

Appendix

A Pilot Studies

We limited the pilot to the Poisoned Cup Vignette. First, subjects were greeted with a welcome message:

Welcome to our study!

If you focus on the task, you will probably need no more than five to ten minutes for this study. It is important that you read the instructions carefully. Also, please complete the study without closing your browser in between.

We will evaluate your assessment as well as the assessments of all other participants in this study. All data will be stored in anonymized form so that no information can be assigned to an individual person. The results of the study will be published.

Thank you for your participation!

Thereafter, they were introduced to the vignette that we adapted from L&S (2020):

Gabi wants to kill her daughter, Nele, but she doesn't want to go to prison for murder. As such, Gabi hatches a plan. She arranges for a baby sitter, Kathrin, to take care of Nele while she herself is out of town on business. Before leaving, Gabi laces one of Nele's sippy cups with a deadly poison that is very difficult to detect. That evening, Kathrin gives Nele juice in the poisoned sippy cup. Nele drinks the juice and dies two hours later.

Subsequently, subjects were asked to state their disagreement or agreement with several statements about the vignette on a scale from 1 ("don't agree at all") to 7 ("totally agree"). In total, eight pilot studies were conducted. Studies 1 and 2 were replications of two studies from L&S (2020). While Study 1 asked about the causal role of Gabi and Kathrin, Study 2 asked about the causal role of their actions. Study 3, then, varied the wording used in Study 2, omitting the names of Gabi and Kathrin, in order to place special emphasis on the actions, not the agents. Studies 4 and 5, on the other hand, avoided the mention of "causation". Instead, Study 4 asked whether Nele would have died, too, if the actions of Gabi or Kathrin had not happened. In a different manner, Study 5 asked whether Nele died because of the actions of Gabi or Kathrin. Study 6 then introduced a causal chain, with Gabi giving the poisoned cup to Kathrin, Kathrin giving it to Nele, and Nele drinking from it. Lastly, Studies 7 and 8 combined the approach from Study 6 with those from Studies 4 and 5. Each study consisted of two or three statements that were displayed to subjects on the same screen and in a fixed order as follows:

Study 1: (1) Gabi caused Neles death. (2) Kathrin caused Neles death.

Study 2: (1) Gabi’s action of poisoning the sippy cup caused Nele’s death. (2) Kathrin’s action of giving Nele juice with a sippy cup that was poisoned caused Nele’s death.

Study 3: (1) The action of poisoning the sippy cup caused Nele’s death. (2) The action of giving Nele juice with a sippy cup that was poisoned caused Nele’s death.

Study 4: (1) Nele would have died that night, too, if Gabi hadn’t poisoned the sippy cup. (2) Nele would have died that night, too, if Kathrin had given her juice with a sippy cup that wasn’t poisoned.

Study 5: (1) Nele died that night because Gabi poisoned the sippy cup. (2) Nele died that night because Kathrin gave her juice with a sippy cup that was poisoned.

Study 6: (1) Gabi poisoning Nele’s sippy cup caused Kathrin to give Nele juice with a sippy cup that was poisoned. (2) Kathrin giving Nele juice with a sippy cup that was poisoned caused Nele to ingest poison. (3) Nele ingesting poison caused Nele to die.

Study 7: (1) Kathrin would have given Nele juice with a sippy cup that was poisoned even if Gabi hadn’t poisoned Nele’s sippy cup. (2) Nele would also have ingested poison if Kathrin had given her juice with a sippy cup that was not poisoned. (3) Nele would also have died if she had not ingested the poison.

Study 8: (1) Kathrin gave Nele juice with a sippy cup that was poisoned because Gabi had poisoned Nele’s sippy cup. (2) Nele ingested poison because Kathrin gave Nele juice with a sippy cup that was poisoned. (3) Nele died because she ingested poison.

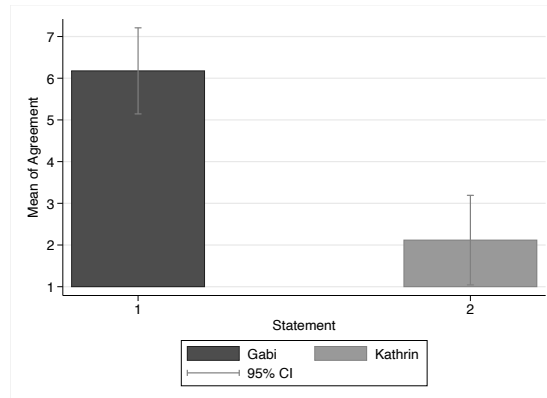
The pilot studies were programmed in LimeSurvey (2021) and conducted online in February 2021. Subjects were recruited by the private market research institute *respondi*, where they were randomly drawn from a pool of registered users from Germany. All texts were presented to them in German. Two control questions were asked to ensure that subjects have read the vignettes and instructions carefully.¹ We limited our analysis to those subjects who passed both questions correctly. Those subjects were paid a flat fee of 2.10 euro, equivalent to an hourly wage of 12.60 euro.

The total sample size of our pilot studies was $N = 164$. 81 (49.39%) of our subjects stated to be female, another 83 (50.61%) stated to be male. The mean of their age was 44.47 years.

In Study 1 (see Figure 4), the mean agreement with Statement (1) is at 6.176 (95% $CI = [5.144, 7.209]$), while the agreement with Statement (2) is only at 2.118 (95% $CI =$

1 The first read: “Did Kathrin poison Nele’s sippy cup?” The second: “Did Gabi give the poisoned sippy cup to Nele?” Both had a binary answering option (“yes” or “no”). They were displayed to subjects on two separate screens right after they had completed the main task. A total of 121 subjects dropped out of the pilot studies because they failed to answer both control questions correctly. As had been declared beforehand by *respondi*, they were not compensated.

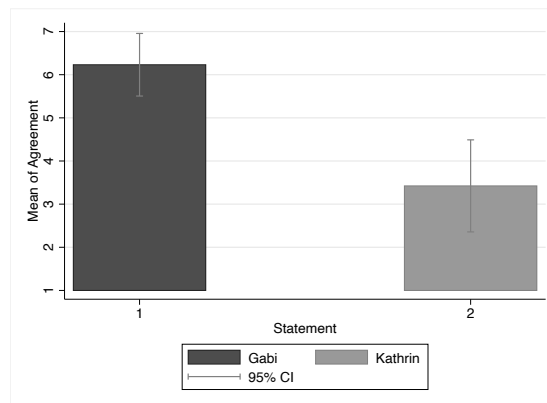
[1.044, 3.191]) ($N = 17$, male: 5, female: 12, mean age: 48.00). This is very close to the results from L&S (2020, 50), since the reported mean for their Statement (1) was at 7.00 and for their Statement (2) at 2.06.



The figure shows the mean of subjects' agreements with the statements "Gabi caused Neles death" and "Kathrin caused Neles death". $N = 17$.

Figure 4: Mean of agreements in Pilot Study 1

Study 2 shows a similar picture (see Figure 5). Here, the mean agreement with Statement (1) is similarly high at 6.231 (95% $CI = [5.505, 6.956]$), while the mean agreement with Statement (2) is slightly higher than in Study 1 at 3.423 (95% $CI = [2.356, 4.490]$) ($n = 26$, male: 15, female: 11, mean age: 47.35). Again, results are very close to those from L&S (2020, 55). The reported mean for their Statement (1) was at 6.52 and for their Statement (2) at 3.36.

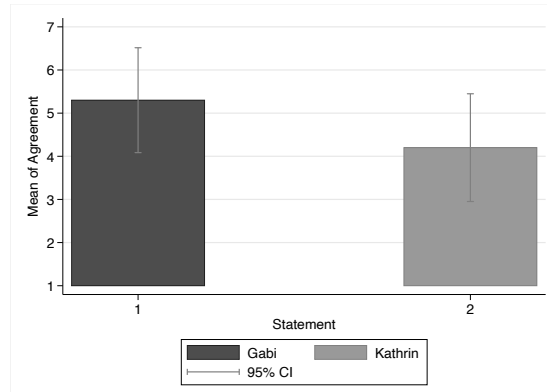


The figure shows the mean of subjects' agreements with the statements "Gabi's action of poisoning the sippy cup caused Nele's death" and "Kathrin's action of giving Nele juice with a sippy cup that was poisoned caused Nele's death". $N = 26$.

Figure 5: Mean of agreements in Pilot Study 2

Omitting the names of Gabi and Kathrin in Study 3 (see Figure 6) resulted in some slightly changed means. In this case, the mean agreement with Statement (1) is slightly lower at 5.300 (95% $CI = [4.084, 6.516]$), while the mean agreement with Statement

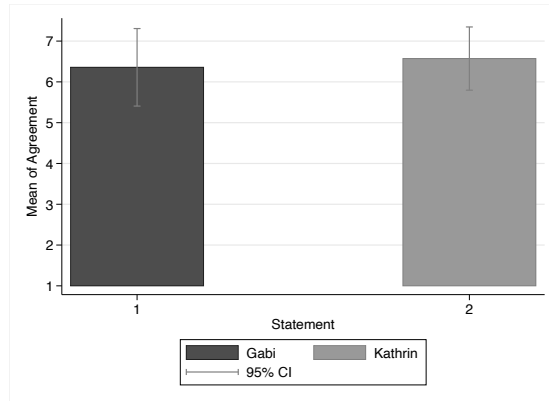
(2) is slightly higher at 4.200 (95% $CI = [2.952, 5.448]$) ($N = 20$, male: 10, female: 10, mean age: 43.00). Although statistical analysis on sample sizes that small is problematic, two Wilcoxon rank-sum tests indicate that the null-hypotheses of equal means between Studies 2 and 3 cannot be rejected neither for Statement (1) ($z = 1.635$, $p = 0.102$) nor for Statement (2) ($z = 0.854$, $p = 0.393$).



The figure shows the mean of subjects' agreements with the statements “The action of poisoning the sippy cup caused Nele’s death” and “The action of giving Nele juice with a sippy cup that was poisoned caused Nele’s death”. $N = 20$.

Figure 6: Mean of agreements in Pilot Study 3

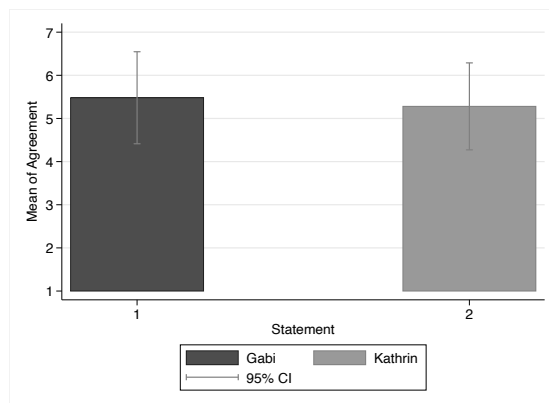
Avoiding the mention of “causation” and presenting the statements in a counterfactual phrasing in Study 4 (see Figure 7) resulted in strikingly equal (dis)agreements with Statements (1) and (2). Since their phrasing reframed the scale (now *low* agreements indicate a *high* causal relevance, as they suggest that the effect would not have occurred without the action in question), we recoded the answers (the scale was coded in reversed order) for better comparability. The mean of (recoded) agreements with Statement (1) is at 6.357 (95% $CI = [5.407, 7.307]$), with a similar mean of (recoded) agreements with Statement (2) at 6.571 (95% $CI = [5.796, 7.347]$) ($N = 14$, male: 7, female: 7, mean age: 39.79).



The figure shows the mean of subjects' (recoded) agreements with the statements “Nele would have died that night, too, if Gabi hadn't poisoned the sippy cup” and “Nele would have died that night, too, if Kathrin had given her juice with a sippy cup that wasn't poisoned”. Values were recoded in reversed order for better comparability. $N = 14$.

Figure 7: Mean of agreements in Pilot Study 4 (recoded in reversed order)

Changing the phrasing in Study 5 (see Figure 8) resulted in a similar pattern. Here, mention of “causation” is still avoided, while the statements are phrased as giving reasons with “because”. This time, the mean agreement with Statement (1) is at 5.480 (95% $CI = [4.413, 6.547]$) and the mean agreement with Statement (2) similarly high at 5.28 (95% $CI = [4.272, 6.288]$) ($N = 25$, male: 15, female: 10, mean age: 42.76). Again, two Wilcoxon rank-sum tests indicate that the null-hypotheses of equal means between Studies 4 and 5 cannot be rejected neither for Statement (1) ($z = 1.339$, $p = 0.181$) nor for Statement (2) ($z = 1.775$, $p = 0.076$), given that we use the recoded data for Study 4.

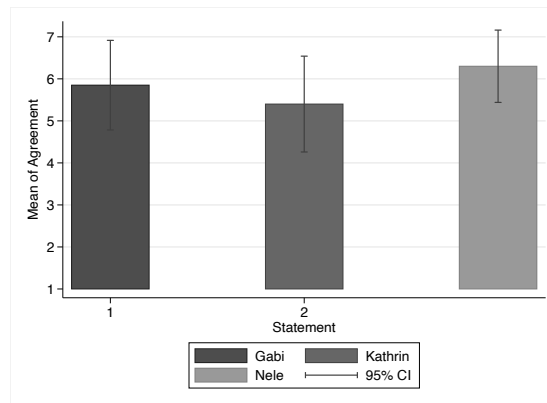


The figure shows the mean of subjects' agreements with the statements “Nele died that night because Gabi poisoned the sippy cup” and “Nele died that night because Kathrin gave her juice with a sippy cup that was poisoned”. $N = 14$.

Figure 8: Mean of agreements in Pilot Study 5

When presented as a chain of events in Study 6 (see Figure 9), the causal role of each element for the next in line is evaluated constantly high. Here, the mean agreement with

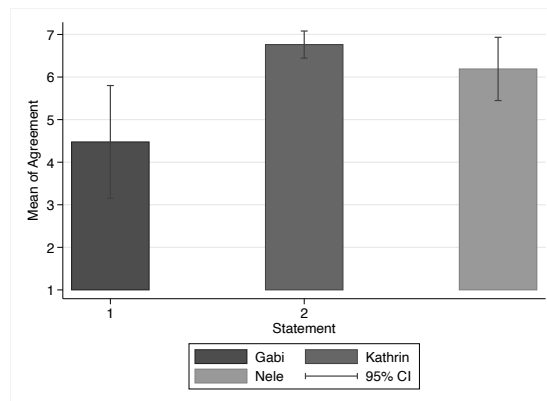
Statement (1) is at 5.850 (95% $CI = [4.784, 6.916]$), the mean agreement with Statement (2) at 5.400 (95% $CI = [4.260, 6.540]$), and the mean agreement with Statement (3) at 6.300 (95% $CI = [5.440, 7.160]$) ($N = 20$, male: 11, female: 9, mean age: 40.70).



The figure shows the mean for agreements with the statements “Gabi poisoning Nele’s sippy cup caused Kathrin to give Nele juice with a sippy cup that was poisoned”, “Kathrin giving Nele juice with a sippy cup that was poisoned caused Nele to ingest poison”, and “Nele ingesting poison caused Nele to die”. $N = 20$.

Figure 9: Mean of agreements in Pilot Study 6

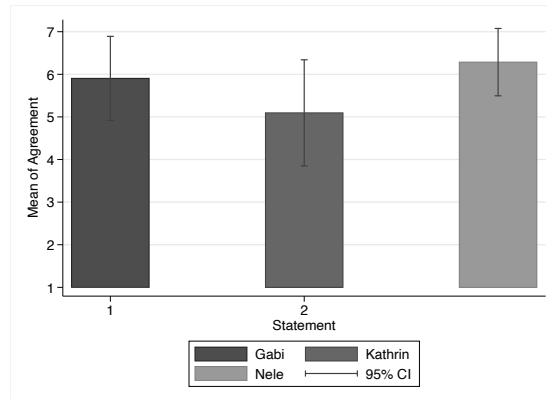
Combining the approaches from Study 4 and 6 in Study 7 (see Figure 10) results in a similar picture. As for Study 4, answers were recoded in reversed order for better comparability. Here, the mean of (recoded) agreements with Statement (1) is slightly lower at 4.476 (95% $CI = [3.152, 5.800]$), the mean of (recoded) agreement with Statement (2) is at 6.762 (95% $CI = [6.443, 7.081]$), and the mean of (recoded) agreement with Statement (3) is at 6.190 (95% $CI = [5.448, 6.933]$) ($N = 21$, male: 10, female: 11, mean age: 45.71).



The figure shows the mean of (recoded) agreements with the statements “Kathrin would have given Nele juice with a sippy cup that was poisoned even if Gabi hadn’t poisoned Nele’s sippy cup”, “Nele would also have ingested poison if Kathrin had given her juice with a sippy cup that was not poisoned”, and “Nele would also have died if she had not ingested the poison”. Values were recoded in reversed order for better comparability. $N = 21$.

Figure 10: Mean of agreements in Pilot Study 7 (recoded in reversed order)

Lastly, combining the approaches from Study 5 and 6 in Study 8 (see Figure 11), again produces a similar picture. The mean agreement with Statement (1) is at 5.905 (95% $CI = [4.919, 6.890]$), the mean agreement with Statement (2) at 5.095 (95% $CI = [3.849, 6.341]$), and the mean agreement with Statement (3) at 6.286 (95% $CI = [5.495, 7.076]$) ($N = 21$, male: 10, female: 11, mean age: 46.95). Two Wilcoxon rank-sum tests indicate that the null-hypotheses of equal means between Study 7 and 8 cannot be rejected for Statement (1) ($z = -1.468$, $p = 0.1422$), Statement (2) ($z = 2.022$, $p = 0.0432$), or Statement (3) ($z = -0.606$, $p = 0.5442$).



The figure shows the mean of agreements with the statements “Kathrin gave Nele juice with a sippy cup that was poisoned because Gabi had poisoned Nele’s sippy cup”, “Nele ingested poison because Kathrin gave Nele juice with a sippy cup that was poisoned”, and “Nele died because she ingested poison”. $N = 21$.

Figure 11: Mean of agreements in Pilot Study 8

To sum up, the outlook from Studies 1 and 2 served as a first indicator that the results from L&S (2020) should be replicable with a German sample. Studies 2 and 3 hinted at a possible success of the IOC Exclusion, with Study 3 giving a first indication that omitting the agents’ names might have a significant influence. Studies 4 and 5, then, hinted at a possible success of the CRC Exclusion. For the main experiment, we limited ourselves to a single study in which we altered the phrasing to the usual structure used for counterfactual conditionals. Study 6 hinted at a success of the CEQ Exclusion. Lastly, Studies 7 and 8 provided reason to believe that a combination of the aforementioned approaches might be successful. As we did for the CRC Exclusion, we limited ourselves to a single study for the main experiment.

B Additional Texts

B.1 Welcome Message

Welcome to our study!

If you focus on the task, you will probably need no more than five to ten minutes for this study. It is important that you read the instructions carefully. Also, please complete the study without closing your browser in between.

We will evaluate your assessment as well as the assessments of all other participants in this study. All data will be stored in an anonymized form so that no information can be assigned to an individual person. The results of the study will be published.

Thank you for your participation!

B.2 Control Questions for Poisoned Cup Vignette

Note: Question 3 was only posed to subjects of studies 4 and 6 on the Poisoned Cup Vignette (Sections 4.1.4 and 4.1.6).

Question 1: Did Kathrin poison Nele's sippy cup?

Question 2: Did Gabi give Nele the poisoned sippy cup?

Question 3: There would be no alternation of day and night if the earth did not revolve around itself.

B.3 Control Questions for Revolver Vignette

Note: Question 3 was only posed to subjects of studies 3 and 5 on the Revolver Vignette (Sections 4.2.3 and 4.2.5).

Question 1: Did Uwe pull the trigger?

Question 2: Is Leeve Uwe's father?

Question 3: There would be no alternation of day and night if the earth did not revolve around itself.

B.4 Control Questions for GFCI Vignette

Note: Question 3 was only posed to subjects of studies 3 and 5 on the GFCI Vignette (Sections 4.3.3 and 4.3.5).

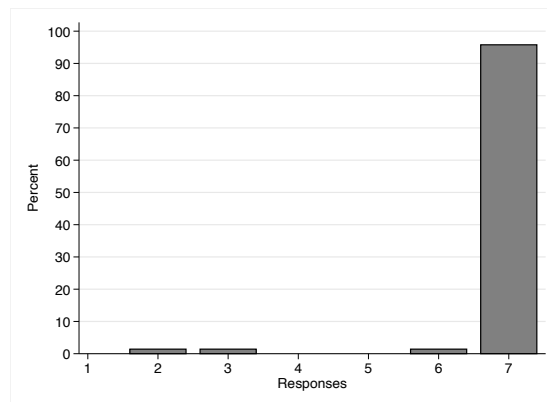
Question 1: Did Mark conduct an experiment with an unusual species of insect?

Question 2: Has water gotten into the socket?

Question 3: There would be no alternation of day and night if the earth did not revolve around itself.

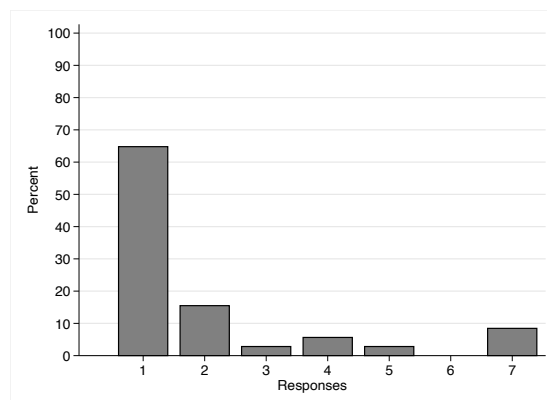
C Additional Figures

C.1 Poisoned Cup Vignette — Replication



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “Gabi caused Nele’s death”. $N = 71$.

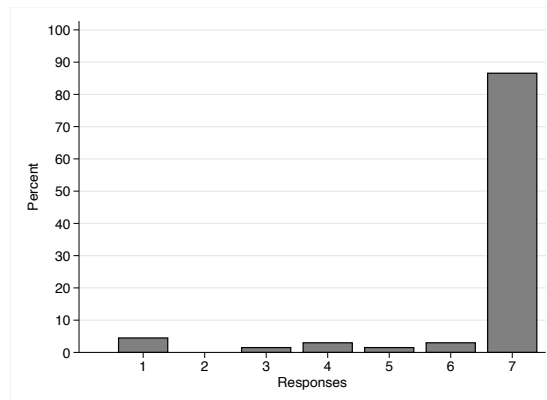
Figure 12: Relative frequencies for statement 1 in the replication with Poisoned Cup Vignette



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “Kathrin caused Nele’s death”. $N = 71$.

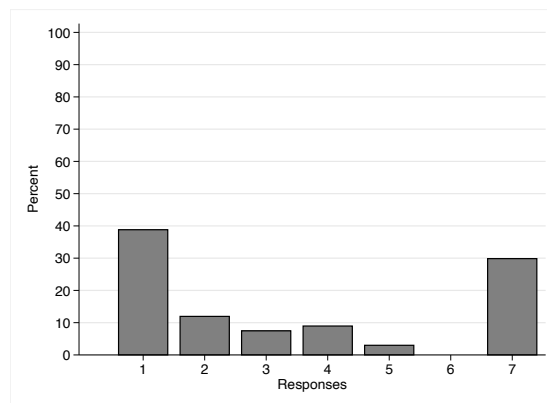
Figure 13: Relative frequencies for statement 2 in the replication with Poisoned Cup Vignette

C.2 Poisoned Cup Vignette — IOC Exclusion (1)



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “Gabis’s action of poisoning the sippy cup caused Nele’s death”. $N = 67$.

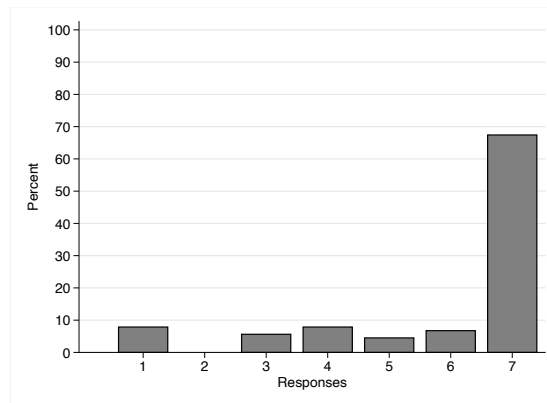
Figure 14: Relative frequencies for statement 1 in IOC Exclusion (1) with Poisoned Cup Vignette



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “Kathrin’s action of giving Nele a poisoned sippy cup caused Nele’s death”. $N = 67$.

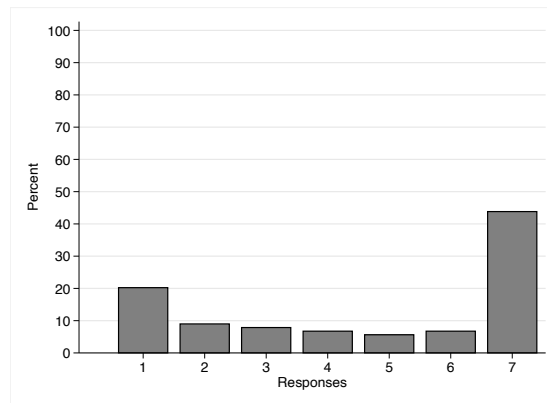
Figure 15: Relative frequencies for statement 2 in IOC Exclusion (1) with Poisoned Cup Vignette

C.3 Poisoned Cup Vignette — IOC Exclusion (2)



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “The action of poisoning the sippy cup caused Nele’s death”. $N = 81$.

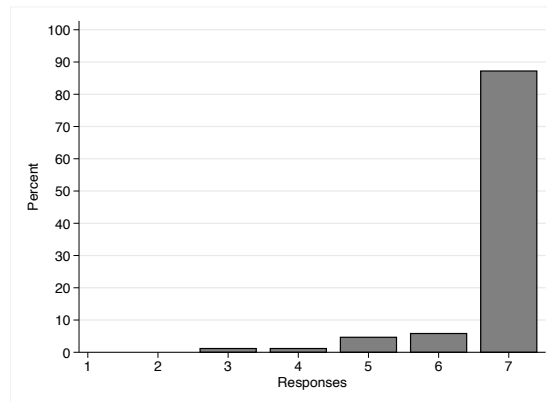
Figure 16: Relative frequencies for statement 1 in IOC Exclusion (2) with Poisoned Cup Vignette



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “The action of giving Nele juice with a poisoned sippy cup caused Nele’s death”. $N = 81$.

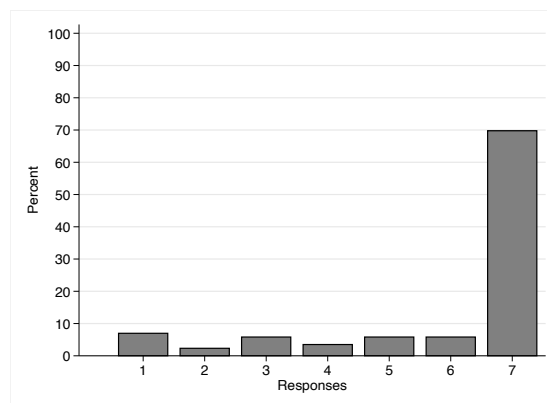
Figure 17: Relative frequencies for statement 2 in IOC Exclusion (2) with Poisoned Cup Vignette

C.4 Poisoned Cup Vignette — CRC Exclusion



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “Nele would not have died that evening if Gabi had not poisoned her sippy cup”. $N = 86$.

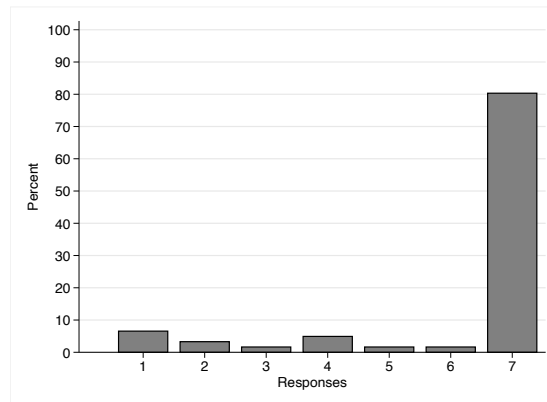
Figure 18: Relative frequencies for statement 1 in CRC Exclusion with Poisoned Cup Vignette



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “Nele would not have died that evening if Kathrin had not given her juice in a poisoned sippy cup”. $N = 86$.

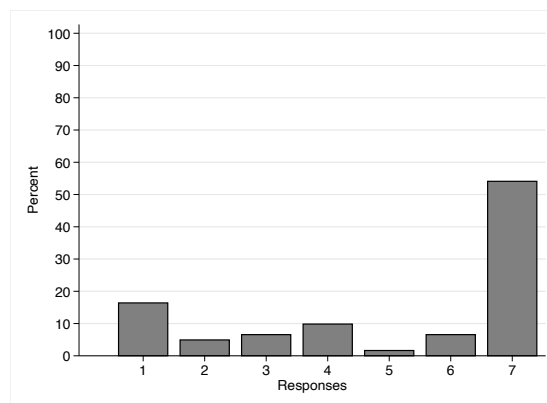
Figure 19: Relative frequencies for statement 2 in CRC Exclusion with Poisoned Cup Vignette

C.5 Poisoned Cup Vignette — CEQ Exclusion



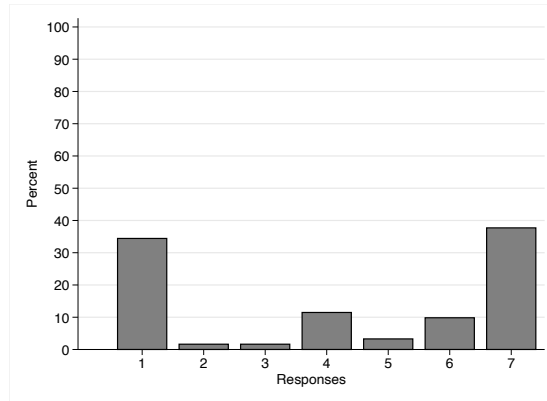
The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “Gabi’s action of poisoning Nele’s sippy cup caused Kathrin to give Nele juice in a poisoned sippy cup”. $N = 61$.

Figure 20: Relative frequencies for statement 1 in CEQ Exclusion with Poisoned Cup Vignette



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “Kathrin’s action of giving Nele juice in a poisoned sippy cup caused Nele to ingest poison”. $N = 61$.

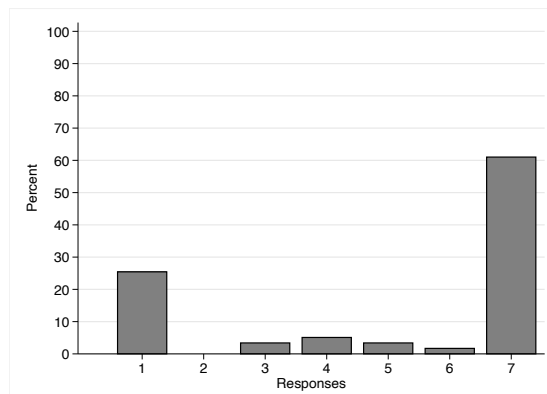
Figure 21: Relative frequencies for statement 2 in CEQ Exclusion with Poisoned Cup Vignette



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “Nele’s action of ingesting poison caused her death”. $N = 61$.

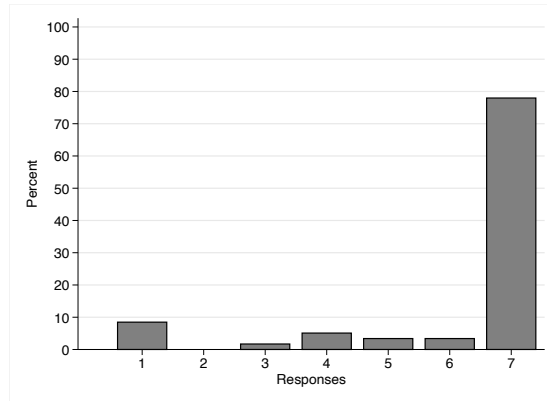
Figure 22: Relative frequencies for statement 3 in CEQ Exclusion with Poisoned Cup Vignette

C.6 Poisoned Cup Vignette – Simultaneous Exclusion



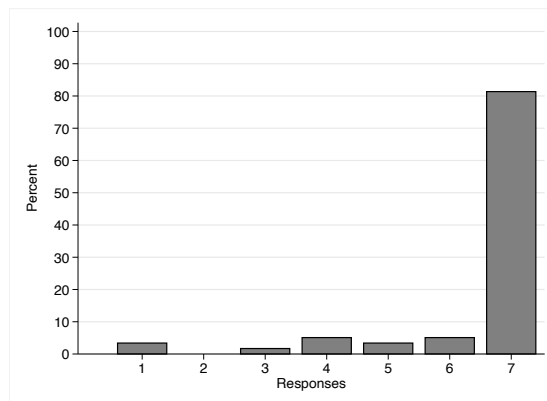
The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “Kathrin would not have given Nele juice in a poisoned sippy cup if Gabi had not poisoned Nele’s sippy cup”. $N = 59$.

Figure 23: Relative frequencies for statement 1 in simultaneous IOC, CRC, and CEQ Exclusion with Poisoned Cup Vignette



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “Nele would not have ingested poison if Kathrin had not given her juice in a poisoned sippy cup”. $N = 59$.

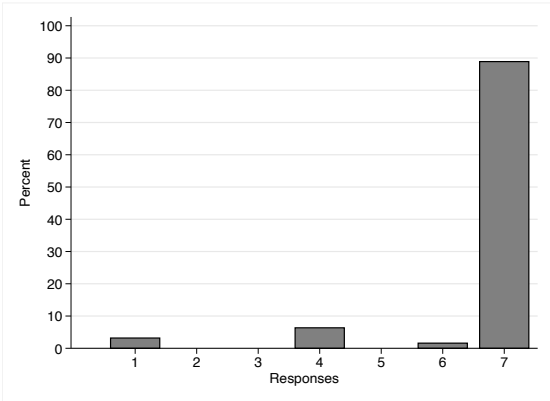
Figure 24: Relative frequencies for statement 2 in simultaneous IOC, CRC, and CEQ Exclusion with Poisoned Cup Vignette



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “Nele would not have died that evening if she had not ingested the poison”. $N = 59$.

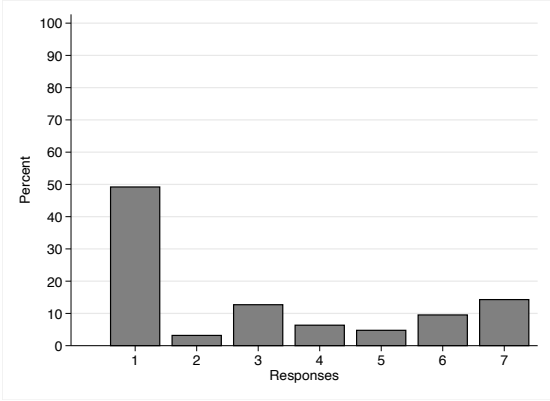
Figure 25: Relative frequencies for statement 3 in simultaneous IOC, CRC, and CEQ Exclusion with Poisoned Cup Vignette

C.7 Revolver Vignette – Replication



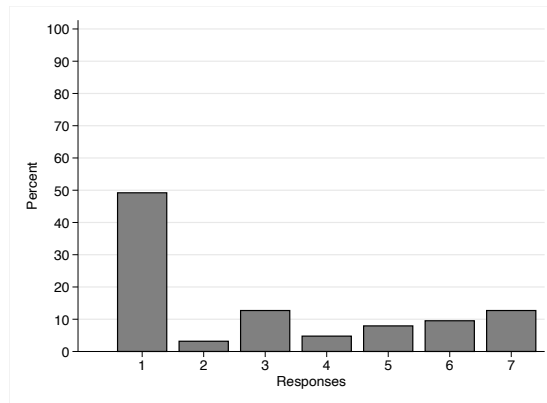
The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “Leeve caused Uwe’s death”. $N = 63$.

Figure 26: Relative frequencies for statement 1 in replication with Revolver Vignette



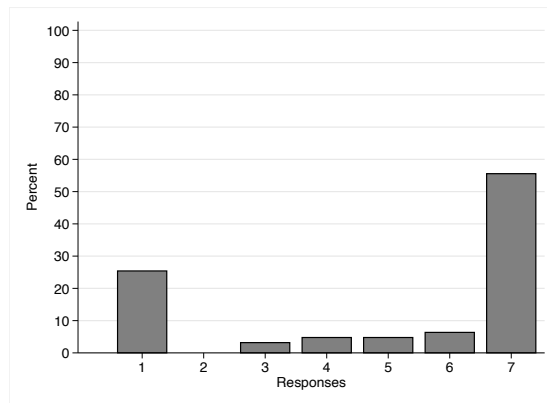
The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “The hammer caused Uwe’s death”. $N = 63$.

Figure 27: Relative frequencies for statement 2 in replication with Revolver Vignette



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “The gun powder caused Uwe’s death”. $N = 63$.

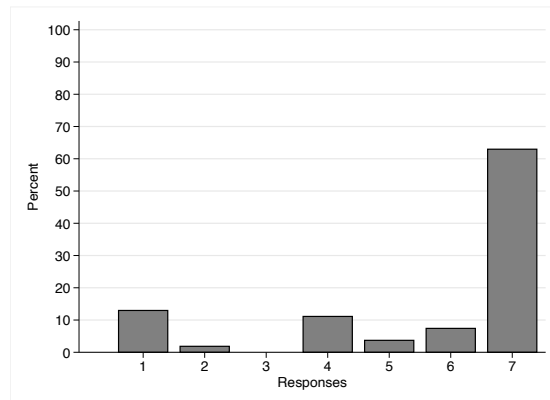
Figure 28: Relative frequencies for statement 3 in replication with Revolver Vignette



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “The bullet caused Uwe’s death”. $N = 63$.

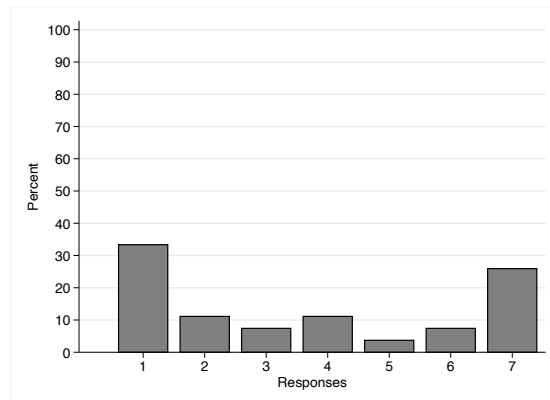
Figure 29: Relative frequencies for statement 4 in replication with Revolver Vignette

C.8 Revolver Vignette – IOC Exclusion



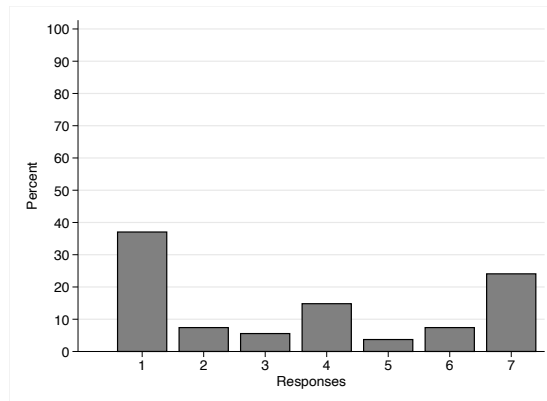
The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “Leeve’s action of shooting at Uwe caused Uwe’s death”. $N = 54$.

Figure 30: Relative frequencies for statement 1 in IOC Exclusion with Revolver Vignette



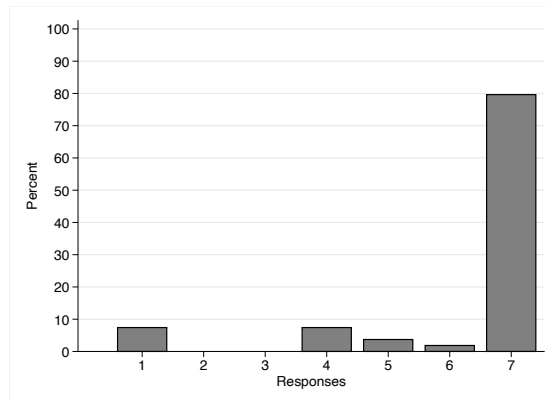
The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “The release of the hammer caused Uwe’s death”. $N = 54$.

Figure 31: Relative frequencies for statement 2 in IOC Exclusion with Revolver Vignette



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “The explosion of the gun powder caused Uwe’s death”. $N = 54$.

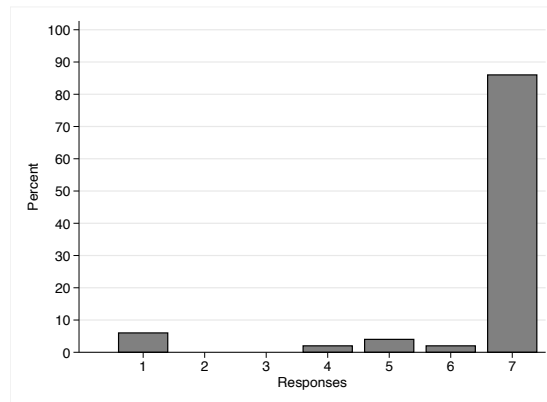
Figure 32: Relative frequencies for statement 3 in IOC Exclusion with Revolver Vignette



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “The bullet hitting Uwe caused Uwe’s death”. $N = 54$.

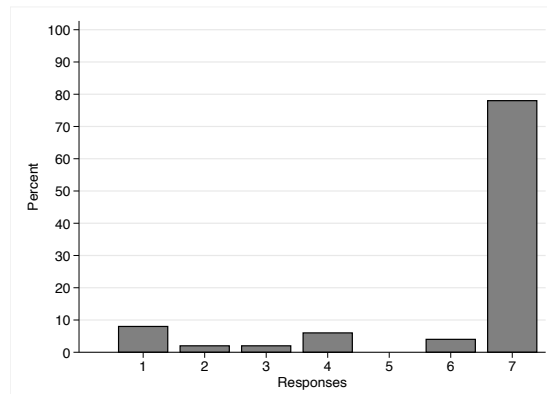
Figure 33: Relative frequencies for statement 4 in IOC Exclusion with Revolver Vignette

C.9 Revolver Vignette – CRC Exclusion



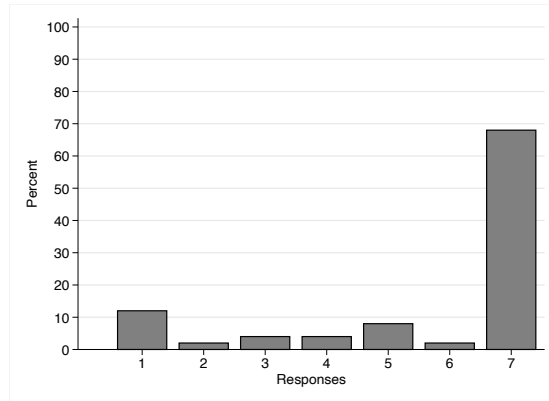
The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “Uwe would not have died if Leeve had not shot at him”. $N = 54$.

Figure 34: Relative frequencies for statement 1 in CRC Exclusion with Revolver Vignette



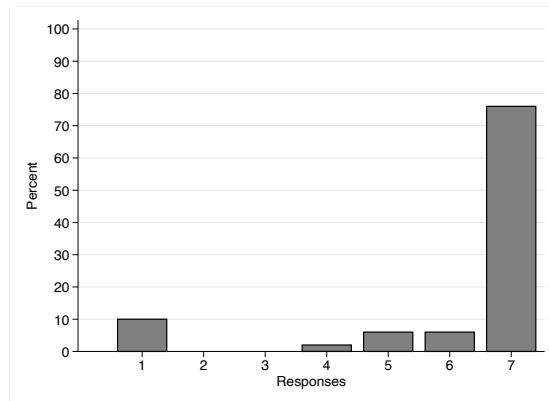
The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “Uwe would not have died if the hammer had not been released”. $N = 54$.

Figure 35: Relative frequencies for statement 2 in CRC Exclusion with Revolver Vignette



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “Uwe would not have died if the gun powder had not exploded”. $N = 54$.

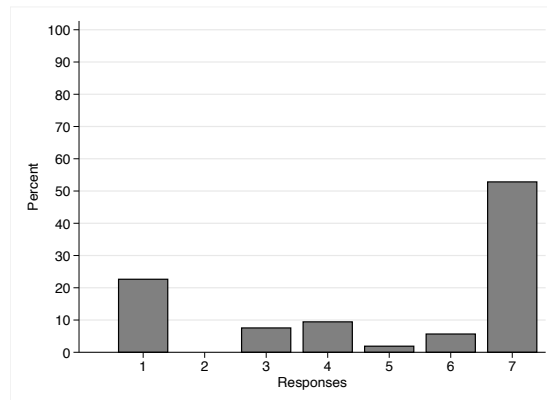
Figure 36: Relative frequencies for statement 3 in CRC Exclusion with Revolver Vignette



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “Uwe would not have died if the bullet had not hit Uwe”. $N = 54$.

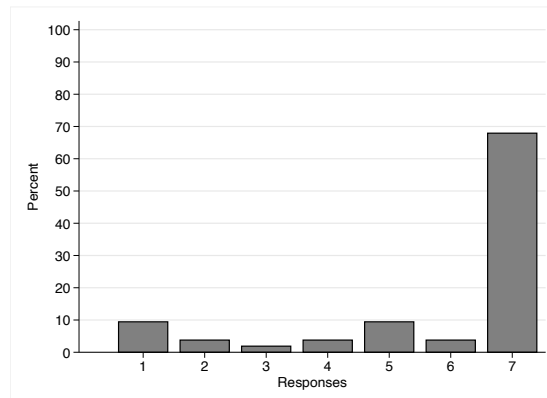
Figure 37: Relative frequencies for statement 4 in CRC Exclusion with Revolver Vignette

C.10 Revolver Vignette – CEQ Exclusion



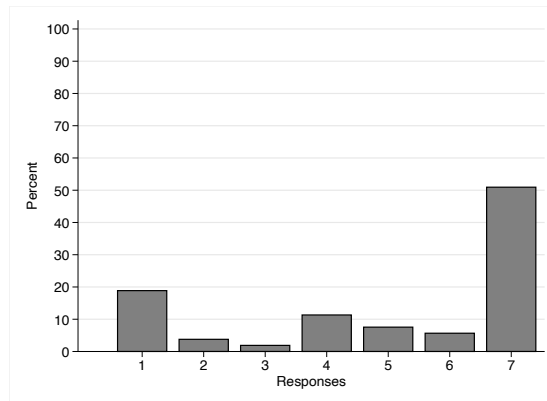
The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “Leeve’s action of shooting at Uwe caused the release of the hammer”. N = 53.

Figure 38: Relative frequencies for statement 1 in CEQ Exclusion with Revolver Vignette



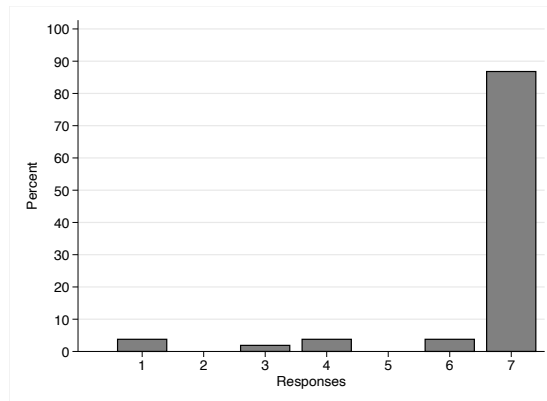
The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “The release of the hammer caused the explosion of the gun powder”. N = 53.

Figure 39: Relative frequencies for statement 2 in CEQ Exclusion with Revolver Vignette



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “The explosion of the gun powder caused the bullet to hit Uwe”. $N = 53$.

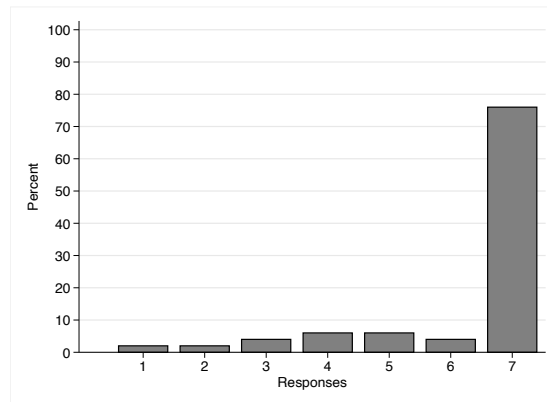
Figure 40: Relative frequencies for statement 3 in CEQ Exclusion with Revolver Vignette



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “The bullet hitting Uwe caused Uwe’s death”. $N = 53$.

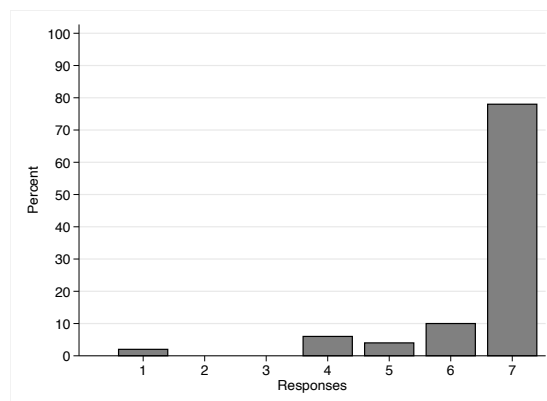
Figure 41: Relative frequencies for statement 4 in CEQ Exclusion with Revolver Vignette

C.11 Revolver Vignette – Simultaneous Exclusion



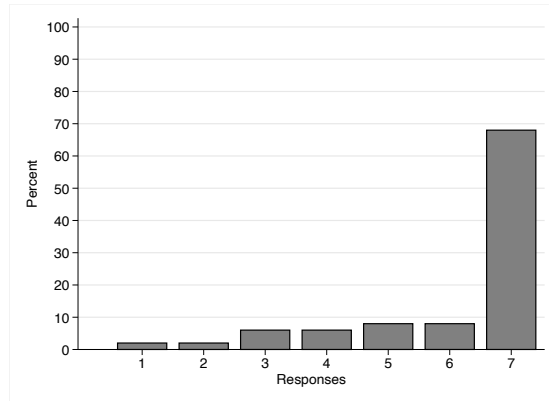
The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “The hammer would not have released if Leeve had not shot at Uwe”. $N = 50$.

Figure 42: Relative frequencies for statement 1 in Simultaneous IOC, CRC, and CEQ Exclusion with Revolver Vignette



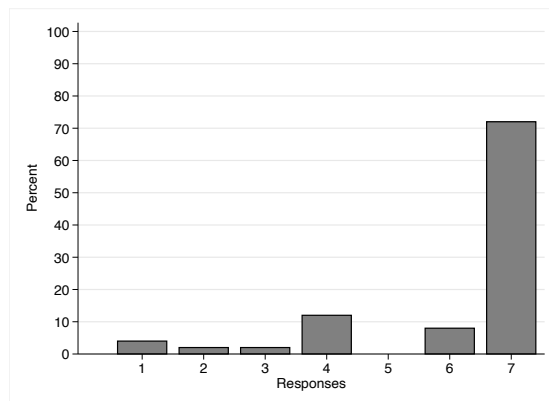
The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “The gun powder would not have exploded if the hammer had not released”. $N = 50$.

Figure 43: Relative frequencies for statement 2 in Simultaneous IOC, CRC, and CEQ Exclusion with Revolver Vignette



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “The bullet would not have hit Uwe if the gun powder had not exploded”. $N = 50$.

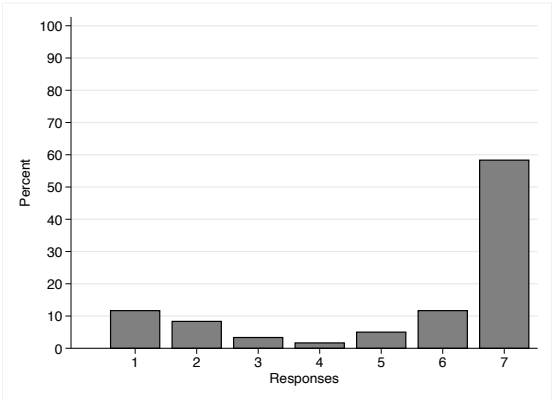
Figure 44: Relative frequencies for statement 3 in Simultaneous IOC, CRC, and CEQ Exclusion with Revolver Vignette



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “Uwe would not have died if the bullet had not hit Uwe”. $N = 50$.

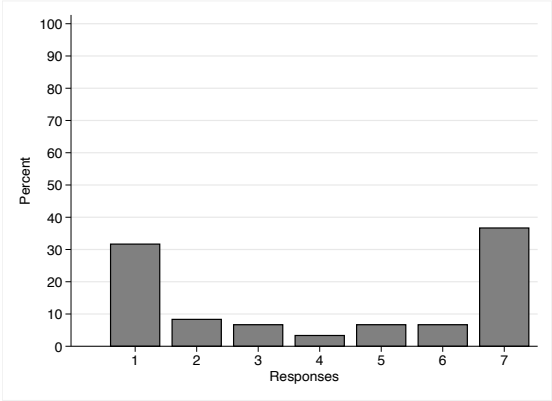
Figure 45: Relative frequencies for statement 4 in Simultaneous IOC, CRC, and CEQ Exclusion with Revolver Vignette

C.12 GFCI Vignette – Replication



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “The pipe bursting caused the experiment to be ruined”. $N = 60$.

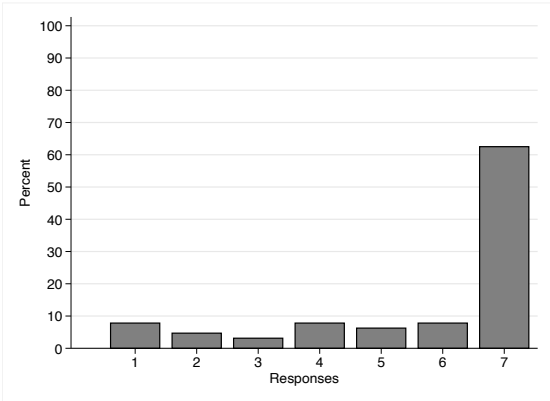
Figure 46: Relative frequencies for statement 1 in replication with GFCI Vignette



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “The GFCI breaking the circuit caused the experiment to be ruined”. $N = 60$.

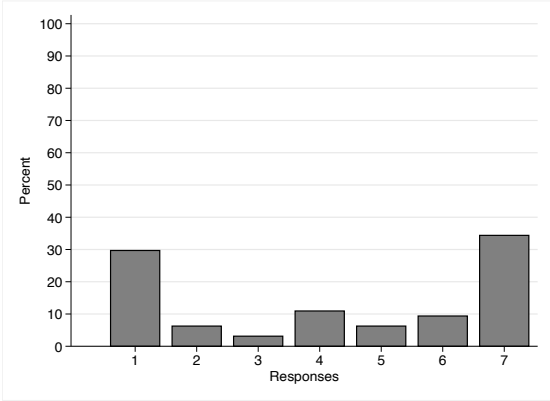
Figure 47: Relative frequencies for statement 2 in replication with GFCI Vignette

C.13 GFCI Vignette – IOC Exclusion



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “The pipe bursting caused the experiment to be ruined”. $N = 64$.

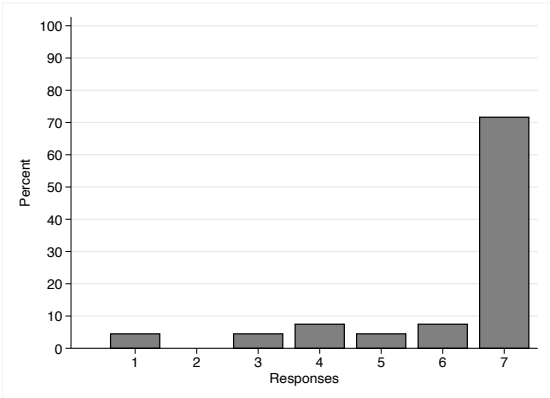
Figure 48: Relative frequencies for statement 1 in IOC Exclusion with GFCI Vignette



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “The breaking of the circuit by the GFCI caused the experiment to be ruined”. $N = 64$.

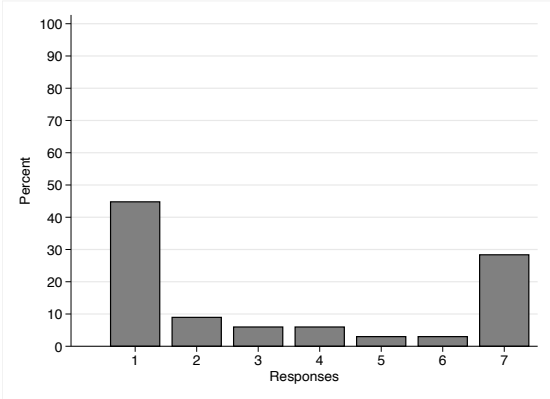
Figure 49: Relative frequencies for statement 2 in IOC Exclusion with GFCI Vignette

C.14 GFCI Vignette – CRC Exclusion



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “The experiment would not have been ruined if the pipe had not burst”. $N = 67$.

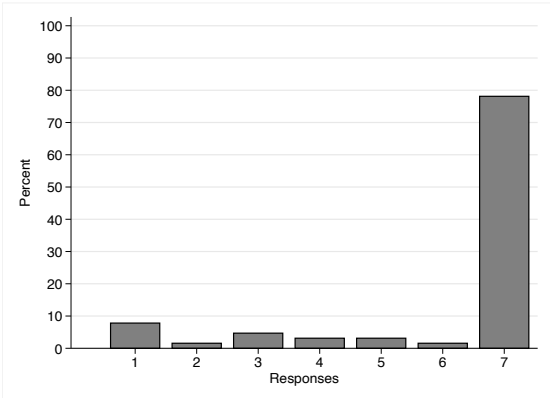
Figure 50: Relative frequencies for statement 1 in CRC Exclusion with GFCI Vignette



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “The experiment would not have been ruined if the GFCI had not broken the circuit”. $N = 67$.

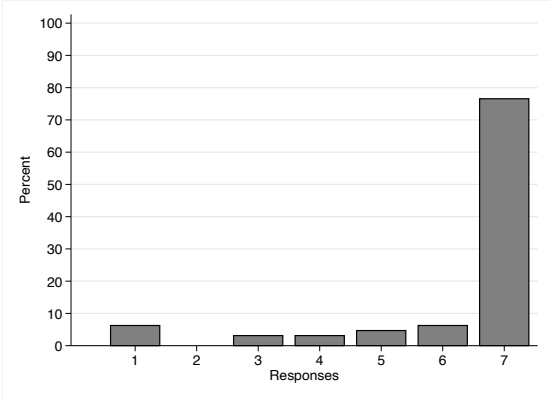
Figure 51: Relative frequencies for statement 2 in CRC Exclusion with GFCI Vignette

C.15 GFCI Vignette – CEQ Exclusion



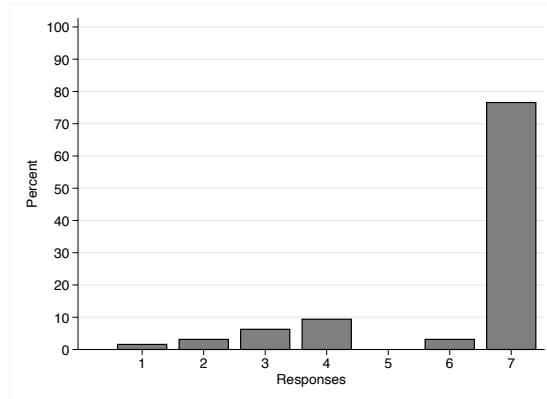
The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “The bursting of the pipe caused the GFCI to break to circuit”. $N = 64$.

Figure 52: Relative frequencies for statement 1 in CEQ Exclusion with GFCI Vignette



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “The breaking of the circuit by the GFCI caused the special light to turn off”. $N = 64$.

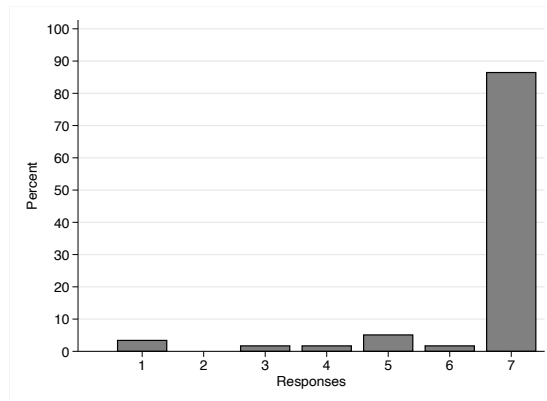
Figure 53: Relative frequencies for statement 2 in CEQ Exclusion with GFCI Vignette



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “The special light turning off caused the experiment to be ruined”. $N = 64$.

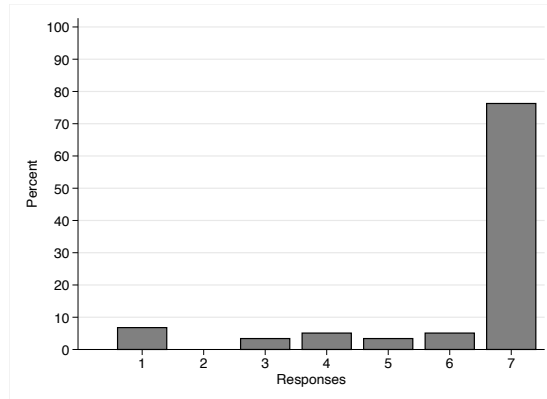
Figure 54: Relative frequencies for statement 3 in CEQ Exclusion with GFCI Vignette

C.16 GFCI Vignette – Simultaneous Exclusion



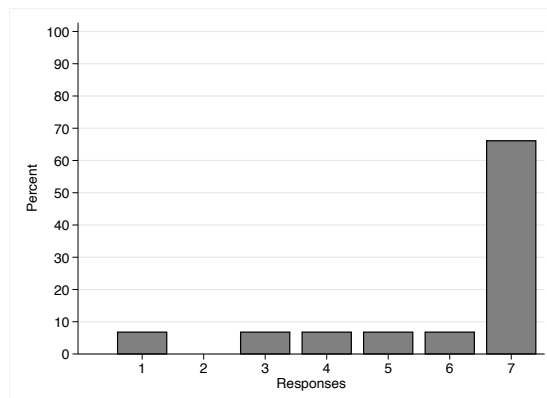
The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “The GFCI would not have broken the circuit if the pipe had not burst”. $N = 59$.

Figure 55: Relative frequencies for statement 1 in simultaneous IOC, CRC, and CEQ Exclusion with GFCI Vignette



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “The special light would not have turned off if the GFCI had not broken the circuit”. $N = 59$.

Figure 56: Relative frequencies for statement 2 in simultaneous IOC, CRC, and CEQ Exclusion with GFCI Vignette



The figure shows the relative frequencies of answers to the statement “The experiment would not have been ruined if the special light had not turned off”. $N = 59$.

Figure 57: Relative frequencies for statement 3 in simultaneous IOC, CRC, and CEQ Exclusion with GFCI Vignette