

Usability of Mobile Map Applications

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Abstract

This investigation is motivated by the increasing significance of the usability of systems in today's competitive technology market. Usability testing and usability evaluations have become important tools in the assessment of user interfaces. This paper presents empirical mobile usability studies of two distinct map applications: Google Maps and Apple Maps. Participants of this investigation were asked to carry out three tasks with each mobile map application. The results of this examination include (a) the contextual factors studied; (b) quantitative data collected from each task; (c) a brief qualitative review of the applications from each participant; and (d) the core usability metrics measured. This paper not only presents the usability metrics collected by the study but also presents a heuristic evaluation of each map application.

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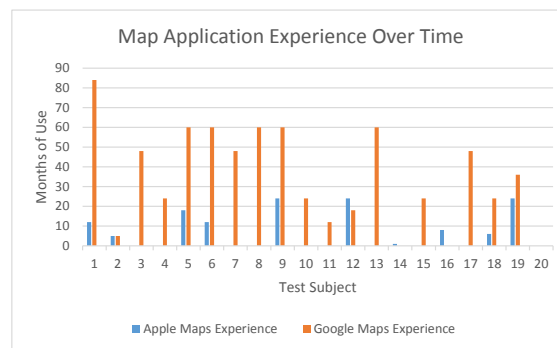
1 Introduction

When the Apple Maps mobile application was first released as part of iOS 6 in September 2012, it received a significant amount of negative feedback. Walt Mossberg of the *Wall Street Journal* was one of many who thought that Apple Maps was the biggest drawback of the iPhone 5.[2] At this time, the Google Maps mobile apps, on both iOS and Android, were used by roughly 81 million people.[3] However, Apple Maps grew, matured, and began gaining traction. By September 2013, Apple Maps gained 35 million regular users. The number of users of Google Maps dropped to around 58.7 million at this time.[3] Although the Apple Maps mobile app is newer than the Google Maps mobile app,¹ the two map applications are comparable with respect to features they provide as well as popularity nowadays.

Since both Google Maps apps and Apple Maps apps are widely known and used, it is important that the usability metrics of the two systems are examined. Thus, this study aims to empirically investigate the usability of each application. The current consensus within the field of interaction design is that usability depends on five distinct metrics: *learnability*, *efficiency*, *errors*, *memorability*, and *satisfaction*.[1] The three metrics that this particular study focuses on are efficiency, errors, and satisfaction.

2 Contextual Factors

Prior to having each test subject perform the tasks, a little contextual data about the users was first collected. Users were asked about their previous experience with Apple Maps, their previous experience with Google Maps, and their overall technological proficiency.



¹The initial release of Google Maps for Mobile was in September of 2008.

The fact that nearly every test subject had significantly more Google Maps experience than Apple Maps experience was a challenge in the conducting of this study. Since this study aimed to test the usability metric of efficiency, and not learnability, we did not test subjects if they had no prior experience with the application. For future studies, however, it might be worthwhile to give inexperienced users a short tutorial and then still test them.

3 The Experiment

Each person who participated in this study had to carry out three concrete tasks with each of the map applications.

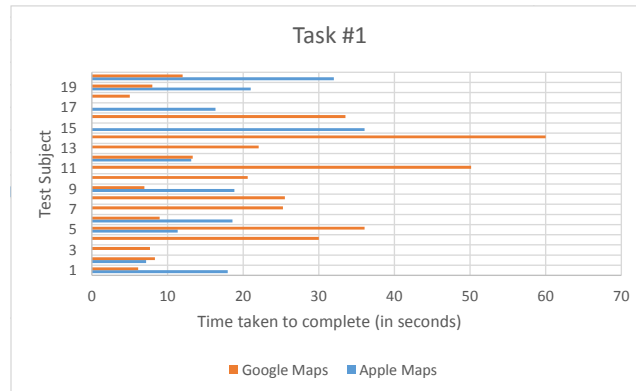
1. Save a pin anywhere on the map and get driving directions to that pin.
2. Find the location of the nearest Vons.
3. Find the fastest route from the current location to LACMA.

In order to keep the study as controlled as possible, all testing was done on iOS devices (no map applications of android devices were tested). As test subjects executed the tasks, information was collected pertaining to their efficiency, errors, and satisfaction.

4 Usability Metrics

4.1 Efficiency

First Task: Drop a pin on the map and get driving directions to that pin.

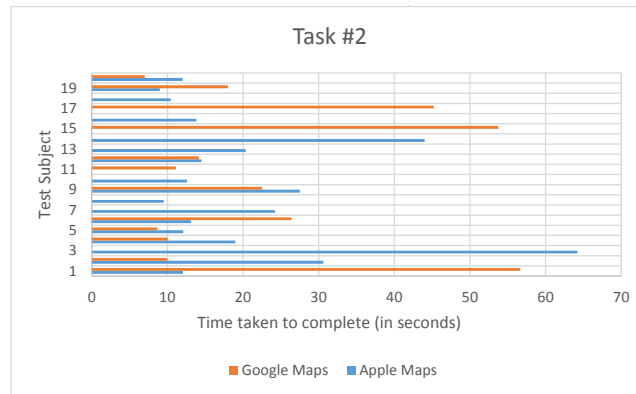


Average time for task on Apple Maps app: approx. **19 seconds**

Average time for task on Google Maps app: approx. **21 seconds**

The results suggest that users are more efficient using Apple Maps.²

Second Task: Find the location of the nearest Vons.

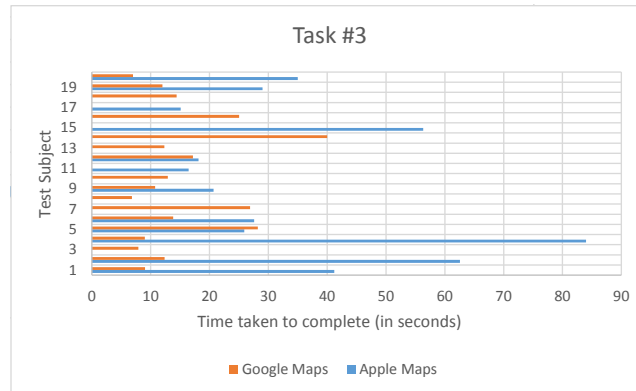


Average time for task on Apple Maps app: approx. **24 seconds**

Average time for task on Google Maps app: approx. **21 seconds**

The results suggest that users are more efficient using Google Maps.

Third Task: Find the fastest route from the current location to LACMA.



Average time for task on Apple Maps app: approx. **36 seconds**

Average time for task on Google Maps app: approx. **17 seconds**

The results suggest that users are more efficient using Google Maps.

²Though subjects using Apple Maps were more efficient *on average*, it is important to note that there were a couple of anomalies within the set of Google Maps users.

4.2 Errors

The only errors accounted for here were incidents wherein the user did something whose result is not what he or she anticipated. The following table shows you some examples of errors from this study.

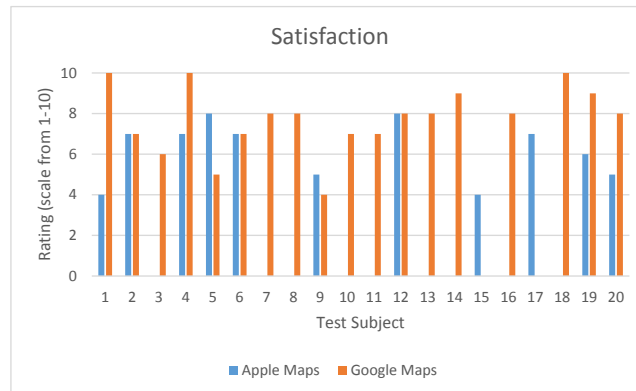
Task	Application	Specific Error
Task1	Apple Maps	hit 'Share' button; no response from tapping
Task1	Google Maps	hit 'Near you' to try to drop pin
Task2	Apple Maps	tried to manually search for 'Nearest Vons'
Task2	Google Maps	voice command instead of search
Task3	Apple Maps	hit 'Current Location' for directions
Task3	Google Maps	could not find navigate button

The *percentage* of subjects with errors is analyzed rather than solely the numbers of errors since more subjects tested the Google Maps app than Apple Maps app.

	Task1	Task2	Task3
Percentage of Apple Users with Errors	40%	50%	20%
Percentage of Google Users with Errors	29.4%	17.6%	11.7%

The results suggest that Google Maps is more usable with respect to errors.

4.3 Satisfaction



Satisfaction ratings were on a scale from 1 to 10.

Average rating for Apple Maps: approx. **6.18**

Average rating for Google Maps: approx. **7.72**

5 Heuristic Evaluation

All human things are subject to decay. And when fate summons, Monarchs must obey.

Hello, here is some text without a meaning. This text should show what a printed text will look like at

this place. If you read this text, you will get no information. Really? Is there no information? Is there

References

- [1] Nielsen, Jakob, *Usability Engineering*, Boston: Academic, 1993.
- [2] Mossberg, Walt., “The iPhone Takes to the Big Screen,” *The Wall Street Journal*, September 2012.
- [3] “Analytics for a Digital World - ComScore, Inc.” *ComScore, Inc.*, 2012.
- [4] Kopka, H., Daly P.W., *A Guide to LaTeX*, Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA, 1999.
- [5] Pan, D., “A Tutorial on MPEG/Audio Compression,” *IEEE Multimedia*, Vol.2, pp.60-74, Summer 1998.