

How do you approach Human-Centered Design: as a tool, a method, or a methodology?"

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human centered design

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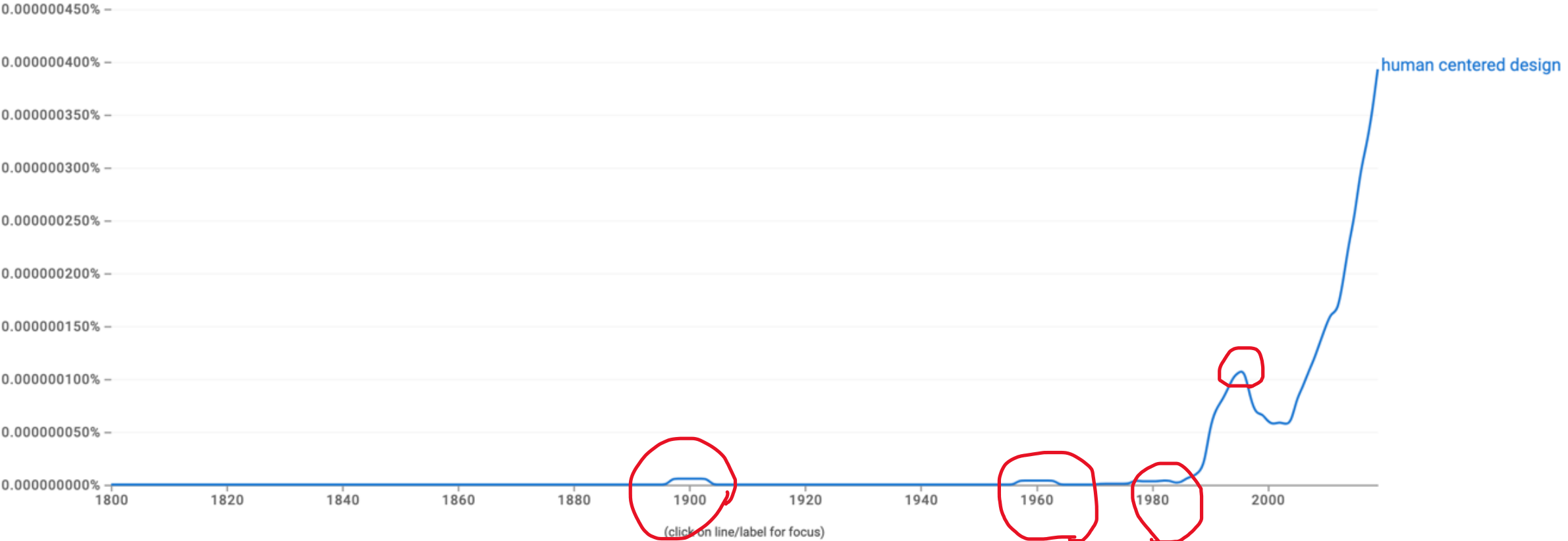
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In the 1900's

- The New Typography by Jan Tschichold (1928)
- The Principles of Scientific Management by Frederick Winslow Taylor (1911)
- Art and Industry: The Principles of Industrial Design by Herbert Read (1934)
- Pioneers of Modern Design: From William Morris to Walter Gropius" by Nikolaus Pevsner (1936)

In the 1960's

- Notes on the Synthesis of Form by Christopher Alexander (1964)
- The Design Methods by J. Christopher Jones (1963)
- The Sciences of the Artificial by Herbert A. Simon (1969)
- General System Theory: Foundations, Development, Applications" by Ludwig von Bertalanffy (1968)
- Man-Made World: A Sociologist's View by Thomas H. Hughes (1969)
- Design for the Real World: Human Ecology and Social Change by Victor Papanek (1971)

In the 1980's

- The Design of Everyday Things by Donald A. Norman (1988)
- The Psychology of Human-Computer Interaction by Stuart K. Card, Thomas P. Moran, and Allen Newell (1983)
- Human-Computer Interaction by Jenny Preece (1987)
- The Humane Interface: New Directions for Designing Interactive Systems by Jef Raskin (1988)
- Designing User Interfaces for Software by Catherine Plaisant and Ben Shneiderman (1987)

In the 1990's

- Human-Computer Interaction by Alan Dix, Janet Finlay, Gregory D. Abowd, and Russell Beale (1993)
- Designing Interactive Systems: People, Activities, Contexts, Technologies by David Benyon, Phil Turner, and Susan Turner (1997)
- Interaction Design: Beyond Human-Computer Interaction by Helen Sharp, Yvonne Rogers, and Jenny Preece (1990s)
- Contextual Design: Defining Customer-Centered Systems by Hugh Beyer and Karen Holtzblatt (1997)
- Bringing Design to Software edited by Terry Winograd (1996)

Today, June 21, 2024

Technology and Software Development

Product Design.

Retail and E-commerce

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Architecture and Urban Planning:

Finance

Healthcare

Education

Government and Public Services

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What does Human-**Centered** Design mean to you?



Dual Protection with OTC Contraception: A Human Centered Design Approach

Tracey Wilkinson, Courtney Moore, Kelli Jenkins, Sarah Wiehe, Melissa Kottke,
Dual Protection with OTC Contraception: A Human Centered Design Approach,
Journal of Pediatric and Adolescent Gynecology,
Volume 33, Issue 2, 2020, Page 187, ISSN 1083-3188,
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jpag.2020.01.096>.

Dual Protection with OTC Contraception: A Human Centered Design Approach

Background

Efforts are underway to improve access to birth control with over-the-counter (OTC) contraception. Improved access is particularly important for young people. It would be ideal to increase access to effective contraception with over-the-counter contraception and concomitantly increase sexually transmitted infection (STI) prevention; however, dual protection within this context is not well-explored.

Dual Protection with OTC Contraception: A Human Centered Design Approach

Methods

We partnered with human centered design experts to create a toolkit to collect narrative data exploring dual protection messaging in the context of over-the-counter contraception. Young people ages 14-21 years were recruited from Indiana and Georgia to complete a baseline survey and toolkit between Jan 2018-January 2019. Toolkits were transcribed and analyzed using qualitative methods to determine elements of a potential communication model which includes sender, receiver, message, media and environment.

Results

We recruited 53 young people from Georgia and Indiana who were diverse in background and experience (Table 1). Several themes resulted from the qualitative analysis regarding the elements for dual protection messaging. First, participants expressed support for and questions about over-the-counter access to contraception. High quality and useful sex education was desired in school settings, but young people often received messages from peers and less trusted sources. Professional organizations, clinicians and trusted adults were viewed as trustworthy. The term “dual protection” was not considered explanatory enough for participants. Overall, young people had a good understanding of safe sex practices; highlighting individual responsibility arose as an opportunity for education and self-advocacy. Iterative analysis resulted in a campaign named “Condom + _____” (Figure 1). Suggested media approaches included social media sources as well as packaging for the contraception itself.

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Human Centered Design: Tool < Methods < Methodologies

Toolkit

Thematic Analysis

Narrative Inquiry



human centered design,patient centered,community centered

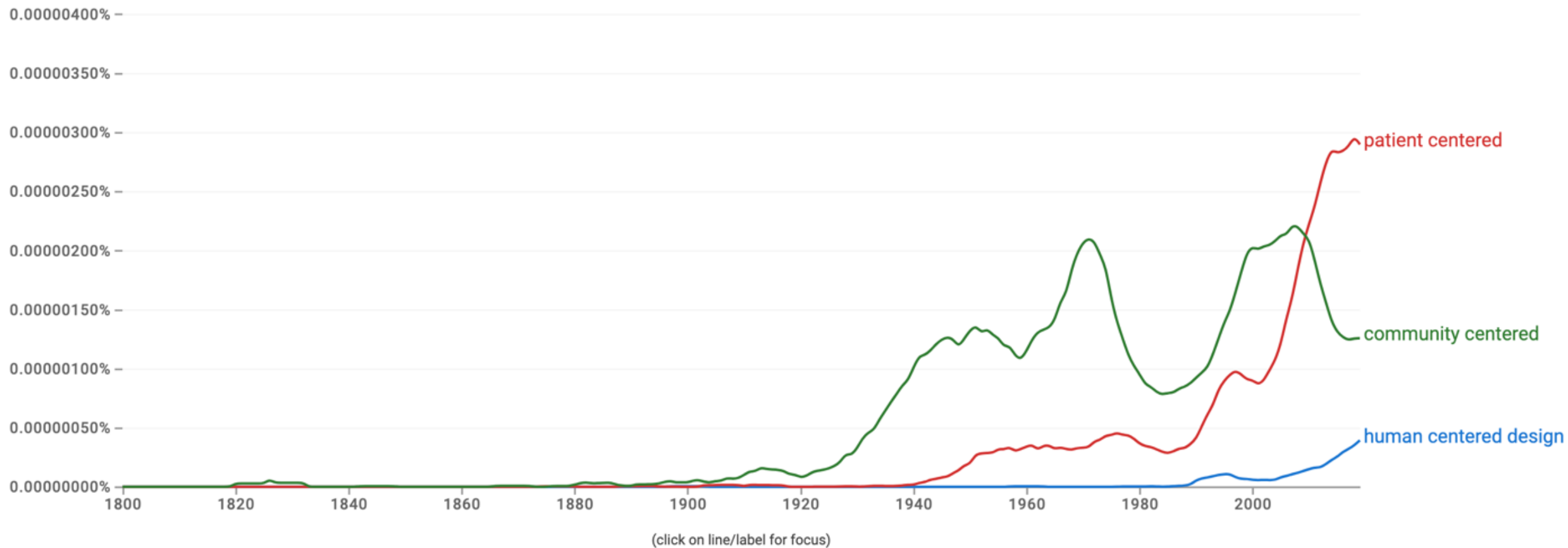


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THANK YOU!

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