

TRADELINE SPACE STRATEGIES

CHANGING THE CULTURE OF THE WORKPLACE

PICKING THE RIGHT
COLLABORATIVE
ENVIRONMENT FEATURES

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B A L L I N G E R

ORGANIZATIONAL BEHAVIOR FOURTH SPACE
WORK EXPERIENCE DESK SHARE
ACTION OR REACTION ACOUSTIC IMPACT
MOBILITY FOCUS WORK HOT DESK
TECHNOLOGY WORK-STYLE CULTURAL
TRUST UTILIZATION PERSONAL CONTROL

COLLABORATION

HOTELING OCCUPANCY EFFICACY
PROGRAMMING PRODUCTIVITY
THIRD SPACE CHANGE MANAGEMENT
OBSERVABLE ACTIVITY METRICS
SUSTAINABILITY SATISFACTION
SECOND SPACE REMOTE WORK SOCIALIZATION
FLEXIBLE WORK ACTIVITY BASED WORK
HIERARCHY INTERACTION

An act of working together to
INNOVATE, CREATE or PRODUCE.

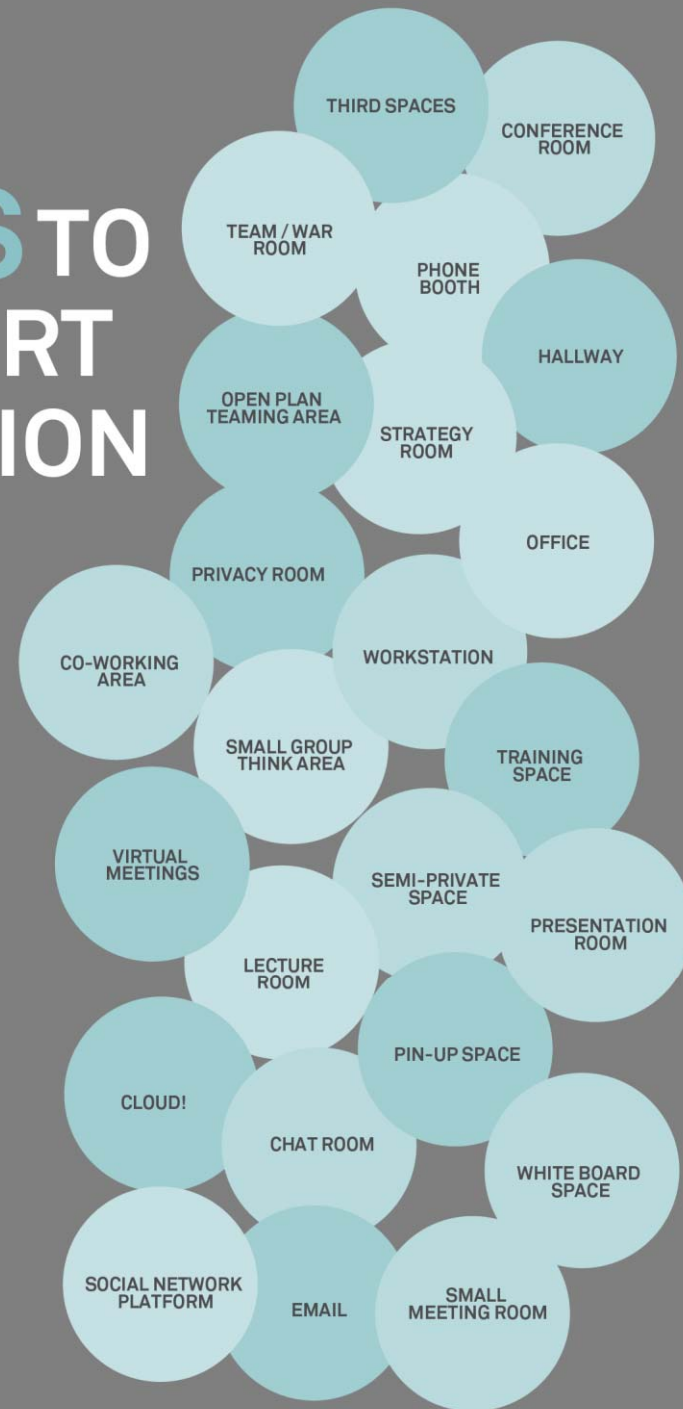
WHAT IS **COLLABORATION?**

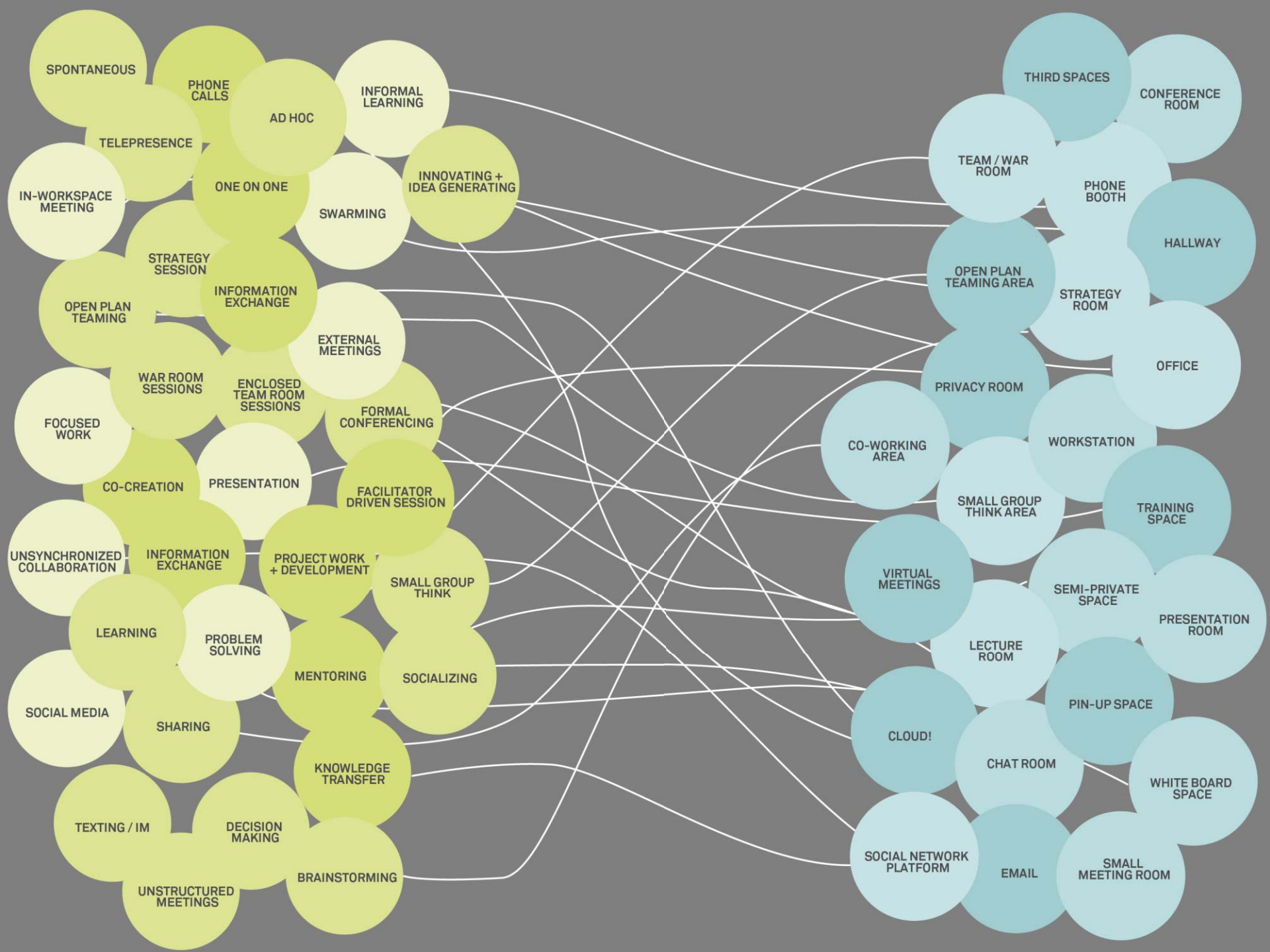
**it's cultural,
a work style**



COLLABORATION AS A BEHAVIOR

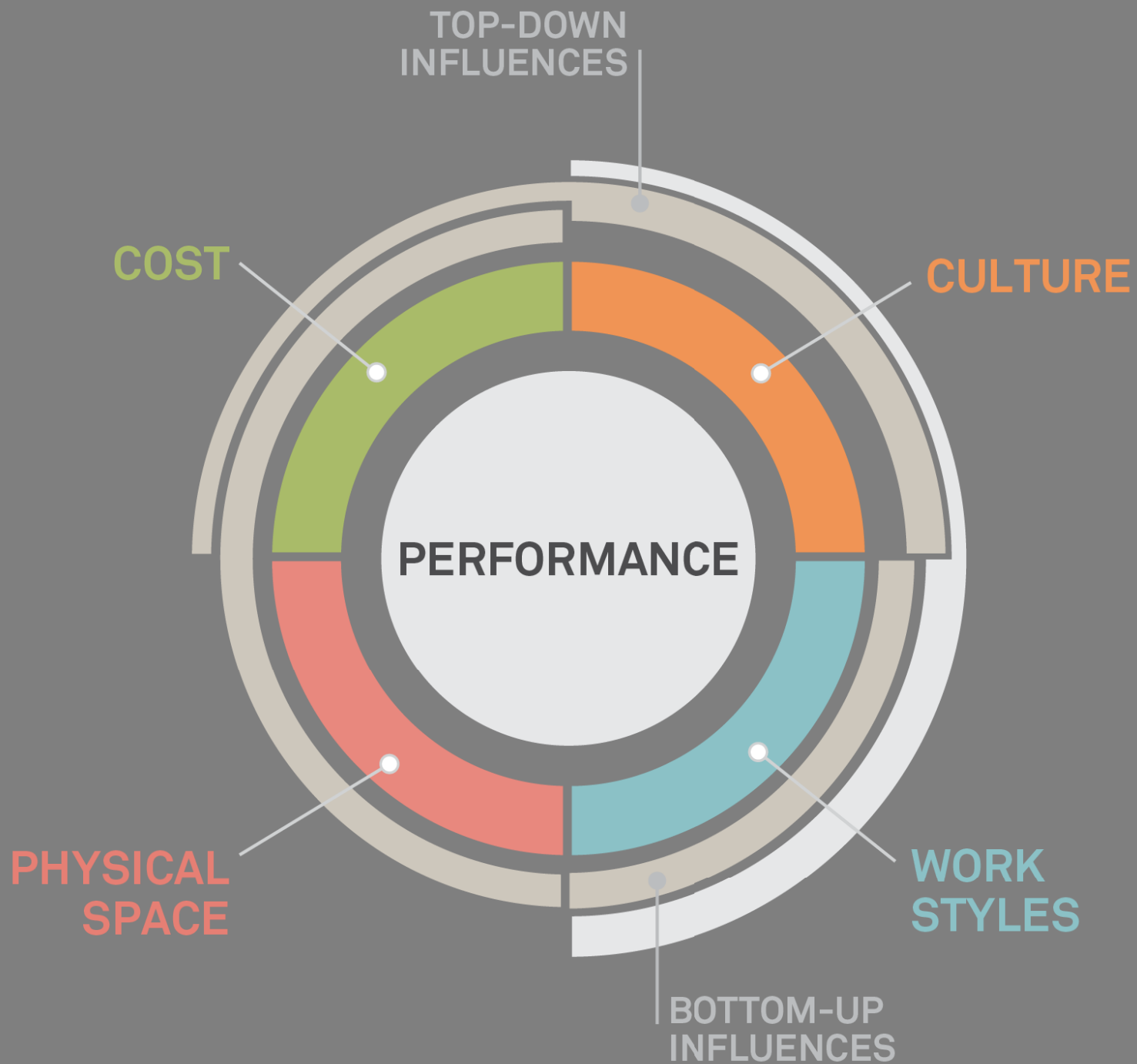
SPACE TYPES TO SUPPORT COLLABORATION








PERFORMANCE





Arguably, the **SINGLE MOST IMPORTANT**
influencer on how interactive work is
accomplished within an organization,
is their **CULTURE**



An organization's **CULTURE** influences the types of **WORK STYLES** + space

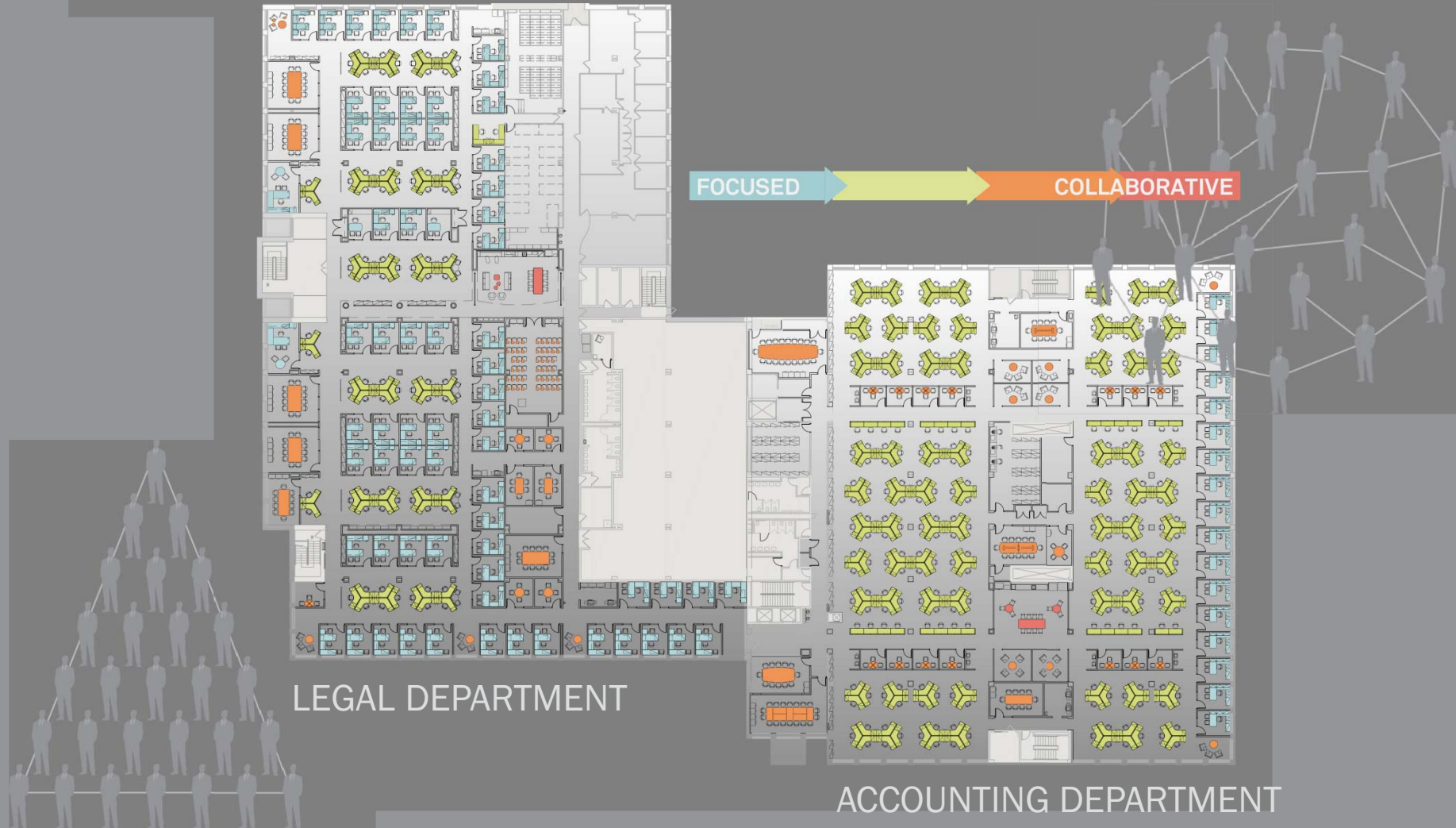


LEGAL DEPARTMENT



ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT

FORMALITY + organizational STRUCTURE can vary across departments





**ORGANIZATIONAL
CULTURE**

**VIRTUAL
ENVIRONMENT**

**COLLABORATIVE
WORK STYLES**

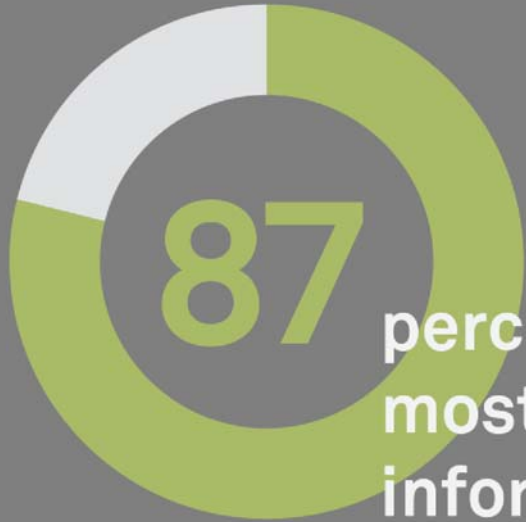
**PHYSICAL
ENVIRONMENT**

**SOCIALIZATION
MOBILITY
TECHNOLOGY
SPACE UTILIZATION**

COLLABORATIVE WORK STYLES

A diagram featuring a large green circle with a white border. A green line extends from the bottom of the circle, ending in a small white circle. This white circle is connected to a list of four factors: Socialization, Mobility, Technology, and Space Utilization.

SOCIALIZATION
MOBILITY
TECHNOLOGY
SPACE UTILIZATION



percent learn the
most through
informal interaction

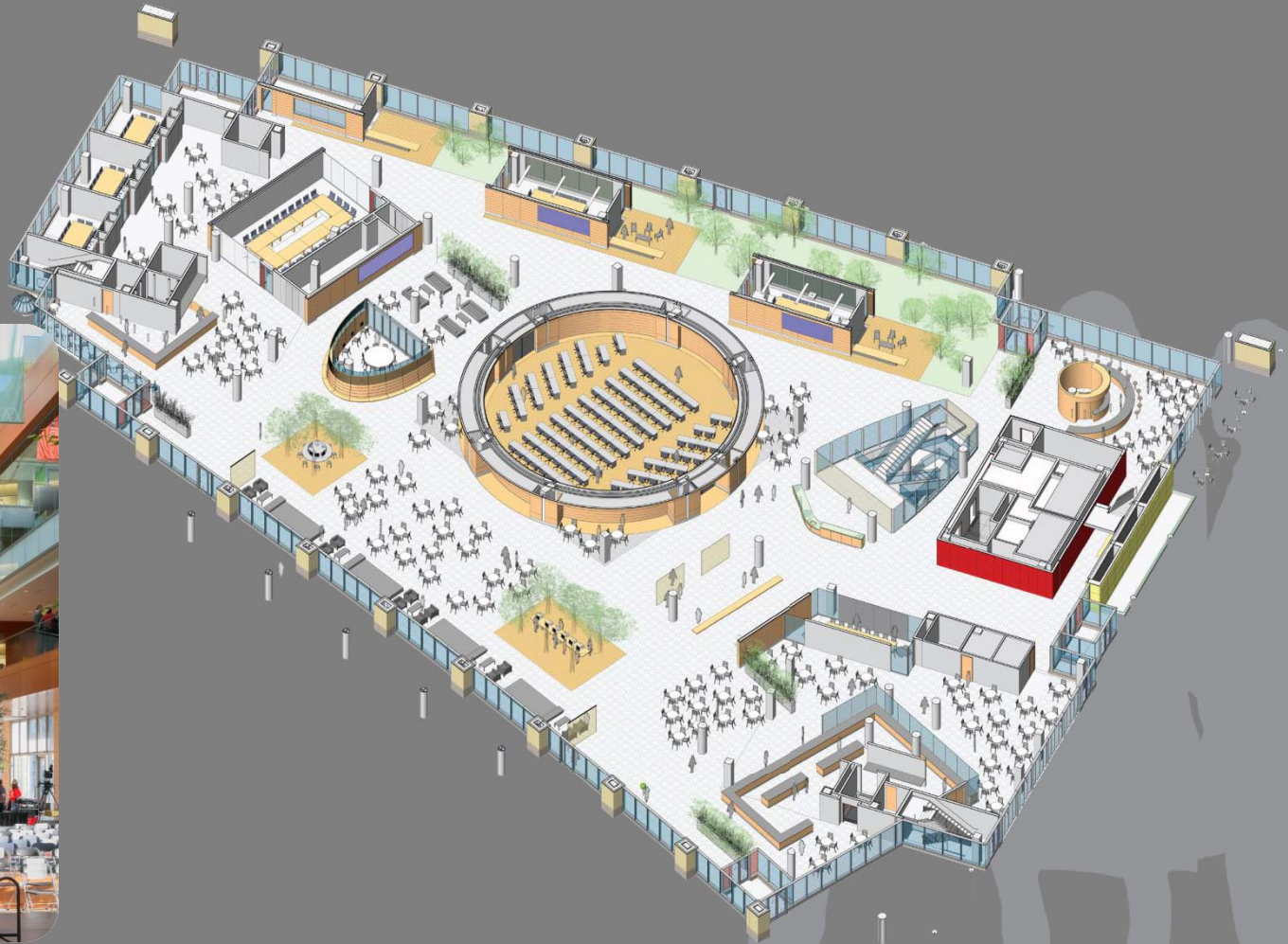


SOCIALIZATION

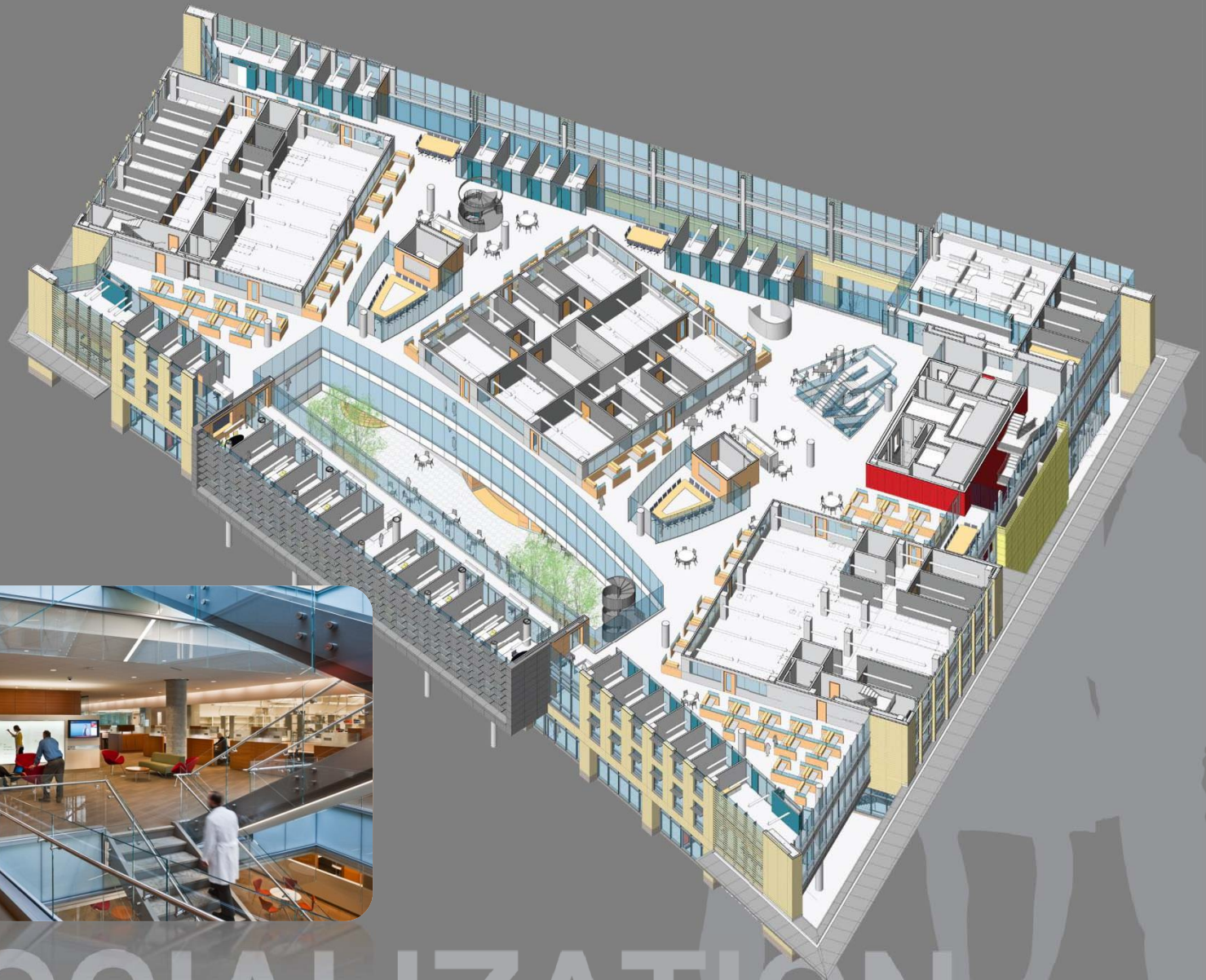


87

percent learn the
most through
informal interaction



SOCIALIZATION



SOCIALIZATION

80%

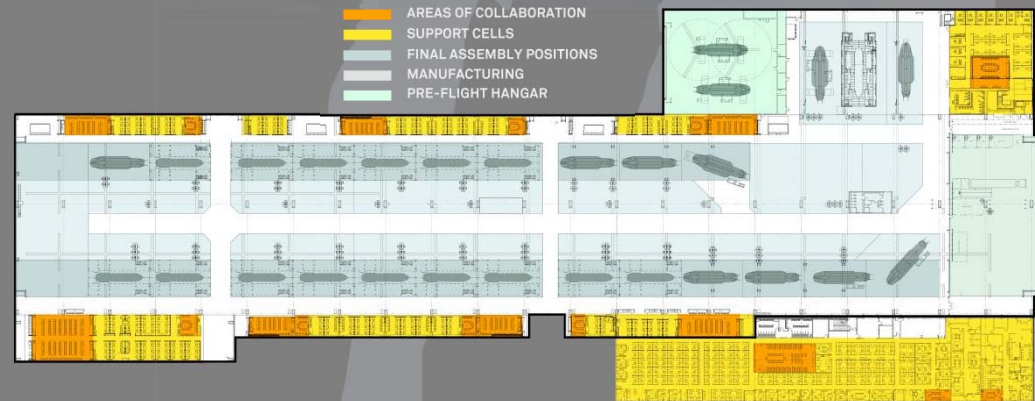
portion of a day spent
working **ALONE** or **IN PAIRS**



SOCIALIZATION

80%

portion of a day spent
working ALONE or IN PAIRS



SOCIALIZATION

$\frac{2}{3}$ millennials prefer
face to face interaction



SOCIALIZATION

2/3

millennials prefer
face to face interaction

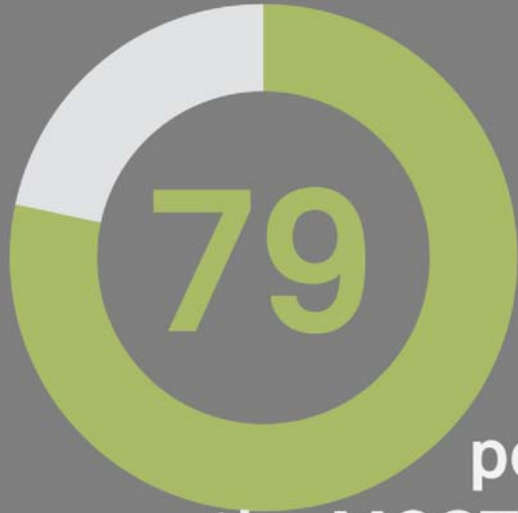




60%

of the skills employees
require to do their jobs
are learned **INFORMALLY**

SOCIALIZATION



percent feel
the MOST important
leadership attribute is
TRUSTWORTHINESS



SOCIALIZATION



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percent feel
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52%

of worker's time is spent
**COLLABORATING, LEARNING
+ SOCIALIZING**



MOBILITY + FLEXIBLE WORK

Work Seat : Collaborative Seat



**MOBILITY +
FLEXIBLE WORK**

Conference Room Seat : Work Seat

1 : 3



Phone Booth Seat : Work Seat

1 : 15



Semi-Open Work Area : Work Seat

1 : 20



Open Work Area : Work Seat

1 : 20



Cafe Seat : Work Seat

1 : 15



MOBILITY + FLEXIBLE WORK

Intel Corporation's internal
research showed

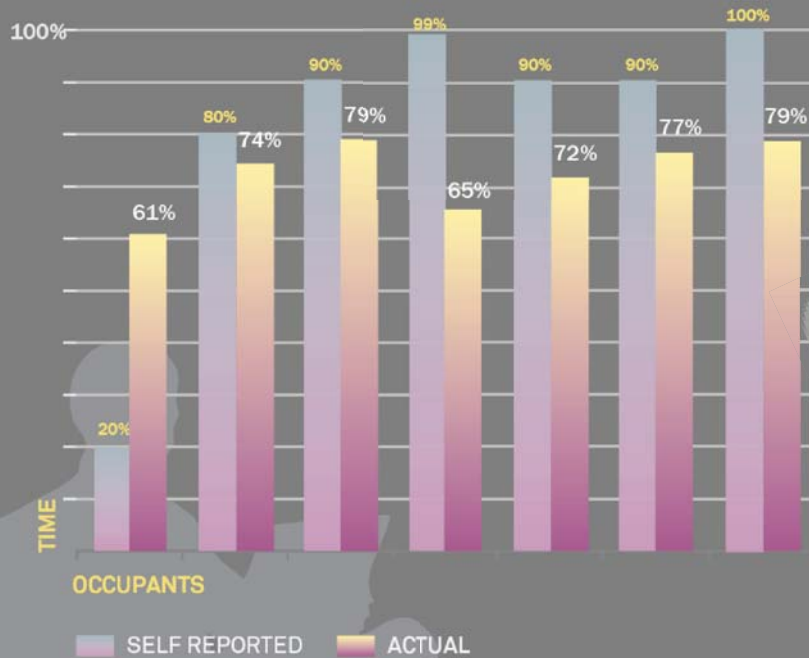
60% of their
workstations were **EMPTY**
at any given time of the day.



MOBILITY +
FLEXIBLE WORK

Intel Corporation's internal
research showed

60% of their
workstations were **EMPTY**
at any given time of the day.



MOBILITY +
FLEXIBLE WORK

8

Desks

10

People



MOBILITY + FLEXIBLE WORK

95% of employees
say they
need spaces for
focused work

40% say they
DON'T have them

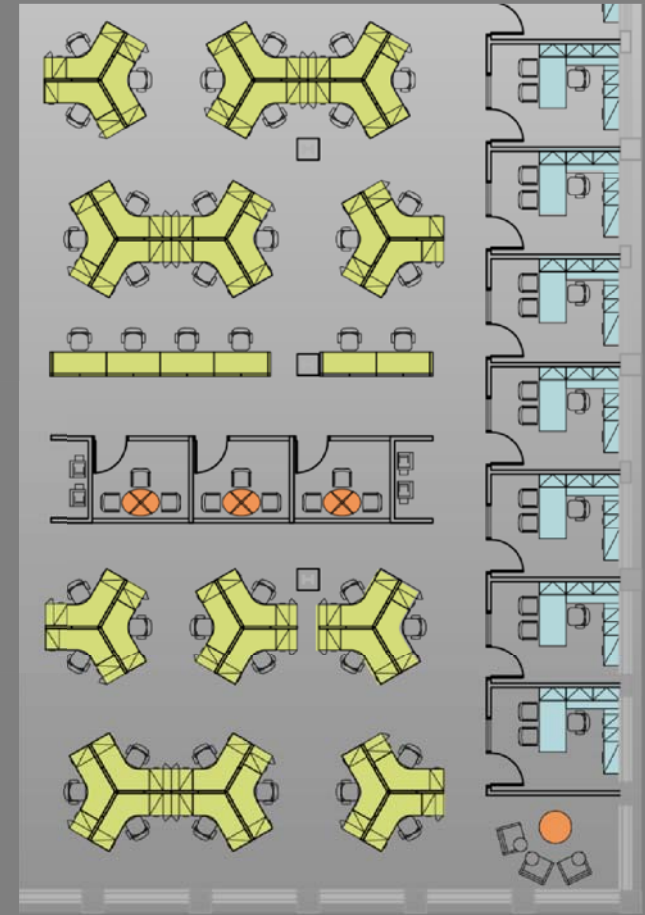


**MOBILITY +
FLEXIBLE WORK**



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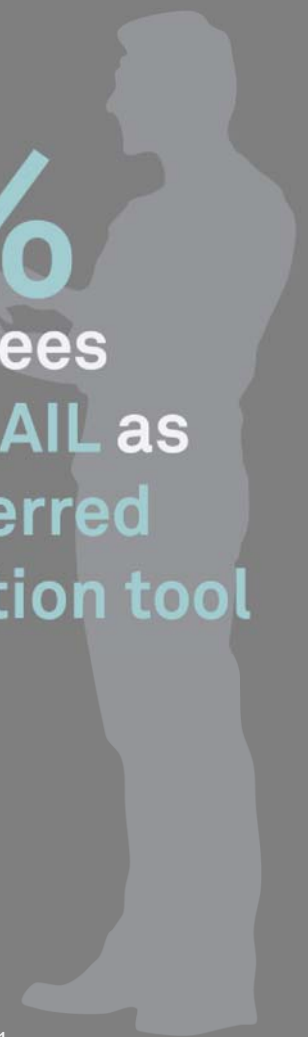
MOBILITY + FLEXIBLE WORK



TECHNOLOGY



95%
of employees
report EMAIL as
their preferred
collaboration tool

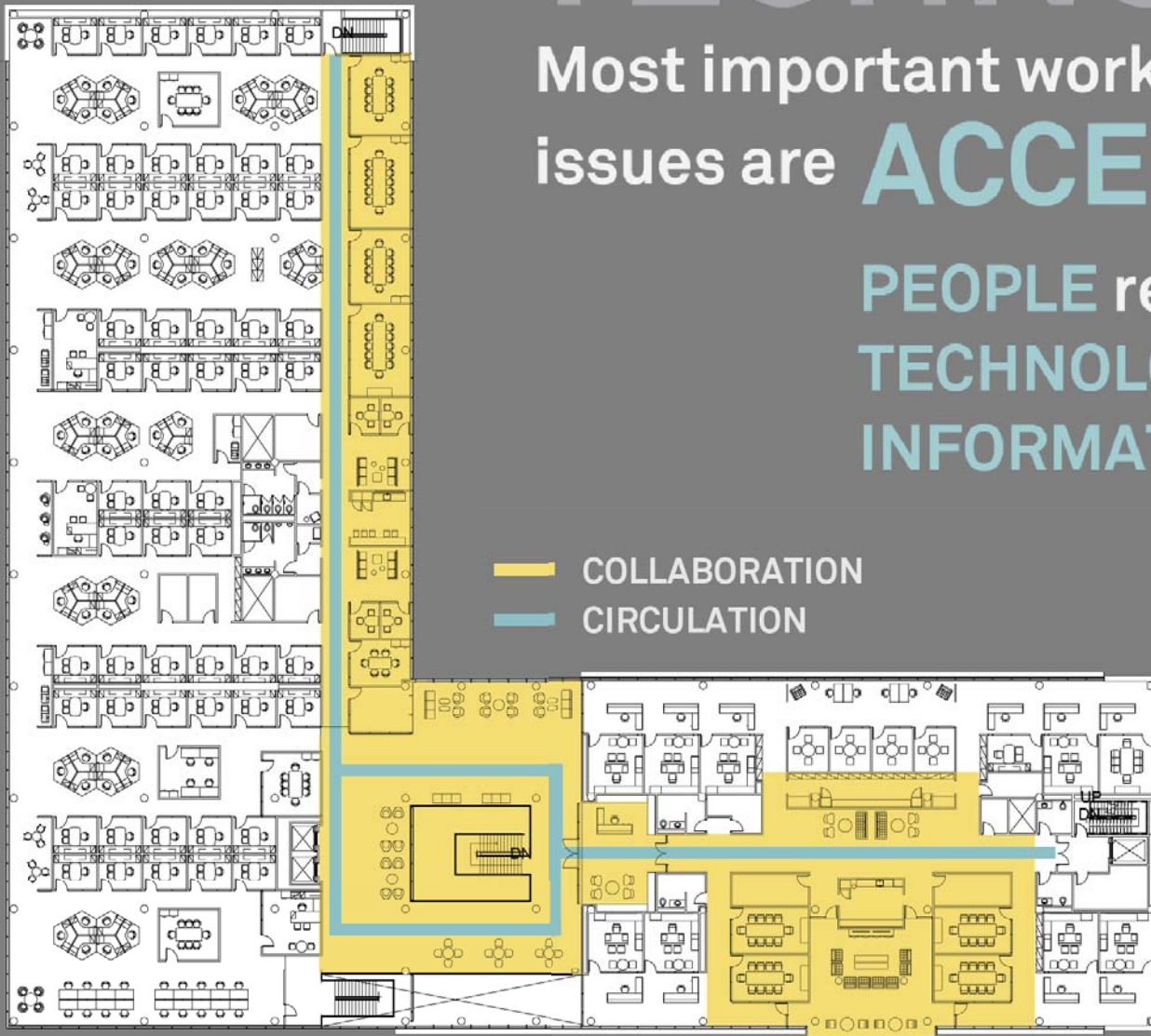


TECHNOLOGY

Most important work satisfaction issues are **ACCESS TO**

PEOPLE relevant to their job
TECHNOLOGY + tools
INFORMATION

— COLLABORATION
— CIRCULATION



TECHNOLOGY



Rooms with technology
are used **5x** more often than
rooms without



SMALL MEETING ROOMS have
peak utilization rates about
20% HIGHER
than large meeting rooms



SPACE UTILIZATION



SPACE UTILIZATION

On average, collaborative events are BRIEF

FOCUSED

COLLABORATIVE



They consist of only

2 to 3 PEOPLE

and use few tools

in
S
in
ES

SPACE UTILIZATION



percent of collaboration happens at the desk



SPACE UTILIZATION

60%

more **FACE-TO-FACE**
communication
along main circulation



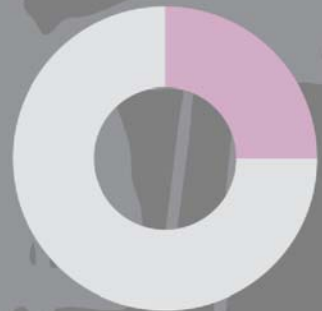
High density layouts produce

84% more
team-member
communications



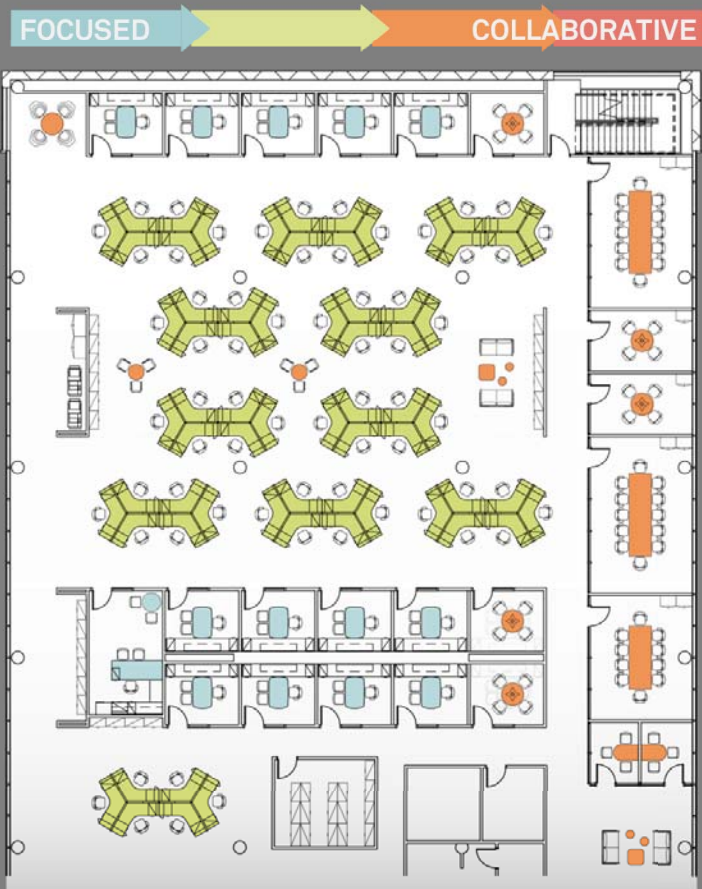
SPACE UTILIZATION

58%
say their groups
have a lifespan of a
FEW MONTHS OR LESS



1/4

defined their groups
in terms of **WEEKS**





The diagram illustrates the components of Organizational Culture. It features a large orange oval background. Inside, three circles overlap: a teal circle for 'VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENT', a yellow circle for 'PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT', and a central green circle for 'COLLABORATIVE WORK STYLES'. The green circle has a white border and is connected by a line to a list of factors: 'SOCIALIZATION', 'MOBILITY', 'TECHNOLOGY', and 'SPACE DISTRIBUTION'.

ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE

VIRTUAL
ENVIRONMENT

COLLABORATIVE
WORK STYLES

PHYSICAL
ENVIRONMENT

SOCIALIZATION
MOBILITY
TECHNOLOGY
SPACE DISTRIBUTION

1

Collaboration is a Behavior

Defining collaboration as a behavior or interaction that needs to be supported - rather than a space type - will lead to a social and productive work environment.

2

Research Pays Dividends

Research your environment, knowing there is no one size fits all solution. Collaboration does not automatically mean increased productivity and profitability unless it works for your organization's culture.

3

Link Physical and Virtual Collaboration

Collaborative environments are driven by the physical space and virtual space. Thinking of them in tandem will yield the highest dividends.

TRADELINE