIONS ARE REVIEWING **OPEN POSITIONS TO DETERMINE IF** THEY CAN BE COMPLETED REMOTELY

27% 22%

OF ORGANIZATIONS ARE **MODIFYING POSITIONS TO BE COMPLETED REMOTELY** 



#### 90% OF HR PROFESSIONALS

## REPORT THAT THEY ARE *NO MORE OR LESS LIKELY* TO HIRE FROM ALTERNATIVE TALENT POOLS AS A RESPONSE TO COVID-19

9%

OF ORGANIZATIONS ARE MORE LIKELY TO HIRE VETERANS THAN BEFORE

5%

OF ORGANIZATIONS ARE MORE LIKELY TO HIRE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES THAN BEFORE

8%

OF ORGANIZATIONS ARE MORE LIKELY TO HIRE OLDER WORKERS THAN BEFORE

3%

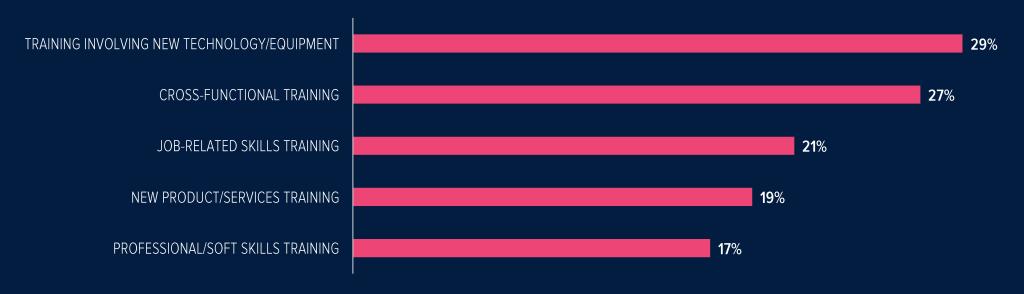
OF ORGANIZATIONS ARE MORE LIKELY TO HIRE WORKERS ON TEMPORARY VISAS THAN BEFORE

68%

#### OF ORGANIZATIONS HAVE SUSTAINED FUNDS IN THEIR BUDGET ASSOCIATED WITH UPSKILLING/RESKILLING THROUGHOUT COVID-19

6% HAVE INCREASED FUNDS, 25% HAVE DECREASED FUNDS

TYPES OF TRAINING AND DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATIONS HAVE INCREASED



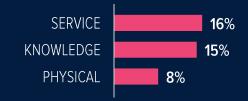
# SERVICE & KNOWLEDGE

INDUSTRY ORGANIZATIONS ARE THE MOST LIKELY TO OFFER ADDITIONAL UPSKILLING/RESOURCES TO DIFFERENT GROUPS

#### UPSKILLING/RESKILLING FOR ACTIVE EMPLOYEES



#### UPSKILLING/RESKILLING FOR FURLOUGHED EMPLOYEES



#### UPSKILLING/RESKILLING FOR LAID-OFF EMPLOYEES



12%

# OF ORGANIZATIONS REPORT THEIR SEVERANCE PACKAGES ARE MORE GENEROUS THAN PRIOR TO COVID-19

7% REPORT SEVERANCE PACKAGES ARE NOW LESS GENEROUS

#### INDUSTRY DIFFERENCES

INCREASES TO SEVERANCE PACKAGES
WERE GENERALLY CONSISTENT ACROSS
INDUSTRIES:

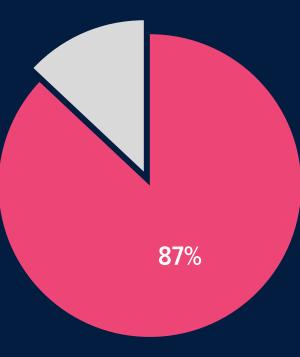
14% KNOWLEDGE INDUSTRY

11% SERVICE INDUSTRY

11% PHYSICAL INDUSTRY

#### OVER 4 IN 5

HR PROFESSIONALS REPORT THEIR WORK
HAS BEEN ESPECIALLY CRUCIAL TO THEIR
ORGANIZATION SINCE THE PANDEMIC BEGAN



# 68%

# OF HR PROFESSIONALS REPORT THAT LEADERS HAVE RELIED MORE ON HR FOR SUCCESS SINCE THE PANDEMIC BEGAN



82%

OF HR PROFESSIONALS FEEL THAT
THEIR SENIOR LEADERS HAVE
MADE APPROPRIATE BUSINESS
DECISIONS DURING THE PANDEMIC

79%

OF HR PROFESSIONALS TRUST
THEIR SENIOR LEADERS TO MAKE
THE RIGHT DECISIONS DURING
RECOVERY



### OVER HALF

OF HR PROFESSIONALS FEEL THEIR WORK IS MORE APPRECIATED THAN BEFORE THE PANDEMIC (51%)— ONLY 13% FEEL LESS APPRECIATED

For the purposes of this analysis, the 14-industry standard demographic list was condensed into four categories based on the **type of work done by the majority of workers** in that industry.

#### Service-type Industries:

- Accommodation or food service (such as hotels or other travel accommodations, restaurants and other food services, or drinking places)
- Health care (such as doctors' offices, dentists, optometrists, home health care services, hospitals, social services, or nursing care facilities)
- Retail trade (such as auto dealers, household or electronics stores, grocery stores, clothing stores, etc.)
- Other services (such as auto repair, electronics repair, barber shops and beauty salons, dry cleaning, funeral homes, or working in private homes)
- Education (such as K-12 teachers or administrators, colleges or universities, or business or trade schools)

#### Knowledge-type Industries:

- Finance, insurance or real estate (such as banking, financial investing, insurance companies, real estate agents, or other goods and equipment rental)
- Government, public administration or military (such as state, local or national government, justice and safety activities, national security, or military)
- Administrative support services (such as business support, travel arrangements, security services, landscaping, or waste management)
- Professional, scientific, or technical services (such as legal, accounting, computer systems, advertising, or scientific research services)

#### Physical-type Industries:

- Construction
- Manufacturing
- Wholesale trade (such as the wholesale trade or sale of vehicle parts and supplies, furniture and construction materials, plumbing and heating equipment, clothing or food and beverage supplies)
- Transportation and warehousing (such as airline, trucking, bus or metro, taxis, couriers or messengers, or warehousing and storage)

This survey was fielded electronically to a random sample of SHRM members from May 13 through May 20, 2020. 1087 HR professionals responded to the survey in full or in-part. Academicians, students, consultants, self-employed, retired and HR professionals who were furloughed or laid off were excluded from the sample. Respondents represented organizations of all sizes from 2 to 25,000+ employees across the U.S. in a wide variety of industries.