





CAN STUDENT EMPATHY IMPROVE MOTIVATION?

A User Experience (UX) Approach to the Introduction to Graphic Design Classroom.

SYNOPSIS: Can designing classroom projects through an empathetic lens of our students increase intrinsic motivation? The aim of this research project is to provide a theoretical framework to incorporate a user-experience (UX) approach to improve intrinsic motivation. This research explored UX, an empathy based design process, as a pedagogical intervention. Using this design process as a way to reflect and gain student perspective, projects were redesigned.

The end goal of this experimental classroom research is to increase intrinsic motivation. By increasing intrinsic motivation, the goal is to increase creative output, student engagement, and program retention. The project re-design reflected the students interests and goals, while maintaining course objectives.

USER-CENTERED PERSONA AND DESIGN IN THE CLASSROOM: This project uses a UX design process as way to reimagine course projects using focused empathy on user-centered (student-centered) course design. One way designers design using empathy is to create user personas. A user persona creates key "archetypical" users.

END OF CLASS SURVEY

A persona is a way to analyze, and then create archetypical "users" (Van Rooij, 2012), the "user" is in this case students in an Introduction to Design class. Personas are intended to make the user "real", so that the designer (in this case instructor) can develop empathy for them, and that empathetic connection helps improve design (Van Rooij, 2012). While personas might sound like stereotyping, it is in fact an amalgamation of key qualities that many users possess. It is a way to design for all, while still being personal, empathetic and engaging. It is intended to avoid the "watered-down" design for all approach that range and demographics create.

PROJECT DESIGN:
MASTERY, AUTONOMY, PURPOSE.
How do you increase intrinsic motivation specifically critical for creative output? This idea is explored in the book, Drive: The Surprising Truth About What Motivates Us, by Daniel Pink. His theory on motivation, based on behavioral scientific findings published by researchers over the course of fifty years are categorized in three distinct parts: Autonomy, Mastery, and Purpose (Pink, 2009).

These ideas were applied to project development using the following considerations:

Mastery is based on perceived and actual skill development. Is the student learning a skill, ideally

purpose).
- multiple, pre-project exercises.
- skill development was supported by stating verbally, and on questionnaires the connection

between these beginning tasks and their

one that is desired for their future goals (see

Autonomy focuses on whether or not the student feels they can customize the project based on their personal interests and goals. Pink (2009) theorizes that by having autonomy, people will push themselves further creatively than whether they were given a more specific task without personalization.

allowing choices where ever possible
 in this introductory class, students need
 specific parameters and scaffolding in order to

successfully complete the course goals.

Purpose develops a practical use for this project in their future goals professionally and personally. It can also aligns with students ideas about a meaningful life. (i.e.: Does this project or skill make me a better person, or the world a better

- use projects that students find "cool": animal icons (with options), t-shirt design for chosen persona, and coffee cup design.

highlighting the students interests is key.
introduce how design and business can give back, and is not solely a tool of business and commercialization.

DATA COLLECTION: To collect date on projects effectiveness, pre/post survey reflections were administered at the start and the end of the semester. Additionally, survey reflections were administered at the start and the end of each of three key projects. The surveys focus on three key interconnected qualities related to intrinsic motivation: purpose, autonomy, and mastery.

The Data included quantitative ratings and qualitative reflections. For the purpose of this research poster analysis, only three surveys were analyzed. The post-project reflections on Project 2 (T-shirt Design) and Project 3 (Coffee Cup Series). Also the results of the quantitative data and some student quotes on the Course Exist Survey are also included

PARTICIPANTS: 7 students opted to participate in the data collection.

LIMITATIONS: The primary limitation was there was no data on the effectiveness of previous semester projects. Small sample (of 7 students)

also provided a limitation in evaluating overall effectiveness of redesigned projects.

THEORETICAL REFERENCE:

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"The projects were great and really helped me understand graphic design."

"[I am] So much more confident! I feel like I gained so many skills, and that I can take these skills into my future classes and jobs."

Final note on program retention: of the 7 participants, 6 plan on pursuing GD classes; one is graduating.

T-shirt Design Project

purpose - 4.16/5

autonomy - 4.66/5

mastery - 4.8/5

(n=7, T-shirt design, post-project survey results)

"Yes! [The project] helped with my marketing-side to put myself into someone else's shoes, and to create for a different group."

"[The project] helps give me a basic process, but allows me to build on it and make a process that works for me."







Coffee Cup Design Project

purpose - 3.5/5

autonomy - 4

mastery - 3

(n=7, average of result of Coffee Cup post-project survey results)



"Coming up with an idea at the beginning was very difficult for me."

"[I wish I would have] Started earlier! I assumed I could do it in a couple of days. Wrong!"





Ask me if project design from an empathetic perspective increased motivation.

