



Using population-based data on child development to address evidence gaps to inform policy and research

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For the CanNECD Team

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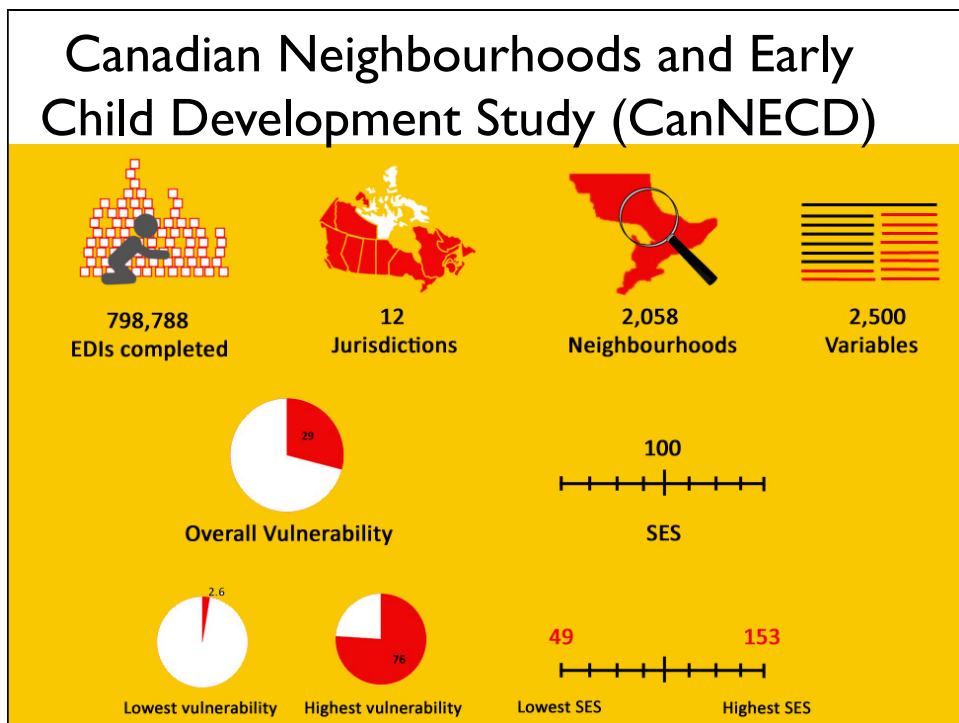
Are we asking the right questions?

Why did *this* child get *this* “disorder”/“problem” at *this* time?

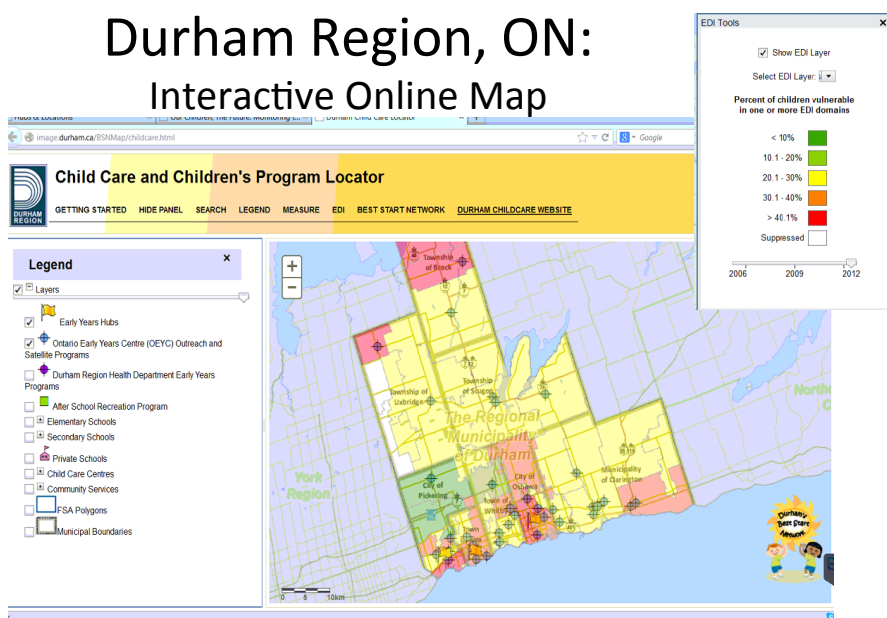
Why do some populations of children have different rates of a “problem” than others; over time, and in different locations?

What kind of data we need to answer?





Durham Region, ON: Interactive Online Map



<http://image.durham.ca/BSNMap/childcare.html>

Four existing SES indices: % variation explained

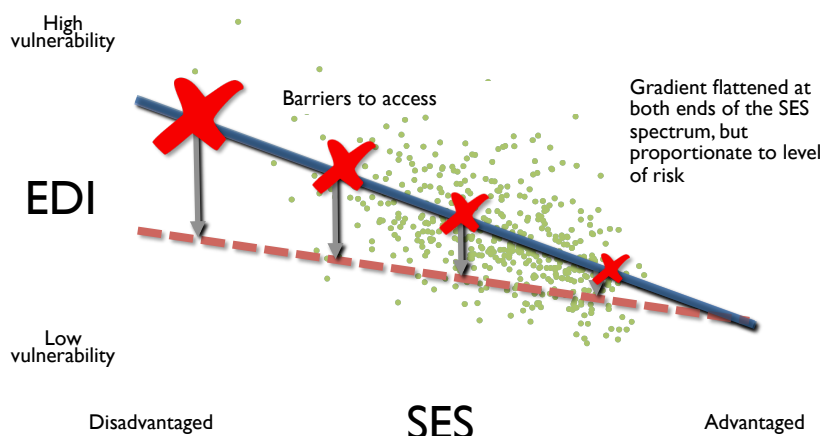
	SES Index			
Province	CanDep	SEFI	CanMarg	ECMap
Ontario	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.33
Alberta	0.40	0.41	0.46	0.48
British Columbia	0.28	0.30	0.35	0.38
Quebec	0.17	0.14	0.15	0.17
Canada	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.25

Four existing SES indices and the new index: % variation explained

	SES Index				
Province	CanDep	SEFI	CanMarg	ECMap	NEW
Ontario	0.31	0.31	0.30	0.33	0.38
Alberta	0.40	0.41	0.46	0.48	0.41
British Columbia	0.28	0.30	0.35	0.38	0.32
Quebec	0.17	0.14	0.15	0.17	0.19
Canada	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.25	0.32

Proportionate Universality

Universal access at a **scale** and **intensity** that addresses barriers at every level



What can the data be used for?

Context matters

- Canadian children's development in the context of their neighbourhoods
- Neighbourhood and jurisdictional differences

Making the case for upstream action

- Policy and early identification variation among provinces

Moving beyond health sector solutions

- Links to in-depth health data
- Any other sparks????



Team



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