

**Supplemental Material S1.** Characteristics of the DLD sample in the included studies

Study	Origin and profile of the DLD sample at recruitment
<p><b><i>The Manchester Language Study (Great Britain)</i></b></p> <p>Botting, Durkin, et al., 2016; Botting, Toseeb, et al., 2016; Conti-Ramsden &amp; Durkin, 2012; Conti-Ramsden et al., 2016, 2018; Durkin et al., 2016, 2017; Toseeb et al., 2017; Winstanley, Durkin et al., 2018; Winstanley, Webb, &amp; Conti-Ramsden, 2018</p>	<p><u>Origin</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 118 language units across England (random sample of 50% of all 7-years-olds attending language units for at least half of the school week)</li> </ul> <p><u>Profile</u></p> <p>After initial language evaluation by one researcher:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mixed expressive-receptive difficulties: 53%</li> <li>• Expressive difficulties only: 38%</li> <li>• Primary pragmatic language difficulties with poor receptive language scores: 9%</li> </ul>
<p><b><i>The Ottawa Language Study (Canada)</i></b></p> <p>Beitchman et al., 2014; Johnson et al., 2010</p>	<p><u>Origin</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Three-stage epidemiological survey of communication disorders of 5-year-olds in the Ottawa-Carleton region of Ontario, Canada in 1982</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Screening<sup>1</sup> for possible speech and language impairments (one-in-three sample of all English-speaking kindergarten children in English-language schools)</li> <li>2. Those who failed the screening and whose parents consented to further participation: diagnostic assessments by qualified SLPs</li> <li>3. Those diagnosed with speech and/or language impairment: parents’ permission requested for further participation</li> </ol> <p><u>Profile</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not ethnically diverse (mainly White due to local demographics)</li> <li>• Language profile: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Language disorder only: 44%</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

<sup>1</sup>Screening procedure described in Beitchman, J. H., Nair, R., Clegg, M., & Patel, P. G. (1986). Prevalence of speech and language disorders in 5-year-old kindergarten children in the Ottawa-Carleton region. *Journal of Speech and Hearing Disorders*, 51(2), 98-110.

Study	Origin and profile of the DLD sample at recruitment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Language disorder and speech disorder: 29%</li> <li>• Speech disorder-only: 27%</li> <li>• Cognitive profile: performance IQ score &lt; 70 for one participant, 4 missing scores due to low functioning</li> </ul>
<p><b><i>British cohort study (Great Britain)</i></b></p> <p>Law et al., 2009; Schoon et al., 2010a</p>	<p><u>Origin</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The British cohort study which follows 17,196 persons living in Great Britain who were born in 1 week in 1970</li> </ul> <p><u>Profile</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No specifications other than corresponding to the inclusion criteria used in a specific study</li> </ul>
<p><b>Family study of speech and language disorders (United States)</b></p> <p>Lewis et al., 2016</p>	<p><u>Origin</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Subset of a longitudinal family study of speech and language disorders in Northeast Ohio</li> <li>• Clinical caseloads of SLPs working in the greater Cleveland area: recruitment of probands with SSD (speech-sound disorders) at 4-6 years of age (all children in each family were tested regardless of whether they were enrolled in therapy)</li> </ul> <p><u>Profile</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No specifications other than corresponding to the inclusion criteria</li> </ul>