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Ergonomija medsebojnega vpliva človek-sistem - 154. del: Interaktivne aplikacije za glasovni odziv (ISO 9241-154:2013)

Ergonomics of human-system interaction - Part 154: Interactive voice response (IVR) applications (ISO 9241-154:2013)

Ergonomie der Mensch-System-Interaktion - Teil 154: Dialogführung mittels Sprachdialogsystemen (ISO 9241-154:2013) RD PREVIEW

Ergonomie de l'interaction homme-système - Partie 154: Applications de réponse vocale interactive (RVI) (ISO 9241-154:2013) EN ISO 9241-154:2013

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Ergonomics of human-system interaction - Part 154: Interactive voice response (IVR) applications (ISO 9241-154:2013)

Ergonomie de l'interaction homme-système - Partie 154: Applications de réponse vocale interactive (RVI) (ISO 9241-154:2013) Ergonomie der Mensch-System-Interaktion - Teil 154: Dialogführung mittels Sprachdialogsystemen (ISO 9241-154:2013)

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EN ISO 9241-154:2013 (E)

Foreword

This document (EN ISO 9241-154:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 159 "Ergonomics" in collaboration with Technical Committee CEN/TC 122 "Ergonomics" the secretariat of which is held by DIN.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2013.

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The text of ISO 9241-154:2013 has been approved by CEN as EN ISO 9241-154:2013 without any modification.

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INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

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Ergonomics of human-system interaction —

Part 154: **Interactive voice response (IVR) applications**

iTeh STErgonomie de l'interaction homme-système —
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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 9241-154 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 159, *Ergonomics*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Ergonomics of human–system interaction*.

ISO/TS 9241 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Ergonomic requirements for office* work with visual display terminals (VDTs): DARD PREVIEW

- Part 1: General introduction (standards.iteh.ai)
- Part 2: Guidance on task requirements
- Part 6: Guidance on the work environment en-iso-9241-154-2013
- Part 11: Guidance on usability
- Part 12: Presentation of information
- Part 13: User guidance
- Part 14: Menu dialogues
- Part 15: Command dialogues
- Part 16: Direct manipulation dialogues

ISO 9241 also consists of the following parts, under the general title *Ergonomics of human-system interaction*:

- Part 20: Accessibility guidelines for information/communication technology (ICT) equipment and services
- Part 100: Introduction to standards related to software ergonomics [Technical Report]
- Part 110: Dialogue principles
- Part 129: Guidance on software individualization
- Part 143: Forms
- Part 151: Guidance on World Wide Web user interfaces
- Part 154: Interactive voice response (IVR) applications
- Part 171: Guidance on software accessibility

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- Part 210: Human-centred design for interactive systems
- Part 300: Introduction to electronic visual display requirements
- Part 302: Terminology for electronic visual displays
- Part 303: Requirements for electronic visual displays
- Part 304: User performance test methods for electronic visual displays
- Part 305: Optical laboratory test methods for electronic visual displays
- Part 306: Field assessment methods for electronic visual displays
- Part 307: Analysis and compliance test methods for electronic visual displays
- Part 308: Surface-conduction electron-emitter displays (SED) [Technical Report]
- Part 309: Organic light-emitting diode (OLED) displays [Technical Report]
- Part 310: Visibility, aesthetics and ergonomics of pixel defects [Technical Report]
- Part 331: Optical characteristics of autosterescopic displays [Technical Report]
- Part 391: Requirements, analysis and compliance test methods for the reduction of photosensitive seizures
- Part 400: Principles and requirements for physical input devices
- Part 410: Design criteria for physical input devices
- Part 411: Evaluation methods for the design of physical input devices [Technical Specification]
- Part 420: Selection of physical input devicest EN ISO 9241-154:2013
- https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/fld69088-d3f4-4676-a98a-Part 910: Framework for tactile and haptic interaction so-9241-154-2013
- Part 920: Guidance on tactile and haptic interactions

The following parts are under preparation:

Part 940: Evaluation of tactile and haptic interactions

User-interface elements, ergonomic requirements for the reduction of visual fatigue from stereoscopic images, and framework and guidance for gesture interactions are to form the subjects of future parts 161, 392 and 960.

Introduction

This part of ISO 9241 contains provisions specific to interactive voice response (IVR) systems, which may involve a combination of voice technologies, but are distinguished by the use of the telephone as the information transfer mechanism. These provisions assume no visual displays of information to the user beyond the labels on the telephone's keypad, with the notable exception of text telephones (TTYs), which have a visual feedback display.

Although it is extremely important that IVR user interface designers take into account the cultural and linguistic aspects of the user interface that impact the intended user population, these aspects are beyond the scope of this part of ISO 9241 and are not addressed in this part of ISO 9241 . Similarly, because automatic speech recognition (ASR) performs differently for different languages and the technology continues to improve, it is beyond the scope of this document to provide detailed provisions on ASR user interface design generally. Rather, this part of ISO 9241 focuses on the design of IVR dialogues and discusses only those ASR user interface design issues that impact dialogue design.

Many current IVR systems pose significant accessibility challenges to callers with disabilities. Some of the provisions in this part of ISO 9241 were developed specifically to accommodate callers with special needs, particularly those who are deaf or who have hearing impairments.

The provisions in this document are intended to be compatible with ISO/IEC 13714.

Interactive voice response (IVR) systems became a common means of delivering customer service in the late 1980s. These systems are designed to reduce or eliminate the need for human-in-the-loop customer support by automating many of the functions that human customer service representatives typically provide over the telephone with respect to processing of customer transactions. Thus, users (i.e. callers) can now engage in such activities as checking train schedules, ordering a book or reporting problems with their television cable service by interacting with an IVR system. In addition, IVRs often automate call-routing functions so that the caller can be connected with the right assistance to handle their specific request.

This part of ISO 9241 is concerned with the design of the human–IVR system dialogue and related topics. As shown in Figure 1, callers typically interact with the IVR system through one of two methods: speech or touchtone (DTMF) input via the telephone keypad. If an IVR system is speech-enabled, it employs an ASR engine that recognizes the speech input from the caller. If it is not speech-enabled, it typically recognizes only touchtone input from the telephone keypad or, sometimes, TTY input. Speech-enabled IVR systems are a relatively recent development and many systems are now designed to accept both touchtone and speech within a given dialogue with a caller. The IVR system responds via hardware and/or software that presents synthesized, digitized or recorded speech to the caller and that may also present non-speech audio. The fact that there is no assumed visual display of information to the caller in these applications poses a challenge to dialogue designers because of the burden placed on the caller to navigate the application and process and remember the relevant information without the aid of any visual display.