

PA Assessment with Undergraduate College Students. Disability assessment is also important for examining PA competency among education majors/professionals and SLP majors/professionals (Carroll et al., 2012; Hall–Mills & Bourgeois, 2008; Hillenbrand, 2017; Moran & Fitch, 2001; Robinson et al., 2011; Sayeski et al., 2017; Spencer et al., 2011; Werfel, 2017; Westerveld & Barton, 2016). Of the few studies located that assessed some level of phonological processing and/or PA skill for undergraduate college–aged students with an unspecified major, both studies recruited a portion of their participants from undergraduate speech–language pathology courses but did not compare them with participants in the group from other majors (Henbest, et al., 2020; Katz & Moore, 2021). Hurford and colleagues (2016) compared the phonological awareness abilities of education majors with non–education majors utilizing a number of subtests from the Comprehensive Test of Phonological Processing (CTOPP). These students have primarily been evaluated for learning disability, as college students with learning disabilities may have difficulty meeting the reading and writing demands in higher education (Del Tufo & Earle, 2020; Earle & Del Tufo, 2021; Wilson & Lesaux, 2001). Interestingly, it appears that adolescent and adult readers may have variable performance

2 Teaching and Learning in Communication Sciences & Disorders, Vol.9 [], Iss