Evidence-based design discrimination: Development and application under Chinese practice

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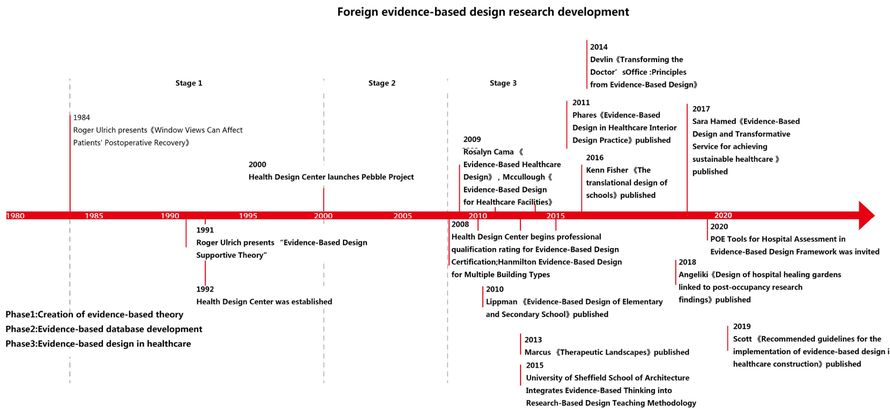
Evidence-based design development context



According to the preciseness of evidence use in practice, evidence-based design can be divided into four levels:

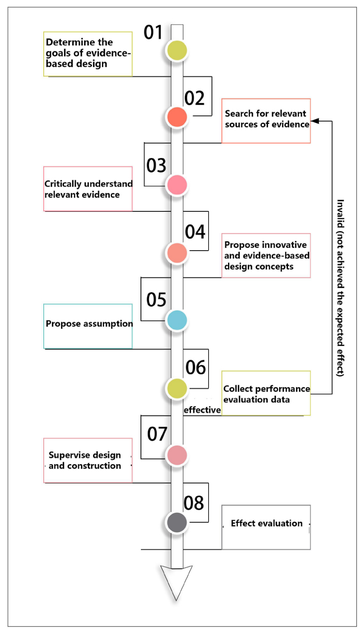
Level 1: Practice based on research results;

Level 2: conduct scientific forensics to form a design concept and verify;

Level 3: Perform post-use evaluation and share research experience with the public;

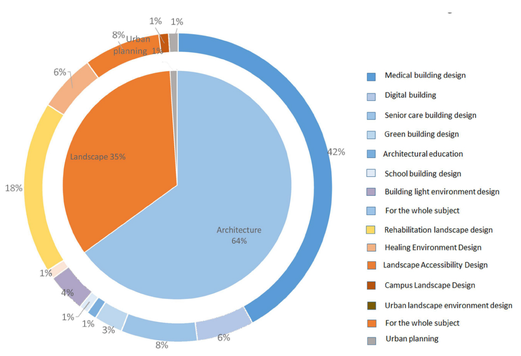
Level 4: Write academic papers and submit them for peer review.

It is generally believed that level 2 is the lowest standard of evidence-based practice in the true sense. The mainstream of design is still biased towards the design of convalescent environment which needs to be extended to a wider field.

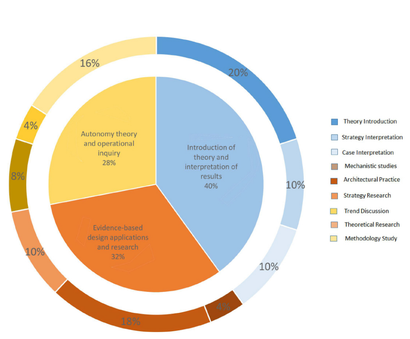


Research Development of Evidence-Based Design in China

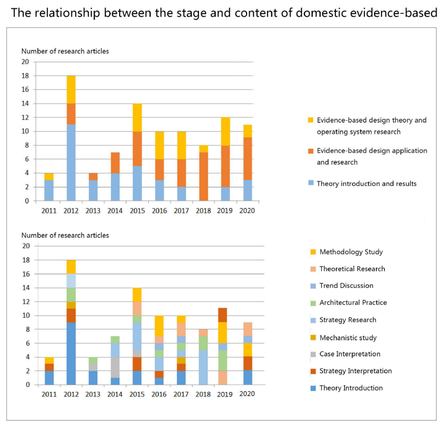
Classification of research areas for domestic evidence-based design results



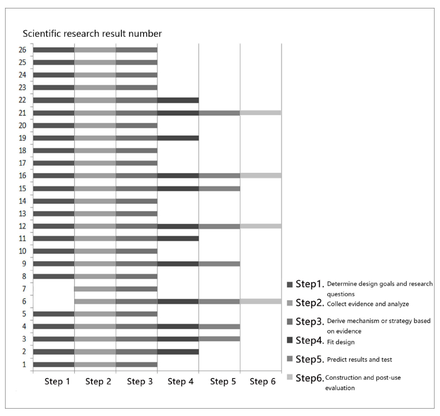
Classification of research stages of domestic evidence-based design results



The relationship between the stage and content of domestic evidence-based



The results of domestic evidence-based research in the "practice and application" category are disaggregated

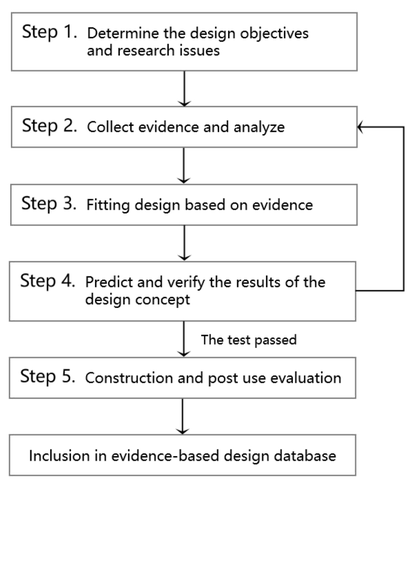


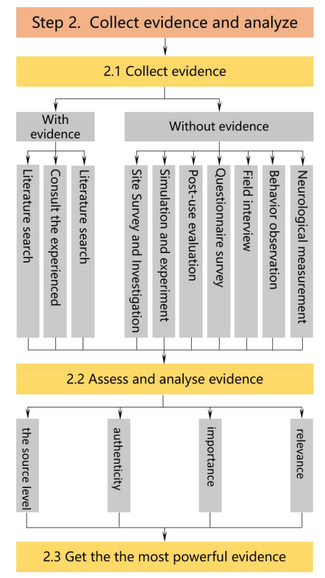
Region	Concept Perception	Theoretical system	Practice Cases	Database construction	Other
Abroad	Basically,foreign researchers have achieved the second level of knowledge of "attaching importance to scientific analysis, research and testing and evaluation".	Concepts and complete implementation models have been proposed, but have not been studied in depth and promoted at the level of methods and tools for key issues	Many practical cases, including medical buildings, healing landscapes, elderly buildings, teaching buildings, green buildings, commercial buildings, performance venues, office buildings, interior spaces, etc.	Evidence-based design databases have been established, such as "Project Pebble"	Most of the cases have been able to integrate the concept of evidence-based design throughout the design

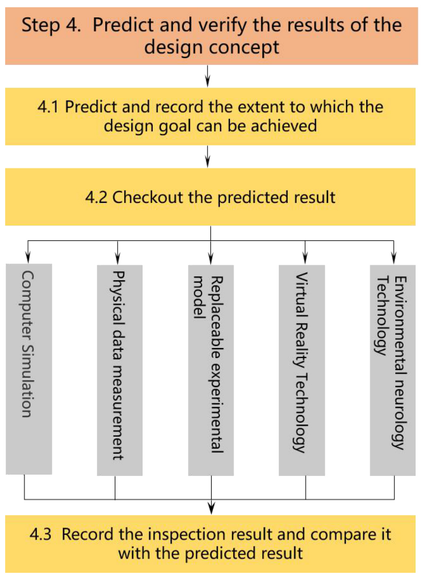
Misunderstandings of evidence-based design in China

1. Disguised as evidence-based practice
2. Only "creation of evidence", but no "use of evidence";
3. Failure to predict and verify the results of evidence-based design;
4. Misunderstanding that the use of post-use evaluation is evidence-based design;
5. Misunderstanding that the use of quantitative research is evidence-based design.

Research on the framework and method of Evidence-based design on national conditions

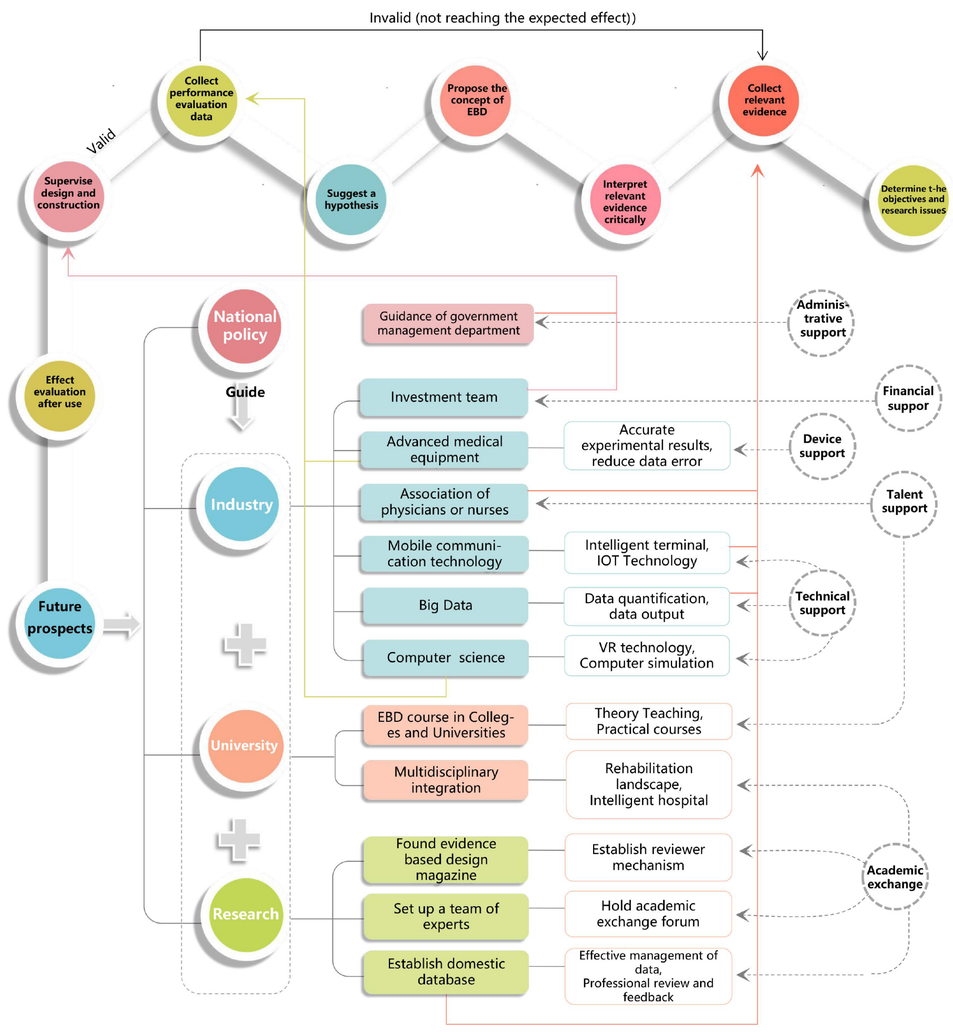






In order to standardize the current extensive problems, this study decomposes the evidence-based design implementation framework with scientific and rational design concepts, and forms a clear standardized process. This ensures that any decision in the design will not be determined by the designer's preferences, feelings or the formalism of pursuing modeling, but will be completely obtained through rational investigation, analysis, design, prediction, and verification.

Long-term goals/visions



The correct and effective implementation of evidence-based design requires not only the efforts of the design team, but also the advancement of industry, school, and research fields. Through the promotion and guidance of government management departments, the relevant industries form a standardized path and ensure corresponding practices. The project forms a multi-dimensional participation design process.

Reference

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