# Handling frustration, Relational and Caring computers, Empathy, \*\*PubPub\*\*

- Four out of five have seen colleagues hurling abuse at their PCs
- Three quarters admit that they swear at their computers.
- Nearly half of all people working with computers feel frustrated or stressed because of IT problems
- A quarter of all under-25-year-olds admit they have kicked their computer (MORI survey in UK, 1250 users)

## Skills of *Emotional Intelligence:*

- Expressing emotions
- Recognizing emotions
- Handling another's emotions
- Regulating emotions
- Utilizing emotions

(Salovey and Mayer 90, Goleman 95, Picard 97)

## "Bad Day"

## "A real bad day at the office"



Image courtesy of the Portland Center Stage on flickr. License CC BY-NC.

How do you build empathetic technology? What happens when technology appears to show empathy?

#### Computer empathy

Klein, J., Moon, Y., & Picard, R. W. (1999). This computer responds to user frustration In , CHI '99 extended abstracts on Human factors in computing systems (pp. 242-243). Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: ACM. doi: 10.1145/632716.632866.

Bickmore, T., & Schulman, D. (2007). <u>Practical approaches to comforting users with relational agents</u> In , CHI '07 extended abstracts on Human factors in computing systems (pp. 2291-2296). San Jose, CA, USA: ACM. doi: 10.1145/1240866.1240996.

Picard, R. W., & Liu, K. K. (2007). Relative subjective count and assessment of interruptive technologies applied to mobile monitoring of stress, Int. J. Hum.-Comput. Stud., 65(4), 361-375. doi: 10.1016/j.ijhcs.2006.11.019.

Nass, C., Jonsson, I., Harris, H., Reaves, B., Endo, J., Brave, S., et al. (2005). <u>Improving automotive safety by pairing driver emotion and car voice emotion</u> In, CHI '05 extended abstracts on Human factors in computing systems (pp. 1973-1976). Portland, OR, USA: ACM.



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What is the affect elicited? Is the affect ignored or addressed? What kind of emotional intelligence is this showing?

## Example: Emotional Intelligence (from Ben Bloomberg HWK1) 404 page on Tumblr.com

#### Page Not Found

I'm sorry, you've reached a page that I cannot find. I'm really sorry about this. It's kind of embarassing. Here you are, the user, trying to get to a page on LiveJournal and I can't even serve it to you. What does that say about me? I'm just a webserver. My sole purpose in life is to serve you webpages and I can't even do that! I suck. Please don't be mad, I'll try harder. I promise! Who am I kidding? You're probably all like, "Man, LiveJournal's webserver sucks. It can't even get me where I want to go." I'm really sorry. Maybe it's my CPU...no that's ok...how bout my hard drives? Maybe. Where's my admin? I can't run self-diagnostics on myself. It's so boring in this datacenter. It's the same thing everyday. Oh man, I'm so lonely. I'm really sorry about rambling about myself, I'm selfish. I think I'm going to go cut my ethernet cables. I hope you get to the page you're looking for...goodbye cruel world!

-the webserver

Error: could not find server

If you think you've reached this page in error.

- Make sure the URL you're trying to reach is correct.
- Check <a href="http://status.livejournal.org">http://status.livejournal.org</a> to view LiveJournal's current status.

#### Otherwise, you can:

- Go back to the previous page
- Go to the LiveJournal Homepage.
- Explore the <u>Site Map</u>

## "Management of User Emotional State"

- 1. You can't always fix the problem at the time the user is frustrated.
- 2. You can still help: actively support someone in their ability to regulate, manage, and recover from their own negative emotional states.

#### Goal:

Help relieve user frustration

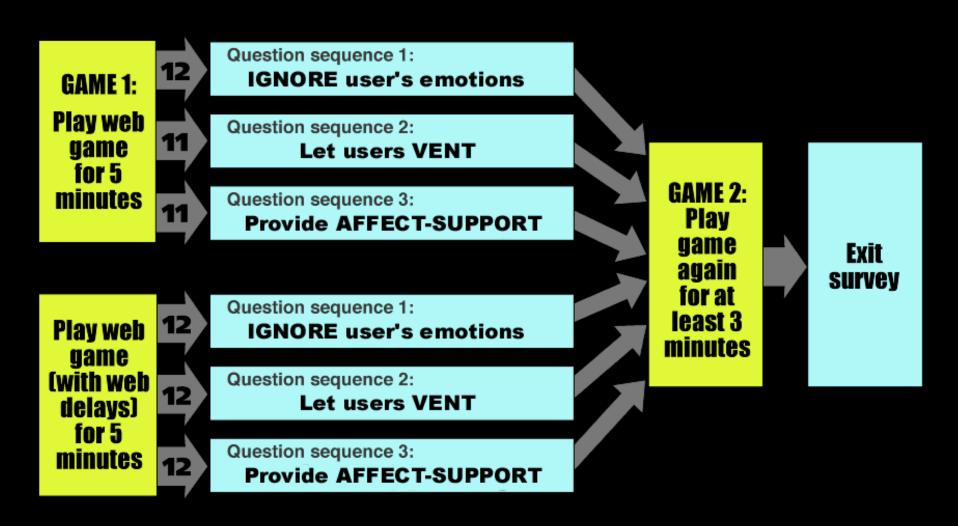
#### Strategy:

- 1. Recognize situation as frustrating
- 2. Is user willing to talk? If so:
  - Practice active listening, with empathy and sympathy
    - "Sorry to hear your experience wasn't better"
    - "This computer apologizes to you for ..."
  - Allow for repair...

#### **Evaluation:**

Build it. Test this "AFFECT-SUPPORT" with 70 subjects against two control conditions: IGNORE and VENT.

## Test/evaluation: 70 subjects

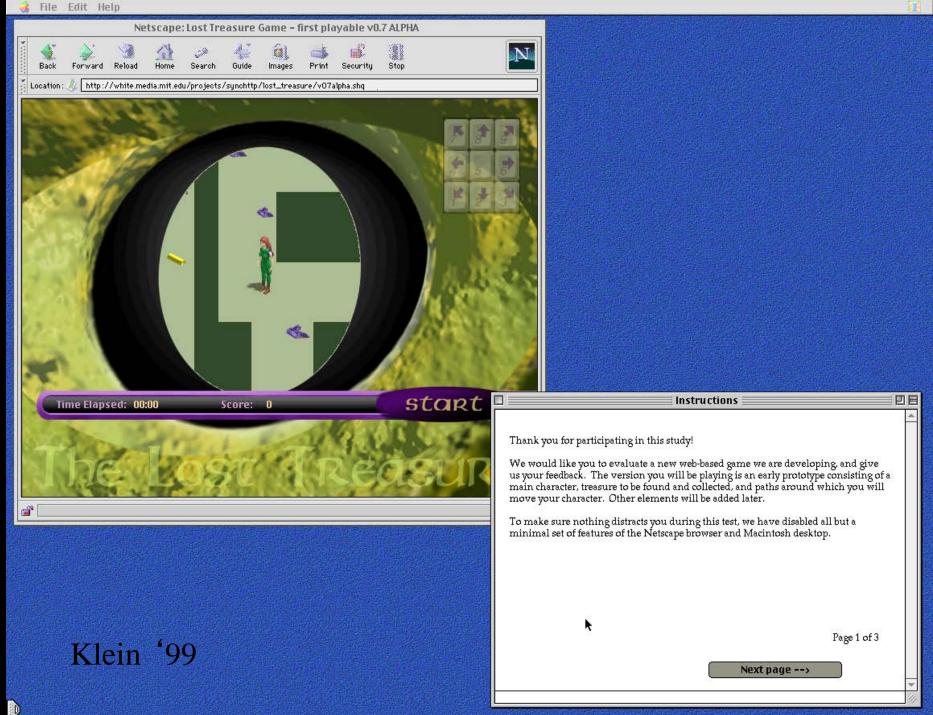


Here's the 6 conditions again, from a different view. We ran 70 subjects, half men half women, and here's what they did: first they were briefed on the cover story from a script. Then they played a timed game for 5 minutes, in which the user directs a character to go through a maze and find treasure—we deliberately designed it to be boring, and users confirmed this. Folks in the top half of this diagram just played the game, but subjects in the *bottom* of this diagram *got nailed*.

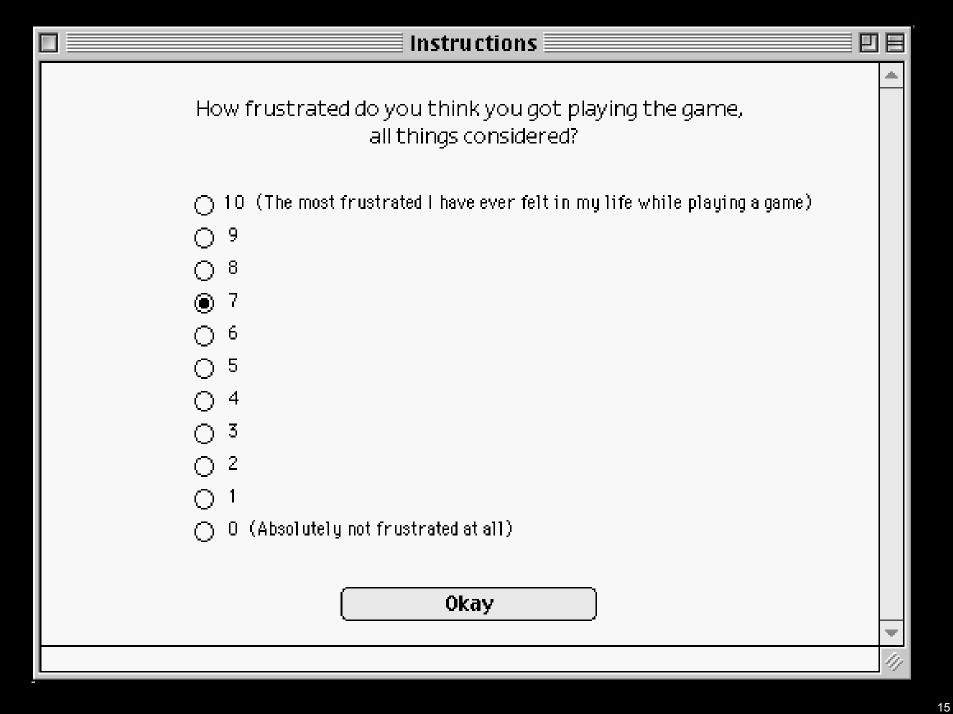
(POINT) See it only *appeared* to be a web browser (the whole thing was done in Director). During the five minutes of timed play, we faked a mess of web-server delays, so that the character was frozen to the user's controls but the on-screen timer continued to elapse. This was the DELAY condition.

Then subjects answered one of three apparent on-line questionnaires: One asked questions about the user and the game through radio buttons, not allowing the user to report anything related to a problem. The second questionnaire asked some of the same questions as the first, but *then* enabled subjects to report the problem and describe any emotional reaction. The third questionnaire started out like the first two, but then turned into the AFFECT-SUPPORT agent I showed you.

All subjects were then asked to play the game a second time for at least 3 minutes, after which they could quit at any time (up to a 20 minute max). This time there was no prize or any other incentive to play for any length of time.

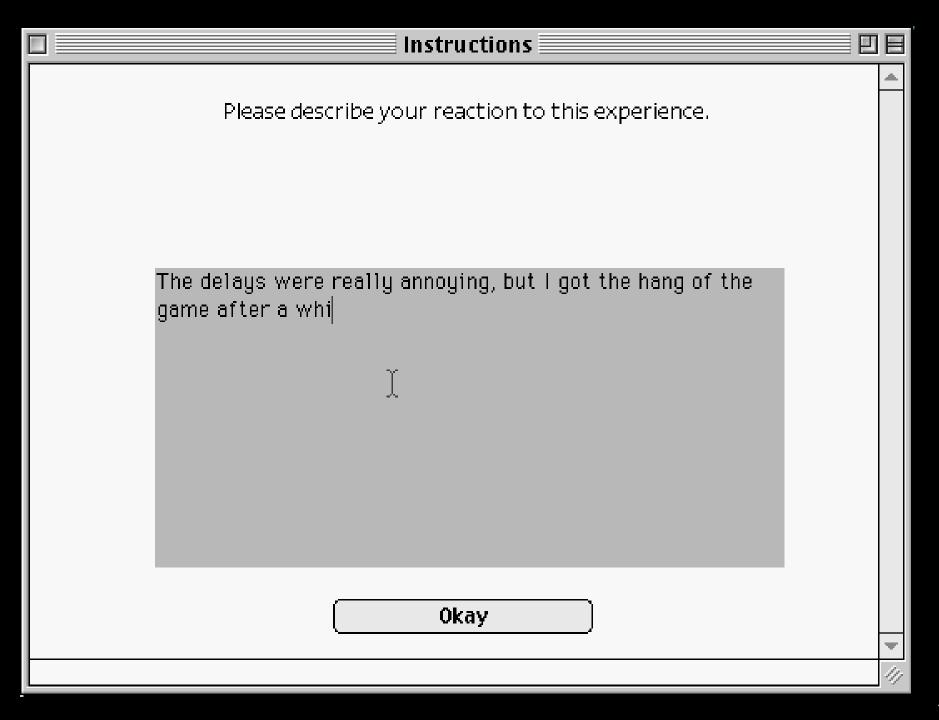


The cover story we told subjects was that we had a new, high-tech, Web-based game prototype we needed them to evaluate, but to do their *absolute* best at. Two \$100 prizes would be given to the top two scorers, and get this, even novice gamers could do well, since success was based on intelligence (and these were mostly MIT students, so this got them going).









### **Hypothesis 1:**

DELAY condition should frustrate more than NO-DELAY

#### Result 1:

Manipulation check: Delay did frustrate more

• Full factorial ANOVA, <u>F</u>(1, 64) = 4.54, <u>p</u><.05

#### **Hypothesis 2:**

AFFECT-SUPPORT group (following intervention) should play longest compared to IGNORE and VENT groups

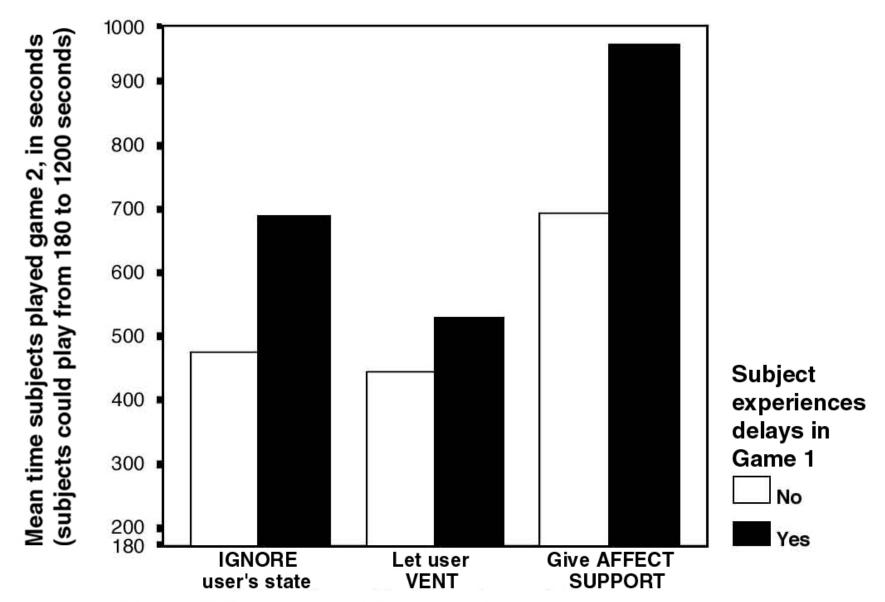
#### Results confirmed hypothesis 2:

Main effect for the three kinds of feedback

- Full factorial ANOVA, <u>F(2, 64)</u> = 8.00, <u>p</u><.01</li>
- 2 Planned orthogonal comparisons, <u>p</u><.01</li>

## Other Results

- No effect from gender, age, trait arousability or game play experience
- Main effect for frustration level
  - Full factorial ANOVA, <u>F(1, 64)</u> = 9.20, <u>p</u><.001</p>
- No significant differences found between IGNORE and VENT conditions



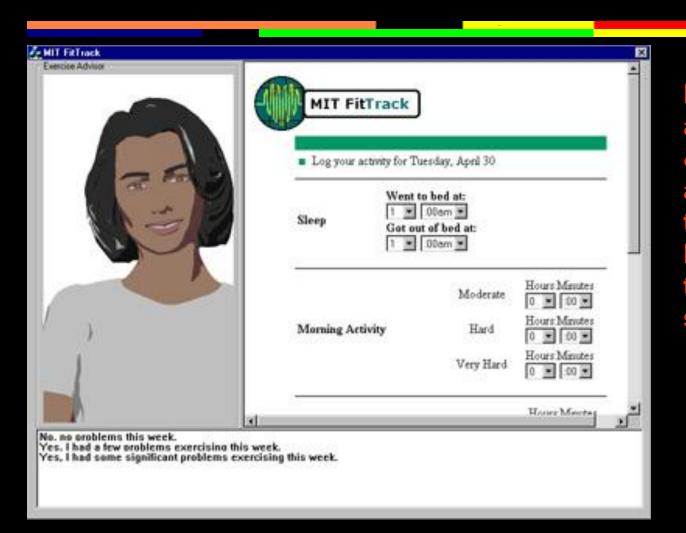
Type of interaction subject experiences between games

- •Klein, J., Moon, Y., & Picard, R. W. (1999). <u>This computer responds to user frustration</u> In , CHI '99 extended abstracts on Human factors in computing systems (pp. 242-243). Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania: ACM. doi: 10.1145/632716.632866.
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  - •Nass, C., Jonsson, I., Harris, H., Reaves, B., Endo, J., Brave, S., et al. (2005). <a href="mailto:lmproving automotive safety by pairing driver emotion and car voice emotion">lm</a>, CHI '05 extended abstracts on Human factors in computing systems (pp. 1973-1976). Portland, OR, USA: ACM.

## It's not about the nail

#### Consider this criticism:

"Empathetic technology" cannot succeed because technology cannot feel what people feel. Can you give an example where one person cannot feel what another person feels, and yet their empathy succeeds? What happens when people interact with a "Relational" agent for a month, compared to a Non-Relational agent, where both agents have same scripts encouraging exercise, and the relational has other skills, e.g., empathy



RELATIONAL:
also asked about
& responded to
affect, used small
talk, adjusted
language over
time, adjusted
social distance...







- "Laura and I respect each other." (p<.001)</li>
- "Laura and I trust one another." (p<.001)</li>
- "I feel Laura cares about me..." (p<.001)</li>
- "I feel Laura appreciates me." (p=.009)
- "I believe Laura likes me." (p<.001)
- Liking of Laura. (p=.007)
- Desire to continue working with Laura. (p=.001)

(Bickmore and Picard, TOCHI 2004)

## References

Salovey, P., and John D. Mayer. "Emotional Intelligence." (PDF)

Imagination, Cognition, and Personality 9, no. 3 (1990): 185-211.

Goleman, Daniel. *Emotional Intelligence: Why It Can Matter More Than IQ*. Bantam Books, 1995. ISBN: 9780553383713.

Bickmore, Timothy W., and Rosalind W. Picard. "Establishing and Maintaining Long-Term Human-Computer Relationships." *Acm Transactions on Computer Human Interaction* 12, no. 2 (2005): 293-327.

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