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**Rochester Institute of Technology
B. Thomas Golisano College
of
Computing and Information Sciences**

Master of Science in Human Computer Interaction

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**Developing a Taxonomy for
Office Email: A Case Study**

By

Larry Conrow

Thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master
of Science in Information Technology

Rochester Institute of Technology

**B. Thomas Golisano College
of
Computing and Information Sciences**

November 18, 2010

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Larry Conrow

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DEDICATION

To my wife Lorrie, my daughter
Ireland and my son Kasey.

Acknowledgements

I would also like to acknowledged the advice and consultation offered by my thesis committee during the design, execution, and documentation of this research endeavor. A special thanks to Dr. Robert Parody for the help with the statistics.

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ABSTRACT

Larry Conrow

Developing a Taxonomy for Office Email: A Case Study

The amount of email a professional will receive on a day to day basis has increased substantially over time. The need to process these emails has become a constant source of information overload. Email overload has been estimated to be costing a loss of productivity in the U.S. of millions or even billions of dollars due to time spent reading, organizing and saving emails. As stated in the New York Times in 2007 by Steve Lohr, "\$650 billion is an estimate of the cost of unnecessary interruptions in terms of lost productivity and innovation".

Through field research, surveys, and observation this study will try to identify patterns or a series of patterns or themes commonly used by people within an office setting to sort/organize their email. These patterns or themes will be the basis for creating a taxonomy of the predefined hierarchical folder structures for storing emails. The first part of the study used ethnographic field study and observation techniques. These data collection techniques included participant observations, interviews, and questionnaires. The second part used the empirical method to derive a conclusion. The study collected data through experimentation and the formulation and testing of the hypotheses.

This research study consisted of two parts: The first part of the examination looked at the time-on-task of the sorting process. The results showed that having a predefined folder structure did have a significant positive impact on time-on-task. The second part examined accuracy in recall of the placement. The results also showed that having a predefined folder structure did have a significant impact on accuracy in recalling placement of email. The results of this study suggested a possible solution for future investigation.

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INTRODUCTION

Email is the most successful computer application invented yet. As email communication continues to thrive professionals are running into similar problems time and time again. Email overload has been estimated to be costing a loss of productivity in the U.S. of millions or even billions of dollars due to time spent reading, organizing and saving emails. As stated in New York Times in 2007 by Steve Lohr, "\$650 billion figure is an estimate of the cost of unnecessary interruptions in terms of lost productivity and innovation". These interruptions which add to the information overload problems is a total of several activities that technology workers perform in their business day such as email, instant messaging, blogs, etc. In 2005 Bellotti, Moody, & Whittaker stated "it is used by millions of people to carry out their business each day" (p. 2).

Email today has been adopted as a communication and information exchange tool in workplaces and industries. The amount of email a professional will receive on a day to day basis has increased substantially over time. The need to process these emails has become a constant source of information overload. The way in which people review, organize, store and retrieve emails in a corporation is a cognitively demanding task. In 2008 Spira reported that employees at "Morgan Stanley, the average employee receives 625 e-mail messages per week and Intel employees spend, on average, 20 hours per week managing e-mail." As Gantz, Boyd and Dowling (2009) found that the more a person deals with information "the more it creates the feeling of overload." The information that is stored in personal email systems needs to be quickly and accurately retrieved. The structure in which the information is stored should support the way the users conduct their daily work and should support the way a business is run.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Research studies have demonstrated different ways in which people use email. There have been studies done on the way people use email, manage their email, classify, store and retrieve email. Prior research has identified two different types of strategies used by people that use email. Researchers have named these two groups in slightly different ways; filers and pilers, prioritizers and archivers, no-filers and filers, cleaners and keepers (as cited in Tungare, M., & Pérez-Quñones, M. A. 2009). Other studies of email users have identified a trend where people will take time and organize their emails on a regular basis, or people will not and just leave emails in their in boxes.

Research has been done in the area of Personal Information Management (PIM) which is described by Hardof-Jaffe et al., (2009) as a “field that focuses on the activities by which a person keeps, saves, and organizes information items in order to be retrieved later” (p. 250). There has also been research done to examine email usage or behavioral patterns among a small sample population. Other research has looked at a technology based solution such as tools or applications that would allow a user to control the support, manage or to aid with their email.

Bergman, Beyth-Marom, and Nachmias (2005) presented Personal Information Management (PIM) as an “activity in which an individual stores his/her personal information items in order to retrieve them later on” (p. 2). The main purpose of the Bergman et al. 2005, was to “empirically examine personal information space and organizational strategies in the context of learning processes on a large population of students so that they could have a better understanding of the traditional piling/filing classification”. Their study was conducted using data mining techniques to identify clusters or groups of email messages and group them together. Data was collected from 2,081 undergraduate students and included a list of files and folders for all the users. To describe the different strategies four variables were demonstrated in this study.

The four different strategies from the findings are:

- a) Piling – most of the files are in the root directory;
- b) One-folder Filing – most of the files are located in one folder, under the root directory;
- c) Small-folder Filing – items are being divided into many relatively small folders (about 6 files per folder on average);
- d) Big-folder Filing – items are being divided into folders (about 23 files per folder on average) with about a half of them located in one big folder (Bergman et al., 2005).

Qwizdka (2004) found two groups of email users: the cleaners and the keepers. The cleaners and the keepers both had two different ways of managing their email. The way these two groups handled tasks/events in email as presented by Qwizdka (2004) could be attributed to flexibility of closure. The people in group one transferred information to other programs removing information from email applications. The users look as though they had greater control over the way they managed their email by ignoring new email messages, and setting aside specific time or times to read their email. The people that were classified as *the cleaners* as stated by Qwizdka (2004) tend not to use email to handle messages related to tasks to-do or events. The people that were classified as *the keepers* would use email to handle messages related to tasks to-do or future events (Qwizdka, 2004). This group would also stop every time or almost every time a new email came in to read it.

As Boardman's (2001) presented the current way in which people organize and maintain their email is expensive in terms of cognitive effort and time. Boardman's (2001) research study shows that people can suffer from cognitive overload if they try to maintain, sort and locate information in multiple hierarchies within a computer system. Boardman's (2001) proposed solution was, “a simple technique that also organizes resources at the workspace level, by sharing one hierarchy between all applications” (p. 2). This way lessened the cognitive effort needed to manage information in multiple locations; any change made in one hierarchy the change would be automatically reflected in the other locations.

Nathan Zeldes a computing productivity manager from Intel states one of the biggest problems he thinks leads to over emailing, is “mistrust” (Overholt, 2001). Managers feel the only way to find out what is really happening is to be included in almost every email so they can find out what they need to know. Nathan's answer to the overload of emails being sent led him to create a class where co-workers at Intel learn proper techniques to manage their emails. These

techniques are listed below and are called “The 10 Commandments of Email According to Intel” (Overholt, 2001).

The 10 Commandments of Email According to Intel:

1. Don't use your inbox as a catchall folder for everything you need to work on. Read items once, and answer them immediately if necessary, delete them if possible, or move them to project-specific folders.
2. Set up a "Five Weeks Folder" that deletes its content automatically after five weeks. Use it as a repository for messages you're unsure about, such as that email you want to delete, but you're not sure if the guy's going to call you tomorrow and ask about it.
3. Assist colleagues' inbox-filtering efforts by agreeing on acronyms to use in subject lines that quickly identify action items and other important messages. Sample acronyms: < AR> , Action Required; < MSR> , Monthly Status Report.
4. Send group mail only when it is useful to all recipients. Use "reply-to-all" and "CC:" buttons sparingly.
5. Ask to be removed from distribution lists that you don't need to be on.
6. To cut down on pileup, use the "out-of-office" feature of your email, in addition to your voice mail, to notify people when you are traveling.
7. When possible, send a message that is only a subject line, so recipients don't have to open the email to read a single line. End the subject line with < EOM> , the acronym for End of Message.
8. Graphics and attachments are fun, but they slow down your ability to download messages when you're on the road. Use them sparingly.
9. If you're sending an attachment larger than 5 MB to a large group of recipients, consider putting it on the company's Web site or intranet instead.
10. Be specific. If you send a 20-page attachment, tell the recipient that the important information is on pages 2 and 17. (Overholt, 2001)

According to the user feedback from the employees at Intel, the tips and techniques are effective. They have also seen the quality of emails from other co-workers improved.

Other research has focused on specific users groups such as managers in a business environment. Mackenzie's (2000) study asked “How do managers represent and classify the information that they receive through e-mail” (p.177). In the same study by Mackenzie (2000) they also looked at what influenced storage and retrieval of electronic messages and what were their search strategies they used to retrieve stored emails. The study found that managers use three cues to qualify the level of importance of the email. The first cue was the subject line, second was the way it was flagged, and thirdly was who sent the email message. The managers would open and read the emails that they felt were the most important and would leave the others in their in box as unread until a later more convenient time. The classified information was based

on two levels, immediate need and future access. The manager would store an email based on the assumption that in the future they might need to refer back to it.

Most people these days use or have multiple email applications or sites with which to communicate causing email overload. A study done by Baker et al., (2005) looked at dealing with a user population that uses several email applications. In particular those that separate their communication between school and work email applications. The goal was to create a user interface that would support multiple roles. The concerns, preferences, attitudes, and needs of the population in question were sent two surveys to gain an insight into their email usage. The first was sent to 35 individuals in November 2001. The second was in April 2002 and was distributed to 47 individuals. The study showed how a customized email client interface would benefit the students because they use email differently than a business user. A majority of the students that used current email clients with similar functionality would fail to use the functionality. The main problem was “feature overload” (Baker et al., 2005). The same problem also applied to other software tools that would help to manage email overload. Based on these two surveys they were able to draw conclusions about the sample populations. Baker et al., (2005) “set out to design a user interface that addressed the main problems for college students: email overload and feature intimidation” (p.1). The study looked at exploring the categorical nature of college students email correspondence (Baker et al., 2005). The idea was to organize email messages and contacts by role/sub-role for example such as school role, work role, or family role. Role management does not solve all the problems but it helped to focus different email task.

A group of 20 individuals tested the interface by completing a series of tasks interacting with a paper prototype of the interface. A pre and post survey collected qualitative data. The results showed many things including an interest in using an email application that provides simple functionality. The prototype provided functionality that was just not used in the test. The preference was for simple, easy to use functionality, decreasing the level of feature overload. The testing also showed that “feature overload may be reduced when functionality is customized by role” (Baker et al., 2005). When the information is broken into particular roles, the roles define the organization of the content. The content that is defined by a role can become more focused on the role. This would give way to a significantly smaller contact list, a more focused meeting

and to-do-list. Even document repositories or even cooperate information sharing sites could be organized by roles.

A study done in 2009 by Tangare and Pérez-Quiñones “You Scratch My Back and I’ll Scratch Yours: Combating Email Overload Collaboratively” hypothesized a system that would enable email users (or one’s social contacts) to share their organizational strategies with collaborators of a similar group. Tangare & Pérez-Quiñones (2009) specifically looked at an experiment to examine whether automated collaborative tagging can assist users in email management. They found that there is enough of similarities among groups of an organization, such as employees, that share a similar work role that a system support for semi-automatic social information management can assist in overcoming the email overload problems they face today (Tangare & Pérez-Quiñones, 2009). Through a series of studies, questionnaires and interviews they studied the:

- 1) Number of messages received,
- 2) Number of tags suggested,
- 3) Number of suggestions accepted,
- 4) Number of messages untagged after automated tagging,
- 5) Frequency of tagging and if it was influenced by the presence of tag suggestions,
- 6) Percentage of messages left in the inbox never tagged, and
- 7) Time required for re-finding tasks with automated tags applied (Tangare & Pérez-Quiñones, 2009).

They hypothesized a system that will share organizational strategies which would automate, collaborative tagging to help with email management. This system would also help people working in similar roles and use email tagging in similar ways. This hypothesized system would supply support for semi-automatic social information management, which can assist users in overcoming the email overload problems they face today (Tangare & Pérez-Quiñones, 2009).

A very common activity performed in email applications is dealing with the management of pending tasks. Gwizdka (2002) research focusing on pending tasks which looked at inboxes and messages that are used as reminders about email tasks and non-email tasks and events. Two prototypes were developed by Gwizdka: The first interface “explored automatic placement of pending tasks described, or implied, by email messages” (Gwizdka 2002). This 2D interface displayed dots on the interface that, “display temporal information along with the priorities of

pending tasks” (Gwizdka 2002). The second interface, “will explore manual arrangement of pending task information” (Gwizdka 2002).

When the interfaces are tested they expect show results that will contribute to:

- 1) Research results concerning use of computer mediated external artifacts to manage pending tasks;
- 2) Establishing evaluation measures for task awareness in email;
- 3) Design and evaluation of alternative email interfaces (Gwizdka 2002).

Dredze, Blitzer, and Pereira (2005) relying on the assumption that users perform similar task in similar ways. These similarities that occur among users are classified as patterns. These patterns form the basis in which the IRIS platform’s technology was design around. The application IRIS platform would use these patterns to track incoming messages and predict if an email needs a reply by the user. The email that was identified would then be prioritized into the mailbox. Also, when an email was sent, the application would “maintain a list of outstanding requests for follow-up” (Dredze et al., 2005). Two computer science graduate students were sent emails for evaluation. The IRIS platform was able to detect replies by matching the in-reply-to and references fields of a message with the Message-ID field of potential parents (Dredze et al., 2005).

A series of 1,218 email messages were sent to User 1, in which the user directly replied to 449 of them. User 1 also sent out a series of 637 emails, which received 215 replies back. User 2 received 596 messages and replied to 129 of them. He sent 323 messages and received replies to 91 of those (Dredze et al., 2005). User 1 performed better than User 2. User 1 received work emails which may be more structured and contain more request for follow up. Further work with a larger sample population will be needed to identify if there are any true patterns or features with true value.

Additional work has been done also by Mock (2001) which uses an add-in to the existing email application Microsoft Outlook 2000. This tool looks at dealing with two problems; 1) managing the inbox by automatically classifying email based on user folders and 2) searching and retrieving by providing a list of emails relevant to the selected item (Mock, 2001). The add-in will build a classifier based on existing user created folders. The classifier scans the folders for subject, author, recipient, and body text and saves the top terms (Mock, 2001). These top terms

are then classified as a group within the email inbox. This allows the user to view messages by category, by date received, by author, or any other field (Mock, 2001). The next steps in the project will be to test the application add-in to gain a better understanding of the methods explained.

A prior study that was done by Ayodele, T., Khusainov, R., & Ndzi, D. (2007) which uses an algorithm to group and summarize email messages. The system analyzes incoming email and organizes it based on similar activities by identifying the most frequent words in the email. This allows the application to classify and summarize information to build a model of the most frequent and common words in email messages in order to group messages into activities (Ayodele et al., 2007). To evaluate the algorithm they conducted a series of tests to evaluate the summaries against the summaries from human participants. Ayodele et al., (2007) comparison is performed by using information retrieval metrics of precision and recall. The study involves a participant selecting a sentence that seems to convey the meaning of the information being presented. Then the system automatically compares the selection against the classified and summarized information. The comparison worked well for similar emails that were sent in a high volume.

PROBLEM STATEMENT

Email today has been adopted as a communication and information exchange tool in workplaces and industries. The amount of email a professional will receive on a day to day basis has increased substantially over time. The need to process these emails has become a constant source of information overload. The way in which people review, organize, store and retrieve emails in a corporation is a cognitively demanding task. In 2008 Spira reported that employees at “Morgan Stanley, the average employee receives 625 e-mail messages per week and Intel employees spend, on average, 20 hours per week managing e-mail.” As Gantz, Boyd and Dowling (2009) found that the more a person deals with information the “the more it creates the feeling of overload.” The information that is stored in personal email systems needs to be quickly and accurately retrieved. The structure in which the information is stored should support the way the users conduct their daily work and should support the way a business is run.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS AND HYPOTHESIS

Through field research, surveys, and observation this study will try to identify patterns or a series of patterns or themes commonly used by people within an office setting to sort/organize their email. These patterns or themes will be the basis for creating a taxonomy of the predefined hierarchical folder structures for storing emails. This study approach is intended to help users that do sort and organize their emails, define a folder structure in which they can sort their email into. This predefined structure will be designed for a specific user role, (but in the future could be adopted by other roles). The structure will be set up so that it can be easily learned and adapted. Once learned the decision of where to store an email, what level to store it, what name or naming structure should be used to name the folder should a new folder be created or not. Also will the name a user uses make sense to the user in the future so to enable a trigger that will provide a cue as to what email is stored or saved in this folder? These types of decisions will not be needed with this proposed taxonomy, allowing a simpler less cognitively taxing solution.

1. Does having a predefined folder structure speed up the process of sorting emails?
2. How efficiently can users sort emails into a predefined folder structure and one that is not defined. Which in turn would decrease the amount of cognitive effort and time required to perform these types of task?
3. What obstacles prevent a user from completing the task of sorting or organizing a series of emails?
4. What type of criteria does a user use to process or archive their email?
5. Does having a predefined folder structure help to improve the accuracy in recalling the placement of emails within the identified between the predefined or not defined folder taxonomy?
6. Will participants be willing to use the predefined folder structure?
7. What types of problems do users have with the predefined folder structure?
8. What seems to work well?
9. How could the folder structure be improved?
10. What types of goals do people have when organizing their email?

Before the start of this study started a need for a solution on how to sort, organize and control for an email application inbox was needed. After search of current research was done, none of the solutions looked at the use of folders as a solution. So a hypothesized structure has developed as a starting point in which a series of field studies, observations and activities will either validate or modify the taxonomy. This modified taxonomy will then be tested in an empirical study by the defined target user roles.

The defined hypothesized folder structure and descriptions:

1. Archive – Sort and store files that maybe important at a later time. Once the folder has reached a large number of emails the folder can be archived using Microsoft Outlook's functionality.
2. Miscellaneous – Any emails that require being stored for a short period of time that may be referenced and then deleted. An example of this would be an email of a hotel reservation that might be referenced for a confirmation number then deleted after the stay.
3. My Projects – Current emails that are important to a current project or assignment. Once the project has been completed these emails can be moved to the archive folder.
4. Personal – Email of a personal nature that relate to only you, these emails could be from family or friends, or from a manager, or some one from corporate HR department.
5. To Do - These emails can be flagged using Microsoft flagging option and be placed in this folder until the task is completed. Once completed the email can be deleted or moved to the archive folder.

Upon the completion of the ethnographic study a final folder structure will be proposed.

This structure will be tested against the following research questions:

RQ 1: Does having a predefined folder structure speed up the process of sorting emails that need to be saved or deleted?

Ho: The organization of the emails into a predefined structure will have a positive effect on amount of time the sample population's organization of emails.

This will be tested against the alternative:

HA: The organization of the emails into a predefined structure will have a no change or a negative effect on the amount of time the sample population's organization of emails.

RQ 2: Does having a predefined folder structure improve the accuracy in recalling the placement of the emails within the identified folder taxonomy?

Ho: The ability to recall the placement of the emails in the predefined structure will have a positive effect on amount of time the sample population's takes.

This will be tested against the alternative:

HA: The ability to recall the placement of the emails in the predefined structure will have a no change or a negative effect on the amount of time the sample population's takes.

METHODOLOGY

The first part of the study used ethnographic field study and observations techniques. These data collection techniques included participant observations, interviews, and questionnaires. The second part used the empirical method to derive a conclusion. The study collected data through experimentation and the formulation and testing of the hypotheses.

PART 1. ETHNOGRAPHIC FIELD STUDY

Participants

Participants were recruited by word of mouth to take part in a study. Once volunteers were identified a screening questionnaire was used to filter out anyone that might not qualify for this study. Since different jobs have different roles and function people use to email and communicate differently. It was decided to focus only on using IT professionals as the target job role to be tested. To assist in identifying the experimental group a survey was created and completed during the recruitment phase of the study in which to qualify or disqualify the user's population (see Appendix 1). A total of 5 IT professionals were selected to take part; three males and two females. Their job functions were all different but similar in the fact they were all involved within a similar IT professional development group (see Appendix 2). As part of the survey it was required for each individual to send a screen capture of their current folder structures along with the completed survey (see Supplemental Storage).

Treatment

To better understand the problems that people faced in organizing their email a series of five different field observations and interviews were conducted at various times throughout the day and all the interviews were videotaped.

Participants were asked to sign a consent form indicating they understood and agreed to the conditions (see Appendix 3). Each interview lasted approximately one hour and were conducted in various locations at various times throughout the day. The participants were interviewed with their own work computers. This allowed for watching and studying the way they went about interacting with their email. One participant had a desktop computer and the other four used their laptops for the interviews. This allowed for the participants to show and explain how they worked with their email and how they organized and sorted emails.

To start, the participants were asked to create a picture of where they send and receive emails from. This was done to identify common working patterns and information patterns (see Appendix 4). A series of direct and open-ended questions were asked to each participant (see Appendix 5). Once an interview was completed a card sorting exercise was done to see how this sample population would sort and organize their emails. The participants were asked to sort a series of 75 cards (see Appendix 6). The cards were made up email subject lines gathered from the previously supplied screen caps. They were organized into different groups as if they were folders in an email application. A series of predefined categories were supplied as a starting point and blank categories were provided if a user wanted to add additional categories (see Appendix 7). The card sorting exercise was photographed for card placement and then compiled afterwards using the User Experience Card Sorting – UXSort¹ tool (see Appendix 8). The card sorting exercised revealed a need to include a delete folder, because not all emails were considered important enough to be saved for later retrieval.

¹ <http://www.uxsort.com>

Interviews and Observations

By asking a series of predefined questions similar response were grouped from the different participants. This question and answer session was video taped for later reference. After the interviews the tapes were transcribed and coded based on the predefined qualitative data analysis codes listed below (see Appendix 9). This section also provides some findings gathered from the interviews. For a complete list of all the data analysis see attached media files - qualitative data analysis.xls.

I. Email Strategies Characteristics (ESC)

Two of the people would save everything, or more importantly all participants would save, as one subject put it, “CYA (cover your ass)” emails.

Participant 3: “I will save emails that are associated with project documentation or project type materials.”

II. Personal Information Management Behavior (PMI)

The more a participant organized their email; in two cases the participants had greater than one hundred folders the more overwhelming them as they try to manage it.

Participant 5: “I will try and respond to as many emails as I can before my first meeting. I then try to file as many emails out of my in-box so I know the new ones coming are something I have to pay attention to or something I have to do.”

Participant 4: “I am not good at filing. I usually do a bulk filing.”

A. Organization (PMI-O)

Participant 1: “Sometimes I will try and consolidate topics into bigger buckets over time.”

B. Saving Criteria (PMI-SC)

Participant 5: “I never delete emails from a person, I only delete emails from automated systems.”

C. Folder Creation Criteria (PMI-FCC)

Participant 3: “I created a folder for a project and already had one with a similar name but did not know it.”

D. Interaction with email style (PMI-IS)

Participant 2: “I have no time to manage email in to folders that have large depth. It takes too much time to decide which folder to place it into.”

E. Processing Times (PMI-PT)

Participant 3: “I will spend a couple of hours on Friday organizing my email on Friday.”

III. Successful Strategies (SS)

A common theme for a best practice was to place a file on a shared drive and then to attach the link to the email. This helps to save on exceeding email space quotas on the company email servers.

Participant 5: “I try to always place attachments on a shared drive and send the link instead of the file.”

A. Managing Email (SS-M)

Participant 2: “I will use my mobile phone to check for quick project status and to see when I have meetings.

B. Folder Naming Convention (SS-NC)

Participant 1: “One to three key words for folder name...”

C. Recall Strategies (SS-R)

Participant 4: “I can never find my emails I just use the built in search to find them.”

IV. Difficulties (D)

If a participant was on vacation or did not have access to their computer for a long period of time, they then needed to spend a lot of time scanning email subject lines looking for key words such as “Urgent”. All participants felt that most of the emails were just FYI emails and very few were actually things they needed to take action on.

Participant 3: “Some emails, when left in the in-box, get lost as more emails come into the in-box.”

A. Information Overload Factors (D-IOF)

Participant 2: “I have 1275 unread emails in my in box”

B. Request for enhancements (E) A common theme for enhancement was a way to find emails faster.

Participant 3: “I wish the search was able to check entire emails for keywords or people in the “to” or “cc” list.”

After the completion of the ethnographic study some interesting field study results validated and modified the proposed folder structure. The study revealed the importance around the project folder and how much information moved in and out of this folder. Also the importance of being able to simply archive old or no longer need emails. Users did not feel comfortable deleting them in case they ever needed to retrieve information from them at a later point in time. This helped to reinforce the archive folder as a very important issue to manage with in emails. If a user did not archive on a regular basis they would constantly run into issues of having too many files saved which caused an over quota application error. Once they reached an over quota status they could no longer send emails they need to spend a lot of time sorting, organizing and deleting emails trying to free up enough memory to make their email application workable again.

The field study also identified the miscellaneous folder as a not needed folder. Any thing a user found miscellaneous was either deleted or sorted as a personal email. The study also revealed the more folders a user created the more effort was needed to find old or previously sorted emails. The first thing a user did was to search by who sent it or by date. They also tried to

remember the subject or subject line to scan through the emails. If at that time if they were unsuccessful they would use the search or advanced search feature within the application to search for emails. Having many folders and sometimes hundreds to thousands of emails with in several different folders it was observed as being faster to use the built in search then to dig thought the folders and emails.

After the completion of the field study it was decide to use the following folder structure to test. The folder structure that was tested was created from the following folders: Archive, Projects, Personal and To Do

PART 2. EMPIRICAL STUDY

Participants

The empirical study was conducted using a total of ten participants. The participants were recruited by word of mouth over a week period. A recruiting survey was sent out to each interested participant (see Appendix 10). The participants needed to meet the following minimum criteria: they had to be daily users of email in their job, receive from 35 or more emails a day, and work within an IT organization.

The ten participants who participated in the study had the following profile characteristics:

Audience Type		Daily Emails Received	
English	10	none	0
Spanish	0	1 to 35	1
Other	0	36 or more	9
TOTAL (participants)	10	TOTAL (participants)	10
Level of Work Experience			
Student	0		
Professional	10		
Retired	0		
TOTAL (participants)	10		

Figure 1. Profile characteristics of the ten participants

Once the participants were identified they were randomly assigned to one of two experimental groups. One of the groups was classified as the Treatment Group 1 Pre – Assigned Named Folders (PA). This was the group that was given a folder structure to test. The other was Group 2 they were the Self Named Folders (SN) group. This group was not provided any folder structure so they needed to create their structure from scratch.

The empirical evaluation of the email folders structure was conducted in Rochester, New York between the dates of September 20 to 24 of 2010. The participants were asked to spend approximately one hour taking part in this study. An introductory script (see Appendix 11) was read to all participants and then each was asked to complete an Informed Consent Form.

Group 1 Pre – Assigned Named Folders (PA)

Five participants were read a description of the hypothesized folder structure (see Appendix 12). The description gave them a basic understanding of how the folder system would work. An environment was set up in Microsoft Out-Look with seventy five predefined emails. The email subject lines were compiled and tweaked to be made more generic from the screen caps provided from the ethnographic interviews (Appendix 13). The subject lines that were used we designed the represent similar email that someone might receive in an IT organization. They then started their task of sorting the emails into the provided structure. The time-on-task was tracked for each participant. The time on task started when the description of the assigned name folder structure explanation began.

Participants were asked to perform the required task using Microsoft Outlook on a Windows Vista operating system seen in Figure 2. The screen resolution was set to 1440 x 900 pixels on a Core 2 Duo laptop computer. The user activities and mouse movements were recorded using the BB FlashBack Express² tool.

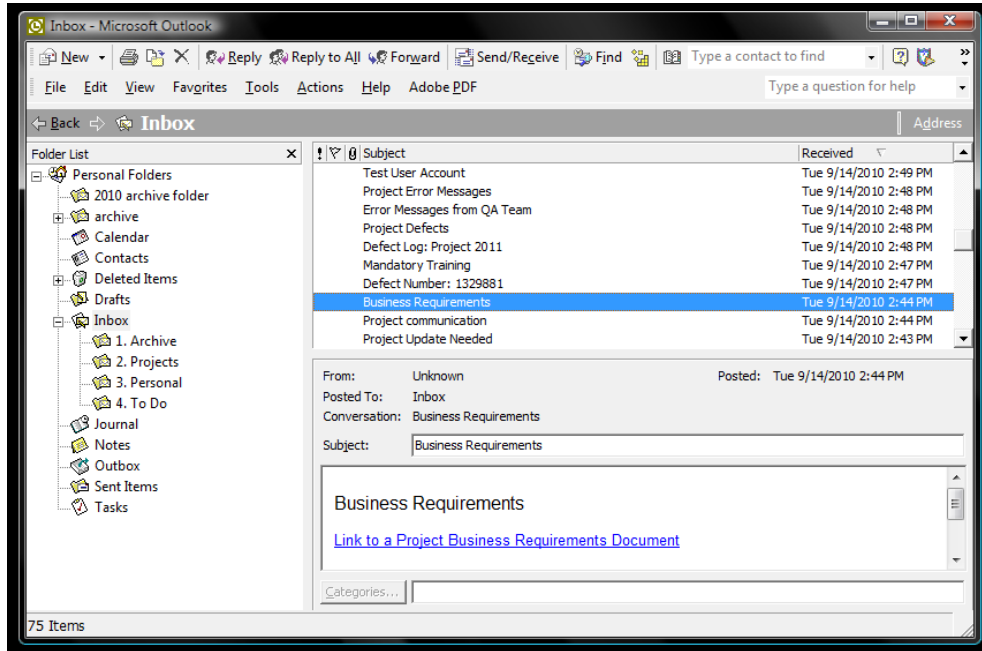


Figure 2. Group 1 test environment

After the completion of the task the users were asked to complete a 20 question survey (see Appendix 14). The survey was to acquire qualitative data on their preferences of the task they had just completed. The last 11 questions were used to test recall of placement of files within the folder structure.

² <https://www.bbflashback.com>

Group 2 Self Named Folders (SN)

The five participants in Group 2 were given the same environment in which to sort the emails. The emails that were used were the same emails that Group 1 had used. But this time the participants needed to sort and organize the emails into their own created folder structure as seen in Figure 3. It was observed that all the users in this group would read through their emails and as they read a email they would create a folder for a email. None of the users just created a folder structure and then sorted emails into them. The time-on-task was tracked for each participant. The time was tracked as soon as the users started to interacted with the email application.

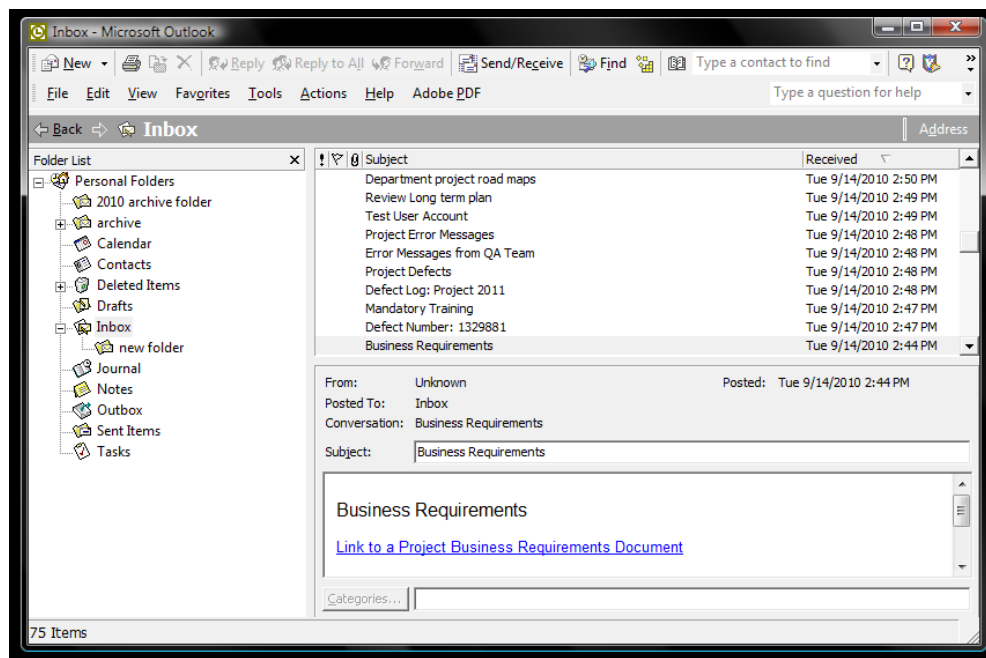


Figure 3. Group 2 test environment

After the completion of the task the users were asked to complete the same 20 question survey as group 1.

DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

USER PERFORMANCE

Objective 1. A 2-tail hypothesis test to determine if Group 1 can on average, sort a series of emails into the studies predefined folder structure within the estimated mean time.

Objective 2. A 2-tail hypothesis test to determine if Group 2 can on average, sort a series of emails into the participant created folders within the estimated mean time.

Objective 3. A Two-Sample T-test and CI for the difference of two independent means to determine if on average there is a significant difference between the time intervals by Group 1 and Group 2.

Objective 4. A 2-tail F-test of the ratio of two variances of independent groups to determine if that the time it takes Group 1 to place the emails is significantly different from the time in which Group 2 places the emails.

Objective 5. A Odds Ratio Test to determine if the probability of successful recall happening in Group 1 expressed as a proportion of the odds of successful recall happening in Group 2.

Objective 6. A 2-tail F-test of the ratio of two variances of independent groups to determine if that Group 1 remembers the place the emails successfully is significantly different from Group 2 remembering the placement of the emails successfully.

Objective 7. A Power Curve for 2-Sample T-test for Group 1 and Group 2 to obtain a set of measurements to see if the sample size needed to be preformed on future experiments.

USER PREFERENCE

Objective 8. A 2-tail Z-Test to determine the proportion of two independent group's preference of a folder structures.

Presentation of data for Group 1 and Group 2

Descriptive Statistics Group 1: Treatment Group 1 (Pre – Assigned Named Folders (PA))

Total (Time in seconds)

Variable	Count	Mean	StDev
Group 1	5	416.8	74.4

Total (Time in minutes)

Variable	Count	Mean	StDev
Group 1 Min	5	0.2894	0.0516

Group 1			
	Actual Time	Minutes	Seconds
U1	6:15:05	6:15	375
U5	6:38:06	6:38	398
U7	7:53:34	7:54	474
U8	8:30:15	8:30	510
U10	5:27:46	5:27	327

Figure 4. Time-on-Task Data for Group 1

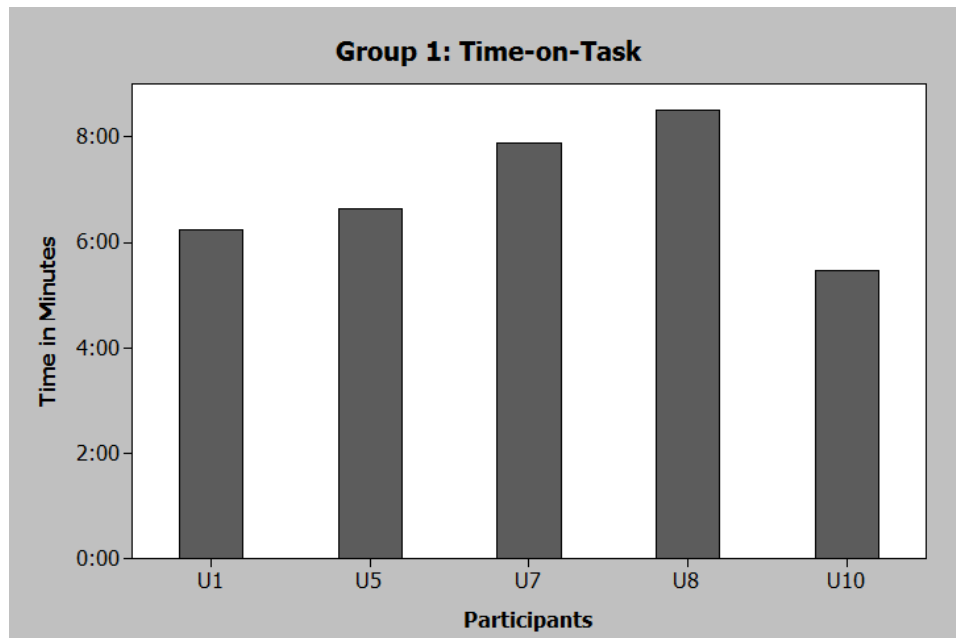


Figure 5. Time-on-Task for Group 1

Descriptive Statistics Group 2: Treatment Group 2 (Self - Named folders)

Total (Time in seconds)

Variable	Count	Mean	StDev
Group 2	5	617.2	88.8

Total (Time in minutes)

Variable	Count	Mean	StDev
Group 2 Min	5	0.4286	0.0516

Group 2			
	Actual Time	Minutes	Seconds
U2	10:53:12	10:53	653
U3	8:34:50	8:35	515
U4	8:51:12	8:51	531
U6	11:14:15	11:14	674
U9	11:52:35	11:53	713

Figure 6. Time-on-Task Data for Group 2

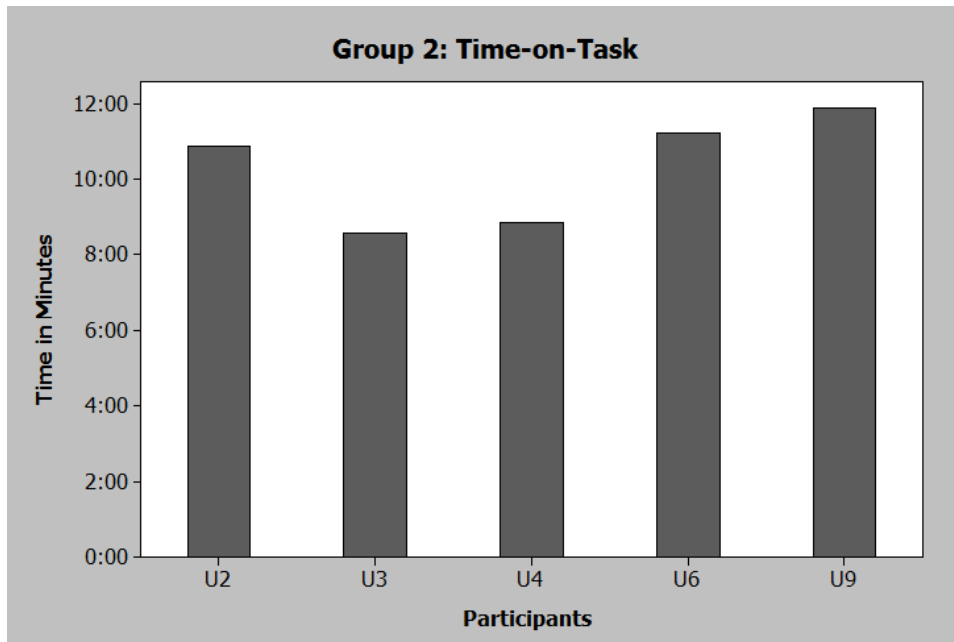


Figure 7. Time-on-Task for Group 2

Descriptive Statistics for Group 1 and Group 2

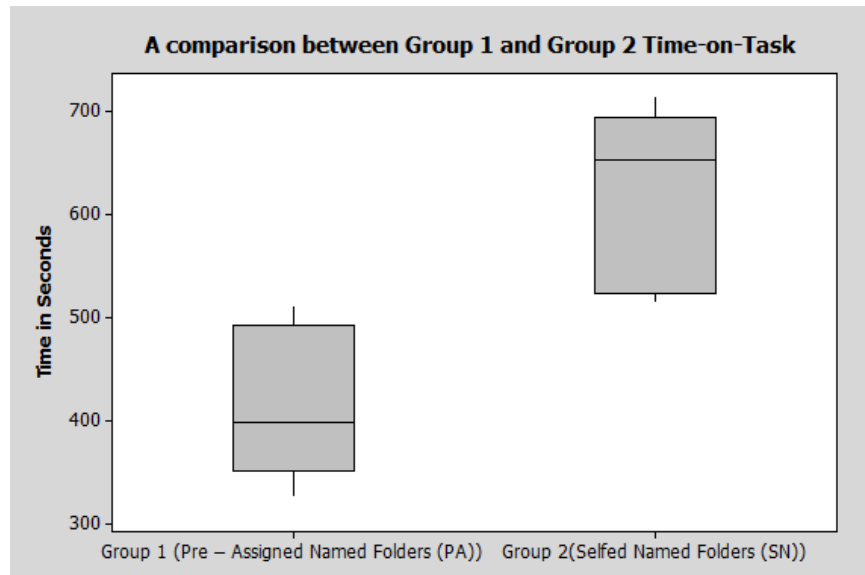


Figure 8. A comparison between Group 1 and Group 2 Time-on-Task

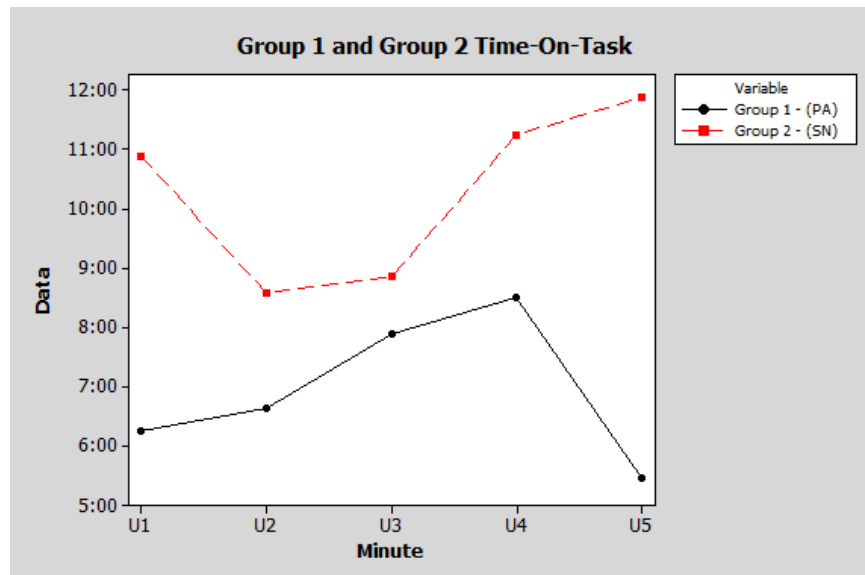


Figure 9. Group 1 (PA) and Group 2 (SN) Time-On-Task

Below is the question used to identify if the users were able to recall the placement of specific emails with in a folder structure. If they said they could not remember they were response was calculated as a wrong answer.

For the following questions please write the name of the folder you placed the email in. If you deleted the email, write “deleted”.

10. In which folder did you place “Project Requirements”?
11. In which folder did you place “Site Maps and Wire Frames”?
12. In which folder did you place “Project plan – For upcoming Project”?
13. In which folder did you place “Meeting Notes: Project 1”?
14. In which folder did you place “Your Travel Plans – Confirmation Number”?
15. In which folder did you place “Lunch Is Here”?
16. In which folder did you place “Expense Report”?
17. In which folder did you place “Webinar – Development Strategy Client Sign Off”?
18. In which folder did you place “Defect Number: 1329881”?
19. In which folder did you place “FYI – Verified System Updates Sign Off”?
20. In which folder did you place “To Do” – Your response is required”?

This table show the results of the following questions asked.

	Group 1					Group 2				
	U1	U5	U7	U8	U10	U2	U3	U4	U6	U9
Q10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1
Q11	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Q12	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	0
Q13	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0
Q14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Q15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Q16	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1
Q17	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
Q18	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	0
Q19	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Q20	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0

Key: 1 was a correct response, 0 was a wrong response

Figure 10: Original Data (Test for recall of email placement)

Objective 1. A 2-tail hypothesis test to determine if Group 1 can on average, sort a series of emails into the studies predefined folder structure within the estimated mean time. (Estimated mean time 6:25 minutes, 75 emails sorted for 5 seconds an email equals 375 seconds.)

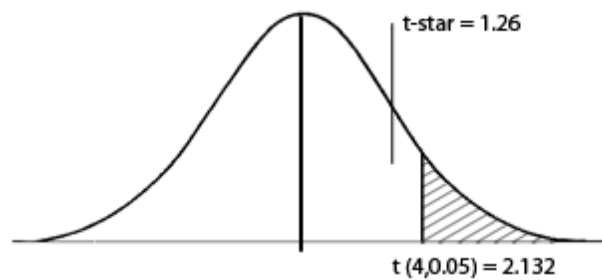
1. One-Sample T: Group 1

Group 1			
	Actual Time	Minutes	Seconds
U1	6:15:05	6:15	375
U5	6:38:06	6:38	398
U7	7:53:34	7:54	474
U8	8:30:15	8:30	510
U10	5:27:46	5:27	327

Time-On-Task for Group 1

Test of $\mu = 375$ vs not = 375

Variable	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean	95% CI	T	P
Group 1	5	416.8	74.4	33.3	(324.5, 509.1)	1.26	0.277



$t(4,0.05) = 2.132$ - cannot reject H_0

Results: The average time interval for Group 1 was a mean score = 416.8 seconds, ($n = 5$, $s.d. = 74.4$, $95\% CI = 324.5, 509.1$). Then testing the hypothesis of $H_0: \mu = 375.0$ seconds, $H_a: \mu \neq 375.0$ seconds, using a 2-tail hypothesis test, the results were that $t\text{-star} = 1.26$, and a $p\text{-value}$ of 0.277 was not in the reject area of $t(d.f.=4, \alpha = 0.05) = 2.132$, so the hypothesis was not rejected.

Objective 2. A 2-tail hypothesis test to determine if Group 2 can on average, sort a series of emails into the participant created folders within the estimated mean time. (Estimated mean time 6:25 minutes, 75 emails sorted for 5 seconds an email equals 375 seconds.)

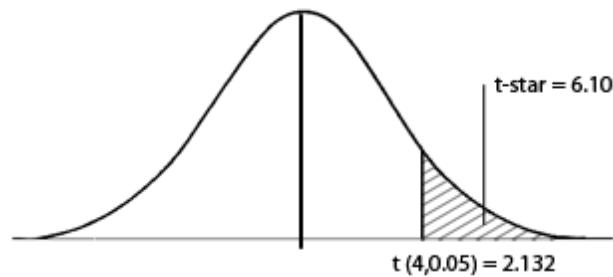
2. One-Sample T: Group 2

Group 2			
	Actual Time	Minutes	Seconds
U2	10:53:12	10:53	653
U3	8:34:50	8:35	515
U4	8:51:12	8:51	531
U6	11:14:15	11:14	674
U9	11:52:35	11:53	713

Tim- On-Task for Group 2

Test of $\mu = 375$ vs $\text{not} = 375$

Variable	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean	95% CI	T	P
Group 2	5	617.2	88.8	39.7	(506.9, 727.5)	6.10	0.004



$t(4,0.05) = 2.132$ - reject H_0

Results: The average time interval for Group 2 was a mean score = 617.2 seconds, ($n = 5$, $s.d. = 88.8$, $95\% \text{ CI} = 506.9, 727.5$). Then testing the hypothesis of $H_0: \mu = 375.0$ seconds, $H_a: \mu \neq 375.0$ seconds, using a 2-tail hypothesis test, the results were that $t\text{-star} = 6.10$, and a $p\text{-value}$ of 0.004 was in the reject area of $t(d.f.=4, \alpha = 0.05) = 2.132$, so the hypothesis was rejected.

Objective 3. A Two-Sample T-test and CI for the difference of two independent means to determine if on average there is a significant difference between the time intervals by Group 1 and Group 2.

3. Two-Tail T-Test and CI:

Group 1			
	Actual Time	Minutes	Seconds
U1	6:15:05	6:15	375
U5	6:38:06	6:38	398
U7	7:53:34	7:54	474
U8	8:30:15	8:30	510
U10	5:27:46	5:27	327

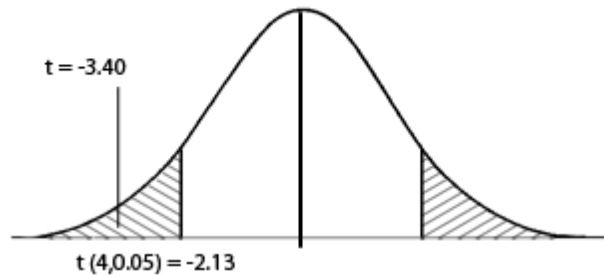
Group 2			
	Actual Time	Minutes	Seconds
U2	10:53:12	10:53	653
U3	8:34:50	8:35	515
U4	8:51:12	8:51	531
U6	11:14:15	11:14	674
U9	11:52:35	11:53	713

Time On Task for Group 1

Time On Task for Group 2

Sample	N	Mean	StDev	SE Mean
Group 1	5	416.8	74.4	33.3
Group 2	5	617.2	88.8	39.7

Difference = $\mu(1) - \mu(2)$
 Estimate for difference: -200.4
 95% CI for difference: (-363.8, -37.0)
 T-Test of difference = 0 (vs not =): T-Value = -3.40 P-Value = 0.027 DF = 4



Ho: $u_1 - u_2 = 0$
 Ha: $u_1 - u_2 \neq 0$

$t(4, 0.05) = 2.13$
 t-star is in the critical region, Reject Ho

Results: The average mean time for Group 1 is 416.8 seconds ($n = 5$, StdDev. = 74.4) and the average Group 2 mean time was 617.2 seconds ($n = 5$, StdDev. = 88.8). Then testing for the level of significance between the two means samples, using a 2-tail t-test. The evidence is sufficient to show that Group 1 has a different mean time than Group 2, at the 0.05 level of significance.

Objective 4. A 2-tail F-test of the ratio of two variances of independent groups to determine if that the time it takes Group 1 to place the emails is significantly different from the time in which Group 2 places the emails.

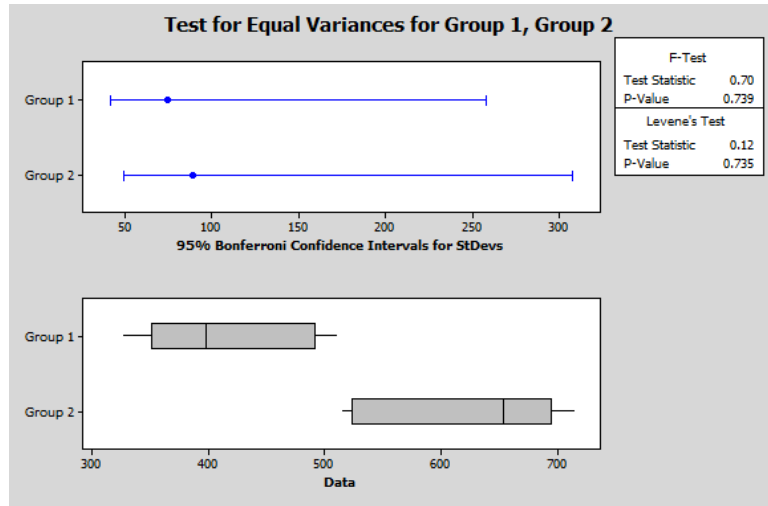
4. Two tail F-Test for Equal Variances:

Group 1			
	Actual Time	Minutes	Seconds
U1	6:15:05	6:15	375
U5	6:38:06	6:38	398
U7	7:53:34	7:54	474
U8	8:30:15	8:30	510
U10	5:27:46	5:27	327

Time-On-Task for Group 1

Group 2			
	Actual Time	Minutes	Seconds
U2	10:53:12	10:53	653
U3	8:34:50	8:35	515
U4	8:51:12	8:51	531
U6	11:14:15	11:14	674
U9	11:52:35	11:53	713

Time-On-Task for Group 2

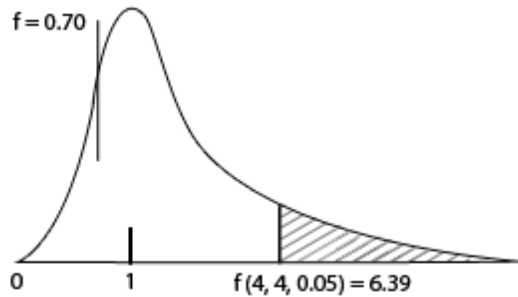


95% Bonferroni confidence intervals for standard deviations

$$H_0: \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2} = 1 \quad H_A: \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2} \neq 1$$

Sample	N	Lower	StDev	Upper
Group 1	5	41.6354	74.3687	257.282
Group 2	5	49.7299	88.8268	307.301

F-Test (Normal Distribution)



Test statistic = 0.70, p-value = 0.739
 $F(4, 4, 0.05) = 6.39$
 $\alpha = 0.05$, p-value = 0.739, (p-value is not lower than alpha, cannot reject)

Results: The standard deviation for Group 1 was $StDev. = 74.3687$, ($n = 5$, Lower = 41.6354, Upper = 257.282). The standard deviation for Group 2 was $StDev. = 88.8262$, ($n = 5$, Lower = 49.7299 Upper = 307.201) Then testing the level of significance at $\alpha = 0.05$, using a 2-tail F-test, the results were that there is sufficient evidence to conclude that a difference in variables exist for the two mean times.

Objective 5. A Odds Ratio Test to determine if the probability of successful recall happening in Group 1 expressed as a proportion of the odds of successful recall happening in Group 2.

5. Odds Ratio Test: Group 1 and Group 2

Figure 10: Original Data (Test for recall of email placement)

	Correct	Incorrect	
G1	44	11	55
G2	26	29	55
	70	40	110

	C1	C2	Total
1	44	11	55
	35.00	20.00	
	2.314	4.050	
2	26	29	55
	35.00	20.00	
	2.314	4.050	
Total	70	40	110

OR = $\frac{ad}{bc}$

[95% Conf. Interval]

DF	Odds ratio	Std. Error	Z	P-Value	Low	High
1	4.4615	0.431949	3.46	0.000	1.9134	10.4031

Log-Likelihood = -65.563

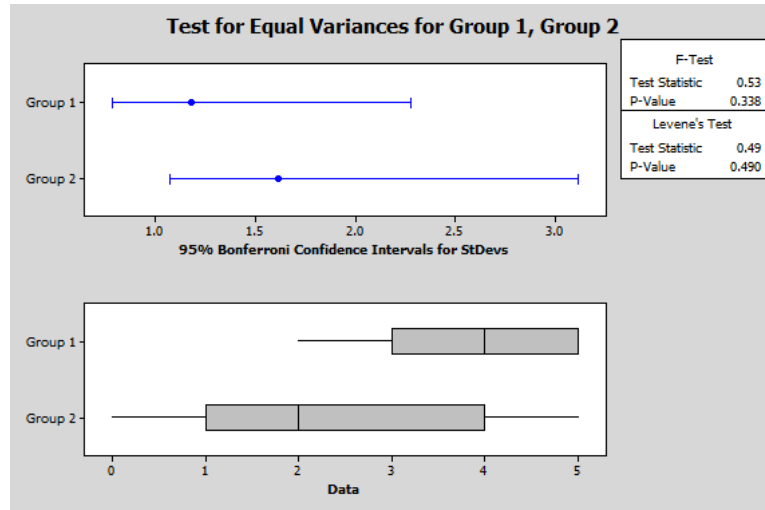
Test that all slopes are zero: G = 13.079, DF = 1, P-Value = 0.000

Results: For Group 1 (Pre – Assigned Named Folders) odds of having a successful recall are 4.46 times larger then the odds for Group 2 (Self Named Folders) having a successful recall.

Objective 6. A 2-tail F-test of the ratio of two variances of independent groups to determine if that Group 1 remembers the place the emails successfully is significantly different from Group 2 remembering the placement of the emails successfully.

6. Two tail F-Test for Equal Variances:

	Group 1	Group 2
Q10	5	3
Q11	4	2
Q12	4	2
Q13	4	2
Q14	5	4
Q15	5	5
Q16	5	4
Q17	2	1
Q18	3	2
Q19	2	0
Q20	5	0

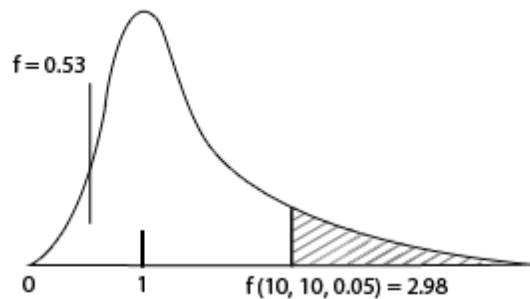


for standard deviations

$$H_0: \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2} = 1 \quad H_A: \frac{\sigma_2^2}{\sigma_1^2} \neq 1$$

Sample	N	Lower	StDev	Upper
Group 1	11	0.78779	1.18322	2.27406
Group 2	11	1.07733	1.61808	3.10984

F-Test (Normal Distribution)



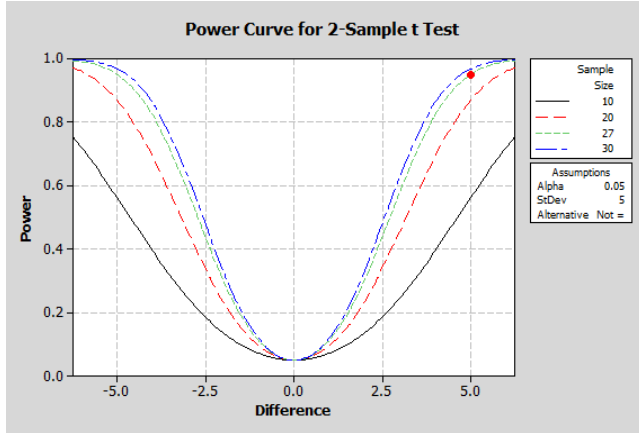
Test statistic = 0.53, p-value = 0.338
 $F(10, 10, 0.05) = 2.98$

alpha = 0.05, p-value = 0.338, (p-value is not lower than alpha, cannot reject)

Results: The standard deviation for Group 1 was $StDev. = 1.18322$ ($n = 11$, Lower = 0.78779, Upper = 2.27406). The standard deviation for Group 2 was $StDev. = 1.61801$, ($n = 11$, Lower = 1.07733 Upper = 3.10984) Then testing the level of significance at alpha = 0.05, using a 2-tail F-test, the results were that there is sufficient evidence to conclude that a difference in variables exist between the two groups ability to remember the placement of emails successfully.

Objective 7. A Power Curve for 2-Sample t Test was done for Group 1 and Group 2 to obtain a set of measurements to see if the sample size needed to be preformed on future experiments.

7a. Power Curve for 2-Sample t Test



Testing mean 1 = mean 2 (versus not =)
 Calculating power for mean 1 = mean 2 + difference
 Alpha = 0.05 Assumed standard deviation = 5

Difference	Sample Size	Target Power	Actual Power
5	27	0.95	0.950077

The sample size is for each group.

Results: *The results of this test will be used for the conclusions and proposed future studies.*

USER PREFERENCE

Below is the question used to identify if the users of the study had a positive view point of the folder structure.

5. Using the following rating sheet, please circle the number nearest the term that most closely matches your feeling about the folder structure you used.

5a. Simple	7	-	6	-	5	-	4	-	3	-	2	-	1	Complex
5b. I like	7	-	6	-	5	-	4	-	3	-	2	-	1	I dislike
5c. Easy to use	7	-	6	-	5	-	4	-	3	-	2	-	1	Hard to Use

	Group 1					Group 2				
	U1	U5	U7	U8	U10	U2	U3	U4	U6	U9
Q5a	7	6	6	6	6	5	5	6	5	5
Q5b	6	6	3	6	6	6	5	5	5	5
Q5c	6	6	5	7	5	7	5	6	5	6

Table Key: 7 highest, 1 lowest

Figure 11: Results from Survey Question 5

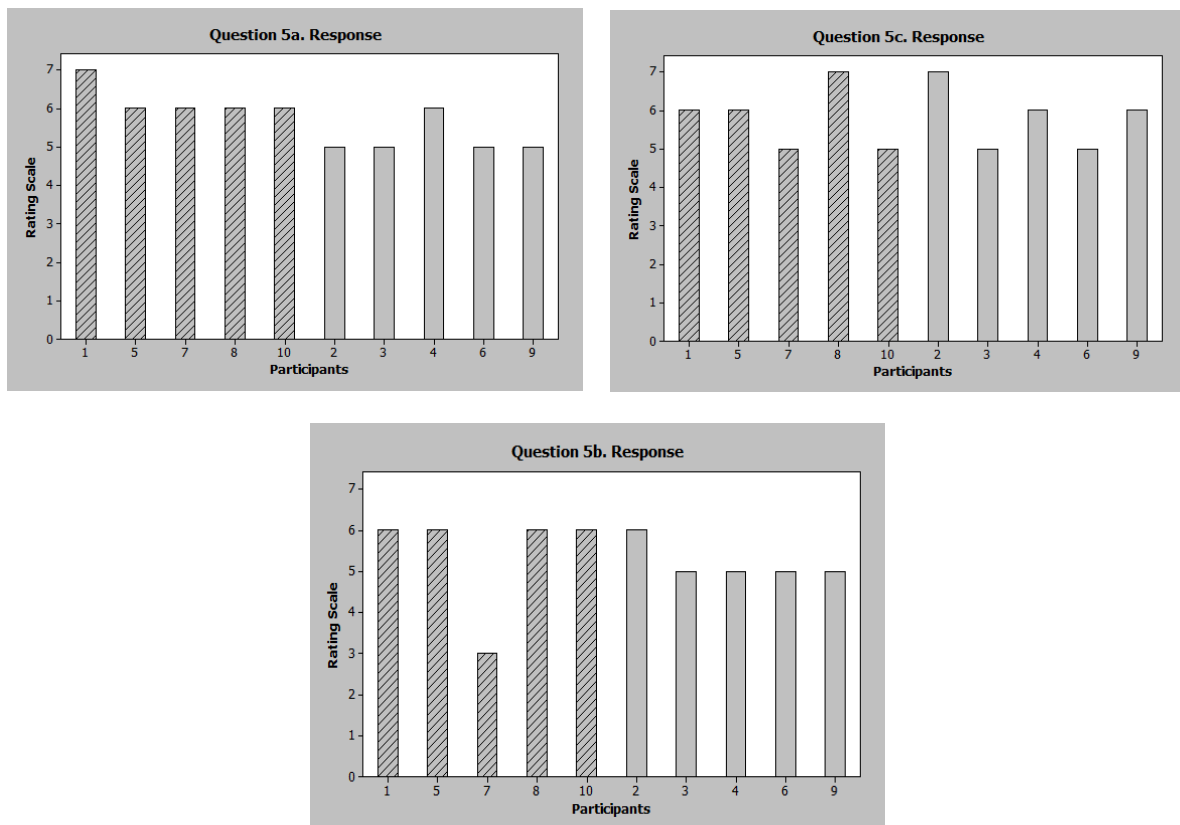


Figure 12: Group 1 and 2 Results from Survey Questions 5 a, b, and c
(Cross marked bars are group 1 and the solid Grey bars are group 2).

Objective 8. A 2-tail Z-Test to determine the proportion of two independent group's preference of a folder structures.

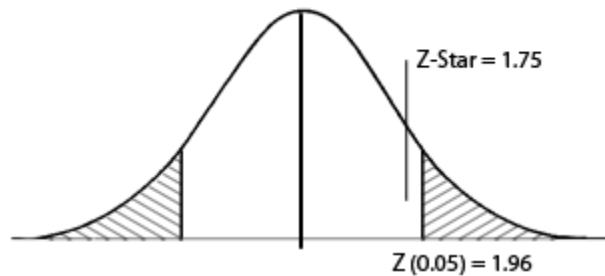
8. Test and CI for Two Proportions

Sample	X	N	Sample p
1	11	30	0.366667
2	5	30	0.166667

Difference = p (1) - p (2)
Estimate for difference: 0.2
95% CI for difference: (-0.0179914, 0.417991)
Test for difference = 0 (vs not = 0): Z = 1.75 P-Value = 0.080

Fisher's exact test: P-Value = 0.143

Ho: $P_1 - P_2 = 0$
Ha: $P_1 - P_2 \neq 0$



$z(.05) = 1.96$
z-star is not in the critical region, Cannot reject Ho

Results: The proportions for Group 1 was 11 (n = 30), and the proportion for group 2 was 5 (n = 30). Then testing the two independent samples for a difference in proportion using a 2-tail Z-test the evidence is sufficient to show that Group 1 has a different proportion than Group 2 at the 0.05 level of significance.

DISCUSSION

The following section reviews this study comparing it to previous research by comparing similarities and differences in the results and conclusions. The research conducts an empirical study on proposed email taxonomy. While some studies have looked at the way people use email, manage their email, classify, store and retrieve email fewer studies have looked at the aspect of Personal Information Management (PIM) in the way a person keeps, saves, and organizes information items within an email application's folder structure.

This research study consisted of two parts: The first part of the examination looked at the time-on-task of the sorting process.

RQ 1: Does having a predefined folder structure speed up the process of sorting emails that need to be saved or deleted?

Ho: The organization of the emails into a predefined structure will have a positive effect on amount of time the sample population's organization of emails.

This will be tested against the alternative:

HA: The organization of the emails into a predefined structure will have a no change or a negative effect on the amount of time the sample population's organization of emails.

The results showed that having a predefined folder structure did have a significant, positive impact on time-on-task. The findings seem to indicate that having the folder structure in place, for a specific user group had a significant difference in the time it took to complete the task. All the participating users had no problem, objections or request to use additional folders to sort the emails into the provided folders. Similar to the results by Baker et al., (2005) the preference was for simple, easy to use functionality, decreasing the level of feature overload. The simpler a task is the less time is needed to complete it. Also, if a defined sample population that shared a similar work role shared their organizational strategies, information management can assist in overcoming the email overload problems they face today (Tangare & Pérez-Quiñones, 2009). The findings from the study also observed that having a common methodology of classifying and summarizing information helped to build a model which sped up the process of grouping messages into similar

activities. The prior study by Ayodele, T., Khusainov, R., & Ndzi, D. (2007) was similar in which a system was built that automatically compared, classified and summarized information automatically. The comparison only worked well for similar emails that were sent in a high volume.

The second part examined accuracy in recall of the placement.

RQ 2: Does having a predefined folder structure improve the accuracy in recalling the placement of the emails within the identified folder taxonomy?

Ho: The ability to recall the placement of the emails in the predefined structure will have a positive effect on amount of time the sample population's takes.

This will be tested against the alternative:

HA: The ability to recall the placement of the emails in the predefined structure will have a no change or a negative effect on the amount of time the sample population's takes.

The results also showed that having a predefined folder structure did have a significant impact on accuracy in recalling placement of email for Group 1 Pre – Assigned Named Folders (PA). The study observed that a longer amount of time-on-task was needed and a high error rate occurred Group 2 Self Named Folders (SN). This is similar to the results studied by Boardman's (2001) that showed the current way in which people organize and maintain their email is expensive in terms of cognitive effort and time. The findings identified that one of the most common errors observed by Group 2 Self Named Folders was the ability to recall the placement of an email. Boardman's (2001) research study shows that people can suffer from cognitive overload if they try to maintain, sort and locate information in multiple hierarchies within a computer system. Users struggle to deal with the increased amount of received email in their in-box. This study looked at a way to provide a small target population a way to simply sort and organize their email. As one participant explained that had a high number of folders said, "I could not keep up with filing emails".

Researchers have identified several different classifications of people and the way they approach email. The names of these groups are named in slightly different ways; filers and pilers, prioritizers and archivers, no-filers and filers, cleaners and keepers (as cited in Tungare, M., & Pérez-Quiñones, M. A. 2009). This study focused on the filers or keeper also since information in email need to be retrieved on a constant basis it is important that a user be able to find the required information in a timely manner. This study provided only four different locations in which to look for emails. As another participant explained the down side of a large folder structure “I had 257 folders: It started to get too confusing trying to decide which folder to place it in. Would it go in this one or that one, and then I still could never find it.”

Also observed was one participant that identified them self as someone that save all or almost all emails and had over one hundred folders. Even though they spent a lot of time organizing their folders they had still had a project folder with over a thousand emails in it the one folder. This user still had to rely on the applications ability to sort and search for emails. The multiple folders made the participant repeat the same search method over and over with in multiple folders instead of just one.

It was expected that having a predefined folder structure would have a positive effect on time-on-task and the ability to recall placement of email within a predefined taxonomy. This study focused on a small sample user population in which the taxonomy was designed. For future studies it would be important to examine different user group’s population to a tested taxonomy and tweaked as necessary to fit their working model.

The present study had a limitation in the sample size. A Power Curve for 1-Sample T-test was done for Group 1 Pre – Assigned Named Folders and Group 2 Self Named Folders to obtain a set of measurements to see if the sample size needed to be preformed on future experiments. To have the ability to test with a 95% confident interval a sample population of 27 participants (see 7a. Power Curve for 2-Sample t Test) for each group for a total of 54 participants would be needed.

CONCLUSION

Email is a key communication tool used in today's society. The way in which we manage it is an important subject that needs continuous research. The objective of this study was to identify and test hypothesized email folder taxonomy. The folder structure that was tested was created from the following folders: Archive, Projects, Personal and To Do.

This study also proposed looking at trying to answer some of the following questions. Did having a predefined folder structure speed up the process of sorting emails, which decreased the time need to complete the task? The users in Group 1 (Pre – assigned Named Folder) had a statically significant better performance then the users in Group 2 (Self Named Folders) when Time-On-Task was compared. What where some of the obstacles that prevented a user from completing the task of sorting or organizing a series of emails? Both groups where able to complete the task so there were no identified obstacles.

During the ethnographic field study the biggest problem that was observed was time. If someone did take the time to organize and sort their emails in to multiple folders using a self created hieratical folder structure it toke an incredible amount of time to manage it. Also if someone did sort and organize emails into multiple folders they usually ended up not being able to keep up with the constant flow of incoming emails so they would abandoned sorting and organizing. They would try and do it similar to a spring cleaner, rereading larger amount of emails at one time and try and organize and delete emails in one overall long session taking several hour if not days to complete.

What type of criteria does a user use to process or archive their email? Most user saved emails that contained important information that they felt they would need later. Also another common theme was people in this study would save emails if it contained a important decisions that is something went wrong they could refer back to the communication that outlined the decisions. Did having a predefined folder structure help to improve the accuracy in recalling the placement of emails within the identified between the predefined or not defined folder taxonomy? The data showed that the users in Group 1 (PA) had a 4.46 times greater percentage of recalling the placement of a email then the users in Group 2 (SN). Would participants be

willing to use the predefined folder structure? When asked on the post test survey if they would use this structure during a normal work day? The results showed that the users in Group 1 (Pre – Assigned Named Folders (PA) 3 out of the 5 participants said they either agreed or strongly agreed with this question.

What types of problems do users have with the predefined folder structure? What seems to work well? How could the folder structure be improved? Overall the folder structure worked well, people in Group 1 were able to learn the purpose of each folder and sort the emails from the task in a very fast time. What types of goals do people have when organizing their email? The primary goal of all the users was the ability to locate saved emails.

The results of this study suggested a possible solution for future investigation of applying this taxonomy to different job roles. The findings are clearly targeted toward a small population and neglect a larger population of working professionals. Any future research should investigate different populations or work roles. Also, research should complete studies of a longer duration and if possible a larger test population to strengthen the results of future studies.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1.

Email subject: Thesis - email usage interview

Thank You for taking the time to take part in this interview. Before we meet please take a few minutes to answer the following questions below and email me your responses back.

1. Describe your Job/profession Title

2. Describe the type of work you do

3. Choose the different devices you use to send and receive email.

- Desktop computer
- Mobile Laptop
- Smart Phone
- Other (Describe) _____

4. How many email accounts do you have?

- Number
- Describe what they account/s are used for:

5. If you have a smart phone do you use it to check work related email?

- Yes
- No
- Do not have a smart phone

6. Do you use folders to sort and organize emails?

- Yes
- No

7. Could you please provide a screen cap of email subject lines that you have sent and received, the more the better?

Appendix 2.

Compiled data from pre-survey questionnaire

Questions	U1	U2	U3	U4	U5
1. Describe your Job/profession Title	web developer , lead system analyst	Manager IT	Product Architect	IT Project Manager	IT Analyst
2. Describe the type of work you do	develop web applications	oversee product development	work with business units to design new projects	Manage project day to day activities	quantitative/qualitative/voice of customer analysis
3. Choose the different devices you use to send and receive email.					
Desktop computer	x	x	x	x	x
Mobile Laptop		x	x	x	x
Smart Phone		x	x	x	x
Other (Describe)					
4. How many email accounts do you have?					
Number	5	6	3	2	4
Describe what they account for	1 work, 4 personal	2 work, 3 personal, 1 business	1 work, 2 personal	1 work, 1 personal	1 work, 2 personal, 1 business
5. If you have a smart phone do you use it to check work related email?					
Yes		x	x	x	
No					x
Do not have smart phone	x				
6. Do you use folders to sort and organize emails?					
Yes	x	x	x	x	x
No					

Appendix 3.

INFORMED CONSENT FORM

Developing a Taxonomy for Office Email: A Case Study

You are invited to join a research study to look at sorting and organizing email. Please take whatever time you need to discuss the study with your family and friends, or anyone else you wish to. The decision to join, or not to join, is up to you. In this research study, we are investigating the way in which people review, organize, store and retrieve emails in a corporate setting.

RISKS

We do not foresee any risks associated with your participation in this research study. Please let us know immediately if you experience any discomfort so that we can adjust or terminate the experiment.

BENEFITS

It is reasonable to expect the following benefits from this research: This study will try to identify patterns or a series of patterns or themes commonly used by people within an office setting to sort/organize their email. These patterns or themes will be the basis for creating a taxonomy of the predefined hierarchical folder structures for storing emails. This study approach is intended to help users that do sort and organize their emails, define a folder structure in which they can sort their email into. However, we can't guarantee that you will personally experience benefits from participating in this study. Others may benefit in the future from the information we find in this study.

CONFIDENTIALITY

Data will be compiled and analyzed in an anonymous manner, and will only be reported in the aggregate and never by name. Publications related to this work will not make reference to individuals. The summary may include discussion of the demographics of the subjects. The session may be recorded on video and / or audio tape, and notes will be taken to record your opinions and actions. You will also be observed while participating in this study. This information, including the video tape, may be used to improve future products or interfaces. It may also be shared with others for educational or promotional purposes, we will hold as confidential your personal information (such as name and phone number and any images showing facial views) use it only for research purposes.

YOUR RIGHT AS A RESEARCH PARTICIPAT

Your participation in this study is voluntary; you may decline to participate without penalty. If you decide to participate, you may withdraw from the study at any time without penalty and without loss of benefits to which you are otherwise entitled. If you withdraw from the study before data collection is completed your data will be returned to you or destroyed.

CONTACT FOR QUESTIONS OR PROBLEMS

If you have questions at any time about the study or the procedures, you may contact the researcher Larry Conrow, phone 585.857.1136, email: larry_conrow@frontiernet.net

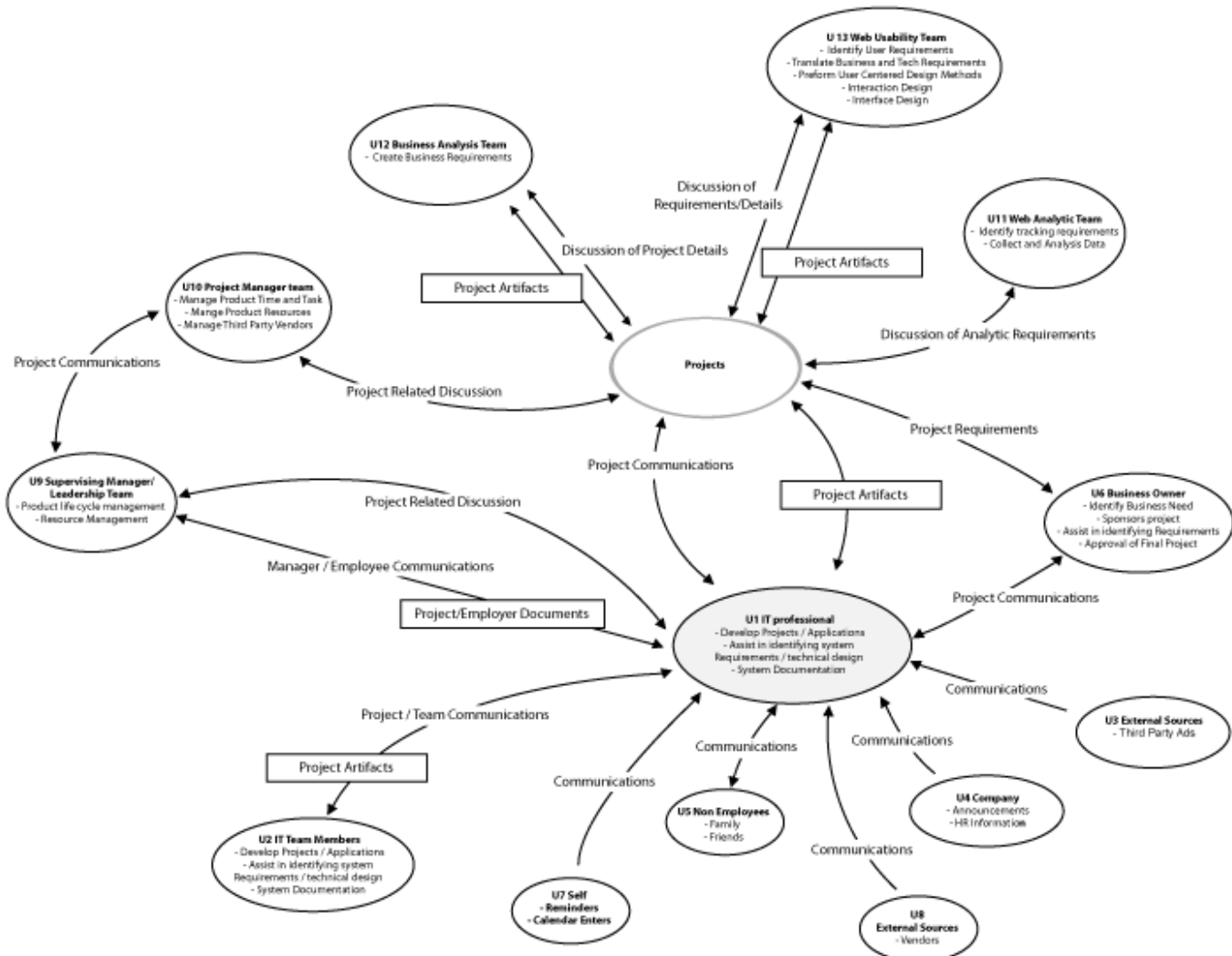
CONSENT

I have read and understand the above information. I have received a copy of this form. I agree to participate in this study.

Subject's signature _____ **Date** _____

Investigator's signature _____ **Date** _____

Appendix 4.



Appendix 4.

Directed and opened questions for ethnographic study

Email

Draw me a picture of where you receive and send emails from.

Describe the steps you use to read email

Describe the steps you use to deal with emails

Show me how you organize your emails

What works well?

What does not work well? *Notes: What are the problems or challenges, what type of coping mechanisms do they use, how often does a problem/s occur.*

Do you use any email built in tools such as filters or alerts to help manage email?

Do you ever send emails to your self?

Notes: Is so why and what type of information do you send to your self. Notes: Label their job roles, how do they link together

Describe the types of attachments you might receive

Notes: Which ones do you save, who sends them, where do you place them?

Describe the types of files you create and send to other co-workers

Why do you save some emails vs. others?

Notes: What do you use them for?

What are your expectations/requirements for saving emails in folders?

What types of emails that you have saved do you use at a later point in time?

Describe the last time you had to find an old email and how you remember where it was?

What challenges do you have locating saved emails?

What do you do if you can not find a saved email?

Can you find the email that I had sent you before about this interview?

How often do you archive your emails?

Notes: What types of email do they archive?

Folders

What prompts you to create a new folder?

Notes: Describe the method they use to create the name/label for the folder.

What type of words do use to name your email folders

Technology/Mobile

Do you use a smart phone to check email?

Notes: Where and why do you check email on a smart phone?

If yes where do you check it and why do you use your phone vs. a laptop/desk top

What types of things do you do on a work computer vs. on your mobile phone?

Do you send emails from your smart phone?

Follow up

If you could start from scratch setting up your email application what would you do differently?

If you could change your email application how would you change or modify it?

What do you wish would happen?

Have you changed the way you use your email

Appendix 6.

Card titles used for card sorting exercise

1	"Action Required" Administration Menu Options	40	Password Update – Please Verify
2	"For your Review" Interesting Research	41	Programming Error
3	"Please Review" Roles and responsibilities	42	Project communication
4	"Please Review" Visio Files	43	Project Defects
5	"Project" - Two quick things	44	Project Documents
6	"To Do" - Your response is required	45	Project Error Messages
7	"Urgent" - System Build	46	Project Job Ticket
8	"Urgent" Change Request	47	Project Plan
9	"Urgent" Quick question for you	48	Project Requirements
10	Account Notice	49	Project Status
11	Account Number	50	Project Update Needed
12	Agenda and Incident List for Meeting	51	Redesign – Visual Design Update
13	All Staff meeting Notes	52	Reimbursement Claim #
14	Business Requirements	53	Release notes and Data Defect to be resolved with updated patch
15	Company List of up coming benefits	54	Research (file attached)
16	Manager's Contact information change	55	Research Protocol
17	Defect Log: Project 2011	56	Review Long term plan
18	Defect Number: 1329881	57	**Server Alert Notice**
19	Defect Report 06292010.doc	58	**Server Updates complete**
20	"Meeting Notice" - Department planning meeting	59	Site map and Wire-frames
21	Department project road maps	60	**Slow Internet Connection**
22	Draft Discussion Notes	61	Team off-site information
23	Error Messages from QA Team	62	Technology Road Mapping Project
24	Expense Report	63	Test User Account
25	FYI – Data warehouse load update	64	Training Schedule
26	FYI – Weekly Status: please update	65	Transportation Screen Suggestions
27	Here is your new password	66	Project – Need Estimate
28	Here you go (file attached)	67	Unit Strategies Locations
29	Hotel confirmation	68	Update on UI Requirement
30	HR department personal information	69	Updated CSS Files
31	Lunch Is Here	70	Updated plan – For upcoming Project
32	Maintenance Schedule	71	User Testing Schedule
33	Mandatory Training	72	FYI – Verified system updates Sign Off
34	Meeting Notes: Project 1	73	Web Security – Immediate action required
35	Mock ups – please review	74	Webinar – Development Strategy Client Sign Off
36	New Log-in Information	75	New Log-in Information
37	Off-site Team Meeting		
38	Operations team meeting Notes		
39	Password Reset Complete		

Appendix 7.

Folder names used for card sorting exercise that were used as a starting point for the participants to use or add to during the exercise.

Archive
Miscellaneous
My projects
Personal
Uncommon
Company
Issues
Documentation
Meetings
To do

Appendix 8.

Card sorting data cluster analysis

A card sorting data cluster analysis has been performed based on single-linkage technique to cluster the following participants' card sorting results. First, 75 of initial cards were defined for the card sorting sessions. 5 performed the card sorting activity. Their sorted data were selected into this cluster analysis. Finally, a dendrogram was produced to reflect the common categorization, which is included in this report below.

Participants - 5 participants were included in the cluster analysis.

ID	Name	Title	Company	ScheduleStatus	ScheduleDate	ScheduleStartTime	ScheduleEndTime	Completion%	Note
1	Greg	User 1		Complete	8/9/2010	11:00 AM	12:00 PM		
2	Paul	User 2		Complete	8/11/2010	4:00 PM	5:00 PM		
3	Kim	User 3		Complete	8/12/2010	1:00 PM	2:00 PM		
4	Leah	User 4		Complete	8/13/2010	7:00 AM	8:00 AM		
5	Sean	User 5		Complete	8/13/2010	12:00 PM	1:00 PM		

Final Dendrogram (see attached media file)

Card sort 1.htm

Appendix 9.

Transcripts of Ethnographic study (see attached media files)

1. interview questions 1.doc
2. interview questions 2.doc
3. interview questions 3.doc
4. interview questions 4.doc
5. interview questions 5.doc

Compiled Results (see attached media file)

6. qualitative data analysis.exe

Appendix 10.

Recruitment Questionnaire

Thank you for being a volunteer for this study. The results from the study will be used to help improve a computer software product's ease of use.

Please answer the following questions. Your answers will be used to determine your eligibility in the study.

1. What is your primary language?

- _____ - English
- _____ - Spanish
- _____ - Other – (please indicate) _____

2. What level of work experience do you have?

- _____ - Student
- _____ - Professional
- _____ - Retired

3. On average how many emails do you receive at work per-day?

- _____ - None
- _____ - 1 to 35
- _____ - 36 or more

Thank You for answering this questionnaire. If your answers qualify you will be contacted to take part in the study.

Appendix 11.

Introduction Script

Let me explain why we've asked you to come in today. We're here to study the usage of a proposed folder email folder structure for a office email application, and we'd like your help.

You will be performing some typical task today, and I'd like you to perform as you normally would. For example, try to complete the task at your normal speed, and the same attention to detail that you normally do. Do your best, but don't be all that concerned with the results.

You may ask questions at any time, but I may not be able to answer them at this time. We can answer any and all questions at the end of the session. Since this is a study of the product, we need to see what you would do as a person such as yourself trying to sort and organize emails.

During today's session, I'll also be asking you to complete some forms and answer some questions, It's important that you answer truthfully. My only role here today is to discover both the flaws and the advantages of this from your perspective. Please do not answer questions based on what you think I may want to hear.

While you are working, I'll be sitting nearby taking notes. Also the session will be videotaped so that we can gather as much information as possible form this session.

Do you have any questions?

Let's begin by having you sign the consent-form.

Appendix 12.

The defined hypothesized folder structure and descriptions:

Archive – Sort and store files that may be important at a later time. Once the folder has reached a large number of emails the folder can be archived using Microsoft Outlook's archiving functionality.

My Projects – Current emails that are important to a current project or assignment. Once the project has been completed these emails can be moved to the archive folder.

Personal – Email of a personal nature that relates to only the user. These emails could be from family or friends, from a manager, or someone from the corporate Human Resources department.

To Do - These emails can be flagged using Microsoft flagging option and be placed in this folder until the task is completed. Once the task is completed the email can be deleted or moved to the archive folder.

Delete – Any emails that once read are no longer needed to be kept.

Appendix 13.

Email subjects used during empirical study

1	**Server Alert Notice**	40	New Log-in Information
2	**Server Updates complete**	41	Offsite Team Meeting
3	**Slow Internet Connection**	42	Operations team meeting Notes
4	"Action Required" Administration Menu Options	43	Password Reset Complete
5	"For your Review" Interesting Research	44	Password Update – Please Verify
6	"Meeting Notice" - Department planning meeting	45	Programming Error
7	"Please Review" Roles and responsibilities	46	Project – Need Estimate
8	"Please Review" Visio Files	47	Project communication
9	"Project" - Two quick things	48	Project Defects
10	"To Do" - Your response is required	49	Project Documents
11	"Urgent" - System Build	50	Project Error Messages
12	"Urgent" Change Request	51	Project Job Ticket
13	"Urgent" Quick question for you	52	Project Plan
14	Account Notice	53	Project Requirements
15	Account Number	54	Project Status
16	Agenda and Incident List for Meeting	55	Project Update Needed
17	All Staff meeting Notes	56	Redesign – Visual Design Update
18	Business Requirements	57	Reimbursement Claim #
19	Company List of up coming benefits	58	Release notes and Data Defect to be resolved with updated patch
20	Defect Log: Project 2011	59	Research (file attached)
21	Defect Number: 1329881	60	Research Protocol
22	Defect Report 06292010.doc	61	Review Long term plan
23	Department project road maps	62	Site map and Wireframes
24	Draft Discussion Notes	63	Team offsite information
25	Error Messages from QA Team	64	Technology Road Mapping Project
26	Expense Report	65	Test User Account
27	FYI – Data warehouse load update	66	Training Schedule
28	FYI – Verified System Updates Sign Off	67	Transportation Screen Suggestions
29	FYI – Weekly Status: please update	68	Unit Strategies Locations – All Staff meeting
30	Here is your new password	69	Update on UI Requirement
31	Here you go (file attached)	70	Updated CSS Files
32	Hotel confirmation	71	Updated plan – For upcoming Project
33	HR department personal information (File Attached)	72	User Testing Schedule
34	Lunch Is Here	73	Web Security – Immediate action required
35	Maintenance Schedule	74	Webinar – Development Strategy Client Sign Off
36	Manager's Contact information change	75	Your Travel Plans – Confirmation Number
37	Mandatory Training		
38	Meeting Notes: Project 1		
39	Mock ups – please review		

Appendix 14.

Post-Test Questionnaire

Name _____

What is your first impression of the study you just completed?

1. Overall, I found the exercise easy to do?

- _____ - 1. Strongly disagree
- _____ - 2. Disagree
- _____ - 3. Neither agree nor disagree
- _____ - 4. Agree
- _____ - 5. Strongly agree

2. Would you use this folder structure during a normal work day?

- _____ - 1. Strongly disagree
- _____ - 2. Disagree
- _____ - 3. Neither agree nor disagree
- _____ - 4. Agree
- _____ - 5. Strongly agree

3. The terminology of the folder labels that I sorted emails into was easy to use and understand?

- _____ - 1. Strongly disagree
- _____ - 2. Disagree
- _____ - 3. Neither agree nor disagree
- _____ - 4. Agree
- _____ - 5. Strongly agree

4. Would you recommend this folder structure to someone else?

- _____ - 1. Strongly disagree
- _____ - 2. Disagree
- _____ - 3. Neither agree nor disagree
- _____ - 4. Agree
- _____ - 5. Strongly agree

5. Using the following rating sheet, please circle the number nearest the term that most closely matches your feeling about the folder structure you used.

5a. Simple	7	-	6	-	5	-	4	-	3	-	2	-	1	Complex
5b. I like	7	-	6	-	5	-	4	-	3	-	2	-	1	I dislike
5b. Easy to use	7	-	6	-	5	-	4	-	3	-	2	-	1	Hard to Use

6. What types of problems did you have or run into?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

7. What seemed to work well?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

8. What types of improvements do you recommend?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

9. Why do you sort or organize your emails, please explain?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

For the following questions please write the name of the folder you placed the email in. If you deleted the email, write "deleted".

10. In which folder did you place "Project Requirements"?

Name of folder - _____

11. In which folder did you place "Site Maps and Wire Frames"?

Name of folder - _____

12. In which folder did you place "Project plan – For upcoming Project"?

Name of folder - _____

13. In which folder did you place "Meeting Notes: Project 1"?

Name of folder - _____

14. In which folder did you place "Your Travel Plans – Confirmation Number"?

Name of folder - _____

15. In which folder did you place "Lunch Is Here"?

Name of folder - _____

16. In which folder did you place "Expense Report"?

Name of folder - _____

17. In which folder did you place "Webinar – Development Strategy Client Sign Off"?

Name of folder - _____

18. In which folder did you place "Defect Number: 1329881"?

Name of folder - _____

19. In which folder did you place "FYI – Verified System Updates Sign Off"?

Name of folder - _____

20. In which folder did you place "To Do" – Your response is required"?

Name of folder - _____