Supplemental methods: The following script was used by staff members to facilitate selection of test language: "We're going to ask some questions looking at your memory and thinking. We can ask you the questions in English or in Spanish. Which language would be best for you? You can always answer in either language." After implementation of the procedure for offering test language recommendations when obvious language dominance was observed in the bilingualism questionnaire, the following script was used: "Based on the way you answered the language questions that I asked you earlier, my recommendation would be that you do the MoCA screening in ____(English/Spanish). Which language would be best for you? You can always answer in either language."

Approximately half-way through the data collection period, interviewers began reviewing the self-rated bilingualism scale and made recommendations regarding test language when obvious language dominance was observed. This adjustment was made in an effort to facilitate optimal selection of MoCA assessment language. There were no differences in patterns of selection of test language for bilinguals before and after this procedural change (Supplemental Table S1), so these groups were collapsed for all analyses.

Supplemental Table S1. Test language selection for bilinguals before and after procedure change.

|  | English MoCA | Spanish MoCA | Bilingual MoCA |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Prior to procedure | $\mathrm{N}=190$ | $\mathrm{~N}=23$ | $\mathrm{~N}=14$ |
| change $(\mathrm{n}=227)$ | $(83.7 \%)$ | $(10.1 \%)$ | $(6.2 \%)$ |
| Following procedure | $\mathrm{N}=182$ | $\mathrm{~N}=26$ | $\mathrm{~N}=4$ |
| change $(\mathrm{n}=212)$ | $(85.9 \%)$ | $(12.3 \%)$ | $(1.9 \%)$ |

Note: $X^{2}(2)=5.4, p=0.07$. Analysis completed with all participants classified as bilingual (i.e.,
English-dominant bilingual, Spanish-dominant bilingual, balanced bilingual; $N=439$ ).
Monolingual participants were not included in this analysis due to no variance in test language selection in these groups.

Supplemental Table S2. Bilingualism questionnaire. Mean rating score and standard deviation by language proficiency item

|  | Full bilingual sample <br> $(n=439)$ |  | Balanced bilinguals <br> $(n=316)$ |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | English <br> language <br> Mean (SD) | Spanish <br> language <br> Mean (SD) | English <br> language <br> Mean (SD) | Spanish <br> language <br> Mean (SD) |
| Speaking | $5.4(1.5)$ | $5.4(1.4)$ | $5.5(1.4)$ | $5.6(1.1)$ |
| Understanding | $5.5(1.4)$ | $5.5(1.2)$ | $5.6(1.2)$ | $5.7(1.1)$ |
| Reading | $5.2(1.7)$ | $4.1(2.0)$ | $5.3(1.5)$ | $4.4(1.9)$ |
| Writing | $4.9(1.8)$ | $3.6(2.1)$ | $5.0(1.7)$ | $4.0(2.0)$ |
| Mean overall rating | $5.2(1.5)$ | $4.7(1.4)$ | $5.3(1.3)$ | $4.9(1.2)$ |

Note: $\mathrm{n}=439$ for Speaking and Understanding; $\mathrm{n}=438$ for Reading and Writing. The questionnaire was not completed by $\mathrm{n}=108$, who reported that they did not speak another language and thus did not complete the bilingualism questionnaire items. SD = standard deviation. Range for each item was 1 ("almost none") to 7 ("like native speaker").

Supplemental Table S3. Test language choice by bilingualism classification

| Bilingualism Classification | MoCA Test Language |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | n | Frequency (Row Percent) |  |  |
|  |  | English MoCA | Spanish <br> MoCA | Bilingual <br> MoCA |
| Total sample | 547 | 412 (75.3\%) | 117 (21.4\%) | 18 (3.3\%) |
| Monolingual English | 40 | 40 (100\%) | 0 (0.0\%) | 0 (0.0\%) |
| Bilingual-English dominant | 88 | 86 (97.7\%) | 1 (1.1\%) | 1 (1.1\%) |
| Bilingual- Balanced | 316 | 280 (88.6\%) | 19 (6.0\%) | 17 (5.4\%) |
| Bilingual-Spanish dominant | 35 | 6 (17.1\%) | 29 (82.9\%) | 0 (0\%) |
| Monolingual Spanish | 68 | 0 (0.0\%) | 68 (100\%) | 0 (0\%) |

Note. $\mathrm{X}^{2}$ (full sample)= 412.2, $p<.0001 ; \mathrm{X}^{2}$ (excluding monolingual) 202.4, $p<.0001$

Supplemental Table S4: Regression coefficients for MoCA sub-scores on test language and demographics in balanced bilinguals ( $\mathrm{n}=316$ )

|  | Linear regression models* |  |  |  | Ordinal regression models |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Variable | Visuospatial/Executive | Attention | Delayed Recall | Orientation | Naming | Language | Abstraction |
| Intercept | $1.9^{* * *}$ | $2.4^{* * *}$ | $1.7^{* * *}$ | $5.1^{* * *}$ | - | - | - |
| Test language <br> (Both) | -0.4 | $-1.1^{* *}$ | -0.7 | -0.3 | -0.2 | $-1.4^{* *}$ | 0.2 |
| Test language <br> (Spanish) | -0.4 | $-1.1^{*}$ | -0.3 | -09 | -0.1 | $0.8^{*}$ | 0.3 |
| Education, years | $0.1^{* * *}$ | $0.2^{* * *}$ | $0.1^{* *}$ | $0.04^{* *}$ | $0.1^{* * *}$ | $0.2^{* * *}$ | $0.2^{* * *}$ |
| Country of <br> education (outside <br> of US) | 0.2 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.4 |
| Age, years <br> (centered) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| Age, years <br> (centered, <br> squared) | -0.001 | -0.002 | -0.001 | -0.002 | 0.001 | 0.003 | -0.002 |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sex (male) ${ }^{c}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\mathrm{R}^{2}$ | -0.1 | 0.05 | -0.5 | -0.15 | $0.2^{\wedge}$ | -0.1 | -0.1 |

${ }^{* * *} p<.001 ;{ }^{* *} p<.01 ;{ }^{*} p<.05 ;{ }^{\wedge} p<.10{ }^{\text {a }}$ Reference category: English. ${ }^{\text {b }}$ Reference category: Education in USA. ${ }^{\text { }}$ Reference category: Female.

