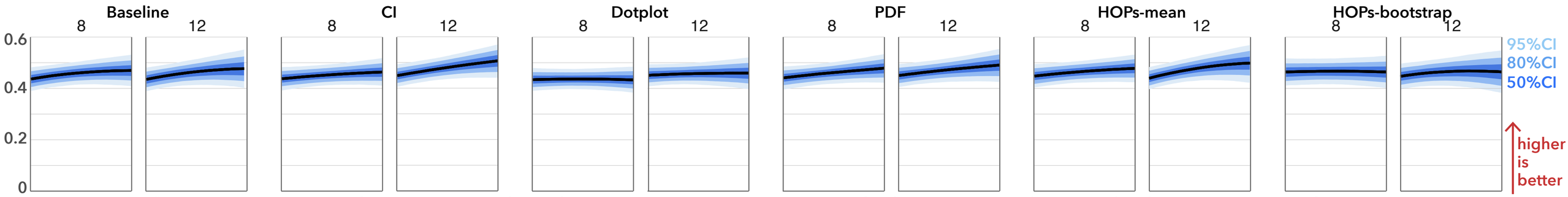
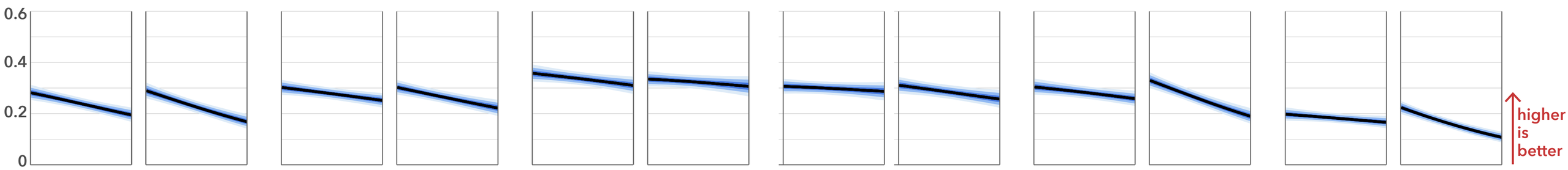
Our model predicts the proportion of True Negatives (TNs), True Positives (TPs), False Positives (FPs) and False Negatives (FNs) using ***(uncertainty) display***, ***number of graphs shown (nregion)*** and ***trial number*** as predictors. Below we plot the average proportion, and 95% posterior credible intervals of TNs, TPs, FNs and FPs for each ***display*** and ***nregion*** in a given trial, and its change as a typical participant progresses through the set of 70 trials (in two blocks).

A. True Negative



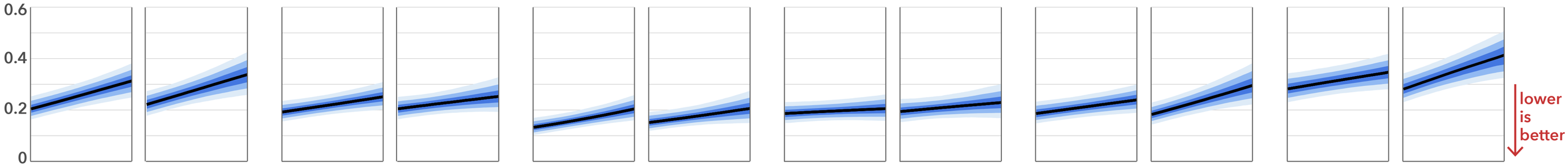
Proportion of FNs increases as trials progress, perhaps because participants are strongly dis-incentivised to avoid False Positives, resulting in participants being more cautious in selecting what they think are Positives. The estimated proportion of FNs is higher when ***nregion*** = 12 compared to ***nregion*** = 8

B. True Positive



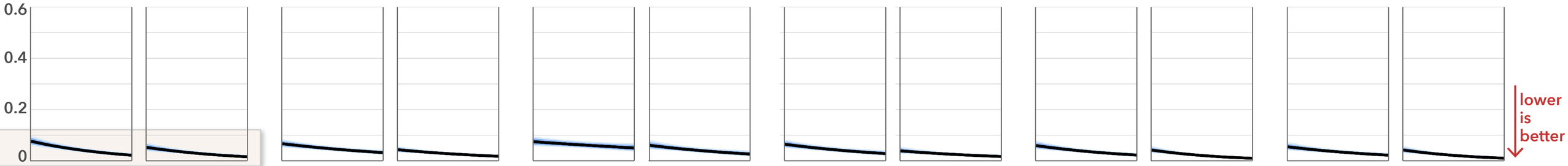
Proportion of FPs decrease sharply over the course of trials, and continues to decrease after the initial five trials in each block where feedback is provided to them. Proportion of FPs are lower when ***nregion = 12*** compared to ***nregion = 8***

C. False Negative



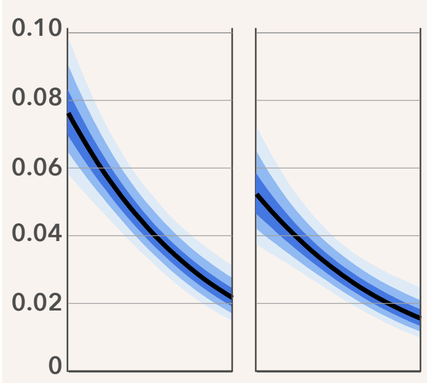
Proportion of TNs increase slightly over the course of trials in most conditions, although they are relatively constant for ***dotplots*** and ***HOPs-b***. Proportion of TNs are usually higher when ***nregion = 12*** compared to ***nregion = 8***

D. False Positive



Proportion of TPs decrease over the course of trials, and in some conditions, this decrease is quite sharp. In some conditions, the proportion of TPs is lower when ***nregion = 12*** compared to ***nregion = 8***

E. Closer look at proportion of False Positives



The decrease in proportion of FPs, in the CI condition, over the course of trials is more evident here. As the payoff structure strongly disincentives FPs, we see that they reduce by almost 50%

F. Calculation of marginalised density estimates