

The logo for the Toronto Staff Report features a stylized graphic of a building or skyline on the left, followed by the word "TORONTO" in a large, bold, sans-serif font. To the right of "TORONTO" is the text "STAFF REPORT" in a smaller, bold, sans-serif font. A horizontal line is positioned below the text.

TORONTO STAFF REPORT

March 28, 2006

To: Board of Health

From: Dr. David McKeown, Medical Officer of Health

Subject: Early Child Development Family Abuse Prevention Project Actions to Prevent Physical Punishment of Children

Purpose:

This report provides a summary and accomplishments to date of the Early Child Development Family Abuse Prevention Project activities focussed on the prevention of physical punishment of children and the promotion of positive discipline.

Financial Implications and Impact Statement:

There are no financial implications stemming directly from this report.

Recommendations:

It is recommended that:

- (1) the Board of Health request the Ontario Ministers of Children and Youth Services, Health and Long-Term Care, and Health Promotion to:
 - (a) recognize physical punishment of children as a form of violence that puts children at risk for abuse and other social and emotional challenges;
 - (b) ensure that physical punishment prevention is an integral part of programs mandated to reduce child abuse;
 - (c) incorporate strategies to reduce physical punishment of children in the Healthy Children Program Standards of the “Mandatory Health Programs and Services Guidelines” as a way of reaching the public health goal of increasing the percentage of children and youth who meet physical, cognitive, communication, and psychosocial developmental milestones; and

- (d) sustain funding for child abuse prevention initiatives, such as the Toronto Public Health Physical Punishment Prevention Project;
- (2) the Board of Health request the Ontario Minister of Education to amend the Ontario Education Act to prohibit the use of physical punishment as a form of correction, as has happened in all provinces and territories except for Ontario, Manitoba, and Alberta;
- (3) this report be forwarded to the General Managers of City of Toronto Children's Services, Parks, Forestry and Recreation, Shelter, Housing and Support, and the City Librarian for their information and for consideration of adopting a position and policy on physical punishment of children and youth;
- (4) this report be forwarded to the Canadian Community Health Survey Division of Statistics Canada to request ongoing surveillance and reporting of public knowledge, attitudes, and behaviour related to discipline and physical punishment of children at the local, provincial, and national level in order to inform program planning;
- (5) this report be forwarded to the Canadian Centre of Excellence for Child Welfare
 - (a) to commend them for providing relevant data on the incidence of maltreatment which includes the incidence of physical abuse resulting from physical punishment; and
 - (b) to request that they continue their nation-wide study examining the incidence of reported child maltreatment and the characteristics of children and families investigated by Canadian child welfare services;
- (6) this report be forwarded to all public health units in Ontario and the Association of Local Public Health Agencies with a copy of the Toronto Public Health Position and Policy on Physical Punishment of Children to encourage them to take similar action;
- (7) this report be forwarded to the Toronto District School Board, the Toronto Catholic District School Board, the French Public District School Board, the French Catholic District School Board, the Ontario Public Health Association, the Canadian Public Health Association, and the Public Health Agency of Canada with a copy of the Toronto Public Health Position and Policy on Physical Punishment of Children for their information; and
- (8) the appropriate City Officials be authorized and directed to take the necessary action to give effect thereto.

Background:

On June 16, 2003, the Board of Health passed two recommendations related to the physical punishment of children: 1) to endorse the national "Joint Statement on Physical Punishment of Children and Youth" which reviews current evidence and concludes that physical punishment of children is both harmful and ineffective and 2) to support the repeal of section 43 of the *Criminal*

Code of Canada which justifies the use of physical punishment of children by parents and teachers for the means of correcting their behaviour. This report outlines actions taken by the Early Child Development (ECD) Family Abuse Prevention Project from 2003 to the present to respond to recommendations of the “Joint Statement” which include promoting legislative change to section 43.

The ECD Family Abuse Prevention Project was funded in 2002 by the Ontario Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care as a five-year grant to work in collaboration with the community to develop and implement a family abuse prevention plan. Physical punishment prevention was incorporated into this plan because most substantiated cases of physical child abuse arise from parents physically punishing their child (Trocmé et al., 2002). The Ontario Ministry of Children and Youth currently funds this ECD project, and funding ends in December 2006.

Comments:

The “Joint Statement on Physical Punishment of Children and Youth” provides the following recommendations for action by service providers and all levels of government: 1) public awareness and parent education with consistent messages on the harms of physical punishment and effective discipline; 2) the collection of ongoing data to monitor public attitudes on the use of physical punishment; 3) policy, practice, and professional training that articulates a stance against the use of physical punishment and that provides information on the risks of physical punishment to children’s development plus strategies for supporting parents to replace their use of physical punishment with effective discipline; and 4) federal legislation that recognizes a child’s right to physical integrity and dignity by giving children the same protection from physical assault that is given to adults.

The ECD Family Abuse Prevention project stakeholder consultations conducted in 2002-2003 identified similar recommendations: 1) the provision of parent and service provider education on positive discipline and the risks of physical punishment; 2) implementation of a communication campaign; 3) the development of a City of Toronto and/or Toronto Public Health (TPH) policy or position on physical punishment; and 4) advocacy for repeal of section 43 of the *Criminal Code of Canada*.

The ECD Family Abuse Prevention Project has taken a comprehensive health promotion approach to respond to these recommendations. TPH addresses the issue of physical punishment at the individual level by supporting parenting education; at the organizational level, by developing a position and policy on physical punishment and supporting service provider education; at the community level by launching a health communication campaign; and at the broader systems level by advocating for repeal of section 43 of the *Criminal Code of Canada*. The following sections will describe these strategies in more detail and the project’s accomplishments to date.

Parent Education:

Studies have shown that discipline is a major concern for parents, that parents want to shift away from spanking or hitting, and that they want to learn about effective alternatives (Durrant et al., 2004).

To support parents and promote positive child behaviour, the main ECD activity has been to implement the evidence-based “Incredible Years” parenting, child social skills and problem-solving, and teacher classroom management programs, in partnership with the TPH Child Health Program. The “Incredible Years Basic Parenting Program” is a highly researched program which has shown to be effective in improving parenting skills, parent-child interactions, and children’s behaviour. Thirty “Incredible Years” parenting groups have been completed with 372 parents to date, and 11 programs are currently underway. This program is offered to parents who are identified as high risk. This program complements the Healthy Babies, Healthy Children home visiting program, and other parenting groups such as Nobody’s Perfect.

To support all parents being served by TPH and local community agencies, two new brochures were added to TPH’s parenting resources that highlight the importance of discipline, various disciplinary strategies, and the harms of spanking. The “What’s wrong with spanking?” brochure was developed by the Department of Justice Canada and Health Canada and the “Spanking Hurts More Than You Think” brochure was developed by TPH. Over 75,000 “Spanking Hurts” brochures have been distributed to service providers for use with families. TPH has translated this brochure into Chinese and Tamil. Chinese and Tamil were selected based on Statistics Canada data showing that both of these communities had increased rates of immigration and high rates of children between 0 and 14 not speaking English at home.

Service Provider Education:

TPH has broadly disseminated the “Joint Statement on Physical Punishment of Children and Youth” to TPH staff and local community service providers, including child care centres, family physicians, paediatricians, and community health centres.

TPH has increased the capacity of Healthy Families public health nurses and community service providers to promote positive parenting and positive child behaviour by providing training to deliver the “Incredible Years” parenting, child social skills and problem-solving, and teacher classroom management programs. Forty-three people have been trained to implement the parenting program (27 TPH public health nurses, and 16 staff from various agencies including Ontario Early Years Centres, family resource centres, community health centres and children’s mental health treatment centres). Training in the child and teacher programs was received by 177 service providers (68 staff from the Toronto District School Board, 60 childcare staff, 49 staff from the Toronto Catholic District School Board).

The ECD project also enabled public health nurses to be trained in the “Interactional Guidance” program, which utilizes videotaping of parent-child interactions to support parents to build positive attachments to their infants, and certification training in “Professional High Risk Home Visiting.”

In addition, training for all TPH staff serving children/families in the Healthy Families and Healthy Living service areas is being enhanced in the area of effective discipline strategies.

Public Awareness:

To support TPH's prevention efforts with families and service providers, the "Spanking Hurts More Than You Think" communication campaign was developed. The campaign raises awareness about the importance of discipline, effective disciplinary strategies, and the risks of spanking and other forms of physical punishment. The campaign was launched in October 2004, in honour of Child Abuse Prevention Month. The campaign was developed and is being implemented in collaboration with the Children's Aid Society of Toronto, Catholic Children's Aid Society of Toronto, Jewish Family and Child Service of Greater Toronto, Toronto Child Abuse Centre, and YMCA Toronto Family Development Centre. Children's Mental Health Ontario also participated in the development of the campaign.

Campaign products include a brochure, three posters, a "Take One" Tip Sheet (attached to subway posters), and a 30-second TV ad. The campaign has consisted of community advertising (e.g., ads in transit, community agencies), a TPH campaign web page, and disseminating campaign products through Toronto Health Connection, our partner agencies, Early Years Centres, and mass mail outs to various service providers. The 30-second TV ad ran on City TV for four weeks in September-October 2005 and will run again in October 2006. The 2005 TV campaign generated 4.5 million audience impressions over 4 weeks.

The "Spanking Hurts More Than You Think" campaign received a "Stand Up for Kids" award in October 2005 from the four local child protection agencies. This award recognizes local contributions to reducing child abuse.

There has been a very positive response to the campaign. The news release resulted in print, TV, and radio coverage. Over 75,000 brochures and 10,000 posters have been disseminated to over 3,000 settings in Toronto. Between October 2004 and August 2005, the web page received 3,979 visits, and 2,390 downloads of materials were recorded. Non-profit parenting publications are re-printing TPH's campaign materials, including "Oh Baby! Magazine," a free Sears publication. Furthermore, other public health units in Ontario have shown interest in using the "Spanking Hurts More Than You Think" campaign and several have developed their own discipline-focused campaign.

Two surveys were conducted to collect information on campaign implementation and also assess attitudes, knowledge and behaviour in relation to physical punishment. A telephone survey of 435 parents was conducted in October 2004 and again just over one year later in December 2005 with another set of 500 parents.

Of the parents surveyed in December 2005, 27% recalled the campaign without visual prompts. Visual prompts can lead to higher rates of recall. Fifty-four per cent heard about the campaign from transit ads and 42% saw the ad on TV. Overall, the campaign was well received. Eighty-eight per cent found the campaign clear and easy to understand; 87% found it persuasive; 77%

found it memorable; and 66% had talked to or planned to talk to family, a friend or relative about the campaign. The pre-post campaign survey analysis to assess campaign outcome objectives will be completed by April 2006.

A preliminary review of the survey data from two points in time, October 2004 and December 2005, indicate a shift in knowledge and attitudes. One of the objectives of the Physical Punishment Prevention Project is to raise awareness about the negative effects of spanking and other forms of physical punishment. The survey data show a statistically significant difference in the number of parents reporting negative effects of spanking; in December 2005, more parents reported that spanking leads to aggression, long-term emotional upset, injury, and parental guilt than in October 2004.

Another objective is to decrease approval of spanking as a method of guiding children's behaviour. This is considered a longer-term objective because shifting attitudes that are entrenched are much more resistant to change, and it is not uncommon to find a shift in the opposite direction occurring in the short-term. Overall, the data yielded some promising results. In December 2005, on several attitudinal indicators, significantly more parents reported a decrease in approval of spanking than in October 2004. One of the beliefs that is most resistant to change is a parent's right to use spanking when s/he thinks it is necessary. This reflects a belief in family autonomy or privacy that is still strongly held in our society and a belief that parental rights are superior to children's rights. There was no significant change on this variable. In October 2004, 62% of parents agreed that a parent has a right to spank his/her child and in December 2005, 61% felt this way.

One of the long-term objectives of the Physical Punishment Prevention Project is to reduce the use of physical punishment. Due to resource limitations, only one item on the survey could be used to measure this variable. There was no significant change between October 2004 (43% of parents reported using physical punishment) and December 2005 (47%).

To inform ongoing program planning in physical punishment prevention, ongoing systematic surveillance is required to monitor changes in knowledge, attitudes, and use of physical punishment over time with a larger representative sample of Toronto parents. This should include a more comprehensive instrument to measure use of physical punishment as compared to other methods of discipline.

Policy Development:

A Position & Policy on Physical Punishment of Children and Youth was adopted by the TPH Divisional Management team on October 12, 2005. The position underscores the importance of discipline in child rearing but does not support the use of physical punishment to guide children's behaviour. The purpose of the Position and Policy is to ensure consistency in addressing the issue with TPH clients. The policy is supported by resource dissemination and training for Healthy Families and Healthy Living staff who provide direct service to children and/or families. The implementation of the Position and Policy is being evaluated and the Policy will be reviewed after one year of implementation.

Other public health units in Ontario have expressed interest in reviewing TPH's Policy and Position documents in order to support the development of their own policy.

TPH has also been successful in contributing to policy development within the Ontario Public Health Association (OPHA). Through membership on the OPHA Violence Prevention Workgroup, the ECD Family Prevention Project put physical punishment prevention on the OPHA agenda, and made it an ECD Family Abuse Prevention priority for several health units. Specifically, this collaboration has resulted in the OPHA a) including physical punishment as a form of violence in their position paper, "Public Health and Violence Prevention – Maintaining the Momentum"; b) endorsing the "Joint Statement on Physical Punishment of Children and Youth"; and c) accepting resolutions to promote education on positive methods of discipline and the harms of physical punishment and to support advocacy for repeal of section 43 of the *Criminal Code of Canada*.

Advocacy:

Physical punishment prevention efforts are occurring within a legal context that allows parents and teachers to use physical punishment to correct children's behaviour. In Canada, Education Acts in the provinces of Alberta, Manitoba, and Ontario continue to allow corporal punishment in schools. Some school boards, including Toronto school boards, have acted locally to ban it, but many across the country have not. At the federal level, section 43 of the *Criminal Code of Canada* (s.43) justifies the use of physical punishment by parents and teachers for the purpose of correcting children's behaviour as long as the force used is deemed "reasonable under the circumstances". This law has been in effect since 1892 and is inconsistent with the current understanding of family relations, child development, and children's rights. This legislation sends the message that parents have the right to hit their children, thereby limiting the potential impact of parent education about safe and effective discipline.

Challenge to this legislation was heard at the Supreme Court of Canada. The challenge was for violating the "Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms" and the "U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child" which includes the protection of children's rights to physical integrity and dignity. In January 2004, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of s.43. The Supreme Court did place several limitations on what constitutes "reasonable force". In summary, section 43:

- (a) no longer permits teachers to use corporal punishment;
- (b) no longer permits parents to hit a child with objects, or on the face or the head;
- (c) no longer permits the use of force with children under age 2 or over age 12 or with disabled children;
- (d) permits only "minor, transitory, or trifling" force as long as it does not cause bodily harm or injury and it does not humiliate or degrade a child;
- (e) cannot be used as a defence if the use of force stems from a caregiver's frustration or loss of temper.

The Supreme Court's ruling also stated that the seriousness of a child's misbehaviour is not relevant in judging whether or not the parent's use of force is "reasonable" (i.e., justifiable under Section 43).

Dissatisfied with the Supreme Court's decision, Senator Céline Hervieux-Payette introduced Bill S-21, in December 2004, to repeal s.43 in order to give all children the same benefit from protection of the criminal law when it comes to the use of force. The Bill was referred to the Senate Committee for Legal and Constitutional Affairs. The Senate Committee had not reached a decision on Bill S-21 before the federal election. Senator Hervieux-Payette has indicated she intends to re-introduce the Bill.

The repeal of s.43 is congruent with the City's Charter for Children (1999) which incorporates the spirit and substance of the "U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child." TPH has built a strong foundation for advocating for repeal of s.43 by developing relationships with experts in the field and by supporting the development and maintenance of a network of local, provincial, and national organizations/groups/individuals advocating for legislative reform (e.g., Child Welfare League of Canada, Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies, Repeal Section 43 Committee, Canadian Foundation for Children, Youth and the Law). The network has made meaningful contributions to the advocacy effort over the past 3 years.

In collaboration with this network, TPH conducted a survey to assess Canadian attitudes toward ending s.43. The results showed that the majority of Canadians were in favour of repeal though more were in favour of ending section 43 for teachers (69%) than for parents (51%). Women, young adults, and Quebec residents were more strongly in favour of repeal (see Attachment 1). Those who did not strongly agree to ending section 43 for parents were asked to consider three qualifications. Support for ending section 43 for parents increased substantially with each of these three qualifications - if guidelines were developed to prevent prosecutions of minor slaps or spans, if research demonstrated that physical punishment is ineffective and potentially harmful, or if ending section 43 would decrease child abuse. The implication of these findings is that more effort needs to be placed in disseminating existing research. (The summary of survey findings is available at http://www.toronto.ca/health/ssl_index.htm). This survey's findings were disseminated broadly and served as a catalyst for mobilizing organizations to take action in support of repeal of s.43. The survey results were also included in the 2nd edition of the "Joint Statement on Physical Punishment of Children and Youth", which has now been endorsed by over 206 organizations.

TPH initiated another advocacy activity which has played a critical role in raising awareness about s.43 among politicians, service providers, and citizens across the country. TPH has coordinated and supported the production of a series of newspaper advertisements in the form of open letters to the Prime Minister calling for repeal that appear on November 20th, National Child Day. An open letter was placed in the "Globe and Mail", "The Toronto Star", and "The Hill Times" in 2005 (see Attachment 2). The open letters have been endorsed by regional, provincial, and national organizations, including the Canadian Public Health Association, the Canadian Psychological Association, and the Canadian Child Care Federation. The websites of the Repeal 43 Committee and the Children's Hospital for Eastern Ontario (publisher of the "Joint Statement on Physical Punishment"), which are promoted in the open letters, experienced increased activity after the ad placement. The Repeal 43 Committee experienced an 18% increase in site visits and a 64% increase in page hits from October to November 2005 and a drop in both visits and page hits in December 2005. The Children's Hospital for Eastern Ontario

experienced a 23% increase in downloads of the “Joint Statement” from October to November 2005 and a 37% drop in December.

In addition to these major activities, TPH has seized opportunities for communicating with key ministers and committees on the issue of s.43. For example, a meeting with the Hon. Carolyn Bennett, Minister of State (Public Health) took place in January 2005, and letters were sent to Prime Minister Martin and Minister of Justice, Irwin Cotler. TPH also submitted a brief to the Senate Committee on Legal and Constitutional Affairs in support of Bill S-21 calling for repeal of s.43.

Conclusions:

Cumulative research shows that physical punishment of children is associated with physical injury and many other negative outcomes for children, yet it is still a common practice among Toronto parents. TPH has taken a leadership role in addressing this issue. The ECD Family Abuse Prevention Project has implemented a comprehensive health promotion plan to work toward increasing awareness about the harms of physical punishment and promoting safe and effective discipline. There has been a strong uptake of educational and training resources that have been provided, and parent surveys indicate that a shift in attitudes against the use of physical punishment is taking place. Continued funding of this project beyond 2006 would enable TPH to continue to work towards the objective of ending physical punishment of children and reducing the risk of child abuse in Toronto. As the “Joint Statement on Physical Punishment of Children and Youth” recommends, reliable ongoing data should be collected locally, as well as provincially and nationally, on attitudes toward and the use of physical punishment, in order to assess the impact of public awareness and education strategies.

The TPH Physical Punishment Prevention Project has mobilized many other local, provincial, and national organizations to take an active role in this arena. The Provincial government can demonstrate leadership in this area through continued funding and policy support.

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List of Attachments:

- Attachment 1: Findings from the “National Survey of Canadian Attitudes on Section 43 of the Criminal Code”
- Attachment 2: Open Letter to Prime Minister Paul Martin regarding Section 43

References

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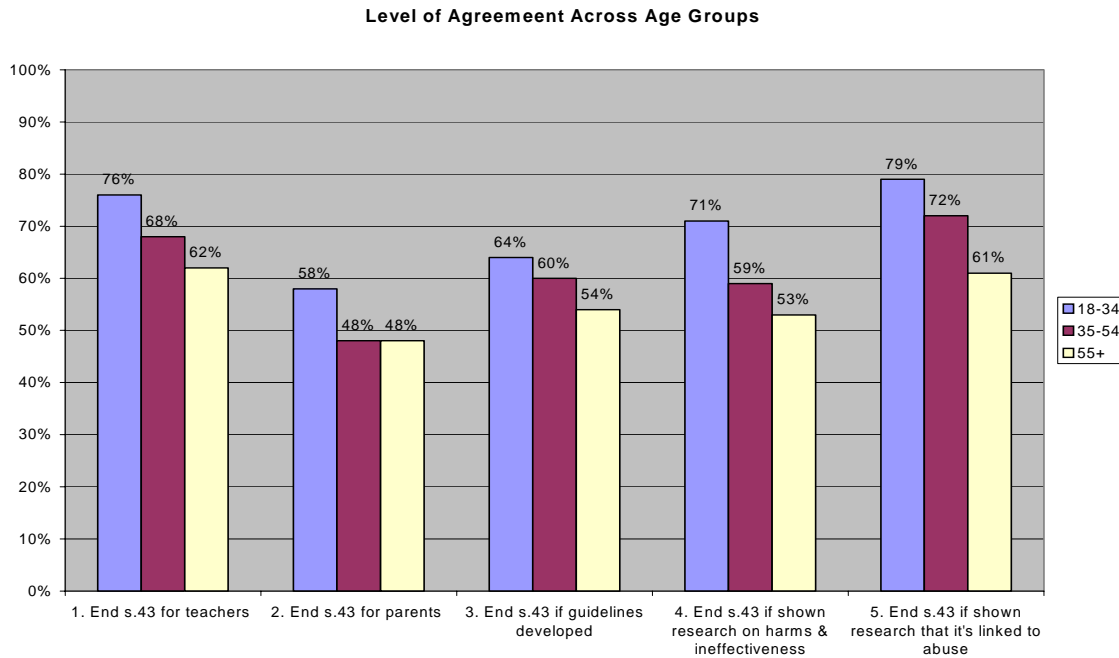
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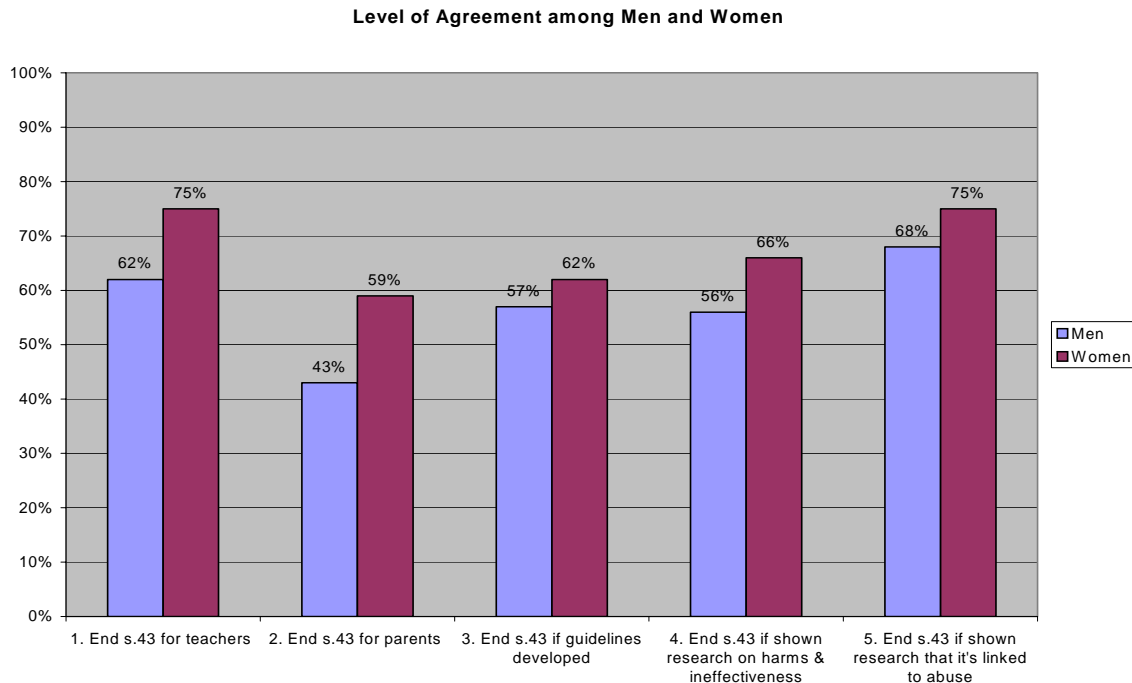
Attachment 1
Findings from the National Survey of Canadian Attitudes on
Section 43 of the *Criminal Code* (Toronto Public Health, August 2003)

Age Breakdown



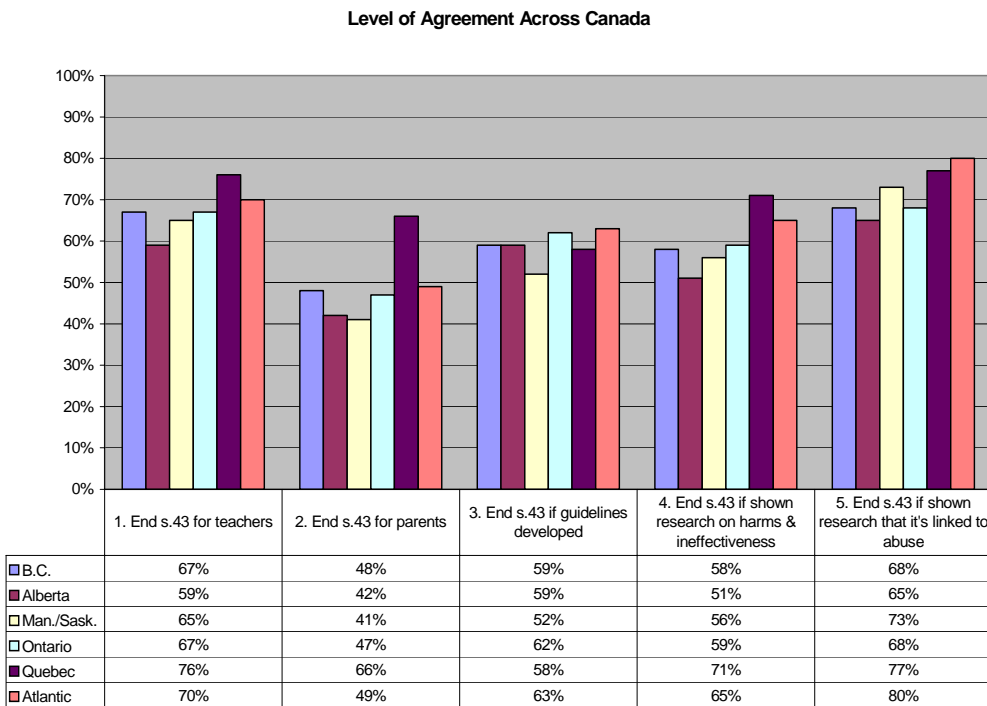
A majority of Canadians across the age span are in favour of ending Section 43 for school teachers, and a majority of younger Canadians, 18-34 years of age, are in favour of ending Section 43 for parents. Support for ending this law among the older age groups increases with the three qualifications. The percentage of the 35-54 age group in favour of ending Section 43 jumps from 48% to 72% if shown research that it would decrease child abuse.

Gender Breakdown



A majority of men and women are in favour of ending Section 43 for teachers, and a majority of women and a substantial minority of men are in favour of ending this law for parents. There is greater support for ending Section 43 among men and women when they consider the three qualifications to ending Section 43. The percentage of men in favour of ending Section 43 for parents jumps from 43% to 68% when they consider research that demonstrates a link between a reduction in child abuse and ending Section 43.

Regional Breakdown



In all provinces/regions, a majority of Canadians agree with ending Section 43 for teachers. The percentage of those who agree ranges from 59% to 76%. In Quebec, a substantial majority agreed with ending Section 43 for teachers and parents. In all provinces/regions, a majority of Canadians agree with ending Section 43 when they are asked to consider the three qualifications. In Manitoba/Saskatchewan where support for ending this law for parents is the lowest, support jumps from 41% to 73% when considering research that would show a decrease in child abuse.



OPEN LETTER TO THE RT. HON. PAUL MARTIN

It's time to protect children.

It's time to remove the license to hit them.

November 20, 2005

Dear Prime Minister:

November 20th is National Child Day – a day to celebrate the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Article 19 of this Convention requires governments to protect children from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse.

But in Canada, section 43 of the Criminal Code still allows and even justifies teachers and parents hitting children for the purpose of “correction.”

This 19th century provision contradicts Canada’s commitment to the U.N. Convention. This fact has been made clear to you and your government by the U.N. Committee monitoring adherence to the Convention.

The Supreme Court of Canada has not resolved concerns about section 43 of the Criminal Code. The protection of children must start with repeal of what is, in effect, a legal license to hit them.

We, the undersigned, once again call on you to honour Canada’s obligation under the Convention on the Rights of the Child, and to:

- Repeal section 43 of the Criminal Code
- Recommend provincial Attorneys General develop guidelines to prevent unnecessary prosecutions
- Implement a national education campaign on positive discipline

Join our campaign to repeal Section 43.

Contact the Prime Minister and your local M.P. to urge support.

For MP contacts or information on Section 43 of the Criminal Code and the U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child, visit www.repeal43.org

For research on physical punishment, see the *Joint Statement on Physical Punishment of Children and Youth* at www.cheo.on.ca

Aisling Discoveries Child and Family Centre
Alliance for Children and Youth of Waterloo Region
Amnesty International Canada
Association des centres jeunesse du Québec
Association of Early Childhood Educators Ontario
Attachment Parenting Canada
B.C. Council for Families
B.C. Institute Against Family Violence
B.C. Pediatric Society
Canadian Association for Community Living
Canadian Association of Family Resource Programs
Canadian Association of Social Workers
Canadian Child Care Federation
Canadian Council for Reform Judaism
Canadian Council of Provincial Child & Youth Advocates
Canadian Council on Social Development
Canadian Foundation for Children, Youth and the Law
Canadian Institute of Child Health
Canadian Nurses Association
Canadian Psychological Association
Canadian Public Health Association
Canadian Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children
Catholic Children's Aid Society of Toronto
Catholic Family Services of Saskatoon
Catholic Social Services of Edmonton
Centre des services communautaires de Vanier
Certification Council of Early Childhood Educators of Nova Scotia
CHEO: Children's Hospital of Eastern Ontario
Child Abuse Prevention Council of London and Middlesex
Child and Youth Friendly Ottawa
Child Development Institute
Child Protection Centre at the Children's Hospital of Winnipeg
Child Welfare League of Canada
Children's Aid Society of London & Middlesex
Children's Aid Society of Toronto
Children's Mental Health Ontario
Children's Rights Centre, Cape Breton University
Coalition on Physical Punishment of Children & Youth
College Montrose Children's Place
Comité hospitalier de protection de l'enfance du CHUL, QC
Commission des droits de la personne et des droits de la jeunesse
Community Living Toronto
Community Social Services Component, BCGEU
Defence for Children International - Canada
Developmental Disabilities Association of Vancouver/Richmond
Direction de santé publique de Montréal
Family Service Canada
Family Service Saskatoon
Family Service Thames Valley
Federation of Child and Family Services of BC
First Call: B.C. Child & Youth Advocacy Coalition
First Nations Child & Family Caring Society of Canada
Halton Child & Youth Services
Humanist Association of Canada
Jewish Family & Child Service (Toronto)
John Howard Society of Sudbury
Kids Help Phone
Kingston Interval House
Kootenay Region Branch of the United Nations Association in Canada
Manitoba Child Care Association
National Council of Women of Canada
National Youth in Care Network
New Brunswick Association of Social Workers
NorWest Community Health Centres
Northern Child and Family SCAN Clinic, Prince George, BC
Office of Child & Family Service Advocacy, Ontario
Ontario Association of Child & Youth Counsellors
Ontario Association of Children's Aid Societies
Ontario Association of Social Workers
Ontario Prevention Clearinghouse/Best Start
Ontario Public Health Association
Parenting Education Saskatchewan
Parenting Today Productions Inc.
P.E.I. Victim Services
Peel Children's Aid
Peel Family Education Centre
Repeal 43 Committee
Save the Children Canada
SMARTRISK
Society for Children and Youth of B.C.
South-East Ottawa Centre For A Healthy Community
Sparrow Lake Alliance
SPIRAL HOME (Survivors Power in Reciprocal Arts Learning)
Toronto Child Abuse Centre
Toronto Public Health
University of British Columbia Department of Paediatrics
University of Toronto School of Social Work
V.O.I.C.E. (Violence Overcome In Creative Ensemble)
Voices for Children
Western Ottawa Community Resource Centre
YMCA of Greater Toronto
Yorktown Family Services