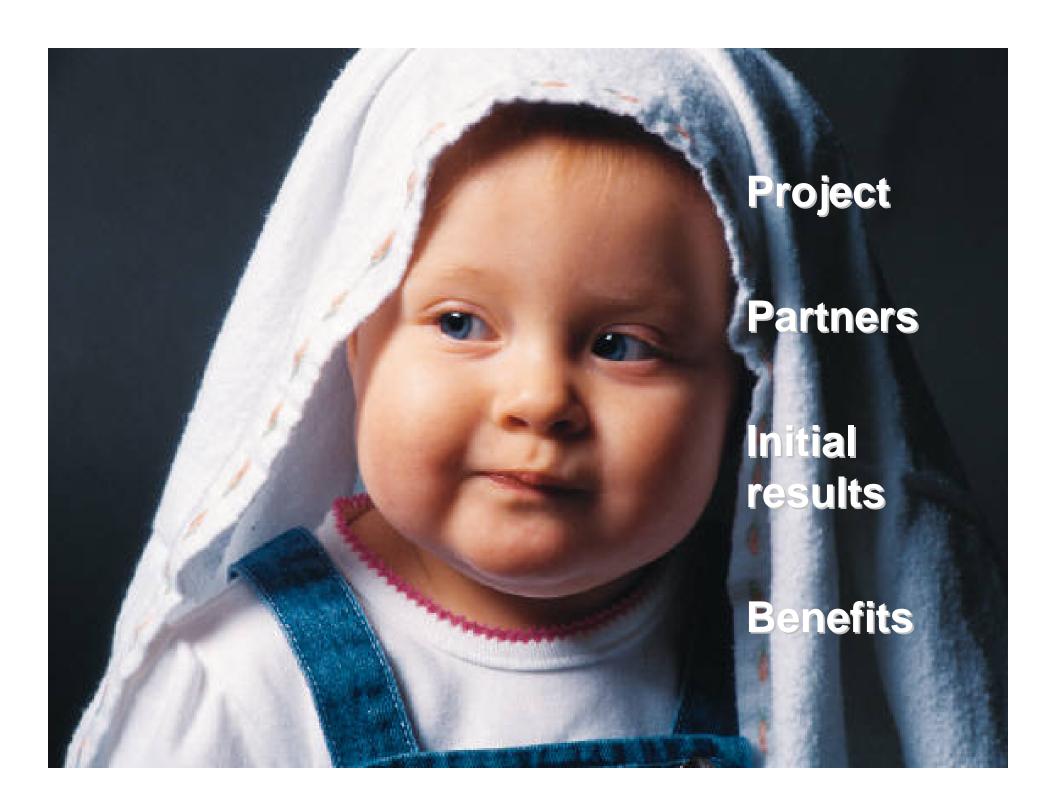
Understanding the Early Years (UEY) in Niagara Falls







Community Research in Child Development



Understanding the Early Years

- Project of the Applied Research Branch of Human Resources Development Canada
- National study focusing on community impacts on early child development
- Part of Government of Canada commitment to ensure that all children are ready to learn and participate in society (SFT 1997)
- Received by Cabinet approval in February 1999

UEY

- Builds on the National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth
- Extends our capacity to understand factors influencing child development outcomes
- Provides provincial and territorial estimates on a variety of outcome measures
- Allows measuring and reporting on the readiness of Canadian children to learn



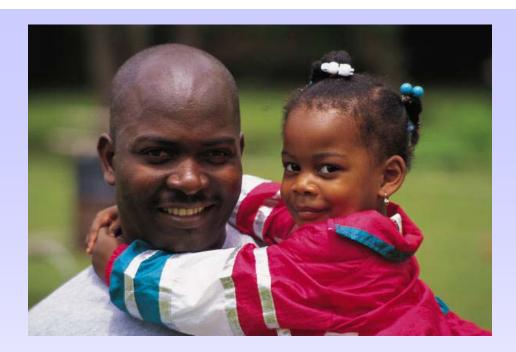


Objectives

- Build knowledge about what enhances healthy child development
- Monitor progress are child outcomes improving?
- Enhance community capacity and catalyze community action to improve child outcomes

Research Questions

 How do communities impact on child outcomes?



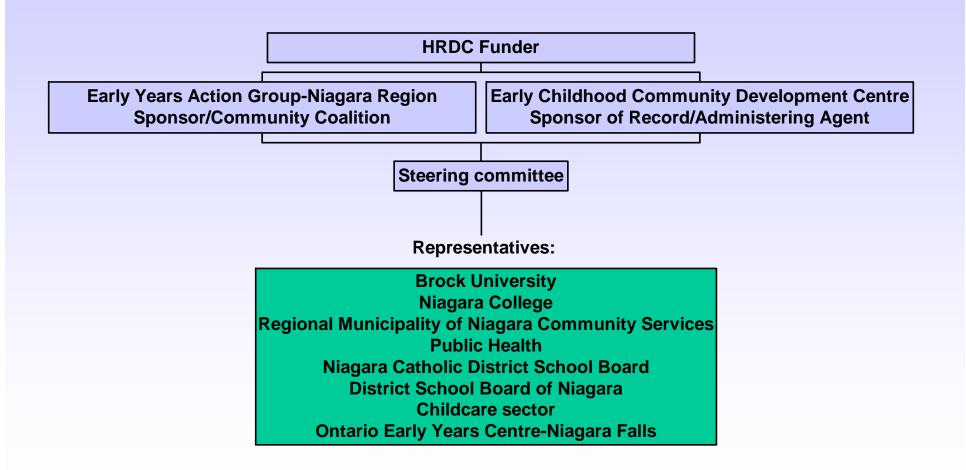
- What is the relative importance of community factors compared to other factors?
- What factors in the community support child development to make communities a good place to raise children?
- Do communities have a differential impact depending on the developmental domain & stage of development of the child?

Policy Context

- Compliments directions underway across Canada
- Consistent with vision & goals of National Children's Agenda
- Supports measuring & monitoring commitments made by First Ministers agreement on Early Child Development
- Contributes to research knowledge & information foundations of evidence-based decision making & informed policy development



UEY Niagara Structure



Research Components

- Early Development Instrument (EDI) measuring early child development outcomes
- National Longitudinal Survey of Children and Youth Community Study – talking to parents
- Community Mapping examining the environment



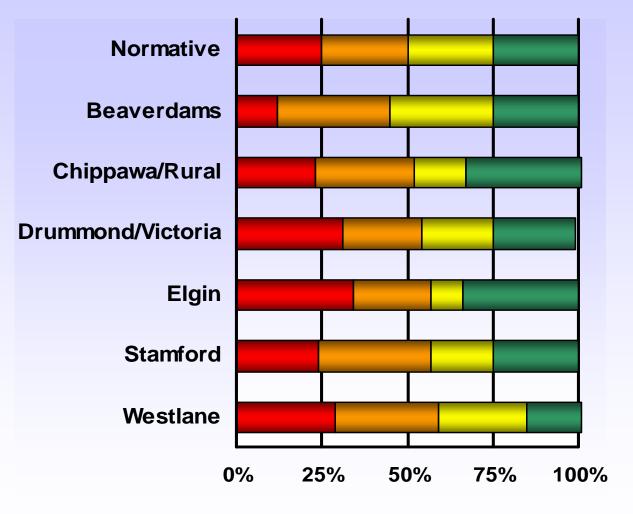


	Mean Scores	
EDI Domain	Cohort 2001	Niagara Falls
Physical Health & Well-being	8.77	8.78
Social Competence	8.32	8.14
Emotional Maturity	8.04	*7.72
Language & Cognitive Development	8.28	8.29
Communication Skills & General Knowledge	7.70	7.78

Age range: 4.6 to 6.8 years; special needs excluded

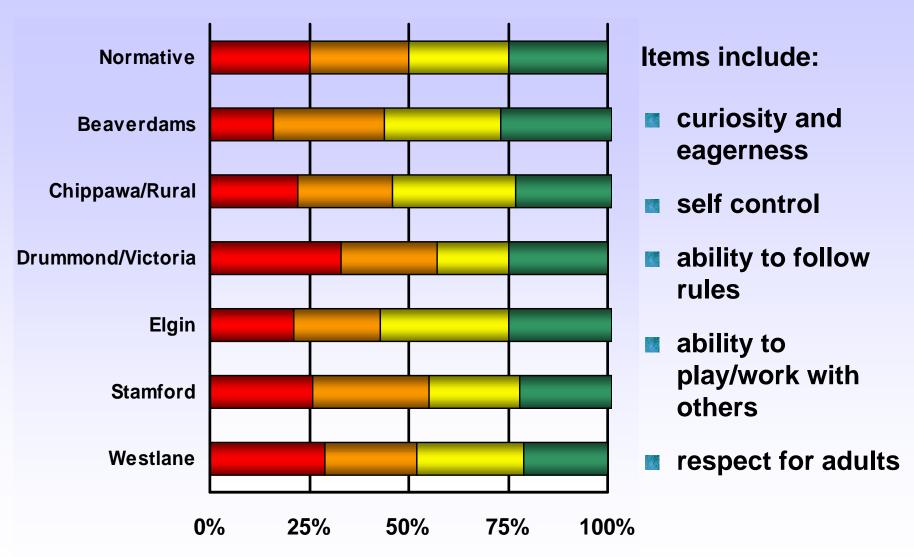
* Significantly lower; p<0.05

Physical Health and Well-Being

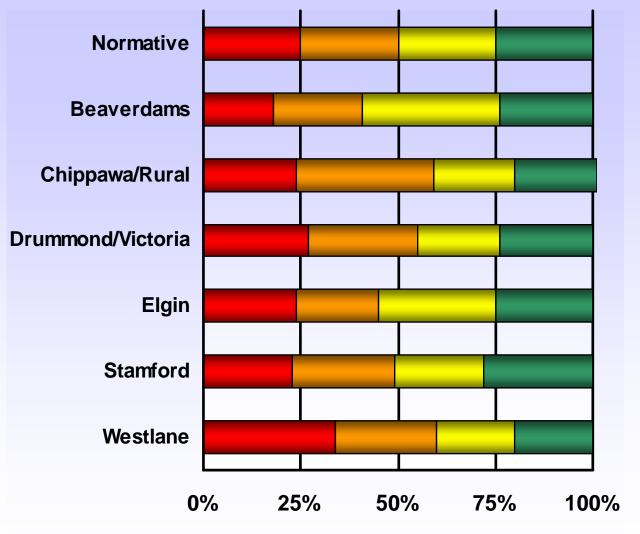


- fine & gross motor skills
- daily living skills
- adequate energy levels
- preparedness for school (tired, late, hungry)

Social Competence

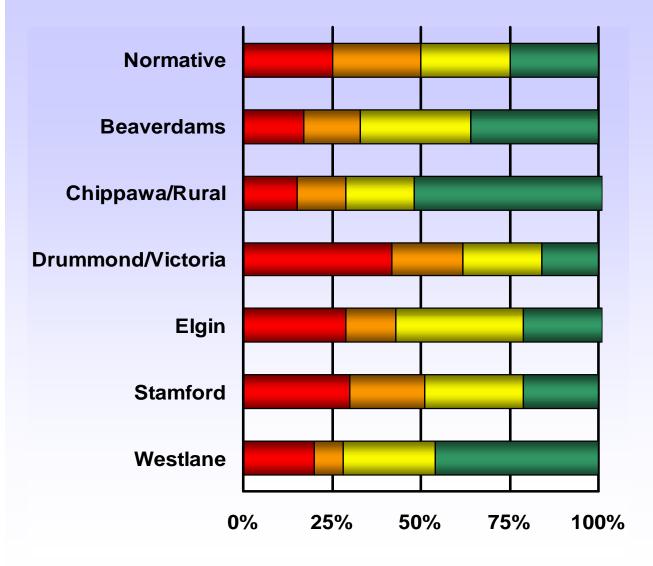


Emotional Maturity



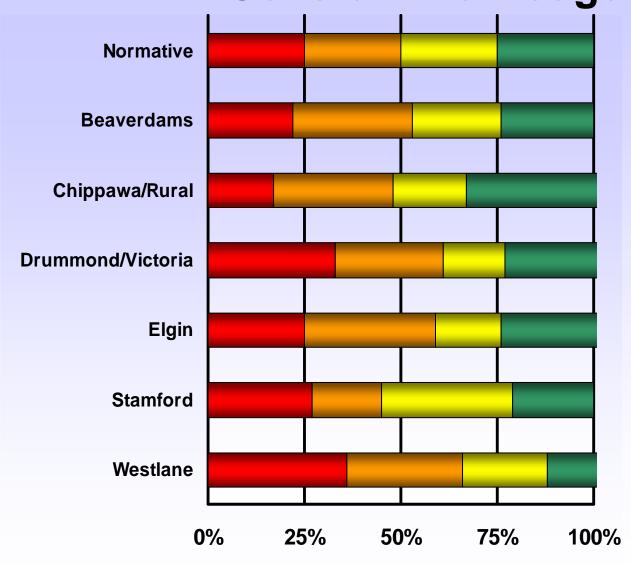
- prosocialbehaviour –helping,tolerance, andempathy
- aggressive behaviour
- anxiety
- hyperactivity, inattention, and impulsiveness

Language and Cognitive Development



- interest in books and reading
- interest in simple math activities
- **numeracy skills**
- ability to understand similarities and differences
- ability to recite information from memory

Communication Skills & General Knowledge



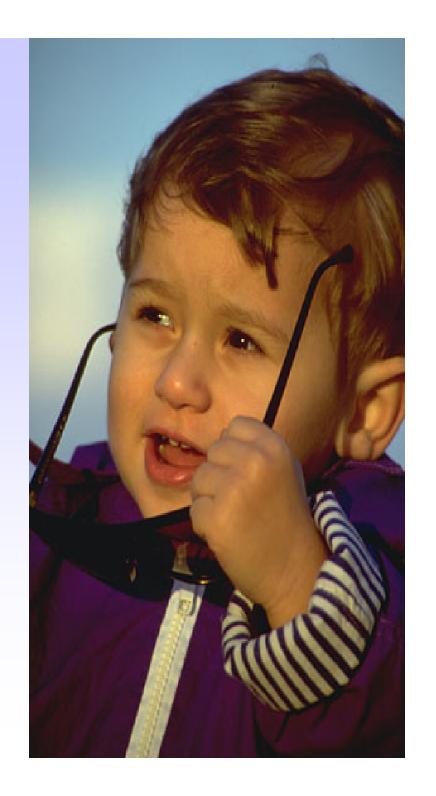
- ability to communicate needs and understand others
- clear articulation
- active participation in story-telling
- age-appropriate interest and knowledge

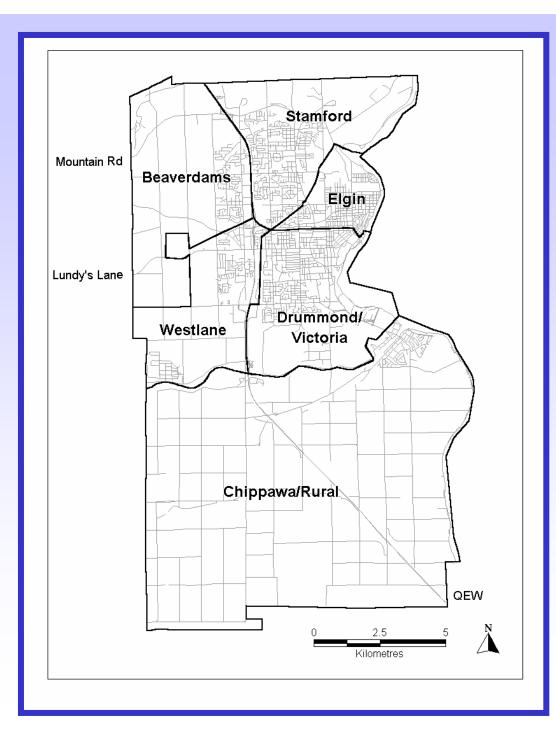
Determining Risk

28% of children in Niagara Falls were at risk in terms of readiness to learn skills

11% scored in the lowest 10th percentile on one domain

17% scored in the lowest 10th percentile on two or more domains

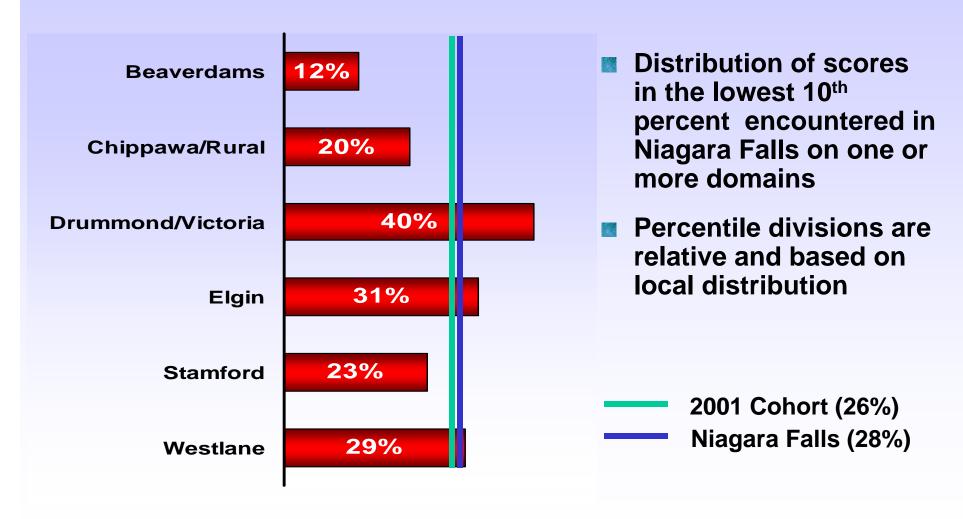




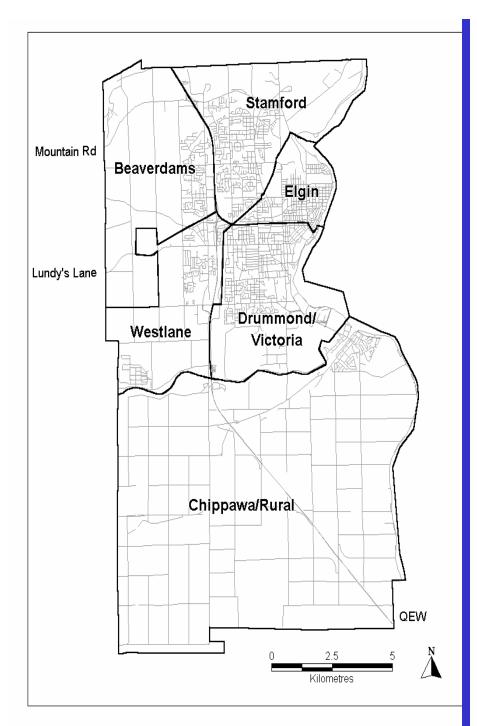
Neighbourhood Study Areas (NSA)

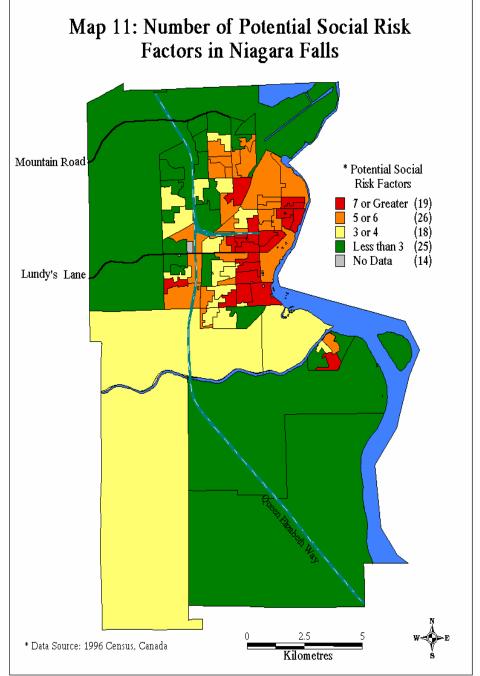
- Beaverdams
- Chippawa/Rural
- Drummond/Victoria
- Elgin
- Stamford
- Westlane

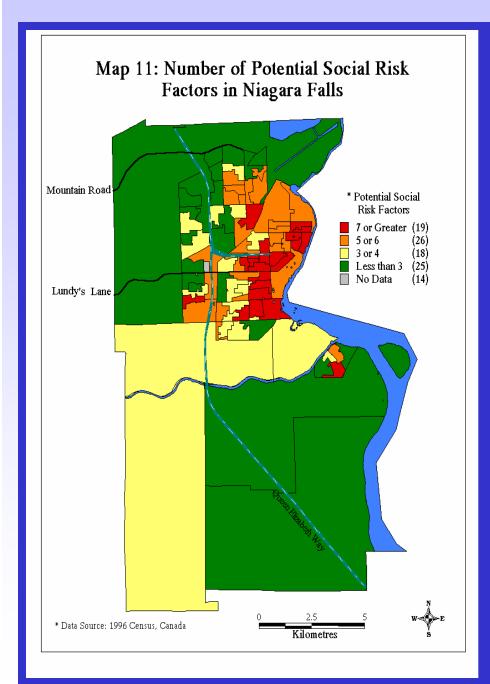
Distribution of Risk by NSA

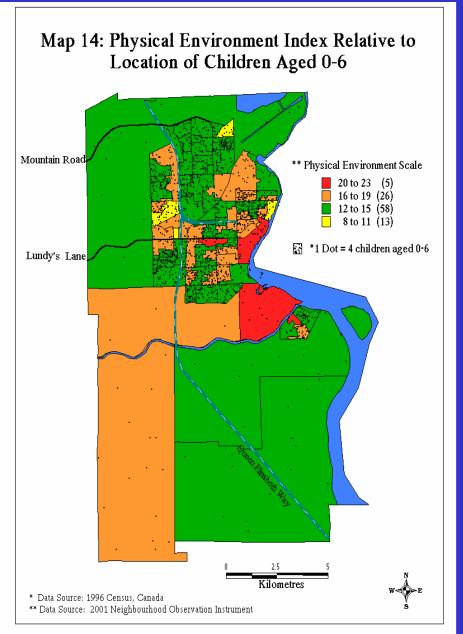


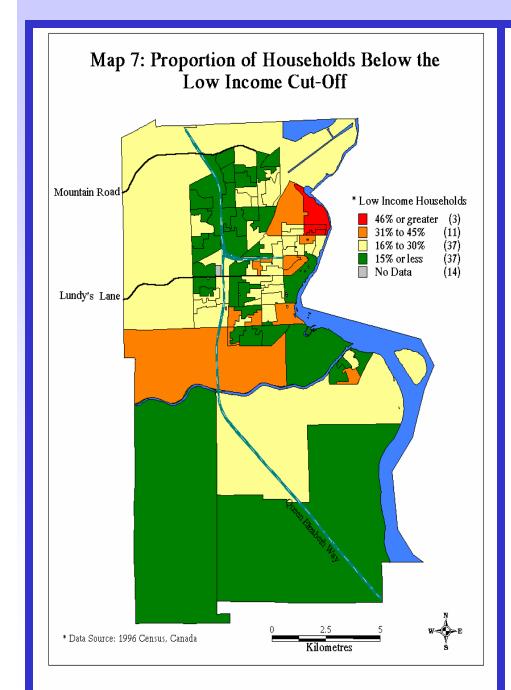


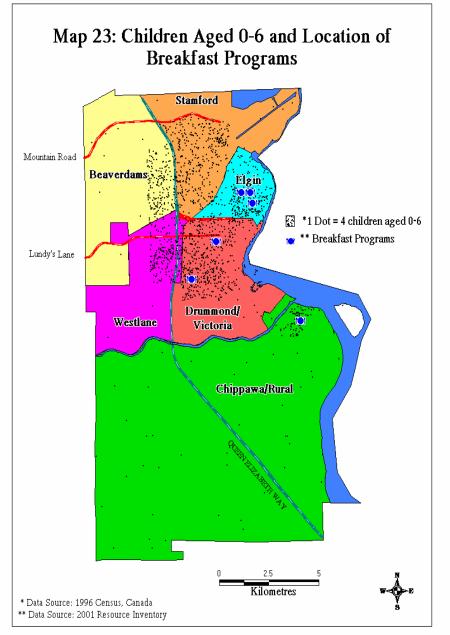












Emerging Patterns

78% of Niagara Falls' "high risk" EAs are located in the three neighbourhood identified by the EDI as having increased needs in terms of readiness to learn skills. (Westlane, Elgin & Drummond/Victoria)

57% of Niagara Falls' 0-6 population live in these neighbourhoods

Of this 57%, the majority of children (70%) are living in areas considered to be at "higher risk"

(Social Index provided by Statistics Canada based on 1996 Census data)

