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COMMUNITY CONDITIONS THAT STRENGTHEN FAMILIES: PROTECTIVE FACTORS WORK AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL



COLORADO
Office of Early Childhood
Division of Community & Family Support



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Introduction

The Strengthening Families Protective Factors Framework, developed by the Center for the Study of Social Policy (CSSP), has had a significant influence on how child- and family-serving programs operate and support healthy development and well-being. Many organizational partners and members of the Strengthening Families National Network are interested in looking beyond programs and services to apply a Protective Factors approach to transform communities, address root causes of adversity, and advance equity and social justice. Some states and localities have focused on broad, community-wide adoption of Strengthening Families, and are looking for more guidance on how best to implement that approach. Others are interested in a distinct “community Protective Factors” framework that focuses on community strengths, which increase the likelihood that children and families will thrive and decrease the likelihood of child abuse and neglect.

Community-level work is defined here as work aimed at creating positive change for a community as a whole, which might include policies, programs, public messaging, infrastructure, or concrete supports for families. This contrasts with programs or initiatives aimed at improving outcomes for individuals or families, but not necessarily the broader community.

In order to explore this interest, CSSP partnered with several organizations to develop, administer, and analyze the results of a survey designed to capture the various ways organizations approach community-level work as well as their viewpoints on community conditions that support children and families.

The overall goals of this survey were:

- To assess the current needs related to community-level work.
- To identify groups that are currently engaged in community-level work and the approaches, frameworks, and resources used to build community conditions designed to prevent child maltreatment and help children and families to thrive.
- To determine if existing community-level frameworks are aligned with the Strengthening Families Protective Factors Framework.

- To identify additional prospective partners that could advance this work.
- To inform a literature review and potentially build a comprehensive and succinct community Protective Factors Framework.

This survey was considered to be the first step in a process that may also include conducting a literature review, convening interested community leaders, researchers, experts, and those with lived experiences, developing and disseminating materials, and seeking funding to support this initiative.

This work was carried out by an informal Steering Committee of partners, including the Center for the Study of Social Policy; the Center for the Prevention of Abuse and Neglect (University of Oregon), 90by30 initiative in Lane County, OR; Safe & Sound in San Francisco, CA; Colorado's Office of Early Childhood; the Center for Public Partnerships & Research at the University of Kansas; and others.

Methodology

The survey included 17 structured and open-response questions, such as:

- With the goal of family strengthening and child abuse prevention in mind, please describe what community conditions must be present and/or robust to ensure all families thrive?
- Are you developing or implementing work related to creating community conditions for the prevention of child abuse and neglect and/or promotion of better outcomes for children and youth? If yes, please describe.
- In what ways does a concern about advancing equity or addressing racial disparities and other inequities factor into your work (please select one)?
 - Advancing equity is the driving motivation behind these efforts
 - Advancing equity is one of our main concerns and one of the ways we assess our effectiveness
 - Advancing equity is one of several concerns, but does not drive our work significantly
 - Advancing equity and addressing disparities is not a focus of our work
- Have you developed and applied an intentional race equity action plan at the community level? (yes, no)

The full survey is included in **Appendix A**.

These responses were collected between 2/13/2020 and 4/6/2020. Participants were recruited via CSSP's Strengthening Families newsletter, two Strengthening Families webinars, and by other members of the Steering Committee sharing it with their networks.¹ One hundred eighty-one (181) people opened the survey; 77 people completed the survey. Survey respondents represented organizations working at both state and local levels from 20 U.S. states.

Members of the Community Conditions Steering Committee analyzed qualitative and quantitative responses. The findings are summarized below. The open-response items produced three themes:

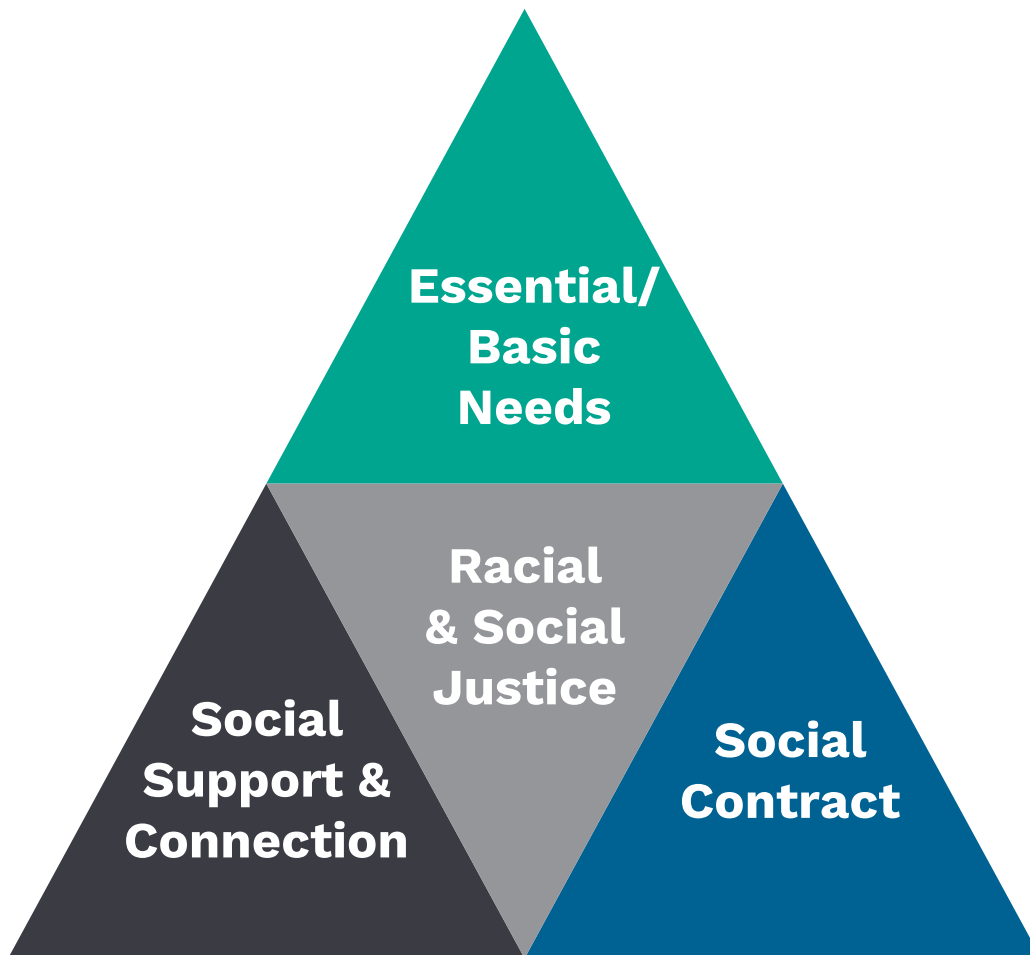
1. Community-Level Conditions—Definitions, What fosters thriving, and Perceived priorities?
2. Current Frameworks—How are they useful and how are they not?
3. The Need—What are participants looking for in order to better do this work?

¹ Safe & Sound subsequently promoted this effort with partners in California, including the California Office of Child Abuse Prevention, the San Francisco Family Resource Center Alliance, the California Family Resource Center Association, and the Greater Bay Area Child Abuse Prevention lead agencies (representing 10 CA counties). Other Steering Committee members promoted the survey among their networks as well.

Community Conditions that Foster Thriving

“The community must recognize that protecting children and creating resilient families is everyone’s job.”

Participants described several factors that they believe must be present to ensure all families thrive. This included, broadly: a) equitable access to essential needs, b) social support and connection, c) racial and social justice, and d) a shift in the "social contract" to include shared community responsibility for child and family well-being.



Essential/Basic Needs

Regarding access to **essential/basic needs**, participants highlighted the following factors: high quality, affordable, and equitable early learning, k-12 and adult **education**; **health care**; safe, affordable, and reliable **housing**; and **food security**. Many participants also identified economic opportunities and **family-friendly employment** as essential community-level Factors.

Social Support and Connection

Participants emphasized social and contextual considerations as a central part of community-level Protective Factors, including **social connection and neighborhood cohesion**.

Similarly, several participants highlighted a need to instill **community-level readiness**, whereby community members share a “willingness to work toward long-term cultural shifts,” and to “address stigma related to child abuse.” Other norms that would foster community-level protections included normalization of help-seeking behaviors and a collective acknowledgment that parenting is hard and all parents benefit from support.

Racial and Social Justice

Additionally, many participants emphasized an essential role for fostering an **anti-racist** and **equitable social structure**, including norms and practices that “address historical and structural racism” and include their direct influence on “economic inequality.” One participant described a condition whereby community members “own their bias” and then actively work to change systems-wide bias so that all thrive.”

Social Contract

Several participants described a need for an overall shift in community-level social norms, including a fundamental change in the “social contract.” One individual framed this condition in this way:

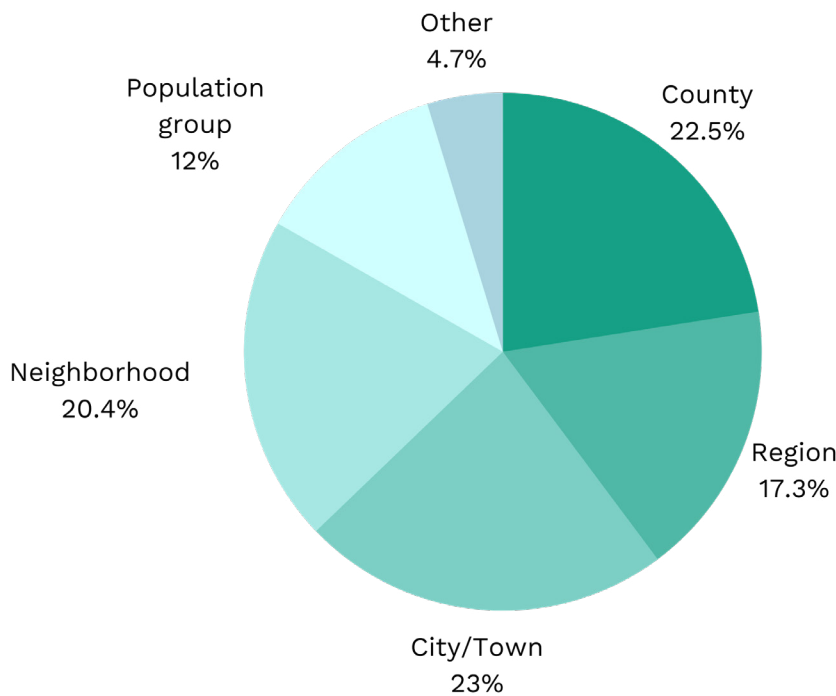
“There must be a social contract, whether explicit or understood, that both the government and citizens agree is necessary for the community to function. A functioning social contract defines what citizens are expected to do for themselves and what they can expect from their government. Within the context of a functioning social contract, a community should encourage—in multidimensional ways—high-level prevention efforts and messaging, restorative justice practices, and a culture of looking out for one another.”

It is unknown how participants might rank each of these factors in order of priority.

Defining Community

“Community,” naturally, can be defined in many ways. Participants were asked to identify the “levels of community they have in mind when they think about community conditions that promote the prevention of child maltreatment and promote positive outcomes for children in families.” Among the list of “community levels” below, participants were invited to mark all that apply (Figure 1).

Figure 1. Which of the following levels of “community” do you have in mind when you think of community conditions for prevention of child maltreatment and promotion of positive outcomes for children and families? (Check all that apply)



Participants indicated that they define community “at multiple levels, depending on the needs and concerns of our members,” and that “community” “depends on context—a rural community might be defined as a whole town, county, or region, while in a city the same sort of community spans a much smaller geographic distance (e.g., neighborhood or population group).” Another participant expressed a desire to identify a community Protective Factors Framework that is flexible, i.e., “our hope is to create a framework that is flexible enough to be adapted to the level of community as defined by constituents.”

“For all families to thrive there has to be a sincere desire to see it through the lens of economic, socio-emotional, and spiritual viability.”

The Current State of Community-Level Efforts

The vast majority of survey participants ($n=73$, 95%) reported that they are currently developing or implementing work related to creating community conditions for the prevention of child abuse and neglect and/or promotion of better outcomes for children and youth. Just a handful ($n=4$, 5%) responded they were not currently doing this but were interested in learning more.

Use of Frameworks and Resources

Fifty-eight participants (75%) reported that they are using a specific framework or resource to inform their community-level work; 29 participants reported that they or their organization had developed their own framework or materials for this purpose. Of those two groups, 67 participants provided the name of the framework(s) or resource(s) they were using (46 externally developed, and 21 locally developed), and 24 submitted materials to describe those frameworks and resources (16 from externally developed sources and 8 locally developed).

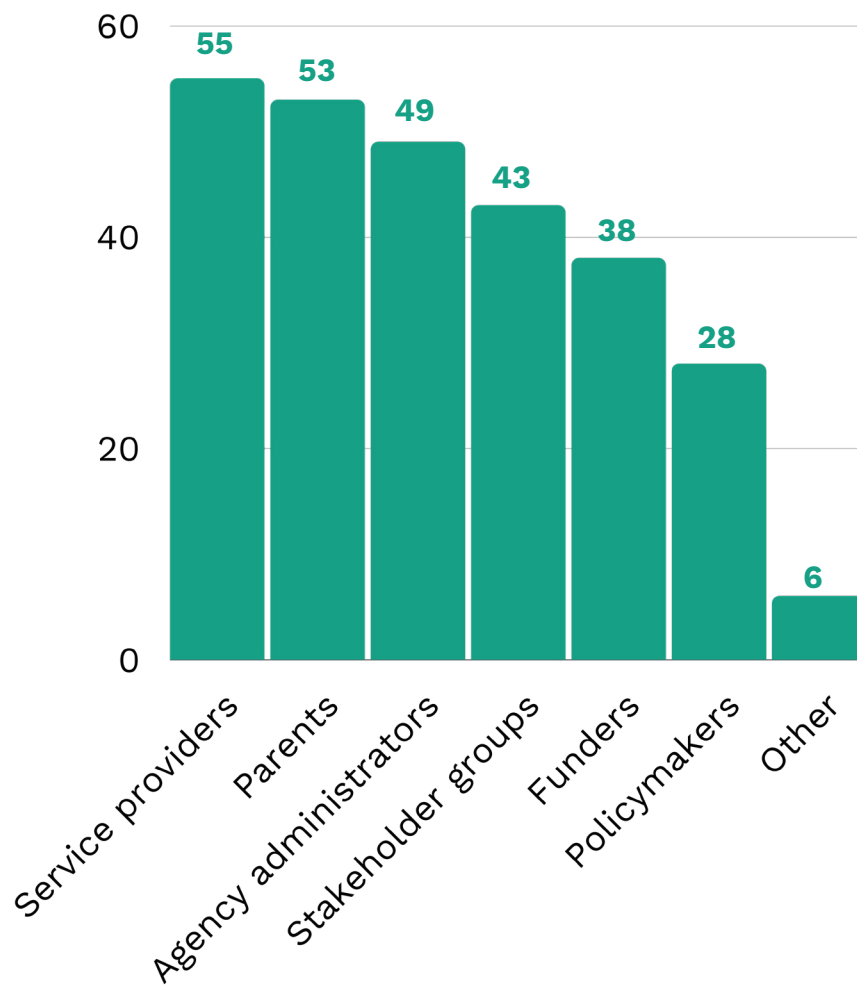
When asked which types of outcomes the frameworks and resources focused on, participants could select more than one option. Fifty-six participants (48 external frameworks and eight local) selected “Promotion of positive outcomes for children and youth;” 50 participants (42 external frameworks and eight local) selected “child abuse and neglect prevention;” and 34 selected 28 external frameworks and six local) “other community-level outcomes.”

Many of those who referenced specific external frameworks referred to the Strengthening Families Protective Factors Framework, which is not surprising given the networks to which this survey was sent. Among those who shared names or resources that were developed locally, many referred to work that was still underway or has not been formalized. Several additional frameworks were mentioned by participants. This list is included in **Appendix B**.

Satisfaction with Identified Resources

Among the 53 participants who reported their level of satisfaction with the frameworks they had identified to support their work at the community level, the majority were satisfied (58%) or very satisfied (23%). About one in five were dissatisfied (15%) or very dissatisfied (4%) with the resources they had identified. Open-ended elaborations on these responses fell into several themes of general satisfaction, adapting frameworks to meet needs, and needs for more training on implementing existing frameworks and evaluating them. Several participants articulated frustration with frameworks in general or with “all the different frameworks and models, each with a slightly different twist.”

Figure 2. Who are you engaging and partnering with in this work? (check all that apply; n=60)



Partnerships in Community-Level Work

Participants reported engaging and partnering with a wide range of partners at the local level. Nearly all of those who responded ($n=60$) indicated that they were engaging and partnering with service providers ($n=55$) and with parents ($n=53$). (See chart on page 11.)

Use of Strengthening Families

As described above, the Strengthening Families Protective Families Framework was named by many participants who reported using an established framework to inform their community-level work. The use of the Strengthening Families Framework was further explored in two additional survey items.

One question asked, “In what ways are you using the Strengthening Families Protective Factors Framework as your lens or to inform your community-level work?” Of the 52 respondents, just five indicated that they were not familiar with Strengthening Families, which may suggest that the survey did not reach very far beyond the Strengthening Families National Network and other partners already connected to Strengthening Families. Six participants reported that they were familiar with Strengthening Families but not with using it in their community-level work. As for how the others were using Strengthening Families in their work, 26 indicated their work focused on community conditions that support families to build the Strengthening Families protective factors, and 23 indicated that they apply the Strengthening Families protective factors at the community level. One participant indicated “other.”

Supporting these responses, 27 participants further described these efforts. Many described work to bring the Strengthening Families approach to a wider array of service providers and community partners so that parents would be met by a strengths-based, protective factors approach throughout the community. Some respondents indicated using parental protective factors as the targeted outcomes either for organizational or collective impact work. Two respondents described soon-to-launch work, related to Resilient Communities or another (unnamed) model of community-level outcomes, which they were linking to their ongoing Strengthening Families work.

“We use the Strengthening Families Framework as our key outcomes framework for work directly with families; and we describe the importance of it in any of our community-level advocacy work. All of our community-level work relates to one or more of these individual factors, but we don't necessarily organize our community-level strategies along these lines.”

Asked about the relevance of each of the protective factors to their community-level work, a majority of participants (59%-71%, depending on the protective factor) reported that each of the protective factors were “highly relevant,” though a notable minority (10%-16%) was similarly consistent in reporting that each protective factor was “highly irrelevant” in that work. Social Connections and Concrete Support in Times of Need were those that appeared to have the greatest relevance to participants’ community-level work with 71% indicating “highly relevant” for each.



Attention to Social Norms Change and the Social Contract

Related to the idea of rethinking the social contract noted above, we asked our participants specifically about social norms change related to child abuse and neglect prevention. A small majority of participants (57%) reported they were currently doing such work.

Are you working on community-level social norms change relating to child abuse and neglect preventions?

Yes: 57%
No: 43%

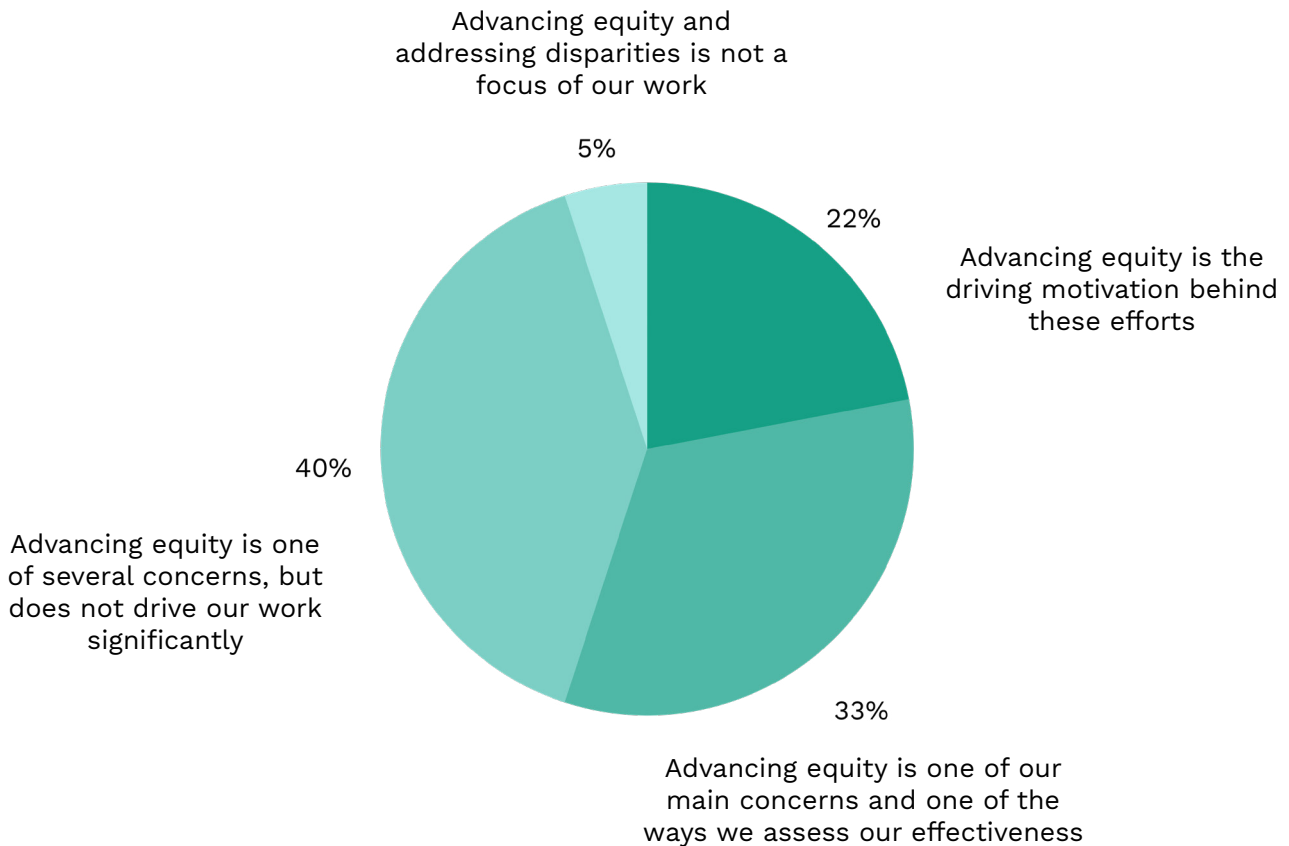
Attention to Social Justice, Equity, and Anti-Racism

Almost all participants reported that advancing equity or addressing racial disparities and other inequities was part of their work, as shown in the next chart. Twelve participants reported that advancing equity was the driving motivation behind their efforts. In another question, 10 participants (18% of

those responding to the item) reported that they had developed and applied an intentional race equity action plan at the community level, while the majority ($n=46$, 82%) had not yet done so.

Thirty-six participants responded to an open-ended question asking how they utilize disaggregated data by race, ethnicity, or other demographics in order to balance disparities and inform their work. Eleven of these responses included using disaggregated data related to child welfare or juvenile justice system involvement or outcomes. Nine reported that they only disaggregate data minimally or not at all, whether due to the size of their community, availability of the data, or the request of a partner entity, as well as some who were still working on being able to disaggregate the data. Seven participants said they use disaggregated data to better understand the needs of communities while four said they use disaggregated data to understand disparities broadly.

Figure 3. In what ways does a concern about advancing equity or addressing racial disparities and other inequities factor into your work? ($n=55$)



Looking to the Future

To understand what organizations are looking for in a framework for community protective factors, we asked the following survey question: “If you feel that identifying community-level protective factors would be useful to your work, please describe the need such a protective factors frame will fill.” We received responses to this question from 27% of our survey respondents or 21 responses in total.

For those participants that did respond to this question, 75% are already doing some kind of community-level work and believe a framework for community protective factors will help them advance existing initiatives.

The nature of the existing community-level projects ranged from advocacy for specific policies or funding to public awareness efforts, community engagement and empowerment strategies, promoting healthy norms related to parenting, and the development of local child maltreatment prevention plans. For example, one organization responded:

“We are currently working to develop a state-wide, primary and secondary prevention of child maltreatment effort, which includes several community-level factors. We turned to the literature for protective factors at the community-level but having a more formal review of protective factors would be really helpful in guiding our work.”

Regardless of whether an organization was already involved in community-level work, it is clear that organizations are hoping that a community protective factors framework can help them improve how they work in at least three ways:

- **Coordinate across systems:** Several respondents suggested that a framework will help them coordinate with organizations working on similar issues.

“I believe in order to help all of the children there needs to be better collaboration between everyone that works with children. Right now in our area and many others I'm familiar with we all operate independently as opposed to working together.”

- **Communicate more effectively:** Several respondents shared that they hope a framework for community protective factors will give them shared language around important community conditions. Further, some are hopeful that a framework would help them tell a more comprehensive story about child maltreatment that goes beyond the individual families and explains the important role that community conditions play in ensuring that all families have what they need to thrive.
- **Shift focus from intervention to prevention and promotion:** Several respondents mentioned that they believe upstream and prevention-focused solutions to child maltreatment and the promotion of family thriving are crucial. However, many of these organizations are struggling to access the funding needed to provide these solutions.

“One of the functions of community protective factors is to help us answer, “what are some of the solutions to child abuse,” in a way that is more oriented to prevention than to response... I think an important element of the framework is some guidance in understanding which factor (or combination of factors) represents a leverage point for positive change in our particular community right now.”



Discussion and Next Steps

The results of this survey affirmed several viewpoints held by CSSP and members of this project's Steering Committee. Members of the Strengthening Families National Network are already doing important work to transform communities, address root causes of adversity, and advance equity and social justice. These organizations are interested in a framework for community Protective Factors so they can communicate about this important work and become even more effective at strengthening communities. It is also noteworthy that some respondents were interested enough in this work to complete the survey, but were not currently engaged in it. More respondents described their work as being at the community level without sharing how it actually extends beyond programs and services to reach a broad population. We see this as a sign of readiness and willingness, but also as a need for guidance and support to fully engage in this work.

When reviewing these results, we realized that the four factors highlighted by this survey (essential/basic needs, social support and connection, social contract, and racial and social justice) are important to everyone, not only families and children. We consider these community conditions to be a public good and believe that strengthening them sets all individuals and families up for success—particularly those who have been marginalized because of their race, ethnicity, abilities, immigration status, or socio-economic status.

We also realized that these Protective Factors are interrelated and mutually reinforcing. For example, supporting equitable access to essential and basic needs supports racial and social justice. The bi-directional relationship between each of the other community-level factors and racial and social justice leaves us considering whether it might be more accurate to view child maltreatment as a social justice issue, rather than a public health issue.

At the same time, we recognize that the participants who engaged in this survey are not representative of all organizations doing important work to strengthen communities. More work needs to be done to diversify the voices that have input into a framework. Most respondents to this survey were already familiar with the Strengthening Families Protective Factors. Many of these organizations are non-profit or government entities and provide direct services to children and families. The survey did not reach organizations outside of CSSP's existing network who strengthen communities, such as community organizers, community and economic development entities, neighborhood groups, social

and environmental justice advocates, and local political or faith-based entities. These groups' efforts may not focus on child maltreatment prevention or family well-being explicitly, but likely influence the community conditions that strengthen families.

The data we have now suggest that a widely understood framework for community Protective Factors to prevent child maltreatment would be valuable to many organizations. At the same time, there are at least two important challenges that will need to be addressed. The first challenge is that some practitioners are feeling a sense of “framework fatigue” from using frameworks from various fields including public health, child maltreatment prevention, social work, and others. The second challenge is that while a comprehensive and succinct community-level Protective Factor Framework will support organizations in important ways, success in collaborating across sectors and securing funding is influenced by many other factors. These include, but are not limited to, the willingness of cross-sector partners to collaborate, the availability of funding for community-level solutions, and the openness of local and state policymakers to adjust policies that influence the well-being of children.

This survey was intended to be the first step in a process to develop a simple and coherent community Protective Factors Framework. Based on these findings, we have identified several potential next steps:

- Conducting key informant interviews with types of stakeholders who were not represented in this survey, such as community organizers, neighborhood groups, and social and environmental justice advocates.
- Engaging with parents and community members to understand their perspectives on the community conditions that support them and their families to thrive.
- Conducting a literature review and engaging with researchers to further explore the community conditions that are essential for the prevention of child abuse and neglect and promotion of family well-being, and effective strategies to create those conditions.
- Seeking funding to support these research activities.
- Developing a policy agenda that identifies policies and legislation that we believe support these community conditions.
- Identifying community-level Protective Factors from disciplines not typically associated with participants and partners in this survey.
- Synthesizing the results from this survey and other sources into a comprehensive and

Conclusion

This survey made an important contribution to CSSP's and partners' understanding of community conditions that allow all families to thrive and the current state of community-level work in our field. Participants identified four high-level conditions:

- Equitable access to essential needs, including housing, child care, early learning, education, food security, and economic opportunity.
- Social support and connection.
- Racial and social justice.
- A shift in the 'social contract' to include shared community responsibility for child and family well-being.

It also revealed that many organizations who are familiar with the Strengthening Families Framework are already doing some manner of community-level work. In doing so, organizations are leveraging a range of existing frameworks, including the Strengthening Families Protective Factors. While they are already using certain frameworks, organizations believe that a comprehensive and succinct community protective factors framework would support their community-level work, by helping them communicate and coordinate with other community partners and make the case for investing in child maltreatment prevention.

We hope these results will be a starting point for additional research into community protective factors and for advocacy and funding to strengthen community conditions that help all families thrive.



Appendix A: Original Survey

Protective Factors Work at the Community Level: Community Conditions to Prevent Child Maltreatment and Support Children and Families to Thrive

As the home of the Strengthening Families Protective Factors Framework, the Center for the Study of Social Policy has heard from many of our partners who are interested in applying a protective factors approach at a community level. Some states and communities have focused on broad, community-wide adoption of Strengthening Families, and are looking for more guidance and support on how best to implement that approach. Others have been looking for a distinct framework of protective factors at the community level that would help them to focus on the characteristics of a community that make it more likely that children and families will thrive, and make child abuse and neglect less likely.

Community-level work and community protective factors were identified as priorities by many members of the Strengthening Families National Network in 2019. Strengthening Families has had a significant influence on how child- and family-serving programs operate, and many in the network are interested in applying similar thinking to transform communities outside of formal services, address root causes of adversity, and advance equity and social justice in their communities. For the purposes of this survey, we are using the broad term “community conditions” to capture the various ways this work is being approached.

CSSP has partnered with the 90by30 initiative in Lane County, OR, Safe & Sound in San Francisco, and other partners to develop this survey to assess what is already happening in the field and what the current needs are related to community-level work; identify frameworks and resources already in use; and find additional potential partners in advancing this work. This survey is a first step in a process that may include conducting a literature review, convening interested community leaders and experts, developing and disseminating materials, and seeking funding to support all of this work and more.

We are using a broad definition of community-level work at this point, and are interested in hearing from many perspectives—whether this is a topic you focus all of your time and energy on, or it’s something you are interested in but haven’t fully explored yet. We are curious about whether and how you think the Strengthening Families framework is relevant to community-level work, and what other resources or frameworks you are using and would recommend we review.

We anticipate it will take 15-20 minutes to complete the survey. We will group responses, share findings with you, and post the report on the CSSP website.

Thank you for participating!

1. With the goal of family strengthening and child abuse prevention in mind, please describe what Community Conditions must be present and/or robust to ensure all families thrive?
2. Are you developing or implementing work related to creating community conditions for the prevention of child abuse and neglect and/or promotion of better outcomes for children and youth? (Yes; No; Not currently, but interested in learning more about this)
3. Are you using a specific framework or resource to inform your work on community conditions? (yes, no) If yes:
 - Please type the name of the framework or resource, and the organization or researcher if known
 - Do these materials focus on child abuse and neglect prevention; promotion of positive outcomes for children and youth; and/or other community-level outcomes (check all that apply?)
 - Please attach any materials that help to describe this framework
4. Have you developed your own framework or materials related to your work on community conditions? (yes, no) If yes:
 - Please type the name of the framework or resource, and the organization or researcher that created it
 - Do these materials focus on child abuse and neglect prevention; promotion of positive outcomes for children and youth; and/or other community-level outcomes? (check all that apply)
 - Please attach any materials you would like to share
5. If you are not using a specific framework: Which community conditions are you interested in or focusing on?
6. How satisfied are you with the resources and frameworks you have identified to support your community-level work? (Scale from “Strongly dissatisfied” to “Strongly satisfied”)
 - Please briefly describe.
7. Which of the following levels of “community” do you have in mind when you think of community conditions for prevention of child maltreatment and promotion of positive outcomes for children and families? (Check all that apply)
 - County
 - Region
 - City/Town
 - Neighborhood
 - Population group (e.g., one or more a particular cultural or language groups, or a specific demographic)
 - Other (please describe)

8. Who are you engaging and partnering with in this work? (Check all that apply)
 - Parents
 - Stakeholder groups
 - Service providers
 - Agency administrators
 - Policymakers
 - Funders
9. At which levels are you measuring the impact of your work? (check all that apply)
 - Individual children/parents/families
 - Aggregate level for children/parents/families connected to a specific program, school, etc.
 - Community level
 - Population level for the state, county, or city
10. In what ways does a concern about advancing equity or addressing racial disparities and other inequities factor into your work?
 - Advancing equity is the driving motivation behind these efforts
 - Advancing equity is one of our main concerns and one of the ways we assess our effectiveness
 - Advancing equity is one of several concerns, but does not drive our work significantly
 - Advancing equity and addressing disparities is not a focus of our work
11. Have you developed and applied an intentional race equity action plan at the community level? (yes, no)
12. In what ways are you utilizing disaggregated data by race, ethnicity, or other demographics in order to balance disparities and inform your work?
13. In what ways are you using the Strengthening Families protective factors framework as your lens or to inform your community-level work? (check all that apply)
 - I am not familiar with Strengthening Families
 - I am familiar with Strengthening Families but we do not use it in our community-level work.
 - We are focused on community conditions that support families to build the Strengthening Families protective factors. Please briefly describe.
 - We apply the Strengthening Families protective factors at the community level. Please briefly describe.
 - Other (please describe)
14. How relevant do you feel each of the five Strengthening Families protective factors are in your community-level work? (5-point Likert scale from “Highly irrelevant” to “Highly relevant” for each PF)

15. Are you working on community-level social norms change relating to child abuse and neglect prevention – including but not limited to health equity, social justice, equity and inclusion, violence prevention?
 - If yes, what frame or lens are you using to develop your community level social norm efforts?
16. If you are working at the community level and have a framework that doesn't quite fit the way we have described it above, please describe your work. Please attach any materials that may articulate it.
17. If you feel that identifying community level protective factors would be useful to your work, please describe the need such a protective factors frame will fill in your community/(ies)?

Please tell us a bit about yourself and whether you would like to be contacted about this topic again.

- Name, organization
- Email address, phone number
- What community you are working in (how you define it, plus city and state)
- Are you interested in being contacted about this work going forward? (check all that apply)
 - I would like to be informed as this work continues
 - I would like an opportunity to share more about what we are doing
 - I would like an opportunity to participate in one or more meetings about protective factors at the community level
 - No thank you

Appendix B: Frameworks Identified

Are you using a specific framework or resource to inform your work on community conditions? Please type the name of the framework or resource and the organization or researcher if known.

- Strengthening Families and/or the Protective Factors Framework (mentioned 21 times)
- Colorado Child Maltreatment Prevention Framework (mentioned 6 times)
- Trauma-informed care / Adverse Childhood Experiences (mentioned twice)
- Colorado Early Childhood Framework (mentioned twice)
- The CDC's Child Abuse and Neglect Technical Package (mentioned twice)
- Incredible Years Program by Caroline Webster-Stratton, Ph.D. (mentioned twice)
- Socio-ecological systems theory (mentioned twice)
- Two Generation approach (mentioned twice)
- Standards of Family Strengthening and Support
- Help Me Grow
- Social Determinants of Health,
- Self Healing Communities
- Child First - evidence-based mental health program delivered in the home (childfirst.org, Darcy Lowell program developer)
- Help Me Grow Utah
- Collective Impact Framework
- Lane County's K(no)w More Campaign
- Matrix Outcome Model-Family Development Matrix
- Systems of Care
- Early Childhood Colorado framework
- Black Child Legacy campaign
- Conscious Discipline/PBIS
- Strength-based and Integrated Case Mgt
- Social Determinants of Health
- Nurturing Fathers
- Needs assessment from Child Maltreatment Prevention Planning Grant
- Smart and Secure Child by Morehouse College of Medicine
- Learn the Signs. Act Early. from the CDC