

A taxonomy of users' active design engagement in the 21st century

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How do people engage with goods, designs and systems?

A common shift in several disciplines 1990 - 2010: People found to be active in various ways in appropriating and using technologies, objects and systems

But how exactly are they “active”? What does it mean more analytically?

Are there conflating terms or missing scope of action?

A synthesizing review and examination against 12 in-depth longitudinal studies

Consumption Studies:

“appropriation – objectification – incorporation – conversion”

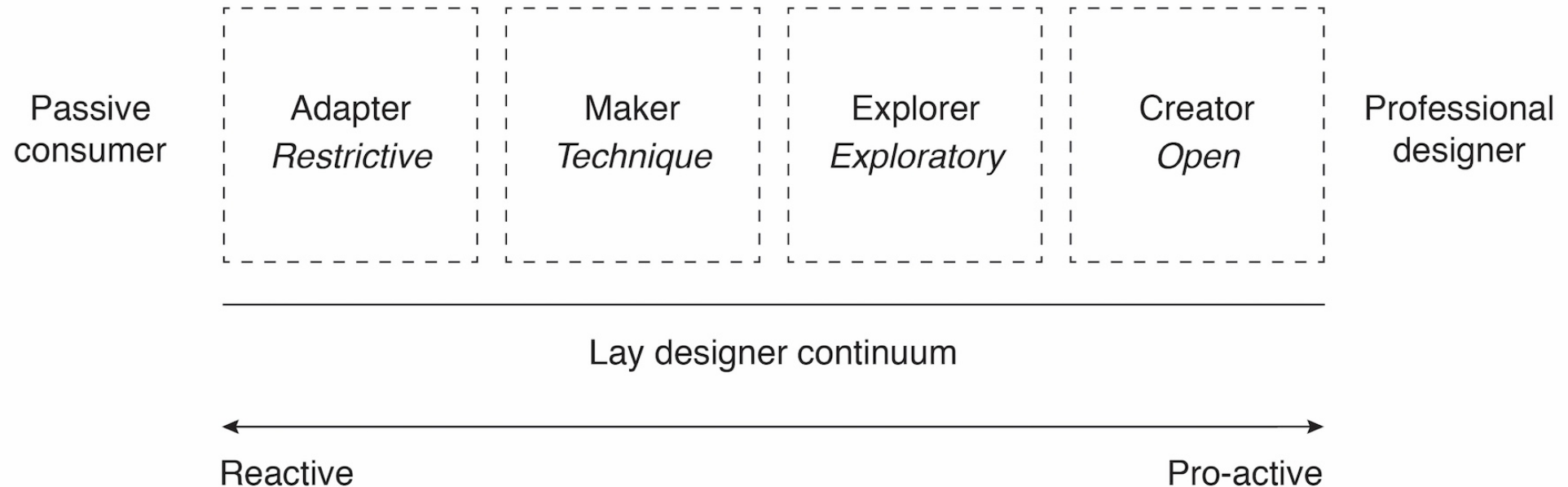
(Silverstone, Hirsch, Morley, 1992;
Berger, Hartmann, Punie, Ward, 2006)

“cultural dupe, personalization, customization, craft consumption”

(Campbell, 2005)

Design Studies:

“passive consumer, adapter, maker, explorer, creator, professional designer”
(Sanders, 2006)



'Schema XI Lay designer continuum, from adaptor [sic], to maker, to explorer, to creator, adopted from Sanders (2006)'. Source: Hermans, 2015: 157.

Information Systems, HCI:

“Direct appropriation – Substitution – Combination – Enlargement –
Contrasting – Constraining”
(DeSanctis and Poole, 1994)

(Salovaara, 2012;
Liikkanen and Salovaara, 2015;
Helminen, Ainoa, Mäkinen, 2016)

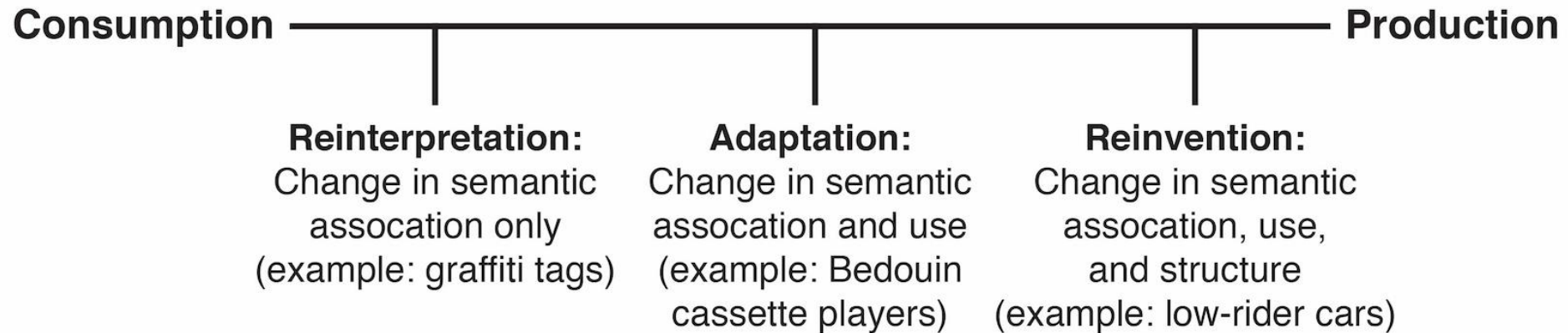
User Innovation:

“routine use, user modifications and user innovations”
(de Jong, von Hippel, Gault, Kuusisto, Raasch, 2015)

“routine use – repurposing – material adaptation – user modifications – additions
by users – system wide designs by users”
(Hyysalo, Juntunen, Freeman, 2013;
Hyysalo, Jensen, Oudshoorn, 2016)

Science & Technology Studies:

“technological regularization, technological adjustment, technological reconstitution”
(Pfaffenberger, 1992)



'The consumption-production dimension'. Source: Eglash (2004: xi).

FIELD	TYPOLOGY CATEGORIES, KEY REFERENTS	WHAT TYPES OF CATEGORIES ARE REPRESENTED	WHAT IS LEFT OUT
Design studies	From reactive to proactive, Passive consumer to Professional designer: Adapter, Maker, Explorer, Creator (Hermans, 2015, expanding on Sanders, 2006)	Focus is on designing in relation to roles and creativity: from use as-is (passive consumer) to increasingly salient changes in objects and uses	Typology excludes changes in meanings, design settings and innovating
User innovation	Routine use, Repurposing, Material adaptation, User modifications, Additions by users, System wide designs by users (Hyysalo, Juntunen, & Freeman, 2013; de Jong et al., 2015; Hienerth, von Hippel, & Berg Jensen, 2014)	Categories focus on design and especially innovation, from the object and use as-is (routine use) to increasingly salient changes in objects, local settings and new uses	Typology excludes new meanings and not-new-to-the world aspects of active use.
Information systems	Direct appropriation, Substitution, Combination, Enlargement, Contrast, Constraint (DeSanctis & Poole, 1994)	From direct use of a technology structure to variations on its use and meanings and implying changing local settings	Typology focuses on designed software as an object that is not directly redesigned
Consumption studies	Cultural dupe, Personalization, Customization, Craft Consumption (Campbell, 2005); Appropriation, Objectification, Incorporation, Conversion (Silverstone, Hirsch, & Morley, 1992)	Focus is on creativity and consumption as an activity with meaning: from use and object as-is (as a passive consumer) to increasingly salient changes in meanings, objects, local settings and to some extent uses	Typologies do not address differences between active consumption and locally new designs or new to the world innovation
Science & Technology Studies	From subscription to deinscription of form and meaning and reinscription of material qualities (Latour, 1987; Akrich, 1992) From consumption to production: Reinterpretation, Adaptation, Reinvention (Eglash, 2004)	Focus is on the meanings and semantics of user engagement with objects, their settings and contexts, new uses and misuses, altering designed objects	Typologies do not differentiate innovations

Why so?

Compartmentalization of academic research

Different terms and contexts, lit reviews remain within an area

Different research designs and methods:

Quantitative and survey researchers easily focus on objects

Changes in meaning evident if you talk with people

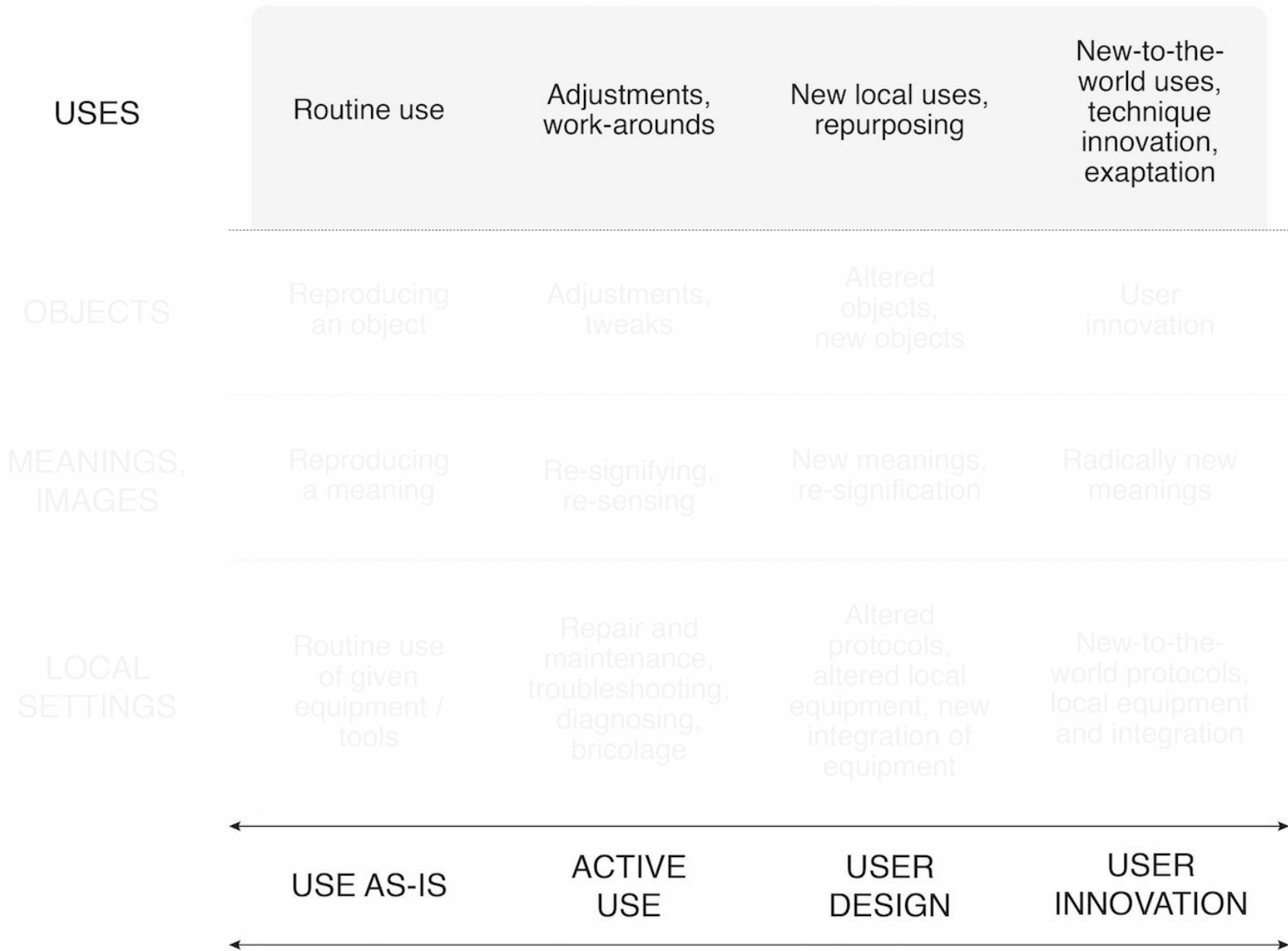
Changes in uses and settings apparent upon observation...

Different epistemic and ontological assumptions in the background fields

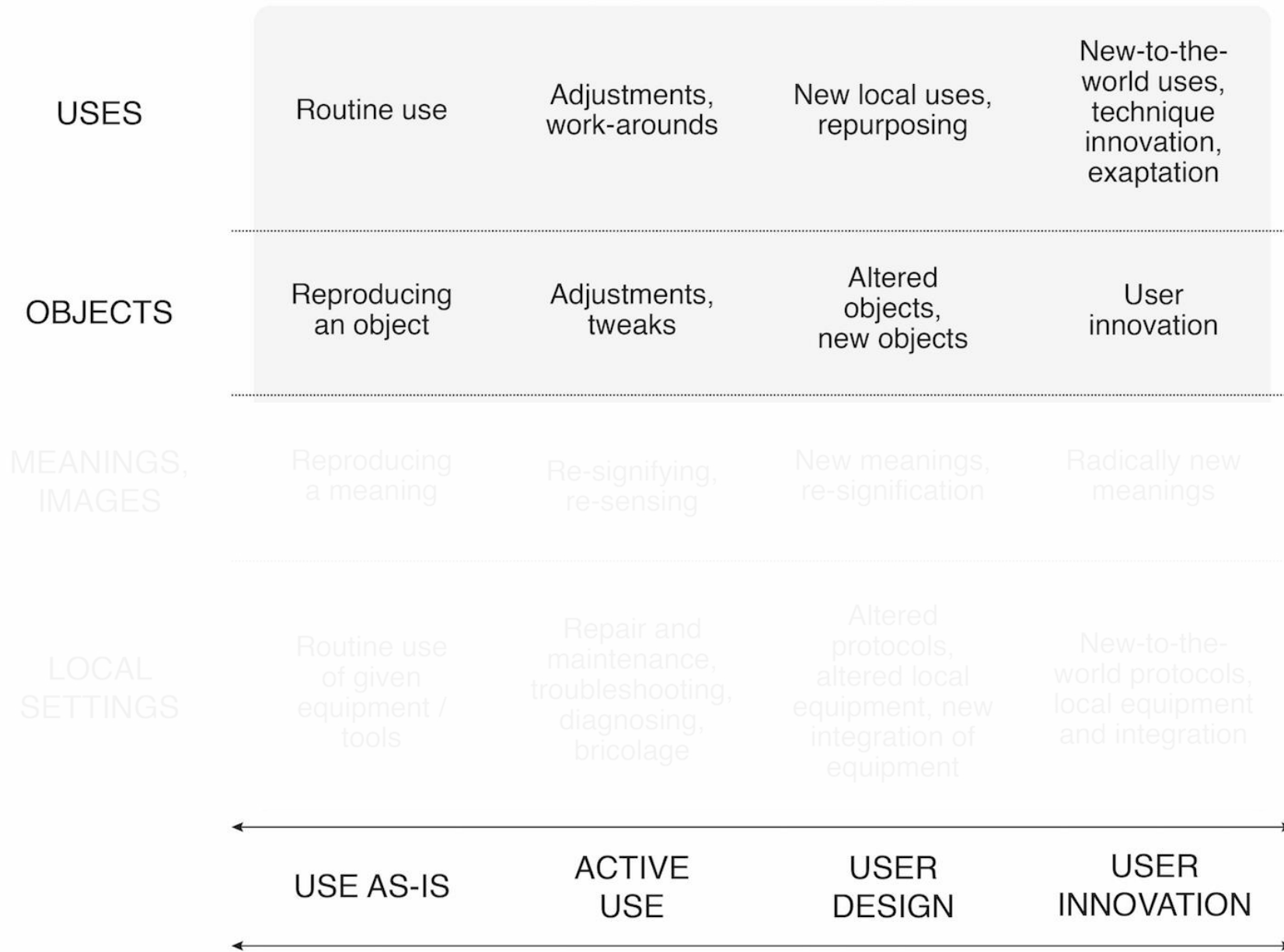
Innovation or not and by whom? Vs. what do consumers do?



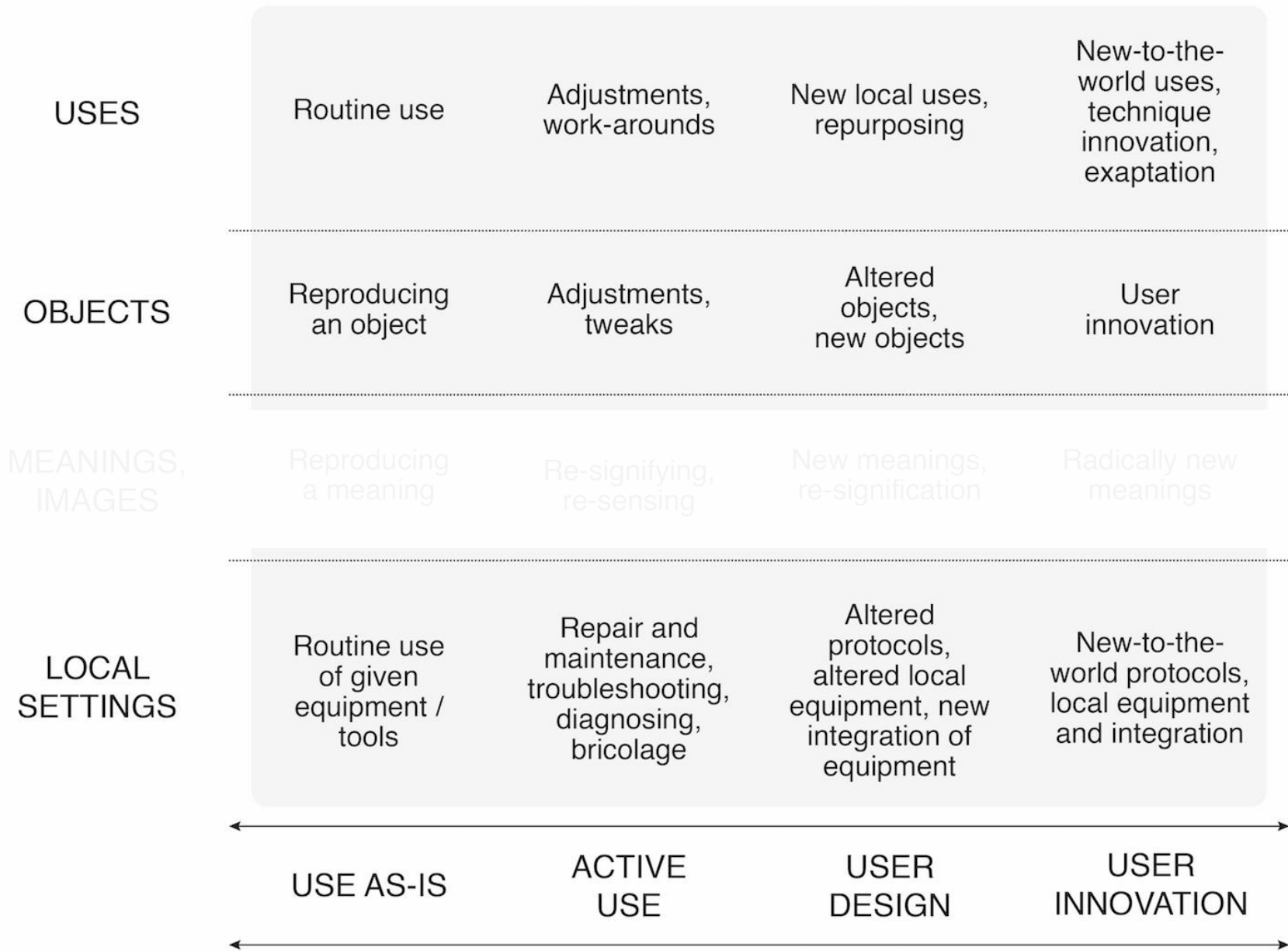
A Basic Framework for Users' Active Engagement with Products and Services



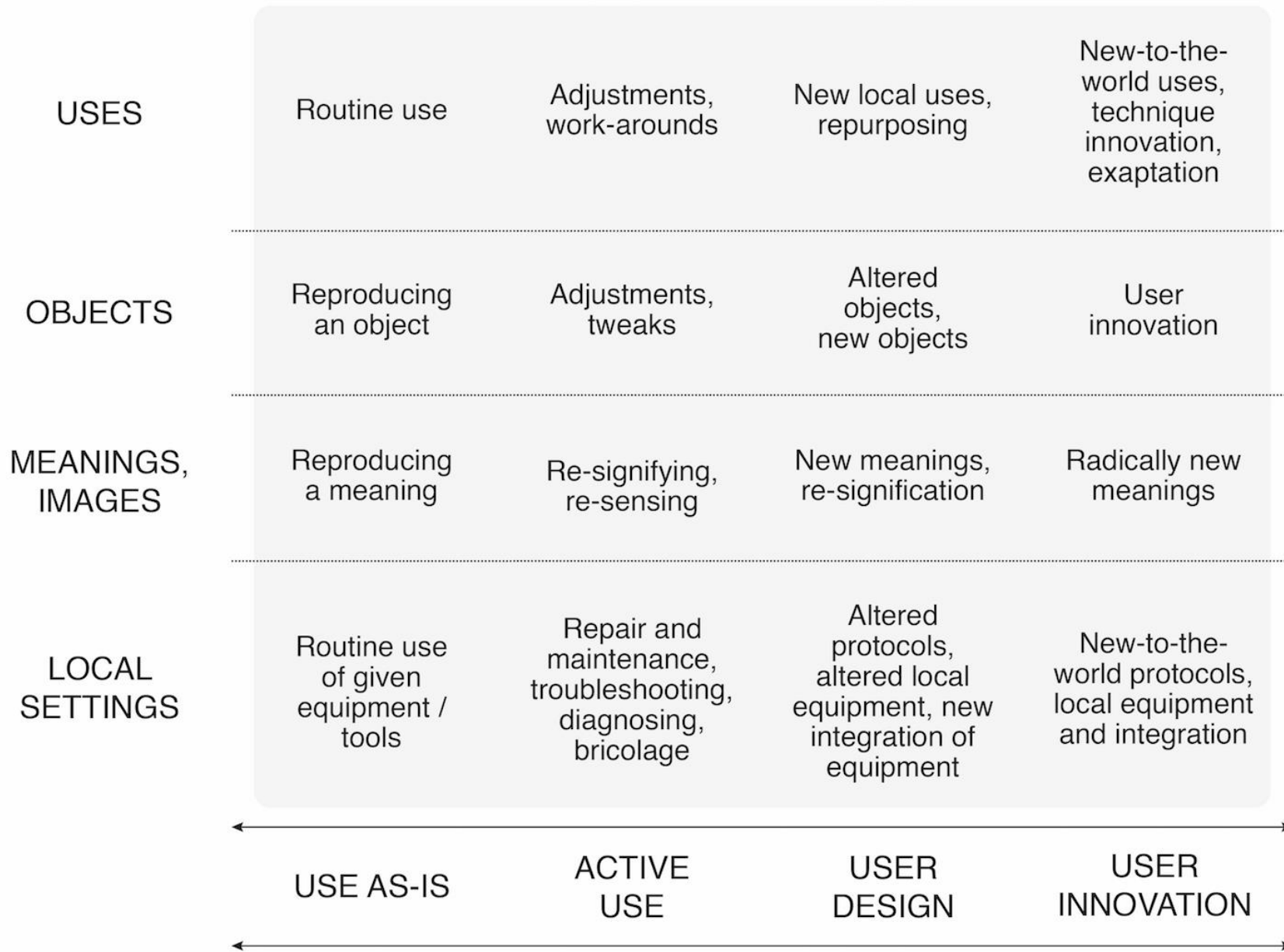
A minimal framework for discussing users' active design engagement in a given setting



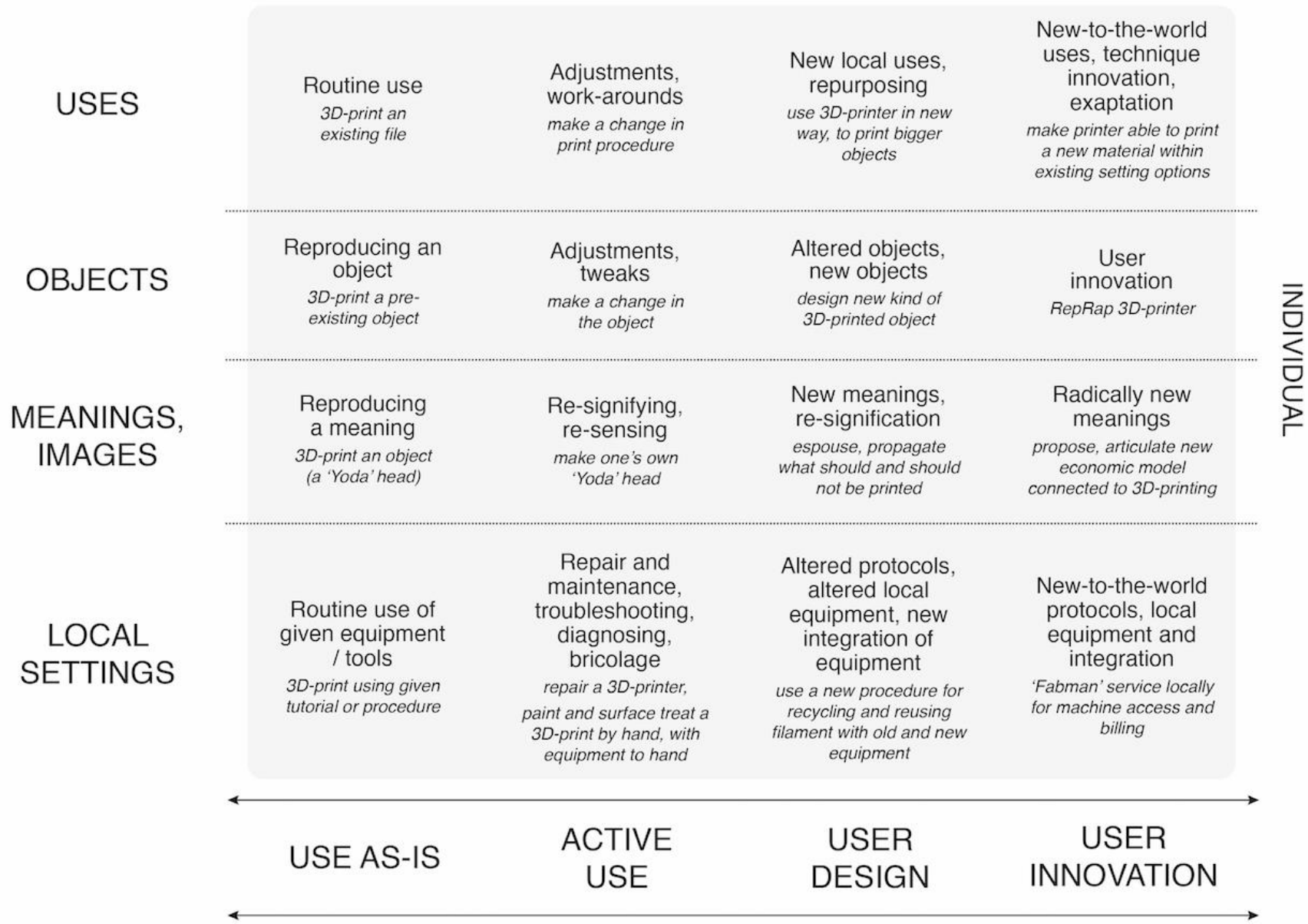
A minimal framework for discussing users' active design engagement in a given setting



A minimal framework for discussing users' active design engagement in a given setting

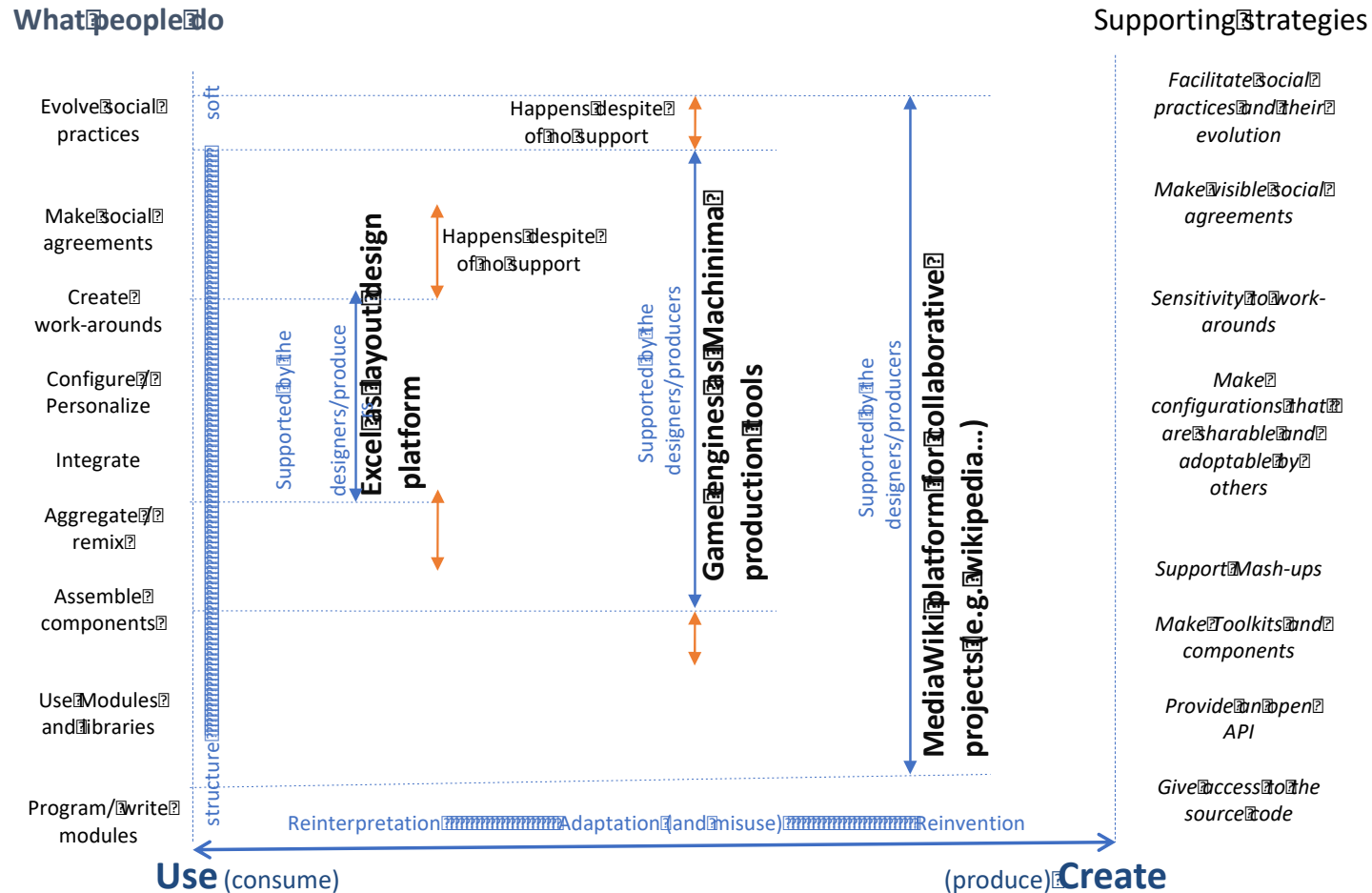


A minimal framework for discussing users' active design engagement in a given setting



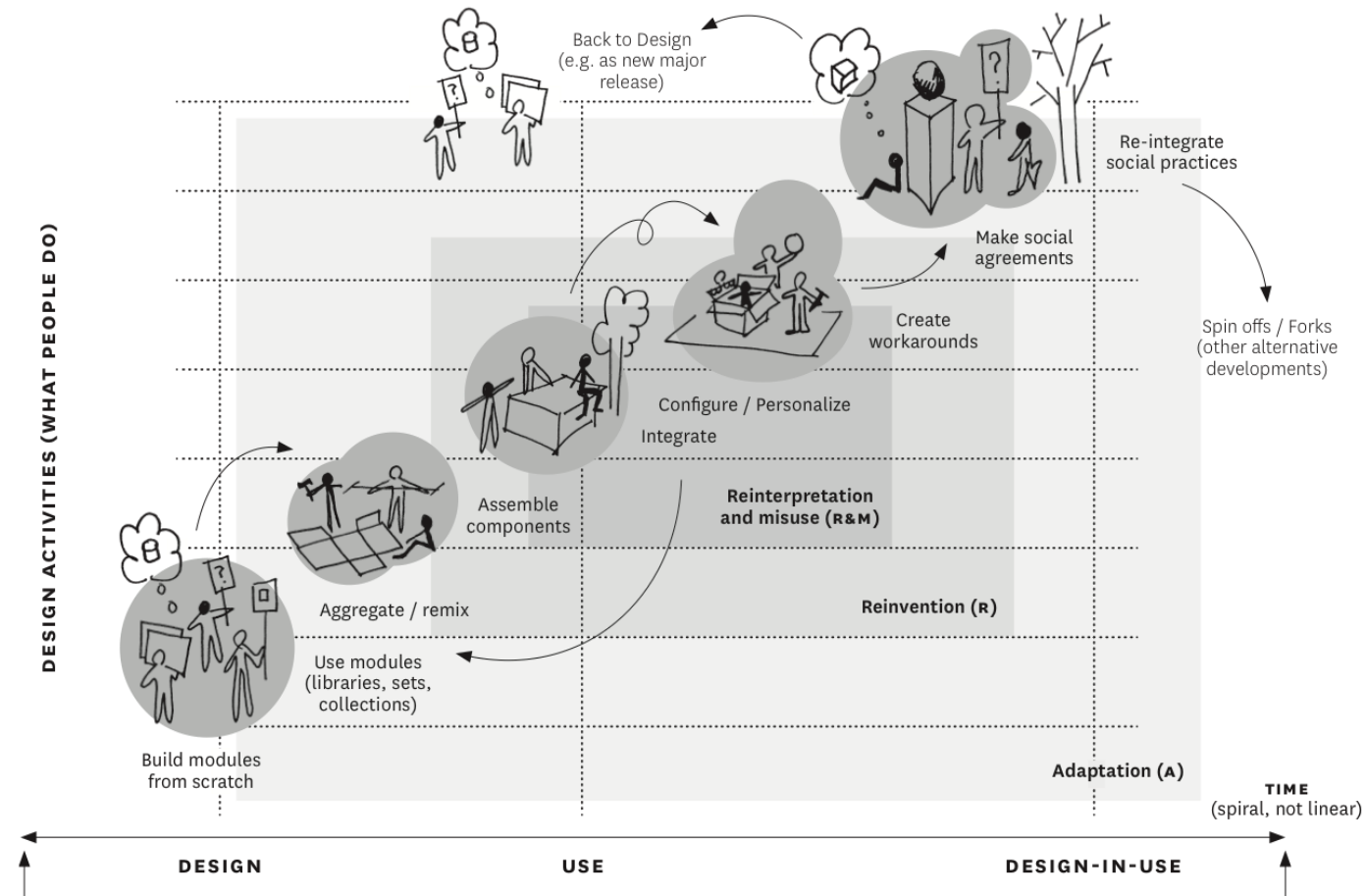
A minimal framework for discussing users' active design engagement: example of fablabs

Design Studies & STS & CHI:



'Framework for a structure of the design space'. Source: Botero, Kommonen, Marttila. 2010.

Design Studies & CHI & STS:

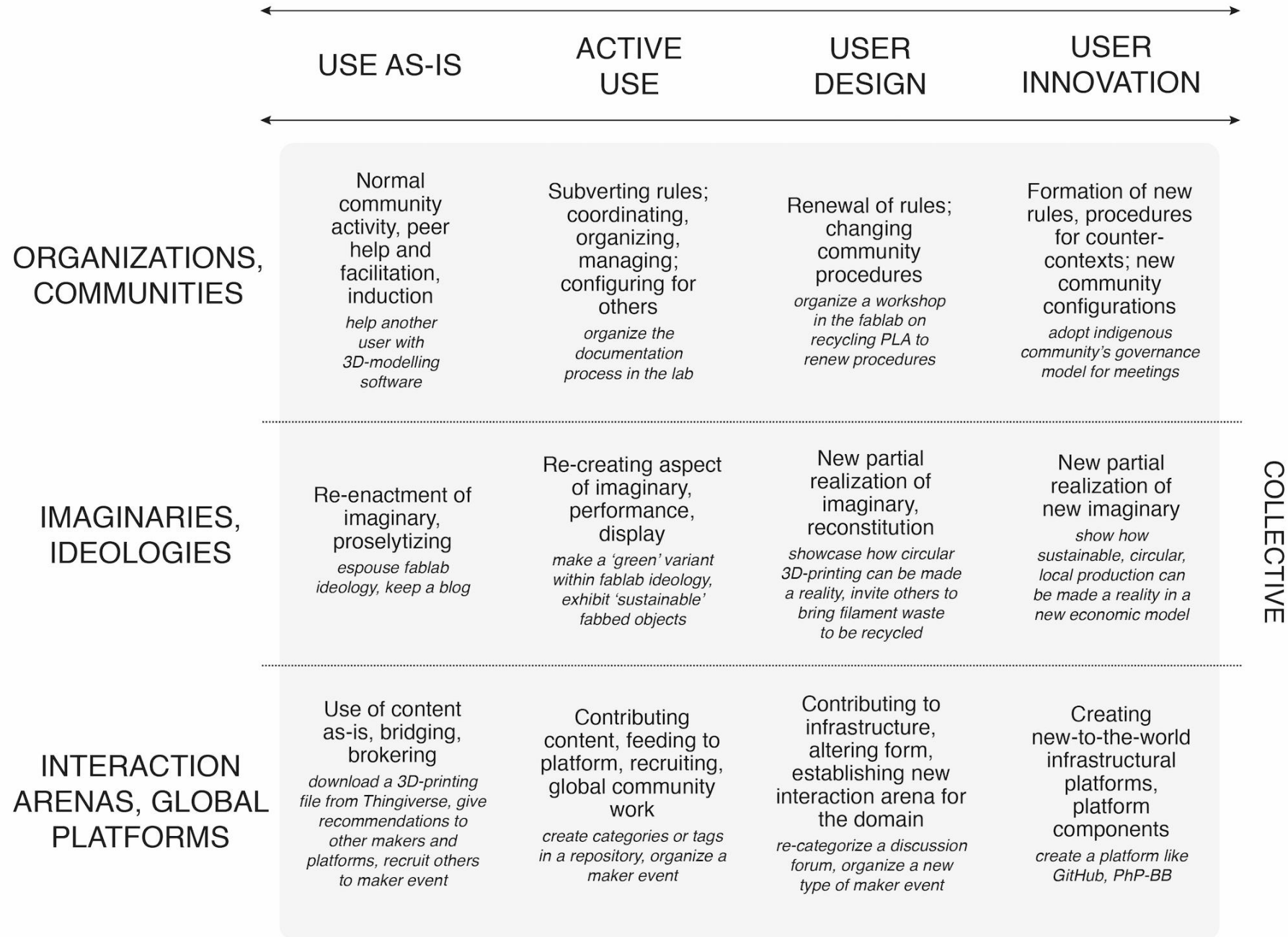


V o.16 Based on (Botero, Kommonen & Marttila 2010)

'Reinterpretation, adaptation, and reinvention in design spaces'. Source: Botero 2013: 93 (adapted from Botero et al. 2010).

FIELD	TYPOLOGY CATEGORIES, KEY REFERENTS	WHAT TYPES OF CATEGORIES ARE REPRESENTED	WHAT IS LEFT OUT
Design studies, Human-computer interaction, Consumption studies intersection	Build modules from scratch, Use modules, Assemble components, Integrate, Configure/Personalize, Create workarounds, Make social agreements, Re-integrate social practices (Botero, 2013)	Focus is on how users engage in design to strengthen and innovate collective aspects of practices in communities: altering elements of practice in community work to forming new community procedures	Typology does not address ideology explicitly, addresses global platforms only partially
User innovation, Science & Technology Studies intersection	Local settings, interaction arenas, global platforms (van Abel, Evers, Klaassen, & Troxler, 2011; Johnson, 2013; Benkler, 2006) Brokering contacts, Facilitating learning, Configuring systems (Stewart & Hyysalo, 2008)	Focus is on how users facilitate and configure for each other in communities: from intermediating in community work and social learning, to configurers of practices, organizations and global platforms	Typologies do not address ideologies, address only some processes within communities and organizations
Science & Technology Studies	Regularization, Counter-significations, Counter-appropriations, Counter-delegation (non-use, modifications, hacking, reuse), Reconstitution (Pfaffenberger, 1992)	Categories' intensities increase from actively resisting the dominant imaginary (and uses, objects and meanings) to immediate changes and innovations in imaginaries, community identities and collective practices	Typology does not address global platforms

	USE AS-IS	ACTIVE USE	USER DESIGN	USER INNOVATION	
ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNITIES	Normal community activity, peer help and facilitation, induction	Subverting rules; coordinating, organizing, managing; configuring for others	Renewal of rules; changing community procedures	Forming new rules, procedures for counter-contexts; new community configurations	COLLECTIVE
IMAGINARIES, IDEOLOGIES	Re-enactment of imaginary, proselytizing	Re-creating aspect of imaginary, performance, display	New partial realization of imaginary, reconstitution	New partial realization of new imaginary	
INTERACTION ARENAS, GLOBAL PLATFORMS	Use of content as-is, bridging, brokering	Contributing content, feeding to platform, recruiting, global community work	Contributing to infrastructure, altering form, establishing new interaction arena for the domain	Creating new-to-the-world infrastructural platforms, platform components	



COLLECTIVE

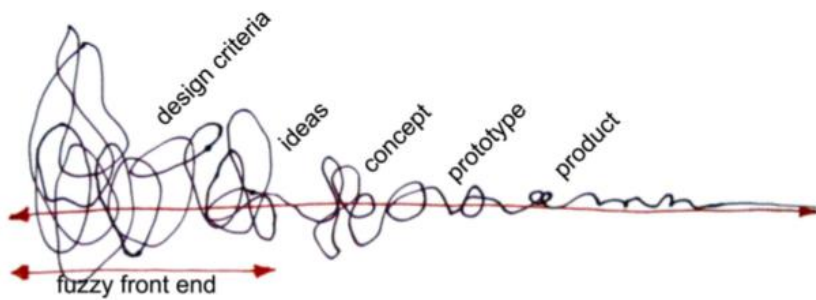
USES	Routine use	Adjustments, work-arounds	New local uses, repurposing	New-to-the-world uses, technique innovation, exaptation	INDIVIDUAL
OBJECTS	Reproducing an object	Adjustments, tweaks	Altered objects, new objects	User innovation	
MEANINGS, IMAGES	Reproducing a meaning	Re-signifying, re-sensing	New meanings, re-signification	Radically new meanings	
LOCAL SETTINGS	Routine use of given equipment / tools	Repair and maintenance, troubleshooting, diagnosing, bricolage	Altered protocols, altered local equipment, new integration of equipment	New-to-the-world protocols, local equipment and integration	
	← USE AS-IS	ACTIVE USE	USER DESIGN	USER INNOVATION →	
ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNITIES	Normal community activity, peer help and facilitation, induction	Subverting rules; coordinating, organizing, managing; configuring for others	Renewal of rules; changing community procedures	Forming new rules, procedures for counter-contexts; new community configurations	COLLECTIVE
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Sector	Symbol	Case name	Deep data	Case Descriptor and references	Settings	
					Digital	Physical
Peer-to-peer	P1	Remote terrain vehicles	●	Use and design of all-terrain vehicles, karakats in and for remote locations (Hyysalo and Usenyuk 2015; Usenyuk et al. 2016)	●	●
	P2	Community bicycle workshop	●	Peer-to-peer anarchist community bicycle workshop (Wu 2017)		●
	P3	Small-scale renewables	●	Small-scale renewable energy technology (heat-pumps, solar PV, Solar heat, Pellet burners) communities in Finland (Hyysalo et al. 2013a, b; 2016; Freeman 2016)	●	●
Academic co-design for peer-to-peer	P4	Digital solutions for the elderly		Co-realization of media solutions for active elderly residents (Botero 2013; Botero and Hyysalo 2013)	●	
	P5	Exploratory design initiatives		Peer engagement in designed community interventions on “plant hotels” (Wu 2017)		●
Private sector	T1	Healthcare packaged software	●	Software package for diabetes professionals and patients (Hyysalo 2010; Hyysalo and Lehenkari 2003)	●	
	T2	Teen social media	●	Digital service development of a large teenage virtual world (Johnson 2013; Johnson et al. 2010)	●	
	T3	Packaged enterprise software	●	Large packaged enterprise software package for higher education sector (Pollock and Williams 2008; Pollock and Hyysalo 2014; Johnson et al. 2014)	●	
	T4	Safety floor system	●	Healthcare safety system for the elderly developed in a living lab (Hakkarainen 2017; Hyysalo and Hakkarainen 2014)	●	●
	T5	Safety monitoring system	●	Healthcare wrist monitor safety system for the elderly (Hyysalo 2010)	●	●
Public sector	M1	Service network in Healthcare		New service network concept for home care in a city district (Soini et al. 2013; Hyvärinen, Lee, and Mattemäki 2015)	●	●
	M2	Online platform for teachers and learners		Online platform for finding and utilizing high quality educational and audio-visual content (Hannukainen et al. 2017; Mäkinen et al. 2018a, b)	●	

	1. “JUST USE”	2. “ACTIVE USE”	3. USER DESIGN	4. USER INNOVATION
A. USES				
B. OBJECTS				
C. MEANINGS, IMAGES				
D. LOCAL SETTINGS				
E. ORGANIZATIONS, COMMUNITIES				
F. COLLECTIVE ROUTINES, PRACTICES				
G. IMAGINARIES, IDEOLOGIES				
H. INTERACTION ARENAS / GLOBAL PLATFORMS				

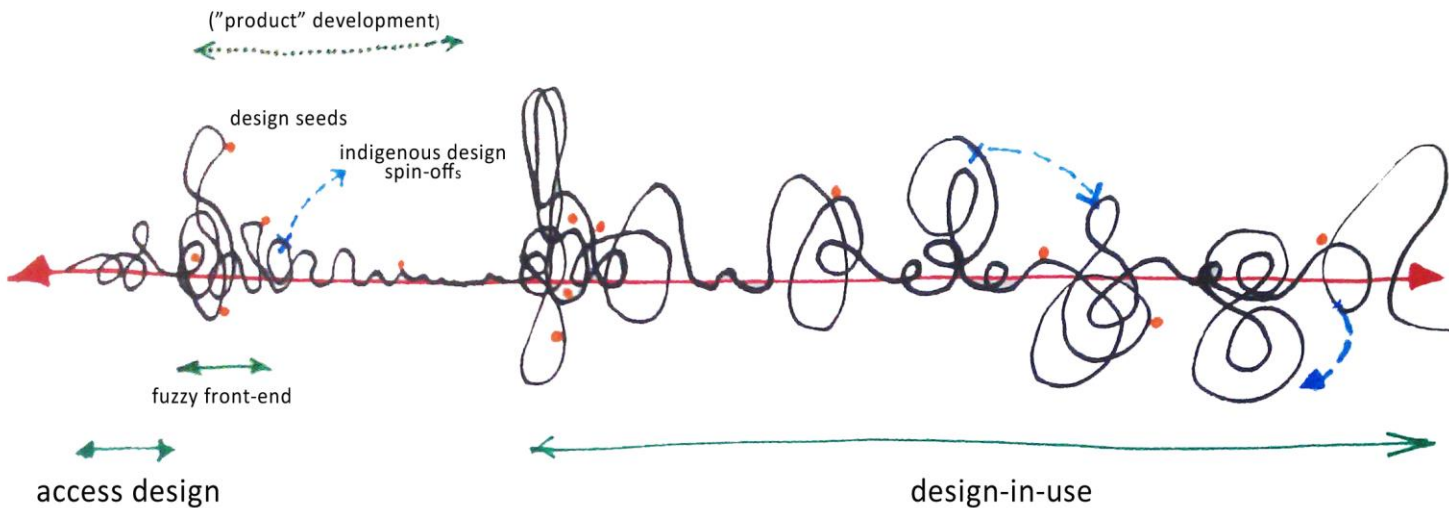
PHYSICAL SETTING
 DIGITAL SETTING
 PHYSICAL-DIGITAL SETTING

Implications and applications



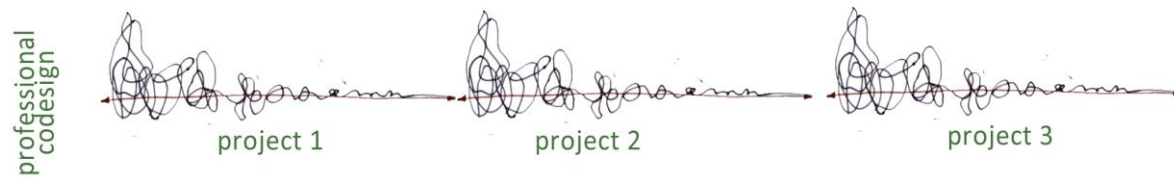
Sanders, E. B.-N., & Stappers, P. J. (2008). Co-creation and the new landscapes of design. *CoDesign*, 4(1), 5-18.

The upper image depicts typical collaborative product design process where interactions between designers and users (up and down twiggles) seize upon launch.

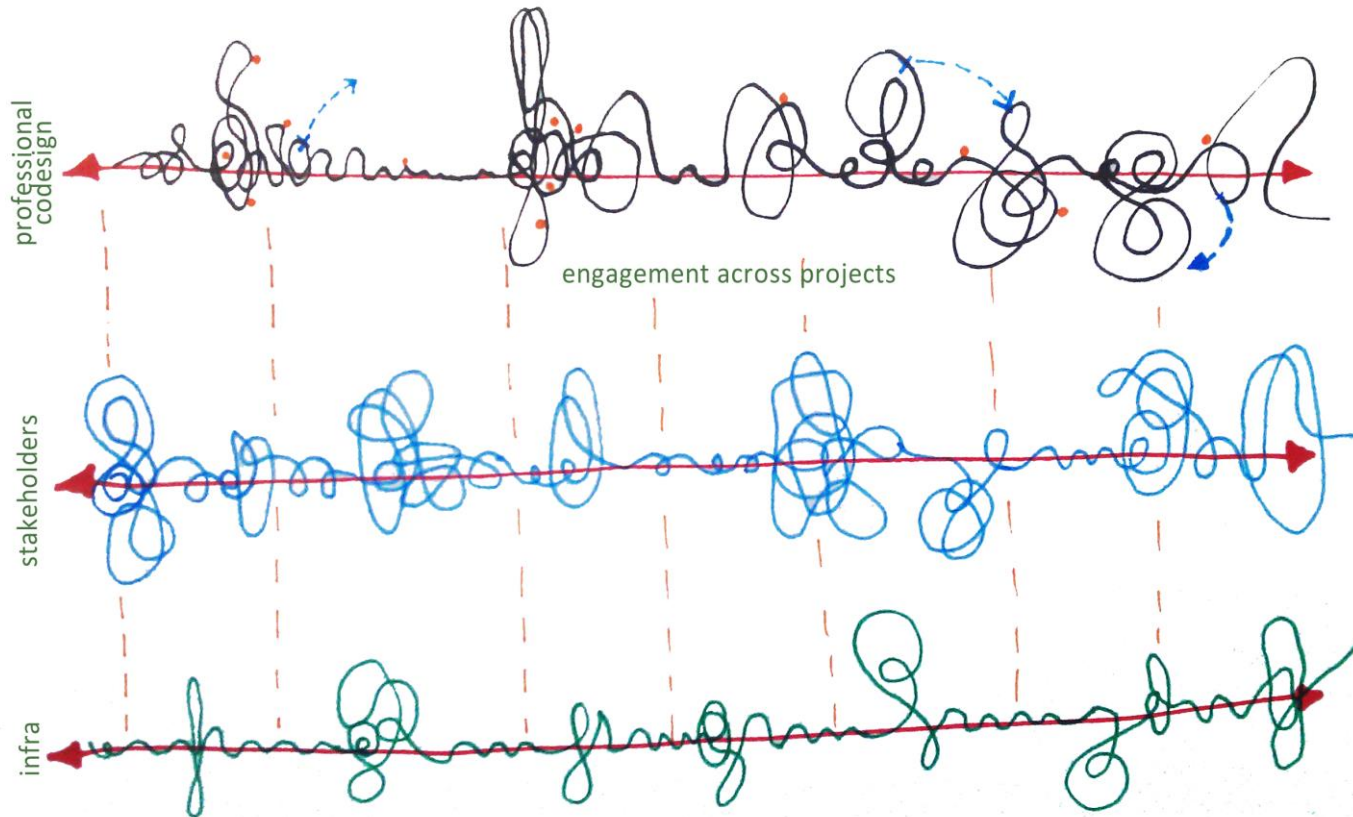


Botero, A, & Hyysalo, S. 2013. "Ageing Together: Steps towards Evolutionary Co-Design in Everyday Practices." *CoDesign* 9 (1): 37-54 .

Lower image depicts design-in-use approach, where the initial launch is followed by heightened interactions and design iterations on flexible architecture



a) Fixed phase codesign: codesign long term engagement is a matter of repeating the same process a number of consecutive times.



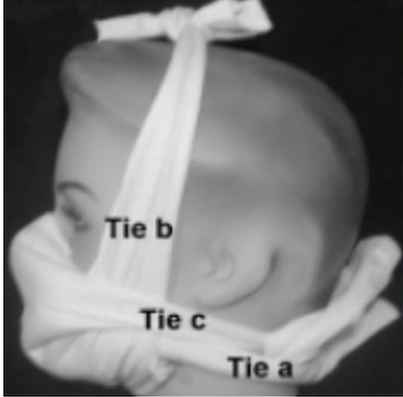
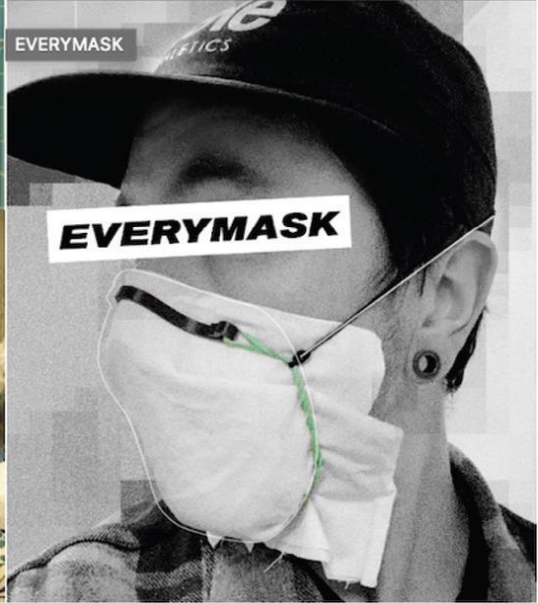
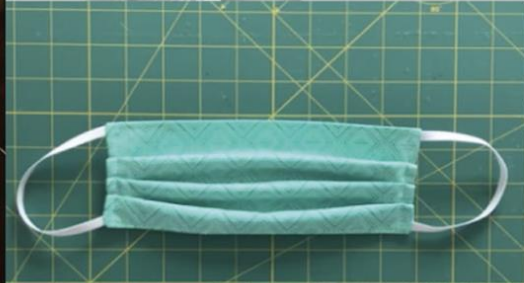
b) Aging together codesign: codesign long term engagement in design-in-use requires recognizing the trajectories and rhythms of stakeholders' own projects and devising strategies to work with them

CoRealization,
Ageing Together,
Co-configuration,
MVP/MLP strategies

Premised on active use and
designer and user design-in-
use responses

Implicit but not explicit
consideration of all active use
dimensions

Botero, A., & Saad-Sulonen, J. (2023). Scalar trajectories in design: The case of DIY cloth face masks during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Artifact: Journal of Design Practice*, 9(1-2), 21.1-21.23.
https://doi.org/10.1386/art_00021_1



USES	Routine use	Adjustment workarounds	New local uses repurposing	New-to-the world uses, technique, innovation
	<i>Wear a DIY mask made by someone else</i>	<i>Make a DIY mask fit better (tie a knot in the straps)</i>	<i>Combine other elements to improve fit (e.g. add nylon sock) or filtering (e.g. vacuum cleaner filter)</i>	<i>Use a rubber band to wear mask with hijab or turban</i>
OBJECTS	Reproducing an object	Adjustments, tweaks	Altered objects, new objects	User innovation
	<i>Sew a DIY mask (at home)</i>	<i>Make changes while sewing the DIY mask (e.g. create a pocket to insert filter)</i>	<i>Create a device to adapt DIY masks (e.g. a customisable extender)</i>	<i>Create a new DIY mask pattern with instructions</i>
MEANINGS, IMAGES	Reproducing a meaning	Re-signifying, re-sensing	New meanings, resignification	Radically new meanings
	<i>Repurpose other textile items (e.g. T-shirts or socks) as DIY face masks</i>		<i>Create an origami DIY mask pattern</i>	<i>Crochet a DIY statement mask</i>
LOCAL SETTINGS	Routine use of given equipment	Repair and maintenance, troubleshooting, diagnosing, bricolage	Altered protocols, altered equipment	New-to-the world local equipment and integration
	<i>Use accessible sewing equipment (e.g. from library or a local sewing studio)</i>	<i>Test best fit (e.g. use pipe cleaners for nose piece) and sealing (e.g. e-cigarette vapor)</i>	<i>Assemble DIY mask otherwise (e.g. use stapler instead of sewing machine)</i>	<i>Set up local distribution of DIY masks or patterns</i>

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USE AS-IS

ACTIVE USE

USER DESIGN

USER INNOVATION

	USE AS-IS	ACTIVE USE	USER DESIGN	USER INNOVATION
ORGANIZATIONS COMMUNITIES	Normal community activity, peer help	Subverting rules, coordinating, organizing	Renewal of rules, changing community procedures	Formation of new rules, procedures for counter contexts
	<i>Join a DIY mask collective (e.g. FB group)</i>	<i>Create a DIY mask collective (e.g. FB group)</i>	<i>Transform rules of the collective</i>	<i>Create new rules for the collective</i>
IMAGINARIES, IDEOLOGIES	Re-enactment of imaginaries, proletizing	Recreating aspect of imaginary, performance, display	New partial realization of imaginary, reconstitution	Creating new to the world infrastructures, platforms
	<i>Share info on how masks work and their benefits</i>	<i>Create and share a repository (e.g. a list) of existing DIY face mask pattern</i>	<i>Make and share instruction videos of how to make DIY masks</i>	<i>Set up (a) distribution channel(s) for DIY mask patterns</i>
INTERACTION ARENAS, GLOBAL PLATFORMS	Use of content as-is, bridging, brokering	Contributing content, feeding to platforms	Contributing to infrastructure	Creating new-to-the-world infrastructural platforms
	<i>Copy or download a DIY design/pattern from an existing platform</i>	<i>Provide own DIY pattern or design adaptations back to the platform</i>	<i>Create an open editable repository of DIY mask designs/patterns</i>	<i>Create a new infrastructural platform for DIY mask designs</i>

C O L L E C T I V E

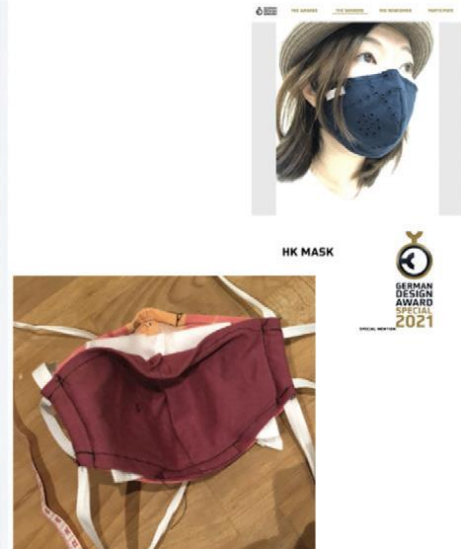
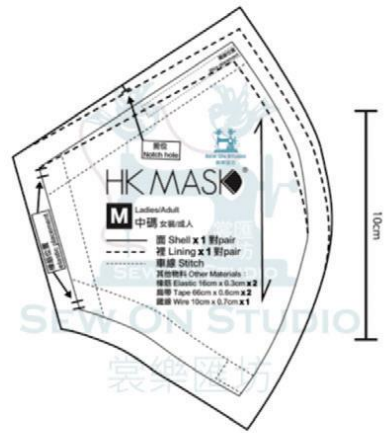


Figure 3: From left to right, the rationale for the HK mask as an illustration that Dr Kenneth Kwong created and shared via social media; a downloadable HK-mask pattern (in size M) for women, refined on the basis of his work and contributions from the Sew On Studio collective in Hong Kong; the HK-mask collective sharing a connection to a Sew On Studio community event through a social-media post in March 2020; the second author's HK-mask prototype made in Helsinki in the following month; a screenshot of the German Design Awards special mention from December 2021.

SARS epidemic

	<small>Routine use</small>	<small>Adjustment workarounds</small>	<small>New local uses repurposing</small>	<small>New-to-the world uses, technique, innovation</small>
USES	<i>Wear a DIY mask made by someone else</i>	<i>Make a DIY mask fit better (tie a knot in the straps)</i>	<i>Combine other elements to improve fit (e.g. add nylon sock) or filtering (e.g. vacuum cleaner filter)</i>	<i>Use a rubber band to wear mask with hijab or turban</i>
	<small>Reproducing an object</small>	<small>Adjustments, tweaks</small>	<small>Altered objects, new objects</small>	<small>User innovation</small>
OBJECTS	<i>Sew a DIY mask (at home)</i>	<i>Make changes while sewing the DIY mask (e.g. create a pocket to insert filter)</i>	<i>Create a device to adapt DIY masks (e.g. a customisable extender)</i>	<i>Create a new DIY mask pattern with instructions</i>
	<small>Reproducing a meaning</small>	<small>Re-signifying, re-sensitizing</small>	<small>New meanings, resignification</small>	<small>Radically new meanings</small>
MEANINGS, IMAGES	<i>Repurpose other textile items (e.g. T-shirts or socks) as DIY face masks</i>		<i>Create an origami DIY mask pattern</i>	<i>Crochet a DIY statement mask</i>
	<small>Routine use of given equipment</small>	<small>Repair and maintenance, troubleshooting, diagnosing, bricolage</small>	<small>Altered protocols, altered equipment</small>	<small>New-to-the world local equipment and integration</small>
LOCAL SETTINGS	<i>Use accessible sewing equipment (e.g. from library or a local sewing studio)</i>	<i>Test best fit (e.g. use pipe cleaners for nose piece) and sealing (e.g. e-cigarette vapor)</i>	<i>Assemble DIY mask otherwise (e.g. use stapler instead of sewing machine)</i>	<i>Set up local distribution of DIY masks or patterns</i>
	<small>Normal community activity, peer help</small>	<small>Subverting rules, coordinating, organizing</small>	<small>Renewal of rules, changing community procedures</small>	<small>Formation of new rules, procedures for counter contexts</small>
ORGANIZATIONS COMMUNITIES	<i>Join a DIY mask collective (e.g. FB group)</i>	<i>Create a DIY mask collective (e.g. FB group)</i>	<i>Transform rules of the collective</i>	<i>Create new rules for the collective</i>
	<small>Re-enactment of imaginary, proletianizing</small>	<small>Increasing aspect of imaginary, performance, display</small>	<small>New partial realization of imaginary, reconstitution</small>	<small>Creating new to the world infrastructures, platforms</small>
IMAGINARIES, IDEOLOGIES	<i>Share info on how masks work and their benefits</i>	<i>Create and share a repository (e.g. a list) of existing DIY face mask pattern</i>	<i>Make and share instruction videos of how to make DIY masks</i>	<i>Set up (a) distribution channel(s) for DIY mask patterns</i>
	<small>Use of content as-is, bridging, brokering</small>	<small>Contributing content, feeding to platforms</small>	<small>Contributing to infrastructure</small>	<small>Creating new-to-the-world, infrastructural platforms</small>
INTERACTION ARENAS, GLOBAL PLATFORMS	<i>Copy or download a DIY design/pattern from an existing platform</i>	<i>Provide own DIY pattern or design adaptations back to the platform</i>	<i>Create an open editable repository of DIY mask designs/patterns</i>	<i>Create a new infrastructural platform for DIY mask designs</i>

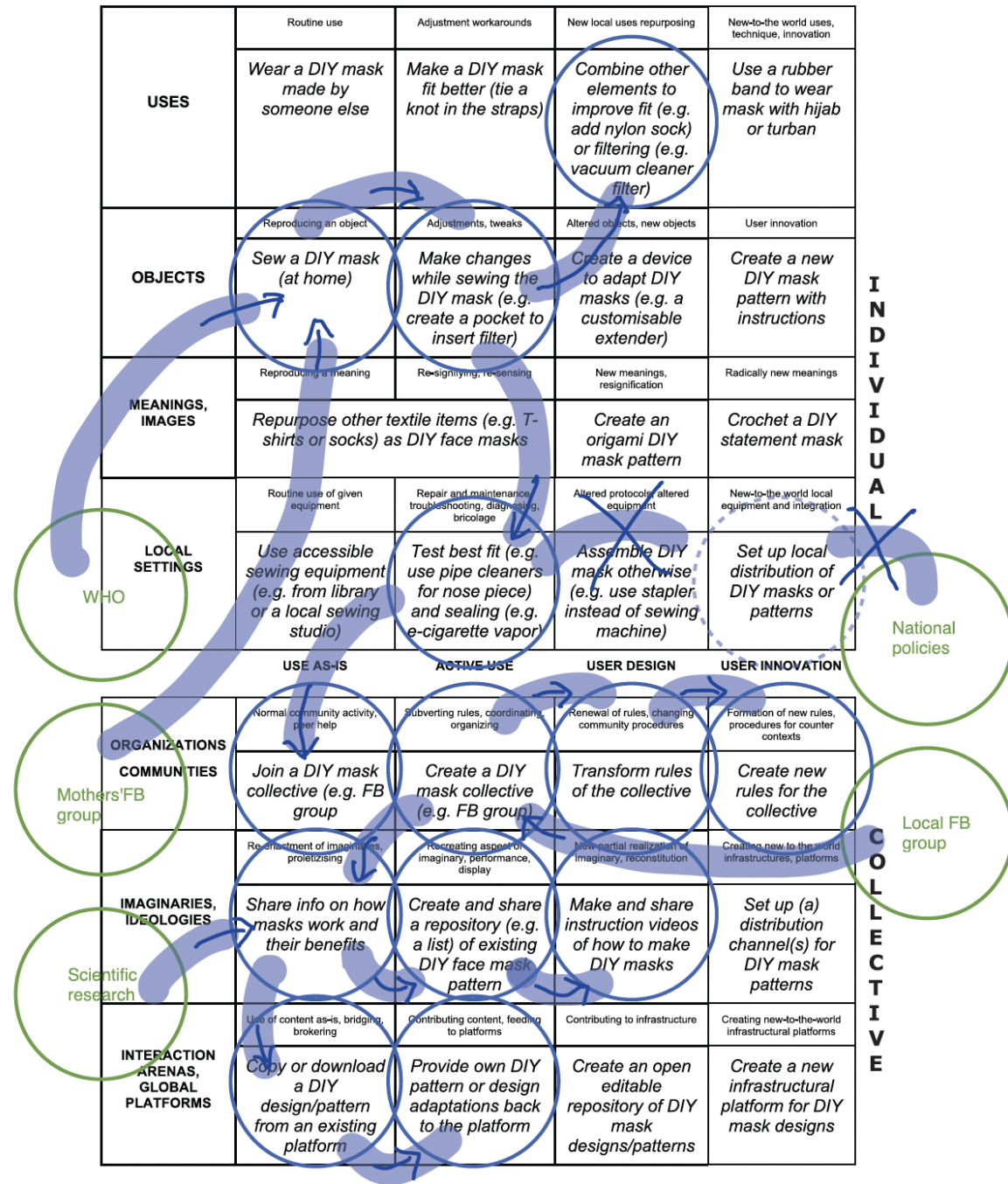
USE AS-IS ACTIVE USE USER DESIGN USER INNOVATION

INDIVIDUAL

COLLECTIVE

Sew On local community and studio

Terms of use of global platforms



Conclusions

Disciplinary oversight in recognizing the full scope of users active engagement:

- Not only an issue of estimating user innovation in objects and uses (technique, exaptation) but also in local settings, meanings, organizations... and how these interlink in peer collectives
- Active consumption, yes – but how much – to what depth?
- Rationale for extended-design-in-use ill-articulated in IS, CHI and Design

Active users in the 21st century:

- in a single domain (fablabs), we can see *all* dimensions and gradations
- in design collectives (DIY facemasks) we can see how different forms of active use contribute to and enable the individual and collective endeavours

‘First hand use’ and interacting with ‘objects’ blend with ‘sociological’ topics, particularly with collective forms of active use: organizations, social practices, global platforms, imaginaries and ideologies, rules and regulations

... less frequently changed but not always reproduced either