# Hypothesis

Use of information and telecommunications technologies in the workplace increases productivity.

#### However...

• Substantial evidence that use of information and telecommunications technologies *does* not necessarily increase productivity; and in some cases it actually decreases productivity.<sup>1</sup>

### Slifman and Corrado (1996)

 Percent Change in Nonfarm Business Sector Labor Productivity at an Annual Rate Over the Period Indicated<sup>2</sup>

60/Q2 – 96/Q2	60/Q2 - 73/Q4	73/Q4 – 80/Q1	80/Q1 – 90/Q2	90/Q2 – 96/Q2
1.7	2.8	1.2	1.1	0.9

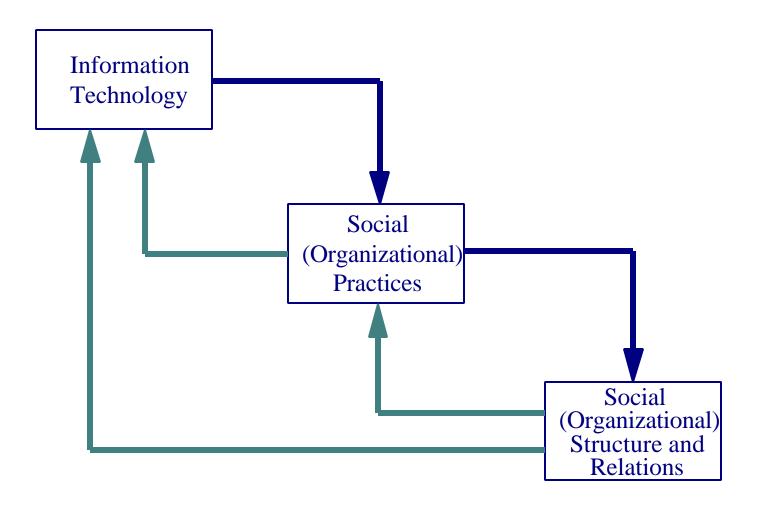
## Productivity Paradox

# Why?

#### Social Informatics

• "...examines social aspects of computerization -- including the roles of information technology in social and organizational change and the ways that [social forces and social practices influence the social organization of information technologies.]"3

#### **Social Informatics**



#### Price Waterhouse - Lotus Notes

- Information Technology Staff
- Tax Consultants in D.C.
- Line Consultants
  - Senior Line Consultants
  - Junior Line Consultants

#### Two Electronic Journals

• Electronic Transactions on Artificial Intelligence (ETAI)

 Electronic Journal of Cognitive and Brain Sciences (EJCBS)

#### Stakeholders

• A stakeholder is a person, a group, or an organization which is affected by, or can influence a policy, decision, or action.

# Stakeholder Analysis Matrix

Policy/Decision/Action/Goal:						
Stakeholders	Attitude		Influence		Plan for S/H	
	Estimate	Confidence	Estimate	Confidence	Management	
XYZ	++	/	Н	/	••••	
••••	+	?	M	?		
••••	0	??	L	??		
	_					

# Stakeholder Sub-matrices: Impact Matrix

Policy/Decision/Action/Goal:					
Stakeholders	Positively or Negatively Affected	Directly or Indirectly Affected	Details of Impact	Expected Attitude	

# Stakeholder Sub-matrices: Power Matrix

Policy/Decision/Action/Goal:					
Stakeholders	Source of Power	Level of Power	Details of Power	Expected Influence	

# Stakeholder Classification Map

