

Arizona Youth Survey

State Report



Conducted by
Bach Harrison,
L.L.C.

2010



Arizona Youth Survey State Report 2010

Sponsored by:
Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Conducted by:
Bach Harrison, L.L.C.

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Acknowledgements

The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center (SAC) thanks Bach Harrison, L.L.C. for their professionalism and contributions during the administration of the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey. We also extend our thanks to the Governor's Office for Children, Youth, and Families; Arizona's Parent's Commission on Drug Education and Prevention; Office of Problem Gambling; the Tobacco Education and Prevention Program; and the Arizona Department of Health Services, Division of Behavioral Health for their collaborative effort and support of the Arizona Youth Survey. We also benefited from the expertise, guidance, and assistance provided by our colleagues at the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission and from the input received from many individuals working for agencies throughout the state including:

Leslie Bloom, The Partnership for Drug Free America, AZ Affiliate
Allie Bones, Arizona Coalition Against Domestic Violence
Tim Christensen, Office of Problem Gambling
Janet Garcia, Valley of the Sun United Way
Michelle Gayles, Valley of the Sun United Way
Charles Katz, Arizona State University
Elise Mickelsen, Office of Problem Gambling
Richard Porter, Arizona Department of Health Services
Rick Pyper, Office of Problem Gambling
Gowri Shetty, Arizona Department of Health Services
Lisa Shumaker, Arizona Department of Health Services
Wendy Wolfersteig, Arizona State University

Additionally, the success of the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey could not have been achieved without the support and participation of school superintendents, principals, prevention coordinators, and teachers throughout the state. Finally, we extend our thanks to the students who responded to the survey. Their thoughtful participation resulted in a wealth of information that can be used to improve the circumstances in which they live and learn.

Executive Summary

Arizona Revised Statute §41-2416 requires the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission to conduct a statewide survey that is designed to measure the prevalence and frequency of substance abuse by youth, as well as their attitudes toward substance abuse. To comply with Arizona Revised Statute §41-2416 the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center conducts a biennial Arizona Youth Survey. This survey is administered to a statewide sample of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students attending public and charter middle and high schools throughout Arizona. The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission has been conducting a youth survey for 19 years on a biennial basis; however, notable improvements in the survey model, sampling methods and the increasing levels of participation distinguish the Arizona Youth Surveys administered in 2002 to the present from prior surveys.

The 2010 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) was administered between January and April 2010 in Arizona public and charter schools. This statewide effort encompassed all 15 counties and 372 schools, which resulted in the participation of 63,784 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students throughout Arizona (figure represents honest/valid participation only). This report provides a comprehensive statewide perspective on the data obtained through this significant statewide survey effort. Participating school and district officials also received school and district-specific data in the form of individualized reports to aid in local planning strategies and program development.

The Arizona Youth Survey uses the Risk and Protective Framework to guide prevention efforts aimed at reducing youth problem behaviors.

Substance Use Findings: In Brief

The improvements made to the survey model during the 2002 administration were sustained during the 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010 survey administrations. With the enhancements made in the survey methodology, the results from the 2004, 2006, 2008, and 2010 surveys are comparable, though this report contains comparisons for only three years of data. This State Report presents findings from the past three administrations of the AYS only (2002 and 2004 data can be viewed in reports from previous administrations). Because of enhancements made to the methodology for the surveys administered in 2002 to the present, we caution against comparisons to pre-2002 survey results.

It is noteworthy that alcohol is still the most common substance used by Arizona students. In the past month, 31.9% of students have used alcohol, and 58.2% of students have used alcohol in their lifetime. Cigarettes and marijuana are the second and third most used substances by Arizona youth. For cigarette use, 14.7% of survey participants used cigarettes in the past month and 34.0% used in their lifetime. For marijuana, 14.8% of survey participants indicated he/she had used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days and 29.9% indicated use during their lifetime. Prescription drugs are the fourth highest substance used by Arizona youth, 10.4% of youth indicated use of any type of prescription drugs at least once in the past month, and 21.5% indicated use at least once in their lifetime.

A comparison between the Arizona Youth Survey and the national Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey is another measure for assessing current substance abuse and risk behaviors of Arizona youth. A lower percentage of Arizona survey participants in all grades have had lifetime experience with prescription stimulants compared to youth in the same grades in the 2009 national survey. Additionally, a lower percentage of 8th and 10th grade Arizona students have had lifetime experience with smokeless tobacco than 8th and 10th grade youth in the national MTF sample. However, Arizona students in all grades indicated higher cigarette, marijuana, ecstasy, and prescription pain reliever use than students in the same grades in the national sample. Further, alcohol use rates for Arizona 8th and 10th graders were also higher than 8th and 10th grade alcohol use rates in the national sample. Hallucinogen and heroin use rates for Arizona 10th and 12th graders were also higher than 10th and 12th grade hallucinogen and heroin use rates in the national sample. Alcohol use for Arizona students was 8.5% and 5.0% greater than a national sample of youth in the same grades. Cigarette use rates in Arizona were 3.3% to 4.5% higher for each grade than in the MTF sample; marijuana use rates in Arizona were 2.0% to 2.7% higher for each grade than in the MTF sample; ecstasy use rates in Arizona were 1.7% to 4.1% higher for each grade than in the MTF sample; and prescription pain reliever use rates in Arizona were 7.1% to 9.9% higher for each grade than in the national sample.

Lifetime use of alcohol in all grades has significantly decreased since the 2008 survey, with alcohol use decreasing 2.0% to 2.7% in each grade. Eighth and 10th grade rates of lifetime smokeless tobacco use also significantly decreased since the 2008 survey, and 10th and 12th grade lifetime use of cocaine and prescription pain relievers decreased since the 2008 survey.

Further, in looking at 2010 results compared to 2006 results, alcohol use has decreased 1.7% to 5.3% in each grade, cigarette use has decreased 3.1% to 7.0% in each grade, cocaine use has decreased 1.3% to 2.8% in each grade, methamphetamine use has decreased 1.9% to 4.1% in each grade, and prescription sedative use has decreased 1.3% to 4.0% in each grade. Complete lifetime use results can be seen in Table 1 on the following page.

A look at past month substance use (Table 2) shows us that a higher percentage of Arizona youth in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades have used alcohol, cigarettes, ecstasy, and prescription pain relievers than youth in the same grades in the 2009 national MTF sample.

Since the 2008 AYS, 30-day use rates have decreased by 1.3% to 3.0% in all grades for alcohol, and 30-day cigarette use rates decreased 1.0% in the 10th grade and 1.0% in the 12th grade. Since the 2008 AYS, marijuana 30-day use rates increased in each grade, ecstasy use rates increased in the 10th and 12th grades, and smokeless tobacco use rates increased in the 10th and 12th grades. By grade level, 8th grade 30-day use rates decreased significantly since the 2008 survey for alcohol (1.3% decrease). Tenth grade past-month use rates decreased significantly for alcohol (3.0% decrease) and cigarettes (1.0% decrease) since the 2008 survey. Twelfth grade 30-day use rates decreased significantly since 2008 for alcohol (1.8% decrease), cigarettes (1.0% decrease), and cocaine (1.0% decrease); but also increased significantly since 2008 for smokeless tobacco use (1.3% increase), marijuana (2.6% increase), and ecstasy (1.4% increase).

Further, in looking at 2010 results compared to 2006 results, 30-day alcohol use has decreased 2.2% in the 8th grade, 4.5% in the 10th grade, and 2.0% in the 12th grade in the past four years. Complete past month use results can be seen in Table 2 on the following pages.

Table 1

Percentage of Arizona Respondents Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime by Grade															
Drug Used	8th Grade				10th Grade				12th Grade				Total		
	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona
	2006	2008	2010	2009	2006	2008	2010	2009	2006	2008	2010	2009	2006	2008	2010
Alcohol	50.4	47.8	45.1	36.6	67.6	66.2	64.1	59.1	74.5	74.8	72.8	72.3	61.7	59.6	58.2
Cigarettes	30.8	25.9	23.8	20.1	43.8	39.9	37.2	32.7	50.0	50.8	46.9	43.6	39.6	36.0	34.0
Smokeless Tobacco	8.0	7.1	7.1	9.6	11.8	12.9	12.5	15.2	15.6	17.7	18.1	16.3	11.0	11.3	11.7
Marijuana	18.3	16.2	17.8	15.7	34.0	32.5	34.3	32.3	42.6	43.1	44.7	42.0	29.2	27.4	29.9
Hallucinogens**	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.7	4.1	5.2	5.9	3.0	5.6	7.9	9.0	3.1	3.6	4.3	5.1
Cocaine	3.6	2.7	2.3	2.6	7.6	6.8	5.3	4.6	11.6	11.2	8.8	6.0	6.8	5.9	5.0
Inhalants	15.2	14.3	14.5	14.9	11.9	12.6	11.8	12.8	9.8	9.2	9.4	9.5	12.9	12.6	12.3
Methamphetamines**	2.6	1.2	0.7	1.6	5.0	2.4	1.6	2.8	6.6	4.0	2.5	2.4	4.3	2.2	1.5
Heroin	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.3	2.1	2.0	2.6	1.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	1.2	2.0	1.8	2.1
Ecstasy**	1.9	2.2	3.9	2.2	3.4	4.9	8.2	5.5	4.4	7.0	10.6	6.5	3.0	4.2	7.0
Steroids	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.3	2.2	2.4	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.7
Prescription Pain Relievers*	n/a	12.2	11.5	4.4	n/a	20.5	18.9	9.9	n/a	24.6	23.1	13.2	n/a	17.6	16.8
Prescription Stimulants**	3.4	3.8	3.0	6.0	7.1	7.6	7.0	10.3	8.5	7.9	8.5	9.9	5.9	5.9	5.7
Prescription Sedatives**	10.0	8.3	8.7	9.5	14.3	12.0	11.5	13.0	17.4	13.2	13.4	12.7	13.2	10.5	10.8
Prescription Drugs**†	14.4	17.1	16.5	n/c	20.7	25.7	23.7	n/c	24.0	28.7	27.3	n/c	18.7	22.4	21.5
Over-the-Counter Drugs*†	n/a	9.7	9.5	n/c	n/a	12.9	13.2	n/c	n/a	13.4	14.1	n/c	n/a	11.5	11.8

n/a - Indicates a question that was not asked in the 2006, 2008, or 2010 Arizona Youth Surveys.
 *Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
 **Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult Appendix G for a detailed explanation.
 † - No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey.

Table 2

Percentage of Arizona Respondents Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days by Grade															
Drug Used	8th Grade				10th Grade				12th Grade				Total		
	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona
	2006	2008	2010	2009	2006	2008	2010	2009	2006	2008	2010	2009	2006	2008	2010
Alcohol	24.1	23.2	21.9	14.9	39.2	37.7	34.7	30.4	47.0	46.8	45.0	43.5	34.4	33.1	31.9
Cigarettes	10.5	8.7	8.9	6.5	17.1	16.6	15.6	13.1	21.8	23.9	22.9	20.1	15.3	14.7	14.7
Smokeless Tobacco	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.6	5.7	6.5	5.4	6.8	8.1	8.4	3.8	4.2	5.1
Marijuana	8.5	7.6	8.9	6.5	15.7	15.1	17.4	15.9	18.1	18.7	21.3	20.6	13.1	12.5	14.8
Hallucinogens**	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	0.5	1.7	2.4	2.4	0.5	1.4	1.5	1.6
Cocaine	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	2.9	2.2	1.6	0.9	3.3	3.2	2.2	1.3	2.5	1.9	1.4
Inhalants	6.2	5.4	5.6	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.2	4.1	3.8	3.7
Methamphetamines**	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.4
Heroin	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.8
Ecstasy**	0.8	0.8	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.5	2.9	1.3	0.9	2.0	3.4	1.8	0.9	1.3	2.5
Steroids	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6
Prescription Pain Relievers*	n/a	6.0	5.7	1.3	n/a	9.4	8.9	3.0	n/a	10.5	9.7	4.1	n/a	8.1	7.7
Prescription Stimulants**	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.1
Prescription Sedatives**	4.5	3.4	3.6	2.5	6.6	4.5	4.7	3.9	7.1	5.0	4.7	4.2	5.8	4.1	4.2
Prescription Drugs**†	7.0	8.6	8.2	n/c	10.3	12.2	11.8	n/c	10.4	13.1	12.4	n/c	8.9	10.7	10.4
Over-the-Counter Drugs*†	n/a	5.6	5.4	n/c	n/a	6.4	6.3	n/c	n/a	5.9	6.3	n/c	n/a	5.9	5.9

n/a - Indicates a question that was not asked in the 2006, 2008, or 2010 Arizona Youth Surveys.
 *Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
 **Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult Appendix G for a detailed explanation.
 † - No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey.

Risk and Protective Factors: In Brief

In order to make the results of the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey more usable, risk and protective profiles were developed for each participating school that show the percentage of youth at risk and the percentage of youth with protection on each scale. A detailed description of how the profiles were developed is contained in the main body of this *Arizona Youth Survey 2010 State Report*. Comparisons can be made between youth in Arizona and a more national sample (Bach Harrison (BH) Norm). The states upon which the BH Norm is based include Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Oklahoma, and Utah.

An example of the substance use rates and risk and protective factor profiles contained in the main report can be seen in Figures 1 through 5 on the following pages. The profile charts in this Executive Summary represent the total of all 8th, 10th, and 12th grade Arizona students who completed the survey. Charts for this group are merely provided as an example of the information that is discussed at the grade level in Section 2 of this report. Further, similar profile reports that provide results by grade were prepared for each participating school (when schools returned a sufficient number of surveys) and district in the state. These profile reports allow prevention planners to more precisely plan, implement, and evaluate prevention interventions.

Rates of ATOD use (current prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use) and antisocial behaviors for the statewide sample can be seen in Figure 1. As was mentioned previously, lifetime and 30-day use of alcohol and cigarettes saw positive decreases since the 2006 and 2008 surveys, while marijuana use increased since 2008.

Figure 2 displays heavy substance use, drinking and driving data, and antisocial behavior data. Rates of school suspensions and attacking someone with the intent to harm them also decreased for the AYS statewide sample. Further, all-grade reports of both drinking and then driving, and riding with a driver that had been drinking, have been gradually decreasing since the 2006 administration.

Figure 3 shows the percentage of the AYS statewide sample who are at risk for problem behaviors compared to the BH Norm. For the 2010 survey, Arizona all-grade students have risk factor scores that are significantly lower than the BH Norm for three scales (Perceived Availability of Handguns, Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use, and Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior). However, as can be seen in the risk profile chart (Figure 3), several scales such as Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use, Perceived Availability of Drugs, Poor Family Management, Family Conflict, Family History of Antisocial Behavior, Rebelliousness, Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use, Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use, Perceived Risk of Drug Use, Interaction with Antisocial Peers, Friends' Use of Drugs, Rewards for Antisocial Behavior, and Gang Involvement are above the BH Norm level for all-grade students in 2010.

A review of the risk factor scales shows that most risk factor scales for the statewide sample decreased since 2008. The only two scales that showed a significant increase were Perceived Risk of Drug Use and Peer/Individual Rewards for Antisocial Behavior.

Protective factors buffer the influence of the risk factors operating in a young person's life. Research has shown that young people who spend time with prosocial peers and participate in prosocial activities in the community and at school, and are rewarded for those activities, are less likely to become involved in problem behaviors. These important protective factors are measured in the AYS. In nine of the protective factor scales, the Arizona sample had similar, or lower levels, of protection (Figure 4) than students from the BH Norm. However, protection for Arizona all-grade students was significantly higher than the BH Norm for Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement.

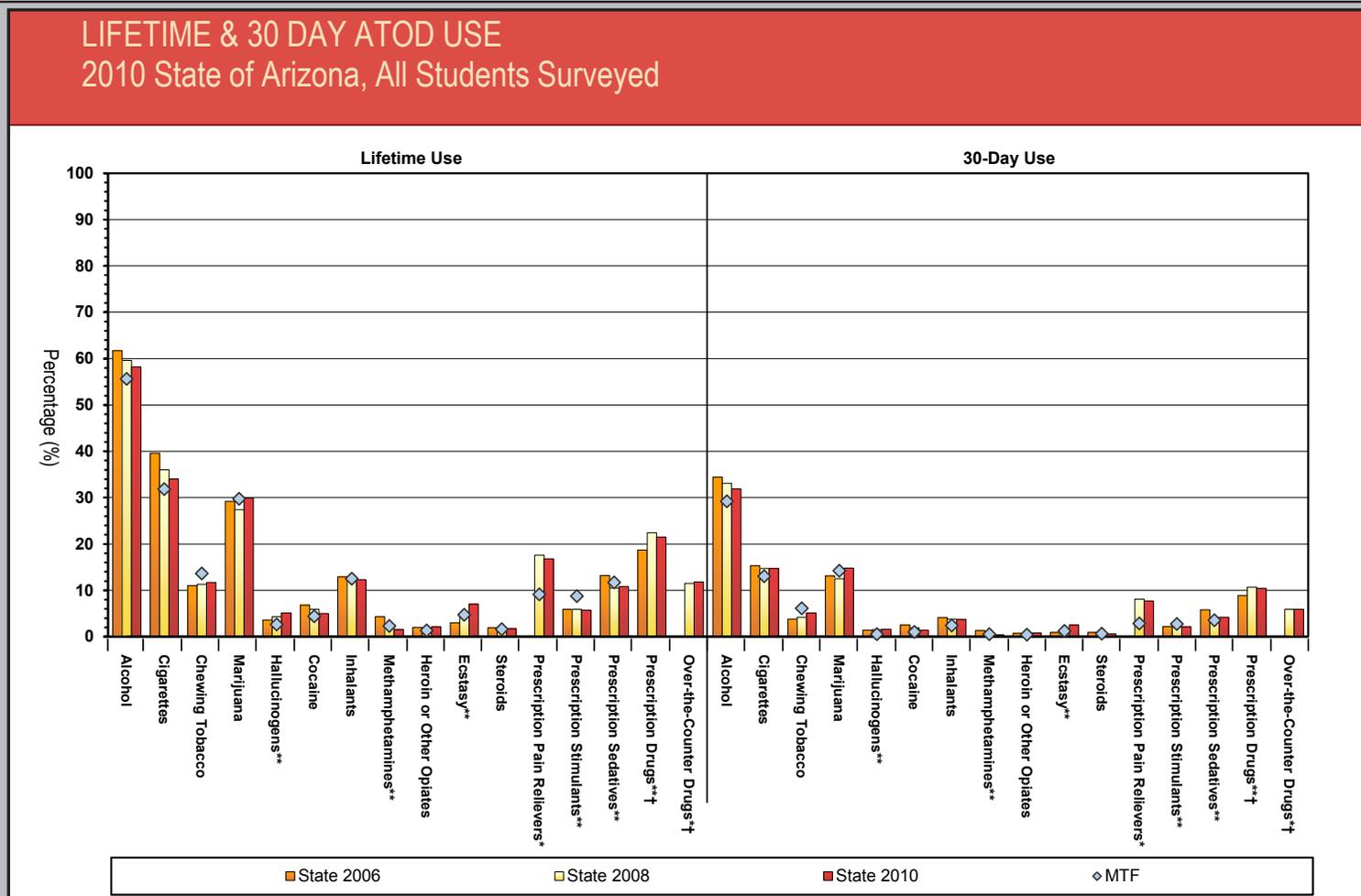
Comparisons between the 2008 results and those of 2010 show that the statewide sample levels of protection increased significantly in all community, school, and peer/individual domain scales. The scales in the family domain were relatively unchanged since the 2008 administration.

The profile reports created for Arizona's schools, school districts, counties, and some cities across the state also contain charts and tables reporting responses to questions regarding school safety. Figure 5 is an example of

the Safe School charts included in the profile reports. Figure 5 illustrates the percentage of students reporting that he/she felt unsafe at school, that he/she were threatened or injured on school property, that he/she carried a weapon on school property, that he/she were in a physical fight on school property, or that he/she were picked on or bullied on school property have decreased since the 2008 survey.

The analyses of the data obtained from the survey are quite extensive but are not intended to be exhaustive. Rather, it is believed that the data and highlights contained within this report will provide insights for future decisions pertaining to the well-being of Arizona youth.

Figure 1

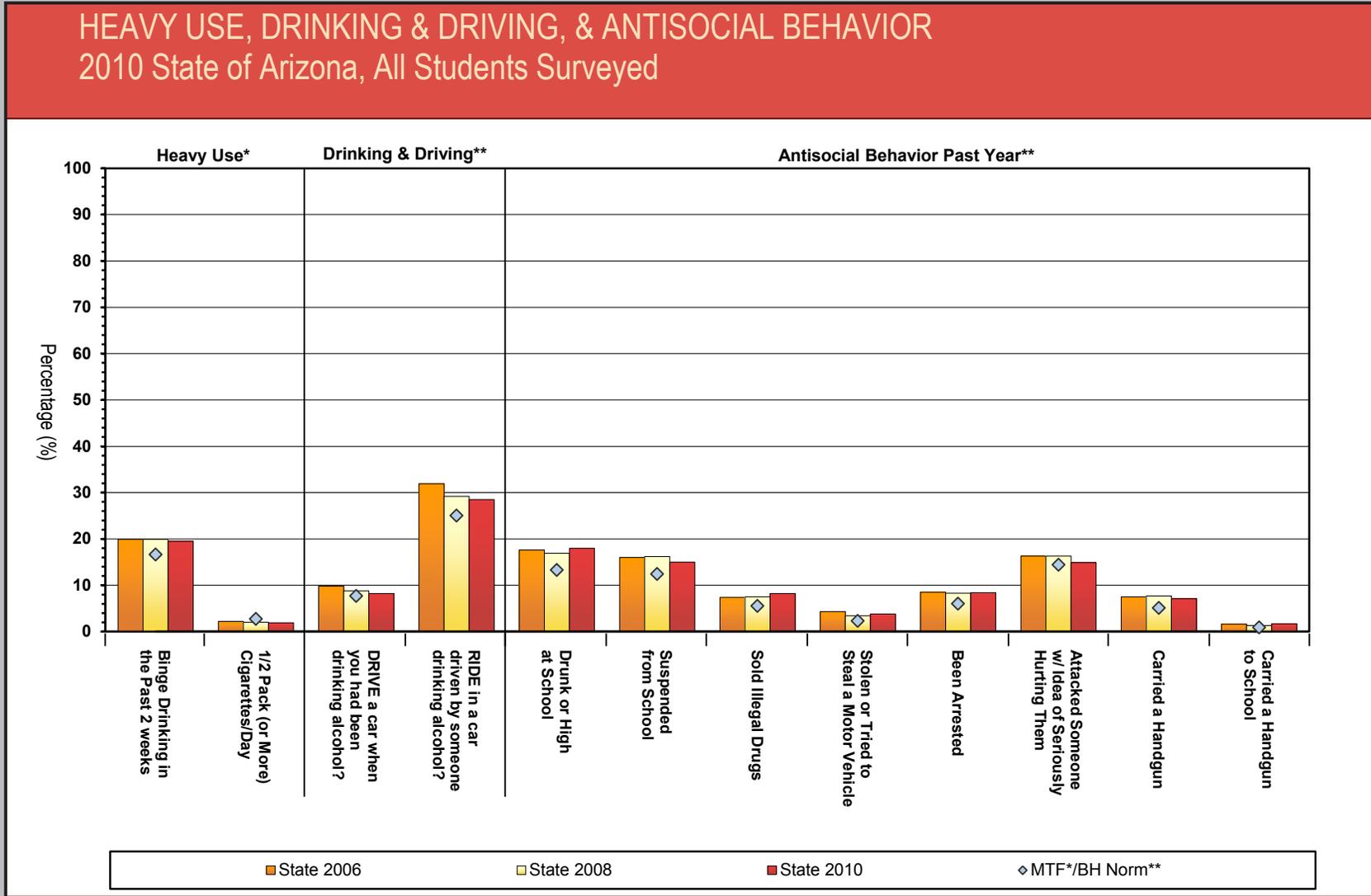


* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2010.

** Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult Appendix G for a detailed explanation.

† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey.

Figure 2

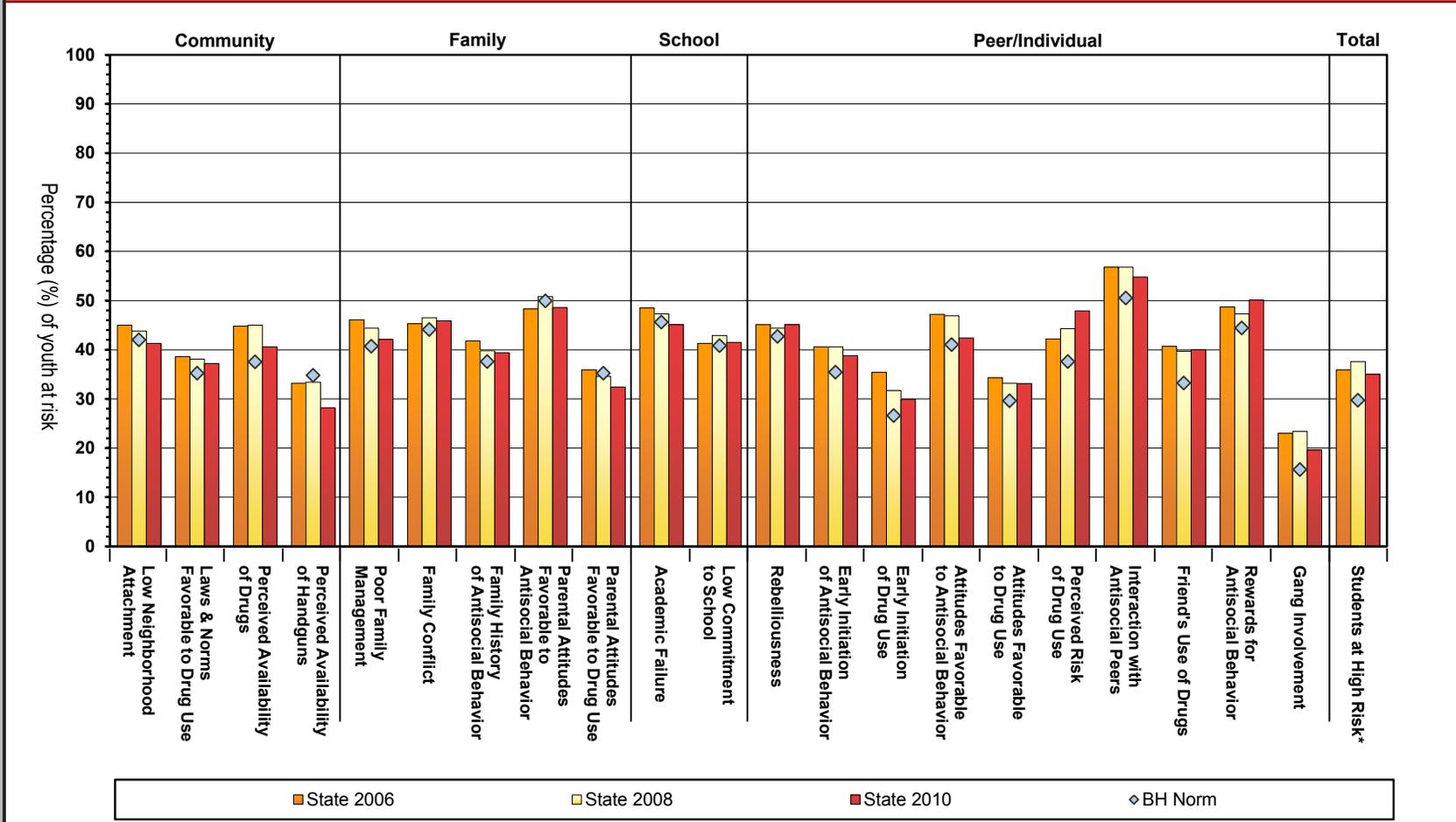


*(National Comparison data for Heavy Use category are Monitoring the Future values.)

** (National Comparison data for Drinking & Driving and Antisocial Behavior category are Bach Harrison Norm values.)

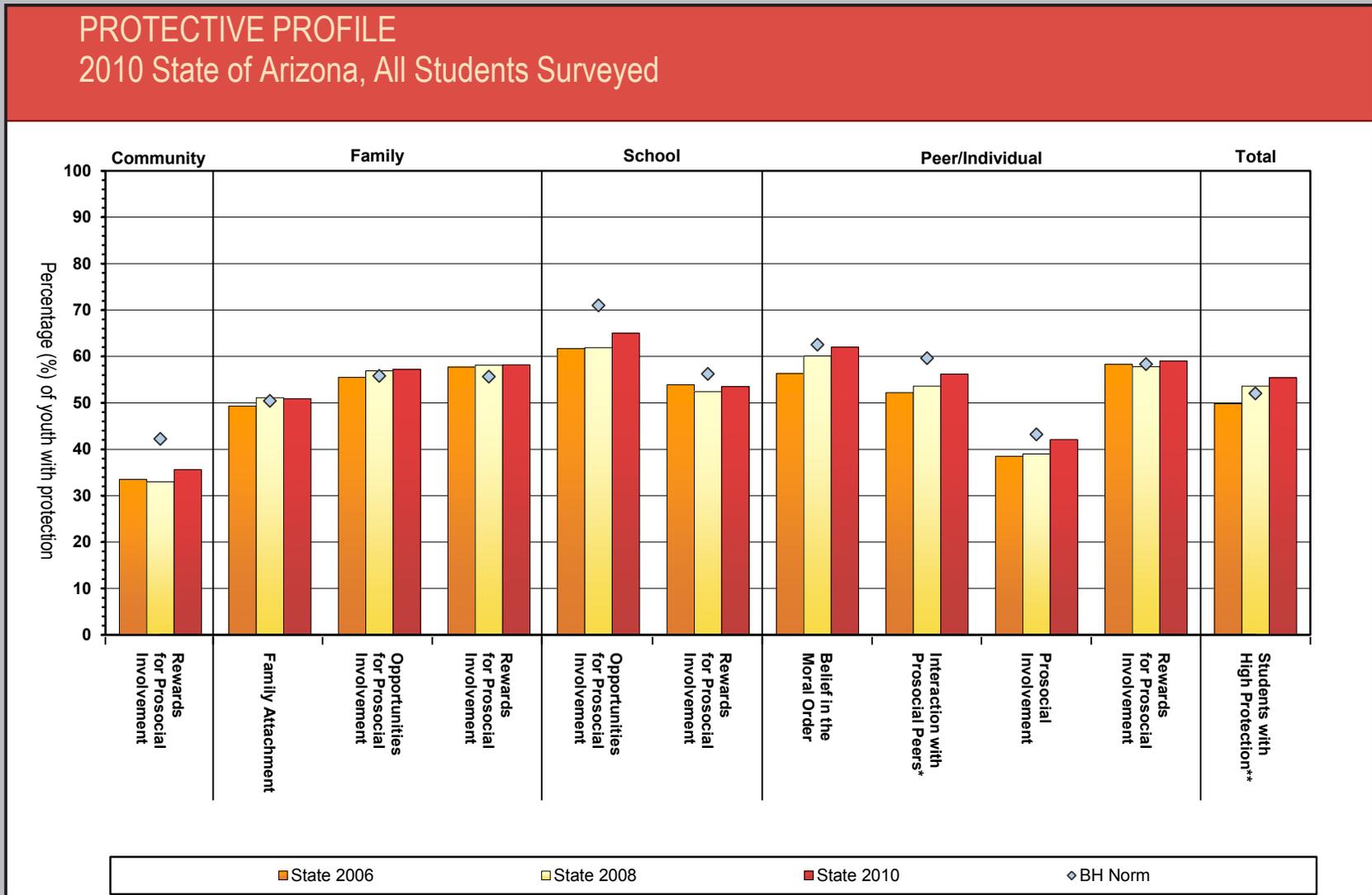
Figure 3

RISK PROFILE 2010 State of Arizona, All Students Surveyed



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: eight or more risk factors, 10th & 12th grades: nine or more risk factors.)

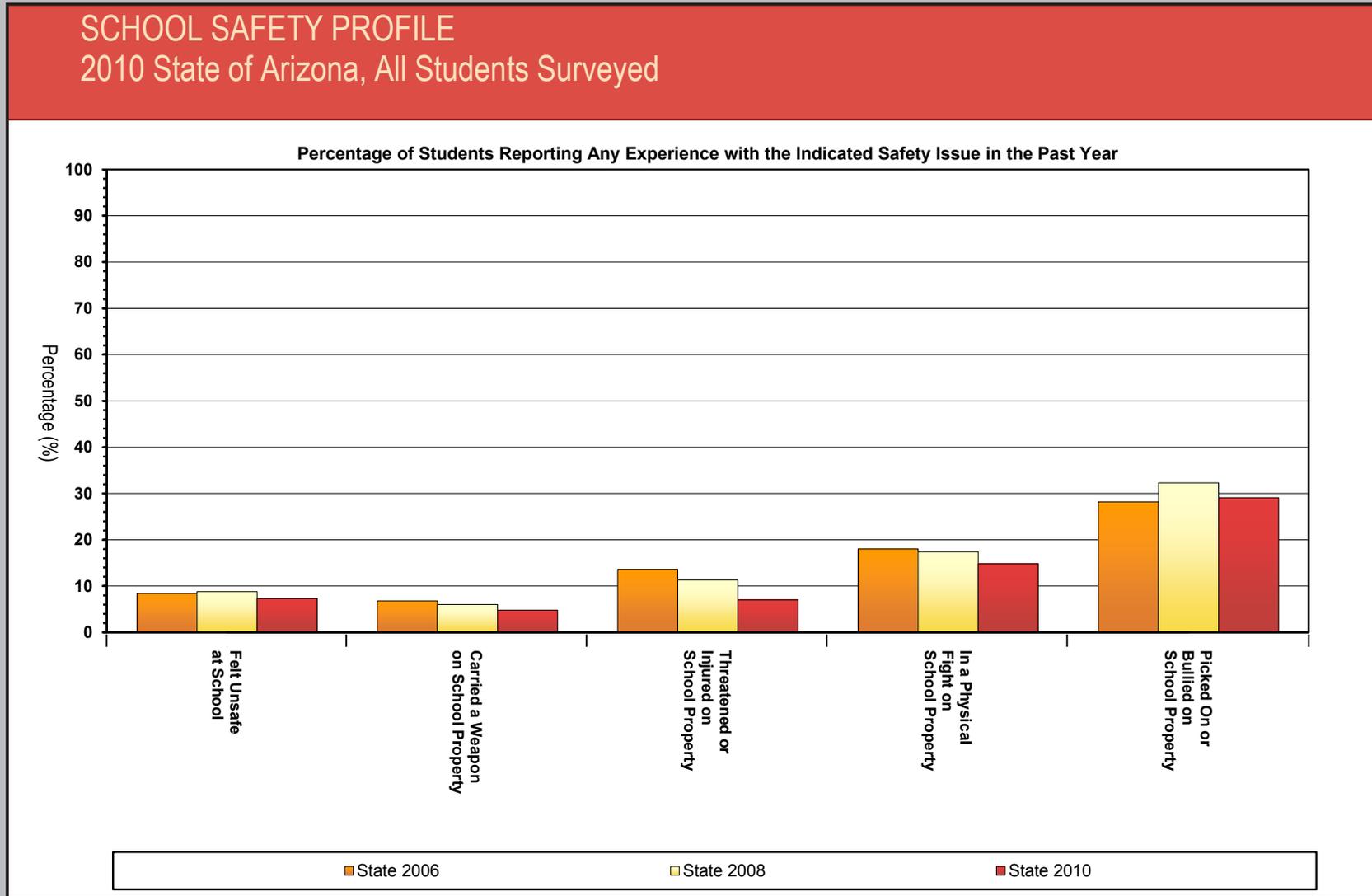
Figure 4



* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 and prior administrations. Consult Appendix G for a detailed explanation.

** High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have five or more protective factors operating in their lives.

Figure 5



Note: Not all states that comprise the BH Norm data ask school safety questions. Therefore, no BH Norm value is reported.

Introduction

Arizona Revised Statute §41-2416 requires the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission to conduct a statewide survey that is designed to measure the prevalence and frequency of substance abuse by youth, as well as the attitudes youth hold toward substance abuse. To comply with Arizona Revised Statute §41-2416 the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center conducts a biennial Arizona Youth Survey. This survey is administered to a statewide sample of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students attending public and charter middle and high schools throughout Arizona.

The 2010 Arizona Youth Survey was conducted by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission with technical assistance from Bach Harrison, L.L.C. The 2010 Arizona Youth Survey is the result of a partnership among the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission; Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families; Arizona's Parent's Commission on Drug Education and Prevention; the Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission; The Arizona Department of Health Services; and the Office of Problem Gambling. The successful implementation of the Arizona Youth Survey can also be attributed to strong collaborative efforts and support from the Arizona Department of Education, the Tobacco Education and Prevention Program and the Arizona State University. Finally, the cooperation of local prevention coordinators, school administrators, teachers, and students directly contributed to the success of the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey.

The survey was conducted by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission and Bach Harrison, L.L.C.

In 2002, the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission made a decision to change the substance abuse survey instrument to a model that would benefit multiple state agencies and generate data that are comparable to data collected at a national level. The Arizona Youth Survey is based upon the nationally recognized Risk and Protective Factor model, which is used by numerous state agencies throughout the United States. The Risk and Protective Factor model was developed in 1989 by J. David Hawkins, Ph.D. and Richard F. Catalano, Ph.D. at the University of Washington as a comprehensive prevention model.

The Risk and Protective Factor model identifies "the factors that increase and mitigate the likelihood of delinquent involvement and other dysfunctional behaviors. The model emphasizes the need for community-wide efforts to ameliorate those risk factors" (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1995).

Risk-and-protective-factor-focused prevention is based on a simple premise: to prevent a problem from happening, we need to identify the factors that increase the risk of that problem developing while simultaneously identifying those factors that decrease the problem from developing; and then find ways to reduce risk factor levels and build upon the protective factors.

The substance abuse prevention field has evolved over time, often through empirical-based research. The theoretical development and rigorous empirical-based research in substance abuse prevention and programming in recent years are among the most important developments in the field. The focus has been on risk and protective factors as a unifying descriptive and predictive framework for developing and evaluating prevention programs.

Substance abuse prevention programs aim to deter the onset of alcohol, tobacco and other drug use by changing the individuals' knowledge, attitudes and behaviors. Researchers with the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington have defined areas of risk that affect youth problem behaviors within the community, family, school, and peer/individual domains. Likewise, protective factors have been identified and include prosocial opportunities, rewards for prosocial involvement, and developing prosocial skills within the community, family, school, and peer/individual domains. Initiation of substance abuse and risk factor behaviors at an early age affect the involvement of the youth within the community, family, school, and peer group setting (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, 2004).

The 2010 Arizona Youth Survey was administered between January and April 2010 in Arizona public and charter schools. The statewide effort encompassed all 15 counties and 372 schools, which resulted in the participation of 63,784 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students throughout Arizona (figure represents honest/valid participation only). School principals and teachers were provided detailed instructions for administering the survey. Students' anonymity was emphasized through a teacher-read script which instructed students not to put their names on the survey. Upon completion, all surveys were returned and electronically scanned by Bach Harrison L.L.C.

This report is organized into five sections:

1. Survey Methods: describes how the survey was conducted, who participated, and the procedures used to ensure that valid information was collected.
2. Risk and Protective Factors and Scales: provides a description of the risk and protective factor model of substance abuse prevention, including the four domains of risk and protection (community, family, school, and peer/individual). Also included are the risk and protective factor scale scores for grades 8, 10, and 12.
3. Substance Use Outcomes: presents data on recent and lifetime use of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs (ATOD) among Arizona's youth, and information on other ATOD-related questions (perceived harm, perceived availability, where students obtained alcohol and prescription drugs, and drinking and driving). Some of these results are comparable to the results of the national Monitoring the Future survey.
4. Antisocial Behaviors and Additional Results: presents data on heavy substance use and other antisocial behaviors. This section also presents findings that show the correlation of substance use to academic achievement, socioeconomic background, perceived parental approval of substance use, and perceived peer approval of substance use.
5. Summary of Findings: fully summarizes the results and conclusions of the report.

Section 1: Survey Methods

The information presented in this report was gathered using the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey questionnaire (Appendix A). The survey is intended to provide scientifically sound information about the levels of risk and protection in a community as well as levels of substance use and anti-social behaviors of youth. Risk factors are those conditions or situations that increase the likelihood that a child will develop one or more health and/or behavior problems in adolescence. Protective factors are the conditions or situations that decrease the likelihood of future behavior problems. Risk and protective factors are found in four domains — community, school, family, and the peer/individual. The information gathered on risk and protective factors, youth drug use, and delinquency is essential in supporting prevention planning, intervention planning, and needs assessment at the local and state levels.

The topics addressed in this section include the survey questionnaire, how it was administered, the demographics of participants, completion rates, and the validity of the results.

Survey Questionnaire

The survey questionnaire was originally developed through the combined efforts of six states and the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. The collaborative survey development process was a Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) funded project called the Six-State Consortium. The goal of the Consortium was to develop a survey that provided scientifically sound information about the levels of risk and protection in a community. The survey was further refined through the Diffusion Consortium Project that involved seven states and was funded

by four federal agencies: the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA), Safe and Drug Free Schools Program, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and CSAP.

In addition to measuring risk and protective factors, the survey also measures alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) use and delinquent behavior. The substances that are measured by the survey include: 1) alcohol; 2) cigarettes; 3) smokeless tobacco; 4) marijuana; 5) hallucinogens; 6) cocaine; 7) inhalants; 8) methamphetamines; 9) heroin; 10) ecstasy; 11) steroids; 12) prescription pain relievers; 13) prescription stimulants; 14) prescription sedatives; and 15) over-the-counter drugs. Another substance category of “prescription drugs,” which represents use of at least one of the prescription drug substance categories, was created in order to have comparable data to the 2006 prescription drugs question and is included in lifetime and past-month substance use charts and tables. Most of the questions that ask about substance use are similar to those used in the national survey, Monitoring the Future (MTF), so comparisons between the two surveys can be made easily.

Besides measuring risk and protective factors, the survey also assesses the current prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use.

There are a total of 14 risk factors and 10 protective factors that are measured by the 2010 survey. However, some of the risk factors are broad enough to require more than one scale for adequate measurement. As a result, there are 21 separate risk factor scales and 10 protective factor scales measured by the survey. Appendix B provides a complete list of the risk and protective factors and the corresponding risk and protective factor scales in the survey.

There are approximately four survey items that measure each risk factor. Reliability for the constructs is good (the average value for Cronbach’s alpha = .79). The questionnaire has 142 questions; however, many of the questions

have multiple components so students actually responded to a total of 319 items. The questions were printed in a test booklet that was machine scoreable. Most students from all grades could easily complete the questionnaire in one class period. A complete item dictionary that lists the risk and protective factor scales and the items they contain as well as the outcome variables can be seen in Appendix D.

Completion Rate and Ability to Generalize the Results

Not all 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students in Arizona participated in the survey. Some schools didn't participate, some students individually chose not to participate, some students' parents did not give consent for them to participate, and some students were absent on the day the survey was administered. Of the 71,571 students in grades 6 through 12 (67,344 students in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grade) that took the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey 63,784 comprise the final survey pool for the analysis contained in this state report. The final survey pool discussed in this report is only comprised of students in grades 8, 10, and 12 who were deemed to be honest in their responses.

Survey Participants

The characteristics of the youth who took the survey are presented in Table 3. In the 2010 survey, there were nearly an equal number of males and females who took the survey in all grades (female = 51.0% and males = 49.0%). Table 3 also shows that English is the primary language spoken in 81.3% of homes. An analysis of the family structure of respondents showed that 55.6% lived with both of their biological parents, 15.0% lived in a step-family structure, and 24.2% lived in a single-parent home.

In 2010, Race/Ethnicity data began to be collected consistent with the US Census Bureau, which asks race (White, Native American, African American, and Asian or Pacific Islander) and ethnicity (Hispanic or non-Hispanic) separately. Race by ethnicity and grade data are displayed in Table 4 on the following pages. Of the 2010 survey respondents, 59.9% of respondents indicated they were of Hispanic ethnic background and 40.1% indicated being non-Hispanic. Within those ethnic categories, 23.2% of Hispanic youth were White, and 73.2% of non-Hispanics were White. Of Hispanic youth, the next biggest racial category was Native American (4.9%), and of non-Hispanic youth, the next biggest racial category was Native American (6.8%) and Multiracial (6.8%).

Participation by County

Table 5 displays 2010 survey participation rates by county. Every county in the State of Arizona had schools participate in the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey.

The data reported show that the percentage of the statewide sample in each county is very close to the percentage of students who completed the AYS. Thus, the survey is a good representation of the students in Arizona. For example, in the state of Arizona, 63.1% of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students live in Maricopa County, 2.1% live in Navajo County, and 1.9% live in Coconino County. Similarly, of the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey participants, 66.5% live in Maricopa County, 2.4% live in Navajo County, and 1.9% live in Coconino County. While the percentage participating for most counties is very close to the percentage enrolled, Pima County is the exception with 14.1% enrolled and 5.6% participating. However, Pima County had 3,574 students complete the survey, which is adequate for most analyses.

Tables reporting substance use by county are located in Appendix E of this report. These tables show the total percentage of students in each participating county who used each substance.

Survey Norms and Comparative Data

It can be helpful to know how the results from Arizona students compare to the results from a national sample of students. The 2010 Arizona Youth Survey data are compared throughout this report to the national Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey data. State results from the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades are compared to national results from the same grades, when the wording of AYS and MTF questions were the same. It should be noted that the latest national data from MTF are for 2009.

The MTF survey is conducted annually by the University of Michigan and is designed to provide ATOD use information from a sample of students representative of the United States as a whole. The survey questions, measurements, and protocol for both the Arizona Youth Survey and the MTF surveys are similar, making most comparisons valid without any additional analysis. More information on the Monitoring the Future survey and survey results can be found at <http://www.monitoringthefuture.org>.

Validity of the Data

There were a total of 71,571 survey questionnaires completed. However, not all of the questionnaires contained valid information. Of these surveys, 4,090 (5.7%) were eliminated because respondents were determined to be dishonest, because students did not answer enough of the validity questions to determine whether or not he/she were honest in their responses, or because a student marked a grade that was incompatible with the grade range of the school. Dishonest surveys were eliminated because of five

predetermined dishonesty indicators — 1) the students indicated that he/she were “Not Honest At All” in completing the survey (1,020 surveys); 2) the students indicated that he/she had used the non-existent drug phenoxydine (2,737 surveys); 3) the students reported an impossibly high level of multiple drug use (1,094 surveys); 4) the students indicated past-month use rates that were higher than lifetime use rates (1,513 surveys); and 5) the students reported an age that was inconsistent with their grade or their school (373 surveys). These surveys were not included in the final analyses.

Because the results reported in this state report and in the profile reports focus on data from the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades, an additional 3,621 students in the 6th, 7th, 9th, and 11th grades were also eliminated from these state level results. These 6th, 7th, 9th, and 11th graders took the survey because he/she were attending a class that was largely made up of students in the even grades, or the school chose to survey students in these grades for a more complete description of their students. Further, 76 surveys were eliminated because of students not reporting a grade level or because he/she marked more than one grade level.

A total of 7,787 questionnaires were eliminated from most analyses. This is less than the sum of those eliminated according to the criteria cited above because many of those eliminated met more than one criteria for elimination.

Other measures to reduce response bias included carefully pretesting the questionnaire to ensure that students understood the meaning of each question, using a well developed and tested administration protocol, and reading the same instructions to all students who participated in the survey.

Table 3

Total Number and Percentage of Survey Respondents by Grade and Demographic Characteristics for 2010 Survey												
	8th Grade		10th Grade		12th Grade		2010 Total		2008 Total		2006 Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Sample	27,592	40.9	19,489	28.9	16,703	24.8	63,784	100.0	54,734	100.0	60,401	100.0
Gender												
Male	13,338	49.3	9,307	48.7	8,000	48.7	30,645	49.0	26,213	48.8	28,381	48.2
Female	13,698	50.7	9,797	51.3	8,433	51.3	31,928	51.0	27,514	51.2	30,505	51.8
Race/Ethnicity												
White	The Method for Gathering and Reporting Race/Ethnicity Data changed in 2010. See Following Table for 2010 Race/Ethnicity Data								31,887	48.8	26,761	45.7
Native American									4,812	7.4	3,394	5.8
Hispanic									21,525	32.9	21,376	36.5
African American									3,915	6.0	2,592	4.4
Asian or Pacific Islander									3,232	4.9	1,798	3.1
Family Structure												
Both Parents	15,692	56.9	10,556	54.2	9,191	55.0	35,439	55.6	30,311	55.4	32,068	56.8
Step-Families	4,236	15.4	3,102	15.9	2,212	13.2	9,550	15.0	8,704	15.9	9,164	16.2
Single Parent	6,481	23.5	4,853	24.9	4,131	24.7	15,465	24.2	12,707	23.2	15,230	27.0
Language Used at Home												
English	21,161	79.6	15,402	81.8	13,490	83.3	50,053	81.3	43,273	80.5	46,011	78.5
Spanish	4,740	17.8	2,909	15.4	2,253	13.9	9,902	16.1	9,219	17.1	11,376	19.4
Another Language	672	2.5	526	2.8	449	2.8	1,647	2.7	1,265	2.4	1,244	2.1
*Numbers and percentages listed here reflect only those students who answered each of the demographic questions. Therefore, the numbers and percentages in the Total column do not add up to the final completion rate indicated in the text of the report.												

Table 4

Total Number and Percentage of Survey Respondents by Grade and Race/Ethnicity for 2010 Survey								
	8th Grade		10th Grade		12th Grade		2010 Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Student marked 'Yes' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:								
Native American	618	5.3	369	5.0	220	3.8	1,207	4.9
African American	316	2.7	208	2.8	133	2.3	657	2.6
Asian	99	0.9	69	0.9	38	0.6	206	0.8
Pacific Islander	136	1.2	90	1.2	54	0.9	280	1.1
White	2,751	23.7	1,618	21.8	1,403	24.0	5,772	23.2
Multi-Racial	539	4.6	307	4.1	175	3.0	1,021	4.1
Race Unmarked	7,133	61.5	4,769	64.2	3,824	65.4	15,726	63.2
Non-Hispanic Student marked 'No' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:								
Native American	1,017	6.8	834	7.2	666	6.3	2,517	6.8
African American	1,011	6.7	669	5.8	449	4.3	2,129	5.7
Asian	688	4.6	446	3.9	417	4.0	1,551	4.2
Pacific Islander	145	1.0	112	1.0	115	1.1	372	1.0
White	10,589	70.4	8,454	73.1	8,137	77.5	27,180	73.2
Multi-Racial	1,253	8.3	760	6.6	526	5.0	2,539	6.8
Race Unmarked	337	2.2	292	2.5	195	1.9	824	2.2
Totals								
Hispanic Students	11,592	43.5	7,430	39.1	5,847	35.8	24,869	40.1
Non-Hispanic Students	15,040	56.5	11,567	60.9	10,505	64.2	37,112	59.9
*As a small percentage of students skipped the question Are you Hispanic or Latino? (at the state level, 1,803 students, or 2.8% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than Total Students								

Table 5

**Total Number and Percentage of Survey Respondents and Enrolled School Students
by Grade and Participating County for the 2010 Survey**

	8th Grade				10th Grade				12th Grade				2010 Total				2008 Survey Participation		2006 Survey Participation	
	2010 Survey Participation		2006-2007 School Year Enrollment Information		2010 Survey Participation		2006-2007 School Year Enrollment Information		2010 Survey Participation		2006-2007 School Year Enrollment Information		2010 Survey Participation		2006-2007 School Year Enrollment Information					
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Apache	393	1.4	1,106	1.4	409	2.1	1,037	1.3	303	1.8	1,016	1.3	1,105	1.7	3,159	1.3	300	0.5	871	1.4
Cochise	696	2.5	1,492	1.9	151	0.8	1,606	2.0	142	0.9	1,385	1.8	989	1.6	4,483	1.9	1,163	2.1	1,576	2.6
Coconino	533	1.9	1,385	1.7	370	1.9	1,608	2.0	309	1.8	1,540	2.0	1,212	1.9	4,533	1.9	1,129	2.1	1,107	1.8
Gila	289	1.0	617	0.8	224	1.1	695	0.9	201	1.2	585	0.8	714	1.1	1,897	0.8	835	1.5	831	1.4
Graham	169	0.6	433	0.5	359	1.8	446	0.6	312	1.9	465	0.6	840	1.3	1,344	0.6	788	1.4	885	1.5
Greenlee	79	0.3	152	0.2	99	0.5	137	0.2	77	0.5	135	0.2	255	0.4	424	0.2	162	0.3	239	0.4
La Paz	126	0.5	194	0.2	146	0.7	216	0.3	94	0.6	183	0.2	366	0.6	593	0.3	349	0.6	376	0.6
Maricopa	19,118	69.3	51,076	63.4	12,105	62.1	49,617	62.3	11,212	67.1	48,085	63.5	42,435	66.5	148,778	63.1	32,929	60.2	36,136	59.8
Mohave	1,061	3.8	2,089	2.6	776	4.0	2,110	2.7	420	2.5	1,785	2.4	2,257	3.5	5,984	2.5	1,772	3.2	1,877	3.1
Navajo	586	2.1	1,536	1.9	494	2.5	1,684	2.1	459	2.7	1,751	2.3	1,539	2.4	4,971	2.1	1,706	3.1	1,415	2.3
Pima	845	3.1	10,880	13.5	1,487	7.6	11,370	14.3	1,242	7.4	10,900	14.4	3,574	5.6	33,150	14.1	4,961	9.1	7,600	12.6
Pinal	1,633	5.9	3,744	4.6	1,170	6.0	3,013	3.8	757	4.5	2,320	3.1	3,560	5.6	9,077	3.8	2,896	5.3	1,848	3.1
Santa Cruz	221	0.8	774	1.0	371	1.9	917	1.2	402	2.4	742	1.0	994	1.6	2,433	1.0	1,175	2.1	1,355	2.2
Yavapai	1,033	3.7	2,189	2.7	893	4.6	1,996	2.5	627	3.8	1,917	2.5	2,553	4.0	6,102	2.6	2,853	5.2	1,656	2.7
Yuma	810	2.9	2,855	3.5	435	2.2	2,988	3.8	146	0.9	2,845	3.8	1,391	2.2	8,688	3.7	1,716	3.1	2,629	4.4

2

Section 2: Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Use and Other Youth Problem Behaviors

The History and Importance of Risk and Protective Factors

The Arizona Youth Survey is based upon the Risk and Protective Factor Model of Substance Abuse Prevention. In medical research, risk factors have been found for heart disease and other health problems. Through media campaigns that inform the general public about the risk factors for heart disease, most people are now aware that behaviors such as eating high-fat diets, smoking, high cholesterol, being overweight, and lack of exercise place them at risk for heart disease. Just as medical research discovered the risk factors for heart disease, social scientists have identified a set of risk factors that place young people at risk for the problem behaviors of substance abuse, delinquency, violence, teen pregnancy, and school dropout. They also have identified a set of protective factors that help to buffer the harmful effects of risk.

Dr. J. David Hawkins, Dr. Richard F. Catalano, and their colleagues at the University of Washington have reviewed more than 30 years of existing work on risk factors from various fields and have completed extensive work of their own to identify risk factors for youth problem behaviors. They identified risk factors in important areas of daily life: 1) the **community**, 2) the **family**, 3) the **school**, and 4) within **individuals** themselves and their **peer** interactions. Many of the problem behaviors faced by youth — delinquency, substance abuse, violence, school dropout, and teen pregnancy — share many common risk factors. Programs designed to reduce those common risk factors will have the benefit of reducing several problem behaviors.

The Risk and Protective Factor Model and data from the Arizona Youth Survey can be used to help school and community planners assess current

conditions and prioritize areas of greatest need. By measuring risk and protective factors in a population, specific risk factors that are elevated and widespread can be identified and targeted by preventive interventions that also promote related protective factors. For example, if academic failure is identified as an elevated risk factor in a community, then mentoring and tutoring interventions can be provided to improve academic performance and also increase opportunities and rewards for classroom participation.

Just as medical research discovered the risk factors for heart disease, social scientists have defined risk factors that place youth at risk for problem behaviors.

The risk and protective factors measured by the Arizona Youth Survey have been organized into four important areas of a young person's life — community, family, school, and peer/individual. There are a total of 14 risk factors and 10 protective factors that are measured by the 2010 survey. However, some of the risk factors are broad enough to require more than one scale for adequate measurement. As a result, there are 21 separate risk factor scales and 10 protective factor scales measured by the survey. Appendix B provides a complete list of the risk and protective factors and the corresponding risk and protective factor scales in the survey.

The remainder of this section of the report is organized according to the four domains. For each domain, the definition of each risk factor is presented and then risk and protective results gathered from the Arizona Youth Survey are provided by grade. Risk and protective factor charts are also provided to illustrate Arizona risk and protection in a visual format. On the following page is more information about how to read and interpret the risk and protective charts.

How to Read the Risk and Protective Factor Charts in This Section

It is important that the reader gain an understanding of the **cut-points** that are used to create the risk and protective factor scale scores presented in this section. These cut-points are an important component of the risk and protective factor tables in this section.

Cut-Points

Before the percentage of youth at risk on a given scale could be calculated, a scale value or cut-point needed to be determined that would separate the at-risk group from the group that was not at-risk. The Prevention Needs Assessment survey instrument was designed to assess adolescent substance use, antisocial behavior and the risk and protective factors that predict these adolescent problem behaviors. Because risk and protective factor model surveys have been given to thousands of youth in the Six-State and Seven-State Consortium Projects, it was possible to select two groups of youth nationwide, one that was more at-risk for problem behaviors and another group that was less at-risk. A cut-point score was then determined for each risk and protective factor scale that best divided the youth from the two groups into their appropriate group, more at-risk or less at-risk. The

criteria for selecting the more at-risk and the less at-risk groups included academic grades (the more at-risk group received “D” and “F” grades, the less at-risk group received “A” and “B” grades); alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) use (the more at-risk group had more regular use, the less at-risk group had no drug use and use of alcohol or tobacco on only a few occasions); and antisocial behavior (the more at-risk group had two or more serious delinquent acts in the past year, the less at-risk group had no serious delinquent acts).

The cut-points that were determined by analyzing the results of the more at-risk and less at-risk groups will remain constant and will be used to produce the profiles for future surveys. Because the cut-points for each scale will remain fixed, the percentage of youth above the cut-point on a scale (at-risk) will provide a method for evaluating the progress of prevention programs over time. For example, if the percentage of youth at risk for family conflict in a community prior to implementing a community-wide family/parenting program was 60% and then decreased to 50% one year after the program was implemented, the program could be viewed as helping to reduce family conflict.

Community Risk and Protective Factors

When looking at the community domain, it is important to consider more than how members of a community interact with the youth of the community. Youth benefit from living in an area where neighbors and community members show concern for them, offer them support, and give encouragement and praise. However, youth also benefit from living in a community that functions in a socially healthy manner. What is the community like? Are drugs and guns readily available? Is there an active presence of law enforcement officers in the community? Is the community lacking in economic resources? Do community members, businesses, or police turn a blind eye toward drug use and antisocial behaviors or condone such behaviors? Is there a sense of community disorganization or does the community have a common set of shared norms and expectations of behavior?

All of these community issues, and more, play significant roles in shaping the behaviors of the youth that live within a particular community. By understanding how youth perceive their neighborhood, Arizona communities can get a better sense of how they need to change in order to reduce the risk that youth will participate in problem behaviors.

Definitions of all community domain risk factors, as well as scale scores for the community domain are provided on the next pages. Table 6 below shows the links between the community risk factors and the five problem behaviors. Check marks have been placed in this and similar tables to indicate where at least two well-designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

Table 6

YOUTH AT RISK	PROBLEM BEHAVIORS				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence
Community					
Availability of Drugs	✓				✓
Availability of Firearms		✓			✓
Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms, and Crime	✓	✓			✓
Media Portrayals of Violence					✓
Low Neighborhood Attachment	✓	✓			✓
Extreme Economic and Social Deprivation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Availability of Drugs (Linked to Substance Abuse and Violence)

The more available drugs are in a community, the higher the risk that young people will abuse drugs in that community. Perceived availability of drugs is also associated with risk. For example, in schools where students just *think* drugs are more available, a higher rate of drug use occurs.

Availability of Firearms (Linked to Delinquency and Violence)

Firearm availability and firearm homicide have increased together since the late 1950s. If a gun is present in the home, it is much more likely to be used against a relative or friend than an intruder or stranger. Also, when a firearm is used in a crime or assault instead of another weapon or no weapon, the outcome is much more likely to be fatal. While a few studies report no association between firearm availability and violence, more studies show a positive relationship. Given the lethality of firearms, the increase in the likelihood of conflict escalating into homicide when guns are present, and the strong association between availability of guns and homicide rates, firearm availability is included as a risk factor.

Community Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms, and Crime (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, and Violence)

Community norms, the attitudes and policies a community holds about drug use and crime, are communicated in a variety of ways: through laws and written policies, through informal social practices, and through the expectations parents and other community members have of young people. When laws and community standards are favorable toward drug use or crime, or even if they are just *unclear*, youth are at higher risk.

Media Portrayals of Violence (Linked to Violence)

The role of media violence on the behavior of viewers, especially young viewers, has been debated for more than three decades. Research over that time period has shown a clear correlation between media portrayal of violence and the development of aggressive and violent behavior. Exposure to violence in the media appears to have an impact on children in several ways: 1) children learn violent behavior from watching actors model that behavior, 2) they learn violent problem-solving strategies, and 3) media portrayals of violence appear to alter children's attitudes and sensitivity to violence. Please note that a scale has not been developed for this risk factor, and the Arizona Youth Survey does not gather results for this risk factor.

Low Neighborhood Attachment (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, and Violence)

Higher rates of drug problems, juvenile delinquency and violence occur in communities or neighborhoods where people have little attachment to the community, where the rates of vandalism are high, and where there is low surveillance of public places. These conditions are not limited to low-income neighborhoods; they can also be found in wealthier neighborhoods. The less homogeneous a community (in terms of race, class, religion, and even the mix of industrial to residential neighborhoods), the less connected its residents may feel to the overall community, and the more difficult it is to establish clear community goals and identity. The challenge of creating neighborhood attachment and organization is greater in these neighborhoods.

Perhaps the most significant issue affecting community attachment is whether residents feel they can make a difference in their own lives. If the key players in the neighborhood, such as merchants, teachers, police, and human services personnel, live outside the neighborhood, residents' sense of commitment will be less. Lower rates of voter participation and parental involvement in schools also indicate lower attachment to the community.

Extreme Economic Deprivation (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

Children who live in deteriorating and crime-ridden neighborhoods characterized by extreme poverty are more likely to develop problems with delinquency, violence, teen pregnancy, and school dropout. Children who live in these areas *and* have behavior and adjustment problems early in life are also more likely to have problems with drugs later on. Please note that a scale has not been developed for this risk factor, and the Arizona Youth Survey does not gather results for this risk factor.

Community Risk and Protective Factor Scales

Risk Factors

In all grades, a majority of Arizona survey participants in 2010 were not at-risk in the community domain. Table 7 shows that Perceived Availability of Drugs was the highest scaled score for the 8th grade with 36.9% of 8th graders at risk for this scale. In the 10th and 12th grades, Low Neighborhood Attachment was the highest scale score (43.6% at risk in the 10th grade, 47.3% at risk in the 12th grade).

Protective Factors

There is one protective factor scale for the community domain – Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. Rates of Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement were as follows for each grade: 32.9% in the 8th grade, 38.0% in the 10th grade, 37.0% in the 12th grade, and 35.6% for all grades combined.

Comparisons to Previously Gathered AYS Survey Data

Three administrations (2006, 2008, and 2010) of risk and protective factor data are presented in this State Report. Data presented in Table 7 depicts changes in risk and protective factor rates since the 2006 and 2008 surveys. Since the 2008 survey, rates of Low Neighborhood Attachment decreased 2.6% to 3.7% in each grade and 2.5% for all grades combined; rates of Perceived Availability of Drugs decreased 1.3% to 8.4% in each grade and 4.4% for all grades combined; and rates of Perceived Availability of Handguns decreased 4.4% to 6.6% in each grade and 5.2% for all grades combined. While the Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use scale showed a significant decrease of 1.6% in the 8th grade since 2008, changes for the 10th and 12th grades were minimal.

In regard to the Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement scale, the 8th grade showed a 1.6% increase in protection since 2008, the 10th grade showed a 2.6% increase in protection since 2008, the 12th grade showed a 3.8% increase in protection since 2008, and the all-grade total showed a 2.6% increase in protection since 2008.

Table 7

Community Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010
RISK FACTORS												
Low Neighborhood Attachment	40.7	38.5	35.9	46.9	46.2	43.6	49.8	51.0	47.3	45.0	43.8	41.3
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	37.8	36.6	35.0	42.5	42.1	41.8	34.6	36.3	35.5	38.6	38.1	37.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	38.1	38.2	36.9	48.8	49.6	42.9	51.3	52.2	43.8	44.8	45.0	40.6
Perceived Availability of Handguns	37.0	37.8	33.4	27.6	26.7	22.3	34.1	33.1	26.5	33.2	33.4	28.2
PROTECTIVE FACTORS												
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	30.4	31.3	32.9	36.3	35.4	38.0	35.2	33.2	37.0	33.5	33.0	35.6

Appendix E contains risk and protective factor charts for the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. All of these profile charts contain all of the risk and protective factors with comparisons to the 2008 and 2010 state survey data.

Family Risk and Protective Factors

For the family domain, one must consider more than parents' personal interaction with their children. Youth benefit from being bonded with their family, and from belonging to a family in which their parents offer support, encouragement, and praise. Other important factors that can contribute to youth problem behaviors are whether or not the youth's parents or siblings have used substances, approve of the use of substances, or have participated in antisocial behaviors. If a youth's living situation is full of conflict (fights and arguments) and disorganization (lack of family communication or parents' not knowing the whereabouts or doings of their children), the youth is also at risk for problem behaviors.

Definitions of all family domain risk factors, as well as scores for the family domain are provided on the following pages. Table 8 below shows the links between the family risk factors and the five problem behaviors.

Table 8

YOUTH AT RISK	PROBLEM BEHAVIORS				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence
Family					
Family History of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family Management Problems	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Family Conflict	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvement In the Problem Behavior	✓	✓			✓

Family History of the Problem Behavior (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

If children are raised in a family with a history of addiction to alcohol or other drugs, the risk of their having alcohol and other drug problems themselves increases. If children are born or raised in a family with a history of criminal activity, their risk of juvenile delinquency increases. Similarly, children who are raised by a teenage mother are more likely to become teen parents, and children of dropouts are more likely to drop out of school themselves.

Family Management Problems (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

Poor family management practices include lack of clear expectations for behavior, failure of parents to monitor their children (knowing where they are and who they are with), and excessively severe or inconsistent punishment.

Family Conflict (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

Persistent, serious conflict between primary care givers or between care givers and children appears to enhance risk for children raised in these families. Conflict between family members appears to be more important than family structure. Whether the family is headed by two biological parents, a single parent, or some other primary care giver, children raised in families high in conflict appear to be at risk for all of the problem behaviors.

Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvement In the Problem Behavior

(Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, and Violence)

Parental attitudes and behavior toward drugs, crime, and violence influence the attitudes and behavior of their children. Parental approval of young people's moderate drinking, even under parental supervision, increases the risk of the young person using marijuana. Similarly, children of parents who excuse their children for breaking the law are more likely to develop problems with juvenile delinquency. In families where parents display violent behavior toward those outside or inside the family, there is an increase in the risk that a child will become violent. Further, in families where parents involve children in their own drug or alcohol behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or to get the parent a beer, there is an increased likelihood that their children will become substance abusers in adolescence.

Family Risk and Protective Factor Scales

Risk Factors

In all grades, a majority of Arizona survey respondents were not at-risk in the family domain. Table 9 shows that the Family Conflict scale was the high scale score for the 8th grade (53.1% at risk), while the Parent Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior was the highest scaled score for the 10th (50.0% at risk) and 12th (48.6% at risk) grades.

Protective Factors

There are three protective factor scales for the family domain – Family Attachment, Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, and Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. The highest protective factor score in the 8th and 10th grades was Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement (61.7% in the 8th grade, 54.9% in the 10th grade), while the highest scale score in the 12th grade was Family Attachment (56.6% at risk).

Comparisons to Previously Gathered AYS Survey Data

Three administrations (2006, 2008, and 2010) of risk and protective factor data are presented in this state report. Data presented in Table 9 depicts changes in risk and protective factor rates since the 2006 and 2008 surveys. As can be seen in Table 9, there were many positive decreases in risk in all grades. For the Poor Family Management scale, risk decreased 1.8% to 3.1% in each grade and 2.3% for all grades combined. The Parental Attitudes Favorable toward Antisocial Behavior scale decreased 1.6% to 3.4% in each grade and 2.2% for all grades combined, and the Parental Attitudes Favorable toward Drug Use scale decreased 2.1% to 3.2% in each grade and 2.2% for all grades combined. While the 8th grade scale score for Family History of

Table 9

Family Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010
RISK FACTORS												
Poor Family Management	47.9	45.5	43.7	45.0	42.8	40.6	44.8	44.3	41.2	46.1	44.4	42.1
Family Conflict	52.2	53.5	53.1	42.2	42.8	42.1	38.3	38.3	39.1	45.3	46.5	45.9
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	42.7	40.3	39.3	43.2	41.1	41.5	38.6	37.3	37.4	41.8	39.8	39.4
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	48.5	49.3	47.7	50.0	53.4	50.0	45.9	50.2	48.6	48.3	50.8	48.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	29.1	26.8	24.7	41.1	41.1	37.9	40.1	41.2	38.6	35.9	34.6	32.4
PROTECTIVE FACTORS												
Family Attachment	48.7	51.5	51.1	44.1	46.1	45.6	57.1	56.2	56.6	49.3	51.1	50.9
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	57.4	59.7	59.7	53.0	54.0	54.6	55.9	55.2	56.4	55.5	56.9	57.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	60.6	61.4	61.7	54.9	55.1	54.9	56.9	55.8	56.4	57.7	58.1	58.2

Antisocial Behavior decreased 1.0% since 2008, all other scale scores for that scale and for the Family Conflict scale were relatively unchanged.

The only significant increase in family domain protection since 2008 was in 12th grade Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, which increased 1.2%, from 55.2% in 2008 to 56.4% in 2010.

Appendix E contains risk and protective factor charts for the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. All of these profile charts contain all of the risk and protective factors with comparisons to the 2006 and 2008 state survey data.

School Risk and Protective Factors

In the school domain, the early years are important as far as creating or decreasing the level of risk for children. Academic failure in elementary school puts children at risk for substance use, delinquency, teen pregnancy, school drop out, and violence later in life. Further, a child with early and persistent antisocial behavior is at risk for substance use and other problems later in life.

These two factors (academic failure and early engagement in antisocial behavior) indicate that prevention programs should begin early in a student's schooling. Programs that can effectively target the needs of the school population will help to decrease the level of risk, thereby decreasing problem behaviors. The Arizona data will help schools target the problem behaviors and student populations that have the greatest need for services.

As with the community and family domains, bonding at the school level also decreases risk and increases protection. When students have healthy relationships with their teachers, when they feel as if they are able to play an active role in their classes and in their school, and when they receive encouragement and support, they are more bonded to their school and their commitment to school is less likely to falter.

Definitions of all school domain risk factors, as well as scores for the school domain are provided on the next pages. Table 10 below shows the links between the school risk factors and the five problem behaviors.

Academic Failure in Elementary School (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

Beginning in the late elementary grades, academic failure increases the risk of drug abuse, delinquency, violence, teen pregnancy, and school dropout. Students fail for many reasons. It appears that *the experience of failure*, not necessarily the student's ability, increases the risk of problem behaviors.

Lack of Commitment to School (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

Lack of commitment to school means the young person has ceased to see the role of student as a viable one. Young people who have lost this commitment to school are at higher risk for all five problem behaviors.

Table 10

YOUTH AT RISK	PROBLEM BEHAVIORS				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence
School					
Academic Failure Beginning in Late Elementary School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Lack of Commitment to School	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

School Risk and Protective Factor Scales

Risk Factors

There are two risk factor scales for the school domain – Academic Failure and Low Commitment to School. Risk factor scale scores in this domain were the highest for Academic Failure in all grades (45.5% at risk in the 8th grade, 48.5% at risk in the 10th grade, and 40.6% at risk in the 12th grade).

Protective Factors

There are also two protective factor scales for the school domain – School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement and School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. The highest protective factor score for all grades was School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (63.0% in the 8th grade, 65.6% in the 10th grade, 67.6% in the 12th grade).

Comparisons to Previously Gathered AYS Survey Data

Three administrations (2006, 2008, and 2010) of risk and protective factor data are presented in this section. Data presented in Table 11 depicts changes in risk and protective factor rates since the 2006 and 2008 surveys. There were many positive decreases in risk in Arizona from 2008 to 2010. Academic Failure scale scores decreased 1.8% in the 8th grade, 1.0% in the 10th grade, and 3.8% in the 12th grade. Low Commitment

Table 11

School Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	RISK FACTORS	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008
Academic Failure	48.6	47.3	45.5	51.6	49.5	48.5	44.1	44.4	40.6	48.5	47.3	45.1
Low Commitment to School	41.1	41.0	41.0	40.1	43.7	41.7	43.0	45.6	42.2	41.3	42.9	41.5
PROTECTIVE FACTORS	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	59.1	60.3	63.0	62.9	62.4	65.6	65.2	64.3	67.6	61.7	61.9	65.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	50.7	51.2	52.0	62.3	59.8	61.2	48.0	45.4	46.9	53.9	52.4	53.5

to School scale scores decreased 2.0% in the 10th grade and 3.4% in the 12th grade. As for protective factors in the school domain, the School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement scale scores showed positive increases for all grades since 2008 (increased 2.7% in the 8th grade, 3.2% in the 10th grade, and 3.3% in the 12th grade). While the 8th grade School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement scale score was relatively unchanged since 2008, the 10th grade score for this scale increased 1.4% since 2008 and the 12th grade score increased 1.5% since 2008.

Appendix E contains risk and protective factor charts for the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. All of these profile charts contain all of the risk and protective factors with comparisons to the 2006 and 2008 state survey data.

Peer/Individual Risk and Protective Factors

The final domain of a student’s life — peer/individual — consists of much more than mere peer pressure. While students are at risk for problem behaviors when they have friends who are engaging in unfavorable behaviors or their friends have favorable attitudes toward the behaviors (i.e. it is seen as “cool”), the peer/individual domain also consists of several factors that spring from the individual. For example, students who are depressed, rebellious, or who feel alienated are more likely to use drugs and engage in antisocial behavior. Other constitutional factors also play a part in whether or not a student is at risk for ATOD use or antisocial behaviors.

Definitions of all peer/individual domain risk and protective factors, as well as a description of individual characteristics, bonding, and healthy beliefs and clear standards, are presented in this section. Also in this discussion of peer/individual risk factors, scores for the scales in this domain are provided in the form of tables and charts. Table 12 below shows the links between the peer/individual risk factors and the five problem behaviors.

Table 12

YOUTH AT RISK	PROBLEM BEHAVIORS				
	Substance Abuse	Delinquency	Teen Pregnancy	School Dropout	Violence
Peer/Individual					
Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Rebelliousness	✓	✓		✓	
Friends Who Engage in a Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Gang Involvement	✓	✓		✓	✓
Favorable Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Constitutional Factors	✓	✓			✓

Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

Boys who are aggressive in grades K-3 are at higher risk for substance abuse and delinquency. When a boy’s aggressive behavior in the early grades is combined with isolation or withdrawal, there is an even greater risk of problems in adolescence. This increased risk also applies to aggressive behavior combined with hyperactivity or attention deficit disorder.

This risk factor also includes persistent antisocial behavior in early adolescence, like misbehaving in school, skipping school, and getting into fights with other children. Young people, both girls and boys, who engage in these behaviors during early adolescence are at increased risk for drug abuse, delinquency, teen pregnancy, school dropout, and violence.

Alienation, Rebelliousness, and Lack of Bonding to Society (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, and School Dropout)

Young people who feel they are not part of society, are not bound by rules, don’t believe in trying to be successful or responsible, or who take an active rebellious stance toward society are at higher risk of drug abuse, delinquency, and school dropout.

Friends Who Engage in the Problem Behavior (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

Youth who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are much more likely to engage in the same problem behaviors. This is one of the most consistent predictors of youth problem behaviors that the research has identified. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, just hanging out with those who engage in problem behaviors greatly increases their risks. However, young people who experience a low number of risk factors are less likely to associate with those who are involved in problem behaviors.

Gang Involvement

(Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, School Dropout, and Violence)

Youth who belong to gangs or who have friends that belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use. The risk factors associated with gang involvement are well known as many gang-related crimes and events are covered by local media. Gang membership has been linked to violence, shootings, destruction of public property, and involvement in other illegal behaviors including distribution of drugs.

Favorable Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior

(Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, and School Dropout)

During the elementary school years, children usually express anti-drug, anti-crime, prosocial attitudes. They have difficulty imagining why people use drugs, commit crimes, and drop out of school. In middle school, as others they know participate in such activities, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. This places them at higher risk.

Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior

(Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, School Dropout, and Violence)

The earlier young people begin using drugs, committing crimes, engaging in violent activity, becoming sexually active, and dropping out of school, the greater the likelihood that they will have problems with these behaviors later on. For example, research shows that young people who initiate drug use before age 15 are at twice the risk of having drug problems as those who begin using after age 19.

Constitutional Factors

(Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, and Violence)

Constitutional factors are factors that may have a biological or physiological basis. These factors are often seen in young people with behaviors such as sensation seeking, low harm avoidance, and lack of impulse control. These factors appear to increase the risk of young people abusing drugs, engaging in delinquent behavior, and/or committing violent acts.

Many young people who are exposed to multiple risk factors do not become substance abusers, juvenile delinquents, teen parents, or school dropouts. Balancing the risk factors are protective factors, those aspects of people's lives that counter risk factors or provide buffers against them. They protect by either reducing the impact of the risks or by changing the way a person responds to the risks. A key strategy to counter risk factors is to enhance protective factors that promote positive behavior, health, well-being, and personal success. Research indicates that protective factors fall into three basic categories: Individual Characteristics, Bonding, and Healthy Beliefs and Clear Standards.

Individual Characteristics

Research has identified four individual characteristics as protective factors. These attributes are considered to be inherent in the youngster and are difficult, if not impossible, to change. They consist of:

Gender. Given equal exposure to risks, girls are less likely to develop health and behavior problems in adolescence than are boys.

A Resilient Temperament. Young people who have the ability to quickly adjust to or recover from misfortune or changes are at reduced risk.

A Positive Social Orientation. Young people who are good natured, enjoy social interactions, and elicit positive attention from others are at reduced risk.

Intelligence. Bright children are less likely to become delinquent or drop out of school. However, *intelligence does not protect against substance abuse.*

Bonding

Research indicates that one of the most effective ways to reduce children's risk is to strengthen their bond with positive, prosocial family members, teachers, or other significant adults, and/or prosocial friends. Children who are *attached* to positive families, friends, schools, and their community, and who are *committed* to achieving the goals valued by these groups, are less likely to develop problems in adolescence. Children who are bonded to others who hold healthy beliefs are less likely to do things that threaten that bond, such as use drugs, commit crimes, or drop out of school. For example, if children are attached to their parents and want to please them, they will be less likely to risk breaking this connection by doing things of which their parents strongly disapprove. Studies of successful children who live in high-risk neighborhoods or situations indicate that strong bonds with a caregiver can keep children from getting into trouble. Positive bonding makes up for many disadvantages caused by risk factors or environmental characteristics.

Healthy Beliefs and Clear Standards

Bonding is only part of the protective equation. Research indicates that another group of protective factors falls into the category of healthy beliefs and clear standards. The people with whom children are bonded need to have *clear, positive standards for behavior*. The content of these standards is what protects young people. For example, being opposed to youth alcohol and drug use is a standard that has been shown to protect young people from the damaging effects of substance abuse risk factors. Children whose parents have high expectations for their school success and achievement are less likely to drop out of school. A similar protective effect is found when parents have clear standards against criminal activity and early, unprotected sexual activity.

The negative effects of risk factors can be reduced when schools, families, and/or peer groups teach young people healthy beliefs and set clear standards for their behavior. Examples of healthy beliefs include believing it is best for children to be drug and crime free and to do well in school. Examples of clear standards include establishing clear no drug and alcohol family rules, establishing the expectation that a youngster does well in school, and having consistent family rules against problem behaviors.

Peer/Individual Risk and Protective Factor Scales

Risk Factors

When looking at the grades individually, the highest Peer/Individual domain risk score for youth in the 8th and 10th grades was Interaction with Antisocial Peers (55.8% at risk in the 8th grade, 56.3% in the 10th grade). The highest scale score in the 12th grade was Peer/Individual Rewards for Antisocial Behavior (57.1% at risk).

Protective Factors

There are five protective factor scales for the peer/individual domain. In the 8th and 10th grades, the highest protective factor score was Belief in the Moral Order (60.3% with protection in the 8th grade, 69.4% with protection in the 10th grade). In the 12th grade, the highest scale score was Interaction with Prosocial Peers (57.3% with protection).

Comparisons to Previously Gathered AYS Survey Data

Three administrations (2006, 2008, and 2010) of risk and protective factor data are featured in this section. Data presented in Table 13 depicts changes in risk and protective factor rates since the 2006 and 2008 surveys. Since the 2008 Arizona Youth Survey, positive risk factor scale score decreases were identified for all grades for Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior (decreases of 1.4% to 2.6% in each grade), Early Initiation of Drug Use (decreases of 1.0% to 3.5% in each grade), Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior (decreases of 3.2% to 6.0% in each grade), and Interaction with Antisocial Peers (decreases of 1.0% to 2.4% in each grade). There were two scales that showed significant increases in all grades since the 2008 survey: Perceived Risk of Drug Use (increases of 3.3% to 3.9% in each grade) and Peer Rewards for Antisocial Behavior (increases of 2.5% to 2.8% in each grade).

In regard to Peer/Individual domain protective factor scale score changes since 2008, there were positive increases in protection in all grades for the following two scales: Interaction with Prosocial Peers (increases of

Table 13

Peer-Individual Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010
RISK FACTORS												
Rebelliousness	43.8	43.1	43.8	47.5	46.8	47.6	44.3	44.0	44.6	45.1	44.4	45.1
Early Initiation of ASB	40.2	39.4	37.6	42.4	42.0	40.6	38.8	41.2	38.6	40.6	40.6	38.8
Early Initiation of Drug Use	35.2	30.3	29.3	36.6	32.7	31.0	34.1	33.1	29.6	35.4	31.7	29.9
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	46.2	44.6	41.4	49.7	50.7	44.7	45.6	46.9	41.7	47.2	46.9	42.4
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	32.4	29.1	29.3	36.6	37.4	36.2	34.6	36.3	35.9	34.3	33.2	33.1
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	45.4	44.5	47.8	39.2	42.3	45.9	40.5	46.5	50.4	42.2	44.3	47.9
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	58.4	58.2	55.8	58.1	57.3	56.3	52.0	53.2	51.5	56.8	56.8	54.8
Friend's Use of Drugs	41.3	39.4	39.4	43.2	41.9	42.6	35.9	37.3	38.1	40.7	39.7	40.0
Rewards for ASB	48.7	45.6	48.2	45.0	44.0	46.8	53.8	54.6	57.1	48.7	47.3	50.1
Gang Involvement	26.3	26.9	20.8	23.9	23.2	20.9	16.3	16.8	16.1	23.0	23.4	19.6
PROTECTIVE FACTORS												
Belief in the Moral Order	54.3	59.4	60.3	62.6	66.5	69.4	51.2	53.6	56.4	56.3	60.1	62.0
Interaction with Prosocial Peers*	50.1	53.1	54.7	54.1	55.3	57.5	53.7	52.5	57.3	52.2	53.6	56.2
Prosocial Involvement	37.7	39.0	40.0	39.3	41.2	45.3	39.1	36.4	41.9	38.5	39.0	42.1
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	58.8	59.4	59.2	61.1	59.7	61.7	53.4	52.2	55.6	58.3	57.8	59.0

*Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Consult Appendix G for a detailed explanation.

1.6% to 4.8% in each grade) and Prosocial Involvement (increases of 1.0% to 5.5% in each grade).

Appendix E contains risk and protective factor charts for the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. All of these profile charts contain all of the risk and protective factors with comparisons to the 2006 and 2008 state survey data.

Section 3: Substance Use Outcomes

Age of Initiation

The earlier young people begin using drugs, committing crimes, engaging in violent activity, and becoming involved in other behaviors, the greater the likelihood that they will have problems with these behaviors later on. The Arizona Youth Survey asks students to report how old they were when, if ever, they first used ATODs. Asking students to report their age of first substance use allows the average age when students generally begin using a substance to be determined. This not only gives prevention planners an age group in which to target interventions, but also gives the state of Arizona a better idea of the seriousness of the problem—the younger the age of initiation, the more serious the problem is. Through future surveys, age of initiation can be tracked; and if prevention programs are successful, the age of initiation will increase over time. In Table 14 on this page and Figure 6 on the following page, the average age of first use is reported.

Students begin using cigarettes at a younger age than other drugs. The average age of first use of cigarettes in 2010 was 12.9 years. The age of first cigarette use has increased by 0.4 years since the 2006 survey.

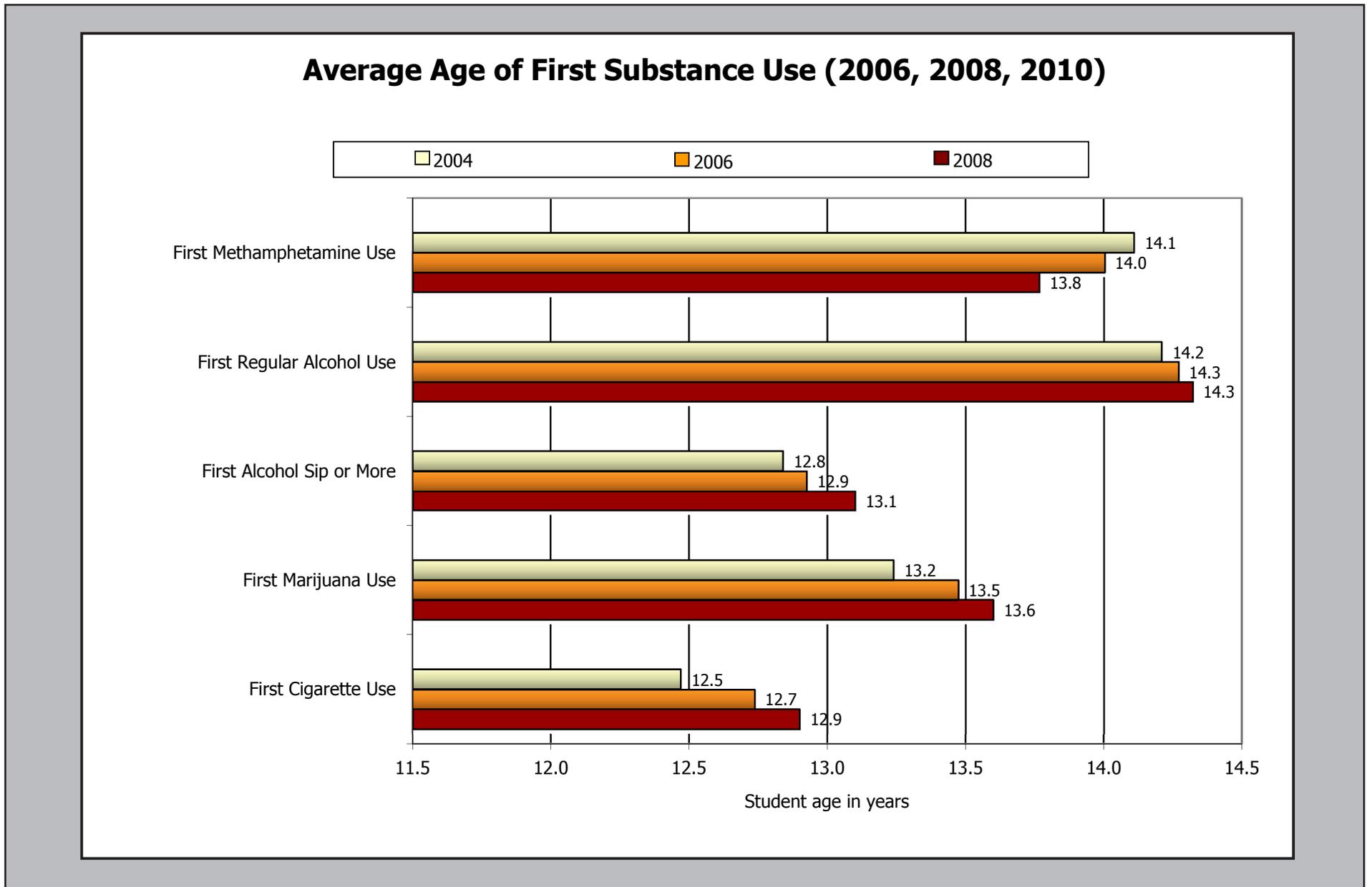
For alcohol use, a distinction can be made between the first experimental use of alcohol (having more than a sip or two of alcohol) and the first regular use of alcohol (drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, or at least once or twice a month). Arizona students, on average, reported having their first drink of alcohol (having more than a sip or two of alcohol) at age 13.1 years in 2010, while the average age of first regular use of alcohol (drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, or at least once or twice a month) was over a year later at age 14.3 years.

Table 14

Age of Initiation			
Drug Used	Average Age of First Use		
	2006	2008	2010
First Cigarette Use	12.5	12.7	12.9
First Marijuana Use	13.2	13.5	13.6
First Alcohol Sip or More	12.8	12.9	13.1
First Regular Alcohol Use	14.2	14.3	14.3
First Methamphetamine Use	14.1	14.0	13.8

The survey results also show that those students who have used marijuana, on average, try marijuana at a younger age than students who began regularly using alcohol. In 2010, the average age of initiation for marijuana use was 13.6 years, while students began regularly using alcohol at 14.3 years. Of the students who reported having used methamphetamines at least once in their lifetime, the average age of first use was 13.8 years.

Figure 6



Lifetime ATOD Use, By Grade

Arizona Lifetime Usage

Lifetime use is seen as a good measure of youth experimentation with alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. As can be seen in Figures 7 and 8, the most commonly used substances are alcohol (58.2% of Arizona survey participants in the 2010 survey have used at least once), cigarettes (34.0% have used), marijuana (29.9% have used), prescription drugs (21.5% have used), prescription pain relievers (16.8% have used), inhalants (12.3% have used) and over-the-counter drugs (11.8% have used).

Arizona Results Compared to National Results

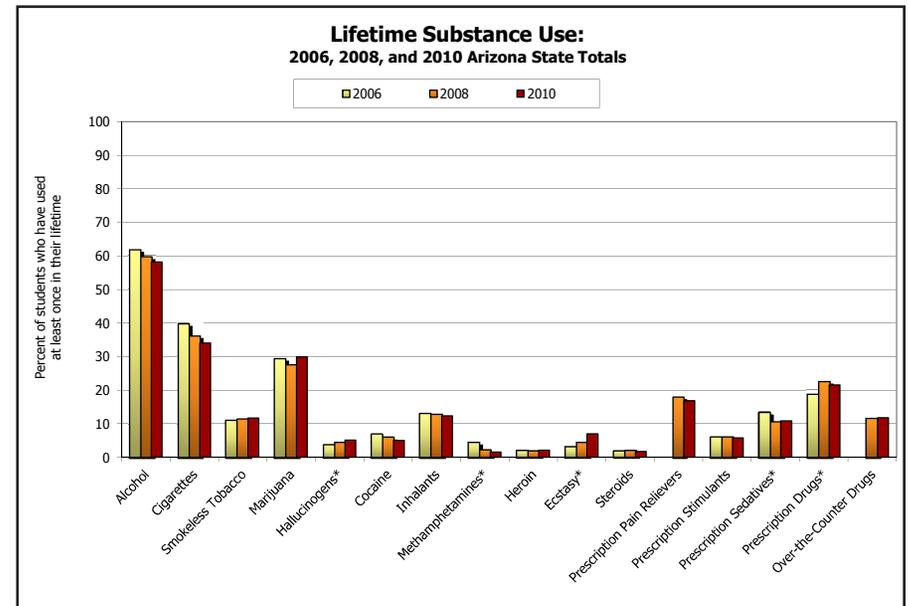
When looking at the Arizona and MTF survey results (Table 15), a lower percentage of Arizona survey participants in all grades have had lifetime experience with prescription stimulants compared to youth in the same grades in the national survey. Additionally, a lower percentage of 8th and 10th grade Arizona students have had lifetime experience with smokeless tobacco than 8th and 10th grade youth in the national MTF sample. However, Arizona students in all grades indicated higher cigarette, marijuana, ecstasy, and prescription pain reliever use than students in the same grades in the national sample. Further, alcohol use rates for Arizona 8th and 10th graders were also higher than 8th and 10th grade alcohol use rates in the national sample. Hallucinogen and heroin use rates for Arizona 10th and 12th graders were also higher than 10th and 12th grade hallucinogen and heroin use rates in the national sample. Alcohol use for Arizona youth who took the survey was 8.5% greater for Arizona 8th graders and 5.0% greater for Arizona 10th graders in comparison to national sample youth in the same grades. Cigarette use rates in Arizona were 3.3% to 4.5% higher for each grade than in the MTF sample; marijuana use rates in Arizona were 2.0% to 2.7% higher for each grade than in the MTF sample; ecstasy use rates in Arizona were 1.7% to 4.1% higher for each grade than in the MTF sample; and prescription pain reliever use rates in Arizona were 7.1% to 9.9% higher for each grade than in the national sample.

2010 Results Compared to Past Survey Results

Table 15 also shows that lifetime use of alcohol in all grades has significantly decreased since the 2008 survey, with alcohol use decreasing 2.0% to 2.7% in each grade. Further, 8th and 10th grade rates of lifetime smokeless tobacco use significantly decreased since the 2008 survey, and 10th and 12th grade lifetime use of cocaine and prescription pain relievers decreased since the 2008 survey.

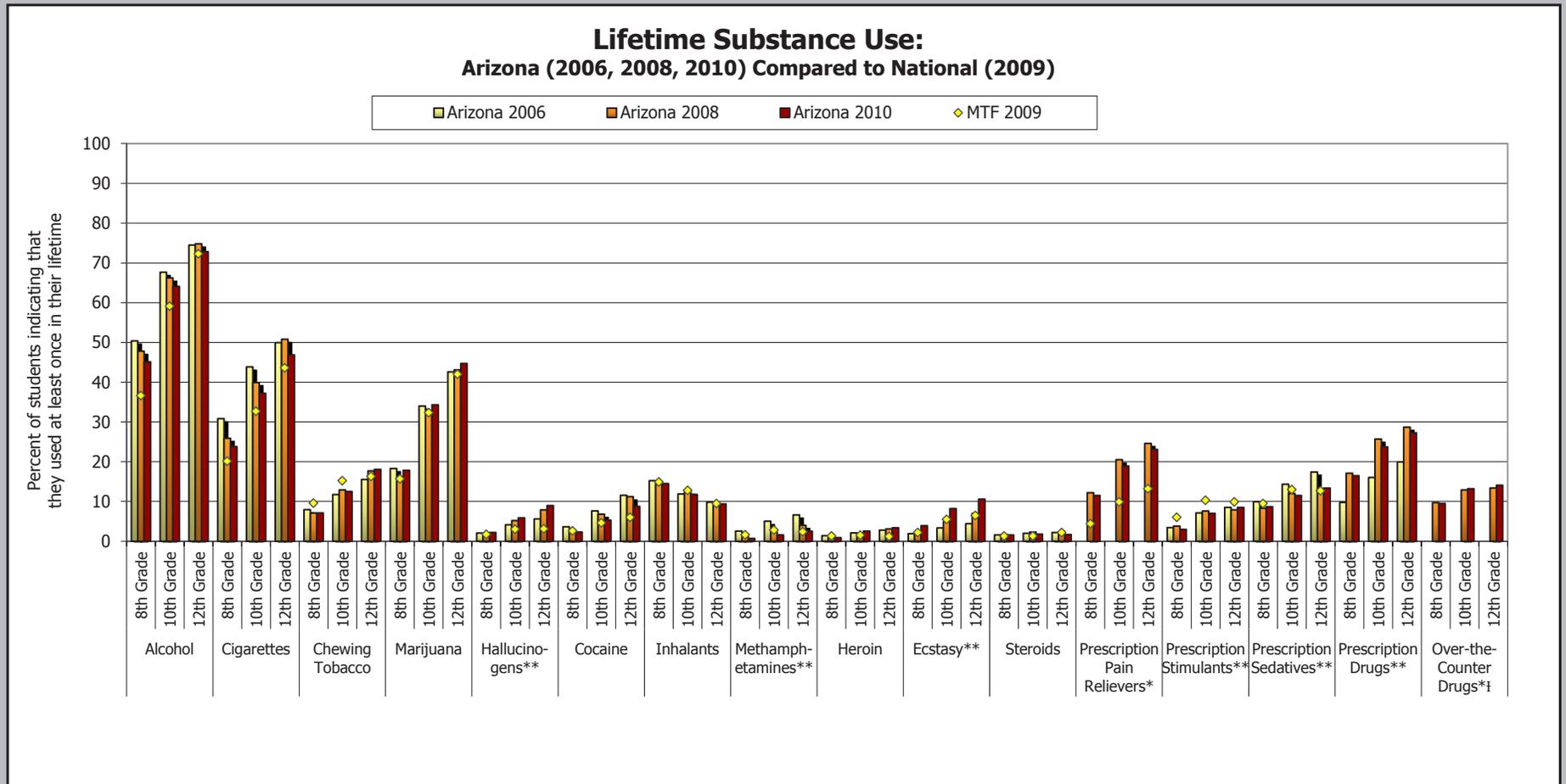
Further, in looking at 2010 results compared to 2006 results, alcohol use has decreased 1.7% to 5.3% in each grade, cigarette use has decreased 3.1% to 7.0% in each grade, cocaine use has decreased 1.3% to 2.8% in each grade, methamphetamine use has decreased 1.9% to 4.1% in each grade, and prescription sedative use has decreased 1.3% to 4.0% in each grade. Complete lifetime use results can be seen in Table 15 on the following page.

Figure 7



* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult Appendix G for a detailed explanation.

Figure 8



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2010.

** Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult Appendix G for a detailed explanation.

† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey.

Table 15

Percentage of Arizona Respondents Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime by Grade															
Drug Used	8th Grade				10th Grade				12th Grade				Total		
	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona
	2006	2008	2010	2009	2006	2008	2010	2009	2006	2008	2010	2009	2006	2008	2010
Alcohol	50.4	47.8	45.1	36.6	67.6	66.2	64.1	59.1	74.5	74.8	72.8	72.3	61.7	59.6	58.2
Cigarettes	30.8	25.9	23.8	20.1	43.8	39.9	37.2	32.7	50.0	50.8	46.9	43.6	39.6	36.0	34.0
Smokeless Tobacco	8.0	7.1	7.1	9.6	11.8	12.9	12.5	15.2	15.6	17.7	18.1	16.3	11.0	11.3	11.7
Marijuana	18.3	16.2	17.8	15.7	34.0	32.5	34.3	32.3	42.6	43.1	44.7	42.0	29.2	27.4	29.9
Hallucinogens**	2.1	1.9	2.2	1.7	4.1	5.2	5.9	3.0	5.6	7.9	9.0	3.1	3.6	4.3	5.1
Cocaine	3.6	2.7	2.3	2.6	7.6	6.8	5.3	4.6	11.6	11.2	8.8	6.0	6.8	5.9	5.0
Inhalants	15.2	14.3	14.5	14.9	11.9	12.6	11.8	12.8	9.8	9.2	9.4	9.5	12.9	12.6	12.3
Methamphetamines**	2.6	1.2	0.7	1.6	5.0	2.4	1.6	2.8	6.6	4.0	2.5	2.4	4.3	2.2	1.5
Heroin	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.3	2.1	2.0	2.6	1.5	2.8	3.1	3.4	1.2	2.0	1.8	2.1
Ecstasy**	1.9	2.2	3.9	2.2	3.4	4.9	8.2	5.5	4.4	7.0	10.6	6.5	3.0	4.2	7.0
Steroids	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.3	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.3	2.2	2.4	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.7
Prescription Pain Relievers*	n/a	12.2	11.5	4.4	n/a	20.5	18.9	9.9	n/a	24.6	23.1	13.2	n/a	17.6	16.8
Prescription Stimulants**	3.4	3.8	3.0	6.0	7.1	7.6	7.0	10.3	8.5	7.9	8.5	9.9	5.9	5.9	5.7
Prescription Sedatives**	10.0	8.3	8.7	9.5	14.3	12.0	11.5	13.0	17.4	13.2	13.4	12.7	13.2	10.5	10.8
Prescription Drugs**†	14.4	17.1	16.5	n/a	20.7	25.7	23.7	n/a	24.0	28.7	27.3	n/a	18.7	22.4	21.5
Over-the-Counter Drugs*†	n/a	9.7	9.5	n/a	n/a	12.9	13.2	n/a	n/a	13.4	14.1	n/a	n/a	11.5	11.8

n/a - Indicates a question that was not asked in the 2006, 2008, or 2010 Arizona Youth Surveys.
 *Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
 **Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
 † - No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey.

30-Day ATOD Use, By Grade

Arizona 30-Day Usage

When looking at the percentages of students who indicated that they used ATODs in the past 30 days (Table 16, Figures 9 & 10), an increase by grade can be seen with most substances except inhalants (peaks in the 8th grade at 5.6%) and stimulants (peaks in the 10th grade at 2.8%).

Arizona Results Compared to National Results

Table 16 and Figure 10 show the percentage of Arizona survey participants and youth nationwide who used ATODs in the 30 days prior to completing the survey. A higher percentage of Arizona youth in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades have used alcohol, cigarettes, ecstasy, and prescription pain relievers than youth in the same grades in the 2009 national MTF sample.

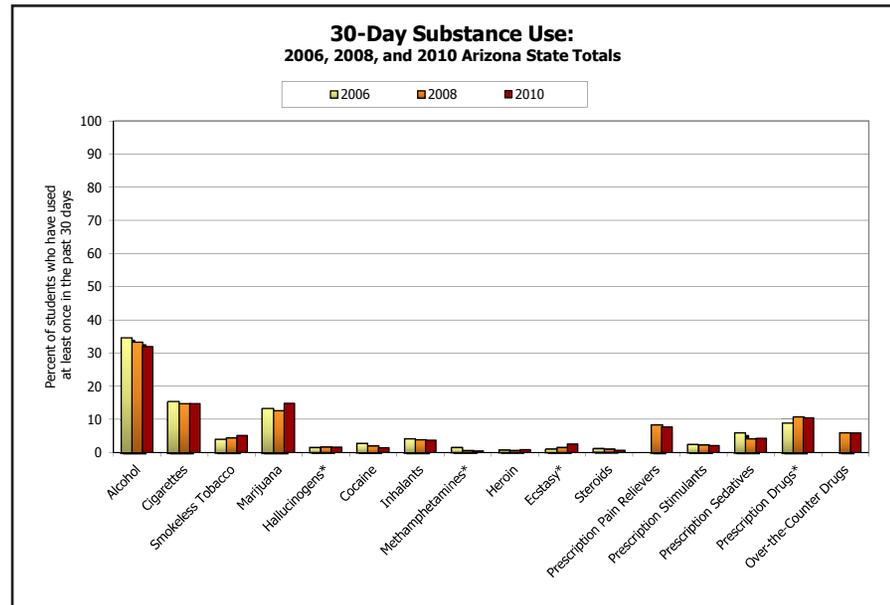
2010 Results Compared to Past Survey Results

Since the 2008 AYS, 30-day use rates have decreased by 1.3% to 3.0% in all grades for alcohol, and 30-day cigarette use rates decreased 1.0% in the 10th grade and 1.0% in the 12th grade. Since the 2008 AYS, marijuana 30-day use rates increased in each grade, and ecstasy and smokeless tobacco use rates increased in the 10th and 12th grades. By grade level, 8th grade 30-day use rates decreased significantly since the 2008 survey for alcohol

(1.3% decrease). Tenth grade past month use rates decreased significantly for alcohol (3.0% decrease) and cigarettes (1.0% decrease) since the 2008 survey. Twelfth grade 30-day use rates decreased significantly since 2008 for alcohol (1.8% decrease), cigarettes (1.0% decrease), and cocaine (1.0% decrease); but also increased significantly since 2008 for smokeless tobacco use (1.3% increase), marijuana (2.6% increase), and ecstasy (1.4% increase).

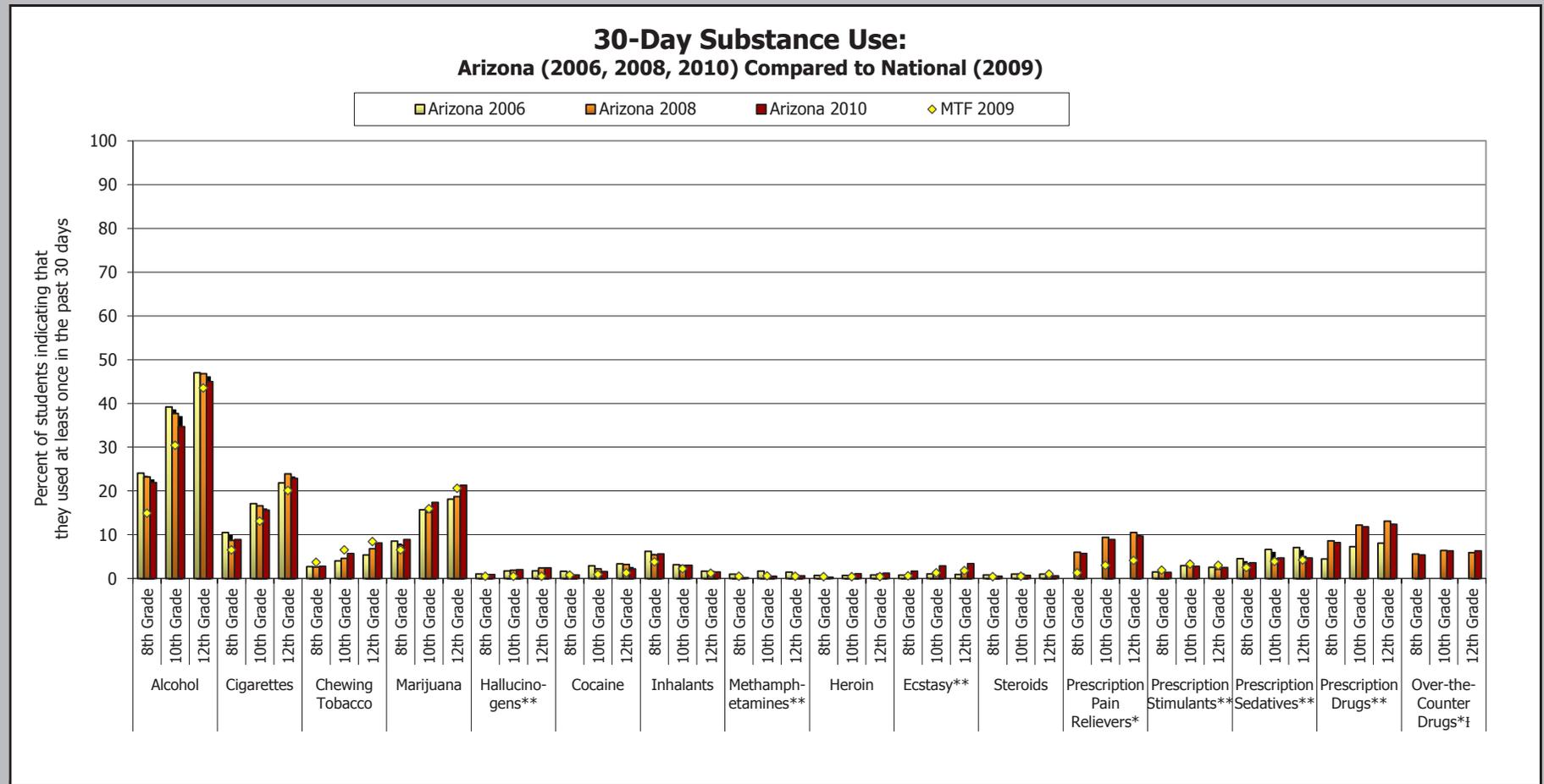
Further, in looking at 2010 results compared to 2006 results, 30-day alcohol use has decreased 2.2% in the 8th grade, 4.5% in the 10th grade, and 2.0% in the 12th grade in the past four years. Complete past month use results can be seen in Table 16 on the following pages.

Figure 9



* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult Appendix G for a detailed explanation.

Figure 10



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2008.

** Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult Appendix G for a detailed explanation.

† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey.

Table 16

Percentage of Arizona Respondents Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days by Grade															
Drug Used	8th Grade				10th Grade				12th Grade				Total		
	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona
	2006	2008	2010	2009	2006	2008	2010	2009	2006	2008	2010	2009	2006	2008	2010
Alcohol	24.1	23.2	21.9	14.9	39.2	37.7	34.7	30.4	47.0	46.8	45.0	43.5	34.4	33.1	31.9
Cigarettes	10.5	8.7	8.9	6.5	17.1	16.6	15.6	13.1	21.8	23.9	22.9	20.1	15.3	14.7	14.7
Smokeless Tobacco	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.6	5.7	6.5	5.4	6.8	8.1	8.4	3.8	4.2	5.1
Marijuana	8.5	7.6	8.9	6.5	15.7	15.1	17.4	15.9	18.1	18.7	21.3	20.6	13.1	12.5	14.8
Hallucinogens**	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	0.5	1.7	2.4	2.4	0.5	1.4	1.5	1.6
Cocaine	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.8	2.9	2.2	1.6	0.9	3.3	3.2	2.2	1.3	2.5	1.9	1.4
Inhalants	6.2	5.4	5.6	3.8	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.2	4.1	3.8	3.7
Methamphetamines**	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.4
Heroin	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.8
Ecstasy**	0.8	0.8	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.5	2.9	1.3	0.9	2.0	3.4	1.8	0.9	1.3	2.5
Steroids	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6
Prescription Pain Relievers*	n/a	6.0	5.7	1.3	n/a	9.4	8.9	3.0	n/a	10.5	9.7	4.1	n/a	8.1	7.7
Prescription Stimulants**	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.9	2.9	2.9	2.8	3.3	2.6	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.1	2.1
Prescription Sedatives**	4.5	3.4	3.6	2.5	6.6	4.5	4.7	3.9	7.1	5.0	4.7	4.2	5.8	4.1	4.2
Prescription Drugs**†	7.0	8.6	8.2	n/a	10.3	12.2	11.8	n/a	10.4	13.1	12.4	n/a	8.9	10.7	10.4
Over-the-Counter Drugs*†	n/a	5.6	5.4	n/a	n/a	6.4	6.3	n/a	n/a	5.9	6.3	n/a	n/a	5.9	5.9

n/a - Indicates a question that was not asked in the 2006, 2008, or 2010 Arizona Youth Surveys.
 *Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
 **Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult Appendix G for a detailed explanation.
 † - No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey.

Lifetime ATOD Use by Gender

Table 17 on the following page shows the percentage of lifetime ATOD use for males and for females. Lifetime use is a measure of the experience that young people have had with the various substances. While being female is generally considered a protective factor for substance of the Arizona students who took the survey, females are becoming the predominant substance users in the lower grades; and, in some substance use categories, females report higher use than males in all grades.

Males in all grades indicate higher use rates for smokeless tobacco (2.7% higher use in the 8th grade, 11.4% higher use in the 10th grade, 18.6% higher use in the 12th grade) and marijuana (2.9% to 6.4% higher than female use rates in each grade). In contrast, the 2010 AYS results show that females in all grades indicated higher lifetime use rates of the following substances:

alcohol (59.7% total female use compared to 56.7% total male use) and sedatives (13.0% total female use compared to 8.5% total male use).

As was previously mentioned, female lifetime use rates top male use rates in the younger grades, while 12th grade use is more similar among males and females. In the 8th grade, females indicated significantly higher (i.e. 1.0% or more difference) lifetime use rates in six of the 17 substance use categories. In the 10th grade, females have more similar, though still significantly higher, use rates in seven of 17 categories. By the 12th grade, females had significantly higher use rates in only one of 17 categories. Such a finding indicates that females may be experimenting with drug use at higher rates than males in the early grades and into high school, but as students finish high school, males take over as the more dominant substance users.

Figure 11

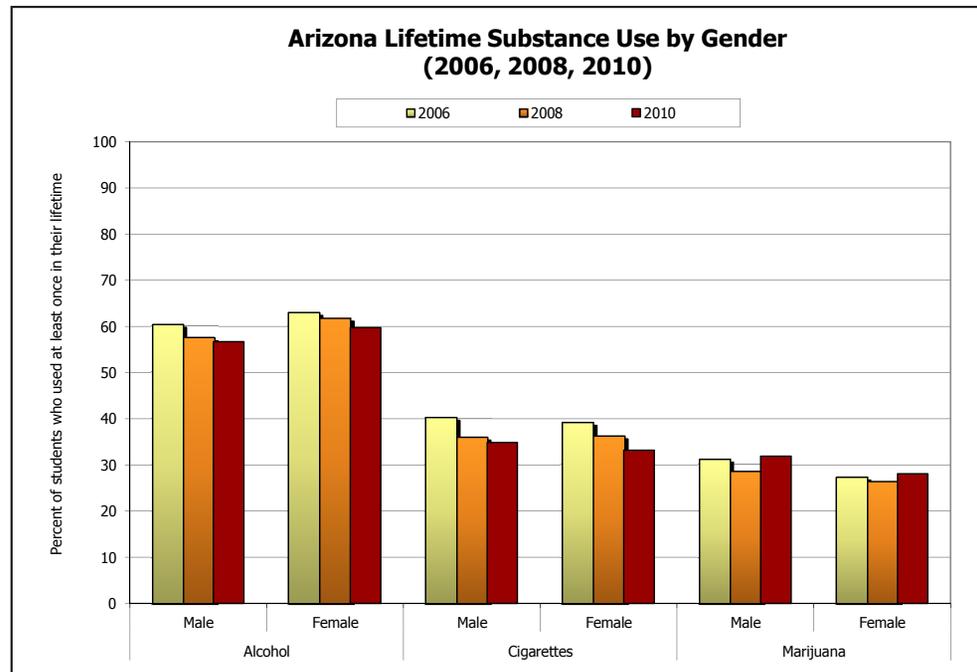


Table 17

Percentage of Males and Females by Grade Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime																								
Drug Used	8th Grade						10th Grade						12th Grade						Total					
	Males			Females			Males			Females			Males			Females			Males			Females		
	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010
Alcohol	48.8	45.9	43.2	51.7	49.7	46.9	65.8	63.4	62.2	69.2	68.8	65.9	73.8	73.4	72.5	75.1	76.1	73.3	60.2	57.4	56.7	62.9	61.8	59.7
Cigarettes	30.6	25.7	24.4	30.9	26.2	23.1	44.8	39.7	37.5	43.0	40.1	36.8	51.7	51.7	48.9	48.2	49.8	45.0	40.3	35.9	34.9	39.0	36.1	33.2
Smokeless Tobacco	9.8	8.3	8.5	6.1	5.9	5.8	17.6	17.7	18.4	6.5	8.4	7.0	24.7	27.0	27.6	7.0	9.2	9.0	15.9	15.4	16.5	6.5	7.4	7.0
Marijuana	19.4	17.1	19.2	17.1	15.3	16.2	36.3	33.7	35.8	31.9	31.3	32.9	45.6	45.0	48.0	39.7	41.2	41.6	31.1	28.5	31.8	27.3	26.3	28.1
Hallucinogens*	2.0	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1	4.5	5.7	6.3	3.8	4.8	5.4	6.8	10.0	11.3	4.4	6.0	6.8	4.0	4.9	5.8	3.2	3.8	4.4
Cocaine	3.4	2.5	2.3	3.8	2.9	2.4	7.5	6.5	5.6	7.7	7.0	5.1	12.3	11.7	10.1	10.8	10.6	7.6	6.9	5.8	5.4	6.7	6.0	4.6
Inhalants	12.7	11.2	11.5	17.5	17.3	17.4	10.8	10.6	9.5	12.8	14.5	14.0	10.6	9.3	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.4	11.6	10.6	10.3	14.0	14.5	14.2
Methamphetamines*	2.1	1.0	0.5	2.9	1.4	1.0	4.4	2.0	1.6	5.6	2.7	1.7	5.7	3.3	2.6	7.4	4.6	2.3	3.7	1.8	1.4	4.9	2.6	1.6
Heroin	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.6	1.1	1.0	2.3	2.2	2.8	1.9	1.9	2.4	3.5	3.7	4.2	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.9
Ecstasy*	1.6	2.1	3.7	2.1	2.4	4.1	3.3	4.9	7.7	3.4	5.0	8.6	4.7	8.0	11.8	4.0	6.1	9.4	2.9	4.3	7.1	3.0	4.0	6.9
Steroids	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.5	2.9	3.1	2.3	1.2	1.5	1.3	3.5	3.8	2.6	1.0	1.1	0.9	2.7	2.7	2.2	1.1	1.4	1.2
Prescription Pain Relievers	n/a	10.0	9.9	n/a	14.3	13.1	n/a	19.3	17.9	n/a	21.6	19.8	n/a	25.4	25.0	n/a	24.0	21.4	n/a	16.3	16.3	n/a	18.8	17.4
Prescription Stimulants*	2.7	3.0	2.6	4.1	4.5	3.4	6.5	7.2	6.3	7.6	8.0	7.6	8.4	8.1	9.3	8.6	7.6	7.7	5.3	5.4	5.5	6.3	6.3	5.8
Prescription Sedatives*	7.4	5.7	6.0	12.3	10.8	11.3	11.8	9.3	8.8	16.4	14.4	14.0	16.3	11.6	12.2	18.5	14.8	14.5	11.0	8.2	8.5	15.1	12.9	13.0
Prescription Drugs*	8.1	14.0	13.7	11.2	20.3	19.1	14.0	23.3	21.5	17.6	27.9	25.8	19.7	28.5	28.3	20.1	29.0	26.5	12.9	20.1	19.9	15.4	24.7	23.1
Over-the-Counter Drugs	n/a	8.3	8.2	n/a	11.2	10.6	n/a	11.3	11.9	n/a	14.3	14.3	n/a	13.6	16.1	n/a	13.1	12.3	n/a	10.4	11.4	n/a	12.6	12.2

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Consult Appendix G for a detailed explanation.
N/A - Indicates a question that was not asked in the 2006, 2008, or 2010 Arizona Youth Surveys.

30-Day ATOD Use by Gender

Table 18 on the following page shows the percentage of ATOD use in the past 30 days by males and females in all three grades and the total for all males and all females. Again, rates are very similar in both genders. However, marijuana 30-day use rates were consistently higher for males (0.8% to 6.9% higher in each grade), and the 30-day use rates of smokeless tobacco are higher for males as well (1.0% to 10.1% higher than females in each grade).

As with lifetime substance use, females are using substances at higher

rates than males in the younger grades as 8th grade females indicated significantly higher (difference of 1.0% or more) use rates in six of the 17 substance categories. In the 10th grade, use rates were higher for females in five of the 17 categories. However, in the 12th grade, most use rates were equal among the two genders or higher for males. Such findings seem to match what was discovered from looking at lifetime use rates by gender — that more younger females are experimenting with substances and are indicating regular use of substances than young males.

Figure 12

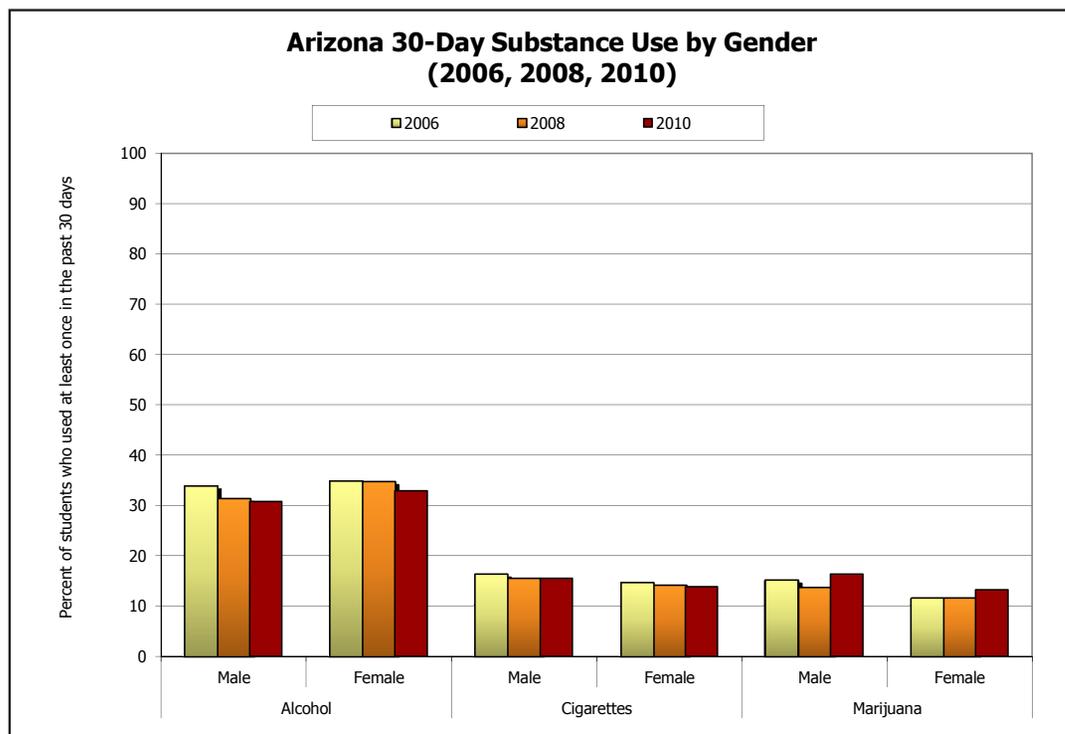


Table 18

Percentage of Males and Females by Grade Who Used ATODs During The Past 30 Days																								
Drug Used	8th Grade						10th Grade						12th Grade						Total					
	Males			Females			Males			Females			Males			Females			Males			Females		
	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010
Alcohol	22.7	20.7	19.3	25.3	25.5	24.3	38.4	36.0	33.4	39.8	39.3	35.8	48.5	47.0	46.7	45.7	46.4	43.3	33.9	31.3	30.8	34.8	34.7	32.9
Cigarettes	10.1	8.6	8.5	10.8	8.8	9.2	18.1	17.1	16.2	16.2	16.1	14.9	24.4	26.4	26.2	19.4	21.5	19.9	16.1	15.3	15.5	14.6	14.1	13.8
Smokeless Tobacco	3.4	3.0	3.3	2.0	2.3	2.3	6.7	7.1	8.9	1.7	2.4	2.7	9.6	11.4	13.3	1.5	2.5	3.2	6.0	6.2	7.6	1.8	2.4	2.7
Marijuana	9.2	8.0	9.3	7.9	7.4	8.5	17.8	16.8	19.0	13.8	13.6	15.9	21.8	21.0	24.9	14.7	16.6	18.0	15.0	13.6	16.3	11.5	11.4	13.3
Hallucinogens*	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.3	3.5	3.2	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.4
Cocaine	1.6	1.0	0.7	1.6	1.0	0.9	3.1	2.5	1.8	2.7	2.0	1.3	4.0	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	1.7	2.7	2.0	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.2
Inhalants	5.0	3.9	3.8	7.3	6.9	7.2	3.2	2.7	2.4	3.0	3.4	3.5	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	3.7	3.0	2.8	4.5	4.6	4.6
Methamphetamines*	0.9	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.3	1.6	0.6	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.5	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.4
Heroin	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6
Ecstasy*	0.8	0.9	1.6	0.7	0.8	1.7	1.3	1.6	3.0	0.8	1.4	2.8	1.1	2.5	4.1	0.7	1.5	2.7	1.0	1.5	2.7	0.7	1.2	2.3
Steroids	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.7	1.7	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.4
Prescription Pain Relievers	N/A	4.8	4.6	N/A	7.3	6.6	N/A	8.7	8.6	N/A	10.1	9.3	N/A	11.6	11.4	N/A	9.6	8.1	N/A	7.5	7.6	N/A	8.7	7.8
Prescription Stimulants*	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.5	2.7	2.8	2.6	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.2	3.1	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1
Prescription Sedatives*	3.2	2.3	2.5	5.7	4.6	4.6	5.7	3.5	3.5	7.5	5.4	5.7	7.6	4.6	4.5	6.6	5.5	4.9	5.1	3.2	3.3	6.5	5.1	5.0
Prescription Drugs*	3.9	6.7	6.7	5.0	10.4	9.5	6.7	10.6	10.8	7.6	13.5	12.8	8.8	13.6	13.7	7.4	12.8	11.1	6.0	9.5	9.8	6.4	11.9	10.9
Over-the-Counter Drugs	N/A	4.8	4.6	N/A	6.4	6.2	N/A	5.5	5.5	N/A	7.3	6.9	N/A	6.1	7.1	N/A	5.6	5.5	N/A	5.3	5.6	N/A	6.5	6.2

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Consult Appendix G for a detailed explanation.

N/A - Indicates a question that was not asked in the 2004, 2006, or 2008 Arizona Youth Surveys.

Perceived Harmfulness of ATODs

When a student perceives that a substance is harmful, he/she is less likely to use it. The survey asked students, “How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoked one or more packs of cigarettes per day, tried marijuana once or twice, smoked marijuana regularly, or drank one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day.” Response categories were “No Risk,” “Slight Risk,” “Moderate Risk,” or “Great Risk.”

For Arizona 8th, 10th, and 12th grade youth, the greatest perceived harmfulness was for heavy cigarette smoking (61.1% of 8th graders perceived great risk, 66.3% of 10th graders perceived great risk, and 71.1% of 12th graders perceived great risk). The question that captured the behavior considered the least harmful by 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students asked about trying marijuana once or twice (31.8% for 8th grade, 21.5% for 10th grade, 17.9% for 12th grade). It is interesting to note that perceived harm for regular cigarette use and drinking one or two drinks every day increases with age, while perceived harm of smoking marijuana regularly, smoking marijuana once or twice, and regular binge drinking (drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week) decreases with increased age.

While Arizona youth in the 8th and 10th grades perceived a greater risk in trying marijuana once or twice than national MTF students (2.3% higher

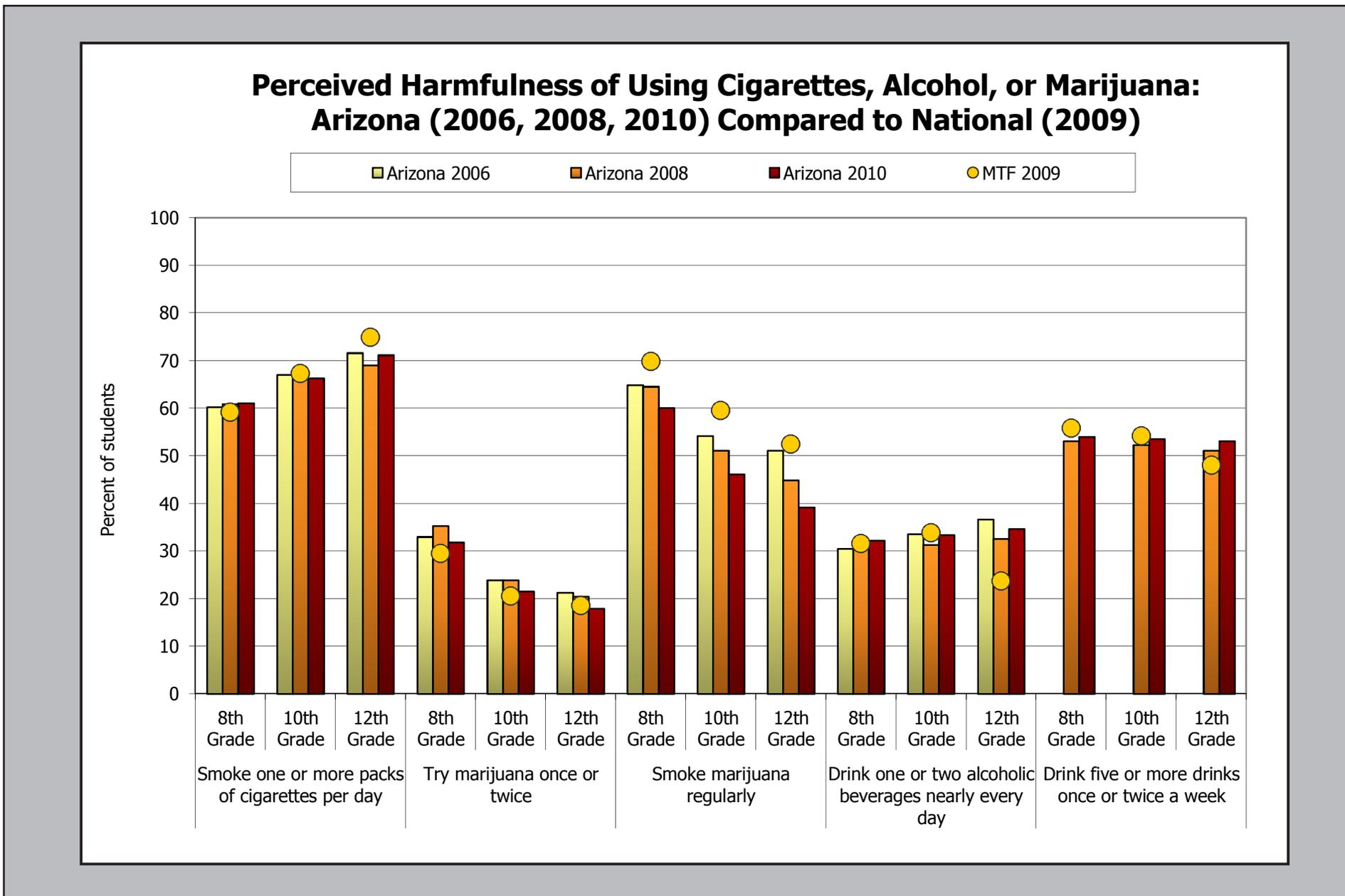
perceived harmfulness for 8th grade Arizona participants, 1.0% higher for 10th grade Arizona participants), Arizona youth perceived significantly less risk in regularly using marijuana. Rates of perceived harmfulness of smoking marijuana regularly were significantly lower than MTF rates in all grades — 9.7% less perceived risk in the 8th grade (60.1% for Arizona, 69.8% for MTF), 13.4% less perceived risk in the 10th grade (46.1% for Arizona, 59.5% for MTF), and 13.2% less perceived risk for the 12th grade (39.2% for Arizona, 52.4% for MTF).

From 2008 to 2010, the Arizona Youth Survey data showed significant increases in perceived harmfulness of drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day (increases of 1.7% to 2.2% in each grade) and drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week (increases of 1.0% to 2.1% in each grade). However, from 2008 to 2010, there were significant decreases in perceived harmfulness of trying marijuana once or twice (decreases of 2.3% to 3.4% in each grade) and smoking marijuana regularly (decreases of 4.4% to 5.6% in each grade). While perceived risk of regular cigarette use increased 2.1% since 2008 in the 12th grade, rates for the 8th and 10th grades were relatively unchanged.

Table 19 **Percentage of Arizona and Monitoring the Future Respondents Who Perceive that Using the Five Categories of Substances Places People at "Great Risk"**

Question	Arizona 8th Grade			MTF 8th Grade			Arizona 10th Grade			MTF 10th Grade			Arizona 12th Grade			MTF 12th Grade			Total		
	2006	2008	2010	2005	2007	2009	2006	2008	2010	2005	2007	2009	2006	2008	2010	2005	2007	2009	2006	2008	2010
	Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	60.2	60.8	61.1	61.5	61.1	59.1	67.0	66.1	66.3	68.1	68.2	67.3	71.6	69.0	71.1	76.5	77.3	74.9	65.1	64.4
Try marijuana once or twice	32.9	35.2	31.8	31.4	32.8	29.5	23.8	23.8	21.5	22.3	22.2	20.5	21.2	20.4	17.9	16.1	18.6	18.5	27.1	28.3	25.0
Smoke marijuana regularly	64.8	64.5	60.1	73.9	74.3	69.8	54.2	51.1	46.1	65.5	64.5	59.5	51.1	44.8	39.2	58.0	54.8	52.4	58.0	55.8	50.2
Drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day	30.5	30.5	32.2	31.4	32.6	31.5	33.6	31.2	33.4	32.6	33.3	33.8	36.6	32.5	34.6	23.7	25.1	23.7	33.0	31.2	33.2
Drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week	N/A	53.0	54.0	57.2	57.9	55.8	N/A	52.2	53.5	53.3	54.1	54.2	N/A	51.0	53.1	45.0	45.8	48.0	N/A	52.3	53.6

Figure 13



Perceived Availability of ATODs

Availability of ATODs has been linked to substance abuse and violence. On the survey questionnaire, a question asked if the participant wanted to get the substances listed in Table 20, “how easy would it be to get some.” The response choices were, “Very Hard,” “Sort of Hard,” “Sort of Easy,” and “Very Easy.” Table 20 contains the percentage of youth who reported that it was “Sort of Easy” or “Very Easy” to get the substances.

When looking at the 2010 results by grade, Arizona 8th graders and 10th graders perceived alcohol as the substance that was the most available, and in the 12th grade the substance perceived as being the easiest to get was cigarettes. The group of substances with the lowest perceived availability (or the substance perceived as being the most difficult to get) were cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines.

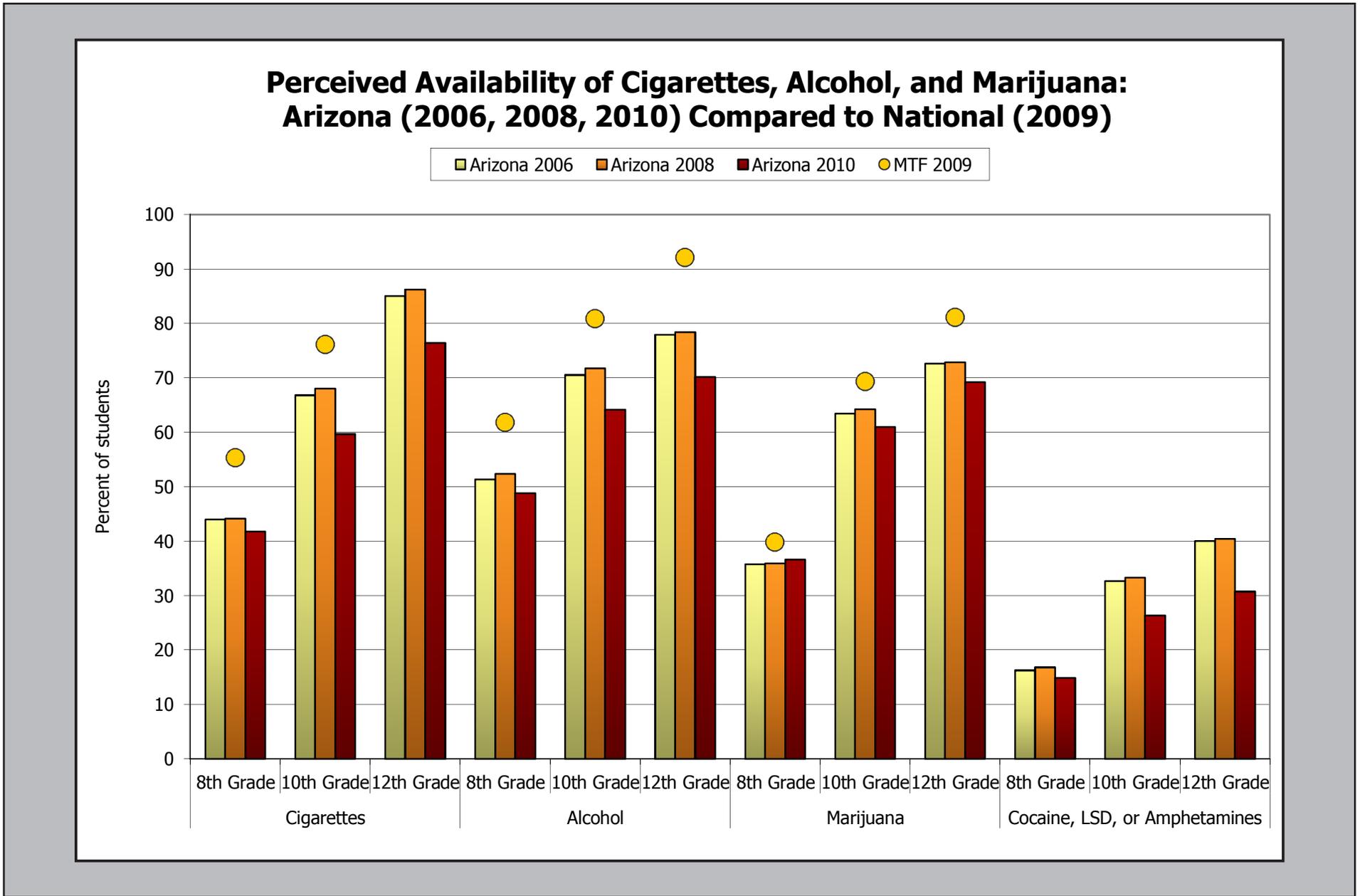
The results reveal that Arizona survey participants do not perceive any type of drug as being as easy to get as do the youth from the national sample. In all categories, and for all grades, there is a 3.1% to 21.9% difference in perceived availability between Arizona results and national results. This difference is illustrated in Figure 14, which looks at the perceived availability of students in grades 8, 10, and 12 in the Arizona and national surveys.

In comparing 2010 data to the last survey in 2008, perceived availability of cigarettes decreased in all grades (decreases of 2.3% to 9.9% in each grade); the perceived availability of alcohol decreased in all grades (decrease of 3.6% to 8.2% in each grade); the perceived availability of cocaine, LSD, and other drugs decreased in all grade (decreases of 1.9% to 9.7% in each grade); and perceived availability of marijuana decreased in the 10th grade (3.3% decrease) and the 12th grade (3.7% decrease).

Table 20

Percentage of Arizona and Monitoring the Future Respondents Who Perceive the Four Substances as "Sort of Easy" or "Very Easy" to Get																					
Question	Arizona 8th Grade			MTF 8th Grade			Arizona 10th Grade			MTF 10th Grade			Arizona 12th Grade			MTF 12th Grade			Total		
	2006	2008	2010	2005	2007	2009	2006	2008	2010	2005	2007	2009	2006	2008	2010	2005	2007	2009	2006	2008	2010
Cigarettes	44.0	44.1	41.8	59.1	55.6	55.3	66.8	68.0	59.7	81.5	78.2	76.1	85.1	86.3	76.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	61.4	61.4	56.6
Alcoholic beverages	51.4	52.4	48.8	64.2	62.0	61.8	70.5	71.8	64.2	83.7	82.6	80.9	77.9	78.4	70.2	93.0	92.2	92.1	64.2	64.4	59.3
Marijuana	35.7	35.9	36.7	41.1	37.4	39.8	63.4	64.3	61.0	72.6	69.0	69.3	72.6	72.9	69.2	85.6	83.9	81.1	53.9	53.3	52.9
Cocaine, LSD, or Amphetamines	16.3	16.8	14.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.7	33.3	26.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.0	40.4	30.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.4	27.4	22.7

Figure 14



Where Students Obtained Alcohol

Table 21 and Figure 15 contain data on where students obtained alcohol. When examining sources of alcohol data, it is important to note that the categories are not mutually exclusive and students were allowed to select more than one option. For example, students who report getting alcohol from a parent or guardian might also report getting it at a party. Accordingly, total percentages will not sum to 100% within grade, as selection of multiple options is evident. Further, it must be noted that the percentages only account for alcohol-using students and not those students who answered “did not use” to the question.

Across all grades, one of the most prominent alcohol sources for Arizona students is getting it at a party. This source becomes increasingly more frequent as students progress from the 8th grade (38.7% obtained alcohol at a party) to the 12th grade (53.8% obtained alcohol at a party). For alcohol-using 8th graders, the major sources for obtaining alcohol are getting it at a party (38.7%), taking it from home (30.2%), and getting it from someone under the age of 21 (21.0%). For alcohol-using 10th and 12th graders, the major sources for obtaining alcohol are getting it at a party (49.6% for 10th graders, 53.8%

for 12th graders), giving someone money to buy it (32.6% for 10th graders, 42.5% for 12th graders), and having a non-relative over the age of 21 give it to them (24.8% of 10th graders, 30.4% of 12th graders).

Encouragingly, very few students reported buying alcohol themselves at a liquor store, gas station, or grocery store (4.9% to 9.9% of alcohol-drinking students in each grade); at a restaurant, bar, or club (2.5% to 3.6% of alcohol-drinking students in each grade); or at a public event (2.2% to 3.0% of alcohol-drinking students in each grade).

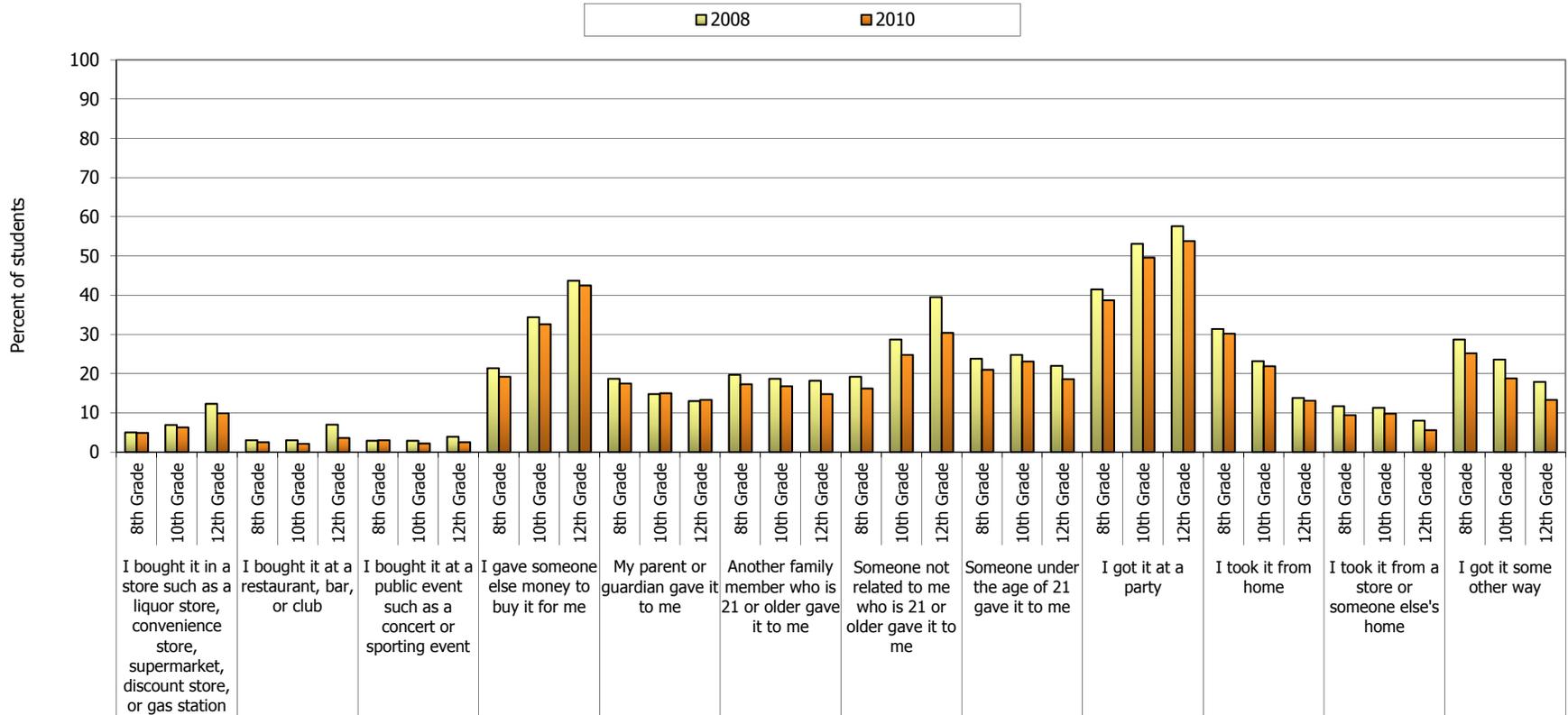
Two years of data are available for the alcohol sources data. In comparing 2008 data to 2010 data, Table 21 shows decreases in nearly every category. For example, the percent of students indicating they obtained alcohol from a party decreased 2.9% for the statewide sample, and the percent indicating they got their alcohol from a non-relative older than aged 21 decreased 5.0% for all grades combined.

Table 21 Percentage of Alcohol-Drinking Students Indicating Their Sources for Obtaining Alcohol

If during the past 30 days you drank alcohol, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply)	8th Grade		10th Grade		12th Grade		Total	
	2008	2010	2008	2010	2008	2010	2008	2010
Sample size**	4,418	4,473	4,872	5,295	5,065	6,341	14,355	16,109
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	5.0	4.9	6.9	6.3	12.3	9.9	8.2	7.3
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	3.0	2.5	3.0	2.1	7.0	3.6	4.4	2.8
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.2	3.9	2.5	3.3	2.6
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	21.4	19.2	34.4	32.6	43.7	42.5	33.7	32.8
My parent or guardian gave it to me	18.7	17.5	14.8	15.0	13.0	13.3	15.4	15.0
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	19.7	17.3	18.7	16.8	18.2	14.8	18.9	16.1
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	19.2	16.2	28.7	24.8	39.5	30.4	29.6	24.6
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	23.8	21.0	24.8	23.1	22.0	18.6	23.5	20.7
I got it at a party	41.5	38.7	53.1	49.6	57.6	53.8	51.1	48.2
I took it from home	31.4	30.2	23.2	21.9	13.8	13.1	22.4	20.7
I took it from a store or someone else's home	11.7	9.4	11.3	9.8	8.0	5.6	10.3	8.1
I got it some other way	28.7	25.2	23.6	18.8	17.9	13.3	23.1	18.4

Figure 15

Students' Sources for Obtaining Alcohol (2010)



NOTE: Students could select all sources that applied to them in the past month.

Where Students Obtained Prescription Drugs

Table 22 and Figure 16 contain data on where students obtained prescription drugs. When examining prescription drugs sources data, it is important to note that the categories are not mutually exclusive and students were allowed to select more than one option. For example, students who report getting prescription drugs from friends might also report getting it at a party. Accordingly, total percentages will not sum to 100% within grade, as selection of multiple options is evident. Further, it must be noted that the percentages reported in Table 21 reflect the percent of students who responded to the question. Unlike Alcohol Sources data, all students who responded to the question (whether they used prescription drugs or not) are included in the data within this subsection.

Across all grades, the majority of students have never used prescription drugs to get high (78.5% to 88.1% in each grade, 83.6% overall). The percent of students indicating at least one source of obtaining prescription drugs increases as students age.

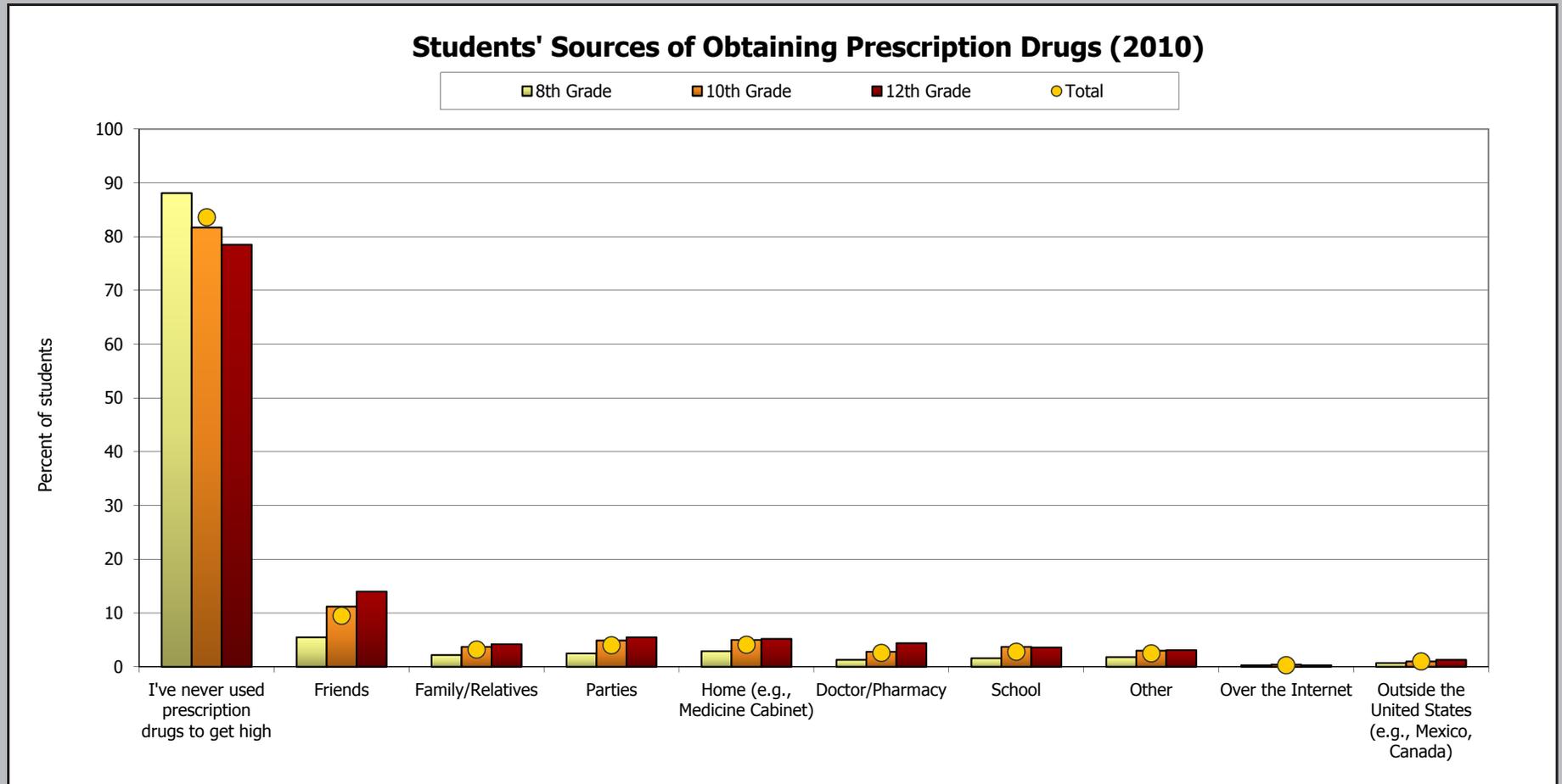
In all grades, the most prominent method of obtaining prescription drugs was by getting it from a friend. This source becomes increasingly more frequent as students progress from the 8th grade (5.5% obtained prescription drugs from a friend) to the 12th grade (14.0% obtained prescription drugs from a friend). Nearly one in ten students report having gotten a prescription drug from a friend at least one time in their lifetime.

The next highest methods of obtaining prescription drugs included getting them from home (e.g., a medicine cabinet) (2.9% to 5.2% in each grade and 4.1% overall), and getting them from a party (2.5% to 5.5% in each grade and 4.0% overall). Of the statewide sample, 3.2% indicated having gotten prescription drugs from a family/relative, 2.6% got them from a doctor/pharmacy, 2.8% got them at school, 2.5% got them some other place not listed, 0.3% got them over the Internet, and 1.0% got them outside the United States.

Table 22 Percentage of Students Indicating Their Sources of Obtaining Prescription Drugs

If you have ever used prescription drugs in order to get high, not for a medical reason, how did you get them? (Mark all that apply)	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	88.1	81.7	78.5	83.6
Friends	5.5	11.2	14.0	9.5
Family/Relatives	2.2	3.7	4.2	3.2
Parties	2.5	4.9	5.5	4.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	2.9	5.0	5.2	4.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	1.3	2.8	4.4	2.6
School	1.6	3.7	3.6	2.8
Other	1.8	3.0	3.1	2.5
Over the Internet	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.0

Figure 16



NOTE: Students could select all sources that applied to them in their lifetime.

Drinking and Driving

The Arizona Youth Survey contains questions asking each student to report the number of times in the past 30 days he/she either drove a vehicle after drinking or rode with someone who had been drinking. The questions were worded as follows: “During the past 30 days, how many times did you DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?” and “During the past 30 days, how many times did you RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?” Response options were “0 times,” “1 time,” “2 or 3 times,” “4 or 5 times,” and “6 or more times.”

The 2010 survey found that a minority of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade youth in the state had driven a vehicle after drinking (8.2%) or ridden with a driver who had been drinking (28.5%) (see Table 23). Of those students who indicated that they had driven after drinking or ridden with a driver who had been drinking, most indicate that he/she did so one time in the past month (4.0% driving after

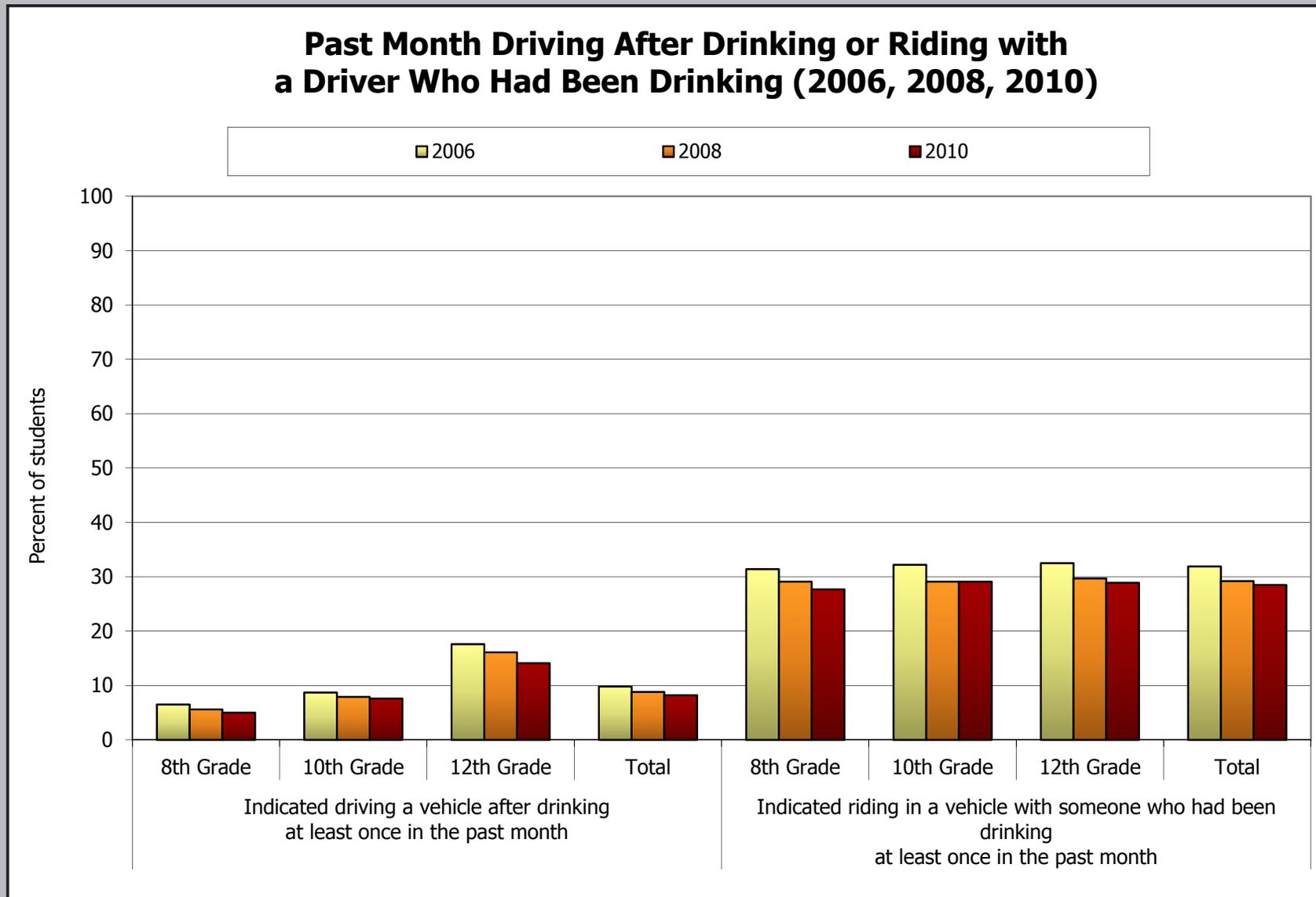
drinking one time in the past month, 11.4% riding with a driver who had a drink one time in the past month).

Comparisons of 2008 and 2010 survey data show that reported rates of drinking alcohol and driving at least one time in the past 30 days and riding in a car with a driver who had been drinking were relatively unchanged since 2008. However, when looking at the changes reported since the 2006 survey, more significant findings are evident. In the past four years, the percent of students indicating driving after drinking at least one time has decreased 1.6% in the 8th grade, 1.3% in the 10th grade, 3.8% in the 12th grade, and 1.8% overall. Since the 2006 survey, the percent of students indicating riding with a driver who had been drinking at least one time decreased 3.7% in the 8th grade, 3.1% in the 10th grade, 3.6% in the 12th grade, and 3.4% overall.

Table 23 **Driving After Drinking and Riding with a Driver who had been Drinking**

	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total Sample		
	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010
During the past 30 days, how many times did you DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?												
0 time	93.4	94.4	95.0	91.1	92.1	92.4	82.1	83.9	85.9	90.0	91.2	91.8
1 time	3.3	2.7	2.7	4.2	3.9	3.6	8.1	7.2	6.8	4.7	4.1	4.0
2-3 times	1.7	1.5	1.3	2.6	2.2	2.3	5.7	5.1	4.5	2.9	2.6	2.5
4-5 times	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8
6 or more times	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.9	2.4	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.2	0.9
During the past 30 days, how many times did you RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?												
0 time	68.6	70.9	72.3	67.8	70.9	70.9	67.5	70.3	71.1	68.1	70.8	71.5
1 time	12.2	11.2	11.3	12.0	11.8	11.5	11.9	11.1	11.4	12.0	11.4	11.4
2-3 times	9.7	9.3	9.5	10.7	9.6	10.3	11.3	10.2	9.9	10.4	9.6	9.9
4-5 times	3.6	3.5	2.9	4.3	3.3	3.2	4.0	3.6	3.3	3.9	3.5	3.1
6 or more times	5.9	5.1	4.0	5.3	4.4	4.1	5.3	4.8	4.2	5.5	4.8	4.1

Figure 17



Section 4: Antisocial Behaviors and Additional Results

Heavy Substance Use and Other Antisocial Behavior by Grade and Gender

The male-female differences in heavy use of alcohol and tobacco and antisocial behavior are more pronounced than the results for lifetime and 30-day use by gender. Figure 18 and Table 24 show that males engage in these behaviors more than females. The only exceptions were that a higher percentage of females than males in the 8th grade participated in binge drinking (3.4% more females than males) and being drunk or high in school (1.8% more females than males). These higher rates correspond with the slightly higher rates of drug and alcohol use by females in the lower grades.

In looking at the male and female antisocial behavior totals in Table 24, some of the biggest differences between males and females were in being suspended from school (19.7% for males compared to 10.3% for females), selling illegal drugs (11.1% for males compared to 5.4% for females), and being arrested (10.8% for males and 5.9% for females).

Table 24, which contains rates of heavy substance use and antisocial behavior, shows that antisocial behavior doesn't always increase by grade level. The rate of students being suspended from school peaked in the 8th grade (18.5%); the rates of student reporting having stolen a vehicle and being arrested peaked in the 10th grade (4.6% vehicle theft, 9.9% arrested); and students reporting heavy cigarette use, being drunk or high at school, or selling illegal drugs

peaked in the 12th grade (29.2% binge drinking, 3.6% heavy cigarette use, 22.1% drunk or high at school, 10.8% illegal drug sales).

Overall, binge drinking and being drunk or high at school appear to be one of the biggest problems among Arizona youth with 19.5% of all 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students binge drinking at least once in the past two weeks and 18.0% of students in the three grades reporting being at school while drunk or high at least once in the past year. These behaviors increase with increased grade level. For binge drinking, 8th graders had a rate of 12.4%, 10th graders had a rate of 21.0%, and 12th graders had a rate of 29.2%. For being drunk or high at school, 8th graders had a rate of 12.8%, 10th graders had a rate of 21.8%, and 12th graders had a rate of 22.1%. The behavior that the fewest students in all grades participated in was heavy cigarette smoking (1.9%), and stealing a vehicle (3.8%).

Engagement in antisocial behaviors by gender, and for the state as a whole, changed very little from 2008 to 2010. The greatest changes since the 2008 survey can be found in looking at the rate of binge drinking for the 10th and 12th grades (10th grade rate decreased 1.4%, 12th grade rate decreased 1.0%). School suspensions also decreased 1.7% in the 8th grade and 1.2% for the statewide sample.

Figure 18

Arizona Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behaviors (2006, 2008, 2010): Male, Female, and State Total

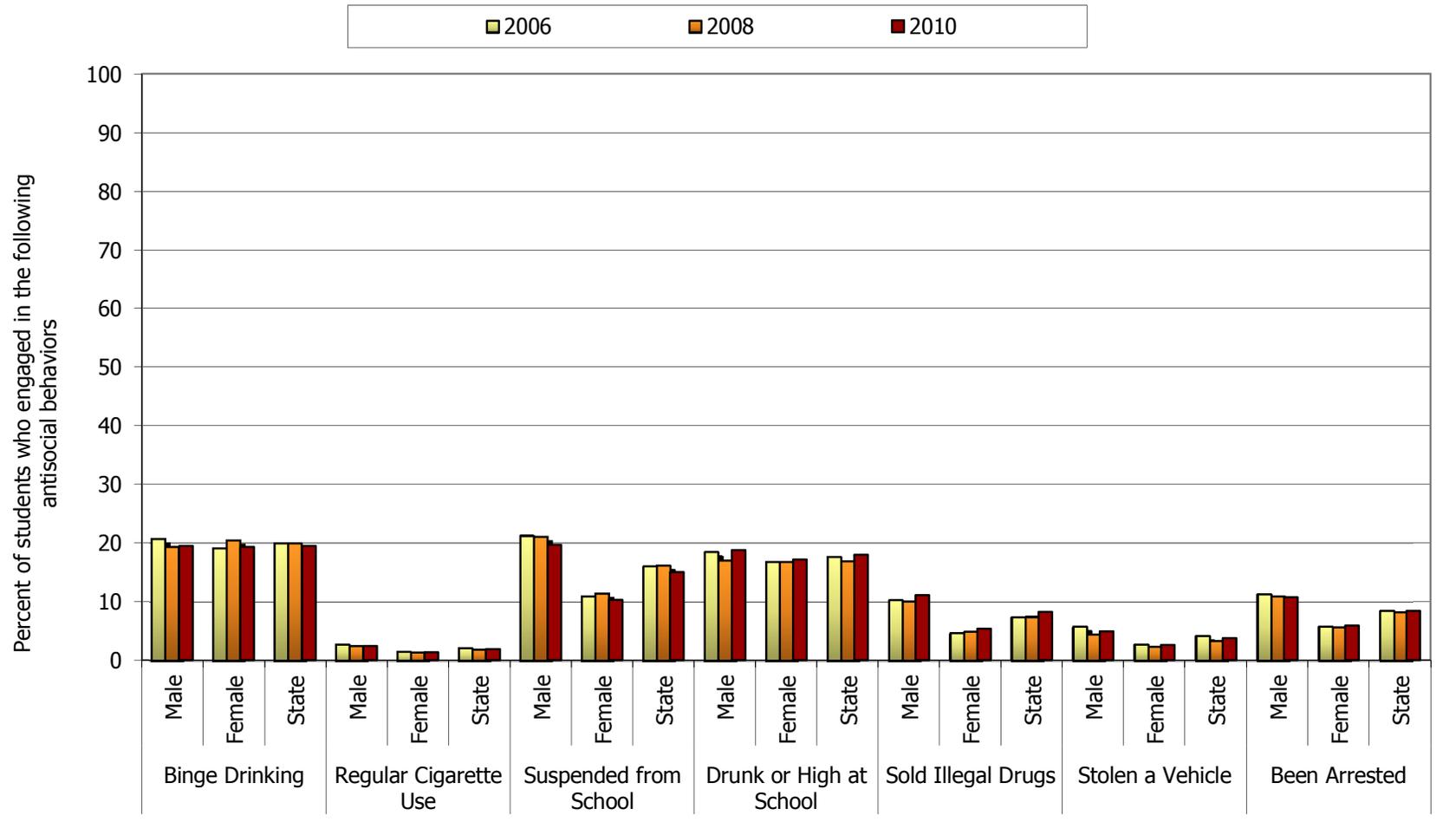


Table 24

Percentage of Males, Females, and the State Total who Engaged in Heavy Substance Use and Delinquent Behavior In the Past Year																		
Substance Used / Delinquent Behavior	Grade 8									Grade 10								
	Males			Females			State			Males			Females			State		
	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010
Binge drinking (past two weeks)	12.5	11.4	10.6	14.1	14.9	14.0	13.4	13.1	12.4	23.2	22.1	20.9	21.4	22.8	21.1	22.4	22.4	21.0
Half a pack/day cigarettes	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.7	3.0	2.6	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.4	2.1	2.0
Drunk or high at school	12.4	10.6	11.8	13.4	13.4	13.6	13.0	12.0	12.8	22.0	20.4	22.3	20.4	20.6	21.2	21.1	20.5	21.8
Suspended from school	26.2	25.8	24.3	13.7	14.6	12.6	19.8	20.2	18.5	20.1	19.0	18.3	11.2	10.4	10.5	15.5	14.6	14.4
Sold illegal drugs	6.4	5.9	6.4	3.4	3.3	3.6	4.9	4.6	5.0	12.7	13.2	14.2	5.8	6.5	7.0	9.1	9.8	10.6
Stolen a vehicle	5.9	4.5	4.4	3.3	2.7	2.9	4.6	3.6	3.7	6.4	4.7	6.0	3.1	2.6	3.1	4.7	3.7	4.6
Been arrested	10.8	9.8	9.0	5.9	5.3	5.2	8.3	7.5	7.1	12.3	11.7	12.6	6.5	6.7	7.2	9.3	9.2	9.9
Substance Used / Delinquent Behavior	Grade 12									Total								
	Males			Females			State			Males			Females			State		
	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010
Binge drinking (past two weeks)	31.9	32.0	32.5	24.7	28.3	25.9	28.2	30.2	29.2	20.7	19.3	19.5	19.1	20.5	19.4	19.9	19.9	19.5
Half a pack/day cigarettes	5.3	5.5	4.6	2.6	2.9	2.7	3.9	4.2	3.6	2.8	2.5	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	2.2	2.0	1.9
Drunk or high at school	24.9	25.8	26.2	18.0	18.6	18.2	21.4	22.2	22.1	18.5	17.0	18.8	16.8	16.8	17.2	17.6	16.9	18.0
Suspended from school	13.3	14.1	13.5	5.6	6.6	6.3	9.4	10.2	9.9	21.2	21.1	19.7	11.0	11.5	10.3	16.0	16.2	15.0
Sold illegal drugs	14.2	14.8	15.4	5.7	6.1	6.3	9.8	10.4	10.8	10.3	10.1	11.1	4.7	4.9	5.4	7.4	7.5	8.2
Stolen a vehicle	4.8	4.1	4.4	1.4	1.3	1.7	3.1	2.7	3.1	5.8	4.5	4.9	2.8	2.4	2.6	4.3	3.4	3.8
Been arrested	11.0	12.3	11.6	4.9	5.2	5.7	7.8	8.7	8.7	11.3	11.0	10.8	5.8	5.7	5.9	8.5	8.3	8.4

Handguns

The issue of youth carrying handguns is a serious concern of communities, schools, and families. The Arizona Youth Survey has several questions about handguns and violent behavior. Table 25 lists the questions concerning possession of handguns by grade. It is clear that responses to most of the questions show a very low percentage of students who carry handguns or take them to school. For example, 1.7% of the students surveyed reported having taken a handgun to school in the past 12 months. In regard to carrying a handgun in general, 7.1% of students surveyed reported having carried a handgun in the past 12 months, and 7.8% of students surveyed reported having carried a handgun in their lifetime. Only 7.5% of students think that he/she would be seen as cool if he/she carried a handgun. Most students (78.9%) also perceived that it would be difficult to get a handgun if he/she wanted one.

When looking at the results by grade, it is interesting to note that 8th graders reported the highest rates of believing he/she had a good chance of being

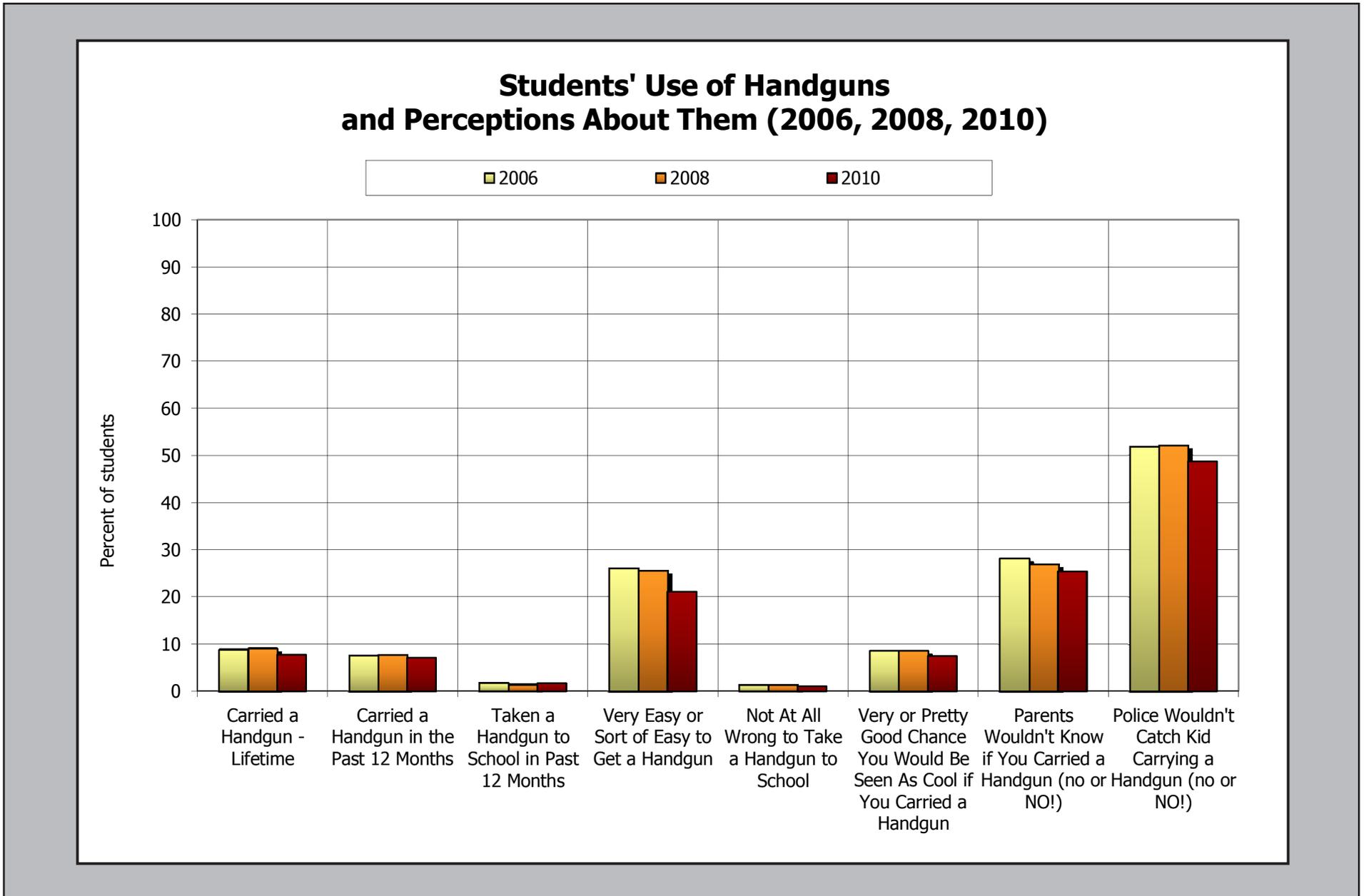
seen as cool if he/she carried a handgun (8.2%). Tenth graders reported the highest rates of carrying a handgun in the past year (7.6%), taking a handgun to school (2.1%), and believing it was not at all wrong to take a handgun to school (1.2%). Twelfth graders reported the highest rates of carrying a handgun in their lifetime (8.5%), believing it was easy to get a gun (26.5%), that their parents wouldn't know if he/she carried a handgun (32.7%), and that the police wouldn't catch them if he/she carried a handgun (57.0%).

In comparing 2008 and 2010 results, Table 25 and Figure 19 show that there were several significant changes. Reports of lifetime handgun carrying decreased 1.2% for the statewide sample, the belief that it was very easy or sort of easy to get a handgun decreased 4.4% for the statewide sample, the belief that there was a very good or pretty good chance they would be seen as cool if they carried a handgun decreased 1.0%, the belief that parents wouldn't catch a kids with a handgun decreased 1.5%, and the belief that the police wouldn't catch a kid with a handgun decreased 3.3% since 2008.

Table 25

Percentage of Youth Who Responded to Questions About Handguns												
	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010
Carried a Handgun - Lifetime	8.8	8.5	7.0	9.2	9.4	8.1	8.4	9.7	8.5	8.8	9.0	7.8
Carried a Handgun in the Past 12 Months	7.6	7.7	6.7	7.5	7.2	7.6	7.0	8.1	7.2	7.5	7.7	7.1
Taken a Handgun to School in Past 12 Months	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.7
Very Easy or Sort of Easy to Get a Handgun	20.4	20.7	16.8	27.6	26.7	22.3	34.1	33.1	26.5	26.0	25.5	21.1
Not At All Wrong to Take a Handgun to School	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1
Very or Pretty Good Chance You Would Be Seen As Cool if You Carried a Handgun	9.9	9.5	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.3	6.4	7.1	6.4	8.5	8.5	7.5
Parents Wouldn't Know if You Carried a Handgun (no or NO!)	21.8	21.1	19.8	29.8	28.6	26.8	36.0	35.5	32.7	28.1	26.9	25.4
Police Wouldn't Catch Kid Carrying a Handgun (no or NO!)	43.9	44.4	40.4	55.7	56.4	53.4	60.7	61.6	57.0	51.8	52.1	48.8

Figure 19



Violence

The Arizona Youth Survey also asked several questions about violent behavior and attitudes towards violence. Table 26 and Figure 20 show the questions that relate to violence. A review of the responses reveals that 19.2% of the youth in Arizona have attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them at some time in their life, and 14.9% have attacked someone in the past 12 months. Further, a majority of students (66.8%) have seen someone be punched, kicked, choked, or beaten up in the past year. However, only a small percentage (3.4%) believe that it isn't at all wrong to attack someone to seriously hurt them.

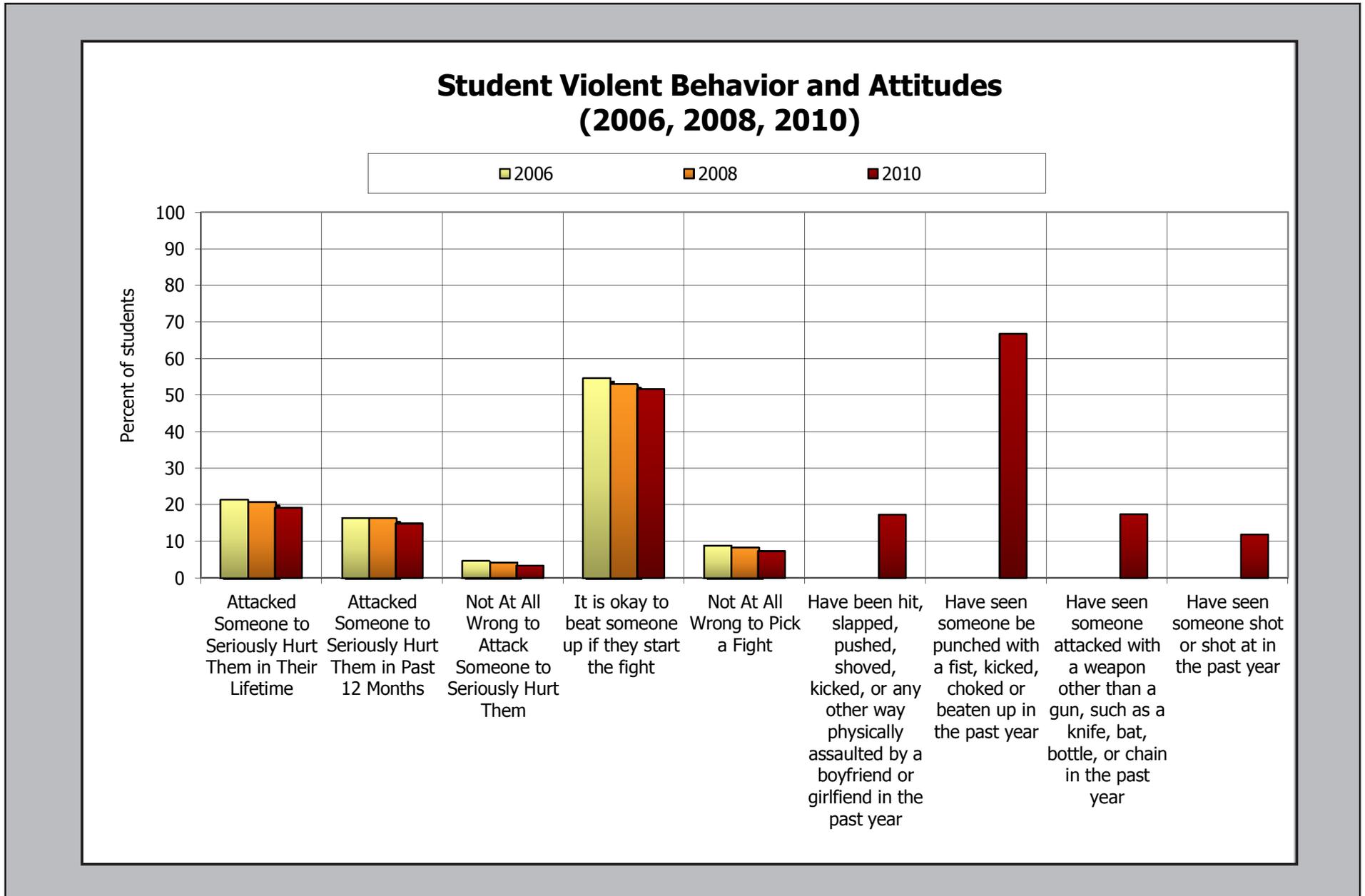
When looking at the results by grade, it appears that 8th and 10th graders have the most problems with violent behavior and attitudes. More 8th graders than students in other grades had attacked someone in the past year (16.6%); believed it was not at all wrong to pick a fight (8.9%); have seen someone be punched, kicked, choked, or beaten up (70.8%); have seen someone be attacked with a weapon other than a gun (18.7%); and have seen someone be shot or shot at (12.8%). Tenth graders had the highest rates of attacking someone to hurt them in their lifetime (20.4%), of believing it was not wrong at all to attack someone with the intent to seriously hurt them (3.7%), of believing it was okay to beat someone up if he/she started the fight (54.4%), and of being physically assaulted in some way by a boyfriend or girlfriend (18.1%).

From 2008 to 2010, there were several significant decreases in the violence data. For the total sample, rates of lifetime attack to harm decreased 1.5% (1.3% to 1.7% decrease in each grade), rates of past year attack to harm decreased 1.4% (0.6% to 1.5% decrease in each grade), rates of believing it was okay to beat someone up if they started the fight decreased 1.3% (0.8% to 2.2% decrease in each grade), and rates of believing it was not at all wrong to pick a fight decreased 1.0% (0.4% to 1.1% decrease in each grade).

Table 26

Percentage of Youth Who Responded to Questions About Violence												
	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010
Attacked Someone to Seriously Hurt Them in Their Lifetime	21.5	20.7	19.1	22.4	21.7	20.4	19.6	19.6	17.9	21.3	20.7	19.2
Attacked Someone to Seriously Hurt Them in Past 12 Months	17.9	18.1	16.6	16.5	16.1	15.5	13.2	12.9	11.5	16.3	16.3	14.9
Not At All Wrong to Attack Someone to Seriously Hurt Them	4.8	4.4	3.6	4.7	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.7	2.7	4.5	4.1	3.4
It is okay to beat someone up if they start the fight (response of "YES" or "yes")	53.5	51.4	50.6	57.7	55.9	54.4	53.1	52.5	50.3	54.7	53.0	51.7
Not At All Wrong to Pick a Fight	10.1	9.3	8.9	9.0	8.4	7.3	5.9	6.0	4.9	8.8	8.3	7.3
Have been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by a boyfriend or girlfriend in the past year	n/a	n/a	17.2	n/a	n/a	18.1	n/a	n/a	16.4	n/a	n/a	17.3
Have seen someone be punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up in the past year	n/a	n/a	70.8	n/a	n/a	68.9	n/a	n/a	57.9	n/a	n/a	66.8
Have seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain in the past year	n/a	n/a	18.7	n/a	n/a	18.3	n/a	n/a	14.1	n/a	n/a	17.4
Have seen someone shot or shot at in the past year	n/a	n/a	12.8	n/a	n/a	12.3	n/a	n/a	10.2	n/a	n/a	11.9

Figure 20



In covering a range of antisocial behaviors, the Arizona Youth Survey also asks questions on gang involvement. One of the most telling questions asks students not only if they have ever been in a gang or are currently in a gang, but also about how current gang members feel about their present membership. Further, an additional question asked students “If you ever belonged to a gang, what was the one major reason you joined?” Response options for this new question included: Protection, Friendship, Parent(s) are in a gang, Sibling(s) are in a gang, Make money, Other, and I have never belonged.

As can be seen in Table 27, a large majority of Arizona youth (91.3%) have never belonged to a gang, while 4.7% of the youth surveyed reported that they had been members in the past; 2.1% reported they belong now; 1.5% reported that they would like to join a gang; and 0.4% reported that they are in a gang, but would like to get out. The percent of students reporting that they had never belonged to a gang increased 1.9% since 2008 (0.4% to 2.6% in each grade).

The second portion of Table 27, regarding major reasons for joining a gang, contains data for a sample of students who indicated having belonged to a gang at some point in their lives. That data indicates that the number one reason for joining was friendship (34.3% of previous or current gang members indicated this reason), followed by another option not listed (22.8%), an other reason (2.3%), to make money (16.0%), and for protection (16.0%).

Table 27

Percentage of Youth Who Responded to Questions About Gangs												
	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010
GANGS (Total Number and Percentage of Youth Who Responded to the Question, "Have you ever belonged in a gang?")												
No	87.6	87.5	90.1	89.9	89.8	91.4	93.6	92.7	93.1	89.8	89.4	91.3
No, but would like to	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Yes, in the past	6.3	6.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	4.8	3.3	3.9	3.7	5.2	5.4	4.7
Yes, belong now	3.8	3.7	2.4	3.4	3.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.6	3.2	3.1	2.1
Yes, but would like to get out	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
GANGS (Total Number and Percentage of Youth Who Responded to the Question, "If you have ever belonged to a gang, what was the one major reason you joined?". Sample contains only students who responded "Yes, in the past," "Yes, belong now," or "Yes, but would like to get out" from the gang question listed above).												
Sample size	n/a	2,098	1,679	n/a	1,106	1,041	n/a	626	705	n/a	3,830	3,425
Protection	n/a	21.4	19.6	n/a	16.8	12.2	n/a	14.9	13.0	n/a	19.0	16.0
Friendship	n/a	32.0	33.3	n/a	34.9	33.4	n/a	35.1	38.2	n/a	33.3	34.3
Parent(s) are in a gang	n/a	1.1	1.8	n/a	2.0	1.6	n/a	3.4	2.7	n/a	1.7	2.0
Sibling(s) are in a gang	n/a	8.0	6.7	n/a	6.0	8.0	n/a	6.5	5.8	n/a	7.2	6.9
Make money	n/a	10.6	14.8	n/a	12.5	17.2	n/a	14.9	17.0	n/a	11.9	16.0
Other	n/a	25.5	22.0	n/a	26.3	25.6	n/a	24.3	20.9	n/a	25.6	22.8

Figure 21

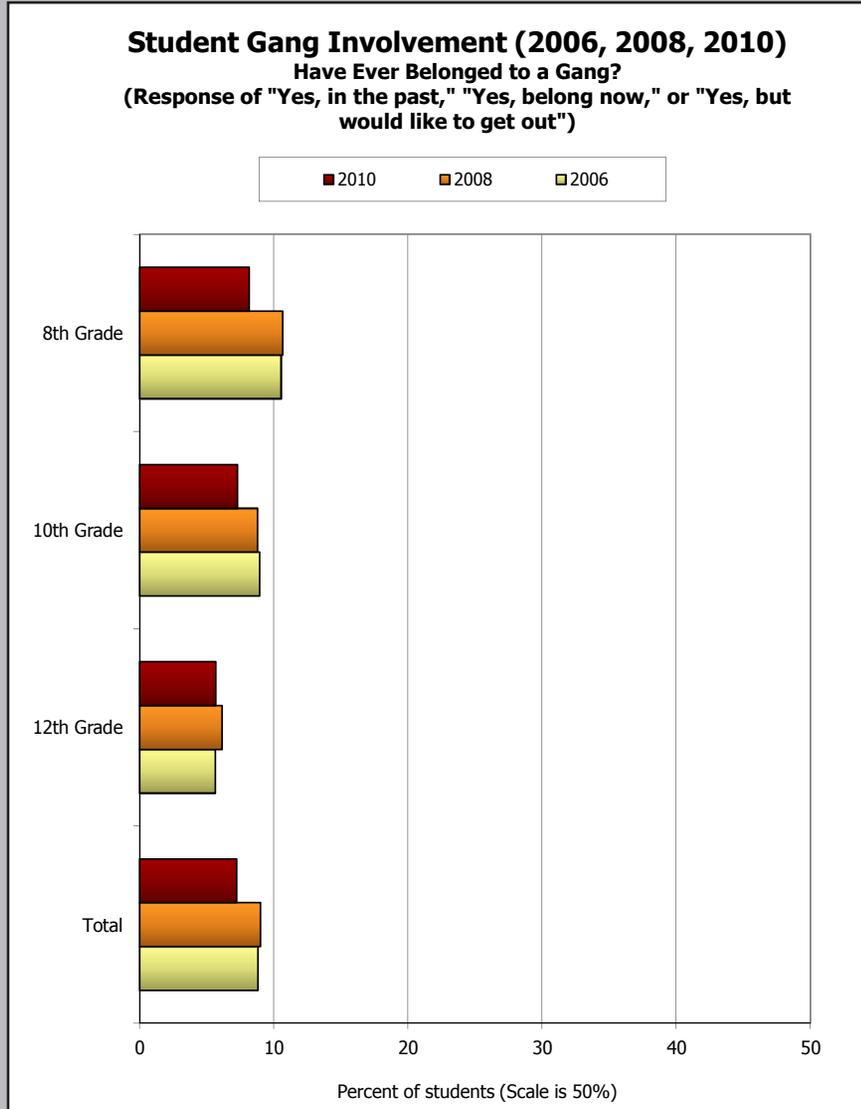
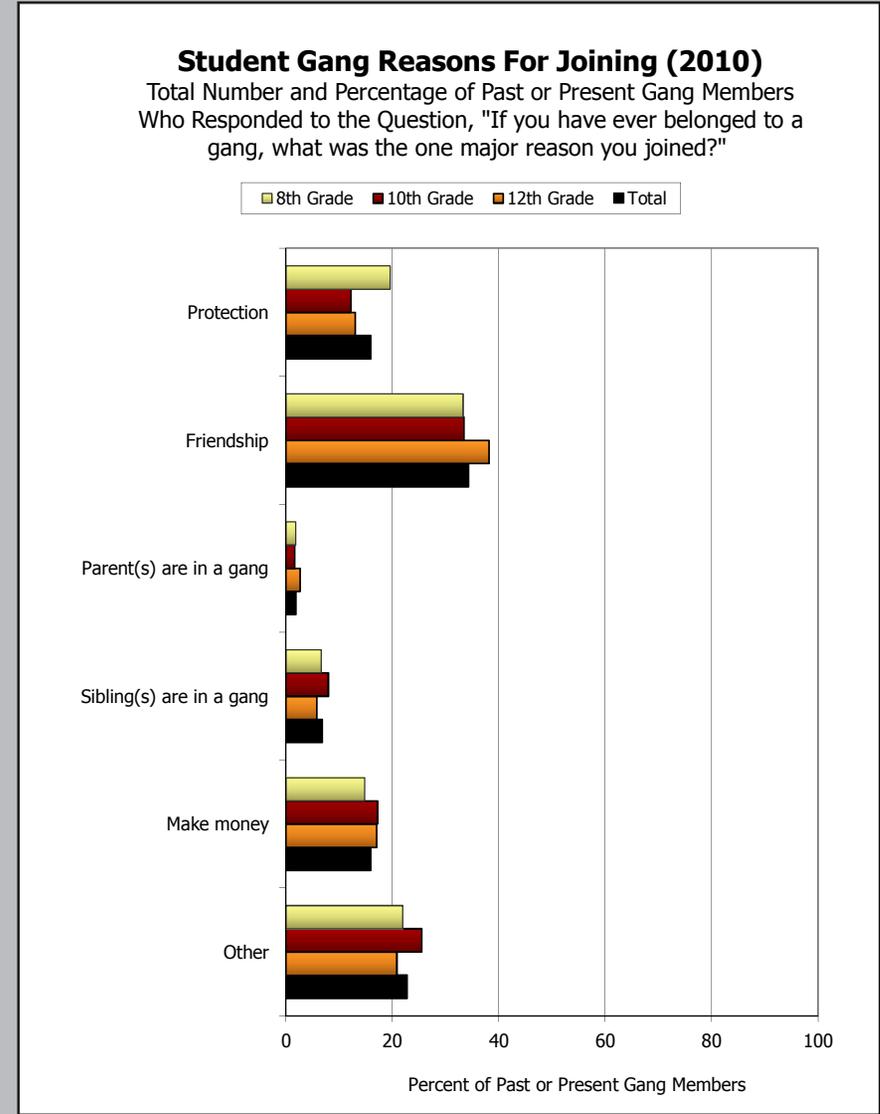


Figure 22



NOTE: Figure 21 data pertains only to students who indicated they had either previously belonged to a gang or currently belonged to a gang.

School Safety

The Arizona Youth Survey also asked students questions regarding their safety on school property. Each student was asked to indicate the number of days in the past month that he/she carried a weapon to school and the number of days that he/she didn't go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to school. Additionally, students were asked how many times in the past year they were threatened by someone or injured with a weapon on school property, how many times they had a physical fight at school, and how many times they were bullied on school property. Results for these questions are found on the following pages in Table 28 and Figure 23.

Overall, a large majority of students feel safe at school, haven't been in a fight at school in the past year, haven't been injured or threatened at school in the past year, and haven't taken a weapon to school in the past month. However, just as with handgun carry, even small percentages for these safety issues can be serious. For example, 4.8% of 8th graders, 5.0% of 10th graders, and 4.6% of 12th graders have taken a weapon to school at least once in the past month. Most safety issues (being in a fight at school, not feeling safe at school, not going to school because they felt unsafe, being threatened or injured with a weapon at school) and being bullied show a decrease with increased grade level.

While nearly one in ten 8th graders (9.5%) reported that he/she did not go to school because he/she felt unsafe at least one day in the past month, the rate for 10th and 12th graders was less extreme, with 6.7% of 10th graders and 4.3% of 12th graders indicating they had skipped school because they felt unsafe.

Even more Arizona youth indicated that he/she had been threatened or injured by someone at school. Of 8th graders, 8.3% indicated that he/she had been threatened by someone or injured with a weapon at school. This percentage decreases with increased grade level, with 7.3% of 10th graders and 4.7% of 12th graders reporting being threatened or injured with a weapon at school.

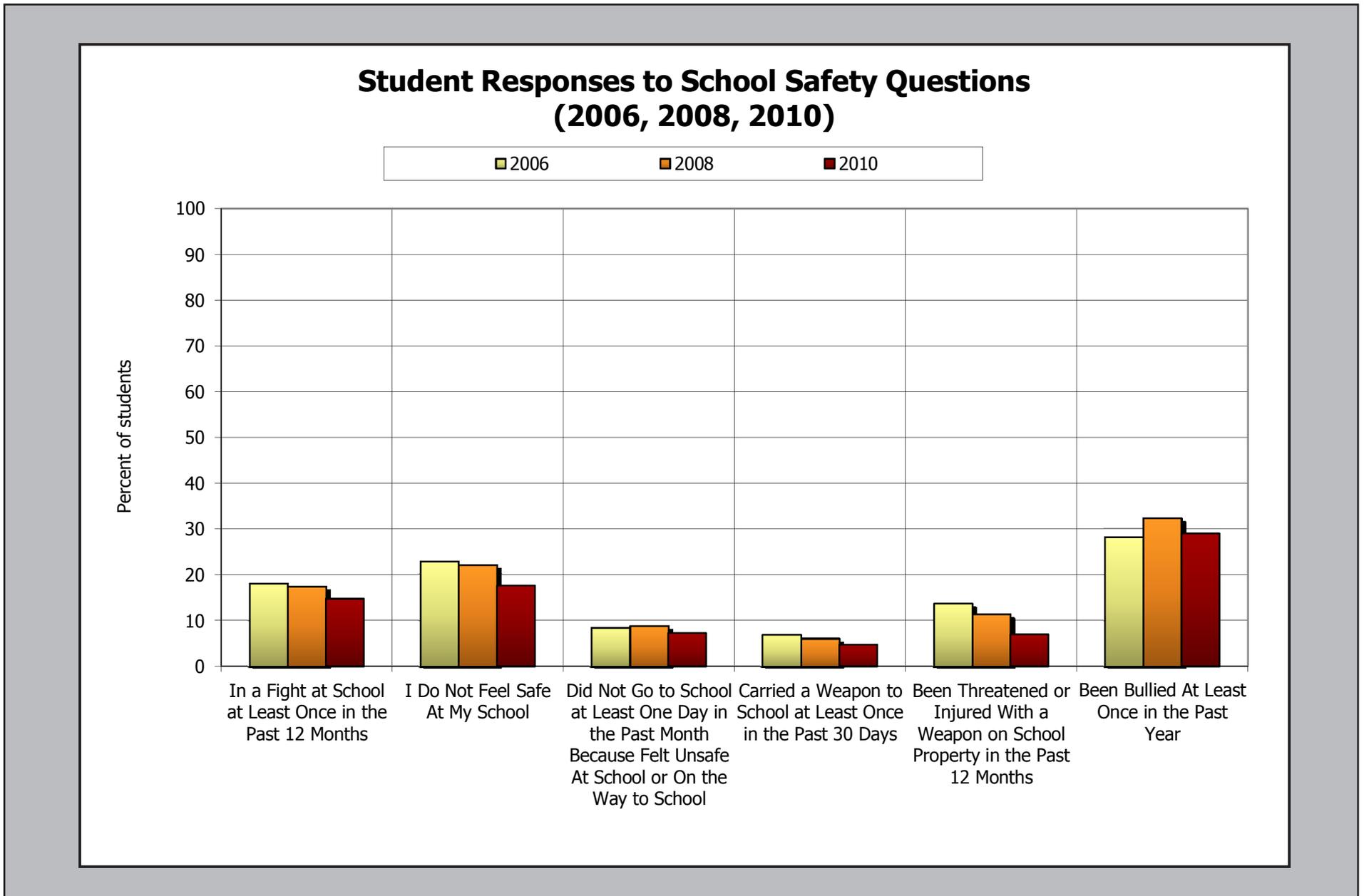
The survey also contained a question asking students to report how often, if ever, he/she had been bullied on school property in the past year. For all three grades combined, 29.1% of students reported having been bullied at least once in the past year (39.5% of 8th graders, 26.9% of 10th graders, and 14.6% of 12th graders).

In looking at the 2010 results in comparison to 2008 survey results, there were consistent decreases in all categories. For the statewide sample, rates of being in a physical fight at school in the past year decreased 2.6% (1.1% to 3.0% decrease in each grade), rates of not feeling safe at school decreased 4.3% (3.5% to 4.9% decrease in each grade), rates of not going to school at least one day in the past month due to safety concerns decreased 1.5% (0.6% to 2.2% decrease in each grade), rates of carrying a weapon to school in the past 30 days decreased 1.2% (1.0% to 1.3% decrease in each grade), rates of being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in the past year decreased 4.3% (2.9% to 4.6% decrease in each grade), and rates of being bullied at least once in the past year decreased 3.2% (1.1% to 4.0% decrease in each grade).

Table 28

Percentage of Youth Who Responded to Questions About Safety and Schools												
	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010
In a Physical Fight at School at Least Once in the Past 12 Months	25.6	23.5	20.5	15.7	14.8	13.0	8.9	8.5	7.4	18.0	17.4	14.8
I Do Not Feel Safe At My School (response of "NO" or "no" to the statement "I feel safe at my school")	25.3	23.5	20.0	23.5	22.6	18.2	17.1	18.2	13.3	22.8	22.0	17.7
Did Not Go to School at Least One Day in the Past Month Because Felt Unsafe At School or On the Way to School	10.7	10.1	9.5	7.8	8.9	6.7	5.0	6.2	4.3	8.4	8.8	7.3
Carried a Weapon to School at Least Once in the Past 30 Days	6.9	6.1	4.8	7.3	6.2	5.0	6.0	5.6	4.6	6.8	6.0	4.8
Been Threatened or Injured With a Weapon on School Property in the Past 12 Months	15.5	12.9	8.3	13.9	11.6	7.3	9.5	7.6	4.7	13.6	11.3	7.0
Been Bullied At Least Once in the Past Year	38.2	40.6	39.5	24.5	30.9	26.9	14.3	17.7	14.6	28.2	32.3	29.1

Figure 23



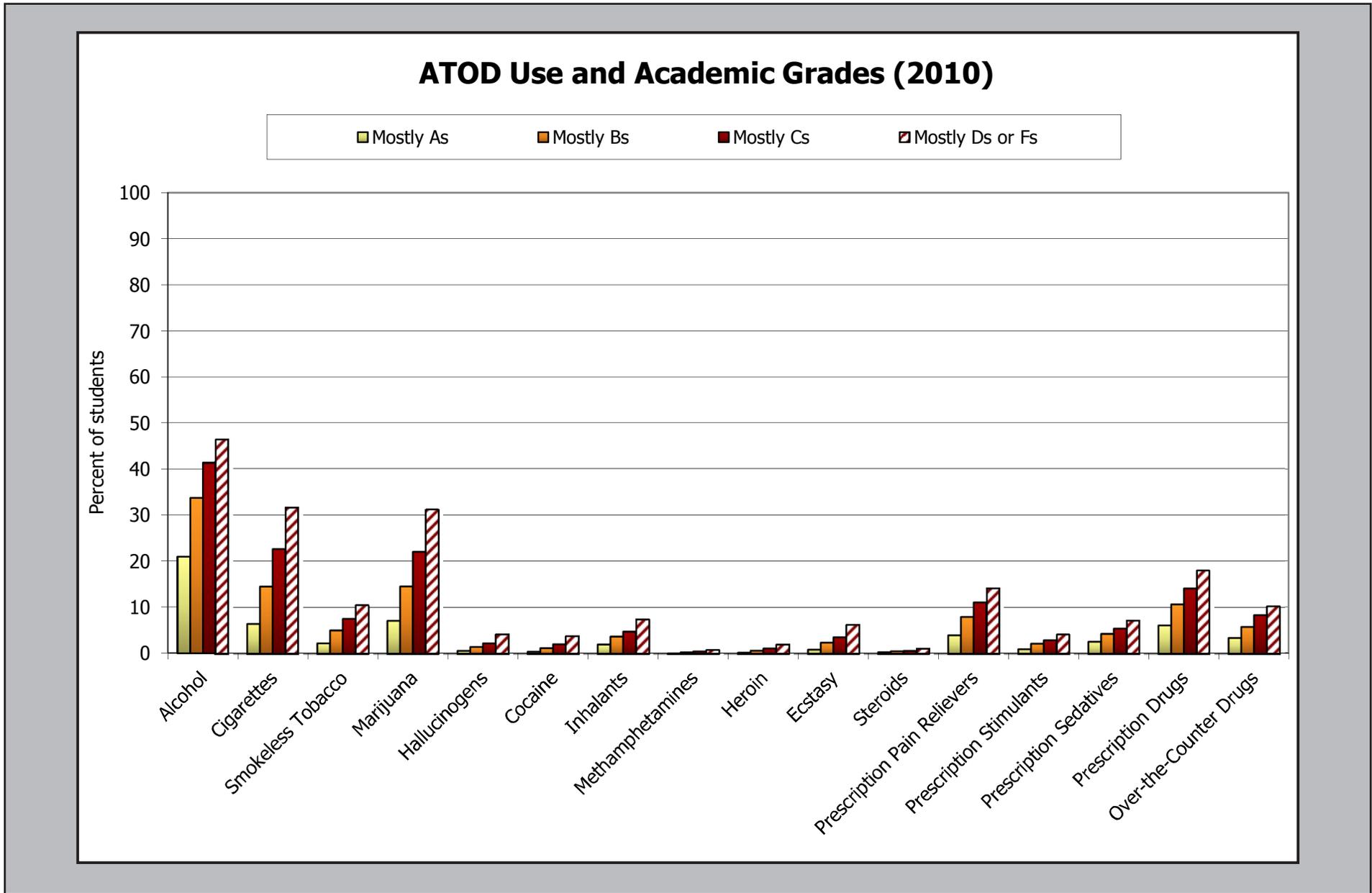
Academic Performance and Substance Use

Table 29 and Figure 24 show a clear relationship between substance use and academic performance. Of the students who report getting better grades, fewer have tried ATODs and fewer have recently used ATODs than those who report poorer grades. For example, failing students (those students receiving mostly Ds and Fs) are twice as likely to have used alcohol in the past 30 days, four times as likely to have used cigarettes in the past 30 days, and four times more likely to have indicated use of marijuana in the past 30 days than “A” students.

Table 29

Percentage Using ATODs in the Past 30 Days by Academic Grades (2010)				
Drugs Used	Academic Grades			
	Mostly As	Mostly Bs	Mostly Cs	Mostly Ds or Fs
Alcohol	21.0	33.7	41.4	46.3
Cigarettes	6.5	14.6	22.7	31.6
Smokeless Tobacco	2.3	5.1	7.6	10.5
Marijuana	7.2	14.6	22.1	31.1
Hallucinogens	0.7	1.6	2.3	4.3
Cocaine	0.5	1.3	2.1	3.9
Inhalants	2.1	3.8	4.9	7.5
Methamphetamines	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.9
Heroin	0.3	0.8	1.2	2.1
Ecstasy	1.0	2.5	3.7	6.4
Steroids	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.2
Prescription Pain Relievers	4.1	8.0	11.2	14.2
Prescription Stimulants	1.1	2.3	3.0	4.2
Prescription Sedatives	2.7	4.4	5.5	7.2
Prescription Drugs	6.2	10.7	14.2	18.0
Over-the-Counter Drugs	3.5	5.9	8.4	10.2

Figure 24



Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability

When parents have favorable attitudes toward drugs, they influence the attitudes and behavior of their children. For example, parental approval of young people's moderate drinking, even under parental supervision, increases the risk of the young person using marijuana. Further, in families where parents involve children in their own drug or alcohol behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or to get the parent a beer, there is an increased likelihood that their children will become drug abusers in adolescence.

Table 30 and Figure 25 illustrate how perceived parental acceptability is related to substance use. In the Arizona Youth Survey, students were asked how wrong their parents felt it was to use different ATODs. The table to the right displays the percentage of students who have used marijuana in their lifetime and in the past 30 days in relation to their responses about their parents' acceptance of marijuana use.

As can be seen, relatively few students (23.0% lifetime, 9.9% 30-day) use marijuana when their parents think it is "Very Wrong" to use it. In contrast, when a student believes that their parents have less strong negative feelings about marijuana use (i.e. the parent only believes that it is "Wrong" not "Very Wrong") use increased substantially to 59.2% for lifetime use and 31.9% for 30-day use.

These results make a strong argument for the importance of parents having strong and clear standards and rules when it comes to ATOD use.

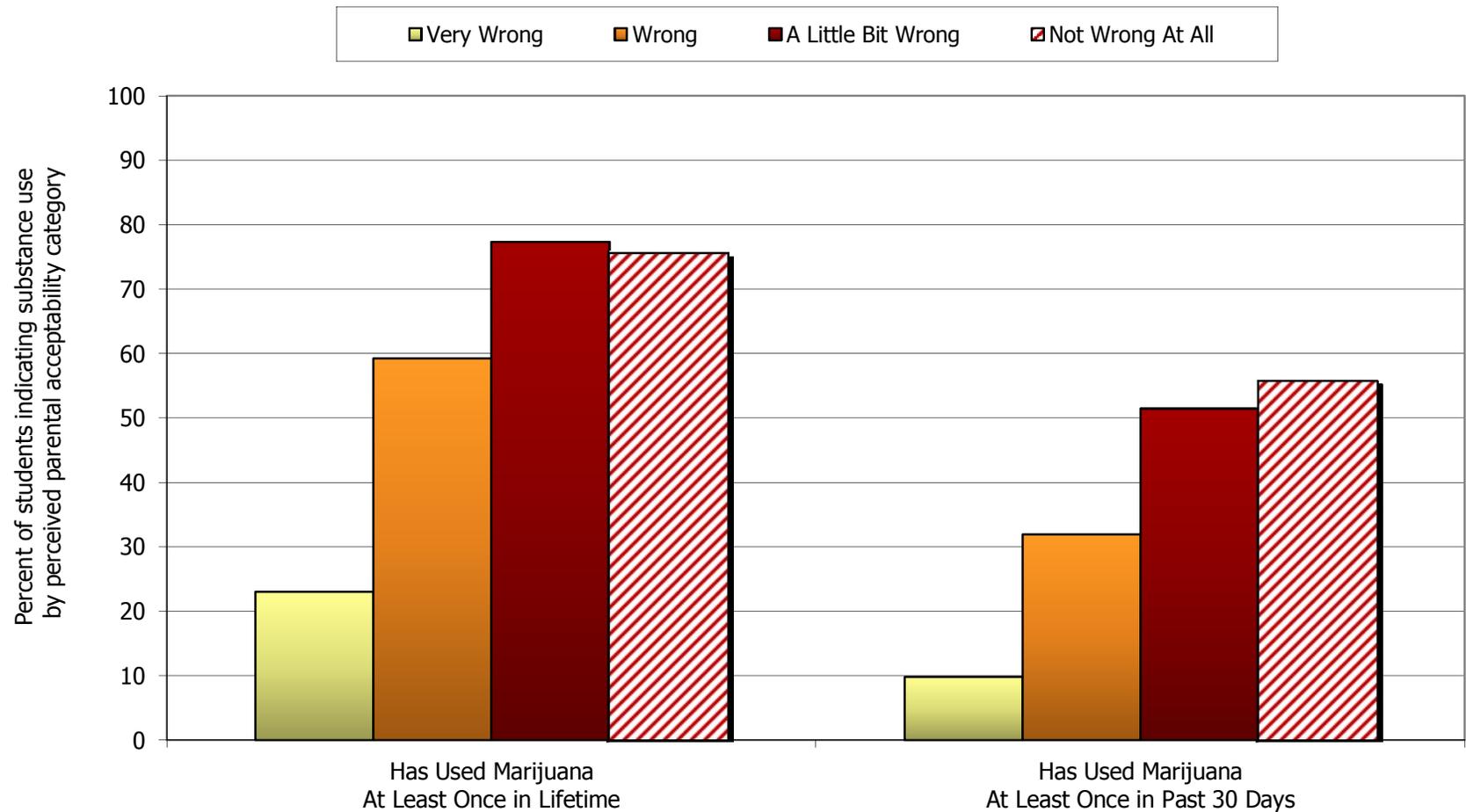
Table 30

Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability of Marijuana Use (2010)		
How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?	Has Used Marijuana At Least Once in Lifetime	Has Used Marijuana At Least Once in Past 30 Days
Very Wrong	23.0	9.9
Wrong	59.2	31.9
A Little Bit Wrong	77.4	51.5
Not Wrong At All	75.6	55.7

Figure 25

Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability (2010)

How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?



Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Peer Acceptability

During the elementary school years, children usually express anti-drug, anti-crime, and prosocial attitudes. They have difficulty imagining why people use drugs, commit crimes, and drop out of school. In middle school, as others they know participate in such activities, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. This places students at higher risk. The results provided in the following table and figure illustrate the relation between peer acceptability and individual drug use.

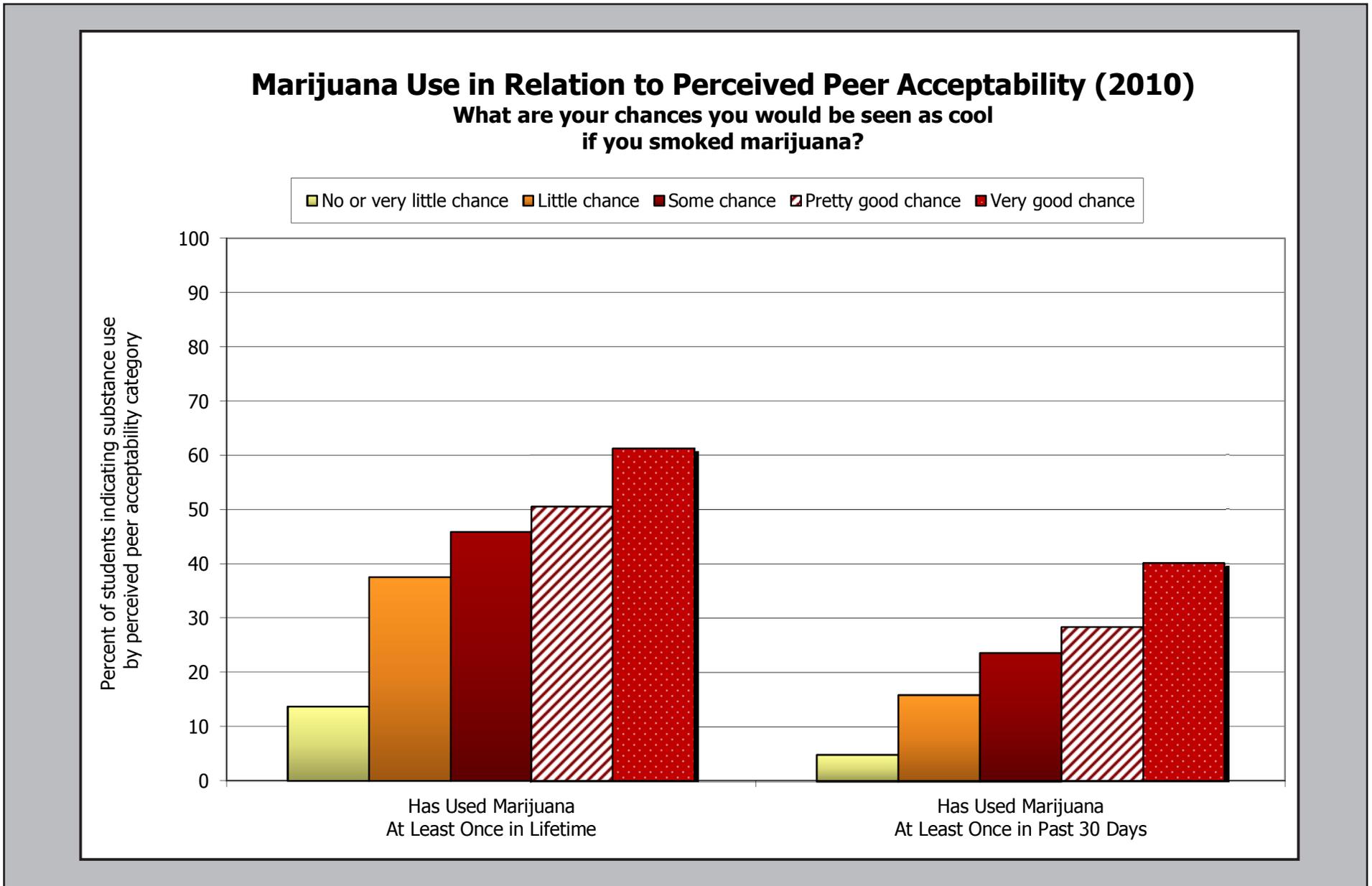
As with perceived parental acceptability, the slightest perceived peer acceptability increases the chance that a student will use ATODs. In this section, lifetime and 30-day marijuana use are looked at in relation to what students thought were their chances of being seen as cool if he/she used marijuana.

When students thought there was “No or very little chance” that he/she would be seen as cool if he/she used marijuana, only 13.7% had tried marijuana in their lifetime and only 4.9% had used it in the last month. However, when students thought that there was even a “Little chance” that he/she would be seen as cool, marijuana use rates were nearly three times higher for lifetime use (37.6%) and over three times higher for past-month use (15.9%). Students who thought that there was a “Very good chance” they would be seen as cool, indicated past-month marijuana use rates that were eight times higher than students who perceived that marijuana use was not cool. These results better illustrate how peer acceptability puts youth at risk for ATOD use.

Table 31

Use in Relation to Perceived Peer Acceptability of Marijuana Use (2010)		
What are your chances you would be seen as cool if you smoked marijuana?	Has Used Marijuana At Least Once in Lifetime	Has Used Marijuana At Least Once in Past 30 Days
No or very little chance	13.7	4.9
Little chance	37.6	15.9
Some chance	45.9	23.6
Pretty good chance	50.6	28.4
Very good chance	61.3	40.1

Figure 26



Parent/Youth Communication About the Dangers of Substance Use

In the 2008 and 2010 Arizona Youth Surveys, questions were added asking students to indicate whether or not their parents had talked to them about the dangers of substance use. The question was worded as follows: “During the past 12 months, have you talked with at least one of your parents about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use? By parents, we mean your biological parents, adoptive parents, stepparents, or adult guardians -- whether or not they live with you. (Choose all that apply).”

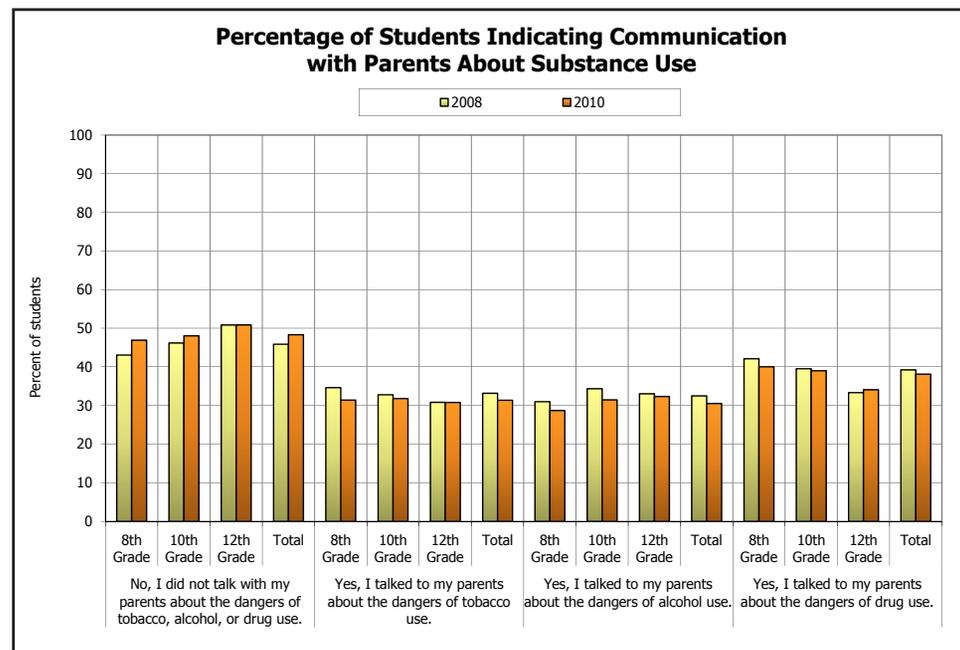
The results of the question presented in Table 32 and Figure 27 indicate that slightly less than half of students surveyed (48.3%) have not had a discussion with their parents about the dangers of any substance. Further, when distinguishing which substances parents had discussed with their students, it appears that parent/child discussions about the dangers of tobacco use stay relatively even across grades (31.4% in 8th grade, 31.8% in 10th grade, 30.8% in 12th grade), while discussions about the dangers of using drugs gradually decreases as students age (40.0% in the 8th grade, 39.0% in the 10th grade, and 34.1% in the 12th grade). In contrast, the rate of parents speaking to their children about the dangers of alcohol use appears to increase as students age (28.7% in the 8th grade, 31.5% in 10th grade, and 32.3% in 12th grade).

In comparing 2008 and 2010 data, Table 32 shows that students indicated a decrease in past year discussions in all categories. For all grades combined, the rate of past year discussions about tobacco dangers decreased 1.8%, the rate of past year discussions about alcohol dangers decreased 2.0%, and the rate of past year discussions about drug dangers decreased 1.1%.

Table 32

Percentage of Students Indicating Communication with Parents About Substance Use								
During the past 12 months, have you talked with at least one of your parents about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use? By parents, we mean your biological parents, adoptive parents, stepparents, or adult guardians -- whether or not they live with you. (Choose all that apply)	8th Grade		10th Grade		12th Grade		Total	
	2008	2010	2008	2010	2008	2010	2008	2010
No, I did not talk with my parents about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use.	43.1	46.9	46.2	48.0	50.8	50.9	45.9	48.3
Yes, I talked to my parents about the dangers of tobacco use.	34.6	31.4	32.8	31.8	30.8	30.8	33.2	31.4
Yes, I talked to my parents about the dangers of alcohol use.	31.0	28.7	34.3	31.5	33.0	32.3	32.5	30.5
Yes, I talked to my parents about the dangers of drug use.	42.1	40.0	39.5	39.0	33.3	34.1	39.2	38.1

Figure 27



Prevention-Related Advertisements

In the 2008 and 2010 Arizona Youth Surveys, two advertising-related questions were posed to students to gather information on whether he/she remembered hearing, reading, or watching a substance abuse prevention advertisement in the past year and whether he/she had ever heard of the gun violence prevention program called Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN). The results of two of the prevention-related advertising questions asked in the AYS are presented in Table 33 and Figure 28.

The results show that while an overwhelming majority of youth (77.6%) have remembered hearing, reading, or watching a substance abuse prevention advertisement in the past year, only 17.5% of youth surveyed indicated that he/she had heard of PSN.

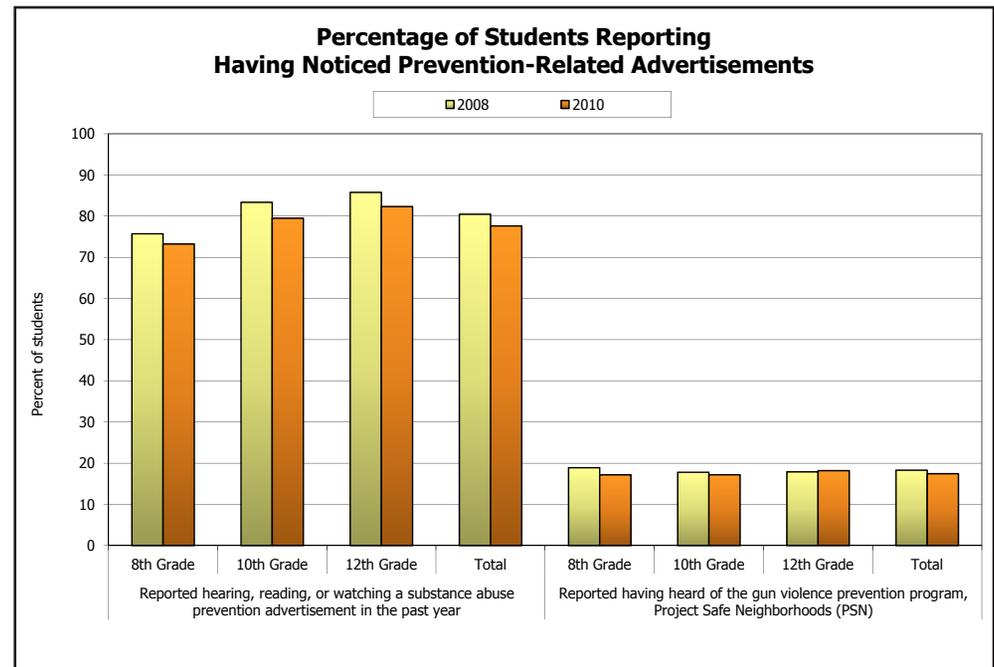
Further, the data show that the reported rates of remembering substance abuse prevention ads increases with increased grade level (73.2% in 8th grade, 79.5% in 10th grade, 82.3% in 12th grade). Older students are also slightly more apt to have heard of PSN (17.2% of 8th graders, 17.2% of 10th graders, 18.2% of 12th graders).

In comparing 2008 and 2010 data, Table 33 shows that the percent of students reporting having heard, read, or watched a substance abuse prevention advertisement in the past year has decreased significantly in each grade (decreases of 2.5% to 3.9% in each grade) and 2.9% for all grades combined.

Table 33

Percentage of Students Responding to Questions Regarding Prevention-Related Advertisements								
	8th Grade		10th Grade		12th Grade		Total	
	2008	2010	2008	2010	2008	2010	2008	2010
Reported hearing, reading, or watching a substance abuse prevention advertisement in the past year	75.7	73.2	83.4	79.5	85.8	82.3	80.5	77.6
Reported having heard of the gun violence prevention program, Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)	18.9	17.2	17.8	17.2	17.9	18.2	18.3	17.5

Figure 28



Youth Resiliency to ATODs

In the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey, questions were added asking students to indicate whether they had been offered alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or other drugs in the past year; and how often they avoided people or places for fear of being offered those substances.

The results of the question presented in Table 34 and Figure 29 indicate that most students surveyed have never been offered a substance -- 57.7% of students were not offered alcohol in the past month, 72.2% were not offered cigarettes in the past month, 65.4% were not offered marijuana in the past month, and 84.5% were not offered other drugs in the past month. Alcohol and marijuana are the substances most often offered to students.

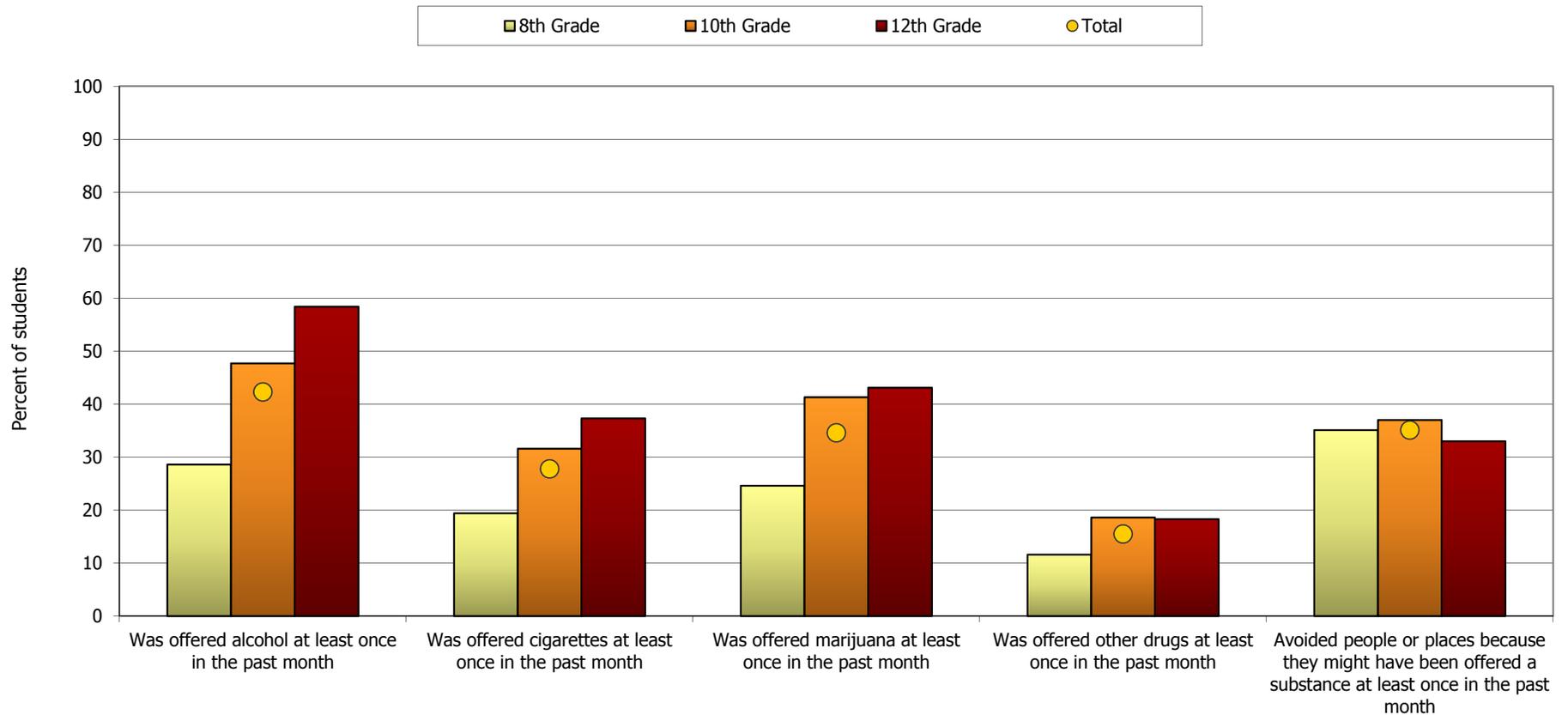
In regard to student reports of avoiding people or places to avoid being offered substances, it appears that 8th and 10th graders are more likely than 12th graders to avoid places or people to avoid substance use offers. Of all students combined, 12.6% indicate that they've avoided places or people one time in the past month, 10.9% have avoided them two to three times in the past month, and 11.5% have avoided them four or more times in the past month.

Table 34

Youth Resiliency to ATODs (2010)					
		8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
In the last 30 days, about how many times were you offered:					
Alcohol?	Never	71.4	52.3	41.6	57.7
	Once	12.3	14.2	13.2	13.1
	2-3 times	9.5	17.3	21.3	15.0
	4-6 times	3.4	7.7	10.7	6.7
	7-10 times	1.0	2.9	4.9	2.6
	More than 10 times	2.4	5.7	8.3	4.9
Cigarettes?	Never	80.6	68.4	62.7	72.2
	Once	8.7	10.3	10.3	9.6
	2-3 times	5.2	8.6	9.6	7.4
	4-6 times	2.2	3.9	4.8	3.4
	7-10 times	1.0	2.3	2.8	1.9
	More than 10 times	2.4	6.5	9.8	5.6
Marijuana?	Never	75.4	58.7	56.9	65.4
	Once	8.1	11.1	11.0	9.7
	2-3 times	6.5	10.3	10.7	8.7
	4-6 times	3.5	6.2	6.3	5.1
	7-10 times	1.9	3.6	3.7	2.9
	More than 10 times	4.7	10.2	11.4	8.2
Other drugs?	Never	88.4	81.4	81.7	84.5
	Once	5.4	7.5	7.3	6.6
	2-3 times	2.7	4.8	4.8	3.9
	4-6 times	1.2	2.2	2.2	1.8
	7-10 times	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.9
	More than 10 times	1.7	2.9	2.9	2.4
In the last 30 days, how often have you avoided people or places because you might be offered alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or other drugs?					
Never		64.9	63.0	67.0	64.9
Once		13.6	12.7	10.9	12.6
2-3 times		10.3	11.9	10.8	10.9
4-6 times		3.5	4.5	4.2	4.0
7-10 times		1.5	1.9	2.0	1.7
More than 10 times		6.2	6.0	5.1	5.8

Figure 29

Youth Resiliency to ATODs (2010)



Youth Resiliency to ATODs: Refusal Strategies

In the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey, questions were added asking students to indicate their resiliency to offers of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other substances. They were asked, “In the last 30 days, how often did you respond in the following ways when alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or other drugs were offered to you?: say ‘no’ without giving a reason why, give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer, decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer, and use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs.” Response options were as follows: “Never,” “Once,” “Twice,” “Three times,” “Four or more times,” and “I never got offers.”

The results of the question presented in Table 35 and Figure 30 indicate that 35.6% responded “I say ‘no’ without giving a reason why” at least one time in the past 30 days, 30.5% responded with “I give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer” at least once in the past month, 23.9% responded with “I decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer” at least once in the past month, and 19.6% indicated having used the excuse “I use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs” at least once in the past month. A simple “no” to the offer is the most used strategy by students in all grades.

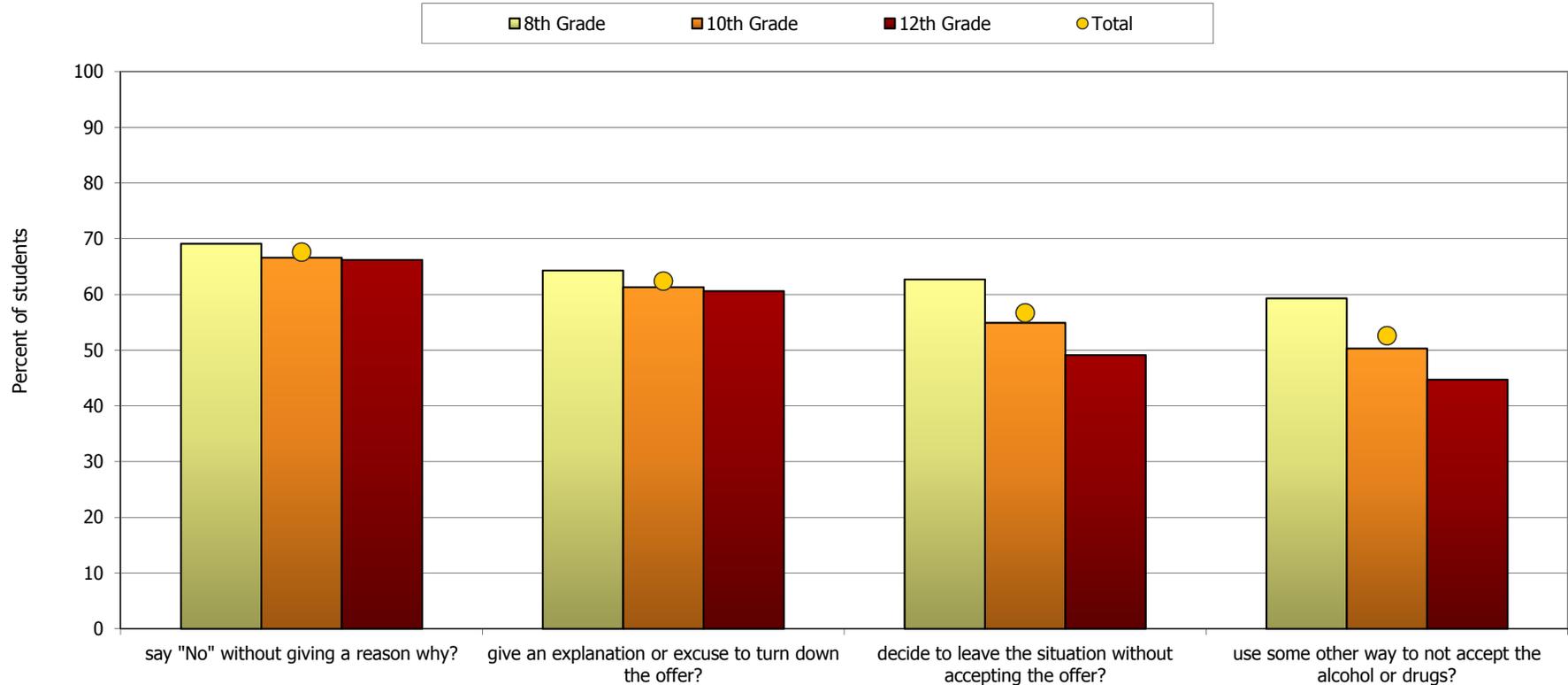
Table 35

Youth Resiliency to ATODs: Refusal Strategies (2010)					
		8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
In the last 30 days, how often did you respond in the following ways when alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana or other drugs were offered to you?					
say “No” without giving a reason why?	Never	30.9	33.4	33.8	32.4
	Once	14.2	17.4	17.2	16.0
	Twice	5.8	8.9	10.3	8.0
	Three times	2.7	4.1	5.5	3.9
	Four or more times	5.3	8.8	10.4	7.7
	I never got offers	41.1	27.3	22.8	32.0
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	35.7	38.7	39.4	37.6
	Once	10.9	13.9	15.2	13.0
	Twice	5.4	8.2	10.2	7.5
	Three times	2.7	4.6	5.2	3.9
	Four or more times	4.4	7.3	7.4	6.1
	I never got offers	41.0	27.3	22.5	31.9
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	37.3	45.1	50.9	43.3
	Once	10.2	12.3	11.4	11.1
	Twice	3.7	5.2	5.2	4.6
	Three times	2.4	2.9	3.2	2.8
	Four or more times	4.6	6.3	5.9	5.5
	I never got offers	41.8	28.1	23.4	32.8
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	40.7	49.7	55.3	47.4
	Once	8.2	9.9	9.6	9.1
	Twice	3.3	4.2	4.3	3.8
	Three times	1.9	2.6	2.4	2.3
	Four or more times	3.8	5.2	4.6	4.4
	I never got offers	42.1	28.3	23.7	33.0

Figure 30

Youth Resiliency to ATODs: Refusal Strategies (2010)

In the last 30 days, how often did you respond in the following ways when alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana or other drugs were offered to you?



Gambling

In the AYS, students were asked to report how often (if ever) he/she participated in various gambling activities in the past year. Table 36 and Figure 31 display the data for survey questions regarding past year gambling and also report an average age when youth first gambled.

Past year gambling percentages include those students who responded that he/she had gambled “A few times in the past year,” “Once or twice a month,” “Once or twice a week,” or “Almost every day.” Average age of initiation was determined by asking students to report how old they were they first time he/she bet or gambled.

When students were asked how often he/she participated in various gambling activities, betting on cards was the activity in which the greatest number of students participated in the past year. Of respondents in the 8th, 10th, and 12th

grades, 35.7% indicated that he/she had bet on cards at least once in the past year. Betting on a game of personal skill had the second highest rates of participation (27.2% of students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grade participating), and the third highest gambling activity was betting on sports (27.0% of the three grades) in the past year. The gambling activities with the least past-year participation were gambling on the Internet (4.7%), animal races (4.8%), and playing a slot machine, poker machine, or other gambling machine (5.2%).

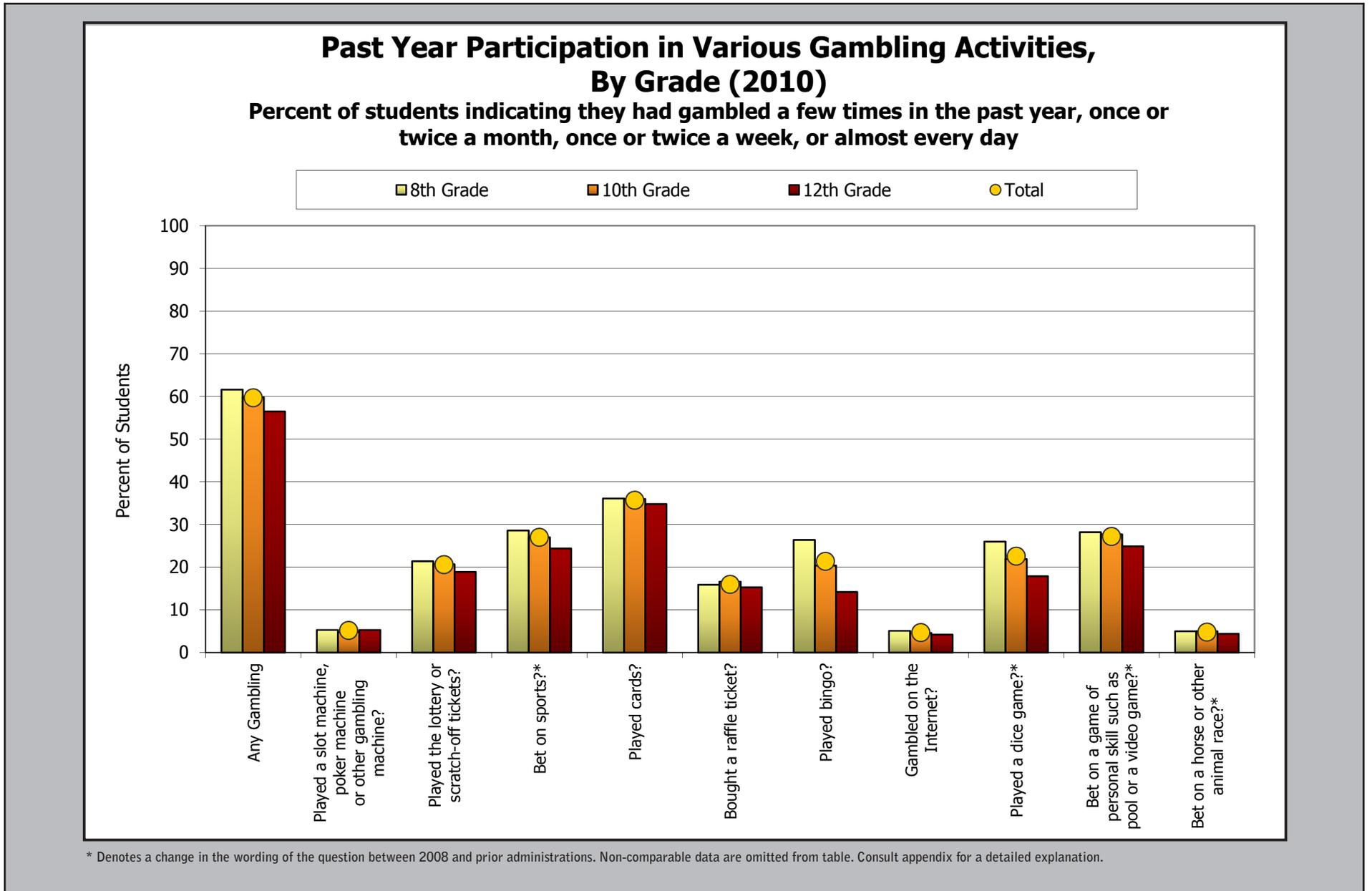
Rates of reported past year gambling tend to decrease with increased grade level, as rates of gambling peaked in the 8th grade for seven of the 10 gambling categories (playing the lottery, betting on sports, playing cards, playing bingo for money, Internet gambling, playing a dice game, and betting on personal skill).

Table 36

Gambling: Percentage of Students Reporting Participation in Various Gambling Activities in the Past Year, and Average Age of First Gambling												
	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010	2006	2008	2010
Have engaged in one of the following gambling activities for money, possessions, or anything of value at least once in the past year												
Any Gambling	54.2	69.1	61.6	51.8	65.9	59.8	46.3	60.6	56.5	50.8	66.2	59.7
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	2.7	6.4	5.3	2.6	6.1	4.8	3.1	5.8	5.3	2.8	6.2	5.2
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	26.3	24.8	21.4	22.3	21.8	20.7	17.9	19.0	18.9	22.8	22.5	20.6
Bet on sports?*	n/a	31.8	28.6	n/a	30.2	27.0	n/a	25.6	24.4	n/a	29.9	27.0
Played cards?	24.8	43.7	36.1	26.2	43.7	36.0	24.6	40.6	34.8	25.2	42.9	35.7
Bought a raffle ticket?	n/a	20.4	15.9	n/a	20.7	16.6	n/a	18.9	15.3	n/a	20.1	16.0
Played bingo?	18.5	32.6	26.4	12.1	23.2	20.4	7.1	14.7	14.2	13.4	25.6	21.4
Gambled on the Internet?	6.0	6.3	5.1	5.4	5.1	4.6	4.4	4.7	4.2	5.4	5.6	4.7
Played a dice game?*	n/a	31.5	26.0	n/a	25.1	21.9	n/a	19.2	17.9	n/a	26.7	22.6
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?*	20.8	32.7	28.2	21.4	31.3	27.7	18.5	27.0	24.9	20.4	31.0	27.2
Bet on a horse or other animal race?*	n/a	6.4	5.0	n/a	5.8	5.0	n/a	5.1	4.4	n/a	5.9	4.8
Average age of first gambling or betting?												
Average age of initiation -- 8th, 10th, and 12th grade combined	N/A	11.6	11.5	N/A	12.2	12.2	N/A	13.2	13.2	N/A	12.1	12.1

*Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from table. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

Figure 31



Section 5: Summary of Findings

The Arizona Youth Survey (AYS), conducted in January through April 2010, gathered a plethora of information that can be used by Arizona policy makers and practitioners. Because of time and resource constraints the data presented in this report merely skim the surface of the data gathered by the survey; however, the results are highly beneficial in helping Arizona communities identify the needs of Arizona youth and plan prevention and delinquency programs that fit their needs.

The Arizona Youth Survey is based on the national Communities That Care model and the research of J. David Hawkins, Ph.D. and Richard F. Catalano, Ph.D. The model has strong support from numerous federal agencies including the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), the National Youth Gang Center, and the Center for Substance Abuse and Prevention (CSAP). Given the scarce resources available to schools and service providers today, the information contained within this report and a continued analysis of the data provides Arizona with a considerable advantage at all levels of government in securing additional funding for youth programming.

This statewide effort encompassed all 15 counties and 372 schools, which resulted in the participation of 63,784 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students throughout Arizona. As a result of this year's success and the success of previous administrations, outstanding strides continue to be made in developing a data infrastructure that provides valuable information regarding youth at the state and local level. Continuing to build and strengthen partnerships between those who work with youth remains the primary goal of the Arizona Youth Survey.

The ability to accurately understand the underlying factors — behaviors, attitudes, conditions or events — that increase and decrease the risk for delinquency will provide a basis on which to bring about positive change. Risk factors are powerful tools for identifying and locating populations and individuals with a high potential for substance abuse, delinquency, school drop-out, and/or violence, and they provide valuable targets for programs aimed at preventing or reducing these problem behaviors. Protective factors are also important tools for enhancing the availability of positive interactions and bonding with the community, family, school, and peer groups. Additionally, the data obtained on the use of ATOD and delinquency provide further insight into the experiences of Arizona youth, which can assist in the development of school and community-based intervention programming.

Findings for each of the report sections are summarized below:

Risk Factor Profiles

The following risk factor scales showed significant decreases of 1.0% or higher in all grades since the 2008 survey: Low Neighborhood Attachment, Perceived Availability of Drugs, Perceived Availability of Handguns, Poor Family Management, Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB, Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use, Academic Failure, Early Initiation of ASB, Early Initiation of Drug Use, Attitudes Favorable to ASB, Interaction with Antisocial Peers, Gang Involvement. Only two risk factor scales showed significant increases in all grades since 2008: Perceived Risk of Drug Use and Peer Rewards for Antisocial Behavior.

Protective Factor Profiles

The following protective factor scales showed significant increases of 1.0% or higher in all grades since the 2008 survey: Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement, School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement, Interaction with Prosocial Peers, Prosocial Involvement, and Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. There were no scales that showed significant decreases in all grades since 2008.

Age of Initiation

Arizona students begin using cigarettes at a younger age than other drugs. The average age of first use of cigarettes in 2010 was 12.9 years. The age of first cigarette use has increased by 0.4 years since the 2006 survey. Arizona students, on average, reported having their first drink of alcohol (having more than a sip or two of alcohol) at 13.1 years in 2010, while the average age of first regular use of alcohol (drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, or at least once or twice a month) was over a year later at 14.3 years.

Substance Use for Arizona

For 2010 lifetime substance use, the most commonly used substances are alcohol (58.2% of Arizona survey participants in the 2010 survey have used at least once), cigarettes (34.0% have used), marijuana (29.9% have used), prescription drugs (21.5% have used), prescription pain relievers (16.8% have used), inhalants (12.3% have used) and over-the-counter drugs (11.8% have used). Lifetime use of alcohol in all grades has significantly decreased since the 2008 survey, with alcohol use decreasing 2.0% to 2.7% in each grade. Tenth and 12th grade lifetime use of cocaine and prescription pain relievers decreased since the 2008 survey. A higher percentage of Arizona youth in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades have used alcohol, cigarettes, ecstasy, and prescription pain relievers than youth in the same grades in the 2009 national Monitoring the Future (MTF) sample.

Arizona Results Compared to National Results

A comparison between the Arizona Youth Survey and the national MTF survey is another measure for assessing current substance abuse and risk behaviors of Arizona youth. A lower percentage of Arizona survey participants in all grades have had lifetime experience with prescription stimulants compared to youth in the same grades in the 2009 national survey. Additionally, a lower percentage of 8th and 10th grade Arizona students have had lifetime experience with smokeless tobacco than 8th and 10th grade youth in the national MTF sample. However, Arizona students in all grades indicated higher cigarette, marijuana, ecstasy, and prescription pain reliever use than students in the same grades in the national sample. Further, alcohol use rates for Arizona 8th and 10th graders were also higher than 8th and 10th grade alcohol use rates in the national sample. Hallucinogen and heroin use rates for Arizona 10th and 12th graders were also higher than 10th and 12th grade hallucinogen and heroin use rates in the national sample. Alcohol use for Arizona youth who took the survey was 8.5% greater for Arizona 8th graders and 5.0% greater for Arizona 10th graders in comparison to national sample youth in the same grades. Cigarette use rates in Arizona were 3.3% to 4.5% higher for each grade than in the MTF sample; marijuana use rates in Arizona were 2.0% to 2.7% higher for each grade than in the MTF sample; ecstasy use rates in Arizona were 1.7% to 4.1% higher for each grade than in the MTF sample; and prescription pain reliever use rates in Arizona were 7.1% to 9.9% higher for each grade than in the national sample.

Since the 2008 AYS, 30-day use rates have decreased by 1.3% to 3.0% in all grades for alcohol, and 30-day cigarette use rates decreased 1.0% in the 10th grade and 1.0% in the 12th grade. Since the 2008 AYS, marijuana 30-day use rates increased in each grade, ecstasy use rates increased in the 10th and 12th grades, and smokeless tobacco use rates increased in the 10th and 12th grades. By grade level, 8th grade 30-day use rates decreased significantly since the 2008 survey for alcohol (1.3% decrease). Tenth grade past month use rates decreased significantly for alcohol (3.0% decrease) and cigarettes (1.0% decrease) since the 2008 survey. Twelfth grade 30-day use rates decreased significantly since 2008 for alcohol (1.8% decrease), cigarettes (1.0% decrease), and cocaine (1.0% decrease); but also increased significantly since 2008 for smokeless tobacco use (1.3% increase), marijuana (2.6% increase), and ecstasy (1.4% increase).

Substance Use by Gender

While being female is generally considered a protective factor for substance use, of the Arizona students who took the survey, males and females are very similar in their use of most substances. In some cases, females (especially in the lower grades) actually have use rates that are higher than males. Males in all grades indicate higher lifetime use rates for smokeless tobacco (2.7% higher in the 8th grade, 11.4% higher in the 10th grade, 18.6% higher in the 12th grade) and marijuana (2.9% to 6.4% higher than female rates in each grade). In contrast, the 2010 AYS results show that females in all grades indicated higher lifetime use rates of the following substances: alcohol (59.7% total female use compared to 56.7% total male use) and sedatives (13.0% total female use compared to 8.5% total male use). For 30-day use, marijuana 30-day use rates were consistently higher for males (0.8% to 6.9% higher in each grade), and the 30-day use rates of smokeless tobacco are higher for males as well (1.0% to 10.1% higher for males over females in each grade).

Perceived Harmfulness of Drugs: Arizona Compared to National Sample

While Arizona youth in the 8th and 10th grades perceived a greater risk in trying marijuana once or twice than national MTF students (2.3% higher perceived harmfulness for 8th grade Arizona participants, 1.0% higher for 10th grade Arizona participants), Arizona youth perceived significantly less risk in regularly using marijuana. Rates of perceived harmfulness of smoking marijuana regularly were significantly lower than MTF rates in all grades — 9.7% less perceived risk in the 8th grade (60.1% for Arizona, 69.8% for MTF), 13.4% less perceived risk in the 10th grade (46.1% for Arizona, 59.5% for MTF), and 13.2% less perceived risk for the 12th grade (39.2% for Arizona, 52.4% for MTF).

Perceived Availability of Drugs: Arizona Compared to National Sample

The results reveal that Arizona survey participants do not perceive any type of drug as being as easy to get as do the youth from the national sample. In all categories, and for all grades, there is a 3.1% to 21.9% difference in perceived availability between Arizona results and national results.

Where Students Obtained Alcohol

Across all grades, one of the most prominent alcohol sources for Arizona students is getting it at a party. This source becomes increasingly more available as students progress from the 8th grade (38.7% obtained alcohol at a party) to the 12th grade (53.8% obtained alcohol at a party). For alcohol-using 8th graders, the major sources for obtaining alcohol are getting it at a party (38.7%), taking it from home (30.2%), and getting it from someone under the age of 21 (21.0%). For alcohol-using 10th and 12th graders, the major sources for obtaining alcohol are getting it at a party (49.6% for 10th graders, 53.8% for 12th graders), giving someone money to buy it (32.6% for 10th graders, 42.5% for 12th graders), and having a non-relative over the age of 21 give it to them (24.8% of 10th graders, 30.4% of 12th graders).

Where Students Obtained Prescription Drugs

Across all grades, a large majority of student have never used prescription drugs to get high (78.5% to 88.1% in each grade, 83.6% overall). In all grades, the most prominent method of obtaining prescription drugs was by getting it from a friend. This source becomes increasingly more frequent as students progress from the 8th grade (5.5% obtained prescription drugs from a friend) to the 12th grade (14.0% obtained prescription drugs from a friend). Nearly one in ten students in the statewide sample report having gotten a prescription drug from a friend at least one time in their lifetime.

Drinking and Driving

The 2010 survey found that a minority of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade youth in the state had driven a vehicle after drinking (8.2%) or ridden with a driver who had been drinking (28.5%). Of those students who indicated that they had driven after drinking or ridden with a driver who had been drinking, most indicate that he/she did so one time in the past month (4.0% driving after drinking one time in the past month, 11.4% riding with a driver who had a drink one time in the past month).

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior by Grade and Gender

Unlike 30-day and lifetime ATOD substance use, where Arizona males and females had similar use rates, and often females in lower grades had higher rates, the male-female differences in heavy use of alcohol and tobacco and antisocial behavior are more pronounced, with males using more than females. Some of the biggest differences between males and females were in being suspended from school (19.7% for males compared to 10.3% for females), selling illegal drugs (11.1% for males compared to 5.4% for females), and being arrested (10.8% for males and 5.9% for females).

Overall, binge drinking and being drunk or high at school remain as significant problems among Arizona youth with 19.5% of all 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students binge drinking at least once in the past two weeks and 18.0% of students in the three grades reporting being at school while drunk or high at least once in the past year.

Handguns

It is clear that a very low percentage of students carry handguns or take them to school. For example, 1.7% of the students surveyed reported having taken a handgun to school in the past 12 months. In regard to carrying a handgun in general, 7.1% of students surveyed reported having carried a handgun in the past 12 months, and 7.8% of students surveyed reported having carried a handgun in their lifetime. Only 7.5% of students think that he/she would be seen as cool if he/she carried a handgun. Most students (78.9%) also perceived that it would be difficult to get a handgun if he/she wanted one.

The results show several significant changes in rates from 2008 to 2010. Reports of lifetime handgun carrying decreased 1.2% for the total sample, the belief it was very easy or sort of easy to get a handgun decreased 4.4% for the statewide sample, the belief that there was a very good or pretty good chance they would be seen as cool if they carried a handgun decreased 1.0%, the belief that parents wouldn't catch a kid with a handgun decreased 1.5%, and the belief that the police wouldn't catch a kid with a handgun decreased 3.3% since 2008.

Violence

A review of the data reveals that 19.2% of youth in Arizona have attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them at some time in their life, and 14.9% have attacked someone in the past 12 months. However, only a small percentage (3.4%) believe that it isn't at all wrong to attack someone to seriously hurt them.

From 2008 to 2010, there were several significant decreases in the violence data. For the statewide sample, rates of lifetime attack to harm decreased 1.5% (1.3% to 1.7% decrease in each grade), rates of past year attack to harm decreased 1.4% (0.6% to 1.5% decrease in each grade), rates of believing it was okay to beat someone up if they started the fight decreased 1.3% (0.8% to 2.2% decrease in each grade), and rates of believing it was not at all wrong to pick a fight decreased 1.0% (0.4% to 1.1% decrease in each grade).

Gangs

A large majority of Arizona youth (91.3%) have never belonged to a gang, while 4.7% of the youth surveyed reported that they had been members in the past; 2.1% reported they belong now; 1.5% reported that they would like to join a gang; and 0.4% reported that they are in a gang, but would like to get out. The percent of students reporting that they had never belonged to a gang increased 1.9% since 2008 (0.4% to 2.6% in each grade). AYS 2010 data indicates that the number one reason for joining was friendship (34.3% of previous or current gang members indicated this reason), followed by another option not listed (22.8%), other reason (2.3%), to make money (16.0%), and for protection (16.0%).

Student Safety

Overall, a large majority of students feel safe at school, haven't been in a fight at school in the past year, haven't been injured or threatened at school in the past year, and haven't taken a weapon to school in the past month. For example, 4.8% of 8th graders, 5.0% of 10th graders, and 4.6% of 12th graders have taken a weapon to school at least once in the past month. Most safety issues (being in a fight at school, not feeling safe at school, not going to school because they felt unsafe, being threatened or injured with a weapon at school), and being bullied show a decrease with increased grade level.

In looking at the 2010 results in comparison to 2008 survey results, there were consistent decreases in all categories. For the statewide sample, rates of being in a physical fight at school in the past year decreased 2.6% (1.1% to 3.0% decrease in each grade), rates of not feeling safe at school decreased 4.3% (3.5% to 4.9% decrease in each grade), rates of not going to school at least one day in the past month due to safety concerns decreased 1.5% (0.6% to 2.2% decrease in each grade), rates of carrying a weapon to school in the past 30 days decreased 1.2% (1.0% to 1.3% decrease in each grade), rates of being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in the past year decreased 4.3% (2.9% to 4.6% decrease in each grade), and rates of being bullied at least once in the past year decreased 3.2% (1.1% to 4.0% decrease in each grade).

Students' Academic Performance and Substance Use

There is a clear relationship between substance use and school performance. Of the students who report getting better grades, fewer have tried ATODs and fewer have recently used ATODs than those who report poorer grades. Failing students (those students receiving mostly Ds and Fs) are twice as likely to have used alcohol in the past 30 days, four times as likely to have used cigarettes in the past 30 days, and four times more likely to have indicated use of marijuana in the past 30 days than “A” students.

Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability

Parental attitudes toward drugs influence the attitudes and behavior of their children. Even a small amount of perceived parental acceptability can lead to substance use. For example, relatively few students (23.0% lifetime, 9.9% 30-day) use marijuana when their parents think it is “Very Wrong” to use it. In contrast, when a student believes that their parents agree with use somewhat (i.e. the parent only believes that it is “Wrong” not “Very Wrong”) use increased substantially to 59.2% for lifetime use and 31.9% for 30-day use.

Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Peer Acceptability

As with perceived parental acceptability, the slightest perceived peer acceptability increases the chance that a student will use ATODs. For example, when students thought there was “No or very little chance” that he/she would be seen as cool if he/she used marijuana, only 13.7% had tried marijuana in their lifetime and only 4.9% had used it in the last month. However, when students thought that there was even a “Little chance” that he/she would be seen as cool, marijuana use rates were nearly three times higher for lifetime use (37.6%) and over three times higher for past-month use (15.9%).

Parent/Youth Communication About the Dangers of Substance Use

In the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey, questions were added asking students to indicate whether or not their parents had talked to them about the dangers of substance use. The results of the question indicate that slightly less than half of students surveyed (48.3%) have not had a discussion with their parents about the dangers of any substance. Further, when distinguishing which substances parents had discussed with their students, it appears that parent/child discussions about the dangers of tobacco use stay relatively even across grades (31.4% in 8th grade, 31.8% in 10th grade, 30.8% in 12th grade), while discussions about the dangers of using drugs gradually decreases as students age (40.0% in the 8th grade, 39.0% in the 10th grade, and 34.1% in the 12th grade). In contrast, the rate of parents speaking to their children about the dangers of alcohol use appears to increase as students age (28.7% in the 8th grade, 31.5% in 10th grade, and 32.3% in 12th grade).

Prevention-Related Advertisements

The AYS asks several advertising-related questions to gather information on whether they remembered hearing, reading, or watching a substance abuse prevention advertisement in the past year and whether they had ever heard of the gun violence prevention program called Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN). The results show that while an overwhelming majority of youth (77.6%) have remembered hearing, reading, or watching a substance abuse prevention advertisement in the past year, only 17.5% of youth surveyed indicated that he/she had heard of PSN.

Youth Resiliency to ATODs

In the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey, questions were added asking students to indicate whether they had been offered alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or other drugs in the past year; and how often they avoided people or places for fear of being offered those substances. The results indicate that most students surveyed have never been offered a substance -- 57.7% of students were not offered alcohol in the past month, 72.2% were not offered cigarettes in the past month, 65.4% were not offered marijuana in the past month, and 84.5% were no offered other drugs in the past month. Alcohol and marijuana are the substances most often offered to students.

In the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey, questions were also added asking students to indicate their typical responses/strategies for refusing ATOD's. The results indicate that 35.6% of all students said 'no' without giving a reason why at least one time in the past 30 days, 30.5% responded with "I give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer" at least once in the past month, 23.9% responded with "I decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer" at least once in the past month, and 19.6% responded that "I use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs" at least once in the past month. A simple "no" to the offer is the most used strategy for declining offers to try ATOD's.

Gambling

When students were asked how often he/she participated in various gambling activities, betting on cards was the activity in which the greatest number of students participated in the past year. Of respondents in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades, 35.7% indicated that he/she had bet on cards at least once in the past year. Betting on a game of personal skill had the second highest rates of participation (27.2% of students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grade participating), and the third highest gambling activity was betting on sports (27.0% of the three grades) in the past year. The gambling activities with the least past-year

participation were gambling on the Internet (4.7%), animal races (4.8%), and playing a slot machine, poker machine, or other gambling machine (5.2%). Rates of reported past year gambling tend to decrease with increased grade level, as rates of gambling peaked in the 8th grade for seven of the 10 gambling categories (playing the lottery, betting on sports, playing cards, playing bingo for money, Internet gambling, playing a dice game, and betting on personal skill).

Conclusion

The Arizona Youth Survey fills a critical role within a statewide substance abuse, violence, and juvenile delinquency prevention strategy to provide information on the well-being of youth, families, and communities. In the next two years, the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission will continue to place an emphasis on building partnerships and working to disseminate survey data to community leaders and decision makers. Although this report provides a statewide perspective, additional reports will be available at the county and city levels. In addition, topical research briefs will be made available as they are produced.

The data made available through the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey provides local decision makers with information for developing strategies in directing scarce funding toward needed programs to serve the youth and families in their community. Data-driven programs are more likely to target needed areas and, therefore, are more likely to result in the successful maximization of limited resources. Critical to this effort is the continued development of a state data infrastructure that provides information on the wellbeing of our youth and the communities in which we live.

26. What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you:

	Very good chance	Little chance	No or very little chance
a. smoked cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. worked hard at school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. defended someone who was being verbally abused at school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. smoked marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. carried a handgun?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. regularly volunteered to do community service?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

29. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to:

	Not wrong at all	A little bit wrong	Wrong	Very wrong
a. take a handgun to school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. steal anything worth more than \$5?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. pick a fight with someone?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. smoke cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. smoke marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

27. How old were you when you first:

	17 or older	16	15	14	13	12	11	10 or younger	Never
a. smoked marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>								
b. smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	<input type="radio"/>								
c. had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?	<input type="radio"/>								
d. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	<input type="radio"/>								
e. used methamphetamines (meth, crystal)?	<input type="radio"/>								
f. got suspended from school?	<input type="radio"/>								
g. got arrested?	<input type="radio"/>								
h. carried a handgun?	<input type="radio"/>								
i. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	<input type="radio"/>								
j. belonged to a gang?	<input type="radio"/>								
k. gambled or bet on anything (cards, lottery, sports, bingo, dice, raffles, casino, internet or video games, etc.)?	<input type="radio"/>								

28. I do the opposite of what people tell me, just to get them mad.

Very False Somewhat True

Somewhat False Very True

30. How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:

	40+ times	30 to 39 times	20 to 19 times	10 to 19 times	6 to 9 times	3 to 5 times	1 to 2 times	Never
a. been suspended from school?	<input type="radio"/>							
b. carried a handgun?	<input type="radio"/>							
c. sold illegal drugs?	<input type="radio"/>							
d. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	<input type="radio"/>							
e. participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?	<input type="radio"/>							
f. been arrested?	<input type="radio"/>							
g. done extra work on your own for school?	<input type="radio"/>							
h. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	<input type="radio"/>							
i. been drunk or high at school?	<input type="radio"/>							
j. volunteered to do community service?	<input type="radio"/>							
k. taken a handgun to school?	<input type="radio"/>							
l. been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	<input type="radio"/>							
m. seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked, or beaten up?	<input type="radio"/>							
n. seen someone attacked with a weapon, other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	<input type="radio"/>							
o. seen someone shot or shot at?	<input type="radio"/>							



31. I like to see how much I can get away with.

- Very False Somewhat True
 Somewhat False Very True

32. I ignore rules that get in my way.

- Very False Somewhat True
 Somewhat False Very True

33. How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value:

	Almost every day	Once or twice a month	Once or twice a week	At least once in the past 12 months	Before, but not in the past 12 months	Never
a. Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Played the lottery or scratch off tickets?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Bet on sports?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Played cards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Bought a raffle ticket?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Played bingo?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. Gambled on the internet?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
h. Played a dice game?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
i. Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
j. Bet on a horse or other animal race?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

34. During the past 30 days, how many times did you **RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?**

- 0 times 4 or 5 times
 1 time 6 or more times
 2 or 3 times

35. During the past 30 days, how many times did you **DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?**

- 0 times 4 or 5 times
 1 time 6 or more times
 2 or 3 times

36. During the past 12 months, how many times has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club **ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?**

- 0 times 6-7 times
 1 time 8-9 times
 2-3 times 10-11 times
 4-5 times 12 or more times

37. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight **ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?**

- 0 times 6-7 times
 1 time 8-9 times
 2-3 times 10-11 times
 4-5 times 12 or more times

38. During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student **ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?**

- 0 times 6-7 times
 1 time 8-9 times
 2-3 times 10-11 times
 4-5 times 12 or more times

39. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you **NOT go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on the way to or from school?**

- 0 days 4-5 days
 1 day 6 or more days
 2-3 days

40. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club **ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?**

- 0 days 4-5 days
 1 day 6 or more days
 2-3 days

41. I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
41. I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
42. It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
43. I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

42. It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight.

43. I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.

44. Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, or chewing tobacco)?

- Never Regularly in the past
 Once or twice Regularly now
 Once in a while but not regularly

45. How frequently have you used smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days?

- 0 days 10 to 19 days
 1 or 2 days 20 to 29 days
 3 to 5 days All 30 days
 6 to 9 days

46. Think back over the **LAST TWO WEEKS**. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?

- None 3-5 times
 Once 6-9 times
 Twice 10 or more times

47. In the last 30 days, about how many times were you offered:

	More than 10 times	7-10 times	4-6 times	2-3 times	Once	Never
a. alcohol?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
b. cigarettes?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
c. marijuana?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
d. other drugs?	<input type="checkbox"/>					

48. In the last 30 days, how often have you avoided people or places because you might be offered alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or other drugs?

<input type="checkbox"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>						

On how many occasions (if any) have you:

OCCASIONS

	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40+
49. had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink in your lifetime -- more than just a few sips?	<input type="radio"/>						
50. had beer, wine or hard liquor to drink during the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>						
51. used marijuana in your lifetime ?	<input type="radio"/>						
52. used marijuana during the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>						
53. used LSD or other hallucinogens in your lifetime ?	<input type="radio"/>						
54. used LSD or other hallucinogens during the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>						
55. used cocaine or crack in your lifetime ?	<input type="radio"/>						
56. used cocaine or crack during the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>						
57. sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high in your lifetime ?	<input type="radio"/>						
58. sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high during the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>						
59. used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in your lifetime ?	<input type="radio"/>						
60. used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) during the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>						
61. used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth) in your lifetime ?	<input type="radio"/>						
62. used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth) in the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>						
63. used heroin or other opiates in your lifetime ?	<input type="radio"/>						
64. used heroin or other opiates during the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>						
65. used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA) in your lifetime ?	<input type="radio"/>						
66. used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA) in the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>						
67. used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone) in your lifetime ?	<input type="radio"/>						
68. used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone) in the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>						
69. used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, Oxycontin, Percocet, or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them in your lifetime ?	<input type="radio"/>						
70. used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, Oxycontin, Percocet, or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them during the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>						
71. used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them in your lifetime ?	<input type="radio"/>						
72. used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them during the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>						
73. used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) in your lifetime ?	<input type="radio"/>						
74. used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) during the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>						
75. used over the counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high in your lifetime ?	<input type="radio"/>						
76. used over the counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high during the past 30 days ?	<input type="radio"/>						

77. In the last 30 days, how often did you respond in the following ways when alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana or other drugs were offered to you? (Fill in an answer for each way of responding)

	I never got offers	Four or more times	Three times	Twice	Once	Never
a. say "No" without giving a reason why?	<input type="radio"/>					
b. give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	<input type="radio"/>					
c. decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	<input type="radio"/>					
d. use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	<input type="radio"/>					

78. Have you ever smoked cigarettes?

- Never Regularly in the past
 Once or twice Regularly now
 Once in a while but not regularly

79. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?

- 0 days 10 to 19 days
 1 or 2 days 20 to 29 days
 3 to 5 days All 30 days
 6 to 9 days

80. During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?

- I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days
 Less than 1 cigarette per day
 One cigarette per day
 2 to 5 cigarettes per day
 6 to 10 cigarettes per day
 11 to 20 cigarettes per day
 More than 20 cigarettes per day

81. Does anyone who lives with you now smoke cigarettes? (Mark all that apply.)

- No one who lives with me now smokes cigarettes.
 A parent (or guardian)
 A brother or sister
 Another adult who lives with us
 Another young person who lives with us

82. Which statement best describes the rules about smoking where you live?

- Smoking is not allowed anywhere
 Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times
 Smoking is allowed anywhere

83. How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:



- a. smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?
- b. try marijuana once or twice?
- c. smoke marijuana regularly?
- d. take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?
- e. have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage in a row once or twice a week?

84. If you have ever used prescription drugs in order to get high, not for a medical reason, how did you get them? (Mark all that apply.)

- I've never used prescription drugs to get high
 Friends
 Family/Relatives
 Parties
 Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)
 Doctor/Pharmacy
 School
 Other
 Over the Internet
 Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)

These questions ask about the neighborhood and community where you live



85. If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?

86. If you wanted to get some beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin), how easy would it be for you to get some?

87. If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?

88. If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?

89. If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?

90. If during the past 30 days you drank alcohol, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply.)

- I did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days
 I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station
 I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club
 I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event
 I gave someone else money to buy it for me
 My parent or guardian gave it to me
 Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me
 Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me
 Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me
 I got it at a party
 I took it from home
 I took it from a store or someone else's home
 I got it some other way

91. About how many adults (over 21) have you known personally who in the past year have:

Number of Adults

	0	1	2	3-4	5+
a. used marijuana, crack, cocaine, or other drugs?	<input type="radio"/>				
b. sold or dealt drugs?	<input type="radio"/>				
c. done other things that could get them in trouble with the police, like stealing, selling stolen goods, mugging or assaulting others, etc?	<input type="radio"/>				
d. gotten drunk or high?	<input type="radio"/>				

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
92. If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
93. If a kid drank some beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
94. If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

95. Have you ever belonged to a gang?

- No
 No, but would like to
 Yes, in the past
 Yes, belong now
 Yes, but would like to get out

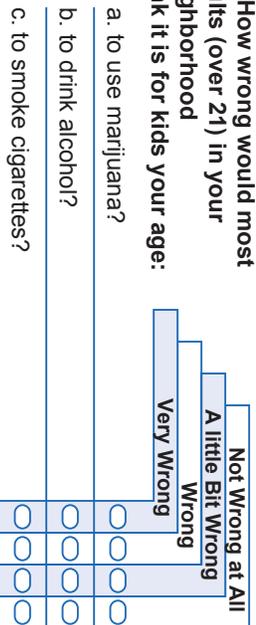
96. If you have ever belonged to a gang, what was the one major reason you joined?

- Protection/safety
 Friendship
 Parent(s) are in a gang
 Sibling(s) are in a gang
 Make money
 Other
 I have never belonged to a gang

97. If you have ever belonged to a gang, did the gang have a name?

- I have never belonged to a gang
 No
 Yes

98. How wrong would most adults (over 21) in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age:



	NO!	no	yes	YES!
99. If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
100. My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
101. I like my neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
102. There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
103. I'd like to get out of my neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
104. There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
105. There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
106. I feel safe in my neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

107. During the past 12 months, do you recall hearing, reading, or watching an advertisement about the prevention of substance use?

- No
 Yes

- 108. Which school-sponsored activities are you involved in during after school hours? (Mark all that apply)**
- Sports
 Music
 Drama
 Foreign Language Club
 Student Council/
 Government
 Newspaper/Yearbook
 Mentoring or Tutoring
 Other school group or club
 I am not involved in any school-sponsored activities

109. Which after-school activities, that are not school-sponsored, are you involved in? (Mark all that apply)

- Sports
 Religious group
 Music/Dance/Drama
 Scouts/Campfire
 Boys and Girls Club/Junior Achievement/YMCA
 Big Brothers Big Sisters or other mentoring program
 Other after school activity
 I am not involved in after school activities that are not school-sponsored

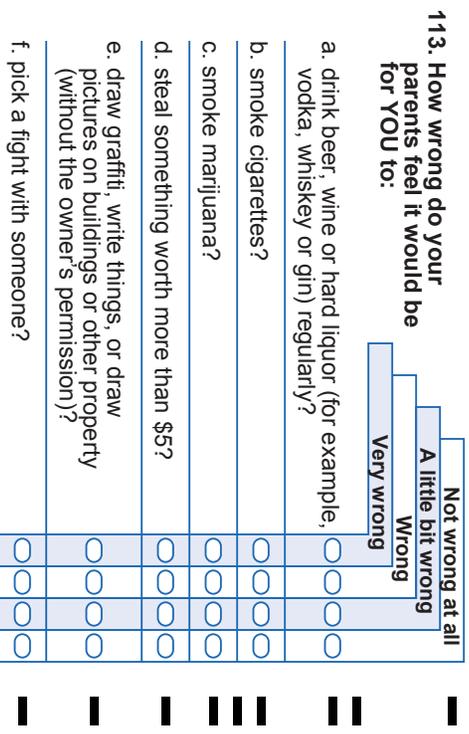
110. During the past 12 months, have you talked with at least one of your parents about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use? By parents, we mean your biological parents, adoptive parents, stepparents, or adult guardians – whether or not they live with you. (Choose all that apply)

- No, I did not talk with my parents about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use.
 Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of tobacco use.
 Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of alcohol use.
 Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of drug use.

The next few questions ask about your family. When answering these questions please think about the people you consider to be your family, for example, parents, stepparents, grandparents, aunts, uncles, etc.

- 111. My parents notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.**
- Never or Almost Never
 Often
 Sometimes
 All the Time

- 112. How often do your parents tell you they're proud of you for something you've done?**
- Never or Almost Never
 Often
 Sometimes
 All the Time



114. Has anyone in your family ever had severe alcohol or drug problems?
 No Yes

115. Have any of your brothers or sisters ever:

	I don't have any brothers or sisters		Yes	No
	No	Yes		
a. drunk beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. smoked marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. smoked cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. taken a handgun to school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. been suspended or expelled from school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

116. The rules in my family are clear.

NO!	no	yes	YES!
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

117. People in my family often insult or yell at each other.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

118. When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

119. We argue about the same things in my family over and over.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

120. If you drank some beer, wine or liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

121. My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

122. If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

123. If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

124. My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

125. Do you feel very close to your mother?

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

126. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

127. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

128. Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

129. Do you enjoy spending time with your father?

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

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 Salt Lake City, Utah 84102

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 Phone: 801-359-2064

130. If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.

NO!	no	yes	YES!
<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

131. Do you feel very close to your father?

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

132. My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

133. My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

134. People in my family have serious arguments.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

135. Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

136. It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.

<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------	-----------------------

137. Have any of your relatives previously been in prison or jail? (Mark all that apply)

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Mother | <input type="radio"/> Uncle |
| <input type="radio"/> Stepmother | <input type="radio"/> Other Adult(s) |
| <input type="radio"/> Father | <input type="radio"/> Brother(s) |
| <input type="radio"/> Stepfather | <input type="radio"/> Stepbrother(s) |
| <input type="radio"/> Foster Parent(s) | <input type="radio"/> Sister(s) |
| <input type="radio"/> Grandparent(s) | <input type="radio"/> Stepsister(s) |
| <input type="radio"/> Aunt | <input type="radio"/> Other Children |

138. Are any of your relatives currently in prison or jail? (Mark all that apply)

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| <input type="radio"/> Mother | <input type="radio"/> Uncle |
| <input type="radio"/> Stepmother | <input type="radio"/> Other Adult(s) |
| <input type="radio"/> Father | <input type="radio"/> Brother(s) |
| <input type="radio"/> Stepfather | <input type="radio"/> Stepbrother(s) |
| <input type="radio"/> Foster Parent(s) | <input type="radio"/> Sister(s) |
| <input type="radio"/> Grandparent(s) | <input type="radio"/> Stepsister(s) |
| <input type="radio"/> Aunt | <input type="radio"/> Other Children |

139. During a typical week, how many days do all or most of your family eat at least one meal together?

Number of days: 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

140. Have you ever heard of the gun violence prevention program, Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)?

- No Yes

141. How did you hear about the gun violence prevention program, Project Safe Neighborhoods? (Mark all that apply.)

- T.V. Billboard Have not heard of PSN
 Radio Other

142. How honest were you in filling out this survey?

- I was very honest
 I was honest most of the time
 I was honest some of the time
 I was honest once in a while
 I was not honest at all

Thank you for completing the survey

Appendix B: Risk and Protective Factors and Their Associated Scales

Community Domain Protective Factors

Protective Factor

Associated Scales

Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement

Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement

Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Community Domain Risk Factors

Risk Factor

Associated Scales

Low Neighborhood Attachment

Low Neighborhood Attachment

Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use, Firearms, and Crime

Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use

Availability of Drugs and Firearms

Perceived Availability of Drugs
Perceived Availability of Handguns

Media Portrayals of Violence

No Scale

Extreme Economic Deprivation

No Scale

Family Domain Protective Factors

Protective Factor

Associated Scales

Family Attachment

Family Attachment

Family Opportunities for Positive Involvement

Family Opportunities for Positive Involvement

Family Rewards for Positive Involvement

Family Rewards for Positive Involvement

Appendix B (Cont.): Risk and Protective Factors and Their Associated Scales

Family Domain Risk Factors

Risk Factor

Associated Scales

Family Management Problems

Poor Family Management

Family Conflict

Family Conflict

Family Involvement in the Problem Behavior

Family History of Antisocial Behavior

Favorable Parental Attitudes Towards The Problem Behavior

Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use

School Domain Protective Factors

Protective Factor

Associated Scales

School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement

School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement

School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

School Domain Risk Factors

Risk Factor

Associated Scales

Academic Failure Beginning in Late Elementary School

Academic Failure

Lack of Commitment to School

Low School Commitment

Appendix B (Cont.): Risk and Protective Factors and Their Associated Scales

Individual-Peer Protective Factors

Protective Factor

Associated Scales

Belief in the Moral Order

Belief in the Moral Order

Prosocial Involvement

Prosocial Involvement

Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Interaction with Prosocial Peers

Interaction with Prosocial Peers

Individual-Peer Risk Factors

Risk Factor

Associated Scales

Rebelliousness

Rebelliousness

Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior

Early Initiation of Drug use
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior

Friends Who Engage in the Problem Behavior

Interaction with Antisocial Peers
Friends' Use of Drugs
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior

Favorable Attitudes Towards the Problem Behavior

Attitudes Favorable Towards Antisocial Behavior
Attitudes Favorable Towards Drug Use
Perceived Risks of Drug Use

Gang Involvement

Gang Involvement

Appendix C: AYS Survey Results, Frequency and Percentage for Each Response Category

Question	Response	#	%
Q1 Are you?	male	30,645	49.0
	female	31,928	51.0
Q2 How old are you?	12	51	0.1
	13	10,845	17.0
	14	15,529	24.3
	15	8,218	12.9
	16	11,613	18.2
	17	7,784	12.2
	18	8,922	14.0
Q3 What grade are you in?	19 or older	822	1.3
	8th	27,592	43.3
	10th	19,489	30.6
	12th	16,703	26.2
Q4 What is your race (Mark all that apply)?	American Indian	5,701	8.9
	Asian	2,804	4.4
	Black	4,526	7.1
	Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	1,354	2.1
	White	37,002	58.0
Q5 Are you Hispanic or Latino?	Yes	24,869	40.1
	No	37,112	59.9
Q6 What is the language you use most often at home?	English	50,053	81.3
	Spanish	9,902	16.1
	Another Language	1,647	2.7

Question	Response	#	%
Q7 Think of where you live most of the time. Which of the following people live there with you? (Choose all that apply.)	Mother lives with you	56,374	88.4
	Stepmother lives with you	3,038	4.8
	Father lives with you	40,652	63.7
	Stepfather lives with you	7,672	12.0
	Foster-parents live with you	323	0.5
	Granpparent(s) live with you	5,394	8.5
	Aunt lives with you	2,533	4.0
	Uncle lives with you	2,681	4.2
	Other adults live with you	2,488	3.9
	Brother(s) live with you	32,226	50.5
Q8 In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.	Stepbrother(s) live with you	2,263	3.5
	Sister(s) live with you	30,558	47.9
	Stepsister(s) live with you	1,986	3.1
	Other children live with you	4,088	6.4
	NO!	9,155	14.6
	no	23,829	37.9
Q9 Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects.	yes	25,550	40.6
	YES!	4,380	7.0
	NO!	6,740	10.7
	no	25,737	41.0
Q10 My teacher(s) notices when I am doing a good job and lets me know about it.	yes	25,676	40.9
	YES!	4,609	7.3
	NO!	4,364	7.0
	no	15,344	24.5
	yes	32,143	51.2
	YES!	10,873	17.3

Question	Response	#	%
Q11 There are a lot of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class.	NO!	2,063	3.3
	no	4,343	6.9
	yes	24,643	39.1
	YES!	31,948	50.7
Q12 There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.	NO!	2,516	4.0
	no	11,094	17.7
	yes	33,834	53.9
	YES!	15,382	24.5
Q13 I feel safe at my school.	NO!	3,534	5.6
	no	7,558	12.0
	yes	35,450	56.5
	YES!	16,216	25.8
Q14 The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	NO!	15,543	24.7
	no	28,115	44.7
	yes	15,229	24.2
	YES!	3,943	6.3
Q15 My teachers praise me when I work hard in school.	NO!	8,984	14.3
	no	25,314	40.4
	yes	23,655	37.8
	YES!	4,682	7.5
Q16 Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?	NO!	5,159	8.3
	no	19,417	31.1
	yes	27,737	44.4
	YES!	10,177	16.3
Q17 I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	NO!	2,080	3.3
	no	9,546	15.3
	yes	37,959	60.6
	YES!	13,005	20.8

Question	Response	#	%
<i>Now think back over the past year in school, how often did you:</i>			
Q18A enjoy being in school?	Never	3,697	5.9
	Seldom	6,590	10.5
	Sometimes	25,435	40.4
	Often	19,217	30.5
	Almost Always	8,065	12.8
Q18B hate being in school?	Never	4,985	7.9
	Seldom	16,888	26.9
	Sometimes	24,713	39.3
	Often	11,011	17.5
	Almost Always	5,236	8.3
Q18C try to do your best work in school?	Never	630	1.0
	Seldom	2,382	3.8
	Sometimes	11,326	18.1
	Often	23,031	36.7
	Almost Always	25,356	40.4
Q19 How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?	Never	4,632	7.4
	Seldom	13,094	20.9
	Sometimes	23,125	36.9
	Often	15,565	24.8
	Almost Always	6,253	10.0
Q20 Putting them all together, what were your grades like last year?	Mostly F's	1,289	2.1
	Mostly D's	3,075	5.0
	Mostly C's	12,728	20.9
	Mostly B's	23,270	38.2
	Mostly A's	20,534	33.7
Q21 How important do you think the things you are learning in school are going to be for your later life?	Very important	13,768	22.0
	Quite important	16,922	27.1
	Fairly important	18,902	30.2
	Slightly important	10,616	17.0
	Not at all important	2,283	3.7

Question	Response	#	%
Q22 How interesting are most of your courses to you?	Very interesting and stimulating	4,190	6.8
	Quite interesting	16,297	26.3
	Fairly interesting	23,328	37.6
	Slightly Dull	14,072	22.7
	Very Dull	4,148	6.7
Q23 During the LAST FOUR WEEKS how many whole days of school have you missed because you skipped or "cut"?	none	41,521	67.9
	1	6,485	10.6
	2	5,331	8.7
	3	2,259	3.7
	4 to 5	3,527	5.8
	6 to 10	1,230	2.0
	11 or more	784	1.3
Q24 Do you get a free or reduced cost lunch at school?	Free lunch	21,198	34.1
	Reduced cost lunch	5,326	8.6
	Neither	35,600	57.3
<i>Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have...</i>			
Q25A participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?	0 Friends	9,884	15.9
	1 Friend	9,281	14.9
	2 Friends	12,976	20.9
	3 Friends	10,169	16.4
	4 Friends	19,777	31.9
Q25B smoked cigarettes?	0 Friends	34,460	55.6
	1 Friend	9,878	15.9
	2 Friends	6,697	10.8
	3 Friends	3,973	6.4
	4 Friends	7,001	11.3
Q25C tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) when their parents didn't know about it?	0 Friends	22,477	36.2
	1 Friend	8,192	13.2
	2 Friends	7,813	12.6
	3 Friends	6,525	10.5
	4 Friends	17,011	27.4

Question	Response	#	%
Q25D made a commitment to stay drug-free?	0 Friends	18,683	30.3
	1 Friend	10,033	16.3
	2 Friends	7,361	11.9
	3 Friends	6,220	10.1
	4 Friends	19,366	31.4
Q25E used marijuana?	0 Friends	31,482	50.9
	1 Friend	8,164	13.2
	2 Friends	6,361	10.3
	3 Friends	5,092	8.2
	4 Friends	10,728	17.4
Q25F tried to do well in school?	0 Friends	2,254	3.7
	1 Friend	3,794	6.1
	2 Friends	8,805	14.3
	3 Friends	13,310	21.6
	4 Friends	33,582	54.4
Q25G used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs?	0 Friends	47,698	77.1
	1 Friend	6,254	10.1
	2 Friends	3,229	5.2
	3 Friends	1,718	2.8
	4 Friends	2,933	4.7
Q25H been suspended from school?	0 Friends	35,846	57.8
	1 Friend	11,157	18.0
	2 Friends	6,842	11.0
	3 Friends	3,202	5.2
	4 Friends	4,935	8.0
Q25I liked school?	0 Friends	15,331	24.8
	1 Friend	8,890	14.4
	2 Friends	14,363	23.3
	3 Friends	10,984	17.8
	4 Friends	12,208	19.8

Question	Response	#	%
Q25J carried a handgun?	0 Friends	55,205	89.3
	1 Friend	3,297	5.3
	2 Friends	1,382	2.2
	3 Friends	650	1.1
	4 Friends	1,268	2.1
Q25K sold illegal drugs?	0 Friends	48,433	78.6
	1 Friend	6,204	10.1
	2 Friends	3,299	5.4
	3 Friends	1,481	2.4
	4 Friends	2,236	3.6
Q25L stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	0 Friends	56,498	91.6
	1 Friend	2,795	4.5
	2 Friends	1,105	1.8
	3 Friends	462	0.7
	4 Friends	848	1.4
Q25M been arrested?	0 Friends	45,833	74.8
	1 Friend	8,116	13.2
	2 Friends	3,810	6.2
	3 Friends	1,474	2.4
	4 Friends	2,071	3.4
Q25N dropped out of school?	0 Friends	52,290	85.6
	1 Friend	5,467	9.0
	2 Friends	1,730	2.8
	3 Friends	673	1.1
	4 Friends	912	1.5
Q25O been members of a gang?	0 Friends	50,783	83.3
	1 Friend	4,204	6.9
	2 Friends	2,130	3.5
	3 Friends	1,188	1.9
	4 Friends	2,651	4.3

Question	Response	#	%
<i>What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you...</i>			
Q26A smoked cigarettes?	No or Very Little Chance	37,823	60.6
	Little Chance	11,923	19.1
	Some Chance	7,853	12.6
	Pretty Good Chance	3,121	5.0
	Very Good Chance	1,709	2.7
Q26B worked hard in school?	No or Very Little Chance	10,073	16.1
	Little Chance	12,320	19.7
	Some Chance	17,047	27.3
	Pretty Good Chance	13,140	21.0
	Very Good Chance	9,845	15.8
Q26C began drinking alcohol beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	No or Very Little Chance	26,901	43.2
	Little Chance	10,892	17.5
	Some Chance	11,461	18.4
	Pretty Good Chance	8,503	13.6
	Very Good Chance	4,581	7.3
Q26D defened someone who was being verbally abused at school?	No or Very Little Chance	9,205	14.8
	Little Chance	9,377	15.0
	Some Chance	16,142	25.9
	Pretty Good Chance	15,175	24.3
	Very Good Chance	12,433	19.9
Q26E smoked marijuana?	No or Very Little Chance	32,057	51.4
	Little Chance	9,246	14.8
	Some Chance	9,078	14.6
	Pretty Good Chance	6,339	10.2
	Very Good Chance	5,604	9.0
Q26F carried a handgun?	No or Very Little Chance	46,204	74.3
	Little Chance	7,156	11.5
	Some Chance	4,130	6.6
	Pretty Good Chance	2,147	3.5
	Very Good Chance	2,507	4.0

Question	Response	#	%
Q26G regularly volunteer to do community service?	No or Very Little Chance	20,700	33.2
	Little Chance	14,427	23.1
	Some Chance	13,864	22.2
	Pretty Good Chance	7,742	12.4
	Very Good Chance	5,608	9.0
<i>How old were you when you first:</i>			
Q27A smoked marijuana?	Never have	43,558	69.5
	10 or younger	1,583	2.5
	11	1,322	2.1
	12	2,355	3.8
	13	3,743	6.0
	14	3,414	5.5
	15	3,140	5.0
	16	2,086	3.3
	17 or Older	1,433	2.3
	Q27B smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Never have	39,808
10 or younger		4,705	7.5
11		2,241	3.6
12		2,809	4.5
13		3,815	6.1
14		3,026	4.8
15		2,861	4.6
16		1,853	3.0
17 or Older	1,431	2.3	

Question	Response	#	%
Q27C had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?	Never have	23,853	38.2
	10 or younger	7,038	11.3
	11	3,120	5.0
	12	4,743	7.6
	13	7,153	11.5
	14	5,792	9.3
	15	5,400	8.6
	16	3,347	5.4
	17 or Older	1,982	3.2
	Q27D began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	Never have	45,229
10 or younger		851	1.4
11		659	1.1
12		1,292	2.1
13		2,773	4.4
14		2,946	4.7
15		3,555	5.7
16		2,936	4.7
Q27E used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank)?	Never have	61,369	98.1
	10 or younger	192	0.3
	11	52	0.1
	12	75	0.1
	13	160	0.3
	14	202	0.3
	15	217	0.3
	16	160	0.3
17 or Older	139	0.2	

Question	Response	#	%
Q27F got suspended from school?	Never have	45,411	72.8
	10 or younger	4,242	6.8
	11	2,114	3.4
	12	2,837	4.5
	13	3,332	5.3
	14	2,137	3.4
	15	1,243	2.0
	16	697	1.1
	17 or Older	386	0.6
Q27G got arrested?	Never have	55,736	89.3
	10 or younger	568	0.9
	11	472	0.8
	12	807	1.3
	13	1,308	2.1
	14	1,082	1.7
	15	1,084	1.7
	16	782	1.3
	17 or Older	590	0.9
Q27H carried a handgun?	Never have	57,336	92.2
	10 or younger	1,183	1.9
	11	522	0.8
	12	658	1.1
	13	760	1.2
	14	537	0.9
	15	485	0.8
	16	360	0.6
	17 or Older	317	0.5

Question	Response	#	%
Q27I attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Never have	50,456	80.8
	10 or younger	3,157	5.1
	11	1,257	2.0
	12	1,763	2.8
	13	2,215	3.5
	14	1,539	2.5
	15	1,044	1.7
	16	644	1.0
	17 or Older	355	0.6
Q27J belonged to a gang?	Never have	58,671	94.0
	10 or younger	733	1.2
	11	442	0.7
	12	615	1.0
	13	867	1.4
	14	558	0.9
	15	314	0.5
	16	140	0.2
	17 or Older	86	0.1
Q27K gambled or bet?	Never have	35,340	56.8
	10 or younger	8,838	14.2
	11	3,231	5.2
	12	3,845	6.2
	13	4,225	6.8
	14	2,792	4.5
	15	1,879	3.0
	16	1,211	1.9
	17 or Older	866	1.4

Question	Response	#	%
Q28 I do the opposite of what people say	Very False	20,775	35.5
	Somewhat False	16,958	29.0
	Somewhat True	18,162	31.0
	Very True	2,679	4.6
<i>How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to:</i>			
Q29A take a handgun to school?	Very Wrong	54,174	85.9
	Wrong	6,481	10.3
	A Little Bit Wrong	1,719	2.7
	Not Wrong at All	687	1.1
Q29B steal anything worth more than \$5?	Very Wrong	29,900	47.5
	Wrong	21,208	33.7
	A Little Bit Wrong	9,710	15.4
	Not Wrong at All	2,184	3.5
Q29C pick a fight with someone?	Very Wrong	21,458	34.1
	Wrong	20,901	33.2
	A Little Bit Wrong	16,031	25.4
	Not Wrong at All	4,622	7.3
Q29D attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Very Wrong	39,635	63.1
	Wrong	14,795	23.6
	A Little Bit Wrong	6,266	10.0
	Not Wrong at All	2,125	3.4
Q29E stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?	Very Wrong	28,279	45.0
	Wrong	19,469	31.0
	A Little Bit Wrong	11,643	18.5
	Not Wrong at All	3,393	5.4
Q29F drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly?	Very Wrong	29,879	47.4
	Wrong	13,647	21.7
	A Little Bit Wrong	13,102	20.8
	Not Wrong at All	6,359	10.1

Question	Response	#	%
Q29G smoke cigarettes?	Very Wrong	36,127	57.5
	Wrong	12,969	20.7
	A Little Bit Wrong	8,261	13.2
	Not Wrong at All	5,436	8.7
Q29H smoke marijuana?	Very Wrong	37,128	59.1
	Wrong	10,125	16.1
	A Little Bit Wrong	8,144	13.0
	Not Wrong at All	7,384	11.8
Q29I use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug?	Very Wrong	54,286	86.1
	Wrong	5,223	8.3
	A Little Bit Wrong	2,081	3.3
	Not Wrong at All	1,432	2.3
<i>How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:</i>			
Q30A been suspended from school?	Never	53,455	85.0
	1 or 2 Times	6,804	10.8
	3 to 5 Times	1,357	2.2
	6 to 9 Times	424	0.7
	10 to 19 Times	614	1.0
	20 to 29 Times	66	0.1
	30 to 39 Times	30	0.0
40+ Times	134	0.2	
Q30B carried a handgun?	Never	58,338	92.9
	1 or 2 Times	1,927	3.1
	3 to 5 Times	722	1.1
	6 to 9 Times	395	0.6
	10 to 19 Times	745	1.2
	20 to 29 Times	133	0.2
	30 to 39 Times	74	0.1
40+ Times	472	0.8	

Question	Response	#	%
Q30C sold illegal drugs?	Never	57,313	91.8
	1 or 2 Times	1,905	3.1
	3 to 5 Times	875	1.4
	6 to 9 Times	512	0.8
	10 to 19 Times	807	1.3
	20 to 29 Times	224	0.4
	30 to 39 Times	96	0.2
	40+ Times	720	1.2
Q30D stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	Never	60,468	96.2
	1 or 2 Times	1,083	1.7
	3 to 5 Times	264	0.4
	6 to 9 Times	148	0.2
	10 to 19 Times	668	1.1
	20 to 29 Times	41	0.1
	30 to 39 Times	22	0.0
	40+ Times	161	0.3
Q30E participated in clubs, organizations or activities in school?	Never	16,132	25.7
	1 or 2 Times	15,483	24.7
	3 to 5 Times	10,127	16.2
	6 to 9 Times	4,982	7.9
	10 to 19 Times	4,282	6.8
	20 to 29 Times	2,321	3.7
	30 to 39 Times	1,175	1.9
	40+ Times	8,170	13.0
Q30F been arrested?	Never	57,480	91.6
	1 or 2 Times	3,623	5.8
	3 to 5 Times	625	1.0
	6 to 9 Times	238	0.4
	10 to 19 Times	576	0.9
	20 to 29 Times	48	0.1
	30 to 39 Times	14	0.0
	40+ Times	121	0.2

Question	Response	#	%
Q30G done extra work on your own for school?	Never	16,102	25.7
	1 or 2 Times	15,310	24.4
	3 to 5 Times	10,942	17.5
	6 to 9 Times	7,145	11.4
	10 to 19 Times	5,657	9.0
	20 to 29 Times	2,739	4.4
	30 to 39 Times	1,182	1.9
	40+ Times	3,609	5.8
Q30H attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Never	53,434	85.1
	1 or 2 Times	5,601	8.9
	3 to 5 Times	1,530	2.4
	6 to 9 Times	719	1.1
	10 to 19 Times	970	1.5
	20 to 29 Times	154	0.2
	30 to 39 Times	55	0.1
	40+ Times	329	0.5
Q30I been drunk or high at school?	Never	51,367	82.0
	1 or 2 Times	4,587	7.3
	3 to 5 Times	1,929	3.1
	6 to 9 Times	1,094	1.7
	10 to 19 Times	1,520	2.4
	20 to 29 Times	528	0.8
	30 to 39 Times	213	0.3
	40+ Times	1,408	2.2
Q30J volunteered to do community service?	Never	28,801	45.9
	1 or 2 Times	12,491	19.9
	3 to 5 Times	7,437	11.9
	6 to 9 Times	4,579	7.3
	10 to 19 Times	3,909	6.2
	20 to 29 Times	1,861	3.0
	30 to 39 Times	874	1.4
	40+ Times	2,785	4.4

Question	Response	#	%
Q30K taken a handgun to school?	Never	61,109	98.3
	1 or 2 Times	289	0.5
	3 to 5 Times	88	0.1
	6 to 9 Times	76	0.1
	10 to 19 Times	392	0.6
	20 to 29 Times	34	0.1
	30 to 39 Times	14	0.0
	40+ Times	159	0.3
Q30L been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	51,875	82.7
	1 or 2 Times	5,061	8.1
	3 to 5 Times	2,064	3.3
	6 to 9 Times	1,002	1.6
	10 to 19 Times	1,131	1.8
	20 to 29 Times	359	0.6
	30 to 39 Times	155	0.2
	40+ Times	1,067	1.7
Q30M seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked, or beaten up?	Never	20,801	33.2
	1 or 2 Times	17,086	27.2
	3 to 5 Times	11,496	18.3
	6 to 9 Times	5,583	8.9
	10 to 19 Times	3,533	5.6
	20 to 29 Times	1,399	2.2
	30 to 39 Times	498	0.8
	40+ Times	2,339	3.7
Q30N seen someone attacked with a weapon, other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	51,782	82.6
	1 or 2 Times	6,007	9.6
	3 to 5 Times	2,001	3.2
	6 to 9 Times	928	1.5
	10 to 19 Times	979	1.6
	20 to 29 Times	261	0.4
	30 to 39 Times	151	0.2
	40+ Times	572	0.9

Question	Response	#	%
Q30O seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	55,009	88.1
	1 or 2 Times	4,426	7.1
	3 to 5 Times	1,209	1.9
	6 to 9 Times	520	0.8
	10 to 19 Times	554	0.9
	20 to 29 Times	144	0.2
	30 to 39 Times	89	0.1
	40+ Times	510	0.8
Q31 I like to see how much I can get away with.	Very False	18,321	29.8
	Somewhat False	18,280	29.7
	Somewhat True	19,630	31.9
	Very True	5,315	8.6
Q32 I ignore the rules that get in my way.	Very False	20,566	33.6
	Somewhat False	20,898	34.1
	Somewhat True	16,255	26.6
	Very True	3,499	5.7
<i>How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value:</i>			
Q33A Played a slot machine, poker machine, or other gambling machine?	Never	53,990	87.1
	Not in past year	4,805	7.8
	A few times in the past year	2,227	3.6
	Once or twice a month	591	1.0
	Once or twice a week	204	0.3
Almost every day	171	0.3	
Q33B Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	Never	39,989	64.6
	Not in past year	9,210	14.9
	A few times in the past year	8,874	14.3
	Once or twice a month	2,880	4.7
	Once or twice a week	715	1.2
Almost every day	257	0.4	

Question	Response	#	%
Q33C Bet on sports?	Never	37,819	61.1
	Not in past year	7,343	11.9
	A few times in the past year	10,048	16.2
	Once or twice a month	3,924	6.3
	Once or twice a week	1,462	2.4
	Almost every day	1,262	2.0
Q33D Played cards?	Never	31,784	51.4
	Not in past year	7,919	12.8
	A few times in the past year	11,013	17.8
	Once or twice a month	7,109	11.5
	Once or twice a week	2,618	4.2
	Almost every day	1,345	2.2
Q33E Bought a raffle ticket?	Never	43,949	71.1
	Not in past year	7,961	12.9
	A few times in the past year	7,504	12.1
	Once or twice a month	1,753	2.8
	Once or twice a week	390	0.6
	Almost every day	228	0.4
Q33F Played bingo?	Never	36,918	59.7
	Not in past year	11,699	18.9
	A few times in the past year	8,965	14.5
	Once or twice a month	2,944	4.8
	Once or twice a week	751	1.2
	Almost every day	544	0.9
Q33G Gambled on the internet?	Never	56,905	92.1
	Not in past year	1,955	3.2
	A few times in the past year	1,320	2.1
	Once or twice a month	722	1.2
	Once or twice a week	400	0.6
	Almost every day	460	0.7

Question	Response	#	%
Q33H Played a dice game?	Never	39,969	64.8
	Not in past year	7,719	12.5
	A few times in the past year	8,151	13.2
	Once or twice a month	3,778	6.1
	Once or twice a week	1,234	2.0
	Almost every day	792	1.3
Q33I Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	Never	38,751	62.6
	Not in past year	6,315	10.2
	A few times in the past year	8,069	13.0
	Once or twice a month	4,588	7.4
	Once or twice a week	2,205	3.6
	Almost every day	1,939	3.1
Q33J Bet on a horse or other animal race?	Never	55,872	90.4
	Not in past year	2,972	4.8
	A few times in the past year	1,702	2.8
	Once or twice a month	687	1.1
	Once or twice a week	305	0.5
	Almost every day	293	0.5
Q34 Past 30 days, ride with a drunk?	0 times	43,848	71.5
	1 time	6,992	11.4
	2-3 times	6,045	9.9
	4-5 times	1,905	3.1
	6 or more times	2,511	4.1
	Q35 Past 30 days, drink and drive?	0 times	56,684
1 time		2,500	4.0
2-3 times		1,524	2.5
4-5 times		471	0.8
6 or more times		581	0.9

Question	Response	#	%
Q36 During the past 12 months, how many times has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?	0 times	57,395	93.0
	1 time	2,282	3.7
	2-3 times	1,160	1.9
	4-5 times	312	0.5
	6-7 times	126	0.2
	8-9 times	88	0.1
	10-11 times	46	0.1
	12 or more times	321	0.5
Q37 During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?	0 times	52,543	85.2
	1 time	5,001	8.1
	2-3 times	2,608	4.2
	4-5 times	685	1.1
	6-7 times	234	0.4
	8-9 times	146	0.2
	10-11 times	81	0.1
	12 or more times	358	0.6
Q38 During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student on school property?	0 times	43,564	70.9
	1 time	5,959	9.7
	2-3 times	5,263	8.6
	4-5 times	2,056	3.3
	6-7 times	816	1.3
	8-9 times	469	0.8
	10-11 times	299	0.5
	12 or more times	3,013	4.9
Q39 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on the way to or from school?	0 days	56,954	92.7
	1 day	2,426	4.0
	2-3 days	1,213	2.0
	4-5 days	310	0.5
	6 or more days	508	0.8

Question	Response	#	%
Q40 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?	0 days	58,425	95.2
	1 day	1,184	1.9
	2-3 days	653	1.1
	4-5 days	215	0.4
	6 or more days	905	1.5
Q41 I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.	NO!	16,213	26.4
	no	24,157	39.4
	yes	17,835	29.1
	YES!	3,179	5.2
Q42 It is all right to beat up people if they start a fight.	NO!	15,545	25.4
	no	14,085	23.0
	yes	18,972	31.0
	YES!	12,696	20.7
Q43 I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	NO!	32,853	53.7
	no	22,603	37.0
	yes	4,537	7.4
	YES!	1,160	1.9
Q44 Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, or chewing tobacco)?	Never	54,273	88.3
	Once or Twice	4,125	6.7
	Once in a while but not regularly	1,617	2.6
	Regularly in the past	702	1.1
	Regularly now	727	1.2
Q45 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	0 days	58,120	94.9
	1 or 2 days	1,485	2.4
	3 to 5 days	504	0.8
	6 to 9 days	266	0.4
	10 to 19 days	260	0.4
	20 to 29 days	221	0.4
	All 30 days	391	0.6

Question	Response	#	%
Q46 Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	None	49,190	80.5
	Once	4,833	7.9
	Twice	3,114	5.1
	3-5 times	2,317	3.8
	6-9 times	719	1.2
	10 or more times	914	1.5
<i>In the last 30 days, about how many times were you offered:</i>			
Q47A alcohol?	None	35,239	57.7
	Once	8,011	13.1
	2-3 times	9,157	15.0
	4-6 times	4,066	6.7
	7-10 times	1,597	2.6
	More than 10 times	3,009	4.9
Q47B cigarettes?	None	43,996	72.2
	Once	5,845	9.6
	2-3 times	4,500	7.4
	4-6 times	2,061	3.4
	7-10 times	1,134	1.9
	More than 10 times	3,417	5.6
Q47C marijuana?	None	39,814	65.4
	Once	5,930	9.7
	2-3 times	5,314	8.7
	4-6 times	3,094	5.1
	7-10 times	1,754	2.9
	More than 10 times	4,964	8.2
Q47D other drugs?	None	51,299	84.5
	Once	3,984	6.6
	2-3 times	2,368	3.9
	4-6 times	1,074	1.8
	7-10 times	549	0.9
	More than 10 times	1,436	2.4

Question	Response	#	%
Q48 In the last 30 days, how often have you avoided people or places because you might be offered alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or other drugs?	None	39,260	64.9
	Once	7,626	12.6
	2-3 times	6,609	10.9
	4-6 times	2,430	4.0
	7-10 times	1,049	1.7
	More than 10 times	3,522	5.8
<i>49-76: On how many occasions (if any) have you:</i>			
Q49 had alcoholic beverages beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink in your lifetime - more than just a few sips?	0 Occasions	25,557	41.8
	1-2 Occasions	9,553	15.6
	3-5 Occasions	6,588	10.8
	6-9 Occasions	4,634	7.6
	10-19 Occasions	4,793	7.8
	20-39 Occasions	3,684	6.0
	40+ Occasions	6,362	10.4
Q50 had beer, wine or hard liquor to drink during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	41,470	68.1
	1-2 Occasions	10,443	17.2
	3-5 Occasions	4,264	7.0
	6-9 Occasions	2,282	3.7
	10-19 Occasions	1,471	2.4
	20-39 Occasions	385	0.6
	40+ Occasions	573	0.9
Q51 used marijuana in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	42,662	70.1
	1-2 Occasions	4,230	6.9
	3-5 Occasions	2,616	4.3
	6-9 Occasions	1,960	3.2
	10-19 Occasions	2,208	3.6
	20-39 Occasions	1,738	2.9
	40+ Occasions	5,471	9.0

Question	Response	#	%
Q52 used marijuana during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	51,496	85.2
	1-2 Occasions	3,181	5.3
	3-5 Occasions	1,647	2.7
	6-9 Occasions	1,049	1.7
	10-19 Occasions	998	1.7
	20-39 Occasions	699	1.2
	40+ Occasions	1,349	2.2
Q53 used LSD or other psychedelics in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	57,699	94.9
	1-2 Occasions	1,570	2.6
	3-5 Occasions	674	1.1
	6-9 Occasions	343	0.6
	10-19 Occasions	250	0.4
	20-39 Occasions	109	0.2
	40+ Occasions	161	0.3
Q54 used LSD or other psychedelics in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	59,649	98.4
	1-2 Occasions	664	1.1
	3-5 Occasions	162	0.3
	6-9 Occasions	83	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	37	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	14	0.0
	40+ Occasions	25	0.0
Q55 used cocaine or other crack in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	57,786	95.0
	1-2 Occasions	1,452	2.4
	3-5 Occasions	517	0.9
	6-9 Occasions	284	0.5
	10-19 Occasions	270	0.4
	20-39 Occasions	170	0.3
	40+ Occasions	320	0.5

Question	Response	#	%
Q56 used cocaine or other crack in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	59,635	98.6
	1-2 Occasions	499	0.8
	3-5 Occasions	152	0.3
	6-9 Occasions	78	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	64	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	18	0.0
	40+ Occasions	41	0.1
Q57 sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	53,260	87.7
	1-2 Occasions	4,092	6.7
	3-5 Occasions	1,570	2.6
	6-9 Occasions	764	1.3
	10-19 Occasions	505	0.8
	20-39 Occasions	220	0.4
	40+ Occasions	350	0.6
Q58 sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	58,383	96.3
	1-2 Occasions	1,482	2.4
	3-5 Occasions	437	0.7
	6-9 Occasions	149	0.2
	10-19 Occasions	98	0.2
	20-39 Occasions	29	0.0
	40+ Occasions	55	0.1
Q59 used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	60,507	100.0
Q60 used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	60,459	100.0
Q61 used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank) in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	59,733	98.5
	1-2 Occasions	444	0.7
	3-5 Occasions	137	0.2
	6-9 Occasions	75	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	78	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	55	0.1
	40+ Occasions	102	0.2

Question	Response	#	%
Q62 used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank) in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	60,287	99.6
	1-2 Occasions	133	0.2
	3-5 Occasions	40	0.1
	6-9 Occasions	16	0.0
	10-19 Occasions	27	0.0
	20-39 Occasions	9	0.0
	40+ Occasions	25	0.0
Q63 used heroin or other opiates in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	59,327	97.9
	1-2 Occasions	561	0.9
	3-5 Occasions	204	0.3
	6-9 Occasions	133	0.2
	10-19 Occasions	117	0.2
	20-39 Occasions	67	0.1
	40+ Occasions	180	0.3
Q64 used heroin or other opiates in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	59,973	99.2
	1-2 Occasions	236	0.4
	3-5 Occasions	100	0.2
	6-9 Occasions	59	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	28	0.0
	20-39 Occasions	21	0.0
	40+ Occasions	37	0.1
Q65 used ecstasy ("X", "E", "MDMA") in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	56,302	93.0
	1-2 Occasions	2,052	3.4
	3-5 Occasions	858	1.4
	6-9 Occasions	450	0.7
	10-19 Occasions	383	0.6
	20-39 Occasions	168	0.3
	40+ Occasions	319	0.5

Question	Response	#	%
Q66 used ecstasy ("X", "E", "MDMA") in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	58,866	97.5
	1-2 Occasions	986	1.6
	3-5 Occasions	287	0.5
	6-9 Occasions	88	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	54	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	19	0.0
	40+ Occasions	64	0.1
Q67 used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone) in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	59,477	98.3
	1-2 Occasions	560	0.9
	3-5 Occasions	180	0.3
	6-9 Occasions	71	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	72	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	31	0.1
	40+ Occasions	123	0.2
Q68 used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone) during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	59,970	99.4
	1-2 Occasions	200	0.3
	3-5 Occasions	69	0.1
	6-9 Occasions	22	0.0
	10-19 Occasions	19	0.0
	20-39 Occasions	22	0.0
	40+ Occasions	46	0.1
Q69 used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, Oxycontin, Percocet, or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	50,268	83.2
	1-2 Occasions	3,695	6.1
	3-5 Occasions	2,221	3.7
	6-9 Occasions	1,383	2.3
	10-19 Occasions	1,061	1.8
	20-39 Occasions	605	1.0
	40+ Occasions	1,208	2.0

Question	Response	#	%
Q70 used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, Oxycontin, Percocet, or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	55,652	92.3
	1-2 Occasions	2,619	4.3
	3-5 Occasions	1,041	1.7
	6-9 Occasions	468	0.8
	10-19 Occasions	294	0.5
	20-39 Occasions	111	0.2
	40+ Occasions	133	0.2
Q71 used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	56,947	94.3
	1-2 Occasions	1,366	2.3
	3-5 Occasions	727	1.2
	6-9 Occasions	399	0.7
	10-19 Occasions	333	0.6
	20-39 Occasions	186	0.3
	40+ Occasions	423	0.7
Q72 used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	58,954	97.9
	1-2 Occasions	717	1.2
	3-5 Occasions	244	0.4
	6-9 Occasions	111	0.2
	10-19 Occasions	70	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	67	0.1
	40+ Occasions	69	0.1
Q73 used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as valium or xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them, in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	53,842	89.2
	1-2 Occasions	2,724	4.5
	3-5 Occasions	1,394	2.3
	6-9 Occasions	866	1.4
	10-19 Occasions	564	0.9
	20-39 Occasions	317	0.5
	40+ Occasions	649	1.1

Question	Response	#	%
Q74 used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as valium or xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them, in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	57,667	95.8
	1-2 Occasions	1,499	2.5
	3-5 Occasions	475	0.8
	6-9 Occasions	233	0.4
	10-19 Occasions	122	0.2
	20-39 Occasions	118	0.2
	40+ Occasions	83	0.1
Q75 used over the counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	53,243	88.2
	1-2 Occasions	2,380	3.9
	3-5 Occasions	1,449	2.4
	6-9 Occasions	936	1.6
	10-19 Occasions	750	1.2
	20-39 Occasions	492	0.8
	40+ Occasions	1,131	1.9
Q76 used over the counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	56,686	94.1
	1-2 Occasions	1,962	3.3
	3-5 Occasions	817	1.4
	6-9 Occasions	394	0.7
	10-19 Occasions	177	0.3
	20-39 Occasions	89	0.1
	40+ Occasions	124	0.2
<i>In the last 30 days, how often did you respond in the following ways when alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana or other drugs were offered to you?</i>			
Q77A say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	19,116	32.4
	Once	9,429	16.0
	Twice	4,687	8.0
	Three times	2,296	3.9
	Four or more times	4,548	7.7
	I never got offers	18,865	32.0

Question	Response	#	%
Q77B give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	22,113	37.6
	Once	7,618	13.0
	Twice	4,433	7.5
	Three times	2,299	3.9
	Four or more times	3,569	6.1
	I never got offers	18,763	31.9
Q77C decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	25,349	43.3
	Once	6,529	11.1
	Twice	2,678	4.6
	Three times	1,614	2.8
	Four or more times	3,217	5.5
I never got offers	19,184	32.8	
Q77D use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	27,728	47.4
	Once	5,328	9.1
	Twice	2,245	3.8
	Three times	1,327	2.3
	Four or more times	2,602	4.4
I never got offers	19,321	33.0	
Q78 Have you ever smoked cigarettes?	Never	39,361	66.0
	Once or Twice	9,341	15.7
	Once in a while but not regularly	5,389	9.0
	Regularly in the past	2,735	4.6
	Regularly now	2,824	4.7
Q79 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?	0 days	50,593	85.3
	1 or 2 days	3,249	5.5
	3 to 5 days	1,371	2.3
	6 to 9 days	844	1.4
	10 to 19 days	978	1.6
	20 to 29 days	780	1.3
	All 30 days	1,473	2.5

Question	Response	#	%
Q80 During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?	Not at all	50,135	85.1
	Less than 1 cigarette per day	2,595	4.4
	1 cigarette per day	1,919	3.3
	2 to 5 cigarettes per day	3,180	5.4
	6 to 10 cigarettes per day	684	1.2
	11 to 20 cigarettes per day	275	0.5
More than 20 cigarettes per day	152	0.3	
Q81 Does anyone who lives with you now smoke cigarettes? (Mark all that apply.)	No one who lives with me now smokes cigarettes	40,648	68.0
	A parent (or guardian)	14,233	23.8
	A brother or sister	4,708	7.9
	Another adult who lives with us	3,233	5.4
Another young person who lives with us	559	0.9	
Q82 Which statement best describes the rules about smoking where you live?	Smoking is not allowed anywhere	34,966	59.5
	Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times	19,243	32.7
	Smoking is allowed anywhere	4,576	7.8
<i>How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:</i>			
Q83A smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	No risk	3,865	6.6
	Slight risk	4,634	7.9
	Moderate risk	11,893	20.2
	Great risk	38,431	65.3
Q83B try marijuana once or twice?	No risk	17,082	29.1
	Slight risk	16,098	27.5
	Moderate risk	10,807	18.4
	Great risk	14,628	25.0
Q83C smoke marijuana regularly?	No risk	7,392	13.0
	Slight risk	9,049	15.9
	Moderate risk	11,837	20.8
	Great risk	28,509	50.2

Question	Response	#	%
Q83D take one or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?	No risk	7,369	12.6
	Slight risk	14,340	24.5
	Moderate risk	17,334	29.7
	Great risk	19,388	33.2
Q83E have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage in a row once or twice a week?	No Risk	4,707	8.0
	Slight Risk	7,292	12.4
	Moderate Risk	15,201	25.9
	Great Risk	31,415	53.6
Q84 If you have ever used prescription drugs in order to get high, not for a medical reason, how did you get them?(Mark all that apply.)	I've never used prescription drugs to get high	49,911	83.6
	Friends	5,666	9.5
	Family/Relatives	1,890	3.2
	Parties	2,409	4.0
	Home (e.g. Medicine Cabinet)	2,456	4.1
	Doctor/Pharmacy	1,542	2.6
	School	1,660	2.8
	Other	1,495	2.5
	Over the Internet	198	0.3
	Outside the United States (e.g. Mexico, Canada)	575	1.0
Q85 If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	16,183	28.1
	Sort of hard	8,821	15.3
	Sort of easy	11,785	20.5
	Very easy	20,772	36.1
Q86 If you wanted to get some beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin), how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	13,287	23.1
	Sort of hard	10,122	17.6
	Sort of easy	14,812	25.8
	Very easy	19,235	33.5
Q87 If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	32,652	57.1
	Sort of hard	11,602	20.3
	Sort of easy	7,054	12.3
	Very easy	5,908	10.3

Question	Response	#	%
Q88 If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?	Very hard	34,522	60.3
	Sort of hard	10,620	18.6
	Sort of easy	5,857	10.2
	Very easy	6,215	10.9
Q89 If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	20,352	35.6
	Sort of hard	6,624	11.6
	Sort of easy	9,181	16.0
	Very easy	21,072	36.8
Q90 If during the past 30 days you drank alcohol, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply.)	I did not drink	41,575	70.8
	Got it from a store	1,181	2.0
	Bought it at a restaurant/bar	452	0.8
	Bought it at a public event	414	0.7
	I gave someone else money for it	5,283	9.0
	My parent/guardian gave it to me	2,420	4.1
	A family member over 21 gave it to me	2,600	4.4
	Someone over 21 gave it to me	3,965	6.8
	Someone under 21 gave it to me	3,342	5.7
	I got it at a party	7,769	13.2
	I took it from home	3,341	5.7
	I took it from a store or someone else's house	1,299	2.2
	I got it in some other way	2,966	5.1
<i>About how many adults (over 21) have you known personally who in the past year have:</i>			
Q91A used marijuana, crack, cocaine, or other drugs?	0 adults	32,296	56.3
	1 adult	8,246	14.4
	2 adults	5,916	10.3
	3-4 adults	4,415	7.7
	5+ adults	6,490	11.3

Question	Response	#	%
Q91B sold or dealt drugs?	0 adults	40,806	71.4
	1 adult	6,264	11.0
	2 adults	3,966	6.9
	3-4 adults	2,661	4.7
	5+ adults	3,419	6.0
Q91C done other things that could get them in trouble with the police, like stealing, selling stolen goods, mugging others, etc.?	0 adults	38,791	68.1
	1 adult	7,096	12.5
	2 adults	4,081	7.2
	3-4 adults	2,716	4.8
	5+ adults	4,275	7.5
Q91D gotten drunk or high?	0 adults	18,095	31.9
	1 adult	9,012	15.9
	2 adults	6,849	12.1
	3-4 adults	6,075	10.7
	5+ adults	16,745	29.5
Q92 If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!	12,366	21.6
	no	27,426	48.0
	yes	11,682	20.4
	YES!	5,703	10.0
Q93 If a kid drank some beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!	15,863	27.8
	no	28,573	50.1
	yes	8,924	15.6
	YES!	3,723	6.5
Q94 If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!	8,404	14.8
	no	19,362	34.0
	yes	17,271	30.4
	YES!	11,855	20.8

Question	Response	#	%	
Q95 Have you ever belonged to a gang?	No	52,224	91.3	
	No, but would like to	851	1.5	
	Yes, in the past	2,699	4.7	
	Yes, belong now	1,199	2.1	
	Yes, but would like to get out	229	0.4	
Q96 If you have ever belonged to a gang, what was the major reason your joined?	Protection/Safety	2,124	4.0	
	Friendship	1,768	3.4	
	Parent(s) in a gang	105	0.2	
	Sibling(s) in a gang	292	0.6	
	Make money	1,038	2.0	
	Other	1,215	2.3	
Q97 If you have ever belonged to a gang, did the gang have a name?	Never belonged to a gang	46,038	87.6	
	No	49,167	89.4	
How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age:	Yes	1,705	3.1	
	I have never belonged	4,123	7.5	
	Q98A to use marijuana?	Very wrong	36,666	64.6
	Wrong	12,134	21.4	
Q98B to drink alcohol?	A Little Wrong	5,789	10.2	
	Not wrong at all	2,160	3.8	
	Very wrong	28,199	49.7	
	Wrong	14,932	26.3	
Q98C to smoke cigarettes?	A Little Wrong	10,178	18.0	
	Not wrong at all	3,390	6.0	
	Very wrong	31,151	54.9	
	Wrong	13,975	24.6	
Q98C to smoke cigarettes?	A Little Wrong	7,868	13.9	
	Not wrong at all	3,705	6.5	

Question	Response	#	%
Q99 If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.	NO!	7,730	13.6
	no	11,783	20.8
	yes	19,347	34.1
	YES!	17,819	31.4
Q100 My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	NO!	25,482	45.2
	no	19,320	34.2
	yes	8,498	15.1
	YES!	3,128	5.5
Q101 I like my neighborhood.	NO!	6,586	11.7
	no	8,430	15.0
	yes	26,564	47.2
	YES!	14,641	26.0
Q102 There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.	NO!	19,465	34.7
	no	18,164	32.4
	yes	12,258	21.9
	YES!	6,167	11.0
Q103 I'd like to get out of my neighborhood.	NO!	18,118	32.2
	no	21,937	39.0
	yes	9,892	17.6
	YES!	6,277	11.2
Q104 There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well.	NO!	18,468	32.9
	no	17,987	32.1
	yes	14,698	26.2
	YES!	4,958	8.8
Q105 There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.	NO!	17,784	31.8
	no	16,066	28.7
	yes	15,585	27.9
	YES!	6,475	11.6

Question	Response	#	%
Q106 I feel safe in my neighborhood.	NO!	4,134	7.4
	no	6,598	11.8
	yes	26,536	47.6
	YES!	18,528	33.2
Q107 During the past 12 months, do you recall hearing, reading, or watching an advertisement about the prevention of substance use?	No	11,809	22.4
	Yes	40,970	77.6
Q108 Which school-sponsored activities are you involved in during after school hours?	Sports teams	24,504	43.2
	Music	8,738	15.4
	Drama	3,321	5.9
	Foreign Language Club	2,131	3.8
	Student Government	3,035	5.4
	News/Yearbook	2,400	4.2
	Mentoring	3,607	6.4
	Other school group	12,029	21.2
	Not involved in any school activity	19,879	35.1
	Q109A Which after-school activities, that are not school-sponsored, are you involved in?	Sports teams	17,114
Religious group		9,329	16.5
Music/Drama		7,475	13.2
Scouts/Campfire		2,767	4.9
Boys and Girls clubs		2,180	3.8
Big Brothers/Sisters		1,693	3.0
Other after school activity available in community		8,772	15.5
Not involved in any non-school activity	24,519	43.3	
Q110 During the past 12 months, have you talked with at least one of your parents about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use? By parents, we mean your biological parents, adoptive parents, stepparents, or adult guardians -- whether or not they live with you. (Choose all that apply.)	No, I did not talk with my parents about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or other drug use.	27,375	48.3
	Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of tobacco use.	17,767	31.4
	Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of alcohol use.	17,288	30.5
	Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of drug use.	21,594	38.1

Question	Response	#	%
Q111 My parents notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	Never or almost never	4,552	8.3
	Some times	15,009	27.5
	Often	16,233	29.7
	All the time	18,801	34.4
Q112 How often do your parents tell you they're proud of you for something you've done?	Never or almost never	6,077	11.1
	Some times	14,929	27.3
	Often	16,678	30.5
	All the time	16,944	31.0
<i>How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to:</i>			
Q113A drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly?	Very wrong	39,071	68.8
	Wrong	9,839	17.3
	A Little Wrong	6,246	11.0
	Not wrong at all	1,671	2.9
Q113B smoke cigarettes?	Very wrong	46,055	81.7
	Wrong	6,675	11.8
	A Little Wrong	2,390	4.2
	Not wrong at all	1,243	2.2
Q113C smoke marijuana?	Very wrong	48,653	84.8
	Wrong	4,889	8.5
	A Little Wrong	2,424	4.2
	Not wrong at all	1,439	2.5
Q113D steal something worth more than \$5?	Very wrong	45,558	80.3
	Wrong	8,033	14.2
	A Little Wrong	2,257	4.0
	Not wrong at all	901	1.6
Q113E draw graffiti, or write things or draw pictures on buildings or other property (without the owner's permission)?	Very wrong	45,371	80.6
	Wrong	7,218	12.8
	A Little Wrong	2,434	4.3
	Not wrong at all	1,250	2.2

Question	Response	#	%
Q113F pick a fight with someone?	Very wrong	31,751	56.6
	Wrong	14,000	24.9
	A Little Wrong	8,142	14.5
	Not wrong at all	2,231	4.0
Q114 Has anyone in your family ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem?	No	29,582	54.6
	Yes	24,611	45.4
<i>Have any of your brothers or sisters ever:</i>			
Q115A drunk beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin)?	No	25,158	46.1
	Yes	26,894	49.3
	No brothers/sisters	2,498	4.6
Q115B smoked marijuana?	No	35,463	65.2
	Yes	16,440	30.2
	No brothers/sisters	2,487	4.6
Q115C smoked cigarettes?	No	34,108	62.8
	Yes	17,675	32.6
	No brothers/sisters	2,513	4.6
Q115D taken a handgun to school?	No	50,596	93.2
	Yes	1,186	2.2
	No brothers/sisters	2,480	4.6
Q115E been suspended or expelled from school?	No	35,777	65.8
	Yes	16,068	29.6
	No brothers/sisters	2,520	4.6
Q116 The rules in my family are clear.	NO!	1,718	3.2
	no	5,744	10.6
	yes	24,068	44.3
	YES!	22,776	41.9
Q117 People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	NO!	10,397	19.2
	no	22,670	41.9
	yes	14,946	27.7
	YES!	6,036	11.2

Question	Response	#	%
Q118 When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	NO!	2,125	3.9
	no	5,803	10.8
	yes	23,922	44.4
	YES!	22,058	40.9
Q119 We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	NO!	8,356	15.5
	no	20,064	37.3
	yes	17,704	32.9
	YES!	7,637	14.2
Q120 If you drank some beer or wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	NO!	7,776	14.5
	no	19,113	35.7
	yes	12,713	23.7
	YES!	13,967	26.1
Q121 My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	NO!	2,519	4.7
	no	7,255	13.5
	yes	17,348	32.4
	YES!	26,427	49.4
Q122 If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	NO!	4,839	9.1
	no	8,738	16.4
	yes	13,267	24.9
	YES!	26,512	49.7
Q123 If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	NO!	4,171	7.8
	no	9,144	17.1
	yes	16,942	31.7
	YES!	23,167	43.4
Q124 My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.	NO!	7,199	13.6
	no	13,123	24.9
	yes	20,730	39.3
	YES!	11,734	22.2

Question	Response	#	%
Q125 Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?	NO!	4,515	8.5
	no	6,642	12.5
	yes	16,920	31.9
	YES!	25,010	47.1
Q126 Do you feel very close to your mother?	NO!	6,942	13.1
	no	12,660	23.9
	yes	17,432	32.9
	YES!	15,986	30.2
Q127 Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?	NO!	12,444	23.6
	no	14,901	28.3
	yes	15,475	29.4
	YES!	9,877	18.7
Q128 Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?	NO!	3,509	6.6
	no	4,981	9.4
	yes	22,181	42.0
	YES!	22,179	42.0
Q129 Do you enjoy spending time with your father?	NO!	7,241	13.8
	no	5,892	11.2
	yes	20,391	38.8
	YES!	18,997	36.2
Q130 If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	NO!	4,806	9.1
	no	7,087	13.4
	yes	20,431	38.7
	YES!	20,459	38.8
Q131 Do you feel very close to your father?	NO!	8,920	17.1
	no	10,020	19.2
	yes	16,390	31.3
	YES!	16,951	32.4

Question	Response	#	%
Q132 My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	NO!	4,515	8.6
	no	12,037	22.9
	yes	21,248	40.4
	YES!	14,780	28.1
Q133 My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	NO!	4,540	8.6
	no	8,459	16.1
	yes	19,751	37.5
	YES!	19,910	37.8
Q134 People in my family have serious arguments.	NO!	11,457	21.9
	no	22,832	43.6
	yes	11,798	22.5
	YES!	6,269	12.0
Q135 Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	NO!	3,028	5.8
	no	8,331	15.9
	yes	20,857	39.8
	YES!	20,161	38.5
Q136 It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.	NO!	3,060	5.9
	no	6,807	13.0
	yes	21,215	40.6
	YES!	21,165	40.5

Question	Response	#	%
Q137 Have any of your relatives previously been in prison or jail?	Mother previously in prison or jail	3,082	5.8
	Stepmother previously in prison or jail	564	1.1
	Father previously in prison or jail	7,970	14.9
	Stepfather previously in prison or jail	1,823	3.4
	Foster parents previously in prison or jail	162	0.3
	Grandparent(s) previously in prison or jail	1,597	3.0
	Aunt previously in prison or jail	3,411	6.4
	Uncle previously in prison or jail	14,124	26.4
	Other adult(s) previously in prison or jail	6,827	12.7
	Brother(s) previously in prison or jail	4,458	8.3
	Stepbrother(s) previously in prison or jail	836	1.6
	Sister(s) previously in prison or jail	1,456	2.7
	Stepsister(s) previously in prison or jail	376	0.7
	Other children previously in prison or jail	3,560	6.6

Question	Response	#	%
Q138 Have any of your relatives currently in prison or jail?	Mother in prison or jail	544	1.0
	Stepmother in prison or jail	162	0.3
	Father in prison or jail	1,422	2.7
	Stepfather in prison or jail	362	0.7
	Foster parents in prison or jail	117	0.2
	Grandparent(s) in prison or jail	329	0.6
	Aunt in prison or jail	863	1.6
	Uncle in prison or jail	5,682	10.6
	Other adult(s) in prison or jail	3,648	6.8
	Brother(s) in prison or jail	1,115	2.1
	Stepbrother(s) in prison or jail	309	0.6
	Sister(s) in prison or jail	272	0.5
	Stepsister(s) in prison or jail	136	0.3
	Other children in prison or jail	2,233	4.2
Q139 During a typical week, how many days do all or most of your family eat at least one meal together?	0 times	6,493	12.5
	1 time	5,979	11.5
	2 times	5,390	10.4
	3 times	6,113	11.7
	4 times	5,157	9.9
	5 times	6,601	12.7
	6 times	4,248	8.2
	7 times	12,055	23.2
Q140 Have you ever heard of Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)?	No	42,905	82.5
	Yes	9,075	17.5

Question	Response	#	%
Q141 How did you hear about Project Safe Neighborhoods?	T.V.	7,783	14.5
	Radio	1,950	3.6
	Billboard	1,523	2.8
	Other	5,880	11.0
	Have not heard of PSN	32,767	61.2
Q142 How honest were you in filling out this survey?	I was very honest	43,154	82.4
	I was honest pretty much of the time	7,416	14.2
	I was honest some of the time	1,356	2.6
	I was honest once in a while	473	0.9

Appendix D: Item Dictionary for the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey

2010 Arizona Youth Survey Item Dictionary

Scales and Questions		Response options	Notes
'10 '08 (Question #)			
DEMOGRAPHICS			
County:		2 digit code	
Type:		2 digit code	
District:		2 digit code	
District Site:		3 digit code	
Student's Zip Code:		5 digit ZIP code	
1	1 Are you:	Female, Male	
2	2 How old are you?	10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 or older	
3	3 What grade are you in?	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	
4	4 What is your race? (Mark all that apply.) Asian, Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaskan Native, Black or African-American, White		AYS06: "What is Please choose the ONE answer that BEST describes what you consider yourself to be?", has "Other" category.
5	5 Are you Hispanic or Latino?	Yes, No	AYS06: n/a, included "Hispanic/Latino/Spanish"
6	6 What is the language you use most often at home?	English, Spanish, Another language	
7	8 Think of where you live most of the time. Which of the following people live there with you? (Mark all that apply.) Mother; Stepmother; Father; Stepfather; Foster Parent(s); Grandparent(s); Aunt; Uncle; Other Adult(s); Brother(s); Stepbrother(s); Sister(s); Stepsister(s); Other Children		
COMMUNITY: Low neighborhood Attachment			
103	100 I'd like to get out of my neighborhood.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	
101	98 I like my neighborhood.	"	
99	96 If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.	"	
COMMUNITY: Community Disorganization (2006 data adjusted for dropped questions)			
106	103 I feel safe in my neighborhood.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	

COMMUNITY: Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use		
98 95	How wrong would most adults (over 21) in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age: a. to use marijuana? b. to drink alcohol? c. to smoke cigarettes?	Very Wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all
93 83	If a kid drank some beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!, no, yes, YES!
92 82	If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	"
94 84	If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	"
COMMUNITY: Perceived Availability of Drugs		
86 86	If you wanted to get some beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin), how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard, Sort of hard, Sort of easy, Very easy
85 85	If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?	"
89 89	If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?	"
87 87	If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?	"
COMMUNITY: Perceived Availability of Handguns		
88 88	If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?	Very hard, Sort of hard, Sort of easy, Very easy

COMMUNITY: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement			
102 99	There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	
n/a 104	Which of the following activities for people your age are available in your community? a. sports teams. b. scouting. c. boys and girls clubs. d. 4-H clubs. e. service clubs.	No, Yes	2010 version: n/a
COMMUNITY: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement			
100 97	My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	
105 102	There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.	"	
104 101	There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well.	"	
FAMILY: Poor Family Management			
133 129	My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	
135 131	Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	"	
118 114	When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	"	
116 112	The rules in my family are clear.	"	
121 117	My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	"	
120 116	If you drank some beer, wine or liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	"	
123 119	If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	"	
122 118	If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	"	

FAMILY: Family Conflict		
117 113 People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	
134 130 People in my family have serious arguments.	"	
119 115 We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	"	
FAMILY: Family History of Antisocial Behavior		
114 110 Has anyone in your family ever had severe alcohol or drug problems?	No, Yes	AYS08: "Has anyone in your family ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem?"
115 111 Have any of your brothers or sisters ever: a. drunk beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin)? b. smoked marijuana? c. smoked cigarettes? d. taken a handgun to school? e. been suspended or expelled from school?	No, Yes, I don't have any brothers or sisters	
91 91 About how many adults (over 21) have you known personally who in the past year have: a. used marijuana, crack, cocaine, or other drugs? b. sold or dealt drugs? c. done other things that could get them in trouble with the police, like stealing, selling stolen goods, mugging or assaulting others, etc? d. gotten drunk or high?	0; 1; 2; 3-4; 5+	
FAMILY: Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use		
113 109 How wrong do your parents feel it would be for YOU to: a. drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly? b. smoke cigarettes? c. smoke marijuana?	Very Wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all	

FAMILY: Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior		
113 109 How wrong do your parents feel it would be for YOU to: d. steal something worth more than \$5? e. draw graffiti, write things, or draw pictures on buildings or other property (without the owner's permission)? f. pick a fight with someone?	Very Wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all	
FAMILY: Attachment		
125 121 Do you feel very close to your mother?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	
126 122 Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?	"	
131 127 Do you feel very close to your father?	"	
127 123 Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?	"	
FAMILY: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement		
132 128 My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	
124 120 My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.	"	
130 126 If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	"	
FAMILY: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		
111 107 My parents notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	Never or almost never, Sometimes, Often, All the time	
112 108 How often do your parents tell you they're proud of you for something you've done?	"	
128 124 Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	
129 125 Do you enjoy spending time with your father?	"	
SCHOOL: Academic Failure		
20 21 Putting them all together, what were your grades like last year?	Mostly F's, Mostly D's, Mostly C's, Mostly B's, Mostly A's	
16 17 Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	

SCHOOL: Little Commitment to School				
19	20	How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?	Almost Always, Often, Sometimes, Seldom, Never	
22	23	How interesting are most of your courses to you?	Very Interesting & Stimulating, Quite	
21	22	How important do you think the things you are learning in school are going to be for your later life?	Very Important, Quite Important, Fairly Important, Slightly Important, Not at all	
18	19	Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you: a. enjoy being in school? b. hate being in school? c. try to do your best work in school?	Almost Always, Often, Sometimes, Seldom, Never	
23	24	During the LAST FOUR WEEKS how many whole days of school have you missed because you skipped or 'cut'?	None, 1 days, 2 days, 3 days, 4-5 days, 6-10 days, 11 or more days	
SCHOOL: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement				
8	9	In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	
12	13	There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.	"	
9	10	Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects.	"	
11	12	There are lots of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class.	"	
17	18	I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	"	
SCHOOL: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement				
10	11	My teachers notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	
14	15	The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	"	
13	14	I feel safe at my school.	"	
15	16	My teachers praise me when I work hard in school.	"	

PEER-INDIVIDUAL: Rebelliousness		
28	30 I do the opposite of what people tell me, just to get them mad.	Very False, Somewhat False, Somewhat True,
32	32 I ignore rules that get in my way.	"
31	31 I like to see how much I can get away with.	"
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Early Initiation of Drug Use		
27	27 How old were you when you first: a. smoked marijuana? b. smoked a cigarette, even just a puff? c. had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)? d. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior		
27	27 How old were you when you first: f. got suspended from school? g. got arrested? h. carried a handgun? i. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Favorable Attitudes Toward Antisocial Behavior		
29	28 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to: a. take a handgun to school? b. steal anything worth more than \$5? c. pick a fight with someone? d. attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them? e. stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?	Very Wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all

PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use		
29 28	How wrong do you think it is for someone you age to: f. drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly? g. smoke cigarettes? h. smoke marijuana? i. use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug?	Very Wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Intentions to Use		
n/a 44	Sometimes we don't know what we will do as adults, but we may have an idea. Please answer how true these statements may be for you. WHEN I AM AN ADULT I WILL: a. I will smoke cigarettes.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Perceived Risks of Drug Use		
83 81	How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: a. smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day? b. try marijuana once or twice? c. smoke marijuana regularly? d. take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?	No Risk, Slight Risk, Moderate Risk, Great Risk
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Interaction with Antisocial Peers		
25 25	Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have: h. been suspended from school? j. carried a handgun? k. sold illegal drugs? l. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle? m. been arrested? n. dropped out of school?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4

PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Friends' Use of Drugs		
25	25 Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have: b. smoked cigarettes? c. tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) when their parents didn't know about it? e. used marijuana? g. used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Rewards for Antisocial Involvement		
26	26 What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you: a. smoked cigarettes? c. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month? e. smoked marijuana? f. carried a handgun?	No or Very Little Chance, Little Chance, Some Chance, Pretty Good Chance, Very Good Chance
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Gang Involvement		
25	25 Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have: o. been members of a gang?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4
95	92 Have you ever belonged to a gang?	No; No, but would like to; Yes, in the past; Yes, belong now; Yes, but would like to get out
97	94 If you have ever belonged to a gang, did the gang have a name?	No, Yes, I have never belonged to a gang
27	27 How old were you when you first: j. belonged to a gang?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older

PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Belief in Moral Order		
43	43 I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
41	41 I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.	"
42	42 It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight.	"
136	132 It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.	"
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Prosocial Involvement		
30	29 How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: e. participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school? g. done extra work on your own for school? j. volunteered to do community service?	Never 1 or 2 times, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40+
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		
26	26 What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you: b. worked hard at school? d. defended someone who was being verbally abused at school? g. regularly volunteered to do community service?	No or Very Little Chance, Little Chance, Some Chance, Pretty Good Chance, Very Good Chance
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Interaction with Prosocial Peers		
25	25 Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have: a. participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school? d. made a commitment to stay drug-free? f. tried to do well in school? i. liked school?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4

DRUG USE OUTCOMES		
44 45	Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, or chewing tobacco)?	Never; Once or twice; Once in a while but not regularly; Regularly in the past; Regularly now
45 46	How frequently have you used smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days?	0 days, 1 or 2 days, 3 to 5 days, 6 to 9 days, 10 to 19 days, 20 to 29 days, All 30 days
78 76	Have you ever smoked cigarettes?	Never; Once or twice; Once in a while but not regularly; Regularly in the past; Regularly now
79 78	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?	0 days, 1 or 2 days, 3 to 5 days, 6 to 9 days, 10 to 19 days, 20 to 29 days, All 30 days
49 48	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink in your lifetime - more than just a few sips?	0 occasions, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
50 49	had beer, wine or hard liquor to drink during the past 30 days?	"
46 47	Think back over the LAST TWO WEEKS. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	None, Once, Twice, 3-5 times, 6-9 times, 10 or more times
51 50	used marijuana in your lifetime?	0 occasions, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
52 51	used marijuana during the past 30 days?	
53 52	used LSD or other hallucinogens in your lifetime?	"
54 53	used LSD or other hallucinogens during the past 30 days?	"
55 54	used cocaine or crack in your lifetime?	"
56 55	used cocaine or crack during the past 30 days?	"
57 56	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high in your lifetime?	"
58 57	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high during the past 30 days?	"

AYS08: "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?"

AYS06 used "psychedelics" instead of "hallucinogens."

DRUG USE OUTCOMES (Cont'd)		
61 60 used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth) in your lifetime?	"	AYS08 used examples "(meth, crystal, crank)". AYS06 used examples "(meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)".
62 61 used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth) in the past 30 days?	"	
71 70 used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them in your lifetime?	"	AYS06: different wording, does not explicitly specify "prescription," used example "amphetamines."
72 71 used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them during the past 30 days?	"	
73 72 used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) in your lifetime?	"	AYS06: different wording, does not explicitly specify "prescription."
74 73 used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) during the past 30 days?	"	
63 62 used heroin or other opiates in your lifetime?	"	
64 63 used heroin or other opiates during the past 30 days?	"	
65 64 used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA) in your lifetime?	"	AYS06 used "MDMA" as drug name, and "ecstasy" as an example.)
66 65 used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA) in the past 30 days?	"	
67 66 used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone) in your lifetime?	"	
68 67 used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone) in the past 30 days?	"	
75 74 used over the counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high in your lifetime?	"	AYS06: n/a

OUTCOME: Antisocial Behavior		
30 29 How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: a. been suspended from school? b. carried a handgun? c. sold illegal drugs? d. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle? f. been arrested? h. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them? i. been drunk or high at school? k. taken a handgun to school?	Never 1 or 2 times, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40+	
VALIDITY QUESTIONS		
142 136 How honest were you in filling out this survey?	I was very honest; I was honest pretty much of	
59 58 used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in your lifetime?	0 occasions, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+	
60 59 used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) during the past 30 days?		
ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS		
27 27 How old were you when you first: e. used methamphetamines (meth, crystal)?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older	AYS08 used examples "(meth, crystal, crank)". AYS06 used examples "(meth, speed, crank,
34 33 During the past 30 days, how many times did you RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	0 times, 1 time, 2 or 3 times, 4 or 5 times, 6 or more times	
35 34 During the past 30 days, how many times did you DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	"	

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS (Cont'd)		
36	36 During the past 12 months, how many times has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times, 1 time, 2-3 times, 4-5 times, 6-7 times, 8-9 times, 10-11 times, 12 or more times
37	37 During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	"
39	39 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you NOT go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on the way to or from school?	0 days, 1 day, 2-3 days, 4-5 days, 6 or more days
38	38 During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	"
40	40 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	"
80	78 During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day? I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days, Less than 1 cigarette per day, 1 cigarette per day, 2 to 5 cigarettes per day, 6 to 10 cigarettes per day, 11 to 20 cigarettes per day, More than 20 cigarettes per day	
81	79 Does anyone who lives with you now smoke cigarettes? (Mark all that apply.) No one who lives with me now smokes cigarettes, A parent (or guardian), A brother or sister, Another adult who lives with us, Another young person who lives with us	
82	80 Which statement best describes the rules about smoking where you live? Smoking is not allowed anywhere, Smoking is not allowed in some places or at some times, Smoking is allowed anywhere	
139	133 During a typical week, how many days do all or most of your family eat at least one meal together?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
		AYS06: "During a typical week, how many times do all or most of your family living in your

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS (Cont'd)		
<p>33 35 How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine? b. Played the lottery or scratch off tickets? c. Bet on sports? d. Played cards? e. Bought a raffle ticket? f. Played bingo? g. Gambled on the internet? h. Played a dice game? i. Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game? j. Bet on a horse or other animal race? 	<p>Never; Before, but not in the past 12 months; A few times in the past 12 months; Once or twice a month; Once or twice a week; Almost every day</p>	<p>AYS06: "How often during the past 12 months have you:" AYS06: n/a</p> <p>AYS06: "Bet on team sports?" AYS06: "Played cards for money?" AYS06: n/a AYS06: "Played bingo for money or prizes?"</p> <p>AYS06: "Bet on dice games such as craps?" AYS06: "Bet on games of personal skill such as pool, darts, or bowling?" AYS06: "Bet money on horse races?"</p>
<p>27 27 How old were you when you first:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> k. gambled or bet on anything (cards, lottery, sports, bingo, dice, raffles, casino, internet or video games, etc.)? 	<p>Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older</p>	<p>AYS08: "gambled or bet?"</p>
<p>140 134 Have you ever heard of the gun violence prevention program, Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)?</p>	<p>No, Yes</p>	
<p>141 135 How did you hear about the gun violence prevention program, Project Safe Neighborhoods? (Mark all that apply.)</p>	<p>TV, Billboard, Radio, Other, Have not heard of PSN</p>	
<p>90 90 If during the past 30 days you drank alcohol, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply.)</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>I did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days; I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station; I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club; I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event; I gave someone else money to buy it for me; My parent or guardian gave it to me; Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me; Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me; Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me; I got it at a party; I took it from home; I took it from a store or someone else's home; I got it some other way</p> </div>		<p>AYS06: n/a</p>

NEW QUESTIONS: New items in 2010 AYS follow. None of these items are found in the 2008 or 2006 instruments.

24 n/a Do you get a free or reduced cost lunch at school?	Free lunch; Reduced cost lunch; Neither	
<p>30 n/a How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:</p> <p>l. been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked or any otherway physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?</p> <p>m. seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked, or beaten up?</p> <p>n. seen someone attacked with a weapon, other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?</p> <p>o. seen someone shot or shot at?</p>	Never 1 or 2 times, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40+	
<p>47 n/a In the last 30 days, about how many times were you offered:</p> <p>a. alcohol?</p> <p>b. cigarettes?</p> <p>c. marijuana?</p> <p>d. other drugs?</p>	More than 10 times; 7-10 times; 4-6 times; 2-3 times; Once; Never	
<p>48 n/a In the last 30 days, how often have you avoided people or places because you might be offered alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or other drugs?</p>	More than 10 times; 7-10 times; 4-6 times; 2-3 times; Once; Never	
<p>77 n/a In the last 30 days, how often did you respond in the following ways when alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana or other drugs were offered to you? (Fill in an answer for each way of responding)</p> <p>a. say "No" without giving a reason why?</p> <p>b. give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?</p> <p>c. decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?</p> <p>d. use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?</p>	Never; Once; Twice; Three times; Four or more times; I never got offers	

NEW QUESTIONS: New items in 2010 AYS follow. None of these items are found in the 2008 or 2006 instruments.		
84	n/a If you have ever used prescription drugs in order to get high, not for a medical reason, how did you get them? (Mark all that apply.)	I've never used prescription drugs to get high; Friends; Family/Relatives; Parties; Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet); Doctor/Pharmacy; School; Other; Over the Internet; Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)
107	n/a During the past 12 months, do you recall hearing, reading, or watching an advertisement about the prevention of substance use?	No; Yes
108	n/a Which school-sponsored activities are you involved in during after school hours? (Mark all that apply)	
	Sports; Music; Drama; Foreign Language Club; Student Council/ Government; Newspaper/Yearbook; Mentoring or Tutoring; Other school group or club; I am not involved in any school-sponsored activities	
109	n/a Which after-school activities, that are not school-sponsored, are you involved in? (Mark all that apply)	
	Sports; Religious group; Music/Dance/Drama; Scouts/Campfire; Boys and Girls Club/Junior Achievement/YMCA; Big Brothers Big Sisters or other mentoring program; Other after school activity; I am not involved in after school activities that are not school-sponsored	
110	n/a During the past 12 months, have you talked with at least one of your parents about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use? By parents, we mean your biological parents, adoptive parents, stepparents, or adult guardians - whether or not they live with you. (Choose all that apply)	
	No, I did not talk with my parents about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use.; Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of tobacco use.; Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of alcohol use.; Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of drug use.	
137	n/a Have any of your relatives previously been in prison or jail? (Mark all that apply)	
	Mother; Stepmother; Father; Stepfather; Foster Parent(s); Grandparent(s); Aunt; Uncle; Other Adult(s); Brother(s); Stepbrother(s); Sister(s); Stepsister(s); Other Children	
138	n/a Are any of your relatives currently in prison or jail? (Mark all that apply)	
	Mother; Stepmother; Father; Stepfather; Foster Parent(s); Grandparent(s); Aunt; Uncle; Other Adult(s); Brother(s); Stepbrother(s); Sister(s); Stepsister(s); Other Children	

Appendix E: Lifetime and 30-Day ATOD use for Participating Counties

Lifetime ATOD Use by County (2010)																
	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Smokeless Tobacco	Marijuana	Inhalants	Hallucinogen	Cocaine	Meth-amphetamines	Prescription Stimulants	Prescription Sedatives	Ecstasy	Prescription Pain Relievers	Heroin	Steroids	Prescription Drugs	Over the Counter drugs
Apache	53.3	46.3	25.5	38.9	11.1	3.3	5.3	2.1	4.5	8.0	17.7	2.3	4.6	1.7	20.5	12.8
Cochise	60.1	37.2	16.3	24.9	15.6	4.7	6.3	1.7	5.2	10.5	15.5	1.9	6.7	2.0	20.4	11.5
Coconino	56.5	44.0	19.5	36.9	13.5	4.5	5.7	2.7	3.9	8.2	15.8	1.5	5.7	1.2	20.6	11.3
Gila	67.0	50.9	23.4	44.9	12.9	4.8	5.8	2.4	2.7	11.4	19.0	2.3	5.2	2.1	24.0	10.5
Graham	54.7	38.2	19.9	31.5	13.8	5.4	6.8	3.1	3.9	10.3	17.0	3.1	4.4	1.0	20.9	14.5
Greenlee	72.8	51.8	35.6	34.1	15.3	3.6	6.4	3.2	5.2	10.1	22.6	0.8	4.4	2.8	27.0	16.1
La Paz	64.5	40.2	12.2	31.7	13.9	3.9	3.6	2.2	5.8	9.7	18.6	1.1	5.5	1.4	23.8	13.3
Maricopa	56.4	30.9	9.7	28.4	11.7	5.1	4.6	1.3	6.1	10.9	16.1	2.1	6.9	1.7	21.0	11.5
Mohave	65.1	36.5	13.9	31.6	15.6	6.0	2.8	1.3	5.1	14.7	21.3	1.7	8.4	2.4	26.3	13.7
Navajo	50.9	36.7	20.1	29.2	10.9	3.7	5.1	1.6	3.4	9.1	16.0	2.0	4.4	1.7	19.3	10.2
Pima	68.1	43.5	11.3	40.9	12.9	7.4	9.1	1.6	6.6	12.4	21.4	3.3	12.1	1.4	25.7	12.9
Pinal	64.0	41.0	13.7	33.2	16.9	4.4	6.6	2.3	5.0	10.0	18.2	1.8	6.6	1.7	22.3	14.0
Santa Cruz	73.6	47.4	9.9	28.4	11.0	3.9	6.7	0.7	3.5	9.6	13.7	1.0	5.7	1.3	19.4	10.5
Yavapai	59.6	35.6	18.2	29.4	11.8	6.1	3.5	1.2	5.2	11.2	19.7	2.2	7.7	1.8	23.7	12.3
Yuma	57.4	32.9	8.2	23.3	13.4	2.8	4.0	1.9	4.1	7.8	14.7	1.1	4.8	1.3	19.3	11.2

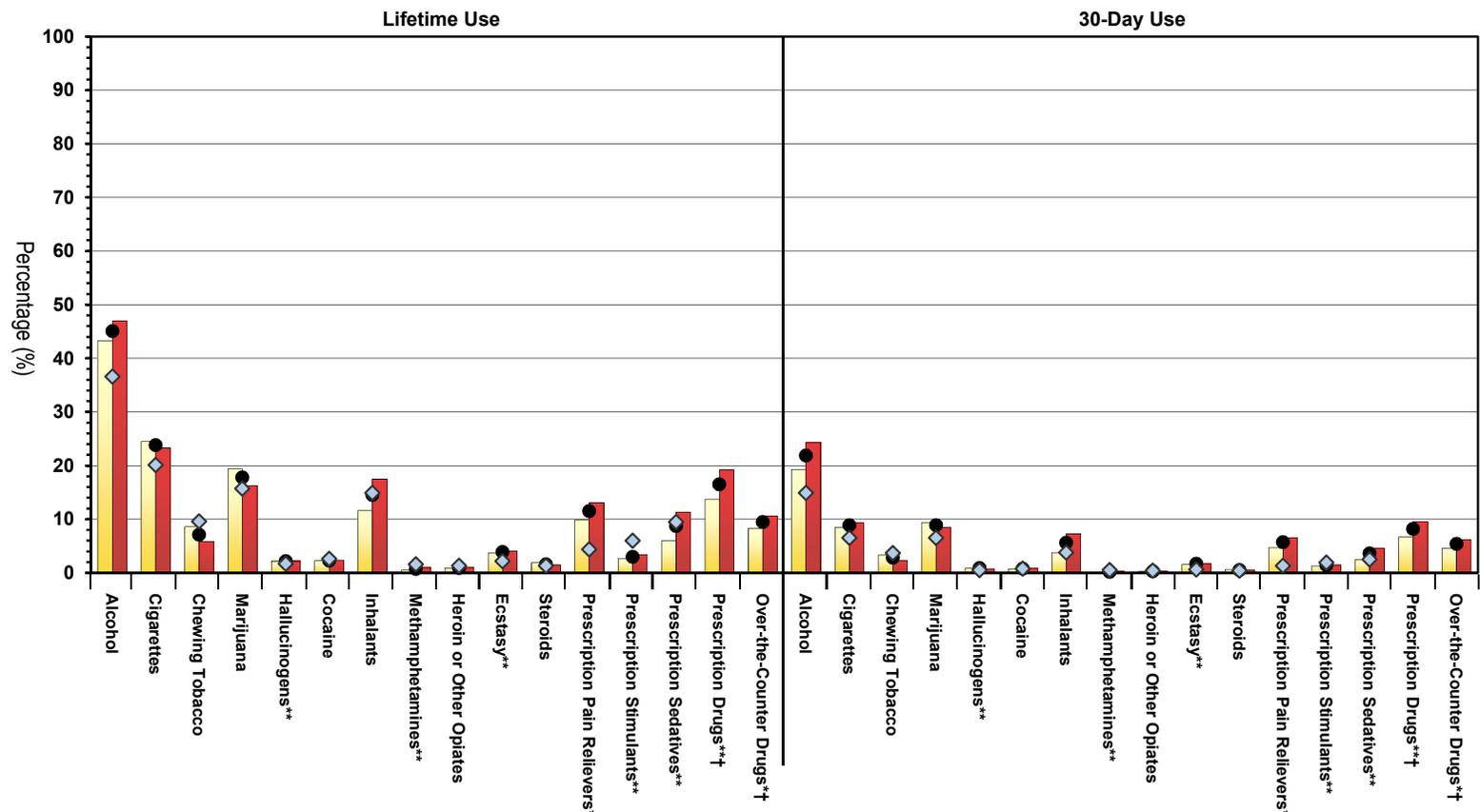
30-day ATOD Use by County (2010)

	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Smokeless Tobacco	Marijuana	Inhalants	Hallucinogen	Cocaine	Meth-amphetamines	Prescription Stimulants	Prescription Sedatives	Ecstasy	Prescription Pain Relievers	Heroin	Steroids	Prescription Drugs	Over the Counter drugs
Apache	28.4	19.4	12.9	20.8	3.7	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.8	3.5	0.8	8.2	0.8	0.8	9.9	7.1
Cochise	32.6	17.7	7.1	12.8	5.4	1.5	2.1	0.2	1.6	4.1	2.4	6.0	0.5	0.7	8.9	5.5
Coconino	29.3	17.8	9.1	16.7	4.6	1.3	1.5	0.7	1.8	3.1	1.7	6.2	0.4	0.3	9.2	5.5
Gila	40.6	24.6	9.4	22.2	3.9	0.9	1.5	0.6	1.1	3.8	1.7	8.7	0.5	1.4	10.8	6.4
Graham	33.0	19.7	9.2	14.0	3.0	1.3	0.9	0.6	1.6	4.3	1.3	8.5	1.9	0.3	11.4	6.7
Greenlee	35.7	24.6	19.2	14.9	5.6	0.4	2.8	0.8	1.6	4.8	0.0	9.7	0.0	1.6	12.9	9.3
La Paz	31.5	11.6	6.1	10.6	3.0	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.4	4.2	1.4	7.8	0.0	0.0	10.0	7.2
Maricopa	30.9	13.2	4.2	14.3	3.6	1.7	1.3	0.4	2.3	4.2	2.6	7.3	0.8	0.6	10.1	5.7
Mohave	34.1	15.0	5.1	16.2	5.4	2.3	1.0	0.4	1.9	6.3	3.5	10.7	0.9	0.8	13.5	6.9
Navajo	26.6	17.0	8.8	14.0	2.7	0.8	1.7	0.5	1.0	3.3	1.0	7.6	0.9	0.7	9.2	4.4
Pima	39.3	20.1	5.2	18.8	3.5	2.4	2.7	0.4	2.3	4.7	3.2	9.3	1.2	0.6	12.0	6.3
Pinal	34.4	17.0	5.7	15.1	4.5	1.2	2.1	0.5	1.6	3.7	2.2	8.6	0.5	0.6	10.8	7.2
Santa Cruz	45.1	22.6	4.7	12.6	3.0	1.3	2.8	0.3	0.8	2.4	2.0	6.9	0.4	0.3	8.7	4.9
Yavapai	30.7	16.3	8.0	14.3	3.0	1.7	0.6	0.3	1.9	4.4	2.1	9.2	0.9	0.7	11.5	6.0
Yuma	31.8	12.5	3.5	10.8	3.5	1.0	1.2	0.8	2.3	3.3	1.7	8.2	0.4	0.3	11.0	5.8

Appendix F: Profile Report Charts for Arizona Males Compared to Females (2010)

Arizona 8th Grade Males Compared to Females

LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE 2010 Gender, Grade 8



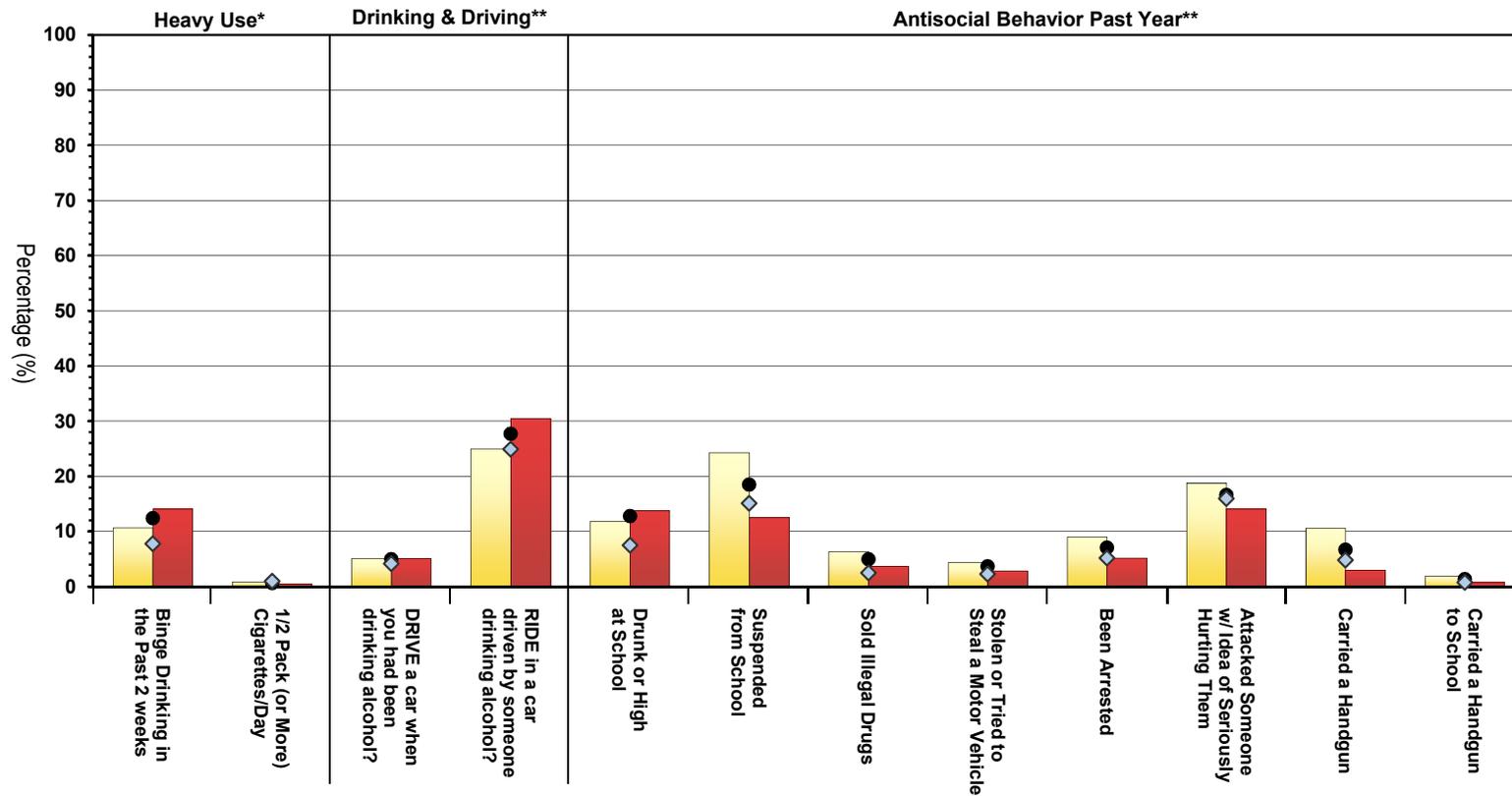
** (Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.)

** (Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.)

* (No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey.)

Arizona 8th Grade Males Compared to Females

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR 2010 Gender, Grade 8

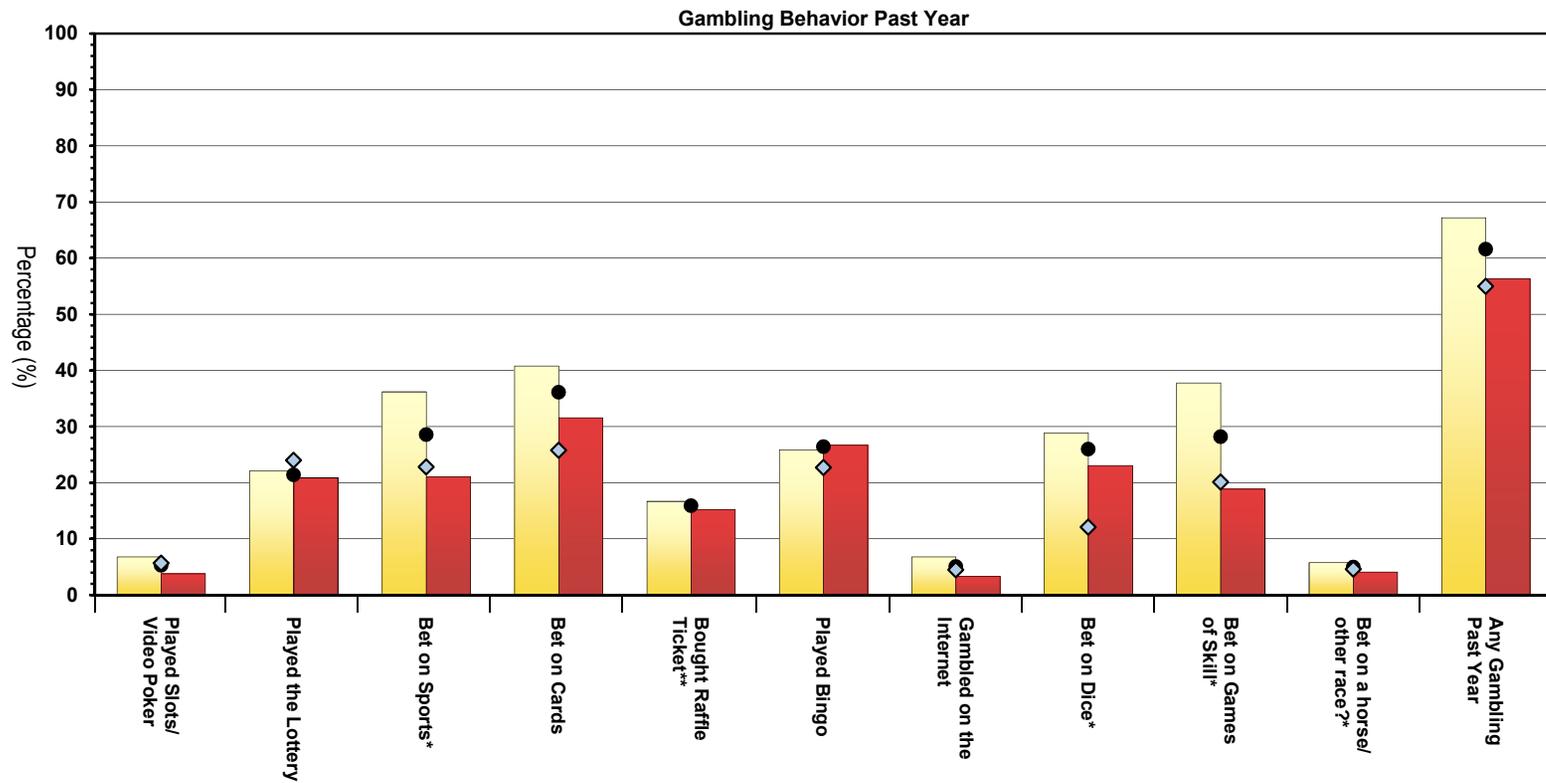


** (National Comparison data for Heavy Use category are Monitoring the Future values.)

** (National Comparison data for Drinking & Driving and Antisocial Behavior category are Bach Harrison Norm values.)

Arizona 8th Grade Males Compared to Females

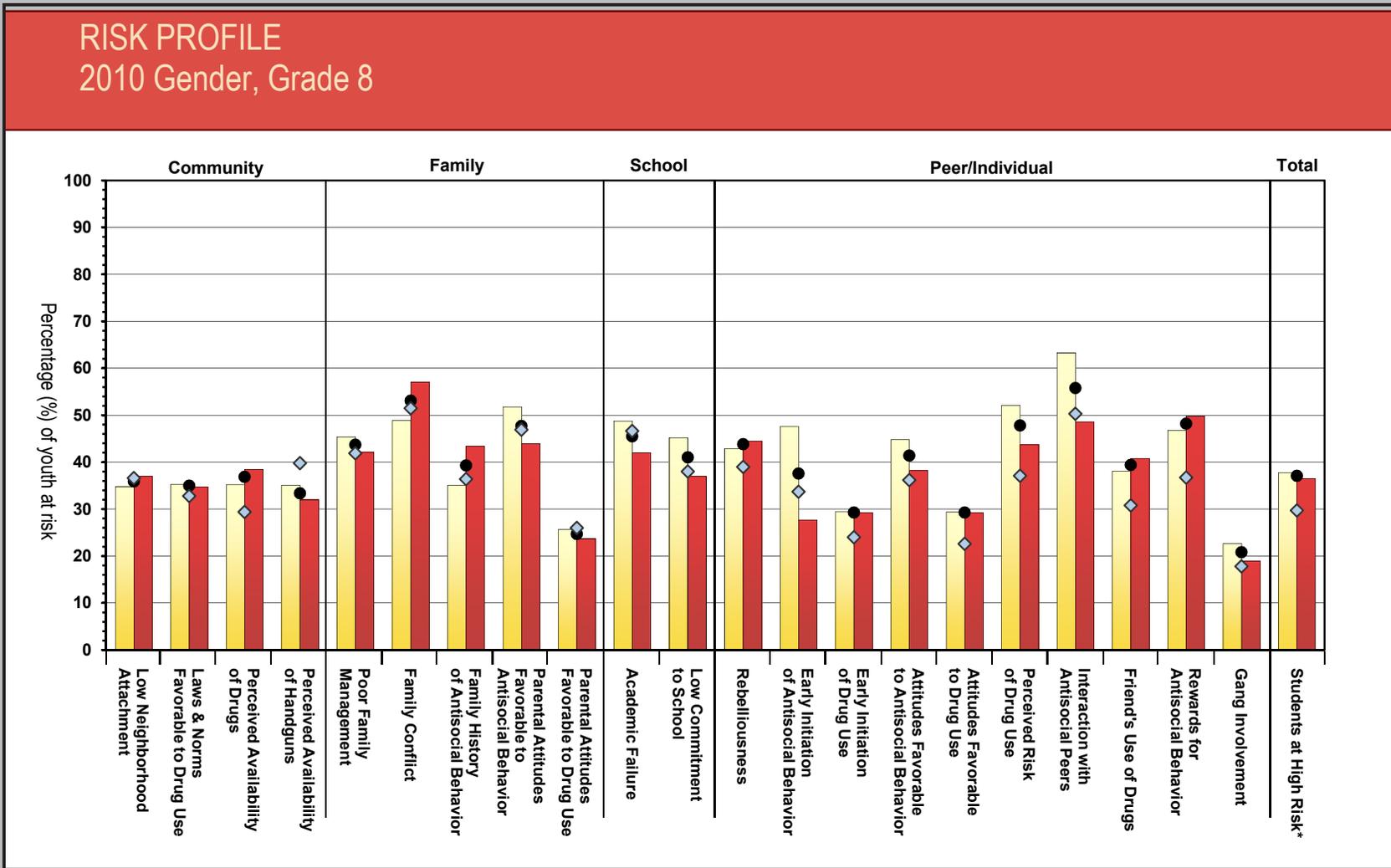
GAMBLING 2010 Gender, Grade 8



** (Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.)

** (National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.)

Arizona 8th Grade Males Compared to Females

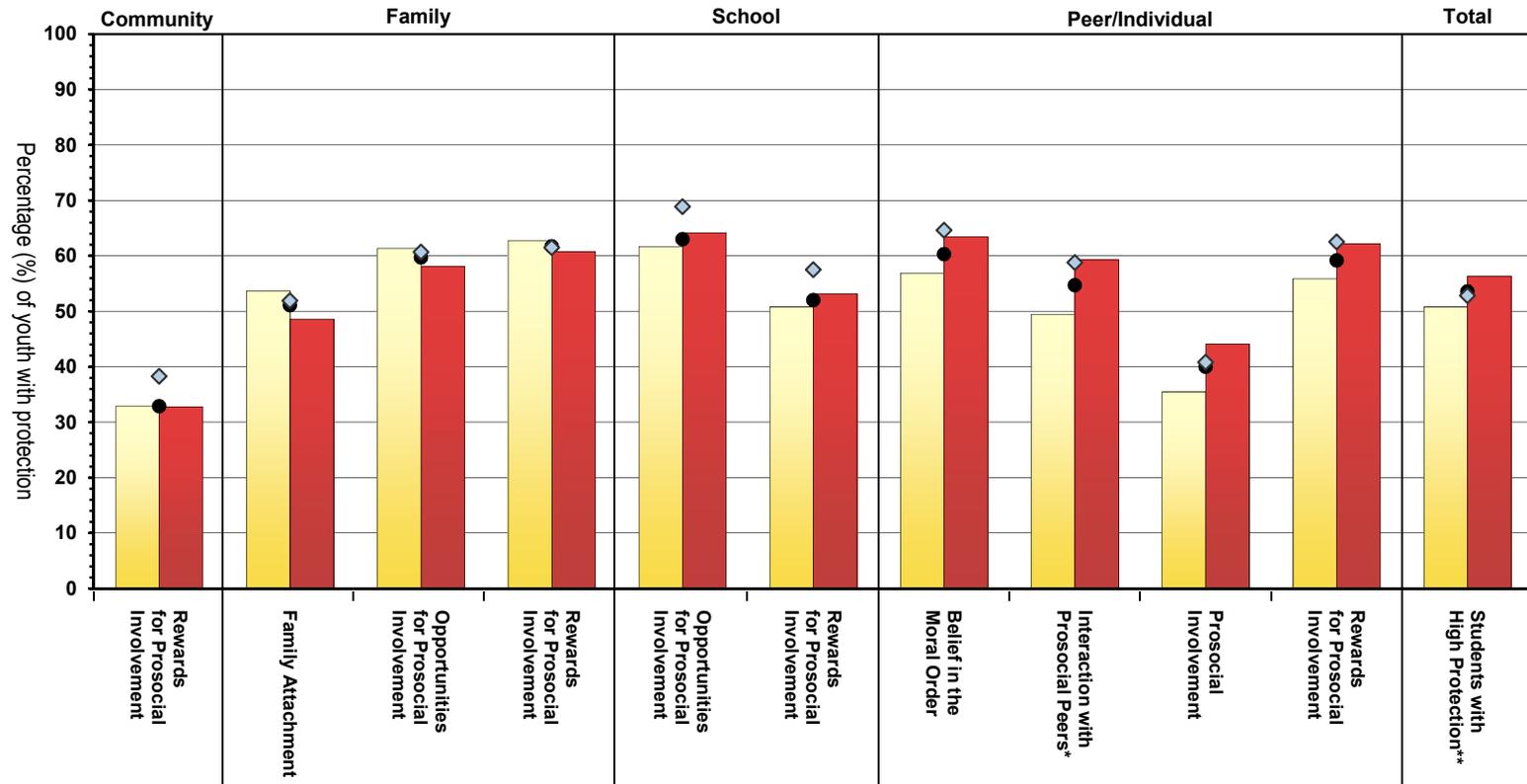


** (High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives.

* (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th & 12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.)

Arizona 8th Grade Males Compared to Females

PROTECTIVE PROFILE 2010 Gender, Grade 8



** (Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 and a prior administration. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.)

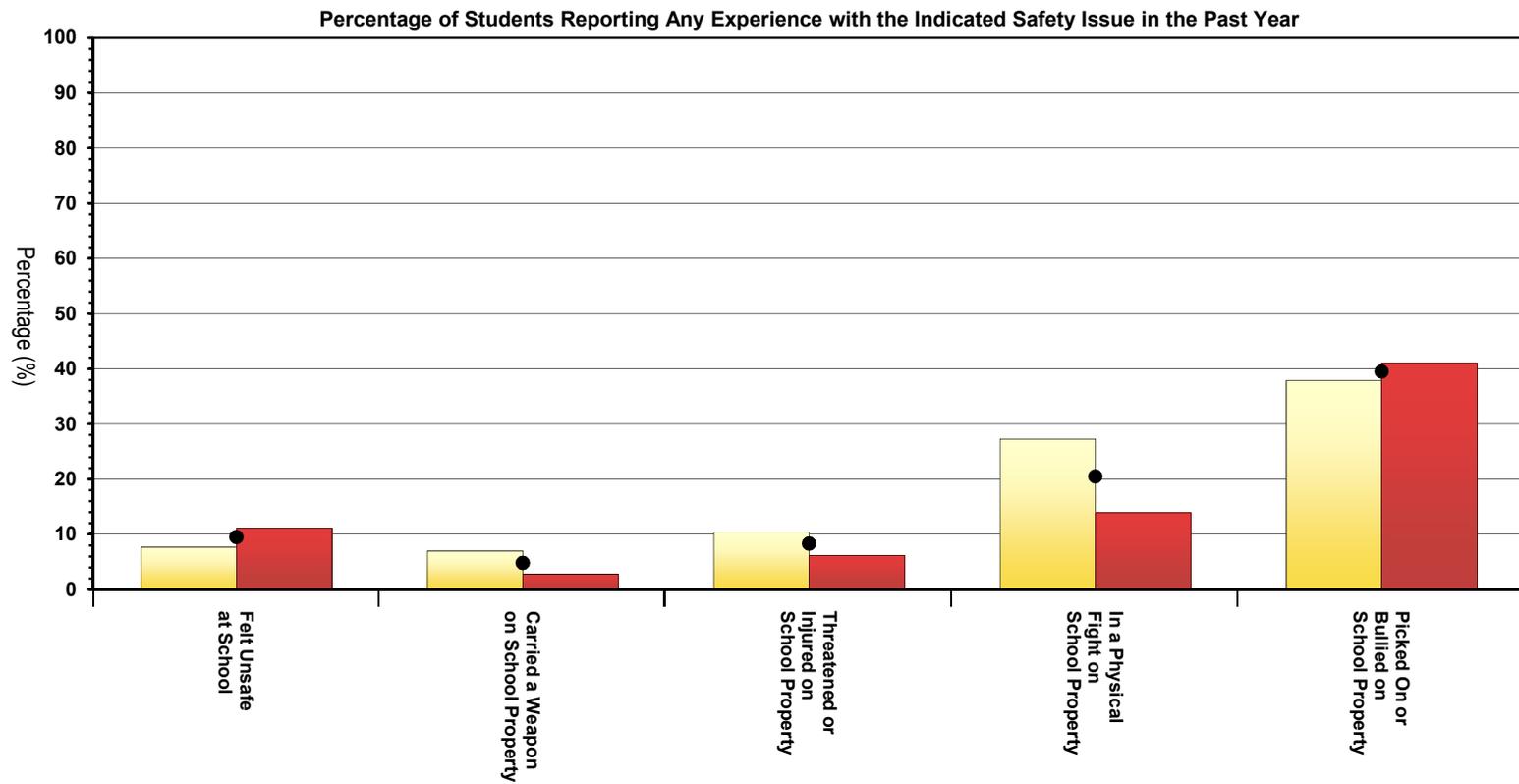
** (High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.)

** (NOTE: Prior to the 2010 administration, this value was defined as the percentage of students who had five or more protective factors operating in their lives. In order to provide the best comparability

** (across years, 2006/2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.)

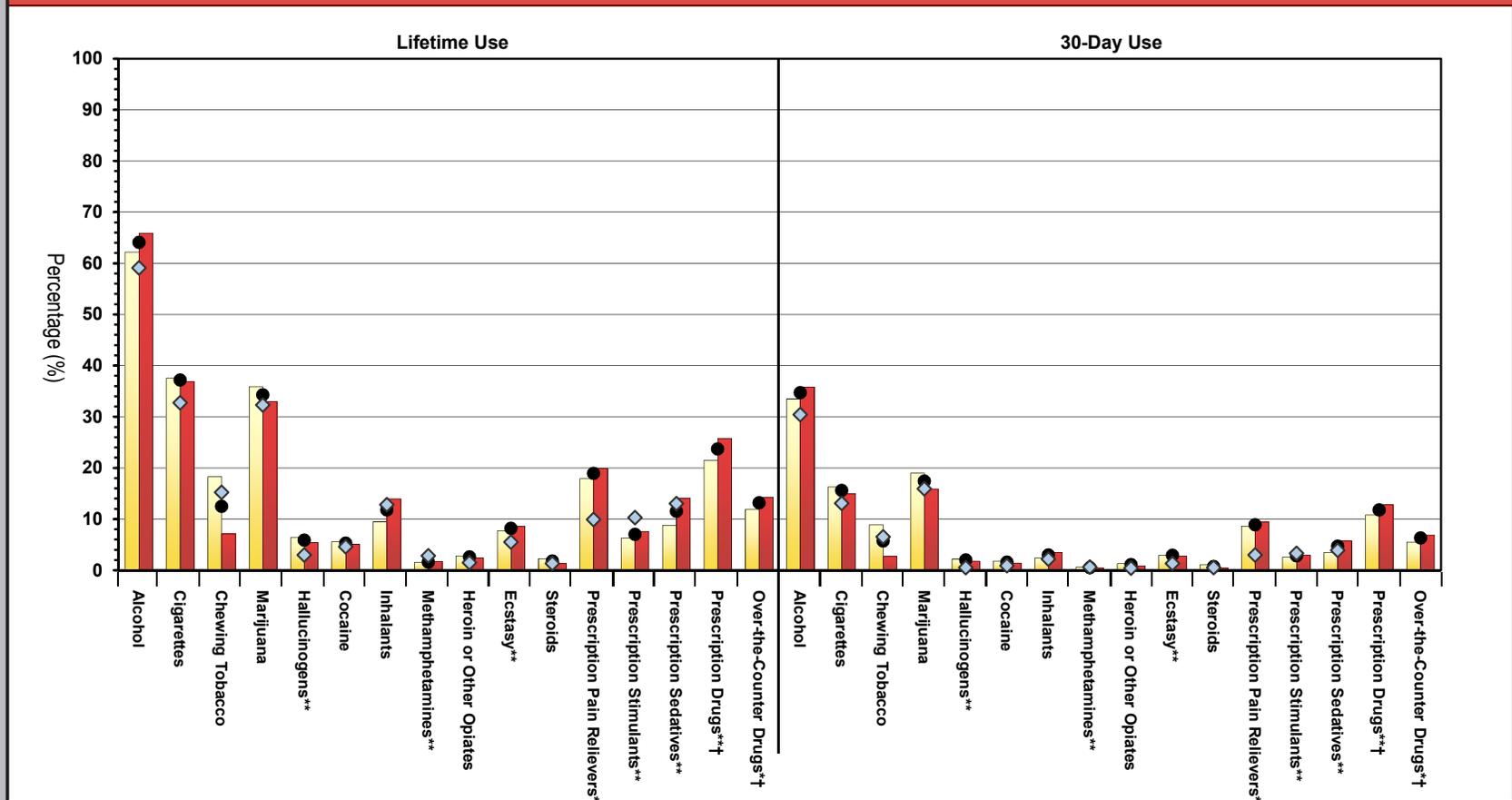
Arizona 8th Grade Males Compared to Females

SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE 2010 Gender, Grade 8



Arizona 10th Grade Males Compared to Females

LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE 2010 Gender, Grade 10



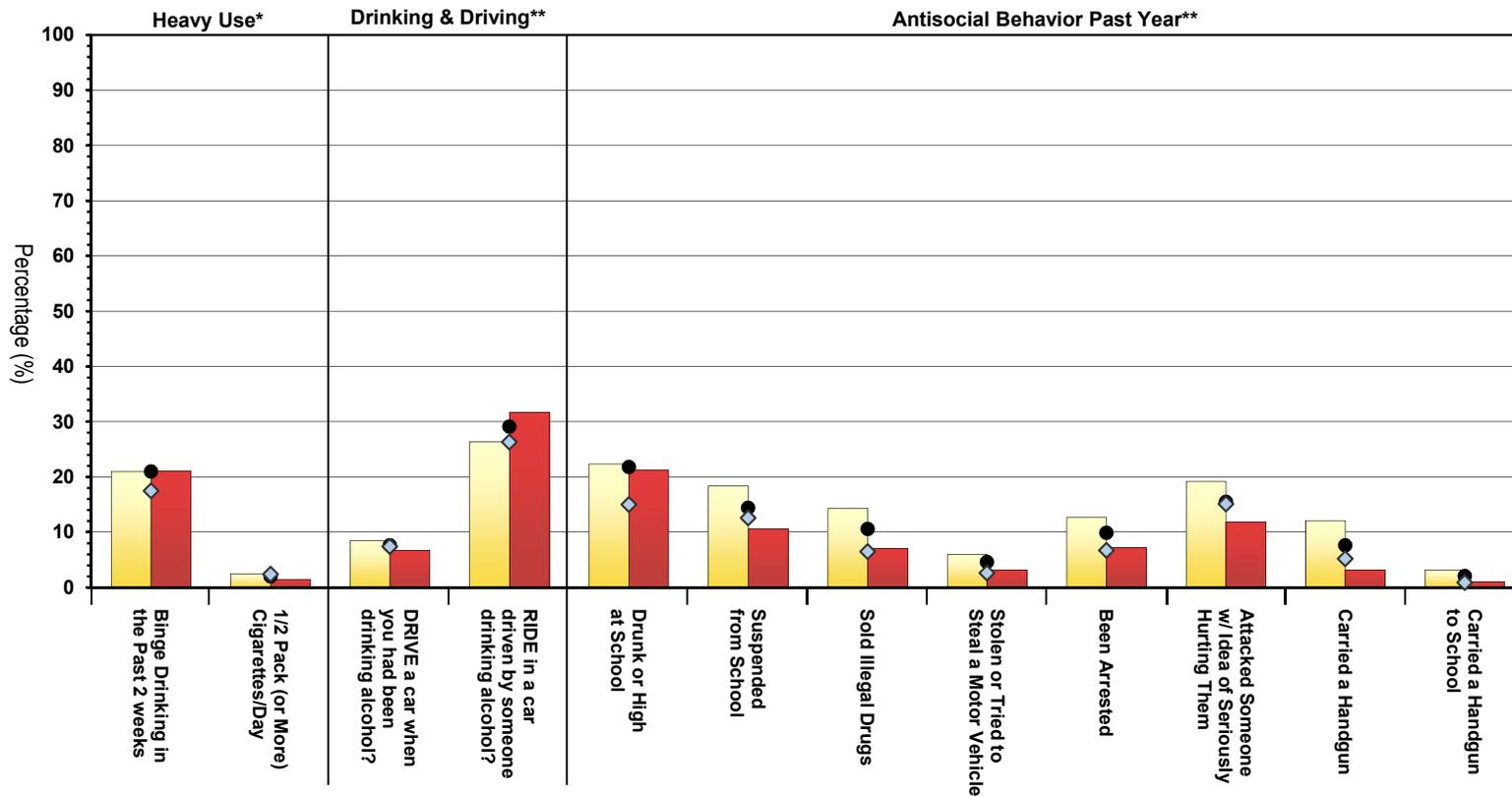
** (Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.)

** (Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.)

* (No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey.)

Arizona 10th Grade Males Compared to Females

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR 2010 Gender, Grade 10

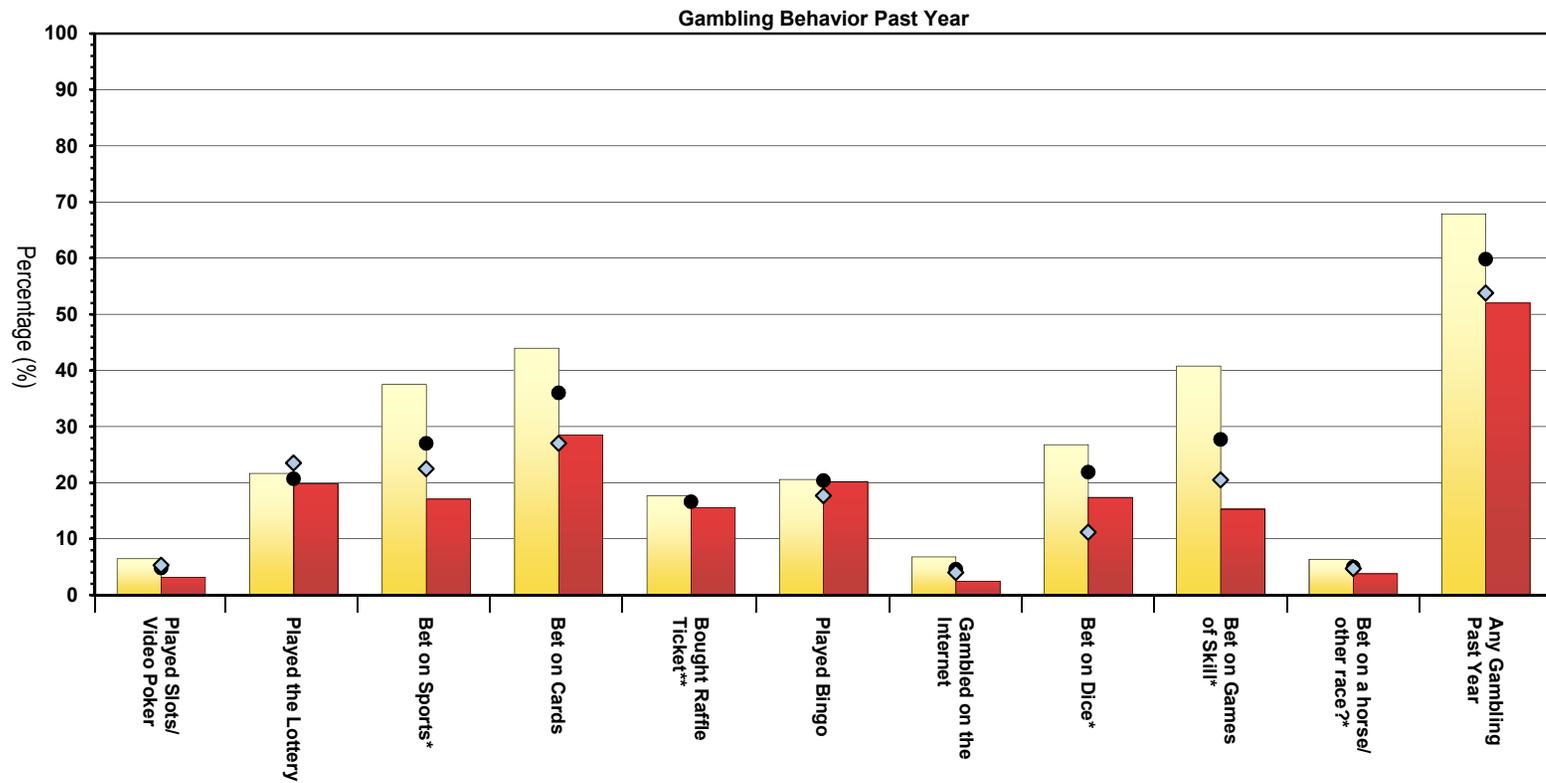


** (National Comparison data for Heavy Use category are Monitoring the Future values.)

** (National Comparison data for Drinking & Driving and Antisocial Behavior category are Bach Harrison Norm values.)

Arizona 10th Grade Males Compared to Females

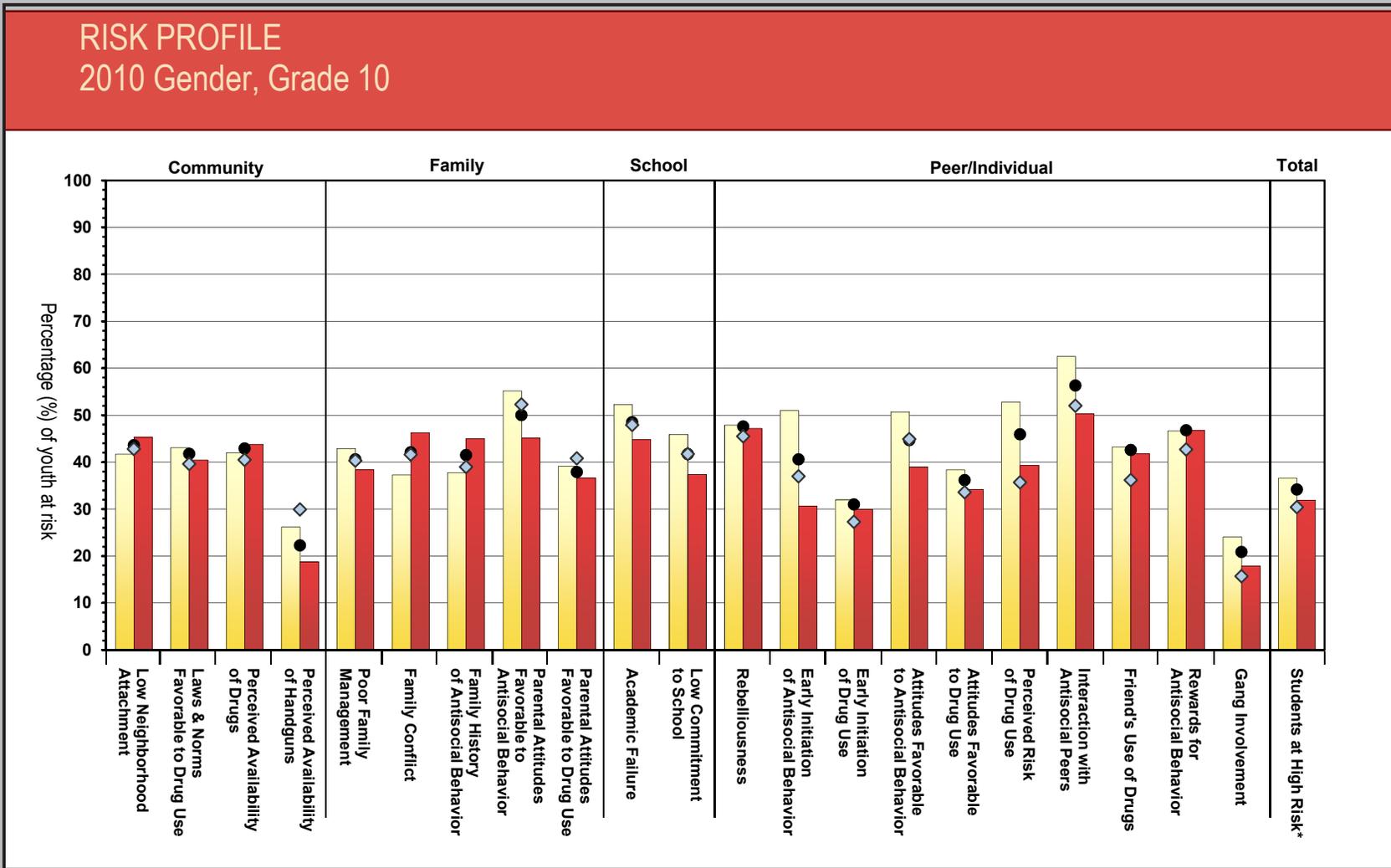
GAMBLING 2010 Gender, Grade 10



** (Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.)

** (National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.)

Arizona 10th Grade Males Compared to Females

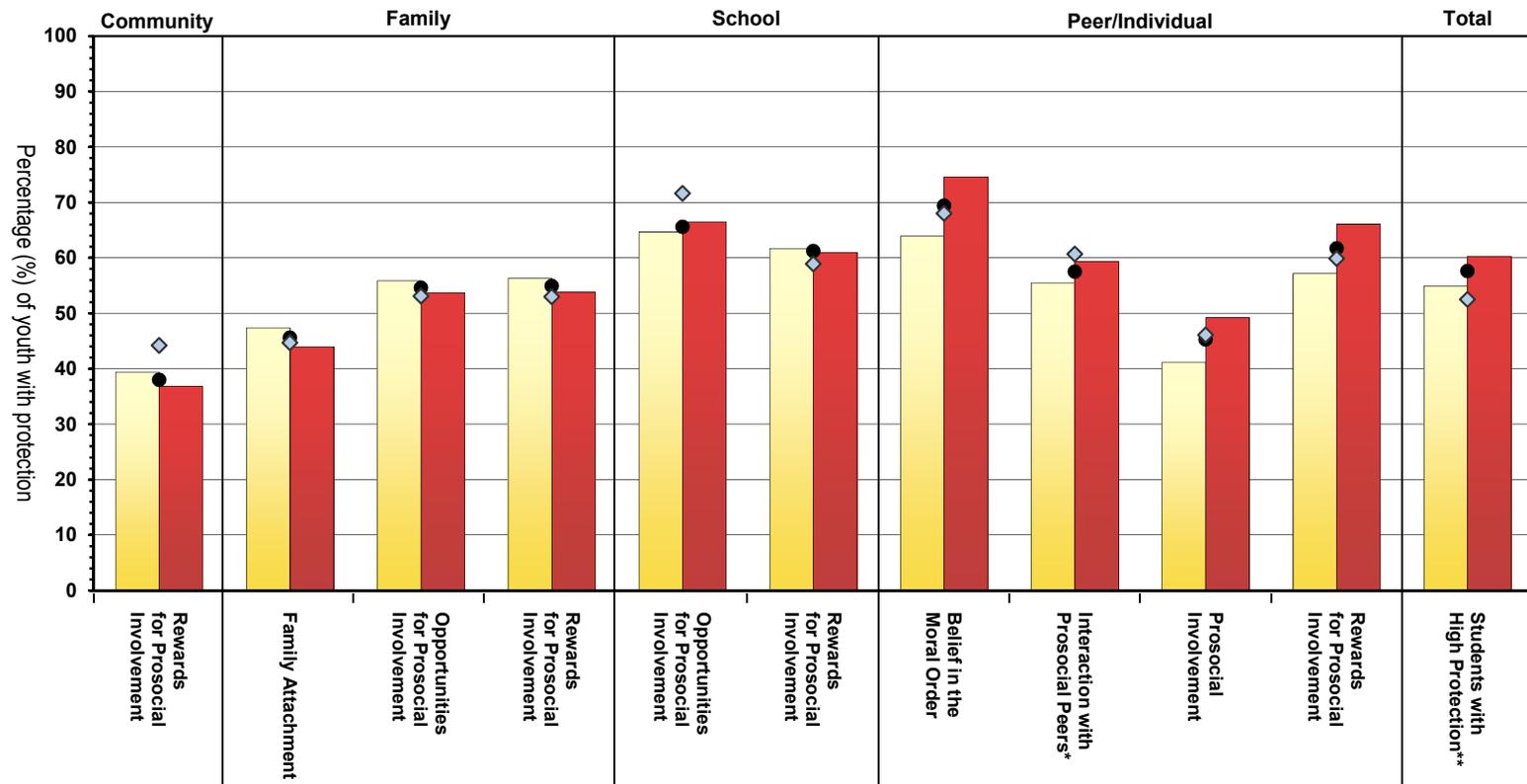


** (High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives.

* (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th & 12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.)

Arizona 10th Grade Males Compared to Females

PROTECTIVE PROFILE 2010 Gender, Grade 10



** (Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 and a prior administration. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.)

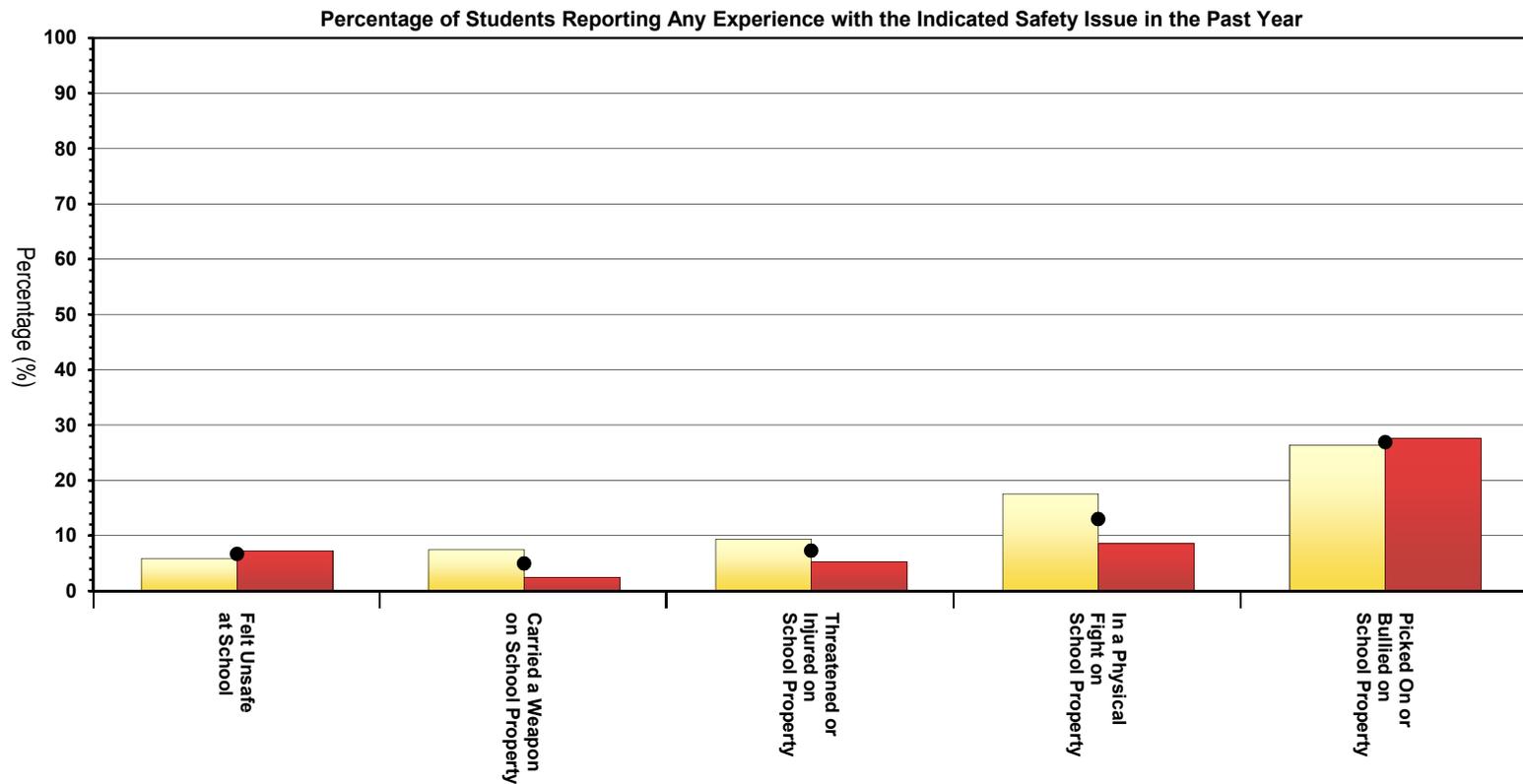
** (High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.)

** (NOTE: Prior to the 2010 administration, this value was defined as the percentage of students who had five or more protective factors operating in their lives. In order to provide the best comparability

** (across years, 2006/2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.)

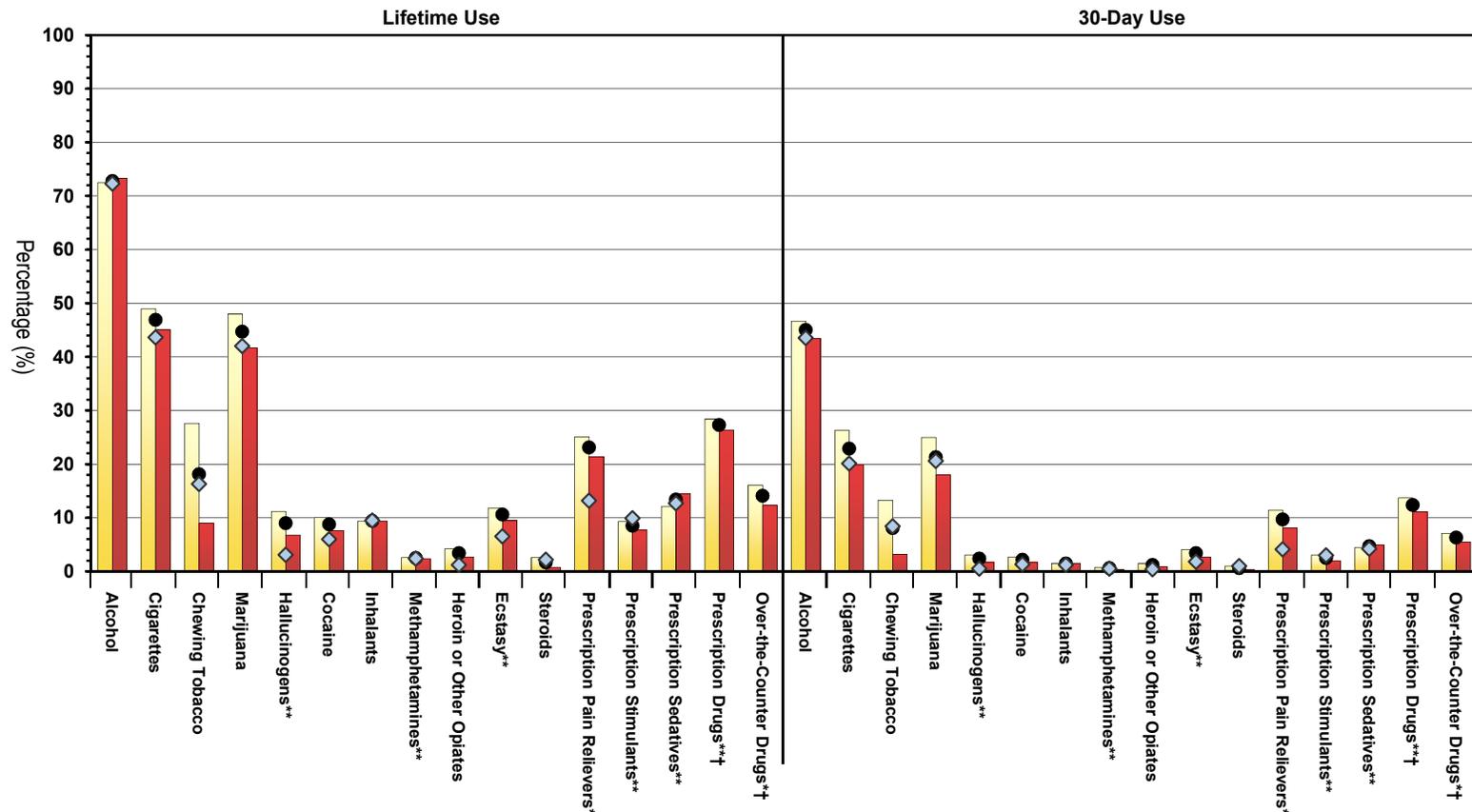
Arizona 10th Grade Males Compared to Females

SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE 2010 Gender, Grade 10



Arizona 12th Grade Males Compared to Females

LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE 2010 Gender, Grade 12



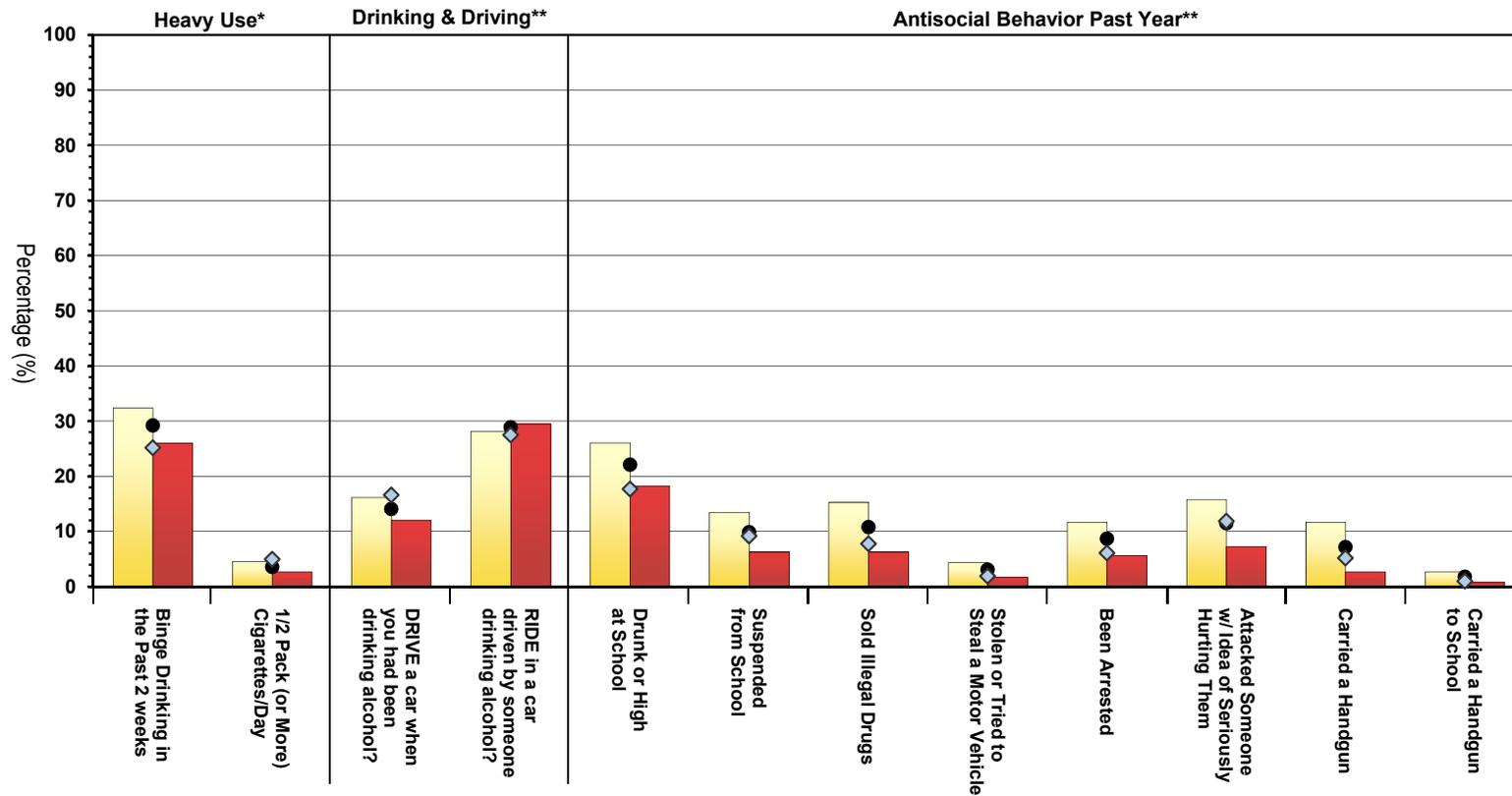
** (Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.

** (Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

* (No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey.

Arizona 12th Grade Males Compared to Females

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR 2010 Gender, Grade 12

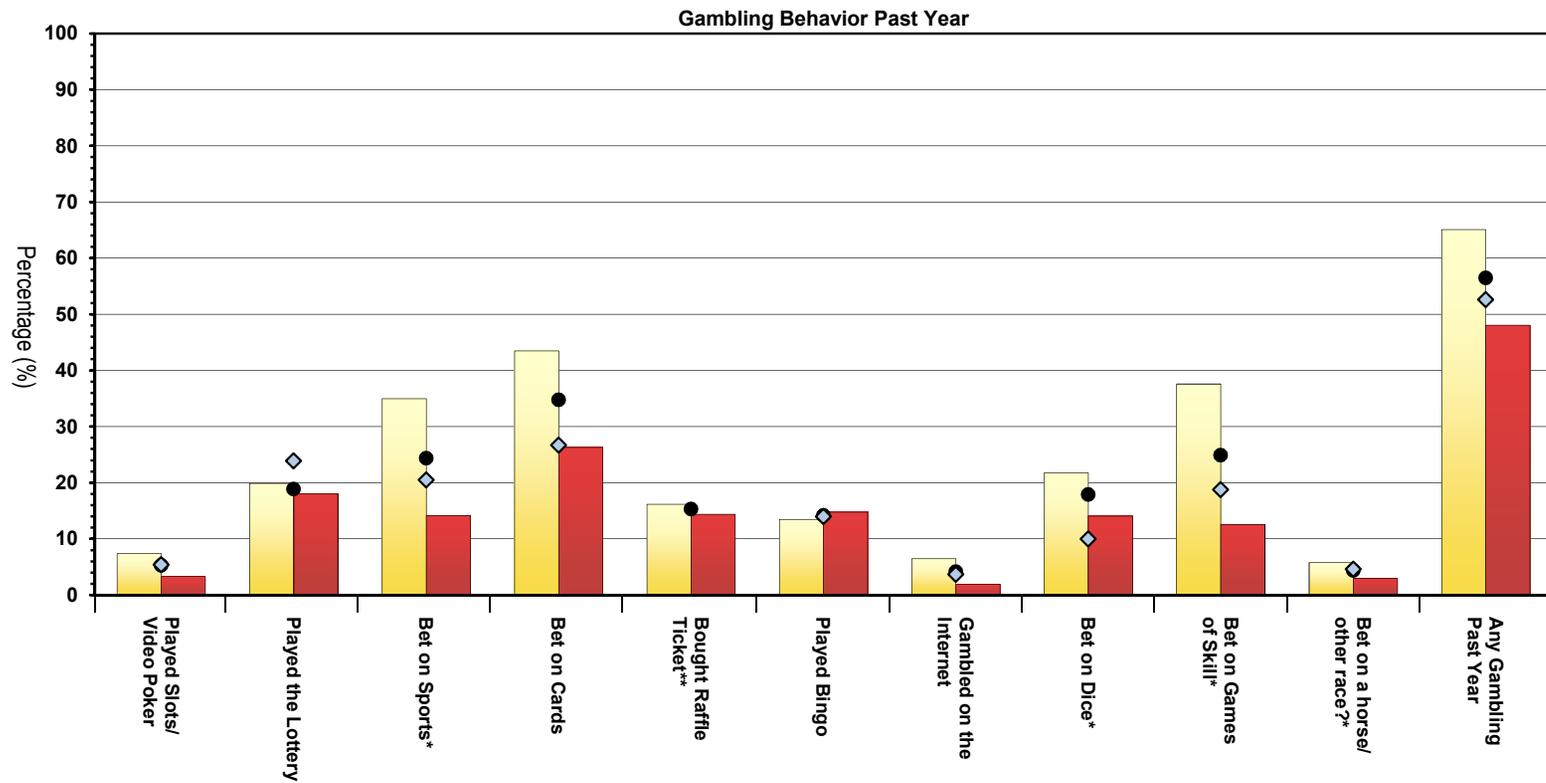


** (National Comparison data for Heavy Use category are Monitoring the Future values.)

** (National Comparison data for Drinking & Driving and Antisocial Behavior category are Bach Harrison Norm values.)

Arizona 12th Grade Males Compared to Females

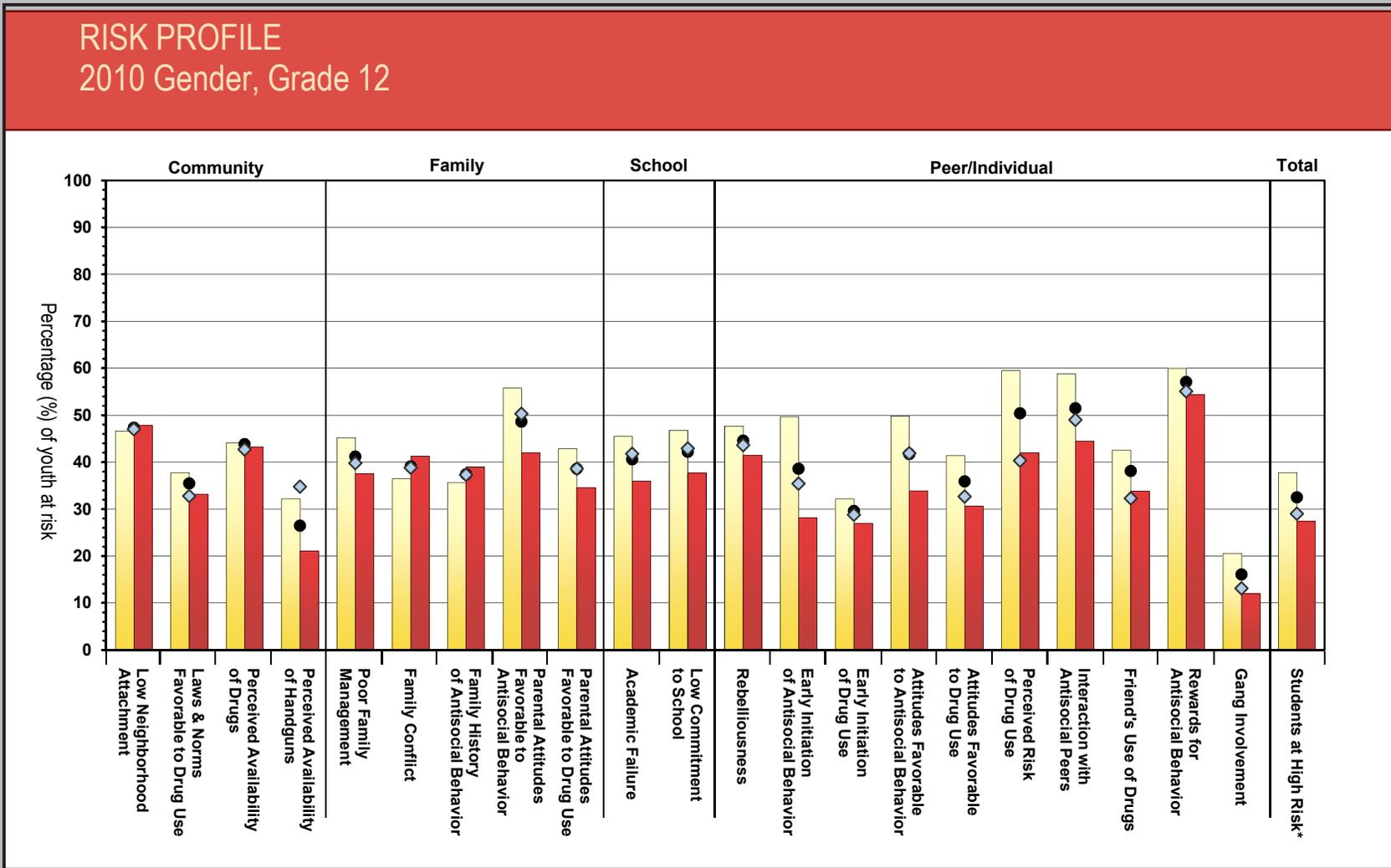
GAMBLING 2010 Gender, Grade 12



** (Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.)

** (National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.)

Arizona 12th Grade Males Compared to Females

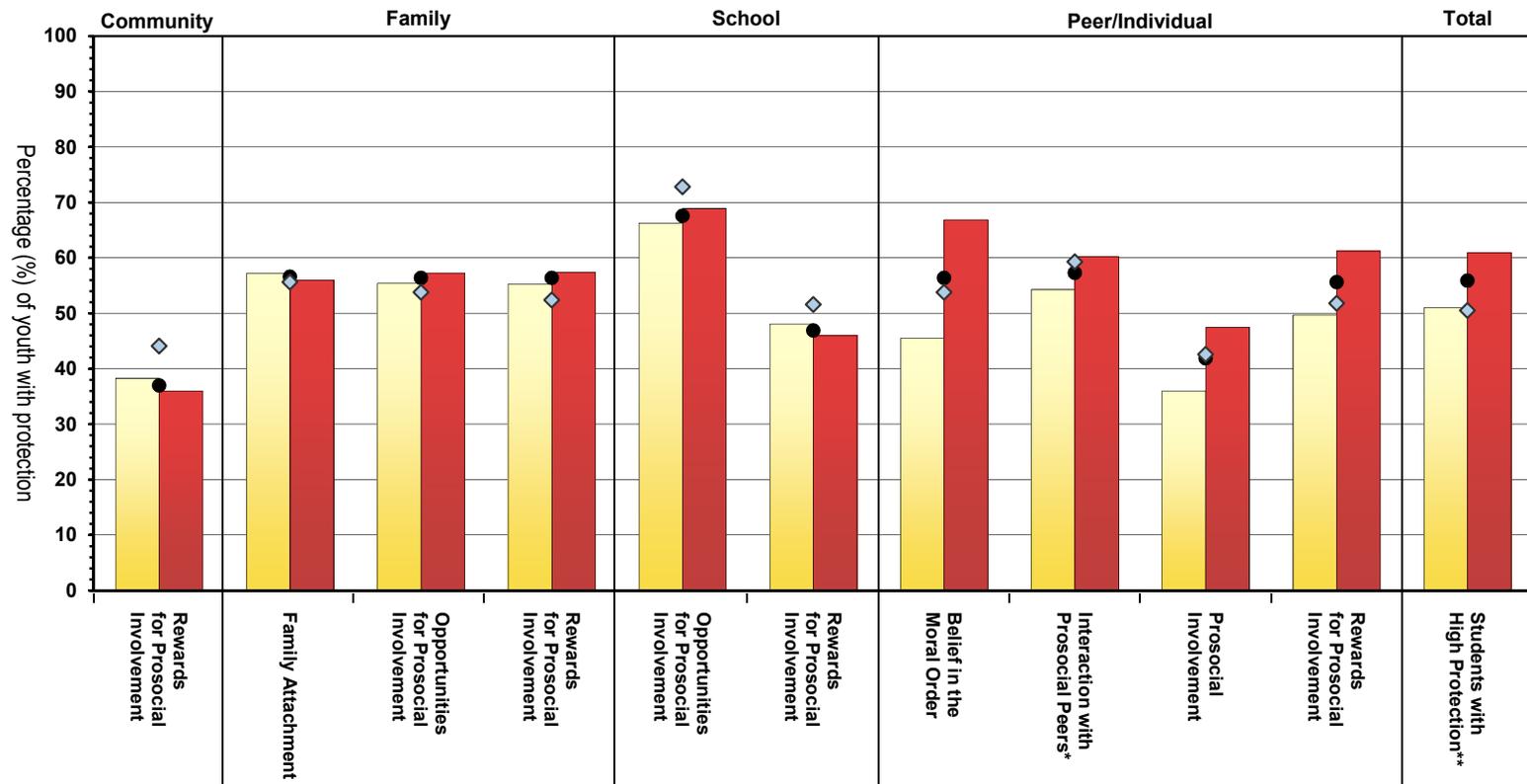


** (High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives.

* (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th & 12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.)

Arizona 12th Grade Males Compared to Females

PROTECTIVE PROFILE 2010 Gender, Grade 12



** (Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 and a prior administration. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.)

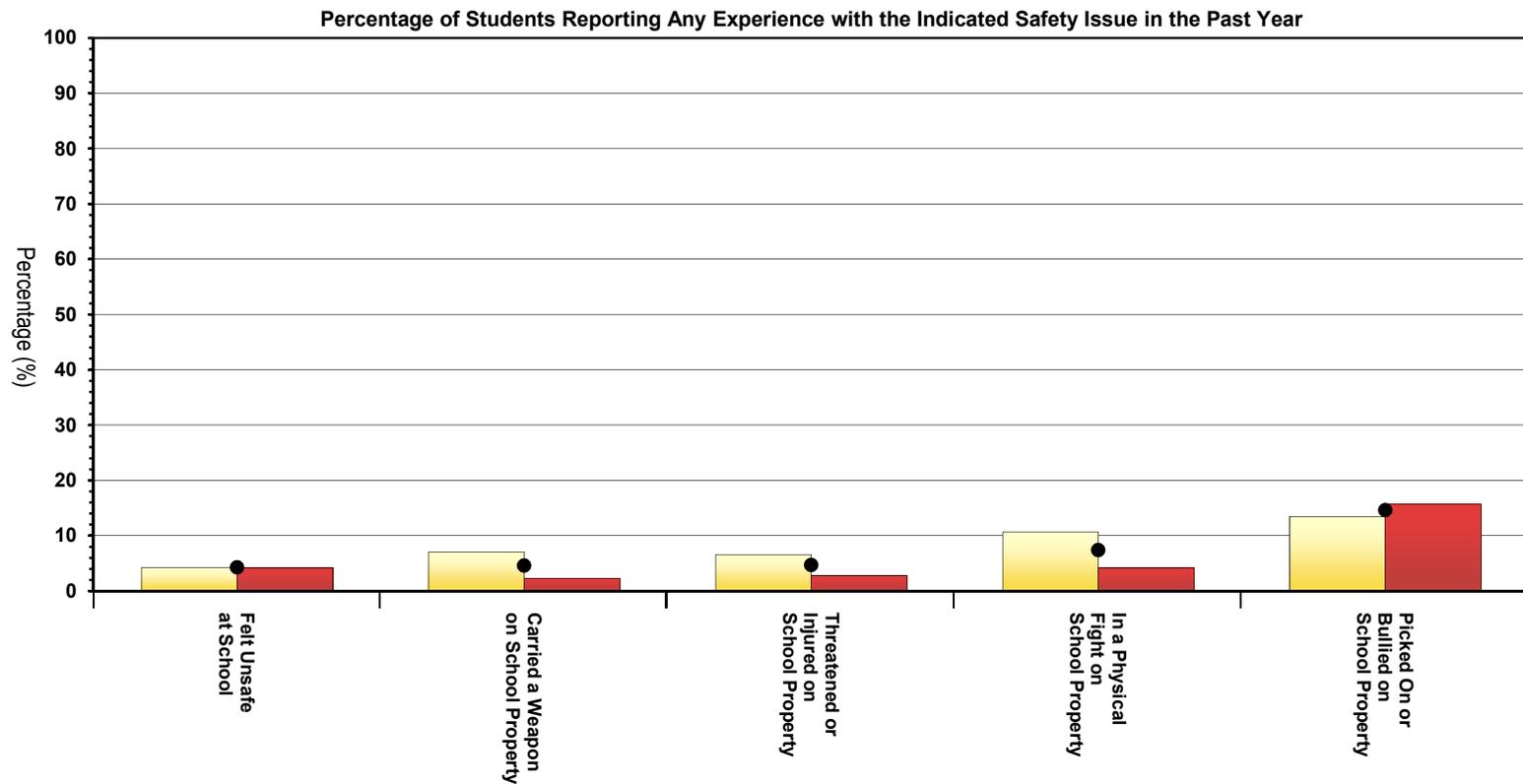
** (High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.)

** (NOTE: Prior to the 2010 administration, this value was defined as the percentage of students who had five or more protective factors operating in their lives. In order to provide the best comparability

** (across years, 2006/2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.)

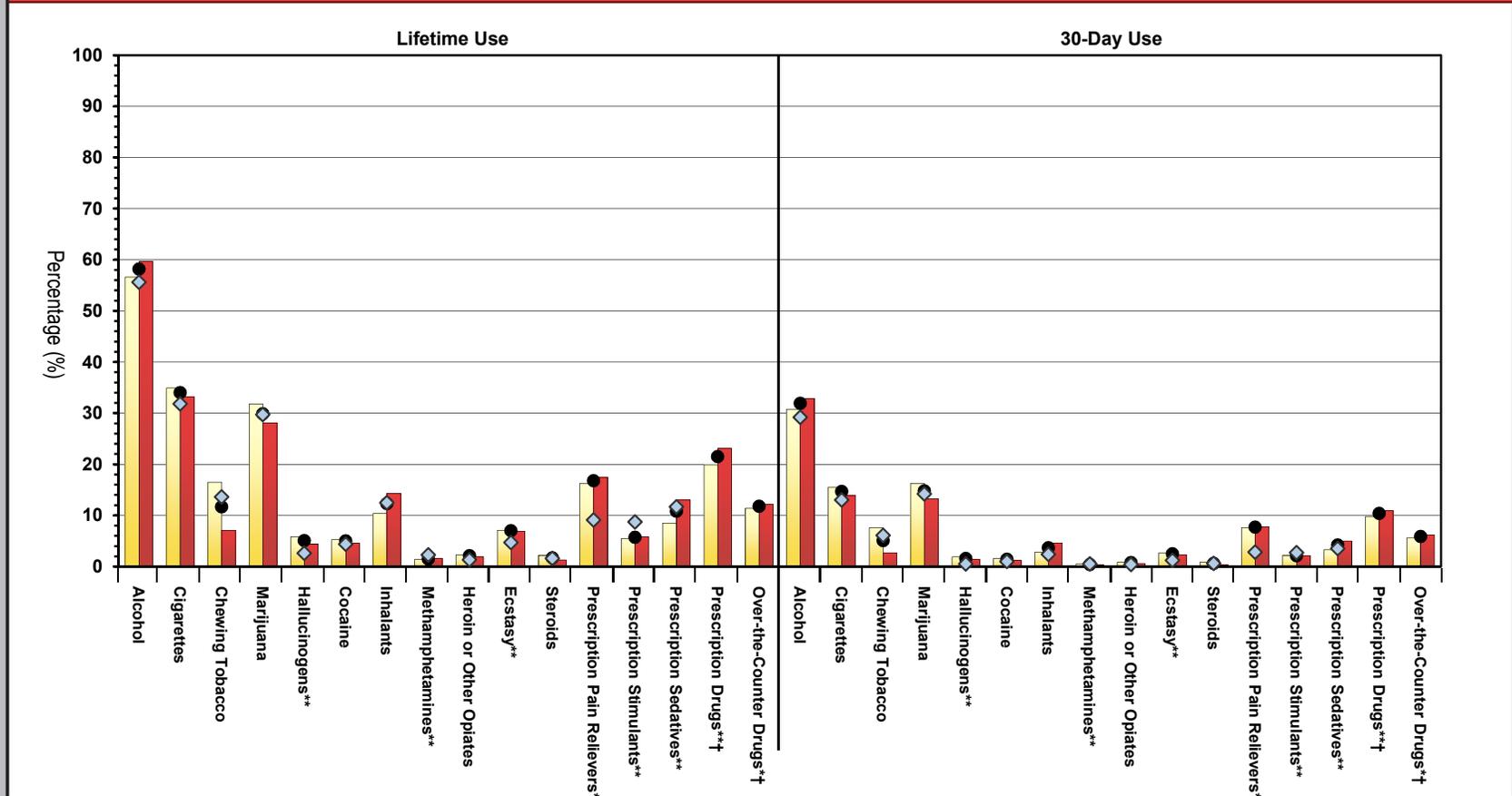
Arizona 12th Grade Males Compared to Females

SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE 2010 Gender, Grade 12



Arizona Statewide Sample Males Compared to Females

LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE 2010 Gender, All Students Surveyed



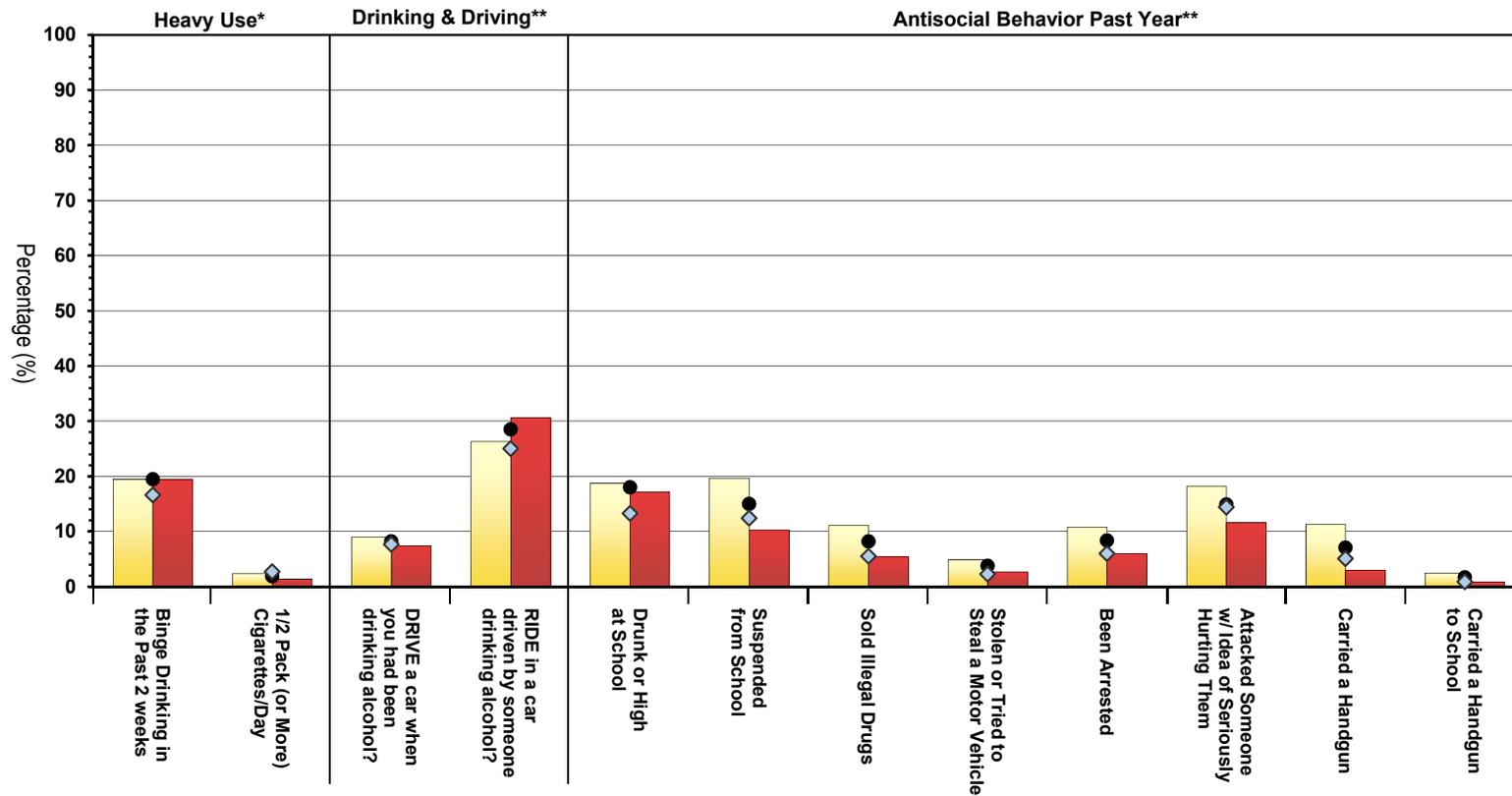
** (Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.

** (Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

* (No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey.

Arizona Statewide Sample Males Compared to Females

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR 2010 Gender, All Students Surveyed

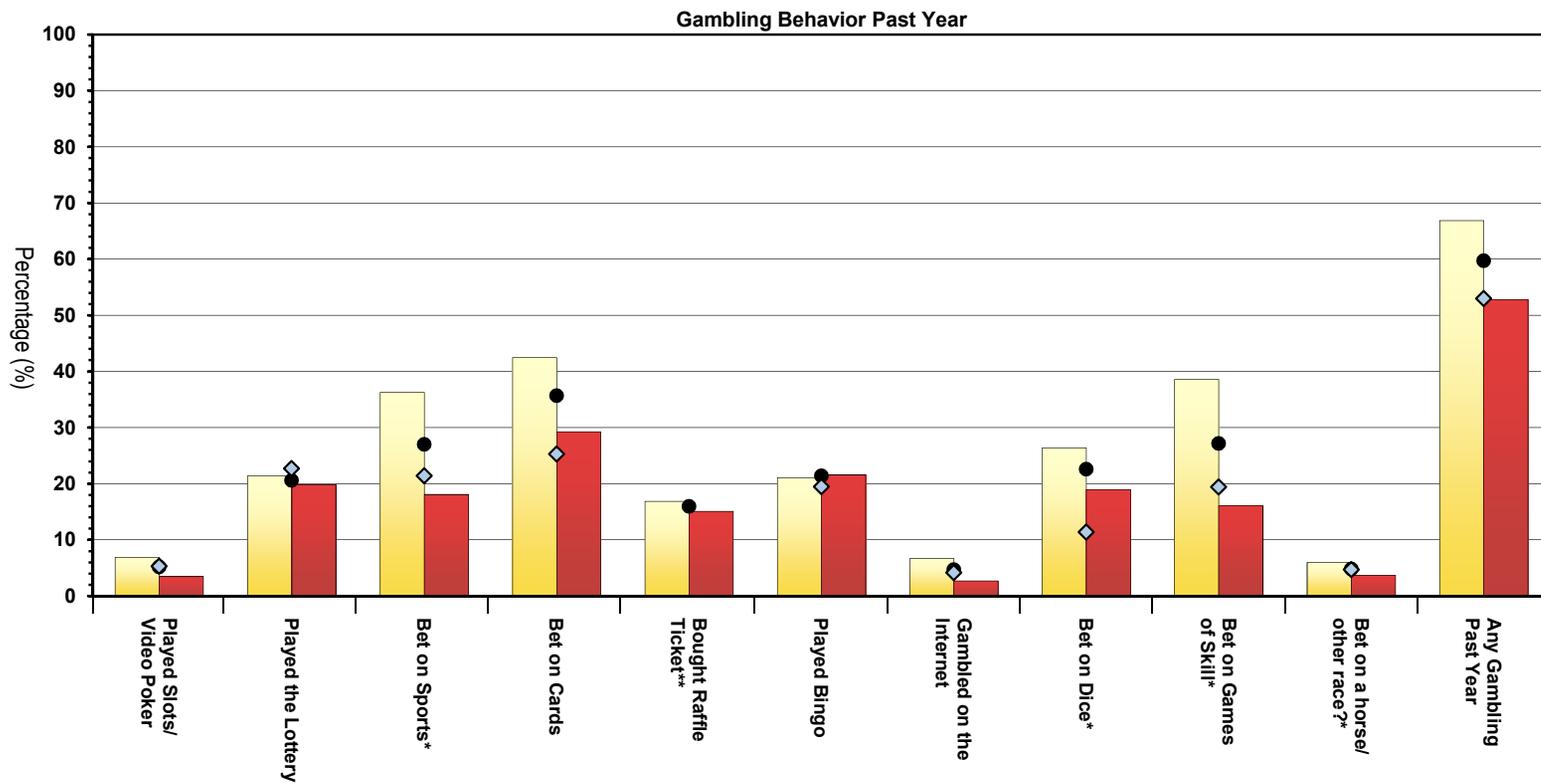


** (National Comparison data for Heavy Use category are Monitoring the Future values.)

** (National Comparison data for Drinking & Driving and Antisocial Behavior category are Bach Harrison Norm values.)

Arizona Statewide Sample Males Compared to Females

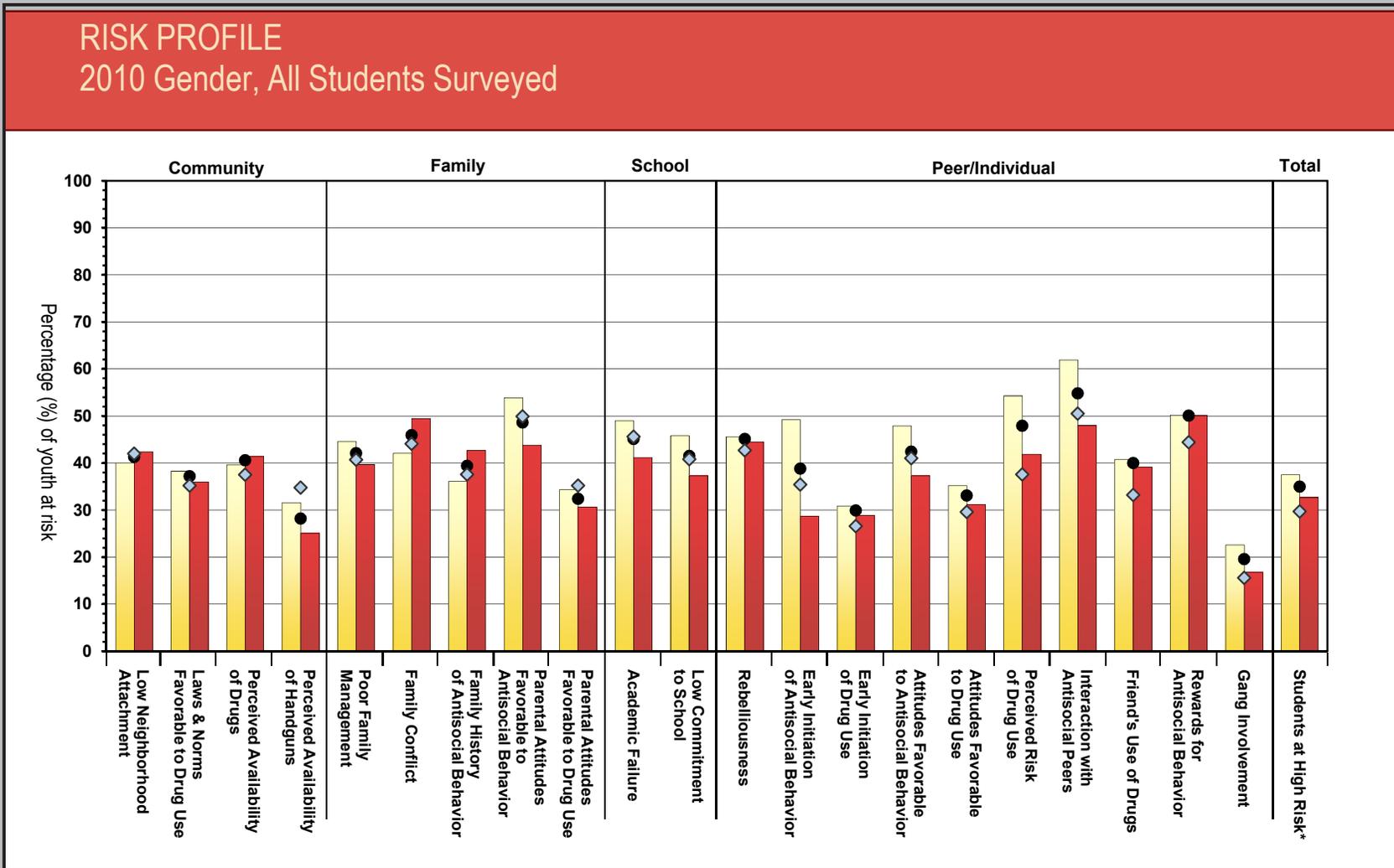
GAMBLING 2010 Gender, All Students Surveyed



** (Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.)

** (National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.)

Arizona Statewide Sample Males Compared to Females

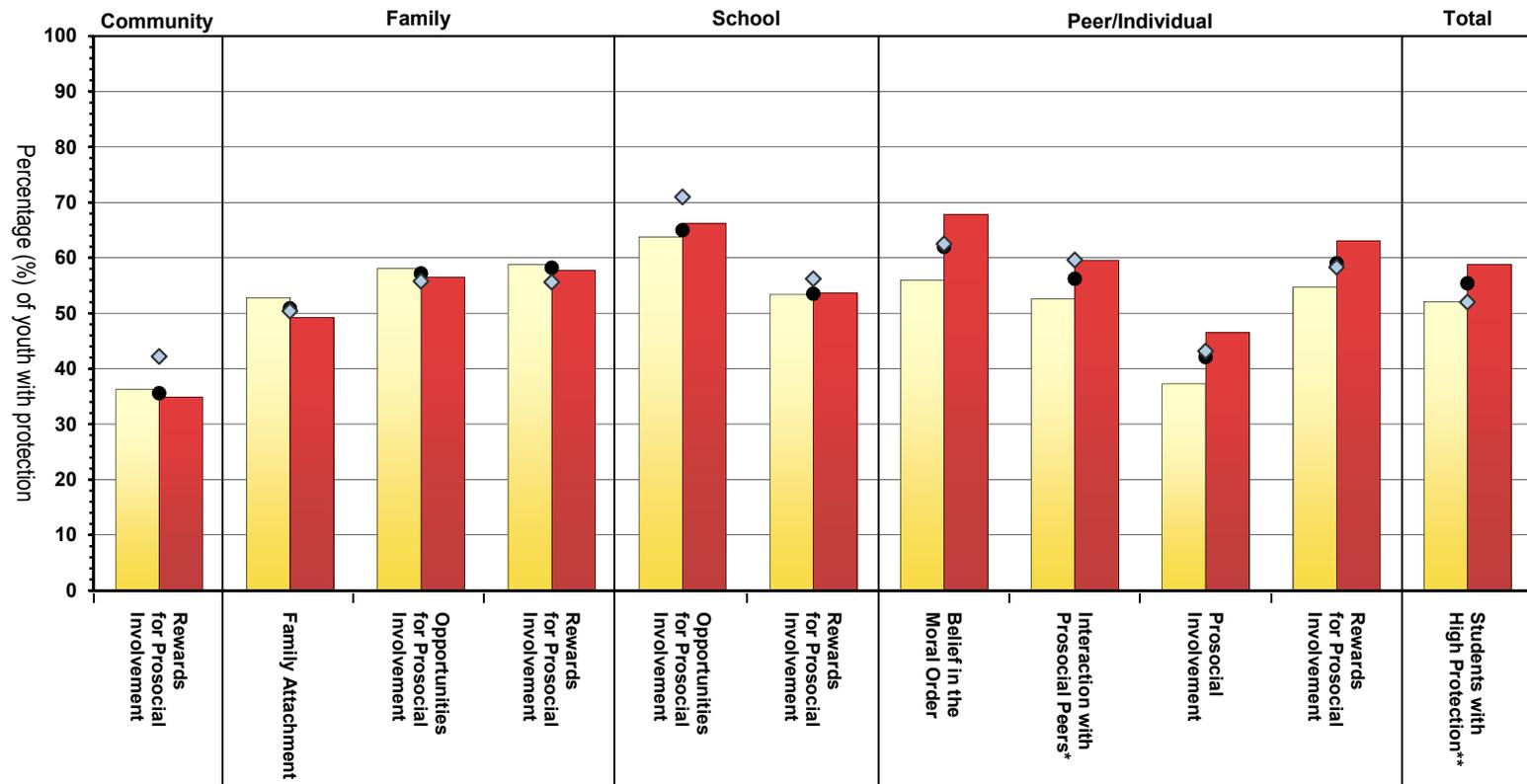


** (High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives.

* (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th & 12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.)

Arizona Statewide Sample Males Compared to Females

PROTECTIVE PROFILE 2010 Gender, All Students Surveyed



** (Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 and a prior administration. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.)

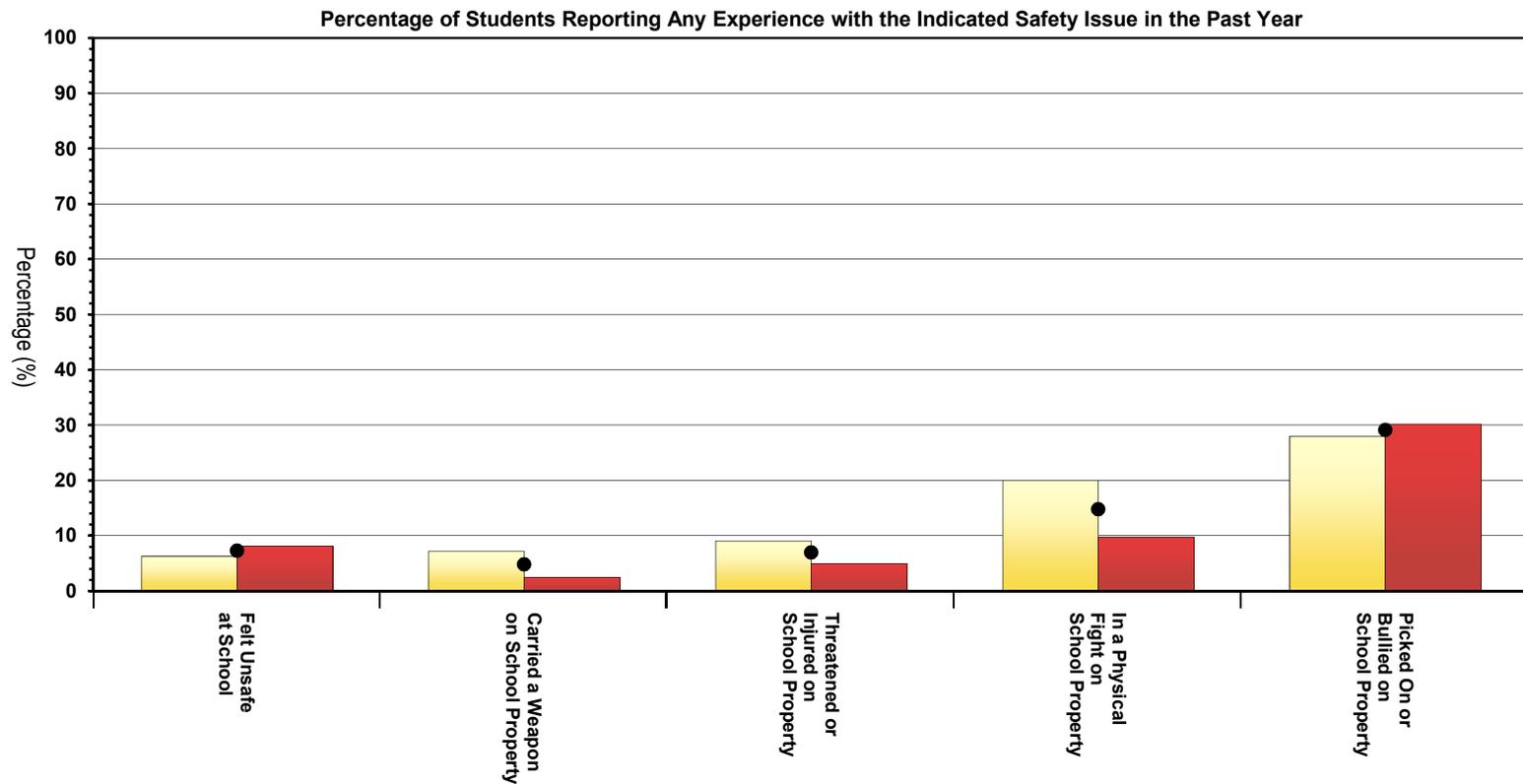
** (High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.)

** (NOTE: Prior to the 2010 administration, this value was defined as the percentage of students who had five or more protective factors operating in their lives. In order to provide the best comparability

** (across years, 2006/2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.)

Arizona Statewide Sample Males Compared to Females

SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE 2010 Gender, All Students Surveyed



Appendix G: Changes in question wording across the 2006, 2008, and 2010 AYS Administrations

Issue	2006 AYS	2008/2010 AYS	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	<i>On how many occasions (if any) have you:</i>	<i>On how many occasions (if any) have you:</i>	
Hallucinogens	Used LSD or other psychedelics?	Used LSD or other hallucinogens?	Substituted "hallucinogens" for "psychedelics" in 2008 and beyond. Comparable across years.
Meth	Used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	Used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank)?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription stimulants	Used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription sedatives	Used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	In 2008 AYS added descriptor "prescription" and removed qualifier "without a doctor telling you to take them." 2006 data are cautiously comparable to 2008/2010.
Ecstasy	Used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy)?	Used ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2008/2010 AYS uses "ecstasy" as the primary descriptor, moving "MDMA" to examples. Comparable across years.
Prescription drugs	<p>Combined results of <i>On how many occasions have you:</i> used prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, Oxycontin, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?</p> <p>used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?</p> <p>used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?</p>	<p>Combined results of <i>On how many occasions have you:</i> used prescription pain relievers (Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?</p> <p>used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?</p> <p>used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?</p>	<p>In 2006 there was a prescription drugs question with several examples (some of which overlapped examples from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions). In 2008/2010, the single prescription drug question was dropped, and a new question about prescription pain relievers was added. Rather than discontinuing reporting <i>Prescription Drugs</i>, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure.</p> <p>In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2006 data were similarly recalculated into a composite, adding results from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions to the dedicated <i>Prescription Drugs</i> question.</p>
Gambling Category	<i>How often during the past 12 months have you:</i>	<i>How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value:</i>	
Sports betting	Bet on team sports?	Bet on sports?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Race betting	Bet money on horse races?	Bet on a horse race or other animal race?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Dice	Bet on dice games such as craps?	Played a dice game?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Games of skill	Bet on games of personal skill such as pool, darts, or bowling?	Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	Comparable across years.
Protective Scale: Peer-Individual	<i>Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year, how many of your best friends have: (Scale is calculated based on the average response [0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 friends] to the following questions)</i>		<i>Regularly attended religious services</i> was removed from the AYS in 2008. 2006 has been recalculated to match 2008/2010 AYS and are now comparable across all years. Due to this recalculation, current reports may differ slightly from past reports.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	<p>...participated in clubs, organizations and activities at school? ...made the commitment to stay drug-free?</p> <p>...tried to do well in school? ...liked school? ...regularly attended religious services? (not used in 2008/2010)</p>		

■ Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

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Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling

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Arizona Department of Health Services

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Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety

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Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families

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www.governor.state.az.us/cyf/index.html

Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate

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www.partnerupaz.org

The Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (Blueprints for Violence Prevention)

www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)

www.prevention.samhsa.gov

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Model Programs Guide
www2.dsgonline.com/mpg/

Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities

U.S. Department of Education
www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

Evidence Based Practices
www.samhsa.gov/ebpwebguide/index.asp

Western Regional Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT)

casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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