Supplemental Material S11. Steady-state noise slope regression results: children.

Predictor (full model)	Estimate	SE	95% CI	*t*	*p*	Contribution (%)
PDE	0.10	0.10	[–0.23, 0.70]	1.03	0.31	7
Elision	0.14	0.10	[–0.15, 0.79]	1.36	0.18	18
RAN-L	–0.17	0.07	[–0.74, –0.06]	–2.41	0.02	67
WRMT-3 Composite	–0.15	0.12	[–0.93, 0.21]	–1.28	0.21	8
R^2	0.158					100
Predictor (reduced model)						
RAN-L	–0.12	0.06	[–0.60, 0.01]	–1.95	0.059	

Note. PDE = Phonological Decoding Efficiency subtest (Test of Word Reading Efficiency–Second Edition [Torgesen, Wagner, & Rashotte, 2012]); RAN-L = Rapid Automatic Naming–Letters subtest (Comprehensive Test of Phonological Processing–Second Edition [CTOPP-2]; Wagner, Torgesen, Rashotte, & Pearson, 2013); Elision = CTOPP-2 subtest; WRMT-3 = Woodcock Reading Mastery Test–Third Edition (Woodcock, 2011); R^2 = the variability explained by the full multivariate model; % contribution = the percentage of the total variability explained by individual predictors (relaimpo package R, using lmg method); *SE* = standard error; CI = confidence intervals. Degrees of freedom are 41 in all instances.

References

Torgesen, J. K., Wagner, R., & Rashotte, C. (2012). *Test of Word Reading Efficiency–Second Edition (TOWRE-2).* Austin, TX: Pro-Ed.

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