

"Web Design with the Small Business in Mind"

What makes a good web design?

Common sense. After all, usability really just means making sure that something works well: that a person of average (or even below average) ability and experience can use the thing---whether it's a Web site, a fighter jet, or a revolving door---for its intended purpose without getting hopelessly frustrated.

Like a lot of common sense, though, it is not necessarily obvious until *after* someone has pointed it out.

What's the most important thing I should do if I want to make sure my Web site is easy to use?

Rule #1 "Don't make me think!"

Thinks that make us think

<-Obvious [Jobs]

Just click

[Employment Opportunities] Hmm, Jobs, Click Requires Thought> [Job-o-Rama] Hmm, Could be job. But it sounds like more than that. Should I click or keep looking?

How we really use the Web

- 1. We do not read pages. We scan them
- 2. We do not make optimal choices. We satisfice (we choice the first reasonable option).
- 3. We do not figure out how thinks work. We muddle through.

The answer is simple: If your audience is going to act like you are designing billboards, the design great billboards.

Rule #2 "It doesn't matter how many times I have to click, as long as each click is a mindless, unambiguous choice.

Note: Do not use underlined text. This looks like a link to visitors.

What makes a good web design?

Rule #3 "Get rid of half the words on each page, the get rid of half of what's left

Omit needless words

E.B. White's seventeenth rule in the *The Elements of Style:* 17. Omit needless words

Web Usability - What the Public Says

Excerpts from University of California, Davis Extension Course - Writing for the Web

"A good print design is usually a lousy Web design"

--- Jakob Nielsen, nationally known usability expert

General Concepts

- Most folks (82 %) use an 800x600 resolution screen
- Most folks (79 %) scan the page only looking for key words they are seeking

Thoughts about Design

- Design is part of on-line content, inseparable from the words themselves.
- Ideal design uses 50 percent white space!
- Ideal type size on the Web is 12 to 14 points
- Should be a 30K graphic limit per page
- Should take less than 10 seconds to download a page

How Folks Read the Web

There are three types of Web users:

- 1. Those who would rather be watching TV look to the Web for entertainment like game sites and audiovisual "jolts"
- 2. Those who want information they can apply searching for something. They are impatient and critical
- 3. Those who <u>read</u> on the Web looking for books on line or white papers (rare folks)

Web visitors work in two stages:

- They first SCAN to find what they are looking for, reading mostly headlines, subtitles and links
- Then they READ when they have found the "destination" page with the information they were seeking

Eye tracking shows that readers look at:

- Headlines
- Summaries
- Captions
- Pull quotes

But they ignore graphic elements! (that's what eye tracking says....)

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Physiological Facts

- Reading at a computer screen is 25 percent slower than the printed page
- Reading on the Web is physiologically different than reading from a printed page.
- The eye blinks only 5x a minute when reading the screen and 12-20x a minute when reading print.
- Print readers move from left to right on the page
- Web readers see the center first, the left side next, and the right side last

What Folks Hate about the Web

Web visitor pet peeves:

- Too many fonts and colors
- Too much clutter
- Slow downloads
 - Pop-up windows

Writing Tips

- Have each topic/section cover only one subject
- Have each subtopic/subnav cover only one idea
- Be cautious of adding too many links within written text.
- Links are mental "noise" that cause the reader to stop and think
- Readers hate mission statements they ignore them
- Readers hate "corporate speak" but respond to easy, conversational text that uses the active voice

Fewer Words - How Few?

- Each subject you cover in text should be less than 1,000 words. 700 are ideal.
- A paragraph should have no more than three sentences
- A block of text should be no more than 75 words long
- A line of text across the screen should contain eight to 15 words, no more or less.

Breaking Up the Information

- Lists should contain seven items plus or minus two anything else confuses the reader
- There are only a few ways to categorize information:
 - o Alphabetically
 - o By time
 - o By category
 - o By location
 - By magnitude
- To assist with scanning a page, you can add color or bold to certain key words (even if they are not links).

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Proofreading Your Web Pages

- Proofreading is essential to perception of quality!!!
- When proofreading material for the Web, print it out and proof hard copy
- Look especially at:
 - All headings, subheads and navigation titles
 - All calls to action
 - o E-mail subject lines
 - o Service descriptions
 - o Forms
 - o Link titles