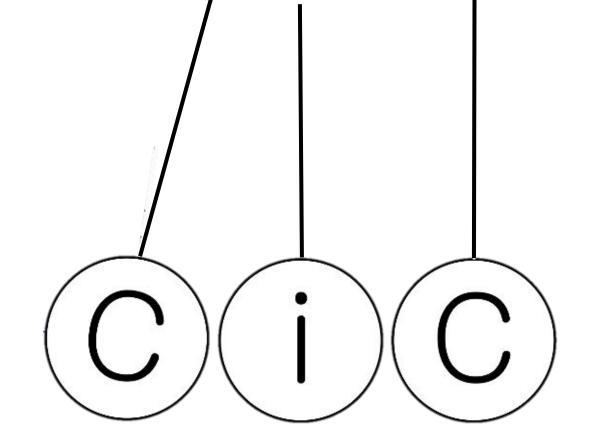


A computational model of responsibility judgments from counterfactual simulations and intention inferences



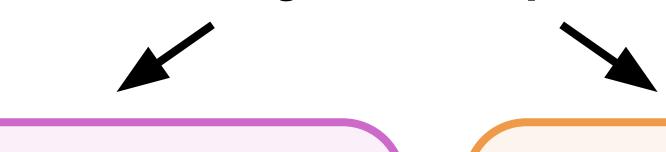
Sarah A. Wu (sarahawu@stanford.edu)¹, Shruti Sridhar², & Tobias Gerstenberg¹

¹Department of Psychology, Stanford University ²Department of Computer Science, Stanford University

Introduction

How do people hold others responsible in social interactions?

shared generative planner



causal attribution

via counterfactual simulations

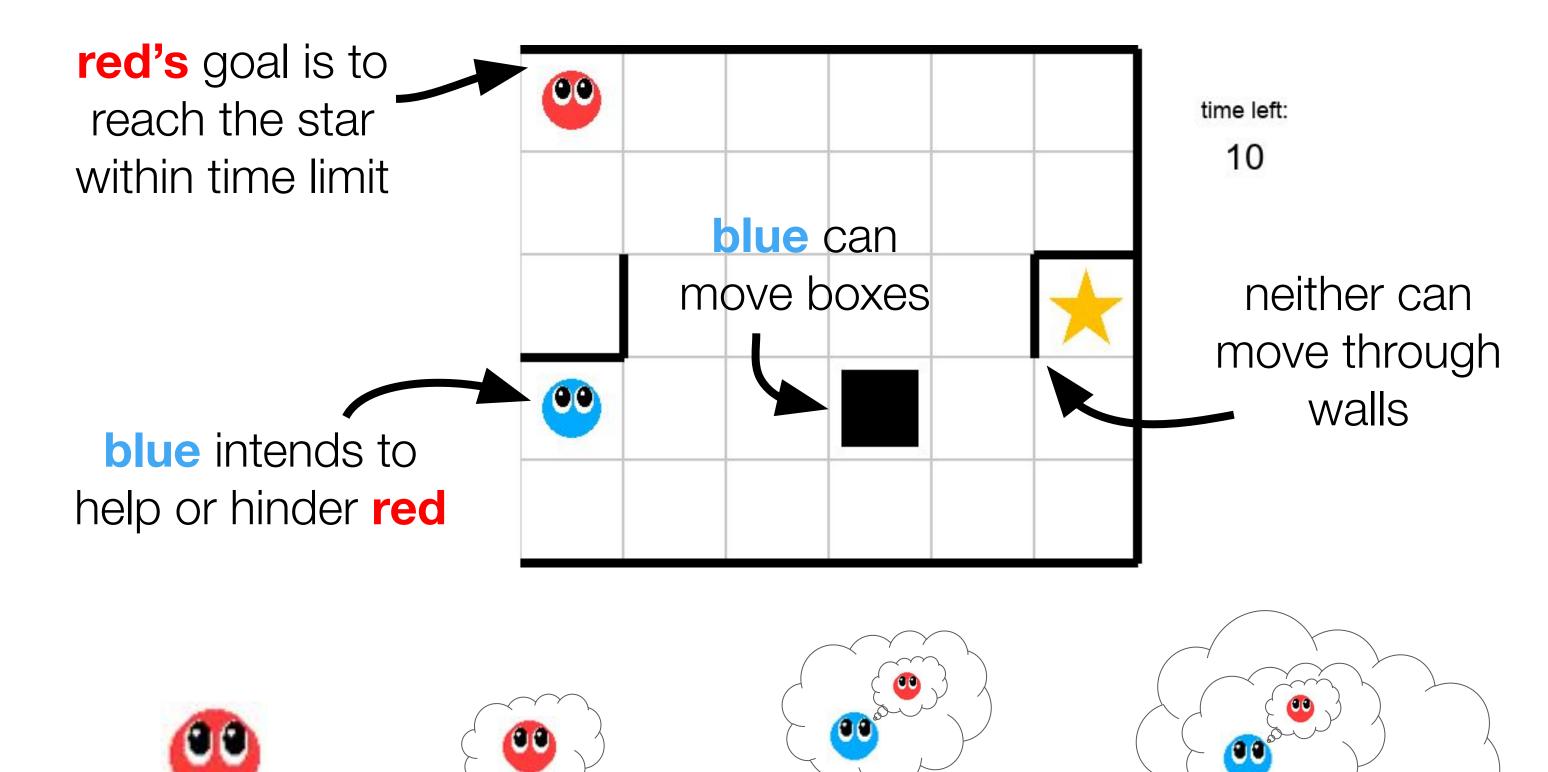
what role did the person play in bringing about the outcome?

mental state inference via inverse planning

what does this reveal about the person's mental states?



Model



level-2 red

Environments formalized as Social MDPs⁵:

level-1 blue

level-0 red

$$M_i^l = \langle \mathcal{S}, \mathcal{A}, \mathcal{T}, \chi_i, g_i, R_i^l, \gamma \rangle$$

 χ_i = agent i's social goal

 g_i = agent i's physical goal

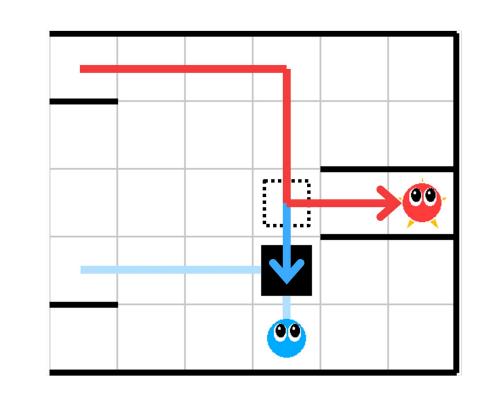
 $R_i^l = l$ -th level reward function for agent i

Counterfactual: What would have happened had blue not been there?

Mental state inference: What was blue intending to do?

Experiment 1

level-0 red and level-1 blue

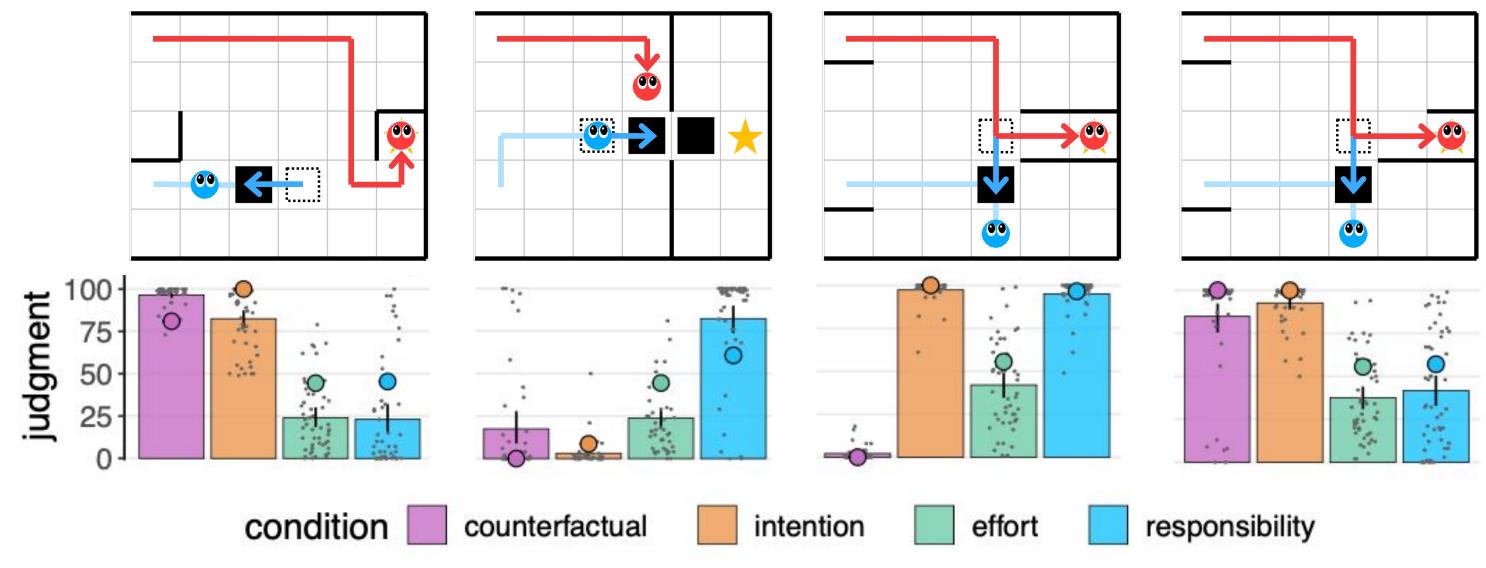


24 trials varying the actual outcome, the counterfactual outcome, and blue's intentions

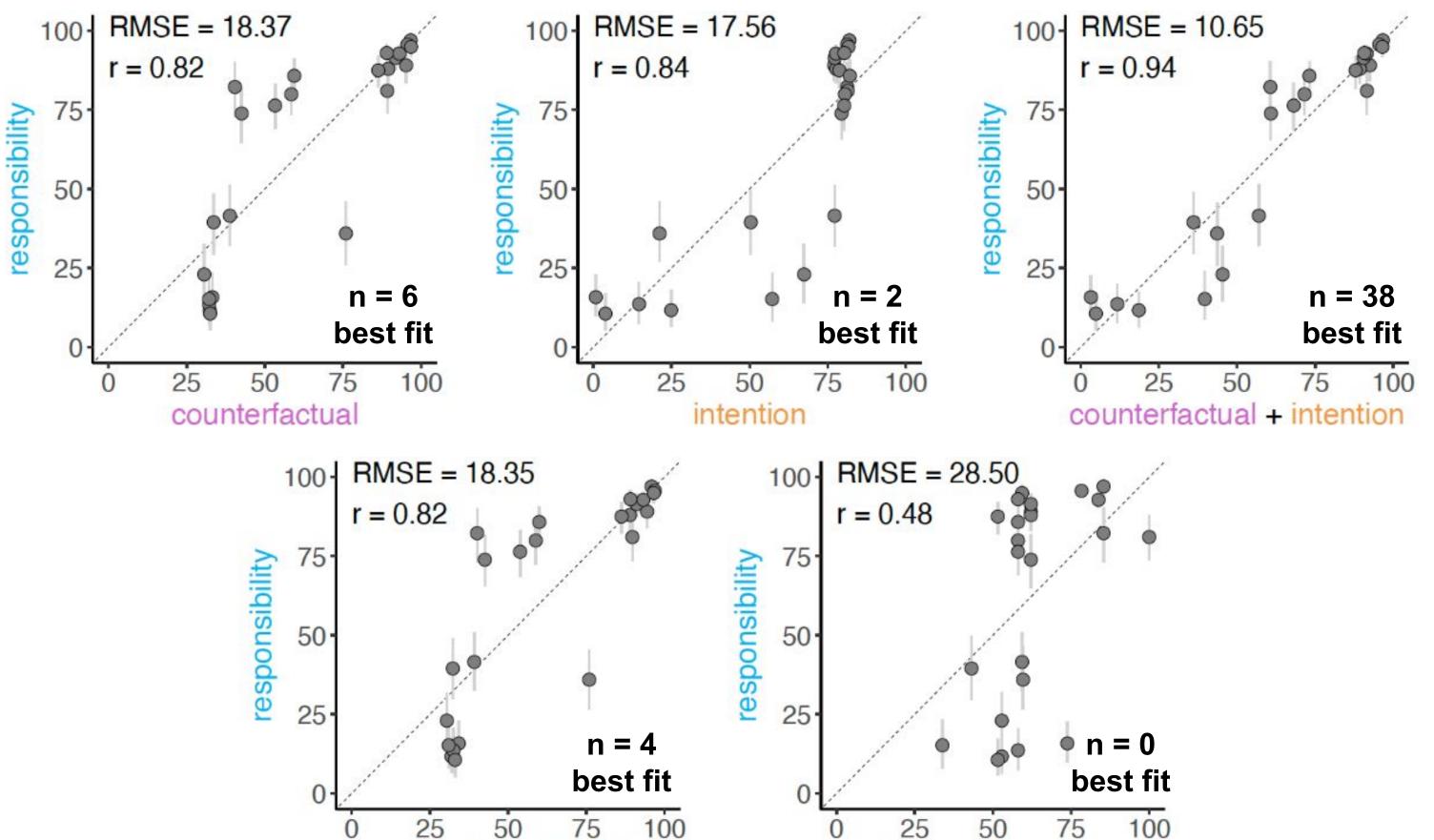
Participants in different conditions (n = 50 each) were asked:

- 1. Counterfactual: How much do you agree that red would (still) have succeeded if blue hadn't been there?
- 2. Intention: What was blue intending to do?)
- 3. Effort: How much effort did blue exert?
- 4. Responsibility: How responsible was blue for red's success / failure?

Participants' judgments for select trials:



Responsibility model predictions:

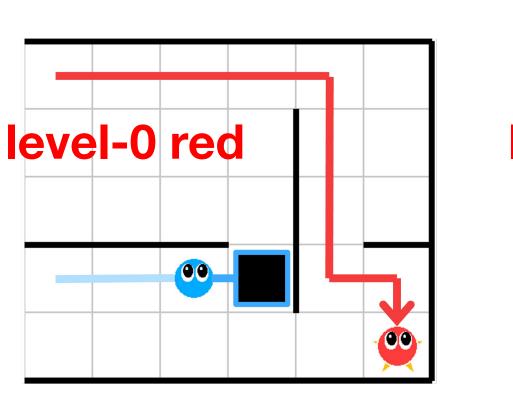


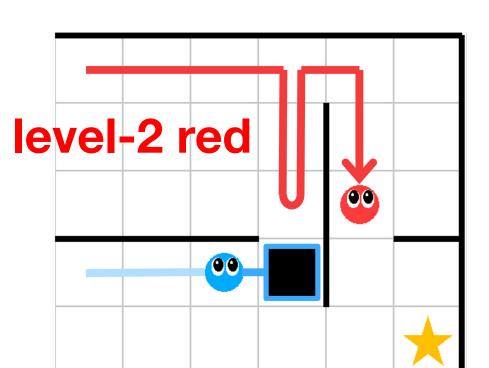
counterfactual + effort

heuristic model

Experiment 2

includes level-2 red and level-3 blue



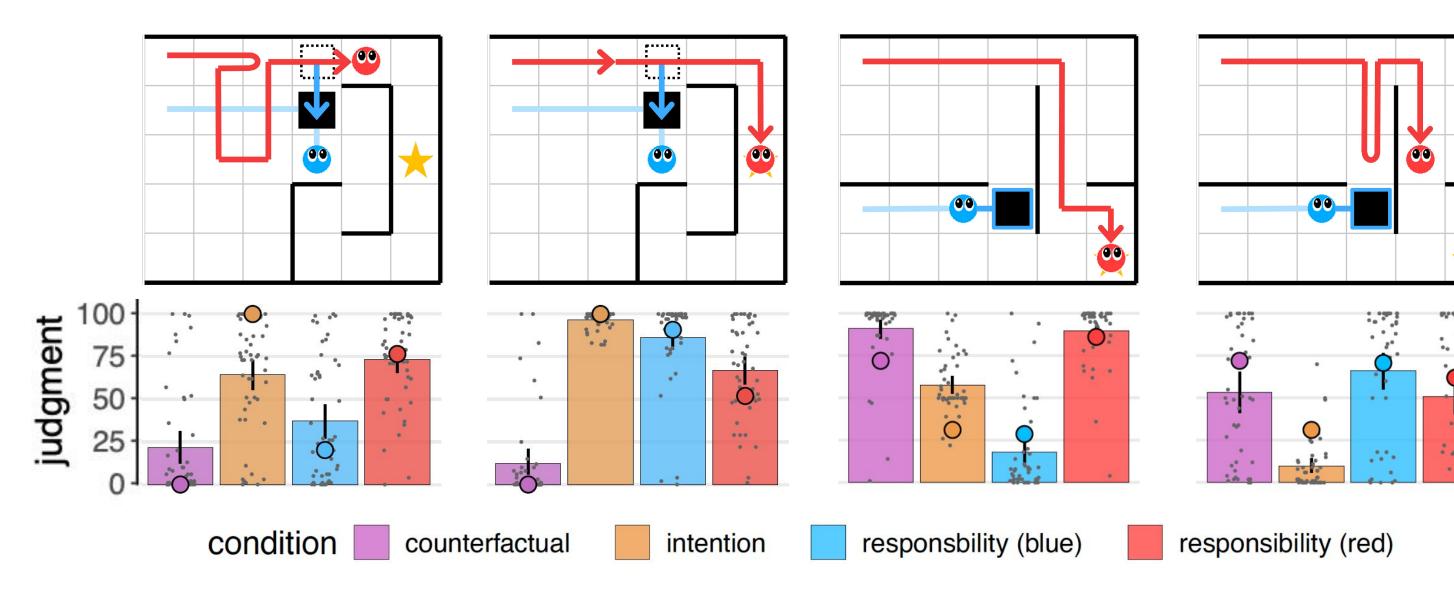


level-3 blue tricks
red by appearing to
be helpful, but not
actually helping

12 pairs of trials differing only in whether red is level-0 or level-2 Participants in different conditions (n = 50 each) were asked:

- 1. Counterfactual: same as Experiment 1
- 2. Intention: same as Experiment 2
- 3. **Responsibility**: How responsible was **blue** for **red**'s success / failure? How responsible was **red** for the success / failure?

Participants' judgments for select trials:



Responsibility model predictions:

- Counterfactuals + intentions model again explained responsibility judgments best (r = 0.94, lowest RMSE, n = 26/50 best fit)
- Responsibility towards blue vs. red were highly anti-correlated!

Discussion

Responsibility judgments are best explained by a combination of counterfactual simulations ("what would have happened otherwise?") and mental state inferences ("what was the agent intending?").

Future work:

- Further investigating communicative actions (signaling, deception)
- Exploring responsibility throughout repeated interactions ("fool me once, shame on you, fool me twice, shame on me!")

References: 1. Gerstenberg et al. (2018). *Cognition.* 2. Langenhoff et al. (2021). *Cog Psychol.* 3. Sosa et al. (2021). *Cognition.* 4. Carlson et al. (2022). *Nat Rev Psychol.* 5. Tejwani et al. (2021). *CoRL*.