Adapting Learning Measures to Evaluation of Exploratory Search Interfaces

Sheila O. Denn
UNC-Chapel Hill School of Information and
Library Science
June 2, 2005

Measuring Learning: Bloom's Taxonomy

- n Knowledge
- n Comprehension
- n Application
- n Analysis
- n Synthesis
- n Evaluation



Measuring Learning: Bloom's Taxonomy

- n Knowledge
- n Comprehension
- n Application
- n Analysis
- n Synthesis
- n Evaluation



Exploratory Search as Learning

- Information-seeking is a two-step process
 - Exploratory search to define boundaries
 - Corresponds to Synthesis
 - n Focused search to retrieve items
 - Corresponds to Evaluation



Learning in Exploratory Search Interfaces

- If exploratory search involves learning, how can interfaces support this learning? (not exhaustive)
 - n Scratchpads or workspaces
 - Terry & Mynatt, 2002
 - Enhanced "Back" button and history functions (including annotation)
 - Hightower et al., 1998
 - Jones et al., 2001
 - Capra & Pérez-Quiñones, 2003
 - Komlodi, 2004
 - Expansion of search to include local documents
 - Dumais et al., 2003



Learning vs. Usability

- n Can learning measures be used to evaluate exploratory search interfaces?
 - n Tasks created using Bloom's Taxonomy guidelines for synthesis/evaluation
 - n Compare between subjects using new interface vs. control



Evaluation Issues

- n Controlling for reading comprehension skill
- n How should subjects formulate responses?
 - Paragraphs invite writing skill effects
 - n Concept maps not deep enough
- n Other variables
 - Time spent -- is it useful in this context?
 - n Perceived level of effort
- n Evaluation of responses
 - n Just researcher?
 - n Researcher + domain experts?
 - n Inter-rater reliability



How does Learning Differ from Usability?

- Depends on how we define usability . . .
- Ability to measure learning would get beyond issues of how easy an interface is to use to how much it helps with complex information tasks.



For more information:

denns@ils.unc.edu

