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| **Domain:** | Substance Use-related Psychosocial Risk Factors |
| **Measure:** | Community Risk and Protective Factors |
| **Definition:** | This self-administered questionnaire assesses adolescents’ reports about the level and prevalence of exposure to substance use risk and protective factors in the community. |
| **Purpose:** | This measure can be used to identify the specific community-related risk and protective factors that can predict adolescent (and later life) substance use and abuse. |
| **Essential PhenX Measures:** | Current Age |
| **Related PhenX Measures:** | Neighborhood Collective Efficacy - Community Cohesion and Informal Social Control Neighborhood Concentrated Disadvantage Neighborhood Safety Race/Ethnic Residential Segregation |
| **Collections:** | Neighborhood Substance Use-related Psychosocial Risk Factors |
| **Keywords:** | Adolescent, Self-report, Low Neighborhood Attachment, Community Disorganization, Transitions and Mobility, Perceived Availability of Handguns, Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, Rewards for Prosocial Involvement, Perceived Availability of Drugs, Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use, Communities That Care Youth Survey, Community, Drug Abuse, Drug Use, Neighborhood, SAMHSA, Substance Abuse, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Substance Use, SAA, Substance Use-related Psychosocial Risk Factors |

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| **Protocol Release Date:** | February 24, 2012 |
| **PhenX Protocol Name:** | Community Risk and Protective Factors |
| **Protocol Name from Source:** | The Expert Review Panel has not reviewed this measure yet. |
| **Description:** | The protocol includes 33 self-administered questions from the Communities That Care Youth Survey. The protocol includes eight subscales: ***Low Neighborhood Attachment*** (three items on a 4-point scale), ***Community Disorganization*** (five items on a 4-point scale), ***Transitions and Mobility*** (four items on a 5-point scale), ***Perceived Availability of Handguns*** (one item on a 4-point scale), ***Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement*** (five items on a 4-point scale), ***Rewards for Prosocial Involvement*** (three items on a 4-point scale), ***Perceived Availability of Drugs*** (four items on a 4-point scale), and ***Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use*** (seven items on a 4-point scale). |
| **Specific Instructions:** | The numbers to the left of the response option brackets are for scoring purposes and they should *not* be included in the administered survey. |
| **Protocol:** | **Items below constitute the Community Subscales from the CTC [Communities That Care] 2010 Youth Survey. Item numbers at the end in parentheses reflect the original item numbers in that survey for comparison. See the full CTC Survey in the reference list for comparison.**  **The numbers to the left of the response option brackets are for scoring purposes and they should NOT be included in the administered survey.**  **Communities That Care 2010 Youth Survey**  1. This is not a test, so there are no right or wrong answers; we would like you to work quickly, so that you can finish.  2. All of the questions should be answered by marking one of the answer spaces. If you don’t find an answer that fits exactly, use one that comes closest. If any question does not apply to you, or you are not sure what it means, just leave it blank.  3. Your answers will be read automatically by a computer. Please follow the instructions carefully.   * Use only a blue or black pencil. * Make heavy marks inside the circles. * Erase cleanly or mark a big "X" over any answer you wish to change. * Make no other markings or comments on the answer pages, since they interfere with the automatic reading. (If you want to add a comment about any questions, please use the space provided on page 12.)   4. Some of the questions have the following format:  Please mark in the circle which of the four words best describes how you feel about that sentence.  EXAMPLE: The Seattle Storm is a good basketball team.  [ ] YES!  [ ] yes  [ ] no  [ ] NO!  Mark (the BIG) YES! if you think the statement is definitely true for you.  Mark (the little) yes if you think the statement is mostly true for you.  Mark (the little) no if you think the statement is mostly not true for you.  Mark (the BIG) NO! if you think the statement is definitely not true for you.  These questions ask about the neighborhood and community where you live.  1. If you wanted to get some beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin), how easy would it be for you to get some? (82)  1 [ ] Very hard  2 [ ] Sort of hard  3 [ ] Sort of easy  4 [ ] Very easy  2. If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some? (83)  1 [ ] Very hard  2 [ ] Sort of hard  3 [ ] Sort of easy  4 [ ] Very easy  3. If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood, would he or she be caught by the police? (84)  4 [ ] NO!  3 [ ] no  2 [ ] yes  1 [ ] YES!  4. If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some? (85)  1 [ ] Very hard  2 [ ] Sort of hard  3 [ ] Sort of easy  4 [ ] Very easy  5. If a kid drank some beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) in your neighborhood, would he or she be caught by the police? (86)  4 [ ] NO!  3 [ ] no  2 [ ] yes  1 [ ] YES!  6. If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one? (87)  1 [ ] Very hard  2 [ ] Sort of hard  3 [ ] Sort of easy  4 [ ] Very easy  7. If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police? (88)  4 [ ] NO!  3 [ ] no  2 [ ] yes  1 [ ] YES!  8. If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some? (89)  1 [ ] Very hard  2 [ ] Sort of hard  3 [ ] Sort of easy  4 [ ] Very easy  9. If a kid smoked a cigarette in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police? (90)  4 [ ] NO!  3 [ ] no  2 [ ] yes  1 [ ] YES!  10. How wrong would most adults (over 21) in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age: (91)  a. to use marijuana?  1 [ ] Very wrong  2 [ ] Wrong  3 [ ] A little bit wrong  4 [ ] Not wrong at all  b. to drink alcohol?  1 [ ] Very wrong  2 [ ] Wrong  3 [ ] A little bit wrong  4 [ ] Not wrong at all  c. to smoke cigarettes?  1 [ ] Very wrong  2 [ ] Wrong  3 [ ] A little bit wrong  4 [ ] Not wrong at all  11. If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in. (94)  4 [ ] NO!  3 [ ] no  2 [ ] yes  1 [ ] YES!  12. My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it. (95)  1 [ ] NO!  2 [ ] no  3 [ ] yes  4 [ ] YES!  13. I like my neighborhood.(96)  4 [ ] NO!  3 [ ] no  2 [ ] yes  1 [ ] YES!  14. There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important. (97)  1 [ ] NO!  2 [ ] no  3 [ ] yes  4 [ ] YES!  15. How much do each of the following statements describe your neighborhood? (98)  a. Crime and/or drug selling  1 [ ] NO!  2 [ ] no  3 [ ] yes  4 [ ] YES!  b. Fights  1 [ ] NO!  2 [ ] no  3 [ ] yes  4 [ ] YES!  c. Lots of empty or abandoned buildings  1 [ ] NO!  2 [ ] no  3 [ ] yes  4 [ ] YES!  d. Lots of graffiti  1 [ ] NO!  2 [ ] no  3 [ ] yes  4 [ ] YES!  16. How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten? (99)  1 [ ] Never  2 [ ] One or two times  3 [ ] Three or four times  4 [ ] Five or six times  5 [ ] Seven or more times  17. There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well. (100)  1 [ ] NO!  2 [ ] no  3 [ ] yes  4 [ ] YES!  18. Which of the following activities for people your age are available in your community? (101)  a. Sports teams  4 [ ] Yes  1 [ ] No  b. Scouting  4 [ ] Yes  1 [ ] No  c. Boys and girls clubs  4 [ ] Yes  1 [ ] No  d. 4-H clubs  4 [ ] Yes  1 [ ] No  e. Service clubs  4 [ ] Yes  1 [ ] No  19. Have you changed schools (including changing from elementary to middle or middle to high school) in the past year? (102)  1 [ ] No  3 [ ] Yes  20. I feel safe in my neighborhood. (103)  4 [ ] NO!  3 [ ] no  2 [ ] yes  1 [ ] YES!  21. How many times have you changed schools (including changing from elementary to middle or middle to high school) since kindergarten? (104)  1 [ ] Never  2 [ ] One or two times  3 [ ] Three or four times  4 [ ] Five or six times  5 [ ] Seven or more times  22. I’d like to get out of my neighborhood. (105)  1 [ ] NO!  2 [ ] no  3 [ ] yes  4 [ ] YES!  23. Have you changed homes in the past year? (106)  1 [ ] No  3 [ ] Yes  24. There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best. (107)  1 [ ] NO!  2 [ ] no  3 [ ] yes  4 [ ] YES!  **Scoring**   |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Subscale** | **Reliability** | **Range** | **Scoring** | | Perceived Availability of Drugs | .88 | 1-4 | Average items 1, 2, 8, 4 | | Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use | .82 | 1-4 | Average items 3, 5, 7, 9, 10a, 10b, 10c | | Low Neighborhood Attachment | .81 | 1-4 | Average items 11, 13, 22 | | Neighborhood Rewards for Prosocial Involvement | .91 | 1-4 | Average items 12, 17, 24 | | Neighborhood Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement | .80 | 1-4 | Average items: 14, 18a, 18b, 18c, 18d, 18e | | Community Disorganization | .83 | 1-4 | Average items 15a, 15b, 15c, 15d, 20 | | Transitions and Mobility (alpha: N/A) | n/a | 1-5 | Average items 16, 19, 21, 23 | | Comparison with the CTC Normative Database. |  |  | Note: To obtain scores on the same metric as the CTC normative database, subtract 1 (from either each item, or from the means). | | **General Summary Scales** |  |  | **Scoring: averages of the above subscales** | | General Neighborhood Risk | .80 | 1-5 | 1) Reverse: Opportunities, Rewards, Attachment  2) Average: Opportunities-R, Rewards-R, Attachment-R, Disorganization, Transitions | | Neighborhood Drug Risk | .88 | 1-4 | Average: Laws and Norms & Perceived Availability | |
| **Selection Rationale:** | The Communities That Care Youth Survey is in the public domain and is available at the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) website. The survey reliably predicts current and prospective substance use-related problem behaviors among adolescents as well as prospective substance abuse and dependence in adulthood. SAMHSA’s database of 300,000 youths from around the country enables investigators to derive normative distributions for comparison to newly collected data. |
| **Source:** | Arthur, M. W., Briney, J. S., Hawkins, J. D., Abbott, R. D., Brooke-Weiss, B. L., & Catalano, R. F. (2007). Measuring risk and protection in communities using the Communities That Care Youth Survey. *Evaluation and Program Planning, 30*(2), 197-211.  Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2004). *Communities That Care (CTC) Youth Survey*. Retrieved October 12, 2011, from http://store.samhsa.gov/product/Communities-That-Care-Youth-Survey/CTC020  Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2011). *Communities That Care Normative Database* *(CTC NDB)*. Retrieved October 12, 2011, from https://www.pmrts.samhsa.gov/pmrts/CommunitiesCares.aspx |
| **Life Stage:** | Adolescent |
| **Language of source:** | English, Spanish, French, Dutch, Available in other languages |
| **Participant:** | Adolescents aged 12-18 years (grades 6-12) |
| **Personnel and Training Required:** | None |
| **Equipment Needs:** | None |
| **Standards:** | |  |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | --- | | **Standard** | **Name** | **ID** | **Source** | | Common Data Element (CDE) | Substance use Community Risk Factor Questionnaire Assessment Score | 3371895 | [CDE Browser](https://cdebrowser.nci.nih.gov/CDEBrowser/search?elementDetails=9&FirstTimer=0&PageId=ElementDetailsGroup&publicId=3371895&version=1.0) | |
| **General references:** | Bailey, J. A., Hill, K. G., Meacham, M. C., Young, S. E., & Hawkins, J. D. (2011). Strategies for characterizing complex phenotypes and environments: General and specific family environmental predictors of young adult tobacco dependence, alcohol use disorder, and co‐occurring problems. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence, 118*(2-3), 444-451.  Beyers, J. M., Toumbourou, J. W., Catalano, R. F., Arthur, M. W., & Hawkins, J. D. (2004). A cross‐national comparison of risk and protective factors for adolescent substance use: The United States and Australia. *Journal of Adolescent Health, 35*(1), 3-16.  Dryfoos, J. G. (1991). Adolescents at risk: A summation of work in the field: Programs and policies. *Journal of Adolescent Health, 12*(8), 630-637.  Hawkins, J. D., Catalano, R. F., & Miller, J. Y. (1992). Risk and protective factors for alcohol and other drug problems in adolescence and early adulthood: Implications for substance‐abuse prevention. *Psychological Bulletin, 112*(1), 64-105.  Hawkins, J. D., Herrenkohl, T., Farrington, D. P., Brewer, D., Catalano, R. F., & Harachi, T. W. (1998). A review of predictors of youth violence. In R. Loeber & D. P. Farrington (Eds.), *Serious and violent juvenile offenders: Risk factors and successful interventions* (pp. 106-146). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.  Hawkins, J. D., Hill, K. G., Guo, J., & Battin, S. R. (1998, June). *Common predictors of substance abuse, mental health and behavior disorders: Implications for prevention.* Paper presented at the National Institute of Mental Health Office of Behavioral and Social Science, NIH Workshop on Prevention of Comorbidity, Bethesda, MD.  Hemphill, S. A., Heerde, J. A., Herrenkohl, T. I., Patton, G. C., Toumbourou, J. W., & Catalano, R. F. (2011). Risk and protective factors for adolescent substance use in the United States and Australia: A longitudinal study. *Journal of Adolescent Health, 49*(3), 312-320.  Lipsey, M. W., & Derzon, J. H. (1998). Predictors of violent or serious delinquency in adolescence and early adulthood: A synthesis of longitudinal research. In R. Loeber & D. P. Farrington (Eds.), *Serious and violent juvenile offenders: Risk factors and successful interventions* (pp. 86-105). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.  Mrazek, P. J., & Haggerty, R. J. (Eds.); Committee on Prevention of Mental Disorders, Institute of Medicine. (1994). *Reducing risks for mental disorders: Frontiers for prevention intervention research*. Washington, DC: National Academy Press.  Pollard, J. A., Hawkins, J. D., & Arthur, M. W. (1999).Risk and protection: Are both necessary to understand diverse behavioral outcomes in adolescence? *Social Work Research, 23*(3), 145-158. |
| **Mode of Administration:** | Self-administered questionnaire |
| **Derived Variables:** | None |
| **Requirements:** | |  |  | | --- | --- | | **Requirement Category** | **Required** | | Major equipment | No | | Specialized training | No | | Specialized requirements for biospecimen collection | No | | Average time of greater than 15 minutes in an unaffected individual | No | |
| **Process and Review:** | The Expert Review Panel has not reviewed this measure yet. |