

# Study shows why bosses cut some employees slack for unethical behavior

May 2 2018

---



Credit: Yevgenia Nayberg

Imagine—or perhaps you don't have to—that you're at work and feeling

very tired. You're nearing the deadline on an important project, and you've stayed late at the office every day for weeks. Perhaps because you're feeling so fatigued, when you submit an expense report for a recent lunch, you may round up just a smidge.

Now imagine you are the manager who catches this misdeed. How do you react? Does knowing the [employee](#) was exhausted influence your response?

Very possibly, according to new research from Maryam Kouchaki, assistant professor of management and organizations at the Kellogg School. She and coauthors find that we judge employees' ethical lapses less harshly when we perceive the wayward workers to be tired. And we are particularly soft on employees who are tired for reasons outside of their control: because they stayed up to care for a family member, for instance, or had an overwhelming workload.

In previous research, Kouchaki has shown that [unethical behavior](#) at work is more likely when employees are in a state of "ego depletion"—that is, when they are worn down as a result of fatigue, physical discomfort, or the exhaustion of making constant choices. For example, she has found that we're more likely to make moral missteps in the afternoon than the morning because our cognitive resources are gradually drained over the course of the day.

"Our self-regulatory resources are limited," Kouchaki explains. "When you use those resources, they are depleted, and you have to replenish them to be able to use them again."

The current research shows the flip side of this. It explores how our understanding of ego depletion influences how we perceive such malfeasance in others.

And while the tendency is to go easy on a depleted employee, managers risk creating a dangerous precedent, Kouchaki says. If employees rarely receive punishment for fudging their expense reports simply because they were overworked when they did it, there is little incentive to be truthful the next time.

"Judging this behavior leniently could have consequences," she explains.

## **Ego Depletion and Unethical Behavior**

Unethical behavior at work is tricky to study in its natural setting—after all, you can't (and shouldn't!) recruit experimental subjects to steal from their employers.

So Kouchaki and her coauthors, Yujan Zhang of the Guizhou University of Finance and Economics, Kai Chi of the National University of Singapore, and Junwei Zhang of Huazhong Agricultural University in China, created four videos to better understand observers' reactions to unethical behavior and ego depletion.

In two videos, a chipper, well-rested employee named John talks to his manager about an important merger. He emphasizes that he has been sleeping well, despite in the first video staying up to work hard on the merger and in the second watching sports. In the third video, a decidedly less peppy John says working on the merger has been keeping him up late; in the fourth, he mentions staying up late to watch the NBA playoffs. At the end of all four films, John pads a lunch expense.

Each participant watched one of the four videos, then answered a series of questions about John's behavior on a scale from one to seven. Some questions measured participants' opinion of the seriousness of John's transgression ("To what extent do you think John's behavior was unethical?") and the need for discipline ("How severely should John be

punished?"). Others probed the issue of intentionality ("To what extent did John knowingly engage in fraud?").

The results showed that cheaters might just prosper—if they're tired.

Study participants who viewed the visibly depleted John judged him as behaving less intentionally than those who saw a well-rested John. They also advocated less severe punishment for him. And John-the-overworked-employee was punished even more leniently than John-the-sleepy-sports-fan.

The researchers repeated the same experiment with a new group of participants. These subjects read one of four scenarios similar to those shown in the videos, with one significant change. In the final scenario, instead of staying up late for a work project, John says he is tired because he was up late taking care of his sick infant son.

These changes made little difference in observers' perceptions—they still cut the two tired versions of John some slack, as compared to the two well-rested versions. John-the-devoted-parent was given the most leniency of all. Notably, participants also viewed John's misbehavior as being significantly less intentional when he stayed up late to care for his son than when he lost sleep after watching sports (rating his degree of intentionality an average of 4.62 versus 5.7 out of 7).

To Kouchaki, the finding has intuitive appeal. In general, "unethical behavior that is intentional is often seen as more blameworthy," she says. Unintentional bad behavior, like a child accidentally stealing a piece of candy from a store, is viewed through an entirely different lens—and rarely punished.

The same force is at work in this research: we view tired and overworked people as behaving less deliberately, and so we are more

likely to let them slide.

"People are taking into consideration the employee's situation when making these choices," she says.

## **Rested Employees Are Honest Employees**

This leniency is understandable, but that does not necessarily make it good, Kouchaki emphasizes. Managers should consider the context for their employees' [behavior](#) but must still ensure there are consequences for ethical violations, so that employees learn from their moral failures, even when those violations are small or relatively common.

Perhaps the best way organizations can do this is to make sure employees do not become exhausted and depleted in the first place.

As a leader, if you see or suspect ethical lapses in your organization, "you could make structural changes such that people could disengage from work when they got home," Kouchaki suggests, "rather than being on call all the time and being anxious about it."

**More information:** Maryam Kouchaki et al. The Morning Morality Effect, *Psychological Science* (2013). [DOI: 10.1177/0956797613498099](https://doi.org/10.1177/0956797613498099)

Provided by Northwestern University

Citation: Study shows why bosses cut some employees slack for unethical behavior (2018, May 2) retrieved 24 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-05-bosses-employees-slack-unethical-behavior.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private

study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.