

# Design of Multi-Agent Systems: the influence of individual experiences on group behavior in suppressing civil violence

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## 1 Problem

What are the effects of altering individual behaviour caused by experiences, on group effectiveness in suppressing civil violence?

## 2 State of the art

The article we use as state of the art is “Modeling Civil Violence: An Evolutionary Multi-Agent, Game-Theoretic Approach” by Goh et al.

The problem Goh et al. focus on is the design and development of a spatial Multi-Agent Social Network (EMAS) model for examining the emergent macroscopic-behavioural dynamics of civil violence, as a result of microscopic local movement and game-theoretic interactions between multiple goal-oriented agents in various scenarios. Their evolutionary approach is based solely on performance of agents in terms of wins and losses (determined by iterated prisoner’s dilemma results).

The new idea they use in their approach is that agents look at the performance of other agents and try to imitate top performers by imitating their behaviour.

Their results show agent strategies that evolve autonomously under information exchange and independent learning, resulting in behavioural development of agents which consequently influences macroscopic temporal statistics and spatial patterns.

As for relevance, Goh et al. state that it’s crucial to the holistic understanding of the fundamental nature of civil violence to study how the underlying behavioural dynamics evolve under different situational setups.

## 3 New idea

Our new idea involves exploring the influence of past experiences of individual agents on their behaviour and consequently on their success in suppressing civil violence. So in contrast to Goh et al.’s approach, agents adjust their behaviour based on their own experience instead of on success of other agents.

## 4 Method

The simulation consists of several cells in a grid, in which three groups of agents are simulated: peacekeepers, hostiles and civilians. As soon as aggression is decreased to an acceptable degree in all cells, the riot is considered contained. Peacekeepers learn from their experiences during the riot, which influences their behaviour during following riots. In each step in the simulation peacekeepers clash with hostiles in the same cell and peacekeepers can choose between multiple actions, such as aggressive fire, cautious fire etc. What action to perform is dependent on a number of scores:

- Danger score, which is based upon the number of hostiles and their aggressiveness.
- Risk score, which is based upon the proportion civilians/hostiles, the chosen agent action and the proportion agents/hostiles)
- Intention weights of a peacekeeper. These weights determine the probability of the possible actions associated with different levels of aggressiveness.

We keep the simulation stochastic, in the sense that an agent's action is never fully determined beforehand. All of factors mentioned above have influence on its actions, but just as in the real world people differ from one another.

The goal of the peacekeepers is based on two factors: to minimize civilian casualties and to disperse the hostiles. Their own goals can change over time based on their own experiences.

## 5 Results

Using an implementation of behaviour on microscopic level we look at the results on macro level (group behaviour). First, we look at the degree of adaptivity of the peacekeepers' behaviour in relation to the success of suppressing civil violence in the short and long term. Another interesting result will be whether a new group or an experienced group of agents is better at keeping civil violence under control.

## 6 Relevance

Simulation results can provide explanations for human behaviour under different circumstances. Moreover, it might provide insight into the effects of individual experiences on group effectiveness in suppressing riots.

## References

C.K. Goh, H.Y. Quek, K.C. Tan, and H.A. Abbass. Modeling civil violence: An evolutionary multi-agent, game-theoretic approach. *Evolutionary Computation*.