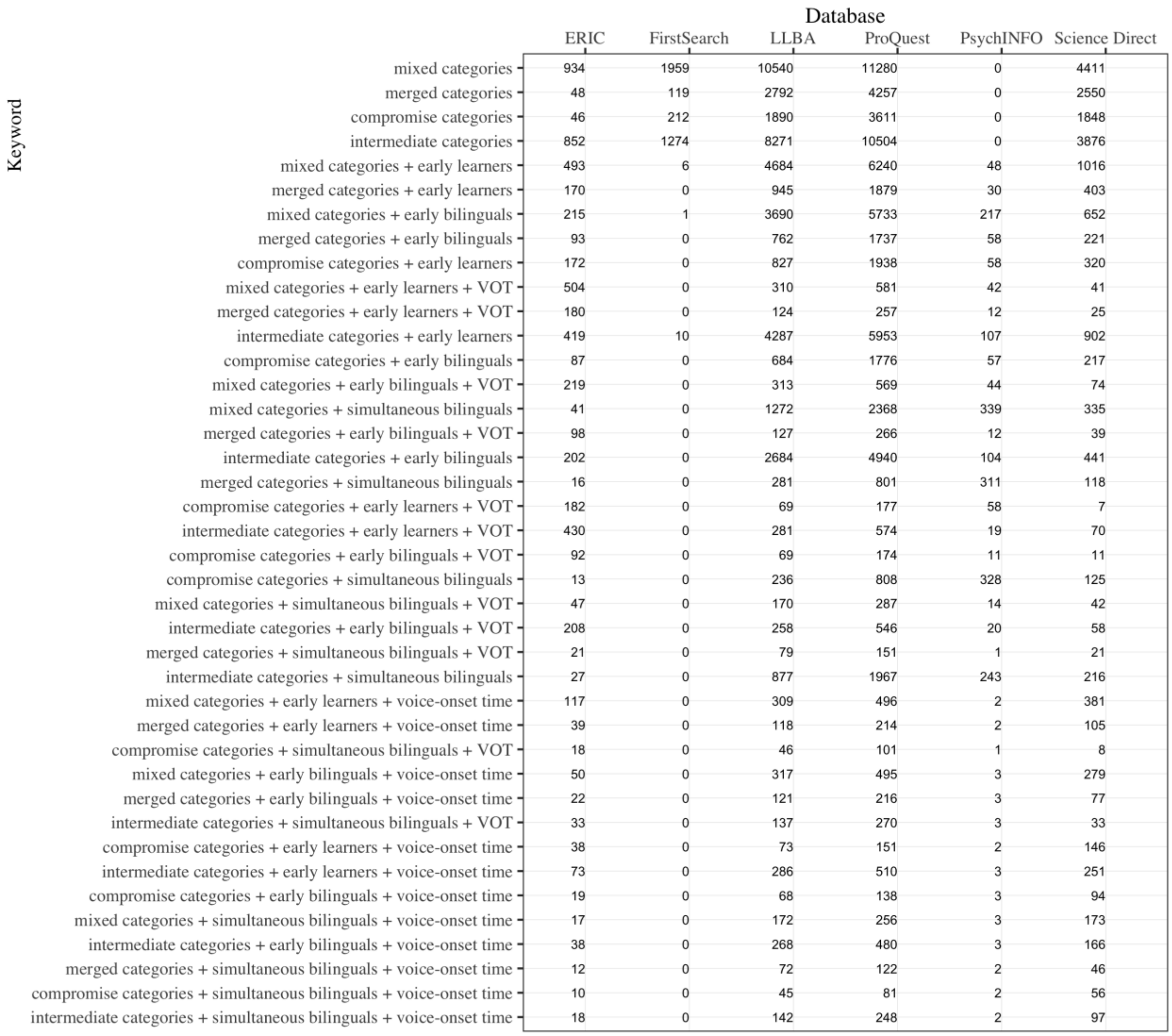
## Online supplementary materials

### Meta-analysis

**Dataset**. This section provides additional information regarding the search process used to identify, screen, classify, and include studies in the meta-analysis. I followed the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) guidelines, which are freely available online: http://www.prisma-statement.org. Prior to beginning the search process, I established a list of keywords to be used in library-housed online databases. The keywords included terms used to describe compromise categories (‘compromise categories’, ‘merged categories’, ‘mixed categories’, ‘intermediate categories’), terms used to describe the bilingual population of interest (‘early learners’, ‘early bilinguals’, ‘simultaneous bilinguals’), and well as terms commonly used to describe voice-timing studies (‘VOT’, ‘voice-onset time’). Every possible combination of the three categories of search terms was used (n = 40 individual queries) in each of the following six databases: ERIC, Science Direct, Linguistics and Language Behavior Abstracts, PsycINFO, ProQuest Dissertations and Theses, and FirstSearch. This resulted in 240 independent search queries. The following table provides a breakdown of the number of records identified in each database for each search query.



| Keyword | ERIC | FirstSearch | LLBA | ProQuest | PsychINFO | Science Direct |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| mixed categories | 934 | 1959 | 10540 | 11280 | 0 | 4411 |
| merged categories | 48 | 119 | 2792 | 4257 | 0 | 2550 |
| compromise categories | 46 | 212 | 1890 | 3611 | 0 | 1848 |
| intermediate categories | 852 | 1274 | 8271 | 10504 | 0 | 3876 |
| mixed categories + early learners | 493 | 6 | 4684 | 6240 | 48 | 1016 |
| merged categories + early learners | 170 | 0 | 945 | 1879 | 30 | 403 |
| mixed categories + early bilinguals | 215 | 1 | 3690 | 5733 | 217 | 652 |
| merged categories + early bilinguals | 93 | 0 | 762 | 1737 | 58 | 221 |
| compromise categories + early learners | 172 | 0 | 827 | 1938 | 58 | 320 |
| mixed categories + early learners + VOT | 504 | 0 | 310 | 581 | 42 | 41 |
| merged categories + early learners + VOT | 180 | 0 | 124 | 257 | 12 | 25 |
| intermediate categories + early learners | 419 | 10 | 4287 | 5953 | 107 | 902 |
| compromise categories + early bilinguals | 87 | 0 | 684 | 1776 | 57 | 217 |
| mixed categories + early bilinguals + VOT | 219 | 0 | 313 | 569 | 44 | 74 |
| mixed categories + simultaneous bilinguals | 41 | 0 | 1272 | 2368 | 339 | 335 |
| merged categories + early bilinguals + VOT | 98 | 0 | 127 | 266 | 12 | 39 |
| intermediate categories + early bilinguals | 202 | 0 | 2684 | 4940 | 104 | 441 |
| merged categories + simultaneous bilinguals | 16 | 0 | 281 | 801 | 311 | 118 |
| compromise categories + early learners + VOT | 182 | 0 | 69 | 177 | 58 | 7 |
| intermediate categories + early learners + VOT | 430 | 0 | 281 | 574 | 19 | 70 |
| compromise categories + early bilinguals + VOT | 92 | 0 | 69 | 174 | 11 | 11 |
| compromise categories + simultaneous bilinguals | 13 | 0 | 236 | 808 | 328 | 125 |
| mixed categories + simultaneous bilinguals + VOT | 47 | 0 | 170 | 287 | 14 | 42 |
| intermediate categories + early bilinguals + VOT | 208 | 0 | 258 | 546 | 20 | 58 |
| merged categories + simultaneous bilinguals + VOT | 21 | 0 | 79 | 151 | 1 | 21 |
| intermediate categories + simultaneous bilinguals | 27 | 0 | 877 | 1967 | 243 | 216 |
| mixed categories + early learners + voice-onset time | 117 | 0 | 309 | 496 | 2 | 381 |
| merged categories + early learners + voice-onset time | 39 | 0 | 118 | 214 | 2 | 105 |
| compromise categories + simultaneous bilinguals + VOT | 18 | 0 | 46 | 101 | 1 | 8 |
| mixed categories + early bilinguals + voice-onset time | 50 | 0 | 317 | 495 | 3 | 279 |
| merged categories + early bilinguals + voice-onset time | 22 | 0 | 121 | 216 | 3 | 77 |
| intermediate categories + simultaneous bilinguals + VOT | 33 | 0 | 137 | 270 | 3 | 33 |
| compromise categories + early learners + voice-onset time | 38 | 0 | 73 | 151 | 2 | 146 |
| intermediate categories + early learners + voice-onset time | 73 | 0 | 286 | 510 | 3 | 251 |
| compromise categories + early bilinguals + voice-onset time | 19 | 0 | 68 | 138 | 3 | 94 |
| mixed categories + simultaneous bilinguals + voice-onset time | 17 | 0 | 172 | 256 | 3 | 173 |
| intermediate categories + early bilinguals + voice-onset time | 38 | 0 | 268 | 480 | 3 | 166 |
| merged categories + simultaneous bilinguals + voice-onset time | 12 | 0 | 72 | 122 | 2 | 46 |
| compromise categories + simultaneous bilinguals + voice-onset time | 10 | 0 | 45 | 81 | 2 | 56 |
| intermediate categories + simultaneous bilinguals + voice-onset time | 18 | 0 | 142 | 248 | 2 | 97 |

*Figure 7.* Number of records of identified studies across six library-housed databases as a function of search query.

There were 153,860 records identified through database searching and 27 additional ancestry studies identified through Google and Google scholar. After removing duplicates and irrelevant hits the study pool contained 148 records. The 148 full-text articles and dissertations were assessed for eligibility using the criteria explained in section 2.1 of the manuscript. A total of 68 appeared to meet the established inclusion criteria, however, 48 were removed. Thus the final dataset included 20 studies. The specific reasons for exclusion are provided in the table below.

| **Reason for exclusion** | **n** | **% of discarded** |
|---|---|---|
| 3-way contrast | 5 | 10 |
| Duplicate data | 2 | 4 |
| L3 or child participants | 15 | 31 |
| Incomplete or missing data | 10 | 21 |
| No control group | 16 | 33 |
| **Total** | 48 | 100 |

As observed in the table, of the discarded studies, 5 (10%) examined languages that included 3-way voicing distinctions, 2 (4%) presented duplicate data previously published, 15 (31%) investigated something different from what was originally believed, such as L3 speech or child bilinguals, 10 (21%) had incomplete or missing data (typically SD was not reported), and 16 (33%) of the studies did not include a control group.

**Analysis.** This section provides additional tables that complement the meta-analysis reported in the *Results* section of the manuscript. This study employs Bayesian Data Analysis (BDA) for quantitative inferential statistics. Specifically, a cross-classified Bayesian meta-analysis was conducted by fitting the study data with the multilevel regression model formulated below:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{SMD}_i &\sim \text{Normal}(\theta_i, \sigma_i = \text{se}_i) \\ \theta_i &\sim \text{Normal}(\mu, \tau) \\ \mu &\sim \text{Normal}(0,1) \\ \tau &\sim \text{HalfCauchy}(0,1) \end{aligned}$$

BDA implies the use of Bayesian *credible intervals*—and other metrics—for statistical inferences. A Bayesian model calculates a posterior distribution, i.e., a distribution of plausible parameter values, given the data, a data-generating model, and any prior information we have about those parameter values. Posterior distributions are computationally costly. For this reason, the Hamiltonian Markov Chain Monte Carlo algorithm is used to obtain a sample that includes thousands of values from the posterior distribution. In practical terms, what this means is that the model does not calculate a single point estimate for an effect β like in a traditional frequentist framework, but rather it draws a sample of 4,000 plausible values for β. This allows the researcher to quantify her uncertainty regarding β by summarizing the distribution of those values. Generally, the present study uses four statistics to describe the posterior distribution: (1) the mean, (2) the highest density credible interval (HDI), (3) the proportion of the HDI that falls within a Region of Practical Equivalence (ROPE), and (4) the Maximum Probability of Effect (MPE). The mean provides a point estimate for the distribution. The 95% highest density credible interval provides bounds for the effect. The ROPE designates a region of practical equivalence around a point null value and calculates the proportion of the HDI that falls within this interval. The MPE calculates the proportion of the posterior distribution that is of the median's sign (or the probability that the effect is positive or negative).

If, for instance, a hypothesis states that $\beta > 0$, we judge there is *compelling evidence* for this hypothesis if the mean point estimate is a positive number, if the 95% HDI of β does not contain 0 and is outside the ROPE, and the posterior $P(\beta > 0)$ is close to one. Together these four statistics allow us to quantify our uncertainty and provide an intuitive interpretation of any given effect. Consider a case in which the posterior mean of β is 100 and the 95% HDI is [40, 160]. The interval tells us that we can be 95% certain the *true* value of β is between 40 and 160, given the data, our model, and our prior information. Furthermore, the interval allows us to specify areas of uncertainty. In this example, we can conclude that the effect is almost certain to be positive. The lower interval value of 40 tells us that 95% of the plausible values are greater than 40. We also note that the interval covers a wide range of values, thus we also conclude that we are not very certain about the size of the effect. This type of interpretation is not possible under a frequentist paradigm.

For more information regarding how BDA differs from more traditional frequentist analyses, see Kimball, Shantz, Eager, and Roy (2016). Additionally, Kruschke and Liddell (2018) and Nicenboim and Vasishth (2016) provide tutorials designed for linguists, and Schoot and Depaoli (2014) provides a general presentation of reporting BDA results for the Social Sciences.

In the present study, the model utilizes calculated effect sizes and standard error to sample from a posterior distributions of plaulible values for a pooled effect of “compromise” categories with regard to VOT. The structure of the grouping variables is described as cross-classified because each study belongs to multiple clusters in the model. The posterior distribution of the grouping variables provide useful information about different aspects of the individual studies. The following table provides a summary of the posterior distribution of the model presented in section 2.1:

| | Parameter | Estimate | 95% HDI |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Population-level effects** | | | |
| | Intercept | −0.132 | [−0.708, 0.468] |
| | Lexical stress | −0.14 | [−0.766, 0.483] |
| | Analystic strategy | 0.182 | [−0.657, 1.035] |
| **Group-level effects** | | | |
| Pooling method | /k/ | −0.163 | [−0.874, 0.202] |
| | /p/ | −0.021 | [−0.456, 0.369] |
| | /pt/ | 0.108 | [−0.373, 0.924] |
| | /ptk/ | 0.061 | [−0.344, 0.586] |
| | /t/ | −0.001 | [−0.429, 0.405] |
| Study | Amengual (2011) | −0.039 | [−0.661, 0.575] |
| | Antoniou et al. (2010) | 0.267 | [−0.169, 0.73] |
| | Brown & Copple (2018) | 0.093 | [−0.618, 0.858] |
| | Flege (1991) | 0.258 | [−0.345, 0.96] |
| | Flege & Eefting (1987a) | −0.18 | [−0.864, 0.457] |
| | Flege & Eefting (1987b) | −0.537 | [−1.128, −0.011] |
| | Flege & Eefting (1988) | 0.135 | [−0.484, 0.782] |
| | Fowler et al. (2008) | −0.443 | [−1.033, 0.069] |
| | Hazen & Boulakia (1993) | −0.436 | [−1.132, 0.15] |
| | Jones (2020) | 0.034 | [−0.678, 0.754] |
| | Kim (2011) | 0.284 | [−0.316, 0.987] |
| | Knightly et al. (2003) | 0.107 | [−0.481, 0.723] |
| | Kupisch & Lleo (2017) | −0.346 | [−1.154, 0.32] |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Lein et al. (2016) | −0.035 | [−0.815, 0.695] |
| | Liman (2013) | 0.262 | [−0.442, 1.105] |
| | MaCleod (2005) | 0.255 | [−0.449, 1.069] |
| | Magloire & Green (1999) | 0.118 | [−0.547, 0.808] |
| | Schmidt & Flege (1996) | 0.327 | [−0.195, 0.916] |
| | Simonet & Casillas (2014) | −0.216 | [−0.809, 0.343] |
| | Sundara et al. (2006) | 0.035 | [−0.591, 0.661] |
| | **Pooled effect** | −0.132 | [−0.708, 0.468] |

## Production of coronal stops

This section provides additional tables and figures that complement the analysis of coronal stop production reported in the *Results* section of the manuscript. The first table provides a list of the stimuli used in the production task.

| **Spanish** | | **English** | |
|---|---|---|---|
| /d/ | /t/ | /d/ | /t/ |
| daba | taberna | dagger | tapioca |
| dado | tabla | dakota | tabloid |
| daga | tabú | daltonian | taboo |
| daltónico | tactil | damage | tacit |
| dama | tamaño | damnation | tackle |
| dañar | también | damper | tactics |
| danés | tampoco | dancette | tambourine |
| danesa | tanque | dancing | tanker |
| danino | tanto | danielle | tantrum |
| daño | taza | danseur | tattoo |
| danza | tabaco | dapper | tamper |
| danzar | taco | dazzle | tablet |

The next table summarizes the posterior distribution of the Bayesian regression models.

| Outcome | Language | Parameter | β | 95% HDI | MPE | ROPE % | ROPE |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VOT | Spanish | Intercept | −23.188 | [−31.839, −14.888] | 1 | 0 | [−5.115, 5.115] |
| | | Group | 0.78 | [−6.977, 8.604] | 0.579 | 0.844 | [−5.115, 5.115] |
| | | Phoneme | −38.865 | [−46.555, −31.766] | 1 | 0 | [−5.115, 5.115] |
| | | Item rep. | −1.02 | [−2.726, 0.675] | 0.89 | 1 | [−5.115, 5.115] |
| | | Group × Phoneme | 1.213 | [−4.842, 8.058] | 0.646 | 0.898 | [−5.115, 5.115] |
| | English | Intercept | 45.199 | [38.657, 51.812] | 1 | 0 | [−4.595, 4.595] |
| | | Group | −7.005 | [−13.015, −0.951] | 0.988 | 0.19 | [−4.595, 4.595] |
| | | Phoneme | −31.743 | [−37.77, −25.363] | 1 | 0 | [−4.595, 4.595] |
| | | Item rep. | −0.21 | [−1.574, 1.133] | 0.622 | 1 | [−4.595, 4.595] |
| | | Group × Phoneme | −5.161 | [−11.02, 0.18] | 0.966 | 0.41 | [−4.595, 4.595] |
| Relative VOT | Spanish | Intercept | 0.211 | [0.189, 0.233] | 1 | 0 | [−0.014, 0.014] |
| | | Group | −0.001 | [−0.018, 0.015] | 0.576 | 0.945 | [−0.014, 0.014] |
| | | Phoneme | 0.1 | [0.071, 0.127] | 1 | 0 | [−0.014, 0.014] |
| | | Item rep. | 0.002 | [−0.003, 0.007] | 0.825 | 1 | [−0.014, 0.014] |
| | | Group × Phoneme | −0.004 | [−0.028, 0.017] | 0.658 | 0.792 | [−0.014, 0.014] |
| | English | Intercept | 0.292 | [0.272, 0.312] | 1 | 0 | [−0.013, 0.013] |
| | | Group | 0.004 | [−0.013, 0.02] | 0.697 | 0.898 | [−0.013, 0.013] |
| | | Phoneme | −0.101 | [−0.119, −0.083] | 1 | 0 | [−0.013, 0.013] |
| | | Item rep. | −0.002 | [−0.005, 0.002] | 0.829 | 1 | [−0.013, 0.013] |
| | | Group × Phoneme | 0.01 | [−0.004, 0.025] | 0.911 | 0.699 | [−0.013, 0.013] |

And the following table provides a summary of the ANOVA models.

| Outcome | Language | Effect | $F$ | $df_1$ | $df_2$ | $MSE$ | $p$ | $\hat{\eta}^2_G$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| VOT | Spanish | Group | 0.28 | 1 | 23 | 772.37 | .59 | 0.007 |
| | | Phoneme | 116.22 | 1 | 23 | 540.44 | < .001 | 0.675 |
| | | Group × Phoneme | 0.45 | 1 | 23 | 540.44 | .51 | 0.008 |
| | English | Group | 5.98 | 1 | 23 | 372.96 | .02 | 0.124 |
| | | Phoneme | 139.85 | 1 | 23 | 314.65 | < .001 | 0.736 |
| | | Group × Phoneme | 3.93 | 1 | 23 | 314.65 | .05 | 0.073 |
| Relative VOT | Spanish | Group | 0.19 | 1 | 23 | 0 | .67 | 0.003 |
| | | Phoneme | 75.88 | 1 | 23 | 0.01 | < .001 | 0.684 |
| | | Group × Phoneme | 0.44 | 1 | 23 | 0.01 | .51 | 0.012 |
| | English | Group | 0.39 | 1 | 23 | 0 | .54 | 0.009 |
| | | Phoneme | 213.28 | 1 | 23 | 0 | < .001 | 0.808 |
| | | Group × Phoneme | 2.02 | 1 | 23 | 0 | .17 | 0.038 |

**Performance mismatches**

An exploratory model analyzing the number of performance mismatches as a function of language and language dominance was fit using a Bayesian regression model. The analysis did not provide compelling evidence of a relationship between language dominance and the amount of performance mismatches produced by the early bilinguals.

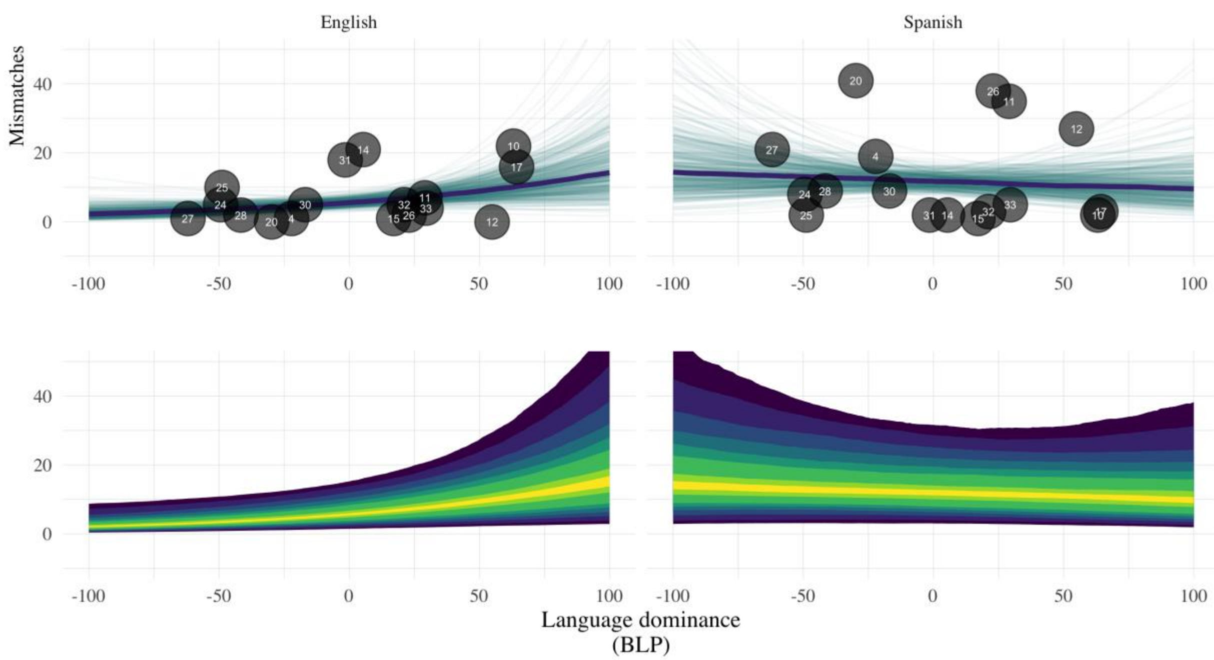



*Figure 7.* Performance mismatches as a function of language and language dominance scores. The top panels plots 400 draws from the posterior distribution of the model and the bottom panels provide posterior predictive intervals.

## Reproducibility information

### About this document

This document was written in RMarkdown using `papaja` (Aust & Barth, 2020).

### Session info

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 date     2020-10-28

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fastmap                1.0.1 2019-10-08
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RcppParallel           5.0.2 2020-06-24
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rio                   0.5.16 2018-11-26
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