

INTERPRETATIONS

1 auditory perceptual outcome in Non-alternating trials:

ga

ga

ga

ga

ga

ga

ga

ga

ka

ka

ka

ka

ka

ka

ka

ka

(a predictable repeating sound pattern)

3 possible auditory perceptual outcomes in Alternating trials:

If audiovisual integration capacity is... Then auditory perceptual outcomes should be... Complexity level

...not present yet

ba

ba

ba

ba

ba

ba

ba

ba

pa

pa

pa

pa

pa

pa

pa

pa

(a predictable repeating sound pattern)

lowest

...developed

ba

da

ba

da

ba

da

ba

da

pa

ta

pa

ta

pa

ta

pa

ta

(a regular & predictable alternating sound pattern)

higher

...still developing

ba

ba

ba

da

ba

da

ba

ba

pa

ta

pa

pa

pa

ta

pa

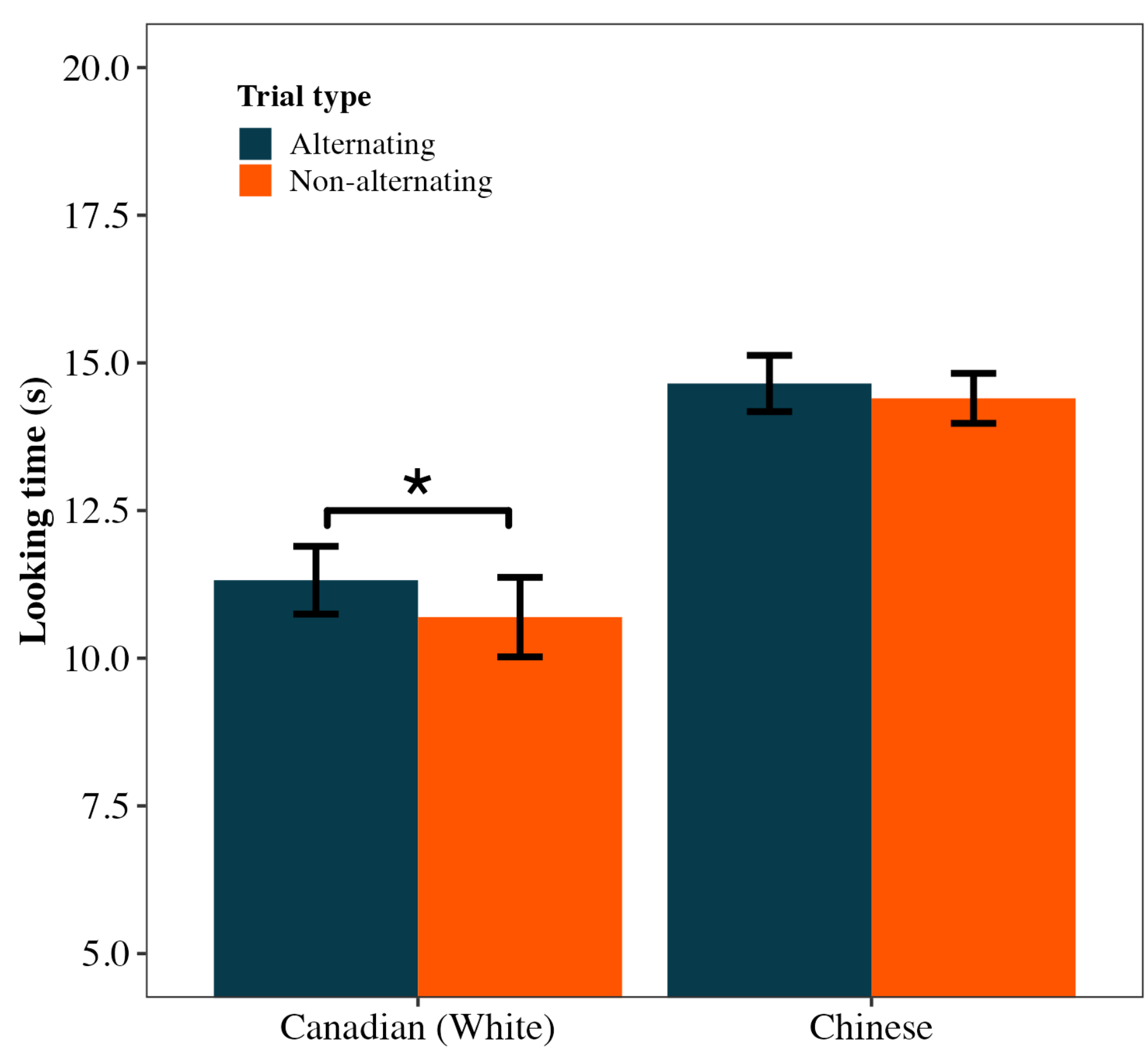
ta

(a irregular & unpredictable sound pattern)

highest

RESULTS

Country comparison in trial looking time:



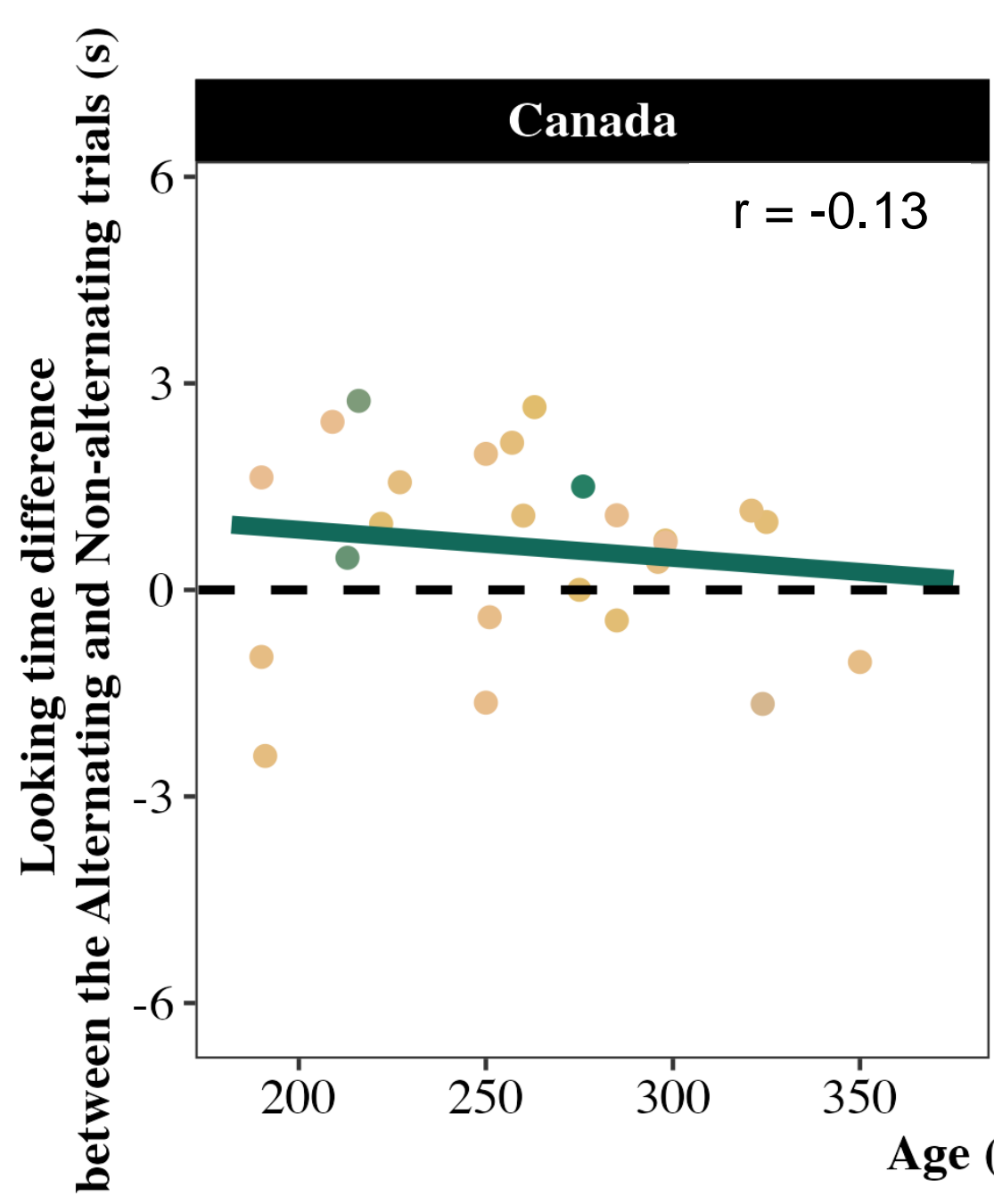
Canadian (White) Chinese

Canadian infants demonstrated the McGurk effect by looking significantly longer in the Alternating trials.

In contrast, Chinese infants did not show any looking preference.

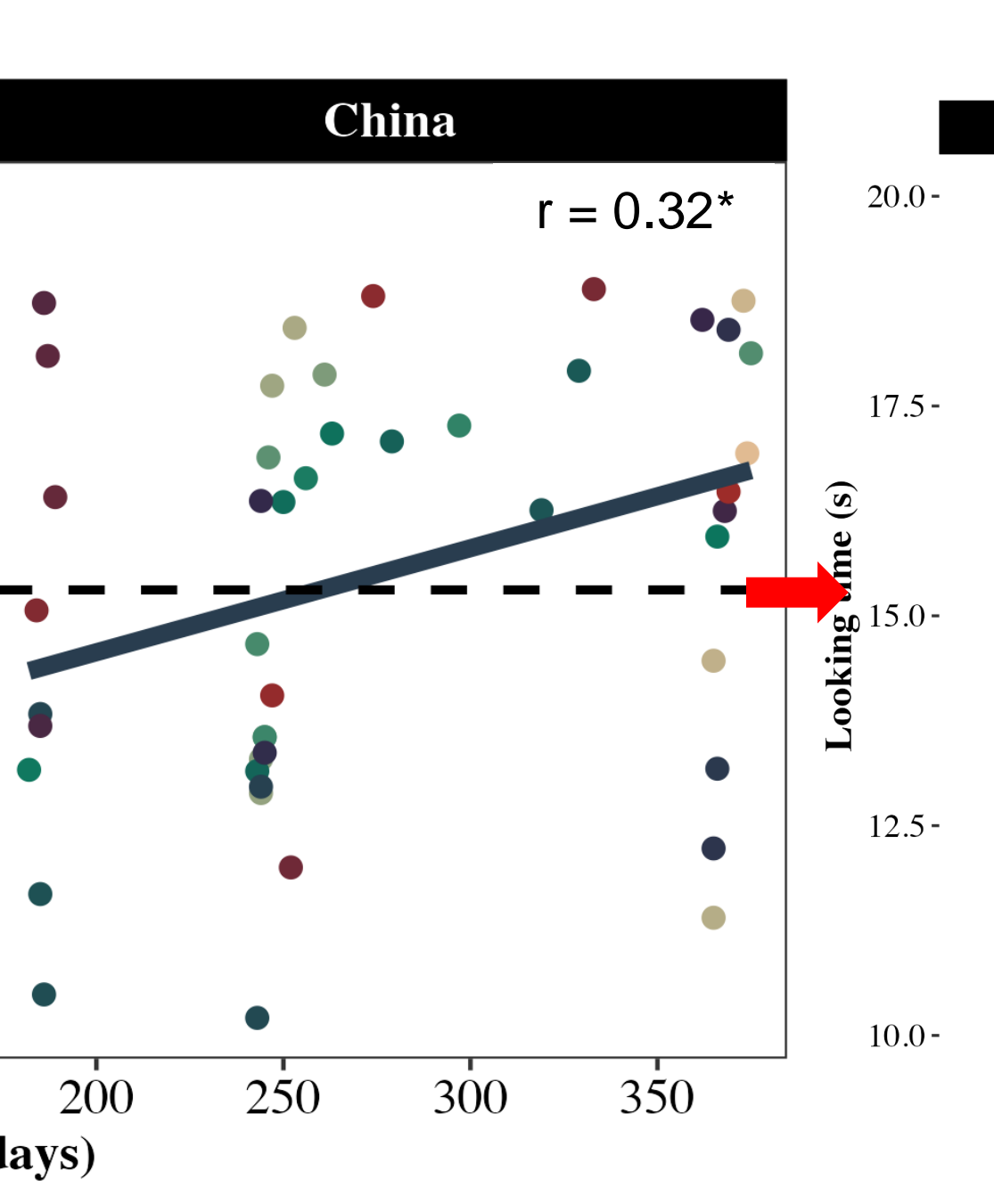
Trial looking time difference by Age:

Canada



r = -0.13

China



r = 0.32*

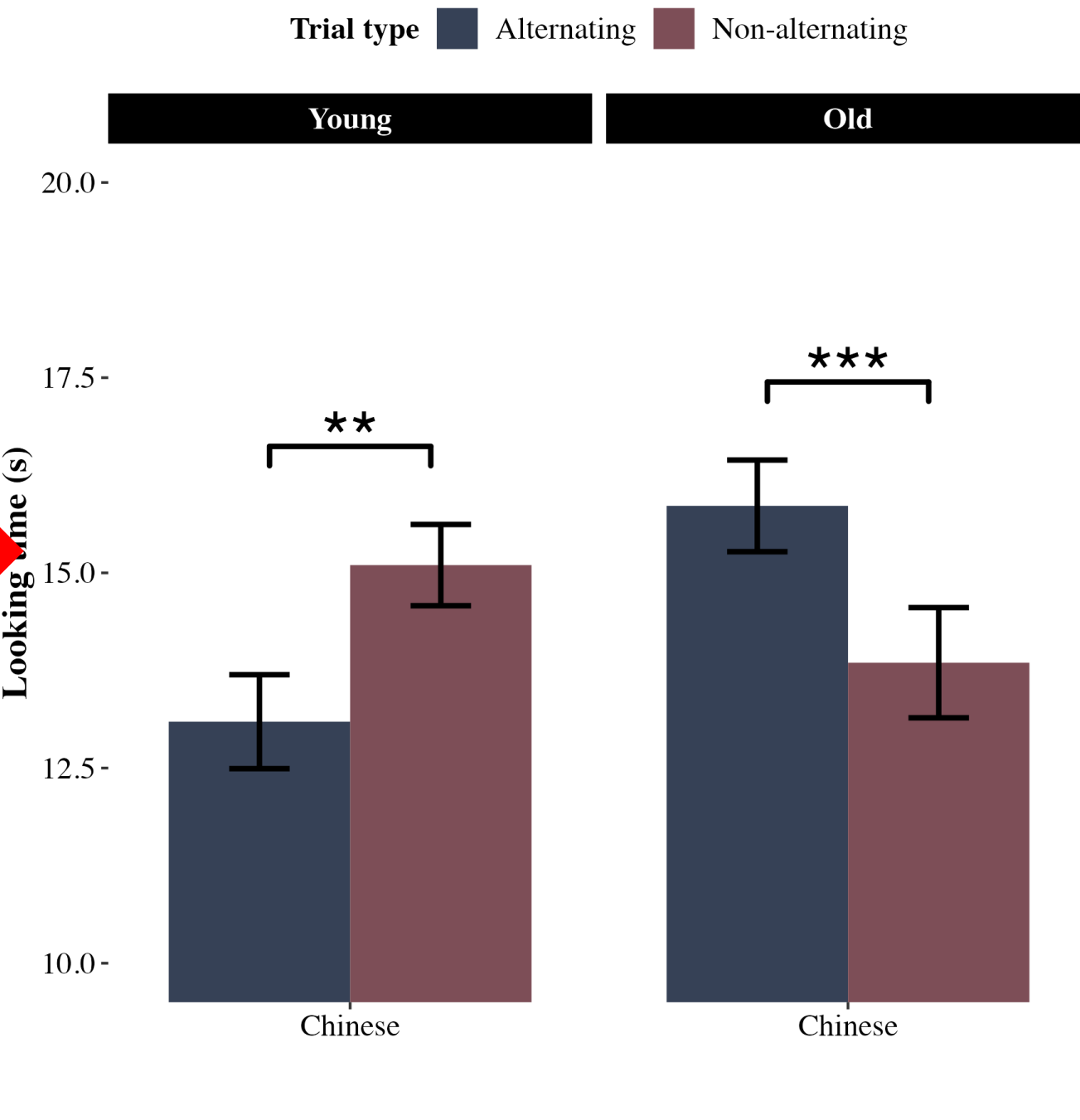
Looking time difference between the Alternating and Non-alternating trials (s)

Age (days)

Young Chinese

Old Chinese

Looking time (s)



Chinese Chinese

Young Chinese infants (6-8 mos) looked longer in Non-alternating trials.

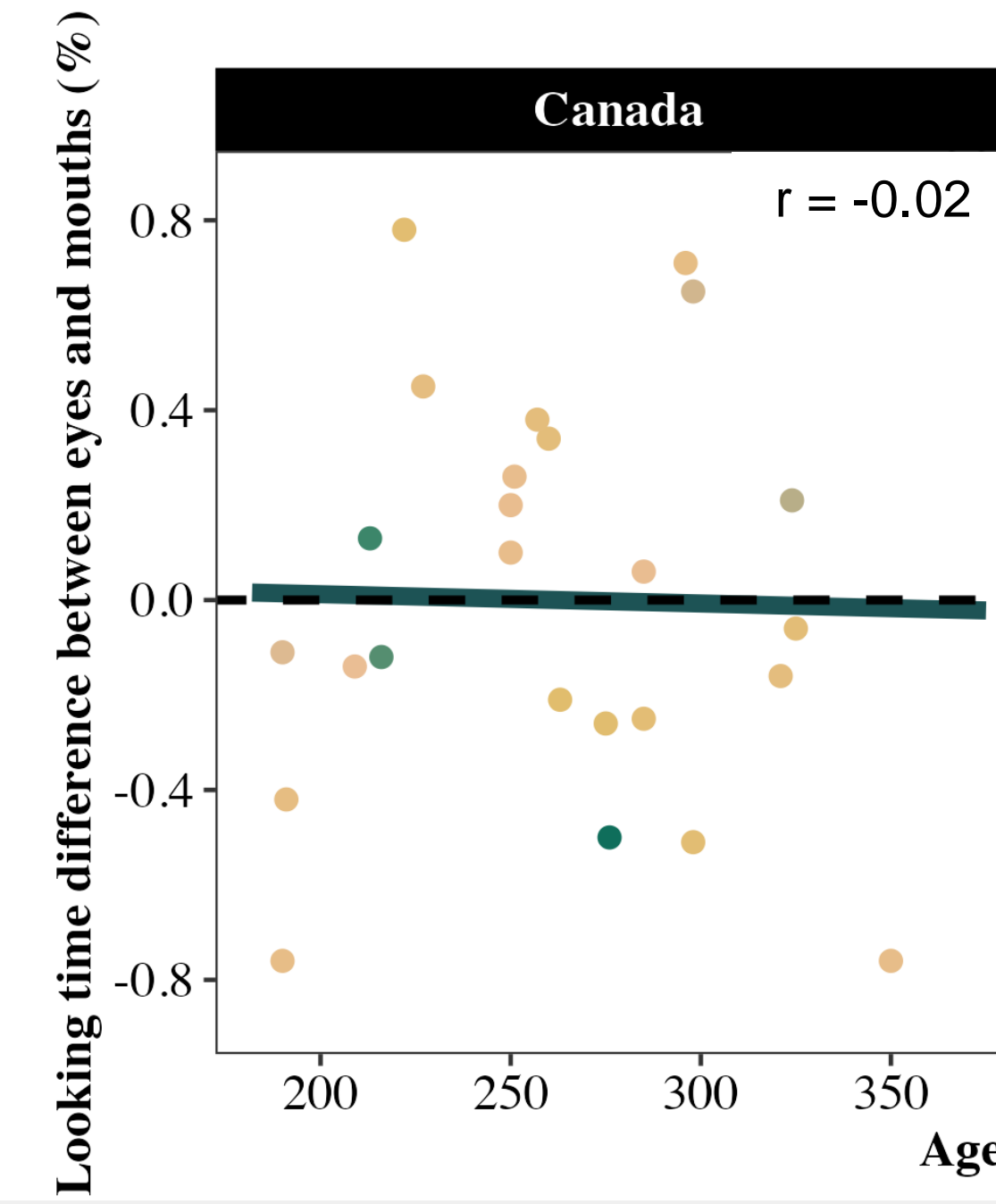
In contrast, old Chinese infants (9-12 mos) exhibited the opposite pattern.

Cultural difference in caregiving practices:

	Canada	China
Parents	29.6 hrs/day	9.5 hrs/day
Grandparents	2.0 hrs/day	4.8 hrs/day
Primary caregivers	Mothers (100%)	Mothers (43.7%) Grandmothers (39.1%)

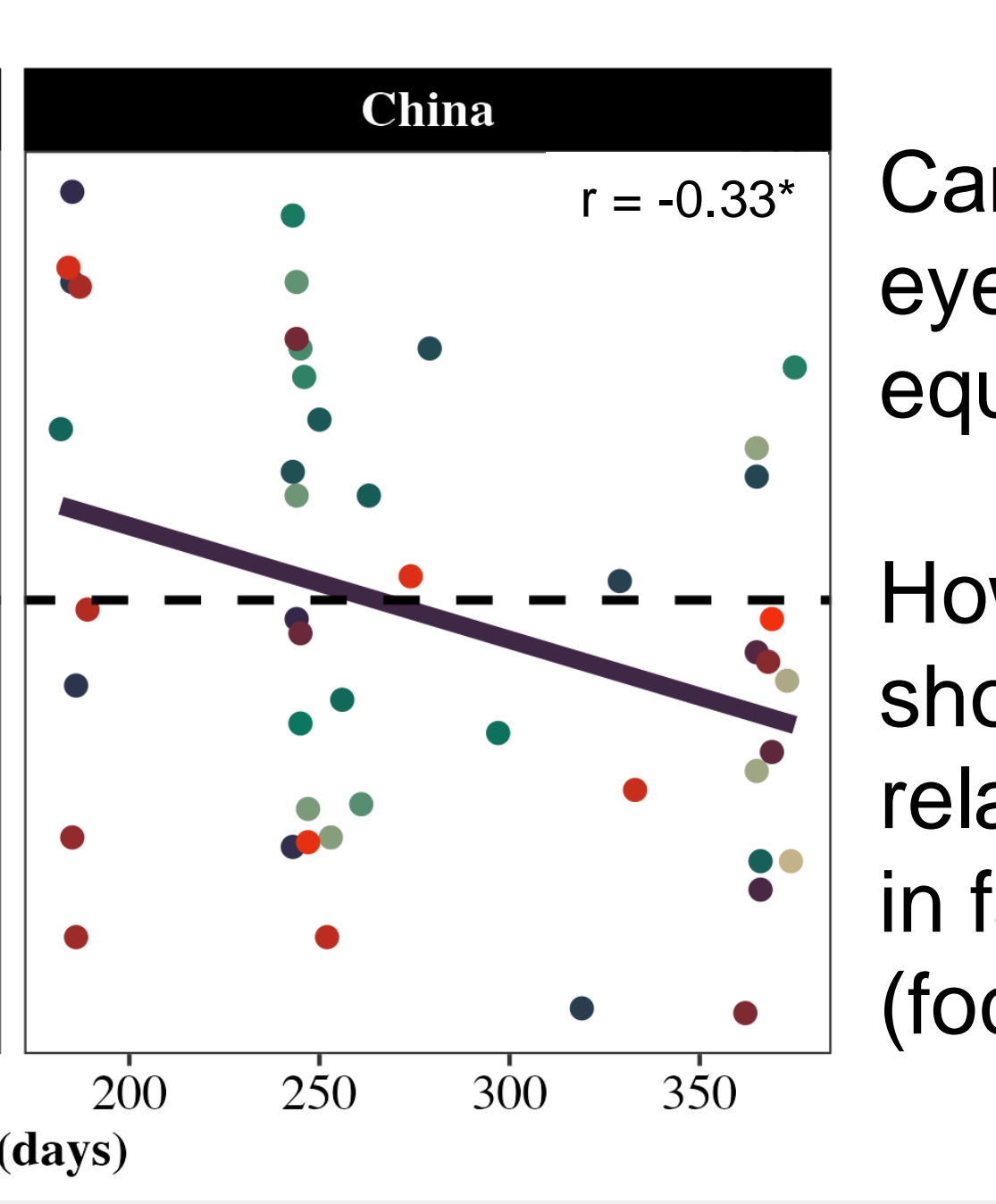
Area of Interest (AOI) looking difference by Age:

Canada



r = -0.02

China



r = -0.33*

Looking time difference between eyes and mouths (%)

Age (days)

Canadian infants' scanned eyes and mouth areas equally across infancy.

However, Chinese infants showed a significant age-related developmental trend in face-scanning strategy (focused on eyes to mouth).

CONCLUSIONS

- Canadian infants exhibited a robust audiovisual integration that emerges early and remains stable across infancy.
- Chinese infants' integration capacity ultimately matures into the same level at around eight months old (approx. 2 months' delay).
- Caregiving structures could induce such cultural difference: Canadian but not Chinese infants have sufficient and high-quality audiovisual input.