

# Improving Your Web Site Through a Needs-based Design Approach

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# Credits

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#### Overview

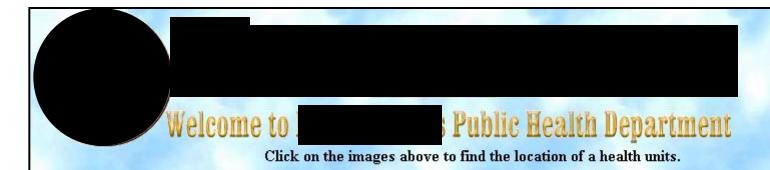
- Define Resource-based and Needs-based web sites
- Follow eight-step process
  - Instruction
  - Group Work
- Review other design issues (time permitting)

# Design of Internet Web Sites

- Resource-Based Web Site
- Need-Based Web Site

#### Resource-Based Web Sites

- Organized by
  - resources and services available
  - the structure of the organization
- Users select resources, services, or links to meet their needs



Quick Links

Home Page

Dental

Environmental

**Health Education** 

Nursing

Social Services

STD, HIV, TB

Vital Statistics

Women Infants & Childern

Home Page

Get Acrobat®

A Message from the Director

Welcome to the Mark Mark Health Department's Web Pagel We may be new to the Internet, but we've been serving the citizens of continuously since 1931, providing a wide variety of public health services including personal health, environmental health and public health education. We also serve as the county's Vital Records Office for birth and death certificates.

Every county in has a County Health Department. They are operated jointly by the Department of Health and the individual county governments. Wherever you live in the Health Department near you!

- Learn about our Health Department What is our Mission
- · What is Public Health?
- What are Personal Health services?
- I want to know about Environmental Health....
- · How do I get a birth or a death certificate?
- Health Education & Public Health Statistics
   Public Health Statistics
- Other Public Health Links

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FREE Sharps Disposal Program

Myths and Facts about Health

Department

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Monthly |

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# Resource-Based Advantages

- Fast access for experienced users
- Low development costs
- Short development time

### Resource Based Disadvantages

- Difficult for novices to select resources
   & services meeting their needs
  - Assumes ability to link resources & needs
  - Difficult to predict outcomes
  - Uncertainty about when help is needed
  - May lead to random linking & site hopping
- Users become overwhelmed with options
  - Emphasis on comprehensiveness

#### Need-Based Web Sites

#### Organized by

- 1. list of potential users (audiences)
- Interactive clarification of needs (simulated conversation)
- 3. Resources & services meeting needs

#### Resource-based tools

- Index, site map, text search
- fast access for experienced users

# Aims of the Need-Based Design

- Provide easy access to relevant, high quality information users understand how to use
- Promote effective use of relevant resources
   & services rather than comprehensive access
   to all possible resources and services

# Needs-Based Advantages

#### **Users:**

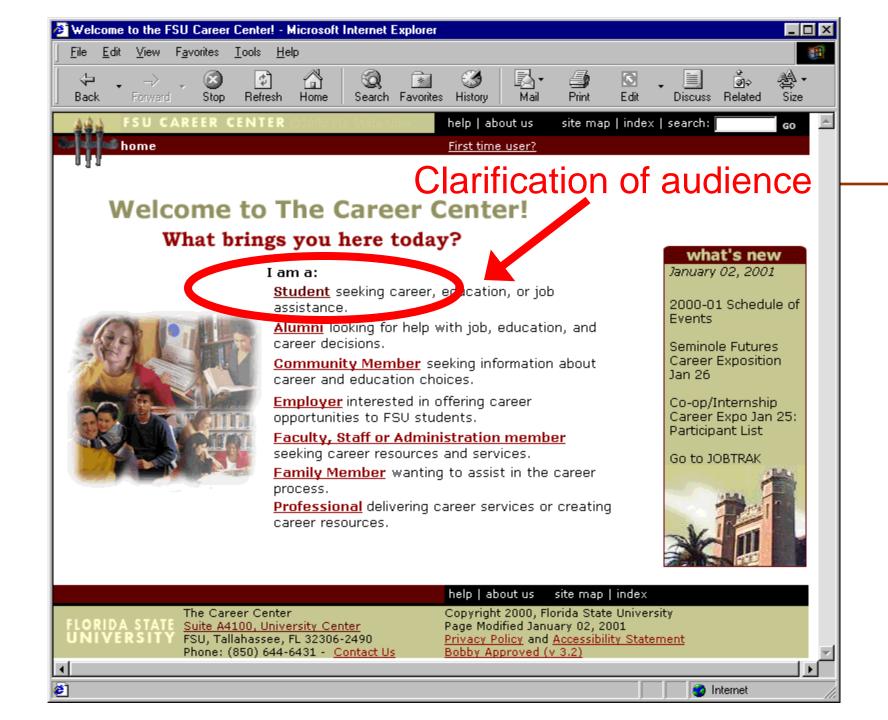
- only view resources & services fitting needs
  - Site appears smaller & easier to navigate
  - Users less likely to be overwhelmed with info
- better understand how to use resources
- better understand when assistance is needed

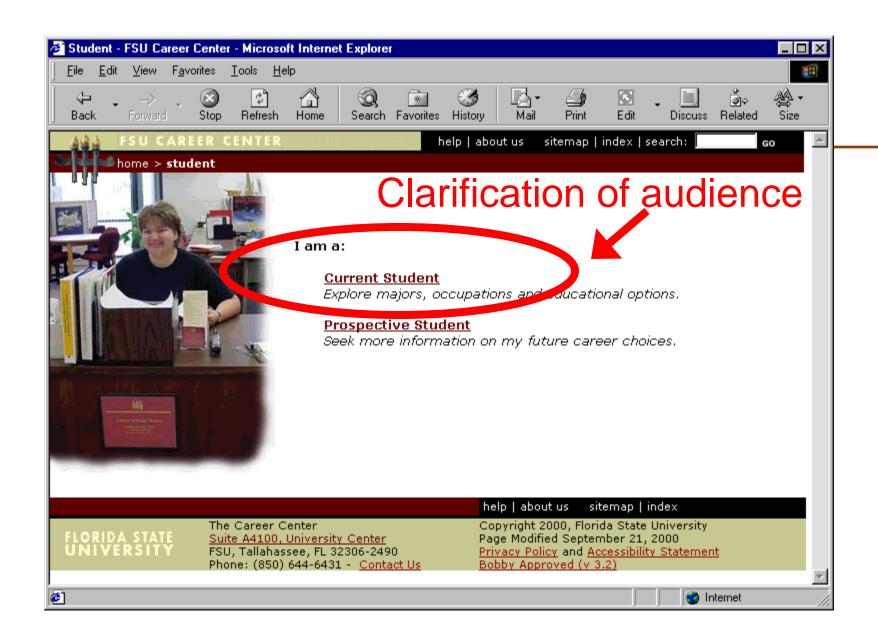
# Needs-Based Disadvantages

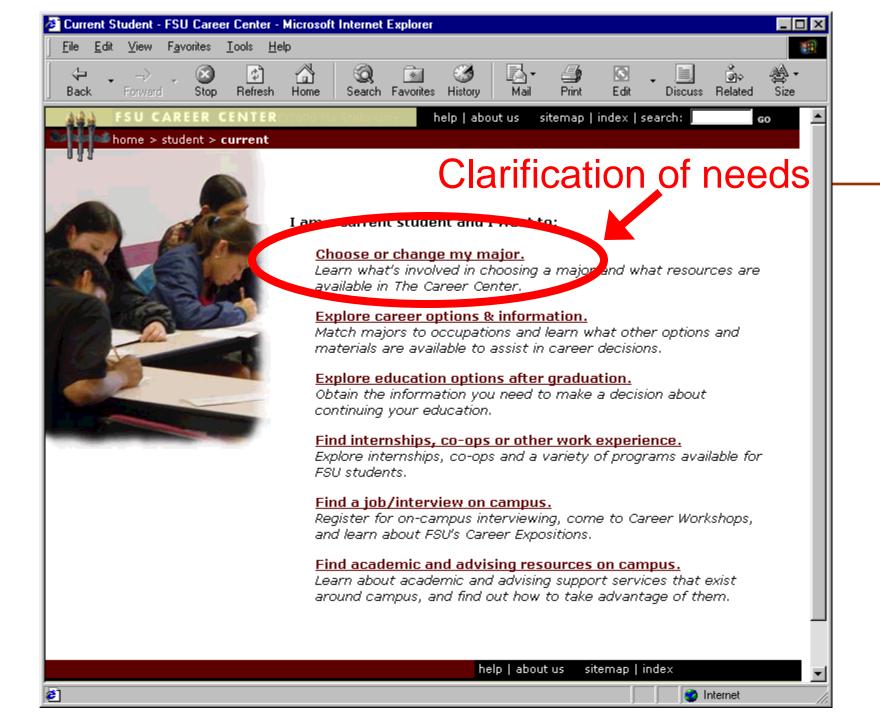
- Higher development costs
- Long time required for development
- Difficulty in applying the expert knowledge of counselors

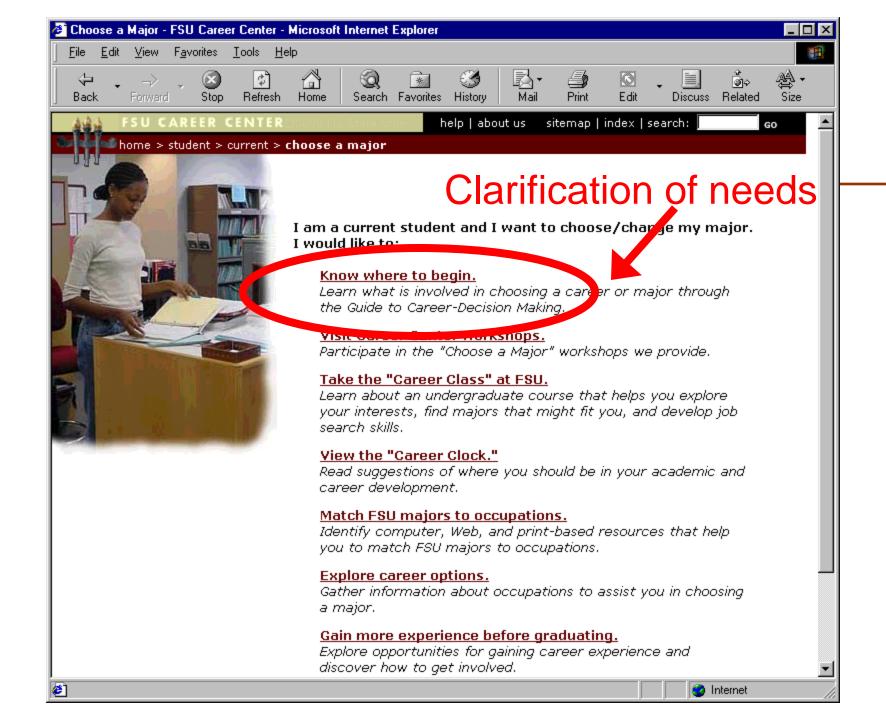
# Example

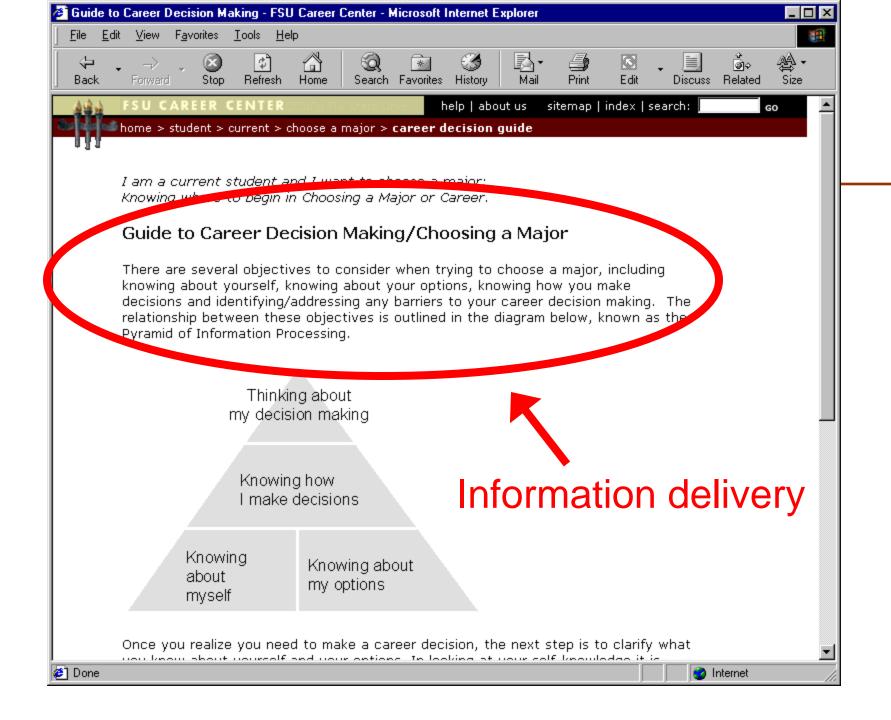
- User: College Sophomore
- Need: Choose a Major











# Eight-Step Process

Step 1: Define your audience

Step 2: Define the needs of specific audience members

Step 3: Create a list of your organization's resources and services

# Eight-Step Process Overview

Step 4: Define the purpose(s) your resources & services address

Step 5: Match specific audiences to resources & services via needs

Step 6: Write outcome statements

# Eight-Step Process Overview

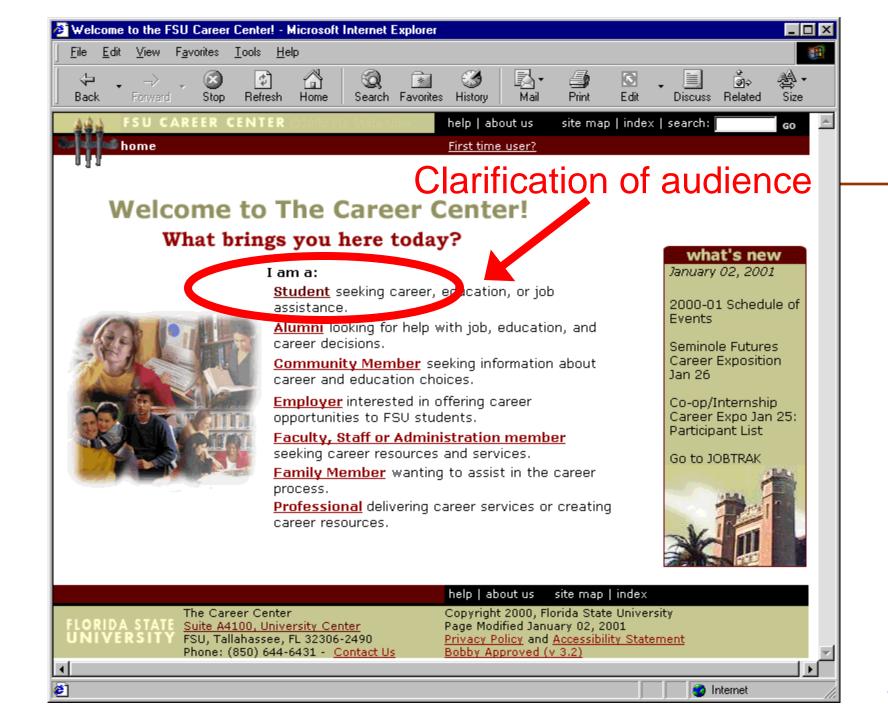
Step 7: Write audience goals

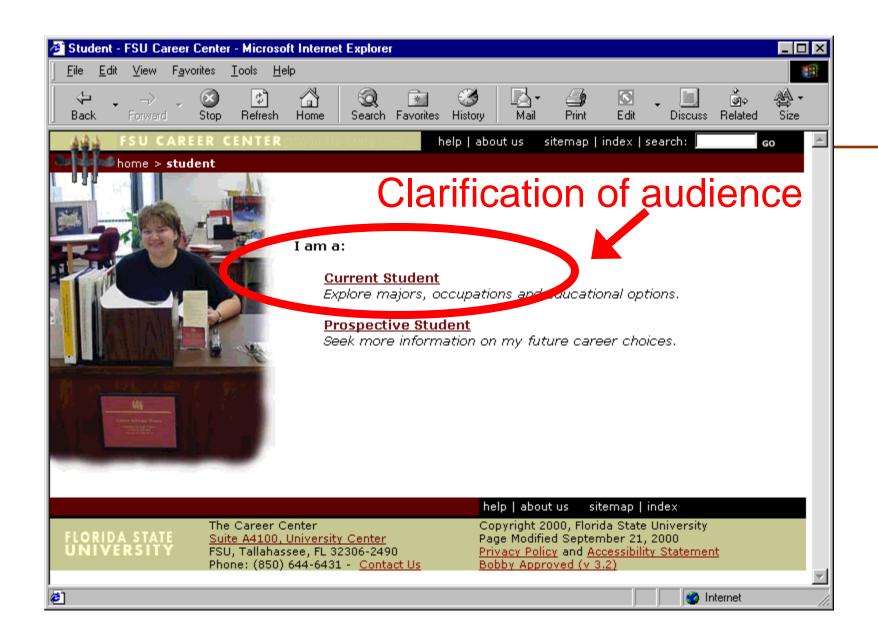
Step 8: Compose other features to help clients link needs with resources & services

# Step 1: Define Your Audience(s)

#### Purpose:

 To link resources and services to the audiences that they serve, you must first have a clear understanding of who you intend to serve





# Step 1: Define Your Audience(s)

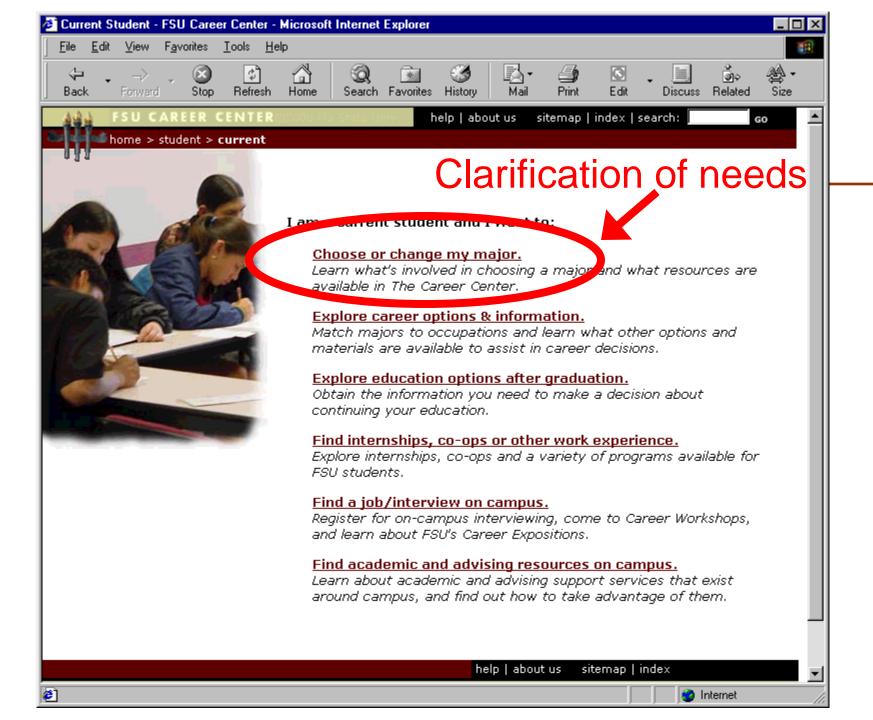
#### Questions for exploration:

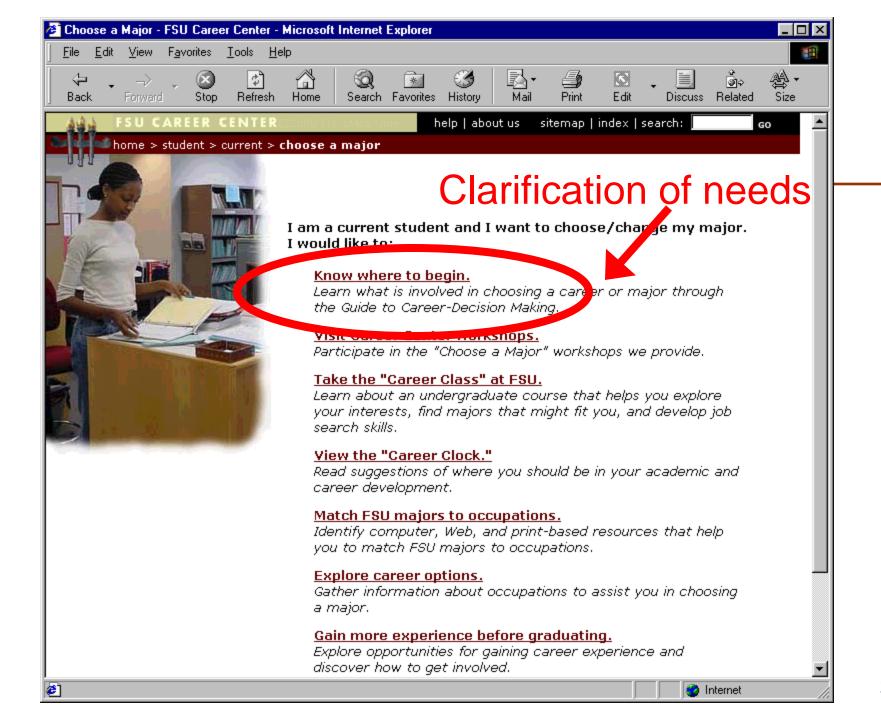
- According to the mission of your organization, who is it designed to serve?
- Who most often requests resources and services or contacts your organization?
- Who may benefit from resources and services that you offer?

### Step 2: Define Audience Needs

#### Purpose:

 Outline and present needs in terms familiar to your audience(s) to encourage them to move further into your Web site





### Step 2: Define Audience Needs

#### Questions for exploration:

- What questions do individuals typically ask when they come to your organization?
- What is your expert opinion about the needs of your users or clients?
- What resources or services do audience members ask for in which you reply "no, we do not offer that, but you can go to...."?
   (New need or service to consider)

# Step 3: List Resources & Services

#### Purpose:

 Outlining what you have available is the first step to meeting client's needs with the resources and services that you offer

# Step 3: List Resources & Services

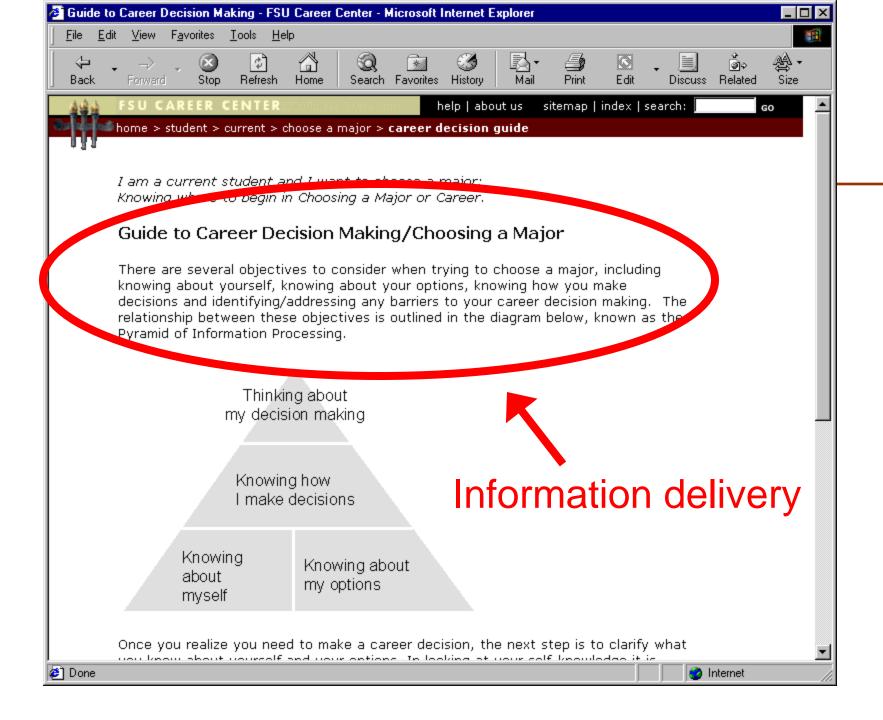
#### Questions for exploration:

- What resources and services does our organization advertise?
- What resources and services do our audience members most frequently request?
- What "little known" resources and services exist that need to receive greater publicity?

# Step 4: Define purpose(s) of Resources & Services

#### Purpose:

 This is the key to understanding the needs addressed by each resource or service, and therefore where it belongs on the Web site



# Step 4: Define purpose(s) of Resources & Services

#### Questions for exploration:

- What is the purpose of the specific resource or service?
- What is it designed to do?
- Who is it designed to serve?
- What gap does it fill in our organization?
- How does it help our organization function efficiently?

# Step 5: Match Audiences to Resources & Services via Needs

#### Purpose:

- The foundation of the need-based process happens here
- This linking of audiences to resources and services via needs provides for the maximum effectiveness of the need-based Web site

# Step 5: Match Audiences to Resources & Services via Needs

#### Process:

- Place results from Steps 2 and 4 next to each other
- Make note of each time an "audience need" is the same as a "need addressed by a resource or service"
- The result is a link between the audience and the resource or service via needs

### Step 6: Write Outcome Statements

#### Purpose:

 Outcome statements provide motivation and realistic expectations for using the resources and services that clients discover on your Web site

### Step 6: Write Outcome Statements

- Questions for exploration:
  - How can the resources or services on the next page be described?
  - How will the resources or services on the next page help users achieve goals?

### Step 6: Write Outcome Statements

- Questions for exploration:
  - What do the resources and services on the next page have in common?
  - What might the user achieve by using a specific resource or service?
  - What has this specific resource or service helped users to do in the past?

#### Step 7: Write Audience Goals

#### Purpose:

 Audience goals are a motivational technique to allow audience members to understand the Web site's potential to meet their needs

### Step 7: Write Audience Goals

- Question for exploration:
  - What are the major themes that the outcome statements identify for this audience?

### Step 8: Create Additional Features

#### Purpose:

 Facilitate the process of linking resources and services to needs by providing clients with expert advice on how to use what they have found

### Step 8: Create Additional Features

- Example: How-To Pop-up Window
  - Provides context sensitive help about resource or service the client has found
  - Key elements include:
    - Resource name
    - Audience name
    - Definition of the resource
    - Procedural steps for using the resource
    - Description of where to find additional help

### Review Other Design Issues

- Design to promote learning
- Evaluate for efficacy
- Manage politics
- Apply simple strategies

# Design to Promote Learning

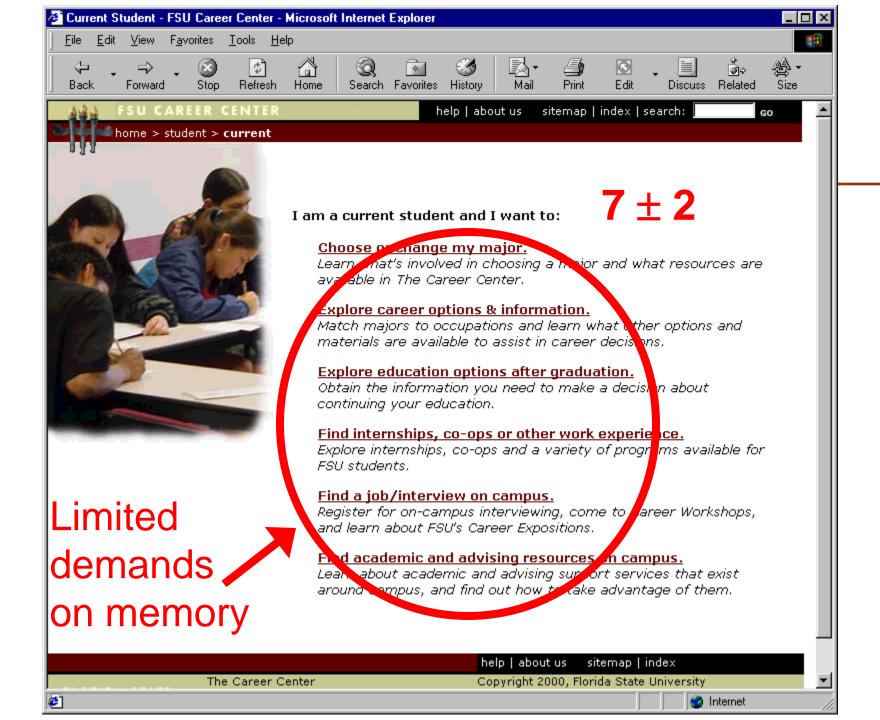
- Consistency
- Cognitive aspects
- Accessibility

## Design to Promote Learning

- Consistency
  - Templates
    - Clarification of audience, clarification of needs, and information delivery
  - Page design
    - Fonts, colors, styles, headers, footers, etc.

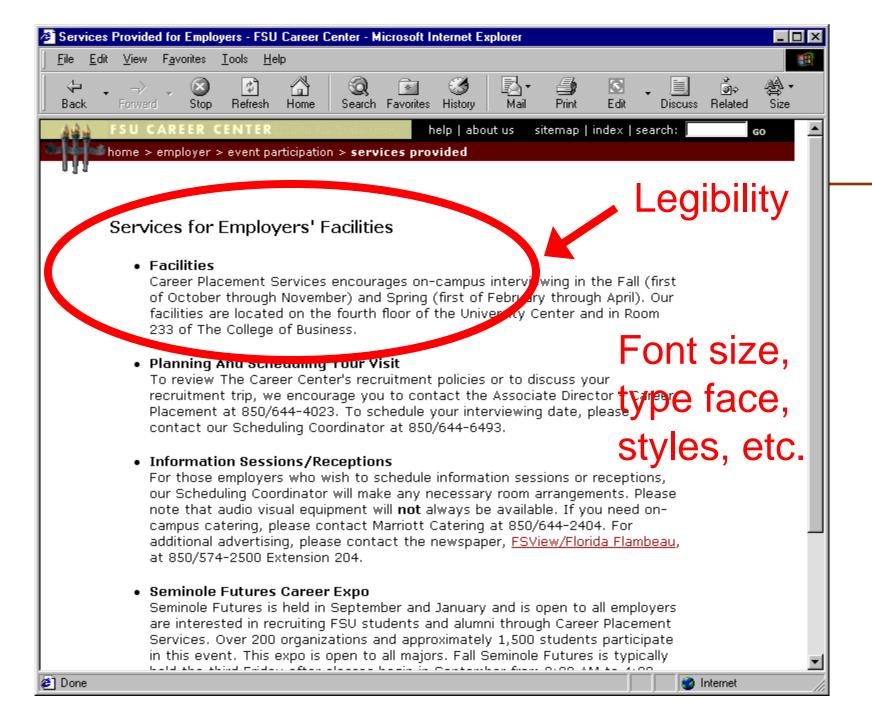
# Design (Continued)

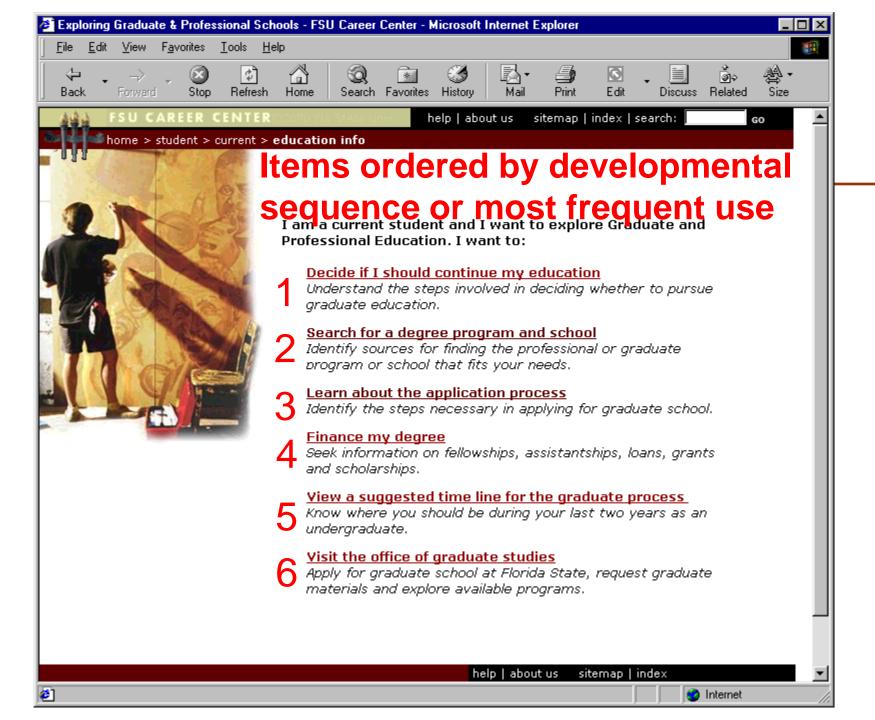
- Cognitive aspects
  - Limited demands on memory
    - 7 ± 2 options on any page
  - Browsability
    - Group and classify similar information or items
  - Readability
    - Language level suitable for audiences served



# Design (Continued)

- Cognitive aspects (continued)
  - Legibility
    - Font size, type face, colors, etc.
  - Items ordered by developmental sequence or most frequent use





# Design (Continued)

### Accessibility

- Alternate text tags for persons with visual disabilities
- Selecting colors for persons with color blindness
- Coding for screen readers

## Evaluate for Efficacy

- Usability testing
  - Observation
- Evaluation
  - Perceptions of audiences, staff, stakeholders
- Site design documentation
  - Authorship, design strategies, technical specifications
- Tracking of Web site usage
  - Statistics and patterns

## Manage Politics

- Control the site control the service
- Narrow design expertise of one individual
- Limited collaboration limited integration
- Web site reflects the organization instead of the individuals served –

"My work and my office are important and should be shown on the web site."

# **Apply Simple Strategies**

- First focus on <u>content</u>, then design web site functioning based on technology
- Ask the following questions:
  - Who does (or should) the web site serve?
  - What are the needs of users?
  - What resources are available (or could be available) to meet user needs?
- Link the needs of audiences to resources

# Apply Simple Strategies

- Collaborate rather than delegate design to one staff member
  - Groups tend to make better decisions, which can result in a more complete and better functioning web site
  - "people support what they help create."

#### Conclusion

- Resources and services should match needs
- Use instructional design to create effective Internet resources
- All staff contribute to design and integration
- Focus on content first and design second
- Staff development and training key to success
- Technology provides an opportunity to examine and enhance current practice

#### For More Information

www.career.fsu.edu/techcenter/

#### **Need-Based Web Sites**

- Elements of each link
  - Description (Not actual title)
  - Potential learning outcome
  - Recommendations on the use of resources provided as appropriate
- Number of links limited by working memory requirements and quality

#### Need-Based Web Sites

- User identifies need for example
  - beginning student selects a program of study related to interests
  - graduating student identifies employers recruiting for specific occupations
- Resources, services, and links are then related to needs

## Web Site Design Strategies

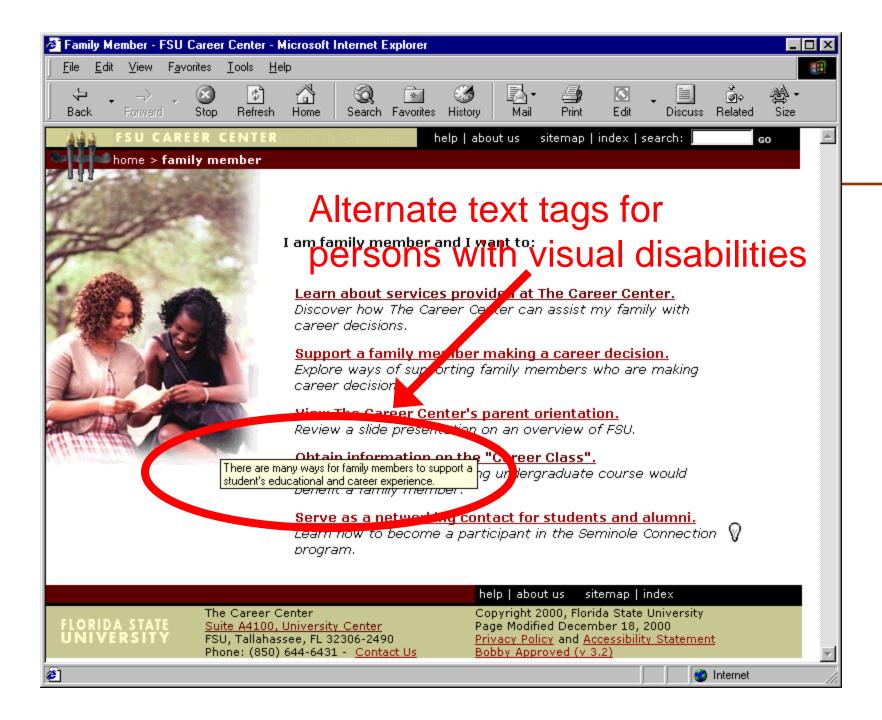
- Use staff experience to visualize what individuals say (or could say) when they enter a service delivery center, and then
  - respond with additional statements to clarify user needs, or
  - link to resources and services that relate to the user needs you have identified

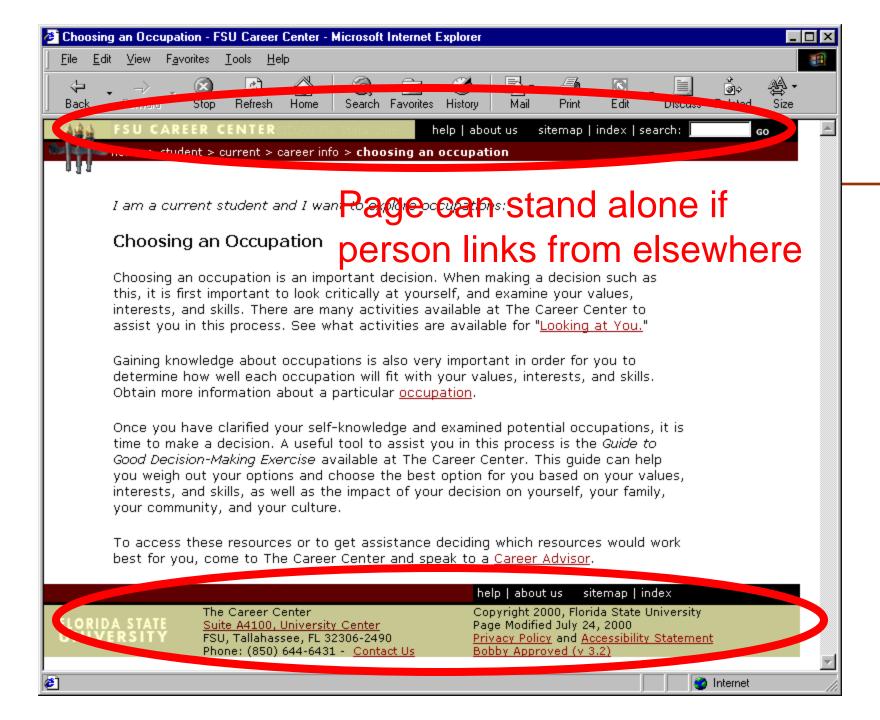
## Web Site Design Strategies

 Make the web site "intelligent" by incorporating staff expertise as well as delivering information

# Web Site Designs to Avoid

- A long single list of links and FAQs
  - Overwhelming to use & hard to remember
  - Links should be need-based or categorized
- Home pages with organizational information & slow-loading graphics
  - Good information bad timing
- Busy pages with little blank space





# Navigation (Continued)

- Resource-based tools
  - Search
  - Site Map
  - Index

#### Content

- Writing for the Web
- Graphics
- Help
- Organizational information
- Time-based features
- Place-based features

#### Content

- Writing for the Web
  - Info chunking, page length, etc.
- Graphics
  - Related to content, short download time, sensitive to diverse audiences
    - Icons/symbols
    - Photographs
- Help
  - Help information, first time user orientation, how to pop-up window (sequence and use information; circumstances when help is needed)

# Content (Continued)

- Organizational information
  - About us, privacy policy, contact information
- Time-based features
  - Calendar, what's new, page modification date
- Place-based features
  - Maps and images of physical environment

# Navigation

- Links
- Feedback
- Resource-based tools

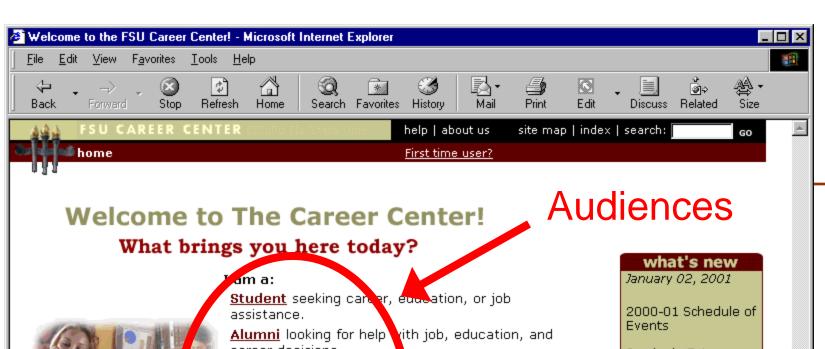
# Navigation

#### Links

- Audience
- Descriptive labeling
- Learning outcomes

#### Feedback

- Clarification of path chosen
- Breadcrumbs





career decisions.

Community Member seeking information about career and education choiles.

Employer interested in of ering career opportunities to FSU students.

Faculty, Staff or Administration member seeking career resources Ind services.

Family Member wanting to assist in the career process.

Professional delivering career services or creating career resources.

#### Seminole Futures Career Exposition Jan 26 Co-op/Internship Career Expo Jan 25: Participant List Go to JOBTRAK

#### help | about us site map | index

The Career Center Suite A4100, University Center FSU, Tallahassee, FL 32306-2490 Phone: (850) 644-6431 - Contact Us

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