Supplemental Material S1. Demographic and cognitive variables for those with normal hearing and hearing loss (based on the cutoff of a 25 dB HL pure-tone average of thresholds at 500, 1000, 2000, and 4000 Hz in the worse ear). Males normal hearing $n = 25$, hearing loss $n = 52$; females normal hearing $n = 67$, hearing loss $n = 49$. Findings are reported as mean (*SD*). Significant differences between participants with normal hearing and hearing loss are noted as $^*p < .05$.

		Normal hearing	Hearing loss	*p*	Effect size
Age (years)	**Males**	65.80 (4.54)	70.40 (5.31)	< .001*	.16
	Females	66.31 (4.13)	72.12 (6.23)	< .001*	.21
Education (years)	**Males**	16.90 (2.61)	16.67 (3.33)	.787	.001
	Females	16.56 (2.37)	15.87 (3.72)	.270	.002
Depression (% yes)	**Males**	10.0	10.2	.980	.003
	Females	10.8	11.6	.889	.013
MoCA score (Max = 30)	**Males**	26.56 (2.35)	26.17 (2.29)	.493	.006
	Females	28.00 (1.64)	26.67 (2.63)	.003*	.07
MoCA-Modified score (Max = 20)	**Males**	18.68 (1.65)	18.40 (1.46)	.459	.007
	Females	19.13 (.95)	18.37 (1.90)	.012*	.05

Note. PTA = pure-tone average of 500, 1000, 2000, 4000 Hz in the worse ear; MoCA = Montreal Cognitive Assessment; MoCA-Modified, MoCA Hearing. Results for self-reported depression status are from a chi-square analysis and effect sizes reported are Cramer's V. Due to violation of the homogeneity of variance assumption, Welch's ANOVA procedure was used and ω^2 effect sizes are reported for the following variables: male age, female age, education, MoCA, and MoCA-Modified scores. For all other variables, a univariate ANOVA was used and effect sizes reported are η_p^2.