

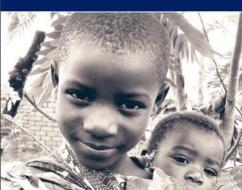






Early Years Matter













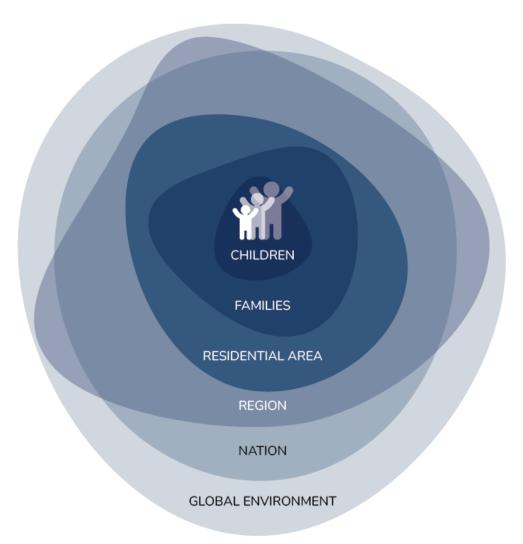
Early Years Conference 2024







Contexts Influencing Child Development



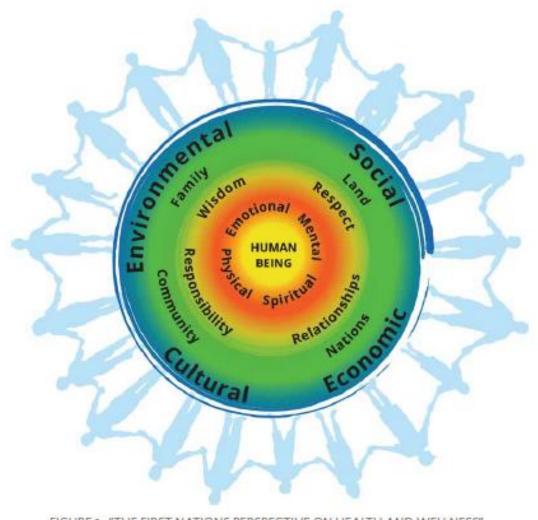






FIGURE 1. "THE FIRST NATIONS PERSPECTIVE ON HEALTH AND WELLNESS" AS DEVELOPED BY THE BRITISH COLUMBIA FIRST NATIONS HEALTH AUTHORITY.⁷

Child Development Monitoring System



TDi

Toddler Development
Instrument

1,500
Surveys from
6 communities

Early experiences and contexts

Parent & Caregiver Questionnaire



CHEQ

Childhood Experiences
Questionnaire

24,601 Surveys from 41 districts

Early experiences and contexts

Parent & Caregiver Questionnaire



EDi

Early Development Instrument

342,585
Surveys and
8 Waves of
provincial data

Skills and competencies

Teacher Questionnaire



MDi

Middle Years Development Instrument

279,469 Surveys across 52 districts

Well-being and assets

Student Questionnaire



YDi

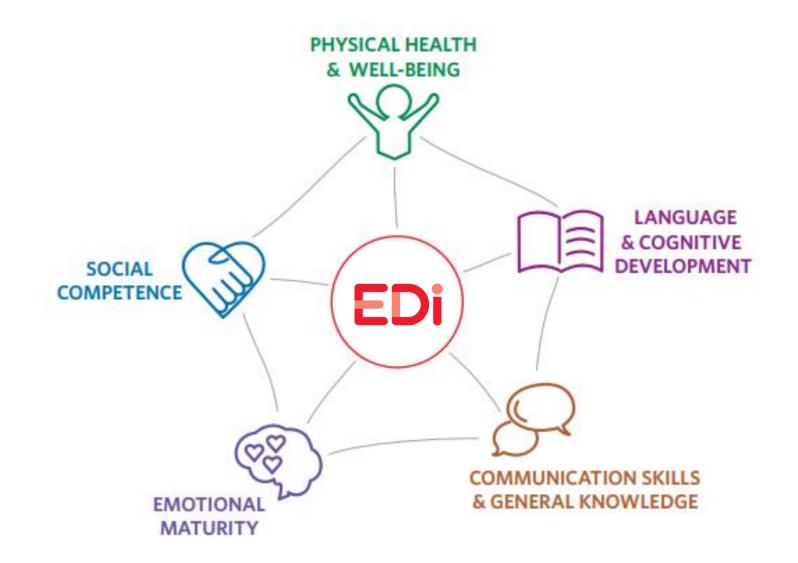
Youth Development Instrument

26,261
Surveys across
40 school districts

Well-being and assets

Student Questionnaire

Early Development Instrument (EDI)







EDi National & International Reach

CANADA

12 of 13 1,393,531 Completed EDIs Provinces & territories The EDI information collected for Canadian provinces and territories EDI has been implemented in five-year-old children in Canada since 2004

INTERNATIONAL







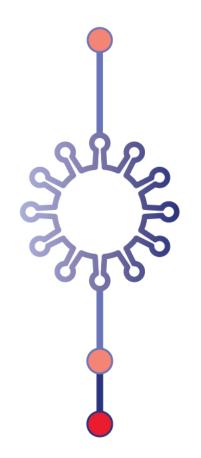
EDi Data Collection History

WAVES EDI data collection period	WAVE YEARS 2-3 year period based on the annual school calendar from September to June	NUMBER OF C EDI data are collected of every school year	
• W2	2004 SEPT ••• 2007 JUN	38,411*	EDi
• W3	2007 SEPT •• 2009 JUN	38,184	EDI TOTAL NUMBER OF
W4	2009 SEPT •• 2011 JUN	46,944	CHILDREN, ALL WAVES
• W5	2011 SEPT •• 2013 JUN	42,519	342,642
• W6	2013 SEPT ••• 2016 JUN	43,292	
• W7	2016 SEPT ••• 2019 JUN	43,377	
• W8	2019 SEPT ••• 2022 JUN	41,176	22222
W 9	2022 SEPT • • • • 2026 JUN	8,427	
↓ *Wave 2 is used a	ns HELP's baseline. Wave 1 data (40,312 EDIs) o	are not publicly reported.	





EDi Wave 8: Data Collection



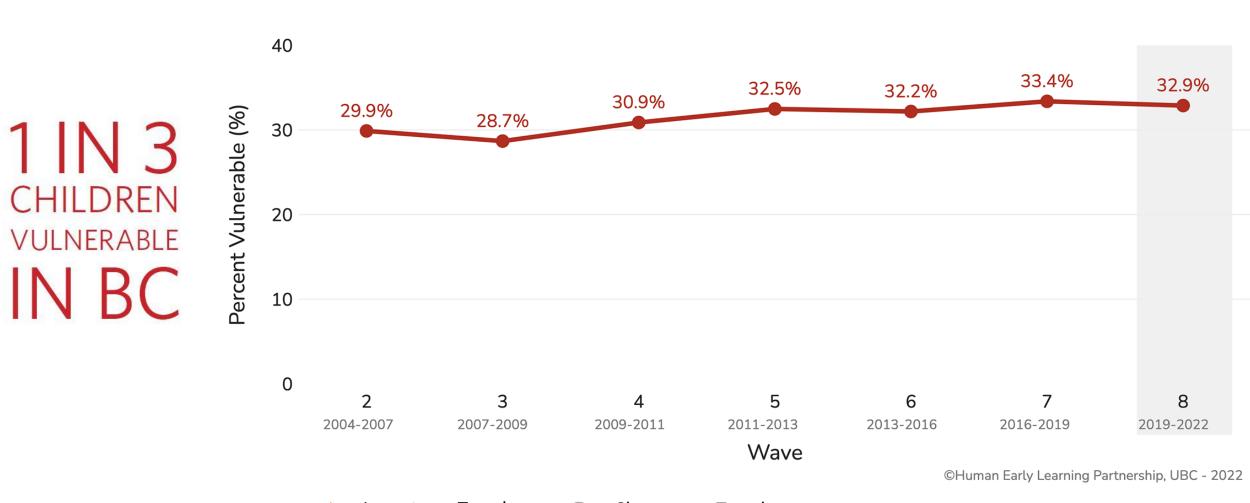
Wave 8 Data Collection:

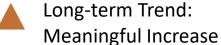
Wave	Year	Age of cohort
Year 1	February 2020, pre-pandemic	Born in 2014 – 6 years old when pandemic started
Year 2	February 2021, mid-pandemic	Born in 2015 – 5 years old when pandemic started
Year 3	February 2022, mid-pandemic	Born in 2016 – 4 years old when pandemic started



BC Overall Vulnerability, Over Time, Wave 2 – Wave 8









Short-term Trend: Stable

Children who are vulnerable on the EDI have, on average, an increased risk of encountering difficulties in the school years and beyond. EDI

New Reporting Metrics: EDI Outcomes

FIVE SCALES OF THE EDI











Overall Outcomes

The percentage of children vulnerable, in flux, or on track in their overall development across all five scales of the EDI.

VULNERABLE

on one or more scales.

IN FLUX

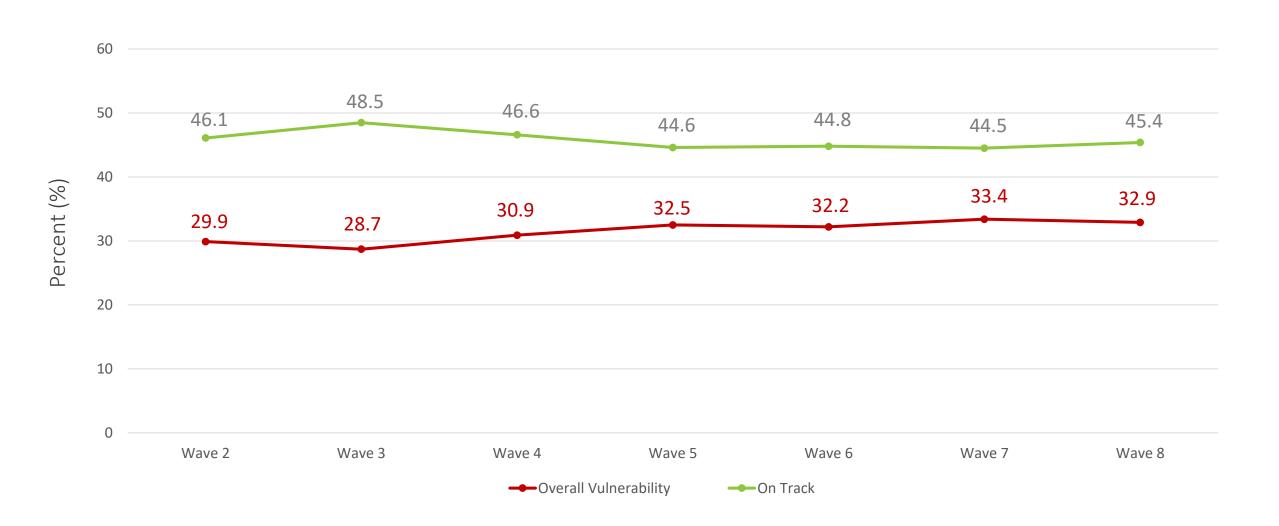
Not vulnerable or on track on any scale.

ON TRACK

on all scales



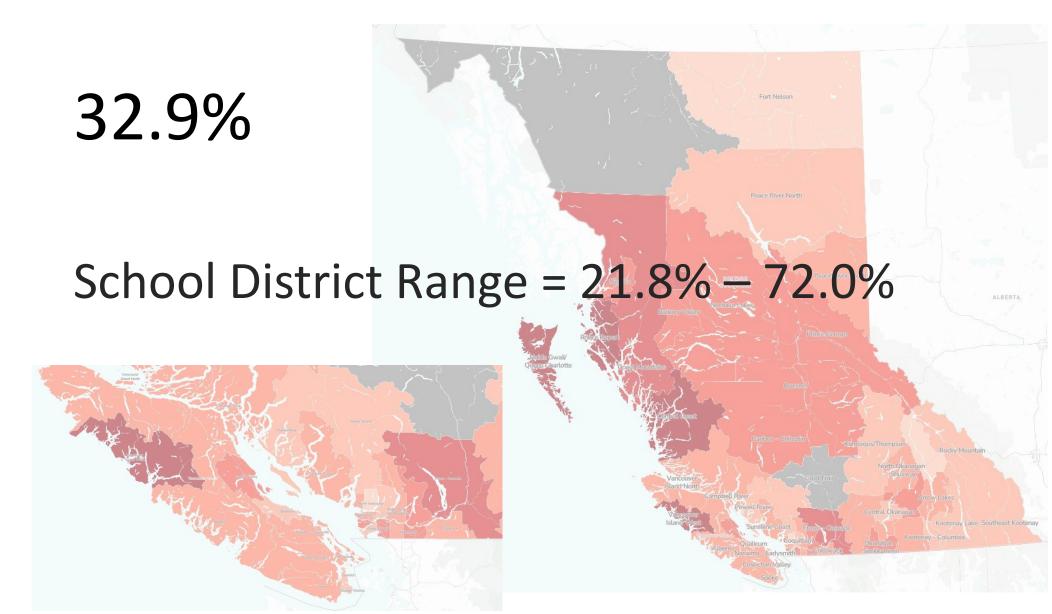
BC Overall Outcomes – On Track





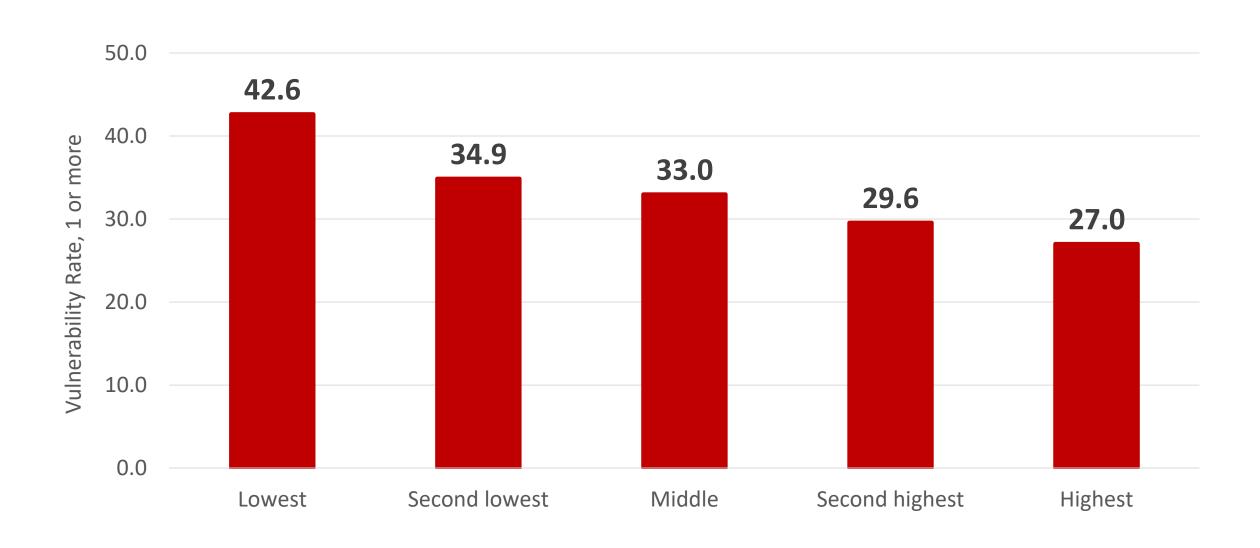
Overall Vulnerability, BC School Districts: Wave 8



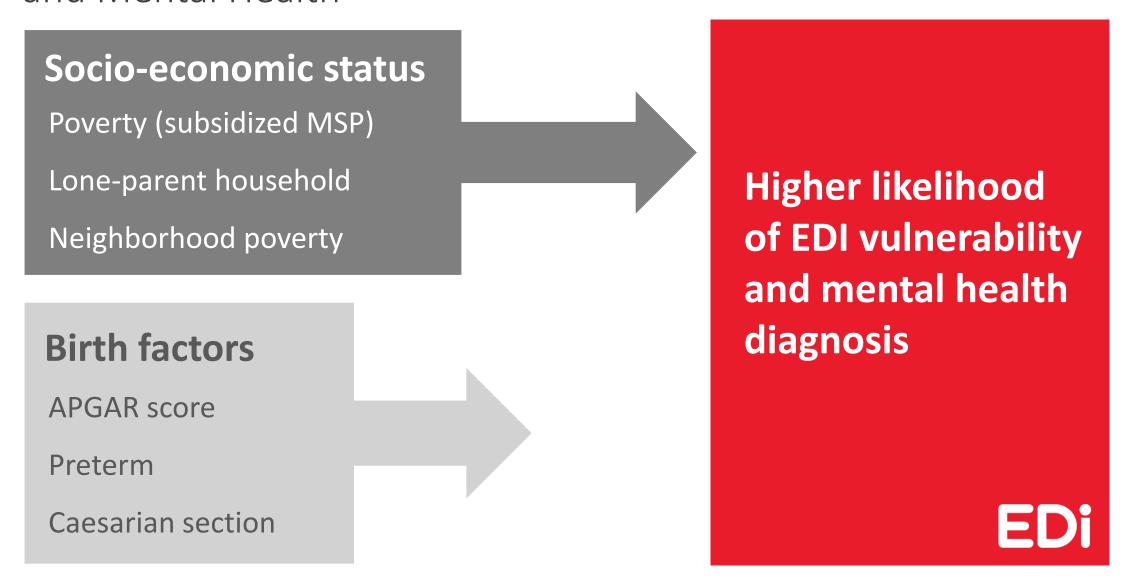




SES Gradient for Overall Vulnerability, Wave 8



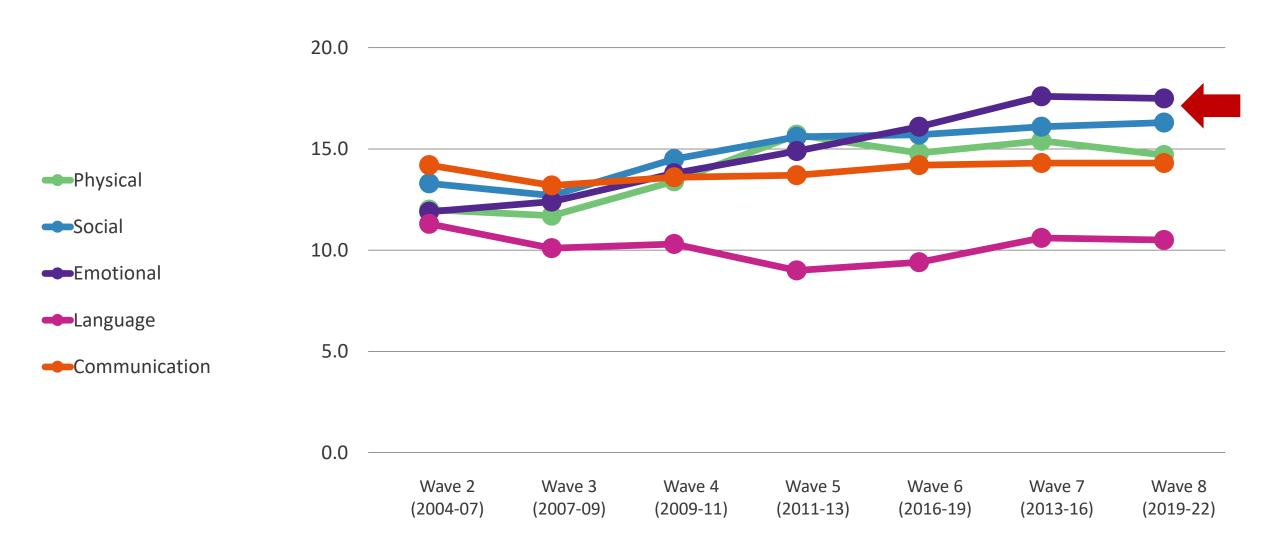
Linking Birth Factors and SES with Early Emotional Development and Mental Health



Guhn, M.; Emerson, S.D.; Mahdaviani, D.; Gadermann, A.M. Associations of Birth Factors and Socio-Economic Status with Indicators of Early Emotional Development and Mental Health in Childhood: A Population-Based Linkage Study. Child Psychiatry Hum. Dev. 2020, 51, 80–93.

Scale-level Vulnerability Trends, Wave 2 – Wave 8, Five Scales





Childhood Social-Emotional Functioning Association with Mental Health Conditions

Vulnerabilities in social and emotional functioning in kindergarten



Increased odds of mental health conditions by age 14

Different patterns of progression for early internalizing & externalizing behaviours



Wave 8: Summary of Key Findings



Still 1 in 3

Disparity in *Overall*Vulnerability rates
across province remains

Social Competence & Emotional Maturity continue as highest concern

Possible pandemic-related influences on early child development

Families had less

- Access to consistent child care
- Social interaction and support outside the immediate household
- Access to programs, supports and services
- Income due to loss of employment

Families had more

- Stress experienced by parents/caregivers
- Exposure to screen time
- Time spent playing together, eating together



EDi Wave 9: Data Collection

Wave	Year	Age of cohort
Year 1	February 2023	Born in 2017 – 3 years old when pandemic started
Year 2	February 2024	Born in 2018 – 2 years old when pandemic started
Year 3	February 2025	Born in 2019 – 1 year old when pandemic started
Year 4	February 2026	Born in 2020 – infants when the pandemic started



Early Childhood Experiences

CHEQ



















Early Learning & Care





Health & Well-Being

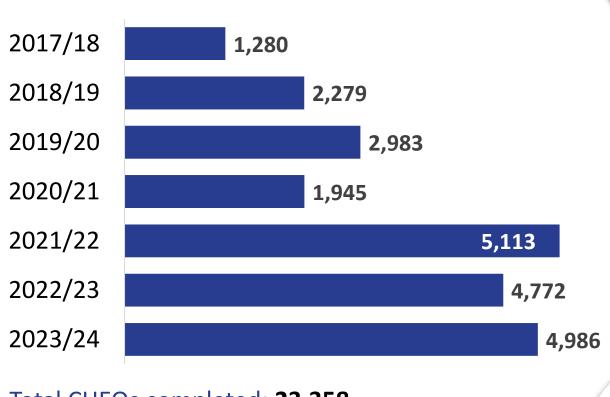


Community Context



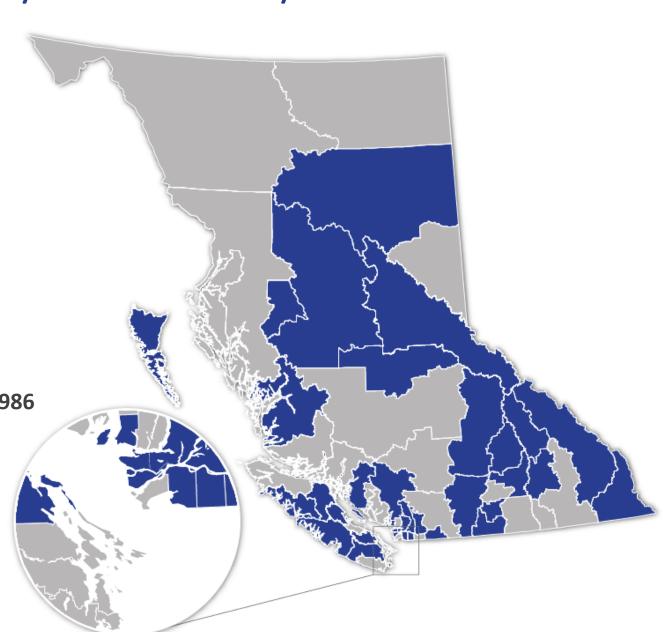


Participation 2017/2018 – 2023/2024



Total CHEQs completed: 23,358

2/3 of BC School Districts have participated in the CHEQ to-date



Social Determinants of Health



Daily experiences of children and families

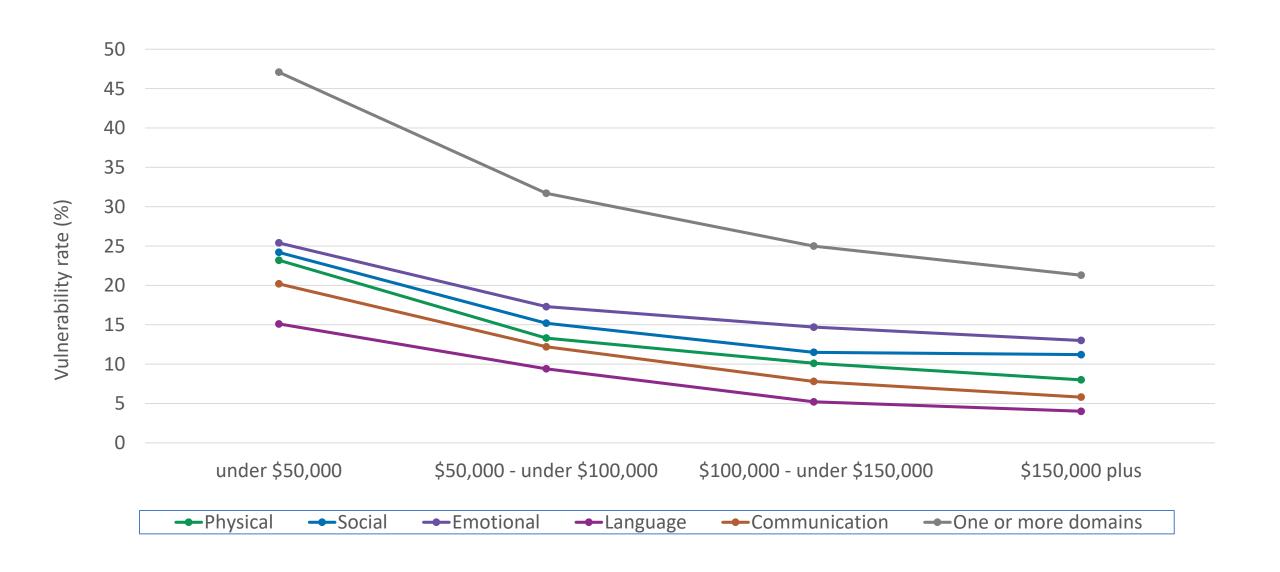


Child development

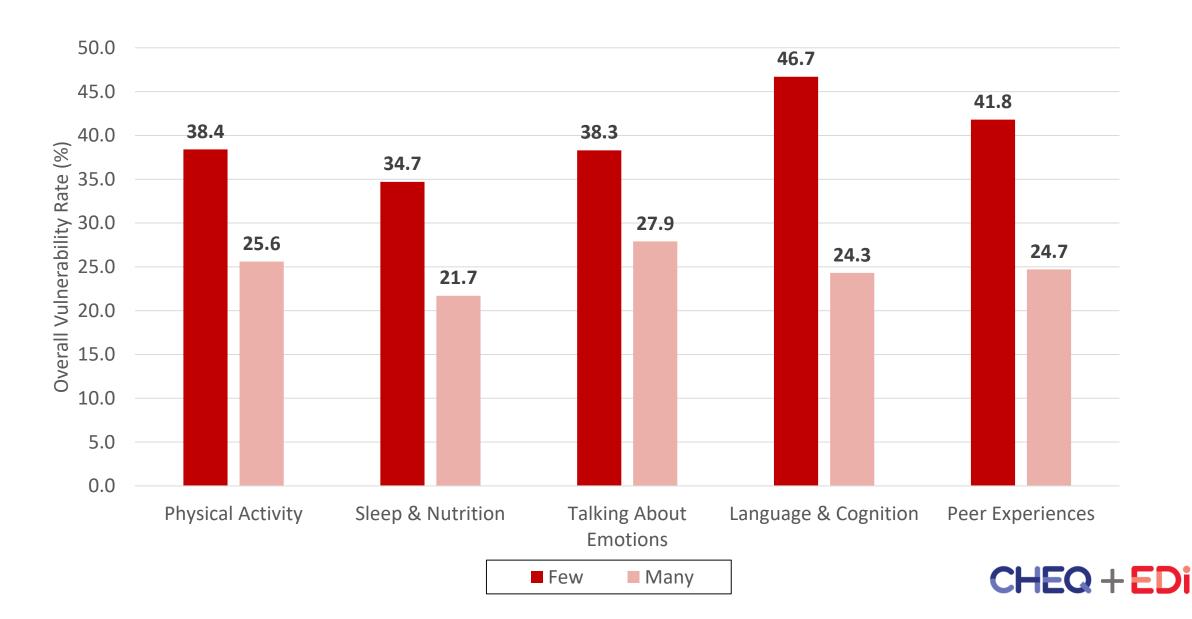
Early Child Development is a social determinant of health... impacting lifelong health and well-being



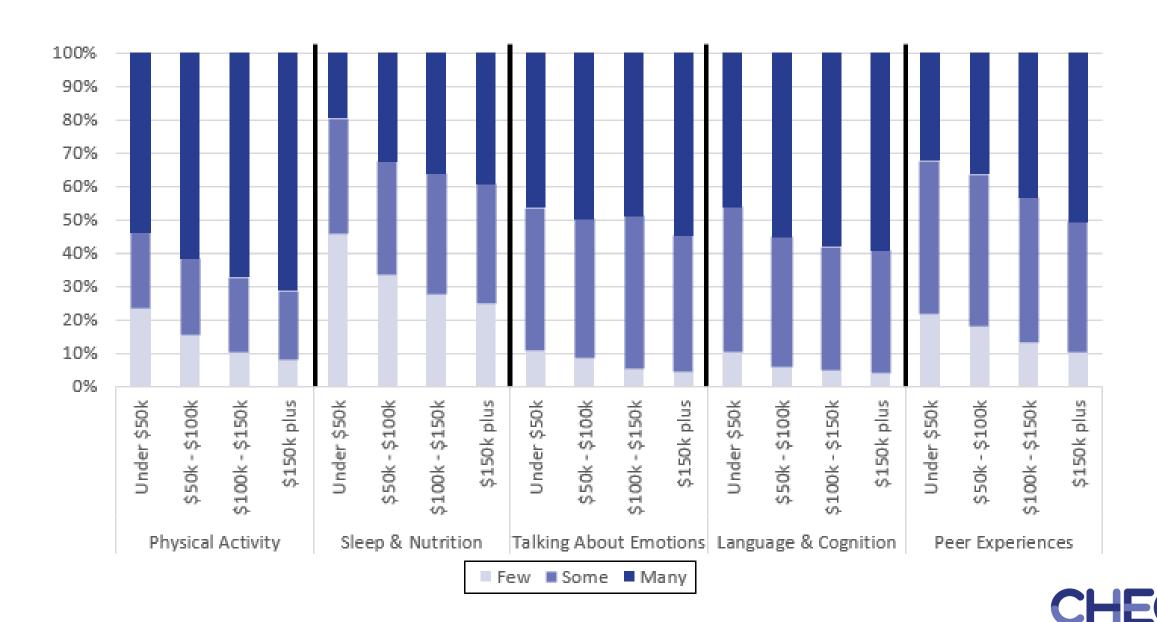
Gradient for Household Income, All EDI Domains



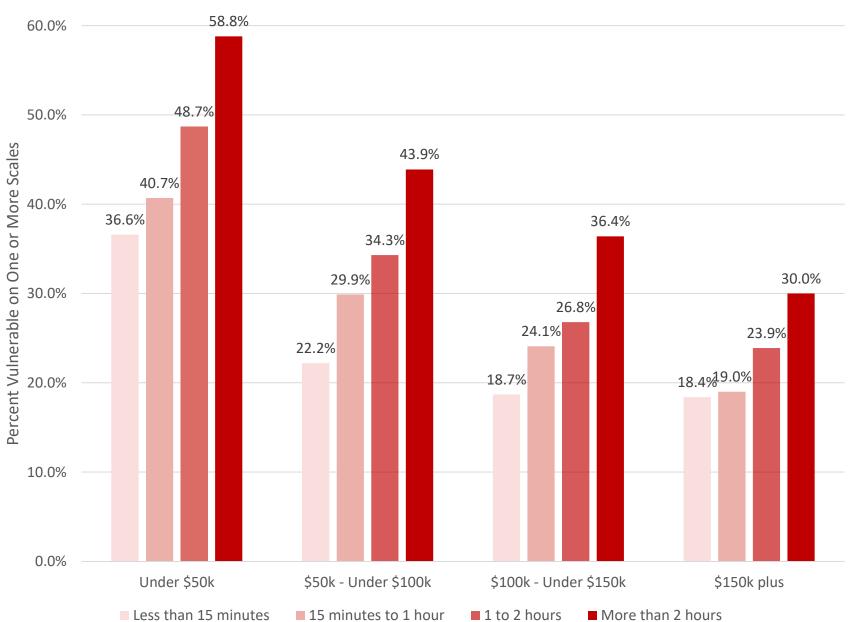
Overall EDI Vulnerability by Frequency of Experiences, Five Composite Scores



Frequency of Experiences, Five Composite Scores, by Household Income



Overall Vulnerability by Screentime and Household Income





CHEQ

BC Project Level Data

2019-2023



THE CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCES QUESTIONNAIRE

BC SUMMARY REPORT 2023





Three Cautions When Interpreting CHEQ Trends Over Time

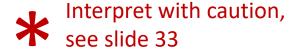
- 1. Trends Are Partly Due to the Particular School Districts Participating
 - Since 2019, 12 school districts have participated 3 or more times, 22 school districts only once

- 2. Participation rates vary widely across school districts, from under 20% to over 80%
 - Results are more reliable when participation is high

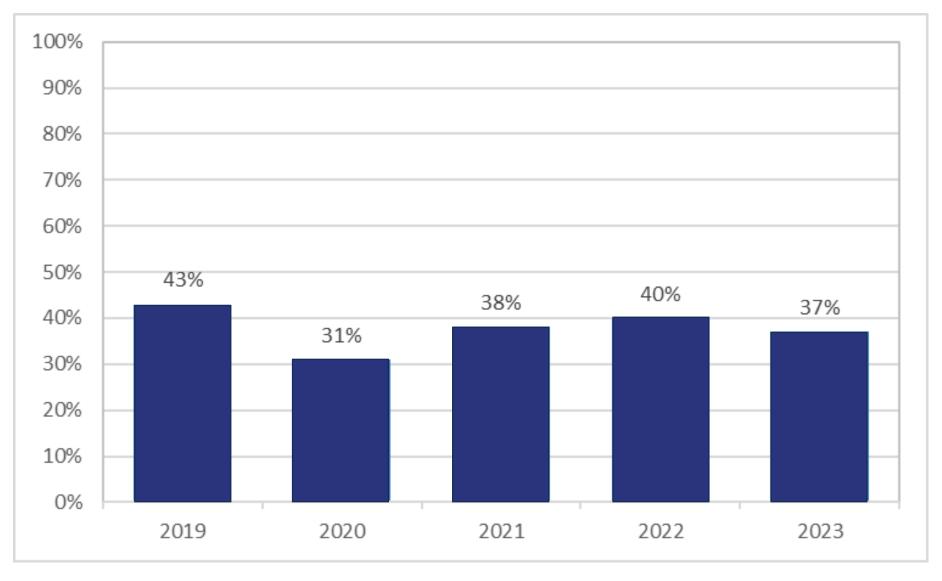
- 3. In 2023, CHEQ was revised (mostly shortened)
 - Therefore, 2023 results for some items may lose some comparability with earlier years' results



BC Project Level Data

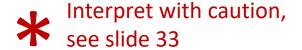


Many Experiences, Peer Experiences Composite, 2019-2023

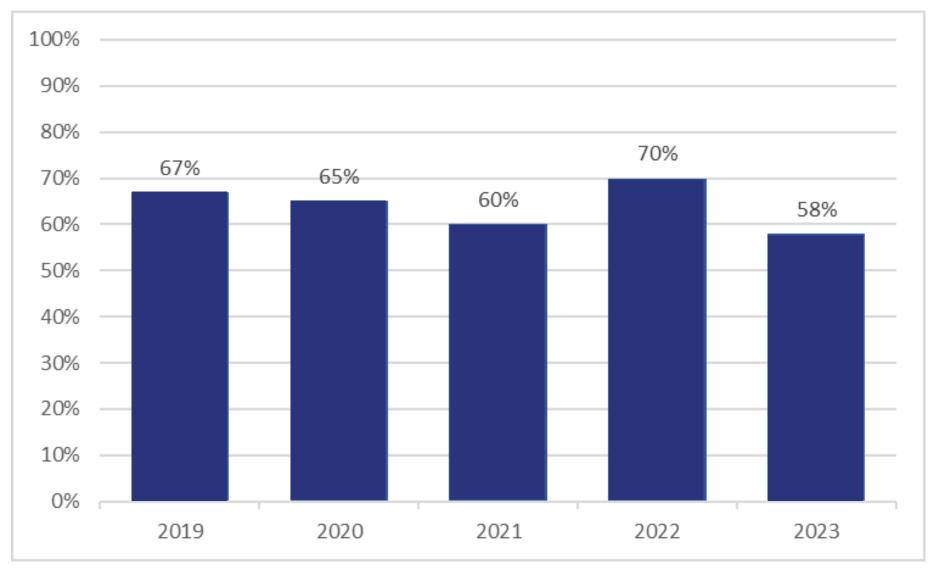




BC Project Level Data



Percent of Children Who Played Outdoors 6-7 in the Past 6 months, 2019-2023

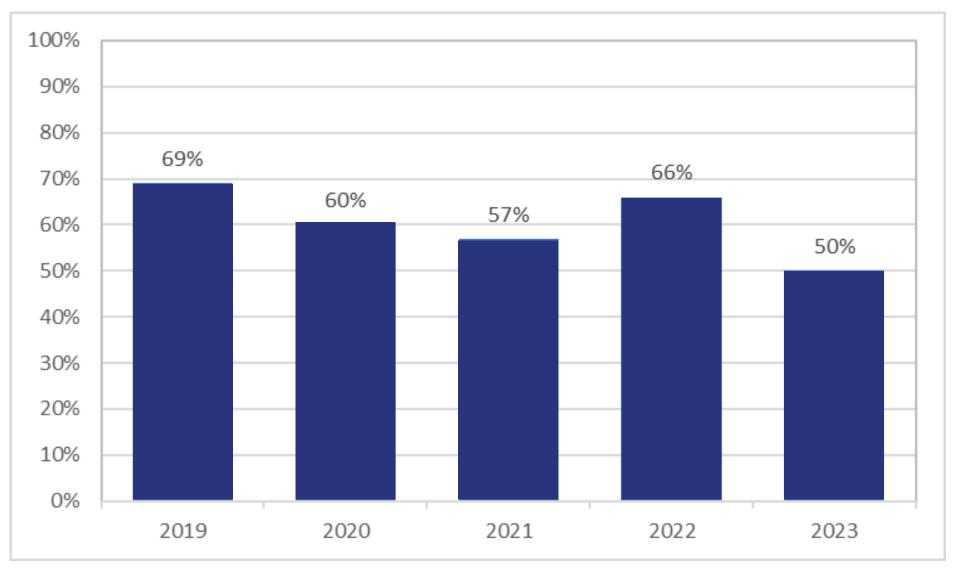




BC Project Level Data

Interpret with caution, see slide 33

Many Experiences, Physical Activity Composite, 2019-2023





Screen Time

In the <u>last 6 months</u>, how much per day (on average) the child used an electronic device

ANSWERED: 4885





2022, question asked about different types of screen time. **45%** indicated children spent 1 or more hours "alone" on screen time.

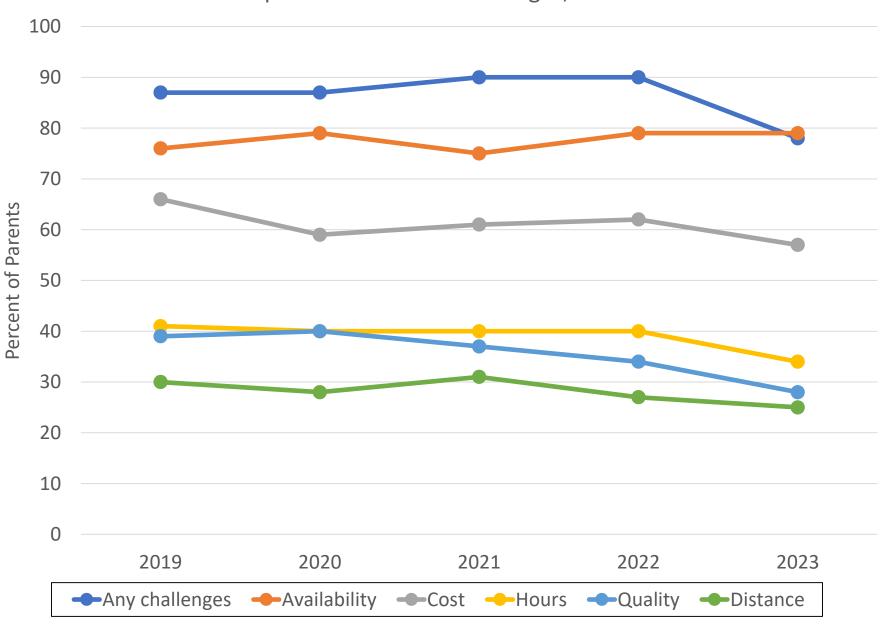
Screen Time Recommendation: 2-5 year olds = 1 hour or less/day



BC Project Level Data

Interpret with caution, see slide 33

Parent-Reported Child Care Challenges, 2019 to 2023





Revised Section

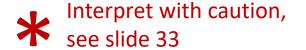


Impact of the Pandemic

	2021	2022	2023
Parent/caregiver feel "less" or "much less" rested	50%	42%	32%
Parent/caregiver "less" or "much less" time to care for self	45%	36%	29%
Access to consistent child care "less" or "much less"	41%	38%	23%
Parent/caregiver "less" or "much less" connected to family and friends	64%	47%	30%
Household income "decreased"	25%	20%	23%
Parent/caregiver stress levels "high" or "very high"	42%	38%	34%



BC Project Level Data



Summary comparing 2022 to 2023

- Less sleep
- Lower frequency of peer experiences
- Less physical activity
- Less time outside
- Less perception of park being safe
- Less frequency of risky play
- More screen time per day
- Increase in barriers to accessing health care, programs and supports
- Negative pandemic impact still reported for onequarter to one-third of families

BUT better news on the child care front – fewer barriers to access, especially cost

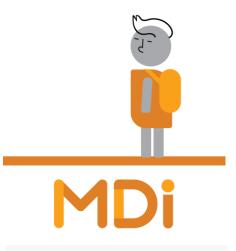


Middle Years Development Instrument (MDI) Data Trends Webinar



MDI Data Trends & Exploring the New Data Dashboard

Date: Thursday, October 19, 2023



Grades 4 - 8

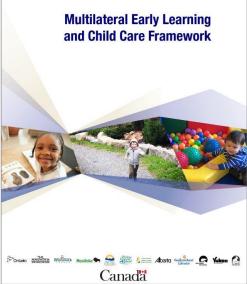
Student questionnaire

WELL-BEING & ASSETS



Recent Government Policy & Investment in Support of Children & Families





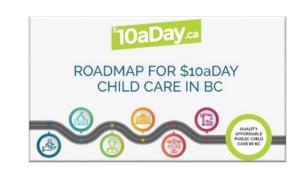
Federal

- Increases to Canada Child Benefit (2019, 2021)
- Extension of *parental leave* to 18 months (2019)
- Canada-wide Early Learning and Child Care Plan (2021)

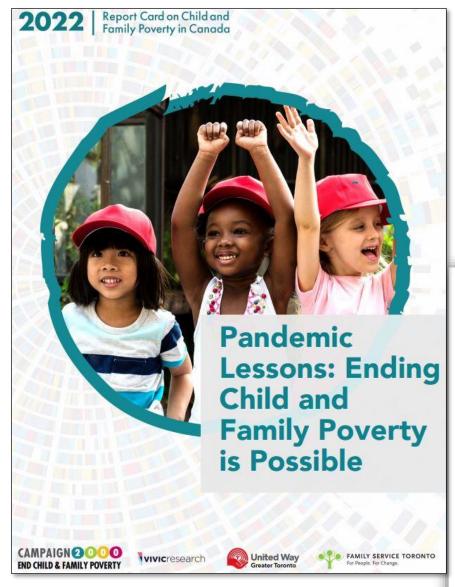
Recent Government Policy & Investment in Support of Children & Families

Provincial

- Child Care B.C. Caring for Kids, Lifting Up Families (2018)
- B.C. Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples Act (2019)
- TogetherBC Poverty Reduction Strategy (2019)
- BC Early Learning Framework (2019)
- Ministry of Education and Child Care







During the COVID-19 pandemic, Canada's child poverty rate dropped by 40%. This progress was largely due to temporary pandemic benefits.



BC's child poverty rate dropped from 1 in 5 to 1 in 8.

However, progress made towards decreasing both the rate and depth of family poverty in 2020 may be all but wiped out by increasing costs in 2023.

So, what can we do?

Early Years Matter, continue to...

- Create opportunities for connection IRL
 - for children & families
- Support and strengthen child care sector
- Consider access to, and remove barriers to, existing services

- Use data to monitor children and family health and well-being
- Prioritize equity and inclusion
- Underpin all efforts with a move toward **Reconciliation**





A home for paediatricians. A voice for children and youth.



POSITION STATEMENT

Healthy childhood development through outdoor risky play: Navigating the balance with injury prevention



Posted: Jan 25, 2024

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Principal author(s)

Émilie Beaulieu MD MPH FRCPC, Suzanne Beno MD FRCPC; Canadian Paediatric Society, Injury Prevention Committee Injury Prevention Committee

Abstract

Free play is essential for children's development and for their physical, mental, and social health. Opportunities to engage in outdoor free play—and risky play in particular—have declined significantly in recent years, in part because safety measures have sought to prevent all play-related injuries rather than focusing on serious and fatal injuries. Risky play is defined by thrilling and exciting forms of free play that involve uncertainty of outcome and a possibility of physical injury. Proponents of risky play differentiate 'risk' from 'hazard' and seek to reframe perceived risk as an opportunity for situational evaluation and personal development. This statement weighs the burden of play-related injuries alongside the evidence in favour of risky play, including its benefits, risks, and nuances, which can vary depending on a child's developmental stage, ability, and social and medical context. Approaches are offered to promote open, constructive discussions with families and organizations. Paediatricians are encouraged to think of outdoor risky play as one way to help prevent and manage common health problems such as obesity, anxiety, and behavioural issues.

Keywords: Active living; Children; Injury; Play; Risk

Take a risk, go play outside!



ALREADY KNOW WHAT OUTDOOR PLAY IS AND WANT TO GET STARTED?

START PARENT OR CAREGIVER JOURNEY

START EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATOR JOURNEY (BETA)



Resources

- Parents
- Early Childhood Educators

Outdoor & Risky Play

Teachers



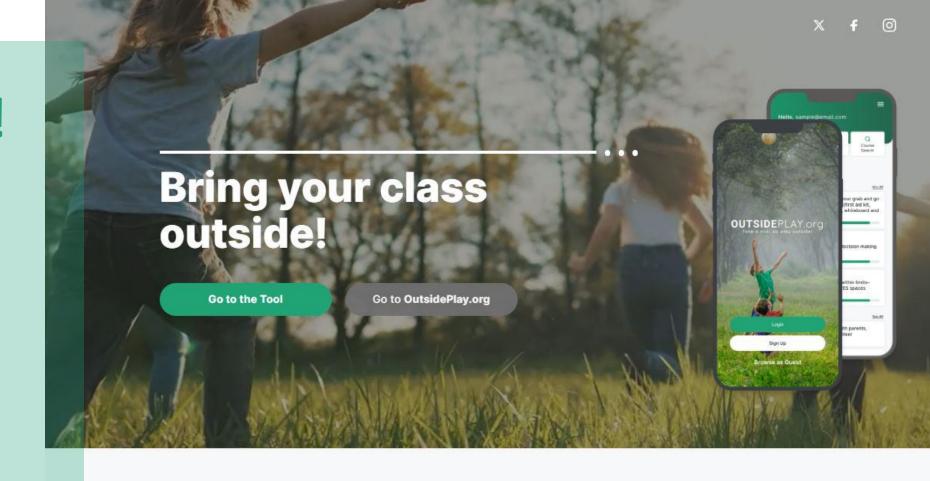


BC INJURY research and prevention unit



Get Outside!

New Resource for Educators

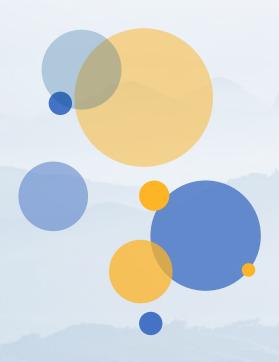


Outdoor Play and Learning

This tool is designed for elementary school teachers. There are four themes to explore which offer valuable insights and hands-on resources to begin locating play and learning outdoors.

teacher.outsideplay.org

Early Years Conference 2024





We gratefully acknowledge the financial support of the Province of British Columbia:



Ministry of Children and Family Development



Ministry of Health



Ministry of
Education and
Child Care