



Community Analysis in the Netherlands

*Violence and delinquency, risk factors and
protective factors*

*Ljubljana
October 2015*

Communities that Care in the Netherlands

- During 1990's there was an explosive growth in violence and delinquency in the Netherlands
- There was an interest in prevention in an early stage
- Prevention was possible
- Effective programs came up



Communities that Care in Netherland

- Development and pilot (2000-2004)
- Expanding to more cities and communities (2004-2008)
- Experimental phase (2008-2013)



Communities that Care: What is it?

- Strategy/method more than a program
- Build on prevention knowledge
- It's a framework for social decision making
- It connects analysis with planning, implementation and evaluation
- It uses tested instruments
- It uses training and guidance



Only

- The survey-instrument, the analysis



Social-epidemiologic instrument

- Cities and communities ask often for insights and instrument to focus their work (*what to do and where to start?*)
- What are problems/prevalences (*where are we talking about?*)
- How do they correlate with socio-demographic variables (*for whom?*)
- What are causes (underlying factors) (*what should we do?*)
- What to expect (*what are the possibilities of prevention?*)



Community survey

- Background youth
- Survey of 8 problem behaviours
- 20 Risk factors
- 10 Protective factors
- For youth of 12-17 years
- In schools in principle (or community)
- 20-40 minuts



Measures

- Research adapted from Community that Care Youth Survey (Arthur et al., 2006; Glaser et al., 2005; Pollard et al., 1999; Jonkman, 2012)
- Can be conducted in schools and communities
- It measures background, youth problems and quality of family, schools, peers and communities
- Profiles of cities, communities, schools and other areas can easily be created and compared
- It is tested on groups with different socio-economic backgrounds
- It is used in many countries



Youth problem behaviours

- Violence (central here)
- Delinquency (central here)
- Alcohol
- Smoking
- Drugs
- Schooldropout
- Teen pregnancy
- Depression



Risk factors

	NETHERLANDS	
RISK FACTORS	Items	alpha
FR1: FAMILY HISTORY OF PROBLEM BEHAVIOUR	4	0.68
FR2: POOR FAMILY MANAGEMENT	8	0.80
FR3: FAMILY CONFLICT	3	0.77
FR4: PARENTAL ATTITUDES F. T. DRUG USE	3	0.59
FR5: PARENTAL ATTITUDES F. T. ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR	3	0.66
SR1: ACADEMIC FAILURE	2	0.54
SR2: LOW COMMITMENT TO SCHOOL	5	0.75
IR1: REBELLIOUSNESS	3	0.31
IR2: GANG INVOLVEMENT	1	Na
IR3: EARLY INITIATION OF ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOUR	4	0.29
IR4: EARLY INITIATION OF DRUG USE	4	0.52
IR5: FAVOURABLE ATTITUDES T. DRUG USE	4	0.79
IR6: FAVOURABLE ATTITUDES T. ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR	5	0.75
IR7: FRIENDS USE OF DRUGS	4	0.69
IR8: INTERACTION WITH ANTISOCIAL PEERS	5	0.75
CR1: LOW NEIGHBOURHOOD ATTACHMENT	3	0.85
CR2: COMMUNITY DISORGANIZATION	6	0.85
CR3: TRANSITION AND MOBILITY	4	0.45
CR4: PERCEIVED AVAILABILITY OF DRUGS AND WEAPONS	2	0.95
CR5: LAWS AND NORMS FAVOURABLE TO ANTI SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR	3	0.67

Protective factors

	PROTECTIVE FACTORS		
FP1: ATTACHMENT		6	0.85
FP2: OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROSOCIAL INVOLVEMENT		3	0.73
FP3: REWARDS FOR PROSOCIAL INVOLVEMENT		2	0.83
SP1: OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROSOCIAL INVOLVEMENT		4	0.60
SP2: REWARDS FOR PROSOCIAL INVOLVEMENT		3	0.62
IP1: BELIEF IN MORAL ORDER		4	0.51
IP2: SOCIAL SKILLS		4	0.52
IP3: RELIGIOSITY		1	NA
CP1: OPPORTUNITIES FOR PROSOCIAL INVOLVEMENT		2	0.38
CP2: REWARDS FOR PROSOCIAL INVOLVEMENT		3	0.79

One dataset as an example

City	Youngsters 12-17 years	Number participants	Percentage participants	Number of neighbour Hoods	Min-max N neighbor Hood
Capelle aan den IJssel	4,731	1,326	28%	9	39-342
Gouda	4,903	1,721	35,1%	11	21-450
Middelburg	3,310	1,142	34,5%	11	23-162
Spijkenisse	4,980	995	20,0%	14	16-218
Zwijndrecht	2,423	550	22,7%	7	38-109
Mean	4.069	1,147	28,1%	10,4	27-256

Age and gender

Age	Percentage
12 years	18,1%
13 years	20,1
14 years	20,7
15 years	15,2
16 years	13,7
17 years	12,2
Female	54,9 %

Violence and delinquency by gender and age groups

Violence: fighting, hitting, weapons, threatening
Delinquency: vandalisme, theft shops, theft schools,
selling stolen things, police contact

Problem behavior	All	Boys	girls	12-14 years	15-17 years
Violence	6.9%	11.1%	3.8%	6.4%	7.3%
Delinquency	5.6%	9.1%	3.1%	4.4%	7.2%

Violence and delinquency and other problem behaviours in OR's

Problem behaviours	Smoke ever	Smoke Now	Smoke Heavy	Alcohol ever	Alcohol use now	Alcohol binge	Hash use now	Depression
Violence	4.05	4.78	13.4	3.12	1.92	3.08	1.51	1.59
Delinquency	4.73	6.40	7.48	5.67	3.17	3.55	2.16	1.92

Odds Ratios, Effect Sizes and Population Attributable Fraction

- Odds Ratio: a measure of association between two variables
- Effect Size: measure of strength of the association between two variable in a given popluation (small/0.2, medium/0.5, large/0.8)
- Population Attributable Fraction: a measure of prevention possibilities. Rate of violence/delinquency in total minus rate among non exposed to RF/PF by the rate of total population



Risk factors: OR, ES and PAF for violence and delinquency (family as example)

Risk factors	OR Violence	ES	PAF	OR Delinquency	ES	PAF
History of problem behavior in the family (fr1)	3.59 (2.69/4.69)	0,71	0.13	4.97 (3.69/6.70)	0,88	0.19
Problems with family management (fr2)	1.75 (1.41/2.16)	0,31	0.24	2.98 (2.31/3.84)	0,60	0.46
Conflicts in the family (fr3)	2.39 (1.93/2.96)	0,48	0.35	2.10 (1.66/2.65)	0,41	0.30
Parental attitudes f.t anti social behavior (fr5)	4.43 (3.53/5.57)	0,82	0.53	3.21 (2.53/4.08)	0,64	0.43

Results other domains

- School factors similar to family factors
- Peers are important on this age (especially early initiation (PAF=0.65) and Interactions with anti-social friends (PAF=0.70))
- Community risk factors show lower associations, strengths and prevention possibilities



Protective factors: OR, ES and PAF for violence and delinquency (family as example)

Protective factors	OR Violence	ES	PAF	OR Delinquency	ES	PAF
Attachment (fp1)	0,49 (0.39/0.62)	0,39	0.22	0,44 (0.34/0.56)	0,46	0.20
Opportunities for pro social involvement (fp2)	0,53 (0.43/0.67)	0,34	0.19	0,37 (0.28/0.48)	0,55	0.24
Rewards for prosocial involvement (fp3)	0,61 (0.49/0.76)	0,27	0.15	0,45 (0.35/0.59)	0,44	0.22

Results on other domains

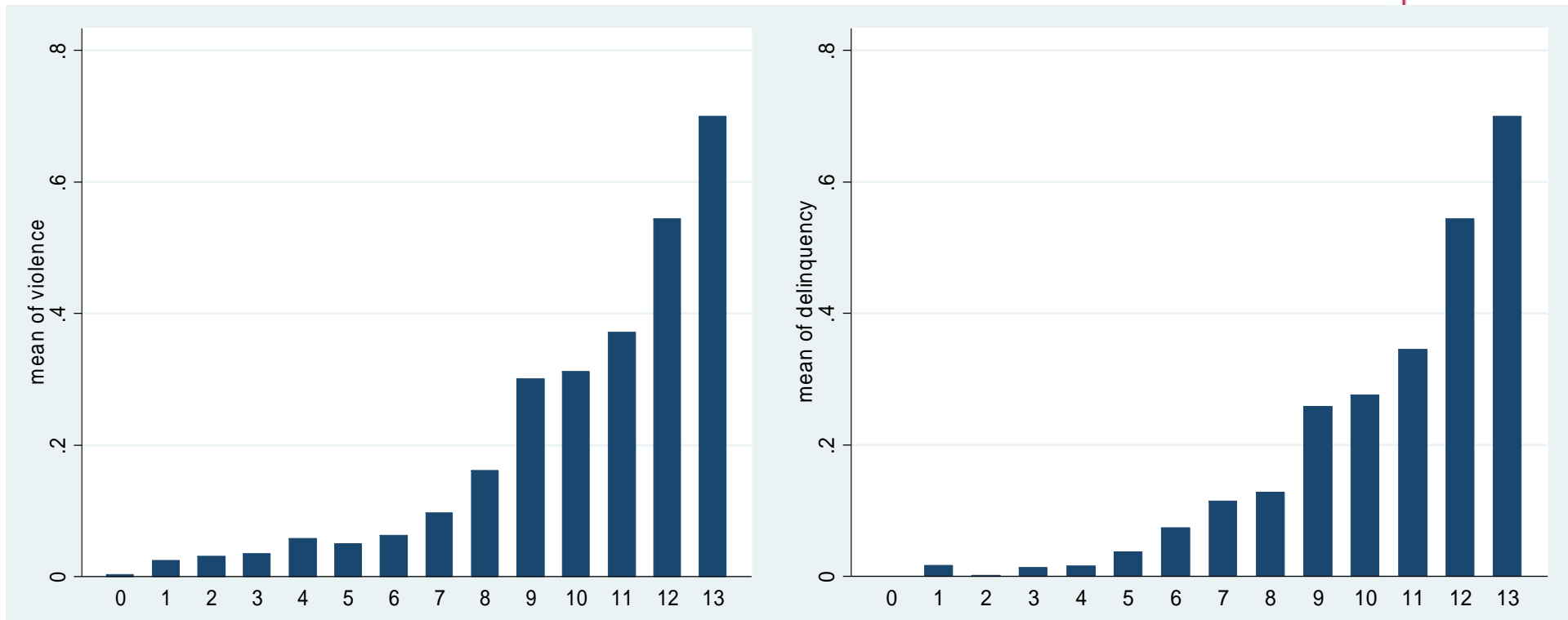
- Family most important here
- Scales on peers we hardly could use
- Also here community protective factors are lower



Cumulative effects of Risk factors

Count risk (OR): Violence (1.38 (1.33/1.44))

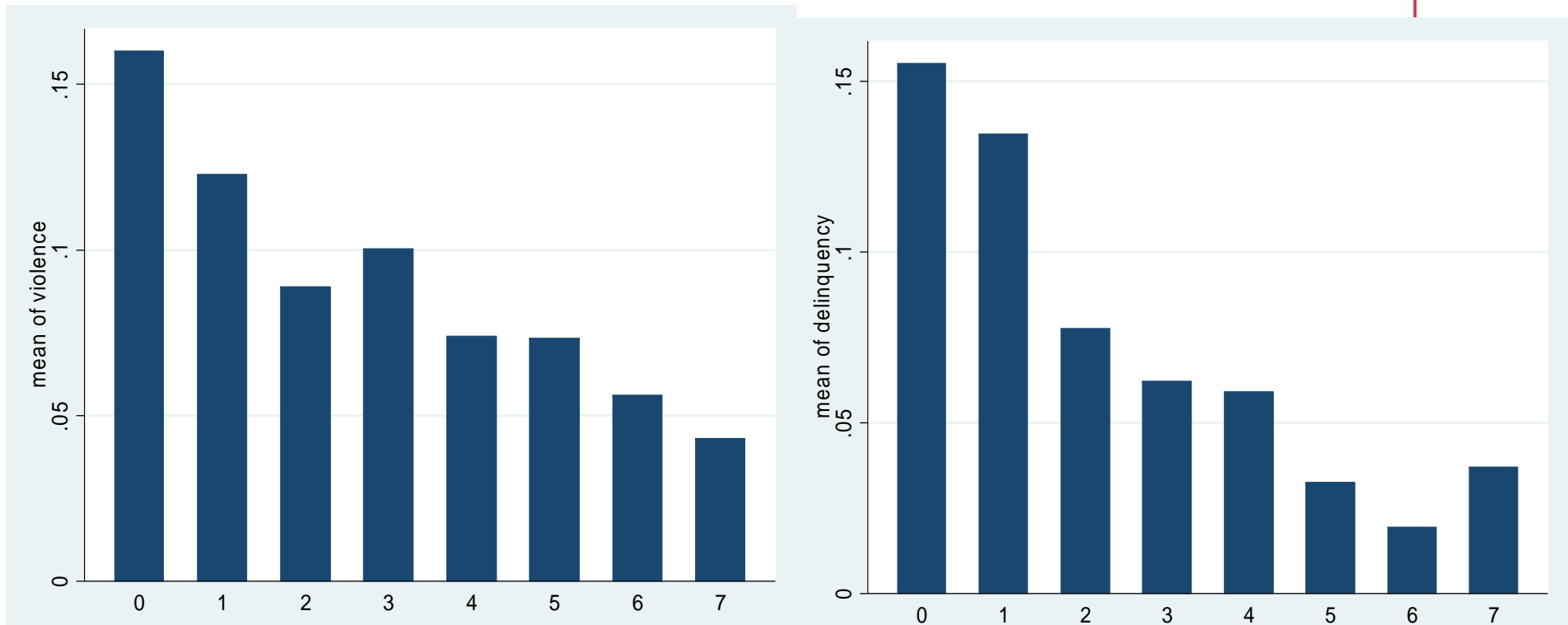
Delinquency (1.51 (1.44/1.58))



Cumulative effects of protective factors

Count protect (OR): Violence (0.85 (0.80/0.90))

Delinquency (0.75 (0.70/0.80))



Conclusions

- An unique opportunity to investigate problem behaviours and predictors in a Dutch community sample
- Problem behaviours strongly related with each other(here violence and delinquency with smoking, alcohol and depression)
- Violence and delinquency strongly related towards risks factors and protective factors in different domains
- OR measure for relation, ES as measure for how strong, PAF as prevention possibility measure
- Also this research showed strong cumulative effects of risk factors and protective factors



Forward

- CtC_EU network (Germany, England, Kroatia, Cyprus, Austria, Sweden and Netherlands)
- Survey (planned a book/publication)
- Programs (EU-website)
- Implementation guide





Thanks!

Harrie Jonkman
HJonkman@Verwey-Jonker.nl