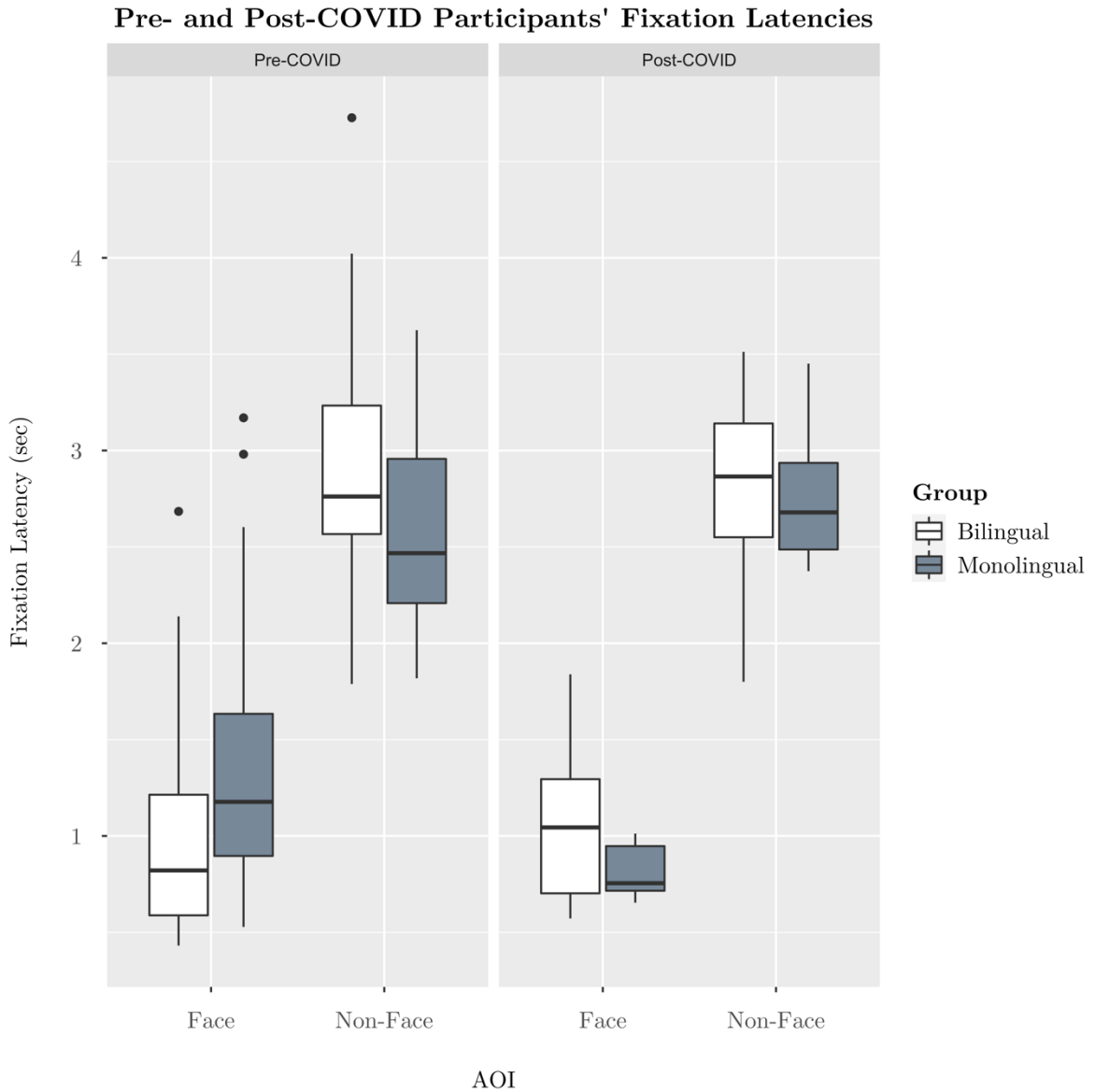


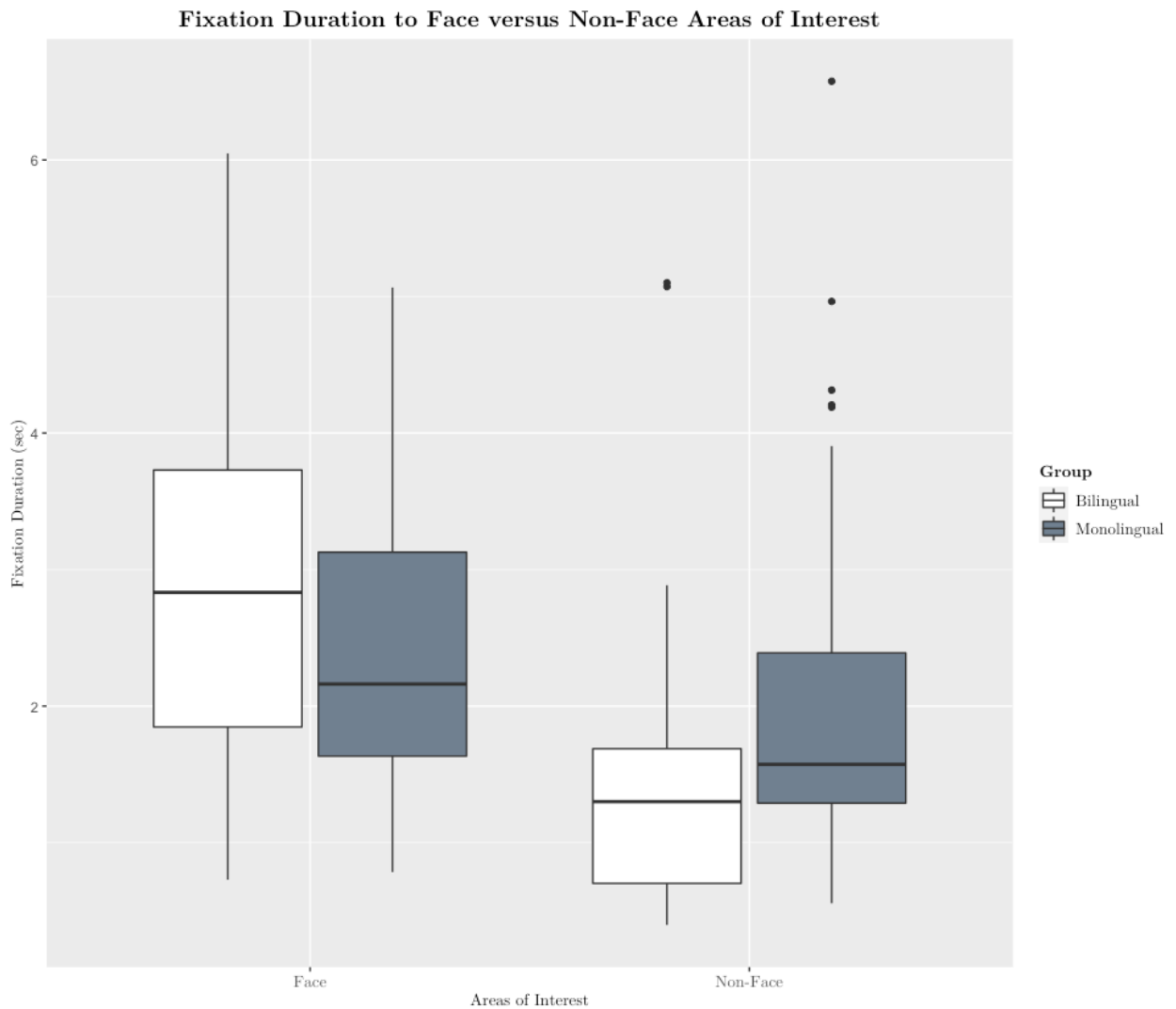
1 **Supplementary Materials**

2 **Figure S4.** Boxplot of pre- and post-COVID samples' fixation latencies to face and non-face  
3 areas of interest.  
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21 *Note.* The pre-COVID sample (monolinguals:  $n = 32$ , bilinguals:  $n = 26$ ) shown on the left-  
22 hand panel and post-COVID monolinguals ( $n = 5$ ) and bilinguals ( $n = 8$ ) are shown on the  
23 righthand panel. Bilinguals are represented in white, and monolinguals are represented in  
24 grey. Fixation latency is calculated as the time between onset of the face pop-out slide and  
25 toddlers' first fixation to the area of interest (face or non-face). The non-face values were  
26 calculated within-participant as an average of toddlers' fixation latencies to the four non-face  
27 areas (i.e., noisy face, car, phone, and bird). The error bars represent standard error.  
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31 **Figure S5.** *Boxplot of average overall fixation duration on face vs non-face areas per group.*

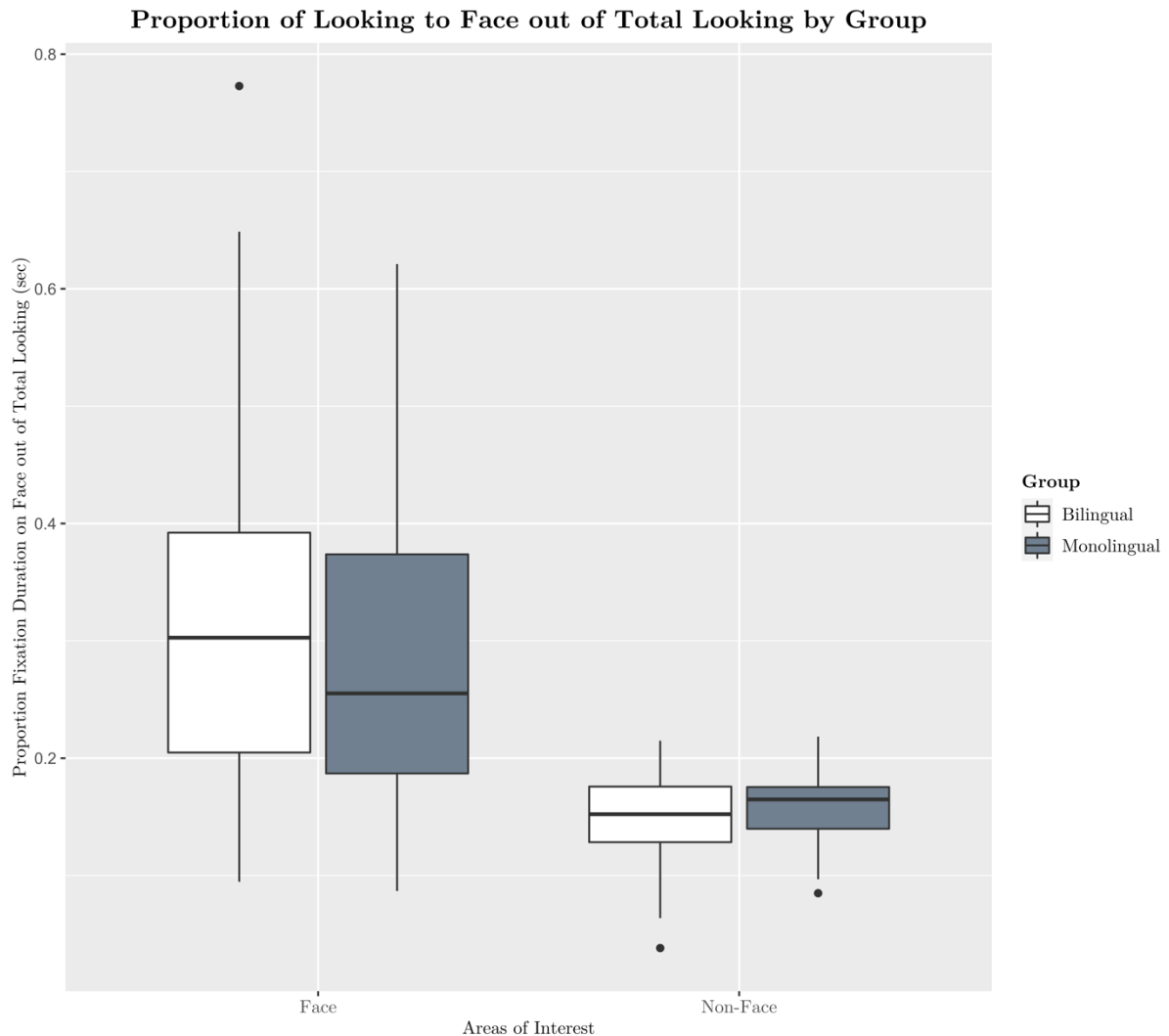


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33 *Note.* The average duration of looking to the face area was averaged within-participant to  
34 standardise for number of face pop-out trials completed. Each face pop-out trial contained an  
35 array with five areas of interest: face, noisy face, car, phone, and bird. Bilinguals are  
36 represented in white, and monolinguals are represented in grey. The error bars represent  
37 standard error.

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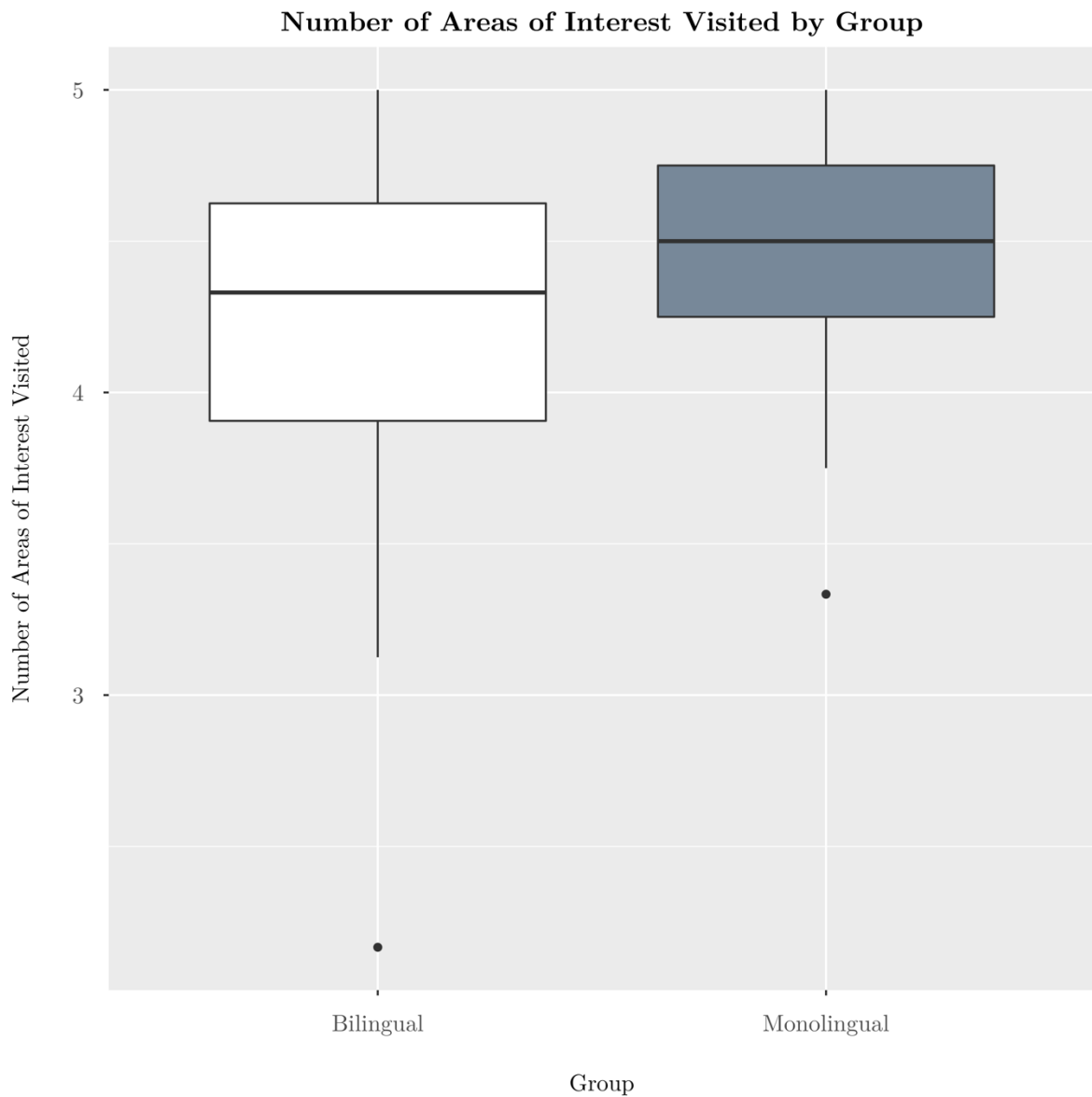
39 **Figure S6.** Boxplot of average proportion fixation duration on face out of all looking time to  
40 the screen per group.  
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43 *Note.* The average duration of looking to the face area was averaged within-participant to  
44 standardise for number of face pop-out trials completed and divided by participants' total  
45 looking time across all trials completed. Each face pop-out trial contained an array with five  
46 areas of interest: face, noisy face, car, phone, and bird. Bilinguals are represented in white,  
47 and monolinguals are represented in grey. The error bars represent standard error.

48 **Figure S7.** *Boxplot of number of areas of interest visited on per group.*

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*Note.* The number of areas of interest visited were averaged within-participant to standardise for number of face pop-out trials completed. Each face pop-out trial contained an array with five areas of interest: face, noisy face, car, phone, and bird. A visit to areas of interest was defined as at least one fixation to the area. Bilinguals are represented in white, and monolinguals are represented in grey. The error bars represent standard error.