Using Eye Tracking to Confirm Usability Issues

with Forced-Choice Response Options and Branching Designs

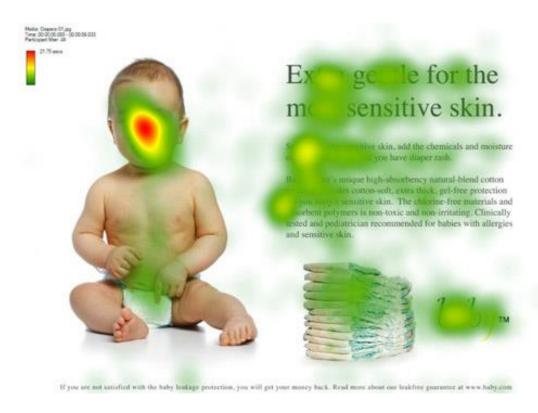
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U.S. Census Bureau
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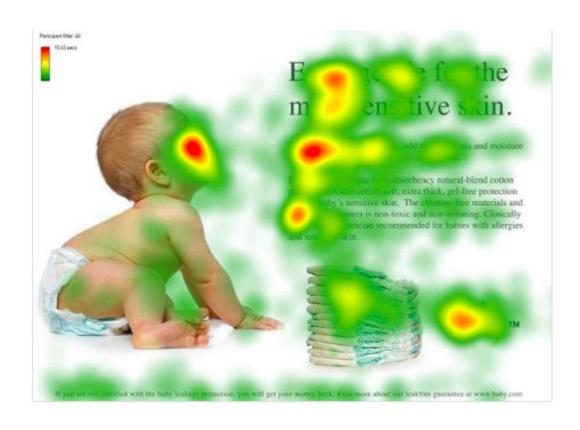


Typical web survey usability test at the Census Bureau

- Collects eye tracking data from PC users using X2-60 Tobii eye tracker
- Does not collect eye tracking data from mobile phones or tablet
 - When we collected these data in the past, the screen is so small that people look everywhere
 - Collapsing across participants is not straightforward
- Some surveys are designed in such a way that the data are not collected because the computer programming is incompatible with the eye tracker

What do we use from eye tracking: Heat maps and number of fixations









What do we do with the eye tracking data for these surveys?

- Good question:
 - Often there is no a priori question other than if the pattern is typical
 - Almost always there is no A/B design
- Collapse across participants and look for any unusual patterns
- During usability testing we observe behaviors and then we look for support from the eye tracking data
 - Today will share two examples



Example 1 – Forced choice questions

Shows how heat maps can confirm usability findings

Forced-choice questions







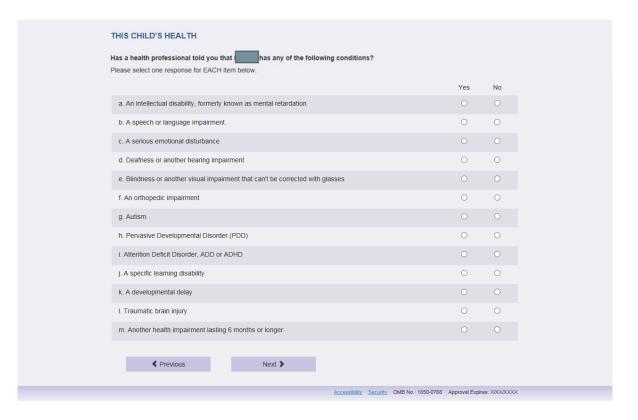
Forced-choice questions

- Increases the number of "yes" answers compared to when that same question is check-all or mark-all that apply
 - (Smyth, Dillman, Christian, & Stern, 2006; Rasinski, Mingay, & Bradburn, 1994)
 - Assume respondents spend more time on them and therefore response is more accurate
- Eye tracking study found differences for factual and opinion questions
 - (Neuert, 2006)
 - They conclude that the difference in "yes" responses between designs must be caused by something else for factual questions

Factual forced-choice questions



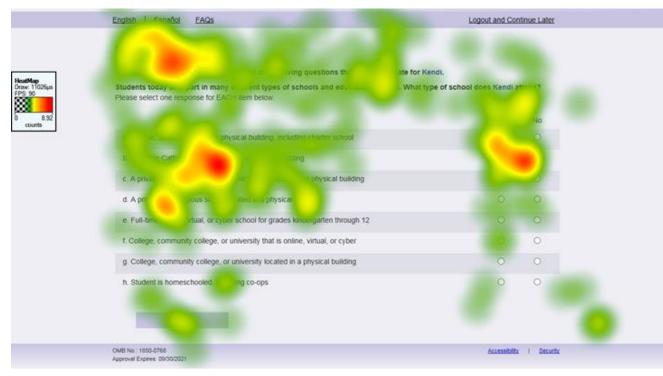
We observed participants not answering each question, but only answering Yes to one or more questions.



We observed participants answering each question.



Eye tracking confirms that something is going on with the forced-choice questions





N=5

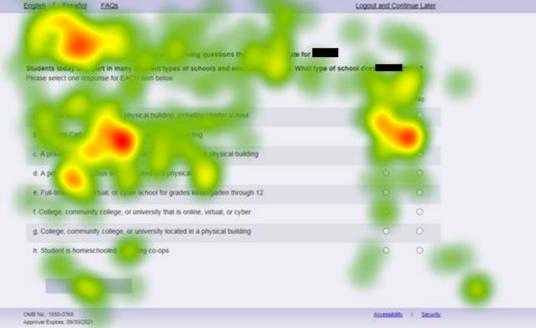
N=4



Recommendation

This question will help us make sure you are receiving questions that are appropriate for Students today take part in many different types of schools and education settings. What type of school does Please select one response for EACH item below. Yes No a. A public school located in a physical building, including charter school b. A private Catholic school located in a physical building c. A private, religious but NOT Catholic school located in a physical building d. A private, not religious school located in a physical building e. Full-time online, virtual, or cyber school for grades kindergarten through 12 f. College, community college, or university that is online, virtual, or cyber g. College, community college, or university located in a physical building h. Student is homeschooled, including co-ops

Make this screen a check all that apply instead of forced choice.



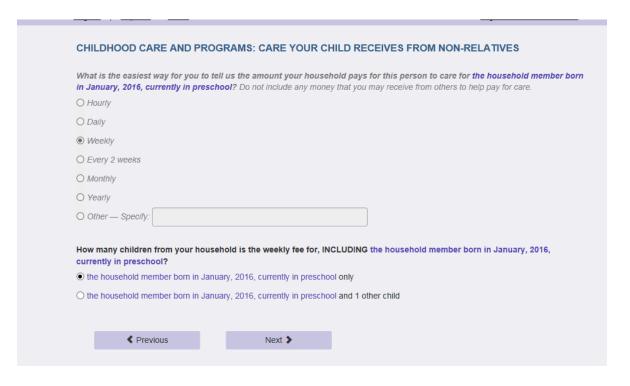


Example 2 – Within screen branching

Shows how the number of fixations can be used to compare designs

Unfolding branching design







Eye tracking shows fixations in the disabled part of the screen



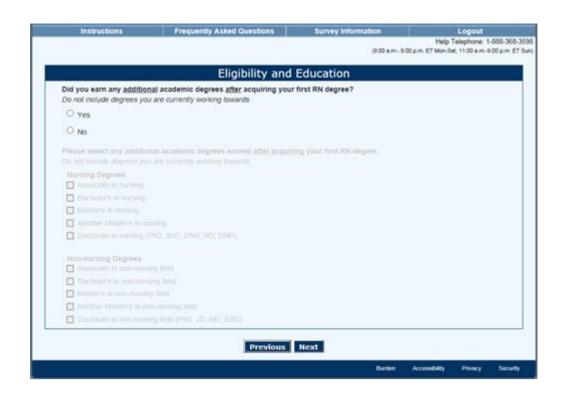
N=3

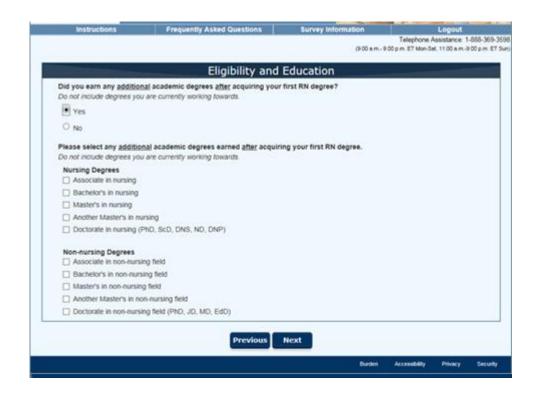
22 percent of the fixations were in the disabled area

English | Español EAQs

Logout and Continue Later

Disable and enable branching design







Eye tracking shows some fixations in the disabled part of the questionnaire



N=3 who selected no 16 to 18 percent of fixations were in the disabled area



N=4 who selected yes



Which branching design is better?

- Unclear from observations
- Unclear from heat maps
- Examined the percent of fixations in the disabled area compared to the entire area
 - Unfolding design: 22 percent of the fixations were in the disabled area
 - Disable/enable design: 16 to 18 percent of fixations were in the disabled area
- More research needs to be conducted to confirm the pattern

Takeaway for typical usability pretesting of web surveys

- Useful to collect eye tracking data during usability testing of surveys
- Look for typical patterns
- Think aloud and observation data are important and necessary complements to eye tracking data
- Eye tracking data can confirm findings from those data

Thank you

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