

How WEIRD is CHI?

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ABSTRACT

Computer technology is often designed in technology hubs in Western countries, invariably making it “WEIRD”, because it is based on the intuition, knowledge, and values of people who are Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic. Developing technology that is universally useful and engaging requires knowledge about members of WEIRD and non-WEIRD societies alike. In other words, it requires us, the CHI community, to generate this knowledge by studying representative participant samples. To find out to what extent CHI participant samples are from Western societies, we analyzed papers published in the CHI proceedings between 2016-2020. Our findings show that 73% of CHI study findings are based on Western participant samples, representing less than 12% of the world’s population. Furthermore, we show that most participant samples at CHI tend to come from industrialized, rich, and democratic countries with generally highly educated populations. Encouragingly, recent years have seen a slight increase in non-Western samples and those that include several countries. We discuss suggestions for further broadening the international representation of CHI participant samples.

CCS CONCEPTS

• **Human-centered computing** → **Empirical studies in HCI**.

KEYWORDS

WEIRD, sample bias, generalizability, HCI research, geographic diversity

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1 INTRODUCTION

CHI is widely regarded as the premier venue for Human-Computer Interaction, often influencing technology innovations that were inspired by its publications on the design and use of computer technology. Such technology innovations are being used by increasingly large numbers of people from diverse countries around the world. Commonly, the research findings produced by the CHI community that are driving such innovations may be assumed to be universally applicable to the entire human population.

However, CHI is not as international as the users of technology are. In fact, the SIGCHI Executive Committee has made it one of its key missions to “foster HCI growth around the world” [59], recognizing that its members, including those who contribute research to CHI, are primarily from North America and Europe.

Growing HCI around the world will be especially needed given that we are only beginning to understand how people differ in their use and acceptance of technology. Prior work in HCI has started to show that people’s use and perception of technology varies across countries and (national) cultures (e.g., [64, 70]). To name only a few examples, a user’s country of origin can affect their interaction with MOOCs [33], people from richer countries tend to be more likely to schedule meetings online, but tend to be less likely to find mutually agreeable times, than people from less affluent countries [72], a person’s country of origin can influence the adoption of smartwatches [28], and a person’s culture can affect their trust in specific website designs [20]. This past work suggests that many of the findings about the design of technology that we have accumulated over many years of studying largely Western samples may not generalize to other countries and cultures.

A factor contributing to this problem is that researchers in HCI are predominantly located in Western countries [5, 57], which suggests that the majority of samples likely consist of Westerners. That the lack of geographic diversity in both authors and participants of published articles is a problem has been widely recognized in the behavioral sciences. For example, already in 1984 Triandis and Brislin [87] pointed out the relevance of cross-cultural studies and that not only highly industrialized nations should be studied, but also societies with different technological developments and different forms of political organization. In 1999, Sue [82] raised the need to cross-validate principles and measures with different populations and ethnicities. In 2008, Arnett [3] published an empirical analysis

of the prevalence of US American authors and participants in APA Journals, concluding that contributors, samples, and editorial leadership of the journals are predominantly US American, neglecting 95% of the world's population. Henrich and colleagues [36] showed in 2010 that US American participants are frequent outliers when compared to the rest of humanity because they skew white and affluent. US American participants (commonly undergraduates recruited through universities' psychology subject pools [3]) are common outliers on many psychological measures [36]. According to Henrich et al., this makes these participants "the WEIRD people in the world" [36], an acronym for Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, and Democratic. Research findings based on studies with these participants may not be generalizable, despite a common assumption that published findings apply to all human beings.

Henrich et al.'s article on WEIRD subjects demonstrates that the oversampling of American undergraduates in the behavioral sciences impacts studies' external validity (i.e., whether findings can be generalized to another context) and has triggered widespread calls for studying more diverse samples and replicating prior studies in other contexts (e.g., [62, 74]), and in particular in non-Western countries [44, 94]. Similar discussions have been started in the CHI community, such as in workshops and symposia discussing the generalizability of findings [52, 73, 81, 98]. In this paper, our goal is to further these discussions by answering the following main research questions: (1) To what extent are participant samples in CHI papers from Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, or Democratic societies?; and (2) Which countries are over- and understudied?

As such, we are primarily interested in characterizing the international breadth of HCI samples. HCI researchers have certainly studied non-traditional samples in Western countries, such as people of low income [9, 27, 95], or people with different ethnicities [29, 56, 84]. These studies are invaluable for understanding the diversity of people within Western countries where large parts of the population do not correspond to the typical undergraduate student that Henrich et al. referred to as "WEIRD participants" [36]. Our focus instead lies on identifying in which countries HCI participant samples are being recruited in and whether these countries, overall, tend to be more Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, or Democratic.

To analyze the international breadth of CHI, we conducted a systematic content analysis of all papers included in the CHI proceedings between 2016 and 2020. Following previous call-to-action papers published at CHI (e.g., on intersectionality [78]), we chose the WEIRD acronym developed by Henrich et al. [36] in 2010 as a framework for assessing the percentage of participant samples from Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, or Democratic societies. The choice enables us to compare results with the field of psychology, where a similar framework has previously been applied [3]. However, it is important to note that such frameworks tend to oversimplify. In the case of Henrich et al.'s WEIRD acronym, it should be especially emphasized that countries do not consist of homogeneous populations. People within the same country can be highly diverse; not everyone in Western countries, for example, enjoys a high education and income level. Other identities, such as class, sexuality, or race, also vary across a country's population. The WEIRD framework ignores these nuances and instead focuses mainly on the differentiation between Westerners and the rest of the world. In

our work, we go beyond this binary classification of the world by analyzing both the combination of all WEIRD variables and each WEIRD variable individually. By looking at each WEIRD variable separately, we reveal which societies that CHI study participants come from *tend* to be more Western, educated, industrialized, rich, OR democratic, rather than making broader claims.

Our contributions are as follows:

- (1) We provide the first empirical analysis of the degree of geographic breadth of CHI participant samples, showing that at least 73% of CHI study findings in the past five proceedings are based on Western participant samples. While the past two years have seen slight gains in the number of non-Western participant samples, CHI is studying and designing technology for 11.8% of the world's population. More than half of the world's countries (102) have not seen their people being studied over the past five years.
- (2) Our analysis also revealed that most participant samples at CHI tend to come from industrialized, rich and democratic countries with generally highly educated populations. While only a third of all papers described the education of their participants, those that did suggest that around 70% of CHI study participants are college-educated.
- (3) We provide empirical insights into current practices of describing the identity of CHI study participants and the composition of samples. Our results show that detailed information about participants' country is mentioned only in 39% of CHI papers, and rarely if samples can be assumed to be in the US.
- (4) Based on our results, we provide actionable suggestions for broadening the diversity of participant samples, including ideas for facilitating recruitment of non-Western samples, and tracking the international representation of participants in the future.
- (5) We also make available our data set compiled from our systematic content analysis of the CHI proceedings between 2016-2020, which can be used for the replication of our results, answering additional research questions, and for developing strategies to increase geographic diversity.

2 RELATED WORK

Sample size, diversity and generalizability. Researchers strive to ensure that the conclusions drawn from participants in their experiments generalize to those who did not participate. Key methodological factors that influence this generalizability are the sample size (coupled with participants' diversity), and the representativeness of participants (e.g., as influenced by sample bias).

Small sample sizes have been increasingly dismissed as insufficiently representative of a general population. A typical sample size of 40 subjects (as found by Marszalek et al. in 2011 [58] for conventional laboratory studies) means that these studies are often underpowered and fail to replicate [4]. This is because low sample sizes provide only an extremely rough estimate of the population, one that is far too noisy to reliably detect typically-sized effects. But even larger sample sizes can fail to ensure the representativeness of participants. Arnett [3], for example, showed that, independent of sample size, most findings in the field of psychology are based on American undergraduate students, which tend to be more affluent,

and are more likely to be white, than the general U.S. population (and much more so than the average person in the world). In addition Henrich et al. found that results drawn from North-American student samples often do not generalize across cultures and demographics [36]. The so-called WEIRD samples [36]—participants who come from Western, educated, industrialized, rich, and democratic societies—have frequently been found to be outliers when compared to those from other countries.

While the field of psychology has been at the forefront of the discussion around such biased samples, HCI researchers have raised similar concerns. For example, Bartneck and Hu [5] stated in 2009 that “only 7.8% of countries are responsible for 80% of papers in the CHI proceedings”. In addition, they found that “nearly 80 percent of all credits go to traditionally English-speaking countries (USA, UK, Canada, Ireland, Australia, New Zealand)” [5]. Similarly, Mannoci et al. [57] identified an unequal global distribution of publications within both CHI and the International Journal of Human-Computer Studies. They concluded that “there are a number of countries that show a very high level of interest in what is happening in IJHCS and HCI but are unable to have a significant publishing presence or citation impact in these outlets.” Todi [86] confirmed these distributions by publishing the general statistics of CHI conferences between 2014 and 2019. Sakamoto [75] presented similar results specifically for Asian researchers at CHI conferences.

While this prior work focused on the global distribution of authors, we contribute an analysis of the global distribution and representativeness of participant samples. In addition, we extend this prior work by analyzing dimensions of the WEIRD acronym that have previously not been analyzed, namely whether participants come from countries that are more educated, industrialized, rich, or democratic compared to the average world population.

CHI efforts to foster replicability and generalizability. Over the last decade, CHI has seen a significant number of activities that underline the recognition that considering diverse user characteristics, ensuring generalizability of HCI research results, and including previously not-included groups of researchers and participants is important. In 2011, Wilson and colleagues started the initiative RepliCHI with a panel followed by several workshops with the focus on the “solid foundations” of HCI research by replicating studies in various forms [96–99]. In 2015, Sturm et al. [81] organized a WEIRD-workshop at CHI to identify HCI studies that might be “unlikely to apply to users in other countries and cultures.” Kumar and colleagues [48–52] have been coordinating “HCI Across Borders” workshops and symposia at CHI since 2016 with the aim of including under-served communities and diverse populations into the CHI community. During their workshop “CHIInclusion” at CHI 2019, Strohmayer et al. [80] focused on “social and community issues, as well as various grassroots communities”.

The importance of broadening the diversity at CHI has also been recognized by the SIGCHI Executive Committee, which has defined five strategic initiatives based on the community’s concerns [59]. Three out of the five initiatives focus on the diverse demographics and characteristics that need to be taken into account to represent our community on a global level. Our aim with this paper is to provide the numbers that enable the CHI community to make progress on this front.

Diversity information in papers. To enable the gathering of such data, and to better understand the potential limitations on external validity of specific samples, it is of course required that authors provide such details about their participants. However, this is often not the case. Researchers have been found understate their subjects’ identities to simplify the communication of findings and to strengthen the notion that their finding may be generalizable [21]. For example, Himmelsbach et al. [37] reported that in 2016, an average of 2.78 out of 16 different diversity dimensions (age, ethnicity & culture, gender & sex, mental abilities, physical abilities, race, sexual orientation, appearance & body, class, education, geographic, location, language & accent, migration, biographies, parental status, relationship status and religion) were mentioned in CHI papers. While this number increased between 2006, 2011, and 2016, it shows that much contextual information about the study participants is missing from papers. Schlesinger et al. [78] identified 140 (out of 13,999) CHI publications (papers, notes, alt.chi) between 1982 and 2016 that contain at least some level of study participants’ identity description. The selection was based on 50 keywords assigned to the categories of “gender, race and class”. They suggested to more consistently report contexts, demographics, and limitations based on identity for both authors and study participants. Our work extends theirs by quantifying how often CHI papers report on participant numbers, their country of origin, income levels, and education.

3 METHOD

To evaluate the geographic diversity of CHI participant samples, we conducted a systematic quantitative content analysis of the proceedings of the CHI Conferences on Human Factors in Computing Systems during the years 2016 to 2020. To enable comparison to related work in other fields (e.g., to [3]), we used the WEIRD acronym developed by Henrich et al. [36] in 2010 as a framework to determine if and to what extent participant samples in recent proceedings of the CHI were Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, or Democratic. For a nuanced perspective, our analysis primarily focused on each factor individually (treating it like an OR logical operator), though we additionally analyzed how many participant samples came from countries that are considered WEIRD if using AND as a logical operator.

3.1 Dataset

We selected the five most recent proceedings of the CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems from 2016 to 2020 [11–14, 16], containing a total of 3,269 articles. Analyzing five years of CHI proceedings ensures that our analysis covers representative trends in the CHI community, including potential variations due to conference location. We focused on the CHI proceedings because the venue is the most prestigious in the field of HCI [15], widely quoted [1, 79], has the highest impact factor among HCI venues (H5-index of 95 as of September 2020 [79]), and is considered to be highly influential for new technology developments in scientific and practical communities. Other venues and journals, such as Asian CHI [83] or ToCHI [85] likely show other patterns; our results therefore need to be seen in the context of CHI only.

Table 1: The coding scheme used to extract variables of interest from all CHI papers between 2016-2020. The full dataset can be accessed in the supplementary materials.

Focus	Variable
General information	Title, year of publication
Method	Study method
Author information	Name, place of affiliation, affiliation
Participant information	Place of residence, education, income

3.2 Analysis

Our quantitative content analysis was conducted by instrumenting the WEIRD acronym as follows:

Western: We estimated the influence of Western countries by classifying participant countries, derived from the methods section of each paper, into Western and non-Western using the classification of Huntington [42]. All countries of the European Union [89] were classified as Western countries. A list with the categorization of the countries can be found in the supplementary materials.

Educated: To address the educational level of the participant samples, we used two different approaches. (a) To determine differences in the average educational level of participant samples, we used the mean years of schooling per person per country [63, 92] for our calculations. (b) In addition, we also collected specific information on the educational level of participants wherever available and if the information provided in a paper was transferable to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) [88]. This was the case for 667 papers ($n=149,068$).

Industrialized: Since industrialization is typically estimated at a country-level (rather than at an individual level), we used GDP per capita [31] (gross domestic product per capita) as an indicator of industrialization for each country. The GDP is regarded as the most influential characteristic for assessing the development and progress of a national economy [55]. To adjust for differences in purchasing power between countries we applied purchasing power parities (PPP) in Int\$.

Rich: To determine participant wealth we used a two step approach. (a) We used participant countries' GNI per capita [32] (gross national income per capita, PPP, Int\$) to approximate participant wealth. This value reflects all of the income within an economy, accounts for monetary flows in and out of a country, and approximates people's standard of living. (b) We additionally collected participant income information from the methods sections wherever available.

Democratic: We used the political rights rating [39] to determine countries' degrees of democracy. The term "political rights" covers democratic categories like electoral process, political pluralism and participation, as well as functioning of government [40].

Development of coding scheme: Because information about participants is difficult to extract automatically due to varying use of language, we decided to manually extract information from the papers. To develop a coding scheme, all authors first decided on a set of variables of interest. One author then analyzed 100 randomly selected articles to establish the types of information that can be extracted about participants and participant samples, and also about the paper authors since we were interested in analyzing to what extent HCI researchers usually recruit locally. All authors reviewed and discussed the coding scheme and variables extracted from the first 100 articles. The final coding scheme with all variables is shown in Table 1. One author then analyzed a total sample of 3,269 articles and excluded 501 articles that did not report on a human subjects study. The final dataset includes 2768 articles (84.7% of the 2016-2020 CHI proceedings). In parallel, a second author analysed 5% ($n=139$) of the articles to ensure consistency and to minimize inter-rater effects. The inter-rater reliability was $\kappa = 0.947 - 0.986$ ($p < .001$), 95% CI (0.87 – 0.98, 1.00). A Kappa value of .8 or higher is "almost perfect" according to Landis and Koch [53], indicating that there was little subjectivity in extracting the information.

Normalizing by Country Population: The number of participants and participant samples do not indicate whether a country is over-represented or under-represented in the CHI proceedings compared to its population size. To answer our second research question, we therefore normalized the number of participants (ϕ) and participant samples (σ) by their country population using population figures provided by the United Nations [91].

More specifically, we calculated ψ_p , the participants ratio and ψ_s , the participant samples ratio by calculating:

$$\psi = \frac{\# \text{ of } \phi \text{ or } \sigma \text{ (country)} \cdot \text{population (worldwide)}}{\# \text{ of } \phi \text{ or } \sigma \text{ (total)} \cdot \text{population (country)}}$$

Here, a value of 1 corresponds to a participant/sample number proportional to the country's population. A ratio above 1 means that the country is over-represented, while a ratio below 1 means the country is under-represented. For example, a ratio of 0.5 means that only half as many participants/samples from this country were observed than expected relative to the country's population. A ratio of 2 depicts the opposite: twice as many participants/samples from this country were observed than expected in relation to the country's population.

To check if and to what extent CHI participant samples tend to be from educated, industrialized, rich, or democratic countries, we correlated ψ_s with the indicators defined above (e.g. mean years of schooling, GDP). Since some of these variables were not normally distributed and the individual variables were non-linear, robust Kendall's tau [46] rank correlation was used for all correlational analyses (see Table 2 for an overview).

4 RESULTS

We found that 2,768 papers in the past five years of CHI reported on a human subjects study. Of these, 2,611 papers (94.3%) reported on the number of study participants ($n=1,134,282$); the remaining 5.7% did not specify participant numbers. Only 1,076 papers (38.9%) explicitly mentioned participants' country affiliation or allowed to

Table 2: Kendall rank correlations of the participant samples ratio ψ_s with measures of Educated, Industrialized, Rich, Democratic. $n_{country}$ differs due to available data per country. LL and UL indicate the lower and upper limits of a bootstrapped confidence interval (10,000 replicates). Significance levels: * $p < .05$, ** $p < .01$, * $p < .001$.**

Variable	r_τ	Samples	
		95% CI r_τ	$n_{country}$
		[LL, UL]	
Educated	.46***	[.341, .593]	93
Industrialized	.50***	[.397, .624]	91
Rich	.50***	[.386, .623]	90
Democratic	.50***	[.381, .619]	93

Table 3: Western and non-Western participant samples. A single paper can report multiple samples. M_ψ shows the average ratio, Mdn_ψ represents the median.

Variable	Samples			
	n	%	M_ψ	Mdn_ψ
Western	1,102	73.13	5.92	5.72
Non-Western	405	26.87	1.62	0.45
Total	1507	100		

have it inferred from the author affiliation (e.g., if the recruitment description referred to “local university” and all authors were at institutions in the same country). The following analysis is based on the 1,076 papers for which we had information about the country.

4.1 Western

Our findings show that, averaged across the past five proceedings, a large majority of CHI papers involve Western participant samples (73.13%, $n=1,102$ participant samples - see Table 3), recruited from a total of 31 Western countries. This is a conservative estimate, given that we only included papers that reported on the country of their participants or for which we were able to infer participants' countries.

Figure 1 shows a slight downward trend for Western samples. In line with this, the percentage of non-Western participant samples almost doubled between 2016 and 2020 (from 16.31% to 30.24%).

Figure 1 also shows that the stark increase in non-Western participant samples can be attributed to the fact that the percentage of US samples has significantly dropped from 43.56% in 2018 to 27.96% in 2019 (where CHI was held in the UK) and to 24.84% in 2020 (where CHI was to be held in Hawaii, before the COVID-19 pandemic forced it to go virtual). This suggests that CHI authors increasingly recruit study participants from other countries than the US and also increasingly study samples from multiple countries.

Which countries are over- and understudied? Table 4 provides an overview of the top 10 countries of participants by actual numbers (left column), and by participant samples (middle and right column, sorted by ratio and by number of samples, respectively). We include both of these because they show two different results:

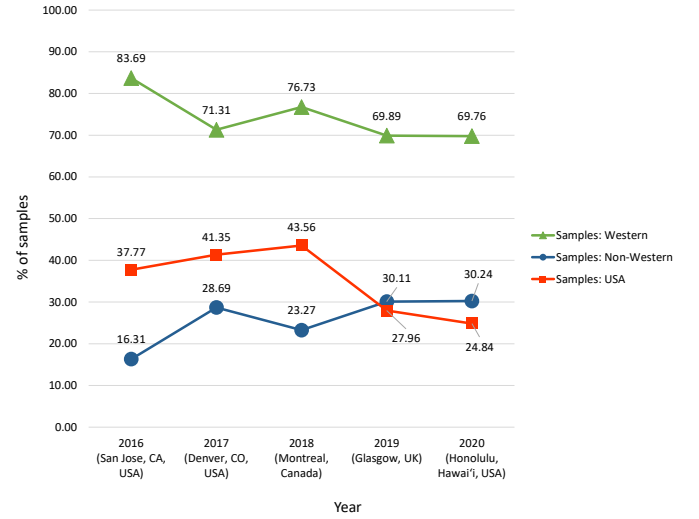


Figure 1: Proportion of CHI Western-, non-Western and US participant samples, 2016-2020 plus conference locations.

The actual participant numbers, counting each participant and their country affiliation individually, show that Western participants are strongly over-represented when compared to the world's population. For example, participants from the US account for 54.84% of all CHI study participants although they only account for 4.25% of the world's population (hence, a high participant ratio of $\psi_p=12.91$). The columns in the middle and on the right in Table 4, showing the countries of overall samples, give us a better feel for how many *findings* are based on Western participant samples. US samples account for 45.82% of all participant samples, samples from Great Britain for an additional 15.71%, followed by German samples with 8.74%.

While most participant samples are recruited in the US, the US is not the most over-represented country at CHI. As the middle columns in Table 4 show, 18 participant samples were from Finland, which means that findings based on Finnish samples were strongly over-represented with respect to the world's population ($\psi_s=16.80$). Naturally, countries with small population sizes are found in the top 10 of this table, such as Finland, Luxembourg, Switzerland, Denmark, and even St. Lucia or Bhutan. The USA would appear only in place 12 in this ranking.

As a next step, we set out to analyze how the countries of participant samples are geographically distributed and which countries and regions may be understudied. Figure 2 shows the worldwide distribution of participant samples relative to the country population (countries by ratio). While participants in CHI studies between 2016 and 2020 came from 93 countries, large numbers of countries are completely missing from this map, especially in Africa, but also in Central and South America, Europe, the middle East, and Central and South Asia. More precisely, 102 of 195 countries (52%) did not have any participant samples at CHI (using the list of countries from [60, 61]).

What is the reason for an increase in geographic diversity? Our results showed that CHI participant samples are predominantly recruited from Western countries, but that recent years have seen a

Table 4: Top 10 countries of CHI participants between 2016 to 2020. “Participants’ countries” shows the total number of participants by country, counting each participant individually. “Countries by ratio” ranks countries by ratio of participant samples, showing their influence on CHI relative to the country’s population size. “Countries by $n_{samples}$ ” ranks countries by the number of samples that report on participants from that country. Countries marked with an asterisk are considered to be non-Western countries that are at or below the median for at least one of the EIRD criteria.

Participants’ countries					Countries by samples ratio				Countries by $n_{samples}$			
Rank	Country	$n_{participants}$	%	ratio ψ_p	Country	$n_{samples}$	%	ratio ψ_s	Country	$n_{samples}$	%	ratio ψ_s
1	USA	136,834	54.84	12.91	St. Lucia*	1	0.09	28.17	USA	493	45.82	7.70
2	Ireland	1,423	0.57	9.00	Finland	18	1.67	16.80	Great Britain	169	15.71	12.88
3	Switzerland	2,152	0.86	7.77	Luxembourg	2	0.19	16.53	Germany	94	8.74	5.80
4	Finland	1,336	0.54	7.53	Denmark	16	1.49	14.29	Canada	82	7.62	11.24
5	Canada	6,367	2.55	5.27	Bhutan*	2	0.19	13.41	China*	64	5.95	0.23
6	New Zealand	768	0.31	4.98	Switzerland	22	2.04	13.15	India*	57	5.30	0.21
7	Bhutan*	92	0.04	3.72	Great Britain	169	15.71	12.88	Australia	53	4.93	10.75
8	Great Britain	7,829	3.14	3.60	Canada	82	7.62	11.24	South Korea	44	4.09	4.44
9	Australia	2,544	1.02	3.12	Sweden	21	1.95	10.76	France	29	2.70	2.30
10	Denmark	577	0.23	3.11	Australia	53	4.93	10.75	Japan	29	2.70	1.19

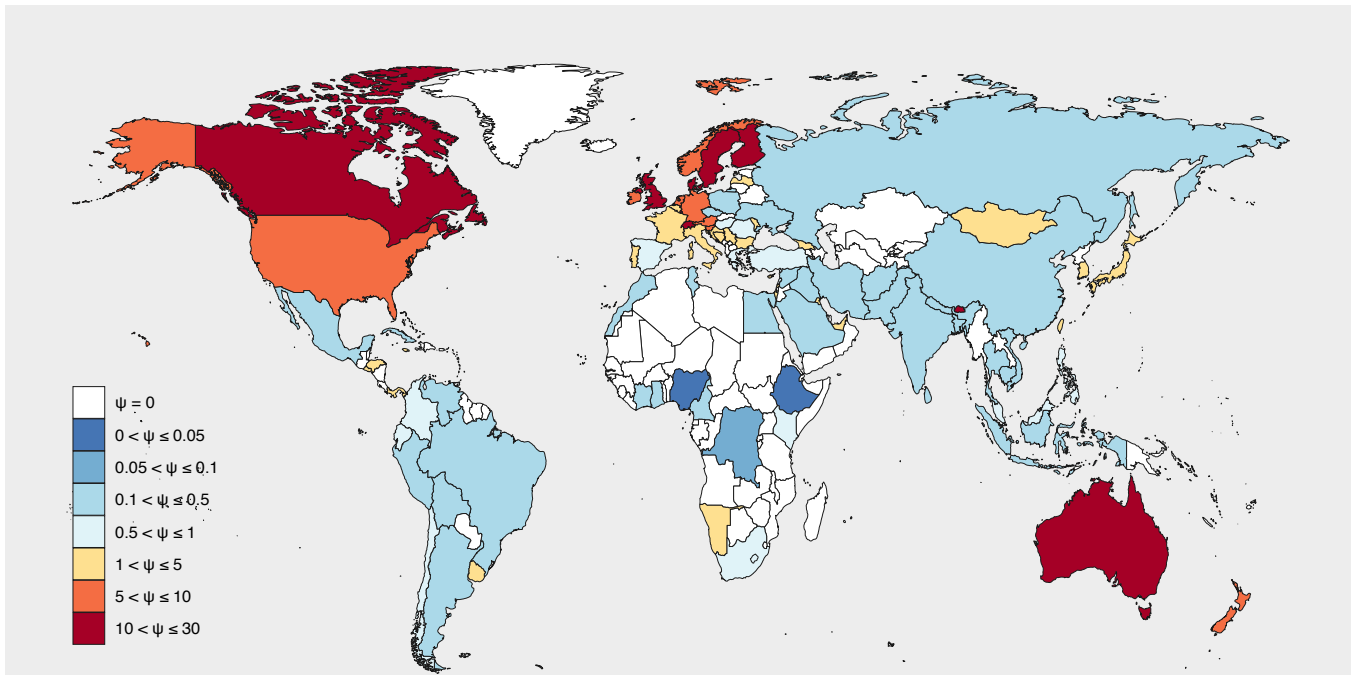


Figure 2: Worldwide distribution of CHI participant samples ratio (ψ_s) between 2016-2020, showing which countries are over-represented ($\psi > 1$) or under-represented ($\psi < 1$), relative to the world’s population. Countries in white (N=102) did not have study participants in the past five CHI proceedings.

slight increase in non-Western samples. We followed up on this result by investigating whether online studies and studies of behavioral logs from online services available in various countries could explain the increase in diverse samples. Per proceeding year, we looked at the methods used in the two papers with the most participants, the two papers with the most diverse samples, and the two papers with the most diverse author affiliations (30 papers in total).

The results of this additional analysis showed that the number of papers that studied participant samples from more than one country

has increased in the past years—from an average of 9 papers between 2016-2018 to 29 papers in 2019 and 30 papers in 2020. Most commonly among the top 20 papers with most participants were analyses of behavioral log data, surveys, or (very few) experiments conducted on social networking sites (8/20 papers, e.g., [10, 54]), on other online services, such as on online education platforms (e.g., [24]), or on online game sites (e.g., [54]). Some of the increase in participant diversity can also be attributed to studies that have been

conducted on online platforms such as Mechanical Turk (e.g., [6]) or LabintheWild (e.g., [41, 65]).

4.2 Educated

We found a positive correlation between the participant samples ratio ψ_s and the countries' average duration of schooling ($r_\tau=.46$, $p<.001$) as shown in Figure 3: Most participant samples at CHI come from countries with generally highly educated populations. In comparison to the world population, which has 8.4 years of schooling on average [92], the countries most represented at CHI are heavily skewed towards more years of schooling on average.

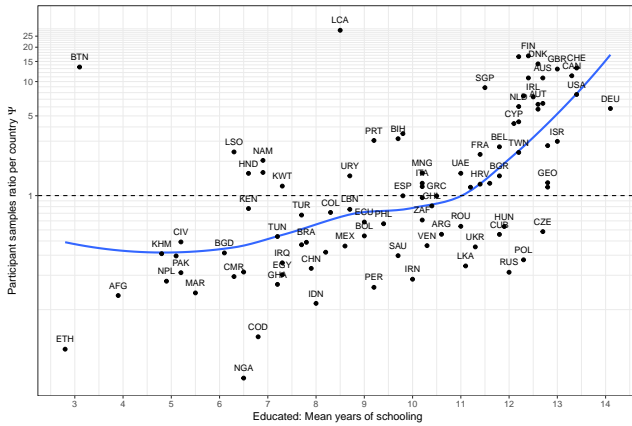


Figure 3: Education: Relationship between the participant samples ratio ψ_s and the mean years of schooling per country. The dotted line indicates the positioning in which a country would be represented proportionally to the country's population. The blue solid line indicates the locally-weighted regression (loess) line. Note the logarithmic scale of the y-axis.

To evaluate the representativeness of education level based on participant samples, we further turned to more detailed descriptions in the papers. Of the 2768 papers with a study, 952 (34.3%) addressed the education of their participants in some way. A slightly lower number of 667 paper (24.1%) provided sufficiently detailed information to convert the data into the ISCED Education levels[88] for comparison. The majority of the participants in these papers (69.93%, $n=104,237$) were currently enrolled at a university or had completed a university education. 24.45% had higher secondary education, 1.35% had lower secondary education, 0.16% had only primary education and 0.05% had no formal education at all. 1.87% had vocational education and training (dual education). 2.21% of the participants did not provide any information when education level was recorded.

The results demonstrate that around 70% of CHI study participants (in the 24% of papers that described the education level in a way sufficient for comparison) are college-educated and that overall, participant samples are significantly more educated than the average world population.

4.3 Industrialized and Rich

Only 4.55% ($n=126$) of the studies in our dataset mentioned the income of participants, and the vast majority of these did not mention any numbers and instead characterized their participants as “low income”. As such, we are unable to directly establish whether the wealth of participants is representative of a general population.

We instead followed Arnett's approach [3] in using GDP per capita and GNI per capita as proxies for industrialization status and wealth, as described in the methods section. While this approach cannot be used to make inferences about the industrialization status and wealth of specific participant samples, it nevertheless allows us to gauge whether CHI samples may be skewed towards more industrialized and rich countries. Note that while Western countries are frequently industrialized, non-Western countries such as Japan or Korea are in the top 25 of the list of countries' GDP and GNI per capita.

Our results show that CHI participant samples are predominantly from industrialized countries with a high GDP per capita ($r_\tau = .50$, $p < .001$). Seven (7.5%) of participants' countries are among the top 10 largest economies according to their GDP [31]. Likewise, participant samples come from significantly richer countries ($M=27,850$ Int\$) (as measured by the GNI per capita per country) than the average person's wealth ($M=17,591$ Int\$ [32]). This is also supported by the positive correlation between the GNI per capita and the participant sample ratio per country ($r_\tau=.50$, $p < .001$).

4.4 Democratic

CHI's participant samples are predominantly from democratic countries, with a medium correlation between the countries' political rights and the sample ratios ($r_\tau=.50$, $p<.001$). The correlation can be seen in Figure 4, in which the majority of countries that participant samples came from are clustered on the right side, indicating that they are countries with the greatest degree of freedom in terms of political rights.

4.5 To what extent are CHI participant samples from Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich, AND Democratic countries

While our prior analyses show that most CHI participant samples are WEIRD if focusing on each WEIRD factor individually (i.e., using OR as the logical operator), we were additionally interested in investigating how many participant samples all characteristics of WEIRD apply (i.e., using AND as the logical operator). We found that 26 countries of 31 Western countries in our dataset are considered WEIRD (if using AND and greater than median for each of the “EIRD” characteristics as a cut off), including all but Bhutan in the list of countries that contributed most participants relative to their population (see left column in Table 4).

Of all 1507 participant samples in our dataset, 1102 (73.13%) were recruited in Western countries and 1070 (71%) were recruited in countries that considered fully WEIRD, i.e., they are Western AND above the median for educated, industrialized, rich, and democratic. The remaining 405 participant samples (26.87%) were recruited in non-Western countries. Only 85 (5.64%) of these were samples recruited in non-Western but “EIRD” countries (Argentina, Chile, Israel, Japan, and Korea.)

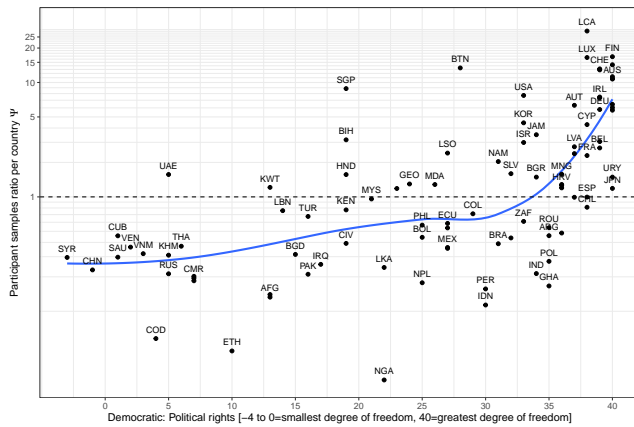


Figure 4: Democratic: Relationship between participant samples ratio ψ_s per country and the average political rights ratings. The dotted line indicates the positioning in which a country would be represented proportionally to the country’s population. The blue solid line indicates the locally-weighted regression (loess) line. Note the logarithmic scale of the y-axis.

4.6 Sample Diversity in Western Countries and “EIRD” Samples in non-Western Countries

Our dataset and analysis additionally showed that of those papers that use Western samples only a small number studied people of a lower education or income level than the more common (undergraduate student) samples. These papers, such as work by Dillahun et al. [25, 26], Dombrowski et al. [27], Redmiles et al. [69] as well as Saksono et al. [76] are noteworthy examples of investigations into the diversity of people within Western countries. Hence, while these participant samples are Western, but not strictly “EIRD”, they are currently an exception rather than the rule. Of course many non-Western countries, such as South Korea, Japan, Israel, Chile, or Argentina, are often highly educated, industrialized, rich, and/or democratic. Participant samples from these “EIRD-countries” constitute 20.99% of non-Western participant samples ($n=85$) and 5.64% of all participant samples in the past five years at CHI. These samples can greatly contribute to the international breadth of CHI research and to our understanding of users in diverse (national) cultures.

4.7 Relationship Between Participant Samples and Author Affiliations

To evaluate whether the geographic breadth of participant samples is broader than that of the location of authors (which would shed light on the extent to which authors recruit beyond their local area), we analyzed the author affiliations reported in the 1076 articles that also contained information about participants’ countries. Of those, 874 (81.23%) papers studied participants from the same country as at least one of the authors’ institutions. In 202 papers (18.77%), at least part of the participant sample was from a country different from the country or countries the authors are affiliated with through their institution. This includes 108 papers (10.0%) that studied participants samples from countries that do not match the country of authors’ institutions. Overall, these results demonstrate that a vast majority

of authors (over 80%) recruit samples “in their own backyard”, or at least in the same country as they are in.

5 DISCUSSION

The primary goal of our work was to quantify the geographic breadth of CHI participant samples. Are participant samples that CHI publications report on representative of the world’s population? Our analysis of CHI proceedings between 2016-2020 shows that they are not: 73% of findings are derived from studies with Western participant samples of which 97% come from countries to which all of the five WEIRD variables can be applied. This means that almost 3/4 of the knowledge we produce at CHI is based on 11.8% of the world’s population. Moreover, more than half of all countries (102 of 195 countries) did not have any participant samples at CHI in the past five years, suggesting that we know very little about technology users in those countries.

Unsurprisingly, a plurality of CHI’s participant samples (45.82%) in the past five years were recruited in the US. While we were unable to derive participants’ ethnicity, US samples in the social sciences—most commonly recruited at universities—are likely to be primarily European American [3] and this may be equally the case for most participants in HCI (though it has to be acknowledged that there is a growing movement within HCI to study diverse samples within the geographic US). In addition, while samples recruited at US universities may include international students, they are a minority in these studies and may not be representative of the population in their home country.

On the upside, our findings also, for the first time, showed that CHI participant samples are becoming more geographically diverse. Between 2016 and 2020, the fraction of US samples dropped by around 13 percentage points to 24.84%. During the same time frame, the percentage of non-Western samples almost doubled from 16.31% to 30.24%. While some of this may be explained by the choice of conference location, several other factors seem to have had a positive influence: First, the numbers may be starting to reflect SIGCHI’s efforts to diversify the CHI community and authorship, which in turn leads to the recruitment of local samples in non-Western countries. Second, we also found an increase in the number of online studies and studies of behavioral logs, many of which include participants from several different countries. This increase can be attributed to a growing awareness that findings based on one population may not generalize, research efforts that have produced guidelines on conducting online experiments with diverse samples, and to the general big data trend we have seen emerge in recent years. Third, the field of ICTD (or HCI4D) has shed light on technology use in many non-Western countries. Its growth over the past years [22] undoubtedly contributed to the increase in non-Western samples. Similarly, the past years have seen a steady increase in research on non-student samples in Western countries, such as work by Dillahun et al., Dombrowski et al., Harrington et al. and Vines et al., to name just a few, who studied people with low income or people with limited education (e.g., [25, 27, 34, 95]). All of this research contributes to our understanding of variations in how technology is being used and perceived and we hope that this trend that we have been seeing will continue.

We also aimed to identify which countries are over- and under-studied. We found that participant samples from many countries are strongly over-represented at CHI compared to their country's population size, including Finland, Denmark, Switzerland, Great Britain, Canada, Sweden, and Australia. Notable outliers in the list of over-represented countries included St. Lucia (1 sample), Luxembourg and Bhutan (2 samples respectively), all of which have small population sizes. Overall, the list of over-represented countries indicates that CHI's participant samples are often recruited in Western societies that are also more educated, industrialized, rich, and democratic than the majority of the world's countries. Quite strikingly, about 70% of participants were currently enrolled at a university or had completed a university education. This is unrepresentative of the world's population, which only enjoys an average of 8.4 years of schooling [92]. Similarly, CHI participants are significantly wealthier than the average person (GNI per capita: 27,850 Int\$ versus 17,591 Int\$).

When we examine these results, we might be inclined to compare them to other research fields. Are CHI participant samples more diverse than those in other fields? In 2008, more than 11 years ago, Arnett [3] found that 96% of participants in journals of the American Psychological Association were from Western countries, including the US, Canada, European countries, Australia, and Israel. In 2017, Nielson and colleagues showed that these numbers have changed little, critiquing that psychology research is not “readily embracing change” [62]. The 96% of Western samples in the field of psychology stands in contrast to 73% of Western samples at CHI. In addition, 68% of the participants samples in psychology were in the United States—22% more than the 45.82% of US participant samples we found in the CHI proceedings. These numbers suggest that CHI samples are more representative than those in psychology. The result is plausible, given that participant recruitment in psychology is still largely dependent on student participant pools and study credits, which are not as commonly used by HCI researchers. However, Arnett also found that the 96% of psychological samples only represented 12% of the world's population, which is exactly the same percentage of the world population that we found represented in the past five CHI proceedings. Hence, while CHI researchers recruit subjects from more countries than psychology, they are repeatedly recruiting from countries that are already over-represented. Focusing on growing CHI in countries that are currently under-represented would therefore improve the representation of the world's population, at least geographically.

Overall, our findings show that CHI researchers are still most commonly—in at least 73% of all cases—studying participants who have been shown to differ from the average person in their behaviors, preferences, analytic reasoning, and in their degrees of fairness or cooperation [36], inhibiting external validity and a broader understanding of how people use technology. Indeed, HCI studies comparing countries and cultures in recent years have started painting a picture of the diversity of technology users, showing differences ranging from security and privacy behavior [77], perceptions of emoji [47], to visual preferences for websites [70] and social comparison [7]. Many of these studies have concluded that one size may not fit all and that we should be increasing efforts to understand technology use in other countries and cultures [47, 70, 77]. To do so, it will be essential to continue efforts by the CHI community to increase

studies of participant samples in other countries. In the next section, we discuss ideas for further diversifying who we study and how.

6 IDEAS FOR MAKING CHI LESS WEIRD

Readers may now ask themselves: Should all CHI researchers study geographically diverse samples? We believe this is neither possible nor desirable. In fact, there is immense value in focused studies that investigate specific groups of people in specific countries and contexts, such as commonly done by ICTD researchers [22] or by HCI researchers focusing on populations with certain ethnicities, income levels, education levels, or other identities (e.g., [25, 27]). This includes studies with very common participant samples, such as American undergraduates. All of these studies have in the past contributed insights that formed the technology we use today. However, we do think that the CHI community needs to amplify its efforts to study non-WEIRD participant samples and to clearly communicate their samples' identities and potential implications for generalizability.

Improving the representation of non-WEIRD participants, however, is a complex undertaking and raises concerns of power, as suggested in Irani and colleagues' work on Postcolonial Computing [43]. A well thought-through solution should not only focus on increasing the number of non-WEIRD participants, but also on increasing the diversity of researchers and of those who are commissioning and funding the research (i.e., companies and funding agencies). Considering different stakeholders will lead to an increase in the diversity of viewpoints, research needs, and interpretations of research and results.

Based on our results, we compiled a list of possible ideas to address the fact that CHI research skews Western. It must be mentioned that this paper was written by authors who work and live in three countries that all meet the WEIRD criteria. While many of us have years of experience in intercultural contexts in business and science, this background influences our view of potential solutions that may address the WEIRD problem. We hope that these ideas are seen as a starting point to more comprehensive discussions among the global CHI community.

Diversifying authorship: Our results demonstrated that 81.23% of CHI papers in the past five years reported on locally recruited samples, suggesting that a key opportunity to achieve a greater sample diversity is to grow the geographic breadth of authors across the world. Balancing the number of CHI authors and co-authors from non-WEIRD and WEIRD countries will have various positive effects, from diversifying viewpoints and counteracting confirmation bias to facilitating the recruitment of non-WEIRD participant samples and enhancing the discussion of CHI findings and research emphases. The most direct way to achieve an increase in non-Western authorship is to increase the number of papers authored by non-Western authors. In addition, the CHI community could also increase efforts to foster collaborations across Western and non-Western countries. However, it is crucial that such collaborations result in mutually beneficial collaborations. In particular, diversifying authorship should never be a means to an end; instead, the focus should be on achieving a shared research goal and promoting mutual support and benefit. Given the current academic system of recognizing research contributions, it is particularly important that none of the important work

goes unnoticed (see for instance [38] for a more in-depth discussion on crediting contributions to scientific scholarly output).

Potential avenues for diversifying authorship have already been ongoing (e.g., SIGCHI's initiatives [59]). These efforts could be continued and extended by nurturing interactions and collaborations among researchers across countries, such as by (virtually) co-locating the CHI conference with SIGCHI In-Cooperation conferences (e.g., with Asian CHI [83], IndiaHCI [35], or CHIuXiD [17] in Indonesia and South-East Asia), by developing workshops that get together researchers from various countries and regions, or by continuing efforts like the open and scalable university laboratories as was done by Vaish et al. [93]. In addition, it will be important to reduce barriers to publishing and attending CHI, such as by more frequently seeking conference locations in non-Western countries, which our data suggests may increase the number of submissions that include non-Western participant samples. In line with this, many other approaches would need to be combined: from lowering registration fees and/or enabling virtual attendance, growing the reviewer pool to include more diverse viewpoints for evaluating submission, all the way to ensuring that potential language barriers do not skew paper acceptances towards English-speaking countries. None of these approaches are straightforward to achieve given budget and other constraints, but little steps towards some of these may already go a long way.

Fostering the use of online research: While local recruitment of diverse participants remains a bottleneck for studying representative samples, studying online samples can sometimes help [8]. As we found in our analysis of papers that study participants from more than one country, they usually reported on studies of behavioral log data and large-scale surveys and experiments. Research that is amenable to the recruitment of online participants could be more often conducted online, preferably by authors from various countries and cultures to promote research diversity and offer various perspectives.

To support researchers in conducting such online studies, HCI research should add to existing efforts that have investigated how online research can preserve data quality and allow a wider variety of experiment methodologies (e.g., [8, 66–68, 71], including qualitative studies. In addition, HCI research has already contributed novel crowdsourcing platforms [30] and volunteer-based experiment platforms [45, 71] that mitigate some of the concerns about Mechanical Turk [67]; these efforts should be continued and ideally be made available to all of HCI. Moving all research online is of course neither possible nor desirable; in fact, online research excludes large parts of the world population who are without Internet access (an estimated 49% [90]), who do not access specific platforms and services, or who are not reached by online recruitment messages. Nevertheless, we believe that online research could be increased and that this could add to our understanding of people's technology use in other countries and cultures.

While this may sound straightforward, it is not going to be a solution to solely support Westerners in doing more research with non-WEIRD participants. In fact, such a scenario could easily aggravate imbalances, for example if Western companies benefit from this research by increasing sales in non-Western markets. As mentioned above, any efforts to increase the use of online research have to go hand in hand with other advances to improve the diversity of CHI

authorship, tech leadership, and funding sources. Specifically, these efforts should be focused on supporting researchers in conducting online studies in non-Western countries as much as in Western countries to ensure that we can deepen our understanding of HCI using various points of view.

Developing methods for studying geographically diverse samples: Another way to increase geographically diverse participant samples is by supporting Western and non-Western researchers in conducting studies with participants in countries other than their own by developing appropriate methods and case studies. For example, prior research has shown a five times increase in response bias if interviewers are foreign researchers requiring a translator, and offered guidelines for reducing this bias [23]. Researchers have also developed methods for eliciting values in non-Western societies [2], and for adapting the think-aloud method to other cultures [18]. Irani et al. [43] proposed a reframing of methods to see participants as “active participants and partners” rather than a passive knowledge resource. In short, the CHI community has a breadth of knowledge about conducting research across countries and cultures, large-scale research with diverse samples, and qualitative studies in local communities. However, it is rare that we share the experiences and knowledge gained when designing, recruiting for, and conducting these studies, including what may have gone wrong. Encouraging CHI papers, experience reports, and workshops on these topics would provide a go-to-guide for authors who are interested in studying small and foreign or large and diverse samples and lower the barrier to entry to researching non-local, diverse samples.

Appreciating replications and extensions of findings: CHI has seen various discussions around the replication of research (see, e.g., [73]), which can ensure that findings are stable, despite differences in the makeup of participant samples or over time. RepliCHI [99], for example, is a series of workshops at CHI that has called for discussions around revisiting work for purposes of validation. But replications can also uncover variations in the findings that may be due to demographic, geographic, and/or cultural differences between samples included in the original and replication study. Such replications and extensions of studies should continue and be promoted, including efforts to raise awareness among authors and reviewers about the value of attempting replication and extension of prior results in other countries, in a variety of contexts, and with a variety of participants.

Report and track the international breadth of participant samples: One surprising finding in our study of CHI papers was that 5.7% of the CHI papers in the past five years did not mention any participant numbers. A little more than 56% did not mention participants' country affiliation, nor could it be inferred from the author information. While reporting on participants' countries in detail may not be realistic for studies with geographically diverse samples, including country information should become standard for most CHI papers to facilitate replications, extensions, meta analyses, and to track the international breadth of participant samples in the future. Fostering the inclusion of geographic information in CHI papers most likely requires better guidelines for reporting on the number of participants and their demographic information, such as age, gender, education level, and country of origin. These guidelines should already be incorporated in the paper templates and in structured ways during submission, providing authors with best-practice examples

of how to report on participants. Similar to the recommendations Schlesinger et al. [78] made by suggesting to “consistently report context” and “consistently report demographics” in research papers, we also believe that better guidelines and standards for reporting this information will be essential for facilitating automated analyses and better tracking of the geographic breadth of participant samples in the future. Being able to automatically extract participant demographics from the papers and/or meta data provided by the authors would not only facilitate automatic analysis, but also meta studies and comparisons between studies.

Identification of constraints on generalizability: The fact that most CHI papers study Western samples in itself is not necessarily bad; it is only questionable in cases where findings may not generalize, but are presented that way. Similar to our suggestion above, it may be helpful if papers detailed on the sample composition, how it compares to the world population, and whether this may impact generalizability of results. One way to ensure that papers adequately describe samples, address potential question of generalizability, and suggest future work to replicate or extend the study with a different sample, is by having a geographically diverse set of reviewers. These reviewers could be encouraged to not only describe the contribution of a paper as is already standard, but to also pay attention to the representativeness of samples and generalizability across countries and culture. Non-Western reviewers, in particular, may be more sensitive to findings that may not generalize, and may be able to suggest alternative interpretations in their reviews. Ideally, CHI should encourage at least one non-Western reviewer per paper and include recommendations on what to look for in the PCS review form.

While far from complete, we hope that these initial ideas can serve as a starting point for further ideation and brainstorming among the CHI community for how to increase the diversity at CHI.

7 LIMITATIONS & FUTURE WORK

Our work has focused on the WEIRD framework and the geographic distribution of study participants. However, nationality, education, level of industrialization, economic power and the political context are only a very small subset of factors that might influence findings in HCI. This means that our work does not generalize beyond the WEIRD framework and the results should not be used to infer the diversity of CHI participant samples in general.

Our results also do not allow inferences about individuals’ demographics and identity because papers in the CHI proceedings rarely provided detailed information, such as on a participant’s country of origin, their cultural norms, or personal education and income level.

A limitation of our ideas for diversifying CHI participant samples is that this paper was written by authors from countries that all meet the WEIRD criteria. As mentioned in the Discussion section, this has undoubtedly influenced our view of potential approaches that may address the WEIRD problem. An important next step will therefore be to discuss and broaden these ideas with the global CHI community.

In future work, it would also be interesting to compare our work to related conference venues and journals, such as CSCW [19] or ToCHI [85] and to more systematically test which changes to these conferences lead to a geographic broadening of participant samples.

We also hope that our work will spark an interest in tracking WEIRD metrics over time, as discussed above.

We are also excited about future efforts that focus on within-country representation of authors and participants. We envision such future work to rethink using the political world map as a major reference to group study participants. Instead, researchers could develop ways to quantify the impact of all diverse factors on human interaction with computers, which would necessitate regrouping people based on individual characteristics which they share across national borders, such as gender, personality, education, religion, class and experience with technology.

8 CONCLUSION

Our goal with this work was to quantify the geographic breadth at the premier conference for Human-Computer Interaction, CHI. We presented an empirical analysis of the international representativeness of participant samples between 2016 and 2020, showing that at least 73% of CHI study findings are based on Western participants, representing less than 12% of the world’s population. Our findings revealed that participant samples are more educated, industrialized, rich, and democratic than the average population, demonstrating that CHI is largely a conference of WEIRD participant samples. Encouragingly, our analysis also found that the number of non-Western samples has increased in recent years, and that several studies conducted in Western countries included less commonly recruited participants, such as low-income or non-college educated populations. This suggests that CHI efforts on diversity may be starting to bear fruit. Based on these results, we provided actionable suggestions on diversifying CHI authorship, facilitating recruitment of non-Western samples, and tracking geographic representation of study participants in the future. We hope that our findings lead to further discussions around diversity and inclusion in the CHI community.

9 DATASET

Our dataset including all annotated articles from the 2016–2020 CHI proceedings can be found in the supplementary materials.

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