

The impact of the changing private and public situation at home by the use of video communication – and how this influences our values of home.

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Abstract

It began with a shelter, the first 'building', a safe environment for a family named by us as a home. However, with the change of technology, lifestyle, work and social life throughout history, the values of a home environment changed. From a public space in society (archaic time) to a space for privacy (industrial time), where families live independently. In the 21st century, also called the information society, the values of home are still developing by acting socially in our society. Technical devices are introduced in our lives, which create a whole other set of values for our home. We are spending more time inside, and because of COVID video communication has developed its way into our daily lives. COVID has in fact accelerated the process of acceptance for video communication. How does this have an impact on our private and public boundaries in a home environment?

Keywords: private, public, home, interaction, values, video communication, society

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Thesis statement: Video communication influences the private and public situation at home, and therefore the values of home.

1) Introduction – Home, what is a home?

The COVID-19 pandemic alerted the whole world to the dangers of being too close together. The public spaces during the pandemic were almost empty; there was room for other urban landscapes, the private changed into the public. This resulted in changed habits and the different use of private and public spaces (Abusaada & Elshater, 2020).

However, changes in the private and public context have already taken place during technology development, such as video communication. This development takes people out of their personal zone into a public location (Abusaada & Elshater, 2020). With this advent of video communication, parents can work at home more often, and young people can study in their rooms. Even older people can see their grandchildren without moving from A to B. All social interactions, which could take place both privately and publicly, can now occur in the same environment, at home.

But what do we consider as our home? What are the values of a house to call it a home? There are plenty of researchers who analysed the meaning of home. Starting with studies from Easthope, 2004; Saunders and Williams, 1988; Casey, 2001; Massey, 1995 and Junstrand & Tollmar, 1998. For example Doreen Massey's, literature analysis led her to the findings how the social construction in a place, causes us to call it a home.

To discuss the values of home with the influence of video communication, two types of approaches can be used to determine. The first approach to the values of home is by assessing researchers' theories with the values of a home, interpretations of the meaning of home in a public/private environment can be found. The second can be defined by forming an abstract figure/sketches of a home seen through a video call. With these abstract figures, the visual and non-visual can be indicated and compared with the past.

This research will mainly be answered according to literature and visual research (self-made sketches (Spaargaren, 2022)) in the form of both primary and secondary sources. The primary sources include literature, articles and books, and the architectural ideology about private and public spaces. The secondary sources are written or visual material directly or indirectly related to the subject.

Primarily by analysing the shift in the environment of the home, supported by explanatory drawings and written observations. In a way, this paper can be seen as a reflection of people's perspective on changing private and public environments at home, with the main focus on the pandemic (The unique character of the home of the 21 century).

Thesis statement: Video communication influences the private and public situation at home, and therefore the values of home.

1.1 Motivation

It is not the first time I have tried to write about this subject. During my work as an editor at Bnieuws, this topic has also come up before. This time, I am trying to answer the question of video communication and its impact on our home. My biggest question is whether people have started to change the values of their description of a home. Before my research, I could imagine that there have been different phases during the history of the word home. Phases that describe how people lived at that time and what values they gave to the word home.

Video communication applications have grown to become a standard medium for communication among educational institutions, companies, events etc. Especially now, during the COVID lockdown, only one communication medium seemed to exist for many people. Those who had never heard of e.g. ZOOM could no longer ignore it during the lockdown. These new video communications were then mainly recorded from home. Our home was the new office, event location and school. How did we deal with this? What changed our values of home?

I want to research, in which both the history of home and recent video communication play a role. As a future architect, it seems essential to me that before I ever design someone's home, I can understand the change.

1.3 Relevance

This research can be relevant to some people:

- It is interesting for people who have or are using video communication. It could clarify the subject and might help with the psychological privacy (visual / non-visual) aspect.
- Architects to be conscious of the development of the values. It could push the architects to search for the boundaries in the new era of the home.
- Researchers who are interested in developing the values of a home with the influence of video communication.

Also for further research about this topic. The topic is extensive, and there are more layers of influence and broader views on how the private and public space evolves around video communication and how this impacts our home values.

Especially since we can assume from the demand for video communication that it will not disappear from our current living, working, and studying situations at home (NRC, 2022).

1.4 Primary research, history sources and case studies.

This paper uses three primary sources: historical articles, relevant literature, and case studies with self-developed abstract sketch research.

Historical articles have been used to make a comparison with the present. To make this comparison, relevant literature was used, mainly books and scientific articles, to validate and broaden the history part. In order to finally make the comparison, a current already published research based on interviews and own research analysing recorded video communication.

2) The history of why we call a place, home

Before we can look at the changing environment of 'home', it is essential to examine the history of the values of a home. What are the requirements for fulfilling the values of a home? Researchers adopt many sub-terms through history to describe the constitutive elements of the values of home.

According to Easthope (2004), we describe our home as a place, and this place makes us home. Physical, economic and social demands influence it, says Easthope. Without these demands, we cannot understand the place as home. For example, a home must be physical, such as a cave or a built house in which one can live. This physical environment is created by physically managing the place; this is the financial aspect of building a home. This physical environment provides an essential requirement for the place to be called home (Easthope, 2004). Next to the physical environment, according to Easthope (2004) and Massey (1995), the development of a home only really gets a name when the collective idea (social demand) of a home arises; the community is at the forefront here (Massey, 1995).

Doreen Massey's (1995) article states that the place called home is only so-called because of the social construction created there. So our idea of a home is created by the products we make in society. These products allow us to say that homes cannot exist without us, and in the same way, we cannot live without homes.

A home is critical in our social and physical network (Casey, 2001). Also, Saunders and Williams (1998) state that the simple definition of home is the location of the place (the house) where a person lives. Home is the place where one feels safe. It, therefore, has a positive connotation. Saunders and Williams (1988) discuss that home is a socio-spatial entity. They state that because there is a convergence of physical and social units in a house, the social interaction is instituted by its spatial setting. So we could assume that if the social interaction changes, the spatial setting of a home might also change.

Four different propositions are considered by literature from Easthope (2004). Through these statements, we could assume that a home is experienced through four conditions, after which a place could be changed into a home. These four conditions are:

- "1) home has as a constant factor a social and material environment; this offers security.
- 2) home is a place where a person's daily routine can be carried out.
- 3) home gives a secure feeling; one feels in control. One has a sense of privacy. One can also do what one wants; there is no visibility of the activities of the contemporary world
- 4) home can be a situation where one can develop one's own identity" (Easthope, 2004).

Literature brings us closer to the values of 'home'. Several researchers address the question of what we experience as 'home' (Easthope, 2004; Saunders and Williams, 1988; Casey, 2001; Massey, 1995). It is repeatedly stated that the place 'home' is formed out of social development with a material spatial setting. This spatial setting can change when social interaction changes. This is also reflected in Easthope's values of home; constant factor, daily routine, security, privacy and development of identity.

We can assume from the discussed literature that a home gives us the physical ability to shelter. Not only shelter from physical occurrences, as harsh weather – but also from social issues and it gives us safety and room for development. It is clear that people have become more private about their homes (Junestrand & Tollmar, 1998). Significantly during COVID, our way of living changed. We developed new social structures in our home, which increased the amount we work and live at home. Now in the information society, the values of our home will be examined again (Vyas &

Butakhieo, 2021).

2.1) The information society

The change in how we come to live may have to do with the development of connectivity in our daily life. When the industrial society started, small productions became a matter of large productions due to the progressive results of technology and increased connectivity (Feather, 2013). Many of our daily activities were no longer determined by time but by a sudden event communicated via a network (June strand, 2003). Modern systems could provide more information, which was reflected in the arrangement of our timetable. An email, a text message or a phone call could influence or change our entire day (Mitchell, 2003). Our society changed from an industrial to an information society.

Junestrand (2003) describes that homes in industrial society had an inflexible division between public and private. There was no room for semi-public. The industrial society got known for the harsh separation of public and private spaces.

Now, in the information society, there is room for more flexibility. People integrate public and private in this society by sharing properties and events (Junestrand & Tollmar, 1998). As a result of this development, people are more open to having intimate situations played out in public and the other way around. And connectivity has played a significant role in this (Su & Ceci, 2021).

No longer is our time influenced by the daily rhythm but by the accelerated pace of communication technology. Similarly to others, video communication found its way into the technological network and gained momentum during the global lockdown of COVID (Vyas & Butakhieo, 2021). Video communication became the replacement for real-life meetings of acquaintances, friends, colleagues and strangers (Su & Ceci, 2021).

3) The development of the public and private boundaries at home

New information and communication technologies are being applied in our home environment and developing fast (Feather, 2013), resulting in different physical and communicative expressions in our living spaces; the balance of what is private and the public is becoming crucial. The question is still how we deal with this private and public balance in a home. Do we need to change our home situation?

The transition from industrial to information society has given advantages during, for example, the pandemic (Hantrias et., 2021). Nevertheless, society is now measured by information processing and communication, which has its implications. One relates to privacy and how this will change in the future in the residential situation (Graham & Dutton, 2019).

An example of the change in a residential situation is described by Junestrand & Tollmar (1998). Based on this Swedish perspective on a home environment, an image of how the private/public situation is changing can be drawn. According to Junestrand & Tollmar, with the transition to an information society, the balance of public space in the private home needs a severe change partly because everyday processes in the home changed with the rapid development of technology, such as video communication (Graham & Dutton, 2019).

This change in everyday processes is described by Hughes et al. (1997). In this study, they describe the presence of technology that influences routines. Besides changing routines, it also creates stress and problems within the home environment. People experience such stress that the configuration of rooms is even changed to set certain boundaries of privacy and technology.

Junestrand & Tollmar (2002) elaborate on this issue of privacy. They observe that our home environment will no longer be separated from our future society's public and private sectors. The world will continue to revolve; everything will be possible through video communication at any moment of the day—video communication results in determining what is private and what is public in a domestic environment. According to Junestrand & Tollmar (2002), the video communication activities can have different better locations that will less disturb the home environment and set the private and public boundaries.

Now that we know that Easthope's (2004) values are: constant factor, daily routine, security, privacy and development of identity. As can be noted above, several researchers note that through the use of video communication, the private and public context in a home environment can become different. Could video communication break through the home environment, causing a mix of private and public spaces in home? As a result, security and identity development will not take part at home. 'Home' would then feel uncomfortable and unsafe and would no longer comply with the values of Easthope, Saunders and Williams, Casey and Massey.

4) Visualizing the impact of video communication in a home environment

Practically everything was closed during the COVID lockdown. People had to master a new way of communication from one day to the next. People all over the world had to go from real-life communication to virtual (video) communication from home (Sepe, 2021)

This change has impacted the home situation of many, including thirty-six researchers who shared their experiences in a five-question survey. By comparing this theoretical research with findings from other sources, we will be able to paint a picture of how the home situation has changed and if the values of a home are also adjusted.

Something else to take into account is that the network of contacts is very anonymous, you can have a videocall with known or unknown. Which makes video calls very public (Zamir et al., 2018). This is for example, the opposite of mobile telephony; this network is based on personal contacts. These contacts have the private mobile phone number of the relation, and the numbers are usually secret, so that the conversation itself can be considered private (Hoflich, 2005).

In order to test what happens during a video call, it is essential to name a number of actions happening during the video call. These are mainly the unforeseen circumstances that occurred during the call (Su & Ceci, 2021). Most actions are described in a research article by Su and Ceci (2021).

- During a video call, unexpected interruptions may occur, for example, background noise from family members, pets, window cleaners and housemates. This is often beyond one's control and can therefore be experienced as a distraction or irritation, as they are usually uninvited participants (Su & Ceci, 2021).
- Schools also made use of video calls in order to still be able to teach their classes. These calls are generally shorter in duration due to the concentration curve of the pupil. Pupils were more easily distracted during a video call and had a greater need for visual control. (Su & Ceci, 2021).
- Certain parts of a room/environment are not visible during a video call. These non-visible parts influence the means of communication during a conversation. For example, non-verbal communication may be more challenging to display, making it more difficult to understand certain expressions (Su&Ceci, 2021).
- Video communication enables to contact people to in private or public environments. When video communication 'enters' a private space, this space is simultaneously transformed into a public space. As a result, unknown people get an uncontrolled appropriation of private space (Su & Ceci, 2021).
- Unlike mobile telephony (Hoflich, 2005), video communication users do not retreat into a particular situation. Any room is used, but one where it is possible to talk, not silence. These choices mean that they are not disturbed by their surroundings, where the actuality of the situation takes place during the video call.

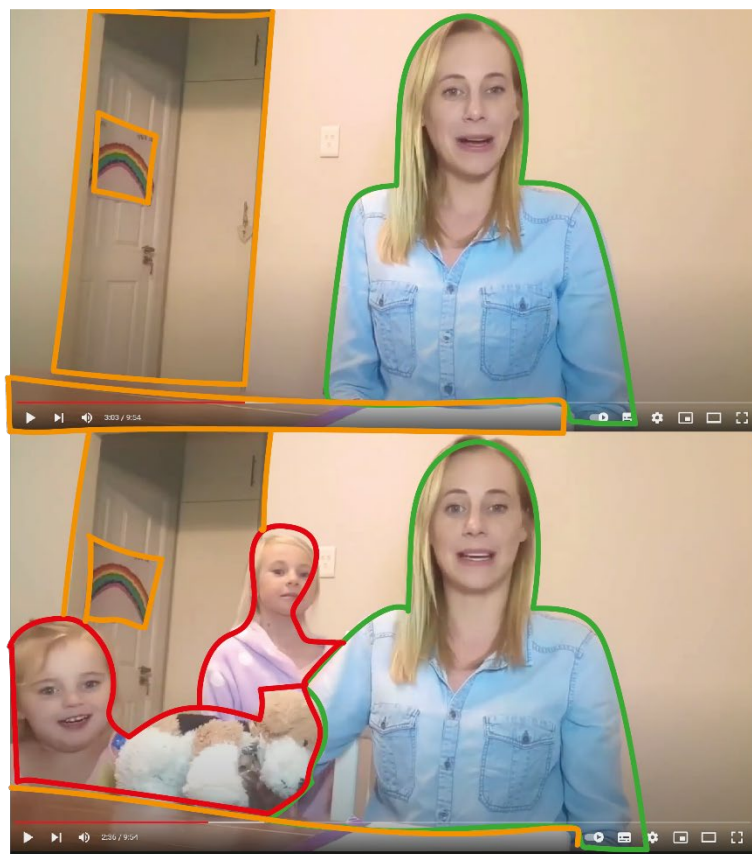
To clarify the research outcome above, six types of videos are described with elaboration on the effects of the visual and non-visual side of video communication. Four questions will give structure to the analyses of the video cases:

1. Why is the person in a video call?
2. What does the visual/non-visual framework look like?
3. What happens during the call?
4. What changes do the events cause psychologically (private/public) and visually?

The video calls are analyzed on the basis of abstract sketches. A colour scheme accompanies this: green visual - speaking person, orange visual - private area to public area, red visual - unexpected visual (mostly private). With this colour scheme, certain changes in the home environment could be indicated, and the impact of these visual/non-visual parts is documented.

Video-case 1: Action. (2020, June 12). Zoom class gone wrong. [video]. YouTube.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=al53fD13934>

1. The speaking person teaches schoolchildren. 2. The visual part of the webcam films mostly a plane surface. A child's drawing can be seen with a rainbow taped to a door. 3. Family members soon appear on the screen during the video call. Two children, each with a cuddly toy, provide distraction during the call. After a few minutes, the speaker shows a slight irritation and throws the cuddly toy behind him. 4. What is clear about this video call is the unforeseen distraction and obvious irritation of the video caller. The people present on the video calls are involved in the private area. However, the non-visual part of the environment is huge; little of the inhabited environment is visible. The background is not blurred.



Screenshot image: A teacher at home with children (Action, 2020). Sketch on screenshot (Spaargaren, I.M., 2022).

Video-case 2: Action. (2020, June 12). Zoom class gone wrong. [video]. YouTube.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=a153fD13934>

1. A work presentation is given. 2. There is almost no visual part that reveals the private environment of the person speaking. The person sits in front of a white wall and is visible up to the shoulders. 3. During the video call, there was an unforeseen event. The person has a cat, and this cat enters the visible part of the video call. The person apologizes for the cat and then tries to take the animal out of the picture. 4. Little of the private environment is visible despite the event. This is mainly due to the setting chosen by the speaker.



Screenshot image: A work presentation by a woman with a cat. (Action, 2020). Sketch on screenshot (Spaargaren, I.M., 2022).

Video-case 3: Epic world list. (2020, September 20) Top 10 Zoom Calls. [video]. YouTube.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1ZjK9m4mM20>

1. The video call has already been started without the video caller realizing it. 2. The room where this call takes place shows a bookcase and an office chair. 3. The person is vacuuming without trousers at the moment of filming. The frame ends at the torso, which makes the non-visual part private. However, because the person has stood up to vacuum clean, the non-visual has become visual. 4. The persons present at the call try to draw the person's attention to it, only this is difficult because of the sound of the hoover. Unintentionally, the persons are in a private situation.

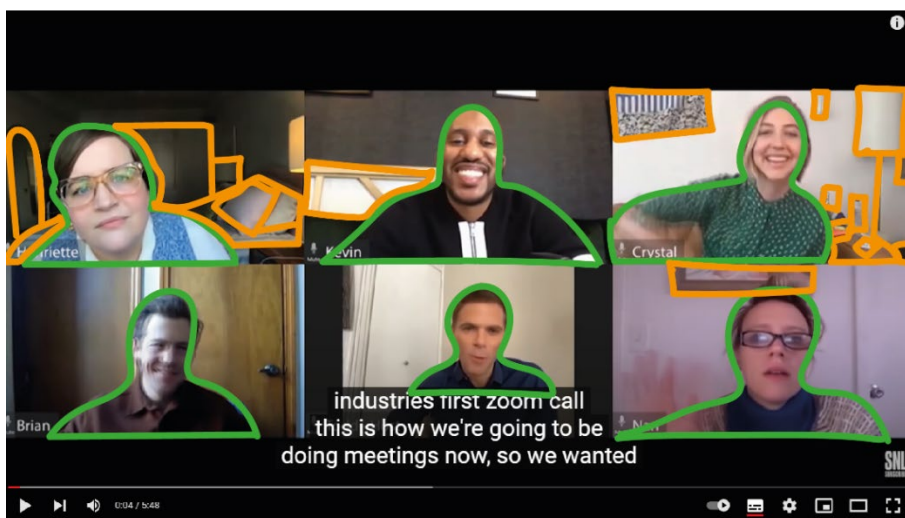


Screenshot image: A man cleans his house without a pants. (Epic world list, 2020). Sketch on screenshot (Spaargaren, I.M., 2022).

Video-case 4: Saturday Night Live. (2020, April 12) Zoom Call – SNL. [video] YouTube.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3byTN8NTckc>

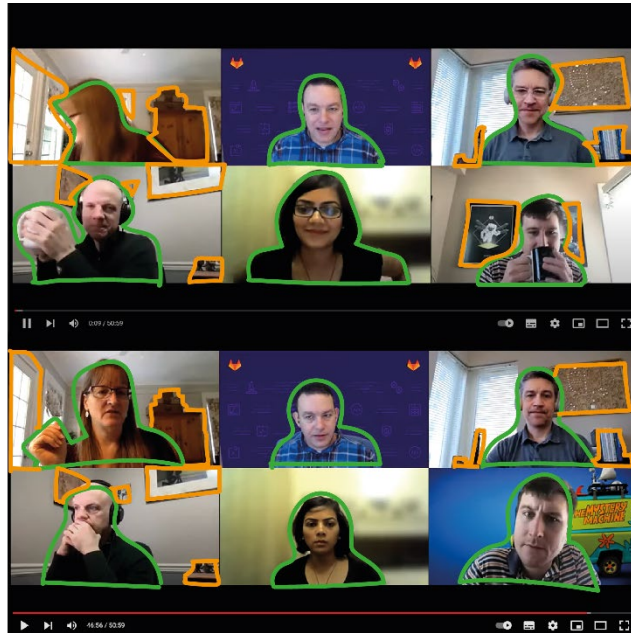
1. Six employees are ready for their first team meeting at work. 2. Four of the six colleagues show an almost closed background. Only their head to shoulders is visible—the other two show more of their home environment. Henriette shows her bedroom almost in its entirety; the visual part extends to the back of the room. Crystal most likely shows the living room. She sits on a sofa, and has some personal items next to her on the banister. The visual area of extends to her torso. 3. During the conversation, people talk about the first call and their preconceptions about video calling. Comments are quickly made about each person's situation; "Sorry about the mess in my house", "Is everyone wearing trousers?", "Can I be heard, the neighbour is drilling".
4. This indirectly indicates that one is stepping into a private zone without having any influence on it. Henriette and Crystal quickly say how their home situation is and that they apologize. The visual and non-visual parts of the video call differ significantly among the six participants.



Screenshot image: Change of setting during a video call. (Saturday Night Live, 2020). Sketch on screenshot (Spaargaren, I.M., 2022).

Video-case 5: GitLab Unfiltered. (2021, April 5). Product Marketing Meeting (weekly) . [video] YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BoMFjPO9Pbg>

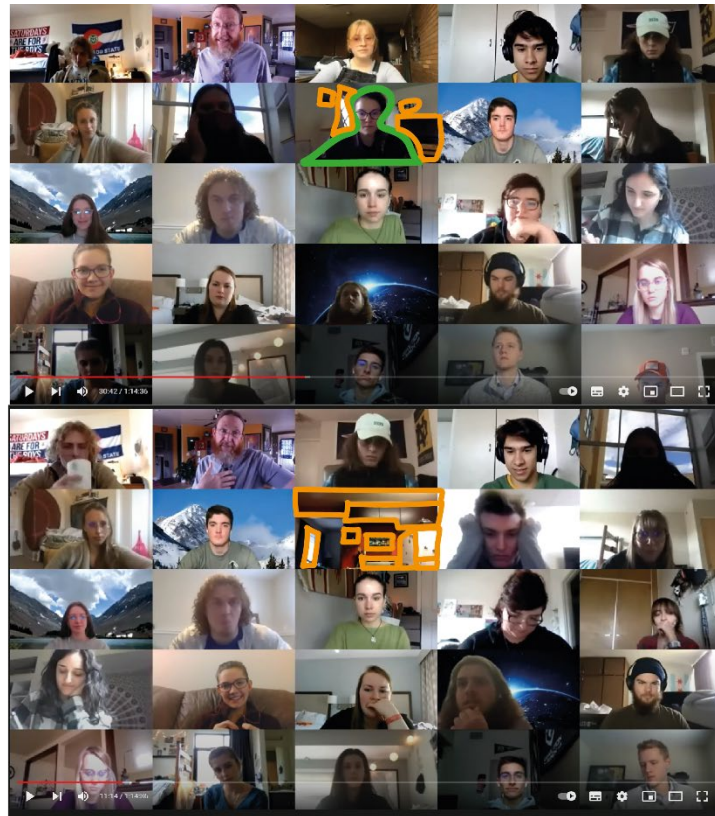
1. Weekly meeting with six participants/colleagues.
2. Remarkable about this video call is the use of a blur and photo background. This creates a visual area of only the head and shoulders.
3. During the meeting one of the participants walks out of the picture, before this happens the participant turns on a photo in the background. This stays on until the end of the meeting.
4. It becomes evident during this meeting that there is more anonymity among the speakers who have a tiny visual framework. Because one person even changes his background during the meeting, we can assume that the non-visual is assisted by private.



Screenshot image: Change of setting during a video call. (Saturday Night Live, 2020). Sketch on screenshot (Spaargaren, I.M., 2022).

Video-case 6: Sociology Jason. (2021, January 2022). Zoom Class Meeting Dowing Soc 220-001. [video] YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gWwdGGG4Pkc>

1. A lecture was given from home by a teacher in his living room.
2. The speaker can see the entire living room. Most people present have a visual frame from head to shoulders. Some have added their background.
3. During the zoom call, one of the participants moves towards the kitchen. Here, the home situation is partly filmed.
4. The other participants hear the background noises, but they don't seem distracted by it. Just the teacher says something about it.



Screenshot image: Change of setting during a video call. (Sociology Jason, 2022). Sketch on screenshot (Spaargaren, I.M., 2022).

Su and Ceci's article concludes well after analysing several video calls with YouTube as the primary source. The abstract sketches and descriptions tell that privacy is made public unknowingly. Additionally, we can assume that the actions and background activities during a video call clearly interact with other participants in the video call (facial expressions and conversations). This can be seen in the fact that people have to excuse themselves for visually intimate situations, such as children in the picture, background noise or unforeseen circumstances. Next, people are aware of the change from private to public video calling. This awareness can be seen in the addition of a different background or blur, which makes the environment as a whole non-visual. On the other hand, there is no fixed pattern in choosing specific spaces (private suitable or public suitable), and several people video call on several locations in and around the house.

Through the visualisation of events/actions during video calls, it can be assumed that at in moment of a video call, the values of a home can be let go. It has been described more than once how intimate and unforeseen situations can lead to the awareness of the current home values. Home values such as privacy, security and development of identity can be excluded from the values, as the video frame becomes public.

5) Describing the privacy situation during the use of video communication

Now we know that video communication can change the values of a home, a balance in privacy will play a pivotal role. Video communication puts people in casual interactions and unintentional invasions of privacy.

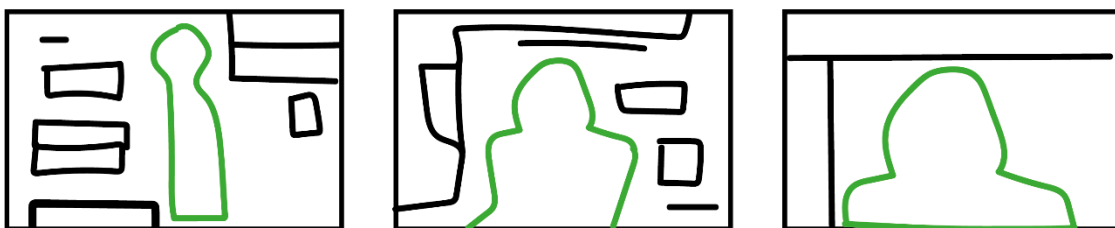
In a home, the trade-off between private and public depends very much on the room's social composition, how the webcams are set up, and what kind of activities take place in a room (chapter 4). This chapter will provide a framework for the non-visual (private) part of a video call and how this could influence our values of home.

Video communication connects people at a distance, allowing informal contact from home. During this, people become aware of the presence of others and their activities. Because this awareness is focused on one video frame, people can quickly become aware of minor interactions influencing the conversation (chapter 4, Su & Ceci, 2021). Bellotti's (1998) research describes that users and non-users see a video call as a privacy-invading medium, where no influence can be exerted on the non-visual.

Privacy could affect our values of home because Easthope (2004) and other researchers described home as a place with a constant factor, daily routine, security, privacy and development of identity. However, all values described by Easthope are connected with the word privacy. Privacy is a common occurrence in daily life, and it is also frequently violated, as read before. When we talk about privacy, it can include: spying on people, being caught during personal moments, burglary of personal property and pretending to be someone else (Bellotti, 1998). These moments can occur in a private home environment and unexpectedly during a video call.

5.1 Personal private space

Most of the personal space during video communication is barely seen. A certain distance can be created between the participants and the video frame. Therefore, the social meaning between persons depends on distance, for example, a lot of distance or little distance (Boyle, 2009). In video communication, the camera's position and the visual distance between people is essential to regulate privacy. The non-visual parts provide personal space. Adjusting distances in this online environment, such as changing rooms or moving, can make a difference in personal space and thus indirect privacy (Bellotti, 1998; Boyle, 2009).



Explanatory sketch: Sketch explanation of distance in personal space (Bellotti, 1998; Boyle, 2009; Spaargaren, 2022). The sketches show the distance that people can take in a video frame to adjust their personal space, for example at home.

5.2 Private identity

To start a zoom call you need a personal or work email address, a digital public persona. During a video call it is possible to steal someone's virtual identity. By pretending to be someone else without permission, participants in the video call may feel uncontrolled (Boyle et al., 2000). This can result in

an unwanted person being able to watch someone's personal space. Often this issue can be prevented by good computer security, and privacy will be ensured for the participants.

However, it is still possible that unexpected events may cause participants in the video call to become part of an unconsciously released identity. For example, background noises or persons present in the room (Boyle et al., 2000; Abusaada & Elshater, 2020).

Based on Boyle et al. (2000, 2009) research, we can state that privacy plays an essential role during video communication. The video recording frame can make the difference between the private and public areas, thereby also complying more or less with privacy values. One can influence the visual and non-visual parts of the frame by adjusting them. However, unexpected non-visual moments can always disturb privacy values.

6) Conclusion

This paper is a first step towards a research into the influence of video communication on private and public situations at homes (dominionistic environment). It's an important global issue because of the increase of video communication in our daily lives during the COVID lockdown, and especially in our homes. The first two chapters show that researchers throughout history have studied 'home', and many terms and values have been associated with the word home.

Easthope, Saunders and Williams, Casey and Massey describe home with mostly the same values. But what is clear is that when the social interaction changes, the spatial setting of a home also changes. As the social interaction has changed, so has the way of living during the COVID lockdown; society has more room for flexibility. Through technology, private and public areas are more integrated rather than separated. As a result, the private and public situations in a home environment have changed, directly responding to the current values of a home.

The case studies gave insight into the visual and non-visual parts in a video call. This resulted in the answer that several values described by the literature (e.g. Easthope) can be dropped during a video call. However, when entering a video call, there can also be unforeseen situations that affect privacy.

Therefore, the values of the past no longer all apply to our current society. Because of this, we can state that the information society is trying to find a balance between private and public. This balance is sought by influencing the frame of video communication. This frame can make a distinction between visual and non-visual, or privacy.

Privacy, one of the values described by Easthope and other researchers, thus influences our values of home. As mentioned in this article, privacy also interacts with security, personal space, and personal identity. It is thus arguable that the values change from home, but are also modified or changed by the adaptation of the video framework.

However, a note has to be made about the above conclusion. It has not been investigated whether the participants of a video conversation have difficulty in changing these values. For example, why do people change their frame, the psychological thinking behind this has yet to be investigated. What does it do to people? Do they agree with the change, or would they rather not have video communication in their environment? How does video communication disturb the private situation from other members of their household? To find out what people think of the influence of video communication on their current home situation, interviews should be conducted. With these interviews, the psychological consequences of these changing values can be determined. It has not yet been concluded whether the influence of video communication on the private and public situations at home is experienced as positive or negative. For architects, further research can also mean more for the further development of the profession. New insights of home. How to deal with, for example, the layout of a home when private and public comes together?

7) Further research epilogue

What was already partly described in conclusion, the research is, in my opinion, not yet finished. It is now clear that the values of a home have been changed by the information society and the COVID lockdown by video communication.

Now that we know this, we can assume that people are consciously or unconsciously aware of this. The video communication influences their home situation, so there is reason to investigate this influence on the psychological part.

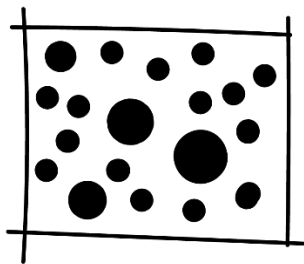
Personally, I would think that privacy has become the most significant variable value of a home. If one uses video communication, private spaces can become public spaces. Once people become aware of this, it can affect their values of home.

The values of the home can change for example if the private area is reduced or mixed with the public area. So there is no longer a problem with where or when video communication is used. However, it can also be the case that one wants to increase the size of the private area and change the layout, so there is room for public use of video communication.

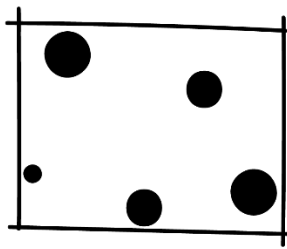
The layout of rooms can ultimately be fascinating for architects to investigate. Perhaps architects can also consider video communication as a daily activity when building new rooms or redesigning old ones, just like a kitchen, for example.

Now that we also know that video communication is unlikely to disappear from our daily rhythm, it can also impact the living/working situation at home. At present, a house is only equipped for living in, but ordinary flats will also have to be equipped for living and working in the future. This can also take into account the optimal conditions for video communication, for example, light and acoustics. What will be the unique character of a home in the 21st century?

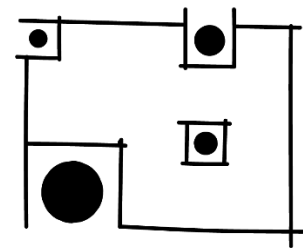
This sketch could give an indication on how I see the development in designing a home.



today's - mixture of public digital and private space in home



tomorrow's - chosen public digital spots enhanced with private space in home



future - a designed public digital space in home

Explanatory sketch (Spaargaren, 2022)

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