

Exploring the impact of service robots as frontline employees within the hospitality industry

Introduction

The extent to which the use of artificial intelligence service robots has influenced customer evaluation of hotel services via online reviews was explored for the following reasons:

- Service robot implementation within the hospitality industry has seen a sharp increase of **125%** from 2022 to 2023 (International Federation of Robotics, 2023).
- Post pandemic research into service robot use is limited and long-term use has not been fully investigated (Borghi and Mariani, 2021).

As such, the need for a post-pandemic exploration into the impact of service robots is required to evaluate the effectiveness of long-term service robot use within the industry.

What is an Artificial Intelligence Service Robot?

For this research, it was important to define what constitutes as an artificial intelligence service robot. Therefore, we have established several criteria to categorize and define service robots (Wirtz et al., 2018). Service robots must:

- Be a physical entity and not just a piece of software accessible via a computer or similar interface.
- Have a level of autonomy to them and cannot be pre-programmed to complete tasks.
- Have a role in servicing customers directly and not just a tool that employees can use to improve their workflow internally.



Daves, J. (2023) New Hotel Tech: Room Service Robots and Holograms. Available at: <https://hbr.org/2023/10/20/new-hotel-tech-room-service-robots-and-holograms/>

Wirtz, J., Patterson, P.G., Kunz, W.H., Gubler, T., Lu, V.N., Paluch, S. and Martins, A. (2018), 'Brave new world: Service robots in the frontline', *Journal of Service Management*, Vol.29 No.5, pp. 907-931

Developing a Conceptual Framework

In terms of our methodology, we first established a conceptual framework to identify and categorize different types of hotel using established hospitality analytics benchmarking firm STR (Smith Travel Research, 2023).

Once the parameters used to categorize hotels were established, we then used the following methodology to find and categorize hotels with service robots (robot hotels):

1. Search for all hotels with the word "robot" mentioned within its reviews using TripAdvisor's search function with the query-string "robot".
2. Filter out hotels with insignificant robot impact by removing hotels with less than ten mentions of robots in its reviews.
3. Manual verification of whether these hotels had mechanical artificial intelligence robots using the definition above.
4. Conduct research into hotel parameters as defined by conceptual framework (Fig. 1).

Using this information, we were then able to search for the most similar hotel that did not incorporate a service robot (non-robot hotels). The order in which parameters were prioritized are shown in the figure below:

Smith Travel Research (2023) Data driven solutions empowering the hospitality industry. STR. Available at: <https://str.com/data-insights/resources/glossary> (Accessed: 25 October 2023).

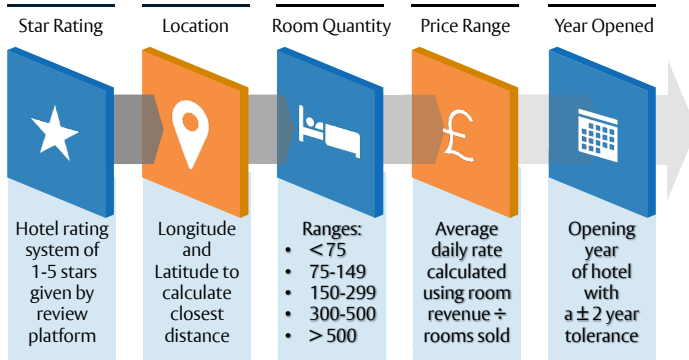


Figure 1: Conceptual framework of hotel parameters in order of priority

Use of Online Reviews as Basis of Research

With the advent of Web 2.0, electronic word-of-mouth and similar user-generated content has become a much more popular tool for consumers to make decisions on their purchases.

The hospitality industry is no exception to this with the rise of platforms such as TripAdvisor, Booking.com, and Trip.com being widely used by consumers to evaluate hotels based on electronic word of mouth (Borghi and Mariani, 2021).

However, there is an inherent danger in basing decisions on online reviews due to the lack of verifiability of reviewers.

As such, we have identified Booking.com as the most reliable option since the platform:

- Requires reviewers to have booked through their website before they are permitted to write a review. This ensures that reviews cannot be artificially inflated via robots and review farms.
- Only stores review data for three years allowing the most relevant post-pandemic reviews to be shown thus improving the reliability of our dataset.

Matteo Borghi, Marcello M. Mariani, (2021), 'Service robots in online reviews: Online robotic dissonance', *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 87

Collecting and Cleaning Online Review Data

For the collection of online review data, we used the following methodology:

- Compile list of Booking.com review pages to extract reviews of robot hotels and their most similar non-robot counterpart.
- Download the review webpage content using Python webscraping tool Requests.
- Extracting review webpage elements using Python parsing tool BeautifulSoup4.
- Compile extracted elements into dataset for analysis.
- Filter hotels with outlier review scores outside **15th** and **85th** percentiles (Tableau, 2023).

Preliminary Results, Analysis and Findings

Dataset Information:

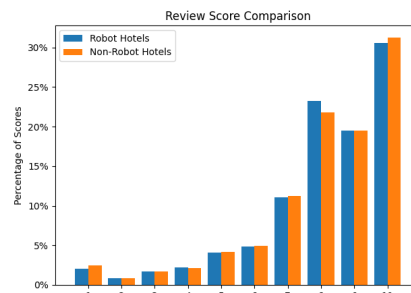
- Total of **48** robot hotels successfully matched to most similar non-robot counterpart.
- **59,631** reviews collected from robot hotels and **37,590** from non-robot hotels.
- Review data collection period between **September 2020** to **September 2023**.

Key Findings:

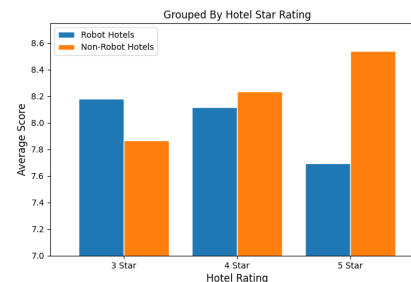
- Robot hotels scored higher on average compared to their non-robot counterparts.
- However small statistical significance relative to dataset size ($p > 0.1$) suggests both datasets are statistically similar. Difference in mean score is also only **0.022**.

Possible Conclusions:

- Service robots are successfully emulating service employee interaction.
- The novelty of service robots in hotels has worn off and people are now perceiving it as more commonplace within hotels.

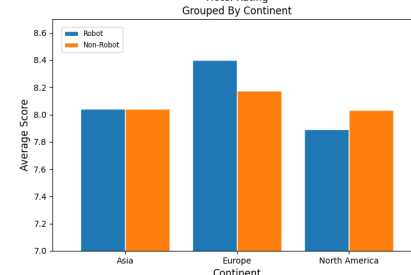


Measure	Robot	Non-Robot
Total Reviews	59,631	37,590
Mean Score	8.112	8.090
Median Score	9	9
Modal Score	10	10
Std. Dev.	2.038	2.099
Statistical test		p-value
Welch's t-test		0.110
Mann-Whitney U/ Kruskal-Wallis H		0.663
Wilcoxon Rank Sum		0.671



Additional Insights
The lower the star rating of the hotel, the better robot hotels are perceived.

This could stem from the fact that customers of high star rating hotels value human to human interaction more than customers of lower star rating hotels who may value aspects such as speed and convenience.



Hotel rating was also dependent on the continent which the hotel was based in.

- Both robot and non-robot Asian hotels tend to be rated equally.
- European hotels that incorporate robots tend to be rated higher.
- North American hotels tended to review non-robot hotels higher than robot hotels.

Limitations and Future Research

Overall, while this research is designed to be practical in nature, it is primarily an explorative piece into this field of study and techniques used. Some further areas of study include:

- Using natural language processing to extract meaningful insights about the use of service robots within reviews via the language used in the review.
- Conducting multiple linear regression analysis to identify and assign weightings to the factors that affect whether robots are viewed positively or negatively.
- Exploring reviews made on other platforms such as the Chinese based Ctrip for a more comprehensive view on global robot sentiment.