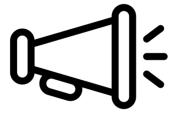


When Institutional Racism and UX Research Collide: A Case Study

March 12, 2021

Why are we sharing this case study?

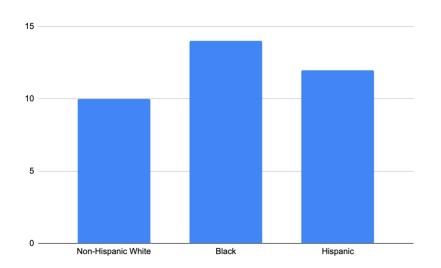


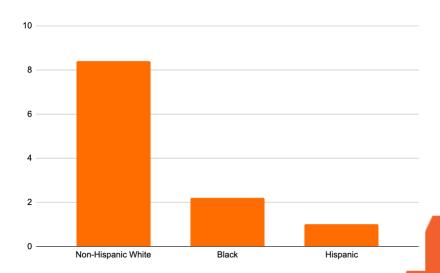
Speaking up even when a finding goes beyond scope.



Articulating inequality through the framework of usability barriers.

Black and Latino/a individuals are more likely to develop Alzheimer's but less likely to participate in clinical trials than whites.





Percentage of adults 65 and older with Alzheimer's Disease by subgroup

Enrollment ratios in clinicaltrials.gov trials

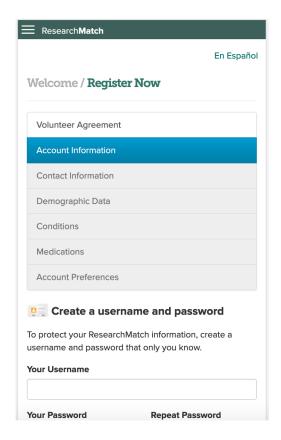
(Data aggregated by <u>Jaron Lockett, PhD, NIA, 2018</u>)

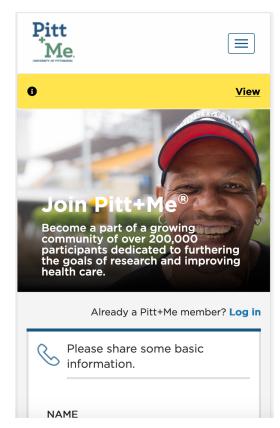
(Data from cdc.gov)

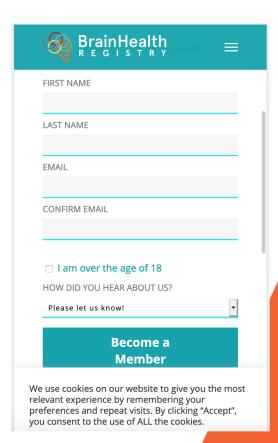
Study Design

Existing Registry
Testing
Prototype
Testing
Variant Testing

Project Goals







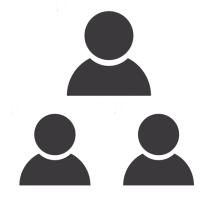
Project Stakeholders



Primary Agency Contact



Grand Funder Organization



Grant Team



"[M]y race has been treated like guinea pigs for most of our existence, so, it's something that is in the back of my head. And it is concerning, when I go see a doctor to the point that sometimes I get actually nervous. Shouldn't have to, but, sometimes, I do."

—study participant (Black woman)



By JEAN HELLER

Q.	Please tell us abou	t your gender and race.	
	GENDER	Male Female Transgender	Prefer not to Answer
	RACE	American Indian/Alaska Native Asian Black/African American Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	White Other/Unknown Prefer not to Answer
ETHNICITY Hispanic or		Hispanic or Latino Not Hispanic o	or Latino Prefer not to Answer

"I don't like how they ask for race. Like, why do they have to know what? What does it matter if I'm Black or white? I just don't see why they have to know."

—study participant (Black woman)



Obvious targeting feels... obvious.







"Black people in general are oftentimes looked at as being disposable, you know?"

—study participant (Black woman)



The Power of Testimonials

"I became more engaged once the experts stop talking, and you had the Black lady come on, and she talked about her own experience and how important it was for the community."

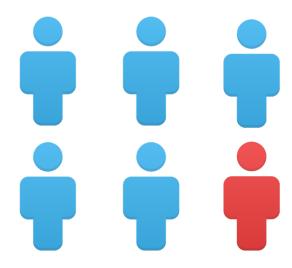
—study participant (Black woman)



Project Impact: Usability and the Health Belief Model



Percentage of adults 65 and older with Alzheimer's Disease (source: cdc.gov)



A statistic about Alzheimer's rates among different ethnic and racial groups resonated strongly with 5 of 6 participants in round 4.

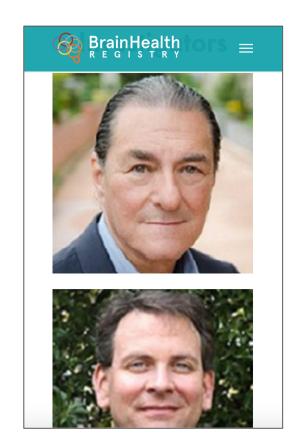


Finding: Showing > Declaring Commitment to Equity

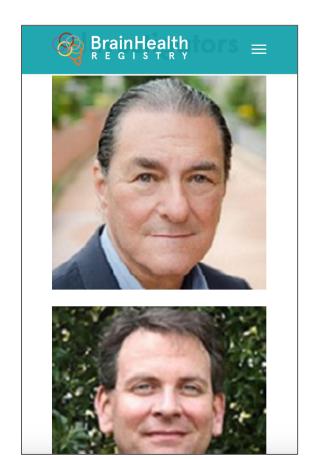


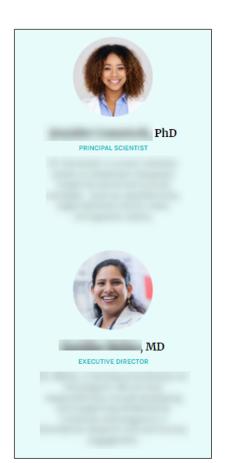
Non-Verbal Cues and Reactions





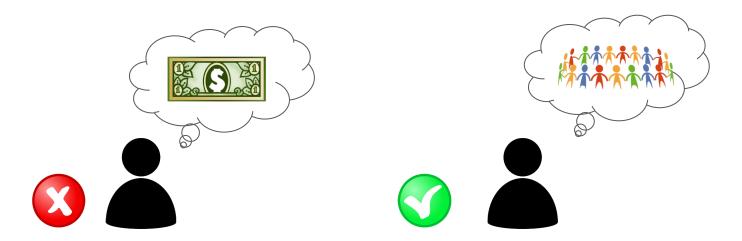
Project Impact: Inequality is a usability problem.



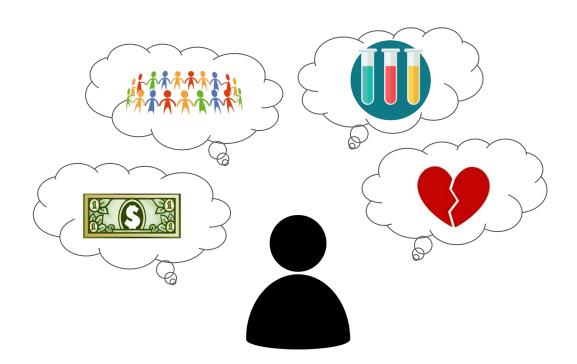




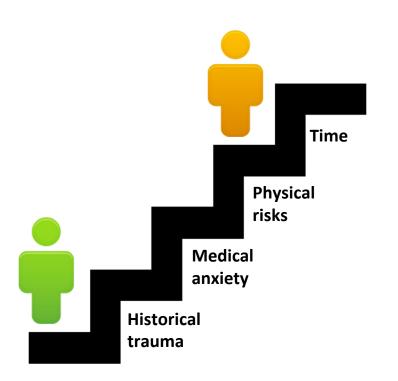
Client Assumption: "Mercenary" participants are not a good fit for this registry.



Finding: Altruism and the desire to be paid are not mutually exclusive.



Payment can build trust and respect.

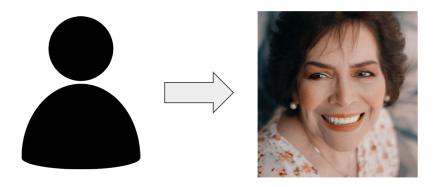


"I want to know that I'm going to get paid, I see it as a sign of respect. I give you my time, I should be compensated accordingly."

—study participant (Black man)

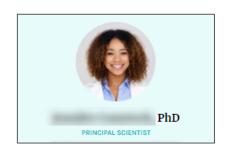
Project Impact: Breaking Down Prejudice Around Payment

- The "perfect user" does not exist.
- Abstract persona vs. real narrative.





Changes Based on Our Research



About Us with pictures



Testimonials

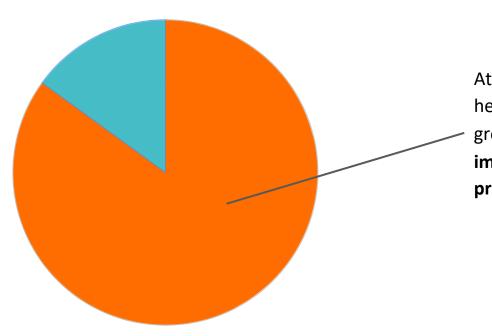


Infographics and more icons



Incentive information

Organizational Impact: Understanding → Trust → Enrollment



At least 85% of participants from different health literacy and race/ethnicity subgroups said it was somewhat or very important to see diversity among program staff on the website.





Study Overview

Existing Registry Testing Prototype Testing

Quantitative Variant Testing

- 40 participants
- Moderated interviews
- <u>Goal:</u> Learn from the registries that are out there now.

- 6 participants per round (4 rounds)
- Moderated interviews
- Goal: Rapidly improve registry prototype with user feedback.

- 600 participants
- Unmoderated testing
- Goal: Evaluate effectiveness of final prototype.