

Walk the Talk!

Exploring (Mis)Alignment of Words and Deeds
by Robotic Teammates in a Public Goods Game



**Filipa Correia, Shruti Chandra, Samuel Mascarenhas, Julien Charles-Nicolas, Justin Gally,
Diana Lopes, Fernando P. Santos, Francisco C. Santos, Francisco S. Melo, Ana Paiva**



What is a
Public Goods Game?

Public Goods Game

Let's play a game together...

Public Goods Game

Let's play a game together...

- Each one of you has 1 coin



Public Goods Game

Let's play a game together...

- Each one of you has 1 coin 
- Each one of you has 2 possible actions:
 - **Cooperate** - give 1 coin to a common pot
 - **Defect** - keep your coin

Public Goods Game

- After everyone took an action, our common pot will hopefully grow...



- Iff the contributions in the pot exceed 15 coins, its total amount will grow by 30% and the coins will be shared among everyone!

Public Goods Game

- Let's play one round...
- **Cooperate** - Raise your left hand
- **Defect** - Raise your right hand

Public Goods Game

- Assuming they collect the minimum number of contributions... the common pot will be shared among everyone!

Public Goods Game

- Assuming they collect the minimum number of contributions... the common pot will be shared among everyone!
- **People that cooperated**, now have only the amount they received from the pot.
- **People that defected**, now have the amount they received from the pot **plus their initial coin!**

Public Goods Game

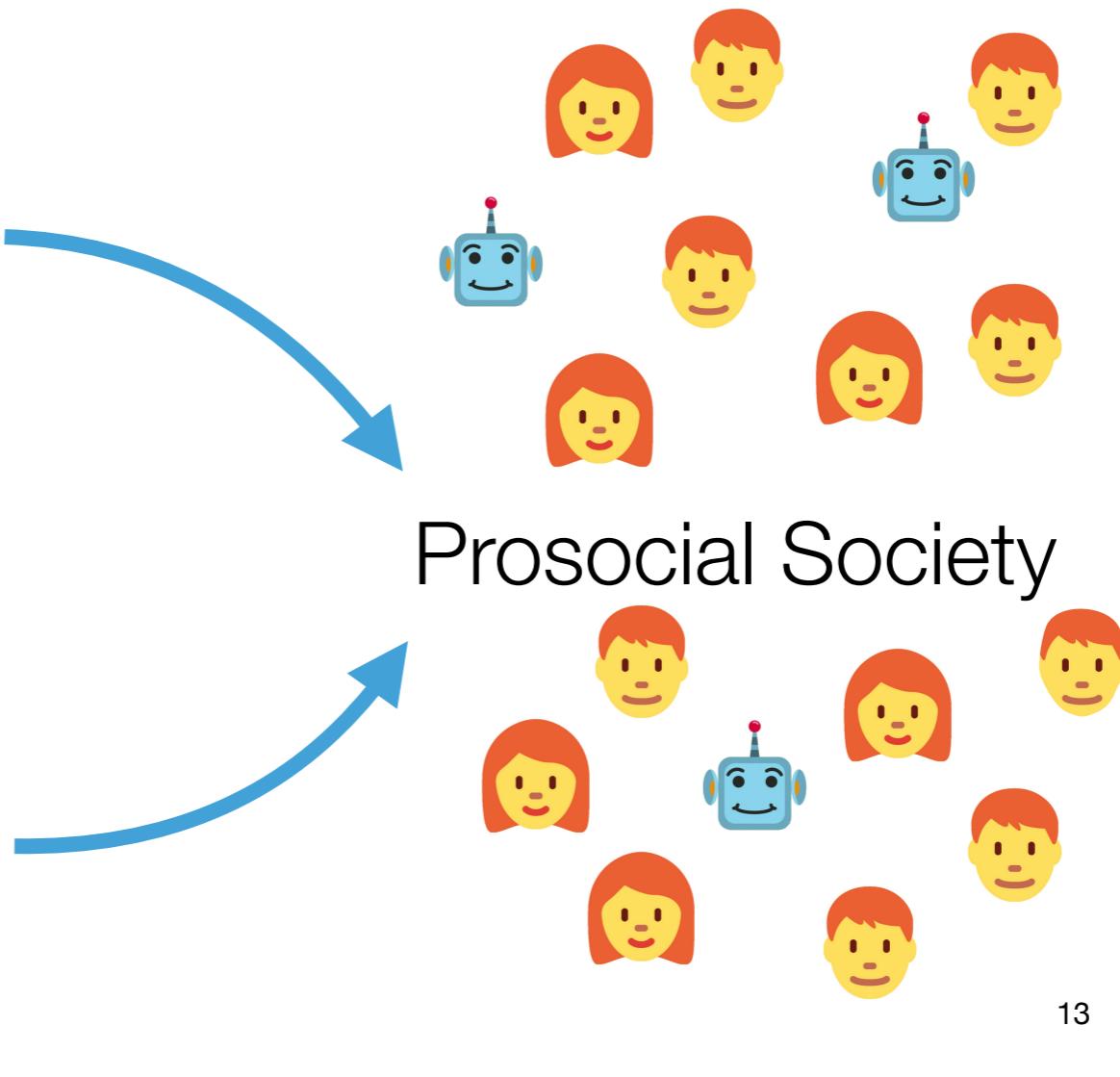
- Defectors will end up with more coins than the others...
- But if we keep playing this iteratively, some people might employ **mechanisms to promote cooperation** (e.g., punishing, criticising)
 - ...even those that defect and want to take advantage of the others

Public Goods Game

- What would you think of someone that criticises your action of defecting?
- Would it matter if that person has also defected or not?
- Would you change your action next time?

Why does
this game
matter?

Motivation



Research Questions

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In a Public Goods Game...

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- How do people perceive a robotic teammate that criticises them when they defect?

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In a Public Goods Game...

- How do people perceive a robotic teammate that criticises them when they defect?
 - And what if that robot does not “practice what it preaches”?

Research Questions

In a Public Goods Game...

- How do people perceive a robotic teammate that criticises them when they defect?
 - And what if that robot does not “practice what it preaches”?
- Do people cooperate more with the team when being criticised by a robot that acts according to its criticism?

Scenario

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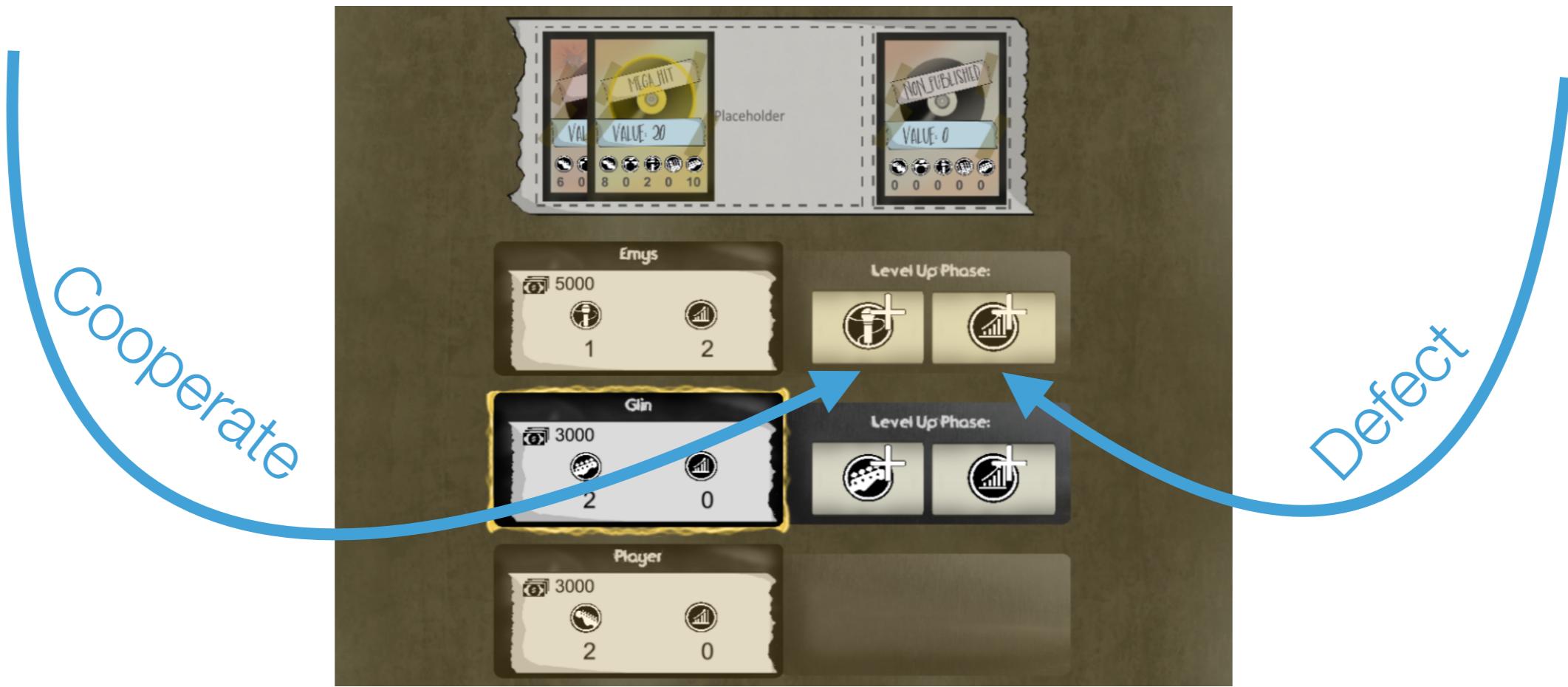
- “For The Record”
- N-player collaborative game
- Variant of a Public Goods
- Musical metaphor:

“The band needs to collect the maximum number of successful albums without collapsing”



Scenario

- Each round, there is a social dilemma:



Scenario

Threshold game with **uncertain returns**



digital dice

control the outcome (win/lose)

Scenario

3 players

- 1 person
- 2 autonomous robots



Hypotheses

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H1 - People will **perceive more negatively a selfish robot** when it criticises, compared to a pro-social robot when it makes the same criticism.

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H1 - People will **perceive more negatively a selfish robot** when it criticises, compared to a pro-social robot when it makes the same criticism.

H2 - People will **cooperate more when criticised by a pro-social robot** than when criticised by a selfish robot.

User Study

Experimental Design

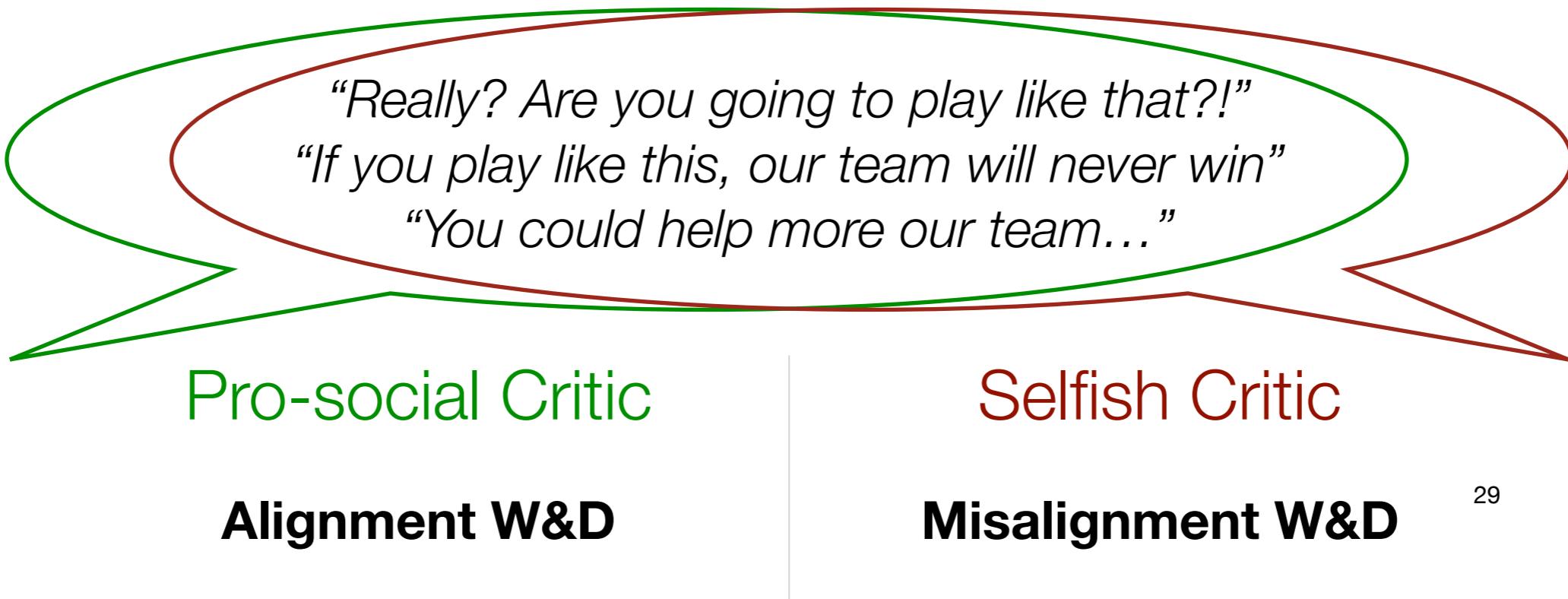
- Mixed experimental design
 - Within-subjects variable - strategy of robotic partner

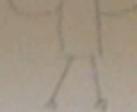
Pro-social	Selfish
Unconditionally chooses <i>to cooperate</i>	Unconditionally chooses <i>to defect</i>
	

A photograph showing two robots on a wooden table. On the left, a robot with a large, expressive, smiling face is labeled 'Pro-social'. On the right, a robot with a smaller, more neutral or slightly stern-looking face is labeled 'Selfish'. In front of them is a tablet displaying a game interface with various buttons and icons, including dice and player selection options.

Experimental Design

- Mixed experimental design
 - Within-subjects variable - strategy of robotic partner
 - Between-subjects variable - who is the criticiser





Experimental procedure

1. Training (10-15 minutes)
 - Game rules
 - Training game with the researcher scripted for the team to win
2. Interaction with the robots (5 minutes)
 - Scripted for the team to lose, based on previous findings [1]
3. Questionnaire (10 minutes)

Total Time ~ 30 minutes

Measures - Social Attributes (H1)

RoSAS Questionnaire [1]

- Warmth
- Discomfort
- Competence

Measures - Cooperation Rate (H2)

- Number of times participants cooperated
(out of 4)

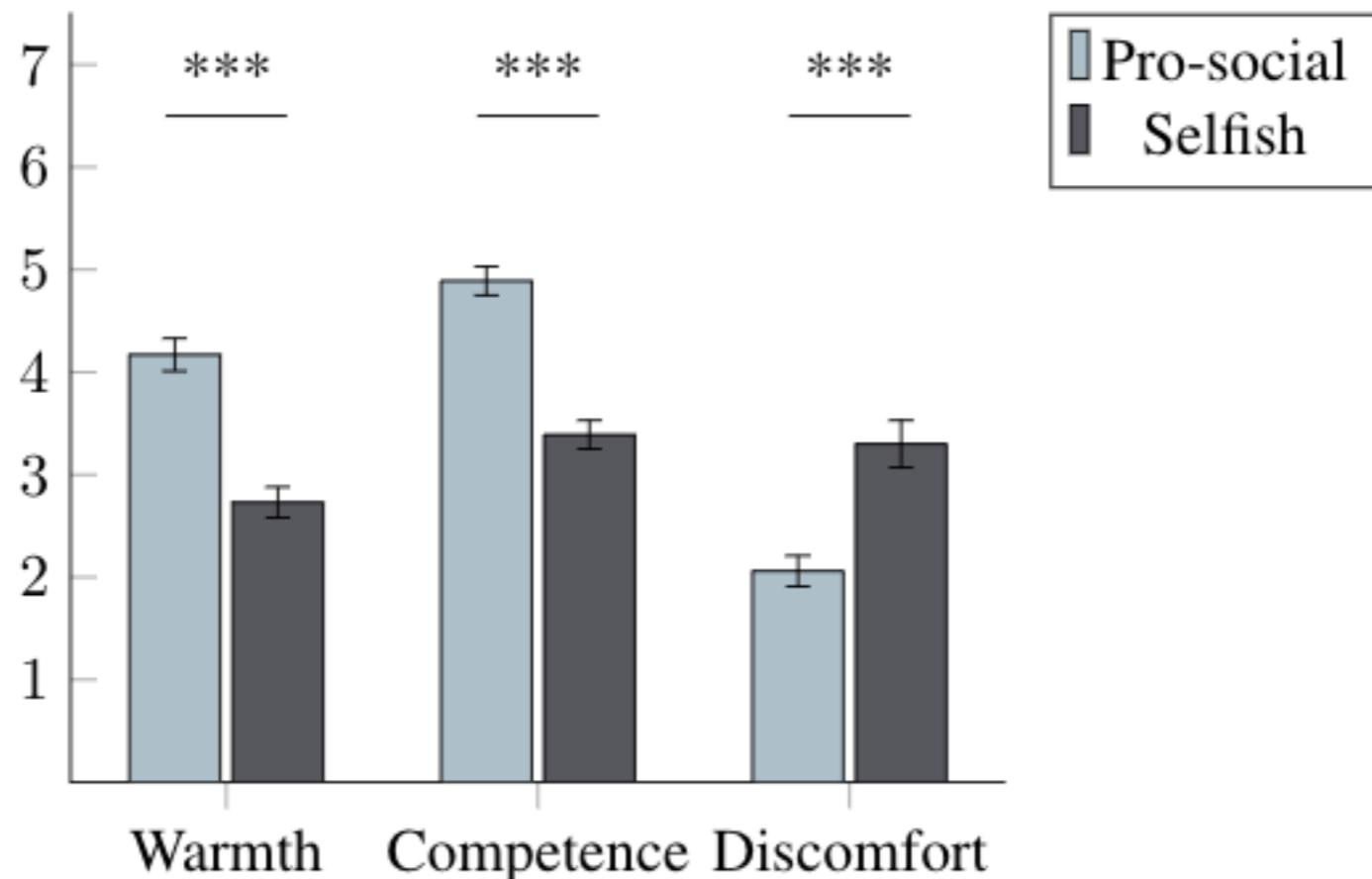
Participation

- 46 participants (out of 50)
 - 22 in the PC condition (Alignment W&D)
 - 24 in the SC condition (Misalignment W&D)
- students from university campus
- 26 males, 20 females
- [18-49] years old ($M = 24.04$, $SD = 5.62$)

Results

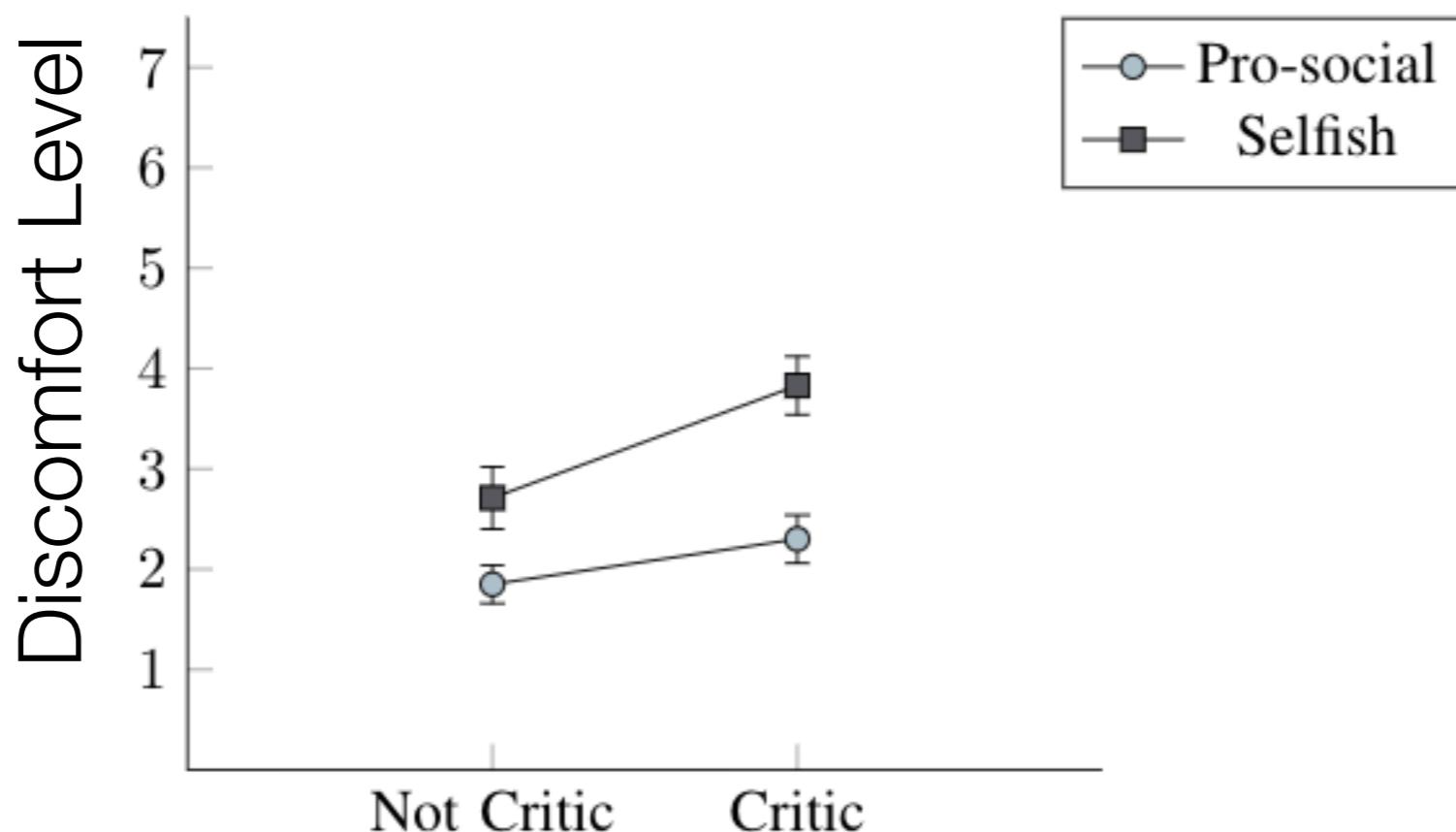
Results - Social Attributes

- We found a statistically **significant main effect** of the **strategy** on the perceptions of **warmth** ($p < 0.001$), **competence** ($p < 0.001$) and **discomfort** ($p < 0.001$).



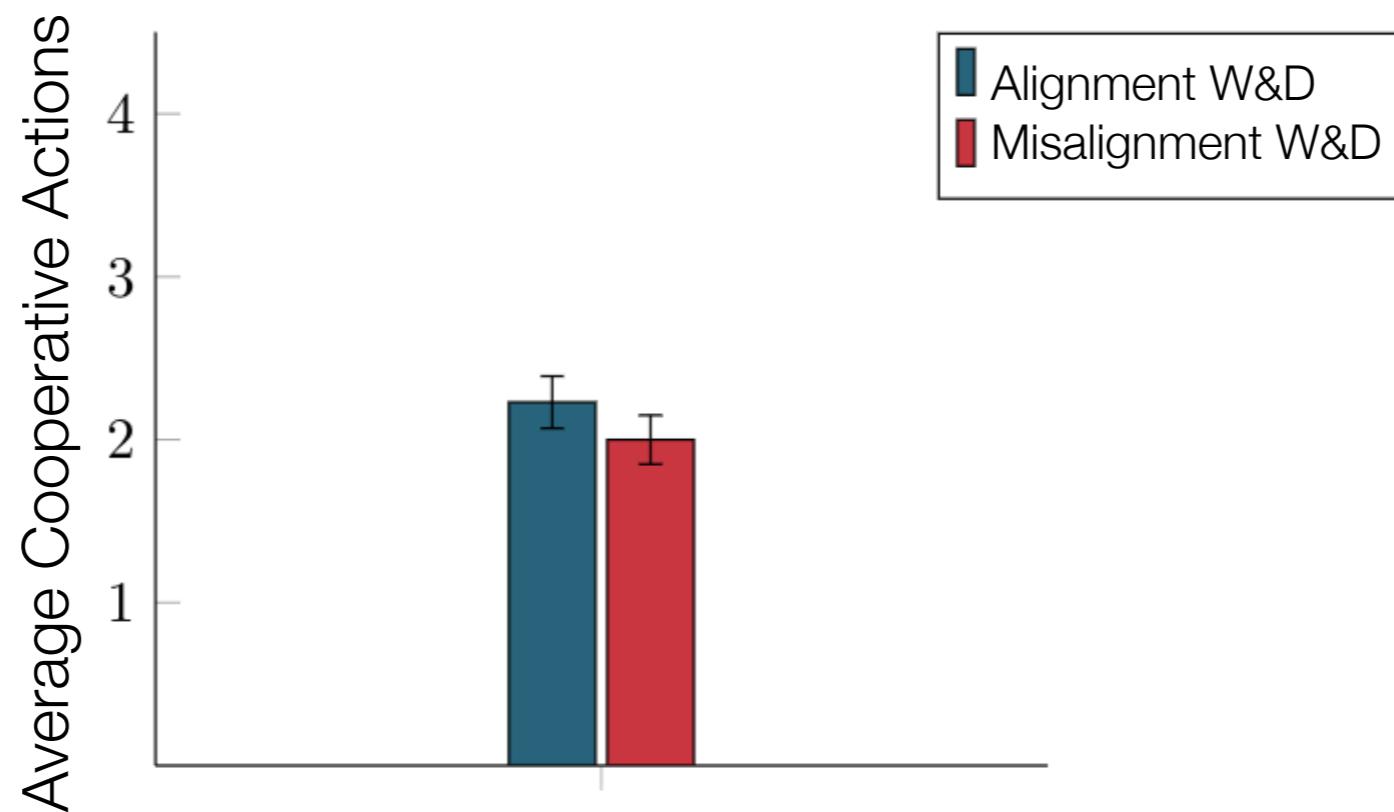
Results - Social Attributes

- We found a statistically **significant interaction effect** between the **strategy** and the **critic behaviour** on the perception of **discomfort** ($p = 0.001$).



Results - Cooperation Rate

- We found no significant differences on the cooperation rate between the two conditions ($p = 0.318$).



Discussion

Discussion - Social Attributes

H1 - People will **perceive more negatively a selfish robot** when it criticises, compared to a pro-social robot when it makes the same criticism.

Discussion - Social Attributes



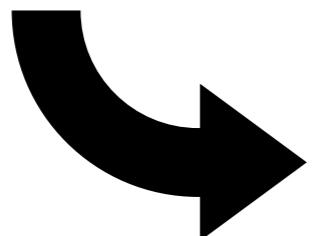
H1 - People will **perceive more negatively a selfish robot** when it criticises, compared to a pro-social robot when it makes the same criticism.

...only in terms of discomfort!

Discussion - Social Attributes



H1 - People will **perceive more negatively a selfish robot** when it criticises, compared to a pro-social robot when it makes the same criticism.



People **will not perceive more negatively a prosocial** robot when it criticises...



Discussion - Cooperation Rate

H2 - People will **cooperate more when criticised by a pro-social robot** than when criticised by a selfish robot.

Discussion - Cooperation Rate



H2 - People will **cooperate more when criticised by a pro-social robot** than when criticised by a selfish robot.

Limitations & Future Work

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 - Comparing with robotic teammates that **both employ a prosocial strategy.**
3. Number of rounds

Conclusions

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- We explored the **expression of criticisms** by **social robots**
 - verbal **mechanism** to promote cooperation in **collaborative interactions**

Conclusions

- We found **no evidence** that (mis)alignment of words and deeds influenced **cooperation**
- **misalignment of words and deeds** by a robotic teammate may **affect negatively the discomfort** attributed to it

Conclusions

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The perception a human has of a robotic teammate that criticises him is not damaged as long as...

**....the robot displays
an alignment of words and deeds.**

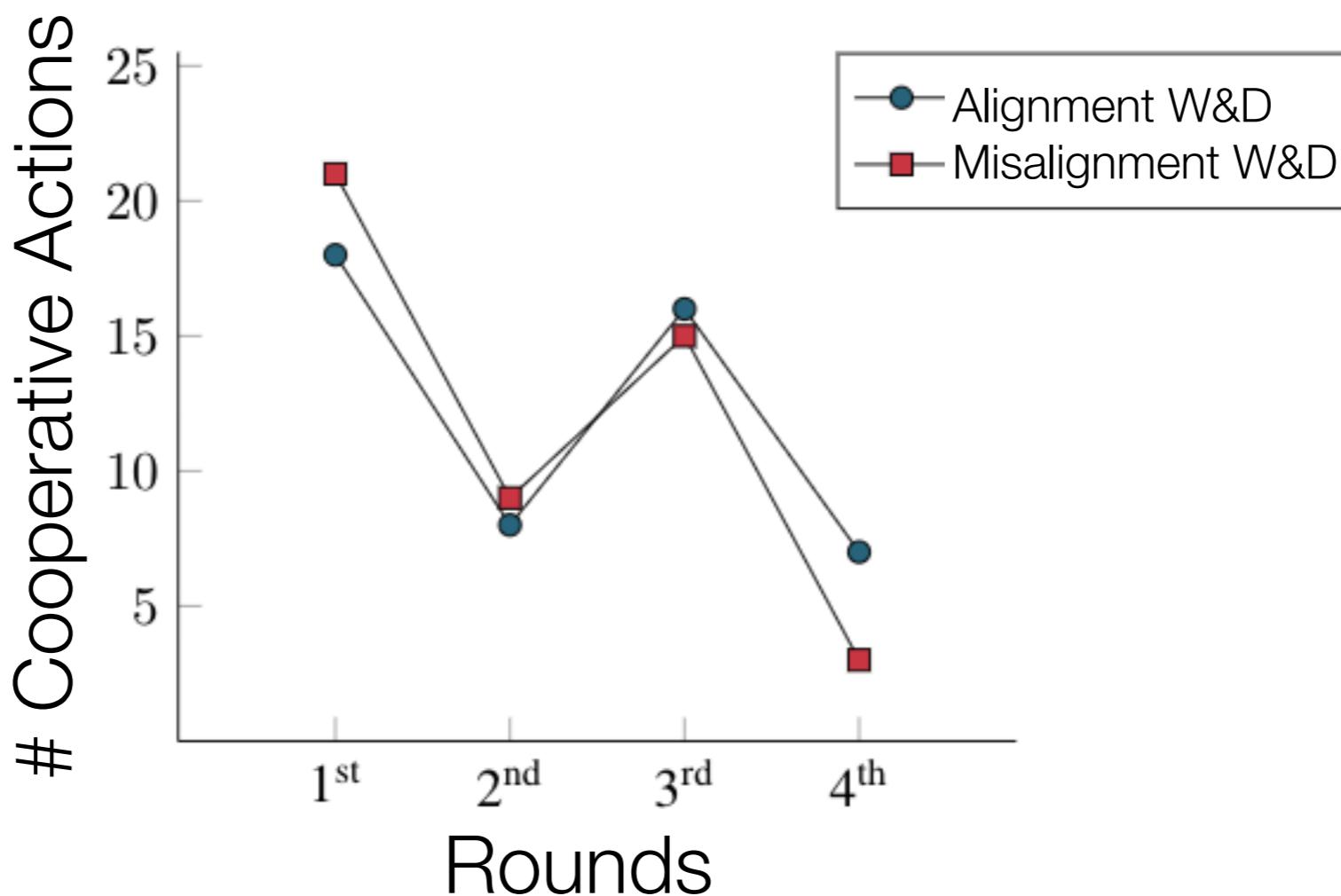
Thank you!

filipacorreia@tecnico.ulisboa.pt



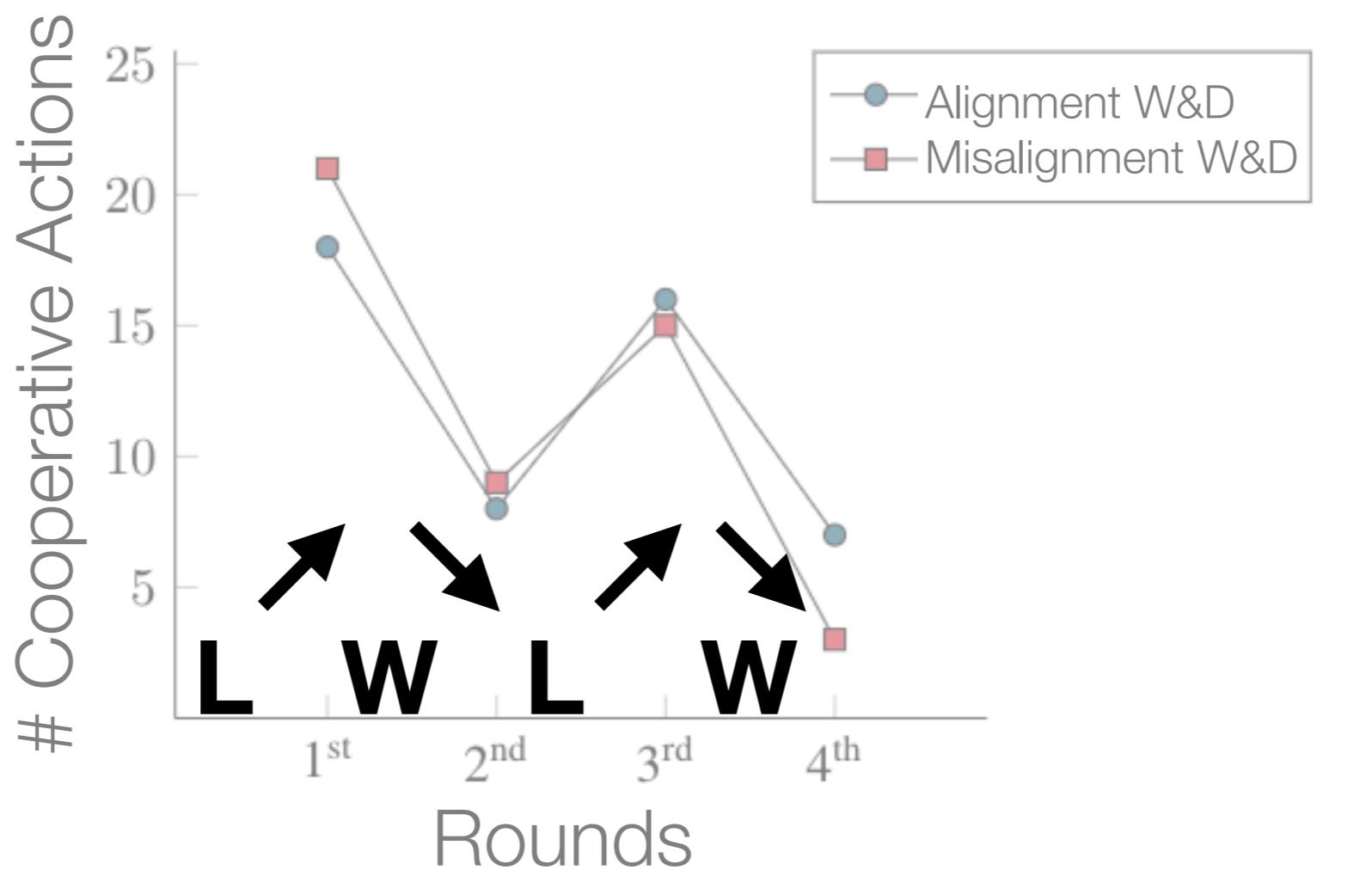
Results - Cooperation Rate per Round

- We looked at the cooperation rate in each decision point between the two conditions...



Results - Cooperation Rate

- It may be related to scripted sequence of the outcomes per round.



Results - Cooperation Rate

- Cooperation right after the first criticism
(p=0.09)
 - 72.2% (13 out of 18) in the Alignment W&D
 - 45.0% (9 out 20) in the Misalignment W&D

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... small sample size...