

Lessons Learned From Conducting the SCAN Game

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Overview

- 1. Create a more realistic scenario: control and realism
- 2. Minimize facilitator presence in the process
- 3. Improve experiment setup to enhance audio and video quality
- 4. Synchronize data sources as they are collected
- 5. Evaluate the feasibility of a smaller experiment
- 6. Evaluate additional speech recognition services for game transcription
- 7. Ask more debriefing questions to investigate game strategies



1. Create a more realistic scenario: control and realism

- Design another experiment scenario closer to the military application contexts. Game scenarios are helpful to obtain group truth and reduce sanctioned lies but far from the military scenarios. We've learned a lot from playing and analyzing the games
- Interview army personnel to get a better idea of what they do when they go to the field



2. Minimize facilitator presence in the process

- Adopt self-facilitation
- Use pre-recorded audios to automate facilitation
- Facilitator visualization / editing of game events with round designations
- Move facilitators to another room



- 3. Improve experiment setup to enhance audio and video quality
 - Use **lavalier microphones** to capture audio with good quality. Problem: transcripts from Watson are disappointing
 - Add illumination for each participant from Microsoft Surface or desktop.
 Problem: overhead lighting and / or background lighting cast shadows over participant faces
 - Evaluate the use of Surface tablets and separate video encoding from experiment devices to reduce strain on devices



- 4. Synchronize data sources as they are collected
 - Use synchronized cameras controlled by a central experiment management system
 - Align and concatenate individual players' videos before identifying speakers
 - Use or adjust a video codec so that recorded audio does not drift from video
 - Record key timestamps to facilitate synchronization and segmentation
 - Use both audio dings and a colored strobe flash at important timestamps (e.g., start of rounds and start of surveys)
 - Integrate timestamping features with encoding devices



5. Evaluate the feasibility of a smaller experiment

- Prepare for lack of attendance
- Maintain a waitlist of participants to backup when not enough participants arrive
- Emphasize the importance of attending scheduled sessions when recruiting participants and send multiple reminders before the session
- Consider using smaller teams (e.g., 6 participants)
- Current deception research focuses on dyads, and dominance research in groups usually has a team of four
- Will it be easier for villagers to figure out the spies if the teams are smaller?
- The minimum number of players in the original Resistance game is 5
- Observation: best data is from games played by 8 experienced players



6. Evaluate additional speech recognition services for game transcription

- Differentiate deceptive strategies and deception utterances
- In the 40 games tagged by UCSB, 11.54% of the turns-at-talk by spies are lies / misleading statements
- Differentiate various forms of deception
- 27.7% of the deceptive turns-at-talk by spies are outright lies, and 72.3% are misleading statements (also considered to be lies)



- 7. Ask more debriefing questions to investigate game strategies
 - Leave time to **discuss** debriefing strategy
 - Ask in depth questions about their strategies



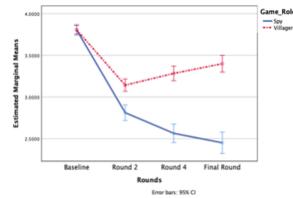
Initial Findings from the Trust Analysis



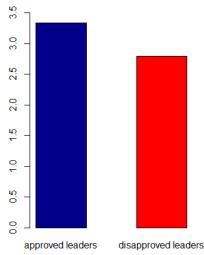
Why Study Perceived Trustworthiness

- 1. Perceived trustworthiness (along with dominance and nervousness) could be an indirect (proxy) measure for **deception**
 - Spies were trusted less than villagers
 - Trust ratings declined over the course of the game
 - Trust ratings of villagers remained higher and showed an upswing over time
- 2. Perceived trustworthiness could influence **decision-making** (e.g., votes on nominated leaders)
 - Nominated leaders who were approved are more trusted than those who were disapproved

Mean Trust Ratings by Game Role and Rounds



Trust Ratings of Nominated Leaders





Behavioral Predictors of Trustworthiness

- endent Variable: Trustworthiness Score		Model
Control Variables	Gender (Male = 1) Game Experience	0.172(0.092) *
	Native English Speaker	
	Game Status	0.049(0.028) *
Vocalic Features	TaT duration	0.016(0.008) **
	F ₀ -mean	
	F ₀ -Sd	
	Loudness-mean	
	Loudness-Sd	
	HNR-mean	
	HNR-Sd	
	Jitter-mean	
	Jitter-Sd	
	Shimmer-mean	
	Shimmer-Sd	
Main Effects	T3 (After Round 2)	
	T2 (Round 1 and 2)	-0.500(0.126) ***
	Game Role (Spy = 1)	
Interactions	Game Role * T3	-1.360(0.181) ***
	Game Role * T2	-0.478(0.188) *

pendent Variable: Trustworthiness Score		Model
	Gender (Male = 1)	
	Game Experience	
Control Variables	Native English Speaker	
	Game Status	0.077***(0.028)
	Number of Words	0.084**(0.042)
	Positivity	
	Negativity	
	Hedge Ratio	
Linguistic Features	Disfluency Ratio	
	First Person Ratio	
	Second Person Ratio	
	ARI Readability	0.026*(0.015)
	T3 (After Round 2)	
Main Effects	T2 (Round 1 and 2)	-0.608***(0.126)
	Game Role (Spy = 1)	
Interactions	Game Role * T3	-1.449***(0.173)
interactions	Game Role * T2	-0.430**(0.179)

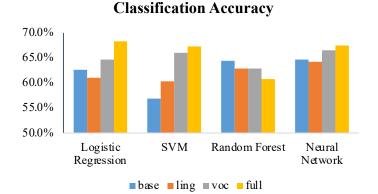
Note: **p*<0.1; ***p*<0.05; ****p*<0.01, non-significant coefficients omitted

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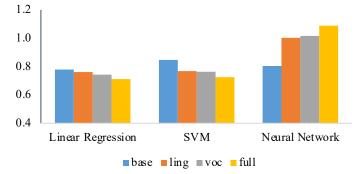
- In adversarial group settings, cues of perceived trustworthiness include longer turn-at-talk duration, more words, higher ٠ comprehensibility (ARI Readability score)
- Deceivers became less trusted as the game progressed ٠



Predicting Perceived Trustworthiness (Research in Progress)



Regression Mean Squared Error (MSE)



Preliminary Findings

- Using Full dataset (linguistics and vocalics added to base) performs the best in most models
- Using Vocalics performs better than Linguistics in most models

Next Step

• Analyze full sample of trust data from behavioral predictors