Chapter 6.2
Distributed Work Arrangements Supporting Organizational Needs

Kathy O. Roper
Georgia Institute of Technology, USA

Jun Ha Kim
Georgia Institute of Technology, USA

INTRODUCTION

The objective of this paper is to provide understanding in developing high performance distributed work arrangements (DWA), and suggestions for an evaluation framework for measuring productivity changes in these distributed work arrangements. Globalization and development of information and communication technology (ICT) enables many organizations to be more geographically distributed with work conducted in multiple locations. Distributed work and virtual organizations are at the center of much attention not only from the business world, but also from academia. In recent years, many different distributed work settings have been created to improve productivity while reducing costs.

Since all organizations and types of work are not suitable for the distributed work setting, initially, organizations need to consider whether or not their objectives and culture, as well as characteristics of main factors are a good fit for the distributed work arrangement. This paper identifies and categorizes main factors having major impact on successful distributed work into four categories: organization, worker, work processes, and supportiveness of ICT and office environment. A self-evaluation table provides an example of how to assess the potential appropriateness for establishing DWA within an organization. Additionally we evaluate relevant attributes demonstrating an organization’s level of appropriateness toward DWA. Generally the level of organizational friendliness to DWA, the level of worker’s preference to DWA, the minimally needed frequency of interaction and communication among workers, and the level of ICT supportiveness are keys to measure the level of appropriateness toward DWA.

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-59904-885-7.ch059
Once an organization decides to establish the distributed work setting, the next step will be about planning, managing, controlling, and supplying issues since it becomes harder to manage and control when the work becomes more physically and virtually distributed. In order to maintain an effective distributed work arrangement, adopting a new type of management practice, facility management (FM), which strives to optimize people, process, assets, and the work environment, into the distributed work environment is needed.

**BACKGROUND**

As Harrison and Steggles (2005) state, “Increasingly organizations will move outside of the physical container of their own buildings into larger organizational networks across cities, countries, the region or the world” (p. 1). As more organizations become physically distributed and the traditional ratio of workers to work space is reduced, distributed work arrangement (DWA) approaches are expected to increase in the future. There are many different forms of alternative workplaces as Gilleard and Rees (1998) well defined. They describe two types of alternative workplaces: on-site workplaces and off-site workplaces. Within the workplaces they further identify four main types in on-site workplaces: free address, hoteling, group address, and project team environments; and four main types in off-site: telecommuting, satellite officing, remote telecenters, and virtual officing.

The main purpose of this paper is to provide understanding in developing high performance distributed work arrangements. In this context, a definition of distributed work is needed. Executive producer of the Work Design collaborative, Jim Ware (2003), explains that we can consider a workforce “distributed” if it meets any of the three following conditions:

1. Individual workers are in different physical locations.
2. Most normal communications and interactions, even with colleagues in the next office, are asynchronous.
3. The individual workers are not all employed by the same organization, or are working within distinctively different parts of the same parent organization (p. 3).

Venkatesh and Vitalari (1992) define distributed work arrangement as a “Decentralized organizational structure where the core organization distributes a portion of its functions to a remote site” (p. 2). Distributed work arrangements are typically described as various work settings in which workers do not have a permanent work space in an organization’s premises. Distributed work arrangements consist of many types of alternative work settings rather than traditional work at an assigned workstation in the main organization office. Many large organizations have adopted distributed work arrangements as a breakthrough in order to increase workers’ productivity and at the same time, reduce costs.

While Hequet (1994) states that pilot studies of teleworking revealed that the average productivity increased by 10-16%, Qvortrup (1998) says that the results of telework have often been poor. Some distributed work arrangements today neither add much value nor work effectively. The rapid rate of business pattern change impacts the workplace as organizational practices evolve, the workplace is typically unable to adapt as quickly as needed. It is now critical to come up with comprehensive solutions that can help organizations create high-value and effective distributed work arrangements supporting the organization’s needs in the Knowledge Age. DWA implementation can be helpful to large organizations due to its potential benefits, however organizations must consider whether or not their goals, objectives, and surrounding conditions, as well as characteristics of their work, workers, and work environment are
10 more pages are available in the full version of this document, which may be purchased using the "Add to Cart" button on the product's webpage: www.igi-global.com/chapter/distributed-work-arrangements-supporting-organizational/49809?camid=4v1


Related Content

Genetic Programming for System Identification

SCAMSTOP: A Platform for Mitigating Fraud in VoIP Environments
Yacine Rebahi, Reinhard Ruppelt, Mohamed Nassar and Olivier Festor (2013). Network and Traffic Engineering in Emerging Distributed Computing Applications (pp. 302-325). www.igi-global.com/chapter/scamstop-platform-mitigating-fraud-voip/67507?camid=4v1a

Provisioning Converged Applications and Services via the Cloud

Deadlock Prevention with Wormhole Routing: Irregular Topology