

## Technology, Social Context, and Milestone \#2

9/29/2008

NextLab I, F'08, L5 (Luis Sarmenta) slide 1

## Agenda

- Announcements
- Quick Overview of Mobile Technology
- More on Milestone \#2
- Social and Cultural Issues


## Announcements

## NextLab Technical Sessions (with Luis Sarmenta)

- Weekly on Tuesdays 3:30-5pm
- Open consultations, 3:30pm-5pm
- Come to share your technical problems / progress
- Get advice and feedback from Luis and other teams
- Common time, 4pm-5pm
- Time for "lectures" on common-interest topics
- More open consultations
- Location TBD (check your emails)
- Software Dev Managers should go
- not absolutely required, but a good way to keep on track
- But also open to everyone interested in more technical discussions


## Team Web Resources

- Each Team should have these external resources:
- External blog (see under "Projects")
- Includes Emerson videos, Milestone presentations, etc.
- Public can view and comment
- External Technical Documentation
- Part of NextLab Wiki
- documentation, notes, and "stable" versions meant for public use
- We can also provide you these internal resources:
- SVN repository
- internal forum
- Internal wiki or Trac


## Milestone \#3: System Design (Oct. 20)

- What are the components of the system?
- block diagram
- How is it used?
- Use-cases
- User interfaces
- How does it work?
- What happens in different use cases
- What data moves where?
- What computation needs to happen?
- Any potential difficulties?
- e.g., certain assumed functionality not being available
- Initial implementation results
- Progress report
- Crude quick demo, if possible


## Quick Overview of Mobile Technologies

## Mobile Phone Capabilities

- Network Technologies
- GSM vs. CDMA
- Voice
- Person-to-Person
- IVR (interactive voice response)
- Messaging
- Text Messaging (SMS)
- Multimedia Messaging (MMS)
- Email
- IM
- Internet / Web access
- 3G, GPRS, WiFi, WiMax
- Phone-side Applications
- J2ME, Windows Mobile, Symbian, Python on Symbian, Android, iPhone, BREW, etc.
- Phone-side Networking
- Bluetooth, IR, WiFi
- Location
- GPS and AGPS
- detecting cell towers from phone
- operator-provided
- Camera
- For photos and videos
- TV Output
- e.g., Nokia N95 / N82
- NFC
- as tag / card
- as reader
- Other sensors
- Accelerometer
- Attaching other devices
- using analog I/O
- SIM card
- SIM toolkit text-based menus
- Micropayments
- Bank-based
- airtime credit-based


# Milestone \#2: Preliminary Needs and Context Assessment 

## Milestone \#2 (Oct. 8)

- Preliminary Needs and Context Assessment
- What does your partner think about your proposed solution?
- present your plan (e.g., Milestone \#1 report and other materials) to your project partner (on Sept. 24, regardless of whether your are called)
- Get their feedback
- Does this affect your proposal?
- On-the-ground needs assessment
- What questions do you want to ask your target users?
- (You don't need to have answers right now, but show your questions.)


## Social Context

- See Rachel Hall-Clifford's talk
- Contact her for feedback on needs assessments surveys
- Who generated your idea and why?
- Technologically interesting? Perceived need?
- Does your target population NEED your
- product or intervention? Who determines this?
- Does your target population WANT your product?
- How open are you to changing your idea or product to correspond with local input?


## Technology

- Cell-phone signal in your target locations?
- Do the target users have cellphones?
- How many have their own cellphones?
- How many have access to one (e.g., village phone)?
- Do people who have stores/shops/businesses, government offices, hospitals/medical facilities, schools, etc. have cellphones?
- How about PCs?
- Do individuals have PCs? Laptops?
- Internet? Dialup or High-Speed?
- How about public offices (gov't, hospitals, etc.)?
- How about internet cafes?


## Economics of Technology

- How much?
- Cheap phones (contract vs. no-contract)
- Cheap cameraphones
- SMS and MMS sending
- voice
- Internet / Web access (GPRS \& 3G)
- value-added services
- Do you pay to receive?
- What percentage of a family's income is spent on cellphone costs?
- What is the average income of a family?


## User Behavior

- How literate are your target users?
- How often do people use their cellphones and what for?
- (Text, chatting with relatives, conducting business, finding out if roads are blocked etc.)
- What type of people are generally using cellphones?
- (Women, children, rich, middle-income, poor?)
- What special/advanced uses people give their cellphones?
- paying for goods? Person-to-Person payments? Websurfing? Gaining local information?
- Note: there's a difference between what services are available and what services people actually use!
- Where do they go to top cellphones up?
- How often have people had cellphones stolen?
- Are people afraid of having their cellphones stolen?
- Do people pay for goods and services with their phones?
- (If so, what? and where? Why do they not use real cash?)
- Do people find them difficult/easy to use?


## More Questions

- Think of the largest piece of information you might want to send (image, video, form).
- How long does it take to send it?
- How much does it cost?
- Details on other modes of use.
- What they do currently?
- What social factors might prevent them from using the phone?
- In what situations is it rude to use a phone?
- How do people feel about you taking their picture with a cellphone?
- Does carrying a cellphone make you feel more successful?
- Do you share a phone or ever lend you phone to anyone If so, for how long?
- (This is important if the phone is used as an identifier, or carries private info).


## General Tips

- "High-Tech" / not-so-cheap solutions may be OK if solution/application is such that such solutions only need to be used by a few, and not by the random public
- "Target users" are NOT always the same as "beneficiaries"
- e.g., apps to be used by health workers for data collection / surveying, in a context where funding is available to provide workers with higher-end smartphones
- If solution is meant to be used by end-users themselves, then need to support lowest common denominator
- More challenging, but also more potential for scalability and impact


## Again ...

- What is the problem wefre trying to solve?
- How do we know that's a real problem?
- Does this problem really need a technological solution?
- Could this problem be solved without any digital technology?


## Don't Forget

- Be aware of all these things and try to gather as much information as you can from the partner before and while you are designing your system
- You will almost certainly make mistakes
- The important thing is to be alert and be able to adapt and learn (4Fail early and Fail often")


# A Near Miss: The Importance of Context in a Public Health Informatics Project in a New Zealand Case Study 

Stewart Wells and Chris Bullen

Journal of the American Medical Informatics Association
Volume 15 Number 5
September / October 2008

## Health Informatics Project in New Zealand

- Management of Hepatitis B
- Maori, Asian, and Pacific Islander populations have very high rates of HBV (5-13\%) vs. European New Zealanders (0.4\%)
- Health Informatics system
- Help with screening
- Lab results
- claims / payments
- Keep track of immunization
- Etc.


## Problems

- Premature implementation
- Start of project was delayed because of need to establish ethnically representative governance
- Left insufficient time to develop software
- Low Primary Care IT capacity
- Designers over-estimated user skill
- interviewed experts
- Limited availability of terminals, printers, phones
- PCIS modification difficulties
- Software maintenance and compatibility issues
- Identity Management
- Problems with Unique Patient Identifiers
- Different ways to write name leads to different UPI $\rightarrow$ rejected claims $\rightarrow$ backlog
- Poor Design
- batch rejection of claims if one claim fails
- Limited user access to participant tracking system


## Solutions

- Standardized naming conventions
- Individual claim rejection (not batch)
- Access enabled via website
- Barcode specimen identification
- Data matching requirements significantly relaxed
- Dedicated IT support staff from primary care nursing backgrounds recruited to liaise with software developers, and to provide on-site IT support


## Context behind problems

- Too much dependence on UPI
- Turned out not to be essential
- Relaxed system still worked
- Primary Care Environment
- Mostly private practices and morale was down
- A lot of primary care providers did not invest in IT equipment
- Also, not computer-saavy
- Problem was designers interviewed computer-saavy "experts"
- Political Context
- Delays due to political needs (e.g., ethnically representative governance)
- Also ... negative results (or fear of negative results) of solutions can shut down project due to political implications
- Poor Testing of Software
- Conclusion ... be aware of your context


## Stages of Design in Technology for Global Development

Jonathan Donner, Rikin Gandhi, Paul Javid, Indrani Medhi, Aishwarya Ratan, Kentaro Toyama, Rajesh Veeraraghavan

Computer, vol. 41, 2008, pp. 34-41.

## Stages of Design in Technology for Global Development

- Read this paper, and read Mike Gordon's slides
- Five Stages
- Wonder
- Exuberance
- Realization
- Adaption
- Identification
- Several Examples
- Watch yourself go through these stages!
- "Fail early, fail often"


## Other Papers Today

- John C. Caldwell, "Cultural and Social Factors Influencing Mortality Levels in Developing Countries," The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science 510, no. 1 (July 1, 1990): 44-59.
- Robert A. Malkin, "Design of Health Care Technologies for the Developing World," Annual Review of Biomedical Engineering 9 (July 25, 2007): 567-587.
 ) Dos.


