**Our Research**

**The 2014 Ontario Child Health Study (OCHS)**
In partnership with Statistics Canada and Ontario’s Ministry of Health and Long-Term Care, Ministry of Child and Youth Services and Ministry of Education, the 2014 OCHS will investigate the mental health and functioning of 10,530 randomly-selected Ontario children and adolescents aged 4-17 years.

**The 2014 OCHS School Mental Health Surveys**
A component of the 2014 OCHS includes a sub-study enlisting schools across Ontario, in order to study school-level influences on student mental health. 180 elementary schools and 60 secondary schools across Ontario will be selected to participate. Students, teachers, and principals will be asked to complete surveys about their schools.

**The Early Development Instrument (EDI)**
The Early Development Instrument (EDI) is a teacher-completed instrument which measures children’s developmental health at school entry by asking questions covering five different areas of their early development. It has become a population-level research tool utilized to various degrees in all Canadian provinces and territories.

**Autism Spectrum Disorders: Pathways to Better Outcomes (PHASE II)**
The Pathways in ASD study is a longitudinal study designed to describe the developmental pathways in children with ASD and to identify factors related to the social, communication, and behavioural outcomes. Phase II data started from grade 2 and be collected up to grade 6 (4 time points in between).

**Province of Ontario Neurodevelopmental Disorders (POND) Network**
The POND Network is part of an Integrated Discovery System (IDS) funded by the Ontario Brain Institute to perform biomedical research studies aimed at understanding the biology of ASD (Autism Spectrum Disorder), ADHD (Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder), ID (Intellectual Disability), and OCD (Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder).

**POND Network Imaging Sub-Study**
In this study uses magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) to examine the structural, functional, and chemical aspects of the brain in order to understand which are unique in children with neurodevelopmental disorders.
Connections
The goal of the program of research is to develop and evaluate a knowledge translation and exchange (KTE) strategy with meaningful involvement of stakeholders in the process, which ultimately will improve services for women with substance use issues and their children.

Teenage Girls Emotional Regulation Study (TIGER)
This study aims to determine if clinical depression is the cause of risky behaviours in girls or whether other factors including pre-existing signs of impulsivity such as how girls learn or how they get along with peers, are stronger predictors of self-harming behaviours.

Researching Adolescent and Child Health (REACH)
Compared with their healthy peers, children with chronic diseases [such as asthma or diabetes] have about twice the risk for mental health problems. Little is known about what influences their mental health and how it changes over time. We will study those children whose mental health improves, remains the same, and declines, and under what circumstances.

Young Mothers Health Study
The objectives of this study are to (i) examine the rates, types and severity of mental health problems among teen mothers in Hamilton, (ii) examine their use of health and mental health services, and document the barriers they experience in accessing services, and (iii) identify interventions to improve maternal and child outcomes.

The Social Lives of Children & Adolescents
This study is interested in learning more about how children respond when other children are mean to them, and how their thoughts and feelings affect their responses. 240 families will be interviewed and asked various questions about scenarios that might happen to the child at school, to learn how they would respond and how they believe other children should respond.

Coordination and Activity Tracking in Children (CATCH)
Children with low motor coordination are more likely to be overweight and unfit by the time they are teenagers. To better understand how to help these children, we are following a group of young children and looking at their motor coordination, physical activity and fitness and how they relate to each other and change over time.