Forty-three ("n") mother–infant dyads were recruited to determine the relationship between both total equipment use and the use of individual pieces of equipment and infant motor development.

At 8 months of age, total and individual equipment use was determined by parental survey and infant motor development was assessed using the Alberta Infant Motor Scale.

Statistically significant negative correlations were found for the relationships between total equipment use and infant motor development ($r = -0.50, P = 0.001$) and individual pieces of equipment [exersaucer ($r = -0.58, P = 0.001$), highchair ($r = -0.32, P = 0.04$), and infant seat ($r = -0.32, P = 0.03$)] and infant motor development.

These findings suggest that infants who have high equipment use score lower on infant motor development testing or conversely infants who have low equipment use tend to score higher on infant motor development testing.