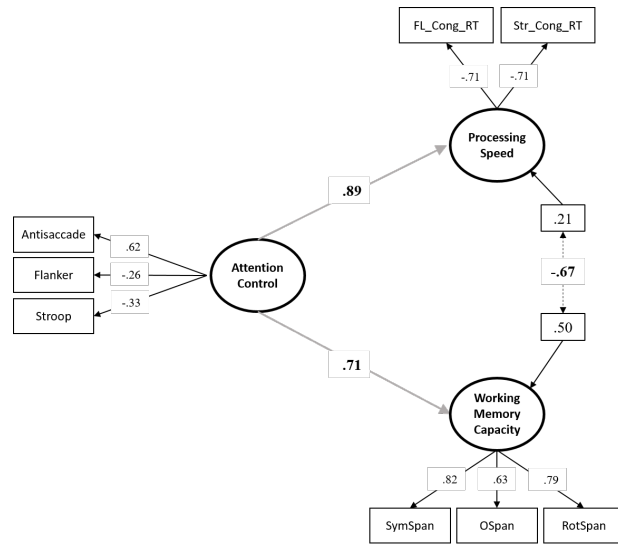
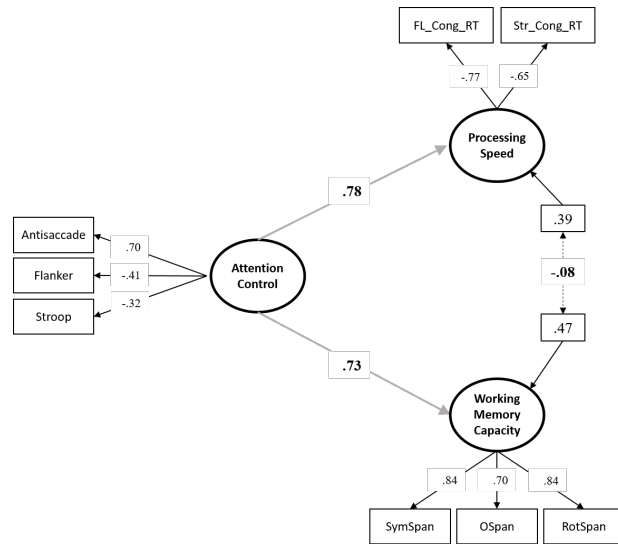


Supplemental Materials



$\chi^2(17) = 39.69, p = .001, BIC = 8219.54, CFI = .97, RMSEA = .06 [.04, .08]$

Figure S1. Data Set 1: Residual correlation between working memory capacity and processing speed after accounting for attention control. The residual correlation is large but non-significant (dotted-path).



$\chi^2(17) = 22.49, p = .17, BIC = 6907.52, CFI = .99, RMSEA = .03 [.00, .06]$

Figure S2. Data Set 2: Residual correlation between working memory capacity and processing speed after accounting for attention control. The residual correlation is small and non-significant (dotted-path).

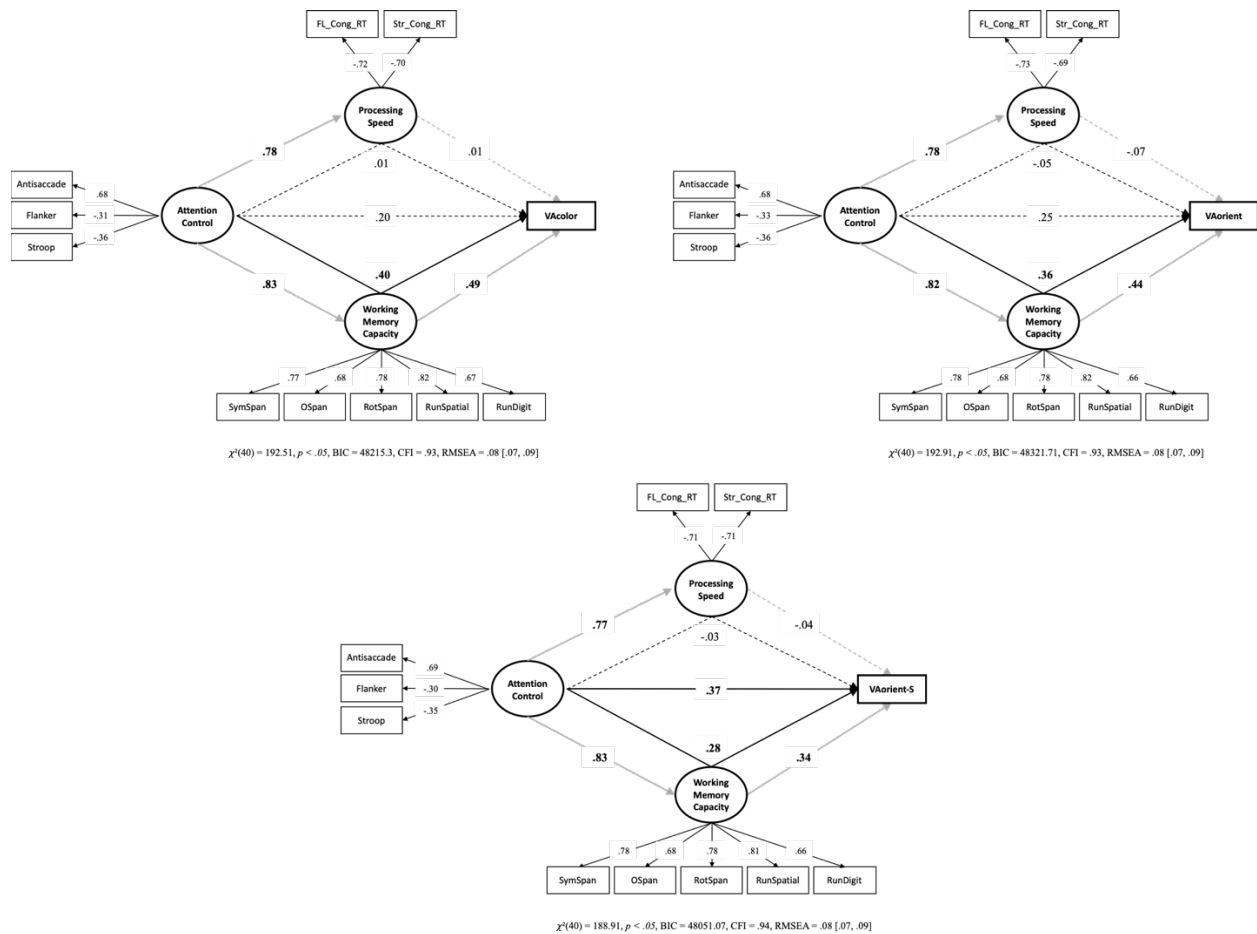
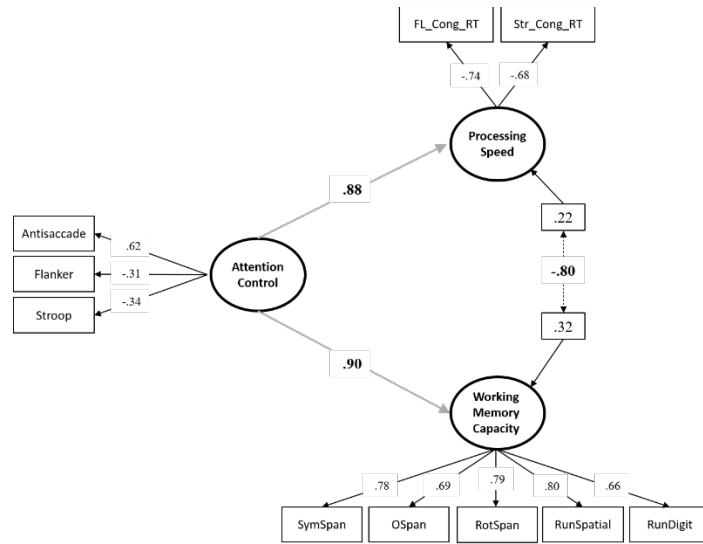
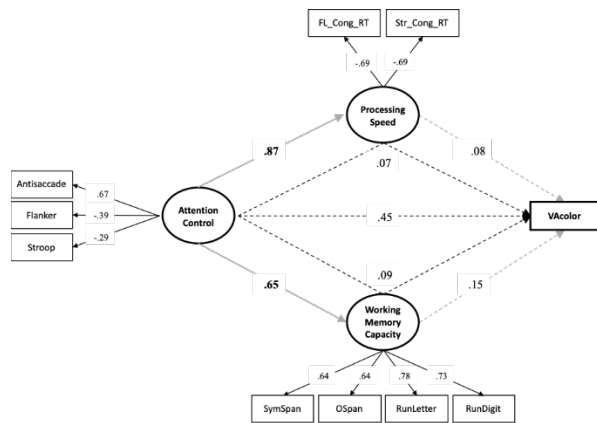


Figure S3. Data Set 3: Structural equation model with processing speed and working memory capacity mediating the attention control – visual arrays relationships. FL_Cong_RT = mean reaction time on congruent trials in the Flanker task, Str_Cong_RT = mean reaction time on congruent trials in the Stroop task. We multiplied the FL_Cong_RT and Str_Cong_RT values by -1 to reflect shorter reaction times as higher processing speed. In order to make this evident in the figure, the loadings onto the processing speed factor are shown to be negative. Dotted lines represent paths that were not statistically significant, $p > .05$.

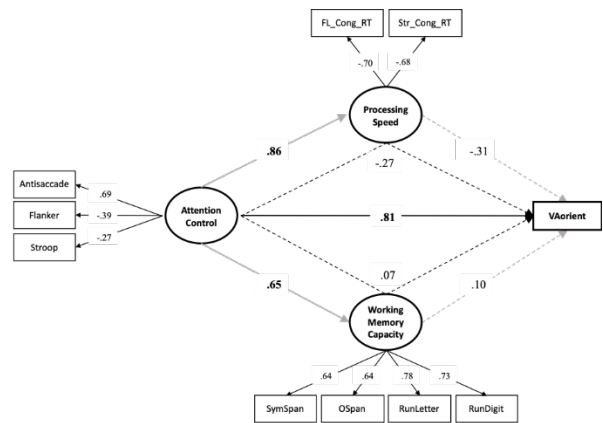


$\chi^2(32) = 168.98, p < .001, BIC = 14405.44, CFI = .93, RMSEA = .09 [.07, .10]$

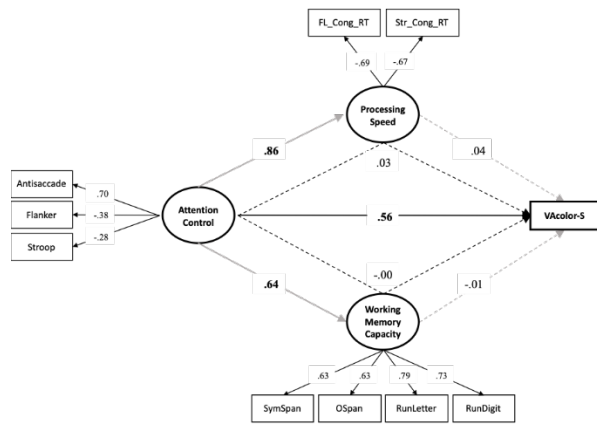
Figure S4. Data Set 3: Residual correlation between working memory capacity and processing speed after accounting for attention control. The residual correlation is large but non-significant (dotted-path).



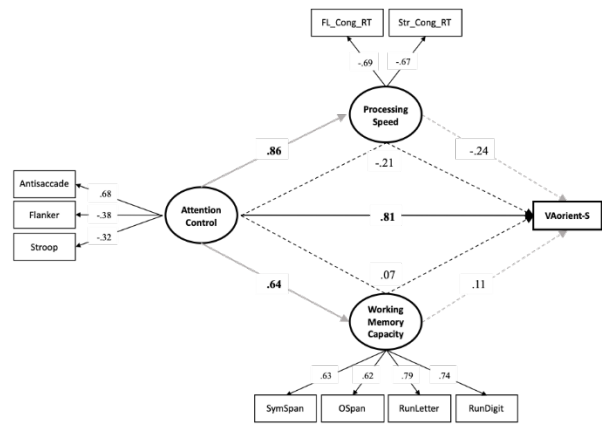
$\chi^2(30) = 88.41, p < .05, BIC = 16896.48, CFI = .93, RMSEA = .10 [.07, .12]$



$\chi^2(30) = 90.47, p < .05, BIC = 16962.38, CFI = .92, RMSEA = .10 [.07, .12]$

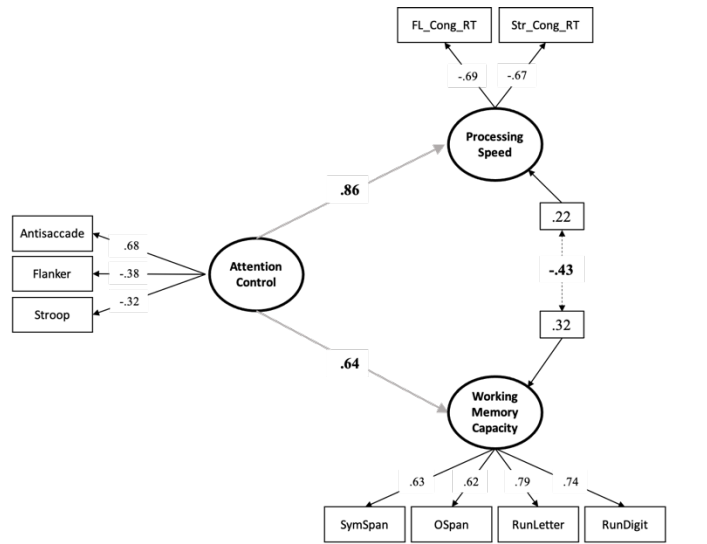


$\chi^2(29) = 79.75, p < .05, BIC = 17019.21, CFI = .93, RMSEA = .09 [.07, .11]$



$\chi^2(30) = 83.77, p < .05, BIC = 16909.06, CFI = .93, RMSEA = .09 [.07, .12]$

Figure S5. Data Set 4: Structural equation model with processing speed and working memory capacity mediating the attention control – visual arrays relationships. FL_Cong_RT = mean reaction time on congruent trials in the Flanker task, Str_Cong_RT = mean reaction time on congruent trials in the Stroop task. We multiplied the FL_Cong_RT and Str_Cong_RT values by -1 to reflect shorter reaction times as higher processing speed. In order to make this evident in the figure, the loadings onto the processing speed factor are shown to be negative. Dotted lines represent paths that were not statistically significant, $p > .05$.



$\chi^2(24) = 125.24, p < .001, BIC = 4965.96, CFI = .86, RMSEA = .14 [.12, .17]$

Figure S6. Data Set 4: Residual correlation between working memory capacity and processing speed after accounting for attention control. The residual correlation is small and non-significant (dotted-path).