

# Supplemental Analysis

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In the current study (removed for blinding) we chose the Bayesian approach to compare different non-nested models for which model including caregiver behaviors best predicts children's gains in processing speed (reaction time, RT) and vocabulary size (measured using the MacArthur Inventarios del Desarrollo de Habilidades Comunicativas, CDI). This approach allowed us to compare the predictive power of different models against each other and quantify these differences. Thus, we could examine whether all predictors lead to similar findings or if they diverge.

In contrast to the Bayesian model comparison, standard frequentist regression models require nested models for comparison. This document includes exploratory analyses to illustrate model comparisons using a frequentist approach.

For each dependent variables of RT and CDI, we tested if models with each of the predictors of AWC, labels, or gestures performed better than the baseline model (with covariates of SES and children's earlier language skills). We compared them in the following manner:

- 1) Baseline (child covariates only) vs. Model 1 (caregiver AWC)
- 2) Baseline (child covariates only) vs. Model 2 (caregiver referential labels)
- 3) Baseline (child covariates only) vs. Model 3 (caregiver referential gestures)

## Standard Hierarchical Regression

### Comparing models - RT

For RT, none of the models with the predictors (models 2, 3, and 4) added significant variance above the covariates (model 1). This finding is different from what we are able to see with the Bayesian comparisons, where we found that either models with labels or AWC seem to perform better than the baseline model.

```
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Model 1: rt_25m ~ ses_18m + rt_18m
## Model 2: rt_25m ~ ses_18m + rt_18m + awc_phr_18m
##   Res.Df    RSS Df Sum of Sq    F Pr(>F)
## 1      39 1098966
## 2      38 1051057   1      47909 1.7321 0.196
```

```
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Model 1: rt_25m ~ ses_18m + rt_18m
## Model 2: rt_25m ~ ses_18m + rt_18m + labels
##   Res.Df    RSS Df Sum of Sq    F Pr(>F)
## 1      39 1098966
## 2      38 1034250  1      64717 2.3778 0.1314
```

```
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Model 1: rt_25m ~ ses_18m + rt_18m
## Model 2: rt_25m ~ ses_18m + rt_18m + gestures
##   Res.Df    RSS Df Sum of Sq    F Pr(>F)
## 1      39 1098966
## 2      38 1095485  1      3481.1 0.1208 0.7301
```

## Regression table - RT

```
##
## =====
##                               Dependent variable:
## -----
##                               25m Spanish Language Processing Speed (RT)
##                               (1)          (2)          (3)          (4)
## -----
## 18m SES                      -29.065          -27.980          -27.661          -29.786
##                               (26.371)         (26.140)         (25.933)         (26.754)
##
## 18m RT                       50.441.          47.561.          52.711*          50.869.
##                               (26.371)         (26.218)         (25.959)         (26.701)
##
## 18m AWC                      -34.312
##                               (26.071)
##
## 18m Labels                    -39.828
##                               (25.829)
##
## 18m Gestures                  -9.249
##                               (26.616)
##
## Constant                    850.680***          850.680***          850.680***          850.680***
##                               (25.902)         (25.662)         (25.456)         (26.199)
## -----
## Observations                  42          42          42          42
## R2                            0.103          0.142          0.156          0.106
## Adjusted R2                   0.057          0.074          0.089          0.035
## Residual Std. Error 167.865 (df = 39) 166.311 (df = 38) 164.976 (df = 38) 169.790 (df = 38)
## F Statistic                2.235 (df = 2; 39) 2.095 (df = 3; 38) 2.335. (df = 3; 38) 1.497 (df = 3; 38)
## =====
## Note:                        .p<0.1; *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001
```

## Comparing models - CDI

For CDI, we actually see similar findings to what we see with the model comparisons where AWC and labels significantly predicted children's vocabulary, though labels may yield more predictive power. Model 2 with AWC significantly added 11.6% additional variance above the baseline model, and Model 3 with labels significantly added 16.7% additional variance to the baseline model.

```
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Model 1: cdi_25m ~ ses_18m + cdi_18m
## Model 2: cdi_25m ~ ses_18m + cdi_18m + awc_phr_18m
##   Res.Df    RSS Df Sum of Sq    F Pr(>F)
## 1      34 898037
## 2      33 768018  1    130019 5.5866 0.02414 *
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Model 1: cdi_25m ~ ses_18m + cdi_18m
## Model 2: cdi_25m ~ ses_18m + cdi_18m + labels
##   Res.Df    RSS Df Sum of Sq    F Pr(>F)
## 1      34 898037
## 2      33 710965  1    187072 8.6831 0.005854 **
## ---
## Signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

```
## Analysis of Variance Table
##
## Model 1: cdi_25m ~ ses_18m + cdi_18m
## Model 2: cdi_25m ~ ses_18m + cdi_18m + gestures
##   Res.Df    RSS Df Sum of Sq    F Pr(>F)
## 1      34 898037
## 2      33 851998  1     46039 1.7832 0.1909
```

## Regression table - CDI

```
##
## =====
##                                     Dependent variable:
## -----
##                                     25m Spanish Vocabulary Size (CDI)
##                                     (1)          (2)          (3)          (4)
## -----
## 18m SES                -18.650          -23.195          -20.289          -14.264
##                        (27.201)         (25.606)         (24.573)         (27.093)
##
## 18m CDI                77.688**         74.012**         83.697**         89.854**
##                        (27.201)         (25.581)         (24.651)         (28.394)
##
## 18m AWC                60.406*
##                        (25.557)
```

```

##
## 18m Labels                                72.342**
##                                           (24.550)
##
## 18m Gestures                                38.156
##                                           (28.573)
##
## Constant                273.649***        273.649***        273.649***        273.649***
##                        (26.718)        (25.080)        (24.131)        (26.416)
##
## -----
## Observations                37                37                37                37
## R2                        0.197                0.313                0.364                0.238
## Adjusted R2                0.150                0.251                0.306                0.169
## Residual Std. Error 162.520 (df = 34)    152.556 (df = 33)    146.780 (df = 33)    160.680 (df = 33)
## F Statistic        4.169* (df = 2; 34) 5.017** (df = 3; 33) 6.302** (df = 3; 33) 3.438* (df = 3; 33)
## =====
## Note:                *p<0.05; **p<0.01; ***p<0.001

```

Based on these findings, we believe that the Bayesian model comparisons reported in the current study provide a similar bottom line in that caregivers' use of labels are predictive of children's vocabulary, but we also gain an additional understanding in our interpretation by quantifying the relative weight of different non-nested models. Thus, we can make conclusions that assess to what extent models differ from each other. In a standard regression approach, we are limited in our ability to quantify the difference between non-nested models.