# SPEAKING WITH ONE VOICE

Community-wide partnerships support Parents and organizations



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# Division of Responsibility as a Community-wide Obesity Prevention Strategy

- Introduction to the Childhood Feeding
   Collaborative of the Santa Clara County Public
   Health Department
- 2. Accomplishments
- 3. How we did it
- 4. Speaking with One Voice



# CHILDHOOD FEEDING COLLABORATIVE

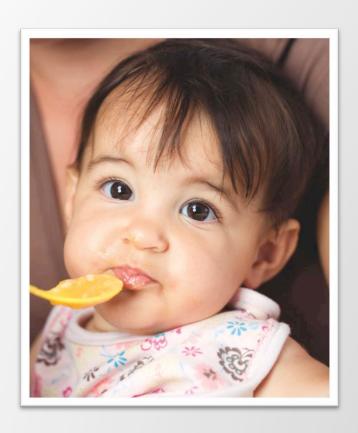
Division of Responsibility goes county-wide

## Santa Clara County, CA

- Population<sup>1</sup>: 1.78 million
- Poverty rate<sup>2</sup>:
  - Adults, 7%
  - Children, 8.8%
- Racially and ethnically diverse<sup>1</sup> (27% Hispanic/Latino, 35% White, 32% Asian, 2% African American, 4% Other)
- At the heart of Silicon Valley
  - Home to Google, HP,
     Facebook, and Apple



## Childhood Feeding Collaborative Santa Clara County, CA Public Health Dept



All parents receive best practice child feeding guidance at the earliest opportunity to reduce known risk factors for obesity

## Early Prevention and Intervention

Feeding transitions are high risk for poor parenting practices

- □ Intro to solids: too early introduction gives impression child does not like solids
- □ Transition to self feeding: refusing a spoon leads to parents forcing and exacerbating refusal
- □ Toddler drive for independence upsets family mealtime; labeling child picky eater

# The Intervention is Satter's Division of Responsibility

The focus for change is parenting and family practices instead of fixing the child

1986, Ellyn Satter, MS, RD, LCSW. www.ellynsatterinstitute.org



# The Intervention is Satter's Division of Responsibility

## Parents take leadership over:

- What is served
- 2. When eating is allowed
- 3. Where eating is allowed

## Children have autonomy over:

- 4. How much to eat
- 5. Whether or not to eat



Coordinate
Communication among
service providers so that:

Santa Clara County parents receive best practice child feeding guidance from each of their service providers



Helping parents and caregivers to feed well so children can eat well

# Coordinate communication among healthcare organizations

- County and community pediatric clinics
- Managed care plans
- Pediatric Healthy Lifestyle
   Center for obesity treatment and prevention



# Coordinate communication among public health organizations:

- WIC Programs
- Public Health Nursing
- Maternal & Child Health programs



# Coordinate communication among community organizations:

- Community based organizations
- Childcare and preschool programs



- Free, 2-hour parenting class for parents with young children
- Childcare provided
- Offered in English, Spanish and Vietnamese
- Located at throughout the county
- No proof of health insurance required



## Online Resources for Provider Education

## www.sccphd.org/5keys

Childhood Feeding
Collaborative Online
Trainings

## For pediatric healthcare providers:

- Obesity Prevention During the Well Child Visit -
- Child Feeding Skills Update

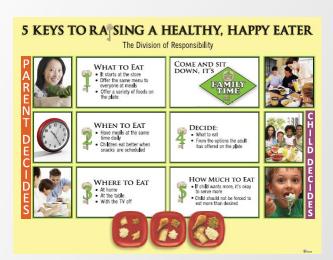
## For parent educators:

Helping Parents to Feed Well so Children Can Eat Well

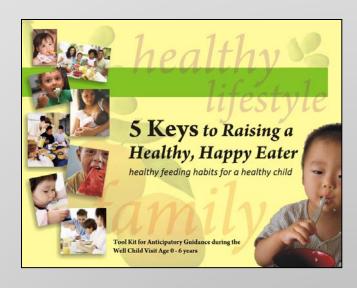
## For childcare providers:

 5 Keys to Raising a Healthy, Happy Eater in Childcare

## Bi-lingual materials support the message









## Feeding With Love and Good Sense

#### Làm Gì Khi Con Bạn Kén Ăn

Tại sao bạn nói con bạn kén ăn? Con bạn ăn có gì khác với những đứa trẻ khác

không?

Con bạn có khó chịu khi nhìn thấy những món ăn mới?

Làm sao bạn biết con bạn kén ăn hay bé vẫn ăn bình thường?

Trẻ con thường kén ăn. Một số trẻ rất e dẻ với những món ăn mới. Một số trẻ kén ăn vì cha mẹ hay ép chúng ăn.



#### Thế nào gọi là ăn bình thường?

- Thích món ăn này hôm nay nhưng sang hôm sau lại không thích nữa
- Thinh thoảng ăn rất ít
- Nêm món ăn mới và nhà ra.
- Mất nhiều lần mới chiu thử món ăn mới

#### Thế nào gọi là kén ăn?

- · Lúc nào cũng chỉ ăn món mà trẻ thích
- Trở nên khó chịu khi nhìn thấy món ăn mới
- La quấy và khóc lóc khi ngồi vào bản ăn
- Lo lắng không biết trẻ có thể ăn ở những nơi khác mà không phải ở nhà

Bạn không thể bất con bạn ẩn nếu trẻ không muốn. Tuy nhiên, bạn có thể dạy cho con bạn biết cách cư xử ngoạn ngoàn và lịch sự khi ngôi vào bàn ẫn. Nếu con bạn cư xử tốt, không sớm thi muốn, con ban sẽ tư học cách yếu thích những món ân mới.

#### Sau đây là một số cách để day con ban có thái độ tốt khi ngồi vào bàn ăn:

- Hãy làm phần việc cho ăn của bạn và để cho con bạn làm phần việc của chúng Bạn quyết định cho bé ăn cái gì, ăn khi nào và ăn ở đầu
- Trẻ quyết định *có ăn hay không* và *ăn bao nhiều* với những món ăn bạn đã nấu

  Hãy thân thiện khi cho con ăn, nhưng đừng quá nuông chìu trẻ. Tạo một bữa ăn vui vẻ cho
- gia đình. Nói chuyện với trẻ trong bữa ăn gia đình

  Day con cách từ chối món ăn một cách lịch sự dạy con nói "dạ có" hoặc "dạ không, cám
- on ba/mç\*

  Khuyến khích con: "Con có thể tự chọn thức ăn. Con không phải ăn nếu con không muốn."



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#### How to handle the picky eater

Why do you say your child is picky? Does she eat differently from other children?

Does she get upset around new food? How can you tell if she is really picky or just normal?

Children are naturally picky. Some are extra cautious about new food. Some are picky because parents get pushy with feeding.

#### What is normal?

- Liking a food one day but not the next.
- · Not eating much at times.
- Tasting a new food and taking
- Seeing a new food many times before trying it.

#### What is picky eating?

- Only eating her favorite foods—ever.
   Getting upset when she sees new
- Whining or crying at the table.
- Worrying whether she will be able to eat away from home.

You can't make your child eat if she doesn't want to. You can, however, teach her to behave nicely at the table. If she behaves nicely, sooner or later she will push herself along to learn to like new food.

#### Here's how to teach your child to behave well at the table:

- Do your jobs with feeding and let your child do hers.
   You decide what, when and where your child gets to eat.
   She decides how much and whether she eats—of what you make.
- Be child-friendly with feeding, but don't cater to her.
- Have the table be pleasant. Include her in conversation.
- Teach her to turn down food politely—to say "yes, please" and "no, thank you."
- Give her encouragement: "You can find something to eat. You don't have to eat if you don't want to."

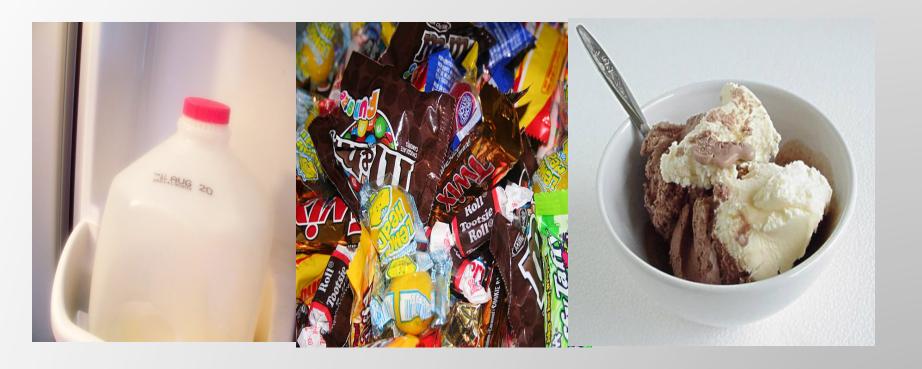


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## On-going Challenges



## A Parent Receives Consistent Feeding Guidance



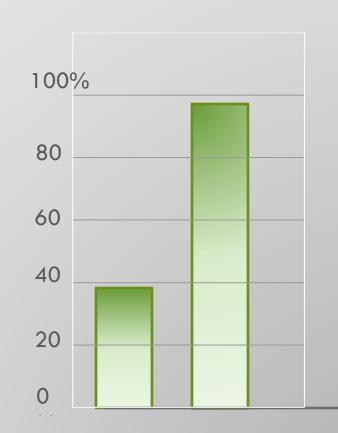
# CHILDHOOD FEEDING COLLABORATIVE ACCOMPLISHMENTS

2007 - 2012

## Healthcare Provider Outcomes, 2008

## Results at 2 month follow-up

- Significant increases in confidence
- Fewer perceived barriers to addressing feeding and weight issues
- Greater perception of having an effective intervention



Awareness of Division of Responsibility

2008 pilot of County pediatricians; pre-test n=50 post-test n= 29

## Health Care Providers Barriers to Success



□ Time constraints

Competing priorities

Ineffective communication style

## Health Care Provider Outcomes

# Interviews with pediatricians at 6 – 12 months follow-up:

- 10 of 12 feel their guidance is highly consistent with parents' responsibilities
- 8 of 12 feel their guidance is highly consistent with child's responsibilities
- 11 of 12 feel their guidance is highly consistent with supporting family mealtimes

## Health Care Provider Outcomes

Interviews with pediatricians at 6 – 12 months follow-up:

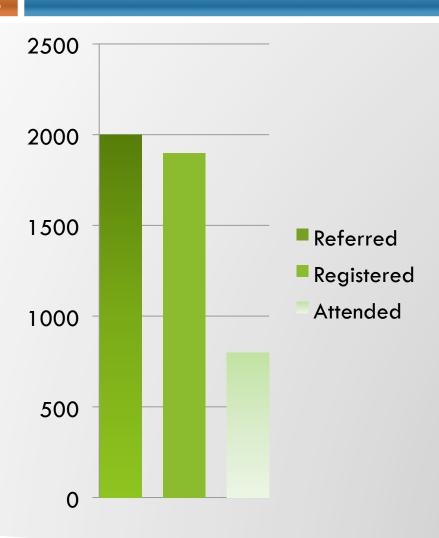
"The Division of Responsibility gives providers an easy-to-understand way to discuss feeding and improve the consistency and effectiveness of their message."

## Parent Outcomes

- Free, 2-hour parenting class for parents with young children
- Childcare provided
- Offered in English, Spanish and Vietnamese
- Located at throughout the county
- No proof of health insurance required



## 5 Keys Class Challenge



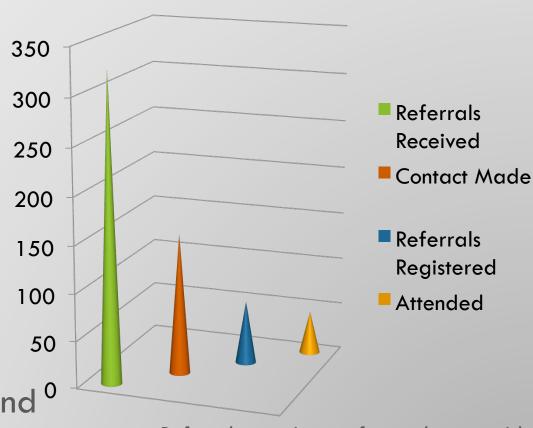
- High level of referral from pediatricians
- Almost all referredparents register for a 5Keys class
- Only 25 % of referred parents attend the 5Keys class

## 5 Keys Class Challenge

 45% of referrals lost because of inaccurate phone number/can't be reached

42% of referrals
 contacted register

67% of registered attend <sup>0</sup>

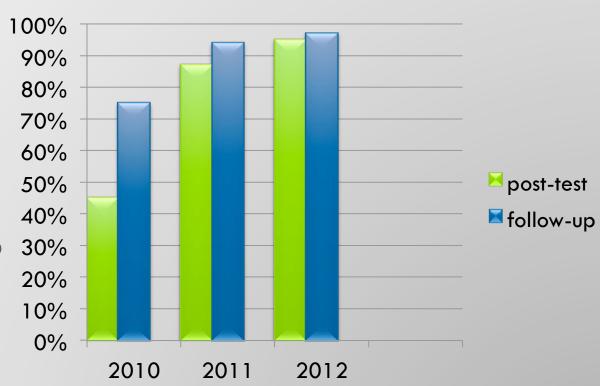


Referral experience of one class provider Organization, 2010/2011

## Impact of Coordinated Communication

Changes in the exposure to feeding messages:

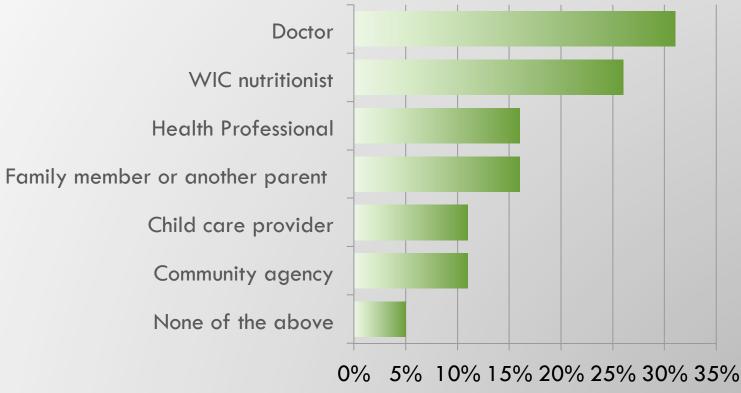
Post-test to Follow-up





## **Every Service Provider Counts!**

Percent of parents who have heard similar messages from other sources

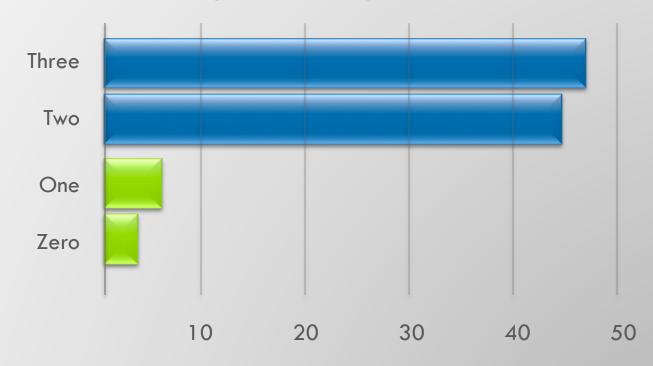


2010, post-test, n=220



## Impact of the 5 Keys Parenting Class

90% of families attempt to change 2 or more behaviors



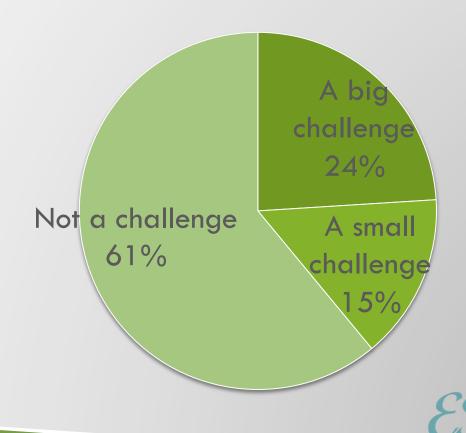
Families attempting change

2010 comparison of post-test to follow-up

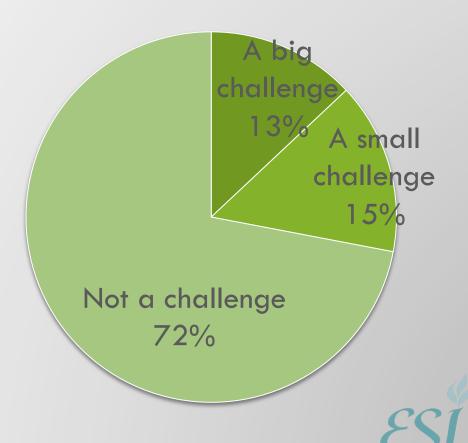


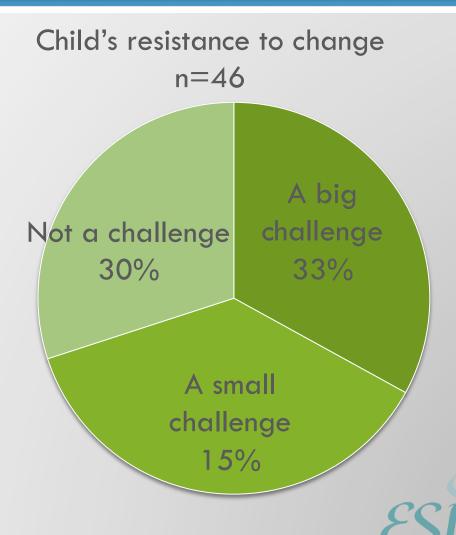


Breaking habit of eating in front of the Television



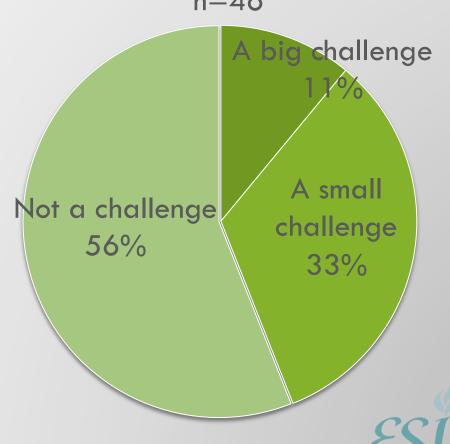
Lack of support from other family members n=46



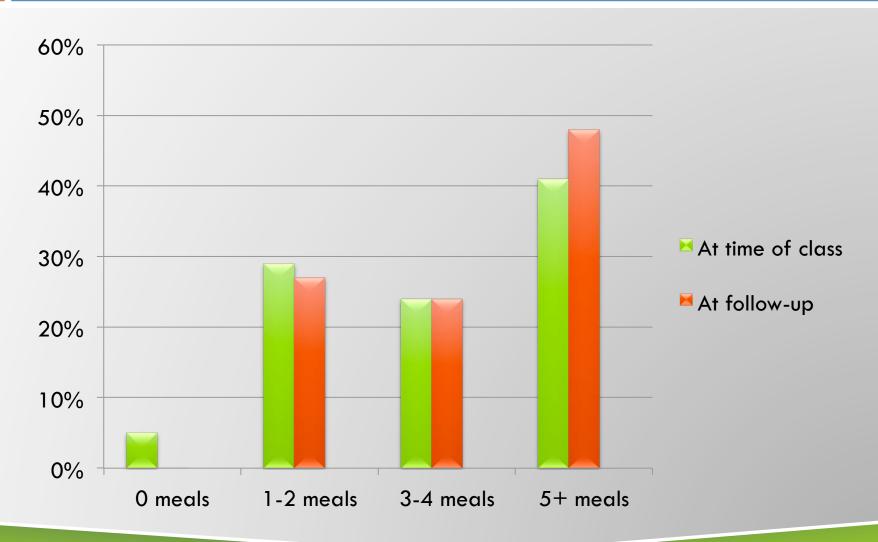




Breaking habit of child eating throughout the day n=46



# Frequency of Family Meals in the Last Week: Change at Follow-up (n=41)



## Parent Quotes at 2 Month Follow-up

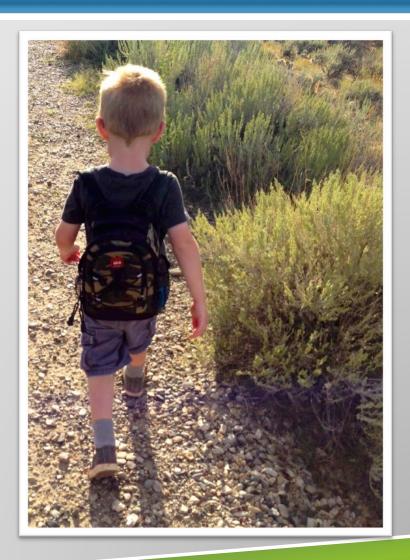
- "The class has made meal times less of a struggle."
- "Not forcing my child to eat has made meal times more pleasant. I would like to have more classes."
- "We now sit and eat our meals as a family. I have seen a big difference in my child's eating habits."
- "My kids now like to eat at the table with the family and enjoy eating."
- "My kids eat healthy foods and same foods as rest of the family."

# HOW WE DID IT

Test the message, evaluate and get funds

### Collaborative Vision - 2003

"All families in Santa
Clara County receive
Division of
Responsibility based
feeding guidance from
each of their relevant
service providers"



### Test the Vision with the Target Group - 2004

Evaluation of an all-day training with Ellyn Satter by pediatricians; WIC nutritionists; mental health, nutrition, nursing, social services professionals:

- 96% want more training on DOR
- 88% will change their practice as a result of information

■ 58% want peers and parents to receive information

### Support from Local Funders... 2005-2007

Small project focused grants,
Built relationship with target organizations,
and

Provided evidence to support creation of Childhood Feeding Collaborative



### Continuing Priorities - 2009-2014

Sustain through policy and systems change

Expand and support partnerships



Stay in the limelight

Evaluate

### Where We Are Today....

#### Support for Positive Feeding Dynamics are Public Health Department Policy

Santa Clara County Obesity Plan

Maternal, Child, and Adolescent Health Integration
 Plan

### Childhood Feeding Collaborative is

























## SPEAKING WITH ONE VOICE

WIC as a Collaborative Partner

### Help Parent Educators Learn Best Practices for How to Feed Children

### Helping Parents to Feed Well so Children Can Eat Well

www.sccphd.org/5keys

Click on: Childhood Feeding Collaborative Online Trainings

- Free
- □Four, 30-minute long modules
- Interactive, with videos
- Certificate of Completion

### Speaking with One Voice



To access this free training: www.sccphd.org/5kevs

- Learn best practices for feeding young children
- Improve your effectiveness educating parents

For more information: Carol.Danahan@phd.scogov.org Four 30-minute Modules:

Module 1: Eating is a skill children learn from their parents

Module 2: Feeding the Infant and transitional child

Module 3: Feeding the toddler and preschooler; mastering family means.

Module 4: Mastering family meals; nutrition education strategies

- Childhood FeedingCollaborative trainingsbuild WIC staff skills
- WIC parent education handouts influence content of Childhood Feeding Collaborative products
- Policy supports one voice

This project is forcing by the results from the partnership with the South Cooks Cooks Cooks Published HEALTHT Fund FILLER |





#### California WIC Parent Education

### Mealtimes



Make meal of amily time Slow down, rebx, and enjoy each other's company—no TV



Get the bala to help Let them pick out fruits and veggles at the store and do amail jobs



Set on example Est healthy foods yourself:

depending on their age.



Let the kids make choices

From the healthy foods you serve, let them choose which to eat and how much.

- Make meals family time
- Be a role model
- Children choose how much and whether to eat
- Children eat different amounts meal to meal day to day
- Children need practice in learning to accept new foods

### Join Us

#### Associate, Affiliate, Friend Programs

Mentoring and Coaching

Self Study



www.ellynsatterinstitute.org

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