

Time, age, gender, and test practice effects on children's olfactory performance: a two-year longitudinal study

Chemosensory Perception

Lenka Martinec Nováková^{1,2*} & Jan Havlíček^{2,3}

¹ *Department of Anthropology, Faculty of Humanities, Charles University, U Kříže 8, 158 00 Prague 5 – Jinonice, Czech Republic*

² *National Institute of Mental Health, Topolová 748, 250 67 Klecany, Czech Republic*

³ *Department of Zoology, Faculty of Science, Charles University, Viničná 7, 128 44 Prague 2, Czech Republic*

* Corresponding Author

Correspondence to be sent to: Lenka Martinec Nováková, Kytlická 862/6, 190 00 Prague 9 – Prosek, Czech Republic; lenka.novakova@nudz.cz, lenka.novakova@fhs.cuni.cz

Online Resource 1. Independent-sample *t*-tests comparing mean scores in children with complete and incomplete data. A Satterthwaite approximation was employed to compensate for vastly unequal sample sizes. The sample size of children with complete data was *N* = 2 in Wave 2 and *N* = 23 in the subsequent waves. *N_i* gives the sample size of children with incomplete data after study completion.

	identification				discrimination				threshold			
	<i>N_i</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>N_i</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>N_i</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>p</i>
Wave 1	74	3.26	1.10	0.17	74	0.47	1.73	0.69	67	0.61	1.70	0.61
Wave 2	108	1.77	26.60	0.09	112	2.34	29.54	0.26	95	1.06	27.96	0.30
Wave 3	68	2.02	47.53	0.05	68	0.75	37.47	0.46	57	-0.20	36.17	0.84
Wave 4	12	1.29	24.10	0.21	11	0.04	18.97	0.97	4	-0.36	4.70	0.74
Wave 5	58	0.82	43.87	0.42	58	2.83	40.93	0.01	52	0.99	44.67	0.33