

**Supplemental Material S7.** Linear regression results for English articulation scores in 63 Mandarin–English bilingual children.

Measure	Initial model				Final model				Full model			
	$\beta$	SE	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	$\beta$	SE	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>	$\beta$	SE	<i>t</i>	<i>p</i>
(Intercept)	2.85	0.16	17.34	< .001	2.85	0.14	20.63	< .001	2.85	0.14	20.30	< .001
Age (months)	-0.33	0.20	-1.63	.11	0.02	0.19	0.12	.90	0.03	0.19	0.15	.88
Nonverbal working memory	-0.25	0.19	-1.34	.19	-0.08	0.16	-0.47	.64	-0.04	0.18	-0.23	.82
Difference in number of speakers (Mandarin vs. English)	0.14	0.18	0.78	.44	0.01	0.17	0.07	.94	0.05	0.19	0.27	.79
Difference in number of native speakers (Mandarin vs. English)	-0.17	0.17	-1.01	.32	-0.06	0.15	-0.43	.67	-0.02	0.16	-0.12	.90
English receptive vocabulary	—	—	—	—	-0.46	0.16	-2.88	.01	-0.39	0.20	-1.93	.06
English receptive grammar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-0.07	0.21	-0.32	.75
Mandarin articulation	—	—	—	—	0.63	0.16	3.97	< .001	0.60	0.17	3.51	< .001
Mandarin receptive vocabulary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-0.02	0.22	-0.09	.93
Mandarin receptive grammar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-0.15	0.22	-0.68	.50
$R^2$	.15				.42				.43			
Adjusted $R^2$	.09				.36				.34			

*Note.* Z scores were used for measures. Dependent variable is the square root of GFTA-3 raw scores against Singapore English targets.