

# “We don't want woollen trousers”

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TNO Information & Communication Technology

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**TNO | Knowledge for business**



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# Context

Work at TNO Information & Communication Technology  
(Delft)

PhD/DBA-program at University for Humanistics (Hugo  
Letiche)

Other supervisor at Delft University of Technology (Jan  
Buijs)

# Topic and approach

Researchers and developers/designers who interact with end-users – in this case: police officers – in order to inspire or inform their innovation project.

How do these interactions relate to their decision making about what they are developing for the police?

Study one R&D project (2004-2007, 40 people, multi-disciplinary, organisations)

Focus on one part (in which I work, coordinate):  
develop and evaluate “we-centric” telecommunication

# Good or bad or ugly?

Questioning “empathic design”, “participatory design”, “human centred design” – it is good to have empathy with end-users, to invite them to participate

*“Piss off!” [...] “We don’t need your patronising help, you designers. If you’ve come here to help us, you’re wasting your time; we don’t want to be helped, thanks just the same. [...] If you could kindly change your attitude and help us explore how we will live, then perhaps we can do something together.”*

# Work-in-progress

1. Participant observation -> Two conference papers (“police officers” and “informal carers”)
2. Group discussion with project team members -> Sessions done (interesting!), write about in 2006
3. Interviews (storytelling) with individual project team members -> To do in 2006, write about in 2006

# Observation

Each interaction with end-users did significantly affect their design decisions:

- a growing understanding of what police officers do
- gradual shift of the project's goal and focus – which is good in user-centred design

# Prototype *WijkWijzer*

To stimulate community police officers and emergency police officers to share knowledge with each other



- Incident (“Vandalisme”) plus location (“Piekstraat 34”) and time
- Relevant police officers, with “utility” (bar graph) – you can select one
- Name of (selected) police officer (“Wouter de Korte”), plus reason why this police officer is relevant (“Wijk”)
- Instant communication with “Erik Reitsma”

| <i>Timeline</i>  | <i>Interactions with end-users</i>      | <i>Design decisions: What the service under-development (WijkWijzer) must do</i>   |
|------------------|---|--|
| End of 2003      | Before the project                      | <b><u>We-centric</u></b> : to facilitate people to communicate and cooperate in heterogeneous, spontaneous or dynamic groups, and to combine possibly conflicting tasks or roles |
| Apr 2004         | Start, briefing                         | To support <b><u>area-bound</u></b> police work: support police officers to communicate and cooperate – both inside and outside the police                                       |
| July 2004        | Workshop 1 (South)                      | To support community police officers to communicate and cooperate <b><u>with network partners</u></b> : others outside the police  |
| Aug – Oct 2004   | Observations and workshop 2 (Centre)    | To support community police officers to <b><u>share their knowledge</u></b> with emergency police officers   |
| Aug 2005         | Workshop 3 (East)                       | To stimulate emergency police officers to <b><u>access and use the knowledge</u></b> of community police officers  |
| Nov 2005         | Workshop 4 (East)                       | To stimulate community police officers and emergency police officers to <b><u>share knowledge with each other</u></b>  |
| June – July 2006 | Workshop 5 and small-scale test (North) | To enable police officers to <b><u>look-up information</u></b> themselves (and maybe communicate with other officers)  |



# Observation

Project team members focused on communication (the project's topic) and neglected information – as if: communication is good (=cooperation), and information is bad (=bureaucracy).

Project team members missed opportunities to learn about what it means to work as a police officer (identity, culture) – they focused on communication, and on small groups of police officers

Met police officers from South, Centre, East and North – all different (organisation, processes, culture...)

## “We don’t want woollen trousers”

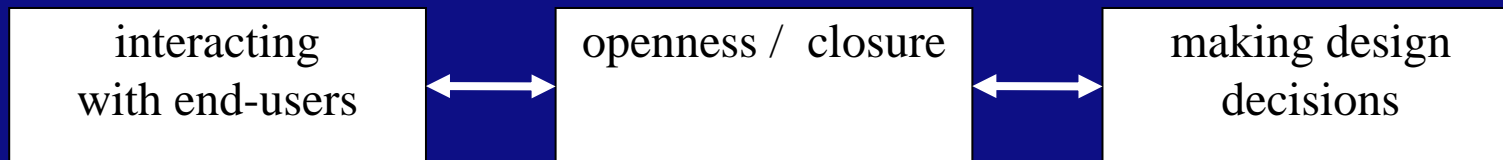
They/We could have listened better to police officers telling: “We don’t want woollen trousers” (*are difficult to clean, must have a crease, have a wrong belt...*)

They/We could have learned more about police officers’ professional identities and how management and innovation work (or not) in a police organisation

Not about *good guys versus bad guys*. Both the researchers and developers, and the police officers did what they could do, given their tasks and roles

## Further study

- **Not** a one-way or straightforward relation



- *Openness/otherness*: Interacting with police officers, trying to learn about police officers' experiences
- *Closure/the self*: Sticking to their task and role (*we-centric*), re-using ideas from previous projects

## Further study

- Ethics of such interactions and decision making: when rationality or morality cannot help you (“aporia”, Derrida), but you must make a decision nevertheless
- Such interactions and decisions happen within (ethical) relations: with end-users, with fellow project team members
- Science and Technology Studies (Latour, Woolgar, Pinch, Oudshoorn etc.) is all about relations – but ignores ethics (Winner, Poel & Verbeek)

# Thank you for listening!

- Questions?
- Discussion?
  
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