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Worst Performance Rule, or Not-Best Performance Rule? Latent-Variable Analyses of Working Memory Capacity, Mind-Wandering Propensity, and Reaction Time

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Abstract: The worst performance rule (WPR) is a robust empirical finding reflecting that people's worst task performance shows stronger relations to cognitive ability compared to their average or best performance. However, recent meta-analytic work has proposed this be renamed the "not-best-performance" rule because mean and worst performance seem to predict cognitive ability to similar degrees (with both predicting ability better than best performance). We re-analyzed data from a previously published latent-variable study to test for worst vs. not-best performance across a variety of reaction time tasks in relation to two cognitive ability constructs: working memory capacity (WMC) and task-unrelated thought (TUT) rate. Using two methods of assessing worst performance—ranked-binning and ex-Gaussian-modeling approaches—we found evidence for both worst and not-best performance rules. WMC followed the not-best performance rule (correlating equivalently with mean and worst RTs) but TUT propensity followed the worst performance rule (correlating more strongly with worst RTs). Additionally, we created a mini-multiverse following different outlier exclusion rules to test the robustness of our findings; our findings remained stable across the different multiverse iterations. We provisionally conclude that the worst performance rule may only arise in relation to cognitive abilities closely linked to (failures of) sustained attention.

Keywords: Worst Performance Rule; Working Memory Capacity; Mind Wandering; Lapses of Attention; Reaction Time Distributions; Ex-Gaussian.

1. Introduction

Adults who score higher on intelligence tests also tend to respond faster in simple and choice response time (RT) tasks (Doebler & Scheffler 2016; Jensen 1992; Sheppard & Vernon 2008). However, different parts of the RT distribution are more predictive of cognitive ability: The *worst performance rule* (WPR; Coyle 2003a; Larson & Alderton 1990) describes the empirical finding that subjects' longest RTs (e.g., the slowest 20% of responses) correlate more strongly with cognitive ability than do their shortest or their average RTs. The WPR appears in a variety of RT tasks (Baumeister & Kellas 1968; Jensen 1982, 1987) and across the lifespan (Coyle 2001, 2003b; Fernandez, Fagot, Dirk, & de Ribaupierre 2014).

A recent meta-analysis (Schubert 2019) indicated that the WPR is robust: Correlations between people's shortest RTs and intelligence ($r = -0.18$, [95% CI -0.27 , -0.08]) were numerically weaker than

those between their mean RT and intelligence ($r = -0.28$ [95% CI $-0.38, -0.18$]) and these were weaker than between their longest RTs and intelligence ($r = -0.33$, [95% CI $-0.41, -0.24$]). Schubert noted, however, that the meta-analytic results suggested a logarithmic rather than linear trend. That is, the change between correlations was greatest between shortest and mean RTs, while the change from mean to longest RTs was small. Individual differences in shortest RTs were less strongly associated with ability than were *both* mean and longest RTs. Schubert thus suggested that the WPR be renamed the “not-best-performance” rule.

While the WPR is most often studied in relation to intelligence, related constructs show similar trends. Indeed, the WPR is sometimes explained as reflecting fluctuations of working memory (Larson & Alderton 1990; Larson & Saccuzzo 1989) or of focused attention to the task (Jensen 1992). Failing to maintain attention during a task may result in especially long RTs on those occasional trials where attention is focused elsewhere. People with lower working memory capacity (WMC) and lower intelligence are more prone to attentional lapses (Engle & Kane 2004; Kane & McVay 2012), and WMC appears to be especially related to subjects’ slowest responses (McVay & Kane 2012a; Schmiedek et al. 2007; Unsworth, Redick, Lakey, & Young 2010; Unsworth, Redick, Spillers, & Brewer 2012; Unsworth Spillers, Brewer, & McMillan 2011; Wiemers & Redick 2018).

Two approaches have been used most frequently to quantify worst performance. The most common is the ranked-binning procedures, where subjects’ individual RTs are ranked from shortest to longest and split into quantiles (e.g., 5 bins, from the shortest 20% of RTs to the longest 20%). A second approach models the shape of each subject’s RT distribution. The ex-Gaussian model, for example, represents a subject’s RT distribution—which is typically positively skewed—as a convolution of a Gaussian (normal) and exponential distribution, with three parameters: μ , σ , and τ ¹. μ and σ reflect the mean and standard deviation of the Gaussian distribution, respectively, whereas τ represents the mean and standard deviation of the exponential component (i.e., the tail of the positively skewed distribution). The parameters of the ex-Gaussian model do not reflect isolated cognitive processes (Matzke & Wagenmakers 2009), but because the τ parameter frequently correlates with normal individual differences in WMC more strongly than do the other parameters, some have proposed that τ may sometimes reflect failure of goal-maintenance in the form of occasional attentional lapses (McVay & Kane 2012a; Unsworth et al. 2010, 2011, 2012).

If failures of attentional focus can explain the WPR, at least in some task contexts, then assessing subjects’ thought content during a task should also produce patterns consistent with the WPR. During laboratory tasks, as well as in everyday activities, peoples’ thoughts sometimes drift from what they are doing to something unrelated, resulting in the phenomenon of “daydreaming,” “mind wandering,” or “task-unrelated thoughts” (TUTs; e.g., Christoff & Fox 2018; McVay & Kane 2010, Randall, Oswald, & Beier 2014; Smallwood & Schooler 2015). TUTs are typically assessed via experience sampling, where subjects are interrupted at unpredictable times during a task or activity and asked to report on their immediately preceding thoughts. TUTs commonly predict performance at between-subject and within-subject levels. Specifically, individuals who frequently report TUTs show worse performance on a range of cognitive tasks including reading comprehension (McVay & Kane 2012b; Schooler, Reichle, & Halpern 2004), working memory (Banks et al. 2016; Kane et al. 2007; Mason et al 2007; Mrazek et al. 2012; Unsworth & Robison 2015) and attention-control tasks (McVay & Kane 2012a, 2012b; Cheyne et al. 2009; Kane et al. 2016; McVay & Kane 2009; Robison, Gaith, & Unsworth 2017). At the within-subject level, TUT reports are more frequent following errors than correct responses (McVay & Kane 2009; Smallwood & Schooler 2006; Stawarczyk et al. 2011) and following relatively fast or variable runs of RTs (Bastian & Sackur 2013; McVay & Kane 2009, 2012a; Seli, Cheyne, & Smilek 2013). Thus, TUTs may be associated with instances of worst performance because attention is not fully directed toward the task and responding becomes variable and inaccurate.

Several studies have shown that TUT rates correlate with intrasubject variability in RT (i.e., RT standard deviations or coefficients of variation; Bastian & Sackur 2013; McVay & Kane 2009, 2012a; Seli, Cheyne, & Smilek 2013; Unsworth 2015) but only one study has related TUT rates to characteristics of the RT distribution that might be indicative of the WPR. McVay and Kane (2012a)

found modest correlations between TUT rates and ranked-bin RTs in a long-duration go/no-go task: Subjects with higher TUT rates had shorter RTs in the fastest bins and longer RTs in the slowest bin. From the ranked-bin approach, then, it is unclear whether TUT-variation follows a pure WPR pattern (go/no-go tasks may be unique in eliciting very fast but “mindless” go responses in addition to very slow ones). McVay and Kane also assessed the association between TUT rates and ex-Gaussian parameters, which provided evidence for the WPR: TUT rate was weakly associated with μ ($r = -.18$) and not related to σ ($r = -.07$), but moderately associated with τ ($r = .30$); subjects who reported more mind wandering during the task also had more especially long RTs that were captured by the τ parameter.

The primary aim of the current study was to test the robustness of the WPR in a relatively large subject sample, across a variety of attention-control tasks and in relation to WMC and TUT rate: Do we see evidence for the traditional WPR or do we find “not-best” performance rule patterns (Schubert 2019)—or, perhaps, both, depending on the predictor construct? To do so, we reanalyzed data from a previously published study (Kane et al. 2016), focusing on a subset of tasks where RT was a primary dependent measure (using only the non-conflict trials from those response-conflict tasks, in order to make closer contact with the WPR literature). We calculated both ranked-bins and ex-Gaussian parameters and assessed their associations with WMC and TUT rates, both at the individual-task level and at the latent-variable level. As a secondary aim, we also examined the robustness of our findings to various treatments of outlier trials and outlier subjects via a “mini-multiverse” analysis (Silberzahn et al 2018; Steegen et al 2017). One of the main methodological considerations of the WPR, as discussed by Coyle (2003a), is the role of outliers. Given that outliers populate the slowest bins and affect the τ parameter, their inclusion or exclusion might substantially alter measurement of worst performance, and yet Schubert’s meta-analysis found little consistency in outlier treatment. Here, then, we created different datasets based on different trial-level and subject-level outlier criteria based on commonly reported methods in the studies included in Schubert; we refer to this as a mini-multiverse because we explored a substantial number of reasonable combinations of prototypical outlier treatments without exploring the full universe of all possible treatments and their combinations.

2. Materials and Methods

2.1 Subjects

Kane et al. (2016) enrolled 545 undergraduates into their study from the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, a comprehensive state university (and Minority-Serving Institution for African-American students). Of these, 541 completed the first of three 2 hr sessions, 492 completed the second, and 472 completed all three. Full-information maximum likelihood (ML) estimation was used for missing data (see Kane et al. for details and demographics). By comparison, the sample size of WPR studies included in Schubert (2019) meta-analysis was 164 ($SD = 182$).

2.2 Reaction Time (Outcome) Tasks

We focused our analyses on tasks where RT was the primary dependent measure from Kane et al. (2016): The Sustained Attention to Response Task (SART), Number Stroop, Spatial Stroop, Arrow Flanker, Letter Flanker, and Circle Flanker tasks. Below we briefly describe each task and how their RTs were derived; for analyses reported here, we used only the non-conflict trials from each task.

2.2.1 SART

In this go/no-go task, subjects pressed the space bar for words from one category (*animals*; 89% of trials) but withheld responding to another (*vegetables*; 11% of trials). Subjects completed 675 analyzed trials. RTs were taken from correct responses to “go” (animal) trials.

2.2.2. Number Stroop

Subjects reported the number of digits presented on each trial while ignoring the digits' identity. Each trial presented 2 to 4 identical digits in a row and subjects responded with one of three labeled keys to indicate the number of digits on screen. There were 300 total trials, of which 80% were congruent (e.g., 4444) and remaining 20% were incongruent (e.g., 2222). Here, we took RTs from correct responses to congruent trials.

2.2.3. Spatial Stroop

Subjects reported the relative position of a word to an asterisk (left, right, above, below), with the word and asterisk both presented to the left or right, or above or below, fixation; subjects ignored both the identity of the word ("LEFT," "RIGHT," "ABOVE," "BELOW") and absolute location of the word and asterisk on-screen. Subjects responded to the relative position of the word to the asterisk by pressing the corresponding arrow on the numeric keypad arrow keys. Subjects completed a total of 120 trials: 60 presenting words congruent for absolute and relative location, 30 presenting words congruent in absolute location but incongruent with relative location, and 30 presenting words incongruent both in absolute and relative location. Here, RTs were derived from correct responses to trials where words were congruent for both absolute and relative position.

2.2.4. Arrow Flanker

Subjects reported the direction of a centrally presented arrow ("<" vs. ">") via keypress, with the arrow flanked horizontally by 4 distractors. Subjects completed two blocks of 96 trials: 24 neutral trials (target arrow presented amid dots), 24 congruent trials (all arrows pointing the same direction), 24 stimulus-response incongruent trials (central arrow pointing opposite direction of flankers), and 24 stimulus-stimulus incongruent trials (central arrow presented amid upward pointing arrows). Here, we used RTs from correct responses to both neutral and congruent trials.

2.2.5. Letter Flanker

Subjects reported whether a centrally presented "F" appeared normally or backwards via keypress, with that letter flanker horizontally by 6 distractors. Subjects completed 144 trials: 24 neutral trials (normal or backwards F presented amid dots), 48 congruent trials (target and distractor Fs all facing the same direction), 24 stimulus-response incongruent trials (target facing opposite direction of distractors), and 24 stimulus-stimulus incongruent trials (target presented amid right- and left- facing Es and Ts tilted at 90 and 270 degrees). Here, RTs were derived from correct responses to neutral and congruent trials.

2.2.6. Circle Flanker

Subjects reported whether a target letter was an X or N, via keypress, with the target flanked by two distractors. Targets appeared in one of eight possible locations in a circle, with distractors appearing to position one either side of the target; all other location were occupied by colons. Subjects completed 160 trials: 80 neutral trials (target letter surrounded by colons) and 80 stimulus-stimulus conflict trials (target flanked by two different distractors from the set H, K, M, V, Y, Z). Here we took RTs from correct responses to neutral trials.

2.3 Cognitive Predictor Measures

For a detailed description of the tasks used for the present analyses (as well as non-analyzed tasks and task order), see Kane et al. (2016). Here we used only two of their cognitive constructs as predictors in our statistical models—WMC and TUT rate (i.e., we did not analyze performance from

attention-constraint or attention-restraint tasks here, other than the neutral and congruent RTs described from the tasks above as outcome measures).

2.3.1 Working Memory Capacity (WMC)

In six tasks, subjects briefly maintained items in memory while engaging in secondary tasks or mental updating. Four complex span tasks presented sequences of verbal or visuospatial items that required immediate serial recall (Operation Span, Reading Span, Symmetry Span, Rotation Span); memory items were preceded by unrelated processing tasks requiring yes/no responses. Two memory-updating tasks (Running Span, Updating Counters) required subjects to maintain an evolving set of stimuli in serial order while disregarding previous stimuli. Higher scores indicated more accurate recall.

2.3.2 Thought Reports of TUT

Thought probes appeared randomly within 5 tasks (45 in SART, 20 in Number Stroop, 20 in Arrow Flanker, 12 in Letter Flanker, and 12 in an otherwise-unanalyzed 2-back task). At each probe, subjects chose among eight presented options that most closely matched the content of their immediately preceding thoughts. TUTs were comprised of response options 3-8 in Kane et al. (2016): “*Everyday Things*” (thoughts about normal life concerns, goals, and activities); “*Current State of Being*” (thoughts about one’s physical, cognitive, or emotional states); “*Personal Worries*” (thoughts about current worries); “*Daydreams*” (fantastical, unrealistic thoughts); “*External Environment*” (thoughts about things or events in the immediate environment); “*Other.*”

2.4 RT Data Cleaning Procedure

All data were cleaned and aggregated in R (R Core Team, 2017) using the *dplyr* package (Wickham, Francois, Henry, & Muller, 2018). Data from all RT tasks were cleaned in the same manner for primary analyses. We first identified and removed error and post-error trials (and, in tasks that included thought probes, post-probe trials). In tasks that included conflict trials, we removed all conflict trials to focus our analyses on non-conflict trials to remove potential interference effects. From the remaining trials, we eliminated likely anticipatory trials (i.e., faster than 200 ms). For all primary regression and latent variable models, we next identified trial outliers that were outside 3 times the interquartile range (3*IQR) of each individual subjects’ mean RT for each task and replaced those trials with values equal to 3*IQR. This procedure affected <2% of trials in each task. Following all trial-level treatments and aggregation, RT variables were z-scored at the sample level. As we will discuss later, a mini-multiverse analyses repeated our primary latent variable analyses across various combinations of trial- and subject-level outlier decisions (See section 3.3.1.).

3. Results

Data used for all analyses, as well as analysis scripts and output, are available via the Open Science Framework (<https://osf.io/9qcmx/>). For detailed description of data-analysis exclusions, scoring of predictor tasks, and treatment of outliers in predictor tasks, please see Kane et al. (2016). We modeled the cognitive predictor constructs (WMC and TUTs) identically to Kane et al., including any residual correlations among indicators.

In the following sections, we first report results from the ranked-bin approach. Regression analyses provide descriptive evidence of the WPR in each task separately. Our main results assess latent-variable models for RT ranked bins and their correlations with WMC and TUTs. We follow these results with latent variable models using ex-Gaussian parameters to assess the WPR (via the

tau parameter). Lastly, we present a mini-multiverse analysis to explore whether varying treatments of outliers influence the robustness of our primary latent-variable analyses.

3.1. Ranked Bin Analyses

3.1.1. Descriptive Statistics and Zero-Order Correlations

Table 1 presents descriptive statistics for all ranked-bin measures. *M* RTs increase substantially across bins for all tasks, and standard deviations suggest considerable between-subject variation (also increasing over bins). Supplemental Table 1 presents zero-order correlations among the predictor and RT-outcome measures. Correlations among RTs from the same bins across different tasks (e.g., SART bin 5, arrow flanker bin 5) correlated modestly, suggesting convergent validity among ranked-bin RTs. It thus appears that we have measured a reasonably trait-like pattern in RT distributions across subjects.

Table 1. Descriptive Statistics for Ranked Bin Measures for each reaction time task (Table continues on next page).

Variable	Mean	SD	Min	Max	Skew	Kurtosis
SART Bin1	337	72	213	639	0.726	0.562
SART Bin2	421	95	237	823	0.506	0.202
SART Bin3	491	107	258	979	0.265	0.177
SART Bin4	576	122	279	1048	0.367	1.002
SART Bin5	781	182	326	1419	0.870	1.412
Letter Flanker Bin1	437	59	292	627	0.608	0.417
Letter Flanker Bin2	498	75	339	773	0.651	0.372
Letter Flanker Bin3	547	91	367	864	0.778	0.574
Letter Flanker Bin4	611	118	405	1028	0.982	1.157
Letter Flanker Bin5	778	202	450	1488	1.168	1.467
Arrow Flanker Bin1	389	37	260	527	0.306	0.486
Arrow Flanker Bin2	437	45	311	584	0.552	0.195
Arrow Flanker Bin3	471	53	343	669	0.691	0.476
Arrow Flanker Bin4	515	67	373	750	0.776	0.536
Arrow Flanker Bin5	636	113	427	1048	0.949	0.744
Circle Flanker Bin1	426	46	293	595	0.668	0.930
Circle Flanker Bin2	489	57	351	699	0.629	0.516
Circle Flanker Bin3	536	69	389	799	0.776	1.010
Circle Flanker Bin4	600	96	421	941	1.131	1.794
Circle Flanker Bin5	768	180	466	1360	1.339	1.938

Note. SART = Sustained Attention to Response Task. Bin 1 = subjects' fastest quintile of RTs; Bin 5 = subjects' slowest quintile of RTs.

Table 1 (Cont). Descriptive Statistics for Ranked Bin Measures.

Variable	Mean	SD	Min	Max	Skew	Kurtosis
Number Stroop Bin1	411	40	309	557	0.590	0.940
Number Stroop Bin2	478	47	366	658	0.490	0.831
Number Stroop Bin3	523	53	405	724	0.480	0.687
Number Stroop Bin4	574	64	441	824	0.648	0.790
Number Stroop Bin5	716	125	502	1167	1.228	1.799
Spatial Stroop Bin1	516	95	293	880	1.013	1.507
Spatial Stroop Bin2	596	118	382	1010	1.151	1.716
Spatial Stroop Bin3	661	139	410	1133	1.216	1.714
Spatial Stroop Bin4	751	179	432	1333	1.334	1.900
Spatial Stroop Bin5	991	307	514	1955	1.408	1.765

Note. SART = Sustained Attention to Response Task. Bin 1 = subjects' fastest quintile of RTs; Bin 5 = subjects' slowest quintile of RTs.

3.1.2 Regression Evidence for the Worst Performance Rule

We first present two sets of regression analyses to assess descriptive evidence for either the WPR or the not-best performance rule (Schubert, 2019) across the RT tasks. The first set of regressions tested whether WMC, TUT rates, or both, interacted with RT Quantile Bin to predict RT. The WPR would be reflected in associations with WMC and/or TUTs getting stronger across the bins. That is, WMC- and TUT-related differences should be largest in subjects' slowest RT bin (i.e., Bin 5). Alternatively, evidence for not-best performance rule would come in the form of associations with WMC and/or TUTs increasing from subjects' fastest to "mean" RT bins (i.e., Bin 1 and Bin 2), but the slopes from "mean" to slowest RT bins should look similar. As seen in Table 2 (under the Model 1 column), across tasks, Bin was a significant predictor of RT (as it should have been, by design); RTs were longer at the later than earlier bins. WMC was also a significant predictor of RT in all tasks, except the SART. However, all tasks exhibited a significant Bin $\times$ WMC interaction. Supplemental Figure 1 depicts this interaction for each task. The relation between WMC and RT in the SART was unique, in that extremely short RTs, which likely reflect habitual "go" responding, were positively related to with WMC. That is, higher-WMC subjects' shortest RTs were longer than lower-WMC subjects', consistent with prior research (McVay & Kane 2009). As can be seen in Supplemental Figure 1, across many of the tasks, the beta coefficients numerically increased across the bins. However, across the tasks, the 95% confidence intervals tended to overlap across many of the non-fastest bins (e.g., 2 through 5). This suggests that subjects' mean to longest RTs might not be statistically different in their association to WMC. In interpreting these patterns, however, it is important to note that when RTs are highly correlated across bins (see Supplemental Table 1 for correlations) and variability increases across bins, the regression slopes must also increase across bins (Frischkorn et al. 2016). Thus, the slope increases we see across bins might be artifacts and not sufficient evidence for the WPR.

We next ran the same analyses using TUT rates as our ability predictor. As seen in Table 2 (under the Model 2 column), Bin again predicted RT across the tasks, as it must. TUTs significantly predicted RT in all the tasks except for SART and Spatial Stroop. Of most importance, the TUT $\times$ Bin interaction was significant across the tasks (Supplemental Figure 2 visualizes the interaction for each task). Again, we find a unique pattern of results in the SART: higher TUT rates were associated with shorter RTs in subjects' fastest bins (e.g., bin 1 and 2), likely reflecting absentminded "go" responding. Consistent across the tasks, though, we found that higher TUT rates associated with longer RTs in subjects' slowest bins (e.g., Bins 3-5). In many of the tasks, Bin 5 and Bin 4 had overlapping confidence intervals. However, Bin 5 confidence intervals often failed to overlap with Bin 3, suggesting that the association between TUT rate and RT was strongest for the longest RTs versus the mean RTs. Thus, when using TUT rate as our measure of ability, we find stronger descriptive evidence for the WPR than we did for WMC.

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278**Table 2.** Hierarchical Regressions examining the interaction between Cognitive Predictors and Bin each task in predicting RT.

	Model 1 (WMC)		Model 2 (TUTs)	
<u>SART</u>	B (SE)	β	B (SE)	β
Bin	104.655 (1.743)	0.759***	104.655 (1.743)	0.759***
WMC	-3.677 (7.795)	-0.009		
Bin X WMC	-20.330 (3.556)	-0.169***		
TUT			-5.470 (9.427)	-0.011
Bin X TUT			24.743 (4.299)	0.171***
<u>Letter Flanker</u>				
Bin	79.654 (1.857)	0.665***	79.724 (1.824)	0.759***
WMC	-31.405 (7.331)	-0.089***		
Bin X WMC	-9.604 (3.851)	-0.090*		
TUT			50.355 (8.434)	0.123***
Bin X TUT			20.369 (4.403)	0.165***
<u>Arrow Flanker</u>				
Bin	57.324 (1.030)	0.748***	57.268 (1.044)	0.747***
WMC	-26.804 (4.547)	-0.120***		
Bin X WMC	-9.373 (2.115)	-0.139*		
TUT			17.039 (5.480)	0.064**
Bin X TUT			8.411 (2.571)	0.104**
<u>Circle Flanker</u>				
Bin	80.380 (1.594)	0.714***	80.441 (1.606)	0.714***
WMC	-47.011 (6.587)	-0.146***		
Bin X WMC	-15.938 (3.220)	-0.169***		
TUT			46.040 (7.929)	0.119***
Bin X TUT			19.843 (3.890)	0.170***
<u>Number Stroop</u>				
Bin	70.970 (1.098)	0.795***	70.998 (1.102)	0.795***
WMC	-32.507 (5.342)	-0.125***		
Bin X WMC	-12.222 (2.261)	-0.156***		
TUT			32.592 (6.274)	0.107***
Bin X TUT			16.167 (2.661)	0.176***
<u>Spatial Stroop</u>				
Bin	112.604 (2.980)	0.616***	112.817 (3.012)	0.618***
WMC	-59.276 (10.940)	-0.113***		
Bin X WMC	-21.361 (6.060)	-0.139***		
TUT			13.043 (13.129)	0.021
Bin X TUT			25.725 (7.301)	0.136***

279 Note. SART = Sustained Attention to Response Task. ^ $p < .10$; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

In the next set of regression analyses, we investigated the predictive power of RT bins on WMC and TUTs. Hierarchical linear regressions tested whether RT bins for the slowest quintiles predicted variation in WMC and TUTs after accounting for the fastest RT quintiles. Given the strong correlations between adjacent bins in each task (e.g., Bin 1 and Bin 2), we focused these and all subsequent analyses on Bin 1, Bin 3, and Bin 5. This approach also parallels Schubert's (2019) focus on "Fast RT" (i.e., Bin 1), "Mean RT" (i.e., Bin 3), and "Slow RT" (i.e., Bin 5).

If the longest RTs are the ones that are especially related to WMC and TUT (i.e., typical WPR findings), then the slowest RT bins should account for unique variance in WMC and TUT rate after accounting for subjects' fastest and mean RT bins. Table 3 shows the results of hierarchical regressions on WMC, which suggest that the slower bins do not add much predictive power beyond the faster bins. That is, after adding in Bins 3 and 5 to the models, Bin 1 or Bin 3 (or both) were the main predictors of WMC, rather than Bin 5. (We note the evidence of suppressor effects in many of the final models of each task; Bin 1 negatively predicted WMC in the initial models for each task, but that effect sometimes changed sign once the slower bins are added into the models). Overall, then, when WMC serves as the outcome, it appears that we have better evidence for the not-best performance rule (Schubert, 2019) than for the WPR.

Table 3. Hierarchical Regressions of WMC regressed on Bins 1, 3, and 5, for each Task.

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
<u>SART</u>	B (SE)	β	B (SE)	β	B (SE)	β
Bin 1	0.001 (0.000)	.159***	0.003 (0.001)	0.394***	0.002 (0.001)	0.220*
Bin 3			-0.001 (0.000)	-0.276***	0.000 (0.000)	0.018
Bin 5					-0.001 (0.000)	-0.247*
R ²	.025		.047		.079	
ΔR^2			.022		.032	
<u>Letter Flanker</u>						
Bin 1	-0.001 (0.000)	-.105*	0.002 (0.001)	0.244*	0.003 (0.001)	0.329**
Bin 3			-0.002 (0.001)	-0.381***	-0.003 (0.001)	-0.619***
Bin 5					0.000 (0.000)	0.182^
R ²	.011		0.034		0.041	
ΔR^2			0.022		0.007	
<u>Arrow Flanker</u>						
Bin 1	-0.002 (0.001)	-.138**	0.003 (0.001)	0.217*	0.003 (0.001)	0.202*
Bin 3			-0.004 (0.001)	-0.407***	-0.003 (0.001)	-0.356*
Bin 5					-0.000 (0.000)	-0.041
R ²	.019		0.058		0.059	
ΔR^2			0.039		0.001	

Note. SART = Sustained Attention to Response Task. ^ $p < .10$; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$

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Table 3 (Cont). Hierarchical Regressions of WMC regressed on Bins 1, 3, and 5, for each Task.

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
<u>Circle Flanker</u>	<i>B (SE)</i>	β	<i>B (SE)</i>	β	<i>B (SE)</i>	β
Bin 1	-0.002 (0.000)	-.230***	0.001 (0.001)	0.049	0.001 (0.001)	0.048
Bin 3			-0.002 (0.001)	-0.317***	-0.002 (0.001)	-0.315*
Bin 5					-0.000 (0.000)	-0.002
R^2	.053		0.076		0.076	
ΔR^2			0.023		0.000	
<u>Number Stroop</u>						
Bin 1	-0.002 (0.001)	-.135**	0.005 (0.001)	0.410***	0.006 (0.001)	0.457***
Bin 3			-0.006 (0.001)	-0.621***	-0.007 (0.001)	-0.730***
Bin 5					0.000 (0.000)	0.083
R^2	.018		0.106		0.108	
ΔR^2			0.088		0.002	
<u>Spatial Stroop</u>						
Bin 1	-0.001 (0.000)	-.128**	0.001 (0.001)	0.149	0.000 (0.001)	0.092
Bin 3			-0.001 (0.000)	-0.300*	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.185
Bin 5					-0.000 (0.000)	-0.074
R^2	.016		0.030		0.031	
ΔR^2			0.014		0.001	

300

Note. SART = Sustained Attention to Response Task. ^ $p < .10$; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$.

301 Table 4 shows the parallel regression analyses for the TUT rate outcome. Here, TUTs were
302 solely predicted by the slowest RT bins in several of the tasks. These TUT-related finding are more
303 in line with the WPR than with the not-best performance rule. At the task level, then, it appears that
304 we find evidence suggestive of either the WPR or the not-best performance rule, depending on the
305 cognitive ability being assessed (not-best performance for WMC associations, worst performance
306 for TUT rate associations).

Table 4. Hierarchical Regressions of TUTs regressed on Bins 1, 3, and 5, for each Task.

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
<u>SART</u>	B (SE)	β	B (SE)	β	B (SE)	β
Bin 1	-0.001 (0.000)	-.210***	-0.003 (0.000)	-0.453***	-0.002 (0.001)	-0.291**
Bin 3			0.001 (0.000)	0.287***	0.000 (0.000)	0.012
Bin 5					0.001 (0.000)	0.231***
R^2	.044		0.067		0.094	
ΔR^2			0.020		0.027	
<u>Letter Flanker</u>						
Bin 1	0.001 (0.000)	.136**	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.191^	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.092
Bin 3			0.002 (0.001)	0.358**	0.000 (0.001)	0.080
Bin 5					0.000 (0.000)	0.213*
R^2	.019		0.039		0.048	
ΔR^2			0.020		0.009	
<u>Arrow Flanker</u>						
Bin 1	0.000 (0.001)	.031	-0.003 (0.001)	-0.241**	-0.002 (0.001)	-0.180^
Bin 3			0.002 (0.001)	0.312***	0.001 (0.001)	0.112
Bin 5					0.001 (0.000)	0.165
R^2	.001		0.024		0.029	
ΔR^2			0.023		0.005	

Note. SART = Sustained Attention to Response Task. ^ $p < .10$; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$.

312

Table 4 (Cont). Hierarchical Regressions of TUTs regressed on Bins 1, 3, and 5, for each Task.

	Model 1		Model 2		Model 3	
<u>Circle Flanker</u>	<i>B (SE)</i>	β	<i>B (SE)</i>	β	<i>B (SE)</i>	β
Bin 1	0.001 (0.000)	.155***	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.067	0.000 (0.001)	0.031
Bin 3			0.001 (0.001)	0.252**	-0.000 (0.001)	-0.018
Bin 5					0.000 (0.000)	0.220*
R^2	.024		0.038		0.051	
ΔR^2			0.014		0.013	
<u>Number Stroop</u>						
Bin 1	0.001 (0.00)	.089^	-0.003 (0.001)	-0.295**	-0.001 (0.001)	-0.101
Bin 3			0.003 (0.001)	0.437***	-0.000 (0.001)	-0.020
Bin 5					0.001 (0.000)	0.345***
R^2	.008		0.052		0.080	
ΔR^2			0.044		0.028	
<u>Spatial Stroop</u>						
Bin 1	-0.000 (0.000)	-.107*	-0.003 (0.001)	-0.672***	-0.002 (0.001)	-0.513***
Bin 3			0.002 (0.000)	0.612***	0.001 (0.001)	0.286
Bin 5					0.000 (0.000)	0.209^
R^2	.011		0.068		0.075	
ΔR^2			0.057		0.007	

313

Note. SART = Sustained Attention to Response Task. ^ $p < .10$; * $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$.

314 3.1.3. Confirmatory Factor Analyses of Ranked Bins

315 We next assessed how binned RTs correlated with our cognitive predictors at the latent
 316 variable level. Like the above regression models, we included only RT bins 1, 3, and 5 to best
 317 parallel Schubert's (2019) meta-analytic findings (and to circumvent problems from extremely
 318 strong correlations between adjacent RT bins). A measurement model for just RT bins 1, 3, and 5 fit
 319 the data well, $\chi^2/df = 2.40$, CFI = .977, TLI = .970, RMSEA = .051 [.043-.059], SRMR = .052, indicating
 320 consistent individual differences in RT bins across our tasks. Even after dropping adjacent bins,
 321 however, some of the bins were highly correlated with each other, especially the closer bins ($\varphi_{bin1,3} =$
 322 .94 ; $\varphi_{bin3,5} = .92$). The correlation between Bin 1 and Bin 5 ($\varphi_{bin1,5} = .76$) was still strong, but was
 323 numerically weaker than those of the closer bins.

324 Next, we asked how these factors correlated with WMC and TUT rates. Prior work on the WPR
 325 would suggest that cognitive abilities should correlate more strongly with the slowest RT bins than
 326 with the rest of the RT distribution. However, Schubert's (2019) meta-analysis suggested that an
 327 individual's cognitive ability is equally correlated with their mean RT and longest RTs, with both
 328 correlations stronger than with subjects' shortest RTs. A confirmatory factor analysis with WMC,
 329 TUTs, and RT bins (1, 3, 5) fit the data well, $\chi^2/df = 2.03$, CFI = .964, TLI = .957, RMSEA = .044 [.039-
 330 .048], SRMR = .062. Figure 1 presents the full model. WMC was significantly negatively correlated
 331 with each RT bin. Of most importance, WMC appeared to be less strongly correlated with Bin 1 ($\varphi =$
 332 -.30), than with Bin 3 or Bin 5 (φ s = -.40 and -.41, respectively). To test whether these estimates were
 333 statistically different from each other, we ran another CFA where the paths from WMC to Bin 1 and
 334 Bin 3 were set to be equal. Although this model fit the data well, $\chi^2/df = 2.24$, CFI = .962, TLI = .956,
 335 RMSEA = .048 [.044-.053], SRMR = .065, it fit significantly worse than the model with all paths freely
 336 estimated, $\chi^2_{diff} = 19.99$, $df_{diff} = 1$, $p < .001$. WMC correlated less strongly with Bin 1 RTs than with the
 337 others, thus demonstrating the not-best performance rule.

338

339 **Figure 1.** Confirmatory factor analysis of ranked-bin models. WMC = Working memory
 340 capacity. TUTs = Task-unrelated thought rate. Path estimates are presented in largest size font. 95%
 341 Confidence Intervals are presented in brackets. Values in the braces below represent the lowest,
 342 median, and highest estimate from the mini multiverse analysis (see section 3.3). For clarity, factor

loadings are not presented here; see Supplemental Table 3 for factor loadings for all models included in the primary analyses.

For TUT-rate correlations, in contrast, we find a pattern more consistent with the WPR. TUTs were not significantly related to subjects' fastest RT bin ($\varphi = .09$, $p > .05$), but they were to subjects' middle RT bin ($\varphi = .20$, $p < .05$) and slowest RT bin ($\varphi = .33$, $p < .01$). Again, we tested whether fixing the paths from TUTs to Bin 3 and Bin 5 to be equal significantly hurt model fit. In fact, fixing these correlations to be equal significantly hurt model fit, $\chi^2_{diff} = 8.49$, $df_{diff} = 1$, $p < .005$. Therefore, the pattern of correlations does appear to get stronger across the RT bins, consistent with traditional WPR findings. These results compliment the task-based regression analyses and suggest that evidence for the WPR and not-best-performance rule depend on the cognitive ability construct being measured. Those abilities that are most closely tied to attentional lapses (i.e., TUTs) show more consistent evidence for the WPR, whereas those less strongly related to lapses (i.e., WMC) tend to show the not-best-performance pattern².

3.2. Ex-Gaussian Analyses

3.2.1. Descriptive Statistics and Zero-Order Correlations

As a second methodological approach to characterizing RTs (and worst performance), we used ex-Gaussian models to estimate three parameters from subjects' RT distributions for each of the tasks, μ , σ , and τ . We conducted ex-Gaussian modeling with the retimes package (Massidda, 2015). Table 5 provides the descriptive statistics for the ex-Gaussian parameter estimates for each task. Supplemental Table 2 shows the bivariate correlations among the cognitive predictors and ex-Gaussian parameter estimates. Each parameter appeared to be modestly correlated across tasks, suggesting convergent validity, and in most cases each parameter correlated more strongly with its counterparts across tasks than with the other parameters across tasks, suggesting discriminant validity. Thus, as with RT bins, it appears that we measured trait-like patterns in ex-Gaussian RT distributions across subjects.

Table 5. Descriptive Statistics for ex-Gaussian Measures.

Variable	Mean	SD	Min	Max	Skew	Kurtosis
SART <i>Mu</i>	447	49	330	646	0.678	0.927
SART <i>Sigma</i>	49	19	0	119	0.309	0.571
SART <i>Tau</i>	114	61	1	303	1.263	1.704
Letter Flanker <i>Mu</i>	376	108	200	871	0.465	0.109
Letter Flanker <i>Sigma</i>	69	41	0	252	0.758	0.460
Letter Flanker <i>Tau</i>	144	71	3	386	1.147	1.670
Arrow Flanker <i>Mu</i>	446	42	356	608	0.446	0.639
Arrow Flanker <i>Sigma</i>	58	14	22	108	0.523	0.456
Arrow Flanker <i>Tau</i>	94	42	5	237	1.335	1.801
Circle Flanker <i>Mu</i>	407	39	309	533	0.506	0.300
Circle Flanker <i>Sigma</i>	39	15	0	91	0.917	1.366
Circle Flanker <i>Tau</i>	82	36	3	203	0.968	0.796
Number Stroop <i>Mu</i>	534	105	329	917	1.046	1.593
Number Stroop <i>Sigma</i>	58	30	0	167	1.024	1.852
Number Stroop <i>Tau</i>	165	98	3	486	1.353	1.816
Spatial Stroop <i>Mu</i>	456	65	310	702	0.645	0.444
Spatial Stroop <i>Sigma</i>	47	21	0	127	0.730	0.879
Spatial Stroop <i>Tau</i>	115	64	2	345	1.210	1.851

Note. SART = Sustained Attention to Response Task.

3.2.2. Ex-Gaussian Structural Models

We next attempted to model latent variables from the ex-Gaussian variables. Model fit was acceptable, $\chi^2/df = 2.74$, CFI = .940, TLI = .920, RMSEA = .052 [.044-.059], SRMR = .066. Positive correlations among the ex-Gaussian factors were moderate to strong, in line with prior work using this technique (e.g., Schmiedek et al. 2007). We next added both WMC and TUTs into the model as a confirmatory factor analysis. This model fit the data adequately, $\chi^2/df = 2.15$, CFI = .920, TLI = .905, RMSEA = .046 [.042-.051], SRMR = .065). As seen in Figure 2, WMC correlated significantly negatively with each parameter estimate, not just with *tau*. These estimates do not follow a worst-performance-rule pattern (i.e., the correlation with *mu* is substantial, and the strongest WMC correlation is with *sigma* rather than *tau*). As with the above bin analyses, we tested whether fixing the paths between WMC and *mu* and *tau* significantly hurt model fit. Setting these paths to be equal did not hurt model fit, $\chi^2_{diff} = 0.12$, $df_{diff} = 1$, $p > .05$. TUT rates showed a different pattern. TUT rate was not significantly correlated with *mu* ($\varphi = .03$) and was weakly associated with *sigma* ($\varphi = .17$). Importantly, however, TUT rate was moderately correlated with *tau* ($\varphi = .40$). Again, we tested whether fixing the paths between TUTs and *mu* and *tau* hurt model fit, and it did, $\chi^2_{diff} = 27.64$, $df_{diff} = 1$, $p < .001$. This suggests that subjects who were more prone to lapses of attention associated with mind wandering also had more behavioral lapses (i.e., especially long RTs) captured by the *tau* parameter. Thus, it again appears that TUT-rate variation shows the worst-performance rule pattern.

389

Figure 2. Confirmatory factor analysis of ex-Gaussian model. WMC = Working Memory Capacity. TUTs = Task-Unrelated Thoughts. Path estimates are presented in largest size font. 95% Confidence Intervals are presented in brackets. Values in the braces below represent the lowest, median, and highest estimate from the mini multiverse analysis (see section 3.3). For clarity, factor loadings are not presented here; see Supplemental Table 3 for factor loadings for all models included in the primary analyses.

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397

3.3. Mini-Multiverse Analysis of WPR findings

Although binning and ex-Gaussian analyses of RTs are of considerable theoretical interest, researchers have many degrees of freedom in how they treat the data corresponding to the upper limit of the RT distribution. While some relatively long RTs may be characteristic of an attentional lapse, it is possible that other, perhaps outlying, RTs result from idiosyncratic or unplanned events (e.g., sneezes, looking away from the monitor, checking a phone) that aren't characteristic of a subject's performance or ability. How should the data analyst handle these long or outlying RTs, particularly when WPR-related phenomena are driven by exactly those longer-than-average RTs? There is no single answer. While many WPR studies report some RT outlier treatment, there are almost as many treatment variations as there are studies. In just the 23 studies included in Schubert's (2019) meta-analysis, 9 papers did not describe any RT outlier treatment and the remaining 14 each had different criteria and protocols. Some of these treatments were simple (e.g., removing the slowest RT trial), while others were more complex (e.g., an iterative process that removed outlying trials until none remained). The most common approach was that of defining a cut-off based on each subjects own RT distribution (e.g., Mean RT + 3.5*SD) and discarding trials that were slower than this criterion.

Differences in cutoff values for outlying RTs might alter RT distributions, and their correlations with cognitive abilities, across studies. To examine this possibility, we created a mini-multiverse of potential datasets based on various outlier cutoff criteria and consequence (see Steegen, Tuerlinckx, Gelman, & Vanpaemel 2017); we describe this as a *mini*-multiverse because we did not assess *every* possible combination of possible (or plausible) data treatments. The processing of data is an active process in which many decisions can be made (e.g., outlier cutoffs). Thus, the raw dataset that researchers begin with can ultimately yield different datasets based on different outlier decisions (i.e., multiverses). To increase transparency and test the robustness of our main latent-variable findings, we created variations of the original dataset based on different RT cutoff values for outliers (e.g., mean RT + 3*IQR; mean RT + 3.5*SD) and whether trials outside of those cutoffs were either (a) removed completely or (b) censored to the cutoff value before aggregating. We also created versions that took into account the potential impact of univariate outlier subjects after aggregating the data. This univariate outlier rule was based on 3*IQR and was used across all multiverse paths. Figure 3 depicts our decisions in creating the multiverse. Again, these decisions are not exhaustive and numerous other cutoffs could be plausibly chosen (e.g., Mean RT + 2.5*SD). To foreshadow, our findings were impressively consistent across different iterations of the multiverse, suggesting that deviations across our decisions did not affect our outcomes and conclusions. Whether this is generally true, at least in studies with large sample sizes that take a latent-variable approach across multiple RT indicators, remains to be determined by multiverse analyses of other studies.

434

435 **Figure 3.** Mini-Multiverse Decision Tree. Solid black boxes represent decisions that were made in
436 every task in every multiverse iteration. Dashed black boxes include decisions that were made in
437 some tasks (i.e., those with thought probes or conflict trials) in every multiverse iteration. Retain =
438 kept outlier in data set. Remove = remove outlier (trial or subject) from data set. Censor = change
439 outlying value to specified cut-off.

440 3.3.1. Mini-Multiverse Results

441 Supplemental Table 4 presents the latent correlations among WMC, TUT rates, and our Bin
442 factors across the various multiverse iterations. These results are visually depicted in Figure 4.
443 Estimates of these associations are remarkably stable across iterations, with correlations within a
444 range of +/- .06. Thus, changing the outlier cutoff for individual trials, cutting, censoring, or
445 retaining those outlier trials, and deciding whether or not univariate outliers should be included,
446 cut, or censored did not substantively alter the estimates of the relations between our cognitive
447 ability factors and RT bins. As in our main analysis reported above, WMC was negatively related to
448 each RT Bin, and this pattern reflected the not-best performance rule: WMC showed weaker
449 correlations with subjects' shortest RTs and numerically similar estimates for subjects' mean and
450 longest RTs. As well, the association between TUT rate and the RT bins followed an identical
451 pattern to the main analyses: TUT rates were not related to subjects' shortest RTs, were weakly
452 associated with subjects' mean RTs, but were more strongly related to subjects' longest RTs. Thus,
453 across the mini-multiverse, we see evidence for the WPR only when examining TUT propensity as
454 our cognitive ability measure.

Figure 4. Mini-Multiverse of Ranked-Bin Correlations. The top panel presents correlations with Working Memory Capacity (WMC). The bottom panel presents correlations with rate of Task-Unrelated Thought (TUT). Points reflect the correlation with error bars representing the 95% confidence interval (CI) around the estimate. Circles represent iterations where outlying trials were defined by interquartile ranges (IQR), triangles represent iterations where outlying trials were defined by standard deviations (SDs), and xs represent iterations where no criteria were applied to outlying trials. Filled shapes reflect iterations where outlying trials were censored to the respective cut-off value before aggregating and open shapes reflect iterations where outlying trials were removed before aggregating. Colors presented in this Figure match those illustrating the multiverse iterations in Figure 6. Solid CIs represent significant correlations, dashed CIs represent non-significant correlations at $p = .05$.

We next examined the impact of mini-multiverse decisions on the associations with the ex-Gaussian parameter estimates. Supplemental Table 5 provides the latent variable correlations between WMC, TUTs, and the ex-Gaussian parameter estimates across multiverse iterations. These results are visually depicted in Figure 5. Again, the range of estimates across the multi-verse was small, $\pm .07$, suggesting high reliability across iterations. The correlations between WMC and the ex-Gaussian parameters were consistent with our main analysis presented earlier: WMC was modestly (and equivalently) correlated with μ and τ and more strongly correlated with σ . The patterns for TUT rates were also consistent with our main analysis. TUTs were not significantly associated with μ in any iteration of the multi-verse. The association with σ , however, did vary somewhat, and in two cases did not reach significance ($p > .05$). However, given that this estimate was the weakest to begin with, it is not surprising that some multiverse paths were not significant. TUT rate's strong positive correlation with τ was consistent across the multiverse. Our multiverse analyses of the ex-Gaussian parameters, then, found patterns consistent with both the not-best-performance rule and the WPR, depending on our measure of cognitive ability.

Figure 5. Mini-Multiverse of Ex-Gaussian Correlations. The top panel presents correlations with Working Memory Capacity (WMC). The bottom panel presents correlations with rate of Task-Unrelated Thoughts (TUT). Points reflect the correlation with error bars representing the 95% confidence interval (CI) around the estimate. Circles represent iterations where outlying trials were defined by interquartile ranges (IQR), triangles represent iterations where outlying trials were defined by standard deviations (SDs), and xs represent iterations where no criteria were applied to outlying trials. Filled shapes reflect iterations where outlying trials were censored to the respective cut-off value before aggregating and open shapes reflect iterations where outlying trials were removed before aggregating. Colors presented in this Figure match those illustrating the multiverse iterations in Figure 6. Solid CIs represent significant correlations, dashed CIs represent non-significant correlations at $p = .05$.

4. Discussion

We reanalyzed data from a large latent-variable study (Kane et al., 2016) to test the robustness of the WPR across a variety of demanding attention-control tasks. We used two approaches, ranked RT bins and ex-Gaussian estimation, to describe the RT distributions across tasks. In doing so, we assessed latent variables and tested their associations with two cognitive ability constructs, WMC and propensity for TUTs. Our primary findings complement both traditional findings of the WPR and recent claims that cognitive ability is equally predictive of mean and longest RTs, compared to shortest RTs (Schubert, 2019). Specifically, WMC showed consistent patterns, at both the task level and latent-variable level, of the not-best performance rule: WMC least strongly predicted subjects' shortest RTs, but was more strongly—and equally—correlated with their mean and longest RTs; ex-Gaussian analyses showed that WMC correlated as strongly with the Gaussian parameters of *sigma* and *mu* as it did with *tau*. TUT rate, on the other hand, showed trends more consistent with the WPR. TUTs were not related to subjects' shortest RTs (or the *mu* parameter) and were weakly associated with mean RTs (and the *sigma* parameter); instead, TUT rate correlated most strongly with subjects' longest RTs (i.e., with both RT Bin 5 and the *tau* parameter). Thus, our results suggest that claims about cognitive ability and worst performance may depend on the ability construct in question. Cognitive abilities that are strongly related to attentional lapses (i.e., propensity for TUTs) may show

patterns consistent with the WPR, whereas those that are less strongly related to attentional lapses (i.e., WMC) may show the not-best performance rule.

It is important to note, however, that WMC was not *unrelated* to long RTs (i.e., Bin 5) or *tau*. In fact, the WMC correlations here were of similar magnitude to those of the TUT rate. Instead, WMC correlated with worst *and* mean performance to a similar degree (and best performance to a lesser degree), while TUTs primarily correlated only with worst performance. What might contribute to these different patterns? The association with worst performance is likely driven in part by attention-control ability, which is central to both WMC and TUT propensity. However, WMC and TUTs are multidetermined constructs, and so combinations of other processes likely also contribute to their associations with RT variables. There are likely processes that are associated with WMC, but not TUTs, that also contribute to average RT—such as stimulus-response binding (Wilhelm & Oberauer, 2006), speed-accuracy trade-off (Unsworth & Engle 2008), working memory load (Shahar et al. 2014), encoding ability (Unsworth & Spillers 2010), evidence-accumulation processes (Schmiedek et al. 2007)—and these help produce the not-best performance rule pattern for WMC.

A methodological issue that arises when assessing the WPR (or any RT phenomenon) is how to treat outlier trials and outlying subjects, especially given that worst performance is reflected in extremely slow responses. To probe the issue of outlier treatment—which prior WPR studies have not considered systematically—we created a mini-multiverse of outlier treatments at both trial and subject levels that are common to the literature (including no treatment). We then re-ran our primary confirmatory factor analyses across these iterations to investigate whether they altered associations between cognitive-ability constructs and aspects of the RT distributions. They did not. That is, the results of our primary analyses replicated across multiverse iterations. Thus, in a study that collects RTs across multiple tasks per subject, and does so for hundreds of subjects, outlier treatment does not significantly affect the assessment of worst performance and individual differences therein.

We must acknowledge the study's limitations, however. First, although we analyzed RTs from only non-conflict trials from six tasks, all the tasks presented some conflict trials, thus creating an “attention control” context; our findings thus might not generalize to simple or choice RT tasks without conflict trials included. Second, although our RT tasks created an attention-control context, they did not impose significant memory demands. Prior work suggests that such memory demands (i.e., more choices in choice-RT tasks, or arbitrary response mappings) may make the WPR more apparent (Meiran & Shahar 2018; Shahar et al. 2014). For example, Rammsayer and Troche (2016) found a stronger link between WPR and psychometric *g* in 1- and 2-bit versions of the Hick task, compared to the simpler 0-bit version. Whether one finds evidence for the WPR or the not-best performance rule might therefore vary with both the nature of the cognitive ability construct and the cognitive demands of the RT tasks.

Supplementary Materials: The following are available online at www.mdpi.com/xxx/s1, Figure S1: RT predicted by WMC x Bin for each task. Figure S2: RT predicted by TUT x Bin for each task. Table S1: Zero-order correlations between cognitive predictors and ranked bin variables. Table S2: Zero-order correlations between cognitive predictors and ex-Gaussian variables. S3: Standardized Factor Loadings (With Standard Errors) for Latent Variable Models. S4: Multiverse Correlation Matrix between WMC, TUTs, and Ranked Bin Latent Variables. S5: Multiverse Correlation Matrix between WMC, TUTs, and Ex-Gaussian Latent Variables.

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Footnotes

1. The ex-Gaussian model is but of many that adequately fit RT distributions including the Wald, Gamma, Weibull, and Lognormal functions (Heathcote, Brown, & Cousineau 2004; Matzke & Wagenmakers 2009; Ulrich & Miller 1993; Van Zandt 2000)
2. As a secondary approach we attempted to fit latent growth curve models to the ranked bin data (Duncan et al 2006; Preacher et al 2008), but we were unable to fit the data with these models, likely a result of the high collinearity between the bin factors.

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Supplemental Table 1. Zero-order correlations between cognitive predictors and ranked bin variables.

Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. OPERSPAN	1															
2. READSPAN	0.58	1														
3. SYMMSPAN	0.40	0.38	1													
4. ROTSPAN	0.44	0.32	0.54	1												
5. RUNNSPAN	0.45	0.37	0.27	0.20	1											
6. COUNTERS	0.36	0.23	0.37	0.29	0.39	1										
7. SART-TUT	-0.01	-0.14	-0.08	0.00	-0.05	-0.06	1									
8. NUMS-TUT	-0.03	-0.11	-0.03	-0.03	-0.12	-0.02	0.45	1								
9. ARRO-TUT	0.01	-0.08	-0.03	0.02	-0.11	-0.04	0.43	0.67	1							
10. LETT-TUT	0.08	0.01	-0.09	-0.01	0.04	-0.02	0.52	0.32	0.36	1						
11.2BAC-TUT	-0.05	-0.09	-0.06	-0.14	-0.20	-0.12	0.39	0.43	0.41	0.33	1					
12. SART Bin1	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.11	0.09	-0.11	-0.16	-0.13	-0.08	-0.24	1				
13. SART Bin3	0.06	0.08	0.03	0.03	0.03	-0.01	-0.01	-0.12	-0.08	-0.02	-0.11	0.85	1			
14. SART Bin5	-0.06	-0.04	-0.11	-0.04	-0.18	-0.20	0.20	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.13	0.32	0.6	1		
15. LETT Bin1	-0.03	0.03	-0.15	-0.10	-0.02	-0.16	0.13	0.08	0.08	0.18	0.09	0.11	0.16	0.25	1	
16. LETT Bin3	-0.07	0.00	-0.19	-0.14	-0.07	-0.21	0.17	0.11	0.09	0.24	0.13	0.04	0.13	0.32	0.92	1
17. LETT Bin5	-0.03	-0.03	-0.16	-0.12	-0.08	-0.18	0.21	0.13	0.09	0.28	0.19	-0.01	0.10	0.32	0.74	0.89
18. ARRO Bin1	-0.08	-0.03	-0.14	-0.08	-0.13	-0.12	-0.05	0.04	0.07	0.00	0.03	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.43	0.41
19. ARRO Bin3	-0.12	-0.06	-0.17	-0.13	-0.16	-0.24	0.01	0.09	0.10	0.05	0.08	0.02	0.06	0.20	0.53	0.54
20. ARRO Bin5	-0.11	-0.05	-0.14	-0.14	-0.17	-0.25	0.01	0.13	0.15	0.07	0.11	-0.05	0.01	0.19	0.43	0.47
21. CIRCFLNK Bin1	-0.14	-0.10	-0.18	-0.17	-0.16	-0.19	0.11	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.08	0.13	0.21	0.32	0.49	0.48
22. CIRCFLNK Bin3	-0.17	-0.12	-0.20	-0.21	-0.17	-0.26	0.13	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.11	0.08	0.18	0.34	0.5	0.54
23. CIRCFLNK Bin5	-0.11	-0.09	-0.13	-0.17	-0.15	-0.29	0.15	0.19	0.19	0.14	0.15	0.03	0.15	0.32	0.37	0.43
24. N-STROOP Bin1	-0.08	-0.06	-0.13	-0.13	-0.09	-0.10	0.04	0.10	0.09	0.02	0.04	0.15	0.20	0.25	0.45	0.39
25. N-STROOP Bin3	-0.16	-0.10	-0.22	-0.21	-0.16	-0.22	0.10	0.18	0.12	0.09	0.12	0.02	0.12	0.31	0.48	0.47
26. N-STROOP Bin5	-0.12	-0.06	-0.22	-0.17	-0.16	-0.23	0.15	0.26	0.17	0.18	0.19	-0.07	0.05	0.32	0.37	0.41
27. S-STROOP Bin1	-0.08	-0.04	-0.19	-0.07	-0.06	-0.14	-0.04	-0.10	-0.04	-0.05	-0.16	0.20	0.20	0.12	0.39	0.36
28. S-STROOP Bin3	-0.09	-0.04	-0.17	-0.10	-0.10	-0.16	0.03	-0.02	0.01	0.02	-0.05	0.14	0.17	0.16	0.39	0.40
29. S-STROOP Bin5	-0.10	-0.04	-0.13	-0.10	-0.13	-0.18	0.09	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.10	0.21	0.32	0.35

Variable	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1. OPERSPAN												
2. READSPAN												
3. SYMMSPAN												
4. ROTSPAN												
5. RUNNSPAN												
6. COUNTERS												
7. SART-TUT												
8. NUMS-TUT												
9. ARRO-TUT												
10. LETT-TUT												
11.2BAC-TUT												
12. SART Bin1												
13. SART Bin3												
14. SART Bin5												
15. LETT Bin1												
16. LETT Bin3												
17. LETT Bin5	1											
18. ARRO Bin1	0.30	1										
19. ARRO Bin3	0.43	0.87	1									
20. ARRO Bin5	0.42	0.69	0.89	1								
21. CIRCFLNK Bin1	0.42	0.56	0.59	0.50	1							
22. CIRCFLNK Bin3	0.49	0.51	0.61	0.58	0.88	1						
23. CIRCFLNK Bin5	0.44	0.33	0.48	0.54	0.65	0.85	1					
24. N-STROOP Bin1	0.32	0.57	0.57	0.43	0.57	0.53	0.32	1				
25. N-STROOP Bin3	0.41	0.52	0.62	0.53	0.60	0.64	0.49	0.88	1			
26. N-STROOP Bin5	0.41	0.29	0.44	0.45	0.46	0.57	0.54	0.60	0.84	1		
27. S-STROOP Bin1	0.26	0.44	0.45	0.35	0.37	0.32	0.19	0.39	0.36	0.19	1	
28. S-STROOP Bin3	0.33	0.42	0.47	0.41	0.38	0.37	0.29	0.39	0.40	0.29	0.92	1
29. S-STROOP Bin5	0.35	0.29	0.39	0.40	0.31	0.35	0.35	0.31	0.38	0.36	0.69	0.87

Supplemental Table 2. Zero order correlations between cognitive predictors and ex-Gaussian variables.

Variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1. OPERSPAN	1.00															
2. READSPAN	0.58	1.00														
3. SYMMSPAN	0.40	0.38	1.00													
4. ROTSPAN	0.44	0.32	0.54	1.00												
5. RUNNSPAN	0.45	0.37	0.27	0.20	1.00											
6. COUNTERS	0.36	0.23	0.37	0.29	0.39	1.00										
7. SART-TUT	-0.01	-0.14	-0.08	0.00	-0.05	-0.06	1.00									
8. NUMS-TUT	-0.03	-0.11	-0.03	-0.03	-0.12	-0.02	0.45	1.00								
9. ARRO-TUT	0.01	-0.08	-0.03	0.02	-0.11	-0.04	0.43	0.67	1.00							
10. LETT-TUT	0.08	0.01	-0.09	-0.01	0.04	-0.02	0.52	0.32	0.36	1.00						
11.2BAC-TUT	-0.05	-0.09	-0.06	-0.14	-0.20	-0.12	0.39	0.43	0.41	0.33	1.00					
12. SART Mu	0.10	0.11	0.10	0.08	0.13	0.11	-0.13	-0.18	-0.15	-0.09	-0.21	1.00				
13. SART Sigma	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.00	0.06	0.04	-0.04	-0.12	-0.09	-0.01	-0.06	0.82	1.00			
14. SART Tau	-0.11	-0.11	-0.16	-0.08	-0.24	-0.26	0.27	0.17	0.16	0.13	0.24	-0.44	-0.29	1.00		
15. LETT Mu	-0.08	0.02	-0.16	-0.13	-0.02	-0.17	0.09	0.07	0.06	0.14	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.20	1.00	
16. LETT Sigma	-0.19	-0.06	-0.19	-0.21	-0.09	-0.17	0.03	0.04	-0.01	0.10	0.03	-0.03	0.02	0.14	0.70	1.00
17. LETT Tau	0.00	-0.05	-0.12	-0.08	-0.09	-0.15	0.20	0.11	0.09	0.27	0.19	-0.08	0.01	0.32	0.25	0.07
18. ARRO Mu	-0.10	-0.04	-0.15	-0.08	-0.11	-0.17	-0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.03	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.50	0.33
19. ARRO Sigma	-0.11	-0.07	-0.14	-0.13	-0.07	-0.25	0.14	0.04	0.02	0.09	0.11	-0.17	-0.08	0.26	0.42	0.34
20. ARRO Tau	-0.08	-0.04	-0.11	-0.13	-0.15	-0.21	0.02	0.15	0.16	0.06	0.12	-0.14	-0.11	0.25	0.21	0.16
21. CIRCFLNK Mu	-0.18	-0.11	-0.19	-0.18	-0.13	-0.15	0.07	0.02	0.06	0.11	0.04	0.09	0.11	0.19	0.46	0.29
22. CIRCFLNK Sigma	-0.15	-0.10	-0.13	-0.17	-0.05	-0.12	0.05	-0.04	-0.04	0.04	0.01	-0.02	0.02	0.13	0.27	0.31
23. CIRCFLNK Tau	-0.05	-0.06	-0.08	-0.12	-0.12	-0.27	0.14	0.21	0.19	0.11	0.14	-0.01	0.06	0.26	0.19	0.16
24. N-STROOP Mu	-0.13	-0.10	-0.15	-0.17	-0.10	-0.12	0.02	0.04	0.05	-0.01	0.02	0.10	0.09	0.10	0.41	0.23
25. N-STROOP Sigma	-0.22	-0.14	-0.21	-0.22	-0.17	-0.24	0.08	0.07	0.05	0.06	0.10	-0.20	-0.14	0.23	0.25	0.27
26. N-STROOP Tau	-0.07	-0.02	-0.18	-0.11	-0.12	-0.21	0.17	0.27	0.17	0.19	0.20	-0.15	-0.04	0.37	0.17	0.10
27. S-STROOP Mu	-0.08	-0.04	-0.18	-0.07	-0.04	-0.11	-0.04	-0.10	-0.04	-0.05	-0.17	0.22	0.17	-0.08	0.34	0.19
28. S-STROOP Sigma	-0.07	-0.03	-0.09	-0.10	-0.06	-0.06	0.07	0.04	0.07	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.02	0.18	0.17
29. S-STROOP Tau	-0.07	-0.02	-0.08	-0.10	-0.14	-0.16	0.11	0.10	0.07	0.09	0.15	-0.07	-0.02	0.21	0.17	0.12

Variable	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1. OPERSPAN												
2. READSPAN												
3. SYMMSPAN												
4. ROTSPAN												
5. RUNNSPAN												
6. COUNTERS												
7. SART-TUT												
8. NUMS-TUT												
9. ARRO-TUT												
10. LETT-TUT												
11.2BAC-TUT												
12. SART Mu												
13. SART Sigma												
14. SART Tau												
15. LETT Mu												
16. LETT Sigma												
17. LETT Tau	1.00											
18. ARRO Mu	0.49	1.00										
19. ARRO Sigma	0.25	0.16	1.00									
20. ARRO Tau	0.58	0.35	0.23	1.00								
21. CIRCFLNK Mu	0.22	0.31	0.13	0.53	1.00							
22. CIRCFLNK Sigma	0.15	0.16	0.46	0.11	0.00	1.00						
23. CIRCFLNK Tau	0.63	0.34	0.22	0.59	0.28	0.10	1.00					
24. N-STROOP Mu	0.28	0.43	0.26	0.28	0.27	0.24	0.47	1.00				
25. N-STROOP Sigma	0.11	0.24	0.35	0.18	0.13	0.48	0.07	0.18	1.00			
26. N-STROOP Tau	0.43	0.12	0.19	0.36	0.13	0.07	0.41	0.13	-0.02	1.00		
27. S-STROOP Mu	0.21	0.06	0.24	0.24	0.15	0.17	0.25	0.17	0.04	0.65	1.00	
28. S-STROOP Sigma	0.15	0.21	0.32	0.10	0.03	0.32	0.15	0.17	0.34	0.20	0.15	1.00
29. S-STROOP Tau	1.00	0.49	0.25	0.58	0.22	0.15	0.63	0.28	0.11	0.43	0.21	0.15

Supplemental Table 3. Standardized Factor Loadings (With Standard Errors) for Latent Variable Models

Construct and Measure	Structural Models	
	Ranked Bin CFA	Ex-Gaussian CFA
Working Memory Capacity		
OPERSPAN	.66 (.05)	.66 (.05)
READSPAN	.52 (.05)	.52 (.05)
SYMSPAN	.60 (.05)	.60 (.05)
ROTSpan	.53 (.06)	.53 (.06)
RUNSPAN	.59 (.05)	.59 (.05)
COUNTERS	.61 (.04)	.61 (.04)
TUTs		
SART	.64 (.06)	.64 (.06)
LETTER FLANKER	.50 (.06)	.50 (.06)
ARROW FLANKER	.66 (.05)	.66 (.05)
N-STROOP	.69 (.05)	.69 (.05)
N-BACK	.63 (.05)	.63 (.05)
Bin 1		
LETTER FLANKER	.64 (.05)	
CIRCLE FLANKER	.77 (.03)	
ARROW FLANKER	.73 (.04)	
N-STROOP	.79 (.03)	
S-STROOP	.58 (.06)	
SART	.22 (.07)	
Bin 3		
LETTER FLANKER	.64 (.05)	
CIRCLE FLANKER	.81 (.03)	
ARROW FLANKER	.80 (.03)	
N-STROOP	.83 (.03)	
S-STROOP	.59 (.05)	
SART	.30 (.05)	
Bin 5		
LETTER FLANKER	.57 (.05)	
CIRCLE FLANKER	.73 (.04)	

Supplemental Table 3, continued. Standardized Factor Loadings (With Standard Errors) for Latent Variable Models.

Construct and Measure	Structural Models	
	Ranked Bin CFA	Ex-Gaussian CFA
Bin 5		
ARROW FLANKER	.73 (.04)	
N-STROOP	.76 (.03)	
S-STROOP	.50 (.05)	
SART	.48 (.04)	
Mu		
LETTER FLANKER		.57 (.06)
CIRCLE FLANKER		.77 (.04)
ARROW FLANKER		.82 (.03)
N-STROOP		.80 (.03)
S-STROOP		.56 (.07)
SART		.16 (.06)
Sigma		
LETTER FLANKER		.39 (.10)
CIRCLE FLANKER		.51 (.10)
ARROW FLANKER		.68 (.05)
N-STROOP		.64 (.05)
S-STROOP		.39 (.07)
SART		.21 (.05)
Tau		
LETTER FLANKER		.54 (.06)
CIRCLE FLANKER		.70 (.05)
ARROW FLANKER		.62 (.05)
N-STROOP		.70 (.04)
S-STROOP		.46 (.05)
SART		.41 (.05)

Note. OPERSPAN = operation span; READSPAN = reading span; SYMMSPAN = symmetry span; ROTASPER = rotation span; RUNNSPER = running span; COUNTERS = updating counters; N-Stroop = number Stroop; S-Stroop = spatial Stroop; NS = number Stroop task; LF = letter flanker task; AF = arrow flanker task; 2B = 2-back task.

Supplemental Table 4. Multiverse Correlation Matrix between WMC, TUTs, and Ranked Bin Latent Variables

Trials Censored to Mean + 3*IQR Outliers Inc.				
	WMC	TUT	Bin 1	Bin 3
Bin 1	-.295***	.090		
Bin 3	-.402***	.196**	.942***	
Bin 5	-.408***	.326***	.759***	.922***
Trials Censored to Mean + 3*IQR Outliers Removed				
Bin 1	-.272***	.100		
Bin 3	-.382***	.219**	.935***	
Bin 5	-.396***	.340***	.744***	.922***
Trials Censored to Mean + 3*IQR Outliers Censored to Mean + 3*IQR				
Bin 1	-.284***	.099		
Bin 3	-.391***	.218**	.936***	
Bin 5	-.404***	.343***	.742***	.920***
Trials Cut if > Mean + 3*IQR Outliers Inc.				
Bin 1	-.289***	.087		
Bin 3	-.396***	.192**	.943***	
Bin 5	-.415***	.302***	.793***	.946***
Trials Cut if > Mean + 3*IQR Outliers Removed				
Bin 1	-.261***	.103		
Bin 3	-.371***	.218**	.935***	
Bin 5	-.400***	.325***	.780***	.945***
Trials Cut if > Mean + 3*IQR Outliers Censored to Mean + 3*IQR				
Bin 1	-.277***	.098		
Bin 3	-.385***	.214**	.937***	
Bin 5	-.415***	.323***	.780***	.944***
Trials Censored to Mean + 3.5*SD Outliers Inc.				
Bin 1	-.296***	.091		
Bin 3	-.404***	.195**	.943***	
Bin 5	-.399***	.334***	.735***	.902***
Trials Censored to Mean + 3.5*SD Outliers Removed				
Bin 1	-.272***	.102		
Bin 3	-.384***	.220**	.934***	
Bin 5	-.391***	.349***	.719***	.905***

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Trials Censored to Mean + 3.5*SD Outliers Censored to Mean + 3*IQR				
	WMC	TUT	Bin 1	Bin 3
Bin 1	-.283***	.101		
Bin 3	-.392***	.219**	.936***	
Bin 5	-.388***	.360***	.707***	.895***
Trials Cut if > Mean + 3.5*SD Outliers Inc.				
Bin 1	-.295***	.089		
Bin 3	-.401***	.192**	.944***	
Bin 5	-.397***	.322***	.767***	.922***
Trials Cut if > Mean + 3.5*SD Outliers Removed				
Bin 1	-.273***	.102		
Bin 3	-.383***	.219**	.935***	
Bin 5	-.388***	.343***	.749***	.924***
Trials Cut if > Mean + 3.5*SD Outliers Censored to Mean + 3*IQR				
Bin 1	-.283***	.099		
Bin 3	-.389***	.216**	.937***	
Bin 5	-.388***	.350***	.743***	.917***
No Trials Removed Outliers Inc.				
Bin 1	-.296***	.092		
Bin 3	-.405***	.196**	.942***	
Bin 5	-.398***	.347***	.722***	.893***
No Trials Removed Outliers Removed				
Bin 1	-.273***	.105		
Bin 3	-.384***	.222**	.935***	
Bin 5	-.397***	.356***	.721***	.906***
No Trials Removed Outliers Censored to Mean + 3*IQR				
Bin 1	-.282***	.102		
Bin 3	-.393***	.221**	.936***	
Bin 5	-.387***	.367***	.698***	.887***

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Supplemental Table 5. Multiverse Correlation Matrix between WMC, TUTs, and Ex-Gaussian Latent Variables

Trials Censored to Mean + 3*IQR Outliers Inc.				
	WMC	TUT	Mu	Sigma
Mu	-.309**	.032		
Sigma	-.481***	.167*	.760**	
Tau	-.357***	.395***	.405**	.612***
Trials Censored to Mean + 3*IQR Outliers Removed				
Mu	-.272***	.046		
Sigma	-.473***	.184*	.708***	
Tau	-.349***	.404***	.388***	.561***
Trials Censored to Mean + 3*IQR Outliers Censored to Mean + 3*IQR				
Mu	-.293***	.044		
Sigma	-.483***	.183*	.723***	
Tau	-.352***	.403***	.382***	.579***
Trials Cut if > Mean + 3*IQR Outliers Inc.				
Mu	-.326**	.051		
Sigma	-.496***	.192*	.767***	
Tau	-.360***	.391***	.476***	.706***
Trials Cut if > Mean + 3*IQR Outliers Removed				
Mu	-.290***	.071		
Sigma	-.485***	.212**	.720***	
Tau	-.360***	.404***	.482***	.655***
Trials Cut if > Mean + 3*IQR Outliers Censored to Mean + 3*IQR				
Mu	-.310***	.064		
Sigma	-.497***	.209**	.733***	
Tau	-.360***	.397***	.464***	.676***
Trials Censored to Mean + 3.5*SD Outliers Inc.				
Mu	-.305***	.018		
Sigma	-.487***	.146 [^]	.756**	
Tau	-.340***	.405***	.335**	.528***
Trials Censored to Mean + 3.5*SD Outliers Removed				
Mu	-.266***	.029		
Sigma	-.476***	.162*	.699***	
Tau	-.335***	.392***	.330**	.494***

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Trials Censored to Mean + 3.5*SD Outliers Censored to Mean + 3*IQR				
	WMC	TUT	Mu	Sigma
Mu	-.289***	.027		
Sigma	-.489***	.156*	.721***	
Tau	-.339***	.410***	.312**	.499***
Trials Cut if > Mean + 3.5*SD Outliers Inc.				
Mu	-.320**	.019		
Sigma	-.496***	.140 [^]	.765***	
Tau	-.329***	.408***	.370***	.553***
Trials Cut if > Mean + 3.5*SD Outliers Removed				
Mu	-.285***	.031		
Sigma	-.481***	.155*	.713***	
Tau	-.334***	.415***	.366***	.508***
Trials Cut if > Mean + 3.5*SD Outliers Censored to Mean + 3*IQR				
Mu	-.305***	.029		
Sigma	-.496***	.151*	.733***	
Tau	-.328***	.416***	.347***	.517***
No Trials Removed Outliers Inc.				
Mu	-.308**	.023		
Sigma	-.490**	.152 [^]	.759*	
Tau	-.338***	.405***	.351**	.544***
No Trials Removed Outliers Removed				
Mu	-.272***	.036		
Sigma	-.481***	.170*	.706***	
Tau	-.339***	.402***	.340***	.510***
No Trials Removed Outliers Censored to Mean + 3*IQR				
Mu	-.293***	.034		
Sigma	-.496***	.166*	.722***	
Tau	-.337***	.413***	.323***	.512***

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28 Supplemental Figure 1. RT predicted by WMC x Bin for each task.

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Supplemental Figure 2. RT predicted by TUT x Bin for each task.

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