1214 Diary studies

October 2, 2008



What is a diary study?

Participants collect data about events in-situ, *as they happen*

Asynchronous feedback

Researchers collect repeated responses to a set of standard questions

Synchronous elicitation

participants record/capture media that are then used to prompt interview discussion



MIT student completing "information-seeking" diary study in a library, 2006

from Carter and Mankoff 2005

http://libstaff.mit.edu/webgroup/userneeds/index.html

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Methods for collecting data

Survey-style forms

online or paper

Photographs / Video

digital or disposable film camera, mobile phone

Audio recording

handheld recorder, mobile phone

Aggregating data online

Blogs (text, audio, and video), Twitter, Jaiku, etc.



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Types of diary studies

Unstructured

- participants report on everyday activities
- elicits general themes

Structured

- participants report on everyday activities
- answers more specific questions

Usability test

- participants complete specific tasks and report on results
- structured comparison of task performance

Problem report

- participants report on everyday activities
- identifies bugs/experience problems





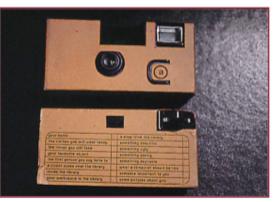


Figure 4. Camera

Probes

Cultural probes

associative, interpretively ambiguous, inspirational, subversive

And other types:

technology probes, urban probes, mobile probes, domestic probes, value probes....

- ... as **packet** of material artifacts
- ...as empirical data collection
- ...as **participatory** input into design
- ...as motivating **sensibility**

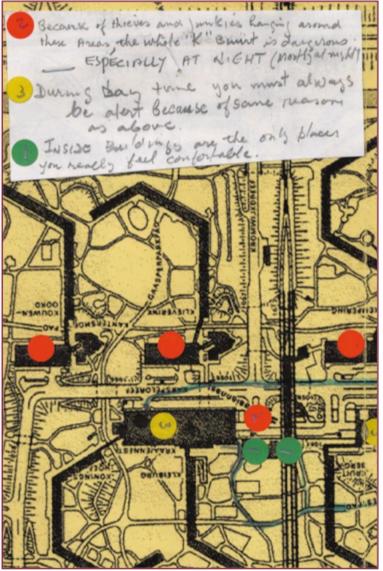


Figure 7. A returned map showing zones of safety and fear in the Bijlmer.

Gaver, Dunne, Pacenti, 1999

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Coordinating the study

Keeping people on track

- give periodic reminders
- provide feedback about level of detail in response
- progressive incentives
- surprise incentives / little gifts

Adapting to changes

- start analyzing as soon as early results arrive
- periodic re-evaluation of diary format



Advantages of diary studies

- 1) Efficient use of *your* time
- 2) Facilitate broad geographic distribution
- 3) Support in-situ reporting over time
- 4) Can be a rich window into context of use



Disadvantages of diary studies

- 1) Can be tiresome for participants
- 2) Participants will require reminders
- 3) Can get very expensive for long durations
- 4) Amount of data can be overwhelming



Diary study packet components

(1) Introductory letter

About the study: goals, motivation, and sponsorship General requirements for participants Compensation and warning of any potential harms Permission/consent letter

Thanks and appreciation for their effort!

(2) Specific instructions

(3) Diary form / key incident form

(4) Recording device camera, camera phone, stickers

Analysis

Asynchronous feedback

Track temporal patterns in content

Synchronous elicitation

Combined with interview analysis

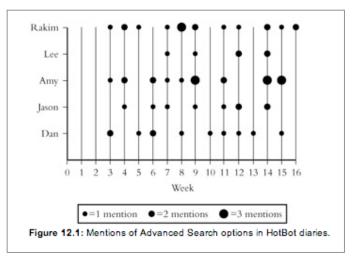
Image analysis

Looking for semantic patterns in visual data



Figure 6. Some of the returned items.





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