

# Towards Designing Multi-Device Digital Self Control Tools

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#### Introduction

- Nowadays, people typically own more than one device (PC, smartphone, tablet, etc), and they often use them concurrently or sequentially.
- The multi-device ownership enhances the time and the frequency of technology usage, with related risks for digital wellbeing.
- Recent studies define *digital wellbeing* as a "degree to which users perceive their digital device usage to be well-aligned with personal, long-term goals", suggesting that the self-control of the user over their devices is central to this topic.
- ► However, most of Digital Self-Control Tools (DSCTs) are typically developed just for a single device: we need to investigate digital wellbeing in a multi-device context.

Digital Habits  ●000	FeelHabits O OOOOOOOO	Conclusions 0000

1 - Digital Habits

Digital Habits ○●○○

A "habit" is a human behaviour with a high frequency, a high level of automaticity and a consistent link with the individual and social context that triggers the behaviour.

#### Habit formation

Digital Habits 0000

- Most of the studies related to digital wellbeing identify the habit formation approaches as crucial for long-time behaviour change.
- ► The most implemented features in DSCTs for mitigating bad habits and promoting the formation of new, positive habits, are time limits, launches limit and redirection of user's activity.
- The previous definition of digital habits, as well as the features of DSCTs, look easily suitable for an adaptation to a multi-device world.

#### Goal of the thesis

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- To extend the mentioned strategies in a multi-device context, with a focus on the digital habits.
- To develop a software tool that implements some of these strategies in a few dedicated multi-device settings.
- To evaluate the developed tool with an user study.

2 - FeelHabits

### FeelHabits strategies

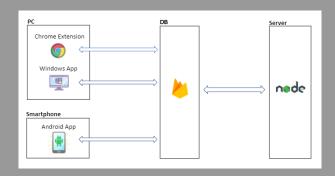
- In FeelHabits, I tried to adapt the strategies of **time limits** and **launches limits** in a multi-device context composed of the PC and the smartphone.
- To mitigate multi-device digital habits, the user can define **intentions** that implement these limits in a chosen temporal context (morning/afternoon/night working days/holidays).
- When the user reaches a limit, he/she is warned by a blocker or a notification.

### FeelHabits Intentions

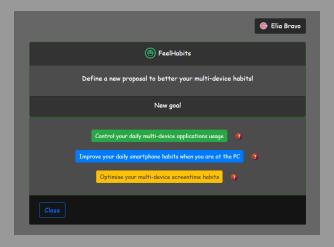
The categories for the intentions are:

- Multi-device apps. To mitigate habits that consist of visiting too often or for too long an application on smartphone and/or the respective website with the PC (time/launches limits → blocker/notification)
- Smartphone at PC. To mitigate habits that involve a excessive usage of a smartphone app while using PC. This is a case of "Multi-device context Habit". (time/launches limits → blocker/notification)
- Screen time. To form the good habit to make a break after a long multi-device session, and to control the overall daily screen time. (time limit → notification).

#### FeelHabits Architecture



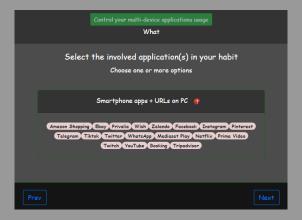
### FeelHabits intention definition: new intention (1/4)



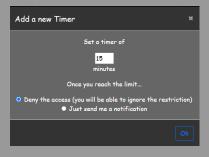
### FeelHabits intention definition: When (2/4)

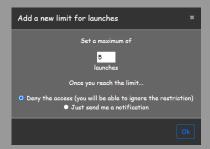


### FeelHabits: intention definition: What (3/4)



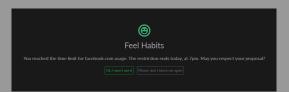
### FeelHabits: intention definition: How (4/4)





### FeelHabits: blocker examples





Evaluation

3 - Evaluation

#### FeelHabits test

The user test has been conducted with 7 participants, for 14 full days. I did not provide any suggestions about how to use the application: they were asked to use FeelHabits without any constraints.

After the test period, I evaluated:

- The choice of intentions.
- The device usage compared to the set limits, and the reaction to interventions.
- The users multi-device habits.

#### Results

- The average number of intentions kept for the whole test time was 3.
- The most common intention choices were "multi-device app" (50%) and "smartphone at PC" (43%). Two users defined a non-stop session limit.
- About the intentions at app level, the associated intervention choices were blockers (16) and notifications (16).
- The most common category for app choice was social networks (46%), followed by communication (22%), and video (18%).
- Generally, users deleted intentions to substitute them with new ones.
- Users behaviours were significantly varied: some users (2) tried to respect restrictions and improved their behaviours, other participants (2) often ignored them.

#### Discussion

- Users are not fully aware of their digital usage. Launches limits are typically underestimated, time limits sometimes too long.
- the "smartphone at PC" intention looks as the most suitable for every user (multi-device context habits).
- The "multi-device apps" intention choices contained limits associated with a single device, other included aggregate limits, but their usage was more commonly performed with a unique device.
- The non-stop sessions have been overestimated by the system.
- In general, the FeelHabits app received positive feedback for the effectiveness in reducing some app-related digital interactions.

#### Future Work

- Detecting more precisely the PC usage sessions and controlling the Windows desktop apps.
- Involving other digital devices (smartwatch, tablet, smart TV).
- Implementing an automatic system able to detect the multi-device habits and consequently suggest the most adapt interventions for the user.

### FeelHabits: multi-device app-context habits

use	er	applications	context
usei	r 1	Homescapes $\rightarrow$ web.whatsapp.com	afternoon - working days
		primevideo.com $ ightarrow$ Instagram	night - working days

## Thank you!

Any questions?