

MEDIA CHOICE IN THE DIGITAL ERA

REPLICATION STUDY USING DIGITAL TRACES

Follow me on Twitter: @johuellm





ABOUT ME

Dr. Joschka Hüllmann

Assistant Professor at University of Twente (NL)

Research Topics:

- Future of Work with new Technologies
- People Analytics and Algorithmic Management
- Analysis of Digital Traces
- Social Process Mining

Follow me on Twitter: @johuellm







- 1. Motivation
- 2. About Replications & Media Choice
- 3. Methods: Digital Traces
- 4. Findings
- 5. Discussion





- Why media choice?
 - Managers provide right tools.
 - *Individuals* choose right medium for **effective media use.** (example of good/bad choice)
- Media choice theory is old!
 - New technologies and communication media.
 - Changes in collaboration modes (e.g., COVID, WFH).
 - Beyond "Face2face, phone, email", we must choose from digital tools!





Replications:

- 1. Increase robustness of scientific findings.
- 2. Extend and clarify original theory.

Types:

- 1. Exact
- 2. Methodological
- 3. Conceptual → for established theory.







Digital Traces are event log data of routine communication and collaboration systems use.

- 1. Hype topic that fuels computational studies (e.g., Miranda et al. 2022).
- 2. Logs of Microsoft 365 for media use.
- Complete history and accurate account of tool use (more accurate than self-reported data for past behaviours)







Rational and collective choice models

- objectively best fit vs. social perceptions of fit
- e.g., Daft & Lengel 1986; Fulk 1993

Single medium and media collection models

• e.g., Watson-Manheim and Belanger 2007







Theorized Antecedents:

- Social influence (Coworkers, supervisors)
- Physical location
- Perceived fit (not in our data)
- Experience

Media collection types:

- Information-sharing
- Relationship-building



MEDIA CHOICE





(old studies used mostly survey and interviews)









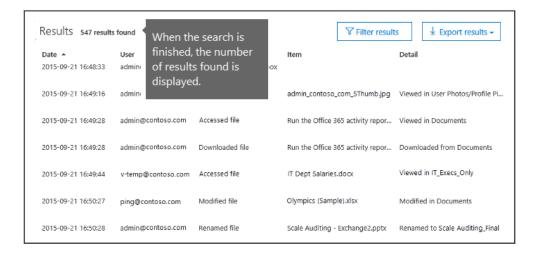
European part of Global IT services provider (>30,000 employees)

18 locations

813 workers

8 months of trace data

>1,000,000 traces









- 1. Identify media collections:
 - Ward's hierarchical clustering and "elbow method"
- 2. Estimate effect of hypothesized antecedents:
 - Nominal data with high number of factors
 - → Simple regression not feasible
 - → Comparison with Cramer's V

FINDINGS



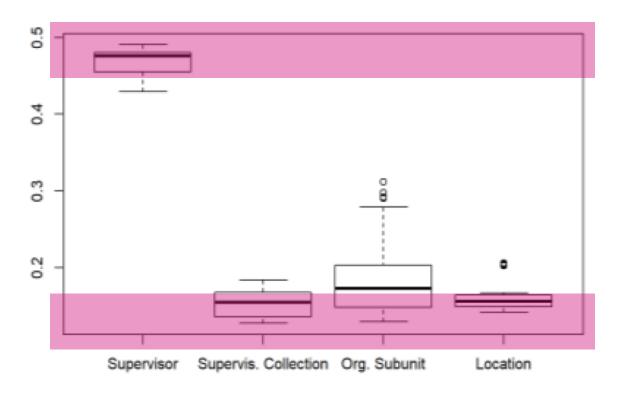


Figure 1: Cramer's V correlations.



FINDINGS



Media Collection	Purpose	Min.	Median	Max.
	Information			
Exchange	Sharing	64	262	498
	Information			
Exchange, OneDrive	Sharing	13	106	148
	Information			
Exchange, SharePoint	Sharing	33	96	134
Exchange, SharePoint,	Information			
OneDrive	Sharing	31	88	106
Exchange, SharePoint,	Both			
OneDrive, Yammer		6	87	316
Exchange, SharePoint,	Both			
Yammer		6	46	116
All	Both	3	12	46
Others	_	35	76	108









- 1. Email is still a key technology.
- 2. Information-sharing is technologies are important.
- 3. Smaller collections are favoured.
- 4. Supervisor and location hypotheses supported.
- 5. Coworkers' influence not supported.





- 1. Weak operationlization due to high aggregation.
- 2. Tasks structures not analysed.
- 3. How coworkers influence choice remains unanswered.
- 4. Context from media use missing.
- 5. Shadow IT and other tools may bias results.
- 6. Consumed amount of time per action differs.
- 7. Enterprise social network data can elucidate social influence.
- 8. Longitunal studies are promising.







Media choice theory remains valid in the digital era!

Next Steps

- 1. Collect non-aggregated data.
- 2. Implement process-theoretical approach.
- 3. Triangulate results with interviews and field observations.
- 4. Address privacy concerns.

