Designing Graphical User Interface To Elicit Personal Values

How does a graphical user interface that uses comparative questioning influence the accuracy of user value model?

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1. Background

- Behavioral support agents are systems designed to support individuals with behavioural challenges (Kola et al., 2020).
- Al systems need to comprehend a user's current priorities, situation, and the impact of contextual factors on their behavior. To do that user model's have been developed, but changing nature of human values require run-time updates. (C. Calman 2004)
- Comparative questioning: "How much do you enjoy running compared to watching movies?"

2. Methodology

Sample size: 15 people of working age

- Five conditions: Graphical UI (User interface) & Comparative Questioning, Graphical UI & Isolated, Text UI & Comparative, Text UI & Isolated, Audio UI & Isolated.
- Four behavioral challenges: drinking more water, eating more nutritious food, exercise more, going to sleep earlier.
- Walkthrough of the prototype to generate a value tree, tweak each weight to build a baseline tree, representing user's own perceived values.
- Send SUS survey for a participant to complete.

3. Evaluation Metrics

 $Hamming\ Distance = \#\ of\ weight\ changes$ between G and B trees

$$AWC = \sum_{e_{i,j} \in E} |w_{i,j}^{baseline} - w_{i,j}^{generated}|$$

4. Prototype & Behavior Tree

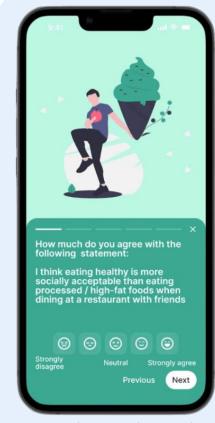
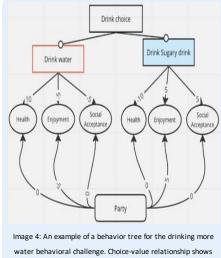


Image 1: One of the questions for increase of water intake support agent



water intake support agent

5. Behavior Tree



6. Results I

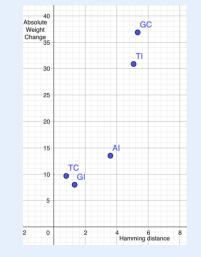


Image 4: Each condition's Average Absolute Weight Change and

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7. Results II

- SUS score of 78.6 puts prototype in 80-80th percentile.
- Absolute weight change of 36.87 and Hamming distance average of 5.33. Average change per changed edge is 6.92, bigger than 1 step in a scale.

8. Conclusions

- Statistically significant higher accuracy distances than other conditions. Due to incompatibility of comparative questions and behavior tree model and possibly discrepancies between experimentation procedures.
- GI more accurate than GC, but TI less accurate than TC. Contradictory conclusions about questioning technique relation to accuracy.

9. Future work

- Future research should ensure supervised and aligned between condition experimentation process, ideally carried out by a single person or by a strict protocol.
- · A value model should be adapted to store and display comparative information.
- Current method of value elicitation is not naturally integrated into human's life, future research should optimize for no fatigue in the elicitation process.
- A change in human values might be triggered by many more factors: random shifts in desires or interests, big life events such as attending university or living through global pandemic. These possibly exhibit a much larger shift in one's values than misalignment scenarios, future research should explore re-trigger mechanisms, or monthly/quarterly periodic checkins. Given a wide adoption of system a machine learning technique that learns and predicts potential goal updates based on similar user profiles could be employed.
- · Perceived values were used as a baseline, however perceived values were extracted by tweaking the generated value tree. Further research could be done if this is a scientifically sound baseline.

References

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