

# **IN 5000/9000 (Design) research Putting things together**

IN 5000/9000

April 25, 2023

Guri Verne,

Design of information systems group

# Noen generelle tilbakemeldinger til oppgave 4

Litteratursøk hører med i forskning

- Regnes ikke som datainnsamling
- Hører hjemme i intro eller bakgrunn/annen forskning
- Dokumentstudier handler om dokumenter fra informantene/deltakerne/«community»

Valg av metode

- Gi en faglig begrunnelse for hva denne metoden vil gi deg
- Og hvorfor denne er egnet
- Særlig vær forsiktig med pensum i UCD-stoff

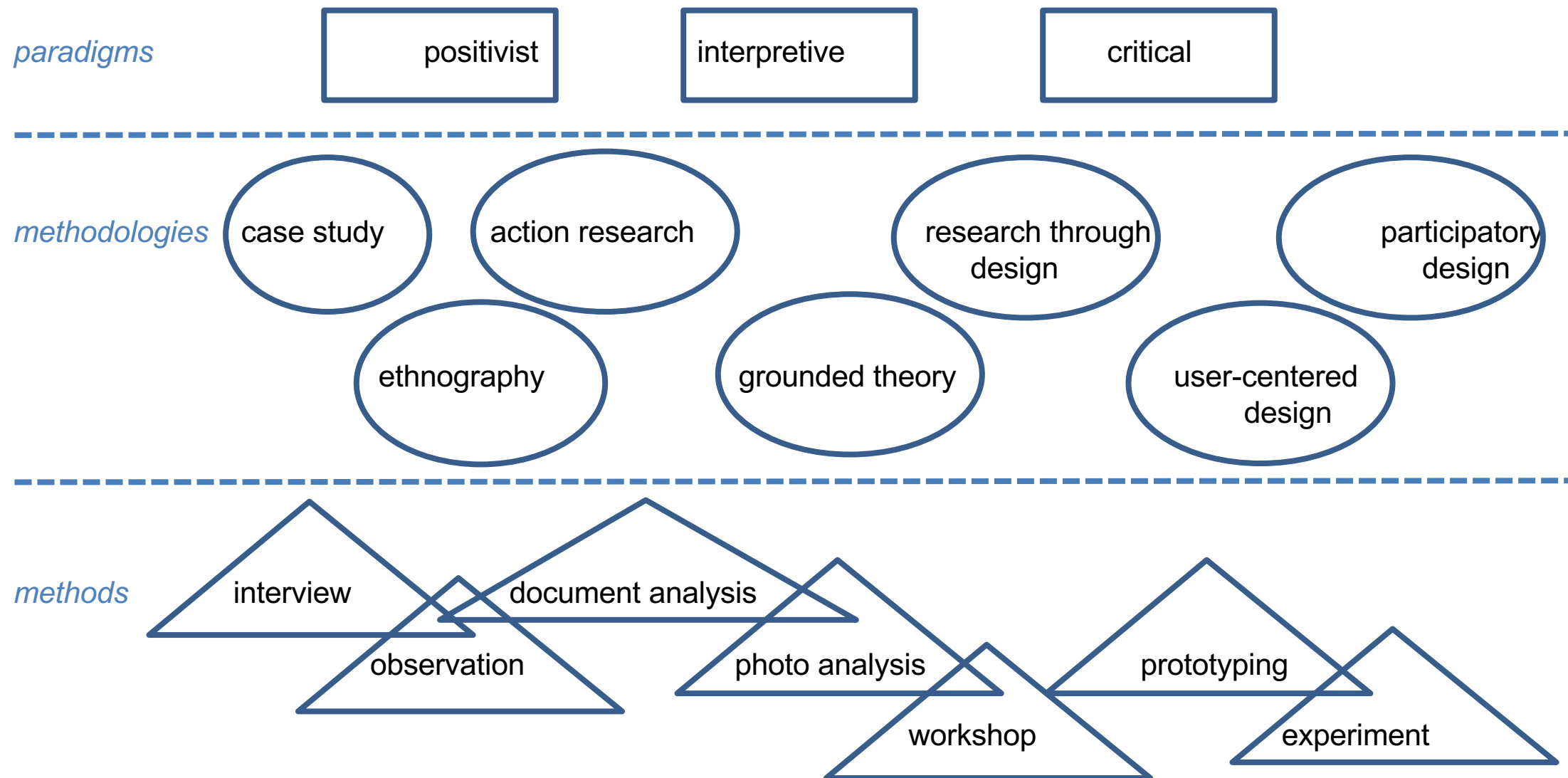
Jeg gjentar advarselen om å bruke pensum fra tidligere kurs

- Særlig vær forsiktig med pensum i UCD-stoff
- I dette kurset skal dere lære om noe annet

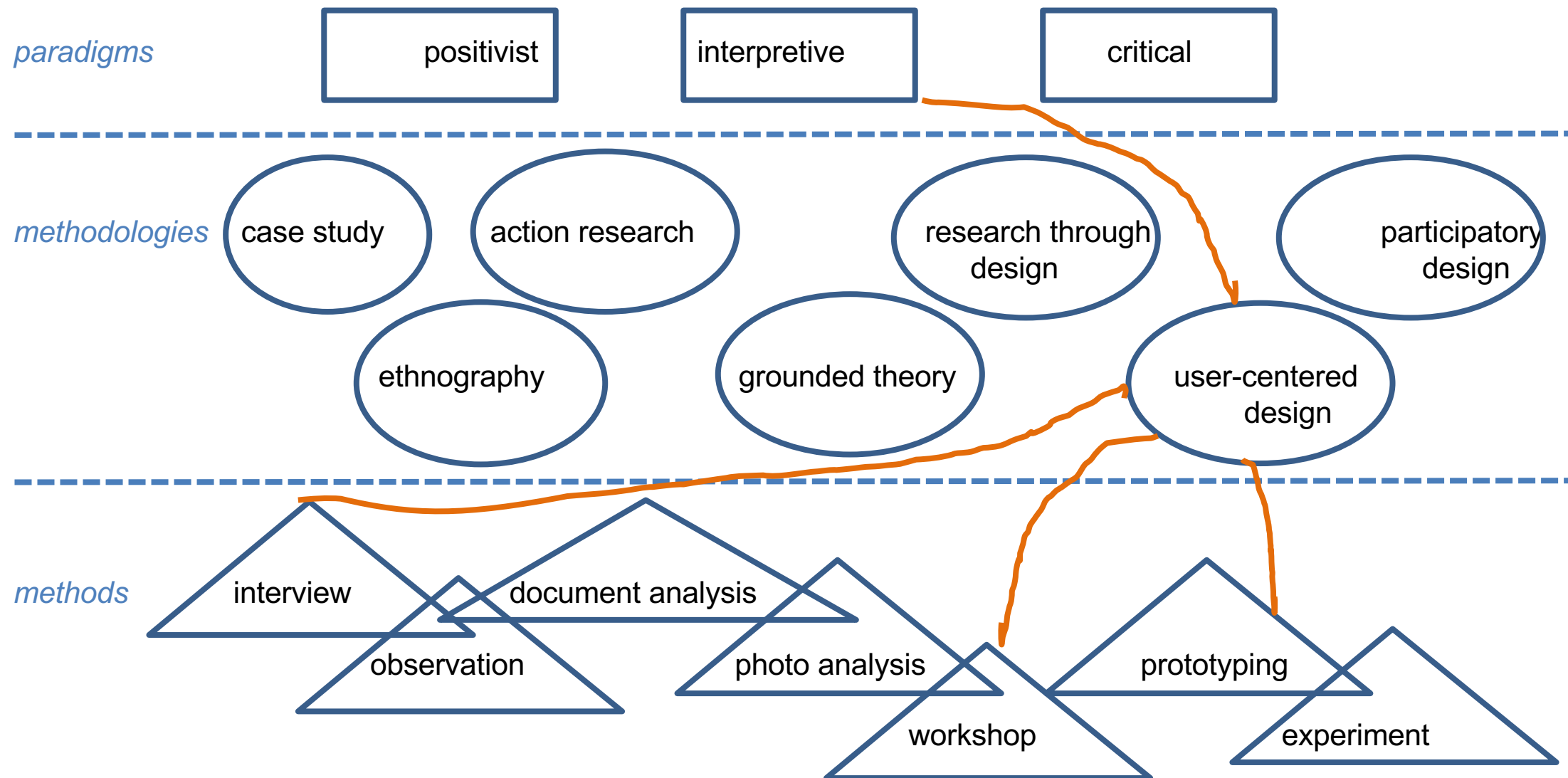
Husk å skrive alle navn og gruppenr på førstesiden

- Pluss logg over aktiviteter til slutt

# Repeat: Paradigms, methodologies and methods



# Repeat: Paradigms, methodologies and methods, example UCD



# Same methods - different methodologies



The research methods will often be the same:  
observation, interview, workshop, focus group, photos, ...

The perspectives can be different

For example different methodologies for designing with users:

User centered design (UCD)  
Participatory Design (PD)  
Research through Design (RtD)

} Users are involved to a larger or lesser degree.

Verne and Bratteteig (2018)

# Putting paradigms and methodologies together

In classic positivist research, the reality is seen as objective, with an independent existence. The researchers' actions and choices are seen as independent from the views of the users or community members. So, the researcher owns the problem and also decides the view or meaning-making perspective.

These three questions help to see it

- 1) whose meaning is represented
- 2) who owns the problem and

Within the interpretive paradigm differentiates methodologies:

- 3) who delineates the fieldwork

# Research as knowledge production: Where does the understanding come from? (1)

Here is a conceptual framework for reflection:

Table 1. Questions that **differentiate between paradigms**:

1) Whose meaning is represented?

	<i>Researcher</i>	<i>User / client/community member</i>
<i>Whose meaning is represented?</i>	Positivist /critical	Interpretive /critical

C&C: «Their words»!

# Research as knowledge production: Where does the understanding come from? (2)

For **not positivist** research:

Table 2. Questions that **differentiate between methodologies**:

2) who owns the problem?

	<i>Researcher</i>	<i>User / client/community member</i>
<i>Who owns the problem</i>	-	Action Research, PD

RQ negotiated»



# Research as knowledge production: Where does the understanding come from? (3)

Table 3. Questions that differentiate between methodologies:

1) who delineates the research?

	<i>Researcher</i>	<i>User / client/community member</i>
<i>Who delineates</i>	Case study	Ethnography (AR, PD)

immersion,  
negotiation

# Research as knowledge production: Where does the understanding come from? (4)

Putting the tables together

Table . Questions that **differentiate between paradigms** :  
1) who owns the problem?

<i>Who owns the problem</i> <i>Whose meaning....</i>	<i>Researcher</i>	<i>User / client/community member</i>
<i>Researcher</i>	Positivist (e.g.case studies)	Positivist AR
<i>User / client / community member</i>	Interpretive (e.g.Case studies, UCD, RtD)	Interpretive Case studies, AR, PD, Ethnography

# Research as knowledge production: Where does the understanding come from ? (5)

**Table 2.** For interpretive research, question: 2. who owns the problem

3) differentiates between the methodologies.

Putting together

<i>Who owns the problem</i> <i>Who delineates</i>	<i>Researcher</i>	<i>User / client/community member</i>
<i>Researcher</i>	Case study, RtD, UCD	AR, Case Study
<i>User / client / community member</i>	-	PD, Ethnography

An inter-subjective understanding developed together with the users is important in both PD and ethnography.

# Research as knowledge production: Where does the understanding come from ? (3)

What does PD and Ethnography have in common?

**Table 2.** For interpretive research, question: 3) who delineates the fieldwork

3) **differentiates between the methodologies.**

<i>Who owns the problem Who delineates</i>	<i>Researcher</i>	<i>User / client/community member</i>
<i>Researcher</i>	Case study, RtD, UCD	AR, Case Study
<i>User / client / community member</i>	-	PD, Ethnography

An inter-subjective understanding developed together with the users is important in both PD and ethnography.

# Research as knowledge production: Where does the understanding come from ? (3)

What does PD and Ethnography have in common?

**Table 2.** For interpretive research, question: 3) who delineates the fieldwork  
differentiates between the methodologies.

<i>Who owns the problem Who delineates</i>	<i>Researcher</i>	<i>User / client/community member</i>
<i>Researcher</i>	Case study, RtD, UCD	AR, Case Study
<i>User / client / community member</i>	-	PD, Ethnography

An inter-subjective understanding developed together with the users is important in both PD and ethnography.

# Some similarities and differences

PD has

- similarities with AR
- other similarities with ethnography
- other similarities with RtD

For example:

Case Studies have some similarities with Ethnography

What are the differences?

UCD can be positivist but PD will be critical or interpretive

.....

## Repeat?: Discuss in groups

Does this understanding of paradigms and methodologies make sense to you? How?

Where will you locate your own master work?

# A framework for reflection

No quick and easy answers!

This framework / these questions can be helpful in

- reflecting on your own research
- describing your master work
- understanding others' work
- criticising others' work 😊



Questions and comments, please!

