Public Abstract
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Title: The Cognitive Reflection Test: A Measure of Intuition/Reflection, Numeracy, and Insight Problem Solving, and the Implications for Understanding Real-world Judgments and Beliefs

The Cognitive Reflection Test (CRT) has quickly become a popular measure of individual differences in propensity to think carefully versus rely on their first thoughts (Frederick, 2005). The test consists of three questions, and it has been found to be associated with many different everyday beliefs, such as religious beliefs, paranormal beliefs, and performance on heuristics and biases tasks. As such, it has dominated recent theorizing about individual differences in thinking propensities. However, it is unclear whether these questions primarily measure individual differences in thinking propensities, versus numerical ability, or even another skill such as cognitive restructuring (i.e. the ability to reinterpret problems). The present research examined the extent to which the CRT performance can be attributed to individual differences in thinking propensities, versus other factors such as numeracy and/or insight problem solving ability, by observing whether presenting the correct answers in multiple-choice format without the “intuitive” answers would make the problems trivially easy or if many participants would still be unable to solve the problems correctly. Furthermore, it sought to determine whether the CRT’s associations with other judgments and beliefs (e.g. religiosity, paranormal beliefs, etc.) can be explained by its assessment of thinking propensities or one of these other factors. Results indicate that performance on the CRT is multiply determined, with numeracy and insight problem solving ability also being primary.