

Early Development instrument Results, Cycles 1 through 4



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Produced March 2018

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Cite as:

Grey Bruce Health Unit. (2018). Assessing School Readiness in Grey Bruce: Early Development Instrument Results, Cycles 1 through 4. Owen Sound: Grey Bruce Health Unit.

Key Findings: Cycle 4 EDI Data for Grey Bruce

- 32.0% of children screened in Grey Bruce scored as vulnerable in at least one domain
 - o Boys were 55% more likely than girls
- 16.4% of children screened in Grey Bruce scored as vulnerable in two or more domains
 - Boys were twice as likely as girls
- 20.0% of children screened in Grey Bruce scored as vulnerable in the Physical Health and Wellbeing domain
 - Boys were 40% more likely than girls
 - o Grey Bruce children were 24% more likely than Ontario children
- 14.4% of children screened in Grey Bruce scored as vulnerable in the Emotional Maturity domain
 - Boys were more than twice as likely as girls
 - o Grey Bruce children were 17% more likely than Ontario children
- 13.0% of children screened in Grey Bruce scored as vulnerable in the Social Competence domain
 - Boys were more than twice as likely as girls
 - Grey Bruce children were 21% more likely than Ontario children
- 9.8 % of children screened in Grey Bruce scored as vulnerable in the Communication Skills and General Knowledge domain
 - Boys were 67% more likely than girls
- 6.5% of children screened in Grey Bruce scored as vulnerable in the Literacy and Cognitive Development domain
 - o Boys were more than twice as likely as girls

Summary Table: Key Findings—Cycle 4 EDI Data for Grey Bruce

Rate of	Rate	Differences	Compared to
Vulnerable Scores by Domain		between Sexes	Ontario
At Least One Domain	32.0% (29.5% to 34.7%) ¹	M > F RR ¹ = 1.55	GB ≈ ON
Two or More Domains	16.4% (14.4% to 18.5%)	M > F RR = 2.00	GB ≈ ON
Physical Health and Well-being	20.0% (17.9% to 22.3%)	M > F RR = 1.40	GB > ON RR = 1.24
Emotional Maturity	14.4% (12.6% to 16.5%)	M > F RR = 2.11	GB > ON RR = 1.17
Social Competence	13.0% (11.2% to 15.0%)	M > F RR = 2.06	GB > ON RR = 1.21
Communication Skills and General Knowledge	9.8% (8.3% to 11.6%)	M > F RR = 1.67	GB ≈ ON
Literacy and Cognitive Development	6.5% (5.2% to 8.0%)	M > F RR = 2.37	GB ≈ ON

¹ For an explanation of Confidence Intervals and Relative Risk, refer page 4.

What is the EDI?

Adapted from the Offord Centre for Child Studies website (https://edi.offordcentre.com/)

The Early Development Instrument (EDI) is a school readiness questionnaire that was developed, tested, and validated by researchers at the Offord Centre for Child Studies at McMaster University. It consists of a checklist administered by kindergarten teachers that measures children's school readiness across five general domains of developmental expectations:

- 1. Physical Health and Well-being,
- 2. Social Competence,
- 3. Emotional Maturity,
- 4. Language and Cognitive Development, and
- 5. Communication Skills and General Knowledge

The scale assesses the child's readiness to enter Grade 1 across these five domains. The EDI tool for 2017-18 has been appended to this report for reference.

The EDI is comprised of over one hundred core questions that touch on each of the five domains. It was designed to allow teachers to complete, taking between 7 and 20 minutes per student, and it is recommended that it be completed in the second half of the kindergarten year (Janus & Offord, 2007).

Physical Health and Well-being

The Physical Health and Well-being domain covers three subdomains: physical readiness for the school day, physical independence, and gross and fine motor skills (Early Development Instrument, 2016).

Social Competence

The Social Competence domain covers four subdomains: overall social competence, responsibility and respect, approaches to learning, and readiness to explore new things (Early Development Instrument, 2016).

Emotional Maturity

The Emotional Maturity domain covers four subdomains: prosocial and helping behavior, anxious and fearful behavior, aggressive behavior, and hyperactivity and inattention (Early Development Instrument, 2016).

Language and Cognitive Development

This domain covers "the child's ability to use language correctly and covers cognitive aspects of language and numeracy, in several areas: basic literacy and numeracy skills, interest and memory, and more complex literacy" (Janus & Offord, 2007).

Communication Skills and General Knowledge

This domain is a single factor domain that covers "the child's ability to clearly communicate his/her own needs and thoughts in a way that is understandable to both adults and other children, the ability to understand others, to articulate clearly, as well as aspects of general knowledge. In contrast to the

previous domain, this one is about effective communication regardless of the grammatical correctness" (Janus & Offord, 2007).

EDI Collection in Ontario

EDI data have been collected in Ontario over four cycles, beginning in the 2003/4 school year. The cycles of data collection are as follows:

- Cycle 1 (2003/4, 2004/5 and 2005/6)
- Cycle 2 (2006/7, 2007/8, 2008/9)
- Cycle 3 (2009/10, 2010/11, 2011/12)
- Cycle 4 (2014/15)

Cycles 1 through 3 were administered to the population of Ontario in three rotating waves, which covered roughly a third of the province's population by municipality every year. Cycle 4 and forward are administered to the entire population of Ontario every three years, with Cycle 5 to be collected this in 2018 (in the second part of the 2017/18 school year).

Sample Sizes of the EDI by Year

Nearly 90% of children in Ontario attend kindergarten prior to Grade 1 enrolment (Offord Centre for Child Studies, 2016). For the purpose of reporting EDI scores, some screening results are excluded from analysis. Excluded screening results comprise those for children with special needs, those for children who have been in senior kindergarten for less than a month, and those with too few EDI questions answered to properly calculate a rate.

The total case counts and the valid cases for analysis are presented below in Table 1.

Table 1. Total Number and Valid Number of Cases for Analysis by Cycle, Grey Bruce and Ontario

Cycle	Grey Bruce		Ontario	
	Sample	Valid Cases	Sample	Valid Cases
1	1339	1275	121,555	110,424
2	1225	1157	119,985	109,679
3	1373	1311	129,767	118,981
4	1393	1302	135,802	125,857

Confidence Intervals and Relative Risk

A statistic is an estimate of a true population value. The EDI Screening results presented in this report are presented with 95% confidence intervals, which represent the range in which we can be confident that the 'true' population value of the calculated statistic actually lies, 95% of the time. We also use these 95% confidence intervals for rough statistical significance testing: if 95% confidence intervals overlap, we would rule out that the statistics in question are significantly different. If the confidence intervals don't overlap, we can say with a fair degree of certainty that they're statistically significantly different.

Relative Risk (RR) is the result of straight division of *the estimate being compared* divided by *the estimate it's being compared to*. A RR of 1.55 means that the rate for boys is 1.55 times (or 55% higher than) the rate for girls (boys compared to girls).

Differences between Girls and Boys

In development and testing, "[g]irls were rated on average significantly higher than boys in all five domains" (Janus & Offord, 2007). This results in boys being significantly more likely than girls to score in the vulnerable range in any domain, and particularly in the social competence and emotional maturity domains, where the largest discrepancies between boys' and girls' scores were observed (Janus & Offord, 2007).

Results

Latest Cycle Summary: 2014/15

The low score results across all domains for Cycle 4 (2015) are presented for Grey Bruce and Ontario in Figure 1, below. Rates and 95% confidence intervals are presented in domain-specific tables in the subsequent pages.



Figure 1. Percentages of Children with Scores in the Vulnerable Range by Domain for the 2015 EDI Cycle,
Grey Bruce and Ontario

By far, the highest percentage of vulnerable scores in any domain in Grey Bruce was observed in the Physical Health & Well-being domain—at least 5 percentage points higher than the next highest domain, Emotional Maturity, and significantly higher also than the Ontario percentage. At the provincial level, this domain also has the highest rate of vulnerable scores. In the Emotional Maturity and Social Competence domains, Grey Bruce saw statistically significantly higher percentages of children scoring in the vulnerable range than Ontario overall.

Vulnerability in at Least One Domain

Nearly one third of children in Grey Bruce scored as vulnerable in at least one domain (Figure 2 and Table 2, below).

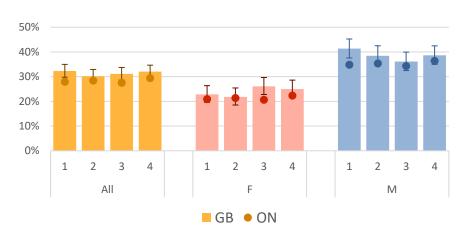


Figure 2. Percentage of Children with at Least One Domain Score in the Vulnerable Range by EDI Cycle and Sex,
Grey Bruce and Ontario

	Cycle	All	F	М
GBHU	1	32.3% (29.8% to 35.0%)	22.8% (19.6% to 26.4%)	41.3% (37.6% to 45.2%)
	2	30.2% (27.5% to 32.9%)	21.8% (18.5% to 25.4%)	38.4% (34.5% to 42.5%)
	3	31.1% (28.6% to 33.7%)	26.1% (22.8% to 29.7%)	36.1% (32.5% to 39.9%)
	4	32.0% (29.5% to 34.7%)	25.0% (21.7% to 28.6%)	38.7% (35.0% to 42.5%)
ON	1	27.9% (27.6% to 28.2%)	20.9% (20.5% to 21.2%)	34.8% (34.4% to 35.2%)
	2	28.4% (28.1% to 28.7%)	21.3% (21.0% to 21.7%)	35.3% (34.9% to 35.7%)
	3	27.5% (27.3% to 27.8%)	20.6% (20.3% to 20.9%)	34.3% (33.9% to 34.7%)
	4	29.4% (29.1% to 29.6%)	22.3% (22.0% to 22.6%)	36.4% (36.0% to 36.7%)

Overall rates of children scoring as vulnerable in at least one domain have not fluctuated significantly over the last four cycles in Grey Bruce. In cycles 1 and 3, Grey Bruce rates were significantly higher than Ontario rates, but the difference in rates was not very large for either cycle.

In Grey Bruce, boys were 55% more likely than girls to have a vulnerable score in at least one domain in Cycle 4, reflecting similar likelihoods at the provincial level. Over the last 4 cycles, neither the male nor female rates differed significantly among themselves in Grey Bruce. Provincial rate fluctuations, although statistically significant, have stayed within 2.5 percentage points of the Cycle 4 rates for both boys and girls. Grey Bruce boys had a significantly higher (19% higher) rate of scoring as vulnerable in at least one domain than Ontario boys in Cycle 1, and Grey Bruce girls had a significantly higher (27% higher) rate of scoring as vulnerable in at least one domain than Ontario girls in Cycle 3.

Vulnerability in Two or More Domains

About 1 in 6 children in Grey Bruce scored as vulnerable in two or more domains (Figure 3 and Table 3, below).

30% 20% 10% 0% 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 1 2 3 4 ΑII Μ ■ GB • ON

Figure 3. Percentage of Children with Two or More Domain Scores in the Vulnerable Range by EDI Cycle and Sex,
Grey Bruce and Ontario

Table 2. Percentage of Children with Two or More Domain Scores in the Vulnerable Range by EDI Cycle and Sex,
Grey Bruce and Ontario

Area	Cycle	All	F	М
GBHU	1	17.2% (15.2% to 19.4%)	10.5% (8.2% to 13.2%)	23.6% (20.4% to 27.1%)
	2	14.5% (12.6% to 16.7%)	8.7% (6.6% to 11.4%)	20.2% (17.1% to 23.8%)
	3	14.8% (12.9% to 16.9%)	10.7% (8.5% to 13.4%)	18.8% (15.9% to 22.1%)
	4	16.4% (14.4% to 18.5%)	10.8% (8.5% to 13.5%)	21.6% (18.6% to 25.0%)
ON	1	13.8% (13.6% to 14.1%)	9.0% (8.8% to 9.3%)	18.6% (18.3% to 18.9%)
	2	14.0% (13.8% to 14.2%)	9.0% (8.7% to 9.2%)	18.9% (18.5% to 19.2%)
	3	13.3% (13.1% to 13.5%)	8.3% (8.1% to 8.6%)	18.2% (17.9% to 18.5%)
	4	14.4% (14.2% to 14.6%)	9.2% (9.0% to 9.4%)	19.5% (19.2% to 19.8%)

Overall rates of vulnerability in two or more domains have not fluctuated significantly over the last four cycles in Grey Bruce. At the provincial level, rates have fluctuated at a statistically significant level, but in real terms the rate only varied by at most 1.1 percentage points. Grey Bruce rates were significantly higher than Ontario rates in Cycle 1 (25% higher), but have not differed significantly from Ontario rates in any cycle since.

In Grey Bruce, boys were twice as likely as girls to have a vulnerable score in two or more domains in Cycle 4, reflecting similar likelihoods at the provincial level. Over the last 4 cycles, neither the male nor female rates differed significantly among themselves in Grey Bruce. Provincial rate fluctuations, although statistically significant, have stayed within 1.3 percentage points of the Cycle 4 rates for both boys and girls.

Vulnerability by Specific Domain

Physical Health and Well-being

The Physical Health and Well-being domain covers three subdomains: physical readiness for the school day, physical independence, and gross and fine motor skills (Early Development Instrument, 2016).

20% 10% 0% 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 1 2 3 4 All F M

Figure 4. Percentage of Children Scoring in the Vulnerable Range in the Physical Health and Well-being Domain by EDI Cycle and Sex, Grey Bruce and Ontario

Table 3. Percentage of Children Scoring in the Vulnerable Range in the Physical Health and Well-being Domain by EDI Cycle and Sex, Grey Bruce and Ontario

Area	Cycle	All	F	М
GBHU	1	18.7% (16.7% to 21.0%)	16.1% (13.3% to 19.3%)	21.3% (18.2% to 24.7%)
	2	17.3% (15.2% to 19.6%)	14.1% (11.4% to 17.3%)	20.4% (17.3% to 24.0%)
	3	18.4% (16.3% to 20.6%)	16.0% (13.3% to 19.0%)	20.8% (17.8% to 24.1%)
	4	20.0% (17.9% to 22.3%)	16.6% (13.8% to 19.8%)	23.3% (20.2% to 26.7%)
ON	1	12.8% (12.7% to 13.0%)	10.2% (10.0% to 10.5%)	15.4% (15.1% to 15.7%)
	2	14.0% (13.8% to 14.2%)	11.1% (10.9% to 11.4%)	16.7% (16.4% to 17.1%)
	3	14.2% (14.0% to 14.4%)	11.4% (11.2% to 11.7%)	16.9% (16.6% to 17.2%)
	4	16.1% (15.9% to 16.3%)	13.4% (13.1% to 13.6%)	18.8% (18.5% to 19.1%)

Across all cycles, overall and by sex, Grey Bruce children are consistently more likely than Ontario children to score as vulnerable in the physical health and well-being domain. There is a clear, increasing trend in rates of vulnerable scores at all levels in Ontario, however in Grey Bruce wide confidence intervals prevent trend identification based on these data.

In Grey Bruce, boys had statistically significantly higher rates of vulnerability in the physical health and well-being domain than did girls in Cycle 2 (45% higher) and Cycle 4 (40% higher). In Ontario, rates among boys have ranged between 40% higher (Cycle 4) and 51% higher (Cycle 1) than rates among girls.

Emotional Maturity

The Emotional Maturity domain covers four subdomains: prosocial and helping behavior, anxious and fearful behavior, aggressive behavior, and hyperactivity and inattention (Early Development Instrument, 2016).

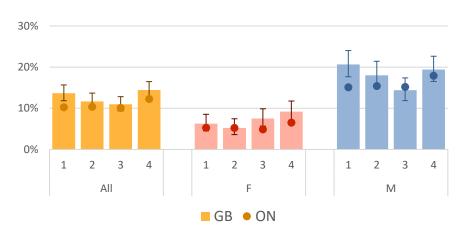


Figure 5. Percentage of Children Scoring in the Vulnerable Range in the Emotional Maturity Domain by EDI Cycle and Sex, Grey Bruce and Ontario

Table 4. Percentage of Children Scoring in the Vulnerable Range in the Emotional Maturity Domain by EDI Cycle and Sex, Grey Bruce and Ontario

Area	Cycle	All	F	М
GBHU	1	13.6% (11.8% to 15.7%)	6.3% (4.6% to 8.5%)	20.7% (17.7% to 24.0%)
	2	11.7% (9.9% to 13.7%)	5.2% (3.6% to 7.5%)	18.0% (15.0% to 21.4%)
	3	11.0% (9.4% to 12.8%)	7.5% (5.7% to 9.9%)	14.4% (11.9% to 17.4%)
	4	14.4% (12.6% to 16.5%)	9.2% (7.1% to 11.8%)	19.4% (16.5% to 22.6%)
ON	1	10.2% (10.1% to 10.4%)	5.3% (5.1% to 5.5%)	15.1% (14.8% to 15.4%)
	2	10.4% (10.2% to 10.5%)	5.2% (5.0% to 5.4%)	15.4% (15.1% to 15.7%)
	3	10.1% (9.9% to 10.3%)	4.9% (4.7% to 5.0%)	15.2% (14.9% to 15.5%)
	4	12.3% (12.1% to 12.4%)	6.5% (6.3% to 6.7%)	17.9% (17.6% to 18.2%)

In Cycles 1 and 4, Grey Bruce children overall were more likely than Ontario children to score as vulnerable in the Emotional Maturity domain. This is true also among girls for Cycles 3 and 4, and among boys for Cycle 1. At the Grey Bruce level, rates among girls appear to be mostly flat from Cycles 1 to 3, and rose in Cycle 4, while there was a decreasing rate trend among boys for Cycles 1 through 3, and the rate rose in Cycle 4. Cycle 4 rates in Ontario appear to be markedly increased for all children and for each sex relative to the Cycle 1 through 3 rates (22% higher overall, 33% higher among girls, and 18% higher among boys than the Cycle 3 rates).

Across all cycles in both geographies, boys had significantly higher rates of vulnerability in the Emotional Maturity domain than girls, with rates ranging from 2 to 3 times the girls' rate.

Social Competence

The Social Competence domain covers four subdomains: overall social competence, responsibility and respect, approaches to learning, and readiness to explore new things (Early Development Instrument, 2016).

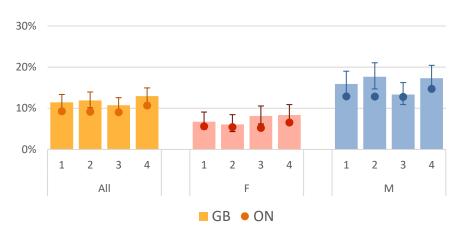


Figure 6. Percentage of Children Scoring in the Vulnerable Range in the Social Competence Domain by EDI Cycle and Sex, Grey Bruce and Ontario

Table 5. Percentage of Children Scoring in the Vulnerable Range in the Social Competence Domain by EDI Cycle and Sex, Grey Bruce and Ontario

Area	Cycle	All	F	М
GBHU	1	11.5% (9.8% to 13.4%)	6.8% (5.0% to 9.1%)	15.9% (13.2% to 19.0%)
	2	11.9% (10.1% to 14.0%)	6.1% (4.3% to 8.5%)	17.7% (14.7% to 21.1%)
	3	10.8% (9.2% to 12.6%)	8.1% (6.2% to 10.6%)	13.4% (10.9% to 16.2%)
	4	13.0% (11.2% to 15.0%)	8.4% (6.4% to 10.9%)	17.3% (14.6% to 20.4%)
ON	1	9.3% (9.1% to 9.4%)	5.6% (5.4% to 5.8%)	12.9% (12.6% to 13.2%)
	2	9.2% (9.0% to 9.3%)	5.4% (5.2% to 5.6%)	12.8% (12.6% to 13.1%)
	3	9.0% (8.9% to 9.2%)	5.2% (5.0% to 5.4%)	12.8% (12.5% to 13.1%)
	4	10.7% (10.5% to 10.8%)	6.5% (6.3% to 6.7%)	14.7% (14.4% to 15.0%)

Across all cycles, Grey Bruce children overall were more likely than Ontario children to score as vulnerable in the Social Competence domain. This is true also among girls in Cycle 3, and among boys in Cycles 1 and 2. In Grey Bruce, overall rates and rates among males and females did not fluctuate significantly across Cycles 1 through 4. In Ontario, Cycle 4 rates were significantly higher than previous cycle rates overall and among boys and girls (19% higher overall, 25% higher among girls, and 15% higher among boys than the Cycle 3 rates).

Across all cycles in both geographies, boys had significantly higher rates of vulnerability in the Social Competence domain than girls, with rates ranging from 2 to 3 times the girls' rate. The cycle rate trends in the Social Competence domain closely follow those in the Emotional Maturity domain.

Communication Skills and General Knowledge

This domain has no identified subdomains (it is a single factor domain). It covers "the child's ability to clearly communicate his/her own needs and thoughts in a way that is understandable to both adults and other children, the ability to understand others, to articulate clearly, as well as aspects of general knowledge. In contrast to the previous domain, this one is about effective communication regardless of the grammatical correctness" (Janus & Offord, 2007).

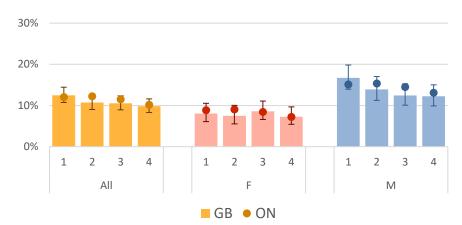


Figure 7. Percentage of Children Scoring in the Vulnerable Range in the Communication Skills and General Knowledge Domain by EDI Cycle and Sex, Grey Bruce and Ontario

Table 6. Percentage of Children Scoring in the Vulnerable Range in the Communication Skills and General Knowledge Domain by EDI Cycle and Sex, Grey Bruce and Ontario

Area	Cycle	All	F	М
GBHU	1	12.5% (10.7% to 14.4%)	8.0% (6.1% to 10.5%)	16.7% (14.0% to 19.8%)
	2	10.7% (9.0% to 12.7%)	7.5% (5.5% to 10.0%)	13.9% (11.2% to 17.0%)
	3	10.5% (8.9% to 12.3%)	8.6% (6.6% to 11.1%)	12.4% (10.1% to 15.3%)
	4	9.8% (8.3% to 11.6%)	7.3% (5.4% to 9.7%)	12.2% (9.9% to 15.0%)
ON	1	12.0% (11.8% to 12.2%)	8.9% (8.6% to 9.1%)	15.1% (14.8% to 15.4%)
	2	12.2% (12.1% to 12.4%)	9.1% (8.8% to 9.3%)	15.4% (15.1% to 15.7%)
	3	11.5% (11.3% to 11.7%)	8.4% (8.2% to 8.6%)	14.5% (14.2% to 14.8%)
	4	10.2% (10.0% to 10.4%)	7.2% (7.0% to 7.4%)	13.1% (12.8% to 13.3%)

Across all cycles for all children and by sex, Grey Bruce children were no more or less likely than Ontario children to score in the vulnerable range in the Communication Skills and General Knowledge domain. While in Grey Bruce, rates have not fluctuated to a statistically significant degree, Ontario rates appear to be dropping from a Cycle 2 peak, across all categories (down by 16% overall, 21% among girls, and 15% among boys in Cycle 4 compared to the Cycle 2 peak).

Across nearly all cycles in both geographies, boys had significantly higher rates of vulnerability in the Communication Skills and General Knowledge domain than girls, with rates about two times the girls'

rate. The exception to this is Cycle 3 in Grey Bruce, in which the rates were not statistically significantly different.

Language and Cognitive Development

This domain covers "the child's ability to use language correctly and covers cognitive aspects of language and numeracy, in several areas: basic literacy and numeracy skills, interest and memory, and more complex literacy" (Janus & Offord, 2007).

Figure 8. Percentage of Children Scoring in the Vulnerable Range in the Language and Cognitive Development Domain by EDI Cycle and Sex, Grey Bruce and Ontario

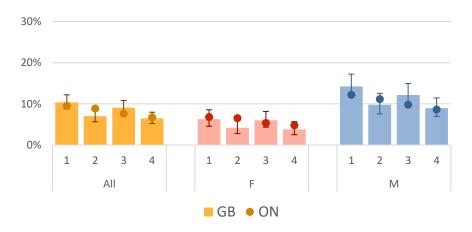


Table 7. Percentage of Children Scoring in the Vulnerable Range in the Language and Cognitive Development Domain by EDI Cycle and Sex, Grey Bruce and Ontario

Area	Cycle	All	F	М
GBHU	1	10.4% (8.8% to 12.2%)	6.3% (4.6% to 8.5%)	14.2% (11.7% to 17.2%)
	2	7.0% (5.6% to 8.7%)	4.2% (2.8% to 6.2%)	9.8% (7.5% to 12.6%)
	3	9.1% (7.6% to 10.8%)	6.0% (4.3% to 8.2%)	12.1% (9.8% to 14.9%)
	4	6.5% (5.2% to 8.0%)	3.8% (2.5% to 5.7%)	9.0% (7.0% to 11.4%)
ON	1	9.5% (9.3% to 9.7%)	6.8% (6.6% to 7.0%)	12.2% (11.9% to 12.5%)
	2	8.8% (8.7% to 9.0%)	6.5% (6.3% to 6.7%)	11.1% (10.9% to 11.4%)
	3	7.6% (7.4% to 7.7%)	5.3% (5.2% to 5.5%)	9.8% (9.5% to 10.0%)
	4	6.7% (6.6% to 6.8%)	4.7% (4.6% to 4.9%)	8.6% (8.4% to 8.8%)

Across all cycles for all children and by sex, Grey Bruce children were no more or less likely than Ontario children to score in the vulnerable range in the Language and Cognitive Development domain. In Grey Bruce, the overall rate and the rate among males fell by 37% for both groups between Cycles 1 and 4. Ontario rates fell across all groups by about 30%.

Across all cycles in both geographies, boys had significantly higher rates of vulnerability in the Language and Cognitive Development domain than girls, with rates ranging from 2 to 2 1/3 times the girls' rate.

References

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EARLY DEVELOPMENT INSTRUMENT A Population-Based Measure for Communities Ontario 2017/2018





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If any of the information on the label i or missing, please make changes cle		
1.Class Assignment: O Year 1 (JK)	6a. Does the child have identified special needs?	11. Communicates adequately in his/her first language:
● Year 2 (SK)	Yes ○ No ○	○ Yes ○ No ○ Don't know
2. Child's Date of Birth: dd / mm / yy	6b. Is the child (mark all that apply) ○ Identified as exceptional by an IPRC	12. Student Status: () in class more than 1 month
0 00 00 00 1 00 00 00 2 00 00 00 3 00 00 00 4 00 00 00	Having received/in the process of receiving an Individual Education Plan (IEP) Receiving special educational programs or Identified as gifted	in class less than 1 month services moved out of class
5 00 00 00 6 00 00 00 7 00 00 00 8 00 00 00 9 00 00 00	7. Child's language status: ○ ELL ○ ALF	moved out of schoolchild unknown to teacherother
3. Sex: ○ F ○ M	○ PANA ○ No	13. Student is repeating this grade:○ Yes ○ No
4. Postal Code:	8. French Immersion:	14. Date of Completion:
	○ Yes ○ No	dd / mm / yy 0
5. Class Type: ○ SK	9. Other Immersion:	1 ○○ ○○ ●○ 2 ○○ ○○ ○○
○ JK/SK	○ Yes ○ No	3 00 00 00 4 00 00 00
○ JK/SK/1○ SK/1○ Other	10. Child's First Language(s): (See Guide) For English enter code 140; For French enter code 170; For any other language, please refer to the Guide. If you do not know the	5 00 00 00 6 00 00 00 7 00 00 00 8 00 00 0 9 00 00 00

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"other" language code, enter "000".

Section A - Physical Well-being

1.	About how many regular days (see Guide) has this child been absent since the beginning of school in the fall?	l	Number of absent:	of days		-
	nce the start of school in the fall, has this child metimes (more than once) arrived:		yes ^	no ^	dor kno	
2.	over- or underdressed for school-related activities		0	0	C)
3.	too tired/sick to do school work		0	0	С)
4.	late		0	0	C)
5.	hungry		0	0	С)
Wc	ould you say that this child:			yes	no	don't know
6.	is independent in washroom habits most of the time			ô	ô	Ô
7.	shows an established hand preference (right vs. left or vice v	ersa)		0	0	0
8.	is well coordinated (i.e., moves without running into or tripping	g over things)		0	0	0
Нс	ow would you rate this child's:	very good/ good	average	•	oor/ opoor	don't know
9.	proficiency at holding a pen, crayons, or a brush	Ô	Ô	(Ĉ	Ô
10.	ability to manipulate objects	0	0	()	0
11.	ability to climb stairs	0	0	(Э	0
12.	level of energy throughout the school day	0	0	()	0
13.	overall physical development	0	0	($\overline{}$	\bigcirc



Section B - Language and Cognitive Skills

very good/ good ^	average	poor/ very poor	don't know
O	0	Ô	Ô
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0
	yes ^		don't know
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
ed material)	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
rection)	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	0	0	0
	good ^ O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	good average	good average very poor ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^ ^



Section B - Language and Cognitive Skills			
Would you say that this child:	yes	no	don't know
23. is able to write simple sentences	^ O	Ô	^ O
24. is able to remember things easily	0	0	0
25. is interested in mathematics	0	0	0
26. is interested in games involving numbers	0	0	0
 is able to sort and classify objects by a common characteristic (e.g., shape, colour, size) 	0	0	0
28. is able to use one-to-one correspondence	0	0	0
29. is able to count to 20	0	0	0
30. is able to recognize numbers 1 - 10	0	0	0
31. is able to say which number is bigger of the two	0	0	0
32. is able to recognize geometric shapes (e.g., triangle, circle, square)	0	0	0
33. understands simple time concepts (e.g., today, summer, bedtime)	0	0	0
34. demonstrates special numeracy skills or talents	0	0	0
35. demonstrates special literacy skills or talents	0	0	0
36. demonstrates special skills or talents in arts	0	0	0
37. demonstrates special skills or talents in music	0	0	0
38. demonstrates special skills or talents in athletics/dance	0	0	0
39. demonstrates special skills or talents in problem solving in a creative way	0	0	0
40. demonstrates special skills or talents in other areas If yes, please specify:	0	0	0

Se	ction C - Social and Emotional Development				
Ho	w would you rate this child's:	very good/ good ^	average ^	poor/ very poor ^	don't know
1.	overall social/emotional development	0	0	0	Ô
2.	ability to get along with peers	0	0	0	0

Below is a list of statements that describe some of the feelings and behaviours of children. For each statement, please fill in the circle that best describes this child now or within the past six months.

Would	d you say that this child:	often or very true	sometimes or somewhat true	never or not true	don't know
	ys and works cooperatively with other children at the level propriate for his/her age	0	^ O	0	^
4. is a	able to play with various children	0	0	0	0
5. follo	ows rules and instructions	0	0	0	0
6. resp	pects the property of others	0	0	0	0
7. den	monstrates self-control	0	0	0	0
8. sho	ows self-confidence	0	0	0	0
9. den	monstrates respect for adults	0	0	0	0
10. dem	nonstrates respect for other children	0	0	0	0
11. acc	epts responsibility for actions	0	0	0	0
12. liste	ens attentively	0	0	0	0
13. foll	lows directions	0	0	0	0
14. cor	mpletes work on time	0	0	0	0
15. wo	orks independently	0	0	0	0
16. tak	kes care of school materials	0	0	0	0
17. wo	orks neatly and carefully	0	0	0	0
18. is o	curious about the world	0	0	0	0
19. is	eager to play with a new toy	0	0	0	0
20. is	eager to play a new game	0	0	0	0
21. is	eager to play with/read a new book	0	0	0	0





Section C - Social and Emotional Development

Wou	ld you say that this child:	often or very true	sometimes or somewhat true	never or not true	don't know
22.	is able to solve day-to-day problems by him/herself	Ô	ô	ô	ô
23.	is able to follow one-step instructions	0	0	0	0
24.	is able to follow class routines without reminders	0	0	0	0
25.	is able to adjust to changes in routines	0	0	0	0
26.	answers questions showing knowledge about the world (e.g., leaves fall in the autumn, apple is a fruit, dogs bark)	0	0	0	0
27.	shows tolerance to someone who made a mistake (e.g., when a child gives a wrong answer to a question posed by the teacher)	0	0	0	
28.	will try to help someone who has been hurt	0	0	0	0
29.	volunteers to help clear up a mess someone else has made	0	0	0	
30.	if there is a quarrel or dispute will try to stop it	0	0	0	0
31.	offers to help other children who have difficulty with a task	0	0	0	0
32.	comforts a child who is crying or upset	0	0	0	0
33.	spontaneously helps to pick up objects which another child has dropped (e.g., pencils, books)	0	0	0	0
34.	will invite bystanders to join in a game	0	0	0	0
35.	helps other children who are feeling sick	0	0	0	0
36.	is upset when left by parent/guardian	0	0	0	0
37.	gets into physical fights	0	0	0	0
38.	bullies or is mean to others	0	0	0	0
39.	kicks, bites, hits other children or adults	0	0	0	0
40.	takes things that do not belong to him/her	0	0	0	0
41.	laughs at other children's discomfort	0	0	0	0
42.	can't sit still, is restless	0	0	0	0
43.	is distractible, has trouble sticking to any activity	0	0	0	0
44.	fidgets	0	0	0	0
45.	is disobedient	0	0	0	0



Section C - Social and Emotional Development

Would you say t						very true	sometimes of somewhat true		true	don't know
46. has temper tar	ntrums					Ô	Ô	Ĉ)	Ô
47. is impulsive, a	cts without	thinking				0	0	C		0
48. has difficulty a	waiting turn	in games or grou	ups			0	0	С)	0
49. cannot settle to	o anything f	for more than a fe	w mon	nents		0	0	С)	0
50. is inattentive						0	0	С)	0
51. seems to be u	nhappy, sa	d, or depressed				0	0	С)	0
52. appears fearfu	ıl or anxiou:	S				0	0	С)	0
53. appears worrie	ed					0	0	С)	0
54. cries a lot						0	0	С)	0
55. is nervous, hig	gh-strung, c	or tense				0	0	С)	0
56. is incapable o	f making de	ecisions				0	0	С)	0
57. is shy						0	0	С)	0
58. sucks a thumb	o/finger					0	0	С	<u> </u>	$\overline{}$
Section D - S 1. Does the studen	pecial (it have a pro		nosis, a	nd/or	teacher obs	ervation)	a regular cla	ssroom?		
Section D - S 1. Does the studen (based on pare) yes one (ES above, please ase base your ans)	thave a property of the control of t	oblem that influer on, medical diagn now (If answered nat apply. acher observation YES	nosis, a no/don't l on or n	nd/or know	teacher obsigo to question	ervation)	-	lian	YES Parent nfo/Medica	ni Y
Section D - S 1. Does the studen (based on pare) O yes O no ES above, please ase base your ans	thave a property of the control of t	oblem that influer on, medical diagnow (If answered nate apply. In acher observation	nosis, a no/don't l	nd/or know nedic	teacher obsorged to question	ervation) n 5) s and/or p	arent/guarc	<i>lian</i> YES II bserved	YES Parent nfo/Medica Diagnosis	" В
Section D - S 1. Does the studen (based on pare) yes ono ES above, please ase base your ans rmation.	thave a property of the second	oblem that influer on, medical diagn now (If answered n nat apply. acher observation YES Parent Info/Medical	nosis, a no/don't l on or n YES	nd/or know nedic f.	teacher obso go to question al diagnosis emotional	ervation) 5) a and/or p problem	arent/guarc	lian YES li bserved	YES Parent nfo/Medica Diagnosis	" В
Section D - S 1. Does the studen (based on pare) yes one is above, please ase base your ans rmation. a. physical disability	thave a property of the proper	oblem that influer on, medical diagn now (If answered n nat apply. acher observation YES Parent Info/Medical Diagnosis	nosis, a no/don't l on or n YES	nd/or know nedic f. g.	teacher obsorged to question sal diagnosis emotional behavioura	ervation) a 5) s and/or p problem al problem	arent/guarc	lian YES II bserved	YES Parent nfo/Medica Diagnosis	" В (
Section D - S 1. Does the studen (based on pare) yes ono ES above, please ase base your ans rmation. a. physical disability.	the have a property of	oblem that influer on, medical diagramow (If answered nat apply. acher observation YES Parent Info/Medical Diagnosis	nosis, and	nd/or know nedic f.	teacher obso go to question al diagnosis emotional	ervation) a 5) a and/or p problem al problem ronment/	arent/guarc	lian YES li bserved	YES Parent nfo/Medica Diagnosis	" В (
Section D - S 1. Does the studen (based on pare) yes ono ES above, please ase base your ans rmation. a. physical disabilidation. visual impairmed.	the have a property of	oblem that influer on, medical diagn now (If answered nat apply. acher observation YES Parent Info/Medical Diagnosis	nosis, and	nd/or know nedic f. g.	teacher obsorged to question and diagnosis emotional behavioural home environments and problems a	ervation) a 5) a and/or p problem al problem ronment/ at home	arent/guarc	lian YES II bserved	YES Parent nfo/Medica Diagnosis	" B
Section D - S 1. Does the studen (based on pare) yes one is above, please ase base your ansurmation. a. physical disability b. visual impairmed. c. hearing impairmed. speech impairmed.	pecial (at have a proper of the period of t	oblem that influer on, medical diagn now (If answered nat apply. acher observation YES Parent Info/Medical Diagnosis	nosis, and	nd/or know nedic f. g. h.	teacher obsorged to question and diagnosis emotional behavioural home environments and problems a	ervation) a 5) a and/or p problem al problem ronment/ at home	th problems	dian YES II bserved	YES Parent nfo/Medica Diagnosis	() ()
Section D - S 1. Does the studen (based on pare)	pecial (at have a proposed for the prop	oblem that influer on, medical diagn now (If answered nat apply. acher observation YES Parent Info/Medical Diagnosis	nosis, and	nd/or know nedic f. g. h.	teacher obsets go to question al diagnosis emotional behavioura home envi problems a	ervation) a 5) s and/or p problem al problem ronment/ at home edical/heal ed dental	th problems	dian YES III bserved	YES Parent nfo/Medica Diagnosis	" B·
Section D - S 1. Does the studen (based on pare)	thave a property don't known to information of the wers on the yes observed to the control of th	oblem that influer on, medical diagn now (If answered nat apply. acher observation YES Parent Info/Medical Diagnosis O O O Diagnosis or identificationses. If there is the Guide for one one of the control of the con	nosis, and	f. g. h. j. k.	teacher obserged to question and diagnosis emotional behavioura home environment of the control	ervation) a 5) a and/or p problem al problem ronment/ at home edical/heal ed dental own, print bea	th problems needs ow)	lian YES III bserved O O O O al please	YES Parent Info/Medica Diagnosis O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O O	(((((((((((((((((((

	Section D - Special Concern	ns con't		yes	no	don't know			
4	. Is the child receiving any school based sur (e.g. educational assistant, equipment)?	oport(s)		^ O	^ O	^ O			
5.	a. Is the child currently receiving further ass	sessment?		0	0	0			
Ο.	b. Is the child currently on a wait list to rece	ive further as	ssessment	? 0	0	0			
	c. Do you feel that this child needs further a	assessment?		0	0	0			
	Section E - Additional Ques	tions							
То	the best of your knowledge, please ma	ark all that	apply to	this cl	hild:				don't
1.	Did this child attend an early intervention pro Specify if known, please print:	ogram					yes ^	no ^ ○	know ^
2.	On a regular basis, has this child been in no	on-parental ca	are prior to	kinder	garten er	ntry	0	С) 0
	If yes, please specify type of care arrange	ement (pleas	se refer to	Guide	for exar	nples).	:		
2a.	Centre-based, within our school building	0	2e. Chil	d's hom	e, relativ	е			0
2b.	Centre-based, in the community	<u>O</u>	2f. Pre-	school/N	Nursery S	School			0
2c.	Home-based child care	0	2g. Othe	er/don't	know				0
2d.	Child's home, non-relative	0							0
2h.	If yes to question 1, was this arrangement:				full-	time	part-tim	e d	on't know
3. relig	Did this child attend other community learning ion classes, cultural programs, music classe			uage cla	isses,	yes ^	,		don't know
4.	Did this child attended Year 1 (JK):					0	_)	0



5. On a regular basis, does this child attend no school:	on-parenta	ıl care in the mornings before	yes ^	no ^	don't know
If yes, please specify type of care arrangement	(please re	fer to Guide for examples):			
5a. Centre based, within our school building	0	5e. Child's home, relative			0
5b. Centre based, in the community	0	5f. Other/don't know			0
5c. Home based child care	0				
5d. Child's home, non-relative	0				
6. How does this child get dropped off before so	chool (Plea	ase refer to Guide for examples):			
6a. By school bus	0				
6b. By parent/guardian	0				
6c. From school based child-care	0				
6d. Other	0				
7. On a regular basis, does this child attend no	(please re	fer to Guide for examples):	Ô	ô	^
7a. Centre based, within our school building	0	7e. Child's home, relative			
7b. Centre based, in the community		7f. Other/don't know			
7c. Home based child care	<u> </u>				
7d. Child's home, non-relative8. How does this child get picked up after school	_	e refer to Guide for examples):			
8a. By school bus	O_				
8b. By parent/guardian	<u> </u>				
8c. From school based child-care	<u> </u>				
8d. Other	0				
If you have any comments about this chi	ld and he	er/his readiness for school, l	ist them	n below	',

