

Redesigning an Academic Library Website: Process and Lessons Learned

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Overview



- Introduction
 - Our ACRL Poster
- Content Review
- UX & IA
- Collaborating with
 Stakeholders
- Lessons Learned & Next Steps



Learning Outcomes



- Understand best practices for a library website redesign through iterative gathering of feedback, user testing, content review, and rethinking structure to produce a high-impact, user friendly website.
- Analyze current websites for potential improvements as well as opportunities for gathering information from internal and external users to support data-driven website design and organization.
- Identify strategies for collaborating with stakeholders and interpreting varying needs to develop and implement a shared website vision.

Discussion



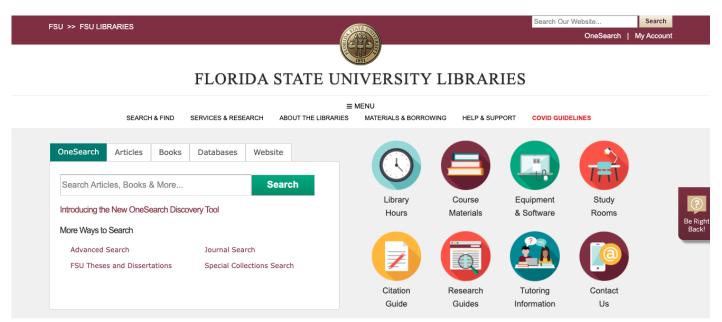
Do you have an active role in developing and designing the website for your organization?

Is anyone in the process of a refresh or redesign?

Planning a "Refresh"



- Technical opportunity provided opportunity to refresh our website
- Four phases: feedback gathering & user testing, content review, design & testing, and infrastructure upgrade and implementation



Our Website Purpose Statement



The FSU Libraries website seeks to provide low-barrier access to library collections and services in order to support the teaching, learning, and research activities of Florida State University as well as effective and meaningful engagement with library staff, services, and tools.

Establishing Goals



- Improve frontend experience / more efficient tools and workflows for internal content creation & editing
- Improve pages for language / less jargon (with user-focused content), accuracy, and clarity
- Reduce barriers for tasks our users most want to accomplish
- Simplify / streamline navigation & search systems (with mobile, touch-screen in mind)
- Seamless integration of services & resources
- Explore design principles to improve website consistency and aesthetic

Content Review



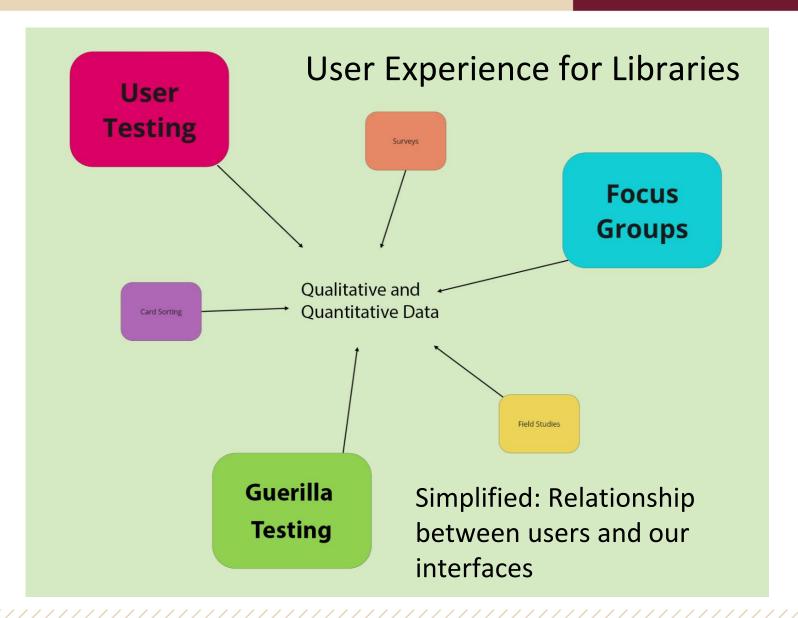
- Formed Content Review Taskforce with the goal of assessing and improving overall content for clarity, accuracy, voice & jargon, and design, as well as determining "ownership" of pages
- Developed a workflow to score in each page to determine what content should be moved, improved, and retired
- Completed the work in a series of online sprints, scoring the top 500 pages our website <u>documented on this spreadsheet</u>

Content Review Workflow



- 1. Developing scope of content and architecture review (based on main goals and purpose of the website)
- 2. Reviewing content groups
- 3. Using Google Analytics to create a list of highly trafficked, medium traffic, low traffic, or no traffic pages
- 4. Auditing content (move, improve, retire) based on criteria; identify duplicate content
- 5. Developing a list of pages to be retired, improved, or moved, as well as recommendations



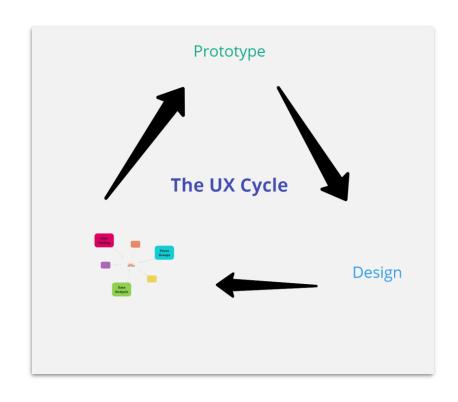




The UX Cycle

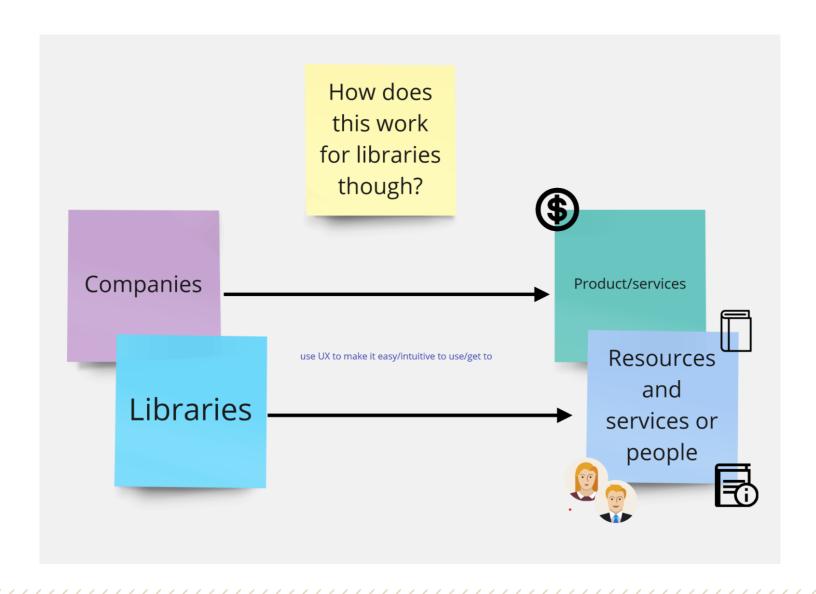
- Prototype
- (Test)
- Design
- Test

Rinse and Repeat



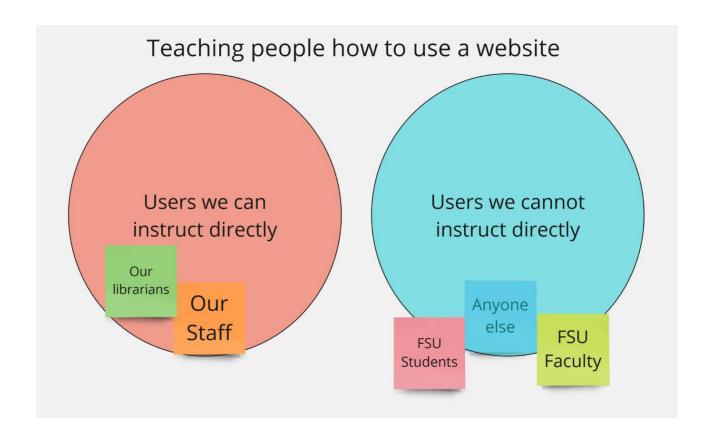
How long? As long as your system exists





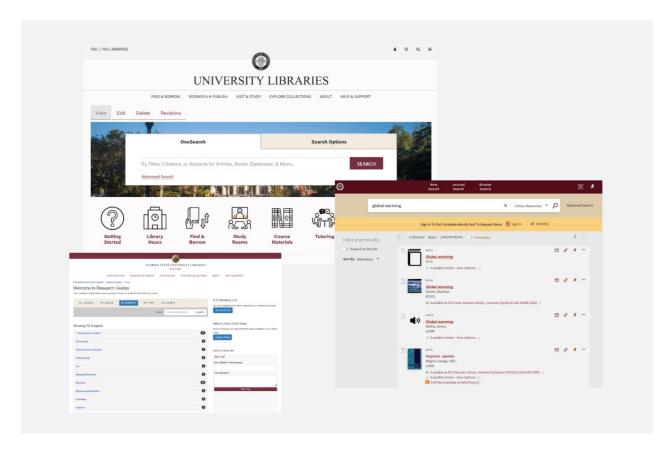


Problems and Obstacles





Problems and Obstacles



Interface Overlap



Accessibility First

Know the current guidelines and recommendations BEFORE design starts:

- WCAG 2: https://www.w3.org/WAI/standards-guidelines/wcag/
 - o Some basics include:
 - Alt-text for all images
 - Contrast and colorblind requirements
 - Nested headings for screen readers
- Your institution may already have the tools per government requirements
 - o Find them and use them!
 - o Free options: https://www.w3.org/WAI/ER/tools/



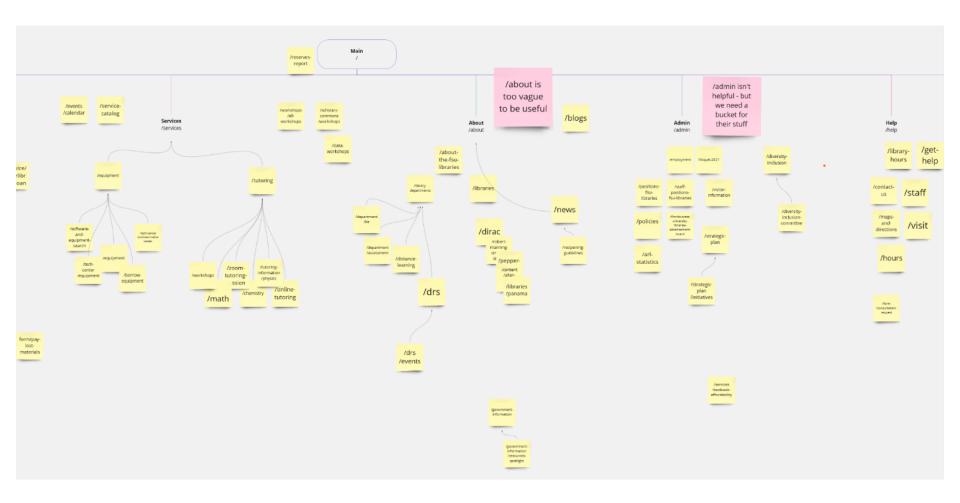
IA: Information Architecture

"Organizing, structuring, and labeling content in an effective and sustainable way"

So what is good IA? Knowing where you are and what you're doing by the context of the page you're on.



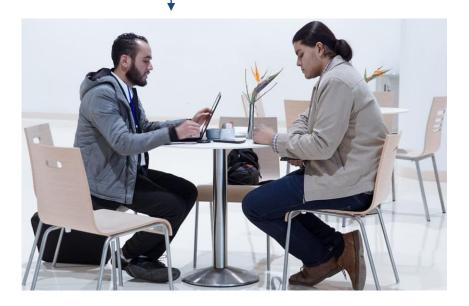
IA: Information Architecture





Our data gathering tools:

- Focus Groups (internal)
- User Interviews (external)







User interviews and testing (the fun part!)

- IRB
- Compensation
- Scheduling
- The Tasks + Script
- Consent

Testing in three easy steps

- Introduction: names, record, consent
- The Tasks: let them fail, ask probing questions
- Thank: thanks! fill out survey, compensation



Presenting Findings to Stakeholders

- Keep it concise and relevant to your audience
- Don't try to inflate or misrepresent figures (50% instead of 2/4)
 - Show or explain how X users had Y problem
- Don't blame the users, don't blame the audience
 - Don't blindside with findings
- Always offer a solution (even if it's not a good one)
- Define what feedback you want or need to prevent runaways



Don't go at it alone!

Send out a call...

...but emphasize action



You will be training, so train yourself first

This group will become your advocates



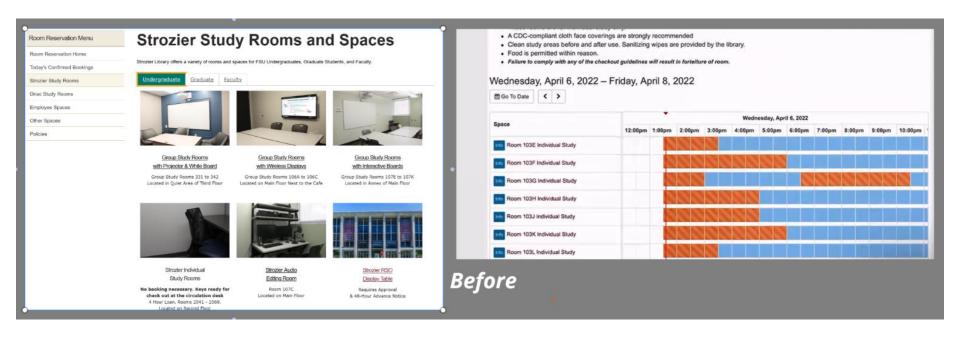
Our Findings

Don't use these findings to make changes to your website

Do use these findings as jumping off points for your own user testing!



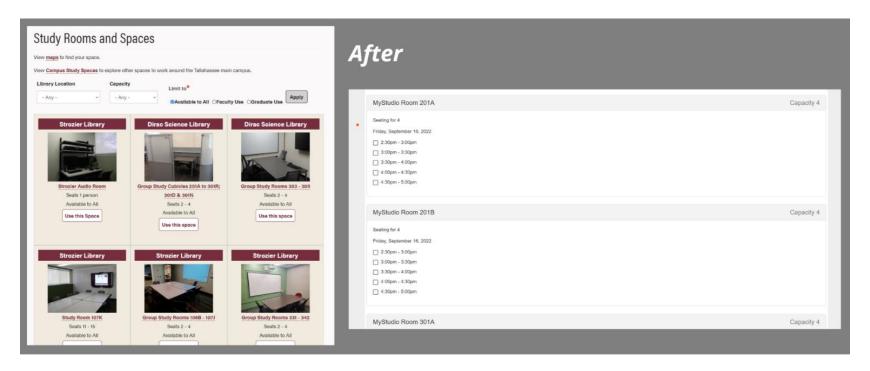
Our Findings



Room booking was convoluted and non-accessible



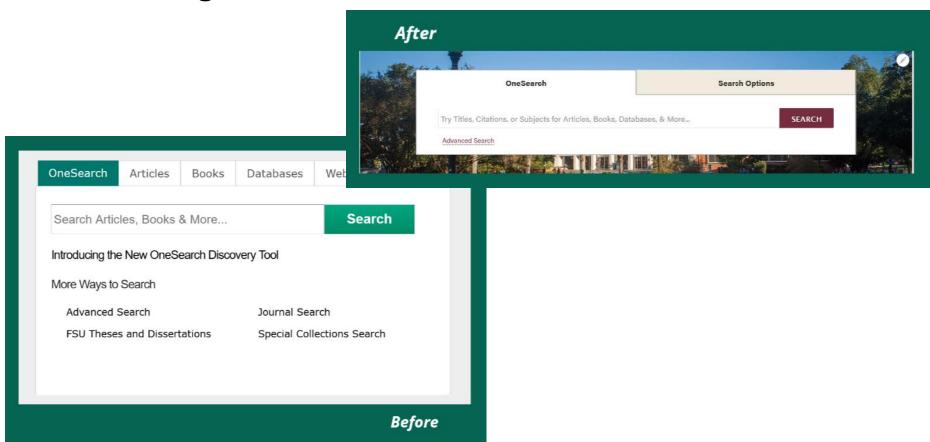
Our Findings



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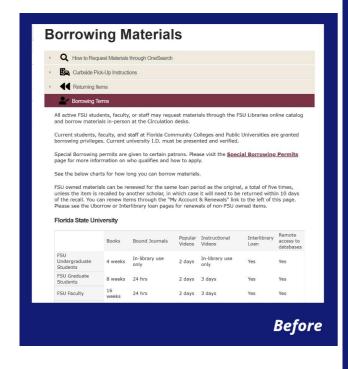
Our Findings

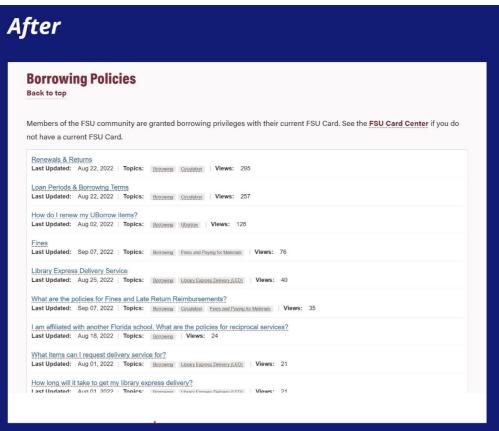


Don't burden your users with options (at first)



Our Findings





Users don't browse, they search and they like FAQs

Who are our Internal Stakeholders



- Public Services
- Subject Librarians
- Administration
- Marketing
- Outreach and Programming
- Technical Services
- IT (Information Technology)

Open Forums for Internal Stakeholders



Establish transparency and inclusivity from the very beginning through small, focused department-based groups that also offer an opportunity to manage expectations regarding the redesign timeline and goals.

Questions posed:

- 1. From your experience, what do you think the current website is doing well?
- 2. From your experience, what aspects of the website have caused you issues?

Challenges



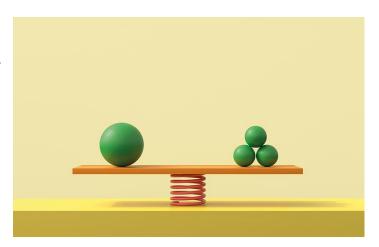
- Different backgrounds, roles, goals, and priorities
- Varying levels of technical expertise
- Navigating conflicting or contradictory feedback
- Technical capabilities and limitations



Finding Balance



- Considering user needs, industry best practices, and website goals while valuing stakeholders' perspectives
- Document and communicate decision-making rationale to stakeholders
- Find common ground and make reasonable compromises
- Evaluate feedback objectively
- Share iterations and seeking feedback



Collaborating with Internal Stakeholders

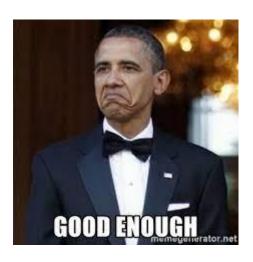


- Internal stakeholders are also end-users
- Internal stakeholders possess valuable expertise and experiences with our users
- Collaborating with internal stakeholders fosters a sense of ownership and commitment to the website redesign
- Stakeholders who feel valued and included are more likely to champion the website, promote its use, and contribute to its ongoing success

Lesson Learned: Perfect vs. Good Enough



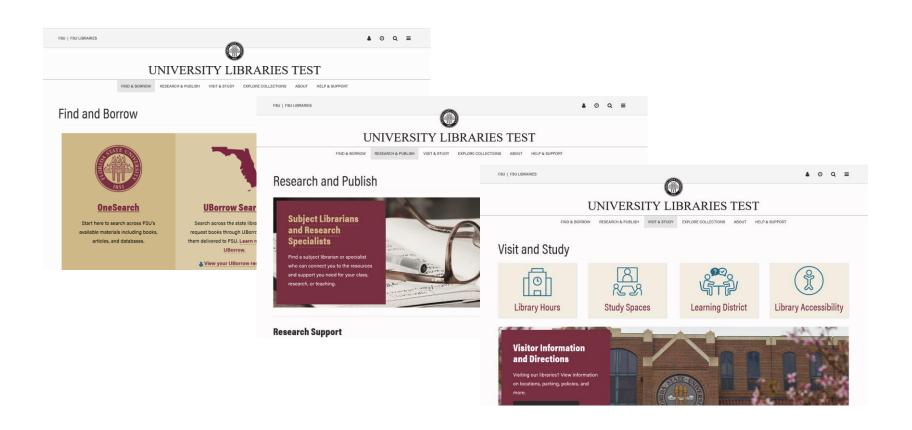
Websites are never finished



Lesson Learned: Perfect vs. Good Enough



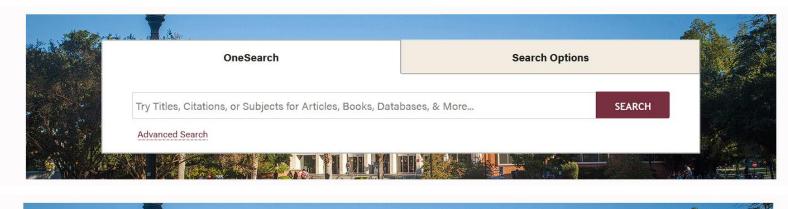
Focus on a few number of important "wins"

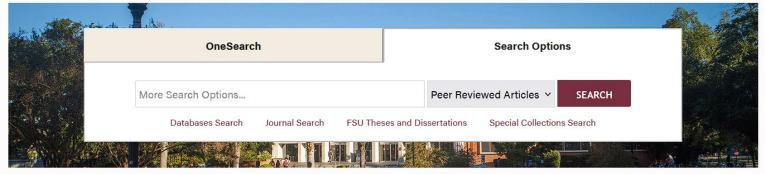


Lesson Learned: Perfect vs. Good Enough



Backup your controversial decisions with data





Lesson Learned: Open Feedback Management



 The success of your redesign depends on your stakeholders feeling like their input is valued

 An open process allows for everyone to see what is being said and what the redesign team is doing to incorporate stakeholder input



Next Step: Continuous Improvement



Next Step: Continuous Improvement

Reporting Structure

- Website Strategic Committee
- Website Content and Communication Committee

Website Content Review Process

- Content Inventory
- Content Ownership
- Reporting Structure

Discussion & Questions



Questions?

Reach out to us:

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