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	η_p^2	Power
	Present	Absent			-	-	
Auditory stimuli absent							
H+A-V+ vs. H+A-V-	0.823	0.826	-0.003	0.025	.875	.001	.053
	(0.151)	(0.144)					
H–A–V+ vs. H–A–V–	0.946	0.939	0.007	0.125	.726	.005	.063
	(0.062)	(0.088)					
Auditory stimuli present							
H+A+V+ vs. H+A+V-	0.915	0.871	0.044*	8.985	.006	.272	.820
	(0.138)	(0.162)					
H-A+V+ vs. H-A+V-	0.962	0.950	0.012	0.866	.361	.035	.145
	(0.055)	(0.075)					

Supplemental Material S3. Means, standard deviations (in parentheses), and ANOVA statistics of the accuracy of the Mandarin learners.

Note. * indicates p < .05; Diff. = difference between the presence and absence 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.