UEB and You: Adopting Unified English Braille

A BANA Update

Objectives

- 1. To gain increased familiarity with the Braille Authority of North America (BANA) and its purpose and current activities.
- 2. To increase familiarity with Unified English Braille, its similarities and differences with current code.
- 3. To gain increased awareness of UEB adoption and the development of an implementation plan for the United States.

What Is BANA?

- The BANA Board consists of representatives from organizations of blind people, educators, and transcribers
- International: 15 member organizations, plus 3 associate members
- 7 technical committees; 7 ad hoc committees; also general committees such as publications, and board committees such as bylaws
- Committees are designed to include at least one braille reader, one transcriber, one educator, one person from each member country

How Does BANA Work?

- BANA Board meets in person twice a year as well as by teleconference throughout the year
- Work is done by Board and committees all year long
- BANA is indebted to its hard-working volunteers
- Numerous projects ongoing:
 - Tactile Graphics guidelines
 - Formats Guidelines
 - Foreign Language Guidelines
 - Knit & crochet guidelines
 - Standardized test guidelines and many others!

Background: Print Evolution

- There have been drastic changes in the appearance and production methods of print: new characters, icons, layouts, and fonts.
- Print is increasingly read from screens; schools are increasingly providing textbooks digitally rather than on paper.
- The boundaries between "technical" materials and everyday materials have increasingly blurred (e.g. web sites and email addresses in general literature).

Background: Braille Evolution

- Digital text provides the capability for braille users to read the material in braille instantly via refreshable braille.
- Braille is more widely available than ever before in history because of technology braille embossers, translation software, and refreshable braille.

However:

- Because of ambiguities in current codes, computer translation of text into braille remains far from error-free.
- Although technology enables braille users to write material in braille and convert it instantly to print (backtranslation), the current code introduces many errors in the resulting document.
- Even the most basic mathematics material is not displayed correctly in braille generated by computers and mobile devices; therefore, the material is not reliable in this medium.

Need for Code Change

- Concern about braille complexity since CBC was introduced in late 1980s.
 - multiple braille symbols for same print symbol
 - increased contextuality of braille
- Increasing difficulty in constructing new code symbols to reflect changes in print.
- In 1991, Drs. Abraham Nemeth and Tim Cranmer presented a paper to BANA stating the urgent need to unify the various braille codes used in North America.

Unified English Braille

- UEB started as BANA research project; became international in early 1990s.
- UEB was developed primarily by braille readers in seven countries.
- ▶ ICEB endorsed UEB in 2004 as an official code.
- All ICEB members have now adopted it:

 Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Nigeria, Canada,
 United Kingdom, and now the United States
- BANA monitored adoption and implementation around the world for years before voting to adopt it in the United States.

Research on UEB

- Research conducted in US and Canada published in JVIB.
- Research articles and links listed on BANA website from various countries:
 - readability studies indicate no significant differences in the readability of the code, reading speed, or number of miscues while reading
 - study in UK indicates that the majority of readers were able to read without difficulty the material produced in UEB
 - transition period to UEB was brief in countries that have implemented it

General Characteristics of UEB

- UEB is a revision and extension of the current literary code; it includes new symbols for items not currently in EBAE. In that way, it unifies existing codes, except music.
- UEB eliminates some contractions from the current literary code to reduce ambiguity; it adds some symbols, changes a few others.
- In UEB numbers are written in the upper part of cell as they are currently in literary materials.
- UEB is designed to be extensible (easy to add new symbols as needed), consistent, and unambiguous. Because of this, UEB is more computable and better for backtranslation.

Specific Changes

- UEB follows original text, so all symbols have spaces between them; this includes and, for, of, the, with.
- UEB eliminates nine contractions: ble, dd, com, ation, ally, to, into, by, and o'clock because they created ambiguity in the code.
- UEB uses new symbols for some punctuation such as parentheses and ellipsis; other symbols are added or changed such as bullet, asterisk, dollar sign, and percent sign.
- UEB uses all numbers in upper part of the cell in all contexts. Mathematical symbols are included in code.

Current status

- ▶ BANA voted on code change at fall meeting, November 2–4, 2012, in Los Angeles.
- Motion passed to adopt UEB replacing English Braille American Edition and adding UEB to Nemeth, Music, and IPA as official codes.
- BANA is developing an implementation plan that will include constituents and stakeholders of consumers, educators, transcribers, and producers.
- Braille Formats and Tactile Graphics Guidelines
 will remain in place with appropriate updates.

Resources and Support

- UEB Rulebook and some training materials are available on line.
- Translation software for UEB already exists and is accessible.
- UEB is compatible with existing braille devices (such as the BrailleNote) and is supported by Apple products.

Additional Information

- Recent updates:
 - ICEB met in South Africa, May 2012
 - Ireland has now joined ICEB;
 - Other countries are interested in joining;
 - Canada and UK are beginning implementation of UEB

Contact Us

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BANA welcomes your comments and feedback!