



2C-NOW COLLABORATION & COORDINATION IN NETWORKS OF WORK

Visualising Collaborative Activities:

Online Meetings and Social Documents

					May 2023					June 2023					July	2023				August 2023				
					1*	2	3	4	5				1	2	3	4	5	6	7		1	2	3	4
Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	8	9	10	11	12	5	6	7	8*	9	10	11	12	13	14	7	8	9	10	11
Mid-April 2023					15	16	17	18*	19	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	14	15	16	17	18
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	21	22	23	24	25
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Long-term research programme

Enterprise collaboration technologies and the design of the digital workplace

Examines sociotechnical change and the design of digital workplaces

- shaping and reshaping of working worlds and the appropriation and use of information and communication technologies to support distributed collaborative work
- Distributed collaborative work in organisations has significantly increased in both scale, scope and complexity (esp. post-COVID19 pandemic)
 - Wider range of employees involved (Milasi et al., 2021; Eurofound, 2022)
 - Greater diversity of working arrangements (Ferreira et al., 2021; Smite et al., 2023)
 - Increasingly complex collaboration technology landscape (Vailshery, 2022, Schubert and Williams 2022)
- Work practices and work processes are being redesigned and reshaped as working arrangements and technologies change



Research challenge: making distributed collaborative work visible (visualisable, analysable and interpretable)

"The way in which people work is not always apparent. Too often, assumptions are made as to how tasks are performed rather than unearthing the underlying work practices. By making (collaborative) work visible, designers create a more intimate view of the workplace landscape." (Suchman, 1995)

> "Allow researchers to carefully follow coordination practices, information flows, situated routines, and other social and organizational phenomena across a variety of scales." (Geiger and Ribes, 2011)

Theoretical and analytical challenge

To traverse between scales and levels (situated workplace studies → information infrastructures) over extended timeframes (longitudinal view)

Methodological challenge

To develop research methods that enable us to capture, visualise and analyse collaborative work indepth and across space and time

To integrate heterogeneous data types representing different dimensions of distributed collaborative working



Data integration: methodological innovation to enable rich, large-scale analyses of collaborative work



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Research Study Design



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Social Documents as "Trace Data"

- User-generated digital artefacts for collaboration and communication
 - Wiki articles, blog posts, forum discussions, chat messages, shared and commented documents, ...

Social, compound and highly networked documents

- Social: Enriched and edited by many users over time
- Compound: Versions and histories, comments and attachments, tags, ...
- Networked: References and links to other documents, shared with workgroups and single users

Data source for Trace Ethnographic Studies

- Aims at reconstructing *"patterns and practices of users in distributed sociotechnical systems"* and *"combines the richness of participant-observation with the wealth of data in logs"* (Geiger and Ribes, 2011)
- General problem of non-reactive data: not immediately ready for analysis and limited contextual information
 - "can rarely be accepted as found evidence ready for analysis. Researchers tend to put significant time into preparing trace data before they can dive into a deeper investigation." (Østerlund et al., 2020)



Example of a wiki article in HCL Connections (Hausmann and Williams, 2016)

Diary Study Data

- Diary method for capturing in-situ contextual and longitudinal details about everyday work and situated practices (Czerwinski et al., 2004; Jarrahi et al., 2021)
 - Time diary as research tool for investigating patterns and behaviours over a defined period of time (Bartlett & Milligan, 2015)
 - Minimized recall bias (Hyers, 2018; Jarrahi et al., 2021)
- Our ongoing diary study captures the daily work location and work times as well as synchronous work periods and events (e.g. meetings)
 - Captured as time diary via Excel spreadsheets
 - One workgroup (ten participants, multiple subgroups)
 - Started mid-April 2023, ongoing \rightarrow almost one year of data
 - Distributed and hybrid work from an individual perspective, but also from a workgroup level



Diary Study

10:00 13:00 09:00 11:00 12:00 þ +2 Type of meeting Location of meeting Location of workgroup member 747 Remote Spontaneous External participants meeting meeting +2 of meeting Scheduled Face-to-face -----In office Homeoffice Thirdspace meeting meeting

Team Meeting Constellations & Flow



Objective: to combine diary data and trace data





Scope of this study



Long-term diary study: Period of data collection: Mid-April 2023 – today

Participants:

1 workgroup, multiple subgroups, 10 participants (university research group)

Location entries: > 1830 entries Meeting entries: > 2097 meeting entries, 1209 distinct meetings (as at end of January 2024)



Data selected for this study: Period of data collection: (290 days) Mid-April 2023 – January 2024

Participants:

1 subgroup with four members

Location entries: 863 entries **Meeting entries:** 103 meeting entries, 40 distinct meetings

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Diary Study Data for the "Regular Team Meeting"



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Timeline Application – Overview



Last data refresh Days since last refresh 06.03.2024 13:13:45 2



https://bas.uni-koblenz.de/ceir/diary-study.nsf/timeline.xsp



Yearly rhythm

A Trace E How a Univer	thnogra	phic Stu arch Group	dy of T uses the	Remote i	neetings, tea	aching time		Face-to-face- meetings, research time		Face-to-fa	ce meetings, te	eaching time	
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Fritz Jansen							9						
Johanna Weber													

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Recurring meetings



Spontaneous online meetings



"Can you stay in the room" phenomenon



Meetings provide CONTEXT, content contribution indicates ROLE







Summary and outlook

- Developed and tested a novel method that brings two types of heterogeneous data together (diary entries & digital trace data) and allows for a longitudinal analysis across different levels of abstraction
- The method now enables the identification and analysis of ...
 - work locations --> activity-based working
 - patterns and timing of synchronous and asynchronous working --> rhythms and flows, work interruptions,
 - role and importance of documents and work products --> document theory
 - work conducted in preparation for, during and following specific meetings --> articulation work, transitions and handoffs
 - patterns, shifts and changes in work processes and practices --> new roles, routine dynamics
 - Ionger term begin to understand the processes of standardisation and embeddedness
- Next steps for the method and tool
 - Examine complexity of distributed collaborative work on a larger scale by including
 - further data types, documents and tools
 - extending timeframes
 - improving visualisations, filtering and transitioning between levels
 - Ionger term development of Content Rich Data Spaces (CoRDS))





Thank you for your attention!



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Data Collection – Social Documents