Web Content	
IT'S ALL ABOUT THE USER	
II S ALL ABOUT THE USER	
Agenda	
Different approach How the Web differs from other forms of communication	
 How the Web differs from other forms of communication The User How they read online 	
Voicing How to speak to the user, so they listen	
 Form and function Scannability Technical issues 	
 Content as navigation Be read - Be found Wrap-up	
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A Different Approach	
HOW WEB CONTENT DIFFERS FROM PRINT	

Online vs. Print	
Outing to a distant	
Online is a dialog	
 The Web is communication 	
The Magic Encyclopedia	
Link to more information (careful!)	
Different interaction	
o Screens are harder to read	
Radiated illumination affects comprehension	
× Iowa State University study underway	
Medium can be changed	
 Users assume timeliness 	
	-
Online vs. Print	
	-
<u> </u>	
Credibility is in question	
 Changeability of medium improves credibility 	
 Web 2.0 decreases credibility for some 	
 Students consider online gospel 	
Wikipedia trumps OED (really!)	
Structure (design) cannot be predicted	
o "Web Design" does not technically exist	
Online does not yet replace print	
o It may never do so	
• There is no fold!	
There is no rota.	-
mi II	
The User	
NO ONE IS MORE IMPORTANT	

The User



- Concentrate user's needs
- View from user's perspective
- o Pay attention to site/content structure
- Write for common denominator
- o Consider lowest common denominator
- Flesch-Kincaid normally 8th grade

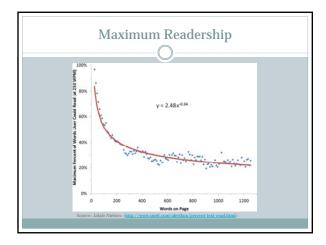
Online User Behavior

• Users are impatient and slow

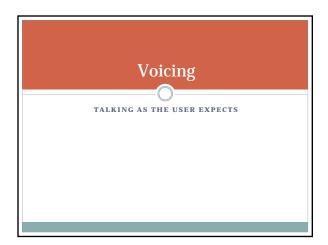
- Reading speeds drop by 25%
- · Users prefer small amounts of text
- Users question credibility
- Users click in patterns
 - Hypertext, buttons, then *Back* button
 - * Don't break the Back button!
- · Users won't necessarily use the front door!
- O Don't assume they have seen any other page

Online Readership

- Users spend on average 25 seconds per page
 - Only pages to which they are invested
 - o Deciphering navigation and structure take time
- · Readership decreases as word count goes up
 - o "At that reading speed [250 WPM], users can read 18 words in 4.4 seconds. Thus, when you add verbiage to a page, you can assume that customers will read 18% of it. "
 - Jakob Neilson, 2008



User Tips • Use about half the normal word count • 30 to 1,250 is optimal • Use inverted pyramid • Most important info nearest the top • "News" style • Begin with conclusion • Link to source • Especially when quoting • Avoid puns and metaphors • Use shorter words • "Begin" vs. "Commence"



Voicing

• The Web is an *informal* environment

- o Pretentious language is not appreciated
- o Think business casual or first date
- O Remember your audience

Emotion cannot be easily conveyed

- o Small amounts of text make this harder
- Use active rather passive phrasing
 - o "We offer Spanish courses" vs. "Spanish courses are offered"
- Users consider the site to be talking
- Maintain a steady voice
- o Should match the organization's voice

Voicing Comparison

Not great

In order to secure potential issues with transcript delivery delays, an Internet-based form is available through the Student Services Department Web site. Use this form in lieu of any previous form that may have been included in your Student Packet. This will help expedite the reception of transcripts by your chosen college or university. The form is available at

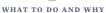
http://forms.pu.olfactory.edu/...

Much better

Please use the Transcript Request Form to order your transcripts online. We will be able to process your request much faster than hand-written

Transcript Request Form

Form and Function



Form and Function Considerations

- Scannability of content
 - o No, it isn't a real word
- Technology issues in content
- Content contains navigation
 - Users *use* the content

Scannability

• 79% of users scan, 16% read word-by-word*

- o 5% went to Amazon.com instead
- Use heading paragraph style
 - Negative space improves scanning
 - One heading for every 2 − 4 paragraphs
- Bold key words
 - o Different than keywords
- Use lists
 - o Numbers in headings imply ease of reading
- Left-align text

Scanning Example

No headings

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Aliquam in nulla sed sem portitior bibendum sollicitudin mattis arcu. Vestibulum ante diam, auctor tristique porta et, imperdiet euismod turpis. Sed vel mi erros, eget lacinia orci. Sed feuglat semper mattis. Aenean nisi enim, placerat eget commodo et, scelerisque in nunc. Sed sed arcu et neque, pharetra faucibus, sed ut, arcu. Praesent in neque metus. Nullam a lacus elit, vel dictum nisi. Aliquam suscipit mauris sit amet nibh fringilla sed venenatis justo utirices. Nulla non ligula dolor, lobortis gravida dui. Sed in dolor lorem, luctus dignissim ipsum. Vestibulum sem diam, fermentum non.

With headings

Technology Issues in Content Only one space after sentences Web spacing is consistent Repeat space require special code Punctuation Avoid "Smart" punctuation Must have HTML equivalent (not all do) Examples: Right double-quote = " Right double-quote = " Em-dash = –

Avoid indenting paragraphs Styles should be used when possible Adds tag <blockquote /> Make sure of Section 508 compliance "alt" attribute for images Synchronous captioning for video Tables are for tabular data only! Images should uphold content Do not use ClipArt Images should be pre-sized and 72 dpi * Photoshop's "Save for Web and Devices"

Content as navigation Linking guidelines • In 1890, the Franciscan Links obfuscate content Adoration founded St. Rose Normal School, a Place between or afte sections school to prepare religious sisters to teach in o Footnotes should be links Design should consider readability elementary schools. • Do not use underlines in normal text • In 1890, the Franciscan Sisters of Perpetual o Forget what print styles say Adoration founded St. Rose Normal School, a o They look like links school to prepare religious sisters to teach in elementary schools.

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Content <i>as</i> navigation	
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Linking guidelines Open links in the same window by default	-
Even if to another Web site	
• Less confusing for the user	
User will returnArtificially increasing time on the site is pointless	- <u></u>
Open link in new window	
When it makes sense to the userWhen the user must complete a task	
* E.g. filling out Federal Loan	
	<u> </u>
	ī a
Other Form/Function notes	<u> </u>
0	
Remember, ALL CAPS IS SHOUTING Don't do it	
• Use bold instead of <i>italics</i> for emphasis	
o Bold text is easier to read	·
 Provide a "Downloads" page Links to download Adobe Acrobat, Flash, etc. 	
 Link from pages with multi-media content 	
 Include file size with download content E.g. "New Student Checklist (250 KB, PDF) 	
 Do not use PDF as content 	
o PDFs are not navigation	
	ī
Be Read - Be Found	-
TECHNIQUES FOR BOTH	

Being Read • Use <h1> at the top of each page o Should reflect the page title • Use <hx> for other headings Avoid formatting inside headings • Use lots of lists o More than you would in print • Keep it to just 2 levels \times Most of time o It helps No kidding

Being Read • Include captions for... o Tables (508 compliance) o Video/multimedia • Links for readability Don't mention the links E.g. avoid "Please click the links below to..." * "Click Here" should be outlawed Use a link section heading Such as "See also", or "Next Steps", or "More Information"

Images

Being Found Content is the most important aspect to good search engine rankings • What you say affects search • How you say it affects it more! • There are no technical "tricks" o Tricks get you banned

Being Found

- <h1> and <title> should be very similar
- O Use key phrase relevant to page
- o "Alumni at Viterbo University"
- Keep phrasing and language consistent
 - One or two search terms per page
- Links to the page should be real text
- Great: "Viterbo Alumni Page" (after the paragraph)
 Good: "Visit our Alumni Page for more information"
- Bad: "Visit http://www.viterbo.edu/alumni/default.aspx for more information"
- o Horrible: "To visit our Alumni Page, <u>click here</u>."

Being Found

Metadata guidelines

- Keywords are unnecessary
- o Not indexed by *any* major search engine
- May be used by local search
 - Check with your developers
- Description are worthwhile
- o Not used to index page, but...
- o May be returned in results
 - Yahoo! used to do this
- Keep description to 20 words or less

Linking Recap

- Add links to bottom of content
- o Improves readability and retention
- Link real text, not the URL
- Write addresses without "http://" protocol
- o Include protocol if it isn't "http://" (e.g. "https://")
- Open new windows rarely
- o Only if it is relevant to the user's experience

Top Points to Consider
A WRAP-UP
Top Points to Consider
Always remember the common user
 Use consistent language Across sections, sites, and channels (Print, Web, broadcast, etc.)
• Be brief and plain • Headline/section, simpler language, lists
 30 – 1,250 words per page Remember most users just scan Use good linking practices
• Use good mixing practices
Questions?
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RESOURCES ON THE NEXT SLIDE

Resources
Writing for the Web - by Jakob Nielsen http://www.sun.com/980713/webwriting/
How Little Do Users Read? - by Jakob Nielsen http://www.useit.com/alertbox/percent-text-read.html
• Web Content Tutorials • http://websitetips.com/webcontent/
This document can be found at www.montet.org