Supplemental Material S1. Otoacoustic emission (OAE) types and acronyms used in the article.

OAE Name	Acronym	Evoking Stimuli	Measurement	Comments
Reflection Type OAE				
Stimulus-frequency	**SFOAE**	Pure tone	Derived via various methods (i.e., with suppressor tone or difference in stimuli presentation level)	Contains short and long latency components
Transient-evoked	**TEOAE**	Transient stimulus (either tone-bursts, click, or chirps)	Averaged in the time domain and converted to frequency following elimination of stimulus artifact	Contains short and long latency components
Short Latency Component	**SL**		Isolated in the time domain from a measured TEOAE or SFOAE	Grows linear in response to increasing stimuli level and originates from multiple areas on the basilar membrane
Long Latency Component	**LL**		Isolated in the time domain from a measured TEOAE or SFOAE	Grow compressively (non-linear) and is thought to originate from the peak of the traveling wave
Spontaneous	**SOAE**	Non-evoked, naturally occurring OAE	Can be recorded in many ears	Not measured in the current study
Compound OAE				
Distortion Product	**DPOAE**	Two eliciting primary tones (f_1 and f_2).	Is a vector sum of a nonlinear distortion and reflection type OAE Averaged in the time domain and evaluated in the frequency domain	Measured routinely in clinical settings.
Nonlinear Distortion Type OAE				
Nonlinear Distortion	**NDOAE**		Mathematically derived from measured DPOAEs	Arises from the nonlinear interaction of the two primary-tone traveling waves at the f_2 tonotopic place