# The AIDES initiative: a social innovation focusing on the needs of children

presented

by

Claire Chamberland and research team

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### Research team

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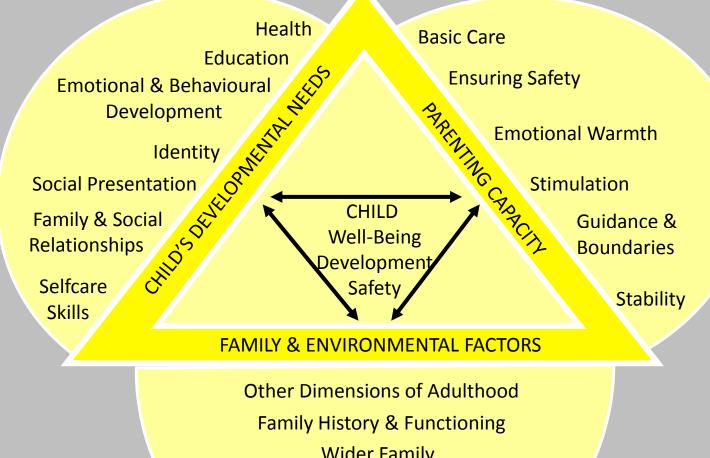
Since 2008, in the province of Québec, Canada, the Inter-Agency Partnership for Child Development and Safety (AIDES) intiative has provided support to practitioners in two youth centres (protective services) and four health and social services centres (preventive services) in the implementation of an innovative intervention approach for improving collaboration between parents, practitioners, and various partners concerned in the well-being and safety of children with complex needs.

## The intervention approach consists of:

- a complete analysis of the child's developmental needs using an ecosystemic analytical framework for the developmental needs of children.
- the collection and analysis of information pertaining to elements of the reference framework using a practical analytical tool (Child's Needs Analysis Workbook)
- the participation of the parents and the partners in the needs analysis
- the creation of an action plan

#### Ecosystemic analytical framework for the developmental needs of children

Department of Health et al. (2000). Framework for the Assessment of Children in Need and their Families. London: the Stationery Office.



Wider Family

Community Resources

Family Social Integration

Housing

Employment/Income

Translated and adapted as part of the AIDES initiative © February 2007

### Construction of the sample

Two regions of Québec: urban and semi-urbain/rural

#### Recruitment setting:

Health and Social Services Centres (preventive services); Youth Centres (protective services)

#### Criteria for recruitment of the children:

- Aged 0 to 9 years;
- Troublesome family situation;
- Receive or will receive (they or their parents ) the services of at least two institutions;
- Preferred orientation: maintenance with family.

Experimental group 99 children

Control group 85 children

Recruitment took place from July 1, 2008 to March 31, 2010 80 % (184/230 ) of the proposed sample was constructed

## Implementation assessment

Inductive approach

Qualitative design

## **Telephone interviews**

Dimensions	Collection method	n per group	
		AIDES (15)	Control (15)
Participation and collaboration:	Semi-structured interview guide	14 parents	15 parents
Positive and negative Experiences		15 practitioners	15 practitioners

Practice conditions	Semi-structured	19 practitioners	N/A
Facilitators and barriers	interview guide	17 other actors	IN/A

### **Assessment of results**

Hypothetical-deductive approach

Comparative change design

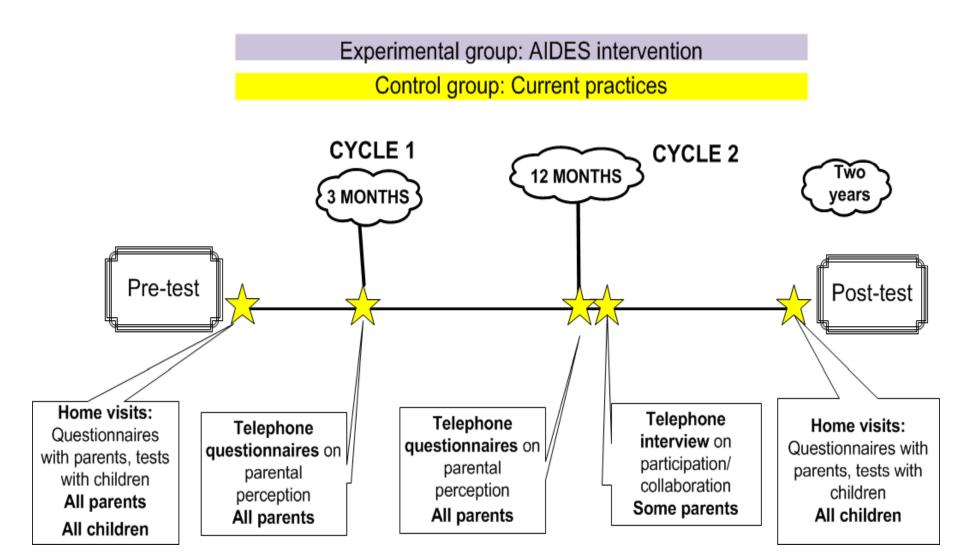
$$C: Y_{1 \text{ target}}$$
 AIDES  $Y_{2 \text{ target}}$   $C: Y_{1 \text{ control}}$   $Y_{2 \text{ control}}$ 

Children and parents

## **Questionnaires and standardized tests**

Dimensions	Collection methods	
Proximal effects (QPPSR) – perception of parents		
regarding services received:		
<ul><li>Quality of helping practices of the assigned</li></ul>	Helping Practices Scale (HPS)	
practitioner		
<ul><li>Extent of control over decisions concerning</li></ul>	Personal Control Appraisal Scale (PCAS)	
services provided		
<ul><li>Quality of collaboration with assigned</li></ul>	Questionnaire on parental figure-	
practitioner	practitioner collaboration (QPPC)	
Intermediate effects:		
Adaptation of parental figures to their role, and	Parental Stress Index (PSI)	
exercise of their responsibilities toward the child	Family Support Scale (FSS)	
<ul><li>Victimisation of the child</li></ul>	Child Abuse Potential Inventory (CAPI)	
• Quality of family environment to which the child	Home Observation for Measurement of	
is exposed	the Environment (HOME)	
Final effects – development of the child	Development Assessment Tool (DAT)	
<ul><li>Cognitive</li></ul>	(≤ 5 ans)	
<ul><li>Language</li></ul>	Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test (PPVT)	
<ul><li>Motor</li></ul>	(≥ 5 ans)	
<ul><li>Behavioural and emotional</li></ul>	Child Behaviour CheckList (CBCL)	
	(≥ 1,5 ans)	

# Sequence and measurement periods – children and parents



# Sequence and measurement periods – practitioner and other actors

