

Federal Web Content Managers Conference

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Why Is Usability Important to Government Online Services?

- The Federal Government is the largest single producer, collector, consumer, and disseminator of information in the United States.
- Government provides critical information...benefits, health info, safety alerts, commerce, education...
- of e-gov in 2003, whether that meant going to government websites or emailing government officials. This represented a growth of 50% from 2002. (Pew Internet in American Life, 2003)

Why Now? Why Me/You?

- Government sites are heavily visited...and will be more visited in the future. More visits = more work, questions, emails, complaints, calls, etc. if the site isn't working.
- Users will begin to see commonality on Federal sites...you will be asked to implement additional policies.
- Federal web developers will be held to higher standards...is the site really better or just different...how can you prove it?
- n Resources are diminishing...we're all being asked to more with less.
- n You care about your users' experiences on your site.

Federal Efforts In Process

- It is essential that Government minimize the Federal paperwork burden on the public, minimize the cost of its information activities, and maximize the usefulness of government information. (OMB Circular A-130, Management of Federal Information Resources)
- Increasing focus on performance, metrics, data to support programs, technology, agency mission. (Government Performance and Results Act of 1993)
- The Federal Government is in the process of establishing specific requirements for Internet-based information technology to enhance citizen access to government information and services. (E-Government Act of 2002)
 - Interagency Committee on Government Information establishing policies on web content, search/taxonomy, and electronic record-keeping

Why We Do It

- n 62% of web shoppers gave up looking for an item. (Zona study)
- n 50% of web sales are lost because visitors can't easily find content. (Gartner Group)
- n 40% of repeat visitors do not return due to a negative experience. (Zona study)
- n 85% of visitors abandon a new site due to poor design. (cPulse)
- n Only 51% of sites complied with simple web usability principles. (Forrester study of 20 major sites)

Why We Do It

Forrester Review of 125 Websites (2003)

- 78% failed to provide adequate search results.
- 66% failed to provide in-depth overview of site contents on the home page.
- 64% ineffectively use of space on page layout.
- 50% used text that was illegible.

Why We Do It

n Usability Engineering Works

- It's user-centric (not developer-centric)
- It's based on data, not opinions
- It's testable and verifiable
- It's performance-driven
- Saves money and time

n Research-based Information Design Works

- Removes much of the controversy in opinion
- Performance oriented measurably better/faster/etc.
- Takes the guesswork out allows you to focus on what you don't know – to solve problems

What Is Usability?

n Usefulness

Degree to which users can successfully achieve goals/complete tasks

n Effectiveness

Ability of users to accomplish goals with speed & ease

n **Learnability**

Ability to operate the system to some defined level of competence after some predetermined amount of training

n Satisfaction

Attitude of users, including perceptions, feelings and opinions of the product



What Is Usability Engineering?

- An <u>evidence-based</u> methodology that <u>involves end users</u> <u>throughout the</u> <u>development process</u> to produce information systems that are <u>measurably</u> easier to use, learn, and remember
- n Usability Engineering involves:
 - Collecting data about users' needs/wants/behaviors
 - Developing prototypes
 - Evaluating the prototypes
 - Designing and testing iteratively

Usability Engineering (UE) is NOT

- n Usability testing just before deployment
- n Simply applying guidelines during design
- n Conducting evaluations without incorporating recommendations
- n Any individual usability method on its own

Usability is NOT

- n A nebulous, vague construct
- n Merely cosmetic
- n A property inherent in a product
 - It depends on the users, tasks, and work environments

Other Terms to Know

- n User-Centered Design
- n Ergonomics
- n User Interface Design
- n Human-Computer Interaction
- n Human Factors
- n Engineering Psychology

Fitting UE into Development

- n It's easy!
- n A trained Usability Professional can work within the project schedule.
- There are different methods for different phases of development.
- It can save time and money by preventing significant investment in poor designs.

Sample Usability Methods

- n User and Task Analyses
- n "Contextual Inquiry"
 - Observations of users in their natural setting
- n Focus Groups
- n Interviews
- n Expert Reviews
- n Usability Tests

Strategies for Success

- n For Management
 - Gain support of Sr. Management and Project Leaders.
 - Use an iterative development process.
 - Include usability throughout a project, not just at the end.
 - Work with trained usability professionals.
 - Encourage information sharing (esp. "marketing" type groups with access to user information)

Strategies for Success

- n For Usability Professionals
 - Start with a small usability effort.
 - Identify solutions, not just problems.
 - n Consider limitations when recommending solutions
 - Consider all user populations.
 - Participate as an equal team member, not a consultant.
 - Have team members watch usability tests.
 - Address all components, including manuals & training.

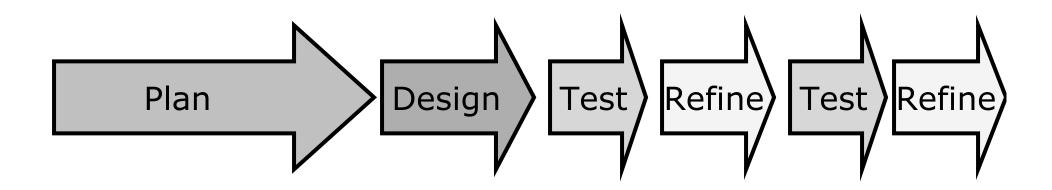
Usability Engineering Process

- n Steps in the process
 - ¤ Plan
 - ¤ Design
 - **¤** Test
 - ¤ Refine
 - n Test
 - n Refine
 - n Test
 - n Refine...

Traditional Development Process



User-Centered Design Process



Planning

- n Planning Steps
 - q Define purpose / vision for the site
 - q Develop business objectives
 - Define audiences & goals
 - q Conduct task analysis
 - q Determine measurable usability objectives
 - q Discuss expectations, requirements & preferences
 - q Timeline and project plan

"Although the needs of the user and the organization are connected, each has a different point of view. Each point of view must be honored and satisfied."

John Cato User-Centered Web Design

Two main aspects of a web site

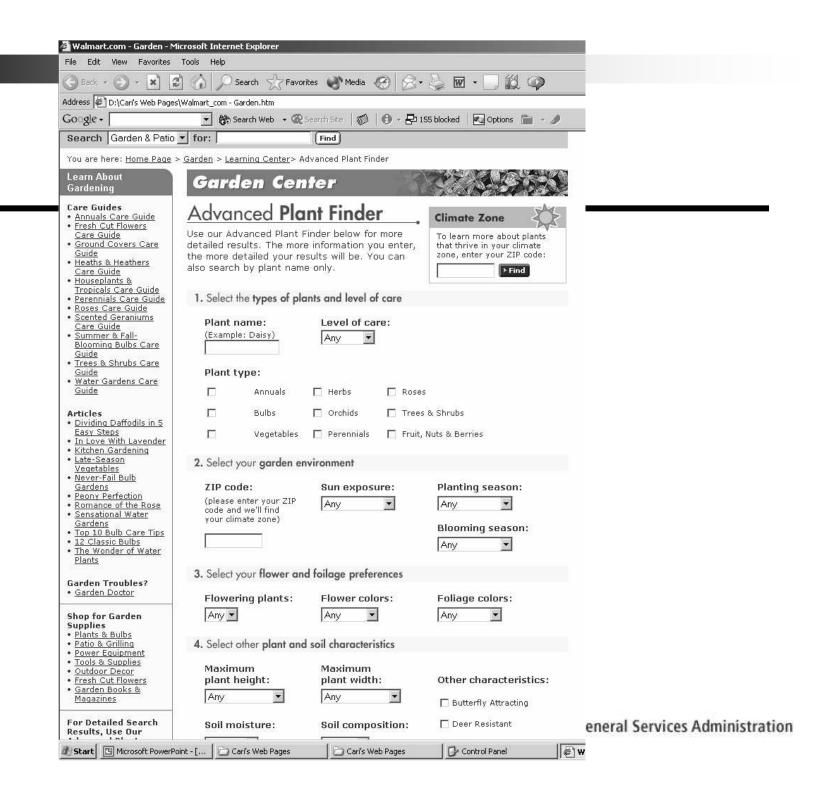
- What use is it to the organization?
- What use it is to the user?

- n What is the purpose of the site?
 - Why are we building a site?
 - What are the goals of the site?
- n Why are we developing a web site?
 - What does success look like?
 - How will we know when we have been successful?
- n How would you describe the site?
 - From an organization's viewpoint?
 - From a user's viewpoint?

Organization's Purpose	Visitor's Purpose
n To promote awareness. n To reduce support calls.	n To get information. n To answer a question.
n To improve employee communication	n To get work done fast.
nTo sell merchandise.	nTo learn about products. nTo purchase products. nTo comparison shop.

n Good Example: Walmart.com Gardening Center

Organization's Purpose	Visitor's Purpose
n To sell plants.	n To get information. n To learn about products.





Garden Doctor



Garden **Doctor**

Having trouble with pests? Curious about a specific garden subject? Search our library of common, garden-related questions and answers by entering a key word in the field below.

▶ Find

RX in the Garden

Keep your garden healthy year round by following our monthly garden prescriptions:

- . January in the Garden
- · February in the Garden
- . March in the Garden
- · April in the Garden
- · May in the Garden
- June in the Garden
- . July in the Garden
- August in the Garden
- · September in the Garden
- . October in the Garden
- · November in the Garden
- · December in the Garden

Climate Zone



To learn more about plants that thrive in your climate zone, enter your ZIP code:

▶ Find

Plant Finder



Create a shopping list to take to your local Wal-Mart Garden Center by entering the plant name or other details below:

Plant name (example: daisy):

Sun exposure:

Any

Plant type: Any

Planting season:

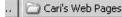
Any

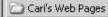
Please enter your ZIP code. We'll find your climate zone:

> Find

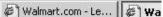
Want more detailed results? Try our Advanced Plant

al Services Administration

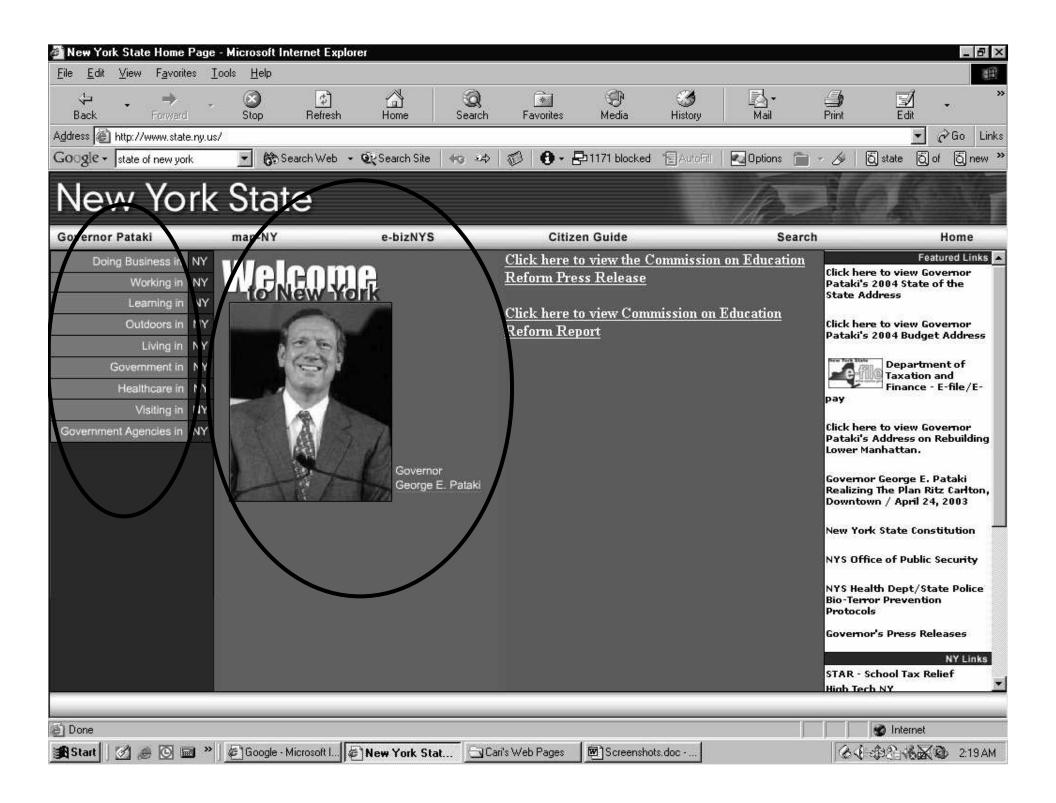






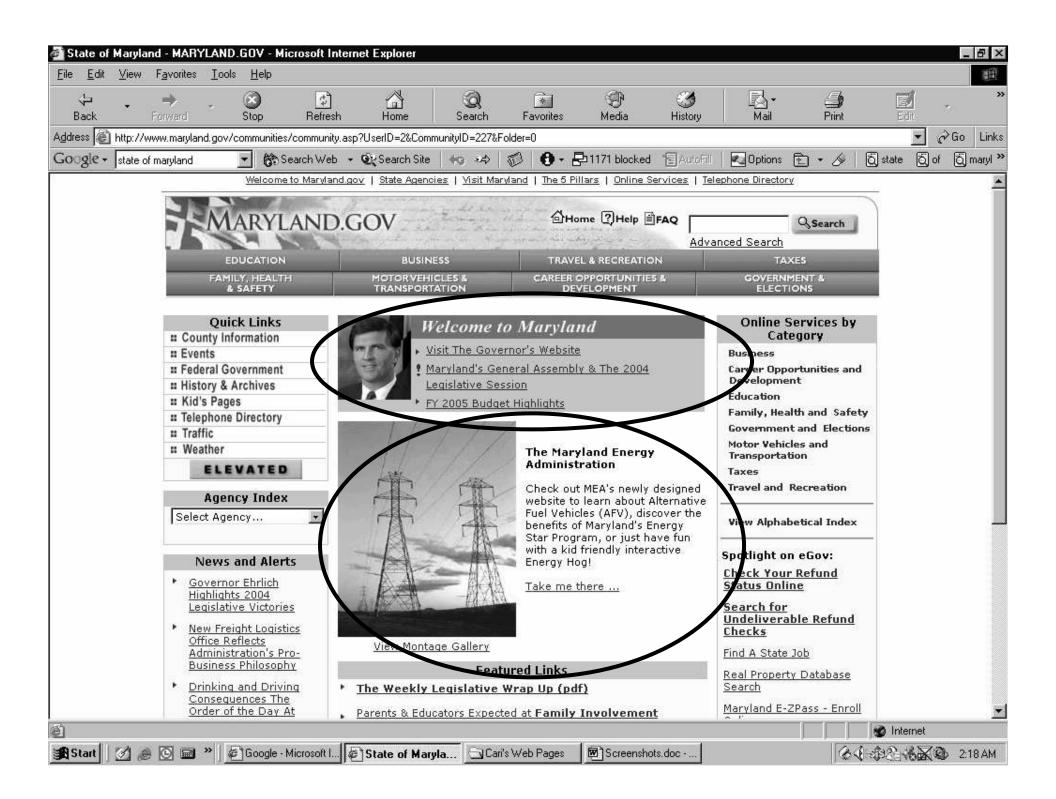


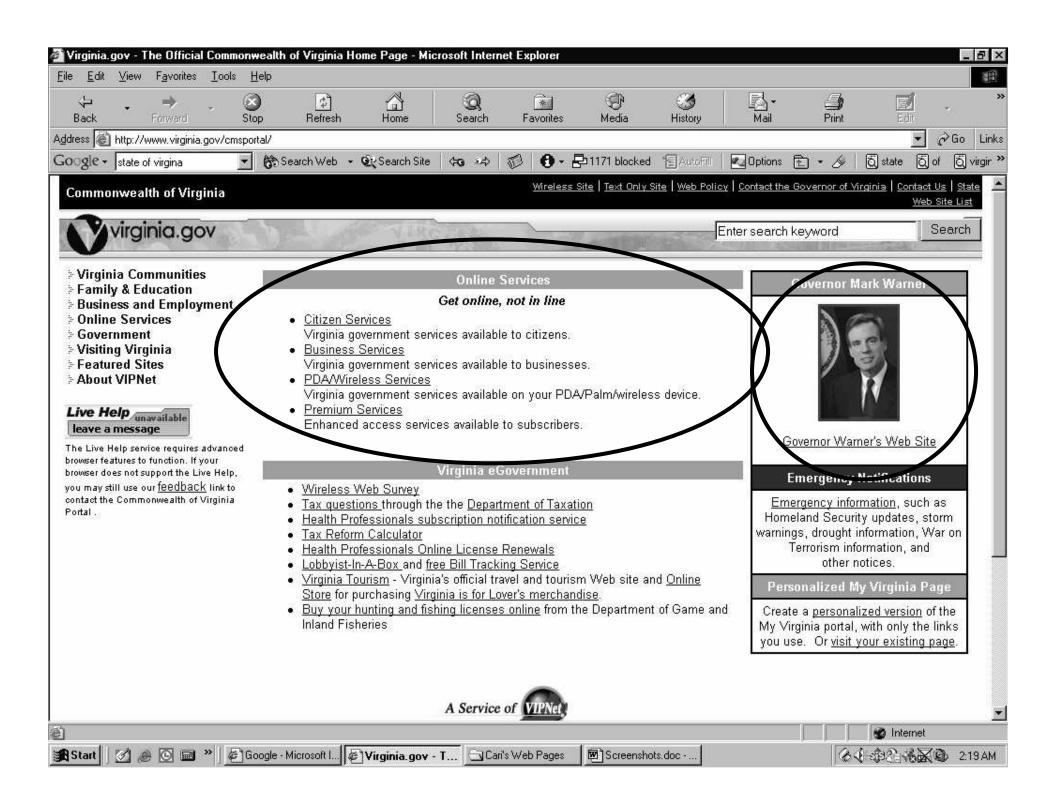


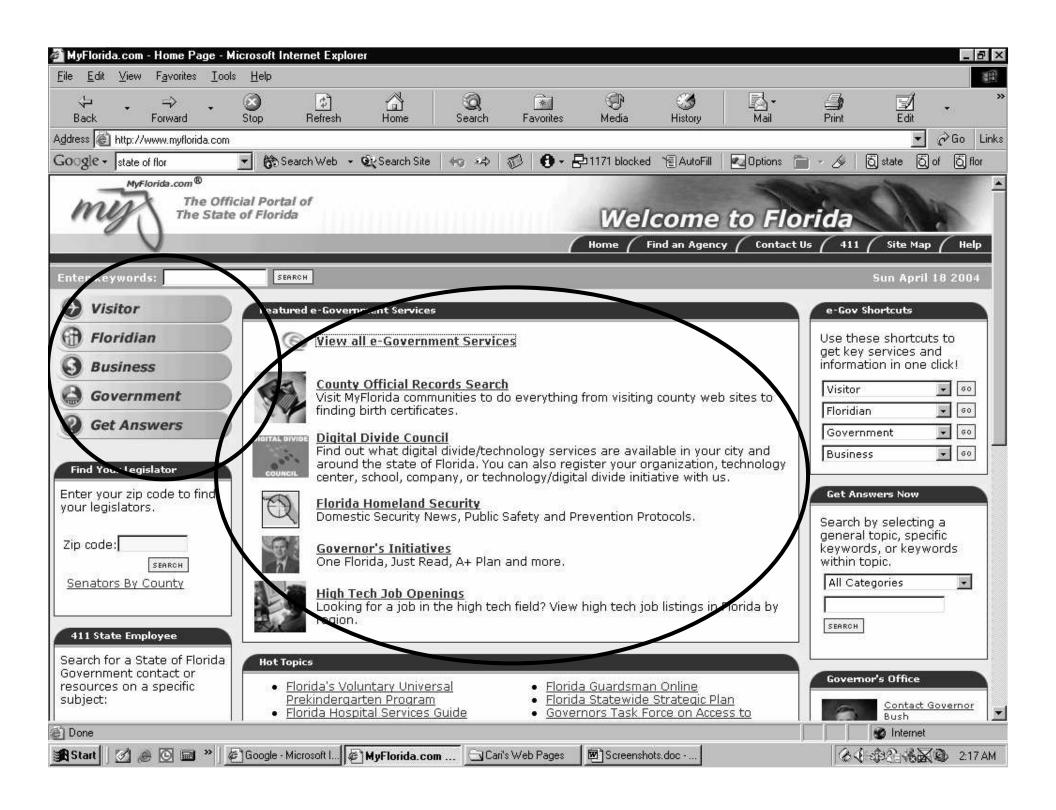


n Not so good example: New York State Web Site

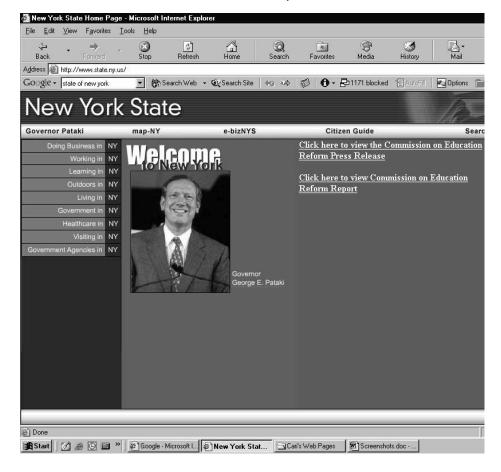
Organization's Purpose	Visi tor's Purpose
n To promote the governor.	?
?	n To find info about the state.







If it's not useful to users, it will never be used!





Planning: Defining Users

- Who are we developing the site for?
 - User Characteristics
 - n Who is the site for?
 - Mhat are the users like?
 - Environmental Characteristics
 - S When/where will they access the site?
 - Goal & Task Characteristics
 - n Why will they come to the site?
 - Mhat will they do on the site?

Planning: Defining Users

User Needs, Interests, Goals

- n Why will users visit your site?
 - To find information?
 - To use functionality? (i.e. mortgage calculator)
 - To purchase products?
- Mhat will users do on the site?
 - Which tasks are the most important?
 - Which tasks will users use the most? (frequency)

Planning: Usability Objectives

"It has long been said you cannot manage what you cannot measure. Nowhere is this more true than on the web — where examining what works and what doesn't directly affects the bottom line." (Forrester Research)

Usability objectives must be:

- Determined at the beginning of the project.
- Agreed upon by all team members.
- w Written down; Referred to often.
- Measurable

User Research: Gathering & Analyzing Data

- When you sit down at your first planning meeting, you are NOT going to have all the information you need about users, their characteristics and their goals.
- n In order to get this information, you will most likely have to do some research.
- n There are several types of research. You need to decide what type is best for your project, timeframe, budget, audience, etc.

User Research: Gathering & Analyzing Data

- n Methods of Data Collection
 - q Personal Interviews
 - q Contextual Inquiries
 - q Focus Groups
 - g Support Line/Phone Calls
 - q E-mail
 - q Web Logs
 - q Surveys
 - q Usability Testing

User Research: Gathering & Analyzing Data

	CancerNet		NCI	
	<u>Z</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>N</u>	<u>%</u>
Family/Friends	169	28	414	27
Cancer Patients	85	14	266	17
Educators/Students	-	-	155	10
Researchers/Scientist	41	7	97	6
Nurse (non-Oncology)	15	2	42	3
Oncology Nurse	14	2	34	2
Oncologist	60	10	33	2
Physician (non-Oncology)	22	4	32	2
Journalist/Media Professional	-	-	31	2
Librarian	29	5	30	2
Patient Advocate	8	1	26	2
Other	91	15	209	14
Not specified	<u>81</u>	13	<u>157</u>	10
	615		1526	

User Research: Gathering & Analyzing Data

"What information are you looking for?"		
<u>Major Categories</u>	<u>CancerNet</u>	NCI
Information on specific type of cancer	23%	25%
Treatment information	19	17
Symptoms, causes, risk factors	8	5
Statistics (e.g. incidence rates, survival)	3	5
Clinical Trials	11	5
Access to other resources (e.g. treatment		
facilities, physicians)	3	4
Drug information	3	4
NIH Organization (e.g. mission, employment)	_	3
New treatments	5	3
Ordering NCI publications	2	3
Recent findings	-	2
Type of tumor (not by cancer name)	7	2
Cancer literature	5	1
Patient support	4	2
Side effects	3	2

Design

- n Translating Data into Design
 - user profiles
 - n List of user characteristics
 - user personas
 - n Narrative of user characteristics
 - x Task lists
 - n Tasks ranked by importance, frequency, and feasibility
 - Task matrix
 - n Tasks ordered by users
 - Task flow
 - Diagram of steps in a process

Age Range:					Occupation:	
Ethnic Origins:					Gender:	
Income Level:				Ĺ	Disabilities:	
Highest Education			M	ajor		Years of Experience
Ph.D				Example		Less than 1 year
□ Master's Degree				Example		□ 1 – 4 years
Bachelor's Degree				Example		5 – 10 years
🗖 Associate Degree				Example		11 – 15 years
Other:				Other:	1	More than 15 years
Computer Experience			int	ternet Experi	ence	Internet Usage
□ Novice				Novice		Daily
📮 Intermediate				Intermediate		Weekly
□ Advanced				Advanced		■ Monthly
Tasks a User Will Perfo	rm on t	he Site:				
Tasks	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	Rarely	User Interests:	
1,		H				
2,						
3, .						
4.						
5						
6		H	Description of the last of the	•	Additional Note:	s:
2		-		-		

User Personas



Sarah Parker

Sarah is a Senior Marketing Specialist with seven years of experience planning health campaigns.

She works in a large office where she handles multiple projects. She is constantly busy and struggles with a limited budget.

Sarah can easily identify the steps necessary to carry out each project. She doesn't need help determining how to approach the planning process and mainly uses the various resources available as a reference.

Sarah would appreciate any tool or resource that could help her get her work done faster and more efficiently.

Figure 5 Example Of Design Persona

REBA COHEN



AGE: 28 HOME: San Francisco

- Her efficient, no-nonsense attitude as a project manager extends to her shopping habits.
- Sticks to stores she knows and trusts, including favorites like Banana Republic, Anthropologie, Pottery Barn, and Nordstrom.
- Shops at stores near work on her lunch hour or on her way home.
- Has been an online buyer for a few years.
- Shops online from home, where she has a cable modem, and from work, where she uses the company's high-speed connection.

High-level goals:

- Find and buy the perfect item. Reba hates it when her purchase is not what she expected.
- Use time effectively. Reba doesn't want to be annoyed by pushy salespeople.
- Create a lifestyle in her home. Reba wants to craft a stylish interior for her house.

Some specific goals:

- · Get new throw pillows that match her couch.
- Use the Web to buy Kenneth Cole shoes that were out of stock at the brick-and-mortar store near work.
- Check out without being asked to confirm 20 times.

Source: Forrester Research, Inc.

Task List

- n Prioritize list of tasks by:
 - Importance
 - Frequency of Use
 - Feasibility

Online Banking Tasks	Importance	Frequency	Feasibility
n To check account balances.			
nTo transfer funds.			
n To pay bills.			
n To order checks.			
nTo change address.			

Task Matrix

n List of tasks by user

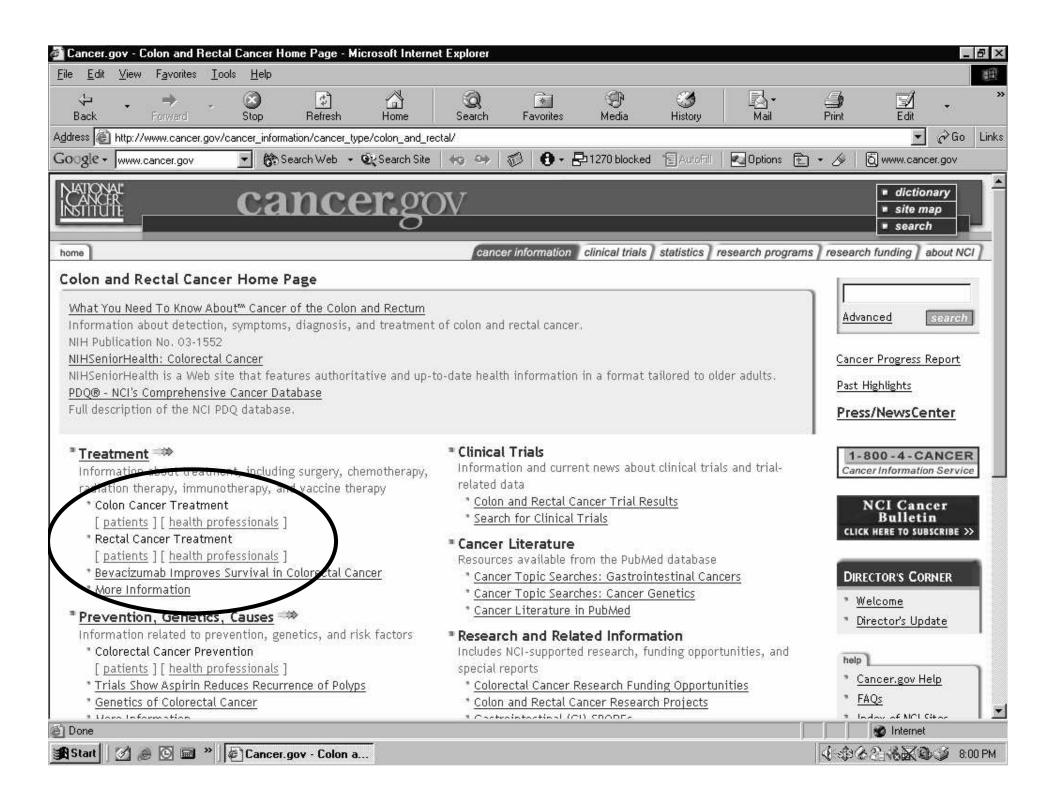
University Tasks	Prospective	Students	Alumni	Faculty
n To apply for admission.	х			
n To find a contact number.	x	Х	Х	х
n To register for classes.		Х		
n To access course catalog.	х	Х	Х	Х
n To donate money.			X	
n To request a transcript.		Х	X	

n Use task matrix in conjunction with user profiles

NCI Tasks	Researchers	Physicians	Patients	Family
n To find health information.	Х	Х	Х	Х
n To apply for a clinical trial.			Х	
n To apply for a grant.	Х	Х		

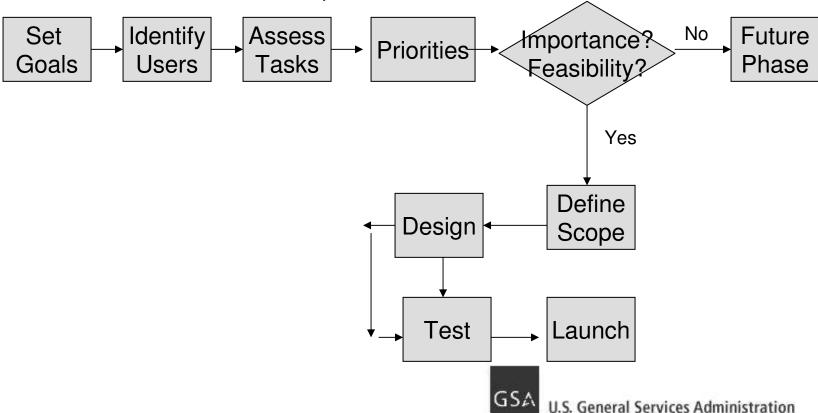
- n To Find Health Information
 - Are researchers, physicians, patients, and family members all looking for the same health information?
 - Need to consider user profile, including:
 - Relationship to organization
 - Knowledge level
 - Familiarity with topic





Task Flow

n Diagram that shows tasks in order performed.



- Designing the Initial Prototype
 - **Content**
 - Information Architecture
 - Graphic Design
 - Programming & Accessibility

Writing for the Web

- n More info:
 - www.useit.com/alertbox/9710a.html
 - www.useit.com/papers/webwriting/rewriting.html
 - www.webpagecontent.com
 - www.usability.gov/guidelines

- n Information Architecture
 - Defined as the organization of the content and tasks
- n How do users search for info?
 - x Known-Item
 - Users know exactly what they are looking for.
 - n They know what it is called and that it exits.
 - They just want to find it.
 - Casual Browsing
 - Users have an idea of what they are looking for.
 - n They may not know the right labels or what it is called.
 - They may not know if the info even exists.

Card Sorting

- n What is it?
 - Technique that explores how users group items
 - Helps to develop structures that are logical to users
 - Maximizes probability of users finding info
- Advantages/Disadvantages?
 - Easy and inexpensive
 - Helps to develop categories that are logical to users
 - Helps to identify items that need to be renamed
 - Helps with terminology
 - Sometimes difficult to analyze, tools have limitations

Card Sorting

- More info on Card Sorting:
 - http://www.stcsig.org/usability/topics/cardsorting.html
 - http://iawiki.net/CardSorting
 - http://www-106.ibm.com/developerworks/edu/wa-dw-uscard-i.html

Parallel Design

- n What is it?
 - Process used to quickly create multiple iterations
 - Incorporate the best elements from several designs
- n How to do it?
 - Independently create a schematic of a page and/or function
 - Schematics are displayed for everyone to observe
 - Revise schematic to incorporate best elements from designs
- n Advantages/Disadvantages?
 - Great brainstorming technique
 - Ensures team considers multiple designs
 - Can be time-consuming

Paper Prototyping

- n What is it?
 - Low-tech method that allows you to test early, before design and development
 - Paper drawings of pages
- n How to do it?
 - Participants are shown the paper prototype and given scenarios
 - Participants are asked to point to where they would click
- n Advantages/Disadvantages?
 - Helps to find problems early
 - Inexpensive, saves development time
 - Help determine affordance (does it look clickable)

Graphic Design

- The graphic design should add a layer of usability, not reduce the usefulness of a solid information architecture.
- Test design independently of content and navigation.
- Use guidelines to assist.

Logo

Making Health Communication Programs Work

Home Get a Print Copy Contact Us

Step-by-Step Guide to Creating a Health Communication Program

Search

Plan & Set Goals

- · Setting objectives
- Creating a project plan & timeline
- · Writing the communication plan

Define Audiences

- · Segmenting audiences
- · Considering gender, age & education
- · Understanding culture, language & literacy

Develop the Message

- Brainstorming ideas & concepts
- · Testing messages, readability & design
- · Appealing to the audience

Disseminate the Message

- Developing & distributing materials
- · Creating newsletters & brochures
- · Using Internet, TV & radio

Work with the Media

- · Developing news releases & media kits
- Holding press conferences
- · Handling crisis communications

Evaluate the Program

- Setting evaluation goals
- · Selecting methods for evaluation
- · Revising your program

Items to Consider Through Each Step Research Methods

- Focus groups & interviews
- Surveys & questionnaires

Partnerships

- · Partnerships with organizations
- · Coalition-building

Frameworks, Models, Theory

- · Social Marketing
- PRECEDE-PROCEED

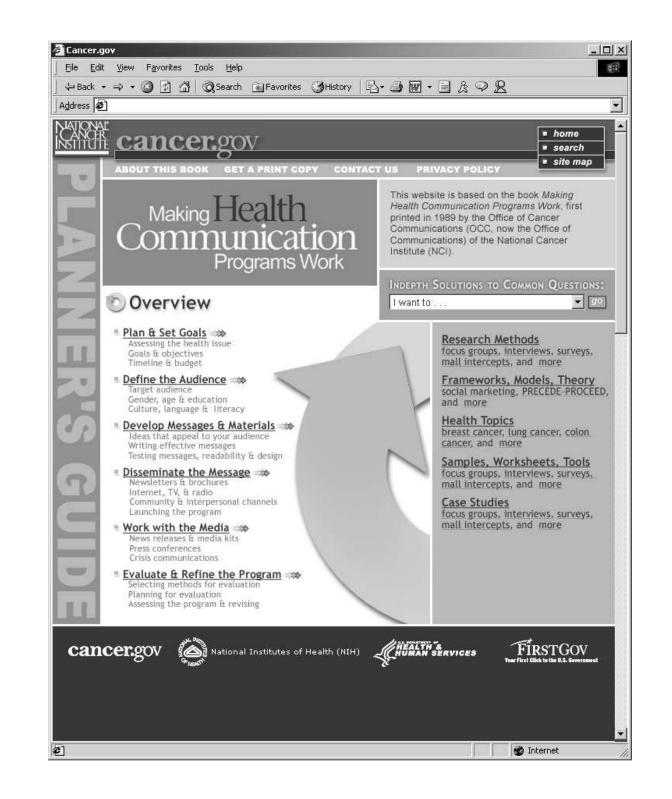
Samples & Tools to Help You

Samples, Worksheets & Tools

- · communication plans & budgets
- · creative briefs
- evaluation plans
- brochures, ads, radio spots
- focus group moderator's guide

Case Studies

- Doctor-patient communication
- Mammography and 55+ women
- · Low-literacy campaigns



Home Making Health Communication Programs Work Glossary Site Map Search _earr Nostrud ex, velit iriure ullamo orper quis si, consequat tincidunt. Accumsan ea et quod velit illum volutpat suscipit duis dolor in GO Browse Nostrud ex, velit iriure ullamo orper quis si, consequat tincidunt. Accumsan ea et quod velit illum volutpat suscipit duis dolor in uxor similis. Ask Nostrud ex, velit iriure ullamo orper quis si, consequat tincidunt. Accumsan ea et quod velit illum volutpat suscipit duis dolor in uxor similis.



About this site

Contact Us





- n Accessibility
 - Cannot be an afterthought
 - Needs to be considered at the beginning of a project

n What is usability?

- v Usefulness
 - Degree to which users can successfully achieve goals
- Effectiveness (ease of use)
 - n Ability of users to accomplish goals with speed & ease
- x Learnability
 - Ability to operate the system to some defined level of competence after some predetermined amount/period of training
- Satisfaction / Likeability
 - Attitude of users, includes perceptions, feelings and opinions of the product

GSA U.S. General Services Administration

Measures of Usability

- n Effectiveness (Ability to successfully accomplish tasks)
 - Percentage of goals/tasks achieved (success rate)
 - Number of errors
- n Efficiency (Ability to accomplish tasks with speed and ease)
 - Time to complete a task
 - Frequency of requests for help
 - Number of times facilitator provides assistance
 - Number of times user gives up

Measures of Usability

- Satisfaction (Pleasing to users)
 - Positive and negative ratings on a satisfaction scale
 - Percent of favorable comments to unfavorable comments.
 - Number of good vs. bad features recalled after test
 - Number of users who would use the system again
 - Number of times users express dissatisfaction or frustration
- n **Learnability** (Ability to learn how to use site and remember it)
 - Ratio of successes to failures
 - Number of features that can be recalled after the test

- n Planning
 - Define goals
 - Determine who will participate
 - Select appropriate tasks
 - Plan logistics
- n Conducting
 - Assign roles
 - Conduct test
 - Collect data
- n Analyzing & implementing results
 - Prioritize findings
 - Implement and retest



Usability objectives should be set at the beginning of the project!

Two types of goals:

- Performance
 - n What actually happened
- Preference
 - n What participants thought

Examples of Usability Objectives:

- Two-thirds of test participants (6 of 9) will be able to complete x% of tasks in the time allotted.
- Participants will be able to complete x% of tasks in 200% of developer's time.
- Participants will be able to complete x% of tasks with no more than one error per task.
- $^{\text{x}}$ Two-thirds of test participants (6 of 9) will rate the system as highly usable on a scale of x to x.

- n Determine who will participate
 - user profiles
 - Match characteristics from user analysis
 - Select representative group of users
 - Selecting participants
 - n Recruiting recruitment firms, databases, conferences
 - n Numbers target numbers, floaters
 - n Schedule allow recoup time
 - n Pre-Questionnaires profile of participants
 - n Incentives consent & payment form

Select Appropriate Tasks

- n Focus on core tasks, prioritize by
 - Frequency
 - **m** Importance
 - vulnerability
 - Readiness
- Ensure each task is measurable. Define success measures for each task.
 - Include pathway information for observers
 - List the items that should be recorded for each task so notetakers and observers record the appropriate information
- Conduct a pilot test to look for give-away wording, confusing scenarios and to work on timing

Create Scenarios

- n Avoid give-away wording
- Make the first task simple
- n Give a goal, without describing steps
- n Use scenarios (short stories), not tasks
- Ask participants to bring typical examples of their work

Plan Logistics

- n Test location
 - Lab, office, usability / market research facility
- n Prepare for observers
 - One-way glass observation room
 - Projected onto screen in adjoining room
- n Traffic flow of participants
- n Audio & video recording
 - value of highlight tape

Plan Logistics

- n Materials needed
 - Screening questionnaire
 - Background questionnaire
 - Pre- and Post-test questionnaires
 - video release form
 - Incentive signature form
 - Schedule
 - Facilitator's guide
 - Participants' scenarios
 - Observers' scenarios (with pathways included)
 - Data collection materials (with measurements defined)

Facilitator's Role

- n Establish rapport
- n Listen more than you speak
- n Ask questions neutrally
- n Have a clear understanding of goals and critical issues
- n Use open-ended questions
- n Do not lead the participant
- n Do not put words into the participant's mouth
- n Watch your body language

Collecting data

- n Performance
 - Objective (what actually happened)
 - Usually Quantitative
 - n Time to complete a task
 - n Time to recover from an error
 - Number of errors
 - Percentage of tasks completed successfully
 - n Number of clicks
 - n Pathway information

Collecting data

n Preference

- Subjective (what participants thought)
- Usually Qualitative
 - n Preference of versions
 - n Suggestions and comments
 - n Ratings or rankings (can be quantitative)

Collecting data

- n Observation What actually happened
- Inference What you think it means
- user Comments What the participants actually says
- n Important to distinguish between these

Analyzing the data

- n Quantitative data
 - Statistics (number of clicks, errors rate, time, etc.)
 - Look for trends
- n Qualitative data
 - x Attitude, comments

Prioritize findings

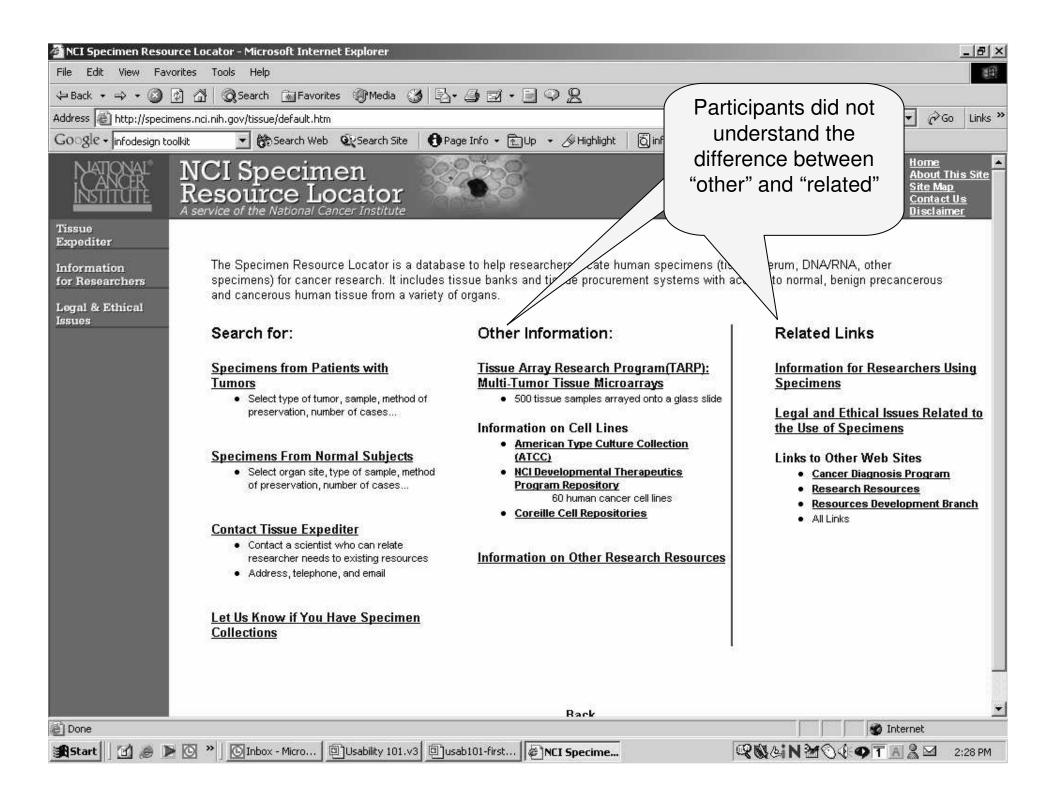
- n Usability goals met?
 - Prioritize tasks that performed the worst according to goals
 - Prioritize findings by frequency / importance
 - Prioritize recommendations by feasibility

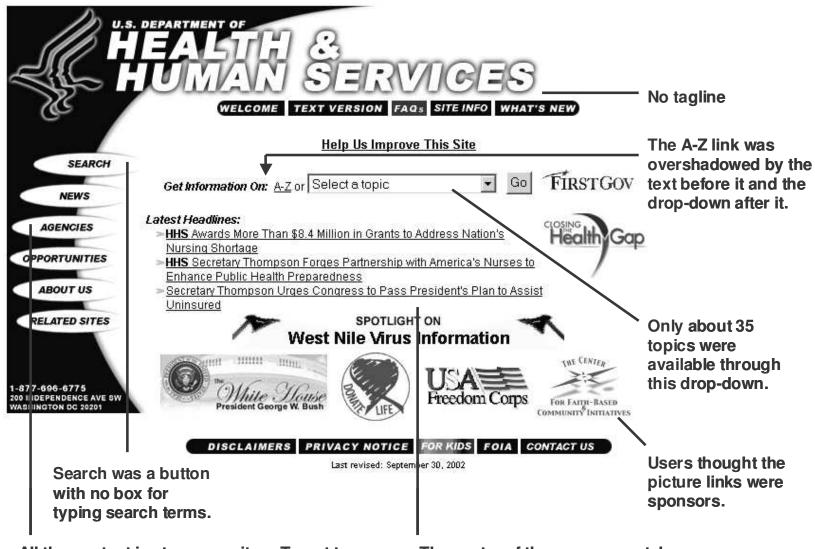
Report findings and recommendations

- n Make report usable for *your* users
- n Include quantitative data (success rates, times, etc.)
- n Avoid words like "few, many, several". Include counts
- n Use quotes
- n Use screenshots
- Mention positive findings
- n Do not use participant names, use P1, P2, P3, etc.
- n Include recommendations
- n Make it short

Implement and retest!

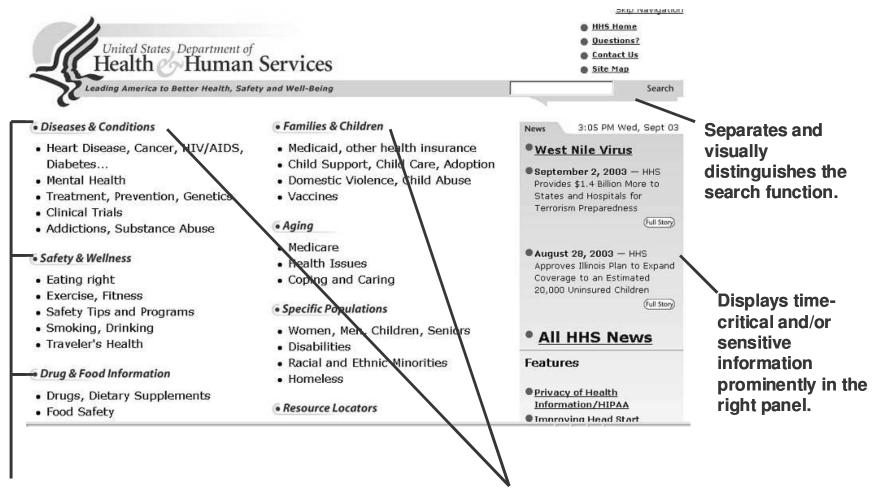






All the content is at agency sites. To get to it, users had to pick the right agency from the descriptions on the page this leads to.

The center of the screen was taken up by news items, not the major topics users were looking for.



Displays information topics openly – they are immediately visible and available to the user, not buried in a drop-down list or in an alphabetized resource list as on the original HHS homepage.

Establishes HHS as a 'brand' by presenting the breadth of the Department's activities and products – health AND human services – on the portal pages.

HHS Site: Baseline vs. Redesign Comparison

Scenario Text	Success Rate	
	Baseline Test	Final Prototype
You want to find a nursing home for a relative.	38%	88%
You want to know what diabetes is and how you can prevent it.	73%	94%
You want to know what housing organizations are available to help assist the homeless in your area.	13%	94%
You want to know what the Fiscal Year 2001 budget for HHS was.	71%	94%
Your cousin is considering a career in medical research and asked you if HHS offers financial aid to undergraduate students.	8%	88%
Average success rate	41%	92%

Other Evaluation Methods

Heuristic Evaluation

- n What is it?
 - Expert review of web site based on established guidelines
- n How do you do it?
 - Conducted by usability expert (best to include multiple reviewers)
 - Experts review site for compliance with established principles
- n Advantages/Disadvantages?
 - Provides a reference of issues to be tested
 - Subjective, not real users
 - Not always accurate, identifies false positives
- 50% False Alarms, 20% Misses, 50% Hits

(Catani and Biers, 1998, Rooden, Green and Kanis, 1999, Stanton and Stevenage, 1998, Spencer, 2000, Jacobsen and John, 2000)



Refine

- n Most important step is to refine....
 - **¤** Test
 - ¤ Refine
 - ¤ Test
 - ¤ Refine....

Federal Usability Resources

- n Many usability resources and training are available.
- n YOU can add to those resources.

Usability.gov

- n http://usability.gov
- Mebsite to help increase the usability of Federal websites and online applications
- n Includes usability basics, methodology, tools, resources, lessons learned, and more
- n Built for Federal web/communication technology developers but available to anyone
- n Currently undergoing redesign
- Cosponsored by the U. S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and GSA

Research-based Web Usability

- n Research-based Web Design and Usability Guidelines (2003)
- n 187 guidelines based on research in usability, user interfaces, human factors
- Peer-reviewed by usability experts, usability researchers, and website developers/designers
- n PDF available on http://usability.gov (web version coming soon), Book available on amazon
- n Update in process
- n Cosponsored by HHS and GSA

Research-Based Web Design & Usability Guidelines

Provided by NCI: National Cancer Institute

Home

Dictionary

Usability.gov

Current Research-Based Web Design and Usability Guidelines from the Field to determine design research and its related credibility

Introduction/ How to use this site

Web Site Design

- · Web site goals
- Initial design ideas
- Workload allocation
- · Iterative design
- Overall consistency
- Userfeedback
- Logos
- · Breadth vs. depth
- Maximum page size
- Performance and/or

preference goals

- Location consistency
- Frames

Content/Content Organization

- · Content
- Sentence/paragraph length
- "Print only" pages

Page Length

- · Short pages
- · Long pages
- · Scrolling issues
- · Scrolling vs. paging

Page Layout

- Alignment
- Arrangement of information
- · Level of importance
- Location consistency
- Page density/white space
- Top to bottom searching
- Information placement
- Use of information/format
- Scrolling issues

Font/Text Size

- Font size and style
- Font types

Titles/Headers

- Titles
- Headers

Reading Time/ Scanning

- · Reading time/scanning
- · Scanning vs. reading
- · Scrolling vs. paging
- Text scanning

Links

- · Link placement
- · Link presentation
- Link expectations
- Link labels
- Mine sweeping
- · Text vs. image links
- Mouse overs
- Redundant text links
- <u>Tabs</u>
- Used links

Graphics

- Graphics
- Graphics as links
- Graphics and searching

Navigation

- · Familiarity of navigational aids
- Navigational aids (text vs. graphics)
- Navigation elements
- · Navigation bar placement

Search

- · Search engines
- · Search scope
- Text scanning

Software/Hardware

- Connection speed
- Downloading time
- · Monitor size
- Screen resolution

Accessibility

- · Color
- · Device independence
- · Alternative formats
- Redundant text links
- User-controlled content

Usability University

- Free seminars and low-cost courses on usability topics primarily held in Washington, DC area
- Spring 04 387 Federal staff/contractors representing more than 30 agencies attended
- n Cosponsored by GSA & HHS
- n Spring 2005 schedule

Courses:

http://usability.gov/usabilityuniversity/training.htm

Seminars:

http://usability.gov/usabilityuniversity/seminar.htm

U-Group e-newsletter

- n GSA e-newsletter on usability topics
- n To subscribe:
 - Send email to <u>listserv@listserv.gsa.gov</u> and type the following command in the body
 - of message: subscribe u-group
- September, 2004 Issue Older Users and the Web
- n http://www.gsa.gov/u-group

Usability Testing Environment (UTE) Tool

- Automated tool that collects quantitative and qualitative data generated in usability testing
- Will provide easier, more accurate, and quantitative reporting of website usability performance and preference data
- n Beta version in testing now, will be available to all Federal web/application developers
- n Cosponsored by GSA, IRS, NRC, HHS, NIST IUSR Project

STEP508 Accessibility Tool

- Accessibility prioritization tool that takes results of accessibility evaluation tools (Bobby, LIFT, WebKing, etc.) and prioritizes the accessibility errors
- Helps developers assess current state of accessibility of website, prioritize the accessibility problems to fix, and track progress in fixing accessibility errors over time
- n Free download from http://section508.gov/step
- n Cosponsored by GSA and HHS

Usability Organizations

S Usability Professionals Association (UPA)

http://usabilityprofessionals.org

Society for Technical Communication (STC)

http://stc.org

S Human Factors and Ergonomics Society (HFES)

http://hfes.org

S Association for Computing Machinery/SIGchi

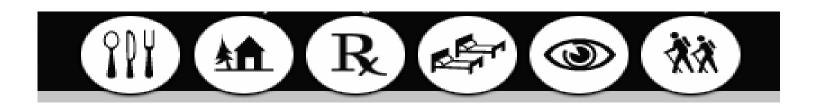
http://acm.org





2:1 Display Information in a Directly Usable Format

Sources: 6











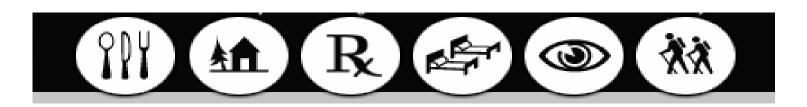






2:1 Display Information in a Directly Usable Format

Sources: 6



Diet Family Drugs Sex Mind Body











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What Is Usability?

n Usefulness

Degree to which users can successfully achieve goals/complete tasks

n Effectiveness

Ability of users to accomplish goals with speed & ease

n **Learnability**

Ability to operate the system to some defined level of competence after some predetermined amount of training

n Satisfaction

Attitude of users, including perceptions, feelings and opinions of the product



What Is Usability Engineering?

- An <u>evidence-based</u> methodology that <u>involves end users</u> <u>throughout the</u> <u>development process</u> to produce information systems that are <u>measurably</u> easier to use, learn, and remember
- n Usability Engineering involves:
 - Collecting data about users' needs/wants/behaviors
 - Developing prototypes
 - Evaluating the prototypes
 - Designing and testing iteratively

Usability Engineering is NOT

- n Usability testing just before deployment
- n Simply applying guidelines during design
- n Conducting evaluations without incorporating recommendations
- n Any individual usability method on its own

Other Terms to Know

- n User-Centered Design
- n Ergonomics
- n User Interface Design
- n Human-Computer Interaction
- n Human Factors
- n Engineering Psychology

Fitting UE into Development

- n It's easy!
- n A trained Usability Professional can work within the project schedule.
- There are different methods for different phases of development.
- It can save time and money by preventing significant investment in poor designs.

Sample Usability Methods

- n User and Task Analyses
- n "Contextual Inquiry"
 - Observations of users in their natural setting
- n Focus Groups
- n Interviews
- n Expert Reviews
- n Usability Tests

Strategies for Success

- n For Management
 - Gain support of Sr. Management and Project Leaders.
 - Use an iterative development process.
 - Include usability throughout a project, not just at the end.
 - Work with trained usability professionals.
 - Encourage information sharing (esp. "marketing" type groups with access to user information)

Strategies for Success

- n For Usability Professionals
 - Start with a small usability effort.
 - Identify solutions, not just problems.
 - n Consider limitations when recommending solutions
 - Consider all user populations.
 - Participate as an equal team member, not a consultant.
 - Have team members watch usability tests.
 - Address all components, including manuals & training.