

Supplemental Material S10. Linear regression results for Mandarin receptive vocabulary 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)	8.71	0.07	122.58	< .001	8.71	0.06	141.90	< .001	8.71	0.06	138.36	< .001
Age (months)	0.01	0.09	0.11	.91	-0.08	0.08	-1.02	.31	-0.07	0.09	-0.84	.40
Nonverbal working memory	0.27	0.08	3.26	< .01	0.19	0.07	2.54	.01	0.19	0.08	2.49	.02
Difference in number of speakers	0.27	0.08	3.44	< .01	0.23	0.07	3.34	< .01	0.22	0.08	2.91	.01
(Mandarin vs. English)												
Difference in number of native speakers (Mandarin vs. English)	0.08	0.07	1.03	.31	-0.04	0.07	-0.52	.60	-0.04	0.07	-0.51	.61
Mandarin articulation	—	—	—	—	-0.10	0.07	-1.44	.16	-0.09	0.09	-0.98	.33
Mandarin receptive grammar	—	—	—	—	0.31	0.07	4.23	< .001	0.31	0.09	3.53	< .001
English articulation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-0.02	0.09	-0.20	.85
English receptive vocabulary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-0.04	0.09	-0.47	.64
English receptive grammar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.10	0.32	.75
R^2	.39				.56				.56			
Adjusted R^2	.34				.51				.49			

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