

Comparing Paid and Volunteer Recruitment in Human Computation Games

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Crowdsourcing

- ◇ Paid crowdsourcing platforms like Amazon Mechanical Turk are popular for recruiting participants



Crowdsourcing

- ◇ Paid crowdsourcing platforms like Amazon Mechanical Turk are popular for recruiting participants
- ◇ In games, used for recruiting participants for playtesting, design experiments, user research (*Khajah et al., 2016; Sarkar et al., 2017; Sharek and Weibe, 2014; Birk and Mandryk, 2016; Weibe et al. 2014; Birk et al., 2017; Williams et al., 2017*)



Recruitment Strategy

- ◇ Behaviors and motivations of paid participants may differ from those who play voluntarily (i.e. through banner ads, web search, social media posts etc.) (*Cooper and Farid, 2016; Crump et al., 2013; Paolacci et al., 2010; Sprouse, 2011; Krause and Kizilcec, 2015; Mao et al., 2013*)

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- ◆ Often, we wish to understand volunteers but end up studying paid participants
- ◆ Wanted to compare the impact of recruitment strategy (i.e. paid vs volunteer) on player's engagement and subjective experience in the context of human computation games (HCGs)

Research Questions

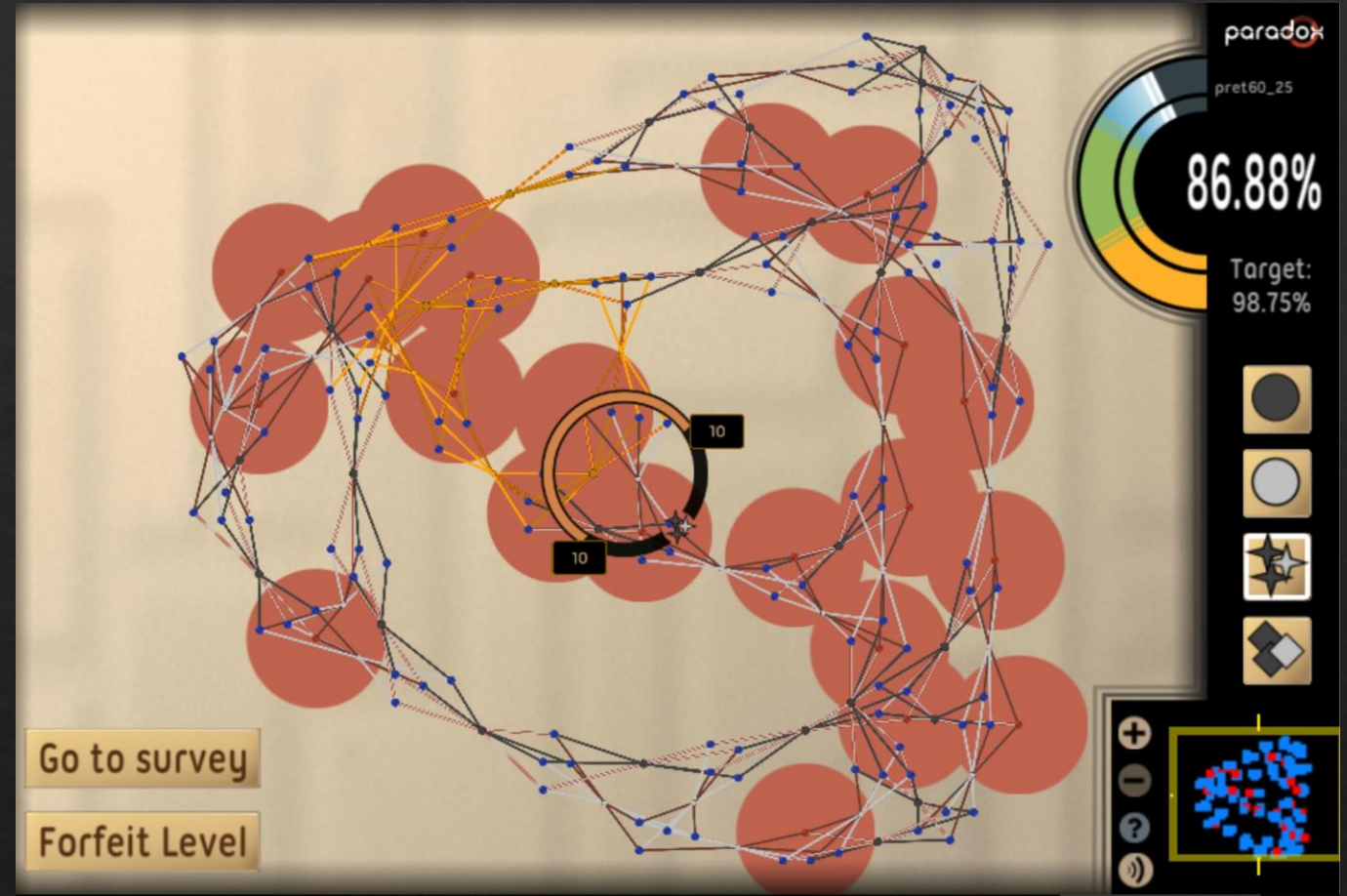
- ◆ *RQ1 – Does recruitment strategy impact participant behavior and experience in HCGs?*

Research Questions

- ◆ *RQ1 – Does recruitment strategy impact participant behavior and experience in HCGs?*
- ◆ *RQ2 – Does recruitment strategy impact how changes to the game affect participant behavior and experience in HCGs?*

Paradox

- ◇ 2D puzzle game for crowdsourced formal verification of software
- ◇ Each level represents a MAX-SAT problem
- ◇ Used same matchmaking system



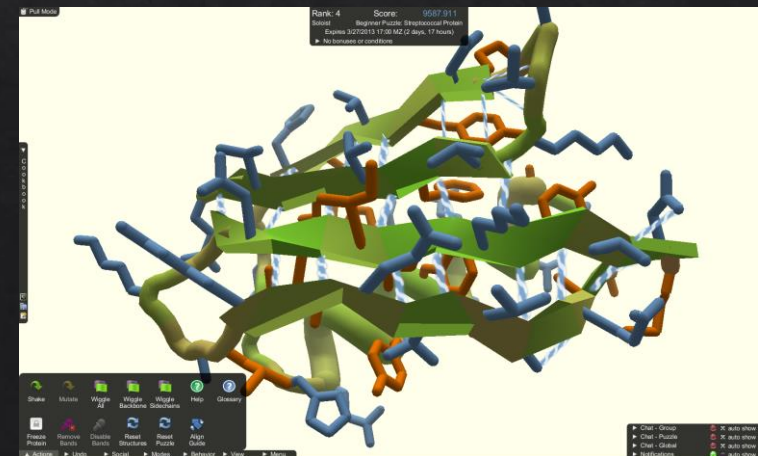
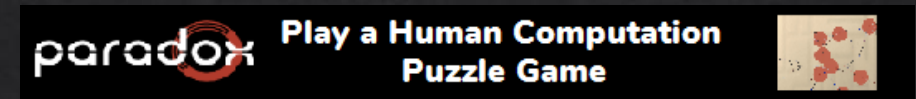
Participant Recruitment and Study

- ◆ Paid players recruited using Amazon Mechanical Turk



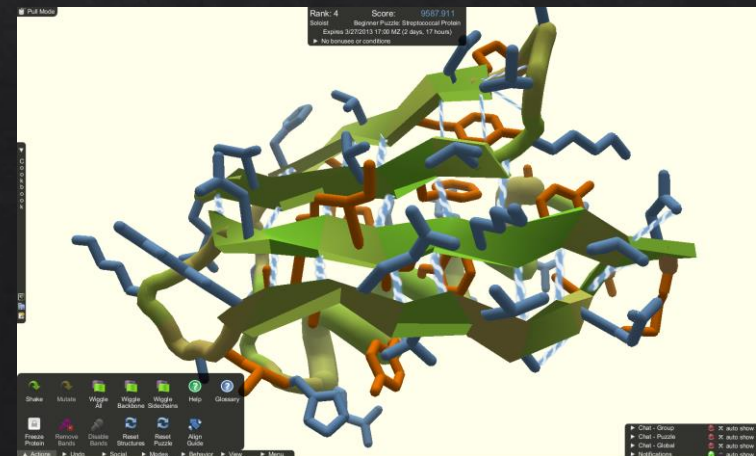
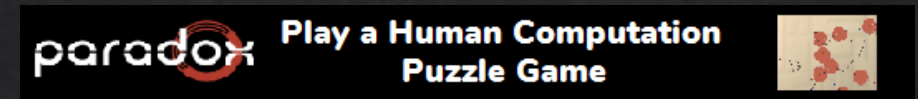
Participant Recruitment and Study

- ◇ Paid players recruited using Amazon Mechanical Turk
- ◇ Volunteers recruited using banner ad on the website for the HCG Foldit (<http://fold.it>)

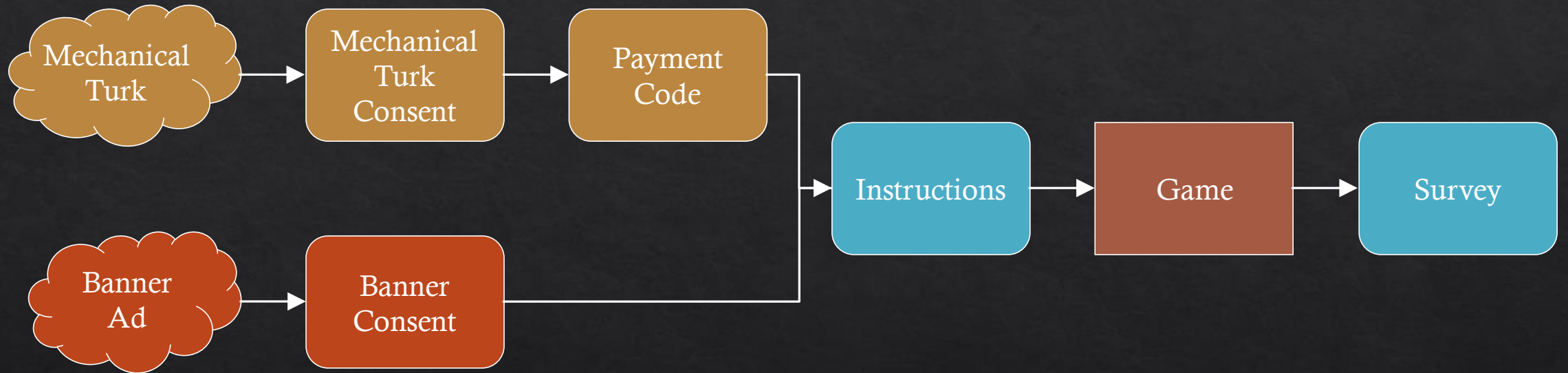


Participant Recruitment and Study

- ◇ Paid players recruited using Amazon Mechanical Turk
- ◇ Volunteers recruited using banner ad on the website for the HCG Foldit (<http://fold.it>)
- ◇ Two experiments
 - ◇ RQ1: Effect of volunteer vs paid recruitment on engagement
 - ◇ RQ2: Effect of change in design on paid vs voluntary players



Experiment Flow



Recruitment vs Participation



amazon mechanical turk™
Artificial Artificial Intelligence

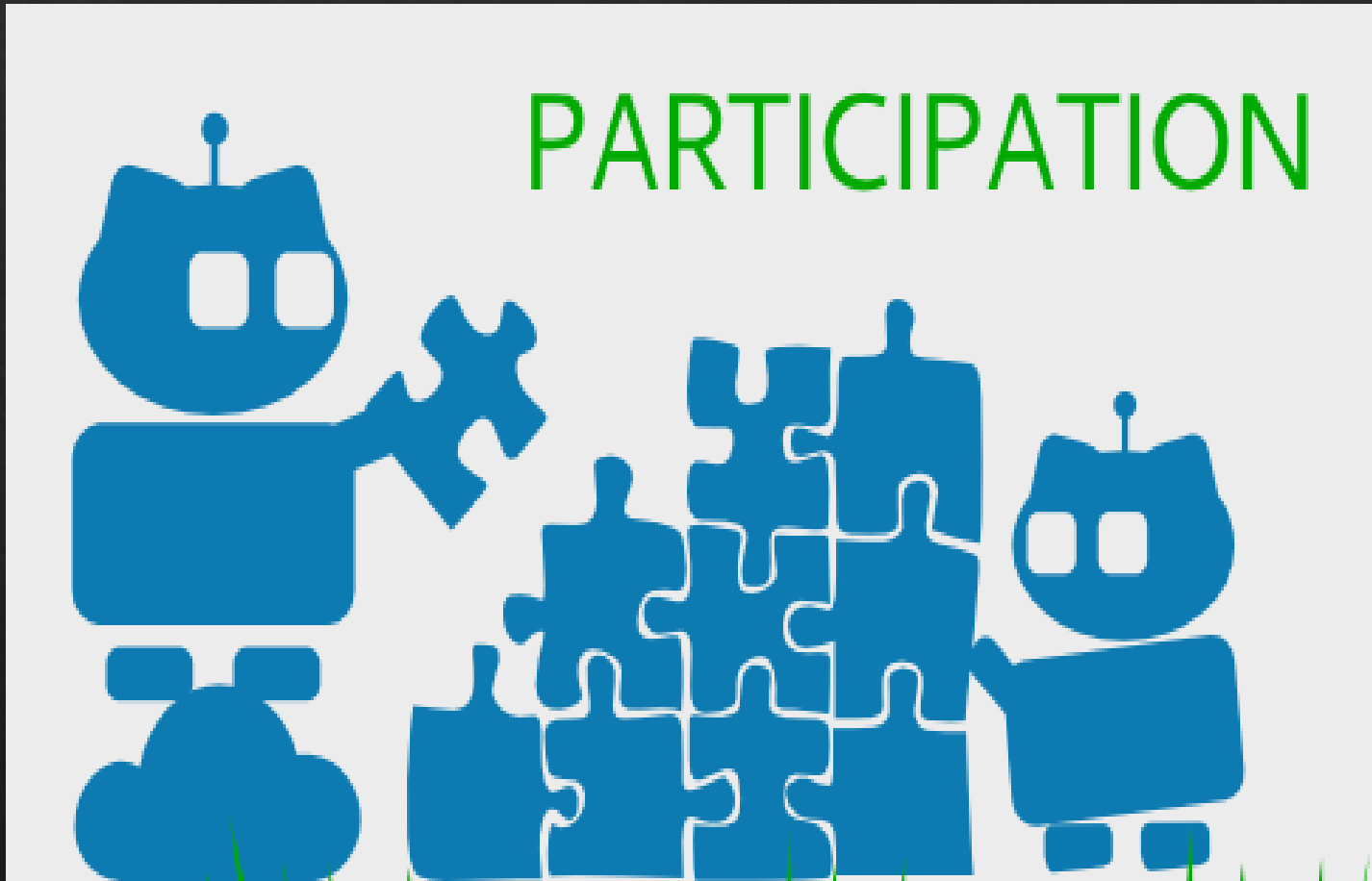
Paid

paradox Play a Human Computation
Puzzle Game

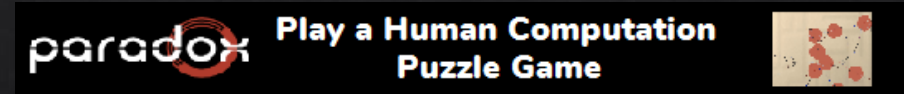


Voluntary

Recruitment vs Participation



Voluntary



Voluntary

Measures

- ◇ Behavioral Engagement
 - ◇ *Play Time*
 - ◇ *Levels Attempted*
 - ◇ *Levels Completed*
 - ◇ *Player Rating (Player's Glicko-2 rating after completing the game)*
 - ◇ *Highest Level Rating (Highest Glicko-2 rating of any level completed by the player)*

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- ◆ Intrinsic Motivation Inventory

- ◆ *Interest / Enjoyment*

- ◆ *Perceived Competence*

- ◆ *Perceived Choice*

- ◆ *Effort / Importance*

Experiment One: Recruitment Strategy

◇ *Does recruitment strategy impact participant behavior and experience in HCGs?*

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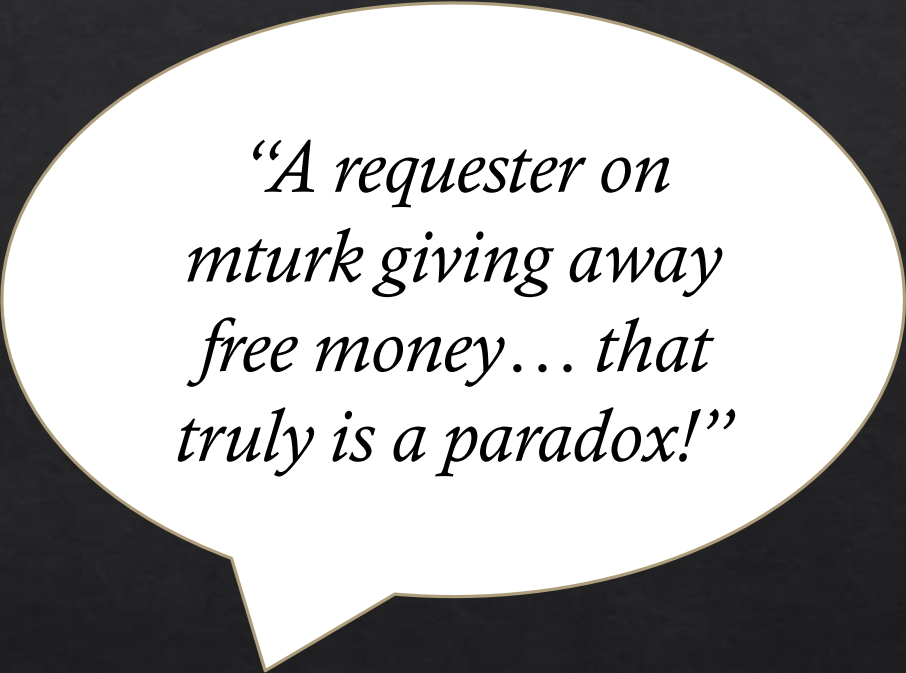
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- ◇ *Does recruitment strategy impact participant behavior and experience in HCGs?*
- ◇ Three conditions
 - ◇ BANNER
 - ◇ MTURK-SM (\$0.10)
 - ◇ MTURK-LG (\$1.00)
- ◇ 177 players recruited through the banner
- ◇ 225 players recruited through each MTurk condition
 - ◇ 162 (72%) played in MTURK-SM after being paid
 - ◇ 194 (86%) played in MTURK-LG after being paid

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“A requester on mturk giving away free money... that truly is a paradox!”

Experiment One Results

Variable	BANNER	MTURK-SM	MTURK-LG
Player Rating	1808	1509	1636
Highest Level Rating	1625	1222	1367
Levels Attempted	3	3	4
Levels Completed	3	3	4

Statistical Tests: Omnibus Kruskal-Wallis Test, post-hoc Wilcoxon Rank-Sum Test

◇ No significant differences across conditions for *Play Time*

Experiment One Results

Variable	BANNER	MTURK-SM	MTURK-LG
Effort/Importance	46%	63%	74%
Interest/Enjoyment	53%	56%	65%
Perceived Competence	43%	48%	60%

Statistical Tests: Omnibus Kruskal-Wallis Test, post-hoc Wilcoxon Rank-Sum Test

◇ No significant differences across conditions for *Perceived Choice*

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Statistical Tests: Omnibus Kruskal-Wallis Test, post-hoc Wilcoxon Rank-Sum Test

- ◇ No significant differences across conditions for *Perceived Choice*
- ◇ Only 6% of BANNER completed the survey compared to 70% of MTURK-SM and 82% of MTURK-LG

Experiment One Discussion

- ◆ If goal is to maximize *task volume*, then paid recruitment may be preferred

Experiment One Discussion

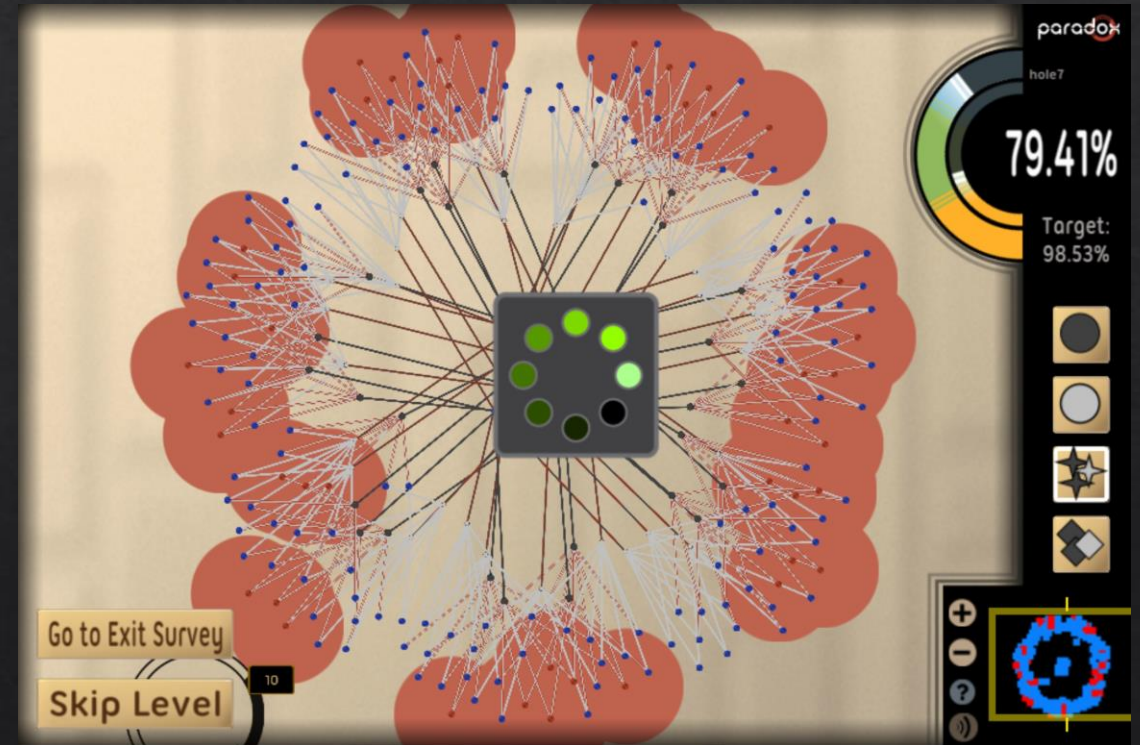
- ◆ If goal is to maximize *task volume*, then paid recruitment may be preferred
- ◆ If goal is to maximize *task quality*, then volunteer recruitment may be preferred

Experiment Two: Recruitment Strategy vs Delay

- ◇ *Does recruitment strategy impact how changes to the game affect participant behavior and experience in HCGs?*

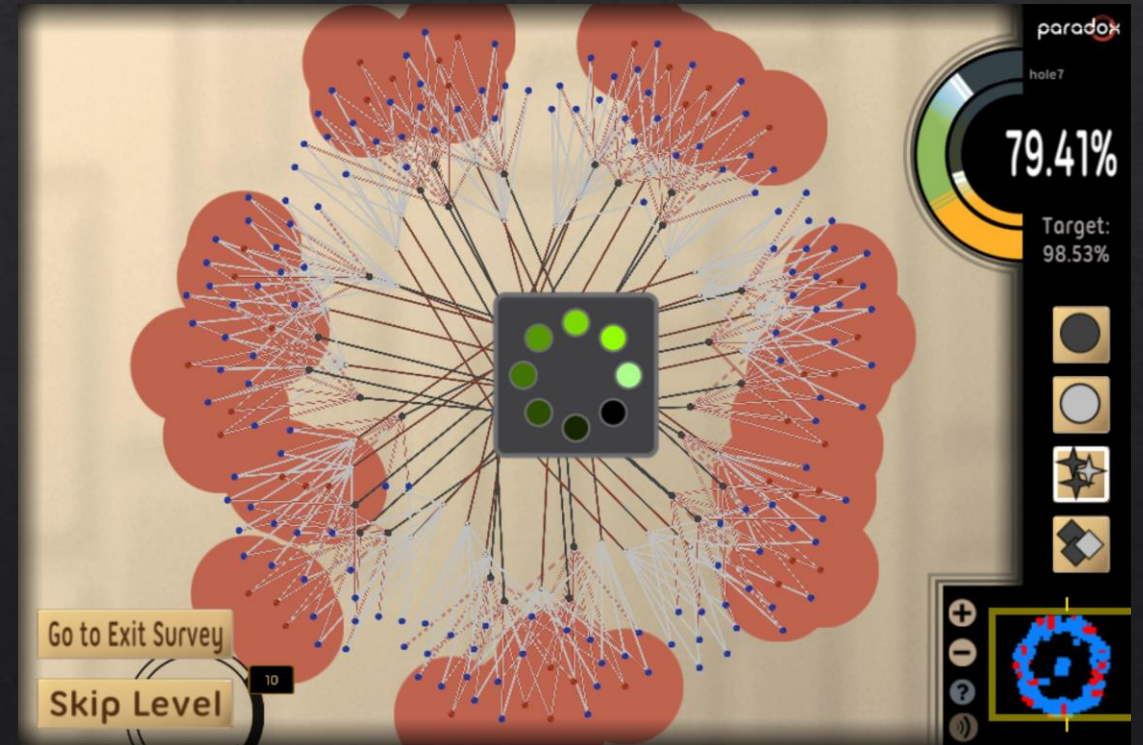
Experiment Two: Recruitment Strategy vs Delay

- ◆ *Does recruitment strategy impact how changes to the game affect participant behavior and experience in HCGs?*
- ◆ Added an artificial loading delay of 20-seconds between levels (*Card et al., 1991; Miller, 1968; Sharek and Wiebe, 2014*)



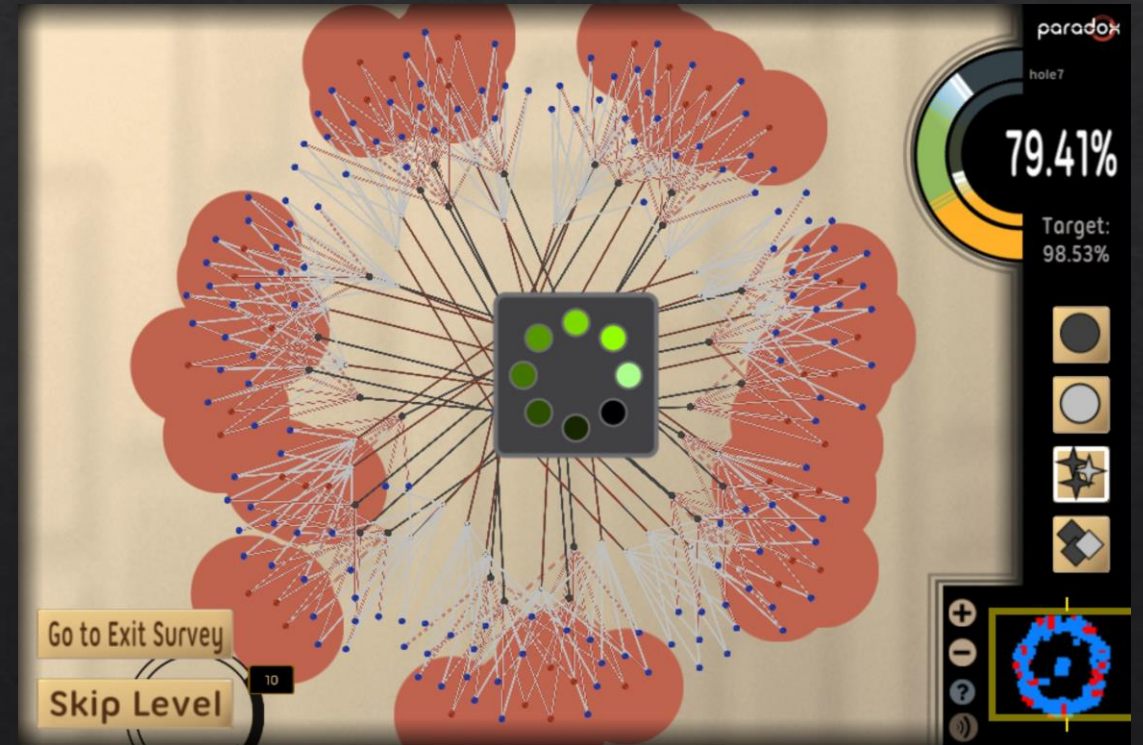
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- ◇ *Does recruitment strategy impact how changes to the game affect participant behavior and experience in HCGs?*
- ◇ Added an artificial loading delay of 20-seconds between levels
- ◇ 2x2 between-subjects design with four conditions
 - ◇ RECRUITMENT
 - ◇ BANNER



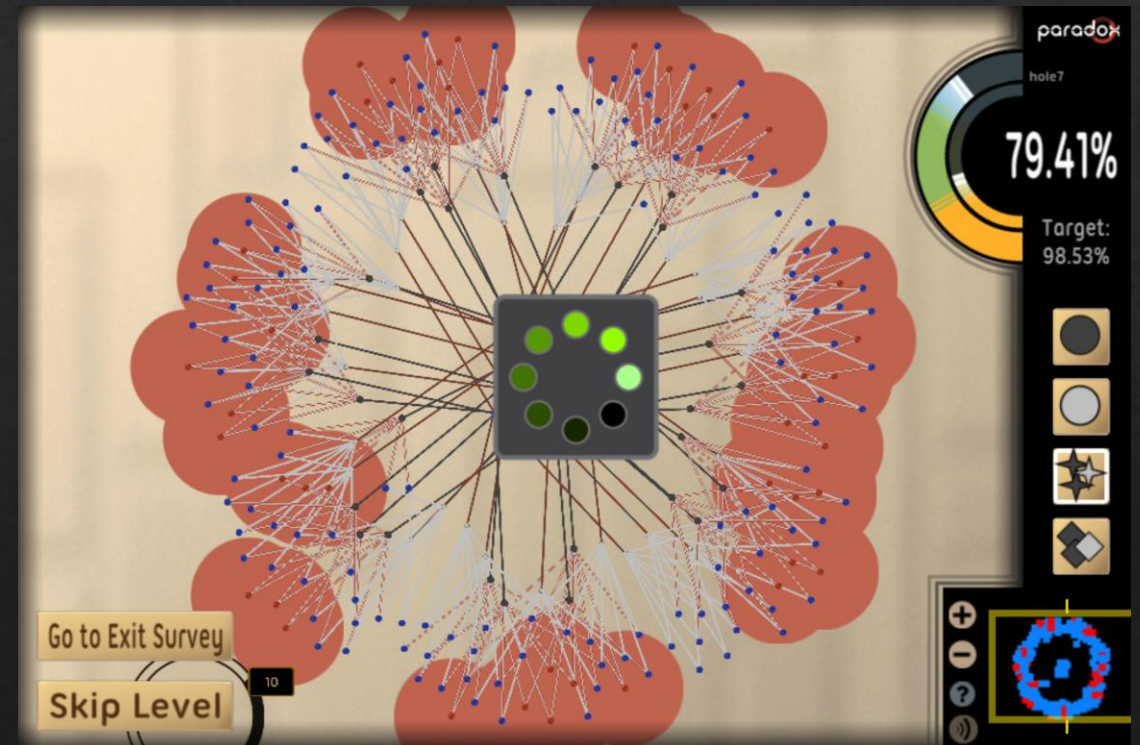
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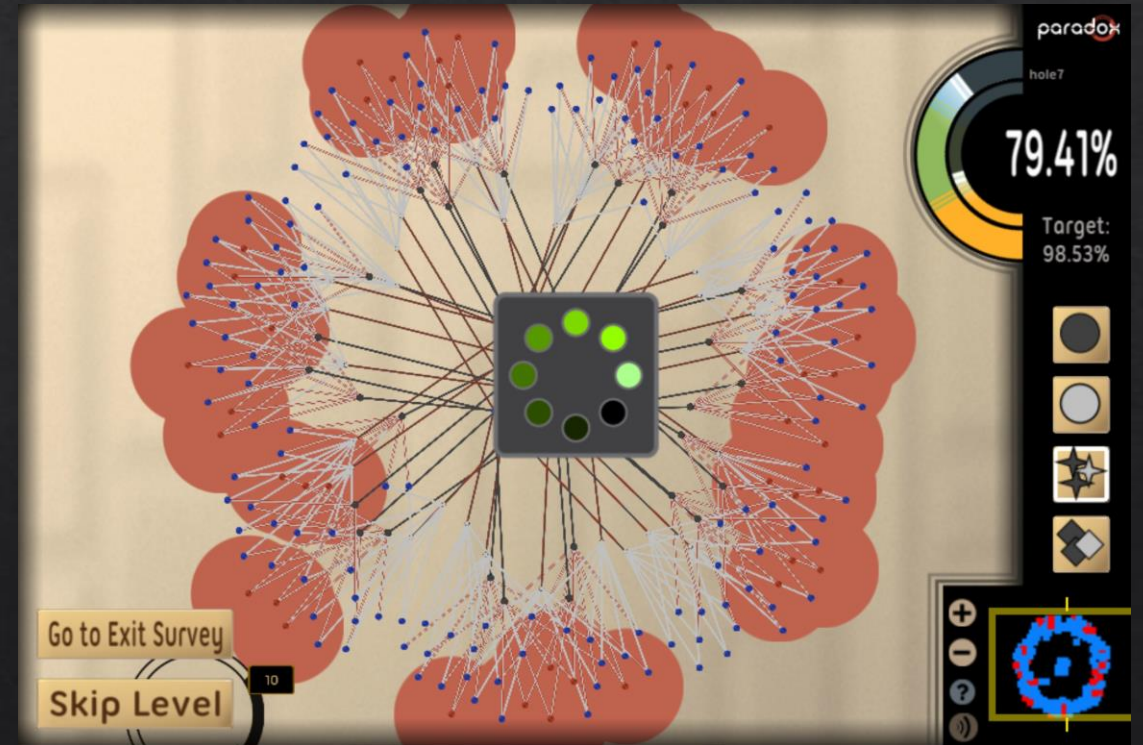
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 - ◇ DELAY



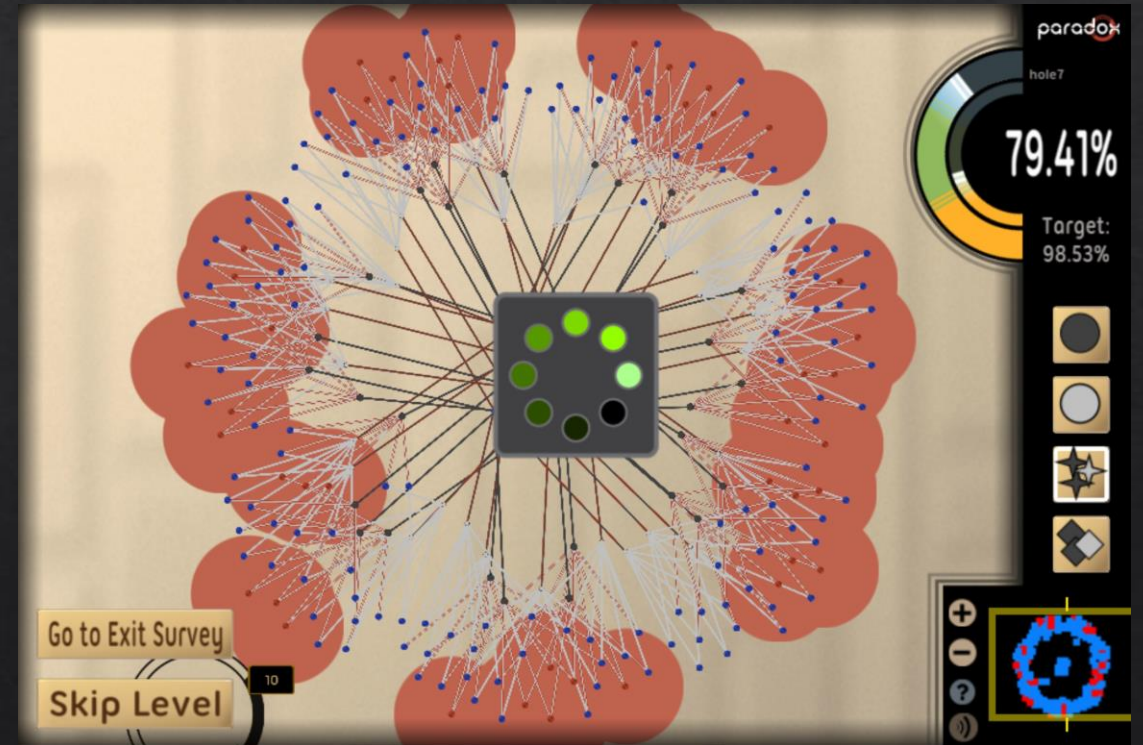
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 - ◇ BANNER
 - ◇ MTURK-LG
 - ◇ DESIGN
 - ◇ DELAY
 - ◇ NO-DELAY
- ◇ 260 players were recruited through the banner
- ◇ 300 players were recruited through MTurk with 244 (81.3%) proceeding to play the game



Experiment Two Results

Variable	BANNER	MTURK-LG	DELAY	NO-DELAY
Play Time	119s	206.5s	129s	162s
Levels Attempted	3	4	2	4
Levels Completed	3	4	2	4
Player Rating	1657	1627	1636	1646
Effort/Importance	57%	71%	66%	71%

Statistical Test: Aligned Rank Transform (ART)

- ◇ No interaction effects for any response variable
- ◇ No significant differences across conditions for *Highest Level Rating*, *Interest/Enjoyment*, *Perceived Competence* and *Perceived Choice*

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◇ Main effect of recruitment and delay

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Experiment Two Discussion

- ◇ Different recruitment strategies did not observably impact the effects of changing the game's design

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- ◇ Different recruitment strategies did not observably impact the effects of changing the game's design
- ◇ As in experiment one, a measure of *task volume* was higher for paid recruitment and a measure of *task quality* was higher for volunteer recruitment

Conclusion

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- ◆ Paid player recruitment results in a higher *volume* of tasks being completed
- ◆ Volunteer player recruitment results in a higher *quality* of completed tasks
- ◆ Effects of recruitment strategies remain consistent with changes to the game's design

Future Work

- ◇ Interaction effects of other changes to the game's design

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- ◆ Interaction effects of other changes to the game's design
- ◆ Alternate methods of gathering self-reported experience metrics from more players without compromising voluntary nature of participation

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Acknowledgments

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