LES TECHNOLOGIES DE L'INFORMATION ET DE LA COMMUNICATIONS

... ET LES PARAMÈTRES POUR LEUR DÉVELOPPEMENT OPTIMAL

Holly Witteman, Ph.D.



# Human Factors

 Designing for the way people are, not the way we wish they were

Adapting technology to people, rather than expecting people to adapt to technology



### User

- Someone who uses something (a system/ technology/thing ...)
  - \* to accomplish a task
  - \* to accomplish a set of tasks
  - \* in pursuit of a goal

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"... it is important to consider whose goals the system is designed to meet." (Witteman 2014 JGIM)



# 4 Metrics for Good Technology

#### Good functionality:

#### It works.

 System does what the design specifications say it should do.

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  - System is easy & intuitive to use.
  - User can meet his/her needs/goals.

# **Usability**<sub>is</sub>

# like oxygen

you don't notice it until it's missing

— Unknown

Image: usability wallpapers @ uffenorde.com



"A bad system will beat a good person every time." – W. E. Deming



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- Good accessibility:
  - Most/all people can use it.
    - System has affordances to enable people with various limitations to use it.



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**Figure 3.** Systolic and diastolic blood pressure displayed in a computer-generated table as part of the IDEATel<sup>1,2</sup> telehealth program, and (inset) on the blood pressure meter. Some elderly participants who had no difficulty reading the values on the meter were unable to understand the same information displayed in the table.

Ancker & Kaufman (2007) Rethinking Health Numeracy: A Multidisciplinary Literature Review. JAMIA



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- Good user experience
  (UX):
  - I <u>enjoy</u> using it.
    - User feels good while using system.

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After exercise:	0.67	8

UNITS OF MEASURE:

Unit:

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Previous	Next	Done
1	<b>2</b> АВС	<b>3</b> Def
<b>4</b> <sub>GHI</sub>	5 JKL	6 <sup>MNO</sup>
7 PQRS	8 TUV	9 wxyz
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# Simplicity









If you need people to use something, you need to care how it makes them feel.





Witteman et al., (2014) under review

#### Related term: "Human-Centered Design"



**IDEO** 

# Related term: "Design thinking"



Stanford D.School



Key point #2: Not just needs

increasing user-centredness

UNDERSTAND USER needs, goals, strengths, limitations, context, intuitive processes

> inc<mark>rea</mark>sing knowledge

DEVELOP/REFINE prototype

> increasing prototype fidelity

OBSERVE prospective users' interactions with prototype

Witteman et al., (2014) under review



#### It's never too early to start testing your designs.

Image: Flickr user Diana Schnuth, Creative Commons Attribution NonCommercial

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Witteman et al., (2014) under review

"If I had asked people what they wanted, they would have said faster horses."

- Henry Ford

Photo: Ford Motor Co.

# Methods

#### Ask

- Focus groups
- Interviews
- Surveys
- Card Sorting
- \* Diary/Camera Studies
- ✤ Etc.

- Observe
  - \* Ethnography
  - Shadowing
  - \* Recording
  - User testing
  - Logfile analysis
  - \* A/B testing
  - ✤ Etc.



# User Testing

- Do both lab and field
- Start low fidelity (paper is great!)
- Choose tasks
  - Well-structured to start
  - More vague and open-ended as you get closer to actual application

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http://purdy.gatech.edu/wp-content/uploads/2012/11/Assignment-1.jpg



http://www.gnvpartners.com/en/blomming

# User Testing

#### Techniques:

- \* Think aloud (during or retrospective)
- \* Useful tricks:
  - o "What would you do if I weren't here?"
  - o "I didn't program this."
  - "I need your help to find problems."
## **Advanced User Testing**

### E.g., eye tracking



# User Experience (UX)

- What a user experiences in interacting with said system/technology/thing
  - \* user's feelings

# Some UX Techniques

### Ask people

- Measurement of physiological indicators of emotion
  - \* Galvanic skin response, heart rate variability
    - o arousal, valence: basically stress
  - \* Facial analysis software
    - happiness, anger, confusion, frustration, etc.
- Shadowing

#### Grille d'observation de l'expérience de l'utilisateur

Date:	Participant #:		
Description de la tâche:	Heure de début:	Heure de fin:	

Comportement verbal		Notes
	Commentaire très positif	
	Autre commentaire positif	
	Commentaire très négatif	
	Autre commentaire négatif	
	Suggestion d'amélioration	
	Question	
	Différence par rapport à l'attente	
	Déclaration démontrant de la confusion	
	Déclaration démontrant de la frustration	
	Autre	

Comportement no	on-verbal	Notes
	Froncement de sourcils/Grimace/Mécontent	
	Sourire/Rire/Content	
	Comportement innatendu	
	Front plissé/Concentration	
	Démonstration d'impatience	
	Apprentissage à proximité de l'écran	
	Différence par rapport à l'attente	
	Gigotement dans le fauteuil	
	Déplacement arbitraire de la souris	
	Grognement/Profond soupir	
	Frottement de la tête/yeux/cou	
	Autre	

Tâche complétée & flux de travail					
Incom	plet:	Complet:			
	Abandon du participant	Completé sans assis	stance		
	Participant demandé en clinique	Completé avec assis	stance		
	Participant demandé pour des tâches adm.	Autre			
	Considéré comme complet mais ne l'était pas				
	Autre				

Based on Tullis & Albert 2010









It's three-clicks-to-get-to-the-donate-page tragic, but not four-clicks-to-get-to-the-donate-page tragic.

### "Customers don't care about your solution. They care about their problems." – Dave McClure

## The user is always right.



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Tammie Egloff (tegloff.wordpress.com)

What the customer actually wanted

# EXTRA SLIDES IF NEEDED



http://designbeep.com/2011/06/06/great-examples-of-eye-tracking-studies-for-blogs-and-websites/