Supplemental Material S2. Regression models for MoCA scores examining the interaction between sex and hearing in the better ear (based on pure-tone average of thresholds at 500, 1000, 2000, and 4000 Hz in the better ear). *p < .05.

MoCA Score	Model 1			Model 2		
	B	**95% CI**	**t**	**B**	**95% CI**	**t**
Age	-0.007	-0.074 – 0.060	-0.202	-.003	-.067 – .060	-0.100
Education	0.041	-0.070 – 0.152	0.732	.035	-.076 – .142	0.624
Depression Status	0.138	-0.948 – 1.225	0.251	.139	-.948 – 1.200	0.254
Sex	-1.026	-1.729 – -0.324	-2.884*	-2.864	-5.013 – -.718	-2.508*
PTA better ear	-0.044	-0.098 – 0.011	-1.582	-.085	-.153 – -.016	-2.313*
Sex by PTA	—	—	—	.082	-.009 – .174	1.693
R^2 (adjusted R^2)		.082* (.055)			.097* (.065)	
R^2 change					.015	

Note. PTA = pure-tone average of 500, 1000, 2000, 4000 Hz in the better ear; MoCA = Montreal Cognitive Assessment; MoCA-Modified, MoCA Hearing. Model 1 (Columns 2–4) included demographic factors and sex and PTA individually. Model 2 (Columns 5–7) included all the aforementioned variables in addition to the interaction term between sex and PTA. Beta values represent unstandardized coefficients, while t statistic is the beta coefficient divided by its standard error. The change in R^2 represents the amount of variance that can be contributed to the interaction between sex and hearing after all other variables are considered.