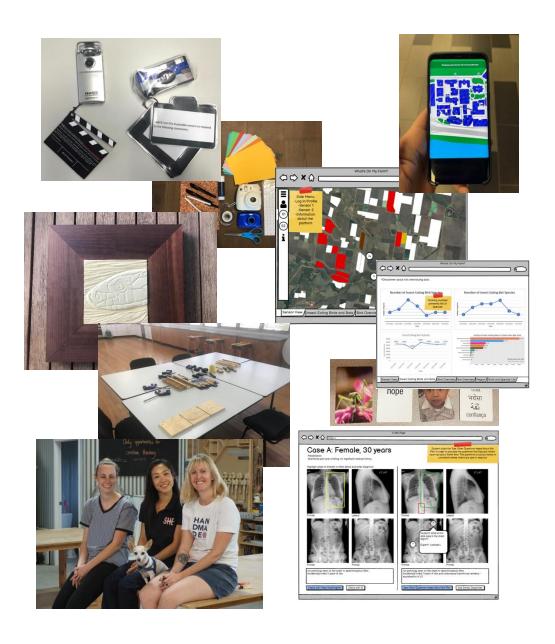
Human-Centred Design: Process, Ethics & Inclusivity

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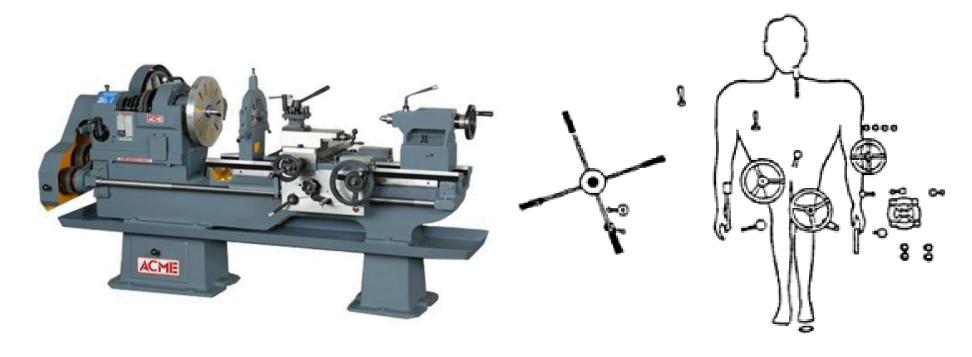


About Me

- Lecturer in Design Informatics
- PhD Human-Computer Interaction
- UX Researcher and Designer

Key Concepts of Human-Centred Design





The controls of a lathe in are not within easy reach of the average man, but are so placed that the ideal operator should be 137 cm (4.5ft) tall, 61cm (2 ft) across the shoulders and have an arm span of 234cm (8ft). (Pheasant, 1986)

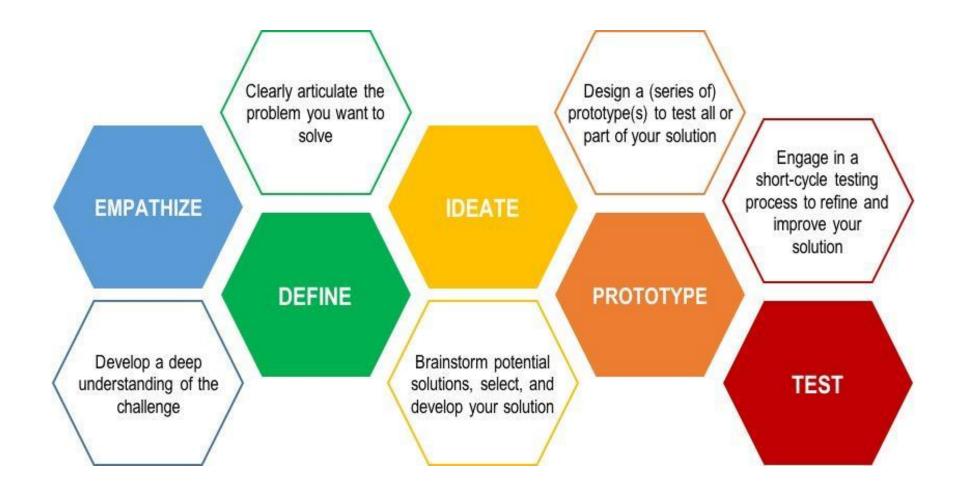
Principles of Human-Centred Design

(also known as *User-Centred Design, User Experience Design, Design Thinking* or *Usability Engineering*)

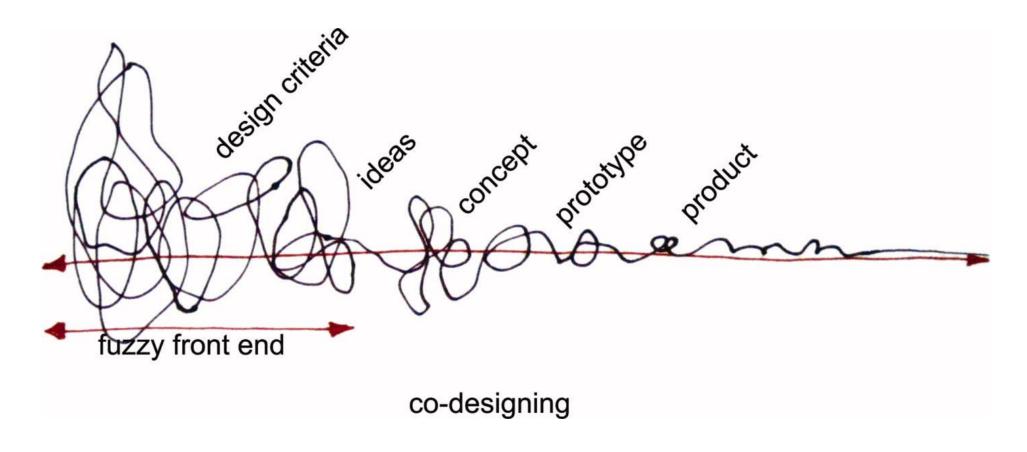
- **Human-centred:** focused on people, activities and context from the project start
- Participative: involving target users as members of the design team
- Empirical: evaluating usability and user experience in trial studies with end users
- Iterative: designing, evaluating, and redesigning as a regular cycle until results satisfy the user experience needs
- Integrated: (agile) software development, marketing, training, websites, ...

How to apply HCD in practice

Human-Centred Design (Stanford model)



Human-Centred Design Process in the Real World



Co-Designing with Women at a Community Centre



Self-Reporting Probe Kits

- Collaborated with a non-profit community centre
- 15 women were given camera packs with video camera, disposable camera and prompts



Findings

- Participants engaged in making activities, such as knitting and craft, to support wellbeing
- Participants had stories,
 experiences and advice they
 wished to share with other women

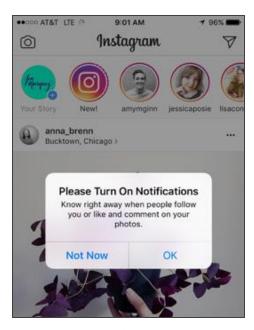


Design Implications

- Participants suggested an online community platform within a women-only space
- Trialed the creation of an e-zine

Human-Centred Design and Ethics

There is also a dark side of human-centred design



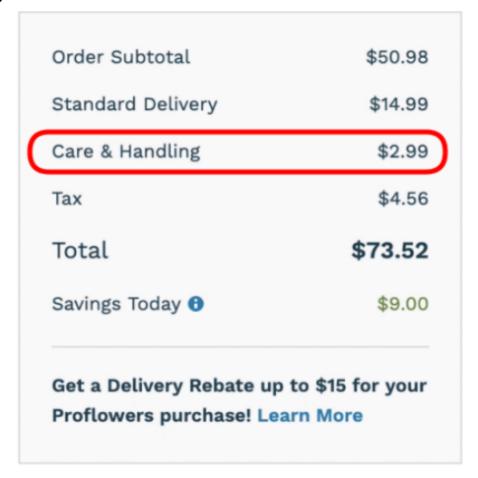
- Dark patterns of UX design trick users into doing things that benefits the company rather than the user, like turning on notifications
- https://darkpatterns.uxp2.com/pattern/ instagram-no-option-for-no/ https://www.deceptive.design/



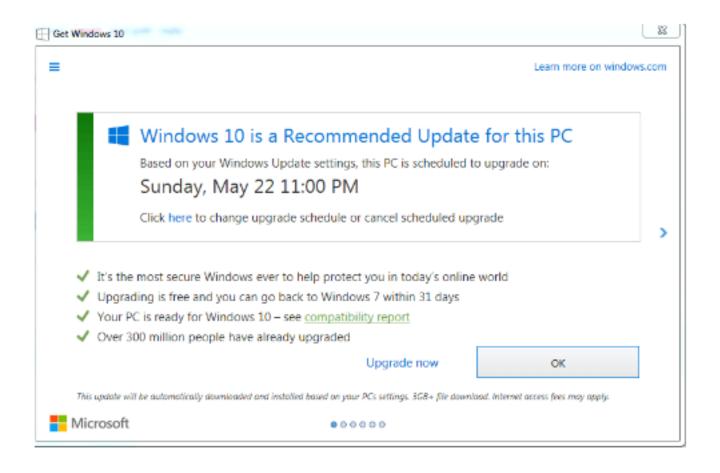
- UX design is essential in social media to drive engagement and to make a profit. But there is a hidden cost to our wellbeing, such as an increase in the rates of depression, anxiety and self-harm
- https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-020-00296-x

Examples of Dark Patterns

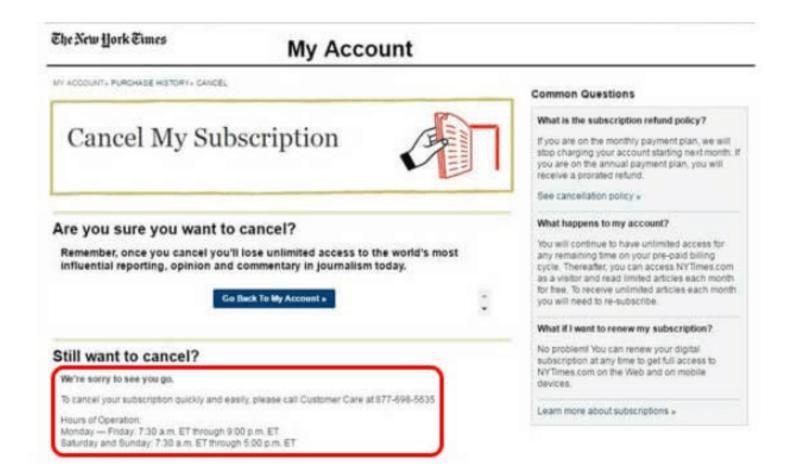
Hidden Costs



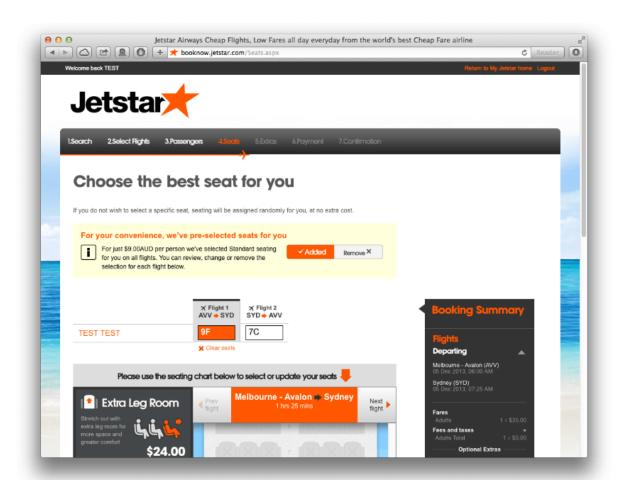
Bait and Switch



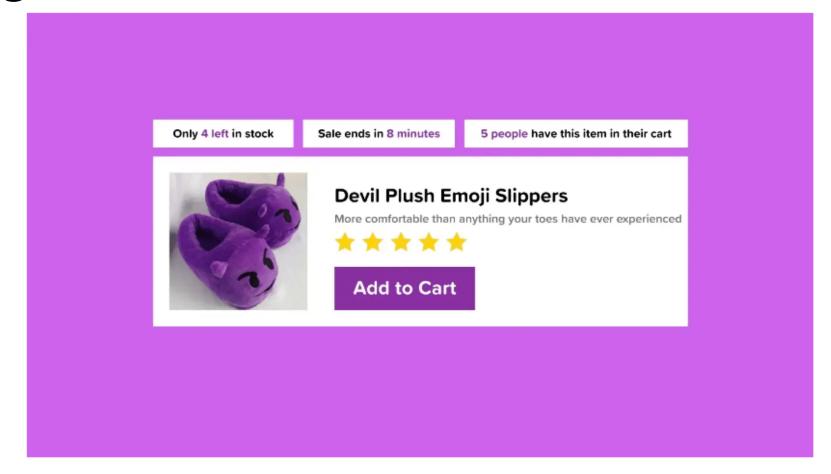
Roach Motel



Misdirection



FOMO



Confirm Shaming

LOFT

WE'RE GIVING YOU

30% OFF*

YOUR FULL-PRICE PURCHASE

Enter Your Email Here

GET MY 30% OFF

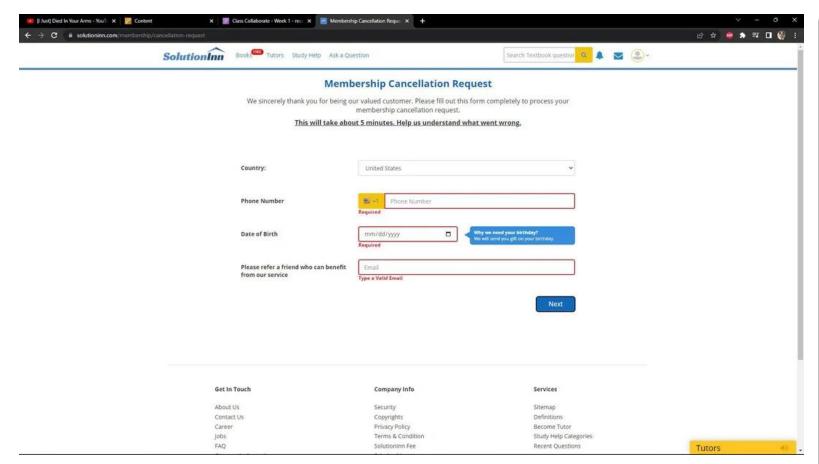
NO THANKS, I PREFER TO PAY FULL PRICE

*VALID IN US ONLY | EXCLUSIONS APPLY

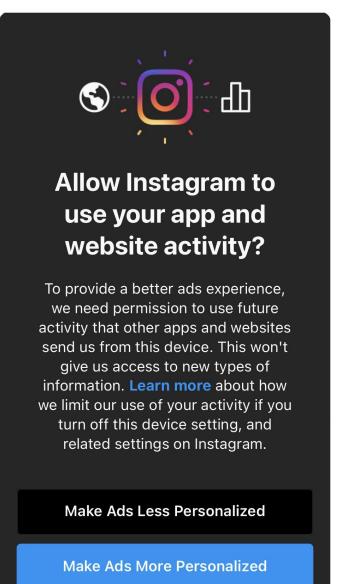
https://uxbooth.com/articles/ux-dark-patterns-manipulinks-and-confirmshaming/

Activity

- On the next slide are 2 screenshots of real-life interfaces using dark patterns
- Work in pairs to identify the dark patterns in each example and suggest how they would redesign them to be more ethical
- Group discussion



https://www.reddit.com/r/assholedesign



Inclusive and Accessible Design

Inclusive and Accessible Design

- Inclusive Design —
 a design methodology that enables and draws on the full range of human diversity
- Accessibility –
 the qualities that make an experience open to all
- If we start the design process from our own abilities and biases, we end up with products designed for people of a specific gender, age, language ability, tech literacy and physical ability
- Designing for inclusivity opens up products and experiences to more people with a wider range of abilities

Inclusive Design Principles

- Recognise Exclusion —
 exclusion can occur when we design from our own biases, we are responsible for knowing when our designs cause exclusion
- Learn from Diversity —
 people adapt to different situations, understanding these adaptations is the key
 to real insights
- Solve for one, extend to many –
 inclusive design connects different people who have similar circumstances,
 consequently benefitting a wider range of people

The Role of Human-Centred Design

- Inclusive and accessible design highlights the importance of user research to gain insights into diverse user groups
- Through human-centred design we can understand users' needs and challenges
- Encourages empathy to design with end-users in mind, considering their diverse backgrounds, abilities and preferences
- Emphasises the role of user testing and iterative design to ensure inclusivity
- Encourages collaboration and feedback from diverse user groups throughout the design process

Accessibility Guidelines and Standards

- Web accessibility standards: Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG)
- Principles:
 - Perceivable UI components and information are presented in a way that people can perceive
 - Operable UI components and navigation are operable
 - Understandable operation of UI and information is understandable
 - Robust content can be interpreted reliably by a wide variety of end-users, including assistive tech
- Guidelines and Success Criteria
- Sufficient and Advisory Techniques
- All of these layers work together to provide guidance on making web content more accessible

Activity

- Prompt: for 2 minutes think of an example of a time you had difficulty with technology/interface/something else
- In groups of 4-5 pick from the examples discussed and identify issues of accessibility and inclusion
- Answer the following questions:
 - What could the lack of an accessible option cause? What could be the consequences for the user?
 - How could the design be made more inclusive? Or how might you redesign the technology altogether?
- Class discussion

Questions?