Subject code: IFI7172	Subject name: Human-Centered Computing		
Study load: 4 (EAP/ECTS)	Load of contact hours: 45  Study semester: Fall Assessment/Exam Graded		
Objectives:	The goal of the course is to lay the foundations for understanding the		
o o je cures.	ways humans, both as individuals and in social groups, adopt, adapt, and		
Course outline:	organize their lives around computational technologies.		
Course outline:	This course comprises 4 modules:		
	Introduction to Human-Centered Computing     Secietosphical system		
	<ul><li>2. Sociotechnical system</li><li>3. Technology acceptance</li></ul>		
	4. Innovation diffusion		
Learning Outcomes:	Having successfully completed the course, students will be able to understand how humans relate to computational technology. Namely, students will be able to:		
	Situate computational technologies as sociotechnical systems		
	Explain and foresee technology acceptance		
	Explain and foresee innovation diffusion		
Assessment Methods:	Exam based upon:		
	<ul> <li>Participation in class activities (10%)</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Individual reading assignments (20%)</li> </ul>		
	• Discussion activities (20%)		
	• Case study assignments (30%)		
Touch outs).	Report and presentation (20%)  Sánia Sauca, Ph. D.		
Teacher(s): Subject name in	Sónia Sousa, Ph.D.		
Estonian:	Kasutajakesksed tarkvaralahendused		
Prerequisite subject(s):	None.		
Compulsory Literature:	Eason, K. (2008). Sociotechnical systems theory in the 21st Century: another half-filled glass. Sense in social science: A collection of essays in honour of Dr. Lisl Klein, 123-134.		
	Davis, M. C., Challenger, R., Jayewardene, D. N., & Clegg, C. W. (2014). Advancing socio-technical systems thinking: A call for bravery. Applied ergonomics, 45(2), 171-180.		
	Davis, F. D. (1985). A technology acceptance model for empirically testing new end-user information systems: Theory and results (Doctoral dissertation, Massachusetts Institute of Technology).		
	Venkatesh, V., & Davis, F. D. (2000). A theoretical extension of the technology acceptance model: four longitudinal field studies.  Management science, 46(2), 186-204.		
	Rogers, E. M. (1976). New product adoption and diffusion. Journal of consumer Research, 290-301.		
	Rogers, E. M. (2010). Diffusion of innovations. Simon and Schuster.		
Replacement	To be discussed with teacher.		
Literature:			

Participation and Exam requirements:	Students are required to participate in 20% out of the foreseen contact hours.		
Independent work:	Discussion activities and reading assignments		
Grading criteria scale or the minimal level necessary for passing the subject:	Grading criteria:  A - 90-100% of the work is done - excellent: outstanding work with only few minor errors.  B - 80-90% of the work is done - very good: above average work but with some minor errors.  C - 70-80% of the work is done - good: generally good work with a number of notable errors.  D - 60-70% of the work is done - satisfactory: reasonable work but with significant shortcomings.  E - 50-60% of the work is done - sufficient: passable performance meeting the minimum criteria.  F- less than 50% of the work is done - fail: more work is required before the credit can be awarded.		
Information about the	Date and time	Form of study and course content by topic	
course:	05.09 (08.30 – 11.30)	Introduction to Human-Centered Computing	
	03.10 (08.30 – 11.30)	Sociotechnical systems	
	17.10 (08.30 – 11.30)	Sociotechnical systems	
	30.10 (08.30 – 11.30)	Sociotechnical systems	
	31.10 (08.30 – 11.30)	Technology acceptance	
	13.11 (08.30 – 11.30)	Technology acceptance	
	14.11 (08.30 – 11.30)	Technology acceptance	
	27.11 (08.30 – 11.30)	Innovation diffusion	
	28.11 (08.30 – 11.30)	Innovation diffusion	
	11.12 (08.30 – 11.30)	Innovation diffusion	
	12.12 (08.30 – 11.30)	Presentations	

Course programme