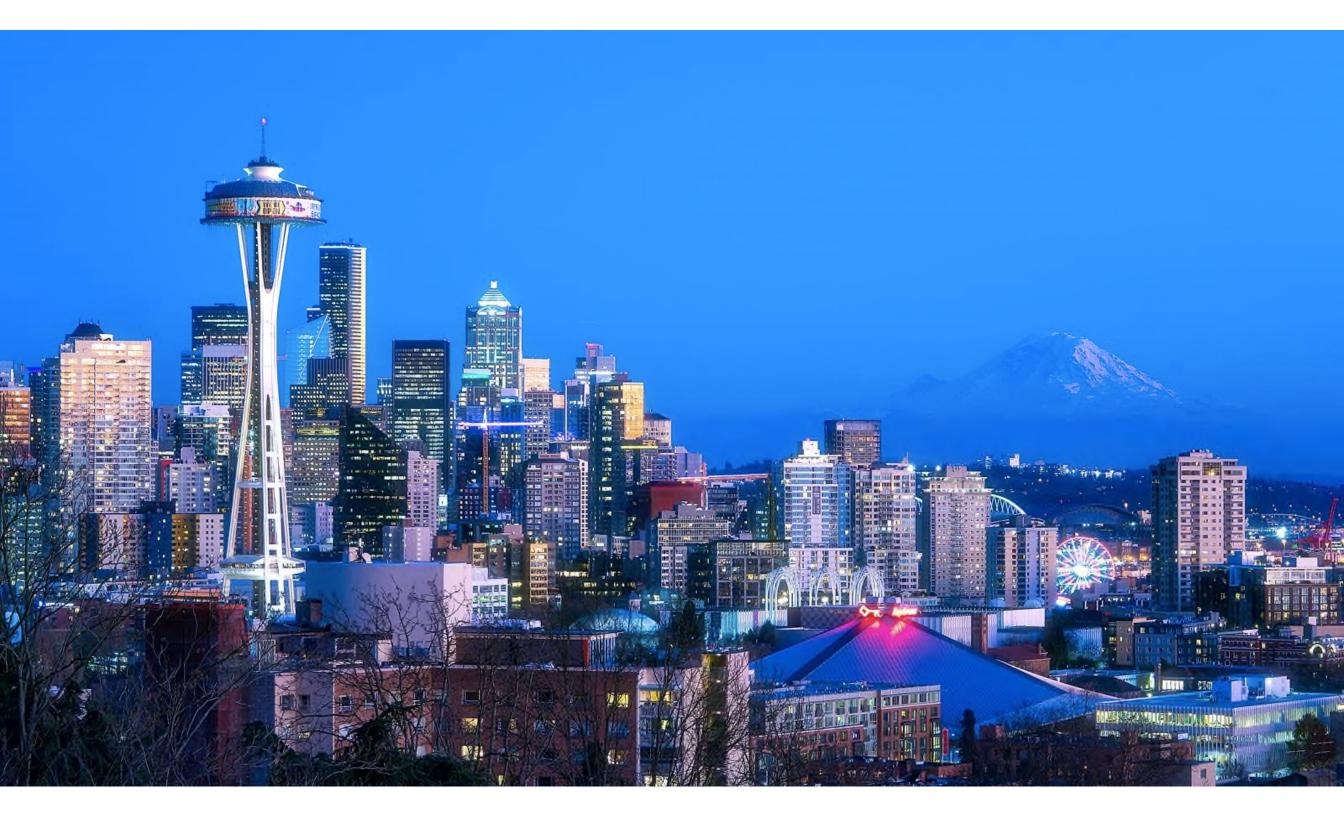


In 1975, while a Senior at Seattle University the author sought a grant from the National Science Foundation to execute an early Workplace experiment which took place at Unigard Insurance's headquarters building in Bellevue, WA.









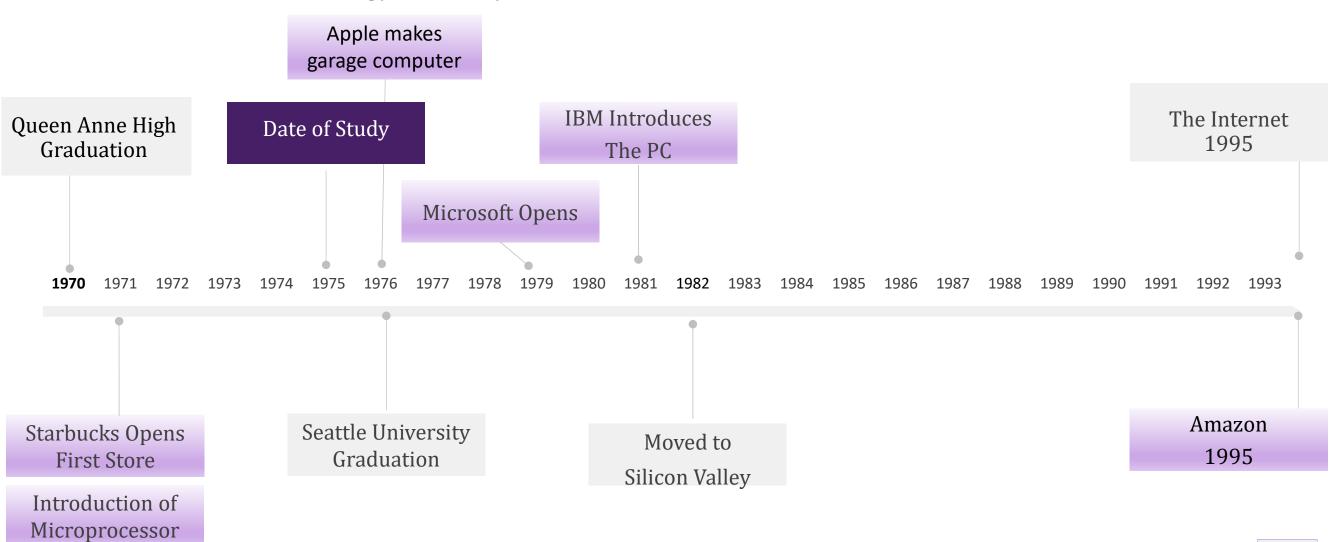
1971: A spark of interest + a CEO

- Safeco decides to build a 22-story HQ tower
- As Mailroom Supivisor, I hd developed a relationship with the CEO
- Safeco's CEO liked my ideas and I was asked to work with the architects (NBBJ) designing the new mail room – without windows
- Asked U of W to combine Psychology & Architecture - No
- Entered Seattle Univesity



Timeline – 44 years ago

Milestones in Seattle, Technology and Workplace

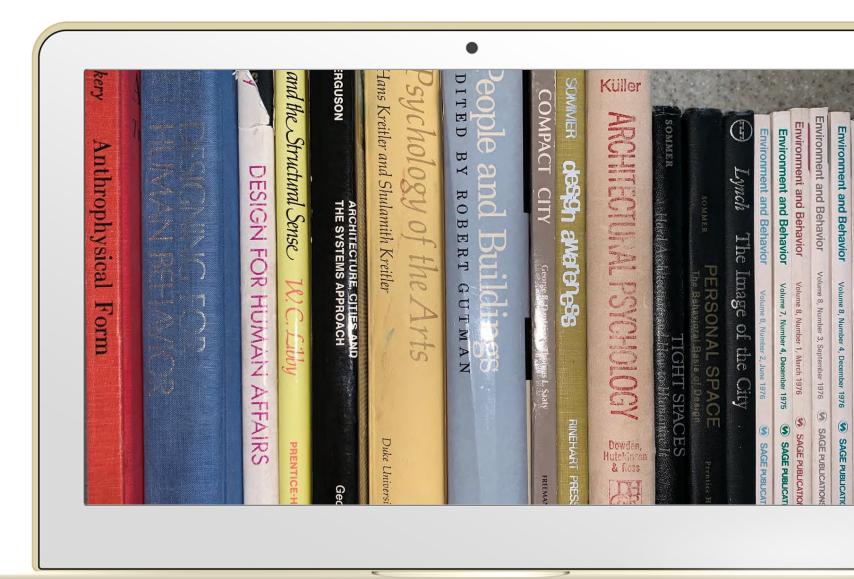


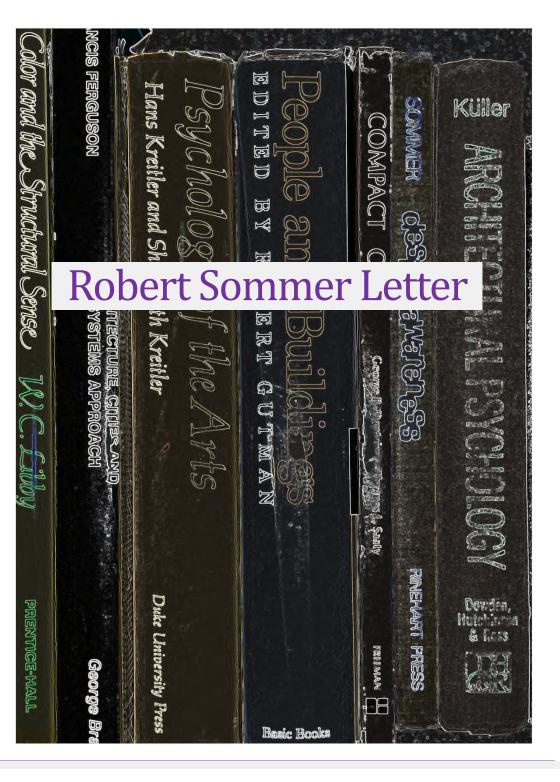
Study Tools

17 Books & Publications

Included:

- Robert Sommer
- Robert Gutman
- O W.C. Libby
- Enviroment & Behavior Periodical





UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS

BERKELEY . DAVIS . IRVINE . LOS ANGELES . RIVERSIDE . SAN DIEGO . SAN FRANCISCO



SANTA BARBARA · SANTA CRUZ

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616

November 4, 1975

Mr. Kevin Manning



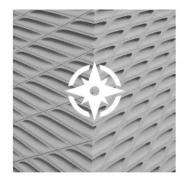
Dear Kevin Manning,

The behavioral literature on office design is rather scarce. I tried to put some of it together in my chapter in Tight Spaces. You'll find a number of references there. In terms of specific hypotheses, I think that many are possible in terms of comparing open and closed plan offices—hypothesizing that the greatest dissatisfaction will be found at the middle levels of management who formerly enjoyed private offices but are not in open plan arrangements, as compared with top management which came from private offices and lower echelon personnel who never had them. Also, many hypotheses on propinquity and interaction are available in the literature, as are various hypotheses relating to distance from windows and satisfaction with lighting. I hope this is helpful.

Sincerely,

Robert Sommer

Study Development, Design & Execution



















Concept

A statistical study with measurable data, dealing with office space. Do different office settings elicit different responses from users on the same factors measured?

Hypothesis

Sought ideas from Robert Sommer but elected to use my own:

Office workers will respond differently to a set of self-reported factors depending on office layout or setting.

A Subject & Population

- Homogenous population
- 2. 3 or 4 distinct office layouts
- 3. Large population of subjects

Development of Experiment

Observation?
Questionnaire? Both?
Neither? Address
Management needs or
Researcher's needs?

Execution & Results

Insure validity of test.
Collect and sort responses.
Run statistical analysis.
Prepare report.



Unigard Insurance Company, Bellevue, Washington





Bull Pen

Open Office/Burolandshaft



File Partition

Service Area

Perceptions of different factors

do not change as office configurations change.



Null Hypothesis

Seattle University



BUILDING PERFORMANCE QUESTIONNAIRE

Unigard Insurance in cooperation with the Sociology Department of Seattle University has developed the questionnaire which you now hold in your hand.

THIS IS NOT A TEST

Unigard and Seattle University would like to determine if your new building is meeting your needs as a employee; if the physical layout could be changed to make your job easier. The findings could also be used when new buildings are built by Unigard.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE IS TO BE ANONYMOUS

We would like to invite your cooperation in filling out this questionnaire. It is short (about seven minutes), easy to read, and we believe that much information can be gained by your participation. The results of the questionnaire will be available if you so desire.

The directions are simple, just turn the page and begin.



Data

Experiment numbers

Duration: 72 hours



200
Questionnaires

Total Employees



n=145
Returned

72.5%



Distribution

Between Configurations

- Burolandschaft = 25
- File Partition = 45
- Bull Pen = 45
- Services = 30

Methodology

Tests performed



Sorted into:

- K-S test on each furniture grouping establish mean data

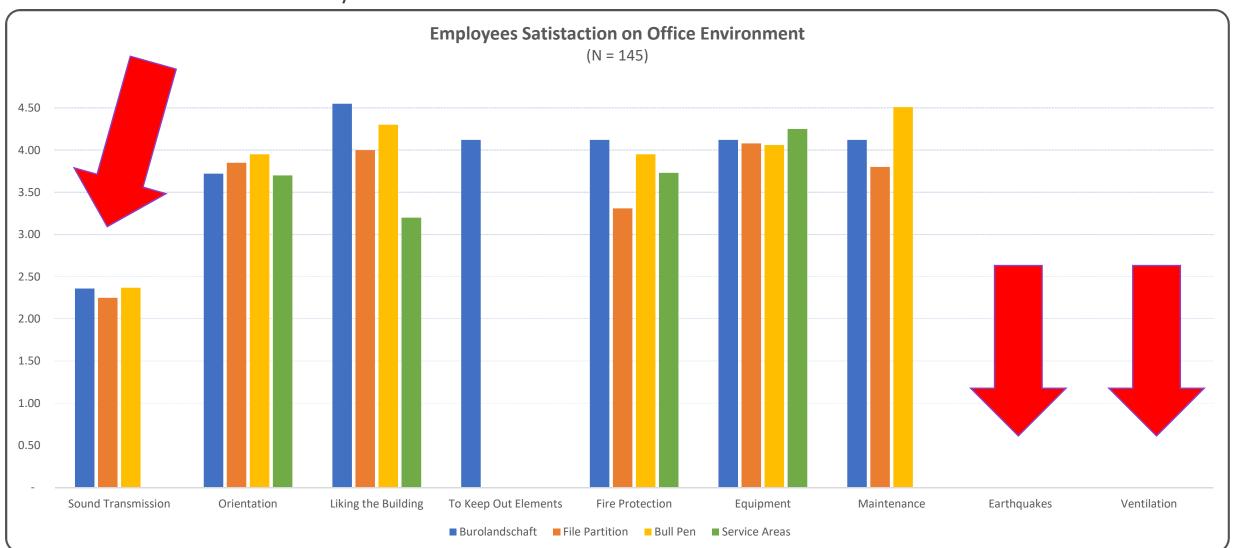


AOV + Ttests of factors performed between furniture groups to reject Ho

- Burolandschaft = 25
- File Partition = 45
- Bull Pen = 45
- Services = 30

Mean Response Comparisons

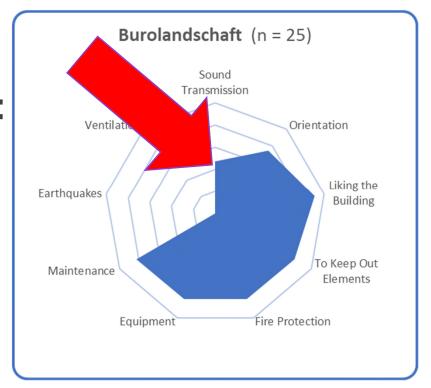
Sound Transmission was clearly an issue

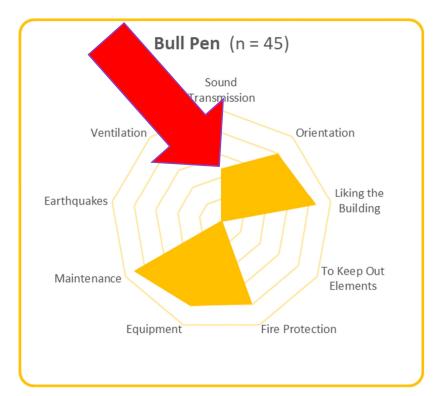


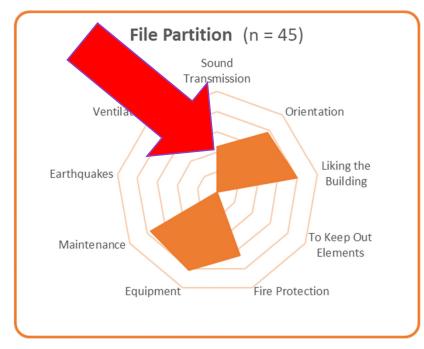
Statistically Significant Differences Between Groups

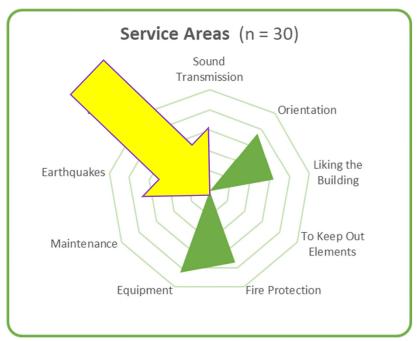
Significant Level: p=0.05	<u>Burolandschaft</u>	File Partition	Bull Pen	<u>Services</u>
Sound Transmission	ACCEPT	REJECT	REJECT	ACCEPT
Orientation	ACCEPT	REJECT	REJECT	ACCEPT
Liking the Building	ACCEPT	REJECT	REJECT	REJECT
To Keep Out Elements	REJECT	REJECT	REJECT	REJECT
Fire Protection	REJECT	REJECT	REJECT	REJECT
Equipment	ACCEPT	REJECT	REJECT	ACCEPT
Maintenance	REJECT	ACCEPT	ACCEPT	ACCEPT
Earthquakes	REJECT	REJECT	REJECT	ACCEPT
Ventilation	ACCEPT	ACCEPT	ACCEPT	ACCEPT

AOV + T Test Results:







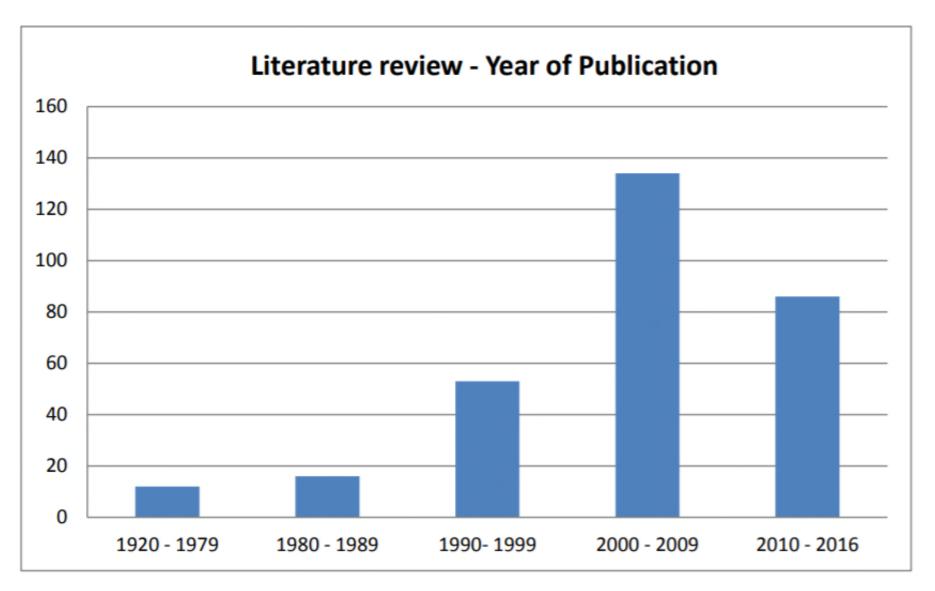


- Unwanted noise was a major factor in all but the Service Setting environment where it was actually noisy, leading to a possible new study on expectations of a setting
- Respondents overwhelmingly liked the building
- Respondents complained about lack of filing space
- All other factors were found to be acceptable in all configurations and proved No
 - Maintenance
 - Fire Protection
 - Orientation
 - Keeping out elements

Summary

Increase in Interest and Studies

University of Salford, UK

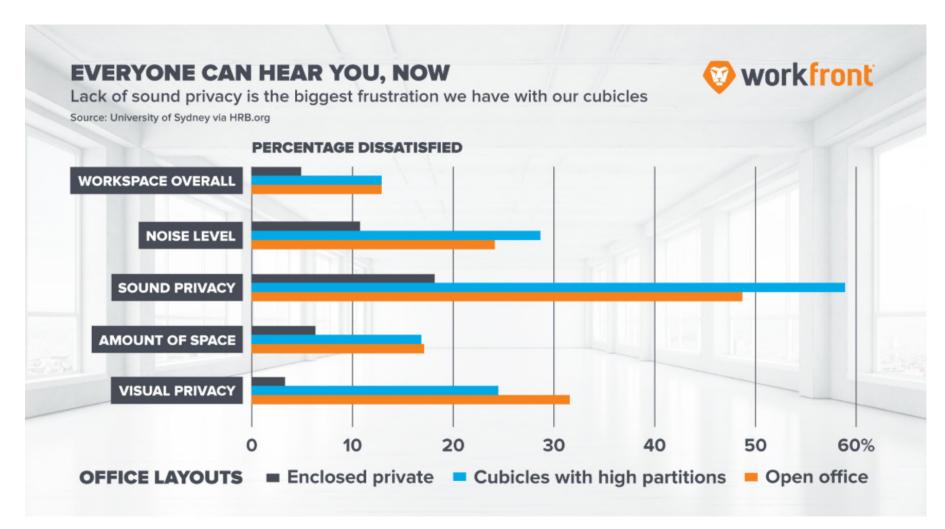


More Recent Studies

University of Sydney 2013



Workspace satisfaction: The privacy-communication trade-off in open-plan offices



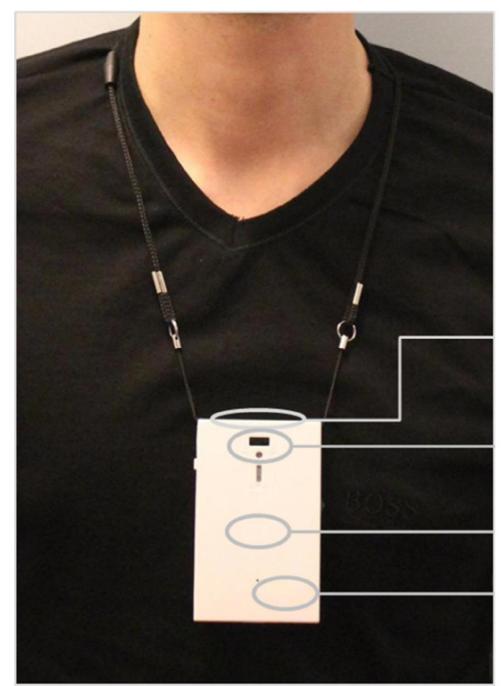
More Recent Studies

Harvard 2018



THE UNINTENDED EFFECTS OF OPEN OFFICE SPACE:

DECREASED COLLABORATION



microphone

infrared

accelerometer

bluetooth

Thank You

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