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# Pathology of UX:

Measuring Psychological Complexity of User Experience Design









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4 Ps - Passionate, People, Problem, Product Art & Design + Communication + Psychology + Therapy







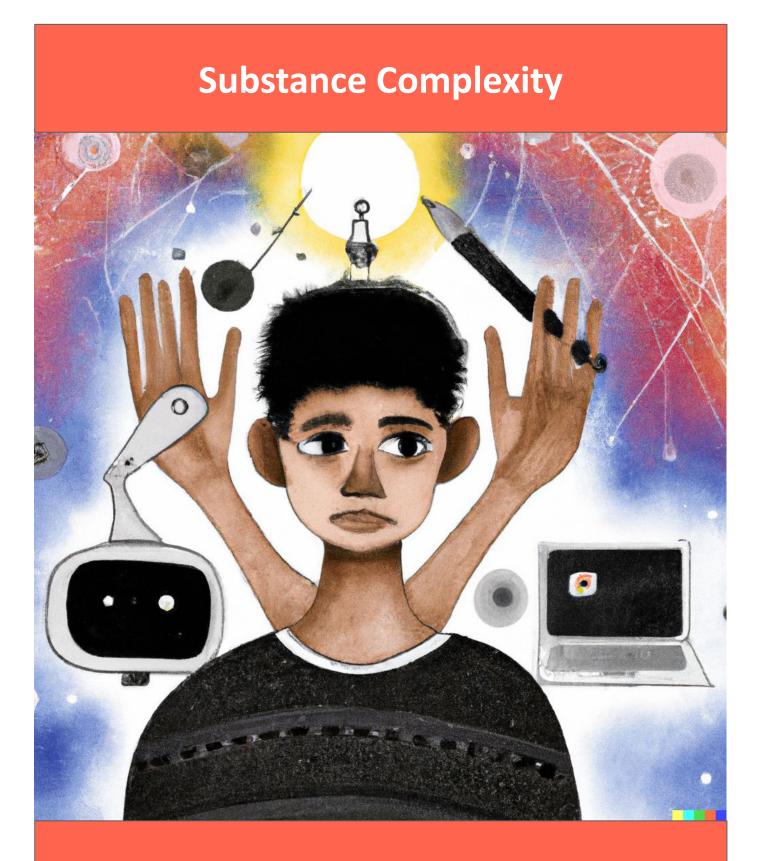
# The Background



#### **Complexities of the Digital Product Engineering**

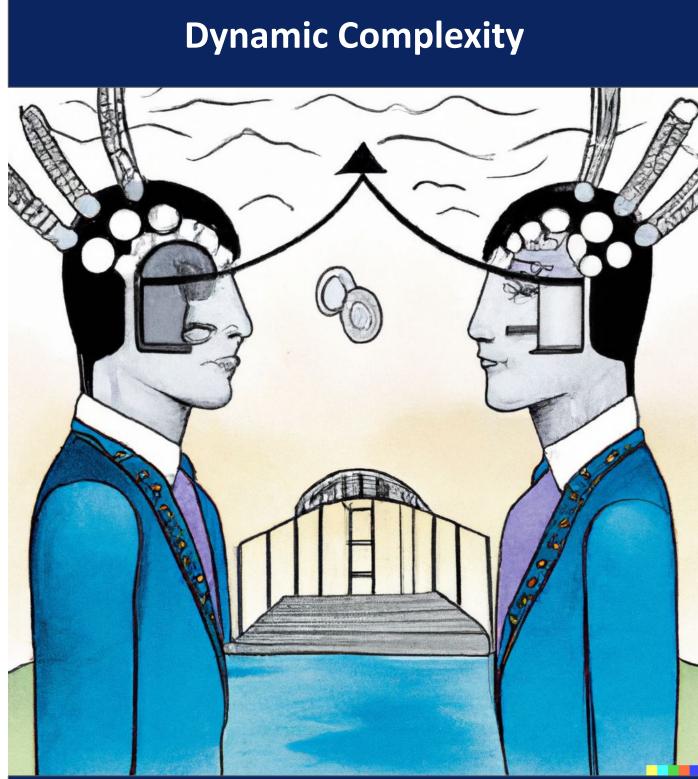


### **Complexities of Digital Product Engineering**



- Users keep wanting more features
- Products should allow new features to be added with minimal effort

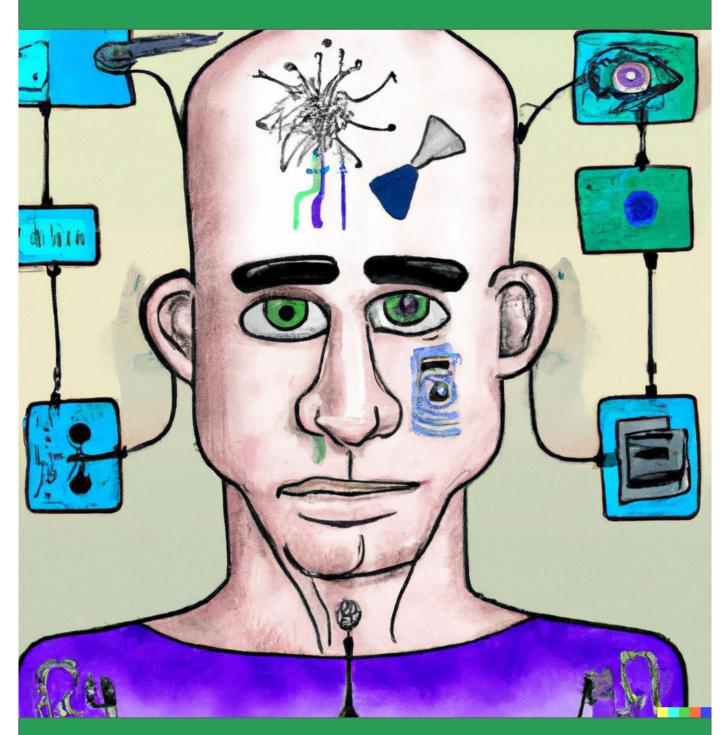
Illustrations Generated by Dall-E



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Users keep changing their minds • Products should allow changes to features with minimal effort

**Psychological Complexity** 



- Users have complex cognitive and emotional needs
- Products should minimize cognitive and emotional burden on users





# "The fear of missing out!"





### Extracts from the Summit..

From Smart cities to Cognitive

User Churn Rate

Just d<del>o it -</del> ask

Visualization of data is the biggest challenge

Discovery Maps of Data visualization



Automation is useless if you automate the wrong things

User Engagement

POC's are important



### Extracts from the Summit..

Humancentric Predictability

Sharing real-time information is useless if it does not help the user

KBI-Key Behaviour Incentives



Users enter bad data

Near win Users on Lottery seems to always believe in 2nd chance

We don't solve problems that needs to be solved



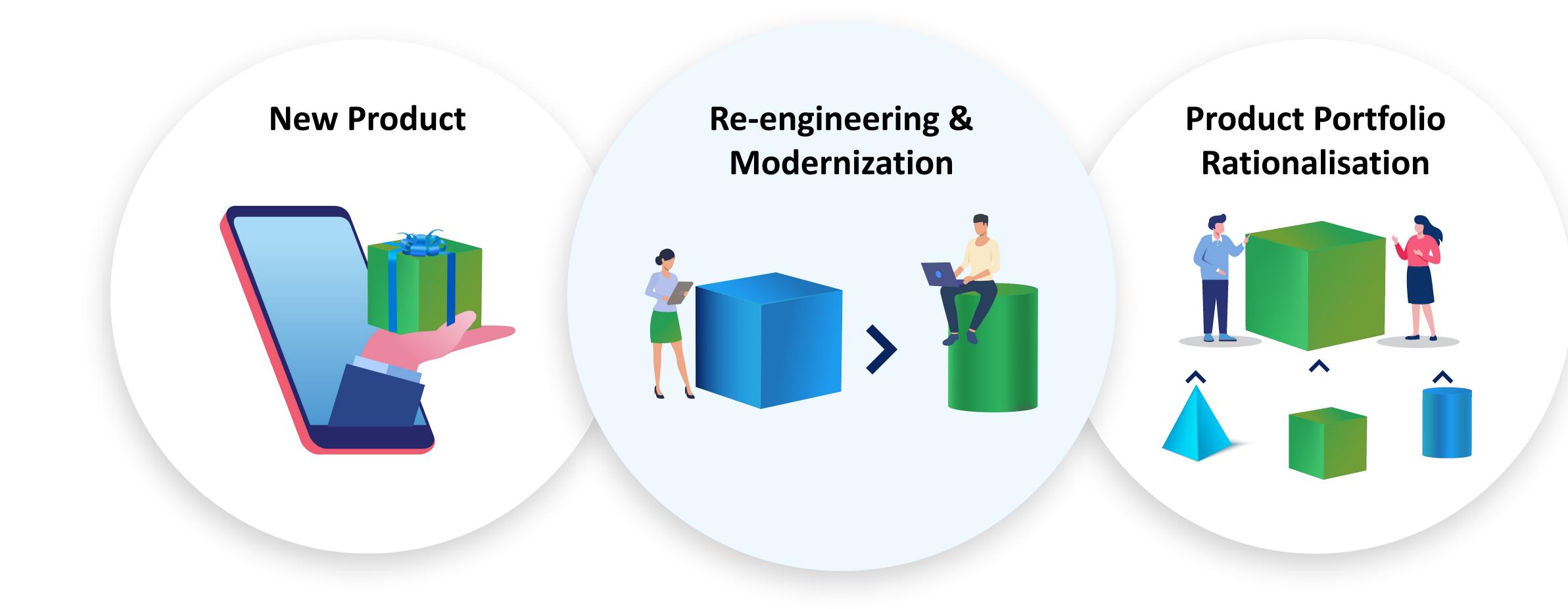
### **Complexities in our Business Environment**







### 3 Types of Business Scenarios at Accion Labs







### **User Acceptance Issues**

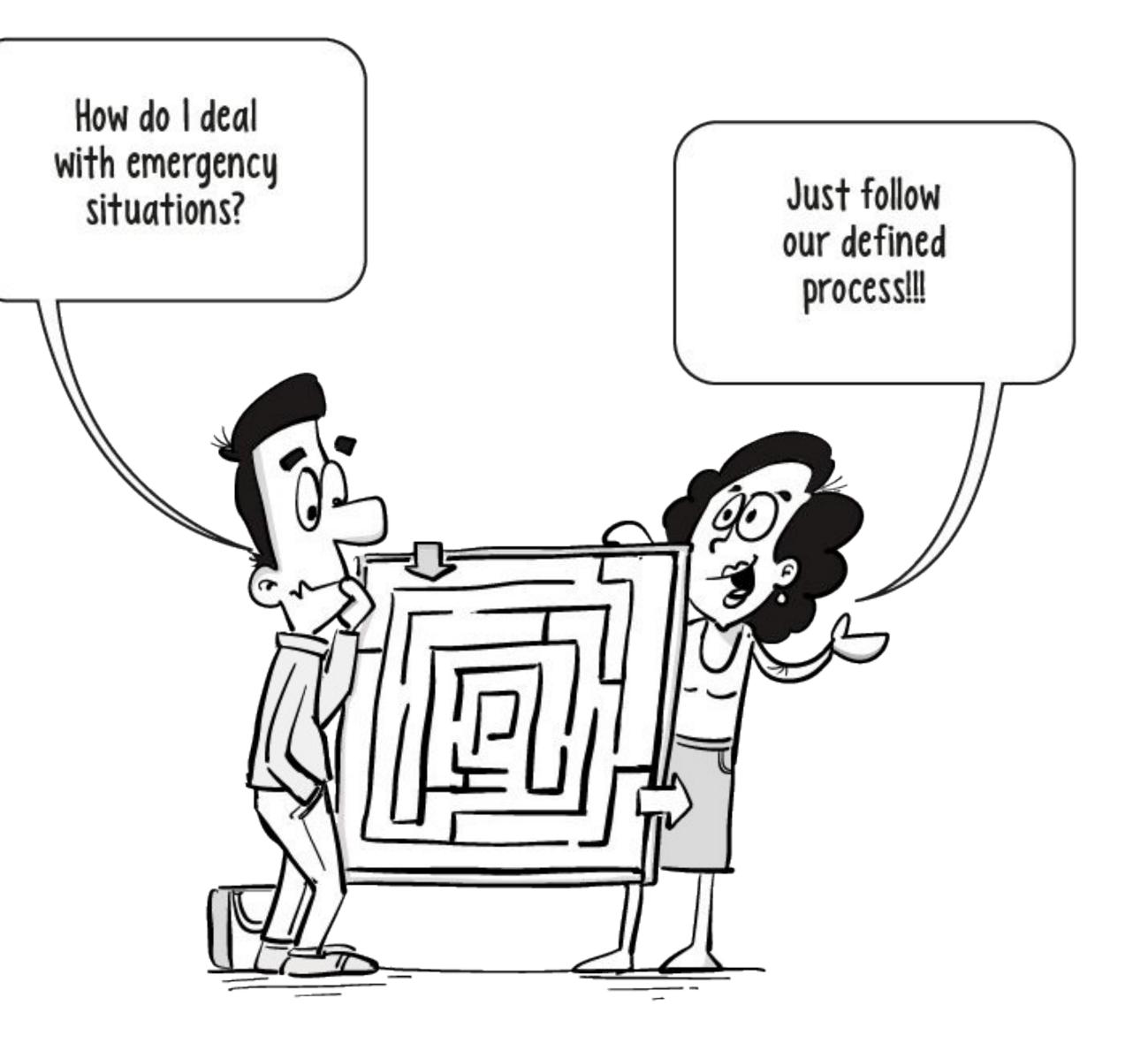


#### What are the concerns of the Customers about digital products?

#### What are the symptoms of an unhealthy digital product?



# "Customers can't figure out the User Interface!"





# "The Use Interface is not intuitive enough!"





# "The product is not user-friendly!"





# "There is no wow factor!"

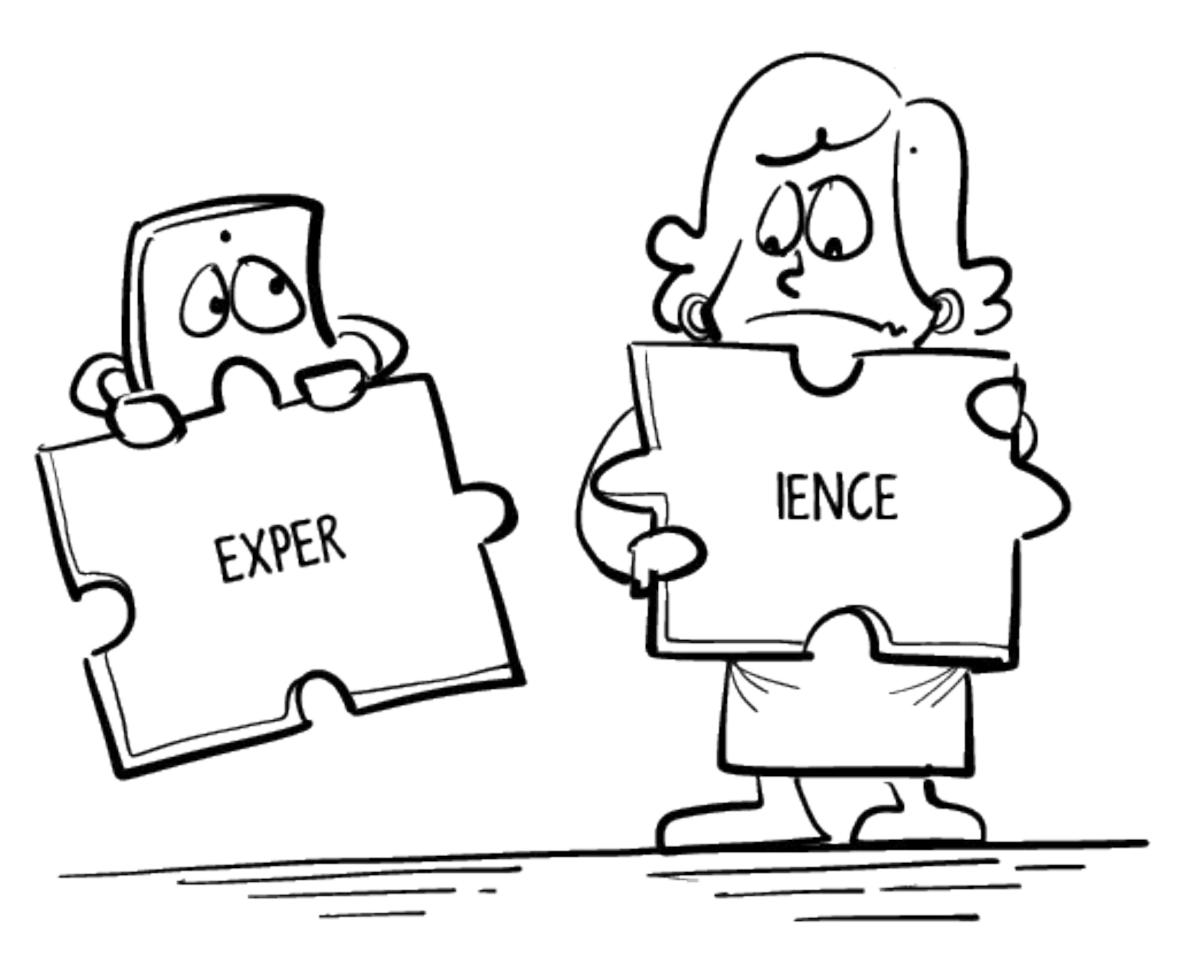






# "Experience is not seamless!"





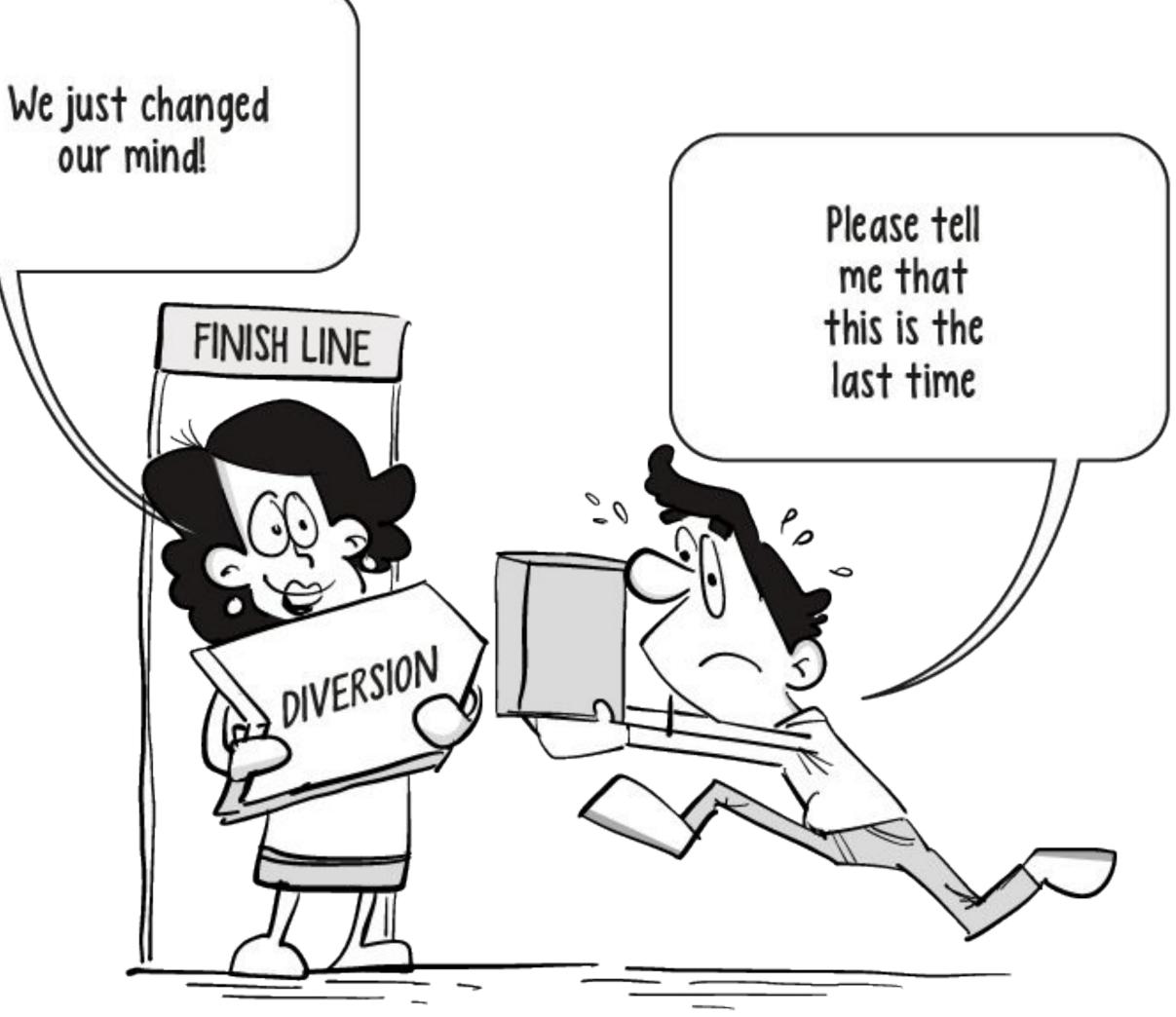


# "It's not easy to use!"





# "80% of our users uninstall the mobile app in just 7 days!"





"There is so much junk data entered by the users!"





"We have released these features last year and our customers are still not using them!"



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### **The Problem Statement**

How do you design a product in a way that it actually works for the users and they accept it?

What is the proof that the design decisions are working?







# **Conventional Method**

How is the problem of user acceptance solved today?





### Conventional methods used to measure User Acceptance

#### **Qualitative User Test**

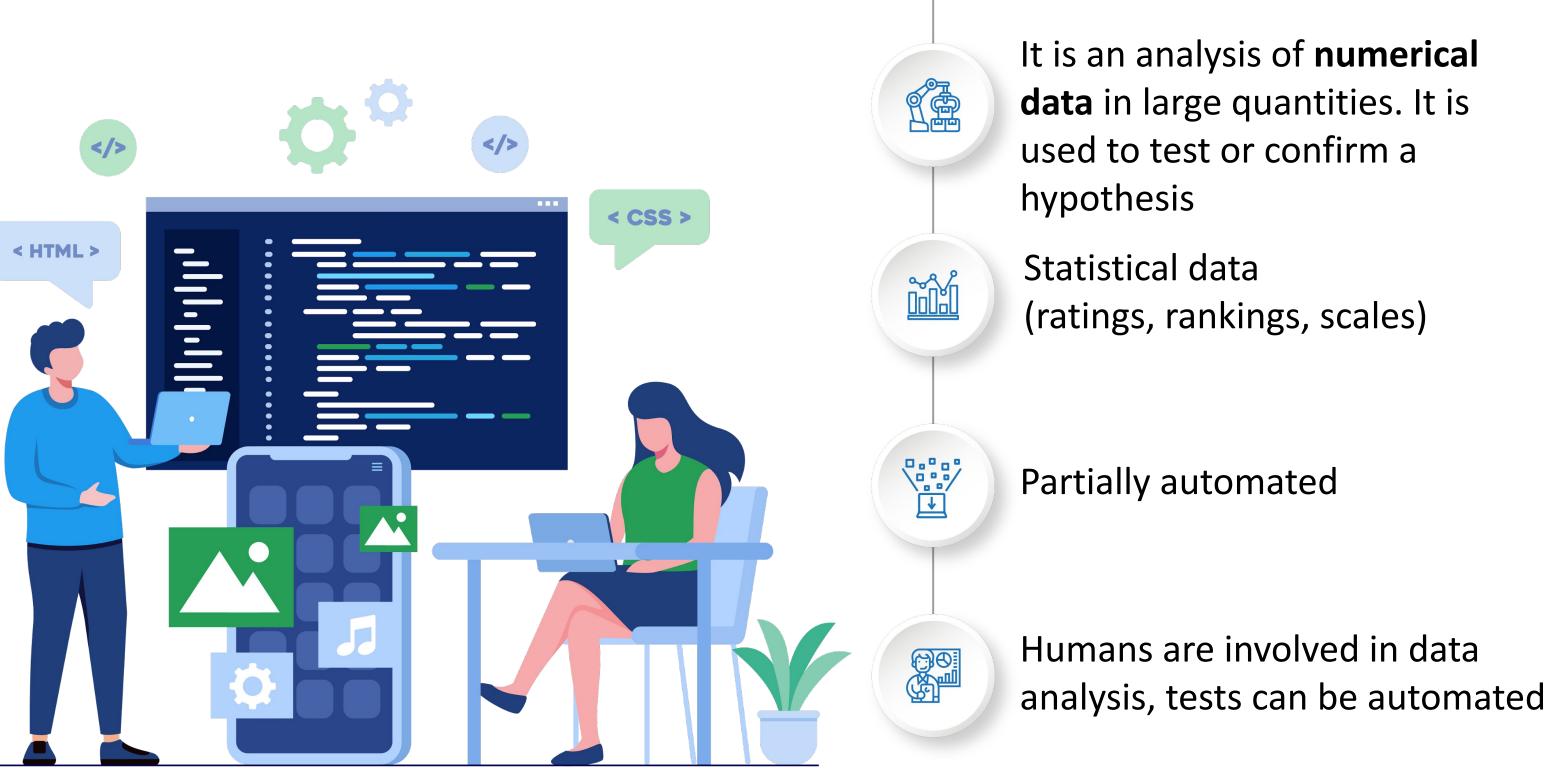
It is an analysis of **behaviours** and **cognition**. It is used to formulate a hypothesis

1-on-1 Interviews, Observations, Focus Groups

#### Manual Process

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Humans are involved in conducting test and data analysis



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#### **Quantitative User Test**



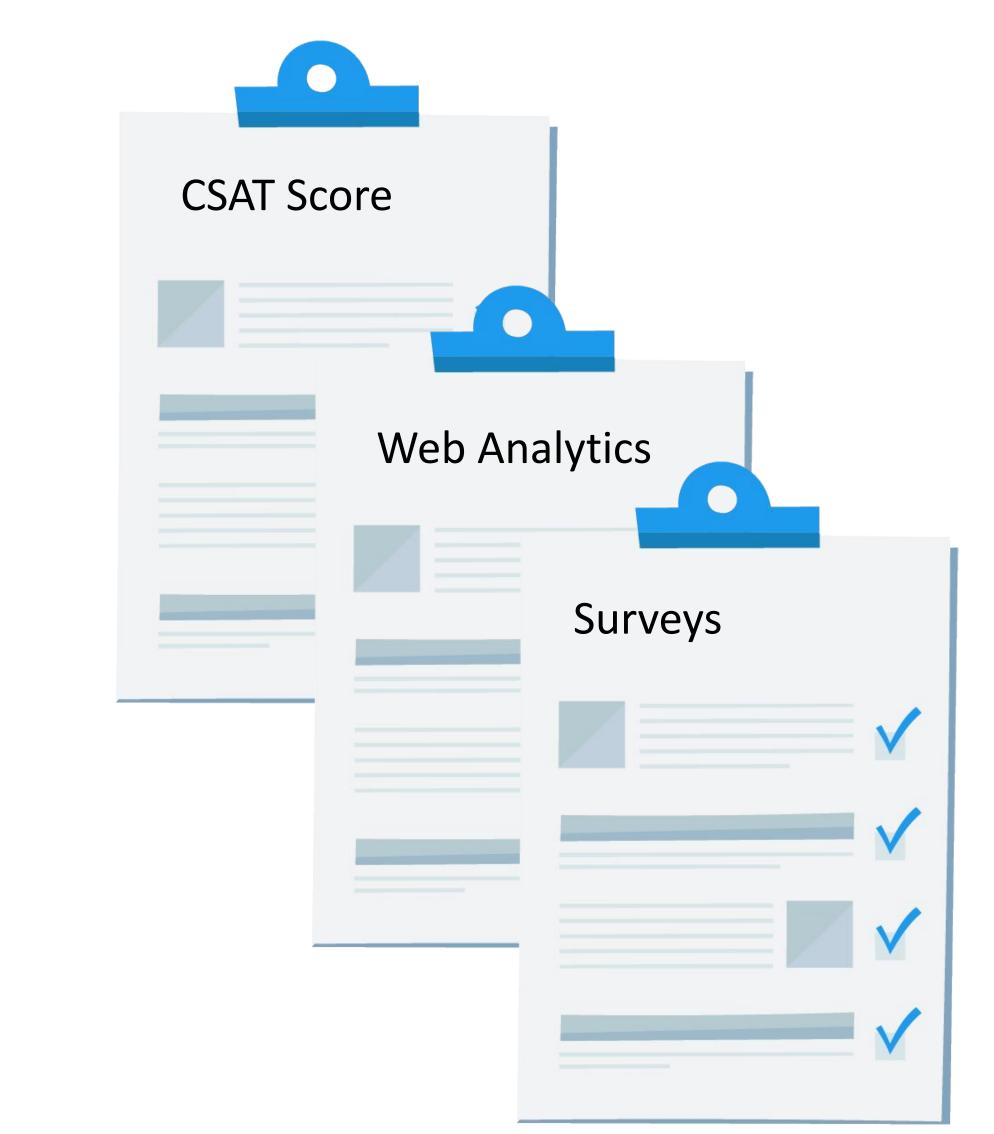
### A peek into conventional User Testing environment



facilitator. The facilitator listens to his feedback, administers tasks, and takes notes. The photo captures the moment after the participant's task, when the facilitator is asking him followup questions.

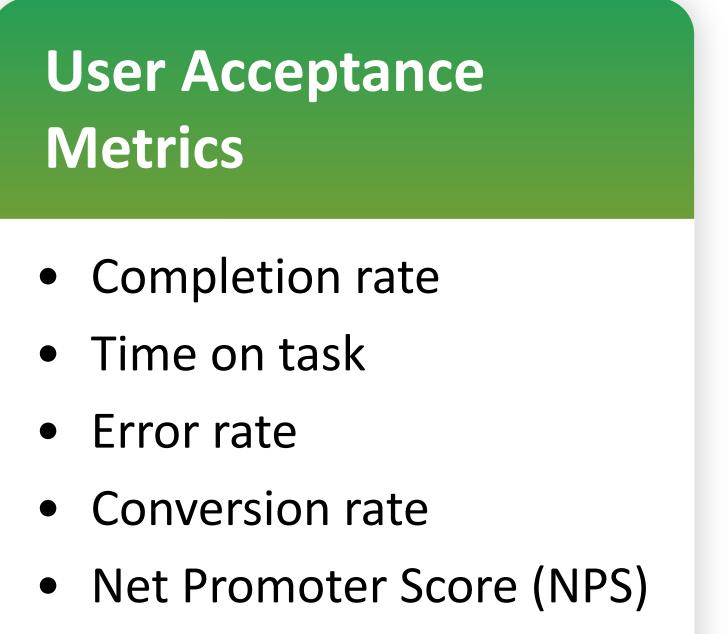
#### NNGROUP.COM NN/g







### **Conventional Quantitative User Testing measures**



- Usability score
- Engagement metrics
- Customer satisfaction (CSAT)

### Internationalization Metrics

- Translation accuracy
- Localization completeness
- Language support
- Geographic reach
- Compliance with internationalization standards

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### Accessibility Metrics

- Compliance with accessibility guidelines
- User satisfaction with accessibility
- Time to complete tasks for users with disabilities
- Error rate for users with disabilities
- Assistive technology support



### Definitions of the metrics to refer back

- **Completion rate:** the percentage of users who successfully complete a task or workflow.
- **Time on task:** the amount of time it takes users to complete a task or workflow.
- **Error rate:** the number of errors users make while completing a task or workflow.
- **Conversion rate:** the percentage of users who take a desired action, such as making a purchase or signing up for a service.
- Net Promoter Score (NPS): a measure of how likely users are to recommend a product or service to others.
- **Usability score:** a subjective measure of how easy a product or service is to use, often based on a standardized questionnaire.
- **Engagement metrics:** measures of user behavior such as pageviews, click-through rates, and time spent on site.
- Customer satisfaction (CSAT): a measure of how satisfied users are with a product or service.

# 

Metrics

Internationalization

**Compliance with** internationalization standards: the degree to which a product or service meets established internationalization standards, such as the Unicode standard for character encoding.

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Translation accuracy: the percentage of translated content that accurately conveys the intended meaning and tone of the original text.

Localization completeness: the percentage of a product or service that has been fully adapted to meet the cultural and linguistic needs of a target audience.

Language support: the number of languages a product or service supports.

**Geographic reach:** the number of countries or regions a product or service is available in.

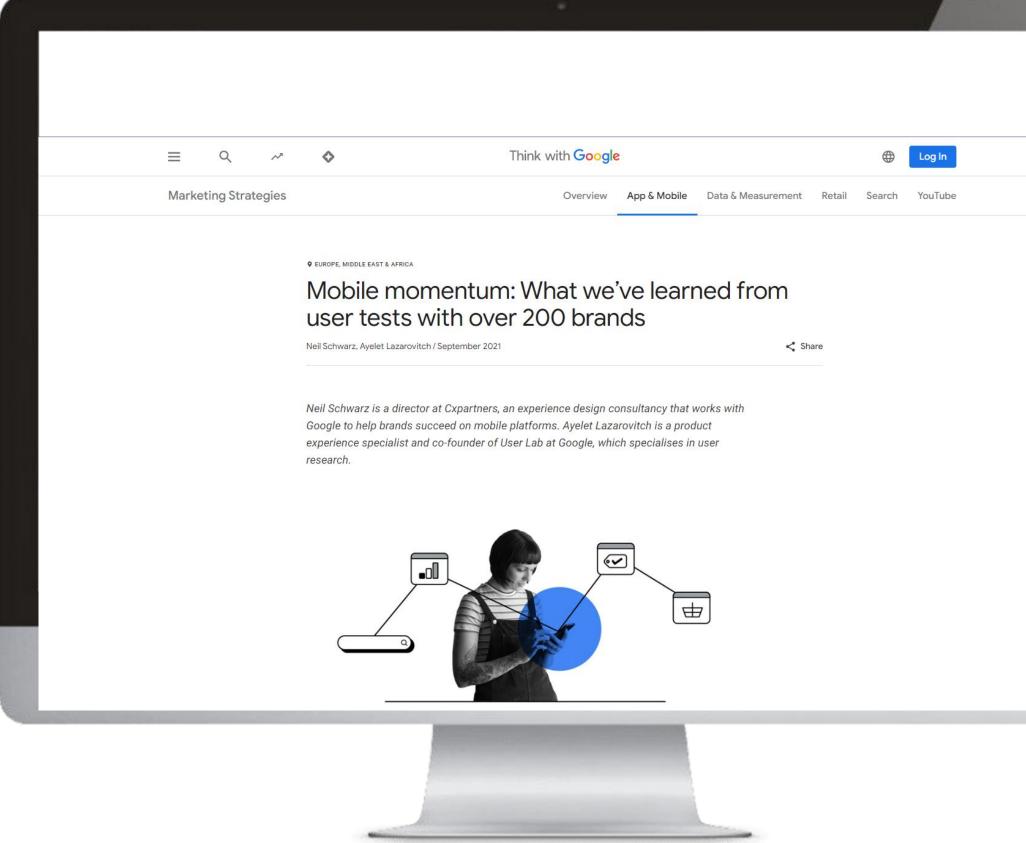
**Accessibility Metrics** 

**Compliance with accessibility** guidelines: the degree to which a product or service meets established accessibility guidelines, such as the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines (WCAG).

- User satisfaction with accessibility: the degree to which specially abled users are satisfied with the accessibility features of a product or service.
- Time to complete tasks for users with special abilities: the amount of time it takes for specially abled users to complete tasks or workflows compared to users without disabilities.
- Error rate for users with special abilities: the number of errors specially abled users make while completing tasks or workflows compared to users without disabilities.
- Assistive technology support: the degree to which a product or service supports assistive technologies, such as screen readers or speech recognition software.



### Industry's best practice standards about User Testing



Source: https://www.thinkwithgoogle.com

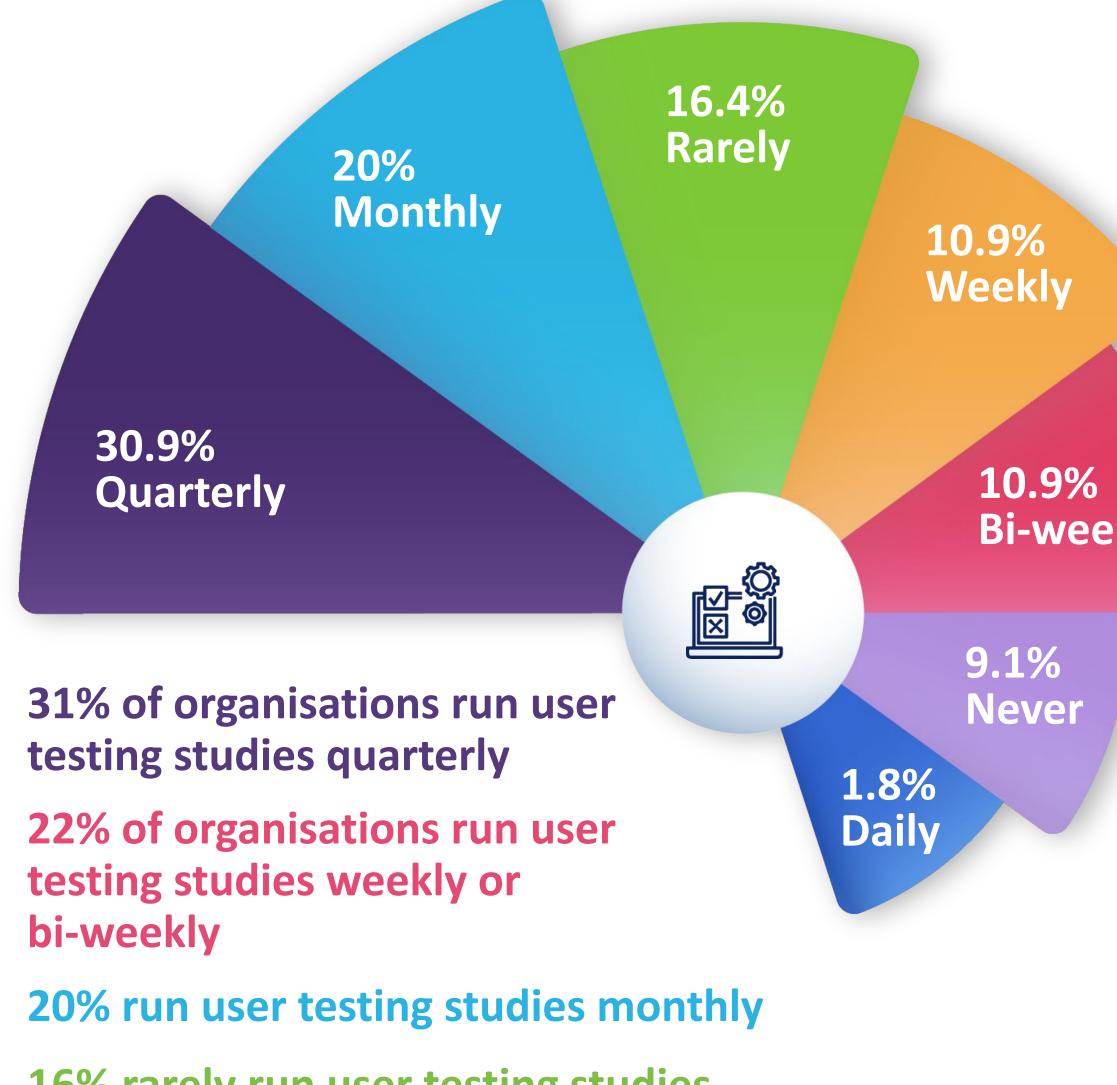


Google and Cxpartners have conducted over 200 user-testing workshops across 19 countries in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa for clients ranging from florists to financial service providers. These workshops have led to amazing results with brands often reporting double-digit increases to their mobile conversion rates after making the necessary changes.1 (In one instance, one firm) nearly tripled its conversion rate)

HCI researchers at Google have enormous potential to impact the experience of Google users as well as conduct innovative research. Grounded in user behavior understanding and real use, Google's HCI researchers invent, design, build and trial large-scale interactive systems in the real world.



### Frequency of User Testing in traditional design world



**16% rarely run user testing studies** 



#### **User Fountain's 2020 Usability-Testing Industry Report**

By Lydia Wright August 3, 2020

**Bi-weekly** 

Organizations conduct usability testing predominantly to evaluate desktop Web sites—with 82% of respondents stating that they're currently testing sites. The testing of prototypes is the next most common type of evaluation—with 70% of organizations doing usability testing of prototypes.

Source:

https://www.uxmatters.com/mt/archives/2020/08/user-fountains-202 O-usability-testing-industry-report.php



# Limitations

What's wrong with the Conventional Methods?





### Limitations

It cannot measure a product that's not yet built or not launched to the users.

02

It cannot measure and compare two products, before state and after state of a design or between competitor products. It merely allows you to measure products in its current state with its users

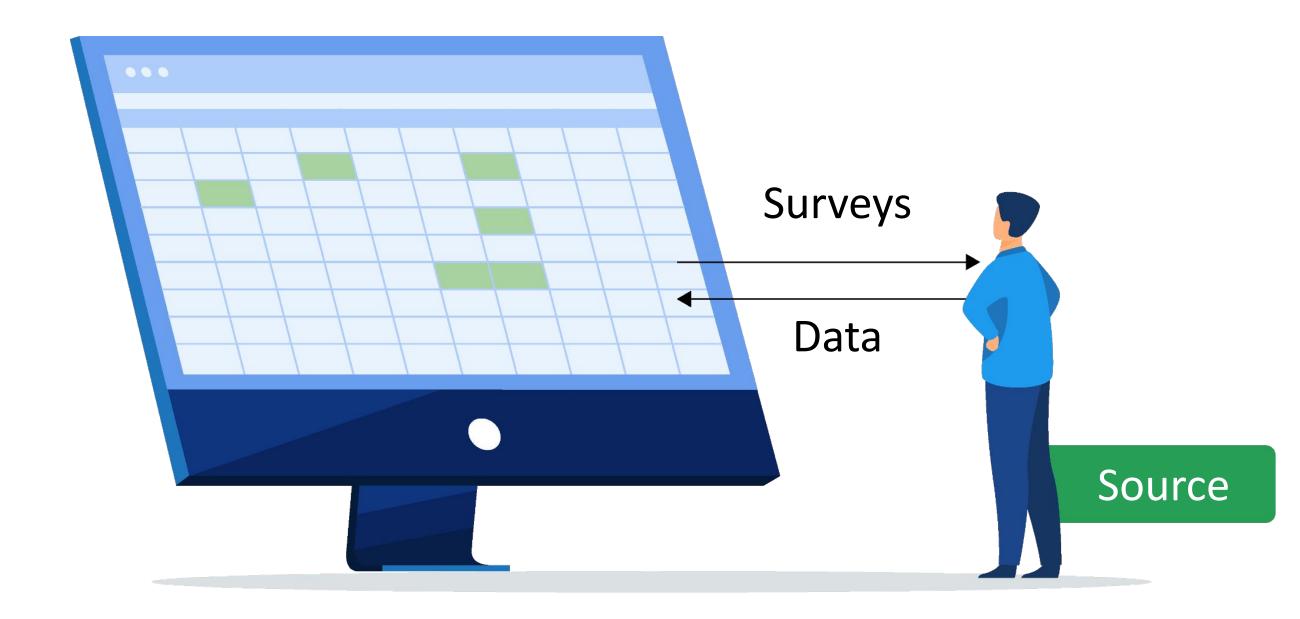
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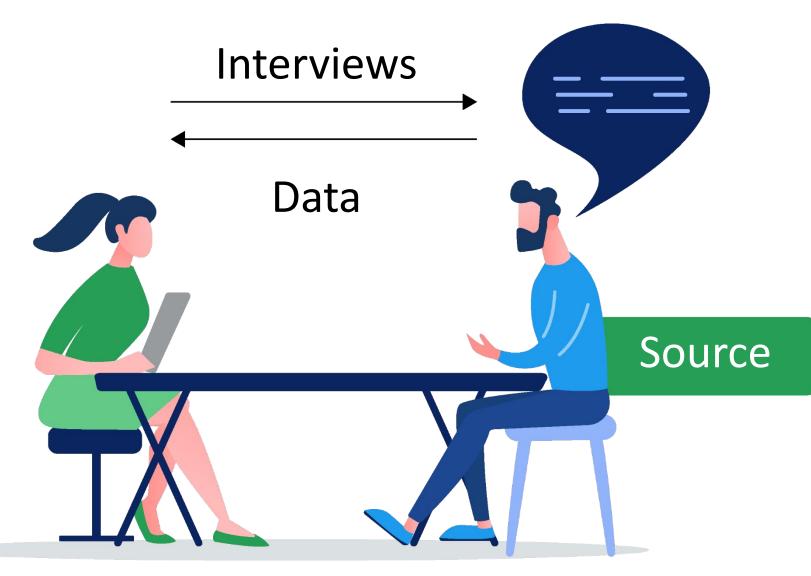


### Biggest limitation is cost and greatest contributor to cost is human beings

#### **Conventional Quantitative User Testing Method**



#### **Conventional Qualitative User Testing Method**







# Recommended Approach



#### Define metric to measure that can work for all scenarios



### All we need is an URL or access to a test environment

#### We define a set of Quantitative metrics thats can be used

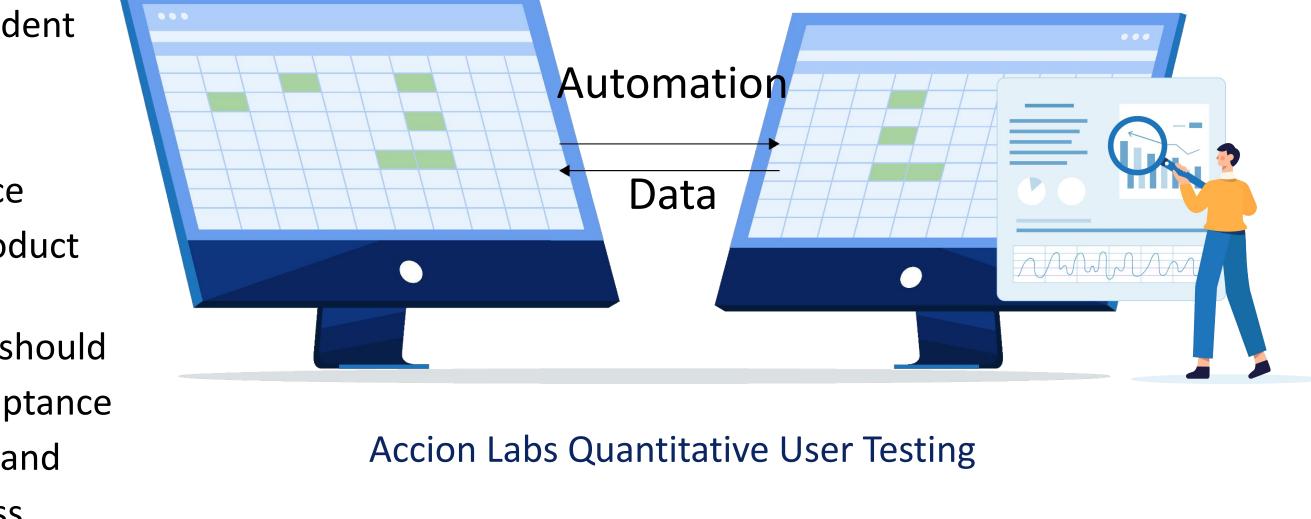
- To measure any state of 01 a digital product **Example:** WIP product, New Product, Existing product, Future product
- It should be automated 03 to remove the cost of human intervention

- It should be independent of any functionality/ features **Example:** eCommerce product, Banking product
- Most importantly, it should 04 de-risk the user acceptance

02

issue of the product and improve SDLC process







#### Accion Labs' Quantitative User Testing automation measures Accionlabs

#### **User Acceptance Metrics**

Completion rate

Time on task

Error rate

Conversion rate

Net Promoter Score (NPS)

Usability score

**Engagement Metrics** 

Customer satisfaction (CSAT)

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#### nationalization **Metrics**

ranslation accuracy

zation completeness

nguage support

eographic reach

ce with internationalization standards

#### Accessibility Metrics

Compliance with accessibility guidelines

User satisfaction with accessibility

Time to complete tasks for specially abled users

Error rate for specially abled users

Assistive technology support





### **Basic Terminology**



#### Terminologies used in the context of User Experience



### **Conventional Quantitative Metrics measures**



- It is an outcome achieved by performing certain actions
- It is a series of actions performed by the users
- Any feature/ functionality can be converted to task

task

02



### Action

• It is what an user does to complete a

- Actions are specific
  - interface elements
  - or events such as
  - login, submit form

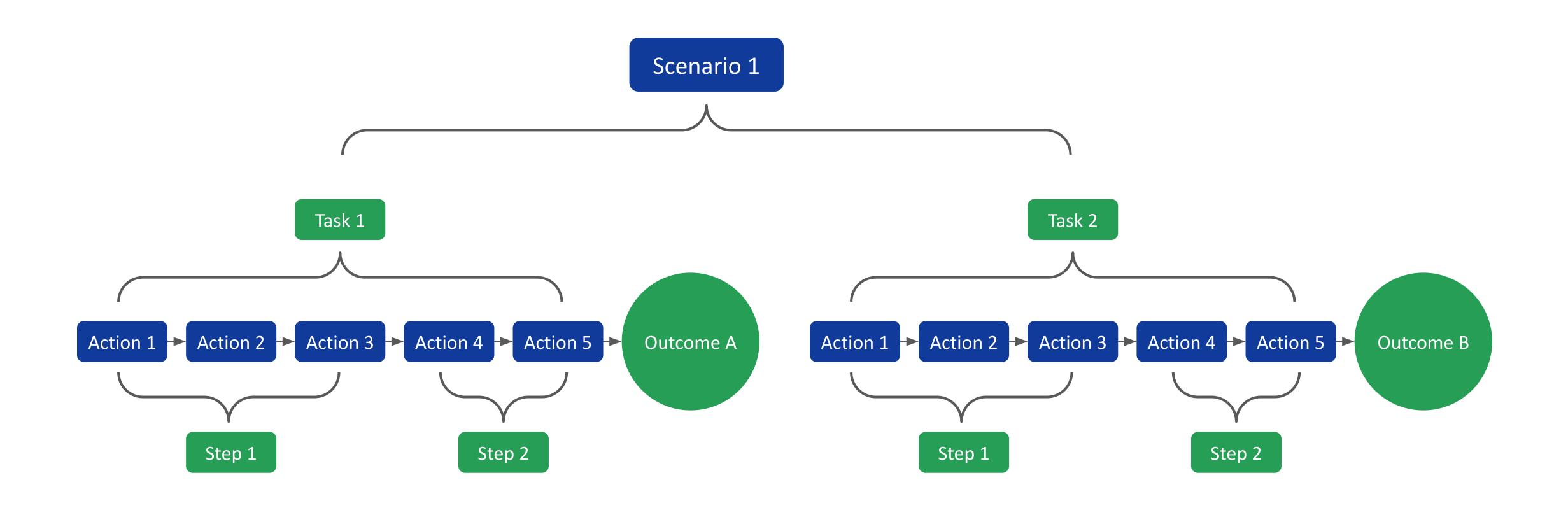
### Outcome

03

• It is a result that the user wants to achieve by performing a task



## **Structural Representation**







Terminologies used in the context of quantitative and qualitative metrics for psychological complexity



# **Specific Terminology**



# **Quantitative & Qualitative Metrics for Psychological Complexity**

#### 03

#### Effort

Number of actions and time taken by users to complete a **task** 

### 02

#### Accessibility

Users should be able to perform all actions required to complete a task, irrespective of their limitations

#### 01

## 

#### Responsiveness

Time that the user has to wait for system responses while performing a task

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#### 04

#### Consistency

 $\bigcirc$ 

Tasks that achieve similar outcomes need to have similar actions

#### 05

#### **Emotional Intent**

Degree of pleasure that the user derives from being able to complete **tasks** 

Pathology (Group of Metrics)



#### **Aesthetics**

Degree of visual freedom that the user derives while performing a task

### 06

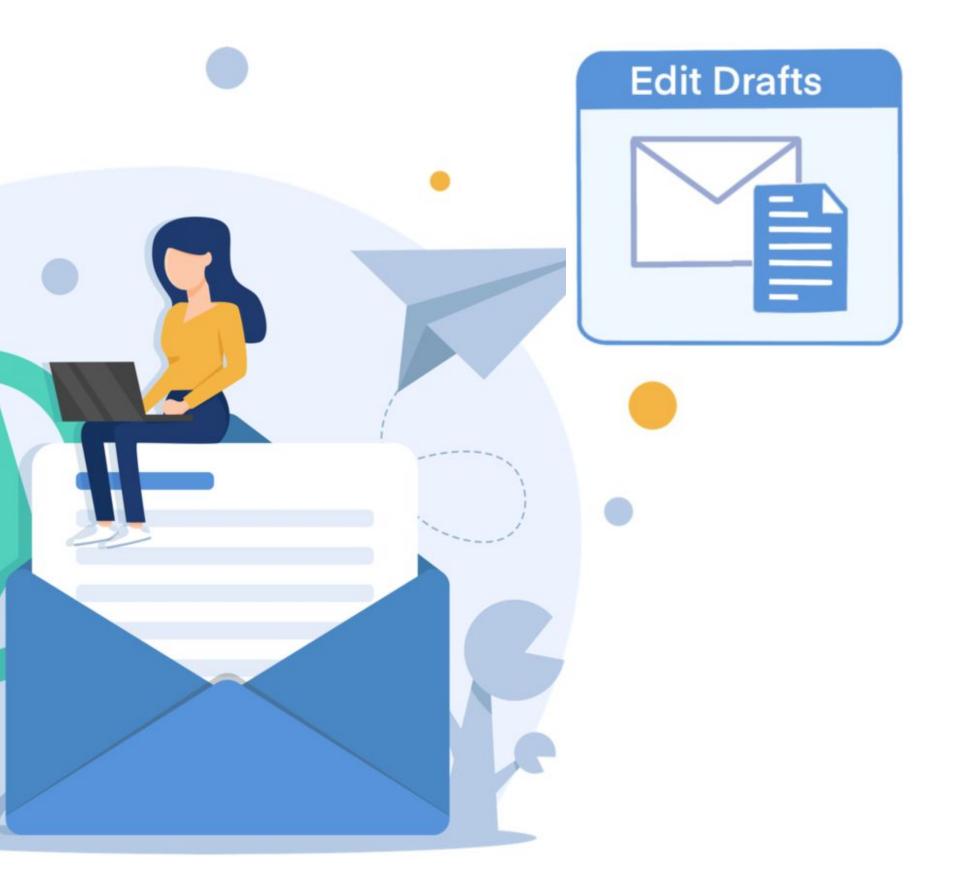


## Responsiveness

#### Attachments

Uploading Image...

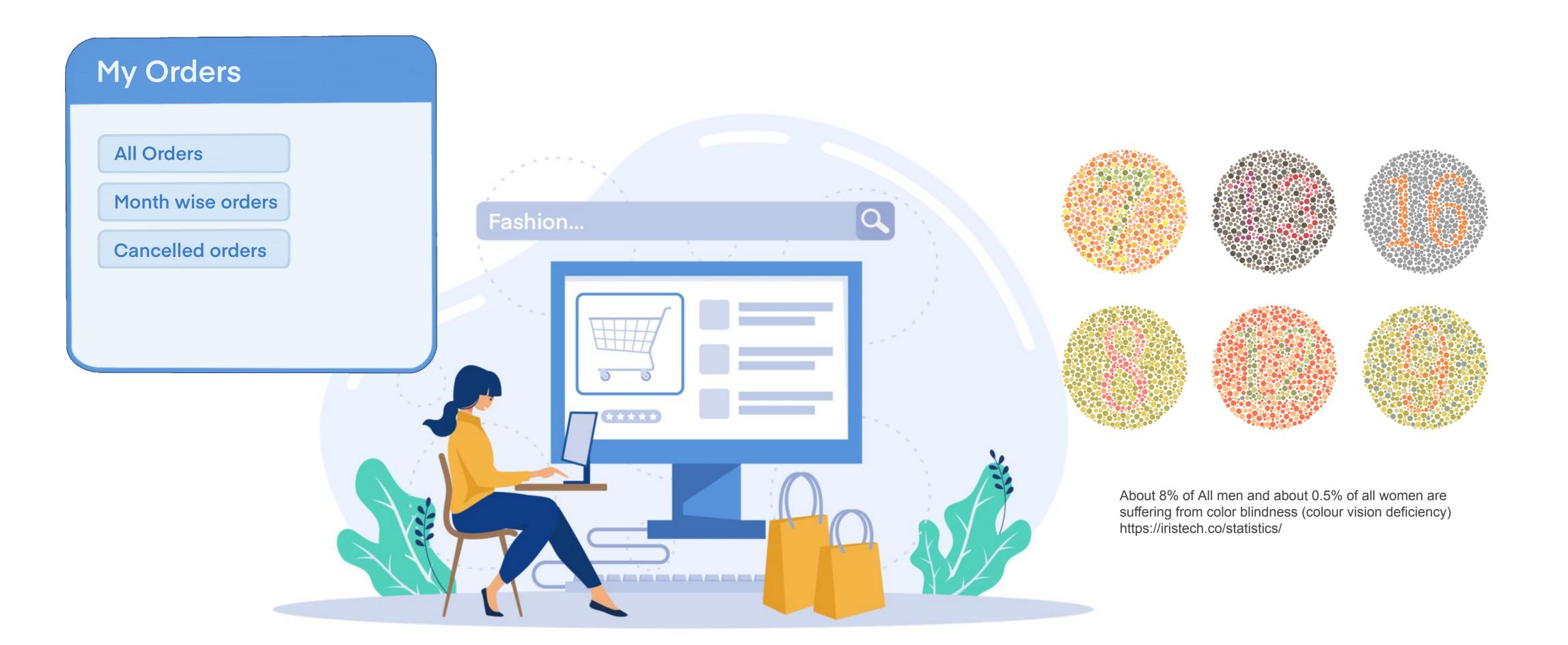
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## Accessibility



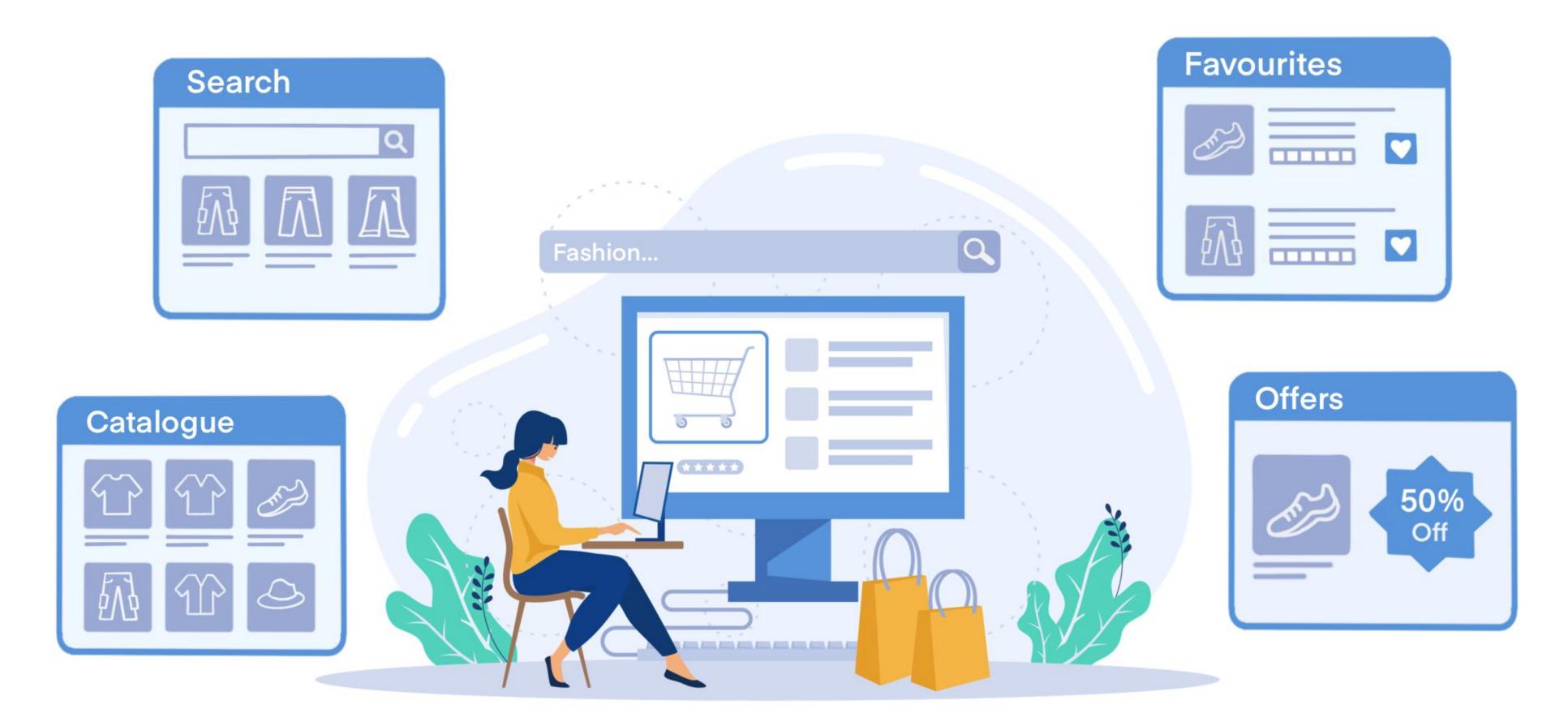












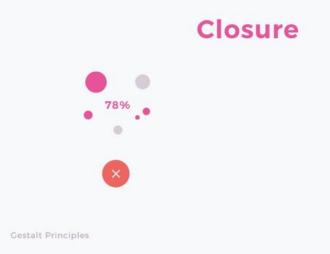


# Aesthetics - Design Principles for visual freedom



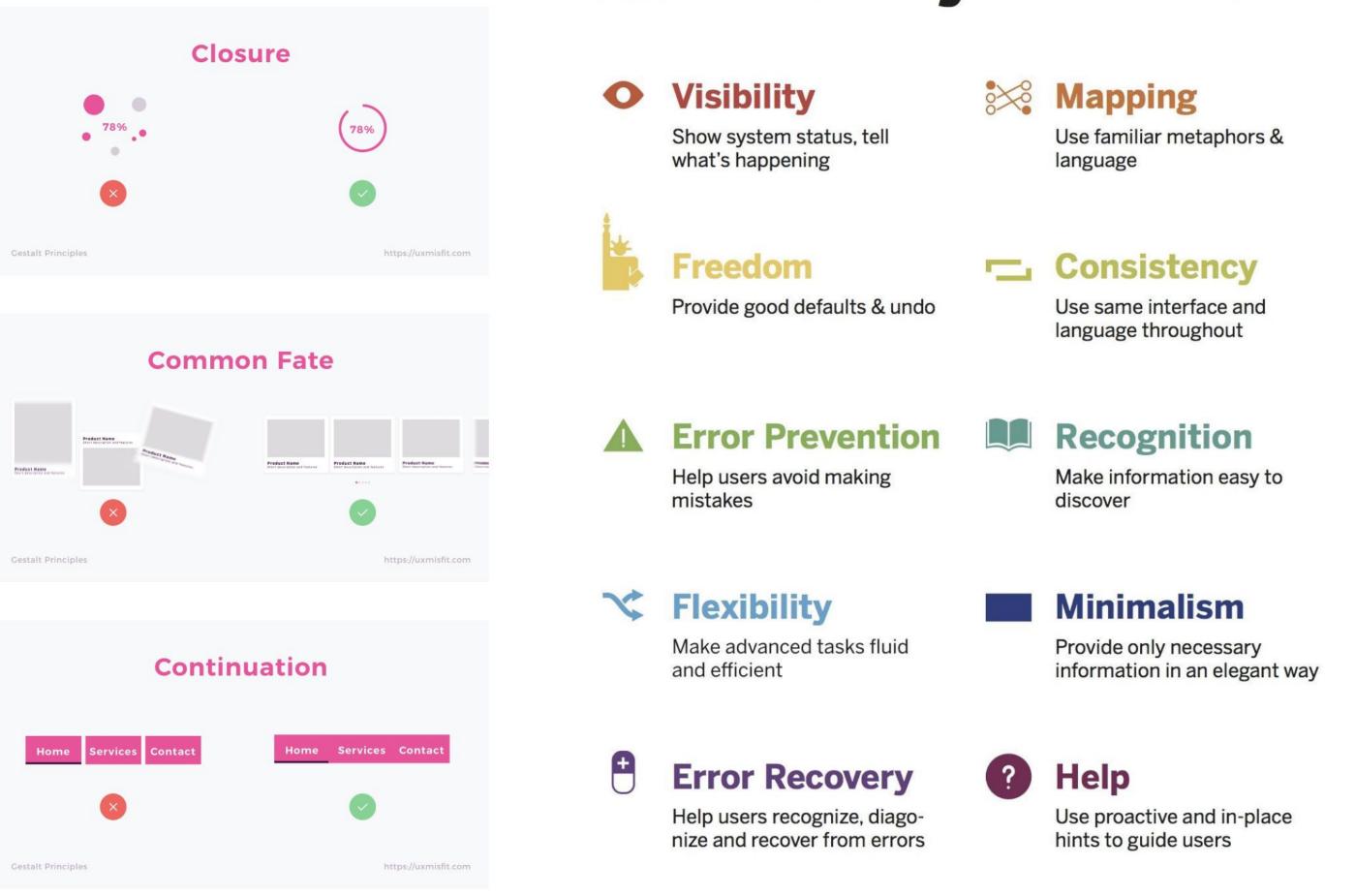
#### Closure

The human brain ignores gaps and tries to understand the bigger context.





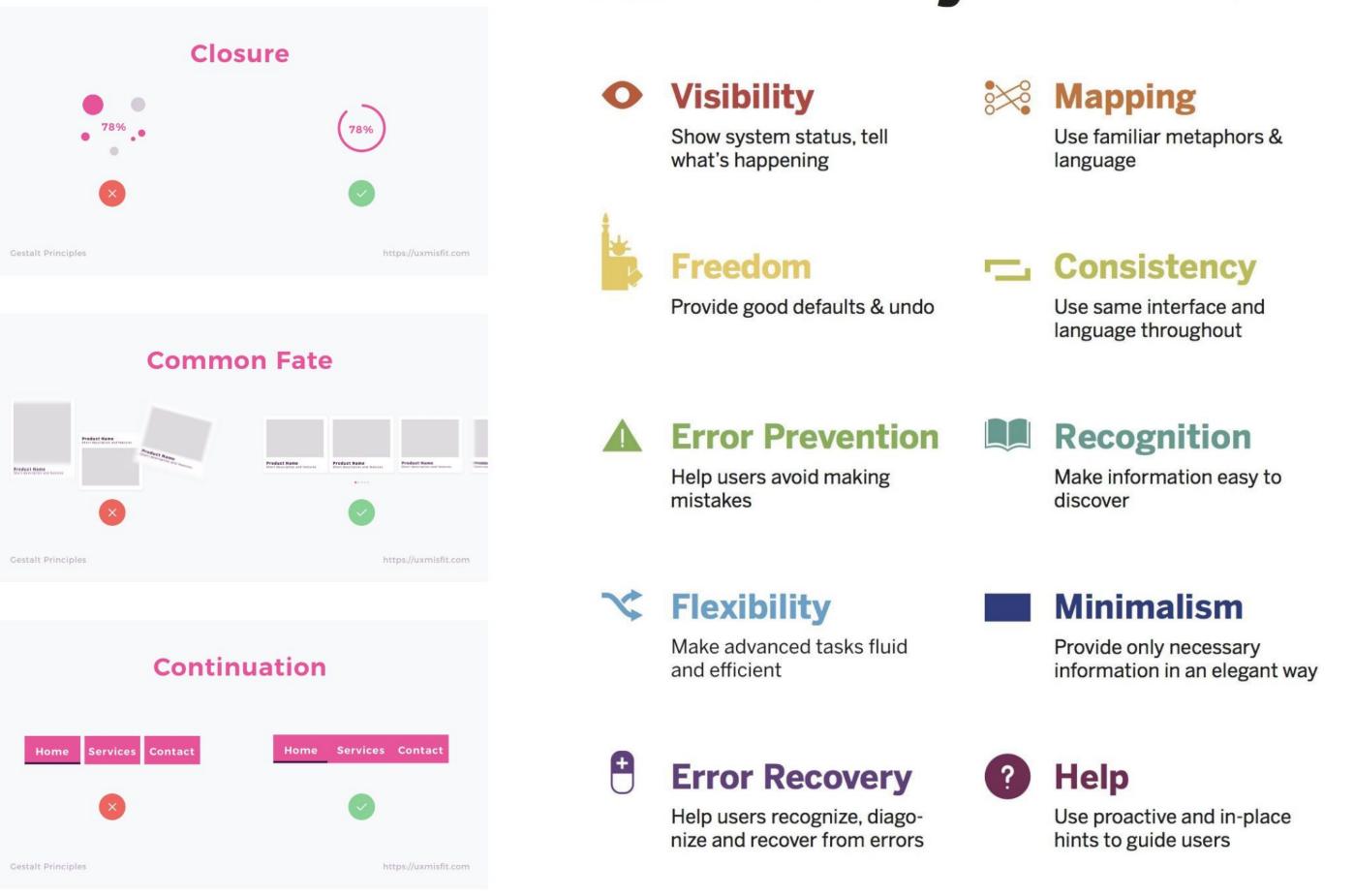
**Common Fate** Elements which move in the same direction seem to be in a group.





#### Continuity

Elements which are ordered in a line or curve seem to be group.



**Credits:** Accionite



# **10** Usability Heuristics

Based on Nielsen's ten heuristics. Updated by Scott Klemmer and Janaki Kumar.

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**Emotional Intent: Gamification for pleasure** 

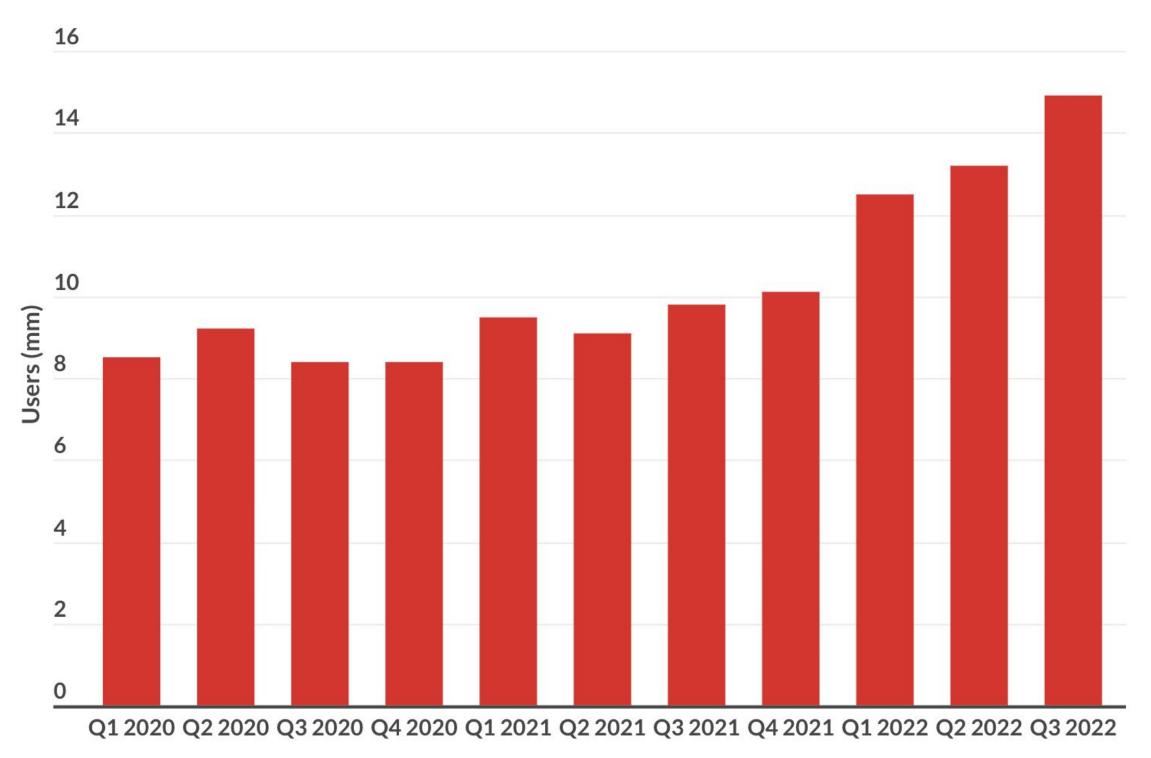
According to Forbes, 80% of smartphone users play mobile games on their device, and nearly 50% play games every day



#### Duolingo daily active users

Duolingo's daily active users increased by 3% in 2021, from 8.8 million to 9.1 million.

#### Duolingo quarterly DAUs 2020 to 2022 (mm)



Source: Company data









# **Deep Dive**

Let's look at an example of how to use these metrics and measure an unhealthy digital product





# The Symptom: The product is not intuitive enough

And for this let's use the analogy of a healthcare system

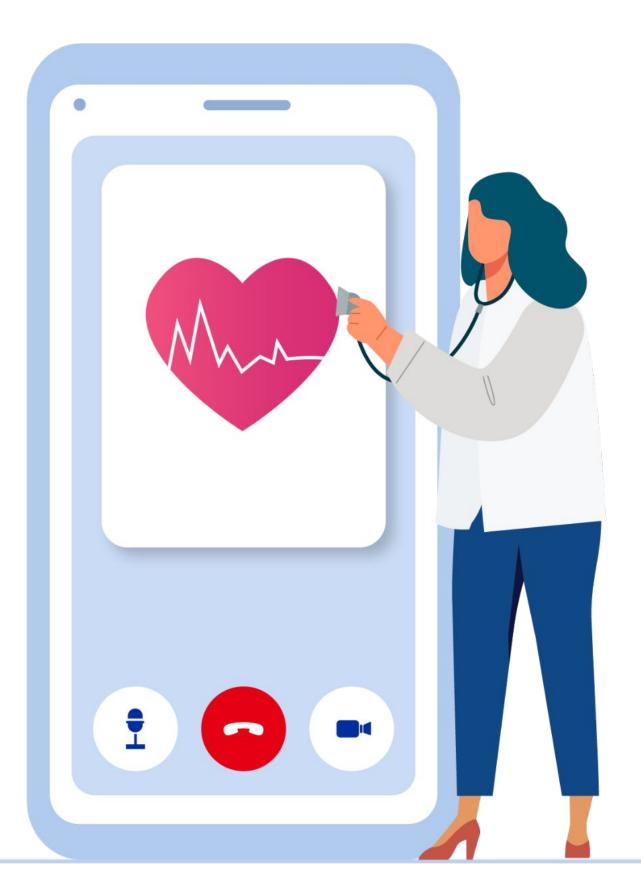
Consider "The product is not intuitive enough" as a symptom of an unhealthy digital product

Now the illness underlying these symptoms could be one or many of the below disorders (disorder in the task/actions) or deficiencies (aesthetics/emotional intent)

- 1. Consistency
- 2. Responsiveness
- 3. Accessibility
- 4. Effort
- 5. Aesthetics
- 6. Emotional Intent

And the Pathology report will help you diagnose the illness with scores and patterns in the disorders and deficiencies







## The Pathology Report

#### Digital Products Diagnostic Center

Patient Name: Digital eCommerce		Pathology (Group of Metrics)			
		Consistency	Responsiveness		
Tasks		Facility in Progress	System Delay	Network Calls	
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					



Accessibility		Effort		Aesthetics	Emotional Intent
Internationalization Compliance	WCAG Compliance	User Actions Count	User Actions Time	Facility in Progress	Facility in Progress



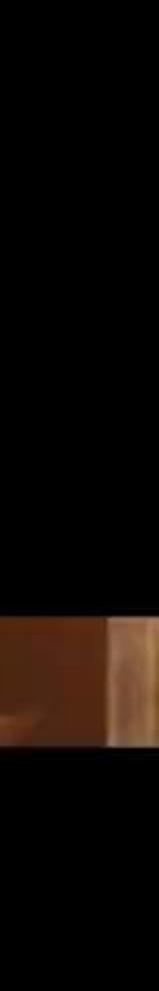
# The Pathology Report - Quantitative Metrics

<b>Digital Products Diagnostic</b>	Cent	er				
Patient Name: Digital eCommerce	rce Symptom (patient's view): It is not easy to use!					
Task Extraction		r Actions Needed	<b>Consistency</b> (in User Actions)	<b>Effort (</b> by User)	<b>Responsiveness</b> (by System)	Accessibility (Issue in Compliance)
1 To buy a product first time on Digital eCommerce	1	Register	high/medium/low	high/medium/low	high/medium/low	passed/failed
	2	Login				
	3	Search the product				
	4	Select the product				
	5	Add to cart				
	6	Add delivery address				
	7	Add payment mode				
	8	Make payment				
	9	Check out				
	10	Receive product at addre	ss NA	NA	NA	NA









# Q&A



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Can you do automation for all types of user acceptance tests or is it still required to do conventional user acceptance testing?

Comment: software is one of the few areas where users blame themselves for someone else's poor design - "I must be dumb - I can't figure this out"

Anyway, any tech to monitor user behaviour live?

How important is it to do empathy mapping exercise for UI/Product design ?

What are the units of psychology complexity ?

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## Thank you

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