

Supplemental Material S9. Spectral modulation benefit regression results: children.

Predictor (full model)	Estimate	SE	95% CI	t statistic	p	Contribution (%)
PDE	−0.10	0.24	[−0.58, 0.38]	−0.43	0.67	8
Elision	0.31	0.24	[−0.18, 0.80]	1.28	0.21	63
RAN-L	0.11	0.17	[−0.24, 0.46]	0.62	0.54	11
WRMT-3 Composite	0.046	0.29	[−0.54, 0.63]	0.16	0.88	19
R ²	0.099					100
Predictor (reduced model)						
Elision	0.30	0.15	[−0.009, 0.60]	1.96	0.057	

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); R² = 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.
- Wagner, R. K., Torgesen, J. K., Rashotte, C., & Pearson, N. A. (2013). *Comprehensive Test of Phonological Processing–Second Edition (CTOPP-2)*. Austin, TX: Pro-Ed.
- Woodcock, R. W. (2011). *Woodcock Reading Mastery Tests–Third Edition (WRMT-III)*. Bloomington, MN: Pearson.