

S1 Table. Norming Studies Participant Demographics.

Variable	<i>M</i> (SD)		t-tests
	95% Confidence Interval [Lower, Upper]		
	Range		
<i>Study 1</i>	<i>Younger-old</i>	<i>Older-old</i>	
Age (yrs.)	60.64 (6.31) [57.00, 64.28] 52 - 68	75.46 (3.84) [73.14, 77.78] 70 - 80	$t(25) = -7.30,$ $p < .001$
Education (yrs.)	17.64 (3.27) [15.75, 19.53] 14 - 27	17.58 (2.10) [16.25, 18.92] 13 - 21.5	$t(25) = 0.05,$ $p = .957$
MoCA (/30)	28.14 (1.41) [27.33, 28.95] 25 - 30	26.62 (1.98) [25.42, 27.81] 23 - 29	$t(25) = 2.32,$ $p = .029$
<i>Study 2</i>			
Age (yrs.)	58.41 (5.96) [55.34, 61.48] 50 - 67	78.38 (5.35) [75.15, 81.62] 70 - 87	$t(28) = -9.50,$ $p < .001$
Education (yrs.)	17.94 (2.68) [16.56, 19.32] 15 - 27	18.38 (2.27) [17.02, 19.75] 14.5 - 23	$t(28) = -0.48,$ $p = .635$
MoCA (/100%)	93.94 (4.27) [91.66, 96.21] 86.4 - 100	90.70 (5.21) [87.55, 90.70] 81.8 - 96.7	$t(28) = 2.32,$ $p = .077$

Note: In study 1, participants' MoCA scores ranged from 23-30, $M = 27.41$, $SD = 1.85$.

In study 2, participants' MoCA percentage scores ranged from 81.8-100%, $M = 92.49$, $SD = 4.91$. In the telephone version of the MoCA (norming study 2), a score of 22 = a score of 30 on the in-person version of the MoCA, and the suggested cutoff score for normal cognition is 18 (81.8% correct).