From Making to Moving: Co-Design Methods with Youth from Workshops on Biowearables and Virtual Reality

- ALISSA ANTLE, Simon Fraser University, Canada
- ALEXANDRA KITSON, Simon Fraser University, Canada
- SADHBH KENNY, Simon Fraser University, Canada

Additional Key Words and Phrases: ethics, child-computer interaction, co-design, biowearables, virtual reality

ACM Reference Format:

1 WHY DO YOU WANT TO PARTICIPATE?

We are three researchers from the Tangible Embodied Child-Computer Interaction (TECI) Lab at Simon Fraser University located in Canada: Alissa Antle (Professor), Alexandra Kitson (Postdoc Fellow), and Sadhbh Kenny (MSc Student). We conduct design-oriented research to design, build, and evaluate technology that improves, augments, and supports children's cognitive and emotional development.

We would like the opportunity to discuss potential uses of participatory methods and processes, particularly codesign, to consider ethical issues surrounding technologies for children and youth. We would also like to share our relevant past and current research.

2 WHAT CAN YOU CONTRIBUTE?

First, we would share our research exploring the ethical issues of biowearables on children's identity formation [2]. We used a critical making workshop methodology for supporting reflection and eliciting ethical discourse with children during the process of making biowearables [3]. Our approach was grounded in Nucci's work on the moral development [7] and Ryan and Deci's self-determination theory [9], and informed by practices from value-sensitive design technical investigations [5] and critical making [8], all adapted for use with children.

Second, we would share our current project using embodied co-design methods with youth for the design of virtual reality (VR) applications to support emotion regulation. While this research is not directly exploring ethical issues, we think embodied co-design methods, such as full-body interaction (FUBI) [10] and embodied sketching [6], might help children and youth consider the design of experiential technologies like virtual reality. The reason is that embodied co-design lends itself well to designing for VR because VR primarily uses body-based interactions that cannot be captured well by traditional forms of co-design, e.g., sketching, prototyping, and brainstorming [4]. Moreover, embodied

- 49 © 2023 Association for Computing Machinery.
- 50 Manuscript submitted to ACM

 ⁴⁵ Permission to make digital or hard copies of all or part of this work for personal or classroom use is granted without fee provided that copies are not
 46
 47
 47
 48
 48
 48
 49
 49
 49
 49
 40
 40
 41
 41
 42
 43
 44
 44
 45
 46
 47
 48
 48
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 40
 41
 41
 42
 43
 44
 44
 45
 46
 47
 46
 47
 48
 47
 48
 49
 49
 49
 40
 41
 41
 42
 44
 44
 45
 46
 47
 47
 48
 47
 48
 49
 49
 49
 40
 41
 41
 42
 43
 44
 44
 44
 44
 44
 45
 46
 47
 47
 48
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 49
 40

IDC '23, June 19-23, 2023, Chicago, IL

methods of design could be helpful for children and youth who construct knowledge and meaning by exploring the
 world through their bodies [1]

3 WHAT DO YOU WANT TO GET OUT OF THE WORKSHOP?

In this workshop, we hope to share our proposed work, learn from others about best practices in participatory design with youth, and discuss the potential of co-design to explore the ethical issues related to emerging technologies. We also welcome potential research collaborations around this topic.

REFERENCES

- [1] Edith K Ackermann. 2004. Constructing knowledge and transforming the world. A learning zone of one's own: Sharing representations and flow in collaborative learning environments 1 (2004), 15–37.
- [2] Alissa N Antle and Alexandra Kitson. 2021. 1, 2, 3, 4 tell me how to grow more: A position paper on children, design ethics and biowearables. International Journal of Child-Computer Interaction 30 (2021), 100328.
- [3] Alissa N Antle, Yumiko Murai, Alexandra Kitson, Yves Candau, Zoe Minh-Tam Dao-Kroeker, and Azadeh Adibi. 2022. "There are a LOT of moral issues with biowearables"... Teaching Design Ethics through a Critical Making Biowearable Workshop. In Interaction Design and Children. 327–340.
- [4] Narges Ashtari, Andrea Bunt, Joanna McGrenere, Michael Nebeling, and Parmit K Chilana. 2020. Creating augmented and virtual reality applications: Current practices, challenges, and opportunities. In Proceedings of the 2020 CHI conference on human factors in computing systems. 1–13.
- [5] Batya Friedman, David G Hendry, Alan Borning, et al. 2017. A survey of value sensitive design methods. Foundations and Trends[®] in Human–Computer Interaction 11, 2 (2017), 63–125.
- [6] Elena Márquez Segura, Laia Turmo Vidal, Asreen Rostami, and Annika Waern. 2016. Embodied sketching. In Proceedings of the 2016 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems. 6014–6027.
- [7] Larry Nucci, Michael W Creane, and Deborah W Powers. 2015. Integrating moral and social development within middle school social studies: A social cognitive domain approach. Journal of Moral Education 44, 4 (2015), 479–496.
 - [8] Matt Ratto. 2011. Critical making: Conceptual and material studies in technology and social life. The information society 27, 4 (2011), 252-260.
 - [9] Richard M Ryan and Edward L Deci. 2017. Self-determination theory. Basic psychological needs in motivation, development, and wellness (2017).
 - [10] Marie-Monique Schaper and Narcis Pares. 2021. Co-design Techniques for and with Children based on Physical Theatre Practice to promote Embodied Awareness. ACM Transactions on Computer-Human Interaction (TOCHI) 28, 4 (2021), 1–42.