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Language delay is now days found to be the most common developmental problem in preschool children. Moreover, early identification and treatment of language delay may prevent from behavioural and learning difficulties later in life. This study investigated language development and language delay in Greek-speaking toddlers. Data were collected during the standardization of the Language Development Survey (LDS) (Rescorla, 1989). The LDS is designed to be used as a screening tool for the identification of language delay in 2 year olds. Participants were 700 toddlers of three age groups 18-23, 24-29 and 30-35 months, recruited from paediatric clinics and day-care centers. The LDS includes two parts: the first part asks information about the child's birth history and parents' demographic status. This part also requests parents to report the child's best multi-word phrases. The second part lists 310 words grouped in 14 semantic categories, and asks the respondent to circle those that the child says spontaneously. Means were computed both within each semantic category and across the whole checklist. Results are discussed in relation to identification of criteria for language delay, as well as differences in vocabulary development between boys and girls, and between toddlers coming from families of different socio-economic background.