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*Harnessing the power of conversational e-Coaches*

# Harnessing the Power of Conversational e-Coaches for Health and Well-being Through Swiss-Portuguese Collaboration

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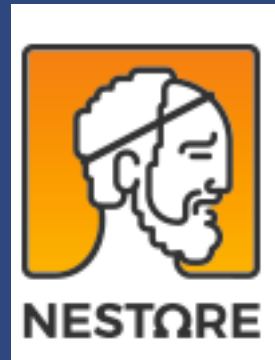
# Team

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# 01

## Joining forces and experience

- Accelerate joint work on conversational e-coaches for health and well-being, by connecting international and national research at HES-SO and ESEL



<https://nestore-coach.eu/>



<https://vaselfcare.esel.pt>

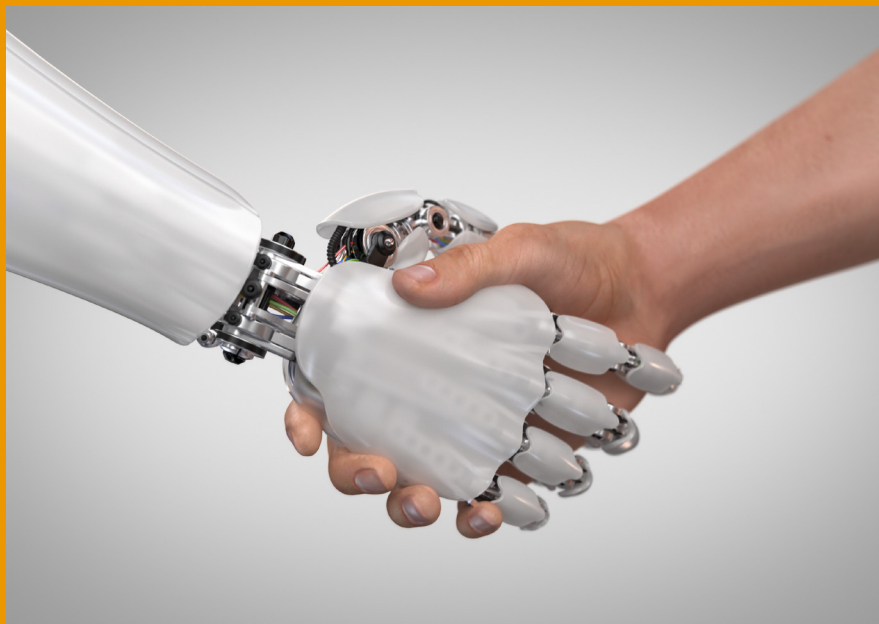
# Our previous projects

- NESTORE Conversational agent
  - Chatbot
  - Vocal assistant with physical embodiment
- VASelfCare
  - 3D animated character
  - Text and Voice



## eCCo objectives

- Conducting a mapping review on conversational e-coaches for health and well-being
- Consensualising a taxonomy on conversational e-coaches for health and well-being



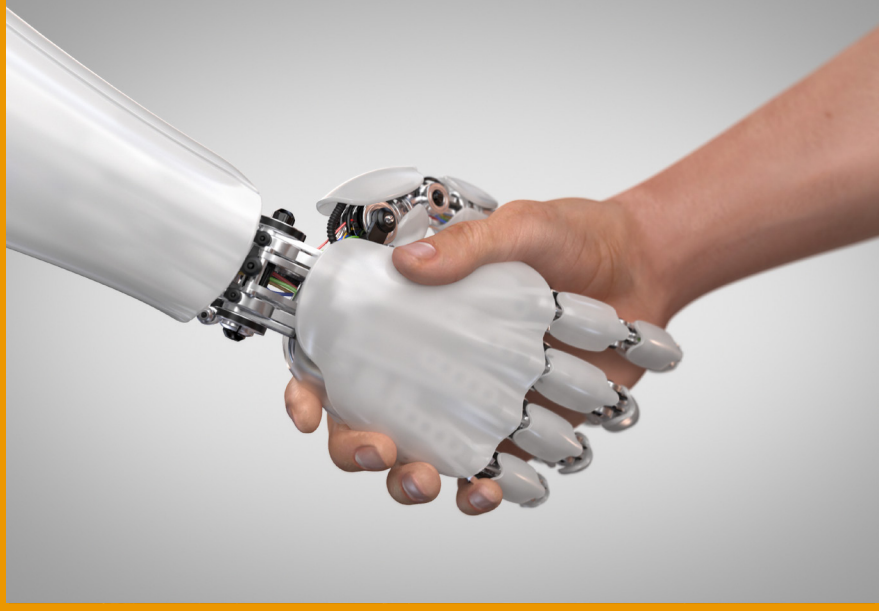
# 02

## Mapping review protocol

- “a systematic search of a broad field to identify gaps in knowledge and/or future research needs that presents results in a user-friendly format, often a visual figure or graph, or a searchable database”  
(Miake-Lye et al., 2016)

## Conversational agents

- Computer programmes designed to simulate two-way human conversation using language (speech and/or text), potentially supplemented with non-language modalities (Guerreiro et al., 2021)
- Able to be integrated in multiple solutions (e.g., mobile phones, web-based, robots), with a range of goals (e.g., disease prevention, self-management of chronic disease)



# Mapping review on conversational agents for health and well-being

- Systematic search revealed a significantly higher number of hits than expected
  - 16351 records identified from databases
  - 8022 papers screened
  - Around 1300 primary studies and 150 secondary studies sought for retrieval and full text perusal
  - 354 included and analyzed so far
  - A recent update of the search query (2020-2022) found around 10k additional records
- Mapping review protocol published on JMIR
- Manuscript of the mapping review is under preparation

JMIR RESEARCH PROTOCOLS

Guerreiro et al

Protocol

**Conversational Agents for Health and Well-being Across the Life Course: Protocol for an Evidence Map**

Mara Pereira Guerreiro<sup>1,2</sup>, PhD; Leonardo Angelini<sup>3</sup>, PhD; Helga Rafael Henriques<sup>1</sup>, PhD; Mira El Kamali<sup>3</sup>, MSc; Cristina Baixinho<sup>1,4</sup>, PhD; João Balsa<sup>5</sup>, PhD; Isa Brito Félix<sup>1</sup>, MSc; Omar Abou Khaled<sup>3</sup>, PhD; Maria Beatriz Carmo<sup>5</sup>, PhD; Ana Paula Cláudio<sup>5</sup>, PhD; Maurizio Caon<sup>3</sup>, PhD; Karl Daher<sup>3</sup>, MSc; Bruno Alexandre<sup>6</sup>, BSc; Mafalda Padinha<sup>7</sup>, BSc; Elena Mugellini<sup>3</sup>, PhD

<https://doi.org/10.2196/26680>



# Keywords and inclusion criteria

- Keyword domains:
  - K1 (variations of conversational agent–related terms)
    - variations and combinations of the terms agent (i.e., bot, robot, assistant, coach, companion, system, avatar, and entity program)
    - and conversational (i.e., talking, voice, communication, social, dialogue, and utterance)
    - popular commercial conversational agents, such as Google Home, Google Assistant, Cortana, Alexa, and Siri.
  - K2 (variations of health-related and well-being–related terms).
- Inclusion criteria:
  - studies on persons of all ages regardless of their health status
  - computer program able to simulate two-way human conversation for health or well-being using language (excluding Wizard of Oz studies)
  - reporting the design, development, evaluation, or implementation of conversational agents regardless of the involvement of human users and study design

# 03

## Trustworthy Conversational Agents

- “From a full-text review of 29 articles, we identified five agent design-themes affecting trust toward conversational agents: **social intelligence** of the agent, voice characteristics and communication style, **look** of the agent, **non-verbal communication**, and performance quality” (Rheu et

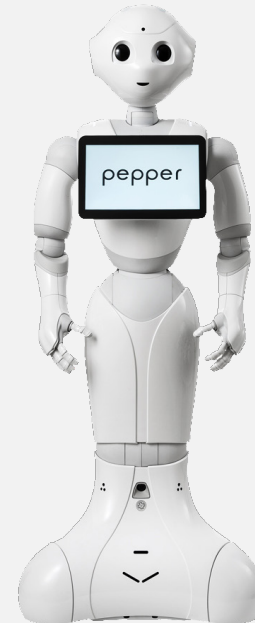
Rheu, M., Shin, J. Y., Peng, W., & Huh-Yoo, J. (2021). Systematic review: Trust-building factors and implications for conversational agent design. *International Journal of Human-Computer Interaction*, 37(1), 81-96.

# Socio-emotional intelligence

- “Agents being socio-emotional with users in their dialogue are perceived as trustworthy, most of the time” (Rheu et al., 2020)
- In our 354 records...
  - Ability to express emotions 93
  - Sentiment or emotion detection 83
  - Emotion detection AND expression 60
  - Exhibit personality 30

# Look of the agent

- “Embodiment increases trust, but not always. Higher levels of physical attractiveness are perceived as more trustworthy regardless of its reliability in performance” (Rheu et al., 2020)
- In our 354 records...
- Type of Embodiment:
  - Physical 110
    - Humanoid 77
  - Virtual 126
    - Humanoid (2D or 3D) 88
  - Physical+Virtual 8
  - No embodiment (e.g. text box) 85
- Mobile Robot 89



# Non-verbal communication

- “agent’s nonverbal communication skills did not always increase the trustworthiness of agents” (Rheu et al., 2020)
- In our 354 records...
- Verbal:
  - Text 164
  - Voice 218
  - Text and voice 61
- Non-Verbal:
  - Outputs in non-text or non-voice modalities (e.g. facial expressions, gestures, images, emoticons) 148



# 04

## Final Considerations on AI Trust

- “From a full-text review of 29 articles, we identified five agent design-themes affecting trust toward conversational agents: **social intelligence** of the agent, voice characteristics and communication style, look of the agent, non-verbal communication, and **performance quality**” (Rheu et al., 2020)

# Final considerations on conversational AI trustworthiness

- Domain knowledge is important
- General knowledge is often expected
- Increasing knowledge can decrease the performance of natural language understanding software
  - (possibility of confusing user's intents, complexity of the dialogue manager, context management, etc.)
- Humanoid conversational agents may increase trustworthiness
- But...
  - They also increase the users' expectations in terms of performance
- A calibration of user expectations with respect to the system performance is needed



Thank you  
for your  
attention

<https://ecco.esel.pt>