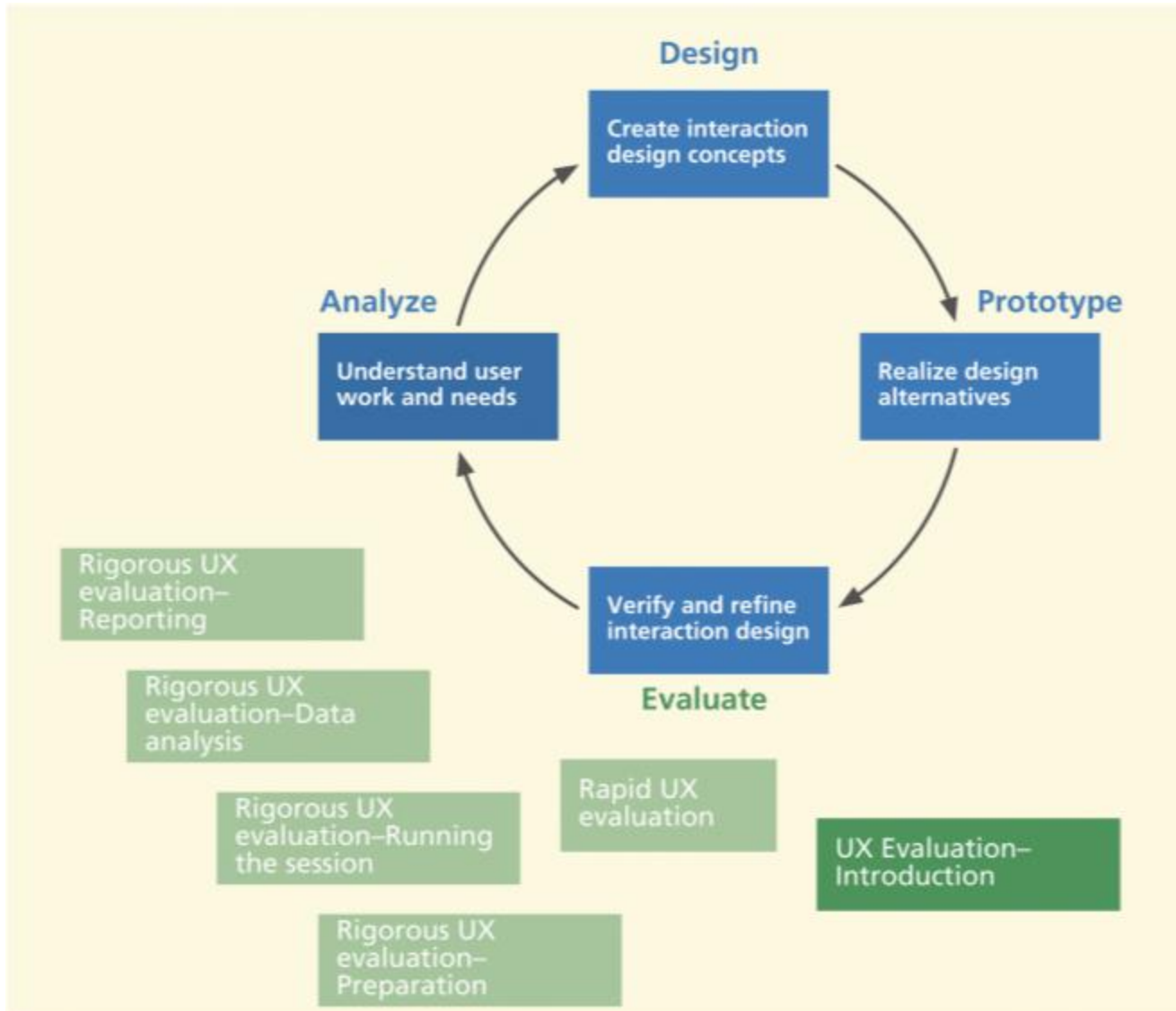
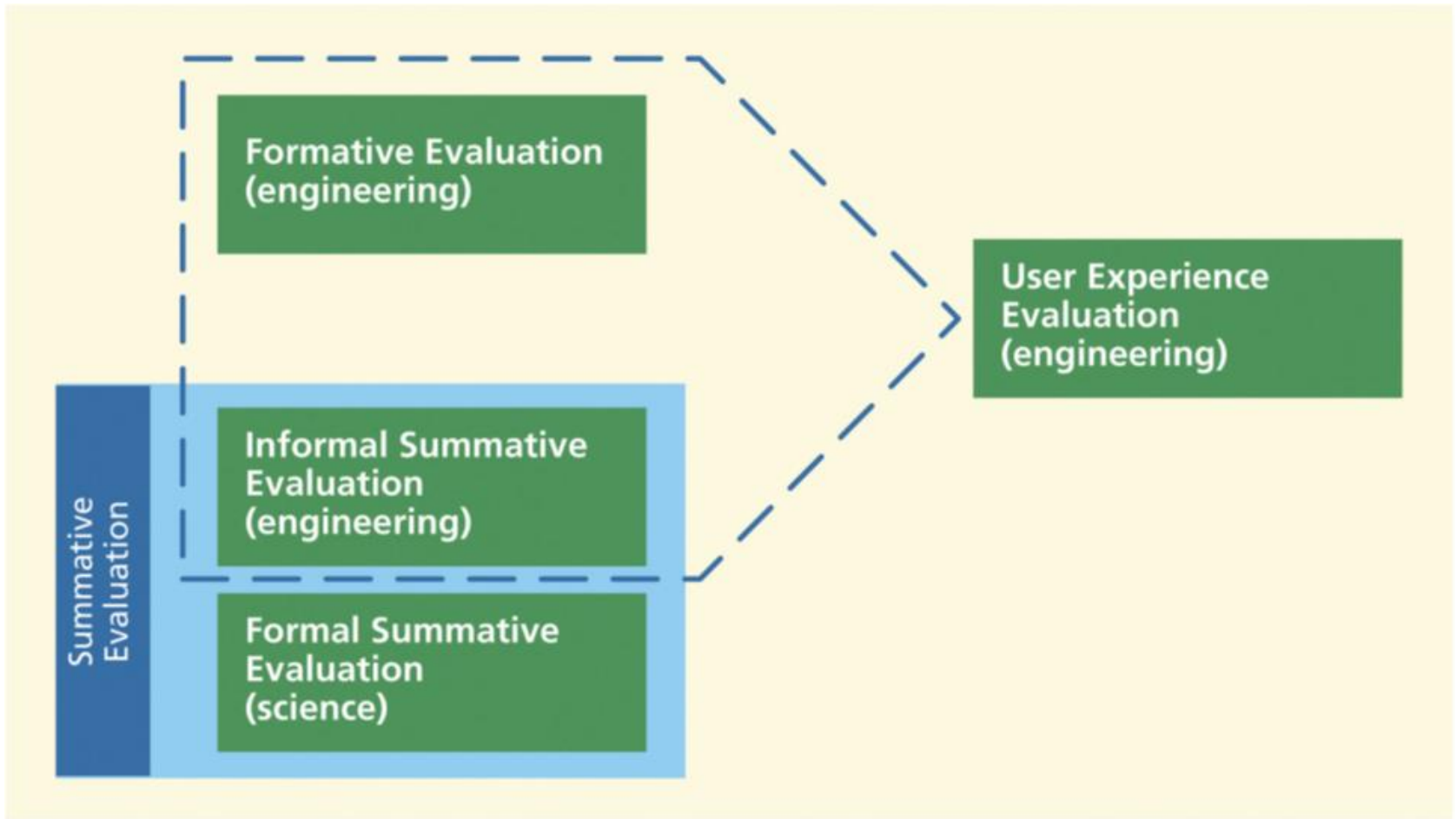


# UX Evaluation

Selected material from *The UX Book*, Hartson & Pyla



# UX Evaluation



# Formative vs. Summative UX Evaluation

- **Formative evaluation** helps you *form* design
- **Summative evaluation** helps you *sum up* design
- “When the cook tastes the soup, that’s formative”
- “When the guests taste the soup, that’s summative”

# Formative UX Evaluation

- **Goal - identify UX problems** and their causes **early** in design and fix them
- **Rapid** evaluation – **less formal, fast, less cost**
  - Inspections and **walkthroughs**
  - **Heuristic evaluation**
- **Design diagnostic** evaluation
- **Qualitative data** collection
- Risk – “**good enough**” but **not perfect**

# Summative UX Evaluation

- Goal - assess the **quality** of the interactive **UX**
- **Improve** the **UX** through **re-design** as necessary
- **Late** in the **life cycle** (“beta”)
- **Rigorous** evaluation – **more formal, planned** process (“user testing”)
  - Preparation, data collection, analysis, and reporting
  - **Empirical** – observe users, collect **quantitative** and **qualitative** performance **data**
  - Evaluate user **performance** against UX **goals**

# Data Collection Techniques

- **Direct measurement** of data; e.g.,
  - Time to perform a task
  - Number of errors
- **Critical incident observation** – task **observation** that may be a **significant** indicator of a **UX problem**
  - **Errors** but also **other cues** such as user hesitation or frustration
  - Due to **design** or **requirements** defects

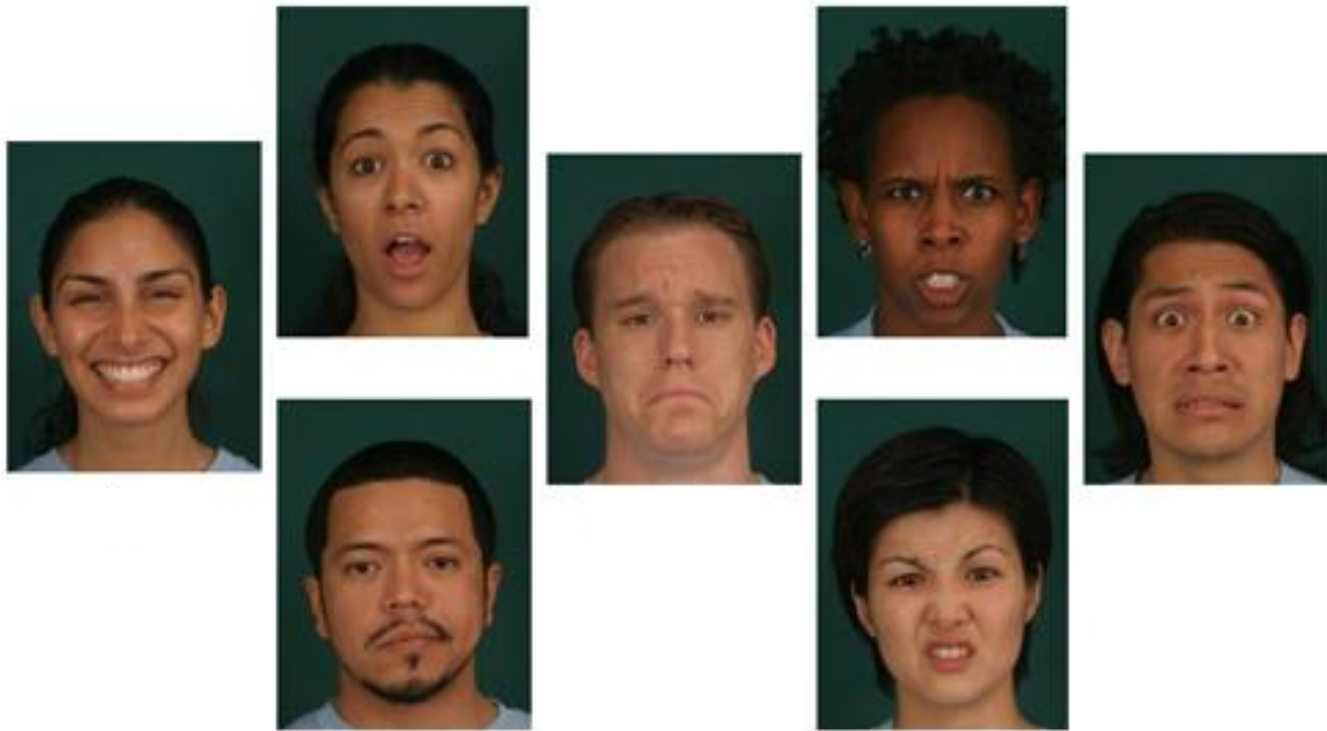
# Data Collection Techniques

- **Think –Aloud** – the **user verbalizes their thoughts** during the interactive experience
  - Intentions, rationale, perceptions of problems
  - **Easy to do but unnatural**
- **Questionnaires** – collect subjective data from users post evaluation
  - Especially **good for emotional impact, perceived usefulness**
  - Likert scales help quantify



# Evaluating Emotional Impact

- Can be “**measured**” **indirectly** in terms of its indicators
- “Emotion is a multifaceted phenomenon”
  - Expressed through **feelings**
  - **Verbal and non-verbal** languages
  - Facial **expressions** and other **behaviors**
- Emotional impact indicators
  - **Self-reported** via verbal techniques
  - **Physiological responses observed**, e.g., facial expressions, body language
  - **Physiological responses measured**, e.g., biometrics



(c) David Matsumoto 2008

