participatory exploration the role of the user contribution system

a presentation by nicholas skytland

given at the 2009 NASA Project Management Challenge available for download at http://www.slideshare.net/skytland

what is **"work"** ?





what is a "worker" ?

what is the "office" ?



what is a "contribution" ?

what is **"innovation"** ?

the world and workforce are becoming increasingly **connected** and **networked**



the global economy is increasingly dependent on **people** and their **knowledge**, **skills**, **energy**, and **expertise**

driven by the development of new disruptive technolgies and platforms

lets explore how NASA can apply

the global shift in **demograhics** the popularity of **collaborative technology**, and desire for **participation**,

to the future of space exploration



- the engagement gap
- **User contribution systems**
- V a case study

the evolution of work



the industrial age revolutionized work by replacing **muscle** with **machines**

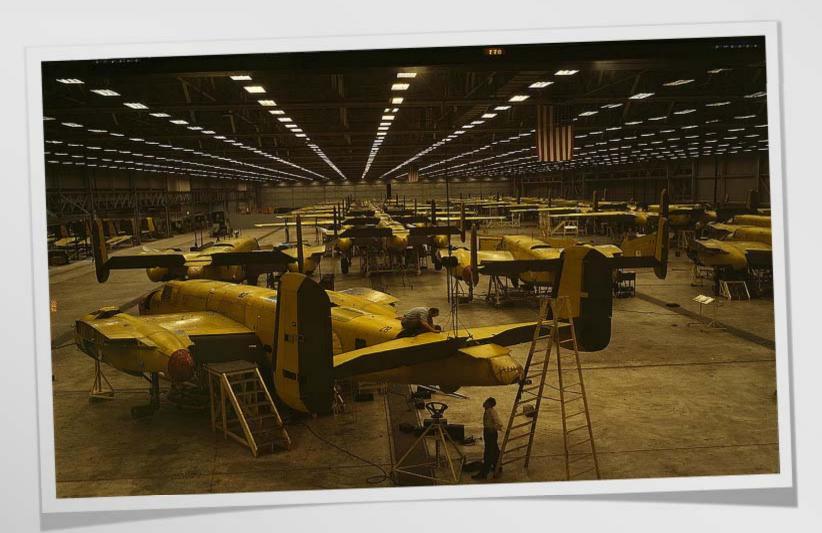
work was defined in reductionist terms as the application of energy to matter to transform it



the worker was reinvented



everyone could contribute



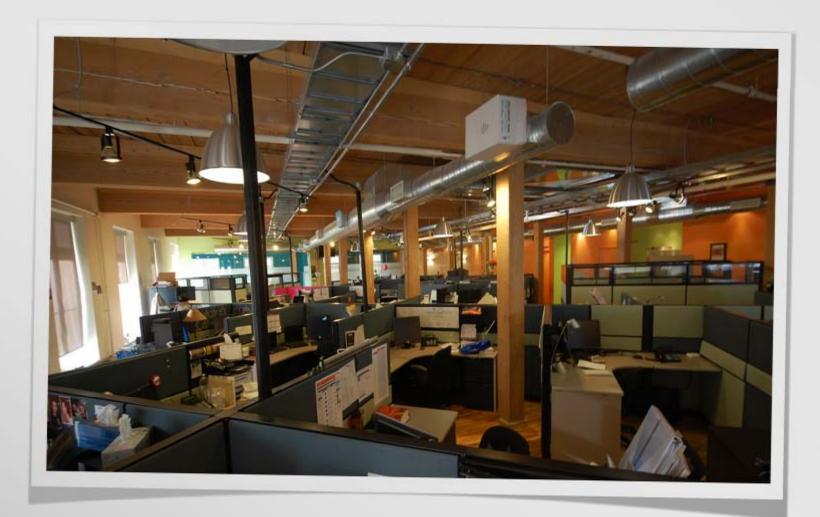
work was mechanized



the concentration of labour into factories brought about the rise of large towns



industralization laid the foundation for the modern world



it has shaped everything from where we work...



to when we work



to how we work

"work" is changing (again)



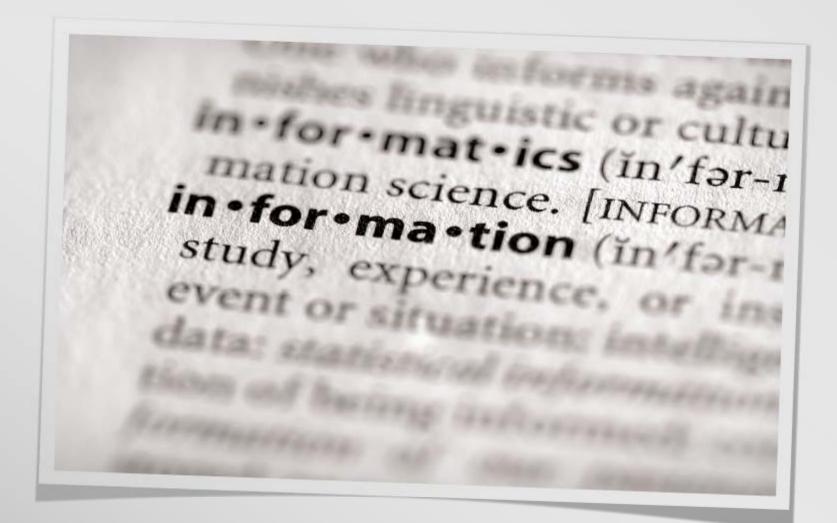
we are moving from the **machine age** to the **information age**

Structure	Hierarchical	Networked
Scope	Internal/closed	External/open
Resource Focus	Capital	Human, information
State	Static, stable	Dynamic, changing
Personnel/focus	Managers	Professionals
Key drivers	Reward and punishment	. Commitment
Direction	Management commands	Self-management
Basis of action	Control	Empowerment to act
Individual motivation	Satisfy superiors	Achieve team goals
Learning	Specific skills	Broader competencies
Basis for compensation	Position in hierarchy	Accomplishment, competence level
Relationships	Competitive (my turf)	Cooperative (our challenge)
Employee attitude	Detachment (it's a job)	Identification (its' my company)
Dominant requirements	Sound Management	Leadership

the implications are profound

"Work has become more cognitively complete, more team-based and collaborative, more dependent on social skills, more time pressured, more reliant on technological competence, more mobile, and less dependent on geography"

Wikinomics by Don Tapscott and Anthony Williams



work is increasingly the application of knowledge and manipulation of information



people are more than ever a source of critical skill and knowledge as well as sustainable competitive advantage

"Previous technological-driven revolutions, like the electrification of industry, took the better part of a century to unfold. Today the escalating scope and scale of the resources applied to innovation means that **change will unfold more quickly**."

Wikinomics by Don Tapscott and Anthony Williams



the worker is being re-invented



when, where and how we work is less important



because enormously powerful collaboration tools are reshaping our work systems



and putting unprecedented power into the hands of individuals

"The younger generation are not passive recepients of mass consumer culture, they spend their time **searching**, **reading**, **scrutinizing**, **authenticating**, **collaborating**, **and organizing** (everything from their MP3 collections to protest demonstrations). The internet makes life an ongoing, massive collaboration, and this generation loves."

Wikinomics by Don Tapscott and Anthony Williams



added to changes in technology and the workplace are changes in **demographics**

"Generational workplace norms - **speed**, **freedom**, **openness**, **innovation**, **mobility**, **authenticity**, **and playfulness** - can form the basis of a revitalized and innovative workforce - but can also raise tough challenges for employers seeking to adapt to new expectations"

Wikinomics by Don Tapscott and Anthony Williams



companies are beginning to leverage the shift of **technology**, **demographics**, and **behaviors** in the workplace...



by creating new ways for people to volunteer their **time**, **energy**, and **expertise** to help accomplish their mission

The term "**enterprise 2.0**" is used a lot today in business to describe how organizations can implement novel technologies, provide software as a service, and use the web as a platform.

Wikipedia.org

Strategy Domain	Closed Corporation	Enterprise 2.0
1. World View	National Engine - US, Japan, Europe Protectionist	Global Engine - China, India, Emergent Free Trade
2. Corporate Boundaries	Vertically Integrated Non-porous Content M&A	Focused on Core Business Web Context, agency + Fasttrack Business Models
3. Value Innovation	Closed Innovation Do it Yourself	+ Open Innovation + Co-Creation
4. Intellectual Property	Proprietary Protected	+ Open + Shared
5. Modus Operandi	Plan and Push Hierarchical Power over Lumbering	Engage and Collaborate Self-organizing Power through Agile
6. Business Processes	Internal (Enterprise Integration) Complex Hardwired	External (+ Inter-enterprise Integration) Modular Reconfigurable
7. Human Capital & Knowledge Capital	Traditional Demographics Containerized Internal	+ Global N-Generation Collaboration + Across the B-web
8. Information Liquidity	Opaque Asynchronous processing Traditional BI	+ Transparent Real Time Networked Intelligence
9. Relationships	Transactions Product/Services	+ Relationship Capital + Experiences
10. Technology	Proprietary Monolithic Silos Enterprise Dumb Networks	+ Standards-based Service oriented Interoperable + Inter-enterprise Intelligent Networks

"enterprise 2.0" is re-inventing the way work is done



the challenge for organizations is to build or utilize new work systems that take advantage of the larger global shifts

II the engagement gap

today, a large number of people are looking to make a difference in an **organization** that makes a difference in the **world**



people want to be engaged

but are we engaging our workforce?

"Most companies can barely manage to research the fundamental disciplines that contribute to their products, let alone retain the field's most talented people within their boundary. So to ensure that they remain at the forefront of their industries, **companies must increasingly open their doors to the global talent** pool that thrives outside their walls."

Wikinomics by Don Tapscott and Anthony Williams





Towers Perrin surveyed 90,000 employees in 18 countries and focused on drivers of attraction, retention, and engagement in the workplace connection to the organization measured across three dimensions

rational: how well employees understand their roles and responsibilities (the "thinking" part of the equation)

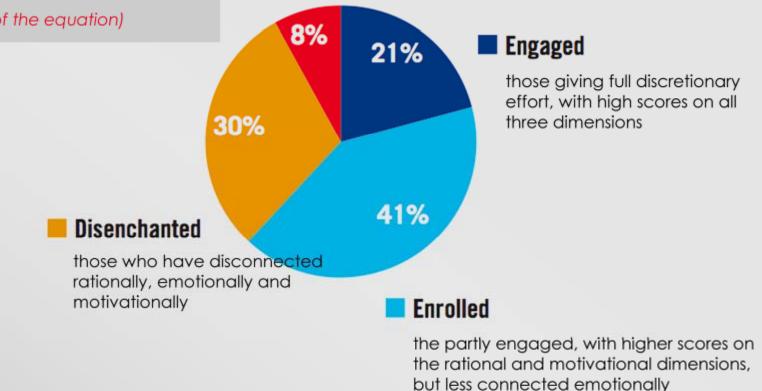
emotional: how much passion and energy they bring to their work (the "feeling" part of the equation)

motivational: how well they perform in their roles (the "acting" part of the equation)



the partly disengaged, with lower scores on all three components of engagement, especially the emotional connection

Disengaged



As *Exhibit 1* shows, only a fifth of the respondents in our global study can be categorized as engaged. The largest segment, over 40%, is the so-called "enrolled," perhaps best described as capable but not fully committed. The remainder are either disenchanted (almost a third of the total) — likely doing the minimum to get by — or completely disengaged. (For a look at engagement levels across the countries in our study, see Appendix B, page 21.)

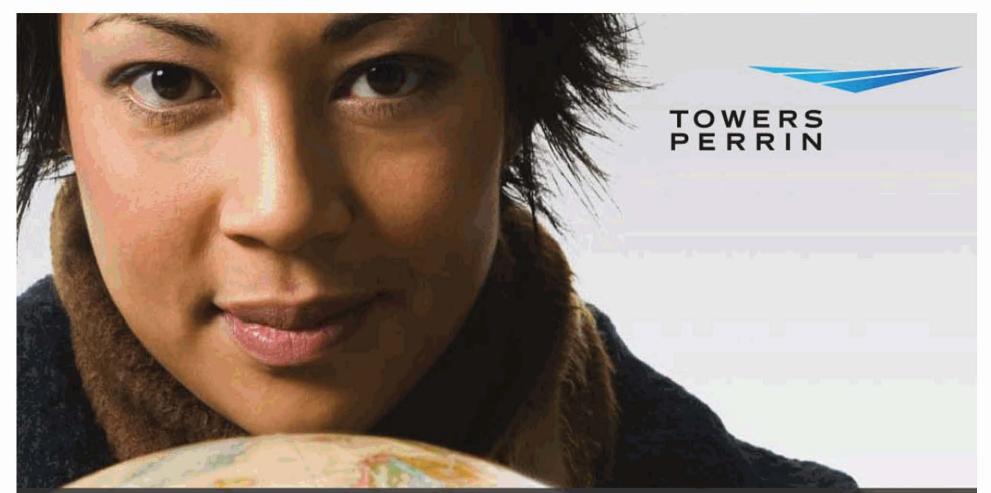
Put another way, almost four out of five workers are not living up to their full potential or doing what it takes to help their organizations succeed. More disturbing still, almost two out of five (the disenchanted and disengaged) have already "checked out" to some extent. For employers, the implication is clear: They are not harnessing the full power of their workforce and achieving the performance lift that high engagement delivers.

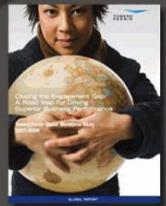
The size of this gap would be disturbing at any time. But it is particularly so today for two well-documented reasons:

- The global knowledge-based economy is increasingly dependent on people and their knowledge, skills, energy and dedication.
- Demographic trends suggest looming shortages of key skills across industries and regions of the world — raising the risk of losing sought-after talent and dealing with the consequences of managing a significantly disengaged or disenchanted population.

Because of these challenges, continued business growth today often depends on maximizing the contribution of virtually every employee, and certainly the cadre of talent most critical to ensuring that an organization's products and services consis-

TOWERS





The study found that companies with the highest levels of employee engagement achieve better financial results and are more successful in retaining their most valued employees than companies with lower levels of engagement





The study found that organizations have a surprisingly pivotal role to play in developing an engaged workforce if they focus on the right things

vary by country (see Appendix B, page 21), as well as by various demographic factors like age, senior management's ability to demonstrate genuine interest in employees is the top engagement driver not only globally, but in at least seven countries, and is on the top 10 list in all but six countries. This finding speaks to the enormous influence that a company's top leaders have on their extended global teams, even among people they have never met and may never meet.



Top 10 Drivers of Employee Engagement Globally

- 1. Senior management sincerely interested in employee well-being
- 2. Improved my skills and capabilities over the last year
- 3. Organization's reputation for social responsibility
- 4. Input into decision making in my department
- 5. Organization quickly resolves customer concerns
- 6. Set high personal standards
- 7. Have excellent career advancement opportunities
- 8. Enjoy challenging work assignments that broaden skills
- 9. Good relationship with supervisor
- 10. Organization encourages innovative thinking

At its core, our current study confirms what most organizations know intuitively: Engagement is about the work environment and nature — even texture — of the work experience. It is about the unique intangibles that effective leaders create people around the world want to invest their skills and knowledge on behalf of their employers yet few organizations are fully taking advantage of this strategic opportunity organizations have a **major opportunity** if they can align their business strategies and engage the global workforce

III user contribution systems

"**Traditional hierarchies still exist.** Bosses still expect to be bosses. Command and control is alive and well."

Jeff Pfeffer, Stanford Graduate School of Business

how do we forge a **new work system** to engage global talent?

"Business performance in an information society means knowing how to **mobilize collective intelligence**."

Olivier Zara, Axiopole

shared design open innovation open architecture producer innovation autonomous innovators embedded open toolkits distributed innovation systems cooperative resource exchange open source science and research **USER CONTRIBUTION SYSTEM**

community based knowledge systems amplified intelligence technology collaborative user communities user developed innovation collaborative innovation collective intelligence collective invention e-collective work crowdsourcing

The concept of user contribution isn't new, but companies have created user contribution systems. That is, they've created **methods for aggregating and leveraging people's contributions** and behaviors in ways that are useful to other people.

Scott Cook, Intuit Inc





user

employees, customers, or even people with no previous affliation to the organization



contribution

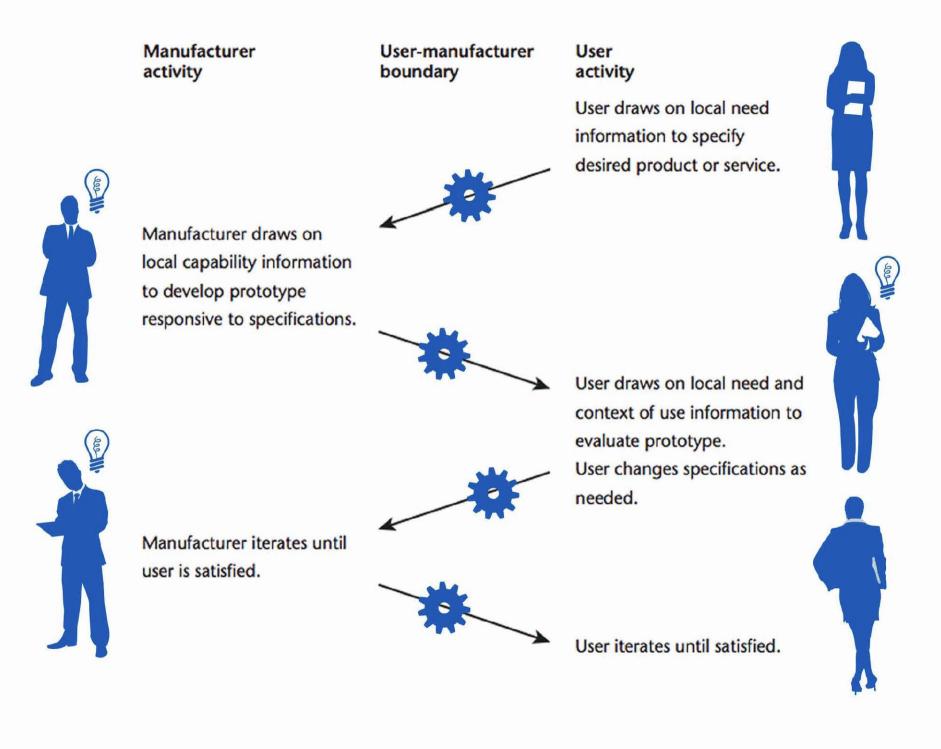
can be active (work, expertise, or information) or passive and even unknowing (behavioral data)

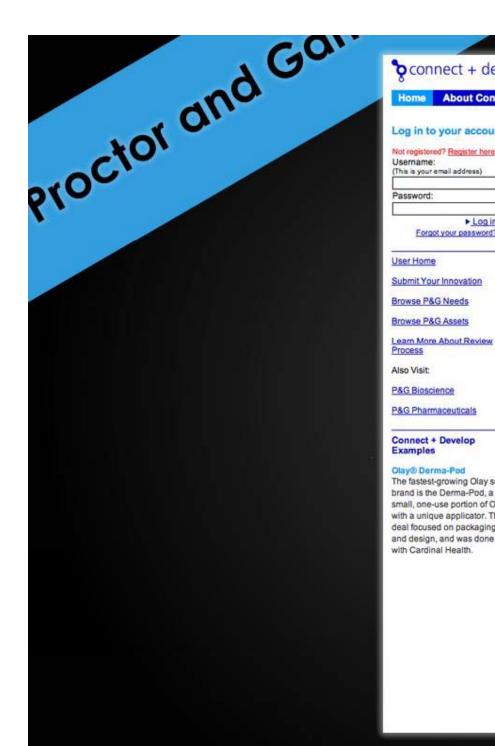


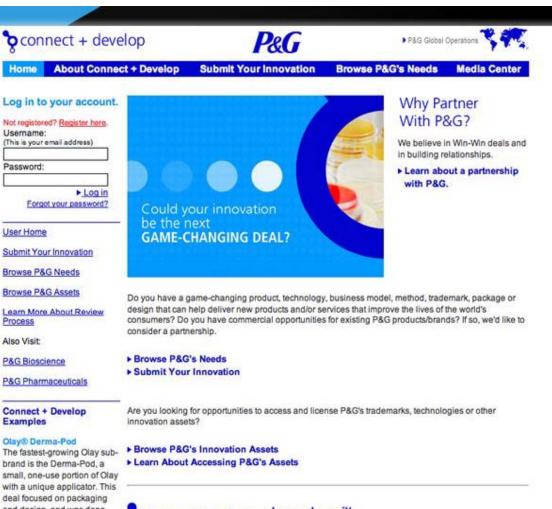
the method or platform, usually internet-based, by which contributions are aggregated and automatically converted into something useful to others

"Conventional wisdom says you should control and protect proprietary resources and innovations especially intellectual property - through patents, copyright and trademark. Most industries still think this way. Today, **a new economics of intellectual property is prevailing.** Increasingly, and to a degree of paradoxically, firms in electronics, biotechnology, and other fields find that maintaining and defending a proprietary system of intellectual property often cripples their ability to create value. Smart firms are treating IP like a mutual fund - they manage a balanced portfolio of IP assets, some protected and some shared. "

Wikinomics by Don Tapscott and Anthony Williams







o connect + develop™

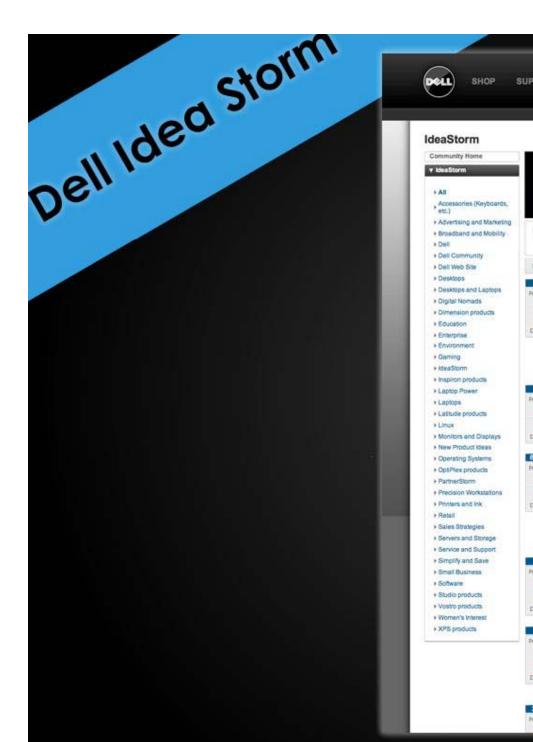


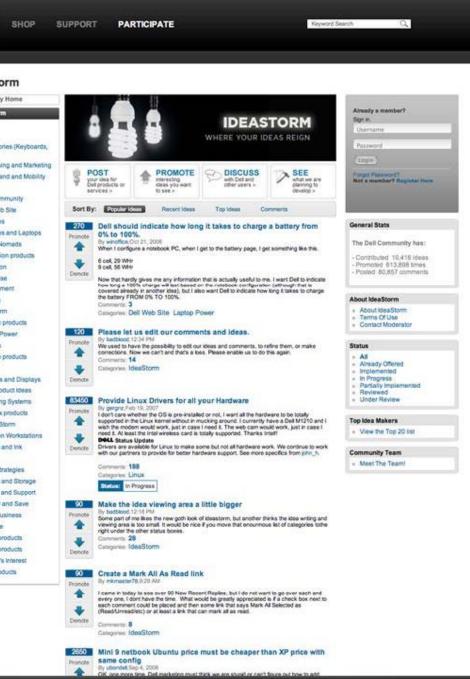
External collaboration plays a key role in nearly 50 percent of P&G's products. We've collaborated with outside partners for generations but the importance of these alliances has never been greater.

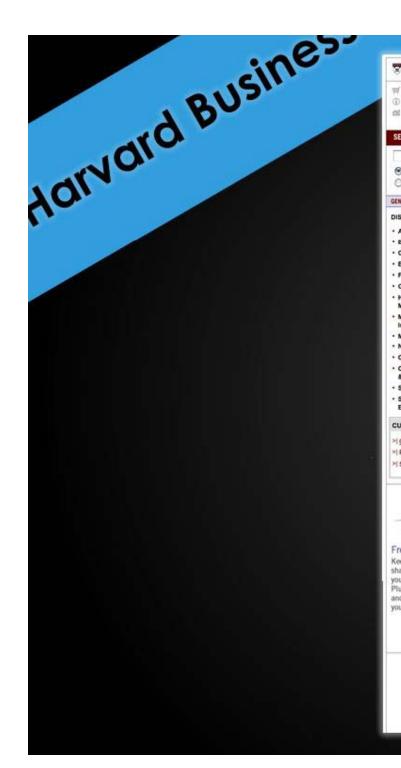
Our vision is simple. We want P&G to be known as the company that collaborates — inside and out — better than any other company in the world.

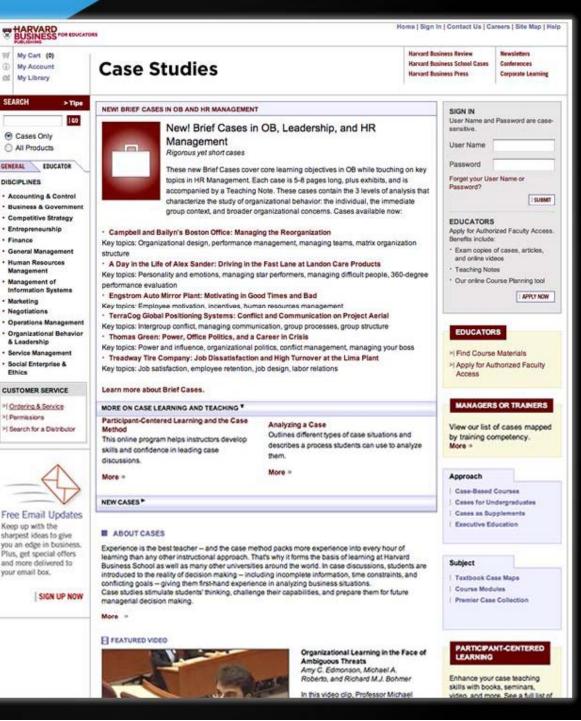
- A.G. Lafley

Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer

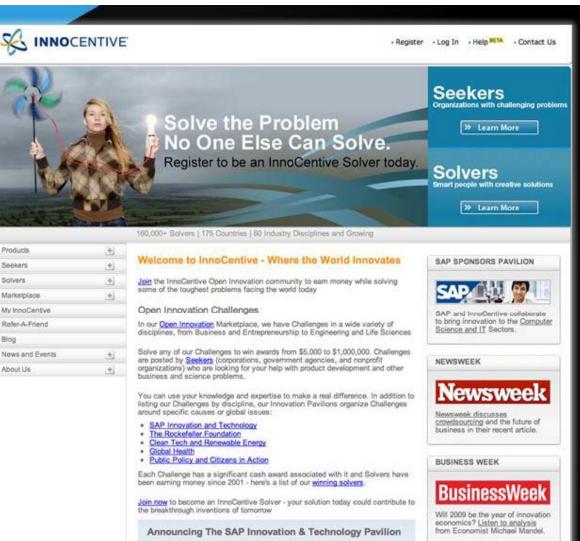










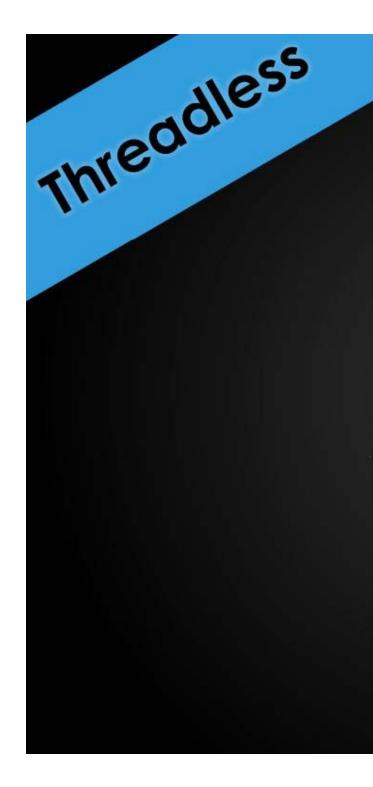


SAP is now sponsoring the new <u>SAP Innovation & Technology</u> Pavilion. Here, members of SAP's ecosystem (customers, partners, community members, etc.) may post and solve innovation Challenges in SAP-related areas including information technology, software design, computing, and business process improvement.

"This collaboration with SAP marks an important milestone for us as we expand our expertise in Computer Science and information Technology. By bringing together innoCentrive prize based innovation marketalace and the SAP Global Ecosystem. we're raising the bar on how enterprise organizations leverage and contribute to open innovation via the Web."

- InnoCentive CEO, Dwayne Spradin.

Read the recent press release or visit the new SAP Pavilion and view the latest Challenges.





Browse by line





Browse by style

Store

Last week / Next week |

\$18 Search and Rescue by Justin

New tees for MONDAY, OCTOBER 27



\$25







From The Northern Black-capped \$18 Gumchewer by Brock Davis







From Wanted by Jean-sebastien \$18 Dehesert

From Rock is dead and paper killed





Only Have Fun by Flak



HUH? THREADLESS?

With the help of our community, we select and print hundreds of amazing new designs each year, awarding over one million dollars to artists around the world. -+ Learn more



* SIZES MAY BE LIMITED FOR SOME DESIGNS And the second second second second second

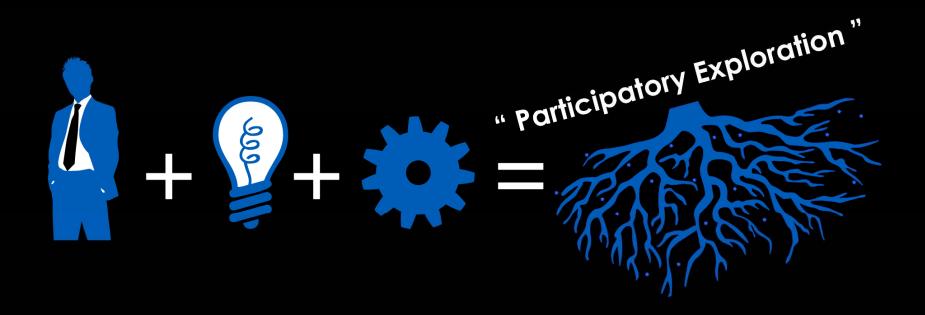
New tees and prints EVERY MONDAY!		
200	the newsletter to stay in the loop! ter your email address	
63	Grab our RSS feed	
f	Join our Facebook group	
t	Follow us on Twitter	
	Make us your Flickr contact	

🐫 Be our MySpace friend

Only Real bear hugs are often

Only Demise of Mr. Flamingo \$18 by Adam Weber





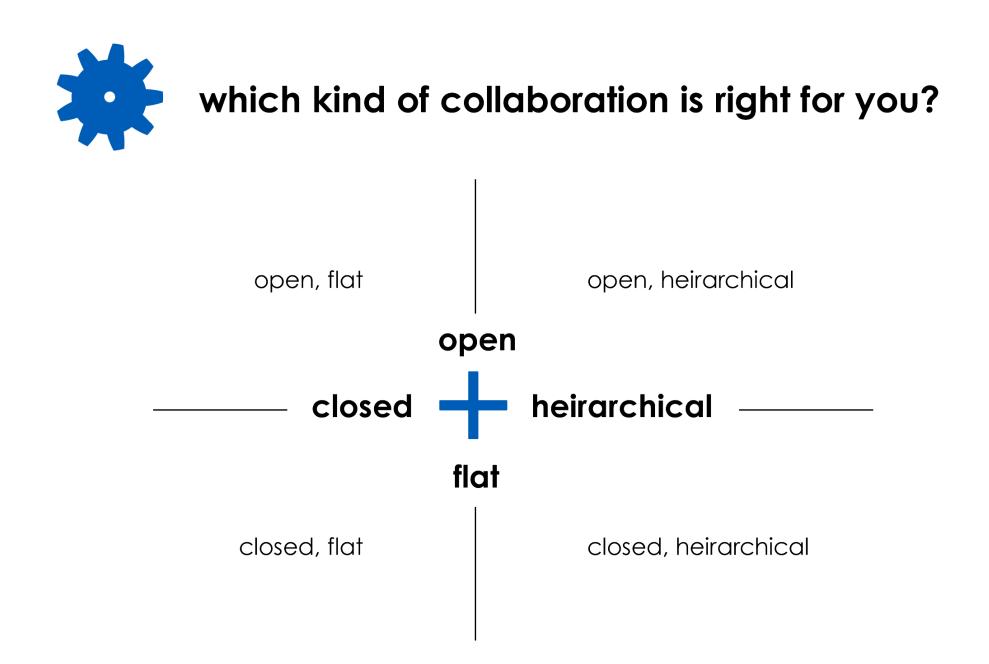
at NASA, this could be what we call "Participatory Exploration"

"The leaders in innovation will be those who figure out the best way to **leverage a network of outsiders**."

Gary P. Pisano and Roberto Veranti, HBR December 2008

8 dominant collaboration patterns

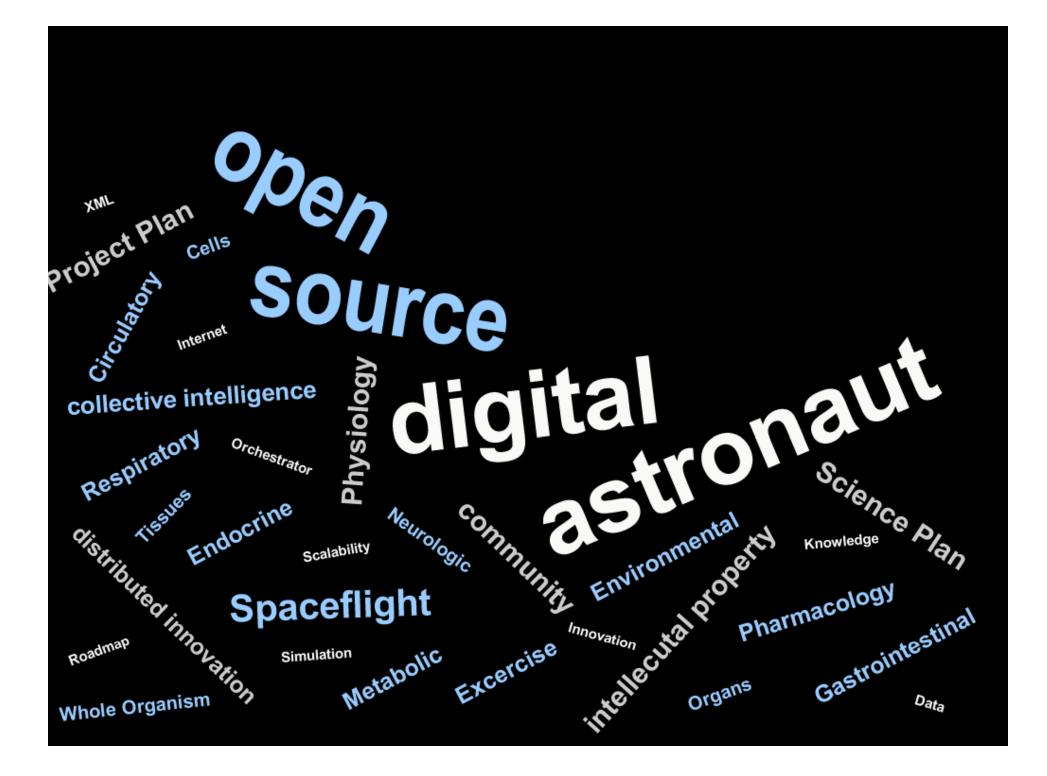
- screen for specific solution with knowledge where to find it; outsource innovation to external actor
- 2 openly search for solutions (observe communities); no direct interaction with external actors
- 3 screen for solutions; integrate with external holder and collaborate
- 4 post an innovation task openly to pre-defined group; external actors collaborate
- 5 post a problem to pre-defined external network of experts; self selecting problem solvers work independently
- 6 post a specific problem or idea, start a contest to a known pre-defined group; participants must be qualified
- 7 post a challenge or problem to undefined group; self-selecting problem solvers work independently
- 8 post ideas, tasks or do onlin brainstorm with broad unknown heterogeneous community; work collaboratively



"The participation revolution now underway opens up new possibilities for billions of people to play **active roles** in their workplaces, communities, national democracies, and hte global economy at large."

Wikinomics by Don Tapscott and Anthony Williams

IV a case study

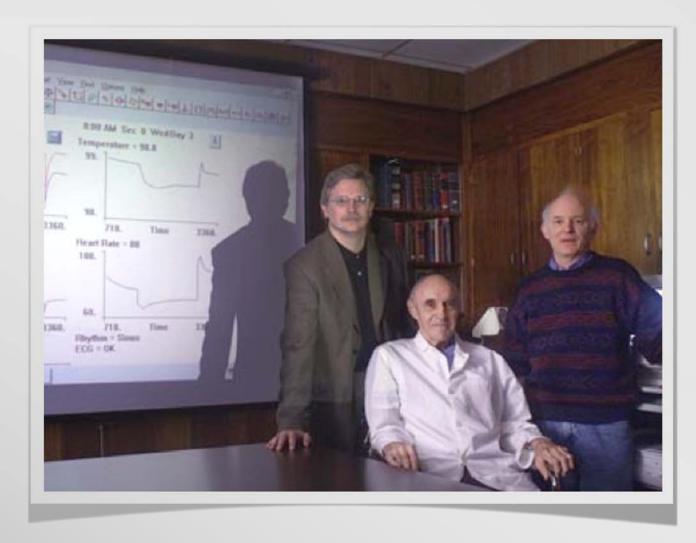


"No matter who you are, the smartest people work for someone else."

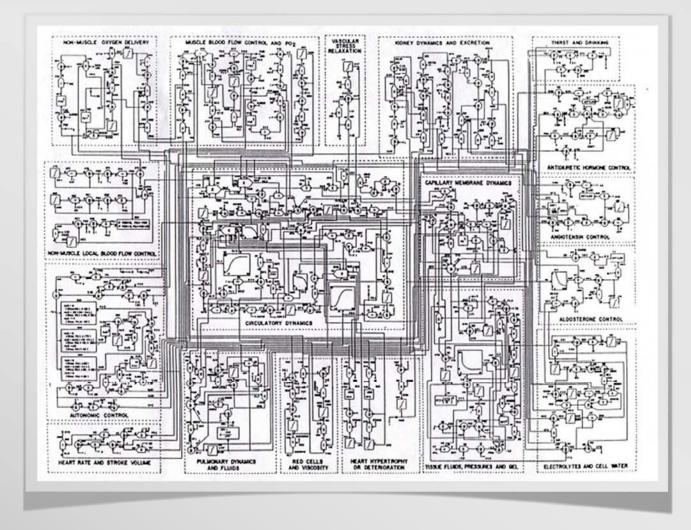
Bill Joy, Sun Microsystems

digital astronaut

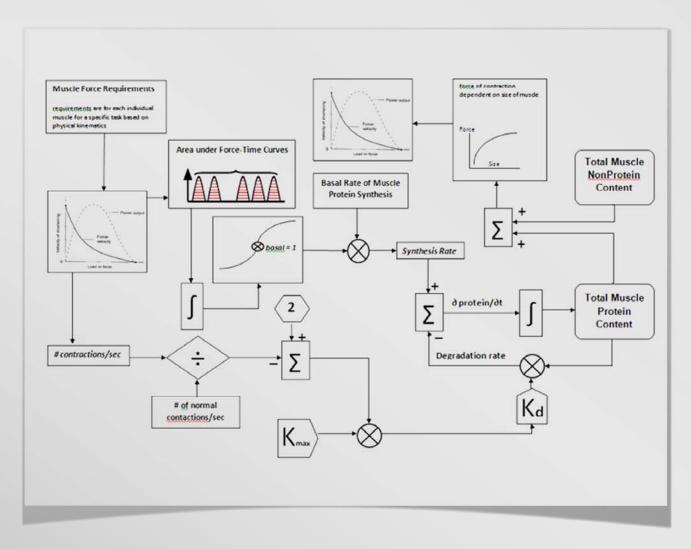
a sophisticated compendium of knowledge and computational modeling tool that can be used to construct predictive simulations of human body system



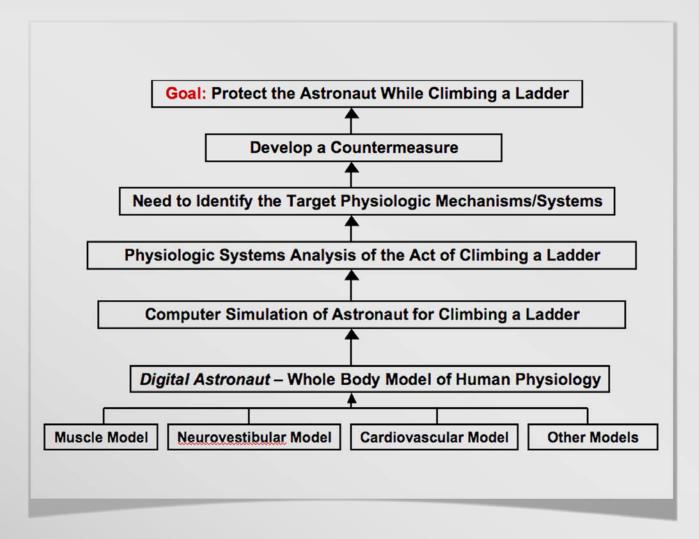
developers of the quantitative physiology model Guyton, Coleman, Summers at the University of Mississippi Medical Center



original model schematic



detailed schematic for spaceflight induced changes in skeletal muscle size



how the digital astronaut supports other space life science projects



user



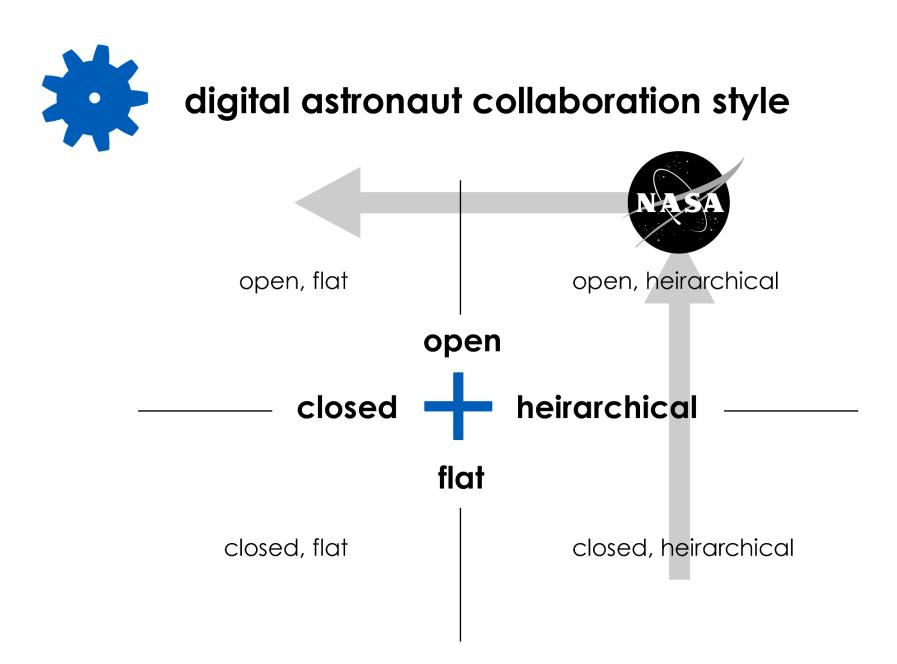
contribution

scientists, academia, medical industry, gamers, artists, engineers, students, etc.

science knowledge research data software development data manipulation model simulations



XML based model and modules, along with toolkit, offered via the internet. Website to aggregate knowledge, data, and model simulations



model download software development nasa.gov//digitalastronaut data and simulation center community science plan compedium of knowledge Jugo Solution 100-

the role of the user contribution system

participatory exploration the role of the user contribution system

nicholas skytland

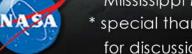
twitter.com/skytland nicholas.g.skytland@nasa.gov

Nicholas Skytland is a project manager at NASA working on two projects - the EVA Physiology, Systems and Performance Project (EPSP), as well as the Digital Astronaut Project, within the Space Life Sciences Directorate at Johnson Space Center (JSC). His work includes developing an open innovation framework within NASA to offer individuals, academia, companies, and others the opportunity to directly contribute to space exploration.

Skytland holds a master's degree from the International Space University in Space Studies and a bachelor's degree from Valparaiso University in Mechanical Engineering. He is currently pursuing an MBA degree at the University of Texas.

credits

- * all artwork and images courtesy of author or NASA unless otherwise noted here
- * credits for quotes given in the presentation itself and not repeated here.
- * special thanks to Karen lau for artwork on slides [1] [71] [87]
- * special thanks to Dr. Richard Summers and the Department of Physiology at the University of Miississippi Medical Center for images and information on slides **[79-83]**



* special thanks to Corey Billington, Professor of Operations Management and Procurement at IMD, for discussion on the evolution of work, January 2009

from istockphoto.com

vector graphics or creative images on the following slides purchased at istockphoto.com by author: [5] [15] [16] [18] [20] [21] [22] [23] [25] [29] [30] [31] [32] [33] [36] [38] [42] [43] [44] [47] [58] [60] [62] [63] [64] [65] [71] [72] [73] [74] [75] [78] [84] [85] [86]

from other presentations

[14] [29] image: slide 8 and 27 of "Government 2.0" presentation respectively, http://www.slideshare.net/remarkk/mesh-metronauts
[26] [41] data table: slide 2 and 3 of "Wikinomics - Winning the Enterprise 2.0", http://www.slideshare.net/mqaissaunee/wikinomics-winning-with-the-enterprise-20
[73] 8 collaboration methods: slide 7 and 8 of "Facets of Open Innovation: Development of a Conceptual Framework" by Katheleen Diener, presented at the Harvard User and Open Innovation Worskhop, 5 August 2008

from the 2007 Towers Perrin Global Workforce Study

[34] [48-53] Information and images: *Towers Perrin Global Workforce Study, 2007*; Available at http://www.towersperrin.com

credits

journal articles

[74] [85] data table: "Which Kind of Collaoration is Right for You?" by Gary P. Pisano and Roberto Verganti, Harvard Business Review, Dec 2008. Reprint R0812F, http://www.hbr.org



images from flickr

[16] http://www.flickr.com/photos/library_of_congress/2179123671/
[17] http://www.flickr.com/photos/library_of_congress/2178436353/
[18] http://www.flickr.com/photos/library_of_congress/2179070073/
[19] http://flickr.com/photos/library_of_congress/2179212164/
[21] http://flickr.com/photos/driusan/2472706272/
[22] http://flickr.com/photos/chrismoncus/330702144/
[23] http://flickr.com/photos/pickinben/2976688224/
[28] http://flickr.com/photos/prasan-naik/356299634/
[32] http://flickr.com/photos/fernando/144940053/
[39] http://flickr.com/photos/jonperson/512672018/

website screen shots

[66] Proctor and Gamble, http://www.pg.com/

- [67] Dell Idea Storm, http://www.ideastorm.com/
- [68] Harvard Business School, http://hbr.harvardbusiness.org/
- [69] Innocentive, http://www.innocentive.com/
- [70] Threadless, http://www.threadless.com

© creative commons

you are free to share (copy, distribute, transmit this work) and to remix (adapt the work) under the following conditions:



if you alter, transform, or build upon this work, you may distribute the resulting work only under the same or similiar license to this one

you must attribute the work to the original author



you may not use this work for commerical purposes