Text and Visual Annotation Tools for Scalable Design Feedback Generation

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# ABSTRACT

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Use of crowd feedback systems has been shown to lead to improved visual designs. But there is little research on the relationship between characteristics of the feedback collection interface and nature of the feedback collected. … results …

## Author Keywords

Crowdsourcing; design; feedback; creativity.

## ACM Classification Keywords

H.5.3 [Information Interface and Presentation]: Group and Organization Interfaces – Collaborative computing.

# INTRODUCTION

Collecting and addressing feedback are vital steps in the iterative design process. Generated insights help guide designers towards artifacts that better connect with the target audience [1]. Crowd feedback services offer several advantages over alternatives, and are attractive because of their scalability, availability, and affordability [2, 3]. However, one challenge these services encounter is that crowd workers rarely possess skills in specialized domains such as design [4].

To combat this, scaffolding is often employed to provide support to learners as they attempt a novel task. One scaffolding strategy that helps learners express themselves is the use of different media and modes of expression in the interface [5]. A number of crowd feedback systems have implemented this strategy resulting in enhanced quality of collected feedback [3, 6, 7]. This feedback has been shown to lead to improved designs [2].

However, introducing scaffolding into a system may significantly affect people’s behavior by introducing framing effects [8]. For example, asking a feedback provider to annotate a visual design requires them to visually search the design and focus their attention on specific details [3, 9]. Revealing previous feedback to a feedback provider, while encouraging novel ideas, may also encourage conformity [10, 11]. It is therefore important for researchers to understand the relationship between characteristics of the feedback collection interface and the resulting feedback to develop effective scaffolding in crowd feedback systems.

In this paper, we present four interfaces for soliciting design feedback and study characteristics of the collected feedback in each condition. In our experiment we manipulate input type and presence of history to create our interfaces. Modality conditions reflect real-world feedback collection interfaces such as Reddit and Red Pen [12-14]. Meanwhile, the history condition represents another design decision that must be made during the creation of a feedback collection interface that could have important implications on the resulting feedback [15].

We then recruit human participants to provide feedback on visual designs using one of the interfaces. We investigate how choosing a text or annotation feedback input and hiding or revealing history impacts feedback content including number of discrete elements of design referenced and degree of conceptuality. These relationships are explored across a variety of visual designs (poster, static website, and web interface).

# Related work

We build on two main areas of related work: feedback collection tools, and studies of crowd feedback systems.

## Feedback Collection Tools

There are at least 2 classes of tools for collecting design feedback. One class are spatial annotation tools. Examples of spatial annotation tools are applications such as Adobe Acrobat and Redpen.io [13, 16]. In these tools, a feedback provider must first select a region of the design before they are able to enter feedback. An advantage of these tools is that requiring feedback providers to visually search for and mark features can focus their attention on those details [17]. But it may also introduce a fixation effect, introducing an inability to see new ways of problem solving [18].

Another class are non-spatial tools. Applications such as Reddit and Dribble do not require the feedback provider to mark a section on the design before they are able to begin generating feedback [12, 14]. Applications in the non-spatial class prominently feature a text input. These tools may encourage feedback providers to generate longer feedbacks **[citation needed].** But this less actively engaging interface paradigm could reduce the diversity of generated feedback [8].

While our study will focus on spatial and non-spatial classes, this list is not exhaustive. Examples of additional classes of feedback collection tools include multi-modal and visual. These classes better facilitate emotional feedback, but they also lack widespread adoption and may be difficult to interpret [19, 20].

For each class of these tools, the interface can choose whether or not to reveal history feedback. Applications such as Adobe Acrobat and email are examples of tools that refrain from displaying history feedback to providers. Choosing to conceal history feedback can reduce the impact of fixation, but may also reduce the creativity of feedback providers [15, 18]

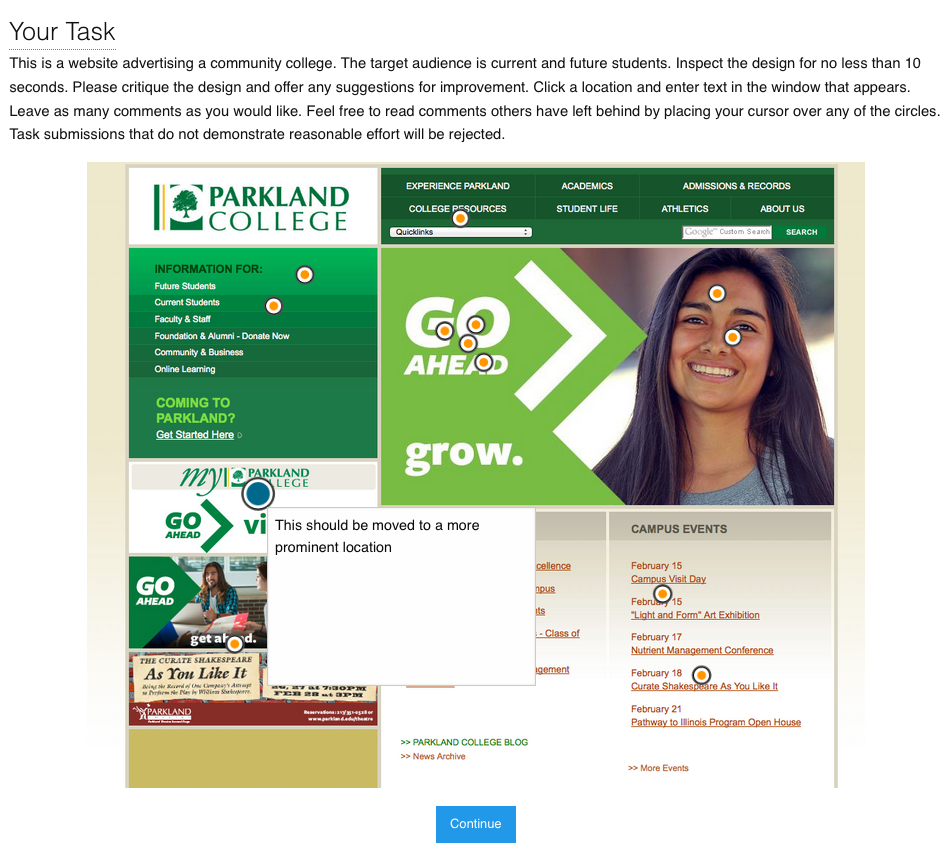
However, there is no prior work on how these different classes of feedback collection tools or the presence of history influence the generated feedback. Our work addresses this gap.

## Studies of Crowd Feedback Systems

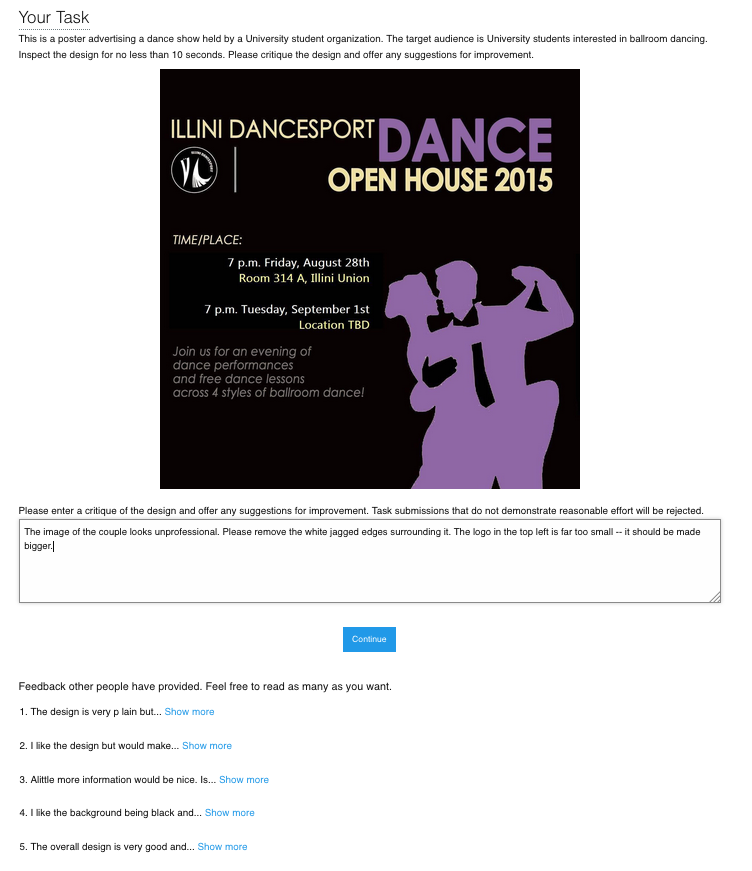
A number of studies have been conducted studying the benefit of crowd feedback in the design process. The use of crowd feedback systems has been shown to lead to improvements in designs [2]. Systems such as Voyant and CrowdCrit have shown that useful feedback can be generated even from non-expert crowds [3, 6]. Critiki introduced a system that simplified the process of creating, distributing, and aggregating crowdsourced design critique [7].

Most of these systems focus on the interface for the designer. For instance, in Voyant, a bi-directional interaction to link overviews of feedback content and annotations overlaid on the design [3]. CrowdCrit showed the distributions of responses from the providers in order to extract the highest priority issues for the designer who is getting the feedback [6]. Our work seeks to expand on this body by focusing on the experience of the feedback provider.

Studies that focus on the feedback provider have looked at techniques such as rubrics and scaffolding to enhance feedback quality. Critiki found that walking the provider through the critique produces more high quality feedback [7]. In other domains such as peer feedback, framing task goals has been found to significantly change reviews [8]. We are adding to this thread of research by comparing two additional ways of collecting feedback, using a spatial and non-spatial interface.



**Figure 1. The interface for leaving feedback in the spatial condition. A Provider can leave a comment by selecting a region on the design and entering text in a window. They could leave as many comments desired and were allowed to look at the history by hovering existing markers.**

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**Figure 2. The interface for leaving feedback in the non-spatial condition. A feedback provider enters their feedback in a text area. In the history condition, feedbacks left by previous providers were visible. The participant may choose to view the full feedback by selecting ‘Show more.’**

of the first design was obtained and the two remaining designs were public domain.

## Feedback Interfaces

The feedback interface features a block of text introducing the task and includes a brief description of the design and its target audience. The design is then prominently displayed.

In the non-spatial Interface, a text area prompting the provider for feedback was below the design image. A submit button was placed next to the text area to complete the task. In the presence of the history, past feedback was displayed underneath this form. Rather than pre-generating history, we mimicked real world systems by allowing the history to grow organically from feedback submitted by previous providers. The presentation of the history was based on how online platforms such as Reddit or Dribble function, where the provider has access to an evolving history [12, 14]. We adapted this format however to include a “Show more” interaction which allowed us to log which pieces of feedback were viewed.

In the spatial Interface, the feedback provider first selects a location on the design and is then prompted to enter feedback in the window that appears. The feedback is committed by pressing elsewhere on the image. A visual marker representing the feedback is then overlaid on the design to represent the feedback left at the location. The provider could leave as many pieces of feedback as desired, inspect the feedback they had left by hovering over the associated visual marker, and could always edit their own feedback by clicking a marker. In the presence of the History, the pieces of feedback left by previous providers were shown. The participant was allowed to hover over any visual markers to reveal the annotated feedback. Otherwise, the interface operated the same as the History absent condition. The spatial condition was designed and implemented to reflect popular annotation feedback tools such as Adobe Acrobat and Red Pen [13, 16]. Once satisfied with the feedback, the provider submitted their work.

## Procedure

Upon accepting the task, the feedback provider was presented with a consent form. If accepted, they were randomly assigned to one of 12 experimental conditions. The experimental conditions were implemented in JavaScript and the feedback provider did not have to leave the Mechanical Turk platform. In each condition, they read the task instructions, viewed the design, and entered feedback based on the interface condition assigned. After entering feedback in the interface provided, they submitted their work and completed a brief survey.

## Measures

The study consisted of three sets of measures: content analysis, behavioral measures, and self-assessment.

*Content analysis*

For content analysis, we calculated specificity, categorized the feedback content, and measured general metrics such as its length.

A measure of specificity was calculated for each feedback response. Specificity was measured using the NLTK toolkit. The toolkit calculated specificity by determining how deep each word appears in the Wordnet structure. Words closer to the root are more general (e.g. “dog”) while deeper words are more specific (e.g. “Labrador”). In calculating sentence specificity, stop words and punctuation were ignored. The specificity metric was normalized to range from 0.0 to 1.0. In the past, other researchers have used this technique [4].

To categorize the feedback content, each feedback response was partitioned into individual idea units. An idea unit represents a coherent unit of thought. The idea units were then coded based upon a taxonomy of critique discourse [21]. For example, the taxonomy included categories for judgement (*“I like that sketch but not that design. I don’t like this up here because it looks paperish—you know, not ceramic.”*) and interpretation (*“There’s a whole mysterious quality. There’s a shadow and a mystery, and you wonder, what’s going on in there?”*).

Two coders with experience in HCI categorized each idea unit according to the taxonomy. In total, 1206 idea units were categorized. Cohen’s Kappa, a measure of reliability between multiple raters, was 0.81 on 80 training samples (5% of the dataset). Coders were paid $25 for their effort.

Additionally, we measured feedback text length by cumulative character length of all feedback from a single provider.

*Behavioral measures*

For behavioral measures, we calculated the similarity between generated feedback and history feedback and computed general behavioral metrics. A provider’s interactions with prior feedback were logged. For the spatial condition, we logged each time the provider revealed a previous feedback by hovering over a visual marker. Likewise, in the non-spatial condition, we logged each time the provider selected a ‘Show more’ link.

Next, for each provider, we aggregated the set of prior feedback that they viewed. For each comment that a provider left, we aggregated the set of feedback they had viewed up to that point. We computed the distances between the recent comment and history feedback using the cosine similarity similarity metric as implemented in the Python pattern.en toolkit.

We also measured behavioral metrics such as task completion time, number of prior feedback responses revealed, and number of feedbacks provided. These measures help us understand how different interface conditions affected the behavior of feedback providers.

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| |  |  |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |  | **Condition** | | | |  | |  | **Non-spatial** | | **Spatial** | |  | | **Category** | **No History** | **History** | **No-History** | **History** | **Total** | | Judgement | 47.2% (151) | 53.8% (164) | 44.9% (151) | 44.1% (154) | 620 | | Recommendation | 39.4% (126) | 32.1% (98) | 29.5% (99) | 36.1% (126) | 449 | | Investigation | 1.2% (4) | 1.0% (3) | 4.5% (15) | 3.2 % (11) | 33 | | Interpretation | 2.8% (9) | 0.7% (2) | 2.1% (7) | 1.7% (6) | 24 | | Brainstorming | 4.7% (15) | 6.9% (21) | 10.4% (35) | 5.2% (18) | 89 | | Process | 0.3% (1) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 1 | | Comparison | 0.9% (3) | 1.0% (3) | 1.5% (4) | 2.0% (7) | 17 | | Identity Invoking | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0.0% (0) | 0 | | Association | 1.9% (6) | 1.6% (5) | 0.0% (0) | 1.4% (5) | 16 | | **Total Idea Units** | **315** | **296** | **311** | **327** | **1249** |   **Table 1. Frequencies of the categories of idea units by Interface and History** |

*Self-assessment*

Following the feedback task, the provider completed a self-assessment survey. Providers rated their design expertise, perceived effort, and perceived usefulness of the feedback given on a five point Likert-scale, with a score of 5 as the most favorable. The survey also included two questions for demographics (age and gender).

# Results

In total, 30 responses were collected per experimental condition for a total of 360 responses. We reviewed all the submissions and excluded any that were irrelevant or incomprehensible. 3 submissions were excluded, leaving us with 357 feedback responses of reasonable quality.

**Content Analysis**

*Non-spatial condition produced longer feedback*

An ANOVA revealed that Interface had a main effect on feedback length (F(3,357)=7.86; *p*=0.0053). Character count per condition can be seen in Figure 2. Pairwise comparison using Tukey’s HSD showed that the length of the feedback in the non-spatial condition (*μ*=269.7 characters) was longer than the feedback from the spatial condition (*μ*=217.4; *p*=0.0051). No other effects were discovered.

The non-spatial condition may have led to longer feedback due to the need for use of deixis, i.e. words or phrases such as “here” or “there” that require further contextual information to be understood but eliminate the need for explicit description of the visual elements referenced by feedback

*Different conditions produce different categories of feedback*

After categorizing the idea units from generated feedback, we performed z-tests for population proportions to look for patterns of interest.

Table 1 shows the breakdown of idea unit categories per condition. We found that the spatial Interface generated more *investigations* (4.1%) than the non-spatial Interface (1.1%; *z*=3.23; *p*=0.001). An *investigation* is when a feedback provider asked questions about a specific piece of the design. Requiring the feedback provider to select a location on the design before entering feedback may cause him scan through various aspects of the design before performing feedback entry.

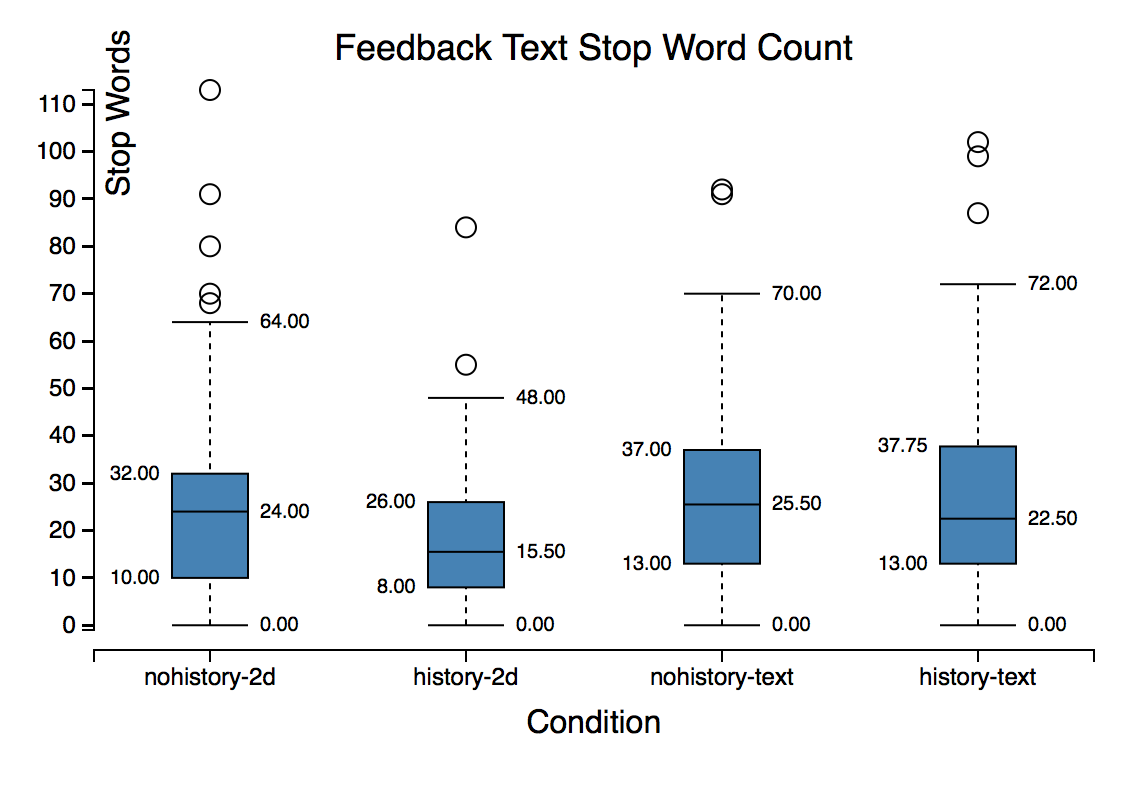
No other significant results were discovered, opposite of our expectations.

*Non-spatial feedback had more stop words*

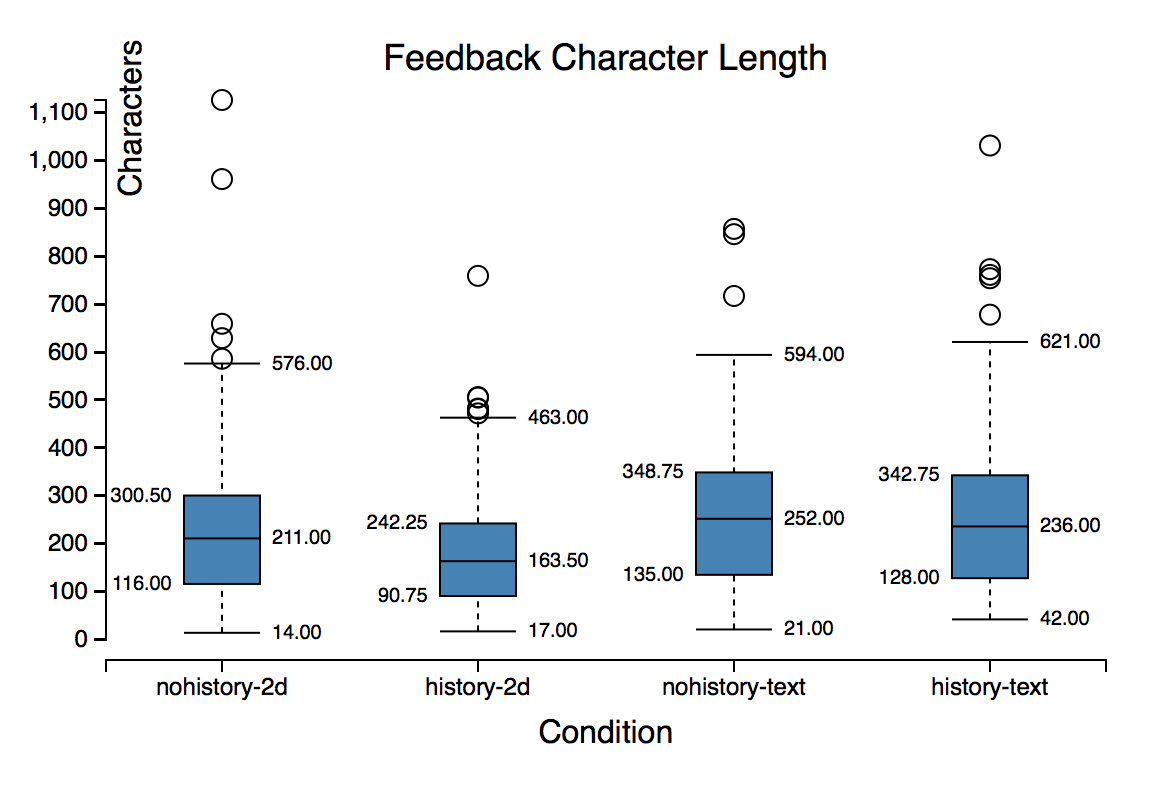
An ANOVA did not detect a main effect of Interface or History on feedback specificity. In the spatial condition, mean specificity was 0.34 (*σ* = 0.17), while the non-spatial condition had a mean specificity of 0.37 (*σ* = 0.14).

An ANOVA uncovered a main effect of Interface on stop word count (F(3,357)=6.93; *p*=0.0089). Figure 1 summarizes stop word count. Tukey’s HSD showed that stop word count in the non-spatial condition (*μ*=27.31) was greater than the spatial condition (*μ*=21.98; *p*=0.0084).

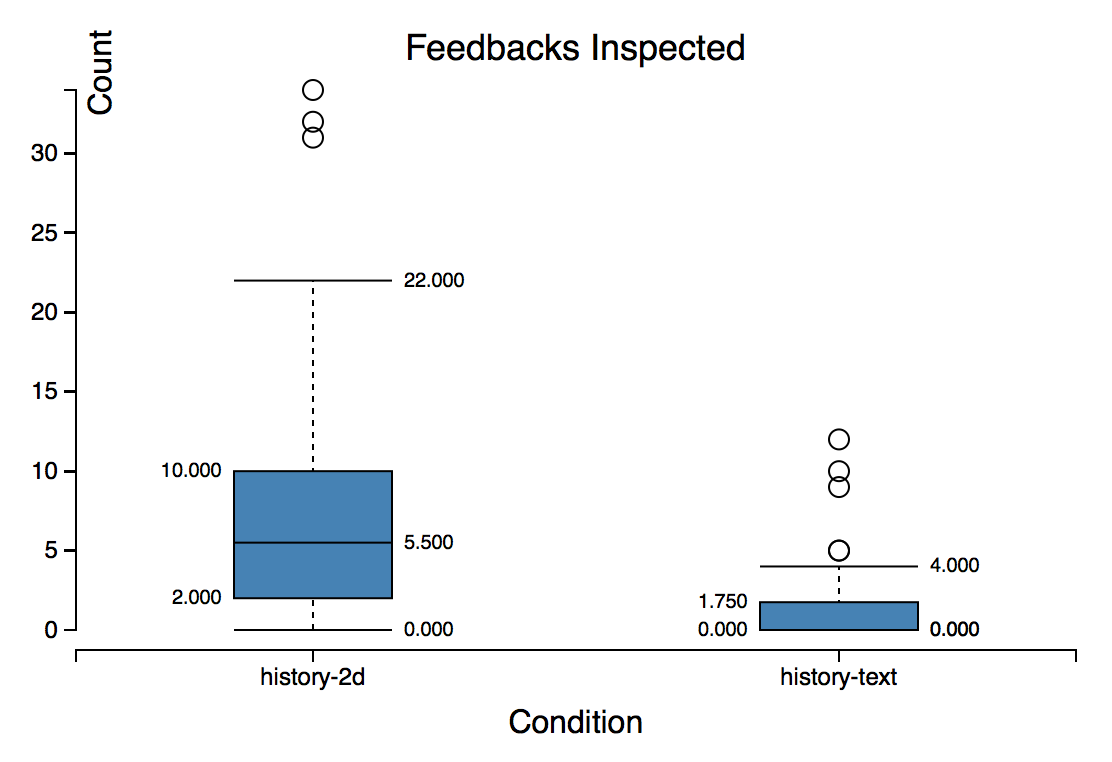
One explanation for this is that the context provided by the spatial condition reduced the need for language necessary to convey the same information in the non-spatial condition. In the non-spatial condition, stop words were used to reference specific elements of the design: *“The logo must come at top before title and it must be large. The sentence written at the bottom should be brightened… There should be a name and contact details of a person to contact.”* Providers neglected these words in the spatial condition: *“Unappealing shade of purple. Perhaps more distinctness between the two silhouettes – looks kind of blobby right now. Maybe use bullet points.”*



**Figure 1. This chart shows how the experimental condition affected stop word count of the feedback content. Analysis show providers included more stop words in their feedback in the non-spatial condition.**

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**Figure 2. The effect of experimental condition on length of feedback content is shown in this chart. Analysis shows providers left longer feedback in the non-spatial condition. No other effects were found.**

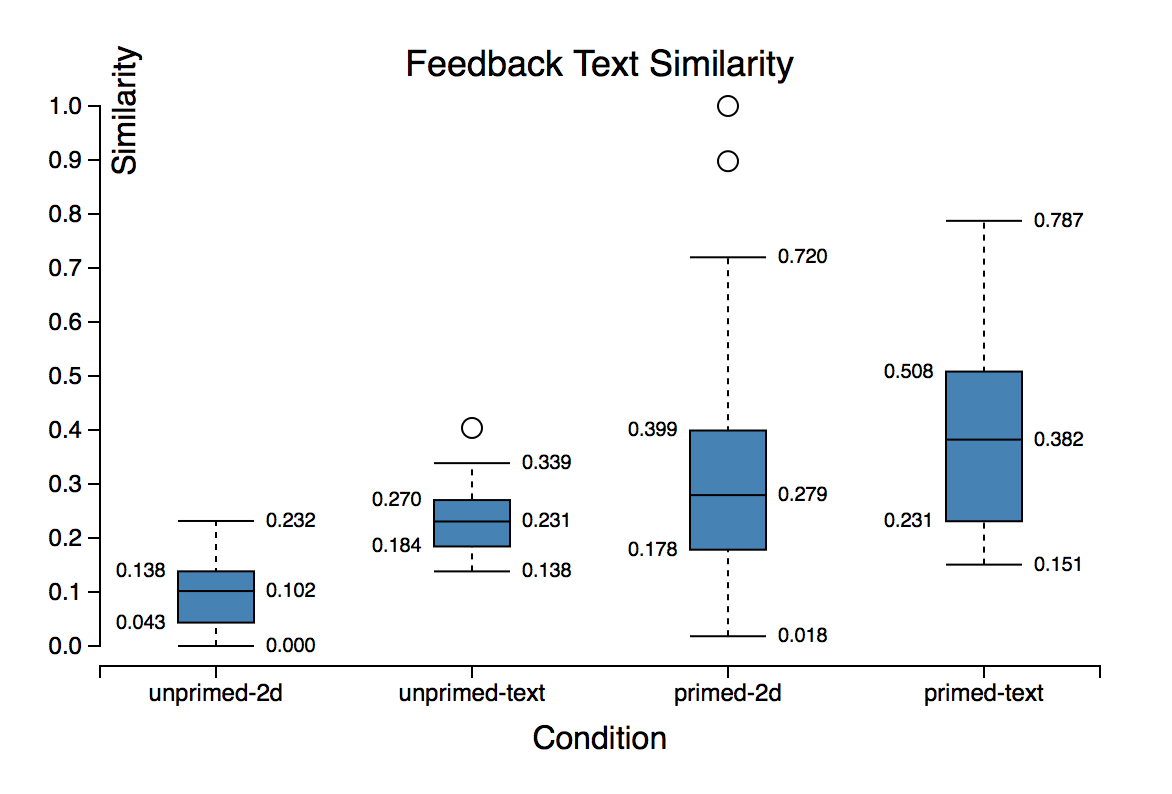
**

**Figure 3. This chart shows the count of instances of History condition feedbacks inspected by Interface. Analysis shows providers inspected more feedback instances under the visual condition.**

**Behavioral Measures**

*Providers inspect more feedback in spatial Interface*

When History was presented in the spatial Interface, we found 55% of providers (99 providers) inspected history feedback. When History was presented in the non-spatial Interface, we found 19% of providers (33 providers) inspected history feedback. The number of instances of feedback inspected by providers is visualized in Figure 3. An ANOVA revealed a main effect of Interface on instances of feedback inspected (F(3, 180)=60.57; *p*=0.0001). Tukey’s HSD showed that spatial Interface providers inspected more feedback instances (*μ*=7.29) than the non-spatial condition (*μ*=1.14, *p*=0.0001).



**Figure 4. Similarity scores of generated feedbacks compared to viewed and unviewed history by condition. Generated feedback was more similar to viewed history.**

One explanation for this effect is the cost of access of history feedback in the non-spatial Interface relative to the spatial condition. Providers in the spatial Interface didn’t have to scroll and didn’t have to click a ‘Show more’ link to unveil history feedback.

*Generated feedback was more similar to viewed history*

We only considered instances of generated feedback where the provider had examined the history. This left us with 200 instances of feedback in the spatial condition and 42 instances of feedback in the non-spatial condition. Figure 4 displays feedback similarity scores.

An ANOVA showed that when a provider generated feedback, the feedback was more similar to the history that the provider looked at (*μ*=0.11) than it was to the history that the provider did not look at (*μ*=0.044; F(3,232)=26.59; *p*=0.0001). Tukey’s HSD deemed this difference significant (*p*=0.0001).

This suggests that presence of a History introduces a fixation effect for the feedback providers. This effect is analogous to how pictorial representations of examples introduce a fixation effect when solving design problems [18].

*Non-spatial feedback was more similar to viewed history*

An additional main effect revealed by ANOVA was the influence of Interface on similarity to viewed history (F(3,230)=12.88; *p*=0.0004). Tukey’s HSD showed that similarity to viewed feedbacks in the non-spatial condition (*μ*=0.11) was higher than that of the spatial Interface (μ=0.069; p=0.0039). This effect is visible in Figure 3.

This effect may have been due to the non-permanence of the feedback window in the spatial Interface. This interface required the feedback provider to hover over a marker to reveal the content. This was in contrast to the non-spatial Interface where an inspected feedback remained visible until the provider explicitly chose to hide it.

Analysis of data did not show effects of conditions on task completion time. Providers completed the task in 221.3 seconds on average (*σ*=178.27 seconds).

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Effort Self-assessment** | | |
|  | Non-spatial | **Spatial** |
| History Absent | *μ*=3.3; *σ*=1.1 | *μ*=3.1; *σ*=1.2 |
| History Present | *μ*=3.3; *σ*=1.2 | *μ*=3.1; *σ*=1.0 |

**Table 2. Provider perceived effort self-assessment by condition. Conditions had no significant effect of perceived effort.**

**Self-Assessment**

*Design influenced perceived usefulness of the feedback*

Table 2 shows the breakdown of effort ratings across conditions. ANOVA did not detect differences between these conditions.

ANOVA detected a main effect of Design on self-assessed feedback usefulness rating (F(3,357)=5.0; *p*=0.046). Perceived usefulness of the feedback generated in Design B (*μ*=4.1; *σ*=0.86) and Design C (*μ*=4.0; *σ*=0.89) was higher on average than that of Design A (*μ*=3.8; *σ*=0.93).

An explanation for this effect is the fact that Design A had more opportunity for improvement since it was designed by a novice, whereas Designs B and C were professional web pages.

## DISCUSSION AND FUTURE WORK

The goal of our work was to study the influence of Interface and History on generated feedback. Other work has considered different stages of the design. Our study did not consider different stages of design and how they would interact with the choice of design tool. Due to the number of factors we looked at, it was not feasible to include an additional factor of design stage in this study.

Future work may consider this as other studies have found that certain types of feedback are more useful depending on the stage of the design [I made this up] [citation needed].

In addition to design stage, we also did not consider different levels of expertise of the feedback provider. For instance, an expert may find it less necessary to access the history of feedback when generating their own insights whereas novices may value access to history feedback for inspiration [citation needed].

While we our conditions described discrete feedback collection interfaces, there are interfaces that do not neatly fall into the categories of either condition we studied. For instance, in both Voyant and CrowdCrit, in addition to entering text in a textbox, the provider could choose to annotate a region of the design to associate with that comment [3, 6]. Future work is necessary to understand how these hybrid interfaces compare to the two conditions that we studied.

**Limitations**

Our worked looked at various aspects of the generated feedback to compare different interfaces, but feedback quality between interfaces was not compared. To perform a more complete assessment in the differences of feedback, future work should include an objective measure of the quality of the feedback.

**CONCLUSION**

Designers face an ever-growing selection of tools for generating feedback. But how does a designer justify using one feedback generation tool over another? Our work compared generated feedback across 4 popular interface paradigms developed to reflect real world tools that designers are using today. We found that the feedback generated differs based on the class of tool used. Among a number of findings, we found that a spatial Interface tends to generate longer feedback. Access to a History can introduce a fixation effect that is more powerful in non-spatial Interfaces. We believe our results will enable both designers and crowd feedback system builders to more effectively reason about how the choices they make influence the feedback exchange.

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