

## Erratum: Checkerboard speech vs interrupted speech: Effects of spectrotemporal segmentation on intelligibility [JASA Express Lett. 1(7), 075204 (2021)]

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Segment duration and number of frequency band were inappropriately specified as continuous predictors in the statistical analysis in Sec. 3.2 (Ueda *et al.*, 2021). The correct choice is a categorical predictor for both variables. The corrected report of the analysis is as follows.

The data were analyzed for fixed effects of segment duration, number of frequency band, type of reduction (all categorical predictors), and their interactions, and for random effects of listener and sentence. This model revealed the  $p$  values smaller than 0.001 in the following effects and interactions: segment duration [ $F(4, 2860) = 128.19$ ], type of reduction [ $F(1, 2798) = 12.78$ ], number of frequency band  $\times$  type of reduction [ $F(2, 2806) = 10.05$ ], segment duration  $\times$  number of frequency band [ $F(8, 2835) = 6.53$ ], and segment duration  $\times$  type of reduction [ $F(4, 2855) = 22.13$ ]. The  $p$  values were 0.020 in segment duration  $\times$  number of frequency band  $\times$  type of reduction [ $F(8, 2839) = 2.29$ ] and 0.137 in number of frequency band [ $F(2, 2802) = 1.99$ ].

The subsequent discussion and the conclusions are unaffected.

## References and links

Ueda, K., Kawakami, R., and Takeichi, H. (2021). "Checkerboard speech vs interrupted speech: Effects of spectrotemporal segmentation on intelligibility," *JASA Express Lett.* 1(7), 075204.

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