

Poisoned Babies, Shot Fathers, and Ruined Experiments

Experimental Evidence in Favor of the
Compositionality Constraint of
Actual Causation

Alexander Max Bauer, 16.09.2023

Roadmap

- (1) A Tale of Three Papers
- (2) Livengood and Sytsma (2020): “Actual Causation and Compositionality”
- (3) Bauer and Romann (2022): “Answers at Gunpoint”
- (4) Bauer and Kornmesser (2023): “Poisoned Babies, Shot Fathers, and Ruined Experiments”

A Tale of Three Papers

Actual Causation and Compositionality

Jonathan Livengood and Justin Sysma*

Many theories of actual causation implicitly endorse the claim that if c is an actual cause of e , then either c causes e directly or every intermediary by which c indirectly causes e is itself both an actual cause of e and also an actual effect of c . We think this compositionality constraint is plausible. However, as we show, it is not always satisfied by the causal attributions ordinary people make. We conclude by considering what philosophers working on causation should do when the deliverances of their theories diverge from what ordinary people say.

1. Introduction. In this article, we identify a structural constraint—the compositionality constraint—that is implicitly endorsed by many accounts of actual causation in the philosophical literature, and we present evidence suggesting that the causal attributions ordinary people make sometimes violate the compositionality constraint. In section 2, we articulate the constraint and argue that many accounts of causation in the literature satisfy it. In sections 3 and 4, we argue that there is reason to predict that ordinary causal attributions do not tend to respect the compositionality constraint in all cases, and we put our prediction to the test. Finally, in section 5, we step back to reflect on the compositionality constraint, the goals of philosophical work on actual causation, and the implications of our results.

2. Articulating the Compositionality Constraint. Causation comes in at least two varieties—structural causation and actual causation. Structural causal relations are something like causal laws. They generate patterns of

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DISCUSSION NOTE

Answers at Gunpoint: On Livengood and Sysma's Revolver Case

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Abstract

Jonathan Livengood and Justin Sysma have published a series of studies on "Actual Causation and Compositionality," in which they investigate causal attributions of laypeople. We use one of their vignettes to follow up on their research. Our findings cast doubt on their conclusion that ordinary causal attributions tend to violate the compositionality constraint if one looks at cases in which someone is responsible for an effect by way of an intermediary that does not share in the responsibility.

1. Introduction

Jonathan Livengood and Justin Sysma have published a series of studies in "Actual Causation and Compositionality." Theories of actual causation, they argue, often at least implicitly endorse a so-called compositionality constraint: Imagine that someone, let's name him Alrik, set up a row of domino tiles. He gave the first tile a flick, and as the result of a chain reaction, all the other tiles were knocked over, too. The first tile's falling over was directly caused by Alrik's flick. Since subsequently all the other tiles tumbled over, too, Alrik's flick did also cause the last tile in the chain to fall. It was not directly but indirectly caused by Alrik's flick. Here, the flick caused some intermediary tiles to fall, which in turn caused the last tile to fall. This can be expressed in a more abstract way: If we look at some individual events, henceforth denoted as c , d , and e , the compositionality constraint states that, if the event c caused the event e , then it did so either directly, or e did so indirectly via one or more intermediaries d . In this case, every intermediary d is itself an effect of c and a cause of e (Livengood and Sysma 2020, 44).

This compositionality constraint intuitively seems to be a reasonable desideratum for any adequate theory of actual causation. However, whether it is indeed correct, Livengood and Sysma argue, is a different kettle of fish. Arguably, it is not enough to solely rely on the intuitions of a single philosopher or of a small, relatively

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ARTICLE

Poisoned Babies, Shot Fathers, and Ruined Experiments: Experimental Evidence in Favor of the Compositionality Constraint of Actual Causation

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Abstract

Livengood and Sysma (2020) challenge the compositionality constraint of actual causation (CCAC), according to which each intermediary of a causal chain is an effect of its predecessor and a cause of its successor link. In several studies, they find support for their hypothesis that the CCAC is not in accordance with the ordinary causal attributions of laypeople. We argue that there are three interrelated problems in their studies' design that we call the causality-responsibility confusion (CRC), the intermediary-ontology confusion (IOC), and the case-and-ontology (CQO). Avoiding the CRC, the IOC, and the CQO leads to strong empirical support for the CCAC.

1 Introduction

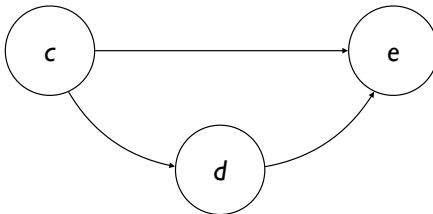
Livengood and Sysma (2020) (hereafter L&S 2020) challenge the compositionality constraint of actual causation (CCAC) that is implicitly entailed by many philosophical accounts of actual causation (e.g., Reichenbach 1938; Salmon 1994; Dowe 1999; Thring 1997; Lewis 1975, 1986; for a brief summary, see L&S 2020, 43–47). They illustrate the CCAC by a chain of dominos. There are two ways a person could cause the last domino in a chain to fall: First, they could cause it directly by flicking the last domino of the chain. Second, they could cause it indirectly by flicking, for example, the first domino of the chain. It then falls against the second domino, which falls against the third domino, and so on, until the last domino of the chain finally falls, too. According to the CCAC, the person causes the last domino to fall in both cases. However, if they do it indirectly, then there must be a number of intermediaries—the falling of one domino against the next one—such that

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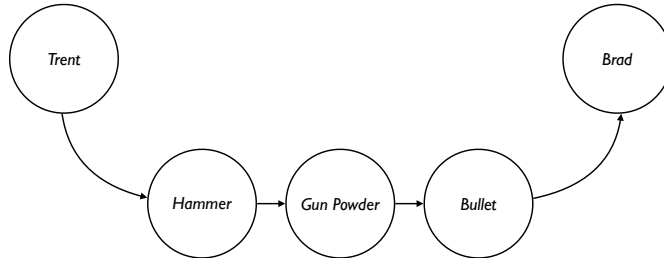
Livengood and Sytsma (2020): “Actual Causation and Compositionality”

Compositionality Constraint of Actual Causation: If c is an actual cause of e , then either c causes e directly, or every intermediary d by which c indirectly causes e is itself an actual effect of c and an actual cause of e . (Livengood and Sytsma 2020, p. 44)



Livengood and Sytsma (2020): “Actual Causation and Compositionality”

Revolver Case: Trent has decided to kill his father, Brad. He aims his loaded revolver at Brad and pulls the trigger, releasing the hammer. The hammer strikes the cartridge, igniting the gun powder. The gun powder explodes, driving the bullet from the gun. The bullet hits Brad in the head. He dies instantly. (Livengood and Sytsma 2020, p. 59)



Livengood and Sytsma (2020): “Actual Causation and Compositionality”

Revolver Case

- $N = 51$
- (dis)agreement on 7-point scale
- 4 statements, i. e.,
 - (A) “Trent caused Brad’s death.”
 - (B) “The hammer caused Brad’s death.”
 - (C) “The gun powder caused Brad’s death.”
 - (D) “The bullet caused Brad’s death.”

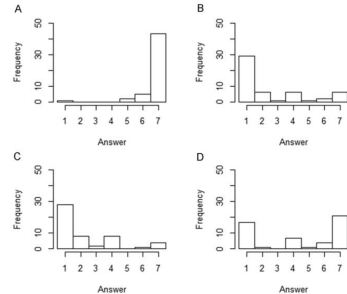


Figure 8. Histograms for study 8. *A*, Trent caused; *B*, hammer caused; *C*, powder caused; *D*, bullet caused.

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Events

8 different events, i. e.,

- (A) “pulling the trigger”
- (B) “releasing the hammer”
- (C) “striking the cartridge”
- (D) “igniting the gun powder”
- (E) “the gun powder exploding”
- (F) “driving the bullet from the gun”
- (G) “the bullet hitting Brad in the head”
- (H) “the death of Brad”

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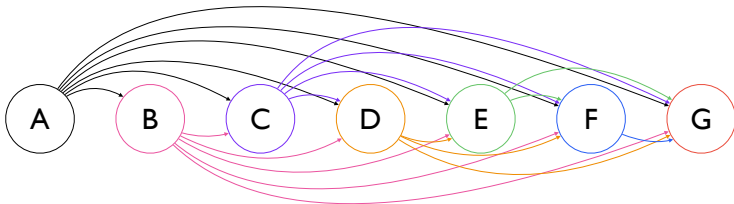
Combinations of events

28 “X caused Y” statements, e. g.,

(A/B) “Pulling the trigger caused the release of the hammer.”

(C/D) “Striking the cartridge caused the ignition of the gun powder.”

(F/G) “The bullet being driven from the gun caused the bullet to hit Brad in the head.”



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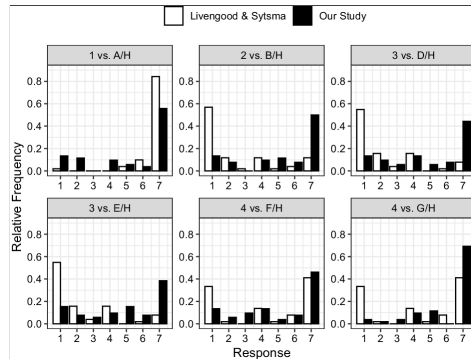
Analogous Statements

- (1) “Trent caused Brad’s death.”
(A/H) “Pulling the trigger caused the death of Brad.”
- (2) “The hammer caused Brad’s death.”
(B/H) “Releasing the hammer caused the death of Brad.”
- (3) “The gun powder caused Brad’s death.”
(D/H) “Igniting the gun powder caused the death of Brad.”
(E/H) “The explosion of the gun powder caused the death of Brad.”
- (4) “The bullet powder caused Brad’s death.”
(F/H) “The bullet being driven from the gun caused the death of Brad.”
(G/H) “The bullet hitting Brad in the head caused the death of Brad.”

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Results

- $N = 52$
- (dis)agreement on 7-point scale
- 28 statements
- central tendency for no statement smaller than the “neutral” value 4



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Possible Explanations

3 possible reasons for the difference

- The causality-responsibility confusion (CRC)
- The intermediary-ontology confusion (IOC)
- The cause-end questioning (CEQ)

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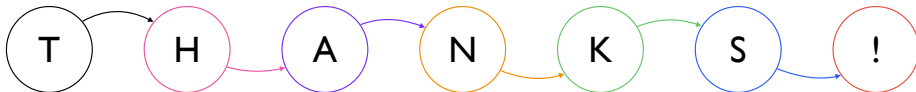
Design

- vignettes from Livengood and Sytsma (2020)
 - poisoned cup vignette
 - revolver vignette
 - GFCI vignette
- studies for each vignette
 - replication
 - exclusion of IOC
 - exclusion of CRC
 - exclusion of CEQ
 - simultaneous exclusion of IOC, CRC, and CEQ
- $N \approx 60$ for each study
- (dis)agreement on 7-point scale

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Results

- replicating the original studies led to the same results Livengood and Sytsma (2020) got
- excluding IOC led to less disagreement that intermediaries were causes (for all vignettes)
- excluding CRC led to agreement that intermediaries were causes (for poisoned cup and revolver vignette)
- excluding the CEQ led to agreement that intermediaries were causes (for all vignettes)
- simultaneous exclusion of IOC, CRC, and CEQ led to agreement that intermediaries were causes (for all vignettes)



Bauer and Romann (2022): “Answers at Gunpoint”

Statement	Mean	Standard Error	95% Confidence Interval	Variance
A/B	5.89	0.26	[5.37, 6.40]	3.48
A/C	5.56	0.27	[5.02, 6.10]	3.74
A/D	5.33	0.28	[4.77, 5.88]	4.00
A/E	5.12	0.29	[4.54, 5.70]	4.34
A/F	5.19	0.28	[4.63, 5.75]	4.08
A/G	4.92	0.31	[4.31, 5.54]	4.88
A/H	5.17	0.33	[4.51, 5.83]	5.64
B/C	5.90	0.27	[5.37, 6.44]	3.70
B/D	5.67	0.25	[5.17, 6.18]	3.28
B/E	5.35	0.27	[4.71, 5.79]	3.80
B/F	5.17	0.28	[4.62, 5.73]	4.00
B/G	4.90	0.30	[4.31, 5.50]	4.56
B/H	5.21	0.31	[4.59, 5.84]	5.07
C/D	5.75	0.28	[5.18, 6.32]	4.19
C/E	5.54	0.26	[5.02, 6.05]	3.43
C/F	5.21	0.28	[4.65, 5.77]	4.01
C/G	4.69	0.31	[4.06, 5.32]	5.18
C/H	4.94	0.32	[4.29, 5.59]	5.47
D/E	5.94	0.27	[5.41, 6.48]	3.78
D/F	5.58	0.25	[5.07, 6.08]	3.27
D/G	4.94	0.30	[4.35, 5.53]	4.53
D/H	4.88	0.32	[4.24, 5.53]	5.32
E/F	5.93	0.26	[5.41, 6.44]	3.41
E/G	4.88	0.30	[4.28, 5.49]	4.79
E/H	4.79	0.31	[4.16, 5.42]	5.15
F/G	5.19	0.30	[4.59, 5.79]	4.63
F/H	4.96	0.32	[4.33, 5.48]	5.21
G/H	6	0.24	[5.53, 6.47]	2.84

Table 1: Summary of statements

Case	V	p
A/B	1079.00	< 0.001***
A/C	1058.50	< 0.001***
A/D	998.00	< 0.001***
A/E	842.00	0.001**
A/F	792.00	< 0.001***
A/G	872.00	0.004**
A/H	876.50	< 0.001***
B/C	1067.50	< 0.001***
B/D	978.50	< 0.001***
B/E	915.50	< 0.001***
B/F	794.00	< 0.001***
B/G	806.50	0.004**
B/H	869.00	0.001**
C/D	1152.50	< 0.001***
C/E	880.00	< 0.001***
C/F	891.50	< 0.001***
C/G	699.00	0.035*
C/H	697.50	0.065**
D/E	1134.00	< 0.001***
D/F	986.00	< 0.001***
D/G	905.00	0.004**
D/H	756.00	0.0002**
E/F	1108.00	< 0.001***
E/G	722.50	0.007**
E/H	780.00	0.02*
F/G	849.00	< 0.001***
F/H	772.00	0.004**
G/H	1053.00	< 0.001***

Table 2: Two-tailed Wilcoxon signed-rank tests

Bauer and Kornmesser (2023): “Poisoned Babies, Shot Fathers, and Ruined Experiments”

Study	Statement	N	M	95% CI	Versus Neutral Value			Versus Replication	
					z	p	r	z	p
Replication	(1) “Gabi caused Nele’s death.”	71	6.859	[6.679, 7.039]	8.242	< 0.001***	1.166	—	—
	(2) “Kathrin caused Nele’s death.”		2.000	[1.569, 2.431]	-5.952	< 0.001***	-0.842	—	—
IOC (1)	(1) “Gabi’s action of poisoning the sippy cup caused Nele’s death.”	67	6.522	[6.176, 6.868]	7.076	< 0.001***	0.865	1.918	0.055
	(2) “Kathrin’s action of giving Nele a poisoned sippy cup caused Nele’s death.”		3.447	[2.823, 4.072]	-1.424	0.155	-0.174	-3.587	< 0.001***
IOC (2)	(1) “The action of poisoning the sippy cup caused Nele’s death.”	89	5.910	[5.514, 6.306]	6.648	< 0.001***	0.705	4.333	< 0.001***
	(2) “The action of giving Nele juice with a poisoned sippy cup caused Nele’s death.”		4.640	[4.116, 5.164]	2.551	0.011	0.270	-6.441	< 0.001***
CRC	(1) “Nele would not have died that evening if Gabi had not poisoned her sippy cup.”	86	6.767	[6.618, 6.917]	8.783	< 0.001***	0.947	1.812	0.070
	(2) “Nele would not have died that evening if Kathrin had not given her juice in a poisoned sippy cup.”		5.953	[5.548, 6.359]	6.716	< 0.001***	0.724	-8.927	< 0.001***
CEQ	(1) “Gabi’s action of poisoning Nele’s sippy cup caused Kathrin to give Nele juice in a poisoned sippy cup.”	61	6.180	[5.714, 6.649]	6.145	< 0.001***	0.787	2.812	0.005**
	(2) “Kathrin’s action of giving Nele juice in a poisoned sippy cup caused Nele to ingest poison.”		5.115	[4.501, 5.728]	3.413	< 0.001***	0.437	-6.678	< 0.001***
	(3) “Nele’s action of ingesting poison caused her death.”		4.279	[3.599, 4.958]	0.596	0.551	0.076	—	—
Combination	(1) “Kathrin would not have given Nele juice in a poisoned sippy cup if Gabi had not poisoned Nele’s sippy cup.”	59	5.102	[4.421, 5.782]	2.969	0.003**	0.387	5.008	< 0.001***
	(2) “Nele would not have ingested poison if Kathrin had not given her juice in a poisoned sippy cup.”		6.169	[5.695, 6.644]	5.814	< 0.001***	0.757	-8.237	< 0.001***
	(3) “Nele would not have died that evening if she had not ingested the poison.”		6.458	[6.101, 6.814]	6.609	< 0.001***	0.860	—	—

Table 1: Summary of statements for the poisoned cup vignette, reporting results of Wilcoxon signed-rank tests

Bauer and Kornmesser (2023): “Poisoned Babies, Shot Fathers, and Ruined Experiments”

Study	Statement	N	M	95% CI	Versus Neutral Value			Versus Replication	
					z	p	r	z	p
Replication	(1) “Leeve caused Uwe’s death.”	63	6.603	[6.285, 6.922]	7.108	< 0.001***	0.896	—	—
	(2) “The hammer caused Uwe’s death.”		3.000	[2.410, 3.590]	-3.288	< 0.001***	-0.414	—	—
	(3) “The gunpowder caused Uwe’s death.”		2.984	[2.402, 3.566]	-3.391	< 0.001***	-0.427	—	—
	(4) “The bullet caused Uwe’s death.”		5.048	[4.399, 5.696]	2.826	0.003***	0.356	—	—
IOC	(1) “Leeve’s action of shooting at Uwe caused Uwe’s death.”	54	5.648	[5.062, 6.234]	4.404	< 0.001***	0.599	3.367	< 0.001***
	(2) “The release of the hammer caused Uwe’s death.”		3.667	[2.988, 4.346]	-0.921	0.357	-0.125	-1.754	0.0795
	(3) “The explosion of the gunpowder caused Uwe’s death.”		3.593	[2.917, 4.269]	-1.230	0.219	-0.167	-1.563	0.1181
	(4) “The bullet hitting Uwe caused Uwe’s death.”		6.241	[5.770, 6.712]	5.766	< 0.001***	0.785	-2.767	0.006**
CRC	(1) “Uwe would not have died if Leeve had not shot at him.”	50	6.480	[6.049, 6.911]	5.943	< 0.001***	0.841	0.410	0.6819
	(2) “Uwe would not have died if the hammer had not been released.”		6.120	[5.582, 6.658]	5.339	< 0.001***	0.755	-6.615	< 0.001***
	(3) “Uwe would not have died if the gunpowder had not exploded.”		5.720	[5.110, 6.330]	4.463	< 0.001***	0.631	-5.855	< 0.001***
	(4) “Uwe would not have died if the bullet had not hit Uwe.”		6.160	[5.633, 6.687]	5.165	< 0.001***	0.730	-2.505	0.012
CEQ	(1) “Leeve’s action of shooting at Uwe caused the release of the hammer.”	53	4.962	[4.270, 5.654]	2.565	0.0103*	0.352	4.399	< 0.001***
	(2) “The release of the hammer caused the explosion of the gunpowder.”		5.830	[5.272, 6.389]	4.911	< 0.001***	0.675	-6.015	< 0.001***
	(3) “The explosion of the gunpowder caused the bullet to hit Uwe.”		5.056	[4.396, 5.717]	2.943	0.003**	0.404	-4.471	< 0.001***
	(4) “The bullet hitting Uwe caused Uwe’s death.”		6.547	[6.170, 6.924]	6.376	< 0.001***	0.876	-3.748	< 0.001***
Combination	(1) “The hammer would not have released if Leeve had not shot at Uwe.”	50	6.280	[5.858, 6.702]	5.969	< 0.001***	0.820	1.682	0.0926
	(2) “The gunpowder would not have exploded if the hammer had not released.”		6.520	[6.194, 6.846]	6.232	< 0.001***	0.856	-7.377	< 0.001***
	(3) “The bullet would not have hit Uwe if the gunpowder had not exploded.”		6.120	[5.680, 6.560]	5.725	< 0.001***	0.786	-6.757	< 0.001***
	(4) “Uwe would not have died if the bullet had not hit Uwe.”		6.140	[5.670, 6.610]	5.593	< 0.001***	0.768	-2.294	0.0218

Table 2: Summary of statements for the revolver vignette, reporting results of Wilcoxon signed-rank tests

Bauer and Kornmesser (2023): “Poisoned Babies, Shot Fathers, and Ruined Experiments”

Study	Statement	N	M	95% CI	Versus Neutral Value			Versus Replication		
					z	p	r	z	p	r
Replication	(1) “The pipe bursting caused the experiment to be ruined.”	60	5.483	[4.902, 6.065]	4.369	< 0.001***	0.564	—	—	—
	(2) “The GFCI breaking the circuit caused the experiment to be ruined.”		4.117	[3.434, 4.799]	0.403	0.6871	0.052	—	—	—
IOC	(1) “The pipe bursting caused the experiment to be ruined.”	64	5.734	[5.236, 6.232]	5.310	< 0.001***	0.664	−0.556	0.5781	−0.5781
	(2) “The breaking of the circuit by the GFCI caused the experiment to be ruined.”		4.234	[3.596, 4.873]	0.658	0.511	0.082	−0.122	0.9028	−0.9028
CRC	(1) “The experiment would not have been ruined if the pipe had not burst.”	67	6.164	[5.771, 6.557]	6.484	< 0.001***	0.917	−1.760	0.0785	−0.0785
	(2) “The experiment would not have been ruined if the GFCI had not broken the circuit.”		3.358	[2.720, 3.996]	−1.794	0.0728	0.254	1.566	0.1173	0.1173
CBQ	(1) “The bursting of the pipe caused the GFCI to break the circuit.”	64	6.094	[5.619, 6.568]	6.039	< 0.001***	0.755	−2.155	0.0312	−0.0312
	(2) “The breaking of the circuit by the GFCI caused the special light to turn off.”		6.250	[5.834, 6.665]	6.317	< 0.001***	0.790	−4.842	< 0.001***	< 0.001***
	(3) “The special light turning off caused the experiment to be ruined.”		6.188	[5.785, 6.590]	6.628	< 0.001***	0.828	—	—	—
Combination	(1) “The GFCI would not have broken the circuit if the pipe had not burst.”		6.559	[6.120, 6.899]	6.780	< 0.001***	0.883	−3.391	< 0.001***	< 0.001***
	(2) “The special light would not have turned off if the GFCI had not broken the circuit.”	59	6.186	[5.734, 6.639]	5.949	< 0.001***	0.775	−4.619	< 0.001***	< 0.001***
	(3) “The experiment would not have been ruined if the special light had not turned off.”		5.915	[5.438, 6.393]	5.508	< 0.001***	0.717	—	—	—

Table 3: Summary of statements for the GFCI vignette, reporting results of Wilcoxon signed-rank tests