Supplementary Table 1A.

Linear regression model predicting step length.

	b	*SE*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	17.52**	4.16	4.22	<.001	[9.24, 25.80]
Test age	0.46	0.28	1.66	.100	[-0.09, 1.00]
Novice months	2.13**	0.69	3.09	.003	[0.76, 3.51]
Experienced months	1.20**	0.31	3.90	<.001	[0.59, 1.82]
Sample membership	-0.40	1.97	-0.20	.841	[-4.32, 3.53]
Novice × Sample	-0.34	1.01	-0.34	.736	[-2.35, 1.67]
Experienced × Sample	0.12	0.40	0.29	.771	[-0.68, 0.91]

Note. Months walking was split into two predictors based on the identified inflection points (less than and more than 3.9 months) for step length. Data for each measure of months walking were entered as separate variables to estimate effects of months walking before and after the inflection point. Adjusted R^2 = .46.

**p < .01

Supplementary Table 1B.

Linear regression model predicting step width.

	b	*SE*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	16.56**	2.90	5.70	<.001	[10.78, 22.35]
Test age	-0.21	0.20	-1.06	.295	[-0.60, 0.19]
Novice months	-0.71	0.68	-1.04	.302	[-2.07, 0.65]
Experienced months	-0.60*	0.23	-2.56	.013	[-1.07, -0.13]
Sample membership	-0.24	1.48	-0.16	.872	[-3.18, 2.70]
Novice × Sample	-0.44	1.03	-0.43	.670	[-2.49, 1.61]
Experienced × Sample	0.04	0.30	0.12	.908	[-0.57, 0.64]

Note. Months walking was split into two predictors based on the identified inflection points (less than and more than 2.5 months) for step width. Data for each measure of months walking were entered as separate variables to estimate effects of months walking before and after the inflection point. Adjusted R^2 = .23.

**p < .01, *p < .05.

Supplementary Table 1C.

Linear regression model predicting speed.

	b	*SE*	*t*	*p*	95% CI
Intercept	39.05	23.74	1.65	.104	[-8.25, 86.35]
Test age	2.25	1.58	1.42	.159	[-0.90, 5.39]
Novice months	17.17**	4.21	4.08	<.001	[-2.06, 0.66]
Experienced months	8.12**	1.80	4.50	<.001	[4.52, 11.71]
Sample membership	8.25	11.51	0.72	.476	[-14.68, 31.18]
Novice × Sample	-9.93	6.11	-1.63	.108	[-22.10, 2.23]
Experienced × Sample	-0.74	2.33	-0.32	.753	[-5.37, 3.90]

Note. Months walking was split into two predictors based on the identified inflection points (less than and more than 3.6 months) for step width. Data for each measure of months walking were entered as separate variables to estimate effects of months walking before and after the inflection point. Adjusted R^2 = .47.

**p < .01, *p < .05.

Supplementary Table 2.

Multiple linear regression model predicting walk onset age.

Outcome	Predictor	*b*	*SE*	*z*	*p*
Crawl onset age	Sample membership	1.39**	0.38	3.70	<.001
Walk onset age	Sample membership	0.54	2.04	0.27	.790
	Crawl onset age	0.49**	0.18	2.78	.005
	Sample × Crawl onset	-0.03	0.23	-0.14	.887

Note. Outcome variables are entered as sequential paths. Adjusted R^2 (Crawl onset age) = .17. Adjusted R^2 (Walk onset age) = .27.

**$p < .01$

Supplementary Table 3.

Multiple linear regression model predicting spontaneous locomotor activity.

Outcome	Predictor	*b*	*SE*	*z*	*p*
Crawl onset age	Sample membership	1.53**	0.38	4.07	<.001
Walk onset age	Crawl onset age	0.57**	0.10	5.71	<.001
% Session walking	Sample membership	4.02**	1.48	2.71	.007
	Walk onset age	-0.38	0.43	-0.90	.370
	Months walking	-0.36	0.31	-1.17	.241
Step rate	Sample membership	-8.65*	4.05	-2.14	.033
	Walk onset age	2.13†	1.16	1.83	.067
	Months walking	1.92*	0.85	2.26	.024
% Short bouts	Sample membership	3.75	2.63	1.43	.154
	Walk onset age	-1.25†	0.76	-1.65	.098
	Months walking	-0.22	0.55	-0.40	.692

Note. Outcome variables are entered as sequential paths. Adjusted R^2 (% Session walking) = .12. Adjusted R^2 (Step rate) = .16. Adjusted R^2 (% Short bouts) = .06.

**p < .01, *p < .05, † p <.10.

Supplementary Table 4.
Multiple linear regression model predicting walking skill.

Outcome	Predictor	*b*	*SE*	*z*	*p*
Crawl onset age	Sample membership	1.57*	0.39	4.00	<.001
Walk onset age	Crawl onset age	0.52*	0.11	4.67	<.001
Indoor space	Sample membership	0.98	0.15	6.32	<.001
Step length	Pre-inflection months	2.16**	0.54	4.01	<.001
	Post-inflection months	1.58**	0.22	7.31	<.001
	Walk onset age	0.18	0.30	0.62	.539
	% Session walking	-0.11	0.09	-1.22	.221
	Step rate	0.01	0.03	0.43	.666
	% Short bouts	-0.11*	0.05	-2.38	.017
	Height %	0.03	0.03	1.13	.259
	Weight %	-0.08	0.06	-1.23	.220
	Weight-for-height %	0.08	0.05	1.52	.128
	Indoor space	-1.50*	0.75	-2.00	.046
	Outdoor space	3.71	8.16	0.45	.649
	Sample membership	1.31	1.35	0.97	.332
Step width	Pre-inflection months	-1.82**	0.48	-3.77	<.001
	Post-inflection months	-1.96**	0.16	-6.13	<.001
	Walk onset age	-0.32†	0.19	-1.68	.093
	% Session walking	-0.12*	0.06	-2.17	.030
	Step rate	0.01	0.02	0.39	.699
	% Short bouts	0.01	0.03	0.19	.849
	Height %	-0.004	0.02	-0.24	.813
	Weight %	0.06	0.04	1.63	.103
	Weight-for-height %	-0.05	0.03	-1.62	.105
	Indoor space	0.89*	0.44	2.01	.044
	Outdoor space	-2.01	5.07	-0.40	.691
	Sample membership	-0.78	0.82	-0.95	.340

Note. Outcome variables are entered as sequential paths. Months walking was split into two predictors based on the identified inflection points (less than and more than 3.9 months for step length, less than and more than 2.5 months for step width). Data for each measure of months walking were entered as separate variables to estimate effects of months walking before and after the inflection points. Larger beta coefficients reflect stronger predictive power, while statistically adjusting for other measures. Beta coefficients should be interpreted as the change in cm of step length or step width for each "1-unit" change in the predictor (e.g., an additional month walking pre-inflection is associated with a 2.16 cm increase in step length; an additional person per room is associated with a 0.89 cm decrease in step width).
**p < .01, *p < .05, $^{\dagger}p$ <.10.