Supplementary information

"Newborns' sensitivity to speed changes as a building block for animacy perception".

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Additional statistical analyses

We conducted additional analyses on the total number of orienting responses that indexed attention-getting mechanisms [1]. Here we reported the results for each experimental condition.

Experiment 1:

Increased speed stimulus (M = 17.7, SD = 5.7) *vs.* constant-speed stimulus (M = 17.1, SD = 6.9), t_{11} = 0.30, p = 0.77.

Experiment 2:

Decreased-speed stimulus (M = 13.4, SD = 4.2) *vs.* constant-speed stimulus (M = 13.8, SD = 5.3), t_{10} = 0.33, p = 0.75.

Experiment 3:

Stimulus that increased and the decreased its speed (M = 15.7, SD = 6.8) *vs.* constant-speed stimulus (M = 16.3 SD = 5.3),

t_{12} = 0.44, p = 0.67.

Experiment 4:

Stimulus that decreased and then increased its speed (M = 13.3, SD = 4.9) *vs.* constant-speed stimulus (M = 13.8, SD = 4.6),

t_{11} = 0.26, p = 0.80.

References

1. Cohen L.B. Attention-getting and attention-holding processes of infant visual preferences. *Child Dev*. **43**, 869–879, DOI: 10.2307/1127638 (1972).