Proposal and evaluation of a method to induce a chat leading to organizational learning

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Introduction

<Background>

Importance of <u>Organizational Learning</u> has been recognized.

(Organizational Learning is not only getting knowledge, but also changing the thoughts and behaviors.)

<Problem>

Information sharing by communication in the organization is one of the important factors, but most of the members cannot share the practical information.

<Goal>

Promote Organizational Learning by informal communication.

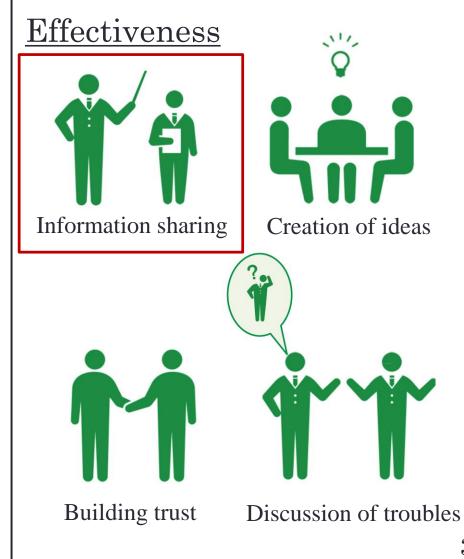
Roles of informal communication

Definition

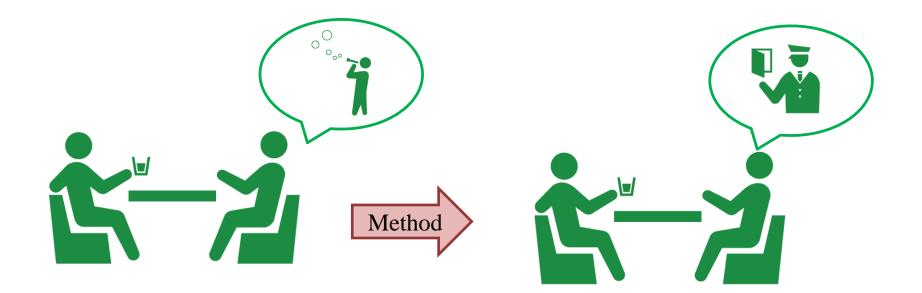
• Unscheduled and unofficial communication which occurs in the organization



Example: Chats which occurs in break room, smoking room and so on



Research purpose

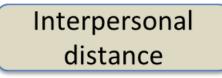


Rich contents in a chat

Inducing a work-related chat

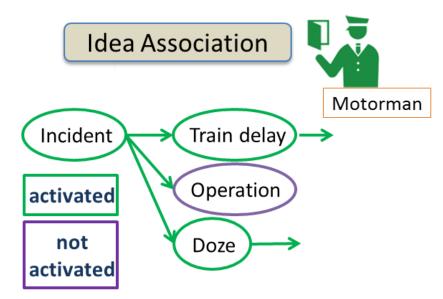
Research purpose is to propose a method to induce a chat leading to organizational learning

Principle to induce theme of chat



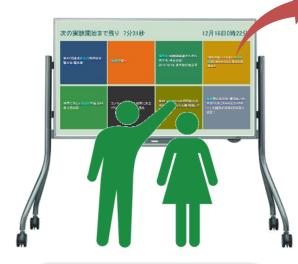


Chat is induced by feeling ill at ease when the interpersonal distance is too short



Contents of chat is controlled by presenting work-related information

Proposed system

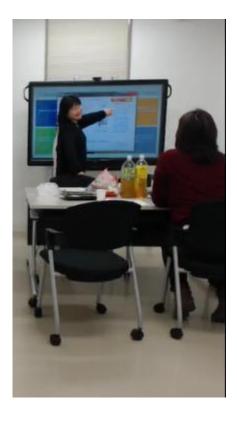


Everyone can see the information on the display 16 people were injured by collision accident between train and track

Display the titles of work related news on the internet

<Other Functions>

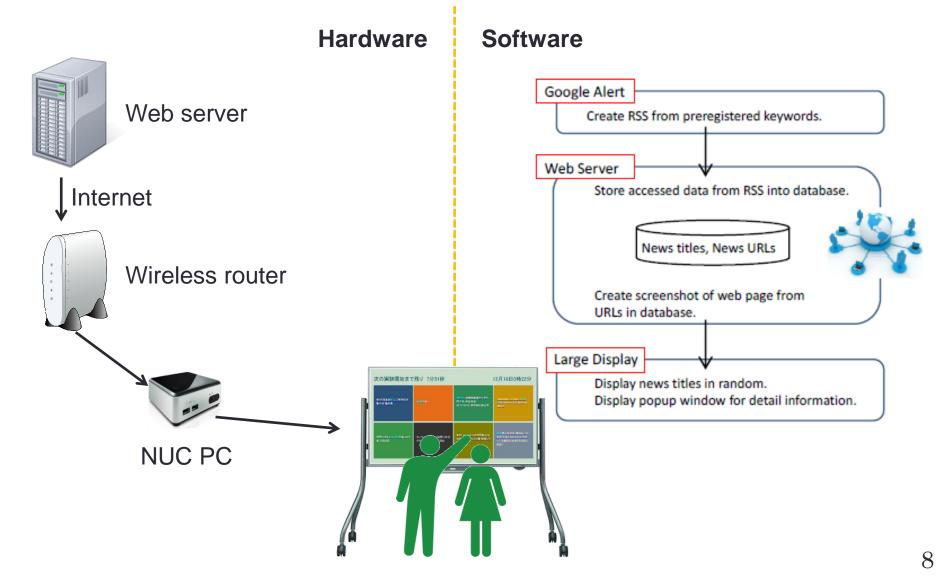
Animation
Sliding operation
Pop-up window







System configuration



Case Study

Outline of case study

Analyze chats of participants which occurred in the resting room where the proposed system was installed.

Purpose of case study

- 1. To confirm whether the proposed method can induce work related chat or not
- 2. To confirm whether the induced chat promotes organizational learning

Participants

- Two female child minders
- Two female masseuses

Overview of experimental protocol

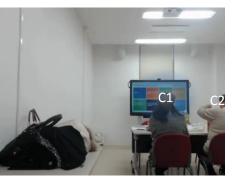
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One day(10:00~16:30)
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<Flow>

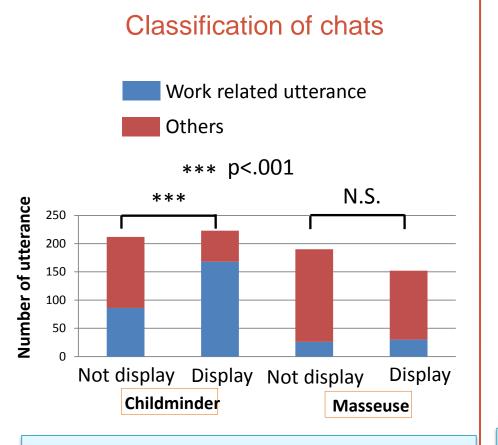
Task Rest Task 15min Display information or not display information

Layout of resting room



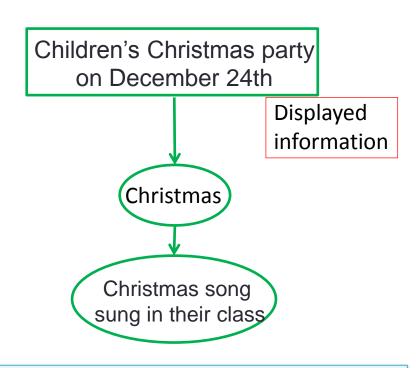


Results



Promote work related chat for the workers who usually talked about work related matters in their daily chat.

Chat to lead the organizational learning (Flow of association)



Learning the lyrics of the Christmas song through their chat.

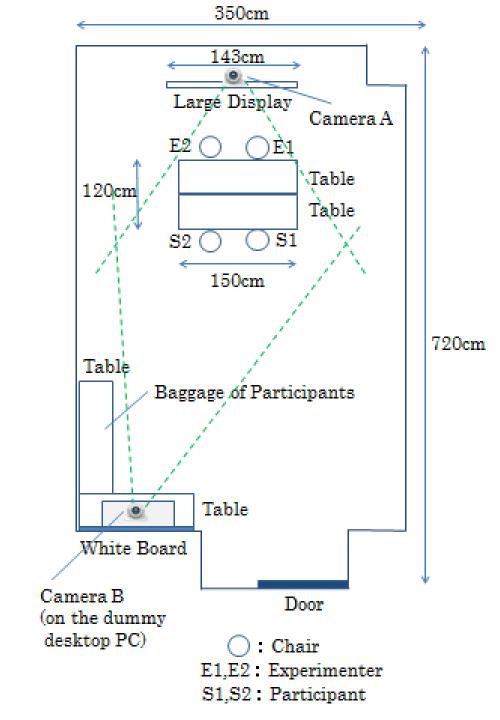
Conclusion and Future Work

<Conclusion>

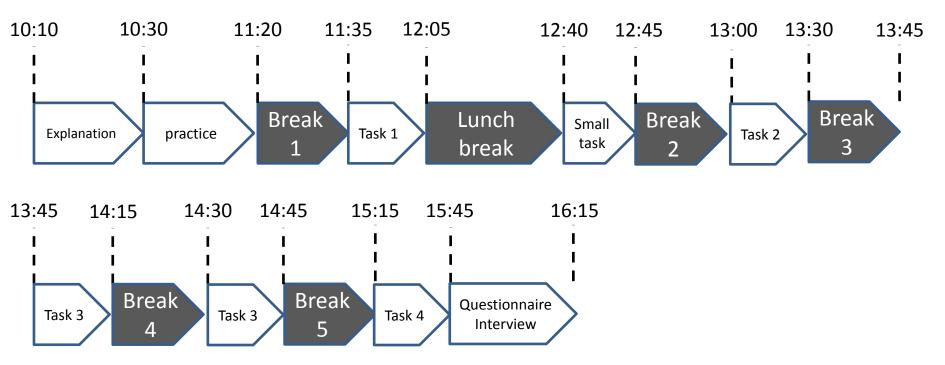
- ✓ There was a possibility for the proposed method to promote work related chat for the workers who usually talked about work related matters in their daily chat.
- ✓ It was confirmed that there were a few work related chats which led their learning activities.

<Future Work>

- I. We should verify the influence of conditions of participants(number of participants, gender, relationship between participants).
- II. We should confirm the effectiveness of the method when the proposed system will be installed into a resting room of an actual workplace for a long term.
- III. It should be considered that work related chat can be promoted even in the case when they usually don't talk about work related matters.



Procedure



Break 1 & Lunch break: general news was displayed Break 2 & Break 4 : There is no news Break 3 & Break 5 : Work-related news was displayed

<comments>

- Task includes Slip classification & Sudoku & Flicker measurement
- Small task is Flicker measurement
- The reason why the contents is changed : General news →get used to the system non-text →investigate whether differences of frequency of work-related chat exist or not

Mode A (Public news)	次の実験開始まで残り 29分21秒			12月18日0時5分
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Mode B				
(No text)				
	次の実験開始まで	- संस 700100		12月18日0時22分
Mode C			STLUMBERTOF.	
(Work related news)	8-10898 940 808	ad Don	日本1010年1月1日日 日本1011日日 日本1011日日 日本1011日日 日本1011日日 日本1011日日 日本1011日日 日本1011日日 日本1011日日 日本1011日日 日本1011日日 日本1011日日 日本1011日日 日本1011日日 日本1011日日 日本1011日日 日本1011日日 日本1011日日 日本1011日 日 日本1011日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日	An-PERADAPAN Receiption 8
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1. C1: だから積み上げたもんがないから、何にもできへん。				
: だからもう嫌や。保育士も。なんか、何していいのか分からへん。				
2. C1: (会話が途切れる。2秒沈黙。)				
<「2014.12.25 クリスマス子ども会」>	\longrightarrow The system showed the blog			
3. C1: なああれあわてんぼうのサンタクロースってさ、煙突覗いて落っこちるやろ。 ~	of Christmas party for kids			
: え、ちゃう。1 番が。				
4. C2:(あわてんぼうのサンタクロースを口ずさみ始める)				
5. C1:あ、そうや。クリスマス前や、2番が煙突で。	They talked about Christmas song			
: ほんで、えっと、しかたがないから踊ったよが3番?	which was sung with kids in class			
6. C2:3番。				
7. C1:4番は?				
8. C2:4番は。]			
9. C1:4番がいつも分からへん。	C1 didn't know the lyric of the song			
:で、ほよほよほよほよ(ごまかす感じ)でみかんでも終わって、みんな分からへんねん。				
10. C2:あわてんぼうのサンタクロース、クリスマスまえにやってきた、				
: いそいでリンリンリンや、リンリンリン。				
: で2番は、あいたたドンドンドン、で、一緒に踊るチャッチャッチャ。	C1 told the lyric while singing			
:で、あわてんぼうのサンタ、あ、最後は、あわてんぼうのサンタクロース、	the song.			
:もいちどくるよとかえったよ、さよなら//シャラランラン、さよならシャララン	(ラン、) the song.			
11. C1: //あー、知らんかった。もういちどく				
:わすれちゃダメだよおもちゃ、シャラランリン、チャチャチャドン、シャララー	ン。			
12. C1:それ知らんかった。				
13. C2: でも3番まで歌うって歌だよ。				
14. C1: ほんま?				
15. C2:うん。				
16. C1:もう一個あんねんとか言うし。なんかほんならまた聞こなって思って。				
C1、C2 は実験参加者を示す。				
()の中の記述は、行為者の状態を示す。				
< > の中の記述は、大型マルチタッチディスプレイに表示されている情報を示す。				
//は、直前の発話との重なりを示す。				