Supplemental Results for "Dissecting decision-making in depression"

Figure S1

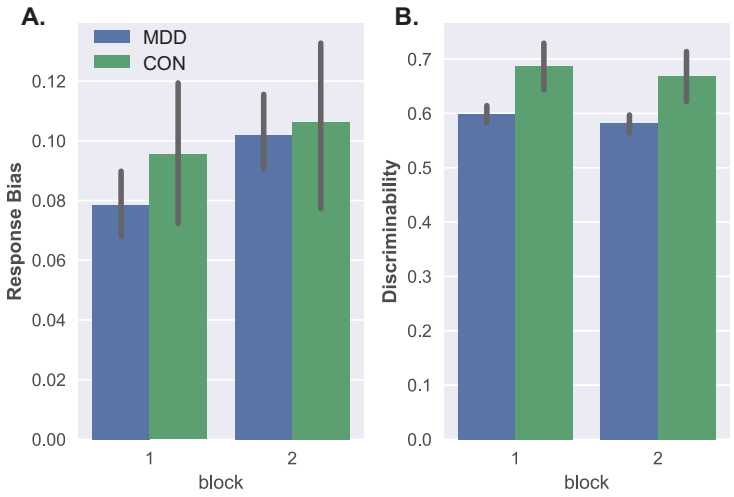

Figure S1. Signal detection results from Study 1. Analysis of (A) response bias and (B) discriminability returned only a trend ($p = 0.06$) for a negative effect of MDD on discriminability.

Figure S2

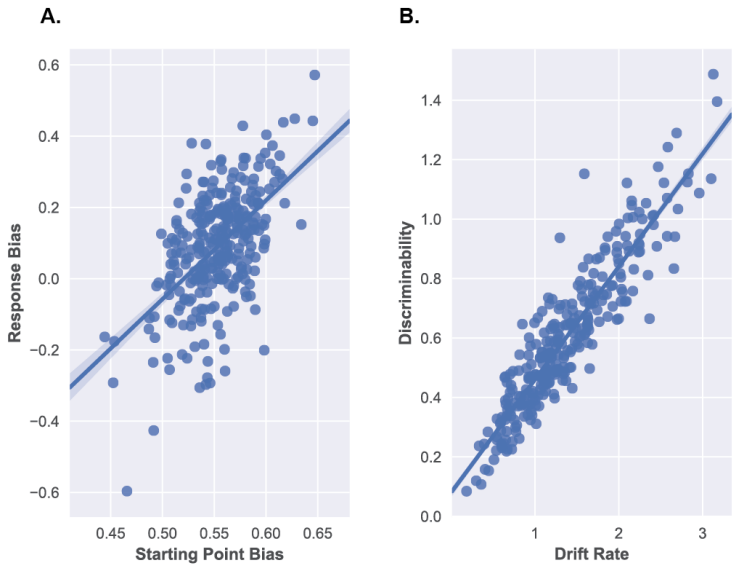

Figure S2. HDDM parameters explain PRT variables in Study 1. Zero-order correlations between (A) response bias in the PRT and starting point bias from the HDDM (r = 0.55, $p < 0.001$), and (B) discriminability in the PRT and drift rate from the HDDM ($r = 0.92$, $p < 0.001$).

Figure S3

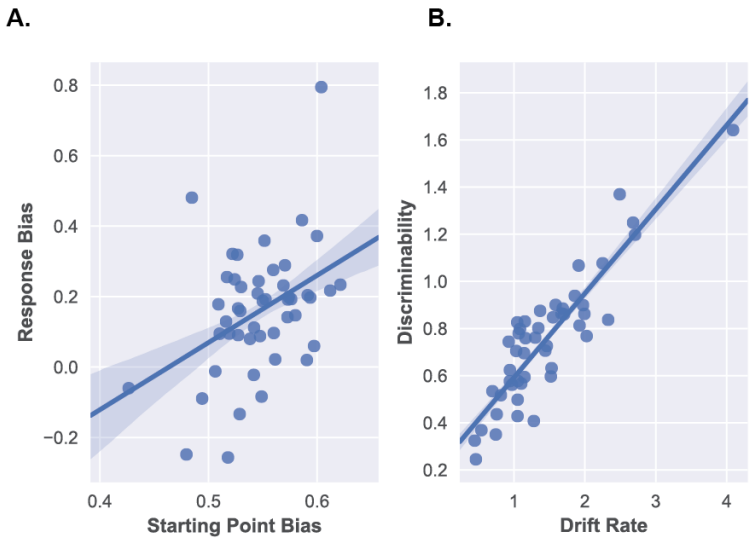

Figure S3. HDDM parameters explain PRT variables in Study 2. Zero-order correlations between: (A) response bias in the PRT and starting point bias from the HDDM ($r = 0.40, p = 0.005$); and (B) discriminability in the PRT and drift rate from the HDDM ($r = 0.89, p < 0.001$).

Figure S4

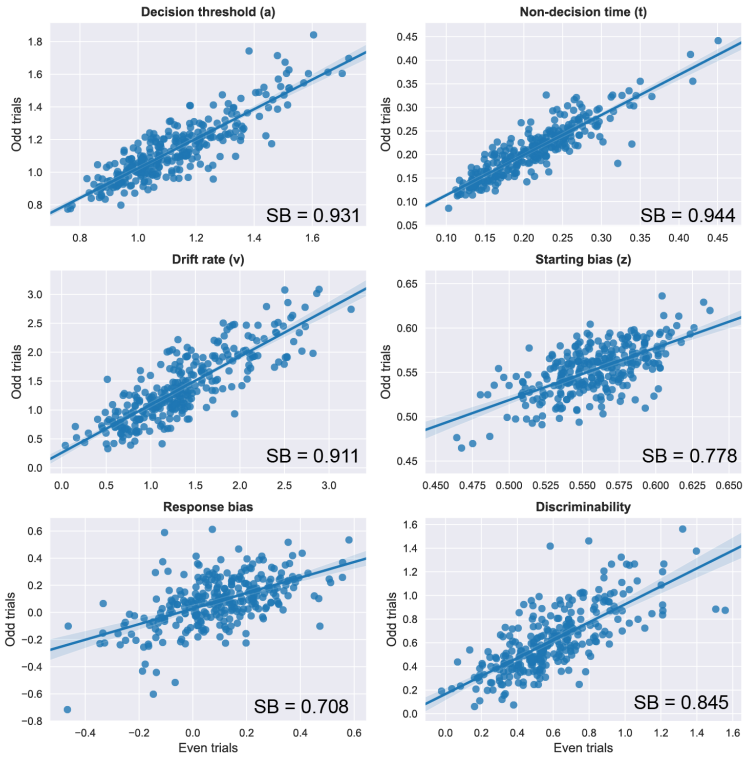

Figure S4. Psychometric results: Study 1. Internal consistency, as measured by split-half reliability and expressed using the Spearman-Brown (SB) prophecy, in Study 1. Each dot represents the results from odd trials (y-axis) and even trials (x-axis) in a single participant.

Figure S5

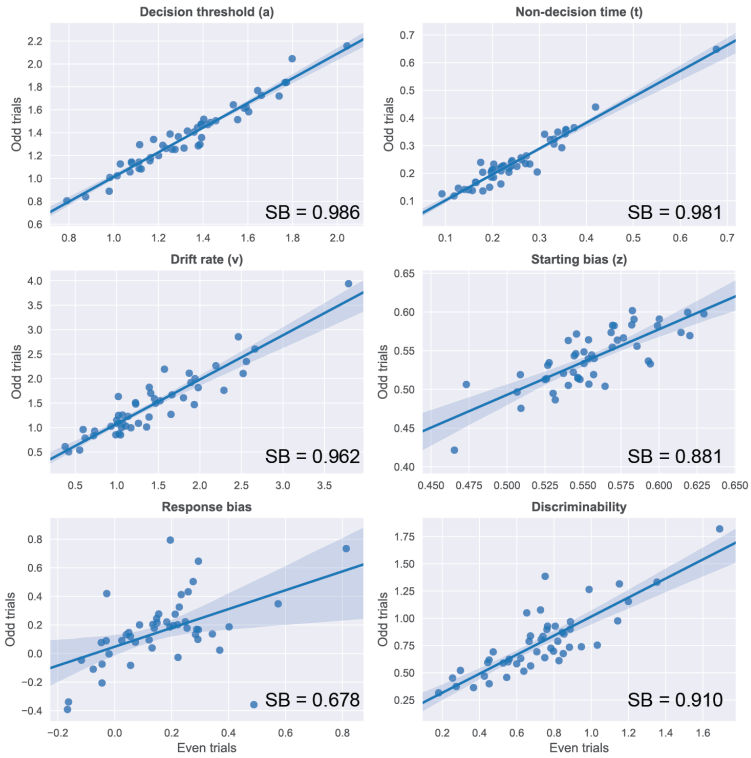

Figure S5. Psychometric results: Study 2. Internal consistency, as measured by split-half reliability and expressed using the Spearman-Brown (SB) prophecy, in Study 2. Each dot represents the results from odd trials (y-axis) and even trials (x-axis) in a single participant.