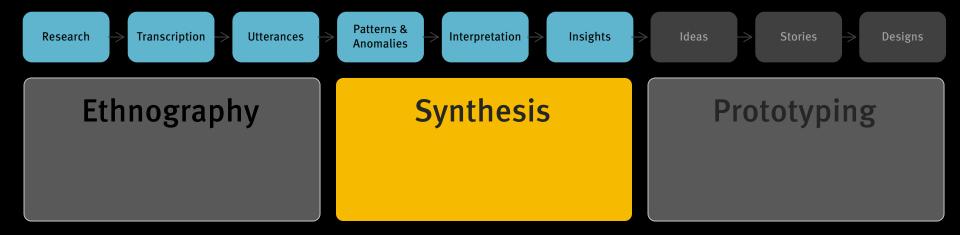


#### **Work Modeling**



#### The goals:

- To make sense of data
- 2. To understand intent
- 3. To move towards insights

#### A model..

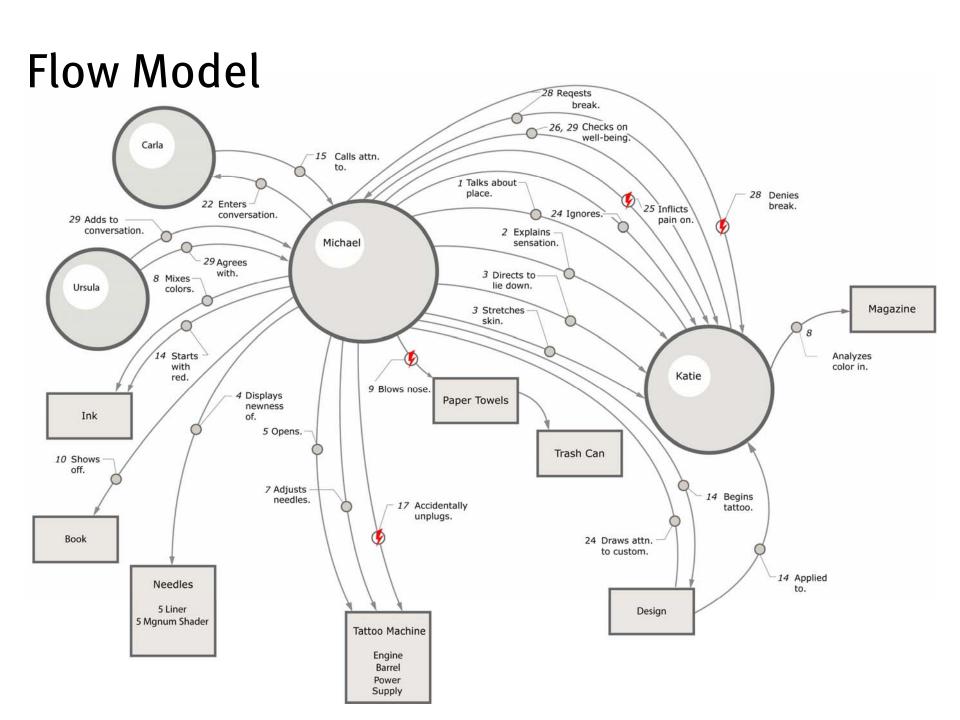
.. Is a small object, usually built to scale, that represents in detail another, often larger object.

Most importantly, models give us a visual representation of the user data.

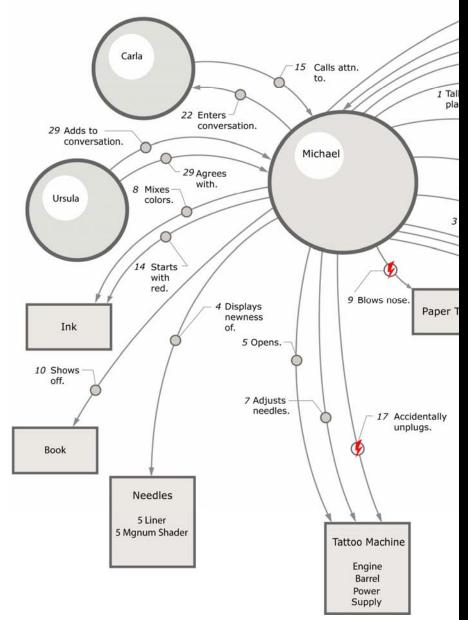
#### Contextual Design Modeling: Slice the research data into different views.

#### 5 Contextual Design Models/

- Flow
   How work is divided among roles and coordinated, without regard for time
- 2. Sequence
  The order of work tasks over time
- 3. Cultural
  The influencers which define expectations, desires, values and the overall approach people take to their work
- 4. Physical The physical environment in which work is accomplished
- 5. Artifact
  The tangible items people create and use to help them get their work accomplished



#### Flow Model



Individuals who do the work, shown as circles

**Groups** (sets of people), shown as circles

Responsibilities of the individual or the group, shown as a list in a circle

Flow of communication, shown as arrows and lines between individuals or groups

Communication topics, shown as labels on the flow lines

Artifacts, shown as small boxes on a flow Places, shown as large boxes

Breakdowns in communication or coordination, shown as a red lightning bolt and annotated as necessary.

#### Sequence Model

Line Number	Trigger	Goal	Action	breakdowns
3	Setup is complete	To begin tattoo	Directs Katie to lay down	
3	Preparation for working with a first timer	To inform patient	Stretches Katie's skin	
4	It is procedure	To reassure patient	Michael shows Katie unopened needles	
4	Getting ready to start working on tattoo	To prepare for tattoo	Michael opens packages of needles	
5,6	Getting ready to start working on tattoo	To prepare for tattoo	Michael assembles and discusses machine components	
7	Getting ready to start working	To prepare for tattoo	Michael adjusts machine	
8	Katie makes request	To satisfy customer's request	Michael mixes color	
9	Michael may have had a cold	Mucous removal	Michael blows his nose	
9	Sarah is in tattoo booth	To obey health codes	Michael asks Sarah to leave booth	
10		To inform	Michael shows tattoo book	
14	To maintain his style	To avoid black outlines on Katie	Michael tattoos red on Katie	
15	Red portion of tattoo is finished	To begin line work	Michael switches to black ink	
15	Conversation about style	To offer visual reference to his style	Michael calls Carla over to show off her tattoos	
17	Michael moves so machine cord is pulled	No goal – this was an accident	Machine comes unplugged	\$\begin{align*} \text{\text{\$\gamma\$}}
17	Machine came	Give power to	Michael plugs	

#### Sequence Model

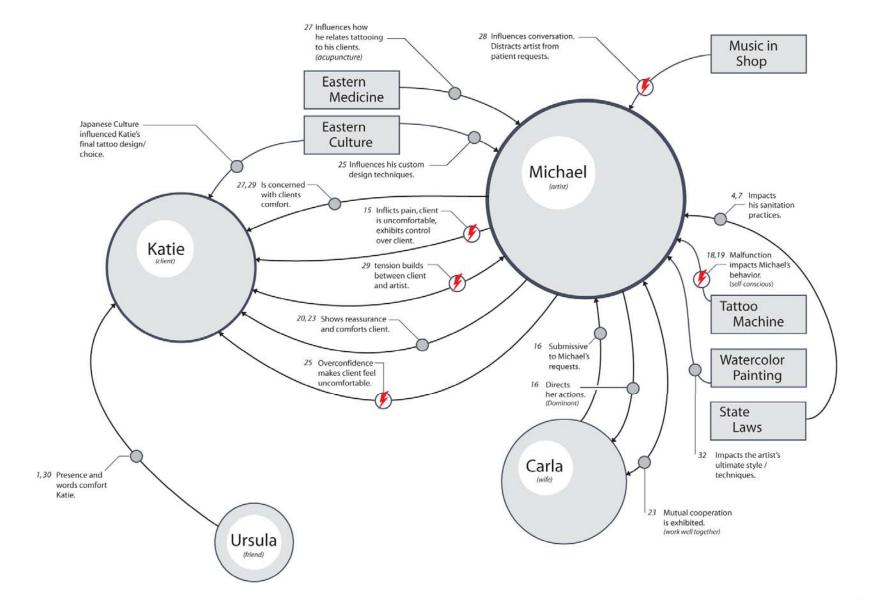
Line Number	Trigger	Goal	
3	Setup is complete	To begin to	
3	Preparation for working with a first timer	To inform	
4	It is procedure		
4	Getting ready to start working on tattoo	To prepare	
5,6	Getting ready to start working on tattoo	To prepare	
7	Getting ready to start working		
8	Katie makes request		
9	Michael may have had a cold	customer's Mucous rei	
9	Sarah is in tattoo booth	To obey he codes	
10		To inform	
14	To maintain his style		
15	Red portion of tattoo is finished		
15	Conversation about style		
17	Michael moves so machine cord is pulled	No goal – an acciden	
17	Machine came	Give nowe	

Work tasks are ordered and unfold over time. The steps people take aren't random; they happen the way they do for a purpose.

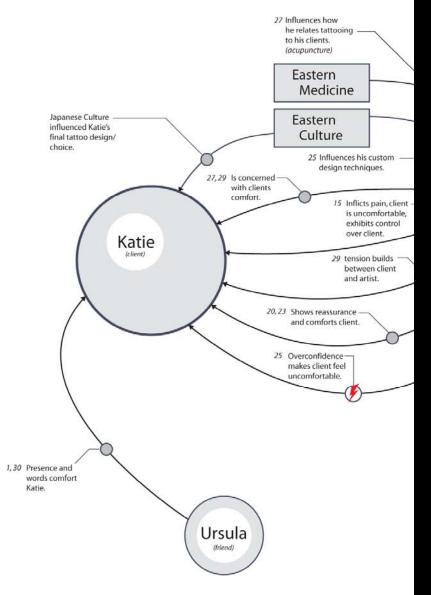
Triggers, described in sentences or blurbs Intents, described in sentences or blurbs Actions, described in sentences

Breakdowns in doing the steps, shown as a red lightning bolt and annotated as necessary.

#### Cultural Model



#### Cultural Model



Work takes place in a culture, which defines expectations, desires, policies, values and the whole mindset people take for their work.

Influencers, shown as circles.

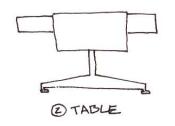
The extent of the influence, illustrated by the size of the circles

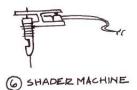
The influence, shown as an arrow pointing from one influence to another, and described in text.

Breakdowns in cultural influence,

shown as a red lightning bolt and annotated as necessary.

#### **Artifact Model**



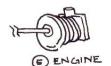








MAGAZINE

















PAPER



3 BARREL



(7,8) TATTOO



DISPOSABLE SURFACES



STERILE NEEDLE PACKAGES



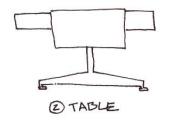
9 USED PAPER TOWEL

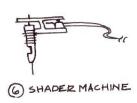


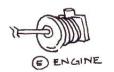
SWIVEL CHAIR



#### **Artifact Model**

















People create, use and modify things in the course of doing work. These things become artifacts, which each tell their own stories.

A visual representation of the object, either drawn, photographed, or scanned

Presentation of the object, including relevant physical characteristics

Information presented by the object, such as the contents of a form

The structure, or grouping, of the parts of the object Annotations showing informal usage of the object, such as highlighting, post-its, etc

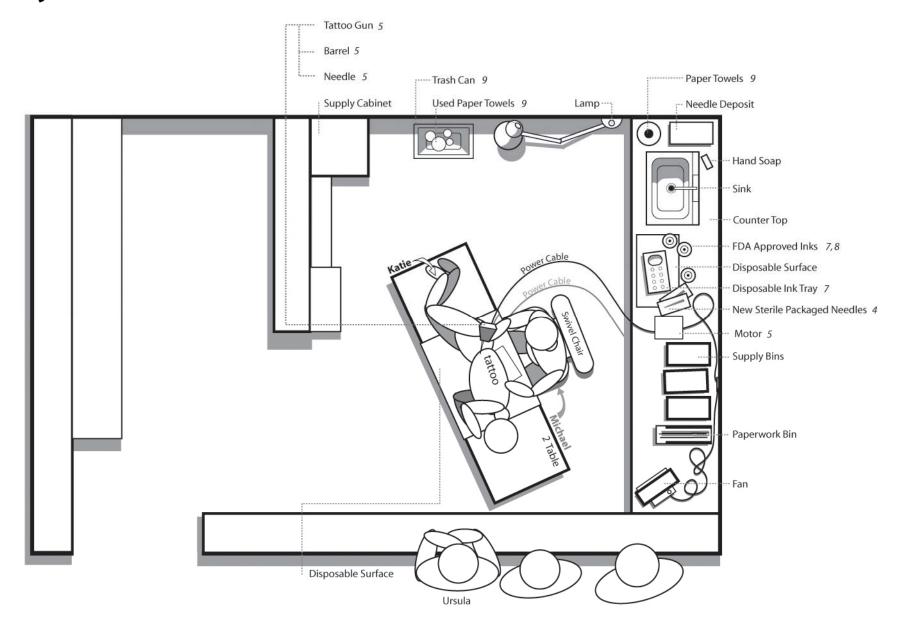
A description of the object and its use, in sentences

Breakdowns in using the artifact, shown as a red lightning bolt and annotated as necessary.

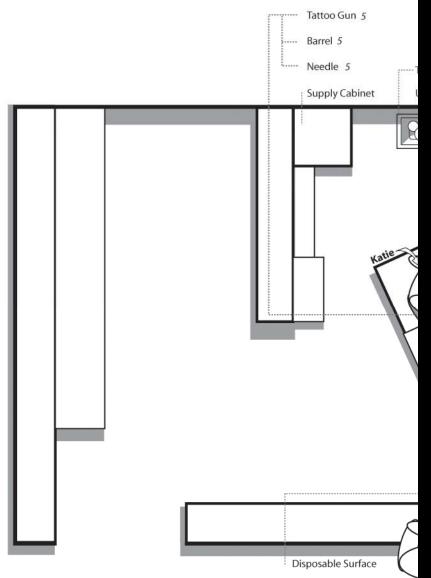


DISP

#### Physical Model



#### Physical Model



Work occurs in a physical environment that either supports and enabled the work or gets in the way.

Places that work occurs, shown in plan view and annotated

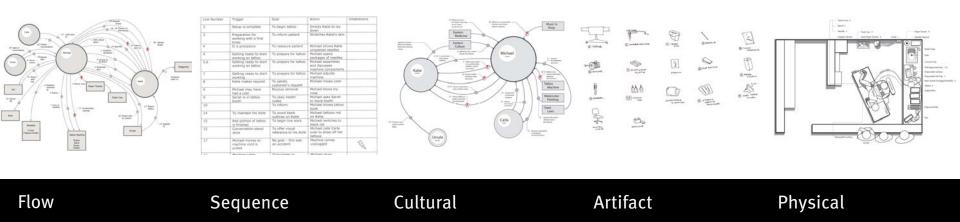
Physical structures that define the space, shown as geometric shapes

Movement throughout the space, shown as arrows and lines and annotated

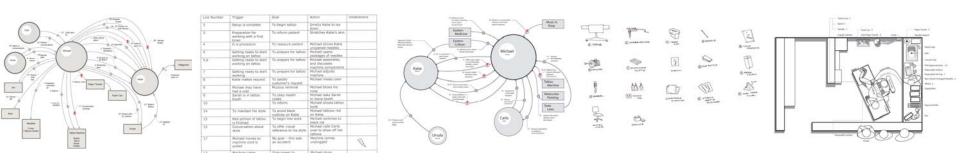
Hardware, software, and tools that are present, shown visually as appropriate and annotated Artifacts, shown visually as appropriate and annotated

Breakdowns in the physical space, shown as a red lightning bolt and annotated as necessary.

### Contextual Design Modeling 5 Views of An Experience.



### Contextual Design Modeling 5 Views of An Experience.



Flow Sequence Cultural Artifact Physical

#### ON ALL MODELS/

Always label all data on the models (citations) with line numbers from the transcript or time on the tape; allowing you to go back to the raw data Anything unlabeled is a hypothesis Legibility is very, very, very important!

## Contextual Design Modeling Create all five models at once, through an "interpretation session":

The models are created during an Interpretation Session, which helps us assign meaning to the data.

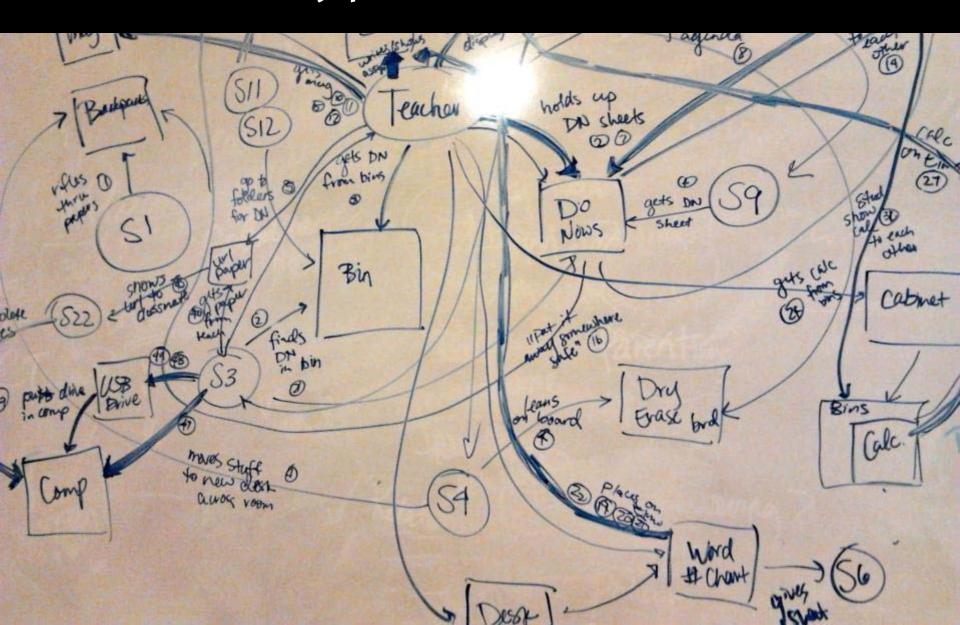
You'll need multiple people:

- Interviewer
  - Describes what happened
  - Answers questions
  - Draws the Physical Model
- Modelers, one each for Work, Sequence, Artifact & Cultural
- Recorder, takes note of any design ideas, breakdowns and key points

## Contextual Design Modeling Create all five models at once, through an "interpretation session":

- 1. Hand out the transcript; make sure everyone has a copy with line numbers labeled
- 2. Individually, read the entire interview
- 3. As a group, discuss the interview in general terms to make sure everyone is at the same starting point
- 4. Assign roles; in a small group, each person may need to perform multiple roles
- 5. Set up large sheets of paper on the walls, one for each model
- 6. Step through the interview transcript, and begin to create the models. For each line in the transcript, make additions to each model as relevant.
- 7. Record observations, insights, influences, questions, design ideas, and breakdowns
- 8. Summarize important insights on a separate piece of paper

#### This is a messy process!



Jon Kolko
Director, Austin Center for Design
jkolko@ac4d.com

Download our free book, Wicked Problems: Problems Worth Solving, at http://www.wickedproblems.com