Principles of rigour

Four potential principles for rigour in complexity

Inclusive participation	Methodological pluralism *(Many different kinds of data, methods and approaches)*	Reflexivity *(Ongoing cycles of critical learning)*	Relevance *(Meets people where they are at)*
Processes for analysis, interpretation and communication include different kinds of expertise and perspectives including cultural There has been reciprocity in the process Whānau have had decision-making power and control over the process, what is produced and how it is shared	Methods for data collection are appropriate and culturally grounded and the process is culturally safe There is transparency and consistency in documentation and reporting Processes and changes in direction and decision-making are shared	The positions, values, perspectives and worldviews of those doing the work are known and accounted for Claims that are made are appropriate and relative to the situation, methods used, data collected and evidence built	We have been responsive to whānau and partners - and clear about our roles, responsibilities and scope of effort The process has been ethical and beneficial for whānau from their perspective Tikanga (protocol of the place and people) has been observed

Principles are intended to support and provoke thinking around what evidence for innovation, including prototyping *with* families in place and culture.

Facilitators: Kate McKegg (Developmental Evaluation Institute), Penny Hagen (Auckland Co-design Lab), Chris Vanstone (TACSI)

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