Table 1. Multiple logistic regression results for age groups against squint frequency on RCs. The occurrence of squint is the application value. Both mid and younger age groups of ISL signers tend to produce significantly more squints on RC equivalents than older ISL signers.

Factor	Log odds	Tokens	% of tokens	Factor weight
Y	1.941	64	89	0.875
M	1.718	64	89	0.848
O	-3.659	103	29	0.025
Input probability = 0.864; Mean = 0.623; Intercept = 1.849; Deviance = 170.237. Random (participant) standard deviation = 0.353.				

Table 9. Multiple logistic regression results for correlation of squints aligned with linguistic prosodic constituents with signers' age groups. The application value is the occurrence of an aligned squint. Younger and mid group signers are much more likely to produce squints aligned in their scope with linguistic prosodic constituents.

Factor	Log odds	Tokens	% of tokens	Factor weight
Y	18.855	57	100	0.001
M	-8.617	56	93	0.001
O	-10.238	25	72	>0.999

Table 3. Multiple logistic regression results for squint alignment with RC constitients against signers' age groups. Only older signers tend to produce squint on nominals. ISL Mid age group signers are more likely to relax squint production after the nominal and again reset it on the specifying predication. Only younger signers systematically produce squints with no reset both on the nominal and the specifying predication.

Age	Tokens		Types of distribution		
			Nominal head	**RC with reset**	**RC w/o reset**
Older age group	15	Log odds	2.449	-0.656	-1.595
		% of tokens	**47**	20	33
		Factor weight	0.92	0.342	0.169
Mid age group	45	Log odds	-0.180	2.096	-1.620
		% of tokens	13	**56**	31

		Factor weight	0.455	0.891	0.165
Younger age group	48	Log odds	-2.269	-1.440	3.214
		% of tokens	2	8	**90**
		Factor weight	0.094	0.192	0.961
Input probability			0.091	0.101	0.498
Intercept			-2.2974	-2.182	-0.009
Mean			0.134	0.274	0.574
Deviance			62.277	106.677	87.85
Random standard deviation			1.353	1.485	2.194

Table 4. **Multiple logistic regression results for frequency of FHMs in correlation with signers' age group.** Occurrence of FHM is an application value. Younger signers tend to produce more tokens of FHM than older signers

Factor	Log odds	Tokens	% of tokens	Factor weight
Y	0.791	64	92	0.688
M	0.364	64	89	0.59
O	-1.155	103	71	0.24
Input probability = 0.133; Mean = 0.818; Intercept = 2.332; Deviance = 188.191. Random (participant) standard deviation = 1.306.				

Table 5. Multiple regression results for age groups against the position of FHM in relation to RC constituents. The alignment of FHM with a corresponding RC constituent is an application value. Only older signers tend to produce FHM on the nominal referent only. [1] Mid

---

[1] There was no significant statistical difference in the number FHM tokens with reset after the head noun across the three age groups of ISL signers. This lack of statistical differences might be the outcome of the fact that a very low percent of the head movements forward was reset in

and younger age groups tend to produce FHM on the nominal and the specifying predication together.

Age	Tokens		Nominal head	RC w/o reset
Older age group	42	Log odds	1.973	-2.286
		% of tokens	**52**	26
		Factor weight	0.878	0.092
Mid age group	43	Log odds	0.033	0.151
		% of tokens	21	31
		Factor weight	0.508	0.538
Younger age group	48	Log odds	-2.006	2.135
		% of tokens	4	**92**
		Factor weight	0.119	0.74
Input probability			0.114	0.498
Intercept			-2.055	1.044
Mean			0.248	0.639
Deviance			105.856	134.287
Random standard deviation			1.622	1.557

---

the two younger age groups (9% and 4% percent respectively). For both younger groups this

type of FHM alignment was marginal.