

The impact of font on typo detection: a novel visual search paradigm

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Introduction

In visual search tasks, we scan our environment to identify a target.

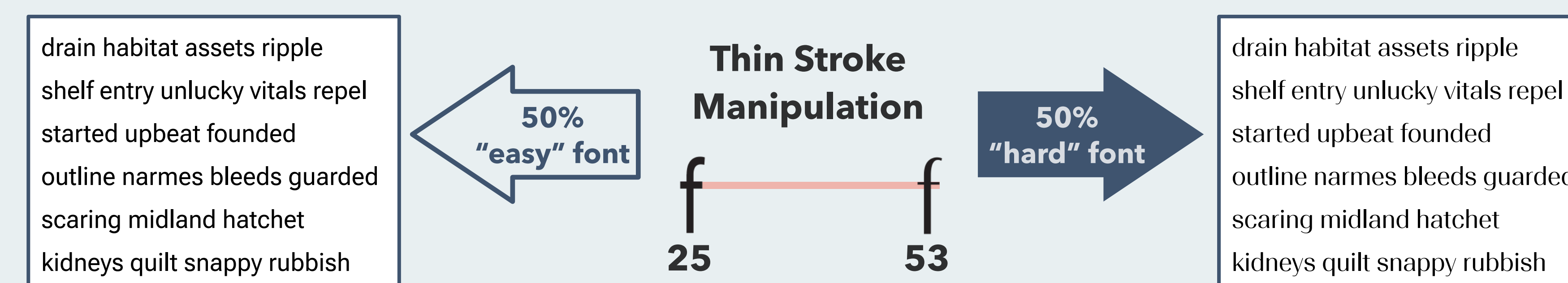
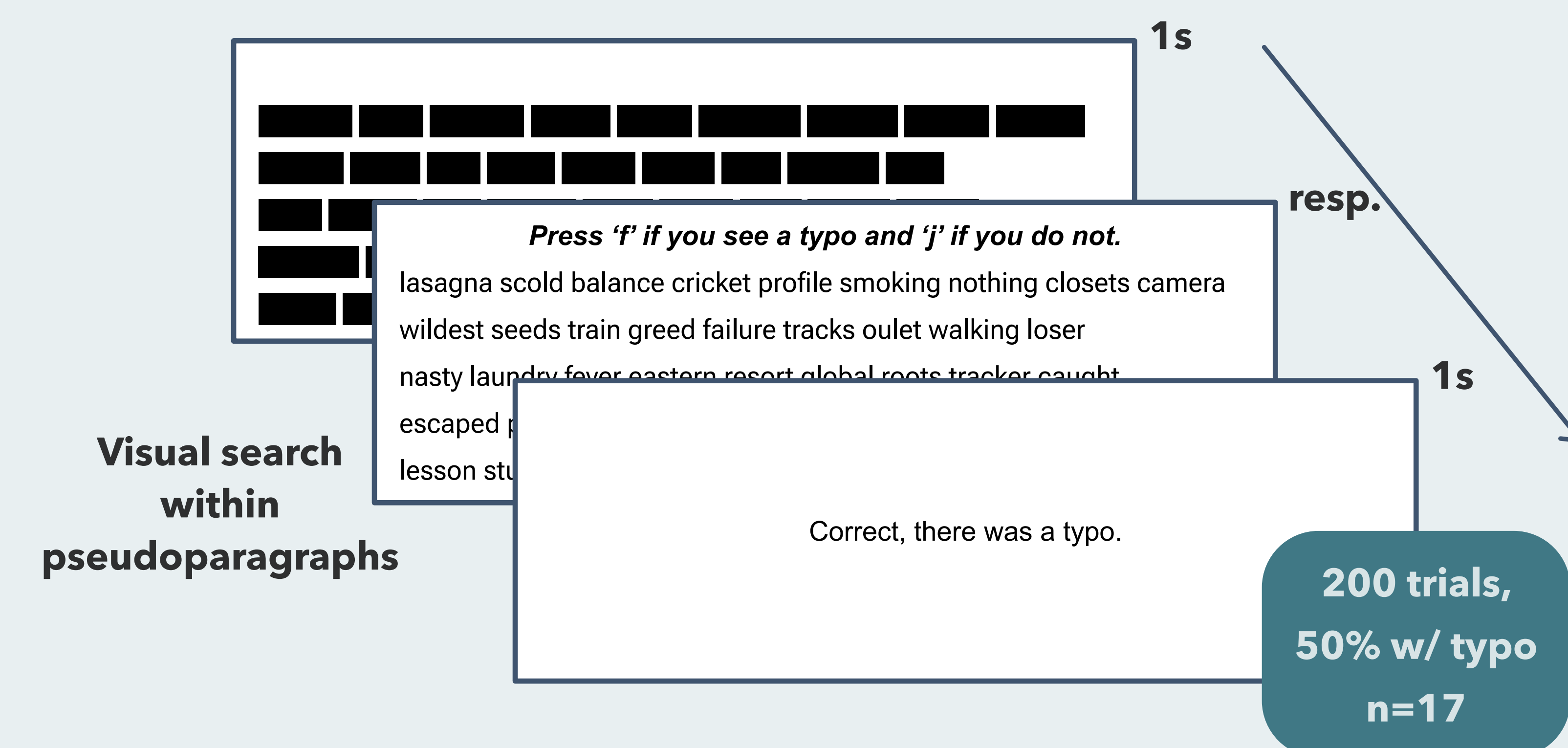
“Look but fail to see” (LBFTS) errors occur when we can clearly see, but fail to respond to, this target¹.

Typo detection is an everyday task we can use to explore factors that lead to success and failure in visual search.

This introduction has
5 typos
Can you spot them?

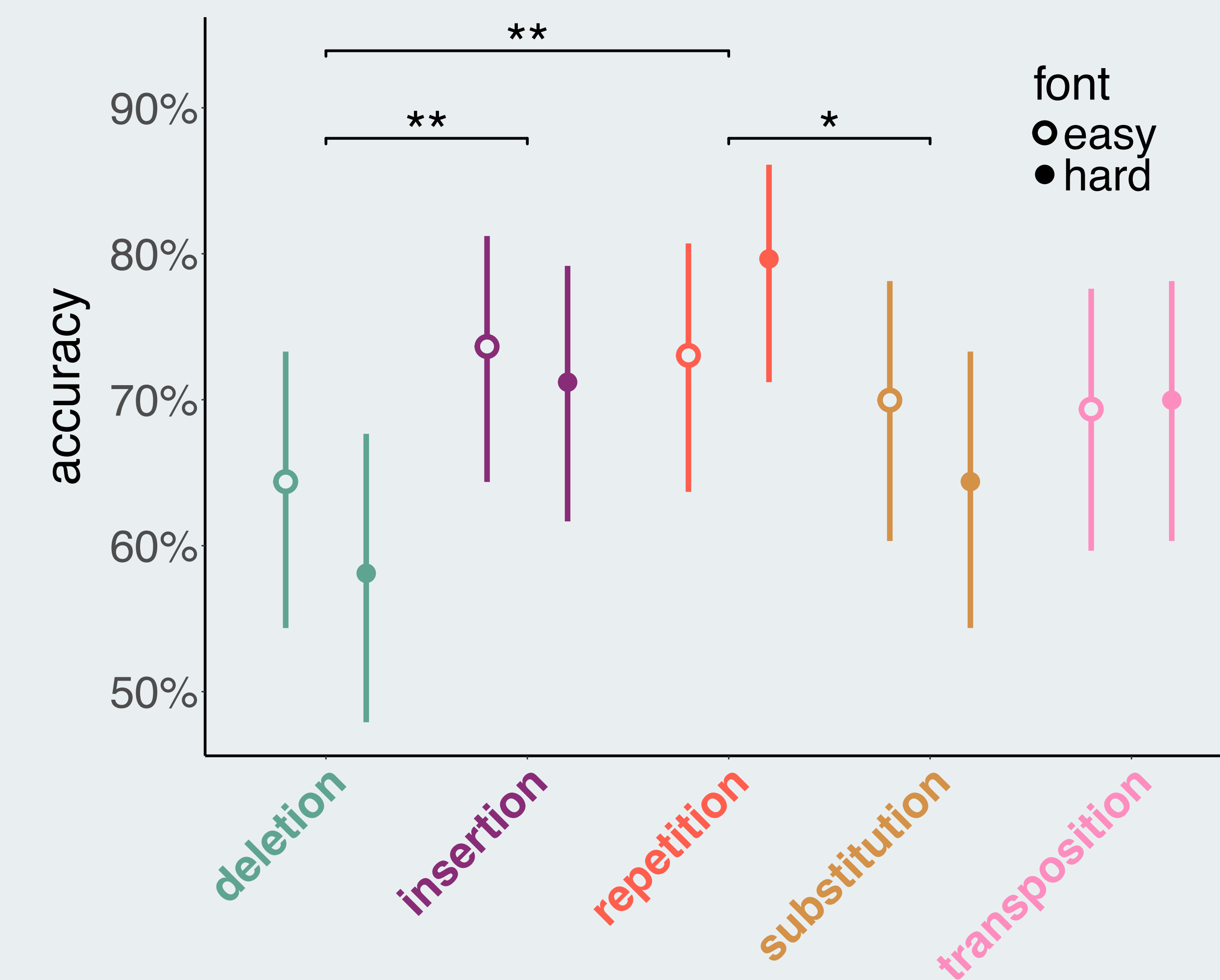
? How do the visual properties of text interact with attentional processes to influence visual search? ?

Methods



Types of Typos (20 of each)				
deletion	insertion	repetition	substitution	transposition
(vison)	(visijon)	(visionn)	(visiqn)	(visino)

How do font and typo type impact accuracy?

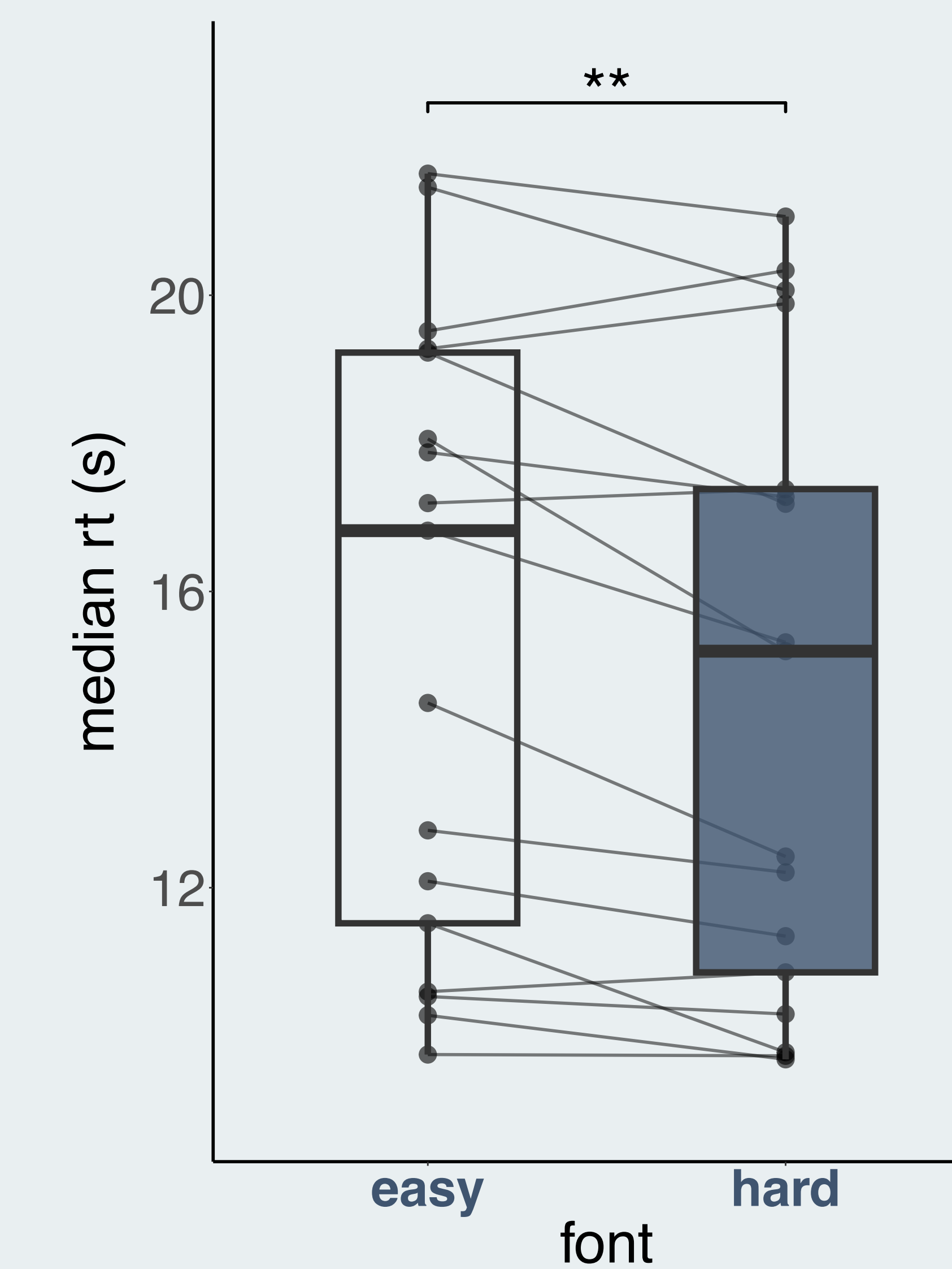


Detection is relatively **harder** for **deletion** and **substitution**.

Detection is relatively **easier** for **insertion** and **repetition**.

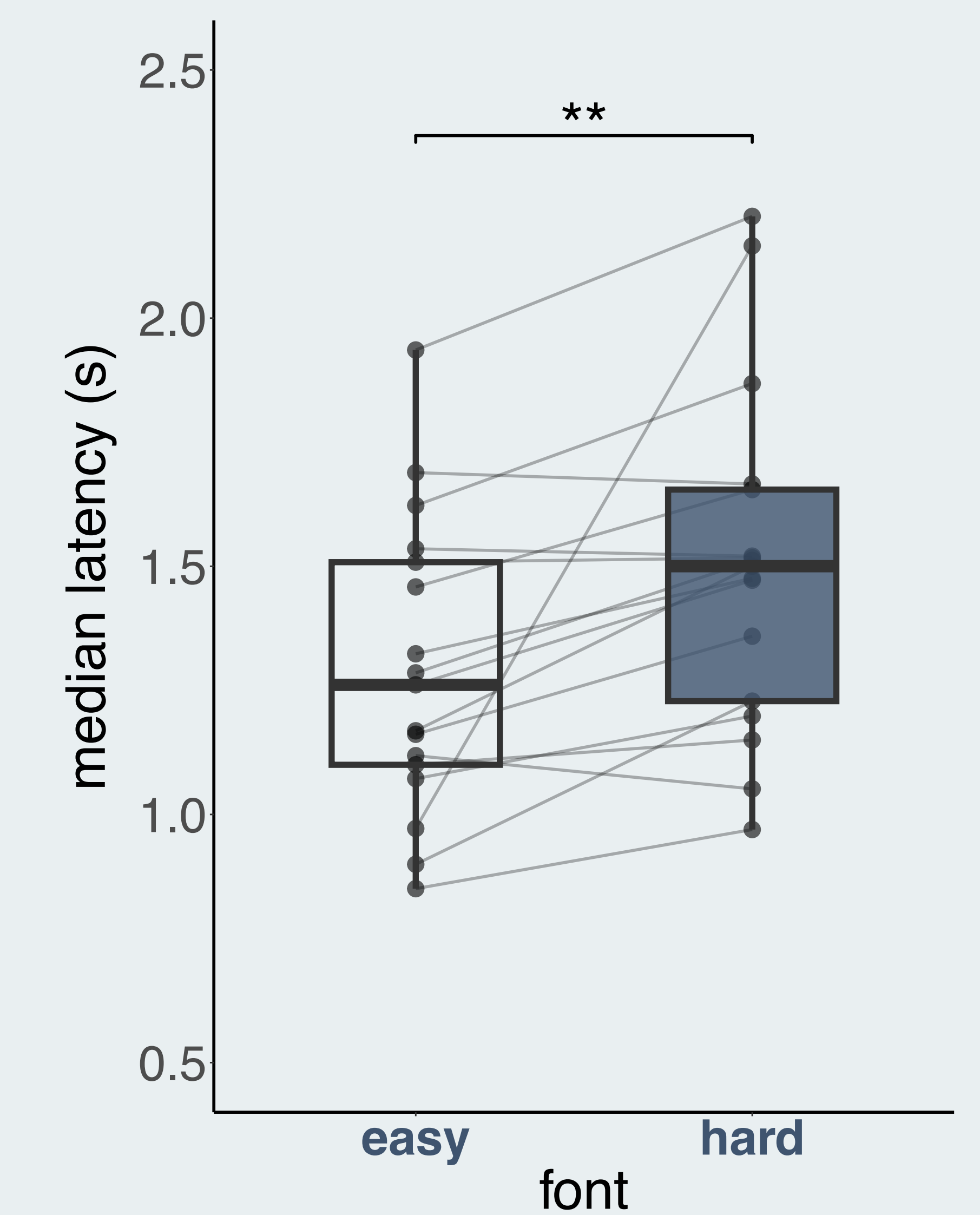
No effect of font.

When do people stop searching?



Longer search times for easy vs. hard font on typo-absent trials.

Does font impact typo processing?



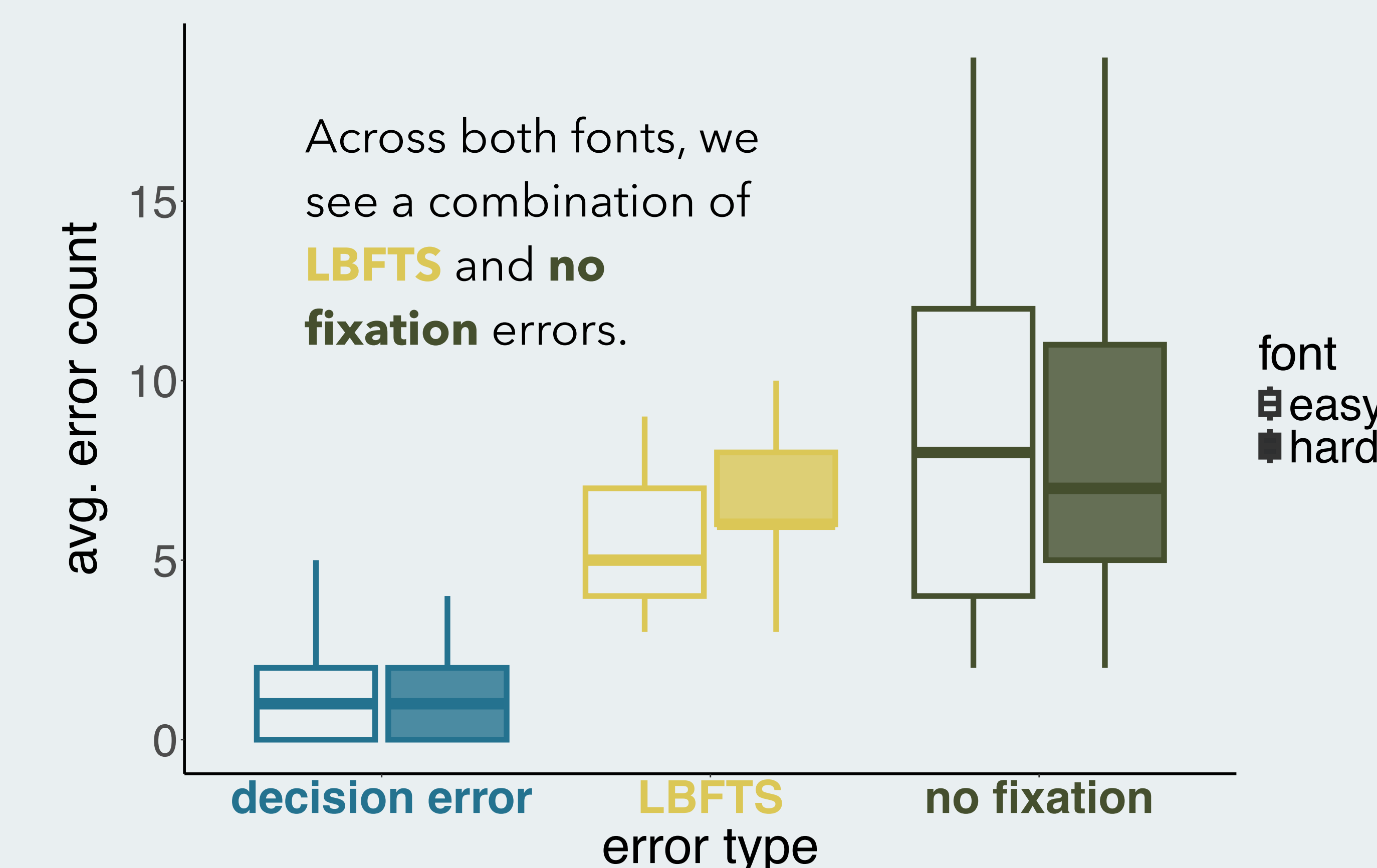
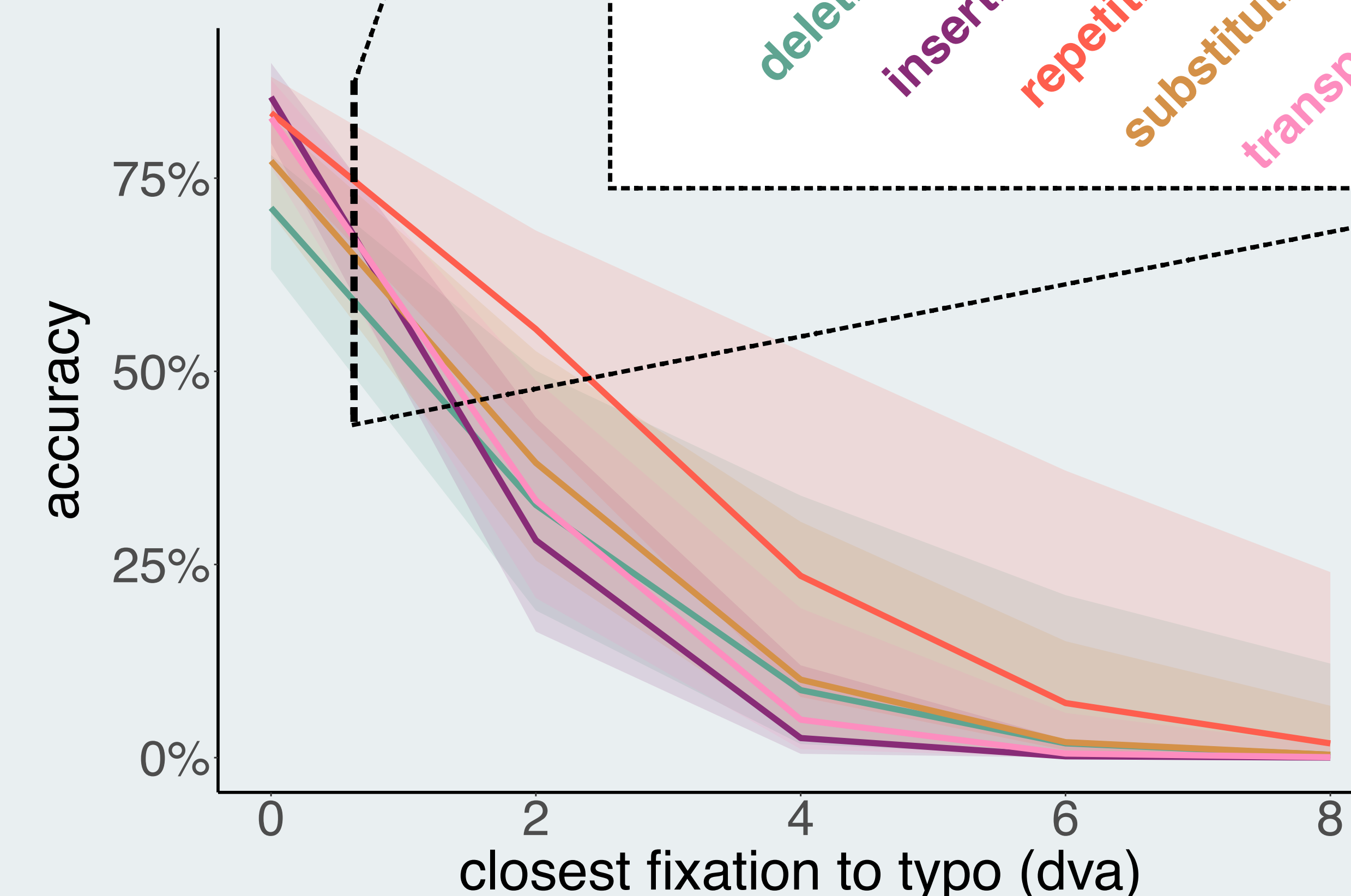
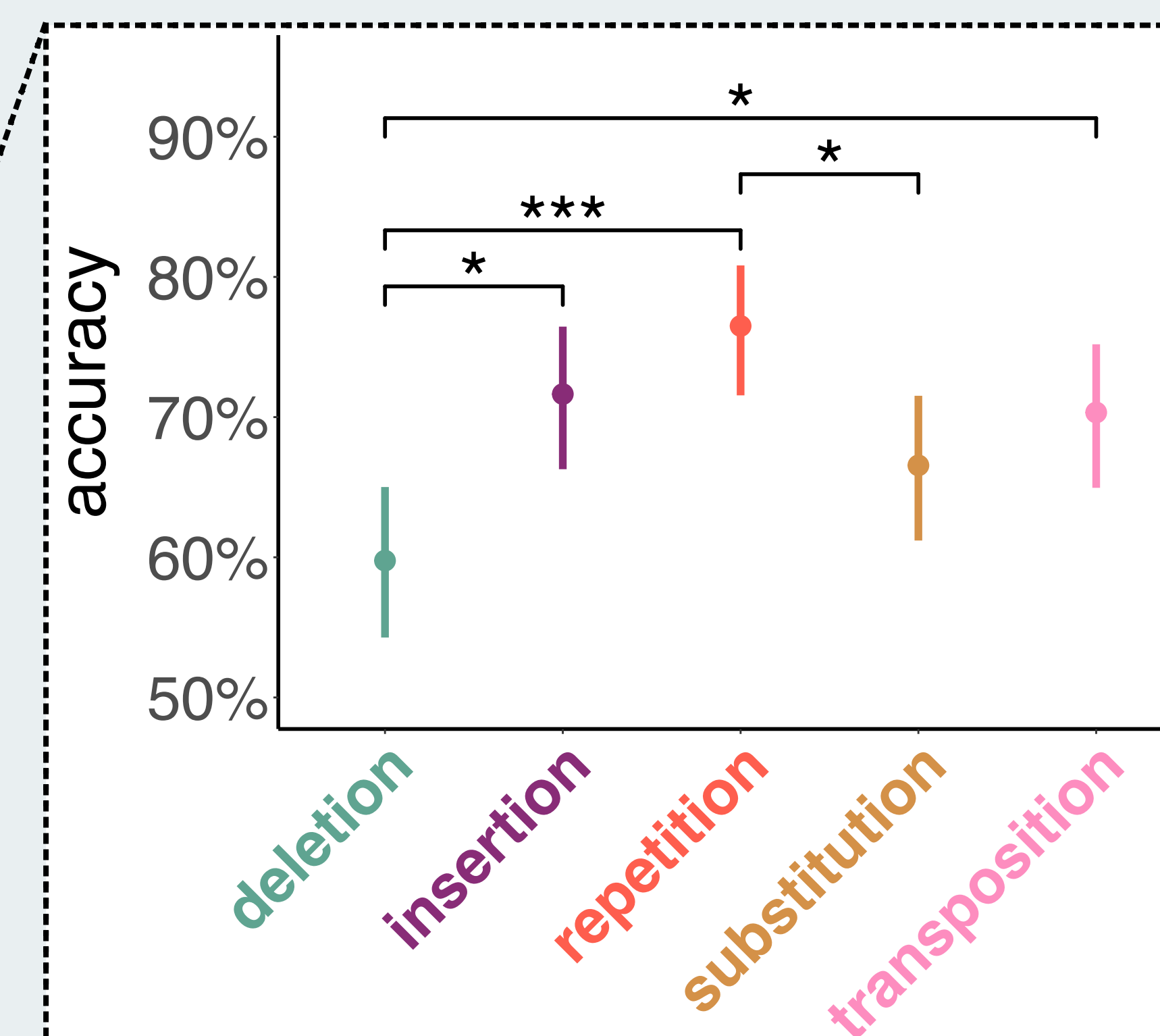
After fixating on a typo, people take longer to respond for hard vs. easy font.

drain habitat assets ripple shelf entry unlucky vitals repel
started upbeat founded outline names bleeds guarded scaring midland
hatchet kidneys quilt snappy rubbish doing prolong haywire olives

latency: time between 1st fixation in typo AOI and response

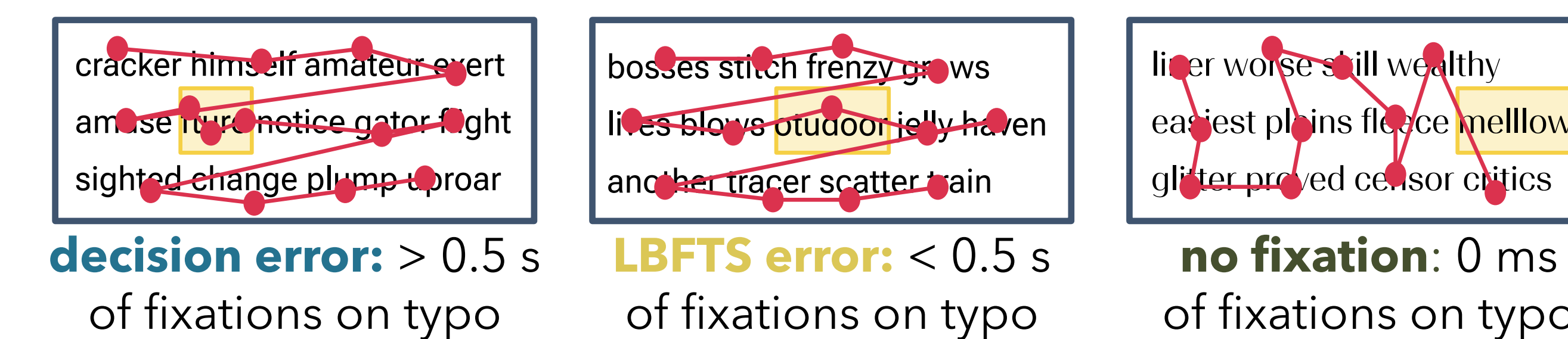
Are people looking directly at the typos they miss?

Fixating closer to a typo improves, but does not guarantee, accuracy.



Across both fonts, we see a combination of **LBFTS** and **no fixation** errors.

Error Classification²



Conclusions

The type of typo matters: typos with added letters seem easier than those with missing/swapped letters.

Hard-to-read fonts may reduce quitting threshold but increase decision time.

Missed typos can be attributed both to LBFTS errors and failing to fixate on the typo during search.

References
[1] Wolfe, J. M., Kosovicheva, A. & Wolfe, B. Trends Cogn. Sci. 26, 809-819 (2022).
[2] Kundel, H. L., Nodine, C. F. & Carmody, D. Invest. Radiol. 13, 175-181 (1978).

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Poster
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