## References

<sup>1</sup> See for instance: <u>https://www.mckinsey.com/featured-insights/future-of-work/the-future-of-work-after-covid-19</u> and <u>https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/uploads/prod/2021/01/NewFutureOfWorkReport.pdf</u>

<sup>2</sup> European framework agreement on telework (2002): <u>https://www.etuc.org/en/framework-agreement-telework</u>

<sup>3</sup> Nijp, H. H., Beckers, D. G., van de Voorde, K., Geurts, S. A., & Kompier, M. A. (2016). Effects of new ways of working on work hours and work location, health and job-related outcomes. Chronobiology International

<sup>4</sup> <u>https://myuniversity.rug.nl/infonet/medewerkers/actueel/news/2021/0408-eng-rapportage-</u> thuiswerken-in-coronatijd-deel-2.pdf

<sup>5</sup> Bailey, D. E., & Kurland, N. B. (2002). A review of telework research: Findings, new directions, and lessons for the study of modern work. Journal of Organizational Behavior

<sup>6</sup> Allen, T. D., Golden, T. D., & Shockley, K. M. (2015). How effective is telecommuting? Assessing the status of our scientific findings. Psychological Science in the Public Interest

<sup>7</sup> Charalampous, M., Grant, C. A., Tramontano, C., & Michailidis, E. (2019). Systematically reviewing remote e-workers' well-being at work: A multidimensional approach. European Journal of Work and Organizational Psychology

<sup>8</sup> Di Martino, V., & Wirth, L. (1990). Telework: A new way of working and living. International Labour Review

<sup>9</sup> Vega, R. P., Anderson, A. J., & Kaplan, S. A. (2015). A within-person examination of the effects of telework. Journal of Business and Psychology

<sup>10</sup> Gajendran, R. S., & Harrison, D. A. (2007). The good, the bad, and the unknown about telecommuting: Meta-analysis of psychological mediators and individual consequences. Journal of Applied Psychology

<sup>11</sup> Keller, A.C., Knight, C., & Parker, S.K., (2020, July 1). Boosting job performance when working from home: Four key strategies. SIOP Working Through COVID-19: Guidance for Organizations and Professionals. <u>https://www.siop.org/Research-Publications/Items-of-</u> <u>Interest/ArtMID/19366/ArticleID/4600/Boosting-Job-Performance-When-Working-from-Home-Four-Key-strategies?utm\_source=Social&utm\_medium=Posts&utm\_campaign=RemoteWork</u>

<sup>12</sup> Cook, D. (2020). The freedom trap: Digital nomads and the use of disciplining practices to manage work/leisure boundaries. Information Technology & Tourism

<sup>13</sup> Mazmanian, M., Orlikowski, W. J., & Yates, J. (2013). The autonomy paradox: The implications of mobile email devices for knowledge professionals. Organization Science

<sup>14</sup> Ojala, S., & Pyöriä, P. (2015). Working around the clock? The time and location of paid work in Finland 1979-2010. electronic International Journal of Time Use Research

<sup>15</sup> Baumeister, R. F., Leary, M. R. (1995). The need to belong: Desire for interpersonal attachments as a fundamental human motivation. Psychological Bulletin, 117, 497-529.

<sup>16</sup> Parker, S.K., Knight, C., & Keller, A.C. (2020). Remote managers are having trust issues. Harvard Business Review. <u>https://hbr.org/2020/07/remote-managers-are-having-trust-issues</u>