**Supplementary Materials for**

## Does social context impact metacognition?

## Evidence from stereotype threat in a visual search task

Thibault Gajdos1, Isabelle Régner1, Pascal Huguet2, Marine Hainguerlot3, Jean-Christophe Vergnaud3, Jérôme Sackur4,5, and Vincent de Gardelle6

1Aix Marseille Univ, CNRS, LPC, Marseille, France.
2Université Clermont Auvergne, CNRS, LAPSCO, Clermont-Ferrand, France.
3Centre d’Economie de la Sorbonne, CNRS UMR 8174, Paris, France.
4Laboratoire de Sciences Cognitives et Psycholinguistique (ENS, CNRS, EHESS), PSL Research University, Paris, France.
5Ecole Polytechnique, Palaiseau, France.
6CNRS and Paris School of Economics, Paris, France.

Table A: Mean accuracy scores and median response times.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  | Accuracy | Median response times |
| Sex | Stereotype | Identification | Frame | *M* | *SD* | *M* | *SD* |
| Women | No-threat | Low | Gain | 0.90 | 0.091 | 1.1 | 0.39 |
|   |   |   | Loss | 0.89 | 0.098 | 1.1 | 0.36 |
|   |   | High | Gain | 0.88 | 0.108 | 1.3 | 0.40 |
|   |   |   | Loss | 0.87 | 0.120 | 1.3 | 0.46 |
|   | Threat | Low | Gain | 0.87 | 0.132 | 1.2 | 0.41 |
|   |   |   | Loss | 0.87 | 0.143 | 1.2 | 0.44 |
|   |   | High | Gain | 0.87 | 0.125 | 1.1 | 0.34 |
|   |   |   | Loss | 0.87 | 0.127 | 1.1 | 0.36 |
| Men | No-threat | Low | Gain | 0.85 | 0.125 | 1.1 | 0.41 |
|   |   |   | Loss | 0.87 | 0.113 | 1.2 | 0.40 |
|   |   | High | Gain | 0.89 | 0.113 | 1.3 | 0.46 |
|   |   |   | Loss | 0.88 | 0.125 | 1.3 | 0.48 |
|   | Threat | Low | Gain | 0.87 | 0.112 | 1.1 | 0.37 |
|   |   |   | Loss | 0.90 | 0.100 | 1.1 | 0.33 |
|   |   | High | Gain | 0.88 | 0.101 | 1.2 | 0.50 |
|   |   |   | Loss | 0.88 | 0.103 | 1.3 | 0.50 |

Table B: Regression analysis of response accuracy

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| ACCURACY | *β* | se | F | p |  |
| target type  | 0.0223 | 0.0054 | 252.4637 | <0.0001 | \*\*\* |
| set size  | -0.0065 | 0.0004 | 195.2621 | <0.0001 | \*\*\* |
| stereotype  | 0.0038 | 0.0057 | 0.4589 | 0.4995 |  |
| sex  | 0.0033 | 0.0057 | 0.2350 | 0.6287 |  |
| frame  | -0.0006 | 0.0018 | 0.1021 | 0.7499 |  |
| identification  | 0.0007 | 0.0057 | 0.0079 | 0.9294 |  |
| target type × set size  | -0.0051 | 0.0004 | 169.9470 | <0.0001 | \*\*\* |
| stereotype × sex  | 0.0012 | 0.0057 | 0.0319 | 0.8587 |  |
| stereotype × frame  | 0.0017 | 0.0018 | 0.8049 | 0.3715 |  |
| sex × frame  | -0.0040 | 0.0018 | 5.0696 | 0.0262 | \* |
| stereotype × identification  | -0.0021 | 0.0057 | 0.1381 | 0.7108 |  |
| sex × identification  | -0.0045 | 0.0057 | 0.6740 | 0.4133 |  |
| frame × identification  | -0.0023 | 0.0018 | 1.5984 | 0.2086 |  |
| stereotype × sex × frame  | -0.0004 | 0.0018 | 0.0435 | 0.8352 |  |
| stereotype × sex × identification  | -0.0029 | 0.0057 | 0.2391 | 0.6258 |  |
| stereotype × frame × identification  | -0.0003 | 0.0018 | 0.0209 | 0.8852 |  |
| sex × frame × identification  | -0.0041 | 0.0018 | 4.7952 | 0.0305 | \* |
| stereotype × sex × frame × identification | 0.0002 | 0.0018 | 0.0097 | 0.9217 |  |

Note: Predictors were coded as follows– target type: L=1, X=-1; frame: gain =1, loss=-1; stereotype: no-threat=1, threat=-1; sex: male=1,female=-1; identification: low=1, high=-1. \**p < .*05; \*\**p < .*01: \*\*\**p < .*001

Table C: Regression analysis of median response times for correct responses

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| RTs | *β* | se | F | p |  |
| target type  | 0.0728 | 0.0107 | 589.9205 | <0.0001 | \*\*\* |
| set size  | 0.0193 | 0.0009 | 299.2225 | <0.0001 | \*\*\* |
| stereotype  | 0.0149 | 0.0235 | 0.3305 | 0.5665 |  |
| sex  | 0.0029 | 0.0235 | 0.0009 | 0.9758 |  |
| frame  | -0.0066 | 0.0088 | 0.5880 | 0.4447 |  |
| identification  | -0.0306 | 0.0235 | 1.5904 | 0.2098 |  |
| target type × set size  | 0.0120 | 0.0008 | 231.2575 | <0.0001 | \*\*\* |
| stereotype × sex  | -0.0021 | 0.0235 | 0.0126 | 0.9108 |  |
| stereotype × frame  | 0.0046 | 0.0084 | 0.2775 | 0.5993 |  |
| sex × frame  | -0.0051 | 0.0084 | 0.3070 | 0.5806 |  |
| stereotype × identification  | -0.0365 | 0.0235 | 2.4410 | 0.1209 |  |
| sex × identification  | -0.0293 | 0.0235 | 1.1920 | 0.2772 |  |
| frame × identification  | 0.0018 | 0.0084 | 0.0428 | 0.8365 |  |
| stereotype × sex × frame  | -0.0073 | 0.0084 | 0.7849 | 0.3775 |  |
| stereotype × sex × identification  | 0.0351 | 0.0235 | 1.9362 | 0.1667 |  |
| stereotype × frame × identification  | -0.0052 | 0.0084 | 0.3748 | 0.5416 |  |
| sex × frame × identification  | 0.0109 | 0.0084 | 1.6136 | 0.2065 |  |
| stereotype × sex × frame × identification | -0.0063 | 0.0084 | 0.5401 | 0.4638 |  |

Note: Predictors were coded as follows– target type: L=1, X=-1; frame: gain =1, loss=-1; stereotype: no-threat=1, threat=-1; sex: men=1, women=-1; identification: low=1, high=-1. \**p < .*05; \*\**p < .*01: \*\*\**p < .*001

Table D: Regression analysis of Brier score

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| BRIER SCORE | *β* | se | F | p |  |
| target type  | -0.0061 | 0.0061 | 249.7997 | <0.0001 | \*\*\* |
| set size  | 0.0061 | 0.0005 | 95.1495 | <0.0001 | \*\*\* |
| stereotype  | 0.0041 | 0.0104 | 0.2175 | 0.6419 |  |
| sex  | -0.0134 | 0.0104 | 0.5949 | 0.4421 |  |
| frame  | -0.0136 | 0.0054 | 7.0953 | 0.0088 | \*\* |
| identification  | 0.0095 | 0.0104 | 0.3454 | 0.5579 |  |
| target type × set size  | 0.0049 | 0.0004 | 124.1772 | <0.0001 | \*\*\* |
| stereotype × sex  | 0.0131 | 0.0104 | 0.2581 | 0.6124 |  |
| stereotype × frame  | 0.0028 | 0.0053 | 0.1569 | 0.6927 |  |
| sex × frame  | 0.0108 | 0.0053 | 4.2444 | 0.0416 | \* |
| stereotype × identification  | -0.0100 | 0.0104 | 1.7481 | 0.1887 |  |
| sex × identification  | -0.0147 | 0.0104 | 1.0746 | 0.3021 |  |
| frame × identification  | -0.0064 | 0.0053 | 1.3204 | 0.2529 |  |
| stereotype × sex × frame  | -0.0158 | 0.0053 | 8.0650 | 0.0053 | \*\* |
| stereotype × sex × identification  | 0.0088 | 0.0104 | 2.0737 | 0.1525 |  |
| stereotype × frame × identification  | -0.0069 | 0.0053 | 1.5831 | 0.2108 |  |
| sex × frame × identification  | 0.0075 | 0.0053 | 1.9566 | 0.1645 |  |
| stereotype × sex × frame × identification | 0.0112 | 0.0053 | 4.2507 | 0.0414 | \* |

Note: Predictors were coded as follows– target type: L=1, X=-1; frame: gain =1, loss=-1; stereotype: no-threat=1, threat=-1; sex: men=1,women=-1; identification: low=1, high=-1. \**p < .*05; \*\**p < .*01: \*\*\**p < .*001

Table E: Regression analysis of SNSI error

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| SNSI ERROR | *β* | se | F | p |  |
| target type  | 0.1014 | 0.0290 | 17.8721 | <0.0001 | \*\*\* |
| set size  | 0.0000 | 0.0012 | 0.0000 | 1.0000 |  |
| stereotype  | 0.0806 | 0.0506 | 2.2047 | 0.1403 |  |
| sex  | 0.0099 | 0.0506 | 0.0222 | 0.8818 |  |
| frame  | 0.0002 | 0.0228 | 0.0029 | 0.9572 |  |
| identification  | -0.0246 | 0.0506 | 0.2218 | 0.6386 |  |
| target type × set size  | 0.0000 | 0.0012 | 0.0000 | 1.0000 |  |
| stereotype × sex  | -0.0519 | 0.0506 | 0.9605 | 0.3291 |  |
| stereotype × frame  | -0.0130 | 0.0228 | 0.3526 | 0.5538 |  |
| sex × frame  | 0.0093 | 0.0228 | 0.1900 | 0.6637 |  |
| stereotype × identification  | -0.1082 | 0.0506 | 4.3984 | 0.0381 | \* |
| sex × identification  | -0.0128 | 0.0506 | 0.0766 | 0.7825 |  |
| frame × identification  | -0.0021 | 0.0228 | 0.0038 | 0.9508 |  |
| stereotype × sex × frame  | 0.0067 | 0.0228 | 0.1348 | 0.7142 |  |
| stereotype × sex × identification  | 0.0721 | 0.0506 | 1.4873 | 0.2251 |  |
| stereotype × frame × identification  | 0.0045 | 0.0228 | 0.0450 | 0.8324 |  |
| sex × frame × identification  | 0.0101 | 0.0228 | 0.1961 | 0.6587 |  |
| stereotype × sex × frame × identification | 0.0473 | 0.0228 | 4.0827 | 0.0456 | \* |

Note: Predictors were coded as follows– target type: L=1, X=-1; frame: gain =1, loss=-1; stereotype: no-threat=1, threat=-1; sex: men=1,women=-1; identification: low=1, high=-1. \**p < .*05; \*\**p < .*01: \*\*\**p < .*001

**Exact instructions for Participants**

**Stereotype threat condition** : "This study tests the differences between men and women in the field of visuospatial skills that play a key role in geometry. For this, you will take a computer-based test that assesses your ability to quickly and correctly detect a visual target mixed with a set of distractors. Previous research show differences in performance between men and women on this test. "

• Focus on gains : "At the end of the test your score will be calculated as follows: 2 pts for each correct answer provided it is provided quickly, and zero point for each error. "

• Focus on losses : "At the end of the test your score will be calculated as follows: 1 point for each correct answer provided it is provided quickly, and minus 3 points for each error. "

**Control condition** : "This study tests the differences between men and women in the field of visuospatial skills that play a key role in geometry. For this, you will take a computer-based test that assesses your ability to quickly and correctly detect a visual target mixed with a set of distractors. Previous research shows that on this test there is no difference in performance between men and women. Men and women get the same performance. "

• Focus on gains : "At the end of the test your score will be calculated as follows: 2 pts for each correct answer provided it is provided quickly, and zero point for each error. "

• Focus on losses : "At the end of the test your score will be calculated as follows: 1 point for each correct answer provided it is provided quickly, and minus 3 points for each error. "