

Supplemental Material for Jang, Wixted, and Huber

The results of the short-version method

Table S1

Model comparison results of the short-version method using a multiple-comparison analysis

	Number of subjects	Short-version method adjustment			
		UVSD (%)	Optimal criterion	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
Smith & Duncan (2004): Y/N & 2AFC	29	79	-0.62 (0.39)	0.85	.20
Jang et al. (2009): Y/N & 2AFC	33	54	-0.29 (0.65)	2.59	< .01
Smith & Duncan (2004): Y/N	29	45	-0.16 (0.50)	1.74	< .05
Jang et al. (2009): Y/N	33	52	-0.25 (0.58)	2.48	< .01
Weak memory: Y/N	35	54	-0.06 (0.32)	1.05	.15
Strong memory: Y/N	35	77	-0.15 (0.39)	2.27	< .05
Both weak & strong memory: Y/N	35	54	-0.30 (0.60)	3.00	< .01

Standard deviations are in parentheses. UVSD = unequal-variance signal-detection model; Y/N = yes/no; 2AFC = two-alternative forced-choice. UVSD (%) indicates how many data sets were in line with the UVSD model.

Figure Captions

Figure S1. Log ratio of model wins and z-ROC slope as a function of selection error rate. Each symbol indicates the selected model for an individual data set. The symbols are arbitrarily placed at -0.5 (UVSD) and +0.5 (DPSD) to indicate which model won. Based on these model selections, the solid line indicates the log ratio of the DPSD model wins to the UVSD model wins using Gaussian smoothing over the probability of selection error. The dashed line indicates the z-ROC slope using Gaussian smoothing over the probability of selection error; N = the number of wins; UVSD = unequal-variance signal-detection model; DPSD = dual-process signal-detection model; YN = yes/no; 2AFC = two-alternative forced choice.

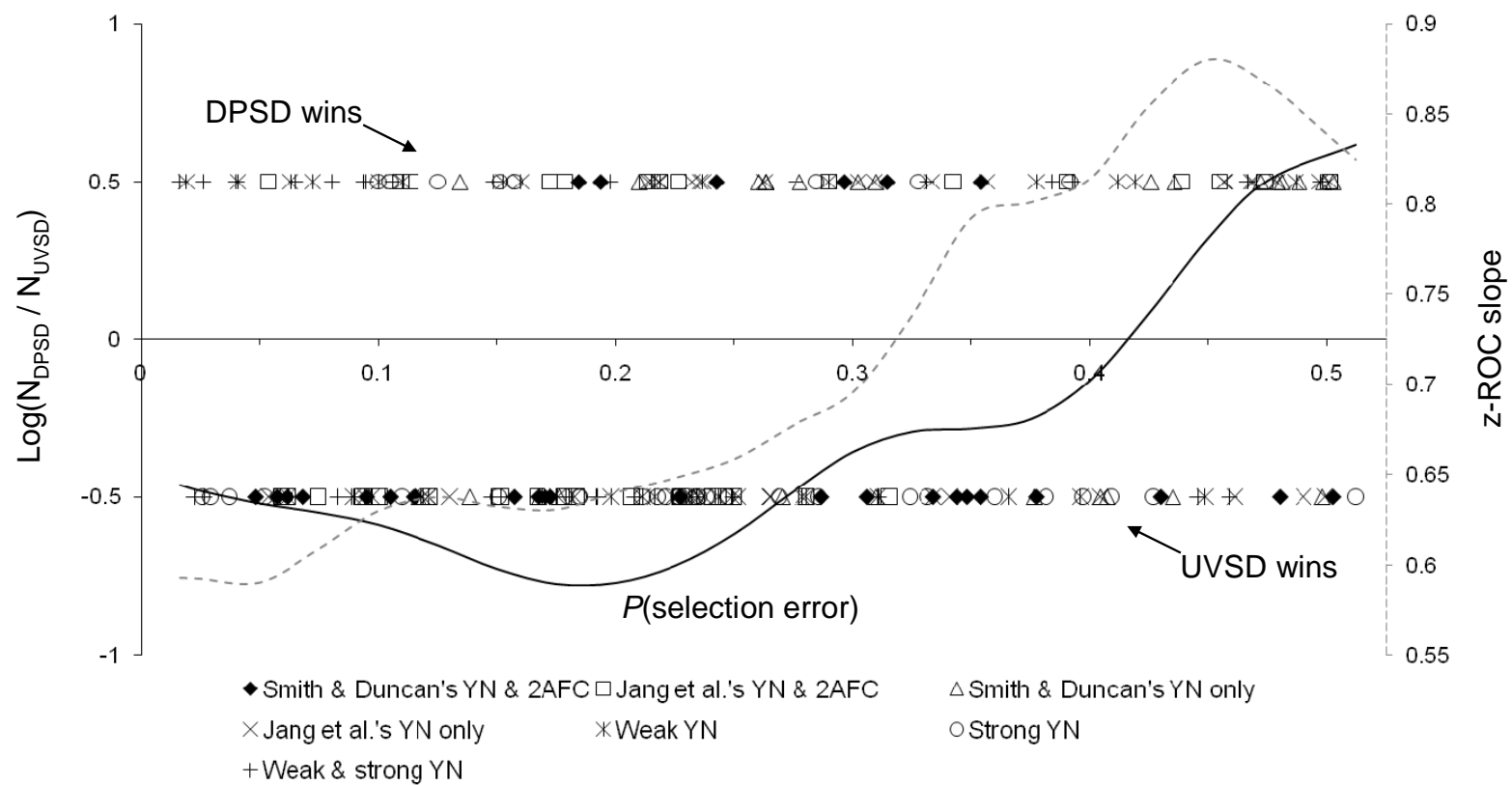


Figure S1.