

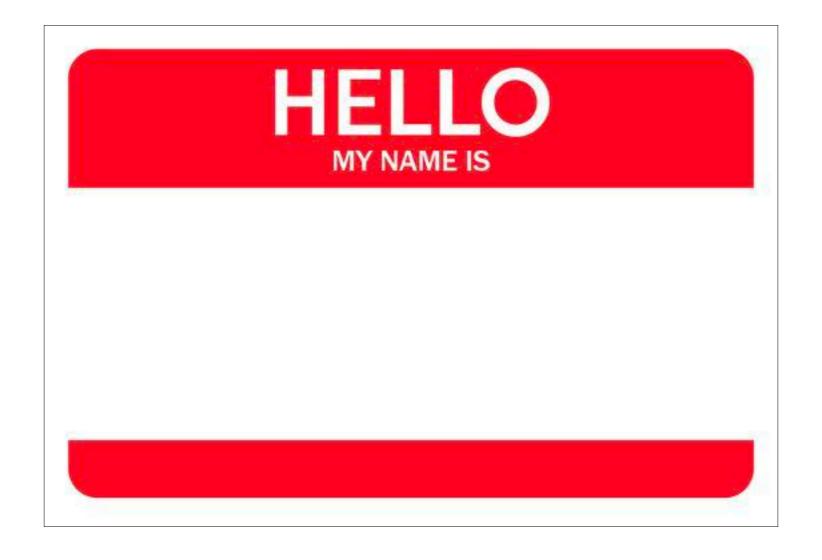


Finding Knowledge in the Digital Age: Cognitive Abilities and the Quest for Better Searching

Dr. Jaime Arguello

School of Information and Library Science University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Background



Interactive Information Systems Lab



Me



Dr. Rob Capra



Wonderful Students (more later)

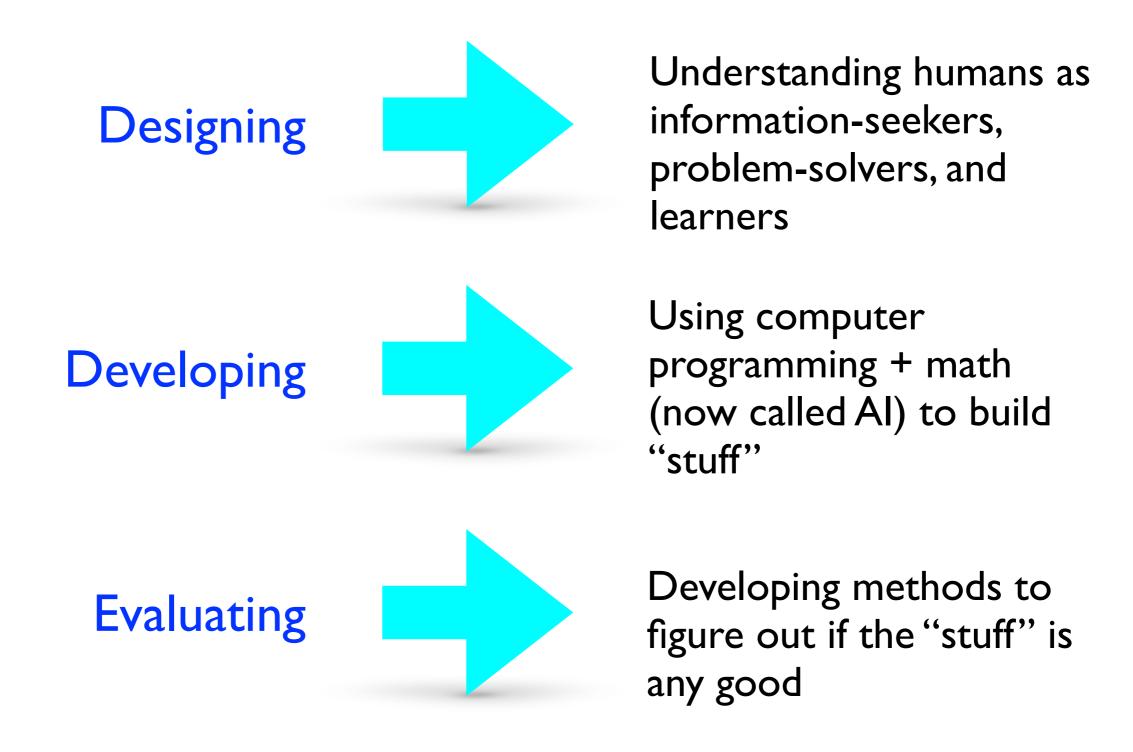
My Goals for Today

- 1. Introduce you to my research field: information retrieval (IR)
- 2. Convince you that IR research is important, challenging, and fun!
- 3. Introduce you to some of my recent research projects

What is Information Retrieval?

• **Designing**, **developing**, and **evaluating** systems to help people find and use information to support their goals.

What is Information Retrieval?



What is Information Retrieval?

- IR systems help people find information, and are:
 - Predictive: make (hopefully) educated guesses
 - Interactive: support back-and-forth interaction
 - Dynamic: evolve automatically with the environment

Many Types of IR Systems

Google







































NETFLIX















IR Systems have Important Societal Benefits

- We use them to:
 - Understand the world
 - Do our jobs
 - Find our jobs
 - Perform day-to-day tasks
 - Acquire new knowledge / skills
 - Make important decisions
 - Find entertainment
 - Support our hobbies
 - Meet people
 - Find inspiration
 - Ponder the meaning of life

IR Systems have Important Societal Challenges

- "One size does not fit all"
 - Individual differences
 - Situational differences
- Personalization (i.e., tailoring the search experience) helps, but raises questions about:
 - Privacy, filter bubbles, etc.
- More importantly, personalization remains narrowly focused
 - Mostly topical (i.e., personal interests)

Interactive Information Systems Lab



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Interactive Information Systems Lab Common Threads

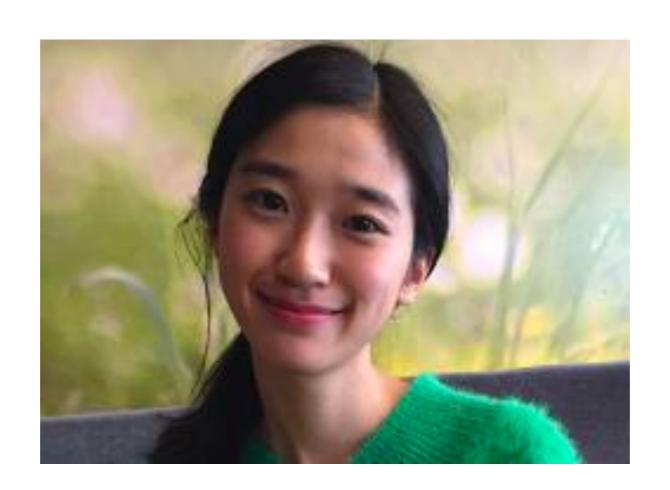
- Understanding humans: factors that influence needs and behaviors
- Lab studies: participants+ manipulations + observations
- Complex tasks: not simple factfinding nor navigation
- Novel paradigms: beyond keyword queries + ranked lists
- Novel tools: interfaces and tools to alleviate challenges

Interactive Information Systems Lab Sandeep Avula



Embedding search systems into messaging platforms to support multiple collaborators in real-time

Interactive Information Systems Lab Bogeum Choi



Understanding the role of working memory ability on how people search and learn

Interactive Information Systems Lab



Understanding how people pause and resume complex tasks across multiple (long-term) sessions

Interactive Information Systems Lab Kelsey Urgo



Understanding how characteristics of learning objectives influence task-decomposition and needs

Interactive Information Systems Lab Austin Ward



Embedding search systems in virtual reality environments

Case (Research) Study

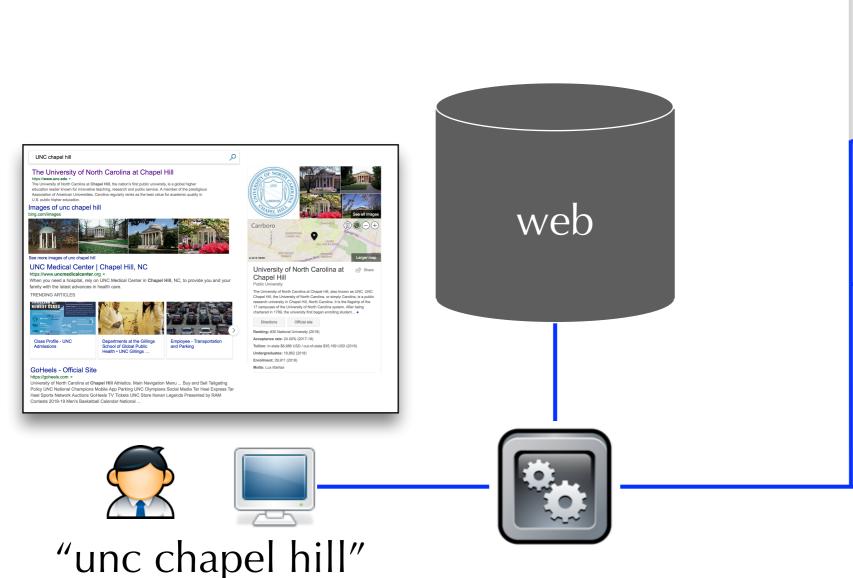
The Effects of Working Memory, Perceptual Speed, and Inhibition in Aggregated Search

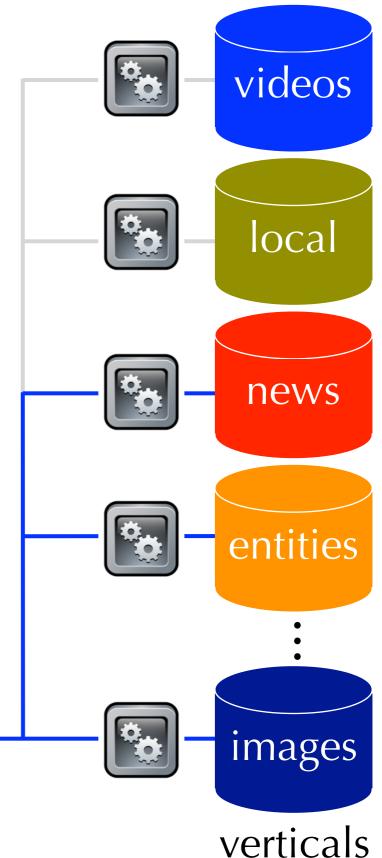
JAIME ARGUELLO and BOGEUM CHOI, School of Information and Library Science, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Prior work has studied how different characteristics of individual users (e.g., personality traits and cognitive abilities) can impact search behaviors and outcomes. We report on a laboratory study (N = 32) that investigated the effects of three different cognitive abilities (perceptual speed, working memory, and inhibition) in the context of aggregated search. Aggregated search systems combine results from multiple heterogeneous sources (or verticals) in a unified presentation. Participants in our study interacted with two different aggregated search interfaces (a within-subjects design) that differed based on the extent to which the layout distinguished between results originating from different verticals. The interleaved interface merged results from different verticals in a fairly unconstrained fashion. Conversely, the *blocked* interface displayed results from the same vertical as a group, displayed each group of vertical results in the same region on the SERP for every query, and used a border around each group of vertical results to help distinguish among results from different sources. We investigated three research questions (RQ1-RQ3). Specifically, we investigated the effects of the interface condition and each cognitive ability on three types of outcomes: (RQ1) participants' levels of workload, (RQ2) participants' levels of user engagement, and (RQ3) participants' search behaviors. Our results found different main and interaction effects. Perceptual speed and inhibition did not significantly affect participants' workload and user engagement but significantly affected their search behaviors. Specifically, with the interleaved interface, participants with lower perceptual speed had more difficulty finding relevant results on the SERP, and participants with lower inhibitory attention control searched at a slower pace. Working memory did not have a strong effect on participants' behaviors but had several significant effects on the levels of workload and user engagement reported by participants. Specifically, participants with lower working memory reported higher levels of workload and lower levels of user engagement. We discuss implications of our results for designing aggregated search interfaces that are well suited for users with different cognitive abilities.

Aggregated Search

 Integrating results from different, heterogeneous back-end systems in a <u>unified presentation</u>





Web Search Portals (e.g., Google)

UNC chapel hill



The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

https://www.unc.edu ▼

The University of North Carolina at **Chapel Hill**, the nation's first public university, is a global higher education leader known for innovative teaching, research and public service. A member of the prestigious Association of American Universities, Carolina regularly ranks as the best value for academic quality in U.S. public higher education.

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UNC Medical Center | Chapel Hill, NC

https://www.uncmedicalcenter.org -

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TRENDING ARTICLES



Class Profile - UNC Admissions



Departments at the Gillings School of Global Public Health • UNC Gillings ...



Employee - Transportation and Parking

GoHeels - Official Site

https://goheels.com -

University of North Carolina at **Chapel Hill** Athletics. Main Navigation Menu ... Buy and Sell Tailgating Policy UNC National Champions Mobile App Parking UNC Olympians Social Media Tar Heel Express Tar Heel Sports Network Auctions GoHeels TV Tickets UNC Store Kenan Legends Presented by RAM Contests 2018-19 Men's Basketball Calendar National ...



University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

Public University

The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, also known as UNC, UNC Chapel Hill, the University of North Carolina, or simply Carolina, is a public research university in Chapel Hill, North Carolina. It is the flagship of the 17 campuses of the University of North Carolina system. After being chartered in 1789, the university first began enrolling student... +

Directions

Official site

Ranking: #30 National University (2019)

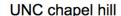
Acceptance rate: 24.00% (2017-18)

Tuition: in-state \$8,986 USD / out-of-state \$35,169 USD (2018)

Undergraduates: 18,862 (2018) Enrollment: 29,911 (2018)

Motto: Lux libertas

Web Search Portals (e.g., Google)





The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

https://www.unc.edu -

The University of North Carolina at **Chapel Hill**, the nation's first public university, is a global higher education leader known for innovative teaching, research and public service. A member of the prestigious Association of American Universities, Carolina regularly ranks as the best value for academic quality in U.S. public higher education.

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When you need a hospital, rely on UNC Medical Center in **Chapel Hill**, NC, to provide you and your family with the latest advances in health care.

TRENDING ARTICLES



Class Profile - UNC Admissions



Departments at the Gillings School of Global Public Health • UNC Gillings ...

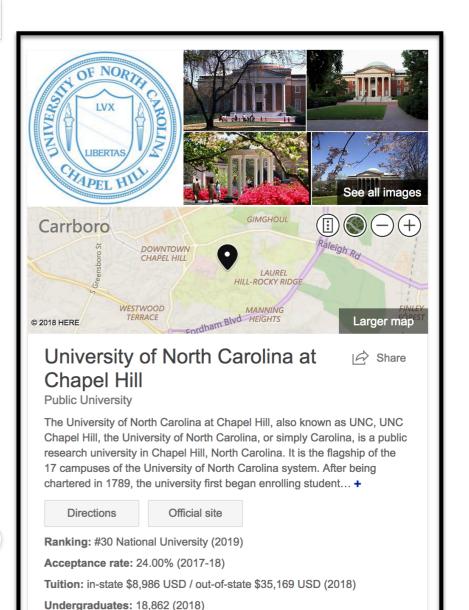


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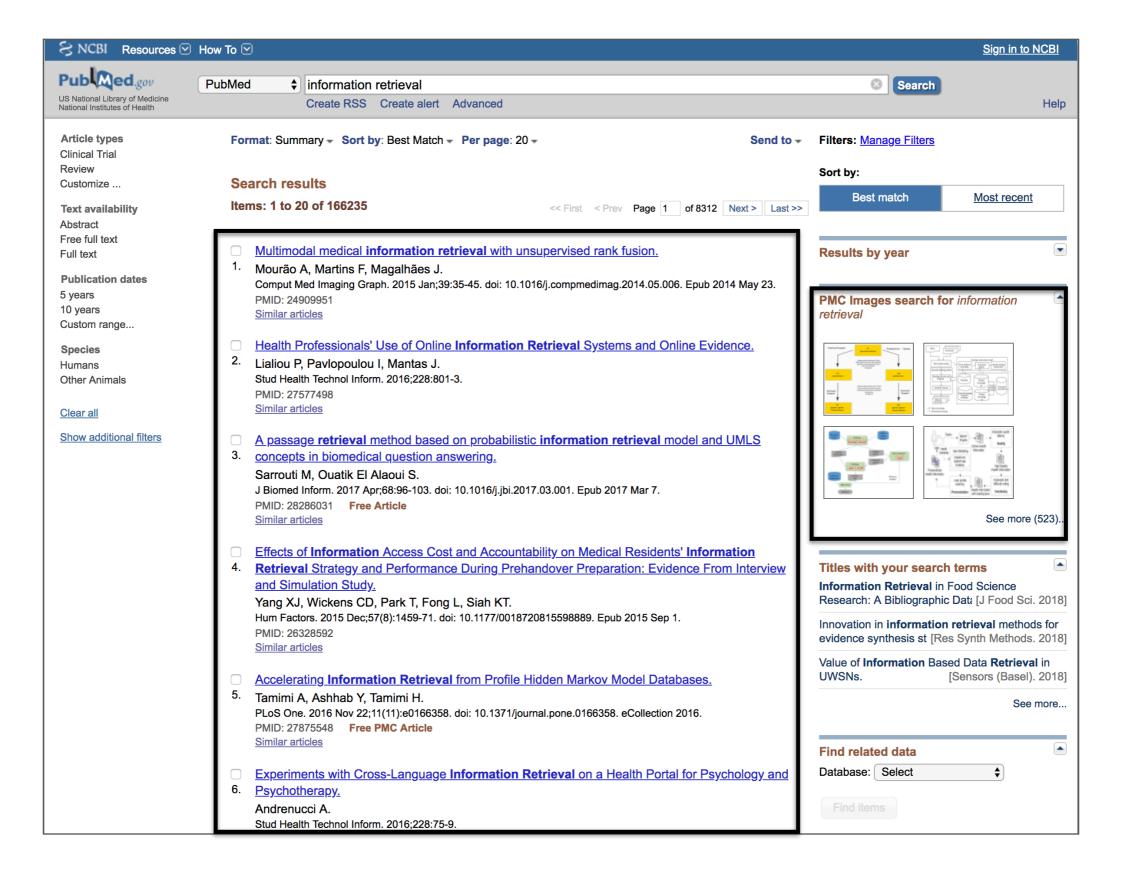
University of North Carolina at **Chapel Hill** Athletics. Main Navigation Menu ... Buy and Sell Tailgating Policy UNC National Champions Mobile App Parking UNC Olympians Social Media Tar Heel Express Tar Heel Sports Network Auctions GoHeels TV Tickets UNC Store Kenan Legends Presented by RAM Contests 2018-19 Men's Basketball Calendar National ...



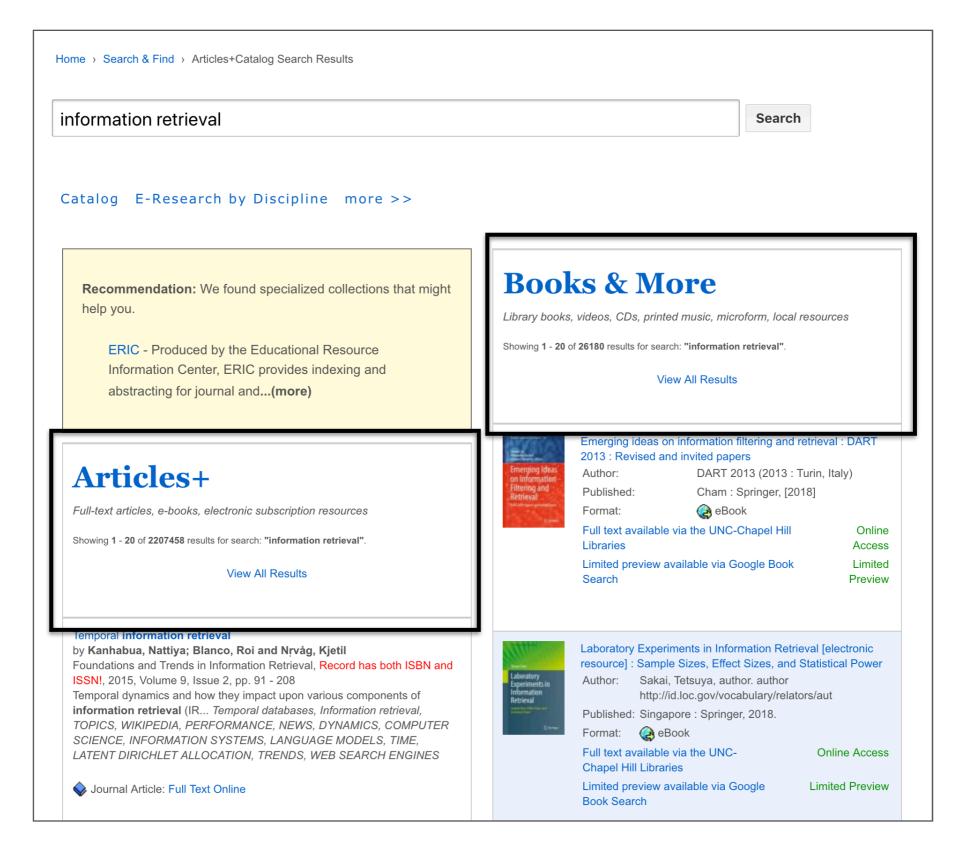
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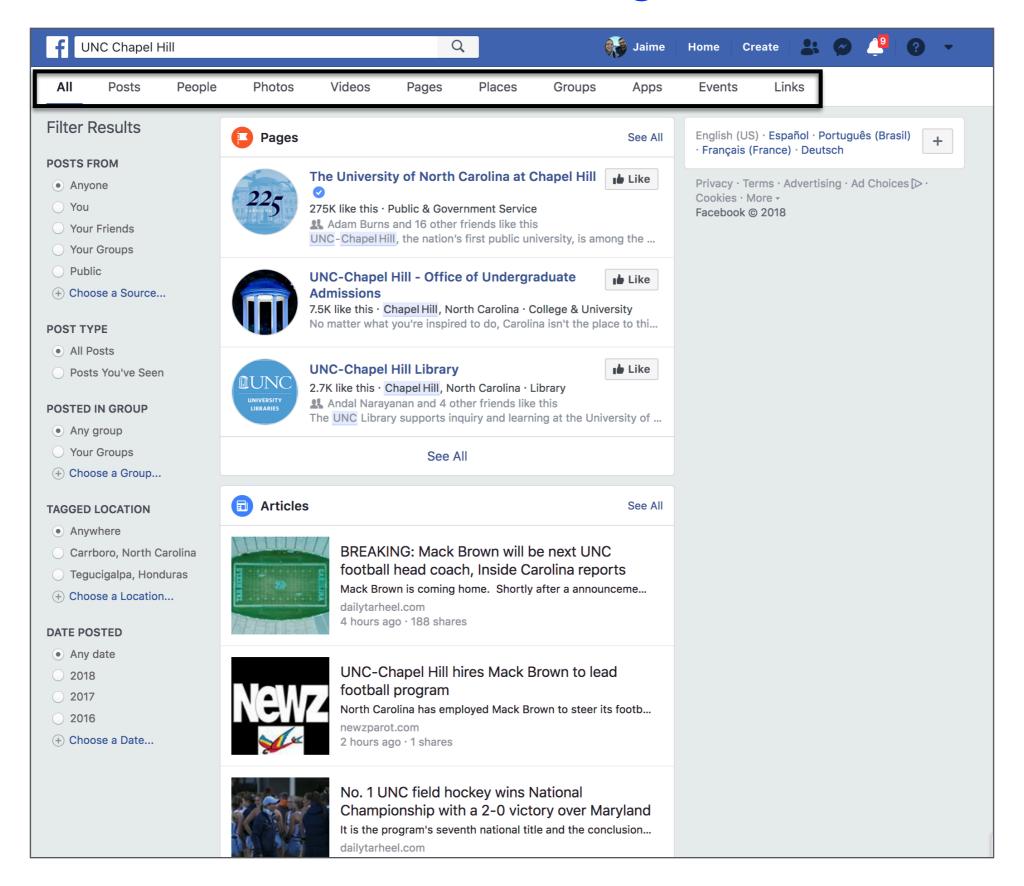
Academic Search (e.g., PubMed)



Library Search (e.g., UNC Libraries)



Social Media Search (e.g., Facebook)



Aggregated Search Systems

- Vary based on the extent to which the visual layout differentiates between results from different sources
- Use Gestalt principles (<u>to different extents</u>) to convey relations between results
- Proximity: items closer together are related
- Similarity: items that look similar are related
- Common region: items in a common region are related

Research Questions

• The effects of 3 cognitive abilities and 2 interface conditions on:

RQ1: effort

RQ2: user engagement

RQ3: search behaviors

• Interfaces: varied in the extent to which Gestalt principles were used to distinguish between results from different verticals (web, images, news, shopping, video)

Cognitive Abilities

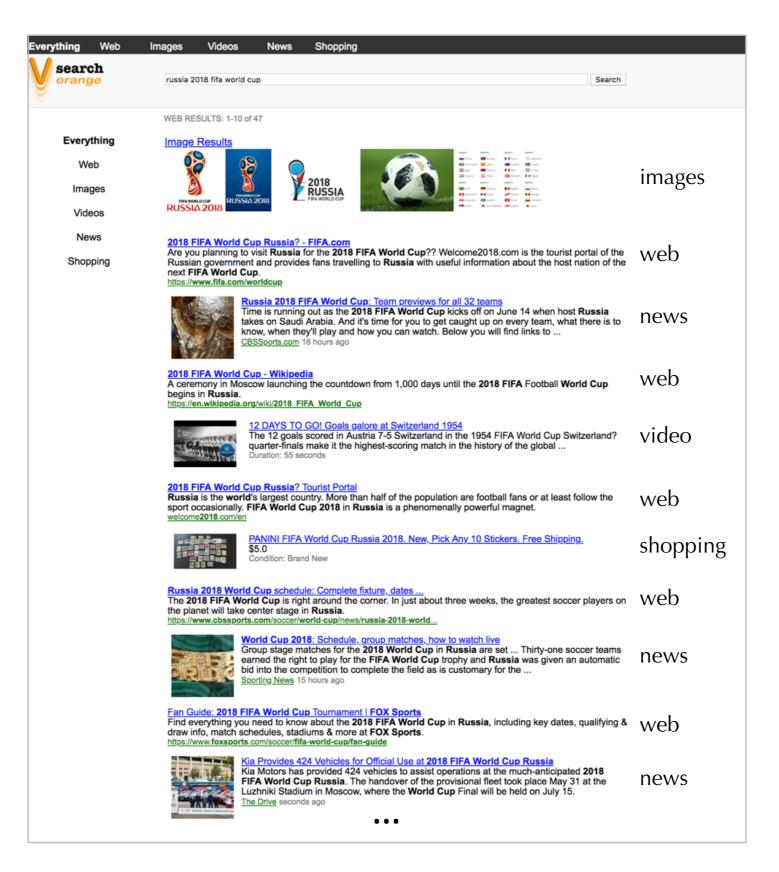
- Working memory: the ability to hold (and work with) information in active memory
- Perceptual speed: the ability to quickly scan for information
- Inhibition (or attention control): the ability to ignore (or inhibit attention to) stimuli not relevant to the task at hand

Interface Conditions: Blocked Interface



30

Interface Conditions: Interleaved Interface (truncated)



User Study (N=32)

- 4 search tasks (2 with each interface)
- 2 post-task questionnaires (effort, engagement)
- (Short break)
- 3 post-study psychometric tests

Comparative Tasks

- Compare 3 items (alternatives) along 3 dimensions (criteria)
- Bookmark at least 10 pages + provide justification

"You are planning an extended hiking trip with your friend for this fall. You've recently heard that it can be unsafe to drink water directly from streams and rivers due to the possibility of contamination from bacteria, parasites, and pollutants. Now, you are trying to do some research on methods for purifying naturally-sourced water. Consider the following water purification methods: (1) boiling water (2) water purification tablets (3) using a portable water filter. For this task, your goal is to compare and contrast these methods based on the following criteria: (1) the types of bacteria eliminated by the method, (2) how much the method costs, and (3) how the method works."

	bacteria eliminated	equipment cost	how it works
boiling water			
purification tablets			
portable filter			

RQ1: Effort NASA TLX

Mental demand: How mentally demanding was the task?

Physical demand: How physically demanding was the task?

Temporal demand: How hurried or rushed was the pace of the task?

Failure: How successful were you in accomplishing what you were asked to do?

Effort: How hard did you have to work to accomplish your level of performance?

Frustration: How insecure, discouraged, irritated, stressed, annoyed were you?

RQ2: User Engagement O'Brien's UES

FA1: I lost myself in this search experience.		
FA2: The time I spent searching just slipped away.		
FA3: I was absorbed in the search task.		
PU1: I felt frustrated while doing the search task. (reverse coded)		
PU2: My search experience was taxing. (reverse coded)		
PU3: I found the search system confusing to use. (reverse coded)		
AE1: The search system was attractive.		
AE2: The search system was aesthetically appealing.		
AE3: The search system appealed to my senses.		
RW1: My search experience was worthwhile.		
RW2: My search experience was rewarding.		
RW3: I felt interested in the search task.		

RQ3: Search Behaviors

15 Behavioral Measures

- Queries
- Clicks
- Bookmarks
- Completion Time
- Time to 1st bookmark
- Query-to-click time
- Click-to-bookmark time
- Time b/w events (queries, clicks, bookmarks)

- Clicks w/o bookmarks
- Queries w/o clicks
- Queries w/o mouseover events
- Queries w/o scrolls
- Queries w/o bookmarks
- Quick reformulations (< 1min.)
- Queries with repeated intent (qualitative analysis)

• 3-factor solution explained 68% of variance

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
queries without bookmarks	0.888	0.021	0.216
queries with repeated intent	0.867	0.029	0.217
queries	0.863	-0.285	0.214
queries without clicks	0.863	0.232	0.029
quick query reformulations	0.811	-0.412	-0.083
queries without mouseovers	0.696	0.118	-0.018
queries without scrolls	0.577	-0.370	-0.004
time between events	-0.259	0.887	-0.027
time to first bookmark	0.019	0.718	0.202
bookmarks	-0.045	-0.659	0.242
click-to-bookmark time	-0.207	0.626	-0.072
query-to-click time	0.134	0.523	-0.065
clicks	0.143	-0.462	0.851
clicks without a bookmark	0.161	-0.033	0.835
completion time	0.045	0.577	0.674

Factor 1: difficulty identifying relevant SERP results

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
queries without bookmarks	0.888	0.021	0.216
queries with repeated intent	0.867	0.029	0.217
queries	0.863	-0.285	0.214
queries without clicks	0.863	0.232	0.029
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clicks	0.143	-0.462	0.851
clicks without a bookmark	0.161	-0.033	0.835
completion time	0.045	0.577	0.674

• Spoiler: perceptual speed affected measures related to Factor 1

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
queries without bookmarks	0.888	0.021	0.216
queries with repeated intent	0.867	0.029	0.217
queries	0.863	-0.285	0.214
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clicks	0.143	-0.462	0.851
clicks without a bookmark	0.161	-0.033	0.835
completion time	0.045	0.577	0.674

• Factor 2: pace of interaction

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
queries without bookmarks	0.888	0.021	0.216
queries with repeated intent	0.867	0.029	0.217
queries	0.863	-0.285	0.214
queries without clicks	0.863	0.232	0.029
quick query reformulations	0.811	-0.412	-0.083
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click-to-bookmark time	-0.207	0.626	-0.072
query-to-click time	0.134	0.523	-0.065
clicks	0.143	-0.462	0.851
clicks without a bookmark	0.161	-0.033	0.835
completion time	0.045	0.577	0.674

• Spoiler: inhibition affected measures related to Factor 2

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
queries without bookmarks	0.888	0.021	0.216
queries with repeated intent	0.867	0.029	0.217
queries	0.863	-0.285	0.214
queries without clicks	0.863	0.232	0.029
quick query reformulations	0.811	-0.412	-0.083
queries without mouseovers	0.696	0.118	-0.018
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query-to-click time	0.134	0.523	-0.065
clicks	0.143	-0.462	0.851
clicks without a bookmark	0.161	-0.033	0.835
completion time	0.045	0.577	0.674

• Factor 3: effort

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
queries without bookmarks	0.888	0.021	0.216
queries with repeated intent	0.867	0.029	0.217
queries	0.863	-0.285	0.214
queries without clicks	0.863	0.232	0.029
quick query reformulations	0.811	-0.412	-0.083
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clicks without a bookmark	0.161	-0.033	0.835
completion time	0.045	0.577	0.674

Perceptual Speed: Finding A's Test

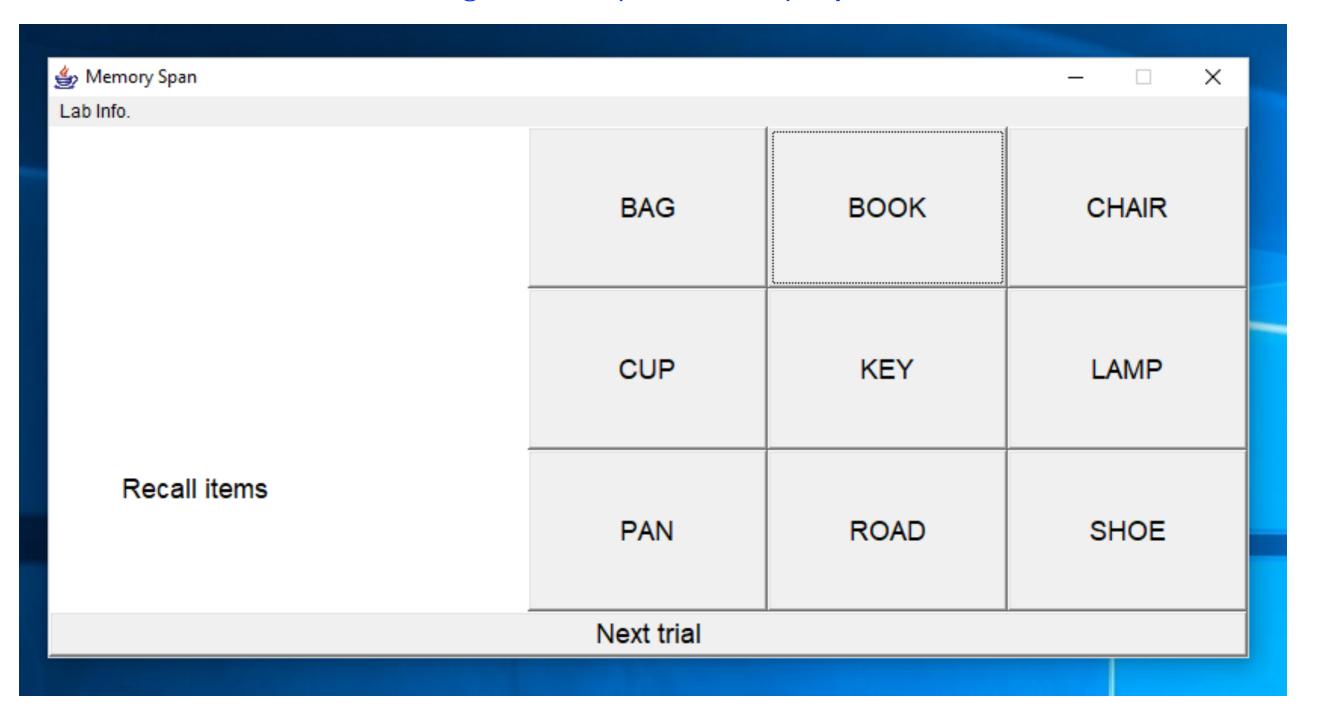
1	2	3	14	5
cider	east	stripe	insert	defend
bough	blind	coarse	court	settle
fudge	chord	govern	pear <u>l</u>	lodge
greet	- solar	perfect	bridle	oaken
-fault	spoon	special	recess	crown
_leap-	piece	consist	soapy	quest
count	rinse	mostly	able	glimpse
shore	- drawn	shrink	pledge	every
easel-	fleet	pencil	refuse	break
define	sense	hinder	better	where
entire	uncle	solace	patrol	thorn
ghost	white	keeper	judge	pause
knife	coach -	night	defect	hence
hedge	south	clock	trust	short
-petal-	period	picnic	other	person
scope	miller	smart	straw	warm
ripen	-slogan	finger	noisy	juice
under	height	useful	defer	enter
heard	event	slowly	field	ordeal
quite	bond	meant	mend	nurse
jump	west	quick	skill	cool

Working Memory: Memory Span Test

			- 🗆 X
Lab Info.		,	
	BICYCLE	COMPUTER	ENVELOPE
	HELICOPTER	HIGHWAY	RECLINER
Recall items	REFRIGERATOR	TELEPHONE	WATERMELON
Next trial			
	1 1 3 3 3 3 3 3 3		

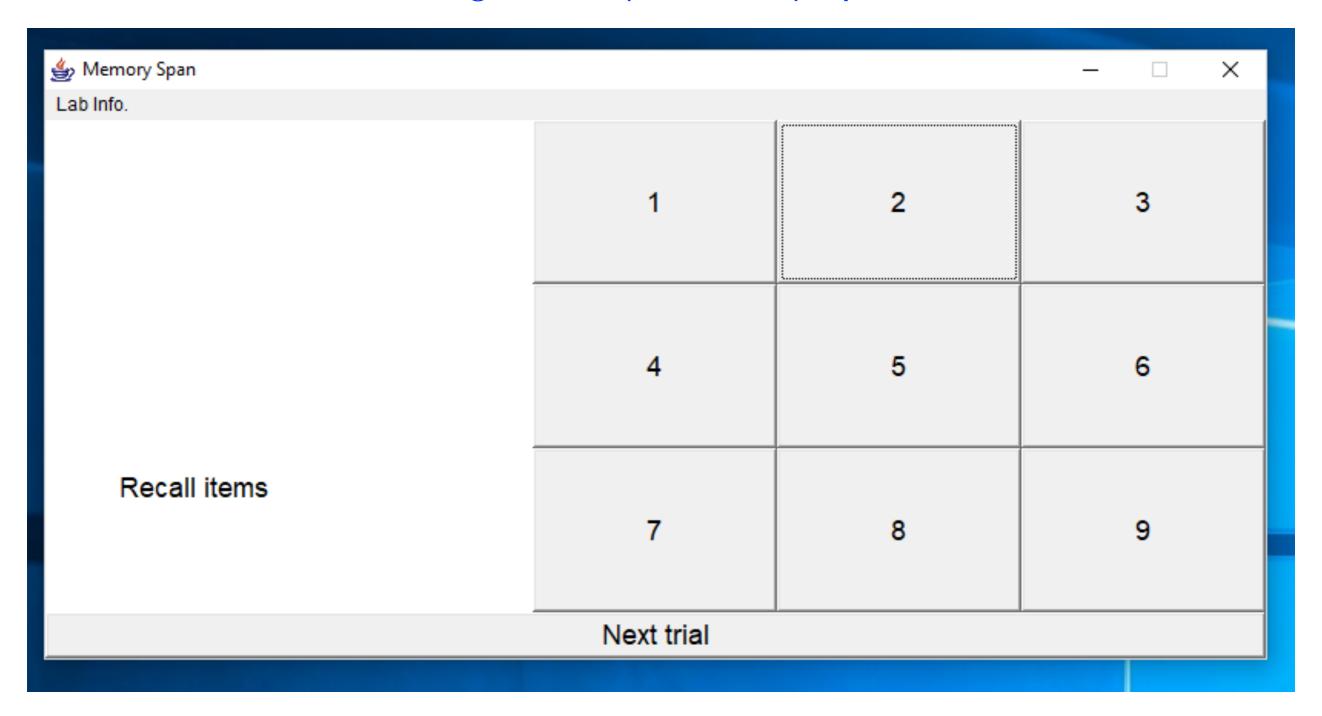
(long words)

Working Memory: Memory Span Test



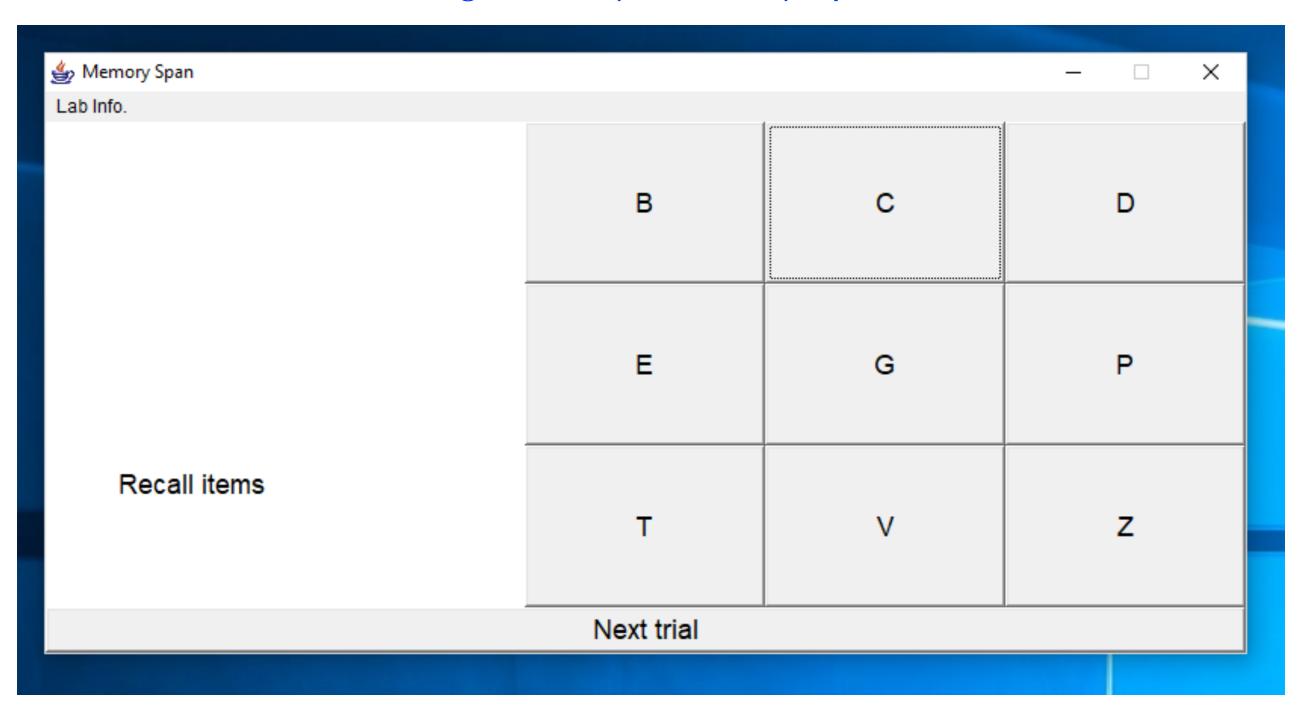
(short words)

Working Memory: Memory Span Test



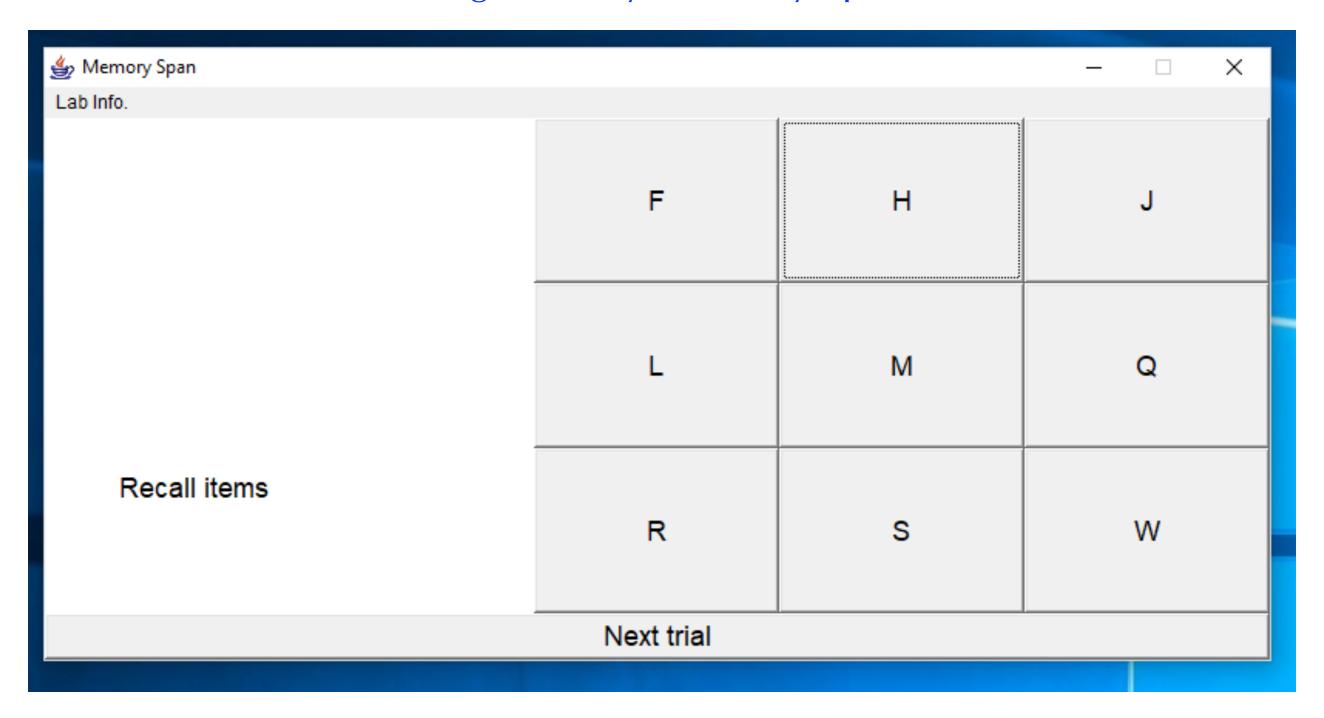
(numbers)

Working Memory: Memory Span Test



(letter that sound similar)

Working Memory: Memory Span Test



(letter that sound dissimilar)

Psychometric Tests Inhibition: Stroop Test



(congruent condition)

Psychometric Tests Inhibition: Stroop Test



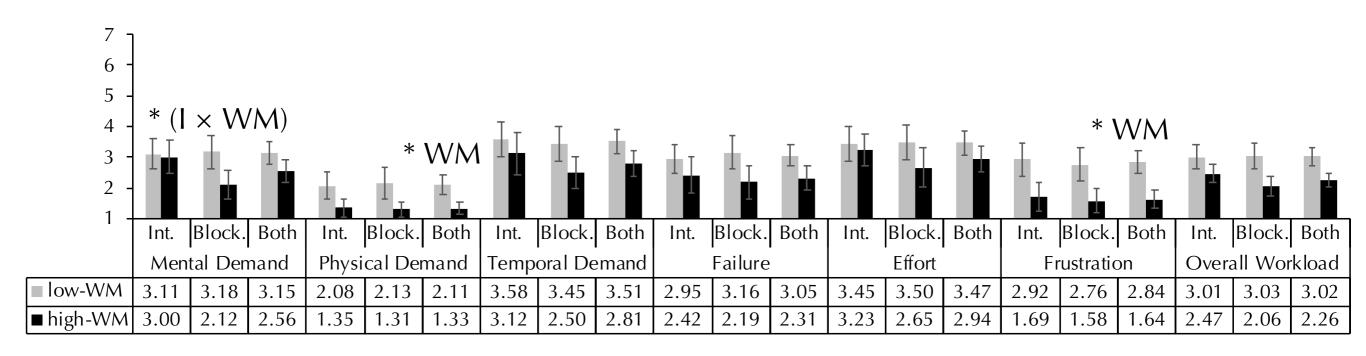
(incongruent condition)

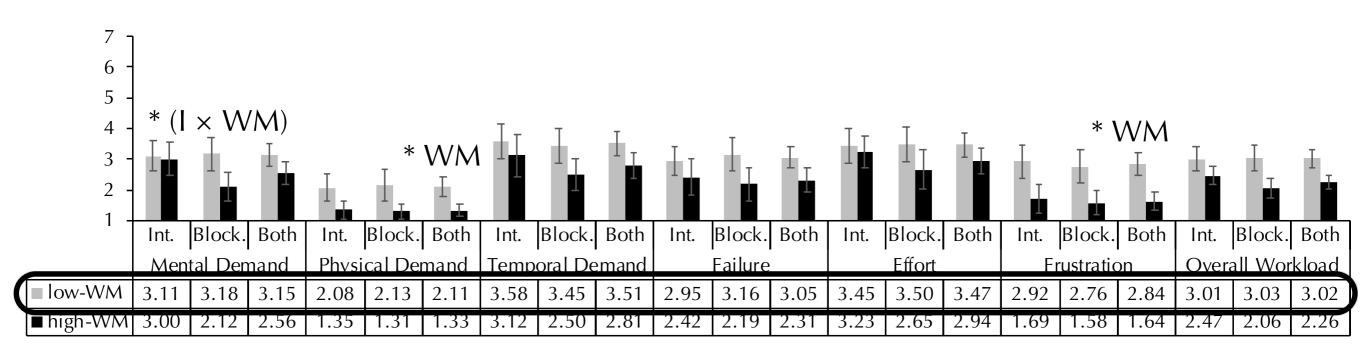
Psychometric Tests Ranges and Correlations

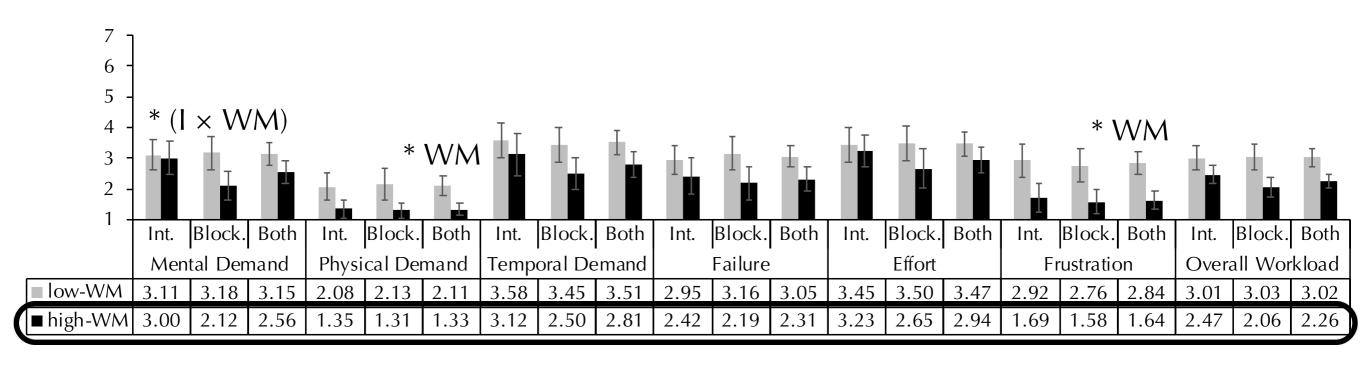
	Working Memory	Perceptual Speed	Inhibition
Possible Range	0-9	0-200	unbounded
Mean (SD)	4.86 (0.79)	64.16 (12.00)	107.80 (166.27)
Median	5.60	63	101.80
Min, Max	3.80, 7.20	44, 90	-272.20, 449.13

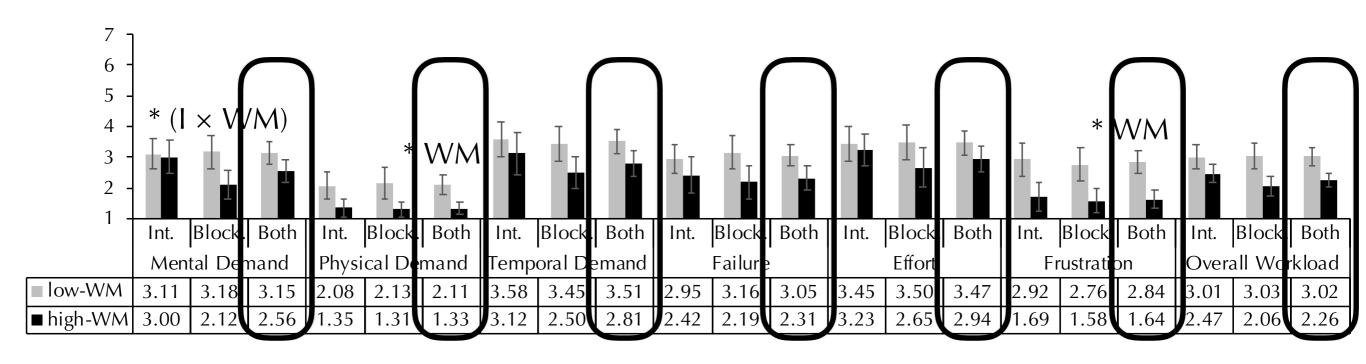
- WM vs. PS: r = .069 (p = .707)
- WM vs. IN: r = .133 (p = .469)
- PS vs. IN: r = .165 (p = .366)

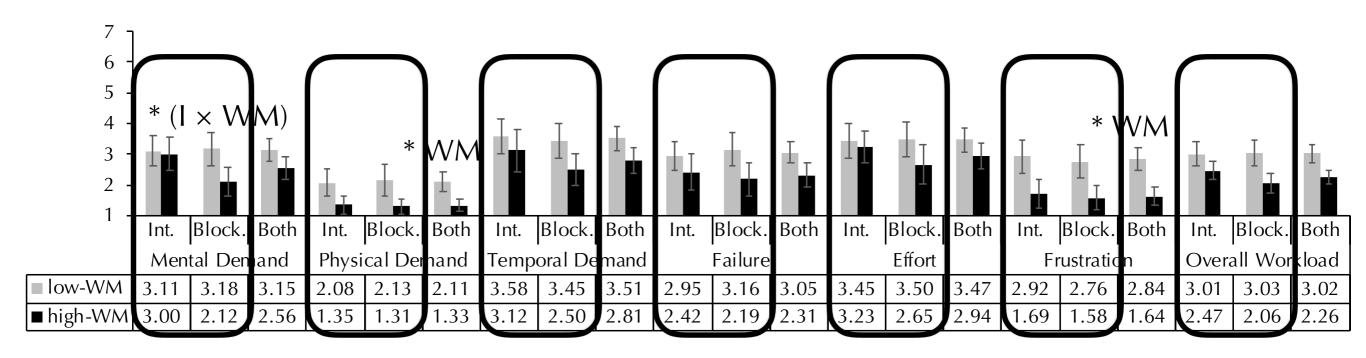
Results

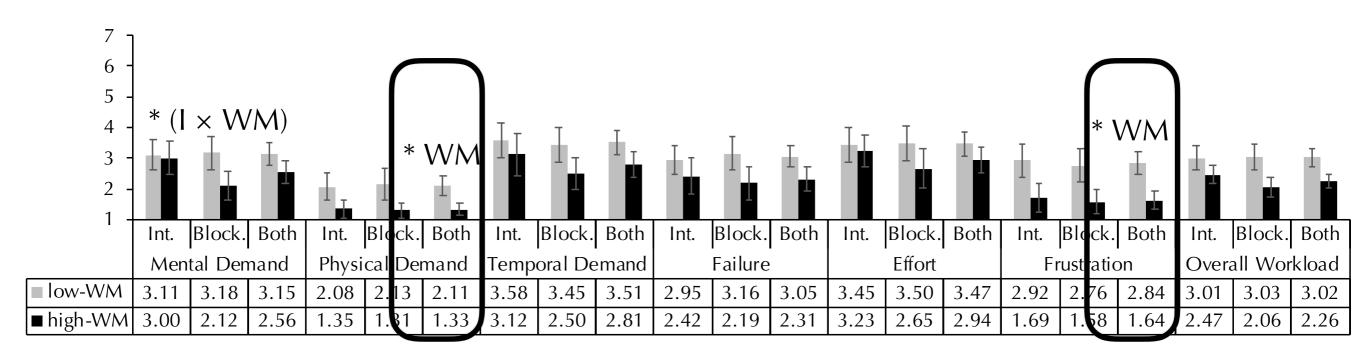




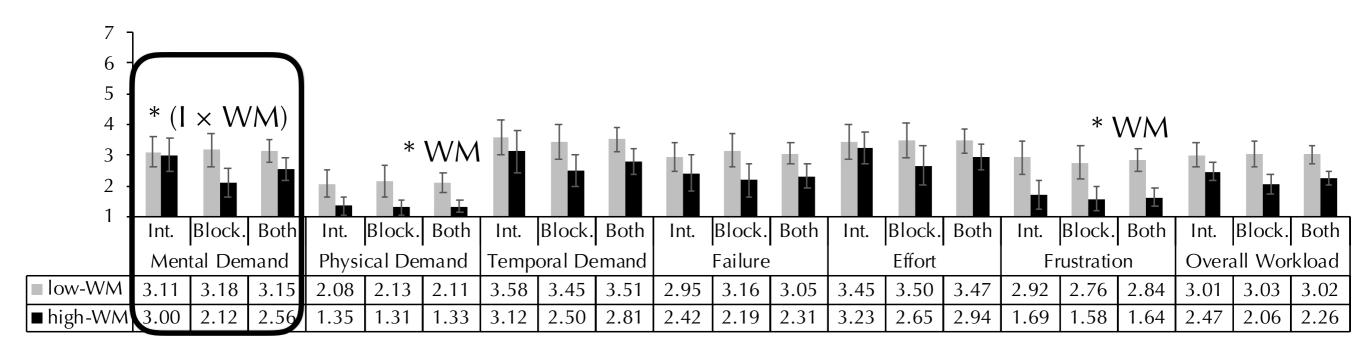






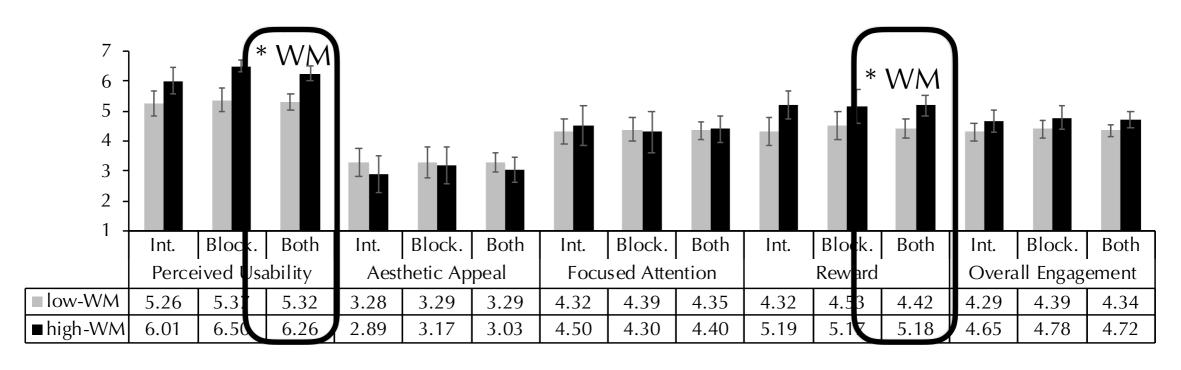


 Irrespective of the interface, high-WM participants reported lower physical demand and frustration (p<.05)



- With the interleaved interface, both participant groups report similar levels of mental demand
- With the blocked interface, high-WM participants reported lower levels of mental demand
- Possible Explanation: high-WM participants were more effective at leveraging the <u>fixed layout of the blocked interface</u>

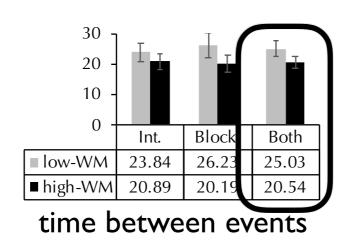
RQ2: Engagement Working Memory

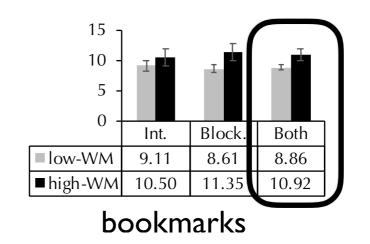


• Irrespective of the interface condition, high-WM participants reported higher perceived usability and reward (p<.05)

RQ3 Results: Effects on Search Behaviors

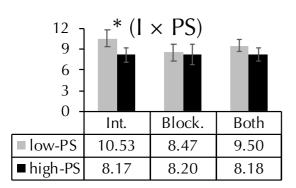
RQ3 Results: Working Memory on Search Behaviors



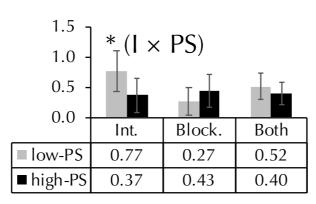


- Working memory had no significant effects on search behaviors
- General trend: high-WM participants worked faster and produced more bookmarks (p=.06)

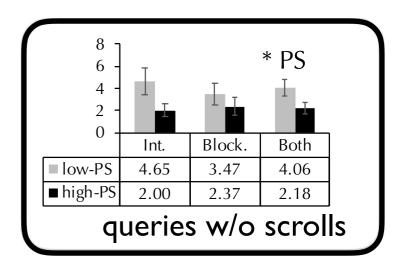
RQ3 Results: Perceptual Speed on Search Behaviors

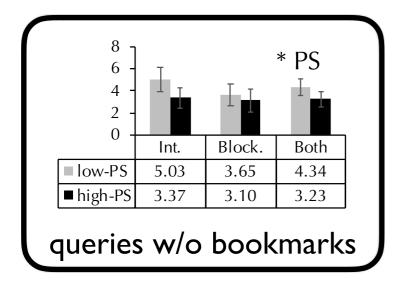


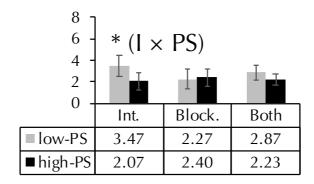
queries



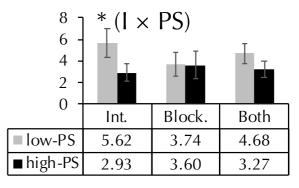
queries w/o mouseovers





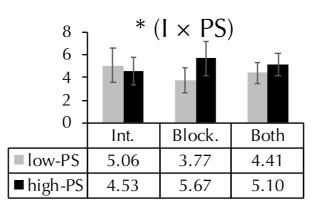


repeated intent queries



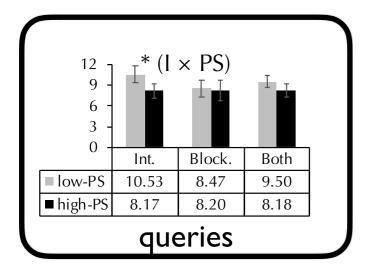
quick query reformulations

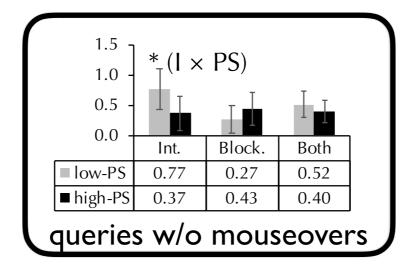
Factor I Measures

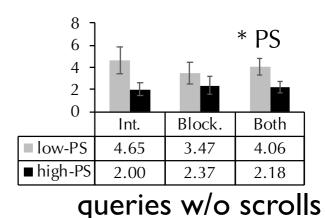


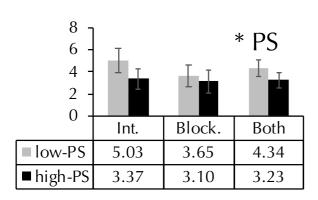
clicks w/o bookmarks

RQ3 Results: Perceptual Speed on Search Behaviors

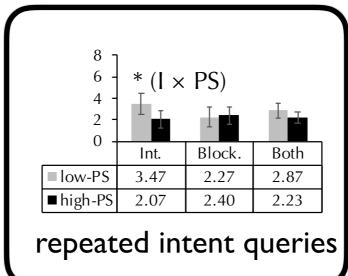








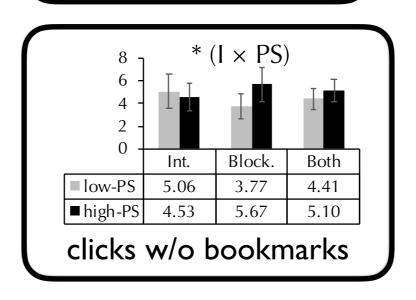
queries w/o bookmarks



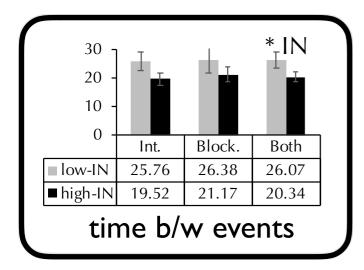
8 | * (I × PS)
6 | 4 | 2 | 0 | Int. | Block. | Both
| low-PS | 5.62 | 3.74 | 4.68
| high-PS | 2.93 | 3.60 | 3.27

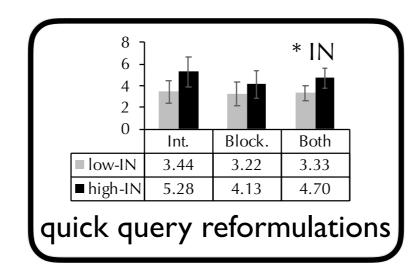
| quick query reformulations

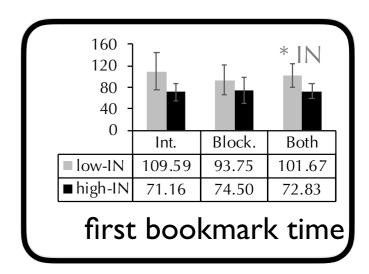
Factor I Measures

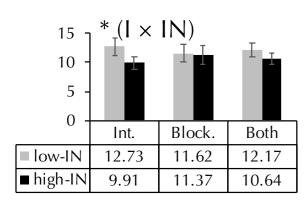


RQ3 Results: Inhibition on Search Behaviors

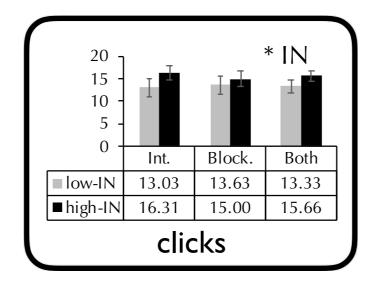


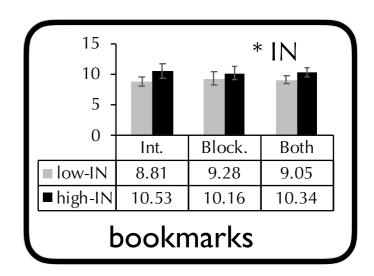






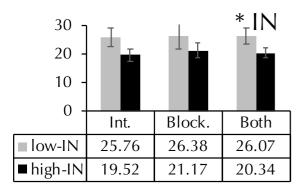
query-to-click time



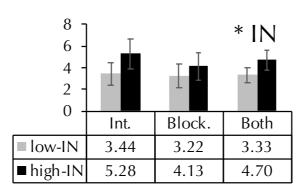


Factor 2 Measures

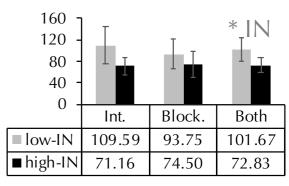
RQ3 Results: Inhibition on Search Behaviors



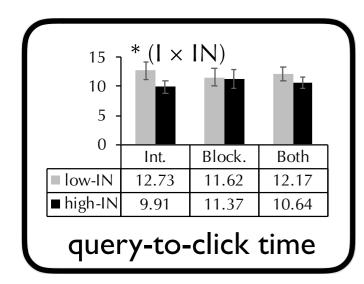
time b/w events

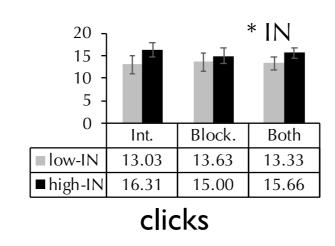


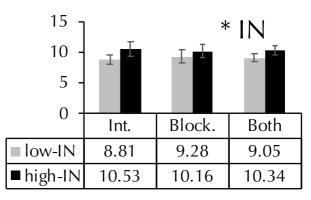
quick query reformulations



first bookmark time







bookmarks

Factor 2 Measures

Summary

	Workload (RQ1)	Engagement (RQ2)	Behaviors (RQ3)
Working Memory	High-WM participants reported lower workload, especially with blocked interface	High-WM participants reported higher engagement	None
Perceptual Speed	None	None	Low-PS participants had more difficulty finding relevant results on SERP, especially with the interleaved interface
Inhibition	None	None	Low-IN participants had slower pace of interaction, especially with the interleaved interface

Possible Implications

- Aggregated interfaces based on Gestalt principles aim to clearly convey relations between search results
- Help users focus on specific groups of results and ignore others
- May provide benefits for specific groups of users: high-WM, low-PS, low-IN users

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 - low-PS users: more abandoned queries
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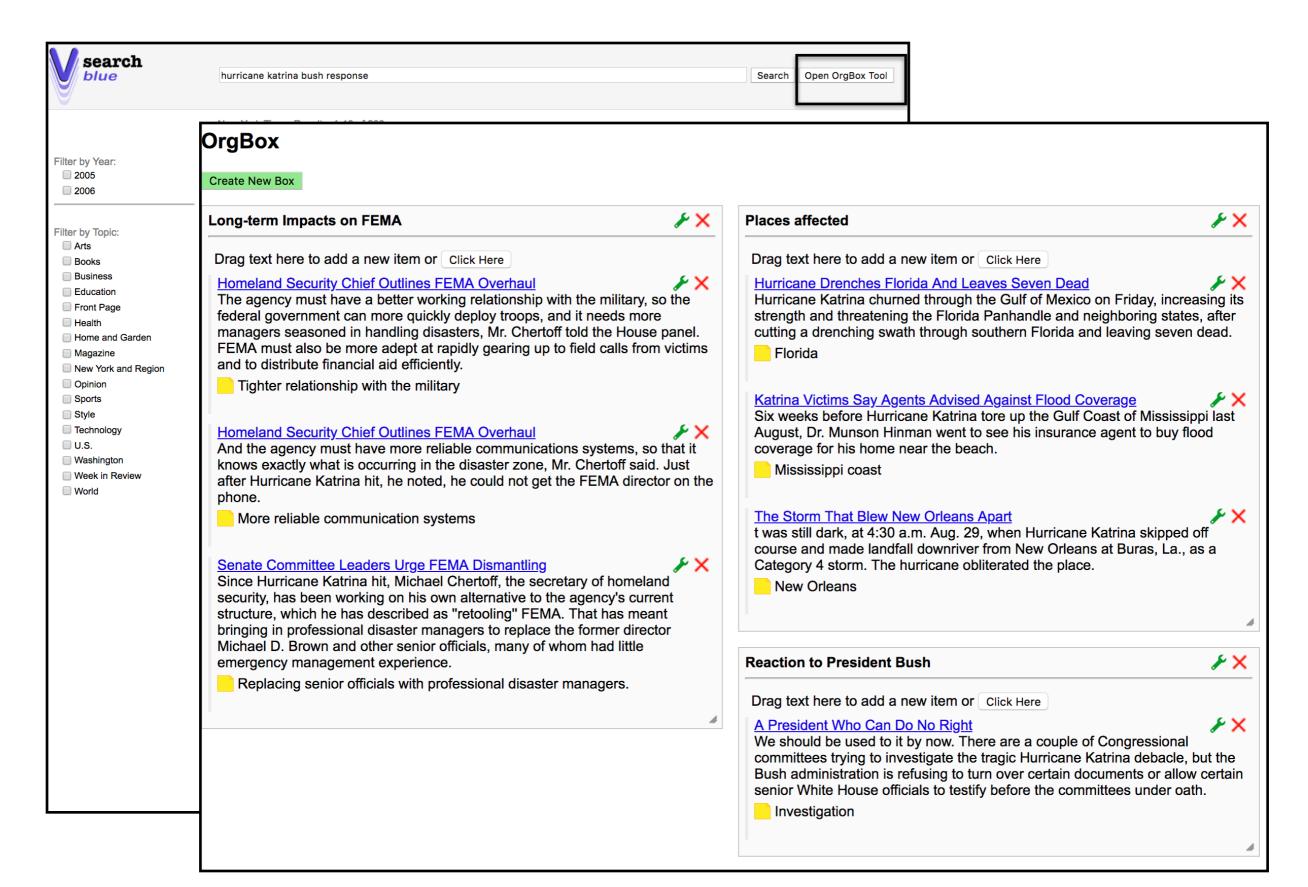
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- May provide benefits for specific groups of users: high-WM, low-PS, low-IN users
- More accurate inferences from behavioral data:
 - low-PS users: more abandoned queries
 - low-IN users: slower pace of interaction
- Some cognitive abilities may be more difficult to infer than others (e.g., working memory)

Other (Ongoing) Studies

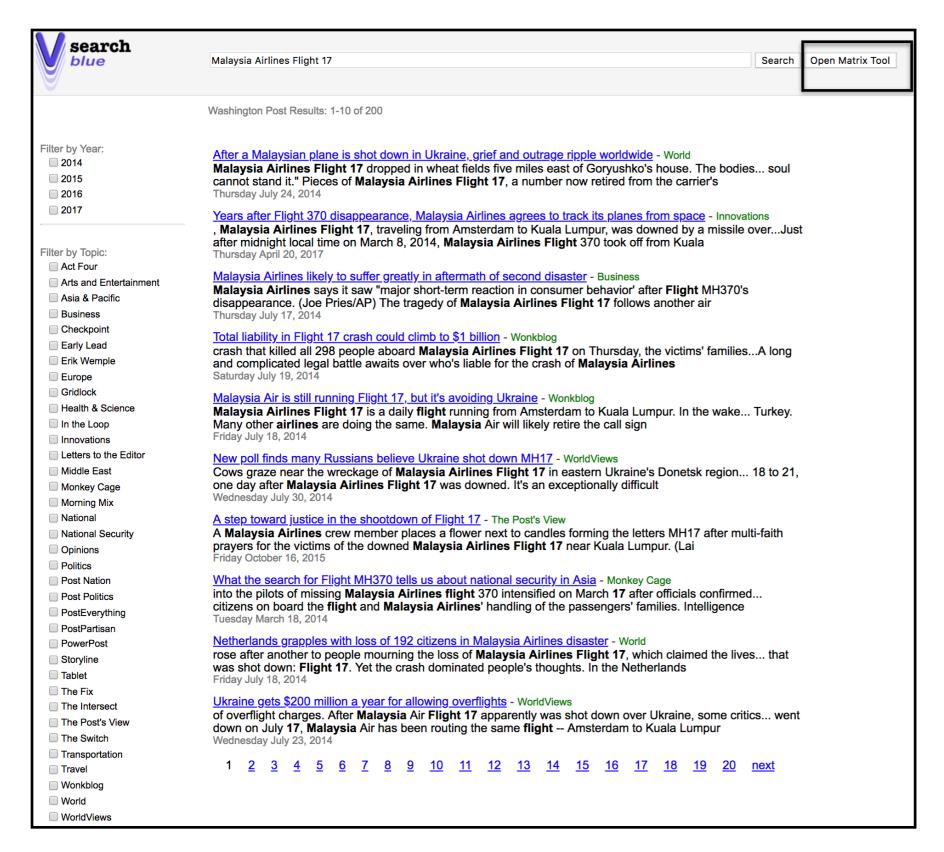
Working Memory + Note-Taking



Working Memory + Note-Taking



Comparative Tasks + Structured Note-taking + Search Completion



Comparative Tasks + Structured Note-taking + Search Completion

search	Malaysia Airlines Flight 17	Search	Open Matrix Tool
blue	Malaysia Allillies Filgitt 17	Sealth	Open Matrix 1001
	Washington Post Results: 1-10 of 200		

	Location of incident	Deathtoll	Cause of incident
Malaysia Airlines Flight 17	☆- After a Malaysian plane is s It ended over Ukraine, a nation torn in two. The jet was shot out of the sky, a	☆- After a Malaysian plane is s One plane, 298 people, tumbled from the sky, wreckage from an explosion that no	☆- After a Malaysian plane is s The jet was shot out of the sky, according to U.S. intelligence officials, most
Malaysia Airlines Flight 370	☆- Years after Flight 370 disap The plane never made it to China, instead vanishing somewhere over the Indian Oc	☆- Years after Flight 370 disap Just after midnight local time on March 8, 2014, Malaysia Airlines Flight 370 to	☆- Years after Flight 370 disap At some point on Flight 370, the transponder stopped working (whether it failed
EgyptAir Flight 804		☆- Discovery of debris offers f CAIRO The discovery of human remains, wreckage and passenger belongings from an	☆- Discovery of debris offers f A day after a top official in Egypt said that terrorism appeared more likely tha

Comparative Tasks + Structured Note-taking + Search Completion

search			
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Thank you! Questions?

Studies

- The effects of working memory, perceptual speed, and inhibition in aggregated search
- The effects of working memory during search tasks of varying complexity

Research Questions

The effects of working memory and task complexity on:

RQ1: workload

RQ2: satisfaction

RQ3: search behaviors

RQ4: outcomes

Task Complexity Manipulation (2 x 2) vs. (4 x 4)

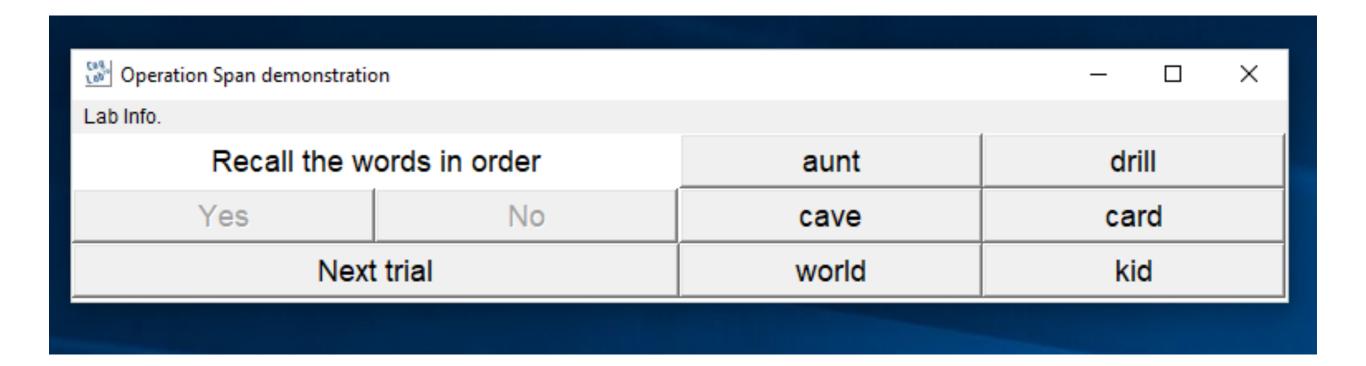
Evaluate tasks:

- compare N alternatives along M criteria
- complete N x M spreadsheet (as needed)
- make a selection
- write a justification
- Simple tasks: 2 alternatives, 2 criteria
- Complex tasks: 4 alternatives, 4 criteria

User Study (N=24)

- 2 search tasks (1 simple, 1 complex)
- 2 post-task questionnaires (workload, satisfaction)
- (Short break)
- 1 post-study psychometric test

Psychometric Test Working Memory: Operation Span Task

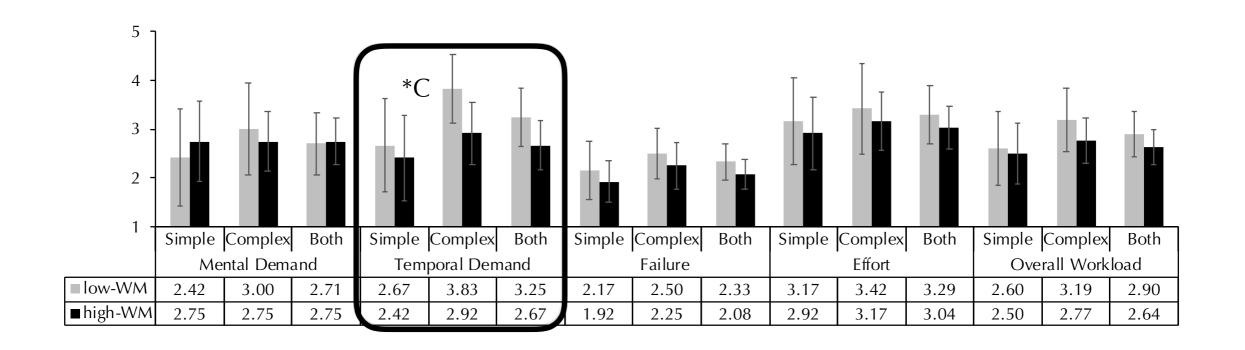


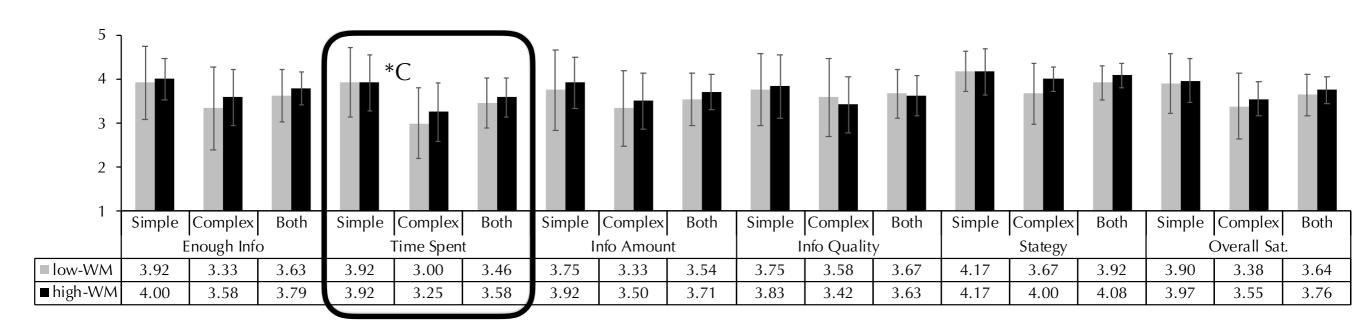
Psychometric Test Working Memory: Operation Span Task

Operation Span demonstration				_	×
Lab Info.					
is (8 x 1) + 5 = 13?					
Yes	No				
Next trial					

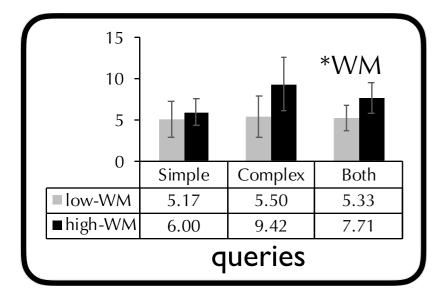
Results

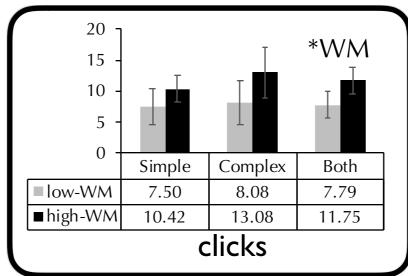
RQ1-2 Results: Workload + Satisfaction

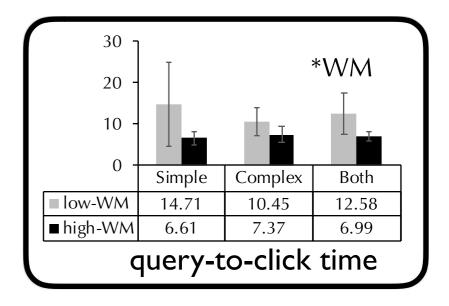


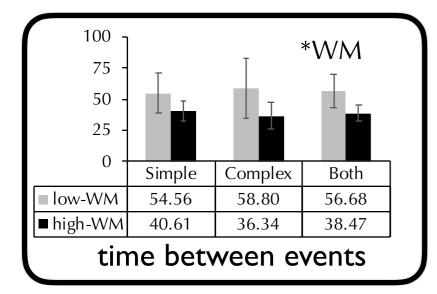


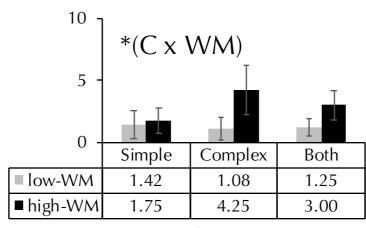
RQ3-4 Results: Search Behaviors + Outcomes



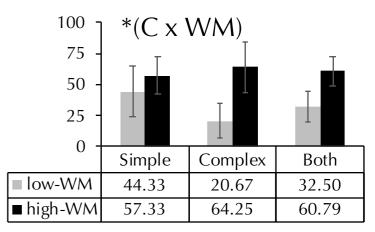






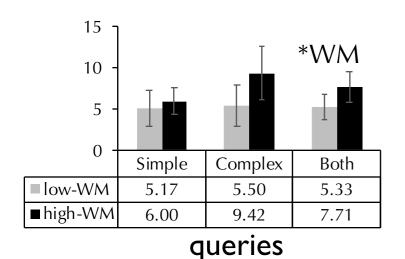


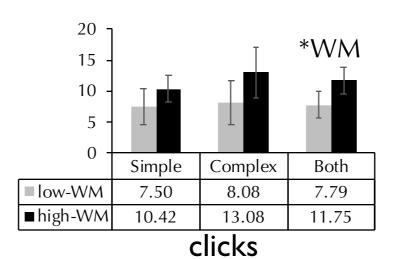
quick reformula

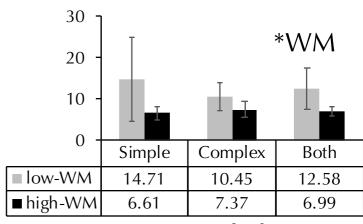


justification length

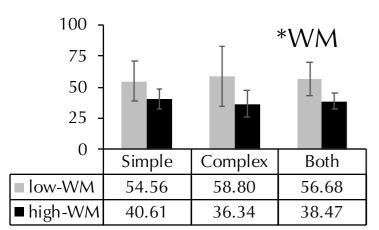
RQ3-4 Results: Search Behaviors + Outcomes



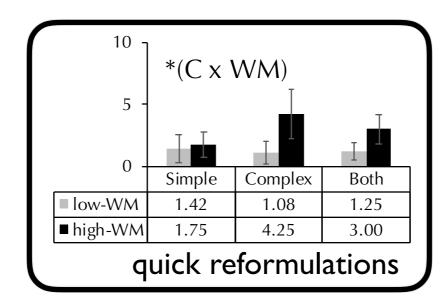


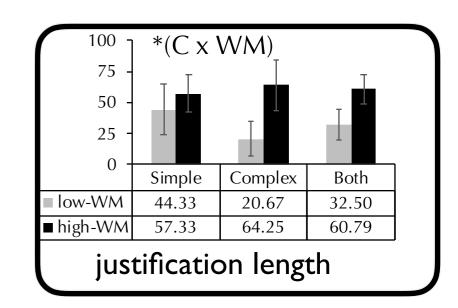


query-to-click time



time between events





Main Trends and Implications

- High-WM participants exerted more effort and had "better" outcomes, especially for more complex tasks
- WM did not have strong effects on workload and satisfaction
 - Satisficing?
- Inferring working memory from behavioral data may require knowing the task's complexity

Conclusions

- Cognitive abilities can impact behaviors and outcomes
- Can impact behaviors without impacting perceptions
- Can impact perceptions without impacting behaviors
- Interface and task characteristics can have <u>moderating</u> effects

Future Work

- More directly mapping cognitive abilities to search activities
 - getting started
 - identifying relevant sources
 - navigating
 - constructing queries
 - constraining the search results
 - recognizing useful information
 - tracking progress (knows and don't knows)
- Personalized support
 - visualizations + interactions
 - note-taking applications





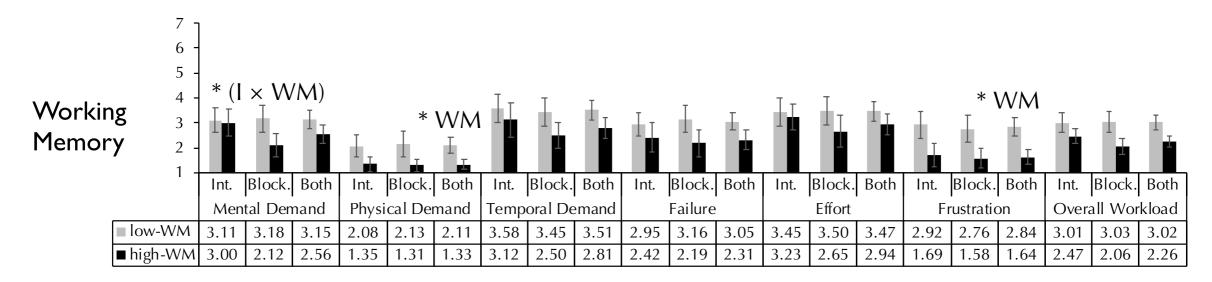
Thank you! Questions?

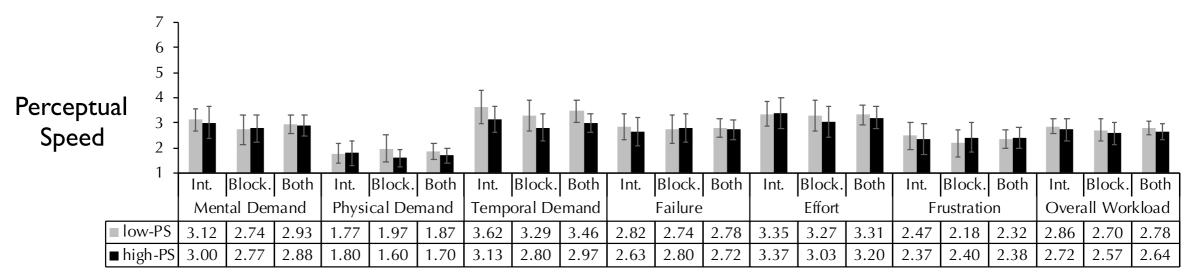
Supplemental Slides

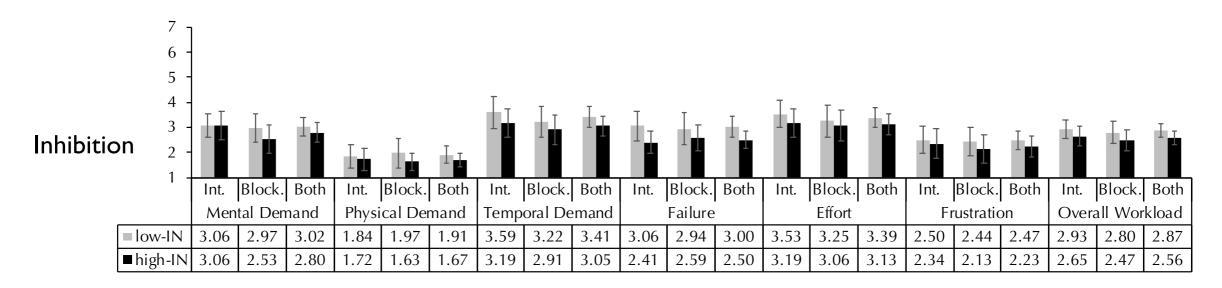
Data Analysis

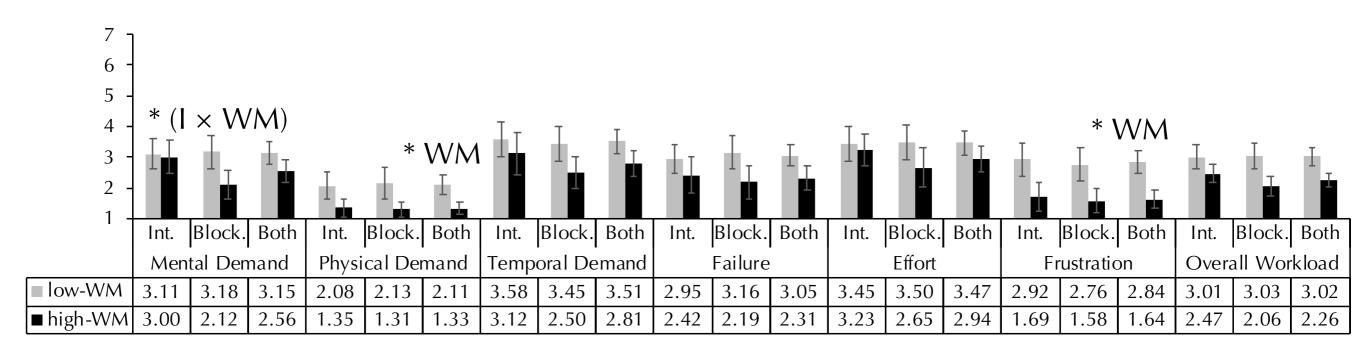
Multilevel modeling:

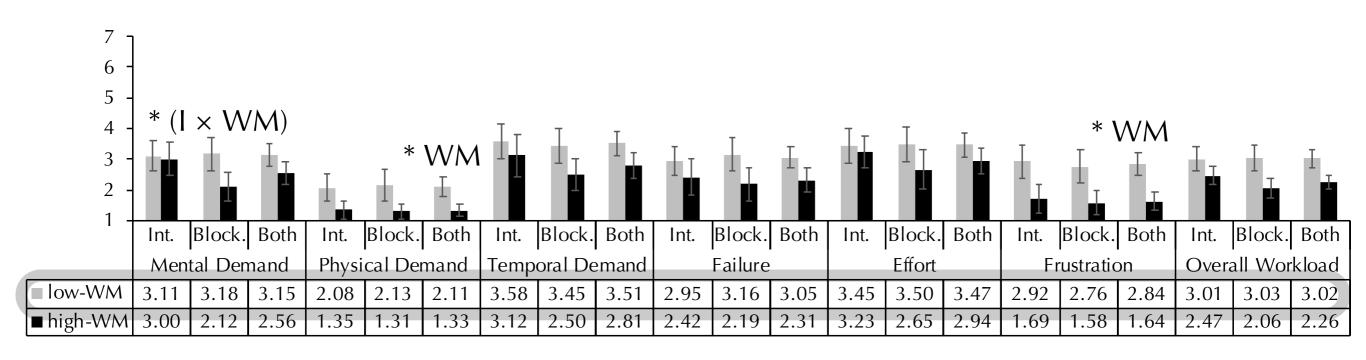
$$Y_{ijk} = \beta_0 + \mu_j + \mu_k + \beta_1 X_{1i} + \beta_2 X_{2i} + \dots + \beta_N X_{Ni}$$
random intercept fixed factors

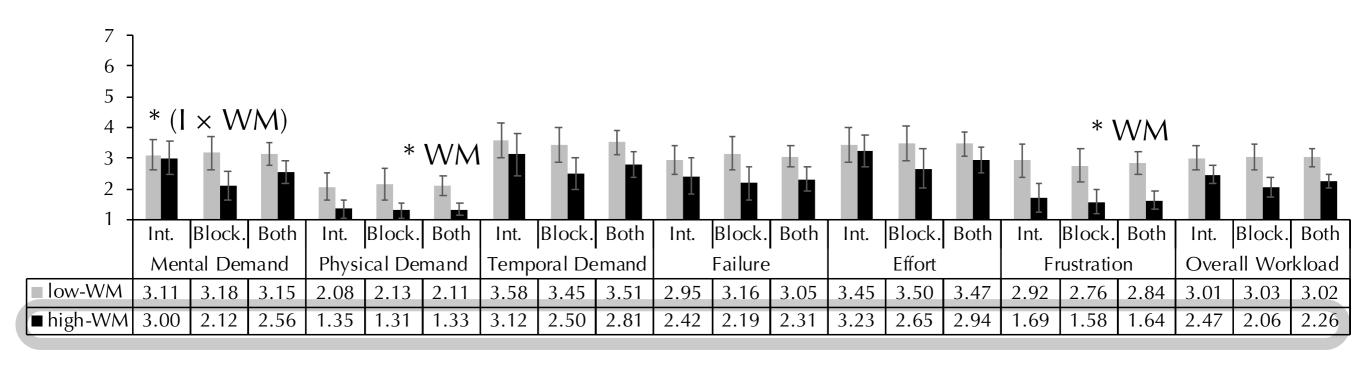


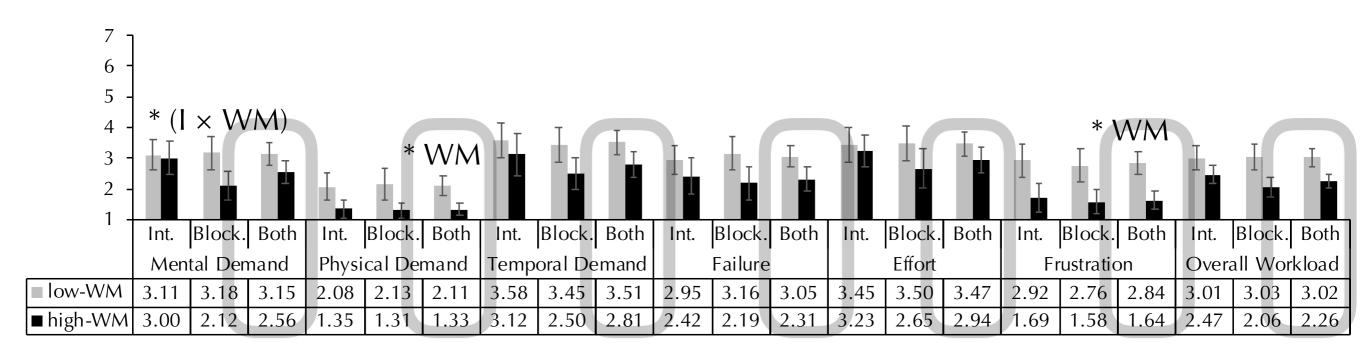


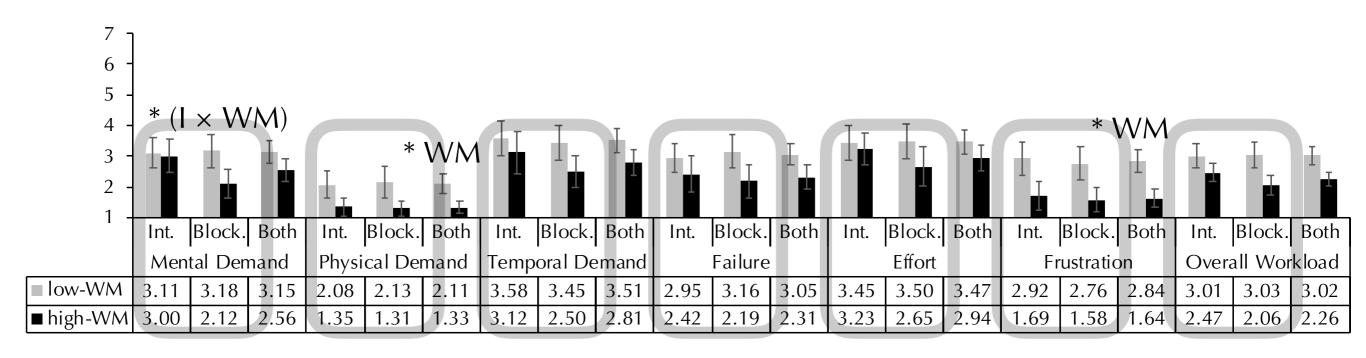


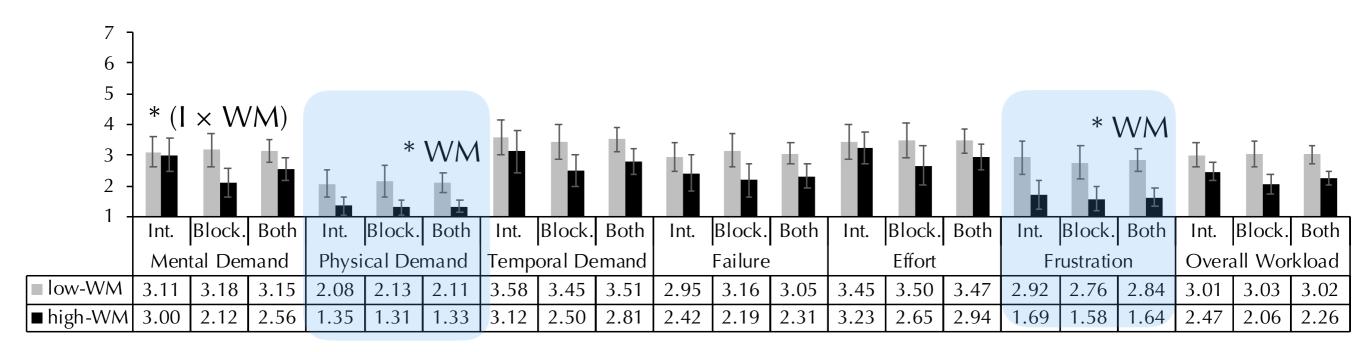




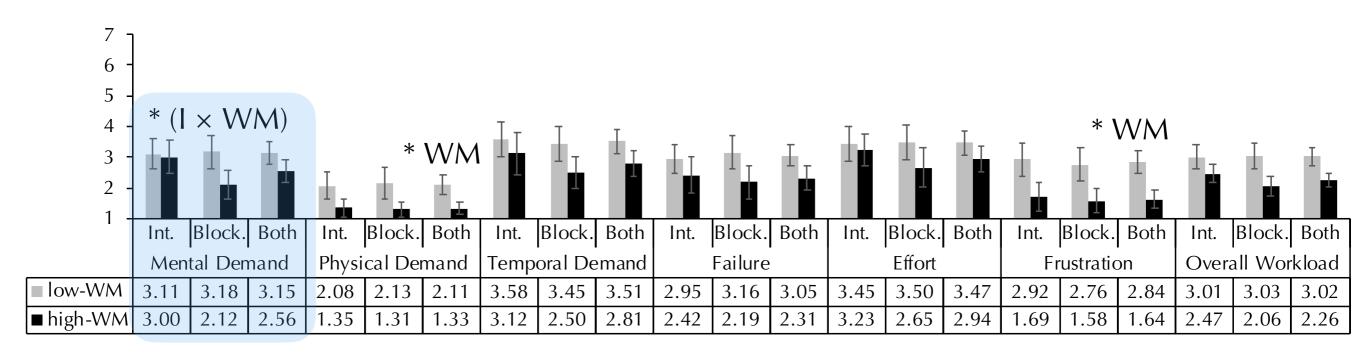








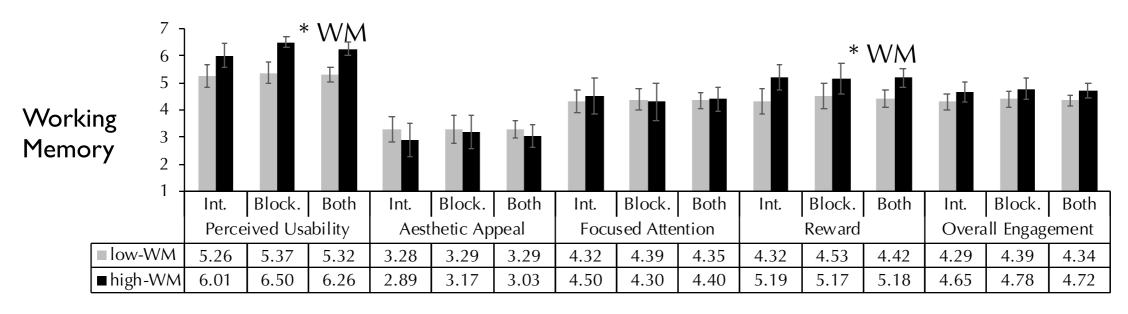
• Irrespective of the interface condition, high-WM participants reported lower physical demand and frustration (p<.05)

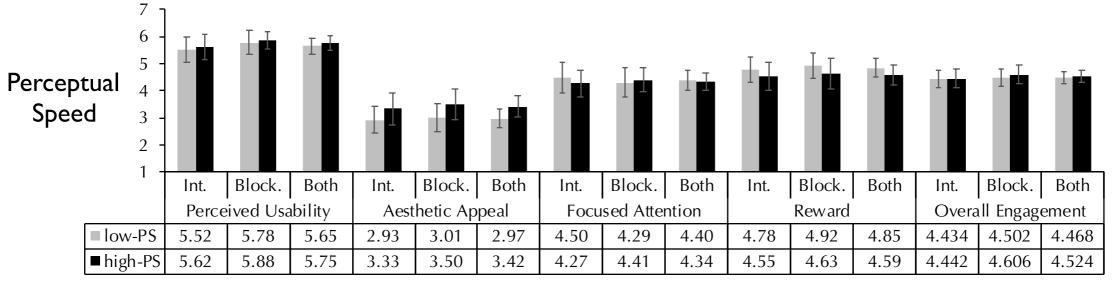


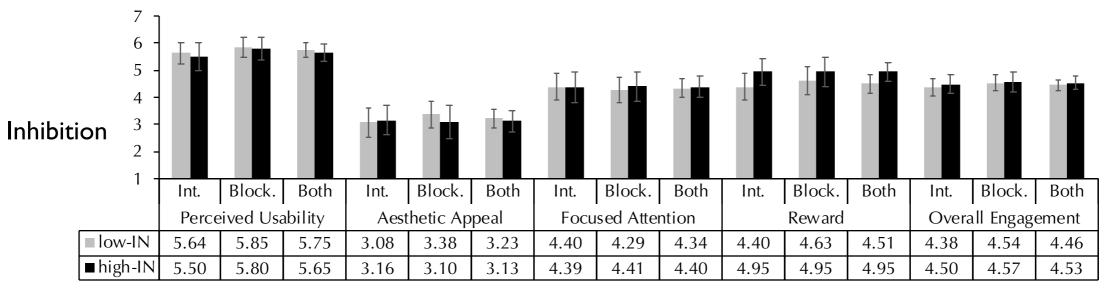
- With the interleaved interface, both participant groups report similar levels of mental demand
- With the blocked interface, high-WM participants reported lower levels of mental demand
- Possible Explanation: high-WM participants were more effective at leveraging the <u>fixed layout of the blocked interface</u>

101

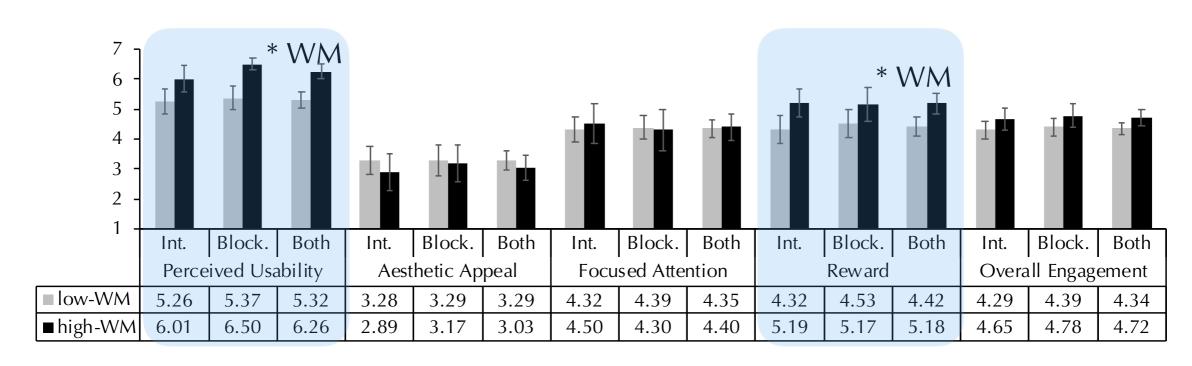
RQ2 Results: Engagement





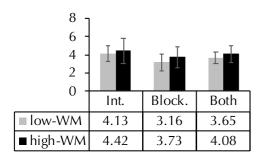


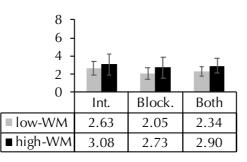
RQ2 Results: Engagement

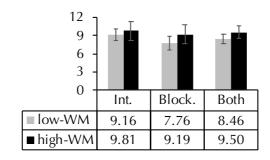


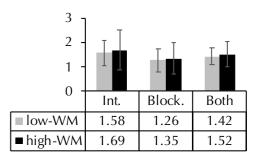
 Irrespective of the interface condition, high-WM participants reported higher perceived usability and reward (p<.05)

RQ3 Results: Working Memory on Search Behaviors

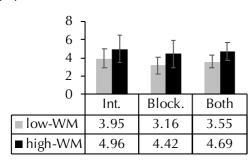


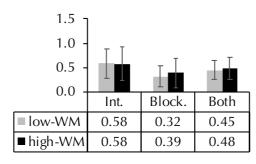


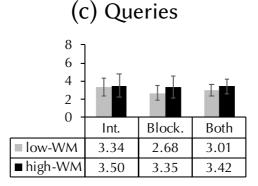


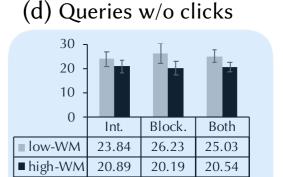


(a) Queries w/o bookmarks (b) Repeated intent queries

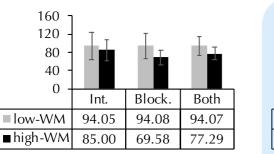








(e) Quick reformulations



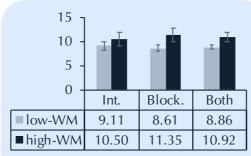
15

10

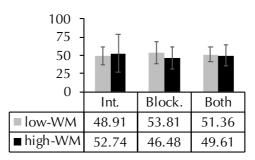
■ low-WM

■ high-WM

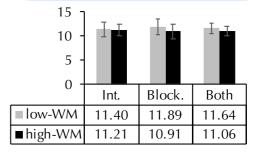
(f) Queries w/o mouseovers



(g) Queries w/o scrolls



(h) Time b/w events

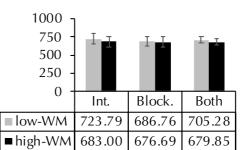


(I) Query-to-click time

(i) First bookmark time



(k) Click-to-bookmark time



(m) Clicks

14.71

14.62

Block.

13.79

15.08

Both

14.25

14.85

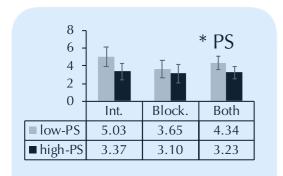
6 - 4 - 2 - 0 Int. Block. Both

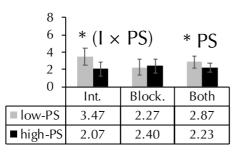
■ low-WM 5.08 5.16 5.12

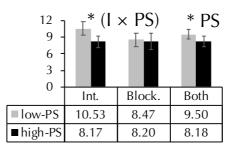
■ high-WM 4.42 3.92 4.17

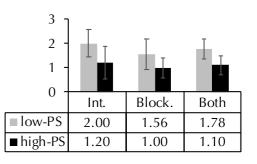
(n) Clicks w/o bookmarks

RQ3 Results: Perceptual Speed on Search Behaviors

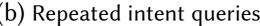


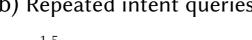


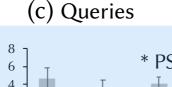


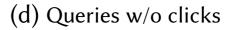


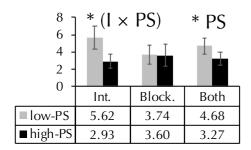
(a) Queries w/o bookmarks (b) Repeated intent queries

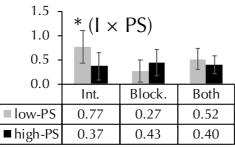


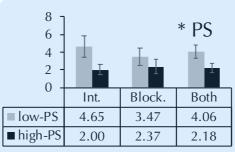


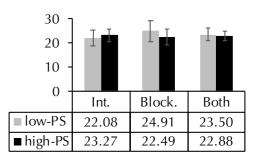








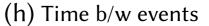


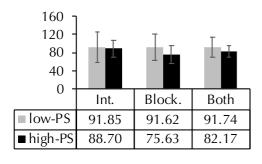


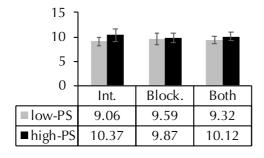
(e) Quick reformulations

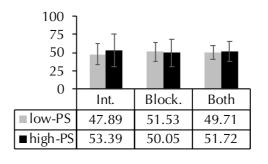


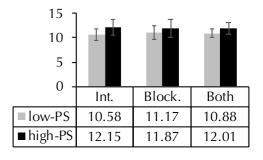
(g) Queries w/o scrolls









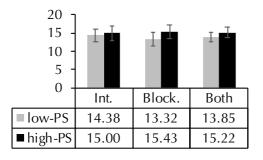


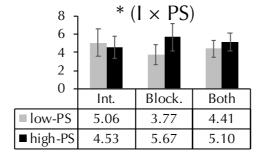
(i) First bookmark time

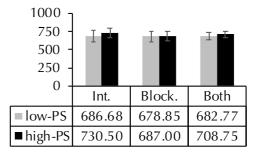
(j) Bookmarks

(k) Click-to-bookmark time

(I) Query-to-click time





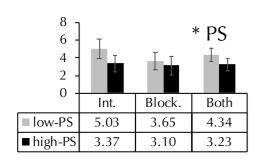


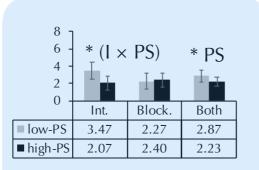
(m) Clicks

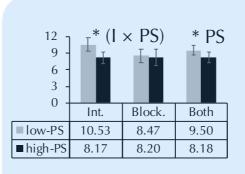
(n) Clicks w/o bookmarks

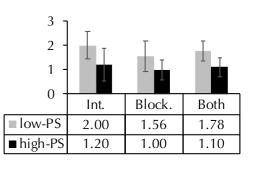
(o) Completion time

RQ3 Results: Perceptual Speed on Search Behaviors

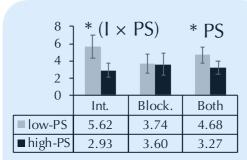


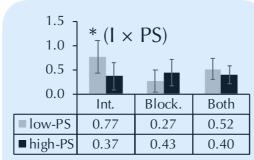


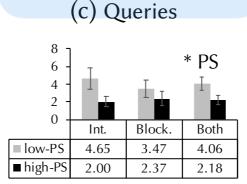


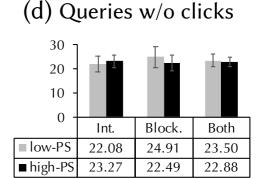


(a) Queries w/o bookmarks (b) Repeated intent queries

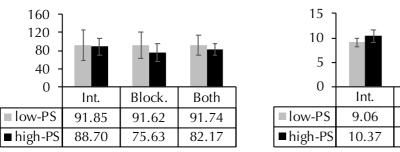








(e) Quick reformulations (f) Queries w/o mouseovers



20

15

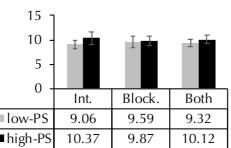
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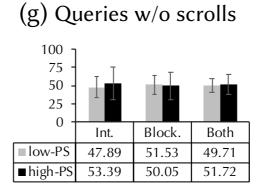
■ low-PS

■ high-PS

14.38

15.00





(k) Click-to-bookmark time

Block. Both Int.

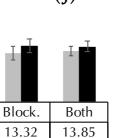
11.17

11.87

10.88

(h) Time b/w events

(i) First bookmark time

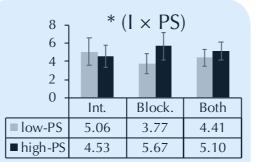


15.22

(m) Clicks

15.43

(j) Bookmarks



(n) Clicks w/o bookmarks

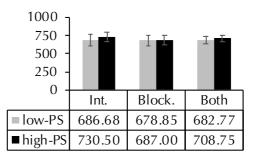
(I) Query-to-click time

10.58

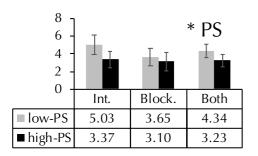
12.15

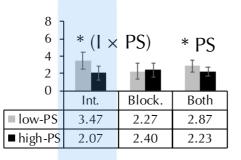
■ low-PS

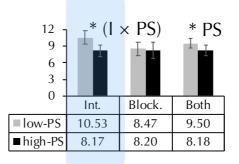
■ high-PS

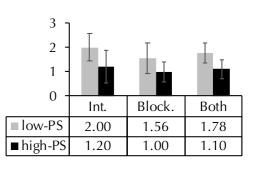


RQ3 Results: Perceptual Speed on Search Behaviors

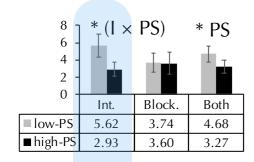


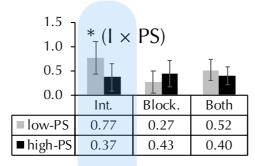




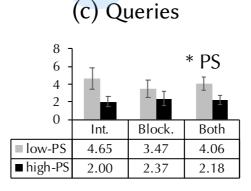


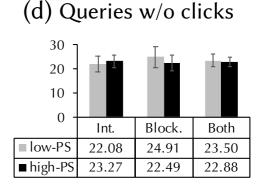
(a) Queries w/o bookmarks (b) Repeated intent queries



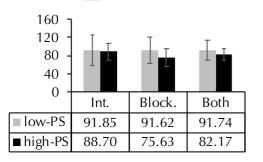


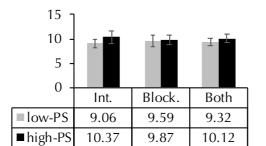
(f) Queries w/o mouseovers

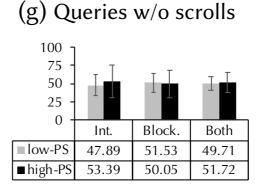




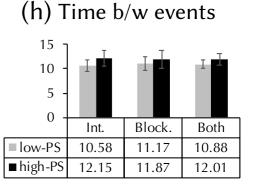
(e) Quick reformulations



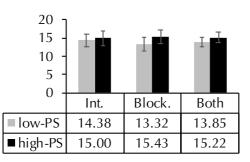




(k) Click-to-bookmark time

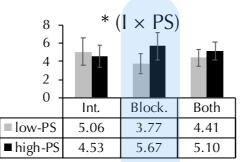


(i) First bookmark time



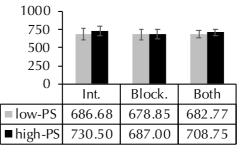
(m) Clicks

(j) Bookmarks

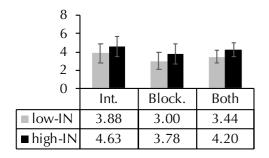


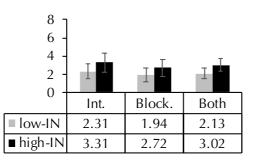
(n) Clicks w/o bookmarks

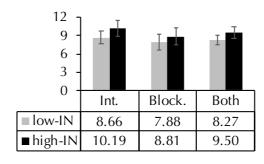
(I) Query-to-click time

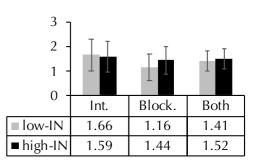


RQ3 Results: Inhibition on Search Behaviors

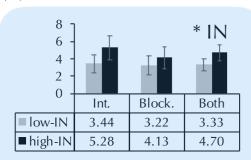


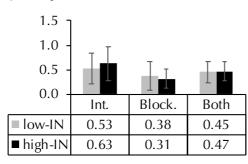




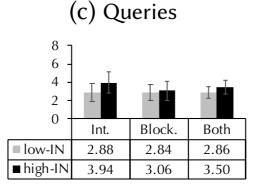


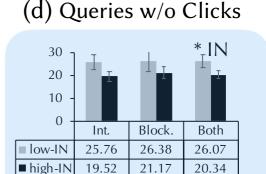
(a) Queries w/o bookmarks (b) Repeated Intent Queries





(f) Queries w/o mouseovers



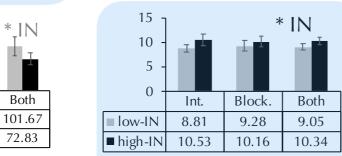


(e) Quick Reformulations

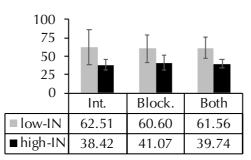
120

■ low-IN

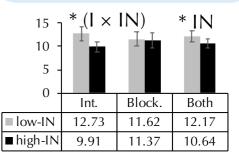
■ high-IN



(g) Queries w/o scrolls



(h) Time b/w events



(i) First bookmark time

109.59

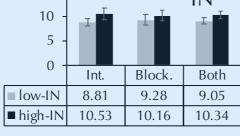
71.16

Block

93.75

74.50

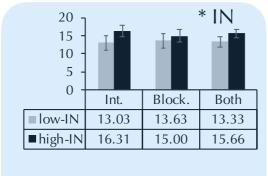
Both



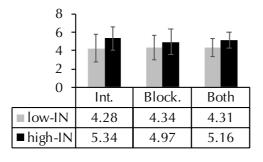
(j) Bookmarks

(k) Click-to-bookmark time

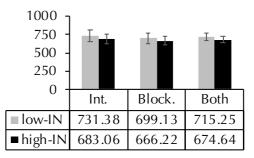
(l) Query-to-click time



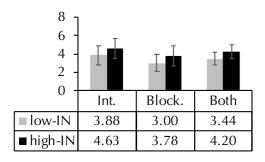
(m) Clicks

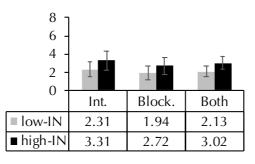


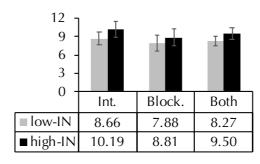
(n) Clicks w/o Bookmarks

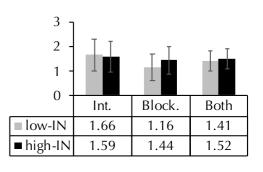


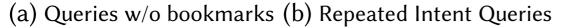
RQ3 Results: Inhibition on Search Behaviors

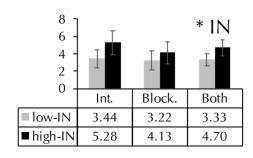


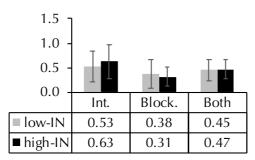


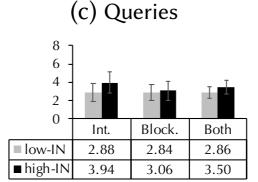


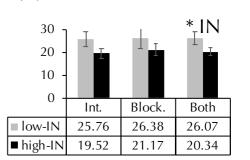






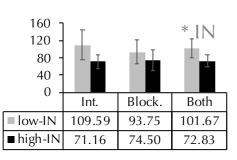


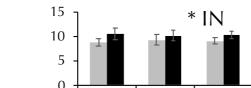




(d) Queries w/o Clicks

(e) Quick Reformulations

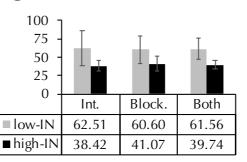




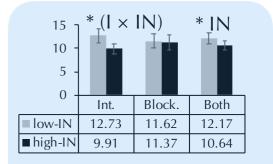
(f) Queries w/o mouseovers

15 -		* IN			
10 -	I	II	I I		
5 -					
0 -					
Ü	Int.	Block.	Both		
■ low-IN	8.81	9.28	9.05		
■ high-IN	10.53	10.16	10.34		

(g) Queries w/o scrolls



(h) Time b/w events

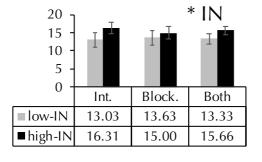


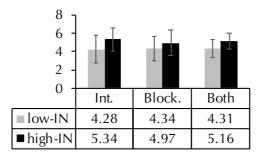
(i) First bookmark time

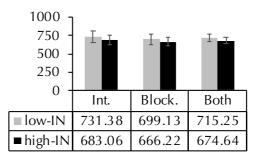


(k) Click-to-bookmark time

(I) Query-to-click time







(m) Clicks

(n) Clicks w/o Bookmarks

(o) Completion time

Studies

- The effects of working memory, perceptual speed, and inhibition in aggregated search
- The effects of working memory during search tasks of varying complexity

Research Questions

The effects of working memory and task complexity on:

RQ1: workload

RQ2: satisfaction

RQ3: search behaviors

RQ4: outcomes

Task Complexity Manipulation (2 x 2) vs. (4 x 4)

Evaluate tasks:

- compare N alternatives along M criteria
- complete N x M spreadsheet (as needed)
- make a selection
- write a justification
- Simple tasks: 2 alternatives, 2 criteria
- Complex tasks: 4 alternatives, 4 criteria

User Study (N=24)

- 2 search tasks (1 simple, 1 complex)
- 2 post-task questionnaires (workload, satisfaction)
- (Short break)
- 1 post-study psychometric test

3-factor solution explained 82% of variance

	Factor 1	Factor 2	Factor 3
queries	0.941	0.247	-0.144
queries without scrolls	0.915	0.209	-0.199
clicks	0.921	0.024	-0.119
completion time	0.807	-0.075	0.530
quick query reformulations	0.755	0.392	-0.327
queries without clicks	0.155	0.890	0.035
queries without mouseovers	0.145	0.875	-0.009
time between events	-0.036	-0.142	0.911
query-to-click time	-0.213	0.160	0.543

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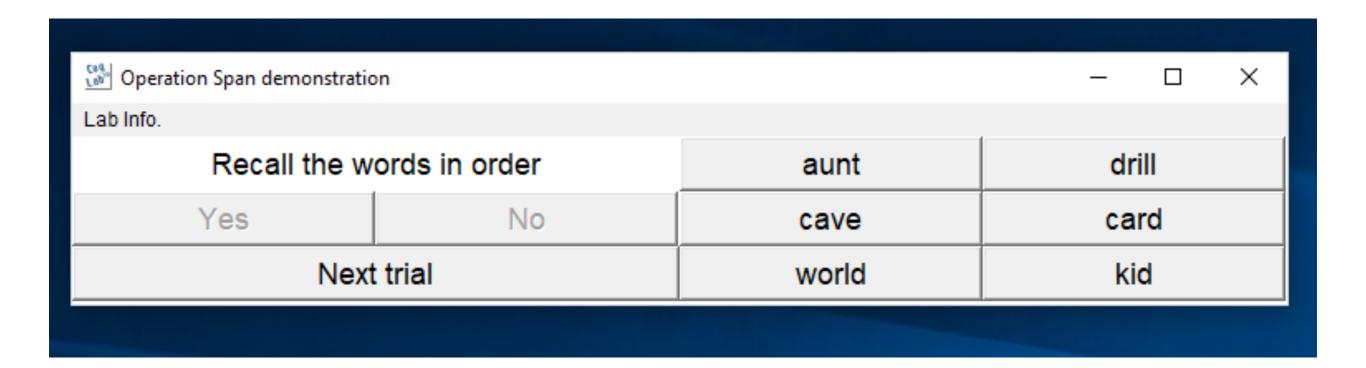
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queries without scrolls	0.915	0.209	-0.199
clicks	0.921	0.024	-0.119
completion time	0.807	-0.075	0.530
quick query reformulations	0.755	0.392	-0.327
queries without clicks	0.155	0.890	0.035
queries without mouseovers	0.145	0.875	-0.009
time between events	-0.036	-0.142	0.911
query-to-click time	-0.213	0.160	0.543

Psychometric Test Working Memory: Operation Span Task

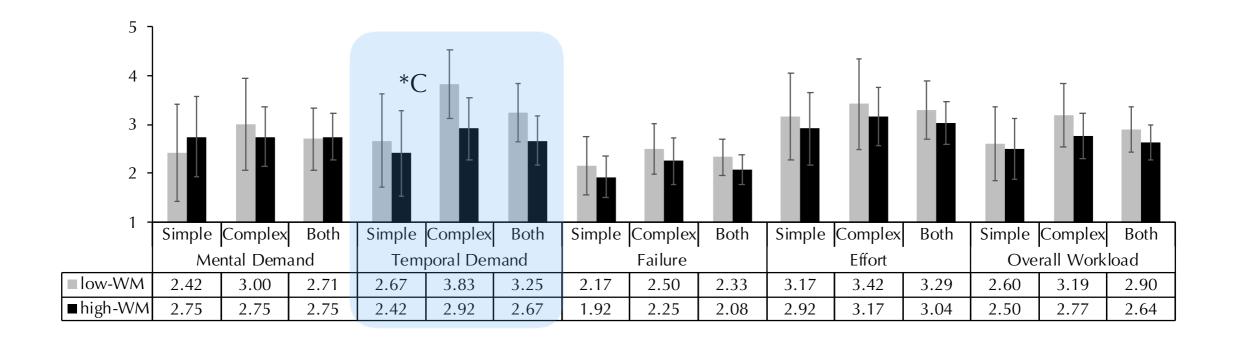


Psychometric Test Working Memory: Operation Span Task

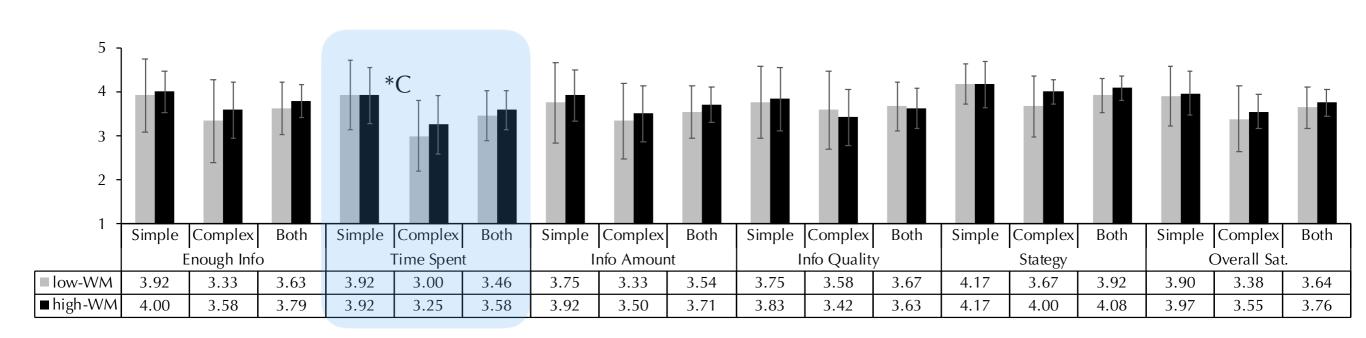
Operation Span demonstration			_	×
Lab Info.				
is (8 x 1) + 5 = 13?				
Yes	No			
Next trial				

Results

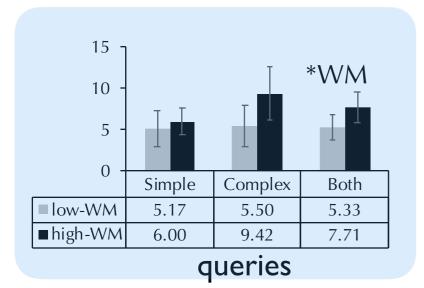
RQ1 Results: Workload

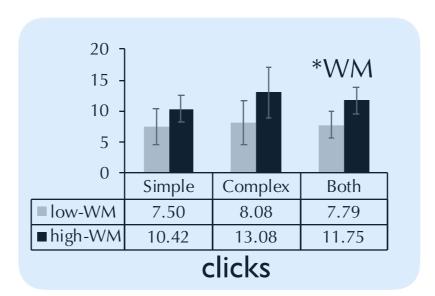


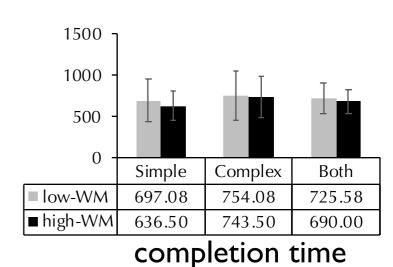
RQ2 Results: Satisfaction

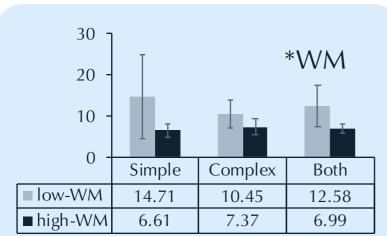


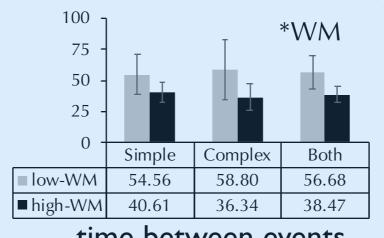
RQ3 Results: Search Behaviors

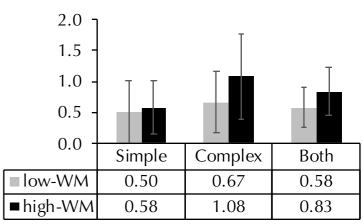








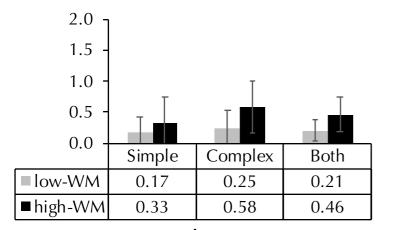


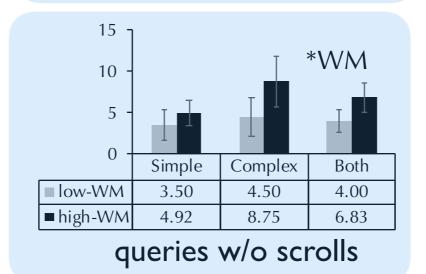


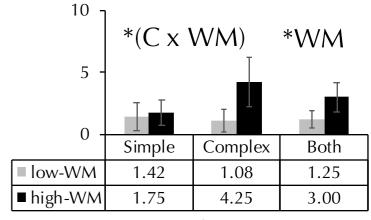
query-to-click time

time between events

queries w/o clicks



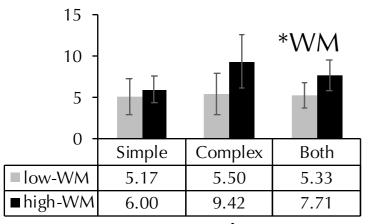


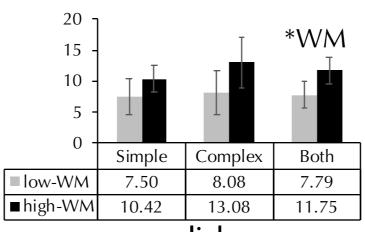


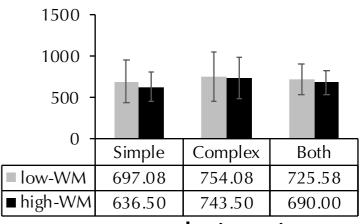
queries w/o mouseovers

quick reformulations

RQ3 Results: Search Behaviors



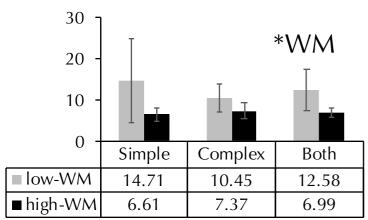


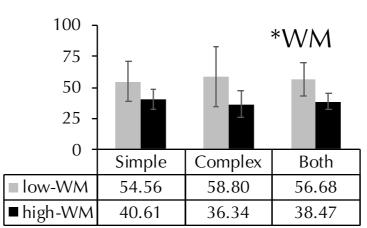


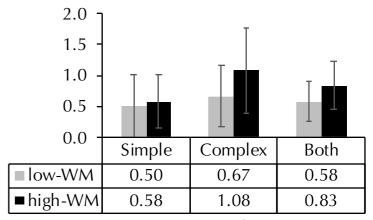


clicks

completion time



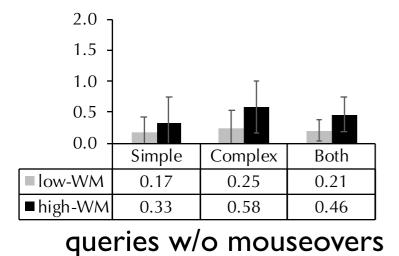


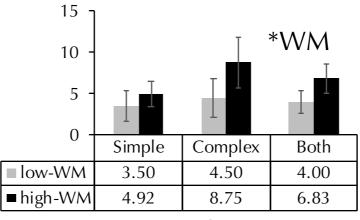


query-to-click time

time between events

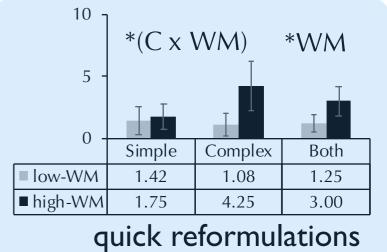
queries w/o clicks





■ high-WM

queries w/o scrolls



RQ4 Results: Search Outcomes

