SIMON FRASER UNIVERSITY SPRING SEMESTER 2005

⇒ EDUC 486-4 SPECIAL TOPICS: CURRENT HEALTH EDUCATION TRENDS AND ISSUES (D01.00)

DR. COLIN MANGHAM

Office: TBA

MONDAY 16:30-20:20 in EDB 7610

PREREQUISITE: 60 credit hours

Course Description

Comprehensive School Health Education is the term used in Canada to refer to school based curricula, services and other activities and polices promoting health in the school community. In British Columbia, the curriculum component exists in form of Personal Planning (Elementary) and Career and Personal Planning (Secondary). In Canada, health education frequently is viewed in context of the broader frameworks of population health, public health and health promotion. It exists in some form in all provinces and territories, sometimes alone, sometimes allied with other subjects such as physical education, science or guidance. In the past, little specific pre-service training has been available for teachers who will be expected to health education. This course is intended to provide some of that training by familiarizing students with the current trends in health education in Canada and elsewhere, and key health related content and process issues faced by schools, communities, and the nation.

Current Health Trends and Issues is designed for students who are or will be teaching health related topics in schools. The course addresses issues currently faced in health education in Canada Process issues include the cases for school health in both educational and public health terms, a report card of school health in Canada, the implications for school health within a population health paradigm, the school's place in community development and mobilization, and emerging trends in approaches to school health such as an emphasis on assets building and the role of school environments. Content issues include a review of current trends, consequences and solutions related to healthy child and adolescent development including poverty, obesity and body image mental health, sexuality, substance abuse, injury prevention and physical activity.

Course Objectives:

As a result of the course, students will:

- 1. Demonstrate understanding of the significance of school health as a school subject and in the contexts of health promotion, public health and Population health.
- 2. Describe the current status of school health in BC and in Canada and offer educated projections for its future.

- 3. Identify and describe current process trends in health education in Canada and elsewhere.
- 4. Describe key health issues faced by children and adolescents and emerging approaches used to address these issues.
- 5. Explore ways to strengthen school health in British Columbia and Canada.

Text: Required readings as noted in syllabus. These will be available in hard copy as a course packet and in many cases electronically.

Return to Education's Undergraduate 2005-1 Course Outlines Main Page.

2 of 2

EDUC 486

Current Health Education Trends and Issues

ď

Instructor: Dr. Colin Mangham

Course Description

Comprehensive School Health Education is the term used in Canada to refer to school based curricula, services and other activities and polices promoting health in the school community. In British Columbia, the curriculum component exists in form of Personal Planning (Elementary) and Career and Personal Planning (Secondary). In Canada, health education frequently is viewed in context of the broader frameworks of population health, public health and health promotion. It exists in some form in all provinces and territories, sometimes alone, sometimes allied with other subjects such as physical education, science or guidance. In the past, little specific pre-service training has been available for teachers who will be expected to health education. This course is intended to provide some of that training by familiarizing students with the current trends in health education in Canada and elsewhere, and key health related content and process issues faced by schools, communities, and the nation.

Current Health Trends and Issues is designed for students who are or will be teaching health related topics in schools. The course addresses issues currently faced in health education in Canada Process issues include the cases for school health in both educational and public health terms, a report card of school health in Canada, the implications for school health within a population health paradigm, the school's place in community development and mobilization, and emerging trends in approaches to school health such as an emphasis on assets building and the role of school environments. Content issues include a review of current trends, consequences and solutions related to healthy child and adolescent development including poverty, obesity and body image mental health, sexuality, substance abuse, injury prevention and physical activity.

Course Objectives:

As a result of the course, students will:

- 1. Demonstrate understanding of the significance of school health as a school subject and in the contexts of health promotion, public health and population health.
- 2. Describe the current status of school health in BC and in Canada and offer educated projections for its future.
- 3. Identify and describe current process trends in health education in Canada and elsewhere.
- 4. Describe key health issues faced by children and adolescents and emerging approaches used to address these issues.
- 5. Explore ways to strengthen school health in British Columbia and Canada.

Text: Required readings as noted in syllabus. These will be available in hard copy as a course packet and in many cases electronically.

Scheduled Topics/Readings

Week/Topics	Readings		
1. Cases for School	Health Canada. Strong Families, Healthy Children - Canada's		
Health and Health	Community Action Program for Children: Celebrating the		
Education in Canadian	Community Action Program for Children		

Schools; Where Are We;				
A Report Card	Mutter GW, Ashworth C, Cameron H. Canada: perspectives			
	in school health. <u>J Sch Health</u> 60: (7), 308-12, Sep, 1990.			
	Office of the Provincial Health Officer. An Ounce of			
	Prevention: The Public Health Case For Comprehensive			
	School Health. Victoria: Queen's Printer, 2004.			
2. The Determinants of	Health Canada. The Population Health Approach.			
Health and Child and	http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hppb/phdd/approach/index.html			
Adolescent Health:				
Health Education,	Labonte R. Population health and health promotion: What do			
Health Promotion,	they have to say to each other? Canadian Journal of Public			
Public Health,	Health 1995; 86(3): 165-68.			
Population Health,				
Concepts of Health and	Health Canada: Healthy Development of Children and Youth			
Health Education; Best	- The Role of the Determinants of Health (Full Report)			
Practice and Evidence –				
Based as Concepts	Hoffman K. & Jackson S. A Review Of The Evidence For			
	The Effectiveness And CostsOf Interventions Preventing The			
	Burden Of Noncommunicable Diseases: How Can Health			
	Systems Respond? Toronto: University of Toronto, 2003.			
	Kahan, B., & Goodstadt, M. <u>IDM Manual: IDM Manual for</u>			
	using the Interactive Domain Model approach to best			
	practices in health promotion. Toronto: Centre for Health			
	Promotion, University of Toronto, 2002.			
	http://www.idmbestpractices.ca/idm.php			
<u></u>	http://www.namoestpractices.ca/tam.pnp			
3. The School	Canadian Association for School Health, (undated) Consensus			

Community and the	Statement on Comprehensive School Health.				
Community School:	http://www.schoolfile.com/cash/consensus.htm				
Comprehensive School					
Health, Healthy Schools;	Hancock T. The evolution, impact and significance of the				
Health Promoting	Healthy Cities/ Healthy Communities movement. <u>Journal of</u>				
Schools Movement	Public Health Policy 1993; 14(1): 5-18.				
	World Health Organization. What Is a Health Promoting				
	School?				
	http://www.who.int/school_youth_health/gshi/hps/en/				
4.Assets Building and					
Resiliency: Current					
Trends	Mangham, C. McGrath, P. Reid, G. & Stewart, M. (1995).				
	Resilience in Health Promotion. Ottawa: Minister of Supply				
	and Services Canada.				
5.Fostering Healthy	Shaps, E. & Solomon, D. (2003). The role of the school's				
School Environments:	social environment in preventing student drug use. <u>Journal of</u>				
The Crucible of the	Primary Prevention, 23(3), 299-328				
School	<u> </u>				
6. Child and Adolescent	McBride, N., Midford, R. & Cameron, I. (1999). An empirical				
Development: Generic	model for school health promotion: The Western Australian				
Models	school health project model. Health Education International,				
	14 (1), 17-25.				

·	McCreary Centre Society. (2002). Accenting the Positive: A Developmental Framework For Reducing Risk And Promoting Positive Outcomes Among BC Youth. Vancouver, authors. Health Canada. The Opportunity of Adolescence: The Health Sector Contribution. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/dca-
	dea/publications/acph_adolescents_e.html
7. The Health Status of Canada's Children and Youth	McCreary Centre Society. (2004). Highlights From the Adolescent Health Survey III. Burnaby, BC: Authors. Health Canada. Trends in the Health of Canadian Youth- Health Behaviours in School Age Children
8. Trends, Consequences, Solutions I: Child Poverty	Shiell A. & Hawe P. Health promotion, community development and the tyranny of individualism. Health Economics 1996; 5 (3): 241-7.
9. Trends, Consequences, Solutions II: Childhood Obesity, Body Image, and Inactivity	Rootman I. & Edwards P. The best laid schemes of mice and men: Participaction's legacy and the future of physical activity promotion in Canada. Canadian Journal of Public Health, 95 (Supp 2), June 2004, pp 537-542. Katzmarzyk PT., Janssen I. The economic costs associated
	with physical inactivity and obesity in Canada: an update. Can J Appl Physiol 29 (1), 90-115, Feb, 2004.

	Gillis LJ. & Bar-Or O. Food away from home, sugar-sweetened drink consumption and juvenile obesity. J Am Coll Nutr 22 (6), 539-45, Dec, 2003. Katzmarzyk PT. & Ardern CI, Overweight and obesity mortality trends in Canada, 1985-2000. Can J Public Health 95 (1), 16-20, Jan-Feb, 2004.
10. Trends, Consequences, Solutions III: Teen Sexuality, Pregnancy, HIV	Health Canada. A Framework for Action to Reduce the Rate of Teen Pregnancy in Canada, 2000. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/dca-dea/publications/reduce_teen_pregnancy_section_1_e.html Rogers D, Dilworth K, Reducing the rate of teen pregnancy in Canada: a framework for action. Int J Adolesc Med Health 14 (2), 97-100, Apr-Jun, 2002.
11. Trends, Consequences, Solutions IV. Teen Substance Abuse	Meschke L. & Patterson J. (2003). Resilience as a theoretical basis for substance abuse prevention. Journal of Primary Prevention, 23(40, 483-514. Makomaski Illing EM. & Kaiserman MJ. Mortality attributable to tobacco use in Canada and its regions, 1998. Can J Public Health 95 (1), 38-44, Jan-Feb, 2004. Gray C, Tobacco wars. The bloody battle between good health and good politics. CMAJ 156 (2), 237-40, Jan 15, 1997.

	Mangham C. Making The Case For Prevention: A Business Rationale for Preventing the Harms of Substance Abuse. Prepared for BC Ministry of Health Services, 2003. Centre For Addiction and Mental Health. Alcohol and Drug Prevention Programs for Youth: What Works? Toronto: CAMH, 2002.
12. Trends, Consequences, Solutions V. Child and Adolescent Mental Health	Health Canada. Mental Health Promotion. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/hppb/mentalhealth/mhp/index.html Australian Government. MindMatters: A Mental Healthy resource For Secondary Schools. http://cms.curriculum.edu.au/mindmatters//index.htm Stephens T., Dulberg C., & Joubert N. Mental health of the Canadian population: A comprehensive analysis. Chronic Diseases in Canada, 20 (3), 2000. http://www.hc-sc.gc.ca/pphb-dgspsp/publicat/cdic-mcc/203/c_e.html
13. Where to From Here? Health Education and the future of Canada's Youth	Health Canada (Partnership with Government of Ontario). Growing Healthy Canadians. http://www.growinghealthykids.com/english/home/index.html Health Canada, Population and Public Health Branch. Voices and Choices: Planning For School Health http://www.hc- sc.gc.ca/pphb-dgspsp/vc-ss/data_e.html

Evaluation

Specifics of each item will be given in class:

Vision Statement	5%
Personal Application Piece	20%
Group Project	25%
Term Paper	25%
Final Exam	25%

Vision Statement: Students will prepare document <u>no more than two pages</u>, 1.5 spaces, providing their own vision of what the general status of child and adolescent health in Canada will in the year 2040, defending why they believe it will be so in their own words (no quotes or references required). It is recommended this be prepared after week 3. **Due Week 5.**

Personal Application Piece: For each week, students will prepare a one page synopsis applying that week's concepts succinctly to their own present or future career. Each piece is due the following week (first piece due week 2).

Group Project: Working in groups of 3 to 4, students will identify a current trend or issue of their choosing, and prepare and deliver a 30-minute class presentation. This presentation should include a) background of the issue, b) current trends, c) health promotion/population health solutions, and d) What schools can do, with a list of currently available tools for addressing it. (**Presentations will begin in Week 5.**)

Term paper: Students will identify a topic related to one of the trends or issues covered in the class, and prepare a research-based paper no more than 10 pages double spaced excluding title page and references. The specifics of this paper will be discussed in class (**Due by class Week 13**).

Final Exam: This exam will be given during the end of term exam period as scheduled by the University. It will cover all class lectures, discussions and readings. It will consist of a mix of short answer and essay questions.

Grading of subjective items will be as follows (0 is failing):

Dimension	Barely	Fair	Good	Exceptional
	satisfactory (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Overall quality of presentation:				
Writing quality, proper use of citations where				

required or needed organization.		
Synthesis of research/ideas:		
Pulling concepts together in a unified picture		
Understanding of concepts: Understands the concepts and is able to use them		
Comprehensiveness: Evidence of research and thorough coverage of the topic		