Persuasive Games and Mental Health

Sam Score

Introduction

- According to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services
 Administration (SAMHSA) around 19.1 percent of US adults live with a form of mental illness
- Stigmas can make getting treatment difficult
- Could persuasive games be used to help deal with these problems?

Outline

- 1. Background
- 2. Qualitative Study
- 3. "Kindness is Contagious"
- 4. Conclusion

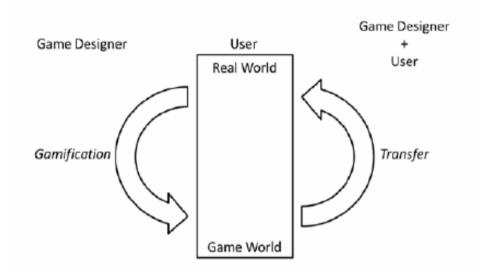
Background

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 - a. What are persuasive games?
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Persuasive Games

 3 Elements: Gamification, Game Worlds, and Behavioral Change Design (Visch et al.)



Persuasive Technologies

- "Any interactive computing system designed to change people's attitudes or behaviors." (Fogg)
- Examples: Amazon.com, educational sites
- Can adapt to users
- Have history in health domain

Gamification

- "The use of video game elements to improve user experience and user engagement in non-game services and applications." (Deterding et al.)
- Can be seen as a persuasive technology (Llagostera)
- Has 4 of the 7 tools Fogg states persuasive technologies can have
 - Tunneling, self-monitoring, surveillance, and conditioning
 - Conditioning used in "Kindness is Contagious"

Qualitative Study

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- 1. Background
 - a. What are persuasive games?
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 - a. Study
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The Goal of the Study

- To answer these 4 questions:
 - What key stressors and impactors do students experience?
 - Stressors are external stimuli which cause stress
 - Impactors influence wellbeing and stress
 - What do we need to know about students and active stressors to personalize persuasive games effectively?
 - How can game challenges be adapted to different personalities, stressors, and attitudes?
 - What approaches to personalization should be applied in the design of a persuasive game for mental wellbeing?

The Study Procedure

- 35 students were split into 6 groups (A1, A2, B1, B2, C1, C2)
- 6 fictional students were designed with high or low levels of three personality traits
 - Conscientiousness, Emotional Stability, and Extraversion
- Stressor and attitude indicators were included in the fictional student stories

The Study Procedure

- The participants were given 4 tasks to complete
 - Anonymously write stressors and impactors for a fictional student
 - Consider which user characteristics are important for game challenges
 - Adapt challenges for two fictional students
 - A1 and A2 had conscientiousness
 - B1 and B2 had emotional stability
 - C1 and C2 had extraversion
 - Discuss which personalization approaches should be considered in a persuasive game for mental wellbeing

Results: 1st Task

Mental Demand was the most indicated stressor, Diet the most mentioned impactor

Stressors (S) & Impactors (I)	A1	A2	B1	B2	C1	C2	Total
Mental Demand (S)	4	4	2	5	5	10	30
Temporal Demand (S)	6	7	4	2	2	2	23
Isolation (S)	2	2	5	2	5	3	19
Societal Demand (S)	4	3	3	4	3	-	17
Frustration (S)	3	2	-	-	2	1	8
Diet (I)	3	6	6	1	4	4	24
Finance (I)	2	1	4	3	3	3	16
Sleep and Rest (I)	3	5	2	-	2	1	13
Environment (I)	1	1	4	4	-	1	11
Physical Activity (I)	1	3	1	1	3	2	11
Employment (I)	-	1	1	4	2	1	9
Academic Performance (I)	-	1	1	2	1	1	6

Results: 2nd Task

All groups agreed interests need to be considered

Majority thought stress levels, personality, emotions, and performance

were also important

Characteristic	A1	A2	B1	B2	C1	C2
Personality	+		+	+		+
Motivation				+	+	
Emotions		+		+	+	+
Stress Level	+		+	+	+	+
Performance		+		+	+	+
Age	+	+	+(3) $-(2)$	-	-	+
Location	+	+			+	+
Culture	-	+		+(4) $-(2)$	-	-
Interest	+	+	+	+	+	+
Diet		+	+		+	
Physical Activity		+		+		+
Health Condition	+	+	+(1) -(4)		-	+

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Motivation				+	+	
Emotions		+		+	+	+
Stress Level	+		+	+	+	+
Performance		+		+	+	+
Age	+	+	+(3) $-(2)$	-	-	+
Location	+	+			+	+
Culture	-	+		+(4) -(2)	-	-
Interest	+	+	+	+	+	+
Diet		+	+		+	
Physical Activity		+		+		+
Health Condition	+	+	+(1) -(4)		-	+

Results: 3rd Task

- Fictional students with positive attitudes received challenges with increased difficulty
- Students with low levels of the 3 personality traits were given fewer challenges than those with high levels

Results: 4th Task

- All groups agreed real-time personalization would be effective
- Most groups agreed that explicit (questionnaires) and implicit methods for user profiling would be useful

"Kindness is Contagious"

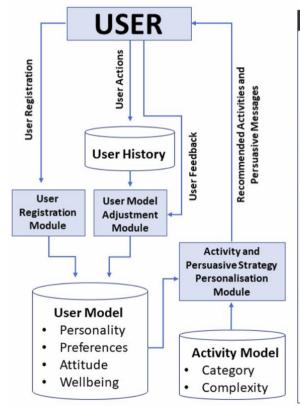
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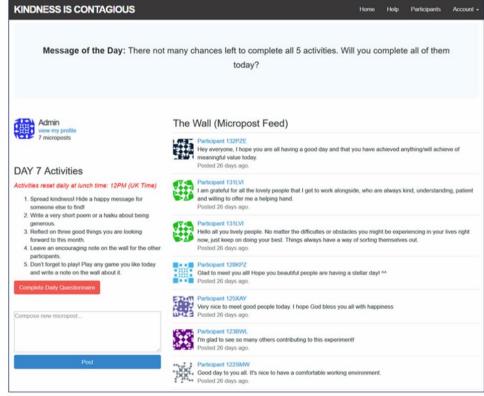
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The Design of "Kindness is Contagious"

- Persuasive game designed for mental health improvement
- Browser-based
- Users are given 5 activities a day based on 5 categories of wellbeing:
 - o Positivity, generosity, gratitude, friendliness, and self-kindness
 - 10 points for completing an activity
- Users receive a persuasive message each day
- Anonymous message board

The Design of "Kindness is Contagious"





The Study

- 45 participants were split into two groups, A and B
- Users received 5 activites and a persuasive message a day for 7 days
- On days 4 and 5, groups A and B received different messages
 - Group A's message focused on group goals
 - Group B's message focused on individual goals

The Study

- A pre-, daily, and post-questionnaire were used
- The pre-questionnaire had 3 sections
 - Participant mental wellbeing was found using the Subjective Happiness Scale
 - Given 10 activities based off the in-game categories to gauge participant intention levels
 - Personalities were assessed using the TIPI scale
- The daily questionnaire asked about general happiness levels and how activities were going
- The post-questionnaire re-assessed happiness and intention levels

Subjective Happiness Scale

Developed by Sonja Lyubomirsky in 1999

1. In general, not a very hap	I consider myse py person a very happy p		1	2	3	4	5	6
2. Compared	with most of my	peers, I co	nsider myself:					
ess happy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	more happy
	le are generally acterization desc		. They enjoy lif	e regardless of	what is going on	, getting the m	ost out of everyth	ning. To what extent
not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a great deal
	le are generally acterization desc	-	appy. Although	they are not de	pressed, they ne	ver seem as ha	ppy as they might	be. To what extent
not at all	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	a great deal

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- Participants with high levels of Conscientiousness completed more activities on average
- A weak negative correlation exists between Extraversion and activities completed

	Total Activities	Positivity	Generosity	Gratitude	Friendliness	Self-Kindness
Conscientiousness Agreeableness	0.712*** 0.462***	0.641*** 0.385**	0.563*** 0.432**	0.586*** 0.434**	0.600*** 0.595***	0.525*** 0.98
Extraversion	288*	122	229	199	218	362*

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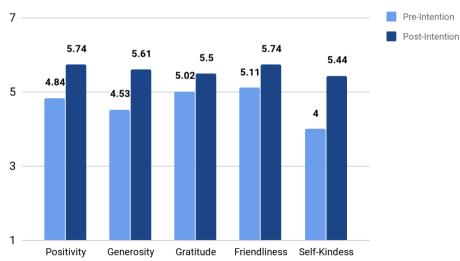
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Participants were more likely to complete positive activities after the study

On average, participants had a 0.522 increase on their Subjective

Happiness Scales





Conclusion

Conclusion

- Persuasive games for mental health improvement seem to work
- Some personal concerns:
 - Study was too short
 - Daily questionnaires might have altered results

Acknowledgments

- KK Lamberty
- My classmates
- Friends and Family

Questions?

References

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