

ONLINE APPENDIX: Intuition and Reflection as Sources of Individual Differences in Selective Exposure to Attitude-Congruent Political Information

Measurement Methods for Variables of Primary Interest

Static information-search task

The arguments used as stimuli in the information-search tasks are the same items used by Taber and Lodge (2006). The list includes 8 pro-gun-control arguments and 8 anti-gun-control arguments. These arguments have been edited for similarity in length and complexity. During the information-search task, the first few words of each argument are displayed in a two-column list, with the 8 pro-gun-control items in one column and the 8 anti- items in the other column (see screenshot in Figure 1a). Each item is clearly marked as a "*pro*" or "*anti*" item. The orientation of the columns is balanced: half the participants see the pro- items on the left side and the anti- items on the right, and the other half see the pro- items on the right and the anti- items on the left. Participants are told they will be able to read 8 of the 16 items. Each time a participant selects an item, the full text of that argument is displayed for them to read. After reading the item, they return again to the list of 16 items to select another item. Each time they do so, they are told how many more items they will be able to select. Any item that has previously been read by the participant is blacked out to indicate that the same item cannot be selected twice (see screenshot in Figure 1b). If the same item is selected again, the subject receives an error message instructing them to select a different item. This process continues until 8 items have been selected and read. A demonstration of the task can be accessed at the following URL: https://co1.qualtrics.com/jfe/form/SV_0TdHolbr4jJ5iLP or at this shortened URL: <https://bit.ly/2LHBRv4>. The outcome variable used in the models is the quantity of pro-gun-control items viewed. The quantity of anti- items viewed is always constrained to be equal to 8 minus the quantity of pro- items viewed, so a second outcome variable is not needed.

Figure 1: Screenshots of static information-search task used in Study 1 and Study 2

Select a **pro-gun-control** or **anti-gun-control** argument below.
You will have an opportunity to read 8 of these arguments.

Please select the first argument you wish to read.

<input type="radio"/> Pro: "A study in a prominent medical..."	<input type="radio"/> Anti: "The Bill of Rights guarantees..."
<input type="radio"/> Pro: "In one poll of imprisoned felo..."	<input type="radio"/> Anti: "Most privately owned guns in ..."
<input type="radio"/> Pro: "A study of 743 gunshot deaths..."	<input type="radio"/> Anti: "A national council reported in..."
<input type="radio"/> Pro: "A gun should be fired only if..."	<input type="radio"/> Anti: "Gun-control legislation can re..."
<input type="radio"/> Pro: "Several recent school tragedies..."	<input type="radio"/> Anti: "The liberal media distort gun..."
<input type="radio"/> Pro: "Recent trials against gun manu..."	<input type="radio"/> Anti: "A main reason why our murder ..."
<input type="radio"/> Pro: "Self-defense arguments for the..."	<input type="radio"/> Anti: "Stricter gun-control laws have..."
<input type="radio"/> Pro: "The United States has the high..."	<input type="radio"/> Anti: "Laws that require guns to be ..."

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(a) Beginning of task

Select a **pro-gun-control** or **anti-gun-control** argument below.
You can select 6 more arguments.

Please select the next argument you wish to read.

<input type="radio"/> Pro: "A study in a prominent medical..."	<input type="radio"/> Anti: "The Bill of Rights guarantees..."
<input type="radio"/> Pro: "In one poll of imprisoned felo..."	<input type="radio"/> Anti: "Most privately owned guns in ..."
<input type="radio"/> Pro: "A study of 743 gunshot deaths..."	<input type="radio"/> Anti: "A national council reported in..."
<input type="radio"/> Pro: "A gun should be fired only if..."	<input type="radio"/> Anti: "Gun-control legislation can re..."
<input type="radio"/> Pro: "Several recent school tragedies..."	<input type="radio"/> Anti: "The liberal media distort gun..."
<input type="radio"/> Pro: "Recent trials against gun manu..."	<input type="radio"/> Anti: "A main reason why our murder ..."
<input type="radio"/> Pro: "Self-defense arguments for the..."	<input type="radio"/> Anti: "Stricter gun-control laws have..."
<input checked="" type="radio"/> Pro: "The United States has the high..."	<input type="radio"/> Anti: "Laws that require guns to be ..."

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(b) After two of the items have been read

Figure 2: Screenshot of dynamic information-search task used in Study 3



Dynamic information-search task

The dynamic information-search task was programmed using the Dynamic Process Tracing Environment (DPTE). In the DPTE task, rather than seeing a static list of all 16 available items, the participant sees a series of boxes scrolling slowly down the screen in random order (see screenshot in Figure 2), each box showing the first few words of the text of an argument along with the name of one of the following pro- or anti-gun-control sources: The National Rifle Association, the Republican Party, the Democratic Party, or Citizens Against Handguns. Prior to the search task, participants are told which side of the issue each of these organizations supports. The screen displays up to six items at a time, but these items are continuously changing as old items fall off the bottom of the screen and new items appear at the top. The participant can select any of these boxes at any time to open it and read the full text of the argument. After reading the item, the box can be closed, returning the user to the scrolling feed. A programmed time limit of two minutes is displayed for the user in a count-down timer in the

upper corner of the screen. A demonstration of the DPTE information-search task can be accessed at the following URL using passphrase 277515 (browser must allow pop-ups and must allow Flash): <https://dpte.polisci.uiowa.edu/dpte/action/player/launch/970/?pass=277515&test=1> or using this shortened URL: <https://bit.ly/2LeDD4c>. The software keeps a record of how many times the participant opens each type of item. Opening the same item twice is counted as two separate views. This version of the task produces two outcome variables: the count of pro-gun-control items viewed and the count of anti-gun-control items viewed. Distributions of values on the outcome variables can be seen in Figure 3.

Gun-control arguments used in information-search tasks

Pro-gun-control arguments:

1. *A study in a prominent medical journal found that you or a member of your family are 43 times more likely to be killed by your own gun than by an intruder's. Guns aren't the protection many people think they are. We need stricter gun control.*
2. *In one poll of imprisoned felons, only 27% report buying guns on the black market; the rest got their weapons through legal channels. Obviously, tougher gun controls are needed to keep these 'legal' guns out of criminal hands.*
3. *A study of 743 gunshot deaths reports that 398 occurred in a home where a gun was kept. Only 9 of the 743 were deemed to be justified by the police. It follows that gun owners are not as responsible as they claim to be.*
4. *A gun should be fired only if one's life is in danger and all other options have been exhausted. Most 'self-defense' shootings do not meet these criteria. Thus use of guns in self-defense only contributes to the crime rate.*
5. *Several recent school tragedies highlight the fact that guns have become a menace to our children. It's very simple: our schoolyards should not be battlefields. We need to reduce access to guns; we need stricter gun control.*

6. *Recent trials against gun manufacturers have consistently found them guilty, and have forced the gun industry to pay out huge sums of money. If the courts can find good reason to rein in the gun industry, then it is high time for Congress to follow suit.*
7. *Self-defense arguments for the need of guns are silly: guns only become necessary for self-defense because there are so many guns out there. Thus, guns should be outlawed outright – then we won't need to worry about self-defense.*
8. *The United States has the highest murder rate of all industrialized nations. It is also the only industrialized country that has lenient gun laws. We therefore say: bring down the number of guns, bring down the murder rate.*

Anti-gun-control arguments:

1. *The Bill of Rights guarantees the right of all citizens to bear arms. Quite simply, gun control measures are unconstitutional infringements on a basic right of citizenship.*
2. *Most privately-owned guns in America are owned by sportsmen and are used for completely peaceful purposes. These guns pose no risk to society, but they are unfairly targeted by gun control legislation.*
3. *A national council reported in a recent year that handgun accidents killed less than 15 children under the age of 6. This number is minuscule when compared to the total number of accidental deaths of young children. It simply is not worth outlawing guns to save just a handful of lives.*
4. *Gun control legislation can only regulate guns sold through legal outlets. But these days, many criminals buy their guns illegally. Gun control legislation therefore cannot regulate the most dangerous guns in society.*
5. *The liberal media distort gun issues: they only talk about tragedies involving guns. Yet guns were used defensively 2.5 million times last year. The real tragedy would be to outlaw guns – crime would spiral out of control.*

6. *A main reason why our murder rate is so high is that most crime victims do not resist. These victims are twice as likely to be injured compared to those who defend themselves. Carrying a gun is thus one's ultimate protection against violent crime.*
7. *Stricter gun control laws have not passed Congress, reflecting serious misgivings the American people have about gun control. However, the courts have repeatedly ignored the will of the people, finding gun manufacturers in the wrong. We need to limit the power of the courts in gun control cases.*
8. *Laws that require guns to be locked up defeat the purpose of gun ownership: how can I protect my family if I must first retrieve my gun from its locker? We thus need to repeal laws regulating guns in private homes.*

Measurement of pre-task gun-control attitudes

Prior to completing the information-search task, attitudes toward gun control are measured using two questions:

1. *Do you support or oppose gun-control policies?*
 - Continuous slider from "*Strongly oppose*" to "*Strongly support*"
2. *Would you prefer an increase or decrease in gun-control policies?*
 - Continuous slider from "*Large decrease*" to "*Large increase*", with "*No change*" in the center

Each item is coded to range from -1 to +1. The mean of the two items forms the pre-task gun-control attitude score for each participant. Distributions of attitudes can be seen in Figure 4.

Cognitive Reflection Test (CRT)

– Standard CRT, used in Study 2 and Study 3 (Frederick 2005):

1. *A bat and a ball cost \$1.10 in total. The bat costs \$1.00 more than the ball. How much does the ball cost? (Intuitive response: 10 cents. Correct response: 5 cents.)*
2. *If it takes 5 machines 5 minutes to make 5 widgets, how long would it take 100 machines to make 100 widgets? (Intuitive response: 100 minutes. Correct response: 5 minutes.)*
3. *In a lake, there is a patch of lily pads. Every day, the patch doubles in size. If it takes 48 days for the patch to cover the entire lake, how long would it take for the patch to cover half of the lake? (Intuitive response: 24 days. Correct response: 47 days.)*

– Modified CRT, used in Study 1:

1. *A concert ticket and the transportation to get to the concert cost \$110 in total. The ticket costs \$100 more than the transportation. How much does the transportation cost? (Intuitive response: \$10. Correct response: \$5.)*
2. *A large crowd of people are gradually arriving for a big event. Some people arrive early and camp out to reserve the best spots, while others arrive later. Each hour the crowd doubles in size. If it takes 18 hours for the crowd to cover the entire event area, how many hours does it take for the crowd to cover half of the event area? (Intuitive response: 9 hours. Correct response: 17 hours.)*
3. *If it takes 5 machines 5 minutes to make 5 widgets, how long would it take 100 machines to make 100 widgets? (Intuitive response: 100 minutes. Correct response: 5 minutes.)*

Each question is displayed on a separate page to prevent participants from going back to change their answers on previous questions. The number of items on which the participant gives the intuitive but incorrect answer forms the participant's CRT-intuitive score, ranging from 0 to 3. Frequency distributions of the values of this variable can be seen in Figure 5.

Figure 3: Dependent variable: Pro-gun-control items viewed in static information-search task, pro-gun-control and anti-gun-control items viewed in dynamic search task.

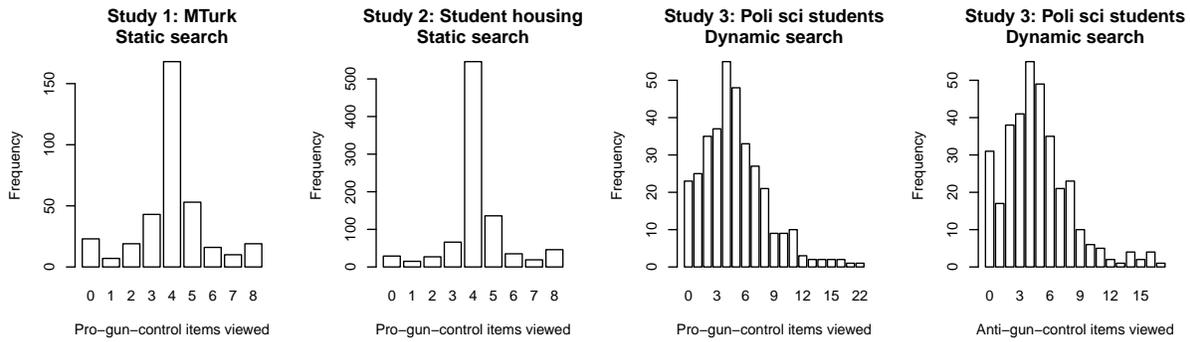


Figure 4: Pre-task gun-control attitudes. Positive values indicate gun-control supporters. Negative values indicate gun-control opponents.

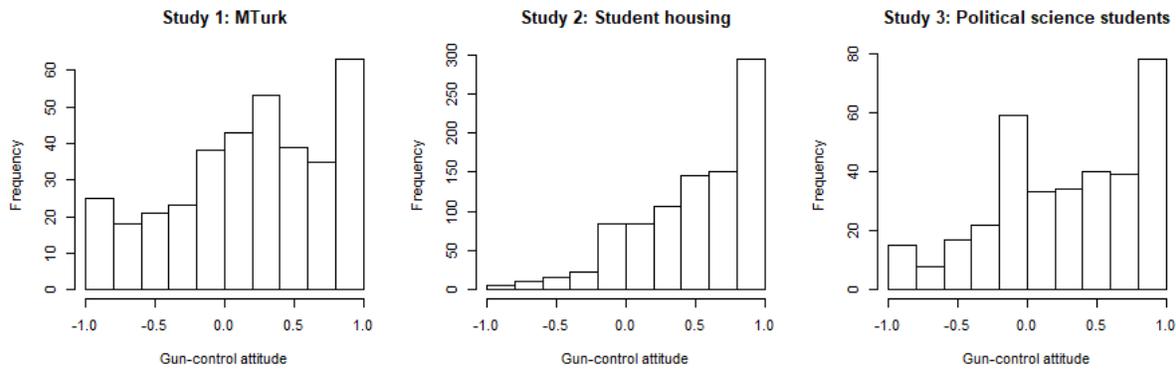


Figure 5: Cognitive Reflection Test (CRT) results: Quantity of questions on which the participant gave the intuitive but incorrect answer

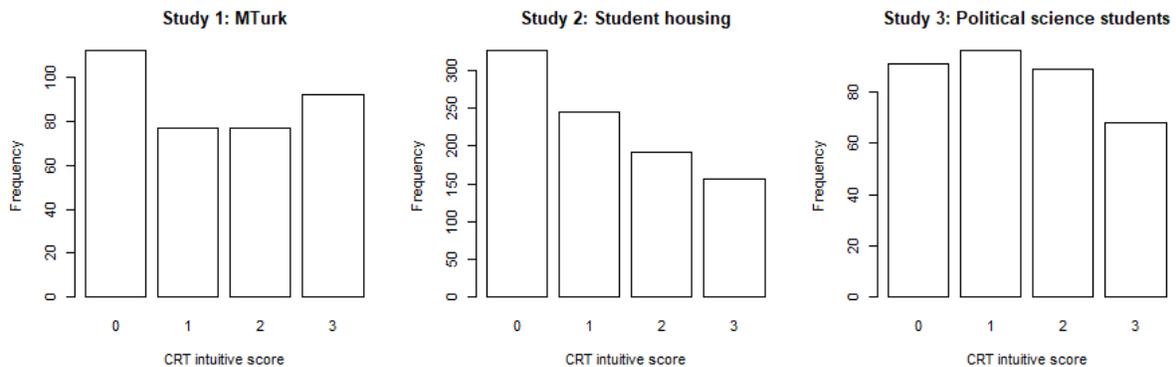
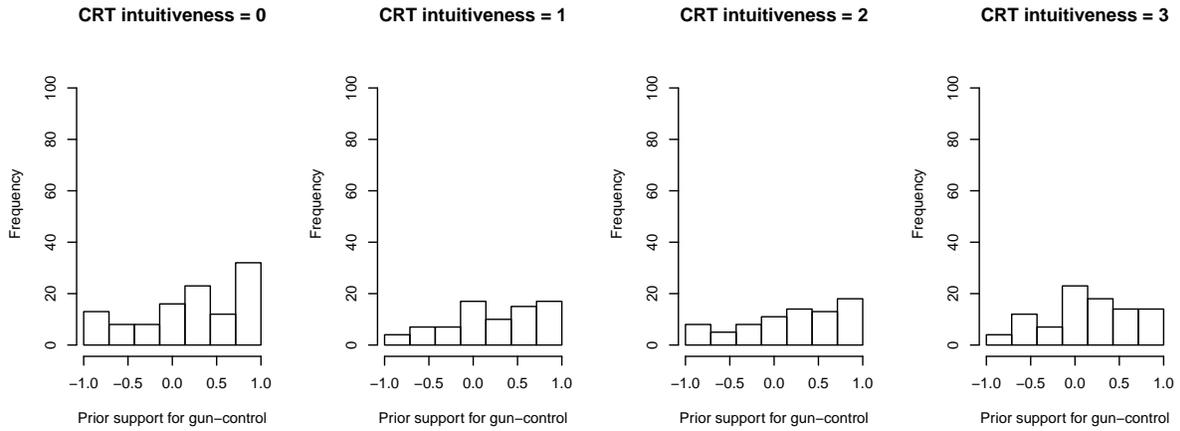
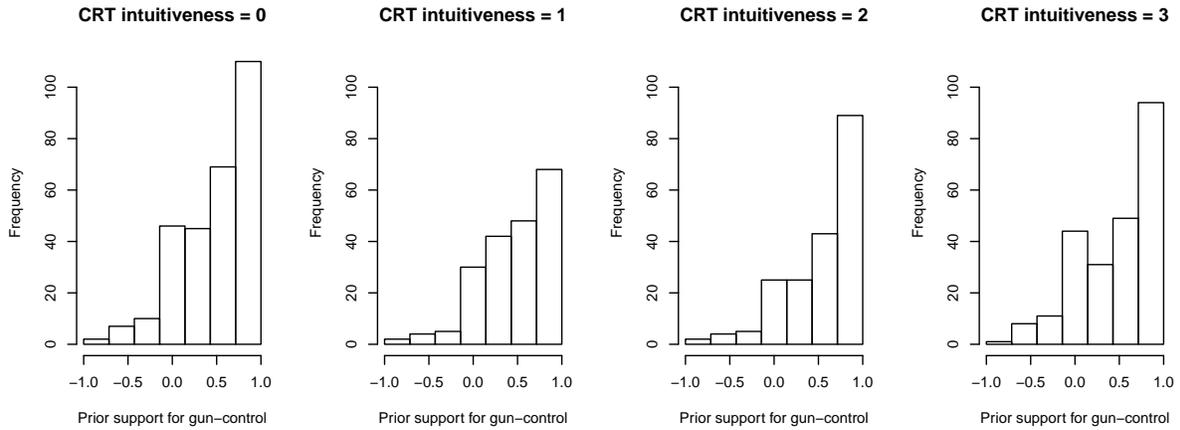


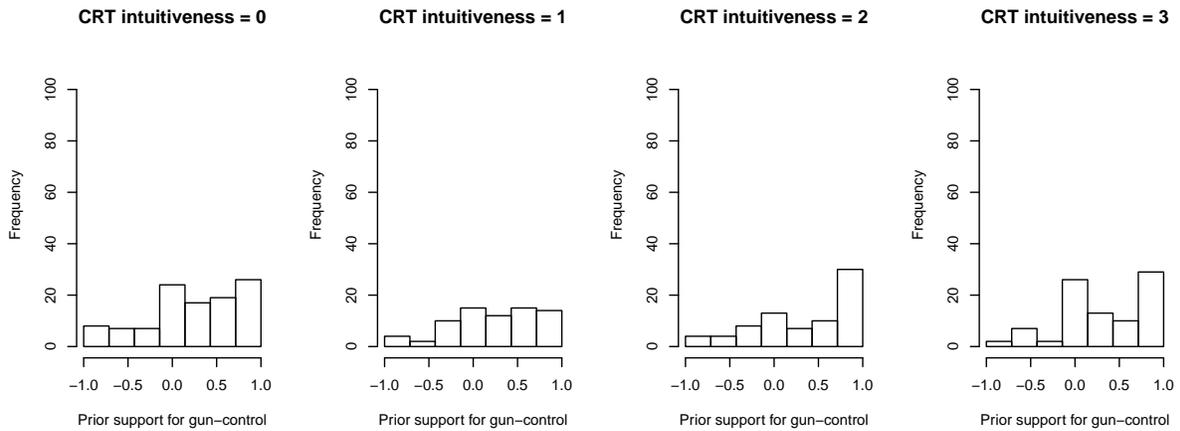
Figure 6: Pre-task gun-control attitudes by CRT-intuitive score



(a) Study 1: MTurk



(b) Study 2: Student housing



(c) Study 3: Political science students

Measurement Methods for Control Variables

Partisan leaning

- Study 1 and Study 2: *Do you think of yourself as closer to the Republican party or closer to the Democratic party?*
 - Forced dichotomous choice (coded as 0 for *Democratic* or 1 for *Republican*)
- Study 3: *Even if you are neither Democrat nor Republican, you may feel that one of these two parties is closer to your ideology than the other is. To which party are you closer?*
 - Continuous slider ranging from "*Closer to Democrat*" to "*Closer to Republican*" (coded to range from -1 to +1)

Self-assessed conservatism

Are your political views liberal or conservative...

1. *on economic issues?*
2. *on social issues?*
3. *in general?*

Each of the three items is a continuous slider ranging from "*Extremely liberal*" to "*Extremely conservative*" (coded to range from -1 to +1). However, the models presented in this paper include only the "*in general*" item.

Political knowledge test

We are also interested in seeing how much information about U.S. politics gets out to the public. Please answer the following questions without searching for the answers and without asking anyone for assistance. Most people don't know the answers to these questions. If you don't know the answer, you should guess.

– Which job or political office is currently held by each of the following individuals?

1. *John Roberts*
2. *Mitch McConnell*
3. *Jeff Sessions*
4. *Rex Tillerson*
5. *Betsy DeVos*
6. *Paul Ryan* (included only in Study 3)

– How long is a single term for each of the following elected offices?

1. *President*
2. *Senators*
3. *House of Representatives*

Each question is a multiple-choice item with forced response. The number of questions answered correctly forms the political-knowledge score, ranging from 0 to 8 in Studies 1 and 2 and ranging from 0 to 9 in Study 3.

Political interest

– How interested are you in information about current events in government or politics?

- Continuous slider from "*Not at all interested*" to "*Extremely interested*" (coded to range from 0 to 1)

Education (Study 1)

What level of education have you completed?

1. *Less than high school*

2. *High school graduate or equivalent*
3. *Some college*
4. *Trade school or community college degree (or more than two years at university)*
5. *Bachelor degree*
6. *Some graduate studies*
7. *Master degree*
8. *Professional degree*
9. *Doctoral degree*

In the data analysis presented in this paper, this is treated as an interval variable ranging from 0 to 8. However, using a set of 8 dummy variables in place of the single education-level variable does not reduce the estimated interactive effect between pre-task gun-control attitude and CRT-intuitive score.

Six items taken from the Need For Closure Scale

1. *When I am confronted with a problem, I'm dying to reach a solution very quickly.*
2. *I enjoy having a clear and structured mode of life.*
3. *I feel irritated when one person disagrees with what everyone else in a group believes.*
4. *When I have made a decision, I feel relieved.*
5. *I don't like situations that are uncertain.*
6. *I do not usually consult many different opinions before forming my own view.*

Participants report their level of agreement with each statement on a 7-point scale ranging from "Strongly disagree" to "Strongly agree" (coded to range from 0 to 6). The sum of the six items forms a need-for-closure score for each participant with a possible range from 0 to 36 and an observed range from 6 to 35.

Table 1: Summary descriptive statistics

Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Max
Total items viewed					
Study 1 (MTurk)	358	8	0	8	8
Study 2 (Student housing)	919	8	0	8	8
Study 3 (Political science students)	345	9.646	6.113	0	37
Pro-gun-control items viewed					
Study 1 (MTurk)	358	3.992	1.724	0	8
Study 2 (Student housing)	919	4.181	1.448	0	8
Study 3 (Political science students)	345	4.907	3.350	0	22
Anti-gun-control items viewed					
Study 1 (MTurk)	358	4.008	1.724	0	8
Study 2 (Student housing)	919	3.819	1.448	0	8
Study 3 (Political science students)	328	4.739	3.335	0	21
Pre-task support for gun-control					
Study 1 (MTurk)	358	0.195	0.573	-1.00	1.00
Study 2 (Student housing)	919	0.514	0.428	-1.00	1.00
Study 3 (Political science students)	345	0.292	0.537	-1.00	1.00
Cognitive Reflection Test (CRT) correct					
Study 1 (MTurk)	358	1.285	1.208	0	3
Study 2 (Student housing)	919	1.470	1.166	0	3
Study 3 (Political science students)	344	1.180	1.136	0	3
CRT intuitive answers					
Study 1 (MTurk)	358	1.416	1.178	0	3
Study 2 (Student housing)	919	1.196	1.100	0	3
Study 3 (Political science students)	344	1.390	1.080	0	3

Table 2: Summary descriptive statistics for control variables

Statistic	N	Mean	St. Dev.	Min	Max
Age					
Study 1 (MTurk)	358	39.771	13.476	20	79
Study 2 (Student housing)	919	20.295	1.272	17	26
Study 3 (Political science students)	343	20.385	2.059	17	34
Female (dichotomous)					
Study 1 (MTurk)	358	0.589		0	1
Study 2 (Student housing)	919	0.610		0	1
Study 3 (Political science students)	345	0.481		0	1
Lean Republican (dichotomous)					
Study 1 (MTurk)	358	0.425		0	1
Study 2 (Student housing)	919	0.157		0	1
Lean Republican (continuous)					
Study 3 (Political science students)	345	-0.205	0.451	-1.00	1.00
Conservatism (self-assessed)					
Study 1 (MTurk)	358	-0.029	0.546	-1.00	1.00
Study 2 (Student housing)	919	-0.283	0.354	-1.00	0.95
Study 3 (Political science students)	345	-0.178	0.462	-1.00	1.00
Political knowledge test					
Study 1 (MTurk)	358	5.221	2.308	0	8
Study 2 (Student housing)	919	4.366	2.282	0	8
Study 3 (Political science students)	341	4.587	2.751	0	9
Political interest					
Study 1 (MTurk)	358	0.602	0.267	0.00	1.00
Study 2 (Student housing)	919	0.481	0.252	0.00	1.00
Study 3 (Political science students)	345	0.572	0.262	0.00	1.00
Education					
Study 1 (MTurk)	357	3.535	1.672	0	8
Grade-point average					
Study 2 (Student housing)	899	3.265	0.520	0.82	4.00
Credits completed					
Study 2 (Student housing)	911	69.182	38.310	7	206
Need for closure					
Study 1 (MTurk)	358	22.584	4.872	6	35

Table 3: OLS regression models used for analyses in main paper

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Count of pro-gun-control items viewed in static information search	
	Study 1: MTurk	Study 2: Student housing
Support for gun control (Attitude)	−2.003** (1.003)	−2.211 (3.380)
Age	−0.013* (0.008)	0.022 (0.127)
Female	0.091 (0.215)	−0.116 (0.178)
Education	0.088 (0.059)	
Grade-point average (GPA)		−0.013 (0.145)
Credits completed		−0.0005 (0.004)
Political knowledge	−0.013 (0.050)	−0.009 (0.035)
Political interest	−0.453 (0.385)	−0.291 (0.327)
Lean Republican	−0.192 (0.266)	−0.343* (0.208)
Self-assessed conservatism	−0.099 (0.266)	−0.149 (0.265)
Need for closure (NFC)	−0.040* (0.021)	
CRT intuitive	−0.003 (0.087)	−0.103 (0.070)
Attitude*Age	0.008 (0.012)	0.132 (0.169)
Attitude*Female	−0.387 (0.349)	0.383 (0.273)
Attitude*Education	−0.097 (0.098)	
Attitude*GPA		−0.234 (0.214)
Attitude*Credits		−0.006 (0.005)
Attitude*Knowledge	0.001 (0.087)	−0.009 (0.054)
Attitude*Interest	0.391 (0.639)	−0.208 (0.489)
Attitude*Republican	0.322 (0.501)	1.065*** (0.384)
Attitude*Conservatism	0.022 (0.423)	−0.092 (0.370)
Attitude*NFC	0.081** (0.033)	
Attitude*CRT intuitive	0.466*** (0.151)	0.249** (0.104)
Constant	5.431*** (0.641)	4.288* (2.518)
Observations	357	899
R ²	0.161	0.046
Adjusted R ²	0.114	0.025
Residual Std. Error	1.622 (df = 337)	1.413 (df = 879)
F Statistic	3.401*** (df = 19; 337)	2.211*** (df = 19; 879)

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table 4: Standardized coefficients of OLS regression models used for analyses in main paper. Unstandardized coefficients can be found in the previous table.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Count of pro-gun-control items viewed in static information search	
	Study 1: MTurk	Study 2: Student housing
Support for gun control (Attitude)	0.348*** (0.112)	−0.079 (0.090)
Age	−0.104* (0.060)	0.020 (0.112)
Female	0.026 (0.061)	−0.039 (0.060)
Education	0.085 (0.057)	
Grade-point average (GPA)		−0.005 (0.052)
Credits completed		−0.013 (0.107)
Political knowledge	−0.018 (0.066)	−0.014 (0.056)
Political interest	−0.070 (0.060)	−0.051 (0.057)
Lean Republican	−0.055 (0.076)	−0.086* (0.052)
Self-assessed conservatism	−0.031 (0.084)	−0.036 (0.065)
Need for closure (NFC)	−0.112* (0.059)	
CRT intuitive	−0.002 (0.059)	−0.078 (0.053)
Attitude*Age	0.062 (0.093)	0.116 (0.149)
Attitude*Female	−0.111 (0.100)	0.129 (0.092)
Attitude*Education	−0.094 (0.095)	
Attitude*GPA		−0.084 (0.077)
Attitude*Credits		−0.154 (0.144)
Attitude*Knowledge	0.002 (0.117)	−0.014 (0.085)
Attitude*Interest	0.061 (0.099)	−0.036 (0.085)
Attitude*Republican	0.093 (0.144)	0.267*** (0.096)
Attitude*Conservatism	0.007 (0.134)	−0.023 (0.091)
Attitude*NFC	0.228** (0.093)	
Attitude*CRT intuitive	0.318*** (0.103)	0.189** (0.079)
Constant	−0.024 (0.066)	0.070 (0.061)
Observations	357	899
R ²	0.161	0.046
Adjusted R ²	0.114	0.025
Residual Std. Error	0.941 (df = 337)	0.976 (df = 879)
F Statistic	3.401*** (df = 19; 337)	2.211*** (df = 19; 879)

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table 5: Study 3, negative binomial models used for analyses in main paper. The dependent variables are the count of pro-gun-control items viewed and the count of anti-gun-control items viewed in the dynamic information-search task.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Pro-gun-control items viewed	Anti-gun-control items viewed
Anti-gun-control items viewed	0.115*** (0.008)	
Pro-gun-control items viewed		0.118*** (0.008)
Support for gun control (Attitude)	-0.764 (0.595)	-0.765 (0.617)
Age	-0.040* (0.021)	-0.021 (0.021)
Female	-0.078 (0.070)	0.084 (0.070)
Political knowledge	0.009 (0.014)	-0.013 (0.014)
Political interest	0.144 (0.157)	0.216 (0.162)
Lean Republican	-0.232** (0.094)	0.033 (0.098)
Self-assessed conservatism	0.029 (0.087)	-0.026 (0.088)
CRT intuitive	0.030 (0.032)	-0.036 (0.032)
Attitude*Age	0.044 (0.027)	0.026 (0.028)
Attitude*Female	0.129 (0.112)	0.088 (0.114)
Attitude*Knowledge	-0.032 (0.023)	0.091*** (0.023)
Attitude*Interest	-0.190 (0.236)	-0.394 (0.244)
Attitude*Republican	-0.081 (0.135)	0.049 (0.144)
Attitude*Conservatism	0.080 (0.126)	-0.064 (0.132)
Attitude*CRT intuitive	0.039 (0.054)	-0.065 (0.053)
Constant	1.606*** (0.445)	1.280*** (0.449)
Observations	338	338
Log Likelihood	-759.315	-753.516
θ	19.474*** (7.180)	16.228*** (5.111)
Akaike Inf. Crit.	1,552.629	1,541.033

Note:

* $p < 0.1$; ** $p < 0.05$; *** $p < 0.01$

Figure 7: Average marginal effects of pre-task gun-control attitude on count of items viewed, with 95% confidence intervals, based on OLS regression models for Studies 1 and 2 in Table 3 and negative binomial models for Study 3 in Table 5.

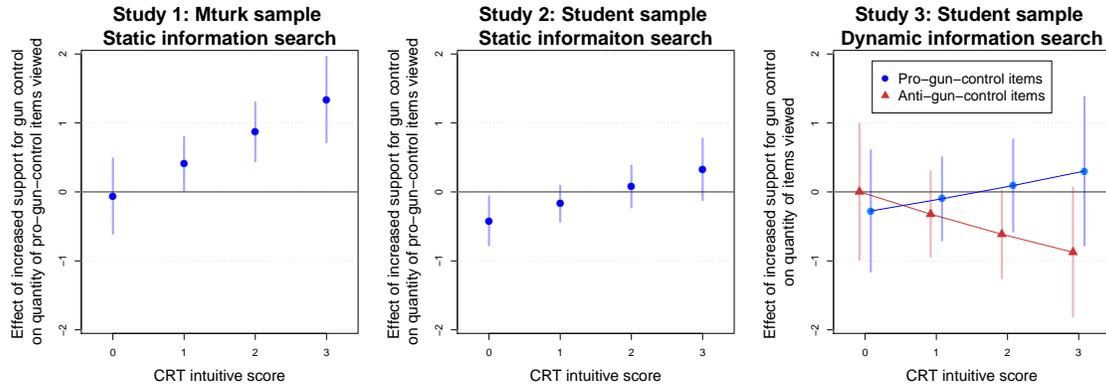


Figure 8: Average marginal effects of CRT-intuitive score on count of items viewed, with 95% confidence intervals, based on OLS regression models for Studies 1 and 2 in Table 3 and negative binomial models for Study 3 in Table 5.

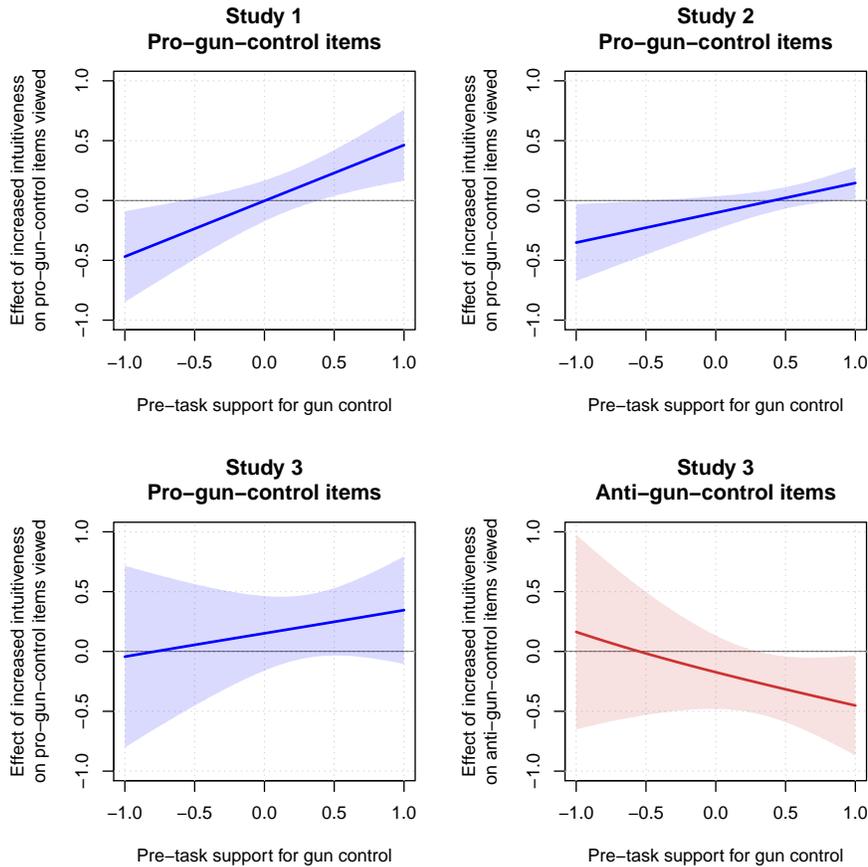


Figure 9: Predicted values of the dependent variable based on OLS regression models for Studies 1 and 2 found in Table 3 and negative binomial models for Study 3 found in Table 5.

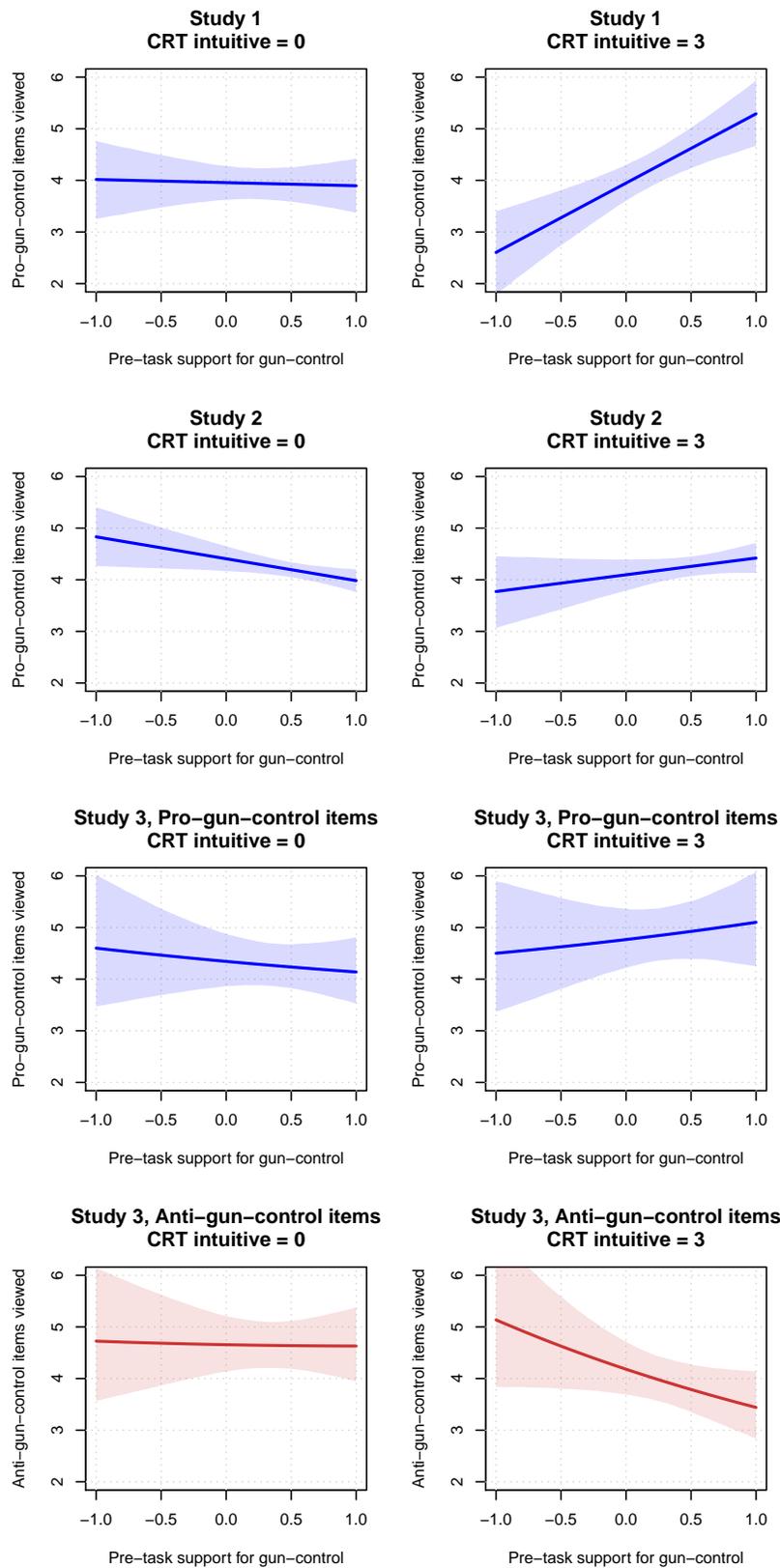


Table 6: OLS models without interactive control variables. These models are not used in the paper.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Count of pro-gun-control items viewed	
	Study 1: MTurk	Study 2: Student housing
Support for gun control (Attitude)	0.013 (0.252)	-0.391** (0.180)
Age	-0.011 (0.007)	0.116* (0.066)
Female	-0.084 (0.193)	0.089 (0.107)
Education	0.064 (0.054)	
Grade-point average (GPA)		-0.124 (0.100)
Credits completed		-0.004* (0.002)
Political knowledge	-0.032 (0.047)	-0.014 (0.024)
Political interest	-0.461 (0.355)	-0.474** (0.212)
Lean Republican	-0.132 (0.250)	-0.016 (0.160)
Self-assessed conservatism	-0.094 (0.236)	-0.110 (0.168)
Need for closure (NFC)	-0.022 (0.019)	
CRT intuitive	-0.023 (0.086)	-0.139** (0.068)
Attitude*CRT intuitive	0.512*** (0.131)	0.312*** (0.098)
Constant	5.156*** (0.610)	2.907** (1.316)
Observations	357	899
R ²	0.133	0.031
Adjusted R ²	0.105	0.019
Residual Std. Error	1.630 (df = 345)	1.417 (df = 887)
F Statistic	4.794*** (df = 11; 345)	2.606*** (df = 11; 887)

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table 7: OLS models without any control variables. These models are not used in the paper.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Count of pro-gun-control items viewed	
	Study 1: MTurk	Study 2: Students
pretaskattitudepro	0.030 (0.225)	-0.376** (0.165)
crt.intuitive	-0.049 (0.078)	-0.063 (0.065)
pretaskattitudepro:crt.intuitive	0.538*** (0.131)	0.267*** (0.097)
Constant	3.919*** (0.144)	4.284*** (0.109)
Observations	358	919
R ²	0.100	0.011
Adjusted R ²	0.092	0.008
Residual Std. Error	1.642 (df = 354)	1.443 (df = 915)
F Statistic	13.105*** (df = 3; 354)	3.471** (df = 3; 915)

Table 8: Study 3, negative binomial models without interactive control variables. These models are not used for the analyses in the paper.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Pro-gun-control items viewed	Anti-gun-control items viewed
Anti-gun-control items viewed	0.115*** (0.008)	
Pro-gun-control items viewed		0.119*** (0.008)
Support for gun control (Attitude)	-0.033 (0.095)	-0.045 (0.096)
Age	-0.018 (0.015)	-0.011 (0.015)
Female	-0.033 (0.061)	0.098 (0.063)
Political knowledge	-0.002 (0.012)	0.015 (0.012)
Political interest	0.119 (0.126)	0.092 (0.131)
Lean Republican	-0.226*** (0.087)	0.047 (0.090)
Self-assessed conservatism	0.079 (0.080)	-0.090 (0.081)
CRT intuitive	0.034 (0.032)	-0.054* (0.032)
Attitude*CRT intuitive	0.029 (0.053)	-0.026 (0.054)
Constant	1.213*** (0.317)	1.025*** (0.331)
Observations	338	338
Log Likelihood	-763.579	-762.003
θ	16.051*** (5.022)	13.816*** (3.976)
Akaike Inf. Crit.	1,549.157	1,546.006

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table 9: Study 3, negative binomial models without control variables. These models are not used for the analyses in the paper.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Pro-gun-control items viewed	Anti-gun-control items viewed
Anti-gun-control items viewed	0.117*** (0.007)	
Pro-gun-control items viewed		0.123*** (0.008)
Support for gun control (Attitude)	-0.0001 (0.093)	-0.019 (0.095)
CRT intuitive	0.027 (0.031)	-0.038 (0.032)
Attitude*CRT intuitive	0.046 (0.052)	-0.025 (0.054)
Constant	0.900*** (0.074)	0.933*** (0.074)
Observations	344	344
Log Likelihood	-782.813	-777.587
θ	14.681*** (4.377)	12.601*** (3.366)
Akaike Inf. Crit.	1,575.626	1,565.173

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table 10: Tobit models with censoring of the dependent variable at 0 and at 8. These models are not used for the analyses in the paper.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Count of pro-gun-control items viewed in static information search	
	Study 1: MTurk	Study 2: Student housing
Support for gun control (Attitude)	-2.319** (1.111)	-2.065 (3.624)
Age	-0.015* (0.009)	0.032 (0.137)
Female	0.093 (0.236)	-0.114 (0.190)
Education	0.099 (0.065)	
Grade-point average (GPA)		-0.002 (0.156)
Credits completed		-0.001 (0.004)
Political knowledge	-0.011 (0.055)	-0.010 (0.038)
Political interest	-0.547 (0.424)	-0.303 (0.351)
Lean Republican	-0.213 (0.291)	-0.361 (0.222)
Self-assessed conservatism	-0.095 (0.293)	-0.164 (0.284)
Need for closure (NFC)	-0.050** (0.023)	
CRT intuitive	0.013 (0.096)	-0.115 (0.076)
Attitude*Age	0.008 (0.013)	0.129 (0.182)
Attitude*Female	-0.418 (0.387)	0.417 (0.293)
Attitude*Education	-0.109 (0.108)	
Attitude*GPA		-0.267 (0.230)
Attitude*Credits		-0.006 (0.006)
Attitude*Knowledge	-0.010 (0.097)	-0.007 (0.058)
Attitude*Interest	0.470 (0.709)	-0.250 (0.525)
Attitude*Republican	0.468 (0.551)	1.142*** (0.412)
Attitude*Conservatism	0.025 (0.468)	-0.093 (0.397)
Attitude*NFC	0.098*** (0.037)	
Attitude*CRT intuitive	0.495*** (0.167)	0.266** (0.112)
Constant	5.704*** (0.707)	4.095 (2.700)
Observations	357	899
Log Likelihood	-682.201	-1,625.413
Wald Test (df = 19)	68.126***	42.094***

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01

Table 11: Ordered probit models. These models are not used for the analyses in the paper.

	<i>Dependent variable:</i>	
	Count of pro-gun-control items viewed in static information search	
	Study 1: MTurk	Study 2: Student housing
Support for gun control (Attitude)	−1.268* (0.660)	−2.294*** (0.490)
Age	−0.009* (0.005)	−0.007 (0.039)
Female	0.050 (0.140)	−0.067 (0.137)
Education	0.055 (0.038)	
Grade-point average (GPA)		−0.079 (0.102)
Credits completed		−0.00003 (0.002)
Political knowledge	−0.010 (0.032)	0.003 (0.027)
Political interest	−0.315 (0.251)	−0.309 (0.253)
Lean Republican	−0.116 (0.172)	−0.313** (0.158)
Self-assessed conservatism	−0.119 (0.174)	−0.103 (0.202)
Need for closure (NFC)	−0.022 (0.014)	
CRT intuitive	−0.007 (0.056)	−0.092* (0.054)
Attitude*Age	0.004 (0.008)	0.122*** (0.036)
Attitude*Female	−0.244 (0.228)	0.314 (0.209)
Attitude*Education	−0.062 (0.063)	
Attitude*GPA		−0.129 (0.151)
Attitude*Credits		−0.004* (0.003)
Attitude*Knowledge	0.016 (0.057)	−0.015 (0.041)
Attitude*Interest	0.303 (0.415)	−0.110 (0.378)
Attitude*Republican	0.112 (0.324)	0.816*** (0.295)
Attitude*Conservatism	0.023 (0.276)	−0.098 (0.283)
Attitude*NFC	0.050** (0.022)	
Attitude*CRT intuitive	0.282*** (0.099)	0.193** (0.081)
011	−2.560*** (0.441)	−2.696*** (0.684)
112	−2.391*** (0.436)	−2.491*** (0.684)
213	−2.067*** (0.429)	−2.245*** (0.684)
314	−1.568*** (0.424)	−1.854*** (0.683)
415	−0.218 (0.420)	−0.095 (0.684)
516	0.365 (0.424)	0.500 (0.686)
617	0.631 (0.426)	0.755 (0.687)
718	0.859** (0.430)	0.947 (0.689)
Observations	357	899

Note:

*p<0.1; **p<0.05; ***p<0.01