

In the Chat

Look at the following years, pick a year where there was something significant for you and put it in the chat

- 1988
- 1990
- 1993
- 1997
- 2002
- 2014
- 2021



Northwest (HHS Region 10)

PTTC

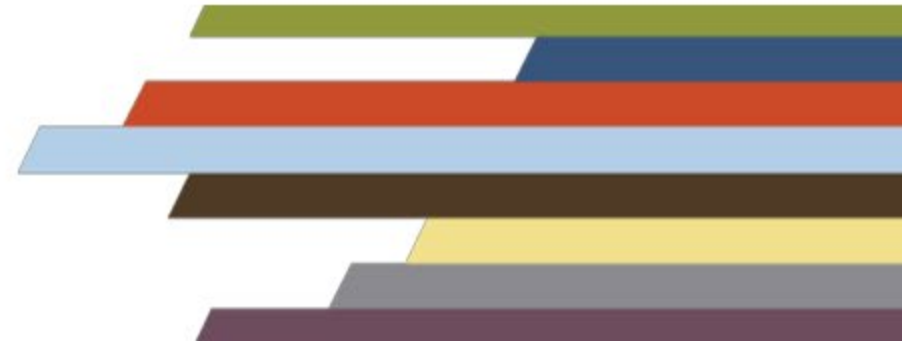
Prevention Technology Transfer Center Network
Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration



Prevention Foundations

Measuring Shared Risk and Protective Factors for your Community

John S. Briney, MS, Data Manager, SDRG
Kevin Haggerty, PhD., Director, NWPTTC





Northwest (HHS Region 10)

PTTC

Prevention Technology Transfer Center Network
Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration



The Northwest PTTC is a partnership led by the Social Development Research Group (SDRG) at University of Washington (UW) School of Social Work in collaboration with the Prevention Science Graduate Program at Washington State University (WSU), and the Center for the Application of Substance Abuse Technologies (CASAT) at the University of Nevada, Reno (UNR).

Northwest partnering institutes share a vision to expand the impact of community-activated prevention by equipping the prevention workforce with the power of prevention science.



Prevention Science
Graduate Program
WASHINGTON STATE UNIVERSITY



Disclaimer

The views expressed in this webinar do not necessarily represent the views, policies, and positions of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

This webinar is being recorded and archived, and will be available for viewing after the webinar. Please contact the webinar facilitator if you have any concerns or questions.

Developed under SAMHSA Cooperative Agreement # H79SP080995

Upcoming Services

Webinars

Preventing Inhalant Use Among Youth
June 10, (11:00 am -12:30 pm PT)

On the Spot Consultation

Benefits and Costs of Prevention
May 27, 2021 (11:00 am-12:30 pm PT)

Enhanced Prevention Learning Series

The Ripple Effect
July 6, 13, 20, 27 (2:00-3:30 pm PT)

Land Acknowledgment



I acknowledge that we are all on the traditional lands of different peoples. Where I sit, I am situated on the ancestral lands of the Snoqualmie (Costal Salish) People. We have a responsibility to acknowledge our Indigenous connections and the histories of Indigenous land dispossession.

To identify the stewards of your land, type your location into <https://native-land.ca/>

Feel free to acknowledge in the chat if you desire

Check out Real Rent Duwamish
<https://www.realrentduwamish.org/>

Three Key *Take Aways* from Today



How we measure risk and protection

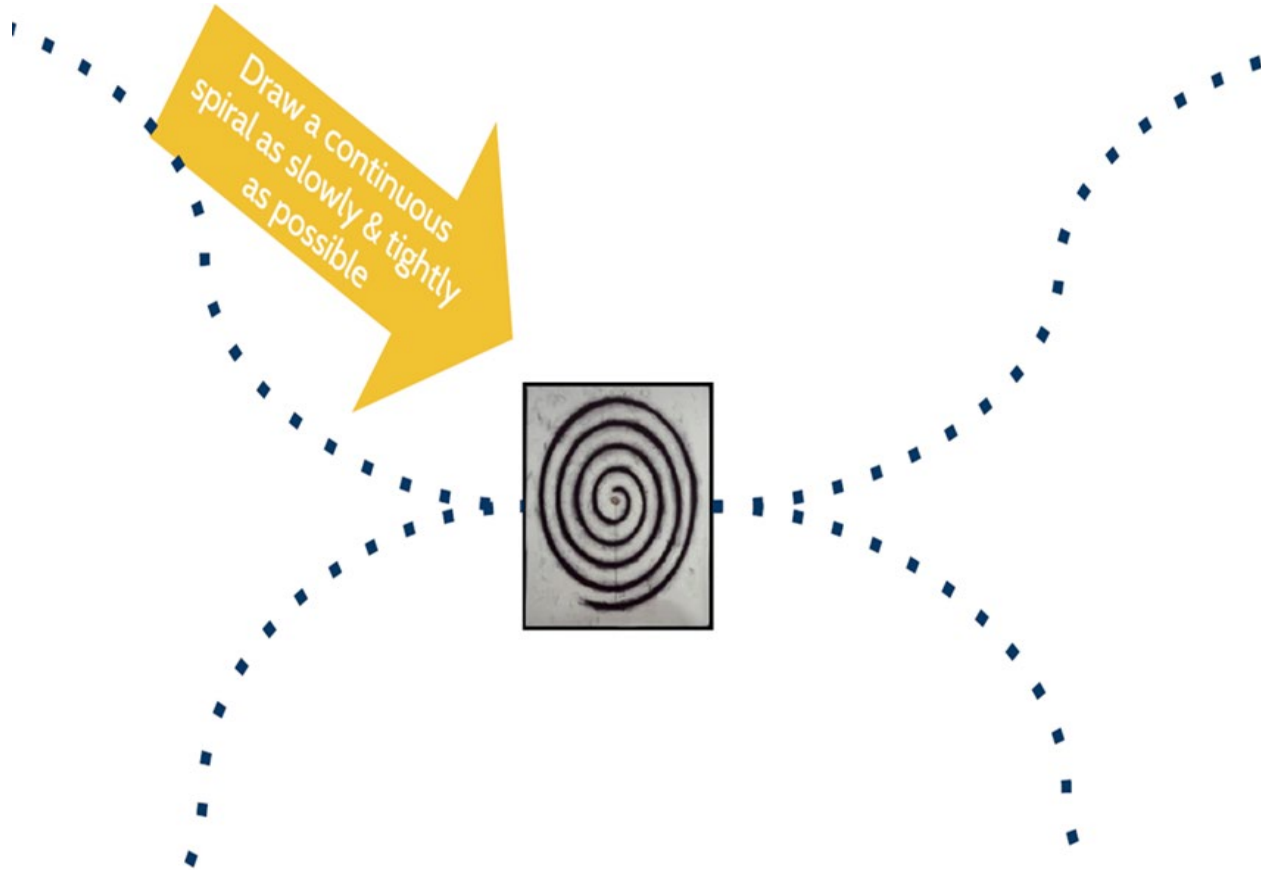


Why and how we use risk and protective factor scales



Using measures of risk and protection to monitor community level progress

Spiral Journal (www.liberatingstructures.org)



Reflection Questions:

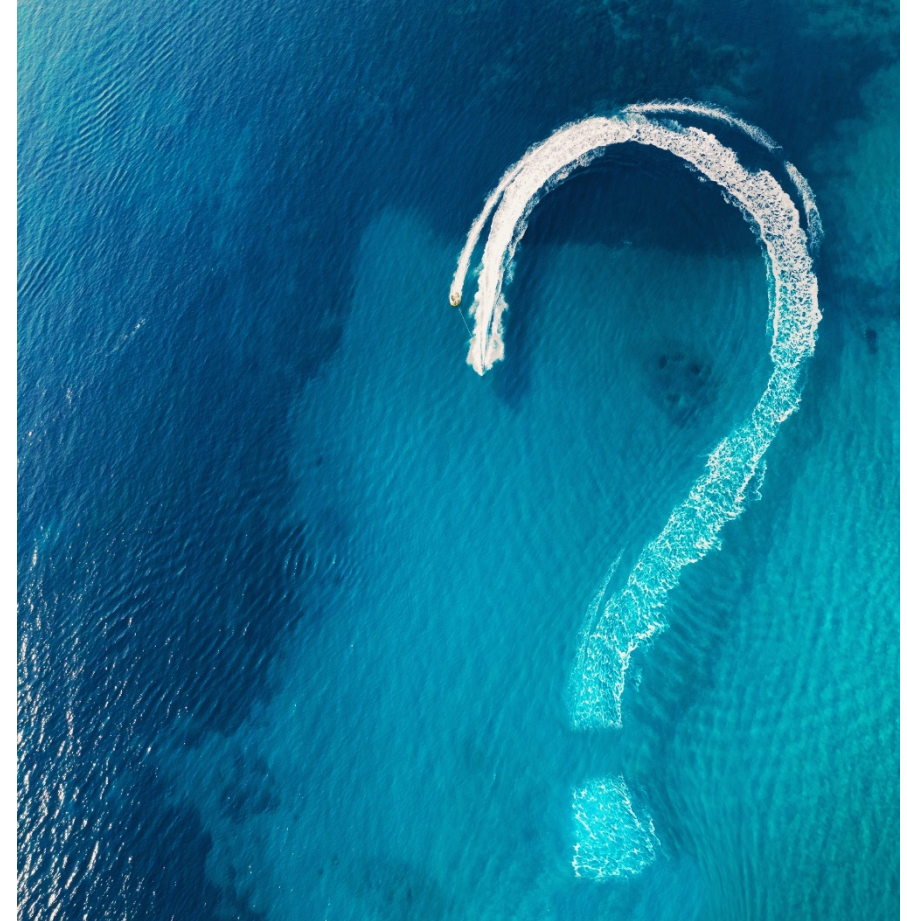
- 1) What have I been hearing from young people ...
- 2) What have I been seeing in your community ...
- 3) Where do I see hope....
- 4) What I want to get out of this session today...

Some Questions from Last Session

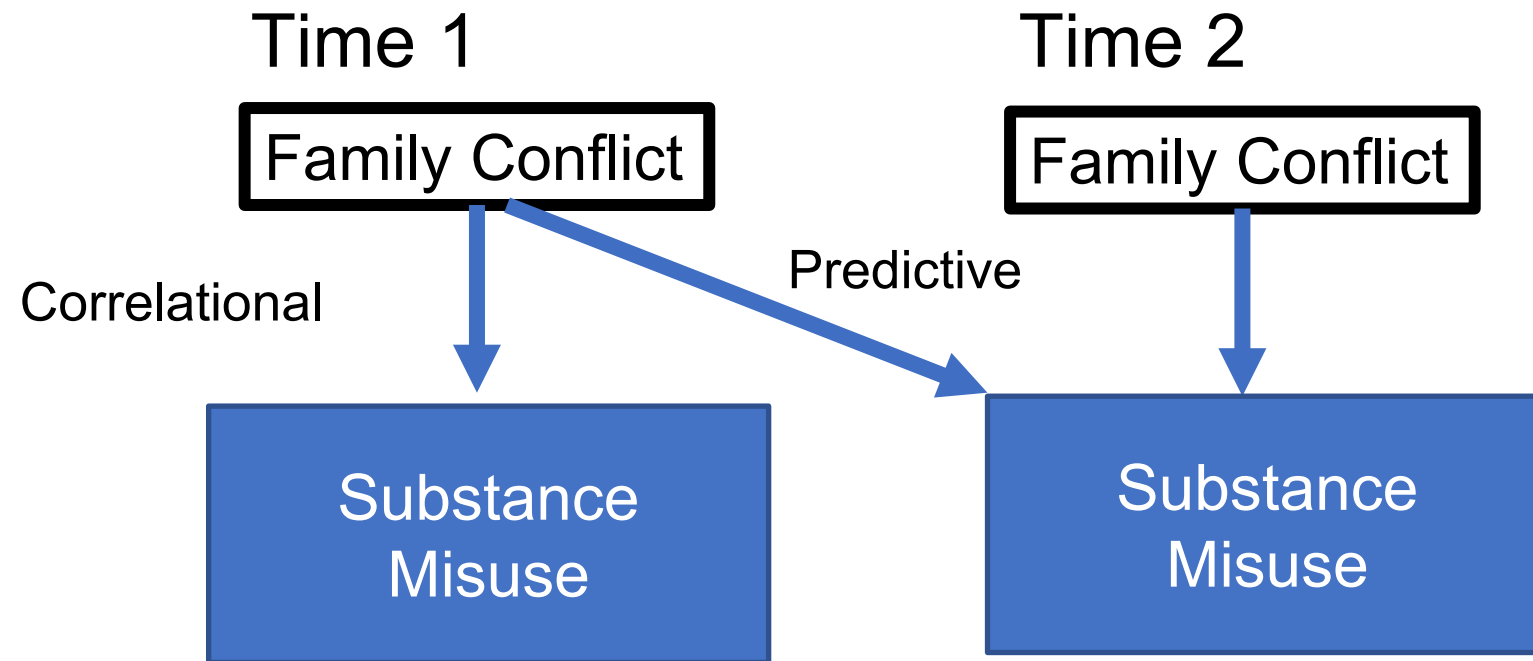
Can you clarify the difference between correlation and predictors?

Don't youth just lie about their use and risks?

How do you measure risk and protection?



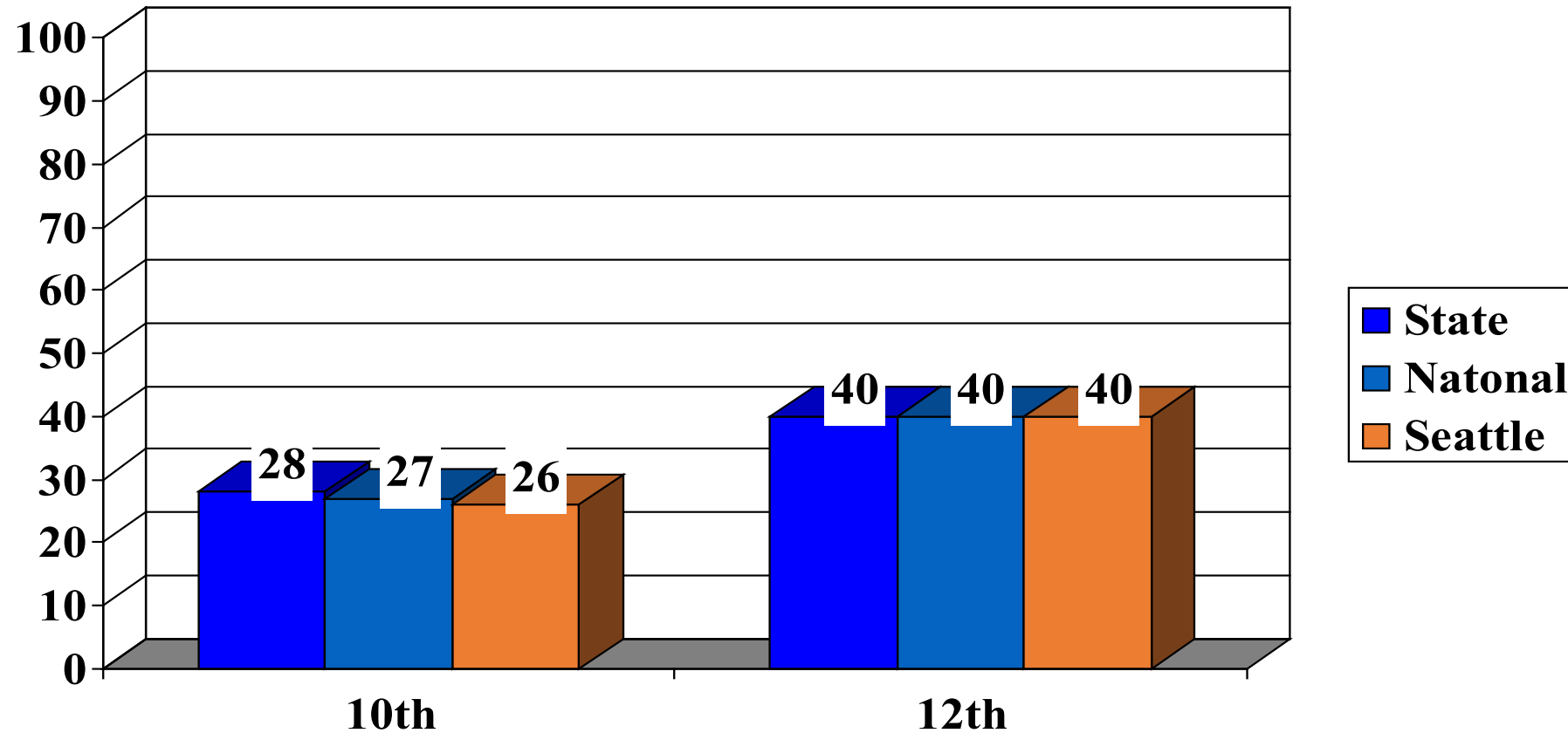
Related or Predictive?



Don't students just lie?

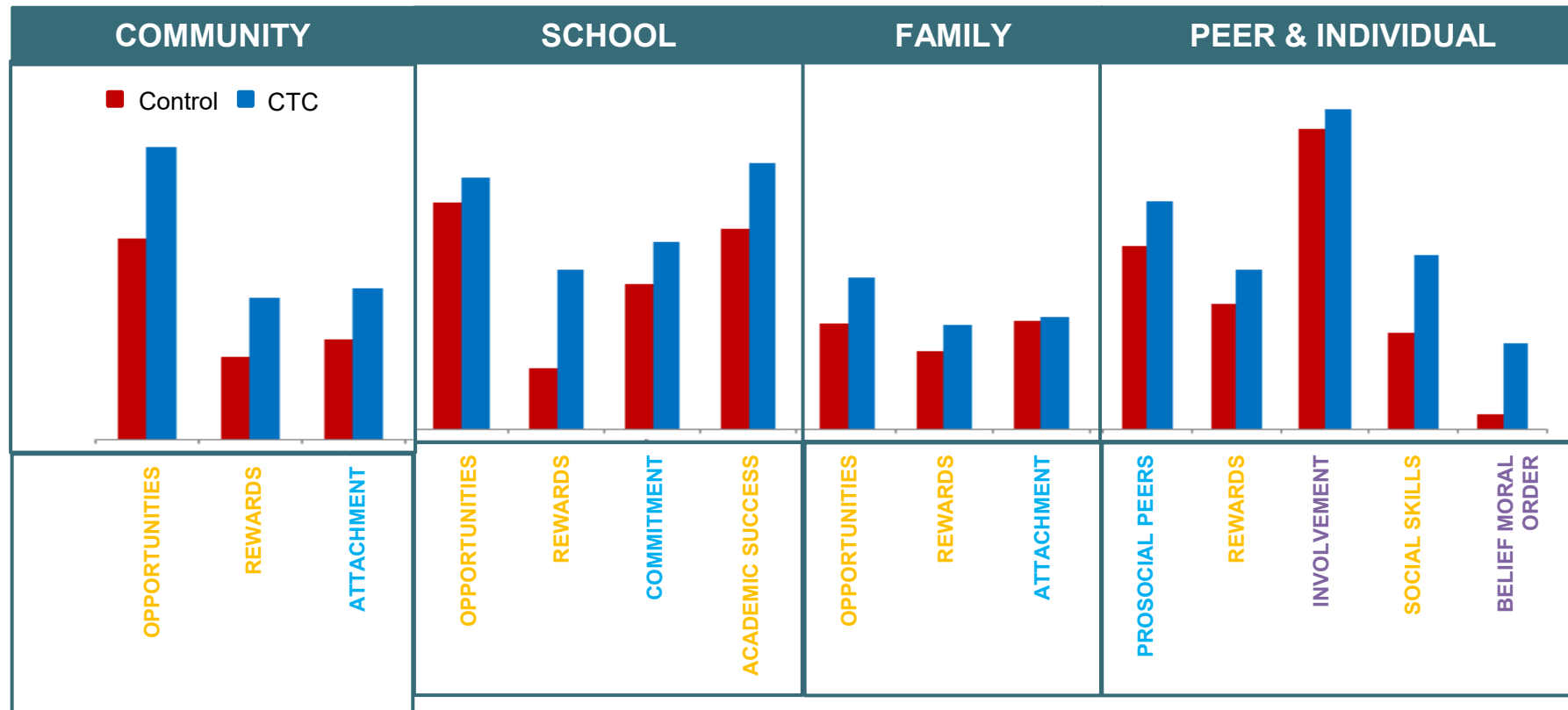
Recent Alcohol Use

Past 30 days (from three different surveys!)



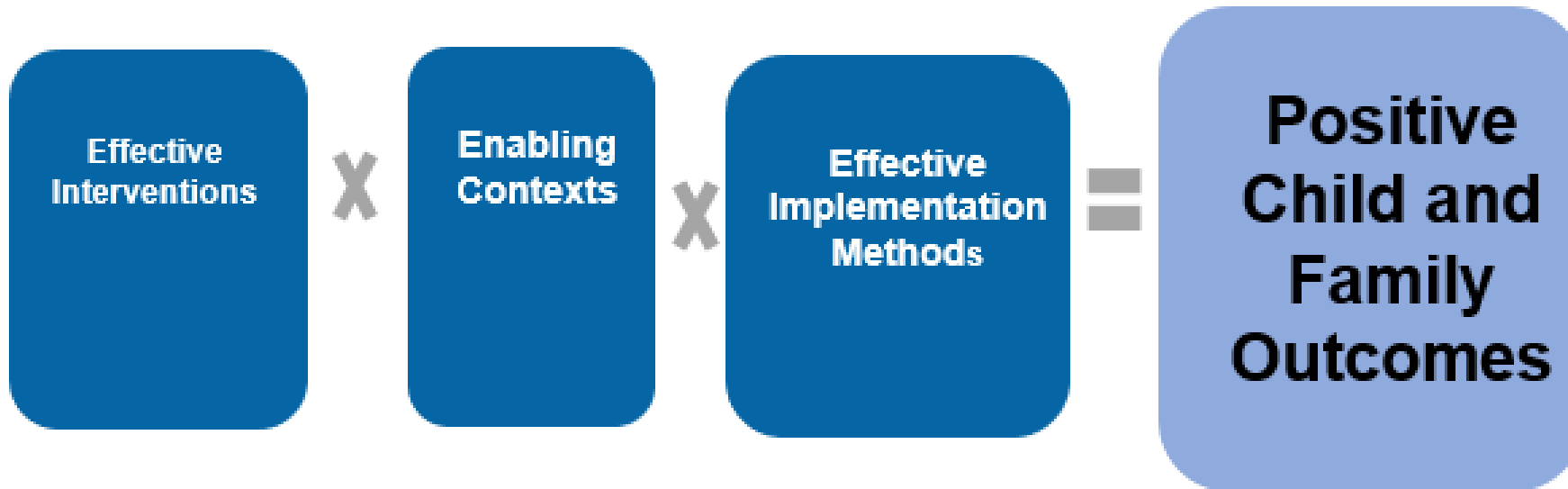
Measuring Enhanced Protection

Grade 8: $p = 0.021$



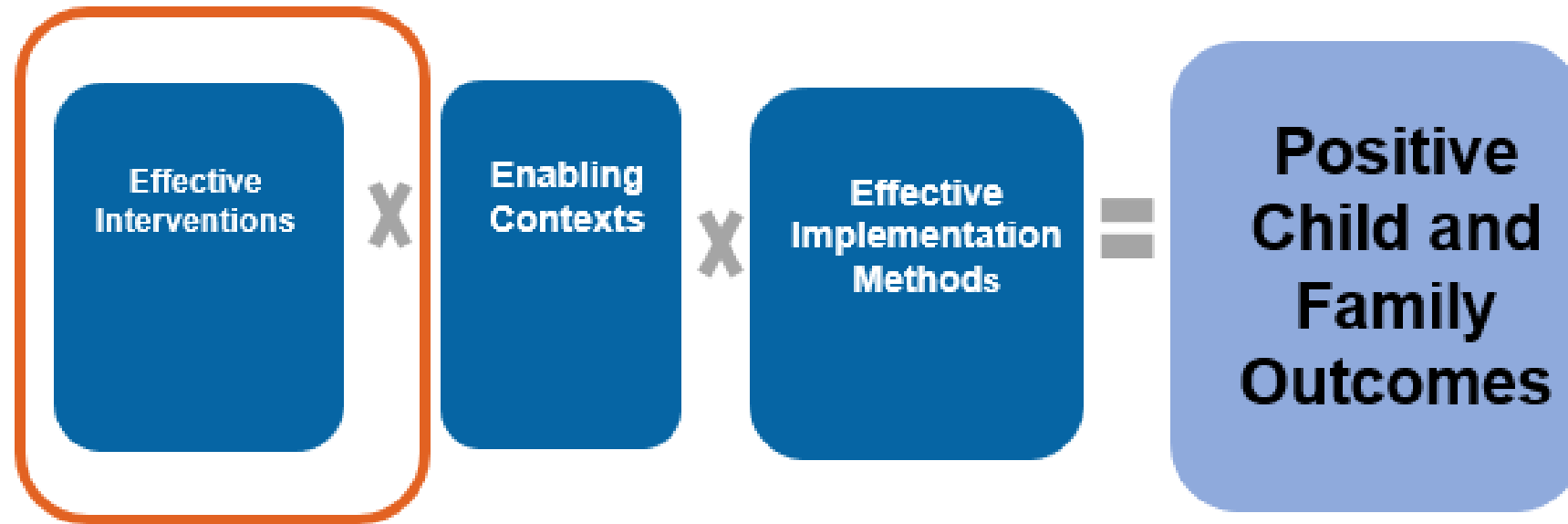
Elizabeth, Gloppen, K. A., Rhew, I. C., Oesterle, S., and Hawkins, J. D. (2015). Effects of the Communities That Care prevention system on youth reports of protective factors. *Prevention Science*, 16(5), 652-662.

Creating Optimal Enabling Contexts for Tested, Effective Programs Within Communities



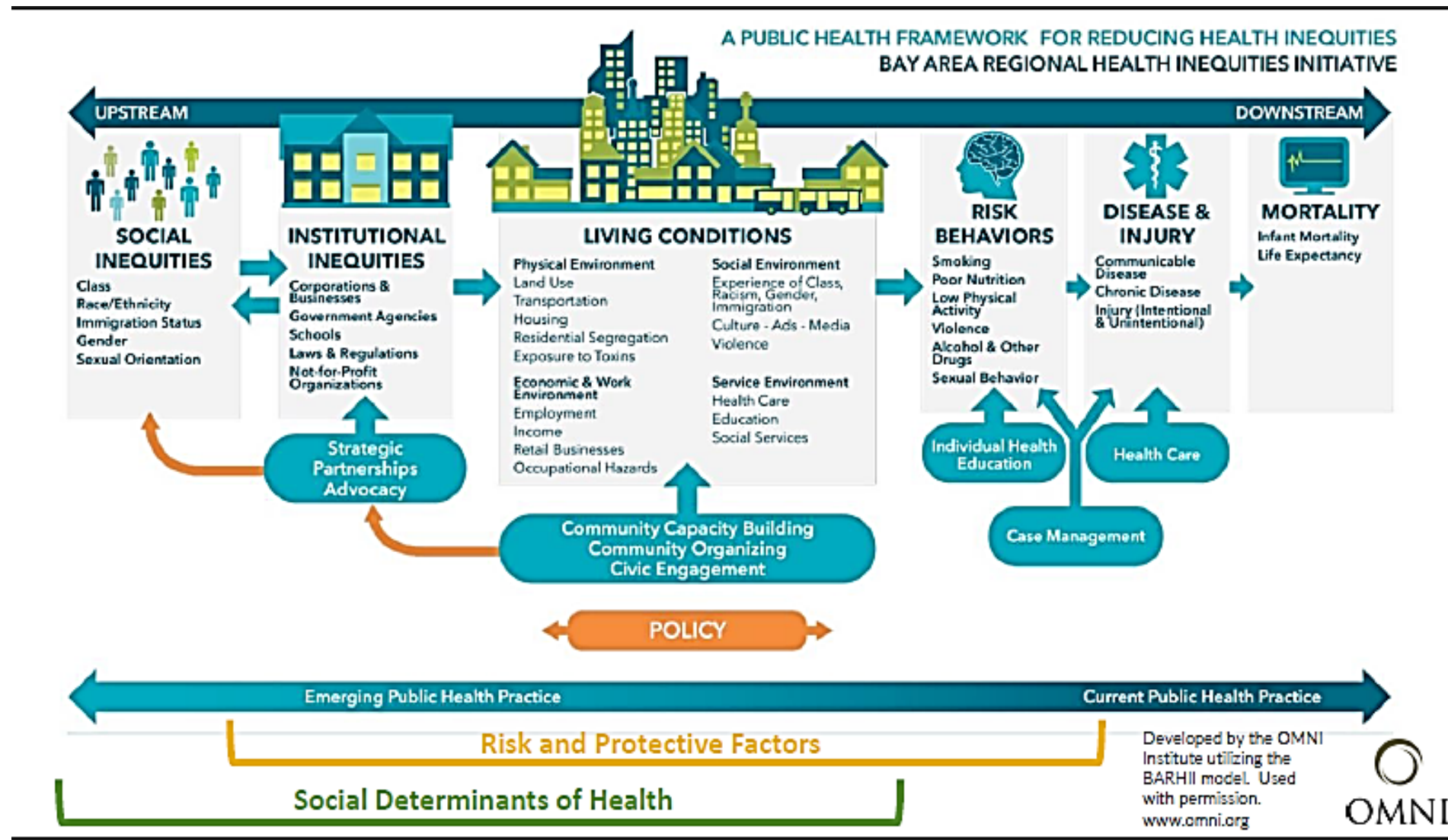
National Implementation Research Network

Creating Optimal Enabling Contexts for Tested, Effective Programs Within Communities



National Implementation Research Network

Structural Factors



Risk Factors for Health & Behavior Problems	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence	Depression & Anxiety
Community						
Availability of Drugs	•				•	
Availability of Firearms		•			•	
Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms, and Crime	•	•			•	
Media Portrayals of the Behavior	•				•	
Transitions and Mobility	•	•		•		•
Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization	•	•			•	
Extreme Economic Deprivation	•	•	•	•	•	
Family						
Family History of the Problem Behavior	•	•	•	•	•	•
Family Management Problems	•	•	•	•	•	•
Family Conflict	•	•	•	•	•	•
Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvement in the Problem Behavior	•	•			•	
School						
Academic Failure Beginning in Late Elementary School	•	•	•	•	•	•
Lack of Commitment to School	•	•	•	•	•	
Individual/Peer						
Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior	•	•	•	•	•	•
Rebelliousness	•	•		•	•	
Gang Involvement	•	•			•	
Friends Who Engage in the Problem Behavior	•	•	•	•	•	
Favorable Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior	•	•	•	•	•	
Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior	•	•	•	•	•	
Constitutional Factors	•	•			•	•

Outcomes Influenced by These Protective Factors

Table 3.2: Protective Factors for

Protective Factors	Substance misuse	Delinquency	Risky Sex	School Dropout	Violence	Depression/ Anxiety
Social, emotional, behavioral, cognitive, and moral competence ^{17,18}	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍
Self-efficacy ^{19,20}			👍			
Spirituality ^{21,22}	👍	👍	👍			
Resiliency ²³	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍
Opportunities for positive social involvement ^{23,24}	👍	👍				
Recognition for positive behavior ²⁵	👍	👍			👍	👍
Bonding ^{26,27}	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍	👍

Shared Risk/Protection Focused Prevention Impacts

Multiple Outcomes

Program	Drug use	Delinquency	Violence	School	Risky Sex	Mental health
Life Skills Training	✓	✓	✓		✓	
High Scope Preschool		✓	✓	✓		
FamiliasUnidas	✓	✓	✓		✓	
MST (Multisystemic Therapy)	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓
Good Behavior Game	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓

Guy looking for his keys



Where to find information on these valuable factors?



Where to find information on these valuable factors?

1. Community conversations
2. Public data
3. Student survey data



Community Conversations



Pros and Cons of Community Conversations for Information Gathering

- Engaging process
- Working from lived experiences
- Other?



- Not a representative sample
- Takes time to come to shared vocabulary
- Other?

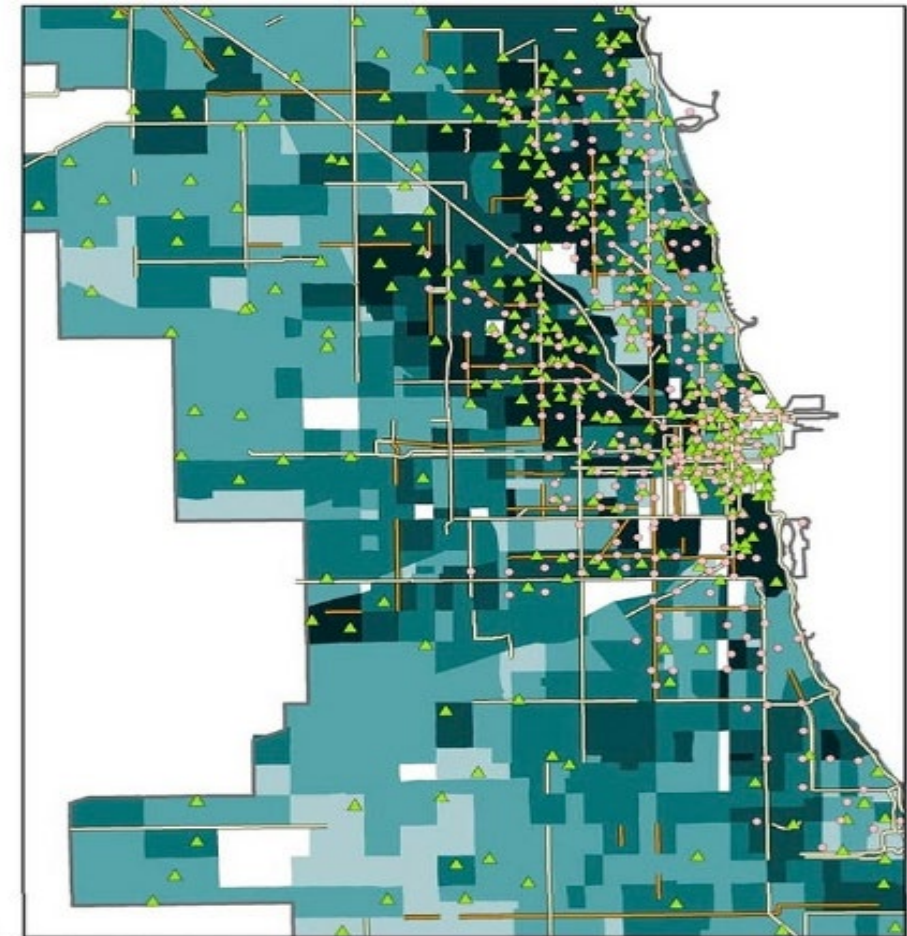
Public Data: What's Not in Student Surveys

Data needed	Indicator	Source
Availability of Drugs & Alcohol	Alcohol sales outlets	State Liquor Control Agency
	Tobacco sales outlets	State Dept. of Revenue or Taxing Authority, or State Dept. of Health
	Marijuana sales outlets	one of the above
Economic Deprivation	Unemployment	State Employment and Labor Agency
	Free & reduced school lunch eligibility	School District or State Education Agency
	AFDC/TANF recipients	State Department of Human Services
	Food stamp recipients	State Department of Human Services
School Dropout	% of students (grades 9-12) who drop out in a single year without completing high school	School District or State Education Agency
Teen Pregnancy	rate per 1,000 women ages 15-19	County or State Dept. of Health or Public Health

Poll: Other examples of using public data to identify shared risk and protective factors?

Which of these data sources have you used to collect information on shared risk and protective factors for healthy youth development:

- School records on absenteeism or truancy
- School records on academic performance
- School records on social, emotional learning progress
- Police data on property crime
- Police data on violent crime
- Domestic violence arrests
- Divorce statistics
- Child abuse and neglect cases
- Home ownership vs. rentals
- Population voting in elections
- Substance-involved traffic fatalities/citations
- Hospital data
- Other?



Pros and Cons of Public Data

- Readily available
- Other?



- May not tell us what we really want to know
- Other?

Student Surveys: Measuring RP Factors



- It's a concept, a construct
- Measured with scales of several questions
- Reported in uniform way so can compare

https://www.communitiesthatcare.net/userfiles/files/2014CTCYS_Scale.pdf



**communities
that care PLUS**



CENTER FOR COMMUNITIES THAT CARE
UNIVERSITY of WASHINGTON
School of Social Work

An Example from the Scale Dictionary

COMMUNITY RISK FACTOR: Low Neighborhood Attachment

CRLNA (4-point scale) $\alpha=0.842$

Question	Scoring
I'd like to get out of my neighborhood.	NO! (1) no (2) yes (3) YES! (4)
If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.	NO! (4) no (3) yes (2) YES! (1)
I like my neighborhood.	NO! (4) no (3) yes (2) YES! (1)



communities
that **CARE PLUS**



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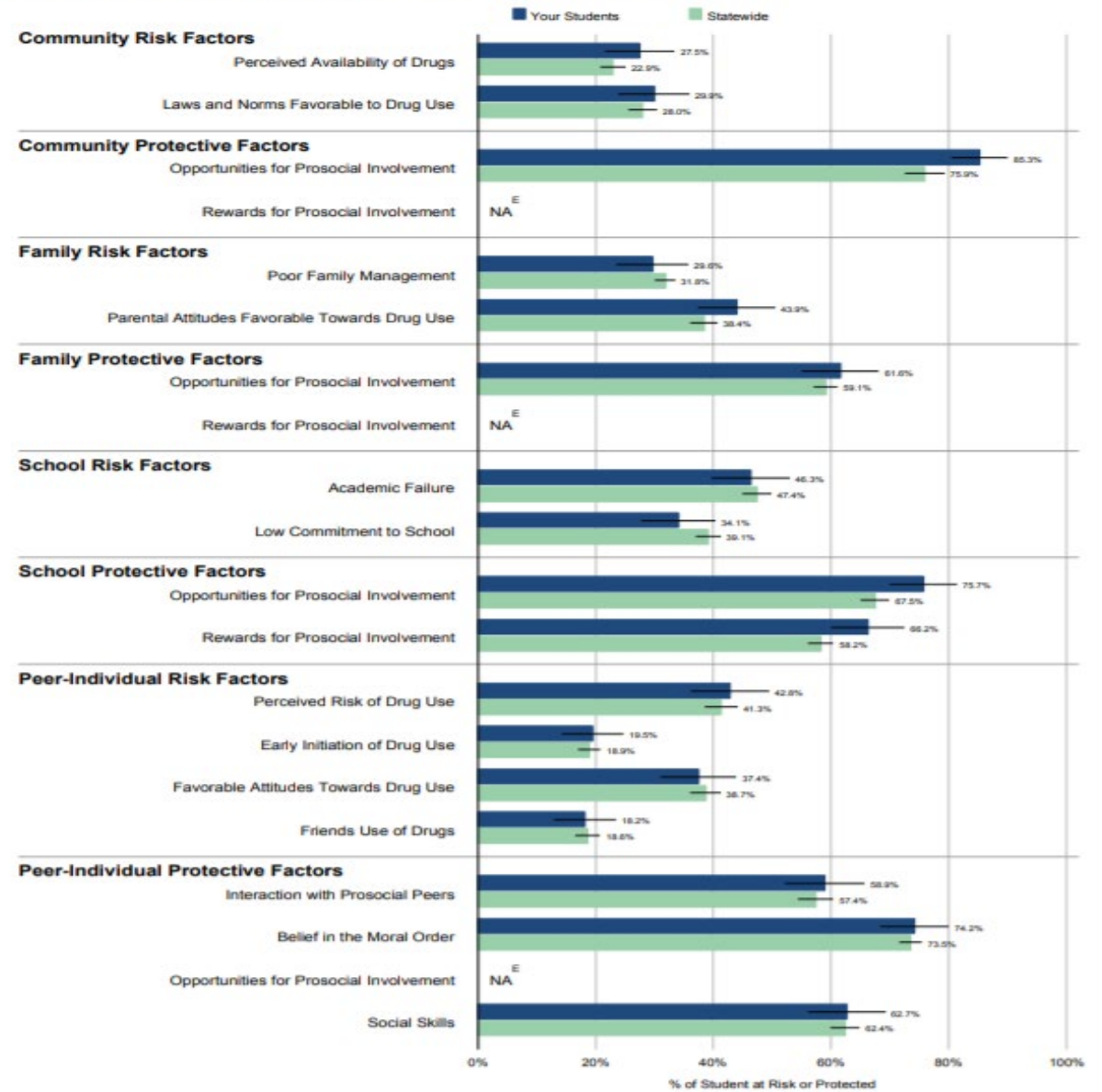
Thought moment

Take a couple of minutes to take a look at the items and scales in the code book in the chat box.



WA State Health Youth Survey Example

Risk and Protective Factor Graph of All Scale Results



Diving in! Measuring risk and protective factors with the Youth Survey (CTCYS)



Four Principles of Prevention Science

1. Community-based
2. Risk and protective factor focused
- 3. Data driven (Youth Survey)**
4. Evidence-based Interventions Inventory

Evolution of Student Survey Measurement

1988-1990

Together!

Evolution of Student Survey

1988-1990

Together!

- Early Pilot Study in Washington State
- Community Planning Teams
- Risk-focused approach to prevention

Communities lacked a good process for matching risk and protective factors to preventive intervention

Evolution of Student Survey

1988-1990

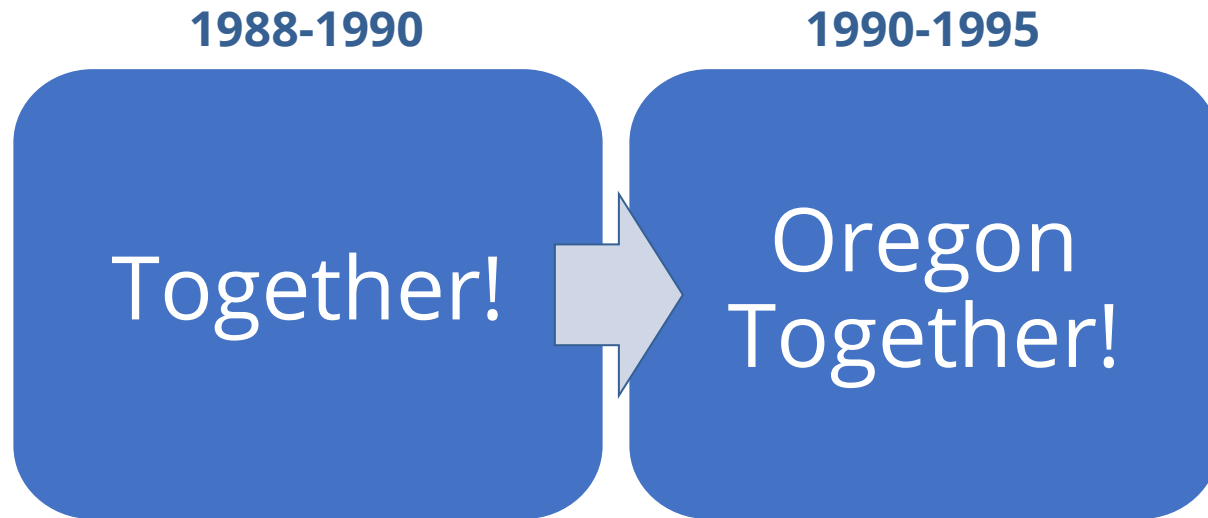
Together!



1990-1995

Oregon
Together!

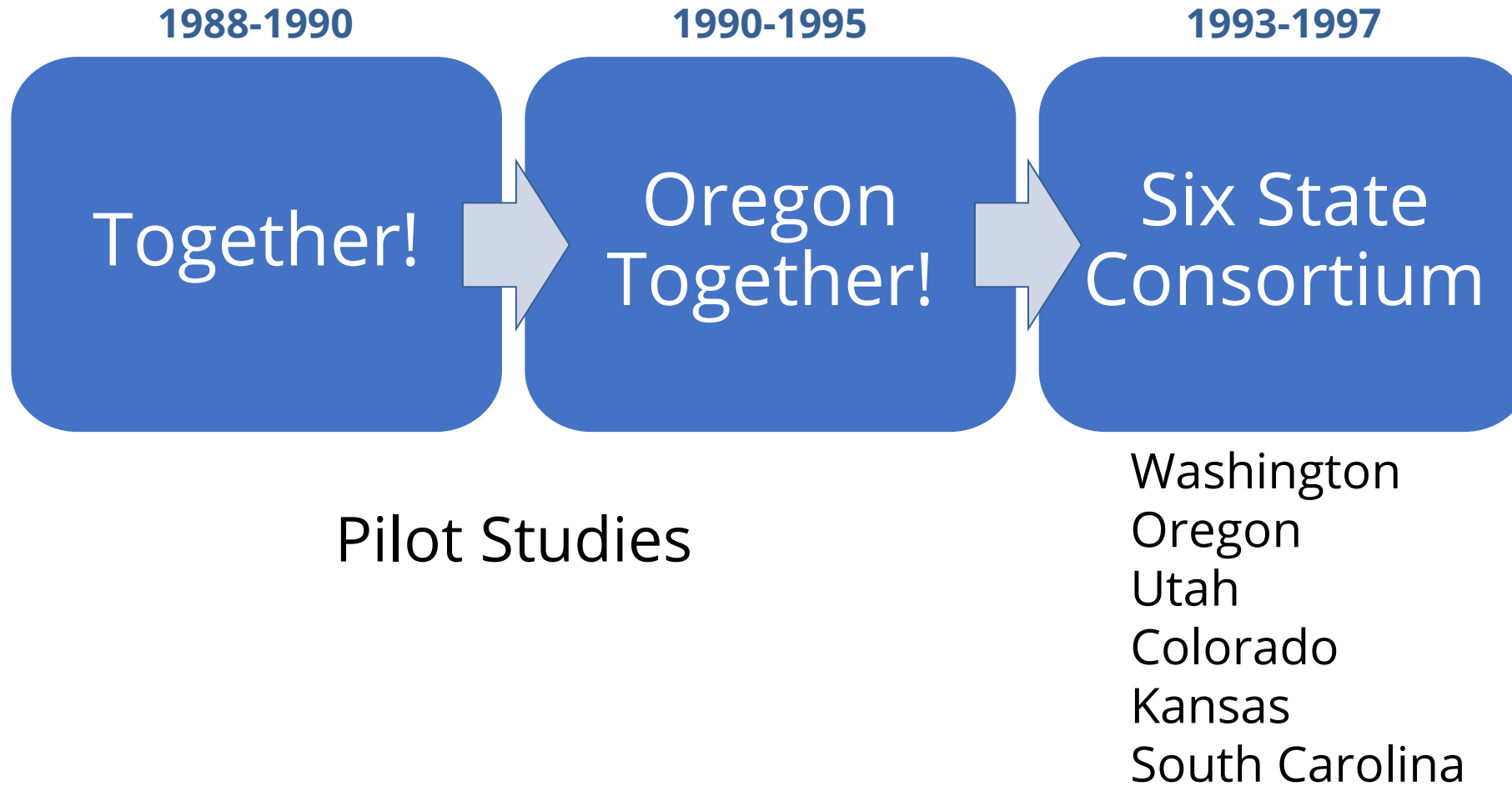
Evolution of Student Survey



- Second Pilot Study in Oregon
- Added R/P training and EBI
- Increase in use of EBI

Communities wanted better scientific measures of risk and protective factors

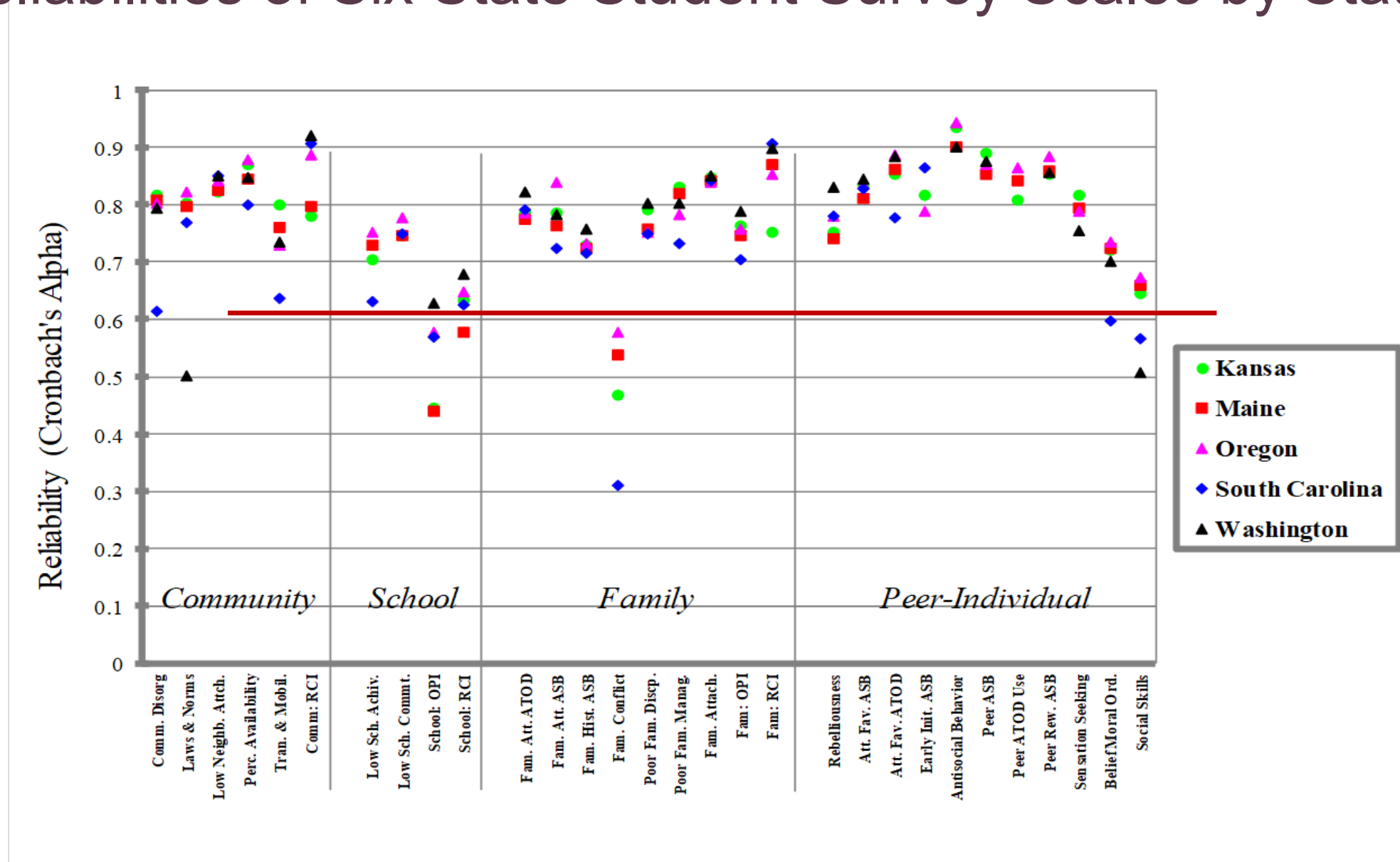
Evolution of Student Survey



Youth Survey Development

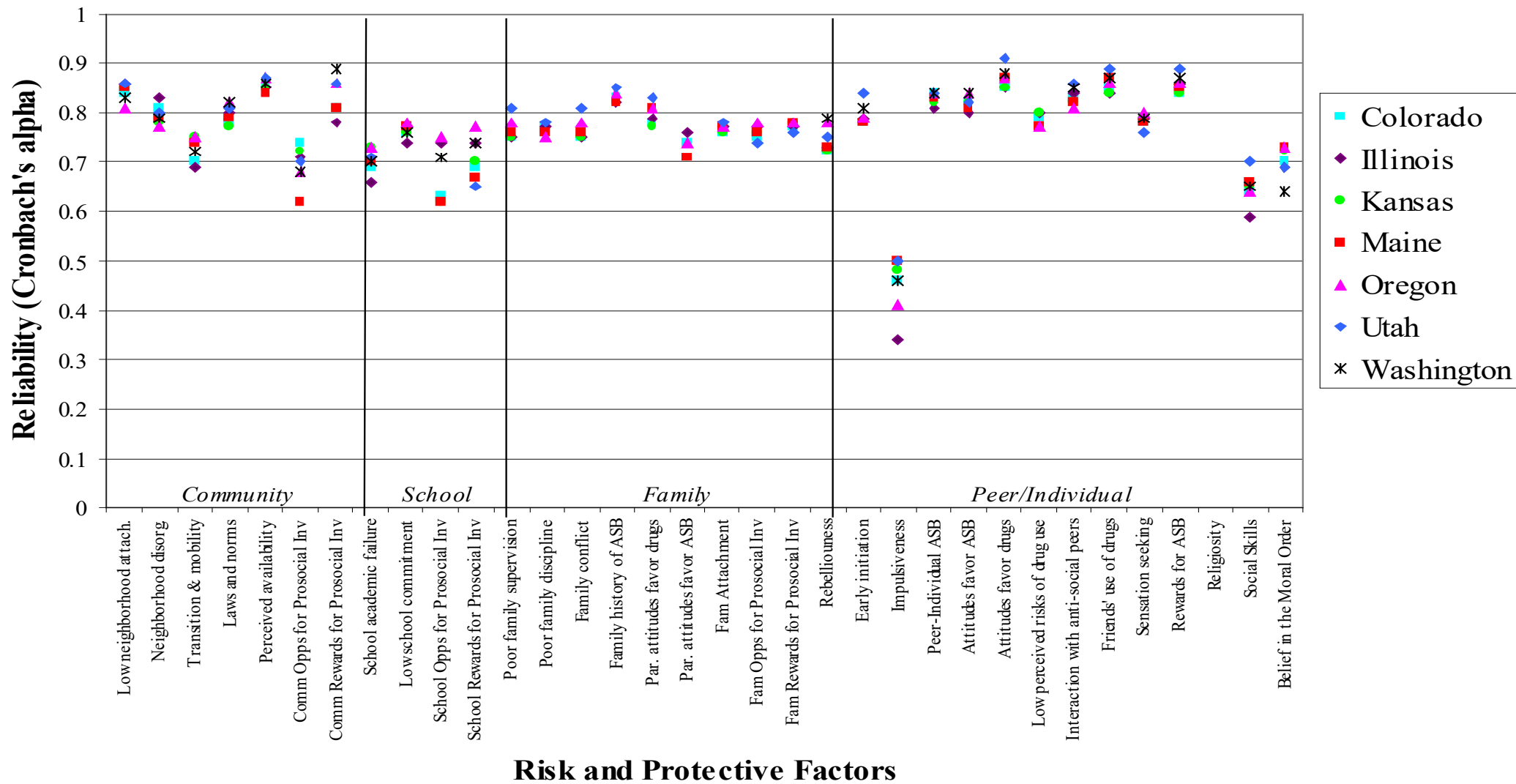
- Formation of item pool to measure risk and protection
- Cognitive pre-testing
- Pilot survey implementation
- Statewide survey implementation
- Within-state validation of survey
- Cross-state validation of survey
- Refinement and re-testing

Reliabilities of Six State Student Survey Scales by State

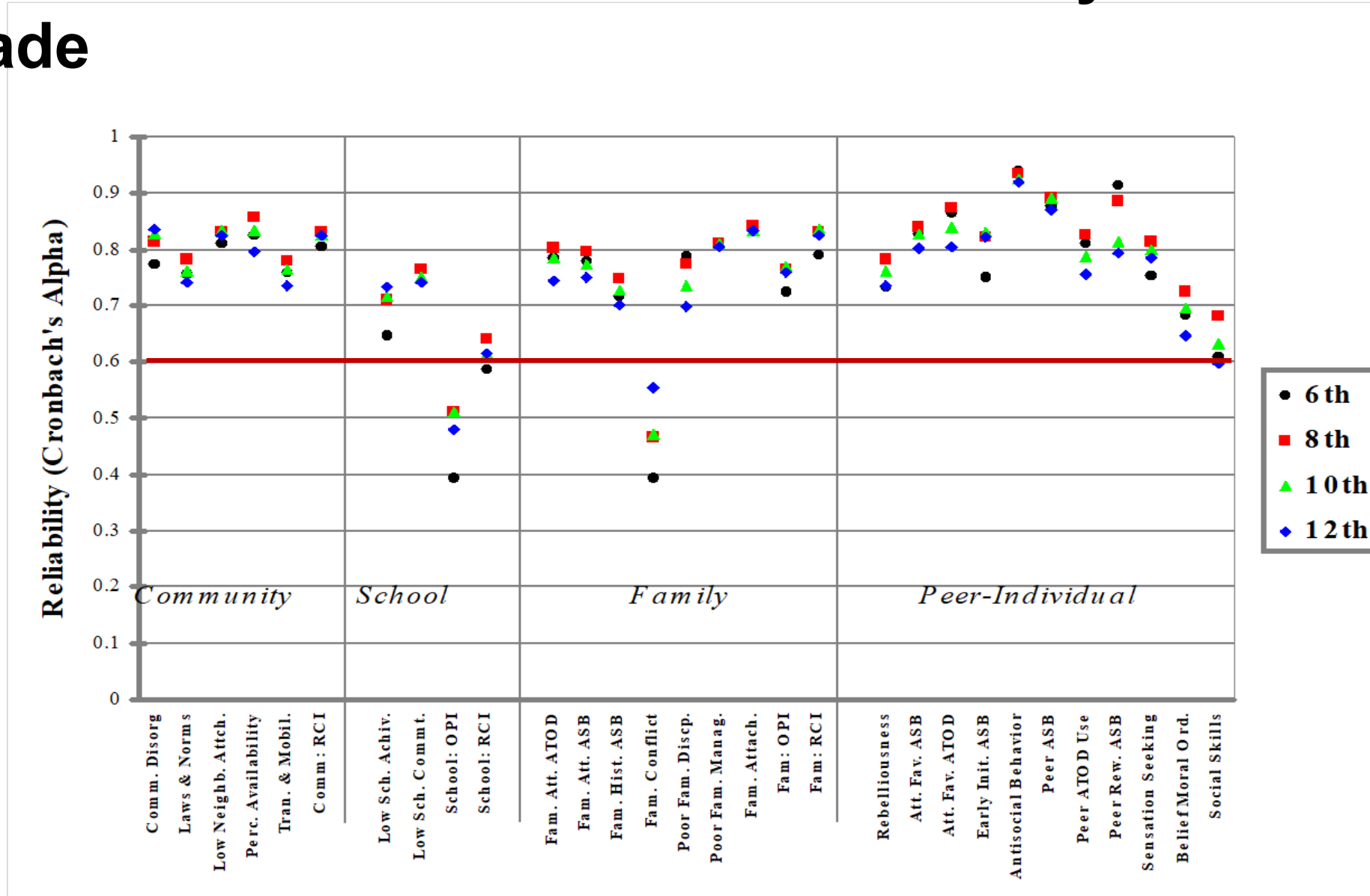


Reliability of Communities That Care Youth Survey Scales by State

(Representative Samples of Seven States)

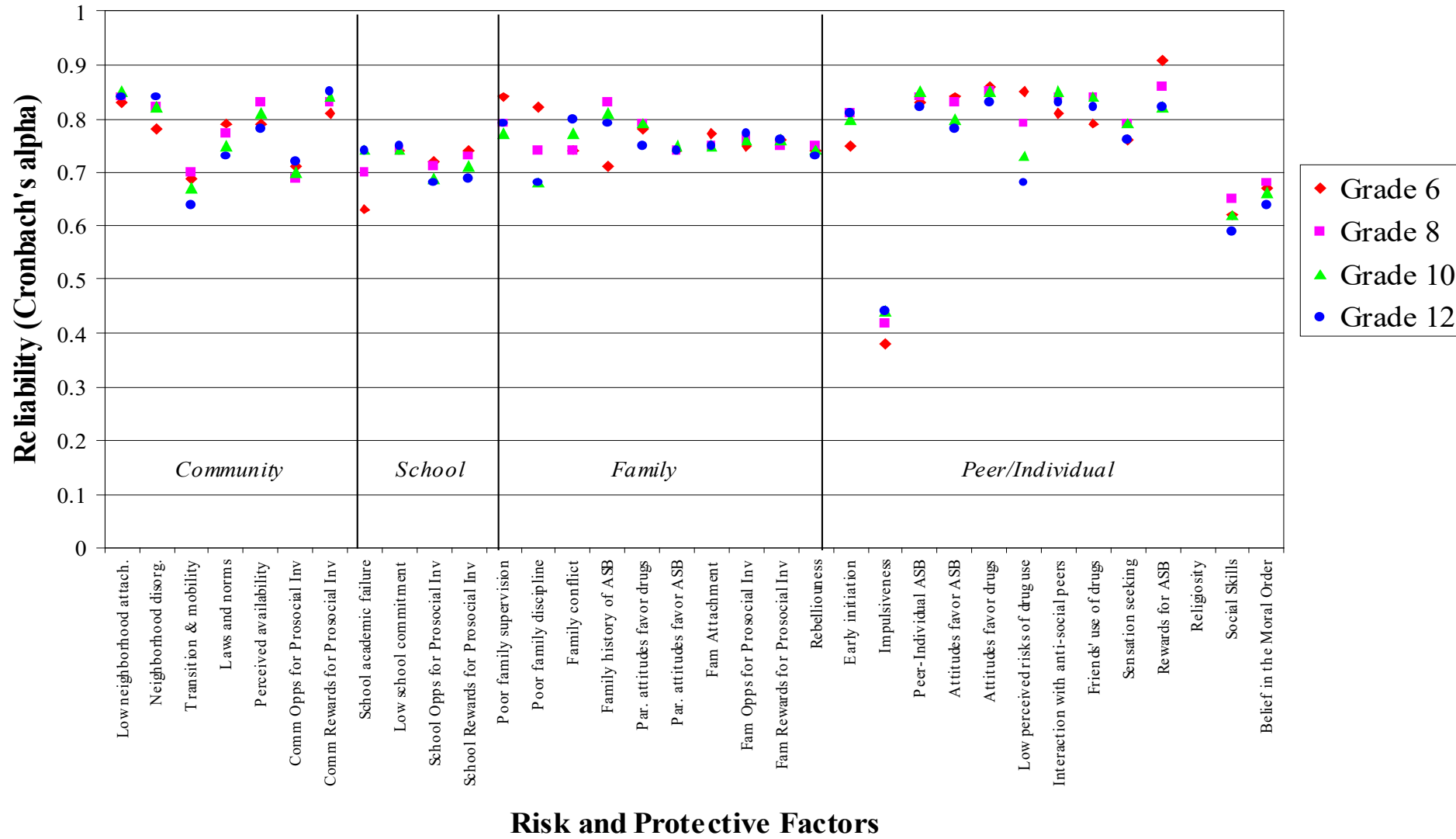


Reliabilities of Six State Student Survey Scales by Grade

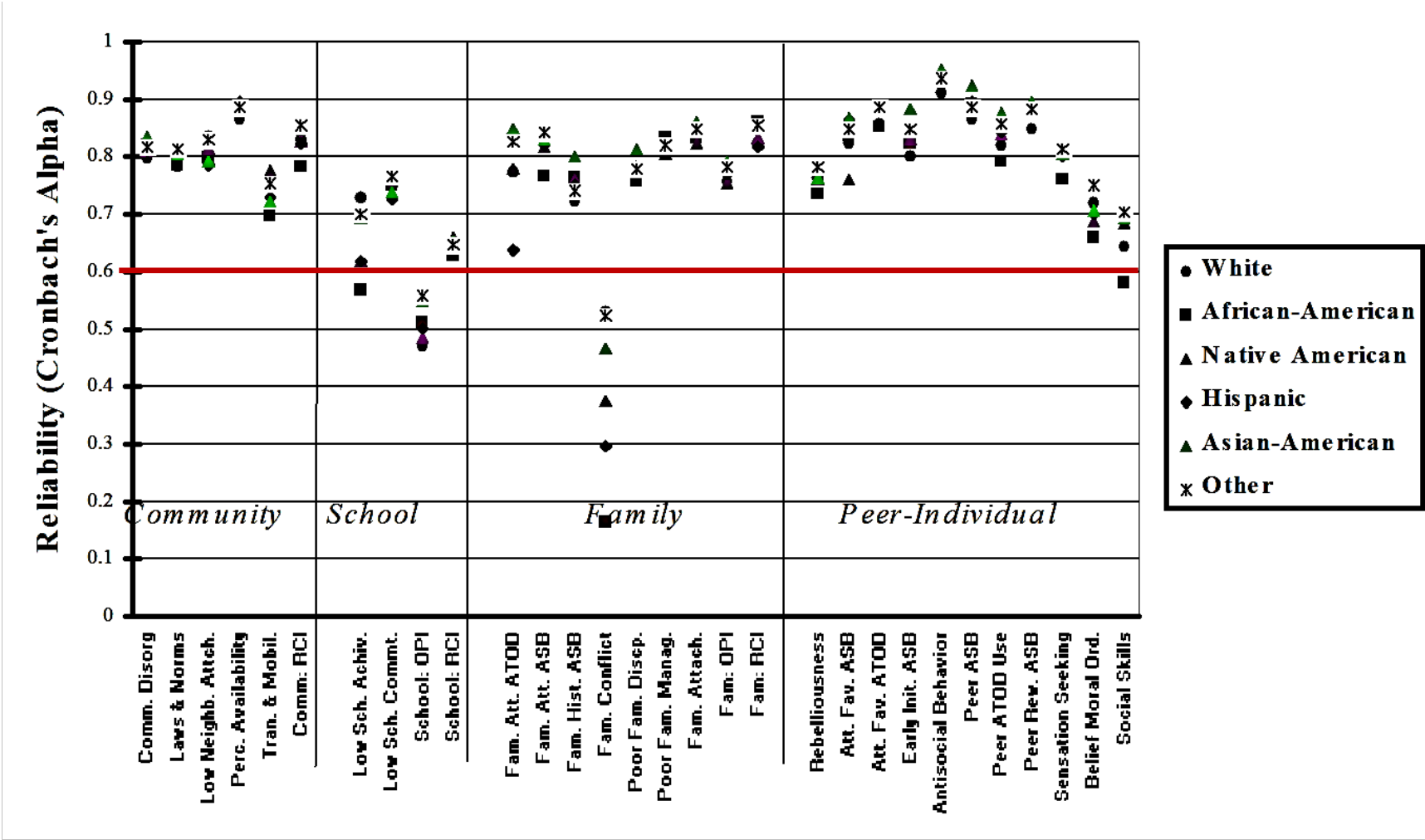


Reliability of Communities That Care Youth Survey Scales by Grade

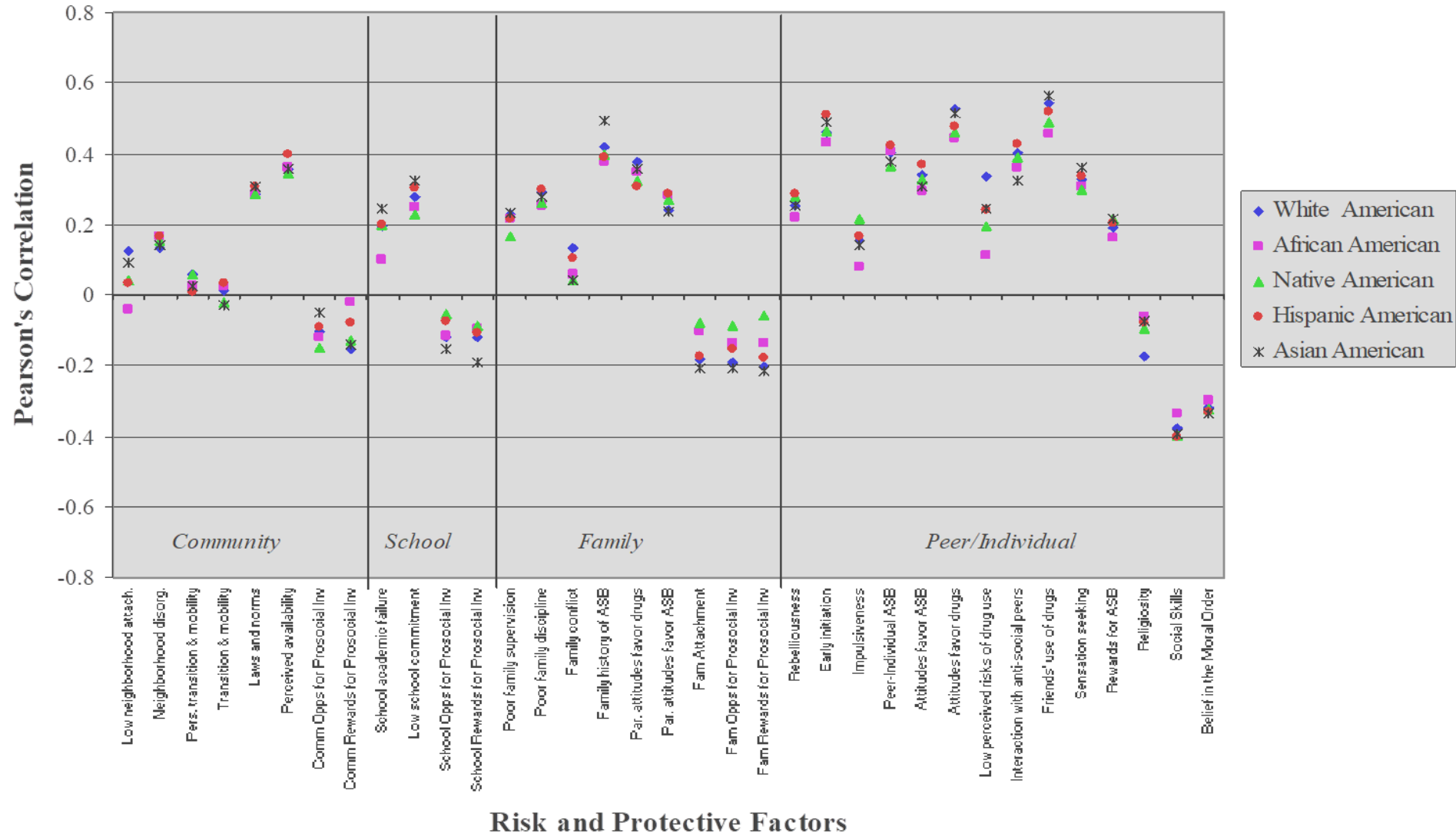
(Representative Samples of Seven States)



Reliabilities of Six State Student Survey Scales by Ethnic Group



Correlations of Communities That Care Student Survey Scales, by Ethnicity 30-Day Marijuana Use



Measuring Risk and Protective Factors

MEASURING RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS FOR SUBSTANCE USE, DELINQUENCY, AND OTHER ADOLESCENT PROBLEM BEHAVIORS The Communities That Care Youth Survey

MICHAEL W. ARTHUR
J. DAVID HAWKINS
University of Washington
JOHN A. POLLARD

RICHARD F. CATALANO
Social Development Group, University of Washington
A. J. BAGLIONI JR.
The Epsilon Group

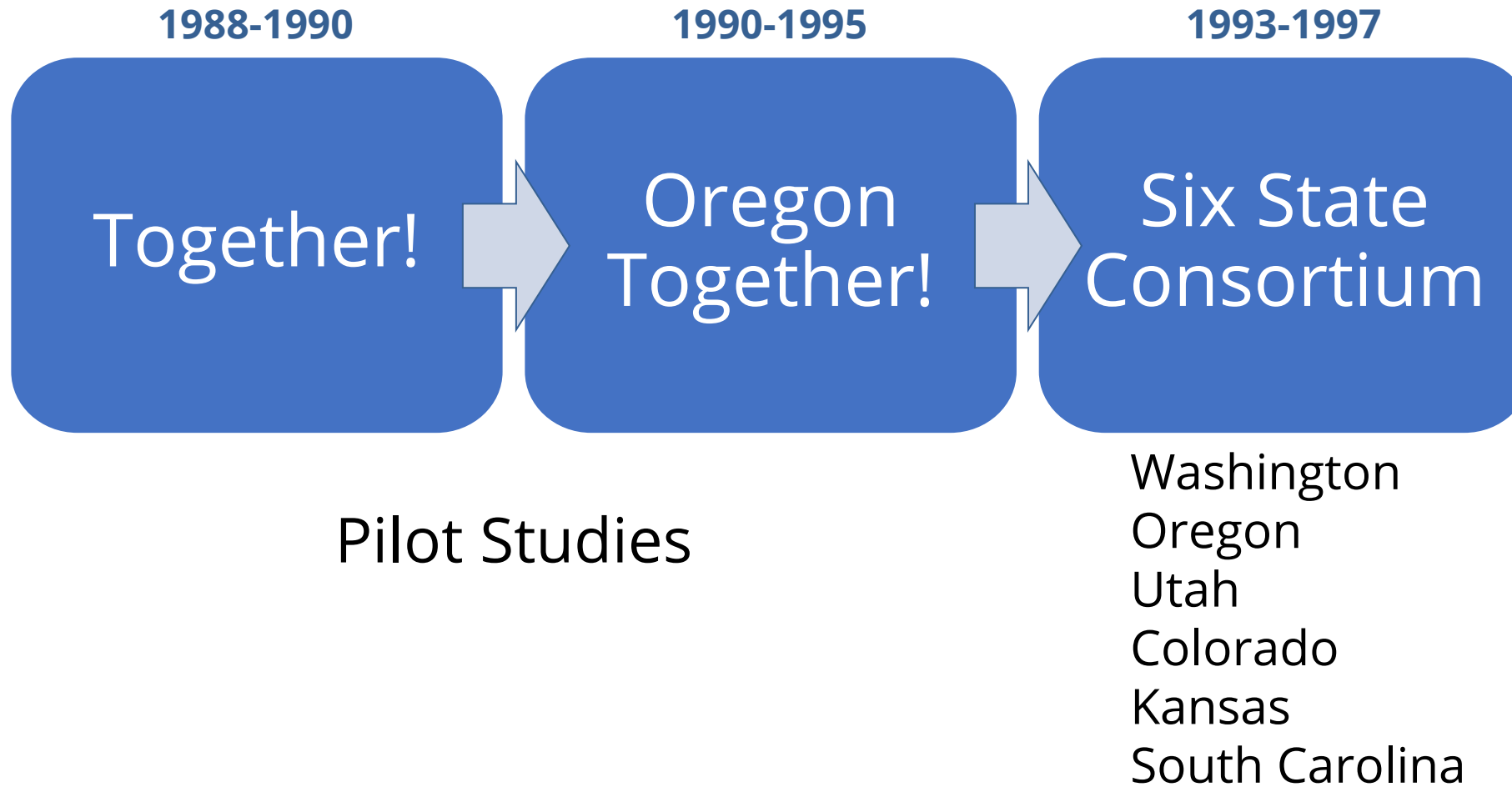
Substance use, delinquency, and other problem behaviors continue to be serious problems plaguing American youth. The emerging prevention science paradigm suggests that predictors of problem behavior identified in

Measurement Properties of the Communities That Care[®] Youth Survey Across Demographic Groups

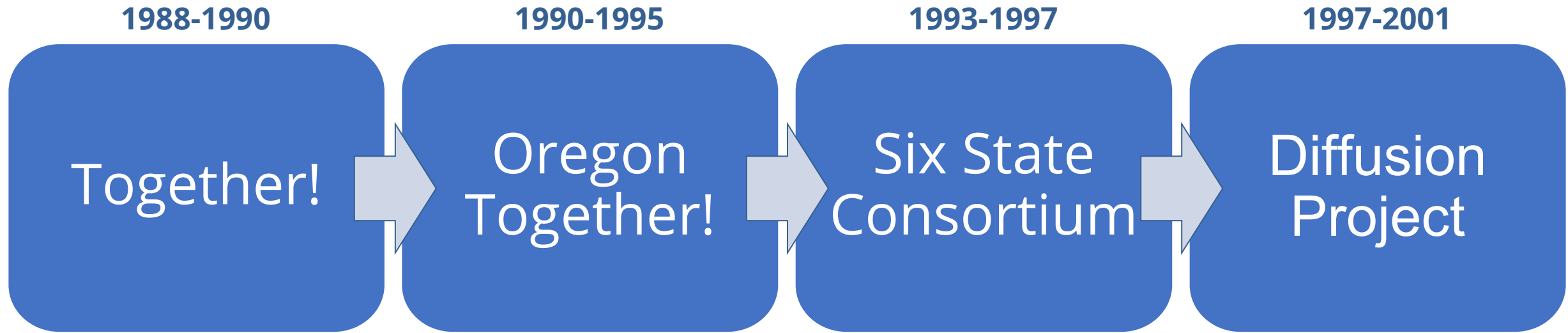
Renita R. Glaser,¹ M. Lee Van Horn,^{1,2} Michael W. Arthur,^{1,3}
J. David Hawkins,¹ and Richard F. Catalano¹

Prevention science has produced information about risk and protective factors that predict adolescent drug use and related problem behaviors. This paper investigates the Communities That Care Youth Survey that measures multiple risk and protective factors. Using a sample of 172,628 students who participated in surveys administered in seven states in 1998, analyses were conducted to test the factor structure of these risk and protective factors and to test the equivalence of the factor models across five racial/ethnic groups (African Americans, Asians or Pacific Islanders, Caucasians, Hispanic Americans, and Native Americans), four grade levels (6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th) and both gender groups. Results

Evolution of Student Survey

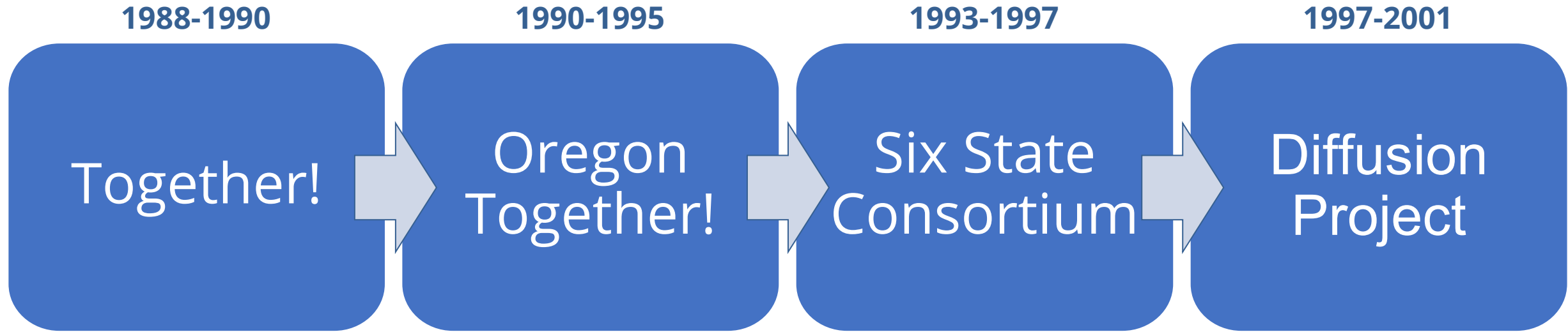


Evolution of Student Survey



Pilot Studies

Evolution of Student Survey



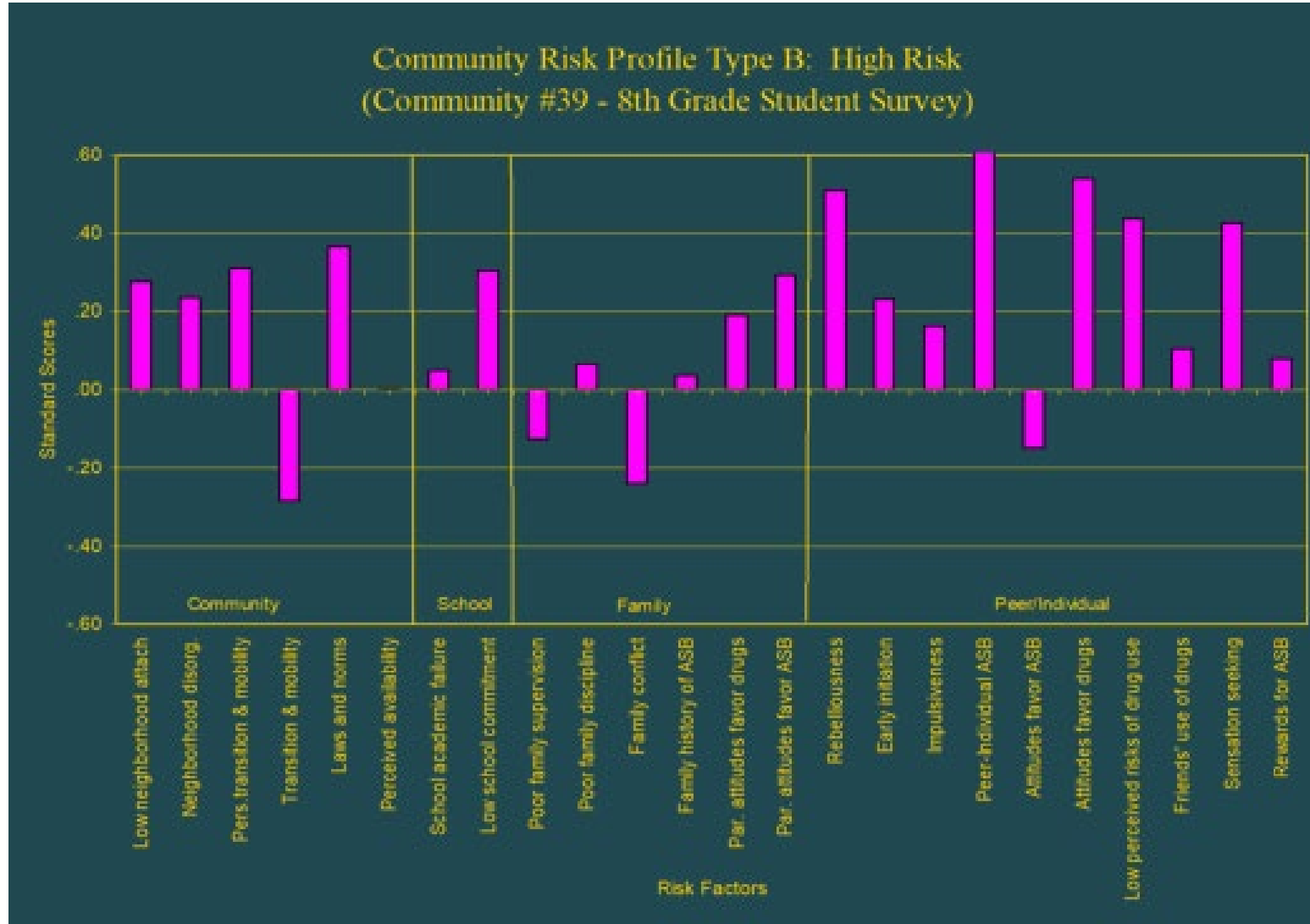
Pilot Studies

- Washington
 - Oregon
 - Utah
 - Colorado
 - Kansas
 - Illinois
 - Maine
- } 41 Communities

Diffusion Project—FRUSTRATION!



Original Community Profile



Benefits of Cut Points-tipping point

Report risk and protective factors as prevalence rates rather than standard scores

- Easier for wider audience to understand
- Easier to prioritize specific factors

Report exposure to multiple factors

- Easier to track number of youths at high risk and with high protection

Examined Different Cut Points

Sensitivity

- Correctly identifying those with the condition (“at-risk”)

Specificity

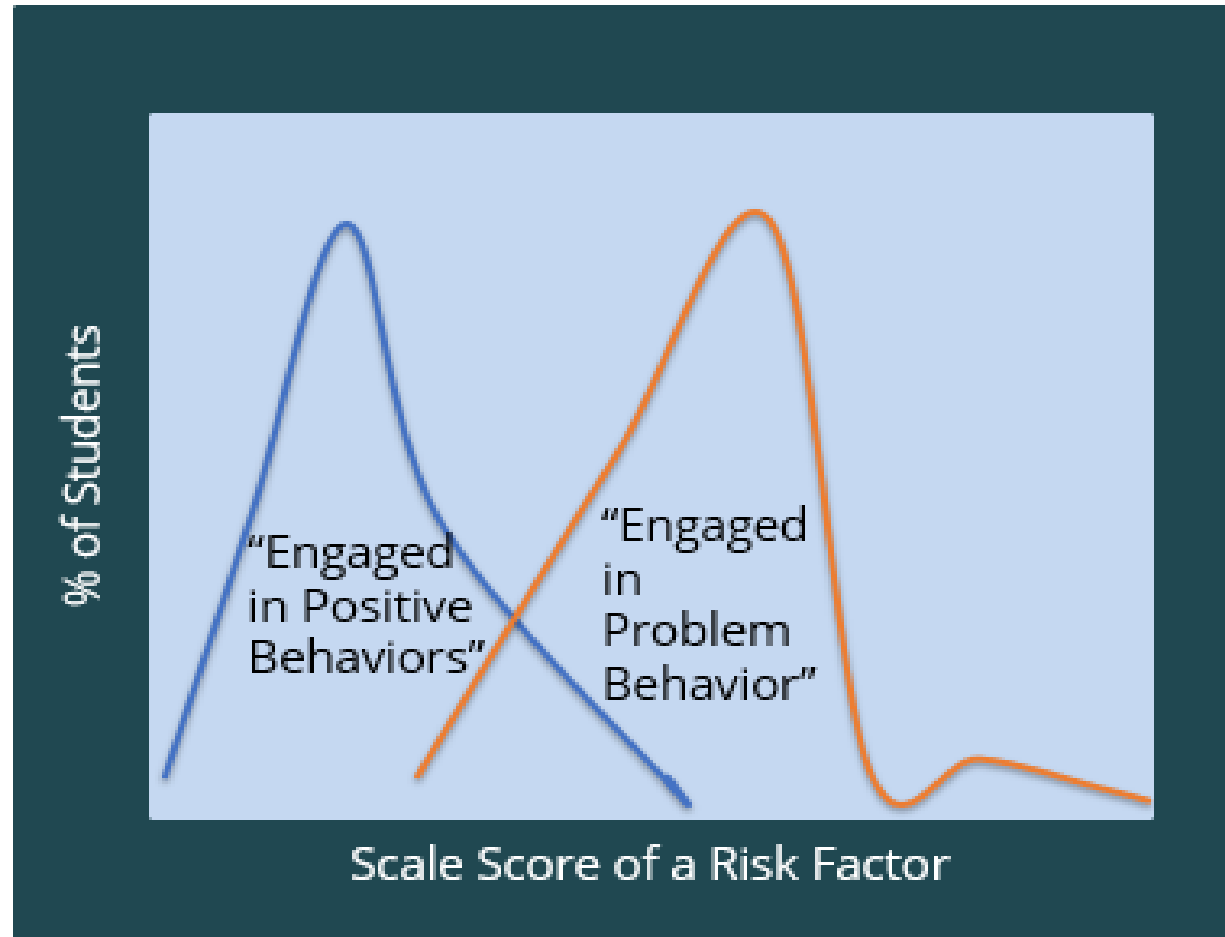
- Correctly identifying those without the condition

Odds Ratio

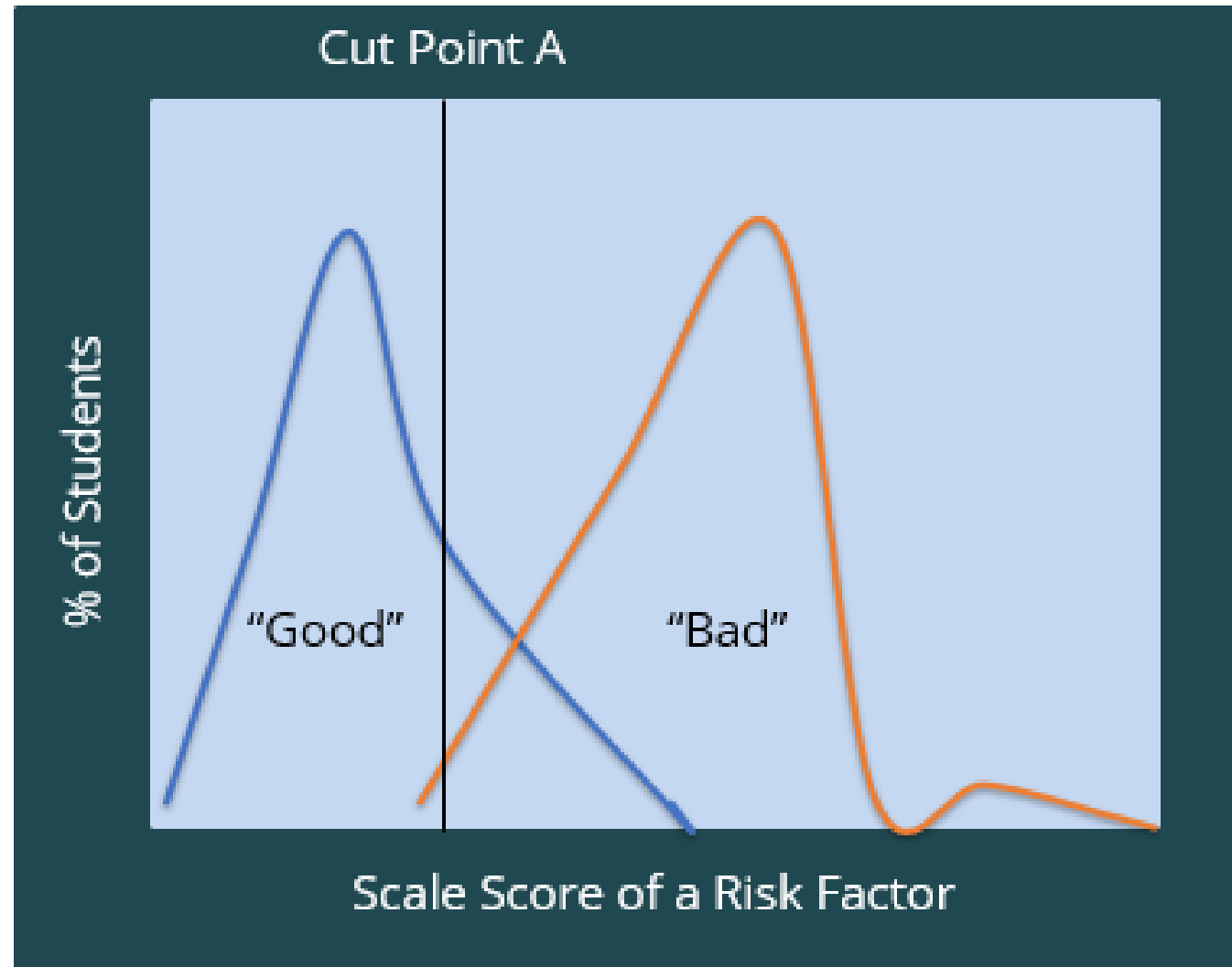
- Increase likelihood of outcome for scores above the cut point

Scale Score Distributions

Sensitivity
vs
Specificity

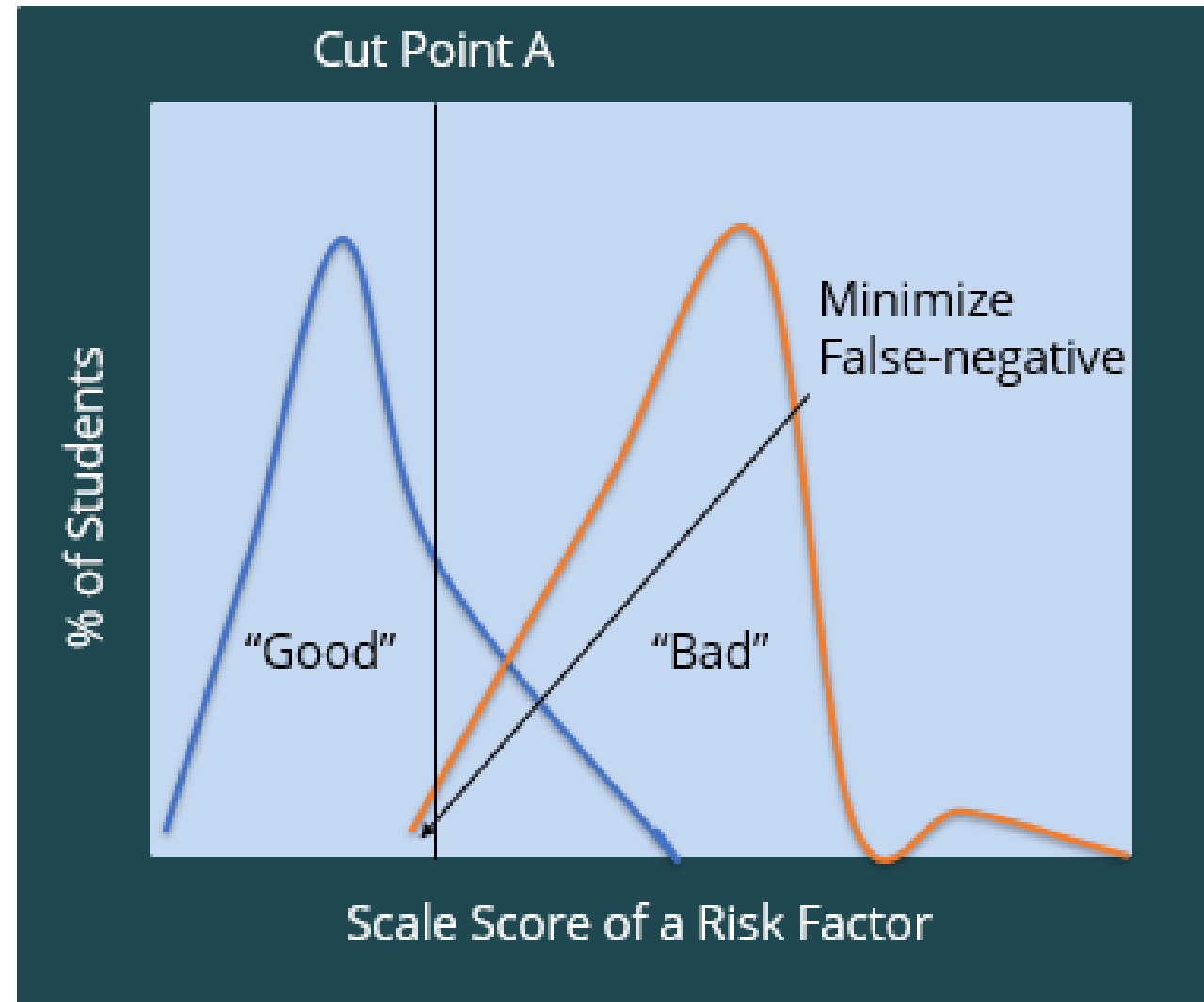


Distribution of Prosocial and Antisocial Youth



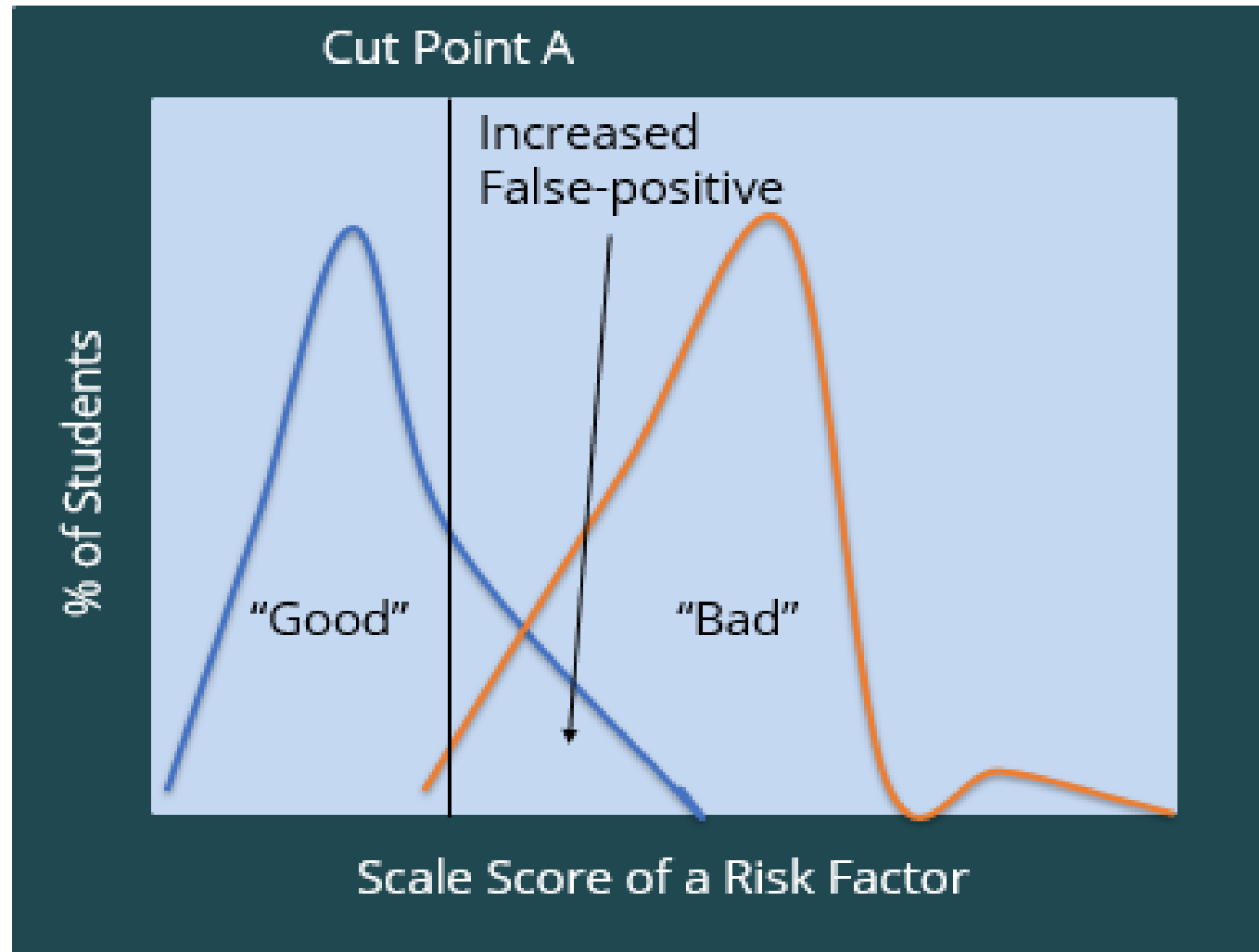
Distribution of Prosocial and Antisocial Youth

High Sensitivity



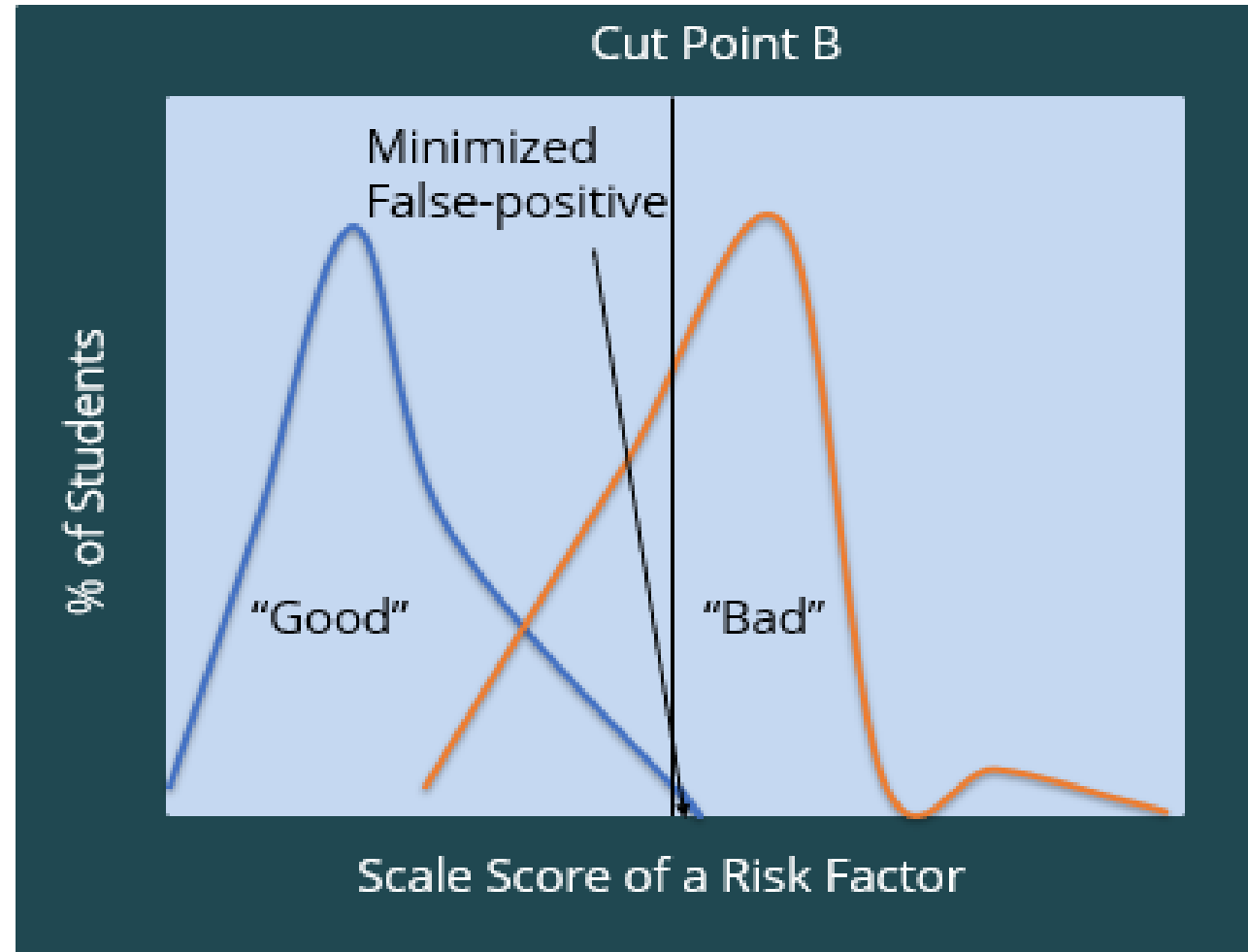
Distribution of Prosocial and Antisocial Youth

High Sensitivity



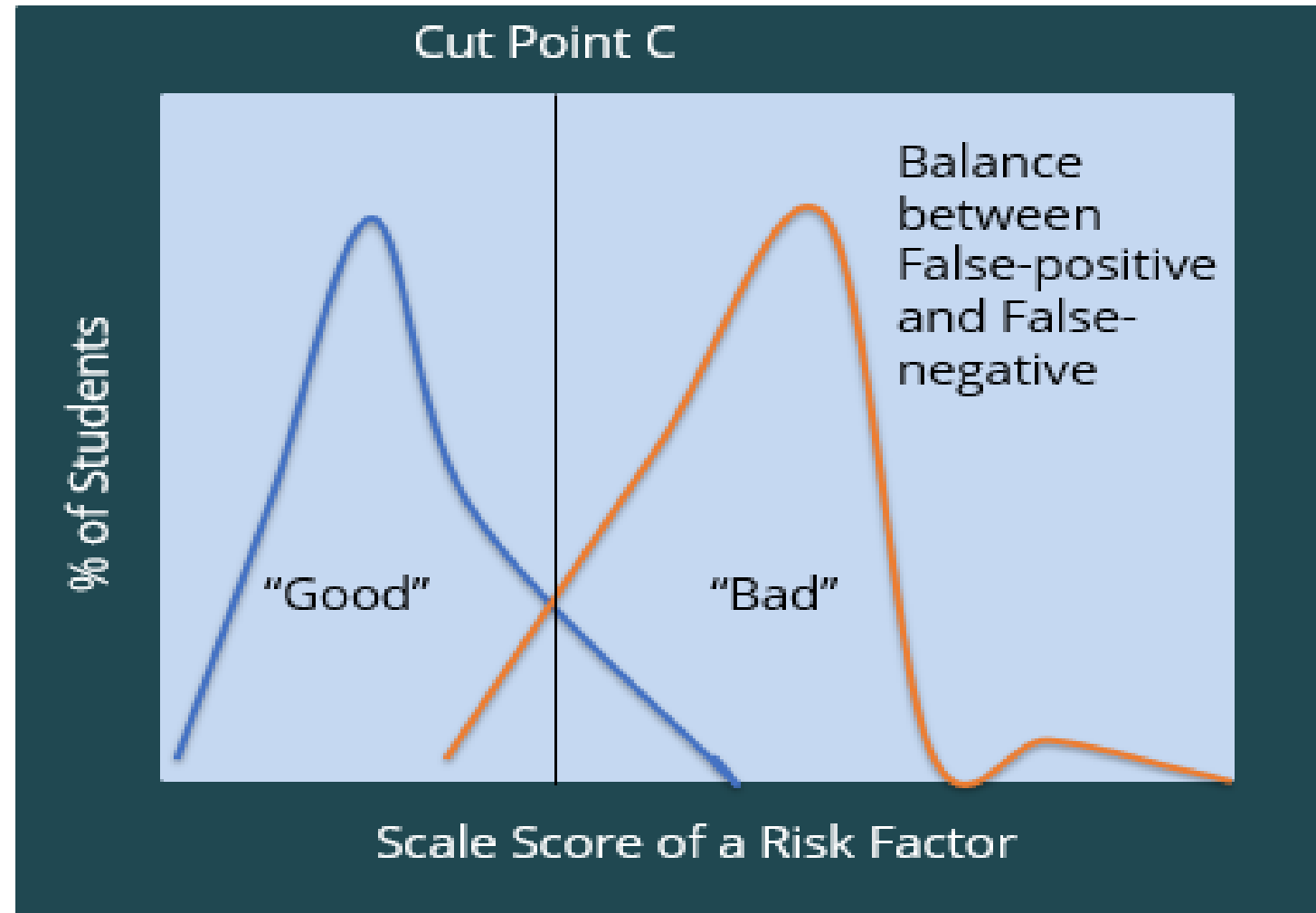
Distribution of Prosocial and Antisocial Youth

High Specificity



Distribution of Prosocial and Antisocial Youth

Specificity
and
Sensitivity



Four Phase of Cut Point Analysis

1. Test Three Common Cut Points

- Top 25th Percentile of the Grade Level
- A priori or Face Valid
- Median Scale Value

2. Adjustment to Best-Performing Method

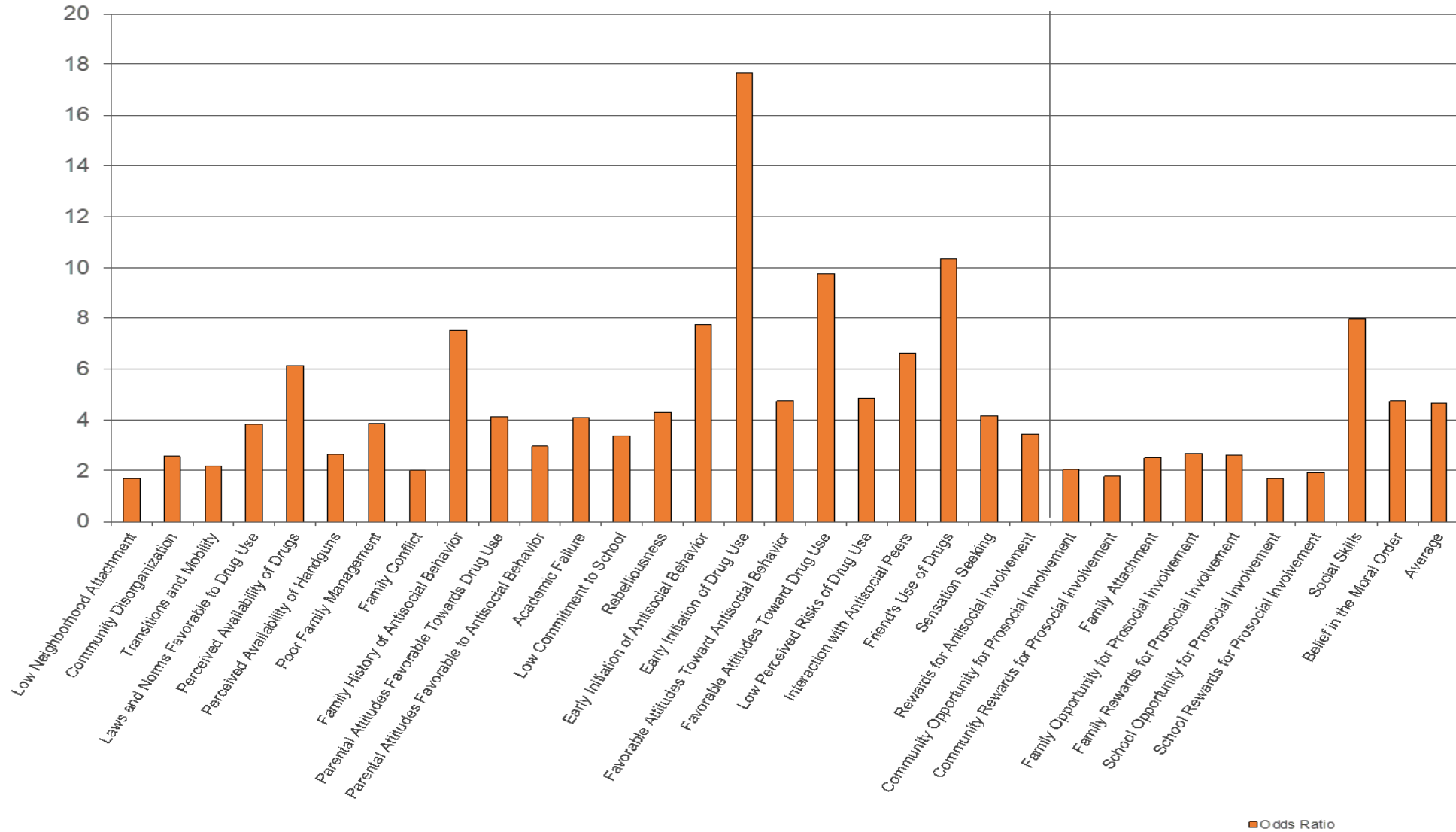
- .15 Times Mean Absolute Deviation from the Median

3. Validate Selection Method on Holdout Sample

4. Test Selection Method Across 4 Grade Levels

- Discriminate Antisocial Youths from all others

Odds Ratios of the Median Plus .15 Cutpoint Method for 8th Grade



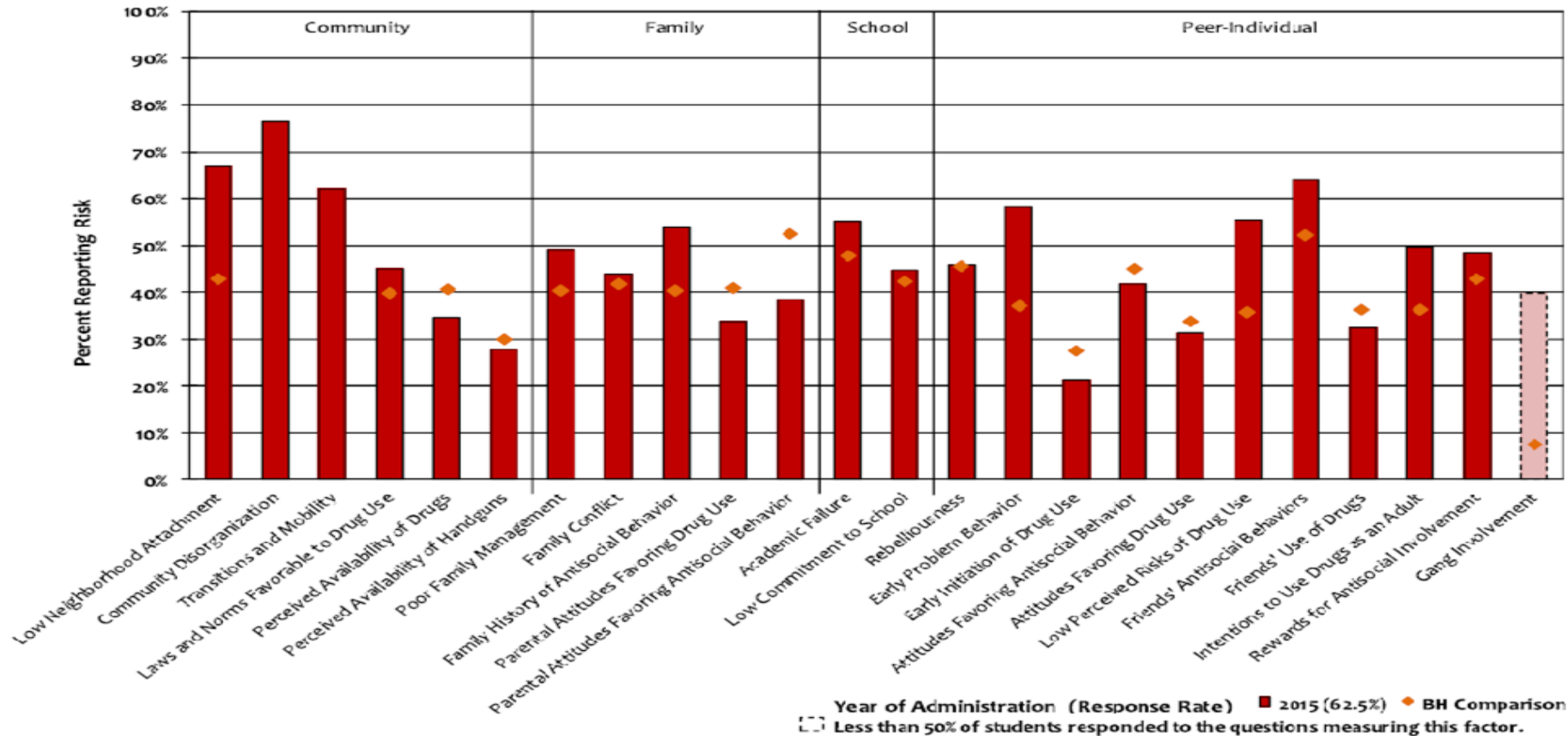
Thought moment

- Looking at the odds ratios, what does that say about how to prioritize risk and protection

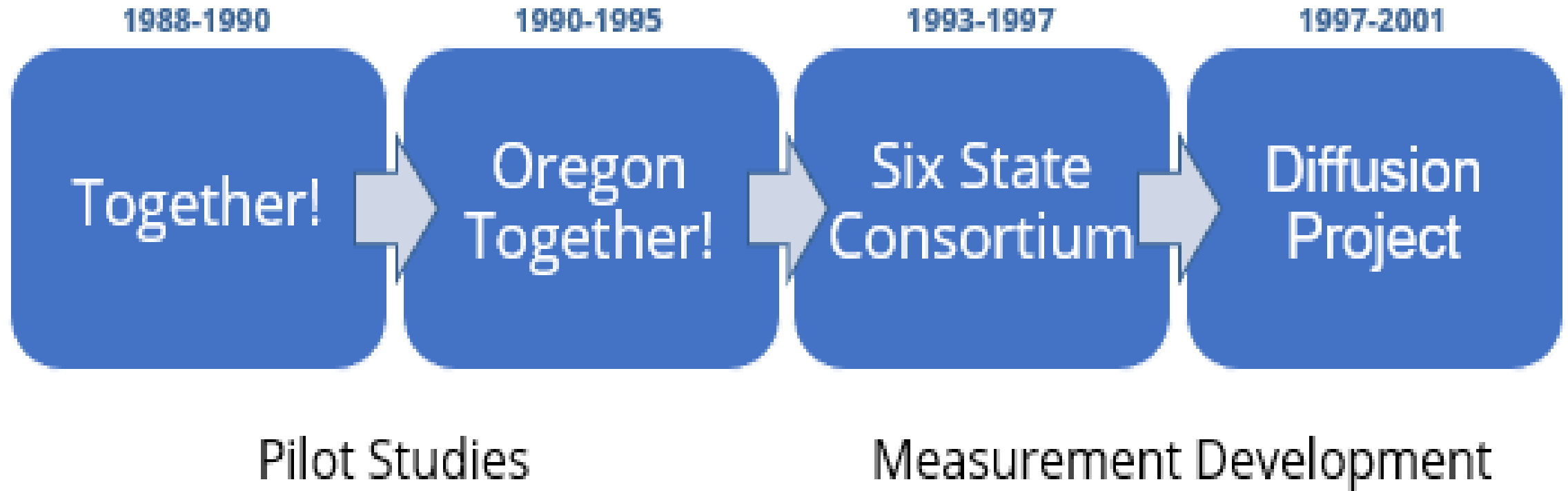


Current Community Profile

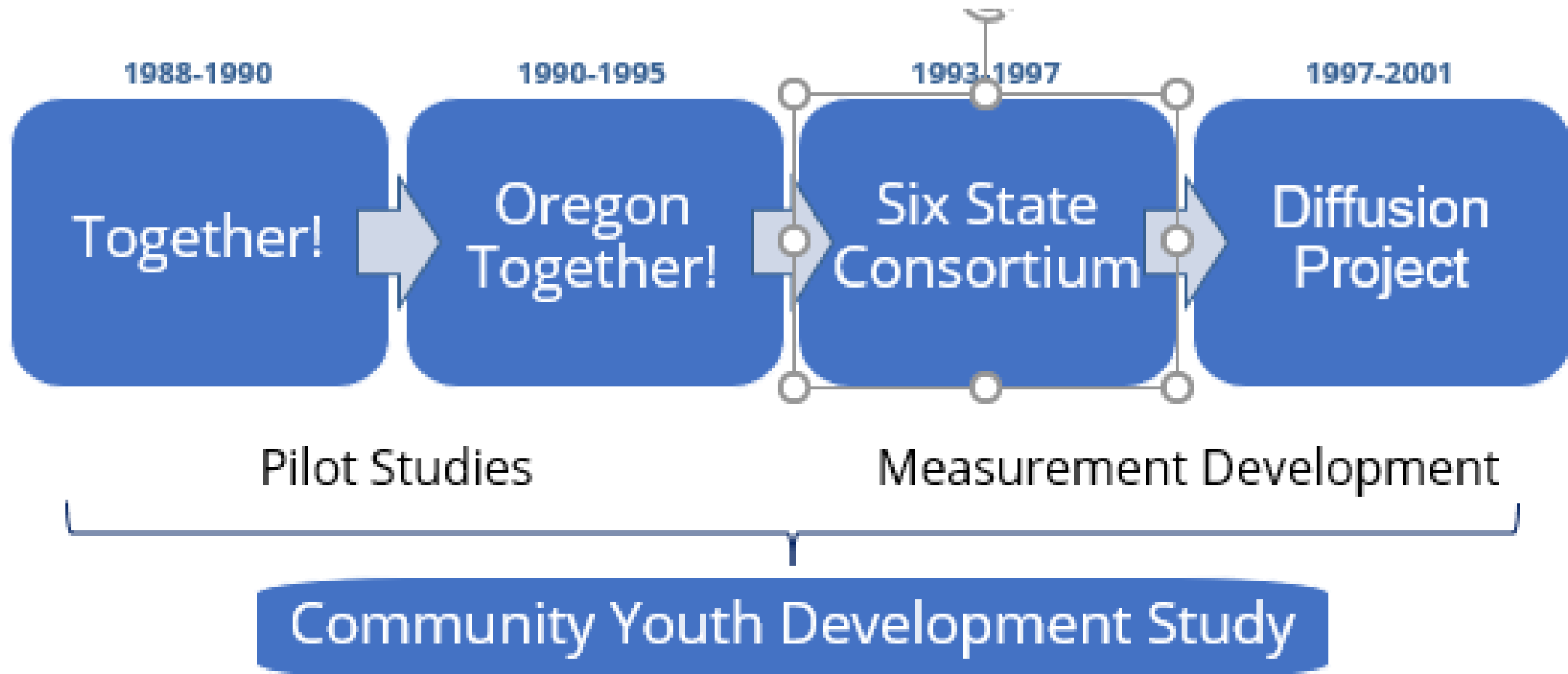
**Any Community
Risk Profile, 10th Grade, 2015**



Evolution of CTC Planning Process



Evolution of CTC Planning Process

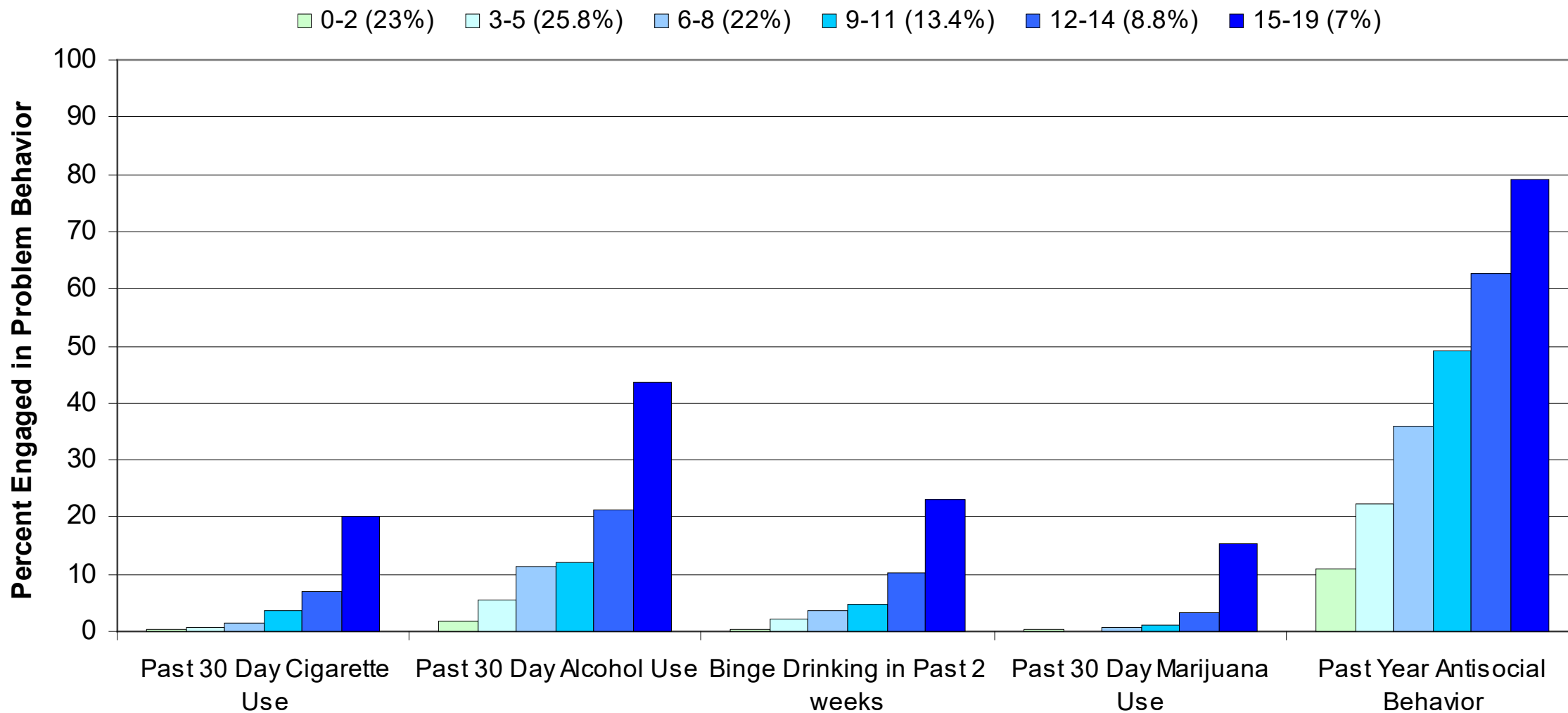




- A community randomized trial of CTC
- 24 communities in 7 states
 - Washington, Oregon, Utah, Colorado, Kansas, Illinois, Maine
- Communities matched in pairs within state
 - Randomly assigned to CTC or control condition
 - 12 intervention and 12 control communities
- CYDS communities are small, incorporated towns with clear community names and boundaries
- Longitudinal Sample of 4407 6th graders followed over time

Number of Risk Factors Above Cutoff Value and Problem Behavior One Year Later

Figure 1: Total Number of Risk Factors



Cut Point Development

How cut
points were
established

How they
perform
overtime



Evaluation and Program Planning 30 (2007) 197–211

**EVALUATION
and PROGRAM PLANNING**

www.elsevier.com/locate/evalprogplan

Measuring risk and protection in communities using the Communities
That Care Youth Survey

Michael W. Arthur*, John S. Briney, J. David Hawkins, Robert D. Abbott,
Blair L. Brooke-Weiss, Richard F. Catalano

Social Development Research Group, University of Washington, 9725 3rd Avenue N.E., Suite 401, Seattle, WA 98115, USA

J Primary Prevent
DOI 10.1007/s10935-012-0280-1

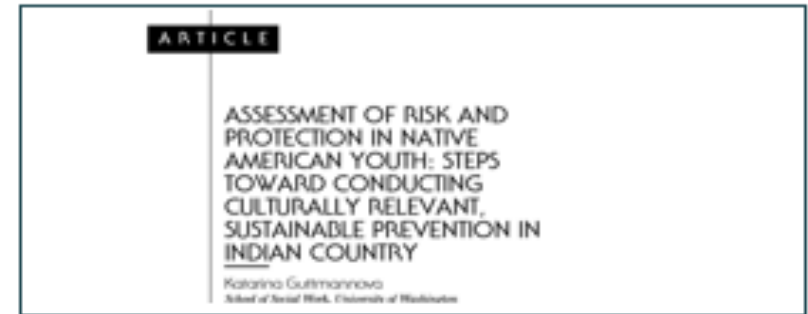
ORIGINAL PAPER

**Predictive Validity of Established Cut Points for Risk
and Protective Factor Scales from the Communities
That Care Youth Survey**

John S. Briney · Eric C. Brown ·
J. David Hawkins · Michael W. Arthur

Risk and Protective Factor Youth Survey Works Cross-culturally

Native American youth (*Guttmanova, et al., 2017*)s



Chilean and Colombian community prevention coalitions (*Eisenberg, et al., 2020*)



Guttmanova, K., Wheeler, M. J., Hill, K. G., Evans-Campbell, T. A., Hartigan, L. A., Jones, T. M., ... & Catalano, R. F. (2017). Assessment of risk and protection in Native American youth: Steps toward conducting culturally relevant, sustainable prevention in Indian Country. *Journal of community psychology*, 46(3), 346-362.

Eisenberg, N., Brown, E. C., Pérez-Gómez, A., Mejía-Trujillo, J., Paredes-Agular, M., Cardozo-Macias, F., ... & Guttmanova, K. (2020). Community utilization of risk and protective factor data for prevention planning in Chile and Colombia. *Health Promotion International*.

Pros and Cons of Youth Survey Data?

- Hear from youth themselves about their experiences
 - Robust picture of rp factors and outcomes
 - Less bias – hear from large number
 - Other pros?
-
- How about cons?



Pros and Cons of Youth Survey Data?

- Hear from youth themselves about their experiences
- Robust picture of rp factors and outcomes
- Less bias – hear from large number
- Other pros?
- How about cons?



Thought moment

How about your state? (poll)

1. Does your state survey include info on risk and protective factors?
2. How about the shared risk and protective factors on the charts we looked at earlier?
3. Are those data available at the community level?



Risk Factors

Alaska Idaho Oregon WA

Low Neighborhood Attachment				
Community Disorganization				
Transitions and Mobility				
Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use				X
Perceived Availability of Drugs	X	X	X	X
Perceived Availability of Handguns	X			X
Poor Family Management				X
Family Conflict				
Family History of Antisocial Behavior				
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use	X	X	X	X
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior				
Academic Failure				X
Low Commitment to School				X
Rebelliousness				
Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use	X	X	X	X
Attitude Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior				
Low Perceived Risk of Drug Use	X	X	X	X
Early Initiation of Drug Use				X
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior				
Friends' Antisocial Behavior				
Friends' Use of Drugs				X
Rewards for Antisocial Involvement				
Intentions to Use as an Adult				
Community Family School				
Peer-Individual				

1

Protective Factors

Alaska Idaho Oregon WA

Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement				X
Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement				X
Family Attachment				
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement				X
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement				X
School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement				X
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement				X
Social Skills				X
Belief in the Moral Order				
Religiosity				
Interaction with Prosocial Peers				
Prosocial Involvement				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement				

Look at your school health profile –principle and school survey--

Thought moment

Lightning round now!

- Please jot down for yourself: what are 3 ways you could obtain RPF data for YOUR community?
- Please type one of these ways in the chat room
- Let's discuss!



Resources for Measuring Risk and Protective Factors

1. Risk and Protective Factors Scales are Publicly available
2. Syntax available free
3. Bach Harrison, LLC
4. Catalyst Insight, LLC

Why are we doing this? To find best responses to your community's situation!



FOR HEALTHY YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

[FIND PROGRAMS](#)

[BLUEPRINTS CERTIFICATION](#)

[NEWS & EVENTS](#)

[FAQS](#)

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PROGRAM OUTCOMES



TARGET POPULATION



Program Search

This interactive search enables you to identify Blueprints-certified interventions based on specific criteria and then browse through a wide range of interventions that match those criteria. Select only a few criteria of importance, as the number of interventions may be reduced by selecting multiple items ACROSS categories, or increased by selecting multiple items WITHIN categories.

To Find Best-tested and Effective Prevention Programs: Search for a specific risk or protective factor

PROGRAM OUTCOMES +

TARGET POPULATION +

PROGRAM SPECIFICS +

RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS ⓘ -

+ Individual

- Peer

Risk Factors

Friend's gang involvement

Interaction with antisocial peers

Peer rewards for antisocial behavior

Peer substance use

Romantic partner violence

Protective Factors

Interaction with prosocial peers

+ Family

Clear Search



Program Search

This interactive search enables you to identify Blueprints-certified interventions based on specific criteria and then browse through a wide range of interventions that match those criteria. Select only a few criteria of importance, as the number of interventions may be reduced by selecting multiple items ACROSS categories, or increased by selecting multiple items WITHIN categories.

Model and Model Plus programs are listed separately from Promising programs. This is because only Model and Model Plus programs have demonstrated efficacy for changing outcomes over time and are recommended for large-scale implementation. Promising programs show promise of efficacy, but require follow-up research before being recommended for large-scale adoption.

24 Programs

[Export to Excel](#) [Copy Search URL](#)

Model & Model Plus: 8		Promising: 16	
PROGRAM	RATING	SUMMARY	
Functional Family Therapy (FFT) Target Population Outcomes Fact Sheet		A short-term family therapy intervention and juvenile diversion program helping at-risk children and delinquent youth to overcome adolescent behavior problems, conduct disorder, substance abuse, and delinquency.	
GenerationPMTO Target Population		A family training program that aims to teach effective family management skills in order to reduce antisocial and problematic behavior in children through trainings implemented in a variety of formats and settings.	

Franklin County / North Quabbin Western Massachusetts

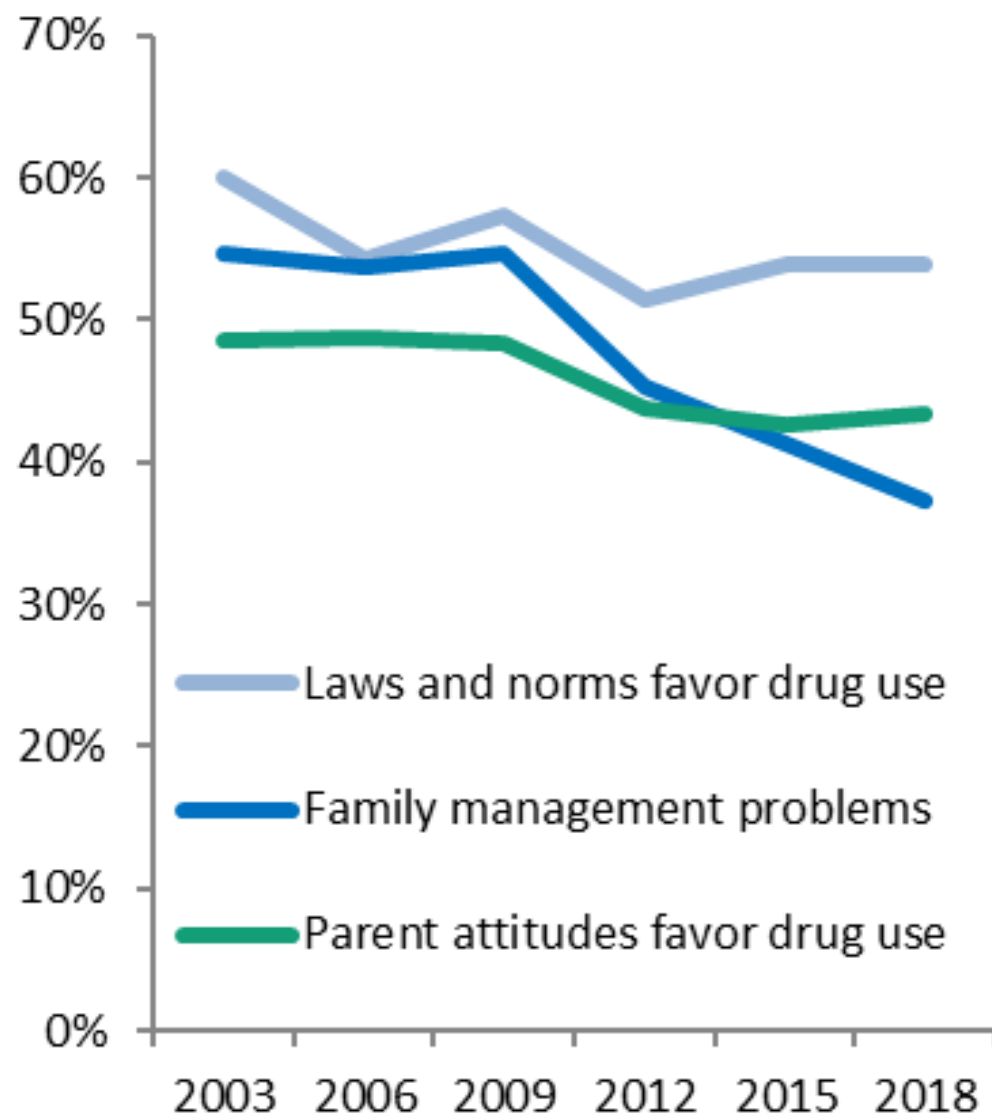


Communities that Care COALITION

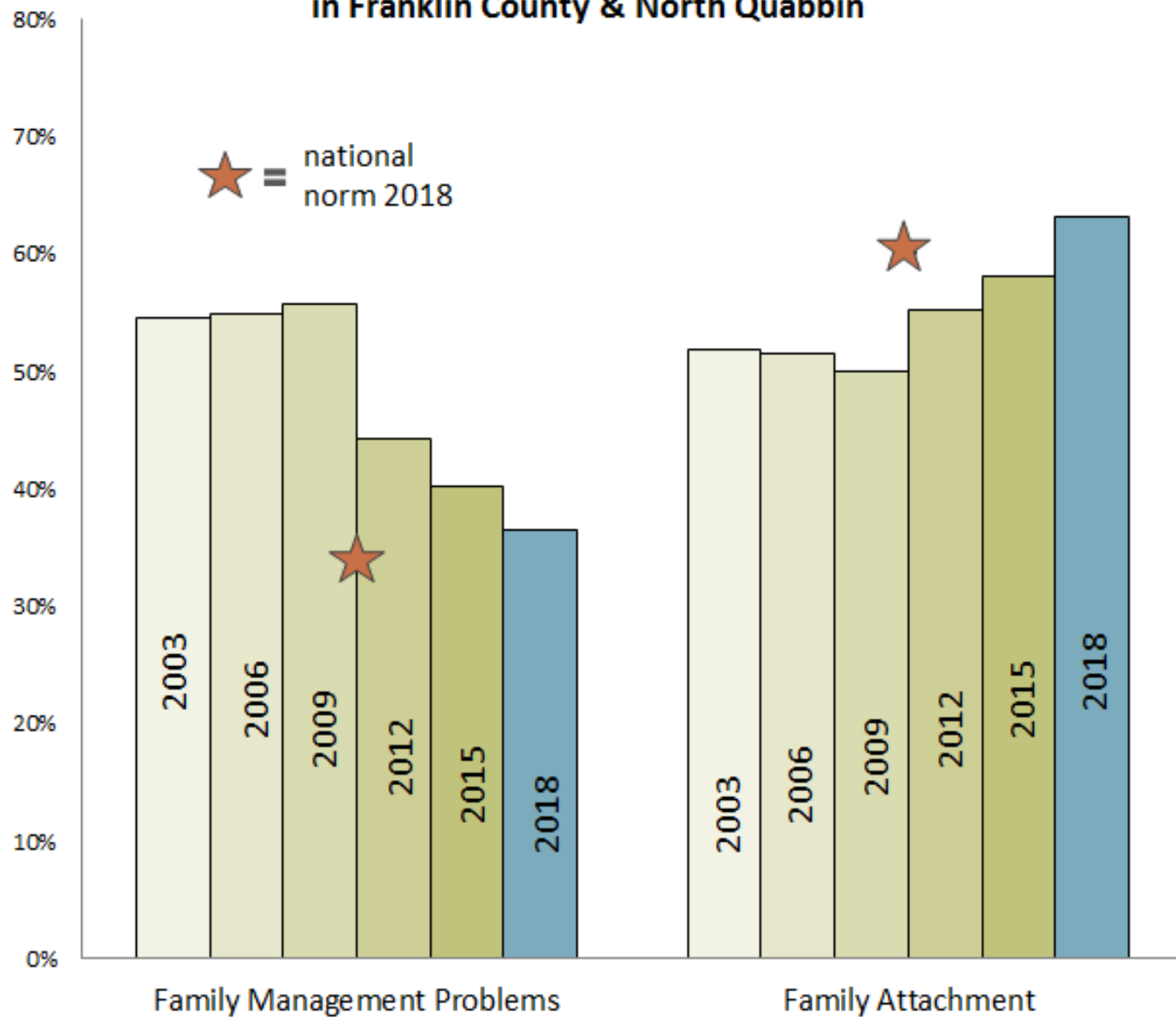


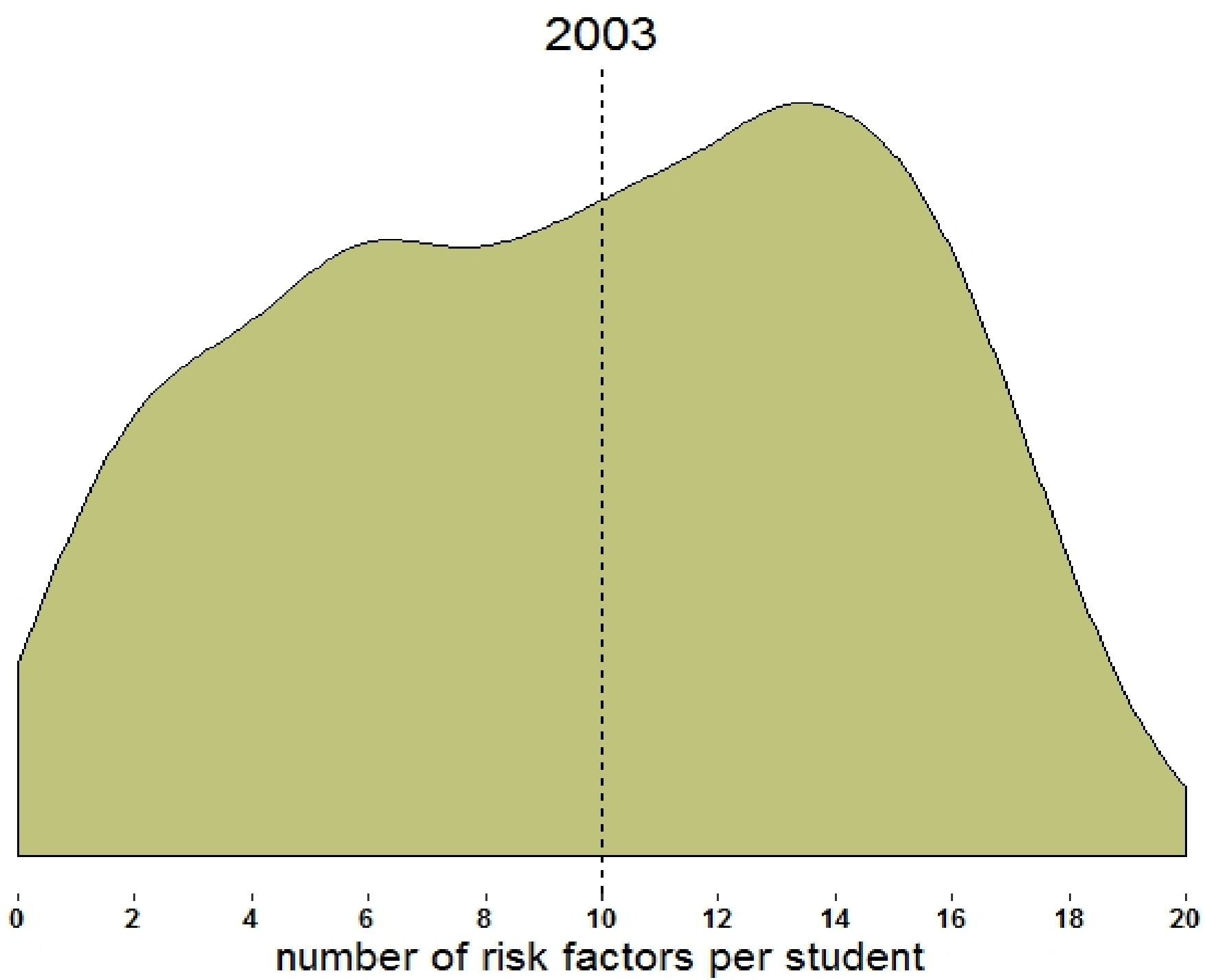
Community Action Plan
2016

Priority Risk Factors for Franklin County & North Quabbin

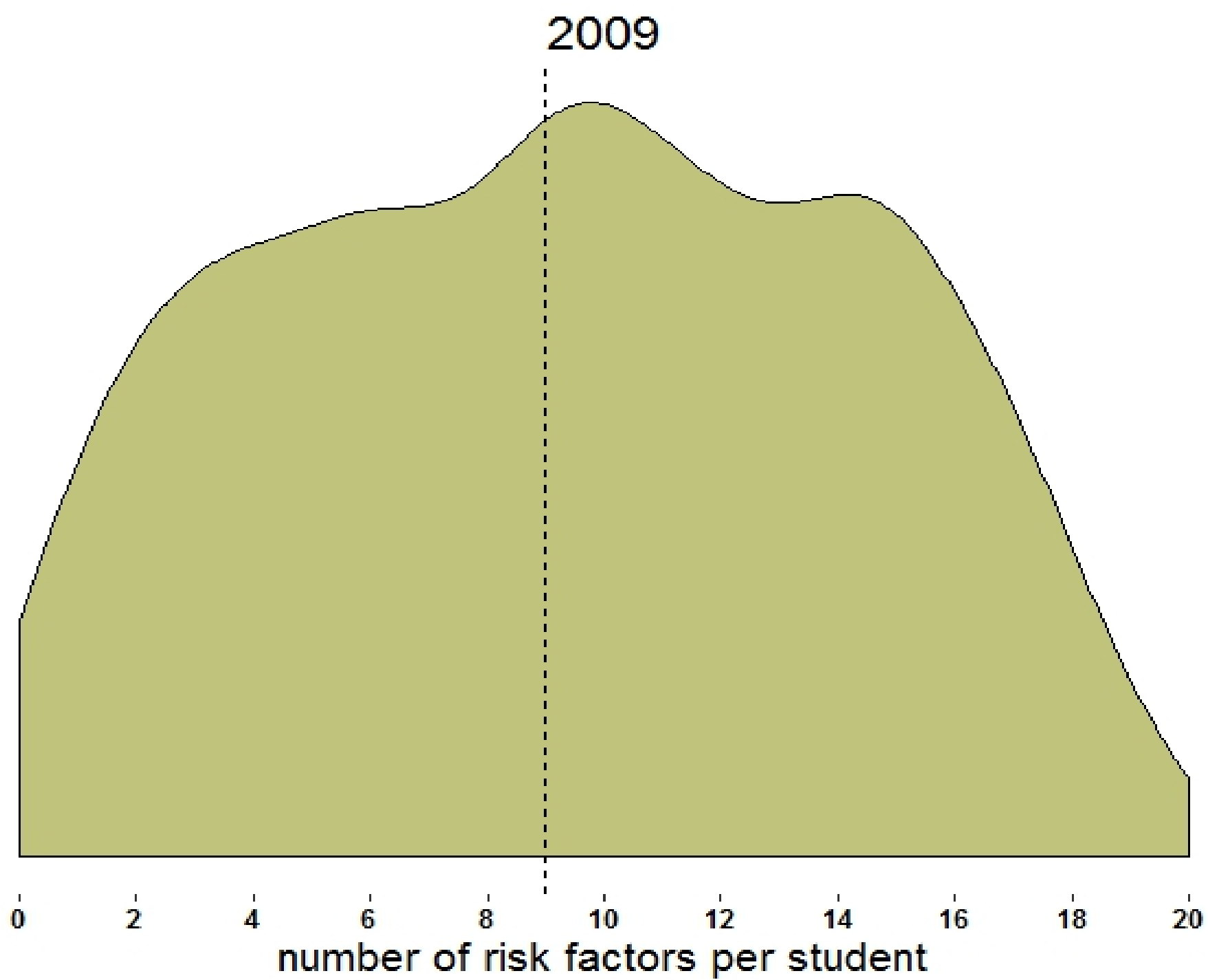


Family Management and Family Attachment in Franklin County & North Quabbin

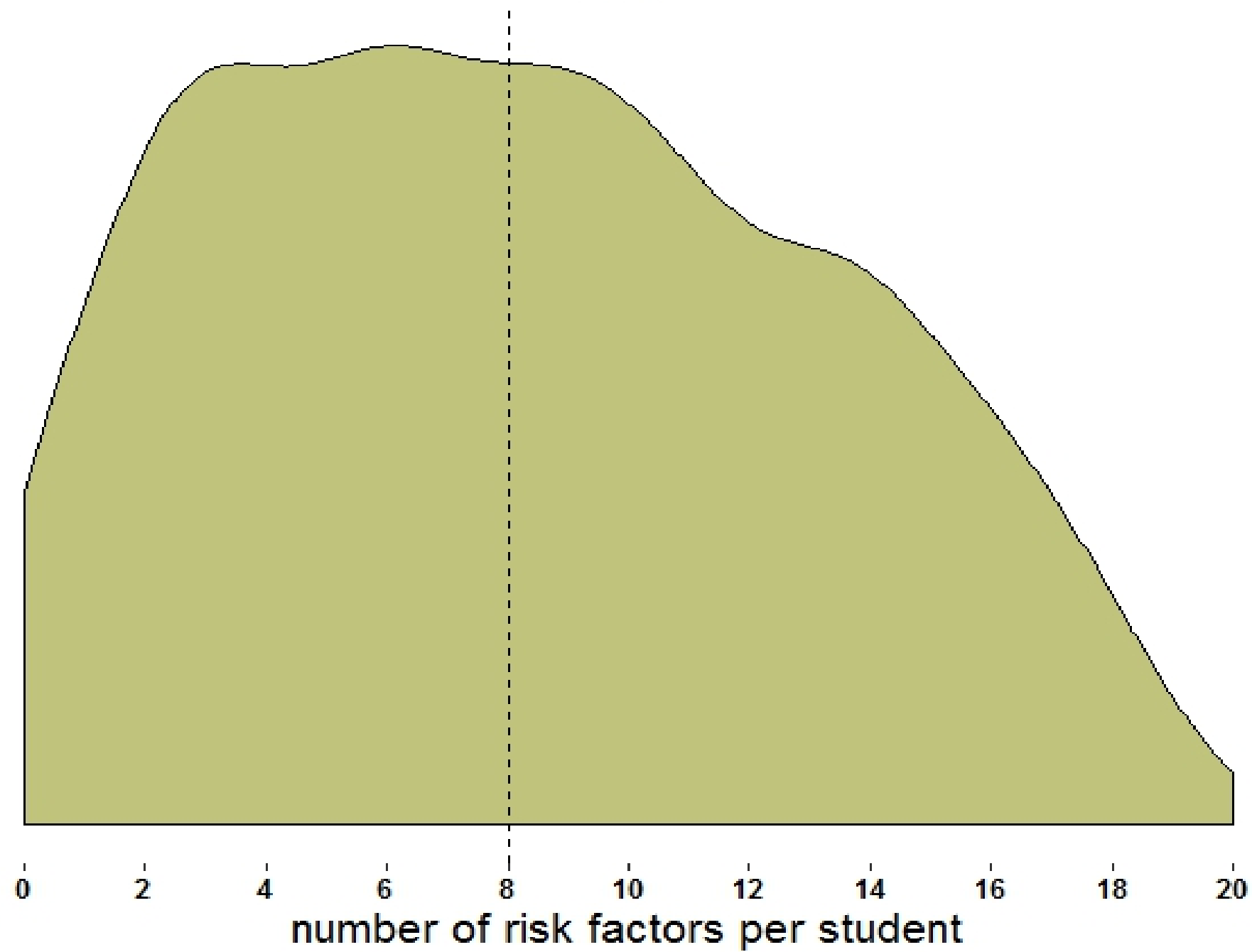


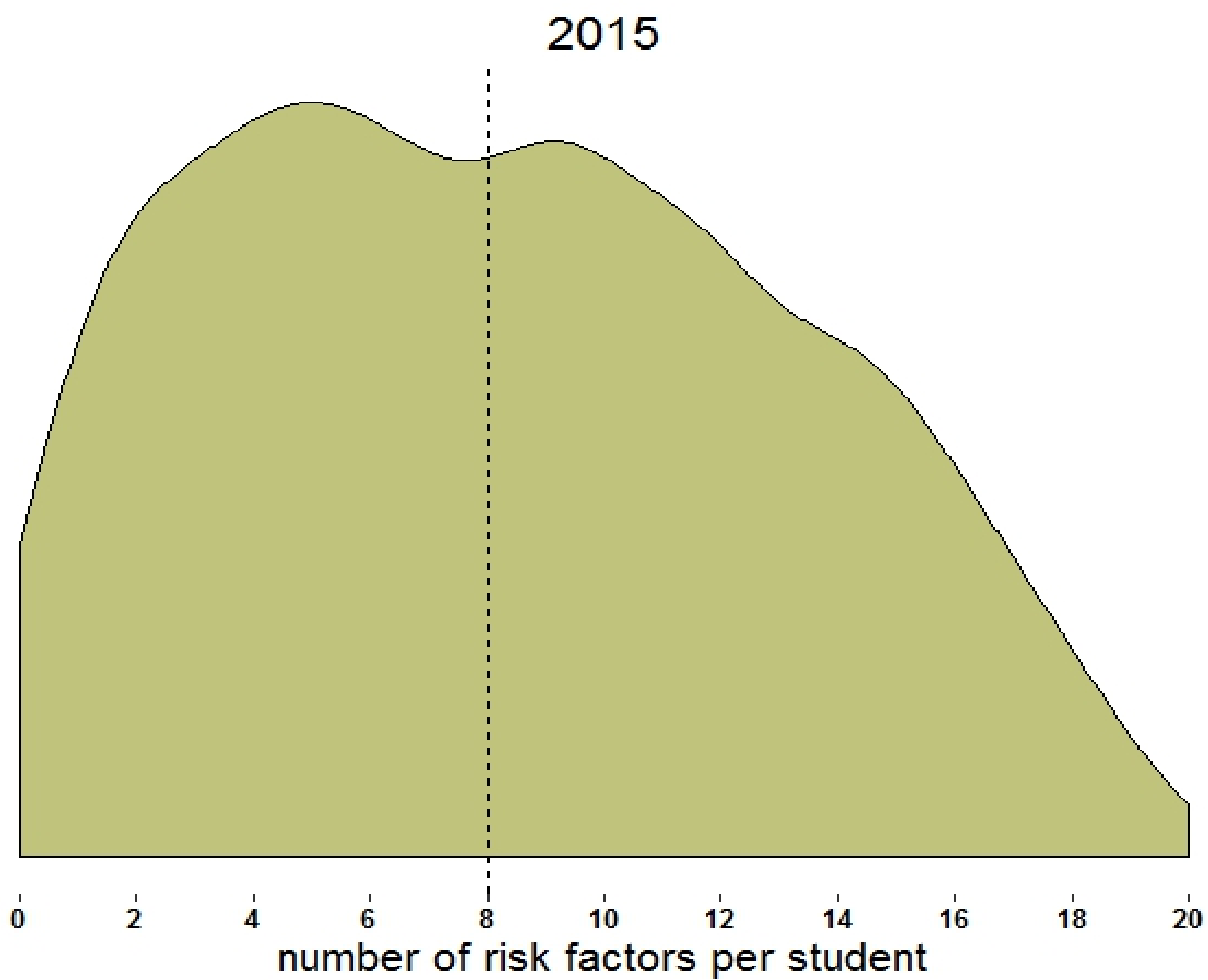




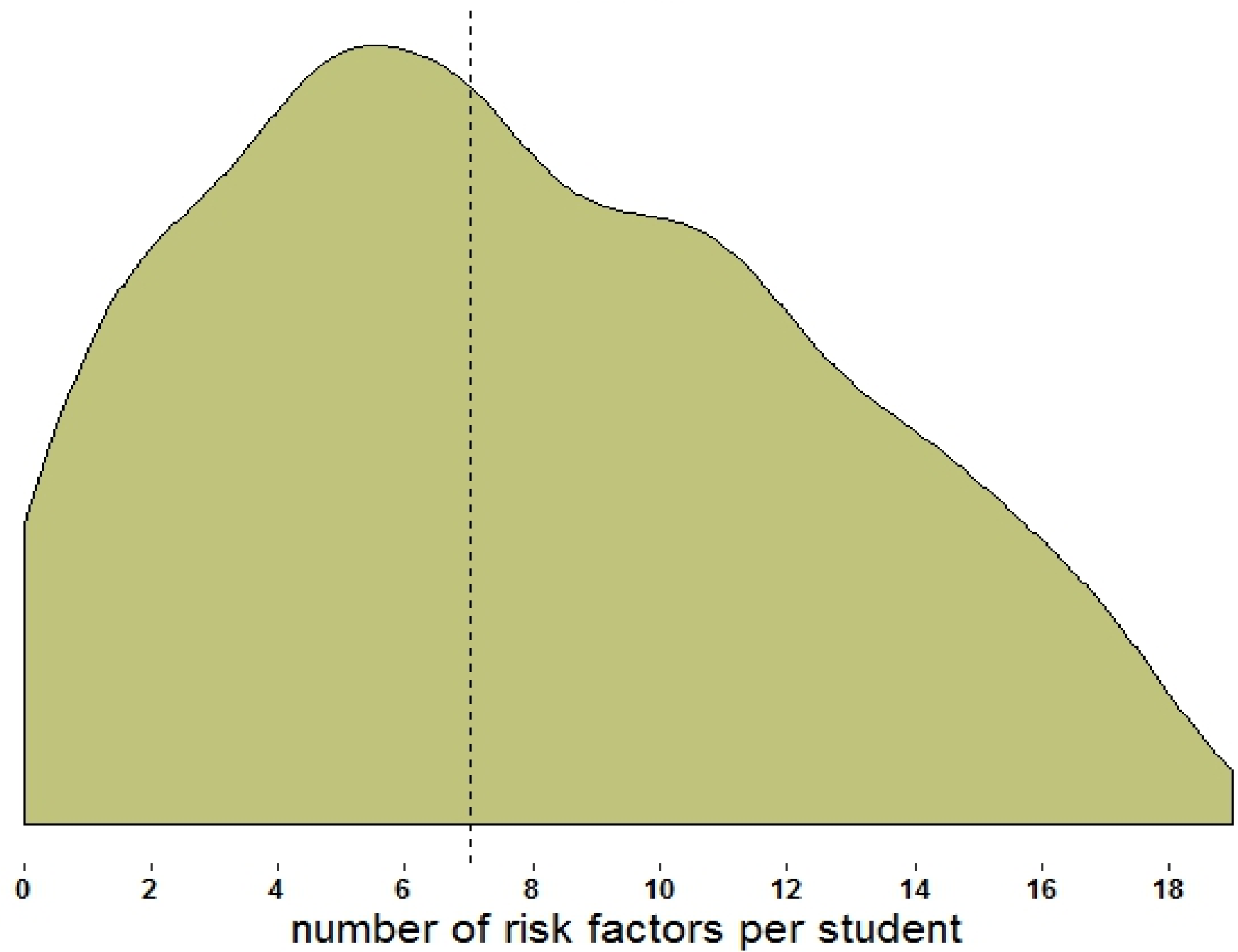


2012

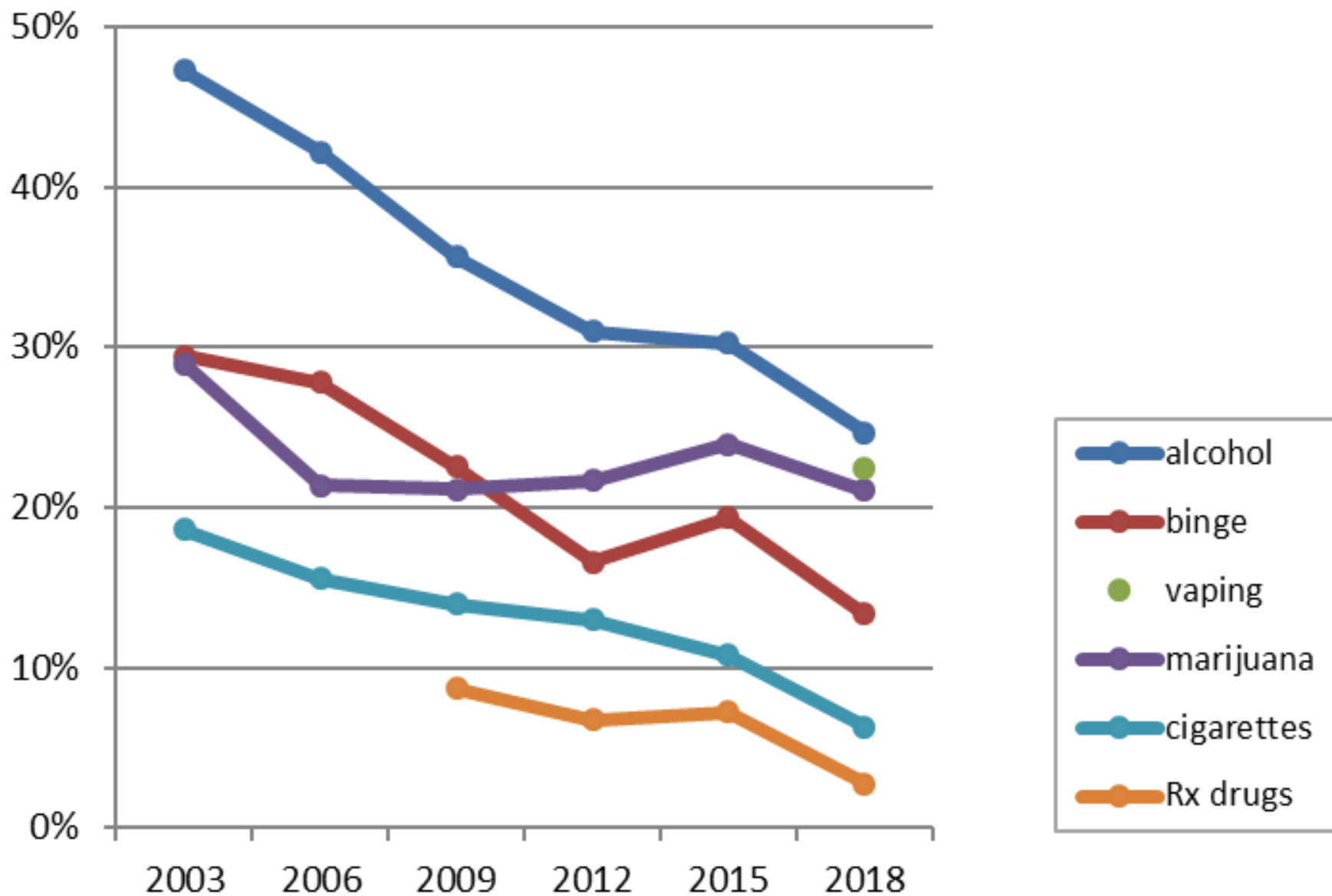


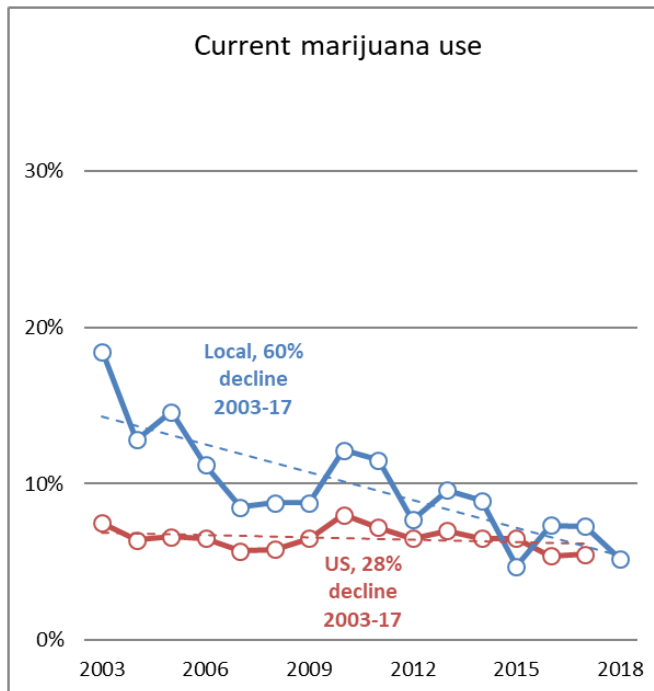
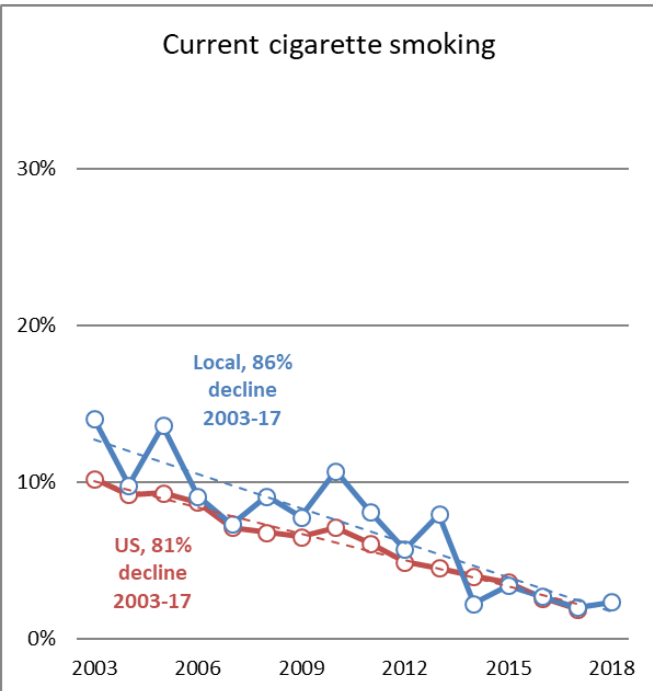
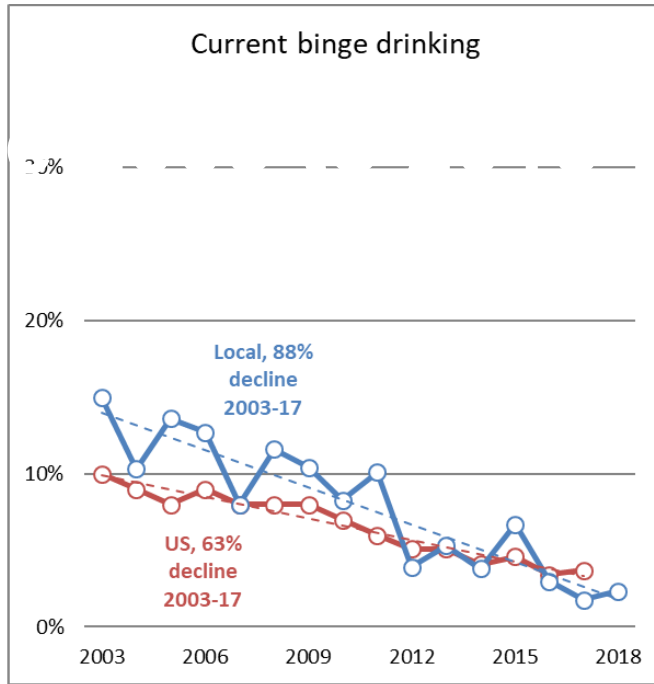
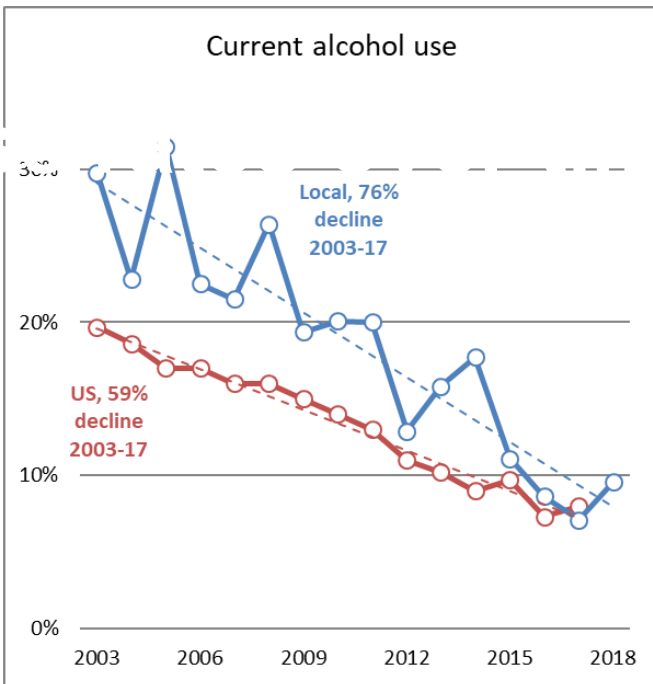


2018

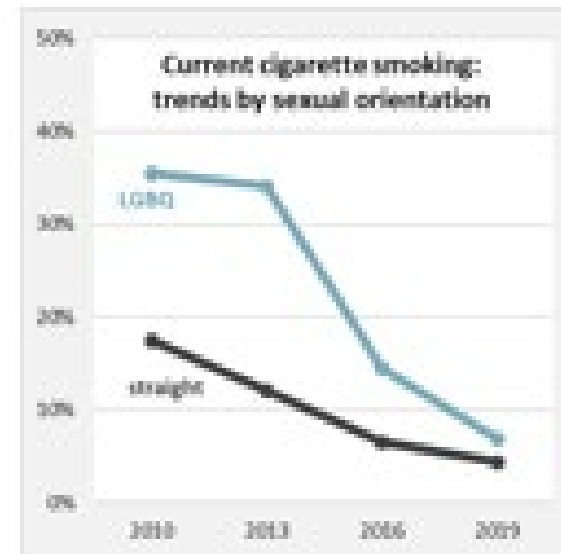
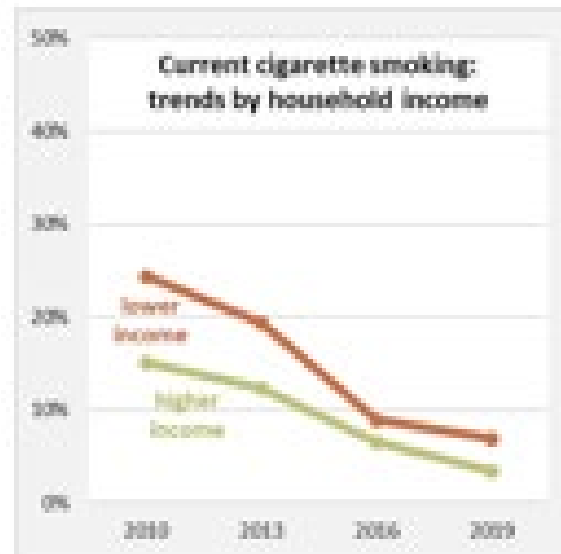
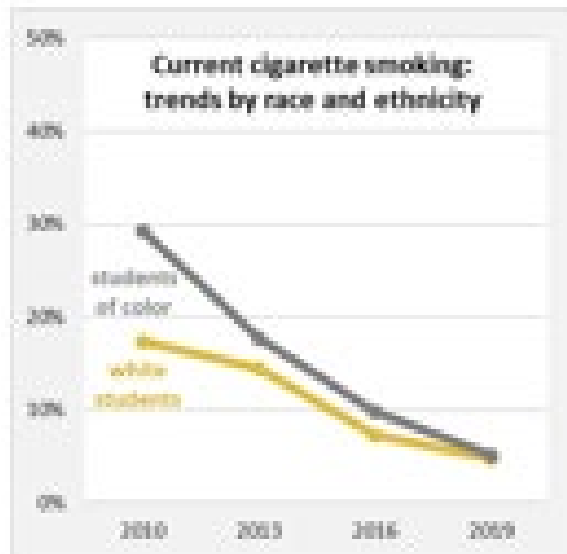
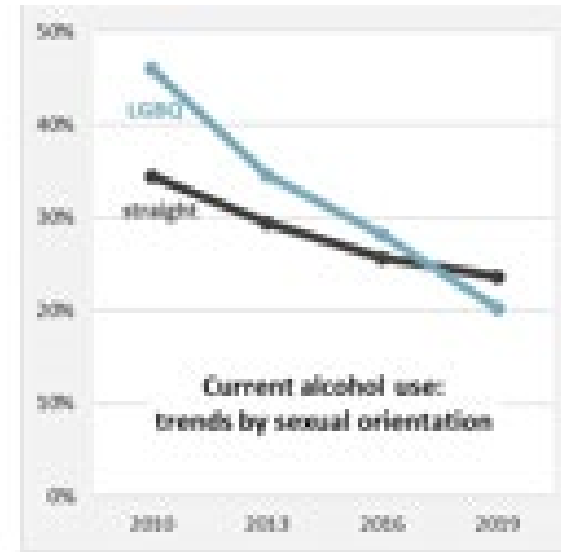
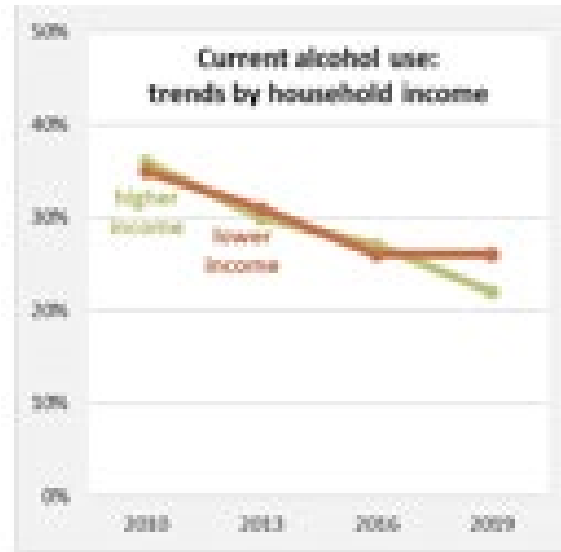
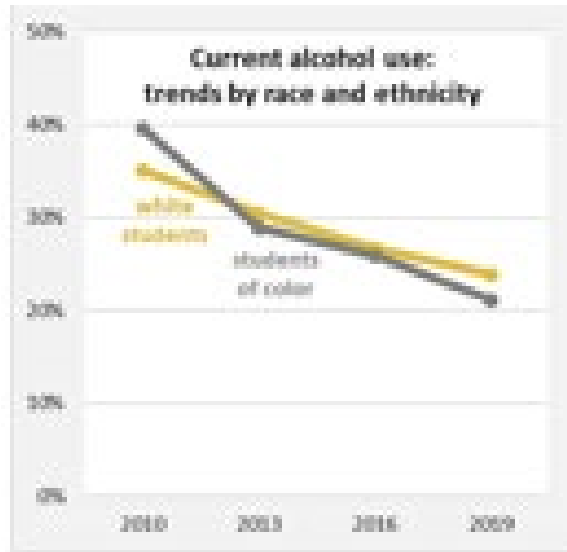


Youth Substance Use in Franklin County & North Quabbin





Changes in Health Disparities



Three Key *Take Aways* from Today



How we measure risk and protection



Why and how we use risk and protective factor scales



Using measures of risk and protection to monitor community level progress