

Explainable AI is Dead, Long Live Explainable AI!

Hypothesis-driven Decision Support using Evaluative AI

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Quick summary

Arg for a Paradigm Shift in XAI for Decision Support

→ Evaluative AI Concept

Goals:

- Human-centered Approach.
- Going Beyond Recommendations.
- **Mitigating Over-Reliance.**
- Support for Hypothesis Evaluation.
- Machine-in-the-Loop Paradigm.

Over/Under-reliance

Definitions

- **Over-reliance:** Decision makers accept a machine recommendations, even when it is wrong, but would be rejected if coming from a human.
 - *The machine "must be right" because it's a machine*
- **Under-reliance:** Machine outputs are consistently rejected, even when it is correct, but would be accepted if coming from a human.

See "Automation bias" \Rightarrow Problems after deployment:
AI systems ignored OR over-reliance related problems.

Over/Under-reliance

Causes

- Over-reliance: lack of cognitive engagement.
- Under-reliance: Algorithmic aversion.

When adding current XAI tools for more explanation
⇒ Confirmation bias (called *fixation* in the paper).

Over/Under-reliance

Solutions

1. Cognitive forcing
 - Eg. forcing people to give a decision before seeing a recommendation.
 - Slightly mitigated overreliance, but not enough to lead to a statistically significant differences.
 - Least preferred method by participant : people not wanting to exert mental energy.
2. Changing the XAI framework 🤔🧐💡💡

How we make decisions?

In a simple way:

- Identify options.
- Compare options.
- Choose an option.

In a less simple way: the 10 "cardinal decision issue" outlined by Yates and Potworowski (2012)

- Needs, mode, Investment, Options, Possibilities, Judgements, Value, Trade-offs, Acceptability, Implementation.

What makes a good decisions support system?

Summed up

- Options: Help to identify options, well as help to narrow down the list of feasible or realistic options.
- Judgement & Possibilities: Help to judge which outcomes are most likely and what will be the positive and negative impacts.
- Trade-offs: Help to make trade-offs on the above criteria for each options.
- Understandable: Help to understand how and why the tools works as it does, and when it fails.

Does current decision support align with those
criteria?

Giving recommendations with no explanatory information

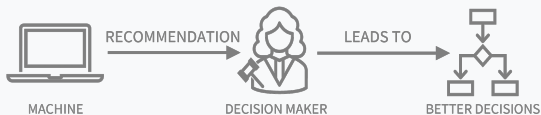


Figure: A model of giving recommendations for decision support.

Decision makers can carefully consider recommendations.

→ Leading to better decisions.

× empirical evidence suggests this is not the case.

- × Options
- $1/n$ Possibilities & Judgement
- × Trade-offs
- × Understandable

Giving recommendations with explanatory information



Figure: A model of XAI for decision support.

Giving reasons or explanations for decisions.

→ Mitigates the problem of distrust.

→ Leading to better decisions.

- × Empirical evidence suggests people do not pay careful attention to the reasons/explanations.

× Options

$1/n$ Possibilities & Judgement

✓/× Trade-offs

✓ Understandable

Giving recommendations with cognitive forcing



Figure: A model of cognitive forcing.

Withholding recommendations & giving an explanation.

- Forces people to engage.
- Limit over-reliance.
- Better decisions.
- × Still a "recommend and defend" approach.
- × Least preferred method by participants.

✓/× Options

$1/n$ Possibilities & Judgement

✓/× Trade-offs

✓ Understandable

The evaluative AI framework

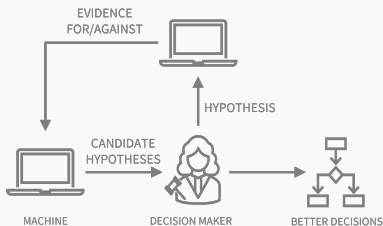


Figure: A model of Evaluative AI.

- Align with decision making processes.
- Keep the decision maker in control.
- Ask users to rely on evidence instead of recommendations.

The evaluative AI framework

Exemple

Lesion

Notes

Patient reports itchiness and bleeding.
Lesion has changed colour.

Lesion location

☐ Head ☐ Upper arm
☐ Face ☐ Hand/Lower Arm
☒ Back ☐ Upper Leg
☐ Front Torso ☐ Foot/Lower Leg

Your hypothesis

Melanoma
Melanocytic Nevus
Basal Cell Carcinoma
Actinic Keratosis
Benign Keratosis
Dermatofibroma
Vascular Lesion

Evidence for

Lesion location
Colour
Scarred
Bleeding

Evidence against

Asymmetric shape
Changed colour
Itchiness

- ✓ Options
- ✓ Possibilities & Judgement
- ✓ Trade-offs
- ✓ Understandable

Figure: A simple prototype of a diagnostic interface using evaluative AI.

The evaluative AI framework

Zoom on properties

- ✓ Options
 - Show the most likely options (with or without probabilities).
 - Not a single recommendation.
- ✓ Possibilities & Judgement
 - The machine provide feedback on humain judgement only.
- ✓ Trade-offs
 - Offer real trade-offs between *any* set of two options.
 - Evaluative AI provides evidence both for and against each option, irrelevant of the judged likelihood of that option.
 - *Option awareness* in the literature.

Limitation

mentionned by the author

- Why would people pay attention to evidence this time?
 - Evaluative AI
 - Better control.
 - Process built on the way we makes naturally decision
 - people would naturally follow
 - ≠ Contrary to recommendation-driven approches.
 - × Proof?
- Cognitive load remain a problem
 - Evaluative AI still reduce the quantity of information the decision maker needs (only revelant information are presented)
 - × Still the less prefered solution by decision makers.

Limitation

from my pov

- Vague criterias.
- More introduction around automation bias needed, was this litterature explored ?

Strength

from my pov

- Solve a real problem.
- Propose something to move forward.
- Give a precise research agenda.


Conclusion

Thank you

Bibliography

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The evaluative AI framework

Differences with cognitive forcing

- **Control** Permit to explore hypothesis, not a single recommendation.
- Built on the way we makes decision (identify, compare, choose).

Long live XAI

- Evaluative AI is designed only toward decision making, Evaluative AI \subset XAI.
- XAI is still needed and more adapted to many situation (eg. making decision at scale).
- Recommendation based models : base of any XAI techniques.
- Many existing XAI tools are already adapted to Evaluative AI
 - Contrastive explanation.
 - Feature importance (eg. SHAP).