SUITCEYES

1 Jan 2018 - 31 Dec 2020

Smart, User-friendly, Interactive, Tactual, Cognition-Enhancer, that Yields Extended Sensosphere
Appropriating sensor technologies, machine learning, gamification and smart haptic interfaces


[D8.12]

# Dissemination activities report II

This project has received funding from the European Union's Horizon 2020 research and innovation programme under grant agreement No 780814.

| Dissemination level | | |
|---|---|---|
| **PU** | PUBLIC, fully open, e.g. web | X |
| **CO** | CONFIDENTIAL, restricted under conditions set out in Model Grant Agreement | |
| **CI** | CLASSIFIED, information as referred to in Commission Decision 2001/844/EC. | |

| Deliverable Type | | |
|---|---|---|
| **R** | Document, report (excluding the periodic and final reports) | X |
| **DEM** | Demonstrator, pilot, prototype, plan designs | |
| **DEC** | Websites, patents filing, press & media actions, videos, etc. | |
| **OTHER** | Software, technical diagram, etc. | |

| Deliverable Details | |
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| **Lead member** | Jarosław Urbański |

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| **LDQR** | Review | Mauricio Fuentes |
| **HSO** | Review | Arthur Theil Cabreira |
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| Glossary | |
|---|---|
| **Abbr./ Acronym** | **Meaning** |
| **D8.12** | Deliverable 8.12 – Grant Agreement No. 780814 – SUITCEYES [deliverable number on pages 9, 35-37] |
| **SUITCEYES** | Smart, User-friendly, Interactive, Tactual, Cognition-Enhancer that Yields Extended Sensosphere - Appropriating sensor technologies, machine learning, gamification and smart haptic interfaces |
| **WP8** | Work Package 8 – Dissemination, Knowledge-sharing & Exploitation |
| **KPI** | Key Performance Indicator |
| **HIPI** | Haptic Intelligent Personalized Interface |
| **CNN** | Convolutional Neural Network |
| **ADL** | Activities of Daily Living |
| **HARPO** | Harpo Sp. z o.o. |
| **LDQR** | Les Doigts Qui Rêvent |
| **HSO** | Offenburg University |
| **PAB** | Project Advisory Board |
| **ATIA** | Assistive Technology Industry Association |
| **CSUN** | California State University Northridge |
| **SMS** | Smart Materials and Surfaces |
| **GDPR** | General Data Protection Regulation |

# Table of contents

# 1. Executive Summary

In this document, a second review of the dissemination activities of the SUITCEYES project is presented. New opportunities and challenges, as well as results about these activities from the whole year (from *D8.11 Dissemination activities report I* submitted in M12, to now) are discussed. We present how the consortium has managed to coordinate efforts under the leadership of WP8 to successfully impulse project awareness in different interest groups, especially for people with deafblindness. This report contains latest results of the dissemination activities and methods used to build our target audiences, an analysis of our stakeholders' network, and a progress evaluation to mould our dissemination strategies accordingly. We are continuously seeking to build relations with external stakeholders and a larger community around the project, and to disseminate our results and gather feedback, especially from people with deafblindness.

This deliverable is closely related to other documents from the same WP, such as *D8.1 Project website*, *D8.2-D8.5 Define the project identity I-IV*, *D8.8 Project publicity material*, *D8.9 Detailed dissemination plan*, and *D8.17 Impact Measurement Methodology*; all being part of the general communication strategy of the project. The type of dissemination activity undertaken by SUITCEYES partners evolves over time. In the initial stages of the project, the general messages were released via social media and developed successfully in the project, introductory videos were recorded and posted on *YouTube* and the project website was given some reword. This stage is about building more advanced strategy and attitude from which to communicate future results and favour networking with different stakeholders in view of potential exploitation activities.

# 2. Introduction and Rationale

This document is the second dissemination activities report and is part of the WP8 '*Dissemination, Knowledge-sharing & Exploitation*' deliverables.
D8.11 implemented in accordance with the plans set out in D8.17. This report will pay attention to Key Performance Indicators (KPIs), especially in terms of those not fulfilled so far. Activity on social media will also be analysed, especially on ResearchGate.
In this report we would like to draw attention to our activity in terms of dissemination of results and communication in the project, especially for people with deafblindness. We will focus on monitoring dissemination, how to receive results and discussions, and on further plans and analyses to be more effective for our key audiences. We will analyse what works properly in the dissemination and communication strategy, what should be changed, what should be abandoned, etc.

The general structure of this document is presented as follows:

- Section 3 discusses our general approach and how dissemination opportunities and challenges are defined by both the level of engagement with an audience and the nature of the research results.
- Section 4 presents the list of the project's stakeholders and it defines the new ones. The second analysis of SUITCEYES stakeholders is also included in this section.
- Section 5 lists the developed dissemination activities within the second year of project and planned further activities, whereas
- Section 6 discusses the undertaken dissemination methods which were planned in D8.9. A list of carried out dissemination methods that include scientific, technical and general dissemination items is provided. This section also comments on the activities designed and directed to the deafblind community.
- Section 7 presents an update on the monitoring of dissemination activities and the KPIs, measuring the outcomes of the second year of the project in comparison with the first year. In-depth information about these measurements is available in *D8.17 Impact Measurement Methodology*. Finally,
- Section 8 provides the concluding remarks outlining the major performed steps regarding the dissemination activities.

# 3. Opportunities and Challenges in the Dissemination of Research

During the first year of the project, our primary focus was to establish communication pathways and understanding of who our audiences could be. The importance of consolidating our audiences from the beginning relies on the fact that in the second and third year of the project (as project results are achieved), the dissemination of results and building of stakeholder networks will be the priority to achieve exploitation perspectives.

The reviewers on multiple occasions criticised the project for the neglect in involving end-users or end-user organisations from early in the project. We would like to emphasise in this report that potential users were engaged in the project, and the development of its design and path, throughout and already prior to the project proposal submission. Indeed, the idea for this project came about in a conversation between the project coordinator and a person who provided technical advice on available technologies to schools with special needs children. This person indicated a frustration over the lack of useful tools, which considering the contemporary technological advances should have not been the case. This first meeting then led to forming a group of interested people (stakeholders and researchers) that grew larger and larger, and in fact involving many others who are not members of the project. Those efforts then led to regular and extensive face-to-face and online meetings, as well as exchanges of emails and other contents.

Within 2 years of the project, the consortium has created a network of connections and communication paths with end-users and their organisations to direct the results of the project especially for this group and to develop the haptic intelligent personalized interface (HIPI) dedicated to them.

The whole idea of SUITCEYES was developed in collaboration between potential users and researchers (not only by the researchers without end-users). The researchers involved did not have prior experiences in issues of deafblindness, hence this project was not an idea by the researchers for the users, rather the whole idea was developed in collaboration between potential users and researchers. At the same time, extensive efforts were put into establishing collaborations between the intended project and a large number of related organizations. It was as a result of these efforts that those organizations accepted to free their staff time, for them to continue their involvement in the project. Those are indeed the people who are still in constant communication with the project in the form of advisory board members.

The reason for some difficulties and challenges in dissemination of project results (especially for people with deafblindness) at this stage of the project can be due to:

1) Actual complexity of the task in co-designing and developing the HIPI solution and the issue of its maturity at the end of the project;
2) The idea of technical and communication platform (as the recommendation from the midterm review report) to share the results of the project with the community of researchers, end-users and industrial institutions - the structure of such platform, the way of communication the results using such tools, decision on which elements should be available as open source, and which should be protected for patenting or commercialisation purposes;
3) The difficulty around coherent communication with a vast and often disparate array of audiences (academic field, business and interest-group communities), as well as the communication and interaction methods used or being available for individuals with deafblindness can be problematic for us (generally the project has chosen to focus on Social Haptic Communication), and;

4) Although it is still a current challenge, define the correct messages for dissemination purposes considering that the context of an on-going research results is constantly evolving. Now the project steps into the stage of demonstration phase, using prototypes developed with a user-centred design approach including the active participation of different stakeholders for user studies. The message directed to the communities interested in the project should be based on increasingly technical aspects, using easy to understand and accessible language, not to scare away the interested people (especially end-users) who would use the HIPI.

These are the issues that we will deal with in the last year of the project.

# 4. Stakeholder Analysis

This section presents the results of characterisation and continuous analysis of stakeholders in the project. As was defined in D8.9, three main target audiences were identified and described in the project: a) academic community and research institutions from different fields associated with technical institutes and universities working in different topics related to the project (textiles, Assistive Technology, Information and Communication Technologies, computer-human interaction, disability, deafblindness etc.); b) industry sector acting with the field of disabilities, involved in using or producing related technologies that could contribute to or benefit from the project's objectives (textiles, Assistive Technology, software engineering, sensors etc.); c) and end-users and the interest-group community including people with deafblindness, their family members and support groups, educators and their organisations, other organisations working for and with people with deafblindness, general public, and policy / decision makers.

## 4.1 Stakeholder characterisation tool

The stakeholder's characterisation tool (presented in the form of Table 1), proposed in D8.9, is used continuously by all partners in the project to report current information from different persons and organisations that are or should be a part of the project's network (according to the defined target audiences). This Table is being used to analyse the project's network and strengthen the stakeholder's engagement. Identifying and analysing stakeholders from each target audience (reported in a yearly perspective) allows to judge the actual interest in the project of the stakeholders from various audiences, their influence on the next phases of the project and explore exploitation opportunities (which sectors can be identified as a potential market for SUITCEYES results, how to establish partnerships, strengthen mutual ties etc.). The changes in relation to the previous analysis of stakeholders presented in D8.11 (M12) are marked in green (new organisations and their indicators of interest and influence on the project).

**Table 1**. Stakeholder characterisation tool

| **Stakeholder** (Name of person/organisation) | **Type of stakeholder** (Academic community, industry sector and interest-group community) | **High / low *interest* in the project** (Score from 1 to 4, being 1 the lowest and 4 the highest interest) | **High / low *influence* of the stakeholder in the field** (Score from 1 to 4, being 1 the lowest and 4 the highest influence) |
|---|---|---|---|
| **University of Skövde, School of Informatics (Gaming and gamification)** in Sweden Webpage: http://www.his.se/en/about-us/Facts-and-figures/Organization/Schools/School-of-Informatics/ | Academic community | **3** | **2** |
| **Research Institute of Sweden (Vibration and acoustic analysis, transducers; Digital, acoustic and audio signal processing)** Webpage: https://www.ri.se/en | Academic community | **2** | **1** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Fraunhofer Institute of Optronics, System Technologies and Image Exploitation IOSB, Information Management and Production Control** in Germany (Software development, Information technology, Knowledge management, Software engineering)<br>Webpage: https://www.iosb.fraunhofer.de/servlet/is/18352/ | Academic community | **2** | **1** |
| **University of Groningen, Faculty of Behavioural and Social Sciences, Ortho Congenital and Early Acquired Deafblindness, Department Orthopedagogy** in the Netherlands<br>Webpage: https://www.rug.nl/gmw/ | Academic community | **3** | **3** |
| **Dépsysurdi** in France<br>Webpage: http://www.depsysurdi.fr/ | Academic community | **4** | **2** |
| **SAAB Group (Integration design, Intuitive Interfaces, 3D audio and tactile displays)** in Sweden<br>Webpage: https://saabgroup.com/ | Industry sector | **3** | **2** |
| **Reutter GmbH** in Germany<br>Webpage: http://www.krisreutter.de/ | Industry sector | **2** | **1** |
| **Humanware** in Canada<br>Webpage: http://www.humanware.com/en-international/home | Industry sector | **3** | **4** |
| **Possum Ltd.** in UK<br>Webpage: http://www.possum.co.uk/ | Industry sector | **2** | **3** |
| **Saje Technology** in USA<br>Webpage: http://www.saje-tech.com | Industry sector | **2** | **2** |
| **Sensory App House Ltd** in UK<br>Webpage: https://www.sensoryapphouse.com | Industry sector | **3** | **3** |
| **Liberator Ltd** in UK<br>Webpage: https://www.liberator.co.uk | Industry sector | **2** | **3** |
| **Handy Tech Elektronik GmbH** in Germany<br>Webpage: https://handytech.de/en/ | Industry sector | **2** | **3** |
| **AbleNet Inc.** in USA<br>Webpage: https://www.ablenetinc.com | Industry sector | **2** | **3** |
| **AMDi Assistive Technology** in USA<br>Webpage: https://www.amdi.net | Industry sector | **1** | **1** |
| **BJLive!** in Spain<br>Webpage: https://bjliveat.com | Industry sector | **1** | **1** |
| **CECIAA SIÈGE SOCIAL ET SERVICE COMMERCIAL** in France<br>Webpage: https://www.ceciaa.com | Industry sector | **2** | **3** |
| **Inclusive Technology Ltd** in UK<br>Webpage: http://www.inclusive.co.uk | Industry sector | **2** | **2** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **LIFEtool gemeinnützige GmbH** in Austria<br>Webpage:<br>https://www.lifetool.at/en/home/ | Industry sector | **1** | **1** |
| **Prentke Romich Company (PRC)** in USA<br>Webpage: https://www.prentrom.com | Industry sector | **1** | **1** |
| **Pretorian** in UK<br>Webpage: https://www.pretorianuk.com | Industry sector | **1** | **1** |
| **Reinecker Vision GmbH** in Germany<br>Webpage:<br>https://www.reineckervision.de/home/ | Industry sector | **3** | **3** |
| **Tobii Dynavox Sverige** in Sweden<br>Webpage: https://www.tobiidynavox.com | Industry sector | **1** | **1** |
| **Learnetic SA** in Poland<br>Webpage: https://www.learnetic.com | Industry sector | **2** | **2** |
| **Center for Education and Rehabilitation for the Blind (CERB)** in Greece<br>Webpage:<br>http://www.keat.gr/index.php/en/ | Interest-group community | **4** | **2** |
| **CFD** in Denmark<br>Webpage: https://www.cfd.dk/english | Interest-group community | **4** | **4** |
| **Eikholt** in Norway<br>Webpage: http://eikholt.no/english/ | Interest-group community | **4** | **4** |
| **Mo Gård** in Sweden<br>Webpage: https://www.mogard.se/ | Interest-group community | **4** | **4** |
| **Nationellt kunskapscentre för dövblindfrågor** in Sweden<br>Webpage: https://nkcdb.se/ | Interest-group community | **4** | **4** |
| **Towarzystwo Pomocy Głuchoniewidomym** in Poland<br>Webpage: http://tpg.org.pl/ | Interest-group community | **1** | **3** |
| **Polska Fundacja Osób Słabosłyszących** in Poland<br>Webpage: http://pfos.org.pl/ | Interest-group community | **4** | **4** |
| **The West Götaland Region deafblind team** in Sweden<br>Webpage:<br>http://www.vgregion.se/en/f/habilitation--health/ | Interest-group community | **3** | **3** |
| **The National Agency for Special Needs Education and Schools** in Sweden<br>Webpage: https://spsm.se/om-oss/english/ | Interest-group community | **4** | **4** |
| **The Nordic Centre for Welfare and Social Issues** in Sweden and Finland<br>Webpage: https://nordicwelfare.org/en/ | Interest-group community | **2** | **3** |
| **VGR – Dövblindteamet (Social haptic signals, communication with deafblind people, deafblind issues at regional level)** in Sweden<br>Webpage: https://www.vgregion.se/en/ | Interest-group community | **3** | **3** |
| **Sense** in UK<br>Webpage: https://www.sense.org.uk/ | Interest-group community | **4** | **4** |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Deafblind UK**<br>Webpage: https://deafblind.org.uk/ | Interest-group community | **4** | **4** |
| **Leeds Disabled People's Organisation** in UK<br>Webpage: https://www.ldpo.co.uk/ | Interest-group community | **4** | **4** |
| **St. Franziskus Stiftung Heiligenbronn** in Germany<br>Webpage: http://www.stiftung-st-franziskus.de/ | Interest-group community | **3** | **2** |
| **Deutsche Gesellschaft für Taubblindheit** in Germany<br>Webpage: https://www.gesellschaft-taubblindheit.de/impressum | Interest-group community | **4** | **4** |
| **Taubblindendienst der EKD e.V.** in Germany<br>Webpage: http://www.taubblindendienst.de/?menuid=1&getlang=de | Interest-group community | **4** | **4** |
| **Arbeitsgemeinschaft der Einrichtungen und Dienste für taubblinde Menschen in Deutschland (AGTB)** in Germany<br>Webpage: https://agtb-deutschland.de/ | Interest-group community | **2** | **3** |
| **Paulinenpflege Winnenden e.V.** in Germany<br>Webpage: https://www.paulinenpflege.de/ | Interest-group community | **3** | **1** |
| **St. Franziskus Stiftung Freiburg** in Germany<br>Webpage: http://www.stiftung-st-franziskus.de/ | Interest-group community | **3** | **1** |
| **DeafBlind Ontario Services** in Canada<br>Webpage: www.deafblindontario.com | Interest-group community | **1** | **1** |
| **European Deafblind Union** in Croatia<br>Webpage: http://www.edbu.eu/ | Interest-group community | **4** | **4** |
| **Association Nationale pour les Personnes Sourd Aveugles** in France<br>Webpage: http://www.anpsa.fr/ | Interest-group community | **4** | **4** |
| **Centre National de Ressources Handicaps Rares – Surdicécité CRESAM** in France<br>Webpage: https://www.cresam.org/ | Interest-group community | **4** | **4** |
| **Fablab at Bartimeus, Doorn** in the Netherlands<br>Webpage: https://www.bartimeus.nl/specialistische-kennis/team | Interest-group community | **4** | **3** |

Table 1 shows that the consortium keeps the relationship with the stakeholders identified in the first year of the project and that has also gained new contacts to the relevant organisations which are interested in project. This increase is as dynamic as in the first year of the project's operation. The project has gained new stakeholders in each of the identified groups. However, the greatest progress is visible for industrial stakeholders. However, the partners are more focused on prototype development and until they demonstrate it to interested parties, further search for stakeholders and customers will not be as fruitful. In order to bring HIPI closer to the industrial sector, the level of advancement of the system needs to be more specific.

An emphasis is being continuously placed by the consortium on engaging with organisations at regional and national levels, symposiums and press (newspapers, radio, television), as well as with

policy makers. SUITCEYES has already established an important network of contacts with several organisations in different countries that at a national level deal with issues of deafblindness. A network of contacts with relevant organisations related to deafblindness is also shared on the project website: https://suitceyes.eu/affiliated-organizations/. Moreover, this is followed up by the continuous input from the Project Advisory Board (PAB): https://suitceyes.eu/partners/project-boards/#Project_Advisory_Board_PAB.

## 4.2 Analysis of the characterised stakeholders

Based on Table 1, a second analysis of the characterised stakeholders has been performed. Interest and influence on the project of identified stakeholders was taken into account (as indicated in D8.9). As one can see in Chart 1, the largest group of identified stakeholders is in part 1 of the chart, i.e. they are the most interested in the project and the most influential in the field of project topic. This group (1) has enlarged in comparison of the first analysis performed in D8.11. Moreover, this group was constituted only by the interest-group community in different partners' countries (from Scandinavia, Germany, UK and Poland) in the first analysis. Now the research/scientific unit (University of Groningen, Faculty of Behavioural and Social Sciences, Ortho Congenital and Early Acquired Deafblindness, Department Orthopedagogy in the Netherlands), three enterprises (Humanware in Canada, Sensory App House Ltd in UK and Reinecker Vision GmbH in Germany), and additional four deafblind unions, associations and centres for individuals with deafblindness (European Deafblind Union in Croatia, Association Nationale pour les Personnes Sourd Aveugles in France, Centre National de Ressources Handicaps Rares – Surdicécité CRESAM in France and Fablab at Bartimeus, Doorn in the Netherlands) have joined to this part of stakeholders the most interested and influenced in the project results (all new organisations marked in green). They are key players that focus efforts on the project issues, involved in governance, able to influence on the decision-making bodies, engaged and consulting regularly in the project. Quite good progress is therefore observed in this group of stakeholders in comparison of last year on European and world level.

The second group (2) in Chart 1 has an important influence but is still quite poorly interested in the field of the project. We need to meet more their needs, engage and consult with them to try to increase their level of interest and aim to lead them into the right-hand box (group 1). We have identified organisations from Sweden, Germany and Poland in the interest-group community last year. Now five enterprises have joined this group from UK, Germany, USA and France. It means that these companies can have significant influence on the project results and their commercialisation, but the HIPI must be more advanced technologically and matured to interest them more in the project.

The third group (3) includes the organisations that are highly interested in the project, but they have not enough influence / power to decide about the project. The least changes are identified this year in this group of stakeholders. Last year six organisations were classified in this group, one from academic community (from Sweden), one from industry sector (also from Sweden) and four from interest-group community (one from Greece and three from Germany). One more organisation (Dépsysurdi in France from academic community) has joined this group this year. We need to uphold their consideration and involvement and consult on interest area. The main action towards this group is to keep them informed about the current issues of the project, especially in low risk areas (they are not decision-makers who have an influence on solving difficulties etc.). They can be potential supporters and goodwill ambassadors of the project.

Finally, the fourth group (4) of identified stakeholders contained Swedish and German organisations from the academic community and German industry sector body last year. Both their interest in the project and influence in the field are rather poor. Now 9 more enterprises (from USA, Spain, UK, Austria, Sweden and Poland), and one interest-group community from Canada have joined this group. It means that these organisations (mainly companies) have some interest in the project, but it

is on the initial stage (because of maturity of the project results). We should increase their participation and importance in SUITCEYES, inform via general communications like project newsletter, website etc., and aim to lead them into the right-hand box (third group of stakeholders).

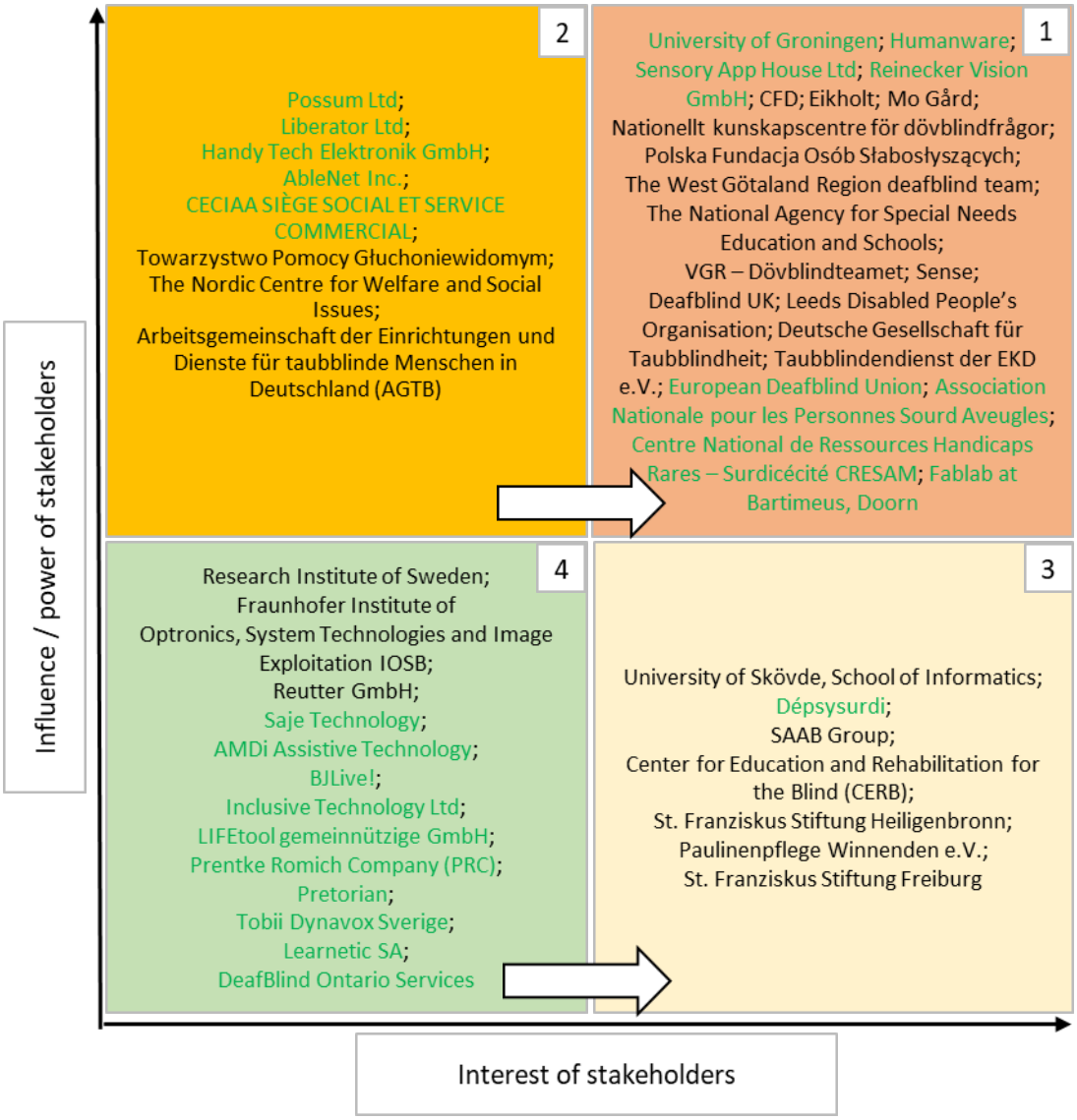



**Chart 1.** Stakeholders' analysis according to interest and influence on the project

The above analysis shows that the most engaged type of stakeholder in the project is still the interest-group community. It confirms that the results of project are addressed successfully to this group of target audience. Only two organisations from the academic community have joined this year the group of the project's stakeholders. This could result from the current stage of the project – we don't have yet advanced scientific results to stimulate more researchers from similar areas of activity (academic community). However, we can notice the significant increase of the enterprises from industry sector in this analysis (17 new companies identified this year). The design and production of the HIPI prototype is in the middle stage of advancement (first generation prototype was available and tested in M18, second generation now in M24 and third one is going to be available in M34), therefore these indicators evolve especially in the industry sector. However, the level of the HIPI advancement should be more matured to interest more this branch. Throughout the

development of the project in last year of its duration, it is still expected to augment the number of identified and characterised stakeholders from different countries and target audiences. Our activity should much more focus on the monitoring of these stakeholders, how to reach them more and plan the discussions to be more effective. The consortium would not like to resign from hitherto cooperation with these stakeholders, because it works very promising on the future (to gain further contractors, customers, business partners etc.). In our opinion the events that will be organised for individuals with deafblindness and its communities in the last year of the project (co-designing, common workshops etc.) will stimulate further cooperation between the parties.

For dissemination, the consortium establishes, besides academia, contacts to more stakeholder groups at local, national and European level to use the power of the project for awareness raising and influencing policy, standardization and administration. We hope that this analysis also confirms that we have such contacts at local, national, European and world level. All project partners identify and report stakeholders through our Dissemination reporting tool, regularly updating a contact list including stakeholders (local and national) from each country, and also European and world organizations. This approach will be developed in last year of the project.

# 5. Dissemination Activities

According to the detailed dissemination plan (D8.9) all dissemination activities were divided on developed and planned activities (similar as in D8.11). This section summarises all developed actions performed in M13-M24 and known planned actions to be done in the next period of the project (from M25 to M36). The role of SUITCEYES partners in dissemination activities was described in the previous version of *Dissemination activities report I* (D8.11).

## 5.1 Dissemination activities developed in 2019

A list of dissemination activities that were developed during the second year of the project's lifetime is presented in Table 2 (see also http://suitceyes.eu/category/official-events/). The first deliverable from this series (D8.11, submitted in M12) included all activities performed by the partners in 2018.

**Table 2.** Developed dissemination activities in 2019

| Dissemination method / Activity | Description of the dissemination activity (Name, date, place, URL) | Target audiences and number of persons reached |
|---|---|---|
| Academic dissemination - Events (meetings, symposiums, conferences) / Introduction and presentation of project goals | **Project meeting of the Tactile Transition project of the Nordic Welfare Center:** Leiden, 21 January 2019. | Academic community and interest-group community. Audience 6 persons. |
| Academic dissemination - Events (meetings, symposiums, conferences) / Project exhibition, dissemination of promotional materials, meetings with the contractors etc. | **Assistive Technology Industry Association (ATIA) Conference**: https://www.atia.org/conference/, Orlando, Florida, 30 January-02 February 2019 | Academic community, industry sector and interest group community. Audience 2500 persons. |
| Academic dissemination - Events (meetings, symposiums, conferences) / Networking and | **Wearable Technologies Conference**: https://www.wearable-technologies.com/, 3-6 February 2019, Munich | Industry sector. 87000 visitors. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| spreading the project | | |
| Academic dissemination - Events (meetings, symposiums, conferences) / Presentation of the project and peer review full paper | **California State University Northridge (CSUN) Assistive Technology Conference:** http://www.csun.edu/cod/conference/2019/sessions/index.php/, Anaheim, California, 11-15 March 2019 | Academic community, industry sector and interest group community. Audience 4500 persons. |
| Academic dissemination - Events (meetings, symposiums, conferences) / Presentation of the project | EU Open Projects Days as part of the Swedish **Mitt Europa** (My Europe): https://eufonder.se/eu-fonder/mitt-europa.html and https://eufonder.se/eu-fonder/mitt-europa/projekt-som-deltar-i-mitt-europa-2019/vastra-gotaland.html, Borås, 7 May 2019 | Academic community. |
| Academic dissemination - Events (meetings, symposiums, conferences) / Presentation about policy issues and implications in the project | **Nordic Network on Disability Research conference**: http://www.nndr2019.org/, Copenhagen, 8-10 May 2019 | Academic community. Audience 20 persons (attended the presentation). |
| Academic dissemination - Events (meetings, symposiums, conferences) / Project exhibition and dissemination of promotional materials | **SightCity Fairs 2019**: http://www.sightcity.net/en/, Frankfurt, 8-10 May 2019 | Industry sector and interest group community. Audience: 3935 persons. |
| Academic dissemination - Events (meetings, symposiums, conferences) / Networking and spreading the project | **Landestagung taubblind BW 2019**, Conference of the deafblind community: http://www.lag-taubblind-bw.de/aktuelles in Baden-Württemberg, Stuttgart, 5 July 2019 | Interest-group community. Audience 50 persons. |
| Presentation of a | **IEEE World Haptics Conference 2019**: | Academic community, |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| poster, finalist for the Best Work in Progress Award | https://www.worldhaptics2019.org/, Tokyo, 9-12 July 2019 | industry sector and interest group community. Audience 300 persons. |
| Academic dissemination - Events (meetings, symposiums, conferences) / Organization of special track on "Semantic Technologies for Healthcare and Accessibility Applications", 2nd prize for best paper award | **SEMAPRO 2019 Conference**: https://www.iaria.org/conferences2019/filesSEMAPRO19/SyMpATHY.pdf, Porto, 22-26 September 2019 | Academic community. Audience 80 persons. |
| Academic dissemination - Events (meetings, symposiums, conferences) / Oral presentation about connecting the world to garments | **5th Ed. Smart Materials and Surfaces - SMS Conference 2019:** https://www.setcor.org/conferences/SMS-2019, Lisbon, 23-25 October 2019 | Academic community and industry sector. Audience 40 persons. |
| Academic dissemination - Events (meetings, symposiums, conferences) / Keynote speech of Nasrine Olson and Nils-Krister Persson: SUITCEYES, Haptic Communication for Participation and Inclusion | **IKT konferansen** Digital fremtid Hvordan kan IKT bidra til at personer med døvblindhet får tilgang til et aktivt og sosialt liv?: https://www.eikholt.no/fagkonferanse-digital-fremtid/, Drammen, 20-21 November 2019 | Academic community, industry sector and interest group community. Audience 80 persons. |
| Academic dissemination - Events (meetings, symposiums, conferences) / Project exhibition and dissemination of | **Na Tak conference "Care, therapy, education"** 2019: http://www.natak.pl/spotkania-na-tak.html, Poznań, 29 November 2019 | Academic community, industry sector and interest group community. Audience 250 persons. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| promotional materials | | |

## 5.2 Planned dissemination activities

A list of dissemination activities and others that are already planned and confirmed to take place at specific times is presented in Table 3 (it only covers external events that are confirmed at the time of writing this report).

**Table 3.** Planned dissemination activities

| Dissemination method / Activity | Description of the dissemination activity (Name, date, place, URL) | Target audiences and number of persons to be reached |
|---|---|---|
| Academic dissemination - Events (meetings, symposiums, conferences) / Project exhibition and dissemination of promotional materials | **California State University Northridge (CSUN) Assistive Technology Conference:** https://www.csun.edu/cod/conference/sessions/ Anaheim, California, 9-13 March 2020 | Academic community, industry sector and interest-group community. Number of persons – to be estimated. |
| Academic dissemination - Events (meetings, symposiums, conferences) / Project workshop | **EuroHaptics 2020 conference:** http://eurohaptics2020.org/, Leiden, The Netherlands, 17-20 June 2020 | Academic community, industry sector and interest-group community. Number of persons – to be estimated. |

We would like to emphasise that every partners' activity which is directed to the interest-group community (as presented in the Tables 2 and 3 above) is designed, even indirectly, for our target audience, i.e. individuals with deafblindness. Thanks to participation in these events, we try to reach this community, organizations and associations that deal with the problems of people with deafblindness on a daily basis.

# 6. Dissemination Methods and Communication

SUITCEYES has implemented a comprehensive dissemination and communication plan at the beginning of the project (M6) to ensure high visibility, maximising the impact of the project results. According to Table 5 in D8.9, dissemination methods in SUITCEYES have been divided in: website, general social networks, specialised social networks, flyer, video, published e-documents, press releases, academic dissemination, workshops/demonstrations, newsletter, production of a “white paper”. In the subsections below, dissemination methods used during the second year of the project are described, emphasising the role of people with deafblindness in this strategy.

To guarantee high visibility and recognisability inside and outside the project, the visual identity of the project is permanently evolving as reported in detail in the previous versions of *D8.2-D8.5 Define the project identity I-IV*.

## 6.1 Project website

In our opinion the project website (https://suitceyes.eu/) has clear and simple structure, enables larger font size than usual, high contrast and is equipped with alternative texts for images, and UserWay widget.
The current status of the project website, recent developments of its structure and improvement including the proper accessibility level for people with deafblindness are described in the new version of *D8.1 Project website* (resubmitted also in M24). We agree that the accessibility of all information has to be at highest priority. Therefore, the accessibility of the project webpage has been evaluated once more and kept a high priority.
The accessibility menu has been improved. Added new features available to users such as 'Text Spacing' enabling line height (line spacing) to at least 1.5 times the font size; spacing following paragraphs to at least 2 times the font size; letter spacing (tracking) to at least 0.12 times the font size and word spacing to at least 0.16 times the font size.
New features called 'Play Animations' and 'Tooltips' should also be noticed. With this last feature, users can hover their mouse over onscreen elements to show alternative text and aria labels. Tooltips appear in high contrast and easy to read font.

We would like to take this opportunity to take a closer look at the statistics on the project website and its evaluation in the second year of the project including the number of visits, duration of visits, actions, time of generation, left after one page and countries, using Google Analytics. In Chart 2, the graph with the number of users, number of sessions, bounce rate and average session duration from M13 to M24 (second year of the project) is presented.

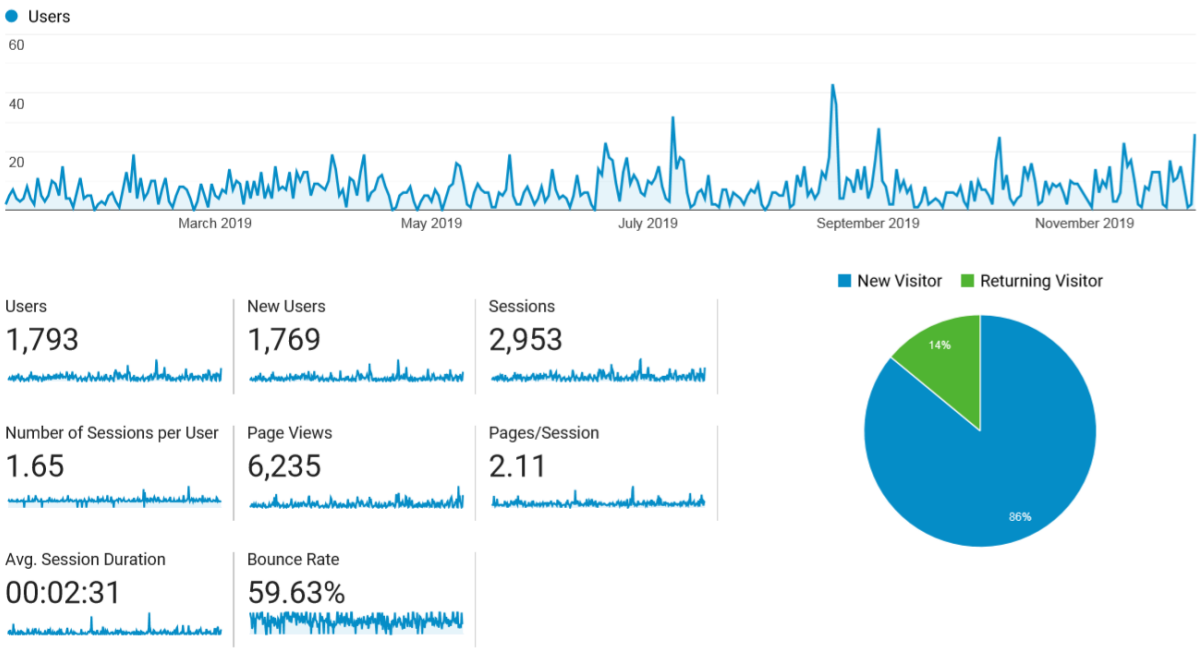



**Chart 2.** Google Analytics Home of SUITCEYES with the number of users, sessions, bounce rate and session duration in the second year of the project

In 2019 we had about 1769 new users (for comparison in 2018 this number was about 1259), 2953 sessions (2093 sessions in 2018), 59,63% of bounce rate (59,48% in 2018) and average session duration at about 2 m 31 s (for comparison 2 m 44 s in 2018), therefore, it can be said that this increase is no longer as dynamic as in the first year of the project.
Regarding the countries of origin of the users using the SUITCEYES website, it can be said that in the second year of the project the United States became active (about 15% share), in addition to the activity of the countries from which the project partners came (such as Sweden 20%, Germany 10%, UK 7%, Poland 7%). For comparison in 2018 more users were in France (about 18%). We hope that the project presentations and exhibitions in the USA have contributed to the growing interest in the project in this country (see Chart 3 below with the current data of sessions by country).


**Chart 3.** Sessions by countries in 2019 (M13-M24)

In the second year of the project we have had also users from China (about 5% of whole activity), Spain (about 2%) or Norway (about 2%), not only the users from our partners' countries.
Similarly, to the first year of the project, in 2019 the users visit the most frequent the homepage - 2487 pageviews from M13 (1903 page views in 2018). It is about 40% of all page views. Next the visitors focus on the sections about the project (496 pageviews - 7,96%) and official events (477 - 7,65%). This tendency is similar than in the first year of the project. It is worth noting that by visiting the main page of the project (Home) the viewer immediately has information about important information, upcoming events such as project symposia, consultations, recruitments, etc. From the main page, one can immediately go to the social media of the project (Twitter, YouTube, ResearchGate and LinkedIn), receiving a handful of recent results and news about the project. The structure and construction of this website will rather be maintained and managed until the end of the project. The number of visits to specific sections in 2019 is presented in Chart 4.


| Page | Page Views | Unique Page Views | Avg. Time on Page | Entrances | Bounce Rate | % Exit |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 6,235<br>% of Total:<br>100.00%<br>(6,235) | 5,073<br>% of Total:<br>100.00%<br>(5,073) | 00:02:12<br>Avg for View:<br>00:02:12<br>(0.00%) | 2,892<br>% of Total:<br>100.00%<br>(2,892) | 59.63%<br>Avg for View:<br>59.63%<br>(0.00%) | 46.38%<br>Avg for View:<br>46.38%<br>(0.00%) |
| 1. / | 2,487<br>(39.89%) | 2,028<br>(39.98%) | 00:02:25 | 1,969<br>(68.08%) | 53.39% | 55.17% |
| 2. /project/ | 496<br>(7.96%) | 406<br>(8.00%) | 00:01:44 | 131<br>(4.53%) | 64.39% | 44.76% |
| 3. /category/official-events/ | 477<br>(7.65%) | 311<br>(6.13%) | 00:01:42 | 48<br>(1.66%) | 44.90% | 24.95% |
| 4. /partners/ | 387<br>(6.21%) | 327<br>(6.45%) | 00:01:26 | 51<br>(1.76%) | 66.07% | 38.76% |
| 5. /category/publicity/ | 312<br>(5.00%) | 196<br>(3.86%) | 00:01:16 | 13<br>(0.45%) | 50.00% | 16.03% |
| 6. /work-packages/ | 297<br>(4.76%) | 238<br>(4.69%) | 00:03:10 | 63<br>(2.18%) | 60.94% | 38.72% |
| 7. /affiliated-organizations/ | 155<br>(2.49%) | 124<br>(2.44%) | 00:02:31 | 53<br>(1.83%) | 56.36% | 47.74% |
| 8. /videos/ | 142<br>(2.28%) | 119<br>(2.35%) | 00:02:03 | 21<br>(0.73%) | 58.33% | 40.85% |
| 9. /contact/ | 136<br>(2.18%) | 120<br>(2.37%) | 00:01:25 | 22<br>(0.76%) | 45.45% | 30.88% |
| 10. /newsletter/ | 132<br>(2.12%) | 118<br>(2.33%) | 00:02:45 | 10<br>(0.35%) | 90.00% | 40.91% |

**Chart 4.** Pages visited by SUITCEYES users in 2019 (M13-M24)

These statistics will continue to be observed for further analysis, where to direct our dissemination activities and whether participation in various projects in different European countries (and not only) translates into real interest in the project.

## 6.2 General social networks

SUITCEYES follows a variety of means to communicate the project concept and results to a wider public. Social networking sites such as *Twitter* (https://twitter.com/suitceyes?lang=en) and *YouTube* channel (https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCjc0rhlZ8S4THWdUuqtBc0Q) enhance dissemination towards the general public, but in the second year of the project have also been adapted for our target end-users. The consortium partners have provided e.g. shortened links to facilitate screen reading (the Z platform from the University of Minnesota is being used for this purpose, https://z.umn.edu/), hashtags at the end allowing screen readers to voice the main content without interruptions and alternative texts for images, as well as captions and subtitles for videos. All these methods were described in more detail in *D8.4 Define the project identity III* (in M15).
The enormous amount of work has been put into the social media activity to continually develop them and inform the public about the project's progress. Each month, the *Twitter* profile offers a range of new information on project progress, partner activities and current news on issues or solutions for people with deafblindness (see the examples in Figure 1).

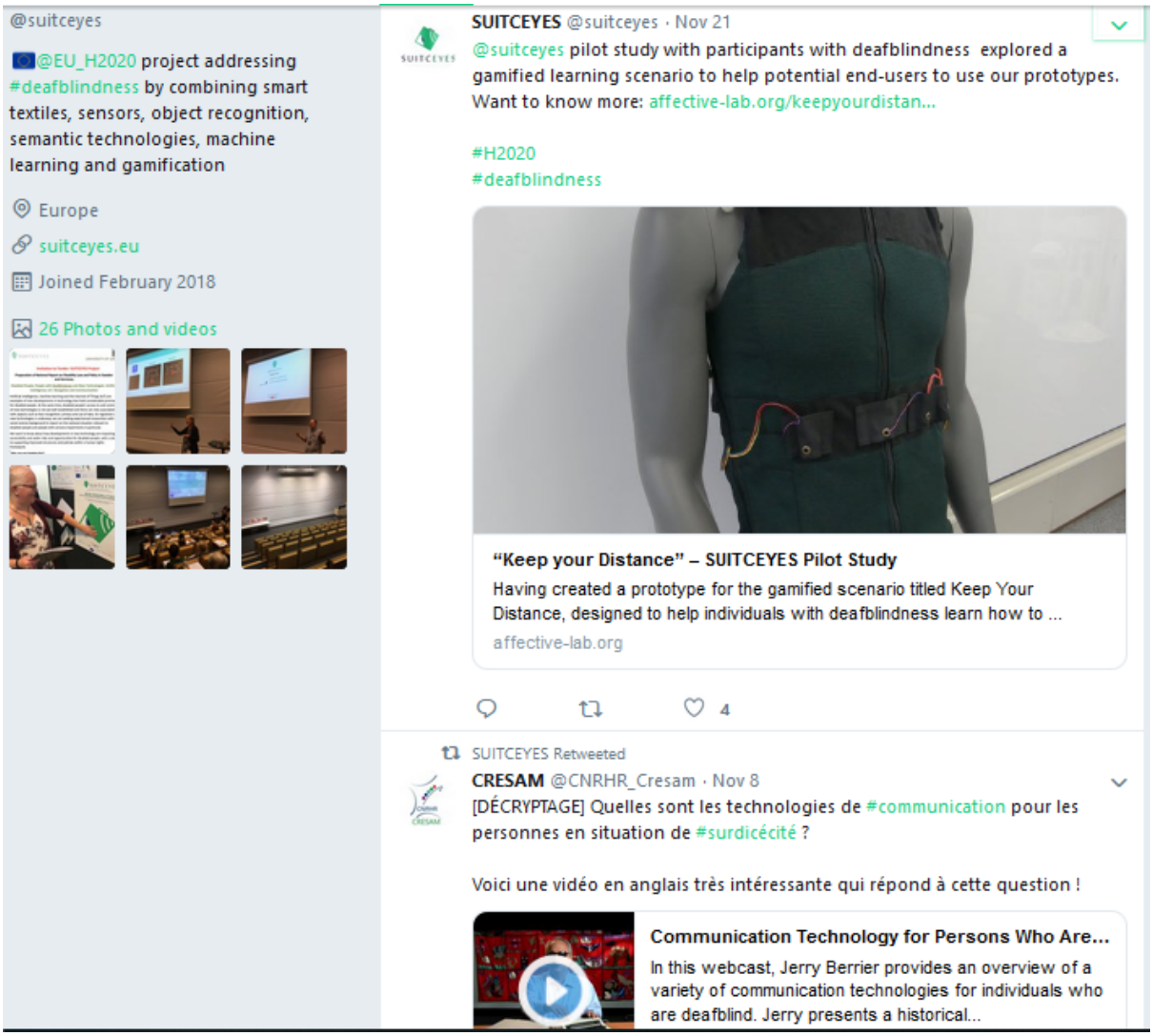



**Figure 1.** Screenshot of the SUITCEYES project on the TWITTER profile

We also try to be active on the *YouTube* channel of SUITCEYES (Figure 2). This year we have added two videos:

a) "Example of project recognition 2" (this is a video demonstration of object detection and tracking using a wearable chest-mounted camera. The algorithm works efficiently by detecting the objects first, using a deep Convolutional Neural Network (CNN), and then track the detections for a short period of time. The different object classes are represented in the video using different bounding box colours. Original video is taken from Activities of Daily Living (ADL) dataset: https://www.csee.umbc.edu/~hpirsiav/papers/ADLdataset/), added 10 May 2019;

b) "First prototype demonstration" (this is a video showing the prototype demonstration during our SUITCEYES consortium meeting in August 2019 at University of Borås, Sweden), added 14 October 2019.

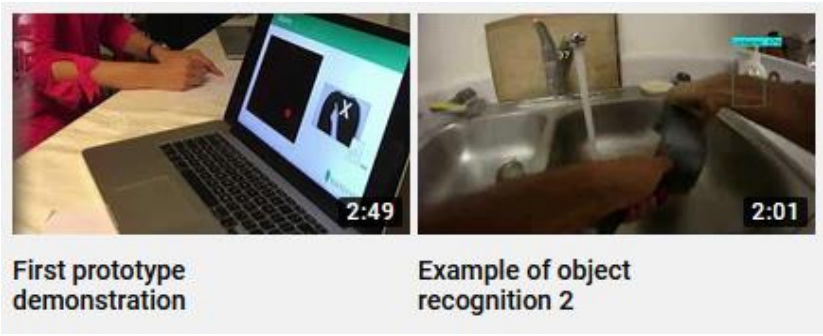



**Figure 2.** Screenshot of the SUITCEYES project on the YOU TUBE channel

## 6.3 Specialised social networks and profiles

To facilitate networking within the academic audience, specialised social networks as *ResearchGate* (https://www.researchgate.net/project/SUITCEYES-Empowering-Deaf-Blind-Persons) and *Affective& Cognitive Institute* profile (https://affective-lab.org/suitceyes/) are still used and developed in SUITCEYES. To interest branch and industrial organisations, an account on *LinkedIn* has been maintained (https://www.linkedin.com/company/suitceyes-project-h2020/).
The number of followers on this specialised social media is not very high (more than 20 at the end of the second year of the project), but this research profile aims to activate the research and academic community (one of our target audiences in the project according to the D8.9) and share the scientific results of the consortium like information about the project pilot studies, papers published and presented at the events, prototype demonstration, next events for our target users like the project symposia for people with deafblindness, our interviews or user studies etc. (as presented in Figure 3).

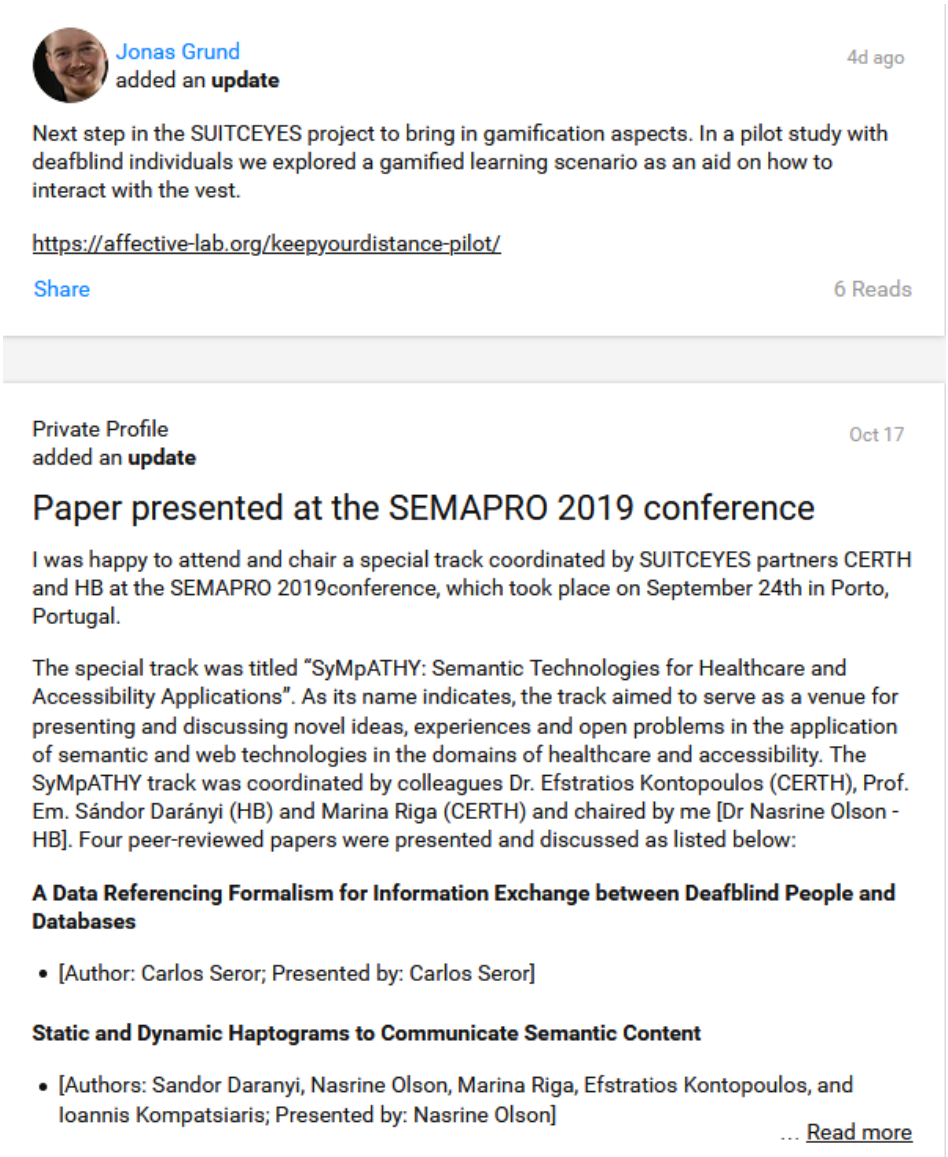
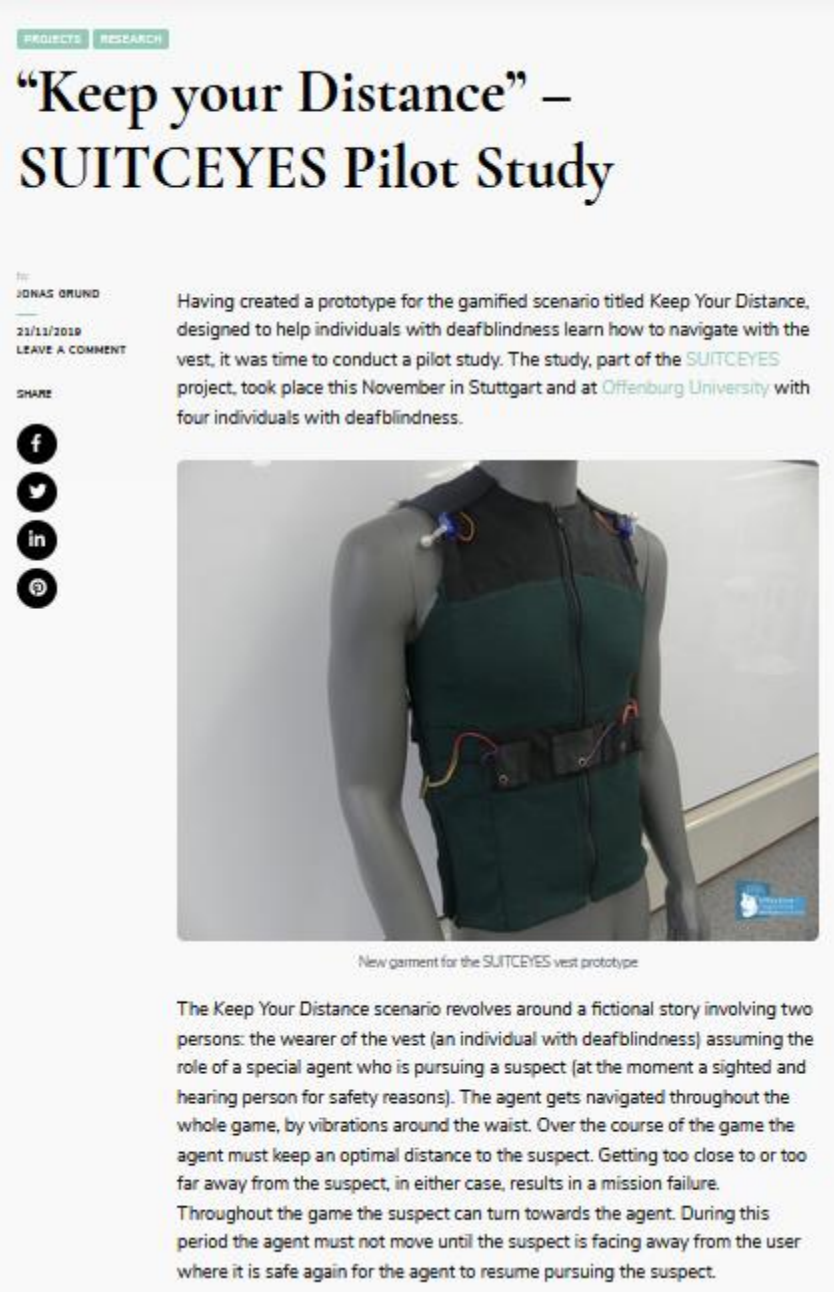



**Figure 3.** Screenshot of the SUITCEYES project on the RESEARCHGATE profile

Moreover, colleagues from the Offenburg University (HSO) have developed the *AFFECTIVE & COGNITIVE INSTITUTE* site and provide their scientific results from WP7 to the academic and research community. The last results from the SUITCEYES pilot study for the gamified scenario with four individuals with deafblindness are presented in Figure 4.



PROJECTS RESEARCH

# "Keep your Distance" – SUITCEYES Pilot Study

JONAS GRUND

21/11/2019

LEAVE A COMMENT

SHARE

Having created a prototype for the gamified scenario titled Keep Your Distance, designed to help individuals with deafblindness learn how to navigate with the vest, it was time to conduct a pilot study. The study, part of the SUITCEYES project, took place this November in Stuttgart and at Offenburg University with four individuals with deafblindness.

New garment for the SUITCEYES vest prototype

The Keep Your Distance scenario revolves around a fictional story involving two persons: the wearer of the vest (an individual with deafblindness) assuming the role of a special agent who is pursuing a suspect (at the moment a sighted and hearing person for safety reasons). The agent gets navigated throughout the whole game, by vibrations around the waist. Over the course of the game the agent must keep an optimal distance to the suspect. Getting too close to or too far away from the suspect, in either case, results in a mission failure.
Throughout the game the suspect can turn towards the agent. During this period the agent must not move until the suspect is facing away from the user where it is safe again for the agent to resume pursuing the suspect.

**Figure 4.** Screenshot of the SUITCEYES project on the AFFECTIVE & COGNITIVE INSTITUTE

We have a more industry-specific project profile on LinkedIn and intend to continue its maintenance and development, especially in the last year of the project, in which the SUITCEYES prototype and the open platform will be more advanced and ready to share with the wider industry community (last activity on the project's LinkedIn profile is presented in Figure 5).

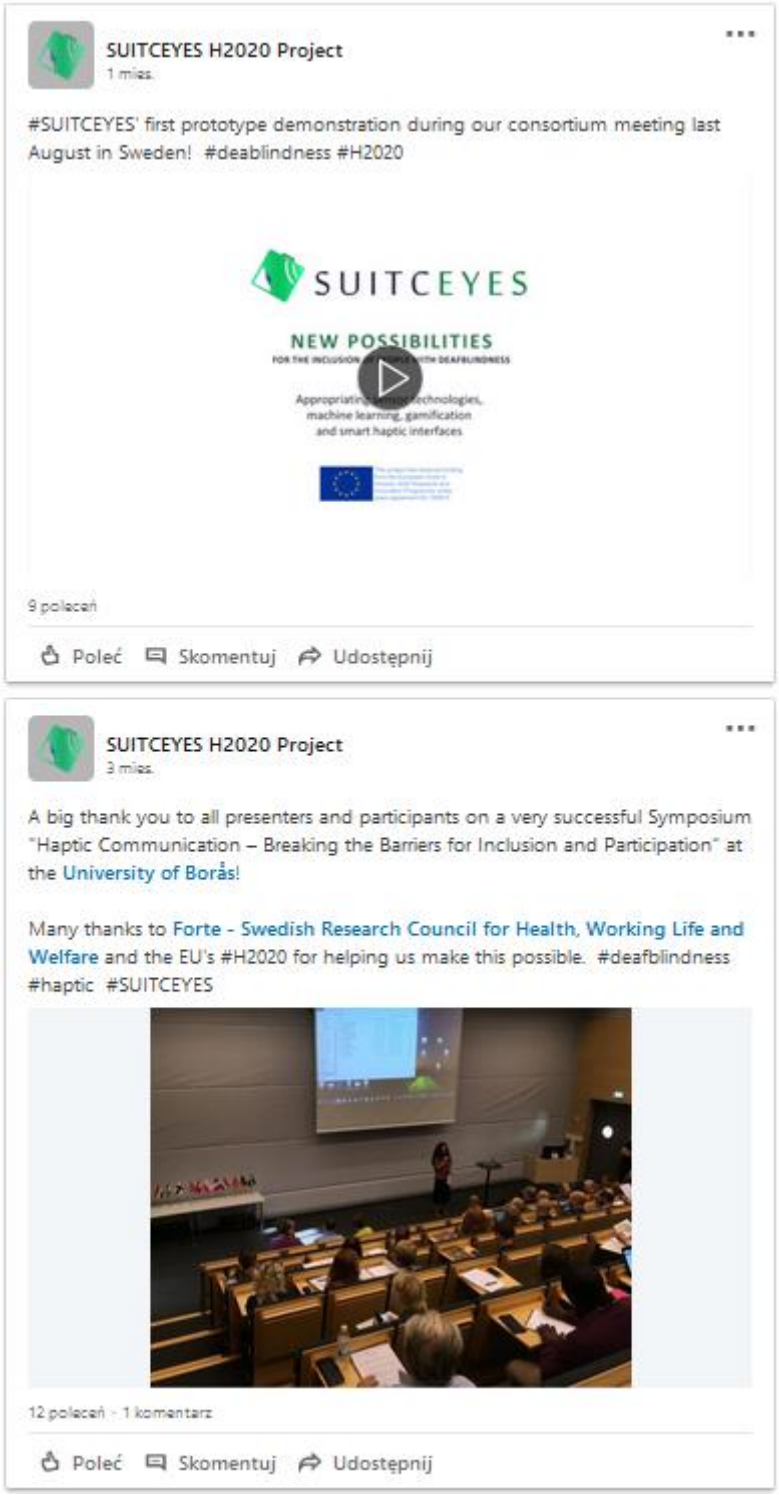



**Figure 5.** Screenshot of the SUITCEYES project on the LINKED IN

We have used these channels to connect with collaborators and build a network of researchers, people with deafblindness and people/organizations that advocate for the deafblind community, aiming to share project related information and disseminate project results as they become available. These social media efforts have been a step in raising awareness about issues of deafblindness and our activities. As such they have been useful in allowing audiences to know about us and to reach out to us.

We have been building a network of stakeholders that could be interested in the scientific and technical results of the project. As these results have become available, we have published them to reach identified stakeholders. Accordingly, we agree in our position to maintain and develop the project's social media and continue to share various results and information with the public through them.

## 6.4 Publicity materials (poster, leaflet, flyer)

Using the accessibility tools of the software Adobe Acrobat Pro DC, the project's publicity materials were edited to augment their performance when using screen reader software. In this point it is worth to underline that all project publicity materials have been edited for using screen reader software (blind colleague from Harpo has checked all visual identity package of SUITCEYES using screen reader software). Moreover, the structure of headings and definition of figures have been improved. Finally, the colleagues from LDQR have provided the alternative texts for images describing the graphic contents. More details about the final versions of these publicity materials are available in D8.4 Define the project identity III, submitted in M15.

Moreover, regarding the reviewers' comments that "no dissemination activity seems to be designed specifically for Deafblind people" we would like to remind about the new formats of the publicity materials designed especially for people with deafblindness on the project symposium in August 2019 by LDQR and Harpo. The colleagues from LDQR designed and prepared tactile postcards, tactile poster and the project's tactile logo, whereas Harpo prepared the materials in Braille – the symposium's programmes and the bookmarks.
In addition, a German version of the project's leaflet was prepared and handed out during the meetings with persons with deafblindness on the conference of the deafblind community in Baden-Württemberg (5th of July 2019). HSO colleagues participated in these meetings to promote project awareness within these communities. The option of adapting existent publicity materials to other languages is open to all consortium partners to avoid the barrier for effective communication with the communities in different partners' countries.
More details about the publicity materials designed for individuals with deafblindness can be found in D8.5 Define the project identity IV, submitted in M21.

## 6.5 Video

First project video about the initial prototype demonstration that was carried out during the consortium meeting and the project symposium at the University of Borås (21-23 August 2019) was prepared and shared on the project website (https://suitceyes.eu/videos/) and our social media. The video features general information about the two prototypes currently being used for perception and navigation (obstacles detection and object/face recognition) and social haptic communication through vibration motors (psychophysics experiments). This video is available for all target audiences identified in the project - it can be useful for dissemination to interested academic community, industrial sector, interest-group community, relevant segments of the general public and policy/decision makers. The partners have obtained written permission from external participants showed in the footage, therefore it could be published on our YouTube channel, Twitter and LinkedIn accounts, and the project's website.

## 6.6 Press releases

As the reviewers rightly judged in the midterm review report: "Two parameters are not met: number of submitted papers (3 vs. 8 as lower end) and online articles published including press releases (18 vs. 20 as lower end)." These two indicators were not fulfilled at the end of 2018 as reported in D8.11 (M12). As commented for D8.17, these criteria are quite strict, but there is a need for adaptation and/or catching up in the next period.
Now the indicator of number of online articles published including press releases is 34. Table 4 shows our hitherto published press releases only from M13 to the present date (the previous achievements from 2018 are available in D8.11). This information is also available on the SUITCEYES project website (http://suitceyes.eu/category/publicity/).

**Table 4**. Press releases of SUITCEYES (from M13 to M24)

| Dissemination method | Date | Description of the dissemination activity: Name, place, website | Target audiences |
|---|---|---|---|
| News item: Webpage article | 2019/06/19 | "Tactile feedback clothing is designed to guide blind people", Web article featuring the project – Chinese, http://www.sohu.com/a/321536587_99956743 | Interest-group community |
| News item: Webpage article | 2019/06/18 | "Haptic-feedback clothing designed to guide the deafblind", General presentation of the project and smart textiles, https://newatlas.com/suitceyes-haptic-clothing-deafblind/60190/ | Interest-group community |
| News item: Webpage article | 2019/06/19 | "Tactile feedback clothing is designed to guide blind people", Web article featuring the project – Chinese, https://www.cnbeta.com/articles/science/858801.htm | Interest-group community |
| News item: Webpage article | 2019/06/19 | "Apparel helps the deaf blind", Web article featuring the project – Bulgarian, https://www.monitor.bg/bg/a/view/obleklo-pomaga-na-gluhite-nezrjashti-168297 | Interest-group community |
| News item: Webpage article | 2019/06/19 | "Tactile feedback clothing is designed to guide blind people", Web article featuring the project – Chinese, http://www.7tin.cn/news/130538.html | Interest-group community |
| News item: Webpage article | 2019/06/19 | "Tactile feedback clothing is designed to guide blind people", Web article featuring the project – Chinese, http://www.wellnylon.com/keji/1885132.html | Interest-group community |
| News item: Webpage article | 2019/06/17 | "The garment that speaks through vibrations", Web article featuring the project – Swedish, https://expertsvar.se/pressmeddelanden/plagget-som-talar-genom-vibrationer/ | Interest-group community |
| News item: Webpage article | 2019/06/19 | "Tactile feedback clothing is designed to guide blind people", Web article featuring the project – Chinese, https://blog.wongcw.com/2019/06/19/觸覺反 | Interest-group community |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | 饋服裝被設計用於引導聾盲人士/ | |
| News item: Webpage article | 2019/06/18 | “Improving the quality of life of deafblind people through intelligent haptic technologies”, Web article featuring the project – French, https://www.modeintextile.fr/ameliorer-qualite-de-vie-sourds-aveugles-grace-aux-technologies-haptiques-intelligentes/ | Interest-group community |
| News item: Webpage article | 2019/06/19 | “Haptic-feedback clothing designed to guide the deafblind”, Web article featuring the project, https://stevenfresco.com/haptic-feedback-clothing-designed-guide-deafblind/ | Interest-group community |
| News item: TV | 2019/08/27 | “Lokala Nyheter Väst”, The vest on Swedish local television, https://www.svtplay.se/video/23432918/lokala-nyheter-vast/svt-nyheter-vast-27-aug-07-35-1 (the link may no longer work) | Interest-group community |
| News item: Newspaper | 2019/09/15 | “Internationellt projekt för att utveckla”, Article about the project in a magazine SYNVARLDEN Nr 3 2019 by the 'association for visual rehabilitation' (page 5), https://suitceyes.eu/2019/10/21/suitceyes-presented-in-swedish-magazine/ | Academic community Industry sector Interest-group community |

## 6.7 Academic dissemination

As described in point *6.6 Press releases* also the indicator related to the number of submitted papers (3 vs. 8 as lower end) was not fulfilled in M12 (when D8.11 was submitted to the EC), what was reported in the midterm review report of the project.
We confirm that the aim of the consortium partners is a high number of scientific publications in high-ranked peer-reviewed scientific journals. Whenever possible, open access to publications is sought, either by publishing in open-access journals or by choosing the open-access option for the specific articles in traditional subscription journals.
Academic dissemination in our opinion is related with publishing the scientific results in journals, organizing and participating in meetings and conferences, and also organisation of symposia, workshops and meetings for our target audience of deafblind community (what is reported in point *5. Dissemination activities* and point *6.8. Workshops / Demonstrations*).
When it comes to publications, D8.11 reported in M12 three submissions of the papers by the project’s partners:

a) the peer review full paper presented at the interdisciplinary conference PETRA 2018: ACM PErvasive Technologies Related to Assistive Environments, Corfu, 26-29 June 2018:
Korn, O., Holt, R., Kontopoulos, E., Kappers, A.M.L., Persson, N.-K., Olson, N., *Empowering Persons with Deafblindness: Designing and Intelligent Assistive Wearable in the SUITCEYES Project*, PETRA '18 Proceedings of the 11th Pervasive Technologies Related to Assistive Environments Conference, p. 545-551, Corfu, Greece – June 26-29, 2018, DOI: 10.1145/3197768.3201541;
b) the partners from CERTH submitted the conference paper: *Activity Recognition from Wearable Cameras*, published in 16th International Conference on Content-Based Multimedia Indexing (CBMI) Proceedings, IEEE Xplore Digital Library, 978-1-5386-7021-

7/18/$31.00 © 2018 IEEE, La Rochelle, France – September 4-6, 2018, DOI: 10.1109/CBMI.2018.8516553;

c) the paper *Sensor technology, gamification, haptic interfaces in an assistive wearable* to be reviewed that time by the experts of Journal on Technology & Persons with Disabilities of the 34th CSUN Assistive Technology Conference 2019.

In Table 5 one can check the current status of papers' submission and the number of publications at the end of 2019 (M24).

**Table 5.** Papers submitted for scientific publication in SUITCEYES (M1-M24)

| Paper description | Target audiences |
|---|---|
| Korn, O., Holt, R., Kontopoulos, E., Kappers, A.M.L., Persson, N.-K., Olson, N., *Empowering Persons with Deafblindness: Designing and Intelligent Assistive Wearable in the SUITCEYES Project*, **PETRA '18 Proceedings of the 11th PErvasive Technologies Related to Assistive Environments Conference**, p. 545-551, Corfu, Greece – June 26-29, 2018, DOI: 10.1145/3197768.3201541 | Academic and interest-group communities |
| Giannakeris, P., Avgerinakis, K., Vrochidis, S., Kompatsiaris, I., *Activity Recognition from Wearable Cameras*, **16th International Conference on Content-Based Multimedia Indexing (CBMI) Proceedings**, IEEE Xplore Digital Library, La Rochelle, France – September 4-6, 2018, DOI: 10.1109/CBMI.2018.8516553 | Academic community |
| Olson, N., Urbański, J., Persson, N.-K., Starosta-Sztuczka, J., Fuentes, M., *Sensor technology, gamification, haptic interfaces in an assistive wearable*, Volume 7 of the **Journal on Technology & Persons with Disabilities**, 2019, URI: http://hdl.handle.net/10211.3/210392 | Academic community, industry sector and interest-group community |
| Petrantonakis, P., Kompatsiaris, I., *On the Talent vs. Luck-Based Evaluation of the Classification Process*, **IEEE Access**, vol. 7, 37565-37574 – March 14, 2019, DOI: 10.1109/ACCESS.2019.2905049 | Academic community |
| Kappers, A.M.L., Plaisier, M.A., *Thermal Perception and Thermal Devices used on Body Parts other than Hand or Face*, **IEEE Transactions on Haptics**, 2019 Jun 2, DOI: 10.1109/TOH.2019.2925339 | Academic community |
| CERTH, *First-Person Activity Recognition from Micro-Action Representations using Convolutional Neural Networks and Object Flow Histograms*, submitted to the **Journal of Multimedia Tools and Applications (MTAP)** - Springer | Academic community |

At the moment we can boast 6 scientific articles submitted for publication based on the project results. A greater emphasis will be devoted on the publications when the results are more advanced (probably the highest number of scientific publications will be in last year of the project).

## 6.8 Workshops / Demonstrations

The main purpose of organisation and participation in workshops is to improve awareness of the recipients and stakeholders of SUITCEYES, to engage them in our activity and also to inform about the SUITCEYES and promote our actions. Public sessions and workshops may be held at consortium meetings, in the frame of open days organized by partner institutions or during the event and conferences organised by international committees. The consortium partners reported two such events in 2018 (Symposium "From touch to cognition" Improving Communicative Experiences of Deafblind Persons in January 2018 in Borås, Sweden and Seminar day and workshops during the first day of SUITCEYES consortium meeting in July 2018 in Leeds, UK).

With regards to workshops, due to related costs these are typically organised to take place when the consortium convenes in person, however, when needed extra workshops have been organized, to facilitate collaboration, integration of developments, testing, and general collective work. An indicative list of workshops that have taken place in 2019 is summarised in Table 6.

**Table 6.** Workshops / demonstrations in SUITCEYES (M13-M24)

| Dissemination method / Activity | Description of the dissemination activity (Name, date, place, URL) | Target audiences and number of persons reached | Relevance (high or low) of the activity for the project |
|---|---|---|---|
| Academic dissemination - Events (meetings, symposiums, conferences) / Scenario definition workshop | **Scenario definition workshop (the results of the user study was presented, and various scenarios based on these results were examined and discussed, and priorities were defined)**, Thessaloniki, Greece, 17 April 2019. | Academic community. Audience ~15 persons. | High - related to the global objectives of the project |
| Academic dissemination - Events (meetings, symposiums, conferences) / Integration workshop | **Integration workshop (Integration of sensorics, data handling, semantic classification, image analysis, and vibro-tactile feedback for navigation)**, Thessaloniki, Greece, 2-4 July 2019 | Academic community. Audience ~10 persons. | High - related to the global objectives of the project |
| Academic dissemination - Events | **Haptic Communication – Breaking the Barriers for Inclusion and Participation** | Academic community, industry sector and interest-group community. | High - related to the global |

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| (meetings, symposiums, conferences) / Project symposium | (https://suitceyes.eu/2019/09/02/successful-symposium-in-boras/), Borås, Sweden, 22 August 2019 | Audience ~85 persons. | objectives of the project |
| Academic dissemination - Events (meetings, symposiums, conferences) / Workshop | **MediaEval 2019 No-Audio Speech Detection, Multimodal Fusion of Appearance Features, Optical Flow and Accelerometer Data for Speech Detection** (http://www.multimediaeval.org/mediaeval2019/), Sophia Antipolis, France, 27-30 October 2019 | Academic community. Audience ~60 persons. | High - related to the global objectives of the project |
| Academic dissemination - Events (meetings, symposiums, conferences) / Workshop and demonstrations | **Three sessions with Riitta Lahtinen and Russ Palmer (https://www.russpalmer.com/): Haptic Communication; Navigation, Orientation, Active Object Search; Participatory Design with Russ & Riitta about Gamification for individuals with deafblindness**, Offenburg, 5 December 2019 | Academic community, industry sector and interest-group community. Audience ~20 persons. | High - related to the global objectives of the project |

Especially last symposium in Boras (22 August 2019) was designed and addressed for our target audience - the community of individuals with deafblindness. Among others the Director-General of the Swedish Agency for Participation (https://www.government.se/government-agencies/swedish-agency-for-participation--myndigheten-for-delaktighet/) Malin Ekman Aldén discussed national policies on participation, accessibility and inclusion, followed by Kas Nelfelt, Vice President of the World Federation of The Deafblind (http://www.wfdb.eu/). The day continued with inspiring presentations by Carlo Geraci, Riitta Lahtinen and Russ Palmer (https://www.russpalmer.com/), Cathrine Timm Sundin from Eikholt (https://www.eikholt.no/), Sophia Alexandersson from ShareMusic (http://sharemusic.se/) presenting aspects of their work. Moreover, the workshop sessions with Riitta Lahtinen and Russ Palmer in Offenburg (December 2019), including user involvement, co-design aspects and discussions about the second-generation prototype with the individuals with deafblindness respond on the issue that these activities are designed specifically for deafblind people.

Such workshops and demonstrations give valuable feedback to the project, because we can listen to the opinions and comments of people related to deafblindness – specialists from the industry, people engaged in various organisations working about deafblindness or related issues, and, most importantly, people with deafblindness, their caregivers and families. Their participation is a fundamental source for project improvements, always focussing on their needs to adapt the technology and not the other way around.

## 6.9 Project newsletter

The second version of the project newsletter including all information about the project from the first period of the project (2018) till now is now under construction (all data prepared, only formatting and publishing aspects necessary). The newsletter will be available on the project website (https://suitceyes.eu/newsletter/) and via email (only to persons which have subscribed to the newsletter, following General Data Protection Regulation, GDPR). As previously we intend to produce one or two issues per term or as needed when new research results emerge, or other significant milestones are reached. This is a secondary aspect of the project dissemination and it does not require such frequent updating.

# 7. Measuring Success and Identifying Key Outcomes

The consortium partners report (monthly) and monitor achieved KPIs using defined tools in D8.17 (so called Dissemination reporting tool summarised during the WP8 meetings every month). Table 7 presents the current measurement of the KPIs in 2019 (M13-M24).
It is important to note, that evaluating these KPIs is repeated regularly, to ensure continuous evaluation of the project. The comparison between the status of these KPIs at the end of 2018 and now is presented in Table 7.

**Table 7.** KPI measurements for month 24

| **Indicator name** | **Period M1 – M36**<br>**Means of verification: Internal review, External review** | | | **Period M1 – M12** | **Period M13 – M24 Achieved so far** | **Explanation** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Poor** ☹ | **Good** 😐 | **Excellent** ☺ | | | |
| Number of participants in SUITCEYES workshops | 16-25 | 26-40 | 40+ | 50 ☺ | 85 (the highest number of audience)<br>185 (as a sum) ☺ | 01.2018, Borås - Symposium organised by the project as part of the kickoff meeting (50 participants)<br>07.2018, Leeds - Workshops organised by the project as part of the second consortium meeting (30 participants)<br>22.08.2019, Borås - Symposium organised by the project (about 85 participants)<br>5.12.2019, Offenburg – Workshop with the individuals with deafblindness as part of the consortium meeting (about 20 participants) |
| N. of project workshops (workshops with the stakeholders, | 1 | 2 | 3+ | 2 😐 | 4 ☺ | As above |

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| training on the use of prototype, organization of seminar/ congress to share the project's results and future perspectives) | | | | | | |
| N. of stakeholders testing HIPI | 2 | 5 | 10 | - | 6 😐 | Russ Palmer (The Finnish Deafblind Organisation and Intensive Special Education, University of Helsinki, Finland) and Linda Eriksson (The National Resource Center for Deafblindness, Sweden).<br><br>Moreover, the HSO partner conducted a pilot study with 4 participants with deafblindness for testing the gamified navigation scenario and the haptic vest. |
| N. of contributions to relevant conferences & exhibitions and events | 6-7 | 8-9 | 10+ | 11 ☺ | 21 ☺ | 1. TYGIEL conference 2018<br><br>2. West Sweden Communication Carnival<br><br>3. Pint of Science Festival<br><br>4. International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) Technical Committees (TC) 100<br><br>5. PETRA 2018 conference<br><br>6. Presentation for Royal Swedish Academy of Science<br><br>7. 16th CBMI conference<br><br>8. Book and Library Fair<br><br>9. ATAAC 2018 conference<br><br>10. 7th ICEVI European Conference on Psychology and Visual |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Impairment<br><br>11. (Nie)zależność conference<br><br>12. ATIA 2019 Orlando conference<br><br>13. CSUN AT conference Anaheim 2019<br><br>14. Mitt Europa 2019 - EU Open Projects Days in Borås<br><br>15. NNDR Conference 2019 in Copenhagen<br><br>16. SightCity Fair 2019 in Frankfurt<br><br>17. World Haptics 2019 Conference Tokyo<br><br>18. SMS 2019 Conference in Lisbon<br><br>19. SEMAPRO 2019 conference in Porto<br><br>20. ICT conference in Eikholt 2019<br><br>21. Na Tak conference 2019 |
| N. of papers submitted for scientific publication | 6-7 | 8-9 | 9+ | 3 ☹ | 6 ☹ | 1. PETRA '18 Proceedings of the 11th Pervasive Technologies Related to Assistive Environments Conference, p. 545-551, Corfu, Greece – June 26-29, 2018, DOI: 10.1145/3197768.3201541<br><br>2. 16th International Conference on Content-Based Multimedia Indexing (CBMI) Proceedings, IEEE Xplore Digital Library, 978-1-5386-7021-7/18/$31.00 © 2018 IEEE, La Rochelle, France – September 4-6, 2018, DOI: 10.1109/CBMI.2018.8516553<br><br>3. CSUN Assistive Technology paper published in Journal on Technology & Persons with Disabilities, Volume 7, 2019, URI: http://hdl.handle.net/10211.3/210 |

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 392<br><br>4. IEEE Access - Transactions on pattern analysis and machine intelligence (CERTH): On the Talent vs. Luck-Based Evaluation of the Classification Process, IEEE Access, vol. 7, 37565-37574 – March 14, 2019, DOI: 10.1109/ACCESS.2019.2905049<br><br>5. Thermal Perception and Thermal Devices used on Body Parts other than Hand or Face - IEEE Transactions on Haptics, 2019 Jun 2, DOI: 10.1109/TOH.2019.2925339<br><br>6. Paper submitted to the MTAP Journal: First-Person Activity Recognition from Micro-Action Representations using Convolutional Neural Networks and Object Flow Histograms (CERTH) |
| N. of online articles published including press releases | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25+ | 18 ☹ | 34 ☺ | Publicity on http://suitceyes.eu/category/publicity/ |
| N. of visitors of the website | 500-1000 | 1000-1999 | 2000+ | 1259 😐 | 3174 ☺ | http://suitceyes.eu/ |
| N. of followers on Twitter | 0-29 | 29-39 | 40+ | 76 ☺ | 117 ☺ | https://twitter.com/suitceyes?lang=en |
| N. of tweets | 0-19 | 20-39 | 40+ | 33 😐 | 93 ☺ | https://twitter.com/suitceyes?lang=en |
| N. of brochures disseminated | 0-49 | 50-99 | 100+ | 84 😐 | 229 ☺ | Book Fair in in Göteborg (Sweden) - 25 pcs.<br><br>HB- University reception (Sweden) - 30 pcs.<br><br>ATAAC 2018 in Zagreb (Croatia) - |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | 49 pcs.<br><br>(Nie)zależność 2018 in Poznań (Poland) – 10 pcs.<br><br>ATIA 2019 in Orlando (USA) - 6 pcs.<br><br>CSUN 2019 in Anaheim (USA) - 4 pcs.<br><br>SightCity Frankfurt - 50 pcs.<br><br>Conference of the deafblind community 2019 in Stuttgart - 20 pcs.<br><br>Project symposium Boras 2019 - 20 pcs.<br><br>Na Tak conference 2019 – 15 pcs. |

The results achieved so far and collected in Table 7 are much more progressed in all categories taking into account the ambitious targets set by the project partners. These indicators have grown proportionally during the second year of the project.

We previously reported submission of three scientific articles for publication. At the moment we can boast of twice as many articles (5 of them are already published, the sixth is in the process of revision). Still, this is not a satisfactory number of publications for us. However, we expect that by the end of 2020 (M36) this result will be optimistic for the consortium, because the most advanced scientific results will be achieved in the project in the last year of the project.

We also noted the unsatisfactory number of open online articles, taking into account press releases (18 in previous report D8.11). Currently, this number has increased to as many as 34 press releases, online articles, on numerous websites, including press, radio and television releases. This ratio is currently more than satisfactory.

We are currently at such a stage of the project that the indicator regarding the number of project stakeholders testing HIPI is beginning to gain importance. We have not had any achievements in this field so far (the HIPI prototype was under development). At the moment, preliminary tests with the participation of two project stakeholders testing initial prototypes during meetings with project partners are included. Moreover, the HSO partner conducted a pilot study with 4 participants with deafblindness and the WP7's haptic vest prior to the meeting. Of course, this number is not satisfactory, but we expect that the last year of the project will be crucial and decisive for achieving a satisfactory value of this indicator.

# 8. Summary and Next Steps

This document summarises the second year of SUITCEYES project in the field of dissemination activities and addresses the next propositions of dissemination activities. The main conclusions of this report are as follows:

- Defined target audiences in SUITCEYES gave the updated list of stakeholders from the academic community, industry sector and interest-group community. The number of stakeholders in M24 is about two times higher than in M12. Their specific interest and influence on the project allowed to perform the second analysis of stakeholders in our project. The interest-group community (individuals with deafblindness, their relatives and caregivers, and the unions, associations and centres providing the care and attention on this group is the most engaged in the project and the most interested in it. Every SUITCEYES partner has an important role in dissemination of project results what contributes to find other project stakeholders.
- SUITCEYES organised and participated in various meetings, symposia and conferences to inform and promote our results and the idea of proposed solution for people with deafblindness. These events gather a large number of audiences. Upcoming dissemination activities are also planned for the following periods of project realization. The consortium partners remember about the recommendations to design the dissemination activities for the community of people with deafblindness, therefore last workshops and symposia have included this audience.
- The project also developed and updated a number of dissemination methods such as: the project website; general and specialised social networks; publicity material in the form of poster, leaflet and flyer; videos, press releases, workshops and demonstrations. The indicators from activity and interest of the public in these methods are also monitored. In the opinion of the consortium partners, all these dissemination methods are worth developing and maintaining to direct to the largest possible number of stakeholders (e.g. the ResearchGate profile addressed for the researchers and academic community).
- The tools for monitoring dissemination activities and KPIs are still developed and shared in the project's repository. It enables common work of project partners, collects and summarises the dissemination data monthly (during the WP8 meetings leaded by Harpo). Increase of the number of scientific publications and the number of stakeholders testing HIPI will be the most important indicators in the last year of the project.
- Awareness of SUITCEYES will be still developed continuously among the stakeholders, general public and wide group of recipients. The consortium partners will include the community of deafblind people in their dissemination activities (the next events and methods will be designed for individuals with deafblindness).