

Alternative Work Arrangements: What Does the Future Hold?

Alternative work arrangements—such as compressed work weeks, flexible work schedules, telecommuting, or job sharing, among others—can have positive and negative consequences for employers and/or employees. In general, alternative work arrangements can generate beneficial outcomes, particularly for employers, such as “increased employee retention, loyalty and morale; higher productivity; improved recruiting of highly qualified workers; decreased employee tardiness and unscheduled absences; and maximum use of facilities and equipment.”¹ On the employees’ side, for example, telecommuting—one type of alternative work arrangement—has had favorable effects on perceived autonomy, the resolution of work-family conflicts, job performance, job satisfaction, and the experience of stress. It does not harm perceived career prospects or the quality of workplace relationships.² On the downside, however, are the challenges associated with making these programs work for employers and employees: handling issues regarding employee training, work monitoring, and performance evaluation; maintaining lines of communication with bosses and co-workers; and changing the attitudes of managers uncomfortable with anything other than traditional working arrangements.³

On balance, the positives seem to outweigh the negatives.⁴ “Organizations that offer flexible working arrangements are, and will continue to be, employers of choice....Employees consistently rank flexible schedules high on their list of desired benefits; employers who are reluctant to offer these popular perks will find themselves falling short in the bidding wars for talent.”⁵

Although alternative work arrangements can benefit employers and employees, we need to examine the underlying factors driving the increased utilization of alternative work arrangements in many different workplaces. One important factor reflects the needs and desires of workers. “Many people today are seeking flexibility at work. Parents...may want more time for family. Students hope to fit employment into a busy class schedule. And some people look for work after retirement. Whatever their situation, they’re not alone in wanting a job that’s a better match for their lives.”⁶

Younger workers and those nearing retirement age are two particular segments of the workforce that employers can target by offering various alternative work arrangements.

Younger workers are entering the workforce with different expectations than previous generations of workers. Whereas their parents were work-centric, most members of Generations X and Y give priority to their personal lives; or at the very least they desire to balance their work lives and personal lives.⁷ Sharif Khan, vice-president of human resources at Microsoft Canada, says, “Gen X and Gen Y are coming into the workplace with the expectation that they’re going to be treated as individuals, [who]...want to be able to fit their life and their work together comfortably, as opposed to focusing on work and dealing with life after the fact.”⁸

Another important demographic group in the workforce consists of those individuals nearing retirement. “Baby Boomers are reaching retirement age. While many Boomers may choose to stretch their retirement date based on some combination of lifestyle choice and recent market developments, many are opting for less-demanding positions or reduced workloads.”⁹ “By 2020, 16 percent of the U.S. population will be age 65 and over, up from 12 percent in 1999....Yet leaders of many organizations ignore aging workforce issues despite the potential problems they see coming, and some damage seems likely to occur before the issues receive appropriate attention.”¹⁰ “[T]he size of the Baby Boomer demographic group exceeds current graduating classes, and replacing their experience will be a challenge for most firms.”¹¹

Many nations have experimented successfully with various flexible work programs, and in some countries, laws have been enacted to make alternative work arrangements more accessible to employees. Although the United States Congress has not enacted such legislation for the private sector, it has taken an important step in supporting alternative work arrangements for federal government employees. The *Telework Enhancement Act of 2010* (H.R. 1722)¹² was passed by both houses of Congress and signed into law by President Barack