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What Are Health Website Visitors Doing? Insights from Visualisations Towards Exploratory Search

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ABSTRACT
Understanding the navigation flows of health website visitors can lead to strategies for improved support for health information-seeking. In this study, we have obtained the navigation data of visitors to Better Health Channel – one of the largest consumer health information websites in Australia, and visualised the data to compare the different patterns of visitors’ activities, as accessed on desktop and mobile devices. These visualisations provide insights about the preferences for search strategies, and the traffic flows patterns of visitors. We then discuss this insights with the existing work of health information-seeking behaviour. This paper extends our observations to design recommendations, specifically to facilitate exploratory search in health information-seeking, and establishes directions for future research.

Author Keywords
Health information-seeking behaviour; information needs; navigation flows; information visualisation

ACM Classification Keywords
H5.m. Information interfaces and presentation (e.g., HCI): Miscellaneous.

INTRODUCTION
In Health Information-Seeking Behaviour (HISB), people often adopt exploratory search (Pang et al., 2015a), which causes them to extensively look into different sources for making sense about a loose search target (Marchionini, 2006). While health information websites play an important role in HISB, many do not support exploratory search (Pang et al., 2015b). Recent HCI research suggests that the design of consumer health information websites should support different information needs and the use of exploratory search during health information-seeking (Pang et al., 2014; Lee et al., 2015). In this paper, we analysed the traffic of a health website and we will propose some navigation patterns about these different types of searches in the health setting.

In this study we collaborated with Better Health Channel (BHC – http://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au). BHC is one of the most popular consumer health websites in Australia. Our sample data were drawn from a Google Analytics account during a three-month period from May to July 2016. With these data, we have created two interactive visualisations (one for the desktop and another for the mobile version of the website) to show the categories of health information read by visitors, as well as the number of users travelling from and to these categories. We used the analysis of this website as a case study to inform the design of future websites that support various types of HISB.

The visualisations give insights into the information needs of BHC website users and reveal navigation patterns corresponding to exploratory search in HISB. These insights include the starting and ending points of their information-seeking journey, the subsequent information that the users pursue in their sessions, and their information-seeking behaviours in the desktop and the mobile counterparts. From these observations, we present recommendations to build health websites that satisfy users’ needs and information-seeking behaviours.

RELATED WORK
Health information seekers not only demand different types of information but also use different approaches to look for the information, namely: focused and exploratory search (Lee et al., 2014; Pang et al., 2016). Some seekers prefer reading little relevant information with focused search, while others are keen to learn every aspect about a health issue comprehensively with an exploratory one (Pang et al., 2016). Therefore, understanding the web of traffic health websites can help to design for users’ diverse needs, search approaches and behaviours.

In this study we used the data captured by Google Analytics. Prior research has investigated its usefulness for scientific research (Plaza, 2011; Pakkala et al., 2012). In addition, Google Analytics has been specifically used for studying general information-seeking behaviour (Clark et al., 2014), and evaluating a web-based medical intervention (Crutzen et al., 2012).

Information visualisation is a useful technique to make sense of the large amount of data captured by Google Analytics. Among types of visualisations for illustrating connections and flows (Fruchterman and Reingold, 1991; Biuk-Agha et al., 2011; Biuk-Aghai et al., 2014), we chose Sankey diagrams (Tuft, 1983) for displaying our data. This algorithm does not have performance problems with large datasets, and is able to clearly illustrate the origin and destination relationship found in web traffic (Riehmann et al., 2005; Wongsuphasawat and Gotz, 2012).
We obtained the visitor data from May to July 2016 of the BHC website. In this research period, the website recorded 2,041,395 unique users who viewed more than one web page, consisting of 1,149,024 (56%) desktop and 892,371 (44%) mobile users. The categories of origin and destination web pages, which are extracted from the URL path, are visualised in two interactive Sankey diagrams using HTML5 and D3 library. The visualisations for both desktop and mobile environments are shown in Figure 1. The items in the visualisations are positioned to reduce the lengths of the flows and to minimise overlaps. The interactive version is located at http://bit.ly/2bAVgLj.

OBSERVATIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

Seeing which categories users access and move between can give us interesting insights about the information they need. As seen in Figure 1, the traffic from “conditions and treatments” and “healthy living (styles)” is dominant among the website content (other than the homepage and the search results, which are typical entry points to the site). This indicates that these two categories of health information are often accessed and health websites should focus on enhancing the content in these two categories.

The destinations of outgoing traffic after reading a given page in the BHC website are also worth examining, as they indicate users’ subsequent information needs. We can see that outgoing traffic from the “conditions and treatments” and “healthy living (styles)” pages flows to a mix of different categories, or returns back to the homepage/search results. In other words, a number of users continue to look for additional information after the first read, by navigating to other pages, browsing the homepage, and using the search function. Also, the scope of the seeking of information is not limited to a single type of information. This implies the existence of exploratory search, in which users find, investigate and learn information in different parts of the site (Marchionini, 2006; Pang et al., 2014; Pearce and Chang, 2014).

We identify that both browsing and searching were the techniques used to find information in BHC. The browsing activities usually involve reading web pages and using menus and links for navigation. These activities are reflected in the significant flows that travel from the homepage to “A-Z health content” (i.e. the menu of all health issues) and directly to the “conditions and treatments” categories. On the other hand, substantial traffic leaves from “search results”, which indicates that this group of users continued to read in the website after performing their searches.

In addition, we found that visitors do more than simply read static information in BHC. The visualisations illustrate several flows towards “tools” and “services and support”, which originate from the major content categories of the site. The “tools” category provides interactive content such as body mass index (BMI) calculators, while “services and support” offers information about health service providers and supporting communities. This observation is consistent with other research that suggests the needs of self-management (Lee et al., 2014), and making informed decisions of using the healthcare system after HISB (Hersh, 2009).

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE WORK

This paper presents visualisations of the navigation flows of both desktop and mobile users of a health website (BHC) in Australia. The visualisations reveal insights about how people find health information using the exploratory search approach. While both searching and browsing are used, people tend to explore and obtain a variety of health information, instead of just focusing on a single topic. In addition, we found that the interactive tools for enabling self-management and accessing support services are vital in health information-seeking. A major limitation is that the data were obtained only from BHC, and cannot necessarily be applied to other health websites. Future work would focus on generalising our findings and further investigating these observations.
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REFERENCES


