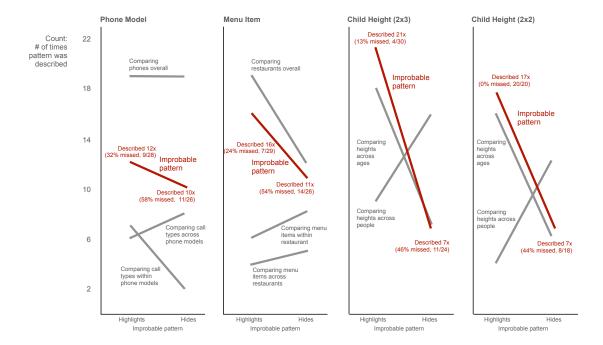
## Supplementary figure (Fig. S1):



Along with a binary response to whether they saw the improbable relationship (shown in Fig. 2), participants typed descriptions of what they saw in the plot. We conducted an exploratory analysis of these descriptions by coding them as categories of comparisons for each combination of vignette and graph design. Note that, because participants were asked to describe multiple patterns, there are differences between the number of times a comparison is described and the number of times it is seen or missed in the binary responses. The left end of each line shows results from graphs with a spatial arrangement of values predicted to highlight that relationship, while the right end of each line shows an arrangement that should hide it.

While we do not conduct formal statistics on these post-hoc exploratory analyses, the slopes of the lines are consistent with the grouping effect that causes difference

in binary responses reported in the manuscript. For each red line, the direction of the difference for the comparison coding (the slope of the lines) is the same as the difference for the binary responses (lower noticing rates in the 'hides' condition) 204 — the spatial grouping designed to highlight or hide the improbably pattern had 205 a similar effect on rate of describing that pattern. The coded descriptions shown 206 in the grey lines also appear to have been influenced by the same spatial grouping 207 effect that highlighted or hid the improbably pattern, such that people are more 208 prone to make comparisons of nearby values, and less likely to compare values that 209 are spatially distant and have other values interleaved between them. The directions 210 of the differences are all congruent with that bias, except for the equal rates for 211 'Comparing phones overall' in the 'Phone Model' condition and the 'Comparing 212 menu items within restaurant' in the 'Menu Item' condition.