

Appendix A

Conservatism-liberalism meta-analysis (U.S. only)

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Conservatism-liberalism meta-analysis (international/non-U.S. only)

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Appendix B

Combined international analysis (both U.S. and non-U.S. countries)

Across all countries, correlations between closed-mindedness and both social and economic conservatism were available from 1948-2019. An analysis with no moderator variables revealed that across all measures, types of conservatism and years, the estimated z-coefficient was $r_z = .172$, $CI_{95\%} [.150, .194]$ (Pearson $r = .170$). The set of data on which this estimated was based was highly heterogeneous, $Q(df = 646) = 4973.75$, $p < .0001$. When introducing moderators (i.e., type of conservatism, linear trend, and quadratic trend; with the year variable centered on 1959, the peak of the association), levels of heterogeneity were substantially reduced, though still high, $Q(df = 641) = 4360.77$, $p < .0001$, with our moderators clearly accounting for some of this heterogeneity, $Q_M(df = 5) = 48.57$, $p < .0001$. As expected, z-coefficients for social conservatism were systematically higher than estimates for economic conservatism, $b = .171$, $CI_{95\%} [.070, .273]$.

Due to centering at the peak of the association, there was no apparent linear change in the association between social conservatism and closed-mindedness ($b = -.0000$, $CI_{95\%} [-.004, .004]$). There was evidence of a *curvilinear change* in the association over time, ($b = -.0001$, $CI_{95\%} [-.0001, .0000]$), but it was not statistically significant. In 1948, the first year of data collection, the association between social conservatism and closed-mindedness was $r_z = .336$, $CI_{95\%} [.246, .427]$; Pearson $r = .324$. The association then peaked in 1959, $r_z = .343$, $CI_{95\%} [.285, .402]$; Pearson $r = .330$, and subsequently declined into 2019, the final year of data collection, $r_z = .139$, $CI_{95\%} [.094, .184]$; Pearson $r = .138$. Meanwhile, findings suggested no linear ($b = -.0001$, $CI_{95\%} [-.006, .006]$) or curvilinear ($b = -.0000$, $CI_{95\%} [-.0001, .0001]$) change in the association between economic conservatism and closed-mindedness over the same time period.

Finally, RWA, but not SDO, demonstrated some degree of change in its association with closed-mindedness when all countries were analyzed in combination. A model without any moderators showed that across all years, the estimated z-correlation between RWA and closed-mindedness was $r_z = .273$, $CI_{95\%} [.185, .361]$ (Pearson $r = .267$). As expected, there was a high degree of heterogeneity in the model ($Q(df = 172) = 2439.12$, $p < .0001$). With the addition of moderators, including a linear and curvilinear effect, heterogeneity was significantly reduced ($Q(df = 170) = 2407.29$, $p < .0001$); further analysis suggested that moderators did indeed contribute to this reduced heterogeneity ($Q(df = 2) = 31.82$, $p < .0001$). Furthermore, the association did not change in a linear way ($b = -.0003$, $CI_{95\%} [-.0050, .0044]$), but did change in a curvilinear manner ($b = -.0006$, $CI_{95\%} [.0012, -.0001]$). Probing suggested that the z-coefficient from a low in 1987, the beginning of our available data ($r_z = -.002$, $CI_{95\%} [-.230, .225]$ (Pearson $r = -.002$), rose to its peak in 2008 ($r_z = .273$, $CI_{95\%} [.185, .361]$ (Pearson $r = .267$), but declined into 2019 ($r_z = .193$, $CI_{95\%} [.082, .304]$ (Pearson $r = .190$).

Appendix C

Separate non-U.S. analyses for two time periods

As we note in text, we were unable to find any relevant data for a period of 9 years (1986 to 1998). Because our analyses centered on 1985, a year for we did not have any data, we repeated our analyses by separating our data based on the above-mentioned large gap. We analyzed the relationship between closed-mindedness and conservatism (both social and economic) separately for 1948 to 1984, and 1994 to 2008. This time, however, we did not include any estimates of curvilinear change. According to our prior analysis, there was a consistent increase in the association between closed-mindedness and social conservatism from 1948 to about 1977, from whence there was a consistent decline until 2018. With the data separated in this manner, a curvilinear change would not likely add much to the model estimates. As a precaution, including a curvilinear change in the following analyses was never significant.

For the period 1948-1984, we had available 19 separate studies, which provided a total of 66 correlation coefficients. There was a marginal linear increase in the association between social conservatism and closed-mindedness over the time period considered ($b = .007$, $CI_{95\%}[-.0005, .0135]$). Although in the expected direction based on the non-U.S. analysis encompassing all years, this result was marginally insignificant. As expected, economic conservatism did not change in its association with closed-mindedness over this timer period ($b = .005$, $CI_{95\%}[-.011, .022]$).

For the period of 1993-2018, we had obtained 50 studies contributing a total of 179 correlation coefficients. Consistent with our previous findings, there was evidence of a linear decline ($b = -.010$, $CI_{95\%}[-.016, -.005]$) in the association between closedmindedness and social conservatism. The correlation was highest in 1994 ($r = .357$, $CI_{95\%} [.270, .444]$), from whence it subsequently declined to its lowest point in 2018 ($r = .104$, $CI_{95\%} [.031, .178]$) This did not hold true for the association between closed-mindedness and economic conservatism, for which there was no evidence of a linear change ($b = .015$, $CI_{95\%} [-.003, .033]$).

These separate analyses render it less certain that there was any change in the association between closedmindedness and social or economic conservatism during the first 36 years of available data. However, for the most recent 24 years, our separate analyses provide corroborating evidence for a decrease in the magnitude of the correlation between measures of closed-mindedness and social conservatism outside of the U.S. At the same time, the correlation pertaining to the association between closed-mindedness and economic conservatism remained unchanged.