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

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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 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 parsing 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.

Research Development of Evidence-Based Design in China

The relationship between the origin and content of evidence-based 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.

Reference