



The Community Youth Development Study (CYDS)



Communities That Care Sustained Effects on Youth Outcomes

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Our Funders and State Collaborators

Funders

National Institute on Drug Abuse

National Cancer Institute

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

National Institute on Child Health and

National Institute of Mental Health

Human Development

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism

State Collaborators

Colorado DHS Alcohol & Drug Abuse Division

Illinois DHS Bureau of Substance Abuse Prevention

Kansas Dept. of Social & Rehabilitation Services

Maine DHHS Office of Substance Abuse

Oregon DHS Addictions & Mental Health Division

Utah Division of Substance Use & Mental Health

Washington Division of Behavioral Health & Recovery



The Communities That Care Prevention System

Develops community capacity to:

- Build a coalition of diverse stakeholders.
- Assess and prioritize risk, protection, and health and behavior outcomes.
- Increase protection and address priority risks with tested, effective preventive interventions.
- Sustain high fidelity implementation of preventive interventions to reach all those targeted.



The *Communities That Care* System



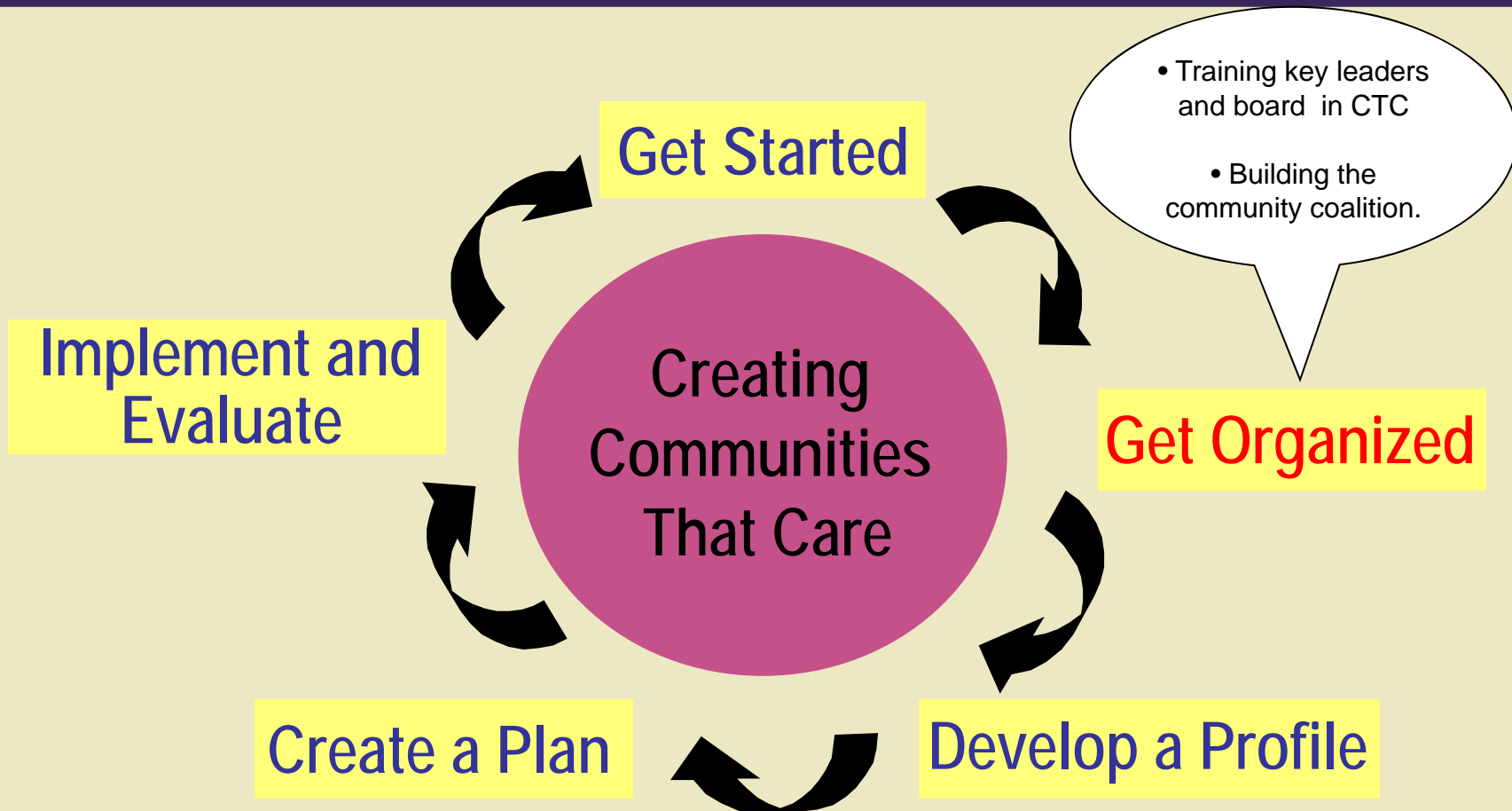


The Communities That Care Operating System





The Communities That Care Operating System





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The Communities That Care Operating System





The Communities That Care Operating System

- Form task forces.
- Identify and train implementers.
- Sustain collaborative relationships.
- Evaluate processes and outcomes.
- Adjust programming.

Implement and Evaluate

Get Started

Get Organized

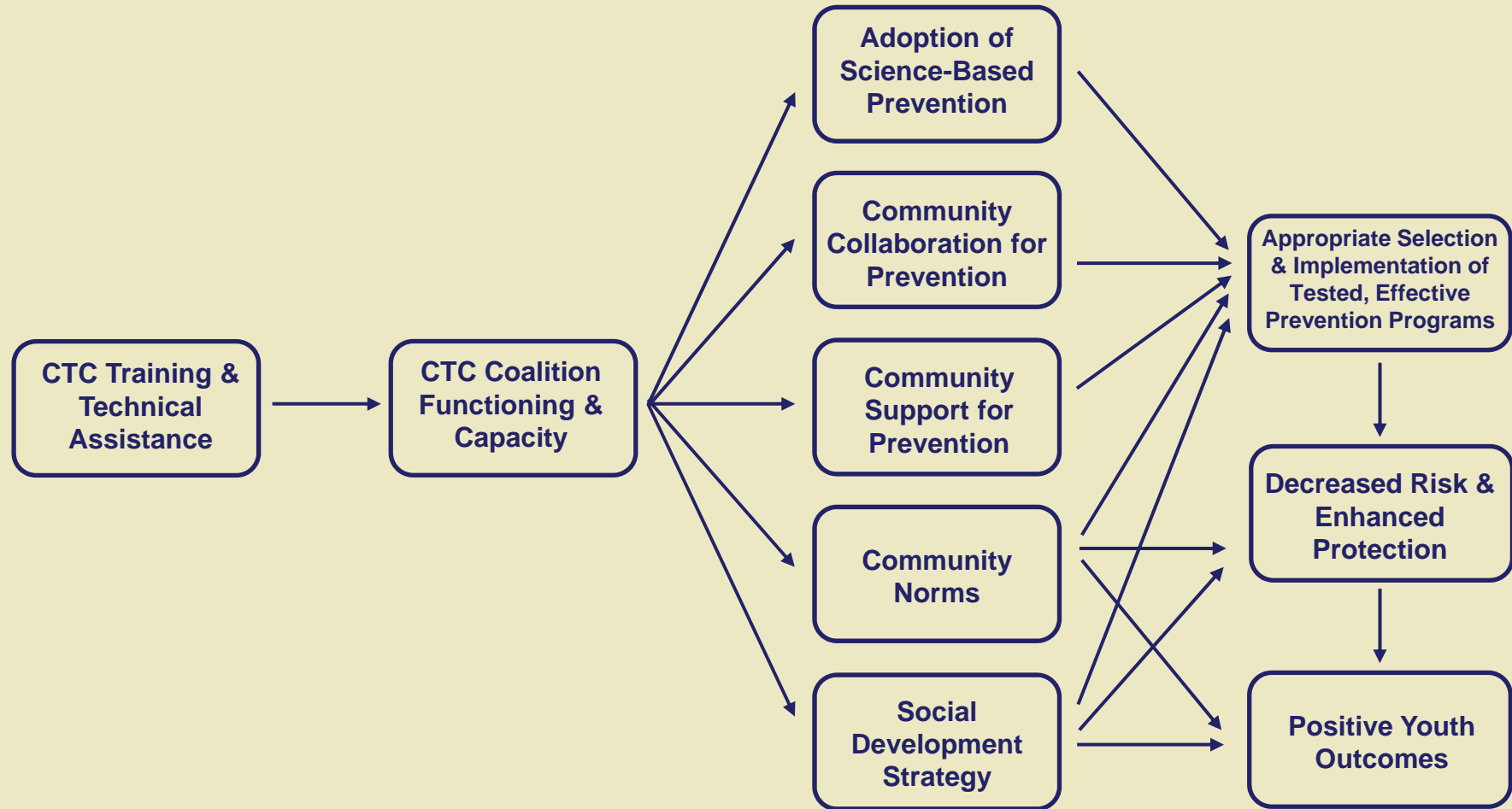
Create a Plan

Develop a Profile





CTC Logic Model

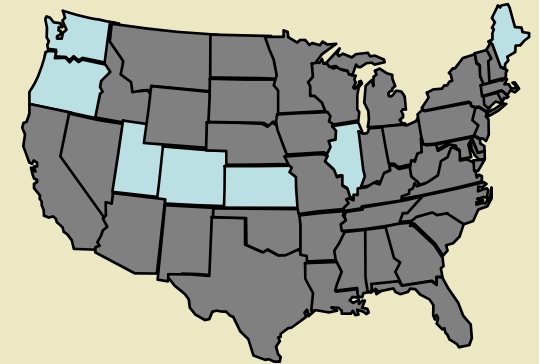




Community Youth Development Study Design



- 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
 - Population size 1,500 to 41,000 (average ~15,000)



Hawkins et al. (2008), Brown et al. (2009)

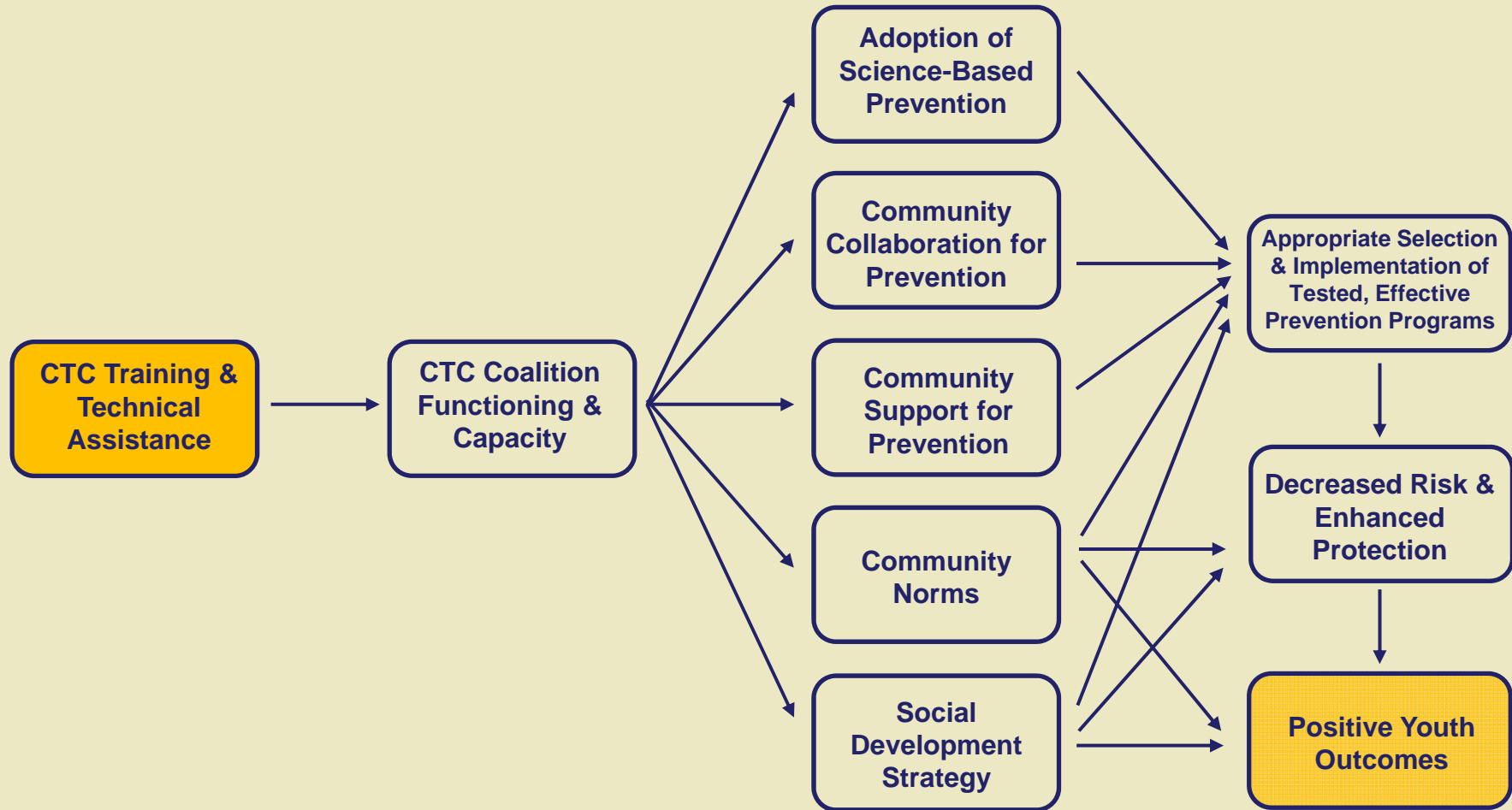


CTC Towns: Coalition of Stakeholders

- Received 6 CTC Trainings
- Collected Data on Local Levels of Risk and Protection
- Prioritized Risk and Protective Factors to Address
- Implemented tested prevention policies and programs from CTC menu



CTC Logic Model





Youth Development Survey (YDS)

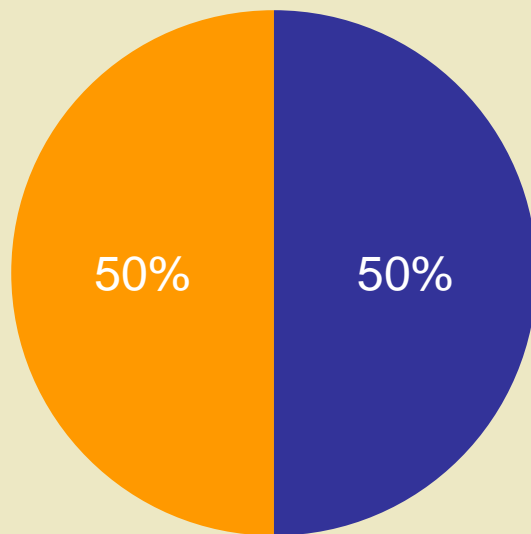
- Annual survey of panel recruited from the Class of 2011.
- Participants recruited in grade 5 (2004) and grade 6 (2005).
- Active, written parental consent
 - Consent rate: 76.1% in CTC and 76.7% in control communities
- Final longitudinal sample: $N=4407$
- Self-administered questionnaire
 - Grades 5-10: Paper and pencil
 - Grade 12: 74% paper and pencil; 26% online completion



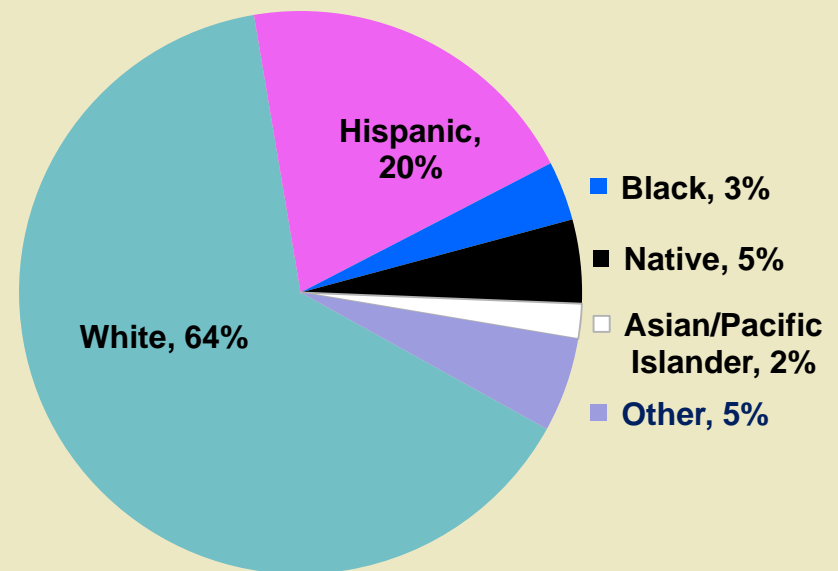
YDS Sample Composition

Sex

■ Male ■ Female



Race/Ethnicity

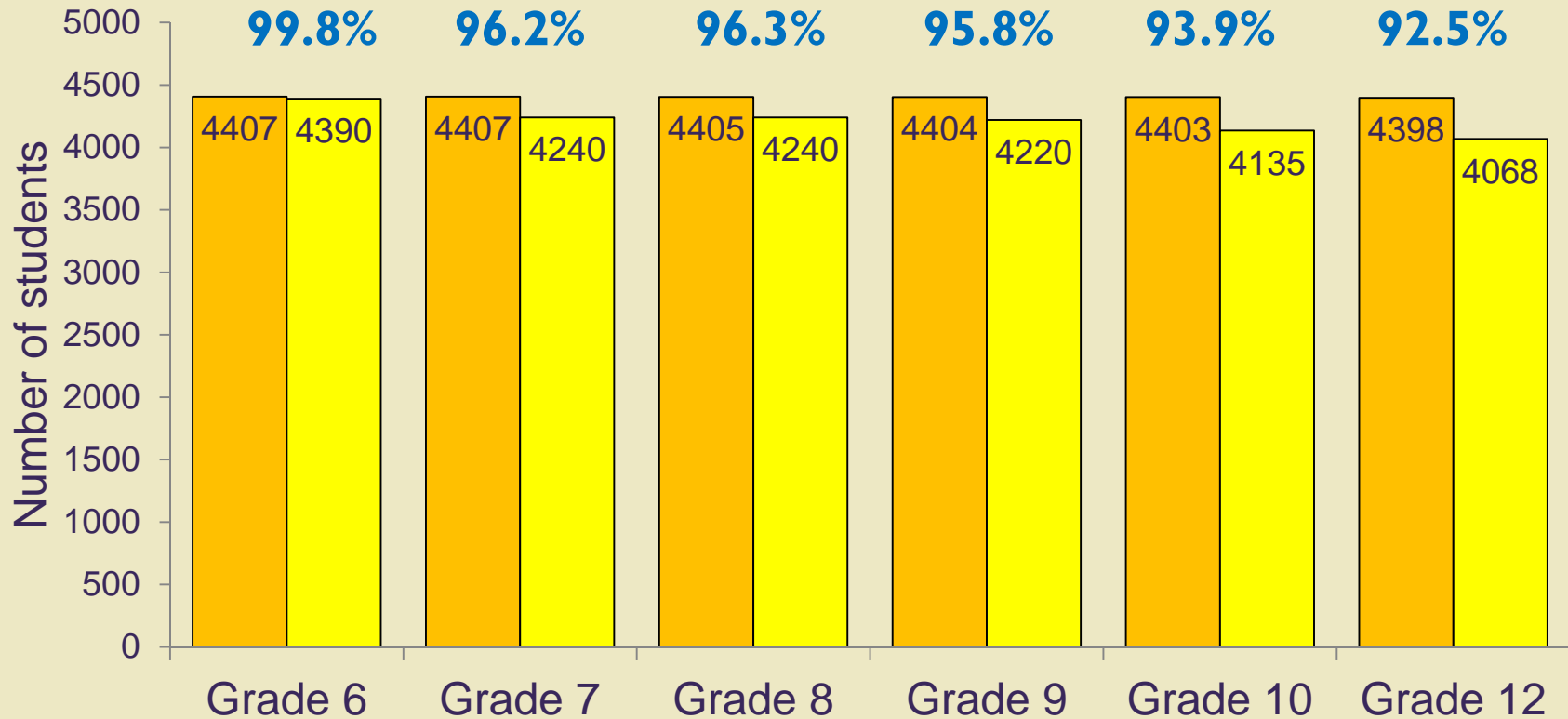




YDS Response Rates*

* Of the active still-living sample

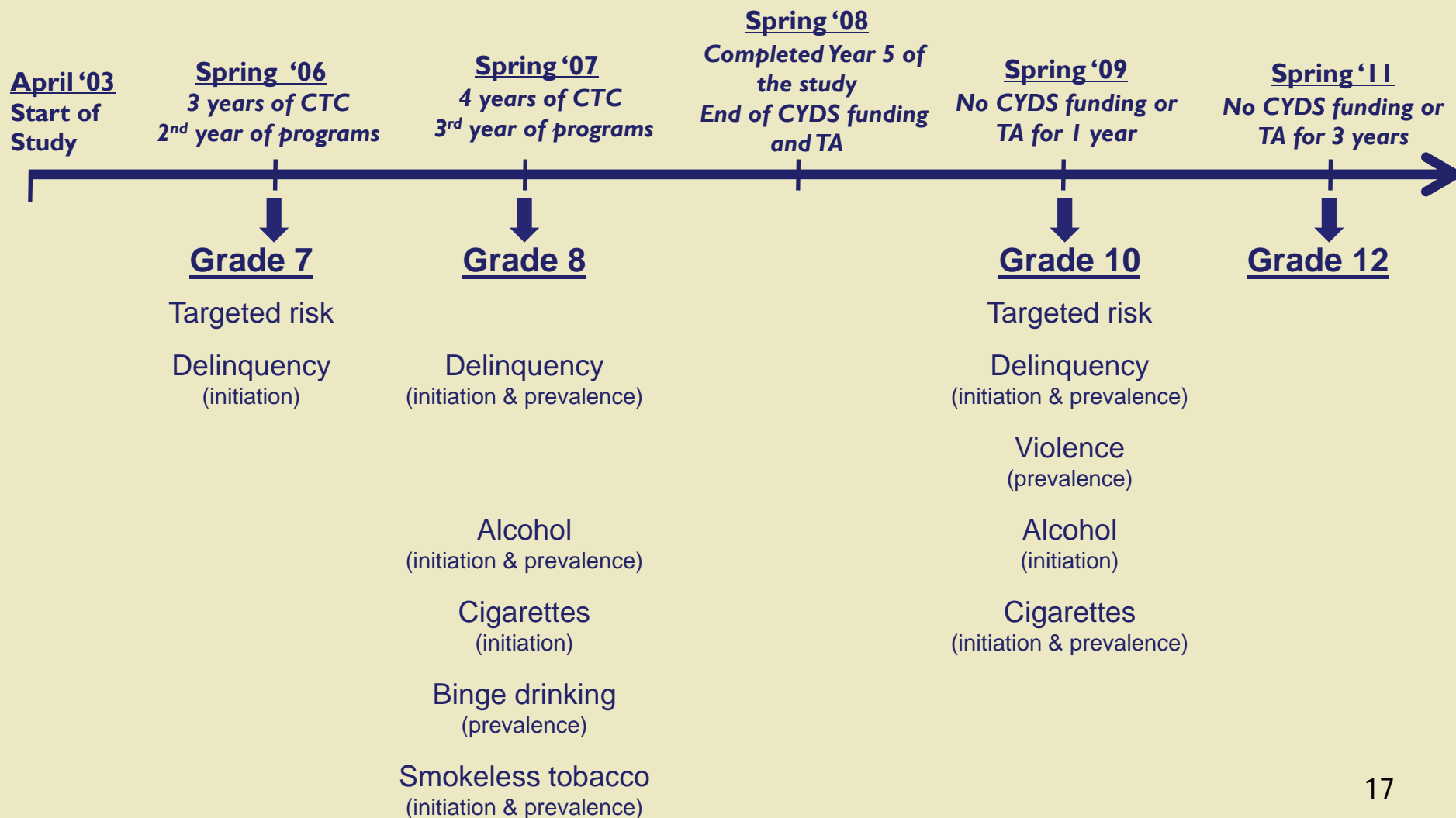
■ Eligible ■ Surveyed



Response rates do not differ by condition.



CYDS Timeline: Youth Outcomes





Effects of CTC on Initiation of Behavior Problems-Grade 8

In the panel, by grade 8 youth in CTC communities were

→ 33% less likely to start Smoking Cigarettes

→ 32% less likely to start Drinking

→ 25% less likely to start engaging in Delinquent Behavior

...than those from control communities.



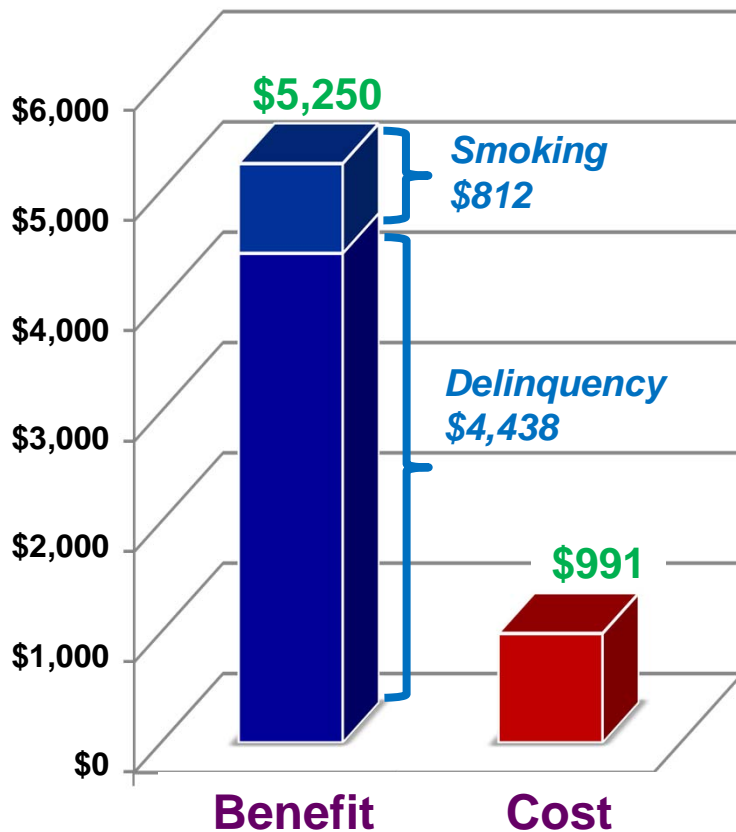
Effects of CTC on *Current* Behavior in Grade 8

- Eighth graders in the panel in CTC communities
 - 23% less likely to drink alcohol currently
 - 37% less likely to “binge” drink (5 or more drinks in a row).
 - Committed 31% fewer different delinquent acts in past year...than those from control communities.



Benefits of CTC Compared to Costs –Grade 8 Results

Benefits & Costs Per Youth



Benefit - Cost Analysis Per Youth

	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Taxpayer</i>	<i>Other</i>	TOTAL
Smoking	\$671	\$140	--	\$812
Delinquency	--	\$2,033	\$2,405	\$4,438
Total Benefits	\$671	\$2,173	\$2,405	\$5,250
Costs				(\$991)
Net Present Benefit				\$4,259
Benefit-Cost Ratio				\$5.30

CTC returns **\$5.30** for every \$1.00 invested.



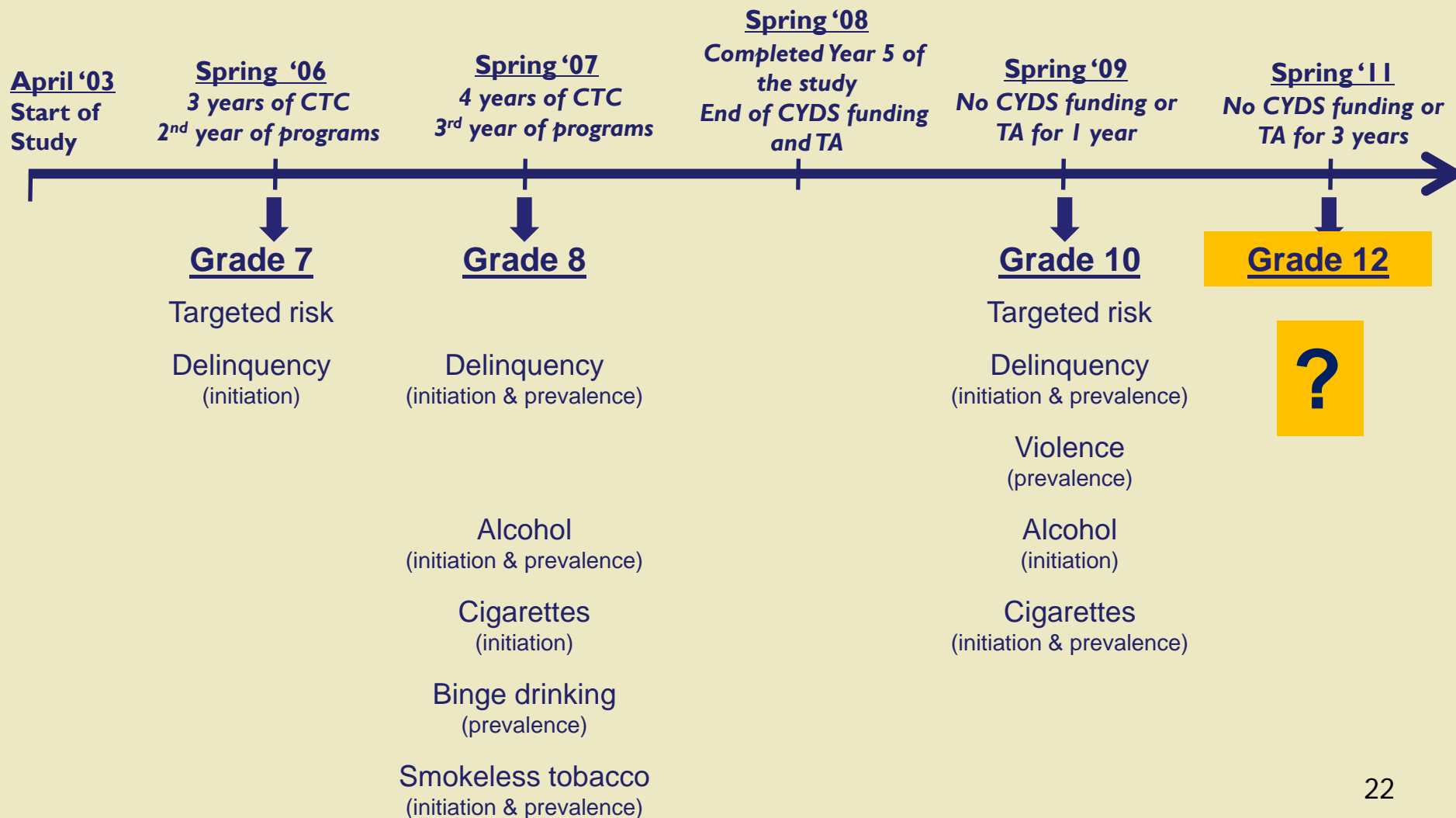
Sustained Effects after Six Years of CTC (Grade 10)

- In the panel, compared to controls, 10th graders from CTC communities had
 - Lower levels of targeted risk factors.
 - Less initiation of delinquent behavior, alcohol use, and cigarette use.
 - Lower prevalence of past-month cigarette use.
 - Lower prevalence of past-year delinquency
 - Lower prevalence of past-year violence.

(Hawkins et al., 2012, Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine)



CYDS Timeline: Youth Outcomes





Research Question



- Does CTC continue to reduce adolescent substance use, delinquency, and violence?

	Phase I					Phase II				
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
YDS	Grade 5	Grade 6	Grade 7	Grade 8	Grade 9	Grade 10	-	Grade 12	Age 19	-
Randomization & Training	Implementation (supported)					Sustainability (unsupported)				



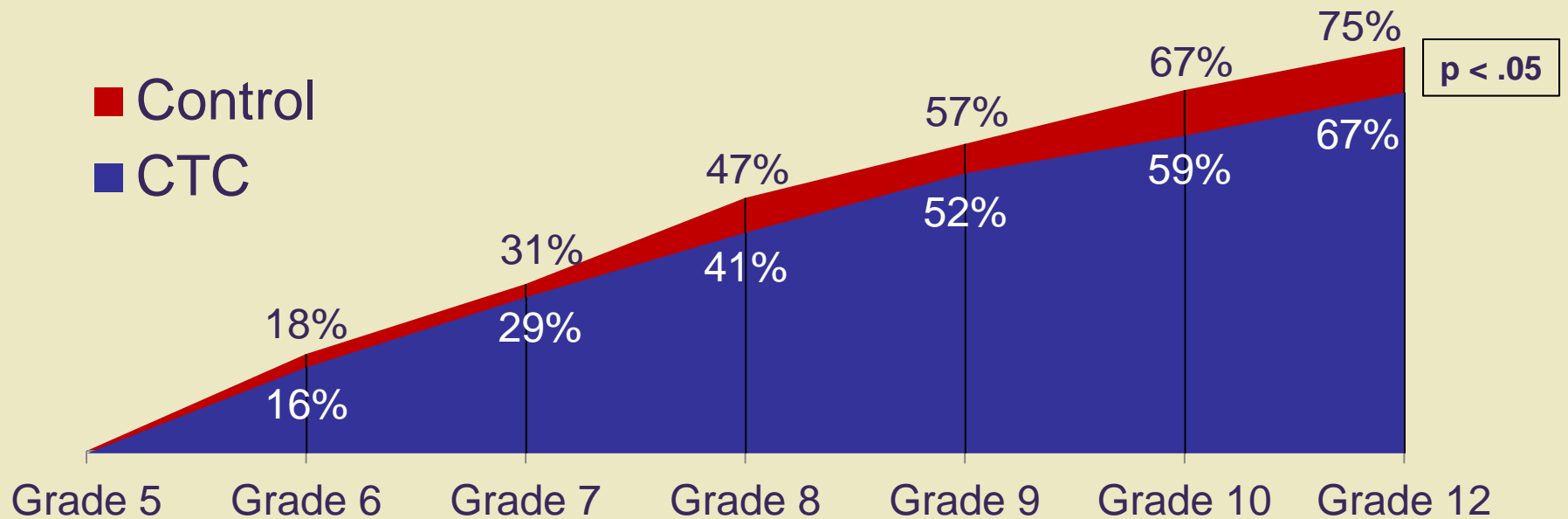
Analysis

- Multi-level models to account for nested data:
 - 4407 Students
 - 24 Communities
 - 12 Matched Pairs
- Adjustment for student and community characteristics
 - Students: Age, race, ethnicity, parental education, religious attendance, rebelliousness.
 - Community: Student population, % of students receiving free/reduced price school lunch.
- Missing data approach:
 - 40 imputed data sets
 - Results averaged using Rubin's rules



Cumulative initiation of ALCOHOL use

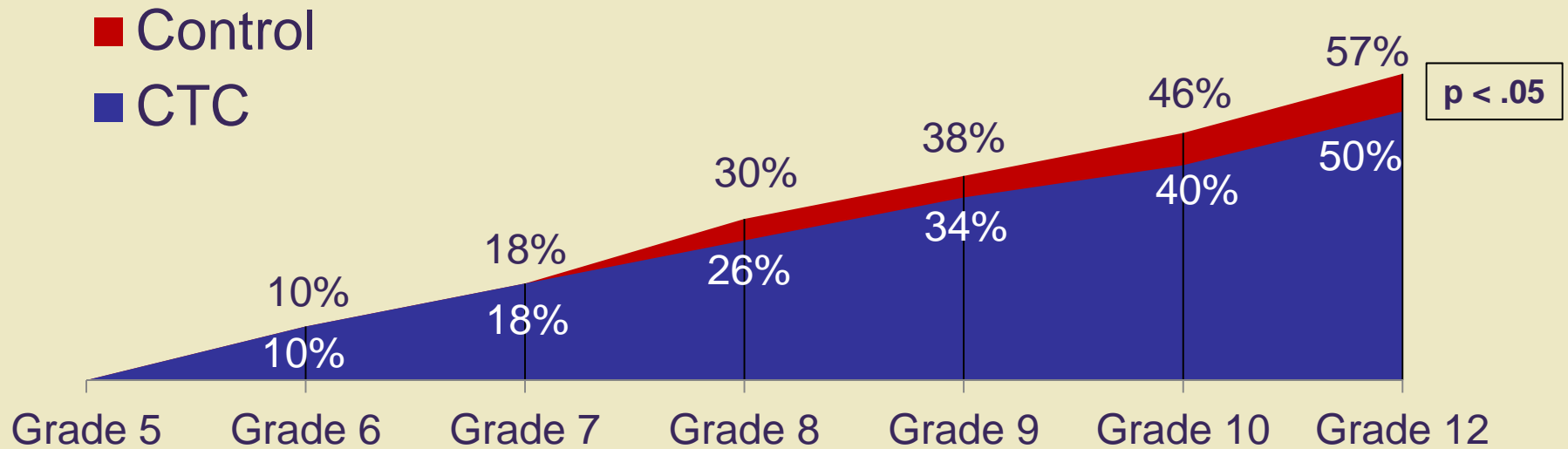
N = 3459 non-initiators at baseline (78.5% of total sample).





Cumulative initiation of CIGARETTE use

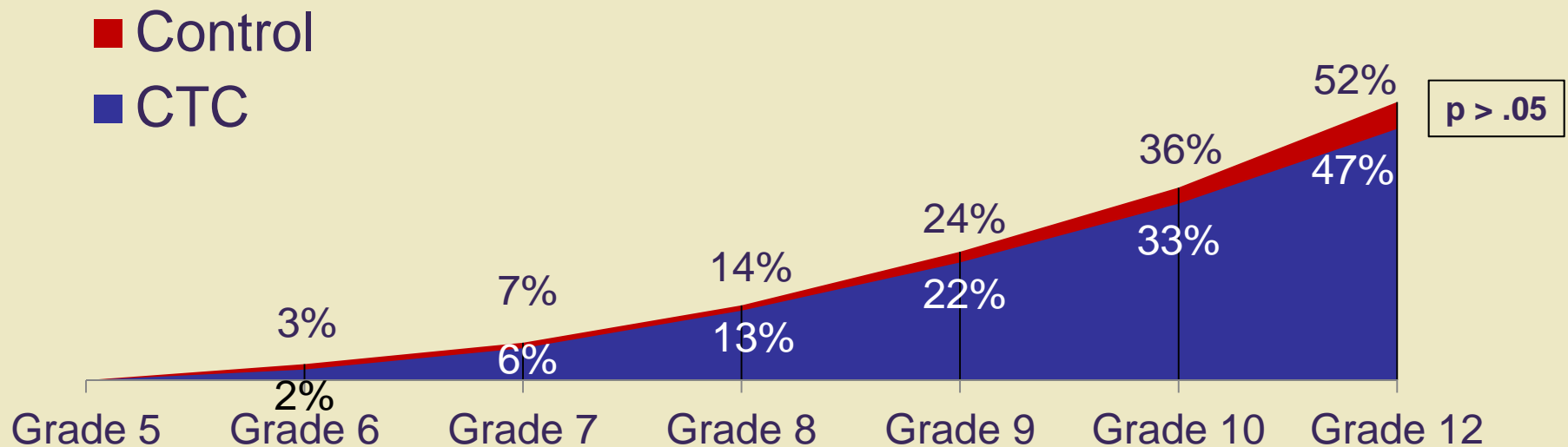
N = 4050 non-initiators at baseline (91.9% of total sample).





Cumulative initiation of MARIJUANA use

N = 4394 non-initiators at baseline (99.7% of total sample).





Initiation of other drug use

- No significant differences by condition in initiation of:
 - Binge drinking
 - Smokeless tobacco use
 - Inhalant use
 - Nonmedical use of prescription drugs
 - Other illicit drug use (including ecstasy, cocaine, psychedelics, and stimulants)



Delinquency and Violence

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you ...?

1. stolen something worth more than \$5?
2. purposely damaged or destroyed property that did not belong to you (not counting family property)?
3. taken something from a store without paying for it?
4. been arrested?
5. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?
6. beat up someone so badly that they probably needed to see a doctor or a nurse?
7. carried a handgun?



Delinquency and Violence

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you ...?

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3. taken something from a store without paying for it?
4. been arrested?

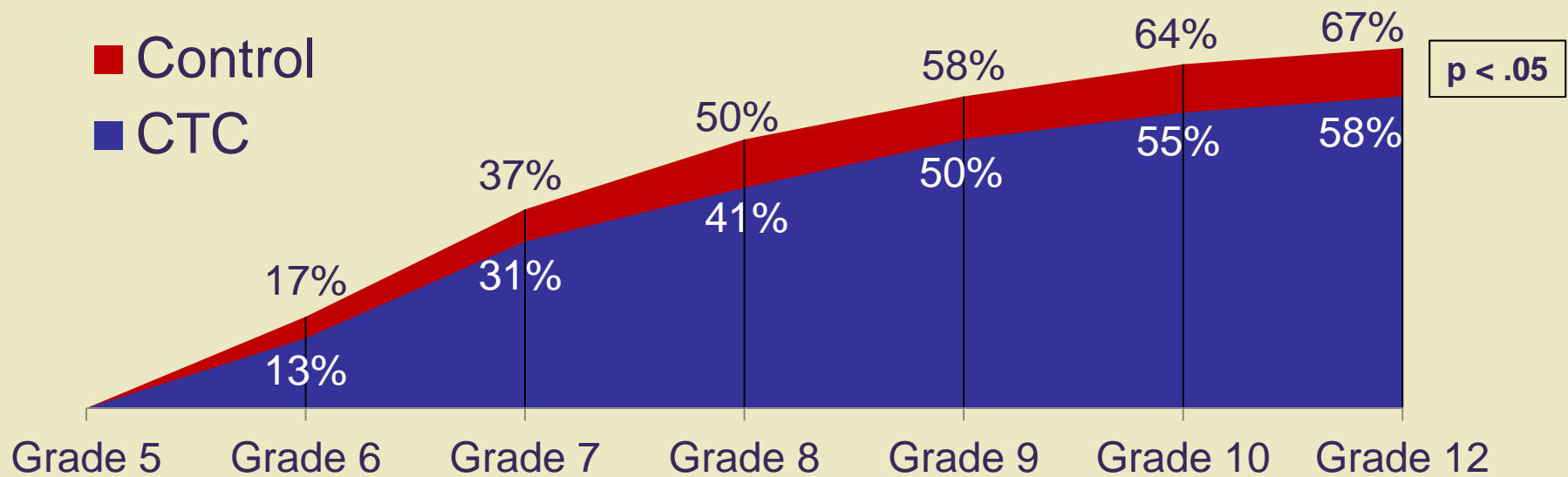
Violence

5. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?
6. beat up someone so badly that they probably needed to see a doctor or a nurse?
7. carried a handgun?



Cumulative initiation of DELINQUENCY

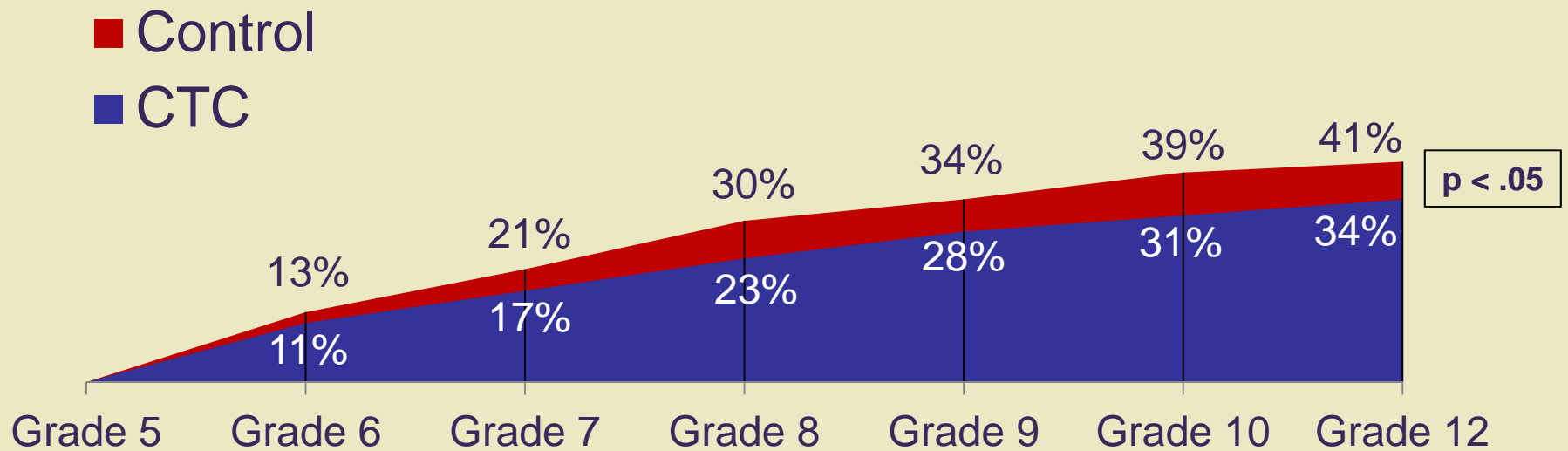
N = 3464 non-initiators at baseline (78.6% of total sample).





Cumulative initiation of VIOLENCE

N = 4006 non-initiators at baseline (90.9% of total sample).





Past-Year Prevalence in Grade 12

- No significant differences by condition in past-year prevalence of:
 - Alcohol use
 - Cigarette smoking
 - Marijuana use
 - Delinquency
 - Violence



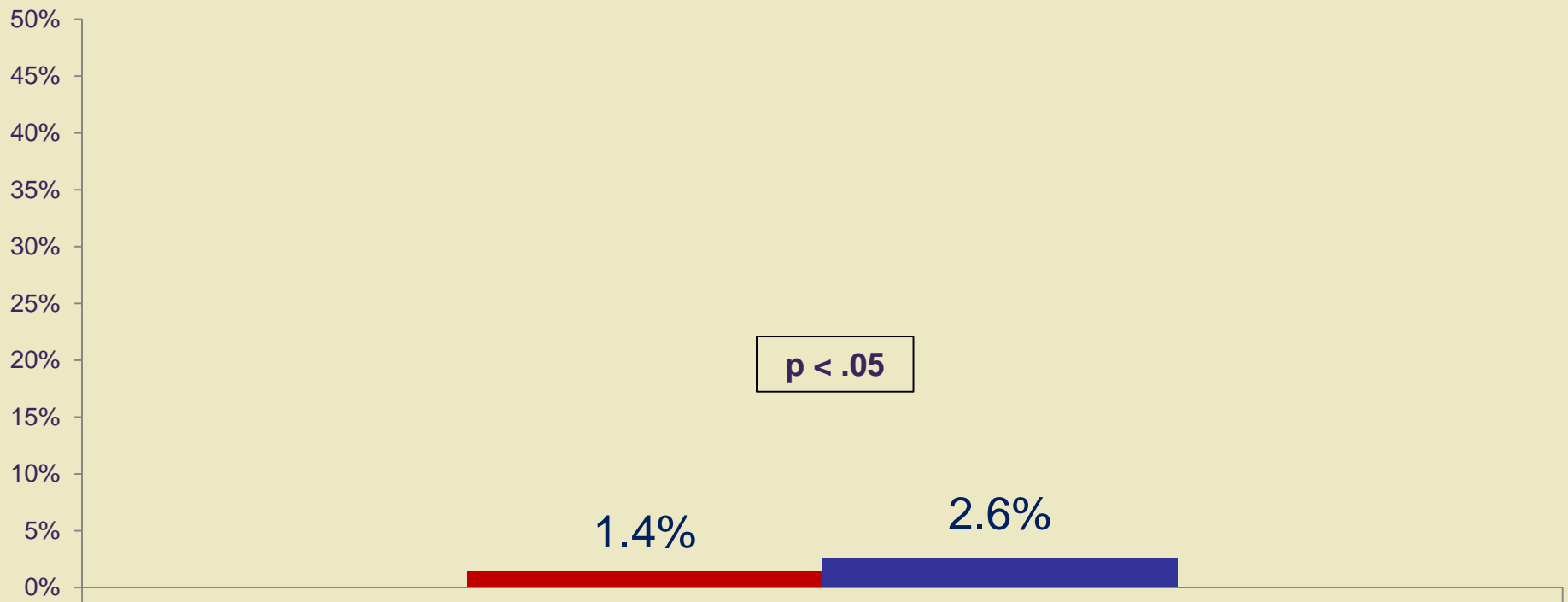
Past-Month Prevalence in Grade 12

- No significant differences by condition in past-month use of:
 - Alcohol
 - Binge drinking (past 2 weeks)
 - Cigarettes
 - Marijuana
 - Smokeless tobacco
 - Inhalants
 - Prescription drugs
 - Other illicit drugs (including cocaine, psychedelics, and stimulants)



Prevalence of Past-Month ECSTACY Use

■ Control ■ CTC



Ecstasy (Grade 12)

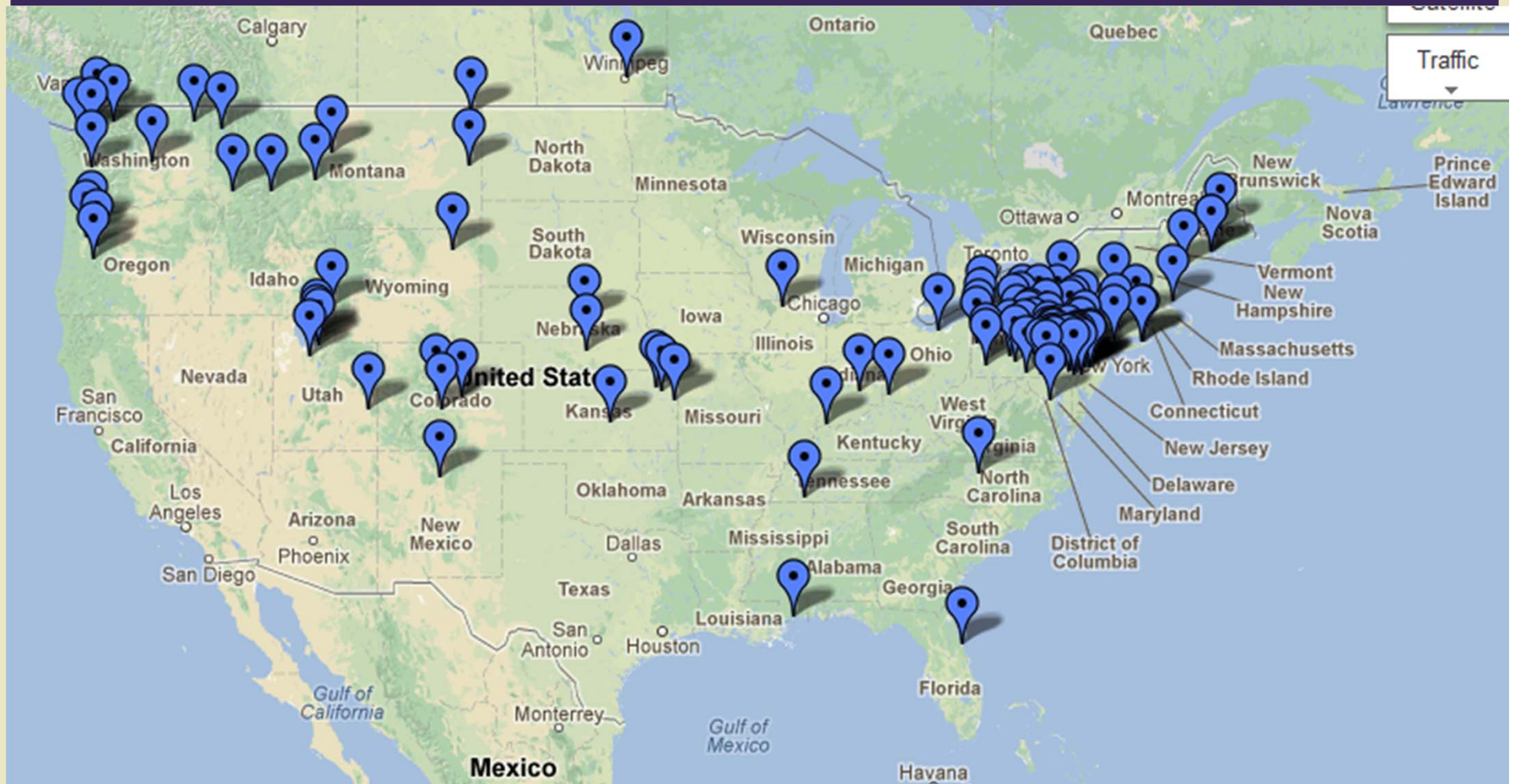


Conclusions

- 8 years after CTC implementation and 3 years after study-provided resources ended:
 - CTC continued to prevent the initiation of alcohol use, smoking, delinquency, and violence through 12th grade.
 - CTC did not produce sustained reductions in levels of risk or current prevalence of substance use, delinquency, or violence.



Communities across the US are using CTC





THANK YOU!

All materials needed to implement Communities That Care have been placed in the public domain and are available for downloading at:

<http://www.communitiesthatcare.net>

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