

# Informal Conversation in the Remote Workplace

Research Proposal

Directed Study

Audrey Chow, Brendan Chow  
Ethan Ma, Eliza Lim

We used to socialize and communicate with our co-workers face to face, but with the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, we've had to transition our entire work lives online. How has this changed the way we socialize and communicate with our colleagues?

*Approximately 4.7 million Canadians who do not usually work from home did so during the week of March 22 to 28.*

- Statistics Canada, 2020

# Review of Literature

Key Argument #1

# Informal conversation is essential to teamwork.

Key Argument #2

# Current telecommunication platforms are limited.

Key Argument #3

Emerging technologies are  
shifting to a new reality.

# Summary of Literature Review

- <sup>01</sup> Remote workers miss informal conversation
- <sup>02</sup> Current technologies are limited
- <sup>03</sup> Emerging technologies are shifting



**PURPOSE OF STUDY**

Our research aims to explore how knowledge workers use telecommunication platforms to facilitate informal conversation. It also aims to explore the goals and values they attach to these conversations in the new context of remote work during the COVID-19 pandemic.

01

What values do knowledge workers attach to informal conversations?

02

How do they use communication technology to facilitate these conversations?

03

To what extent do they find this important?

**HYPOTHESIS**

Remote workers are struggling to feel connected with their coworkers during the COVID-19 pandemic because the communication platforms they use have not been built to support the frequency and richness of social interactions that occur with face-to-face conversation.

# Mixed Method Research: Concurrent

## PART 1: QUANTITATIVE

Surveys

## PART 2: QUALITATIVE

Interviews

**POPULATION**

Knowledge workers that live  
and work in North America

**SAMPLE**

Full time knowledge workers who have:  
Transitioned to remote work due to COVID-19  
Work in team-based environments  
Use computer mediated communication

# Purpose of Survey

- <sup>01</sup> To see what communication platforms knowledge workers are currently using.
- <sup>02</sup> To gauge their satisfaction with these platforms as channels for informal conversation.

**HYPOTHESIS**

With the exception of longtime employees, remote workers struggle to clearly express their thoughts through their companies' internal communication platforms and would prefer to return to in-person work.

**QUESTIONS**

Majority are closed-ended questions,  
a couple open-ended questions

**MEDIUM**

Google Forms

**LENGTH**

5 minute survey

# Purpose of Interview

- <sup>01</sup> To understand how remote workers engage in informal conversations
- <sup>02</sup> To explore why or why not workers consider informal conversation to be important in remote work



**HYPOTHESIS**

Knowledge workers believe that establishing a good rapport with their teammates leads to more effective collaboration, but recently they have found it more challenging to maintain these connections through emails, messages, and videoconferencing alone.

**NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS**

7–9

**RECRUITMENT METHODS**

Social media posts, word of mouth, email, survey respondents

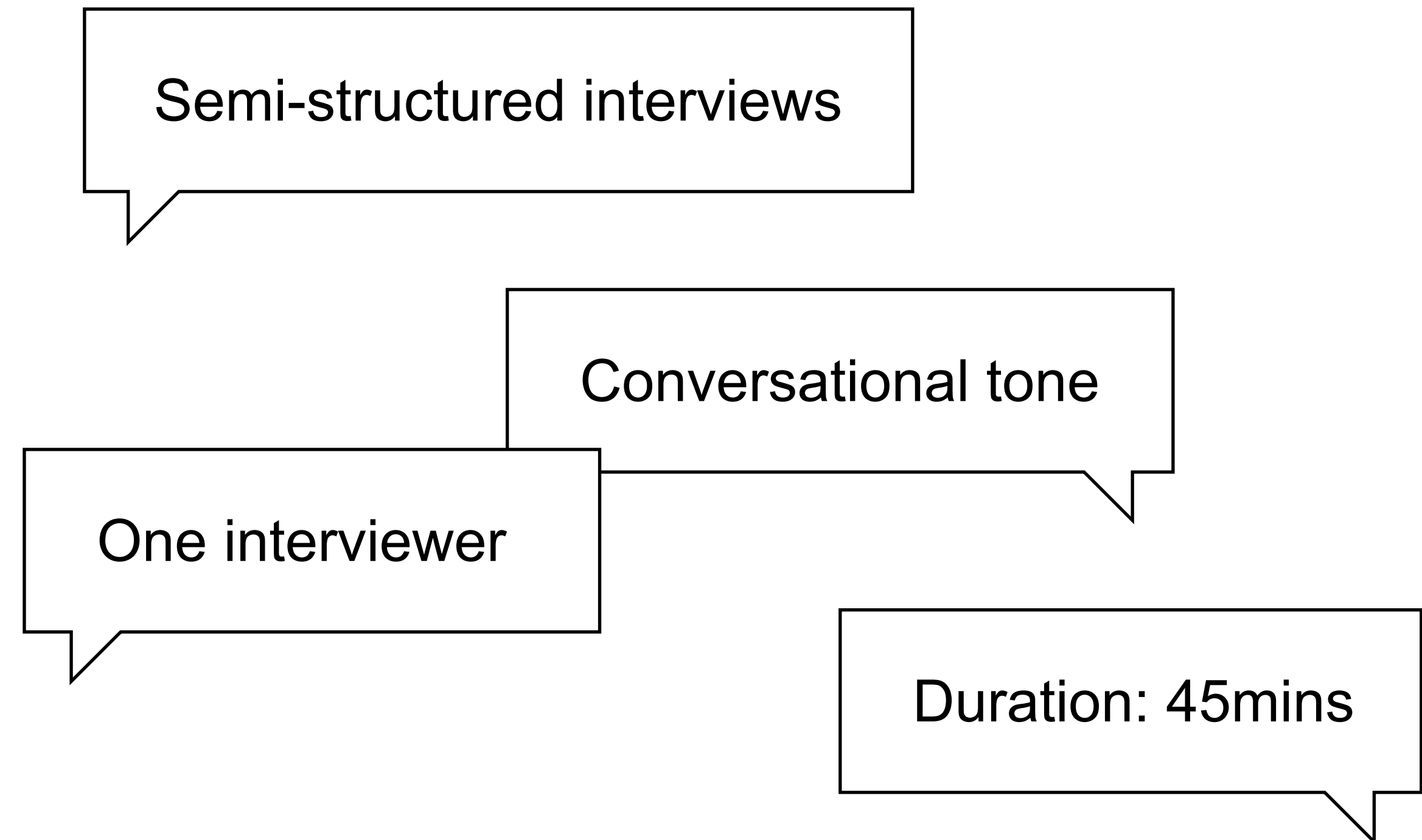
**TYPES OF CONTACTS**

Personal connections and SIAT graduate students

**SAMPLING METHOD**

Snowball Sampling

# Interview Format



**DATA ANALYSIS**

Each interview will be audio recorded using Open Broadcasting Software (OBS) or phone recording, and they will be transcribed into written documents.

**WHAT IS THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS STUDY?**

To identify the challenges facing organizations and knowledge workers adapting to remote work and how communication technologies can better support their need for social connection during COVID-19.

01

## Full-time Knowledge Workers

Individuals that are considering remote work or are currently working remotely

02

## HCI Scholars

Those who have existing knowledge of computer mediated technology

03

## Interaction Designers

Creators of telecommunication platforms

# Consideration of Ethics

01

A written description and consent form will be provided for each research participant

02

Participants will be informed that their data will be stored on US servers and subject to the Patriot Act

03

Survey respondents will be granted anonymity and interview participants will be granted confidentiality

# Data Storage & Security



01

## Pseudonyms

Will be used when transcribing recordings and labelling data for storage



02

## Recordings and Data Deleted


Recordings from interviews and data from surveys will be destroyed in 2 years



03

## Storing Information

Data will be stored on Google Drive only with consent

SEPT 24TH	OCT 1ST	OCT 8TH	DEC 24TH, 2022
Release survey and begin contacting potential interviewees	Close the survey and confirm interview dates	Last day of interviews	 Santa destroys the data



References

Arora, A., Gonzalez, V. M., & Payne, S. J. (2011). The Social Nature of Work Fragmentation: Revisiting Informal Workplace Communication. *The Ergonomics Open Journal*, 4, pp.23-27. DOI: 10.2174/1875934301104010023

Bodker, S. (2016). Rethinking technology on the boundaries of life and work. *Personal and Ubiquitous Computing*, 20, pp. 533-544. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00779-016-0933-9>

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*, 28(1), pp.51-73. DOI: 10.1080/1359432X.2018.1541886

Collins, A. M., Hislop, D., & Cartwright, S. (2016). Social Support in the workplace between teleworkers, office-based colleagues and supervisors. *New Technology, Work and Employment*, 31(2), pp.161-175. DOI: 10.1111/ntwe.12065

Dena, C. (2018). DIYSPY - Live Remote Play at CHI Play'18. CHI PLAY '18 Extended Abstracts: Proceedings of the 2018 Annual Symposium on Computer-Human Interaction in Play Companion Extended Abstracts, pp. 109-115. Retrieved from <https://doi-org.proxy.lib.sfu.ca/10.1145/3270316.3270590>

Foster, M. E. (2019). Face-to-face conversation: why embodiment matters for conversational user interfaces. CUI '19: Proceedings of the 1st International Conference on Conversational User Interfaces, 13, pp.1 -3. Retrieved from <https://doi-org.proxy.lib.sfu.ca/10.1145/3342775.334281>

Gensler Research Institute. (2020). Gensler U.S. work from home survey. Retrieved from <https://www.gensler.com/uploads/document/695/file/Gensler-US-Work-From-Home-Survey-2020-Briefing-1.pdf>.

Gilson, L. L., Maynard, T. M., Jones Young, N. C., Vartiainen, M., & Hakonen, M. (2015). Virtual Teams Research: 10 Years, 10 Themes, and 10 Opportunities. *Journal of Management*, 41(5), pp.1313-1337. DOI: 10.1177/0149206314559946

He, H., Huang, E. (2014). A qualitative study of workplace intercultural communication tensions in dyadic face-to-face and computer-mediated interactions. University of Zurich. [Web]. Retrieved August 28, 2020 from [https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/18HcNG9n1X621r-09ys4pk\\_8TUFjDTwix](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/18HcNG9n1X621r-09ys4pk_8TUFjDTwix)

Kraut, R., Fish, R., Root, R., Chalfonte, B., Oskamp, S., & Spacapan, S. (1990). Informal communication in organizations: Form, function and technology. Human reactions to technology: Claremont Symposium on Applied Social Psychology, pp. 1-55. Retrieved from <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.59.9721&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

Kuzuoka H., Kodama Y., Osawa, H., Harada, E., Myodo E., Xu, J. (2018). Telepresence robot's salutations to trigger informal conversation with teleworkers. [Web]. Retrieved August 28, 2020 from <https://doi.org/10.1145/3272973.3274063>

Limoncelli, T. A. (2020). Five Nonobvious Remote Work Techniques. *ACM Queue*, 18(3), pp.1-10. <https://doi-org.proxy.lib.sfu.ca/10.1145/3411757.3417752>

McEwan, G., & Greenburg, S. (2005). Community Bar. ECSCW '05: Video proceedings of the European Conference on Computer Supported Cooperative Work. Retrieved from <http://grouplab.cpsc.ucalgary.ca/Publications/2005-CommunityBarVideo.ECSCW>

Microsoft. (n.d.). Case Study - Beam supports Microsoft Research's efforts to save costs and time [Webpage]. Retrieved from <https://suitabletech.com/casestudy-microsoft>

Ortet, S., Dantas, C., Machado, N., Tagueo, V., Quintas, J., & Haansen, S. (2019). Pervasive Technologies applied to the work environment: implications for end-users. PETRA '19: Proceedings of the 12th ACM International Conference on Pervasive Technologies Related to Assistive Environments, pp. 459-463. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1145/3316782.3322769>

Shen, Y., & Kelly, R. M. (2020). CoasterMe: Supporting Informal Workplace Awareness Through the Everyday Behaviour of Drinking. CHI EA '20: Extended Abstracts of the 2020 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems, pp.1-8. Retrieved from <https://doi.org/10.1145/3334480.3382824>

Venolia, G., Tang, J., Cervantes, R., Bly, S., Robertson, G., Lee, B., & Inkpen, K. (2010). Embodied Social Proxy: Mediating Interpersonal Connection in Hub-and-Satellite Teams. CHI '10: Proceedings of the 28th International Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems. Retrieved from [https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/ESP\\_CHI10\\_Submission.pdf](https://www.microsoft.com/en-us/research/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/ESP_CHI10_Submission.pdf)

Whittaker, S., Frohlich, D., & Daly-Jones, O. (1994). Informal Workplace Communication: What is it like and How Might We Support It?. Proceedings of the SIGCHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI '94), pp.131-137. Retrieved from: <https://doi.org/10.1145/191666.191726>.