

Supplementary information for “Attention to conversational referents predicts word
learning in young children”

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Supplemental Results

Here we report results from the permissive exclusion criterion for novel and familiar test trials. For each participant, novel and familiar test trials were independently included under the permissive criterion if there were more than 2/8 trials for which $> 50\%$ of time-points had valid eye-tracking data. (The strict criterion required 4/8 trials with $> 80\%$ valid data).

The basic referential looking prediction model is given in Table S1. Figure S1 shows correlations between age and word learning and referential looking and word learning. For the mediation analysis, age was a significant predictor ($\beta = .037, p < .001$), but when the composite referential looking measure was added to the model, it became non-significant ($\beta = .009, p = .42$).

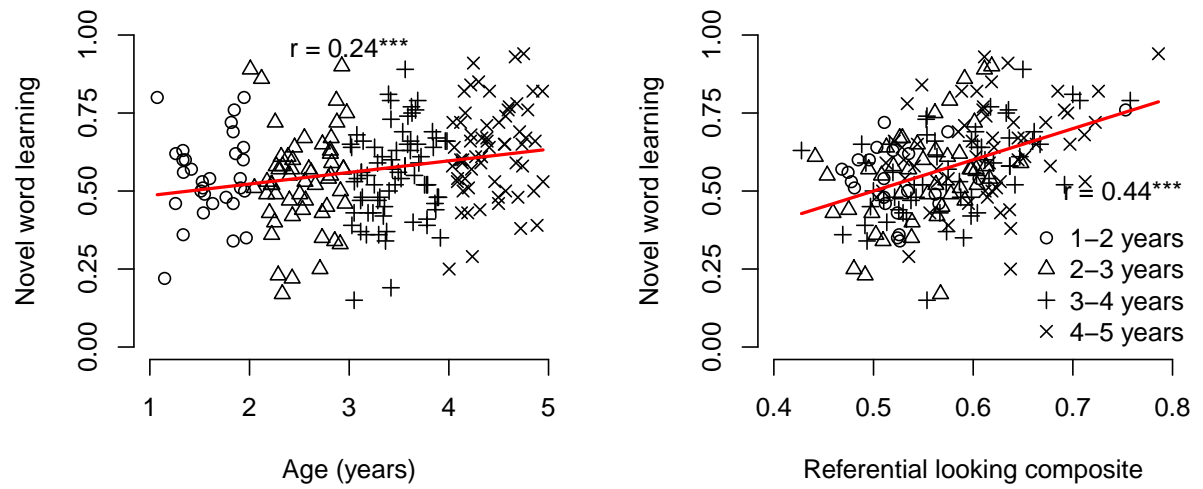


Figure 1. Permissive exclusion criterion version of Figure 4 in main text. The relationship between novel word learning and age (left) and between novel word learning and referential looking (right). Markers show participants in different age groups; lines are best-fit lines from a simple linear regression. Significance values are marked with *** for $p < .001$.

Predictor	Estimate	Std. Error	<i>t</i> value	<i>p</i> value	
Baseline	0.01	0.14	0.07	0.95	
Name 1	0.17	0.13	1.38	0.17	
Look	0.23	0.11	2.09	0.04	*
Name 2	-0.03	0.09	-.31	0.76	
Reach	0.31	0.09	3.33	0.001	**
Point of contact	0.08	0.08	1.03	0.31	

Table 1

*Permissive exclusion criterion version of Table 1 in main text. Coefficients along with standard error and significance information for a simple least squares regression predicting novel word learning based on looking time to the object during the baseline, name 1, look, name 2, reach, and point-of-contact portions of the movie (intercept omitted). . indicates $p < .1$, * indicates $p < .05$, and ** indicates $p < .01$.*