

Supplement to:

Brett, Gordon, and Andrew Miles. 2021. "Who Thinks How? Social Patterns in Reliance on Automatic and Deliberate Cognition." *Sociological Science* 8: 96-118.

Table A1: List of Studies included in Meta-Analysis (Study 1)

Number	Source	N	Sample Characteristics	REI Scale	Demographic Variable(s) Tested	Type of Analysis
1.	Aarnio and Lindeman (2005)	314	Students, Finland	REI-40	Education, Gender	ANOVA
2.	Akinci and Sadler-Smith (2013)	467	Police Organization Workers, England	REI-40	Gender	T-Test
3.	Alba (2016) (Unpublished)	182	Nurses, United States	REI-40	Age, Education, Gender	ANOVA
4.	Aldamiri et al. (2018)	107	Emergency Physicians, Saudi Arabia	REI-40	Gender	T-Test
5.	Alós-Ferrer and Hügelschäfer (2016) (Experiment 1)	416	Students, Spain	FI-Scale only	Gender	Means Differences
6.	Alós-Ferrer and Hügelschäfer (2016) (Experiment 2)	111	Students, German	FI-Scale only	Gender	Means Differences
7.	Alós-Ferrer and Hügelschäfer (2016) (Experiment 3)	364	Students, German	FI-Scale only	Gender	Means Differences
8.	Alshaalan et al. (2019)	260	Anesthesia Physicians, Saudi Arabia	REI-40	Gender	Means Differences
9.	Anastasia and Narsa (2018)	235	Home Buyers, Indonesia	REI-40	Age, Education, Gender	F-Test
10.	Bavolar (2017)	259	Students, Slovakia	REI-40	Gender	Bivariate Correlations

11.	Berger, Johnson, Lee (2003)	85	Students, United States	REI-40	Gender	Means Differences
12.	Bolier (2020)	77	Entrepreneurs, Malaysia	REI-10	Age, Gender	Bivariate Correlations
13.	Broyd, Ettinger, Thoma (2019)	1512	Adults, Online Sample	REI-10	Gender	Bivariate Correlations
14.	Calder et al. (2012)	434	Physicians, Canada	REI-40	Age, Gender	Means Differences
15.	Cheok et al. (2020)	220	Adults, Singapore	REI-40	Age, Education, Gender	Bivariate Correlations
16.	Cook and Gonzales (2016)	124	Business decision-makers, Australia	REI-40	Education	Bivariate Correlations
17.	Coskun (2018) (unpublished)	382	Students, Turkey	REI-29	Education, Gender	T-Test
18.	Epstein et al (1996)	184	Students, United States	REI-31	Gender	T-Test
19.	Gacar, Altungul and Nacar (2015)	50	Fitness Trainers, Turkey	REI-31	Gender	T-Test
20.	Genovese and Little (2011)	54	Students, United States	REI-A	Gender	Means Differences
21.	Handley, Newstead and Wright (2000) Study 1	148	Adults, England	REI-40	Gender	T-Test
22.	Handley, Newstead and Wright (2000) Study 2	98	Students, England	REI-40	Gender	T-Test
23.	Jabeen and Akhtar (2013)	440	Department Heads at	REI-40	Age, Gender	Means Differences

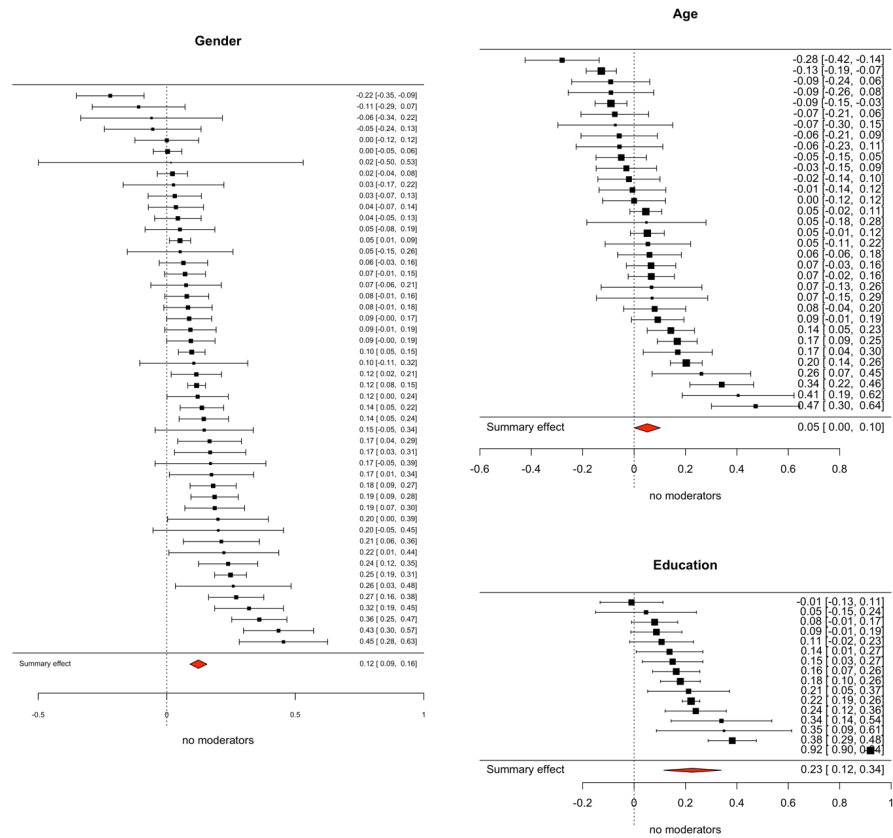
			Universities, Pakistan			
24.	Jensen et al. (2016)	117 2	Paramedic Students and Workers, Canada	REI- 40	Age, Gender	Means Differenc es
25.	Karsai (2009)	75	Students, United States	REI- 40	Gender	Means Differenc es
26.	Klaczynski, Felmban, and Kole (2020)	274	Primary, Middle, Highschool and University Students, United States	FI Scale Only	Age, Gender	Bivariate Correlatio ns
27.	Klaczynski and Lavallee (2005)	160	Highschool and College Students, United States	REI- 31	Age	MANOVA
28.	Landine (2016)	202	Students, Canada	REI- 40	Age, Gender	Multivaria te Correlatio n
29.	Leikas et al. (2007)	127 0	Internet users, Finland	REI- 10	Gender	Means Differenc es
30.	Lang, DeAngelo, and Bongard (2018)	140	Students, United States	REI- 40	Age, Gender	Regressi on
31.	Lasikiewicz (2016)	82	Students/Worker s, England	REI- 40	Age, Education	Bivariate Correlatio ns
32.	Leonard and Williams (2019)	266	Students/Adults, Canada	REI- 40	Age, Education, Gender	Bivariate Correlatio ns
33.	Lindeman and Aarnio (2006)	261	Students, Finland	REI- 40	Age, Gender	Bivariate Correlatio ns
34.	Maqsood, Jamil, and Khalid (2018)	260	Students, Pakistan	REI- 40	Age, Education, Gender	Bivariate Correlatio ns

35.	Mattarozzi et al. (2015)	410	Students, Italy	REI-10	Gender	Means Differences
36.	McGuinness et al. (2017)	920	Adults, Australia	REIm-13	Age, Gender	Nonparametric Correlations
37.	McGuinness, Turnbull et al. (2017)	585	Adults, Australia	REI-10	Age, Education	Means Differences
38.	McLaughlin et al., (2014)	150	Students, United States	REI-40	Age, Gender	Means Difference
39.	Mikusikova et al. (2015) Study 1	860	Students and Working Adults, Slovakia	REI-40	Age, Gender	Bivariate Correlations
40.	Mikusikova et al. (2015) Study 2	428	Students, Slovakia	REI-40	Age, Gender	Bivariate Correlations
41.	Misra, Roberts, and Rhodes (2020)	273	Emergency Managers, United States	REI-31	Age, Education	Bivariate Correlations
42.	Monacis et al. (2016)	545	Young Adults, Italy	REIm	Age, Gender	T-Test
43.	Norris and Epstein (2011)	2245	Students, United States	REIm	Gender	T-Test
44.	Pacini and Epstein (1999)	399	Students, United States	REI-40	Gender	T-Test
45.	Pennycook et al. (2016)	372	Students, Canada	REI-40	Gender	T-Test
46.	Phillips and Vince (2019)	242	Adults/drug treatment members, Australia	REI-40	Age, Gender	Bivariate Correlations
47.	Rafique et al. (2020)	202	Young Adults, Pakistan	REI-40	Age, Gender	Multiple Regression

48.	Riddick (2018) (Unpublished)	92	Students, United States	REI-40	Gender	T-Test
49.	Rogers (2003) (unpublished)	168	Students, United States	REI-31	Gender	T-Test
50.	Schuller (2006) (unpublished)	134	Students/Older adults, United States	REI-31	Age	T-Test
51.	Shiloh and Shenhav-Sheffer (2004)	210	Students/Workers, Israel	REI-31	Gender	T-Test
52.	Shirzadifar et al. (2018)	305	Students, Iran	REI-A20	Gender	T-Test
53.	Sladek, Bond, and Phillips (2010)	520	Medical Workers, Australia	REI-40	Age, Gender	ANCOVA
54.	Stark et al. (2017) Study 1	395	Students, United States	REI-40	Age, Gender	Bivariate Correlations
55.	Stark et al. (2017) Study 2	159	Students, United States	REI-40	Age, Gender	Bivariate Correlations
56.	Thoma et al., (2015) Study 1	77	Workers, United Kingdom	REI-24	Education	Bivariate Correlations
57.	Thoma et al., (2015) Study 2	137	Workers, United Kingdom	REI-10	Age, Gender	MANOVA
58.	Unpublished Data Set (2016)	174	Students, Slovakia	REI-40	Age, Gender	Bivariate Correlations
59.	Unpublished Data Set (2018)	139	Public, Brazil	REI-40	Age, Education, Gender	Bivariate Correlations
60.	Unpublished Data Set (2019)	605	General Public, United States	REI-40	Age, Education, Gender	Bivariate Correlations

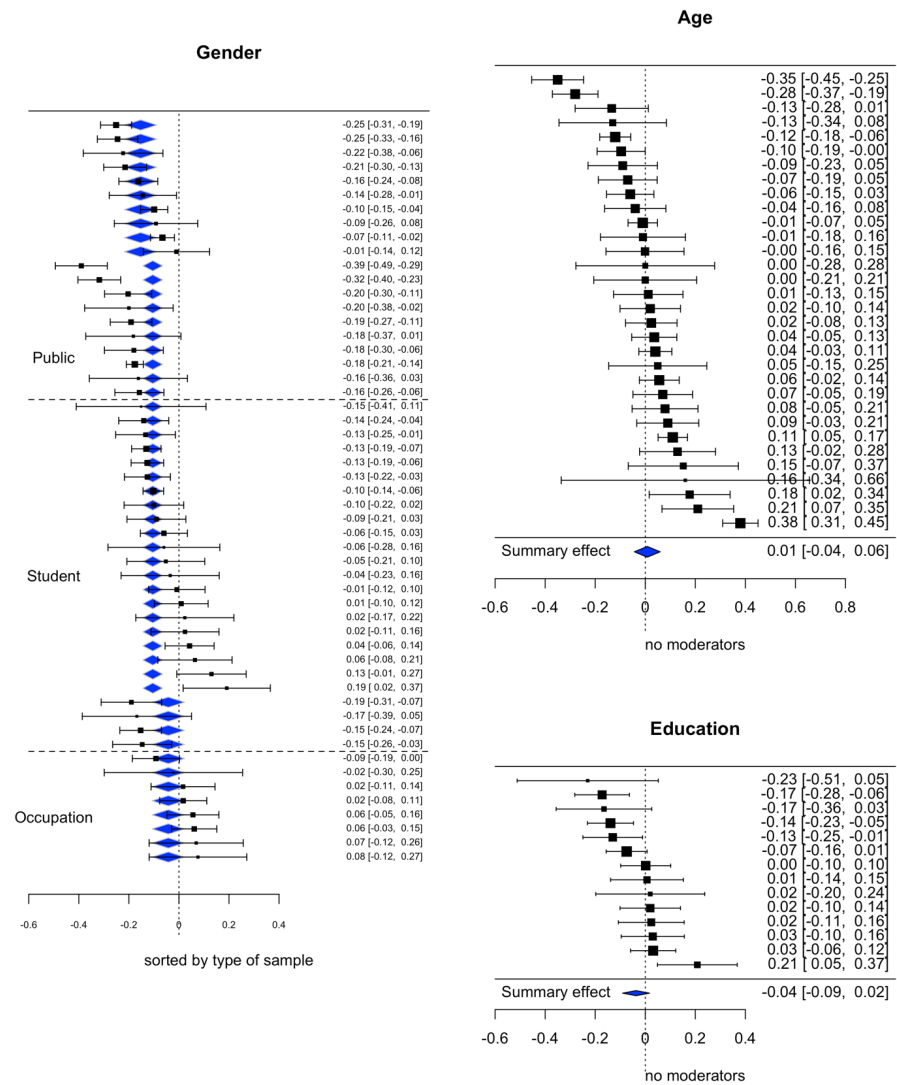
61.	Vranic, Rabernjak, Martincevic (2019)	225	Students and Adults, Croatia	REI-10	Age	Means Difference
62.	Ward and King (2020)	489	Adults on Mturk	FI Scale Only	Gender	Bivariate Correlations
63.	Welsh et al. (2014)	102	Students/General Public, Australia	REI-30	Age, Education, Gender	Bivariate Correlations

Figure A1: Forest Plots for the Rational Cognitive Styles Meta-Analyses



Note: Individual study effects are shown as squares, along with 95% confidence intervals. Exact estimates are shown along the right side of each plot. Summary effects are shown as diamonds, with the width of the diamond capturing the 95% confidence interval of the summary effect.

Figure A2: Forest Plots for the Intuitive Cognitive Styles Meta-Analyses



Note: Individual study effects are shown as squares, along with 95% confidence intervals. Exact estimates are shown along the right side of each plot. Summary effects are shown as diamonds, with the width of the diamond capturing the 95% confidence interval of the summary effect.

Sensitivity Analysis: Using an Imputed 4-item Version of the REI

Variables missing from a data set can be added using multiple imputation when an appropriate “donor” data set is available (Todosijević, 2012). We used data from a small online sample (N = 200) to transfer a four-item version of the REI to the MM data using $m = 100$ imputations. Variables in the donor data set were coded almost identically to the variables from the MM data used in study 2. We coded age as an ordinal variable with six age categories (25-34, 35-44, 45-54, 55-64, 65-74, and 75+) with the youngest age category (18-24) serving as the reference category. Education is captured by three indicators of educational attainment: completed some college, completed bachelor’s degree, and completed more than a bachelor’s degree, with those having completed high school or less serving as the reference category. Gender is captured by a single indicator, with women coded as 0 and men coded as 1. Income is treated as continuous variable. Marital status is treated as a dichotomous variable, with married coded as 1 and non-married (which includes: widowed, divorced, separated, never married, and co-habiting) coded as 0. Race is captured with three dichotomous variables: blacks, Hispanics, and other/mixed races, with whites serving as the reference category. Lastly, religion was coded as binary variables for Protestant, Catholic, other Christian religions (including Evangelical Protestants and Latter-day Saints), non-Christian religions (including Jewish and Muslim), with non-religious serving as the reference category. All other variables included in Study 2 (Employment Status, Region, and other additional religious categories) were not available in the imputed data set, and therefore could not be replicated. All statistical procedures reproduce those of Study 2: our analyses used

linear regression models containing all our demographic predictors, and our dependent variable (the REI) was standardized.

Table A2: Results using imputed single-item and 4-item REI

Data	Results using imputed single-item REI		Results using imputed 4-item REI	
	Rational	Intuitive	Rational	Intuitive
Men	0.298+ (0.053)	-0.11* (0.043)	0.323+ (0.108)	-0.247* (0.107)
Age				
25-34	-0.253* (0.124)	0.183 (0.100)	-0.081 (0.135)	0.062 (0.135)
35-44	-0.420+ (0.123)	0.214* (0.099)	-0.079 (0.149)	0.022 (0.159)
45-54	-0.535+ (0.118)	0.352+ (0.095)	-0.033 (0.187)	0.1 (0.191)
55-64	-0.579+ (0.116)	0.233* (0.094)	0.049 (0.218)	-0.072 (0.232)
65-74	-0.579+ (0.124)	0.303+ (0.100)	0.169 (0.260)	-0.025 (0.269)
75+	-0.589+ (0.145)	0.094 (0.117)	0.275 (0.299)	-0.249 (0.325)
Education				
Some College	0.007 (0.102)	-0.023 (0.083)	0.042 (0.110)	-0.107 (0.105)
Bachelor's Degree	0.14 (0.106)	-0.027 (0.086)	0.163 (0.137)	-0.196 (0.124)
More than Bachelor's	0.38+ (0.111)	-0.053 (0.09)	0.364* (0.170)	-0.292* (0.146)
Income	0.007 (0.007)	0.013* (0.006)	0.05 (0.044)	0.092+ (0.031)
Married	-0.044 (0.061)	-0.092 (0.049)	-0.168 (0.111)	-0.033 (0.107)
Race				
Black	-0.103 (0.093)	0.132 (0.075)	0.089 (0.233)	-0.208 (0.202)
Hispanic	-0.035 (0.091)	-0.053 (0.073)	-0.253 (0.173)	0.008 (0.212)
Mixed	0.115 (0.112)	0.014 (0.090)	-0.013 (0.215)	-0.018 (0.165)
Religion				
Catholic	0.068 (0.073)	0.054 (0.059)	-0.325* (0.162)	0.096 (0.208)
Protestant	0.035 (0.075)	0.039 (0.061)	-0.059 (0.152)	-0.02 (0.149)

Other Christian	-0.119 (0.088)	0.055 (0.072)	-0.138 (0.252)	0.098 (0.262)
Other Religion	0.130 (0.124)	0.020 (0.100)	0.660+ (0.248)	0.071 (0.233)

Note: Data: small online sample; N = 200. Standard errors are in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.01$; two-tailed tests

Table A3: Linear Regression of Cognitive Styles on Demographic Variables

	Rational	Intuitive
Intercept	0.181 (0.197)	-0.134 (0.223)
Gender (male)	0.278+ (0.063)	-0.135* (0.065)
Age		
25-34	-0.196 (0.14)	0.163 (0.152)
35-44	-0.441+ (0.144)	0.220 (0.154)
45-54	-0.516+ (0.137)	0.352* (0.146)
55-64	-0.528+ (0.135)	0.210 (0.145)
65-74	-0.564+ (0.143)	0.295 (0.152)
75+	-0.508+ (0.172)	0.091 (0.173)
Education		
Some College	0.029 (0.116)	-0.010 (0.139)
Bachelor's Degree	0.188 (0.116)	-0.097 (0.137)
More than Bachelor's	0.431+ (0.114)	-0.162 (0.147)
Working	-0.005 (0.073)	0.041 (0.076)
Religion		
Baptist	-0.075 (0.117)	-0.075 (0.120)
Catholic	-0.058 (0.105)	-0.012 (0.113)
Pentecostal	-0.167 (0.150)	-0.059 (0.160)
Protestant	0.017 (0.103)	-0.068 (0.106)
Other Christian	-0.214	-0.003

	(0.114)	(0.121)
Other Religion	0.065 (0.143)	-0.088 (0.182)
Race		
Black	-0.017 (0.114)	0.138 (0.118)
Hispanic	0.050 (0.104)	-0.093 (0.121)
Other/Mixed	0.089 (0.136)	-0.010 (0.148)
Income	0.014 (0.039)	0.088* (0.041)
Married	-0.069 (0.070)	-0.131 (0.073)
Region		
Midwest	0.028 (0.100)	0.074 (0.101)
South	0.023 (0.093)	0.109 (0.098)
West	0.027 (0.096)	0.125 (0.108)
Metropolitan	-0.050 (0.085)	0.101 (0.089)

Data: Measuring Morality Survey; N = 1519. Standard errors are in parentheses. * $p < 0.05$, + $p < 0.01$; two-tailed tests