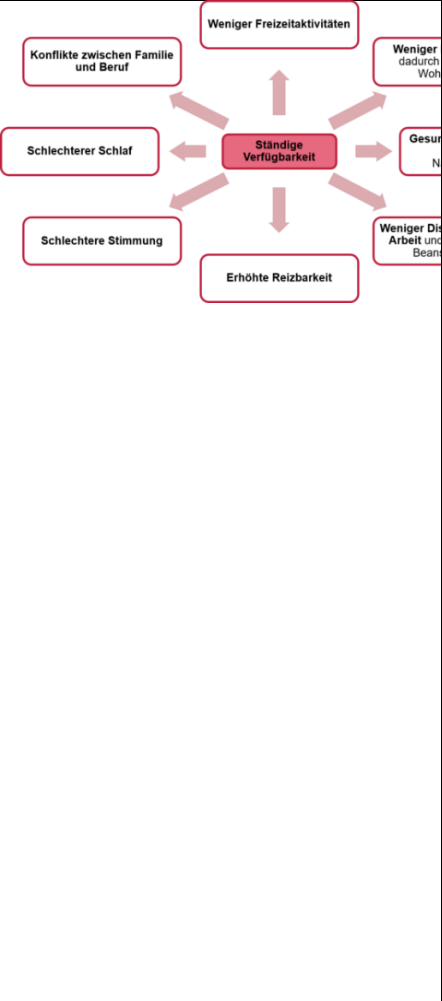




## Bildquellen

Bild	Quelle
	<p>In Anlehnung an:</p> <p>[5] Bamberg, E., Dettmers, J., Funck, H., Krähe, B., &amp; Vahle-Hinz, T. (2012). Effects of on-call work on well-being: Results of a daily survey. <i>Applied Psychology: Health and Well-Being</i>, 4, 299-320.</p> <p>[6] Arlinghaus, A., &amp; Nachreiner, F. (2013). When work calls - Associations between being contacted outside of regular working hours for work-related matters and health. <i>Chronobiology International</i>, 30(9), 1197-1202.</p> <p>[7] Hassler, M., Rau, R., Hupfeld, J., Paridon, H., &amp; Schuchart, U. (2016). iga.Report23: Auswirkungen von ständiger Erreichbarkeit und Präventionsmöglichkeiten. Abgerufen von <a href="http://www.iga-info.de/fileadmin/redakteur/Veroeffentlichungen/iga_Report/Dokumente/iga-Report_23_Teil2_Auswirkungen_staendiger_Erreichbarkeit.pdf">http://www.iga-info.de/fileadmin/redakteur/Veroeffentlichungen/iga_Report/Dokumente/iga-Report_23_Teil2_Auswirkungen_staendiger_Erreichbarkeit.pdf</a></p> <p>[8] Sonnentag, S., &amp; Fritz, C. (2007). The Recovery Experience Questionnaire: Development and validation of a measure for assessing recuperation and unwinding from work. <i>Journal of Occupational Health Psychology</i>, 12(3), 204-221.</p> <p>[9] Sonnentag, S., &amp; Schiffner, C. (2019). Psychological detachment from work during nonwork time and employee well-being: The role of leader's detachment. <i>Spanish Journal of Psychology</i>, 22(3).</p>
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