

To Tip or not to Tip: Exploring the Effectiveness of Search Hints for Complex Informational Tasks

ABSTRACT

Extensive previous research has shown that searchers often require assistance with query formulation and refinement. Yet, it is not clear what kind of assistance is most useful, and how effective it is both objectively (e.g., task success) and subjectively (e.g., the searcher perception of the search difficulty). We set out to answer these questions in a controlled, yet naturalistic randomized user study, involving 90 participants, where we compare the effects of a search engine providing specific vs. generic search tips on search success, performance, and satisfaction. Our results indicate that specific search tips tend to effectively improve searcher success rates and reduce perceived effort, while generic ones can be detrimental in both search effectiveness and user satisfaction. We also find that even searchers who are more effective using specific search tips feel subjectively less satisfied and engaged than the control group, indicating that search assistance has to be specific and timely if it is to improve the searcher experience. The results of this study are an important step towards the design of future search systems that could effectively assist and guide the user in accomplishing complex search tasks.

Keywords

User studies, search interface, experimental design, query reformulation, tactics, tips, suggestions, assistance, efficiency.

1. INTRODUCTION

Search engines are ubiquitous and millions of people of varying experience use them on a daily basis. But not all searches are successful, Bilal and Kirby [3] reported that about half of the participants of their users study were frustrated during their searches. And Xie and Cool [10] demonstrated that most of the time users have problems with formulating and refining their queries. Besides good retrieval performance, a successful search requires users to possess certain skills. Search skills can be trained. For example,

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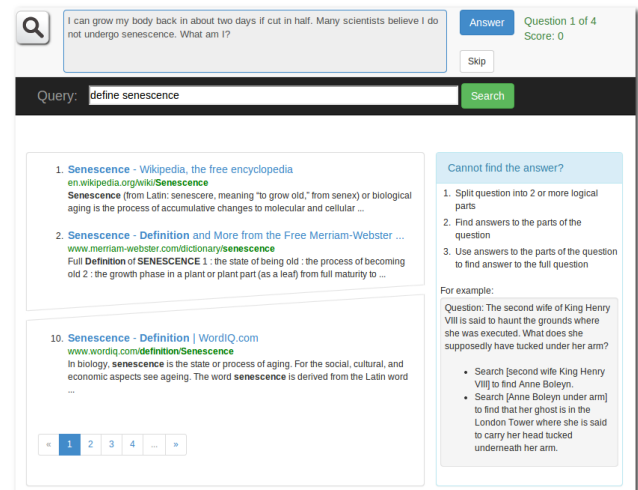


Figure 1: The interface of the search game used in the study

Google offers a course¹ on improving search efficiency. Although very useful, such courses are time consuming and detached from real search problems of these particular users. Displaying search tips could be another technique that has some learning effect and offers immediate assistance to the user in solving her current search task. Moraveji et al. [8] demonstrated that tips, suggesting certain functionality of a search engine, help people find answers more quickly and the effect is retained after a week with tips removed.

In this paper we focus on strategic search tips, that are designed to guide a user in solving her search problem. More specifically, we chose the divide-and-conquer strategy, which consists in splitting an original difficult question into smaller problems, searching answers to the subtasks and combining them together. Two sets of strategic tips were manually designed: one set featured task-specific tips describing a strategy to solve this particular search question, the other set described the divide-and-conquer strategy in general. To evaluate the effect of the tips on behavior and search success we conducted a user study with 90 participants. The results of the user study, described in this paper, demonstrate that well-designed task-specific tips can improve search success rate. In contrast, generic search tips, which were too general and harder to follow, had negative effect on user performance and satisfaction.

¹<http://www.powersearchingwithgoogle.com>

Table 1: Search tasks used for the study and specific search tips shown to one of the user groups

	Question	Correct Answer	Specific tips
Task 1	I can grow body back in about two days if cut in half. Many scientists think I don't undergo senescence. What am I?	Senescence means "biological aging". Hydra is considered biologically immortal and regenerates fast.	1. Find what is senescence 2. Find who do not undergo senescence 3. Find who can also regenerate body and choose the one that satisfy both conditions
Task 2	Of the Romans "group of three" gods in the Archaic Triad, which one did not have a Greek counterpart?	Archaic Triad includes Jupiter, Mars and Quirinus. Among those Quirinus didn't have a Greek counterpart.	1. Find the names of the gods from the Archaic triad 2. For each of the gods find a Greek counterpart
Task 3	As George surveyed the "waterless place", he unearthed some very important eggs of what animal?	"Gobi" in Mongolian means "Waterless place". The first whole dinosaur eggs were discovered there in 1923.	1. Find what is the "waterless place" mentioned in the question? 2. Search for important eggs discovery in this "waterless place"
Task 4	If you were in the basin of the Somme River at summer's end in 1918, what language would you have had to speak to understand coded British communications?	Cherokee served as code talkers in the Second Battle of the Somme.	1. Find the name of the battle mentioned in the questions 2. Search for which coded communications language was used in this battle

2. RELATED WORK

There has been considerable amount of work on search assistance and improving user experience with feedback, suggestions and hints. Results of the study in [10] demonstrate that in 59.5% of the cases users are seeking for help to refine their searches or to construct search statements. Individual term ([9]) or query suggestion ([2, 4, 5]) are among the most popular techniques for helping users to augment their queries. The study from [6] demonstrated that users prefer query suggestions over term relevance feedback and that good manually designed suggestions improve retrieval performance. Query suggestion methods usually use search logs to extract queries that are similar to the query of interest and work better for popular information needs [2].

When query or term suggestions are not efficient, it is still possible to help users by providing potentially useful search tips. An adaptive tool providing tactical suggestions was presented in [7] and users reported overall satisfaction with its automatic non-intrusive advices. Modern search engines have many features that are not typically used by a average user, but can be very useful in particular situations as shown in [8]. The study demonstrated the potential effectiveness of tips and their teaching effect. The major difference of our work from [8] is the type of search tips used. Rather than suggesting users the available search functionality, this work focuses on strategic search tips, designed to solve difficult informational questions.

3. USER STUDY

To estimate the effect of strategic search tips on users' behavior we conducted a study in a form of a web search game similar to "A Google a Day"² and uFindIt [1]. Participants were hired using Amazon Mechanical Turk³.

The goal of a web search game used in the user study is to find answers to several questions using web search. The web search interface to use is provided and players are instructed not to use any external tools. Figure 1 shows the interface

of the game. The questions are given one by one. Since tasks might be too difficult a chance to skip a question was provided, although users were instructed that effort put into solving a question is evaluated. When the answer is found, a player provides it and the link to the answer web page. The answer is automatically verified and a popup box notifies a player if the answer is incorrect (since the answer can be formulated differently, presence of a keyword was checked). A player can then continue searching or skip the question when she gives up. A bonus payment was made to players who answer all questions correctly. We used API of one of the major search engines as a back-end of the game search interface. All search results and clicked documents were cached so users asking the same query or clicking the same page got the same results. At the end of the game a questionnaire was presented asking for feedback on user satisfaction with the game, prior experience and other comments.

The tasks for the study were borrowed from the "A Google a Day" questions archive. Unfortunately, a lot of web pages discussing solutions to these questions exist. So we had to filter search results and exclude all pages that mention a major part of the search question or "a google a day" phrase. Since the questions are rather difficult, to keep users focused throughout the whole game we decided to limit the number of questions to 4. The tasks are described in Table 1. the order of the tasks was the same for all participants and cohorts, to ensure comparable learning effects for all participants

The questions used for the game are examples of difficult informational search tasks, which are hard to answer with a single search. The questions have multiple parts and to solve them it is helpful to search for answers to parts of the questions and then combine them. In one of the previous studies we noticed, that most of the users didn't adopt the divide-and-conquer strategy and kept reformulating trying to find the "right" query. We decided to estimate the effect of strategic search tips, suggesting users to adopt the new strategy.

We built 2 sets of strategic tips: task specific and generic. Task specific tips were constructed from one of the possible solutions to the questions and described one way to search and find the answer. Specific tips for all questions are pro-

²<http://www.agoogleaday.com/>

³<http://www.mturk.com/>

vided in Table 1. Second set contained a single tip, which just described the strategy:

1. Split question into 2 or more logical parts
2. Find answers to the parts of the question
3. Use answers to the parts of the question to find answer to the full question

For example, question: “The second wife of King Henry VIII is said to haunt the grounds where she was executed. What does she supposedly have tucked under her arm?”

1. Search [second wife King Henry VIII] to find Anne Boleyn.
2. Search [Anne Boleyn under arm] to find that her ghost is in the London Tower where she is said to carry her head tucked underneath her arm.

To control for the learning effect demonstrated in [8] each user was assigned to one of the three groups: a group who didn’t get any tips, those who got task-specific tips and those who got the generic tip. During the game the tips were displayed for each question all the time in the right panel of the search interface as demonstrated on Figure 1.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Game Completion Statistics

From 199 participants, who clicked on the HIT on Amazon Mechanical Turk only 90 players finished the game. We further filtered out 9 submissions for two main reasons: lack of effort (e.g. some players skipped several tasks after only a single query) or usage of external resources (e.g. external search engine). 10 players from the group which received tips indicated in the survey that they didn’t see them, so we further filtered out those submissions and finally we had 71 completed games (29 for no tips, 20 for task-specific tips and 22 for generic tip groups).

4.2 Effects of Search Tips on Performance

In order to measure search success rate we looked at the number of questions answered correctly by different groups of users⁴. Figure 2 shows that success rate is higher for users who saw task-specific tips compared to users who didn’t get such assistance. Surprisingly, having the generic tip decreased the success rate, although users could easily ignore the tip they didn’t like. A possible explanation is: generic tip was harder to follow and users who tried and failed became frustrated and didn’t restart their searches.

The plot of average time to answer a question on Figure 3 doesn’t show an improvement for the task-specific tips group, except for the question 1. Our task-specific tips represent a possible way to solve the problem and there is no guarantee, that it is the optimal one. It is worth noting, that users from the generic search tip group had slightly higher variance in success time, which can probably be explained by the fact that some users were successful in finding the right way to follow the tip and some other users struggled with it much longer. Another insight comes from the number of incorrect attempts users made. Figure 4 demonstrates the average number of incorrect answer attempts for all groups

of users. Although the variance is high, there is a tendency for users who saw task-specific tips to make less attempts than both other groups. This is not in direct correspondence with time spent on the game. It seems that the users who saw a clear strategy to solve the question were less likely to notice plausible, but incorrect solution. Moreover, we analyzed texts of incorrect answers and can conclude that a big part of incorrect submission are due to users trying all possible options they found on the way even if these options are clearly wrong.

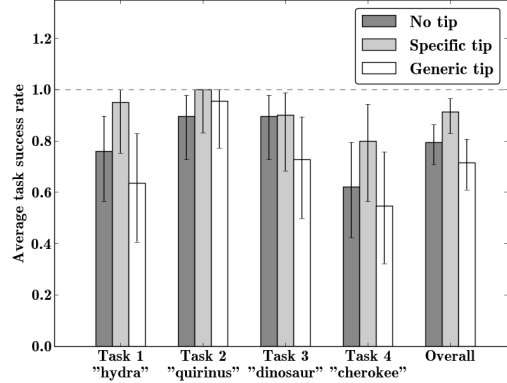


Figure 2: Success rate per task for each group of participants

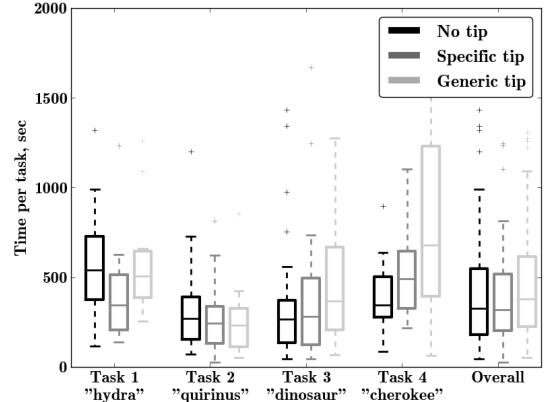


Figure 3: Task completion time for each group of players

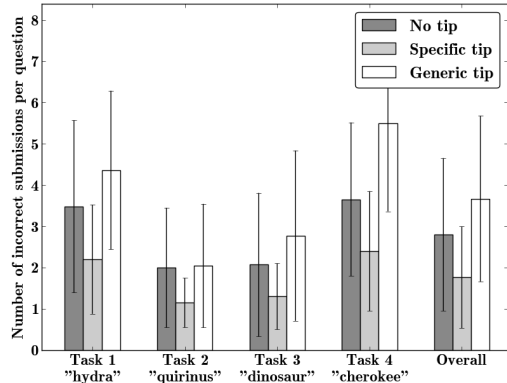


Figure 4: The number of incorrect submission attempts per question for all groups of users

⁴Since users were allowed to skip a question we are counting the number of questions that were eventually solved correctly even if a player made some incorrect attempts

We looked at some other search behavior characteristics: number of queries submitted, number of clicks made, aver-

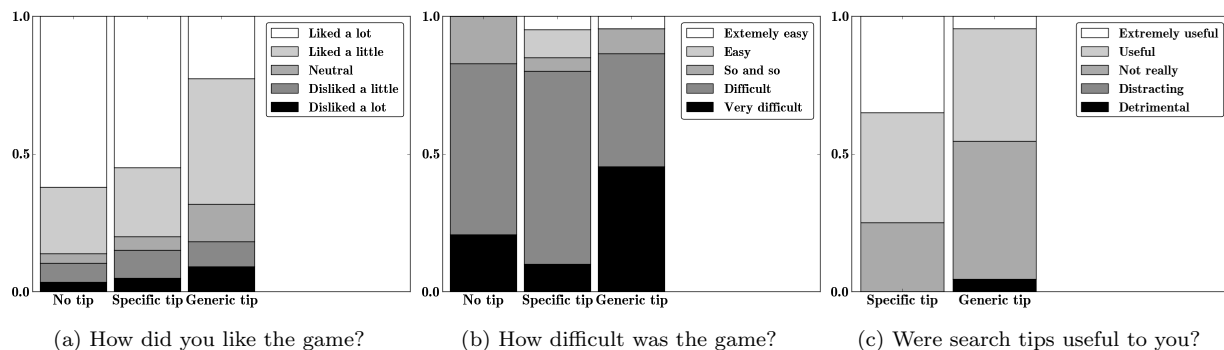


Figure 5: Proportions of replies to some of the survey question for each group of users

age length of the queries. The variance in these characteristics was too high to make any speculations regarding their meaning.

4.3 Effects of Search Tips on User Experience

Finally, we looked at the surveys filled by each group of users. Figure 5 presents proportions of different answers to three of the questions: “How did you like the game?”, “How difficult was the game?” and “Were search tips useful to you?”. Surprisingly, results for the first question were lower for users who saw tips during the game and users who didn’t saw tips liked the game more. It seems that solving questions with the tips was less enjoyable than without assistance. The answers to the question about game difficulty are in agreement with the success rate: users who saw task-specific tips rate game easier than participants who struggled to find the correct answers. The game was rather very difficult on average, however, some participants from the group who received task-specific tips surprisingly rated it as very easy, which suggests that our tips do help users. This is supported by the answers to the last question on whether tips were helpful (Figure 5c).

To summarize, the results of the conducted user study suggests that specific search tips can be helpful, which is indicated by higher success rate, lower number of incorrect attempts and positive feedback in the end of study survey. In contrast, generic tips can have negative effect on user experience, which is indicated by lower success rate, increased number of incorrect attempts and higher perceived tasks complexity according to the survey.

5. CONCLUSION

In this paper we studied the effect of strategic search tips on user behavior. The conducted user study in a form of a web search game demonstrated the potential of good tips in improving search success rate. However, to be useful, they should be designed carefully. Search tips that are difficult to follow or have variety of options can be detrimental to search success. The results of the study have important implications for designing an effective search engine assistance/dialogue.

We should note, that specific search tips used in this work were manually generated. And an interesting question of future work is how to generate such useful tips automatically. It should be possible to learn strategies applied by the experienced search users and suggest them to the rest.

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