# **Revisiting Individual differences in Rationality**

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# Individual differences in Rationality

- Rationality (and irrationality) in JDM relative to optimum defined by a normative model
- Systematic differences in deviations from norms present a case for normative models
- However, differences in IQ dissociate with differences in deviations from the norm!
- If not differences in intelligence, then?

## **Dispositions!**

#### Method

### Sample

- University student sample controlled for Fluid Intelligence and Crystallized Intelligence
- Cognitive Reflection Test (CRT) suggested that more than 90% of sample were System 2 thinkers!

#### Measures

Rationality: Adult Decision Making Competence

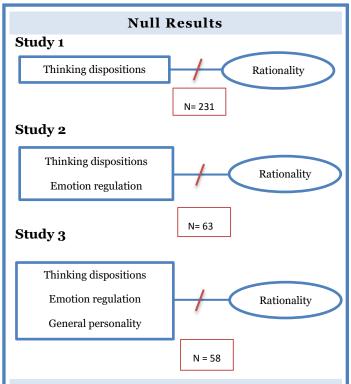
Thinking dispositions: Need for cognition, Actively Open Minded Thinking

Emotion regulation: Emotion Regulation Questionnaire

General Personality: BIG Five Personality

### Assumptions

- No range restriction as measures of dispositions dissociate with IQ
- No multicollinearity among dispositional measures



#### **Paradox**

- Intelligence and dispositions underlie mental states however they are not related to quality of those mental states!
- Is this a result of how we conceive rationality or intelligence and dispositions?

# Nature of Rationality

# • Rationality 1

Thinking in a way that is generally reliable and efficient for achieving one's goals - instrumental

### Rationality 2

Thinking in a way as sanctioned by a normative theory - theoretical

# **Instrumental Rationality**



### Individual differences in Instrumental Rationality



#### References

- Evans, J. St. B. T., & Over, D. E. (1996). Rationality and reasoning. Hove, England: Psychology Press.
- Stanovich, K. E. (2012). On the distinction between rationality and intelligence: Implications for understanding individual differences in reasoning. In K. Holyoak & R. Morrison (Eds.) (pp. 343-365), *The Oxford handbook of thinking and reasoning*. New York: Oxford University Press.