

Supplemental Material S11. Linear regression results for English 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)	1.17	0.10	11.69	< .001	1.17	0.08	14.99	< .001	1.17	0.08	14.80	< .001
Age (months)	0.20	0.12	1.57	.12	-0.05	0.11	-0.50	.62	-0.05	0.11	-0.47	.64
Nonverbal working memory	0.22	0.12	1.90	.06	0.06	0.09	0.61	.54	0.05	0.10	0.47	.64
Difference in number of speakers (Mandarin vs. English)	-0.17	0.11	-1.55	.13	-0.08	0.10	-0.86	.40	-0.09	0.10	-0.89	.38
Difference in number of native speakers (Mandarin vs. English)	0.00	0.10	0.02	.99	-0.11	0.09	-1.23	.22	-0.11	0.09	-1.23	.22
English articulation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-0.07	0.11	-0.66	.51
English receptive vocabulary	—	—	—	—	0.37	0.09	3.98	< .001	0.36	0.10	3.56	< .001
Mandarin articulation	—	—	—	—	-0.19	0.09	-2.14	.04	-0.15	0.11	-1.33	.19
Mandarin receptive vocabulary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.05	0.12	0.38	.71
Mandarin receptive grammar	—	—	—	—	0.28	0.10	2.88	.01	0.26	0.11	2.24	.03
R^2	.17				.52				.53			
Adjusted R^2	.11				.46				.45			

Note. Z scores were used for measures. Dependent variable is the square root of TROG-2 raw scores.