Highlights:

Early-life trauma often creates a multitude of verbal and non-verbal communication gaps.

Attachment and language develop at the same time and gaps in either one impact the other.

Children and teens from a trauma background may not be receiving speech-language therapy but that doesn’t mean they don’t have communication gaps.

Anger may be the only way some children and teens from a trauma background know how to communicate.

Dyslexia with trauma should be treated differently from dyslexia without trauma.

Change how you talk about students, how you talk to students, and how you talk to yourself.

Resources:


