**Appendix 1: Summary of Studies Included in Sakai and Moorman’s (2018) Meta-Analysis**

As shown in the summary table below, 9 out of 18 studies (50%) included in Sakai and Moorman’s (2018) meta-analysis were also included in the current meta-analysis. This means that 9 out of 31 studies (about 30%) came from Sakai and Moorman (2018). A notable improvement on the previous meta-analysis is related to the issue of “apples and oranges.” One ubiquitous problem with meta-analysis is that combining effect sizes from studies whose characteristics are substantially different makes it challenging to interpret the results. To respond to this issue, our focus was exclusively on HVPT studies which implemented a controlled perception training procedure (i.e., identification training) involving three important components of HVPT according to Thomson (2018, 2022): (1) multiple talkers, (2) multiple contexts, and (3) trial-by-trial feedback. Following this strict selection criteria, we ensured the consistency of the studies included in the current meta-analysis and needed to exclude 9 studies included in Sakai and Moorman (2018): three studies involved only a single talker; four studies adopted training procedures that substantially deviated from a commonly adopted perception procedure (e.g., listening to a text containing target sounds, listening to a recorded speech of other students & evaluating them for nativelikeness).

**Summary Table of 18 Studies Included in Sakai and Moorman (2018)**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| No | Study | Type of publication | Included in the current meta-analysis | Why excluded? | Different talkers? | Description of training/treatment |
| 1 | Anderson (2011) | PhD thesis | No | No sufficient statistical information | Yes | Identification training |
| 2 | Bradlow et al. (1997) | Journal Article | Yes |  | Yes | Identification training |
| 3 | Counselman (2010) | PhD thesis | No | Not HVPT task | Yes | Listening to & evaluating other students' productions |
| 4 | Gomez Lacabex & Garcia Lecumberri (2010) | Conference Proceedings | No | Single talker; Not HVPT task | No | Asked to induce rules after listening |
| 5 | Han (2002) | Journal Article | No | Not HVPT task | Yes | Instruction+Perception practice |
| 6 | Hazan et al. (2005) | Journal Article | Yes |  | Yes | Identification training |
| 7 | Herd et al. (2013) | Journal Article | Yes |  | Yes | Identification training |
| 8 | Huensch (2013) | PhD thesis | Yes (Huensch & Tremblay, 2015) |  | Yes | Identification training |
| 9 | Lambacher et al. (2005) | Journal Article | Yes |  | Yes | Identification training |
| 10 | Lengeris (2009) | PhD thesis | Yes (Lengeris & Hazan, 2010) |  | Yes | Identification training |
| 11 | Motohashi (2007) | PhD thesis | No | Single talker | No | Identification training with audiovisual or auditory input |
| 12 | Nobre-Oliveira (2007) | Conference Proceedings | No | No sufficient statistical information | Yes | Identification training |
| 13 | Reis & Nobre-Oliveria (2007) | Conference Proceedings | No | Old-New stimulus status was not clear | Yes | Identification and Discrimination training |
| 14 | Soler-Urzua (2011) | Master thesis | No | Not HVPT task | Yes | Listening to stories read by a machine |
| 15 | Thomson (2007) | PhD thesis | Yes (Thomson, 2011) |  | Yes | Identification training |
| 16 | Underbakke (1993) | Journal Article | No | Single talker | No | Identification and discrimination training with & without feedback |
| 17 | Wang (2002) | PhD thesis | Yes (Wang & Munro, 2004) |  | Yes | Identification training |
| 18 | Yeon (2004) | PhD thesis | Yes |  | Yes | Identification training |

**Appendix 2: Detailed Procedures and Equations for Calculating Within-Participant and Between-Participant Effect Sizes**

To compute the weighted mean effect size and conduct moderator analysis, we employed the Comprehensive Meta-Analysis (Version 3.3). We relied on Hedges’ g as the basic unit of analysis, the transformed version of Cohen’s d corrected for bias in small samples. To answer RQ1 regarding the overall effectiveness of HVPT for production improvement, we conducted two separate analyses according to different study designs: within-participant effect sizes (i.e., the mean difference between pretest and posttest scores) and between-participant effect sizes (i.e., the mean difference in gain scores between HVPT treatment and control groups).

Regarding the calculation of the effect size for the within-participant data, studies reporting sample means and standard deviations for pretest and posttest performance were extracted from a pool of descriptive data. The gain score was calculated by subtracting pretest from posttest score, and the standard deviation for the gain score was computed using **Equation 1**. Because the pretest-posttest correlation was needed to compute the standard deviation for the gain score, we imputed the pretest-posttest correlation for perception data (r = .60) calculated previously in Authors (XXXX) to estimate the standard deviation. For studies not reporting sample means and standard deviations for pretest and posttest performance, t values or sample mean differences and standard deviations for the differences were used to calculate the effect sizes.

Several studies reported multiple descriptive data from the same participants (the use of multiple elicitation tasks such as word reading and sentence reading, outcome measures such as identification and transcription, prompt modality, target phones, and test item types). Thus, such multiple scores except outcome measures were averaged to yield a single score to avoid violating the requirement of independence of observations. To take account of the nested structure of multiple data and to avoid losing information by averaging effect sizes, we averaged the observed effect sizes and aggregated the sampling variances for the effect sizes employing the procedure suggested by Borenstein et al. (2009) using **Equation 2**. Since this equation requires the correlation between the multiple effect sizes, we followed a previous meta-analysis of HVPT studies (Zhang et al., 2021) and imputed a correlation of .50 for aggregating dependent measures. As for multiple outcome measures, we followed Sakai and Moorman (2018) to select the elicited production with native speaker identifications as the representative task. Lastly, as suggested by Boreinstein et al. (2009), we used **Equation 3** to adjust the standard deviations for the gain scores using the pretest-posttest correlation (Borenstein et al., 2009). The resulting standard deviations within groups were used to compute the standardized mean difference for independent groups, later converted to Hedges’ g (see **Equation 4**). A total of 43 independent effect sizes were available for this analysis.

Regarding the calculation of the effect size for the between-participant data, we extracted studies reporting the sample means and standard deviations for both treatment and control groups. The group mean difference was calculated by subtracting the control-gain scores from the treatment-gain scores. The pooled standard deviation across the two groups was calculated using **Equation 5** based on the standard deviations for the gain scores from each group calculated using **Equation 1**. When two or more standard deviations were available from multiple independent treatment groups, the pooled standard deviation across groups was calculated using **Equation 5**. The group mean difference of gain scores was standardized using the pooled standard deviations for the two groups. The resulting standardized mean difference was converted to Hedges’ g (see **Equation 6**). As a result, 17 independent effect sizes were available for this analysis.

**Equation 1**

This equation was used to calculate the standard deviation of the gain scores (*Sdiff*) from the standard deviations of pretest and posttest scores and their correlation.

**Equation 2**

This equation was used to calculate the variance of the mean of two or more correlated variables (*Vmean*) with *m* as the number of variances (*V*) (see Borenstein et al., 2009, p. 228).

**Equation 3**

This equation was used to calculate the standard deviation for independent groups (*Swithin*) with the standard deviation for the gain scores (*Sdiff*) and the pretest-posttest correlation (*r* = 0.6).

**Equation 4**

This equation was used to calculate the standardized mean difference between pretest and posttest scores adjusted for the pretest-posttest correlation (*ds*). Cohen’s *ds* was converted to Hedges’ *g* using a correction factor, called *J* with the degrees of freedom (*df* = *n* – 1):

**Equation 5**

This equation was used to calculate the pooled standard deviation (*Spooled*) for multiple independent groups.

**Equation 6**

The group mean difference of gain scores (*Mdiff*) was standardized using *Spooled* to calculate Cohen’s *ds* and it was converted to Hedges’ *g* using a correction factor (*J*) with the degrees of freedom (*df* = *n1* + *n2* – 1):

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