

**Supplemental Material S9.** Linear regression results for English receptive vocabulary in 63 Mandarin–English bilingual children.

Measure	Initial model				Final model				Full model			
	$\beta$	SE	$t$	$p$	$\beta$	SE	$t$	$p$	$\beta$	SE	$t$	$p$
(Intercept)	6.95	0.15	46.93	< .001	6.95	0.12	55.71	< .001	6.95	0.12	55.66	< .001
Age (months)	0.48	0.18	2.59	.01	0.34	0.16	2.13	.04	0.32	0.17	1.96	.05
Nonverbal working memory	0.28	0.17	1.66	.10	0.12	0.15	0.83	.41	0.17	0.16	1.10	.28
Difference in number of speakers (Mandarin vs. English)	-0.50	0.17	-3.05	< .01	-0.38	0.14	-2.69	.01	-0.29	0.16	-1.78	.08
Difference in number of native speakers (Mandarin vs. English)	-0.01	0.15	-0.05	.96	-0.04	0.13	-0.28	.78	-0.03	0.14	-0.18	.86
English articulation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-0.29	0.17	-1.73	.09
English receptive grammar	—	—	—	—	0.68	0.14	4.98	< .001	0.68	0.16	4.11	< .001
Mandarin articulation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.23	0.18	1.33	.19
Mandarin receptive vocabulary	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-0.13	0.19	-0.65	.52
Mandarin receptive grammar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	-0.01	0.19	-0.03	.98
$R^2$	.27				.49				.52			
Adjusted $R^2$	.21				.44				.44			

*Note.* Z scores were used for measures. Dependent variable is the square root of PPVT-4 raw scores.