





DEPARTMENT OF DRUG AND ALCOHOL PROGRAMS



COMMISSION ON CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

# PAYS Webinar Schedule

- September 9<sup>th</sup>
- September 16<sup>th</sup>

- September 23rd
- September 30<sup>th</sup>

The Evolution of PAYS

Enhancing Your Data Analysis IQ: Advanced Techniques to Help Tell Your Prevention Story

2015 PAYS State Report: Trends and Highlights

Fighting the Opioid Epidemic through Prevention







# Topics Covered Today

- History and Administration Overview
- Validity Checks
- Comparison Levels
- Report Layout & Comparisons
- Risk & Protective Factors
- PAYS Analysis Online Tool and Workbook/Guide
- Tips for Communicating Your PAYS Data









# History & Administration Overview







### History & Overview of PAYS

 PAYS adopted from the Communities That Care & The Generation at Risk and was developed by Drs. J. David Hawkins & Richard Catelano at the University of WA

#### PAYS assesses youth <u>behaviors</u>, <u>attitudes</u>, and <u>knowledge</u>

- Students in grades 6<sup>th</sup>, 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grades
- Primary source of information about what our youth know, think and believe about anti-social behaviors

#### Collects data across multiple domains that impact students' lives

Community • Family

School • Peer-Individual

#### 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





### **2015 PAYS Administration Overview**

- **13**<sup>th</sup> bi-annual voluntary survey conducted in schools every other year since 1989
- Administered in the Fall of 2015 to almost 230, 000 youth with 217,000 valid surveys
   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
- 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
- **20%** increase in online administration of the survey = approx. 60K students







### **2015 PAYS Administration Overview**

#### • Refined questions/responses – Changes found on pages 108-109

- Gambling
- Sources for obtaining alcohol & prescription drugs
- School violence
- Bullying
- ATOD Use
- Housing Transition
- Abuse
- Grief
- Involvement in After-School Activities

#### Included breakdown for Risk Factors

- Commitment to school
- Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use







### **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







### **Levels of Comparison**

### National

- Yellow Triangle on chart
- Placed on charts in 2013

#### Bach Harrison Norm

- Description on Page 10 & 91
- Helps communities to compare data to national/state results
- Understanding Cut-Points
  - RPF defined by percentage of youth at risk or protected from risk

#### Monitoring the Future

- Description on Page 9
- Survey administered through University of Michigan
- Surveillance data: ATOD usage

#### State

- Black Dot on chart
- Placed on charts in 2013
- 70.4% participation rate state-wide

### County

- Local reports will not have county data
- Will have a county report when 2 or more school districts participated
- 55 county reports available
- Report layout is identical to local reports

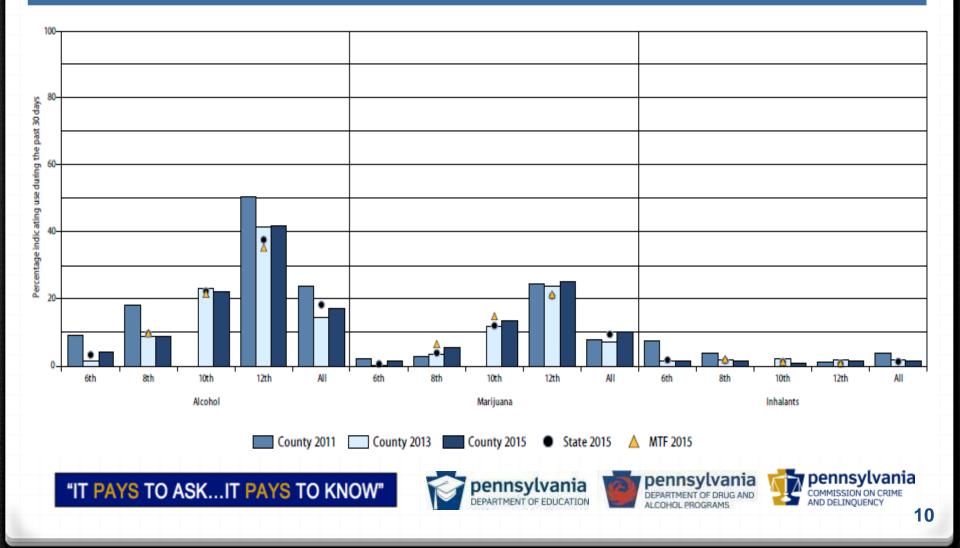
#### www.pays.pa.gov





### **State & National Comparisons**

Early initiation and higher prevalence drugs - 30-day use Luzerne County 2015 Pennsylvania Youth Survey



## PAYS Local/County Report Layout

#### • Each subtopic includes introduction section

- Overview/definition of topic
- Data highlight and lowlights
- Survey questions relating to section
- Graphical and tabular results display on the same page
  - Graphs include comparison of state and National/Bach Harrison Norm (as applicable)
- Layout for results
  - Graphical (on top) and tabular (at bottom)
  - Where data was available, 2011 & 2013 results included
- Always note the scale that is used for each chart is it 30%, 50% or 100%?
- Lifetime and 30-day use are printed "back-to-back" for ease of reproduction









### Appendices A – D

#### Appendix A: DFC Data

PAYS has been approved by SAMHSA to report Core Measures

#### • Appendix B: Survey Methodology

- 3-Form Design: A, B, C
- Changes

#### • Appendix C: For more information

- Excellent source for additional information and data gathering
- Another great source for archival data collection is: <u>www.episcenter.psu.edu/dataresources</u>

#### <u>Appendix D: Participating School District(s)</u>

- The county reports will have all participating schools districts listed
- Non-traditional/parochial schools will be listed as a school district
  - o 37 charter/parochial schools participated and each received some type of analysis
  - SCA got choose which/and if non-traditional schools were included





# **Risk and Protective Factors**







### Section 7: Risk & Protective Factors (RPFs)

#### Based on the public health model of reducing risk by increasing protection

i.e. heart disease

#### • Fall into 1 of 4 domains

- Community
- Family
- School
- Peer-Individual

#### Youth Behaviors Affected by RPFs

- Substance Use
- Delinquency
- Teen Pregnancy
- School Drop-Out
- Violence
- Depression & Anxiety

#### **Section Highlights**

- **Definitions**
- Grade-Level Analysis
- **RPF Profiles**
- Understanding Cut-Points









### **RPF** Overview

#### Important to analyze RPFs by GRADE LEVEL

- Total scores can be misleading most notably with RPFs
- Need to be able to pinpoint issues to best identify programs that you need

#### <u>Total RPF State Data not included in reports</u>

- Grade-level state data included in graphs & charts
- Total state data provided as an additional handout

#### <u>Theoretical Framework</u>

- PAYS uses a refined & targeted subset of risk factors
- Every check mark represents a minimum of 2 longitudinal studies
- Not as many connections for Depression & Anxiety because not enough time to study







### **RPF Theoretical Framework**

Risk factors are conditions that increase the likelihood of a young person							
lelin	ming involved in drug use, quency, school dropout, or violence	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Drop-Out	Violence	Depression & Anxiety
	Availability of Drugs	$\checkmark$				$\checkmark$	
	Availability of Firearms		$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$	
lity	Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms and Crime	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$	
Community	Media Portrayals of the Behavior	$\checkmark$				$\checkmark$	
8	Transitions and Mobility	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$
	Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$	
	Extreme Economic Deprivation	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	
	Family History of the Problem Behavior	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Family	Family Management Problems	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
Far	Family Conflict	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
	Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvement in the Problem Behavior	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$	
0	Academic Failure Beginning in Late Elementary School	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
School	Lack of Commitment to School	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	
	Early & Persistent Antisocial Behavior	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
	Rebelliousness	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	
idual	Gang Involvement	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$	
Peer / Individual	Friends Who Engage in the Problem Behavior	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	
Peer	Favorable Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	
	Early Imitation of the Problem Behavior	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$	
	Constitutional Factors	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$

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							
the r	risk by reducing the impact of isks or changing the way they ond to risks.	Healthy beliefs and Clear Standards	Bonding	Opportunities	Skills	Recognition		
unity	Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$				
Community	Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$		
	Family Attachment		$\checkmark$					
Family	Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$				
-	Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$		
00	Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement		$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$				
School	Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$		
	Interaction with Prosocial Peers		$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$			
ual	Prosocial Involvement		$\checkmark$		$\checkmark$			
Peer / Individual	Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		$\checkmark$			$\checkmark$		
Pee	Belief in the Moral Order	$\checkmark$						
	Religiosity	$\checkmark$						
						16		

### Pennsylvania RPF Overview

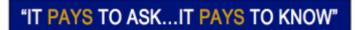
#### • 21 Risk Factors linked to following behaviors:

Note: There were 20 in 2013 - Gang Involvement returned in 2015

- Substance Use
  Teen Pregnancy
  Violence
- Delinquency
   School Drop-Out
   Depression & Anxiety

#### • 8 Protective Factors

- Exert a positive influence over risk factors
- Also known as "assets"
- Social Development Model the 5-facet foundation of Protective Factors
  - Help youth bond by helping them SOAR: providing them with skills, opportunities & rewards leads them to following healthy beliefs & clear standards









### Pennsylvania RPF Analysis

- Percentage of kids who are at risk <u>**OR</u>** are with protection at each level</u>
  - School District
  - County (if available)
  - State
  - Nation Based on all data collected by Bach-Harrison across the country on similar measures
- Total Risk & Total Protection
  - Total Risk = 5 or more risk factors for grades 6 & 8 and 7 or more for grades 10 & 12
  - Total Protection = 3 or more protective factors in grades 6, 8, 10, & 12

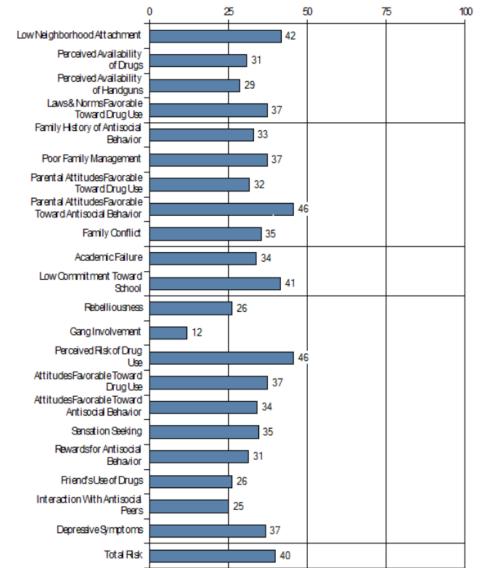








#### Risk factors 2015 Pennsylvania Youth Survey



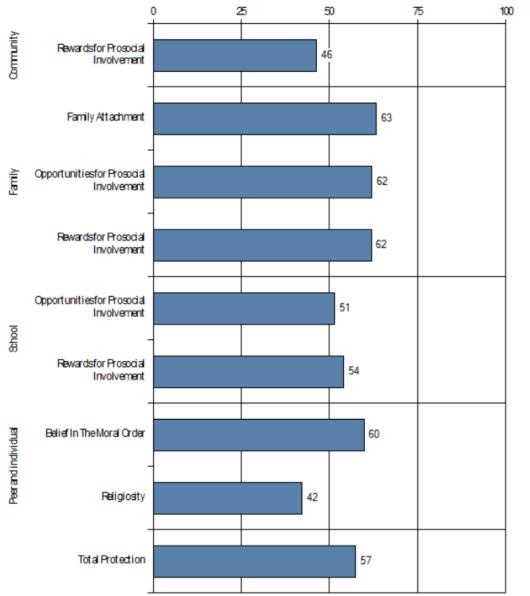
### Risk Factors Statewide Totals

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

46% of PA youth report being at risk for Perceived Risk of Drug Use

#### Protective factors 2015 Pennsylvania Youth Survey



#### Protective Factors Statewide Totals

- 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

# Tips for Communicating Your PAYS Data







### Your PAYS Toolbox

- Visit <u>www.PAYS.pa.gov</u> 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!





#### The Pennsylvania Youth Survey (PAYS) 2015

User Guide and Worksheets for School Professionals

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

www.episcenter.org/paysguide

The EPISCenter represents a collaborative partnership between the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency (PCCD), and the Prevention Research Center, College of Health and Human Development, Penn State University. The EPISCenter is funded by PCCD and the Department of Public Welfare. This resource was developed by the EPISCenter through PCCD grant VP-ST-24368.



### How can you best analyze your PAYS data?

- Visit <u>www.PAYS.pa.gov</u> to access your PAYS Toolbox
- Download and use the PAYS Guide & Worksheets to analyze your data
- Order special report for specific data sets
- Reach out to local "experts" from your SCA, coalitions, school board, etc...
- Reach out EPISCenter & local experts for assistance

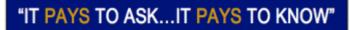








# Let's Answer Your Questions!

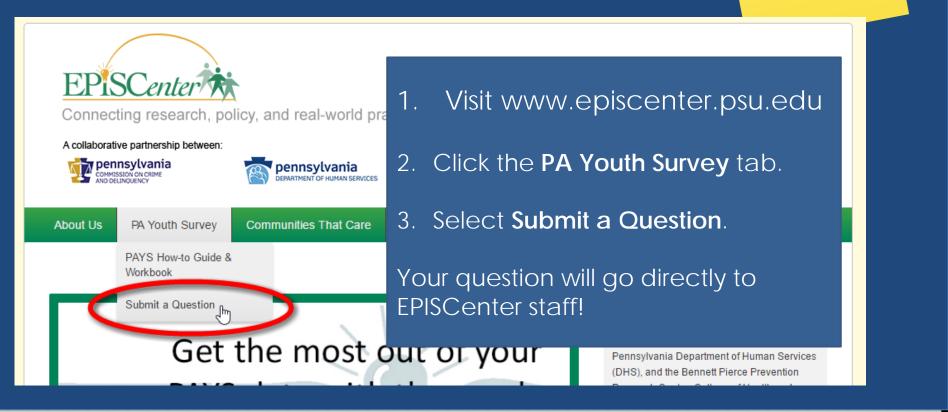








# Have More Questions? We've got answers!









## In Conclusion.... PAYS Webinar Schedule Reminder



- September 16<sup>th</sup>
- Enhancing Your Data Analysis IQ: Advanced Techniques to Help Tell Your Prevention Story
- September 23rd
- September 30<sup>th</sup>
- The PAYS State Report
- 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 30<sup>th</sup>... Be sure to check them out!





