

The Influence of Work from Home Policy on The Function of Rooms in The House

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ABSTRACT: *The Covid-19 pandemic that occurred around the world resulted in many changes, including changes in architecture. As time goes by, we coexist with the virus and begin to adapt to its existence. One form of adaptation that is taken by the government as an effort to break the rope of virus transmission is to give the work from home and study from home policy. Adaptations are also made to the architecture in the house. Several rooms in the house have changed their function in response to the work from home and study from home policy. This study aims to examine the influence of work from home policy to the functions of the rooms inside a house. Data search was carried out by distributing questionnaires to several residential owners. The result of this study showed that work from home policy has a positive and significant influence on the room's function inside a house.*

Keywords: Work from home, changes, room's function

INTRODUCTION

The Covid-19 pandemic that has entered Indonesia since the announcement of cases 01 and 02 on March 2, 2020, by the president of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, has had many impacts on various fields such as social, economic, and architecture is no exception. Various efforts have been made by the government and also the community to break the rope of the spread of the covid-19 virus, one of them is the 'stay at home' campaign. "The policy of study from home, working from home, and worship at home needs to be continued to be targeted to reduce the spread of Covid-19," said Jokowi in a press conference at Bogor Palace on Monday (3/16/2020).

In the city of Yogyakarta, Sleman regency occupies the first position with the number of patients infected with the corona as many as 2310 people from a total of 5453 cases. As happened on September 24, 2020, the number of additional cases in the Special Region of Yogyakarta was 22 cases, 20 of which were residents of Sleman. The number of additional cases in Sleman district is due to the large number of referral hospitals in Sleman Regency.

Table 1 Number of Covid-19 patients in DIY

Status	Yogyakarta	Sleman	Bantul	Kulon Progo	Gunung Kidul	Non-DIY
Treated	186	492	278	142	72	6
Passed Away	36	40	35	10	15	
Recover	573	1.841	1.142	228	339	18

Source: <https://corona.jogjaprov.go.id/data-statistik>

World health organization (WHO) stated that prevention of the transmission of the covid-19 virus can also be done by using masks, washing hands before and after activities, and also maintaining at least a meter from another person. Buildings, cars, roads, and other human-built spaces are included in the built environment which has a big role in the spread of COVID-19. Because people spend most of their activities on BE (Dietz et al., 2020, p. 3). The occupant density in buildings, influenced by building type and program, occupancy schedule, and indoor activity, facilitates the accrual of human-associated microorganisms. Higher occupant density and increased indoor activity level typically increase social interaction and connectivity through direct contact between individuals as well as environmentally contact with an abiotic surface.

The original cluster of patients was hospitalized in Wuhan, China, (December 2019) and approximately 10 days later, the same hospital facility was diagnosing patients. It is presumed that the number of infected patients increased because of transmission that potentially occurred within the hospital BE. This is what makes people avoid public places or crowds, and prefer to stay at home. They tried to limit their contact with human and also surface, to prevent the spread of the virus from humans and surface.

Many activities are carried out from home, such as working, studying, and others. Working from home means to remote their work. In this case, people remote their work from their house to avoid the crowd. The remote work concept was firstly applied in the Russian legislation in 2013 (Blumberga, 2019). With the development of technology, remote work is not an impossible thing to do. Distance means nothing with the internet. This is one of the reasons that the government issued work and study from home.

However, the study on the influence of the work from home policy on the changes in the room's function inside a house is still insufficient. Makhno stated that work from home will give impacts on the arrangement of a workplace at home, but there is no certain data that shows the positive and significant influence of work from home on the changes of rooms' function inside a house. This research intends to study the influence of work from home and study from home policy to the room's function inside a house in Sleman, Yogyakarta Special Region.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Work from Home

The term of work from home and study from home came up after the outbreaks of the COVID-19 pandemic. One of the ways to break the rope of transmission is by avoiding the crowds, as stated by the World Health Organization. Work from home is similar to remote work, except that remote work can be done anywhere, it does not have to be at home. But the concept basically still the same. The COVID-19 pandemic makes people have to stay at home to reduce virus transmission from the built environment (Dietz, 2020).

Remote work is a working style that allows professionals to work outside of a traditional office environment. It is based on the concept that work does not need to be done in a specific place. Remote was work already initiated in 1972 by Nilles (Blumberga,2019). The idea came from that work does not necessarily come to the office. As long as each of the workers can communicate with each other, remote work is not impossible.

Home is the place that is created so that the owner can feel safe because it provides safety (Maryoso,2012). More so in the COVID-19 pandemic time, a home should be the safest place to take cover. Home also has a role as a place to take a rest and have some privacy (Hayward, 1996). Home becomes a territorial place claimed by the owners.

In the COVID-19 pandemic time, work from home becomes one of the forms of adaptation and adjustment with the virus. Adaptation can be done by humans both behaviorally and physiologically in various environments. Although the work from home policy was made by the government, the natural instinct of a human wants to save themselves from danger.

Adaptation is often confused with adjustment. Bell et al (2001:111) "adjustment refers to changing the stimulus while adaptation refers to changing in modes of behavior designed to manage or improve a lot of the individual". For example, in this COVID-19 pandemic, people start to adapt to the presence of the virus by gaining familiarity with it but the adjustment of the virus is that people start to wash their hands more often, wear a mask, and do their activities at homes such as work and study.

Shifting Changes because of COVID-19 Pandemic

Covid-19 pandemic brings so many changes in our life, and life after that will never be the same as before (Makhno,2020). People's behavior and perspective-shifting about architecture and space. The demand for houses increases rather than an apartment. They try to avoid meeting people and touching the public facilities such as the railings, elevator button, door handle, all the surface that not only belong to theirs. Home becomes the safest place to do daily activities. Makhno also stated that rooms with rigid separation now became ideal living space, rather than the open-plan building that more desirable before the pandemic occurs.

Limiting the physical interaction further brings the issue of interior shifting (Atmodiwirjo et al,2020). Not only bodies to bodies, but the interaction between body and surface has been limited to minimize the virus transmission. The Social distancing movement shifts the way we communicate with other. Virtual media has become the main communication medium instead of physical communication. This, create a new arrangement of interior due to the changing of our relationship with space.

The phenomenon of work from home is the response to the pandemic and the way to do the quarantine. Makhno also explains about more attention will be given to the arrangement of the workplace at home. The spatial organization will change, with the place to work from home no longer a desk with a parody of an office chair and a lamp. Now it will be a completely separate room with large windows, blackout curtains, and comfortable furniture. Shifting the existing room function into the home workplace.

Hypothesis Development

Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, the government issued the policy of work from home and also study from home. However, there are several jobs that have to be done in the office. Not all professions applied the policy.

COVID-19 creates changes in several aspects, architecture in one of them. The work from home and study from home policy was responding to the pandemic. Based on those explanations above, this research proposes the hypothesis that works from home

and study from home policy is positive influences the changes of a room's function inside a house.

METHODOLOGY

This research was done with a quantitative approach through a questionnaire distributed to the person that already work or university students that lived in Sleman, Special Region of Yogyakarta. The sampling was conducted in December 2020.

Personal data was questioned in the first section of the questionnaire which includes name, age, gender, the home district in Sleman, and job. The second section of the questionnaire was asked about whether the respondent does work or study from home or not, since in this pandemic, not all the office enact the work from home policy to the workers.

The last section of the questionnaire asked about the statement of adaptation and adjustment of rooms function. The statements are (a). Change the whole room into new a new function; (b) Add the new function in a room without removing the previous function, and the last one is (c). Add new function in some part of the room. All of the questions in this section are scale from one to fourth, with one is disagree and four is agree.

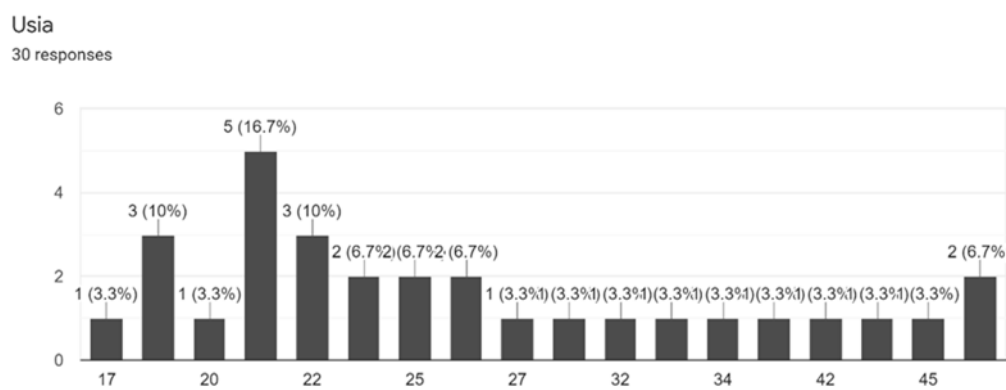
The study is hypothesis testing. This research uses a quantitative approach with a survey method for data collection. The data will be then tested using the regression analysis method.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Profile of the respondents

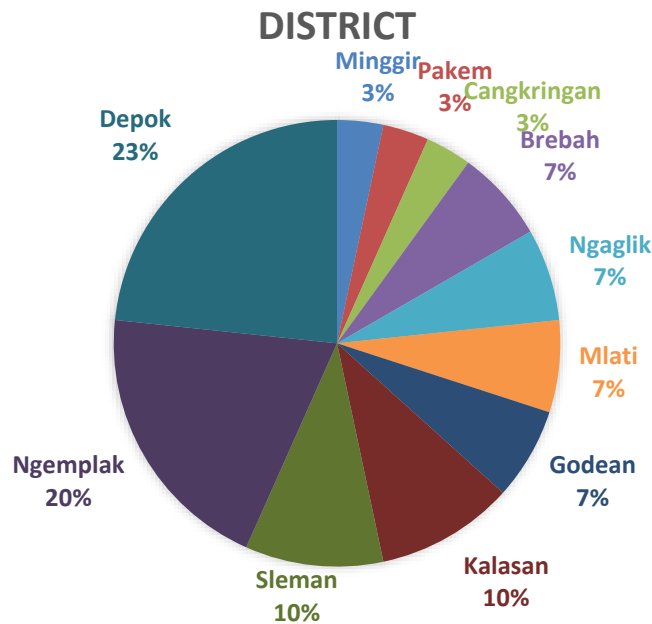
The profile of the respondents in the study includes 30 people that lived in Sleman with the range of age are from 17 up until 52 years old.

Picture 1. The age of the respondents



The gender of the respondents is equal between the woman and the men, 50% of them are a woman and the rest (50%) are men. The district where they lived in Sleman also varied,

Picture 2. The district where the respondent lived



The scope of work of the respondent are 13.3% civil servant, 16.7% entrepreneur, 26% private employee, and the rest which is the most are the university student with the number of 43.3%.

Based on the result of the questionnaire, 23.3% of the respondent do not get the work from home policy or they are still working from the office, while the rest 76.7% get the work from home policy. The persons that didn't get the work from home policy mostly came from the private employee and the civil servant. Those two jobs require the employee to work from the office. While all the students are studying from home.

The questionnaire result shows that the people that do not work from home did not change their room's function nor adding a new function in a room inside their house. While all the people that do work from home or study from home change their rooms' function inside their house. The data shows that the person that do the work from home and the study from home change their room's function completely with a score of 2,78 out of 4. While some other people that work from home and study from home add new functions in their existing room and change their part of the rooms to a new function got a score of 3.04 out of 4.

Hypothesis Testing

Table 2. Result of Hypothesis Testing

	Rooms' Function		
	β	t	Sig
Work from Home Policy	0.819	7.559	0.000

The regression analysis result indicates that work from home policy has a positive and significant influence on the change of a room's function inside a house ($\beta=0.819$; $t=7.559$; $p>0.01$). It means, the hypothesis is failed to be rejected. From the regression

analysis, work from home policy in Sleman Yogyakarta has a positive and significant influence on a rooms' function inside their house.

Discussion

The regression analysis indicates that the hypothesis is supported. Work from home policy does positively and significantly influences a room's function inside the house. This result is in line with Makhno (2020) which stated that work from home policy is currently applied because the COVID-19 pandemic shift rooms function into a workplace.

CONCLUSION

This study analyzes the influence of work from home policy on the room's function inside a house. From the regression analysis, it can be concluded that work from home and study from home policy positively and significantly influence the changes of a rooms' function inside a house.

The data from the questionnaire show that the one that changes their room's function is the one that does work from home and study from home. People start to maximize the function of their house as their workplace. Some jobs need special space to be done, while some others can be done anywhere in the house. People forced to merged the workplace in their house. While for the workers that do not get the work from home policy, they did not change their rooms' function in their house.

By this result, we can also know that people in Sleman Yogyakarta rarely design a house as a workplace. They tend to add the function of the workplace after the work from home and the study from home policy announced by the government, as one of the efforts to break the COVID-19 transmission rope.

This research is limited to the influence of the work from home and study from home policy to the room's change inside a house. It has not analyzed the rooms that change because of the work from home and study from home policy. Future studies can analyze the kind of rooms and the changes caused by the policy.

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