

Universal UX Design

Important **Human-Centered** Design Principles for Websites

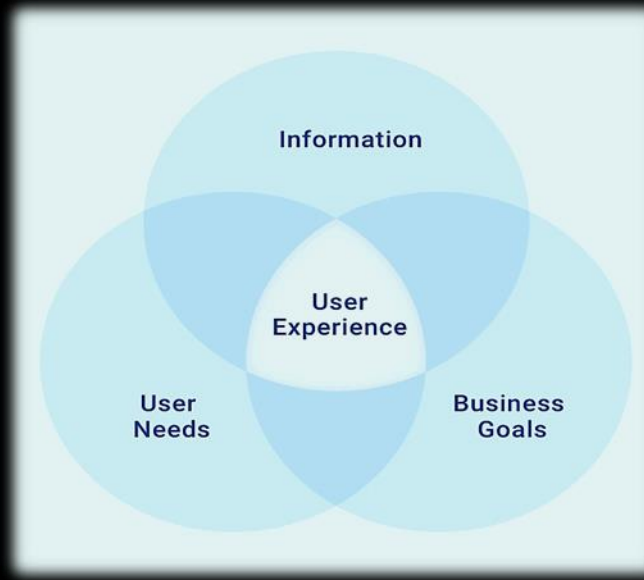


Fig. 1

What is UX Design?

“User Experience Design”

Focus should be on the user experience and universal accessibility when considering:

- Layout
- Formatting
- Content
- Interaction and Access Planning

Five Basic Principles of UX Design

➤ Focus on the User's Needs

- Every element is designed to easily and quickly meet the user's needs.

➤ Be Consistent

- Any time something appears in multiple places, it should appear the same in every instance (e.g. links, fonts, colors, etc.).

➤ Have a Clear Hierarchy

- There should be a top-down order in which things are classified.

➤ Consider Context

- Design to make the website easily accessible and understandable in as many contexts as possible (e.g. desktop, mobile, etc.).

➤ Make Everything Accessible

- Provide easy access to information for all users.

Accessibility... The Key to Universal UX Design

Mainly focused on meeting the needs of disabled users...

but also



Fig. 2

makes things **easier and**

better for ALL users.



Fig. 3

Accessibility in Universal UX Design

How can the **most users** access information in a helpful and useful way?



Fig. 4

Principles of Accessibility

➤ Perceivable

- The website components and content must be able to be clearly perceived.

➤ Operable

- All of the website's user interface elements and navigation controls must be operational and should be able to be activated by the user.

➤ Understandable

- All users must be able to easily understand both the content and format or user interface.

➤ Robust

- The website content should be robust enough to remain accessible as technology changes, including changes to new assistive technologies.

Review

- Universal UX Design is Human-Centered Design.
- UX Design is all about the user experience, and making it easy and pleasant.
- Accessibility is key to UX Design and focuses on providing access to information in a useful and helpful way.



Thank You



Fig . 6

Image Citations

Fig. 1: Gladkiy, Sergey. “Ux Design.” UX Planet, June 14, 2018, <https://uxplanet.org/user-centered-design-process-and-benefits-fd9e431eb5a9>. Accessed August 19, 2022.

Fig. 2: Brathwaite, Vincent. “Accessible Design.” Adobe, May 11, 2021, <https://xd.adobe.com/ideas/principles/web-design/what-is-accessible-design/>. Accessed August 20, 2022.

Fig. 3: Pollfish. Adapted from “Inclusive Design In Market Research.” Pollfish, July 20, 2021, <https://resources.pollfish.com/market-research/how-to-forge-inclusive-design-in-market-research/>. Accessed August 20, 2022.

Fig. 4: Fasoli, Erica. “Inclusive Design.” Adobe, May 11, 2021, <https://xd.adobe.com/ideas/principles/design-systems/what-is-inclusive-design-principles-and-examples/>. Accessed August 19, 2022.

Fig. 5: Altman, Gerd. Pixabay, <https://pixabay.com/users/geralt-9301/>. Retrieved from: “Human Centered Design.” Human Business, February 20, 2017, <http://www.humanbusiness.eu/human-centered-design/>. Accessed August 20, 2022.

Fig. 6: Goman, S.r.l. “Design for All.” Goman. <https://www.goman.it/blog/cosa-si-intende-per-design-4-all.php>. Accessed August 20, 2022.