Inference From Explanation







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INTRO

What do we learn from causal explanations?





... features that would have made this explanation an appropriate thing to say, e.g. normality.

Normality and **Causal Structure** influence people's causal explanations.

Gerstenberg & Icard, 2019
Icard et al., 2017

HYPOTHESES

When given a causal explanation ...

- (I) People infer the cited cause to be abnormal / normal if the underlying causal structure is conjunctive / disjunctive.
- (II) People infer the causal structure to be conjunctive / disjunctive if the cited cause is abnormal / normal.

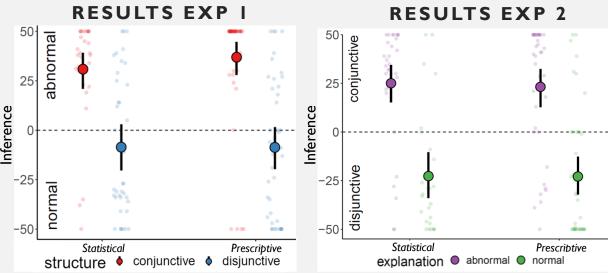
References

Gerstenberg, T., & Icard, T. (2019). Expectations affect physical causation judgments. *Journal of Experimental Psychology: General*, 149(3), 599–607.

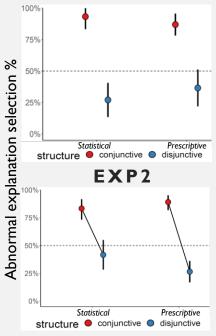
Icard, T. F., Kominsky, J. F., & Knobe, J. (2017). Normality and actual causal strength. *Cognition*, 161, 80-93

Woodward, J. (2006). Sensitive and insensitive causation. Philosophical Review, 115, 1–50.

METHODS Inferring Structure Inferring Normality Ball E went Ball E went EXP 2 EXP I through the gate through the gate Statistical / because Statistical / because Prescriptive Ball A went Ball A went Prescriptive normality through the through the normality motion block. motion block. Inference Task Inference Task Definitely this one Definitely this one Definitely this one Definitely this one Unsure



EXPLANATION SELECTION EXPI



GD

People make systematic inferences about normality and structure from explanations. The communicative dimension of explanations **might help elucidate the role of normality**: For example, communicating *optimal interventions*.

Woodward, 2006