***Appendix B: Preliminary Analyses***

***Accuracy of Perceiving Onsets.***

***Instructions.*** The children were instructed to *repeat exactly* what the talker said. All utterances were transcribed independently by the tester and co-tester. For the utterances with non-intact onsets, the transcribers disagreed on 1.83% (word) and 2.68% (nonword) of responses. For responses in disagreement, another trained listener independently transcribed the recorded utterances. Her transcription, which always agreed with one of the other transcribers, was recorded as the response.

***Results***. Performance on a repetition task was consistently at ceiling for the intact onsets. Performance for the non-intact onsets has been reported previously in 92 children (see Jerger et al., 2014), 68% of whom participated in the current study. In the current total sample, 23.5% of children—27% (nonwords) and 20% (words)—incorrectly perceived, on average, 1.22 of the non-intact onsets—1.35 (nonwords) and 1.10 (words). Incorrect responses were any response other than the correct consonant or vowel, such as ‘duks’ for ‘(**–**g)uks.’ Average picture-naming times for the individual conditions did not differ on analyses of the edited-vs unedited-for-accuracy data sets.

***Quality of Picture Word Data.***

***Replacement and Missing Trials***. The number of deletions-with-replacement for incorrect or flawed trials averaged 2.52 (intact) and 2.87 (non-intact) for the phonologically-related distractors. The number of missing trials remaining at the end because the replacement trial was also incorrect or flawed averaged 0.54 (intact) and 0.63 (non-intact) phonologically-related distractors. The average overall number of replacement and missing trials was greater in the 4–5-yr olds (respectively 4.55 and 1.48) than the 11–14-yr olds (1.45 and 0.19).