



LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT

Early language exposure sets the foundation for cognitive ability, literacy, and school readiness—and it's among the strongest predictors of third-grade reading proficiency. Language development is the foundation for children's social, emotional, linguistic, and mental health development, and academic ability.



Language Nutrition
feeds children
neurologically, socially,
and linguistically by
using language that's
rich in engagement,
quality, quantity,
and context.

Journal of Pediatric Health Care
[2017]





Children's vocabulary development depends on the **quality and quantity of authentic language** their caregivers use to engage them beginning in infancy.

Child Development [2012]



Children who are read to frequently during infancy and preschool years have **larger vocabularies** and more advanced language comprehension skills when they enter elementary school, and better cognitive outcomes than children who aren't read to or are read to infrequently.

Early Childhood Research Quarterly [2016]; Pediatrics [2014]

Youth involved with **juvenile justice** are up to 5X more likely than their non-offending peers to have language difficulties, hindering their ability to benefit from behavior therapies and restorative justice conversations aimed at reducing recidivism.

*International Journal of Language &
Communication Disorders*
[2007, 2011, 2017]





8 - 12% of preschool children and **12%** of children entering school have some form of language impairment, putting them at a significantly high risk of reading deficiencies and behavior disorders.

Encyclopedia on Early Childhood Development [2010]



Children with well-developed oral vocabularies at age 2 are **prepared academically and behaviorally to enter kindergarten**. This leads to higher achievement in reading and math, and the ability to control their own behavior.

Child Development [2015]



Children with underdeveloped expressive language development at age 2 are up to **5X** more likely to have language impairment in elementary school.

*Encyclopedia on Early Childhood Development
[2010]*



Children in **foster care** are 2X
as likely to suffer from language
impairment than their counterparts.

Pediatrics [2016]



Language deficits
**impede children's
ability** to benefit
from instruction,
talk-based therapies,
and comprehensive
behavior
management plans.

*Journal for the Council of
Exceptional Children [2014]*



Although language deficits occur in **4 out of 5** children with emotional and behavioral disorders, they are often overlooked.

Journal of the Council for Exceptional Children [2014]