Manipulating people via their eyes, but not literally.

This time.

A brief history of me

- print designer in 1994 or so
- web designer in 1996
- programming a few years later
- Ul design + development now
 - at some point my soul was crushed by a client, as usual.

Clients v. Designers

- have money
- want to give you money
- thinks they're good with visual stuff, which is demonstrably false (that's a different talk)

- has not enough money
- want to take money (nonviolently ...?)
- is good with visual stuff

Clients/Viewers

- someone that views your design and makes a decision
 - client paying for a design, eg. a new logo
 - visitor to your web site, decides where to go while there
 - user of your software, decides what to do

What to do about viewers?

- "help" them make the right decision without hurting them
 - 3 sample techniques that have a measurable impact on their decision
 - yes, I have measured it

Is it really possible?

Yes

For sissies, aka people that have "morals"

- When presenting options be careful not to accidentally influence the viewer
- When making a decision, be aware of things that might be influencing you

I. Make it bigger

I. Size

- Making things bigger makes them more noticeable
 - They notice it, they like it.
- Helps users find something, if you're nice like that





 $Logo\ A$ $Logo\ B$

- 2 similar logos
- Asked which they prefer...

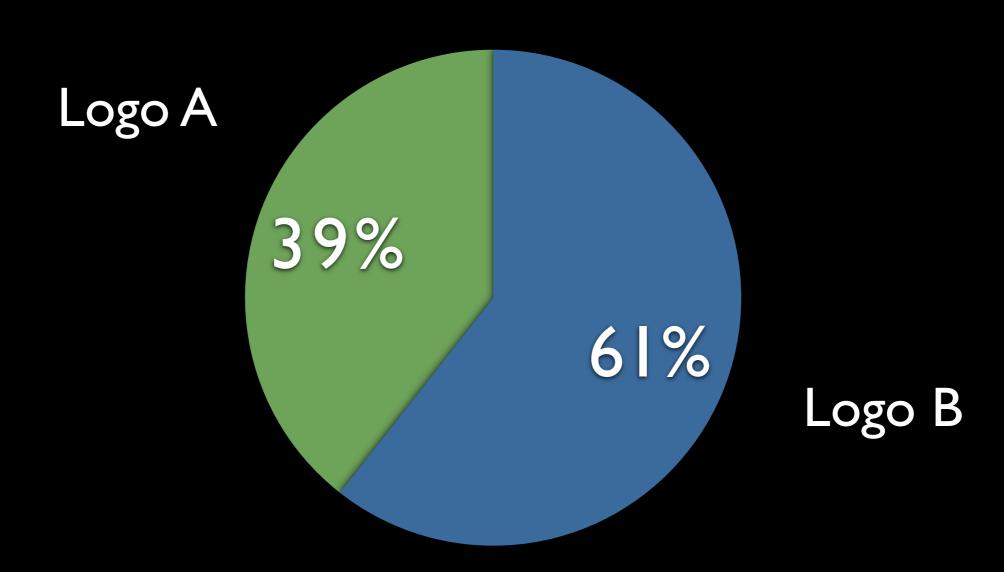




 $Logo\ A$ $Logo\ B$

- Logo B had bigger type
 - 61% preference

Viewer preference:



slightly offtopic

- Amazon's Mechanical Turk is awesome!
 - mturk.com
 - Canadians have to pretend to be American (hint: Califorina, 90210)
 Amazon takes your filthy Canadian money anyway
 - Ethics are for communists, Red.

2. Make it Red

3. Color

- "If you can't make something bigger make it red"
- People will usually notice (and prefer) reds and highly saturated colors



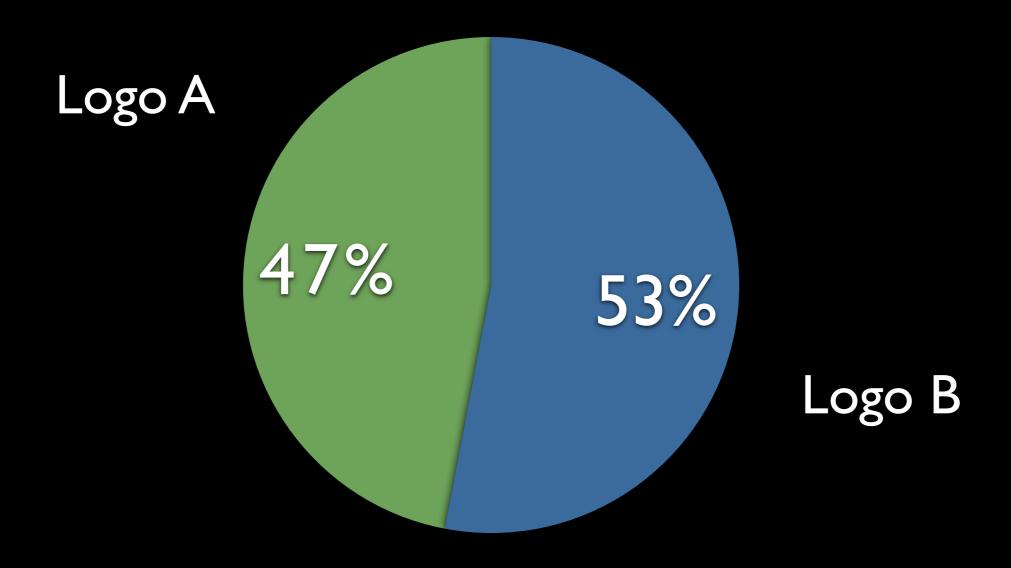


Logo A Logo B

Logo A is now red

Now roughly 50/50

20% more likely to pick A than when B&W



Be careful with color

- All options must still be good just not awesome
- People will notice if you go too far



If you're yellow:

- Present options using the same color palette
- Color can be a useful UX tool, just make sure it's intentional and relevant

3. Ask the right question

3. The right question

- Often employed by salespeople
- Used to great effect in politics:
 - "Do you agree that Québec should become sovereign after having made a formal offer to Canada for a new economic and political partnership within the scope of the bill respecting the future of Québec and of the agreement signed on June 12, 1995?
 - Political polls. Ask Todd S.



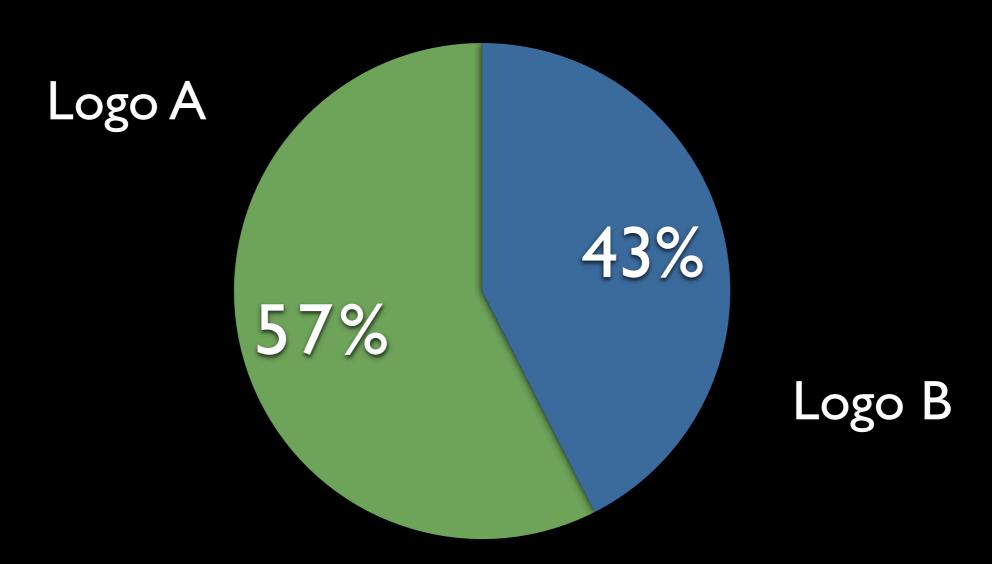


 $Logo\ A$ $Logo\ B$

Now asked, "Do you prefer Logo A?"

57% pick A

46% improvement over initial B&W



How

- graphic design:
 - Be all like, "most people I've shown this to like logo A best. Do you?"
 - or "Don't you just love logo A?"
- UX
 - make dialog boxes easy to understand
 - lead toward most common case

How to ruin it.

- Self-defeat: "You prefer Logo B, don't you?"
- Poor sabotage: "Logo A is great. Logo B is ok but even ugly Logo C is better."
 - Client: "Ya, Logo C is awesome"

Sissysayswhat?:

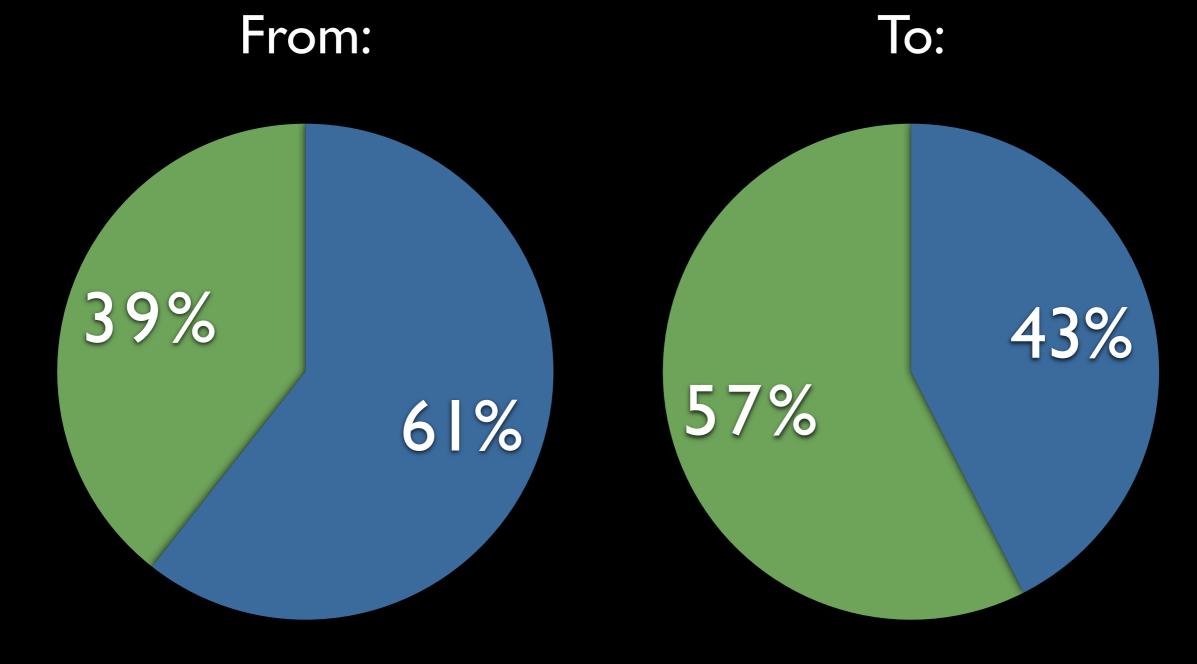
- What you say when presenting options is really important!
- Have a few neutral phrases prepared:
 - "Let me know what you think" is my person favorite, and I'm awesome
- Let the viewer notice things themselves

Bonus: Photography

4. Photography

- good photography makes everything around it look good
- for interfaces, people are more likely to notice pretty pictures
- I call this a "bonus" because I didn't "test" it

Conclusions



in conclusion

- basically: people like pretty things
 - now you have proof
- be careful, it's easy for viewers to catch on
- have more than two options to make manipulations less obvious

Conclusions for ethicaltype people:

- be careful: unintended difference can sometimes give viewers bias
- reduce differences down to what is really central to the decision
- give up, join the dark side

kthxbai