Characterizing How Interface Complexity Affects Children's Touchscreen Interactions

Core 150 hit can you draw a circle



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+ Work conducted while these authors were summer interns at the University of Florida.
 + Work conducted while this author was a student at the University of Florida.







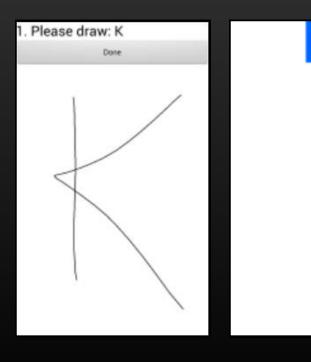




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- Anthony et al. (ITS 2012)
 - Study of children's touch and gesture interaction on simple interfaces.

Please draw the specified gesture

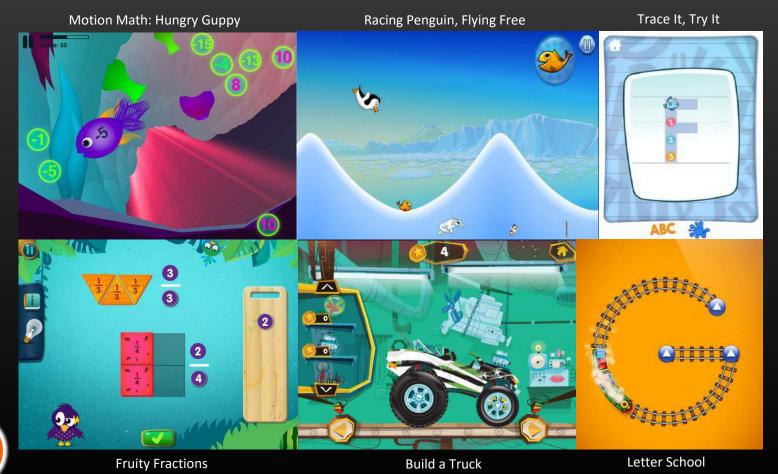


Please touch the blue square



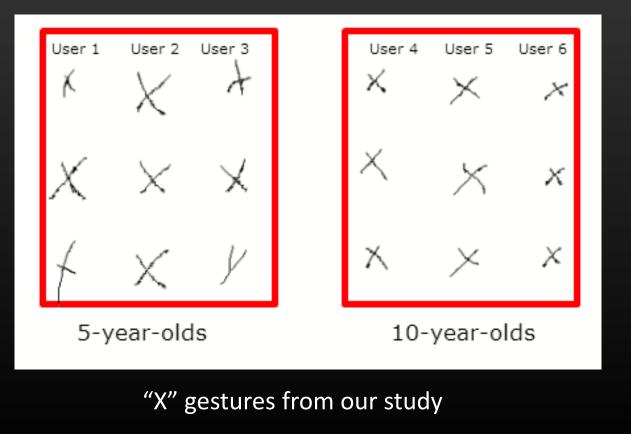


• Most interfaces are visually complex.





- Little work on examining children's gestures across ages.
 - Most prior work groups many ages together (Anthony et al. JPUC '14, Anthony et al. IDC '13, Arif & Sylla IDC '13)





Interface Complexity

• We examined if interface complexity had any impact on children's touchscreen interactions.



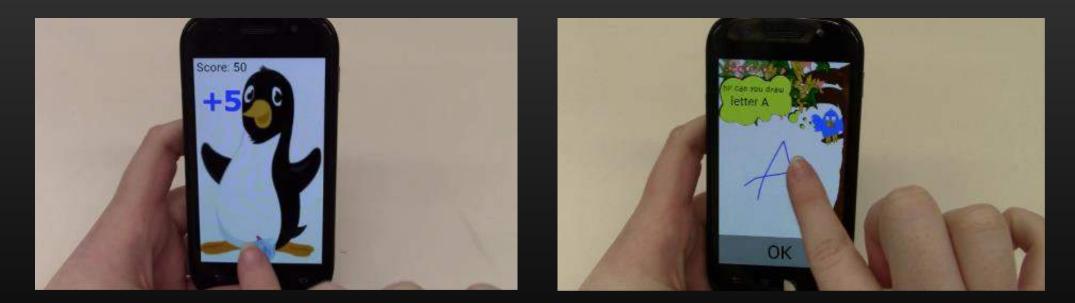


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Touch & Gesture Interaction

• We analyzed touch and gesture interactions from children and adults in order to see the difference between them.







Effect of Interface Complexity

- Affected some touch interactions, primarily related to visual salience.
- Did not affect gesture recognition.

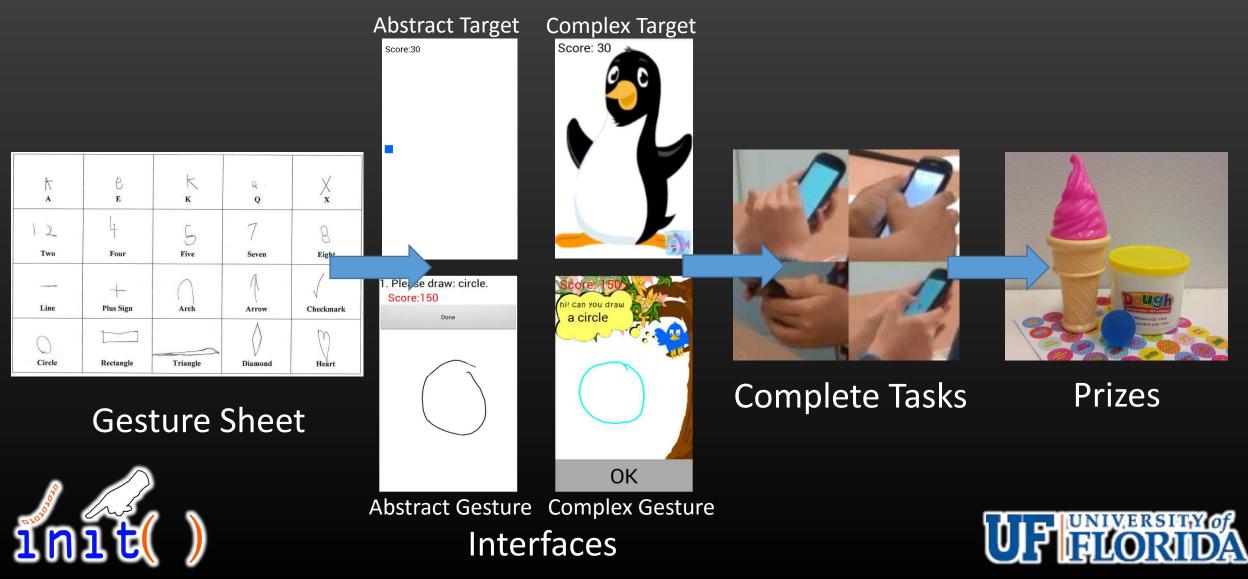


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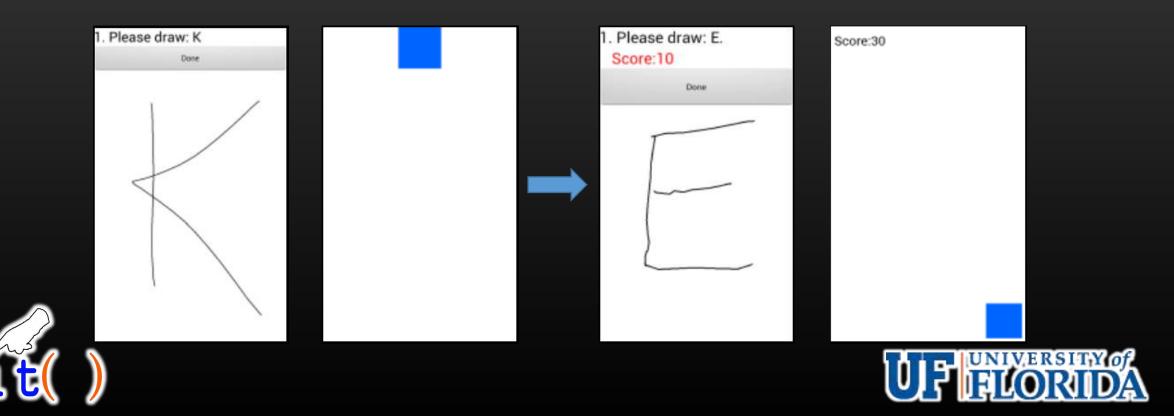


Session Setup



Related Work

- Brewer et al. (IDC 2013)
 - Described gamification method used in our study.



Participants

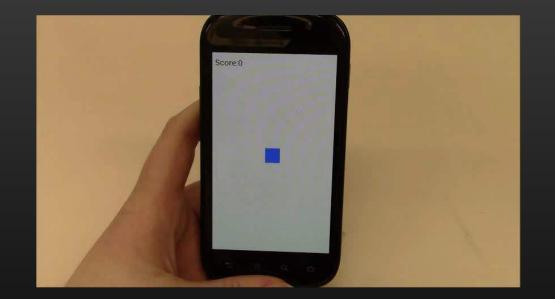
Participant Type	Number of Participants	Male	Female	Age Range	Age Mean
Adult	30	15	15	17 to 33 years	23 years
Child	30	14	16	5 to 10 years	7.7 years

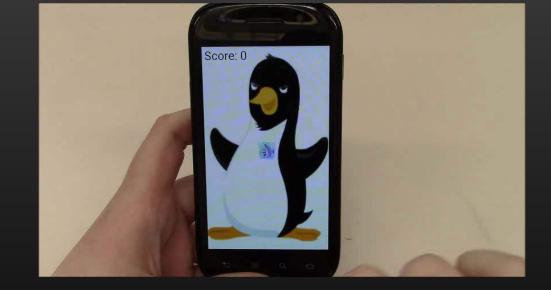
• 78% right handed, 12% left handed, 5% ambidextrous (5% did not answer).





Target Applications





Abstract Target Activity

Complex Target Game





Gesture Applications



Abstract Gesture Activity

Complex Gesture Game







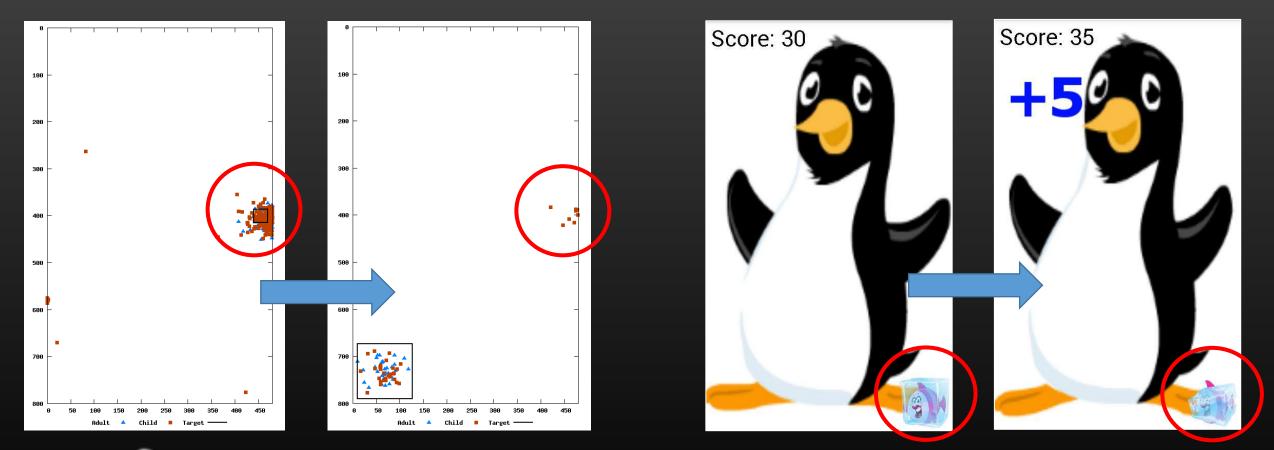




Score:30



Holdovers (Effect of Complexity)





• Decrease in Holdovers for complex applications.



Target Misses (No Effect of Complexity)

1. Overall Misses

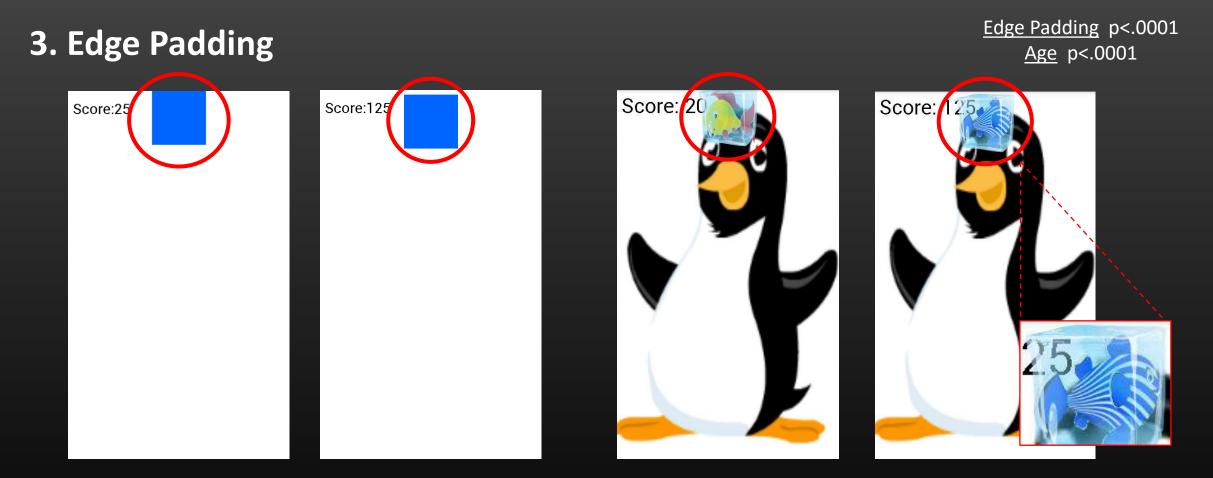
Proportion
of MissesAbstract
InterfaceComplex
InterfaceChildren23%24%Adults17%15%

2. Misses by Target Size





Target Misses (No Effect of Complexity)



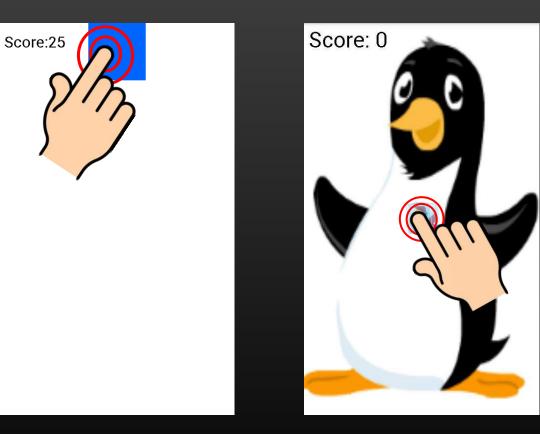


• Higher proportion of misses for targets with edge padding.



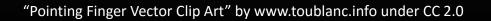
Touch Pressure and Size (Effect of Complexity)

Complexity p<.0001



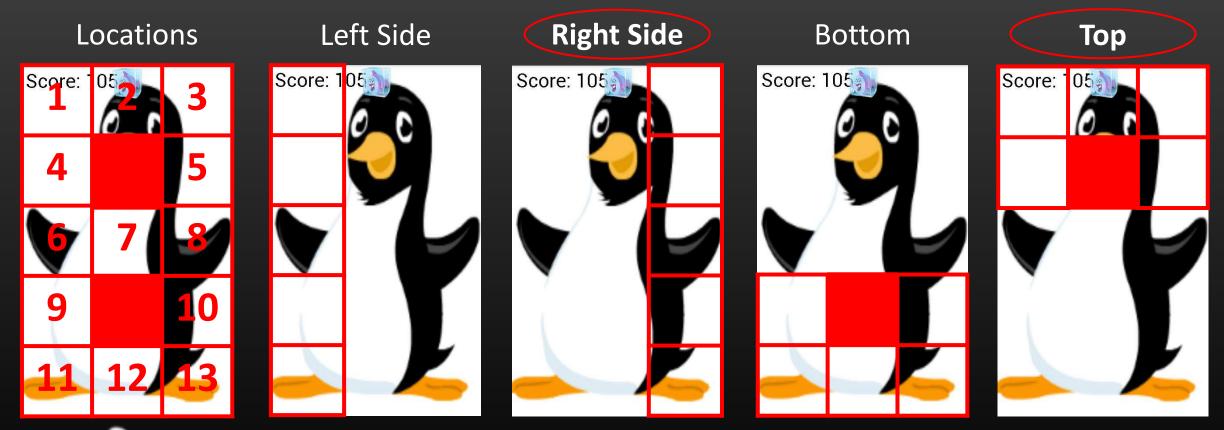


• Lower touch pressure and size for complex applications.



Location (No Effect of Complexity)

<u>Horizontal Region</u> p<.05 <u>Vertical Region</u> p<.0001 <u>Participant Type</u> p<.0001

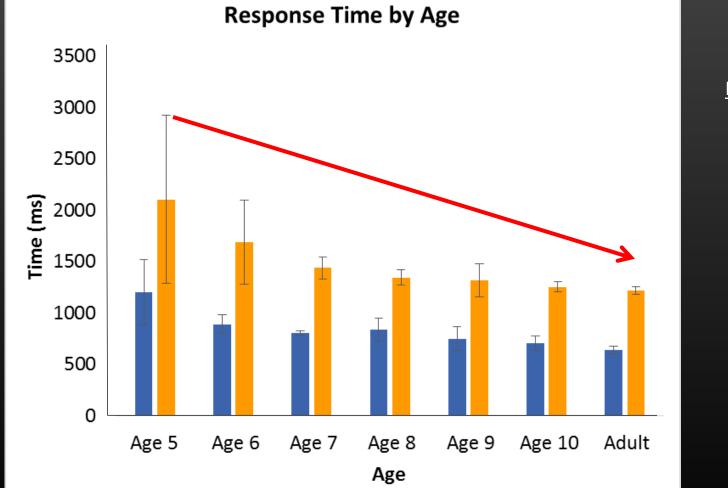




Higher proportion of misses on the right side and the top.



Response Time (Effect of Complexity)



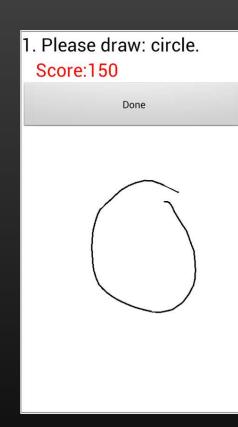
<u>Complexity</u> p<.0001 <u>Target Size</u> p<.0001 <u>Participant Type</u> p<.0001



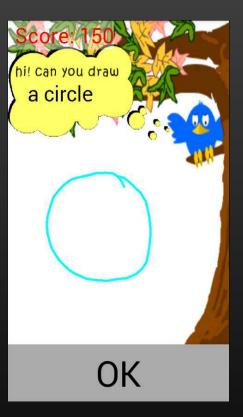


• Children more distracted by visual stimulus.





Gesture Interaction

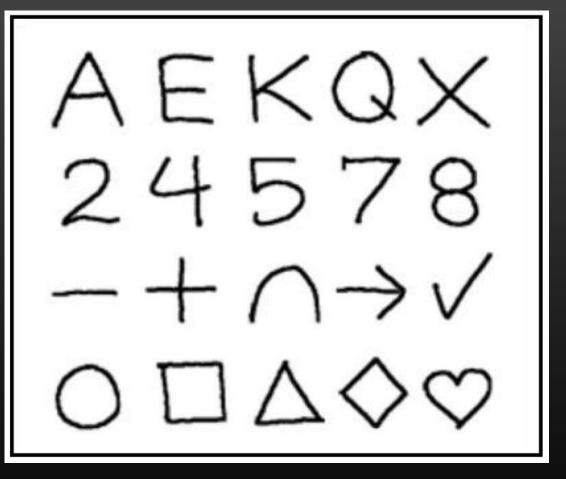






Gesture set

- 2 apps * 6 reps * 20 gestures =
 <u>240 gestures per participant</u>
- 240 * 60 participants = <u>14,400 total gestures</u>



Anthony et al (ITS 2012)





Gesture Recognition Experiments

- User Dependent • *within* user
- User Independent
 - between users

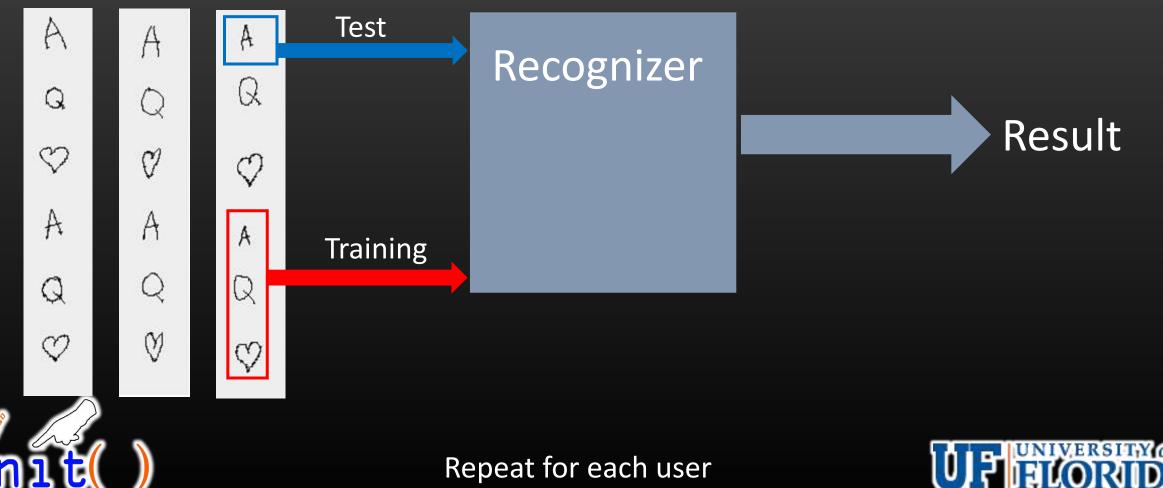
• \$P Recognizer (Vatavu et al, ICMI 2012)





User Dependent

User 1 User 2 User 3



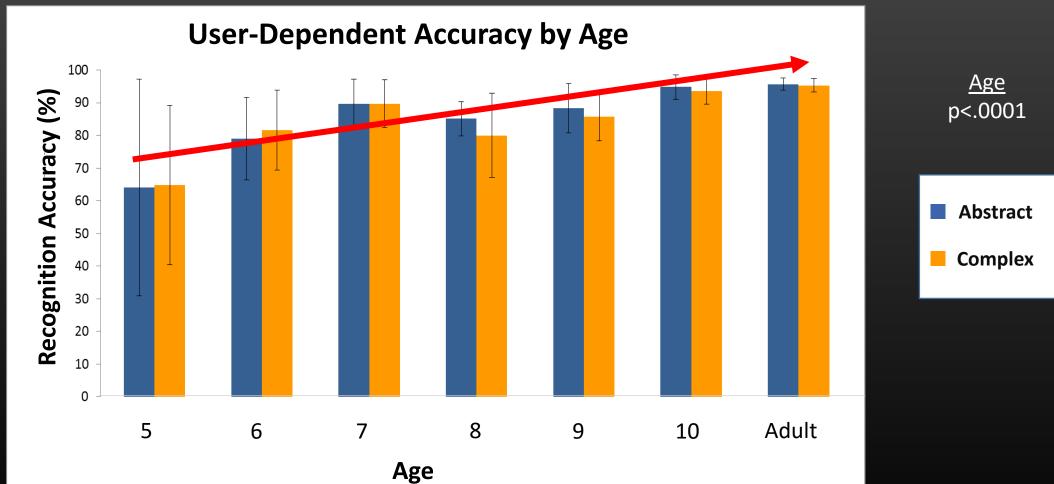
User Independent

User 2 User 3 User 1 Test Recognizer Q Q \bigcirc Result \heartsuit 0 \heartsuit A A A Training Q Q Q Ø \heartsuit \heartsuit

Repeat for each user



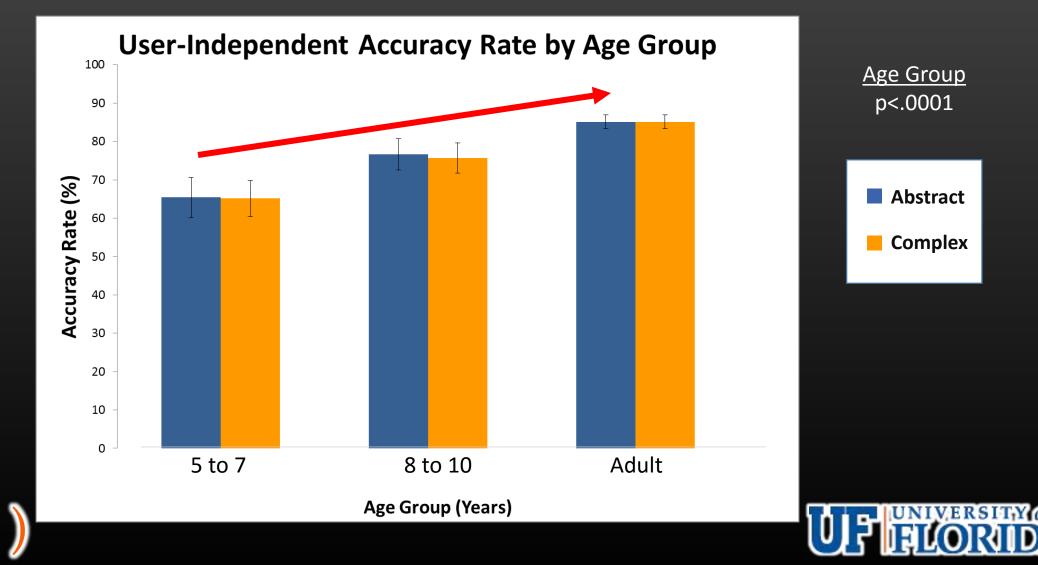
User Dependent (No Effect of Complexity)







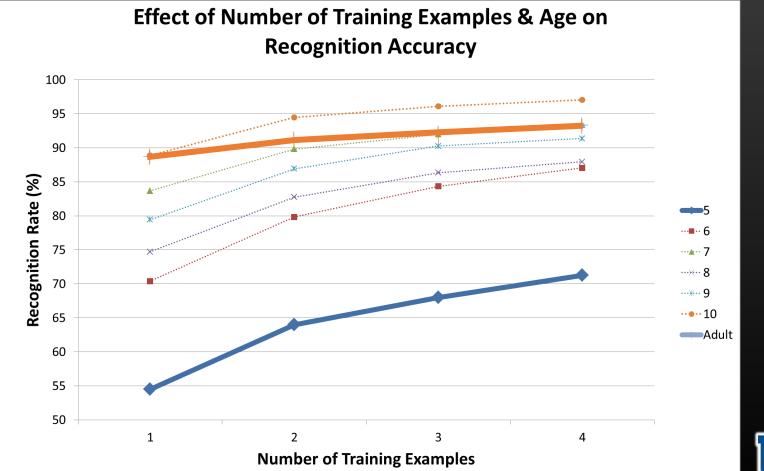
User Independent (No Effect of Complexity)



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Training Examples & Age

Significant effect of number of training examples and age on accuracy



p<.0001







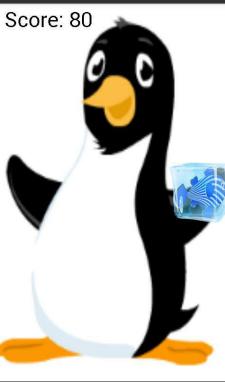
Design Implications and Conclusion







• Provide salient visual feedback of accepted input to prevent holdovers.









• Avoid small targets at screen edge, especially for complex interfaces.

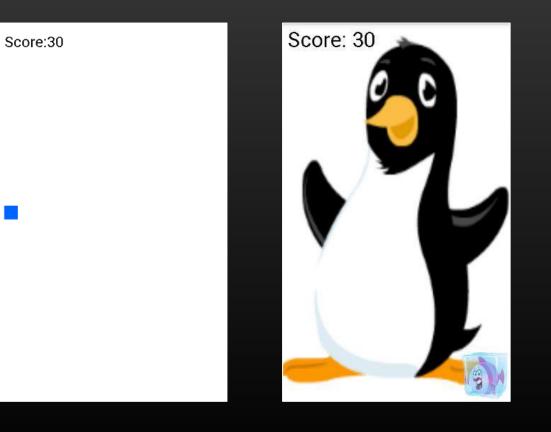








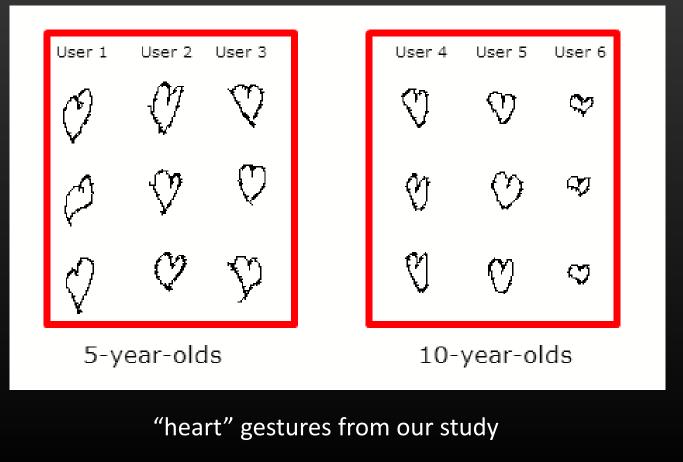
• Consider trade-off between visual saliency and response time.







• Train gesture recognizers for younger children with more examples.







Conclusion

- Interface complexity
 - Affected some touch interactions, primarily regarding visual saliency.
 - Did not affect gesture recognition.







Future Work

*Shaw and Anthony. Late Breaking Work. Weds-Thurs, Hall 1/2 (Poster 117)

- Larger touchscreen display.
- Characterizing children's gestures to improve recognition.*
- Get direct input from children in designing intelligent interfaces.



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Thank you!

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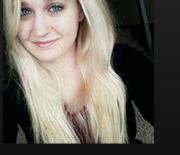
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