Table S1. *Spearman’s correlations: codeswitching (BSWQ subscales) with language factors: age of onset, frequency of use, proficiency (GJTs) and the cognitive factor, executive function (ANT). English-dominant participants only.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | BSWQ Subscale |
|  | Switch to English | Switch to Spanish | Contextual | Unintended | Total |
|  | *n* | *rs* | *p* | *n* | *rs* | *p* | *n* | *rs* | *p* | *n* | *rs* | *p* | *n* | *rs* | *p* |
| English age of onset | 32 | -.07 | .721 | 32 | .17 | .355 | 32 | .43 | .014 | 32 | -.24 | .189 | 32 | .13 | .470 |
| Frequency of use (English - Spanish)1 | 32 | .22 | .225 | 32 | -.28 | .122 | 32 | .08 | .655 | 32 | -.37 | .037 | 32 | -.18 | .318 |
| Spanish GJT (d’) | 32 | -.01 | .953 | 32 | .08 | .663 | 32 | .21 | .245 | 32 | -.45 | .009 | 32 | -.09 | .630 |
| English GJT (d’) | 31 | .15 | .414 | 31 | .18 | .332 | 31 | .02 | .906 | 31 | -.36 | .048 | 31 | .03 | .864 |
| ANT congruency effect (ms) | 29 | .15 | .444 | 29 | .004 | .986 | 29 | .10 | .600 | 29 | .30 | .109 | 29 | .19 | .319 |
| ANT overall RT (ms) | 29 | -.22 | .249 | 29 | -.37 | .046 | 29 | -.34 | .067 | 29 | .13 | .493 | 29 | -.27 | .163 |
| *Note.* BSWQ = Bilingual Switching Questionnaire, GJT = grammaticality judgment test, ANT = Attentional Network Task, ANT congruency effect = difference in RT to congruent versus incongruent trials, RT = reaction time. 1Relative frequency of use of the two languages was calculated by subtracting the participant’s self-reported % daily  |

Table S2. *Spearman’s correlations: codeswitching (BSWQ subscales) with language factors: age of onset, frequency of use, proficiency (GJTs) and the cognitive factor, executive function (ANT). Spanish-dominant participants only*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | BSWQ Subscale |
|  | Switch to English | Switch to Spanish | Contextual | Unintended | Total |
|  | *n* | *rs* | *p* | *n* | *rs* | *p* | *n* | *rs* | *p* | *n* | *rs* | *p* | *n* | *rs* | *p* |
| English age of onset | 46 | -.54 | <.001 | 45 | -.06 | .715 | 46 | -.32 | .029 | 46 | .13 | .401 | 45 | -.27 | .074 |
| Frequency of use (English - Spanish)1 | 46 | .10 | .510 | 45 | -.24 | .105 | 46 | .09 | .539 | 46 | .13 | .384 | 45 | .04 | .776 |
| Spanish GJT (d’) | 46 | .16 | .301 | 45 | -.09 | .544 | 46 | -.10 | .523 | 46 | -.04 | .787 | 45 | -.06 | .706 |
| English GJT (d’) | 43 | .29 | .064 | 43 | -.29 | .063 | 43 | .19 | .227 | 43 | -.35 | .021 | 43 | -.05 | .745 |
| ANT congruency effect (ms) | 37 | -.02 | .899 | 36 | -.09 | .618 | 37 | -.01 | .935 | 37 | -.11 | .505 | 36 | -.11 | .509 |
| ANT overall RT (ms) | 37 | -.09 | .612 | 36 | .11 | .536 | 37 | -.21 | .222 | 37 | .09 | .578 | 36 | -.02 | .900 |
| *Note.* BSWQ = Bilingual Switching Questionnaire, GJT = grammaticality judgment test, ANT = Attentional Network Task, ANT congruency effect = difference in RT to congruent versus incongruent trials, RT = reaction time. 1Relative frequency of use of the two languages was calculated by subtracting the participant’s self-reported % daily  |

Table S3. *Spearman’s correlations: codeswitching (ratios from narratives) with language factors: age of onset, frequency of use, proficiency (GJTs) and the cognitive factor, executive function (ANT). English-dominant participants only.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Narratives (Ratios) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | One-word Switch  | Overall Switch  | Intra Multi | Intersentential |
|  | *n* | *rs* | *p* | *n* | *rs* | *p* | *n* | *rs* | *p* | *n* | *rs* | *p* |
| English age of onset | 32 | -.05 | .767 | 32 | -.06 | .735 | 32 | -.10 | .605 | 32 | -.05 | .774 |
| Frequency of use (English - Spanish)1 | 32 | -.11 | .535 | 32 | .19 | .302 | 32 | .13 | .492 | 32 | .19 | .300 |
| Spanish GJT (d’) | 32 | -.21 | .242 | 32 | -.01 | .937 | 32 | -.22 | .233 | 32 | .11 | .558 |
| English GJT (d’) | 31 | -.26 | .159 | 31 | -.12 | .524 | 31 | -.09 | .629 | 31 | -.18 | .341 |
| ANT congruency effect (ms) | 29 | .28 | .139 | 29 | .05 | .796 | 29 | .12 | .552 | 29 | -.23 | .232 |
| ANT overall RT (ms) | 29 | -.10 | .595 | 29 | .33 | .076 | 29 | .28 | .140 | 29 | .49 | .007 |
| *Note.* GJT = grammaticality judgment test, ANT = Attentional Network Task, ANT congruency effect = difference in RT to congruent versus incongruent trials, RT = reaction time RT = reaction time. 1Relative frequency of use of the two languages was calculated by subtracting the participant’s self-reported % daily use of Spanish from the % daily use of English. Thus, positive scores reflect more use of English than Spanish, negative scores reflect more use of Spanish than English, and scores close to zero are equivalent use of the two languages in daily life. |

Table S4. *Spearman’s correlations: codeswitching (ratios from narratives) with language factors: age of onset, frequency of use, proficiency (GJTs) and the cognitive factor, executive function (ANT). Spanish-dominant participants only.*

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Narratives (Ratios) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | One-word Switch  | Overall Switch  | Intra Multi | Intersentential |
|  | *n* | *rs* | *p* | *n* | *rs* | *p* | *n* | *rs* | *p* | *n* | *rs* | *p* |
| English age of onset | 47 | .06 | .700 | 47 | -.07 | .662 | 47 | -.17 | .268 | 47 | .19 | .195 |
| Frequency of use (English - Spanish)1 | 47 | -.01 | .970 | 47 | .11 | .476 | 47 | .10 | .509 | 47 | -.08 | .576 |
| Spanish GJT (d’) | 47 | .02 | .910 | 47 | -.07 | .642 | 47 | -.06 | .701 | 47 | -.18 | .222 |
| English GJT (d’) | 44 | -.16 | .289 | 44 | -.20 | .186 | 44 | -.14 | .371 | 44 | -.35 | .020 |
| ANT congruency effect (ms) | 38 | .12 | .478 | 38 | -.02 | .910 | 38 | .01 | .939 | 38 | -.03 | .875 |
| ANT overall RT (ms) | 38 | .16 | .325 | 38 | .39 | .014 | 38 | .30 | .063 | 38 | .44 | .006 |
| *Note.* GJT = grammaticality judgment test, ANT = Attentional Network Task, ANT congruency effect = difference in RT to congruent versus incongruent trials, RT = reaction time RT = reaction time. 1Relative frequency of use of the two languages was calculated by subtracting the participant’s self-reported % daily use of Spanish from the % daily use of English. Thus, positive scores reflect more use of English than Spanish, negative scores reflect more use of Spanish than English, and scores close to zero are equivalent use of the two languages in daily life. |