# Health Promotion Activities in Ontario Community Health Centres: A Descriptive Report 

## Alliance for

Healthier Communities
Alliance pour des
communautés en santé
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## Introduction

The Alliance for Healthier Communities (Alliance) is a membership of comprehensive primary health care organizations across Ontario including Community Health Centres (CHCs). CHCs are comprehensive, salary-based primary care organizations, and adhere to an evidence-informed model of care called the Model of Health and Wellbeing. ${ }^{1}$ This model provides a roadmap for primary healthcare delivery and is comprised of principles related to health equity, social determinants of health, and team-based care, to name a few.

In 2022, the Alliance released its new strategic plan, which included the objective to demonstrate the value and impact of health promotion and community development. As such the aim of this project is twofold; to describe what health promotion looks like in CHC settings, and to measure the demonstrated impact of health promotion.

The Ottawa Health Charter defines health promotion as "....] the process of enabling people to increase control over and to improve their health. To reach a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, an individual or group must be able to identify and to realize aspirations, to satisfy needs, and to change or cope with the environment. " ${ }^{2}$

Within CHCs, health promotion activities targeted at the individual level, are recorded as Personal Development Groups (PDGs) in the electronic medical record (EMR).* They are a series of time-limited or ongoing sessions conducted, facilitated, or supported by internal or external staff, whose purpose is to effect changes in participating individuals' behaviour, knowledge, or attitudes. A PDG has a specific purpose that is defined to address one or more issues; it might also be targeted at specific populations.

This report will summarize the work that was completed for the initial component of this project, which was to describe what health promotion looks like in CHCs. This report will describe how health promotion priorities are identified, what the priorities were and whom the programs were intended for in 2021/22, how these programs are implemented and evaluated, and suggestions on how the Alliance could highlight the work of health promotion at the sectoral level.

[^0]
## Executive Summary

Our findings from analyzing EMR and focus group data revealed:

## Personal Development Groups (PDGs)

> Over 2500 PDGs were recorded in 2021/22.
> Top three PDG themes/priorities: social support, food security and education, and physical activity.
> Top three PDG target populations: general community members, children and youth, and populations affected by chronic disease.
> Most PDGs were Ministry funded, done in partnerships, and evaluated.

## Health Promotion Priority Setting, Implementation, Funding, and Evaluation

$>$ Health promotion priorities were determined using a variety of methods including internal and external data, centre strategic directions, community feedback and needs assessments, stakeholder analysis, etc.
$>$ Health promotion programs in CHCs are low-barrier, culturally safe, and inclusive, and are done in partnership both internally and externally.
$>$ Health promotion programs are currently highlighted at the individual centre level through various means: annual reporting, presentations, and shared online and through social media.

## Next Steps

> Collaborative research project to demonstrate the impact of health promotion across the CHC sector
$>$ A collaborative approach to the evaluation of health promotion work across the sector

## Methodology

To address the first aim of this project, we created an inventory of our sector's PDGs to showcase the breadth of health promotion programming offered by our member centres, as well as conducted a series of focus groups with health promotion staff and managers to provide greater context:

PDG Inventory


Focus Groups

> Using the Alliance data warehouse, a list of PDGs that were implemented in CHCs during the 2021-2022 fiscal year as well as the associated issues addressed (these were used to group the PDGs into 15 categories reflecting overall topic areas) were extracted.
> These data were used to create 69 individual centre reports. Each centre was asked to validate their list of PDGs, the suggested topic category, and provide additional information on target populations, partnerships, funding sources and evaluation.
> Data were then collated to create an inventory which can be accessed by our member centres here.
> Six focus groups were conducted with over 70 health promotion staff and managers across 42 CHCs .
> Participants were asked to share their perspectives on what health promotion looks like in their settings, how they identify program/service priority, how they currently evaluate the impact of their work, and any suggestions on how the sector as a whole should and could highlight their work.

## Findings

## Overall Snapshot of Health Promotion in CHCs

In 2021/22, approximately 2,452 PDGs were reported amongst 69 CHCs $(82 \%$ of which were urban centres), with the top three priorities for programming being social support, food security and education, and physical activity (see Table 1). Of the centres ( $n=57$ ) that validated and provided target population data for their PDGs, the most prevalent populations reported were the general community (24\%) and children and youth (15\%) (see Table 2).

Table 1: Personal Development Groups (PDGs), by theme, 2021-22

| THEME | Count | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Social supports | 653 | $26.6 \%$ |
| Food security/education supports | 419 | $17.1 \%$ |
| Physical activity supports | 343 | $14.0 \%$ |
| Chronic disease management | 239 | $9.7 \%$ |
| Mental Health and well-being support | 218 | $8.9 \%$ |
| Parenting supports | 168 | $6.9 \%$ |
| Addiction supports | 144 | $5.9 \%$ |
| Youth and childhood support | 82 | $3.3 \%$ |
| Health education | 74 | $3.0 \%$ |
| COVID-19 supports | 34 | $1.4 \%$ |
| Financial and employment supports | 27 | $1.1 \%$ |
| Newcomer supports | 26 | $1.1 \%$ |
| Indigenous supports | 25 | $1.0 \%$ |
| Note: Chronic disease management includes support for diabetes, chronic pain, cardiouascular, etc. Parenting support |  |  |
| includes: caregiver support, pre and postnatal care. Health education includes: wound care, falls prevention, etc. |  |  |

Table 2: Personal Development Groups (PDGs), by target population, 2021-22

| PDG by the target population | Count | Percentage |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| General community members | 454 | $24.1 \%$ |
| Children and youth | 286 | $15.2 \%$ |
| Disease/condition specific | 252 | $13.4 \%$ |
| Older adults | 247 | $13.1 \%$ |
| Parents | 148 | $7.8 \%$ |
| Language or culture-specific | 70 | $3.7 \%$ |
| Indigenous community | 67 | $3.6 \%$ |
| Newcomers | 61 | $3.2 \%$ |
| 2SLGBTQ+ | 54 | $2.9 \%$ |


| Clients who identify as women | 51 | $2.7 \%$ |
| :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Rural community | 44 | $2.3 \%$ |
| People who use drugs/substances | 27 | $1.4 \%$ |
| Low income | 24 | $1.3 \%$ |
| Black community | 20 | $1.1 \%$ |
| Food insecure | 19 | $1.0 \%$ |
| Homeless, precariously housed | 17 | $0.9 \%$ |
| Socially isolated/lonely | 16 | $0.8 \%$ |
| Other | 13 | $0.7 \%$ |
| Caregivers | 10 | $0.5 \%$ |
| Clients who identify as men | 7 | $0.4 \%$ |

Note: PDGs, whereby a target population was not recorded or provided, were labeled as $n / a$ and excluded from the calculation. *Other: college students, individuals in a transitional day program, Military community, convicted, unvaccinated population, etc.

## Designing and Implementing Health Promotion Programs

 Identifying Health Promotion Priorities and ActivitiesIn CHCs, health promotion priorities are identified through a variety of approaches to ensure programs and services are relevant, address the needs of their communities, and promote health equity. These include:
$\checkmark$ Focusing on priority populations that are served by the centre (e.g., rural, Black community, LGBTQ2S+, etc.) and/or strategic directions
$\checkmark$ Community needs assessment
$\checkmark$ Grant funding opportunities
$\checkmark$ Feedback from priority populations, client advisory committees/councils, volunteers, and primary care staff
$\checkmark$ Stakeholder analysis to identify what community partners are working on and opportunities for collaboration
$\checkmark$ Analysis of strengths and opportunities (e.g., SWOT) to ensure program meets the needs identified from a community level perspective
"Effective health promotion programs are those that have been requested by the community and support people's health and wellbeing, adding great value to their lives. These programs often respond to one of the primary needs in our community, which is connecting to others (sense of belonging), or addressing food security." -

Focus group participant
Community and client priorities are identified by gathering both qualitative and quantitative data. Centres examine their client experience survey data (an annual survey sent out to all clients of a CHC ), as well as their primary care referrals and issues
addressed during primary care visits. For example, many centres examine their top 10 issues addressed to identify what programs need to be created to support those needs. EMR data is also used to generate lists of clients who are at risk and vulnerable and would benefit from specific programming. Social prescribing referrals are an additional avenue for centres to identify client needs (e.g., one centre saw an increase in food security referrals, so the centre implemented an on-site food bank and procured food gift cards).

Centres gather qualitative feedback through informal and formal discussions with clients, volunteers, and primary care staff. Many centres also gather input from their client advisory committee/councils (i.e., a space for community members to have a voice and share their feedback on the processes and priorities of the agency) and/or conduct focus groups with clients from each priority population to identify priority areas.

Prior to starting a program, centres use a variety of tools and processes to determine the need for a particular initiative. They assess the community needs, target population, best practices, key stakeholders involved, and past initiatives that have addressed similar issues (see Appendix A for example). In addition, CHCs take into consideration what programs and services are already being offered in the community to avoid duplication of services and supports that already exist.
"All our programs go through an evidence-informed practice process, [...] a program planning template and a series of questions that our providers complete when they're planning the program to ensure that our programs are, say, for example, relevant, they're responsive to the client's needs and the community's needs, they're also based off of either evidence or any promising practices, as well as making sure that the programs that we have are accountable to our clients and other stakeholders" - Focus group participant

## Funding and Community Partnerships

Health promotion programs implemented in CHCs are carefully planned and designed to appropriately use limited resources and funding. They are funded through a variety of sources and often rely on grants, partnerships, and volunteers. For example, most PDGs (74\%) offered in 2021/22 were primarily funded by the Ministry (i.e., base organizational funding) (see Figure 1). Of total organizational expenses recorded in 2021/22, only $13.3 \%$ were spent in the service areas of Health Promotion, Education, and Community Development.


Figure 1: Personal development groups (PDGs), by funding source, 2021-22

Due to limited funding, CHCs rely upon and collaborate with municipal, regional, and provincial partners to co-create innovative health promotion programs. For example, of the 54 centres that provided partnership data, just under half ( $40 \%$ ) of all PDGs were reported to be done in partnership and a total of 532 partnerships were reported overall; the majority being community-based. For the full list of partnerships, see (Appendix B).


## Supporting Volunteer-led Programs

Many CHCs support and leverage community volunteers to lead programs and some have embedded a peer-led model in which staff-led programs are transitioned to volunteer-led by offering peer support and training to empower their clients. Training volunteers to lead programs helps contribute to the long-term sustainability of programs once funding runs out. A few centres also embed civic engagement and skill building within their health promotion work to help support clients and community members taking part in advocacy.
"[...] I think one of our strengths has been our peer-led model with some of our health promotion activities. We're running a really successful Somali men's group right now in partnership with another agency around mental health and addiction
support. And we have a couple of the men who provide peer support, who do outreach to help us get other men to come to the group." - Focus group participant

## Reducing Barriers to Participation and Creating Culturally Safe Spaces

CHCs primarily focus on providing services to those facing barriers to care, thus health equity is at the forefront of all programs and services. Most programs offered are free or low-cost and transportation costs are frequently subsidized. To further reduce barriers to participating and promote inclusivity, centres strive to create culturally safe spaces by offering cultural and language-specific programming. Centres are also flexible and responsive to client and community feedback and need by quickly adapting programs to meet those needs (e.g., quickly transitioning in-person programs to virtual platforms during the COVID-19 pandemic to combat loneliness and social isolation).
"we're always thinking about [...] how do we meet the needs of the communities in the best way that is barrier-free..." - Focus group participant

## Linking Primary Care and Health Promotion

One unique aspect of health promotion within CHCs is that due to the CHC model of care (i.e. team-based care and wraparound services), clients attending health promotion programs can be linked to other programs and services offered by the centre including primary care, and vice versa. As a result, clients can receive care that addresses multiple aspects of their health. To further strengthen the link between primary care and health promotion, centres such as North Lambton have created a pathway toolkit (see appendix A) in which the top 20 primary care visits based on diagnosis are mapped onto the available programs offered by the centre. This toolkit essentially helps providers see which health promotion programs could be beneficial for their clients and their needs.
"[...] internally we connect with our teams to see if there's any feedback that they have or trends that they're seeing to help to support and inform the design of the programs" - Focus group participant

## Evaluating Programs for Continuous Improvement

To continuously improve programs and services, as well as gather data on the outcomes of their programs, centres regularly evaluate the impact of their programs. In $2021 / 22,60 \%$ of all PDGs were evaluated. Evaluations typically assess changes in participants' knowledge and skills, physical and mental health, social inclusion, equity and access (e.g., barriers to participation), and overall satisfaction with the program. Some centres have created a set of core questions that are used in all program evaluations which are then supplemented with program-specific questions, while others have created program-specific evaluation tools (see Appendix A for examples). Program evaluation data are then shared internally and externally in a variety of ways:
$\checkmark$ Annual reports
$\checkmark$ Presentations to the board
$\checkmark$ Staff presentations (e.g., knowledge mobilization rounds - bimonthly meetings where internal evaluation results of programs are shared back to the primary care team to discuss findings and any practice level changes needed to be made)
$\checkmark$ Newsletters
$\checkmark$ Social media
$\checkmark$ CHC website
"When one participant raves to their neighbor about the program and brings them to it next time, we know the program has been successful at having had an impact." -

Focus group participant

## Suggestions on How to Highlight the Work of Health Promotion

For ideas on how to measure and demonstrate the impact of health promotion, we asked focus group participants to share their thoughts on how the Alliance could and should highlight their work. Several suggestions were shared which included:
> Producing an annual report that highlights success stories of programs and describes the impact of the client-centered holistic approach, the model of health and wellbeing, and the benefits of health promotion supporting primary care.
$>$ Co-designing a research project using participatory-based approaches (e.g., photo voice, model of most significant change, etc.) and focusing on outcomes related to healthcare savings.
> Creating a standardized set of questions for program evaluation.
> Need for better ENCODE-FM codes (i.e., issues addressed) to represent the strengths-based approach of health promotion.

## Next Steps

## What are we going to do with what we learned?

$>$ Work with sector members and clients to highlight and report the health promotion work being done throughout the year.
$>$ Work with the sector members and clients to continue to identify creative and innovative ways to highlight health promotion work.
> Work with sector members and clients to co-design a research project using quantitative and qualitative data to measure and demonstrate the impact of health promotion across the CHC sector.

If you have any questions or comments regarding this project, please do not hesitate to contact either Sara.bhatti@allianceon.org or Stephanie.bale@univi.ca

## References

1) Rayner J, Muldoon L, Bayoumi I, McMurchy D, Mulligan K, Tharao W. Delivering primary health care as envisioned: a model of health and well-being guiding community-governed primary care organizations. Journal of Integrated Care. 2018 May 14;26(3):231-41.
2) The Ottawa Health Charter. World Health Organization. https://www.who.int/teams/health-promotion/enhanced-wellbeing/first-globalconference

## Appendices

## Appendix A - List of Resources

## Access Alliance - Program Evaluation Tool


need be included). Ideally, your final suvey would include a combinaton of some standard questons
and some unique to your progam
and some unique to your program
If a change in knowledge/skill/s/wareness (of the client is expected to result fom partiopating in the
progrge), If this is not approperate, or possiblie, proceed with a suvey at the end of the procram
Program name:
Dear Clients,
We are conducting this survey to improve the quality of our programs/services with improved
accessibility, equity, quality, and identification of your needs.
- The survey will take approximately IINSERT \#] minutes to complete.
Participer of his survey is voluntary. You can withdraw at any time. Your decision to
Aaliance or from any parganizations.
- The findings will remain anonymous and confidential, ie. we will pool all the responses
together in a way that to one will be able to identity you. Please do not wite your name
angmere on this form
together in a way that no
arywhere on this form.
Thank you
We are asking these questions to know about your knowledge about Access Alliance programs, so
that we can serve you better.

1. Atter attending the program, amm more awate about he healh and weliness resources available at
Access Alliance. (es. proorams, senices)
-sum
Agree ins O Disagree I Necther Diasgree Nor Agree a Agree a Strongh

```
16. Which of the following factors prevented you or made if dificulif for you to access this program at
    16. Which of the following tactors prevely
    - intamason or awareness of semices
    - Lack of senvices in your local area
    - Convicion abut who togo toin order toget help
    - Language
    - Transportaion Difluiver
    - Disciminasion beccuve yaure an immigare
    - Discriminason beccuse of your roce, qumve, or religious badground
    2 Time when senvices are otferd
    O Oter, please spectry
```



We are asking these questons to know more about how satsfied you were wet the program.
17. Overall, how would you rate the program?

18. Would you recommend a tamily / triend to this type of program?
$\square$ Defntely no aProbstly no aProcsably yes adefintely yes
services at Access Alliance.
19. Is there anything else you would like to share with us that could help us improve the propram?
20. What new or additional programs \& services would you liace Access Alliance to offer?
20. What
1.
2
3.
THANK YOU VERY MUCH:

(Sense of telonging is teeling He you are part of someting, connected and accepted.)
- Very Weak asomewhat Weak ascomewhat Strong a Very Strong
2. Has this program helped you to improve your feeling of inclusion in the community, if you ter
uncomfortable or oue of place beforerhand? (e.g because of your reighon, culture, embicety, Stin colour.
or serval crientason etc.)

10. How many new positive relationships (e.e. triends, acquaintances, etc.) have you gained through
participating in
10. How many new positive relation
participating in this program?
aNone $\begin{gathered}1 \\ a_{1}\end{gathered} \square_{2} \quad \square$ mare than 2

| We are asking these questions to know more about how the program was welcoming, accessible, and inclusive. |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 11. Ifeel comfortable and weicome in the program. $\square \mathrm{No}$ -Yes <br> a. If No, Please tell us the reason(s) that you do not always feel comfortable or welcome in the program: |  |  |  |  |  |
| 12. Please read each statement Deliow, and select one answer that tells us how you feel: |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Strongly | Dissoree | $\begin{gathered} \text { Neilher } \\ \text { Disagree nor } \\ \text { Agree } \\ \hline \end{gathered}$ | Agre | Sturaty |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| b. The staff members were easy to talk to and encouraged me to ask questions. |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |


| 13. is this location easy for you to get to? |  | $\square \mathrm{Yes}$ | -No | - Mot applicable |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 14. Does the hour of service st this location work tor you? |  |  | ares | - ${ }^{\text {No }}$ |
| 2. 1 NO, what is the best time for you to come for programs/services or appointments? |  |  |  |  |
| 15. How do you prefer to hear about our programs/ services? (Check all that apply |  |  |  |  |
| $\square$ westes | - Eraisams as | $\square \mathrm{Fryos}$ | IMareny caseder | OFamel Freens |
| $\square$ Fsocosock | 口Truser $\quad$ Ins |  | pesse specily |  |

Seaway Valley CHC - Program Charter

Program Charter Template with Section Descriptions

| Program Name |  | Levels |  | Location(s) |  |  | Evaluation Tools |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Program Title |  | Are there different program levels? |  | List all locations program is offered (i.e. SVCHC and any other locations SVCHC leads program) |  |  | Any program evaluation tools being used (i.e. pre-program assessments, weekly surveys, post-program assessment or 1 -month post-program follow-up assessment, etc.). |  |
| Members |  |  |  |  |  |  | Completed Resources | Strategic Pillars |
| Internal <br> Manager Responsible: <br> Teamlead: <br> Team Members: <br> Admin: <br> Communications: <br> Evaluation: <br> Data and Finances: <br> Trained Instructors: <br> Trained Volunteers: <br> Fill in the names of the SVCHC staff and/or main volunteers that provide specific support for the program. |  | Extern <br> Arency <br> Agenc <br> Azenc <br> Agenc <br> Include <br> deliver <br> instruc <br> session | me: embers: <br> me: embers: <br> ormation on any the program. provide space | y agencies that This could includ or ones that pro | p with agencie vide spe | planning or train information | $\Gamma_{\text {Assessment }}^{\text {Health Equity Impact }}$ <br> $\Gamma$ Logic Model <br> Other Resources <br> Journal Articies <br> Other_- | $\square$ leadership in health system integration $\square$ Ensure equitable access to heaith and wellness $\square$ High quality equitable care $\square$ Nurture and sustain diverse These are the four strategic pillars outlined in the 2021-2023 strategic Plan |
| Program Description |  |  |  |  |  | Root Causes of the Problem |  |  |
| A clear and concise overview of the program. Could be taken from current advertisements/ handouts/ program pamphlets. Information provided in another section on this page should be omitted from the program description. |  |  |  |  |  | What are some of the main issues contributing to the problem? is it a lack of knowledge, poor coordination, aging population, or lower income? Include any available evidence. |  |  |
| Overall Program Goal(s) |  |  |  |  |  | Program Outcomes |  |  |
| . Broad, encompassing statements about the health impact to be achieved Goals should be longer-term (e.g. 5 years) <br> - Should not include any quantifiable measure <br> - Refer in broad terms to the most important anticipated effect of the program |  |  |  |  |  | - What are specific skills participants will gain while taking the program <br> - What knowledge would someone who took the program have, that they would not have if they had not taken the program? <br> - This information could be taken from the program's logic model if there is one completed |  |  |
| Anticipated Timeline, Frequency \& Key Milestones |  |  |  |  |  |  | Class Size \& Number of Sessions a Year |  |
| Anticipated Timeline: How long will the program or session run for? <br> Frequency: How often will the participants meet (i.e. once a week? Twice a month?) <br> Key Milestones: Any special dates when activities or key deliverables/ results are expected to occur (i.e. registration, 1month post-program follow-up, etc.) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Class size: Number of participants for each session Number of Sessions a Year: Number of sessions offered annually |  |
| Resources Required |  |  |  |  |  |  | Date Updated | Signatures |
| Staff <br> How many staff members are needed and how often is their support required (i.e. at all sessions or just at registration?) | Equipment Any special equipment needed to run the program (i.e. exercise equipment, kitchen space, etc.) |  | Training Required Is there specific training required for program leaders or helpers and/or is there ongoing training required (i.e. annual refresher training)? |  | Additional Resources (i.e. any volunteer support required, handouts, advertisements, etc). |  | Date update completed <br> Date of Next Review <br> Should be approximately <br> 1 year from date of last update | Manager Responsible: $\qquad$ <br> Team Lead: $\qquad$ |
| $\square$ Low Med $\square$ High Assessment (Please select and explain)Enter here any considerations for risk and safety (eg., community location, outdetc.) |  |  |  |  |  |  | Risk Mitigation StrategiesPlease indicate what strategies will be used to mitigate any risks (e.g. <br> staff/volunteers not alone, staff/volunteer trainings, cell phone w/emergency <br> \#s, etc.) |  |

Seaway Valley CHC- Core Evaluation Questions




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| 6. Depression | 16. Anemia |
| 7. Coping With Disability | 17. Skin Lesion |
| 8. Hyperlipidemia | 18. Hypothyroidism |
| 9. CHF ${ }^{\text {\% }}$ | 19.4 UTI |
| 10 GERD | 20.COVID-19 Concerns |
| 11. Osteo-arthritis | 21. How to make a referral |

In presentation mode, press CTRL + Click on any title to access that slide

## HOW TO MAKE A REFERRAL ON PS SUITES



1. Select Encounter Details Form
2. Select Services Provided
3. Select Internal Referral


## SELECT REFERRAL TYPE



Select internal service (ie. Health Promotion)

COMPLETE REFERRAL REQUEST

$\longrightarrow$ Fill in required information and reason for referral

## Belleville \& Quinte West CHC - Circle of Security Evaluation Tool

| Belleville and Quinte West Community Health Centre <br> Circle of | Security | - Particip | pant Surv |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Thank You for attending the Circle of Security Program! We hope that this group met your needs and expectations. We look forward to your feedback as this will help develop this program further. Thank you for your time! |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Date: $\quad$ Facilitator(s): |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Please circle the number that best describes how much you agree or disagree with the statement BEFORE you attended the Circle of Security Parenting class and NOW, after you completed the Circle of Security Parenting class. |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | $\begin{array}{\|l\|} \hline \text { Strongly } \\ \text { Disagree } \end{array}$ | Disagree | Neutral | Agree | $\begin{array}{\|c\|} \hline \text { Strongly } \\ \text { Agree } \end{array}$ |
| 1. My level of stress about parenting is high. | BEFORE | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|  | now | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 2. I have a positive relationship with my child(ren). | BEFORE | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|  | now | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 3. I recognize the behaviors that trigger my negative response to my child (i.e. my "shark music.") | BEFORE | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|  | now | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 4. I identify and respond to my child's needs for support to explore and for comfort and contact (the top and the bottom of the Circle). | BEFORE | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|  | now | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 5. When I fail to respond to my child's need (I step off the Circle), I look for a way to repair our relationship. | BEFORE | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|  | now | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 6. I step back and think about what my child's behaviour is telling me about hisher needs before I react (this Circle and Hands). | BEFORE | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|  | now | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 7. I feel confident that I can meet the needs of my child(ren). | BEFORE | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|  | now | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| Adopted from Circle of Security Intemational Participant Survey 2019 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | 1 |  |

## Rideau CHS - Group Program Experience Survey

Rideau Community
Health Services
Your Community Health Centre

## Group Program Experience Survey

We are asking for your help to improve our programs at Rideau Community Health Services (RCHS).
Participation in the survey is completely voluntary and all your responses to the survey questions will be kept confidential.

| 1. Please tell us the date you participated in the group program. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Date: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. How did you hear about our group program? Select all that apply. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health Care Provider Friend Poster |  | RCHS Website <br> - Other, please describe |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3. Please indicate which group program you participated in. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health Promotion Walk N' Talk Wednesday Meditation Group Yoga Group Grief Group | Nutrition Services <br> - Craving Change <br> $\square$ Nutrition Walking Drop-In <br> - Nutrition Drop In <br> - 6-Week Cooking Class <br> $\square$ Intuitive Eating <br> $\square$ Cooking Class | Diabetes Education <br> - Living with Diabetes - Getting Started <br> Living with Diabetes - Carbohydrate Counting \& Label Reading <br> $\square$ Pre-diabetes Education |  |  | Other <br> - Well Baby Visits $\square$ Other |  |  |
| 4. Reflecting on your experience when participating in the group program, please select the most appropriate response. |  |  | Strongly Disagree | Disagree | Neither agree nor disagree | Agree | Strongly Agree |
| a. The information provided was explained in a way that I could understand |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| b. I was encouraged to participate and express myself in the group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| c. I feel comfortable and welcome when participating in this group |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| d. The program helped me set healthy lifestyle goals. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| e. The program helped me make healthy lifestyle behaviour changes. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| f. I have improved my knowledge and skills. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| g. I feel more in control of my health. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| h. I feel more connected to community supports. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| i. The program helped me connect to community members with similar experiences. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| j. The program helped me feel supported by others. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


| 5. Overall, how satisfied were you with the program you participated in? |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\square$ Very dissatisfied | $\square$ Dissatisfied | $\square$ Neutral | $\square$ Satisfied | $\square$ Very satisfied |

$\square$
6. Your feedback is very valuable. Please add any additional comments. (i.e. ideas for new groups or how groups might be improved)

Thank you for completing this survey. Your input will help us improve our programs and services.
If you wish to contact someone at RCHS to further discuss your experiences, please send an email to our confidential inbox at info@rideauchs.ca or call (613) 269-3400 ext 224.

## Appendix B - Full List of Partners

1) Please note that we used our best judgement to categorize these partners however many of these can fall under multiple categories.
2) A more comprehensive list which includes the names of the CHCs who have partnered with these organizations can be accessed by my member centres here

| COMMUNITY-BASED PARTNERS |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| (e.g. Food Banks, Library, Charities, Employment services, Family Services, Legal Clinics, |  |
|  | Religious centres, etc.) |
| 2 Spirits of the First Nations | Nepean Rideau Osgoode Community |
| Aawjiwnaang Community Centre | Resource Centre |
| Abigail's Learning Centre | New Canadian Center of Excellence |
| Access Employment Services | Niagara Community Legal Clinic |
| The AIDS Committee of Cambridge, | Niagara Poverty Reduction Network |
| Kitchener, Waterloo \& Area | Niagara Summer Games |
| ACFO-Temiskaming | North of Superior Counselling |
| Afghan Women's Organization | North York Harvest Foodbank |
| Age friendly Thunder Bay | The Nourish And Develop Foundation |
| AGO | Northumberland County Housing |
| Aids Network | Ojibway One Centre |
| Alderville First Nations | Ontario Afghan Family and Seniors Services |
| All Saints Anglican Church | Association |
| Alliance for Healthier Communities | Ontario Federation for Cerebral Palsy (OFCP) |
| Alzheimer's for Brain Health | Optimist Club of West Lorne |
| Alzheimer's Society | Oriole Food Space (OFS) |
| Applegrove | Osteoporosis Canada |
| Art Café | Ottawa Chinese Community Service Centre |
| Arthritis Society | OCCSC) |
| Arts for All | Ottawa Community Housing |
| Banff Avenue Community House | OUTNiagara |
| BGC Ottawa | Parent Resource Centre |
| Big Brothers Big Sisters | Parkinson's Society |
| Billings Bridge National Historic Site | Pathways for Seniors |
| Black Creek Farm | Pefferlaw Peat |
| Bourget Foodbank | People Advocating for Change Through |
| Brain Injury Association of London \& Region | Empowerment (PACE) |
| Brant Ave. Neighbourhood Group | Perth Enrichment Program for Seniors |
| Brette Hamilton Yoga | Perth Stingrays Swim Club |
| Brock Youth Centre | PFLAG Canada |
| Burlington Public Library | Parents Lifeline of Eastern Ontario |
| Canadian Arab Health Coalition | Positive Living Niagara |
| Canadian Centre for Christian Charities | Prosper Canada |
| Canadian Council for Youth Prosperity | Provincial Youth Outreach Workers (PYoW) |
| Canadian Mental Health Association | Quinte Wellness Centre |
| Carleton Place Canoe Club | Quinte West Community Gardens |
| Caritas Internatioanlis | Quinte West Public Library |
| Carleton Place Water Dragons | Rainbow Song Foundation |
| Catholic Cross-Cultural Services | Red Cross |


| Centre for Independent Living in Toronto | RiverCity Vineard |
| :--- | :--- |
| CFB Kingston Health Promotion Department | Rolands Plants |
| Mike Dean's grocer | Rotary-Sarnia |
| City of Brantford Library | Rural Frontenac Community Services |
| Community Development Council of Quinte | Salvation Army |
| Community Food Centres Canada | San Romanoway Revitalization |
| Community gardens | Sarnia Evangelica Missionary Church |
| Community kitchen facilities | Sarnia Produce |
| Community Legal Clinic-Brant Haldimand | Scadding Court |
| Norfolk (CLC-BHN) | Scarborough Women's Centre |
| Community members | Seas Centre and Hong Fonk |
| Community Nature enthusiasts | Seaway Valley Rapids |
| Community Neighborhood House | Second Harvest |
| Compassionate Ottawa | Senior Tamil Centre of Ontario |
| Confederation Court Community House | Shelldale Family Gateway |
| County of Lennox and Addington Libraries | Sketch Working Arts |
| Creative Minds Music Therapy | Smiths Falls Figure Skating Club |
| Crystal Ridge Community Church | Snow Road Community Association |
| Durham Regional Police | Social Planning and Research Council (SPRC) |
| Daily Bread | Société économique de l'Ontario |
| Degroots Nursery | Speqtrum |
| Destination Church | St. Joseph's Care Group |
| Dilcio Anshinabek Family Care | St. Andrew's United Church |
| Dixon Hall | St. Lukes |
| Elder Abuse Prevention Ontario and Durham | St. Michael's Church |
| Elder Abuse Network | St. Paul's Church |
| ENAGB Indigenous Youth Agency | Students Commission of Canada |
| Etobicoke Support Services for Seniors | Sutton Group Realty and Durham Elder |
| Falls prevention network | Abuse Network |
| Family and Children Services Niagara | Tatlock Community Association |
| Family and Community Action Program | Thames Art Gallery |
| Feed the Need | The Access Point Employment Agency |
| First Nations Community | The Adult and Continuing Education |
| First Words Preschool Speech and Language | Program at Mason Educational Centre (MEC) |
| Program | The Bike Hub |
| Food Share | The Good Companions |
| Foodbank | The Hub |
| Forest United Church | The Neighbourhood Group |
| Fort Erie Lions Club | The Neighbourhood Organization |
| Fort Erie Native Friendship Centre | The Nourish and Develop Foundation |
| Fort Erie Public Library | The Stop |
| Fred Victor Centre | The Table Food Centre |
| French River Public Library | Thunder Bay Counselling |
| Funeral Home | Thunder Bay Friendship Centre |
| Gender Journey Brant | Trans Niagara |
| Gillian's Place | Trinian Church of Resurrection |
| Ginoogaming First Nation | Giran |
| Girls Inc | Golden Eagles Elders Lodge |
| Granty |  |


| Guelph Neighbourhood Support Coalition | Unemployed Help Centre |
| :--- | :--- |
| Hamilton Community Legal Clinic | United Literacy |
| Hamilton Pride | United Way |
| Hamilton Public Library | VCCO- Vietnamese Canadian Community in |
| Hastings County - Home for Good | Ottawa |
| Helping Hands | Victim Services Niagara |
| Horticultural society | Vita Nova |
| Huron County Food Bank Distribution Centre | W5 (Working Women with Immigrant |
| Immigration Network | Women) |
| Indigenous Friendship Centre | Warden Woods Community Centre |
| Indwell | Waterloo Wellington Self-Directed |
| Inn of Good Shephard | Management Program |
| Jane and Finch Community and Family | Watson's Corners Community Association |
| Centre | We Grow Food |
| Jewish Family Services | Weight Watchers |
| Junction Place (shelter) | Wendover Optimiste club |
| Kettle and Stony Point Band | Wesley Urban Ministries |
| Kettle Point Family \& Children Services | West Neighbourhood House |
| Kind Space | West Scarborough Neighbourhood |
| Kinnewaya Legal Clinic | Community Centre (WSNCC) |
| Kitchener Downtown Community Health | Westmeath and District Recreation |
| Centre/Sanctuary Refugee Health Centre | Association |
| Kiwanis Club | Whitesand First Nation Communtiy |
| Kraftsman | Windsor Housing |
| Kyle's Place | Windsor Rest Homes |
| Lambton County Libraries | Woodbine Chinese Mennonite Seniors |
| Lambton Shores Nature Trails | Program |
| Links for Greener Learning | Woodgreen Community Services |
| Local Anglican Church | Working Women Community Centre |
| Local Mosques | (WWCC) |
| Lost Rivers Toronto | Writers Collective of Canada |
| Lutherwood | YMCA |
| Making art making change | Yoga Outreach Project |
| Markstay-Warren Public Library | Youth Hub |
| Metabolic Syndrome Canada | Youth Wellness Hub |
| Miizwebiik | Zion Memorial United Church |
| Mooretown Sports Complex - St. Clair |  |
| Township |  |


| HEALTHCARE-BASED PARTNERS |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| (e.g., Hospitals, CHCs, Ontario Health Teams, Pharmacy, Clinics, Treatment centers, Mental |  |
| Health Care, etc.) |  |


| Bluewater Area Family Health Team <br> Bluewater Health <br> CAMH <br> Carlington Community Health Centre <br> Centretown Community Health Centre <br> Chatham-Kent Family Health Team <br> City of Kawartha Lakes Family Health Team <br> Connectwell Community Health Centre <br> Conway's Pharmacy <br> Cornwall Community Hospital <br> Country Roads Community Health Centre <br> Davenport-Perth Neighborhood Community <br> Health Centre <br> Dr. Peter Centre <br> Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder Ontario <br> Network of Expertise <br> Flemingdon Community Health Centre <br> Gateway Community Health Centre <br> George Hull Centre for Children and Families <br> George Jeffery Treatment Centre <br> Grand Bend Community Health Centre <br> Grand River Community Health Centre <br> Health Access Thorncliffe Park <br> Healthy Living Champlain <br> Kettle and Stony Point Health Services <br> Kingston Community Health Centre <br> LAMP Community Health Centre <br> Lanark County Mental Health <br> Life After Fifty <br> Living Healthy Champlain <br> Living Healthy Champlain (Elizabeth Bruyere Hospital) <br> Living Well South East Ontario | North Eastern Ontario Family and Child <br> Services <br> North Lambton LCHC <br> Ontario Aboriginal HIV/AIDS Strategy <br> Ontario Addiction Treatment Centre <br> Pathstone Mental Health <br> Planned Parenthood Toronto <br> Providence Care Personality Disorders <br> Services <br> Rainville Health <br> Rehab Plus-Physiotherapy <br> Rexdale Community Health Centre <br> RFLA Allied Health Team <br> Rideau Community Health Services <br> Sandy Hill Community Health Centre <br> Sick Kids <br> Southern Ontario Dental <br> St Mary's General Hospital <br> St. Joseph's Healthcare <br> Stonegate Community Health Centre <br> Thamesview Family Health Team <br> The Four Villages Community Health Centre <br> Thunder Bay Counselling <br> Tilbury Family Health Team <br> Timiskaming Home support <br> Two Rivers Family Health Team <br> Unison Community Health Centre <br> Unity Health Toronto <br> Waterloo Breastfeeding Buddies <br> Wellkin Child and Youth Mental Wellness <br> West End Diabetes <br> Windsor Essex Community Health Centre <br> Windsor Regional Hospital |
| :---: | :---: |
| EDUCATION-BASED PARTNERS <br> (e.g., Schools, School Boards, etc.) |  |
| Brock High School <br> Brock Social Justice Centre <br> Brock Township Public Library <br> Centre for Employment and Learning <br> Early ON <br> EL Crossley Secondary School <br> George Webster Elementary School <br> Greater Essex County District School Board <br> Humber College <br> Ignace Public School <br> Junior Achievement Canada | Maltby Centre and Limestone District School <br> Board <br> McMaster University <br> Mohawk College <br> North Addington Education Centre <br> Ottawa Carleton District School Board <br> St Lawrence College <br> Toronto District School Board <br> Trent University <br> Trinity United Church <br> Trios College |


| Lakehead University Community Legal | The University of Toronto Nutrition Students |
| :--- | :--- |
| Services | Led the Workshop |
| Lambton-Kent District School Board | Upper Grand District School Board |
| Limestone District School Board | Windsor Essex Catholic District School Board |
| Lincoln Centennial | The Change Healthcare |


| GOVERNMENT-BASED PARTNERS |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| (e.g., Municipalities, Federal Agencies, Public Health Organizations, etc.) |  |
| Brock Township | Niagara Region Public Health |
| Canada Revenue Agency | North Toronto OHT |
| Cité Clarence Rockland | Ontario Caregiver Organization |
| City of Bellville Recreation, Culture, and | Ottawa Public Health |
| Community Services | Pandemic Working Group |
| City of Hamilton | Plympton-Wyoming Township |
| City of Ottawa | Public Health Agency of Canada (PHAC) |
| City of Sarnia | Region of Durham |
| City of Thunder Bay | Region of Waterloo |
| City of Toronto | Region of Waterloo Public Health |
| Community Care Durham | Service Canada |
| County of Lambton | South Stormont Township |
| Guelph Wellington Family and Children's | Southwest Public Health |
| Services | St. Charles Municipality |
| Hamilton Park \& Rec | STOP, Ottawa Model |
| Hamilton Public Health | The Canadian Prenatal Nutrition Program |
| Home \& Community Care Support Services | Toronto Employment and Social Services |
| KFL\&A Public Health | Toronto Housing, Home \& Community Care |
| Lambton Public Health | Toronto public health |
| Lanark County | Township of North Frontenac |
| Leeds, Grenville, and Lanark District Health | Warwick Township |
| Unit | Wellington Dufferin Guelph Public Health |
| Municipality of Lambton Shores |  |
| Municipality Dutton Dunwich |  |


[^0]:    *Please note that Community Initiatives will be explored in a subsequent research project.

