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Laboratory of Human-Computer interaction for Special Needs Behar Berezitarako Pertsona-Konputagailu Elkarrekintza Laborategia

http://www.sc.ehu.es/acwbbpke/



- Founded in 1985
- 11 lecturers + 9 contracted researchers and Ph. D. students.
- · Research fields
  - (Physical, Sensory and Cognitive) Web Accessibility
  - Augmentative and Alternative Communication and Mobility (AAC&M)
  - Ubiquitous computing, Ambient Intelligence, Smart Homes.



#### **International Committees**

- IFIP TC 13 Human-Computer Interaction
- IFIP WG13.3 HCI and Disability
- COST219 bis "Telecommunications Access for Disabled People and Elderly" (1997-01)
- COST219 ter "Accessibility for All to Services and Terminals for Next Generation Networks" (2003-2006)
- EDeAN, IST/CE, etc.





## What is Desing for All



## Some definitions (I)

"In Europe the term "design for all" has a similar meaning to "universal design". However the term "inclusive design" also includes the concept of "reasonable" in the definition.

The most commonly used definition for **inclusive design** is "**The design of mainstream products and/or services** that are accessible to, and usable by, as many people as **reasonably possible** on a global basis, in a wide variety of situations and to the greatest extent possible without the need for special adaptation or specialized design".

In tiresias. Org: Guidelines. Inclusive Design http://www.tiresias.org/guidelines/inclusive.htm



## Some definitions (II)

"...design for all in the Information Society is the conscious and systematic effort to proactively apply principles, methods and tools, in order to develop IT&T products and services which are accessible and usable by all citizens, thus avoiding the need for a posteriori adaptations, or specialised design."

"...the term **design for all** (or **universal design**, the terms are used interchangeably)..."

Stephanidis et al. Toward an Information Society for All: An International R&D Agenda. International Journal of Human-Computer Interaction, Vol.10(2), 1998, pp. 107-134

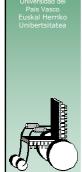
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### We use:

#### "Inclusive Design"

- the design that avoids the inclusion of unnecessary accessibility barriers
- to users with (sensory, physical or cognitive) restrictions provided with appropriate access devices
- due to
  - disability, aging or illness
  - the use of obsolete equipment
  - the special conditions to access (driving, working...)
  - etc.







## Design for All vs Assistive Technology

- E-accessibility:Design for all/Universal Design/Inclusive DesignAssistive technology







## Our approach to Design for **All** (I)

#### Inclusive design + Assistive Technology

Two different and complementary levels:

- Design for all
  - Usability & Accessibility
  - User centred design
  - Accessibility barriers free
- Assistive Technology
  - Special user interfaces for people with special needs

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Why should be taught D4A





## Why to teach D4A?

- To be useful, inclusive design has to be applied to mainstream design process
- To comply with inclusive laws, standards, norms and guidelines
- Other motivations for lectures and students: better design quality, larger market, more and happier users, better job opportunities, etc.
- To avoid the **e-exclusion**

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## E-exclusion







## Other reasons to teach D4A

- The D4A enhances the capacity of the designers to tackle the real user needs
  - "rehabilitation engineers have longer experience that mainstream applications designers in the practical use of the tailored design of adaptive and intelligent interfaces"

Newell y Gregor

 The experience in design for all can generate an special ability to face the general usability problems

Nielsen

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## Other reasons to teach D4A

"Badly designed systems handicap all users"

H. Thimbleby

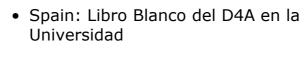


# What (and how) should be taught D4A



## Now is the time

- Bolonia process: New and renewed curricula
- Redefinition of IEEE/ACM Computer Science 2001 Curriculum





## IEEE/ACM CS 2001 Interim Review (June 2008)

#### **HUMAN-COMPUTER INTERACTION**

#### Contents

#### 1 HC/Foundations [core]

- 2 HC/BuildingGUIInterfaces [core]
- 3 HC/UserCenteredSoftwareEvaluation [elective]
- 4 HC/UserCenteredSoftwareDevelopment [elective]
- 5 HC/GUIDesign [elective]
- 6 HC/GUIProgramming [elective]
- 7 HC/MultimediaAndMultimodalSystems [elective]
- 8 HC/CollaborationAndCommunication [elective]
- 9 HC/InteractionDesignForNewEnvironments [elective]
- 10 HC/HumanFactorsAndSecurity [elective]
- http://wiki.acm.org/cs2001/index.php?title=HUMAN-COMPUTER\_INTERACTION

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## **HC/Foundations** [core]

Minimum core coverage time: 6 hours

#### Topics:

- Motivation: Why the study of how people interact with technology is vital for the development of most usable and acceptable systems
- Process for user-centred development: early focus on users, empirical testing, iterative design.
- Different measures for evaluation: utility, efficiency, learnability, user satisfaction.
- •
- Accommodating human diversity, including universal design and accessibility and designing for multiple cultural and linguistic contexts.
- ..



#### Learning objectives:

- Discuss why user-centred product development is important.
- Explain why both individual human models and social models are important to consider in design of human-computer interaction.
- Define a user-centred design process that explicitly recognizes that the user is not like the developer or her acquaintances.





## Teaching Design for all

- What is needed to teach Design for all in Human Computer Interaction?
  - Inclusive design guidelines
  - Sound methodologies
  - Adequate Tools

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## Inclusive Design Guidelines (I)

- They help students to apprehend the field knowledge
- They provide the designer with previous (successful) experiences
- Their application can not be automatic: they require experience and common sense
- They do not eliminate the designer freedom and creativity



## Inclusive Design Guidelines (II)

- Many sets of guidelines can be found in the Internet
- Depending on the design purpose students should be encouraged to find, analyse, discuss and apply them
- A good example: WAI guidelines

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## Inclusive Design Guidelines (III)

#### Literature:

- C. Nicolle et al. (Eds.)
   Inclusive Design
   Guidelines for HCI. Taylor
   & Francis. London, 2001.
- C. Farenc & J. Vanderdonckt (eds.) Tools for Working with Guidelines. Springer, 2000.



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## Inclusive Methodologies (I)

- Accessibility for all must be a figure of merit of quality (similarly to Usability)
- Inclusive methodologies cannot be outside of the general cycle of life of the applications' development.



• They must be **integrated** in the Software Engineering Methodology used by the development team.

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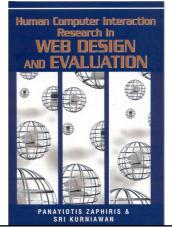


## Inclusive Methodologies (II)



Capítulo 9. **Ingeniería de la accesibilidad a la web**. J. Abascal, M. Arrue, N. Garay, J. M. López, M. Vigo. 267-306. En: *Ingeniería de la web y patrones de diseño*. P. Díaz et al. (eds.). Pearson, 2005.

A Methodology for Web Accessibility Development and Maintenance. In: Human-Computer Interaction Research in Web Design and Evaluation. P. Zaphiris (ed.), Centre for HCI Design, City University, London.





## Adequate integrated tools

- D4A issues must be integrated in the standard tools used by the team
- Integrated tools are a key issue:
  - They help to apply methodologies
    - facilitating their application and
    - maintaining coherence



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Our experience of Teaching Design for All



### Diverse courses

#### At the School of Informatics. University of Basque Country

- Pre-graduate courses in HCI
  - Human-Computer Interaction ⇒Interface design
  - Advanced interaction systems ⇒Devices and procedures for novel interaction paradigms
- Diverse doctorate courses on Web Accessibility (containing Design for All fundamentals)
  - From 1996



#### In other universities

- Diverse doctorate courses on Web Accessibility (containing Design for All fundamentals)
  - University of Deusto. Bilbao (from 1998...)
  - · University of Cienfuegos
  - University of Granada
- Summer courses on Design for All
  - University of Castilla-La Mancha (2003)
  - Summer University of Andalucia (2007)

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## Students evaluation of the courses

- Practical work with real designs (even if they are only exercises) was highly appreciated
- They discovered their own ignorance about user issues, and the need to collaborate with other people to solve them
- They detected their tendency to go directly to the designing/building phase, and their difficulty to "lose time" in early discussions about user needs
- They opine that design for a all and/or accessibility & usability courses should be taught earlier





## Conclusions

- Design for All should be taught in all the design related undergraduate courses
  - A practical approach is crucial
- A key issue: Compilation of teaching materials
- Lectures (and students) have to be motivated to introduce it

but

 Stakeholders HAVE TO LOBBY for the inclusion of the Design for All in engineering undergraduate curricula

