

2019 ONEIDA COUNTY

TAP REPORT



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Commissioner of Planning James J. Genovese II

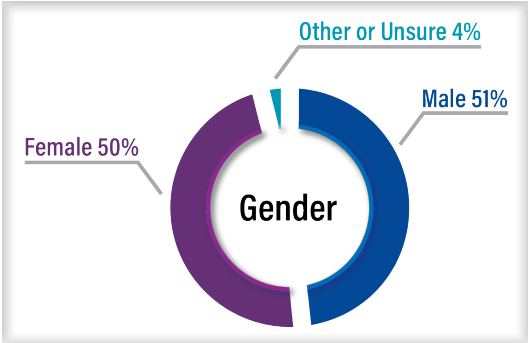
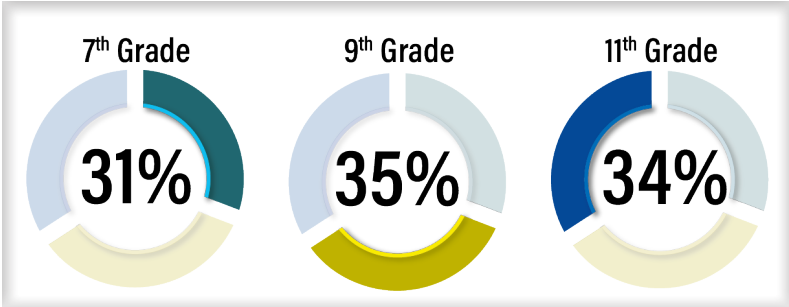
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About Yourself

The Oneida County 2019 TAP Survey had just over 4,300 respondents. There were slightly more females (49.9%) than males (46.2%). The 2019 survey included the gender identities of “other” (1.5%) and “unsure” (2.3%) to accommodate youth that may identify their gender outside of the traditional binary. The nontraditional options were limited as to allow youth to remain anonymous.

The majority of survey participants most often spoke English at home (84.1%). The 2019 survey included the additional options of “Spanish” (4.7%) and “An Asian Based Language” (5.2%) as well as an “Other” (6%) category.

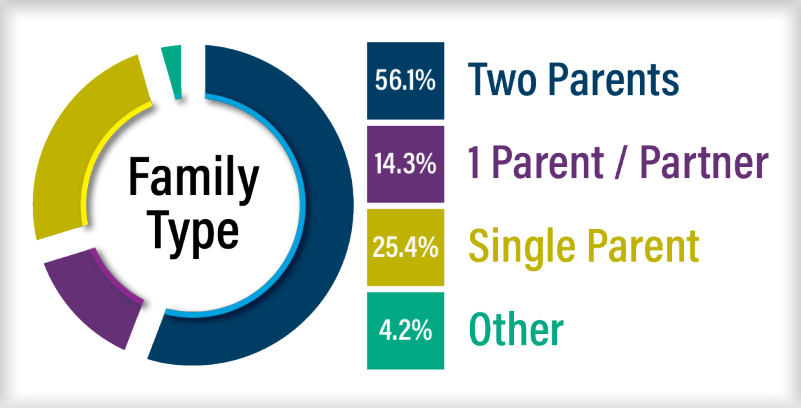


Your Living Situation

More than two out of three youth (70.5%) live in a “two adult home” which includes households with two biological parents, a parent and a step-parent, or a parent and a partner.

A quarter of youth (25.3%) live in a one-parent home. The number of youth living with their biological mother or father part of the time (7.6%) continues to trend upward.

More than one out of every ten youth (11.4%) have experienced cutting meal sizes or skipping meals due to a lack of family funds during the past year. Of all the youth in Oneida County, 2.2% said that they experienced having to cut meal sizes or skipping meals at least once a month.



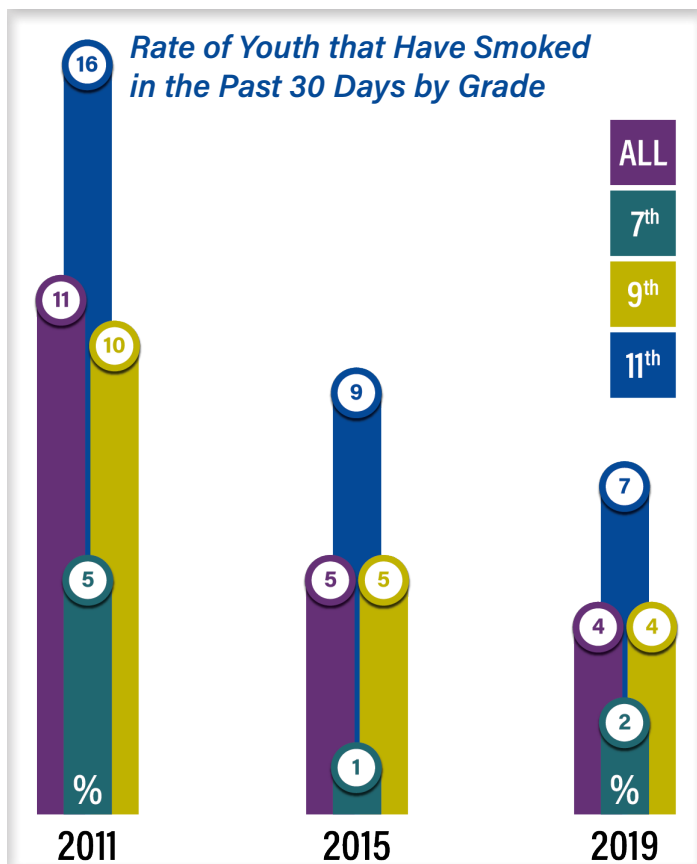
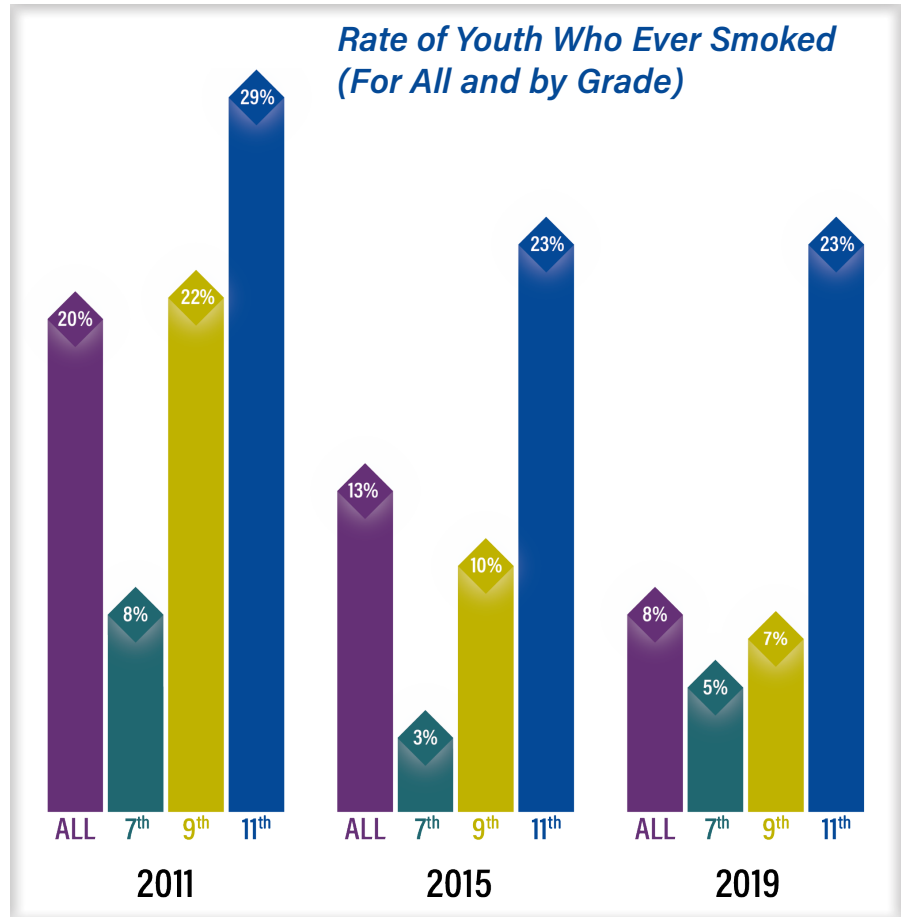
Tobacco, Alcohol, and Other Drug Use

Oneida County Trends

Tobacco

■ The rate of youth saying that they smoke tobacco continues to decline in the county.

For the first time, less than one in ten youth (8.2%) said that they have ever smoked.



■ The rate of youth that are current smokers (those that have smoked in the last month) continues to decline.

Less than half of the youth in the 2019 TAP who have tried smoking, actually smoked during the past month.

About a third of the youth that smoked in the past month are “regular users” of tobacco, indicating that they smoked at least 10 of the last 30 days (1.5%).

Electronic Vaping Products

■ The use of vapes is growing significantly among the County's youth.

Roughly one out of every three youth indicated that they have ever vaped (34%). This represents nearly a 50% increase in vaping among youth since 2015.

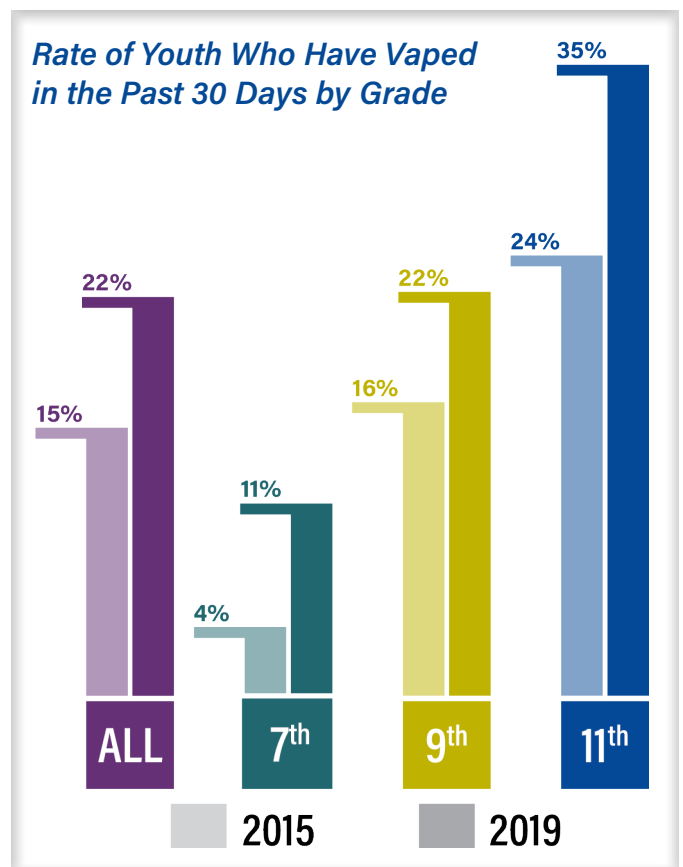
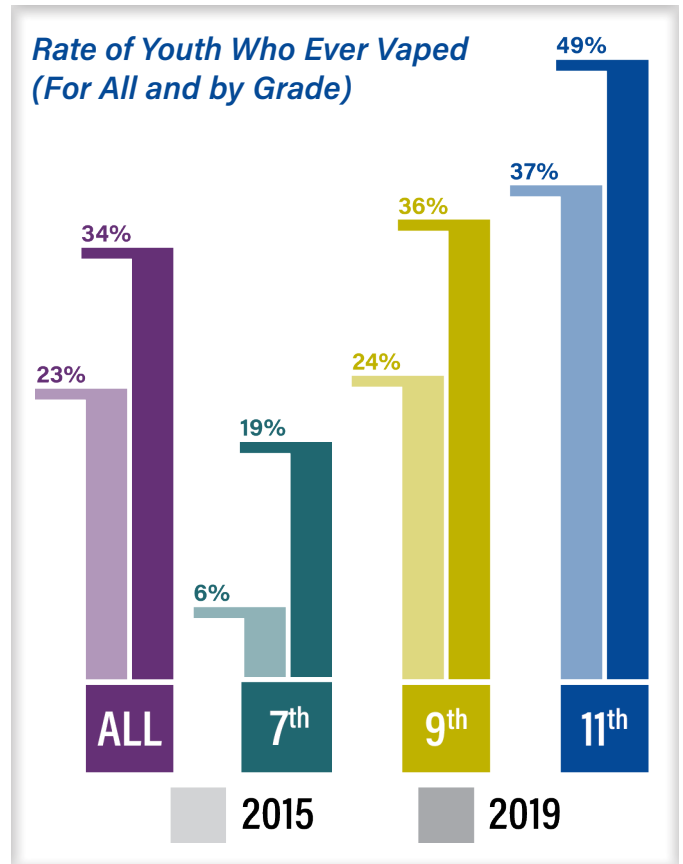
Among youth who have indicated that they have ever vaped (34%), more than half of these youths have vaped marijuana products (representing 19.4% of all youth).

■ The popularity of vaping versus smoking is growing as well.

In 2015 nearly twice as many youth said that they have ever tried vaping as compared to those that had ever smoked. By 2019, vaping has become more than 4 times as popular as smoking.

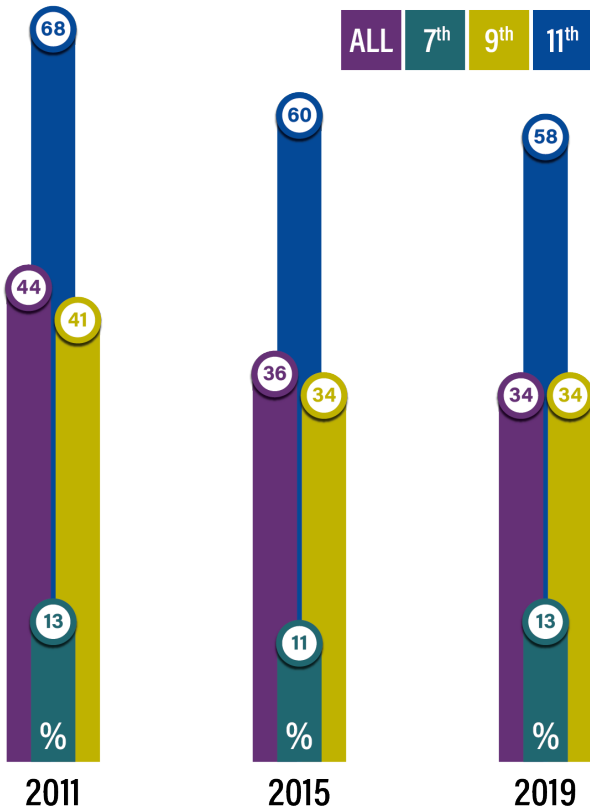
■ The rate of youth that are habitual vapers (those that have vaped 10 or more days in the last month) has marginally increased.

Four years ago, about 21% of all vapers said that they did so on 10 or more days in the past month. In 2019, that rate has risen to about 27%.



Alcohol

**Rate of Youth Who Ever Drank Alcohol
(For All and by Grade)**



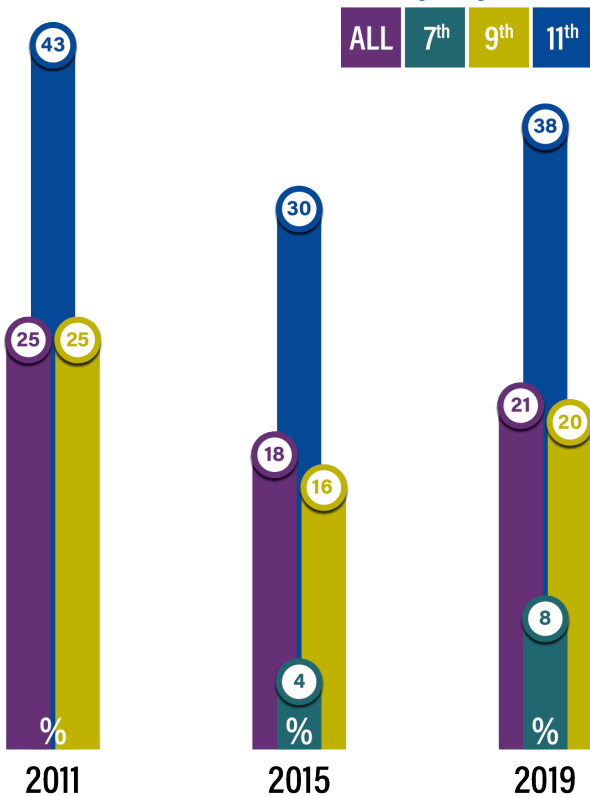
■ **The use of vapes is growing significantly among the County’s youth.**

Fewer youths have ever tried alcohol. Roughly one out of every three youth indicated that they tried drinking alcohol at least once. This represents a significant decline from 1999 when nearly 60% of all youth had tried drinking at least once.

■ **Current users of alcohol among youth have seen a small increase since 2015, but is still down historically.**

Fewer youths are “current users” of alcohol. One in five youths has had at least one drink of alcohol in the past 30 days. Twenty years ago, about one in three youth had used alcohol in the preceding month. 12.4% of youth alcohol users have reported drinking alcohol on at least 10 days in the past month.

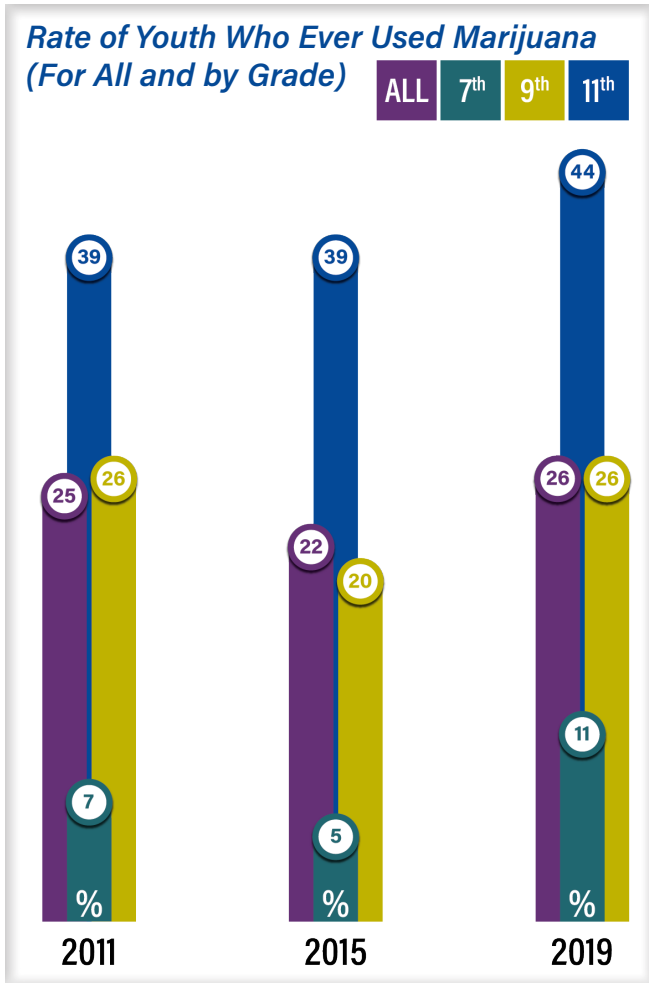
Rate of Youth Who Have Drank Alcohol on One or More of the Past 30 Days by Grade



■ **Binge drinking among youth remains flat.**

A little over one in ten youth (10.6%) have reported to have partaken in binge drinking (five or more drinks within a couple of hours) in the past thirty days. This figure represents about 30% of youth drinkers. This remains consistent with historical trends of remaining stagnant (29% in 2015, 28% in 2003).

Marijuana



■ **The rate of youth that have ever tried marijuana has drifted between 20% and 25% between 2003 and 2019.**

In 2019, one in four youths (26.2%) said that they have ever tried marijuana. This is marginally higher than the rate in the 2015 survey (20%).

One in five youths (19.4%) have used marijuana or marijuana products in an electronic vape.

■ **The frequency of marijuana use is increasing.**

About one in six youth (17.3%) have used marijuana within the past 30 days.

Among youth that have ever tried marijuana, a quarter (24.0%) are “regularly using” marijuana (using more than 10 days per month).

■ **Majority of youth marijuana users have tried electronic vapes with marijuana products.**

Of youths who have tried marijuana, nearly three out of four (73.4%) have tried marijuana or marijuana products in an electronic vape.

Other Drug

■ **There has been a significant decrease in the rate of youth being offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property.**

During the past year, 11.5% of youth say they have been offered, sold, or given an illegal drug on school property. This is about a significant decrease from 2015 when more than 30% of youth said that they had been offered or sold drugs while on school property.

■ **The rate of youth indicating they have been high while at school remains flat.**

The rate of youth that say they have been high while at school remains the same compared to 2015. During the past year, 10.6% of youth say they have been high while at school during school hours.

Mental Health and Well Being

Oneida County Trends

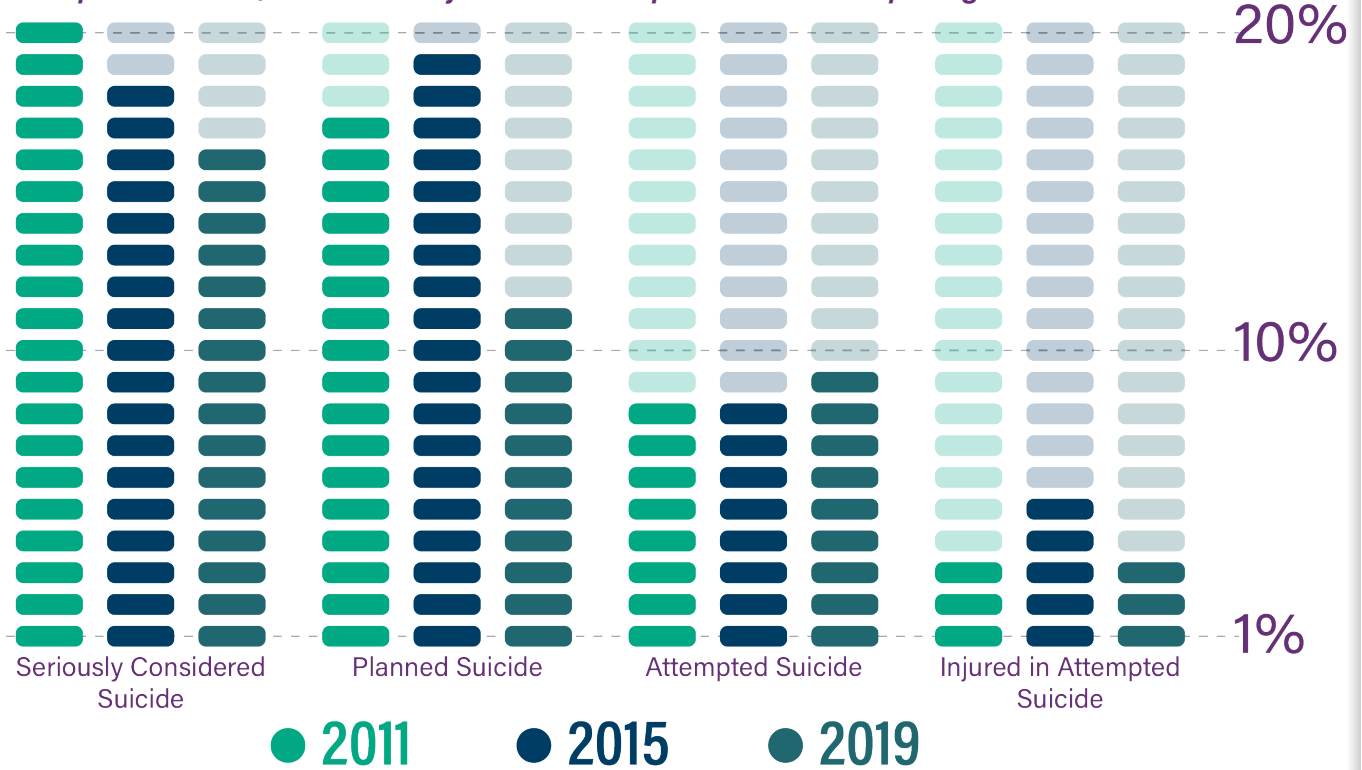
■ The rate of youth who report being depressed during the past year is historically high.

Almost one in three youth (31.8%) have felt sad or hopeless almost every day for two weeks or more in a row that they stopped doing some usual activities. This is the highest rate since this question was initially asked in the 1999 TAP.

Of youth who have had thoughts of sadness, hopelessness or depression, three out of four feel that they have someone to talk to (74.9%).

Nearly one quarter of all youth have hurt themselves on purpose, through actions such as cutting, without the intent to commit suicide (22.4%).

Rate of Youth Who Seriously Considered Suicide, Planned How to Attempt Suicide, Attempted Suicide, and Were Injured in Attempted Suicide Requiring Medical Attention



■ Suicide ideation, planning, and injuries requiring medical attention from suicides are historically low.

During the past year, about 16% of youth have seriously considered attempting suicide.

About one out of ten youth (11.1%) made a plan on how they would commit suicide.

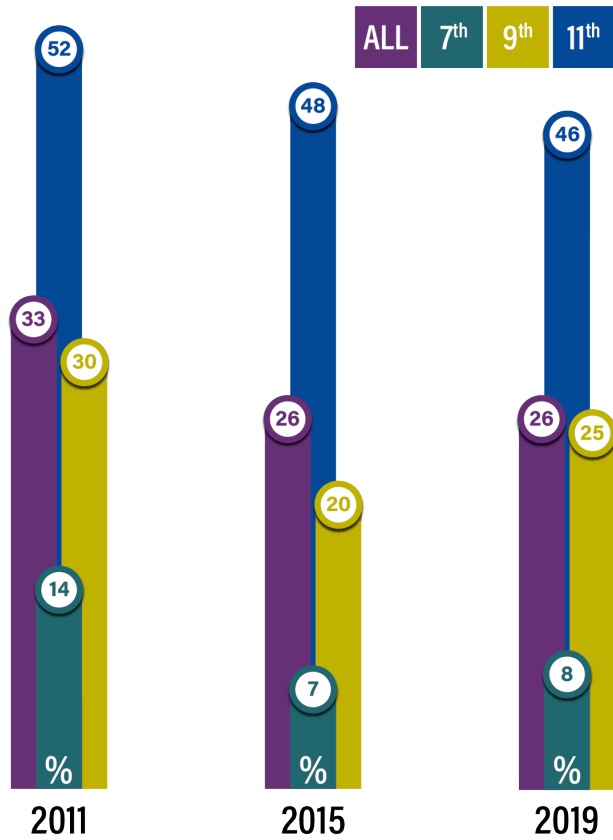
About 9% said that they attempted suicide one or more times.

Among youth who have attempted suicide, 13% have been injured as a result. This represents 3% of all youth being injured in a suicide attempt.

Sexuality and Sexual Behaviors

Oneida County Trends

Rate of Youth Who Ever Had Sexual Intercourse (For All and by Grade)



- Among sexually active youth, the rate that used a condom the last time they had intercourse continues to decline.

Of youth who have had sex, half used a condom the last time they had sexual intercourse (50.7%).

- The rate of youth that have ever had intercourse is at the lowest number since the TAP survey was first used in 1999.

There has been a significant decline in the rate of youth that have had intercourse over the last 20 years. Currently, about a quarter of all youth said that they have had sexual intercourse (25.8%).

- Among sexually active youth, the overall rate that reported having four or more intercourse partners historically low.

Currently, about 5% of all youth reported having had 4 or more intercourse partners in their lives, this is half of what it was at the beginning of this decade.

Among youth that have had intercourse, half have only had one partner (50%).

- Rate of youth identifying as something other than heterosexual continues to increase and has doubled since 2011.

A quarter of youth identifies as something other than heterosexual (20.2%). This is a significantly greater rate than did so in 2015 (14.6%).

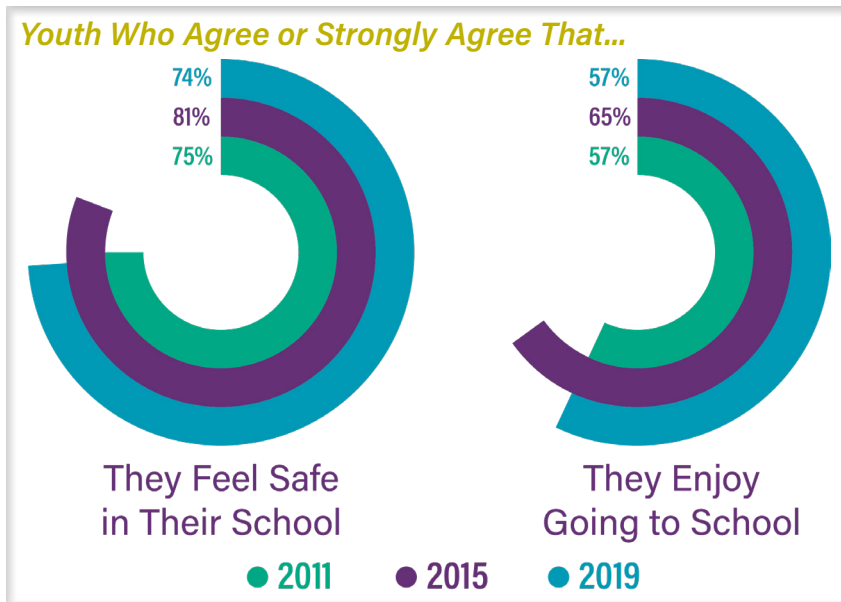
Perception of School

Oneida County Trends

- The rate of youth that said they feel safe in their school has decreased in the last four years.

More than a quarter of all youth indicated that they currently do not feel safe while at school (26.5%).

One in eight youth missed at least one day of school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to school (12.9%).



■ **The rate of youth who enjoy going to school has declined since 2015.**

Enthusiasm for attending school has decreased since 2015 as well. At present, nearly three out of five youth said that they enjoy going to school (57.7%).

■ **Fewer students skipped classes all day or part of the day as compared to the last survey.**

During the past school year, over one in four youth skipped classes all day or part of the day (27.4%).

Among youth that have skipped classes during the past school year, 21.5% have skipped more than 10 classes.

Perception of Self, Peers, and Community

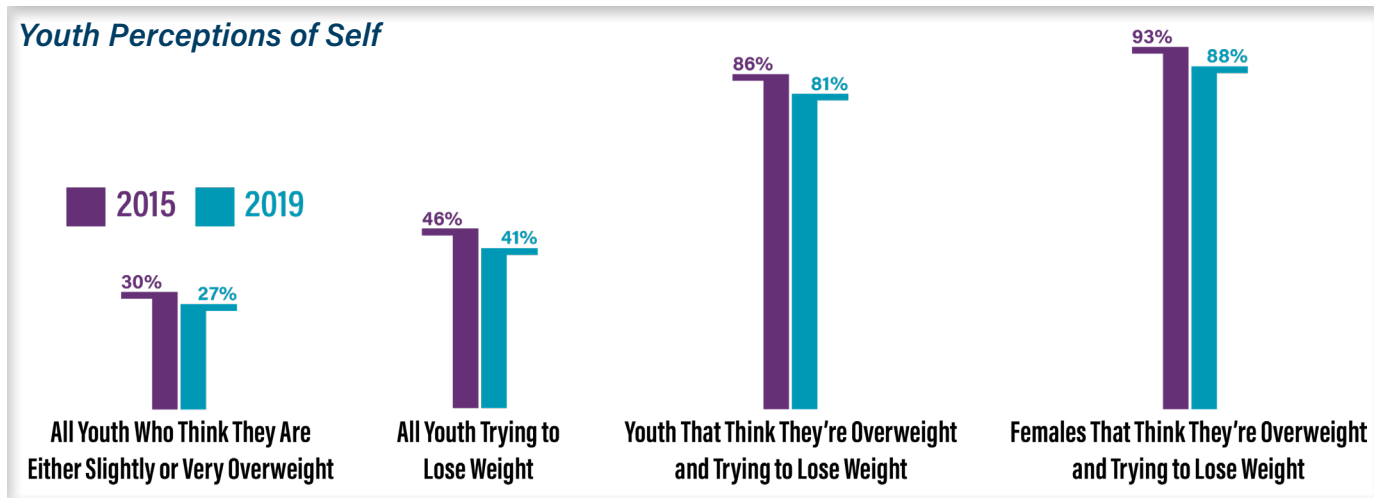
Oneida County Trends

■ **The rate of youth that sees themselves as being “about the right weight” continues to decline.**

More than half of all youth (53.3%) would describe their weight as about the right weight. This is a decline from previous surveys in 2011 and 2015.

More than one in five youth (27.1%) say that they are overweight.

Two in five youth (40.5%) are trying to lose weight.



■ **The rate of youth who indicated that they have a friend to talk to about serious personal problems is lower than in 2003 and 2007.**

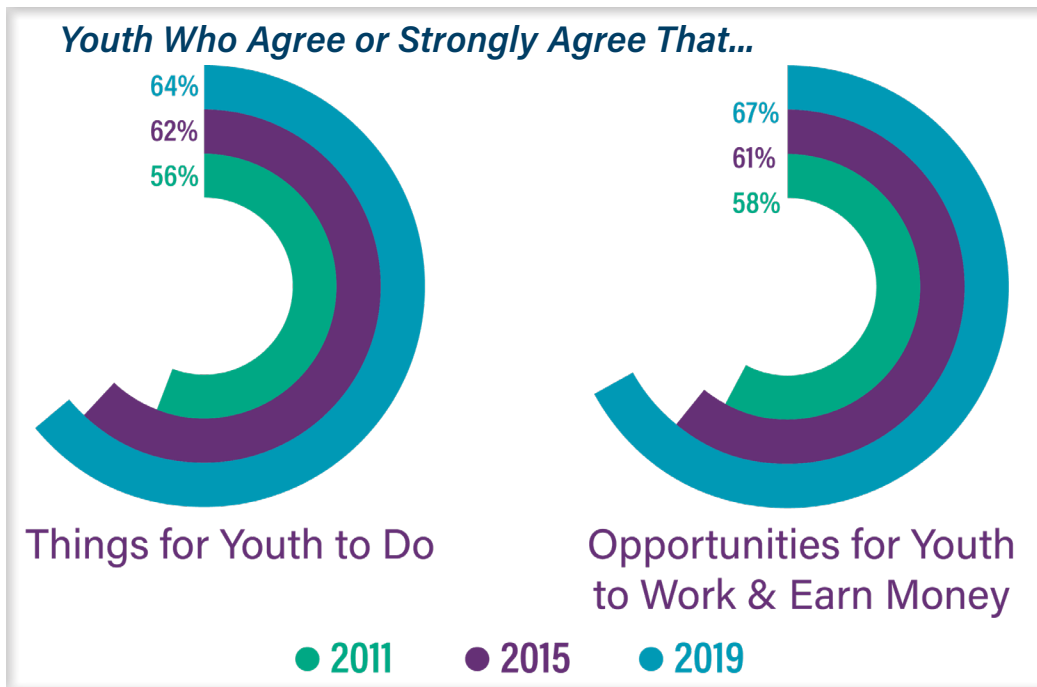
Three-quarters of youth agree that they can turn to a friend with a serious personal problem (75.6%). This has decreased in comparison to previous surveys.

■ **The rate of youth that think gang activities are a problem in their community still lower than the 1999 report.**

One in five youth agrees that gang activities are a problem in their community (21.3%). Rates have consistently stayed below the initial findings in 1999 when a quarter of youth thought gang activities were a problem in their community (25.8%).

■ **Decreasing rates of youth see their community as being safe places than at any time in the last 20 years.**

Almost one in four youth (24%) said that they do not feel safe in their communities. This is a 50% increase since 1999.



■ **The rate of youth who think that there are things to do and opportunities for them to work and earn money continues to grow.**

Most youths agree that there are things to do in the community for people their age (63.5%).

Two in three youth agree that there are opportunities for people their age to earn money or find a job (66.6%).

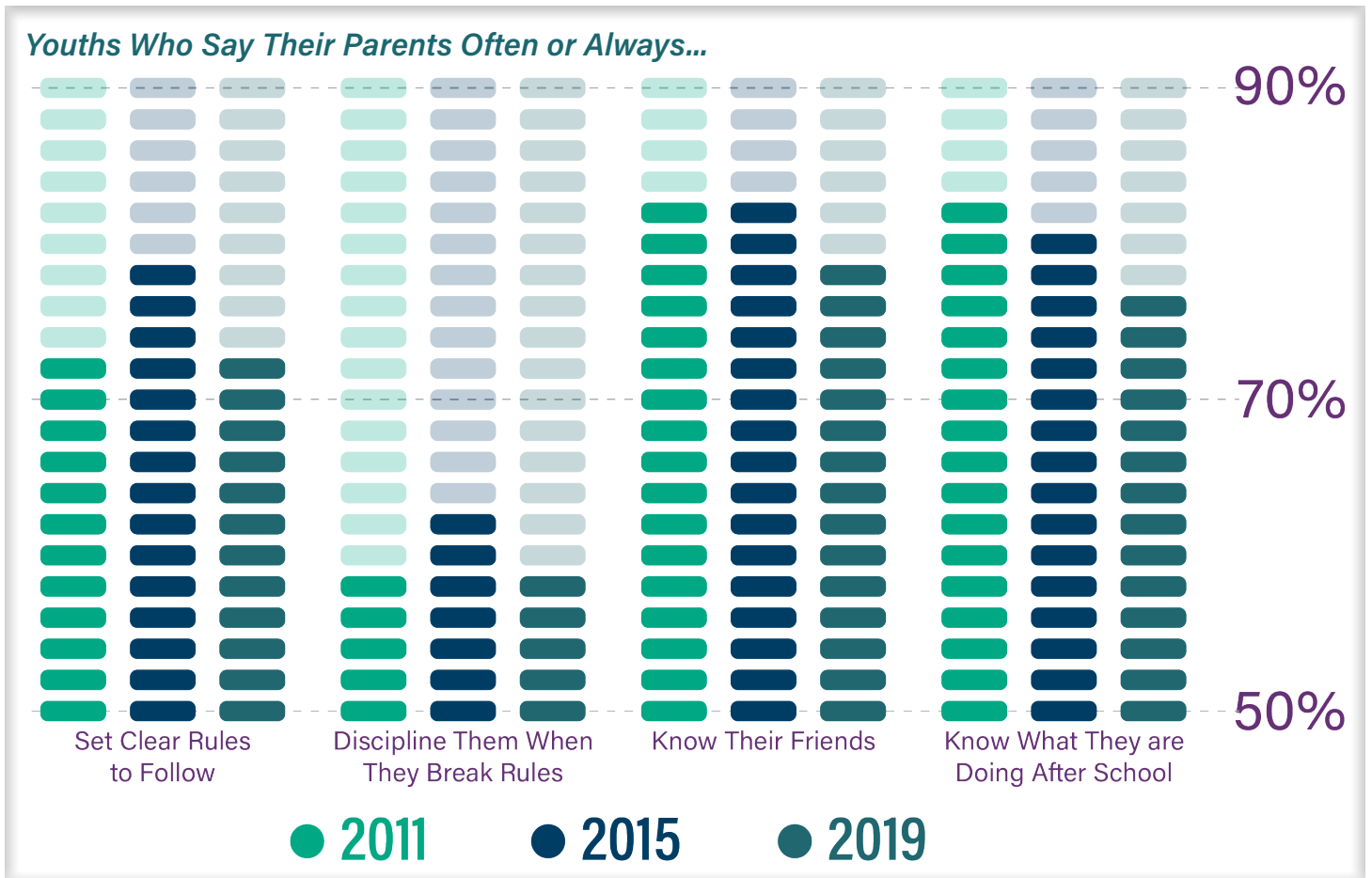
Parent / Child Relations

Oneida County Trends

- Historically low rates of youth feel that they are safe in their home and feel that they can turn to their parent/guardian with serious problems.

While the vast majority of youth agree that they feel safe in their home (89.2%), this is the first time that this number has dipped below 90%.

Three-quarters of youth agree that they can turn to a parent/guardian with a serious problem (76.3%). This is the lowest that the rate has been since 1999.



- The rate of youth who say their parents set clear rules and discipline them is decreasing.

Most youth (72.8%) say their parents often or always set clear rules for them to follow. This has returned to pre-2015 trends.

Over half of all youth say that they are often or always disciplined or punished when they break rules (58%).

- Decreasing rates of youth report that their parents know what they are doing after school or know their friends.

About three-quarters of youth say that their parents often or always know their friends (76.4%).

Three-quarters of youth say that their parents often or always know what they are doing when they are not with them (76%). This has been the smallest rate since the start of the TAP Survey.

■ **Fewer parents are talking to their children about the dangers of smoking, drugs, and alcohol.**

For the first time, more than two out of five youth indicated that they have never talked with their parents about the risks of taking drugs (41.3%).

More than half of all youth said that they have never spoken with their parents about sex (53%).

■ **Increase in families who never eat a meal together during a typical week.**

The rate of youth that reported never sharing a meal with their family members who live in their household throughout the week increased to 17.5%. This is the highest recorded rate since the question was first asked in 2007.

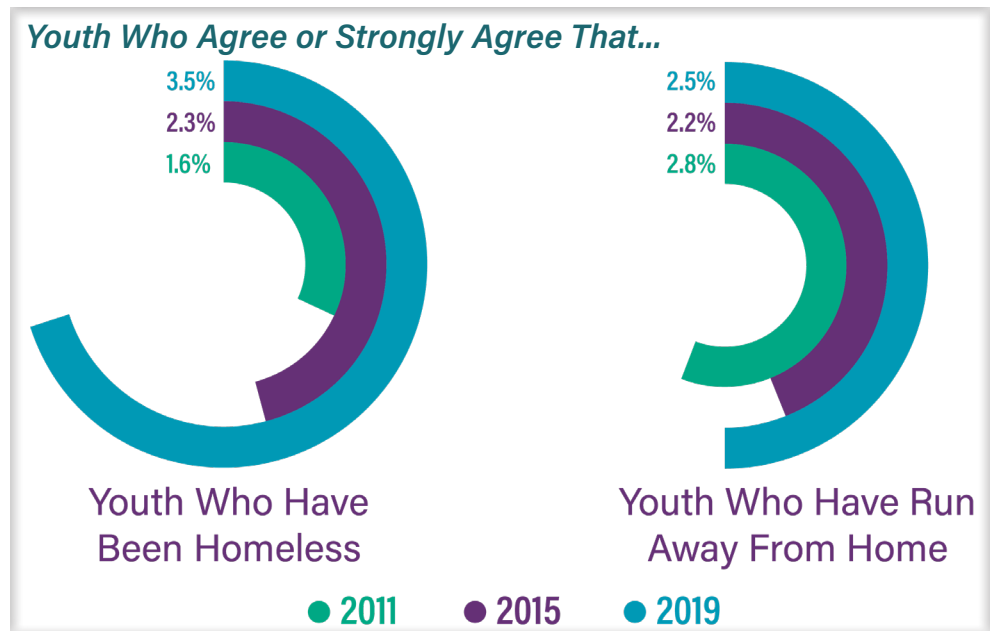
Only about a quarter of youth have a meal with everyone in their household every day during a typical week (24.8%). Just over half of all youth (52.4%) share a meal with their full family present fewer than four times per week.

■ **The rate of students who have had to change schools within the last five years has increased.**

Nearly a quarter of all youth have changed schools at least once in the past five years because they moved to a different community or neighborhood (22.6%).

■ **The rate of youth who have been homeless has increased.**

For a period of a week or more, 3.5% of youth, and their family, have been homeless or in temporary housing within the past year. This is a 50% increase from 2015.



■ **The rate of youth thinking about running away from home and following through with their plan has increased.**

Over one in five youth have thought about running away from home (23.8%). This is an increase from 2015 when the rate had been historically low.

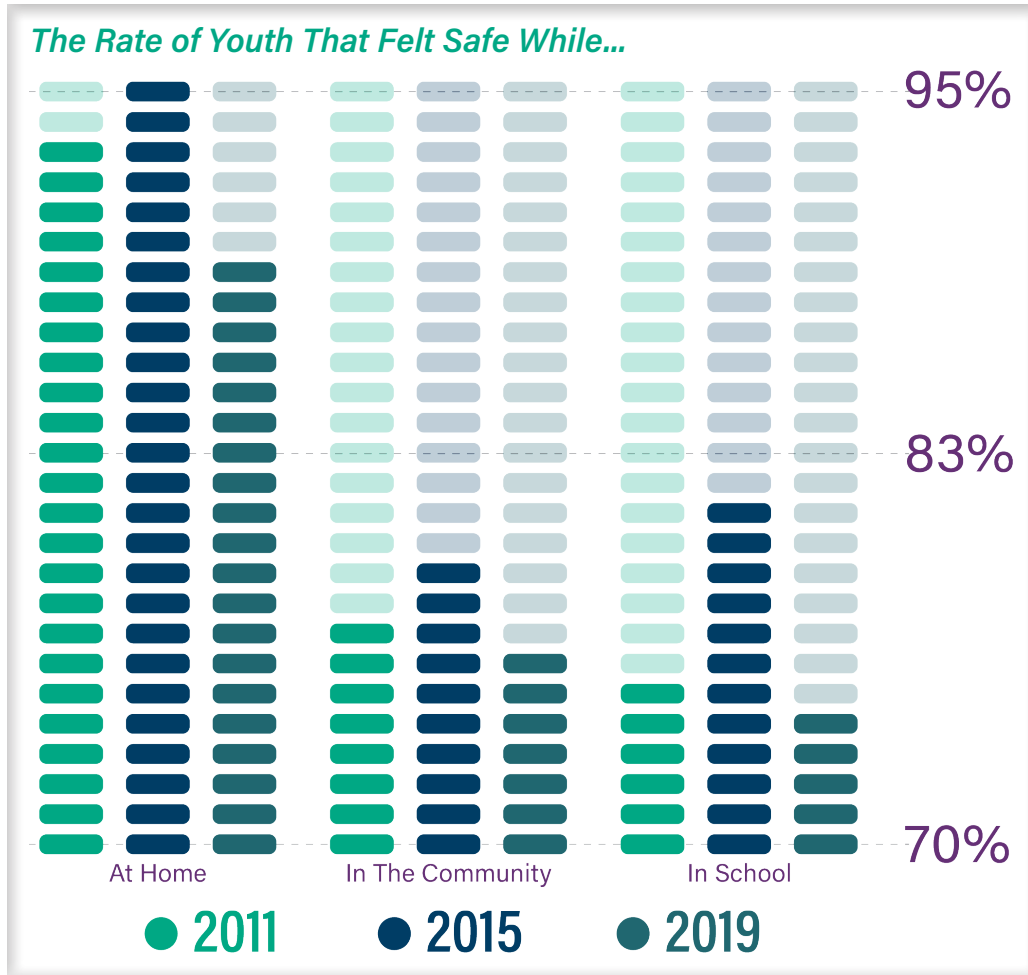
Among all youth, 2.5% did run away from home. This trend has increased since 2015 when it was historically low.

Personal Safety

Oneida County Trends

■ Youths are feeling less safe.

Overall, the majority of youth feel safe in their home, community, and school. However, the responses for 2019 are historically low with students who feel safe at home dipping under 90% for the first time.



■ Dating violence has happened to 1 in 5 youth who have dated.

Among youth who have dated, nearly a quarter have been verbally abused by someone they were dating or going out with (22.8%).

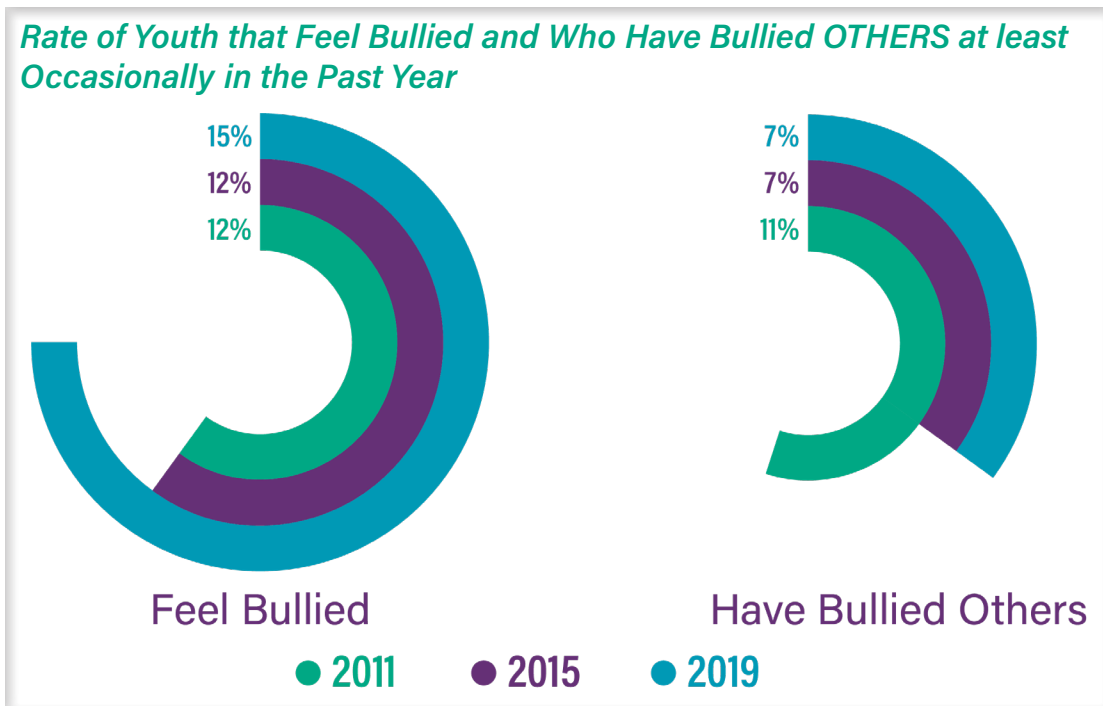
Among youth who have dated, almost one in ten have been physically abused by someone they were dating or going out with (9.1%).

Among youth that have been verbally abused, a third have also been physically abused by someone they were dating (34.4%).

■ The rate of youth who have been a victim of bullying has increased.

About 15% of all youth have recently been bullied (14.8%).

In the past year, about 16% of all youth have been cyberbullied. While this figure has decreased since the question was first asked in 2007, it is now beginning to increase once again.



■ **The rate of youth who have indicated that they bullied others remains consistently low.**

Although bullying is beginning to increase, the number of youth that say they have bullied someone else continues to decline. In the past year, 7% of youth bullied someone else occasionally. This figure is half the amount that was reported in 2007.

■ **The rate of youth who have been in a fight remains relatively low.**

In the past year, nearly a quarter of all youth have been in a physical fight at least one time (22.8%). This remains lower than the initial findings in 2003 of 35.3%.

■ **The rate of youth getting in trouble with the police is beginning to increase.**

In the past year, over one out of eight youth have gotten in trouble with the police at least once (13.9%). This is a slight increase from 2015, though still lower than in 1999.

■ **Youth access to guns decreasing.**

One out of eight youth indicated that it would be easy or very easy for them to get access to a gun (12.4%). This continues to trend downward.

Youth who answered, "I don't know" is half the rate it was in 2015 (17.6%).

■ **The rate of youth carrying weapons on school property continues to decrease.**

Nearly one out of twenty youth (4.5%) said that they have carried a weapon on school property.

About half of this rate (2.1%) said that they have carried a weapon on school property within the past 30 days.

How Youth Spend Their Time

Oneida County Trends

■ **Most youths continue to spend 2 to 10 hours per week alone at home without an adult.**

Almost half of all youth spend approximately 2 to 10 hours home with no adults present (47.1%). This is consistent, as the trend has varied from 43.5% to 52.5% over the last 20 years.

■ **The rate of youth that are physically active increases.**

About four out of five youth say that they are physically active at least one day per week (82%).

■ **In the past year, the majority of youth have participated in structured events within the community or at school.**

Approximately seven in ten youth have participated in a structured event or activity (71%).

■ **Over half of all youth have four or more hours of screen time on an average day and are never supervised.**

The survey found that 52.9% of youth have 4 hours or more of screen time on an average day outside of school. This does not include screen time spent doing schoolwork.

Over half of youth said that their parents never supervise, monitor, or track their screen time activities (53.1%).

Sexual Harassment and Assault

Oneida County Trends

For the first time, the Teen Assessment Project (TAP) Survey created a new section to ask youth about their experiences with sexual harassment and assault. The following definition was used in the survey: "Sexual harassment and sexual assault can cover many things including verbal, nonverbal, and cyber or electronic sexual harassment, as well as unwanted or forced sexual contact."

Key Findings of All Youth

First, students were asked if they had ever personally experienced sexual harassment or sexual assault as described by a listing of ten different scenarios. The initial findings are as follows:

01

Over 1 in 4 youth have had someone make an unwelcomed sexual comment, joke, or gesture to them in person or to their face (26%).

02

Over 1 in 5 youth have had someone show them sexual pictures or videos that they didn't want to see (21%).

03

Almost 1 in 5 youth have had someone flash or expose themselves to them either in person or online (19%).

04

1 in 6 youth have had someone send or post unwelcomed sexual comments, jokes, or pictures about them electronically through communication mediums such as social media, gaming platforms, text, etc. (17%).

05

1 in 6 youth have had someone spread unwelcome sexual rumors about them (16%).

06

Almost 1 in 6 youth have had someone hurtfully call them gay, queer, lesbian, trans, etc. (16%).

07

Almost 1 in 6 youth have been touched or brushed against in an unwelcomed and sexual way (15%).

08

Almost 1 in 10 youth have felt afraid for their safety by being intimidated by someone in a sexual way (9%).

09

Almost 1 in 10 youth have had someone share nude or semi nude pictures of them (that they personally shared with the person) with other people (9%).

10

Over 1 in 12 youth have been forced to do something sexual that they didn't want to do (9%).

In the past 30 days, approximately one in nine youth have experienced one of the scenarios listed above (11.9%). When that time frame was expanded to a year, this amount increased to one in four youth (24.3%). Among youth that have experienced one of the scenarios listed above, over one out of four have changed a daily routine or stopped participating in regular activity to avoid being sexually harassed or assaulted (27.9%).

Key Findings Between Genders

When comparing binary genders, females experience sexual harassment and assault at a much higher rate than males.

Females are
2X
more likely to

01

Have had someone make an unwelcomed sexual comment, joke, or gesture to them in person or to their face.

02

Have had someone spread sexual rumors about them.

03

Have had someone show them sexual pictures or videos that they didn't want to see.

04

Have had someone share nude or semi nude pictures of them (that they personally shared with the person) with other people.

Females are
3X
more likely to

01

Have had someone touch or brush against them in an unwelcome sexual way.

Females are
4X
more likely to

01

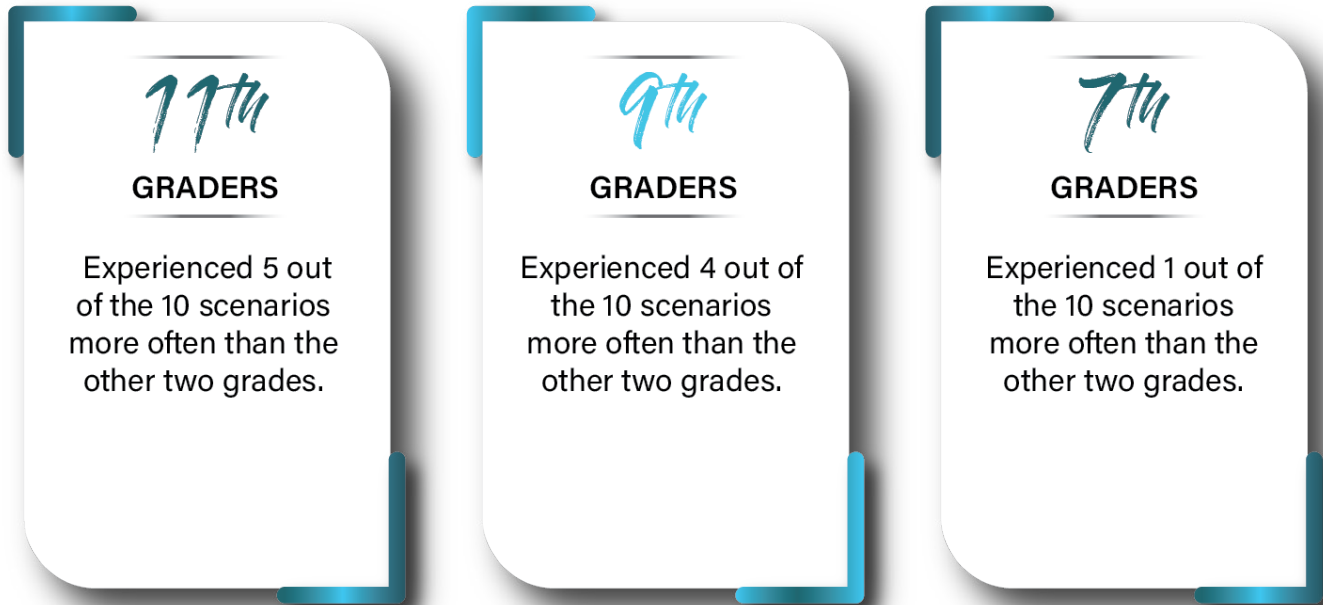
Have had someone make them afraid for their safety by intimidating them in a sexual way.

02

Have had to change a daily routine, or stopped participating in a regular activity, to avoid being sexually harassed or assaulted.

Key Findings Between Grades

Older youth were more likely to have experienced one of the ten scenarios. Of the ten scenarios:



The 9th grade cohort had the highest rate for experiencing any of the scenarios within the past thirty days and the past year.

The 11th grade cohort, however, was most likely to have ever experienced sexual harassment or assault and was among the highest amount of the three grades to indicate that they have changed a daily routine to avoid being sexually harassed or assaulted.

Reducing Sexual Harassment and Assault

At the end of the section, youth were given a chance to decide how much help they felt each of the following ideas would be in reducing sexual harassment and assault:

Over ½ of youth thought the following would be either helpful or very helpful

