

Designing Loading and Progress States

- 💬 Loading states are critical UX communication tools — not decoration
- ❓ Uncertainty and lack of feedback increase perceived wait time and frustration
- 🎯 Core goal: set clear expectations, provide meaningful feedback, reduce perceived time
- 📈 Every extra second of load time reduces conversions by ~7%; 63% bounce rate at 4+ seconds
- 📖 Course roadmap: taxonomy, patterns, accessibility, AI-era design, measurement



The Cost of Waiting:

User Behavior and Business Impact

- 1–2s load: 9% bounce rate; 3–5s load: 38% bounce; 5s+: 53%+ bounce
- 53% of mobile users abandon sites taking more than 3 seconds to load
- Each extra second of load time (0–5s range) reduces conversions by ~4.4–7%
- BBC loses 10% of audience per added second; Vodafone's 31% LCP gain drove 8% more sales
- Speed is a business metric — loading UX directly shapes revenue, trust, and retention



Taxonomy of Loading States



Determinate vs. indeterminate:
measurable progress vs.
unknown duration waits



Passive vs. active:
system-driven delays vs.
user-initiated actions



Scope levels:
full page, sectional
components, and
inline elements



Related patterns:
background ops,
optimistic UI, streaming,
deferred content



Match indicators to
expected duration, known
progress, and user context

Progress Indicators: Determinate and Indeterminate Patterns

DETERMINE

Exact progress is known



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```
aria-valuenow="75"
```

INDETERMINATE

Progress cannot be measured



aria-valuenow omitted

VS

- ✔ **Determinate:** linear/circular bars, percentages, and step counters showing exact progress
- ✔ **Indeterminate:** spinners, shimmers, and looping animations when progress cannot be measured
- ✔ Always label tasks with `aria-label` or `aria-labelledby` — never leave progressbars unlabeled
- ✔ **ARIA contract:** determinate uses `aria-valuenow`; indeterminate omits it entirely
- ✔ Use native `<progress>` element as a semantic fallback when custom styling isn't required

Skeleton Screens and Placeholder UI

- Skeleton screens feel ~20% faster than spinners by setting spatial expectations
- Matching the final layout prevents jarring shifts when content loads
- Pulse or wave animations at 300–700 ms cycles signal ongoing progress
- Combine with streaming for smooth skeleton-to-text transitions
- Use role="status" to announce loading start and completion



Empty, Error, and Interruption States



- Empty states: show what belongs here and how to get started



- Error recovery: timeout messages, retry actions, preserve user input



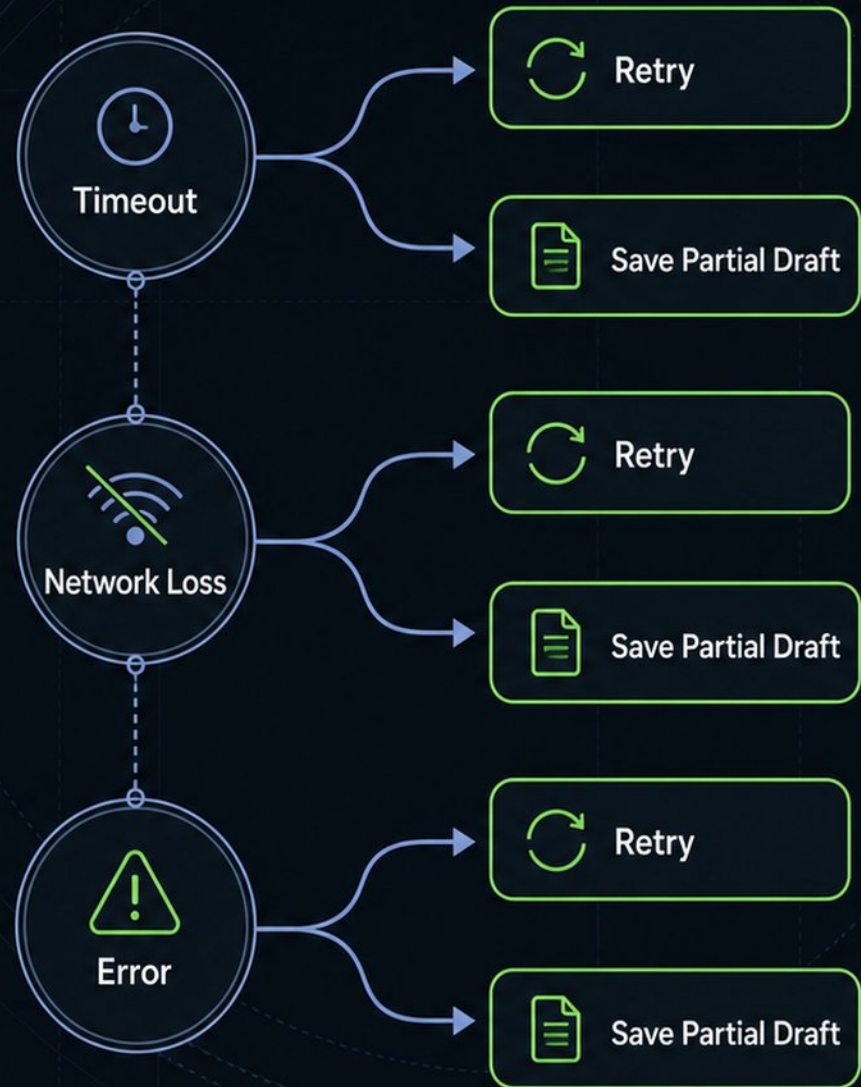
- Interruption handling: network loss, task persistence, stale-while-revalidate



- Tone of voice: clearly distinguish "still working" from "something went wrong"



- Graceful degradation: display succeeded and failed items separately



Perceived Performance: Making Waits Feel Shorter



Actual vs. perceived load time:
perception is what users act on



Feedback within 100ms;
animations with start/end
acceleration



Skeleton screens feel ~20%
faster than spinners for same wait



Give users something useful:
contextual messages, tips,
partial previews

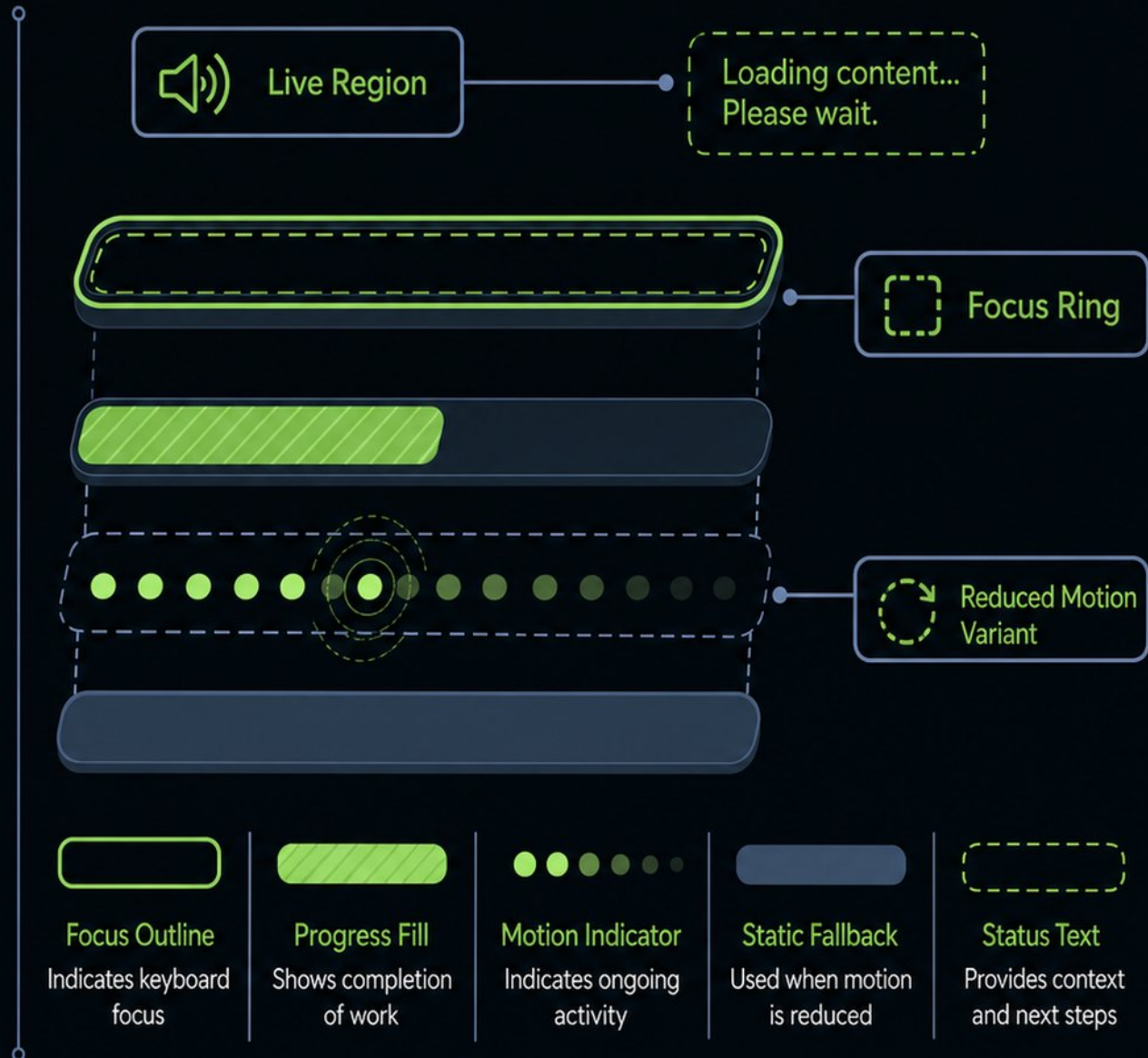


Optimistic UI: act immediately
on intent while system
catches up



Accessible Loading Design: ARIA, Focus, and Motion

- ✓ Name every progress indicator: use `aria-label` or `aria-labelledby` — WCAG 4.1.2 requires it
- ✓ Announce state changes via `role="progressbar"`, `role="status"`, and polite live regions
- ✓ Keep focus logical during content replacement; never trap users in loading states
- ✓ Respect `prefers-reduced-motion` with static fallbacks for indeterminate animations (WCAG 2.3.3)
- ✓ Beyond 1 second add contextual text; beyond 4 seconds offer retry or fallback actions

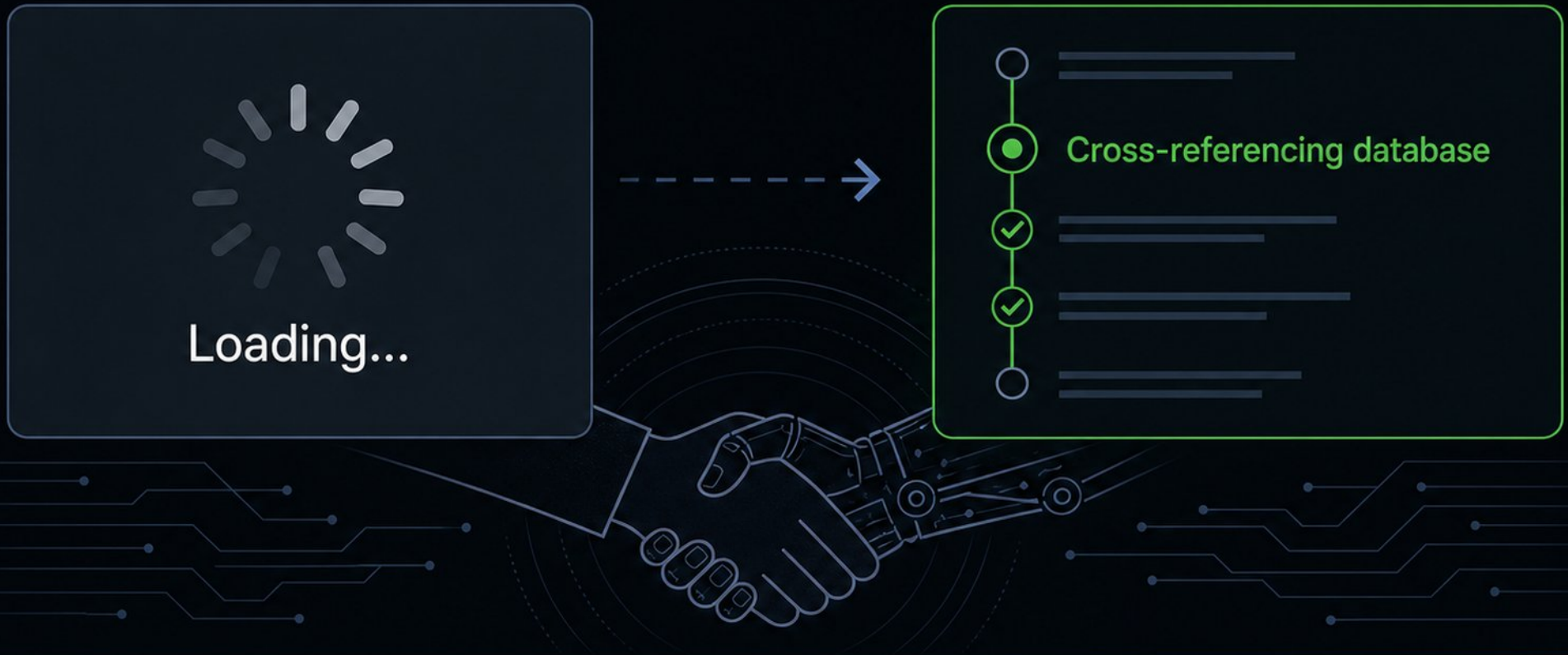


Designing for AI Latency: The New Frontier



- ✓ Match feedback to latency zones: instant, short (2-10s), medium (10-60s), and background (60s+)
- ✓ Fill the Time to First Token gap with thinking indicators and skeletons
- ✓ Stream tokens incrementally with typing cursors and reserved space to prevent layout shifts
- ✓ Use plan previews and dynamic checklists to show steps, mark completions, and track real progress
- ✓ Provide a working Stop button that cancels generation, saves cost, and gives users control

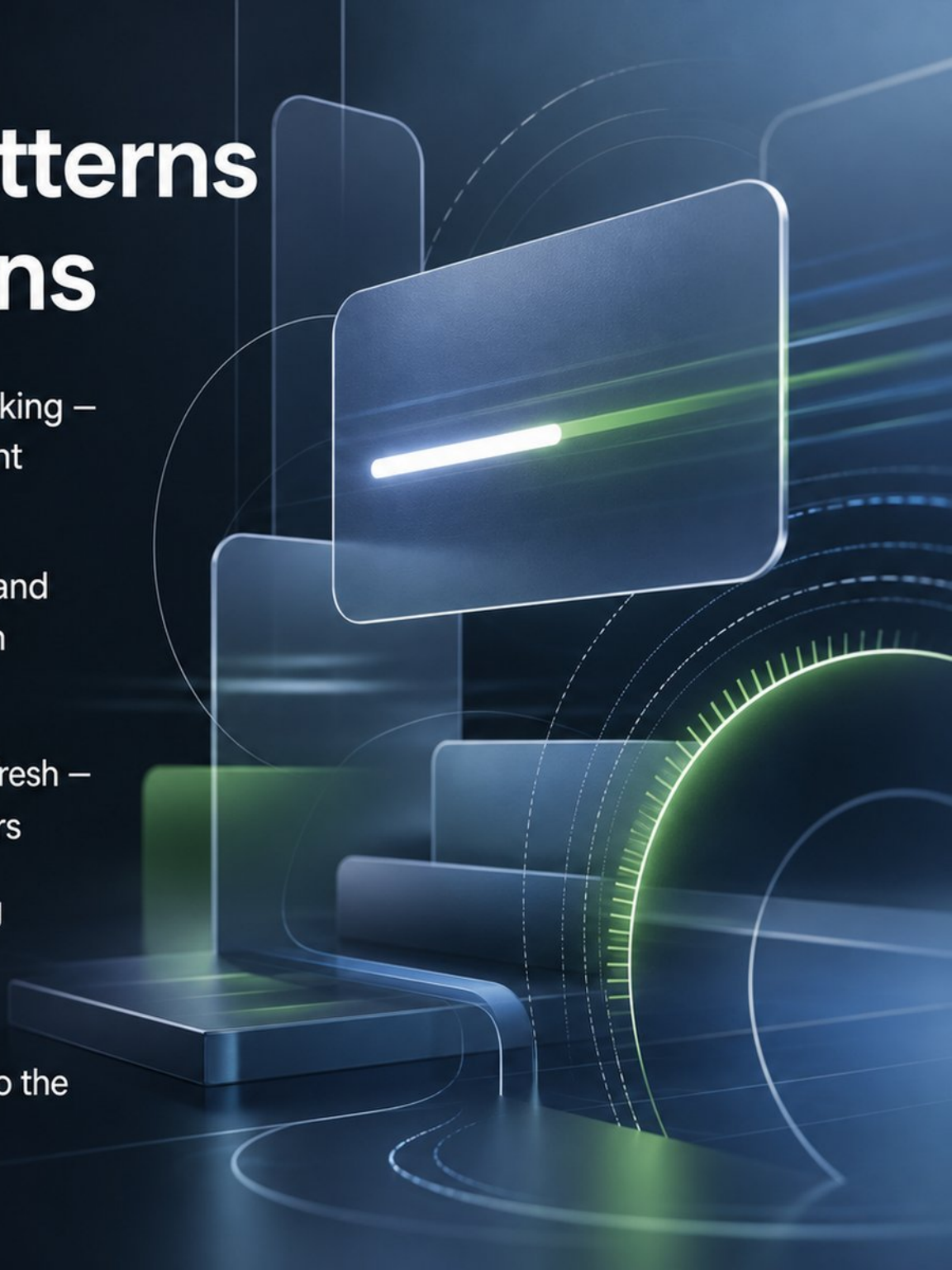
AI Transparency Patterns: Building Trust Through Visibility



- Replace "Loading..." with precise actions like "Cross-referencing knowledge base"
- Living Breadcrumb: subtle status updates for low-stakes background work
- Dynamic Checklist: list all steps, highlight current, mark completed phases
- Thinking Toggle: collapsed-by-default reasoning traces for verification
- Audit Trail: persistent log of system decisions surviving task completion

Real-World Patterns Across Domains

- **E-commerce:** checkout flows and tracking — speed directly shapes cart abandonment and revenue
- **SaaS and dashboards:** data fetching and export generation — progress bars with background notifications
- **Mobile apps:** app launch and pull-to-refresh — skeleton screens and OS-native indicators
- **AI and generative features:** streaming responses and thinking indicators — named tool calls and plan previews
- **Cross-domain rule:** size the indicator to the wait, name the work, and always offer cancel or background

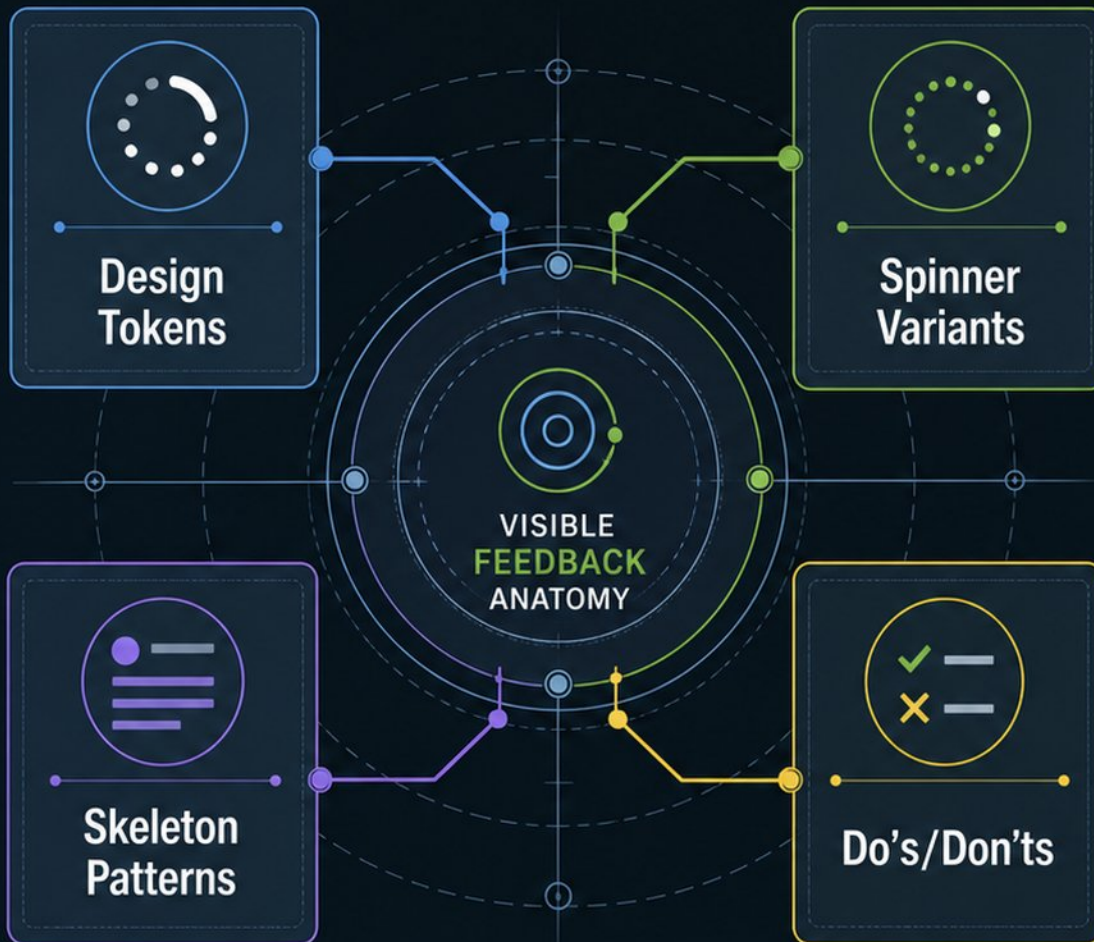


Measuring and Testing Loading Experiences

- Quantitative metrics: TTI, LCP (<2.5s), Speed Index, and Core Web Vitals thresholds
- Qualitative methods: user sentiment surveys, task completion rates, and perceived latency studies
- RUM: calibrate progress indicator accuracy against actual timing data from real sessions
- A/B test loading state variations to measure conversion and abandonment differences without bias
- Testing tools: Lighthouse, WebPageTest, screen reader verification, reduced-motion, and color contrast checks



Design System **Integration** and **Governance**



- Define design tokens for animation duration, easing, skeleton shapes, and color contrast
- Build a component library: spinner, skeleton, progress bar, and inline status badge
- Set usage guidelines: pattern selection, min/max display times, and escalation rules
- Establish API contracts for progress data, loading handoff, and edge-case mapping
- Enforce governance with lint rules, review criteria, dos/don'ts, and code playgrounds



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