Ontario First Nations
“Securing Our Future”
Child Car Restraint Project Evaluation

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There are three groups of indigenous people whom live in Ontario; the Anishinawbek, the Haudenosaunee and the Muskekowak.

Each of these peoples is a Nation of Nations. They are a people of families, extended families, clans, communities and Nations which extends to the earth, creation and creator.

Each has their own sacred stories, unique history, and distinct language, culture and ways of living.

Within their creation stories and in their own languages, they are known as the human beings, the first people whom were created by a Creator and placed upon this land known as Turtle Island to live the original way of life bestowed by their Creator.
Telling Our Story: Ontario First Nations

• Historical relations with other peoples were established through treaties. However, governmental policies to implement colonization resulted in significant changes affecting the political, economic, social, educational, cultural and spiritual aspects of the lives of First Nation people.

• The contemporary issues of First Nations can be traced to the influence of these policies and their impacts on First Nations. This has resulted in the disparities in almost all aspects in the lives of First Nations.

• Despite these changes the resilience of First Nations has ensured their survival and perseverance. The natural strengths of the people have enabled them to meet the challenges of change and its impacts over generations.
Telling Our Story: Ontario First Nations

- There are 133 First Nation communities in Ontario.
- In 2008, the INAC registered population for 126 IR was 175,178.
- There are 4 Political Territorial Organizations:
  - Nishnawbe Aski Nation
  - Grand Council Treaty #3
  - Anishinabek Nation - Union of Ontario Indians
  - Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians
  - And the Independent First Nations
First Nation Communities in Ontario
Injuries are the **leading cause of death** for First Nations people in Canada between the **age 1-44**. 

*(Health Canada - First Nations and Inuit Health Report 2000)*

In 2005/06, First Nations initially identified:

- **Motor Vehicle Collisions**,  
- **Violence** including **Suicide** and,  
- **Falls** as the most frequent injuries occurring within communities.

As a result of these issues, Ontario First Nations identified the following Injury Prevention Priorities:

- **Education**  
- **Training**  
- **Research and Surveillance**
Beginning the Journey

• Resolution 08/69 was passed by Chiefs in Assembly at a Special Chiefs Assembly in November 2008 and supports the Injury Prevention Initiative.

• The resolution supports:
  • Coordination and Planning.
  • A mandated Injury Prevention Advisory Working Group.
  • Action on Injury Prevention Issues, Priorities and Recommendations.

• These recommendations included:
Beginning the Journey

• The Injury Prevention Initiative is coordinated by the Chiefs in Ontario.

• Projects are jointly implemented with First Nations and in collaboration with partners.

• Current projects facilitate action on injury prevention priorities in education, training, and research and address injury issues.
Surveillance: First Nations injury rates

- Data from Emergency Department visits for residents of First Nations communities was utilized.
- Data for the population by age, cause, and intent of injury was analyzed.
- Collaboration occurred with the Institute of Clinical Evaluative Sciences (ICES) in Ontario, Canada and through partnerships with researchers Dr. Allison Macpherson and Dr. Ian Pike.
Lifespan Injury Rates in Ontario First Nations based on Emergency Department Visits
The goal of the project was to reduce the occurrence of injuries and fatalities among First Nations children in automobile collisions through the promotion of child passenger safety and providing education on the proper installation and use of child car restraints in 5 communities.
In 08/09, the Chiefs in Ontario - Ontario Regional Chief launched the “Securing Our Future Child Car Restraint Project” in conjunction with partners to promote Child Passenger Safety in Ontario First Nations.
Securing Our Future - Project Components

- The "Securing Our Future" - Ontario First Nations Child Car Restraint Project was comprised of three (3) components; 
  - education,
  - training and,
  - research/evaluation.

- The project was coordinated by the Chiefs in Ontario Injury Prevention Coordinator in conjunction with the Injury Prevention Advisory Working Group with assistance from our partners.
Securing Our Future Education Component

- A resource kit with posters/pamphlets and DVDs was developed and distributed to 133 communities, 4 PTO, IFNs and 28 First Nation police services.
Securing Our Future - Education

- The Resource Kit was funded by the Ministry of Transportation.

- “Securing Our Future” and “Safe Kids Canada” pamphlets to promote community child passenger safety were included.

- Additionally, 2 DVD’s on child passenger safety were also part of the resources distributed and included the Washington Traffic Safety and Washington Tribes “Securing Our Future” DVD and Safe Kids Canada - “Kids That Click”.
Securing Our Future - Community Sites

Five (5) Community Demonstration Sites were identified in conjunction with Political Territorial Organizations and the Independent First Nations to participate in the project and implement community based child passenger safety interventions. Participating communities were:

Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte,

Nipissing First Nation,

Ojibways of Onigaming,

Animbiigoo Zaagi’igan Anishinaabek First Nation,

Eabametoong First Nation.
Training was provided to community facilitators / technicians to enhance capacity to promote child passenger safety and evaluate interventions.

Nine (9) community facilitators / technicians completed certified car seat technician training from St John's Ambulance in November 2008 in Mississauga, On.
Ontario First Nation Child Car Seat Technicians with Chiefs in Ontario Injury Prevention Coordinator
Securing Our Future - Training Component

• The 9 technicians also received training in ethics, research and evaluation. The community based research training initiative was developed by the National Aboriginal Health Organization - First Nations Centre in consultation with the Chiefs in Ontario. It was co-facilitated by both organizations.

• The objective of training was to increase the capacity of facilitators to implement community intervention evaluations.
Securing Our Future - Community Demonstration Sites

• Across the five (5) communities:
  ➢ a total nineteen (19) workshops, events and/or forums were held within participating communities.
  ➢ eleven (11) car seat installation and inspection clinics were held on child passenger safety with a total of 318 participants.
  ➢ A total of 76 car seats were purchased and provided to children of eligible families.
Securing Our Future - Evaluation

- A research grant was awarded by the Indigenous Health Research Development Program to support the research component of this project.

- The project researcher is Sheila Cote-Meek BScN, MBA, PhD (c) Acting Associate Vice-President, Indigenous Programs, Laurentian University.

- The project research collaborator is Alison Macpherson, PhD, Associate Professor, School of Kinesiology & Health Science, York University

- The project student research assistant was Jenny Solomon, Laurentian University.

- Community facilitators/technicians implemented intervention evaluation within community sites.
Securing Our Future - Evaluation

• 52 participants in 5 communities consented to be involved in the evaluation component of the project. (This small sample size can provide insight about child passenger safety in Ontario First Nations but is not significant to be applicable to all communities)

• The methodology implemented included informed consent and prior to community based child passenger safety interventions, participants were asked about their knowledge and behaviours related to the use of child car restraints. They then participated in interventions and answered the same questions after the interventions.
Securing Our Future – Preliminary Results

- In general, there was an increase in the test scores after the education program.
- Younger parents, and those with some university or college education appeared to learn the most.
- As a result of the education program, on average there was a reported increase in usage of child car seats within community demonstration sites.
Preliminary Conclusions

- Community based interventions could improve knowledge and reported behaviour, but not all participants benefit equally.
- Interventions will need to be community based, culturally specific, and targeted to population needs to improve success.
- Project provides good indicators for further research, policy and program development for First Nation child passenger safety.
- First Nations have always secured the safety of children, securing our future will require partnership, education, training, and resources for the promotion of child passenger safety in First Nations.
Next steps

• Development of a strategic framework and action plan for Ontario First Nations Injury Prevention Initiatives.

• Development of an evidence based business case to support Injury Prevention Initiatives in Ontario First Nations.

• Advocate for injury prevention programs and initiatives for Ontario First Nations
Meegwetch
Thank you

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Questions