Target action Scores

The Infants' mitten removal scores were analysed separately for both experimental test trials. The percentage of infants who emitted the target action in each condition for both trials is illustrated in Figure 3. The figure shows that during Trial 1, infants in the OA, modelling, and LSE conditions, emitted more target behaviours than infants in the control condition. However, this was also observed for Trial 2.

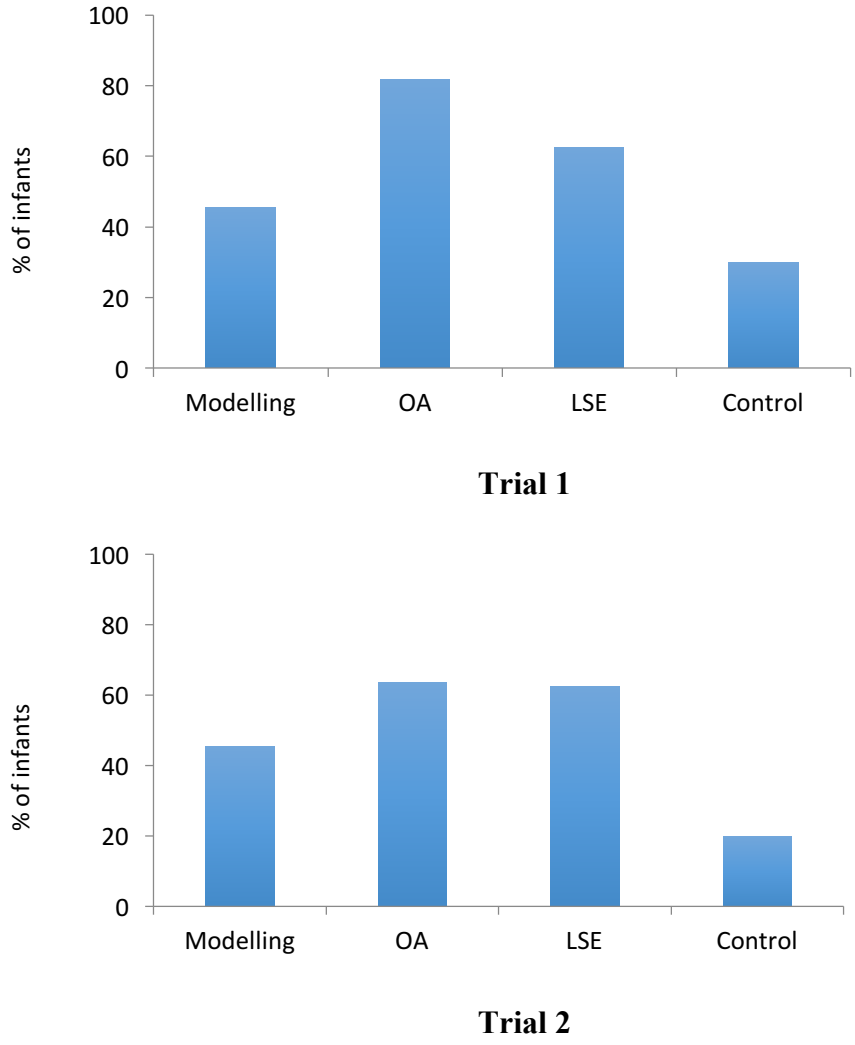

Figure 3. Percentage of infants who emitted the target behaviour in the Modelling, Object Affordance (OA), local stimulus enhancement (LSE), and Control conditions for both Trial 1 and 2, plotted separately.

To investigate whether the differences in mitten removal scores were significant the control condition was compared with each experimental condition using pre-planned comparisons. Using Fisher's exact test, in trial one, infants' target behaviour scores were significantly higher in the OA demonstration condition than in the control condition (p = 0.24). However, target behaviour scores in trial 1 were not significant between control and

modelling (p = 0.392), or control and LSE (p = 0.184).. The same analysis procedure was used for trial 2, the difference between control and OA was found to be marginally significant (p = .056), where as no significant differences were found between control and LSE (p = 0.88), or control and modelling (p = 0.221).

Visual Attention & Areas of Interest (AOI's)

A mixed-measures ANOVA was conducted (with dwell time to each AOI for both trials being the repeated measures, and dwell time between conditions being the between-subjects measure). See Table 2 for the percentage of dwell time to each AOI.

There were no significant effects between AOI and condition (F(3, 33) = 0.110, p = 0.954), Trial number and condition (F(3, 33) = 1.322, p = 0.284), AOI and trial number (F(1,33) = 0.678, p = 0.416), or AOI, trial number, and condition (F(3,33) = 1.361, p = 0.272). Finally, there was no significant effect of AOI and condition (F(3, 33) = 0.047, p = 0.986).

Table 2. Gaze Behaviour: the percentage of time fixated on areas of interest (AOIs) in each condition.

	Percentage of Time looking at AOI			
	Puppet		Experimenter Face	
	Trial 1	*Trial 2*	*Trial 1*	*Trial 2*
Control	31.5	33.2	39.5	22.2
Modelling	31.6	34.2	29.4	28.9
Local Stimulus Enhancement	42	33.7	29.6	23.7
Object Affordance	35.7	32.5	29.7	30.8

Independent t-tests were conducted to investigate whether infants who completed the target action of mitten removal (removers) where more likely to spend more time gazing at the experimenter's face compared to infants who did not produce the target action (non-removers). For trial 1, there was no significant difference between percentage looking time for removers versus non-removers to the experimenter's face (t(35) = 1.294, p = .104), or the puppet (t(35) = -1.279, p = .209). For trial 2, there was a marginally significant difference between percentage looking time for removers versus non-removers to the puppet (t(35) =

2.007, $p = .052$), as well as a significant difference between percentage looking time for removers versus non-removers to the experimenter's face ($t(35) = -2.126$, $p = .041$). From looking at the means, non-removers (mean = 39.74%) spent more time looking at the puppet in trial 2 in comparison with removers (mean =25.96%), whereas removers (mean = 34.59%) spend more time looking at the experimenters face in trial 2 compared with non-removers (mean = 19.75%).