

Supplemental Material S4. Correlations of the latent factors with demographic variables.

Correlations with demographic variables for the groups separately and as a whole.

		Age			SES			IQ		
		<i>n</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>p</i>	<i>n</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>p</i>
Morphosyntax	<i>All</i>	141	.45	< .001	138	.47	< .001	140	.35	< .001
	<i>TD</i>	77	.75	< .001	76	.27	.017^a	76	.18	.12 ^a
	<i>DLD</i>	64	.65	< .001	62	.15	.24	64	.17	.17
Vocabulary	<i>All</i>	141	.72	< .001	138	.29	< .001	140	.32	< .001
	<i>TD</i>	78	.83	< .001	77	.25	.028^a	77	.25	.028
	<i>DLD</i>	63	.82	< .001	61	-.00	.97	63	.17	.18
EF	<i>All</i>	129	.68	< .001	127	.22	.012	129	.33	< .001
	<i>TD</i>	74	.78	< .001	73	.11	.35	74	.26	.024
	<i>DLD</i>	55	.68	< .001	54	.11	.41	55	.28	.038^a

Note. DLD = developmental language disorder; EF = executive functioning; IQ = intelligence quotient; SES = socioeconomic status; TD = typically developing. Significant outcomes in bold.

^aSpearman's Rho as these nonparametric outcomes differed from the Pearson correlation. Pearson correlations were as follows: TD Morphosyntax-SES: $r(76) = .19, p = .094$; TD Vocabulary-SES: $r(77) = .16, p = .18$; TD Morphosyntax-IQ: $r(76) = .24, p = .04$; DLD EF-IQ: $r(55) = .21, p = .13$.