

Designing Tools for Behavioral Scientists in the Era of Just-in-Time Adaptive Interventions

ABSTRACT

In this paper we present design considerations relevant to the development of software for behavioral scientists creating Just-in-Time-Adaptive-Interventions (JiTais). Our findings are based off of a user-survey of behavioral scientists, expert-panel reviews, and user-experience interviews performed in development of the BehaviorSim model-building tool. Lessons learned through iterations of this tool, a JiTAI developer user persona, and guidelines for those targeting behavioral scientists as a user group are highlighted.

Author Keywords

JiTAI; behavior change; just-in-time; adaptive intervention

ACM Classification Keywords

H.5.m. Information Interfaces and Presentation (e.g. HCI): Miscellaneous

INTRODUCTION

With the increasing prevalence of wearable technologies and personal health data, behavioral researchers are becoming increasingly overwhelmed with data. Researchers have seen the potential for optimizing a behavioral intervention to suit not only the user [6, 2], but also the context [3, 5]. Just-in-Time Adaptive Interventions (JiTais) promise to provide the optimal nudge at the optimal time to aid users looking to change their behavior [12]. Imagine, for example, an anti-stress application which knows not to interrupt work meetings, but also knows when to play a favorite song to help relieve stress on the drive home. Or consider a smoking cessation application that knows precisely when and where craving is most likely, and distracts with a game before the desire to smoke is noticeable.

The impending wave of context-aware[16], affective computing[13] applications seems to be the holy grail of behavior change, but researchers are finding that models of human behavior are not capable of supporting this level of interaction. Existing models of behavior do not offer the granularity and specificity needed for these applications[14]. Currently, psychological models of human behavior act as a guide for behavioral scientists looking to predict behavior, but are rarely computational in nature - making direct application to adaptive systems impossible. Methods for creating computational

models of human behavior are not well defined, but some early concepts have been published [15].

In this paper, we present a summary of our methodology throughout iterations on the BehaviorSim Model Builder, which aims to be a behavioral-scientist-facing software for development of computational models of human behavior for use in JiTAIs. We present insights gained at each stage of the development process, followed by a discussion section which formulates generalizable knowledge from our specific lessons learned that may be of use to others designing JiTAI development support software, or those targeting behavioral scientists as a user group.

METHODOLOGY

Survey of Behavioral Scientists

A preliminary survey was given to a group of behavioral scientists in order to gauge the general perceptions and opinions on the development of behavioral models to support JiTAIs. In this survey we focused on a few key elements of the model building process to greatly simplify and shorten the modeling exercise. Contextual and behavioral outcomes based on physical activity were given, and users efforts were focused on defining the inner workings of the human system within these constraints. Questions asked to describe the human system included asking participants to sketch a time-series representing their expectations, to list relevant constructs, and describe their constructs they relate to outcomes. We also asked participants to complete survey items about the barriers facing modeling and simulation in behavioral science. Approximately 50 surveys were distributed following presentations on behavioral modeling and simulation at the 35th Annual Conference of the Society of Behavioral Medicine. Out of these 50, 12 surveys were returned. In general, users had trouble with even the simplified modeling exercise. Most did not stray far from the given example, and others provided very different solutions which - although helpful for conveying an abstract description of their model - could not be reconciled with the modeling paradigm presented. That is, the solutions provided abstract descriptions of the model, but in the survey questions participants reported that the mathematics and programming concepts required for developing simulatable models were overwhelming, and nearly all participants expressed a desire for increased collaboration between disciplines and a need for software tools to help them apply and validate these methods.

BehaviorSim Model Builder v1

Using findings from the user study we developed a proof-of-concept software to aid behavioral researchers with the task of building a computational behavioral model. The software - called the behaviorSim Model-BUILDER (see figure 1) - took a

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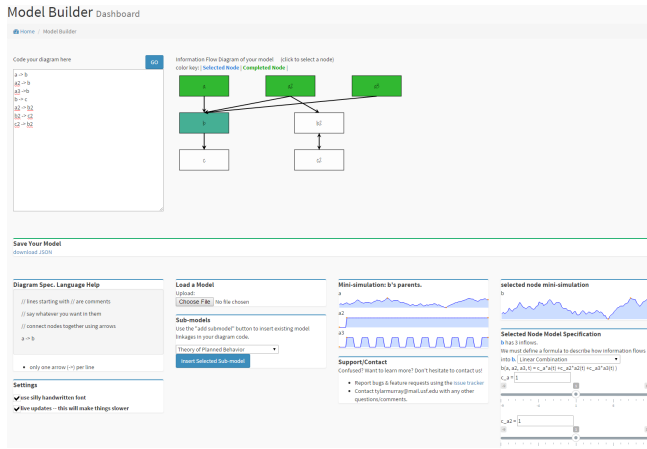


Figure 3. behaviorSim Model Builder v2 combines elements into a single view.

over time according to their model formulation. To address the terminology gap which plagued v1, a set of tool-tips were added which revealed detailed definitions for key terms used in the user interface. In this version of the tool, users declare constructs and define the structure of their model simultaneously by specifying on the connections using a simple Diagram Specification Language (DSL). In contrast to version 1, where the construct type had to be input by the user, the type of each node (contextual input, internal state, or behavioral measure) is inferred from the number of inflows and outflows.

The “miniature simulation” concept allows users to specify hypothetical contexts in which to explore the model dynamics, without the need to specify the full model. Users can specify environmental inflows for the simulation, choosing from adjustable presets (square wave, step function, random walk, or constant value). Selecting nodes on the graph by clicking, users can traverse the graph in any order. Time-series plots of inflows as well as the resulting outflow at each node are provided using the miniature simulation model instance. Internal state and behavioral measure nodes are specified similarly to environmental inflows through customization of function presets such as “linear combination” and “fluid flow analogy”[9].

This version was used as part of a structured exercise and interview outlining the design of a JiTAI to combat obesity. The content of this exercise was based on recent work done to define the JiTAI design use-case [11]. Preliminary findings from this exercise completed with 4 behavioral researchers highlight both the strengths and the remaining weaknesses of our design. A think-aloud protocol was used while the software was in use, and the concluding interview gives insight to what users find most valuable, least valuable, and most in need of improvement.

Though the single-page design of version two did seem to allow for increased ability to iteratively explore models, reviewers now found the user interface somewhat overwhelming. Furthermore the connection between the information flow graphic and the related interface elements below was not always obvious. Additionally, the common user inter-

face for specifying constructs regardless of node type broke down the distinction between environmental inflows, state variables, and behavioral outputs. This led to some confusion when specifying the various types of nodes. Further contributing to this problem, the meaning of the mini-simulation was not always clear to reviewers, though the inclusion of time-series graphs was found helpful for understanding the model functions and their parameters once explained. Nodes on the graph were made to change color when the specification process was complete, but reviews revealed that this was not a significant enough indicator of node “completeness”, so that the user is sometimes unsure when they should feel free to move to the next node.

DISCUSSION

Our findings above reveal specific weaknesses in our design, and through analysis of these findings we present the following design guidelines for any software made to empower JiTAI developers. Firstly we outline a rough JiTAI developer user persona based on our assessment of the general population of researchers in behavioral intervention design. Next, we propose user stories and use-case details for the task of JiTAI design and evaluation. Lastly, we provide some generic design guidelines which we have found to be particularly relevant in this design space.

JiTAI Developer User Persona

In general, JiTAI developers are behavioral researchers who see the powerful potential of ubiquitous computing for high-frequency data collection, automated analysis, intervention deployment, and personalization. It is important to note that the research questions of a JiTAI researcher often differ significantly from the questions a behavioral scientist might typically have. The “traditional” way of modeling for behavior change relies primarily on statistical data analysis techniques to find relationships between variables on large time-scales. In contrast, the JiTAI researcher needs to translate these relationships into a small-time-scale model which provides guidance regarding which interventions are most effective at which specific time(s). Research questions focusing on the detailed dynamics of behavioral change are becoming increasingly prevalent as mobile behavioral health research continues to grow, and these are the kind of research questions that are of most interest to a JiTAI developer.

The JiTAI developer wants to turn a patient story into a set of equations that can be handled by an automated system. However, JiTAI developers typically do not have the level of familiarity with modeling systems to define abstract psychological models mathematically. This is supported by our findings wherein we encounter more difficulty than expected using time-series as a common ground. Furthermore, the psychological models commonly used are ill-specified at the (small) timescales of greatest interest, and often do not fit commonly used modeling paradigms - making mathematical definition a unique challenge for even a systems engineer.

The JiTAI developer wants to deploy and test a hypothesis by comparing model predictions to experimental data. Statistical analysis techniques typically used to assess control vs ex-

perimental group differences are much less applicable to this problem, but the JiTAI developer often has little experience applying goodness-of-fit metrics.

Guidelines for JiTAI Developer Software

Promote Expertise Development

The science of JiTAIs is young, and - as our user persona shows - behavioral scientists looking to work with JiTAIs are likely to run into many new concepts. The potential complexity of a JiTAI system, however, may benefit from the use of advanced and specialized graphs, charts, and user interfaces. Thus, the needs of a novice user versus an expert user may be very different. Because of this, software to support JiTAI development needs to promote the development of expertise in both the system and the relevant concepts through steady changes to the user interface [4]. In our case, a guided walk-through of the software interface was sufficient, but we believe that a more graded approach would be more effective.

Enable Quick Iterations

The value of iterating on a design spans many domains, and is very applicable to the development of JiTAIs. Through our studies we have found that the development of even a simple JiTAI requires many iterations. Thus, a software to aid in JiTAI development must allow for quick and easy modification, comparison, and reversion. A comparison between the usage of our multi-staged model builder versus the single-page application showed a dramatic increase in the number of model iterations along with reported user comprehension. Iterations on the model tended to follow a moment of realization or the learning of a new concept. Thus, allowing for quick iterations allows for the user to more quickly apply newly gained expertise, yielding a better model and increased understanding.

To encourage iteration in the JiTAI development process, assessment tools available part-way through the process - like our mini-simulation time-series - allow users to test their mental model of the system against its digital representation. Allowing for more assessment points throughout JiTAI development allows users to identify problems early and iterate before the error cascades further through the process.

High-Level Visuals to De-internalize Models

Traditionally, psychological models of human behavior are meant to be guidelines for thinking about human behavior. When using these models, the researcher must internalize the model and think through the subjects' state. With JiTAI models, internalization of the full system becomes impossible due to the rise in specificity and complexity. Thus, JiTAI development software must provide visualizations of the system to ease cognitive load on the user. Focus plus context displays [1] can be used to allow users to delve into the specifics of a portion of the model without losing the larger context. In the behaviorSim Model Builder, we focus on the specification of a single variable at a time, and highlight this variable's context in an information-flow path diagram of the model structure. This dual-viewing-area approach works well for comparing variable details, but the use of a zoom-able interface such as is employed in some flow-based programming [10] tools may be more intuitive.

Adaptive Interface

Though our JiTAI developer persona yields widely applicable general user stories, it is also important to recognize the diversity of the JiTAI developer user group. JiTAIs are applicable to any area of behavior change; just a few popular proposed JiTAI applications include management of eating behaviors, physical activity, smoking cessation, drug abuse, PTSD, and stress. Within each of these many application domains are a myriad of behavioral theories - further adding to the diversity of the user group. Each of these sub-user-groups may have slightly different needs as they develop a JiTAI. Furthermore, a JiTAI development software requires a standardized behavioral model or JiTAI format, and with that comes the opportunity to enable easy sharing and searching of JiTAI designs. Thus, personalization of the software interface - to adapt the process or to offer relevant information[8] - can greatly improve user experience in this domain.

CONCLUSION

In the quantified self era, we can now capture detailed, high frequency, context-specific measures of human behavior. Access to such data has the potential to change personal health, if only we could make sense of the hidden insights held within these data. Just-in-Time Adaptive Interventions are one application which stands to benefit from these insights and which may have great impact in applied behavioral health. One approach is to apply systems-thinking to help model and understand the data. The challenge is that health professional and scientists do not usually have the experience or tools to apply systems thinking to health challenges.

In this note, we describe preliminary work on understanding how HCI and user-centered iterative design can be used to transform these data into positive behavioral health outcomes. We ran several rounds of user-centered iterative design, and identified a driving user persona identified and design guidelines for next-generation tools for behavioral health. In particular, our qualitative analysis indicates behavioral scientists need: 1) ways to gain expertise in systems-thinking, 2) rapid iteration through multiple theoretical designs, 3) managed cognitive load when analyzing complex models using visualization of systems and their dynamics, and 4) personalization of such tools to the behavioral problem at hand, given the great diversity and complexity of human behavior. Taking these guidelines into account, we are evolving the BehaviorSim system to better enable behavioral health researchers and practitioners to leverage high frequency, context-specific measurements and design predictive, preventive, personalized and participatory health interventions[7].

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