

Supplement: Origins of Disbelief

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Contents

The Preregistration	2
1. Individual Replications	3
2. Relative Contributions	4
3. Interactions: Mindblind Atheism	5

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The Preregistration

We preregistered a series of analyses. Here, we lay out models and model summaries for all of these analyses.

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 covariates.”

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 replication analyses. Here, we spell out preregistered analyses not already included.

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:

¹ Beta = standardized beta

² HPDI = 97% Highest posterior density interval

³ Pr = posterior probability of Beta > 0

1. Individual Replications

As the models without covariates are already summarized in the main document, here is the summary for each model including covariates. Nothing much changes from the main models reported in the main paper. inCREDulous atheism and analytic atheism still replicate soundly, and mindblind atheism is also fairly evident. Apatheism is still essentially absent. Table 1 summarizes the individual replication results.

Table 2: Full Model, No Covariates

Variable	Beta	HPDI	Pr
mindblind	0.03	[-0.03, 0.08]	0.88
mentalizing (quad)	0.02	[-0.01, 0.05]	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:

¹ Beta = standardized beta

² HPDI = 97% Highest posterior density interval

³ Pr = posterior probability of Beta > 0

2. Relative Contributions

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

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 mindblind atheism and both cultural exposure to religion and existential security, such that mindblind atheism would be more evident among people relatively higher in religious CREDs or lower in existential security. Alas, we did not find interactions between mindblind atheism and inCREDulous atheism, $\beta = 0$, $[-0.05, 0.05]$, $P(\beta > 0 \mid data) = 0.5$ or with apatheism, $\beta = 0.03$, $[-0.02, 0.08]$, $P(\beta > 0 \mid data) = 0.88$. This is in a sense unsurprising because mindblind atheism was not especially robust across alternative models throughout this project.