SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS

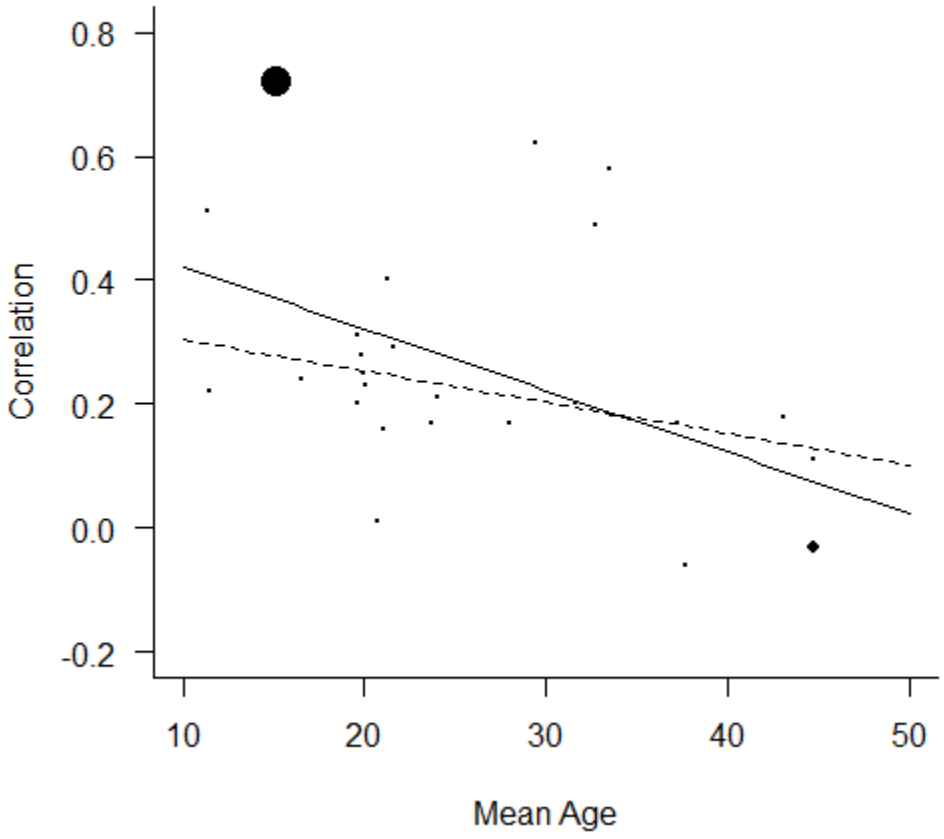

Figure 1. Scatterplot of the relationship between age and correlation between delay discounting and probability discounting. Bubble sizes represent the influence of the study on the meta-regression (Cook's d). The solid line represents the predicted values when all studies are included and the dotted line represents the predicted values when the high-influence studies are removed.

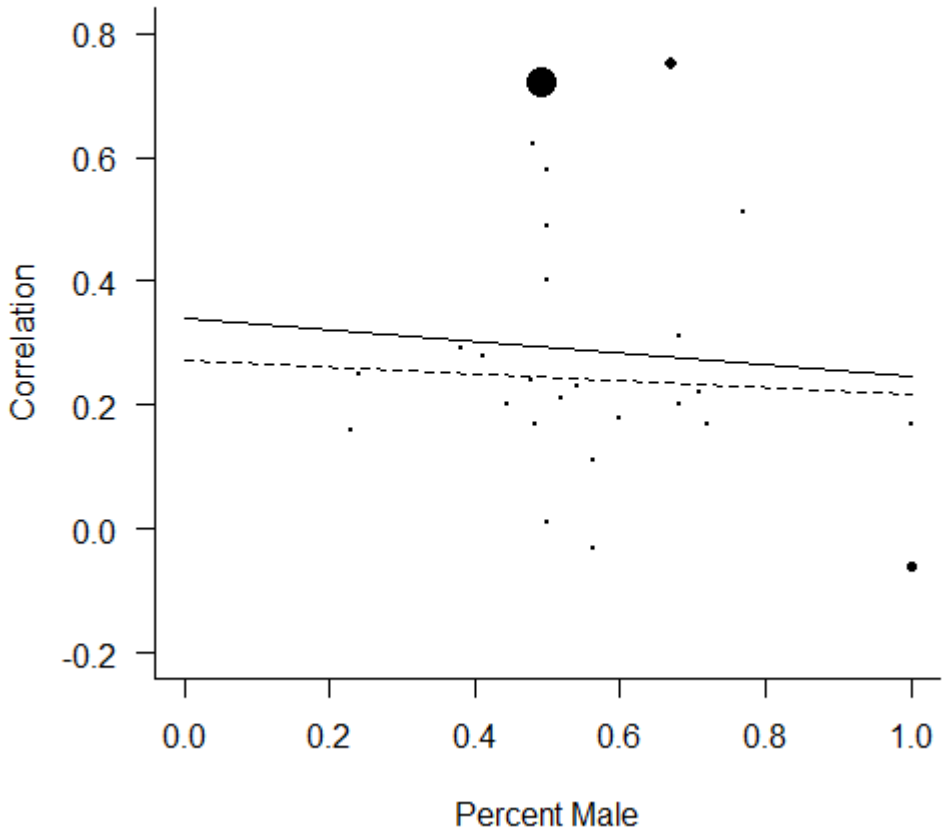

Figure 2. Scatterplot of the relationship between the percent of the sample that was male and correlation between delay discounting and probability discounting. Bubble sizes represent the influence of the study on the meta-regression (Cook's d). The solid line represents the predicted values when all studies are included and the dotted line represents the predicted values when the high-influence study is removed.

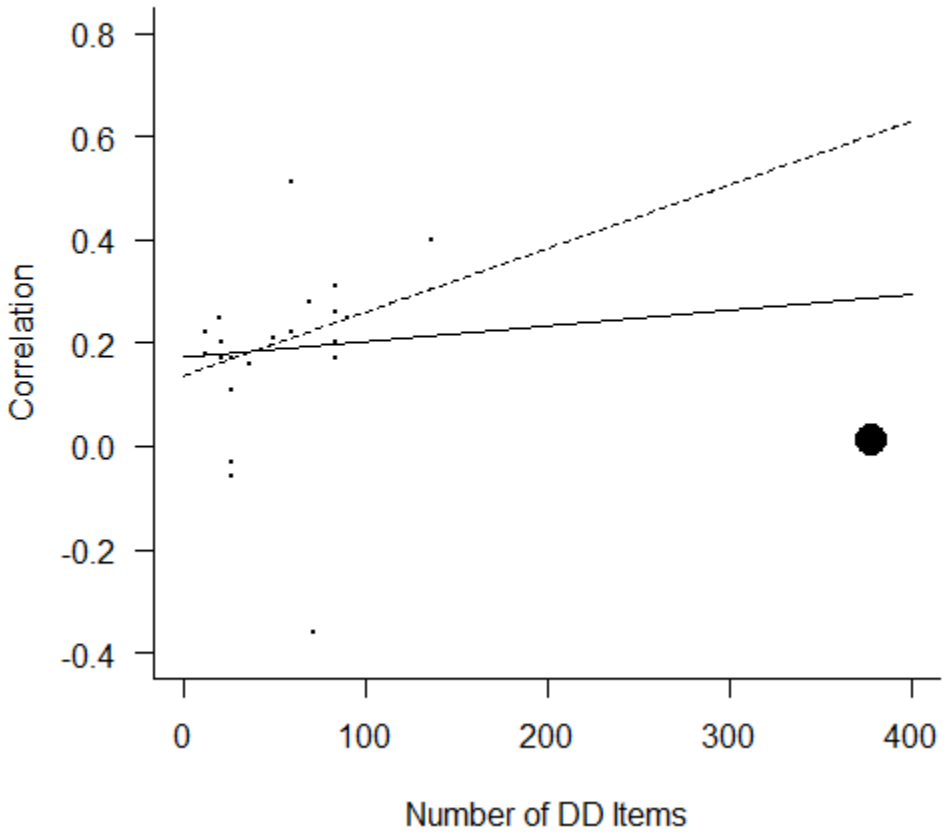

Figure 3. Scatterplot of the relationship between the number of DD items and correlation between delay discounting and probability discounting. Bubble sizes represent the influence of the study on the meta-regression (Cook's d). The solid line represents the predicted values when all studies are included and the dotted line represents the predicted values when the high-influence study is removed.

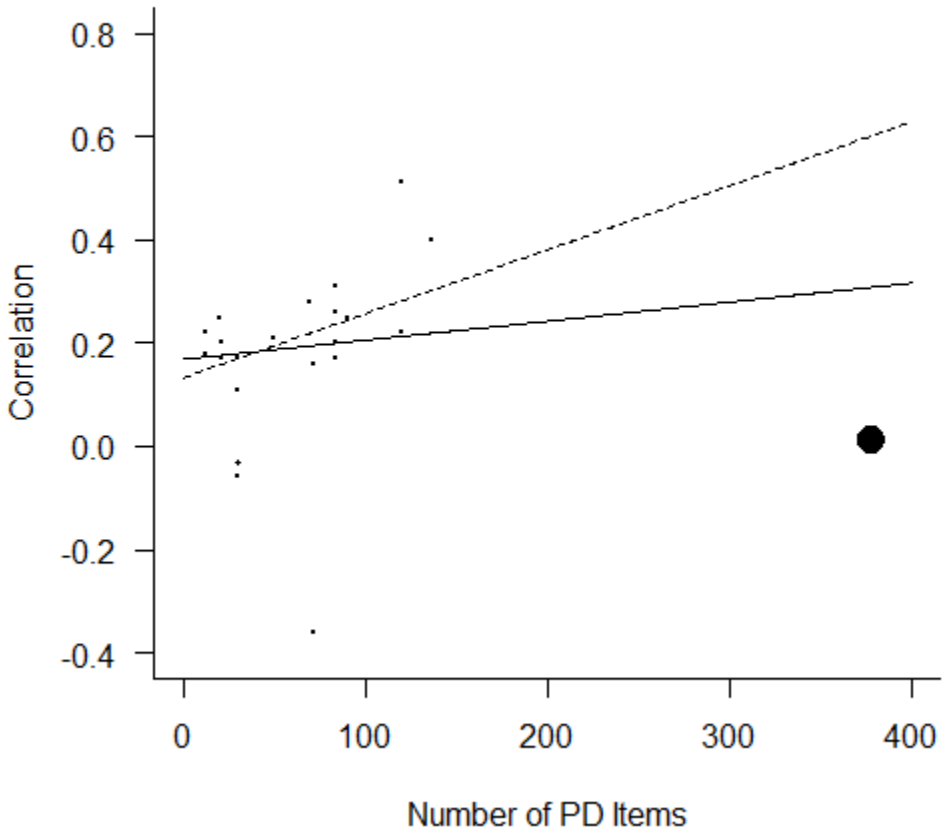

Figure 4. Scatterplot of the relationship between the number of PD items and correlation between delay discounting and probability discounting. Bubble sizes represent the influence of the study on the meta-regression (Cook's d). The solid line represents the predicted values when all studies are included and the dotted line represents the predicted values when the high-influence study is removed.