Early Childhood Development (ECD) and the Healthy Child Manitoba Strategy

Jan Sanderson and Dr. Rob Santos









Presentation: Key Messages

- Prevention is paramount (early childhood)
- Pay now or pay much more later (cost-effectiveness evidence)
 - Each of us, all of us have a role (shared responsibility)
 - All of our futures are at stake (public imperative)



Presentation Overview

- 1. Manitoba Children and Youth Opportunities (CYO)
- 2. The Healthy Child Manitoba Act
- Healthy Child Manitoba (HCM) portfolio
- 4. Challenges and Opportunities



1. Manitoba Children and Youth Opportunities (CYO)

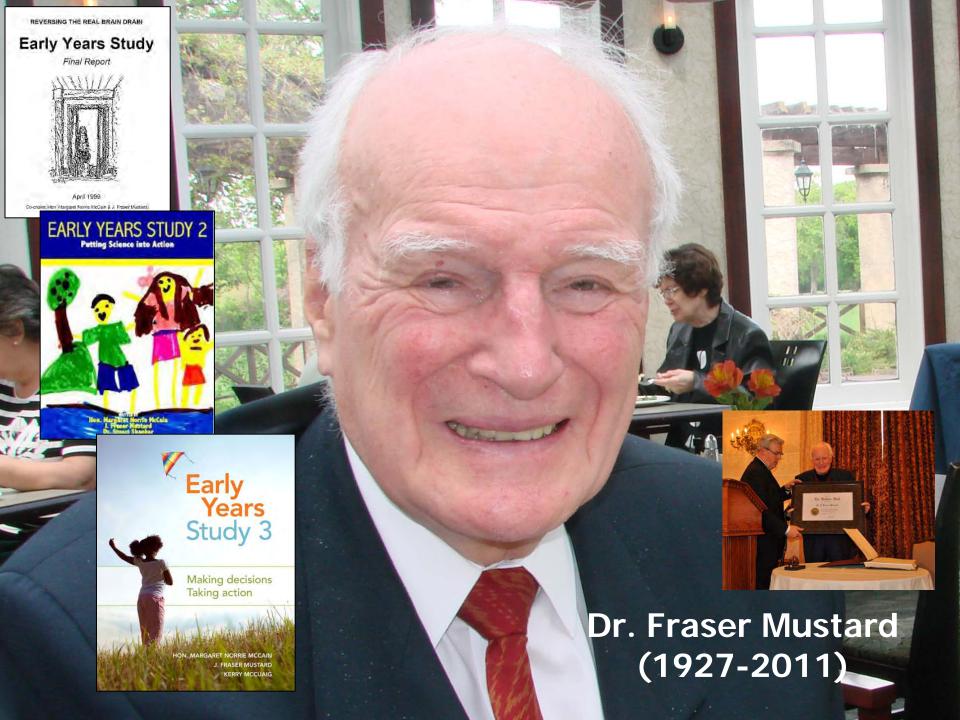
- Announced January 13, 2012
- Minister Kevin Chief
- Scope and responsibilities:
 - Healthy Child Manitoba Office, MB4Youth,
 Recreation and Regional Services, Crime Prevention
- Minister responsible for The Healthy Child Manitoba Act and Chair of Healthy Child Committee of Cabinet (HCCC)



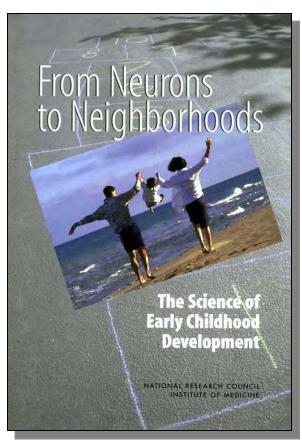
2. The Healthy Child Manitoba Act

- Background to the Act (what led to it)
- b. Scope of the Act
 - i. What it does, permits and mandates





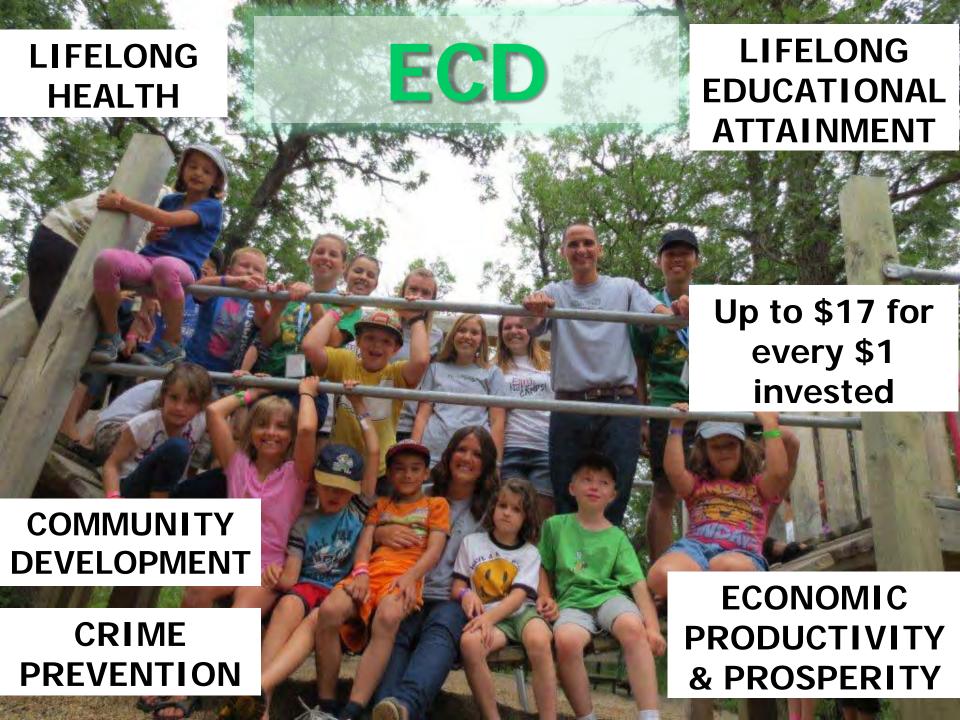
Overwhelming Evidence:



"What happens during the first months and years of life matters a lot, not because this period of development provides an indelible blueprint for adult well-being, but because it sets either a sturdy or fragile stage for what follows."

National Research Council and Institute of Medicine. (2000). *From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development* (p. 5). Washington, DC: National Academy Press.





A "Womb with a View" ... Brain Development in Progress:



By age 3 years, a young child's brain is apt to be more than TWICE AS ACTIVE as that of his or her PEDIATRICIAN (or any other adult)

Sources:

Gopnik, Meltzoff, & Kuhl, 1999; Shore, 1997



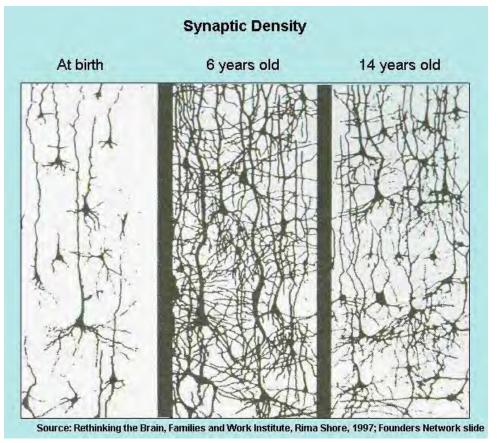
Three Core Concepts in ECD: 1. Experiences Build Brain Architecture video (1:56)



http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VNNsN9IJkws&list=UUhBjCaJyswxsEqz26TZrWRw&index=5&feature=plcp



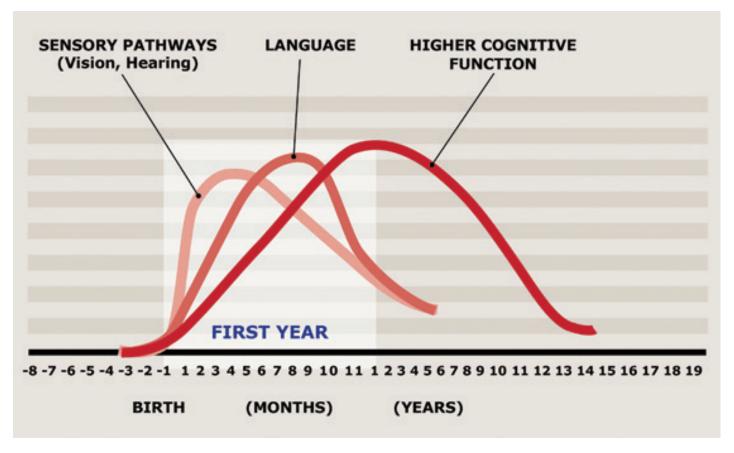
Experience Shapes Brain Architecture by Over-Production of Connections Followed by Pruning



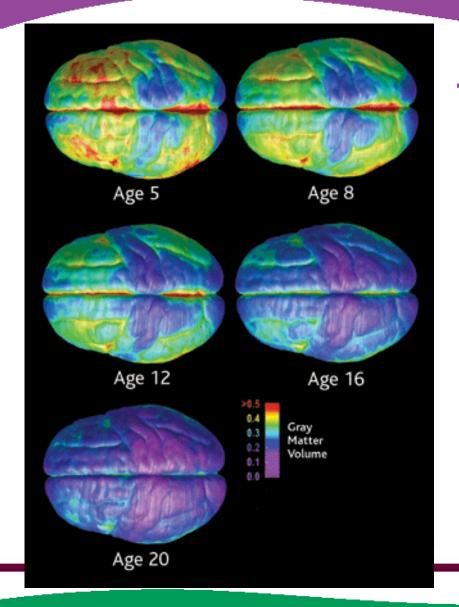




Brains Are Built From the Bottom Up: Skills Beget Skills



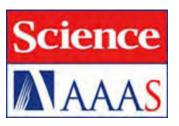




The Maturing Brain

- Over the first two decades, gray matter is replaced throughout the cortex, starting at the rear
- New evidence shows that this "remodelling" continues through 3rd decade of life

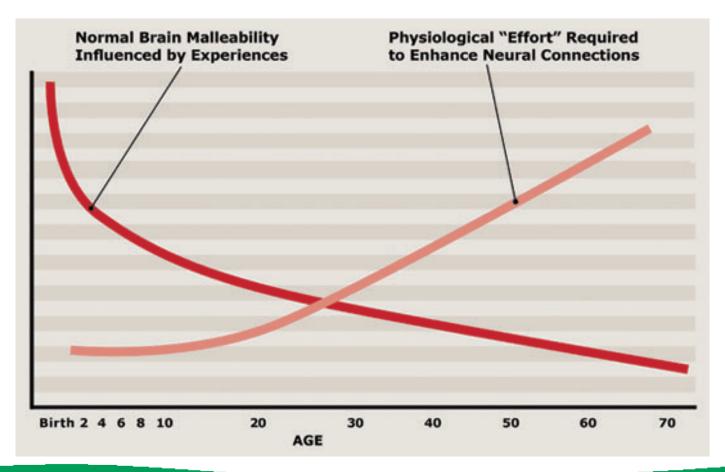
Sources: Beckman (2004), Gogtay et al. (2004), Petanjek et al. (2011)



PNAS



The Ability to Change Brains and Behaviour Decreases Over Time





Three Core Concepts in ECD:

2. Serve and Return Interaction Shapes Brain Circuitry video (1:42)



http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m_5u8-QSh6A&list=UUhBjCaJyswxsEqz26TZrWRw&index=4&feature=plcp



How Early Experiences Alter Gene Expression and Shape Development

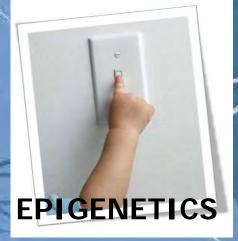
- ① EXTERNAL EXPERIENCES (e.g., stress, nutrition, toxins) spark signals between neurons
- NEURAL SIGNALS launch production of gene regulatory proteins inside cell

—③GENE REGULATORY PROTEINS
attract or repel enzymes that
add or remove epigenetic markers

EPIGENETIC "MARKERS" control
 where and how much protein is made
 by a gene, effectively turning a gene
 "on" or "off," thereby shaping how
 brains and bodies develop

GENE – a specific segment of a — DNA strand

NEURON (brain cell)

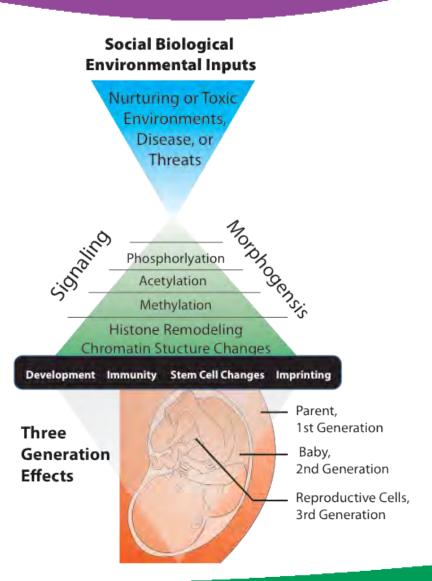


 DNA strands encircle histones that determine whether or not the gene is "readable" by the cell

CHROMOSOME – can pass on genes to next generation

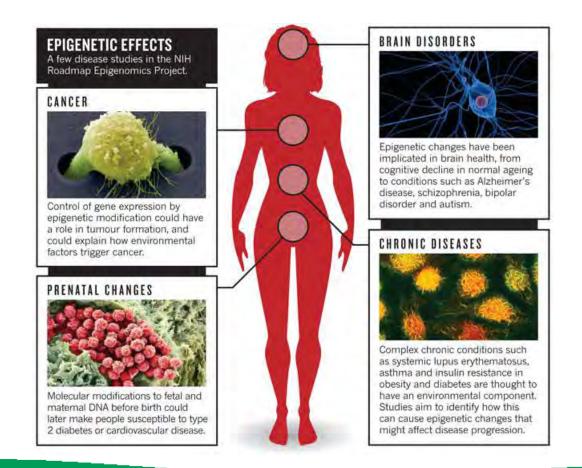
Epigenetics

- Changes in gene expression caused by mechanisms other than changes in underlying DNA sequence
- These changes can affect the present generation and may affect multiple generations





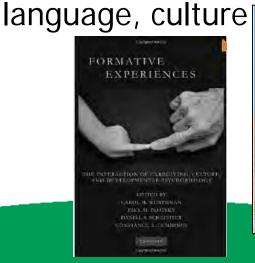
Epigenetics of Physical and Mental Health

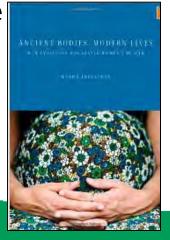


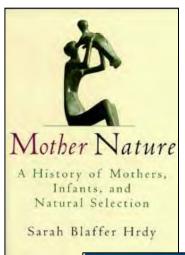


Mismatch: Ancient Bodies, Modern Lives

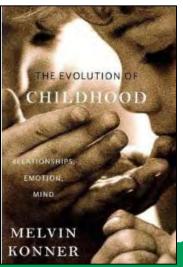
- Origins, ancestral history, evolution
- Environment of evolutionary adaptedness (EEA)
- Breastfeeding, co-sleeping, alloparenting, extended family, intergenerational peers, play, land, nature, oral history,













Three Core Concepts in ECD: 3. Toxic Stress Derails Healthy Development video (1:51)



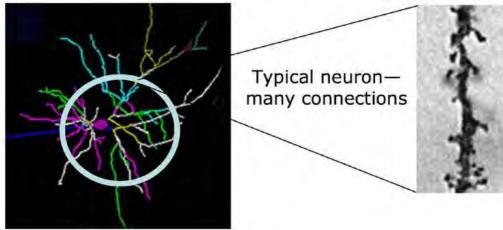
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rVwFkcOZHJw&list=UUhBjCaJyswxsEqz26TZrWRw&index=3&feature=plcp



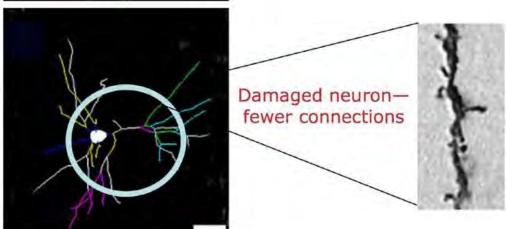


Persistent Stress Changes Brain Architecture



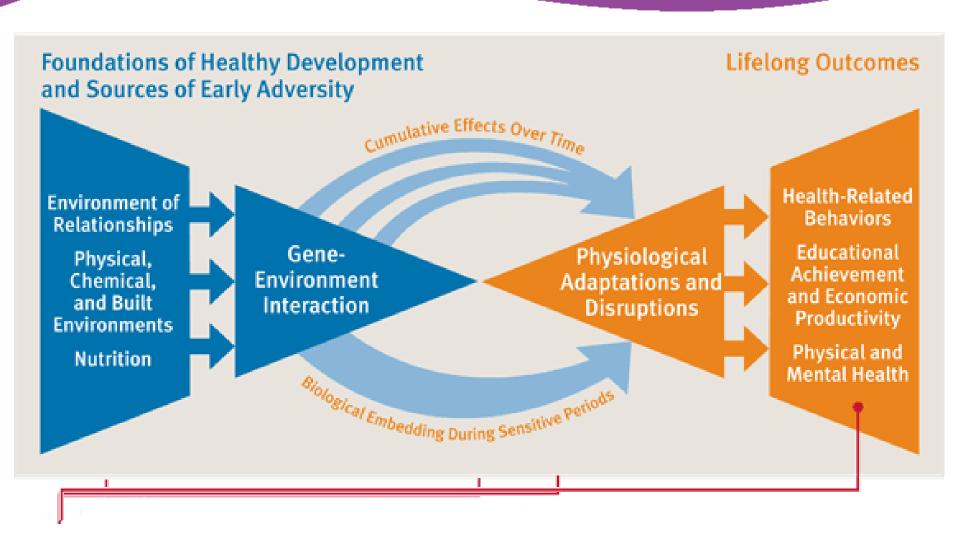


Toxic stress



Prefrontal Cortex and Hippocampus

Sources: Radley et al. (2004) Bock et al. (2005)



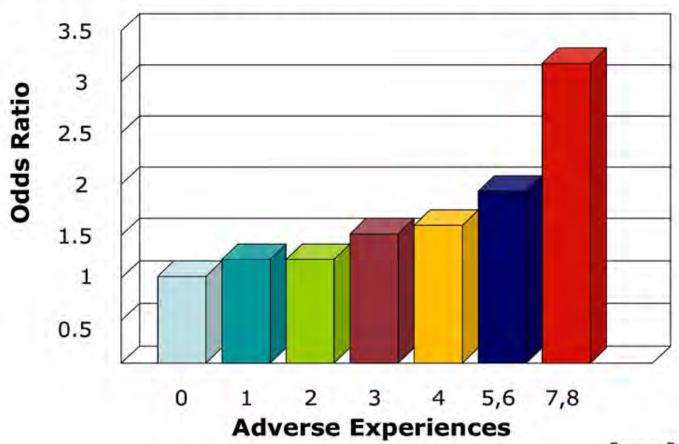




Early Childhood Poverty and Adult Body Mass Index

Partition M. Zol-Guest, PhO, MPA, Greg J. Duncan, PhO, and Ariel Palit, PhO

Risk Factors for Adult Heart Disease are Embedded in Adverse Childhood Experiences



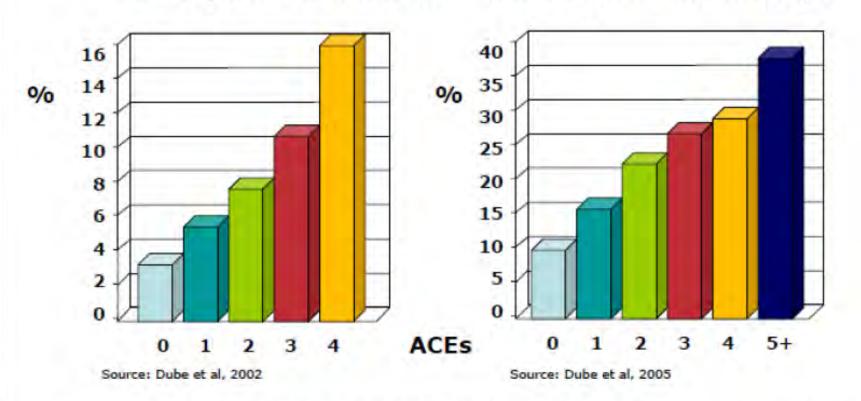
Source: Dong et al, 2004



Risk Factors for Adult Substance Abuse are Embedded in Adverse Childhood Experiences

Self-Report: Alcoholism Sel

Self-Report: Illicit Drugs



Intergenerational Trauma (Bombay et al., 2009, 2011)

Colonization and epigenetic mechanisms

Transcultural Psychiatry 49(4) 367-391 (© The Authoris) 2011 Reprints and permissions: agepub conduction materials and permissions naviocal. 10.1177/1363461511410240 tps. sagepub conhights ACRE. transcultural psychiatry

Article

The impact of stressors on second generation Indian residential school survivors

Amy Bombay, Kimberly Matheson, and Hymie Anisman Carleton University

Intergenerational Trauma:

Convergence of Multiple Processes among First Nations peoples in Canada

Amy Bombay, MSc, Institute of Neuroscience, Carleton University

Kim Matheson, PhD, Department of Psychology, Carleton University

Hymie Anisman, PhD, Institute of Neuroscience, Carleton University



Journal of Aboriginal Health, November 2009



Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), Parental Indian Residential School (IRS) Attendance, and Adult Depression (Bombay et al., 2011)

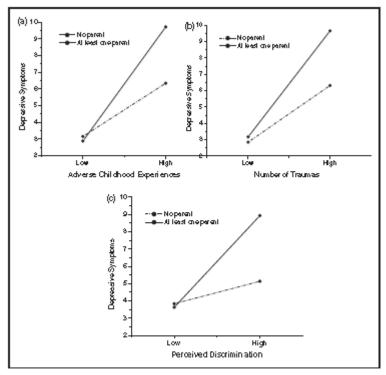


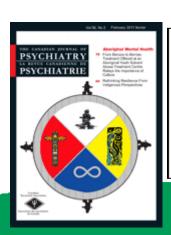
Figure 1. The relations between a) adverse childhood experiences and depressive symptoms, b) number of adult traumas and depressive symptoms, and c) perceived discrimination and depressive symptoms as a function of parental IRS attendance.

- Parental IRS attendance moderated relation between stressors (ACEs, adult traumas, perceived discrimination) and adult depression
- Parental IRS attendance 1stress reactivity in children (2nd generation)
- Children of IRS survivors ↑ACEs, ↑adult traumas, ↑discrimination = uniquely mediated parental IRS attendance and adult depression



Indigenous Resilience (Kirmayer et al., 2011)

- Aboriginal Peoples in Canada have diverse notions of resilience grounded in culturally distinctive concepts of the person that connect people to community + environment, collective history, Aboriginal languages + traditions, and individual + collective agency/activism
- Historical identity/continuity, revitalization of culture/language/tradition can help repair ruptures of cultural continuity that have occurred with colonization and the active suppression of indigenous cultures and identity (truth and reconciliation, culture and healing)



In Review

Rethinking Resilience From Indigenous Perspectives

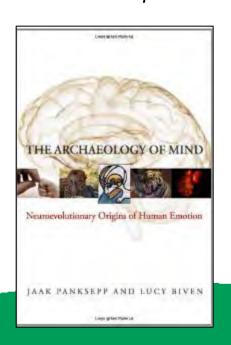
Laurence J Kirmayer, MD'; Stéphane Dandeneau, PhD'; Elizabeth Marshall, BA'; Morgan Kahentonni Phillips, MA'; Karla Jessen Williamson, PhD'



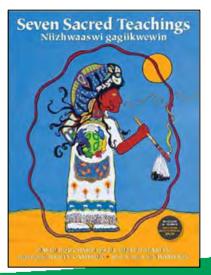


Seven Emotional Systems (Panksepp & Biven, 2012) and The Seven Sacred Teachings

- Seven evolutionary tools for living: SEEKING, ANGER, FEAR, LUST, CARE, PANIC, PLAY
- Seven teachings shared by many Indigenous peoples: LOVE, RESPECT, COURAGE, HONESTY, WISDOM, HUMILITY, TRUTH





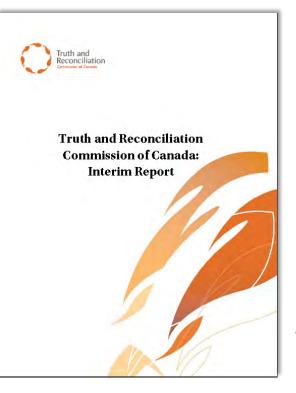






ECD: Truth and Reconciliation

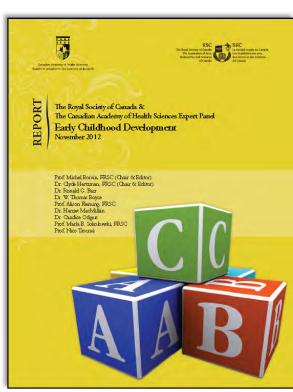
(Truth & Reconciliation Commission of Canada, 2012; Boivin & Hertzman, 2012)



TRC recommendation 8:

"that all levels of government develop culturally appropriate early childhood and parenting programs to assist young parents and families affected by the impact of residential schools and historic policies of cultural oppression in the development of parental understanding and skills"

- Overrepresentation of Indigenous children in CFS "indivisible" from residential schools history
- Addressing adverse childhood experiences / reconciliation







(similar results across Canada)







3 in 4 First Nations 1 in 2 Metis, Inuit)



Top 10 Toxic Stressors at Birth (2003-2009)

Non-Aboriginal: (15%)

- 1. Assisted birth (14%) ↑
- 2. Mom < HS (14%) ↓
- 3. HBW birth (13%) ↓
- Mom smoking preg (12%) ↓
- Mom depression (11%) ↑
- 6. Mom alcohol preg (10%) --
- 7. Financial difficulties (8%)
- 8. Premature birth (7%) ↓
- 9. Lone parent (6%) ↓
- 10. Social isolation (5%) ↑

Aboriginal: (67%)

- Financial difficulties (60%) ↓
- 2. Mom < HS (57%) \downarrow
- 3. Mom smoking preg (56%) ↓
- 4. Lone parent (40%) ↓
- 5. Mom alcohol preg (30%) --
- 6. Mom teen 1st birth (27%) ↑
- 7. Mom CA history (22%) --
- 8. Mom depression (21%) ↑
- 9. Existing CFS file (20%) --
- 10. HBW birth (19%) ↓



The Early Development Instrument (EDI)

- A population-based measurement that determines how a group of children is developing compared to children in other communities
- Kindergarten teachers from Manitoba's School Divisions complete the EDI
 questionnaire on all Kindergarten-aged children (including Frontier/First
 Nation partner schools and ~50% of First Nations schools through MFNERC)

What does the EDI measure?

- Children's "readiness for school" across
 5 different areas of child development:
 - Physical Health and Well-Being
 - Social Competence
 - Emotional Maturity
 - Language and Cognitive Development
 - Communication Skills and General Knowledge







 $(29\% \text{ or } \sim 4000)$ not ready for school each year)

in 4 Aboriginal (45%)

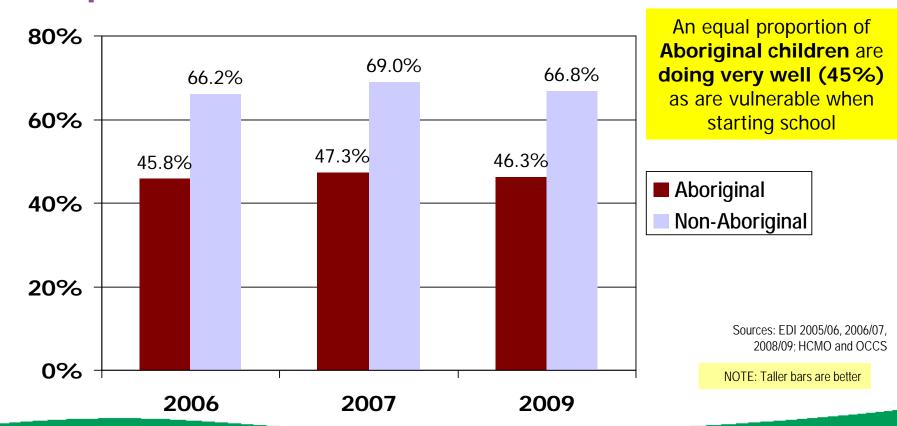
Kindergarteners in Manitoba

vulnerab

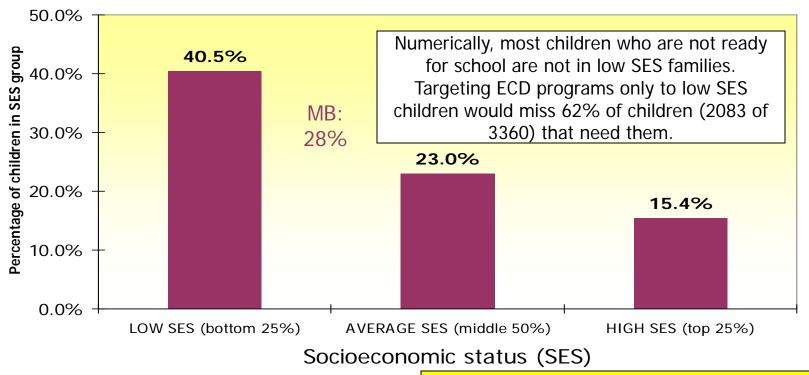




Kindergarten Children's Success Over Time: <u>Very Ready for School in One or More Areas of Early Development, Manitoba, 2006-2009</u>



Inequalities in Vulnerability: SES and Children Not Ready to Learn in School – (age 5 years), Manitoba, 2006



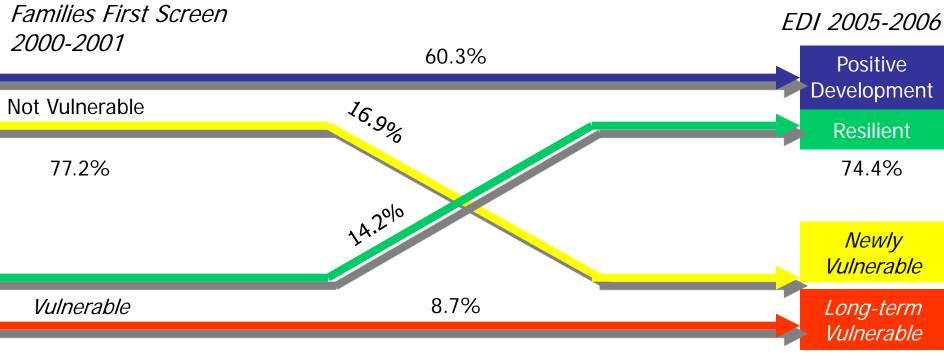
Source: EDI Parent Survey 2006 and 2006 EDI results

NOTE: SES is a composite of household income and parental education. Low SES generally represents household income less than \$20,000 per year and parental education less than high school.



Growing Up in Manitoba: Vulnerability is Not Permanent







25.6%

22.8%

Toward a Best Policy Mix for Manitoba's Children

Policy goals = flattening socioeconomic gradients and improving trajectories over time

Promoting positive development (universal)

Building resilience (targeted)

Preventing new vulnerability (targeted)

Helping long-term vulnerability (clinical)

= "best policy mix" for children and families



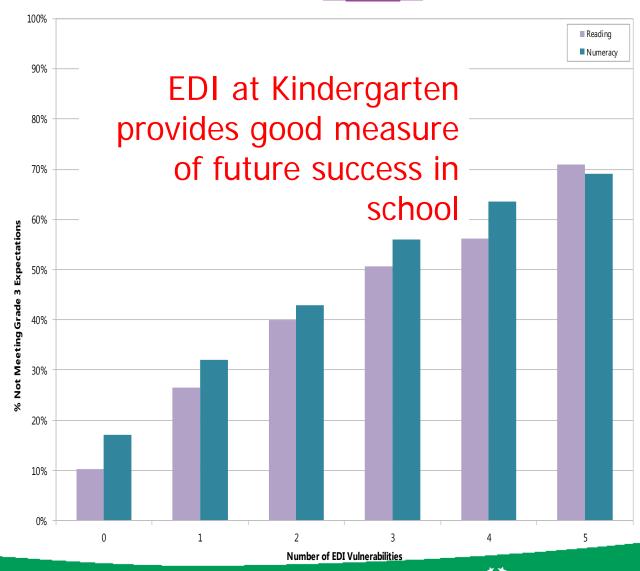


Relationship

between Number of EDI vulnerabilities in Kindergarten and Grade 3 Reading and Numeracy

5 EDI domains:

- Language & Cognitive Development
- General Knowledge & Communication Skills
 - Social Competence
 - Emotional Maturity
- Physical Health & Well-Being



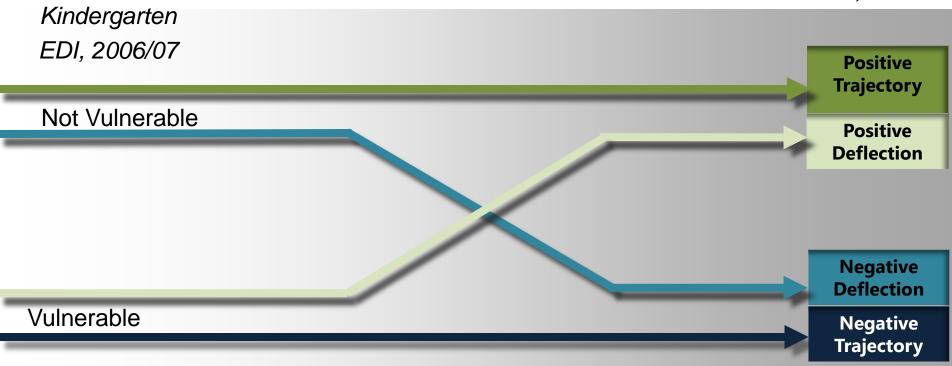






Children's Academic Trajectories

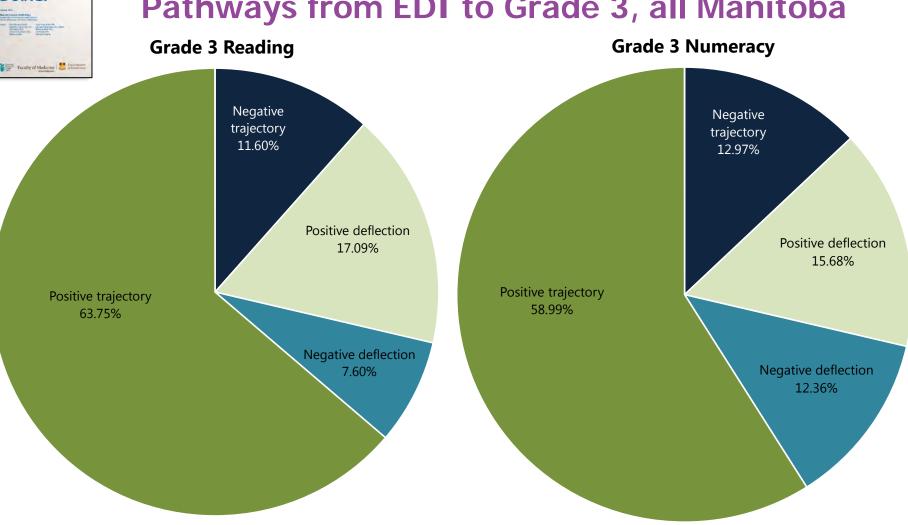
Grade 3, 2009/10







Pathways from EDI to Grade 3, all Manitoba

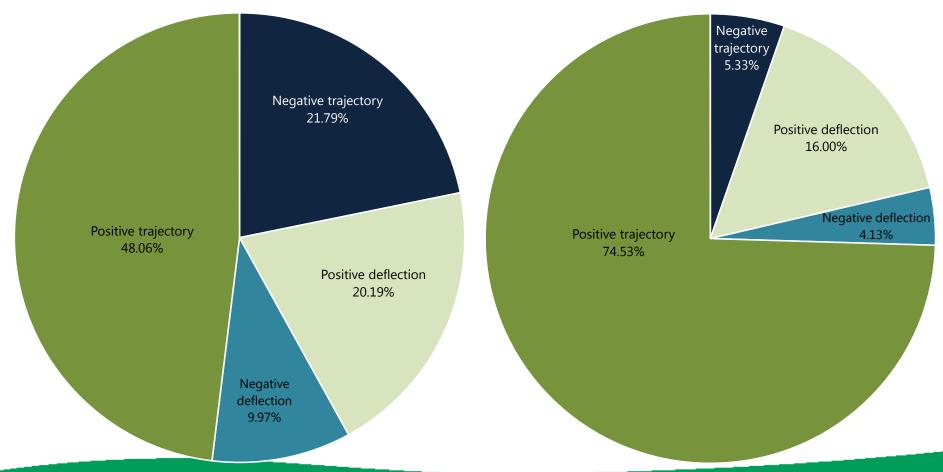






Pathways from EDI to Grade 3 Reading, Lowest and Highest Urban Income Quintiles

Grade 3 Reading, U1 Grade 3 Reading, U5







What factors are related to outcomes?

Sex



Prenatal

Health Behaviours Measured using: **Smoking** Alcohol/drug Prenatal care

Birth

Health at Birth Breastfeeding initiation Measured using: Birth weight Gestational age NICU Length of stay

Intellectual disability Child welfare Maternal depression Physician visits Illnesses Maternal age first birth Number of siblings

Birth to Age 4

EDI

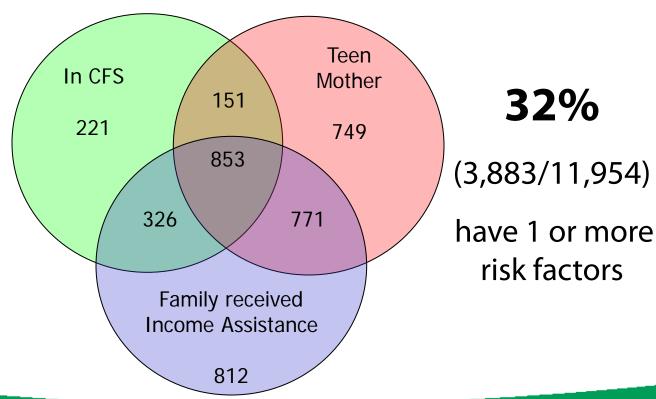
Age at test

Grade 3 **Assessments Emotional Health** (ADHD, special funding)

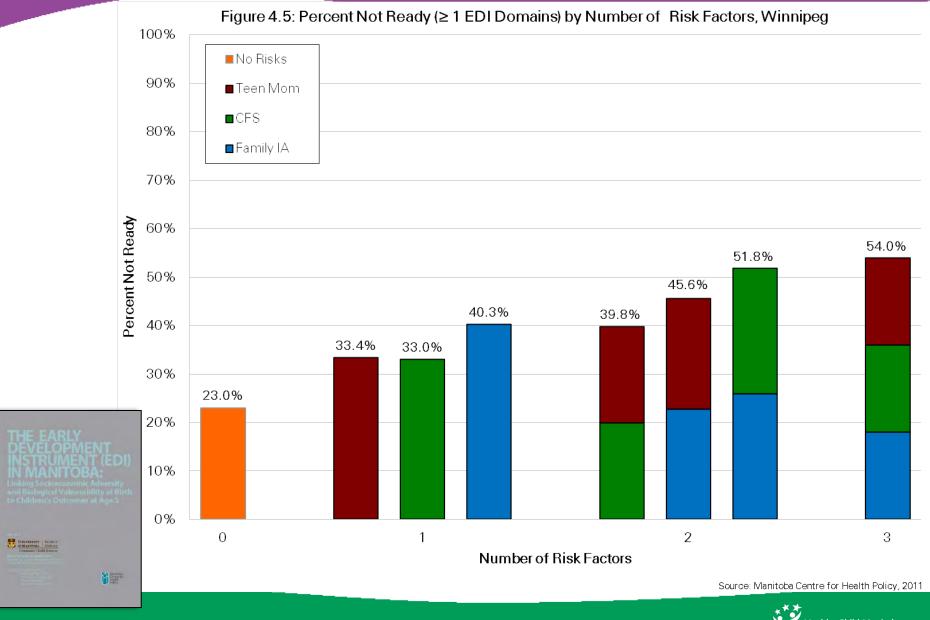
 -Many factors contribute to school performance -SES plays a major role



How Risks Compound/Overlap for Three Subgroups of Children (Winnipeg)









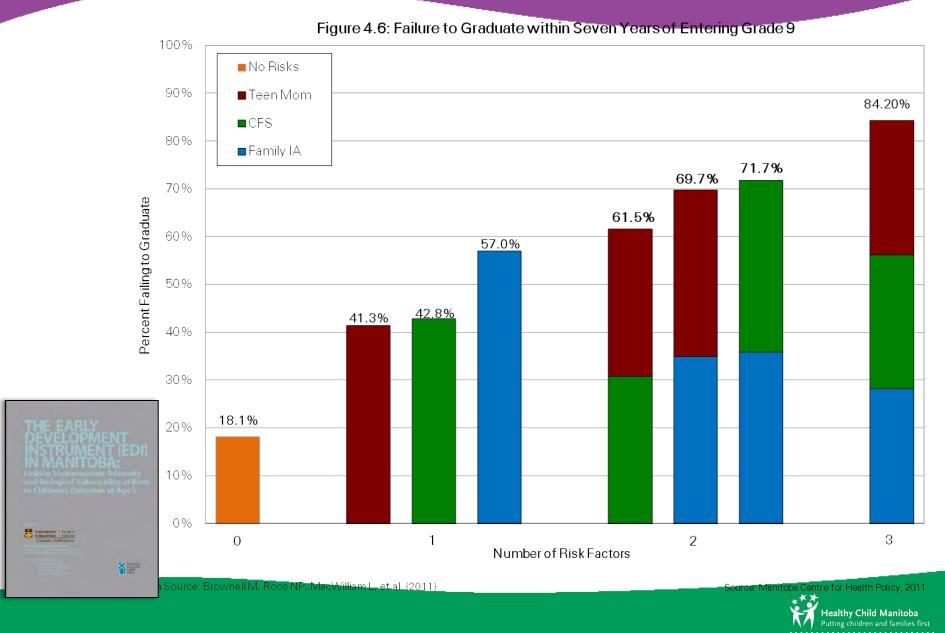
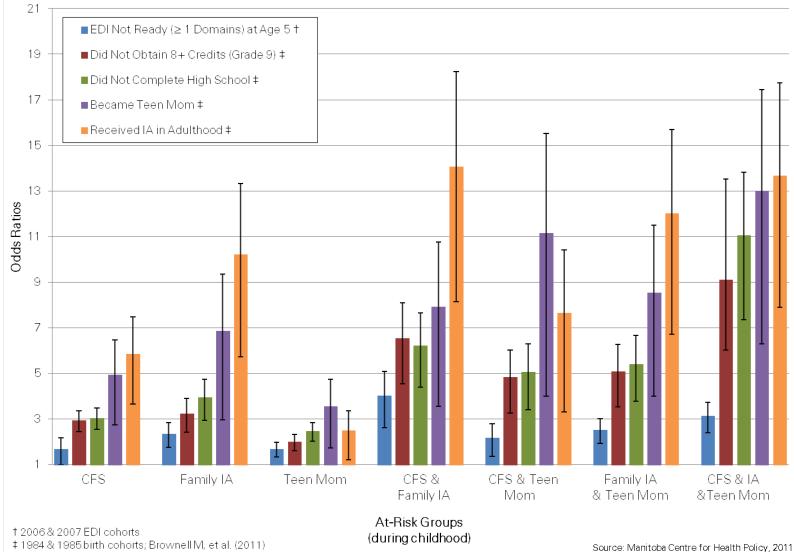




Figure 4.7: Odds Ratios for At-Risk Groups for Outcomes from Age 5 to Adulthood: Winnipeg

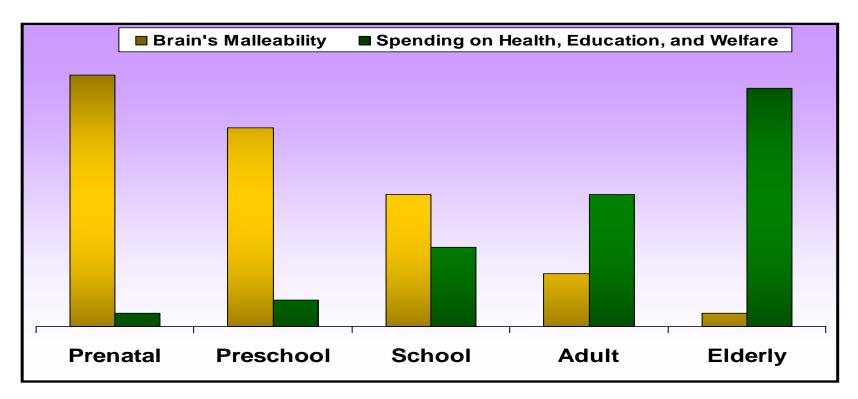






Opportunity Lost. . .

Addressing the Mismatch Between Opportunity & Investment

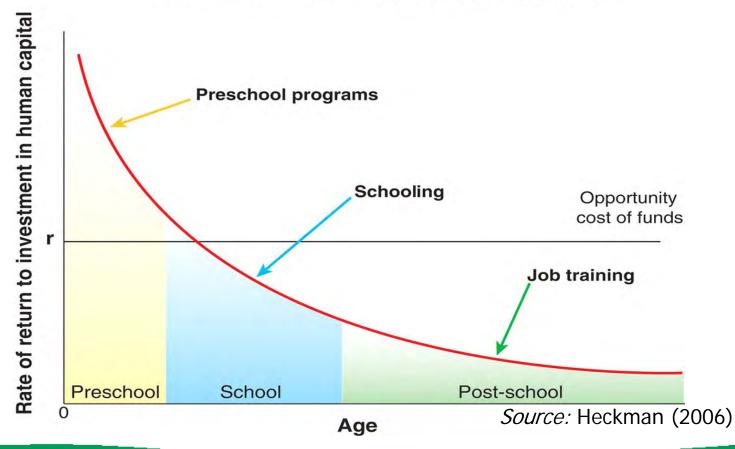


Adapted from: "How Nurture Becomes Nature: The Influence of Social Structures on Brain Development" Bruce Perry, Baylor College of Medicine, Houston, Texas.



The economic imperative:

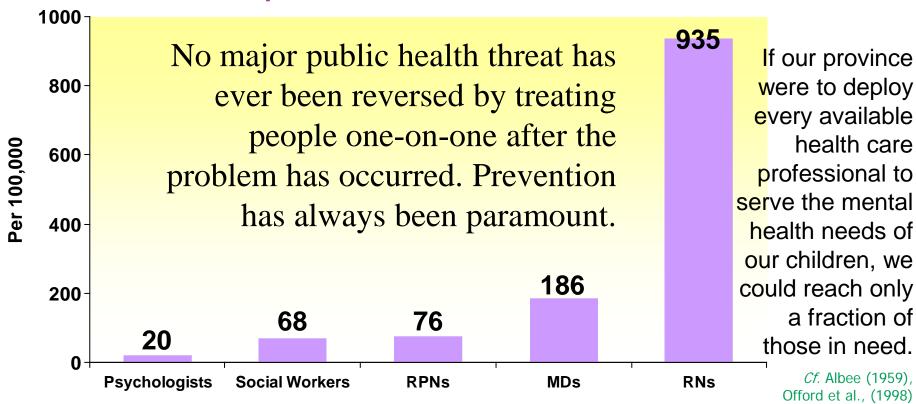
Rates of return to human capital investment





The Capacity of the Few:

Number of health personnel (per 100,000 of population) in selected health professions, 2010, Manitoba



Source: Canadian Institute for Health Information (2012). Canada's health care providers – 2010 provincial profiles: A look at 24 health occupations. Ottawa, ON: Author.



Presentation: Key Messages

- Prevention is paramount (early childhood: increase nurturing environments, decrease/buffer toxic stressors)
- Pay now or pay much more later (cost-effectiveness evidence)
 - Each of us, all of us have a role (shared responsibility)
 - All of our futures are at stake (public imperative)



The Healthy Child Manitoba Act

- Enabling legislation for Healthy Child Manitoba, the Government of Manitoba's long-term, cross-departmental prevention and early intervention strategy for children and youth (prenatal – 18 years), proclaimed in December 2007
- Purpose is to achieve best possible outcomes for Manitoba's children (policy emphasis on early childhood development)
- Legislated cross-sectoral government and community structures for children and youth
- Authority to collect and link data across sectors and across time (horizontal and longitudinal)
- Requirement for regular public reporting on progress in child and youth development
 - http://web2.gov.mb.ca/laws/statutes/ccsm/h037e.php



3. Healthy Child Manitoba (HCM) portfolio

- a. Work of the Healthy Child Committee of Cabinet (HCCC)
- b. Who is working together
- c. Mandate/principles of HCM
- d. Outline key programs/projects including: Triple P, Healthy Baby, FASD Strategy, Families First, Francophone Hubs (CPEF), and other family/parenting programs with reference to:
 - Goals
 - ii. Measuring/evaluating and refining
 - iii. Collaborating with community
 - iv. Successes and lessons learned
- e. What else are you working on? (also other examples later)
 - i. Towards Flourishing pilot



Healthy Child Manitoba Vision

The best possible outcomes for Manitoba's children and youth (prenatal – 18 years)







To their fullest potential:

- 1. Physically and emotionally healthy
- 2. Safe and secure
- 3. Successful at learning
- 4. Socially engaged and responsible



Healthy Child Manitoba Mission



Healthy Child Manitoba works across departments and sectors to facilitate community development for the well-being of Manitoba's children, youth, families, and communities.

With a priority focus on early childhood development (ECD: prenatal to school entry).



HCM Guiding Principles

- 1. Community-based: communities are partners in design, governance and delivery of supports for children and families; partnerships and collaboration for service delivery build on existing community networks, foster new networks; most effective approach for building self-determination/healthy communities is developing services sensitive to local capacities/needs
- 2. Inclusive: programs/services will invite/welcome participation of children/families, sensitive to their traditions, culture, language, abilities
- 3. Comprehensive: spectrum of services, across sectors, available to support families and healthy development of their children
- **4. Integrated:** program planning/service delivery coordinated across sectors, provide best possible integration for specific needs of each child and family
- **5.** Accessible: services/programs available/accessible to families/children across MB
- **6. Quality assurance:** services based on local/national/international best practices, government develops/maintains standards for service excellence, programs have clearly articulated/measurable outcomes, ongoing evaluations: learn what's working/how to improve
- **7. Public accountability:** government + communities share responsibility: programs achieve their outcomes, delivered in cost-effective manner



Leadership: Manitoba's Premier and Healthy Child Committee of Cabinet (HCCC)

- Built on foundations of Manitoba Children and Youth Secretariat (1994-2000)
- Announced in March 2000
- Only legislated Cabinet committee in Canada dedicated to the well-being of children and youth:

Current HCCC members:

- Kevin Chief, Minister of Children and Youth Opportunities (Chair)
- Eric Robinson, Minister of Aboriginal and Northern Affairs
- Flor Marcelino, Minister of Culture, Heritage and Tourism
- Nancy Allan, Minister of Education
- Jennifer Howard, Minister of Family Services and Labour, Minister responsible for the Status of Women
- Theresa Oswald, Minister of Health (past HCCC Chair)
- Jim Rondeau, Minister of Healthy Living, Seniors and Consumer Affairs (past HCCC Chair)
- Kerri Irvin-Ross, Minister of Housing and Community Development (past HCCC Chair)
- Christine Melnick, Minister of Immigration and Multiculturalism
- Andrew Swan, Minister of Justice and Attorney General



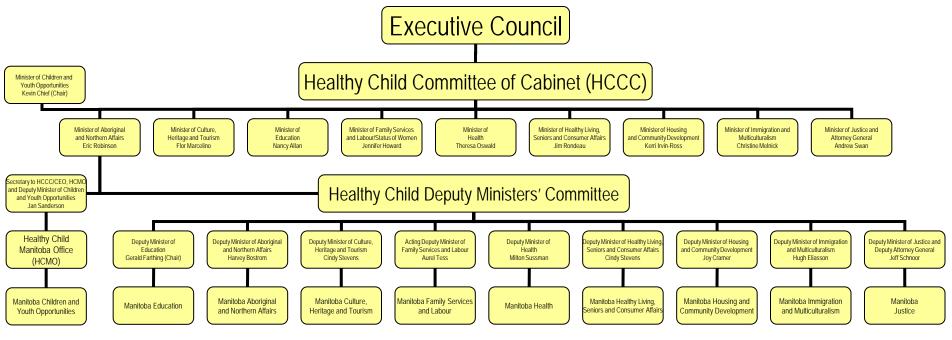
Some Current Areas of Focus

- Early Childhood Development (ECD)
- Mental Health and Emotional Well-Being
- Crime Prevention
- Integrated Services and Systems

HCCC oversees Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder (FASD) Strategy, coordinates with other cross-departmental strategies affecting children and youth (e.g., ALL Aboard, Neighbourhoods Alive, Reclaiming Hope, Rising to the Challenge)



Bridging Government Departments: Intersectoral Structures in Manitoba



- Both horizontal and vertical structures are essential
- HCMO: 5-part mandate (community development, research, policy, practice, evaluation),
 dedicated staff and budget, direct access to Ministers and Deputy Ministers, and direct collaboration
 with all partner ministries and cross-sectoral community partners



Bridging Government and Community:

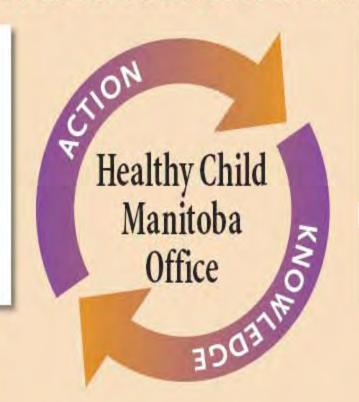
Intersectoral Structures in Manitoba

Healthy Child Committee of Cabinet

Healthy Child Deputy Ministers' Committee

Healthy Child Interdepartmental Committees





Citizens and communities

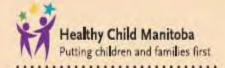
Parents and families

Children and youth

Community agencies

Provincial Healthy Child Advisory Committee

Parent-Child Coalitions and Council of Coalitions





Pregnancy, Birth, and Infancy

(Prenatal - 3 years)

Early Childhood Care and Learning (3 years - 6 years)

Middle Childhood Care and Learning

(6 years - 12 years)

Adolescent Development

(12 years - 18 years)

OUTCOMES

HEALTHY LIFE TRANSITIONS: birth->school->adolescence->adulthood

Physical & Emotional Health

Safety & Security

Social Engagement & Responsibility

> Success at Learning

FINANCIAL SUPPORTS

Healthy Baby - Manitoba Prenatal Benefit Canada Child Tax Benefit and National Child Benefit

COMMUNITY-BASED FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parent-Child Coalitions (all regions and community areas)

Healthy Baby · InSight · Families First · Triple P - Positive Parenting Program Manitoba Child Care Program · Manitoba Education - ECDI · Turnabout Roots of Empathy. Healthy Schools. Middle Childhood and Adolescent Development

HEALTHY CHILD MANITOBA CONTINUUM





Children and Youth Opportunities (Chair) • Aboriginal and Northern Affairs • Culture, Heritage and Tourism • Education • Family Services and Labour Health • Healthy Living, Seniors and Consumer Affairs • Housing and Community Development • Immigration and Multiculturalism • Justice

OUTCOMES

Socially Engaged & Responsible

Parent-Child Coalitions

COMMUNITY

- Middle Childhood and Adolescent Development
- PAX Good Behaviour Game (pilot)

PRESCHOOL

- · Roots of Empathy/Seeds of Empathy & SCHOOL
- Triple P Positive Parenting Program
- FASD Strategy

FAMILY

Successful Learners

- Families First
- · Healthy Baby

CHILD

Safe and Secure

CHILD-CENTRED
PUBLIC POLICY

Physically & Emotionally Healthy



HEALTHY CHILD MANITOBA

Putting Children and Families First



Shared Destiny:

Our Aboriginal Children and the Future of Manitoba



"Manitoba cannot prosper if Aboriginal people do not prosper."

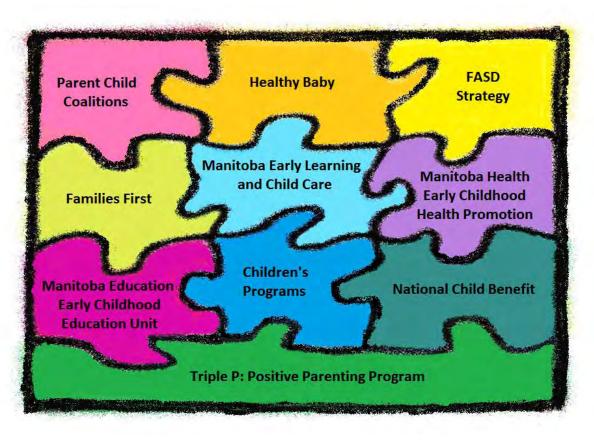
-Honourable Oscar Lathlin, Minister of Aboriginal and Northern Affairs (1947-2008)



Priority Investments in Manitoba's

Early Childhood Development









Healthy Baby –
Manitoba
Prenatal Benefit
and Community
Support
Programs



HB Evaluation

- Independent evaluation by Manitoba Centre for Health Policy (MCHP)
- Healthy Baby Prenatal Benefit and Community Support programs increased connection to prenatal care, prevented low birth weight births and preterm births, and increased breastfeeding
- Findings on gaps led to changes in referral process and new Partners in Inner-City Integrated Prenatal Care (PIIPC) – U of M, WRHA, HCMO, AMC (MHRC and CIHR funding)

EVALUATION OF THE HEALTHY BABY PROGRAM

November 2010

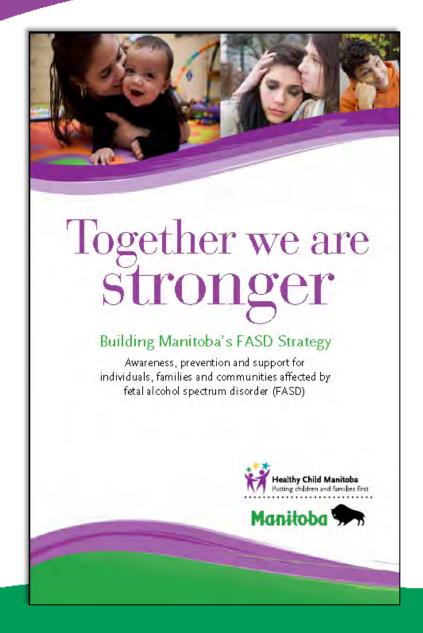


Manrtoba Centre for Health Policy
Department of Community Health Sciences
Faculty of Medicine, University of Manitoba

Authors: Marni Brownell, PhD Mariette Chartier, PhD Wendy Au, BSc Jennifer Schultz, MA







FASD Strategy

- Prevention

 (e.g., InSight, Mothering Project)
- Intervention and support (e.g., FASD in the Classroom)
- Research and evaluation

 (e.g., FASD Research Scientist, MCHP)
- Led by HCCC
- Canada-FASD Partnership



ABOUT FAMILIES FIRST

Families First offers home visiting supports to families with children, from pregnancy to school entry. There is no cost.

Families First is delivered across the province by community public health. First a public health nurse will visit with you to talk about your family. Together you will decide what community resources would be best for your family.

Home visiting may be one of the options available to you. A home visitor will meet with you and your family on a regular basis for up to three years. The home visitor will support you in building a strong relationship with your child and family, while sharing information and suggesting activities to help your child grow up healthy and happy.



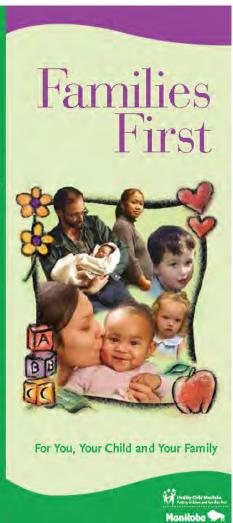
"Taking care of our children is the most important, most wonderful and often the most challenging job in our society."

(How Your Baby of Child Learns: Penny Shore with the International Advisory Council on Parenting)

FAMILIES FIRST

Healthy Child Manitoba 3rd fl - 332 Bannatyne Avenue Winnipeg, Manitoba R3A 0E2 Toll free: 1-888-848-0140 www.manitoba.ca

For more information on Families First, contact your community public health office.





Families First

Manitoba's Home Visiting Model

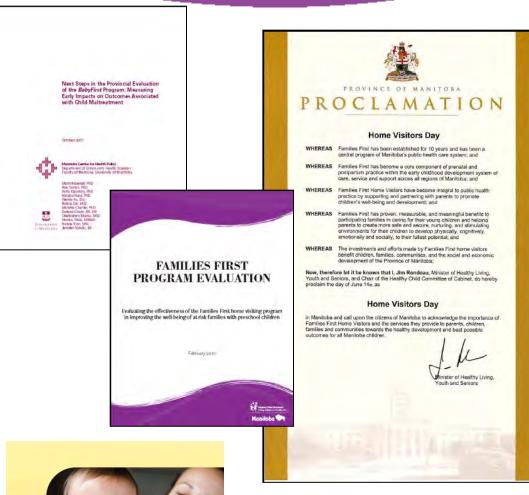
Program Features:

- Voluntary program delivered through public health program of Regional Health Authorities
- All parents with newborns receive a visit from a public health nurse (universal screen)
- Families needing extra support may be offered home visiting by a Families First Home Visitor and/or referral to community services
- Families with preschool children and community agencies can make referrals to the program through their local public health office



FF Evaluation

- Provincial evaluation (HCMO) and independent evaluations by Manitoba Centre for Health Policy (MCHP) and other U of M
- FF home visiting increased positive parenting, parents' wellbeing, families' social support, neighbourhood connectedness
- Home Visitor Day proclaimed
- Findings on gaps led to changes in FF screening and launch of maternal mental health promotion enhancement to FF (Towards Flourishing pilot – funded by PHAC)









Towards Flourishing

Strengthening Families First

- Funded by PHAC Innovation Strategy: 2009-2015
- Community partners, HCM, UM, WRHA
- Public Health working with Mental Health for families in Families First
- Around time baby is born, about 11%-14% of moms have depression or anxiety (Families First screening)
- Promote positive mental health + reduce mental illness/distress
- Intervention pilot and evaluation in all 5 RHAs







Francophone ECD Hubs

(Les Centres de la petite enfance et de la famille – CPEF)



- A decade of progress: 2 centres opened in 2003, with 2 new centres opening each subsequent year
- Significant proportion of DSFM schools now offering CPEF
- Made-in-MB Francophone ECD hub model includes HCM programs (e.g., Healthy Baby)
- Regarded as exemplary by Dr. Fraser Mustard



Triple P - Positive Parenting Program System

Universal Triple P

Level One

(Parenting information campaign)

Selected Triple P

Level Two

(Public education seminars)

Primary Care Triple P

Level three (Narrow focus parent skills training)

Standard Triple P

Level four (Broad focus parent skills training)

Enhanced Triple P

Level five (Behavioural family intervention)





Essential Criteria for Making a Public Health Approach to Parenting Work

(Sanders, 2012)



(April 2012 issue)



Development, Evaluation, and Multinational Dissemination of the Triple P-Positive Parenting Program

Matthew R. Sanders

Pagenting and Family Support Center, School of Psychology, The University of Openshard, St. Lucia OLD 4072, Ameralia; emait mater@coy.un.edu.m.

Anna Rev. Clin. Psychol. 2012; 8:345–79 Fire published online as a Review in Achance on

Keywords

public health, parenning, child health, child behavior, dissemination, evidence-based practice, Triple P-Positive Parenning Program

- 1. HAVING PARENTING PROGRAMS AVAILABLE THAT WORK
- 2. HAVING EVIDENCE OF COST-EFFECTIVENESS
- 3. ENSURING CULTURAL RELEVANCE AND ACCEPTABILITY
- 4. REDUCING STIGMA ASSOCIATED WITH PARTICIPATION IN PARENTING PROGRAMS
- 5. ENGAGING CONSUMERS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF EVIDENCE-BASED PROGRAMS
- 6. ESTABLISHING ACHIEVABLE PARTICIPATION TARGETS
- 7. HAVING AN EVALUATION PLAN AND TRACKING POPULATION-LEVEL INDICATORS



Why Manitoba is Doing Triple P

1. EVIDENCE:

- Epidemiological evidence: Rising prevalence of children's mental health problems
- Evaluation evidence: Randomized effectiveness and dissemination trials of Triple P (30 years, 20 countries, 17 languages, 55,000 trained, 6M children and families)
- Economic evidence: Benefit-cost analyses of Triple P (up to 6:1; Lee et al., 2012)

2. EXPERIENCES:

- Colleagues from across sectors have asked for help with rapidly rising (and earlier onset of) children's mental health problems
- Lessons learned re: limitations of current approaches, including overemphasis on targeted programs, and urgent need for population-level, public health approach

3. EXCITEMENT:

 Tremendous public policy potential of population-level prevention for children and youth in improving life course outcomes across sectors



Population-Level Prevention of Child Maltreatment

(MacMillan et al., 2009; NRC & IOM, 2009; Prinz et al., 2009; Aos et al., 2011; Lee et al., 2012)



THE LANCET

Pev Sci (2009) 10:1-12 DO) 10.1007/sti1121-009-0123-3

Population-Based Prevention of Child Maltreatment: The U.S. Triple P System Population Trial

Ronald J. Prinz - Matthew R. Sanders -Cheri J. Shapiro - Daniel J. Whitaker - John R. Lutzker



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110 Fifth August Southeast



SOCIETY FOR PREVENTION RESEARCH



Prevention

Washington State Institute for Public Policy

110 Fifth Avenue Sortheast, Suite 214 • PO Box 40999 • Olympia, WA 98504-0999 • Q60), 586-2677 • www.ws.hp.wa.gov April 2012

Return on Investment
Evidence-Based Options to Improve Statewide Outcomes

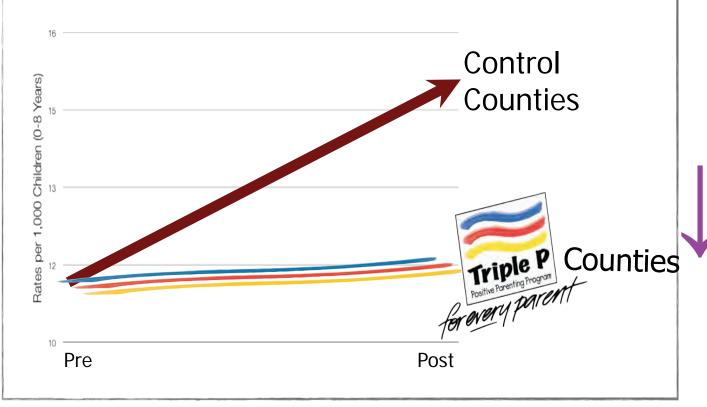
-- April 2012 Update--

Return on Investment
Evidence-Based Options to Improve Statewide Outcomes
— July 2011 Update—





Population-Level Prevention of Substantiated Child Maltreatment

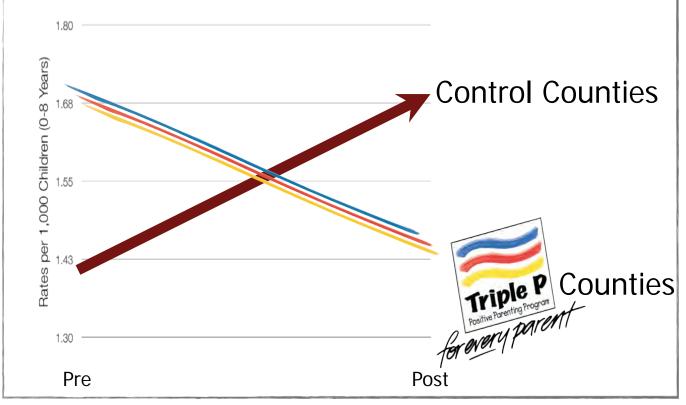


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Prinz et al., 2009, Prevention Science



Population-Level Prevention of Child Abuse Injury Hospitalizations

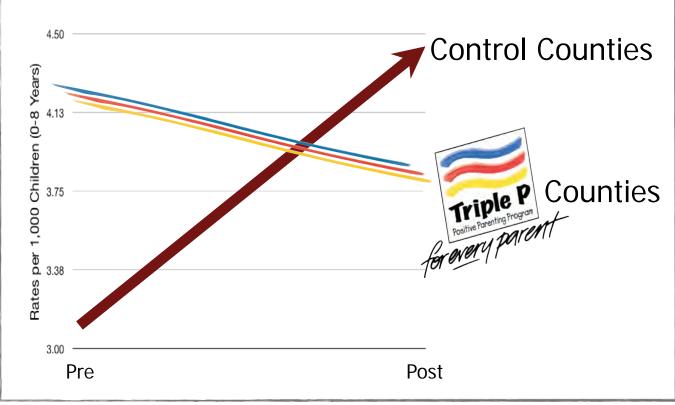


35%

Prinz et al., 2009, Prevention Science



Population-Level Prevention of Child Out-of-Home Placements



44%

Prinz et al., 2009, Prevention Science



The Current Picture in Manitoba



- Approximately 1500 practitioners trained and accredited in one or more levels of Triple P support across Manitoba
- Practitioners come from across sectors (e.g., health, early learning and child care, education, child welfare, community)
- Positive response from many First Nations communities
- Training and resources in Triple P now available in French for Francophone practitioners

(further examples at end of presentation)



Triple P in Manitoba First Nations and

Triple P practitioners with Louanne Beaucage, The Pas



Triple P billboard, The Pas







Triple P in Manitoba First Nations and **Metis Communities**

May 11, 2012 front page



Remembering receive sent transfer hat PB















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Positive Parenting has a positive impact

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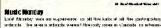
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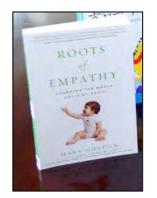
what's inside

www.opasquiatimes.com



ROE Evaluation

- Poster at scientific conference (March 2008)
- ROE book (2009 edition)
- New York Times (Nov 2010)
- Journal article (April 2011)
- Prevented aggression, promoted prosocial behaviour
- K-8, lasted up to 3 years later



CHILD AND YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH IN THE COMMUNITY



Effectiveness of School-Based Violence Prevention

for Children and Youth

Cluster randomized controlled field trial of the Roots of Empathy program with replication and three-year follow-up

Robert G. Santos, Mariette J. Chartler, Jeanne C. Whalen, Dan Chateau and Leanne Boyd













Mental Health Plan for Children and Youth 2012 ...



A Position Statement

Definition of Mental Health

Mentalne with is the capacity of each and all of us to feel, think, and act in ways that enhance our ability to enjoy life and de alwith the challenges we face. It is a positive sense of emotional and spiritual well-being that respects the importance of culture, equity, social justice, interconnections and personal discripty.

Mental illnesses are characterized by alterations in thinking, mood or behavior - or some combination thereof - associated with some signific and distress and impaired functioning. I Mental illnesses take many forms, including mood disorders, schizophrenia, anotety disorders, spersonality disorders, eating disorders and addictions such as substance dependence and gambling.

Chief Public Health Officer's Report on the State of Public Health in Canada 2011: Wouth and Young Adults - Life in Transition



Public Schoolis the only societal institutions here childrenfrom diverse backgrounds gather for a common purpose - to become educated. The challenge for education is to define what be believe about educ ation in a morner that encomp passes the values of admorratic society, respects the inherent uniqueness of the individual student and at the same time provides equity of apportunity and ensures achievement for all planticular society in the following the society and constitutions are some time provides equity of apportunity and ensures achievement for all planticular society and constitutions.

Introduction

The Manitoba Association of School surgent need to address the social and planned, integrated, and holistic way, mainstries of the He althy Child Committyisions and allagencies that work we actions are harmonized, young people as learners and as he althy, productive r Healthy Child Manitoba).

Informed by a current literature review

- describe the mental health need
 identify the current challenges,
- identify the current challenges,
 recommend a comprehensive re

MASS acknowledges that "schools influence on the health of children, 2011, Healthy Child Mantoba).

MASS endorses the mission of the Visnohealth without mental health."

MASS endorses the Dual Continual to the Challenge: A Strategic Pin of Maritokara (Manitokara (Manitokara) promotion extend to the general popul to mental health and wellness is called

The Dual Continua model, grounded looking at healthiness and illness as broader perspective on mental health

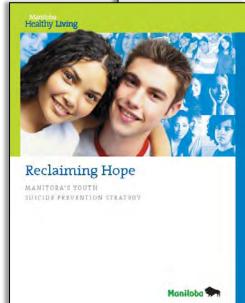




CHANGING DIRECTIONS CHANGING LIVES

The Mental Health Strategy for Canada

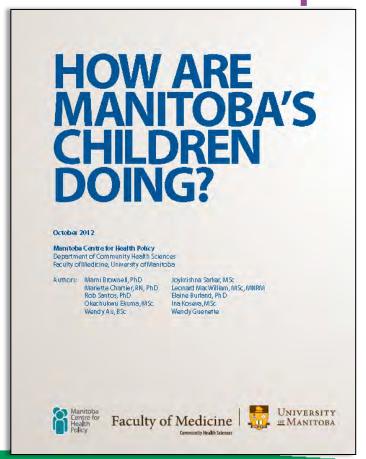


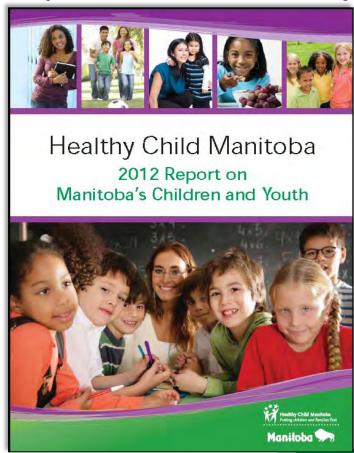






HCM Five-Year Report (coming soon) and MCHP Report (October 2012)









4. Challenges and Opportunities

a. What are the challenges: Public understanding/support and \$ for prevention as protection (from downstream to upstream, systems outside CFS; cf. Brownell paper), cross-sectoral complexity, disentangling protection and well-being (cf. Trocme paper), moving science into practice (cf. Wright paper)

b. Opportunities for the future, including (but not limited to):

- Comment on integrated service centres (as proposed by Kerry McCuaig) Lord Selkirk Park Abecedarian centre (model ECD hubs; cf. McCuaig paper)
- ii. Comment on integrated service delivery approach as outlined in the September 2009 paper prepared for the Child Welfare Intersectoral Committee Gimli pilot













Gathering for Our Aboriginal Children



NOVEMBER 6TH - 8TH VICTORIA INN HOTEL

1808 WELLINGTON AVE. WINNIPEG, MANITOBA





Presentation: Key Messages

- Prevention is paramount (early childhood: increase nurturing environments, decrease/buffer toxic stressors)
- Pay now or pay much more later (cost-effectiveness evidence)
 - Each of us, all of us have a role (shared responsibility)
 - All of our futures are at stake (public imperative)







YES, WE CAN!





Healthy Child Manitoba
Putting children and families first

Manitoba 🐆

Thank You

For more information, please contact:

Jan Sanderson
Deputy Minister
Children and Youth Opportunities;
CEO, Healthy Child Manitoba Office; and
Secretary to Healthy Child
Committee of Cabinet (HCCC)
(204) 945-6707
Jan.Sanderson@leq.gov.mb.ca

Dr. Rob Santos

Associate Secretary to HCCC (204) 945-8670 Rob.Santos@gov.mb.ca

www.gov.mb.ca/healthychild





Introducing the Triple P - Parent Phone Line

Triple P Manitoba has introduced a new resource for every parent throughout. Manitoba - The Triple P Parent Line. Healthy Child Manitoba is pleased to be partnering with The Provincial Health Contact Centre in operating the phone. line. The Parenting Line is staffed by trained Triple P Consultants who will provide parents with free, confidential parenting support based on the Triple P - Positive Parenting Program. It allows Manitobans access to Triple P information and support in a way that is flexible and convenient for families. Hours of operation are from 8-8 Monday Messages can be left after hours and will be returned in a timely way.

Parents, guardians or caregivers can call the parenting line at 204-945-4777 in Winnipeg or 1-877-945-4777 toll free and speak with Triple P Consultants on any number of common parenting concerns such as bedtime problems, tantrums, and toilet training. Parents can also participate in Triple P programs that have been adapted for delivery over the phone. If parents prefer to participate in face to face consultations or group Triple P, referrals to partnering agencies will be offered. The Triple P phone line is not a crisis line for parents. Crisis calls will immediately be referred to community resources better equipped to deal with these situations.

In addition, Triple P Consultants can provide information to service providers looking for Triple P resources in the community. We encourage practitioners with questions about how to use Triple P with parents and families to contact the Triple P team for practitioner support at the Healthy Child Manitoba Office 945-2266 (Winnipeg) or 1-888-848-0140

NEWS FROM THE NORTH

Community PATH and Triple P in Northern Manitoba-Louanne Beaucage

What is a Community PATH? The PATH stands for Planning Alternative To morrows with Hope, and that is what the Northern Triple P Coordinator, Louanne Beaucage has started to do with the trained and accredited practitioners in Northern Manitoba. The PATH is a valuable tool to help to gather information as to what has been working with the Triple P program, and what could be potential road blocks / issues that the practitioners face in their community. Louanne began incorporating the PATH in December of 2010, and has found that it allows the participants to share their dreams, goals, strengths of the community, and helps to identify who else needs to be involved in the action plan to make the PATH

Some of the comments Louanne. received were that this process. works best if groups focus on

achieving their short term goals in 3 to 6 months, followed by engaging other community members for the goals that will need to include the larger community, the 2 to 3 year

This PATH is done on a 14 foot long piece of paper and is left in the community at a location where community members can see firsthand the sense of pride and commitment, along with potential challenges the community faces such as a fack of services. Some of these services include youth services, community gardens, better infrastructure etc

Having the PATH process helps Triple P and

providers to plan for future programming and to identify solutions. Louanne sees the many benefits of this process for communities and plans to continue to assist Northern Communities to Plan for an Alternative Tornorrow





Manitoba Triple P Newsletter

Winter 2012

Triple P Newsletters and Community News Articles







rationally-renowned Healthy Child Manisobs (HCM strategy, Recently celebrating its 10th anniversary, the multi-faceted program continues to help parents give children their best start in life and as they grow up it Catalories there test start is the end as they gowe up to Manitolos. HeM is based on a growing amount of research indicating that children's early years are criti-cal to their lifelion placifit, learning and well-being. The HCM strategy is the result of several government departments working together; including the Healthy-Diskil Committee of Cabinet, the only otherst con-mittee in Canada dedicated to the well-being of dis-drem and youth. HCM offers a network of programs decined to the Manifolds whitene and youth. designed to help Manitoba children and youtl

· socially engaged and responsible

Roots of Empathy helps children learn to recognize and respect the feelings of others, through regular classroom visits from a new parent and

enting children that emphasizes the positive. It involves creating a loving, supportive and predictable family environment. It is based on the idea that strong nurturing relationships, good communication and positive atten-tion help children become more resilient and resourceful

"Children who grow up with positive parenting are more likely to develop the skills they need to do well as schoolwork, build friendship and feel groot down them school" says Australian dinited psychologist and Tiple ? fromder, Dr. Malt Sanders. "They are much less likely to develop behavioural or emotional problems when they get older."

Triple F offers effective, easy to follow suggestions for usual changes that can made big differences to parents. children and families. Research from a mound the world has shown that positive parenting works. For example: When your child wasts to show you sumething, says what you are doing and really pay attention. It is impor-tant to sport frogeners, small arresists of time with your child doing things that you both rujoy.

our lives, but it's also the one we're least prepared fice," says
Dr. Sanders. "Some parents may need just a little Triple F
advice, such as a few ideas in help them set up a better hedtime swatne or manage occasional mishehuviour.

is based on the idea that we give parents just the right amount of help they need - enough, but not too much.







Triple P on TV and Online: www.manitobatriplep.ca

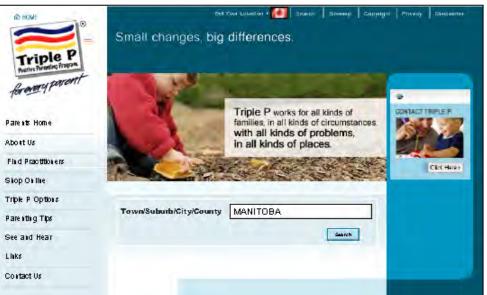








Find Your Nearest Practitioner: www.triplep.net









Triple P Public Education Campaign – Billboards, Bus Shelters, Bus Ads

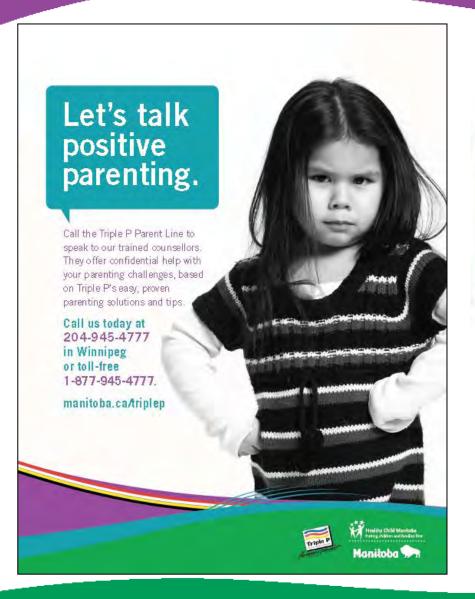












Triple P Parent Line



For Triple P CALL 204-945-4777 or 1-877-945-4777 (8 AM-8 PM, M-F)



