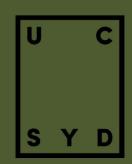


Co-creation of a virtual reality alcohol prevention app – another way of gaining health literacy ?

Assistant Professor Julie Dalgaard Guldager, PhD jdgu@ucsyd.dk

Unit for Health Promotion Research, University of Southern Denmark and University College South Denmark



Danish school system and health

- Physical education scheduled
- 45 min of physical activity per. day mandatory
- Health and sexual education
 - Mandatory in curriculum (6-7 years old)
 - Ad-in in other subjects (7–15 years)



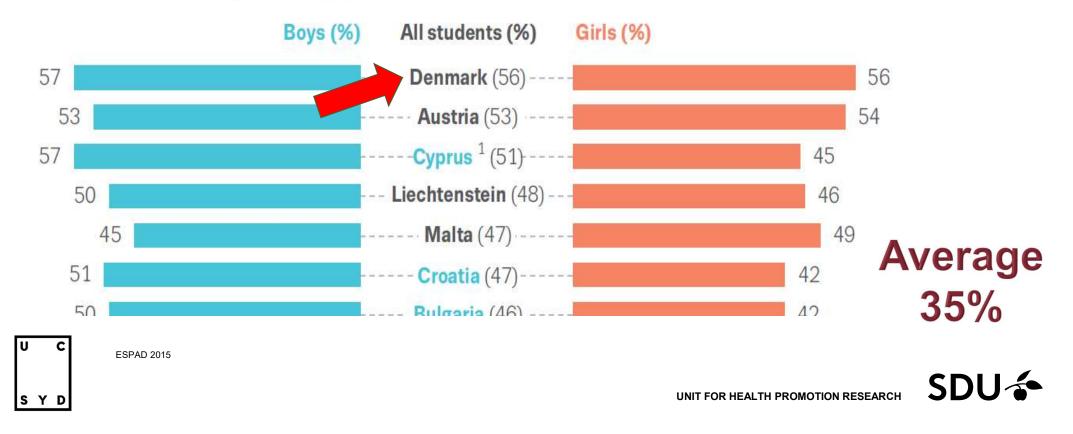
Agenda

- Background of the project
- Project aims
- Co-creation process
- Perception of the project from non-expert view (young people)
- Connection to health literacy



Binge drinking among Danish adolescents

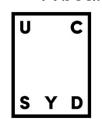
Prevalence of five or more drinks at least once in the last 30 days by gender; one drink contains approximately 2 centilitres of ethanol (percentage)



Aim

To develop a VR alcohol resistance training tool in co-production with adolescents and other stakeholders using an empowerment-based Living Lab approach

- Development based on Living Lab methodology in coproduction with adolescents
- Partners:
 - Social Marketing@Griffith, Griffith University (Blurred Minds Project)
 - Mærsk Institute, University of Southern Denmark, Embodied Systems for Robotics and Learning
 - Drug prevention practice in Danish municipalities (SSP)
 - A folk high school for film and game production
 - A boarding school with theatre line



5





Living Lab **Methodology**

Stage 6: Evaluation **Outcome: A list of lessons** learned will be co-created Stage 5: Testing the VR tool Outcome: Article/report on user experience Stage 4: Innovation design Outcome: A key list of issues for improvement will be co-developed Stage 3: Prototype design Outcome: Prototype of the VR AOD resistance training tool Stage 2: Concept design

U

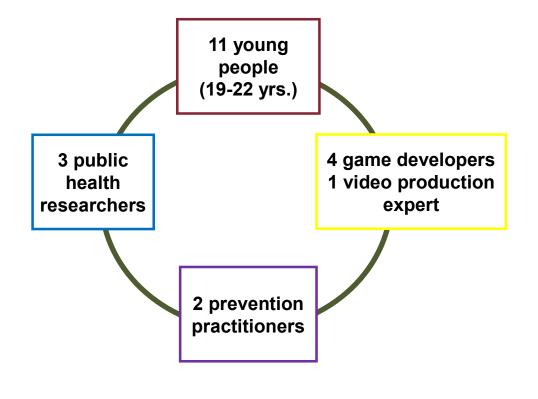
Stage 1: Exploration of key concepts

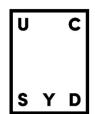
Outcome: Film script

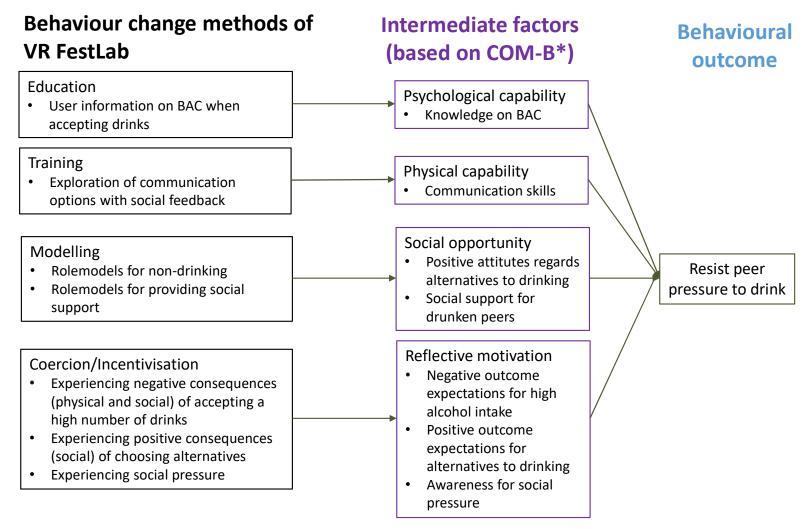
Outcome: A list of key concepts/scenes and recurring themes

UNIT FOR HEALTH PROMOTION RESEARCH

VR drug resistance tool – development group







U C SYD

*Mitchie S, van Straalen MM, West R. The behaviour change wheel: A new method for characterising and designing behaviour change interventions. Impl Sci 2011; 6:42

SDU 🎓

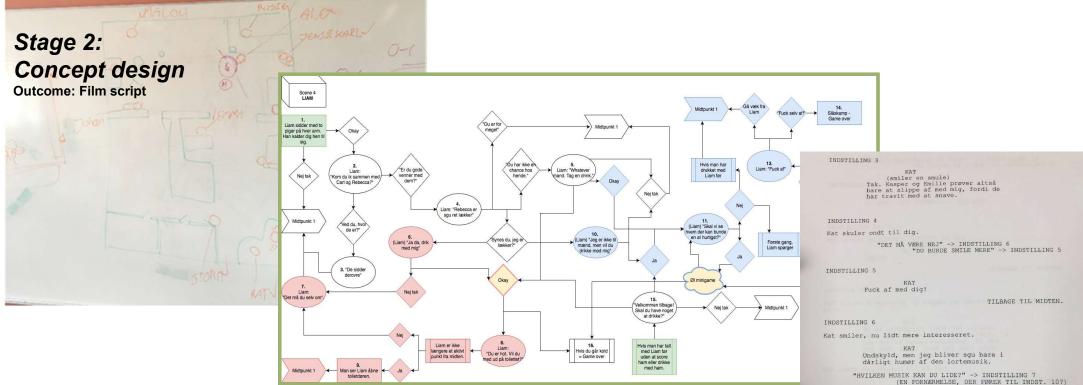
Exploration: Workshops with film/game students and practitioners

Stage 1: Exploration of key concepts Outcome: A list of key concepts/scenes and

recurring themes



Concept design: Film script



INDSTILLING 7

KAT Punk Rock.

DET ER SKIDT -> INDSTILLING 9 ØVRIGE VALG -> INDSTILLING 8

INDSTILLING 8

KAT Der er bare aldrig nogen, der gider høre det til sådan nogle fester her.

Prototype development: Filming, editing and interactivity (Game Engine Unity)



Stage 3: Prototype design Outcome: Prototype of the VR AOD resistance training tool

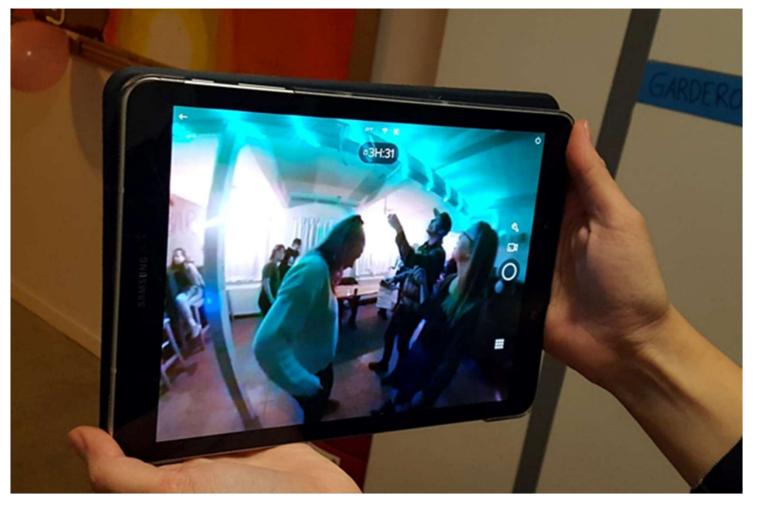




Prototype Testing and Improvement

Stage 4: Innovation design

Outcome: A key list of issues for improvement will be co-developed



Pilot-Testing

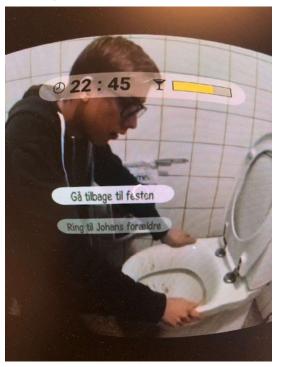
Pre-Party

Stage 5: Testing the VR tool

Outcome: Article/report on user experience



Party experiences/choices

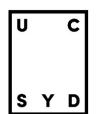


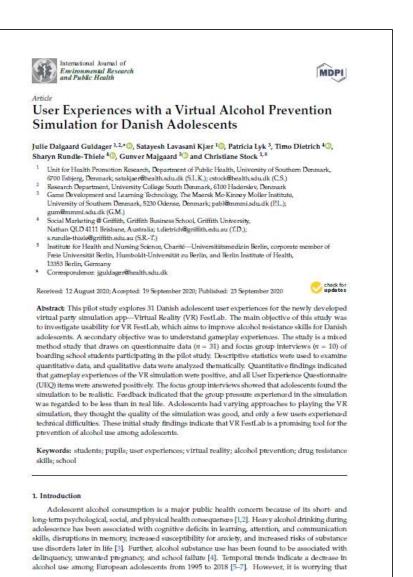
Next morning



Pilot-Testing

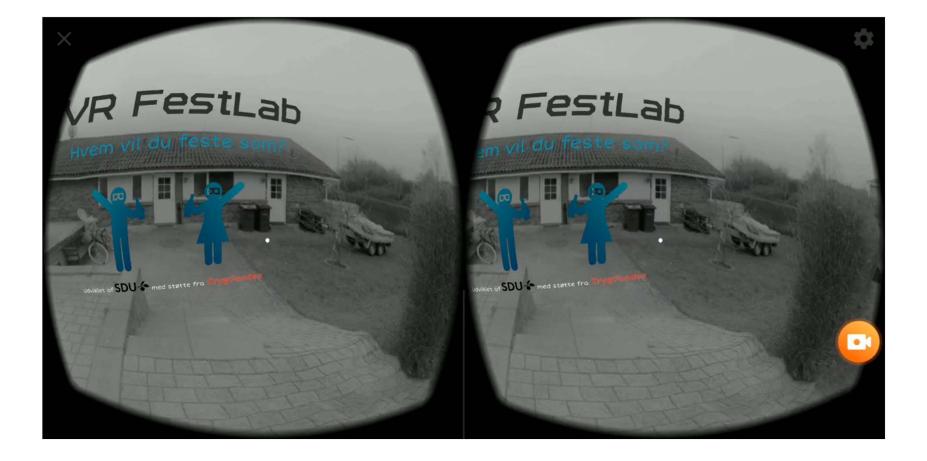
Guldager, J. D., Kjær, S. L., Lyk, P., Dietrich, T., Rundle-Thiele, S., Majgaard, G., & Stock, C. (2020). User experiences with a virtual alcohol prevention simulation for Danish adolescents. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, *17*(19), 6945.





Int. J. Entriron. Res. Public Health 2020, 17, 6945; dot:10.3390/tjerph17196945

www.mdpt.com/journal/tjerph



Living Lab Methodology

U

С

Stage 6: Evaluation

Outcome: A list of lessons learned will be co-created

Stage 5: Testing the VR tool

Outcome: Article/report on user experience

Stage 4: Innovation design

Outcome: A key list of issues for improvement will be co-developed

Stage 3: Prototype design

Outcome: Prototype of the VR AOD resistance training tool

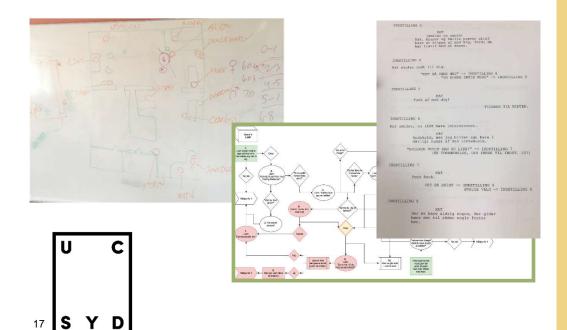
Stage 2: Concept design

Outcome: Film script

Stage 1: Exploration of key concepts

Outcome: A list of key concepts/scenes and recurring themes

How did the young people involved experience the cocreation process?



QUALITATIVE STUDY

- 9 focused semi-structured interviews with students from the development group (four female and five male)
- Tape-recorded, transcribed
- Analyzed with content analysis

Results

How have your ideas been used?

How did you experience the collaboration with researchers and experts?

Even the silly ideas I came up with, they were also well received...[...]...As long as you kept within the boundaries of what was realistic, there were no wrong answers or wrong ideas. You could only come up with good ideas. I actually think that was really nice.

I thought it was really fun to create these characters and it has given me a new kind of self-confidence or what it is called.

I had expected that there would be more modifications than there were. That we had to change many things and perhaps had even misunderstood something. But it was very well received, and they really backed up our ideas. So, I think that was amazing.

So I think that was cool, that us ordinary students who are eighteen or nineteen years old, can come up with something, which a grown-up man can approve and think is really good. That makes you feel kind of, put up on a pedestal, kind of like "Oh I know that I'm good ".

UNIT FOR HEALTH PROMOTION RESEARCH



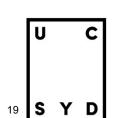
18

Conclusion

- The Living Lab approach was useful to structure and guide the co-creation process
- Students involved benefitted from the collaboration resulting in self-empowerment, increased self-efficacy and new skills
- Creativity flourished and benefitted the end-product VR FestLab

	Environmental Research and Public Health	MDP
A	rtide	
	Co-Creating a Virtual Alcohol Prevention Sim	ulation
	vith Young People	ulution
V	with foung reopie	
	otte Vallentin-Holbech ¹ , Julie Dalgaard Guldager ^{2,3} , Timo Dietrich ⁴ , haryn Rundle-Thiele ⁴ , Gunver Majgaard ⁵ , Patricia Lyk ⁵ and Christiane Stocl	k ^{2,6,*} ()
1	Centre for Alcohor and Drug Research, School of Dusiness and Social Sciences, Aamus Chi	versity,
3	8000 Aarhus, Denmark; lvh.crf@psy.au.dk 2 Unit for Health Promotion Research, Department of Public Health, University of Southern	Denmark.
	6500 Esbjerg, Denmark; jguldager@health.sdu.dk	
	 Research Department, University College South Denmark, 6100 Haderslev, Denmark Social Marketing @ Griffith, Griffith Business School, Griffith University, Nathan QLD 411: 	I. Australia an
	Centre for Youth Substance Abuse Research, Faculty of Health and Behavioural Science,	
	University of Queensland, Brisbane QLD 4072; t.dietrich@griffith.edu.au (T.D.); s.rundle-thiele@griffith.edu.au (S.RT.)	
	Embodied Systems for Robotics and Learning, The Maersk Mc-Kinney Moller Institute, U	
	Southern Denmark, 5230 Odense, Denmark; gum@mmmi.sdu.dk (G.M.); pabl@mmmi.sdu Gonzité—Universitätsmedizin Berlin, corporate member of Freie Universität Berlin,	.dk (P.L.)
	Humboldt-Universität Berlin, and Berlin Institute of Health, Institute for Health and Nursi	ing Science,
	13353 Berlin, Germany Correspondence: christiane.stock@charite.de	
		Check I
1	Received: 9 December 2019; Accepted: 5 February 2020; Published: 9 February 2020	V update
	Abstract: Collaborative knowledge generation and involvement of users is known to i	mprove heal
	promotion intervention development, but research about the roles and perspectiv	
	the co-creation process is sparse. This research aimed to study how young people p involvement in a co-creation process focussed on the development of a gamified	
	VR) simulation—VR FestLab. The Living Lab methodology was applied to struct	
	the co-creation process. Living Lab participants were comprised of students, hea	
	practitioners, researchers, and film and gaming experts who collaboratively designe the content and structure of the VR FestLab. Semi-structured interviews were condu	
	students who participated in the Living Lab and represented young end users. In	
	tape-recorded, transcribed and thematically analysed. Students described that they have	
	their tasks. They felt included and expressed that the collaboration with and feedba and other stakeholders increased their self-efficacy and empowered them to take c	
	generate new ideas. Participants voiced that they lacked information about the final	
	VR FestLab. Co-creation guided by the Living Lab methodology produced added	
	of empowerment and increased self-efficacy for the students involved. Future Livin plan for communication with participants about further development and implement	
	following ideation and prototyping phase.	iden process
1	Keywords: living lab methodology; co-creation; participatory research; empowermen	nt: self-efficac
	alcohol prevention	
्य स	Icohol prevention	
1.	Introduction	
p	Participatory approaches have become an integral part of health research. This ap romotion research, where the aim is to improve the life of those who are subjects	
7	t. J. Environ. Res. Public Health 2020, 17, 1097; doi:10.3390/ijerph17031097 www.mdpi.	com/journal/ijer

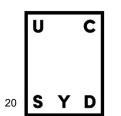
SDU



UNIT FOR HEALTH PROMOTION RESEARCH

Next step

- Randomized controlled trial
- Students aged 15-18
- Primary outcome:
 - Drinking refusal self-efficacy (DRSEQ)



UNIT FOR HEALTH PROMOTION RESEARCH

Next step







RCH SDU 🎓

UNIT FOR HEALTH PROMOTION RESEARCH

Discussion

- Can the co-creation process "create" health literacy for the <u>young people developing</u> the app? Why? Why not?
- Can the co-creation process "create" health literacy for the <u>adolescents using</u> the app? Why? Why not?
- Can Virtual Reality be used for increasing health literacy? Why? Why not?
- Your comments in general



Assistant Professor Julie Dalgaard Guldager

University of Southern Denmark & University College South jdgu@ucsyd.dk

THANK YOU

