



**EDI**

SCHOOL DISTRICT 37 ■ **DELTA**

# **WAVE 6** COMMUNITY PROFILE

HUMAN  
EARLY LEARNING  
PARTNERSHIP



**WAVE 6** EDI RESULTS



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Human Early Learning Partnership (HELP) would like to thank school districts across BC for their participation in the Early Development Instrument (EDI) questionnaire. Involvement of teachers, principals, staff and parents is essential to helping us understand the state of early child development across the province. Together we have collected EDI data for over 245,000 children in BC since 2001, providing rich detail about the patterns and trends in the early development of BC's children.

HELP would also like to acknowledge the support we have received from the Ministries of Children and Family Development, Education, and Health since 2001. This investment has supported the development of a unique child development monitoring system that provides a foundation for high quality, evidence-informed decisions on behalf of children and their families.

## ABOUT THE HUMAN EARLY LEARNING PARTNERSHIP

HELP is an interdisciplinary research institute, based at the School of Population and Public Health at the University of British Columbia. The institute was founded by Drs. Clyde Hertzman and Hillel Goelman in 1999. Clyde's vision for HELP was to advance knowledge about child development and importantly, to apply this knowledge in communities.

HELP's unique partnership brings together researchers and practitioners from across BC, Canada and internationally to address complex child development issues. HELP's research projects explore how different environments and experiences contribute to health and social inequities in children's development over their life course. To learn more please visit our website at [earlylearning.ubc.ca](http://earlylearning.ubc.ca).

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### ***Suggested citation***

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# EDI COMMUNITY PROFILE

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# COMMUNITY PROFILE OVERVIEW



“The quality of early childhood affects the quality of the future population and the prosperity of the society in which these children are raised.” - *Dr. Fraser Mustard*

## EDI: A LENS ONTO THE EARLY YEARS

The Human Early Learning Partnership (HELP) uses the Early Development Instrument (EDI) to measure the developmental health of the kindergarten population across the province. The EDI measures childhood vulnerability rates, reflecting how children’s experiences and environments in the first five years of their lives have affected their development as a whole.

Children’s development is impacted by the broad policy environment, socioeconomic conditions, family and neighbourhood characteristics, play and peers, language and literacy, early learning and care, and their overall health. EDI data illustrate the distinct differences in children’s developmental outcomes that exist across communities in BC.

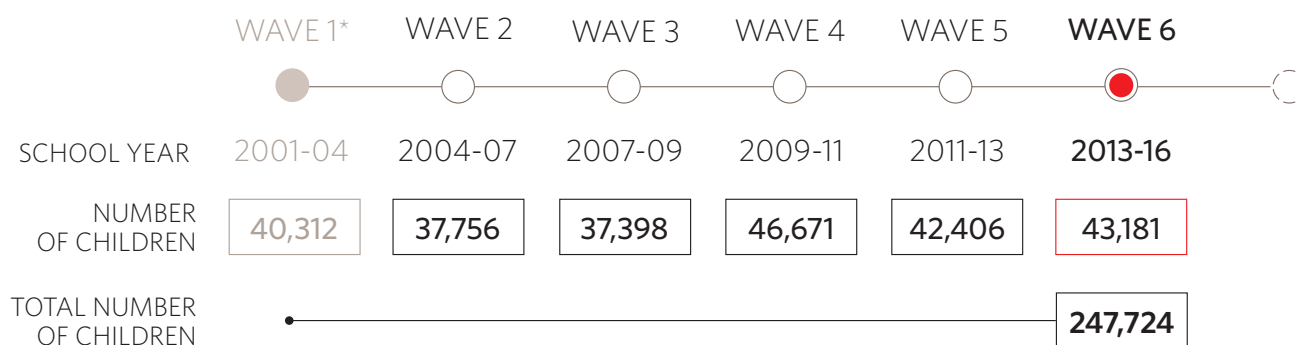
Overall, EDI data are integral to the story of early child development in BC, contributing important evidence for guiding informed responses and investments in children and families as well as helping us to understand the effectiveness of those responses.

# INTRODUCTION TO THE EDI

The EDI is a questionnaire used province-wide to measure patterns and trends in children’s developmental health. HELP has been collecting EDI data since 2001. Over the past 15 years, we have collected data for 247,724 kindergarten children in BC. This has established an important foundation for a population health monitoring system that supports an increased understanding of children’s early developmental outcomes over time and across geographies.

## EDI COLLECTION HISTORY

Figure 1. EDI Data collection history from 2001-2016



Please note: A ‘Wave’ is a 2-3 year data collection period, based on the annual school calendar (September - June). Due to changes in the EDI questionnaire after Wave 1 data collection, Wave 2 is HELP’s baseline and Wave 1 data are not publicly reported.

## QUICK FACTS ABOUT THE EDI

- Developed by Dr. Dan Offord and Dr. Magdalena Janus at the Offord Centre for Child Studies at McMaster University.
- EDI Questionnaires are completed by kindergarten teachers for students in their classroom in February of the school year.
- Designed as a population-level monitoring tool, not for screening or diagnosing individual children.
- Teachers participate in a standardized training session prior to completing the EDI questionnaires.
- The questionnaire includes 104 questions that measure five areas, also called scales, that are important to early child development and are good predictors of health, education and social outcomes in adolescence and adulthood.



For more information about the EDI please visit: [earlylearning.ubc.ca/edi](http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/edi)



## INTRODUCTION TO THE EDI

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The five scales of the EDI are:



### PHYSICAL HEALTH & WELL-BEING

Assesses children's gross and fine motor skills, physical independence and readiness for the school day. E.g. *Can the child hold a pencil? Is the child able to manipulate objects? Is the child on time for school?*



### SOCIAL COMPETENCE

Assesses children's overall social competencies, capacity for respect and responsibility, approaches to learning, and readiness to explore new things. E.g. *Is the child able to follow class routines? Is the child self-confident? Is the child eager to read a new book?*



### EMOTIONAL MATURITY

Assesses children's prosocial and helping behaviours, as well as hyperactivity and inattention, and aggressive, anxious and fearful behaviours. E.g. *Does the child comfort a child who is crying or upset? Does the child help clean up a mess?*



### LANGUAGE & COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

Assesses children's basic and advanced literacy skills, numeracy skills, interest in math and reading, and memory. E.g. *Is the child interested in reading and writing? Can the child count and recognize numbers? Is the child able to read simple sentences?*



### COMMUNICATION SKILLS & GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

Assesses children's English language skills and general knowledge. E.g. *Can the child tell a story? Can the child communicate with adults and children? Can the child take part in imaginative play?*

### HOW DOES THE EDI MEASURE CHILDHOOD VULNERABILITY?

Data gathered from the EDI are used to report on childhood vulnerability rates. The data illustrate trends in vulnerability over time. Through data analyses and mapping, it also becomes possible to examine regional differences in child vulnerability at multiple geographical levels from a broad provincial snapshot to community and neighbourhood analyses.

Vulnerable children are those who, without additional support and care, are more likely to experience challenges in their school years and beyond. Vulnerability is assessed for each of the five EDI scales. Children whose scores fall below the vulnerability cut-off on a particular EDI scale are said to be vulnerable in that area of development.

### REPORTING ON EDI VULNERABILITY

#### Vulnerability on the Five EDI Scales

The percentage of children vulnerable on each of the five scales of the EDI are measured and reported as vulnerability rates.

#### Vulnerable on One or More Scales

Vulnerable on One or More Scales is a summary measure that reports the percentage of children who are vulnerable on at least one or more of the five scales of the EDI. Children represented by this measure may be vulnerable on only one scale or may be experiencing vulnerabilities on two, three, four or all five scales of the EDI.



For more information about vulnerability on the EDI and how it is calculated please see our Fact Sheet: [earlylearning.ubc.ca/documents/68](http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/documents/68)

# INTRODUCTION TO THE EDI

## YOUR COMMUNITY DATA

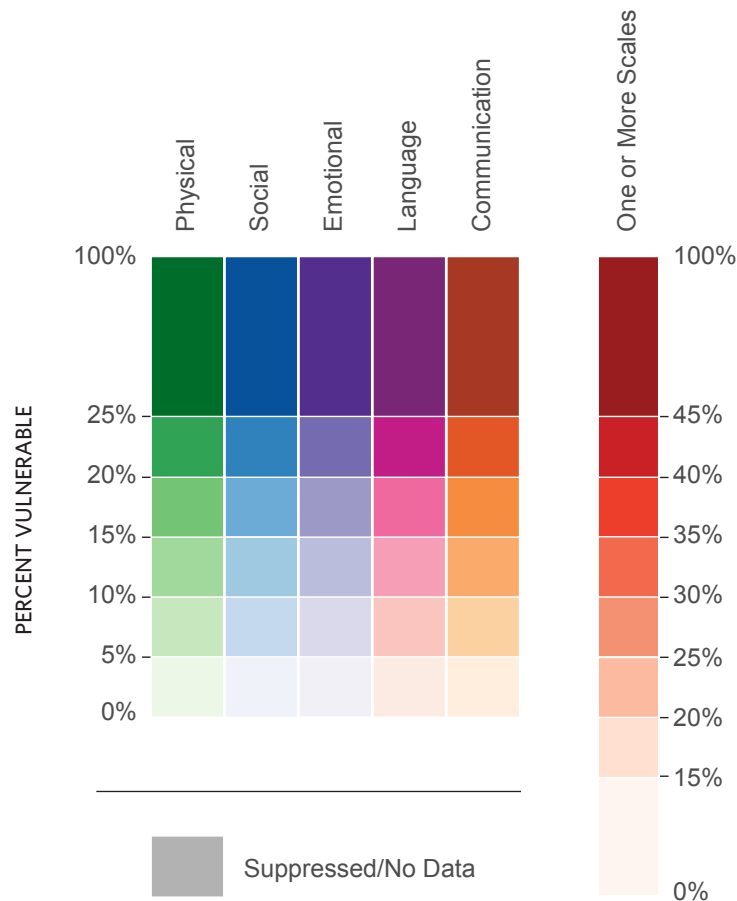
This community profile explores EDI data for Delta School District and its neighbourhoods. It provides an overview of the patterns and trends in early child development for Wave 6 (2013-2016) and explores change over time from Wave 2 (2004-2007) through Wave 6, based on EDI data collected and analyzed for kindergarten children between 2004 and 2016. These data are reported based on children's home postal codes and include all children who live in the school district. This includes children attending public schools and participating independent and Aboriginal schools. This profile also provides information on provincial-level results, intended to help communities situate local data in the broader provincial context.

Please note: Data are suppressed for school districts and neighbourhoods with fewer than 35 kindergarten children.

### Interpreting Maps and Data

EDI data in this report are presented for each of the five scales, and by a summary measure representing children who are Vulnerable on One or More Scales. Graphs, data tables and maps in this report use the following colours and shades to indicate rates of vulnerability. Darker colours represent higher rates of vulnerability.

Figure 2. EDI scores and colour values



# SCHOOL DISTRICT RESULTS

## SD37 ■ DELTA

### WAVE 6 PARTICIPATION

WAVE 6 SCHOOL YEAR	PARTICIPATED Y/N	# OF VALID EDI
2013/14	N	18
2014/15	Y	894
2015/16	N	44
<b>Total District Participation</b>		<b>956</b>

**Total District Participation** refers to the total number of children in the school district for whom an EDI was completed.

Please note: EDI data are aggregated by school district of residence (where children live) using home postal code information. Some children attend school in districts other than where they live, therefore even in years when your district did not participate, some children may be included in the results.



## SCHOOL DISTRICT RESULTS

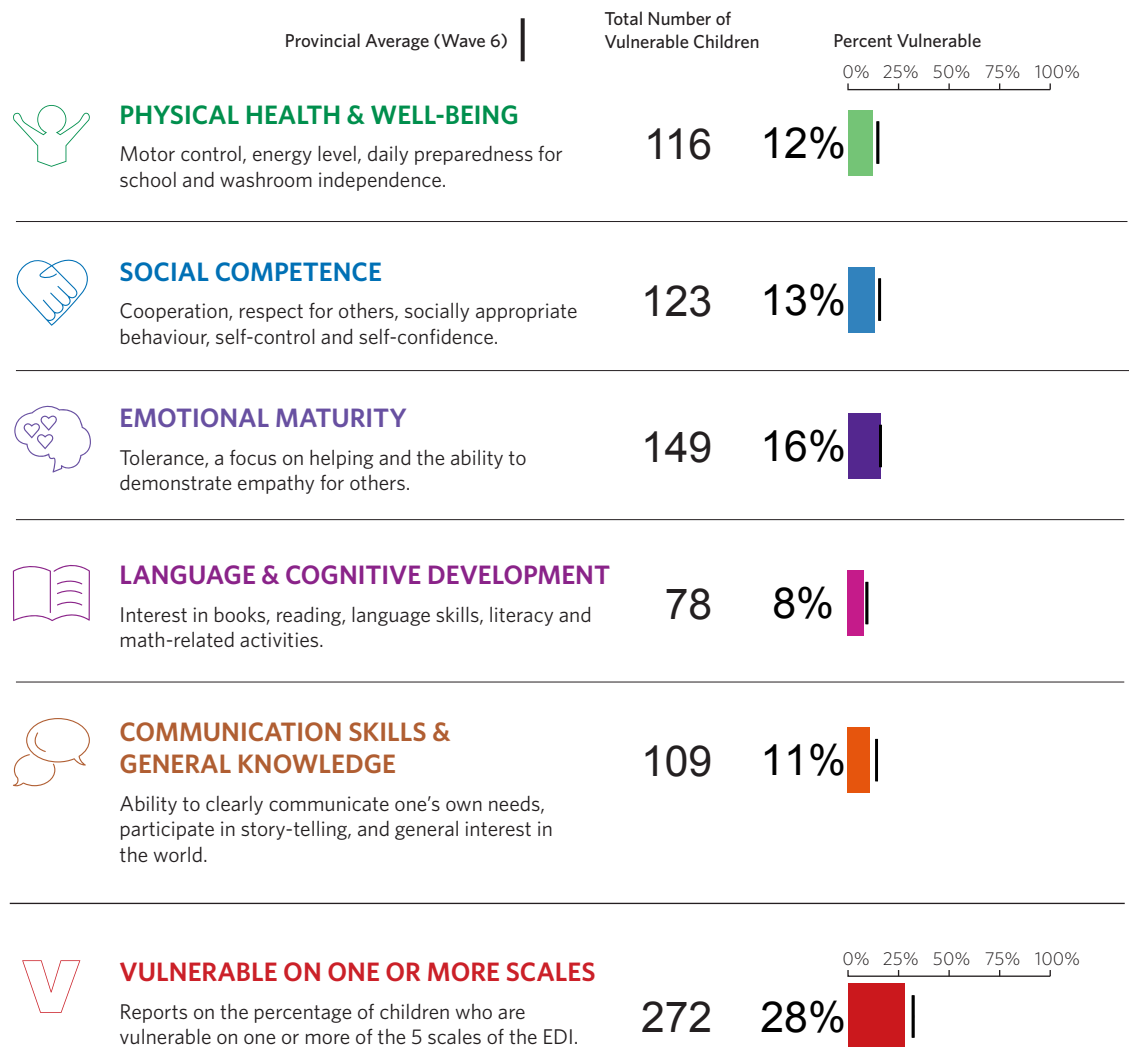
# 1 IN 3 CHILDREN VULNERABLE IN BC

The current provincial vulnerability rate (Wave 6) for children Vulnerable on One or More Scales of the EDI is 32.2%. This means about 1 in 3 children, or about 14,000 kindergarten students in the province, are starting school with vulnerabilities in one or more areas that are critical to their healthy development. This is a meaningful increase (i.e. worthy of attention) from the Wave 2 rate of 29.9% and a small shift from Wave 5 rate of 32.5%. Child vulnerability in the province has meaningfully increased over the last decade.

## WAVE 6 DATA

Wave 6 data show that in Delta School District, 28% or 272 children are experiencing vulnerabilities on at least one area of development in Wave 6. Figure 3 explores vulnerability rates across the five scales of the EDI.

Figure 3. Wave 6 EDI results for Delta



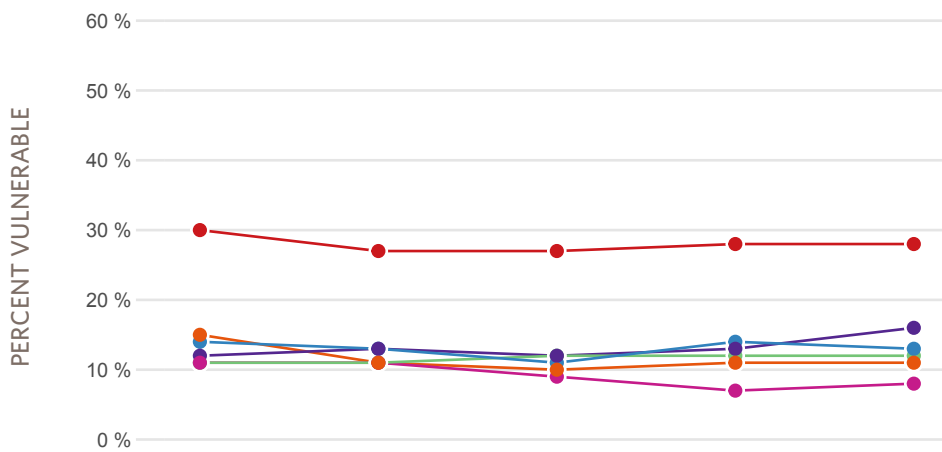
# SCHOOL DISTRICT RESULTS

## SCHOOL DISTRICT TRENDS

Collecting EDI data over multiple years allows for an improved understanding of trends in children’s development.

Figure 4 illustrates EDI vulnerability rates for each of the five scales and Vulnerable on One or More Scales across five points in time (Waves 2 through 6) for Delta School District. These trend data help identify gradual changes and sustained rates in vulnerability across and between EDI scales over this period.

Figure 4. Delta EDI trends from Wave 2 to 6



**WAVE 2**      **WAVE 3**      **WAVE 4**      **WAVE 5**      **WAVE 6**  
 2004-07      2007-09      2009-11      2011-13      2013-16

Physical	11	11	12	12	12
Social	14	13	11	14	13
Emotional	12	13	12	13	16
Language	11	11	9	7	8
Communication	15	11	10	11	11
One or More Scales	30	27	27	28	28

Note: Data is suppressed for waves when there are fewer than 35 kindergarten children in the school district.

For the summary measure Vulnerable on One or More Scales, the vulnerability rate was 28% in Wave 5 and 28% in Wave 6. This represents no meaningful change in childhood vulnerability for this time period. The longer-term trend shows that 30% of children were vulnerable in Wave 2 and 28% were vulnerable in Wave 6. This represents no meaningful change in childhood vulnerability for this time period.

# SCHOOL DISTRICT RESULTS

## DIFFERENCES ACROSS BC SCHOOL DISTRICTS

**53%** HIGHEST  
**9%** LOWEST  
 VULNERABILITY RATES

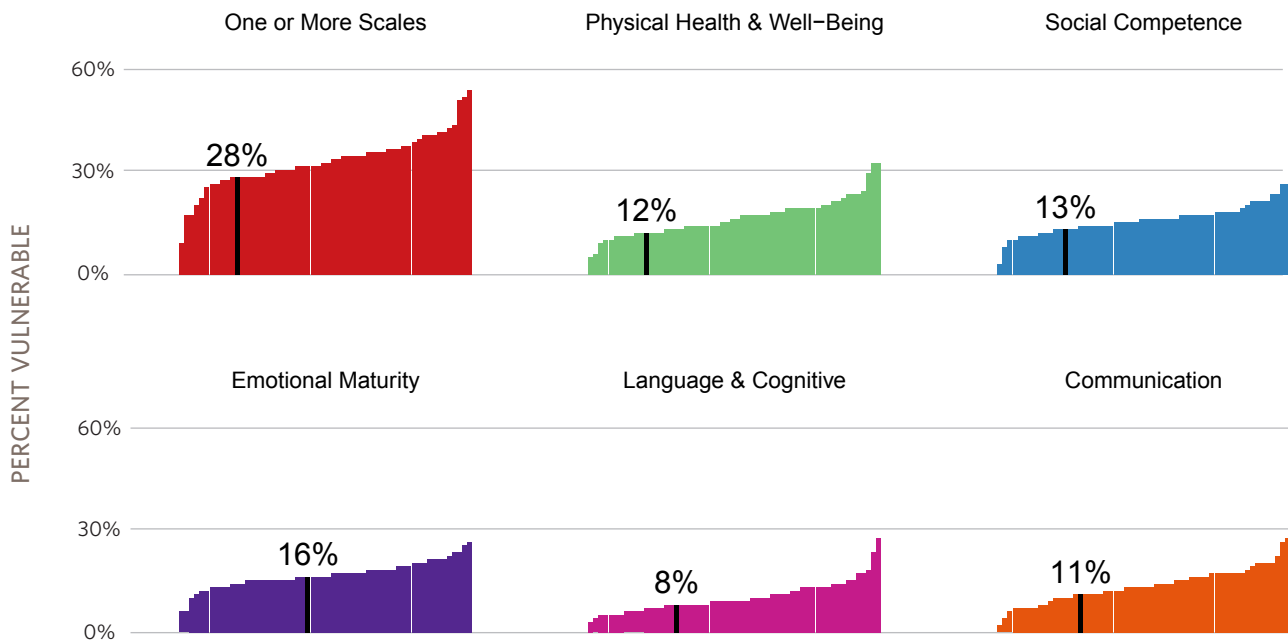
There is a wide range in vulnerability rates across all BC school districts in Wave 6. Provincially, the range differs on each of the five EDI scales. The lowest school district-level vulnerability rate on the measure Vulnerable on One or More Scales is 9%, while the highest is 53%.

For individual scales, the lowest school district-level vulnerability rate in the province is found on the Communication Scale at 2% while the highest is on the Physical Health and Well-Being Scale at 32%.

Figure 5 illustrates Delta’s vulnerability rates for each scale and the summary measure, Vulnerable on One or More Scales, for Wave 6 in comparison to results from all other school districts in the province. Each coloured bar in Figure 5 represents one school district’s vulnerability rate, which are ordered from lowest to highest vulnerability. The black bar represents this school district’s vulnerability rates.

See Figure 6 (Wave 6 EDI data for all school districts) on the following page for a detailed comparison of EDI results for all school districts in the province.

Figure 5. Delta results in a provincial context



## SCHOOL DISTRICT RESULTS

	Total Count	Physical	Social	Emotional	Language	Communication	One or More Scales
Abbotsford	1,392	16	16	15	9	19	34
Alberni	549	18	15	14	12	16	32
Arrow Lakes	83	12	11	10	6	7	17
Boundary	213	17	21	17	13	15	33
Bulkley Valley	272	23	17	21	9	17	39
Burnaby	1,690	12	17	14	9	17	33
Campbell River	752	13	12	14	9	8	28
Cariboo – Chilcotin	623	22	21	23	15	16	41
Central Coast	36	19	8	11	14	6	28
Central Okanagan	1,446	11	14	16	7	10	27
Chilliwack	887	17	17	19	11	13	34
Coast Mountains	515	23	18	15	17	20	42
Comox Valley	475	21	21	23	11	17	40
Coquitlam	2,097	11	14	16	8	14	31
Cowichan Valley	574	18	18	18	14	17	35
Delta	956	12	13	16	8	11	28
Fort Nelson	183	13	11	15	5	7	26
Fraser – Cascade	343	29	20	15	13	18	43
Gold Trail	144	32	23	19	18	22	50
Greater Victoria	1,467	14	13	15	6	11	28
Gulf Islands	268	17	11	15	8	11	29
Haida Gwaii	118	19	16	15	8	16	31
Kamloops – Thompson	1,056	13	14	16	10	10	28
Kootenay – Columbia	505	9	13	13	5	7	22
Kootenay Lake	314	17	15	19	8	11	35
Langley	1,089	12	14	15	7	12	28
Maple Ridge – Pitt Meadows	1,020	13	16	18	9	11	31
Mission	436	12	19	20	9	12	31
Nanaimo – Ladysmith	1,025	17	17	18	10	13	34
Nechako Lakes	479	19	16	20	13	16	37
New Westminster	550	10	12	13	7	15	30
Nicola – Similkameen	287	24	21	22	14	17	40
Nisga'a	71	6	10	6	4	4	17
North Okanagan – Shuswap	410	15	17	16	13	12	30
North Vancouver	1,201	10	12	12	6	11	25
Okanagan – Similkameen	232	19	23	20	15	20	40
Okanagan – Skaha	708	14	15	18	8	13	32
Peace River North	464	19	16	17	10	14	35
Peace River South	501	18	15	17	13	15	34
Powell River	265	20	18	18	13	17	36
Prince George	1,071	17	16	16	11	12	30
Prince Rupert	310	19	26	21	27	27	51
Qualicum	195	19	16	21	12	13	37
Quesnel	473	21	18	21	17	14	38
Revelstoke	206	5	3	6	3	2	9
Richmond	1,433	12	18	17	8	20	35
Rocky Mountain	495	16	16	17	8	8	29
Saanich	377	11	11	12	6	7	20
Sea to Sky	784	14	14	18	8	13	31
Sooke	825	14	13	15	7	10	27
Southeast Kootenay	942	14	13	17	5	10	30
Stikine	11						
Sunshine Coast	440	20	14	17	5	14	36
Surrey	5,060	15	17	16	11	17	34
Vancouver	3,468	14	17	15	9	20	36
Vancouver Island North	248	23	15	25	9	7	41
Vancouver Island West	57	32	26	26	23	26	53
Vernon	584	14	10	13	10	9	26
West Vancouver	506	11	14	13	5	13	28

Figure 6. Wave 6 EDI data for all school districts

Figure 6 illustrates the percentage of children vulnerable on each of the five scales and on Vulnerable on One or More Scales for all BC school districts.

Please note: data are suppressed where there are fewer than 35 kindergarten children.

# NEIGHBOURHOOD RESULTS



“...vulnerable children in BC are not spread evenly throughout the province. EDI research reveals a large ‘geography of opportunity’ where some children face steep difficulties and others do not...” - *Dr. Clyde Hertzman*

Neighbourhoods – small or large, rural/remote or urban/suburban – have unique characteristics that provide important context for interpreting and applying EDI results. Reporting and mapping EDI data at the neighbourhood-level improves our understanding of the various factors influencing children’s development and health by highlighting geographic patterns and trends.

## **VULNERABLE CHILDREN LIVE IN EVERY NEIGHBOURHOOD IN BC**

EDI data show that vulnerable children live in every neighbourhood in BC. Yet, these data reveal large differences in vulnerability rates between neighbourhoods, both within and across school districts. While some neighbourhoods are doing very well and sustain low vulnerability rates over time, others have seen high and sustained rates. On the summary measure Vulnerable on One or More Scales, Wave 6 data show some neighbourhoods are experiencing vulnerability rates as low as 9% while in others, up to 60% of children are vulnerable, a range of 51%.

The following section explores EDI data for neighbourhoods in this school district, highlighting Wave 6 results and exploring neighbourhood-level trends and patterns over time.

- NEIGHBOURHOOD VULNERABILITY RATES
- NEIGHBOURHOOD MAPS
- CHANGE OVER TIME
- NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILES

## NEIGHBOURHOOD RESULTS

### WAVE 6 NEIGHBOURHOOD VULNERABILITY RATES

Figure 7 shows Wave 6 vulnerability rates for all neighbourhoods in Delta School District, including rates for each of the five scales, Vulnerable on One or More Scales and the total number of children vulnerable on this summary measure.

Figure 7. Wave 6 neighbourhood results for Delta

	Total Count	Physical	Social	Emotional	Language	Communication	One or More Scales	# Vulnerable
Tsawwassen	158	8	11	13	9	6	24	38
North Delta West	134	10	14	16	10	13	24	32
Ladner – Delta Rural	226	8	8	15	4	7	25	56
Sunshine Hills	99	8	14	23	5	13	31	31
North Delta East	339	19	16	15	11	16	34	115

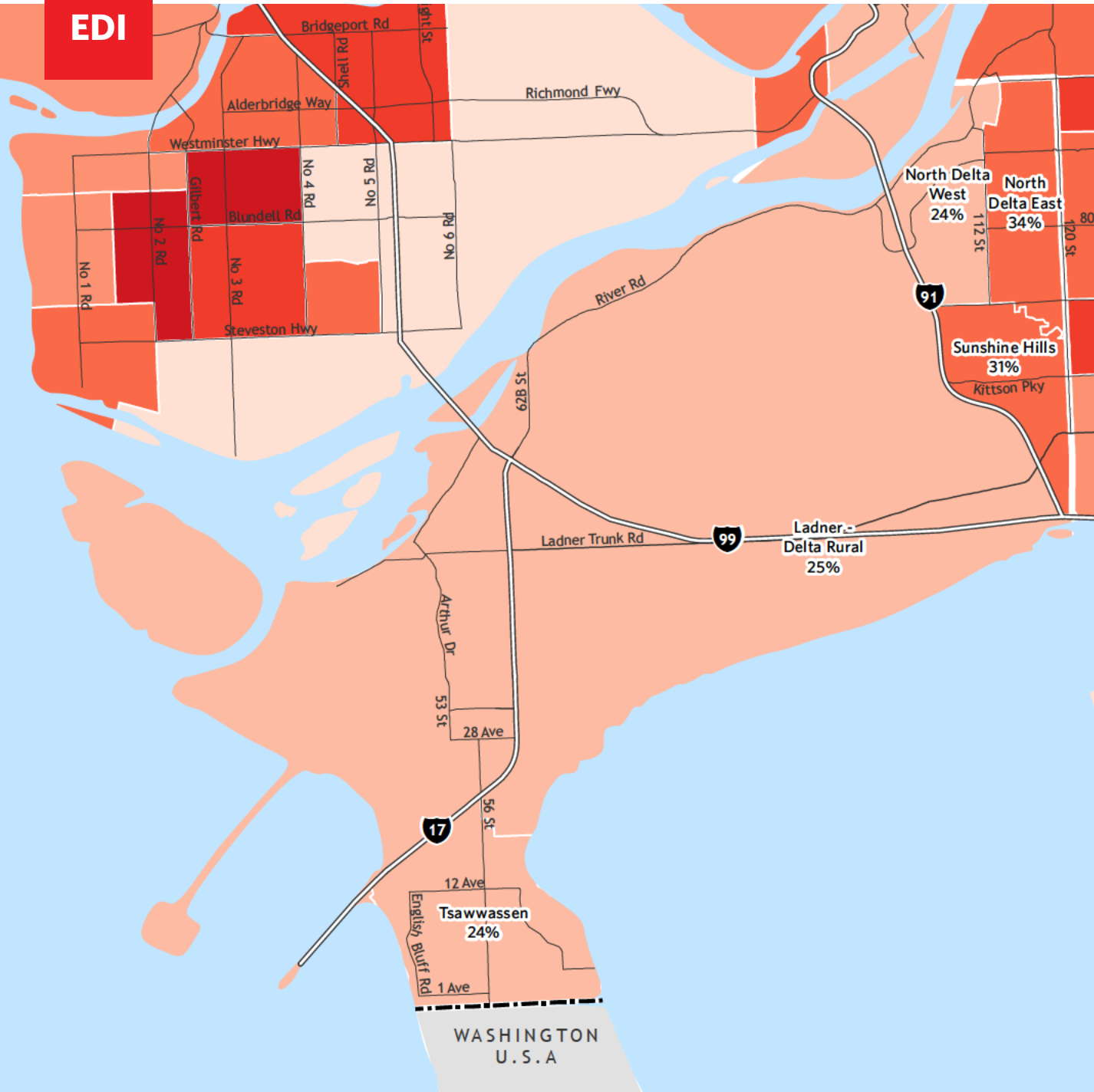
Please note: Data are suppressed for neighbourhoods with fewer than 35 kindergarten children.



# DELTA (SD 37) WAVE 6



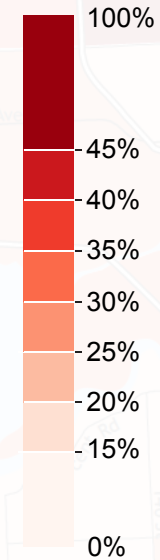
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## VULNERABLE ON ONE OR MORE SCALES

Percent of children Vulnerable on One or More Scales of the EDI.

### % VULNERABLE



SCHOOL DISTRICT AVERAGE

**28%**

PROVINCIAL AVERAGE

**32.2%**

No Data/Suppressed

For more information please visit:  
[earlylearning.ubc.ca/maps/edi](http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/maps/edi)

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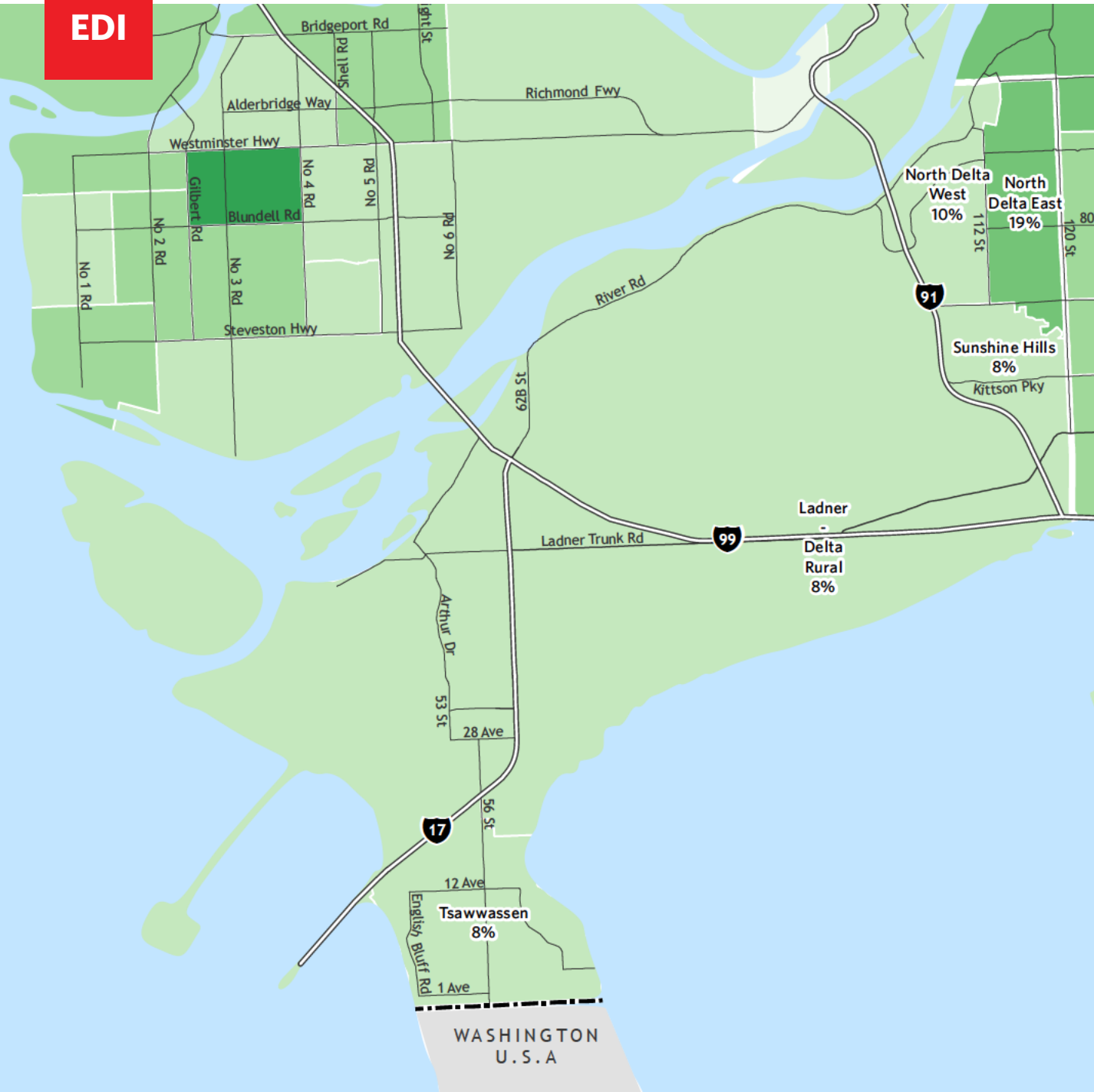
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# DELTA (SD 37) WAVE 6



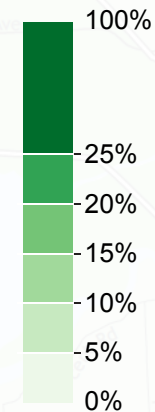
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## VULNERABILITY ON THE PHYSICAL HEALTH & WELL-BEING SCALE

Measures things such as motor development, energy level, daily preparedness for school, washroom independence and established handedness.

### % VULNERABLE



SCHOOL DISTRICT AVERAGE  
**12%**

PROVINCIAL AVERAGE  
**14.8%**

No Data/ Suppressed

For more information please visit:  
[earlylearning.ubc.ca/maps/edi](http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/maps/edi)

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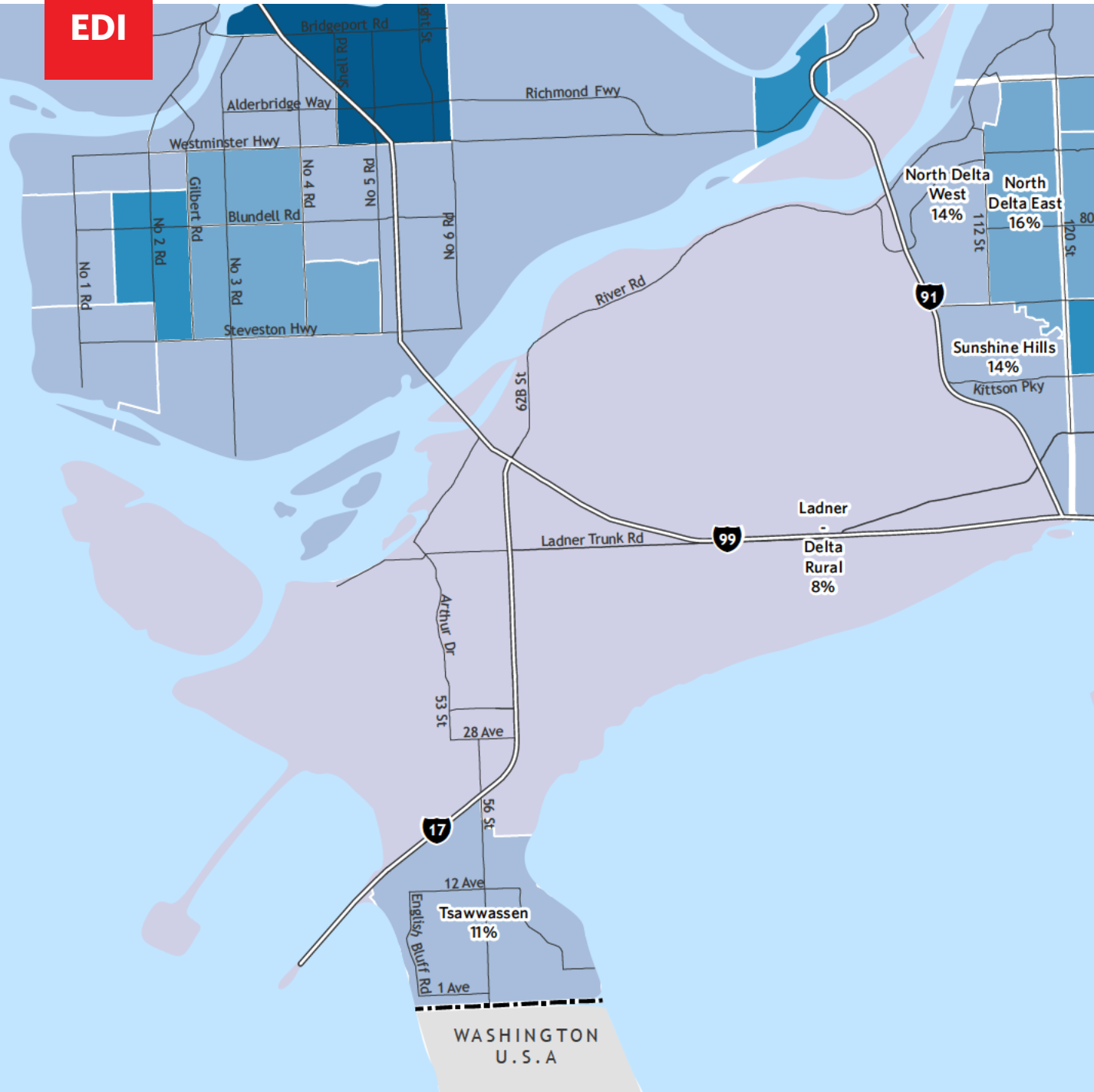
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# DELTA (SD 37) WAVE 6



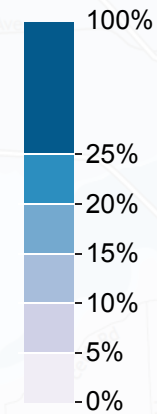
**EDI**



## VULNERABILITY ON THE SOCIAL COMPETENCE SCALE

Measures behaviour in structured environments including cooperation and respect for others, socially appropriate behaviour, self-control and self-confidence.

### % VULNERABLE



SCHOOL DISTRICT AVERAGE

**13%**

PROVINCIAL AVERAGE

**15.7%**

No Data/Suppressed

For more information please visit:  
[earlylearning.ubc.ca/maps/edi](http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/maps/edi)

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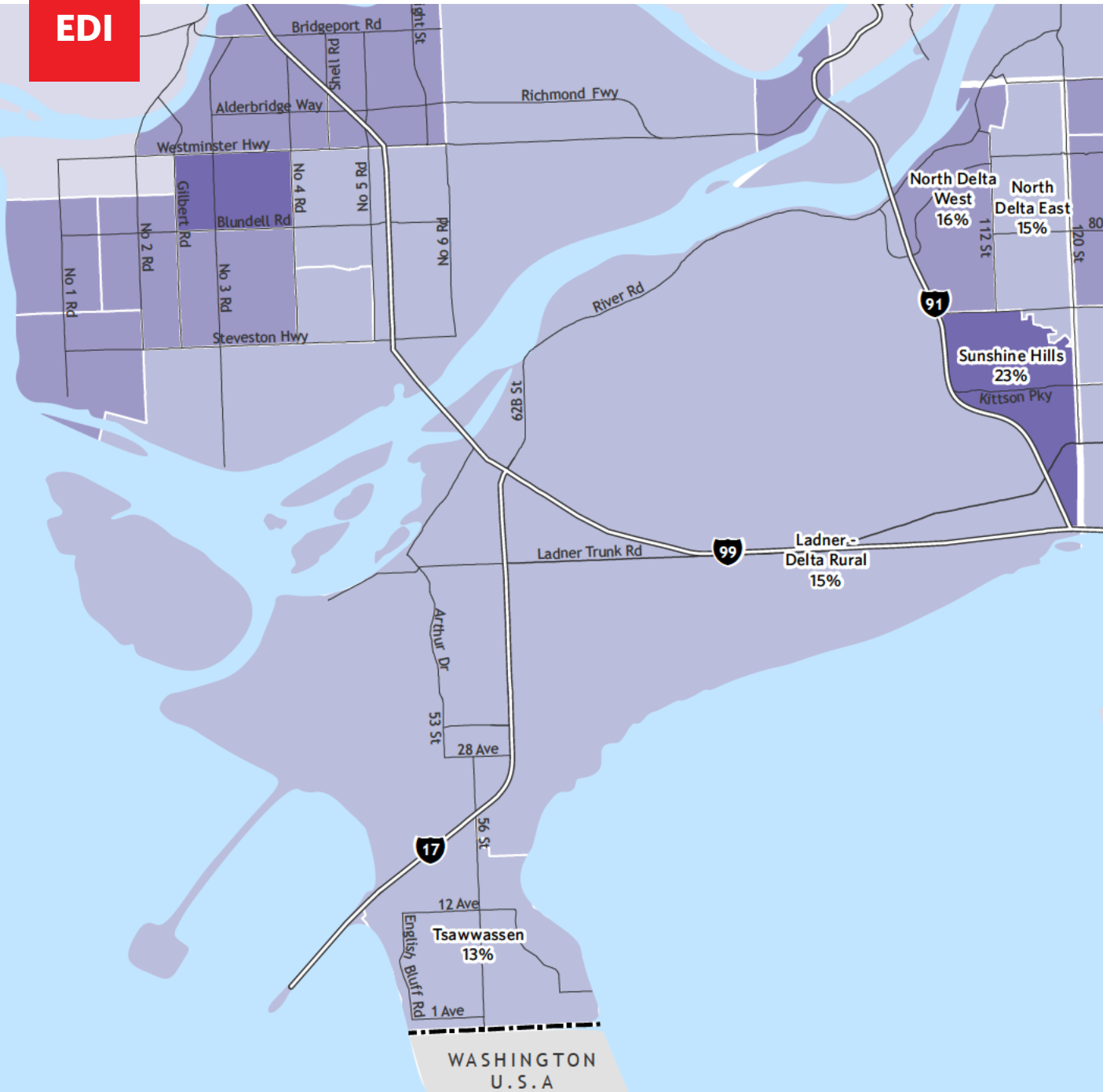
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# DELTA (SD 37) WAVE 6



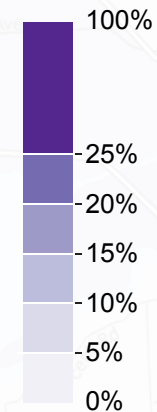
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## VULNERABILITY ON EMOTIONAL MATURITY SCALE

Measures things such as behaviour in less formal environments, focusing on helping, tolerance and ability to demonstrate empathy for others.

### % VULNERABLE



SCHOOL DISTRICT AVERAGE  
**16%**

PROVINCIAL AVERAGE  
**16.1%**

No Data/Suppressed

For more information please visit:  
[earlylearning.ubc.ca/maps/edi](http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/maps/edi)

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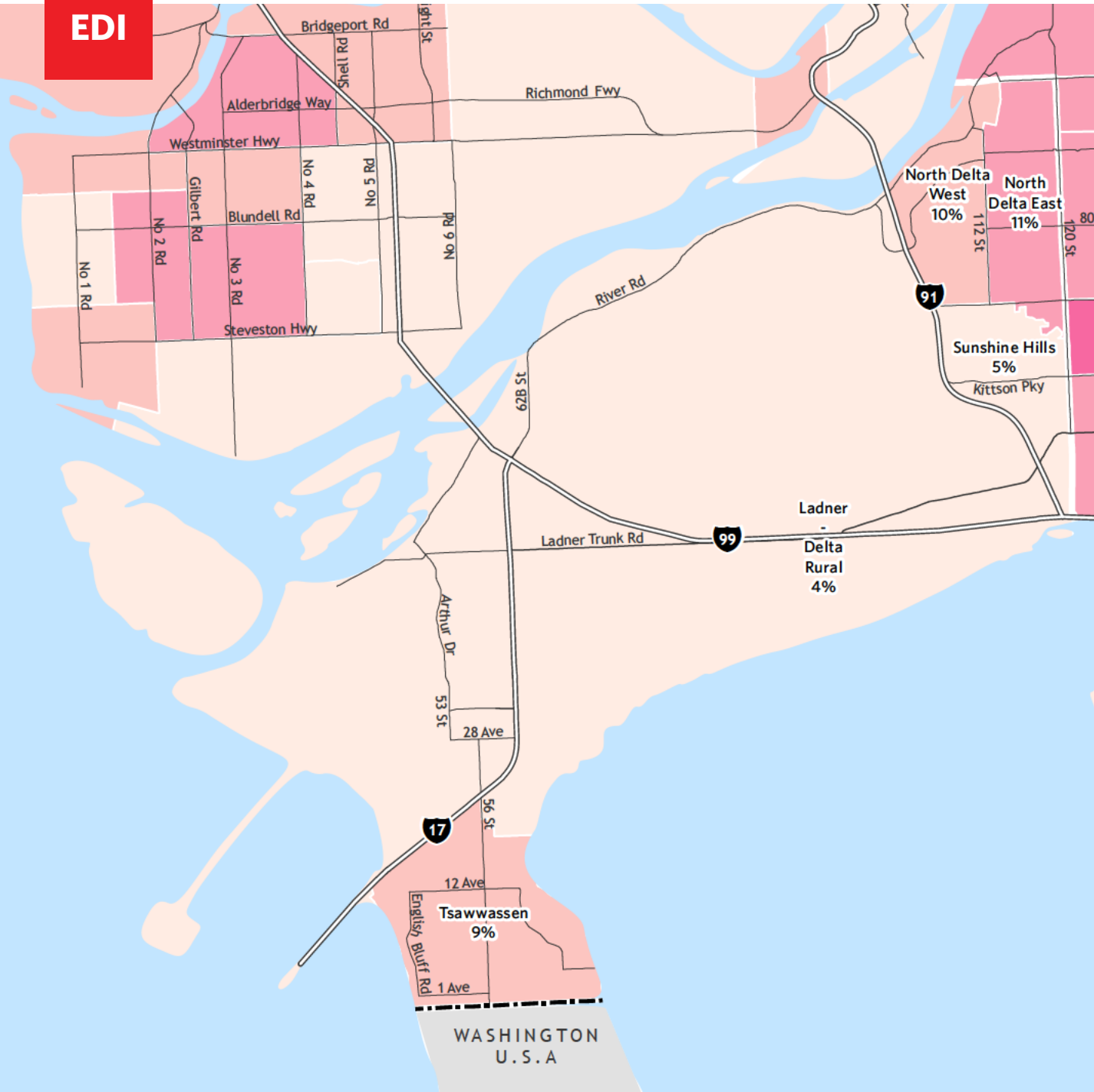
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# DELTA (SD 37) WAVE 6



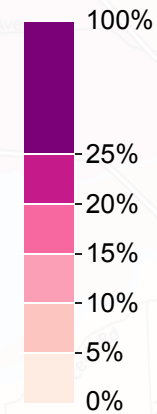
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## VULNERABILITY ON THE LANGUAGE & COGNITIVE SCALE

Measures things such as interest in books, reading, language-related activities, literacy and interest in simple math-related activities.

### % VULNERABLE



SCHOOL DISTRICT AVERAGE

8%

PROVINCIAL AVERAGE

9.4%

No Data/  
Suppressed

For more information please visit:  
[earlylearning.ubc.ca/maps/edi](http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/maps/edi)

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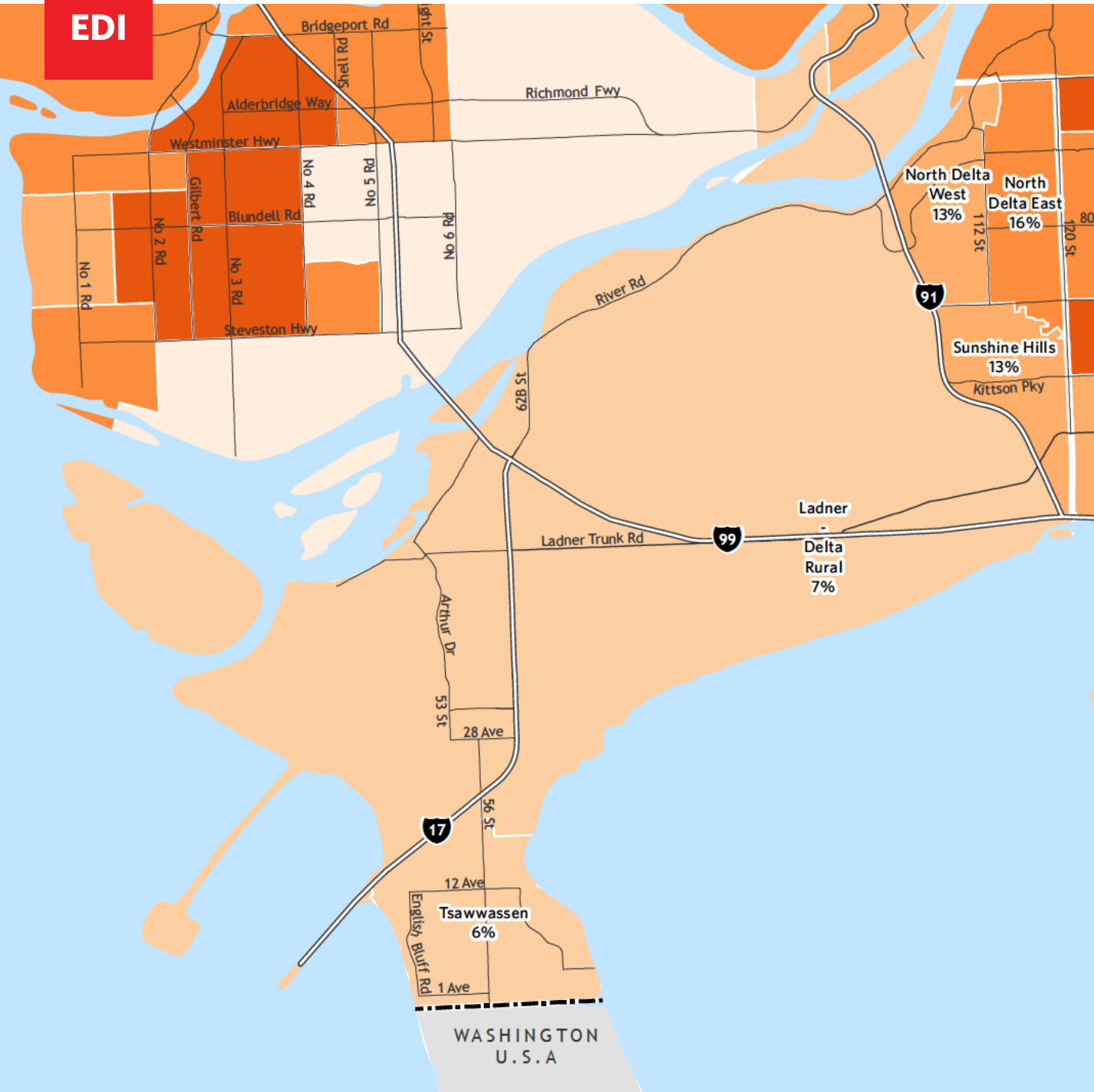
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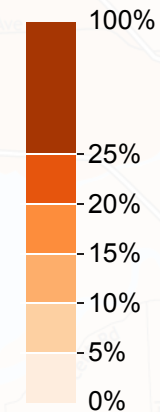
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## VULNERABILITY ON COMMUNICATION SKILLS SCALE

Measures things such as the ability to communicate one's needs, understand others in English, actively participate in storytelling and general interest in the world.

### % VULNERABLE



SCHOOL DISTRICT AVERAGE  
**11%**

PROVINCIAL AVERAGE  
**14.2%**

No Data/ Suppressed

For more information please visit:  
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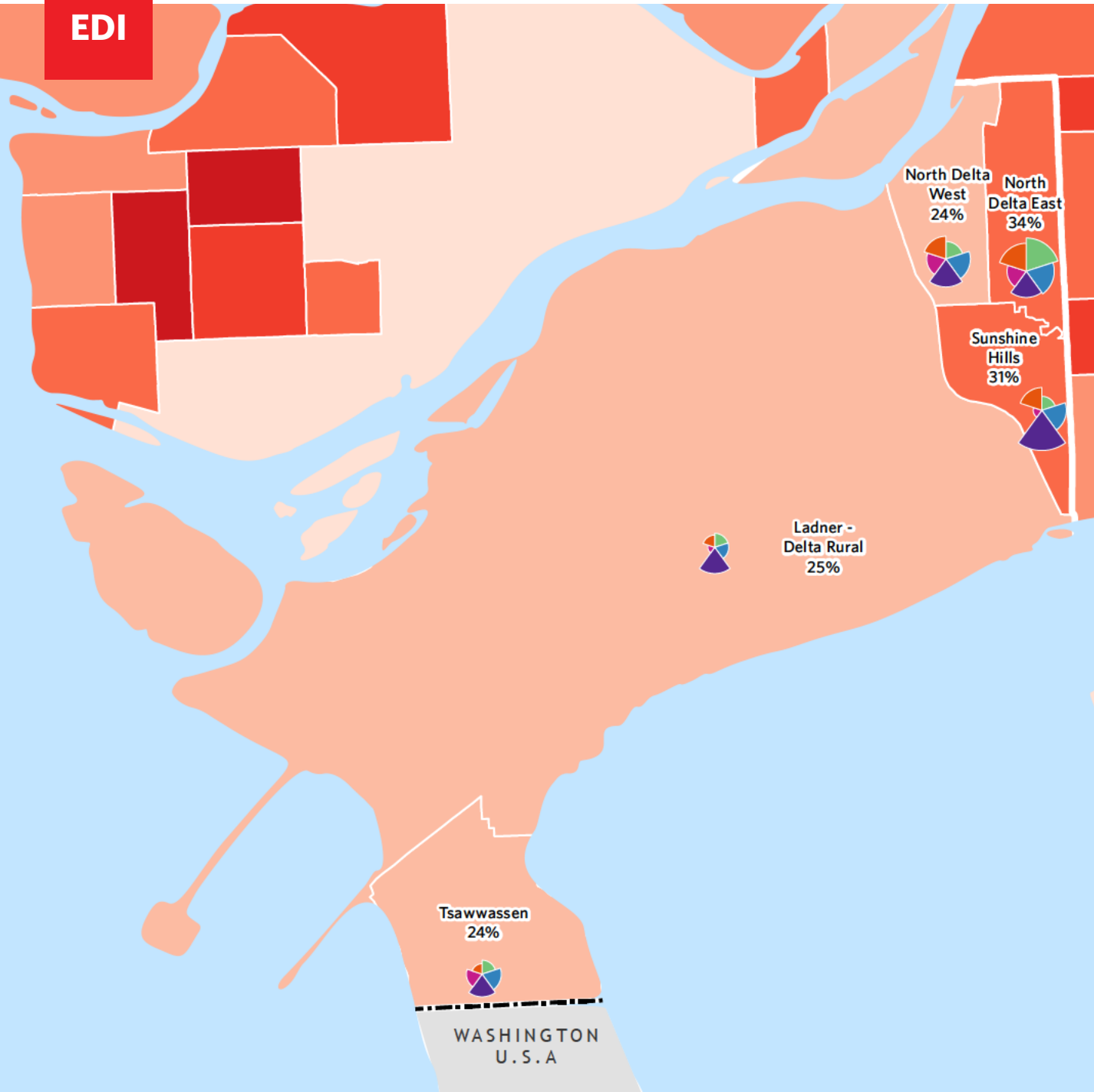
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# DELTA (SD 37) WAVE 6



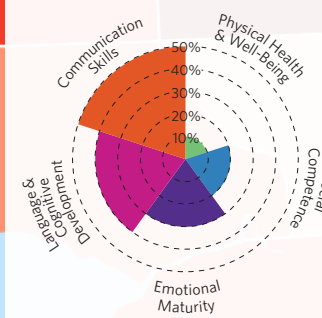
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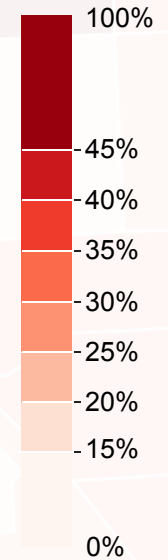
## VULNERABLE ON ONE OR MORE SCALES

Percent of children Vulnerable on One or More Scales of the EDI.

### STARPLOT



### % VULNERABLE



### How to Read the Starplot:

Each scale of the EDI is represented by a triangle. Larger triangles represent higher vulnerability and smaller triangles represent lower vulnerability for each scale of the EDI.

No Data/Suppressed

For more information please visit:  
[earlylearning.ubc.ca/maps/edi](http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/maps/edi)

HUMAN  
EARLY LEARNING  
PARTNERSHIP



WASHINGTON  
U.S.A

WASHINGTON  
U.S.A



### CHANGE OVER TIME

Collecting EDI data over multiple waves allows us to explore trends in children’s development and to answer the broader question: “Are our kindergarten-aged children doing better, worse or about the same as in the past?” With each new wave of EDI data, vulnerability rates change across the province. While some neighbourhoods see improvements over time for particular aspects of children’s developmental health, others see declines. When looking at all of these changes over time it is important to identify the amount of change in vulnerability that is meaningful – i.e. change that is worthy of further exploration and discussion.

The following maps illustrate the recent (Wave 5 to 6) and long-term (Wave 2 to 6) trends in neighbourhood-level change in <<sd\_name>> School District, highlighting neighbourhoods that have experienced:

- A **meaningful increase** in vulnerability
- A **meaningful decrease** in vulnerability
- **No change** in vulnerability

Figure 8 provides a summary of the number of neighbourhoods that have experienced each type of trend over recent and long-term time periods.

Figure 8. Number of neighbourhoods that have experienced meaningful changes in vulnerability

Vulnerable on One or More Scales	NUMBER OF NEIGHBOURHOODS			
	MEANINGFUL INCREASE	NO CHANGE	MEANINGFUL DECREASE	N/A*
LONG-TERM TREND WAVE 2-6	1	3	1	0
RECENT TREND WAVE 5-6	1	3	1	0

\*Please note: Neighbourhood trends are not available (N/A) if there are fewer than 35 kindergarten children in one or both waves.



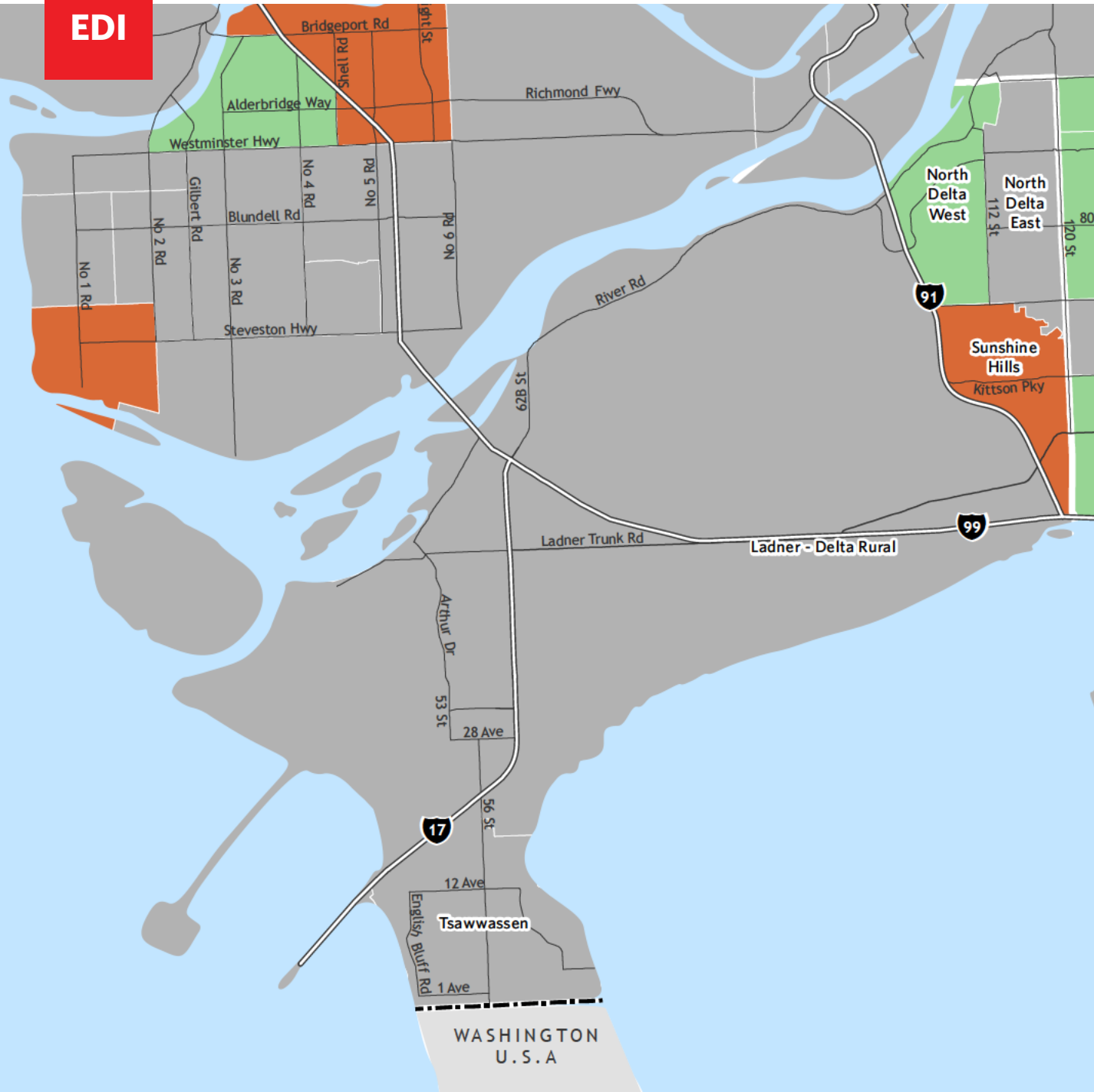
To learn more about meaningful change in vulnerability in your region, including trends for other EDI scales, visit your district’s interactive Critical Difference Map: [www.earlylearning.ubc.ca/maps/edi/sd/37/#critDiff](http://www.earlylearning.ubc.ca/maps/edi/sd/37/#critDiff)

For more information on Critical Difference calculations visit: [earlylearning.ubc.ca/supporting-research/critical-difference](http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/supporting-research/critical-difference)

# DELTA (SD 37) WAVE 5 - 6



**EDI**



## WAVE 5 - WAVE 6 MEANINGFUL CHANGE ON VULNERABLE ON ONE OR MORE SCALES

Critical difference is a method that we use to determine whether a change in EDI vulnerability rates from one period to another (shown on this map), or between two neighbourhoods reflects a meaningful change in vulnerability, rather than a more minor change associated with measurement variations.

Change in EDI vulnerability rates	# of Neighbourhoods
Meaningful Decrease in Vulnerability	1
Meaningful Increase in Vulnerability	1
No Change	3
No Data/Suppressed	0

For more information please visit:  
[earlylearning.ubc.ca/maps/edi](http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/maps/edi)

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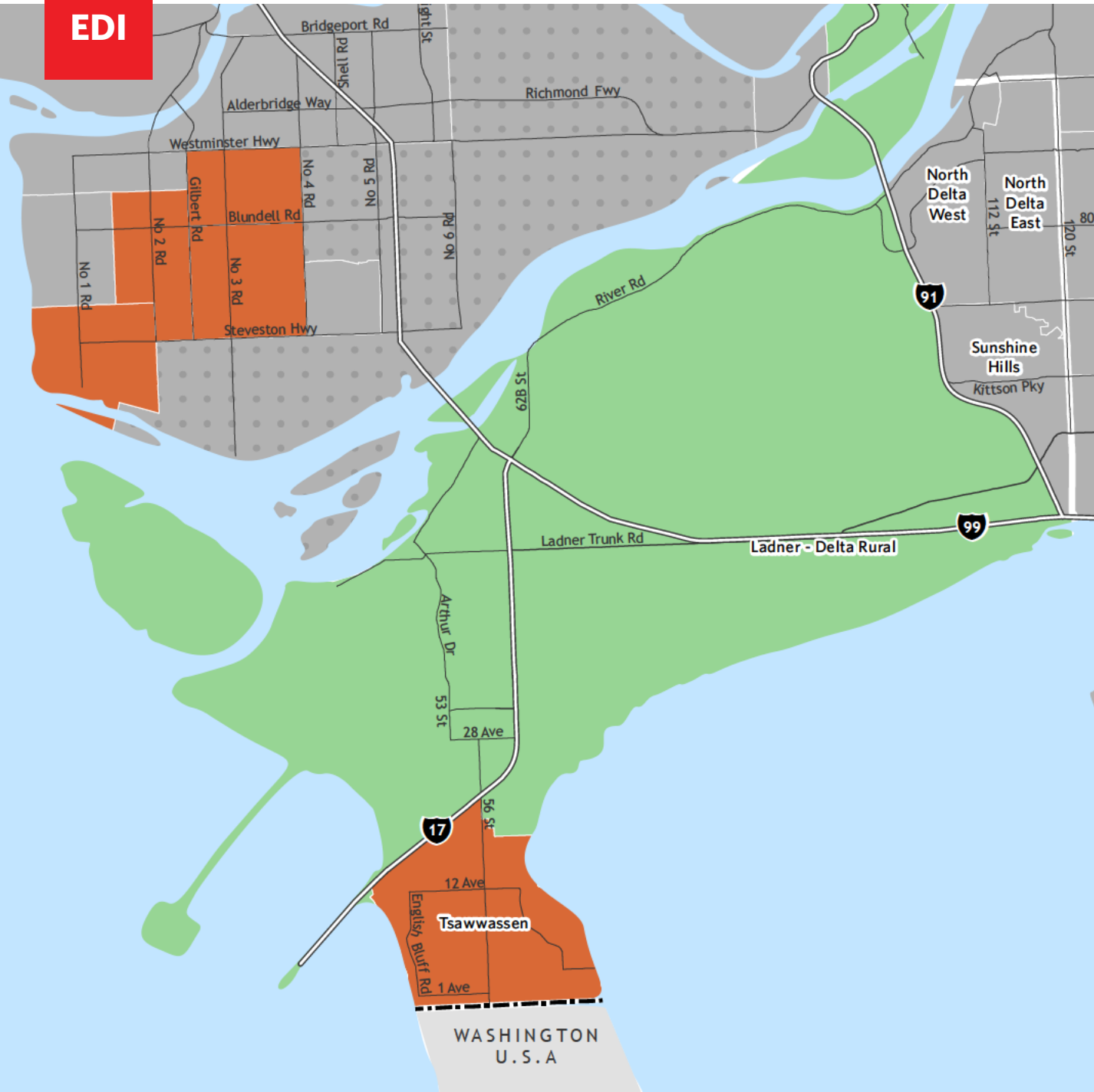
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U.S.A

# DELTA (SD 37) WAVE 2 - 6



**EDI**



## WAVE 2 - WAVE 6 MEANINGFUL CHANGE ON VULNERABLE ON ONE OR MORE SCALES

Critical difference is a method that we use to determine whether a change in EDI vulnerability rates from one period to another (shown on this map), or between two neighbourhoods reflects a meaningful change in vulnerability, rather than a more minor change associated with measurement variations.

Change in EDI vulnerability rates	# of Neighbourhoods
Meaningful Decrease in Vulnerability	1
Meaningful Increase in Vulnerability	1
No Change	3
No Data/Suppressed	0

For more information please visit:  
[earlylearning.ubc.ca/maps/edi](http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/maps/edi)

HUMAN  
EARLY LEARNING  
PARTNERSHIP

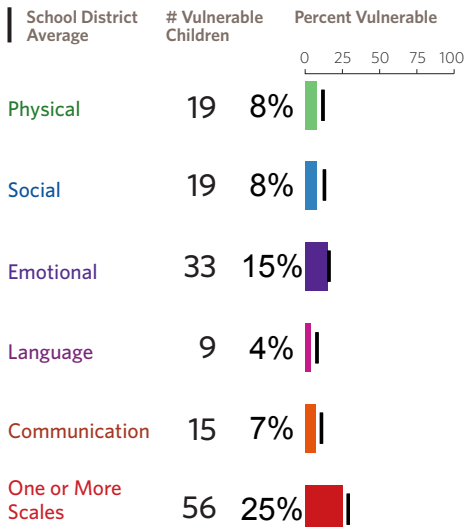


# NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILES

## LADNER - DELTA RURAL

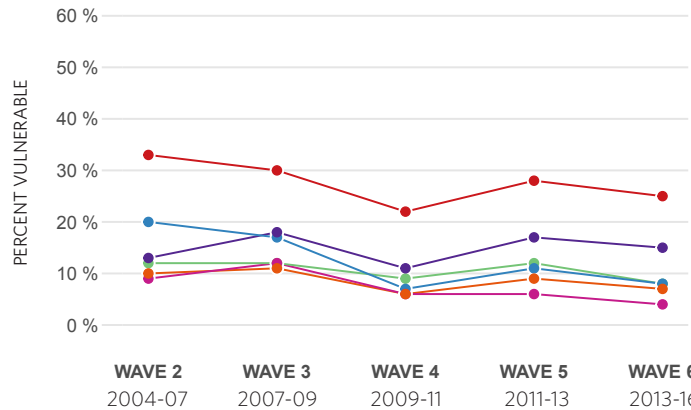
WAVE 6

NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 226



### CHANGE OVER TIME

One or More Scales LONG-TERM TREND (W2-W6) RECENT TREND (W5-W6)  
 MEANINGFUL DECREASE NO MEANINGFUL CHANGE

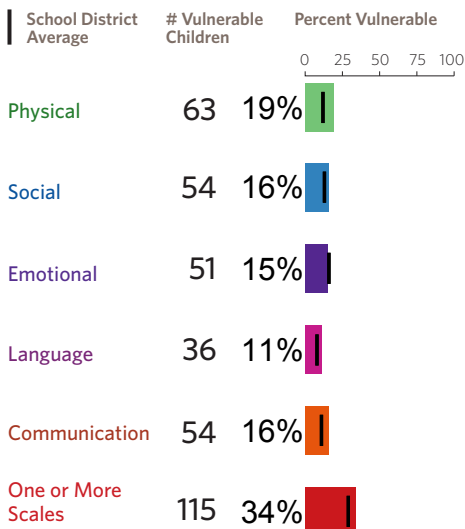


	WAVE 2 2004-07	WAVE 3 2007-09	WAVE 4 2009-11	WAVE 5 2011-13	WAVE 6 2013-16
Physical	12	12	9	12	8
Social	20	17	7	11	8
Emotional	13	18	11	17	15
Language	9	12	6	6	4
Communication	10	11	6	9	7
One or More Scales	33	30	22	28	25

## NORTH DELTA EAST

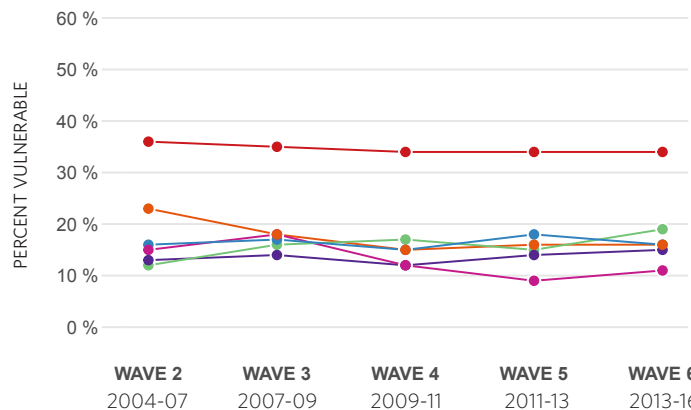
WAVE 6

NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 339



### CHANGE OVER TIME

One or More Scales LONG-TERM TREND (W2-W6) RECENT TREND (W5-W6)  
 NO MEANINGFUL CHANGE NO MEANINGFUL CHANGE



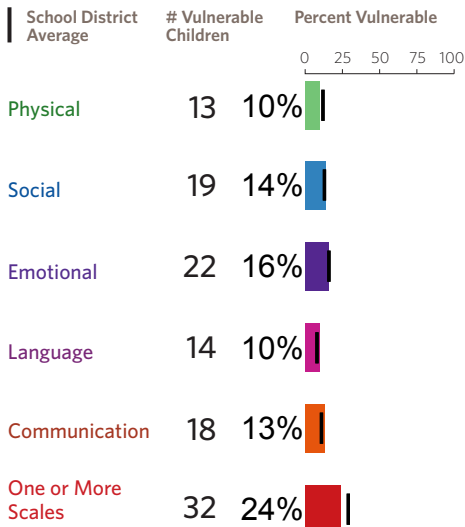
	WAVE 2 2004-07	WAVE 3 2007-09	WAVE 4 2009-11	WAVE 5 2011-13	WAVE 6 2013-16
Physical	12	16	17	15	19
Social	16	17	15	18	16
Emotional	13	14	12	14	15
Language	15	18	12	9	11
Communication	23	18	15	16	16
One or More Scales	36	35	34	34	34

# NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILES

## NORTH DELTA WEST

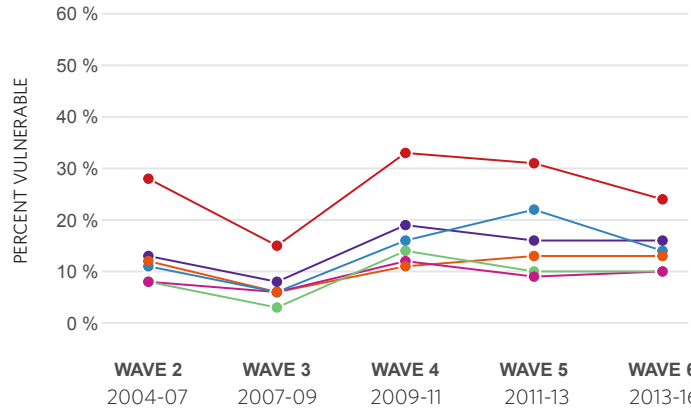
### WAVE 6

NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 134



### CHANGE OVER TIME

One or More Scales LONG-TERM TREND (W2-W6) RECENT TREND (W5-W6)  
 NO MEANINGFUL CHANGE MEANINGFUL DECREASE

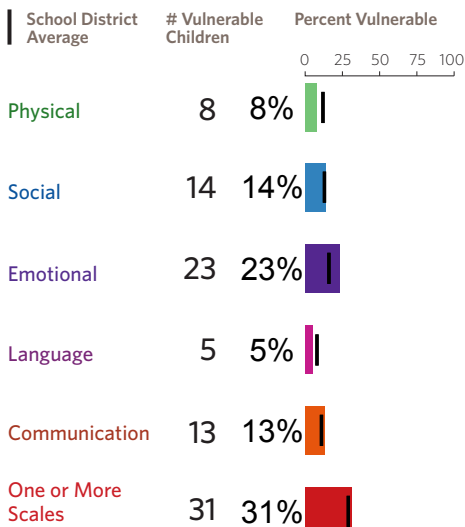


	WAVE 2 2004-07	WAVE 3 2007-09	WAVE 4 2009-11	WAVE 5 2011-13	WAVE 6 2013-16
Physical	8	3	14	10	10
Social	11	6	16	22	14
Emotional	13	8	19	16	16
Language	8	6	12	9	10
Communication	12	6	11	13	13
One or More Scales	28	15	33	31	24

## SUNSHINE HILLS

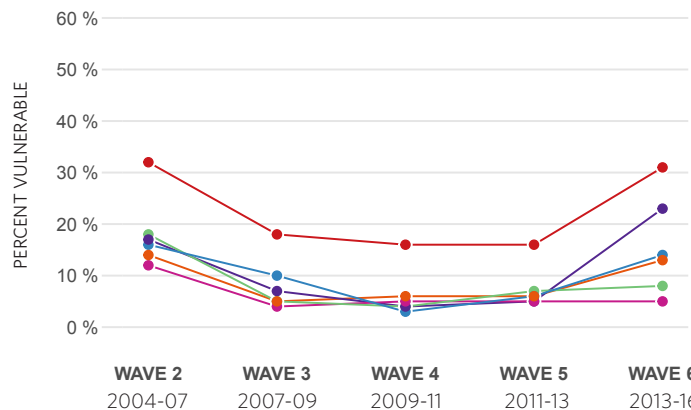
### WAVE 6

NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 99



### CHANGE OVER TIME

One or More Scales LONG-TERM TREND (W2-W6) RECENT TREND (W5-W6)  
 NO MEANINGFUL CHANGE MEANINGFUL INCREASE



	WAVE 2 2004-07	WAVE 3 2007-09	WAVE 4 2009-11	WAVE 5 2011-13	WAVE 6 2013-16
Physical	18	5	4	7	8
Social	16	10	3	6	14
Emotional	17	7	4	5	23
Language	12	4	5	5	5
Communication	14	5	6	6	13
One or More Scales	32	18	16	16	31

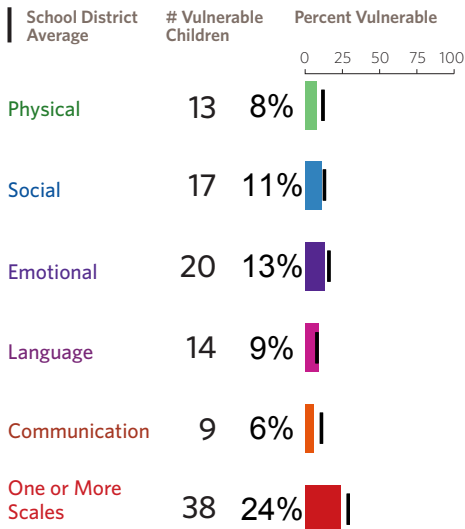


# NEIGHBOURHOOD PROFILES

## ■ TSAWWASSEN

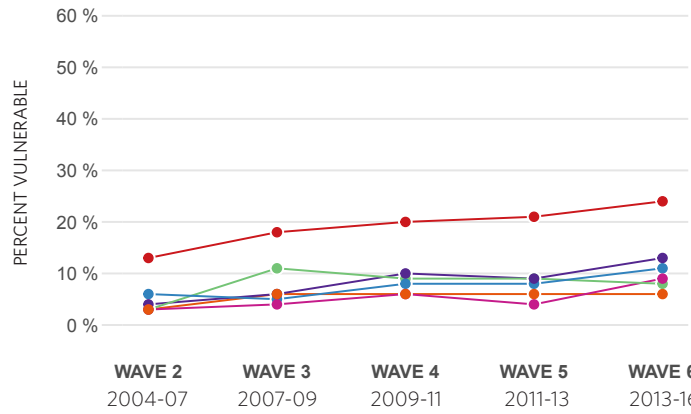
### WAVE 6

NUMBER OF CHILDREN: 158



### CHANGE OVER TIME

One or More Scales      LONG-TERM TREND (W2-W6) MEANINGFUL INCREASE      RECENT TREND (W5-W6) NO MEANINGFUL CHANGE



	WAVE 2 2004-07	WAVE 3 2007-09	WAVE 4 2009-11	WAVE 5 2011-13	WAVE 6 2013-16
Physical	3	11	9	9	8
Social	6	5	8	8	11
Emotional	4	6	10	9	13
Language	3	4	6	4	9
Communication	3	6	6	6	6
One or More Scales	13	18	20	21	24

# USING EDI RESULTS IN COMMUNITIES



“EDI results are an important catalyst to further the work we do in communities to improve child outcomes. The results, in isolation, don’t prescribe our local actions. They do, however, allow us to focus our efforts in particular neighbourhoods and areas of child development; to monitor the impact of our collaborative work; and most importantly, to engage new partners in the importance of supporting children in their earliest years.”

- Joanne Schroeder, Comox Valley Child Development Association

EDI data are a foundation for furthering understanding about children’s development in our communities. While they do not point to specific solutions, these data provide a common starting point for new areas of inquiry and collaborative conversations across sectors. From this process of planning and decision-making, new ideas for investment and action can emerge.

The following section outlines suggested approaches for exploring and using EDI data in communities.

## A FOCUS ON LOCAL

EDI data are useful for exploring early childhood outcomes at a neighbourhood-level while also placing these data within the larger regional and provincial contexts. Interpreting EDI data through a local lens can enhance the work of community, planners, coalitions and governments in decision-making and priority setting to improve early child development. Neighbourhood EDI profiles and maps can support this approach.

## USING COMPLEMENTARY DATA

EDI data are particularly valuable when used alongside other data and information including census, administrative health and education data, community knowledge and expertise, and information on local services and programs. Listening to the experiences of parents and caregivers can also provide important context to guide conversations and planning efforts.

## USING EDI RESULTS IN COMMUNITIES

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### COLLABORATIVE CONVERSATIONS

EDI data can provide a platform for facilitating discussion and inquiry across sectors on the status of early child development in communities. Start with highlighting strengths in the data and identifying long-term trends.

It is valuable to explore the main themes included in this report as a starting point for these conversations:

1. What are the major changes or trends in EDI vulnerability at the school district and neighbourhood-level?
  - HELP's interactive Critical Difference Tool allows you to broaden your exploration in this area by looking at the meaningful change over time in each neighbourhood's vulnerability rate on any five EDI scales, or on Vulnerability On One or More Scales. Visit [www.earlylearning.ubc.ca/maps/edi/sd/37/#critDiff](http://www.earlylearning.ubc.ca/maps/edi/sd/37/#critDiff) to learn more.
2. Are there particular areas of child development that are pressing in the region and in each neighbourhood?
  - Compare vulnerability rates on each of the scales of the EDI. It is important to remember that all areas of development captured on the EDI are interconnected. EDI subscale data, available for BC school districts in 2017, provide increasingly specific information on children's developmental health, strengthening our understanding of the influences contributing to their developmental vulnerabilities. Subscale data need to be seen in the context of the whole child and should not be used to select isolated programs that have a singular focus on one particular area of development.
3. What underlying factors might explain the differences that exist in neighbourhood-level vulnerability in your region?
  - Neighbourhood differences can be explained by a wide range of factors including social and economic differences, variations in community networks and collaborations that support children and families, and also the number, quality and accessibility of programs.
  - The large variation in vulnerability rates across neighbourhoods in the province demonstrates that the experiences of children vary greatly from one neighbourhood to the next. This is explored through mapping EDI data. Explore HELP's interactive EDI maps to learn more: [earlylearning.ubc.ca/interactive-map](http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/interactive-map).

### DECISION-MAKING AND ACTION

As a stronger and shared understanding of child vulnerability emerges through conversation and inquiry in a community or region, it is possible to move toward a collective plan of action. This process might include the creation of a shared vision across organizations and sectors, collective strategic planning, partnership development, and finally the selection of new actions and initiatives.

### CONNECT WITH LOCAL EDI LEADS

Learn more about initiatives in your community by connecting with local early childhood coalitions, public partners committees, school district or local leadership, planning or advocacy groups.

Visit [www.earlylearning.ubc.ca/maps/edi/sd/37/#contacts](http://www.earlylearning.ubc.ca/maps/edi/sd/37/#contacts) to connect with your local EDI leads.

# RESOURCES

THE OFFORD CENTRE FOR CHILD STUDIES [edi.offordcentre.com](http://edi.offordcentre.com)

HELP'S EDI RESOURCES [earlylearning.ubc.ca/edi](http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/edi)

INTERACTIVE EDI MAPS [earlylearning.ubc.ca/interactive-map](http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/interactive-map)

## HELP FACT SHEETS

- The Early Development Instrument (EDI) [earlylearning.ubc.ca/documents/478](http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/documents/478)
- Vulnerability on the EDI [earlylearning.ubc.ca/documents/68](http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/documents/68)
- Proportionate Universality [earlylearning.ubc.ca/documents/475](http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/documents/475)
- What Makes a Difference for Early Child Development [earlylearning.ubc.ca/documents/304](http://earlylearning.ubc.ca/documents/304)

# CONTACTS

EDI CONTACT [edi@help.ubc.ca](mailto:edi@help.ubc.ca)

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