The Impact of Remote Work on Employee Mental Health

Oct 2024 - Banawata KOUROUMA





Introduction

- <u>Objective</u>: Analyze the relationship between work locations (remote, onsite, hybrid) and mental health outcomes such as anxiety, burnout, and depression.
- <u>Business Relevance</u>: Understanding remote work's impact on mental health can help companies develop strategies to support employee well-being, which is essential for retention and productivity.

Problem Statement and Importance

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Remote work has raised concerns about employee mental health, with increasing cases of anxiety, burnout, and depression.

Using insights from the data can help companies improve their remote work strategies and implement mental health support to enhance employee satisfaction and retention.

Data-driven analysis allows us to identify mental health trends and offer solutions to improve employee well-being.

Hypothesis

Hypothesis

<u>Hypothesis general:</u>

Work Location has a significant impact on Mental Health.

Sub-hypothesis:

- H1: Work location is significantly associated with stress levels.
- H2: Work location has a significant relationship with work-life balance.
- H3: Changes in productivity are related to work-life balance.

Data Collection



Data Source:

The dataset was simulated to reflect various work environments (remote, onsite, hybrid) and employee mental health conditions (anxiety, burnout, depression).

Data collection

Data from Kaggle

Relevant Fields:

Demographics: Age, Gender, Job Role.
Work Environment: Work Location (Hybrid, Remote, Onsite).
Mental Health Indicators: Anxiety, Burnout,

Depression, Work-Life Balance.

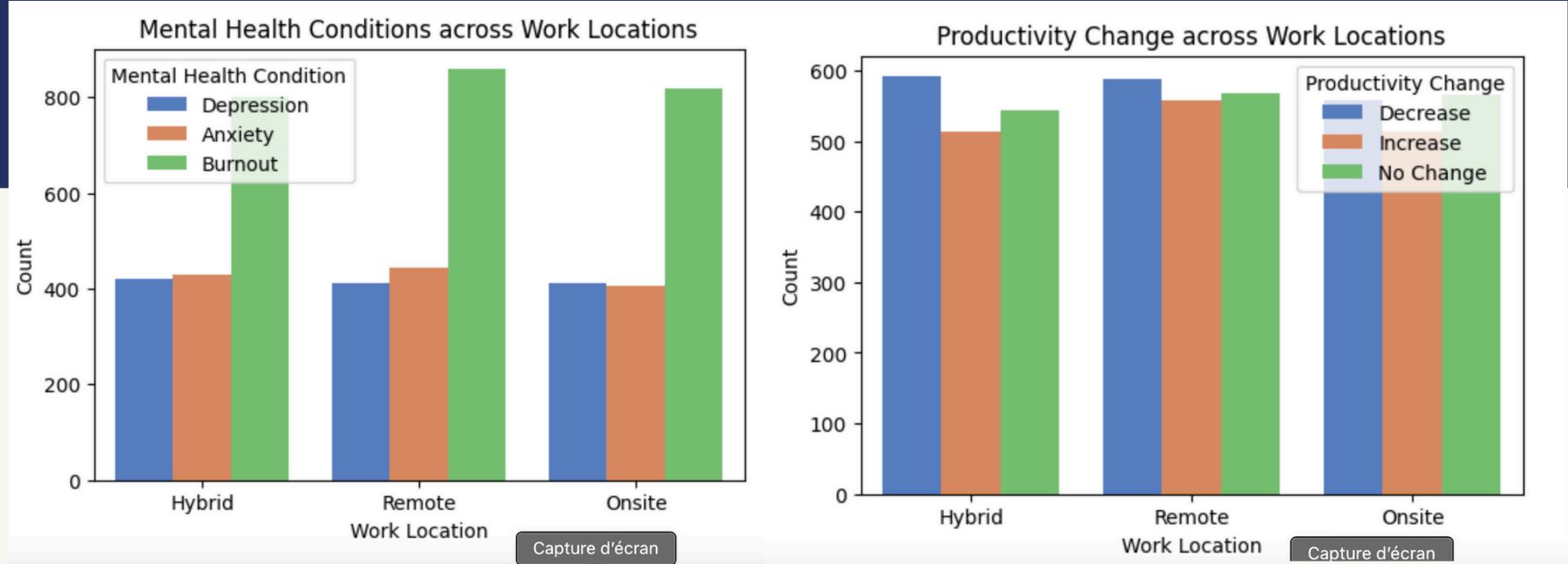
Business Relevance This data provides valuable insights into how different work environments impact employee mental health, helping businesses tailor their mental health support strategies.

Exploratory Data Analysis



EDA

MENTAL HEALTH VS WORK LOCATION VS PRODUCTIVY CHANGE



EDA

STRESS VS JOB ROLES



Hypothesis Results

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General hypothese

Chi-Square Statistic: 1.725516230047377

P-value: 0.7860775179211476

Fail to reject the null hypothesis: There is no significant association between Work Location and Mental Health Conditions.

Sub-Hypothesis

Chi-Square Statistic: 1.725516230047377

P-value: 0.7860775179211476

Fail to reject the null hypothesis: There is no significant relationship between Work Location and Mental Health Conditions.

Chi-Square Statistic: 8.35298303598177

P-value: 0.3997709095022564

Fail to reject the null hypothesis: There is no significant relationship between Stress Level and Work-Life Balance.

Chi-Square Statistic: 3.5894546446202544

P-value: 0.892137278325681

Fail to reject the null hypothesis: There is no significant relationship between Productivity Change and Work-Life Balance.

Hypothesis Results

General Hypothesis:

Rejected based on the Chi-Square test results (no significant relationship found).

Sub-hypothesis:

Sub-Hypothesis 1: Stress levels are not significantly associated with work location.

Sub-Hypothesis 2: There is no significant relationship between work location and work-life balance.

Sub-Hypothesis 3: Changes in productivity do not significantly affect work-life balance.

Statistical and Machine Learning Analysis

Statistical and Machine Learning Analysis

X_test_er Tuned Rar Tuned Rar		shape: (10 t Train Ac t Test Acc ort for Tr	00, 13) curacy: 0 uracy: 0. aining Se	65 et (Random	
	prec	ision r	ecatt 11	-score s	upport
	alse True	0.99 0.98	0.99 0.96	0.99 0.97	2991 1009
accur macro weighted	avg	0.99 0.99	0.98 0.99	0.99 0.98 0.99	4000 4000 4000

Classification Report for Test Set (Random Forest):

recall f1-score

0.78

0.21

0.65

0.49

0.62

0.83

0.17

0.50

0.65

support

731

269

1000

1000

1000

precision

0.73

0.27

0.50

0.61

False

True

accuracy

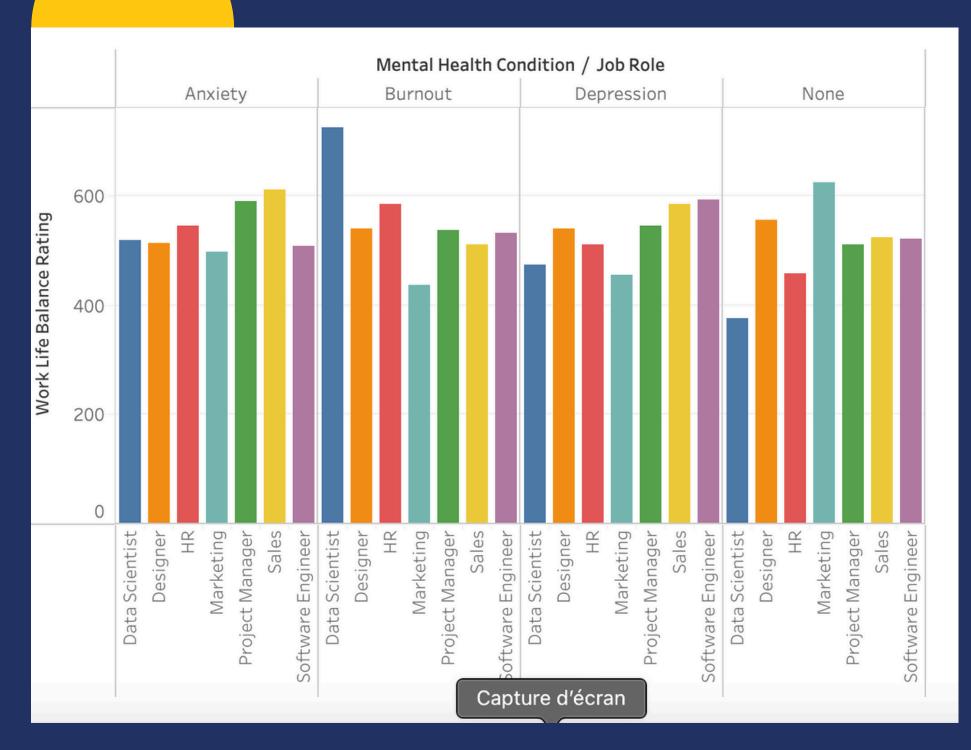
macro avg

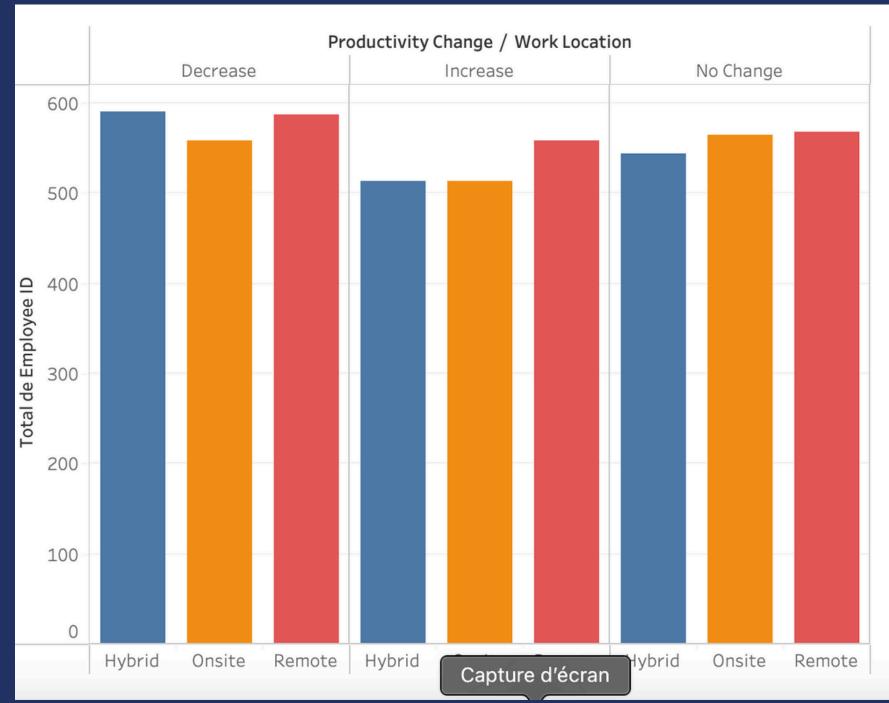
weighted avg

Gradient Boosting Train Accuracy: 0.75 Gradient Boosting Test Accuracy: 0.73 Classification Report for Training Set (Gradient Boosting): precision recall f1-score support										
precision recate is score support										
False	0.75	1.00	0.86	2991						
True	1.00	0.00	0.01	1009						
accuracy			0.75	4000						
macro avg	0.87	0.50	0.43	4000						
weighted avg	0.81	0.75	0.64	4000						
Classification Report for Test Set (Gradient Boosting):										
	precision	recall	f1–score	support						
False	0.73	1.00	0.84	731						
True	1.00	0.00	0.00	269						
accuracy			0.73	1000						
macro avg	0.87	0.50	0.42	1000						
weighted avg	0.80	0.73	0.62	1000						

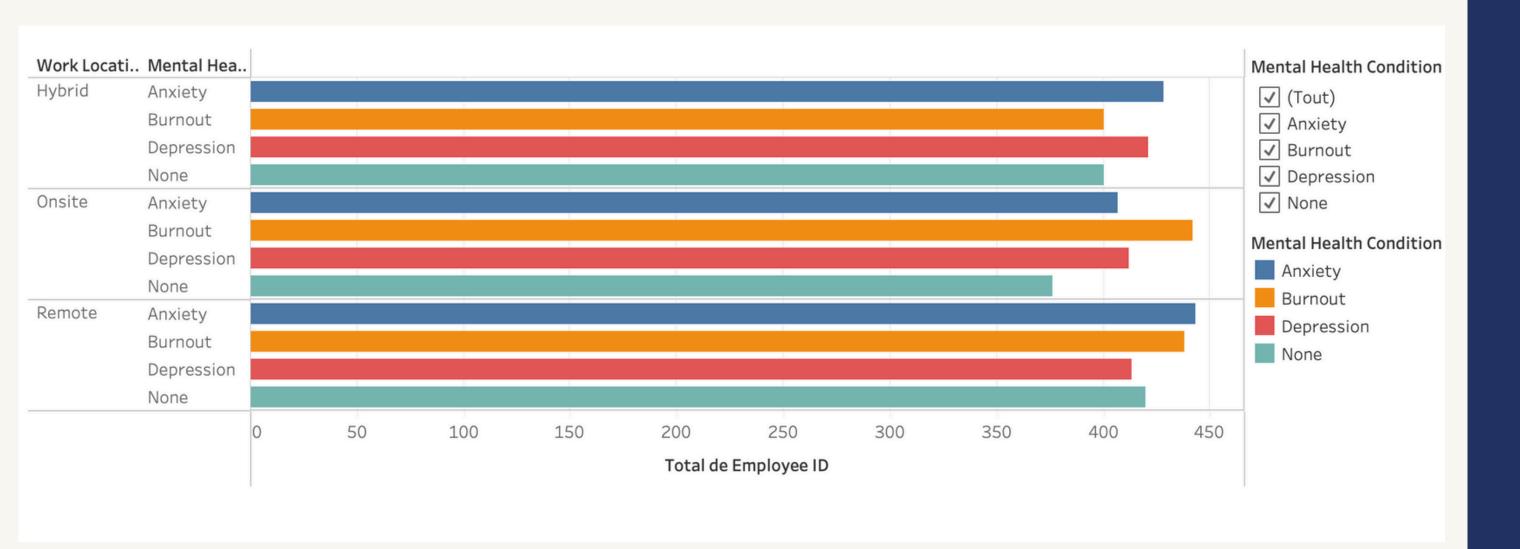
Decision-Making and Dashboards

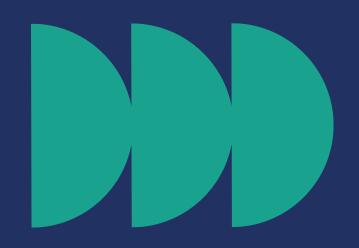
Decision-Making and Dashboards



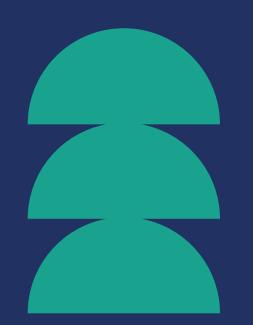


Decision-Making and Dashboards





Recommendations for the Business



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Introduce targeted programs to reduce work-related stress, especially for remote workers.



Tailored Mental Health Support

Create mental health support programs tailored to specific job roles and work locations.



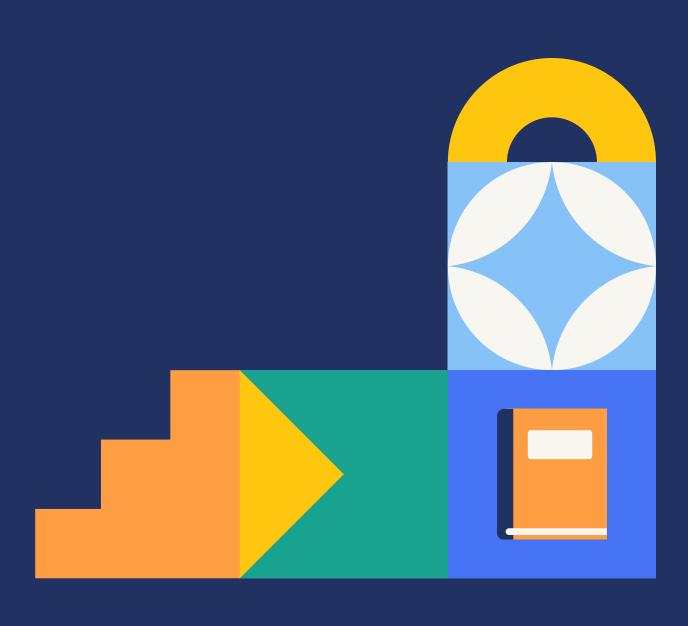
Flexible Work Policies:

Offer flexible work hours and environments to improve work-life balance, thus reducing burnout.

Conclusion

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- Key Takeaways: Work location alone does not directly predict mental health issues, but factors like stress and work-life balance are crucial.
- Business Focus: Companies should prioritize stress management and work-life balance, especially for remote and hybrid employees.
- Next Steps: Refine remote work policies, invest in mental health resources, and use continuous monitoring to ensure employee well-being.





Thank You & Resources

Thank you for listening

Dataset: [Dataset link]

Full Analysis (GitHub): [GitHub link]

Interactive Dashboards (Tableau): [Tableau link]

