#### Harvard Business Review

### **Hybrid Work**

# One Company A/B Tested Hybrid Work. Here's What They Found.

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**Summary.** Since the pandemic, executives have had to rethink their work-from-home policies to better support their companies' bottom line. Recent research conducted in a real company showed that employees who worked from home three days a week experienced higher... **more** 

Amazon's recent call for employees to return to the office (RTO) five days a week is the latest example of high-profile companies pulling back from their remote-work policies. RTO advocates often cite the importance of in-person connections, with former

Google CEO Eric Schmidt even claiming, "Google decided that work-life balance and going home early and working from home was more important than winning."

Our recent real-world study, which randomly assigned employees to a three-day or five-day in-office schedule, could provide hard evidence on the benefits of hybrid work when it comes to reducing turnover and increasing profits. Indeed, the results were so strong that the company's middle managers reversed their previously skeptical views on working from home.

## **Experiment Results**

The company we worked with was Trip.com, one of the world's largest online travel companies, with 40,000 employees. One of us, James, is a co-founder and chairman of the company.

Approximately 1,600 China-based employees in marketing, finance, accounting and engineering volunteered for the study and were randomized into two groups, based on whether their birthdays fell on even or odd dates. One group, the control group, went into the office five days a week for six months. The other group, the treatment group, went to the office only on Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays within the same timeframe. The company designed the hybrid work schedule in this way to encourage collaboration.

We analyzed data from the six-month experiment and subsequent performance reviews for the next two years, and found the two groups showed no differences in productivity, performance review grade, or promotion.

Before the experiment, managers estimated hybrid would reduce productivity by 2.6%. After the six-month experiment they estimated it increased productivity by 1%. Those working under the hybrid model had a higher satisfaction rate, and 35% lower

attrition. Quit-rate reductions were largest for female employees. Non-managers and those with the long commutes greater than 1.5 hours also had significantly reduced quit rates under hybrid.

According to the Society of Human Resource Management, each quit costs companies at least 50% of the employees' annual salary, which for Trip.com would mean \$30,000 for each quit. In Trip.com's experiment, employees liked hybrid so much that their quit rates fell by more than a third — and saved the company millions of dollars a year.

## **Managerial Lessons**

After our study came out in *Nature*, executives were very interested in finding out more. We think there are three critical ingredients that contributed to the success of hybrid working at Trip.com.

First, Trip.com has a rigorous performance management system that's on par with best practices around the world. Managers don't hover over employees at their desks to check their progress, or give ad-hoc feedback once a year. Instead, the company has an extensive performance review process every six months to help employees course correct in real time. Employee performance data, as well as feedback from co-workers, clients, direct reports and managers, are synthesized into a detailed, multi-dimension performance review on a five-point scale. Through a bell curve appraisal system which ensures a range of grades, Trip.com can effectively recognize and reward the top performers while identifying the bottom ones who are then placed on performance improvement plans. Moreover, pay and promotions are directly linked to the review. So, the company's managers can effectively motivate and reward high-performing employees whether they work from home or in the office.

Second, in Trip.com's approach to hybrid work, employees have a clear, coordinated schedule of when their team will be in the office together. This prevents the frustration of coming into an empty office only to participate in Zoom calls they could have

easily done from home. Trip.com enables all employees to work from home on Wednesdays and Fridays. Other businesses might choose to set their in-office days at the team or company level, but schedule clarity is critical for successful hybrid policies.

Finally, Trip.com's CEO and the full executive suite are supportive of a hybrid policy. As common in many modern management practices, from lean manufacturing to organizational agility, having leadership buy-in is critical to support a successful strategy.

"At Trip.com Group, we are dedicated to unlocking the full potential of our employees," said Jane Sun, CEO of Trip.com Group, the parent company listed on NASDAQ. "Our hybrid work model, refined over a decade of innovation and experimentation, is designed to support both personal and professional excellence. We remain committed to fostering an environment where everyone can thrive."

## The Value of A/B Testing

One other lesson that managers can take from our study is the value of organizational A/B testing. We've all been subject to A/B experiments probably dozens of times when using online services, but doing A/B tests with management practices is far rarer.

Trip.com has a tradition of A/B experimentation on management practices going back more than a decade, using these to continuously improve their productivity. For example, back in 2010 they ran experiments on remote working for call center employees. The current study involved a more diverse group — computer engineers, accounting, marketing and finance. And with positive results the leadership took hybrid to the whole company.

Trip.com has been highly data-driven in its decision-making to avoid jumping to incorrect conclusions about productivity of hybrid work model. The data showed hybrid employees were working about 1.5 hours less per home day, superficially suggesting these employees were working less. But in examining the data closely, they found hybrid employees put in longer hours on their office days and weekends to make up. Employees shared that they found home-days useful for important activities like a doctor's appointment, taking their children to school or trips, or leisure activities like golf. Because these workers were well motivated by rigorous performance evaluations, they made up for this with longer hours on office days and weekends.

Trip.com is also conducting more experiments to collect data in other hybrid-related aspects, such as fine-tuning the number of days in the office to find the optimal balance. The benefits of happier workers and better retention make it all very attractive.

Our results showed that under a hybrid-work policy, Trip.com was able to generate millions of dollars of profits by reducing expensive attrition without any impact on performance, innovation, or productivity. Firms should expand their A/B testing from consumer experience to daily practices for continuous managerial improvement. Only companies that continually innovate and improve will survive — and to do that they need to experiment and refine even their own management practices.

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