

SCASD Pennsylvania Youth Survey Report 2015

Presented By

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PAYS Purpose

- ❖ Provide benchmark for alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD)
- ❖ Help indicate whether prevention and treatment programs are achieving their intended results
- ❖ Assesses risk and protective factors

PAYS FAQs

- ❖ How do we know we can trust the results?
 - ❖ Developed, studied and validated in numerous research studies. www.sdr.org
- ❖ Is the survey reliable and valid?
 - ❖ Yes. Each risk and protective factor scale has been statistically validated in multiple samples across gender, race and ethnicity and predicts adolescent problem behaviors.
- ❖ Don't kids lie on surveys?
 - ❖ Yes but rarely. Research indicates students tend to be honest about behavior and experiences on anonymous, confidential surveys.
 - ❖ Strategies built into the analysis of the survey to screen for dishonest, inconsistent and exaggerated responses.
- ❖ Are these data representative of our student population?
 - ❖ When 80% or greater participate there is confidence that the data reflects the student population.

PAYS Data Point Reminders

	Grades	Students
1999-2013 every two years	1999: 6-12 (pilot year) 2000-20013 : 6, 8, 10, 12	1,600-2,200
2015	6 ,8, 10, 12	1,850 83% participation rate

Risk and Protective Factors are scale scores

The percentage represents the population of youth that are either at greater risk or lower protection than the national cut-point level.

All other scores are percentage use

12th grade = 3.9 students per % point

10th grade = 3.2 students per % point

8th grade = 4.5 students per % point

6th grade = 4.7 students per % point

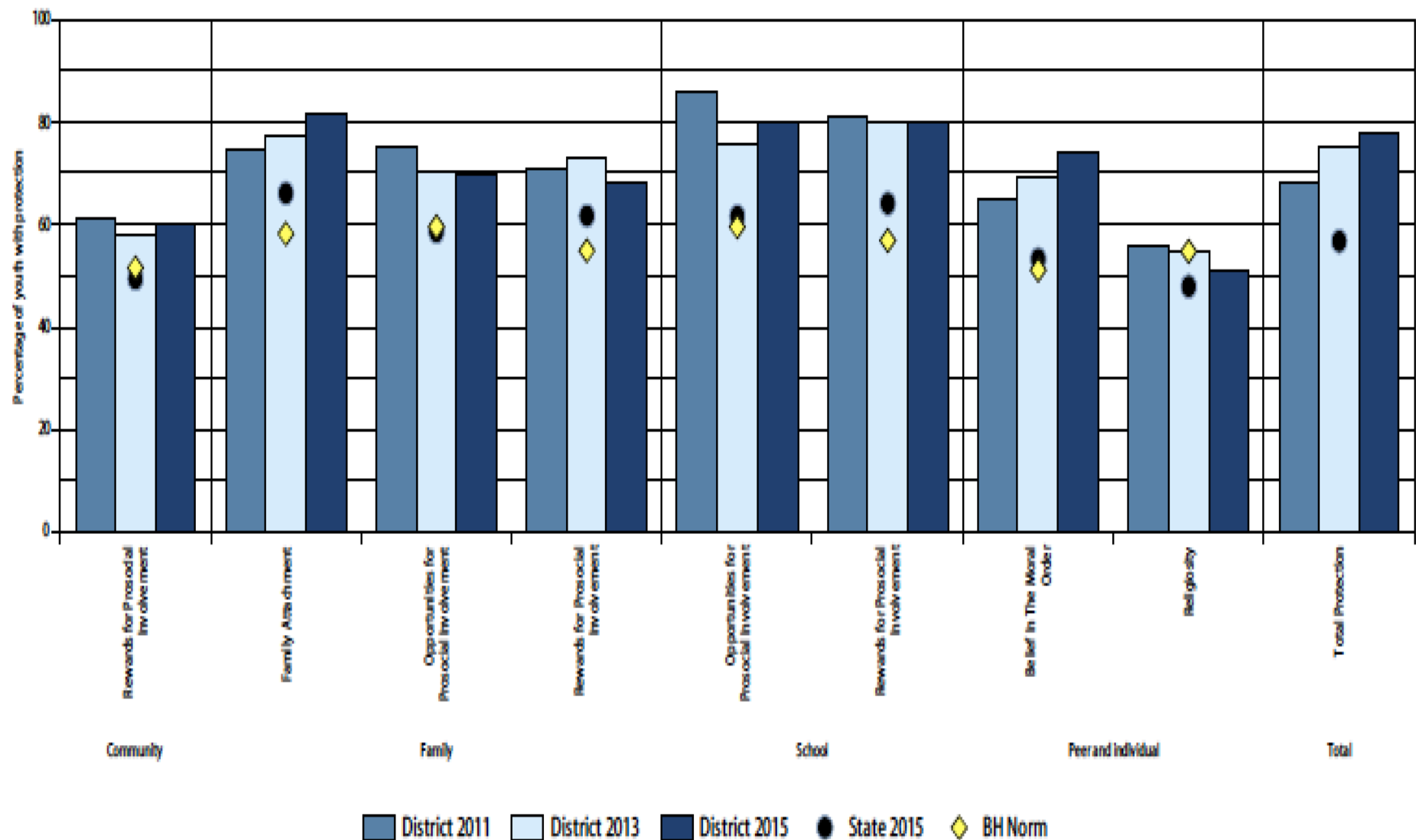
PA Youth Survey Protective and Risk Factors 2015

- ❖ Risk is associated with negative behavioral outcomes. It is better to have **lower** risk factor scale scores but we look at highest scores for areas of risk
- ❖ Protective factors are associated with better behavioral outcomes. It is better to have **higher** protective factor scale scores

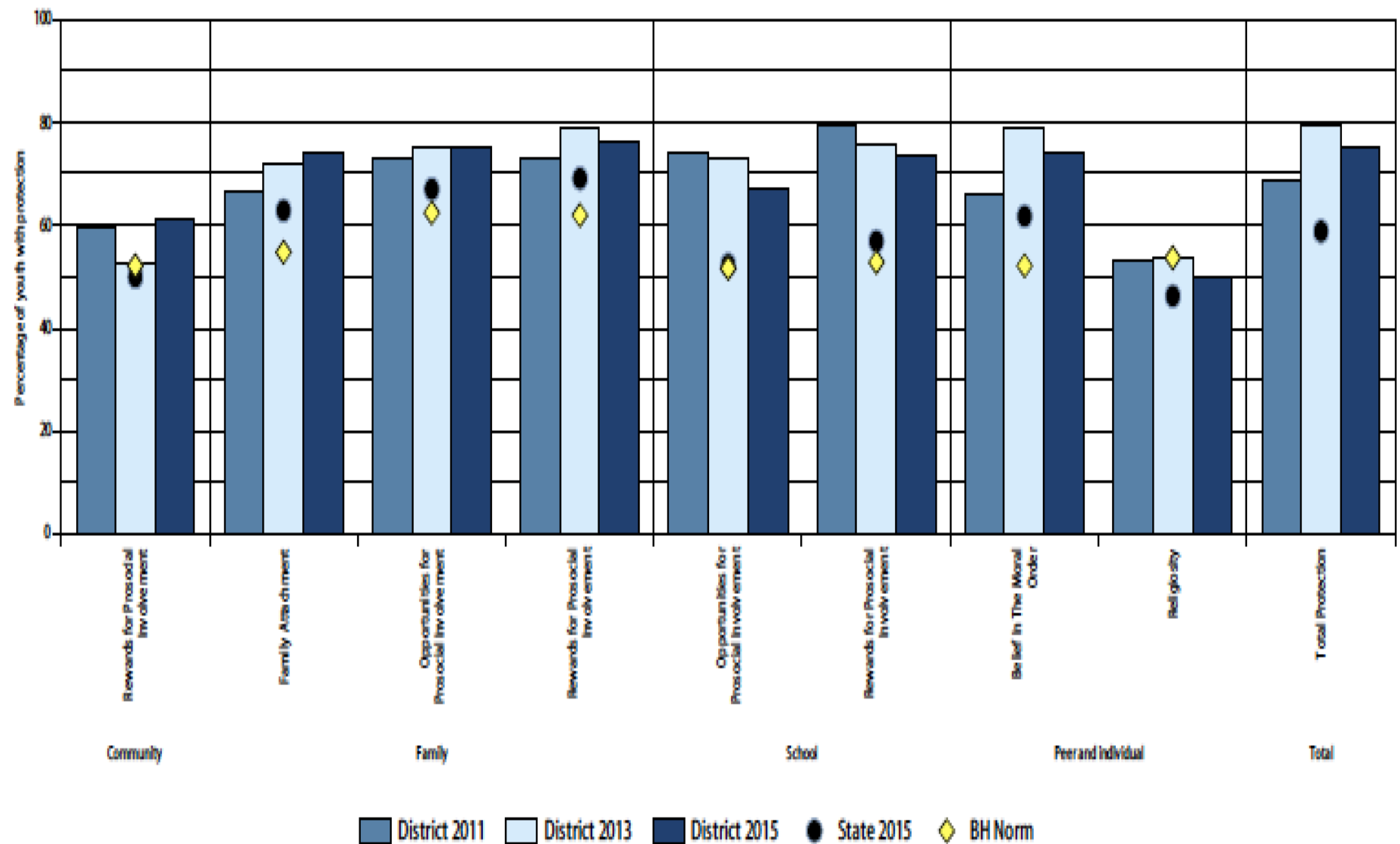
Protective Factors

- ❖ Family Attachment (75% with protection)
 - ❖ Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
- ❖ Belief in a Moral Order (71% with protection)
 - ❖ Young people who have a belief in what is “right” or “wrong” are less likely to use drugs.
- ❖ Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (70% with protection)
 - ❖ Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behavior
- ❖ Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement (70% with protection)
 - ❖ When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, children are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.

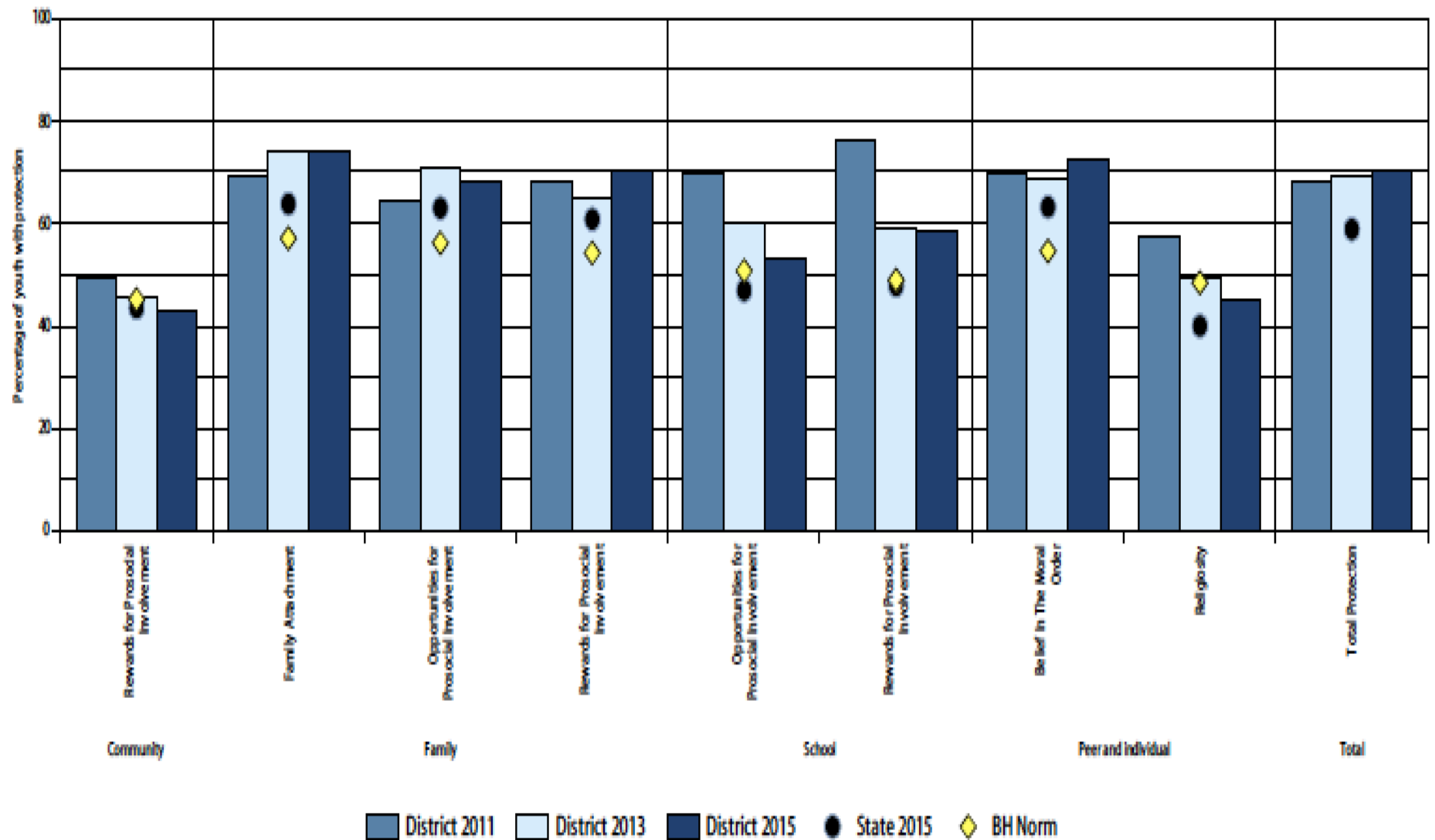
Protective factors, 6th grade State College Area School District 2015 Pennsylvania Youth Survey



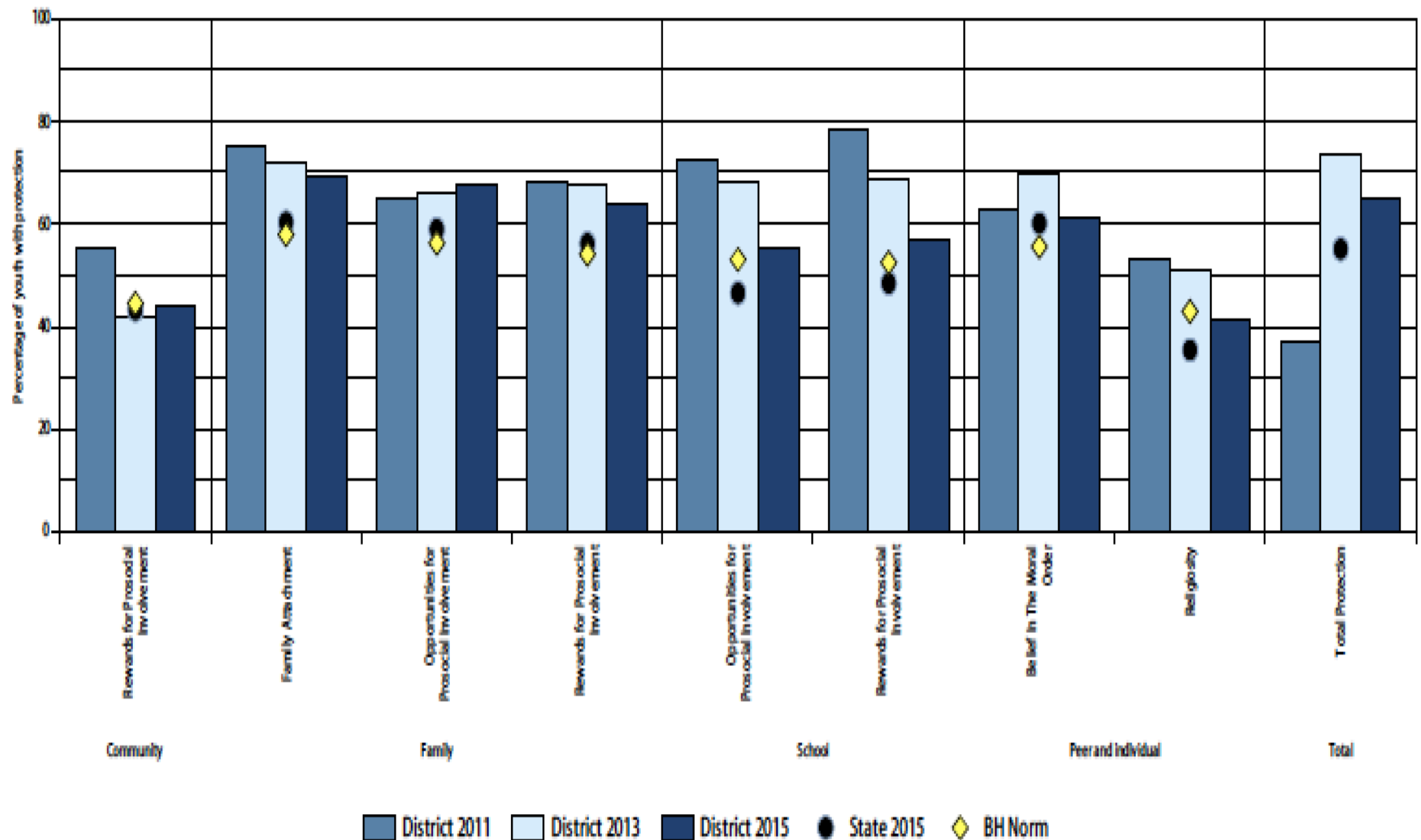
Protective factors, 8th grade State College Area School District 2015 Pennsylvania Youth Survey



Protective factors, 10th grade State College Area School District 2015 Pennsylvania Youth Survey



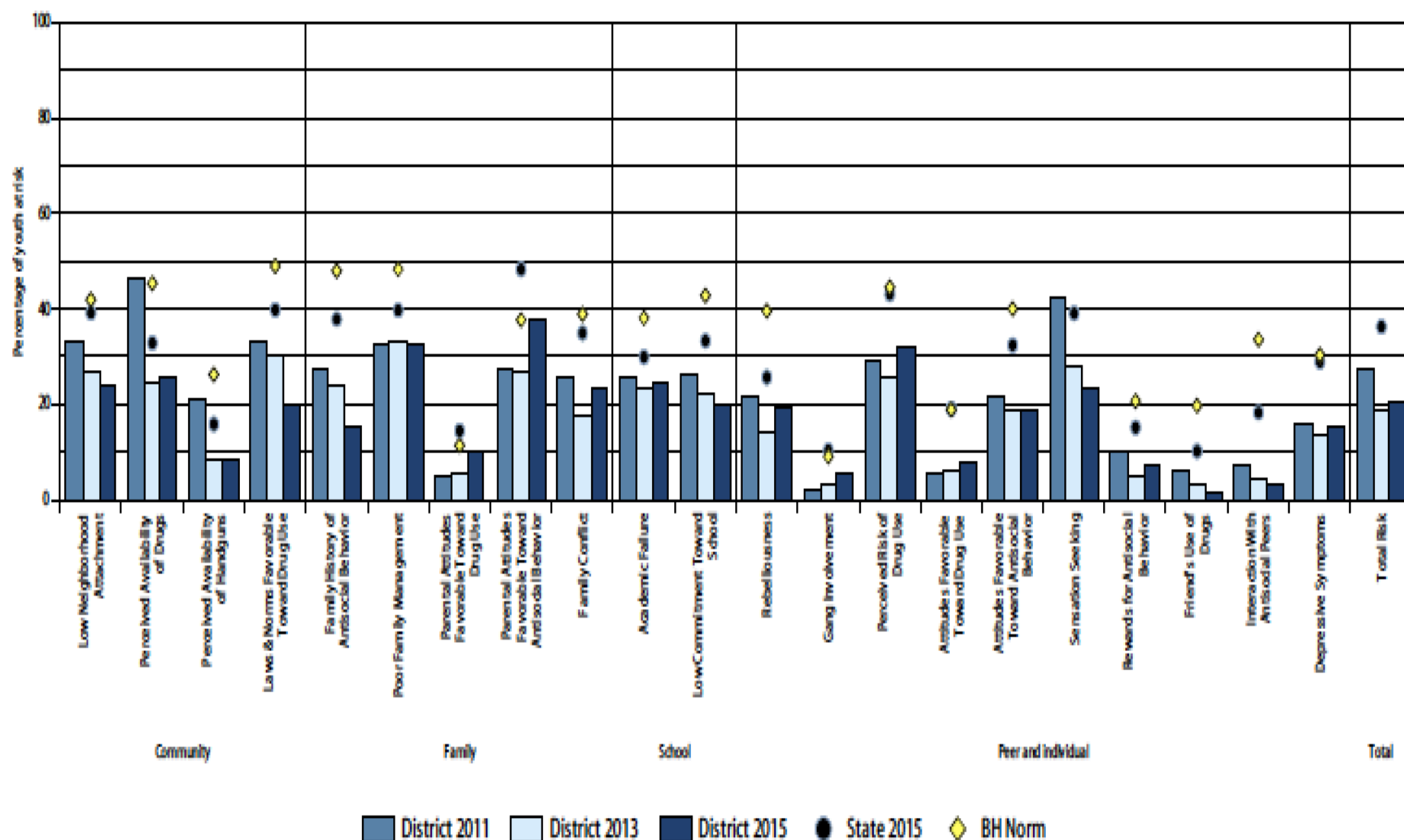
Protective factors, 12th grade State College Area School District 2015 Pennsylvania Youth Survey



Risk Factors

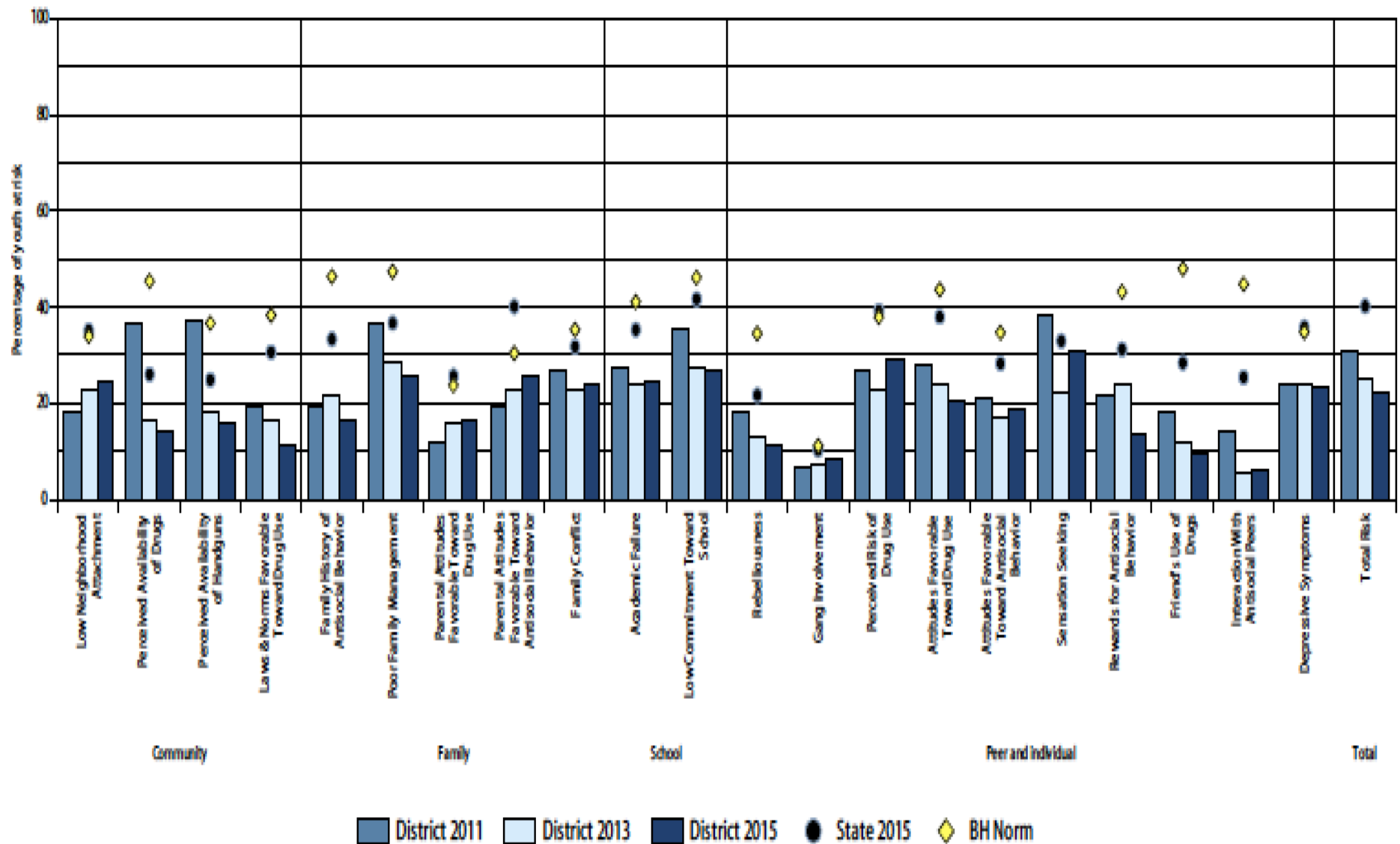
- ❖ Perceived Risk of Drug Use (38% at risk)
 - ❖ Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
- ❖ Parental Attitude Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior (35% at risk)
 - ❖ In Families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further increased if parents involve children in their own drug (or alcohol) using behavior for example, asking a child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.
- ❖ Poor Family Management (31% at risk)
 - ❖ Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children places them at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Also, parent's failure to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that they will engage in drug abuse whether or not there are family drug problems.
- ❖ Low Commitment Toward School (31% at risk)
 - ❖ Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of drugs is significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not. Factors such as liking school, spending time on homework, and perceiving coursework as relevant are also negatively related to drug use.

Risk factors, 6th grade State College Area School District 2015 Pennsylvania Youth Survey



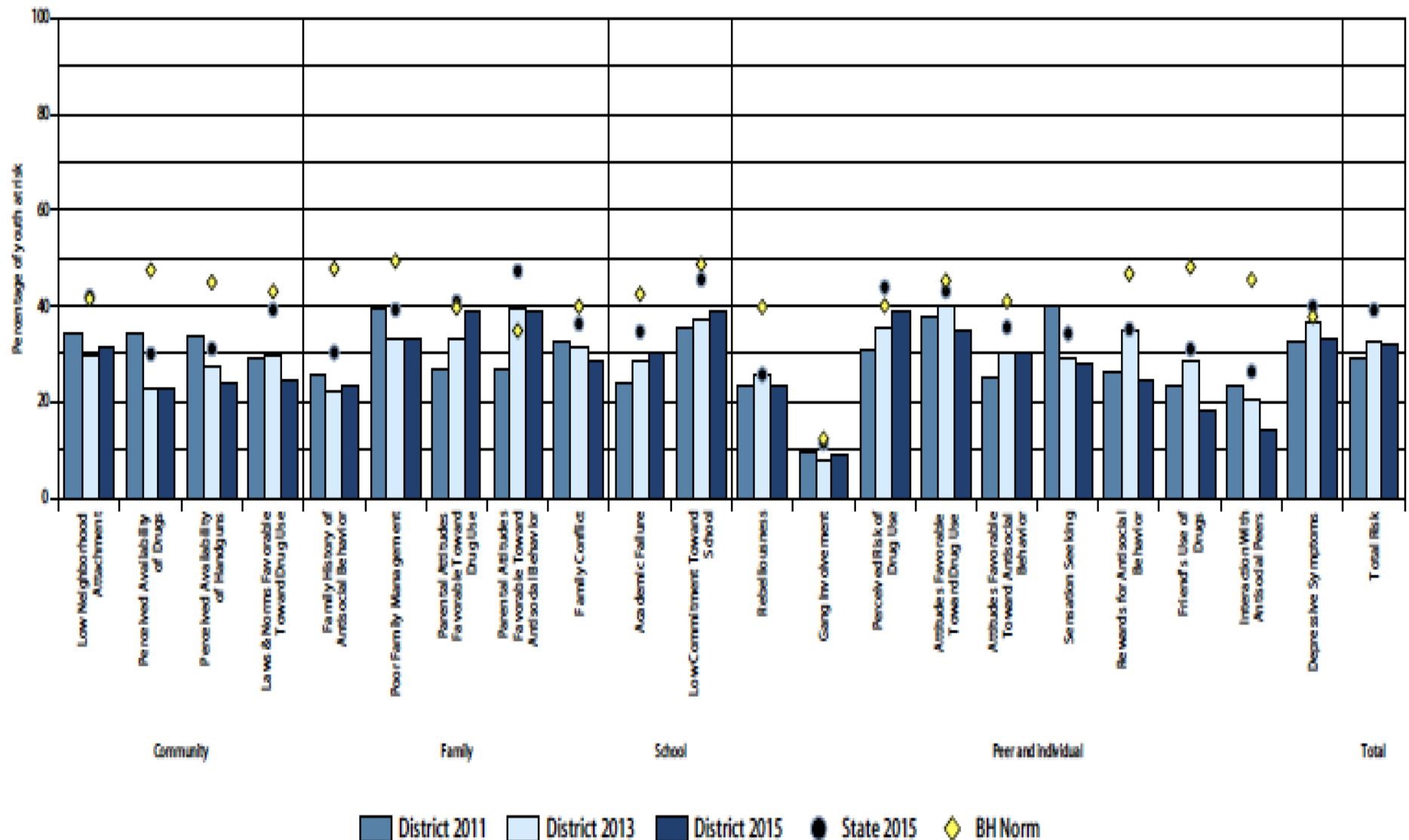
Risk factors, 8th grade

State College Area School District 2015 Pennsylvania Youth Survey

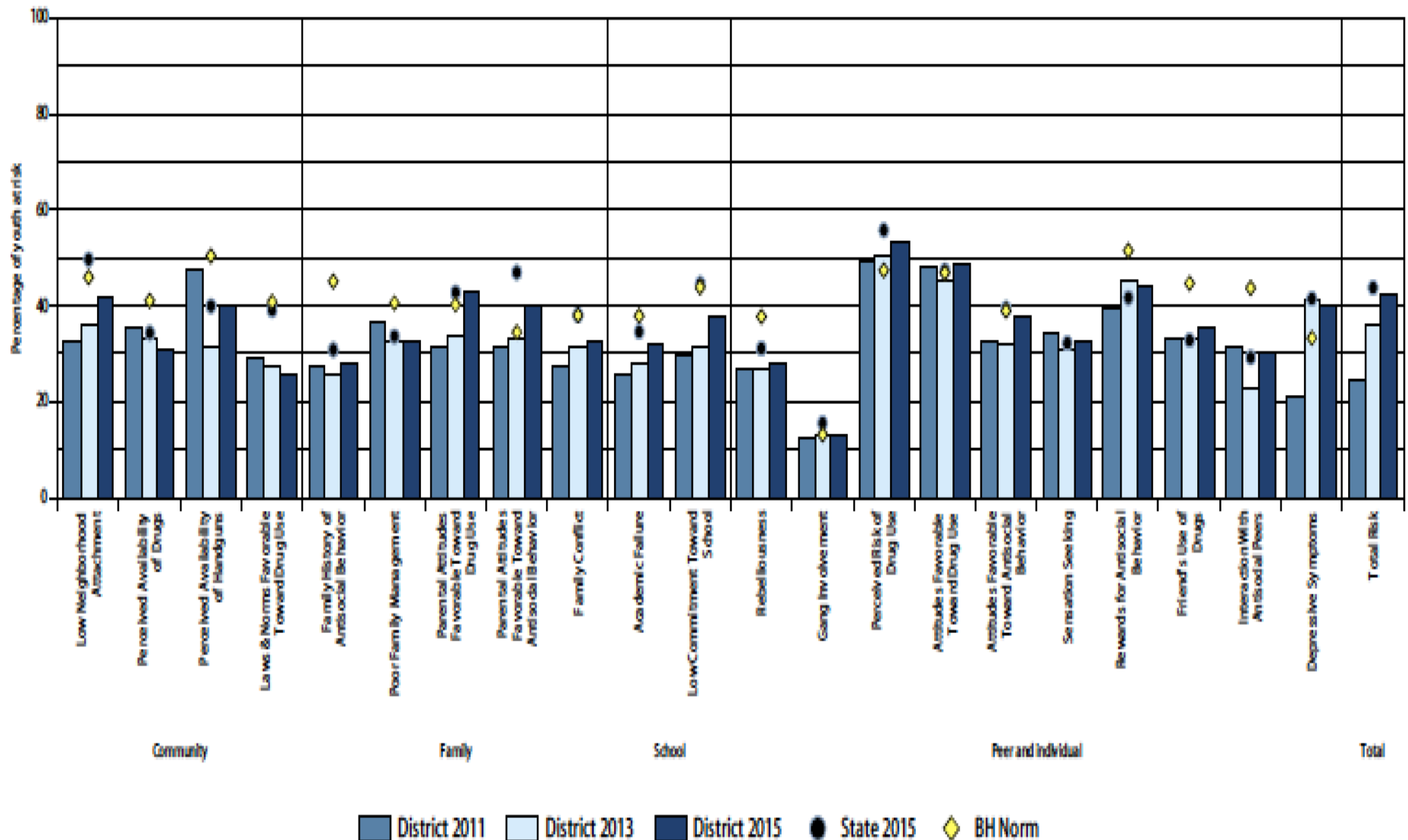


Risk factors, 10th grade

State College Area School District 2015 Pennsylvania Youth Survey



Risk factors, 12th grade State College Area School District 2015 Pennsylvania Youth Survey



SCASD Programs and Services Aimed to Improve Risk and Protective Factors

9th Grade Learning Communities

Big Brother Big Sister

Child Abuse Training

Counseling services

Family Outreach Services

LGBTQA Alliance

Health Courses

Home School Visitor Services

My Mental Health Matters Group

Parenting Classes

Professional Learning Communities

Restorative Practices/Conferences

Safety Care Training

School resource officer

School Wide Positive Behavior

Supports/ROAR

Shorts and Sports Programs

Straight Talk Task Force

Strengthening Families

Suicide Prevention Training

Summer Library

Transition Services

**Universal Screening For Behavior
and Emotional Needs**

**Youth Mental Health First Aide
Training**

After School Activities & Clubs

Community Partnerships with:

Communities That Care

PSU

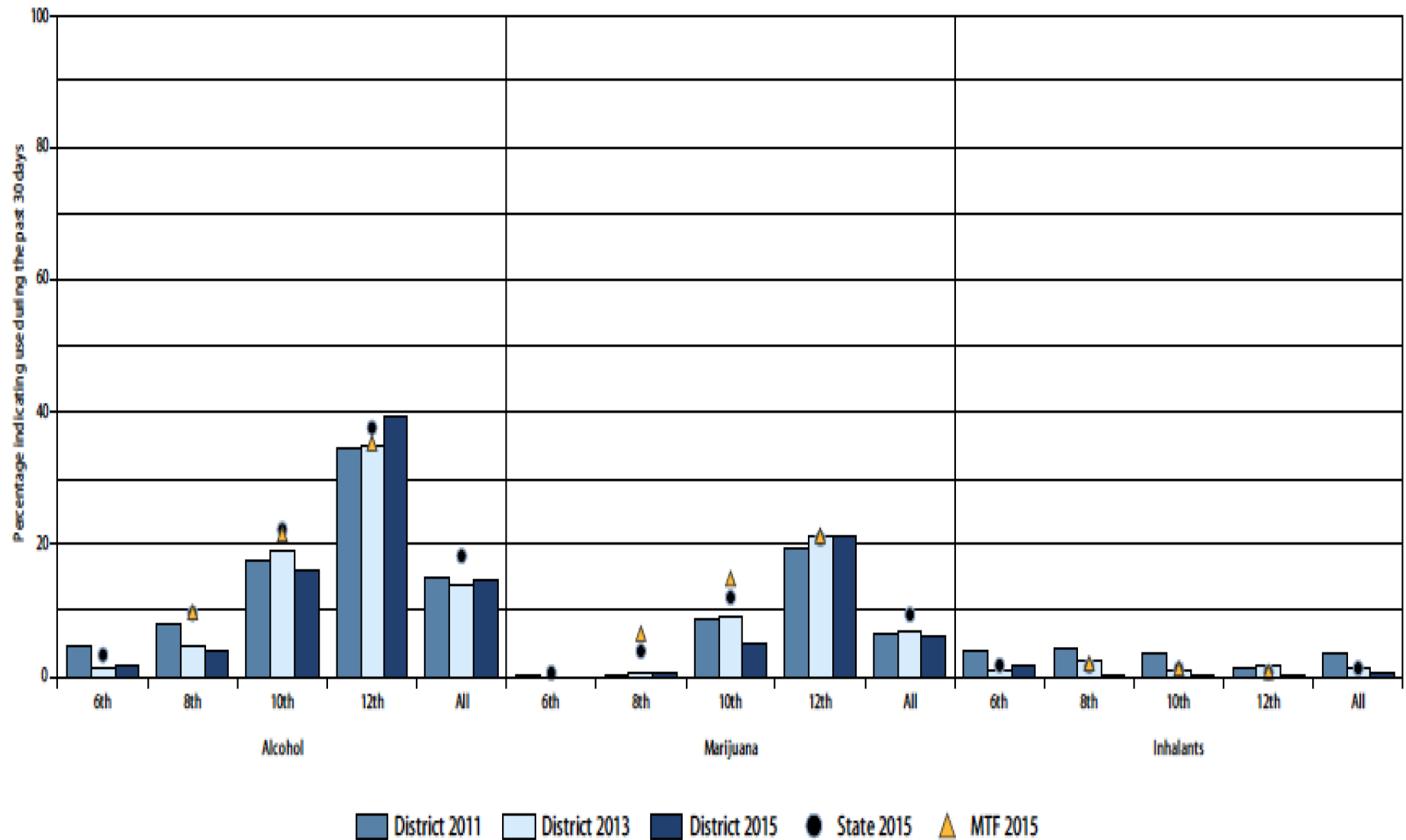
Jana Marie Foundation

Youth Service Borough

High Prevalence/Early Initiation Drugs

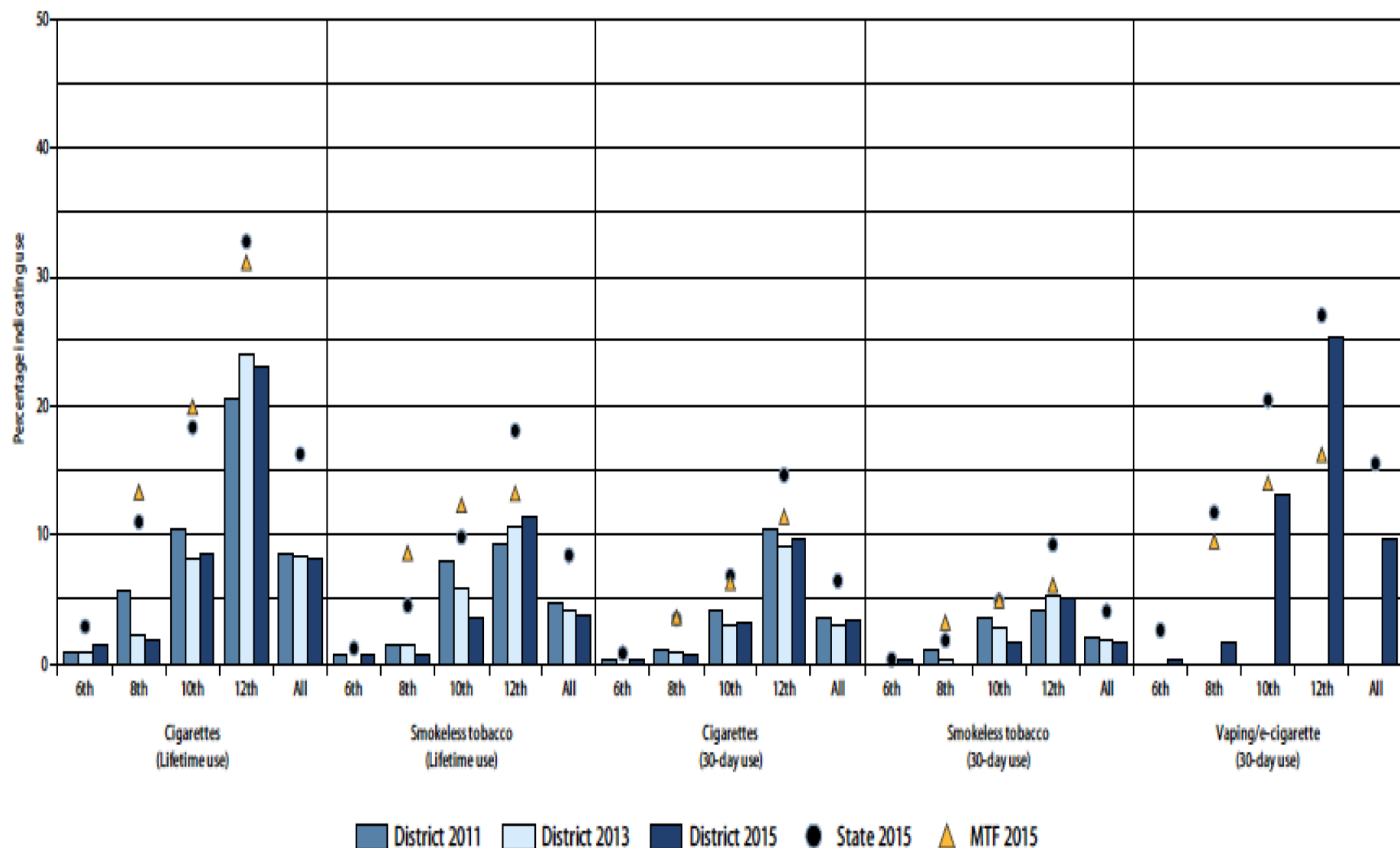
- ❖ First drugs most commonly abused by youth
- ❖ Social acceptability
 - ❖ normalize idea that drug use is acceptable
 - ❖ “prime” the brain for addiction to other substances
- ❖ Most common early initiation for State College
 - ❖ Alcohol 35.2% vs. 43.9 State
 - ❖ Marijuana 11% vs. 17.3 State

Early initiation and higher prevalence drugs - 30-day use State College Area School District 2015 Pennsylvania Youth Survey



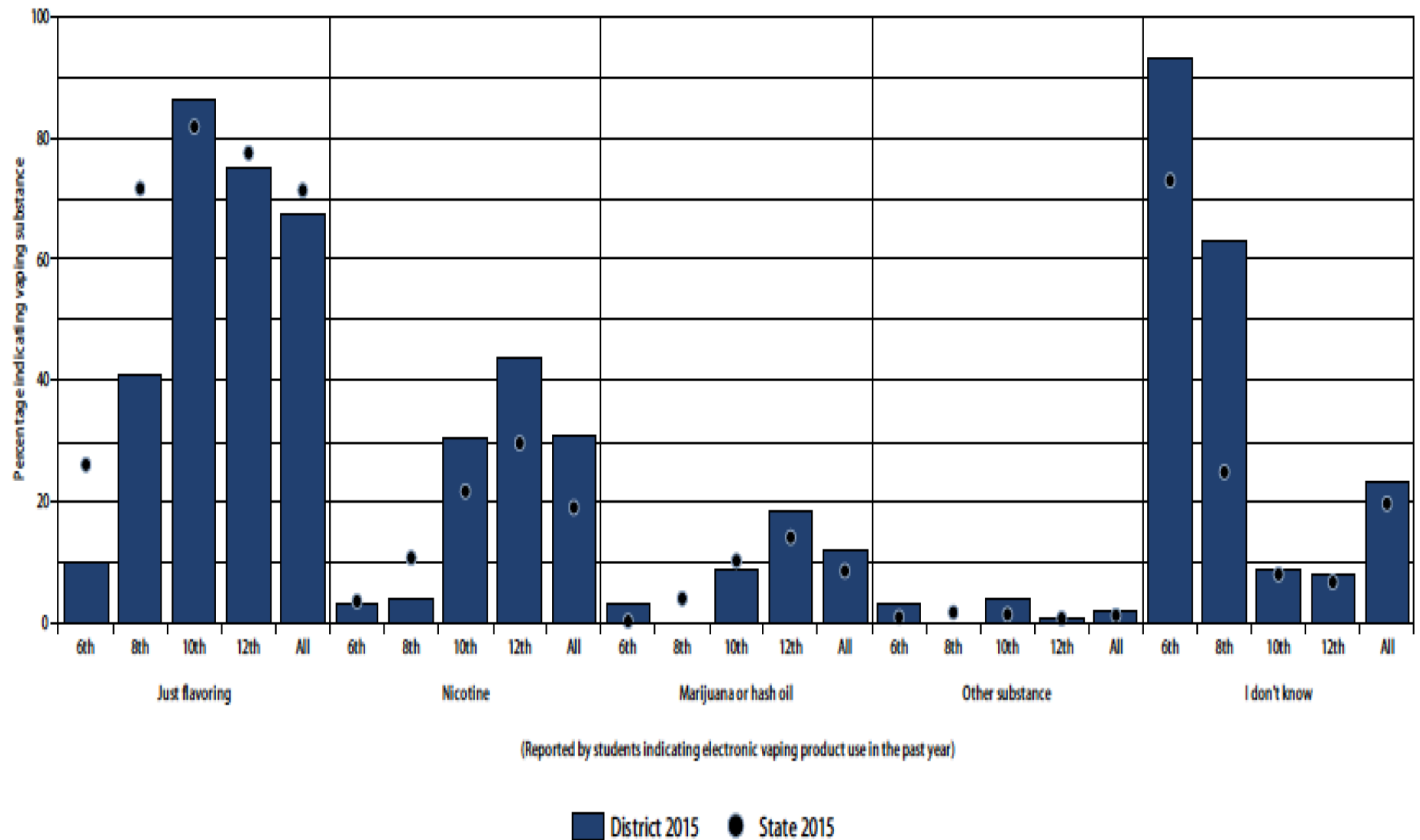
Tobacco and Vaping - Lifetime and 30-day use

State College Area School District 2015 Pennsylvania Youth Survey



Vaping Substances Used During the Past 12 Months

State College Area School District 2015 Pennsylvania Youth Survey

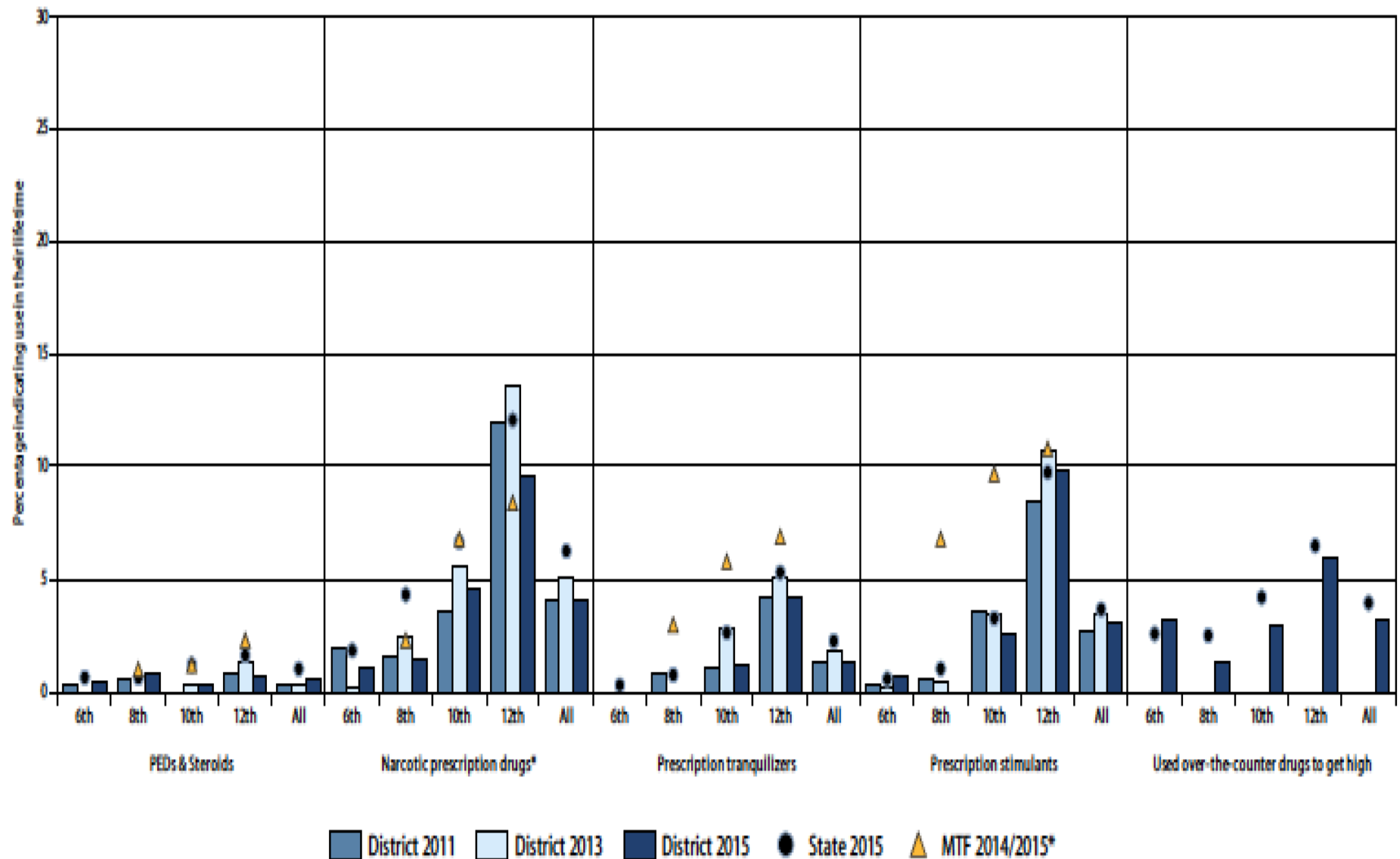


Prescription and Over-the-Counter Drugs and Medications

- ❖ Prescription drugs are the most abused category of drugs after alcohol, tobacco and marijuana
 - ❖ Prescription is safer than illicit drugs because prescribed by a doctor
- ❖ Prescription drug most frequently used by SCASD students
 - ❖ Narcotic prescription drugs - 4.1% vs. 6.3 State
 - ❖ Over the counter drugs – 3.3% vs. 4.0% State

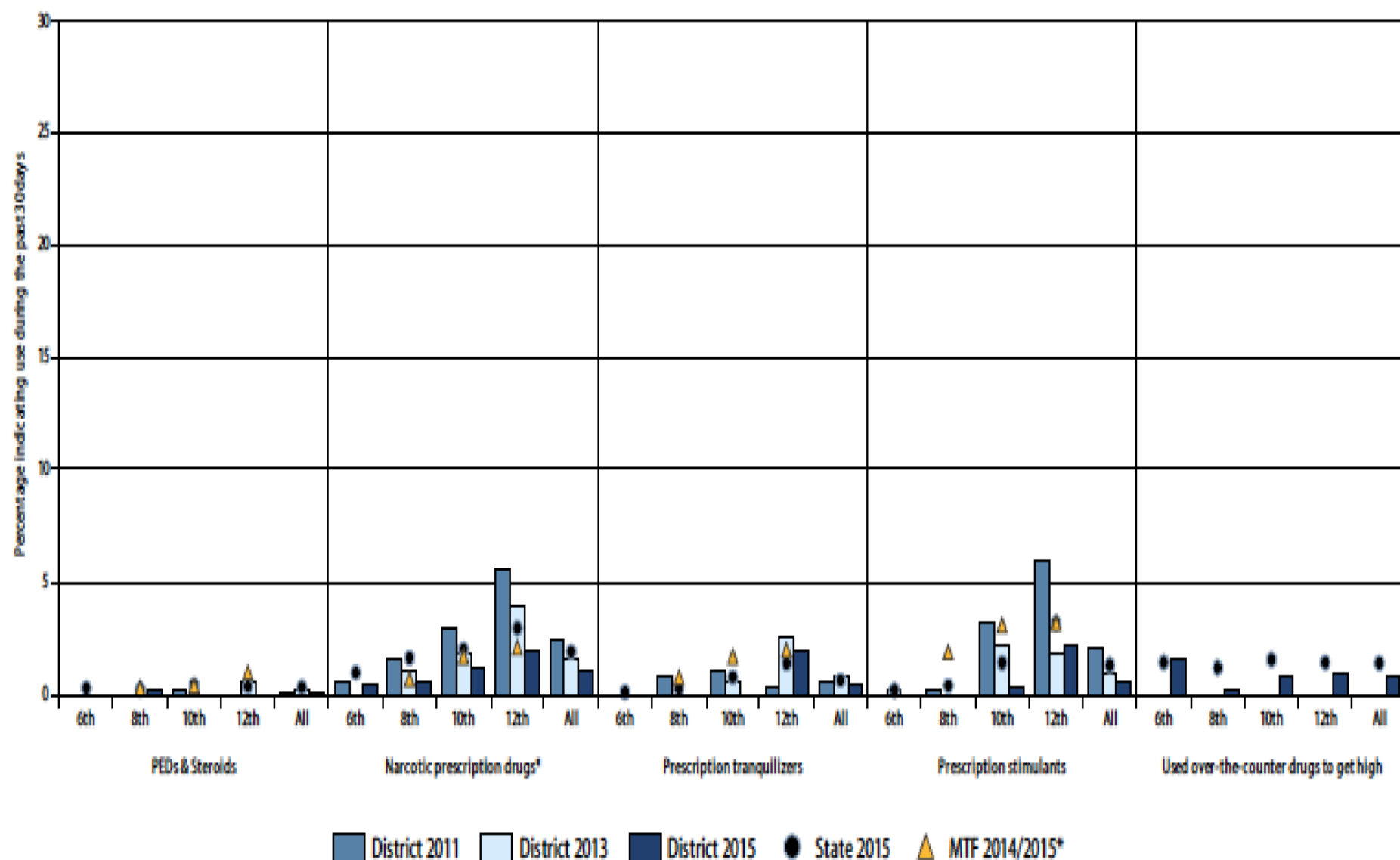
Prescription and over-the-counter drugs and medications - Lifetime use

State College Area School District 2015 Pennsylvania Youth Survey



Prescription and over-the-counter drugs and medications - 30-day use

State College Area School District 2015 Pennsylvania Youth Survey



SCASD Programs and Services Aimed to Decrease ATOD Use

Act 211 Programming

Casings

Conference Attendance/Professional Development

Counseling Services

LGBTQA Alliance

Health Courses

Instructional Support Team

Integrated Mental Health Services

Little Lion Ambassadors

My Mental Health Matters (MMHM)

Psychological Services

School Resource Officer

School Wide Positive Behavior Support Programs/ROAR

Straight Talk Programs

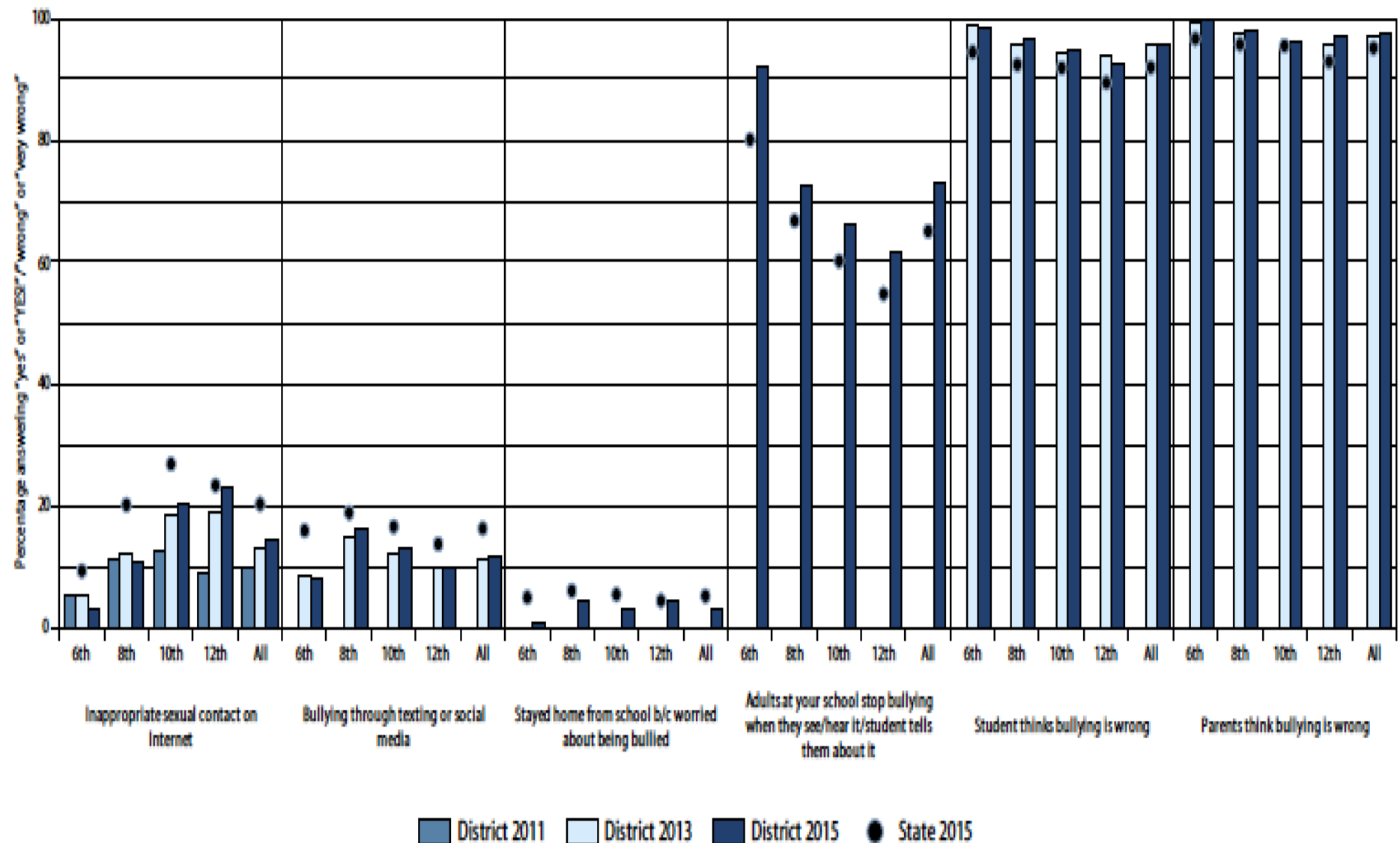
Student Assistance Program

Bullying and Internet Safety

- ❖ Bullying behavior contributes to
 - ❖ Lower attendance rates
 - ❖ Lower student achievement
 - ❖ Low self-esteem
 - ❖ Depression
 - ❖ Higher rates of juvenile and adult crime
- ❖ Bullying in the past 12 months in SCASD 10.1% vs. 16.9% State
 - ❖ Reason: 37.5 = “some other reason”, 35.7 “I don’t know why”, 34.2% “the way I look”

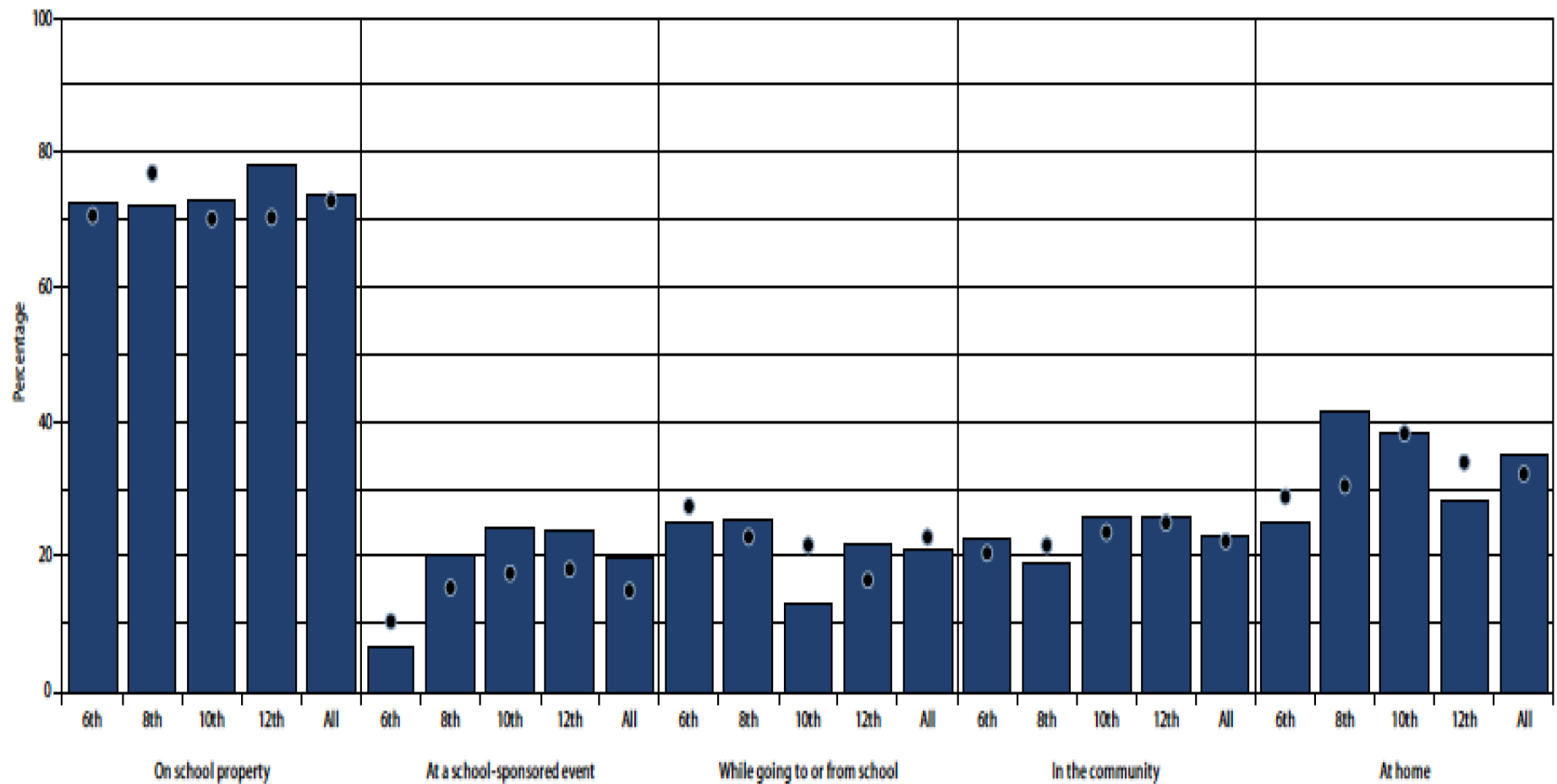
Bullying and Internet safety

State College Area School District 2015 Pennsylvania Youth Survey



Location of bullying

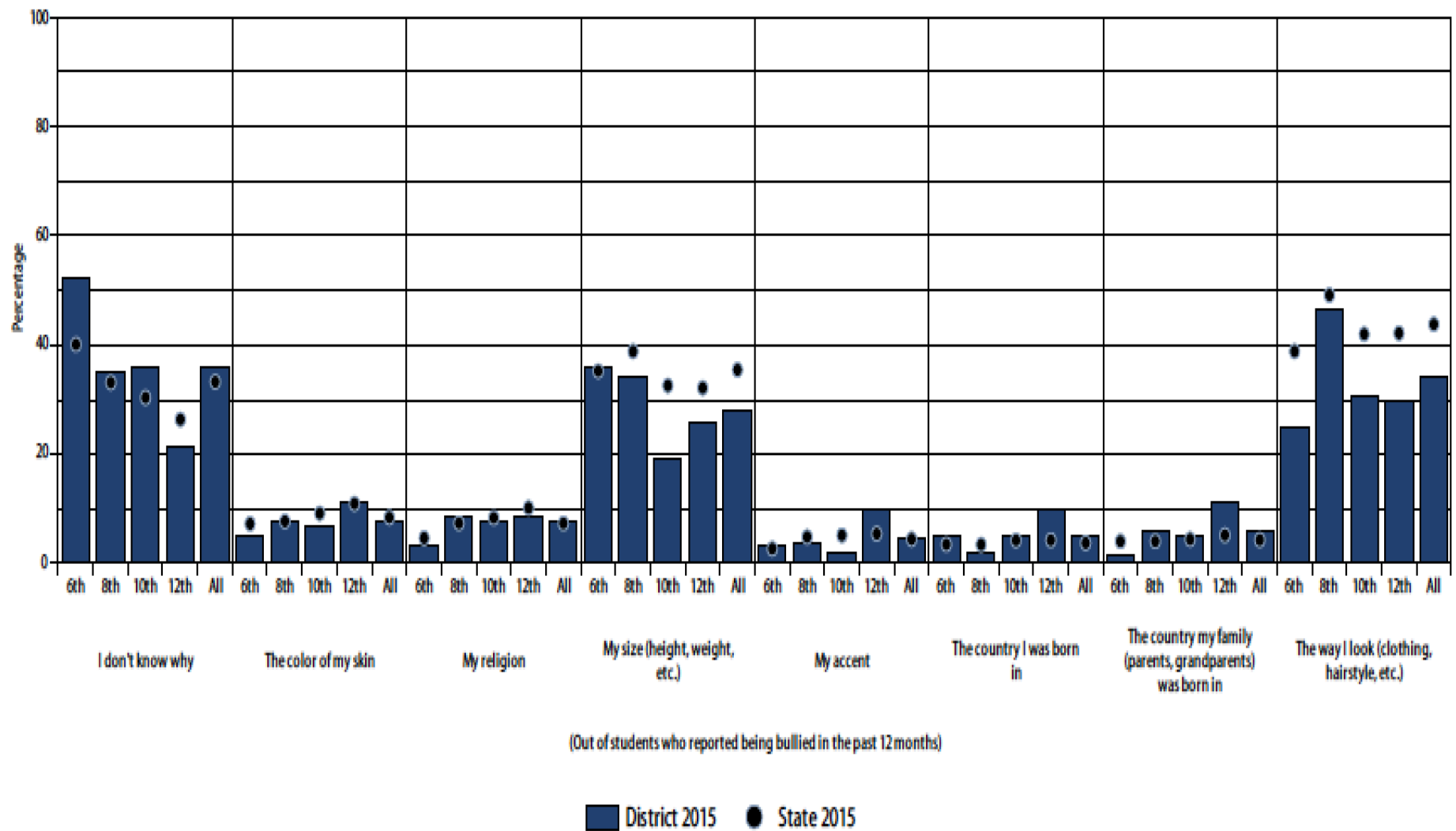
State College Area School District 2015 Pennsylvania Youth Survey



(Out of students who reported being bullied in the past 12 months)

■ District 2015 ● State 2015

Perceived reasons for bullying State College Area School District 2015 Pennsylvania Youth Survey

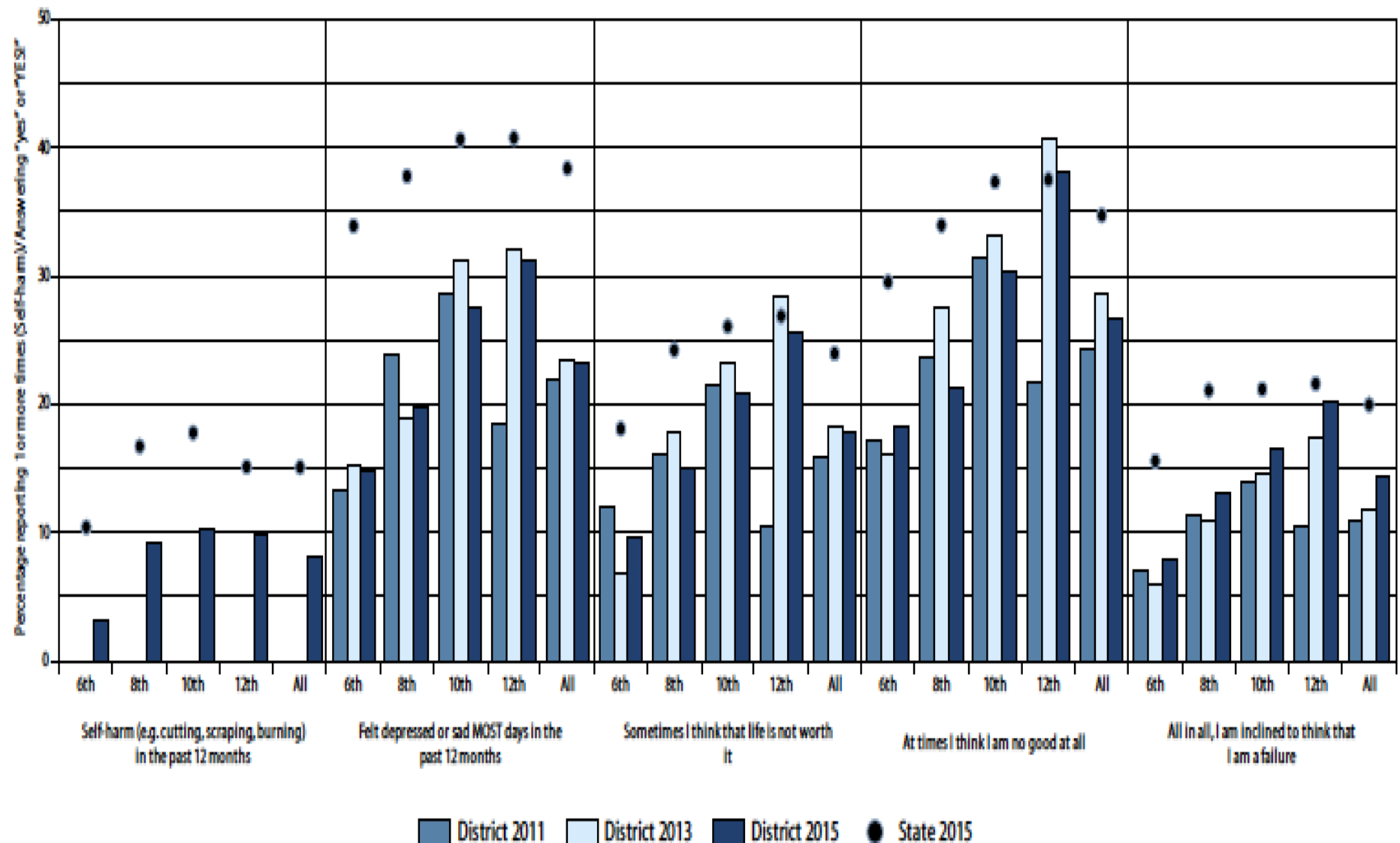


Social and Emotional Health

- ❖ Stress, anxiety, loneliness, and frustration are all emotions that can negatively impact student health
- ❖ SCASD most common depressed thoughts
 - ❖ 26.7% “at times I think I am no good at all”
 - ❖ 23.2% felt sad or depressed MOST days in past 12 months
 - ❖ Overall, 12.4% (16% State) seriously considered attempting suicide

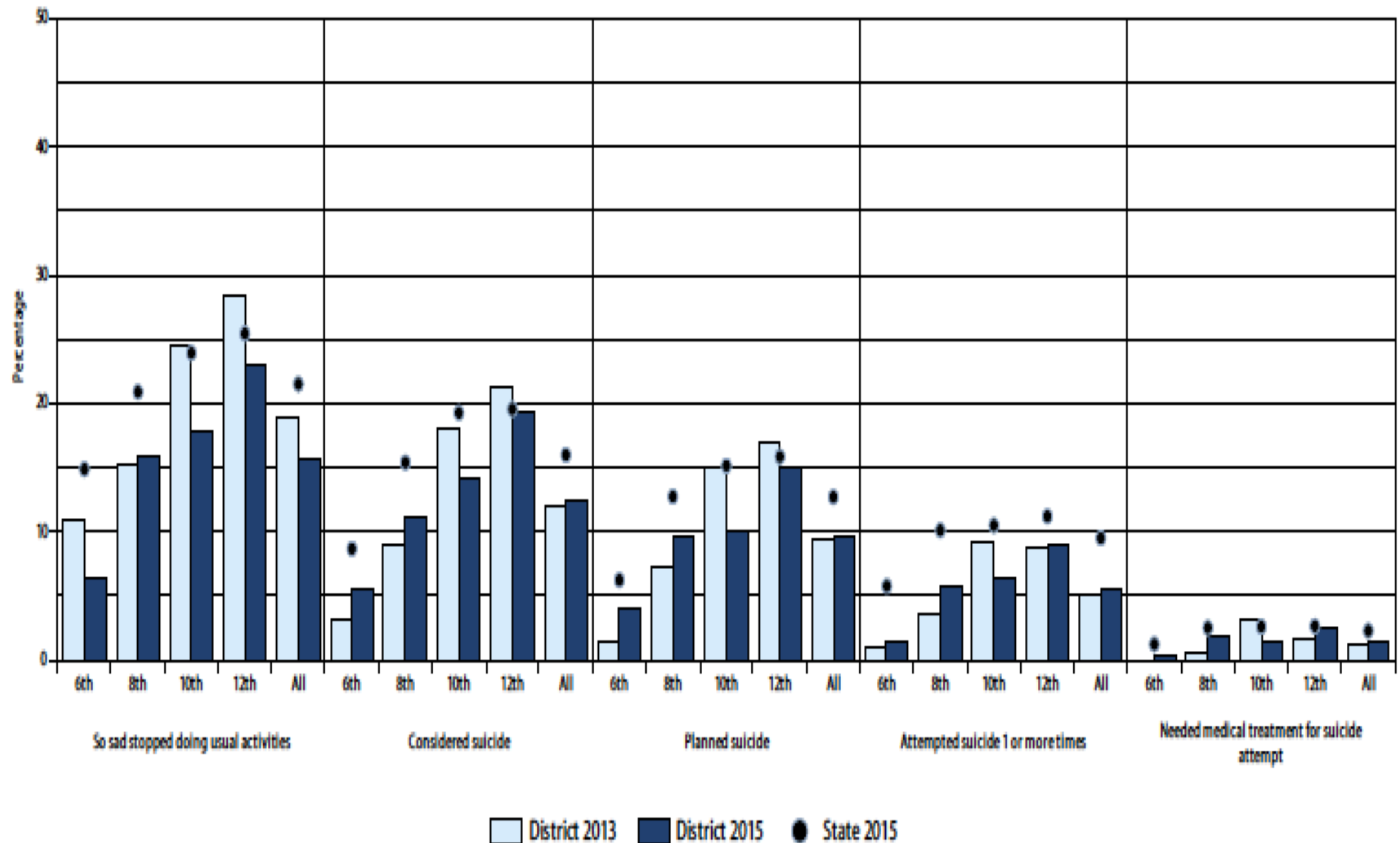
Mental Health Concerns

State College Area School District 2015 Pennsylvania Youth Survey



Suicide risk

State College Area School District 2015 Pennsylvania Youth Survey

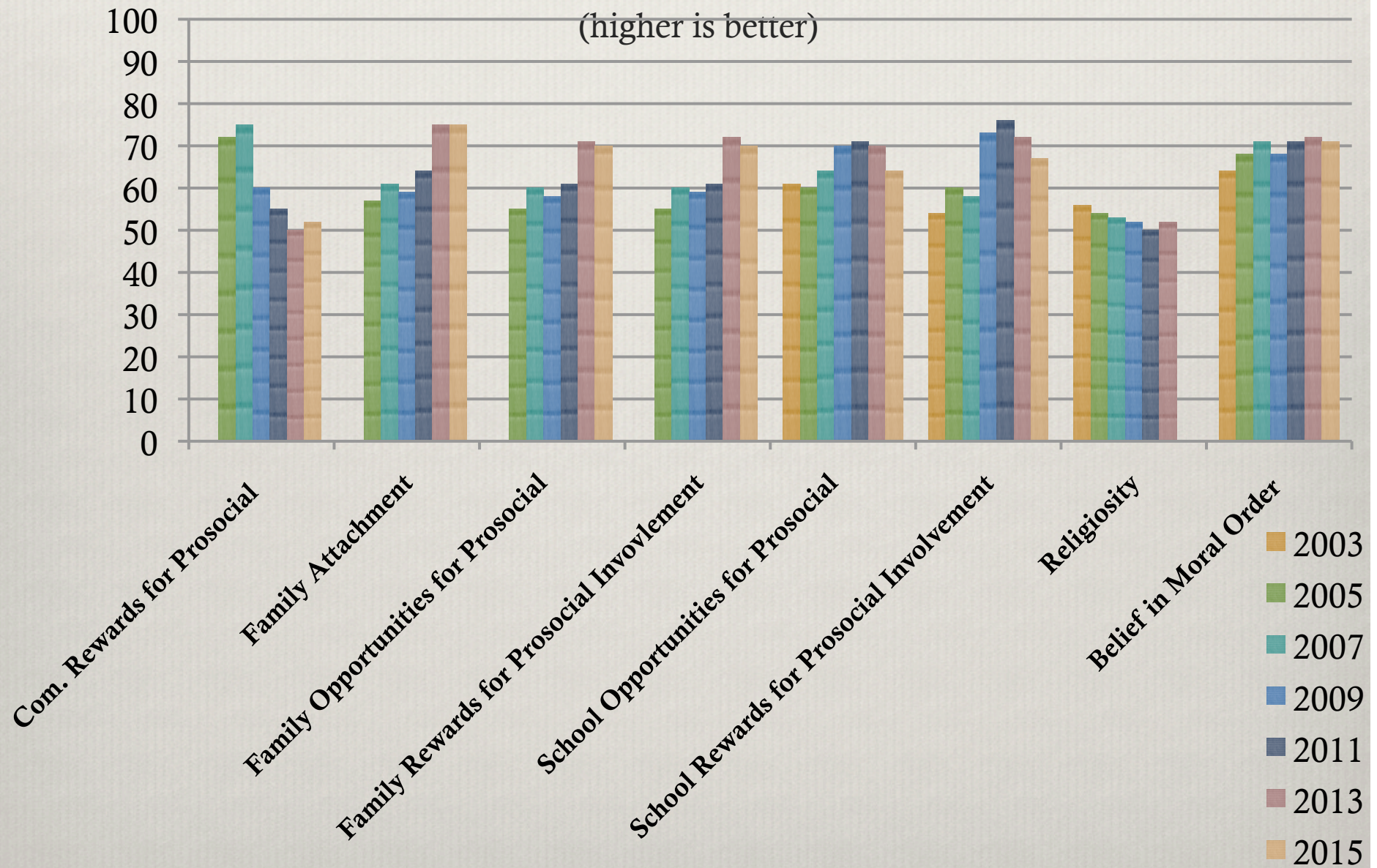


SCASD Programs and Services Aimed to Support Positive Mental Health

9th Grade Learning Communities
Act 211 Programming
Casings
Conference Attendance/
Professional Development
Counseling Services
Family Outreach Servcies
LGBTQA Alliance
Health Courses
HEARTS/RIT Programs
Home School Visitor
Instructional Support Team
Integrated Mental Health Services
Little Lion Ambassadors
My Mental Health Matters Club
Professional Learning Communities
Psychological Services

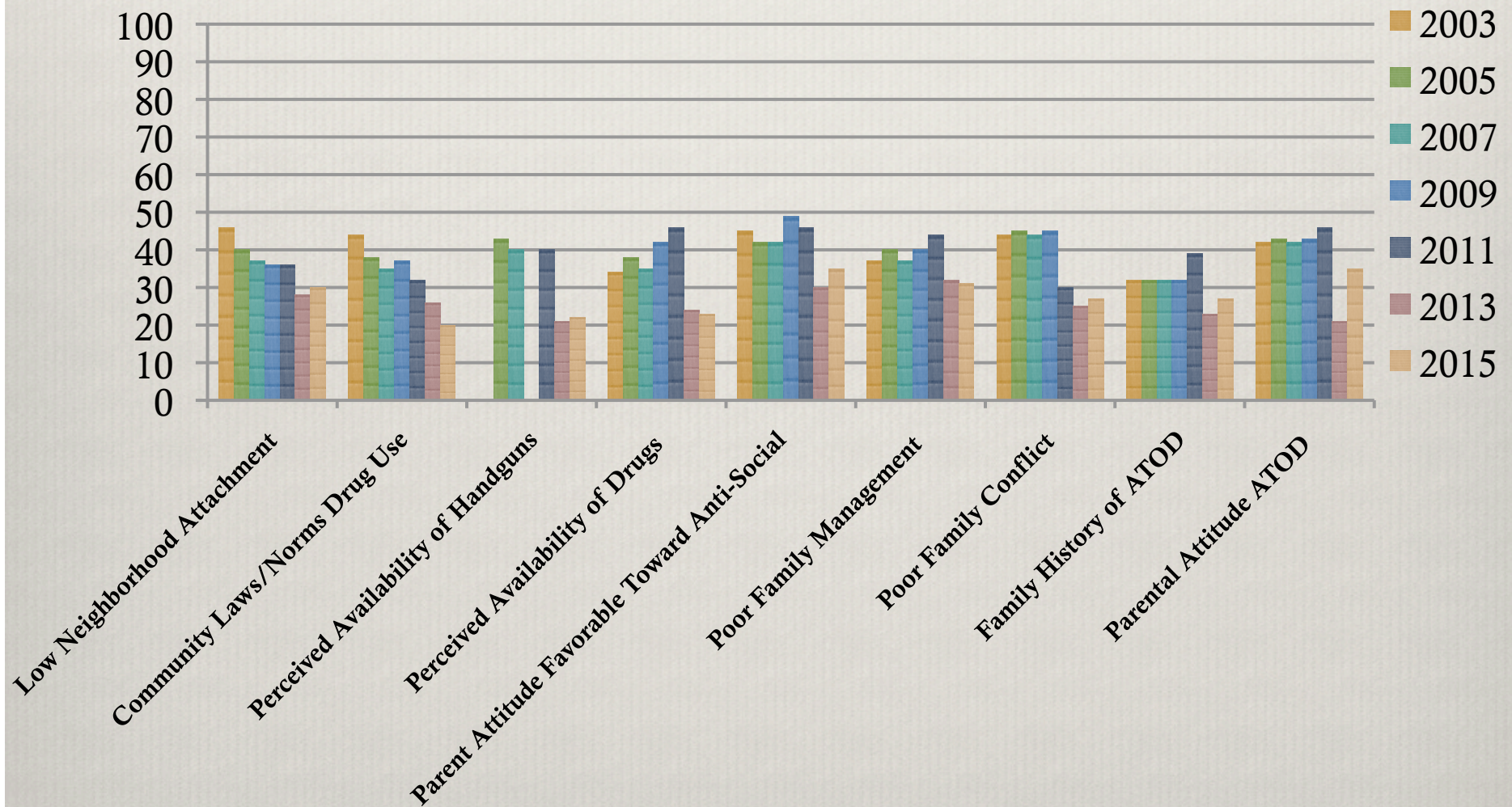
Restorative Practices/Conferencing
Safety Care
School Resource Officer
School Wide Positive Behavior/
ROAR
Straight Talk Programs
Stompers Project
Student Assistance Program
Suicide Prevention Training Support
Programs/ROAR
TIDES
Transition Services
Universal Screening For Behavior
and Emotional Needs
Youth Mental Health First Aide
Training
After School Activities and Clubs

Protective Factors

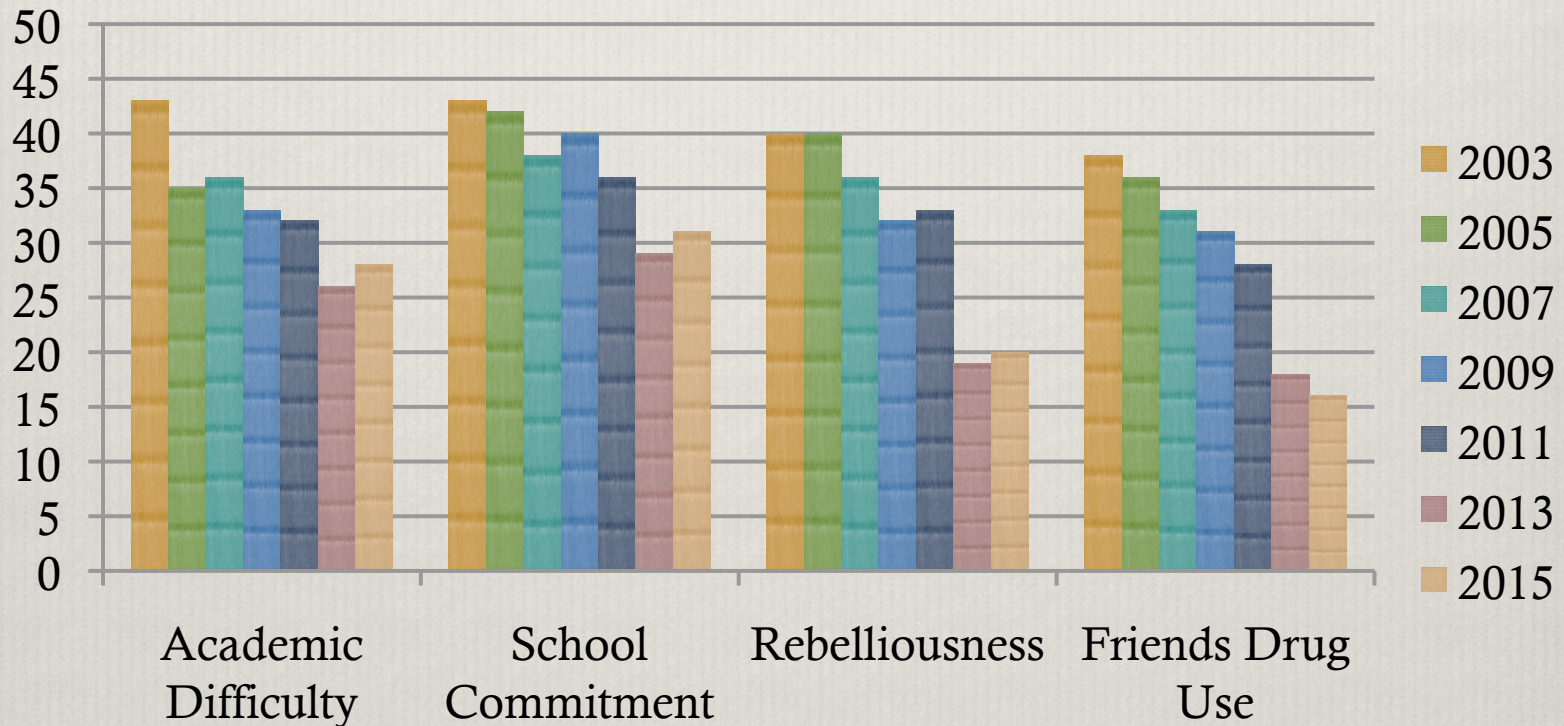


Community and Family Risk Factors

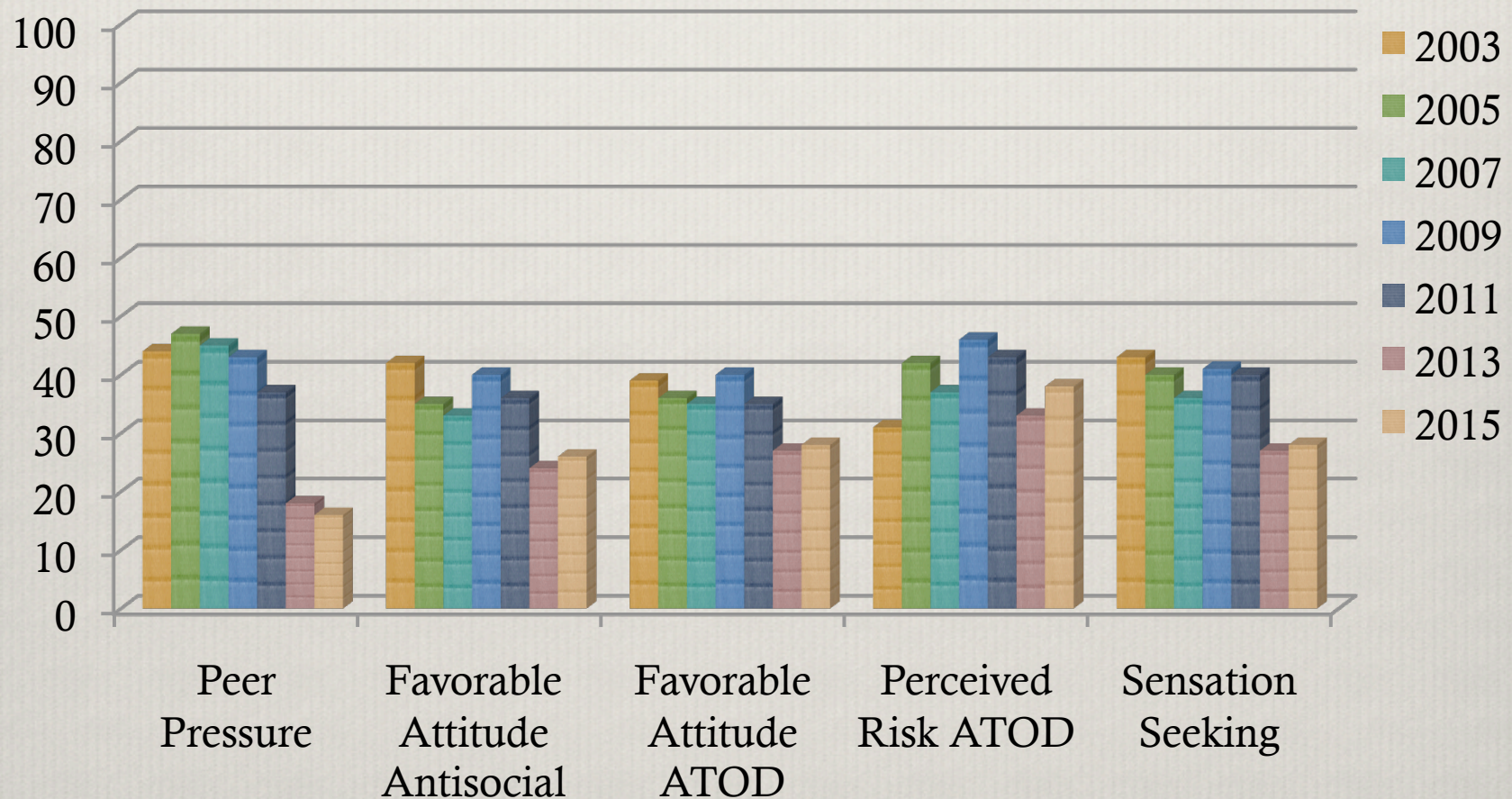
(lower is better)



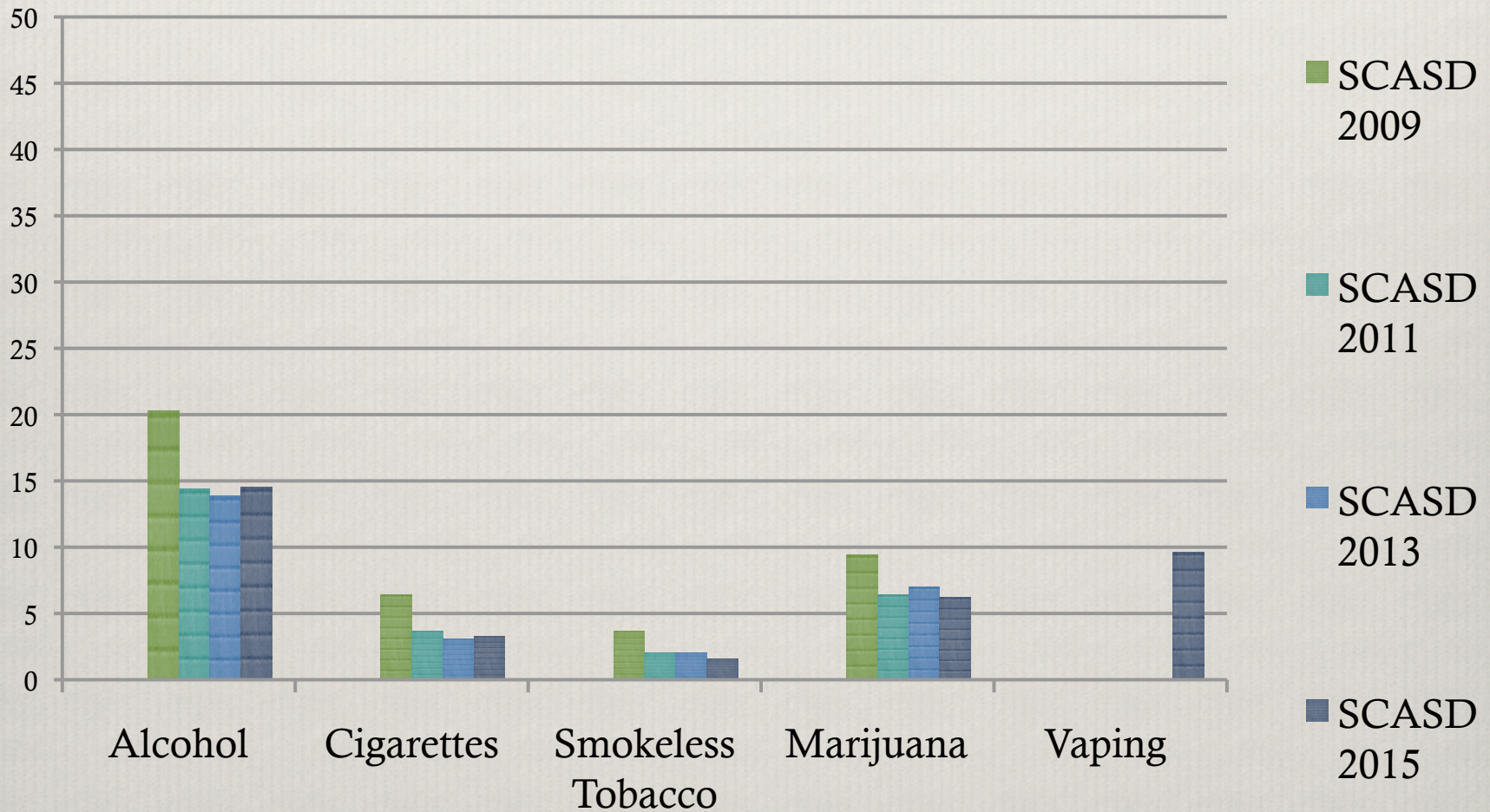
School and Individual Risk Factors (lower is better)



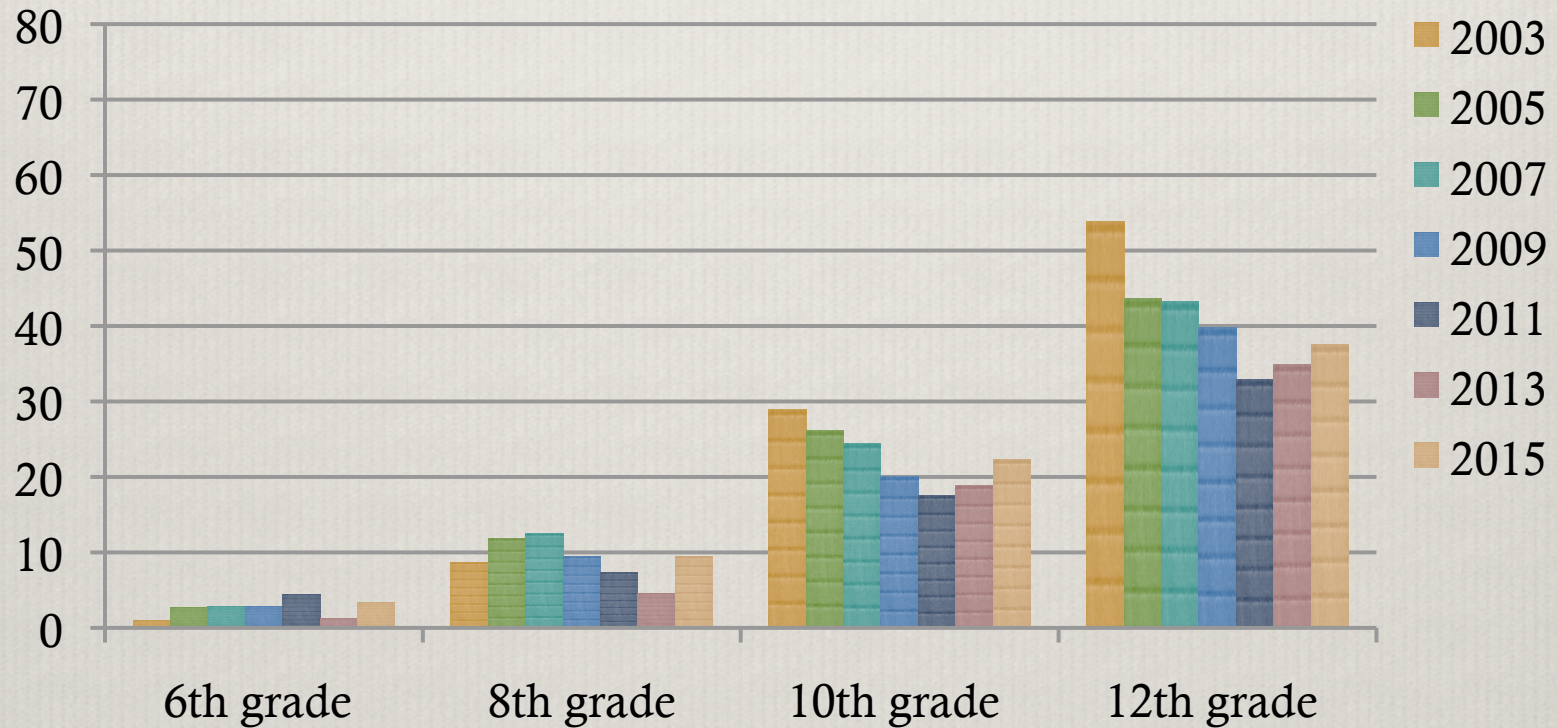
School and Individual Risk Factors (lower is better)



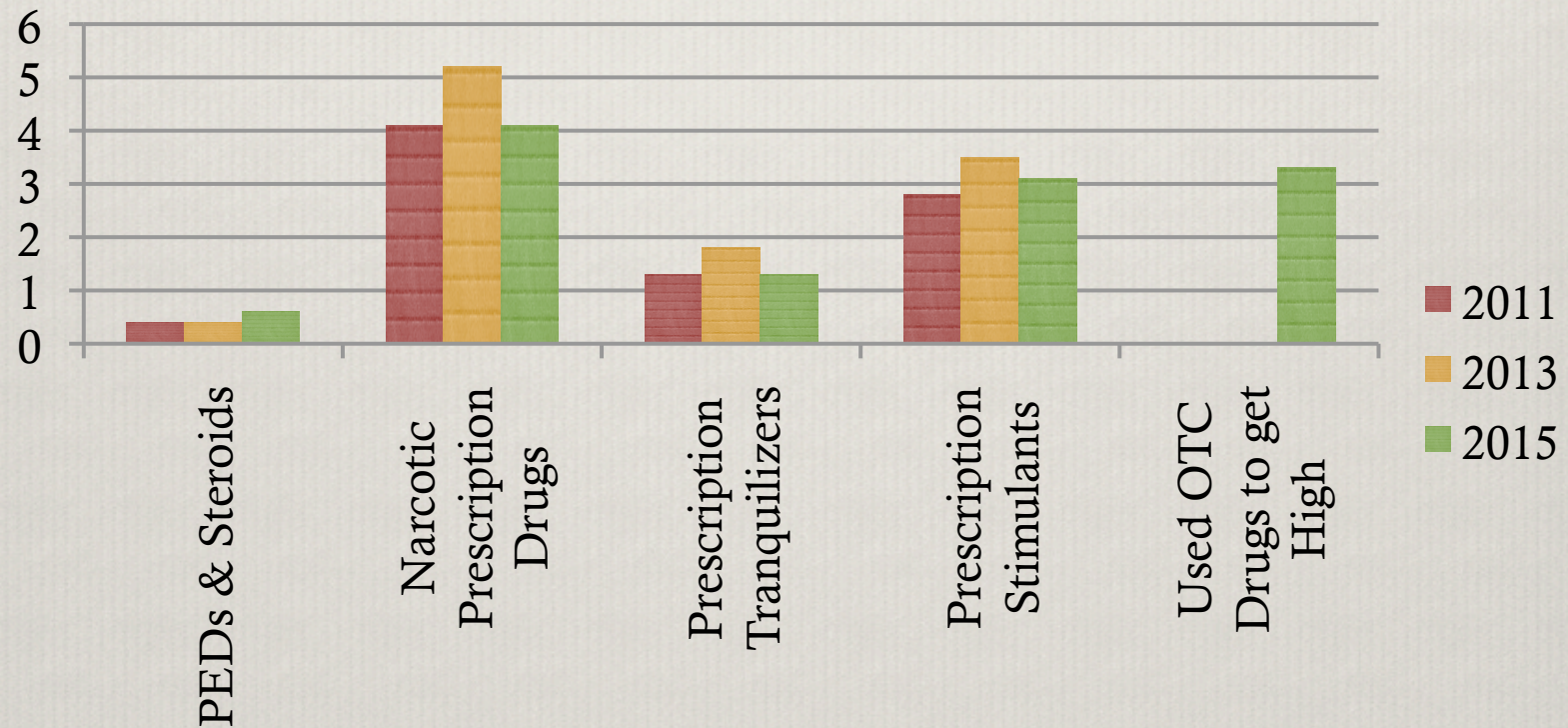
Past 30 Day Use of Gateway Drugs



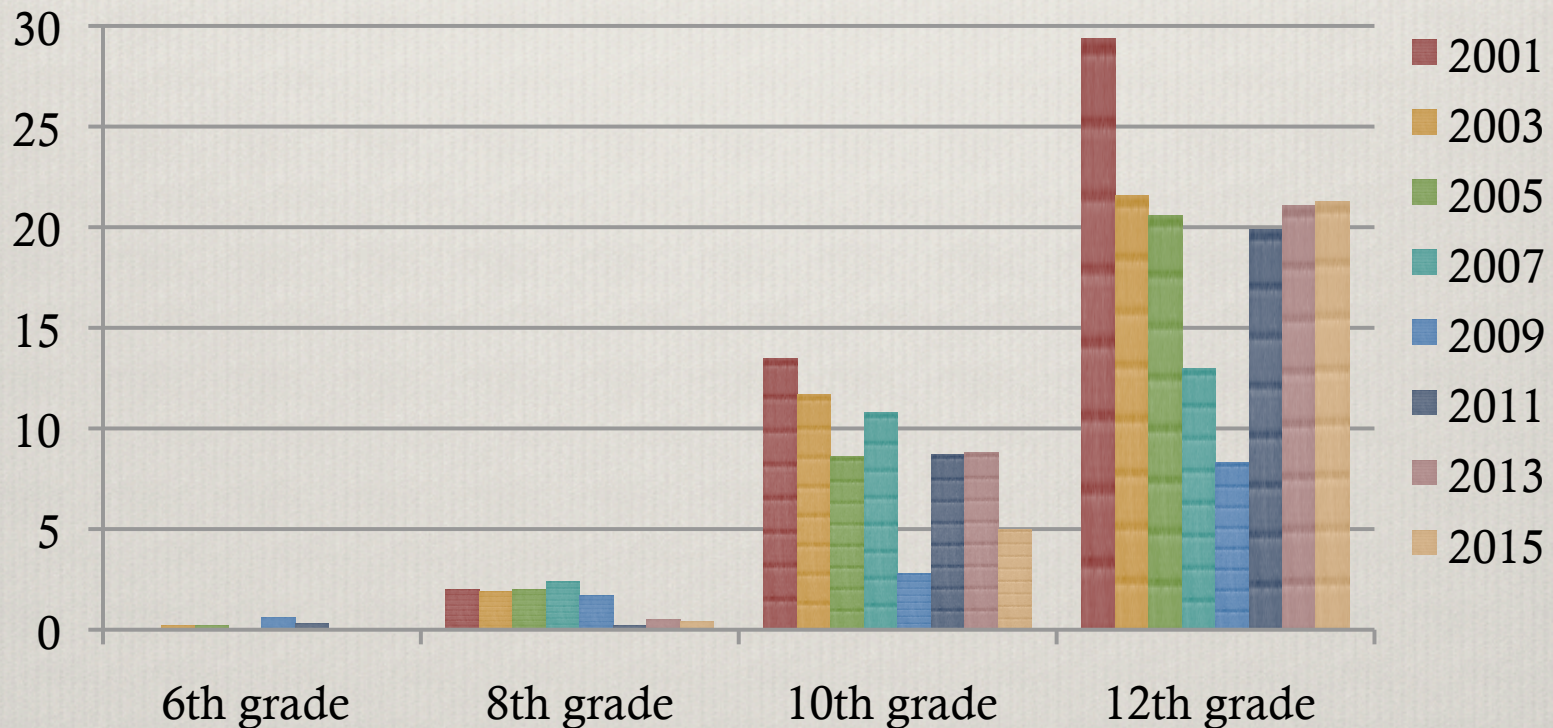
Alcohol – Past 30 Day Use



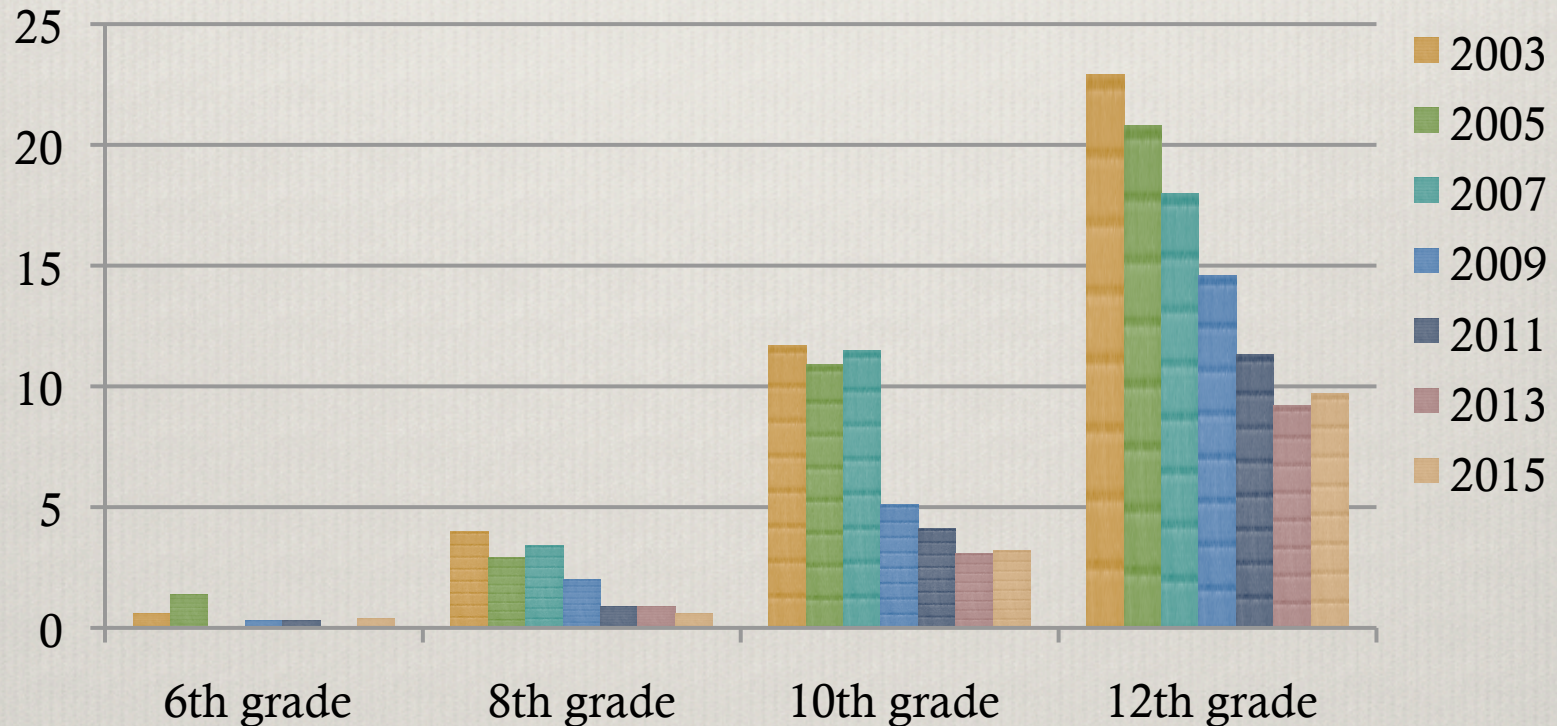
Prescription Drug Use Past 30 Day Use



Marijuana – Past 30 Day Use



Cigarettes – Past 30 Day Use



Programs/Initiatives

2016-2017

- ❖ Implementing School Wide Positive Behavior Supports District wide
- ❖ Restorative Practices Train the Trainer
- ❖ Straight Talk Task Force
- ❖ Implementation of Why Try Program K-6
- ❖ Implementation of Mindfulness Staff Trainings
- ❖ Sure Shots – Monthly staff presentations at High School on difficult topics