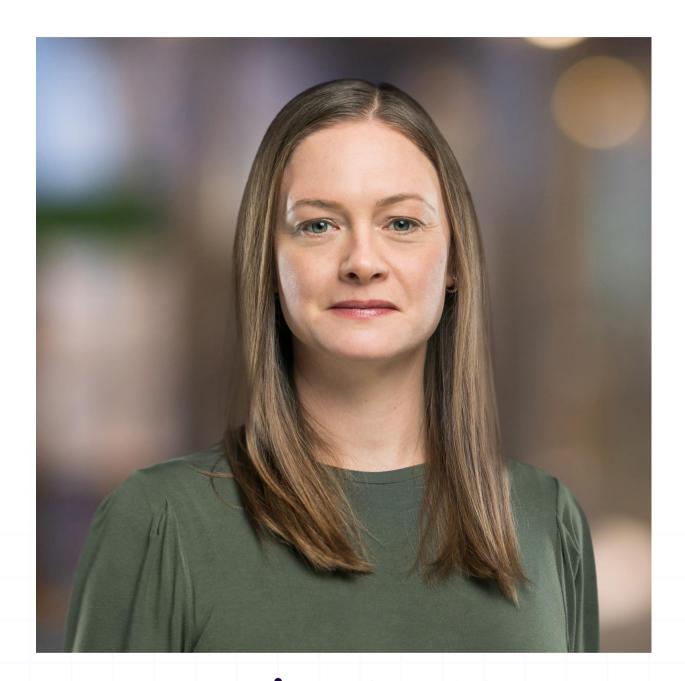
An Accessible Design Framework

Enabling designers to proactively embed accessibility considerations into all aspects of their work



Meet Karen Hawkins



Karen Hawkins, CPACC
Principal of Accessible Design,

Principal of Accessible Design, Level Access



Connect with me

Email

LinkedIn



Get today's slides



Get today's slides

Deck on notist https://noti.st/khawk27



MY OBJECTIVE

Provide designers with a framework to design with accessibility in mind, as well as check their work or the work of others for accessibility.



Agenda

- The framework
- Applying the framework
- Summary and questions



The framework



Definition of "Human Factors"

by the **Human Factors and Ergonomics Society**

Human Factors is a body of knowledge about human abilities, human limitations, and other human characteristics that are relevant to design. Human Factors engineering is the application of Human Factors information to the design of tools, machines, systems, tasks, jobs, and environments for safe, comfortable, and effective human use.



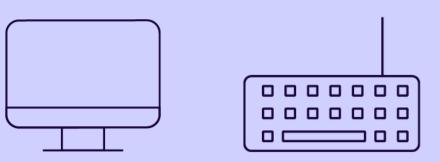
Definition of "Human Factors"

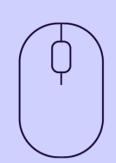
by the **Human Factors and Ergonomics Society**

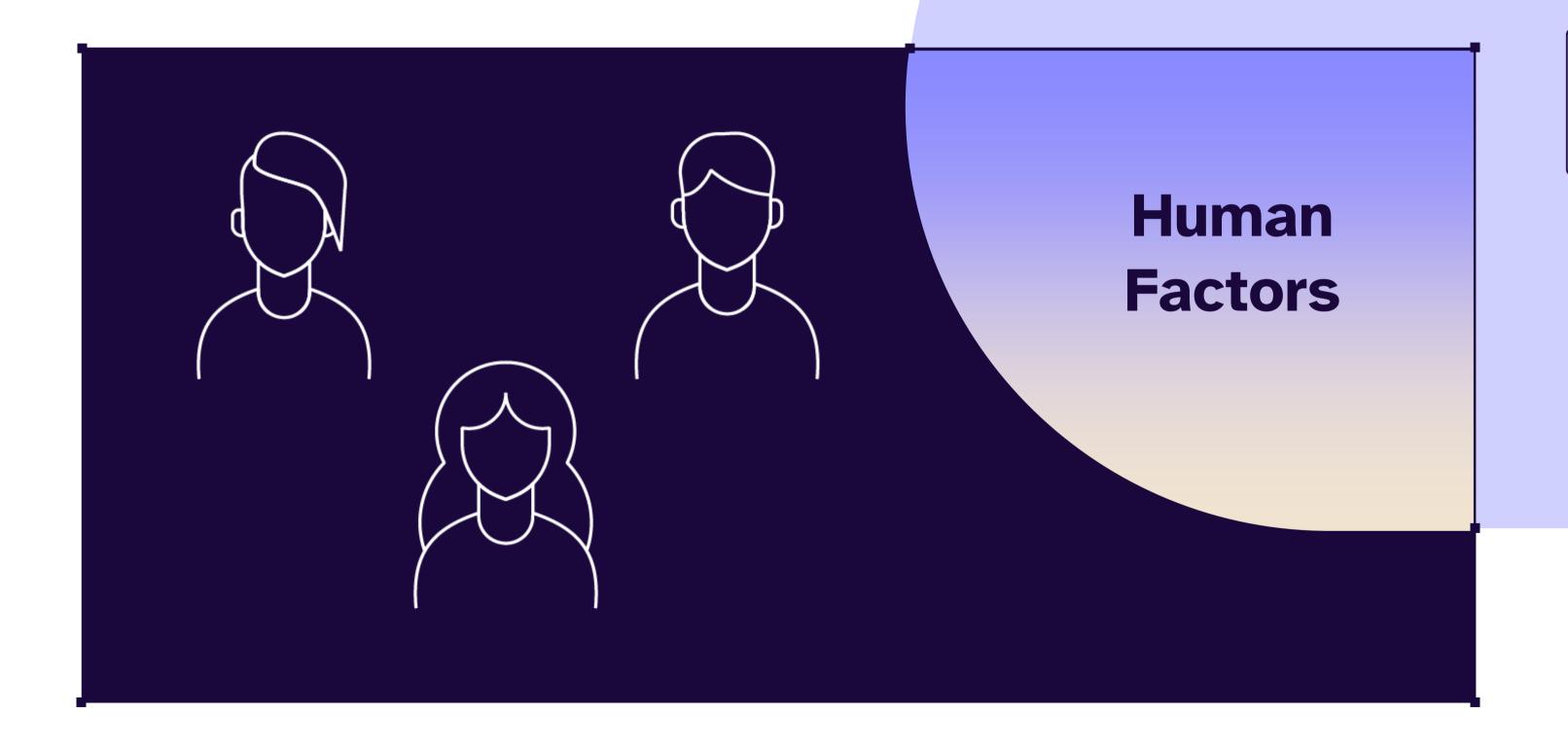
Human Factors is a body of knowledge about human abilities, human limitations, and other human characteristics that are relevant to design. Human Factors engineering is the application of Human Factors information to the design of tools, machines, systems, tasks, jobs, and environments for safe, comfortable, and effective human use.

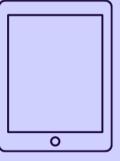


Human Factors sits at the intersection of people and technology







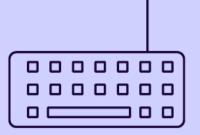


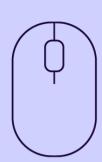


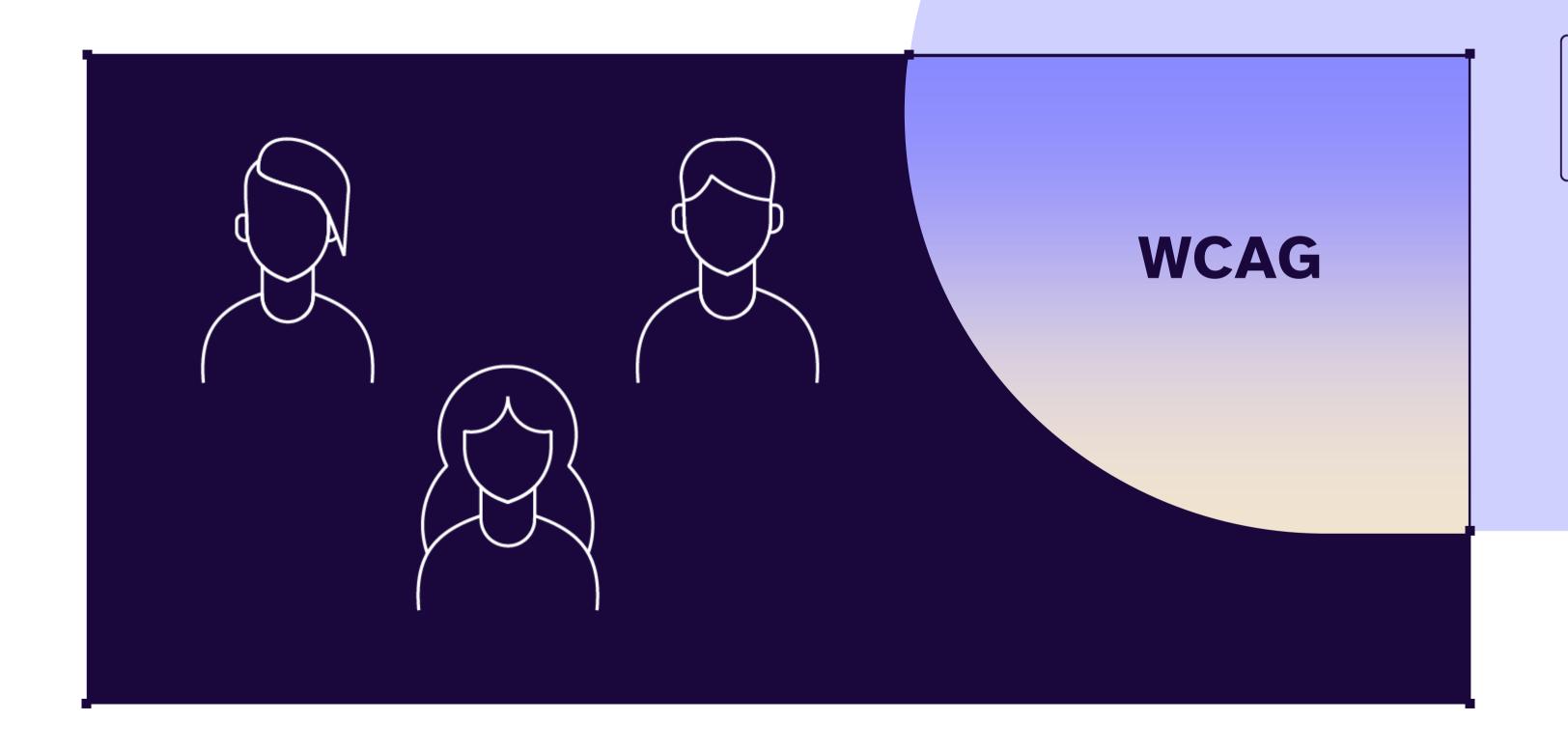


WCAG is a guide for designing interfaces where people meet technology





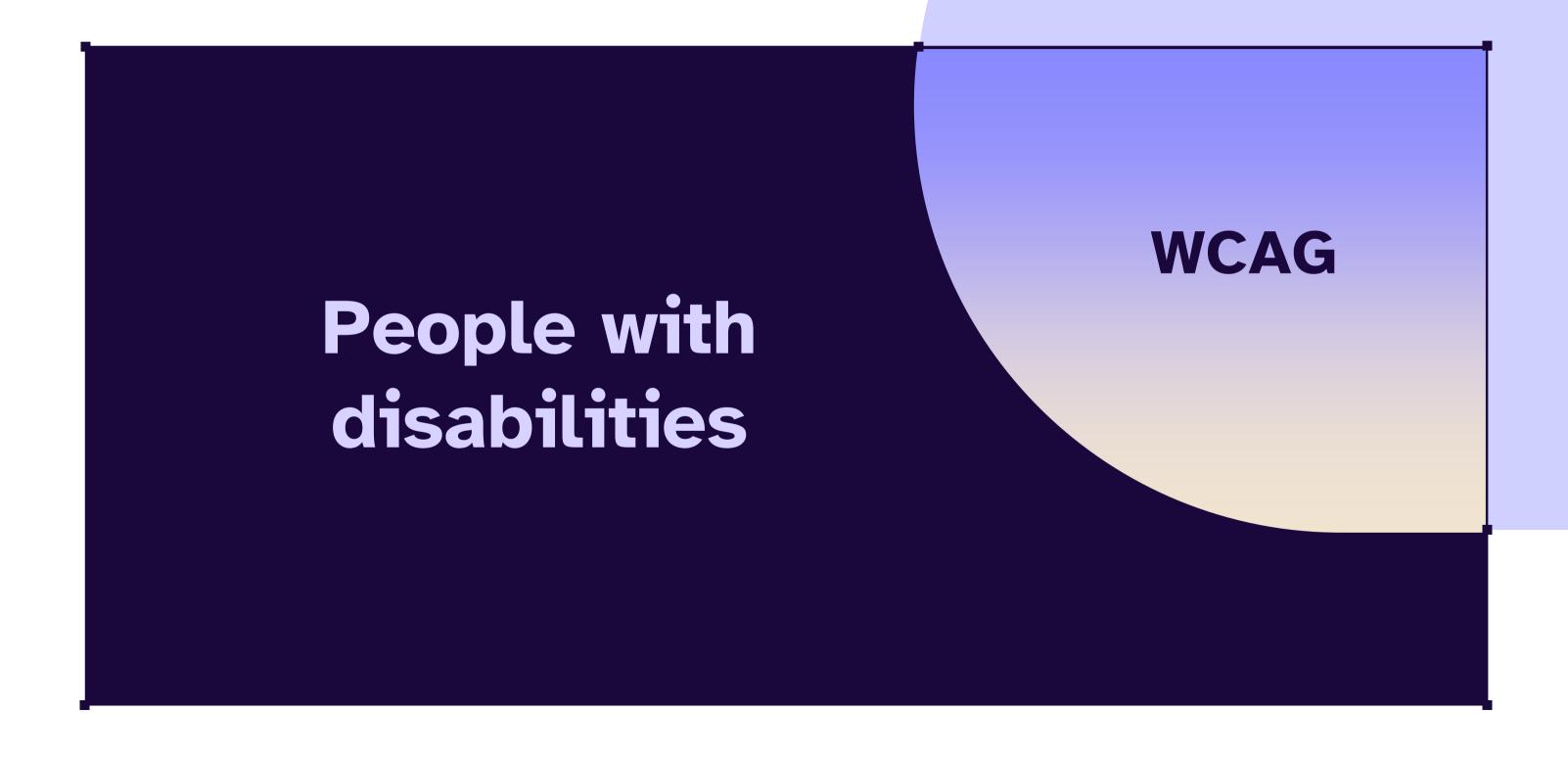






WCAG is perceived to be about people with disabilities and assistive technology

Assistive technologies





We need a more human-centric model

Technology





Our scope of design is a system that includes an able yet flawed human, as well as the set of technologies that enable them to execute their desired tasks in digital environments.



We need to design for human abilities and limitations, and for technology's abilities and limitations, all within a given environment or context.

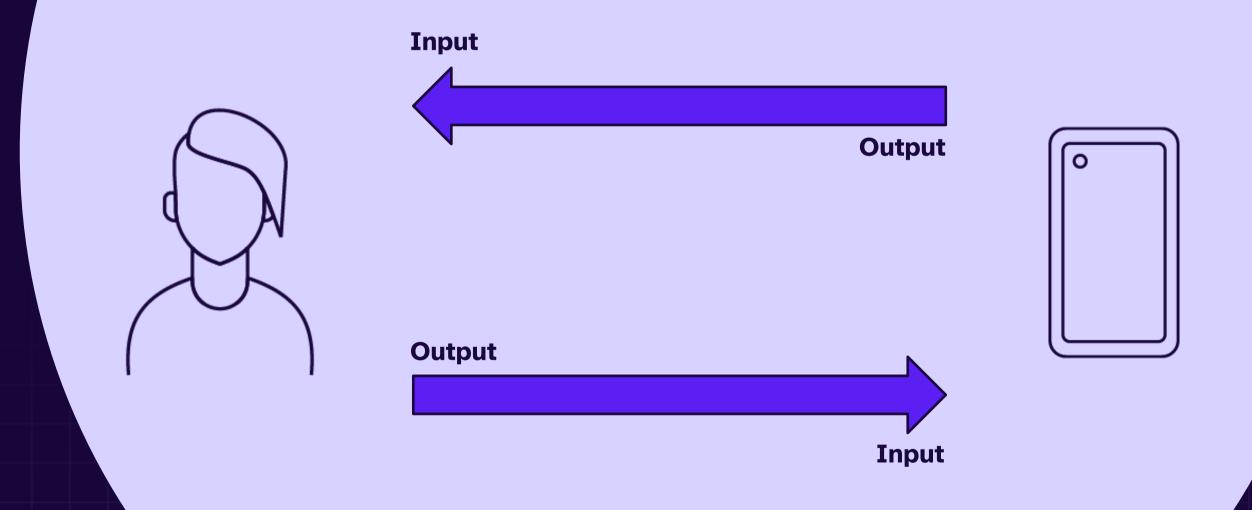


NOTE

What's missing is a focus on the technology.



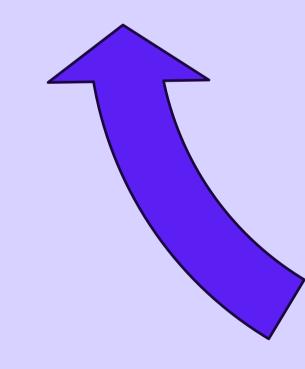
Within this system, there is a process of information exchange.





Deliver an output

Receive an input



Process information

Our brains function like basic computers: in sequence

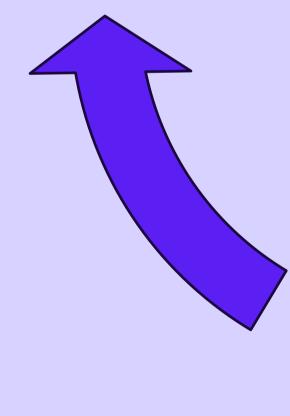


Act on the information

(Operable)

Perceive information

(Perceivable)



Process information

(Understandable)

WCAG can be mapped to information processing theory

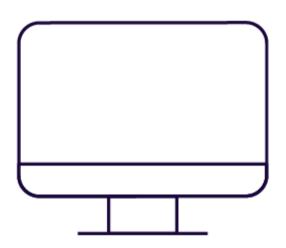
Ask yourself:

- Is the user able to get all the relevant information?
- Is the information easy to understand?
- How can the user act on that information?



Design for technologies to help humans perceive information

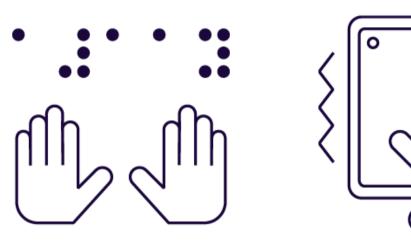
In support of perceivability



Visual interfaces
enable visual
perception



Voice interfaces
enable auditory
perception

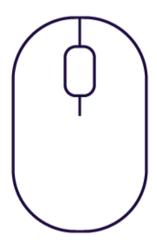


Touch interfaces
enable touch
perception

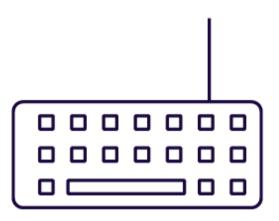


Design for technologies to help humans take action

In support of operability



Pointers



Keyboard interfaces

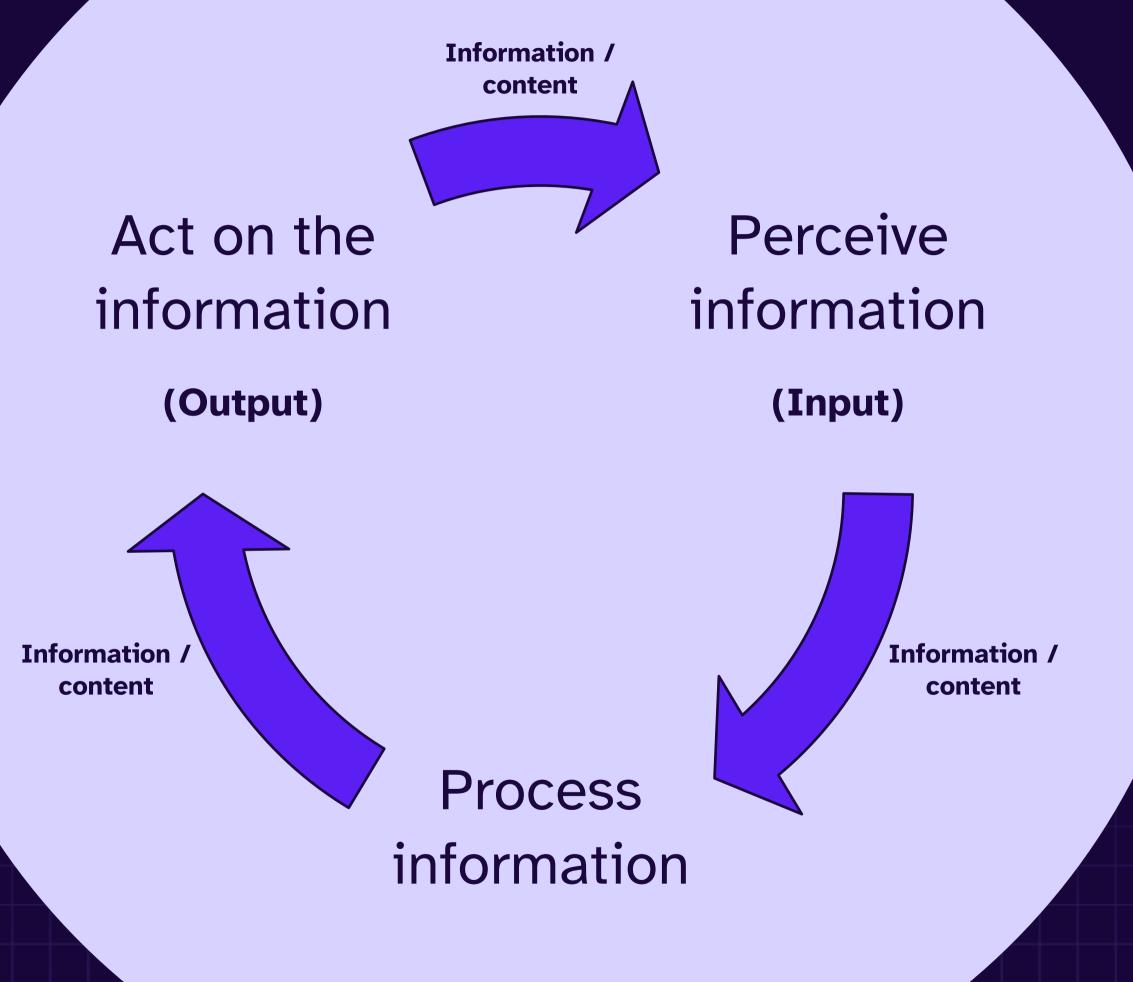


Motion



Speech recognition





Information moves through the system

- Output quality is dependent on input quality
- If input quality is degraded, output quality is degraded

It's the quality of the content that's important to help people understand it.



Content can be thought of as a technology that enables the understandability of the system.

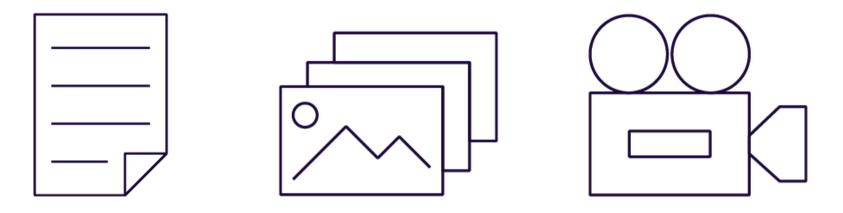


Content needs to be thoughtfully designed so it can move through the system quickly and efficiently.



Design for technologies to help humans understand

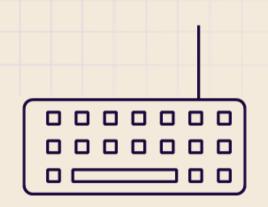
In support of understandability



High quality content



Technology / experience scope of design



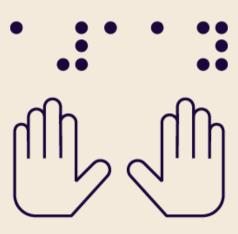
Keyboard interfaces



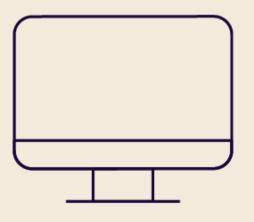
Speech recognition



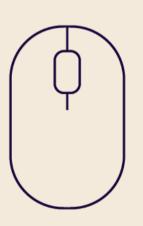
Voice interfaces



Touch interfaces



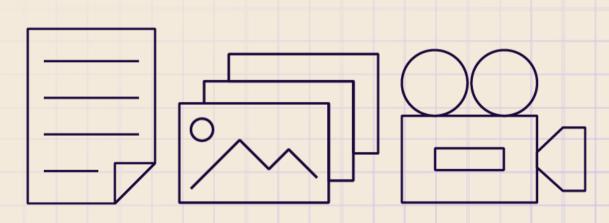
Visual interfaces



Pointers



Motion



High-quality content



MY GOALS FOR THIS FRAMEWORK

Adoption and Stickiness



FRAMEWORK REQUIREMENTS

- 1. Map to our mental model of design.
- 2. Fold into our natural design processes.



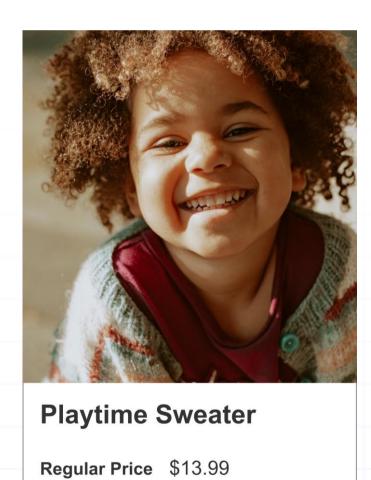
ONE

Our mental model of design is componentization

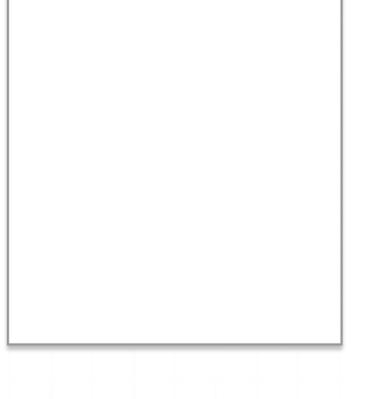
Variable components

Reusable elements





More Details





HOT DEAL

Playtime Sweater

Colors

Solocted Color: Mint

Add to Cart

Sizes

S M L

Selected Size: Medium

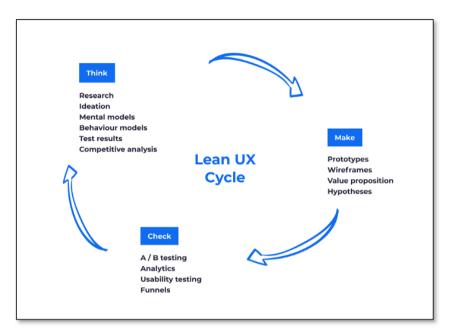
Sale Price \$12.99

You Save \$1.00

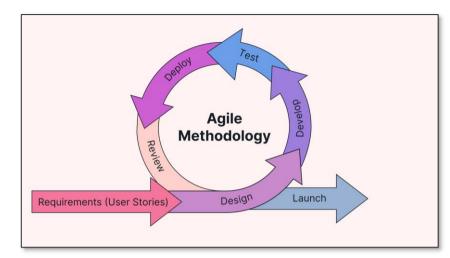
TWO process is

Our design iterative

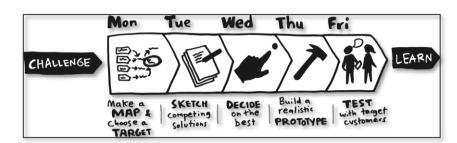
Lean UX



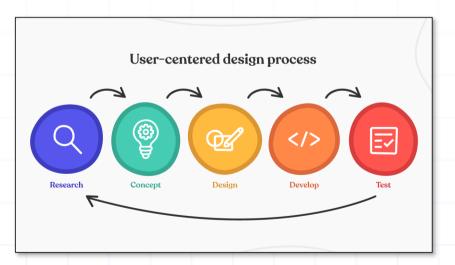
Agile



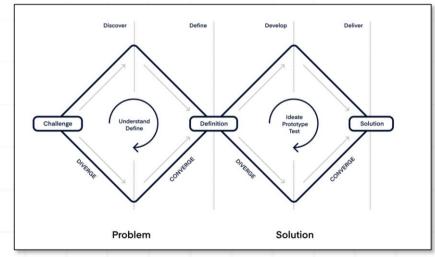
Design sprints



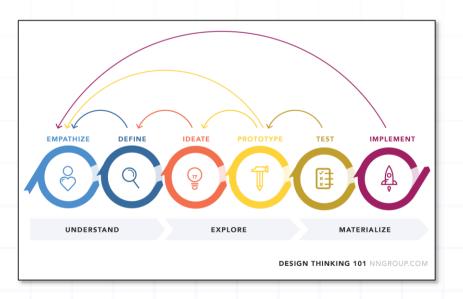
User-centered design



Double diamond



Design thinking





NOTE

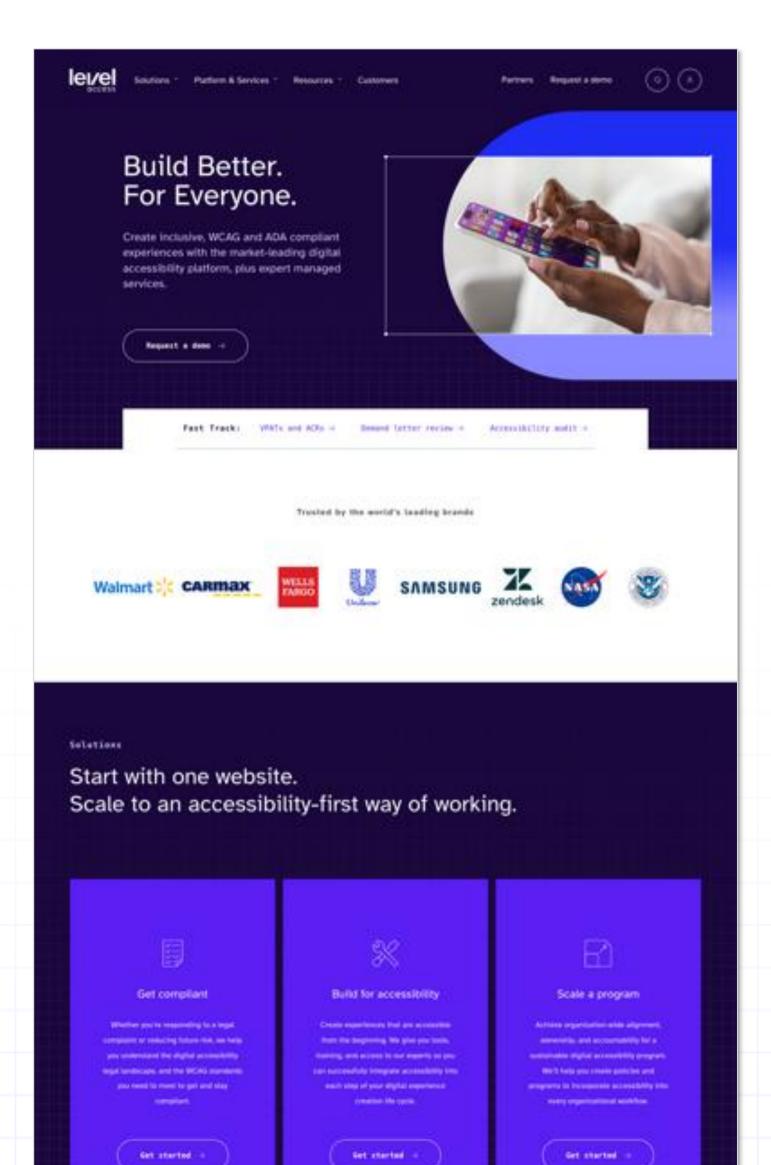
What's missing from an accessibility standpoint is rigor in that iteration.



Appropriately design the features and functionality against which the realized page will be tested.



Manual evaluations require iterating over various perspectives



- Animation
- ARIA and dynamic content
- Authoring tools
- Charts and graphs
- Color and contrast
- CSS
- Custom controls
- Data tables
- Embedded media and object elements
- Focus control
- Forms
- Frames
- Image maps
- Images
- Keyboard accessibility
- Language and content
- Layout tables
- Links
- Lists
- Live regions
- Multimedia
- Navigation
- Page structure
- Typography

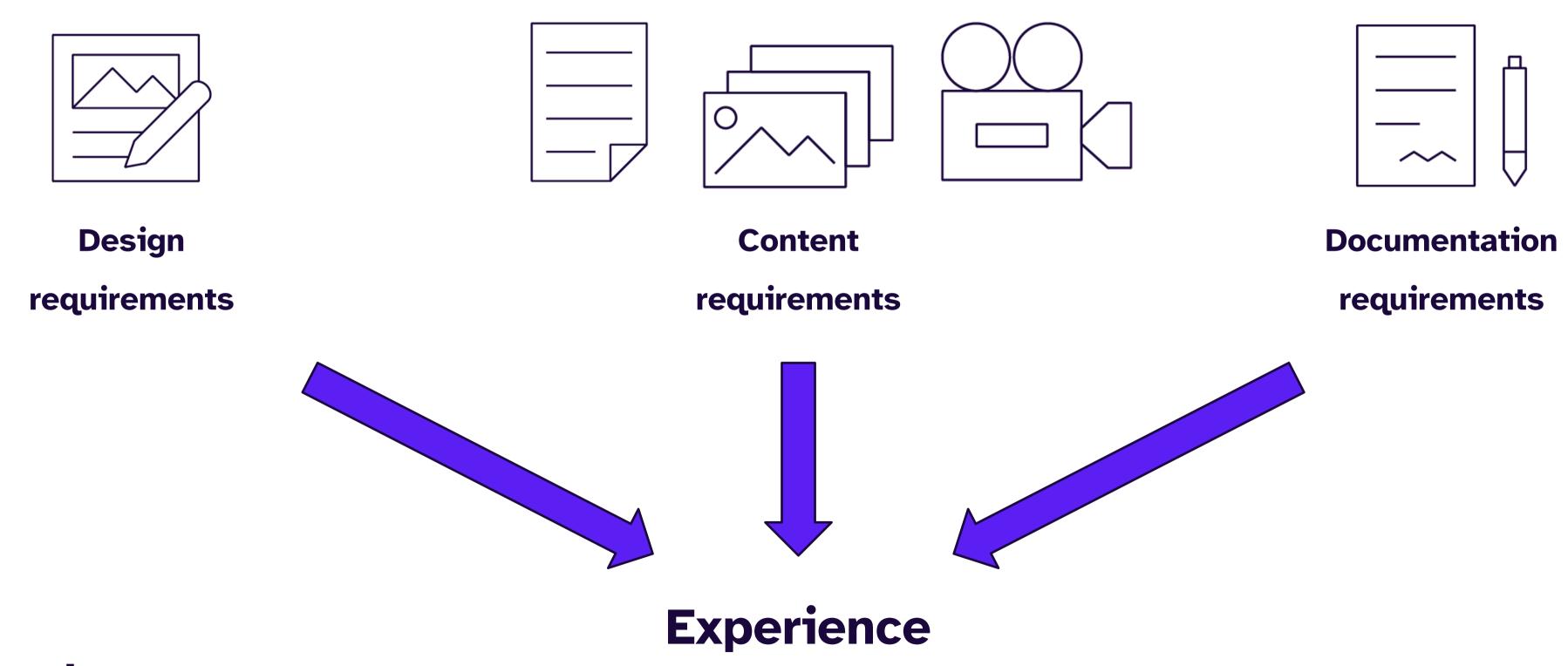


To cover the full set of accessibility requirements, you need to comb over your designs multiple times, each time with a different perspective:

- Can they perceive all pertinent information?
- Can they understand all the information?
- Can they execute the actions they want to take?



Experience creation involves including three types of accessibility requirements



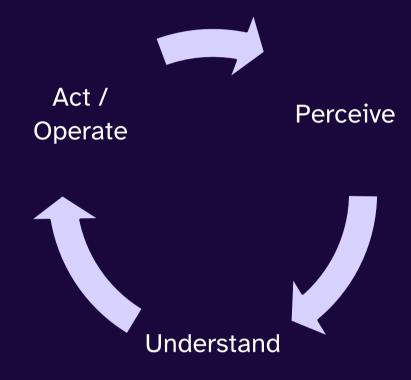


PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

The Accessible Design Framework



For any component design in any viewport



In each phase of the information exchange process





Apply relevant
accessibility requirements
and best practices







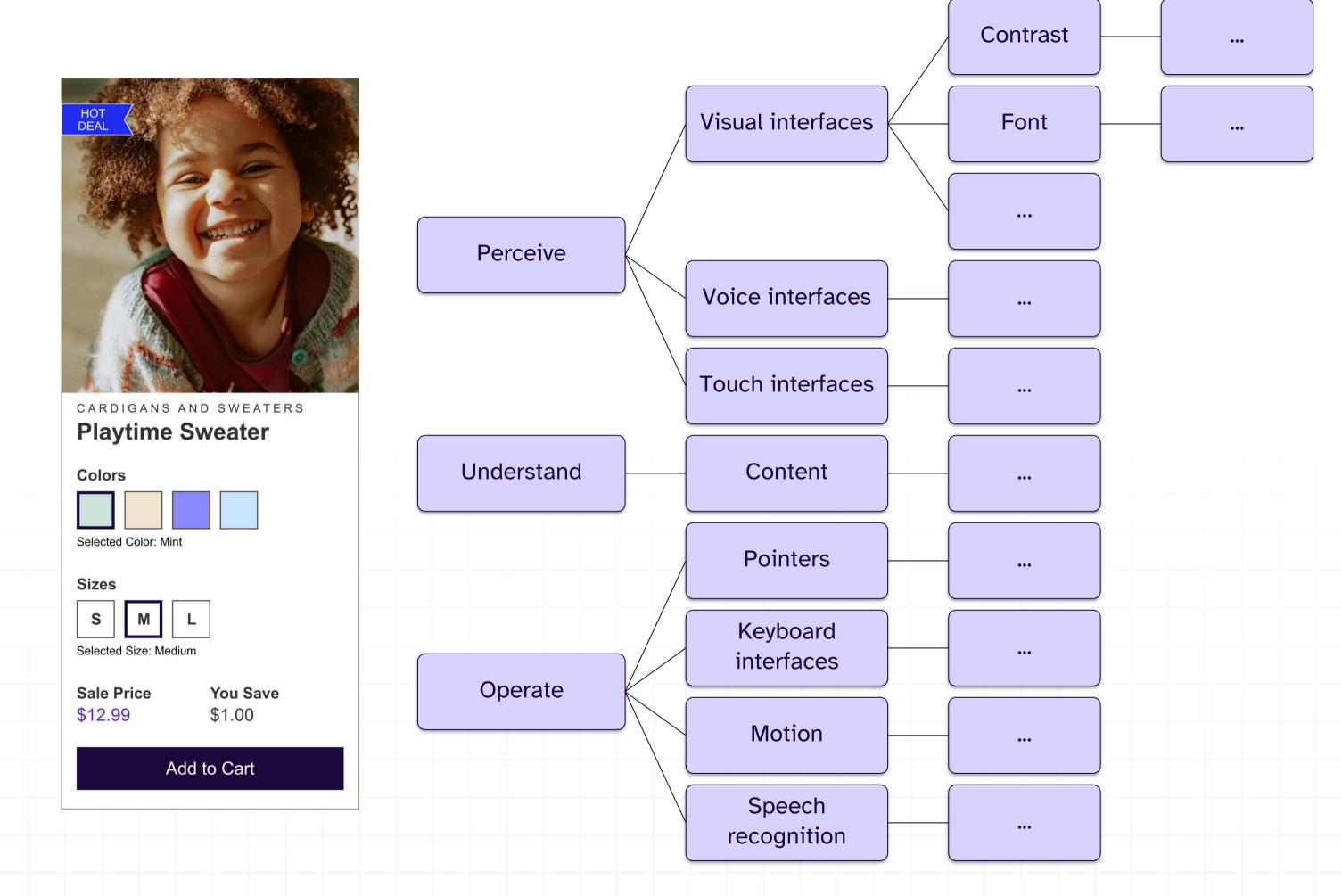
For each technology or experience



Applying the framework



Product card example



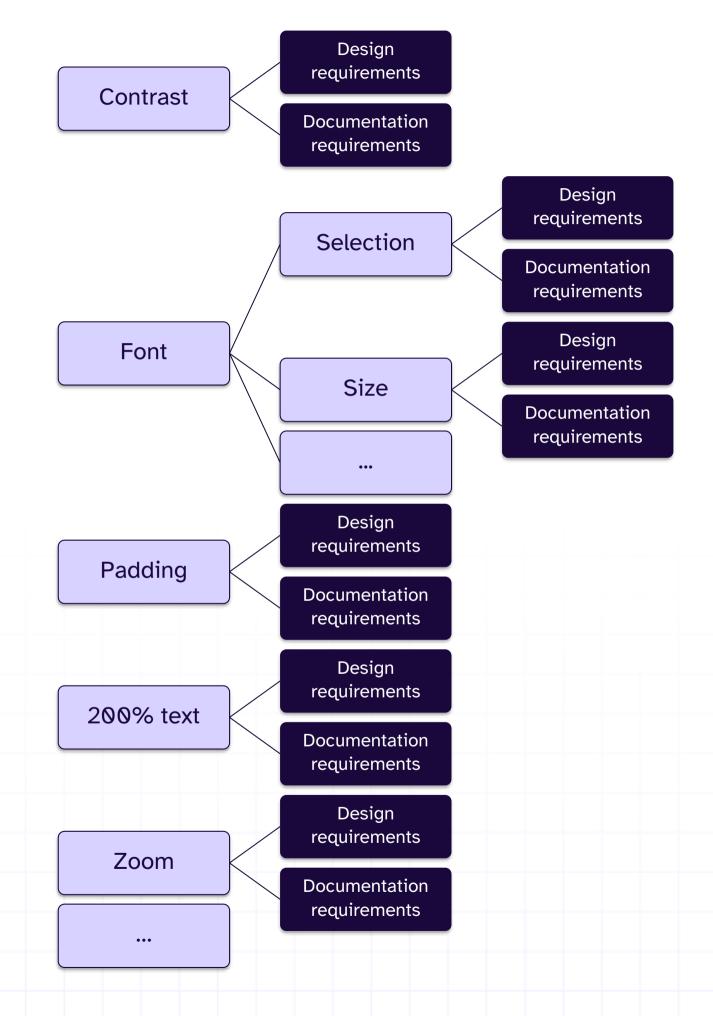


Text perceivability for visual interfaces

Concerns for this component include:

- Color usage
- Font selection and size
- Padding between letters, words, lines, and paragraphs
- How the component handles text at 200% and zoom to 400%



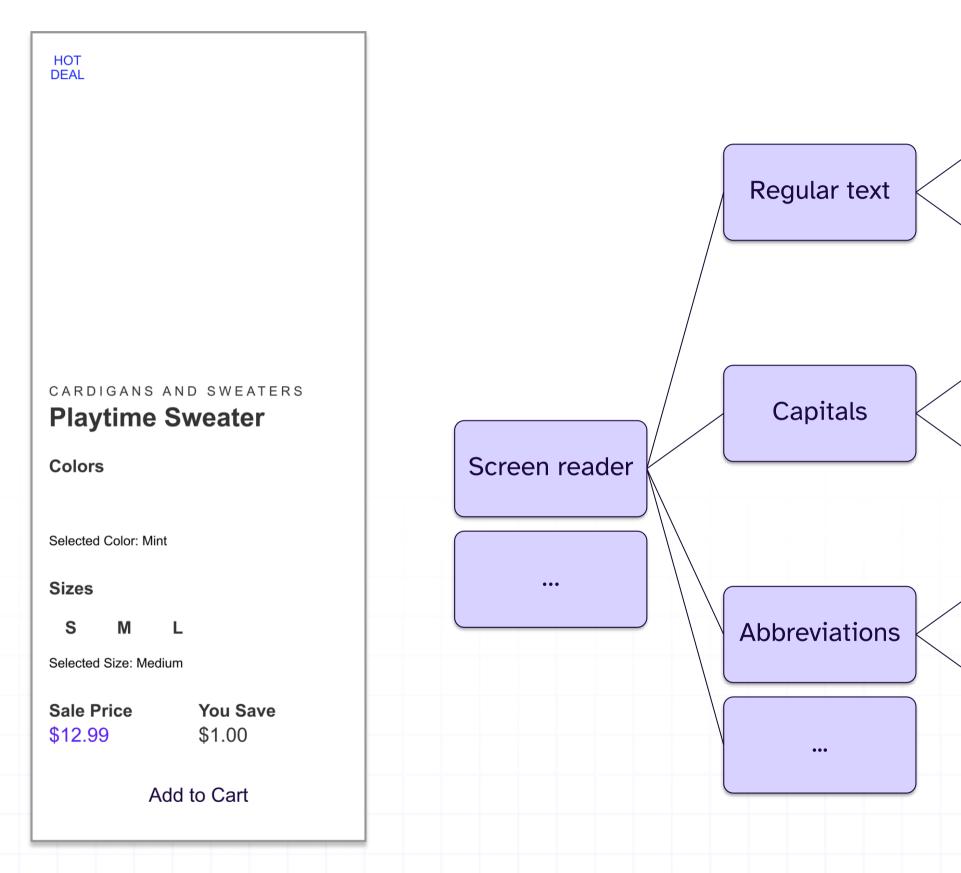




Text perceivability for voice interfaces

Concerns for this component include:

- Capitals being read aloud as individual letters (as opposed to words)
- Sizes being read aloud as individual letters (as opposed to words)





Design

requirements

Documentation

requirements

Design

requirements

Documentation

requirements

Design

requirements

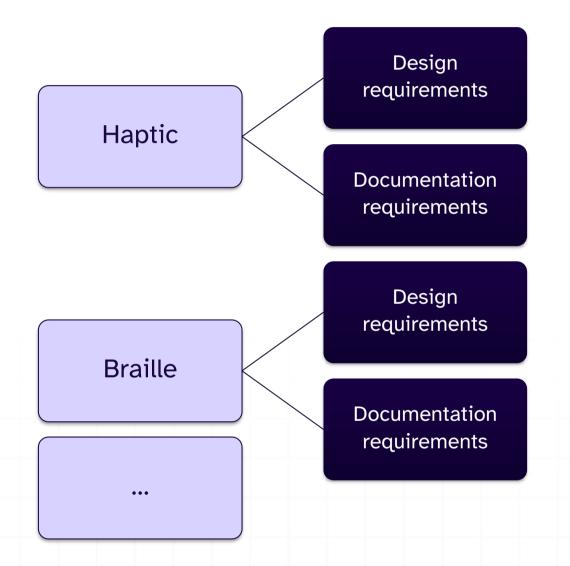
Documentation

requirements

Text perceivability for touch interfaces

No touch concerns for text in this component



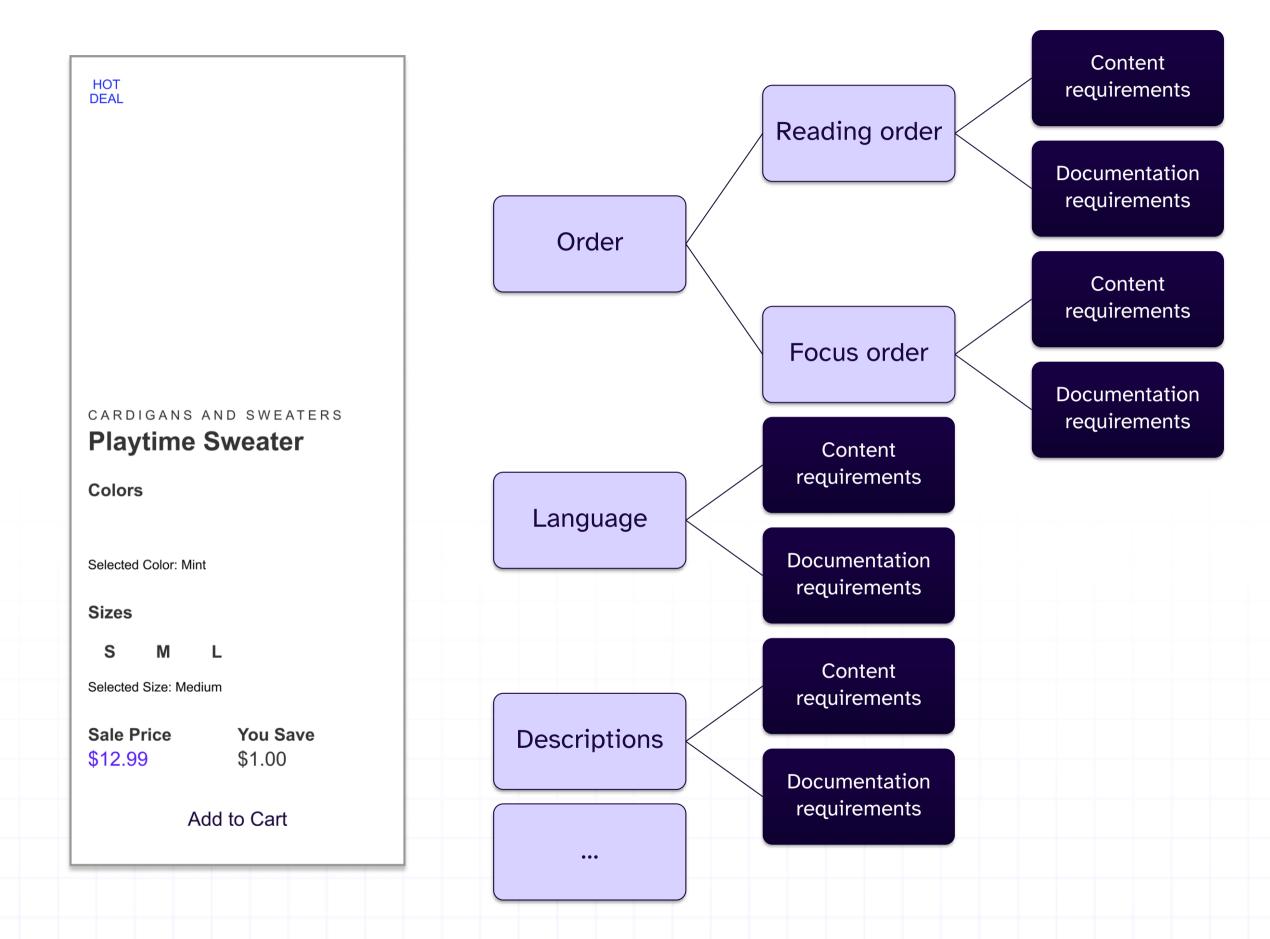




Text understandability

Concerns for this component include:

- Reading order / focus order
- Plain language
- Meaningful descriptions

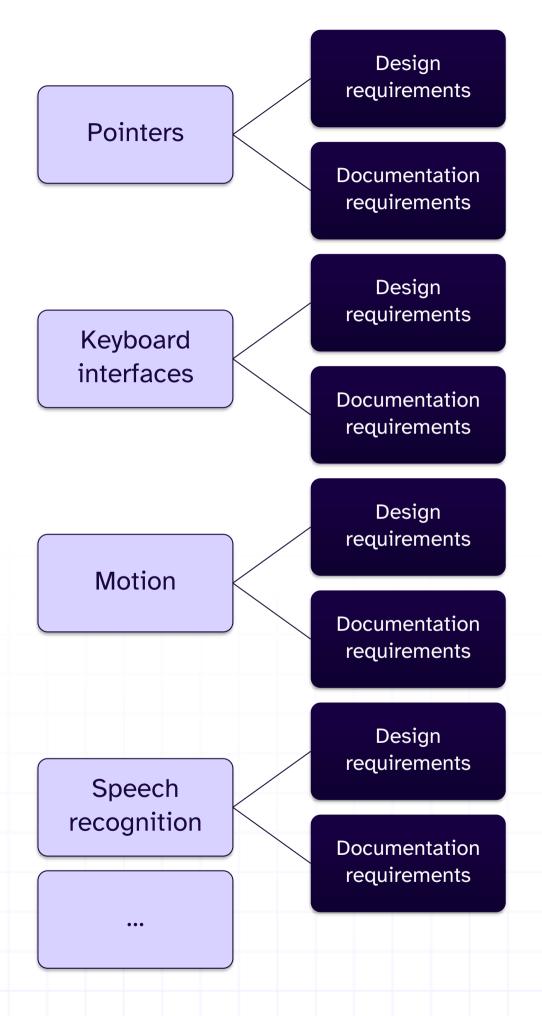




Text operability

No operability concerns for text in this component

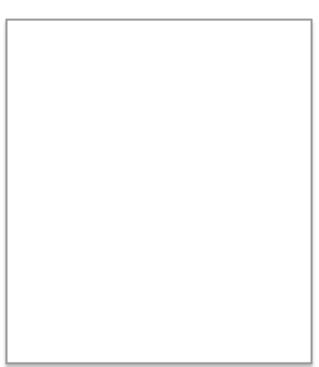






Apply the framework to all elements

Frames

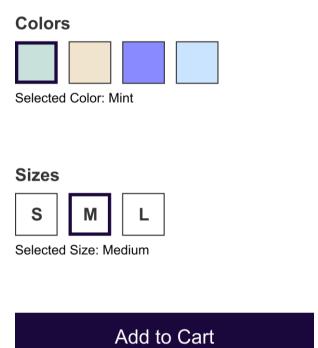


Images



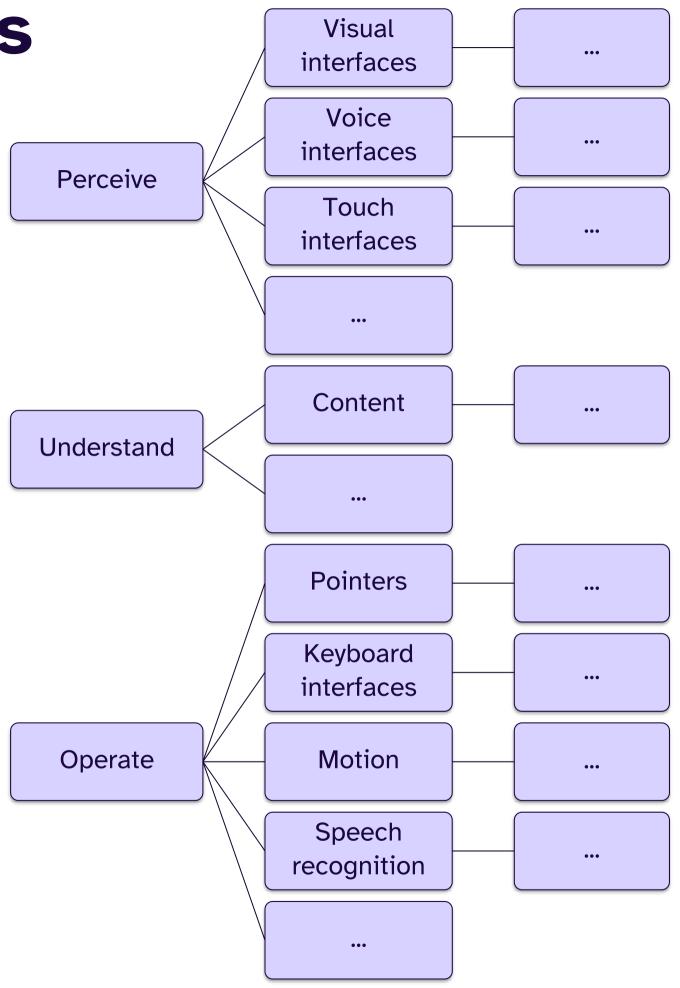
level gccess

Buttons

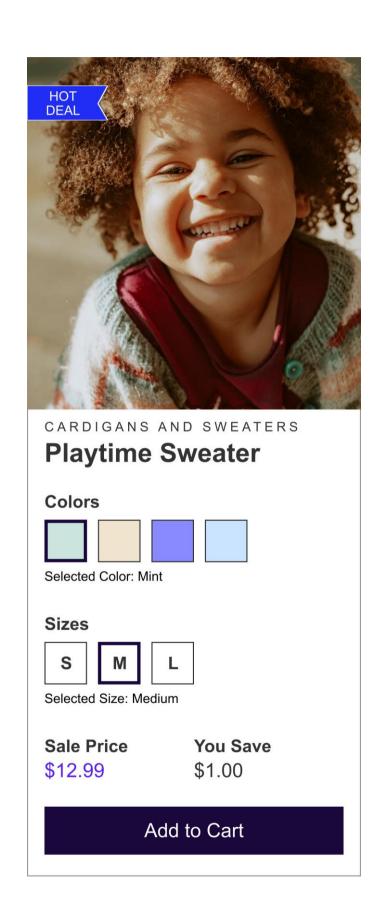


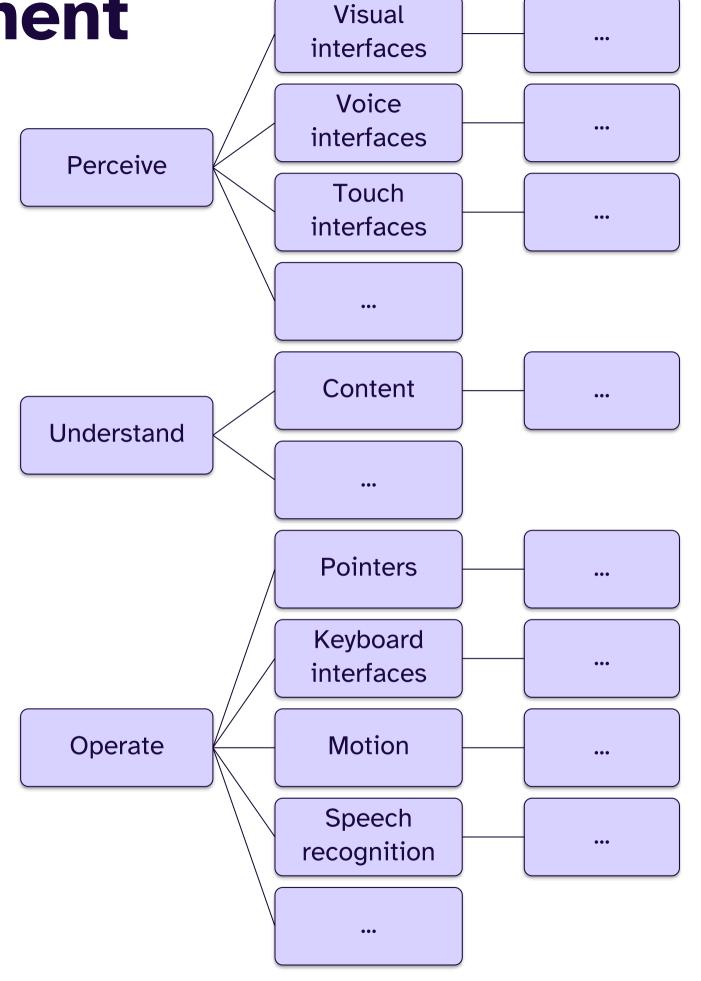
Links

Playtime Sweater



Apply the framework to the component







NOTE

This framework provides your scaffolding. You need additional guidance on accessibility requirements.



Summary and questions



Key takeaways summarized

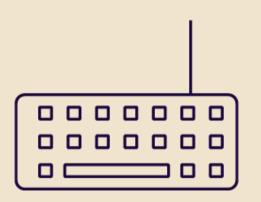
- Our scope of design is a system that includes an able yet flawed human, as well as the set of technologies that enable them to execute their desired tasks in digital environments.
- Design for human abilities and limitations, and for technology's abilities and limitations, all within a given environment or context.
- It's the quality of the content that's important to help people understand it.
- Content can be thought of as a technology that enables the understandability of the system.

- Content needs to be thoughtfully designed so it can move through the system quickly and efficiently.
- Appropriately design the features and functionality against which the realized page will be tested.
- To cover the full set of accessibility requirements, you need to comb over your designs multiple times, each time with a different perspective:
 - o Can they perceive all pertinent information?
 - o Can they understand all the information?
 - o Can they execute the actions they want to take?

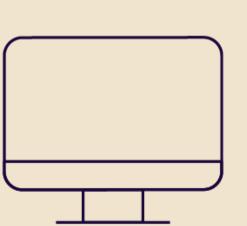


Paramount takeaway

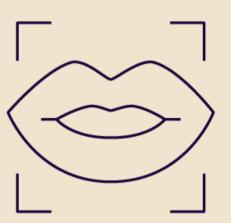
Iterate to design for many technological experiences



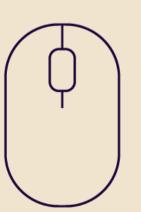
Keyboard interfaces



Visual interfaces



Speech recognition



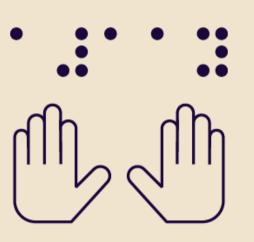
Pointers



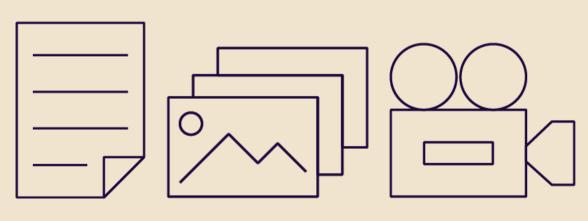
Voice interfaces



Motion



Touch interfaces



High-quality content



NOTE

Article and examples coming soon!



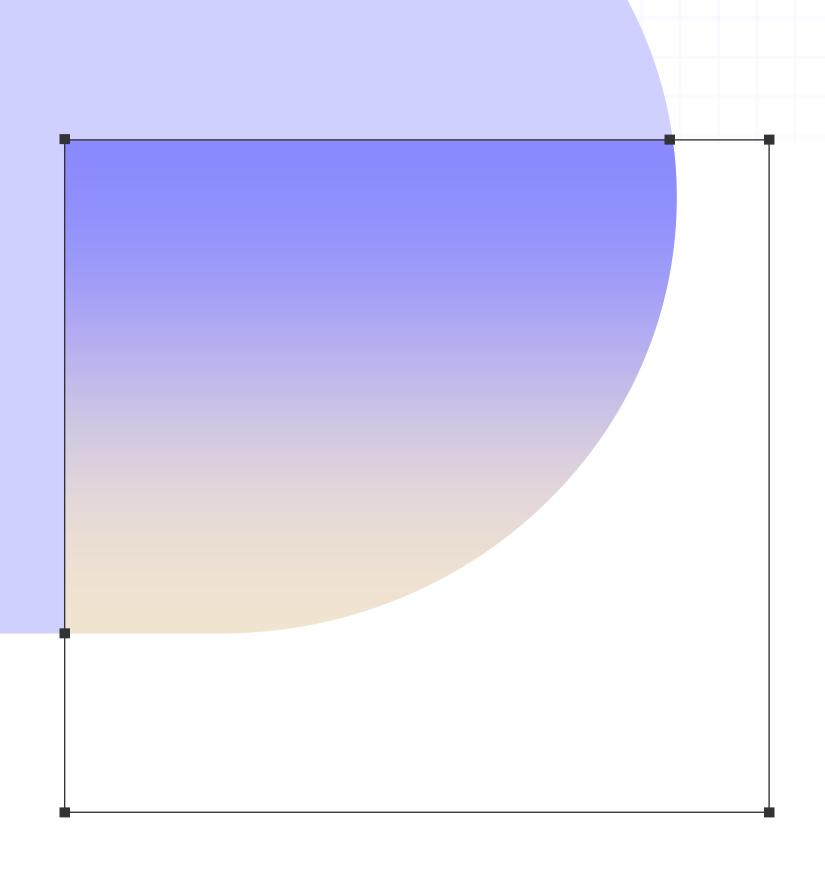
We're Hiring



We're building more than a team. Everyone is welcome!

Come chat with us at **Booth 609** for more details!





Questions?



Thank you