Defining and Eliciting Optimality Criteria

WHAT IS GOOD?

HCI

Optimise a system based on measurements of the user (or hypothetical user)



Measurements of the human-system loop

Criterion types

Performance, objective

Performance measures: efficiency, error rates, action times
 (e.g. ITR, empowerment)

Generally easy to measure via instrumentation

Information theoretic

Information theoretic approaches

× Transfer rate

o bits/second is a universal measure

Empowerment

o Control over the environment

× Novelty

o In inputs and outputs

o Entropy measures

Criteria Types

Human centered, subjective

- o Ergonomics
- Aesthetics
- Satisfaction
- o Cognitive load
- o Delight

Generally hard to measure

Noisy, expensive acquisition methods

Scaling and weighting

o Comparable units consistent across trials

Nature

- Absolute estimation of objective function
- Local gradients
 Randomised trials (e.g. AB) to estimate gradient
- Discrete (e.g. keyboard layouts, menu organisation)
- Continuous (e.g. cursor gain)
- Pre-design (e.g. minimise number of operations)
- Post-design (e.g. maximise text entry rate with a keyboard)

Approaches to elicitation

Simulation approaches

• Fast, but are they realistic?

Mass experimental approaches

• Can the experiment be packaged up?

Approaches to elicitation

Meta-metric learning

o Optimising the optimisation...

Active learning

o Identify weakest parts of the model

× E.g. in probabilistic methods

Issues

- Cost of elicitation vs. benefit
- High-dimensional objective functions
 - o Symmetry analysis
- Getting users to understand when things can be better

• Learning curves

o Is data at t=1hr useful?

Consistency/robustness of measurements

• Do we converge to population optima?

o Stability of criteria is important

Criteria Criteria

- **Measurability** (is this an accessible variable?)
- Scalability (can this be scaled up?)
- Stability (is this criterion noisy?) (over users, over time...)
- **Smoothness** (are there discrete jumps in the landscape? Is it spiky? Are there plateaus?)
- Gradient (can we measure the function, its derivative, or just comparisons)?
- Continuity (Continuous scale of performance like ITR, or discrete measurements like a Likert scale)
- Meaning (can designers understand the impact criterion?)
- Phase (pre-users: designers or with end-users?)
- Weighting (can this meaningfully be combined with other variables?)
- Learning effect (is a longitudinal study required?)
- **Uncertainty** (can we quantify the uncertainty involved?)
- User cost (how much user effort is needed? Is this exhausting to measure?)
- Economic (how does this affect stakeholders)
- Designer empowerment (does this still afford designers control?)
- Computational complexity (how expensive will be to optimise this function)
- **Theoretical plausibility** (how plausible is this function given theoretical models? How well will it generalise?)

 How do these map onto mathematical optimisation approaches?

How do they map onto existing design practice?