

# Ideating XAI: An Exploration of User's Mental Models of an AI-Driven Recruitment System Using a Design Thinking Approach HELEN SHERIDAN | DYMPNA O'SULLIVAN | EMMA MURPHY HELEN.SHERIDAN@TUDUBLIN.IE

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# About

- PhD researcher with TUDublin School of Computer Science, January 2022
- Lecturer for 18+ years in Computer Science, Visual Communications & UI/UX
- 23 years industry experience in Design, UI/UX
  & Film Production
- Publications with IHCI 2022, EUT+ 2022 & IARIA 2022
- IBM Enterprise Design Thinking Practitioner & Team Essentials for AI



# End Users' & Al

- Understanding Al behaviour
- Understanding how Al computes outputs
- Crucial in developing XAI for users



# Users' Mental Models

- How a user believes a system works
- Can be misaligned to how a system actually works
- Crucial in explaining AI



# Current evaluation methods

- Primarily used for assessing interactive systems
- Evaluation gaps still around users understanding of AI
- Surveys, interviews, observations assess interaction
- How to assess cognitive perceptions & mental models?



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# Design Thinking

- Problem solving method
- Non-linear with defined steps

- User centered at early stage
- Big ideas to explore concepts usually difficult to articulate

- Minor modifications vs novel ideas
- Pain point definition based on users' needs

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Empathise | Define | Ideate | Prototype | Test

# Methodology: Design Thinking

- Design thinking workshop
- ► 20 participants
- Multidisciplinary: Computer Science & Design Undergraduates



# Methodology: Design Thinking

- Empathise: empathy mapping & as is scenario
- Define: pain point definition
- Ideate: Big ideas & prioritisation









## Methodology: Personas

#### Recruitment domain

- Personas: Maria Atkins a recruitment specialists and Andrew Wilson a recent graduate looking for work
- 2 different but typical users of an Al driven recruitment system
- Scenario focused on personas' frustrations with the Al system



### Problem statement

How can we explain AI systems decisions, making them more transparent and understandable to users?



Maria is 32 year old talent acquisition specialist working in a HR department of a multinational company in Dublin, Ireland

Andrew is a 42 year old recent graduate of a computer science degree from a well respected University in Ireland. Andrew is currently looking for a job within the computer science field but so far has had no success.



# Results: Empathising & Definition

- Group 4: Maria Atkins Persona
- Opaque & Confusing
- Powerless, Out of control and has a sense of guilt

- As is scenario steps
- Reviewing & messaging unsuccessful and successful applicants

#### Informing management

- Voting on pain points, 5 votes each
- Clustered around areas
- 4 pain points identified

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Review unsuccessful applicants	message unsuccessful applicants	collecting info on why she thinks they were unsuccessful	informs senior management of concerns
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Graphical Representation of Empathy Map, As is scenario and Pain Points Group 4

# Results: Empathising & Definition

- Group 1: Andrew Wilson
  Persona
- Negative & Confusing
- Upset, Angry and unmotivated

- Searching & applying, waiting, receiving reply, updating CV & reapplying
- Repeating steps with no feedback

- Voting on pain points, 5 votes each
- Clustered around areas
- 4 pain points identified







Graphical Representation of Empathy Map, As is scenario and Pain Points Group 1

# Results: Categories

- Data: Pre-workshop survey, audio recording during workshop, photographs of worksheets, post workshop interview
- Consolidated findings
- Categorisation to group findings into topic areas
- 2 common categories: Visual feedback & analytics and Visual Comparisons



## Results: Pain point to big ideas

- Pain points reflect opaque areas of the AI system for users
- Big ideas reflect solutions to provide explanations in order to enhance endusers' understanding of AI system and potentially explain AI systems' behaviour
- Pain points mapped to big ideas for Maria Atkins

# Review<br/>unsuccessful<br/>applicantsmessage<br/>unsuccessful<br/>applicantscollecting info<br/>on why she<br/>thinks they<br/>were<br/>unsuccessfulinforms<br/>senior<br/>management<br/>of concerns

#### Pain points for Maria Atkins Group 4



Participants visualisation of visual comparisons



Participants visualisation of visual feedback & analytics



Participants visualisation of criteria manipulation or tracking

## Results: Pain point to big ideas

- Pain points reflect opaque areas of the AI system for users
- Big ideas reflect solutions to provide explanations in order to enhance endusers' understanding of Al system and potentially explain Al systems' behaviour
- Pain points mapped to big ideas for Andrew Wilson



Pain points for Andrew Wilson Group 1



Participants visualisation of offering chances to rectify and reapply



Participants visualisation of visual comparisons

# Discussion: Explanations

- **Factual Explanations:**
- Useful when system output is as expected
- Counter Factual Explanations:
- Useful especially when system output isn't met

- Principal Reason Explanations:
- Allowing for criteria manipulation & chance to achieve different result



# Implementing Design Thinking

#### A Design Plan for Ideating Al Using a Design Thinking Approach

1. Persona & Scenario	2. Participants	3. Size	4. Multimodal	5. Playbacks	6. Embrace the absurd	7. Data Collection
Design persona on real use cases & devise scenario to establish users' frustrations for better pain point identification. Interdisciplinary participants are favoured prefera- bly with domian stakeholders represented.	Min workshop: <b>4</b> participants	Encourage draw- ing & writing.	Hold playbacks at critical moments.	Keep groups on task and aligned to the problem. Embrace the absurd, no idea is	Photograph worksheets regu- larly.	
	Max workshop: Dependant on facilities such as	One idea per sticky note.	Allow all team members to contribute to		Number work- sheets to identify	
		number of facilita- tors.	Quantity over quality.	Focus on solutions	rejected initially.	groups.
			Engage designers as participants.	to pain points.		playbacks and closing reflections



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