

# Characterizing North American child-directed speech by age, gender, and SES

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## CDS is...

- Linguistically distinct from ADS [1,2]
- Preferred over ADS by infants [3–5]
- Related to faster lexical processing and larger vocabularies in the first few years of life [6,7]
- Variable given a range of demographic factors [8,9]

## Current literature

- Difficult to compare across diverse studies/methods
- Short (semi-)structured sampling
  - Overestimates CDS [10]
  - Neglects non-maternal speech [11]

## Daylong recordings

- Increase ecological validity
- Focus on *all* speech instead of CDS
  - Lack of automated tools

**Our approach:** Combined North American sample with multiple demographic variables

- Child and caregiver age
- Child and caregiver gender
- Maternal age and education

## Methods

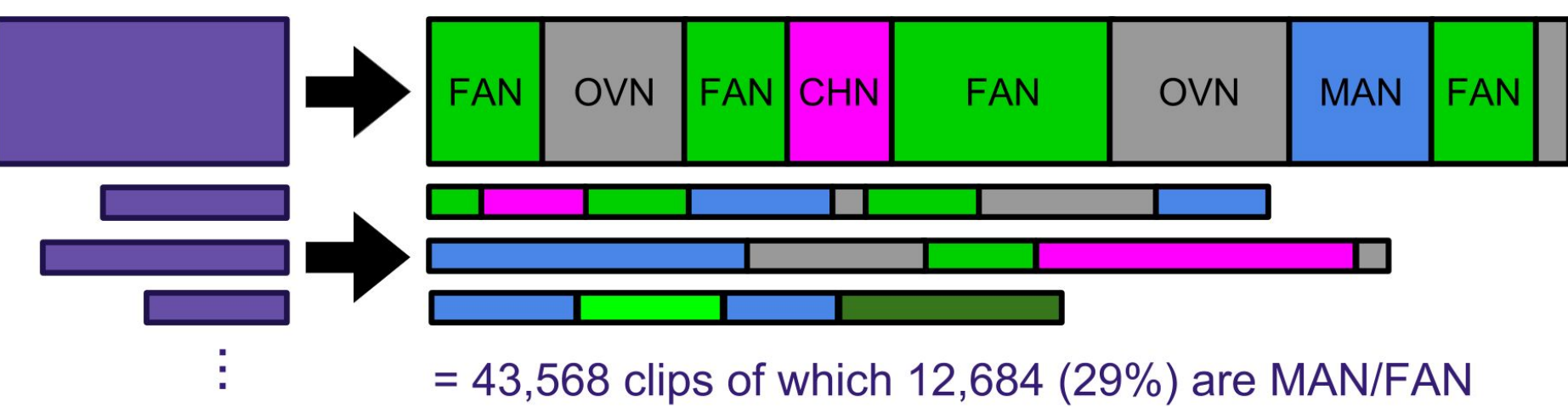
- Daylong audio from four N.A. corpora [12–16]
- 61 typically developing, Eng-speakers (29F)
- Age sampled as uniformly as possible 0–20 months

Sampled & annotated across labs with custom software [17]

Randomly select 20 LENA conversational blocks, requiring each to have 10+ utterances, at least two of which are classified as nearby adult speech (MAN or FAN).

1,220 conv. blocks

Split each block into its component LENA speaker-tagged audio clips.



Three coders annotate each MAN/FAN clip for gender (male/female/junk) and addressee (child-directed/adult-directed/junk). We analyze the majority code from these annotations.

	FEM	FEM	FEM	FEM	FEM	JNK
coder 1	CDS	CDS	CDS	ADS	ADS	JNK
coder 2	CDS	CDS	CDS	ADS	MAL	FEM
coder 3	CDS	CDS	CDS	ADS	JNK	JNK
majority	CDS	CDS	CDS	ADS	NMJ	JNK

= 9,599 verified MAN/FAN clips after outlier exclusion

## Data Analysis

### Three measures

- CDS quantity (minutes per hour)
- ADS quantity (minutes per hour)
- Proportion CDS ( $\frac{\text{CDS}}{\text{CDS} + \text{ADS}}$ )

### Mixed-effects linear regressions with

- (a) all speakers pooled together for each child
- (b) male and female speakers separated for each child

### Exploratory; only include predictors that improve fit.

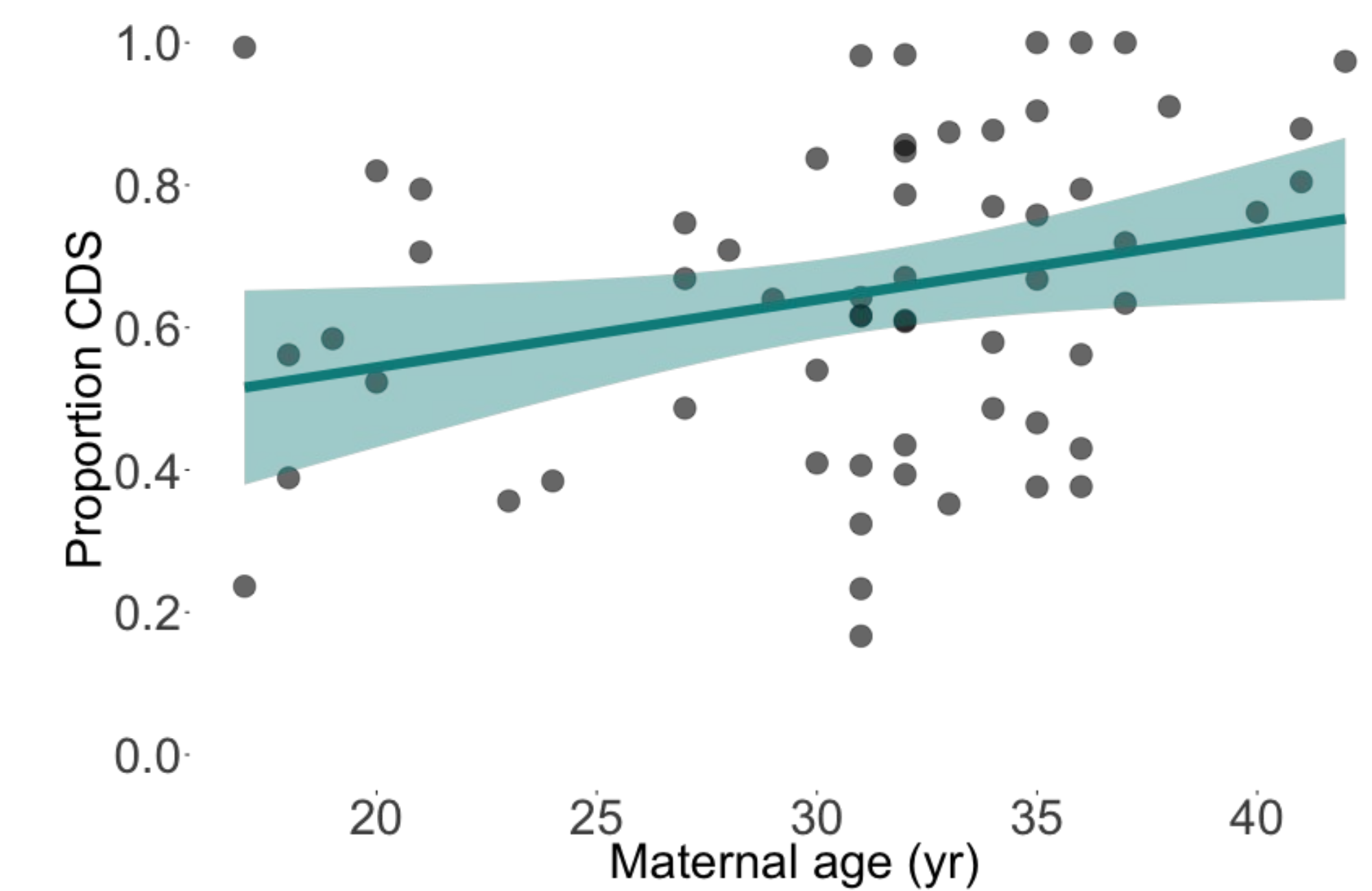
Child age (0–20 mo; M=10.8) and gender (M/F), maternal age (17–42 yr; M=30.9) and education (no-BA/BA/AD), and number of older siblings (0–4; M=0.79)

## CDS proportion: M=.65(.22)

Pooled speakers:

**Child age:** each month +2.7% CDS ( $SE = .005, t = 5.5$ )

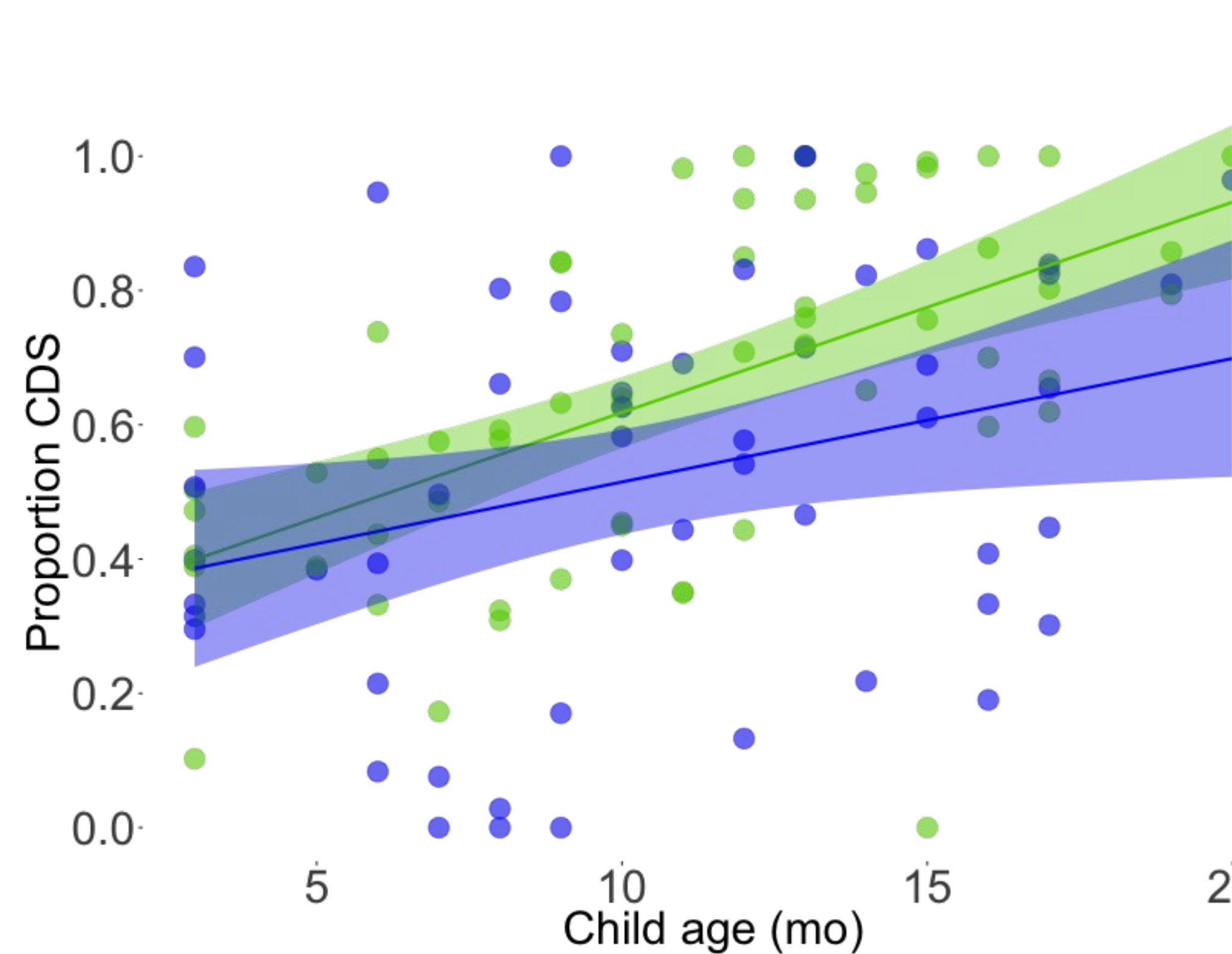
**Maternal age:** each year +.9% CDS ( $SE = .004, t = 2.5$ )



By speaker gender:

**Speaker gender:** women +10% CDS vs. men ( $\beta = -.1, SE = .04, t = -2.5$ )

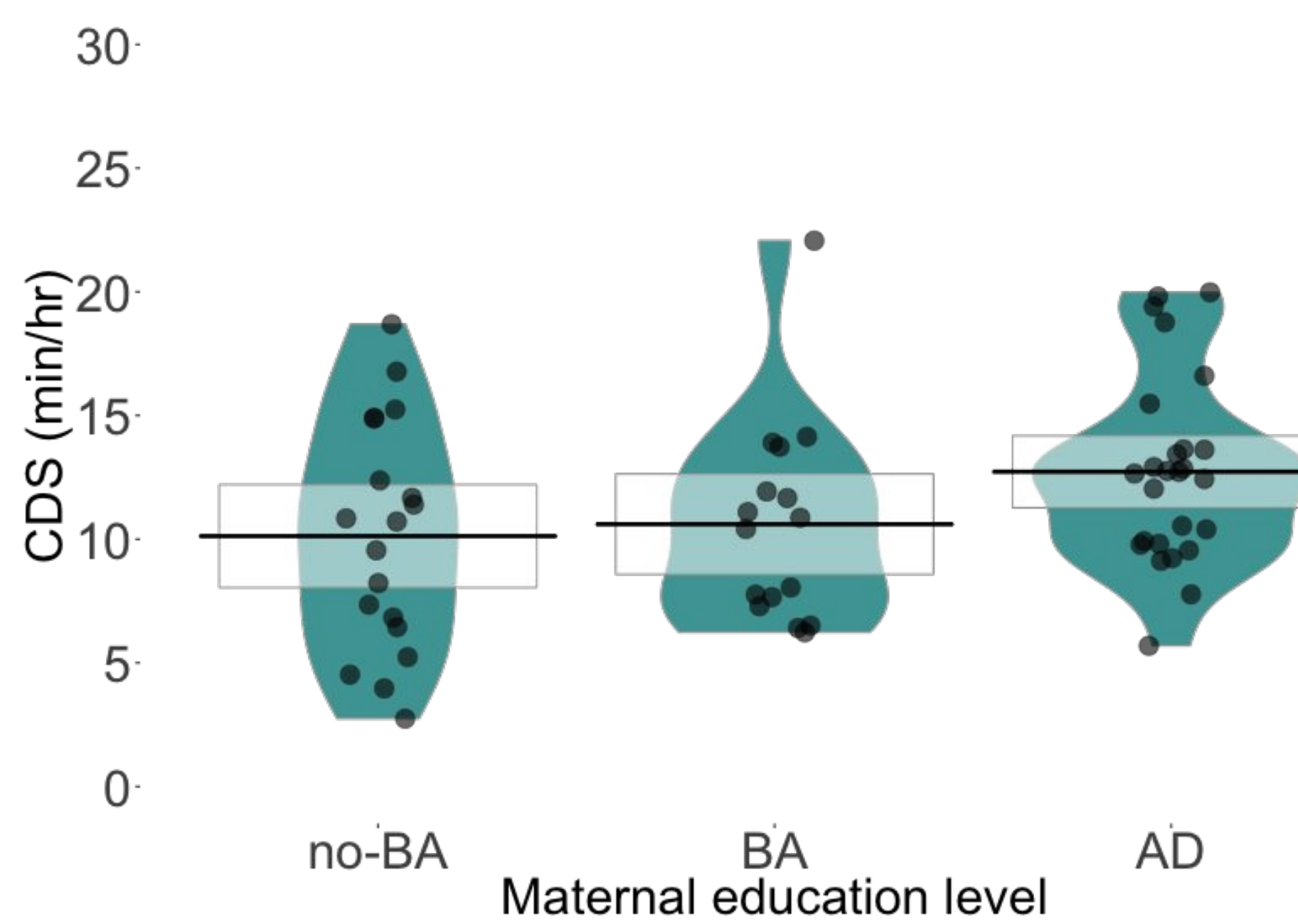
**Child age:** each month +2.5% CDS ( $SE = .005, t = 4.9$ )



## CDS Quantity: M=11.36(4.24) min/hr

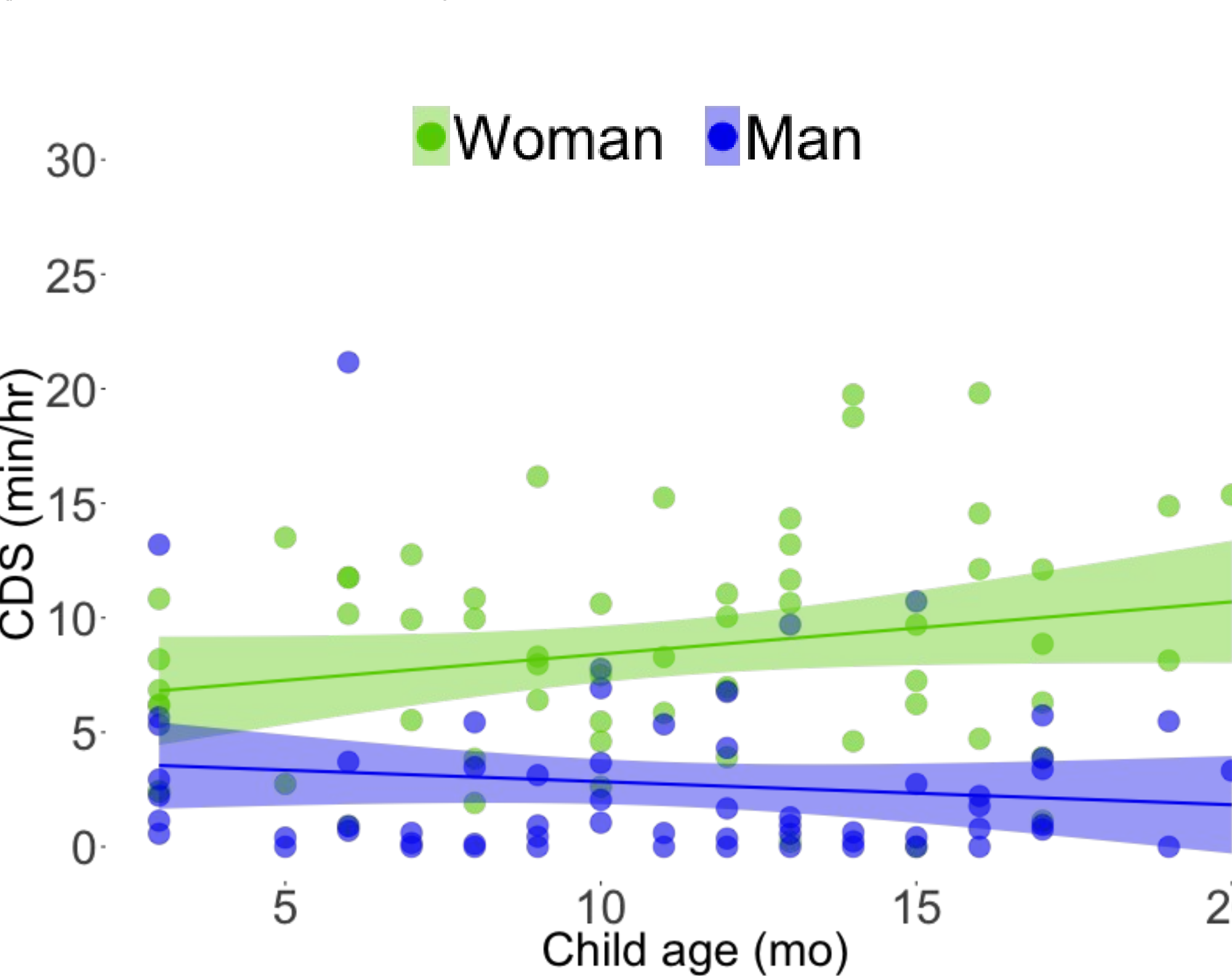
Pooled speakers:

**Maternal education:** each level +1.3 min/hr CDS ( $SE = .6, t = 2.2$ )



By speaker gender:

**Speaker gender:** women x3 CDS vs. men ( $\beta = -.54, SE = .8, t = -6.6$ )

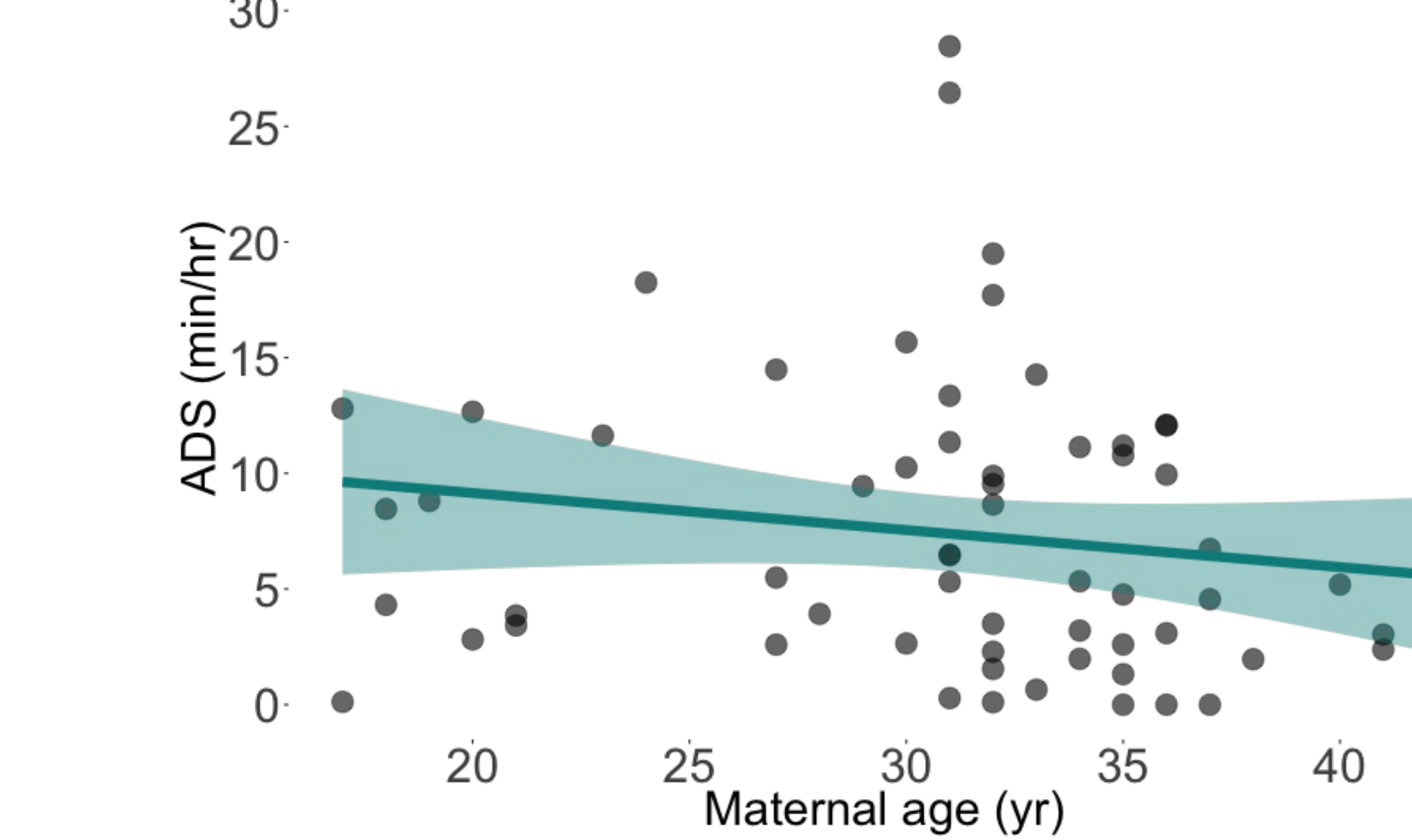


## ADS Quantity: M=7.34(6.4) min/hr

Pooled speakers:

**Child age:** each month -.74 min/hr ADS ( $SE = .2, t = -4.7$ )

**Maternal age:** each year -.27 min/hr ADS ( $SE = .1, t = -1.9$ )

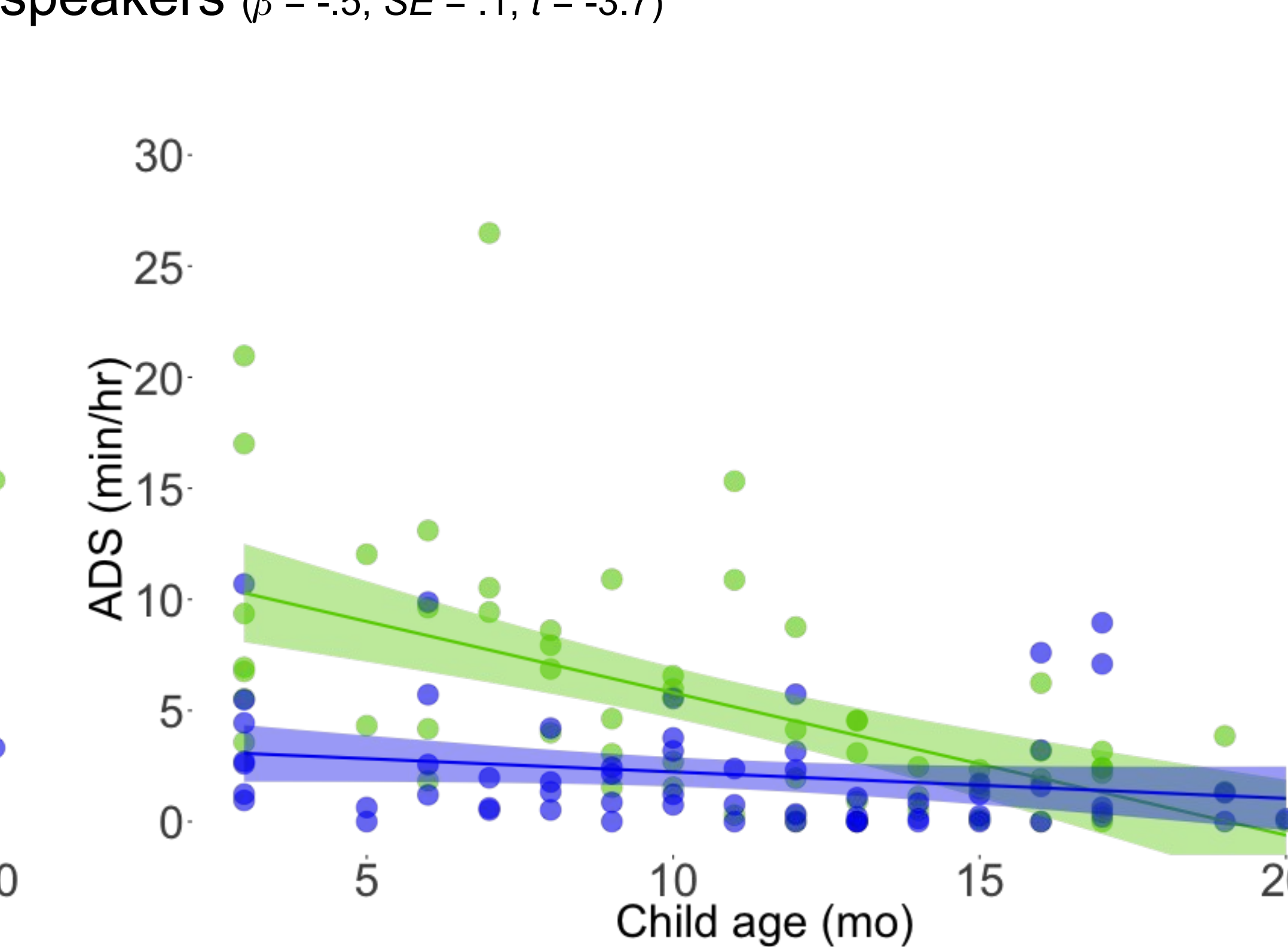


By speaker gender:

**Speaker gender:** women x2 ADS vs. men ( $\beta = -2.8, SE = .7, t = -4.1$ )

**Child age:** each month -.64 min/hr of ADS ( $SE = .1, t = -6.3$ )

**Child age \* speaker gender:** age effect is smaller for male speakers ( $\beta = -.5, SE = .1, t = -3.7$ )



## Conclusions

- **Children hear more speech from women**, now we quantify it! Speaker gender effects outpace all others >> implications for models of linguistic input
- **ADS decreases with age**. CDS estimates are similar to others' but ADS decrease is novel >> children's increasing independence on speech input?
- **SES effects are comparatively small** in these data but are otherwise in-line with previous work. We find no evidence of child gender effects

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(see handout for references)



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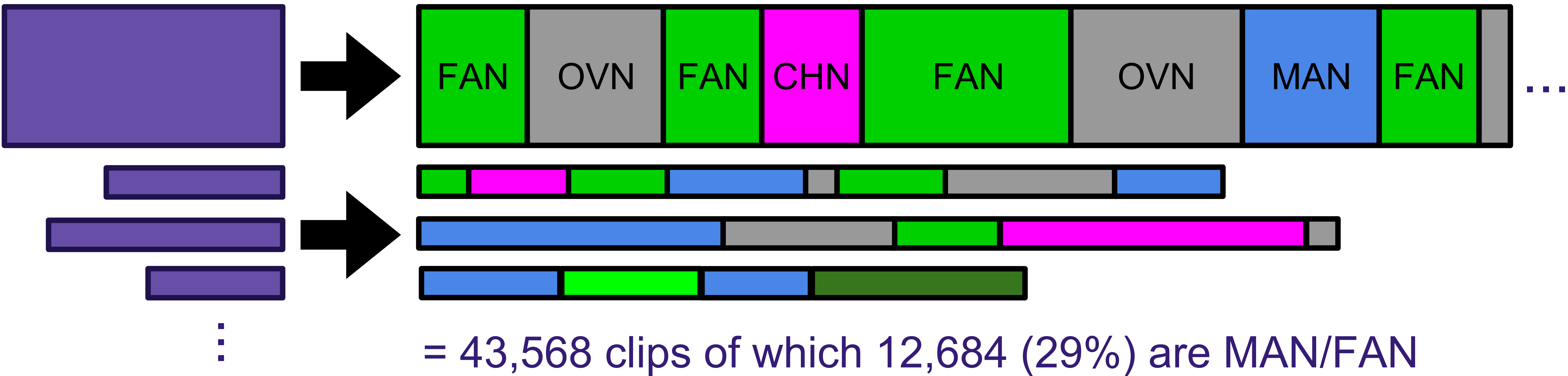
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coder 2	FEM CDS	FEM CDS	FEM CDS	FEM ADS	MAL ADS	FEM CDS
coder 3	FEM CDS	FEM CDS	FEM CDS	MAL ADS	JNK JNK	JNK JNK
majority	FEM CDS	FEM CDS	FEM CDS	FEM ADS	NMJ ADS	JNK JNK

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