

Participatory Design

Tutorial

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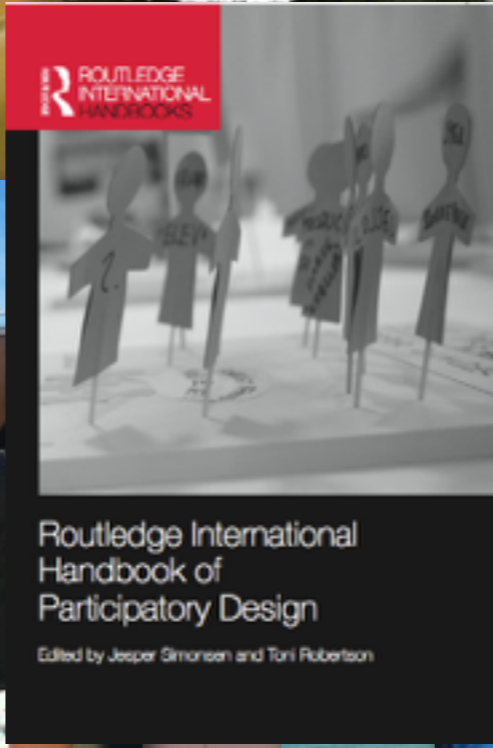
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PDC'2008 anniversary conference: Experiences and Challenges



PDC'2012 Book release



PDC'2010 Book workshop



Participation and mutual learning

- ▶ My traditional conceptualization (bachelor-level)
- ▶ My contemporary conceptualization (graduate-level)

Participatory Design

- a preliminary definition

“Participatory Design can be defined as a *process of investigating, understanding, reflecting upon, establishing, developing, and supporting **mutual learning** between multiple participants in collective ‘reflection-in-action’ (Schön 1983). The participants typically undertake the two principle roles of users and designers where the **designers strive to learn the realities of the users’ situation** while the **users strive to articulate their desired aims and learn appropriate technological means to obtain them.**”*

(Robinson and Simonsen, Routledge International Handbook of Participatory Design, Routledge 2012, p. 2).

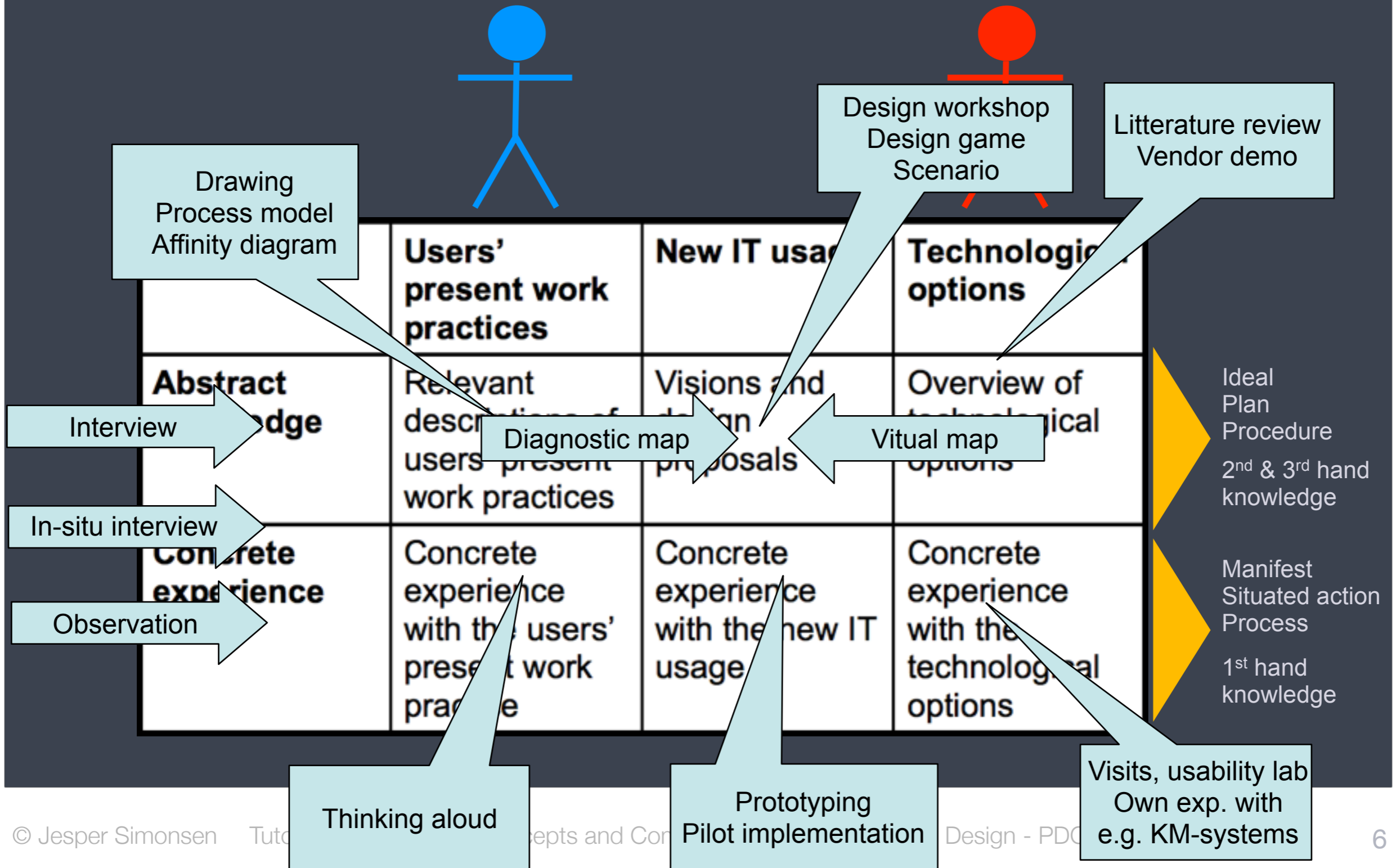
Mutual learning

- two principal roles



6 knowledge areas

Orig. ref.: Kensing and Munk-Madsen, CACM,, 36/4, 1993
 Elaborated in a book on PD: Bødker et al., 2004



Participation (PD-Handbook p. 5)

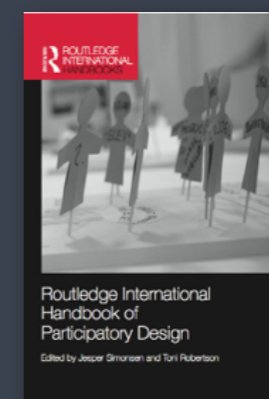


“Any user needs to participate willingly as a way of working both

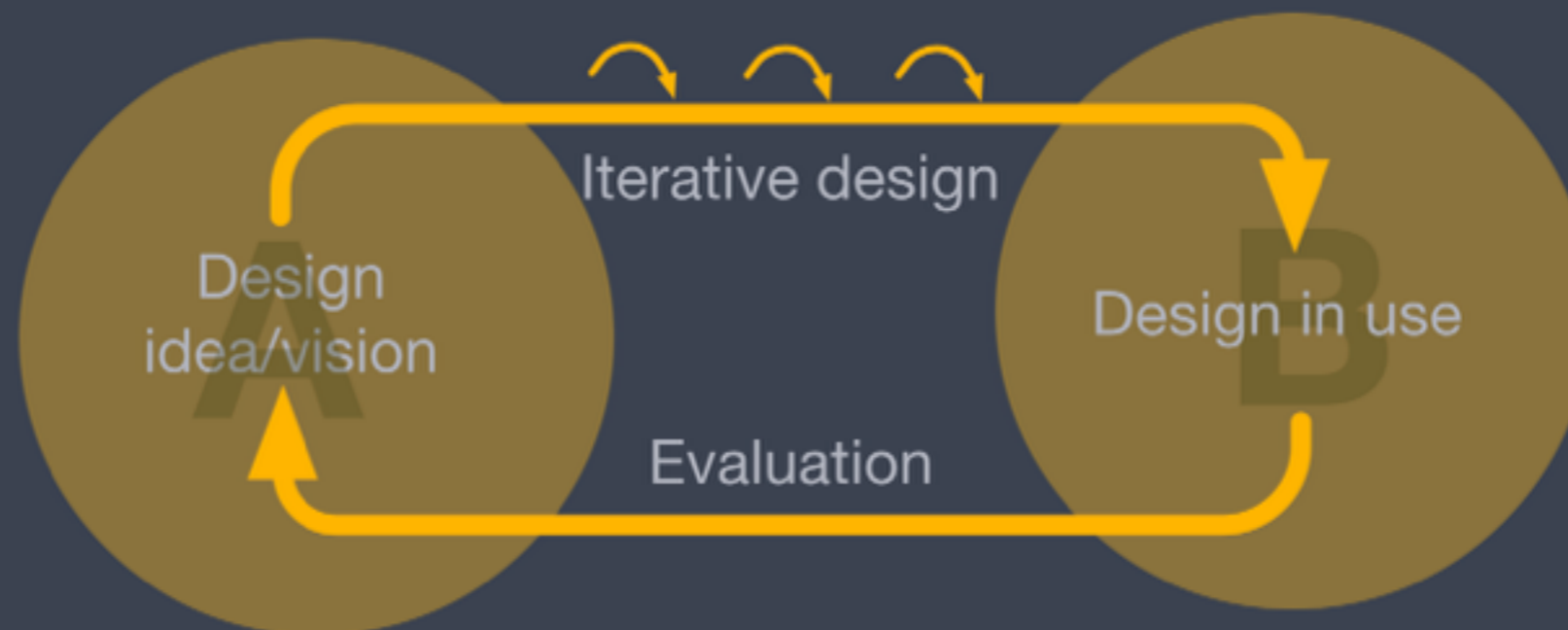
- ▶ *as themselves* (respecting their individual and group’s/community’s genuine interests) and
- ▶ *with themselves* (being concentrated present in order to sense how they feel about an issue, being open towards reflections on their own opinions) as well as
- ▶ *for the task and the project* (contributing to the achievement of the shared and agreed-upon goals of the design task and design project at hand) (Storm Jensen 2002).”

Experiences and challenges

- ▶ Design as 'emerging' change
- ▶ Sustained PD: Extending the iterative approach (2 ways)
Realization/implementation + ambition (think *BIG*)
- ▶ Formative real-use evaluation (design-in-use)
- ▶ The role of the users in sustained PD



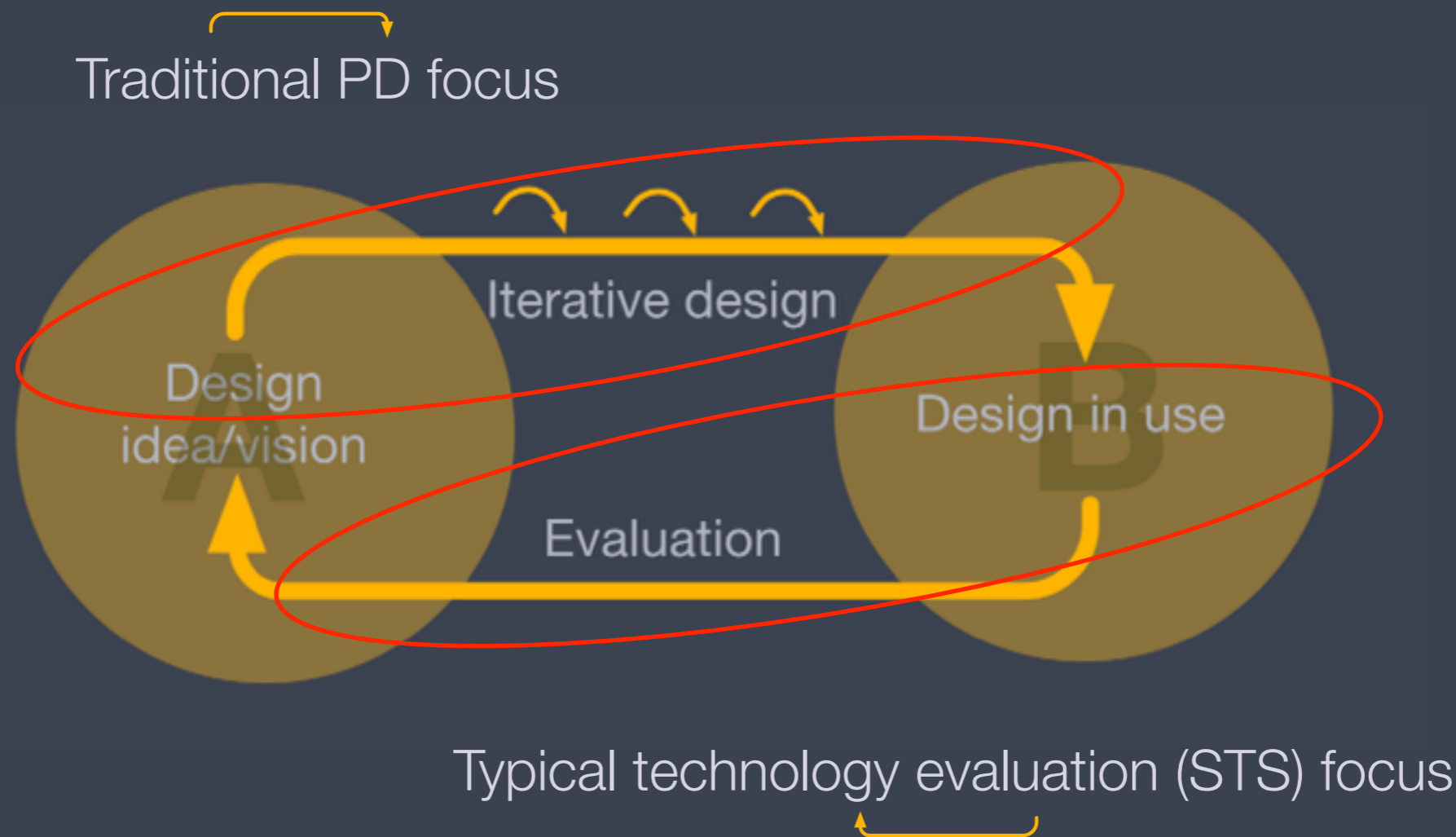
Design as 'emerging' change



Design Research, Routledge (2010), Figure 14.3, p. 207

(Orlikowski and Hofman, 1997)

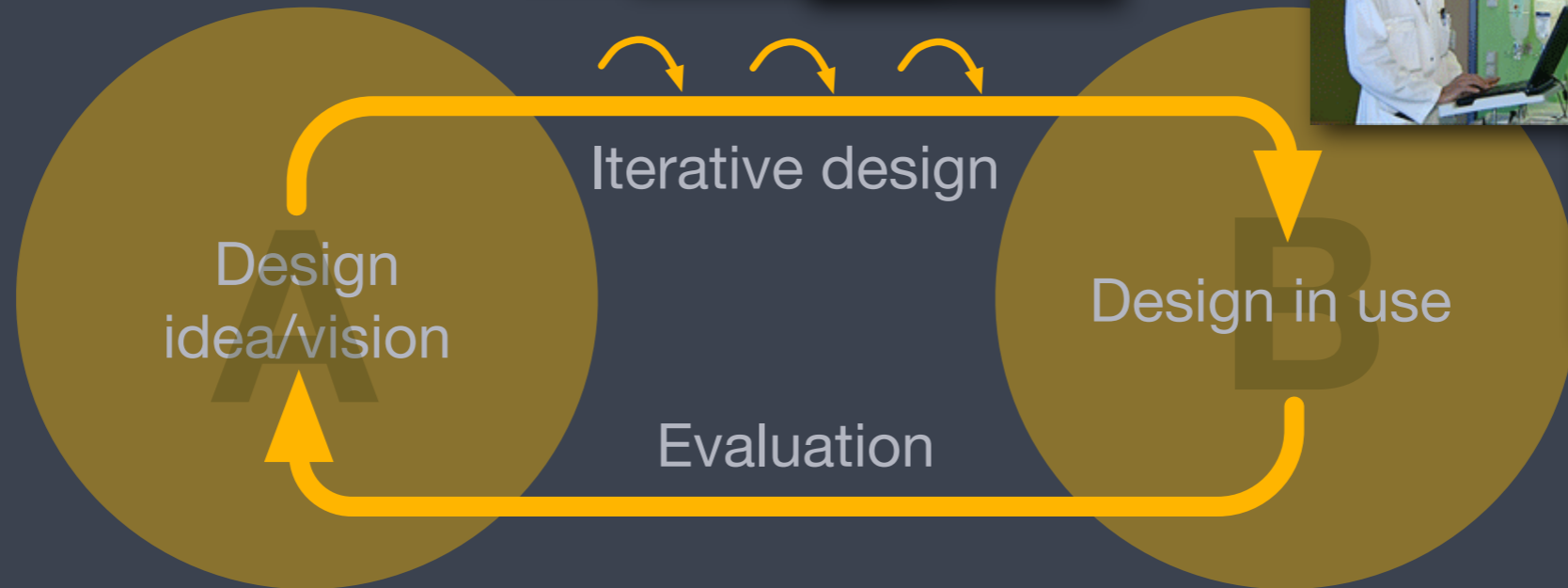
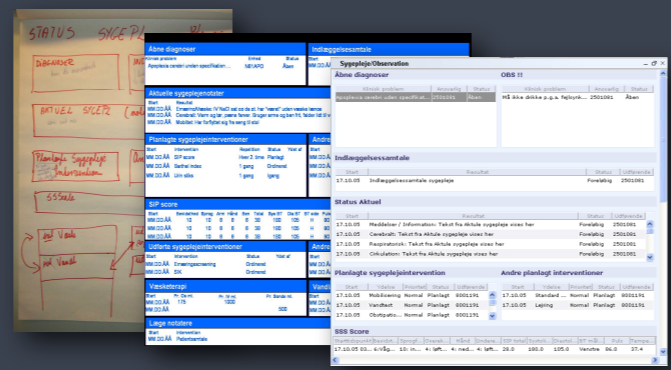
Design as 'emerging' change



Sustained PD must embrace:



Simonsen et al., PDC 2008, 2010, 2012 (pdcproceedings.org)



(Simonsen and Hertzum, 2010)


	Change	Evaluation method
Anticipated -realized	Better overview of patients	Mental workload/TLX
	Better coordination	Counting # missing pieces of inf. & messages to pass on
Anticipated -curtailed	Improved NIP recordings	Record audit (paper and EPR)
	Impr. med.-treatment/nursing plans	Rating scale
Emergent	From oral reporting to collective reading of EPR	Observation
	Collective investigation of the EPR	Observation
Opportunity -based	Sharing nursing observations during the team conference	Observation and focus-group interview
	Task list supporting coordination	Observation and focus-group interview

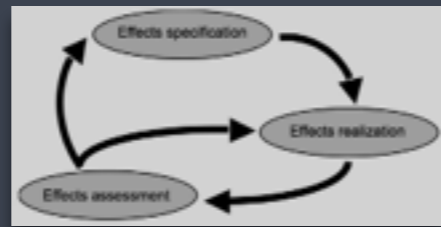
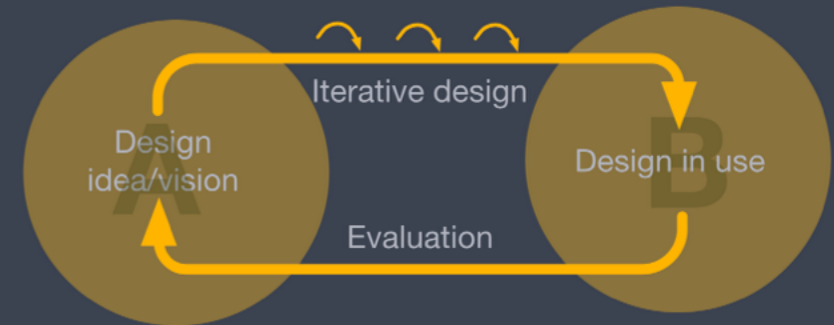
	Change	Evaluation method
Anticipated -realized	Better overview of patients	Mental workload/TLX
	Better coordination	Counting # missing pieces of inf. & messages to pass on
Anticipated -curtailed	Improved patient care	Record audit (paper and EPR)
	Impr. med.-treatment/nursing plan	Rating scale
Emergent	From oral reporting to collective reading of EPR	Observation
	Collective identification of the problem	Observation
Opportunity -based	Sharing nursing observations during the team conference	Observation and focus-group interview
	Task list supporting coordination	Observation and focus-group interview

Quantitative
assessment &
documentation
(PD weakness)

Qualitative
identification &
evaluation
(PD strength)

Sustained PD

- ▶ Sustained PD must embrace: 
- ▶ Local competences are pivotal to sustained PD (initiated by AR projects, Simonsen, 2009)
- ▶ PD must think *BIG*
 - ▶ Large scale technologies are highly configurable (Industrialized ISD - Bansler and Havn 1994; 1996)
 - ▶ Rapid development in global business logic standards (e.g. HL7, SNOMED-CT)
- ▶ PD must seek sustained influence (beyond research projects)
 - ▶ Short iterations, effective outcomes, quantitative measurements
 - ▶ Scaling and disseminating PD to public and private companies

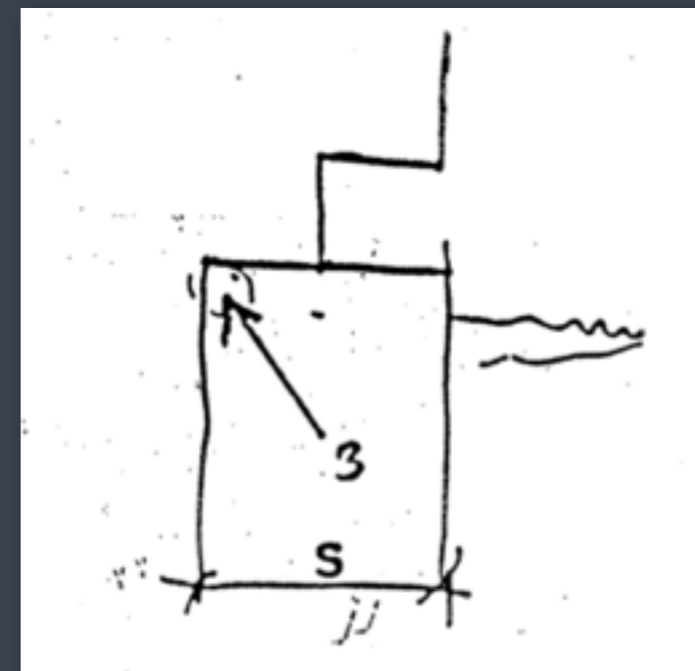
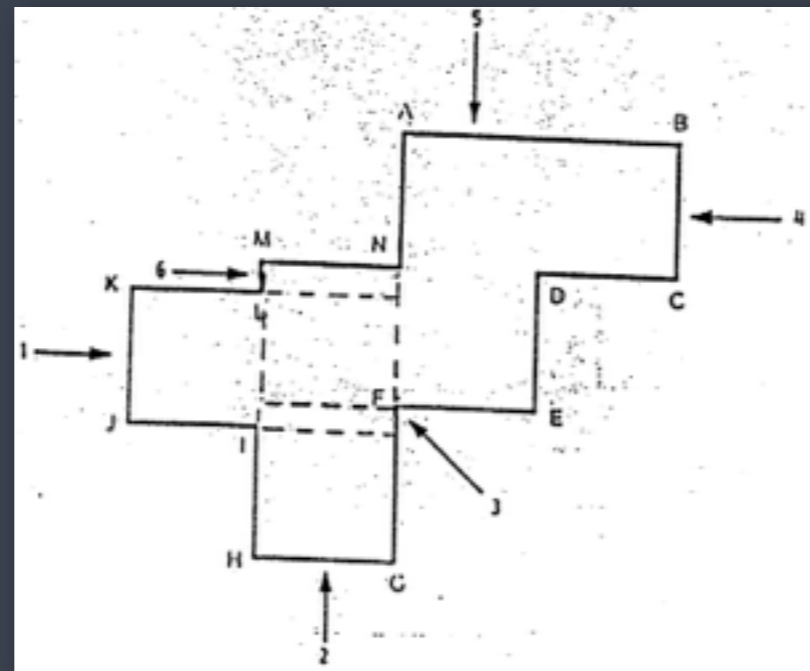
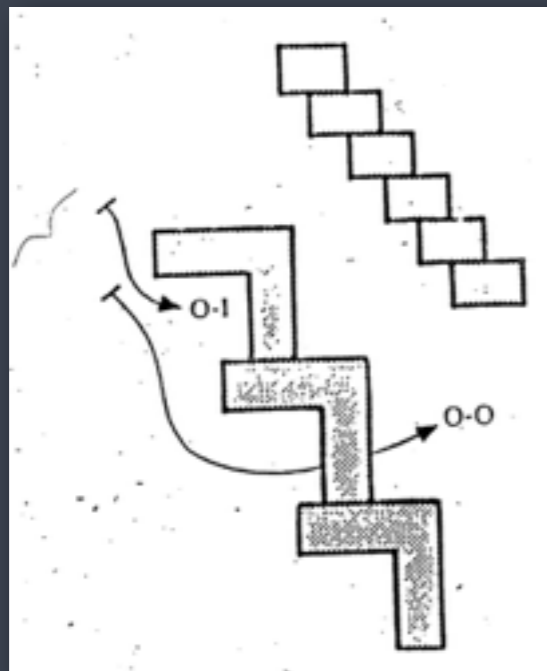


Schön: The reflective Practitioner

Reflection-in-action

- or “situated learning” (Lave and Wenger 1991):

“The practitioner allows himself to experience surprise, puzzlement, or confusion in a situation which he finds uncertain or unique. He reflects on the phenomenon before him, and on the prior understandings which have been implicit in his behaviour. He carries out an experiment which serves to generate both a new understanding of the phenomenon and a change in the situation” (Schön, 1983, p. 68).



Petra's and Clara's drawings (Schön 1992)

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