

Individual differences in habituation rate and behavioral volatility predict dishabituation in adults, preschoolers and infants

Supplementary Information

Anonymous CogSci submission

2025-01-27

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Model comparisons

Residual-based models

Table 1: Adults

Model	AIC	BIC
a + b	10414.85	10436.28
a only	10412.99	10430.14
b only	10394.62	10411.76

Table 2: Preschoolers

Model	AIC	BIC
a + b	1725.340	1737.949
a only	1723.331	1733.419
b only	1705.097	1715.184

Table 3: Infants

Model	AIC	BIC
a + b	268066.8	268103.9
a only	268910.3	268940.0
b only	270980.5	271010.2

Robustness check models

Table 4: Adults

Model	AIC	BIC
a + b	10414.85	10436.28
a only	10412.99	10430.14
b only	10394.62	10411.76

Table 5: Preschoolers

Model	AIC	BIC
a + b	1725.340	1737.949
a only	1723.331	1733.419
b only	1705.097	1715.184

Table 6: Infants

Model	AIC	BIC
a + b	268066.8	268103.9
a only	268910.3	268940.0
b only	270980.5	271010.2

Correlations between measures and predictors

Below are the correlation matrices for all predictors and the two operationalizations of dishabituation. Specifically, **resid_diff** represents the residual-based dishabituation, and **log_diff** is the difference score between the log-transformed looking time at the dishabituation trial and the last habituation trial. The numbers in the matrices are Pearson's correlation coefficients, and blank cells indicate nonsignificant correlations.

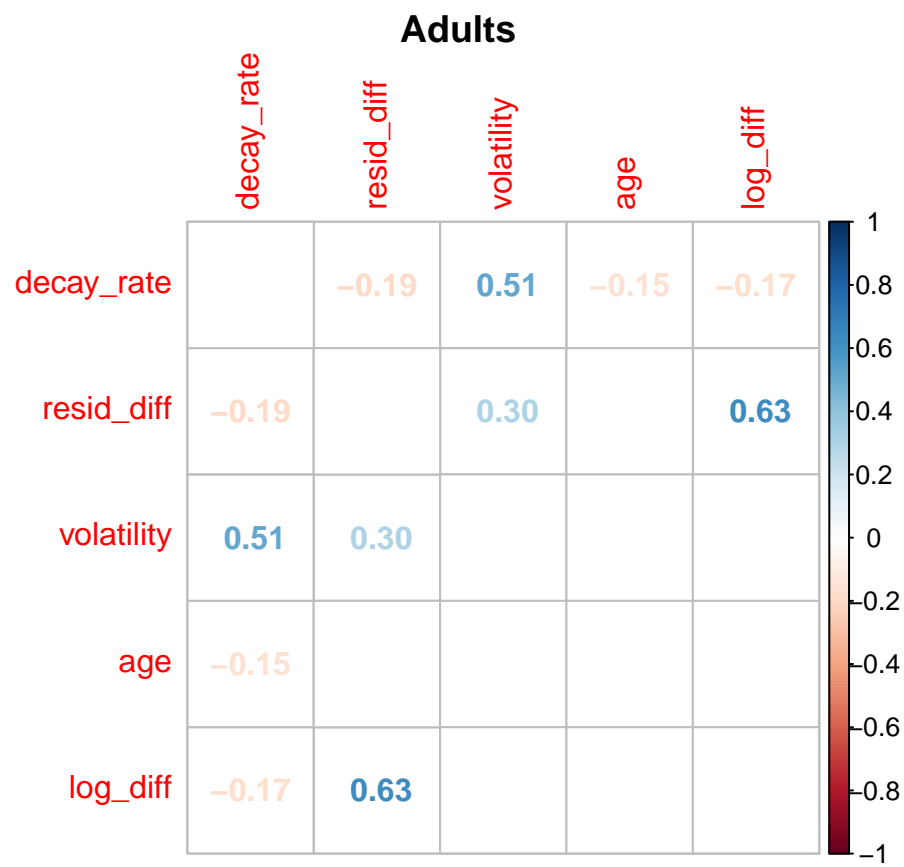


Figure 1: Correlational matrix for adults.

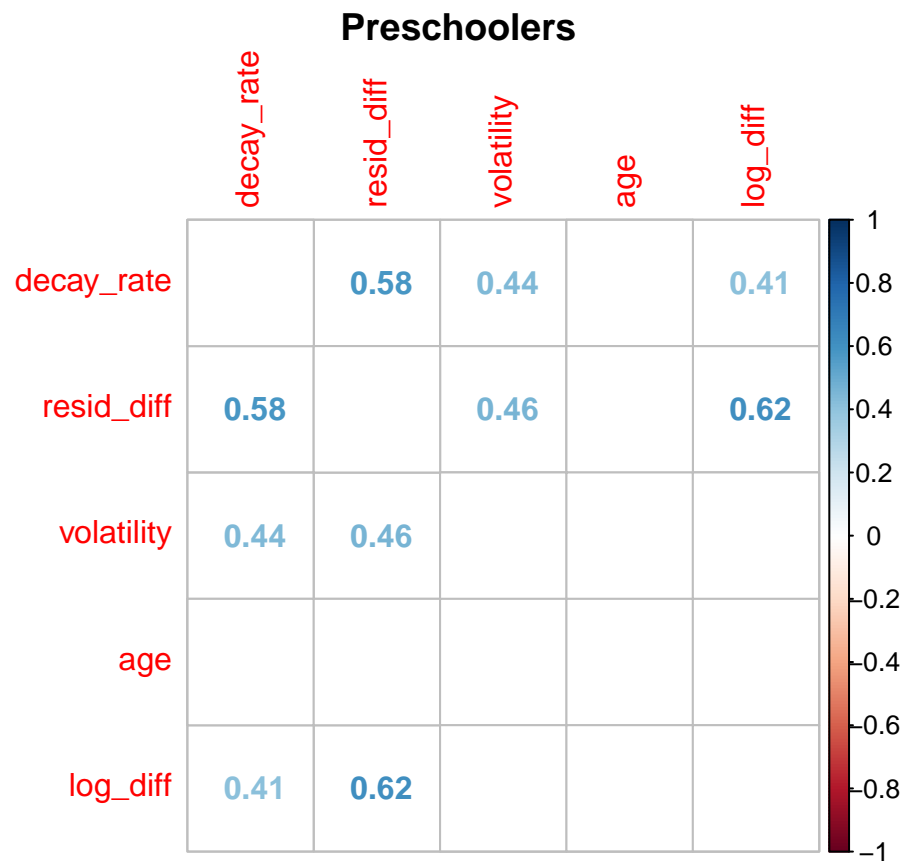


Figure 2: Correlational matrix for preschoolers.

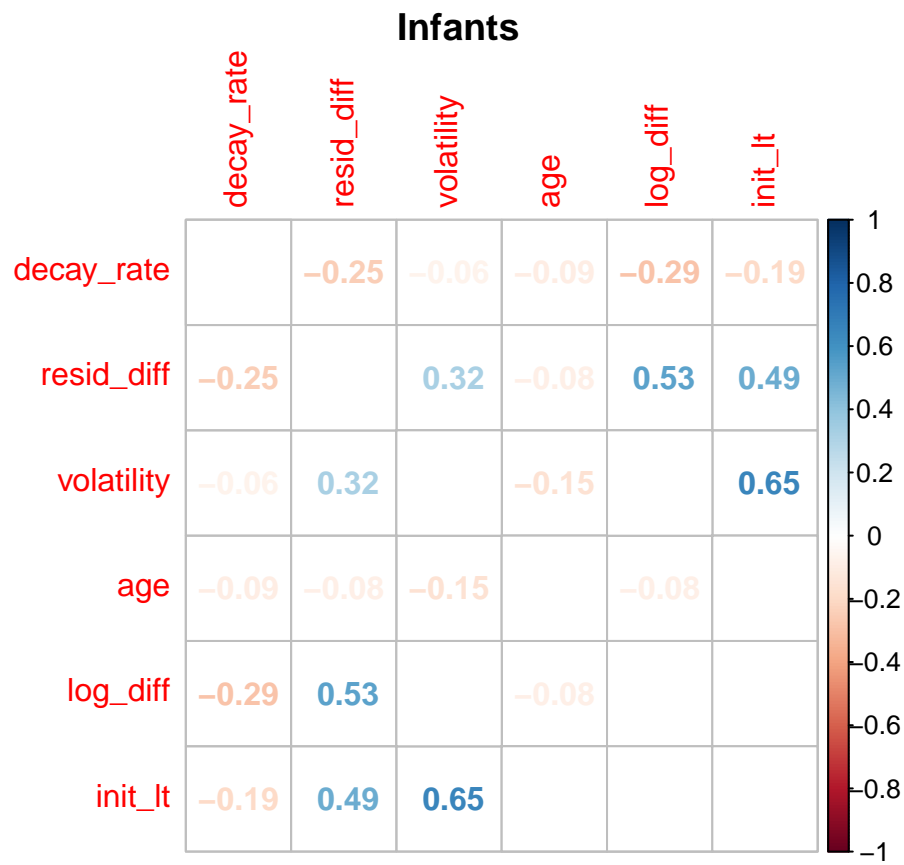


Figure 3: Correlational matrix for infants.