1	Supplement: Origins of Disbelief				
2	Will M. Gervais*				
3	$Maxine~B.~Najle^{\dagger}$				
4	$Sarah~R.~Schiavone^{\ddagger}$				
5	Nava Caluori§				
6	Preprint from 25 November 2019				
7	Contents				
8	The Preregistration	2			
9	1. Individual Replications	2			
10	2. Relative Contributions	3			
11	3. Interactions: Mindblind Atheism	3			
	*University of Kentucky, Psychology, will.gervais@gmail.com  †Blue Labs Analytics, Washington, D.C.  ‡University of California-Davis, Psychology  §University of Virginia, Psychology				

## 12 The Preregistration

- We preregistered a series of analyses. Here, we lay out models and model summaries for all of these analyses.
- 14 Here's what we preregistered:
- "We will perform a series of 7 confirmatory tests on the full sample. Each model will be run
- twice: first with no covariates, then including age, gender, politics, education, & personality as
- 17 covariates."

22

23

24

28

31

32

- This entails a series of models:
- 1. Does each factor independently replicate?
- 1. We will replicate mentalizing in a model with mentalizing (linear and quadratic terms) predicting religion.
  - 2. We will replicate motivation in a model with the motivation items predicting religion.
  - 3. We will replicate cultural learning in a model with CREDs predicting religion.
    - 4. We will replicate cognitive style in a model with the CRT predicting religion.
- 2. Relative contributions?
  - 5. We will run a model with all four factors predicting religion.
- 3. Specific hypothesized interactions?
  - 6. To test whether cognitive style's effects differ across cultural learning, we will have a model in which CRT, CREDs, and their interaction predict religion.
  - 7. To test the hypothesis that mentalizing is especially important in the context of cultural learning and motivation, we will have a model with mentalizing, CREDs, motivation and the mentalizing-by-CREDs and mentalizing-by-motivation interaction terms predicting religion.
- The main manuscript summarizes: our full model (all four primary predictors plus covariates), a binary
- full model, the cultural learning-by-cognitive reflection interaction with covariates, and essentially zero-order
- <sub>35</sub> replication analyses. Here, we spell out preregistered analyses not already included.

## 36 1. Individual Replications

- As the models without covariates are already summarized in the main document, here is the summary
- <sub>38</sub> for each model including covariates. Nothing much changes from the main models reported in the main

Table 1: Predicting Disbelief: Individual Replication Analyses With Covariates

Variable	Beta	HPDI	Pr
mindblind	0.06	[0, 0.13]	0.98
mentalizing (quad)	0.01	[-0.03, 0.04]	0.69
apatheism	-0.01	[-0.07, 0.06]	0.4
inCREDulous	0.29	[0.23, 0.34]	> 0.99
analytic	0.13	[0.07,  0.18]	> 0.99

Note:

Table 2: Full Model, No Covariates

Variable	Beta	HPDI	Pr
mindblind	0.03	[-0.02, 0.08]	0.89
mentalizing (quad)	0.02	[-0.01, 0.06]	0.9
apatheism	-0.03	[-0.09, 0.02]	0.11
inCREDulous	0.38	[0.32, 0.43]	> 0.99
analytic	0.22	[0.16, 0.27]	> 0.99

Note:

- <sub>39</sub> paper. inCREDulous atheism and analytic atheism still repicate soundly, and mindblind atheism is also
- 40 fairly evident. Apatheism is still essentially absent. Table 1 summarizes the individual replication results.

## 2. Relative Contributions

- 42 The main document includes a full model with all key predictors and covariates predicting disbelief. Here,
- 43 we report the model sans covariates for completeness with the preregistration. Again, not much changes. In
- 44 this case, mindblind atheism appears even less important. Table 2 summarizes this model.

## 3. Interactions: Mindblind Atheism

- We pursued speculation that mindblind atheism might be especially pronounced in contexts in which other
- pathways to atheism are muted. If this is the case, for example, then we might expect interactions between
- 48 mindblind atheism and both cultural exposure to religion and existential security, such that mindblind

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Beta = standardized beta

 $<sup>^{2}</sup>$  HPDI = 97% Highest posterior density interval

 $<sup>^{3}</sup>$  Pr = posterior probability of Beta > 0

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  Beta = standardized beta

 $<sup>^2~\</sup>mathrm{HPDI} = 97\%$  Highest posterior density interval

 $<sup>^{3}</sup>$  Pr = posterior probability of Beta > 0

- 49 atheism would be more evident among people relatively higher in religious CREDs or lower in existential
- 50 security. Alas, we did't find much of any interactions between mindblind atheism and inCREDulous atheism,
- $_{51} \quad \beta = 0, \ [-0.05, \ 0.05], \ P(\beta > 0 \ | \ data) = 0.5 \ or \ with \ apatheism, \ \beta = 0.03, \ [-0.02, \ 0.08], \ P(\beta > 0 \ | \ data) = 0.00, \ (-0.02, \ 0.08)$
- 52 0.87. This is in a sense unsurprising because mindblind atheism was not especially robust across alternative
- models throughout this project.