## Supplemental Information

## Contingency of semantic generalization

 on episodic specificity varies across developmentChi T. Ngo, Susan L. Benear, Haroon Popal, Ingrid R. Olson, and Nora S. Newcombe


Figure S1. Memory Performance Correlations Within Age Groups, Related to Figure 2. Correlations for every pairwise set of memory tasks, separated by age group, including younger children (ages 3-5), older children (ages 6-8), and young adults (ages 18-24). Significance notation: $\dagger p<.10,{ }^{*} p<.05,{ }^{* *} p<.01, * * * p<.001$.


Figure S2. Relationship between Age and Memory Performance, Separated by Testing Format, Related to STAR Methods, Experimental Model and Subject Details. Scatterplots of accuracy shown on the $y$-axes and age (measured in months) shown on the $x$-axes. Each dot denotes an individual participant, with dot colors denoting the testing format.


Figure S3. Semantic Similarity Between Items Within a Category and Those from Different Categories, Related to Figure 3 and STAR Methods, Quantification and Statistical
Analysis. Distributions of within-category and across-category semantic similarity scores ( $y$ axes) for all pairs of items from each category ( $x$-axes) learned in Block A (A) and Block B (B). Each point represents a pairwise inter-item similarity score calculated from Global Vectors for Word Representation (Glove).


Figure S4. Age Patterns in The Contingency of Item Perceptual Specificity on Conceptual Specificity, Related to Figure 2 and Figure 4. Item perceptual specificity was strongly predicted by item conceptual specificity accuracy, such that when participants remembered an object's identity, they were more likely to remember the perceptual details of that object (A). Item perceptual specificity performance when only considering successful item conceptual specificity trials is positively associated with age (measured in months) among children (B). Significance notation: ${ }^{* *} p<.01, * * * p<.001$.

