

Logic of Causality

Sufficient & Necessary Conditions: Definition

Sufficient Condition

- if that Condition is present (*), the Phenomenon will be present (*)
- if C, then P

Necessary Condition

- if the Phenomenon is present (*), that Condition will be present (*)
- if P, then C

Sufficient & Necessary Conditions: Eliminating Candidates

When a Condition is not Sufficient

- presence (*) of C and absence (-) of P falsifies "if C, then P"
- therefore, when C is present (*) and P is absent (-), that condition is not a sufficient cause (C is $\sim$ S)

When a Condition is not Necessary

- presence (*) of P and absence (-) of C falsifies "if P, then C"
- therefore, when P is present (*) and C is absent (-), that condition is not a necessary cause (C is $\sim$ N)

Calculating Sufficient and Necessary Conditions

<u>Condition</u>	<u>Phenomenon</u>	Causal Status
*	—	C is ~S
—	*	C is ~N
—	—	C is S, given this data
*	*	C is N, given this data