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The Theory of Mind and Human-Robot Trust Repair

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ABSTRACT

This document contains the supplementary materials associated with the publication 'I don't mind your mistakes: theory of mind and human-robot trust repair.

Non-Advanced Model Details and Results

For this paper's analysis we constructed five mixed linear models, namely 1 baseline model, 3 reduced models, and 1 full model. The baseline model contained only random and main effects. The first reduced model (reduced model 1) contained random effects, main effects, and the interaction effects between perceived intentional agency and repair condition and perceived conscious experience and repair condition. The second reduced model (reduced model 2) contained random effects, main effects, and the interaction effects between perceived intentional agency and repair condition, perceived conscious experience and repair condition, perceived intentional agency and violation event, and perceived conscious experience and violation event. The third reduced model (reduced model 3) contained random effects, main effects, and the interaction effects between perceived intentional agency and repair condition, perceived conscious experience and repair condition, perceived intentional agency and violation event, perceived conscious experience and violation event, and the violation event and repair condition. Finally, the full model contained all possible terms including random effects, main effects, and interaction effects (2-way and 3-way). These models are summarized in Table 1 in the main text document. The results of these models are provided in Table S1.

Within the **baseline model**, we observed significant effects for perceived conscious experience (p < 0.001) as well as significant effects for violation event (p = 0.02) where the violation was the second of three possible violations. The first reduced model (**reduced model 01**), showed a significant main effect for violation event (p = 0.02) where the violation was the second of three possible violations. Additionally, we observed a significant two-way interaction effect between apologies and perceived conscious experience (p = 0.03). The second reduced model (**reduced model 02**) showed a significant main effect for perceived conscious experience (p = 0.04) and a two-way interaction effect between apologies and perceived conscious experience (p = 0.025). Similarly, the third reduced model (**reduced model 03**) found a significant main effect for perceived conscious experience (p = 0.03) and a two-way interaction effect between apologies and perceived conscious experience (p = 0.025). Finally, the **full model**, found a significant main effect for perceived conscious experience (p = 0.001), and a significant two-way interaction effect between perceived intentional agency and violation event after the second (p = 0.01)and third (p = 0.02) violations of trust. This model also observed a similar two-way interaction effect between perceived conscious experience and violation event after the second (p = 0.001) and third (p = 0.001) violations of trust. Notably, the full model also showed two significant three-way interaction effects among apologies, perceived intentional agency, and violation event after the second violation of trust (p = 0.01); apologies, perceived intentional agency, and violation event after the third violation of trust (p = 0.001); apologies, perceived conscious experience, and violation event after the second violation of trust (p = 0.003), apologies, perceived conscious experience, and violation event after the third violation of trust (p < 0.001); and promises, perceived conscious experience, and violation event after the third violation of trust (p = 0.015).

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Baseline Model		Reduced Model 1			Reduced Model 2		Reduced Model 3		Full Model						
Predictors	Estimates	CI	р	Estimates	CI	р	Estimates	CI	р	Estimates	CI	P	Estimates	CI	р
						Fix	ed Effects					-			
(Intercept)	0.55	-0.29 - 1.39	0.198	0.48	-0.73 – 1.69	0.432	0.51	-0.74 - 1.76	0.424	0.44	-0.82 - 1.70	0.494	0.85	-0.52 - 2.23	0.224
Repair [Denial]	-0.29	-0.59 - 0.01	0.054	-0.59	-2.16 - 0.98	0.463	-0.59	-2.16 - 0.98	0.463	-0.65	-2.23 - 0.93	0.421	-0.96	-2.83 - 0.90	0.312
Repair [Apology]	-0.07	-0.37 - 0.24	0.667	0.05	-1.32 - 1.42	0.944	0.05	-1.32 - 1.42	0.944	0.2	-1.18 - 1.58	0.778	-0.61	-2.24 - 1.02	0.463
Repair [Promise]	-0.08	-0.39 - 0.22	0.584	0.1	-1.41 - 1.62	0.895	0.1	-1.41 - 1.62	0.895	0.07	-1.45 - 1.60	0.925	-0.36	-2.15 - 1.44	0.697
Intentional Agency	-0.03	-0.18 - 0.13	0.73	0.07	-0.22 - 0.35	0.636	0.02	-0.28 - 0.32	0.895	0.03	-0.27 - 0.32	0.868	-0.2	-0.53 - 0.14	0.252
Conscious Experience	0.25	0.15 - 0.34	< 0.001	0.15	-0.03 - 0.32	0.108	0.2	0.01 - 0.38	0.038	0.21	0.02 - 0.39	0.031	0.37	0.16 - 0.58	0.001
Violation Event [2]	0.14	0.02 - 0.26	0.02	0.14	0.02 - 0.26	0.02	-0.06	-0.64 - 0.52	0.846	0.08	-0.54 - 0.69	0.809	-0.5	-1.63 - 0.63	0.389
Violation Event [3]	0.07	-0.04 - 0.19	0.21	0.07	-0.04 - 0.19	0.21	0.19	-0.39 - 0.77	0.517	0.27	-0.34 - 0.89	0.379	-0.39	-1.52 - 0.74	0.497
Trust Propensity	-0.39	-0.550.23	< 0.001	-0.38	-0.550.22	< 0.001	-0.38	-0.550.22	< 0.001	-0.38	-0.550.22	< 0.001	-0.38	-0.550.22	< 0.001
					7	wo-Way I	nteraction Ef	fects							
Repair [Denial] * Avg Intention	onal Agency			-0.08	-0.48 - 0.31	0.675	-0.08	-0.48 - 0.31	0.675	-0.08	-0.48 - 0.31	0.675	0.1	-0.37 - 0.57	0.676
Repair [Apology] * Avg Inter		v		-0.25	-0.63 - 0.13	0.198	-0.25	-0.63 - 0.13	0.198	-0.25	-0.63 - 0.13	0.198	0.17	-0.28 - 0.63	0.448
Repair [Promise] * Intentiona	-	.,		0.12	-0.31 - 0.55	0.583	0.12	-0.31 - 0.55	0.583	0.12	-0.31 - 0.55	0.583	0.41	-0.11 - 0.92	0.122
Repair [Denial] * Conscious I				0.17	-0.06 - 0.41	0.147	0.17	-0.06 - 0.41	0.147	0.17	-0.06 - 0.41	0.147	0.03	-0.25 - 0.31	0.828
Repair [Apology] * Consciou				0.29	0.04 - 0.54	0.025	0.29	0.04 - 0.54	0.025	0.29	0.04 - 0.54	0.025	-0.03	-0.33 - 0.27	0.829
Repair [Promise] * Conscious				-0.16	-0.45 - 0.13	0.276	-0.16	-0.45 - 0.13	0.276	-0.16	-0.45 - 0.13	0.276	-0.39	-0.730.05	0.026
Intentional Agency * Violatio							0.11	-0.04 - 0.27	0.154	0.1	-0.06 - 0.26	0.205	0.41	0.10 - 0.72	0.01
Intentional Agency * Violatio							0.03	-0.12 - 0.19	0.678	0.03	-0.13 - 0.19	0.713	0.39	0.07 - 0.70	0.015
Conscious Experience * Viola		21					-0.09	-0.19 - 0.01	0.077	-0.09	-0.20 - 0.01	0.065	-0.32	-0.520.13	0.001
Conscious Experience * Viola							-0.07	-0.17 - 0.03	0.174	-0.08	-0.18 - 0.02	0.101	-0.35	-0.550.15	0.001
Repair [Denial] * Violation E		,							*****	0.12	-0.21 - 0.45	0.475	0.76	-0.99 - 2.52	0.394
Repair [Apology] * Violation										-0.27	-0.60 - 0.06	0.113	0.66	-0.86 – 2.18	0.396
Repair [Promise] * Violation										-0.04	-0.37 - 0.30	0.817	0.62	-1.05 – 2.29	0.467
Repair [Denial] * Violation E										0.06	-0.27 - 0.39	0.708	0.37	-1.39 – 2.12	0.682
Repair [Apology] * Violation										-0.18	-0.51 - 0.15	0.29	1.32	-0.21 - 2.84	0.09
Repair [Promise] * Violation										0.12	-0.21 - 0.46	0.47	0.76	-0.92 - 2.43	0.376
					T	hree-Way	Interaction E	ffects				*****			
Repair [Denial] * Intentional	Agency) * V	iolation Event [2	!]										-0.32	-0.76 - 0.12	0.159
Repair [Apology] * Intentiona													-0.54	-0.960.11	0.013
Repair [Promise] * Intentiona													-0.38	-0.86 - 0.10	0.121
Repair [Denial] * Intentional													-0.24	-0.68 - 0.20	0.293
Repair [Apology] * Intentiona													-0.73	-1.160.31	0.001
Repair [Promise] * Intentiona													-0.47	-0.95 - 0.01	0.053
Repair [Denial] * Conscious I													0.22	-0.04 - 0.49	0.094
Repair [Apology] * Consciou													0.44	0.15 - 0.72	0.003
Repair [Promise] * Conscious													0.29	-0.03 - 0.61	0.077
Repair [Denial] * Conscious I													0.2	-0.06 - 0.47	0.126
Repair [Apology] * Consciou													0.53	0.25 - 0.81	< 0.001
	Repair [Promiss] * Conscious Experience) * Violation Event [3]								0.4	0.08 - 0.72	0.015				
						Rand	lom Effects								
σ^2	0.57			0.57			0.57			0.57			0.56		
τ00	0.73			0.71			0.71			0.71			0.71		
ICC	0.56			0.55			0.56			0.56			0.56		
N	320			320			320			320			320		
Observations	960			960			960			960			960		
Marginal R ² / Conditional R ²	0.164 / 0.6	534		0.185 / 0.6	37		0.187 / 0.63	38		0.189 / 0.6	40		0.196 / 0.6	45	
<u> </u>		Model Compa	risons												
	npar	AIC	LL	χ^2	df	p	1								
Baseline	11	2698.8	-1338.4	na	na	na									
Reduced 1 vs. Baseline	17	2697.9	-1331.9	12.95	6	0.04									
Reduced 1 vs. Reduced 2	21	2701.3	-1329.6	4.58	4	0.33									
Reduced 2 vs Reduced 3	27	2706	-1326	7.32	6	0.29									
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Post-Hoc Examination of Violation Event Timing

Given the lack of a significant increase in predictive power for the full model we conducted our primary analysis on the first reduced model. This lack of power was unexpected however as we anticipated violation event timing to be influential. To examine why this was the case, we conducted additional analysis leveraging the full model. This analysis consists of post-hoc analysis using simple slopes analysis in the same fashion as the first reduced model. The results of this analysis indicated that both apologies and denials – based on conscious experience – remained effective even after multiple trust violations. This is evident in Table S2 below where denials and apologies slopes were significantly different from zero (p < 0.05) across all three violation events and is also visible in Figure S1.

Condition	Violation Event	Conscious Exp.	SE	DF	P.Val
No Repair	1	0.37	0.11	563.63	0.001
Denial	1	0.4	0.09	559.7	< 0.001
Apology	1	0.34	0.11	563.11	0.002
Promise	1	-0.02	0.14	558.47	0.899
No Repair	2	0.05	0.11	563.63	0.666
Denial	2	0.3	0.09	559.7	0.002
Apology	2	0.45	0.11	563.11	< 0.001
Promise	2	-0.05	0.14	558.47	0.697
No Repair	3	0.02	0.11	563.63	0.85
Denial	3	0.26	0.09	559.7	0.007
Apology	3	0.52	0.11	563.11	< 0.001
Promise	3	0.03	0.14	558.47	0.823

Table S2. Results of simple slopes analysis by condition and violation event.



Figure S1. Interaction plots showing the interaction between trust change and conscious experience at violation event 1, 2, and 3.

Questionnaire Items

Trust

The trust measure used in this study was based on 1 and consists of three items asked on a 1-7 Likert scale. These items are visible in table S3 and were delivered via on-screen prompts before and after each violation and repair. These items in combination seek to capture subjects' willingness to be vulnerable (i.e. trust) but do not examine subjects' trustworthiness. The first two of these items stem from items related to trusting intention and the last stems from trusting beliefs per 1. All three of these items have been validated in previous work 2. This questionnaire was delivered directly before and directly after the 3rd, 6th, and 9th boxes were processed in this study. Subject's responses were then averaged across each of these three items at each measurement point to produce a measure of trust at that time. This can be represented as T_x^{pre} or T_x^{post} where T_x^{post} is the specific time point when the measure was deployed, T_x^{pre} represents that this was measured prior to a trust violation and T_x^{post} in order to determine T_x^{pre} from T_x^{post} in order to determine T_x^{pre} which symbolizes trust change at time T_x^{pre} and was the principal dependent variable in this work. This process can be summarized by equation (1) below.

$$T_1^{pre} - T_1^{post} = \Delta T_1$$
 $T_2^{pre} - T_2^{post} = \Delta T_2$
 $T_3^{pre} - T_3^{post} = \Delta T_3$

Item Text	Scale
I would be comfortable giving this robot complete responsibility for the completion of this task.	1-7 Disagree/Agree
I would have no problem allowing this robot to select the correct boxes.	1-7 Disagree/Agree
I trust this robot enough to rely on their recommendation without checking to see if the boxes are correct.	1-7 Disagree/Agree

Table S3. Items used to measure Trust

Trust Propensity

Trust propensity was used in this study as a covariate (i.e. nuisance variable). This was measured via a 7 item measure adapted from³. These items were presented to subjects as part of a digitally presented pre-test survey taking place directly after the training scenario. These items were then Incorporated as an average for each subject and fed into our mixed effects models accordingly. Table S4 lists these items and their associated constructs.

Item	Scale
Generally I would trust robots.	1-7 Disagree/Agree
Robots can help me solve many problems	1-7 Disagree/Agree
I think it is a good idea to rely on robots for help.	1-7 Disagree/Agree
I wouldn't trust the information I might get from robots.	1-7 Disagree/Agree
Robots are reliable.	1-7 Disagree/Agree
I would rely on robots.	1-7 Disagree/Agree

Table S4. Items used to measure trust propensity based on³.

Mind Perception

Mind perception was measured based on a measure developed by⁴. This measure examines both conscious experience and intentional agency as two distinct components of mind perception. The items for intentional agency are listed in table S5 while the items for conscious experience are listed in table S6. This measure was deployed virtually after a short training scenario where subjects interacted with the simulation and the robot they teamed with in the study. This was incorporated in our analysis as an independent variable as it was measured before trust violations and repairs were deployed.

(1)

Item Text	Scale
The robot from the training task can remember the past	1-7 Disagree/Agree
The robot from the training task can reason	1-7 Disagree/Agree
The robot from the training task seeks continued functioning	1-7 Disagree/Agree
The robot from the training task can plan actions	1-7 Disagree/Agree
The robot from the training task can act in order to meet its goals	1-7 Disagree/Agree
The robot from the training task has intentions	1-7 Disagree/Agree

Table S5. Items used to measure intentional agency.

Question Text	Scale
The robot from the training task can experience emotional pain or pleasure	1-7 Disagree/Agree
The robot from the training task can feel distress	1-7 Disagree/Agree
The robot from the training task has a personality	1-7 Disagree/Agree
The robot from the training task can feel anticipation	1-7 Disagree/Agree
The robot from the training task can recognize sensations	1-7 Disagree/Agree
The robot from the training task has desires	1-7 Disagree/Agree
The robot from the training task has beliefs	1-7 Disagree/Agree
The robot from the training task can recognize emotions	1-7 Disagree/Agree
The robot from the training task can have experiences	1-7 Disagree/Agree
The robot from the training task has a mind of its own	1-7 Disagree/Agree
The robot from the training task has intentions	1-7 Disagree/Agree

Table S6. Items used to measure conscious experience.

Supplementary Summary Statistics

Below we report the mean, median, and standard deviation for each of the variables used in this study.

Characteristic	Apology, $N = 240$	Denial, $N = 240$	No_Error, N = 240	No_Repair, $N = 240$	Promise, $N = 240$
Trust Propensity	5.32,5.33 (0.72)	5.12,5.17 (0.71)	5.10,5.08 (0.67)	5.08,5.17 (0.76)	5.08,5.08 (0.65)
$\Delta Trust^1$	4.59,5.00 (1.56)	5.05,5.33 (1.20)	5.07,5.33 (1.30)	4.94,5.00 (1.24)	5.30,5.67 (1.25)
$\Delta Trust^2$	3.87,4.33 (1.79)	4.10,4.33 (1.67)	5.04,5.33 (1.23)	4.40,4.67 (1.57)	4.86,5.33 (1.53)
$\Delta Trust^3$	4.52,5.00 (1.64)	4.68,5.00 (1.44)	5.34,5.67 (1.08)	4.76,5.00 (1.46)	5.22,5.67 (1.34)
Intentional Agency	4.67,4.75 (1.12)	5.08,5.00 (0.91)	5.26,5.33 (0.87)	4.90,4.92 (1.07)	5.26,5.67 (1.04)
Conscious Experience	3.49,3.68 (1.59)	4.05,4.45 (1.64)	4.68,5.14 (1.51)	4.08,4.45 (1.69)	4.87,5.27 (1.50)
¹ Mean,Median (SD)					

Table S7. Summary statistics for trust propensity, trust change at violation event 1, 2, 3 ($\Delta Trust^x$), intentional agency, and conscious experience.

Supplementary Figures

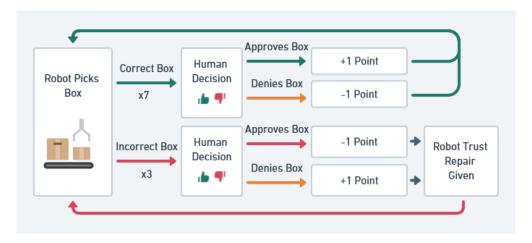


Figure S2. Flow chart of box-sorting task with possible outcomes.

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