

Supplemental Material S8. Linear regression results for Mandarin articulation 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)	1.13	0.09	12.17	< .001	1.13	0.08	13.91	< .001	1.13	0.08	14.23	< .001
Age (months)	-0.22	0.12	-1.92	.06	-0.12	0.10	-1.14	.26	-0.16	0.11	-1.47	.15
Nonverbal working memory	-0.15	0.11	-1.44	.15	-0.04	0.10	-0.37	.71	-0.06	0.10	-0.55	.59
Difference in number of speakers (Mandarin vs. English)	-0.09	0.10	-0.86	.40	-0.04	0.10	-0.38	.71	-0.01	0.10	-0.08	.94
Difference in number of native speakers (Mandarin vs. English)	-0.18	0.10	-1.81	.08	-0.10	0.09	-1.11	.27	-0.07	0.09	-0.80	.43
Mandarin receptive vocabulary	—	—	—	—	-0.22	0.11	-2.07	.04	-0.15	0.12	-1.22	.23
Mandarin receptive grammar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-0.05	0.12	-0.44	.66
English articulation	—	—	—	—	0.32	0.09	3.47	< .01	0.33	0.09	3.45	< .01
English receptive vocabulary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.25	0.11	2.15	.04
English receptive grammar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-0.20	0.12	-1.65	.11
R^2	.27				.46				.51			
Adjusted R^2	.22				.4				.43			

Note. Z scores were used for measures. Dependent variable is the square root of MAT raw scores against Singapore Mandarin targets.