**JazzNets Experiment 1 Results**

**RESPONSES**

**Responses WITH 20**

A logistic regression analysis with five predictors (*distance, musician status, distance\*musician status, hours a week spent listening to music, hours a week spent listening to jazz*) tested whether participants judged pairs of melodic sequences as related at distances 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 10, and 20. Overall, the model provided a significantly better fit than an intercept-only model, χ2 (5, *N* = 17802) = 115.41, *p* < .001. The model correctly classified approximately 55.7% of trials. Controlling for the other variables in the model, there was no significant effect of distance, *z =* -0.37, *p* = .71, however, visual inspection of the means (Fig. 1) revealed that, contrary to our initial predictions, on average participants judged the distance 20 pairs as related in 64.4% of trials. We decided to examine the other predictors in the model at distances up to 10 separately from distance 20 trials. We also conducted a melodic similarity analysis of the distance 20 stimuli to determine whether our *a priori* designation of these pairs as unrelated should be changed for the reaction time analysis.

Chart, line chart

Description automatically generated

*Figure 1*

**Responses WITHOUT 20**

A logistic regression analysis with the same five predictors tested whether participants judged pairs of melodic sequences as related at distances 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 10 (removing trials where they judged the distance 20 stimuli). Overall, this model provided a significantly better fit than an intercept-only model, χ2 (5, *N* = 15248) = 691.17, *p* < .001. The model correctly classified approximately 57.6% of trials.

Controlling for other variables in the model, a 1-unit increase in distance decreased the odds a participant would judge a pair as related by a factor of .86, *z* = -18.71, *p* < .001, 95% CI [.85, .88]. Holding other variables constant, each additional self-reported hour spent listening to music increased the odds a participant would judge a pair as related by a factor of 1.01, *z* = 8.32, *p* < .001, 95% CI [1.005, 1.008]. Holding other variables constant, each additional self-reported hour spent listening specifically to jazz decreased the odds a participant would judge a pair as related by a factor of .97, *z* = -4.89, *p* < .001, 95% CI [.96, .98]. Controlling for other variables in the model, whether or not the participant was a musician was not reliably associated with the relatedness judgement, OR = 1.07, *z* = 1.05, *p* = .29, 95% CI [.96, .98]. The interaction between musicianship and distance was not significant, *z* = 1.91, *p* = .056. Taken together, these results indicate that for distances prior to 10, relatedness judgements decrease with increases in distance. Additionally, music listening habits are a more important factor in these judgements than musicianship at lower distances.

**Responses 10 & 20 ONLY**

Next, a logistic regression analysis with the same five predictors was conducted for the trials at distances 10 and 20. A model with all the predictors provided a significantly better fit than an intercept-only model, χ2 (5, *N* = 5085) = 369.38, *p* < .001. The model correctly classified approximately 62.5% of trials.

Controlling for other variables in the model, a 1-unit increase in distance increased the odds a participant would judge a pair as related by a factor of 1.13, *z* = 14.96, *p* < .001, 95% CI [1.11, 1.15]. Holding other variables constant, each additional self-reported hour spent listening to music increased the odds a participant would judge a pair as related by a factor of 1.01, *z* = 6.023, *p* < .001, 95% CI [1.006, 1.012]. Holding other variables constant, each additional self-reported hour spent listening specifically to jazz decreased the odds a participant would judge a pair as related by a factor of .97, *z* = -3.01, *p* < .01, 95% CI [.95, .99]. Controlling for other variables in the model, being a musician increased the odds a participant would judge a pair as related by a factor of 1.92, *z* = 3.55, *p* < .001, 95% CI [1.34, 2.76].

For distances 10 and 20, the interaction between distance and musicianship was significant, *z* = -3.23, *p* < .01. For musicians, there was a simple effect of distance such that a 1-unit increase in distance increased the odds a participant would judge a pair as related by a factor of 1.08, *z* = 9.84, *p* < .001, 95% CI [1.07, 1.10]. For non-musicians, there was a simple effect of distance such that a 1-unit increase in distance increased the odds a participant would judge a pair as related by a factor of 1.13, *z* = 14.87, *p* < .001, 95% CI [1.11, 1.14]. Taken together, these results indicate that for distances 10 and 20, judgements of relatedness increase, rather than decrease. Listening habits and musicianship contribute to these decisions at these distances.

**Responses 1-10 but just MUSICIANS (for other predictors)**

For participants who were musicians, information on their musical background was collected. As above, we analyzed these traits (*primary instrument proficiency, proficiency at improvising, hours currently spent playing music per week, hours spent playing jazz per week, percentage of playing time spent improvising*) separately for distances above and below 10. For distances 1-10 in the musician group, a logistic regression with these predictors, controlling for distance, tested how the musician group made relatedness judgements. This model provided a significantly better fit than one that just included distance, χ2 (5, *N* = 7109) = 128.89, *p* < .001. Holding other variables constant, each one-unit increase in self-rated proficiency on their primary instrument increased the odds a participant would judge a pair as related by a factor of 1.10, *z* = 5.31, *p* < .001, 95% CI [1.06, 1.14]. Holding other variables constant, each one-unit increase in self-rated proficiency in improvisation decreased the odds a participant would judge a pair as related by a factor of .93, *z* = -3.43, *p* < .001, 95% CI [.89, .97]. Holding other variables constant, each one-hour increase in hours spent playing music per week decreased the odds a participant would judge a pair as related by a factor of .95, *z* = -5.82, *p* < .001, 95% CI [.93, .97]. Holding other variables constant, each one-hour increase in hours spent improvising per week increased the odds a participant would judge a pair as related by a factor of 1.17, *z* = 8.65, *p* < .001, 95% CI [1.13, 1.21]. Percentage of total playing time spent improvising was not significantly related to the relatedness judgement, OR = .99, *z* = -.69, *p* = .49.

**Responses 10 & 20 MUSICIANS**

For distances 10 and 20 in the musician group, a logistic regression with these same predictors, controlling for distance, tested how the musician group made relatedness judgements. This model provided a significantly better fit than one that just included distance, χ2 (5, *N* = 2366) = 47.77, *p* < .001. Holding other variables constant, each one-unit increase in self-rated proficiency on their primary instrument increased the odds a participant would judge a pair as related by a factor of 1.12, *z* = 3.57, *p* < .001, 95% CI [1.05, 1.19]. Holding other variables constant, each one-unit increase in self-rated proficiency in improvisation decreased the odds a participant would judge a pair as related by a factor of .84, *z* = -4.43, *p* < .001, 95% CI [.78, .91]. Holding other variables constant, each one-hour increase in hours spent playing music per week decreased the odds a participant would judge a pair as related by a factor of .95, *z* = -3.52, *p* < .001, 95% CI [.93, .98]. Holding other variables constant, each one-hour increase in hours spent improvising per week increased the odds a participant would judge a pair as related by a factor of 1.17, *z* = 5.04, *p* < .001, 95% CI [1.10, 1.24]. Percentage of total playing time spent improvising was not significantly related to the relatedness judgement, OR = .99, *z* = -.47, *p* = .64.

**Responses DISTANCE 1-4**

The stimuli pairs for distances 1 through 4 contain overlapping note content, with distance 1 pairs overlapping with each other by 4 notes and distance 4 pairs overlapping by 1 note. As such, we *a priori* designated these pairs as related. To see what participants were doing at these distances, a logistic regression for distances 1-4 was conducted, including the same listening and musicianship predictors as the larger models from above. This model provided a significantly better fit than an intercept-only model, χ2 (5, *N* = 10187) = 304.5, *p* < .001. The model correctly classified approximately 62.5% of trials.

Controlling for other variables in the model, a 1-unit increase in distance decreased the odds a participant would judge a pair as related by a factor of .76, *z* = -10.78, *p* < .001, 95% CI [.73, .80]. Holding other variables constant, each additional self-reported hour spent listening to music increased the odds a participant would judge a pair as related by a factor of 1.007, *z* = 6.55, *p* < .001, 95% CI [1.005, 1.009]. Holding other variables constant, each additional self-reported hour spent listening specifically to jazz decreased the odds a participant would judge a pair as related by a factor of .95, *z* = -6.67, *p* < .001, 95% CI [.94, .97]. Controlling for other variables in the model, whether or not the participant was a musician was not reliably associated with the relatedness judgement, OR = 1.21, *z* = 1.82, *p* = .068, 95% CI [.99, 1.49]. The interaction between musicianship and distance was not significant, *z* = -.55, *p* = .58.

**MELODIC SIMILARITY?**

**RT**

Prior to examining the reaction time data, trials were excluded from analysis if they were “incorrect” and did not align with whether the stimuli pair actually shared notes. For distances 1-4, “no” trials were excluded, while for distances 6 and 10, “yes” trials were excluded. While we *a priori* determined

**RT WITH 20**

**RT WITH 20, 1==CORRECT**

**RT WITHOUT 20**

**RT DISTANCE 1-4**