

Supplemental Material S12. Linear regression results for Mandarin receptive grammar in 63 Mandarin–English bilingual children.

Measure	Initial model				Final model				Full model			
	β	SE	t	p	β	SE	t	p	β	SE	t	p
(Intercept)	1.93	0.09	21.85	< .001	1.93	0.07	27.31	< .001	1.93	0.07	26.64	< .001
Age (months)	0.12	0.11	1.11	.27	0.07	0.09	0.73	.47	0.08	0.10	0.79	.43
Nonverbal working memory	0.22	0.10	2.16	.03	0.02	0.09	0.18	.86	0.02	0.09	0.19	.85
Difference in number of speakers	0.10	0.10	1.01	.32	-0.02	0.09	-0.24	.82	-0.02	0.10	-0.22	.83
(Mandarin vs. English)												
Difference in number of native speakers (Mandarin vs. English)	0.24	0.09	2.64	.01	0.19	0.07	2.54	.01	0.20	0.08	2.52	.01
Mandarin articulation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.10	0.44	.66
Mandarin receptive vocabulary	—	—	—	—	0.41	0.10	4.26	< .001	0.42	0.10	4.18	< .001
English articulation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.10	0.01	1.00
English receptive vocabulary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.00	0.11	-0.04	.97
English receptive grammar	—	—	—	—	0.20	0.08	2.51	.02	0.22	0.10	2.09	.04
R^2	.31				.57				.58			
Adjusted R^2	.26				.53				.5			

Note. Z scores were used for measures. Dependent variable is the square root of MRGT raw scores.