Textual Representations for Scrutable Recommendations (TEARS)

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SCAI: Search-Oriented Conversational AI

SCAI: Search-Oriented Conversational AI

- SCAI Events

SCAI: Search-Oriented Conversational AI
IJCAI Workshop
August 2025

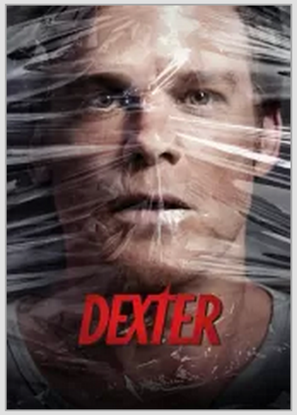
Mila

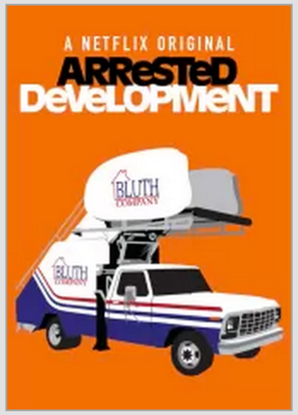
HEC MONTRÉAL

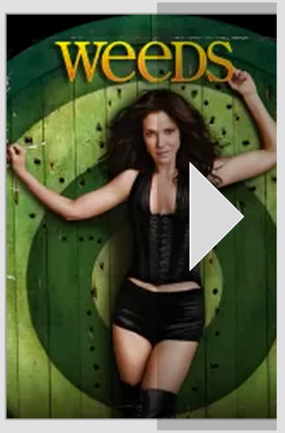
1. Modern AI techniques are **opaque**
    - Difficult to quickly adapt and correct
2. Large language models provide a **novel interface**
    - They can be used to improve human interactions
3. Focus on **recommender systems**
    - Better performance and control

NETFLIX

Top Picks for Me







ICLR 2025 @iclr_conf · 23h

Please send to program-chairs@iclr.cc and we will investigate (if not already).

1 · 33 · 8.6K

Pierre Richemond @TheOneKloud · Oct 15

Life update: After several fulfilling years at Google DeepMind, I'm embarking on a new journey. I've had the honor of working alongside brilliant minds, built lasting friendships and am proud of our achievements together. Thank you all for the memories-stay tuned for what's next!

2 · 125 · 17K

Arian Khorasani @Arian_Khorasani · 19h

Very enjoyable and wonderful discussion by @DavidSKrueger on AI Safety and AI Alignment! Highly recommend it to those who couldn't make it, check out the recording!

> **Princeton PLI** @PrincetonPLI · Oct 14
>
> PASS seminar tomorrow, 10/15 at 3pm ET!
>
> Speaker: @DavidSKrueger from @Cambridge_Uni
>
> Live: youtube.com/@PrincetonPLI/.....
> Show more
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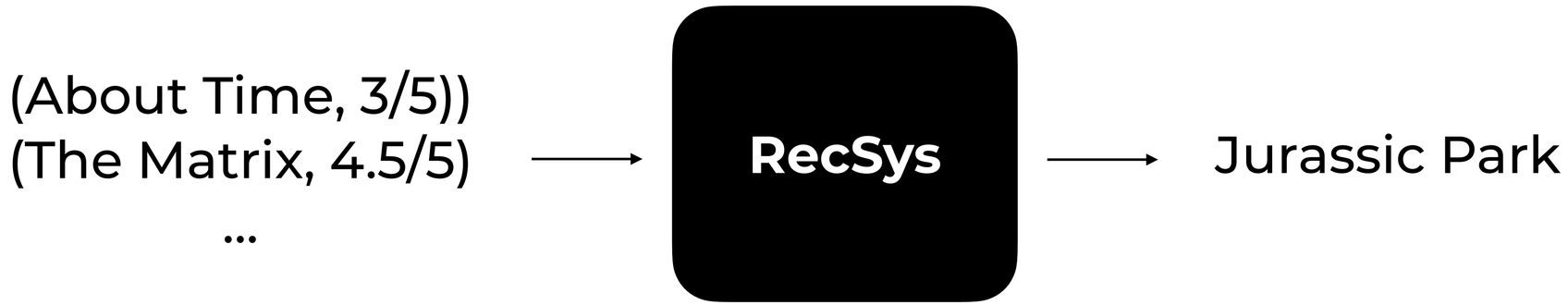
Recommender Systems (RecSys)



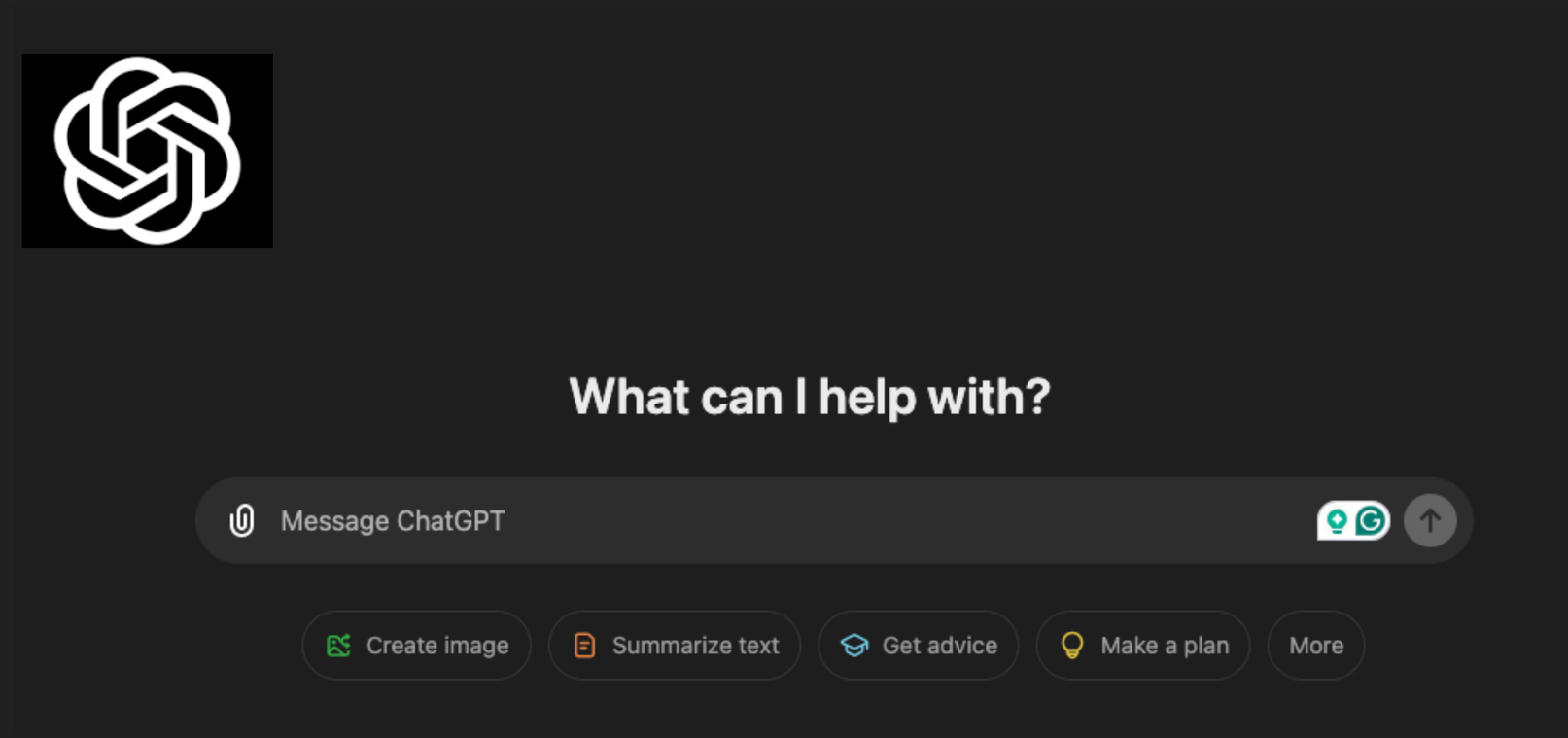
Modelling of User Preferences

- Users have little control over these recommender systems

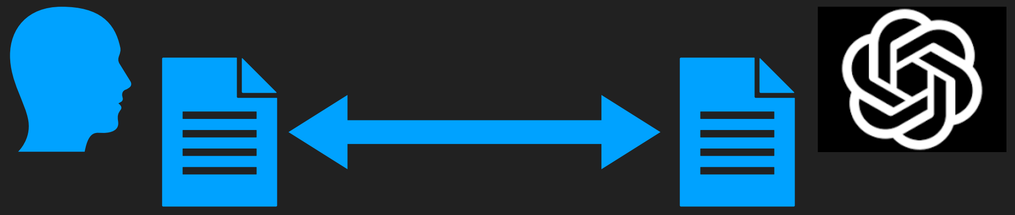
1. Fixing bad/missing recommendations?

2. Providing contextual information?

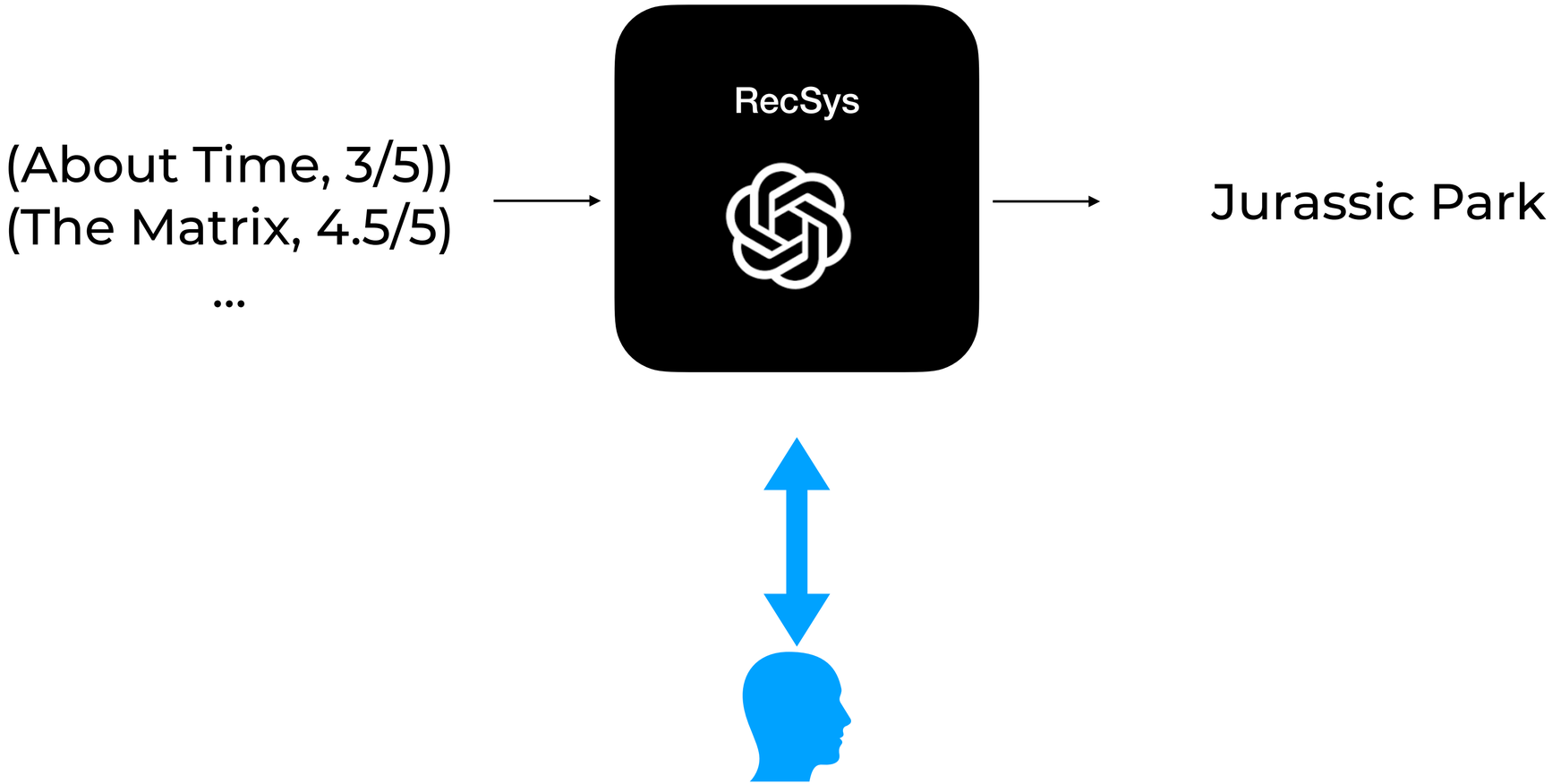
No (limited) Feedback Mechanism

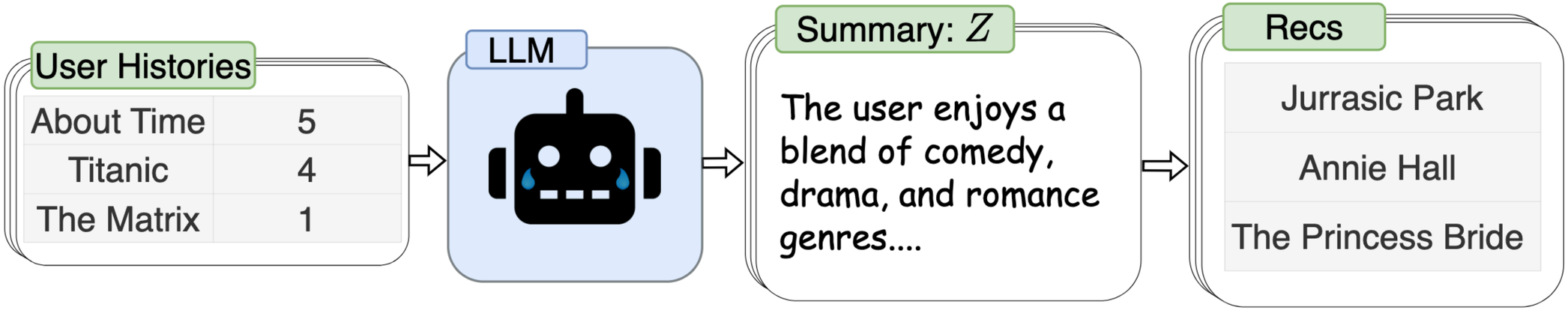


- Large language models (LLMs) are an **interface** to AI capabilities
  - E.g., We can interact using text



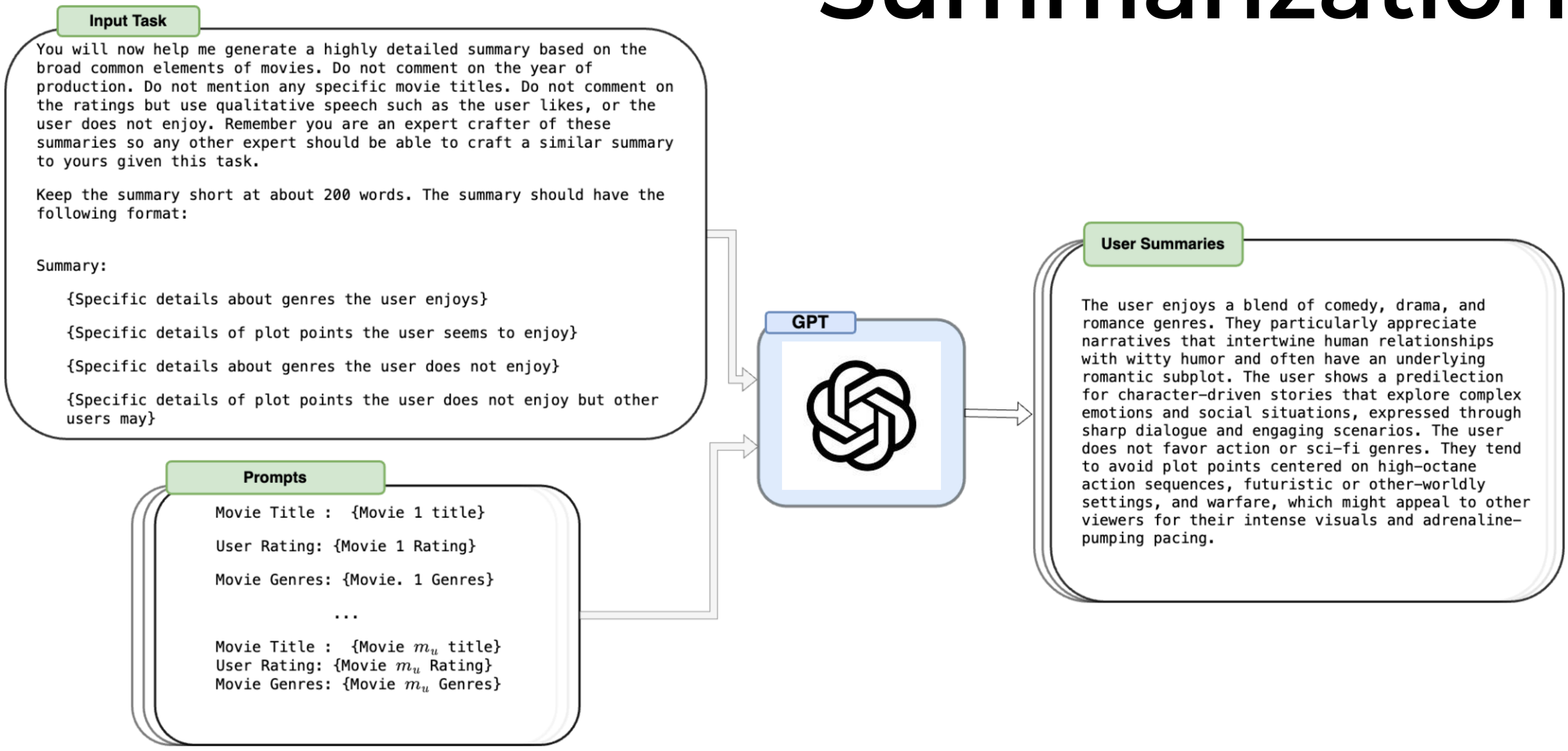
Scrutable Recommender Systems (RecSys)





Conceptualized in:
On Natural Language User Profiles for Transparent and Scrutable Recommendation
Radlinski et. al, SIGIR 2022

Summarization



Little Women (1994)
Queen Margot (1994)
Age of Innocence, The (1993)
Trainspotting (1996)
My Left Foot (1989)
Dead Poets Society (1989)

Sense and Sensibility (1995)
Othello (1995)
Eat Drink Man Woman (1994)
Immortal Beloved (1994)
In the Name of the Father (1993)
Emma (1996)

...

Sex, Lies, and Videotape (1989)
Ice Storm, The (1997)
Lolita (1997)
Drop Dead Gorgeous (1999)

User Summary

The user enjoys dramas, especially those intertwined with romance and historical settings. Elements of war and the intricacies of familial relationships, as depicted in period pieces or literary adaptations, are also favored. Integrating comedy with drama, showcasing personal growth or societal commentary seems to resonate well. The user seems to enjoy plot points centered on character-driven narratives that involve emotional depth, personal conflict, and intimate relationships. Elements of fantasy or enchantment within a dramatic framework appear to appeal as well.

Conversely, the user does not enjoy certain types of dramas that perhaps focus on more modern or gritty realism,
such as those explicitly involving non-linear storytelling or controversial themes without a significant romance or historical context.

Plot points that revolve around explicit content, cold or clinical interpersonal dynamics, or lack the element of warmth found. in character connections are less appreciated. While some users may find ambiguity, high-intensity crime, and unconventional narrative structures intriguing, these do not seem to satisfy the preferences of this user.

Summaries are user-specific

	Netflix	
	GPT-4-preview	LLaMA 3.1
Max Length	268	257
Minimum Length	43	71
90th Percentile Length	203	220
10th Percentile Length	140	140
Average Length	170.20 ±26.38	181.15 ±30.62
Edit Distances	172.45 ±21.18	156.21 ±18.58
BLEU Scores	0.041 ±0.03	0.20 ±0.06

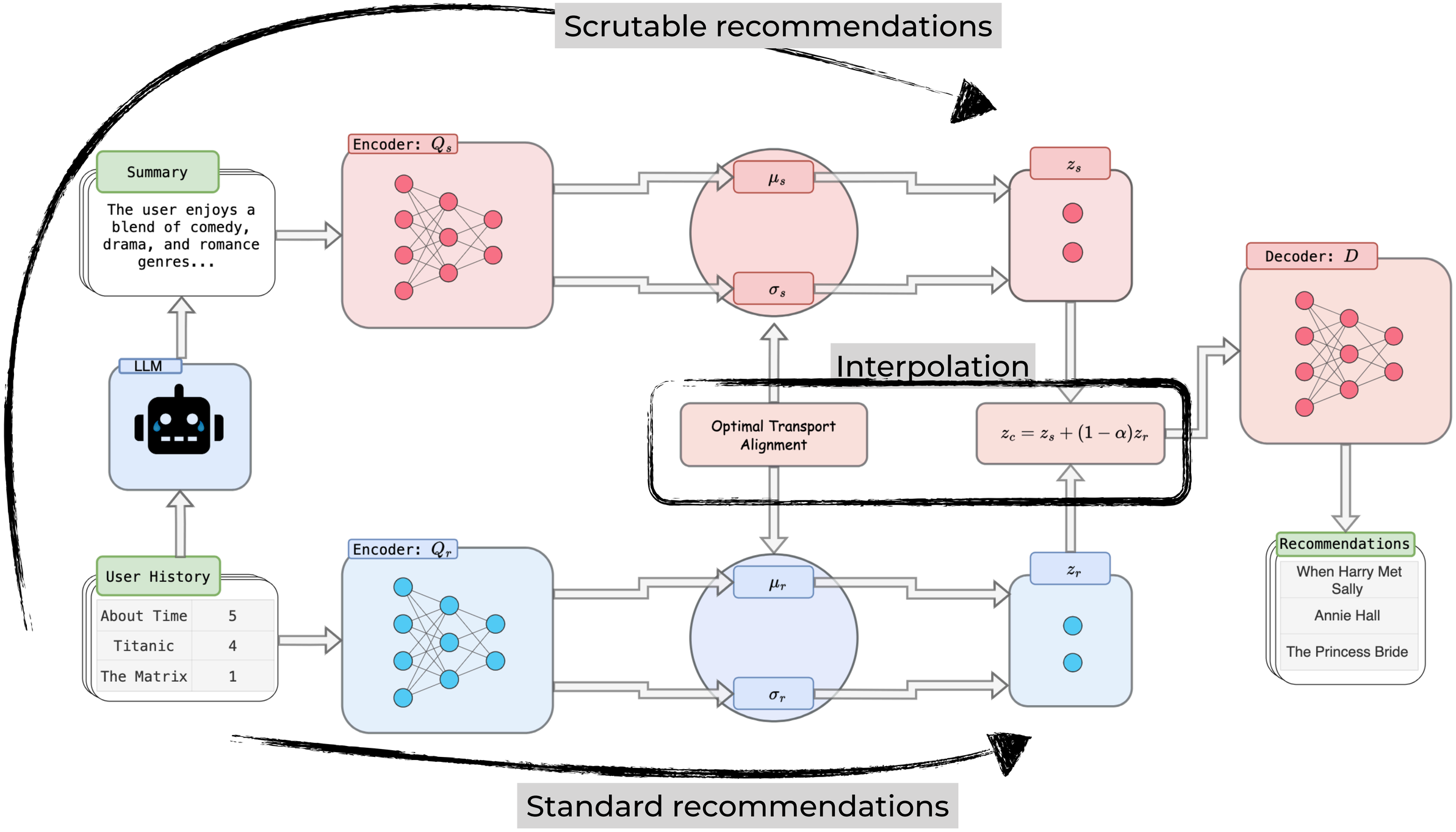
- **Similar results for a book dataset**

Recommendation performance

	Model	Netflix	
		Recall@20	NDCG@20
Standard Models	EASE	0.496	0.518
	RecVAE	0.515	0.540
Scrutable Models	TEARS Base (GPT)	0.465	0.491

Interpolation to obtain best of both worlds

- Large language models have ingested lots of information (the whole web!)
- Standard recommender systems are still better for modelling user preferences and recommendations
- Blend or interpolate to obtain:
  - High-quality recommendations from scrutable models
- **Idea: Align a standard model and TEARS in embedding space**


Scrutable recommendations
Summary
The user enjoys a blend of comedy, drama, and romance genres...
Encoder: Q_s
μ_s
σ_s
z_s
Decoder: D
LLM
Interpolation
Optimal Transport Alignment
$z_c = z_s + (1-\alpha)z_r$
User History
About Time 5
Titanic 4
The Matrix 1
Encoder: Q_r
μ_r
σ_r
z_r
Recommendations
When Harry Met Sally
Annie Hall
The Princess Bride
Standard recommendations

Objective

$$\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{R}} + \lambda_1 \mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{OT}} + \lambda_2 \mathcal{L}_{\mathbf{KL}}$$

R: Cross-entropy of the recommendations

OT: Wasserstein distance between VAE and scrutable embeddings

KL: KL distance between prior and posterior over embeddings

Recommendation performance

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	Model	Recall@20	NDCG@20
Standard Models	EASE	0.496	0.518
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Scrutable Models	TEARS Base	0.465	0.491
	TEARS RecVAE	0.518	0.544

3 Datasets

	Number of Train users	Validation Users	Test users	Number of Items	Average rating	Sparsity	Number of Genres
ML-1M	5,537	250	250	2,745	3.63	0.942	11
Netflix	7,978	1,000	1,000	3,081	3.81	0.910	15
Goodbooks	7,980	1,000	1,000	8,093	4.28	0.988	35

- 2 movies, 1 books dataset
- Strong generalization

	ML-1M				Netflix				Goodbooks			
Model	Recall@20	NDCG@20	Recall@50	NDCG@50	Recall@20	NDCG@20	Recall@50	NDCG@50	Recall@20	NDCG@20	Recall@50	NDCG@50
GPT-4-turbo	0.031	0.033	0.048	0.0390	0.054	0.067	0.065	0.040	0.015	0.012	0.013	0.011
EASE [49]	0.295	0.277	0.320	0.270	0.496	0.518	0.441	0.466	0.173	0.180	0.193	0.182
Multi-DAE [31]	0.290 ± 0.002	0.254 ± 0.001	0.363 ± 0.004	0.266 ± 0.000	0.507 ± 0.001	0.532 ± 0.001	0.450 ± 0.000	0.476 ± 0.001	0.151 ± 0.002	0.155 ± 0.002	0.173 ± 0.001	0.160 ± 0.001
GERS Base	0.276 ± 0.003	0.246 ± 0.001	0.320 ± 0.004	0.248 ± 0.000	0.471 ± 0.001	0.497 ± 0.001	0.413 ± 0.001	0.440 ± 0.001	0.153 ± 0.001	0.161 ± 0.001	0.167 ± 0.001	0.161 ± 0.001
TEARS Base	0.267 ± 0.004	0.253 ± 0.002	0.302 ± 0.014	0.250 ± 0.005	0.465 ± 0.004	0.491 ± 0.004	0.413 ± 0.003	0.439 ± 0.003	0.145 ± 0.001	0.153 ± 0.002	0.158 ± 0.002	0.153 ± 0.002
TEARS Base	0.259 ± 0.010	0.249 ± 0.010	0.292 ± 0.015	0.245 ± 0.010	0.452 ± 0.002	0.479 ± 0.002	0.397 ± 0.001	0.424 ± 0.001	0.143 ± 0.002	0.151 ± 0.003	0.156 ± 0.002	0.151 ± 0.002
TEARS RecVAE $_{\alpha=1}$	0.307 ± 0.006	0.272 ± 0.005	0.351 ± 0.007	0.276 ± 0.005	0.483 ± 0.002	0.509 ± 0.001	0.428 ± 0.002	0.455 ± 0.001	0.150 ± 0.002	0.160 ± 0.003	0.163 ± 0.001	0.159 ± 0.001
Multi-VAE [31]	0.295 ± 0.002	0.261 ± 0.001	0.357 ± 0.002*	0.270 ± 0.001	0.507 ± 0.001	0.532 ± 0.001	0.450 ± 0.000	0.476 ± 0.001	0.159 ± 0.001	0.163 ± 0.001	0.186 ± 0.001	0.170 ± 0.001
TEARS Multi-VAE$_{\alpha^*}$	0.295 ± 0.003	0.267 ± 0.002*	0.344 ± 0.010	0.272 ± 0.003	0.512 ± 0.001*	0.538 ± 0.001*	0.451 ± 0.000*	0.480 ± 0.000*	0.171 ± 0.002*	0.178 ± 0.002*	0.187 ± 0.003	0.178 ± 0.002*
TEARS Multi-VAE$_{\alpha^*}$	0.306 ± 0.003*	0.276 ± 0.003*	0.347 ± 0.007	0.278 ± 0.003*	0.510 ± 0.001*	0.536 ± 0.001*	0.450 ± 0.001	0.479 ± 0.001*	0.169 ± 0.002*	0.174 ± 0.002*	0.187 ± 0.003	0.176 ± 0.002*
MacridVAE [33]	0.301 ± 0.007	0.260 ± 0.006	0.370 ± 0.002	0.276 ± 0.005	0.505 ± 0.003	0.529 ± 0.003	0.450 ± 0.002	0.476 ± 0.001	0.168 ± 0.001	0.170 ± 0.001	**0.196** ± 0.001	0.178 ± 0.001
TEARS MacridVAE$_{\alpha^*}$	**0.323 ± 0.004***	0.280 ± 0.004*	**0.381 ± 0.006***	**0.291 ± 0.003***	0.511 ± 0.001*	0.535 ± 0.002*	0.454 ± 0.002*	0.480 ± 0.002*	0.171 ± 0.002*	0.175 ± 0.002*	0.195 ± 0.002	0.180 ± 0.001*
TEARS MacridVAE$_{\alpha^*}$	0.319 ± 0.004*	0.280 ± 0.002*	0.376 ± 0.003*	0.289 ± 0.001*	0.510 ± 0.001*	0.536 ± 0.001*	0.450 ± 0.001	0.479 ± 0.001*	0.169 ± 0.001	0.173 ± 0.001*	0.194 ± 0.002	0.179 ± 0.001
RecVAE [47]	0.300 ± 0.005	0.264 ± 0.003	0.360 ± 0.003	0.274 ± 0.003	0.515 ± 0.003	0.540 ± 0.003	0.455 ± 0.002	0.482 ± 0.002	0.171 ± 0.001	0.176 ± 0.001	0.191 ± 0.002	0.179 ± 0.001
GERS RecVAE $_{\alpha^*}$	0.304 ± 0.003*	0.266 ± 0.003*	0.366 ± 0.004*	0.279 ± 0.002*	0.517 ± 0.001*	0.542 ± 0.001*	**0.458 ± 0.001***	**0.485 ± 0.002***	0.170 ± 0.001	0.176 ± 0.001	0.192 ± 0.001	0.180 ± 0.001
TEARS RecVAE$_{\alpha^*}$	0.307 ± 0.002*	0.273 ± 0.002*	0.374 ± 0.002*	0.285 ± 0.001*	0.517 ± 0.001*	0.543 ± 0.000*	0.457 ± 0.001*	**0.485 ± 0.001***	**0.175± 0.002***	**0.181 ± 0.002***	0.193 ± 0.000*	**0.183± 0.001***
TEARS RecVAE$_{\alpha^*}$	0.319 ± 0.005*	**0.282 ± 0.005***	0.363 ± 0.003*	0.287 ± 0.002*	**0.518 ± 0.001**	**0.544 ± 0.001***	0.457 ± 0.001*	**0.485 ± 0.001***	0.173 ± 0.001*	0.179 ± 0.001*	0.191 ± 0.002	0.181 ± 0.000*

Experimental Observations

- TEARS is an effective plug-in method
  - Consistently outperform its base model (RecVAE, Multi-VAE, MacridVAE)
- GPT and Llama summaries are equivalent
- TEARS outperforms Genre-based model (GERS) except on Netflix dataset

LLMs alone aren’t competitive

		Netflix	
	Model	Recall@20	NDCG@20
Standard Models	EASE	0.496	0.518
	RecVAE	0.515	0.540
Scrutable Models	TEARS Base (GPT)	0.465	0.491
	TEARS RecVAE	0.518	0.544
	GPT-4-Turbo	0.054	0.067

Scrutable Recsys are Controllable

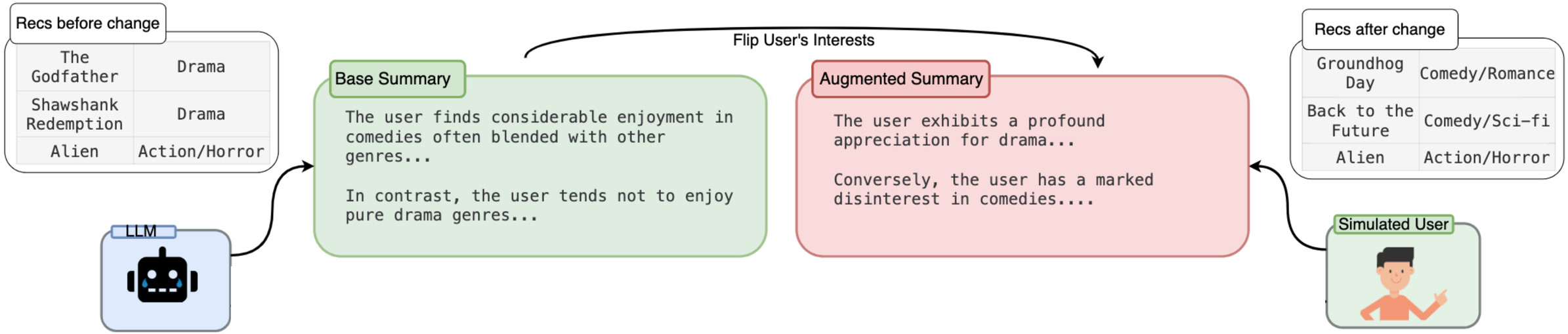
- Three synthetic studies:

  1. *Large-scope Changes*: Change the ranks of groups of similar items (genre)

  2. *Small-scope Changes*: Change the rank of a specific item in the recommendation list

  3. *Guided recommendations:* Replace summary with current context

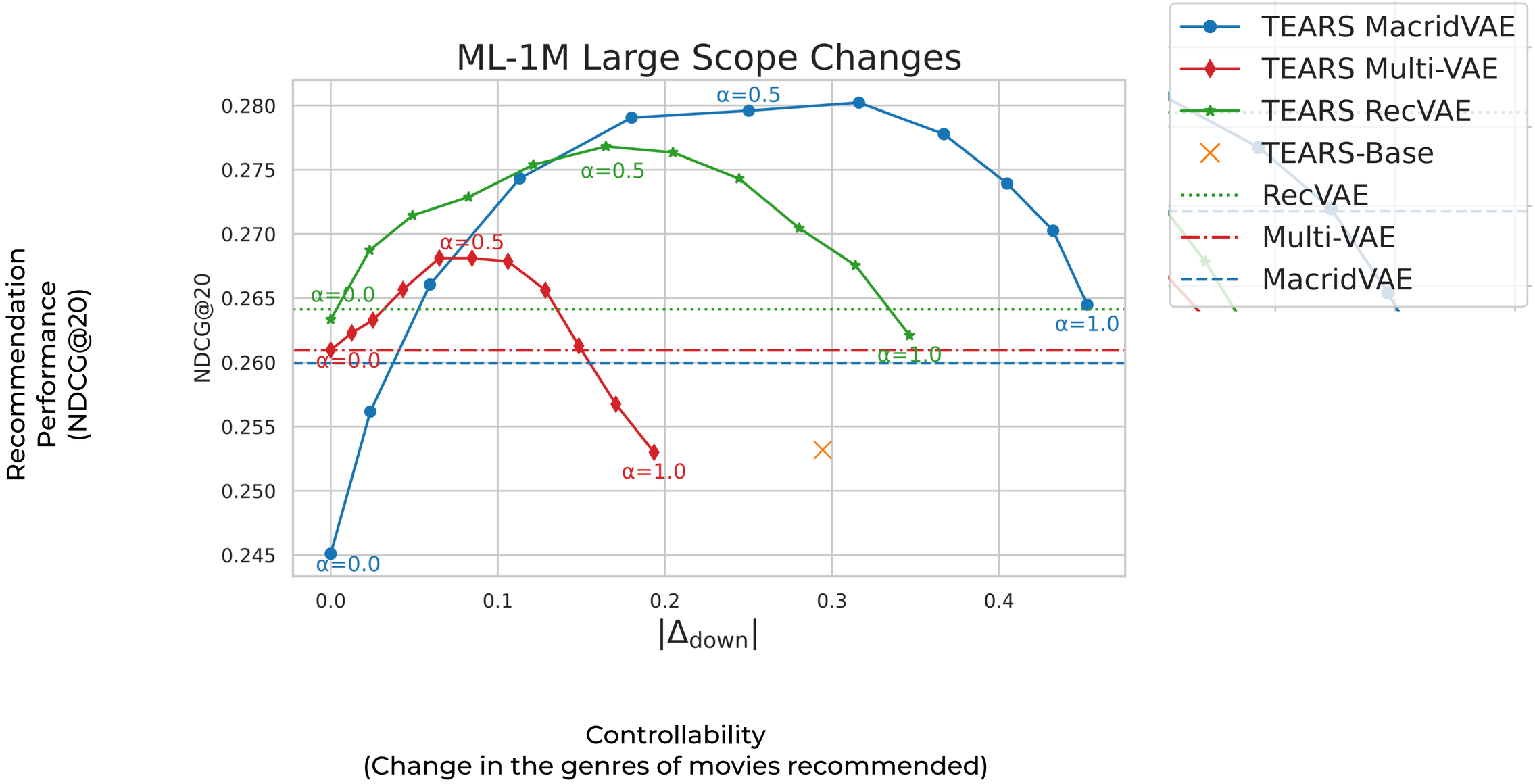
1. Large-scope Changes



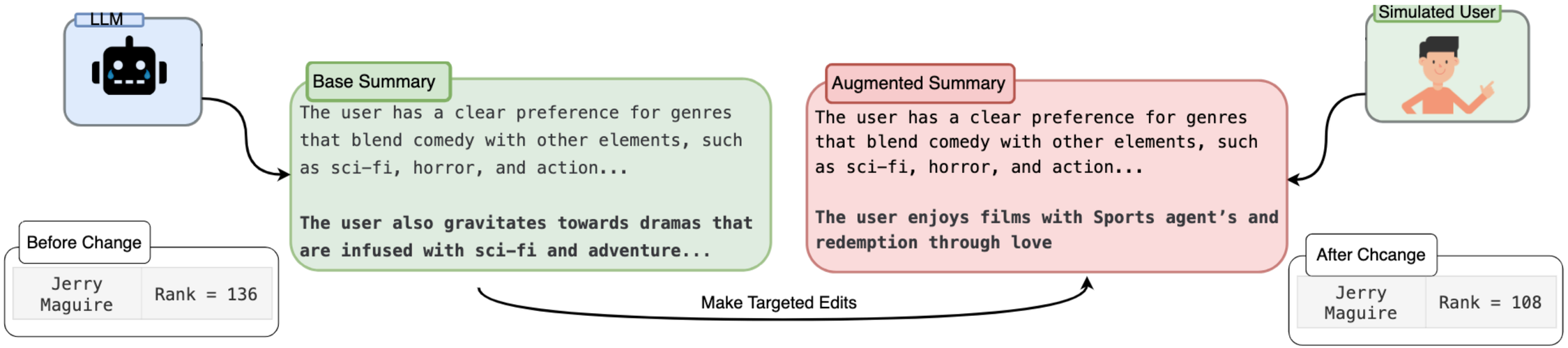
How to measure changes?

- No ground truth information
- We develop a genre-based version of NDCG
- We evaluate the difference between the original recommendations and the new recommendations

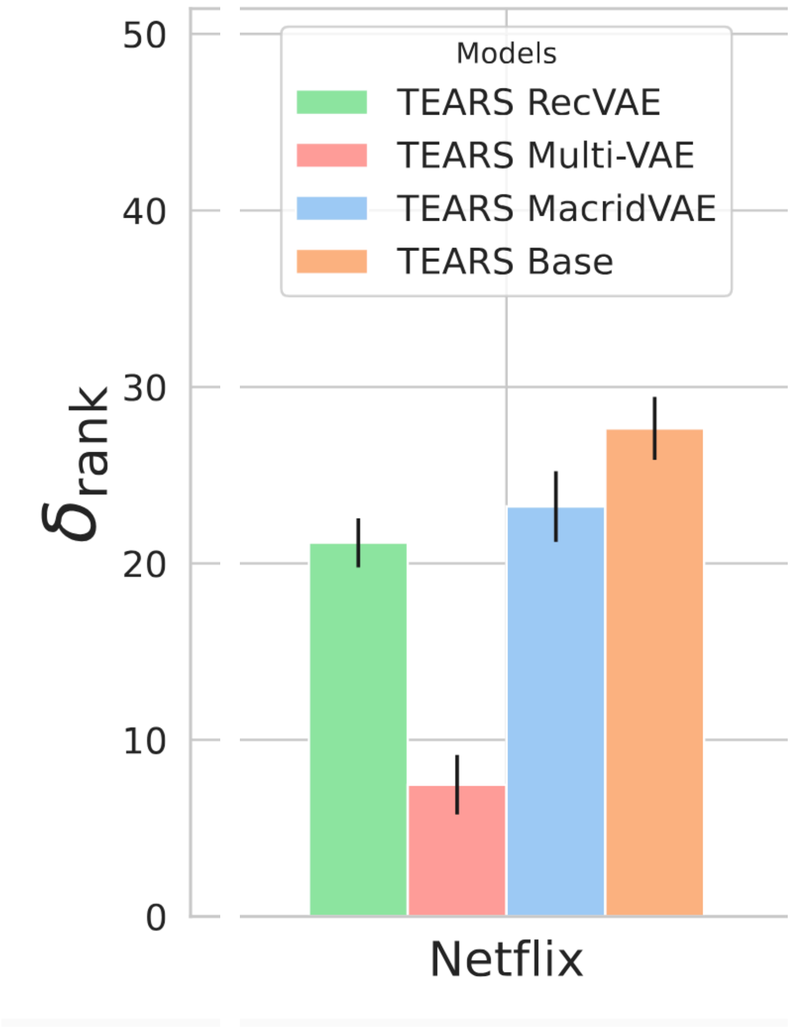
$$\Delta@k(\rho) = \mathrm{NDCG}_g^{\mathrm{O}}@k(\rho) - \mathrm{NDCG}_g^{\mathrm{A}}@k(\rho)$$


ML-1M Large Scope Changes
NDCG@20
0.280
0.275
0.270
0.265
0.260
0.255
0.250
0.245
0.0
0.1
0.2
0.3
0.4
|Δdown|
α=0.5
α=0.5
α=0.5
α=0.0
α=0.0
α=0.0
α=1.0
α=1.0
α=1.0
TEARS MacridVAE
TEARS Multi-VAE
TEARS RecVAE
TEARS-Base
RecVAE
Multi-VAE
MacridVAE
Recommendation Performance (NDCG@20)
Controllability
(Change in the genres of movies recommended)

2. Small-scope Changes

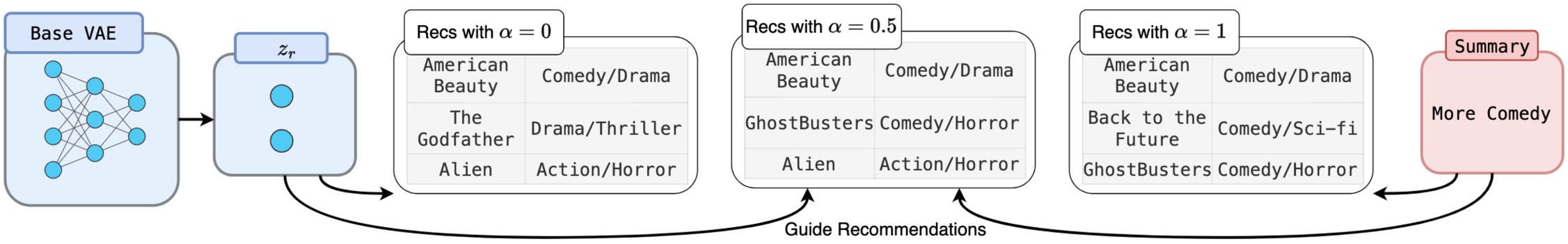


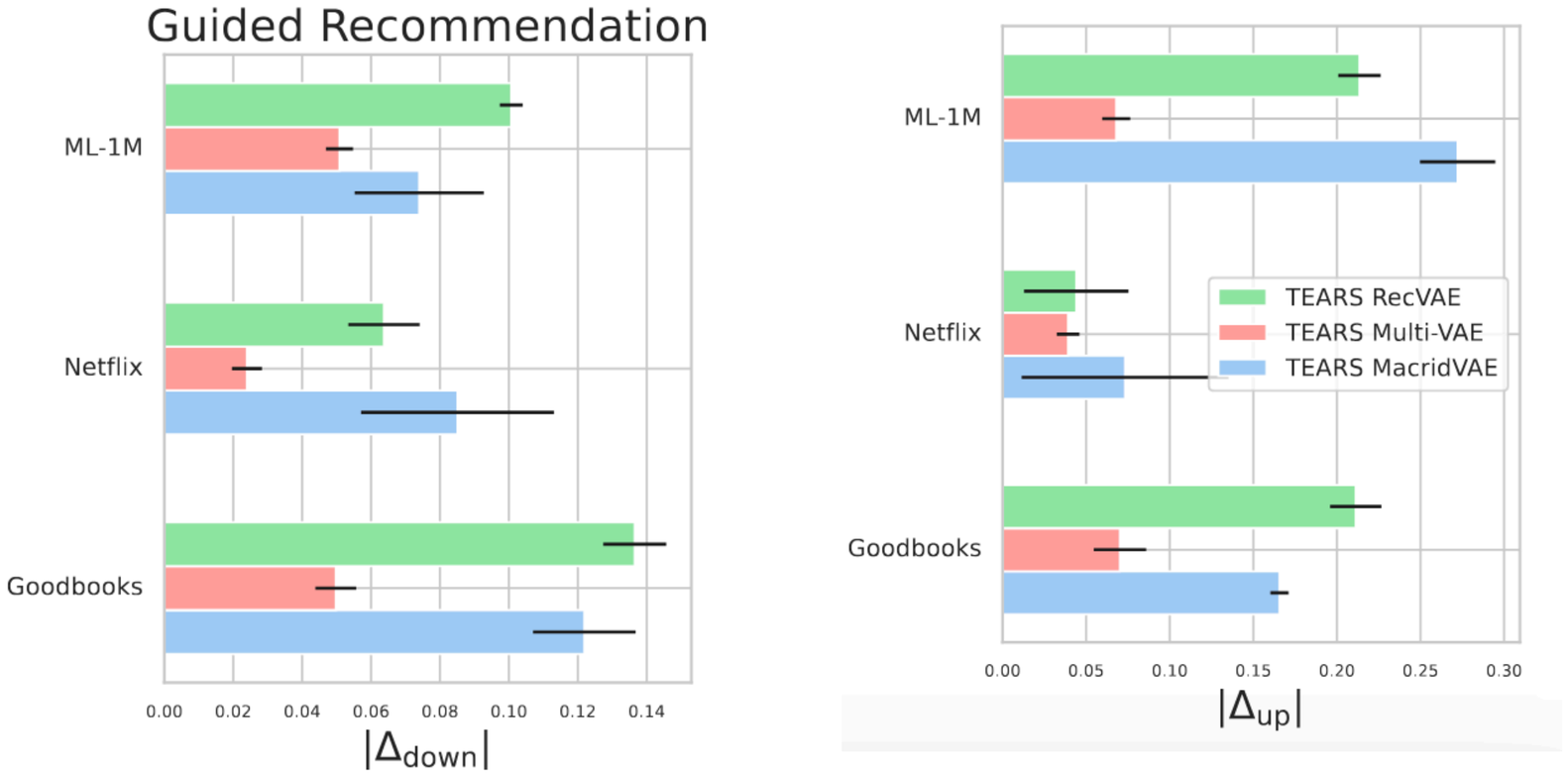
Change in rank to the target item caused by the change
In summary



3. Guided recommendations

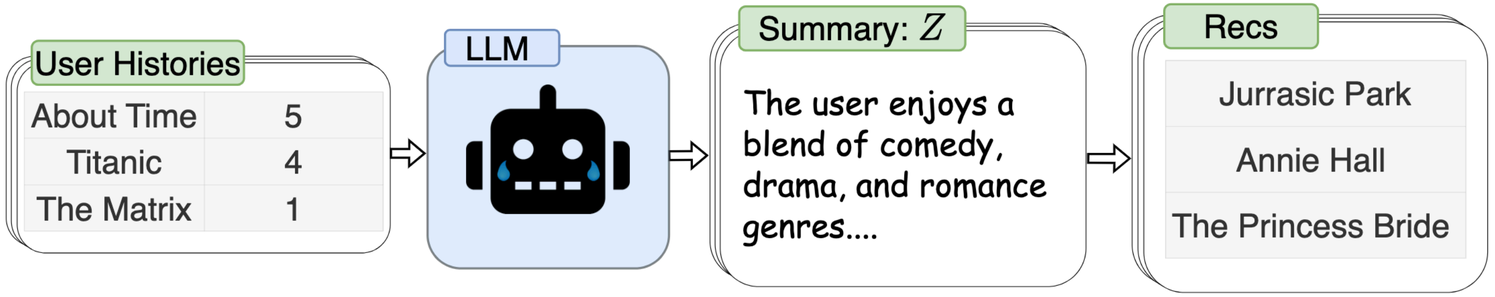
- Simulate an interactive system where users can react to their recommendations
  - Replace the summary with their reaction (e.g. “More Comedy”)
  - We benefit from the interpolation to obtain personalized results





Controllability
(Change in the genres of movies recommended)

Scrutable recommendations



- Good performance and controllable for movies and books
- Next:
  - Evaluate effectiveness with humans

[Radlinksi et al., On Natural Language User Profiles for Transparent and Scrutable Recommendation., SIGIR'22]

Beyond recommendations

- Modern AI Systems are opaque… LLMs offer an interface
- Common limitation: The world is dynamic
  - User preferences (multi-resolution)
  - Item popularity, new items
- Scrutability over time?
  - Interactive scenarios (e.g., social media, conversation)

On Natural Language User Profiles for Transparent and Scrutable Recommendation
Radlinski et. al, SIGIR 2022

Scrutable Representations

- Modern AI techniques are **opaque**
- Scrutability (through text) provides an interface for human-AI interaction
  - Using a *text bottleneck* ensures the “summary” is correct
  - Could enable “model surgery”
  - Could it help against model jailbreaking?