

Communities that Care

“promoting better outcomes for
children and young people”

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Communities that Care

- Background and history
- The CtC model and approach
- The CtC process
- Early results
- Looking ahead



CtC, a potted history . . .

- **1980's** First CtC programmes developed by Profs David Hawkins and Richard Catalano,
- **1995** 500 CTC programmes in USA
- **1995** Investigation by David Utting & Jon Bright for Joseph Rowntree Foundation
- **1996** R&D, Oxford University



CtC, a potted history . . .

- **1997** Communities that Care established by Joseph Rowntree Foundation
- **1998** Demonstration programmes in Barnsley, Coventry and Swansea
- **1998** Evaluation, Sheffield Univ. (to 2003)
- **2000-01** First UK national survey of risk and protective factors
- **2001** Youth Justice Board publish CtC report, 'Risk Factors & Youth Crime'



CtC, a potted history . . .

- **2002** Scottish evaluation, Glasgow Univ.
- **2003-4** Safer London Youth Survey
- **2005** First UK outcomes data: significant improvements in risk & protection profiles; reduction in problem behaviours.
- **2005** US government acquires CTC in



CtC, a potted history . . .

- **2006** CtC becomes part of Rainer
- **2006** In UK, largest LA survey to date in Edinburgh
- **2007** First CtC pilots in Northern Ireland
- **2007** 'Every Child Matters' pilot



The CtC approach...

- seeks to promote well-being
- is evidence-based and outcome-focused
- offers a positive approach to prevention
- helps local people and agencies develop joined-up responses to complex issues
- is inclusive and community led
- is concerned with risk *and* protection
- is long term and mainstream



References to CtC

- Children & Young People's Unit
- DfES
- Home Office
- Metropolitan Police
- Scottish Executive
- Social Exclusion Unit / Task Force
- Welsh Assembly Government
- Youth Justice Board



Risk & Protective Factors – the Heart Disease analogy:

Poor diet, high cholesterol

Obesity

Stress

Lack of exercise

Smoking

Hereditary factors



Risk factors: the four domains

- Family
- School
- Community
- Individuals and their peers



Family Risk Factors

- Poor parental supervision and discipline
- Family conflict
- Family history of problem behaviours
- Parental involvement / attitudes condoning problem behaviour
- Low income and poor housing



Problem behaviours & associated risk factors

Risk Factors	Problem behaviour			
	Drug abuse	Youth crime	School-age pregnancy	School failure
Family				
Poor parental supervision & discipline	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family conflict	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family history of problem behaviour	✓	✓	✓	✓
Parental involvement / attitudes	✓	✓		
Low income & poor housing		✓	✓	✓
School				
Low achievement beginning in primary school	✓	✓	✓	✓
Aggressive behaviour including bullying	✓	✓		✓
Lack of commitment including truancy	✓	✓	✓	✓
School disorganisation		✓		✓
Community				
Disadvantaged neighbourhood	✓	✓		✓
Community disorganisation & neglect	✓	✓		
Availability of drugs	✓	✓		
High turnover & lack of neighbourhood attachment	✓	✓		✓
Individuals, friends and peers				
Alienation & lack of social commitment	✓	✓		✓
Attitudes that condone problem behaviour	✓	✓	✓	✓
Early involvement in problem behaviour	✓	✓	✓	✓
Friends involved in problem behaviour	✓	✓	✓	✓

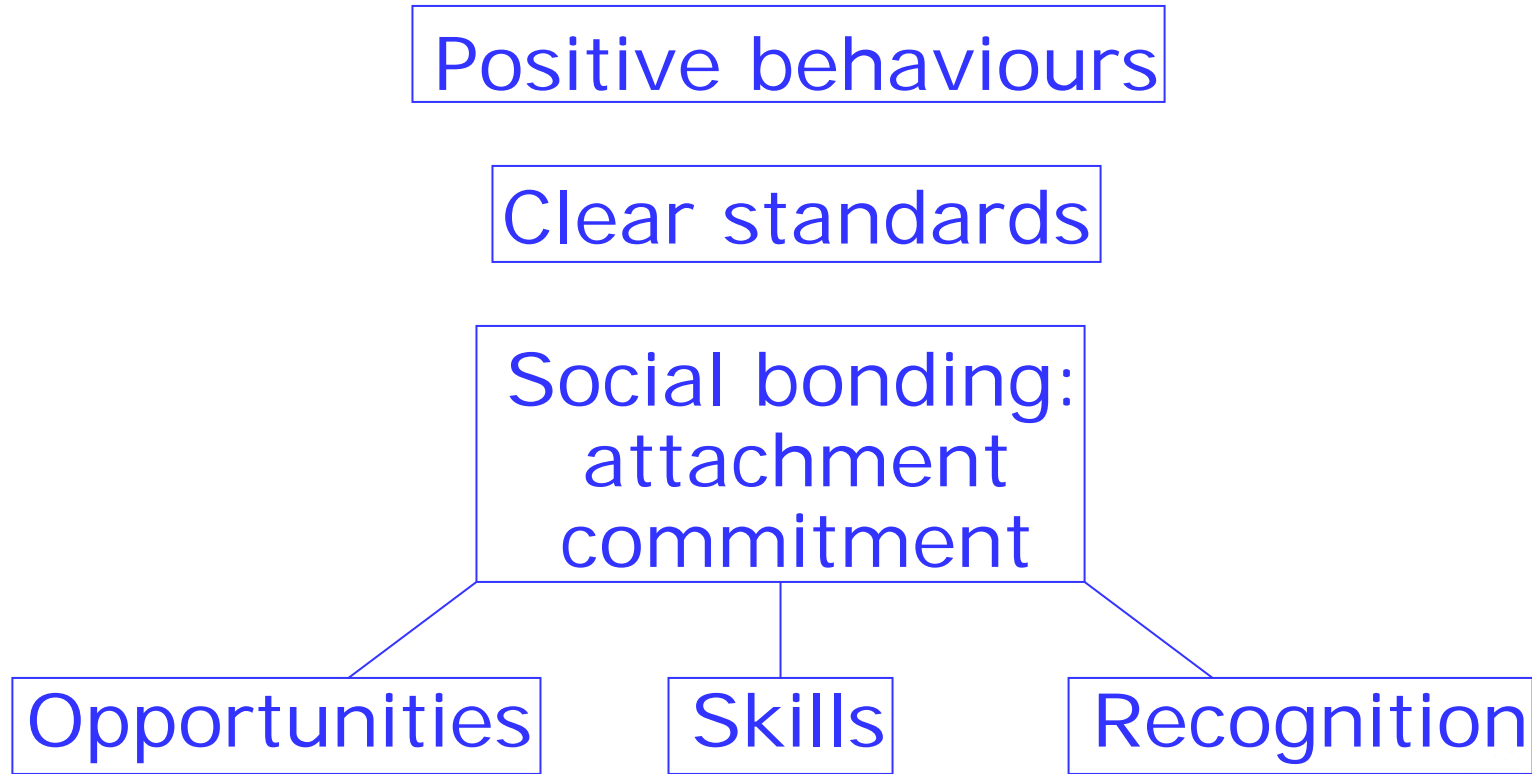


CtC helps promote better outcomes for young people by...

- supporting children, young people and families
- promoting school commitment and success
- building a safer, more cohesive community
- encouraging safe and responsible personal / sexual behaviour among peers



Protection: the Social Development Model



CtC is much more than a prevention programme, *but.....*

by reducing risk and increasing protection across the four domains, it can deliver reductions in

- Youth crime, violence & anti-social behaviour
- Educational failure
- Alcohol, drugs & substance misuse
- School-age parenthood and STD



Communities that Care: The CtC Process

Community Involvement

Risk and Protection Audit

Resource Assessment

Action Planning

Implementation



Early results from repeat audits in the UK:

- Seven communities
- Four local authority areas
- Improvements in risk and protection profiles
- Reductions in problem behaviours



Area One – changes in risk and protective profile

- Statistically significant reductions in all four prioritised risk factors
- Statistically significant increases in two protective factors (and no reductions in the other three)



Area One – priority risk factor scores

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2005</u>
Availability of drugs	13.2	9.9
Poor parental supervision and discipline	9.9	9.1
Family history of problem Behaviour	8.0	6.4
Alienation and a lack of social commitment	13.8	12.1



Area One: outcomes

Youth Crime – six reductions, no increases

Alcohol – reductions in all five measures

Tobacco – reductions in all three measures

Illicit drug use – three reductions, no increases



Area Two - changes in risk and protective profile

- Statistically significant reductions in six risk factors (and no increases)
- No statistically significant changes in any protective factor scores



Area Two – risk factor scores

	<u>2001</u>	<u>2005</u>
Availability of drugs	13.2	9.9
Community disorganisation	17.1	13.8
Poor parental supervision and discipline	10.3	9.2
Family history of problem behaviour	10.2	8.3
Alienation and a lack of social commitment	14.1	12.2
Early involvement in problem behaviour	10.9	6.4
Peer involvement in problem Behaviour	11.8	10.0



Area Two: outcomes

Youth Crime – ten reductions, no increases

Alcohol –three reductions, no increases

Tobacco – one reduction, no increases

Illicit drug use – five reductions, no increases



Looking Ahead: Every Child Matters and the five outcomes

“Every child should have the support they need to”

- 1 Be healthy
- 2 Stay safe
- 3 Enjoy and achieve
- 4 Make a positive contribution
- 5 Achieve economic independence



Measuring the five ECM outcomes in a way that...

- actively engages young people
- acknowledges the relationship between positive and negative outcomes
- uses risk & protection analysis to inform planning and commissioning and so *improve* outcomes



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