Supplemental Material S3. Summary statistics for the typical ($n = 1{,}040$) and delayed ($n = 476$) language groups based on performance on the Infant Monitoring Questionnaire (IMQ, Squires, Bricker, & Potter, 1990) subscales at 3 years and the Clinical Evaluation of Language Fundamentals–Third Edition (CELF-3, Semel, Wiig, & Secord, 1995) at 10 years.

Assessment	Typical language[a] ($n = 1{,}040$)			Delayed language[a] ($n = 476$)		
	M	*SD*	Range	*M*	*SD*	Range
Receptive Language index (CELF-3)	108.49	12.13	86–150	86.67	12.92	50–125
Expressive Language index (CELF-3)	99.58	9.09	86–131	80.07	6.72	53–98
Communication subscale (IMQ)	5.58	0.51	2.5–6	5.14	0.90	0–6
Gross Motor subscale (IMQ)	5.66	0.60	1.5–6	5.50	0.78	1–6
Fine Motor subscale (IMQ)	5.44	0.83	0.5–6	5.15	1.08	1–6
Adaptive subscale (IMQ)	5.62	0.67	0–6	5.31	0.89	1–6
Personal-Social subscale (IMQ)	5.33	0.64	2.5–6	5.14	0.77	2–6

[a]Delayed language defined as standard scores < 85 and typical language categorized as standard scores ≥ 85 on the CELF-3.

References

Semel, W., Wiig, E. H., & Secord, W. A. (1995). *Clinical Evaluation of Language Fundamentals–Third Edition*. San Antonio, TX: Psychological Corporation.

Squires, J., Bricker, D., & Potter, A. (1990). *Infant/child monitoring questionnaires procedures manual*. Eugene, OR: University of Oregon.