Meanwhile… trends in the EDI patterns beyond BC

Magdalena Janus
5 November 2019
A bit of history

Photos of Dan Offord, Fraser Mustard, and Clyde Hertzman
Value of the pan-Canadian platform (Hertzman, 2009)

- Understanding issues at their level of social aggregation... local, provincial, national
- Promoting inter-regional insight

- Building understandings of success at the level of the community
- Anchoring a world class system for monitoring the early stages of human development
1,393,531
Completed EDIs
The EDI information collected for five-year-old children in Canada since 2004

12 of 13
Provinces & territories
EDI has been implemented in Canadian provinces and territories

27%
Of children vulnerable
The number of children vulnerable in at least one developmental domain

34%
Males vulnerable
The number of children vulnerable in at least one developmental domain by gender

20%
Females vulnerable
The number of children vulnerable in at least one developmental domain by gender
Inclusive, consistent national coverage since 2004

EDI vulnerability: 17% to 42%
BC versus other parts of Canada
Overall vulnerability

Note: the lines are not on the same scale! They are only meant to illustrate the slope, NOT absolute values
Overall vulnerability

Note: the lines are not on the same scale! They are only meant to illustrate the slope, NOT absolute values.
Emotional maturity

Note: the lines are not on the same scale! They are only meant to illustrate the slope, NOT absolute values
Emotional maturity

Note: the lines are not on the same scale! They are only meant to illustrate the slope, NOT absolute values.
Language and cognitive development

Note: the lines are not on the same scale! They are only meant to illustrate the slope, NOT absolute values.
Language and cognitive development

Note: the lines are not on the same scale! They are only meant to illustrate the slope, NOT absolute values.
## Jurisdictions differ

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2015, 2016 Implementations</th>
<th>BC Wave 6</th>
<th>Ontario Cycle 4</th>
<th>Manitoba 2015</th>
<th>Alberta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% with Special Needs</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>4.1</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% with English as a Second Language</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>18.1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018, 2019 Implementations</th>
<th>BC Wave 7</th>
<th>Ontario Cycle 5</th>
<th>Manitoba 2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>% with Special Needs</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% with English as a Second Language</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15.7</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Trends: Ontario 2004-2018

Vulnerability by domain

- Physical Health & Well-being
- Social Competence
- Emotional Maturity
- Language & Cognitive Development
- Communication Skills & General Knowledge

Cycle I - Cycle V
Trends: Ontario 2004-2018

Vulnerability by domain

Full Day Kindergarten rolled in between Cycles III & IV

Cycle I, Cycle II, Cycle III, Cycle IV, Cycle V

Physical Health & Well-being
Social Competence
Emotional Maturity
Language & Cognitive Development
Communication Skills & General Knowledge

#HELPExpo2019
Trends: Manitoba 2006-2018

Vulnerability by domain

- Social Competence
- Emotional Maturity
- Language & Cognitive Development
- Communication Skills & General Knowledge

Years: 2006 to 2017
Percentage of children vulnerable overall in Australia (2012 - 2018)
Percentage of children vulnerable by domain in Australia (2009 to 2018)
Percentage of children vulnerable on 1 or more by jurisdiction in Australia 2009-2018

Percentage of children vulnerable on 1 or more by jurisdiction in Australia 2009-2018 in 2 states and nationally

Vulnerability and SES

National AEDC Results from 2009 to 2018 (SEIFA quintile)

% developmentally vulnerable on 1 or more domains

Local Community by Year (SEIFA Quintile)

Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged) – Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)
Vulnerability and SES

Western Australian AEDC Results by Year (SEIFA quintile)

Local Community by Year (SEIFA Quintile)

Quintile 1 (most disadvantaged)  
Quintile 2  
Quintile 3  
Quintile 4  
Quintile 5 (least disadvantaged)
Research: Canadian Neighbourhoods and Child Development Study (Guhn, Janus, et al. 2016)

798,788 EDIs completed
12 Jurisdictions
2,058 Neighbourhoods
2,500 Taxfiler & Census Variables

Overall Vulnerability

Lowest vulnerability
Highest vulnerability

100 SES

49 Lowest SES
153 Highest SES
SES Index Gradient in EDI Vulnerability, by Largest Provinces

Source: CanNECD study, Forer et al. 2019
Vulnerability and income quintile

BC - Overall

- British Columbia Wave 2 (04/05-06/07)
- British Columbia Wave 3 (07/08-08/09)
- British Columbia Wave 4 (09/10-10/11)
- British Columbia Wave 5 (11/12-12/13)

Legend:
- Lowest
- 2
- 3
- 4
- Highest

MB - Overall

Manitoba 2006  
Manitoba 2007  
Manitoba 2009  
Manitoba 2011  
Manitoba 2013  
Full Province (1st) Full Province (2nd) Full Province (3rd) Full Province (4th) Full Province (5th)

BC - Overall

British Columbia Wave 2 (04/05-06/07)  
British Columbia Wave 3 (07/08-08/09)  
British Columbia Wave 4 (09/10-10/11)  
British Columbia Wave 5 (11/12-12/13)
Papers using EDI data published in 2018

- Linkage: 65%
- Cross-sectional: 18%
- Protocol/data profile: 13%
- Intervention: 4%

N=23

https://edi.offordcentre.com/resources/bibliography-of-the-edi/
Value of the pan-Canadian platform (Hertzman, 2009)

- Understanding issues at their level of social aggregation... local, provincial, national
- Promoting inter-regional insight

- Building understandings of success at the level of the community
- Anchoring a world class system for monitoring the early stages of human development
Thank You!

https://edi.offordcentre.com
janusm@mcmaster.ca