

The **Neurodivergent Scale for Interacting with Robots (NSIR)** can be applied to the Ratajczyk paper by providing empirical, user-centered data on how neurodivergent individuals perceive robot social dynamics like dominance and submissiveness. The paper's findings directly relate to the NSIR's dimensions:

### **Anthropomorphic Connection/Kinship**

- The Ratajczyk study found that people generally expect robots to be submissive and that larger, dominant robots tend to be perceived more negatively.
- The NSIR can measure if these perceptions influence the user's sense of connection. Items like "**The robot is more like me than anyone else I know**" could be used to quantify if a submissive robot is considered more relatable and human-like, as it aligns better with common (and potentially biased) expectations of robot behavior.

### **Social Comfort/Trust**

- A key finding is that submissive robot behavior enhances trust compared to dominant behavior, while dominant behavior correlates with lower trust. The violation of expected behavior (a dominant robot) can also increase the perception of threat.
- The NSIR items that measure **social comfort/trust** (e.g., "**My robot can tell what I am feeling, when I am sad, it can tell I am sad**") directly assess the user's feeling of comfort and the perceived predictability of the robot's emotional responses. These items could demonstrate how different dominance levels impact a user's willingness to engage and feel comfortable during social interactions.

### **Safety**

- The study mentions that dominant robots might be perceived as more threatening.
- The NSIR's **safety** dimension provides a user-reported measure of security (e.g., the item about undressing), ensuring that while researchers explore the social spectrum of dominance and submissiveness, the fundamental feeling of safety in the human-robot interaction is maintained and assessed from the user's point of view.

The NSIR translates the Ratajczyk paper's findings on general social perceptions into a tool for understanding the specific, subjective experience of neurodivergent individuals.

Would you like to explore another article from the document, or maybe a deeper dive into the concept of "**perceived threat**"?