

Users' Expectations and Practices with Agent Memory

Brennan Jones¹, Kelsey Stemmler¹, Emily Su¹, Young-Ho Kim², Anastasia Kuzminykh¹

brennan.jones@utoronto.ca, kelsey@stemmler.tech, em.su@mail.utoronto.ca, yghokim@younghokim.net, anastasia.kuzminykh@utoronto.ca

¹Faculty of Information (iSchool), University of Toronto

²NAVER AI Lab



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Paper



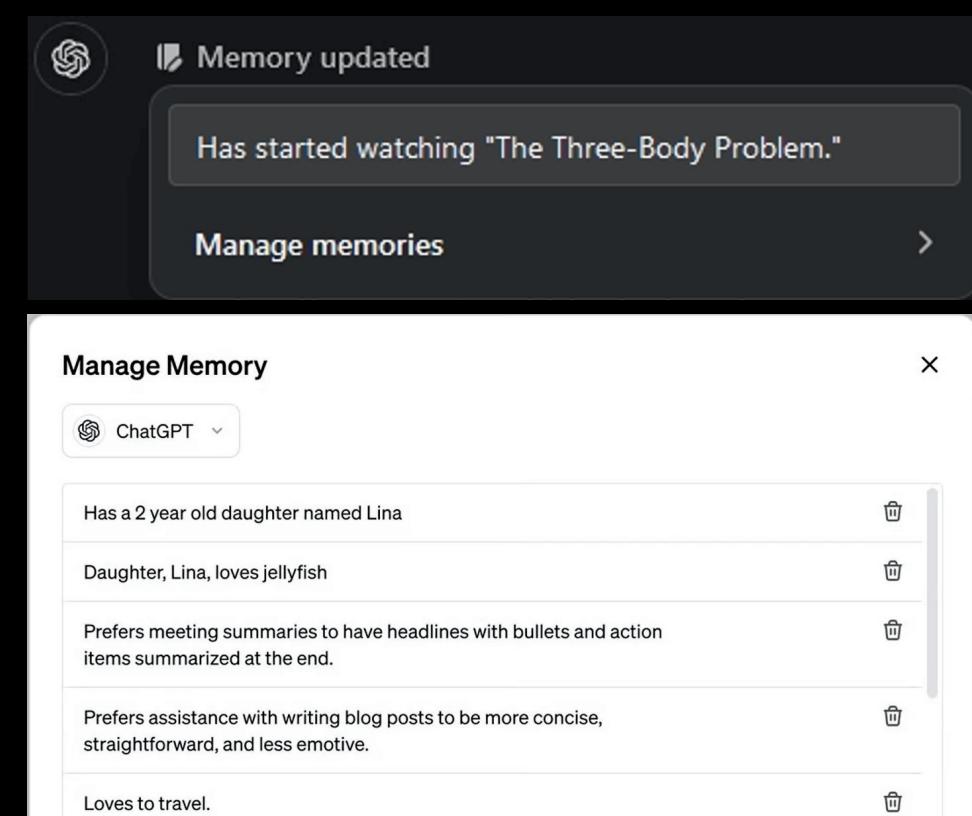
Video

Motivation

- AI agents and chatbots are becoming more prevalent in people's daily lives, serving tasks like writing feedback, brainstorming, general advice, and code debugging.
- Such AI tools have the potential to work in collaborative complementarity with the user – through the user and the system achieving co-understanding with each other.
- However, to achieve sufficient co-understanding in longer-term interactions, the agent needs to remember the right information about the user, and the user needs to understand the agent's memories and how they impact its actions.
- There is a lack of understanding of users' expectations of AI systems' memory mechanisms over longer periods of time, and of users' practices of managing these systems' memories.

FINDINGS

Finding 1: Users have an incomplete understanding of AI agents' memory mechanisms, including:

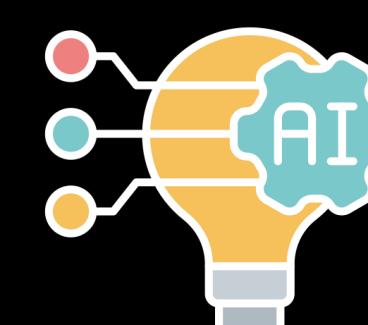


(1) Incomplete awareness of what agents remember in the short and long term:

"When I'm conversing in it [...] it'll also sometimes say 'memory updated'. But, I think I don't really know how it decides what is important information to remember versus what is not important information to remember in, like the prompts that I write." - P3

"I didn't notice it, but now I'm looking at the memory, it's definitely collected a bunch of information about me. [...] It's scary." - P1

(2) Incomplete awareness of how memories influence the agent's behaviours and outputs:

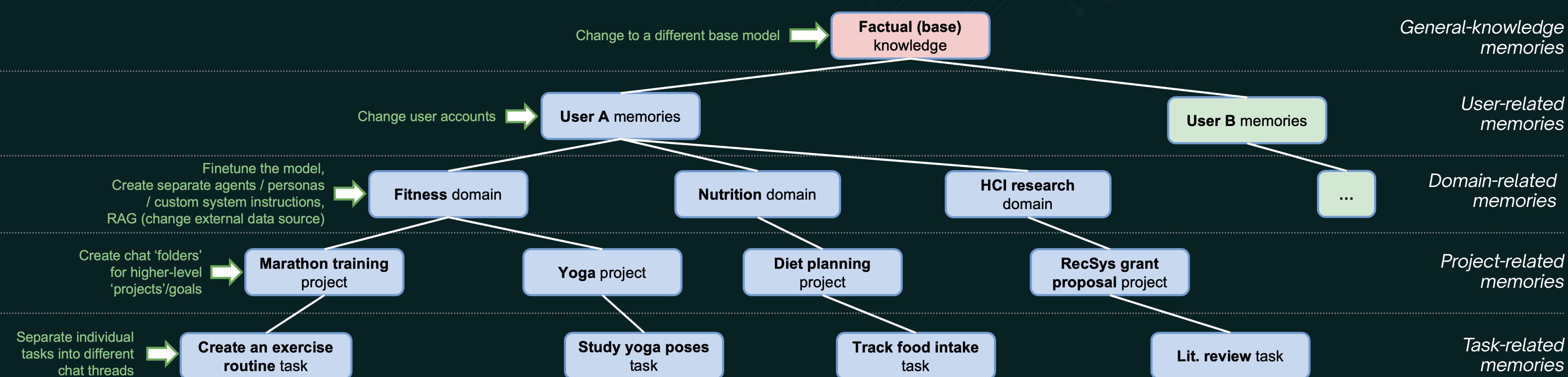
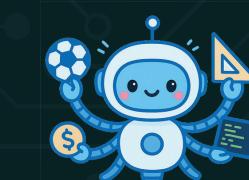


"It would be interesting, like I mentioned, to know which parts of the memory it has about me go into, like, which responses, and to understand more about how it decides which portions [...] of that list [of memories] is like... you know, [it is] 100 or 200 items... like, that's a lot of things to remember about me. And to decide, like, which parts of that list actually go into a response versus not." - P6

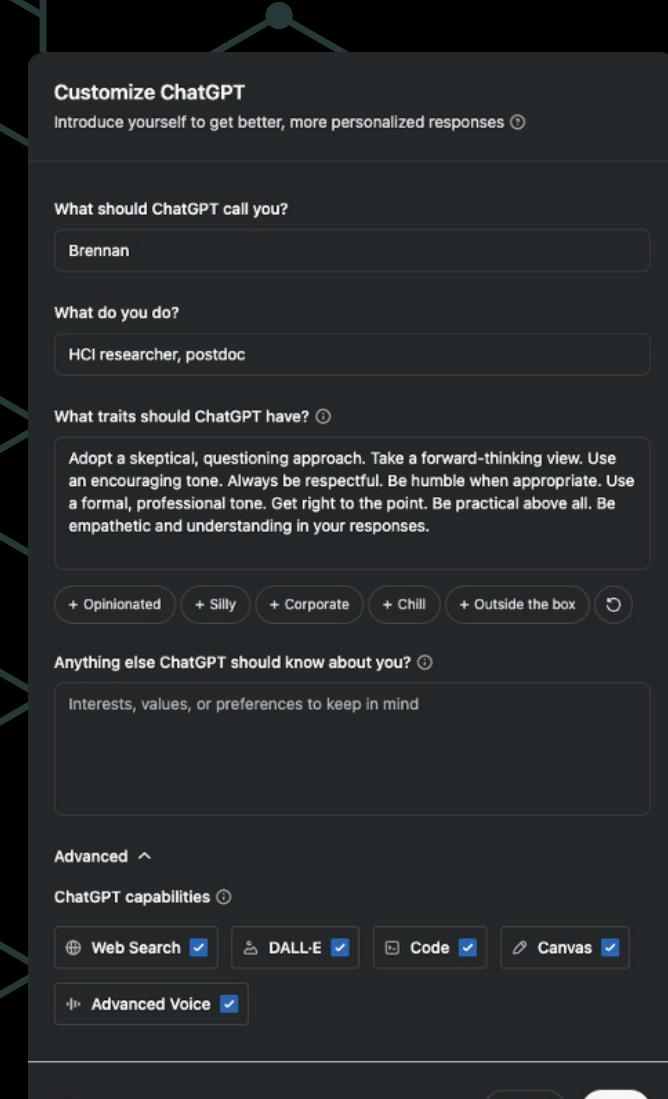
Finding 2: Heterogeneity of Memory Needs and Management Practices:

Users do not consider all types of agent memory to be equal, and users' needs for memory recall evolve over time, from task to task.

"Let's say, I don't want my conversation about research to overlap with a side project conversation, but I might still be using the same information. And so, just for convenience or visual representation, I open two separate chat windows for it. And in that case I would prefer it if the agent preserved those memories. But I also think of it as something that the user should have more control over." - P4



Finding 3: Pain Points with Existing Memory Management Approaches:



Users need to manually 'pass on' memories from one session or agent to another when switching tasks, projects, or domains.

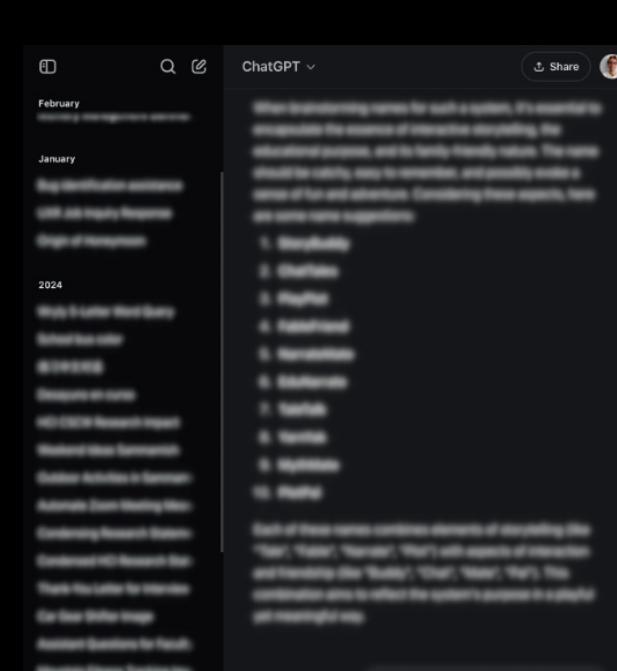
- E.g., needing to copy and paste the base/system instructions (for system role, etc.) every time a new chat session is created.
- E.g., needing to copy and paste relevant context information from one chat session to another.

Users want the system to remember some, but not all information across conversations and sessions.

- E.g., users want personal and sensitive information to be stored and recalled only to the degree necessary for the task.

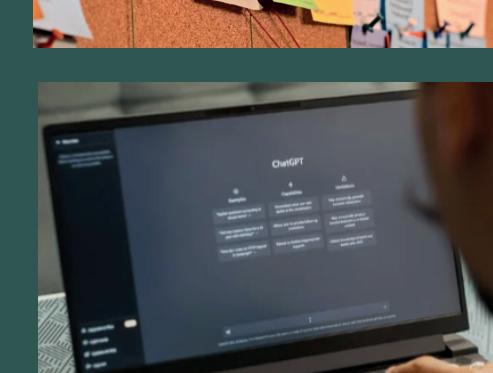
"If it's not able to recall certain discussions that I had with [it], then I would try to like, dump data, whatever I have. Or maybe copy and paste the data from the previous chat [...] copy, paste the same conversation to it again." - P5

"I would say, it's kind of difficult to do now. The only way I can keep it consistent is to copy and paste the same prompt." - P2



"It would be helpful if I could have like, you know... like, different settings, or like different fields that I can customize, right? Like, say, I want, like, a UX expert. Then I can have that as the standard, and then just swap out, like, other things." - P3

Design Opportunities



Design memory mechanisms to recognize different stages of a user's tasks, and abstract access to information based on the user's current task.

- Implicitly recognize task or activity as a context cue for memory retrieval.
- Provide the user with mechanisms for organizing memories into groups, and setting the system's level of access to memories within these groups.