

**Associations between individual variations in visual attention at 9 months
and behavioral competencies at 18 months in rural Malawi**

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SUPPORTING INFORMATION

S1 File

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Table A. Comparison of children seen and not seen at the clinic at the age of 18 months.

	Mean (<i>SD</i>) or %		<i>p</i> for difference*
	Seen at 18 mo (<i>n</i> = 275–364)	Not seen at 18 mo (<i>n</i> = 37–80)	
Length-for-age <i>z</i> -score at enrollment	-1.18 (0.98)	-1.20 (0.95)	0.88
Weight-for-age <i>z</i> -score at enrollment	-0.85 (0.93)	-0.93 (0.99)	0.47
Maternal age at enrollment, years	25 (7)	24 (7)	0.77
Maternal literacy, %	34.7	39.3	0.47
Visual search latency, ms	436 (63)	429 (58)	0.48
Visual search task, % of successful search, conjunction	45.2 (20.3)	46.6 (0.21)	0.68
Anticipatory attention shifts task, % of correct anticipation, post-switch	53.7 (28.0)	57.5 (30.7)	0.41
Attention to faces task, dwell time on faces	1922 (42)	1892 (127)	0.80

* *P* values from t-test or Fisher's exact test

Table B. Scores of maternal and family data of participants seen at the clinic at the age of 18 months.

Variable	N	Mean (SD)	Range	Max. possible
<i>Maternal cognition*</i>	364	-0.01 (3.07)	-7.31, 9.85	
Mental rotation test		24.9 (4.8)	13, 40	40
Digit span test, forward		5.2 (1.4)	2, 10	18
Digit span test, backward		2.4 (1.5)	0, 8	16
Verbal fluency test, foods		15.4 (4.7)	5, 29	NA
Verbal fluency test, girls' names		16.4 (5.2)	3, 31	NA
<i>Maternal psychosocial well-being*</i>	358	-0.03 (2.67)	-8.05, 6.24	
Depression symptoms		14.1 (4.2)	2, 20	20
Perceived stress		21.9 (4.2)	9, 32	40
Adverse life events		29.4 (2.8)	20, 34	34
Social support		34.0 (7.5)	12, 48	48
<i>Socioeconomic status*</i>	363	-0.05 (2.05)	-5.22, 6.26	
Satisfaction of everyday needs		5.1 (1.6)	1/3, 9	9
Food insecurity		18.5 (5.3)	3, 27	27
Living conditions		13.0 (1.9)	8, 21	NA
<i>Care practices*</i>	362	0.04 (1.42)	-4.75, 3.83	
Mother-infant bond		18.9 (2.5)	11, 24	24
HOME observation		23.8 (2.4)	13, 30	36

* Standardized composite score of variables below.

Higher score indicates positive outcome for all variables.

Table C. Associations between eye tracking measures at 9 and developmental scores 18 months of age. Adjusted for calibration quality, time spent on task, and number of valid trials.

	Spearman's partial rank correlation (<i>n</i>)			
	Language	Socioemotional	Motor	A-not-B
Visual search latency	-0.03 (291)	0.04 (291)	0.08 (281)	-0.04 (198)
Visual search task, conjunction condition	-0.01 (306)	0.03 (306)	0.13 (294)	-0.04 (210)
Anticipatory attention shifts task, post-switch	-0.01 (325)	-0.08 (325)	-0.07 (312)	0.08 (226)
Attention to faces task, dwell time on faces	0.00 (283)	-0.06 (283)	0.07 (274)	-0.08 (200)

Table D. Associations between eye tracking measures at 9 and developmental scores at 18 months of age for participants with high quality data.*

	Spearman's partial rank correlation (n)			
	Language	Socioemotional	Motor	A-not-B
Visual search latency	-0.17 (78)	-0.15 (78)	-0.04 (78)	-0.19 (58)
Visual search task, conjunction condition	-0.09 (70)	-0.10 (70)	0.02 (69)	0.19 (50)
Anticipatory attention shifts task, post-switch	-0.06 (62)	-0.11 (62)	-0.22 (61)	-0.13 (45)
Attention to faces task, dwell time on faces	0.12 (77)	0.07 (77)	0.17 (76)	-0.19 (58)

* Subset of participants with OK/good calibration, all 88 trials recorded, and high number of valid trials on the particular task (i.e., 8 trials for visual search latency, 8 trials on the visual search's conjunction condition, 13–14 trials on anticipatory attention shifts' post-switch, or 15–16 trials on the attention to faces task's dwell times on faces).

Table E. Comparison of the 18-month development scores by the overall performance in visual attention tasks.*

	Mean (<i>SD</i>)		Wilcoxon rank-sum test	
	Top visual attention	Bottom visual attention	<i>z</i>	<i>p</i>
	performers (<i>n</i> = 29)	performers (<i>n</i> = 28)		
Language	29.8 (19.5)	31.7 (18.1)	0.783	0.43
Socioemotional	41.0 (4.6)	40.9 (4.3)	-0.413	0.67
Motor	56.1 (7.9)	54.4 (6.3)	-1.049	0.29
A-not-B	0.96 (0.89) (<i>n</i> = 25)	0.54 (0.65) (<i>n</i> = 26)	-1.734	0.08

* Subset of participants with OK/good calibration, all 88 trials recorded, and high number of valid trials (at least half valid trials on every condition, i.e., ≥ 4 trials on the visual search conditions, ≥ 7 trials on the anticipatory attention shifts conditions, and ≥ 8 trials on the attention to faces conditions). Top performers were ranked over 75th percentile and bottom performers were ranked under 25th percentile on the composite visual attention score.

Table F. Comparing developmental scores at 18 months of age between children born preterm and term.

	Mean (<i>SD</i>)			Kruskal-Wallis equality-of-populations rank test	
	Preterm (<i>n</i> = 40–60)	Early term (<i>n</i> = 80–118)	Full term (<i>n</i> = 146–199)	χ^2 (df=2)	<i>p</i>
Language	33.5 (23.4)	34.9 (23.1)	31.4 (21.6)	1.805	0.41
Socioemotional	40.8 (3.5)	41.0 (4.0)	40.7 (4.8)	0.264	0.88
Motor	53.6 (8.6)	51.6 (13.0)	53.7 (9.6)	0.618	0.73
A-not-B	0.95 (1.01)	0.93 (0.97)	1.16 (1.18)	1.504	0.47

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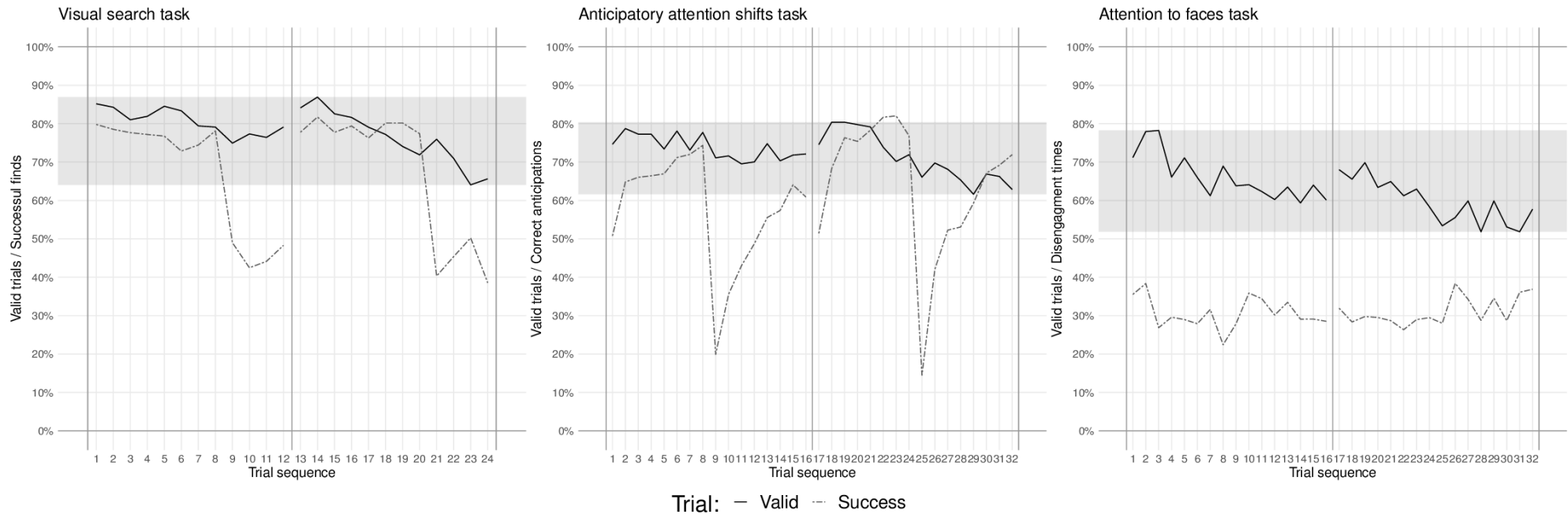


Fig A. Proportion of valid and successful trials by trial sequence.

Successful task is defined as a valid trial, in which the target was found within 2,000 ms in the visual search, as a correct anticipatory in the attention shifts task, and as a recorded or censored disengagement time ($\% = [\text{mean} - 150] / 3,500 \text{ ms}$) from the central target in the attention to faces task. In the visual search task, trials 1-8 and 13-20 were single- and multiple-object conditions and trials 9-12 and 21-24 were conjunction conditions. In the anticipatory attention task, the target switched side at trials 9 and 25. Gray areas define ranges, i.e., minimum and maximum, of valid trials by task within sequence. Vertical lines define session breaks.

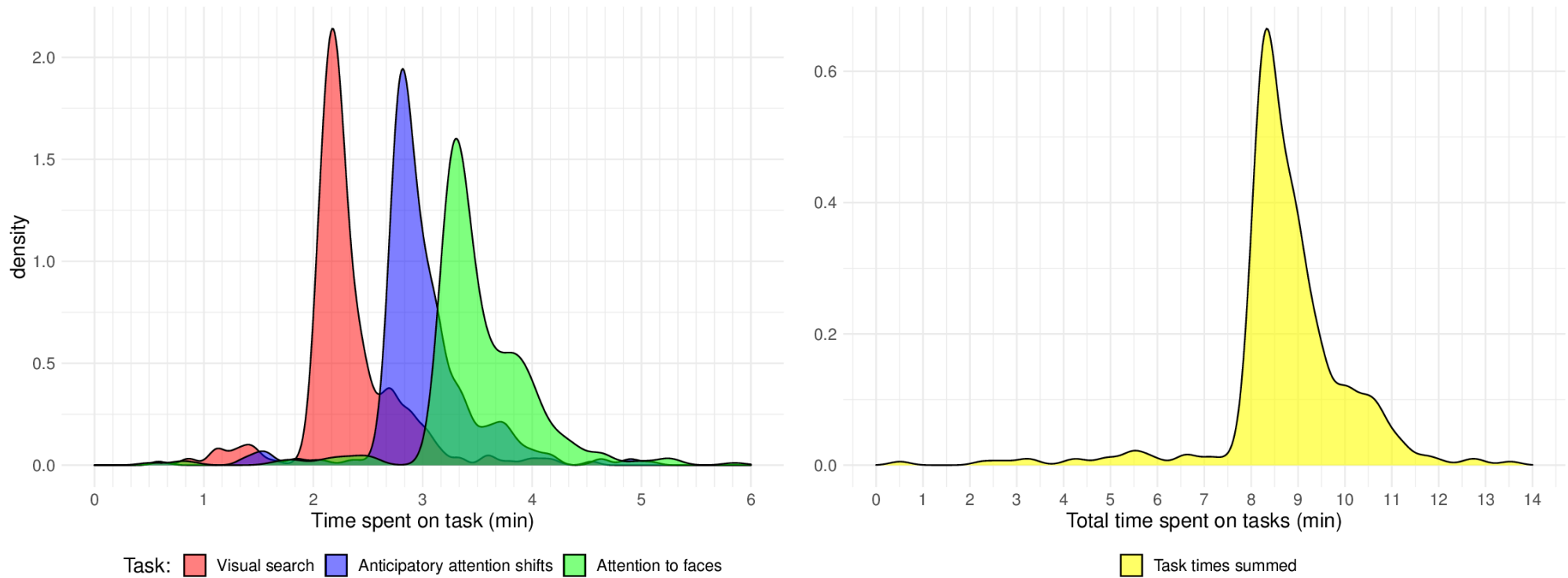


Fig B. Time spent on visual attention tasks, both sessions combined.

Task time means: 2 min 19 s, 3 min 00 s, 3 min 30 s, for Visual search, Anticipatory attention shifts, and Attention to faces, respectively, $n = 340\text{--}341$.
Total time mean: 8 min 44 s, $n = 343$.

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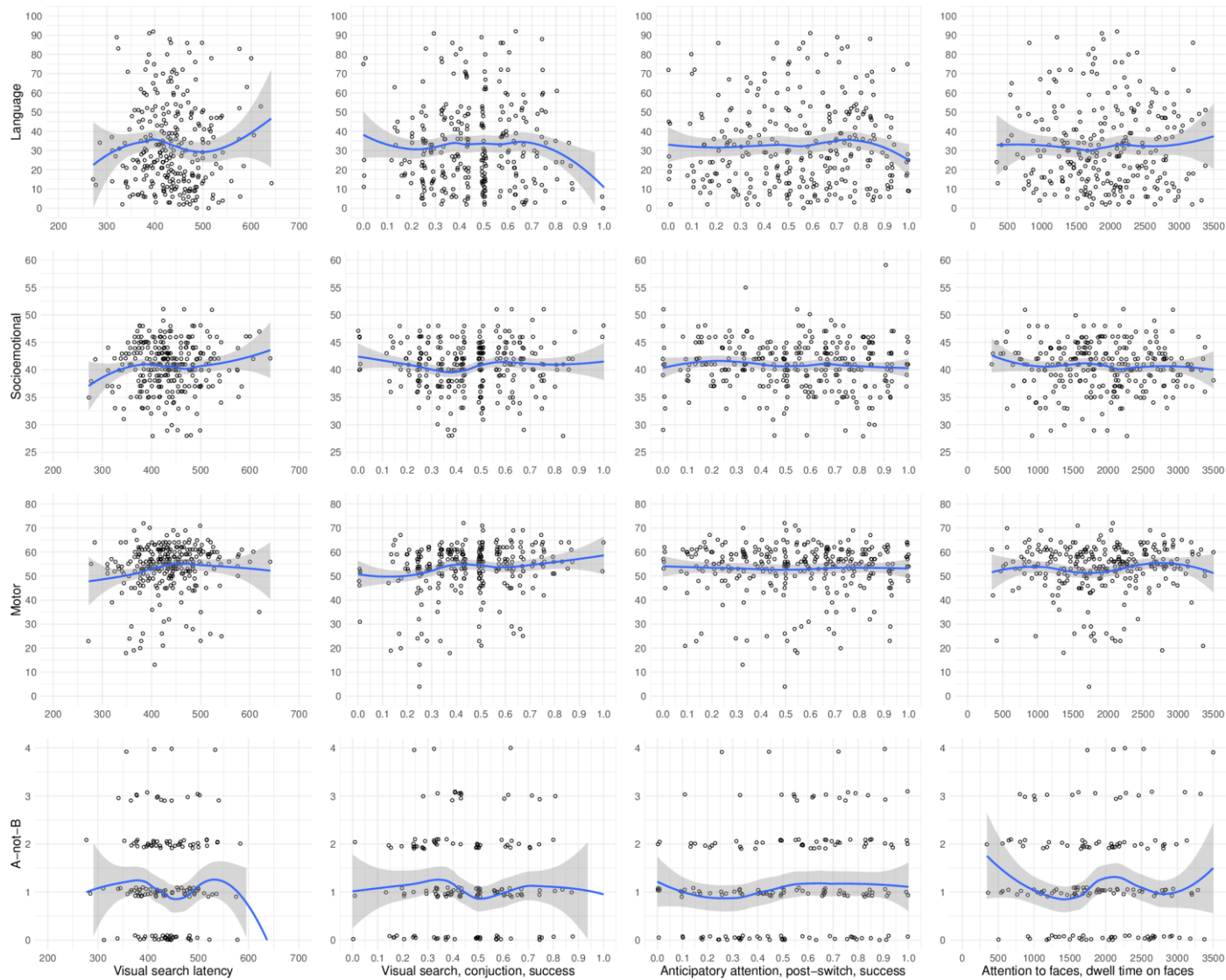
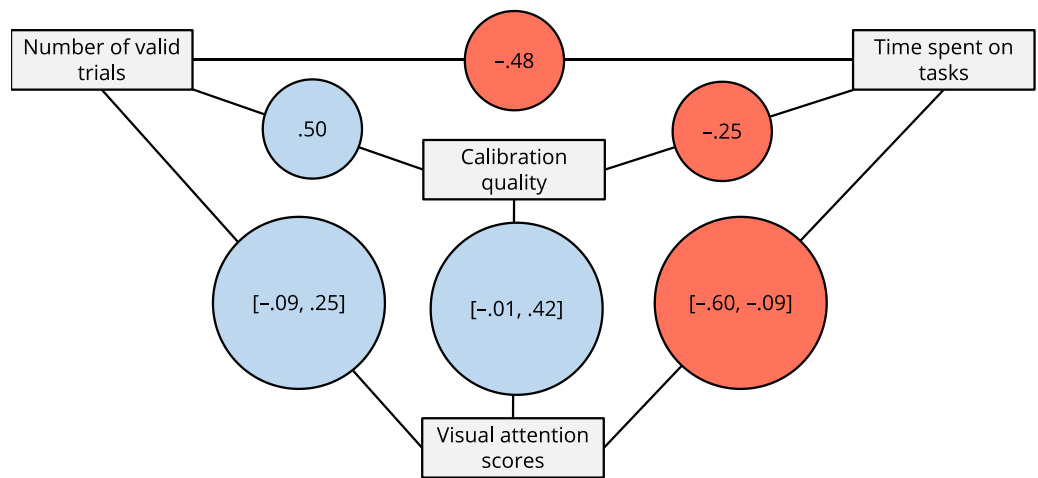


Fig C. Scatter plots with 9-month visual attention scores (x-axis) and 18-month development scores (y-axis).

Dots are jittered for visualization purposes. Blue line and gray confidence interval from Local Polynomial Regression Fitting.

Note: Two-dimensional scatter plots ignore adjustment variables, i.e., these visuals do not relate to main comparisons in Table 4.



Visual attention scores	Number of valid trials	Calibration quality	Time spent on tasks
Visual search latency	0.10	0.19	-0.23
VS one-object	0.25	0.42	-0.53
VS multiple objects	0.22	0.24	-0.60
VS conjunction	0.09	0.20	-0.50
AA pre-switch	0.17	-0.01	-0.33
AA post-switch	0.13	-0.01	-0.22
AF non-face pattern	-0.09	0.09	-0.09
AF faces	-0.01	0.08	-0.10

Fig D. Spearman correlation coefficients between eye tracking quality indicators and performance measures.

The correlations are shown inside the circles between lines connecting measures (blue for positive, red for negative correlations). Correlations related to visual attention scores are expanded in the table.

Correlation coefficients with visual attention scores include eight different scores (visual search latency, three visual search conditions [VS], two anticipatory attention shifts conditions [AA], and two attention to faces conditions [AF]) and are compared against the task’s number of valid trials and time spent on it.

Direction of variables: more trials, more time spent, better calibration quality, quicker responses, more successful finds, more successful anticipatory shifts, and more disengagements to lateral distractor.

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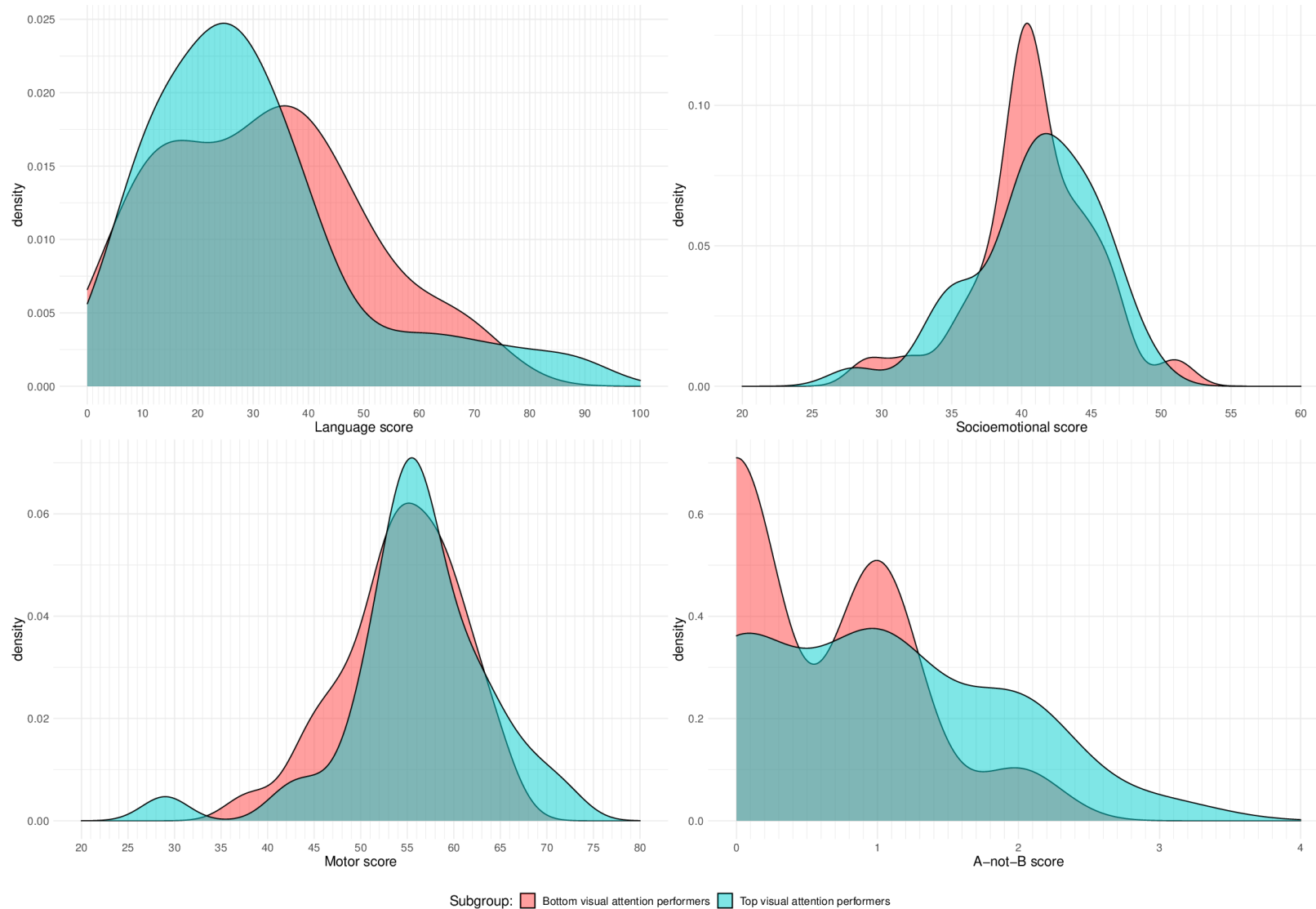


Fig E. Density plots for 18-month development scores between top and bottom performers in the 9-month visual attention tests.

Subset of participants with OK/good calibration, all 88 trials recorded, and high number of valid trials (at least half valid trials on every condition, i.e., ≥ 4 trials on the visual search conditions, ≥ 7 trials on the anticipatory attention shifts conditions, and ≥ 8 trials on the attention to faces conditions). Top performers were ranked over 75th percentile and bottom performers were ranked under 25th percentile on the composite visual attention score.

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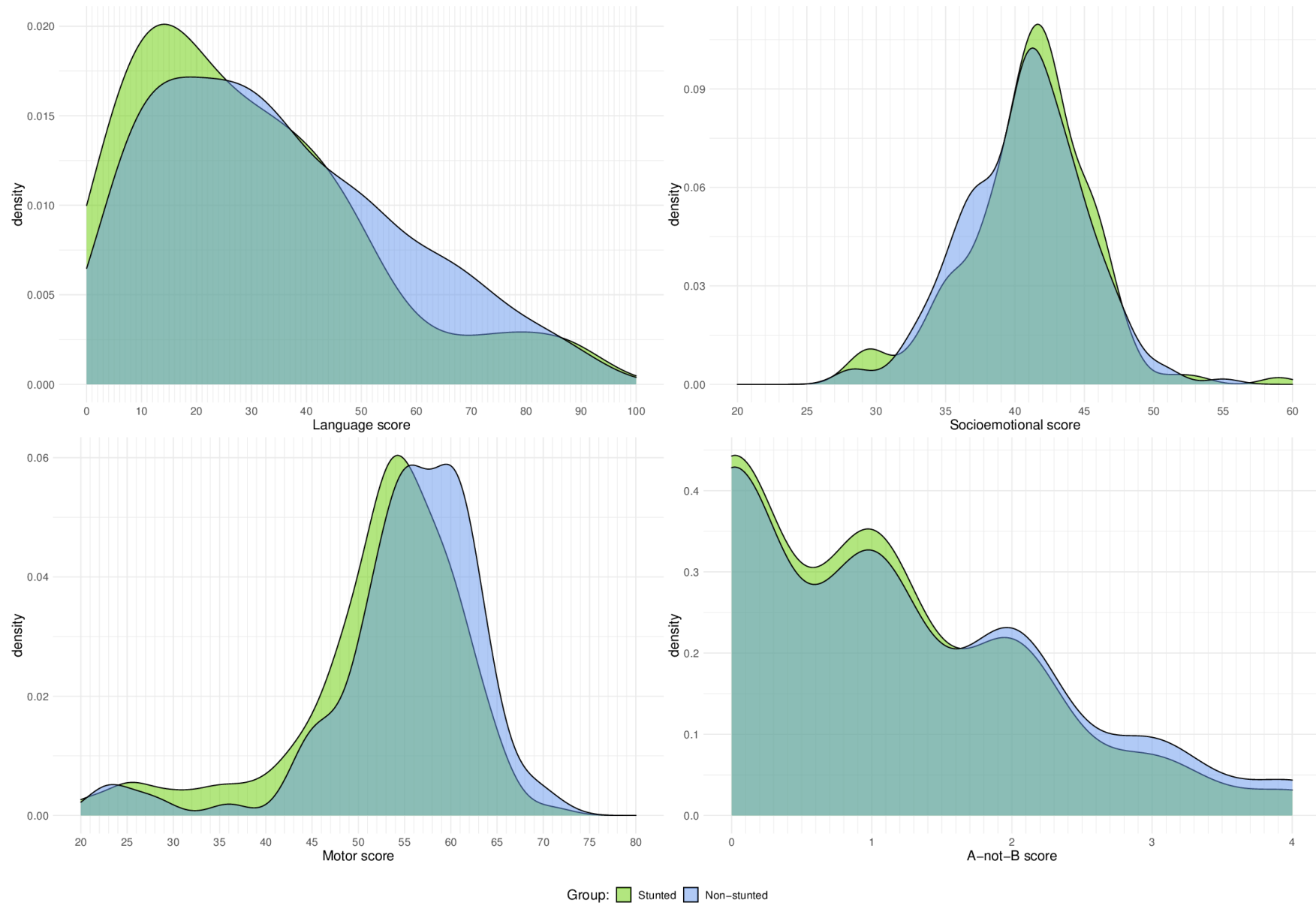


Fig F. Density plots for 18-month development scores between stunted and non-stunted participants.

Appendix. The full results of regression analyses from Table 7.

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	363
Model	2656.65492	1	2656.65492	F(1, 361)	=	5.54
Residual	173237.229	361	479.881522	Prob > F	=	0.0192
				R-squared	=	0.0151
				Adj R-squared	=	0.0124
Total	175893.884	362	485.894708	Root MSE	=	21.906

Language	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
Stunted	-5.452645	2.31743	-2.35	0.019	-10.01 - .8952862
_cons	34.57843	1.533741	22.55	0.000	31.56224 37.59462

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	363
Model	6.33126034	1	6.33126034	F(1, 361)	=	0.32
Residual	7132.93045	361	19.7588101	Prob > F	=	0.5717
				R-squared	=	0.0009
				Adj R-squared	=	-0.0019
Total	7139.26171	362	19.7217174	Root MSE	=	4.4451

Socioemotional	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
Stunted	.2661857	.4702405	0.57	0.572	-.6585691 1.190941
_cons	40.69608	.3112184	130.76	0.000	40.08405 41.30811

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	363
Model	11663.8638	2	5831.9319	F(2, 360)	=	71.58
Residual	29330.9131	360	81.4747585	Prob > F	=	0.0000
				R-squared	=	0.2845
				Adj R-squared	=	0.2805
Total	40994.7769	362	113.24524	Root MSE	=	9.0263

Motor	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
Stunted	-2.729778	.9570149	-2.85	0.005	-4.61182 -.8477356
Assessor	3.602628	.3159118	11.40	0.000	2.981363 4.223892
_cons	54.16975	.6327999	85.60	0.000	52.9253 55.4142

Source	SS	df	MS	Number of obs	=	266
Model	.587256357	1	.587256357	F(1, 264)	=	0.49
Residual	317.566879	264	1.20290484	Prob > F	=	0.4853
				R-squared	=	0.0018
				Adj R-squared	=	-0.0019
Total	318.154135	265	1.20058164	Root MSE	=	1.0968

A-not-B	Coef.	Std. Err.	t	P> t	[95% Conf. Interval]
Stunted	-.0955414	.1367393	-0.70	0.485	-.3647798 .173697
_cons	1.095541	.0875318	12.52	0.000	.9231921 1.267891