

Introduction

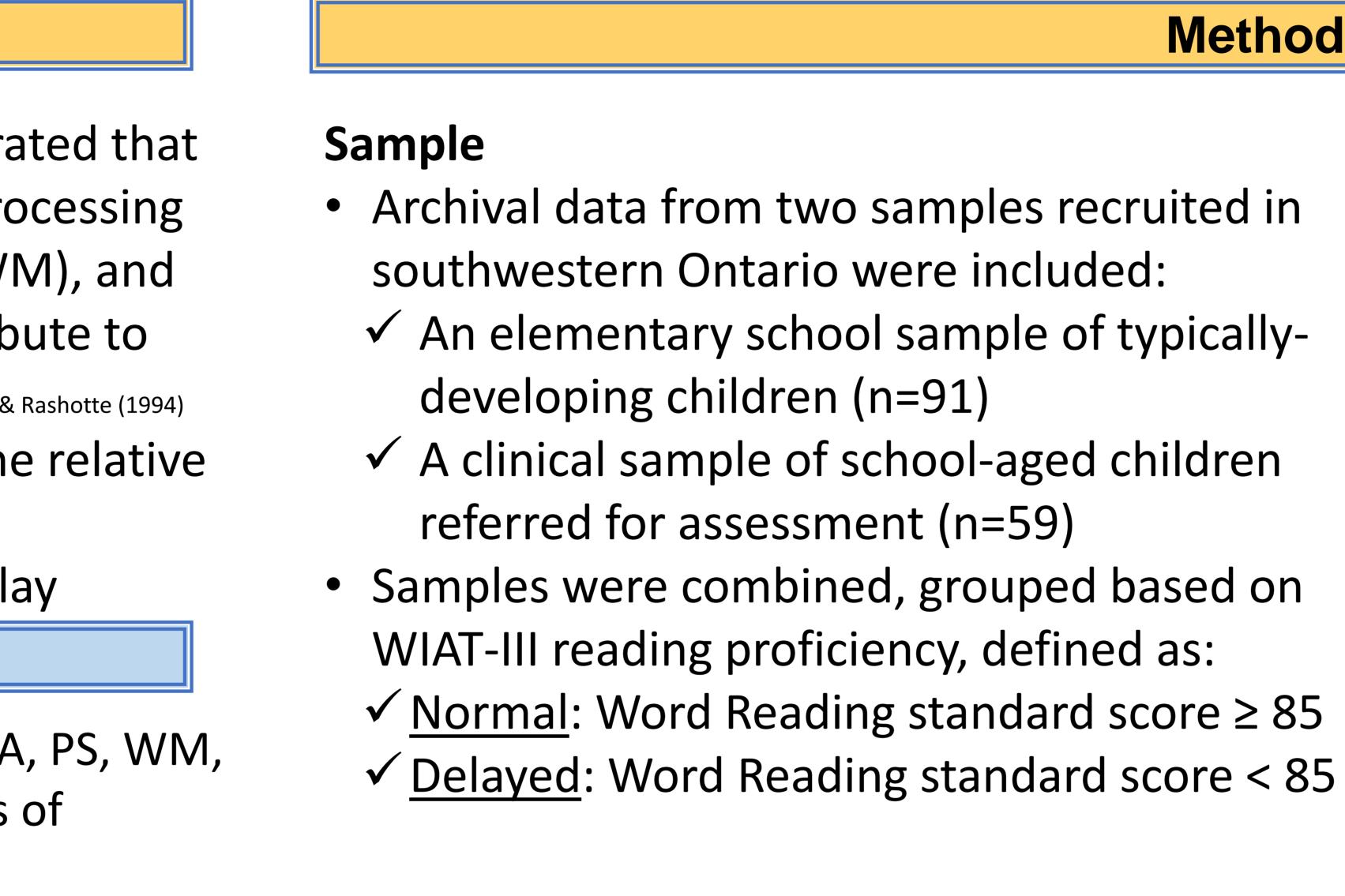
- Previous research has demonstrated that phonological awareness (PA), processing speed (PS), working memory (WM), and word knowledge (WK) all contribute to reading development Torgensen, Wagner, & Rashotte (1994)
- No investigation has explored the relative extent to which each construct significantly predicts reading delay

Objective

- Determine the extent to which PA, PS, WM, and WK are significant predictors of reading delay
- A Discriminant Function Analysis predict group membership base cognitive measures
- The DFA revealed a significant p the constructs on reading delay, $0.73, \chi^2(4) = 45.12, p < .001,$ 0.27
- The DFA correctly classified 81%
- Processing speed and phonologi best predicted reading delay

The Relative Contributions of Phonological Awareness, Processing Speed, Working Memory, and Word Knowledge in Predicting Reading Delay

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Results

sis was used to ed on the four		Normal 116		Delayed 34	
	Ν				
predictive effect of $\gamma, \lambda =$ 1, canonical $R^2 =$ % of the sample gical awareness		Μ	SD	Μ	SD
	Age	9.9	2.1	9.1	2.6
	Grade	4.7	2.1	3.8	2.5
	PA	9.7	2.3	7.1	2.0
	PS	11.9	3.4	8.1	2.7
	WM	10.5	3.1	7.9	2.8
	WK	11.1	2.7	9.2	3.1

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Method

Neuropsychological Measures

- PA = CTOPP-2 Elision and Blending Words
- PS = WISC-V Coding
- WM= WISC-V Digit Span
- WK= WISC-V Vocabulary

Conclusions

- The findings support evidence that phonological awareness and processing speed are cognitive domains important to reading development
- The findings emphasize the importance of including these domains in the assessment of children know or suspected of a reading delay

References

Torgensen, J.K., Wagner, R.K., & Rashotte, C.A. 1994. Development of reading-related phonological processing abilities: New evidence of bi-directional causality from a latent variable longitudinal study. *Developmental Psychology*, *30*(1), 73-87.



