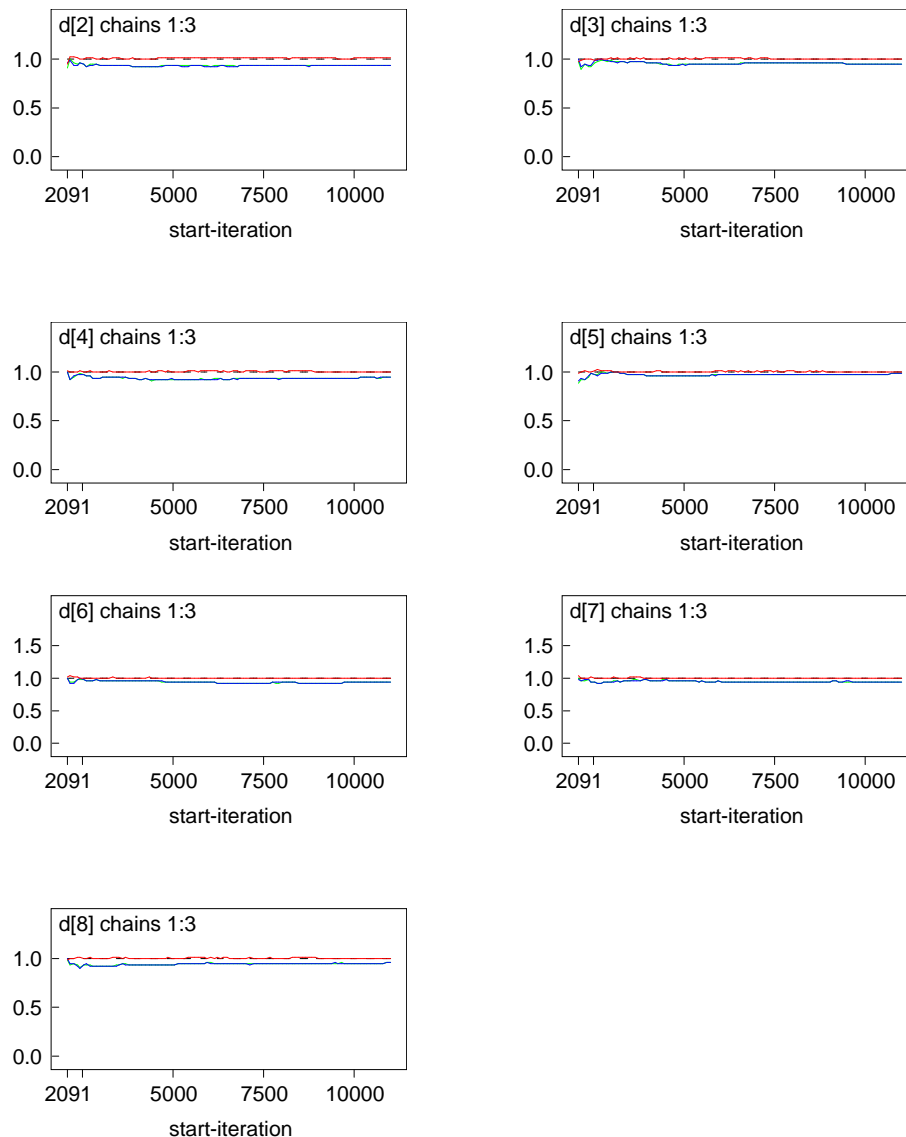


Supplemental Material S7. Assessment of model convergence.

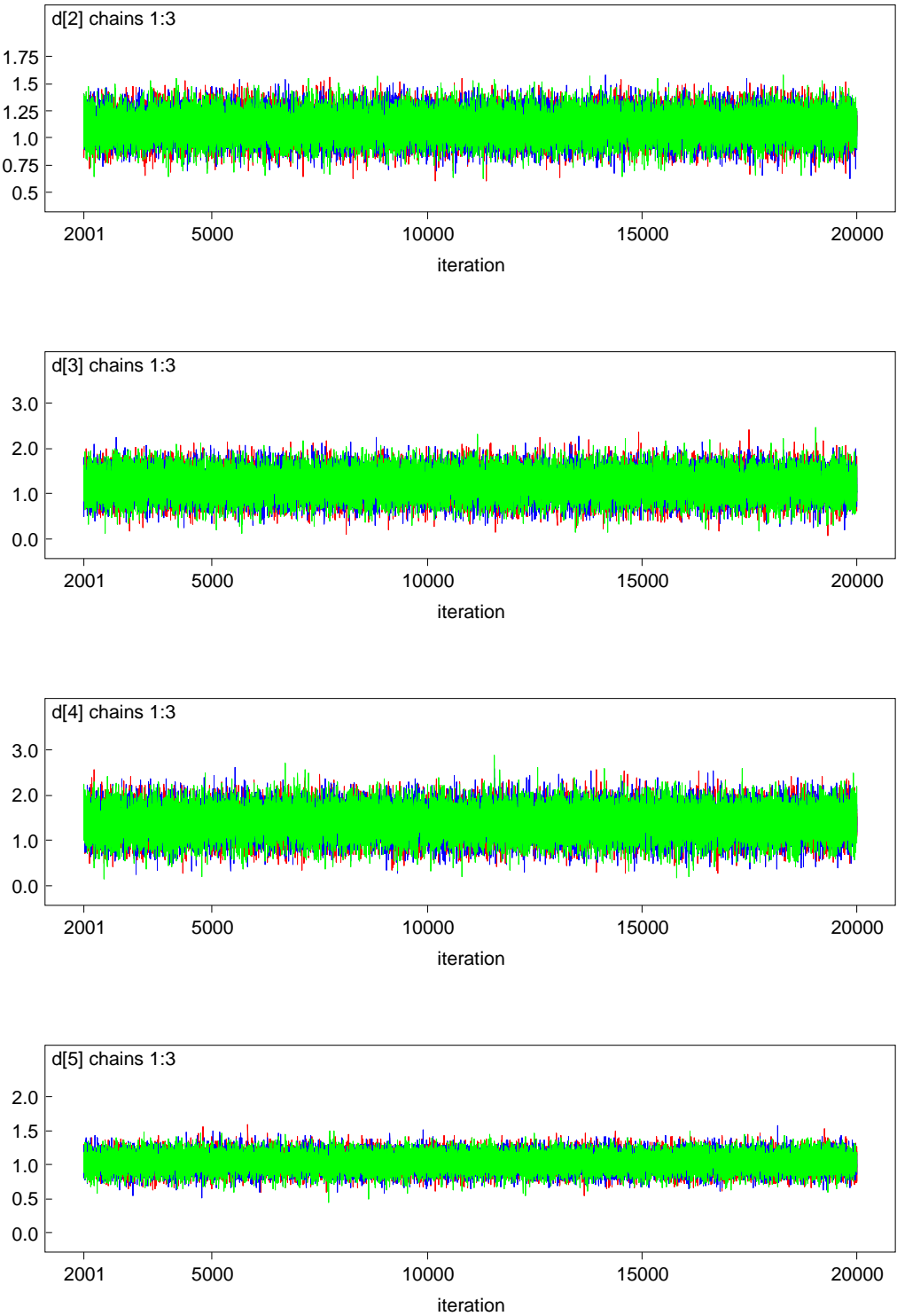
In the following plots, d[2] represents the relative effects of the condition with single talker compared to the no-training control; d[3] represents the relative effects of the condition with two talkers compared to the no-training control; d[4] represents the relative effects of the condition with three talkers compared to the no-training control; d[5] represents the relative effects of the condition with four talkers compared to the no-training control; d[6] represents the relative effects of the condition with five talkers compared to the no-training control; d[7] represents the relative effects of the condition with six talkers compared to the no-training control; d[8] represents the relative effects of the condition with thirty talkers compared to the no-training control; sd represents the between-study standard deviation.

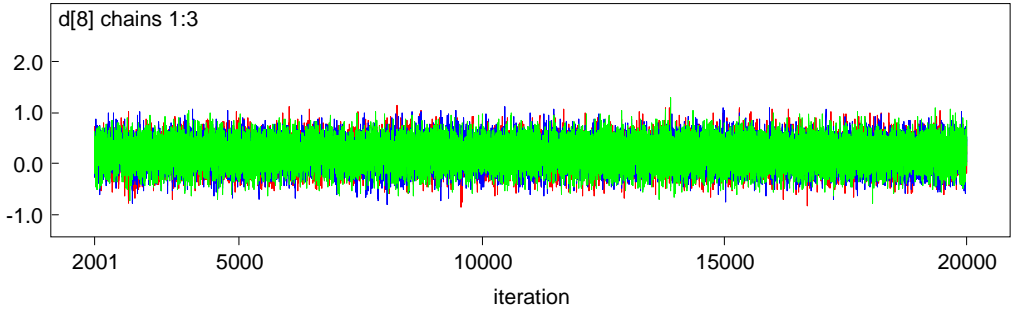
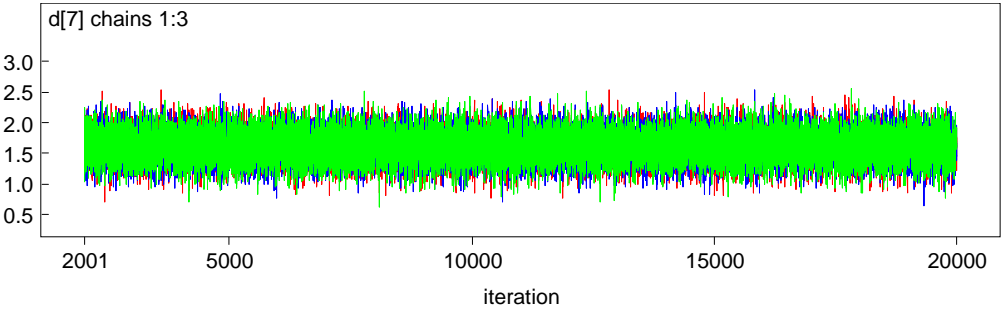
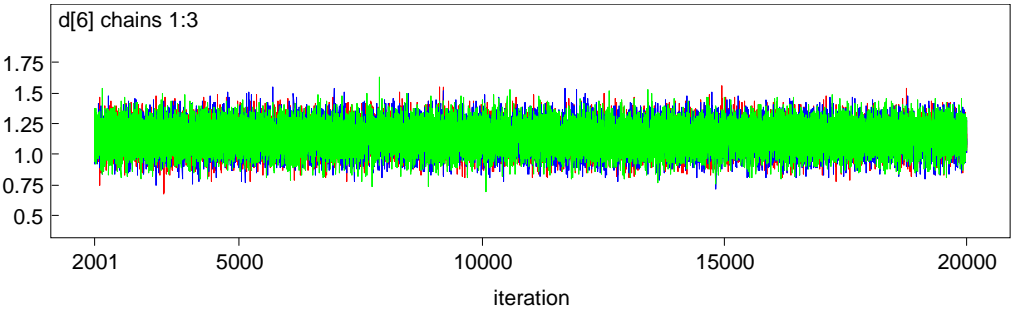
7.1 Fixed-effects model

Gelman-Rubin statistics

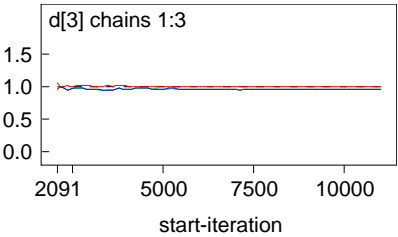
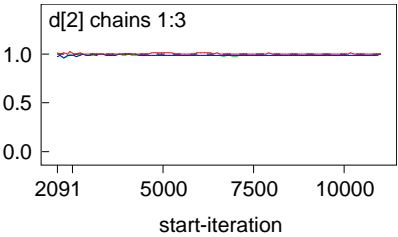


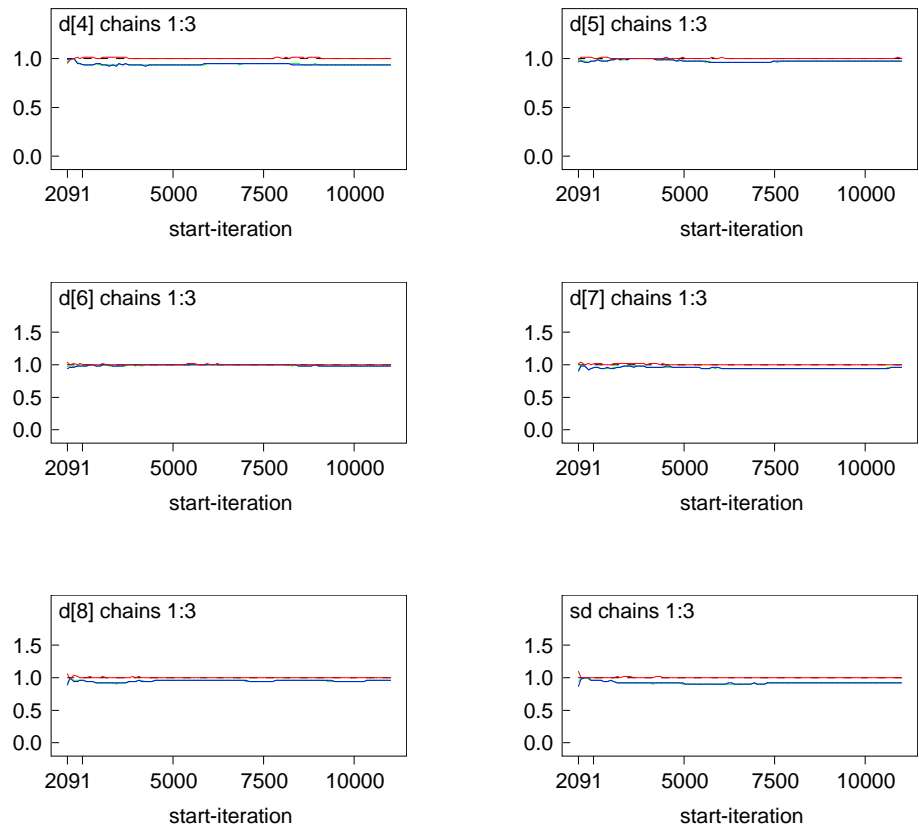
Trace plots



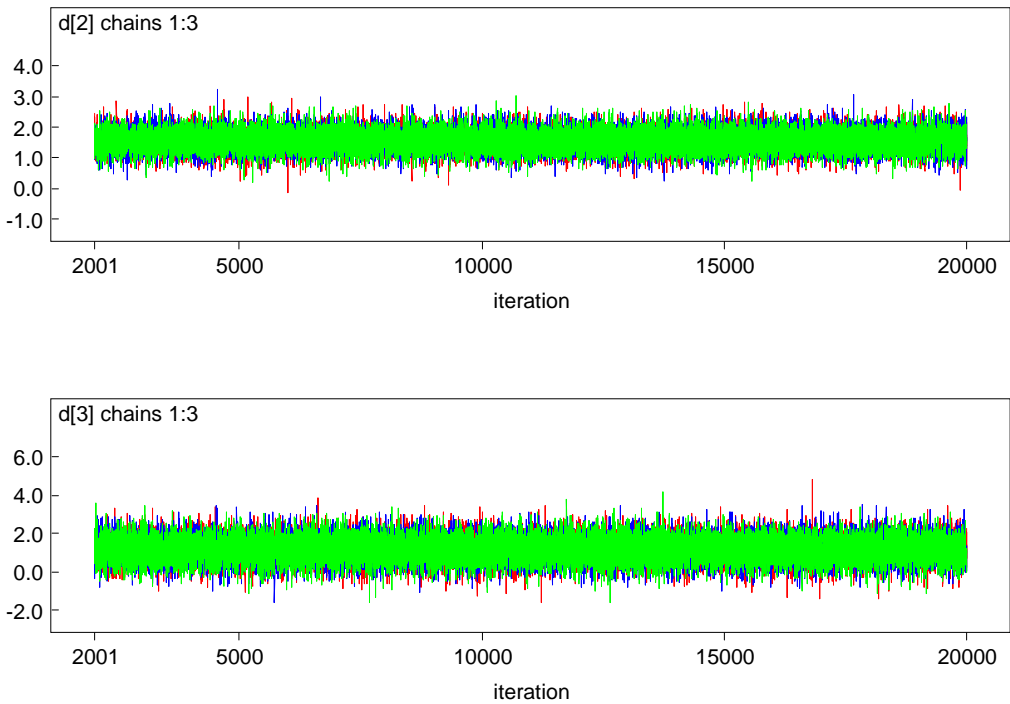


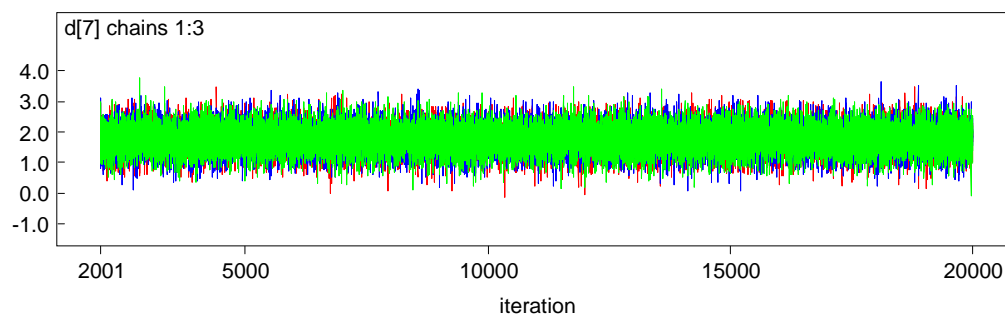
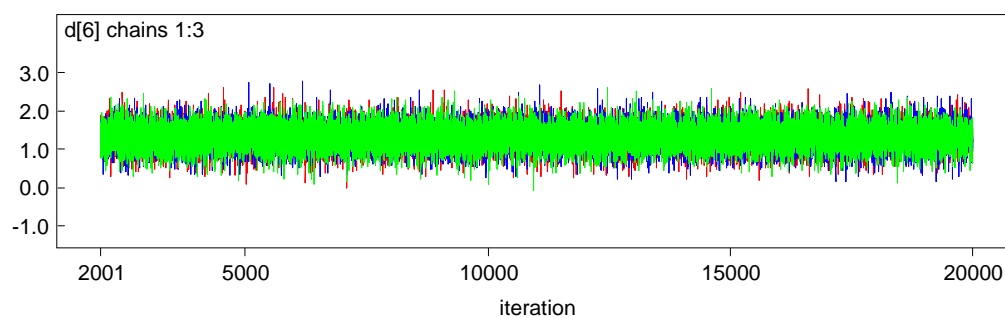
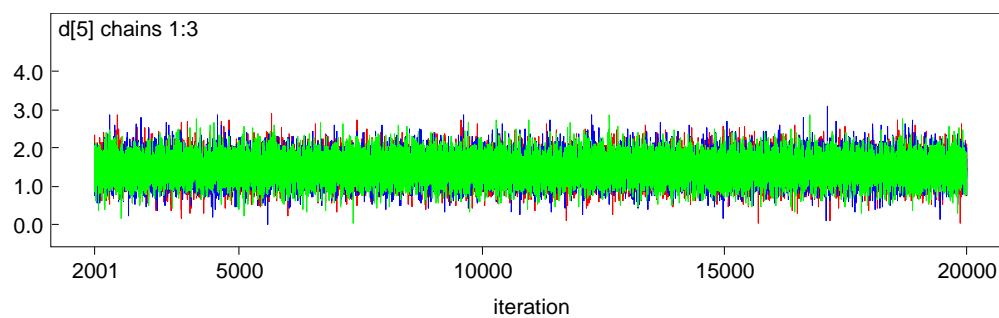
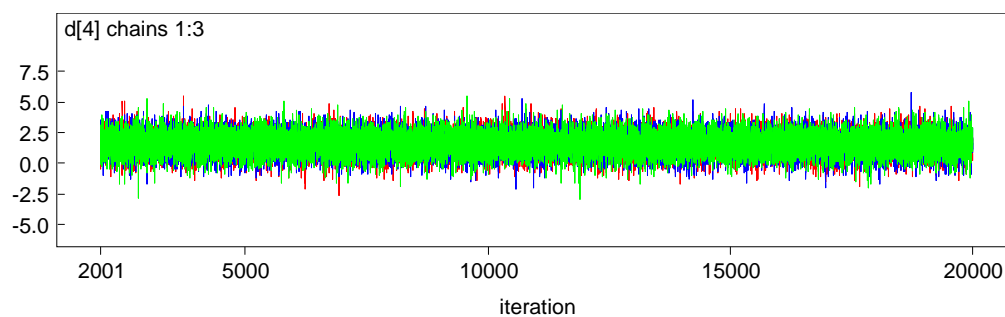
2. Random-effects model
Gelman-Rubin statistics

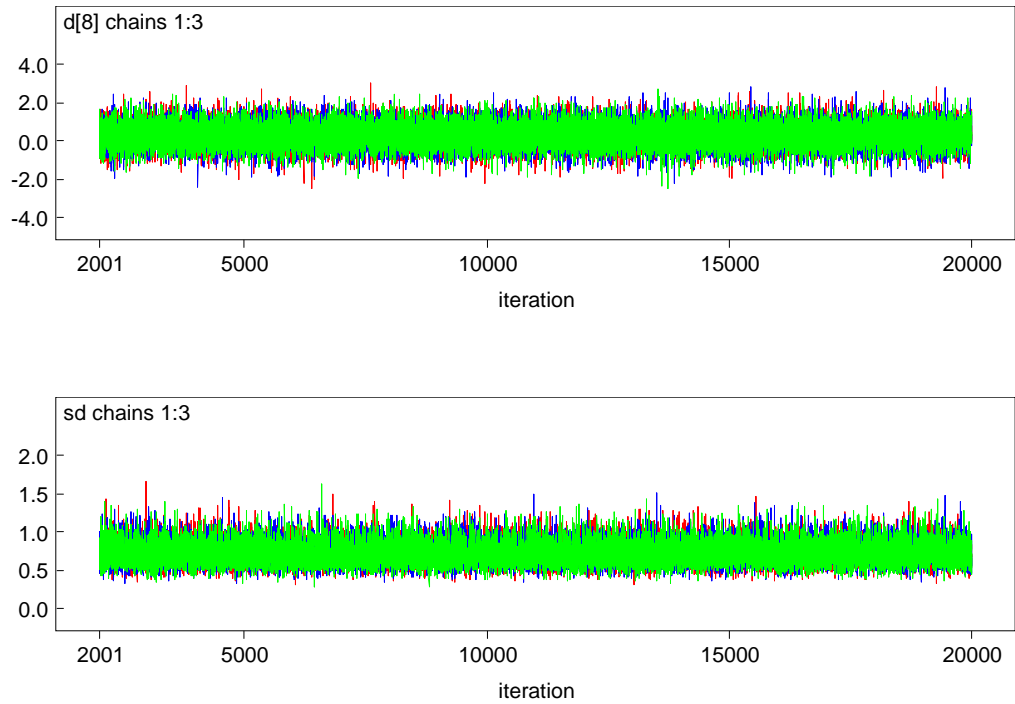




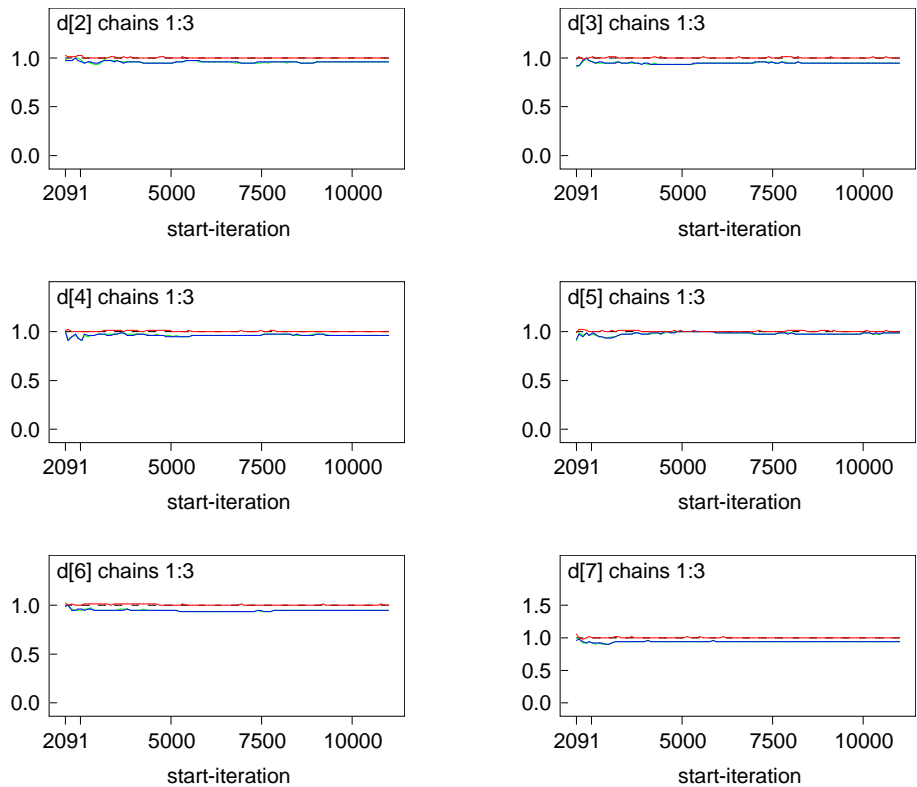
Trace plots

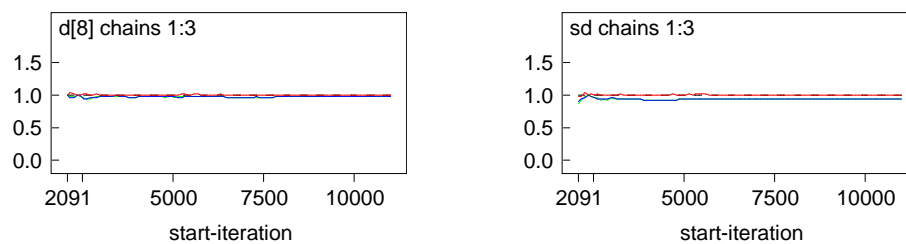




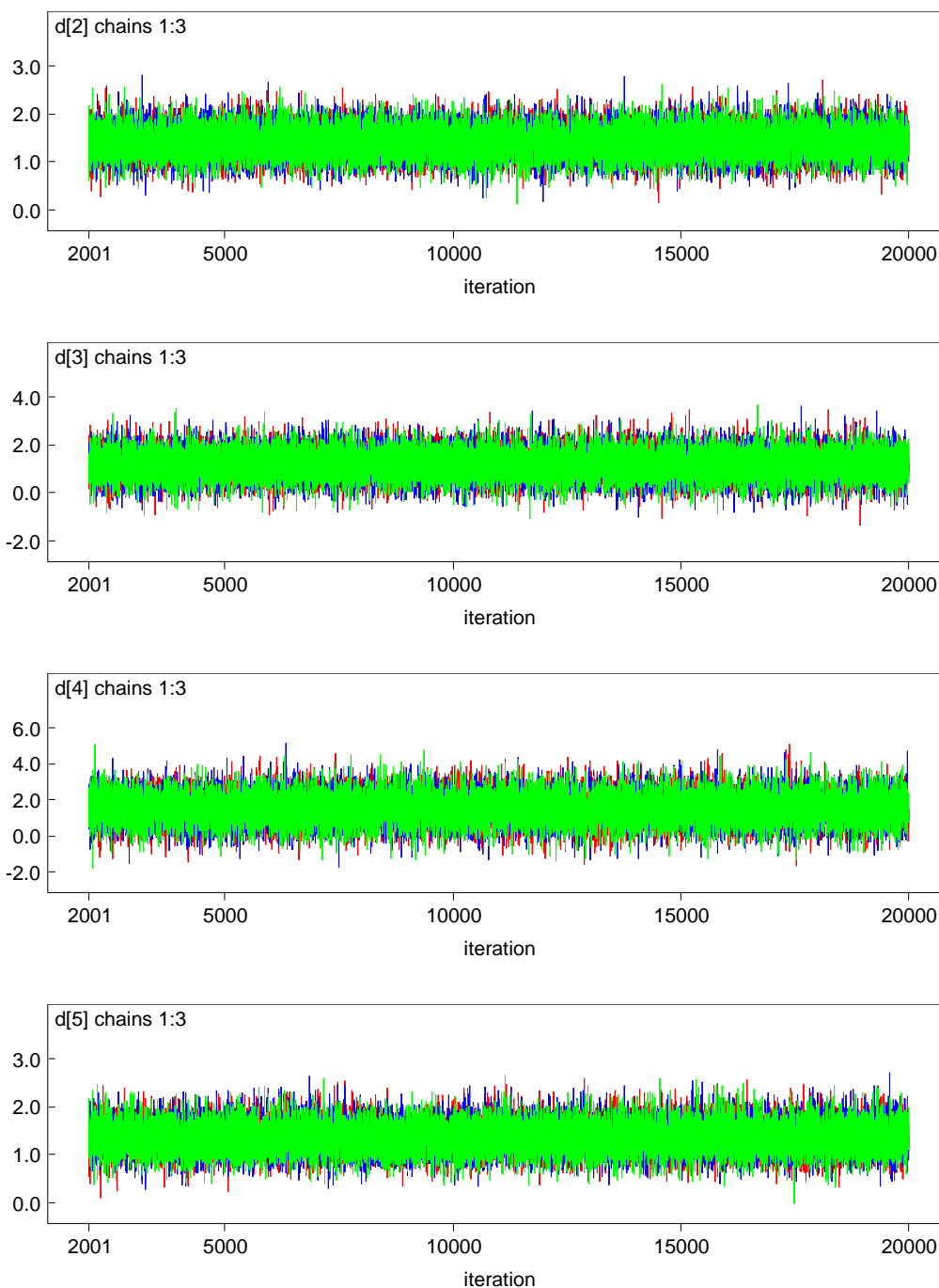


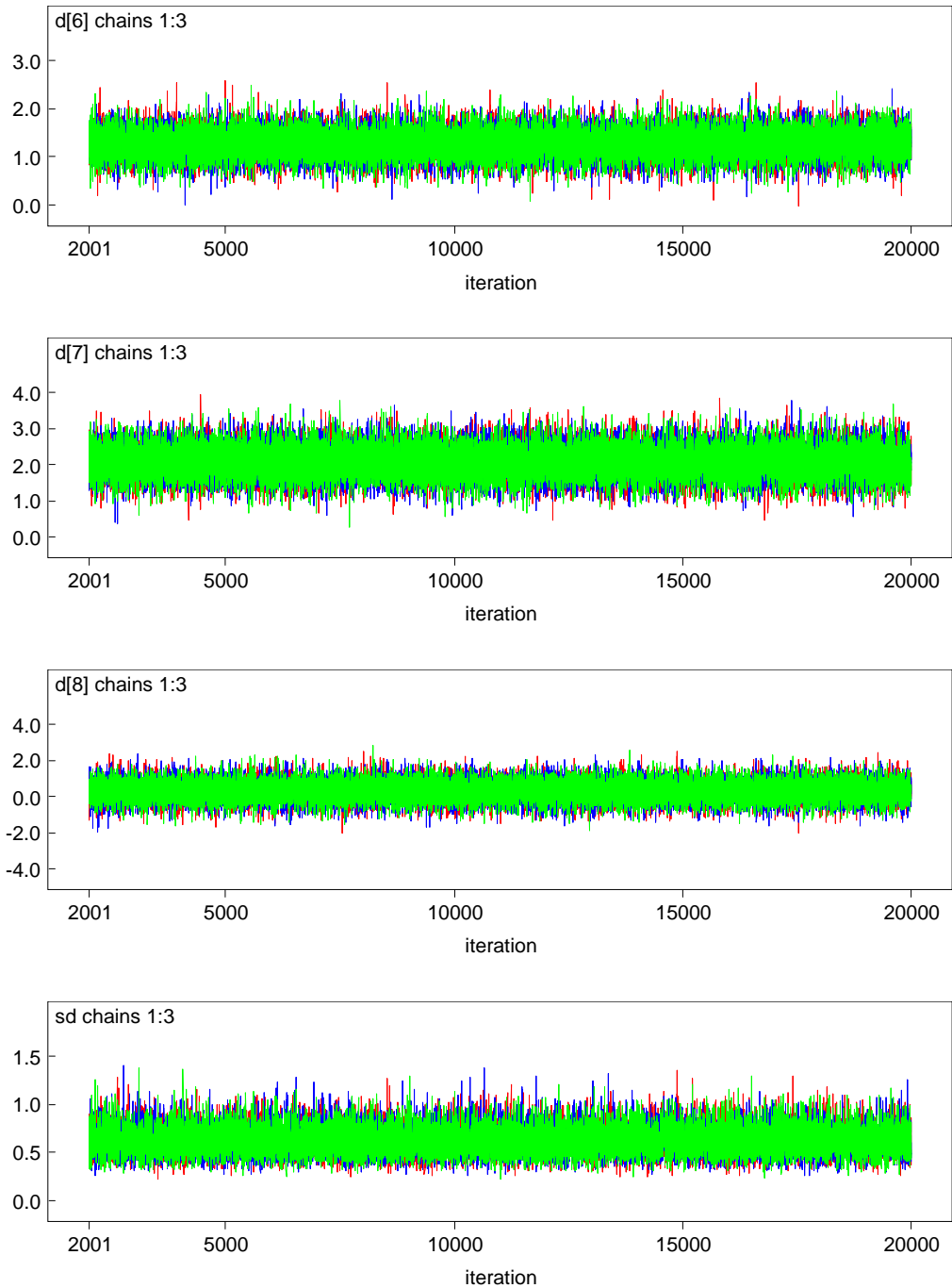
3. Random-effects model (outlier removed)
Gelman-Rubin statistics





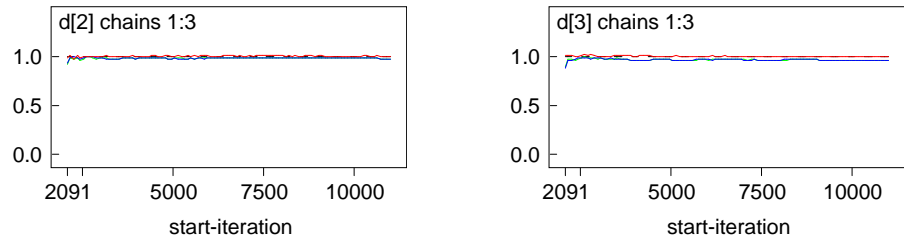
Trace plots

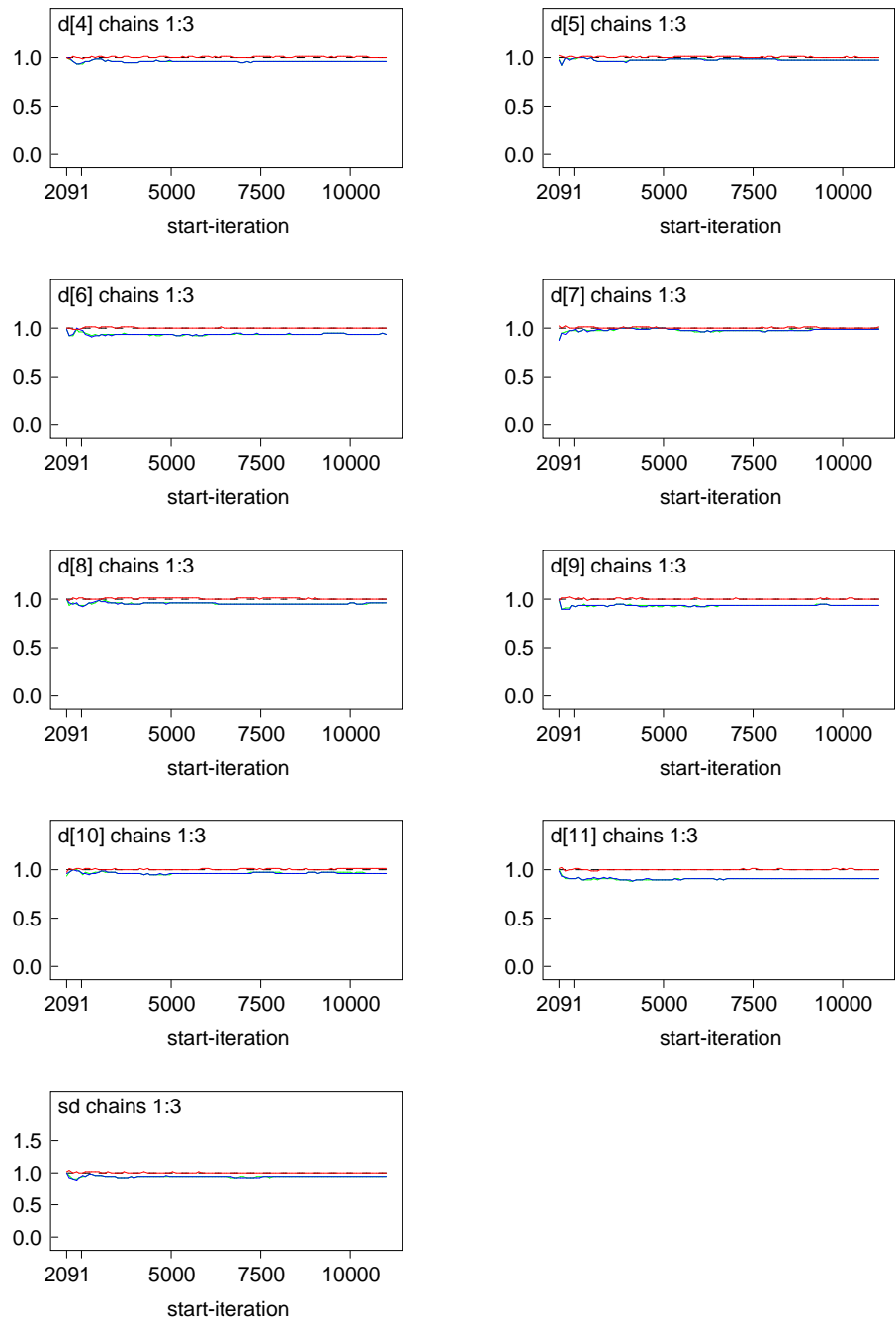




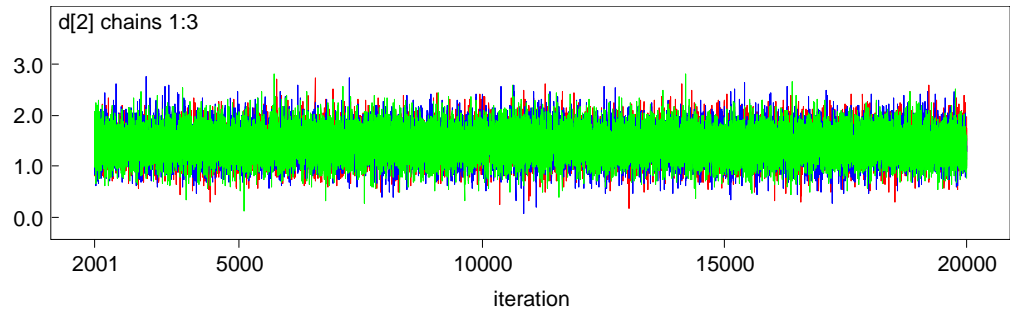
4. Talker presentation model (random effects)

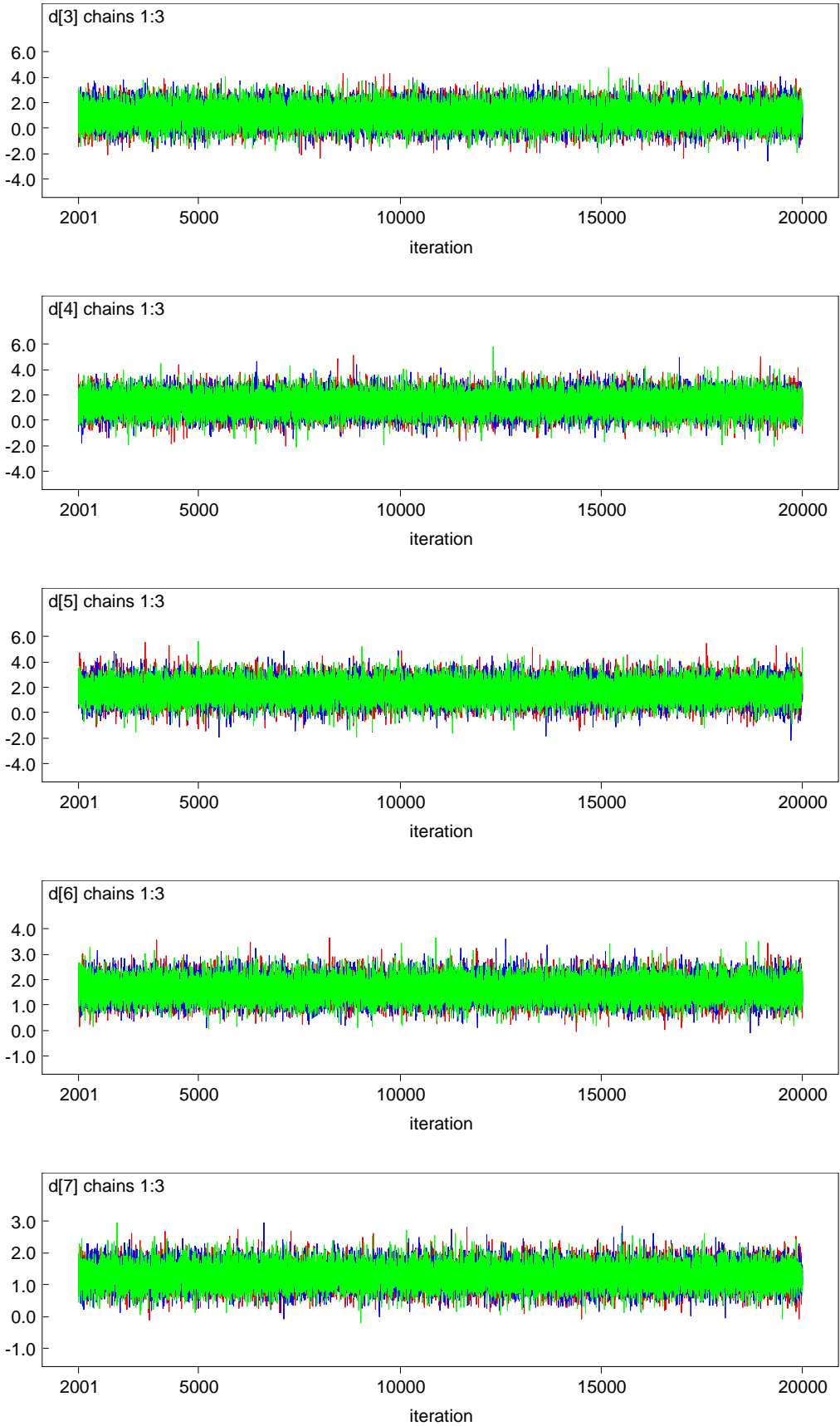
Gelman-Rubin statistics

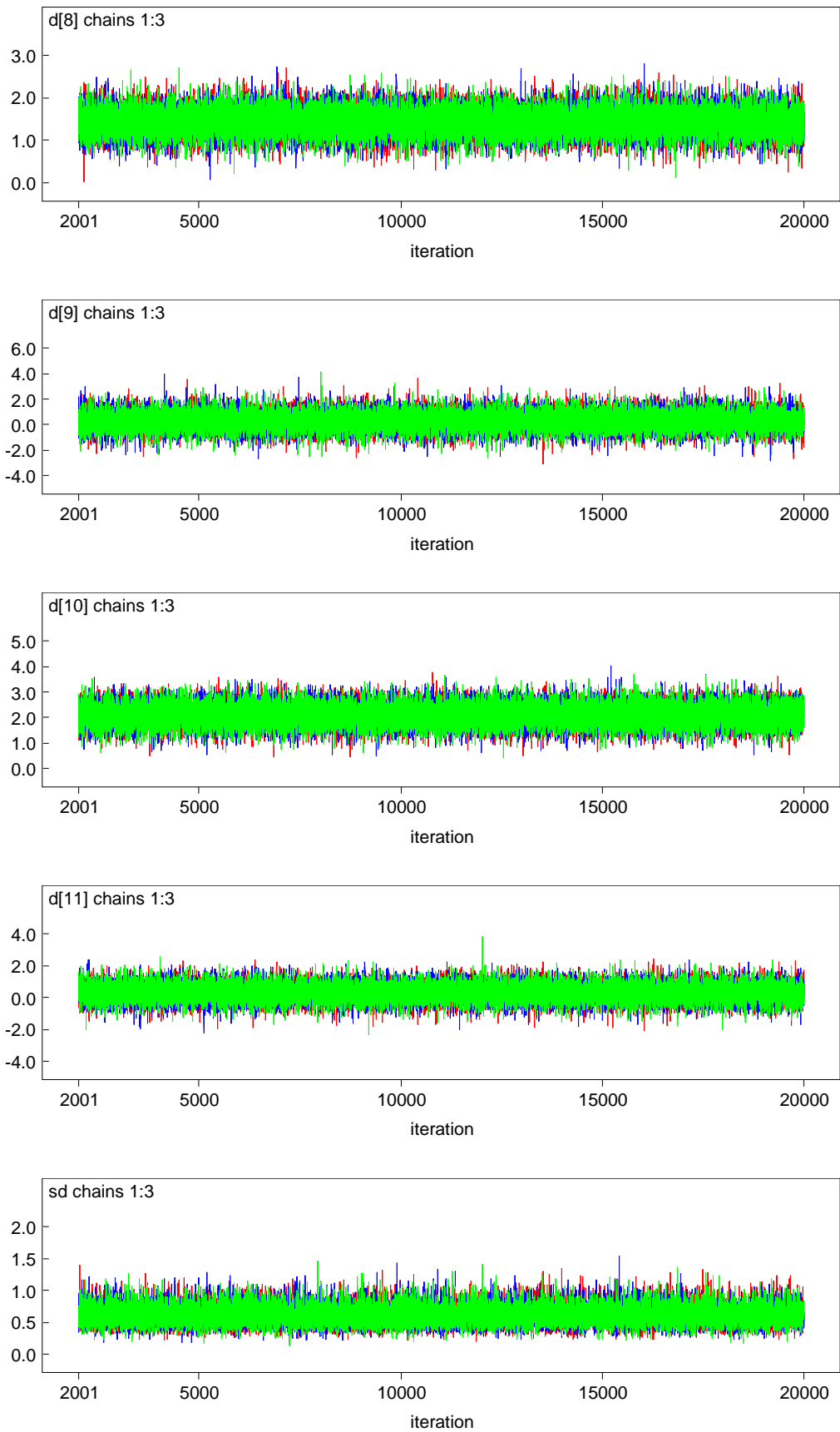




Trace plots

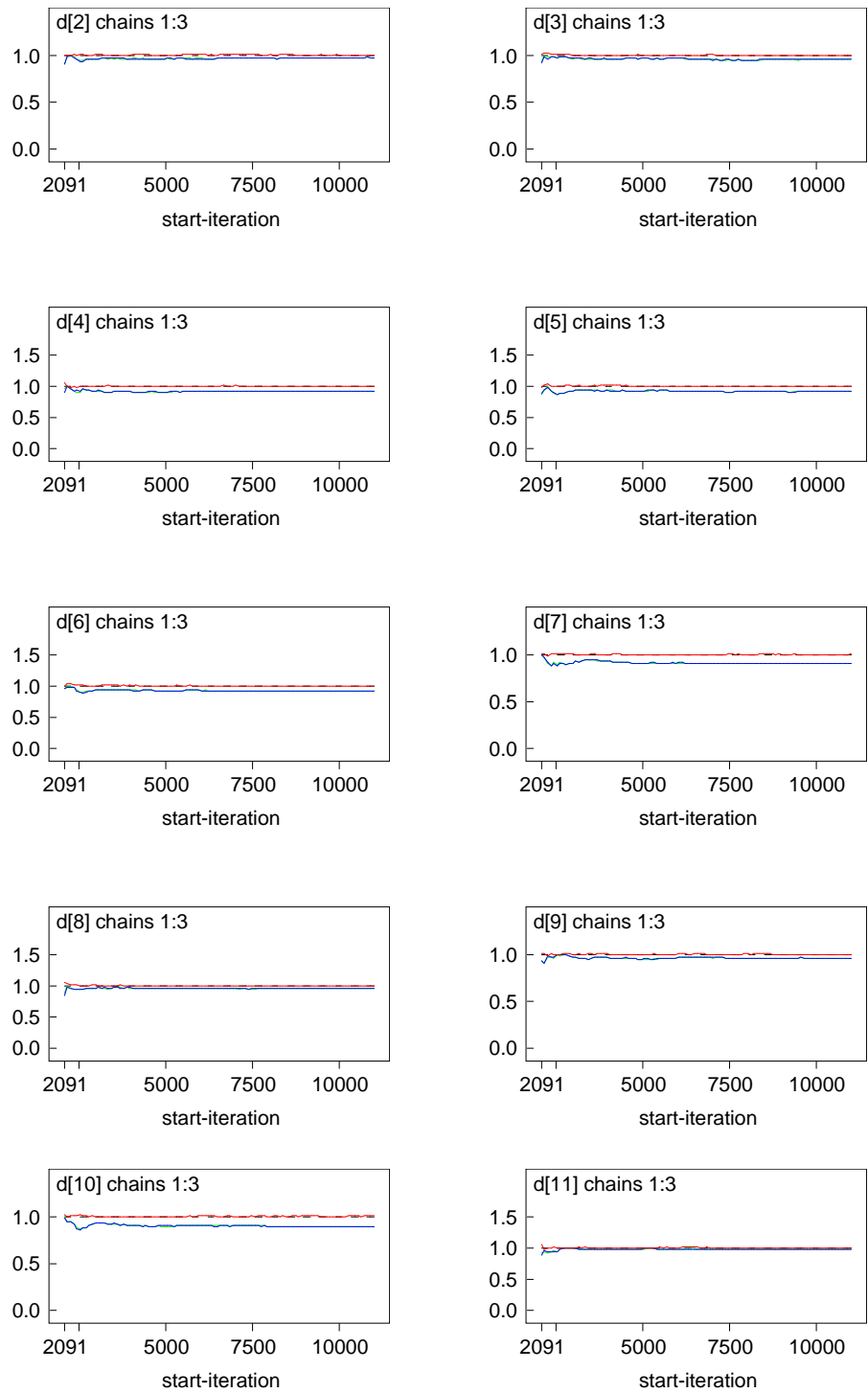


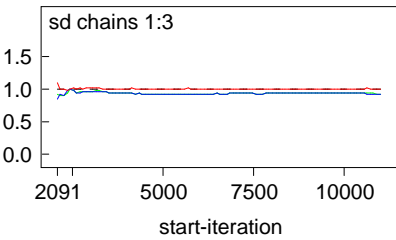




5. Talker presentation model including training exposure

Gelman-Rubin statistics





Trace plots

