S8 Fig. How the use of cost-first vs. evidence-first decision processes related to sampling bias and sampling variation.

Correlations between cost-evidence strategy index ($AICc_{\text{cost} \to \text{evidence}} - AICc_{\text{evidence} \to \text{cost}}$) and

sampling bias (signed deviation from the optimal number of sampling, denoted $\overline{n_s - n_{opt}}$) or

sampling variation (standard deviation of actual number of sampling across trials, denoted

$SD(n_s)$) under different cost and evidence conditions were consistent with what we would expect

if AQ affects these measures through cost-first vs. evidence-first preference in decision process. See Fig 6b for the corresponding plot for efficiency. Error bars represent 95% confidence intervals (FDR corrected). C:0 = zero-cost, C:0.1 = low-cost, C:0.4 = high-cost, E:0.6 = low-evidence, E:0.8 = high-evidence.