**Table A**

*Predicted proportion of either-language scoring benefit on the MINT from dominance group (English- or Spanish-dominant) and years immersed in the nondominant language in young and older bilinguals, with education added as covariate for older bilinguals.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Either-language scoring benefit** | | | |  | |
|  | ***b*** | **(*SE*)** | *2* | ***p-value*** | |
|  | Younger bilinguals | | | | |
| Intercept | 1.52 | (0.51) | - | <.01 | |
| Self-rated dominance group (English-/Spanish-dominant) | -1.02 | (1.02) | 1.0 | .32 | |
| Immersion (nondominant language) | 0.13 | (0.08) | 3.50 | .09 | |
| Dominance group x Immersion | 0.41 | (0.15) | 10.69 | <.01 | |
|  | Older bilinguals | | | | |
| Intercept | -0.92 | (0.70) | - | .19 | |
| Self-rated dominance group (English-/Spanish-dominant) | 1.74 | (1.40) | 1.58 | .21 | |
| Immersion (nondominant language) | 0.09 | (0.04) | 5.18 | .02 | |
| Education | 0.10 | (0.10) | 1.03 | .32 | |
| Dominance group x Immersion | -0.07 | (0.08) | 0.65 | .42 | |

**Figure A**

*Predicted benefit from application of either-language scoring as a function of years immersed in the nondominant language, and language dominance in a linear model.*

