

Supplementary File I for Bursty, irregular speech input to children predicts vocabulary size

Margaret Cychosz¹, Rachel R. Romeo^{2,3}, Jan R. Edwards², and Rochelle Newman²

¹Department of Linguistics, University of California, Los Angeles

²Department of Hearing and Speech Sciences, University of Maryland, College Park

³Department of Human Development and Quantitative Methodology, University of Maryland-College Park

Language backgrounds of children

Table 1

Language of exposure in the home environment

	Number of Children
Mono-lingual/dialectal American English	208
American English + 1 additional language or dialect	
African-American English	24
Cape Verdean Creole	2
Catalan	1
German	1
Greek	2
Haitian Creole	6
Mandarin	3
Russian	1
Spanish	15
Language/dialect not provided	29

Relationships between race and SES**Relationships between ethnicity and SES**

Table 2

Relationships between race and SES. N(% of total sample)

Race	< h.s.	G.E.D. or h.s. diploma	assoc. degree, some college, or trade school	college	grad. degree
American Indian	0	1(0.37)	0	0	0
Asian	0	0	0	2(0.73)	1(0.37)
Asian & white	0	0	0	1(0.37)	1(0.37)
Black	6(2.2)	21(7.69)	11(4.03)	6(2.2)	7(2.56)
More than 1 race (unspecified)	0	1(0.37)	0	3(1.1)	3(1.1)
Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	0	0	0	1(0.37)	0
Other	0	0	0	0	1(0.37)
white	2(0.73)	4(1.47)	27(9.89)	79(28.94)	94(34.43)
Black & white	0	1(0.37)	0	0	0

Combined race & SES information unavailable for 19 children.

Table 3

Relationships between ethnicity and SES. N(% of total sample)

Ethnicity	< h.s.	G.E.D. or h.s. diploma	assoc. degree, some college, or trade school	college	grad. degree
Hispanic	3(1.06)	10(3.55)	6(2.13)	7(2.48)	6(2.13)
Not Hispanic	7(2.48)	24(8.51)	34(12.06)	86(30.5)	99(35.11)

Combined ethnicity & SES information unavailable for 10 children.