Supplemental material, Wei et al., "Visual–Auditory Integration and High-Variability Speech Can Facilitate Mandarin Chinese Tone Identification," JSLHR, https://doi.org/10.1044/2022\_JSLHR-21-00691

	Visual stimuli		Diff.	<i>F</i> (1, 24)	р	$\eta_p^2$	Power
	Present	Absent				-	
Auditory stimuli absent							
H+A–V+ vs. H+A–V–	1,191	1,236	45*	5.860	.023	.196	.642
	(149)	(185)					
H–A–V+ vs. H–A–V–	1,077	1,108	31	1.909	.180	.074	.264
	(207)	(176)					
Auditory stimuli present							
H+A+V+ vs. H+A+V-	975	981	6	0.069	.795	.003	.057
	(232)	(188)					
H–A+V+ vs. H–A+V–	884	902	18	0.826	.372	.031	.141
	(255)	(212)					

**Supplemental Material S4.** Means, standard deviations (in parentheses), and ANOVA statistics of the RT (ms) of the Mandarin learners.

*Note.* \* indicates p < .05; Diff. = difference between the absence and presence of the visual stimuli; H+ = high variability; H- = low variability; A = auditory; V = visual; A-V- = no stimuli; A-V+ = visual only; A+V- = auditory only; A+V+ = both auditory and visual. The type of power analysis is post hoc computed using alpha = .05.