

PA Youth Survey
Webinar Series

Webinar #3
9/23/2016

"IT PAYS TO ASK...IT PAYS TO KNOW"

2015 PAYS State Report:

Trends and Highlights

Presented by:

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pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



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DEPARTMENT OF DRUG AND
ALCOHOL PROGRAMS



pennsylvania
COMMISSION ON CRIME
AND DELINQUENCY

PAYS Webinar Schedule



- September 9th **The Evolution of PAYS:**
Edits & Updates
- September 16th **Enhancing Your Data Analysis IQ:**
*Advanced Techniques to Help Tell
Your Prevention Story*
- September 23rd **2015 PAYS State Report:**
Trends and Highlights
- September 30th **Fighting the Opioid Epidemic
through Prevention**

"IT PAYS TO ASK...IT PAYS TO KNOW"



Topics Covered Today



Pennsylvania Youth Survey (PAYS)

Sponsored by:

- Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency
- Pennsylvania Department of Drug and Alcohol Programs
- Pennsylvania Department of Education

State Report
PAYS 2015

The collage features a vertical blue bar on the left with the text 'Pennsylvania Youth Survey (PAYS)' repeated in a cursive font. The main area contains three images: a river scene with a bridge and buildings, a church steeple, and a close-up of pink cherry blossoms. The text 'State Report PAYS 2015' is overlaid on the bottom right of the collage.

- History and Admin Overview
- Highlights & Trends

"IT PAYS TO ASK...IT PAYS TO KNOW"





History & Administration Overview

"IT PAYS TO ASK...IT PAYS TO KNOW"



History & Overview of PAYS

- PAYS adopted from the *Communities That Care & The Generation at Risk*
- 13th bi-annual voluntary survey conducted in schools since 1989
- PAYS assesses youth behaviors, attitudes, and knowledge
 - Students in grades 6th, 8th, 10th, and 12th grades
 - Primary source of information about what our youth know, think and believe about anti-social behavior
- Survey is anonymous and confidential
 - No individual student information can be obtained from the data set
 - Must have more than 25 responses in a grade to be included in report
- Has local, county, state, and national comparisons
 - Monitoring the Future Survey
 - Bach Harrison Norm

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Administration/Participation History

1989 - 1997

- Participation ranged from approximately 38,000 to 81,000 students
- Participants identified through random sampling
- Grades: 6, 7, 9, 12
- Instrument: Primary Prevention Awareness, Attitude, & Usage Scales (PPAAUS)

2001 - 2015

- Participation ranged from approx. 89,000 to 230,000 students in 150 to 356 schools/districts
- Participants identified through probability proportional to enrollment
- Grades: 6, 8, 10, 12
- Instrument: Communities That Care Youth Survey = PA Youth Survey (PAYS)
 - *PA specific questions added in 2007*

Participation Overview

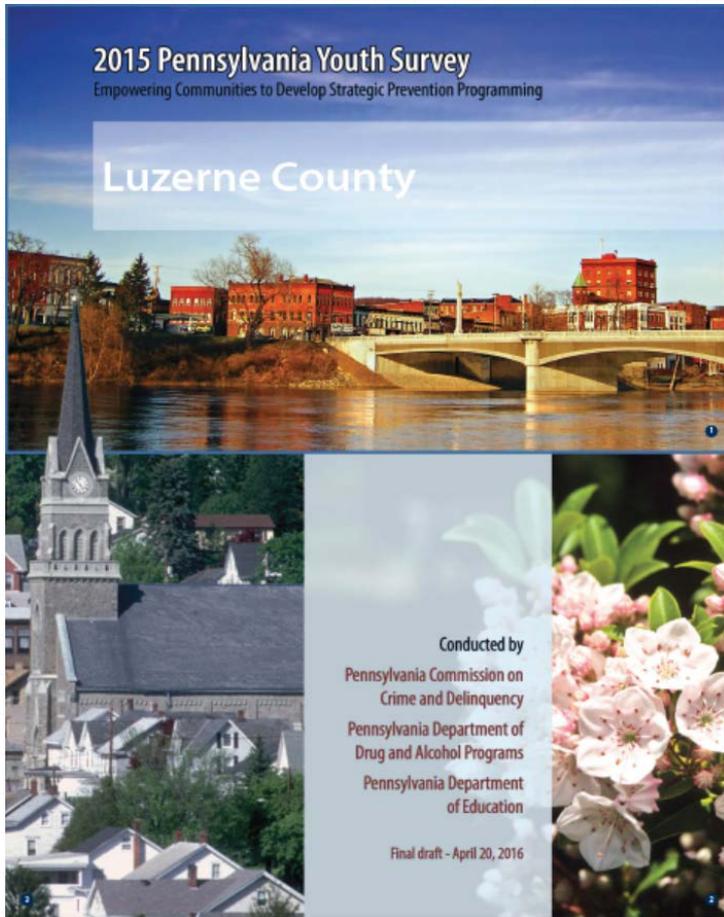
Overall Participation

- Admin. Fall 2015 to almost **230,000** youth with approx. **217,000** valid surveys in **960** schools
- **70.4%** participation rate statewide
- **356** school districts participated in 2015; up from 342 in 2013
- **37** “other” schools (*charter, parochial, private, etc.*) participated down from 81 in 2013
- **20%** increase in online administration of the survey = approx. 60K students

Sample Participation

- **253** schools included in sample frame; **175** actually participated in statewide sample
- **24,257** student responses included in the statewide sample
- Determining the number of school-grade combinations & weighting explained on pgs. 1-4 & 1-5 of the state report

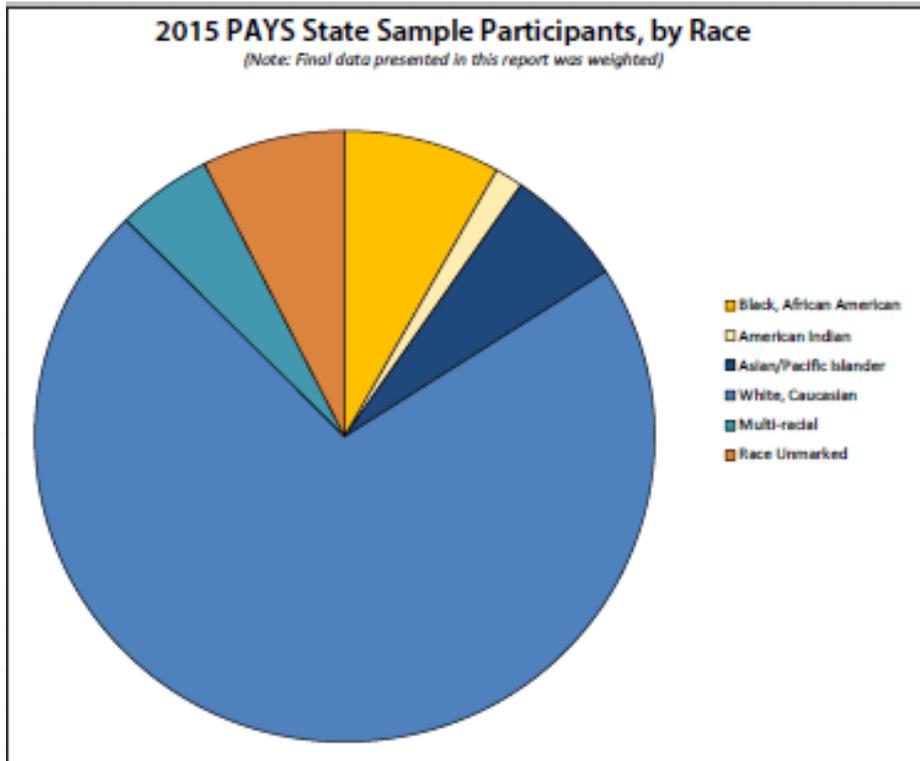
Local/County Report Overview



- Over **450** reports were issued to school districts and counties
- **55** counties have a report *(meaning 2 or more school districts participated)*
- Only **4** counties with no participation at all:
 - Sullivan
 - Union
 - Wayne
 - Wyoming

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Demographic Overview



- 50% female, 50% male
- 73% white
- 8% black/African American
- 10% Hispanic
- 18% unmarked or “other”

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Survey Instrument Design

Instructions

- This is not a test, so there are no right or wrong answers.
- Each question should be answered by marking only 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 of what it means, leave it blank.
- Your answers will be read by a computer. Please follow these instructions carefully.
 - Use a #2 pencil only.
 - Make heavy marks inside the circles.
 - Completely erase any answer you want to change.
 - Make no other markings or comments on the answer pages.
- Some of the questions have the following format:
Please fill in the circle for the word that best describes how you feel.
EXAMPLE: Pepperoni pizza is one of my favorite foods.
 Mark (the Big) NO! if you think the statement is definitely not true for you.
 Mark (the little) no if you think the statement is mostly not true for you.
 Mark (the little) yes if you think the statement is mostly true for you.
 Mark (the Big) YES! if you think the statement is definitely true for you.

Correct Mark	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
Incorrect Marks	
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

NO! no yes YES!

▼ THE SURVEY BEGINS WITH ITEM ONE BELOW ▼

<p>X1. How old are you?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 15 <input type="radio"/> 11 <input type="radio"/> 16 <input type="radio"/> 12 <input type="radio"/> 17 <input type="radio"/> 13 <input type="radio"/> 18 <input type="radio"/> 14 <input type="radio"/> 19 or older</p> <p>X2. What grade are you in?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> 6th <input type="radio"/> 10th <input type="radio"/> 7th <input type="radio"/> 11th <input type="radio"/> 8th <input type="radio"/> 12th <input type="radio"/> 9th</p> <p>X3. Are you of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No, not of Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, another Hispanic, Latino, or Spanish origin (for example, Argentinian, Columbian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, etc.)</p> <p>X4. What is your race? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> White, Caucasian <input type="radio"/> Black, African American <input type="radio"/> American Indian or Alaska Native <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian, Japanese, Native Hawaiian, Chinese, Korean, Guamanian or Chamorro, Filipino, Vietnamese, Samoan, Other Asian, Other Pacific Islander</p> <p>X5. Are you?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Female <input type="radio"/> Male</p>	<p>X8. Think of where you live most of the time. Which of the following people live there with you? (Choose all that apply.)</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Mother</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Older sister(s)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Stepmother</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Younger sister(s)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Foster mother</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Older step(s)ister(s)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Grandmother</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Younger step(s)ister(s)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Aunt</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Father</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Older brother(s)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Stepfather</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Younger brother(s)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Foster father</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Older stepbrother(s)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Grandfather</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Younger stepbrother(s)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Uncle</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Other children</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="radio"/> Other Adults</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>X7. What is the language you use most often at home?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> English <input type="radio"/> Spanish <input type="radio"/> Another language</p> <p>X8. How wrong do your <u>parents</u> feel it would be for you to:</p> <p>a. Have one or two drinks of alcoholic beverage such as beer, wine, or hard liquor (vodka, whiskey, gin, rum) <u>nearly every day?</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Not at all wrong <input type="radio"/> A little bit wrong <input type="radio"/> Wrong <input type="radio"/> Very wrong</p> <p>b. Use prescription drugs <u>not prescribed to you?</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Not at all wrong <input type="radio"/> A little bit wrong <input type="radio"/> Wrong <input type="radio"/> Very wrong</p>	<input type="radio"/> Mother	<input type="radio"/> Older sister(s)	<input type="radio"/> Stepmother	<input type="radio"/> Younger sister(s)	<input type="radio"/> Foster mother	<input type="radio"/> Older step(s)ister(s)	<input type="radio"/> Grandmother	<input type="radio"/> Younger step(s)ister(s)	<input type="radio"/> Aunt		<input type="radio"/> Father	<input type="radio"/> Older brother(s)	<input type="radio"/> Stepfather	<input type="radio"/> Younger brother(s)	<input type="radio"/> Foster father	<input type="radio"/> Older stepbrother(s)	<input type="radio"/> Grandfather	<input type="radio"/> Younger stepbrother(s)	<input type="radio"/> Uncle	<input type="radio"/> Other children	<input type="radio"/> Other Adults	
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Questions in sections - Page 2 of 12

- Used a 3-Form Design
 - Form A = 107 questions
 - Form B = 105 questions
 - Form C = 103 questions
- Spanish Version = 112 questions
- Refined questions/responses
 - Gambling
 - Sources for obtaining alcohol & Rx drugs
 - School violence
 - Bullying
 - ATOD Use
 - Housing Transition
 - Abuse
 - Grief
 - Involvement in After-School Activities
- Changes listed on pages 108-109 of local & county reports

Statewide Validity Check

	All #	Paper (A, B, C, Spanish) #	Online #
Total Surveys Completed	229,845	171,069	58,776
Minus: Dishonest Total (surveys identified as failing one or more of the following dishonesty variables/checks)	7,584	6,462	1,122
Dishonesty variable: Higher 30 day use than lifetime	1,526	1,174	352
Dishonesty variable: Fictitious Drug Use	3,311	2,565	746
Dishonesty variable: Impossibly High Drug Use	2,284	1,819	465
Dishonesty variable: Impossible grade vs age	698	500	198
Dishonesty variable: Not enough of the survey completed to determine honesty	3,417	3,293	124
Minus: Odd-grade surveys	4,428	3,291	1,137
Minus: Students Indicating a grade that was impossible for the school (i.e. a 12th grader in an elementary/K-6 schools)	692	522	170
Minus: Students not marking a grade level	215	179	36
Minus: Students marking 2 or more grade levels	10	10	-
Total Surveys Removed	12,929	10,464	2,465
Final Honest/Valid Surveys	216,916	160,605	56,311

In 2013,
7.3% surveys were removed statewide

In 2015,
5.6% surveys were removed statewide

Anything less than **10%** considered valid

State Sample Confidence & Validity

	Enrollment for State Sample		Sample		Confidence Interval
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number
All Grades	440,465	100.0	24,257	100.0	±0.9%
Survey Respondents by Grade					
6	107,375	24.4%	5,699	23.5%	±1.8%
8	111,436	25.3%	7,955	32.8%	±1.5%
10	113,470	25.7%	5,746	23.7%	±1.8%
12	108,470	24.6%	4,857	20.0%	±2.0%

Note: Rounding can produce totals that do not equal 100%. The total sample size in this table does not include respondents who did not report their grade level.

What is the margin of error?

The mean is zero, so the closer to the mean the better....

Therefore, we are highly confident that the sample is representative of the entire sample

Sample Validity

- 24,257 surveys completed
- 23,792 were valid = **98% validity rate**
- 465 = 2% removed
 - 362 - Fictitious drug use
 - 237 - High Level multiple drug use
 - 164 - Higher current use than lifetime use
 - 65 - Age-grade discrepancy

Note: This # doesn't match total removed because many surveys were removed for multiple reasons

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Risk and Protective Factors

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Risk & Protective Factors (RPFs)

- **Fall into 1 of 4 Domains**
 - Community
 - Family
 - School
 - Peer-Individual
- **8 Protective Factors**
 - Exert a positive influence over risk factors
 - Also known as “assets”
 - Foundation of the Social Development Model
- **21 Risk Factors linked to these youth behaviors:**
 - Substance Use
 - Delinquency
 - Teen Pregnancy
 - School Drop-Out
 - Violence
 - Depression & Anxiety

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RPF Theoretical Framework

Risk factors are conditions that increase the likelihood of a young person becoming involved in drug use, delinquency, school dropout, and/or violence

	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Drop-Out	Violence	Depression & Anxiety
Community	Availability of Drugs	✓			✓	
	Availability of Firearms		✓		✓	
	Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms and Crime	✓	✓		✓	
	Media Portrayals of the Behavior	✓			✓	
	Transitions and Mobility	✓	✓		✓	✓
	Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization	✓	✓		✓	
	Extreme Economic Deprivation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family	Family History of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Family Management Problems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Family Conflict	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvement in the Problem Behavior	✓	✓		✓	
School	Academic Failure Beginning in Late Elementary School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	Lack of Commitment to School	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Early & Persistent Antisocial Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Peer / Individual	Rebelliousness	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Gang Involvement	✓	✓		✓	
	Friends Who Engage in the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Favorable Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Early Imitation of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	
	Constitutional Factors	✓	✓			✓
					✓	✓

NOTE: THE LIST ABOVE REPRESENTS THE CONCEPTUAL MODEL ORIGINALLY ESTABLISHED BY THE RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTOR MODEL OF PREVENTION. PAYS USES A REFINED AND TARGETED SUBSET OF RISK FACTORS THAT ARE BASED ON THIS MODEL.

Protective factors, also known as "assets," are conditions that buffer youth from risk by reducing the impact of the risks or changing the way they respond to risks.

	Healthy Beliefs and Clear Standards	Bonding	Opportunities	Skills	Recognition
Community	Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	✓	✓		
	Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	✓			✓
Family	Family Attachment	✓			
	Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	✓	✓		
	Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	✓	✓		✓
School	Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	✓	✓		
	Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		✓		✓
Peer / Individual	Interaction with Prosocial Peers	✓		✓	
	Prosocial Involvement		✓	✓	
	Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		✓		✓
	Belief in the Moral Order	✓			
	Religiosity	✓			

Cut Points & the Bach Harrison Norm

Cut Points

- Based on the research done by the Diffusion Consortium Project in 2007 on **84,663** students from 6 states
- Determined by dividing youth into “more at-risk” or “less at-risk” based on:
 - *Academic grades (more at risk = D & F grades, less at risk = A & B grades)*
 - *ATOD use (more at risk = higher regular use, less at risk = lower regular use)*
 - *Anti-social behaviors (more at risk = 2 or more delinquent acts in past year, lower risk = 0 acts)*

Bach Harrison Norm

- In 2014, Bach Harrison applied cut point methodology to 657,000 youth reports conducted from 2010-2011 in the following states:
 1. Pennsylvania
 2. Arizona
 3. Florida
 4. Iowa
 5. Louisiana
 6. Montana
 7. Nebraska
 8. New York
 9. Oklahoma
 10. Utah
 11. Washington

Community Domain Results

	6th				8th				10th				12th				All			
	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	BH Norm	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	BH Norm	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	BH Norm	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	BH Norm	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	BH Norm
Community Risk Factor Scales																				
Low neighborhood attachment	39.8	36.2	39.2	41.9	30.5	29.4	35.2	34.0	37.1	39.6	42.0	41.5	43.0	43.3	49.7	45.9	37.5	37.3	41.7	40.7
Perceived availability of drugs	48.7	31.7	32.9	45.3	48.6	29.1	26.0	45.4	47.5	33.3	30.1	47.5	45.2	32.6	34.4	41.0	47.5	31.7	30.8	44.8
Perceived availability of handguns	28.6	13.8	15.9	26.3	41.5	25.1	24.9	36.7	46.6	33.7	31.1	45.0	50.2	39.7	39.9	50.4	42.1	29.0	28.6	40.7
Laws & norms favorable to drug use	48.7	37.7	39.8	49.0	36.6	29.6	30.7	38.3	46.5	42.3	39.2	43.0	48.6	40.8	39.1	40.8	45.0	37.8	37.2	42.4
Community Protective Factor Scales																				
Rewards for prosocial involvement	55.6	51.5	49.4	51.6	56.4	51.8	49.9	52.1	51.1	43.9	43.5	45.2	48.5	42.9	43.3	44.5	52.8	47.2	46.4	48.4

Risk Factors

- **Perceived Availability of Drugs & Handguns** in all grades well below BHN*
- **Low Neighborhood Attachment**
 - *Saw increases in all grades from 2013-15*
 - *Higher than BHN in grades 8, 10 & 12*
 - *Higher than national average for all grades combined*

Protective Factors

- **Rewards for Prosocial Involvement** was lower than the BHN in all grades

* BHN = Bach Harrison Norm

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Family Domain Results

	6th				8th				10th				12th				All			
	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	BH Norm	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	BH Norm	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	BH Norm	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	BH Norm	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	BH Norm
Family Risk Factor Scales																				
Family history of antisocial behavior	36.9	37.6	37.8	48.0	41.3	34.6	33.3	46.3	37.7	37.0	30.3	47.8	41.2	35.8	30.9	45.1	39.2	36.2	32.9	46.7
Poor family management	43.7	40.1	39.7	48.3	45.4	36.6	36.7	47.3	49.8	39.2	39.2	49.3	40.5	34.6	33.7	40.6	45.2	37.6	37.3	46.3
Parental attitudes favorable to drug use	8.7	11.6	14.5	11.4	18.1	23.9	25.7	23.7	35.5	39.9	40.9	39.6	39.2	42.1	42.8	40.3	25.8	30.2	31.6	29.8
Parental attitudes favorable to antisocial behavior	38.1	39.2	48.3	37.7	29.1	33.9	40.1	30.4	34.7	43.0	47.3	34.9	37.6	43.6	47.0	34.5	34.8	40.0	45.7	34.1
Family conflict	31.0	31.4	34.9	38.9	33.6	28.6	31.8	35.3	36.3	35.6	36.3	39.9	37.1	35.3	38.1	38.0	34.9	32.8	35.3	38.0
Family Protective Factor Scales																				
Family attachment	67.7	69.5	66.1	58.2	61.2	67.1	62.9	54.8	60.4	66.5	63.8	57.1	57.6	64.4	60.3	57.9	61.2	66.8	63.2	56.9
Opportunities for prosocial involvement	66.4	65.3	58.6	59.6	66.4	69.7	67.0	62.5	58.8	60.6	63.0	56.2	55.4	57.3	58.9	56.2	61.1	63.0	61.9	58.5
Rewards for prosocial involvement	60.4	66.3	61.7	54.9	67.9	72.5	69.1	61.9	60.7	62.7	60.8	54.3	54.1	58.7	56.2	54.0	60.5	64.9	61.9	56.4

Risk Factors

- **Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB**
 - Over 10 percentage points higher than the national average in each grade
 - Increased significantly from 2013 in all grades combined
- **Family History of ASB**
 - Significant decrease from 2013 in grades 10 & 12
 - 2015 much lower than BHN in all grades
- **Family Conflict** saw slight increases in each grade, but remained lower than BHN

Protective Factors

- All Protective Factors very strong!
- **Family Attachment** was significantly higher than the national average

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School Domain Results

	6th				8th				10th				12th				All			
	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	BH Norm	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	BH Norm	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	BH Norm	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	BH Norm	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	BH Norm
School Risk Factor Scales																				
Academic failure	29.6	28.1	29.9	38.1	32.5	32.5	35.3	41.1	36.6	35.9	34.7	42.5	35.7	33.4	34.6	37.9	33.7	32.8	33.8	40.1
Low commitment to school	36.7	30.4	33.3	42.8	40.9	39.6	41.7	46.2	47.0	44.0	45.5	48.7	43.2	39.6	44.6	43.8	42.1	38.8	41.5	45.6
School Protective Factor Scales																				
Opportunities for prosocial involvement	68.8	62.8	61.6	59.5	59.6	56.9	52.3	51.6	54.6	50.2	47.0	50.8	52.9	52.2	46.5	53.1	58.7	55.1	51.4	53.2
Rewards for prosocial involvement	68.3	66.1	64.1	56.9	65.8	59.2	56.9	52.8	61.7	49.4	47.9	49.0	61.2	53.9	48.5	52.4	64.1	56.6	53.9	52.5

Risk Factors

- **Academic Failure** significantly lower in all grades compared to BHN
- **Low Commitment to School**
 - *With a slight increase from 2013, still significant lower than BHN in 6th, 8th and 10th grades*
 - *10th & 12th grades much more inline with national average*
 - *Slight increase in all grades combined*

Protective Factors

- Continual decline since 2011 for **Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (PSI)**
- **Rewards for PSI** above BHN in 6th & 8th grade, but below in 10th & 12th

Peer/Individual Domain Results

	6th				8th				10th				12th				All Grades			
	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	BH Norm	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	BH Norm	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	BH Norm	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	BH Norm	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	BH Norm
Peer And Individual Risk Factor Scales																				
Rebelliousness	27.9	25.4	25.7	39.6	24.2	21.3	21.7	34.5	31.0	29.7	25.7	39.8	31.1	33.4	31.1	37.7	28.6	27.6	26.1	35.5
Gang Involvement	8.1	8.2	10.4	9.1	9.3	7.4	10.3	11.2	10.3	9.1	11.5	12.4	11.5	12.8	15.6	13.2	n/a	n/a	12.0	11.7
Perceived risk of drug use	44.0	42.2	43.0	44.5	34.3	30.0	39.3	37.9	41.1	42.1	43.9	40.1	50.1	52.3	55.7	47.4	42.3	41.7	45.6	42.2
Attitudes favorable to drug use	16.4	14.7	19.1	18.9	42.9	36.6	38.0	43.7	49.5	44.5	43.1	45.3	53.9	48.8	47.4	46.9	41.3	37.1	37.4	40.0
Attitudes favorable to ASB	34.5	28.9	32.4	40.0	28.8	26.7	28.3	34.7	39.8	38.5	35.6	41	37.4	38.6	39.4	39.0	35.2	33.5	34.0	38.5
Sensation seeking	41.5	32.1	39.1	n/a	38.1	30.6	33.0	n/a	41.8	34.5	34.3	n/a	41.0	31.8	32.2	n/a	40.6	32.3	34.5	n/a
Rewards for ASB	15.8	16.4	15.2	20.7	33.1	35.1	31.2	43.2	37.7	43.5	35.2	46.7	46.0	45.4	41.7	51.5	33.6	36.1	31.4	41.5
Friends use of drugs	15.0	8.9	10.2	19.7	41.1	29.4	28.4	47.9	42.0	35.4	31.0	48.1	45.2	37.8	32.8	44.7	36.3	28.9	26.1	41.7
Interaction with antisocial peers	21.3	18.1	18.3	33.6	30.3	22.8	25.4	44.8	36.8	28.2	26.3	45.5	38.6	32.3	29.2	43.7	32.0	25.8	25.0	42.6
Depressive symptoms	23.7	23.3	28.9	30.3	29.7	32.4	35.9	34.8	34.1	39.1	39.9	37.8	32.2	36.6	41.5	33.3	30.1	33.3	36.7	34.2
Peer And Individual Protective Factor Scales																				
Belief in the moral order	55.1	56.6	53.3	51.1	56.3	62.9	61.7	52.1	56.2	61.9	63.2	54.6	54.1	61.4	60.1	55.6	55.4	60.9	59.8	53.6
Religiosity	46.6	51.4	47.9	54.8	48.9	49.0	46.2	53.7	45.7	42.0	40.0	48.4	37.2	37.4	35.4	42.9	44.5	44.5	42.2	49.8

Risk Factors

- Lower than BHN in majority of risk factors, most notably: **Rebelliousness, Attitudes Favorable to Drug use, Friends Use of Drugs**
- **Perceived Risk of Drug Use** is higher than BHN in grades 8, 10, &, most notably, 12
- **Depressive Symptoms** continue to be an issue

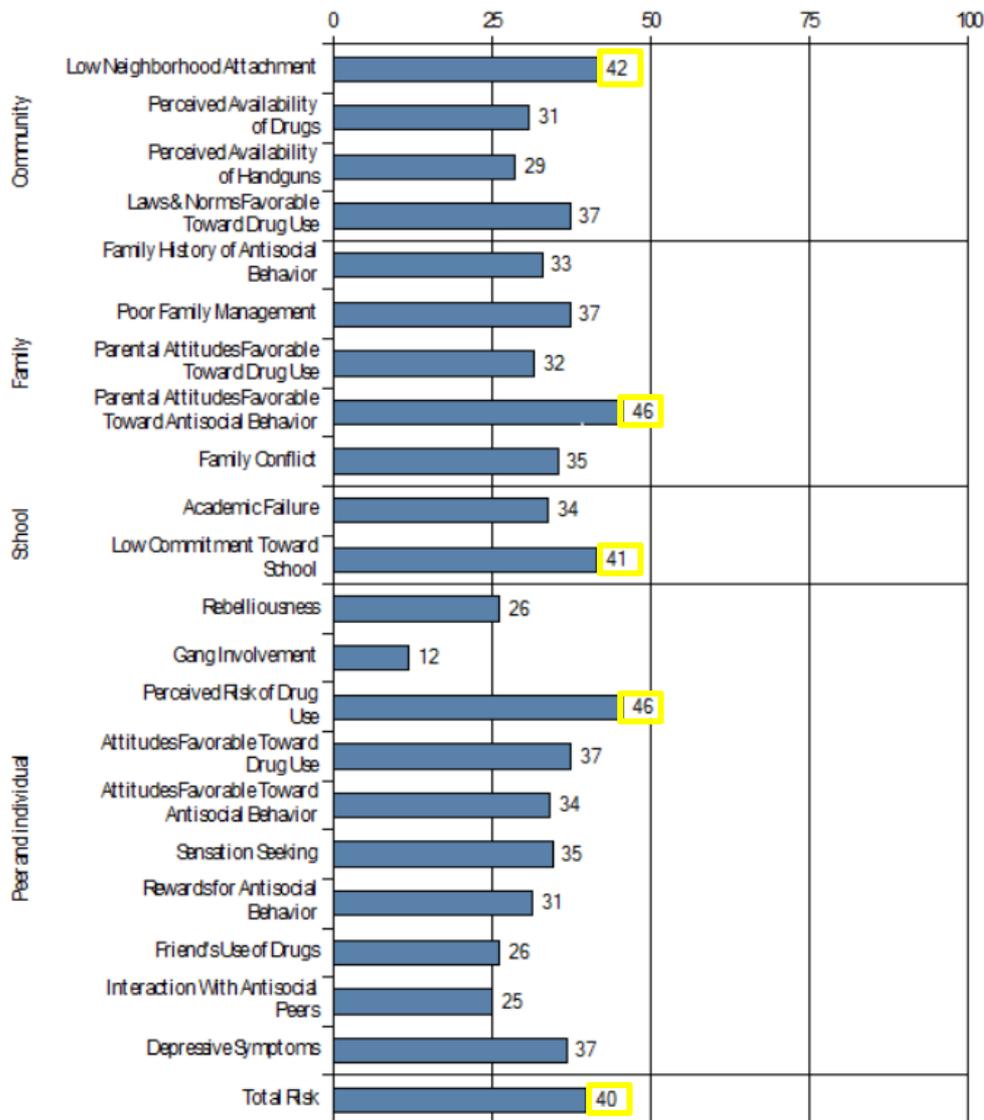
Protective Factors

- With slight decreases in most grades since 2013, **Belief in the Moral Order** much higher

"IT PAYS TO ASK...IT PAYS TO KNOW"



Risk factors 2015 Pennsylvania Youth Survey

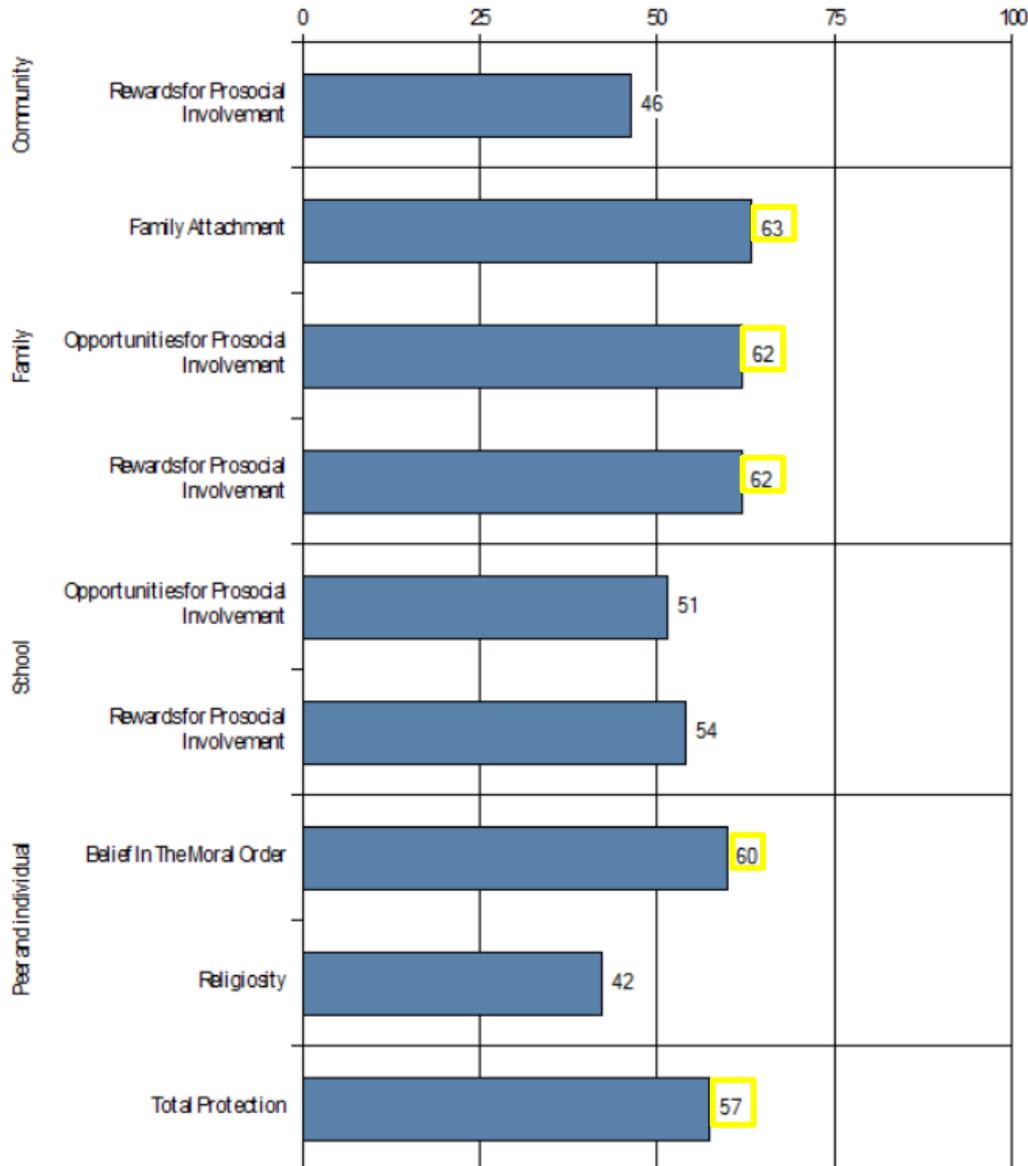


Risk Factors All-Grade Summary

Total Risk = 40%

- 42% of PA youth report being at risk for **Low Neighborhood Attachment**
- 46% of PA youth report being at risk for **Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior**
- 41% of PA youth report being at risk for **Low Commitment to School**
- 46% of PA youth report being at risk for **Perceived Risk of Drug Use**

Important Note: Total Risk = 5 or more risk factors for grades 6 & 8 and 7 or more for grades 10 & 12



Protective Factors All-Grade Summary

Total Protection = 40%

- **63%** of PA youth report being protected against risk by having strong **Family Attachment**
- **62%** of PA youth report being protected against risk by having **Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement**
- **62%** of PA youth report being protected against risk by having **Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement**
- **60%** of PA youth report being protected against risk by having strong **Belief in the Moral Order**

*Important Note: Total Protection = 3 or more protective factors in **grades 6, 8, 10, & 12***

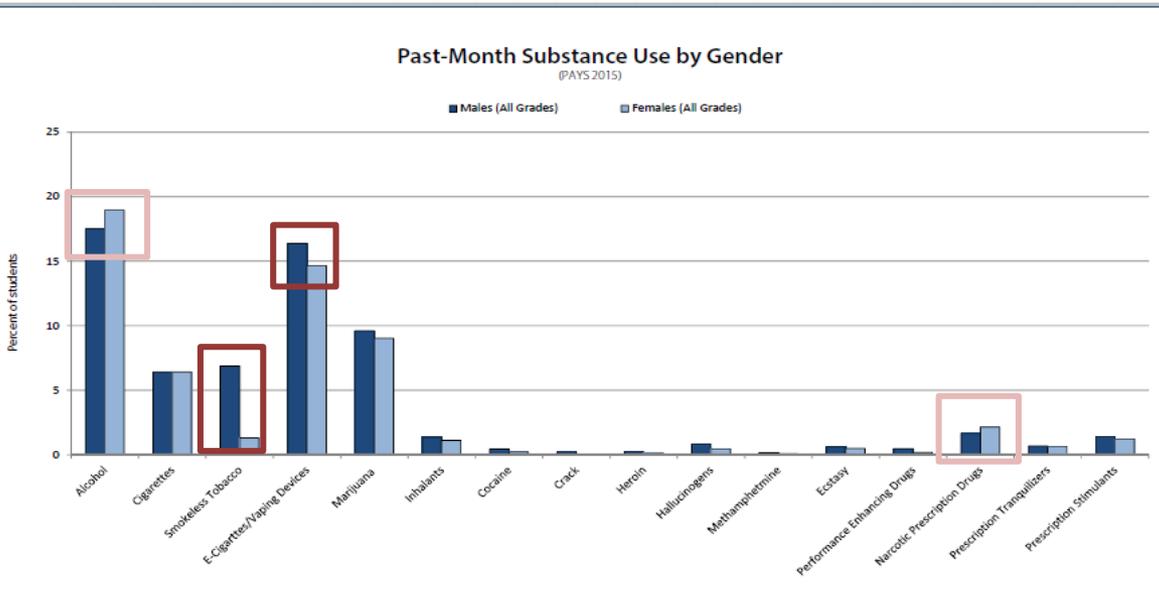
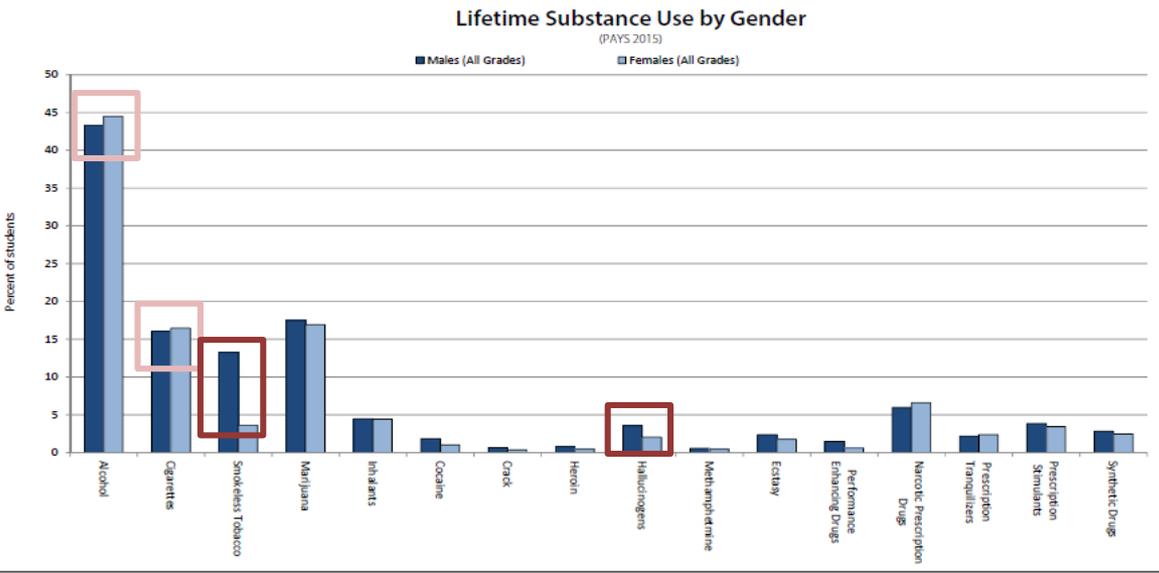


Substance Use Outcomes & Topics

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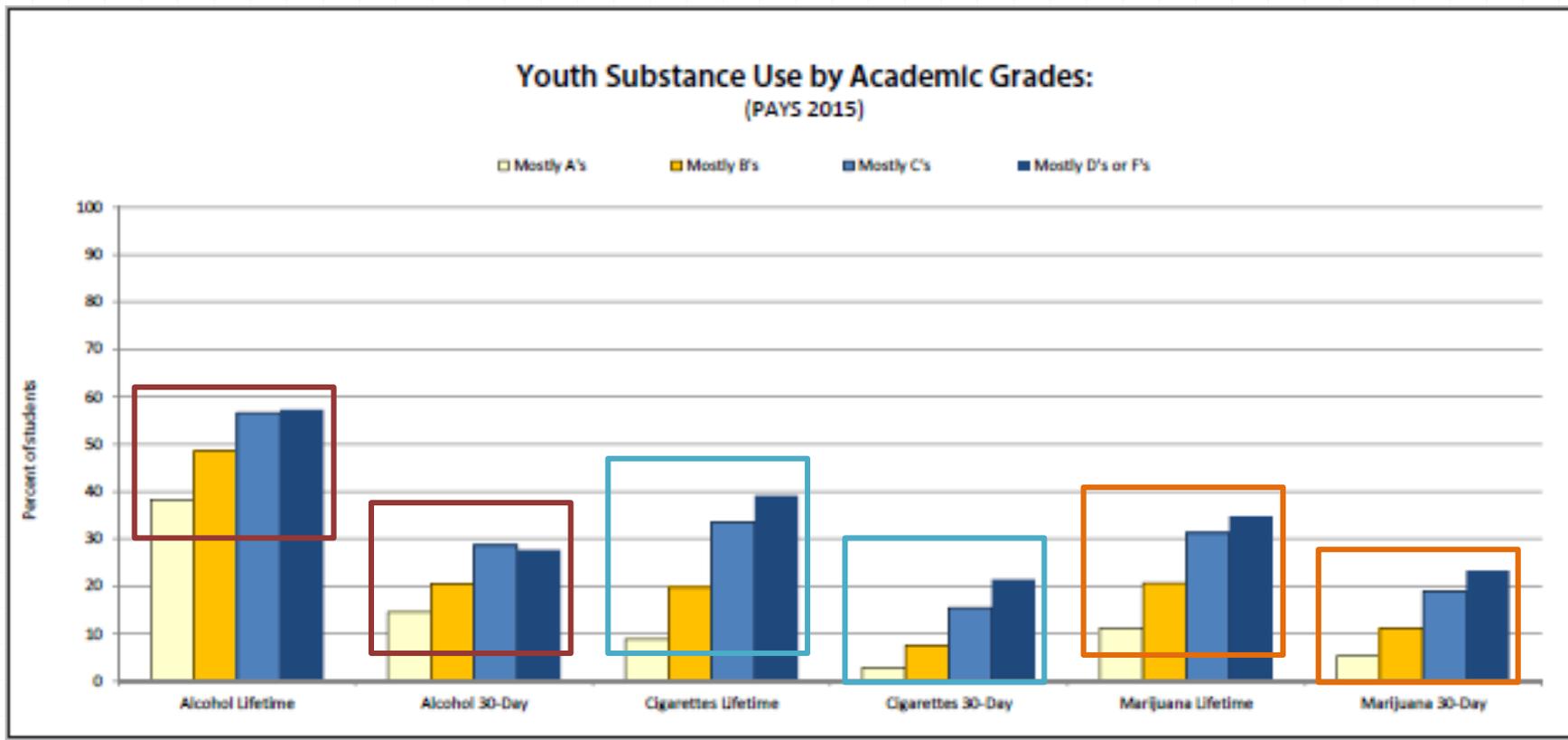
Substance Use by Gender



- Males & Females generally have less than 2 percentage points difference from each other on the issue of substance use
- 8th grade females are more dominate users
 - *Slightly higher use over males in 14 of the 18 substances*
- By High School:
 - *Males reclaim higher use status*
 - *10th grade females slightly higher in alcohol and cigarette use*

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Youth Substance Use & Grades



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Alcohol Use

Grade	Alcohol (Lifetime Use)				Alcohol (30-Day Use)				Binge Drinking			
	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	MTF 2015	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	MTF 2015	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	MTF 2015
6th	14.9	13.3	15.8	n/a	4.0	3.0	3.3	n/a	1.5	1.3	1.3	n/a
8th	36.7	35.1	33.9	26.1	14.1	9.6	9.5	9.7	5.1	3.1	3.2	4.6
10th	53.2	61.5	54.2	47.1	28.9	26.2	22.3	21.5	15.0	11.7	8.4	10.9
12th	68.4	74.2	71.0	64.0	44.2	40.6	37.6	35.3	26.9	21.8	18.0	17.2
All	44.0	46.9	43.9	n/a	23.3	20.3	18.2	n/a	12.4	9.7	7.8	n/a

Lifetime Drinking

- While the numbers decreased from 2013-15, PA is still significantly higher than national average for lifetime drinking in the following grades:
 - *More 12th grade females than males reported lifetime drinking: 73% to 69%*

Past-Month/Binge Drinking

- Grades 8, 10, and 12 rates decreased from 2013-2015, but still above national average
- Rates from 8th to 10th grades more than doubled from less than 10% to more than 25%
- While these rates have continued to decrease since 2011, of the students reporting past-month drinking, 18% reported binge drinking
- Only 66% of 12th graders reported moderate or great risk to binge drink

Alcohol Use

Primary Sources for Obtaining Alcohol

- Sources reported most by 12th graders:
 - Friends/siblings (44%)
 - Gave someone money (38%)
- 27% of 12th graders reported their parents gave it to them

Other Information

- As students aged, steady increase in their willingness to try alcohol before 21
 - Special note: With rates not as high, we see the same progression for marijuana use
- 12th grade males were almost twice as likely as females to drive after alcohol use

Tobacco/E-Cigarette Use

Grade	Cigarettes (Lifetime Use)				Cigarettes (30-Day Use)				Smokeless Tobacco (Lifetime Use)				Smokeless Tobacco (30-Day Use)				E-Cigarettes (30-Day Use)			
	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	MTF 2015	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	MTF 2015	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	MTF 2015	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	MTF 2015	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	MTF 2015
6th	4.2	2.4	2.9	n/a	0.7	0.5	0.8	n/a	1.7	1	1.2	n/a	0.5	0.3	0.4	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.6	n/a
8th	15.6	10.2	11.0	13.3	5.3	3.9	3.5	3.6	6.5	4.6	4.5	8.6	3.1	1.9	1.8	3.2	n/a	n/a	11.7	9.5
10th	28.5	21.2	18.3	19.9	11.7	9.9	6.8	6.3	13.4	10.9	9.8	12.3	7.3	5.8	4.9	4.9	n/a	n/a	20.4	14
12th	43.1	35.2	32.7	31.1	19.4	17	14.6	11.4	23.6	18.9	18.1	13.2	11.4	10.3	9.2	6.1	n/a	n/a	27.0	16.2
All	23.3	17.6	16.3	n/a	9.5	8	6.4	n/a	11.5	9	8.4	n/a	5.7	4.7	4.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	15.5	n/a

Cigarette Smoking

- Lifetime use continues to decline since 2011
- 30-Day use also continues to decline since 2011

Smokeless Tobacco Use

- Grades 8, 10, report lower lifetime & 30-day use
- 12th grade is high in both cigarette & smokeless tobacco categories
- 30% of 12th-grade males reported use while only 7% of females from the same grade

E-Cigarette Use

- PA students reporting much higher 30-day use rates than the national average
- Of those reporting use, the vast majority used flavorings (*females more than males*) and nicotine (*males more than females*)

Marijuana Use

Grade	Marijuana (Lifetime Use)				Marijuana (30-Day Use)			
	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	MTF 2015	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	MTF 2015
6th	0.7	0.8	1.2	n/a	0.5	0.4	0.6	n/a
8th	7.9	6.4	7.3	15.5	4.5	3.3	3.8	6.5
10th	24.9	25.8	22.0	31.1	14.9	14.4	12.0	14.8
12th	40.5	40.3	38.2	44.7	21.9	21.8	20.8	21.3
All	19.0	18.9	17.3	n/a	10.7	10.3	9.4	n/a

- PA students using marijuana at lower rates that national peers
- Almost 10% of students in the sample have used marijuana in the past month
- Over 20% of 12th graders using in the past month
- More students in 10th & 12th grades report using marijuana more than cigarettes for both lifetime and past-month use
- The perceived risk of trying marijuana drops dramatically from 6th grade (65%) to 12th grade (28%)
- More 12th graders reported driving after using marijuana (11%) than after using alcohol (6%)

Prescription Drug Use

- **Past-month, unauthorized use of all types of Rx Drugs in all grades is below 5%**
- Lifetime narcotic Rx drug use steadily increases from 6th grade (2%) to 12th grade (13%)
- Primary Sources for those reporting use
 - *Took them from a family member living in my home*
 - *A friend or family member gave them to me*
- A lower percentage of 6th graders reported risk from Rx drug use (78%) than 12th graders (83%)
- The perception of risk from prescription drugs dropped in every grade from 2013 to 2015 – overall 86% in 2013 to 82% in 2015

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Other Drug Use

- **Heroin use remains very low in all grades**
- Lifetime Inhalant Use
 - Lower than national average in grades – most notably in 8th grade (5% to 9%)
 - Use continues to drop since 2011 – most notably in 8th grade (11% to 5%)
- Lifetime narcotic use is higher than national average (12% to 8%)
 - Of those who reported use, over 40% of them took them from someone in the home
- While still very low, female lifetime use of hallucinogens, cocaine and ecstasy were almost double of their male counterparts

Anti-Social Behaviors

- 7% of 10th graders and 13% of 12th graders reported being drunk or high at school over the past year
 - This is much lower than the BHN (14.7% and 17.3%, respectively)
- More 8th graders (9.1%) than 12th graders (7.4%) reported being suspended from school during the last year
- More males reported driving under the influence of both substances
 - 13% to 9% for marijuana use and 8% to 4% for alcohol use
- Both males and females reported lower rates of driving under the influence than in 2013
- The percentage of students who reported betting on sports continues to drop, from 21% in 2011 to 14% in 2015

School Safety & Climate

- Approx. **20%** of students reported being threatened at school in the last year
 - These rates increased for every grade from 2013 to 2015
- Only **65%** of students reported that adults stop bullying when they see it or are told about it – *6th: 80%* *8th: 67%* *10th: 60%* *12th: 55%*

Grade	Inappropriate sexual contact on Internet (% answering "YES!" or "yes")		Electronic bullying (% answering "YES!" or "yes")	
	State 2013	State 2015	State 2013	State 2015
6th	7.3	9.4	11.3	16.0
8th	17.5	20.2	17.7	18.9
10th	23.6	26.9	14.4	16.7
12th	19.1	23.4	11.0	13.8
All	17.4	20.3	13.7	16.3

- **20%** of all sample students reported inappropriate sexual contact on the internet
- **16%** of students reported being electronically bullied over the past year

- **32%** of students reported being bullied at home
- For those reporting being bullied, the most common reasons were:
 - The way I look = **44%** My size = **35%** Did not know the reason = **33%**
- Students continue to report low levels of gang involvement

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Mental Health

Grade	Felt depressed or sad MOST days in the past 12 months			Sometimes I think that life is not worth it			At times I think I am no good at all			All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure			Past-year Self-Harm		
	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015	State 2011	State 2013	State 2015
6th	27.6	26.4	33.9	15.0	14.7	18.1	23.0	24.7	29.5	10.2	12.3	15.6	n/a	n/a	10.4
8th	30.1	30.9	37.7	20.2	23.2	24.2	27.3	31.8	33.9	13.0	17.9	21.1	n/a	n/a	16.7
10th	32.8	36	40.6	21.7	26.9	26.0	31.2	37.7	37.3	14.1	20.7	21.2	n/a	n/a	17.8
12th	33.4	32.6	40.7	20.4	24.4	26.8	29.6	35.2	37.5	13.7	17.9	21.6	n/a	n/a	15.1
All	31.1	31.7	38.3	19.4	22.6	23.9	28.0	32.7	34.7	12.9	17.4	19.9	n/a	n/a	15.1

- 38% of all students reported feeling sad or depressed most days
 - These numbers have continued to rise in all grades since 2011
- Approx. 38% of 10th and 12th graders reported that “at times I think I am no good at all”
- Over 15% of 8th, 10th, and 12th graders reported harming themselves over the past year
- 14% of all students worried that food would run out before their family could buy more
- Approx. 20% of 10th and 12th graders reported considering suicide and approx. 11% attempted to commit suicide



Let's Answer Your Questions!

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EPISCenter
Connecting research, policy, and real-world practice

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pennsylvania
COMMISSION ON CRIME
AND DELINQUENCY

pennsylvania
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

About Us PA Youth Survey Communities That Care

PAYS How-to Guide & Workbook

Submit a Question

1. Visit www.episcenter.psu.edu

2. Click the **PA Youth Survey** tab.

3. Select **Submit a Question**.

Your question will go directly to EPISCenter staff!

Get the most out of your

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DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES
(DHS), and the Bennett Pierce Prevention

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Your PAYS Toolbox

- Visit www.PAYS.pa.gov for your PAYS Toolbox:
 - Statewide Summary Report
 - County-Level Reports *(for 55 counties)*
 - PAYS User Guide and Worksheets
 - PAYS Online Data Analysis Tool
 - PAYS Survey Instrument available
 - Fact Sheets about PAYS for various audiences
 - PAYS FAQ
 - And other great information!

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In Conclusion.....

PAYS Webinar

Schedule Reminder



- September 9th The Evolution of PAYS
- September 16th Enhancing Your Data Analysis IQ
- September 23rd The PAYS State Report
- September 30th Fighting the Opioid Epidemic through Prevention

*The recorded PAYS Webinar Series will be available at www.EPISCenter.psu.edu after the last webinar on Sept 30th ...
Be sure to check them out and share with others!*