

### Supplemental Material S10. Amplitude modulation benefit regression results: children.

Predictor (full model)	Estimate	SE	95% CI	t statistic	p	Contribution (%)
PDE	0.22	0.24	[−0.25, 0.70]	0.95	0.35	14
Elision	0.09	0.24	[−0.40, 0.58]	0.37	0.72	7
RAN-L	0.12	0.17	[−0.23, 0.47]	0.69	0.50	28
WRMT-3 Composite	−0.43	0.29	[−1.02, 0.15]	−1.50	0.14	50
R <sup>2</sup>	0.109					100
Predictor (reduced model)						
WRMT-3 Composite	−0.22	0.15	[−0.53, 0.97]	−1.39	0.17	

*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<sup>2</sup> = 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.