Clicked or Just Looked at? Understanding User Interface Usage across Information Seeking Stages

Huurdeman, H.C.; Wilson, M.L.; Kamps, J.

Publication date
2016

Document Version
Final published version

Citation for published version (APA):

General rights
It is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), other than for strictly personal, individual use, unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

Disclaimer/Complaints regulations
If you believe that digital publication of certain material infringes any of your rights or (privacy) interests, please let the Library know, stating your reasons. In case of a legitimate complaint, the Library will make the material inaccessible and/or remove it from the website. Please Ask the Library: https://uba.uva.nl/en/contact, or a letter to: Library of the University of Amsterdam, Secretariat, Singel 425, 1012 WP Amsterdam, The Netherlands. You will be contacted as soon as possible.
1. INTRODUCTION

Research into information seeking behavior has shown substantial changes in user behavior during complex tasks involving learning and construction. Models of information seeking, including Kuhlthau’s Information Search Process model, describe fundamentally different macro-level stages. Current search systems usually do not provide support for these stages, but provide a static set of features predominantly focused on supporting micro-level search interactions. This paper investigates the utility of search user interface (SUI) features at different macro-level stages of complex tasks.

2. RESULTS

We used a custom search system called SearchAssist, and designed tasks to take users through pre-focus, focus, and post-focus task stages in order to gather active, passive, and subjective measures of when SUI features provide most value and support.

First, we looked at active behavior, the behavior which can be directly and indirectly determined from logged interaction, such as clicks and submitted queries. Our main finding is that some features such as informational features (providing information about results) are used frequently throughout, while input and control features (for refinement of results) are used less frequently after the first stage.

Second, we looked at passive behavior, i.e. behavior not typically caught in interaction logs, such as eye fixations and mouse movements. Our main finding is the difference with the active results: evidently, users look often at actively used features, but other features that are less actively used (such as the recent queries feature) are more used in a passive way, suggesting a different type of support offered by these features.

Third, we were interested in the subjective opinions of users about the usefulness of features; this data also formed a reference point for interpreting other observed data from the previous research questions. Our main finding is that the perceived usefulness of features differs radically per search stage, as summarised in Figure 1.

3. CONCLUSIONS

Concluding, our findings suggest that the active, passive and perceived utility of SUI features across stages, especially in the context of complex and learning tasks, is inherently dynamic with different types of features being useful in different task stages. This is in line with macro-level information seeking models, describing broad changes in information behaviour across stages, and sheds light on the type of support needed in each stage. This provides new handles to overcome the largely static support for information seeking in current search systems, and facilitate a move towards more dynamic and responsive SUIs, providing tailored support to different information seeking stages.

REFERENCES