Design Discovery

Prof. James A. Landay Computer Science Department Stanford University

Autumn 2022

September 28, 2022

* some slides based on those of Julie Stanford, Sliced Bread Design



"What we are working on is going to be ridden in, sat upon, looked at, talked into, activated, operated, or in some way used by people individually or en masse. If the point of contact between the product and the people becomes a point of friction, then the industrial designer has failed. If, on the other hand, people are made safer, more comfortable, more eager to purchase, more efficient—or just plain happier—the designer has succeeded."

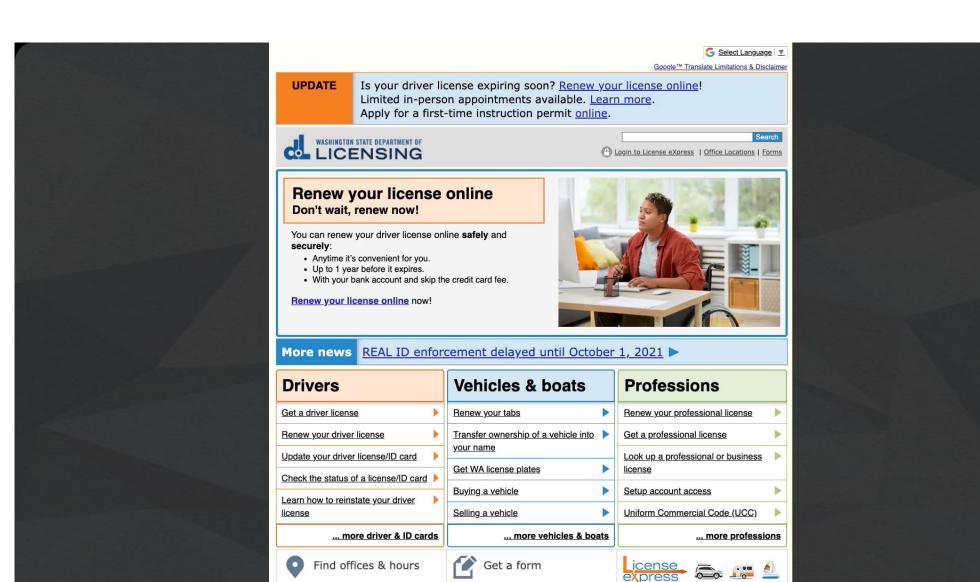
- Henry Dreyfuss, *Designing For People*, Simon and Shuster, 1955



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Hall of Fame!





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- + UI is (mostly) clean & uncluttered
- + Most common task prominent (renew)
- + 3 other key users/tasks right up front
- + Less important info (tweets, videos) below fold
- + Multiple language options are clearly indicated
- + *Similarity* & *connectedness* gives strong aesthetic & indicates navigation
 - examples of Gestalt Principles
- A bit busy overall, but easy to fix
- Update at top seems weird (really an update?)

Oser Experience Design, Frototyping & Evaluation

Moving to WA?

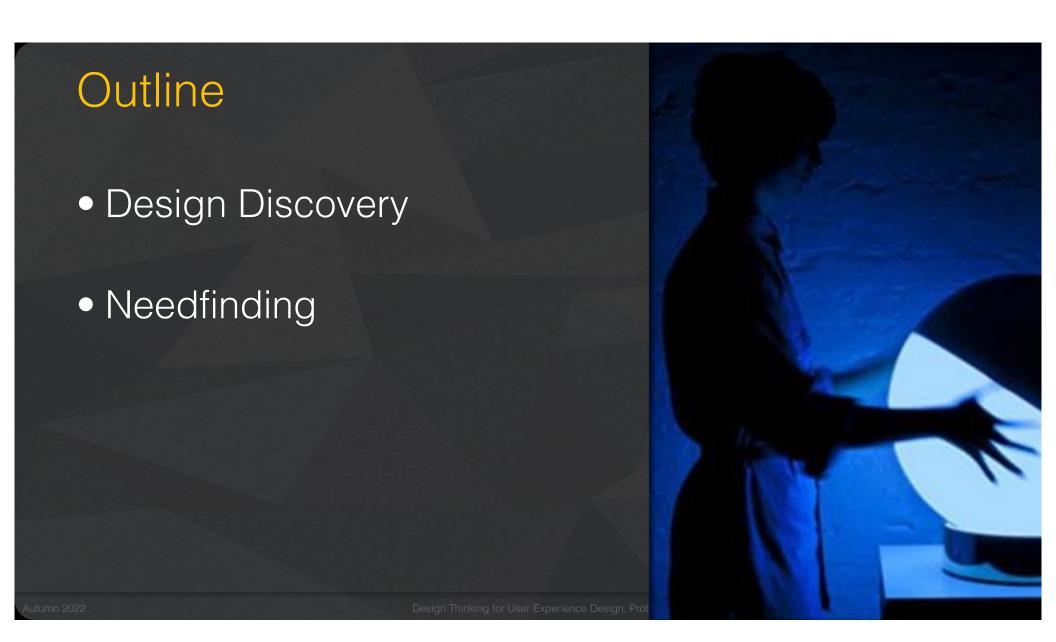
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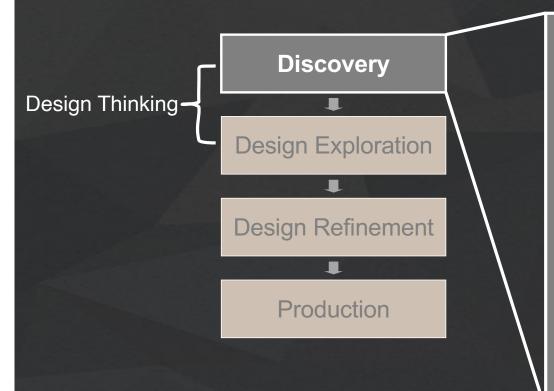
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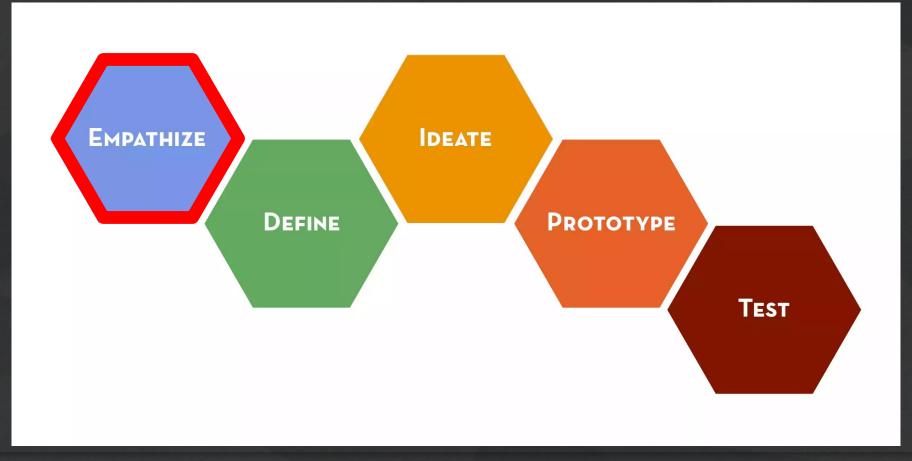


Design Process: Discovery

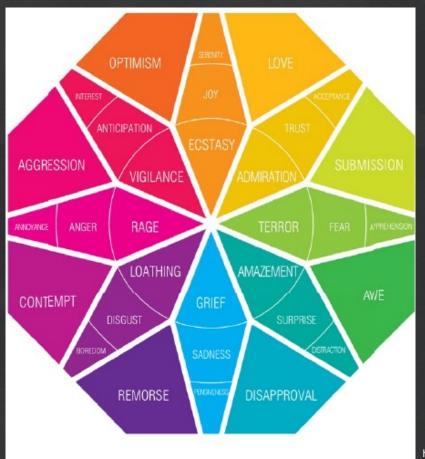


- characteristics of customers & tasks (AKA Needfinding)
- understand client's expectations
- determine scope of project
- evaluate existing products & practices

Design Thinking Process



Empathy: Feel what they feel



Principles

- 1) Immerse
- 2) Observe
- 3) Engage

https://hci.stanford.edu/courses/cs147/2022/au/readings/FIELDGUIDE-Screen-DTBC-March-2015-V2.pdf

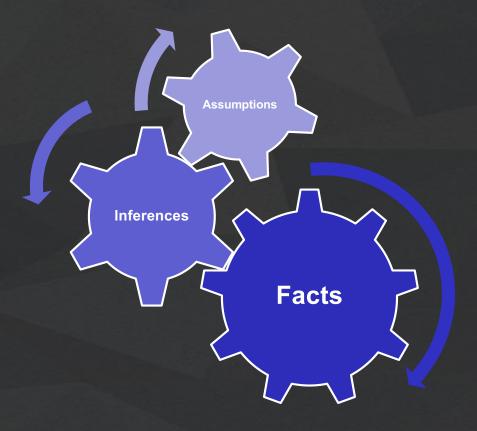


Bronislaw Malinowski Learning From Trobriand Islanders (1914)



Image Courtesy Wikipedia: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/1/1e/Wmalinowski_trobriand_isles_1918.jpg

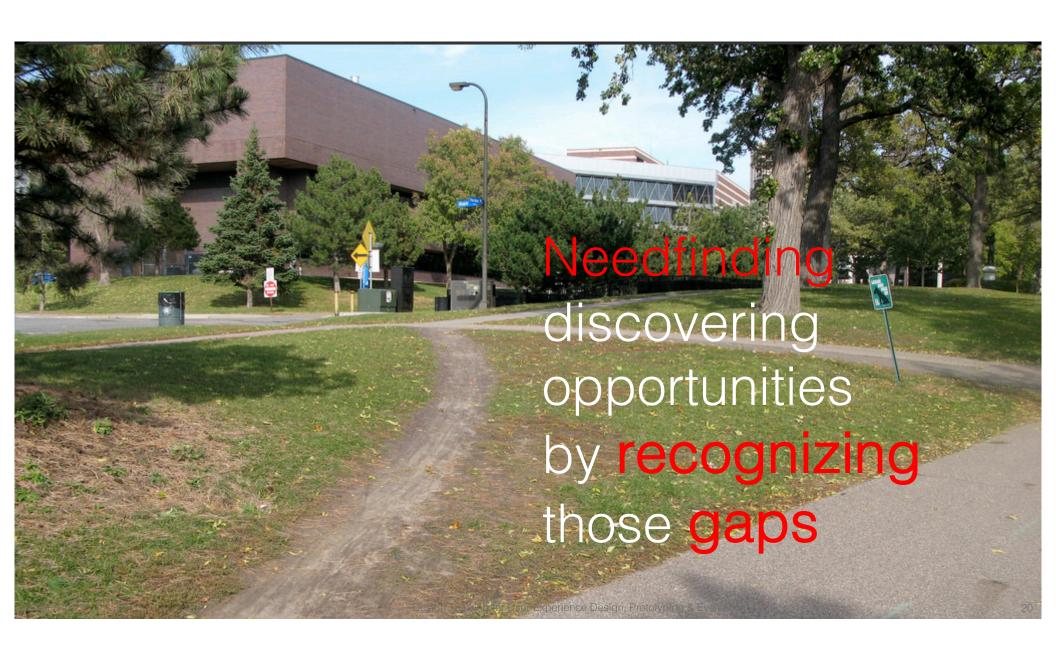
Technique: Active Observation

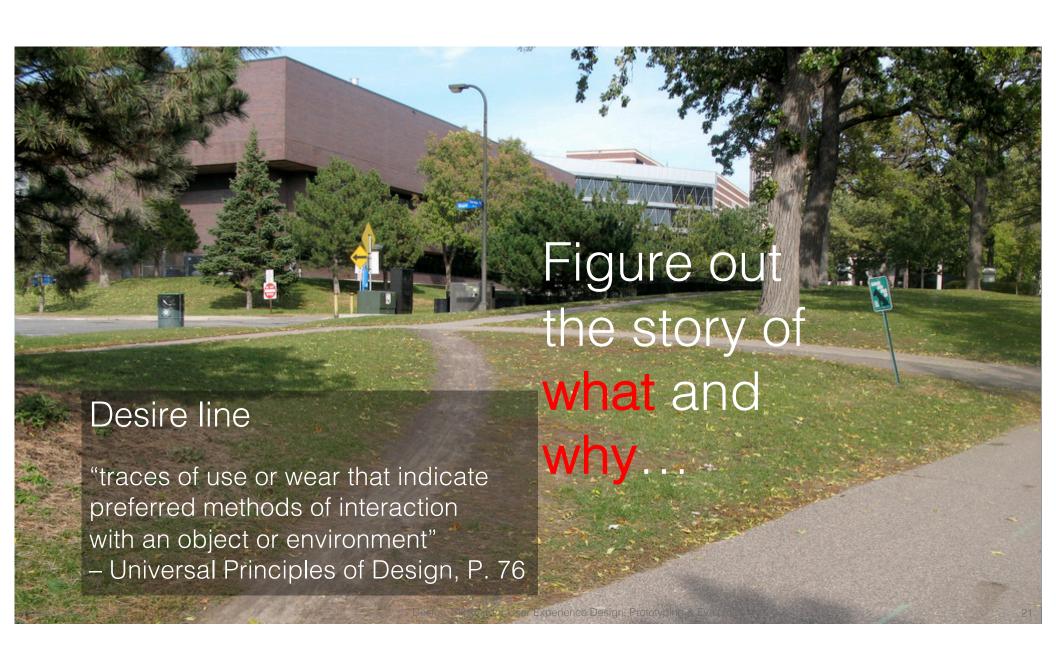


Observe & interview without knowing what you are looking for

discover what is interesting!





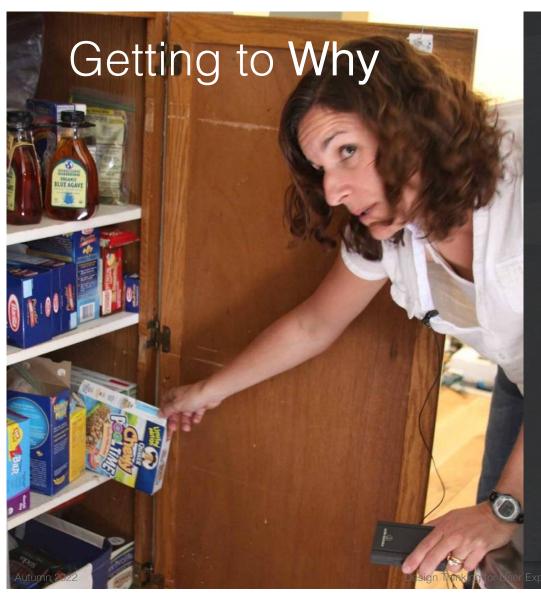




Pay attention to all the artifacts

Look for workarounds & hacks

"Errors" are a goldmine



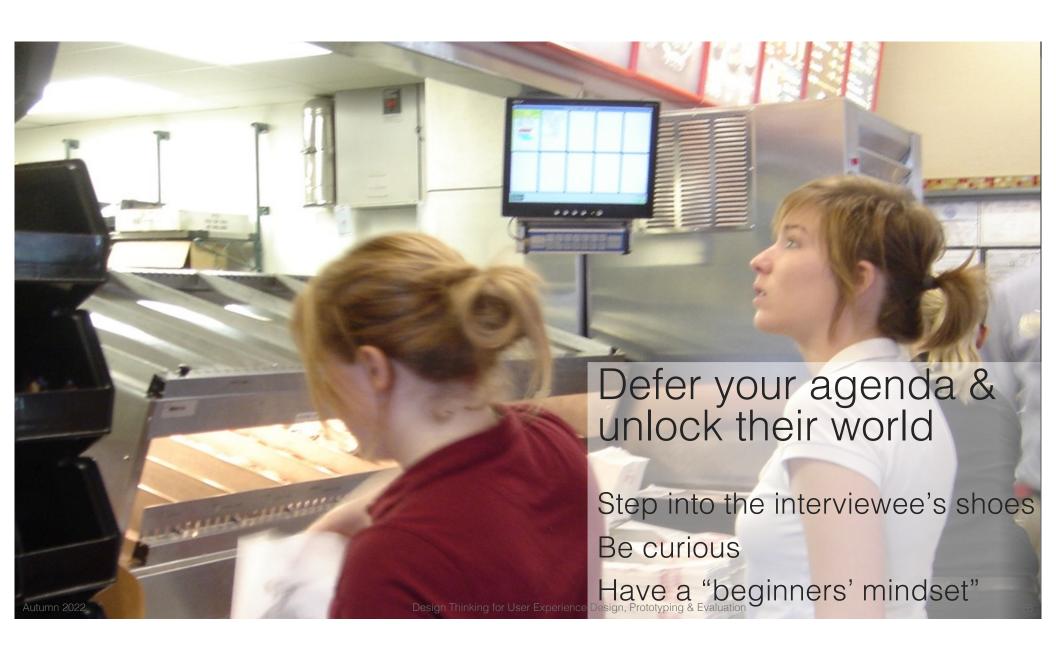
Needfinding starts with basic questions of everyday experiences

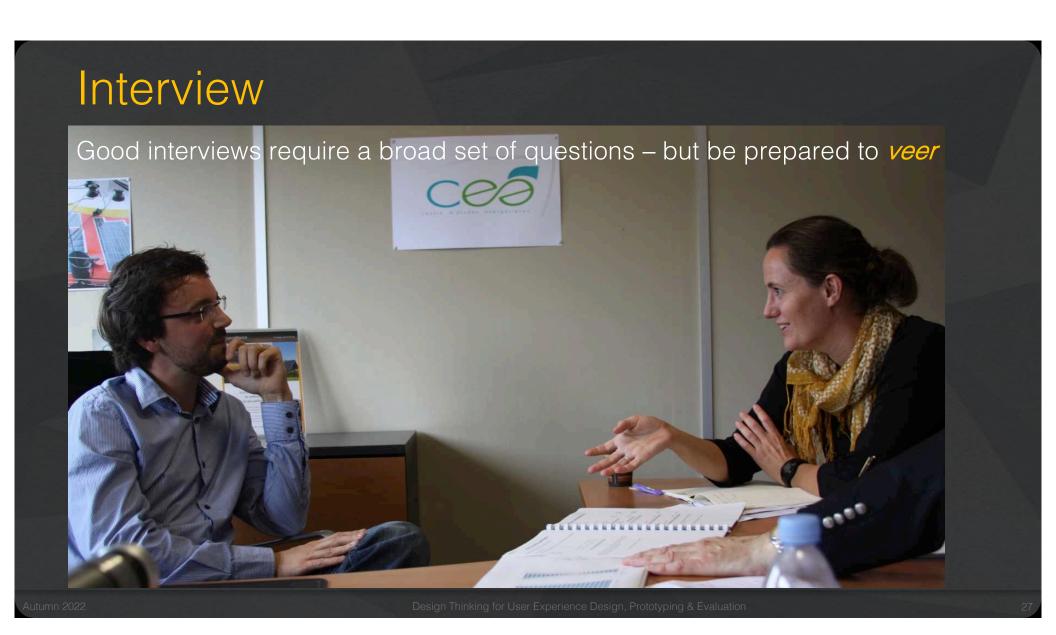
But moves from

- closed ended questions to open ended questions
- "whats" to "whys"
- actions to feelings

Engage people in *their environment*





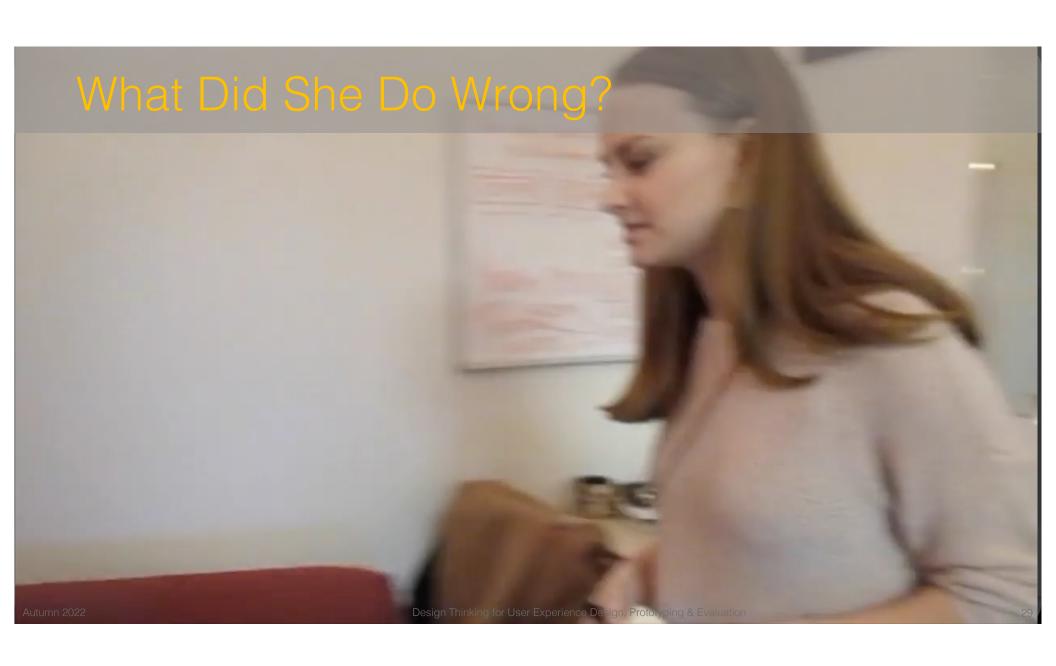


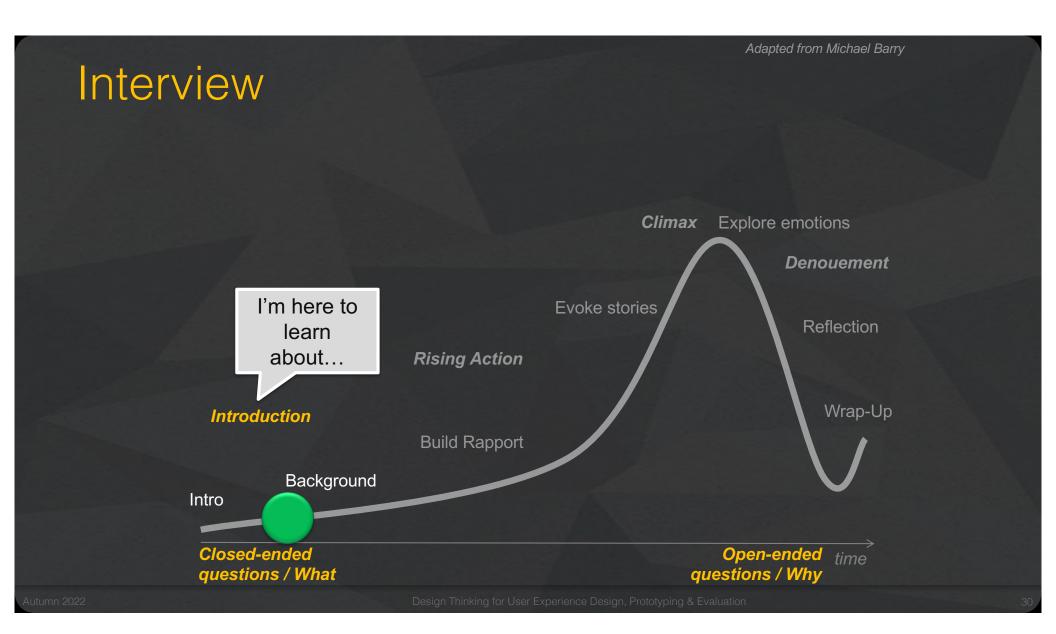
Adapted from Michael Barry

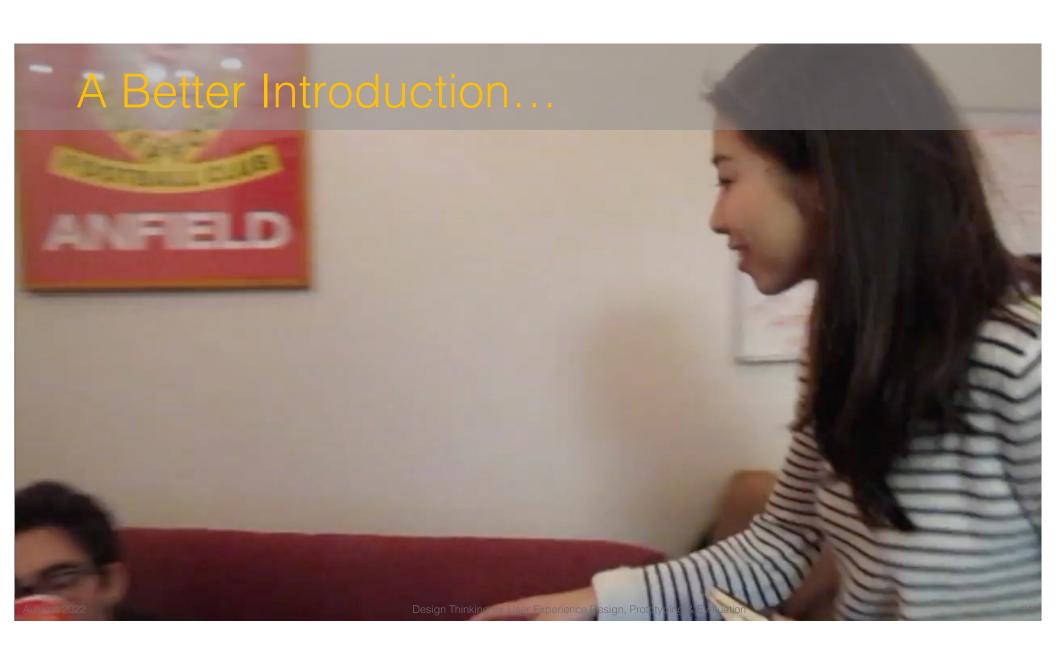
Interview

Interviews typically share the same basic structure as a story





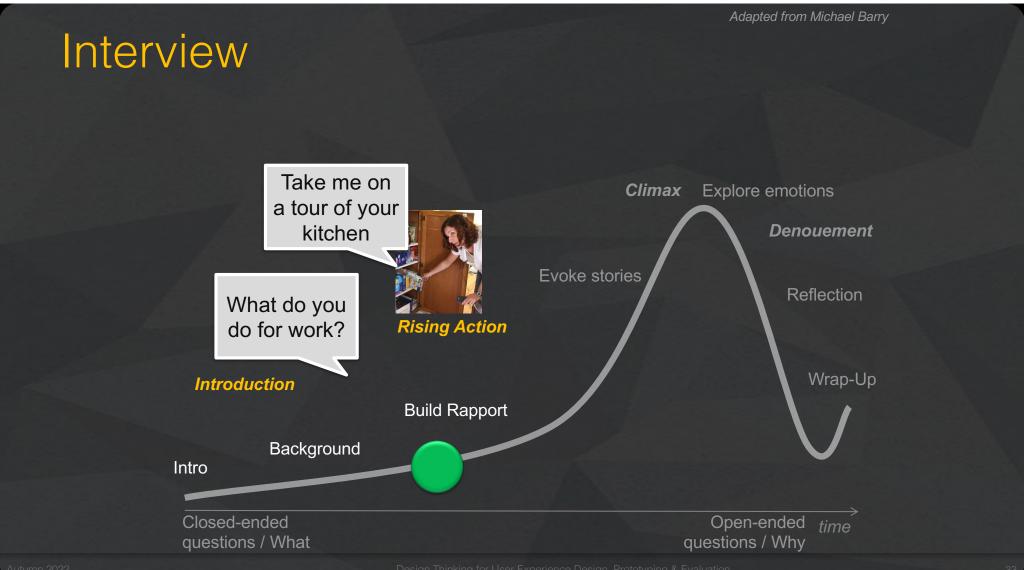




Interview Questions – Background



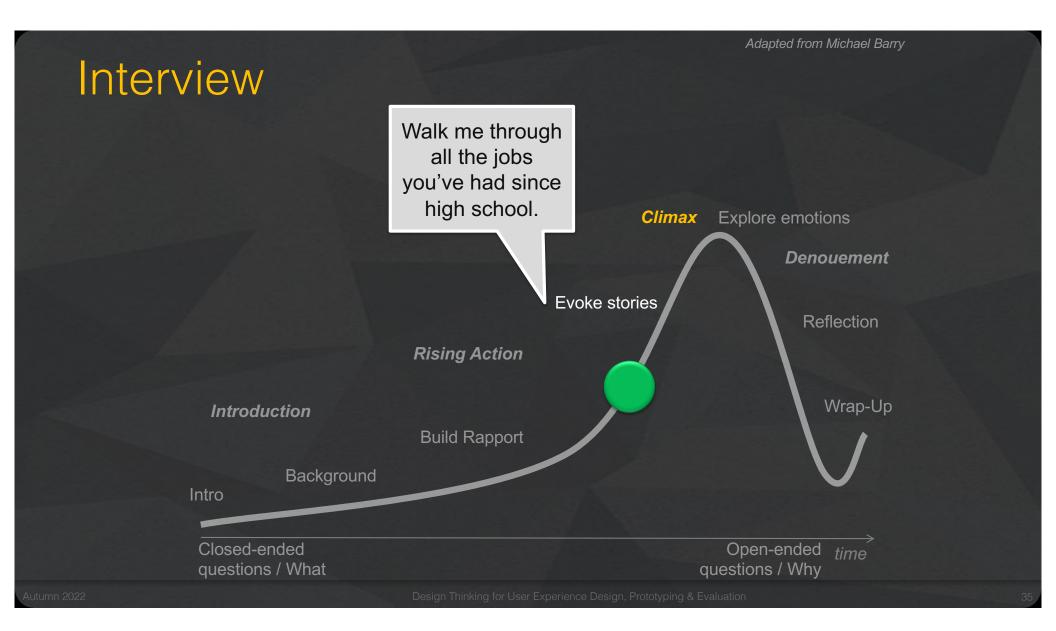
- Background "Tell me about what you do here."
- Sequence "Walk me through your day yesterday...then what do you do next?"
- Physical tour "Take me on a tour of how you build the panels..."
- Virtual tour "Walk me through your sales process from the beginning..."
- Participation "Can you show me exactly how you prepare a customer bid?"
- Exhaustive List "What are all the different municipalities where you sell?"



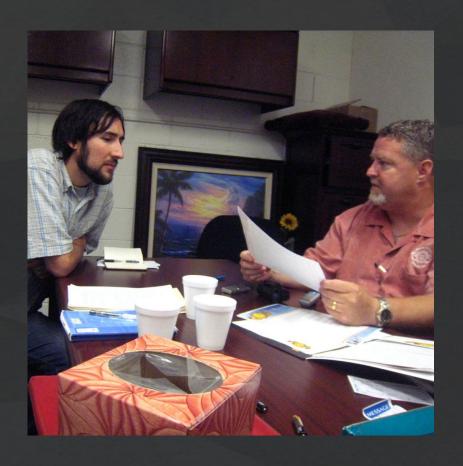
Interview Questions - Build Rapport



- Naïve Outsider Perspective "I'm not from LA, how does the housing market work here?"
- Changes Over Time "How are things different than they were last year?"
- Reflecting Back "So, what I hear you saying is.... is that right?"
- Quantity "How many of your competitors fall into that category?"
- Tasks and organizational structures "Can you draw me a diagram of your org. chart?"
- Native Language "Why do you call your office 'the command post'?"

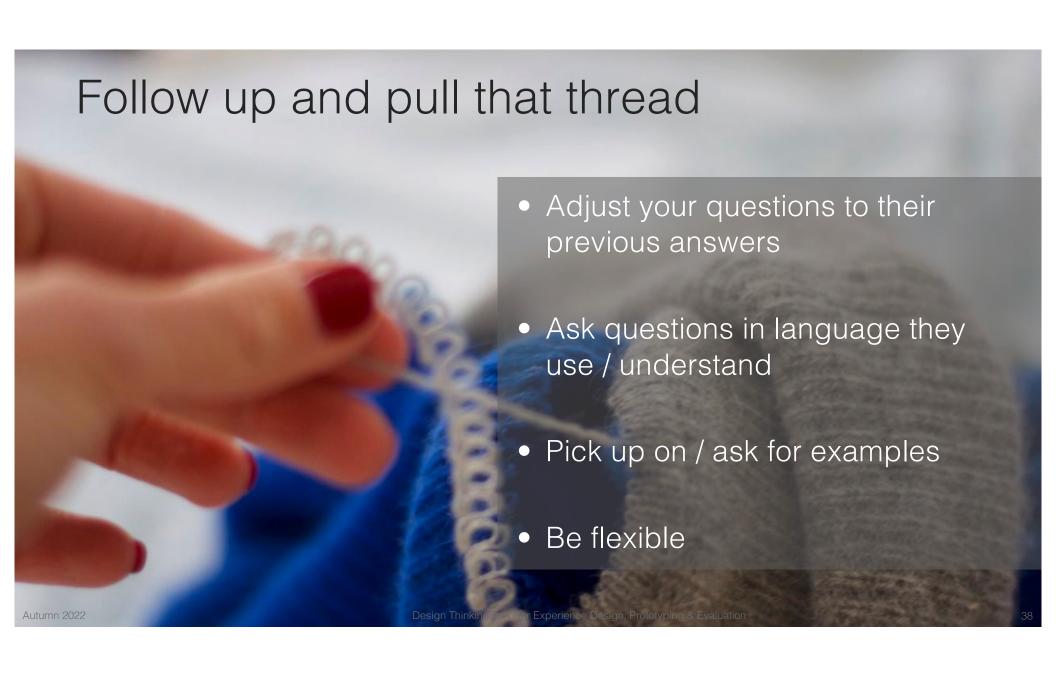


Interview Questions – Stories & Emotions

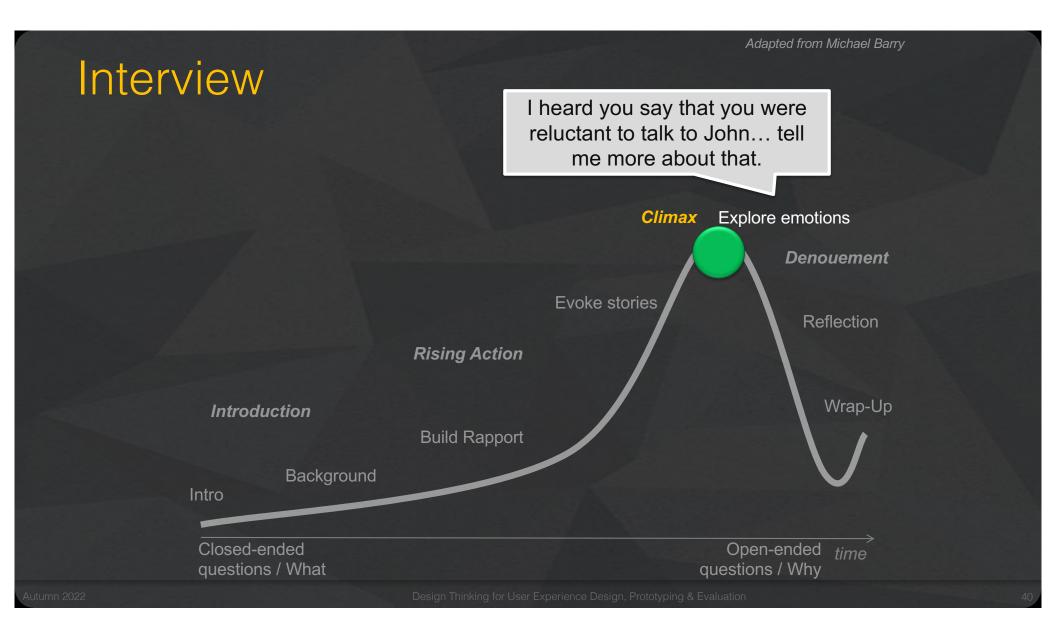


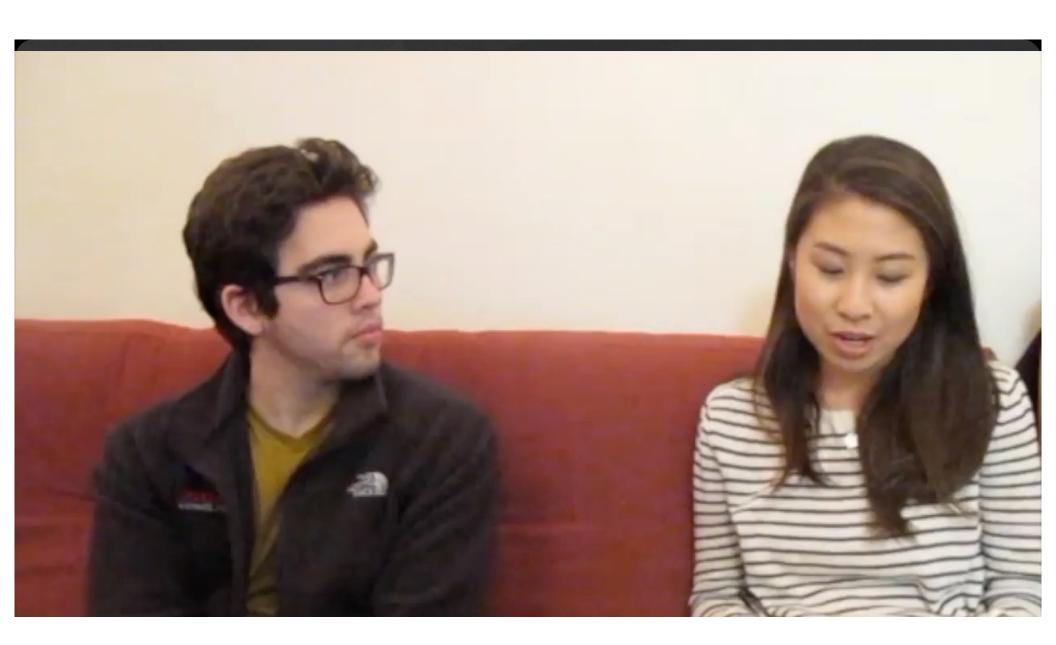
- Clarification "...and when you say 'I'm a closer,' what do you mean exactly?"
- Success and Failure "Describe your most successful sales call. Now tell me about a sales call that was an absolute disaster."
- Peer Comparison "Do your colleagues share your sales techniques?"
- Other Viewpoint Comparison "What would other solar owners think about that?"
- Characterization and Comparison "Could you characterize your sales style and compare it to Mike's?"

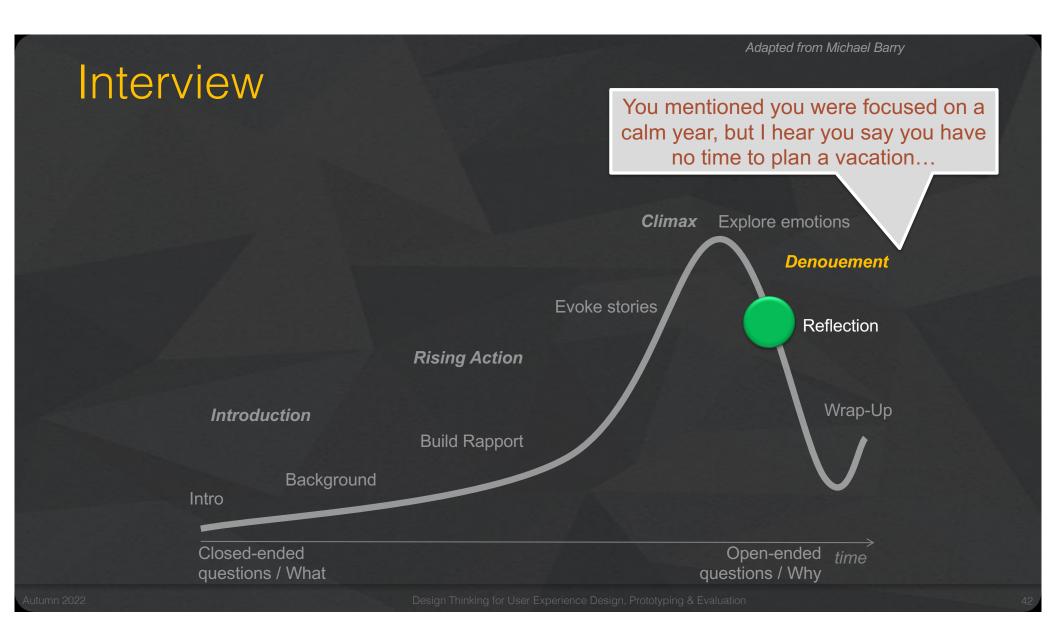








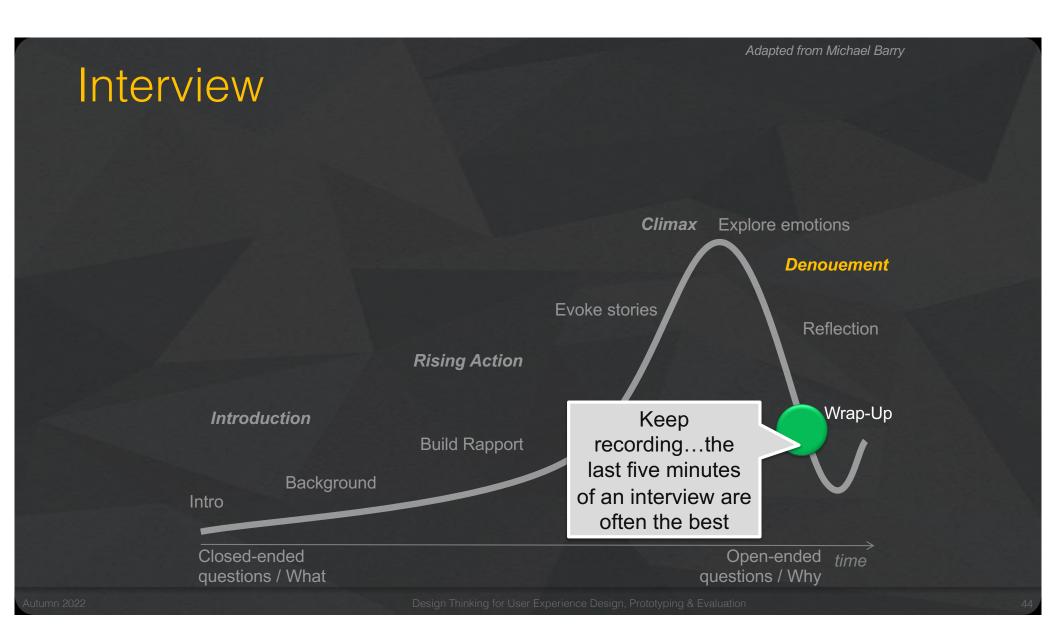




Interview Questions – Reflection



- Point to Their Reaction "Why do you roll your eyes when you say that?"
- Suggestive Opinion "Some people have very negative feelings about emotional sales pitches. What are your feelings about it?"
- Contradictions "You tell me you can sell ice cubes to Eskimos, but you also tell me you have a deep concern for your customers. How do these two work together?"



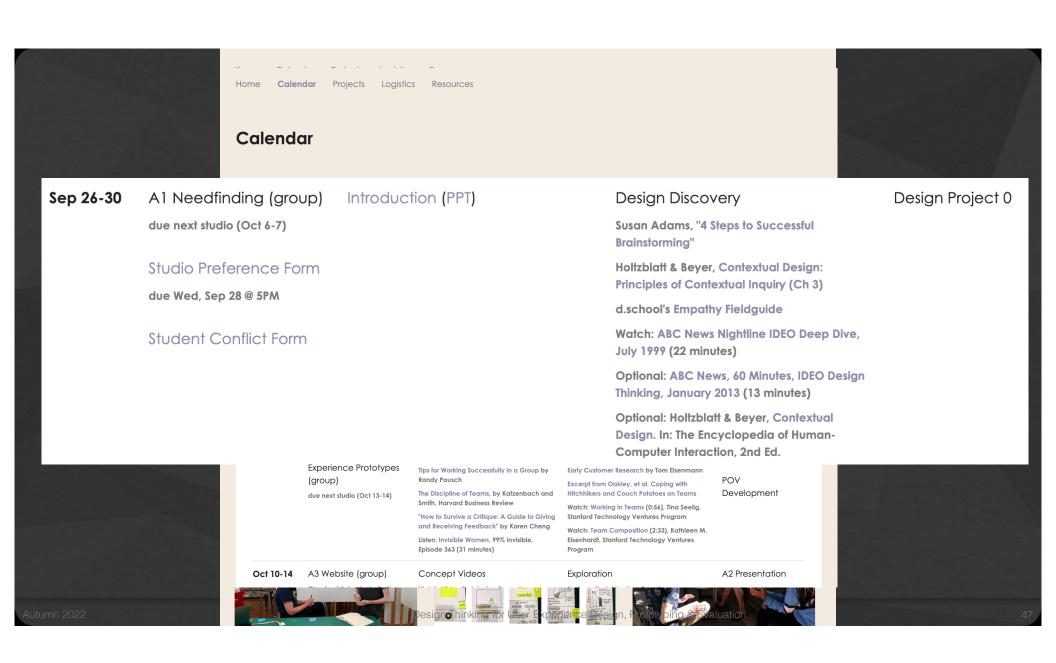


A few last tips

- Remember that people make sense (to themselves)
- Your job is to be able to explain how they make sense
 - get to the bottom of things & understand the what & why
- Create a discussion guide with lots of questions (themes), but be ready to veer to pull threads

Administrivia

- 1) Fill out studio form by today at 5 PM (https://bit.ly/cs147-22au-studio)
- 2) Studio assignments coming out late Wed PM (or early Thur AM)
 - attend assigned studio unless pre-cleared by staff
 - inform your TA if you will not be there this week (e.g., have some excused absence)
- 3) Studio absence policy
 - 1st absence is *free* for a legit reason (*must* inform TA in advance)
 - 2nd absence for a legit reason requires make-up assignment (*must* inform TA in advance)
 - after that you start to lose participation points
- 4) Teams will be arranged by Friday night/Saturday afternoon at latest
- 5) Use the slack channels to keep up with Q&A & announcements
- 6) Make sure to regularly check course web site: cs147.stanford.edu
- 7) James' office hours: Fri 1:30-2:00 PM & TBD, scheduled through https://calendly.com/landay/landay-office-hours



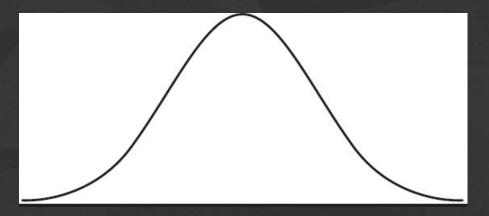


Choosing Participants

- Representative of target users (current or future users)
 - usually not Stanford students
- Interview people on both sides of an interaction (e.g., Lyft)
- Experts good for background but aren't substitute for users
- Consider interviewing at least one extreme user
 - e.g., airport design: flies every week vs. never flown vs. a wheelchair user
- Typically interview 6-12 people individually for 30-90 min
- Note: interviewing children may require permission

Choosing Participants: Extreme Users

 Users are often distributed in a bell curve with mainstream users in the center & 'extreme users' on either end



- The spectrum can relate to any aspect of their identities
 - ability
 - socioeconomic status
 - interest in a topic

- situation
- behavior
- ..

Whose Perspectives are Missing?

- Fast-paced iteration can limit who we talk to
 - when including certain people, we implicitly decide who to exclude
- How can we include & learn from people with different identities?
 - e.g., people with disabilities, racially marginalized communities
- Be mindful of who tech has historically underserved
 - e.g., Joy Buolamwini from MIT has shown that
 <u>Facial recognition AI is less accurate for women of color</u>,
 since training databases are predominantly white & male

Where to Recruit

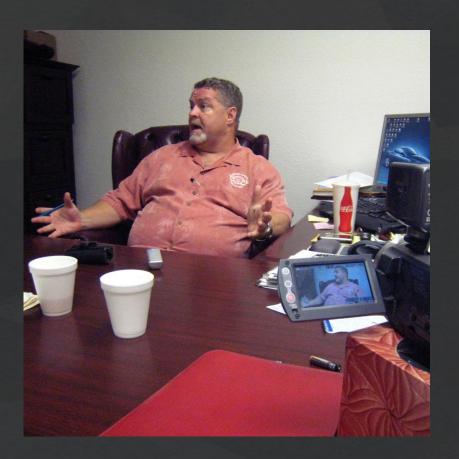
- Depends on target audience...
- Nextdoor.com
- Facebook / wechat groups
- Craig's List
- Local email lists (e.g., parents, etc.)
- Snowball sampling when you recruit someone ask them to pass it on to others they think would be good...
- What's worked for you?????

Types of Questions to Avoid

- What they would do / like / want in hypothetical scenarios
- How often they do things
- How much they like things on an absolute scale
- Avoid *binary* questions
- "Tell me a story about yourself"



Common Pitfalls – Suggesting Answers



- "How was that decision reached? Was there a big meeting? Did your boss decide without you?..."
- Let the informant paint his or her own categories of meaning
- Avoid suggesting answers
- Trust the question –
 ask it & stop talking

Let there be silence

Good Questions



(a little bit of) Silence is Golden

Common Pitfalls – Hypothetical Situations



"What if I designed something that wasn't as round and soft and annoying as your current thing and instead bounced up and down. Would that work for you?"

"What about your friends? What would they do?"

- Ask about events & things that actually happened/exist
- Get their point of view, not what they think someone else might do

There is More Than One Way to Ask "Why?"



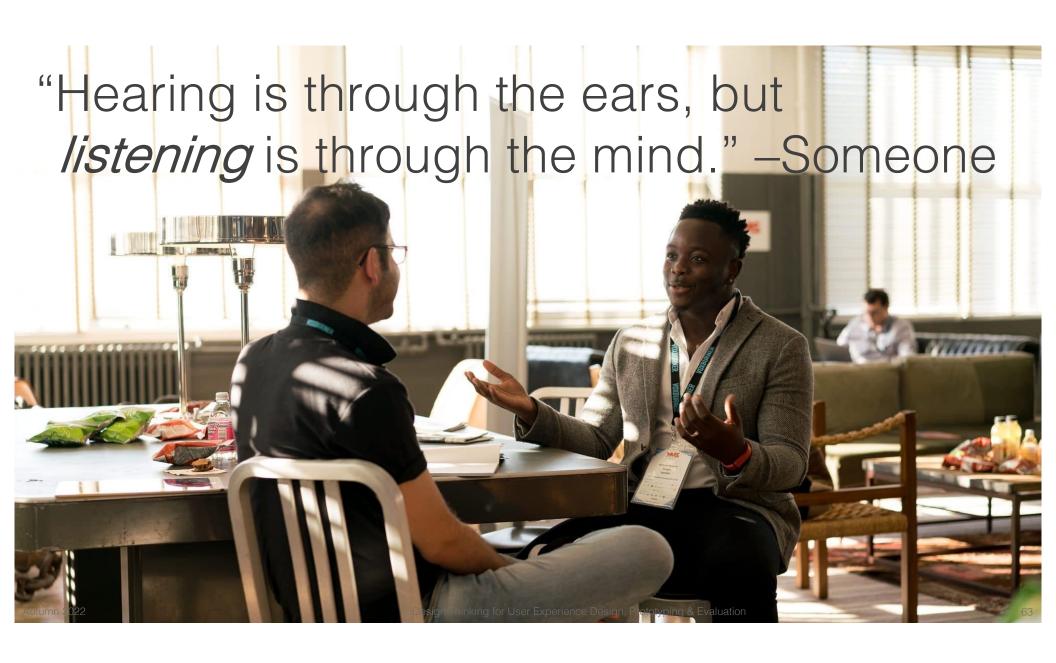
- Tell me more about that
- Tell me what you mean when you say XXX
- [last phrase the person said]?



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U4UKwd0KExc&feature=youtu.be



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eNMTJTnrTQQ&t=213s



What Are the Gems?

- You've uncovered a surprise/found what is missing
- You can explain why people do unusual things
- You want to tell others about what you learned

Share With Your Team

- Stories
- Photos
- Sketches
- Quotes

Form groups of 3 with those around you

You have been hired by Stanford University to reimagine the student COVID testing experience for students returning to campus from summer break.

In each group:

There will be an interviewer, a participant, and a note-taker.

After 5 minutes, switch roles so that everyone gets the chance to try two roles

After two rounds (I'll call time):

One person from the BR choose(s) one to share in the Slack:

- An interesting insight or story
- Something that well about the interview
- Something that didn't work about the interview

Users: Unique or One of Many?

"Take the attitude that nothing any person does is done for no reason; if you think it's for no reason, you don't yet understand the point of view from which it makes sense.

Take the attitude that nothing any person does is unique to them, it always represents an important class of customers whose needs will not be met if you don't figure out what's going on."

(p. 63, Contextual Design)

Ethical Considerations in Needfinding

- Power
- Language
- Standpoint
- Inclusion

Ethical Considerations in Needfinding: Power

Testing/fieldwork can be **coercive** if there is a power imbalance (e.g., in under resourced communities)



http://centread.ucsc.edu/CenTREAD%20photos/BrianDowd2.JPG

People may feel no option but to speak to you or give you their time even though they may not get anything of value in return.

Ethical Considerations in Needfinding: Power

Power imbalances between the researchers and interviewees may create bias in results

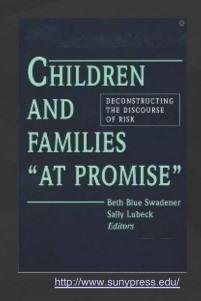


http://research.microsoft.com/pubs/163718/CHI2012-Dell-ResponseBias-proc.pdf

"When the interviewer is a foreign researcher requiring a translator, the bias towards the interviewer's artifact increases to 5x."

Ethical Considerations in Needfinding: Language

The language used to describe underserved communities may contain historical prejudice and may affect the way we understand and address their needs and interests.



"the 'at-risk' label is highly problematic and often implicitly racist and classist... [it] locates problems in individuals, families, and communities, rather than in institutional structures that create and maintain inequality."

Ethical Considerations in Needfinding: Standpoint

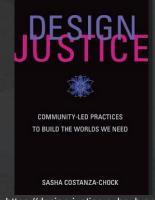
- Our ability to empathize with people who are different from us may be affected by a variety of situational factors
- Empathetic design requires acknowledging that members of underserved communities & underrepresented minorities have perspectives that are not immediately accessible to the more privileged & empowered
- Listening & incorporating their standpoints is crucial as a point of departure for research

Ethical Considerations in Needfinding: Standpoint

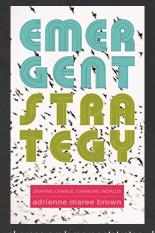
Users not only have greater knowledge of their wants/needs but also of their *assets*

Emergent Strategies: "whenever people face challenges, they are always already working to face those challenges" (Sasha-Constanza Chock, Design Justice)

Watch HCl Seminar (CS 547 from April, 2019)
"Design Justice and the distribution of affordances and disaffordances under the matrix of domination"



https://design-justice.pubpub.org



https://www.akpress.org/emergentstrategy.html

Ethical Considerations in Needfinding: Inclusion

Accommodation

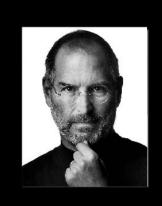
- meet your interviewees where they are (not just physically)
- making people comfortable & safe leads to the best interviews & insights
- accommodations vary depending on who your interviewee is (signers for hearing-impaired, interpreters for non-native English speakers, etc.)
- be mindful of power dynamics

Accountability

- involve interviewees in later stages of the design process as well
- does your design address their wants & needs?

Caveats of User-Centered Design

- Politics
 - "agents of change" can cause controversy
 - important to get buy-in from all those involved
- Customers are not always right
 - cannot anticipate new technology accurately
 - your job is to design & build system customers will want, not system customers say they want
 - "Henry Ford-Steve Jobs Fallacy"
 - If Ford asked/observed what problem people had, he'd have found: "we want to get places faster, cheaper, more comfortably"
- Design/observe forever without prototyping
 - rapid prototyping, evaluation & iteration is key



"A lot of times, people don't know what they want until you show it to them."

- Steve Jobs, Cofounder of Apple



Discussion Guide Resources

- Creating an Effective Discussion Guide for User Research, Medium
- <u>5 Steps to Create Good User Interview Questions</u>, Medium
- Asking the right questions during user research, interviews, and testing, uxdesign.cc, Medium
- <u>Sample UX Research Plan (discussion guide + context)</u>, Smashing Magazine
- Just Enough Research, by Erika Hall of Mule Design, Talk at UX Salon 2016 (30 min. video)
- HCI Guidelines for Gender Equity and Inclusivity, by Morgan Klaus Scheuerman, Katta Spiel, Oliver L. Haimson, Foad Hamidi, Stacy M. Branham [note: lots of good material on this page, but linking directly to the survey
 - [note: lots of good material on this page, but linking directly to the survey section, as relevant for everyone]

Further Reading

- Books
 - User and Task Analysis for Interface Design by Joann T. Hackos, Janice C. Redish
 - The Inmates are Running the Asylum by Alan Cooper
 - The Design of Everyday Things by Don Norman
 - Observing the User Experience, Goodman, Kuniavsky & Moed
 - Design Justice, Sasha-Constanza Chock
- Institute of Design at Stanford (AKA the d.school)
 - lots of online materials at http://dschool.stanford.edu

Further Reading on Ethical Issues With Community-based Research

- Children and Families "At Promise, Beth B. Swadener, Sally Lubeck, editors, SUNY Press, 1995, http://www.sunypress.edu/p-2029-children-and-families-at-promis.aspx
- "Yours is better!" Participant Response Bias in HCl, Proceedings of CHI 2012, by Nicola Dell, et al., http://research.microsoft.com/pubs/163718/CHI2012-Dell-ResponseBias-proc.pdf
- "Strangers at the Gate: Gaining Access, Building Rapport, and Co-Constructing Community-Based Research", Proceedings of CSCW 2015, by Christopher A. Le Dantec & Srah Fox, http://dl.acm.org/citation.cfm?id=2675133.2675147&coll=DL&dl=ACM
- "Imperialist Tendencies" blog post by Jan Chipchase, http://janchipchase.com/content/essays/imperialist-tendencies/
- "To Hell with Good Intentions" by Ivan Illich, speech to the Conference on InterAmerican Student Projects (CIASP), April 20, 1968, https://www.uvm.edu/~jashman/CDAE195 ESCI375/To%20Hell%20with%20Good%20Intentions.pdf
- "Embracing Four Tensions in Human-Computer Interaction Research with Marginalized People", by Calvin Liang, et al., https://calvliang.github.io/projects/TOCHI2021
- Ruined by Design: A Design Ethics and Activism Book by Mike Monteiro, 2019

Further Reading on Ethical Issues

- Ihudiya Finda Ogbonnaya-Ogburu (et. al.) 2020. Critical Race Theory for HCI.
 Proceedings of the 2020 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems. Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 1–16.
- Rosanna Bellini (et. al.) 2018. Feminist HCI: Taking Stock, Moving Forward, and Engaging Community. In Extended Abstracts of the 2018 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI EA '18). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, Paper SIG02, 1–4.
- Katta Spiel (et. al.) 2019. Queer(ing) HCI: Moving Forward in Theory and Practice. In Extended Abstracts of the 2019 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI EA '19). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, Paper SIG11, 1–4.

Needfinding Summary

- Build *empathy* with customers
- Listen to them to discover interesting insights
- Exit Ticket #1: https://bit.ly/cs147-22au-exit1
 due in 24 hours (by Thursday, Sep 28th, 3:30 PM PT)

Next Time

- Studio
 - Design Project 0 and team preferences
- Lecture

Monday – Define: *Unpacking* needfinding results to define problem/domain of interest

- Readings
 - Tips for Working Successfully in a Group by Randy Pausch
 - The Discipline of Teams, by Katzenbach and Smith, Harvard Business Review
 - How to Survive a Critique: A Guide to Giving and Receiving Feedback by Karen Cheng
- Listen: <u>Invisible Women, 99% Invisible, Episode 363</u> (39 minutes)