

Supporting Information

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SI Results

In addition to infants' first look to the event outcome, reported in the main text, we also analyzed infants' total looking times to the screen. As is conventional in infant research, total

looking time was defined as the cumulative duration of looking at the stimulus screen until the first off-look that lasted at least 2 s. Looking times were coded off-line, frame-by-frame, by a research assistant unaware of the hypothesis of the study.

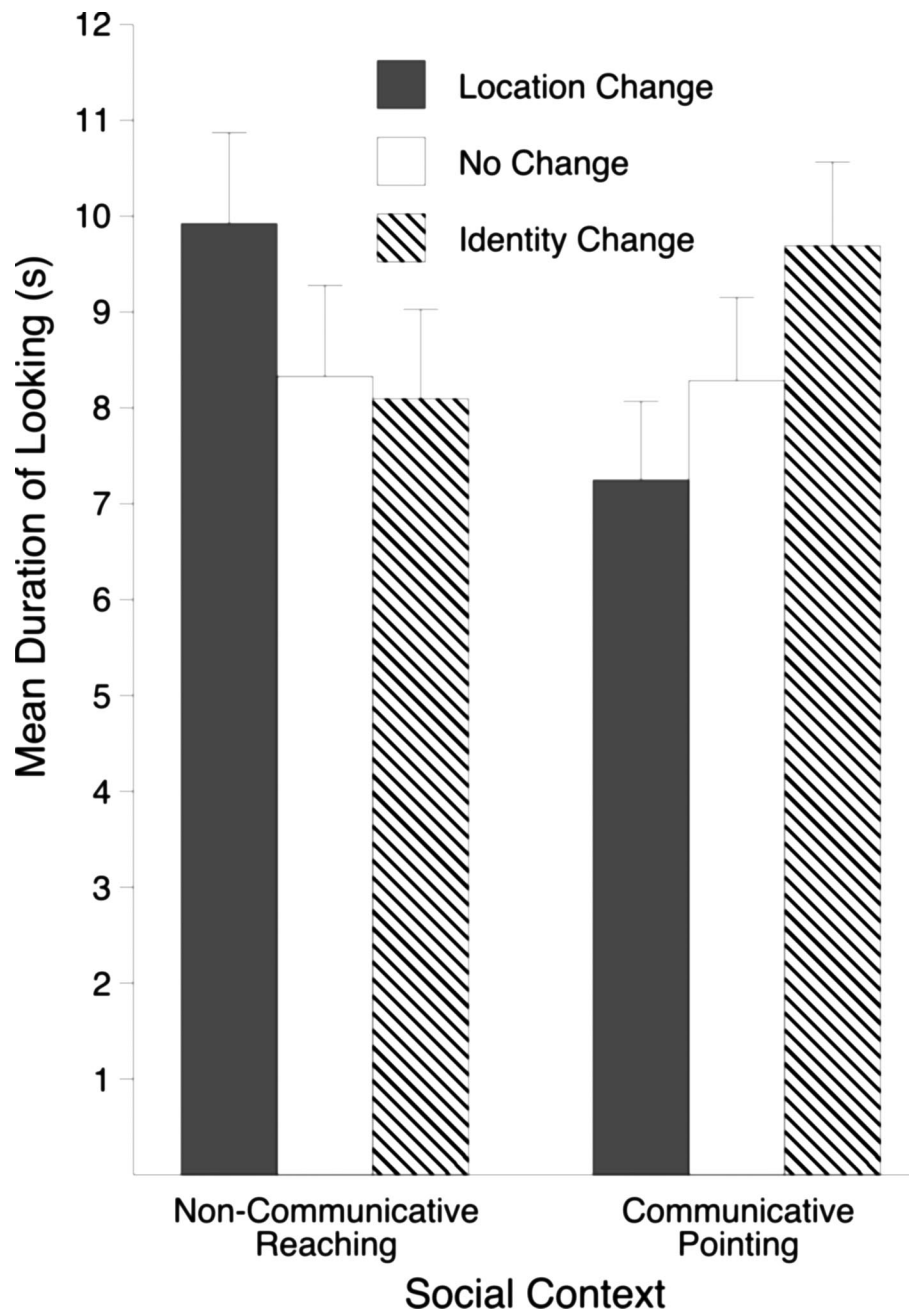


Fig. S1. Fig. S1 shows the total looking times as a function of social context and object change. These results reveal the very same pattern of looking times as we found with the first looks (Fig. 2 in the main text). However, the variance of these looking times seems considerably bigger than that of first looks. Nevertheless, an omnibus 2×3 (social context \times object change) ANOVA on the total looking times yielded a significant interaction: $F(2,46) = 4.351$, $P = 0.019$, $\eta_p^2 = 0.159$. This result confirms the finding, reported in the main text, that the different social contexts biased infants to encode different aspects of the object. The fact that the variance was higher and, as a consequence, the statistical power of the data was lower, on total looking times than on first looks suggests that the duration of the first look reflects better infants' reaction to perceptual change than total looking times.