

Supplementary Materials: Smoothing in Ordinal Regression

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The following supplementary figures give the contour plots of the odds (on log scale) of sensory perception of boar taint under NPOM, SERP and POM for each panelist A – J in analogy to Figure 2, 3 and 6 in the main article.

1. Panelist-A

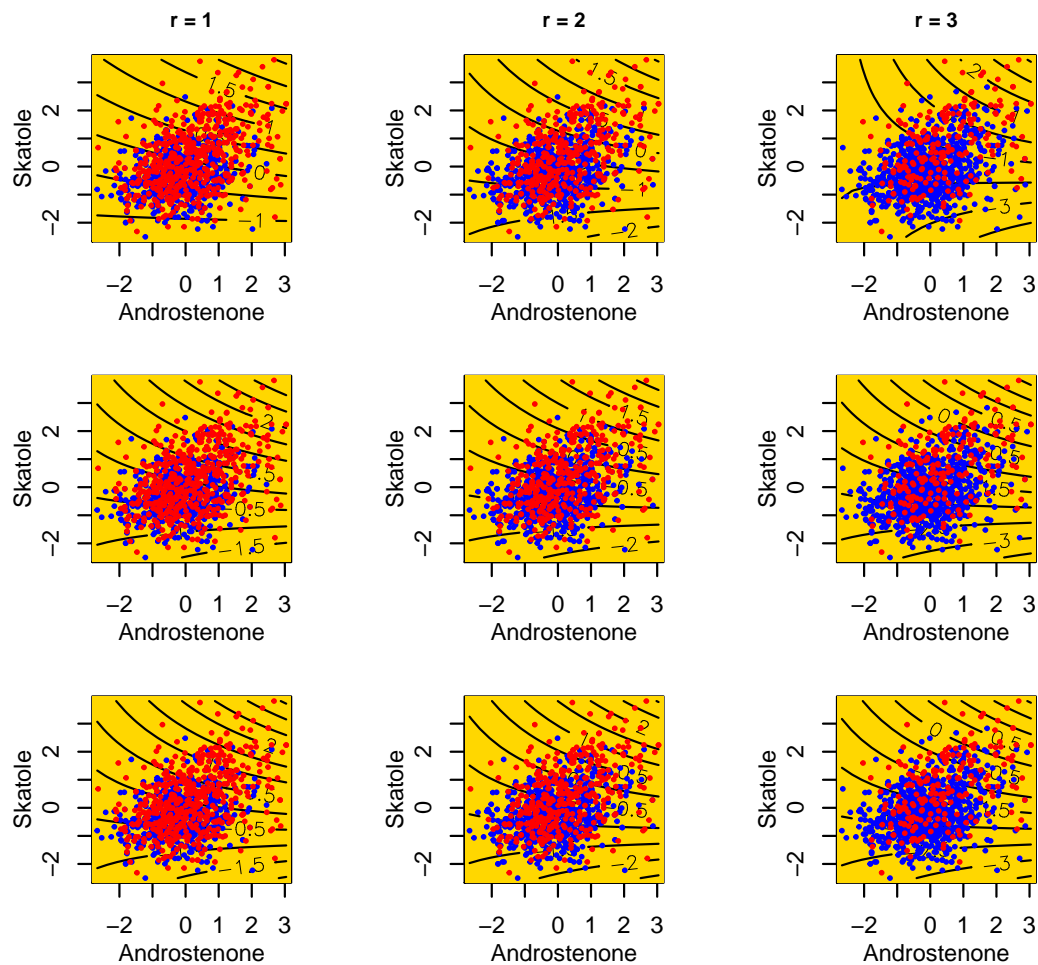


Figure S1. Fitted log-odds of sensory perception of boar taint under NPOM (upper row), SERP (middle row) and POM (lower row), having androstenone and skatole (both log-transformed, standardized), plus interaction as explanatory variables. Each column denotes the log-odds of the first panelist's (A) rating falling into the upper categories with cut-point $r \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ (column 1 to 3). The data observed is drawn as colored dots, where $Y_i > r$ (red dots) and $Y_i \leq r$ (blue dots).

2. Panelist-B

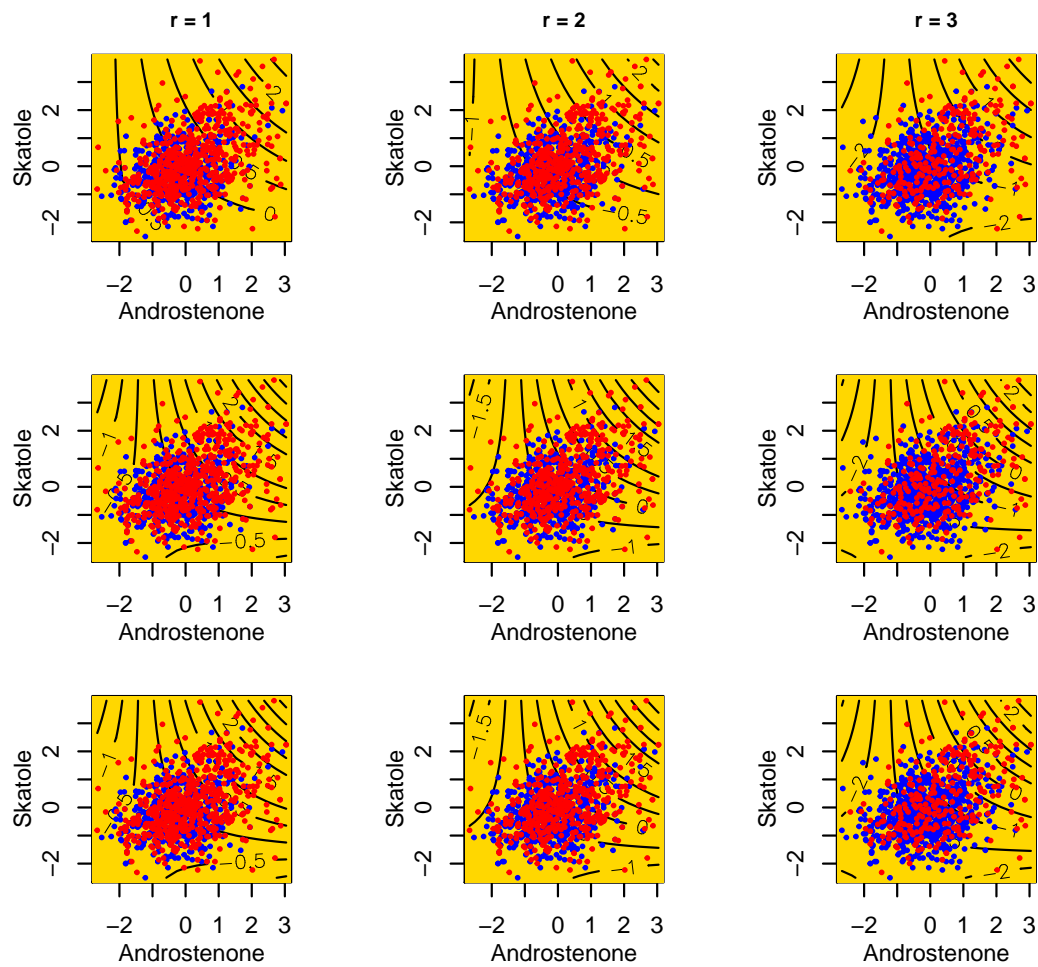


Figure S2. Fitted log-odds of sensory perception of boar taint under NPOM (upper row), SERP (middle row) and POM (lower row), having androstenone and skatole (both log-transformed, standardized), plus interaction as explanatory variables. Each column denotes the log-odds of the second panelist's (B) rating falling into the upper categories with cut-point $r \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ (column 1 to 3). The data observed is drawn as colored dots, where $Y_i > r$ (red dots) and $Y_i \leq r$ (blue dots).

3. Panelist-C

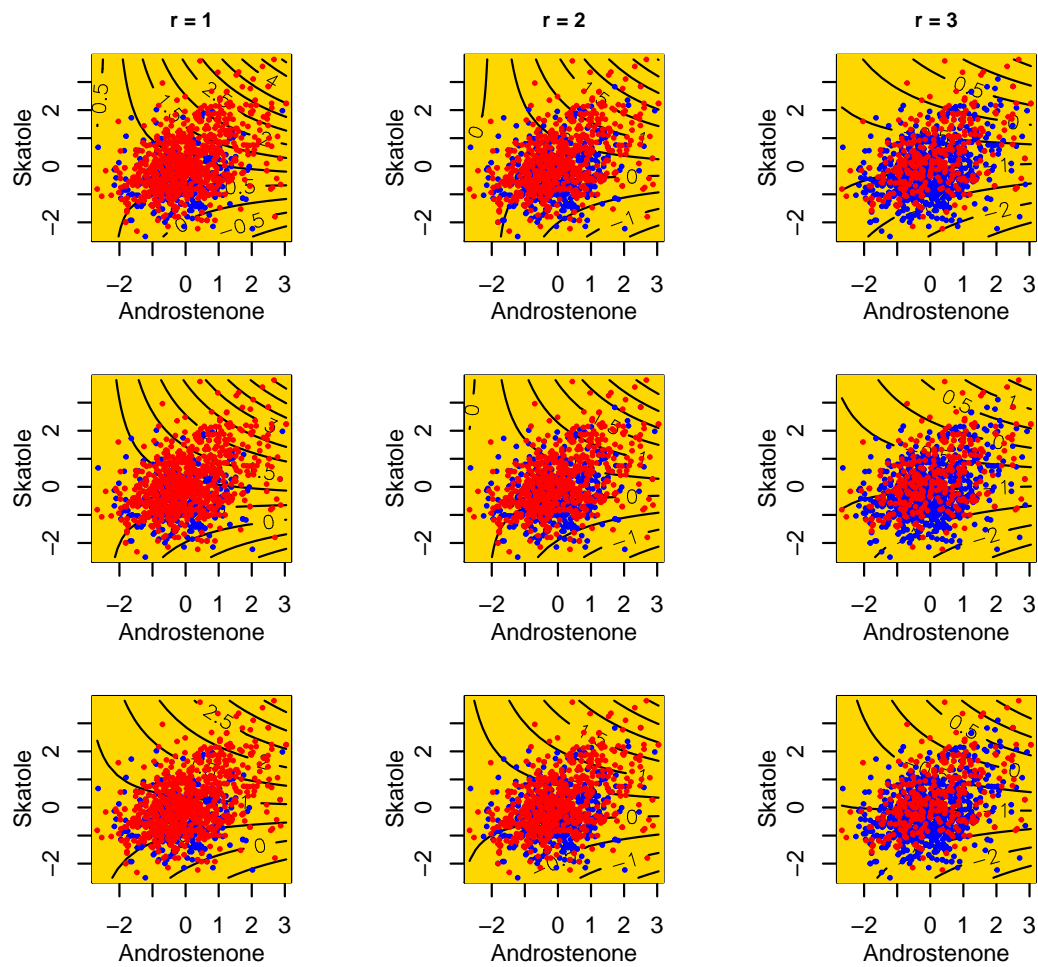


Figure S3. Fitted log-odds of sensory perception of boar taint under NPOM (upper row), SERP (middle row) and POM (lower row), having androstenone and skatole (both log-transformed, standardized), plus interaction as explanatory variables. Each column denotes the log-odds of the third panelist's (C) rating falling into the upper categories with cut-point $r \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ (column 1 to 3). The data observed is drawn as colored dots, where $Y_i > r$ (red dots) and $Y_i \leq r$ (blue dots).

4. Panelist-D

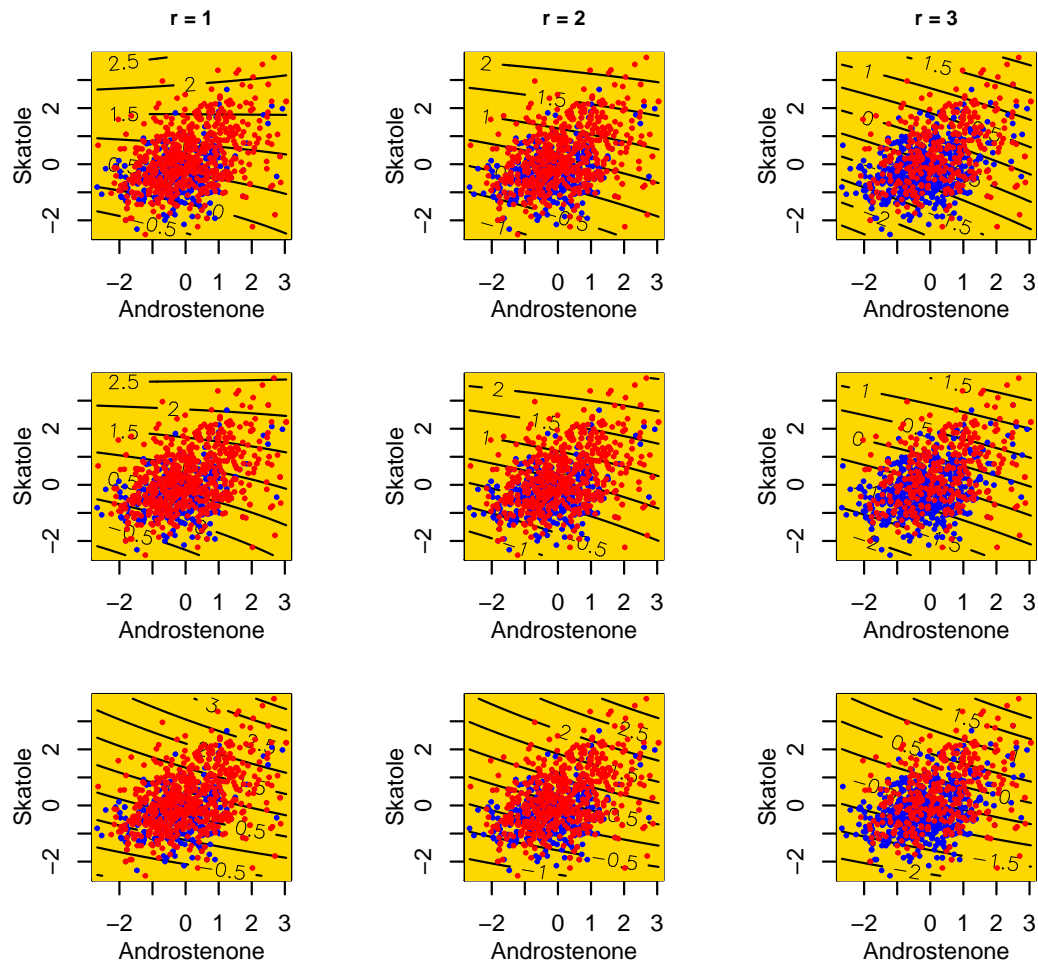


Figure S4. Fitted log-odds of sensory perception of boar taint under NPOM (upper row), SERP (middle row) and POM (lower row), having androstenone and skatole (both log-transformed, standardized), plus interaction as explanatory variables. Each column denotes the log-odds of the fourth panelist's (D) rating falling into the upper categories with cut-point $r \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ (column 1 to 3). The data observed is drawn as colored dots, where $Y_i > r$ (red dots) and $Y_i \leq r$ (blue dots).

5. Panelist-E

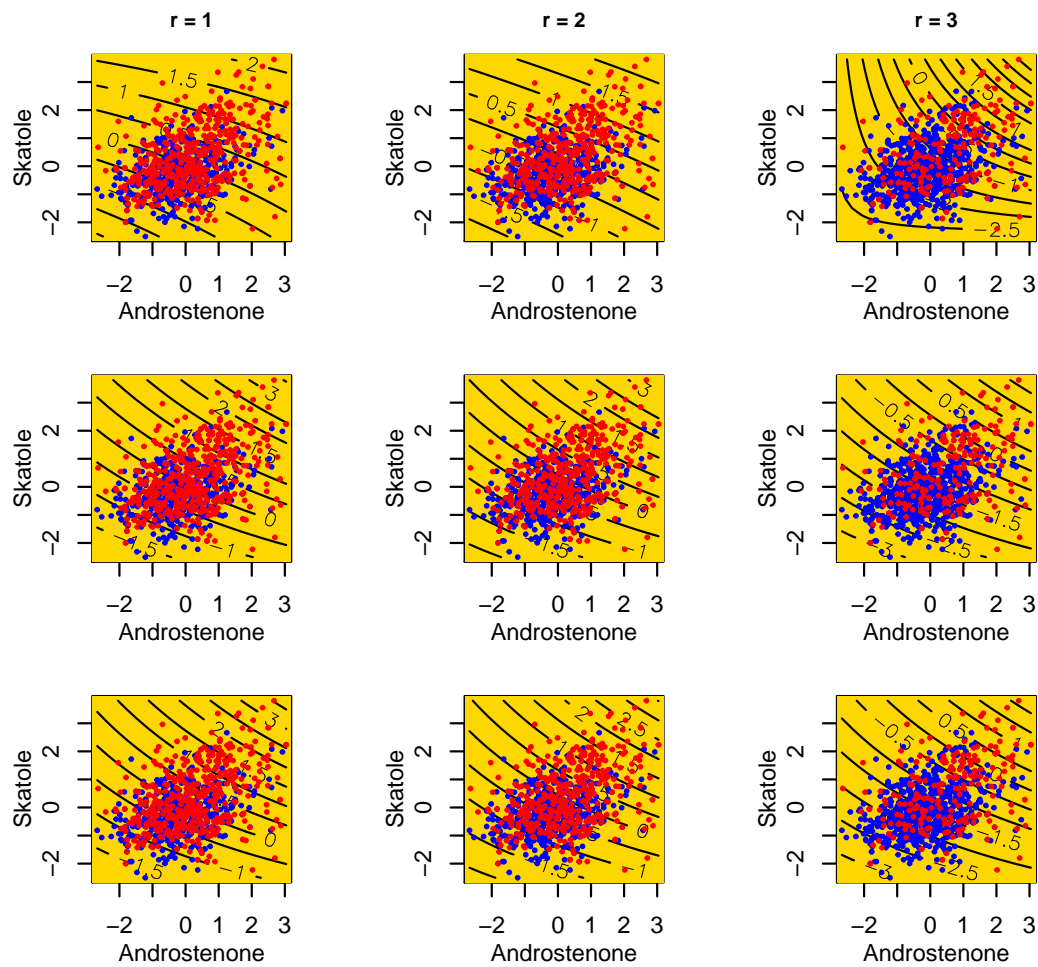


Figure S5. Fitted log-odds of sensory perception of boar taint under NPOM (upper row), SERP (middle row) and POM (lower row), having androstenone and skatole (both log-transformed, standardized), plus interaction as explanatory variables. Each column denotes the log-odds of the fifth panelist's (E) rating falling into the upper categories with cut-point $r \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ (column 1 to 3). The data observed is drawn as colored dots, where $Y_i > r$ (red dots) and $Y_i \leq r$ (blue dots).

6. Panelist-F

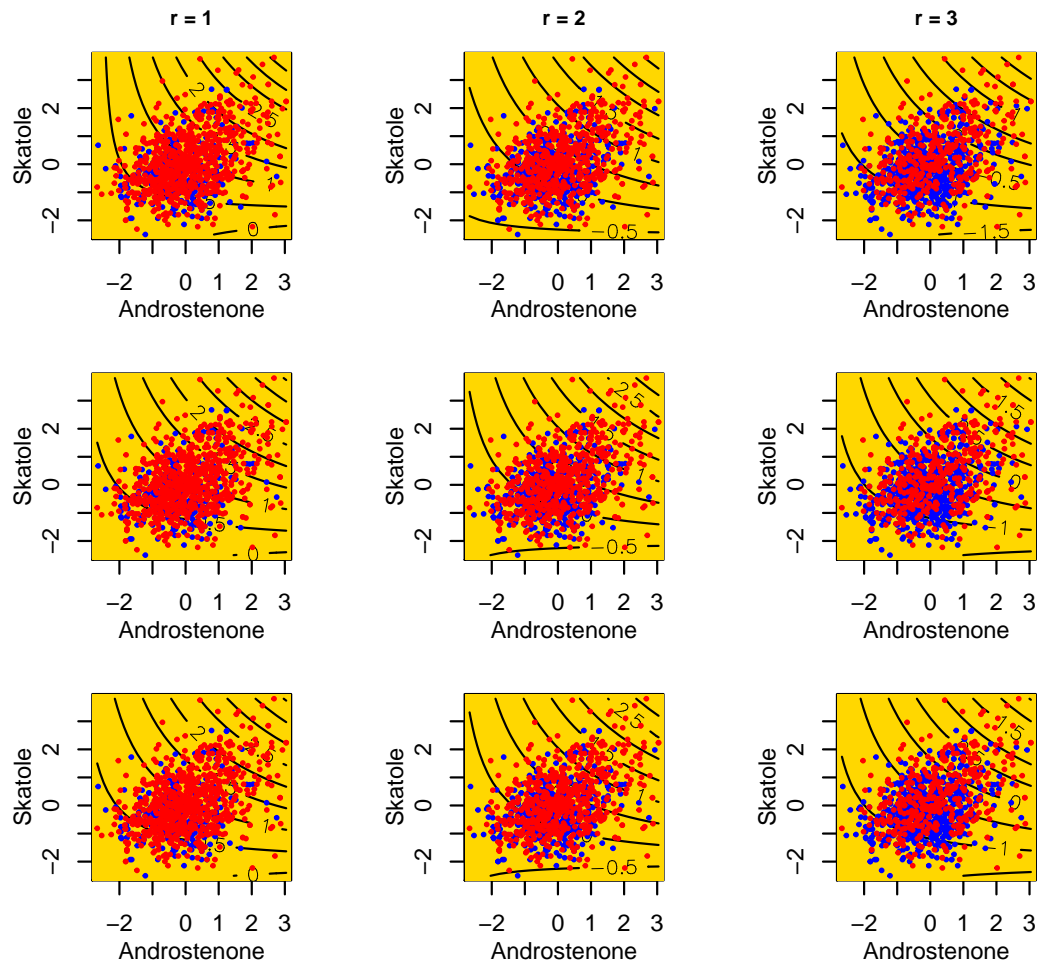


Figure S6. Fitted log-odds of sensory perception of boar taint under NPOM (upper row), SERP (middle row) and POM (lower row), having androstenone and skatole (both log-transformed, standardized), plus interaction as explanatory variables. Each column denotes the log-odds of the sixth panelist's (F) rating falling into the upper categories with cut-point $r \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ (column 1 to 3). The data observed is drawn as colored dots, where $Y_i > r$ (red dots) and $Y_i \leq r$ (blue dots).

7. Panelist-G

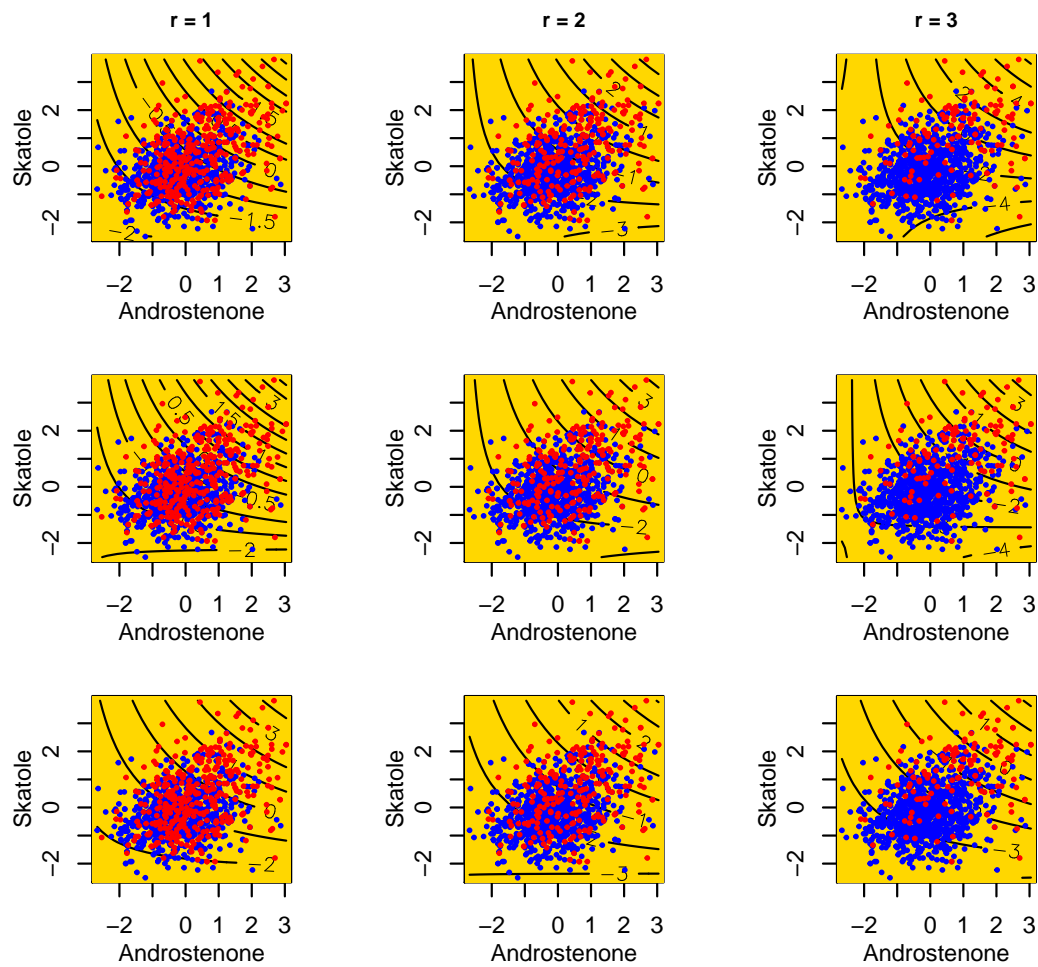


Figure S7. Fitted log-odds of sensory perception of boar taint under NPOM (upper row), SERP (middle row) and POM (lower row), having androstenone and skatole (both log-transformed, standardized), plus interaction as explanatory variables. Each column denotes the log-odds of the seventh panelist's (G) rating falling into the upper categories with cut-point $r \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ (column 1 to 3). The data observed is drawn as colored dots, where $Y_i > r$ (red dots) and $Y_i \leq r$ (blue dots).

8. Panelist-H

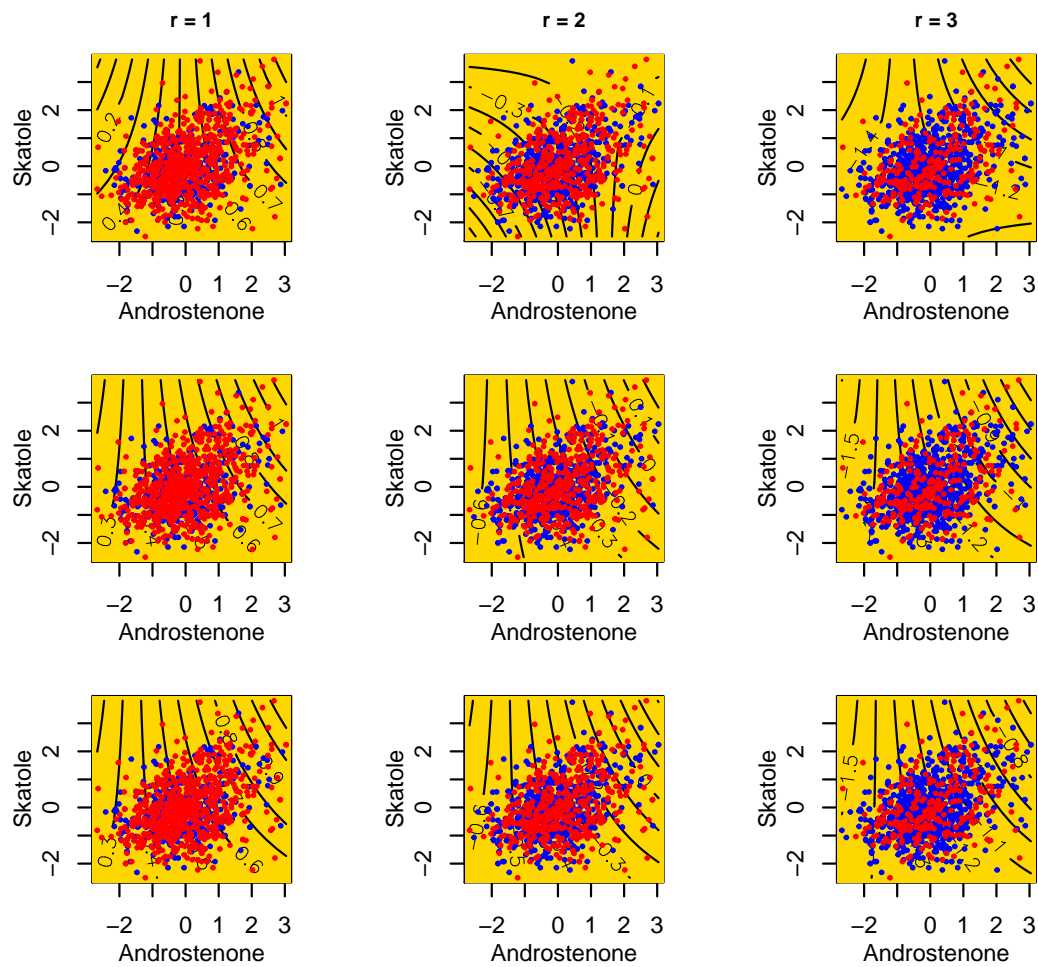


Figure S8. Fitted log-odds of sensory perception of boar taint under NPOM (upper row), SERP (middle row) and POM (lower row), having androstenone and skatole (both log-transformed, standardized), plus interaction as explanatory variables. Each column denotes the log-odds of the eighth panelist's (**H**) rating falling into the upper categories with cut-point $r \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ (column 1 to 3). The data observed is drawn as colored dots, where $Y_i > r$ (red dots) and $Y_i \leq r$ (blue dots).

Figure S9. Fitted log-odds of sensory perception of boar taint under NPOM (upper row), SERP (middle row) and POM (lower row), having androstenone and skatole (both log-transformed, standardized), plus interaction as explanatory variables. Each column denotes the log-odds of the ninth panelist's (I) rating falling into the upper categories with cut-point $r \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ (column 1 to 3). The data observed is drawn as colored dots, where $Y_i > r$ (red dots) and $Y_i \leq r$ (blue dots).

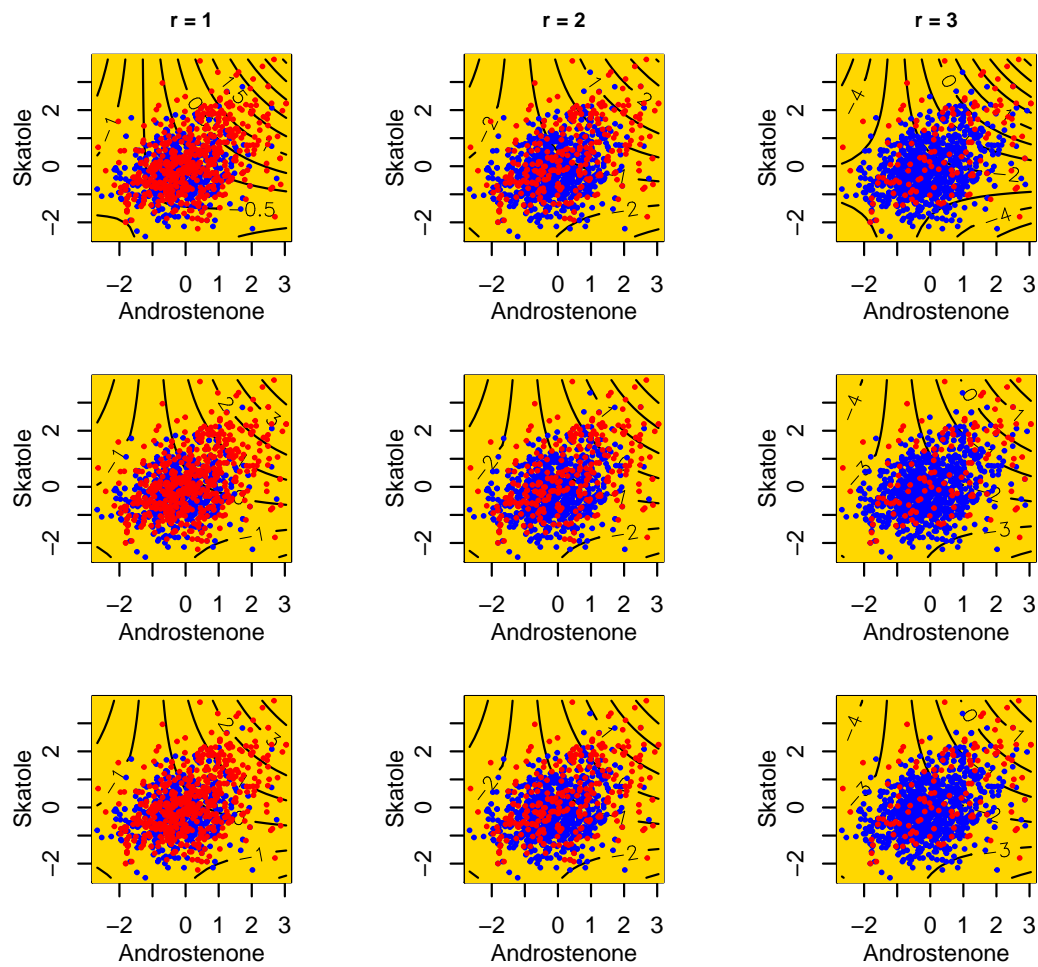
10. Panelist-J

Figure S10. Fitted log-odds of sensory perception of boar taint under NPOM (upper row), SERP (middle row) and POM (lower row), having androstenone and skatole (both log-transformed, standardized), plus interaction as explanatory variables. Each column denotes the log-odds of the tenth panelist's (J) rating falling into the upper categories with cut-point $r \in \{1, 2, 3\}$ (column 1 to 3). The data observed is drawn as colored dots, where $Y_i > r$ (red dots) and $Y_i \leq r$ (blue dots).