

---

# Designing for Older Adults

---

Aaron S. Crandall, PhD  
Gerontech I - Fall 2017

---

# Today's Class Outline

---

44% - Designing for Older Adults

50% - Presentations

5% - IT issues

1% - Wandering off topic

---

# Sections of Today's Lecture

---

- Aging and Physical Changes
  - Technology uptake among groups
  - User Experience Design Processes
-

---

# Aging Physiology

## **Endocrine function**

The body's system of glands, which secrete helpful chemicals into the blood, becomes less efficient with time.

## **Brain function**

Many changes occur in brain cells and function over time.

## **Cardiovascular health**

The heart weakens with age and the network of arteries can accumulate deposits.

## **Glucose regulation**

With age, some people develop diabetes, a disease involving an insulin deficiency and a loss of ability to regulate sugar.

## **Muscle and skeletal health**

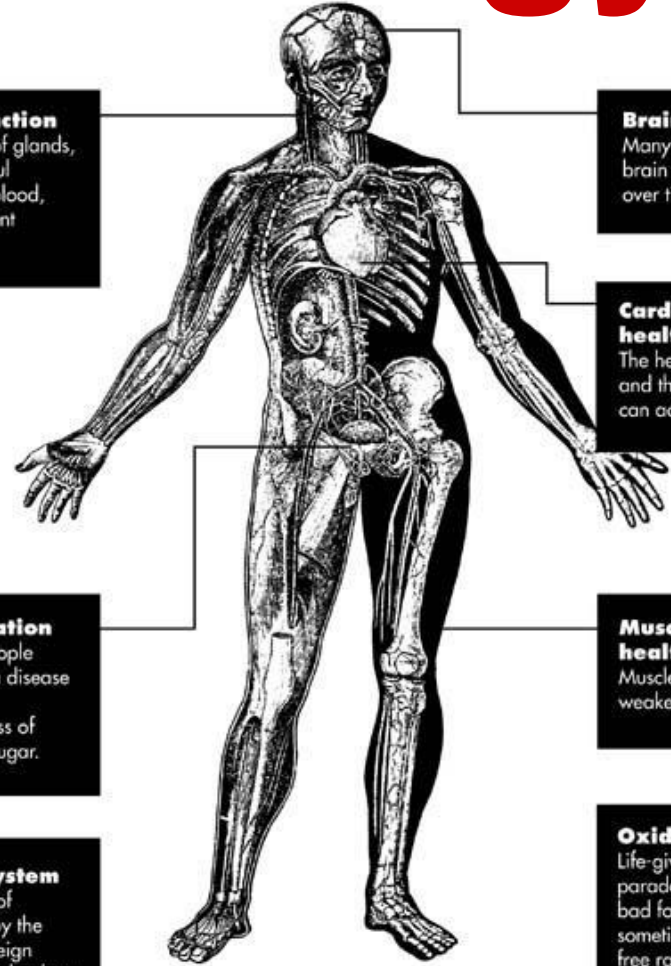
Muscles atrophy and bones weaken with age.

## **The immune system**

The natural system of defenses mounted by the body to combat foreign organisms begins to let down its guard as we grow old.

## **Oxidative stress**

Life-giving oxygen, paradoxically, can be bad for health. Oxygen sometimes manifests itself as free radicals, toxic ionized oxygen molecules that roam the body.



# What Changes as We Age?

---

As we age there are quite a number of physiological and psychological changes

Taking these into account is invaluable for design with older adults

How we age impacts both our ability to perceive the world, and how we can manipulate it

# Physiological Changes

## Notably, Mobility and Interaction

---

- Mobility - Getting about, reaching
  - Hands - Arthritis, other span, sensitivity
  - Endurance - Holding position
  - Muscle strength - Grip, standing
  - Stability/Balance - Gait, walking, reach
  - Shakiness - Palsy
-

# Changes to the Senses

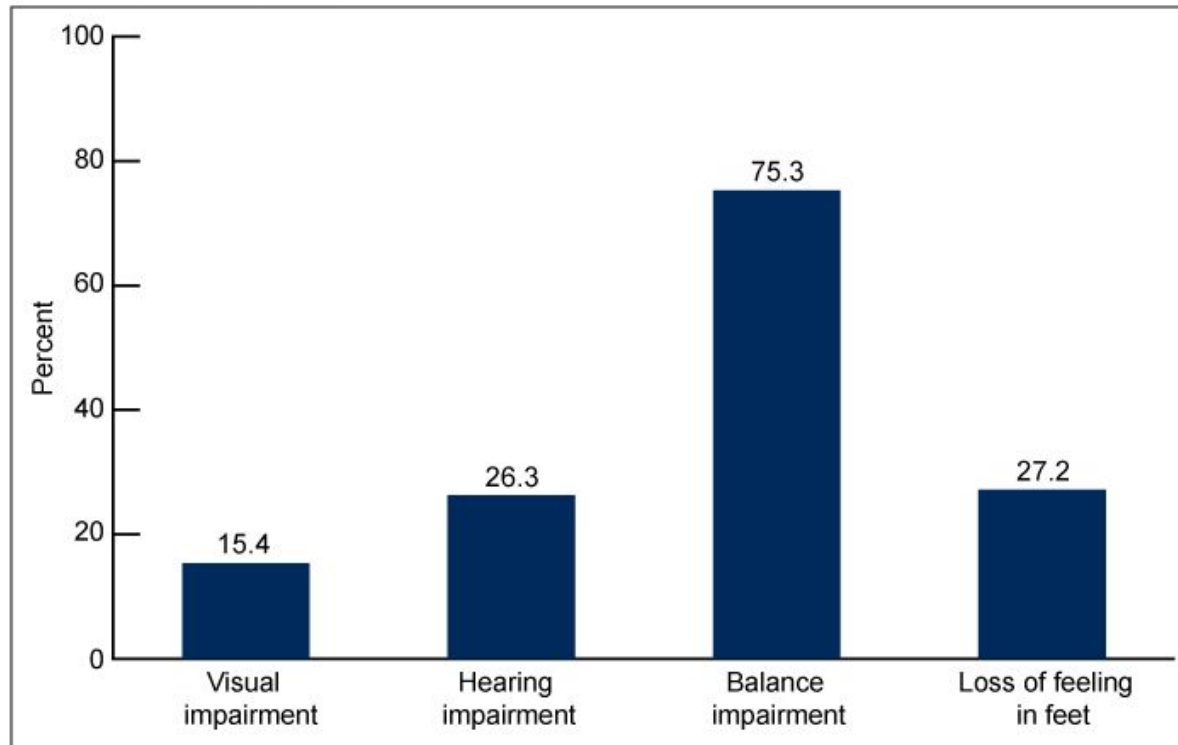
---

- Vision - contrast, cataracts
  - Hearing - frequency range, “mushy”
  - Taste - need more contrast
  - Smell - lost to subtle changes
  - Touch - not as receptive to detail
-

# Physical Loss for 70+

---

Figure 1. The prevalence of sensory impairments among persons aged 70 years and over: United States, 1999–2006



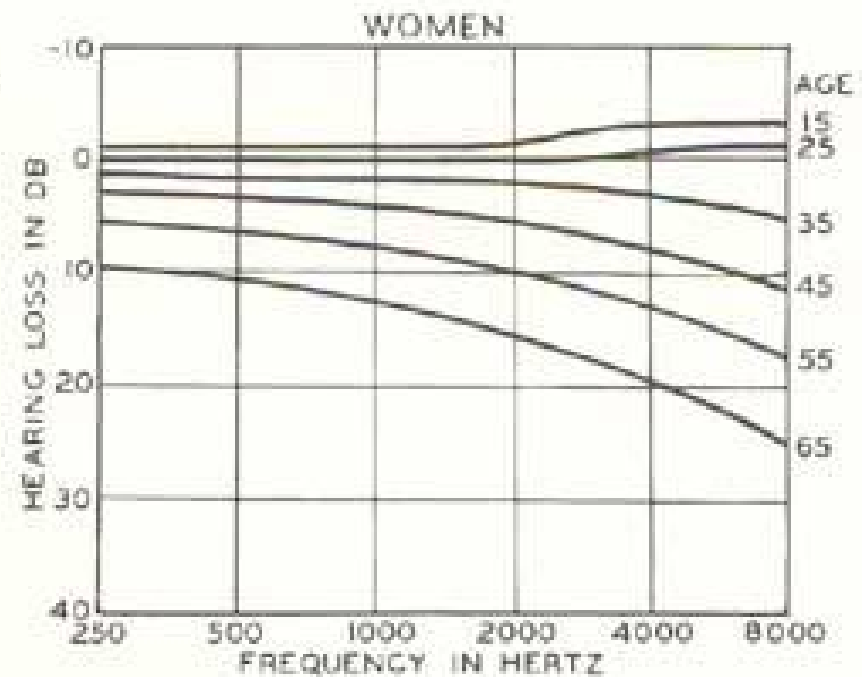
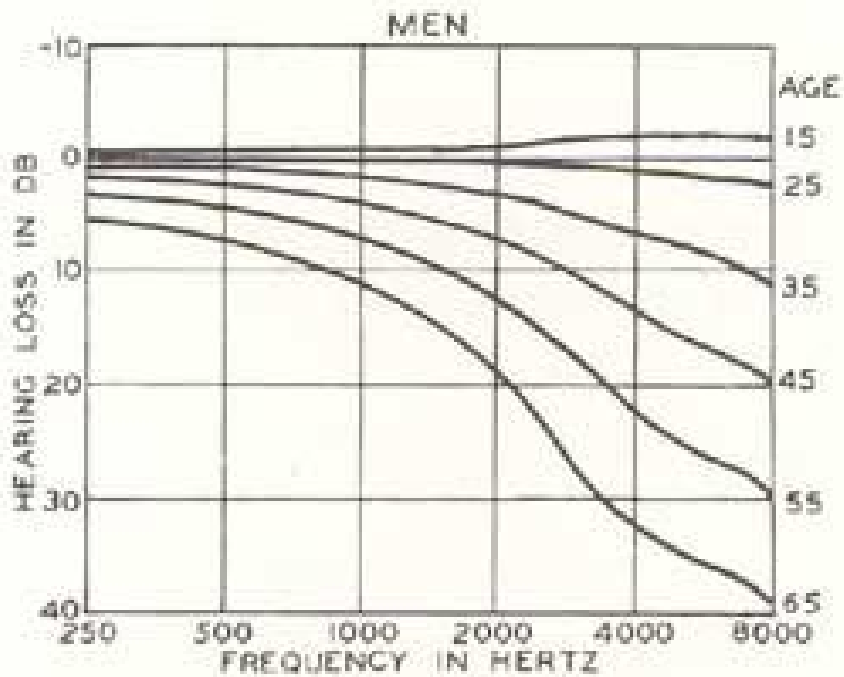
SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

---



# Hearing Loss over Age

---



## ... and the rest of the senses?

---

- Balance
- Direction
- Humor
- Body Position
- Heat
- Danger
- Circadian Rhythms
- Hunger
- Bodily Needs
- Time
- Pain
- Fatigue
- Pressure
- Empathy
- Fear
- Tiredness
- Thirst
- Satiation

There's about 20-ish

---

# The Other Senses

---

- Pressure - On skin, which effects UX tools
  - Direction - In rooms or during navigation
  - Time - Time of day and passing
  - Proprioception
    - the ability to tell where your body parts are, relative to other body parts
  - Equilibrioception
    - the ability to keep your balance and sense body moves in terms of acceleration and direction change
-

# Cognitive Changes

---

- Memory depth - number of items
- Neural plasticity - long and short retention
- Processing Speed - quickness
  - Also related to slower senses



# How Do These Change Our Interaction With Technology?

---

- Consider a keyboard and it's size
  - Screen & fonts
  - Color Contrast
  - Touchscreens
  - Icon size
-

---

# **Technology Uptake Among Various Groups**

---

---

# Aspects of Acceptance

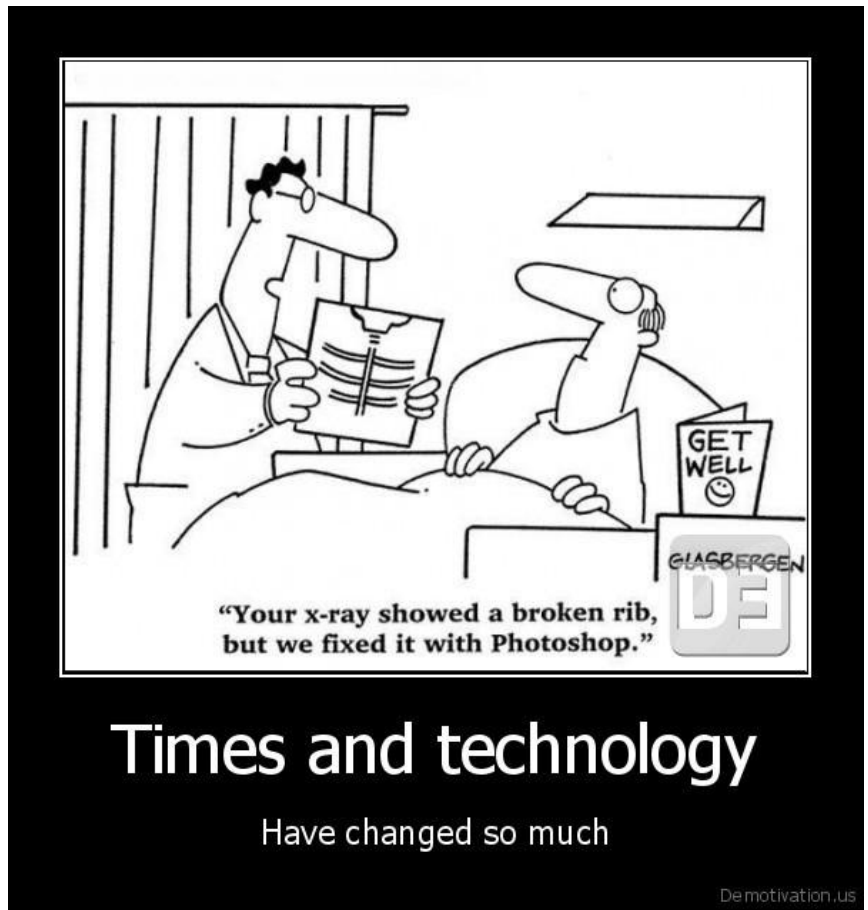
---

- Different age groups have varying approaches to technology
  - Who designs the tools?
  - Costs and ongoing maintenance
  - Inertia in execution
    - learning new things in life - Old dog, new tricks?
  - Advertising methodology
  - Expectations in social interaction
-

# Varying Approaches to Technology

---

- Motivations in technology acceptance
  - Money
  - Time
  - Social circles
  - Work needs
  - Curiosity





# Who Designs the Tools?

---

- Classic engineering problem
  - Designer naturally tries to reflect their interests into the product when decisions will be made
  - User experience design process
    - (later in presentation)
  - Review age groups in engineering field
    - Younger is more common in tech fields
- Older adults aren't often represented in the design field as workers, and reaching out to them is difficult



# Costs and ongoing maintenance

---

Up front monetary costs + maintenance

- Compare to social security income
    - \$1,180/month
    - iPhone: \$650-\$850 (more?)
    - In-home automation:
      - \$50/sensor
      - \$30/light
      - \$100 for the bridge
      - \$350 for a popular smart watch
  - Monthly service prices
    - Cell service: \$50-150/month
    - Monitoring service: \$100-300/month
-

# Inertia in execution - learning new things in life

---

- Inertia in daily activities is real
- Expectation of “it used to work, so it will keep working, right?”
- Leaves little cognitive room for new devices
- New tool needs to be demonstrably better
- Successful approaches:
  - Enabling independence
  - Connecting with family
  - Fixing notably annoyances (remotes!)



# Advertising methodology

---

- Making the sale:
    - Old methodologies of advertising
      - Newsprint
      - Billboards
      - TV ads
    - Related to communities of 15-30 years ago
    - Visibly easier/simpler/designed for older adults
  - New generations of companies eschew these routes to customers
    - The web isn't the end all be all, but it feels like it now
-

# Expectations in social interaction when your equipment is in place

---

- How visible or socially stigmatic is the device?
- Can it be integrated into home or clothing?
- Will it enable more social discussion?
- Less of an issue all the time.



# This is just the topics for general design and community uptake

---

- Designing properly
  - Cost effective
  - Connected to daily needs
  - Social considerations
-

---

# User Experience Design Processes

---

---

# Stakeholders in Design

---

- Engineers (of various sorts)
  - Industrial design
  - User experience design
  - Quite a few more:
    - Supply chain handling
    - Health issues for cleanliness
    - Marketing and branding
    - Capability expectations by customers
      - What do they think it can do vs. what does it do?
      - Can that toaster make a phone call?
    - Tech support post sale - serviceability
-



# Engineers (of various sorts)

---

- Mechanical engineers
    - Shape, weight, moving parts
  - Software engineers
    - Behavior of system
    - Interaction with hardware
  - Wireless, civil, electrical
  - Material science
    - Especially antibacterial materials today
-

# Industrial Design (engineers)

---

- Primary focused on the physical shape
  - Works on how the object will be held/used
  - Desires looks that 'fit' in environment
  - Considers form of the object
  - Integrated with manufacturing and supply chain development for cost considerations
-

# User Experience specialists

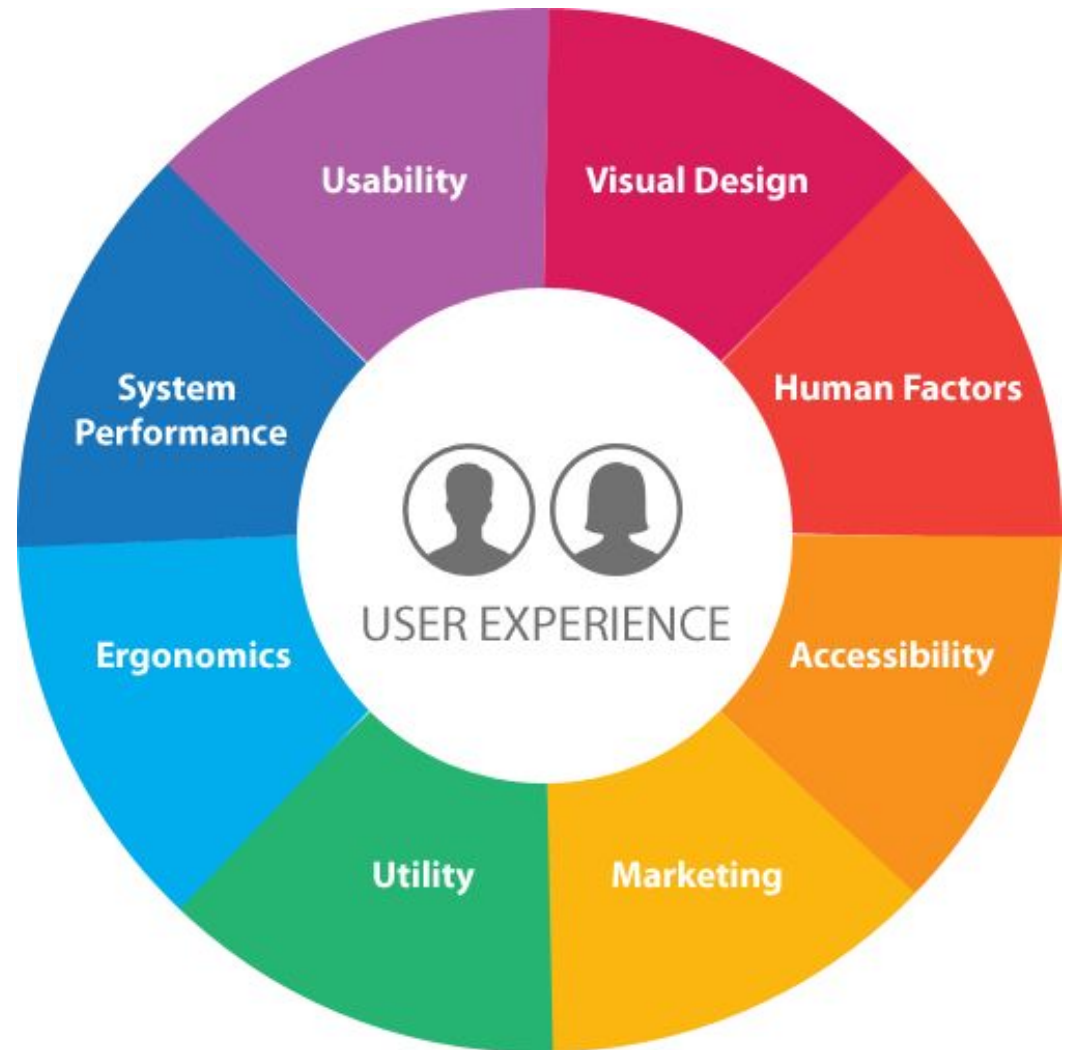
---

- Cross of engineering and psychology
  - Drives interface needs vs. design
  - Should feed specs to engineering team
  - Reaches out to potential users
- 
- Takes longer than expected because connecting with significant numbers of potential customers takes time
-

# User Experience Pieces

---

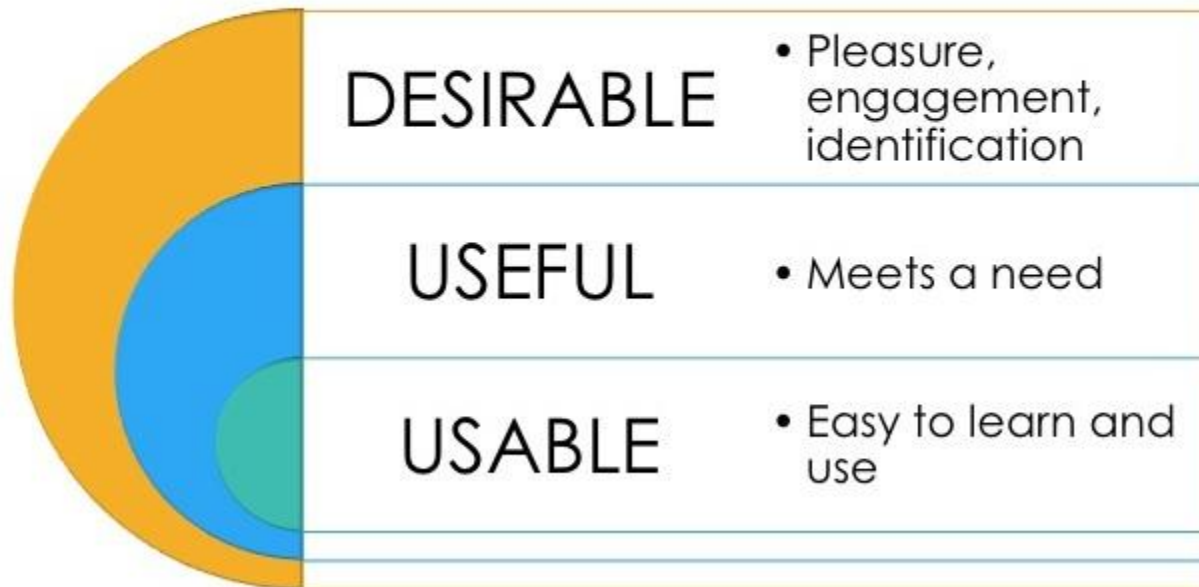
- Complex
- Iterative Process
- “Unicorns” in the engineering field
- Interacts with all aspects of the organization



# Designing for Older Adults

---

## Elderly UX



How to balance all of this?

---

# Stages in Iteration

---

- Establishing need
  - Reaching out to refine
  - Initial design
  - Simplify design
  - Survey and new input
  - Social feedback
  - Simplify design
  - Repeat
-

# Design Aspects To Focus On

---

- *Bigger, simpler* fonts
    - Bigger and cleaner every time
  - Fewer items per interface
    - No more than 4, if possible
  - Higher color contrast
    - Subtle colors are nice, but tough to see as we age
  - Mid-range frequencies for sound
    - Higher range is lost
    - Lower range carries too far
  - Swiping on a touchscreen is hard
    - Single touch tiles are best
-

---

# Examples

Both good and  
bad

---

---



# Examples

---

Pillsy vs. Classic design



# Tiny Buttons on Tiny Devices

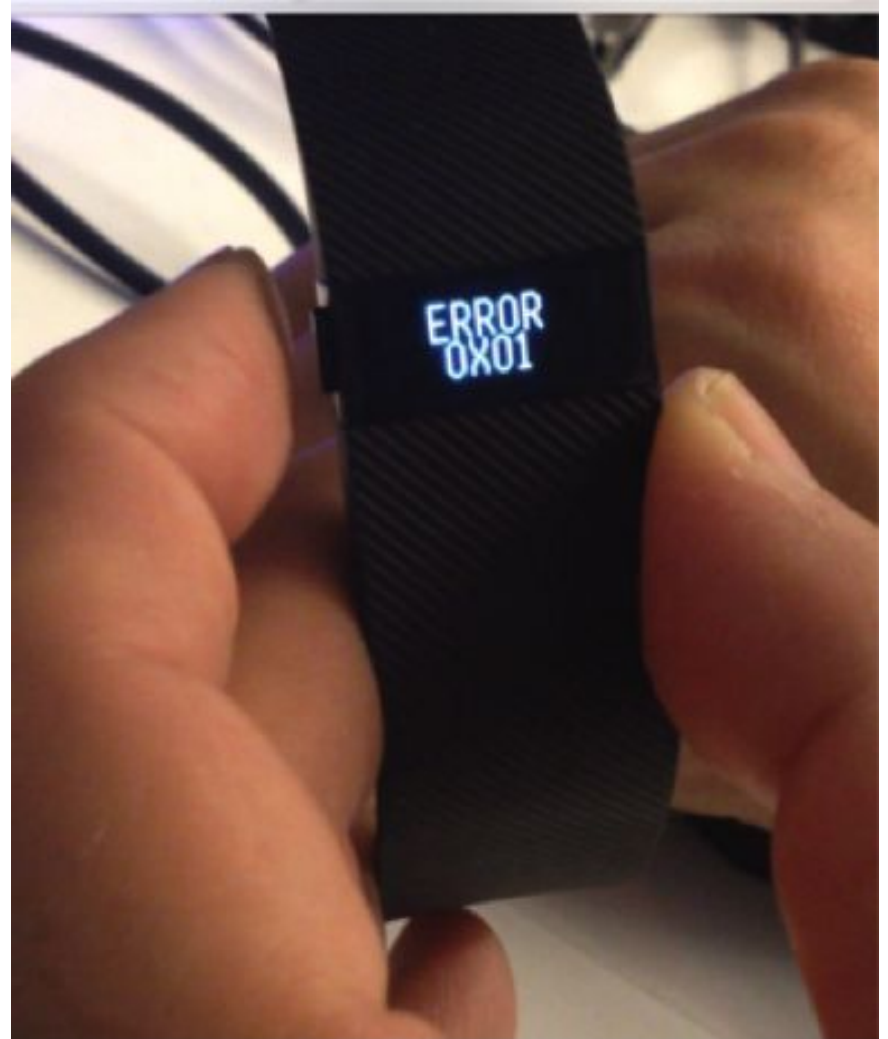
---

Requires fine control

2 activities at once

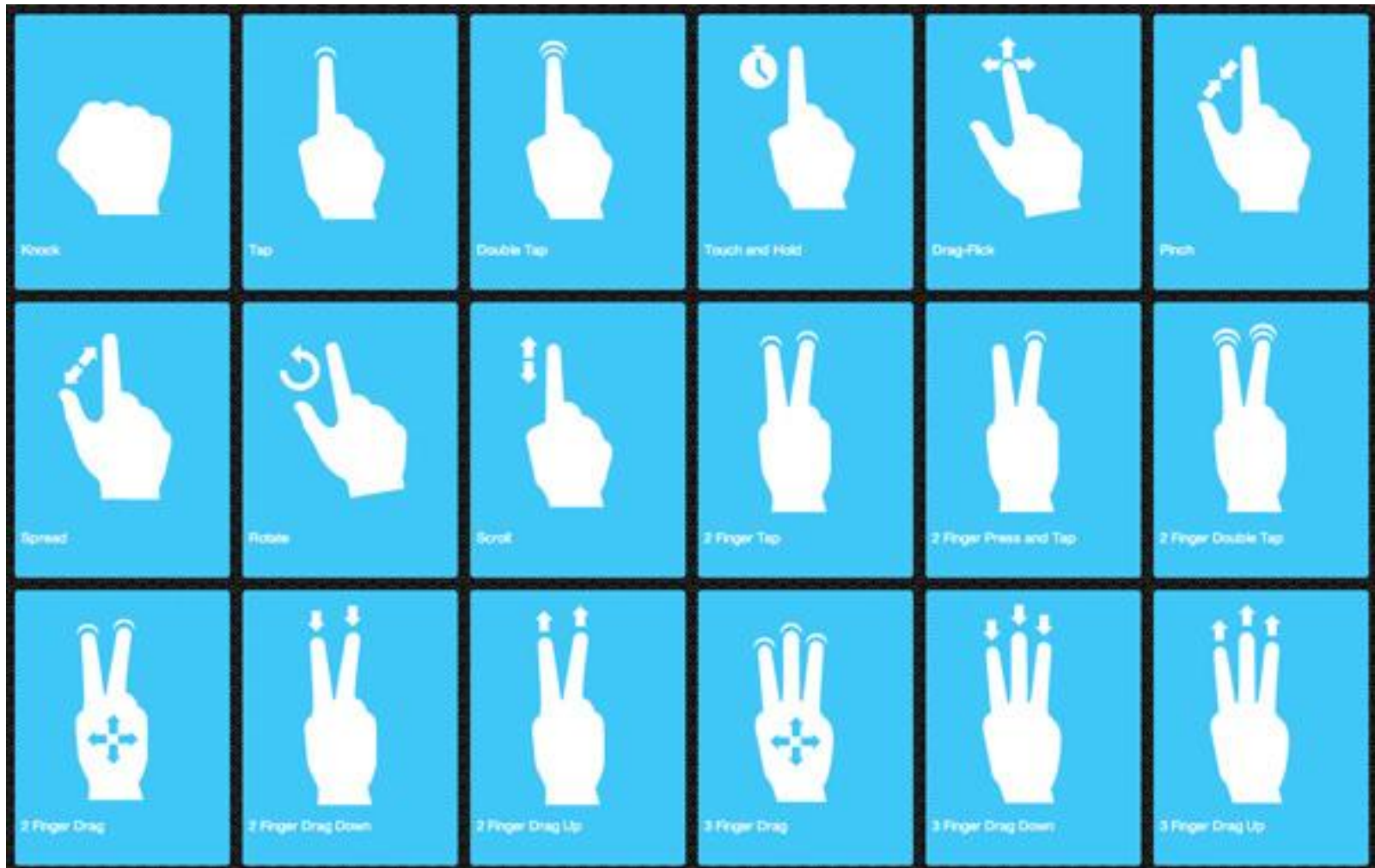
Tiny screens

Remembering menus



# Touchscreen Swiping

---



# Better Approach to Touchscreens

---

Single finger  
Single knuckle  
Tiles not slide  
Slow navigation is okay here!  
Accuracy with gross movements



# Smartwatch Limitations

---

- Scale and buttons
- Touchscreen size



# Cell Phone Examples

---

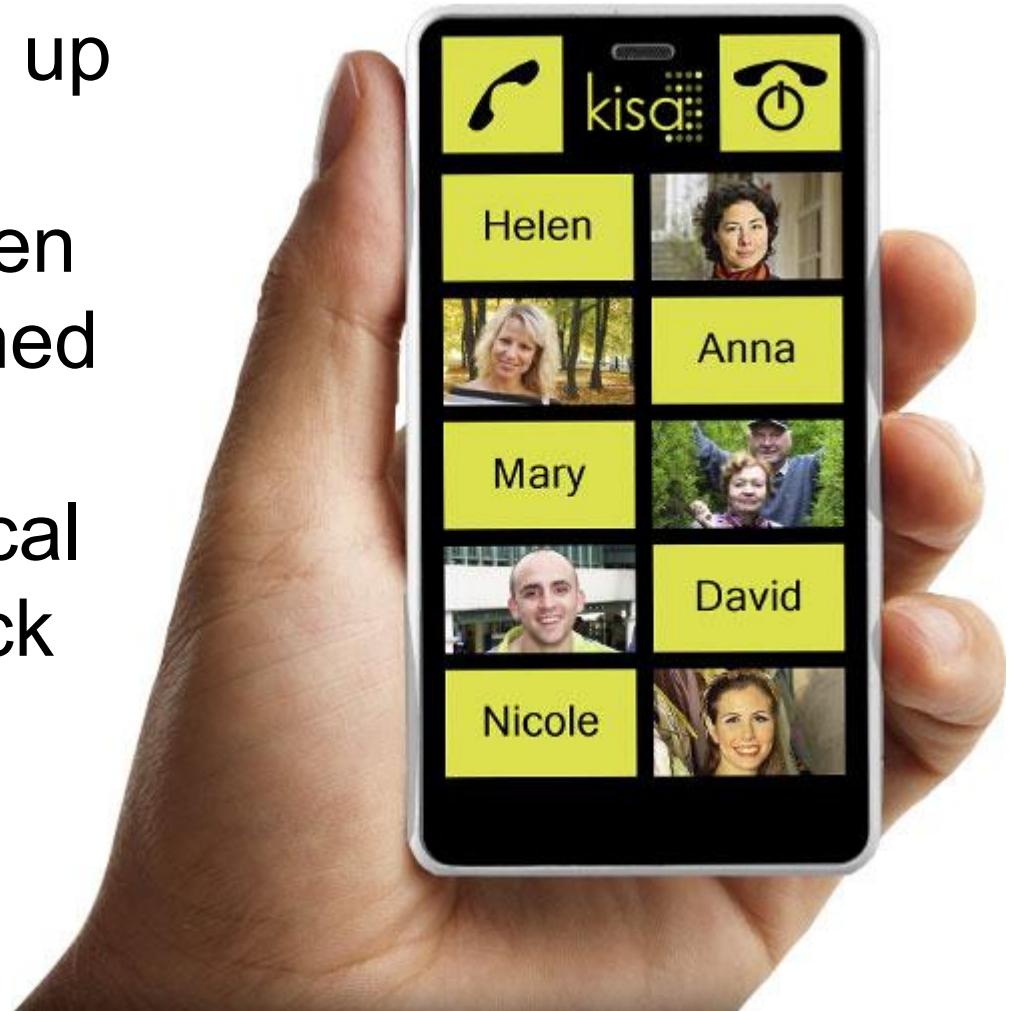




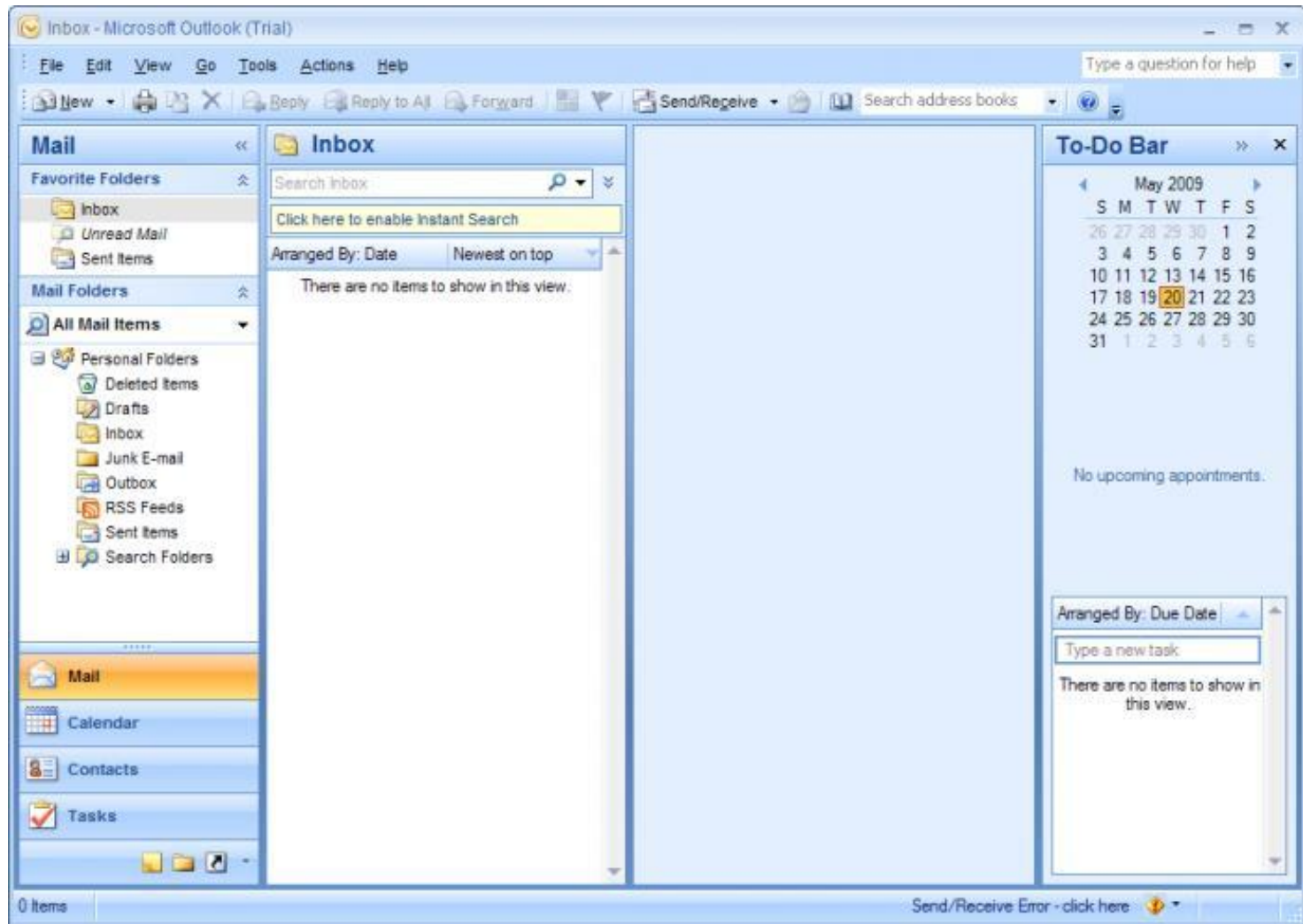
# Kisa

---

- Built from ground up for seniors
- No complex screen
- 10 pre-programmed buttons
- Owner and medical conditions on back



# MS Office Example





# Eating Aids

---

Grip changes  
Strength limits



# More Eating Aids

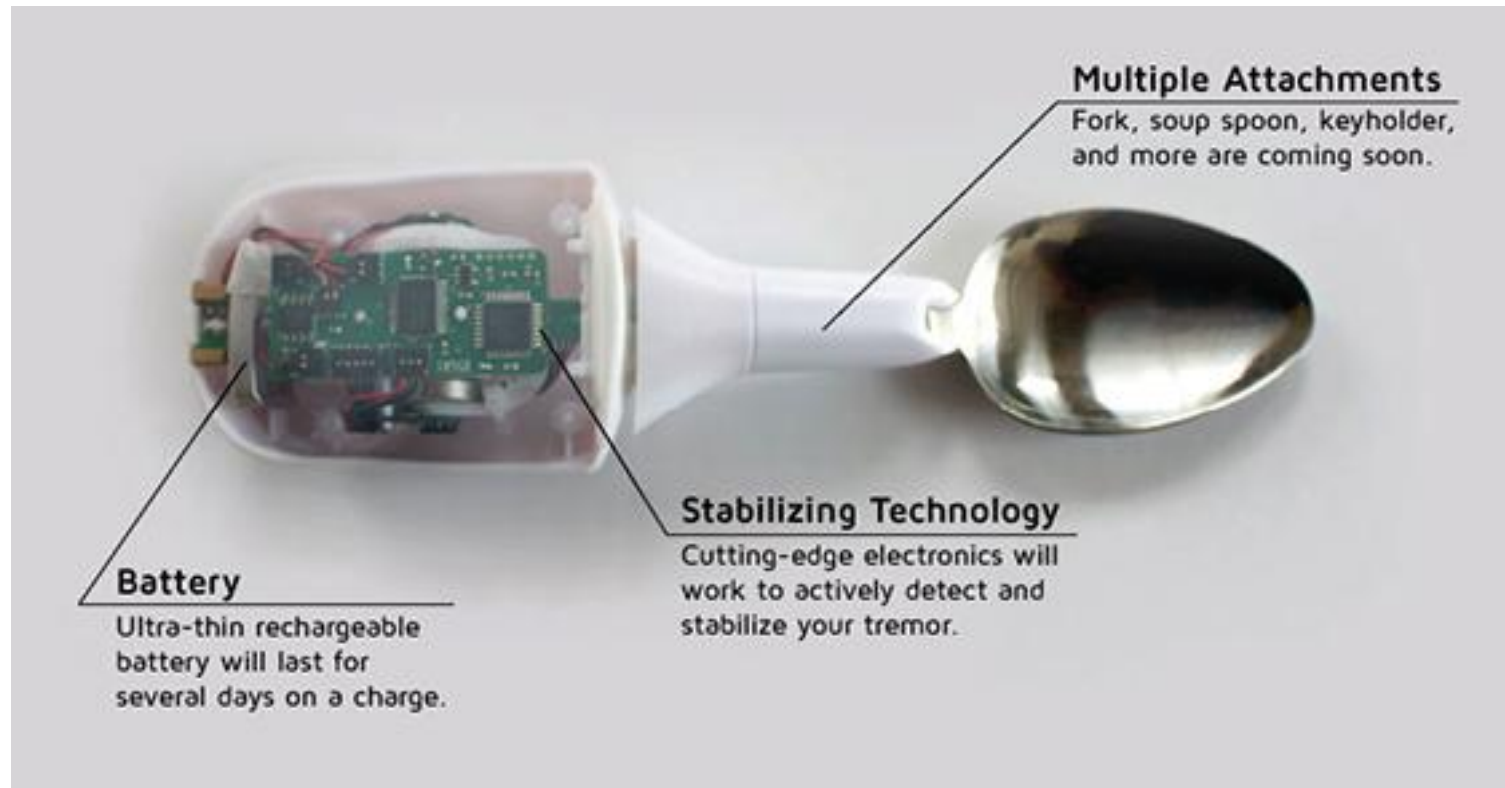


# Yet More Eating Aids - Liftware

---

## Self-stabilizing Spoon

<https://youtu.be/fS01kn6YJ94>



# Summary

---

- Lots of work done in this area
  - Often ignored by design community
  - Difficulty in reaching out to target audience
  - Cost considerations
  - Major hurdles are physical and cognitive limits
-

# Questions - If any have occurred

---

Thank you for your attention.

It's break time.

(Which is spent going to the apartment)

---