# How can we design Robot Interactions that support fluent Mental Models while avoiding biases and stereotypes? UIC

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### Introduction and Motivation

## **Proposed Solution**



### Implement Mechanical Gender to Avoid Bias



#### Appearance:

• Minimal and agendered humanoid features to keep

the social aspect but minimize gender ascription

• No clothing or accessories



Pepper Robot

Social companion

• Physical aspect [1]

Voice Assistant: Alexa

- Assistive tasks
- Voice

- Al Generated Images
- Visual representation
- Role: "Person cleaning"

### **Interaction Design Reinforces Gender Bias**

Resorting to stereotypes is the easy and effective shortcut when designing an interaction  $\rightarrow$  users are already accustomed to them and the tech is integrated seamlessly in the interaction, leveraging the existing mental models of users

**Ethical** concerns: consolidating already strong biases, creating an infinite cycle



- Agender pitch, tone and speech characteristics [2]
- Speech with mechanical tone
- Describe name and pronouns (it/its) for non-binary identity

# **Build Perception of Competence and Warmth with Background and Rapport**





- Background story describes robot's prior success and experience with activity to build competence.
- Rapport building through warm up interactions to build warmth.

Study Design



#### Within -subjects exploratory study

Participants (N=12) interact with the robot during a warm-up and two collaborative tasks.

Warm Up:

Get to know the robot and share stories to create a rapport



The robot explains the rules, then **collaborates** with the participant on each task. Before each task, the robot tells something about itself and its story, creating a **background** conducive to enhancing perceived competence of the robot



#### **Neutral Gendered Task:**

- Tower of Hanoi as logic puzzle, with limited gender association.
- Collaboration should engrain perception of robot's expertise and

#### Outcome measures:

- 1. Persistence of **pronouns** for mechanical gender (indicator of Mental Model)
- 2. Perceptions of robot warmth, competence and discomfort (RoSAS [5])

#### **Expected Impact:**

- 1. Explore persistence of mechanical gender to avoid gender bias supported by:
  - 1. Agendered Appearance
  - 2. Agendered Voice
  - 3. Competence Focused Interaction style
- 2. Well -described robot **background** supports mental model of robot competence while avoiding gender biases.
- **3. Rapport** building supports mental model of robot warmth while avoiding gender biases.
- mechanical gender, even in stereotypically 4. Design supports persistence of female task, and limits perceptions of robot as strange or creepy ( discomfort) .

competence

Stereotypically Feminine

Gendered Task:

- Sorting task, assembling a gift basket with make up / cosmetic products [3]
- Task likely perceived as feminine may evoke stronger gender bias in mental model [4]



Verbal Interaction: the robot does not interact physically with the objects, but provides verbal support and helps the participant solving the tasks



1) Ryan Blake Jackson, Tom Williams, and Nicole Smith. 2020. Exploring the Role of Gender in Perceptions of Robotic Noncompliance. In Proceedings of the 2020 ACM/IEEE International Conference on Human -Robot Interaction (HRI '20). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 559 -567. 2) Andreea Danielescu, Sharone A Horowit -Hendler, Alexandria Pabst, Kenneth Michael Stewart, Eric M Gallo, and Matthew Peter Aylett. 2023. Creating Inclusive Voices for the 21st Century: A Non -Binary Text -to-Speech for Conversational Assistants. In Proceedings of the 2023 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems (CHI '23), April 23 –28, 2023, Hamburg, Germany. ACM, New York, NY, USA, 17 pages. 3) Natalia Reich - Stiebert and Friederike Eyssel. 2017. (Ir) relevance of Gender? On the Influence of Gender Stereotypes on Learning with a Robot. In Proceedings of the 2017 ACM/IEEE International Conference on Human -Robot Interaction (HRI '17). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 166 -176. 4) Dieta Kuchenbrandt, Markus Häring, Jessica Eichberg, and Friederike Eyssel. 2012. Keep an Eye on the Task! How Gender Typicality of Tasks Influence Human — Robot Interactions. In Social Robotics: 4th International Conference, ICSR 2012, Chengdu, China, October 29 -31, 2012. Proceedings. Springer -Verlag, Berlin, Heidelberg, 448-457.

5) Colleen M. Carpinella, Alisa B. Wyman, Michael A. Perez, and Steven J. Stroessner . 2017. The Robotic Social Attributes Scale (RoSAS): Development and Validation. In Proceedings of the 2017 ACM/IEEE International Conference on Human -Robot Interaction (HRI '17). Association for Computing Machinery, New York, NY, USA, 254-262