Evaluating Interfaces with Users

Why evaluation is crucial to interface design

General approaches and tradeoffs in evaluation

The role of ethics

Why Bother?

Tied to the usability engineering lifecycle

- Pre-design
  - investing in new expensive systems requires proof of viability

- Initial design stages
  - develop and evaluate initial design ideas with the user

- Iterative design
  - does system behaviour match the user’s task requirements?
  - are there specific problems with the design?
  - can users provide feedback to modify design?

- Acceptance testing
  - verify that human/computer system meets expected performance criteria
    - ease of learning, usability, user’s attitude, performance criteria
    - e.g., a first time user will take 1-3 minutes to learn how to withdraw $50 from the automatic teller
What Defines Success?

We want a “usable” system. What are some metrics that can be used to measure whether a system is usable?
- Time to learn
- Speed of performance
- Rate of errors by users
- Retention over time
- Subjective Satisfaction

Often, there will be tradeoffs between these goals.

Approaches: Naturalistic/Qualitative

Naturalistic:
- describes an ongoing process as it evolves over time
- observation occurs in realistic setting
  - ecologically valid
- “real life”

External validity
- degree to which research results applies to real situations
**Approaches: Experimental/Quantitative**

**Experimental**
- study relations by manipulating one or more *independent* variables
  - experimenter controls all environmental factors
- observe effect on one or more *dependent* variables

**Internal validity**
- confidence that we have in our explanation of experimental results

**Trade-off: Natural vs Experimental**
- precision and direct control over experimental design
  - *versus*
- desire for maximum generalizability in real life situations

**Reliability Concerns**

Would the same results be achieved if the test were repeated?

**Problem: individual differences:**
- best user 10x faster than slowest
- best 25% of users ~2x faster than slowest 25%

**Partial Solution**
- reasonable number and range of users tested
- statistics provide confidence intervals of test results
  - 95% confident that mean time to perform task X is 4.5+/-0.2 minutes
    means
  - 95% chance true mean is between 4.3 and 4.7, 5% chance its outside that
**Validity Concerns**

Does the test measure something of relevance to usability of real products in real use outside of lab?

- Some typical validity problems of testing vs real use
  - non-typical users tested
  - tasks are not typical tasks
  - physical environment different
    - quiet lab -vs- very noisy open offices vs interruptions
    - social influences different
      - motivation towards experimenter vs motivation towards boss

**Partial Solution**

- use real users
- tasks from task-centered system design
- environment similar to real situation

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**Ethics**

...and to think that you want me to test it!!!

“Doctor” Sid finds yet another subject for his electric-chair experiments
Ethics

Testing can be a distressing experience

• pressure to perform, errors inevitable
• feelings of inadequacy
• competition with other subjects

Golden rule

• subjects should always be treated with respect

Managing subjects in an ethical manner (I)

Before the test

• Don’t waste the user’s time
  - use pilot tests to debug experiments, questionnaires etc
  - have everything ready before the user shows up

• Make users feel comfortable
  - emphasize that it is the system that is being tested, not the user
  - acknowledge that the software may have problems
  - let users know they can stop at any time

• Maintain privacy
  - tell user that individual test results will be kept completely confidential

• Inform the user
  - explain any monitoring that is being used
  - answer all user’s questions (but avoid bias)

• Always let users stop the test
  - user must sign an informed consent form
Managing subjects in an ethical manner (II)

During the test

- don’t waste the user’s time
  - never have the user perform unnecessary tasks

- make users comfortable
  - try to give user an early success experience
  - keep a relaxed atmosphere in the room
  - coffee, breaks, etc
  - hand out test tasks one at a time
  - never indicate displeasure with the user’s performance
  - avoid disruptions
  - stop the test if it becomes too unpleasant

- maintain privacy
  - do not allow the user’s management to observe the test
  - if you are going to record the session, make sure you have their permission and try to conceal their identity
  (note: we will discuss recording sessions in more detail next session)

Managing subjects in an ethical manner (III)

After the test

- make the users feel comfortable
  - state that the user has helped you find areas of improvement

- inform the user
  - answer particular questions about the experiment that could have biased the results before

- maintain privacy
  - never report results in a way that individual users can be identified
  - only show videotapes outside the research group with the user’s permission
You know now

Evaluation is crucial for designing, debugging, and verifying interfaces

There is a tradeoff in naturalistic - vs - experimental approaches
  • internal and external validity
  • reliability
  • precision
  • generalizability

Subjects must be treated with respect
  • ethical rules of behaviour

Reading

Shneiderman, Chapters 6, 7