

# Arizona

## Youth Survey

# State Report



Conducted by  
Bach Harrison, LLC

2014





# Arizona Youth Survey State Report 2014

Sponsored by:  
Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

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

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# 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 survey population 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 23 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 2014 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) was administered between January and April 2014 in Arizona public and charter schools. This statewide effort encompassed all 15 counties and 243 schools, which resulted in the participation of 48,244 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, 2010, 2012, and 2014 survey administrations. With the enhancements made to the survey methodology, the results from the 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, and 2012 surveys are comparable, though this report contains comparisons for only the most recent three years of data. This State Report presents findings from the past three administrations of the AYS only (2002, 2004, 2006, AND 2008 data can be viewed in reports online at [azcjc.gov](http://azcjc.gov)). 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. The past-month use rate for alcohol for AYS participants was 24.1%, and 46.2% of students have used alcohol in their lifetime. Marijuana and cigarettes are the second and third most used substances by Arizona youth. For marijuana, 13.6% of survey participants indicated they had used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days and 27.1% indicated use during their lifetime. For cigarette use, 9.4% of survey participants used cigarettes in the past month and 23.4% used in their lifetime. In regard to prescription drug use, 6.3% of youth indicated use of any type of prescription drugs at least once in the past month, and 13.2% 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. 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. A lower percentage of Arizona survey participants in all grades in 2014 have had lifetime experience with inhalants and prescription stimulants compared to youth in the same grades in the 2013 MTF survey (1.5 percentage points to 2.1 percentage points lower inhalant use for Arizona youth each grade, 2.6 percentage points to 4.0 percentage points lower stimulant use for Arizona youth in each grade). Additionally, a lower percentage of Arizona students have had lifetime experience with marijuana in comparison to youth in the 2013 national MTF survey population (0.8 percentage points to 3.4 percentage points lower marijuana lifetime use for Arizona youth in each grade). Eighth grade Arizona students indicated higher lifetime alcohol use (31.5% for Arizona 8th graders, 27.8% for national 8th graders), and higher lifetime cigarette use rates (15.8% for Arizona 8th graders, 14.8% for national 8th graders).

In Arizona, lifetime use of many substances for students in all grades has significantly decreased since the 2012 survey (Table 1), with alcohol use decreasing 2.2 percentage points to 6.2 percentage points in each grade, cigarette use decreasing 3.9 percentage points to 6.4 percentage points in each grade, inhalant use decreasing 2.0 percentage points to 2.8 percentage points in each grade, prescription pain reliever use decreasing 1.8 percentage points to 5.7 percentage points in each grade, prescription drug use decreasing 1.8 percentage points to 5.2 percentage points in each grade, over-the-counter drug use decreasing 1.2 percentage points to 2.6 percentage points in each grade, and synthetic drug use decreasing 4.6 percentage points to 7.5 percentage points 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) reveals that a higher percentage of Arizona youth in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades have used alcohol and smokeless tobacco than youth in the same grades in the 2013 national MTF survey population. Alcohol use in Arizona was 1.4 percentage points to 3.2 percentage points higher in each grade in comparison to the national MTF survey, and smokeless tobacco use in Arizona was 1.1 percentage points to 2.3 percentage points higher in each grade in comparison to the national MTF survey.

Since the 2012 AYS, 30-day use rates for youth in all grades have decreased by 2.9 percentage points to 4.3 percentage points in all grades for alcohol, decreased 2.1 percentage points to 5.3 percentage points in all grades for cigarettes, decreased 0.8 percentage points to 2.2 percentage points in all grades for prescription pain relievers, and decreased 2.9 percentage points to 4.3 percentage points in all grades for synthetic drugs. The only substance that showed a consistent increase in use across all grades in Arizona was chewing tobacco use, which increased 2.2 percentage points for 8th graders (from 2.1% in 2012 to 4.3% in 2014), 3.6 percentage points for 10th graders (from 3.9% in 2012 to 7.5% in 2014), and 3.8 percentage points for 12th graders (from 6.6% in 2012 to 10.4% in 2014). Complete past month use results can be seen in Table 2 on the following pages.

## Risk and Protective Factors: In Brief

In order to make the results of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey more useful to Arizona communities, risk and protective factor 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 2014 State Report*. Comparisons can be made between youth in Arizona and a more national survey population (Bach Harrison (BH) Norm). The BH Norm is comprised of responses to the same survey questions used in the Arizona Youth Survey but administered in a variety of other states to create a benchmark of responses for comparative purposes. The states upon which the BH Norm is based include Arizona, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Utah, and Washington.

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. As the profile reports provided data on students for each individual grade (8th, 10th, and 12th) without reporting a total of those grades combined, the profile charts in this Executive Summary represent only 10th graders, as a means of providing an example of the information that is both covered in those profile reports and discussed at the grade level in Section 2 of this report. 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.

Table 1

Percentage of Arizona Respondents Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime by Grade															
Drug Used	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				Total		
	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona
	2010	2012	2014	2013	2010	2012	2014	2013	2010	2012	2014	2013	2010	2012	2014
Alcohol	45.1	37.3	31.5	27.8	64.1	59.1	52.9	52.1	72.8	69.2	67.0	68.2	58.2	51.7	46.2
Cigarettes	23.8	19.7	15.8	14.8	37.2	31.7	25.6	25.7	46.9	42.1	35.7	38.1	34.0	28.8	23.4
Marijuana	17.8	16.2	14.9	16.5	34.3	34.7	32.4	35.8	44.7	44.8	44.7	45.5	29.9	28.7	27.1
Hallucinogens	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.5	5.9	5.2	4.7	5.4	9.0	8.4	8.0	7.6	5.1	4.4	4.0
Cocaine	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	5.3	3.9	3.0	3.3	8.8	7.4	6.2	4.5	5.0	3.7	3.1
Inhalants	14.5	11.4	9.0	10.8	11.8	9.4	6.6	8.7	9.4	7.4	5.4	6.9	12.3	9.8	7.5
Methamphetamines	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.6	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.9
Heroin	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.0	2.6	1.4	1.1	1.0	3.4	1.8	1.3	1.0	2.1	1.2	0.9
Ecstasy	3.9	2.8	2.1	1.8	8.2	7.4	4.4	5.7	10.6	10.4	7.4	7.1	7.0	6.1	4.1
Steroids	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
Prescription Pain Relievers†	11.5	8.8	7.0	N/C	18.9	15.6	12.0	N/C	23.1	20.7	15.0	N/C	16.8	13.8	10.4
Prescription Stimulants	3.0	2.0	1.6	4.2	7.0	6.6	5.3	8.1	8.5	9.9	8.4	12.4	5.7	5.3	4.3
Prescription Sedatives†	8.7	4.4	3.9	N/C	11.5	8.0	6.3	N/C	13.4	10.0	7.8	N/C	10.8	6.9	5.5
Prescription Drugs†	16.5	11.1	9.3	N/C	23.7	18.8	15.0	N/C	27.3	23.9	18.7	N/C	21.5	16.6	13.2
Over-the-Counter Drugs†	9.5	7.0	5.8	N/C	13.2	10.6	8.2	N/C	14.1	12.2	9.6	N/C	11.8	9.3	7.4
Synthetic Drugs**†	N/A	6.9	2.3	N/C	N/A	11.1	4.2	N/C	N/A	13.9	6.4	N/C	N/A	9.9	3.8

N/A - Indicates a question that was not asked in the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey.  
 \*\* - Indicates substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.  
 † and NC - Indicate where equivalent category for these substances is not available from the Monitoring the Future survey.

Table 2

Percentage of Arizona Respondents Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days by Grade															
Drug Used	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				Total		
	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona
	2010	2012	2014	2013	2010	2012	2014	2013	2010	2012	2014	2013	2010	2012	2014
Alcohol	21.9	17.1	13.4	10.2	34.7	32.1	27.8	25.7	45.0	43.5	40.6	39.2	31.9	28.1	24.1
Cigarettes	8.9	7.8	5.7	4.5	15.6	14.0	10.1	9.1	22.9	21.0	15.7	16.3	14.7	12.9	9.4
Chewing Tobacco	2.8	2.1	4.3	2.8	5.7	3.9	7.5	6.4	8.1	6.6	10.4	8.1	5.1	3.8	6.7
Marijuana	8.9	7.7	6.9	7.0	17.4	17.7	16.8	18.0	21.3	22.5	22.9	22.7	14.8	14.3	13.6
Hallucinogens	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.1	2.4	2.3	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4
Cocaine	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.8	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.0
Inhalants	5.6	4.2	3.1	2.3	3.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.0	3.7	2.8	2.0
Methamphetamines	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Heroin	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3
Ecstasy	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	2.9	1.7	1.3	1.2	3.4	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.5	1.4	1.2
Steroids	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6
Prescription Pain Relieverst	5.7	4.5	3.8	N/C	8.9	7.3	5.4	N/C	9.7	7.9	5.5	N/C	7.7	6.2	4.7
Prescription Stimulants	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.4	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.8	4.1	2.1	2.0	1.6
Prescription Sedativest	3.6	1.9	1.7	N/C	4.7	3.3	2.6	N/C	4.7	3.2	2.7	N/C	4.2	2.7	2.2
Prescription Drugst	8.2	5.7	4.9	N/C	11.8	9.3	7.1	N/C	12.4	10.0	8.0	N/C	10.4	7.9	6.3
Over-the-Counter Drugst	5.4	4.0	3.1	N/C	6.3	4.9	3.7	N/C	6.3	4.3	3.4	N/C	5.9	4.4	3.4
Synthetic Drugs**†	N/A	3.8	0.9	N/C	N/A	5.0	0.8	N/C	N/A	5.2	0.9	N/C	N/A	4.5	0.8

N/A - Indicates a question that was not asked in the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey.  
 \*\* - Indicates substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.  
 † and NC - Indicate where equivalent category for these substances is not available from the Monitoring the Future survey.

Rates of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs (ATOD) and antisocial behaviors for the statewide survey population can be seen in Figure 1. As was mentioned previously, lifetime and 30-day use of alcohol, cigarettes, prescription drugs, and synthetic drugs saw decreases in reported usage since the 2012 survey.

Figure 2 displays 10th graders alcohol and prescription drug use, impaired driving measures, and antisocial behavior data. Tenth grade student's rates of most of these behaviors decreased since 2012 with the most notable decreases for binge drinking in the past two weeks, riding in a car driven by someone who had been drinking, going to school while drunk or high, and selling illegal drugs. The 2014 AYS administration was the first time in which the survey included questions on simultaneous use of alcohol and prescription drugs in the past 30 days (4.6% of Arizona 10th graders indicated past month use for this measure) and driving a car after they had taken prescription drugs to get "high" (3.1% of Arizona 10th graders indicated the behavior).

Figure 3 shows the percentage of the AYS statewide 10th grade survey population who are at risk for problem behaviors compared to the BH Norm. Based on the 2014 survey, Arizona 10th grade students have risk factor scores that are significantly lower (1% difference or greater) than the BH Norm for twelve scales (Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use, Perceived Availability of Drugs, Perceived Availability of Handguns, Poor Family Management, Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use, Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior, Rebelliousness, Early Initiation of Drug Use, Peer Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior, Peer Attitudes Favorable to Drug use, Interaction with Antisocial Peers, and Gang Involvement). However, several scales such as Low Neighborhood Attachment, Family Conflict, Academic Failure, Low Commitment to School, and Peer Rewards for Antisocial Behavior are above the BH Norm level for 10th grade students in the survey population in 2014.

A review of the 10th grade risk factor scale scores shows that most risk factor scales for the 10th grade survey population decreased since 2012. Only two scales showed a significant increase including Low Commitment to School and Perceived Risk of Drug Use.

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 and other important protective factors are measured in the AYS. In three of the protective factor scales, the 10th grade Arizona survey population had lower levels of protection (Figure 4) than students from the BH Norm. However, protection for 10th grade Arizona students was significantly higher than the BH Norm for Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, Belief in the Moral Order, and Peer/Individual Prosocial Involvement.

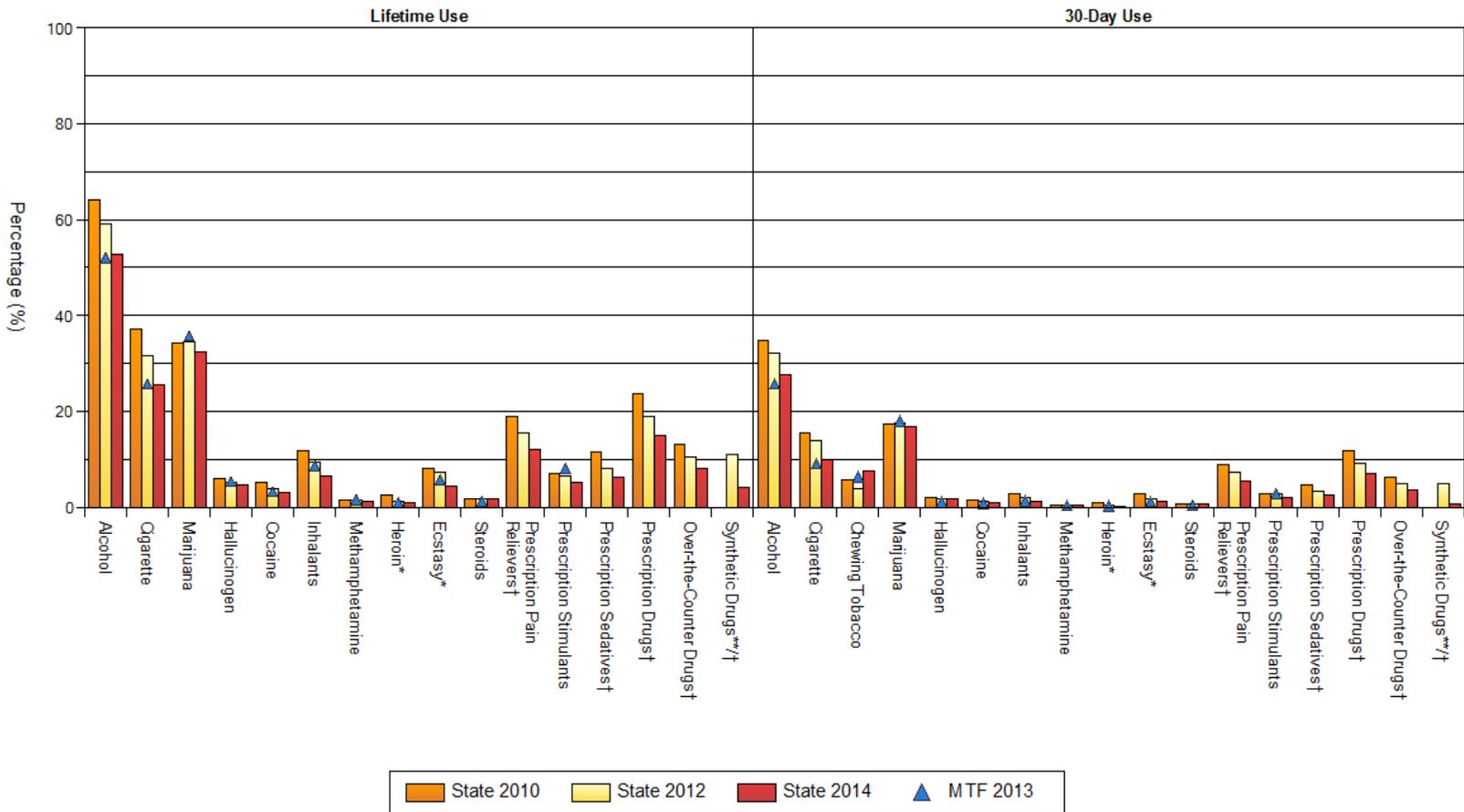
Comparisons between the 2012 and 2014 results show that the 10th grade survey population levels of protection were largely unchanged (less than a 1% change) for Family Attachment, Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement, and School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. The six scales that show a significant increase in protection were Family Opportunities For Prosocial Involvement, Belief in the Moral Order, Peer/Individual Prosocial Involvement, and Peer/Individual Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. The following scales showed significant decreases for 10th grade students since 2012: Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement and Interaction with Prosocial Peers.

The profile reports created for participating 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 school safety charts included in the profile reports. Figure 5 reveals that the percentage of 10th grade students reporting that they were in a physical fight on school property have decreased since the 2012 survey. The tenth grade respondents' rate of being picked on or bullied on school property is slightly up since the 2012 survey. A new item was added in 2014 and Figure 5 shows that in 2014, 18.0% of 10th grade survey respondents had bullied another student on school property in the past year.

All readers of this report are encouraged to investigate the profile report data presented for other grades and populations-city, county, etc. These analyses of the data obtained from the survey and provided in this report 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 the many important decisions pertaining to the well-being of Arizona youth.

Figure 1

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE  
2014 State of Arizona, Grade 10



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

\*\*Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2014.

†No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of Prescription Pain Relievers, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

Figure 2

**ALCOHOL & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR**  
 2014 State of Arizona, Grade 10

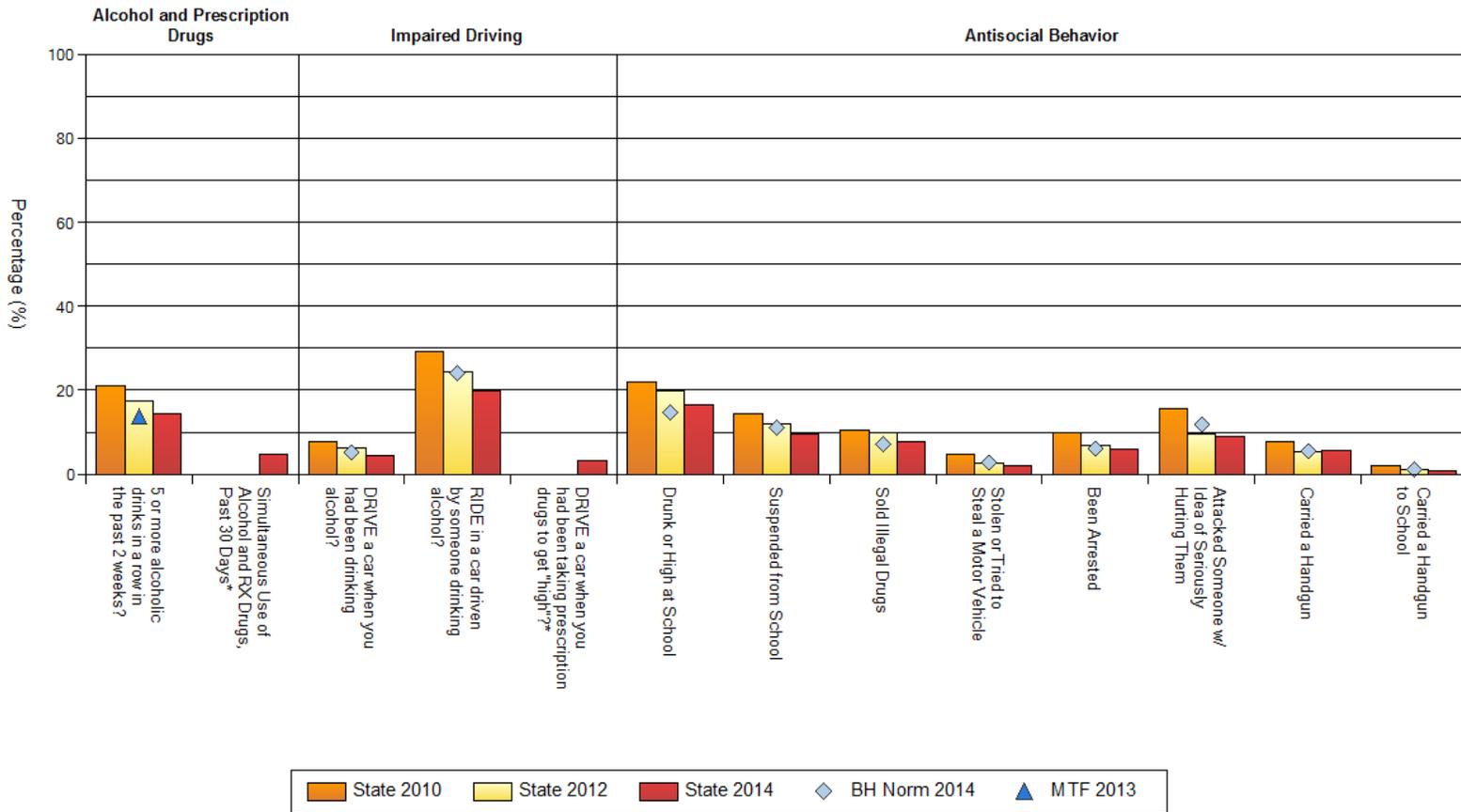
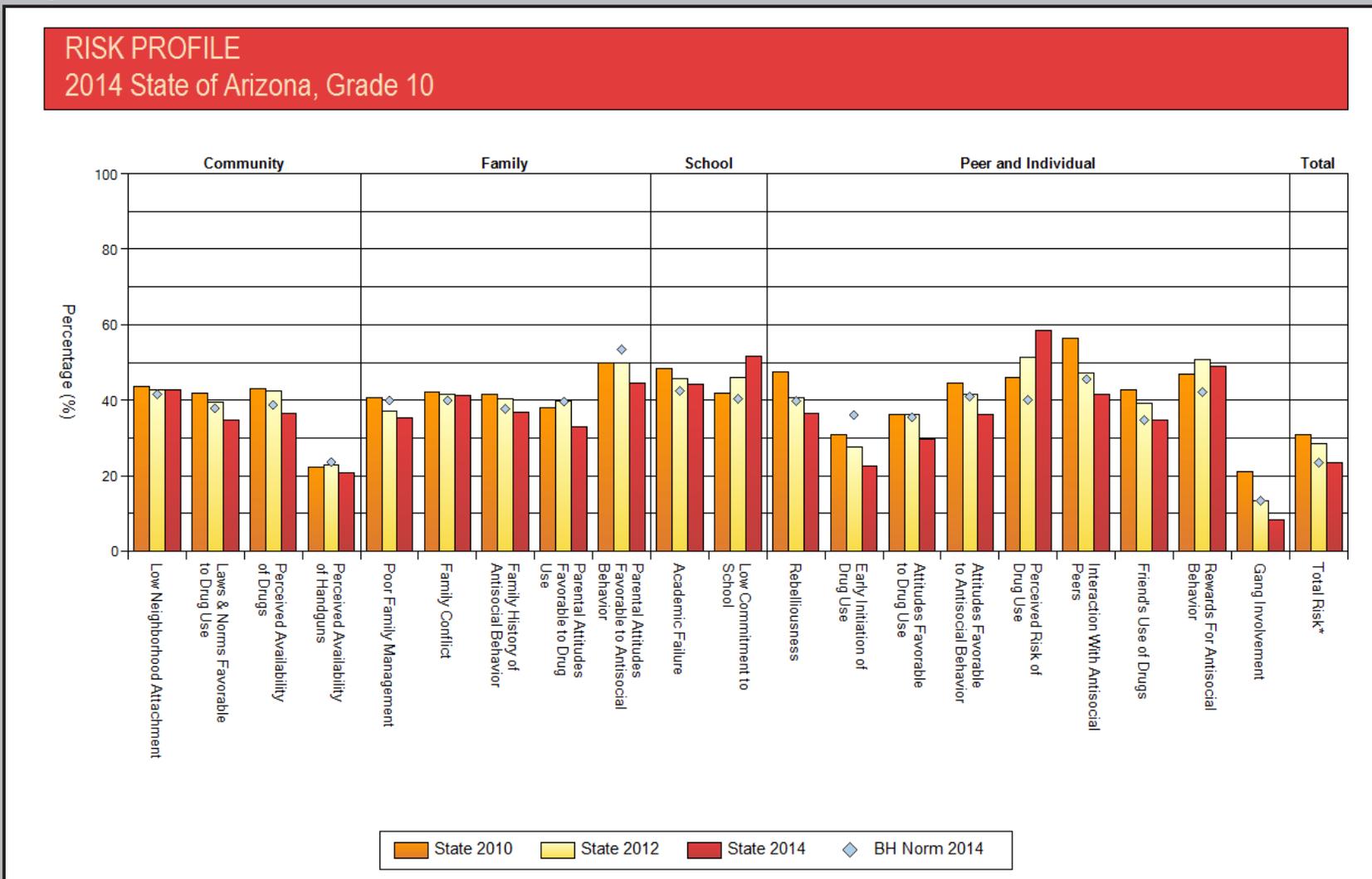


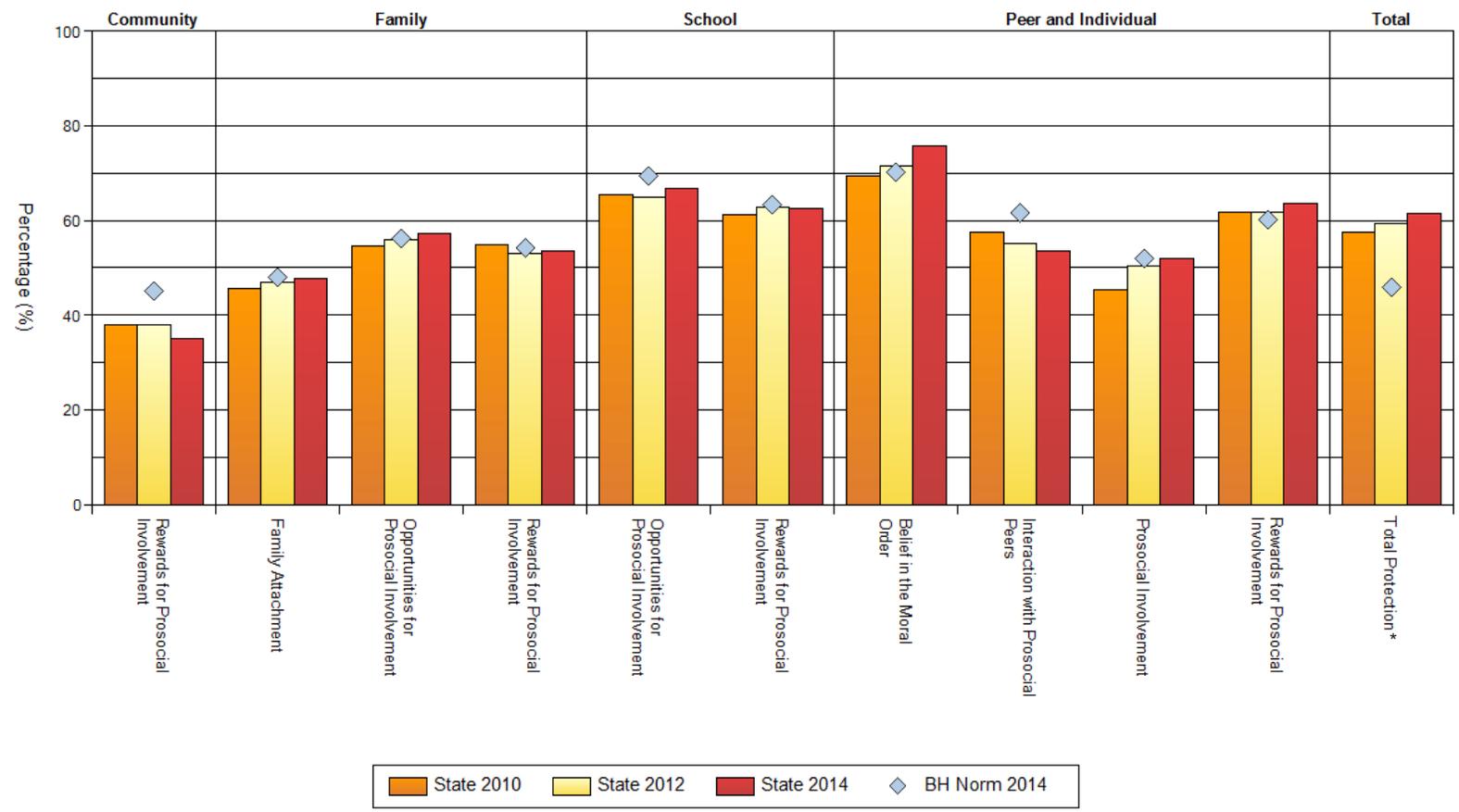
Figure 3



\*Total 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.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Figure 4

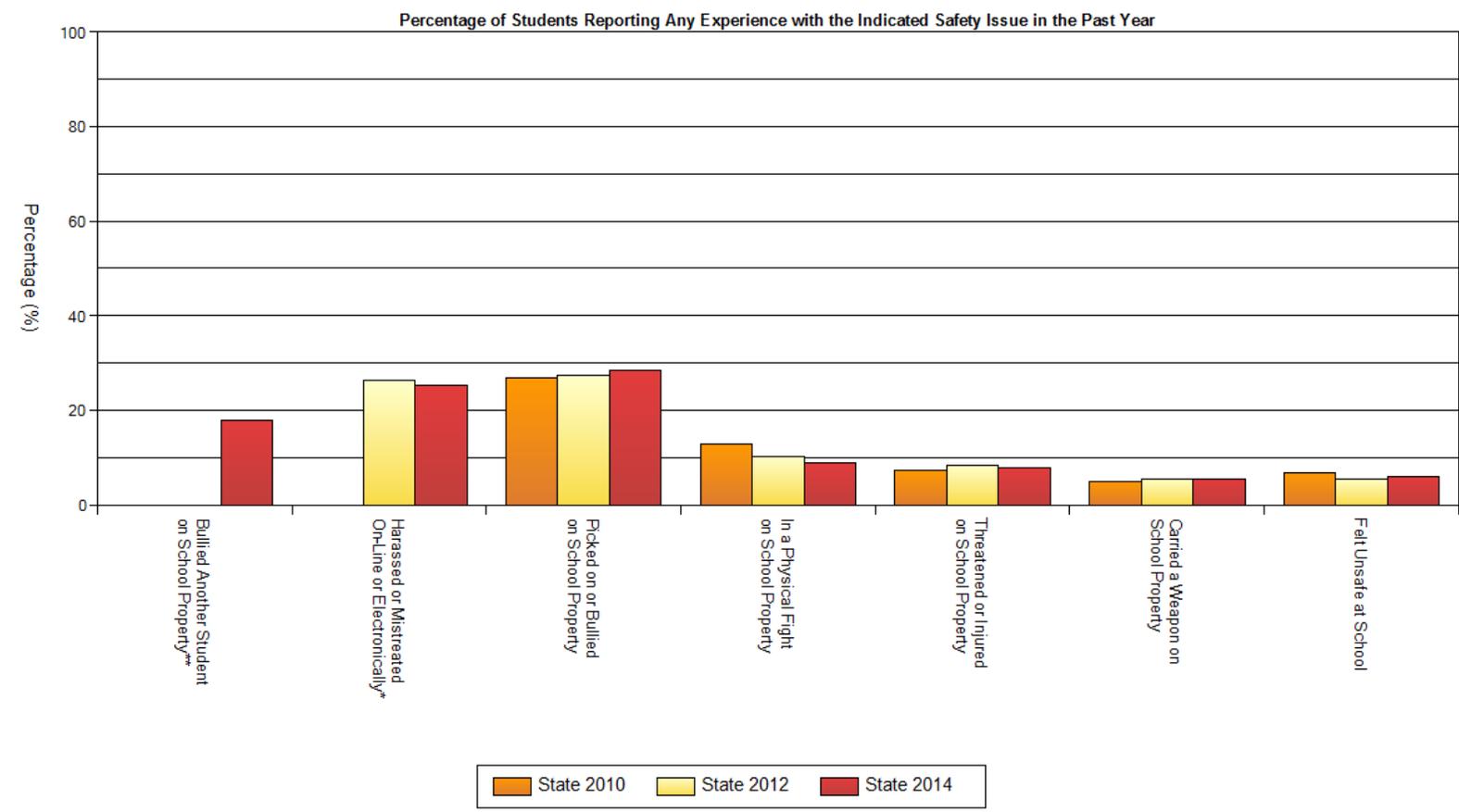
**PROTECTIVE PROFILE**  
2014 State of Arizona, Grade 10



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

Figure 5

**SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING**  
 2014 State of Arizona, Grade 10



\*Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.  
 \*\*Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask students about the bullying against others.

# 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 survey population of 8<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, and 12<sup>th</sup> grade students attending public and charter middle and high schools throughout Arizona.

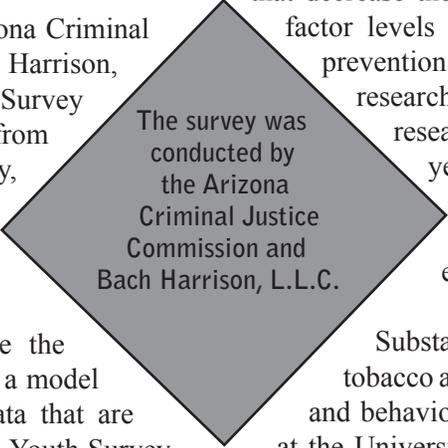
The 2014 Arizona Youth Survey was conducted by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission with technical assistance from Bach Harrison, L.L.C. The successful implementation of the Arizona Youth Survey can be attributed to strong collaborative efforts and support from state and local agencies and non-profits that serve youth. Finally, the cooperation of local prevention coordinators, school administrators, teachers, and students directly contributed to the success of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey.

In 2002, the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission made the 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. 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 empirically-based research. The theoretical development and rigorous empirically-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 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.



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

Initiation of substance abuse and risk factor behaviors at an early age affect the involvement of youth within the community, family, school, and peer group setting (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention, 2004).

The 2014 Arizona Youth Survey was administered between January and May 2014 in Arizona public and charter schools. The statewide effort encompassed all 15 counties and 243 schools, which resulted in the participation of 48,244 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students throughout Arizona (figure represents valid even-grade 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 ATODs among Arizona's youth and information on other ATOD-related questions (perceived harm; perceived availability; where students obtained alcohol, prescription drugs, and marijuana; 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 binge drinking 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 2014 Arizona Youth Survey questionnaire (Appendix A). The survey is intended to provide 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 substance abuse and 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 anti-social behavior 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 participant demographics, 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 measures alcohol, tobacco, and other drug (ATOD) use and anti-social behavior. The substances that are measured by the survey include: 1) alcohol; 2) cigarettes; 3) smokeless tobacco (past-month use only); 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; 15) over-the-counter drugs; and 16) synthetic 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.

There are a total of 14 risk factors and 10 protective factors that are measured by the 2014 survey. However, some of the risk factors are broad enough to require more than one scale for adequate measurement. As a result, there are 20 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 149 questions; however, many of the questions have multiple components so students actually responded to a total of 237 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

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

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

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 parents did not allow their child to participate, and some students were absent on the day the survey was administered. Of the 54,916 students in grades 6 through 12 that took the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey 48,244 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 provided valid responses.

## Survey Participants

The characteristics of the youth who took the survey and who contributed to the final state-level findings in this report are presented in Table 3. In the 2014 survey, there were nearly an equal number of males and females who took the survey in all grades (female = 50.9% and males = 49.1%). An analysis of the family structure of respondents showed that 56.0% lived with both of their biological parents, 15.7% lived in a step-family structure, and 23.3% 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 2014 survey respondents, 38.7% of respondents

indicated they were of Hispanic ethnic background and 58.1% indicated being non-Hispanic. Within those ethnic categories, 32.5% of Hispanic youth were White, and 73.4% of non-Hispanics were White. Of Hispanic youth, the next biggest racial category was Multi-Racial (5.5%), and 51.5% of students marking that they were Hispanic did not mark a specific race in which they identified. Of non-Hispanic youth, the next biggest racial category was Multi-Racial (8.6%) and African American (6.4%).

## Participation by County

Table 5 displays 2014 survey participation rates by county. Every county in the State of Arizona had schools participate in the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey.

The data reported show that the percentage of the statewide sample population in each county is very close to the percentage of students who completed the Arizona Youth Survey (AYS). Thus, the survey is a good representation of the students in Arizona. For example, in the state of Arizona, 64.6% of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students live in Maricopa County, 1.7% live in Navajo County, and 1.0% live in Apache County. Similarly, of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey participants, 69.4% live in Maricopa County, 2.3% live in Navajo County, and 0.9% live in Apache County. While the percentage participating for most counties is very close to the percentage enrolled, Pima County is the exception with 14.3% enrolled and 5.2% participating. However, Pima County had 2,514 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 survey population of students. The 2014 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 graders 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 2013.

The MTF survey, a national survey, is conducted annually by the University of Michigan and is designed to provide ATOD use information from a survey population 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 54,916 survey questionnaires completed. However, not all of the questionnaires contained valid information. Of these surveys, 17 were first removed due to their participation as a Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) school (those data were reported to the school uniquely and separately). Of the remaining 54,899, 2,195 (4.0%) were eliminated because respondents were determined to be dishonest, because students did not answer enough

of the validity questions to determine whether or not they 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 four predetermined dishonesty indicators: 1) the students indicated that they had used the non-existent drug phenoxydine (1,707 surveys); 2) the students reported an impossibly high level of multiple drug use (803 surveys); 3) the students indicated past-month use rates that were higher than lifetime use rates (879 surveys); and 4) the students reported an age that was inconsistent with their grade (304 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 4,398 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 they 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, an additional 62 were removed due to students either not reporting a grade or due to the student marking more than one grade option.

A total of 6,672 questionnaires were eliminated from all survey analysis. 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 steps taken 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 2014 Survey												
	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		2014 Total		2012 Total		2010 Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Sample	22,675	47.0	14,028	29.1	11,541	23.9	48,244	100.0	62,817	100.0	67,405	100.0
Gender												
Male	11,029	49.1	6,797	48.9	5,634	49.1	23,460	49.1	30,383	49.5	30,645	49.0
Female	11,423	50.9	7,091	51.1	5,839	50.9	24,353	50.9	30,938	50.5	31,928	51.0
Family Structure												
Both Parents	12,847	56.7	7,837	55.9	6,349	55.0	27,033	56.0	35,128	55.9	35,439	55.6
Step-Families	3,711	16.4	2,317	16.5	1,569	13.6	7,597	15.7	9,914	15.8	9,550	15.0
Single Parent	5,147	22.7	3,214	22.9	2,883	25.0	11,244	23.3	14,697	23.4	15,465	24.2
Note: 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 2014 Survey												
	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		2014 Total		2012 Total		2010 Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	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	587	5.7	252	5.3	150	4.1	989	5.3	1,121	4.9	1,207	4.9
African American	320	3.1	149	3.1	105	2.9	574	3.1	658	2.9	657	2.6
Asian	77	0.8	61	1.3	31	0.9	169	0.9	222	1.0	206	0.8
Pacific Islander	118	1.2	63	1.3	39	1.1	220	1.2	225	1.0	280	1.1
White	2,886	28.2	1,682	35.2	1,499	41.1	6,067	32.5	6,774	29.7	5,772	23.2
Multi-Racial	549	5.4	303	6.4	175	4.8	1,027	5.5	1,099	4.8	1,021	4.1
Race Unmarked	5,690	55.6	2,263	47.4	1,650	45.2	9,603	51.5	12,732	55.8	15,726	63.2
Non-Hispanic -- Student marked 'No' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:												
Native American	596	5.1	411	4.7	267	3.5	1,274	4.5	1,909	5.2	2,517	6.8
African American	785	6.8	550	6.3	455	6.0	1,790	6.4	1,979	5.4	2,129	5.7
Asian	470	4.1	512	5.8	477	6.2	1,459	5.2	1,641	4.5	1,551	4.2
Pacific Islander	115	1.0	82	0.9	63	0.8	260	0.9	324	0.9	372	1.0
White	8,386	72.3	6,429	73.1	5,772	75.4	20,587	73.4	26,247	72.1	27,180	73.2
Multi-Racial	1,126	9.7	738	8.4	549	7.2	2,413	8.6	2,561	7.0	2,539	6.8
Race Unmarked	122	1.1	78	0.9	68	0.9	268	1.0	1,759	4.8	824	2.2
Totals												
Hispanic Students	10,227	46.9	4,773	35.2	3,649	32.3	18,649	38.7	22,831	36.4	24,869	39.0
Non-Hispanic Students	11,600	53.1	8,800	64.8	7,651	67.7	28,051	58.1	36,420	58.0	37,112	58.2
Note: As a small percentage of students skipped the question Are you Hispanic or Latino? (at the state level, 1,544 students, or 3.2% 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 2014 Survey**

	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				2014 Total				2012 Survey Participation		2010 Survey Participation	
	2014 Survey Participation		October 2013 Enrollment Information		2014 Survey Participation		October 2013 Enrollment Information		2014 Survey Participation		October 2013 Enrollment Information		2014 Survey Participation		October 2013 Enrollment Information		#	%	#	%
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Apache	143	0.6	976	1.2	185	1.3	794	1.0	121	1.0	715	0.9	449	0.9	2,485	1.0	764	1.2	1,105	1.7
Cochise	660	2.9	1,504	1.8	606	4.3	1,468	1.8	472	4.1	1,324	1.6	1,738	3.6	4,296	1.7	1,674	2.7	989	1.6
Coconino	198	0.9	1,288	1.5	79	0.6	1,471	1.8	83	0.7	1,417	1.7	360	0.7	4,176	1.7	505	0.8	1,212	1.9
Gila	71	0.3	586	0.7	215	1.5	596	0.7	108	0.9	560	0.7	394	0.8	1,742	0.7	919	1.5	714	1.1
Graham	131	0.6	489	0.6	321	2.3	475	0.6	211	1.8	400	0.5	663	1.4	1,364	0.6	754	1.2	840	1.3
Greenlee	110	0.5	134	0.2	91	0.6	129	0.2	55	0.5	144	0.2	256	0.5	407	0.2	302	0.5	255	0.4
La Paz	116	0.5	178	0.2	137	1.0	185	0.2	85	0.7	161	0.2	338	0.7	524	0.2	375	0.6	366	0.6
Maricopa	17,076	75.3	53,780	64.6	8,694	62.0	51,450	64.0	7,699	66.7	54,282	65.2	33,469	69.4	159,512	64.6	40,846	65.0	42,435	66.5
Mohave	584	2.6	1,857	2.2	194	1.4	1,761	2.2	264	2.3	1,746	2.1	1,042	2.2	5,364	2.2	2,485	4.0	2,257	3.5
Navajo	341	1.5	1,333	1.6	417	3.0	1,416	1.8	368	3.2	1,418	1.7	1,126	2.3	4,167	1.7	1,363	2.2	1,539	2.4
Pima	843	3.7	11,635	14.0	874	6.2	11,421	14.2	797	6.9	12,243	14.7	2,514	5.2	35,299	14.3	4,999	8.0	3,574	5.6
Pinal	516	2.3	3,851	4.6	1,435	10.2	3,304	4.1	741	6.4	3,266	3.9	2,692	5.6	10,421	4.2	4,043	6.4	3,560	5.6
Santa Cruz	316	1.4	853	1.0	26	0.2	766	1.0	31	0.3	762	0.9	373	0.8	2,381	1.0	608	1.0	994	1.6
Yavapai	877	3.9	1,992	2.4	698	5.0	2,015	2.5	435	3.8	1,947	2.3	2,010	4.2	5,954	2.4	2,248	3.6	2,553	4.0
Yuma	693	3.1	2,833	3.4	56	0.4	2,878	3.6	71	0.6	2,904	3.5	820	1.7	8,615	3.5	932	1.5	1,391	2.2

# 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 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 the four important domains 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 2014 survey. However, some of the risk factors require more than one scale for adequate measurement. As a result, there are 20 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 for each domain are provided by grade. Risk and protective factor charts are also provided to illustrate levels of risk and protection among Arizona youth 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 in 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 percent 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 results may indicate that the program helped 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. 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 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 following 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	✓	✓			✓
Low Neighborhood Attachment	✓	✓			✓

## 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 typically occurs.

## Availability of Firearms (Linked to Delinquency and Violence)

Firearm availability and firearm homicide have increased together since the late 1950s. 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.



## 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.

# Community Risk and Protective Factor Scales

## Risk Factors

In all grades, a majority of Arizona survey participants in 2014 were not at-risk in the community domain. Table 7 shows that Low Neighborhood Attachment was the highest scaled score for 8th, 10th, and 12th graders with 37.6% of 8th graders, 42.9% of 10th graders, and 47.8% of 12th graders at risk in this scale. The Low Neighborhood Attachment scale was the only scale that was at least 1.0% higher than the Bach Harrison Norm for all grades. The following scales were at least 1.0% lower than the BH Norm for all grades: Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use and Perceived Availability of Drugs.

## 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 respondents in each grade: 31.4% for 8th graders, 35.0% for 10th graders, 34.0% for 12th graders, and 33.1% for all grades combined.

## Comparisons to Previously Gathered AYS Survey Data

Three administrations (2010, 2012, and 2014) of risk and protective factor data are presented in this report. Data presented in Table 7 depict changes in risk and protective factor rates since the 2010 and 2012 surveys. Since the 2012 survey, rates of Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use decreased 2.9 percentage points for 8th graders (from 32.1% in 2012 to 29.2% in 2014), decreased 4.5 percentage points for 10th graders (from 39.3% in 2012 to 34.8% in 2014), and decreased 3.4 percentage points for 12th graders (from 37.1% in 2012 to 33.7% in 2014). Rates of Perceived Availability of Drugs decreased 4.7 percentage points for 8th graders (from 34.3% in 2012 to 29.6% in 2014), decreased 5.7 percentage points for 10th graders (from 42.3% in 2012 to 36.6% in 2014), and decreased 3.7 percentage points for 12th graders (from 43.5% in 2012 to 39.8% in 2014). Rates of

Table 7

Community Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	Grade 8			Grade 8 BH Norm	Grade 10			Grade 10 BH Norm	Grade 12			Grade 12 BH Norm	Total			Total BH Norm	
	2010	2012	2014	2014	2010	2012	2014	2014	2010	2012	2014	2014	2010	2012	2014	2014	
<b>RISK FACTORS</b>																	
Low Neighborhood Attachment	35.9	36.8	37.6	34.0	43.6	42.8	42.9	41.5	47.3	48.1	47.8	45.9	41.3	41.6	41.6	40.4	
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	35.0	32.1	29.2	31.1	41.8	39.3	34.8	37.8	35.5	37.1	33.7	38.1	37.2	35.6	32.0	35.7	
Perceived Availability of Drugs	36.9	34.3	29.6	30.7	42.9	42.3	36.6	38.6	43.8	43.5	39.8	41.0	40.6	39.2	34.2	36.6	
Perceived Availability of Handguns	33.4	34.6	31.8	36.7	22.3	22.8	20.6	23.7	26.5	29.1	27.5	27.6	28.2	29.5	27.4	29.3	
<b>PROTECTIVE FACTORS</b>																	
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	32.9	33.2	31.4	40.9	38.0	37.9	35.0	45.2	37.0	37.7	34.0	44.5	35.6	35.8	33.1	43.5	

Perceived Availability of handguns decreased 2.8 percentage points for 8th grade students (from 34.6% in 2012 to 31.8% in 2014), 2.2 percentage points for 10th graders (from 22.8% in 2012 to 20.6% in 2014), and 1.6 percentage points for 12th grade students (from 29.1% in 2012 to 27.5% in 2014).

In regard to the Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement scale, rates decreased significantly in all grades (a decrease of 1.8% for 8th graders, 2.9% for 10th graders, and 1.6% for 12th graders) since 2012.

Appendix E contains risk and protective factor charts for respondents in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. All of these profile charts contain all of the risk and protective factors with comparisons between the 2010, 2012, and 2014 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 parent(s) or caregiver(s) offer support, encouragement, and praise. Other important factors that can contribute to youth problem behaviors are whether or not the youth's parent(s), caregiver(s), 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 situations in which parent(s) or caregiver(s) do not know the whereabouts or doings of their children), the youth is likely to be 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
<b>Family</b>					
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 caregivers or between caregivers and children appears to increase 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 caregiver, 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 a young person using alcohol, even under parental supervision, can subsequently increase the risk of that child using alcohol. Similarly, children of parents who excuse their children for breaking the law are more likely to have those children 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 highest scale score for 8th graders (51.0% at risk), while the Parent Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior was the highest scaled score for 10th graders (44.6% at risk) and 12th graders (43.2% at risk). In comparison to the Bach Harrison Norm (BH Norm), Arizona grade-level scale scores for Family Conflict were consistently (1.0 percentage point to 1.7 percentage points for each grade) higher than the Bach Harrison Norm. In contrast, Arizona scale scores for Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior and Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use were consistently lower (1.6 percentage points to 5.7 percentage points for each grade) than the BH Norm.

## 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 for students in all grades was Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (62.2% for 8th graders, 53.6% for 10th graders, 52.0% for 12th graders).

## Comparisons to Previously Gathered AYS Survey Data

Three administrations (2010, 2012, and 2014) of risk and protective factor data are presented in this report. Data presented in Table 9 depict changes in risk and protective factor rates since the 2010 and 2012 surveys. As seen in Table 9, there were many decreases in risk. For the Poor Family Management scale, risk decreased 1 percentage point to 1.8 percentage points for students in each grade and 1.3 percentage points for all grades combined. The Family History of Antisocial Behavior scale scores decreased 1.8 percentage points to 3.6 percentage points in each grade and 2.6 percentage points for all grades combined. The Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior scale scores decreased 2.9 percentage points to 5.5 percentage points in each grade and 4.3 percentage points for all grades combined. While the Parental

Table 9

Family Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	Grade 8			Grade 8 BH Norm	Grade 10			Grade 10 BH Norm	Grade 12			Grade 12 BH Norm	Total			Total BH Norm
	2010	2012	2014		2010	2012	2014		2010	2012	2014		2010	2012	2014	
<b>RISK FACTORS</b>																
Poor Family Management	43.7	42.5	41.2	40.3	40.6	37.2	35.4	40.0	41.2	39.4	38.4	40.5	42.1	40.0	38.7	40.3
Family Conflict	53.1	51.2	51.0	49.3	42.1	41.6	41.2	39.9	39.1	39.5	39.0	38.0	45.9	45.1	45.0	42.4
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	39.3	38.5	36.7	35.4	41.5	40.4	36.8	37.6	37.4	38.6	35.9	35.9	39.4	39.1	36.5	36.3
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	47.7	46.1	43.2	49.1	50.0	49.9	44.6	53.5	48.6	48.7	43.2	52.9	48.6	48.0	43.7	51.8
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	24.7	23.7	21.2	23.7	37.9	39.7	32.8	39.6	38.6	43.0	33.0	40.3	32.4	33.8	27.6	34.3
<b>PROTECTIVE FACTORS</b>																
Family Attachment	51.1	51.7	53.3	54.8	45.6	46.9	47.8	48.0	56.6	55.7	55.2	57.9	50.9	51.2	52.1	53.5
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	59.7	60.6	62.2	62.5	54.6	56.0	57.2	56.2	56.4	56.8	56.8	56.2	57.2	58.1	59.3	58.3
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	61.7	59.0	60.0	61.9	54.9	53.0	53.6	54.3	56.4	53.3	52.0	54.0	58.2	55.6	56.0	56.7

Attitudes Favorable to Drug use scale showed decreases of 2.5 percentage points to 10.0 percentage points for students in each grade and 6.2 percentage points for all grades combined.

As for protection in the family domain, scale scores for the Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement scale increased 3.1 percentage points for 8th graders, 1.6 percentage points for 10th graders, and 2.1 percentage points for all grades combined since 2012.

Appendix E contains risk and protective factor charts for 8th, 10th, and 12th graders. All of these profile charts contain all of the risk and protective factors with comparisons to the 2010 and 2012 state survey data.

# School Risk and Protective Factors

In the school domain, the early school years are a formative time when mitigating childrens' risk is important. 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 targeting school-based risk should begin early in a student's schooling. Programs that can effectively target the needs of the school population will help decrease the level of risk, thereby decreasing problem behaviors.

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 following 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. Of the two scale scores, 8th, 10th, and 12th graders in Arizona were at higher risk in the Low Commitment to School scale (45.0% at risk for 8th graders, 51.6% at risk for 10th graders, and 55.3% at risk for 12th graders). Compared to the BH Norm, Arizona risk scale scores within the school domain were all higher than the BH Norm (1.8 to 3.5 percentage points higher within the Academic Failure scale, and 6.8 to 13.2 percentage points higher within the Low Commitment to School scale).

## 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 scale score for students in all grades was School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (64.7% for 8th graders, 66.6% for 10th graders, 67.4% for 12th graders). Arizona scale scores for School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement are 2.9 to 4.0 percentage points lower than BH Norm scores, while scale scores for School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement are 0.9 to 4.6 percentage points lower than BH Norm scores.

## Comparisons to Previously Gathered AYS Survey Data

Three administrations (2010, 2012, and 2014) of risk and protective factor data are presented in this section. Data presented in Table 11 depict changes in risk and protective factor rates since the 2010 and 2012 surveys. Since the 2012 survey, Academic Failure scale scores decreased 1.5 percentage points for 10th graders. In contrast, since the 2012 survey, Low Commitment to School scale scores increased 4.8 percentage points for 8th graders, 5.7 percentage points for 10th graders, 8.9 percentage points for 12th graders, and 6.0 percentage points for all grades combined. As for protective factors in the school domain, the School Opportunities

Table 11

School Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	Grade 8			Grade 8 BH Norm	Grade 10			Grade 10 BH Norm	Grade 12			Grade 12 BH Norm	Total			Total BH Norm	
	2010	2012	2014	2014	2010	2012	2014	2014	2010	2012	2014	2014	2010	2012	2014	2014	
<b>RISK FACTORS</b>																	
Academic Failure	45.5	44.0	44.6	41.1	48.5	45.8	44.3	42.5	40.6	40.3	40.9	37.9	45.1	43.6	43.6	40.6	
Low Commitment to School	41.0	40.2	45.0	38.2	41.7	45.9	51.6	40.4	42.2	46.4	55.3	42.1	41.5	43.4	49.4	40.2	
<b>PROTECTIVE FACTORS</b>																	
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	63.0	61.6	64.7	68.7	65.6	65.0	66.6	69.5	67.6	66.6	67.4	71.4	65.0	63.8	65.9	69.8	
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	52.0	53.2	53.7	56.9	61.2	62.8	62.5	63.4	46.9	49.5	47.8	52.4	53.5	55.2	54.9	57.7	

for Prosocial Involvement scale score showed an increase of 3.1 percentage points for 8th graders, 1.6 percentage points for 10th graders, and 2.1 percentage points for all grades combined since 2012.

Appendix E contains risk and protective factor charts for students in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. All of these profile charts contain all of the risk and protective factors with comparisons to the 2010 and 2012 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 problem 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 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 identified through research. 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 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 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.

It is important to note that 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 peer/individual 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.** Intelligence is a factor in delinquency rates and school drop-out rates. 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, 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 which their parents strongly disapprove of. 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 other 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 personal 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 children do 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 all grades was Perceived Risk of Drug Use (56.9% at risk for 8th graders, 58.4% at risk for 10th graders, and 65.4% at risk for 12th graders). In comparison to the BH Norm, the only scales that were higher in Arizona for all grades were the Perceived Risk of Drug Use scale and the Peer/Individual Rewards for Antisocial Behavior scale. The following scales were consistently lower than the BH Norm for all grades: Rebelliousness, Early Initiation of Drug Use, Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior, Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use, Interaction with Antisocial Peers, and Gang Involvement.

## Protective Factors

There are five protective factor scales for the peer/individual domain. In all grades, the highest protective factor score was Belief in the Moral Order (69.6% reported by 8th graders, 75.8% reported by 10th graders, 59.6% reported by 12th graders). In comparison to the BH Norm, scale scores for the Belief in the Moral Order scale were consistently (3.8 to 5.6 percentage points for students in each grade) higher than for the BH Norm, while scale scores for the Interaction with Prosocial Peers scale were consistently (8.2 to 12.6 percentage points for students in each grade) lower than the BH Norm.

## Comparisons to Previously Gathered AYS Survey Data

Three administrations (2010, 2012, and 2014) of risk and protective factor data are featured in this section. Data presented in Table 13 depict changes in risk and protective factor rates since the 2010 and 2012 surveys. Since the 2012 Arizona Youth Survey, decreases in risk factor scale scores (decreases of 1.0 percentage point or higher) were identified for students in all grades for Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior, Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior, Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use, Interaction with Antisocial Peers, Friends Use of Drugs, and Gang Involvement. The only risk factor scale to increase in all grades was the Perceived Risk of Drug Use scale.

Table 13

Peer-Individual Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	Grade 8			Grade 8 BH Norm	Grade 10			Grade 10 BH Norm	Grade 12			Grade 12 BH Norm	Total			Total BH Norm	
	2010	2012	2014	2014	2010	2012	2014	2014	2010	2012	2014	2014	2010	2012	2014	2014	
<b>RISK FACTORS</b>																	
Rebelliousness	43.8	37.1	33.4	34.5	47.6	40.6	36.6	39.8	44.6	36.8	36.6	37.7	45.1	38.1	35.1	37.4	
Early Initiation of Drug Use	29.3	24.0	19.8	23.5	31.0	27.5	22.4	36.1	29.6	27.8	23.4	44.5	29.9	26.0	21.4	34.6	
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	41.4	36.8	31.7	34.7	44.7	41.4	36.1	41.0	41.7	37.8	35.6	39.0	42.4	38.4	33.9	38.2	
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	29.3	26.1	21.4	24.7	36.2	36.1	29.8	35.5	35.9	35.8	29.5	36.0	33.1	31.4	25.8	32.0	
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	47.8	50.2	56.9	37.9	45.9	51.4	58.4	40.1	50.4	56.3	65.4	47.4	47.9	52.1	59.4	41.6	
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	55.8	50.2	43.6	44.8	56.3	47.2	41.5	45.5	51.5	45.6	40.1	43.7	54.8	48.2	42.2	44.7	
Friend's Use of Drugs	39.4	35.7	29.7	30.7	42.6	39.0	34.7	34.7	38.1	34.8	32.0	32.6	40.0	36.5	31.7	32.7	
Rewards for ASB	48.2	44.9	41.9	37.1	46.8	50.6	49.0	42.1	57.1	60.4	60.3	54.7	50.1	50.4	48.3	44.3	
Gang Involvement	20.8	14.9	10.4	14.7	20.9	13.4	8.4	13.3	16.1	12.5	7.0	10.7	19.6	13.9	9.0	12.9	
<b>PROTECTIVE FACTORS</b>																	
Belief in the Moral Order	60.3	65.1	69.6	65.8	69.4	71.5	75.8	70.2	56.4	58.5	59.6	55.6	62.0	65.4	69.0	64.0	
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	54.7	50.1	47.9	60.5	57.5	55.2	53.5	61.7	57.3	54.9	49.6	60.0	56.2	52.8	49.9	60.7	
Prosocial Involvement	40.0	43.0	42.7	49.0	45.3	50.3	51.9	52.0	41.9	45.1	44.2	47.9	42.1	45.7	45.8	49.7	
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	59.2	59.3	61.3	61.4	61.7	61.8	63.6	60.1	55.6	55.2	56.2	52.2	59.0	59.0	60.7	58.0	

In regard to Peer/Individual domain protective factor scale scores since 2012, there were increases in protection in all grades for the following two scales: Belief in the Moral Order and Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. Scale scores for the Interaction with Prosocial Peers scale decreased 1.7 to 5.3 percentage points for those in each grade since 2012. Appendix E contains risk and protective factor charts for 8th, 10th, and 12th graders. All of these profile charts contain all of the risk and protective factors with comparisons to the 2010 and 2012 state survey data.

# Section 3: Substance Use Outcomes

## Age of Initiation

The earlier young people begin using drugs, committing crimes, and engaging in violent activity, 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 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. 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 and taking their first drink of alcohol (a sip or more) at a younger age than other drugs. The average age of first use of cigarettes in 2014 was 12.9 years, as was also the first age of alcohol use (sip or more). 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 a sip or more of alcohol) at age 12.9 years in 2014 (up from 12.8 years in 2012), 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 and a half later at age 14.5 years.

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

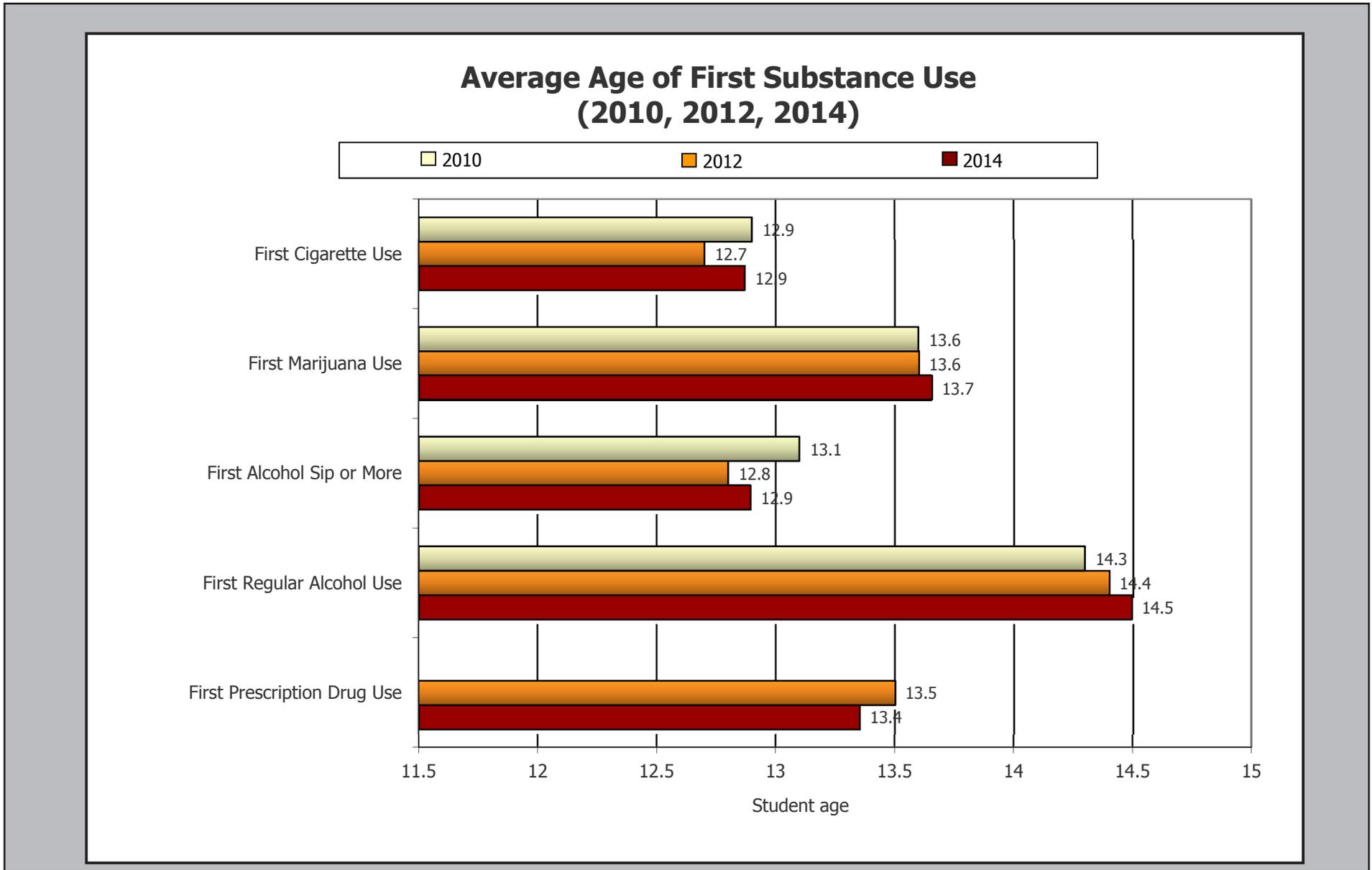
Table 14

Age of Initiation			
Drug Used	Average Age of First Use (Of Students Who Indicated That They Had Used)		
	2010	2012	2014
First Cigarette Use	12.9	12.7	12.9
First Marijuana Use	13.6	13.6	13.7
First Alcohol Sip or More	13.1	12.8	12.9
First Regular Alcohol Use	14.3	14.4	14.5
First Prescription Drug Use	N/A	13.5	13.4

alcohol. In 2014, the average age of initiation for marijuana use was 13.7 years, while students began regularly using alcohol at 14.5 years.

Of the students who reported having used prescription drugs without a doctor telling them to take them, the average age of first use was 13.4 years.

Figure 6



# Lifetime ATOD Use, By Grade

## Arizona Lifetime Usage

Lifetime use is seen as a proxy measure of youth experimentation with alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. As can be seen in Figures 7, 8, and 9 the most commonly used substances are alcohol (46.2% of Arizona survey participants in the 2014 survey have used at least once), marijuana (27.1% have used), cigarettes (23.4% have used), prescription drugs (13.2% have used), prescription pain relievers (10.4% have used), inhalants (7.5% have used) and over-the-counter drugs (7.4% have used).

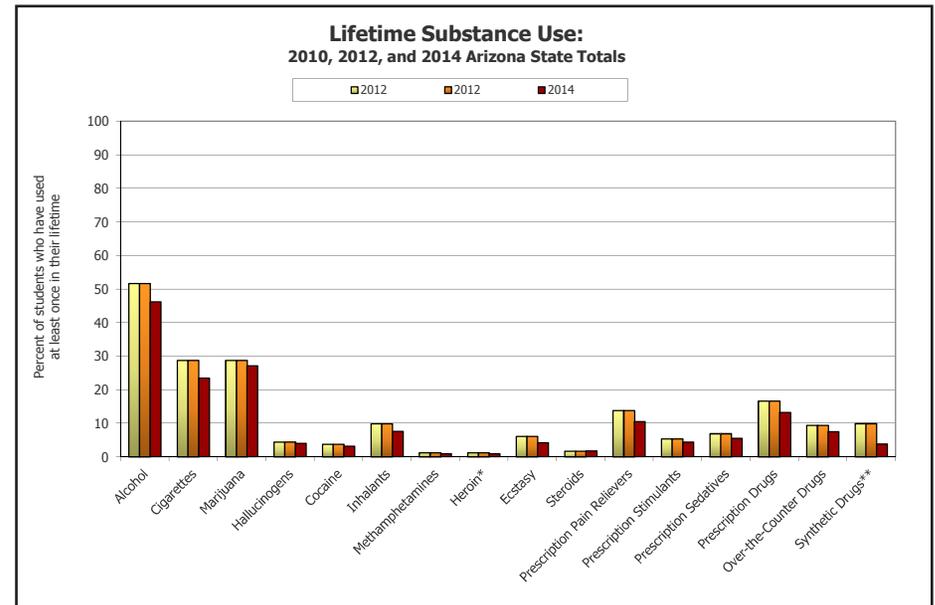
## Arizona Results Compared to National Results

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 in 2014 have had lifetime experience with inhalants and prescription stimulants compared to youth in the same grades in the 2013 MTF survey (1.5 to 2.1 percentage points lower inhalant use for Arizona youth in each grade, 2.6 to 4.0 percentage points lower stimulant use for Arizona youth in each grade). Additionally, a lower percentage of Arizona students have had lifetime experience with marijuana in comparison to youth in the 2013 national MTF survey population (0.8 to 3.4 percentage points lower marijuana lifetime use for Arizona youth in each grade). Eighth grade Arizona students indicated higher lifetime alcohol use (31.5% for Arizona 8th graders, 27.8% for 8th graders nationally), and higher lifetime cigarette use rates (15.8% for Arizona 8th graders, 14.8% for 8th graders nationally).

## 2014 Results Compared to Past Survey Results

In Arizona, lifetime use of many substances in all grades has significantly decreased since the 2012 survey, with alcohol use decreasing 2.2 to 6.2 percentage points for students in each grade, cigarette use decreasing 3.9 to 6.4 percentage points for students in each grade, inhalant use decreasing 2.0 to 2.8 percentage points for students in each grade, prescription pain reliever use decreasing 1.8 to 5.7 percentage points for students in each grade, prescription drug use decreasing 1.8 to 5.2 percentage points for those in each grade, over-the-counter drug use decreasing 1.2 to 2.6 percentage points for those in each grade, and synthetic drug use decreasing 4.6 to 7.5 percentage points for those in each grade. Complete lifetime use results can be seen in table and charts on the following pages.

Figure 7



\* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

\*\* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to this year's survey.

Figure 8

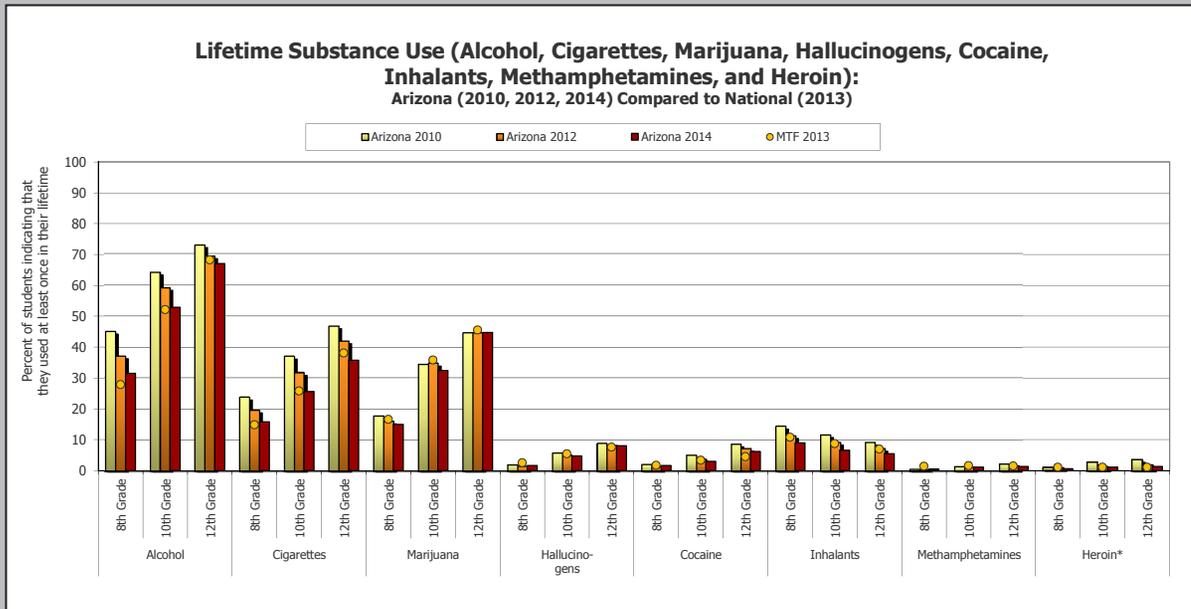
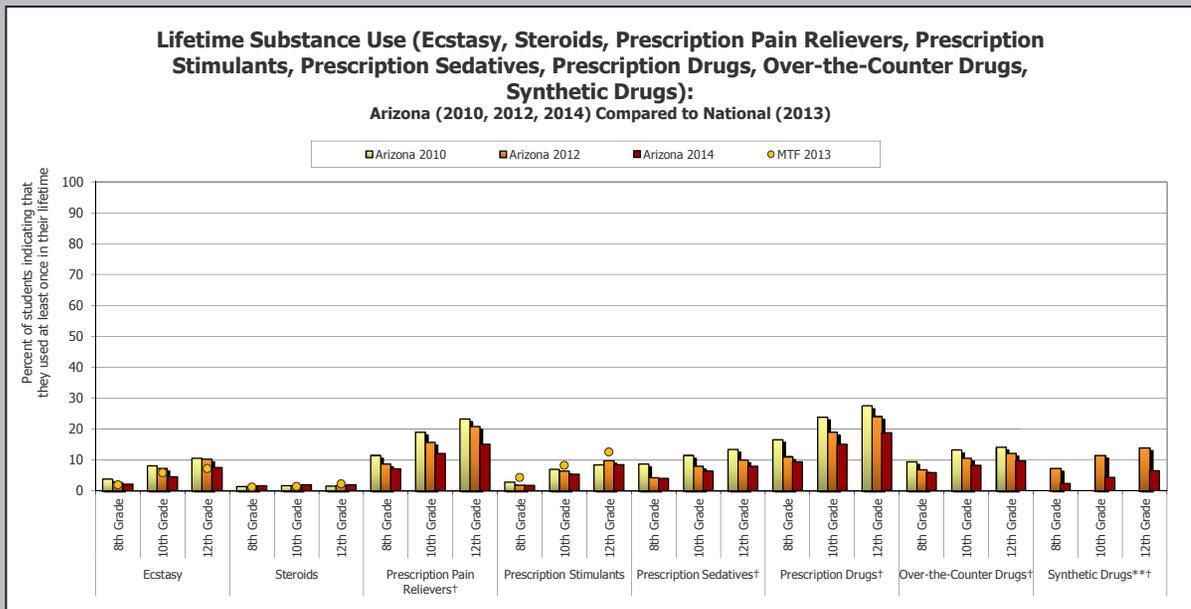


Figure 9



\* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult Appendix G for a detailed explanation.

\*\* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014.

† 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	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				Total		
	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona
	2010	2012	2014	2013	2010	2012	2014	2013	2010	2012	2014	2013	2010	2012	2014
Alcohol	45.1	37.3	31.5	27.8	64.1	59.1	52.9	52.1	72.8	69.2	67.0	68.2	58.2	51.7	46.2
Cigarettes	23.8	19.7	15.8	14.8	37.2	31.7	25.6	25.7	46.9	42.1	35.7	38.1	34.0	28.8	23.4
Marijuana	17.8	16.2	14.9	16.5	34.3	34.7	32.4	35.8	44.7	44.8	44.7	45.5	29.9	28.7	27.1
Hallucinogens	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.5	5.9	5.2	4.7	5.4	9.0	8.4	8.0	7.6	5.1	4.4	4.0
Cocaine	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.7	5.3	3.9	3.0	3.3	8.8	7.4	6.2	4.5	5.0	3.7	3.1
Inhalants	14.5	11.4	9.0	10.8	11.8	9.4	6.6	8.7	9.4	7.4	5.4	6.9	12.3	9.8	7.5
Methamphetamines	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.1	1.6	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.2	0.9
Heroin	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.0	2.6	1.4	1.1	1.0	3.4	1.8	1.3	1.0	2.1	1.2	0.9
Ecstasy	3.9	2.8	2.1	1.8	8.2	7.4	4.4	5.7	10.6	10.4	7.4	7.1	7.0	6.1	4.1
Steroids	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
Prescription Pain Relievers†	11.5	8.8	7.0	N/C	18.9	15.6	12.0	N/C	23.1	20.7	15.0	N/C	16.8	13.8	10.4
Prescription Stimulants	3.0	2.0	1.6	4.2	7.0	6.6	5.3	8.1	8.5	9.9	8.4	12.4	5.7	5.3	4.3
Prescription Sedatives†	8.7	4.4	3.9	N/C	11.5	8.0	6.3	N/C	13.4	10.0	7.8	N/C	10.8	6.9	5.5
Prescription Drugs†	16.5	11.1	9.3	N/C	23.7	18.8	15.0	N/C	27.3	23.9	18.7	N/C	21.5	16.6	13.2
Over-the-Counter Drugs†	9.5	7.0	5.8	N/C	13.2	10.6	8.2	N/C	14.1	12.2	9.6	N/C	11.8	9.3	7.4
Synthetic Drugs**†	N/A	6.9	2.3	N/C	N/A	11.1	4.2	N/C	N/A	13.9	6.4	N/C	N/A	9.9	3.8

N/A - Indicates a question that was not asked in the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey.  
 \*\* - Indicates substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.  
 † and NC - Indicate where equivalent category for these substances is not available from the Monitoring the Future survey.

# 30-Day ATOD Use, By Grade

## Arizona 30-Day Usage

When looking at the percent of students who indicated that they used ATODs in the past 30 days (Table 16; Figures 10, 11, and 12), an increase by grade can be seen for most substances except inhalants (peaks for those in the 8th grade at 3.1%), over-the-counter drug (peaks for those in the 10th grade at 3.7%), methamphetamines (10th and 12th graders use rate of 0.4% was the same), and over-the-counter drugs (peaks for those in the 10th grade at 4.9%). This is most clearly observed in Figures 11 and 12.

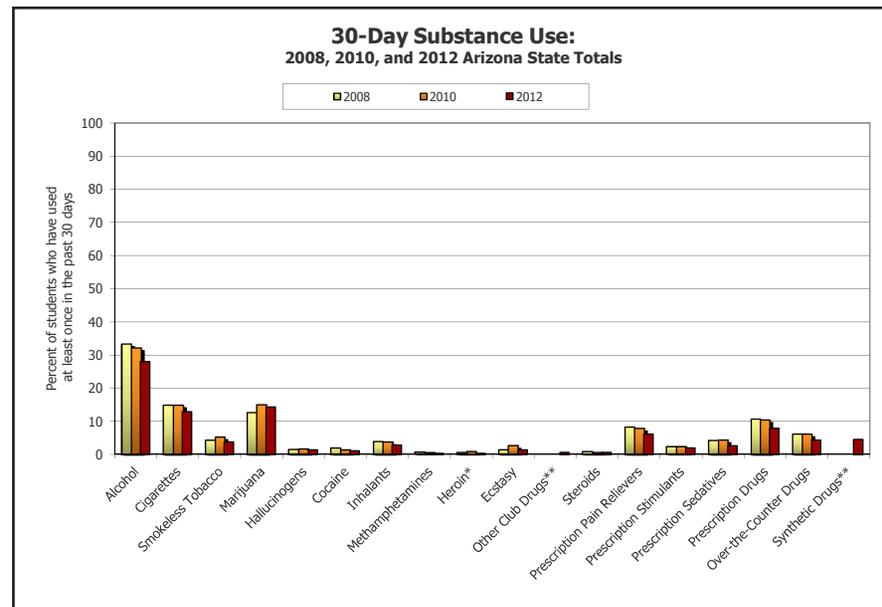
## 2014 Results Compared to Past Survey Results

Since the 2012 AYS, 30-day use rates have decreased by 2.9 to 4.3 percentage points for students in all grades for alcohol, decreased 2.1 to 5.3 percentage points for those in all grades for cigarettes, decreased 0.8 to 2.2 percentage points for those in all grades for prescription pain relievers, and decreased 2.9 to 4.3 percentage points for those in all grades for synthetic drugs. The only substance that showed a consistent increase in use across all grades in Arizona was chewing tobacco use, which increased 2.2 percentage points among 8th grade youth (from 2.1% in 2012 to 4.3% in 2014), 3.6 percentage points among 10th graders (from 3.9% in 2012 to 7.5% in 2014), and 3.8 percentage points among 12th grade students (from 6.6% in 2012 to 10.4% in 2014). Complete past month use results can be seen in Table 16 and Figures 10, 11, and 12 on the following pages.

## Arizona Results Compared to National Results

A look at past month substance use (Table 16) reveals that a higher percentage of Arizona youth in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades have used alcohol and smokeless tobacco than youth in the same grades in the 2013 national MTF survey population. Alcohol use in Arizona was 1.4 to 3.2 percentage points higher for students in each grade in comparison to the national MTF survey, and smokeless tobacco use in Arizona was 1.1 to 2.3 percentage points higher for those in each grade in comparison to the national MTF survey.

Figure 10



\* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.  
 \*\* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to this year's survey.

Figure 11

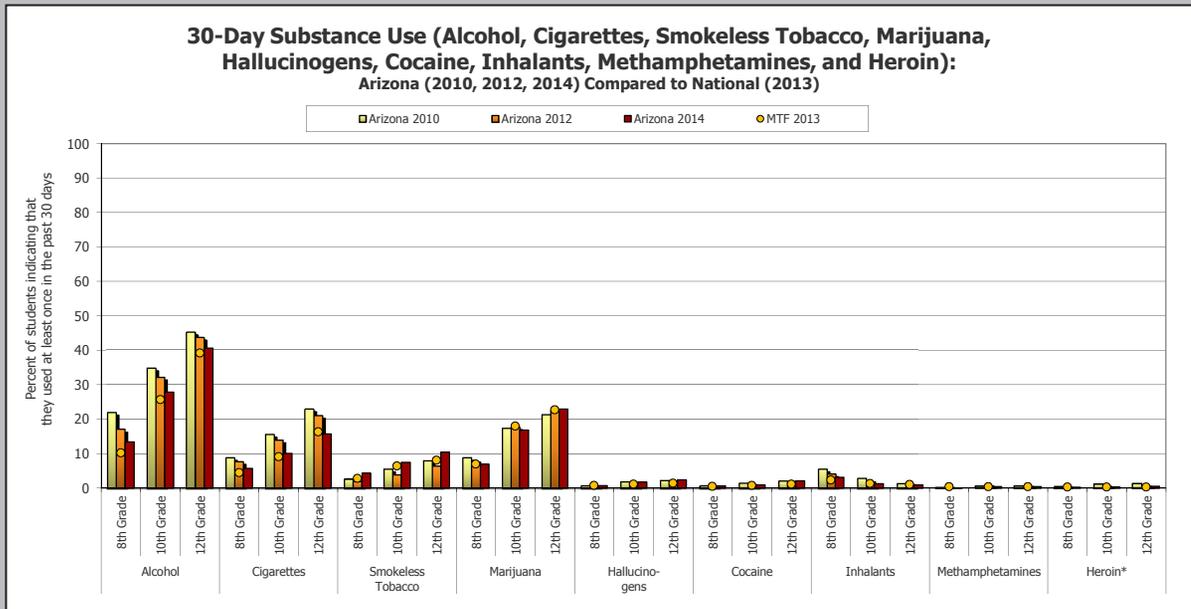
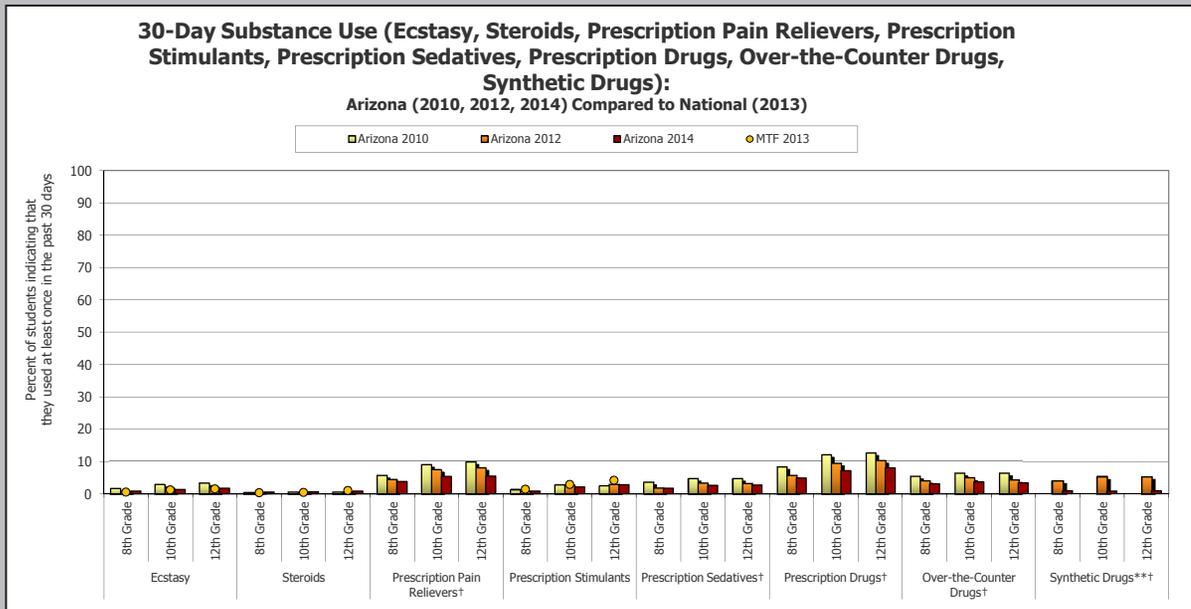


Figure 12



\* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult Appendix G for a detailed explanation.

\*\* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014.

† 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	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				Total		
	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona
	2010	2012	2014	2013	2010	2012	2014	2013	2010	2012	2014	2013	2010	2012	2014
Alcohol	21.9	17.1	13.4	10.2	34.7	32.1	27.8	25.7	45.0	43.5	40.6	39.2	31.9	28.1	24.1
Cigarettes	8.9	7.8	5.7	4.5	15.6	14.0	10.1	9.1	22.9	21.0	15.7	16.3	14.7	12.9	9.4
Chewing Tobacco	2.8	2.1	4.3	2.8	5.7	3.9	7.5	6.4	8.1	6.6	10.4	8.1	5.1	3.8	6.7
Marijuana	8.9	7.7	6.9	7.0	17.4	17.7	16.8	18.0	21.3	22.5	22.9	22.7	14.8	14.3	13.6
Hallucinogens	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.1	2.4	2.3	2.4	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4
Cocaine	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.8	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.1	1.4	1.1	1.0
Inhalants	5.6	4.2	3.1	2.3	3.0	2.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.9	1.0	3.7	2.8	2.0
Methamphetamines	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Heroin	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3
Ecstasy	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	2.9	1.7	1.3	1.2	3.4	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.5	1.4	1.2
Steroids	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6
Prescription Pain Relievers †	5.7	4.5	3.8	N/C	8.9	7.3	5.4	N/C	9.7	7.9	5.5	N/C	7.7	6.2	4.7
Prescription Stimulants	1.4	0.9	0.8	1.4	2.8	2.7	2.1	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.8	4.1	2.1	2.0	1.6
Prescription Sedatives†	3.6	1.9	1.7	N/C	4.7	3.3	2.6	N/C	4.7	3.2	2.7	N/C	4.2	2.7	2.2
Prescription Drugs†	8.2	5.7	4.9	N/C	11.8	9.3	7.1	N/C	12.4	10.0	8.0	N/C	10.4	7.9	6.3
Over-the-Counter Drugs†	5.4	4.0	3.1	N/C	6.3	4.9	3.7	N/C	6.3	4.3	3.4	N/C	5.9	4.4	3.4
Synthetic Drugs**†	N/A	3.8	0.9	N/C	N/A	5.0	0.8	N/C	N/A	5.2	0.9	N/C	N/A	4.5	0.8

N/A - Indicates a question that was not asked in the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey.

\*\* - Indicates substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.

† and NC - Indicate where equivalent category for these substances is available from 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. Traditionally, being female is generally considered a protective factor for substance use; however, of the Arizona students who took the survey, females are becoming the predominant substance users in the lower grades, and, for some substance use categories, females report higher use than males in all grades.

Females in all grades indicated higher lifetime use rates of alcohol (48.4% total female use compared to 43.9% total male use) and sedatives (6.6% total female use compared to 4.4% total male use). In contrast, males in all grades indicate higher use rates for marijuana (0.4% to 5.1% higher than female use rates in each

grade) and hallucinogens (0.3% to 5.1% higher than female use rates in each grade).

As was previously mentioned, female lifetime use rates top male use rates in the younger grades, but become more equitable by 12th grade. In , females indicated significantly higher (i.e. 1.0% or more difference) lifetime use rates in seven of the 16 substance use categories. In the 10th grade, females have more similar, though still significantly higher use rates in five categories. By the 12th grade, females had significantly higher use rates in only one of 16 categories. These findings indicate 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, a higher percentage of males than females report substance abuse.

Figure 13

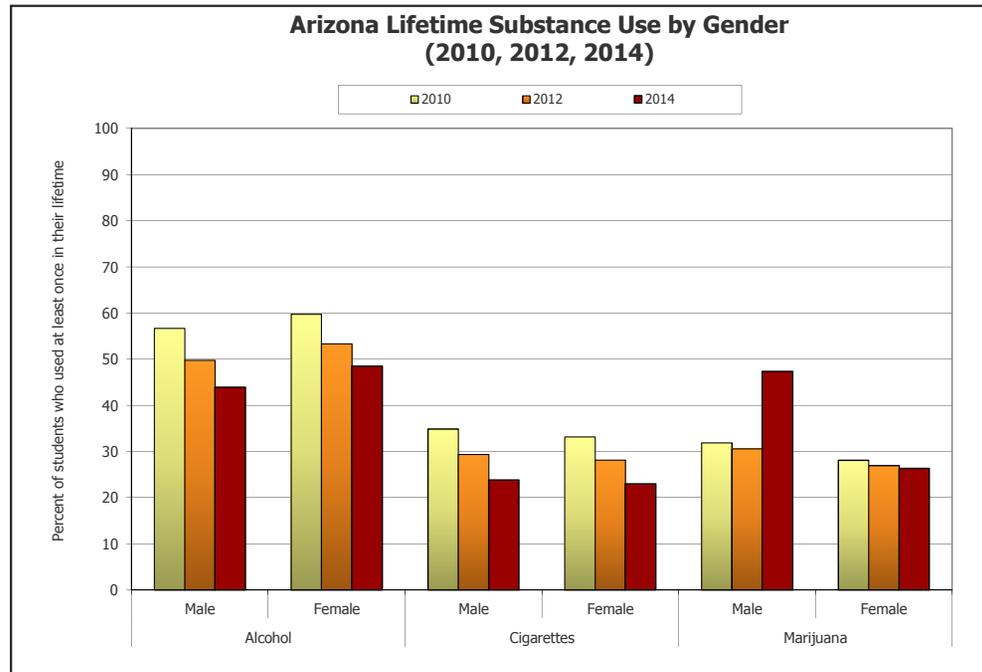


Table 17

Percentage of Males and Females by Grade Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime																								
Drug Used	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	Males			Females			Males			Females			Males			Females			Males			Females		
	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014
Alcohol	43.2	35.3	29.2	46.9	38.8	33.7	62.2	56.7	49.8	65.9	61.2	55.7	72.5	67.8	65.5	73.3	70.5	68.5	56.7	49.7	43.9	59.7	53.3	48.4
Cigarettes	24.4	19.6	15.3	23.1	19.5	16.4	37.5	32.1	25.7	36.8	31.2	25.5	48.9	43.9	38.5	45.0	40.3	33.1	34.9	29.3	23.8	33.2	28.1	23.0
Marijuana	19.2	17.2	15.1	16.2	15.1	14.7	35.8	37.0	33.1	32.9	32.2	31.8	48.0	47.3	47.3	41.6	42.5	42.2	31.8	30.6	28.1	28.1	27.0	26.3
Hallucinogens	2.2	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.4	6.3	5.8	5.5	5.4	4.5	3.9	11.3	10.1	10.6	6.8	6.7	5.5	5.8	5.1	4.9	4.4	3.7	3.1
Cocaine	2.3	1.5	1.6	2.4	1.5	1.7	5.6	4.5	3.8	5.1	3.4	2.3	10.1	8.4	8.2	7.6	6.3	4.5	5.4	4.1	3.8	4.6	3.2	2.5
Inhalants	11.5	8.7	6.8	17.4	14.1	11.2	9.5	7.6	5.7	14.0	11.1	7.4	9.4	7.0	5.8	9.4	7.7	4.9	10.3	7.9	6.3	14.2	11.6	8.6
Methamphetamines	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.4	0.9	2.6	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.7	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.7
Heroin	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	2.8	1.4	1.3	2.4	1.3	0.8	4.2	2.1	1.7	2.7	1.6	0.9	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.1	0.7
Ecstasy	3.7	2.7	2.2	4.1	2.8	2.1	7.7	7.4	5.0	8.6	7.4	3.9	11.8	10.6	8.4	9.4	10.2	6.4	7.1	6.1	4.5	6.9	6.0	3.6
Steroids	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.4	1.6	2.6	2.8	2.5	0.9	0.9	1.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.4
Prescription Pain Relievers	9.9	6.9	5.2	13.1	10.6	8.8	17.9	14.7	11.1	19.8	16.4	12.8	25.0	21.1	16.1	21.4	20.4	14.0	16.3	12.8	9.5	17.4	14.8	11.2
Prescription Stimulants	2.6	1.5	1.4	3.4	2.5	1.9	6.3	6.3	5.2	7.6	6.7	5.4	9.3	10.2	9.2	7.7	9.6	7.7	5.5	5.1	4.3	5.8	5.5	4.3
Prescription Sedatives	6.0	3.1	2.4	11.3	5.6	5.4	8.8	6.3	5.1	14.0	9.7	7.4	12.2	9.4	7.5	14.5	10.6	7.9	8.5	5.6	4.4	13.0	8.1	6.6
Prescription Drugs	13.7	8.6	6.8	19.1	13.5	11.7	21.5	17.2	13.4	25.8	20.4	16.5	28.3	23.9	19.4	26.5	23.9	18.1	19.9	15.0	11.7	23.1	18.1	14.6
Over-the-Counter Drugs	8.2	5.8	4.9	10.6	8.1	6.7	11.9	9.9	8.0	14.3	11.1	8.4	16.1	12.9	11.3	12.3	11.6	8.1	11.4	8.8	7.3	12.2	9.9	7.6
Synthetic Drugs	N/A	6.5	1.9	N/A	7.2	2.7	N/A	12.6	4.9	N/A	9.7	3.6	N/A	16.3	8.4	N/A	11.4	4.5	N/A	10.7	4.4	N/A	9.0	3.4

N/A - Indicates a question that was not asked in the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey.

## 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 for both genders. However, 30-day use rates of smokeless tobacco are higher for males (0.2 to 8.8 percentage points higher than females in each grade).

As with lifetime substance use, females are using substances in the past month (i.e. more regular use) 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, past-month use rates were higher for females in four of the 17 categories. However, for those in the 12th grade, most past-month 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 14

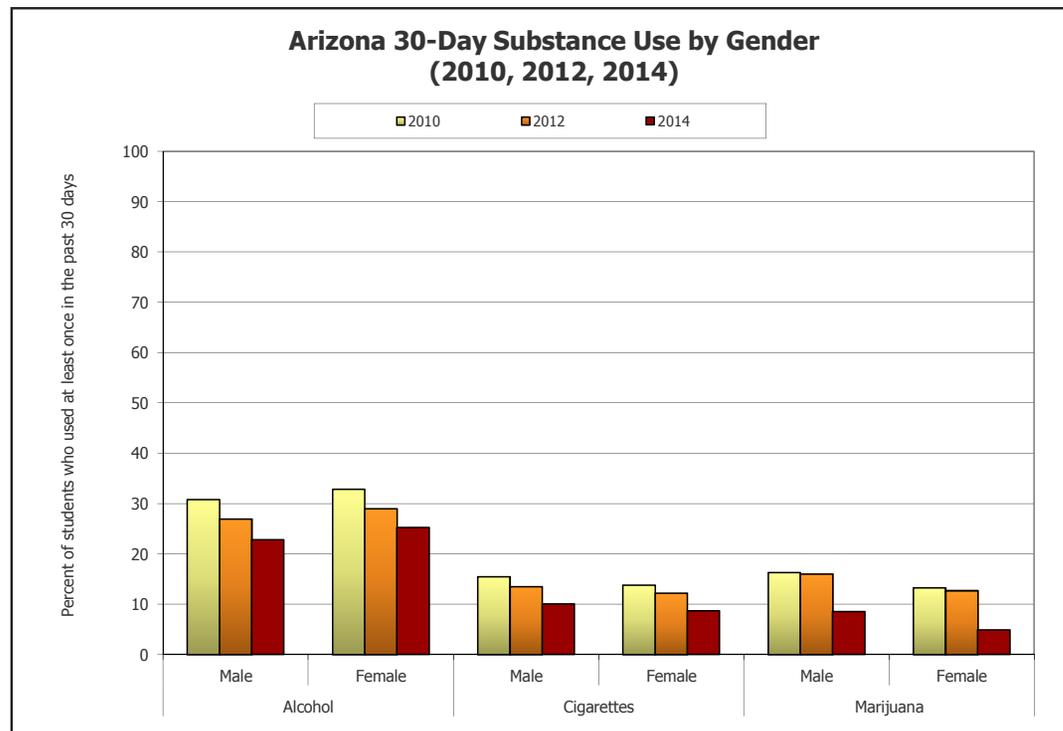


Table 18

Percentage of Males and Females by Grade Who Used ATODs During The Past 30 Days																								
Drug Used	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	Males			Females			Males			Females			Males			Females			Males			Females		
	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014
Alcohol	19.3	15.4	11.4	24.3	18.6	15.2	33.4	30.7	26.2	35.8	33.2	29.3	46.7	43.8	41.1	43.3	43.1	40.1	30.8	27.0	22.8	32.9	29.0	25.3
Cigarettes	8.5	7.6	5.3	9.2	7.8	6.1	16.2	14.2	10.9	14.9	13.7	9.4	26.2	23.6	18.5	19.9	18.5	13.1	15.5	13.5	10.0	13.8	12.2	8.7
Chewing Tobacco	3.3	2.6	4.4	2.3	1.6	4.2	8.9	6.0	10.1	2.7	2.0	5.0	13.3	10.9	14.9	3.2	2.3	6.1	7.6	5.7	8.5	2.7	1.9	4.9
Marijuana	9.3	8.2	6.8	8.5	7.2	7.0	19.0	19.8	17.6	15.9	15.7	16.0	24.9	25.8	26.6	18.0	19.3	19.5	16.3	16.0	14.7	13.3	12.7	12.6
Hallucinogens	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.3	3.2	3.1	3.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.0
Cocaine	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.9
Inhalants	3.8	3.0	2.0	7.2	5.4	4.1	2.4	1.4	1.2	3.5	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.6	2.8	2.1	1.6	4.6	3.5	2.5
Methamphetamines	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
Heroin	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2
Ecstasy	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.7	0.8	0.8	3.0	1.8	1.7	2.8	1.6	1.0	4.1	2.3	2.3	2.7	1.7	1.1	2.7	1.5	1.5	2.3	1.2	0.9
Steroids	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5
Prescription Pain Relievers	4.6	3.2	2.4	6.6	5.6	5.1	8.6	6.7	4.9	9.3	7.9	5.9	11.4	8.6	6.1	8.1	7.2	4.9	7.6	5.6	4.0	7.8	6.7	5.3
Prescription Stimulants	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.8	2.6	2.5	2.0	2.9	2.9	2.2	3.1	3.4	3.0	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.2	1.9	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.7
Prescription Sedatives	2.5	1.3	0.8	4.6	2.4	2.5	3.5	2.5	1.9	5.7	4.1	3.2	4.5	3.3	2.5	4.9	3.1	2.7	3.3	2.2	1.5	5.0	3.1	2.8
Prescription Drugs	6.7	4.1	3.0	9.5	7.1	6.6	10.8	8.2	6.0	12.8	10.3	8.2	13.7	10.7	8.4	11.1	9.3	7.7	9.8	7.0	5.2	10.9	8.7	7.3
Over-the-Counter Drugs	4.6	3.4	2.5	6.2	4.6	3.7	5.5	4.5	3.5	6.9	5.2	3.9	7.1	4.5	4.0	5.5	4.2	2.9	5.7	4.1	3.2	6.2	4.7	3.6
Synthetic Drugs	N/A	3.5	0.7	N/A	4.0	1.0	N/A	5.8	0.9	N/A	4.2	0.7	N/A	6.3	1.2	N/A	4.0	0.6	N/A	4.9	0.9	N/A	4.0	0.8

N/A - Indicates a question that was not asked in the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey.

# Perceived Harmfulness of ATODs

When students perceive that a substance is harmful, they are less likely to use it. The 2014 AYS asked students, “How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:” “Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day,” “Try marijuana once or twice,” “Smoke marijuana regularly,” “Drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day,” or “Use prescription drugs without a doctor telling them to take them.” Response categories were “No Risk,” “Slight Risk,” “Moderate Risk,” or “Great Risk.”

For Arizona 8th, 10th, and 12th grade youth, the greatest perceived harm was associated with heavy cigarette smoking (61.0% of 8th graders perceived great risk, 67.8% of 10th graders perceived great risk, and 69.4% 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 (23.3% of 8th graders, 14.5% of 10th graders, and 11.3% of 12th graders perceived great risk).

Arizona youth in all grades perceived a greater risk in drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day than national MTF students. Arizona perceived risk of regular alcohol use was 6.7 percentage points higher for students

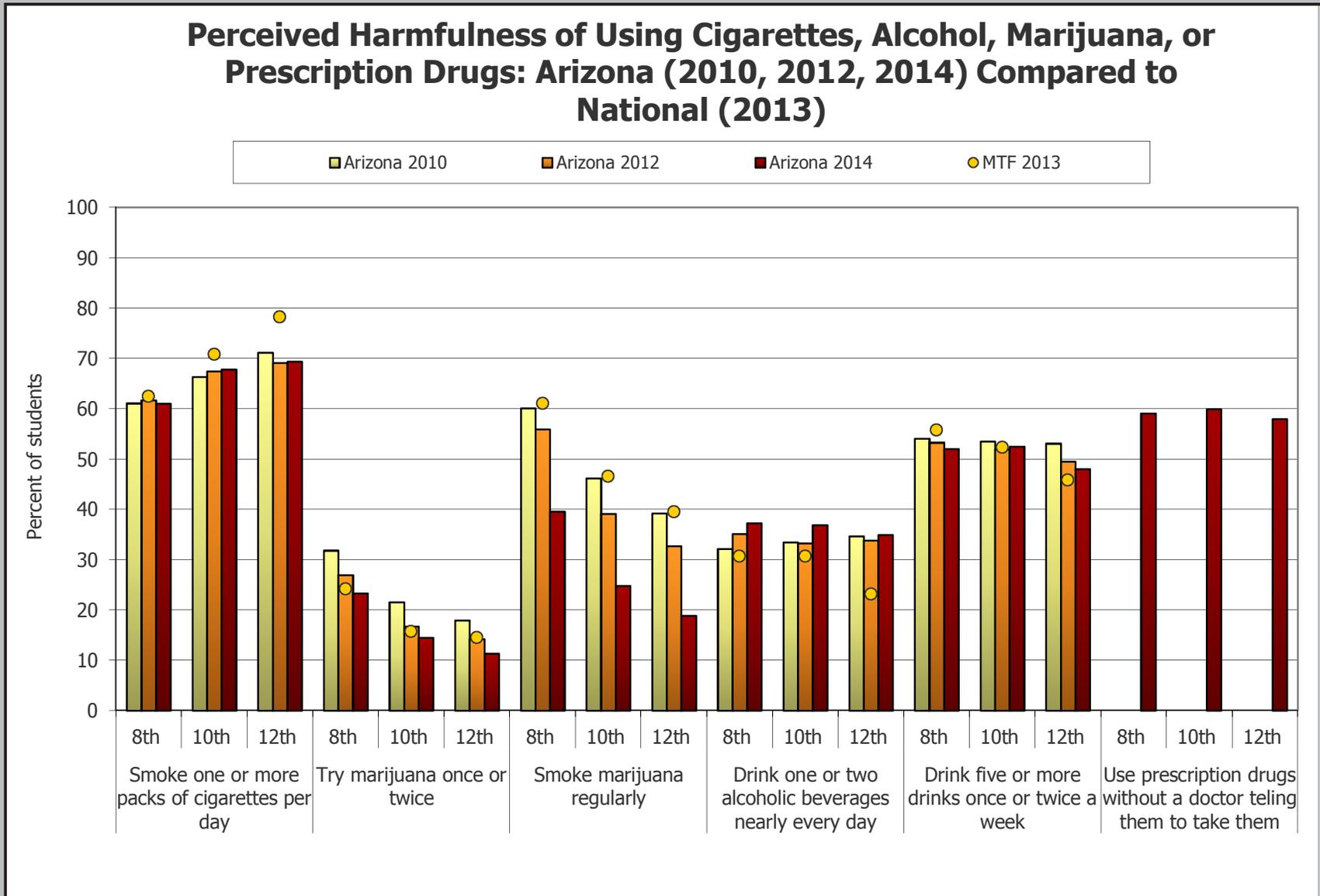
in , 6.3 percentage points higher for 10th graders, and 11.8 percentage points higher for 12th graders. A higher percentage of Arizona 12th graders compared to their counterparts nationwide perceived great risk of binge drinking every week (48.0% of 12th graders in Arizona perceived great risk compared to 45.8% of 12th graders nationally). However, Arizona youth perceived significantly less risk than national MTF students for regularly using marijuana. Rates of perceived harmfulness of smoking marijuana regularly were significantly lower than MTF rates in all grades (21.4 percentage points lower for 8th graders, 21.7 percentage points lower for 10th graders, 20.6 percentage points lower for 12th graders).

From 2012 to 2014, the Arizona Youth Survey data showed significant decreases in perceived harmfulness of trying marijuana once or twice (decreases of 2.2 to 3.6 percentage points for students in each grade) and smoking marijuana regularly (decreases of 13.8 to 16.3 percentage points for those in each grade). However, from 2012 to 2014, perceived harmfulness of drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day increased 1.1 to 3.7 percentage points for those in each grade and 2.4 percentage points for students in all grades combined.

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 Grade 8			MTF Grade 8			Arizona Grade 10			MTF Grade 10			Arizona Grade 12			MTF Grade 12			Total		
	2010	2012	2014	2009	2011	2013	2010	2012	2014	2009	2011	2013	2010	2012	2014	2009	2011	2013	2010	2012	2014
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	61.1	61.7	61.0	59.1	62.5	62.4	66.3	67.4	67.8	67.3	69.8	70.8	71.1	69.1	69.4	74.9	77.7	78.2	65.3	65.3	65.0
Try marijuana once or twice	31.8	26.9	23.3	29.5	28.2	24.1	21.5	16.7	14.5	20.5	19.3	15.7	17.9	14.2	11.3	18.5	15.6	14.5	25.0	20.6	17.8
Smoke marijuana regularly	60.1	55.9	39.6	69.8	68.3	61.0	46.1	39.1	24.8	59.5	55.2	46.5	39.2	32.7	18.9	52.4	45.7	39.5	50.2	45.0	30.2
Drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day	32.2	35.1	37.3	31.5	31.8	30.6	33.4	33.2	36.9	33.8	32.9	30.6	34.6	33.8	34.9	23.7	24.6	23.1	33.2	34.2	36.6
Drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week	54.0	53.3	52.0	55.8	58.4	55.7	53.5	51.9	52.5	54.2	55.5	52.3	53.1	49.5	48.0	48.0	47.6	45.8	53.6	51.9	51.2
Use prescription drugs without a doctor telling them to take them	---	---	59.1	---	---	---	---	---	59.9	---	---	---	---	---	58.0	---	---	---	---	---	59.1

Figure 15



# Perceived Availability of ATODs

Availability of ATODs has been linked to substance abuse and violence. On the 2014 AYS, participants were asked how easy it was to obtain different substances. 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 2014 results by grade, Arizona 8th graders and 10th graders perceived alcohol as the substance that was the most available, and for those 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 category 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 survey population.

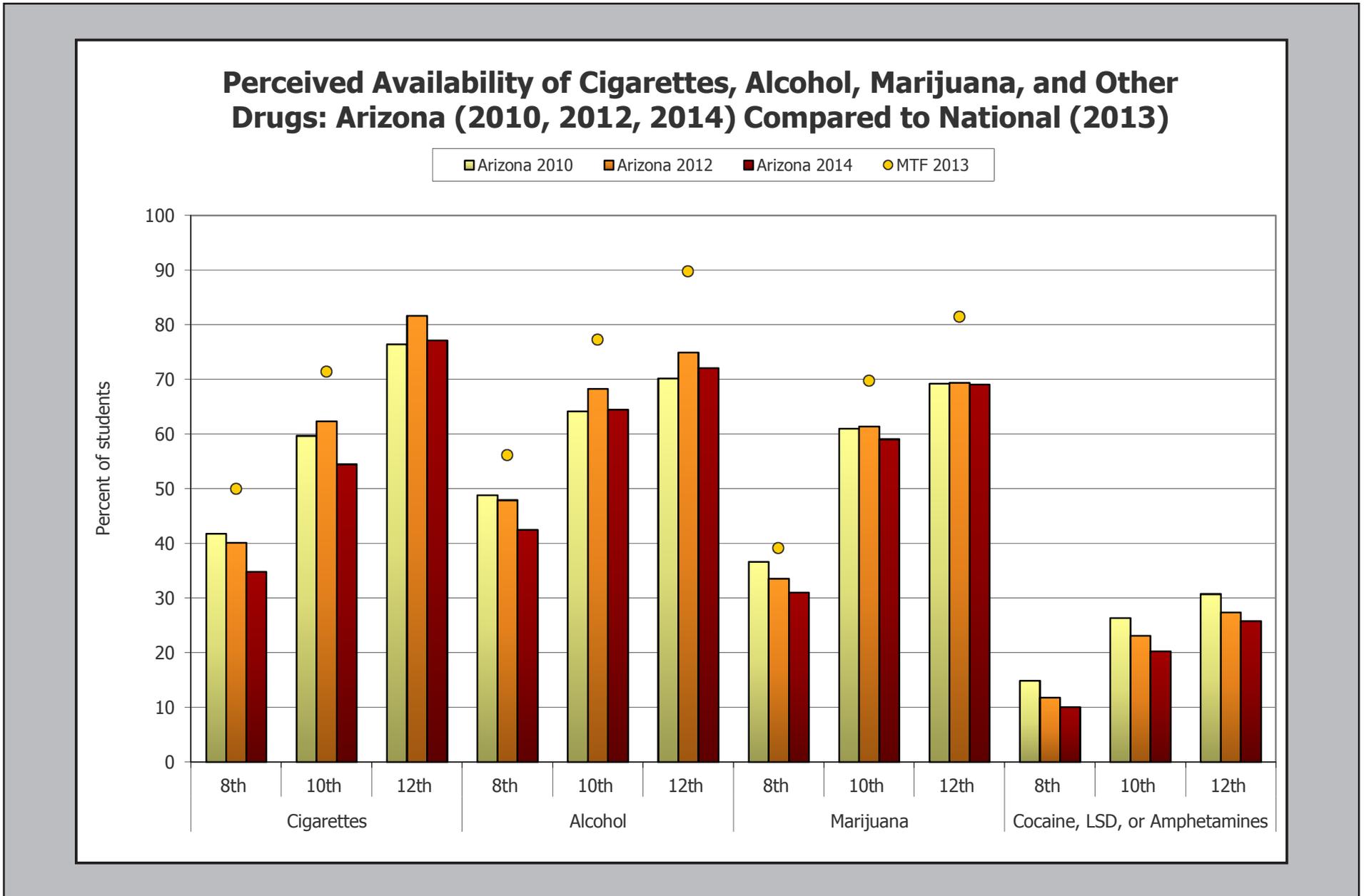
In all categories, and for those in all grades, there is a 8.1 to 17.6 point difference in perceived availability between Arizona results and national results. This difference is illustrated in Figure 16, which looks at the perceived availability of students in grades 8, 10, and 12 in the Arizona and national surveys.

In comparing 2012 data to 2014 data, perceived availability of cigarettes decreased by 4.4 to 7.8 percentage points for students in each grade. The perceived availability of alcohol decreased 2.8 to 5.4 percentage points for those in each grade. The perceived availability of marijuana decreased 2.6 percentage points for 8th graders and 2.3 percentage points for 10th graders. The perceived availability of other drugs (cocaine, LSD, and amphetamines) decreased 1.6 to 2.8 percentage points for those in all grades.

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 Grade 8			MTF Grade 8			Arizona Grade 10			MTF Grade 10			Arizona Grade 12			MTF Grade 12			Total		
	2010	2012	2014	2009	2011	2013	2010	2012	2014	2009	2011	2013	2010	2012	2014	2009	2011	2013	2010	2012	2014
Cigarettes	41.8	40.1	34.8	55.3	51.9	49.9	59.7	62.3	54.5	76.1	73.6	71.4	76.4	81.6	77.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	56.6	57.7	51.1
Alcoholic beverages	48.8	47.9	42.5	61.8	59.0	56.1	64.2	68.3	64.5	80.9	77.9	77.2	70.2	74.9	72.1	92.1	88.9	89.7	59.3	61.2	56.4
Marijuana	36.7	33.6	31.0	39.8	37.9	39.1	61.0	61.4	59.1	69.3	68.4	69.7	69.2	69.4	69.1	81.1	82.2	81.4	52.9	51.4	48.8
Cocaine, LSD, or Amphetamines	14.9	11.8	10.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.3	23.1	20.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	30.7	27.4	25.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.7	19.3	17.0

Figure 16



# Where Students Obtained Alcohol

Table 21 and Figure 17 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 each grade. 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, 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 (33.8% obtained alcohol at a party) to the 12th grade (50.9% obtained alcohol at a party). For alcohol-using 8th graders, the primary sources for obtaining alcohol are getting it at a party (33.8%), getting it some other way not listed (26.3%), and taking it from home (25.2%). For alcohol-using 10th and 12th graders, the primary sources for obtaining alcohol are getting it at a party (45.6% for 10th graders, 50.9% for 12th graders), giving someone

money to buy it (25.3% for 10th graders, 35.7% for 12th graders), having a non-relative over the age of 21 give it to them (21.5% of 10th graders, 27.2% of 12th graders), and getting it from someone under the age of 21 (26.3% of 10th graders, 21.6% of 12th graders). Encouragingly, very few students reported buying alcohol themselves at a liquor store, gas station, or grocery store (7.4% to 10.5% of alcohol-drinking students in each grade), at a restaurant, bar, or club (3.5% to 4.7% of alcohol-drinking students in each grade), or at a public event (3.0% to 3.7% of alcohol-drinking students in each grade).

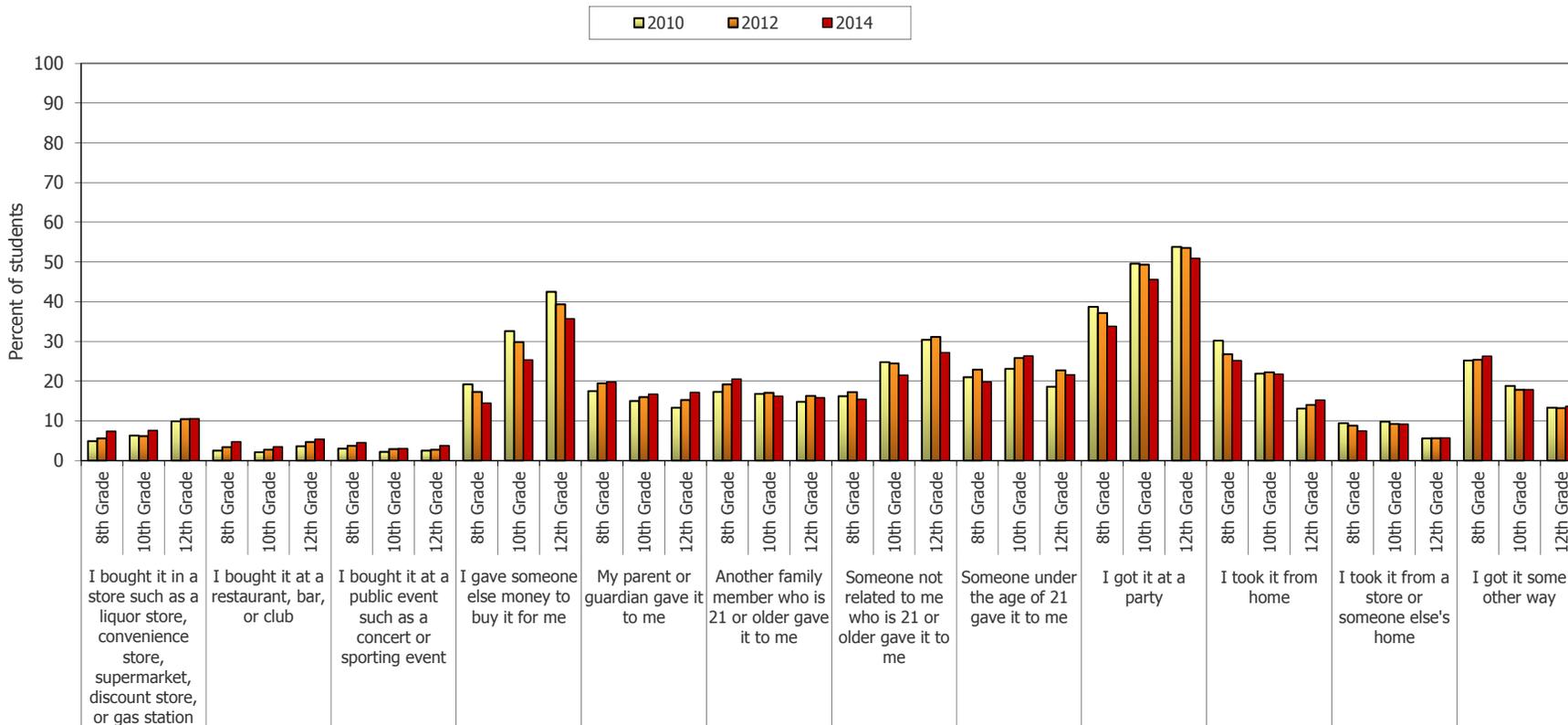
In comparing 2012 data to 2014 data, Table 21 shows that most rates were unchanged. A few alcohol sources that changed significantly in all grades were the following: the percentage of alcohol-using students who reported giving someone else money to buy alcohol decreased 2.8 to 4.5 points for students in each grade, the percentage of alcohol-using students who reported having a non-relative over the age of 21 buy alcohol decreased 1.8 to 3.9 points for those in each grade, and the percentage of alcohol-using students who reported getting alcohol from a party decreased 2.6 to 3.8 points for those in each grade.

Table 21 Percentage of Alcohol-Drinking Students Indicating Their Sources of 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		
	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014
Sample size	4,473	3,700	2,574	5,295	5,007	3,493	6,341	5,656	4,131	16,109	14,363	10,198
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	4.9	5.6	7.4	6.3	6.2	7.6	9.9	10.4	10.5	7.3	7.7	8.7
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	2.5	3.4	4.7	2.1	2.7	3.5	3.6	4.7	5.4	2.8	3.7	4.6
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	3.0	3.7	4.5	2.2	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.7	3.7	2.6	3.0	3.7
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	19.2	17.3	14.5	32.6	29.8	25.3	42.5	39.3	35.7	32.8	30.3	26.8
My parent or guardian gave it to me	17.5	19.5	19.8	15.0	16.0	16.7	13.3	15.3	17.1	15.0	16.6	17.7
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	17.3	19.2	20.5	16.8	17.1	16.2	14.8	16.3	15.8	16.1	17.3	17.1
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	16.2	17.2	15.4	24.8	24.5	21.5	30.4	31.1	27.2	24.6	25.2	22.3
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	21.0	22.9	19.8	23.1	25.8	26.3	18.6	22.7	21.6	20.7	23.8	22.8
I got it at a party	38.7	37.2	33.8	49.6	49.4	45.6	53.8	53.5	50.9	48.2	47.9	44.8
I took it from home	30.2	26.8	25.2	21.9	22.2	21.8	13.1	14.0	15.2	20.7	20.2	20.0
I took it from a store or someone else's home	9.4	8.8	7.5	9.8	9.2	9.2	5.6	5.6	5.7	8.1	7.7	7.3
I got it some other way	25.2	25.4	26.3	18.8	17.8	17.8	13.3	13.2	13.7	18.4	17.9	18.3

Figure 17

### Students' Sources for Obtaining Alcohol



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

## Where Students Obtained Prescription Drugs

Table 22 and Figure 18 contain data on where students obtained prescription drugs. When examining prescription drugs sources data, it is important again 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 each grade.

In all grades, among students who have used prescription drugs to get high, the most prominent method of obtaining prescription drugs was by getting them from a friend. This source becomes increasingly more frequent as students progress from the 8th grade (47.1% obtained prescription drugs from a friend)

to the 12th grade (59.4% obtained prescription drugs from a friend). The next most frequent methods of obtaining prescription drugs (among students who used them) included getting them from home (e.g., a medicine cabinet) (22.2% to 26.1% in each grade) and getting them from a party (20.4% to 21.6% in each grade and 20.9% overall).

Of the students in the survey population who indicating having used prescription drugs to get high, 16.4% indicated having gotten prescription drugs from family/relatives, 15.9% got them from a doctor/pharmacy, 12.0% got them at school, 15.1% got them some other place not listed, 2.5% got them over the Internet, and 6.2% got them outside the United States.

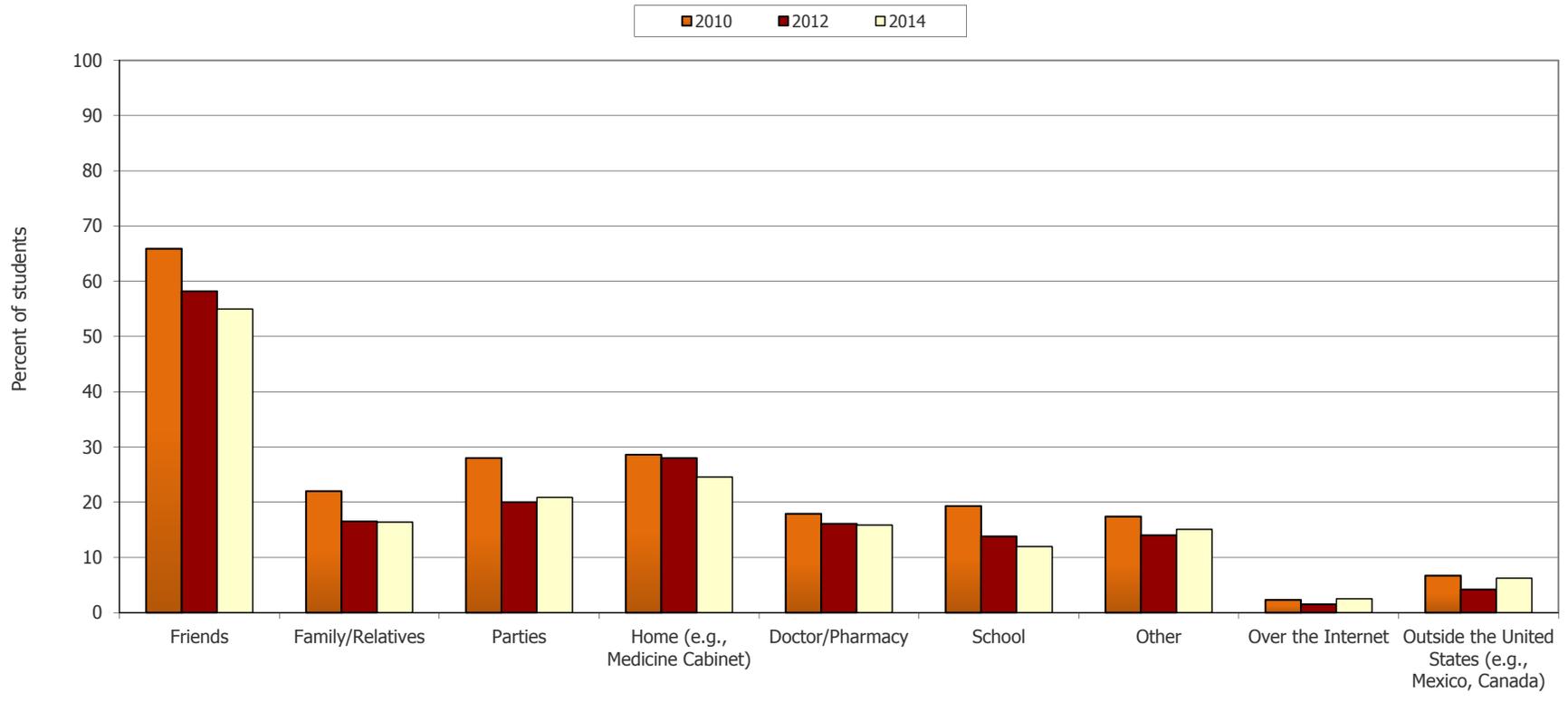
Table 22

Percentage of Prescription-Drug Using Students who Indicated Their Sources of Obtaining Prescription Narcotics												
Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining prescription drugs. Students indicating they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not included in the sample.	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014
Sample size	2,424	1,637	1,130	2,989	2,321	1,428	3,184	2,478	1,596	8,597	6,436	4,154
Friends	58.5	48.7	47.1	67.7	59.8	56.3	69.8	62.8	59.4	65.9	58.2	55.0
Family/Relatives	22.9	16.8	14.8	22.3	16.6	17.3	21.0	16.3	16.7	22.0	16.5	16.4
Parties	26.9	21.4	20.4	29.6	19.6	21.6	27.4	19.5	20.5	28.0	20.0	20.9
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	30.4	28.2	26.1	30.0	31.3	25.9	25.8	24.7	22.2	28.6	28.0	24.6
Doctor/Pharmacy	13.6	13.5	12.9	16.9	14.3	16.2	22.2	19.5	17.7	17.9	16.1	15.9
School	17.1	12.9	11.9	22.4	15.6	12.4	18.1	12.7	11.7	19.3	13.8	12.0
Other	19.1	17.8	17.9	17.8	13.2	14.2	15.7	12.3	13.9	17.4	14.0	15.1
Over the Internet	3.1	2.4	2.7	2.3	1.4	3.0	1.6	0.9	1.9	2.3	1.5	2.5
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	7.3	5.1	8.6	6.2	4.2	5.0	6.7	3.6	5.7	6.7	4.2	6.2

Figure 18

### Prescription Drug-Using Students'\* Sources of Obtaining Prescription Drugs (2010, 2012, 2014)

*\*Data presented in this chart represents only students indicating at least one means of obtaining prescription drugs to get high.*



## Where Students Obtained Marijuana

Table 23 and Figure 19 contain data on where students obtained marijuana in the past 30 days. When examining marijuana sources data, again 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 marijuana in the past month from friends might also report getting it at a party. Further, as with alcohol and prescription drug sources data, it must be noted that the percentages reported in Table 23 reflect the percentage of students who reported at least one source of obtaining prescription drugs in the past month. Students that reported that they had not used marijuana in the past month were excluded from these analyses.

In all grades, among students who have reported obtaining marijuana in the past month, the primary method of obtaining marijuana was by getting it from a friend. This source becomes increasingly more frequent as students progress from the 8th grade (69.5% obtained marijuana from a friend) to the 12th grade (78.2% obtained marijuana from a friend). The next highest methods of obtaining marijuana (among students who used in the past month) included getting them at a party (25.0% to 28.4% in each grade) and getting them from another source not listed as a response option (28.1% to 21.0% in each grade).

Of the students in the survey population who indicated at least one source of obtaining marijuana in the past month, 14.3% indicated having gotten it from someone with a Medical Marijuana Card, 14.3% got them from family/relatives, 5.7% got them at home, and 11.3% got them from school.

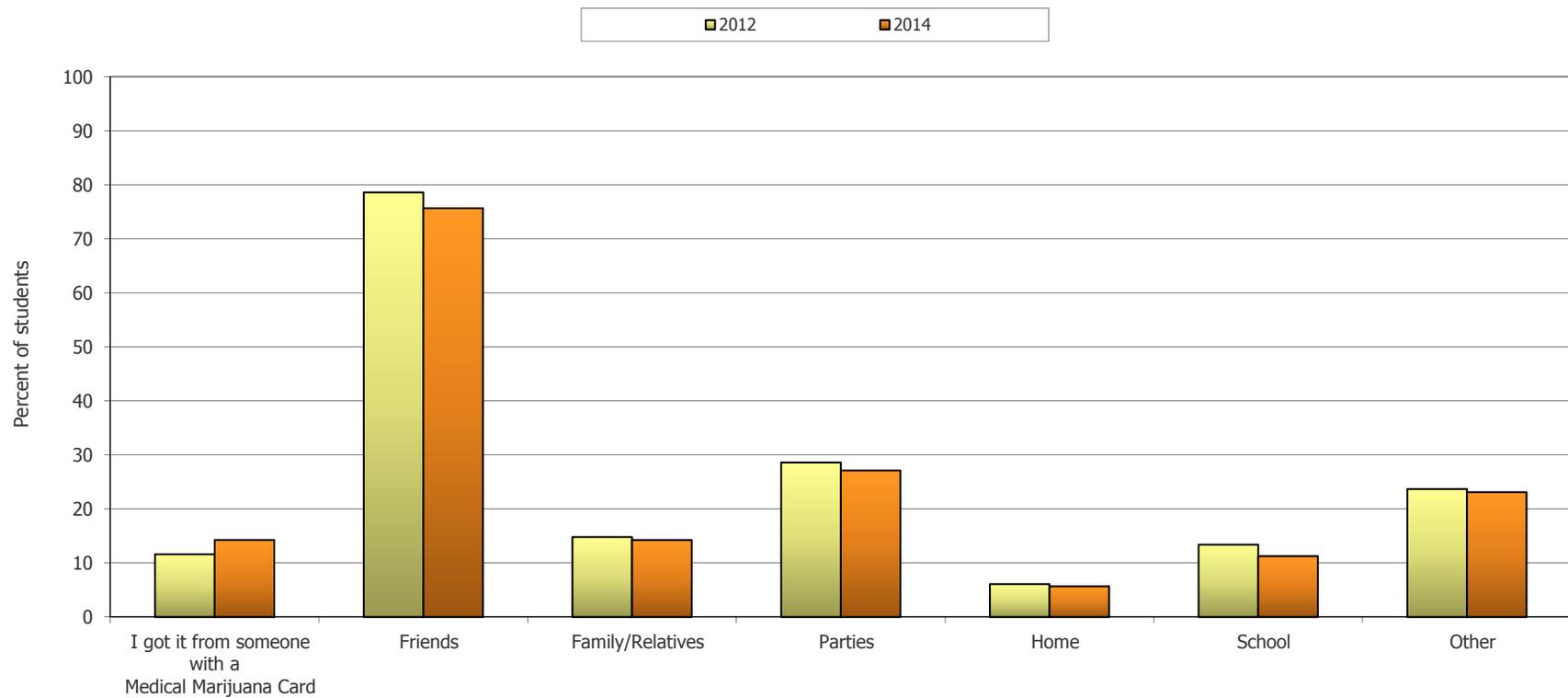
Table 23

Percentage of Marijuana-Using Students who Indicated Their Sources of Obtaining Marijuana								
Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana in the past 30 days. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past month are not included in the sample.	8th Grade		10th Grade		12th Grade		Total	
	2012	2014	2012	2014	2012	2014	2012	2014
Sample size	3,000	2,261	3,911	2,880	3,747	3,013	10,658	8,154
I got it from someone with a Medical Marijuana Card	8.5	10.9	10.9	13.4	14.9	17.7	11.6	14.3
Friends	72.7	69.5	80.8	77.9	80.9	78.2	78.6	75.7
Family/Relatives	17.4	16.8	14.7	14.7	12.7	11.9	14.8	14.3
Parties	25.9	25.0	28.9	28.4	30.4	27.6	28.6	27.1
Home	6.1	6.3	6.3	5.3	6.0	5.5	6.1	5.7
School	15.8	14.8	14.9	12.3	10.1	7.6	13.4	11.3
Other	28.8	28.1	22.3	21.4	21.0	21.0	23.7	23.1

Figure 19

### Marijuana-Using Students'\* Sources of Obtaining Marijuana (2012, 2014)

*\*Data presented in this chart represents only students indicating at least one means of obtaining marijuana in the past month.*



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

# Impaired Driving

The Arizona Youth Survey contains questions asking each student to report the number of times in the past 30 days they either drove a vehicle after drinking or using prescription drugs 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?”, “During the past 30 days, how many times did you DRIVE in a car or other vehicle when you had been using prescription drugs?”, 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 2014 survey reveals that a minority of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade youth in the state had driven a vehicle after drinking (3.1% of 8th graders, 4.5% of 10th graders, 9.9% of 12th graders), driven a vehicle after abusing prescription drugs

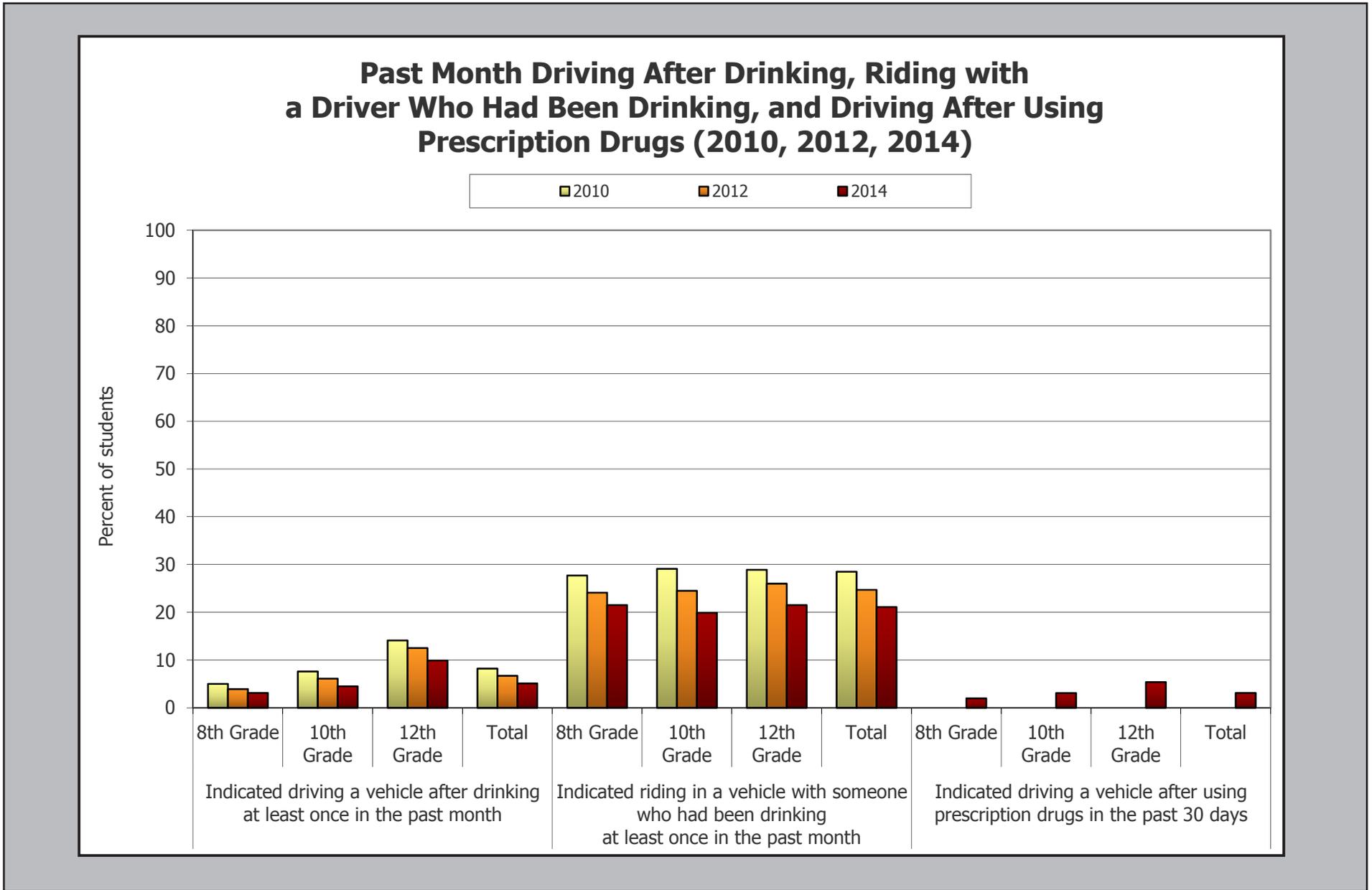
(2.0% of 8th graders, 3.1% of 10th graders, 5.4% of 12th graders), or ridden with a driver who had been drinking (21.1% of students in all grades combined) (see Table 24).

Comparisons of 2012 and 2014 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 decreased. Since the 2012 survey, the percentage of students indicating driving after drinking at least one time has decreased 0.8 points for 8th graders, 1.6 points for 10th graders, 2.6 points for 12th graders, and 1.6 points overall. Since the 2012 survey, the percentage of students indicating riding with a driver who had been drinking at least one time decreased by 2.6 points for 8th graders, 4.6 points for 10th graders, 4.5 points for 12th graders, and 3.6 points overall.

Table 24

Drunk Driving, Riding with a Drunk Driver, and Driving After Using Prescription Drugs												
	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total Sample		
	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014
During the past 30 days, how many times did you DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?												
0 time	95.0	96.1	96.9	92.4	93.9	95.5	85.9	87.5	90.1	91.8	93.3	94.9
1 time	2.7	1.9	1.5	3.6	3.2	2.0	6.8	6.2	5.2	4.0	3.4	2.5
2-3 times	1.3	1.1	0.8	2.3	1.7	1.4	4.5	4.0	2.8	2.5	2.0	1.5
4-5 times	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5
6 or more times	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6
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	72.3	75.9	78.5	70.9	75.5	80.1	71.1	74.0	78.5	71.5	75.3	78.9
1 time	11.3	10.1	9.6	11.5	10.0	8.6	11.4	10.5	9.4	11.4	10.2	9.2
2-3 times	9.5	8.1	6.9	10.3	8.9	6.9	9.9	9.7	7.7	9.9	8.7	7.1
4-5 times	2.9	2.4	1.8	3.2	2.3	1.8	3.3	2.4	2.0	3.1	2.4	1.9
6 or more times	4.0	3.5	3.3	4.1	3.2	2.7	4.2	3.4	2.4	4.1	3.4	2.9
During the past 30 days, how many times did you DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been using prescription drugs?												
0 time	---	---	98.0	---	---	96.9	---	---	94.6	---	---	96.9
1 time	---	---	0.9	---	---	1.2	---	---	1.8	---	---	1.2
2-3 times	---	---	0.5	---	---	1.1	---	---	1.8	---	---	1.0
4-5 times	---	---	0.2	---	---	0.4	---	---	0.8	---	---	0.4
6 or more times	---	---	0.4	---	---	0.5	---	---	1.0	---	---	0.5

Figure 20



# Section 4: Antisocial Behaviors and Additional Results

## Binge Drinking and Other Antisocial Behavior by Grade and Gender

The male-female differences in heavy use of substances and antisocial behavior are more only slightly more pronounced than the results for lifetime and 30-day use by gender. Figure 21 and Table 25 show that males engage in most antisocial behaviors more than females. The only exceptions were that a higher percent of females than males in the 8th grade participated in binge drinking (1.5% more females than males), simultaneous alcohol and prescription drug use (1.3% higher for females than males), and being drunk or high in school (0.7% more females than males). These higher rates correspond with the slightly higher rates of drug and alcohol use by females in the lower grades. By the 10th grade, the rates for these outcomes are more equal, and by the 12th grade, male rates are higher than female rates.

In looking at the male and female antisocial behavior data totals in Table 25, some of the biggest differences between males and females were in being suspended from school (15.0% for males compared to 7.6% for females), selling illegal drugs (8.4% for males compared to 3.8% for females), and being arrested (6.9% for males and 4.2% for females).

Table 25, which contains percentages of reported binge drinking 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 (14.3%). The rates of student reporting having simultaneously used prescription drugs and alcohol peaked in the 10th grade (4.9%).

Overall, binge drinking and being drunk or high at school appear to be one of the biggest problems among Arizona youth with 12.6% of surveyed 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students binge drinking at least once in the past two weeks and 13.4% of students surveyed in the three grades reported 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 6.3%, 10th graders had a rate of 14.4% and 12th graders had a rate of 22.7%. With respect to being drunk or high at school, 8th graders had a rate of 8.4%, 10th graders had a rate of 16.5%, and 12th graders had a rate of 19.8%. The behavior that the fewest students in all grades participated in was stealing a vehicle (1.9%).

Engagement in antisocial behaviors by gender, and for the state as a whole, decreased from 2012 to 2014. Binge drinking rates are down 2.4 to 3.8 percentage points for students in each grade since 2012, rates of being drunk or high at school are down 1.8 to 3.3 percentage points for those in each grade since 2012, and school suspension rates are down 1.6 to 2.7 percentage points for those in each grade.

Figure 21

### Arizona Frequent Substance Use and Antisocial Behaviors (2010, 2012, 2014): Male, Female, and State Total

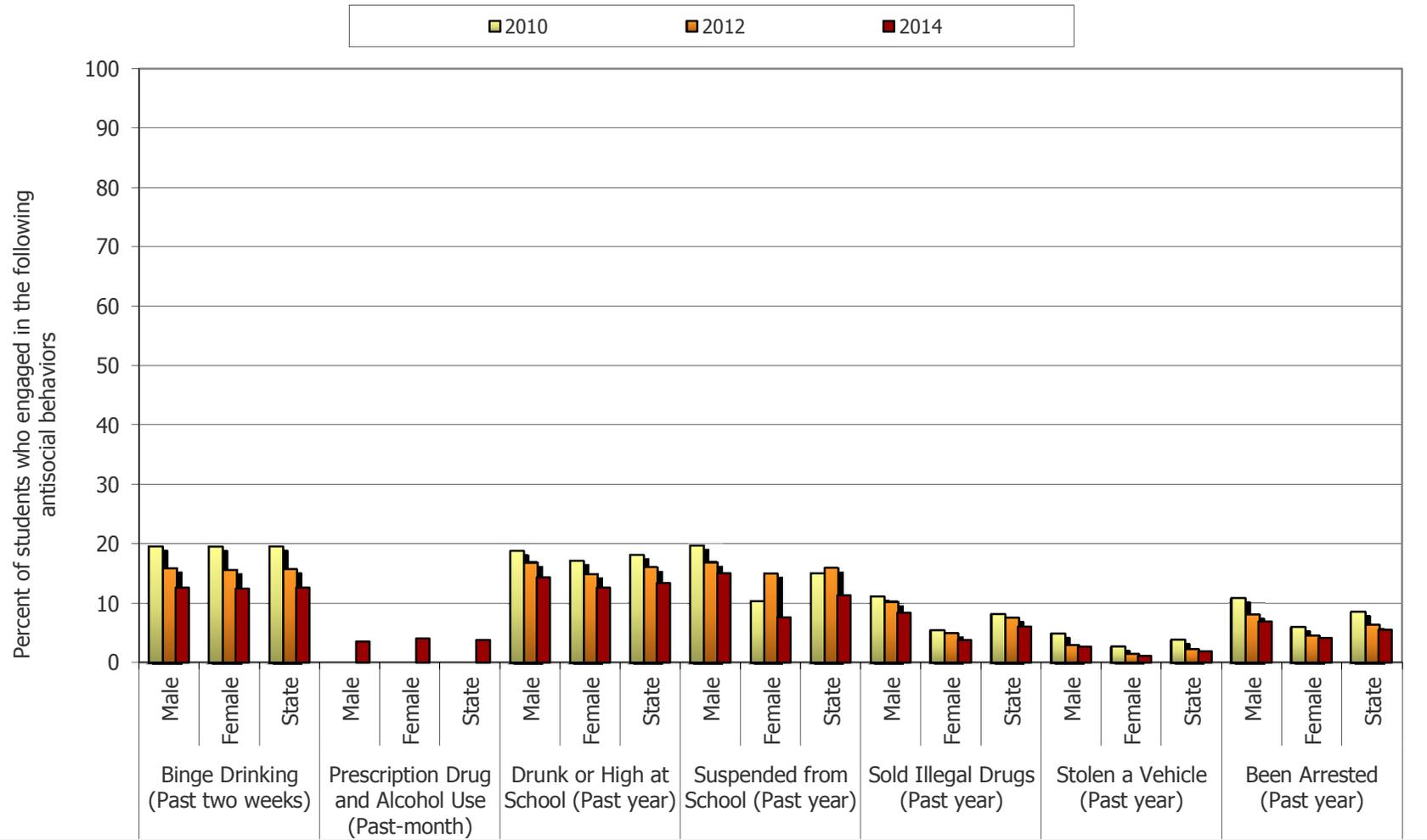


Table 25

Percentage of Males, Females, and the State Total who Engaged in Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior In the Past Year																		
Drug Used / Antisocial Behavior	Grade 8									Grade 10								
	Males			Females			State			Males			Females			State		
	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014
Binge drinking (past two weeks)	10.6	7.8	5.5	14.0	9.5	7.0	12.4	8.7	6.3	20.9	17.5	14.2	21.1	17.5	14.5	21.0	17.5	14.4
Prescription Drug and Alcohol Use (past-month)	---	---	2.1	---	---	3.4	---	---	2.7	---	---	4.2	---	---	4.9	---	---	4.6
Drunk or high at school (past year)	11.8	10.1	8.0	13.6	10.6	8.7	12.8	10.4	8.4	22.3	20.6	17.3	21.2	18.9	15.7	21.8	19.8	16.5
Suspended from school (past year)	24.3	22.0	19.0	12.6	11.7	9.7	18.5	17.0	14.3	18.3	15.7	12.4	10.5	8.5	6.9	14.4	12.1	9.6
Sold illegal drugs (past year)	6.4	5.8	4.9	3.6	3.1	2.3	5.0	4.5	3.6	14.2	13.4	10.0	7.0	6.3	5.4	10.6	9.8	7.7
Stolen a vehicle (past year)	4.4	2.7	2.5	2.9	1.6	1.0	3.7	2.1	1.7	6.0	3.6	2.8	3.1	1.7	1.5	4.6	2.6	2.1
Been arrested (past year)	9.0	6.8	6.0	5.2	4.2	4.0	7.1	5.5	5.0	12.6	8.9	7.6	7.2	5.0	4.4	9.9	7.0	6.0
Drug Used / Antisocial Behavior	Grade 12									Total								
	Males			Females			State			Males			Females			State		
	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014
Binge drinking (past two weeks)	32.5	28.7	24.9	25.9	24.4	20.7	29.2	26.5	22.7	19.5	15.9	12.6	19.4	15.5	12.5	19.5	15.7	12.6
Prescription Drug and Alcohol Use (past-month)	---	---	5.4	---	---	4.2	---	---	4.8	---	---	3.5	---	---	4.0	---	---	3.8
Drunk or high at school (past year)	26.2	25.1	23.2	18.2	18.1	16.5	22.1	21.6	19.8	18.8	16.8	14.3	17.2	14.9	12.6	18.0	15.9	13.4
Suspended from school (past year)	13.5	12.1	10.2	6.3	5.6	4.2	9.9	8.9	7.1	19.7	17.7	15.0	10.3	9.3	7.6	15.0	13.6	11.3
Sold illegal drugs (past year)	15.4	14.8	13.2	6.3	6.7	4.8	10.8	10.8	8.9	11.1	10.2	8.4	5.4	4.9	3.8	8.2	7.6	6.0
Stolen a vehicle (past year)	4.4	3.0	2.9	1.7	0.9	0.9	3.1	2.0	1.8	4.9	3.0	2.7	2.6	1.5	1.1	3.8	2.2	1.9
Been arrested (past year)	11.6	9.4	7.6	5.7	4.5	4.2	8.7	7.0	5.9	10.8	8.0	6.9	5.9	4.5	4.2	8.4	6.3	5.5

# 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 26 lists the questions concerning possession of handguns by grade. It is clear that a very low percentage of students carry handguns or take them to school. For example, 0.9% of the students surveyed reported having taken a handgun to school in the past 12 months. In regard to carrying a handgun in general, 5.5% of students surveyed reported having carried a handgun in the past 12 months. Only 6.0% of students think that they would be seen as cool if they carried a handgun. Most students (79.2%) also perceived that it would be difficult to get a handgun if they wanted one.

When looking at the results by grade, it is interesting to note that 8th graders reported the highest rates of believing they had a good chance of being seen as cool if they carried a handgun (6.9%). All other rates peaked in the 12th grade, with 12th graders reporting the highest rates of carrying a handgun in the past

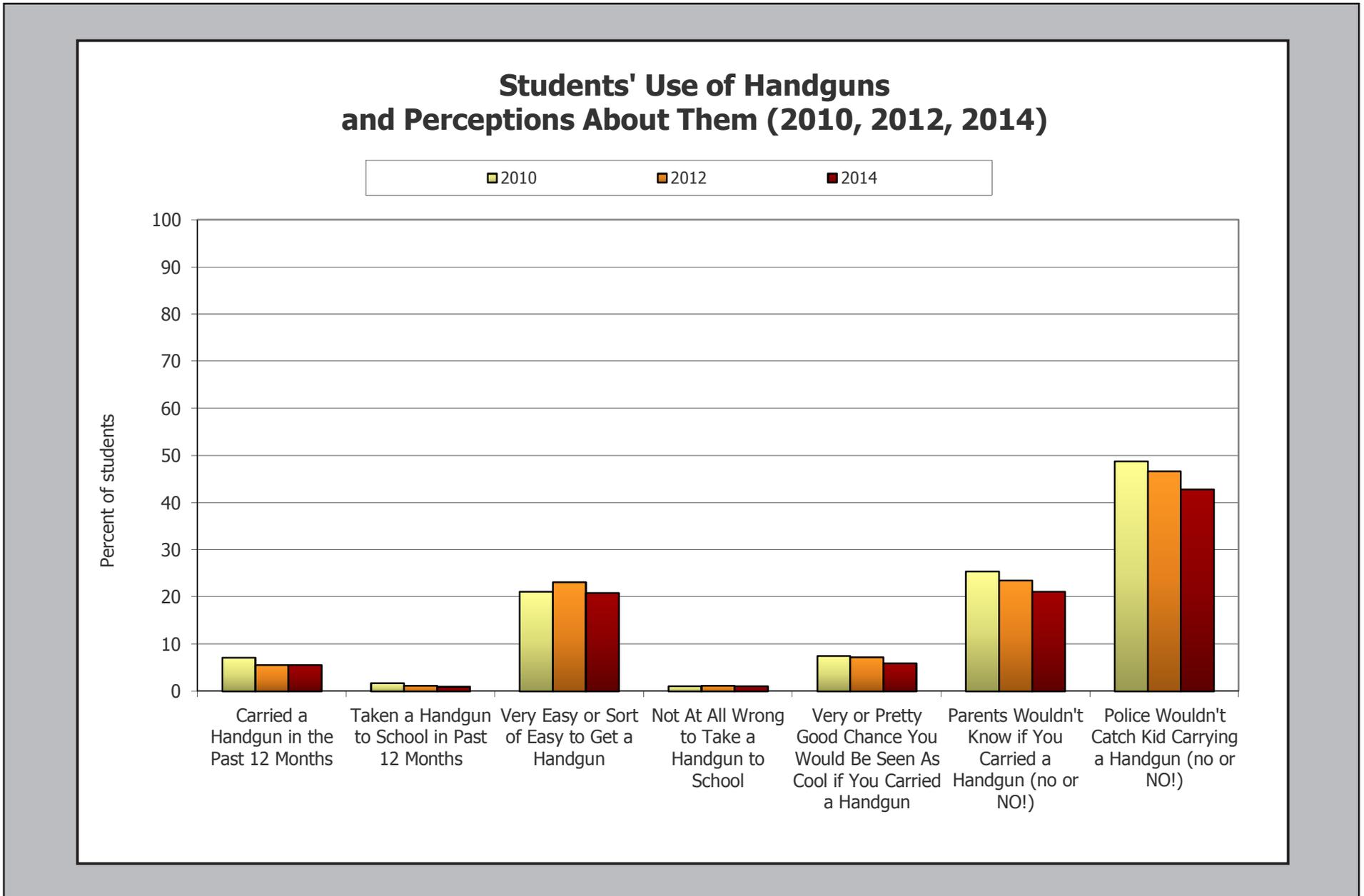
year (5.6%, also the same rate for 10th graders), taking a handgun to school (1.4%), believing it was not at all wrong to take a handgun to school (1.3%), believing it was easy to get a gun (27.5%), that their parents wouldn't know if they carried a handgun (28.0%), and that the police wouldn't catch them if they carried a handgun (53.4%).

In comparing 2012 and 2014 results, Table 26 and Figure 22 show that there were several significant changes. The belief that parents wouldn't catch a kid with a handgun decreased 2.4 percentage points for the statewide survey population and 1.5 to 2.8 percentage points for those in each grade, the belief that the police wouldn't catch a kid with a handgun decreased 3.9 percentage points for the statewide survey population and 3.2 to 3.6 percentage points for those in each grade, the perception that it would be very easy to get a gun decreased 2.3 percentage points for all grades combined (1.6 to 2.4 percentage points for those in each individual grade), and the perception that it is "cool" to carry a handgun decreased 1.2 percentage points for the state population (1.2 to 1.3 percentage points for those in each grade).

Table 26

Percentage of Youth Who Responded to Questions About Handguns												
	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014
Carried a Handgun in the Past 12 Months	6.7	5.7	5.5	7.6	5.2	5.6	7.2	5.9	5.6	7.1	5.6	5.5
Taken a Handgun to School in Past 12 Months	1.4	1.0	0.8	2.1	1.2	0.8	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.2	0.9
Very Easy or Sort of Easy to Get a Handgun	16.8	19.8	17.4	22.3	22.8	20.6	26.5	29.1	27.5	21.1	23.1	20.8
Not At All Wrong to Take a Handgun to School	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.1
Very or Pretty Good Chance You Would Be Seen As Cool if You Carried a Handgun	8.2	8.2	6.9	7.3	6.5	5.3	6.4	6.2	4.9	7.5	7.2	6.0
Parents Wouldn't Know if You Carried a Handgun (no or NO!)	19.8	18.7	17.2	26.8	23.8	21.3	32.7	30.8	28.0	25.4	23.5	21.1
Police Wouldn't Catch Kid Carrying a Handgun (no or NO!)	40.4	38.8	35.2	53.4	49.5	46.1	57.0	56.6	53.4	48.8	46.7	42.8

Figure 22



# Violence

The Arizona Youth Survey also asked several questions about violent behavior and attitudes towards violence. Table 27 and Figure 23 show the questions that relate to violence. A review of the responses reveals that 8.7% of the youth in Arizona have attacked someone in the past 12 months. Further, 45.7% of students have seen someone punched, kicked, choked, or beaten up in the past year. However, only a small percent (4.3%) believe that it isn't at all wrong to attack someone to seriously hurt them.

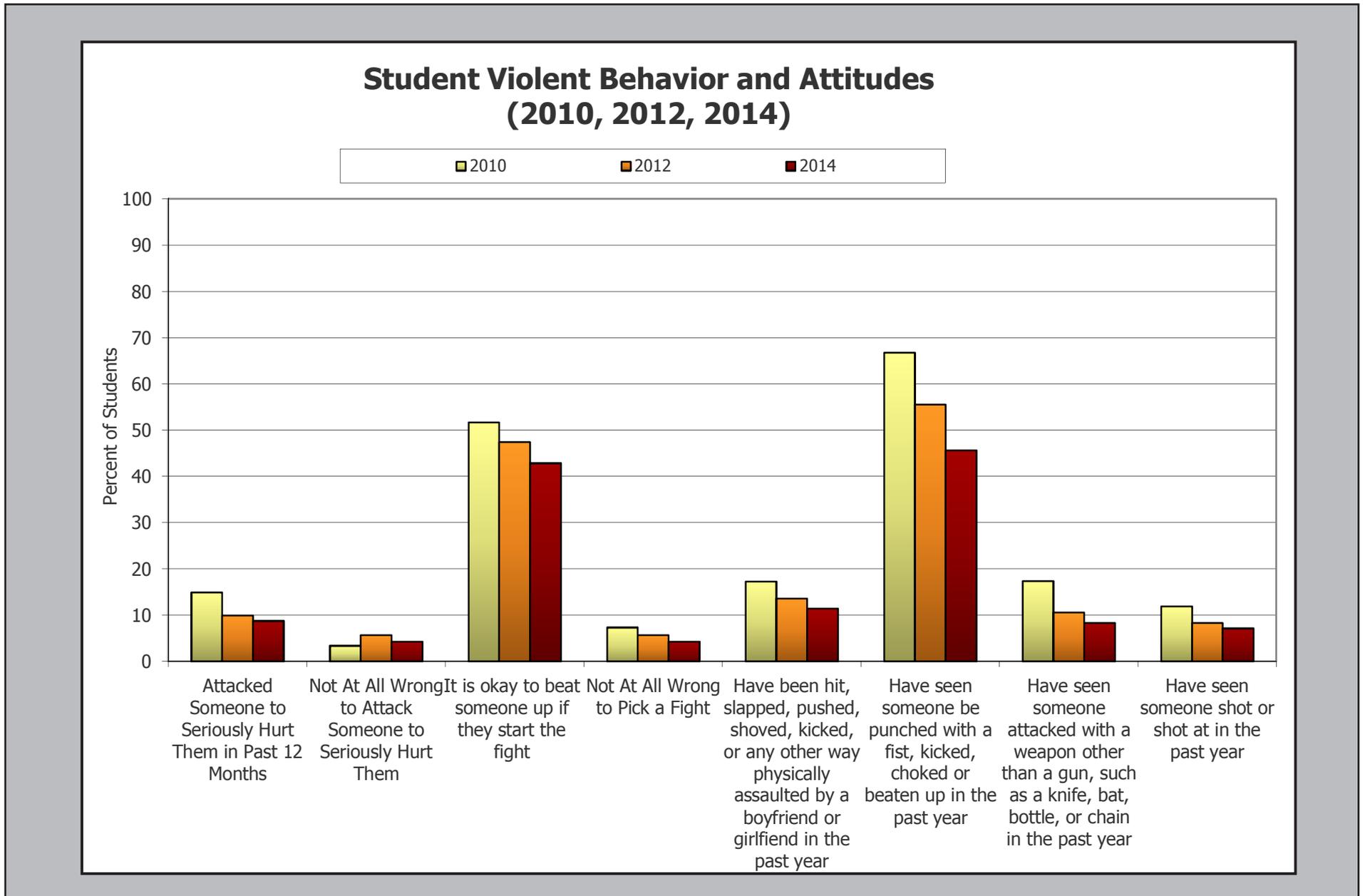
When looking at the results by grade, it appears that 8th and 10th graders have the most problems with violent behavior and attitudes. More 8th graders than students in other grades had attacked someone in the past year (9.8%), believed it was not at all wrong to attack someone to seriously hurt them (4.7%), believed it was not all wrong to pick a fight (4.7%), have been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by a boyfriend or girlfriend in the past the past year (12.3%), have seen someone be punched, kicked, choked, or beaten up (51.3%), have seen someone be attacked with a weapon other than a gun (10.2%), and have seen someone be shot or shot at (8.5%). Tenth graders had the highest rates of believing it was okay to beat someone up if they started the fight (45.3%).

From 2012 to 2014, most data reported in Table 27 showed significant decreases. For the entire survey population, there were significant decreases in all grades for a large majority of violence measures. Among the most notable of changes, the percentage of students who have witnessed someone punched, kicked, choked, or beaten up decreased 9.9 points for the state survey population (9.5 to 10.6 percentage points for those in each grade).

Table 27

Percentage of Youth Who Responded to Questions About Violence												
	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014
Attacked Someone to Seriously Hurt Them in Past 12 Months	16.6	11.2	9.8	15.5	9.7	8.9	11.5	7.7	6.6	14.9	9.9	8.7
Not At All Wrong to Attack Someone to Seriously Hurt Them	3.6	6.4	4.7	3.7	5.8	4.4	2.7	4.1	3.2	3.4	5.7	4.3
It is okay to beat someone up if they start the fight (response of "YES" or "yes")	50.6	45.9	41.0	54.4	50.5	45.3	50.3	46.7	43.6	51.7	47.5	42.9
Not At All Wrong to Pick a Fight	8.9	6.4	4.7	7.3	5.8	4.4	4.9	4.1	3.2	7.3	5.7	4.3
Have been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by a boyfriend or girlfriend in the past year	17.2	14.6	12.3	18.1	13.1	10.9	16.4	12.3	10.4	17.3	13.6	11.4
Have seen someone be punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up in the past year	70.8	60.8	51.3	68.9	56.3	45.7	57.9	44.7	34.2	66.8	55.6	45.7
Have seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain in the past year	18.7	12.4	10.2	18.3	9.8	7.6	14.1	8.1	5.5	17.4	10.6	8.3
Have seen someone shot or shot at in the past year	12.8	9.6	8.5	12.3	7.9	6.3	10.2	6.5	5.4	11.9	8.3	7.1

Figure 23



# Gangs

In covering a range of antisocial behaviors, the Arizona Youth Survey also asks questions about 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 question included: Protection, Friendship, Parent(s) are in a gang, Sibling(s) are in a gang, Make money, or Other.

As can be seen in Table 28, a large majority of Arizona youth (94.0%) have never belonged to a gang, while 2.8% of the youth surveyed reported that they had been members in the past, 1.4% reported they belong now, 1.4% reported that they would like to join a gang, and 0.3% reported that they are in a gang, but would like to get out. The percentage of students reporting that they had never belonged to a gang increased 1.0% for the state survey population since 2012.

The second portion of Table 28, regarding major reasons for joining a gang, contains data for a survey population of students who indicated having belonged to a gang at some point in their lives. That data indicate that the top reasons for joining were friendship (30.5% of previous or current gang members indicated this reason), for protection (17.6%), and to make money (21.8%).

Table 28

Percentage of Youth Who Responded to Questions About Gangs												
	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014
GANGS (Total Number and Percentage of Youth Who Responded to the Question, "Have you ever belonged in a gang?")												
No	90.1	92.0	93.4	91.4	93.7	94.2	93.1	94.1	95.0	91.3	93.0	94.0
No, but would like to	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.4
Yes, in the past	5.3	4.1	3.2	4.8	3.3	2.8	3.7	3.1	2.1	4.7	3.6	2.8
Yes, belong now	2.4	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.8	1.4
Yes, but would like to get out	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3
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	1,679	1,287	847	1,041	697	478	705	527	320	3,425	2,511	1,645
Protection	19.6	21.0	19.4	12.2	16.4	17.6	13.0	12.5	12.8	16.0	17.9	17.6
Friendship	33.3	32.5	31.8	33.4	29.6	27.4	38.2	36.4	31.6	34.3	32.5	30.5
Parent(s) are in a gang	1.8	2.1	2.6	1.6	3.2	2.1	2.7	2.5	3.8	2.0	2.5	2.7
Sibling(s) are in a gang	6.7	6.3	5.1	8.0	6.0	8.4	5.8	6.1	4.4	6.9	6.2	5.9
Make money	14.8	14.2	19.0	17.2	20.9	25.5	17.0	18.6	23.4	16.0	17.0	21.8
Other	22.0	21.9	18.7	25.6	21.5	15.5	20.9	21.1	16.9	22.8	21.6	17.4
I have never belonged	1.8	2.0	3.5	2.0	2.4	3.6	2.4	2.8	7.2	2.0	2.3	4.3

Figure 24

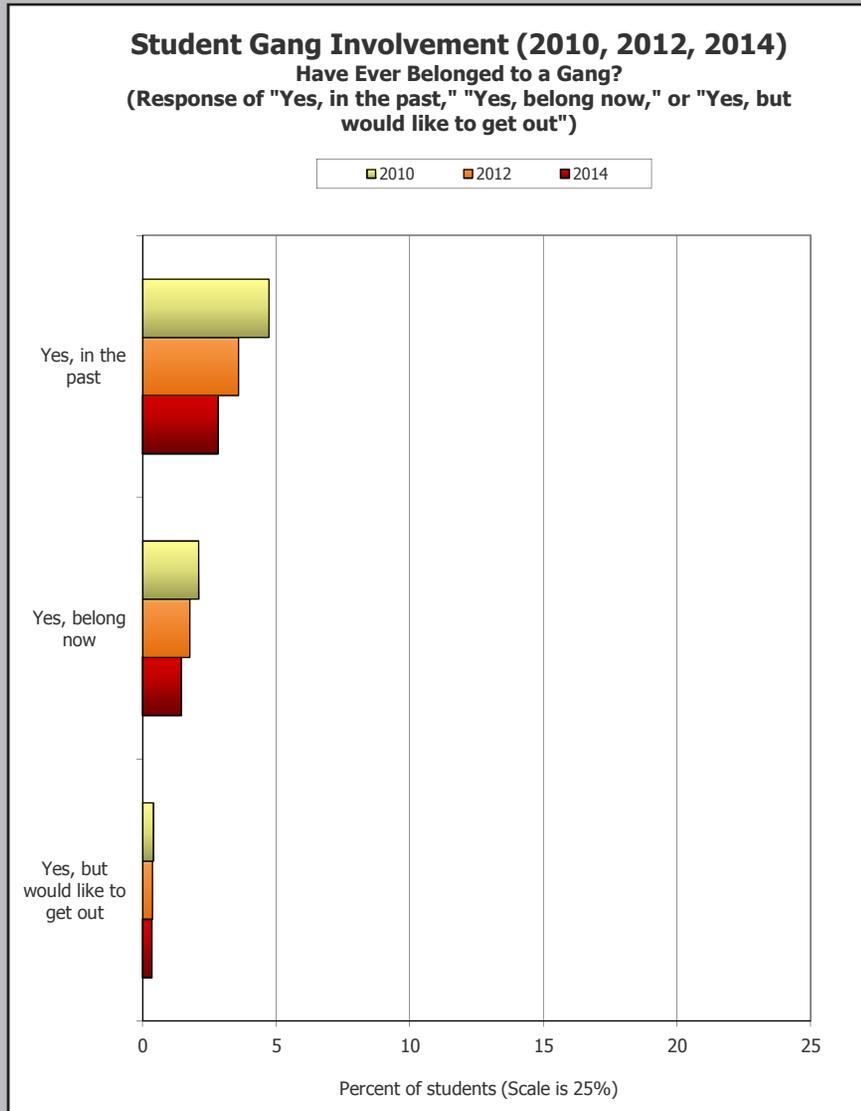
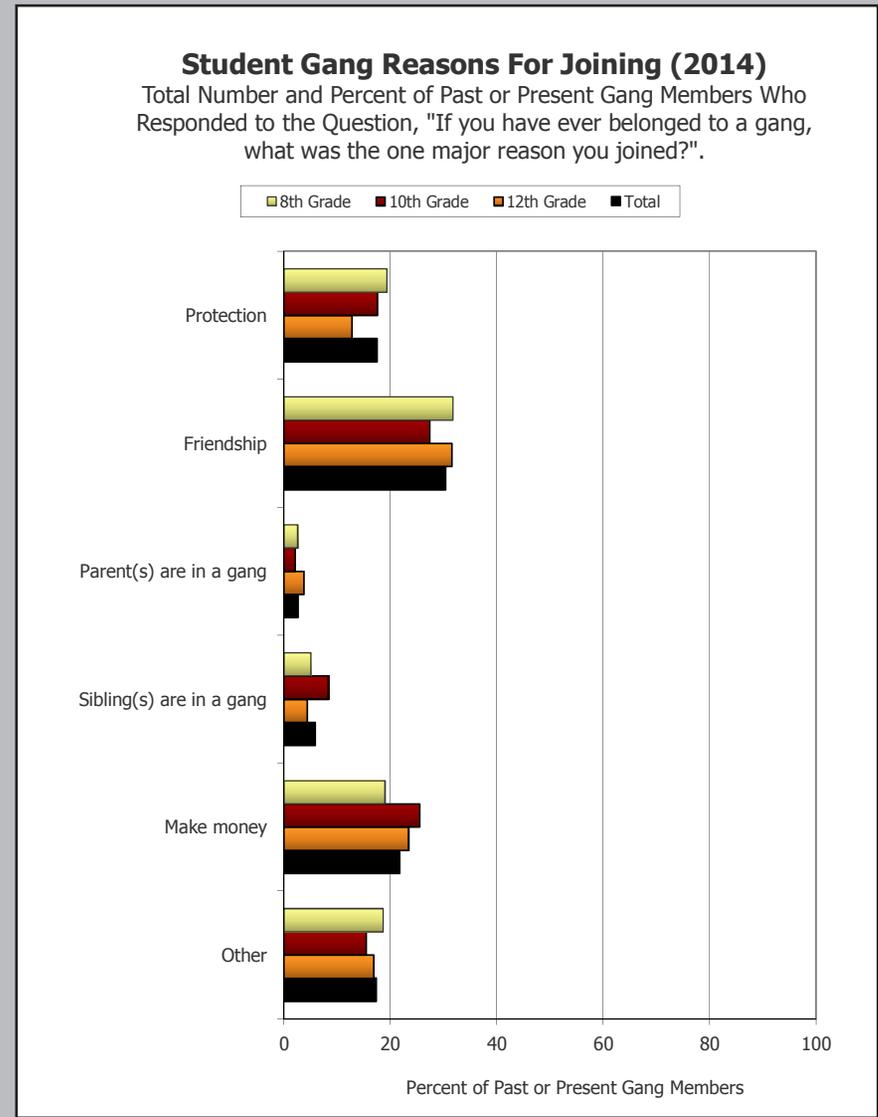


Figure 25



NOTE: Figure 25 data pertain 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 they carried a weapon to school and the number of days that they 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 29 and Figure 26.

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 carrying, even small percentages for these safety issues can be serious. For example, 4.2% of 8th graders, 5.6% of 10th graders, and 5.5% 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), being bullied, and bullying another student showed decreases with increased grade level.

Results show that 9.9% of 8th graders did not go to school because they felt unsafe at least one day in the past month; this rate for 10th and 12th graders was lower, with 6.1% of 10th graders and 4.3% of 12th graders indicating they had skipped school because they felt unsafe.

Compared to students avoiding school to avoid violence, a even higher percentage of Arizona youth indicated that they had been threatened or injured by someone at school. Of 8th graders, 11.5% indicated that they had been threatened by someone or injured with a weapon at school. This number decreases with increased grade level, with 8.0% of 10th graders, and 5.9% 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, they had been bullied on school property in the past year. For all three grades combined, 31.3% of students reported having been bullied at least once in the past year (40.2% of 8th graders, 28.4% of 10th graders, and 17.0% of 12th graders).

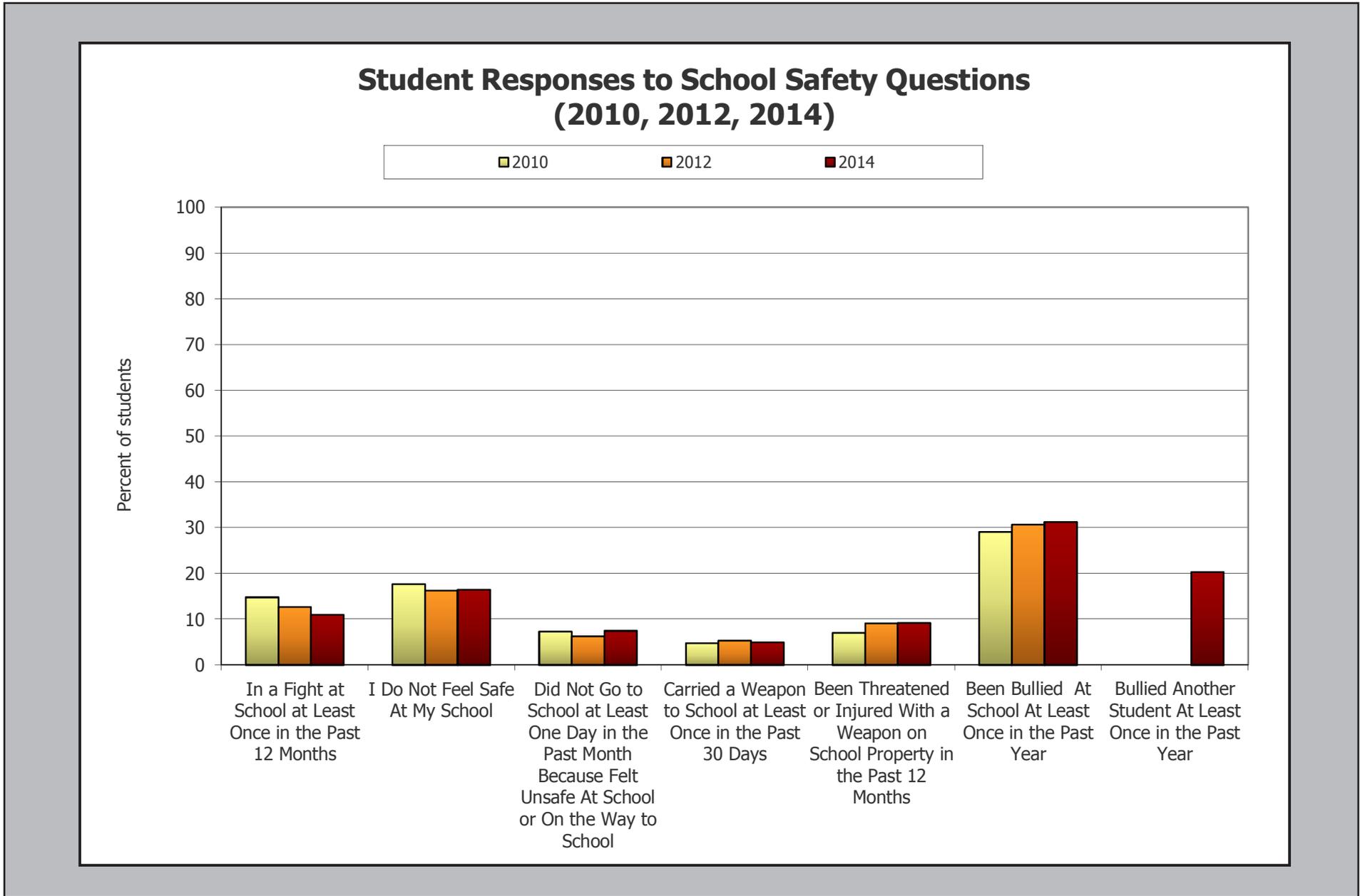
In looking at the 2014 results in comparison to 2012 survey results, there were few notable changes. Rates of being in a physical fight at school in the past year decreased 1.7 percentage points for the survey population (a 2.4 point decrease for 8th graders, a 1.4 point decrease for 10th graders, a 1.3 point decrease for 12th graders), and rates of not going to school at least one day in the past month due to safety concerns increased 2.0 percentage points for those in the 8th grade.

One of the 2014 AYS new measures — student reports of bullying another student at school — is included in Table 29 below. One in five AYS participants (20.3%) reported bullying another student at school in the past year.

Table 29

Percentage of Youth Who Responded to Questions About Safety and Schools												
	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014
In a Physical Fight at School at Least Once in the Past 12 Months	20.5	17.3	14.9	13.0	10.3	8.9	7.4	7.0	5.7	14.8	12.7	11.0
I Do Not Feel Safe At My School (response of "NO" or "no" to the statement "I feel safe at my school")	20.0	18.8	19.4	18.2	16.0	15.7	13.3	11.5	11.6	17.7	16.2	16.4
Did Not Go to School at Least One Day in the Past Month Because Felt Unsafe At School or On the Way to School	9.5	7.9	9.9	6.7	5.4	6.1	4.3	4.2	4.3	7.3	6.2	7.5
Carried a Weapon to School at Least Once in the Past 30 Days	4.8	5.2	4.2	5.0	5.5	5.6	4.6	5.5	5.5	4.8	5.3	4.9
Been Threatened or Injured With a Weapon on School Property in the Past 12 Months	8.3	11.1	11.5	7.3	8.5	8.0	4.7	6.1	5.9	7.0	9.1	9.2
Been Bullied At Least Once in the Past Year	39.5	39.9	40.2	26.9	27.4	28.4	14.6	17.1	17.0	29.1	30.7	31.3
Bullied Another Student At Least Once in the Past Year	---	---	26.2	---	---	18.0	---	---	11.4	---	---	20.3

Figure 26



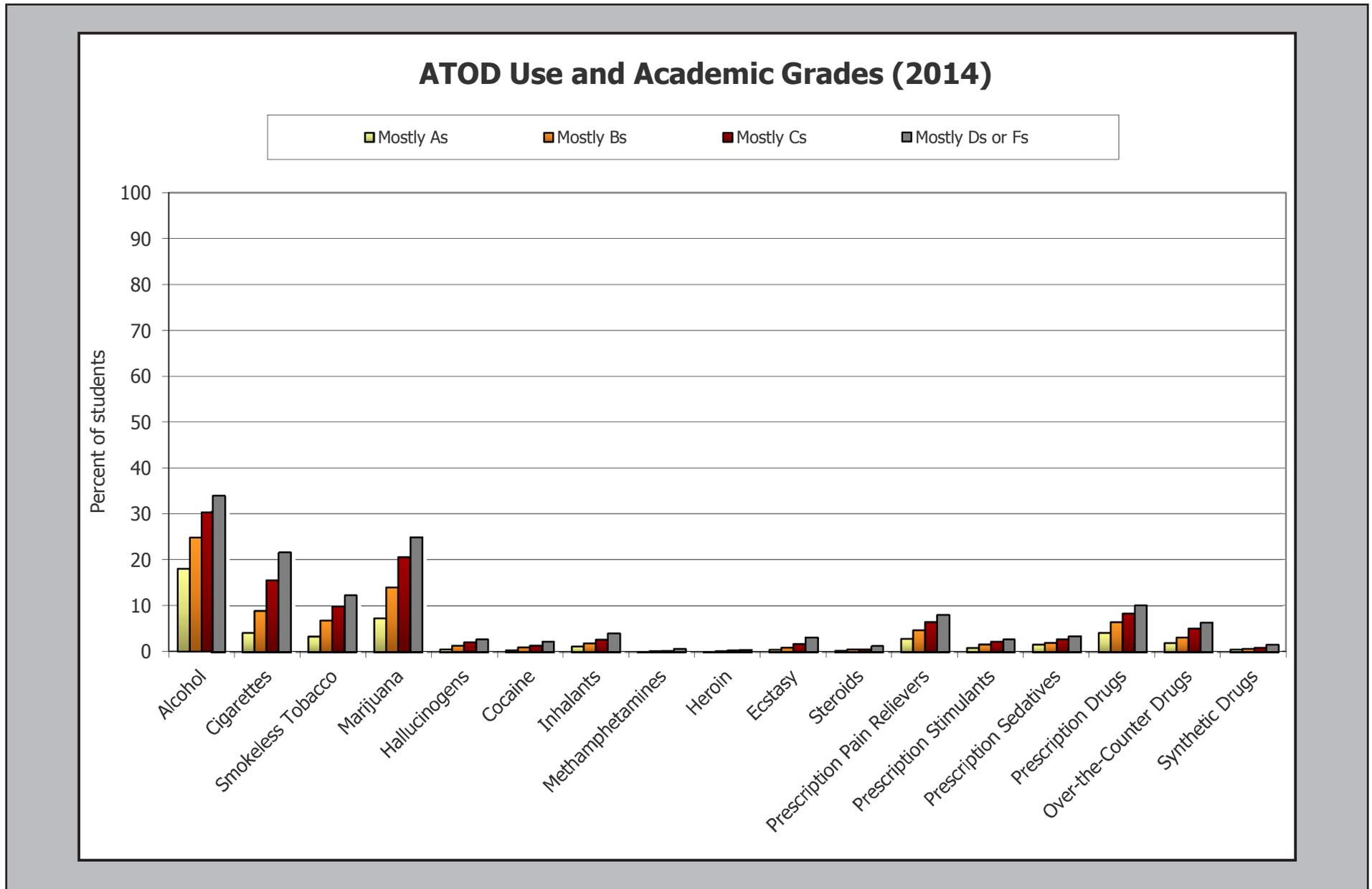
# Academic Performance and Substance Use

Table 30 and Figure 27 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 nearly two times as likely to have used alcohol in the past 30 days, five times as likely to have used cigarettes in the past 30 days, and over three times more likely to have indicated use of marijuana in the past 30 days than students who reported they make “Mostly A’s.”

Table 30

Percentage Using ATODs in the Past 30 Days by Academic Grades (2014)				
Drugs Used	Academic Grades			
	Mostly A's	Mostly B's	Mostly C's	Mostly D's or F's
Alcohol	18.1	24.9	30.4	33.9
Cigarettes	4.2	9.0	15.6	21.6
Smokeless Tobacco	3.4	6.9	10.0	12.4
Marijuana	7.4	14.1	20.6	24.9
Hallucinogens	0.7	1.5	2.2	2.8
Cocaine	0.5	1.1	1.5	2.3
Inhalants	1.3	2.0	2.8	4.1
Methamphetamines	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.8
Heroin	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5
Ecstasy	0.6	1.0	1.8	3.3
Steroids	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.4
Prescription Pain Relievers	3.0	4.8	6.6	8.0
Prescription Stimulants	1.0	1.7	2.3	2.8
Prescription Sedatives	1.7	2.1	2.8	3.5
Prescription Drugs	4.2	6.6	8.4	10.2
Over-the-Counter Drugs	2.0	3.3	5.2	6.4
Synthetic Drugs	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.7

Figure 27



# Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Approval

When parents have favorable attitudes toward any drug or alcohol use, they influence the attitudes and behavior of their children, sometimes in unforeseen ways. For example, parental approval of youth marijuana use can also increase 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 engage in drug use during adolescence.

Table 31 and Figure 28 illustrate how perceived parental approval is related to substance use. In the Arizona Youth Survey, students were asked how wrong their parents felt it was to use different ATODs. Table 31 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’ approval of marijuana use.

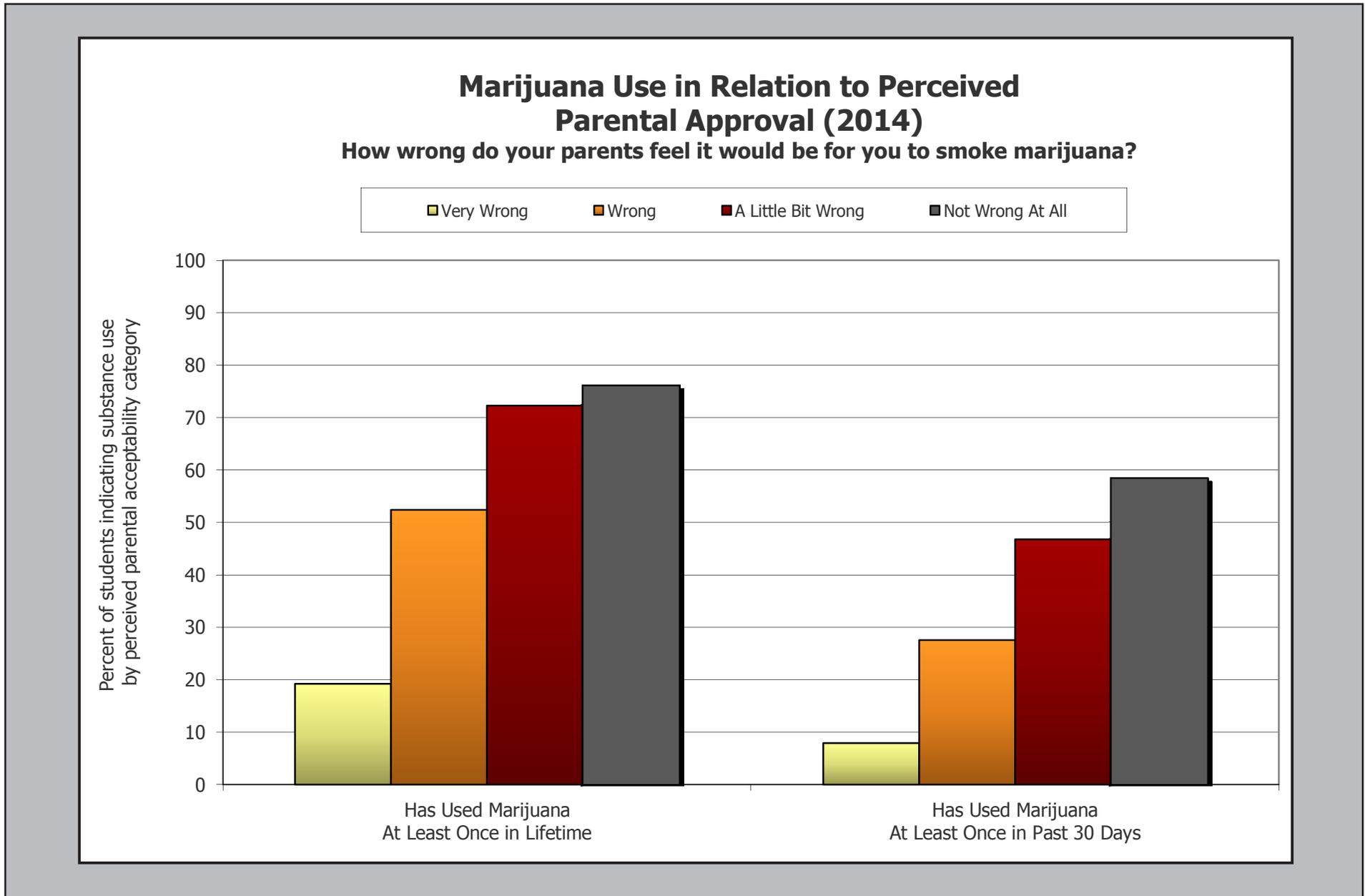
As can be seen, a relatively low percentage of students (19.3% lifetime, 8.0% 30-day) use marijuana when their parents think it is “Very Wrong” to use it. In contrast, when a student believes that their parents have less strong negative feelings about marijuana use (i.e. the parent only believes that it is “Wrong” not “Very Wrong”) use increased substantially to 52.4% for lifetime use and 27.6% 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 31

Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability of Marijuana Use (2014)		
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	19.3	8.0
Wrong	52.4	27.6
A Little Bit Wrong	72.3	46.8
Not Wrong At All	76.1	58.4

Figure 28



# Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Peer Approval

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 approval and individual drug use.

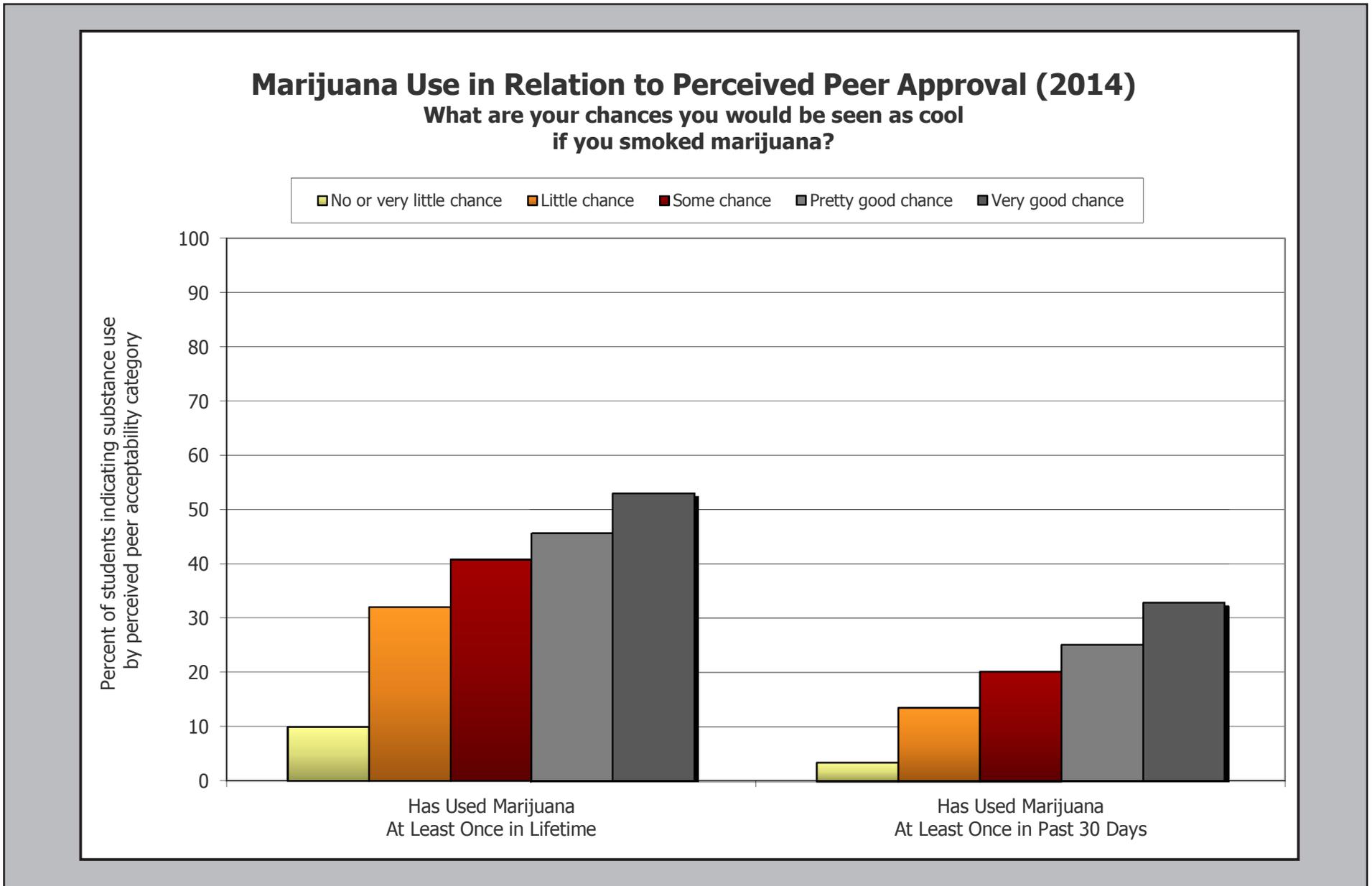
As with perceived parental approval, the slightest perceived peer acceptability increases the chance that a student will use ATODs. In this section, lifetime and 30-day marijuana use are looked at in relation to what students thought were their chances of being seen as cool if they used marijuana.

Of the students who thought there was “No or very little chance” that they would be seen as cool if they used marijuana, only 9.9% had tried marijuana in their lifetime and only 3.5% had used it in the last month. However, students who thought that there was even a “Little chance” that they would be seen as cool, marijuana use rates were three times higher for lifetime use (32.0%) and nearly four times higher for past-month use (13.6%). Students who thought that there was a “Very good chance” they would be seen as cool, indicated past-month marijuana use rates that were nine times higher than students who perceived that marijuana use was not cool. These results clearly illustrate how peer acceptability puts youth at risk for ATOD use.

Table 32

Use in Relation to Perceived Peer Acceptability of Marijuana Use (2014)		
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	9.9	3.5
Little chance	32.0	13.6
Some chance	40.8	20.2
Pretty good chance	45.6	25.2
Very good chance	53.0	32.9

Figure 29



# Parent/Youth Communication About the Dangers of Substance Use

In the Arizona Youth Survey, students were asked 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).”

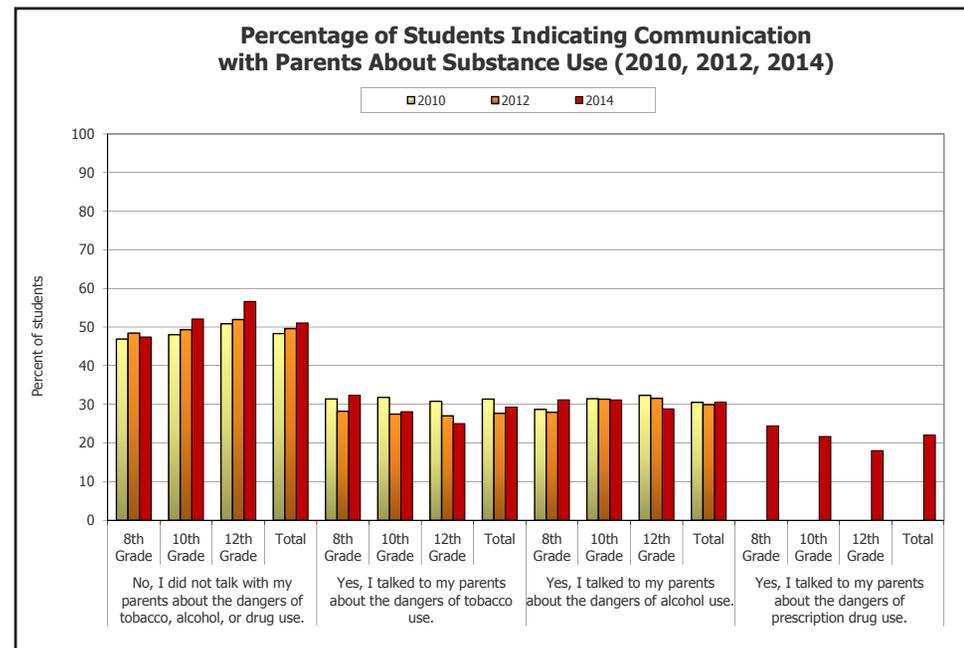
The results of the question presented in Table 33 and Figure 30 indicate that slightly over half of students surveyed (51.1%) have not had a discussion with their parents about the dangers of any substance. When it comes to parents talking to their kids about the dangers of tobacco use, 32.3% of 8th graders, 28.1% of 10th graders, and 25.0% of 12th graders indicated they had a discussion with their parents. With respect to discussing the dangers of alcohol use, 31.2% of 8th graders, 31.1% of 10th graders, and 28.8% of 12th graders indicated they had discussed it with their parents. In regard to speaking with parents about the dangers of drug use, 38.1% of 8th graders, 35.5% of 10th graders, and 29.1% of 12th graders reported that they had discussed it during the past year. The question was expanded in the 2014 AYS to include communication about prescription drug use. The 2014 AYS data reveal that 22.0% of AYS participants indicated having spoken with their parents about the dangers of prescription drug use.

In comparing 2012 and 2014 data, Table 33 reveals an increase in the percentage of students who reported that they had not spoken with their parents about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use (increases of 2.8 percentage points for 10th graders, 4.7 percentage points for 12th graders, and 1.5 percentage points for those in all grades combined). In general, 2014 AYS data reveal that while 8th grade students appear to be having more discussions with parents regarding cigarette and alcohol use, 10th and 12th graders communication with parents about substance use dangers is either stable or decreasing.

Table 33

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		
	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014
No, I did not talk with my parents about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use.	46.9	48.4	47.4	48.0	49.3	52.1	50.9	51.9	56.6	48.3	49.6	51.1
Yes, I talked to my parents about the dangers of tobacco use.	31.4	28.2	32.3	31.8	27.5	28.1	30.8	27.0	25.0	31.4	27.7	29.3
Yes, I talked to my parents about the dangers of alcohol use.	28.7	27.9	31.2	31.5	31.3	31.1	32.3	31.6	28.8	30.5	29.9	30.6
Yes, I talked to my parents about the dangers of prescription drug use.	N/A	N/A	24.4	N/A	N/A	21.7	N/A	N/A	18.0	N/A	N/A	22.0
Yes, I talked to my parents about the dangers of drug use.	40.0	38.3	38.1	39.0	38.7	35.5	34.1	34.6	29.1	38.1	37.5	35.1

Figure 30



# Prevention-Related Advertisements

In the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey, one advertising-related question was posed to students to gather information on whether they remembered hearing, reading, or watching a substance abuse prevention advertisement in the past year. The results of this question are presented in Table 34 and Figure 31.

The results show that the majority of youth (73.9%) have remembered hearing, reading, or watching a substance abuse prevention advertisement in the past year.

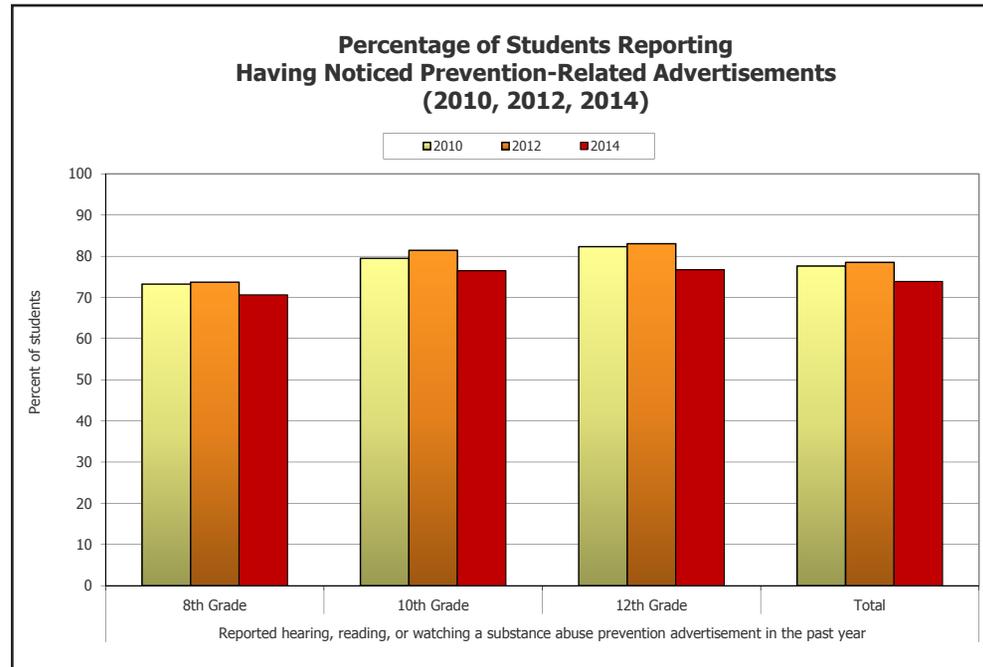
Further, the data show that the reported rates of hearing, reading, or watching substance abuse prevention ads increases with increased grade level (70.6% for students in 8th grade, 76.5% for those in 10th grade, 76.7% for those in 12th grade).

In comparing 2010, 2012, and 2014 data, Table 34 shows that the percent of students reporting having heard, read, or watched a substance abuse prevention advertisement in the past year has decreased in all grades since the 2012 survey (a decrease of 3.1 percentage points for 8th graders, 4.9 percentage points for 10th graders, 6.3 percentage points for 12th graders, and 4.6 percentage points for those in all grades combined).

Table 34

Percentage of Students Responding to Questions Regarding Prevention-Related Advertisements												
	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014
Reported hearing, reading, or watching a substance abuse prevention advertisement in the past year	73.2	73.7	70.6	79.5	81.4	76.5	82.3	83.0	76.7	77.6	78.5	73.9

Figure 31



# Youth Resiliency to ATODs

The Arizona Youth Surveys asked 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 35 and Figure 32 indicate that most students surveyed have never been offered a substance – 65.2% of students were not offered alcohol in the past month, 81.5% were not offered cigarettes in the past month, 65.2% were not offered marijuana in the past month, and 85.2% were not offered other drugs in the past month. Alcohol and marijuana are the substances most often offered to students.

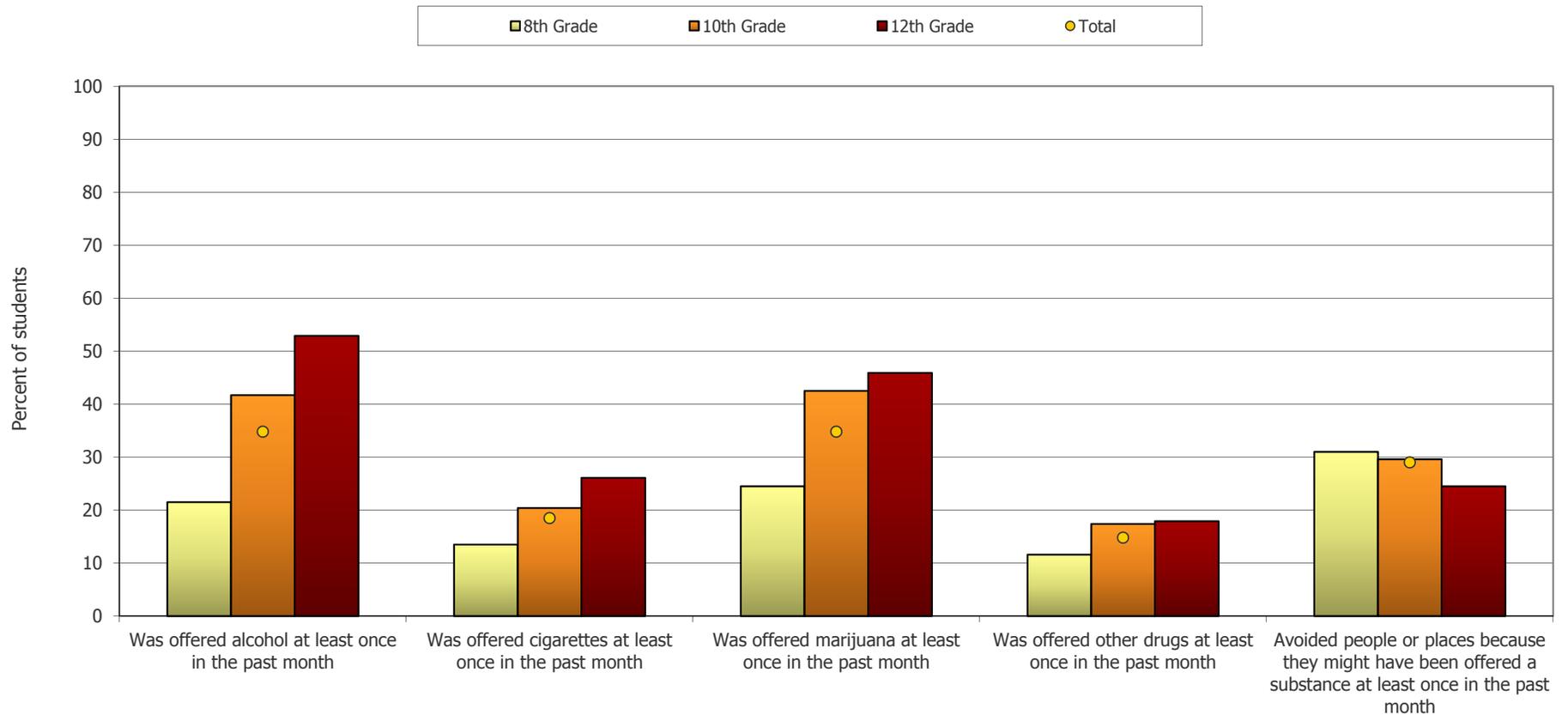
In regard to student reports of avoiding people or places to avoid being offered substances, it appears that 8th and 10th graders are more likely than 12th graders to avoid places or people to avoid substance use offers. Of all students combined, 10.2% indicate that they've avoided places or people one time in the past month, 10.0% have avoided them two to three times in the past month, and 9.1% have avoided them four or more times in the past month.

Table 35

Student Reports of Being Offered Various Substances in the Past Month													
		8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
		2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014
In the last 30 days, about how many times were you offered:													
Alcohol?	Never	71.4	72.9	78.5	52.3	53.1	58.3	41.6	41.6	47.1	57.7	59.4	65.2
	Once	12.3	12.1	10.3	14.2	13.7	13.1	13.2	12.9	13.2	13.1	12.8	11.8
	2-3 times	9.5	8.5	6.7	17.3	17.0	15.2	21.3	20.1	19.4	15.0	13.9	12.2
	4-6 times	3.4	3.1	2.1	7.7	7.3	6.7	10.7	11.5	9.4	6.7	6.4	5.2
	7-10 times	1.0	1.1	0.7	2.9	3.2	2.3	4.9	4.7	3.4	2.6	2.6	1.8
	More than 10 times	2.4	2.3	1.7	5.7	5.7	4.4	8.3	9.2	7.5	4.9	5.0	3.8
Cigarettes?	Never	80.6	82.8	86.5	68.4	73.3	79.6	62.7	65.7	73.9	72.2	75.7	81.5
	Once	8.7	8.2	6.8	10.3	10.1	8.4	10.3	10.1	9.2	9.6	9.2	7.8
	2-3 times	5.2	4.6	3.7	8.6	6.8	5.3	9.6	8.9	6.8	7.4	6.3	4.9
	4-6 times	2.2	1.7	1.2	3.9	3.2	2.5	4.8	4.4	3.1	3.4	2.8	2.0
	7-10 times	1.0	0.8	0.5	2.3	1.8	1.2	2.8	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.4	1.0
	More than 10 times	2.4	1.9	1.3	6.5	4.8	3.1	9.8	8.7	5.4	5.6	4.4	2.8
Marijuana?	Never	75.4	74.3	75.5	58.7	57.4	57.5	56.9	53.8	54.1	65.4	64.3	65.2
	Once	8.1	8.4	8.3	11.1	10.8	11.4	11.0	10.9	10.5	9.7	9.7	9.8
	2-3 times	6.5	6.5	6.6	10.3	11.1	10.8	10.7	11.4	12.0	8.7	9.1	9.1
	4-6 times	3.5	3.5	3.3	6.2	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.8	6.8	5.1	5.3	5.2
	7-10 times	1.9	2.1	1.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	2.9	3.0	2.8
	More than 10 times	4.7	5.2	4.6	10.2	10.4	9.8	11.4	13.3	12.7	8.2	8.7	8.0
Other drugs?	Never	88.4	88.4	88.4	81.4	82.9	82.6	81.7	82.1	82.1	84.5	85.2	85.2
	Once	5.4	5.3	5.5	7.5	7.3	7.6	7.3	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.2	6.4
	2-3 times	2.7	2.6	2.7	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.8	4.8	5.0	3.9	3.6	3.7
	4-6 times	1.2	1.2	1.1	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.6
	7-10 times	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8
	More than 10 times	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.4	2.3
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	57.4	69.0	63.0	59.0	70.4	67.0	61.4	75.5	64.9	58.9	71.0
Once		13.6	15.1	11.2	12.7	13.7	10.5	10.9	12.1	7.8	12.6	13.9	10.2
2-3 times		10.3	12.5	9.6	11.9	13.2	10.4	10.8	12.7	10.3	10.9	12.8	10.0
4-6 times		3.5	4.8	3.4	4.5	5.1	3.5	4.2	5.4	3.0	4.0	5.0	3.4
7-10 times		1.5	2.1	0.9	1.9	2.2	1.0	2.0	2.3	0.8	1.7	2.2	0.9
More than 10 times		6.2	8.1	5.9	6.0	6.8	4.1	5.1	6.2	2.6	5.8	7.2	4.6

Figure 32

### Youth Resiliency to ATOD's (2014)



The 2012 and 2014 Arizona Youth Surveys asked 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 36 and Figure 33 indicate that 28.0% responded “I say ‘no’ without giving a reason why” at least one time in the past 30 days, 25.4% responded with “I give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer” at least once in the past month, 18.5% responded with “I decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer” at least once in the past month, and 14.7% indicated 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 by students in all grades.

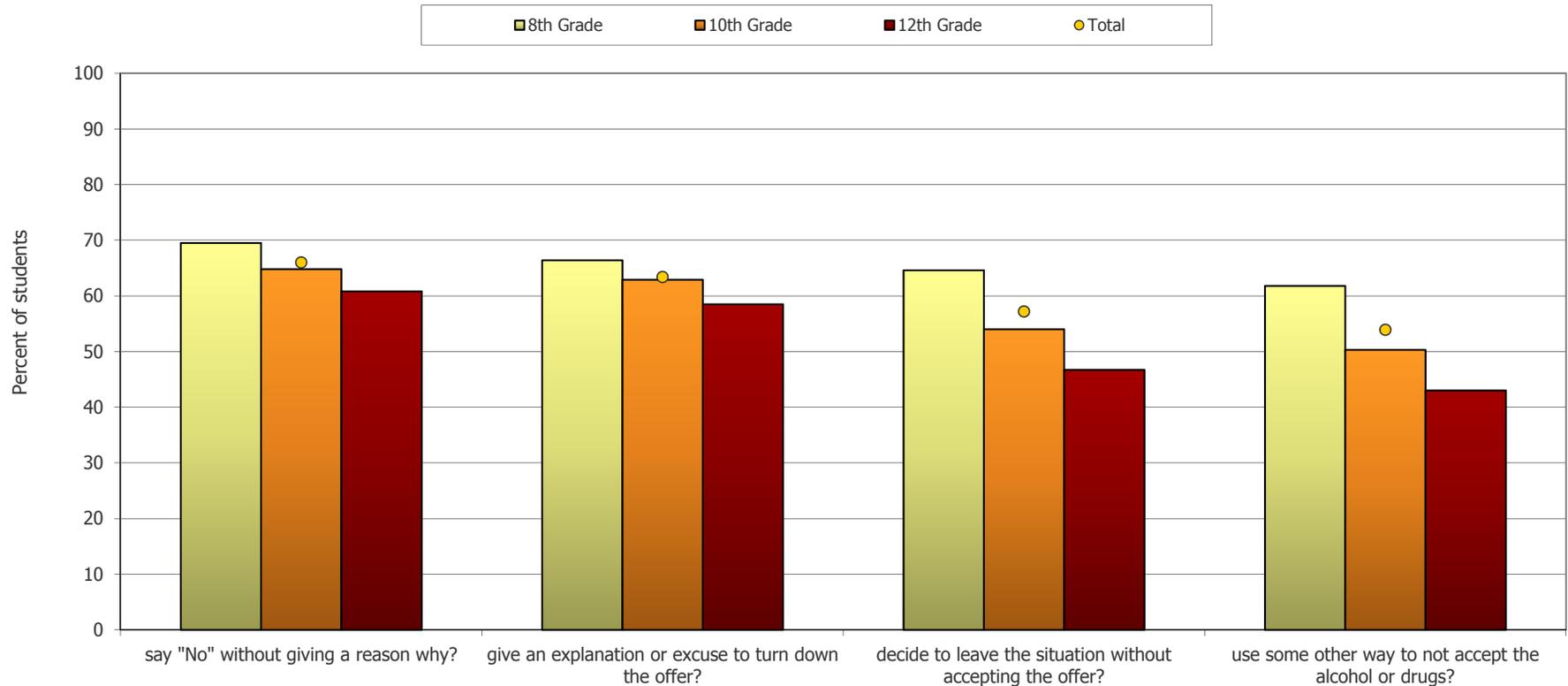
Table 36

Student Responses to Being Offered Various Substances in the Past Month													
		8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
		2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014
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	28.2	30.5	33.4	32.1	35.2	33.8	34.1	39.2	32.4	30.8	34.0
	Once	14.2	12.4	11.6	17.4	15.2	14.4	17.2	15.5	15.6	16.0	14.0	13.4
	Twice	5.8	4.6	4.6	8.9	7.1	6.9	10.3	8.9	7.6	8.0	6.4	6.0
	Three times	2.7	2.6	2.3	4.1	3.7	3.5	5.5	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.4	3.0
	Four or more times	5.3	5.5	4.6	8.8	8.1	6.3	10.4	9.1	6.7	7.7	7.2	5.6
	I never got offers	41.1	46.8	46.4	27.3	33.8	33.6	22.8	28.0	27.1	32.0	38.2	38.0
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	35.7	31.7	33.6	38.7	34.9	37.1	39.4	37.2	41.5	37.6	34.0	36.6
	Once	10.9	9.7	9.4	13.9	13.2	13.2	15.2	14.5	14.2	13.0	12.0	11.7
	Twice	5.4	4.7	4.3	8.2	7.5	7.0	10.2	8.6	8.1	7.5	6.5	6.0
	Three times	2.7	2.6	2.2	4.6	4.3	3.6	5.2	4.8	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.1
	Four or more times	4.4	4.4	3.7	7.3	6.5	5.4	7.4	7.1	5.2	6.1	5.7	4.6
	I never got offers	41.0	47.0	46.7	27.3	33.6	33.7	22.5	27.8	26.9	31.9	38.1	38.1
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	37.3	34.0	35.4	45.1	43.7	46.0	50.9	50.0	53.3	43.3	40.9	42.8
	Once	10.2	8.8	8.5	12.3	10.2	9.7	11.4	10.1	9.2	11.1	9.5	9.0
	Twice	3.7	3.1	3.2	5.2	4.0	3.9	5.2	4.3	3.9	4.6	3.7	3.6
	Three times	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.9	2.5	2.3	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.3	2.1
	Four or more times	4.6	4.5	3.7	6.3	5.1	4.0	5.9	4.8	3.7	5.5	4.8	3.8
	I never got offers	41.8	47.5	47.3	28.1	34.6	34.2	23.4	28.6	27.6	32.8	38.9	38.7
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	40.7	36.8	38.2	49.7	47.6	49.7	55.3	53.8	57.0	47.4	44.3	46.1
	Once	8.2	7.1	6.8	9.9	8.0	7.8	9.6	7.6	7.6	9.1	7.5	7.3
	Twice	3.3	2.7	2.4	4.2	3.3	2.9	4.3	3.7	3.0	3.8	3.1	2.7
	Three times	1.9	1.8	1.5	2.6	2.3	1.7	2.4	2.1	1.8	2.3	2.0	1.6
	Four or more times	3.8	3.7	3.3	5.2	4.1	3.3	4.6	3.9	2.7	4.4	3.9	3.1
	I never got offers	42.1	47.9	47.8	28.3	34.8	34.6	23.7	29.0	27.9	33.0	39.2	39.1

Figure 33

### Youth Resiliency to ATOD's (2014)

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) they participated in various gambling activities in the past year. Table 37 and Figure 34 display the data for survey questions regarding past year gambling and the average age when youth first gambled.

Past year gambling percentages include those students who responded that they 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 they bet or gambled.

When students were asked how often they 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

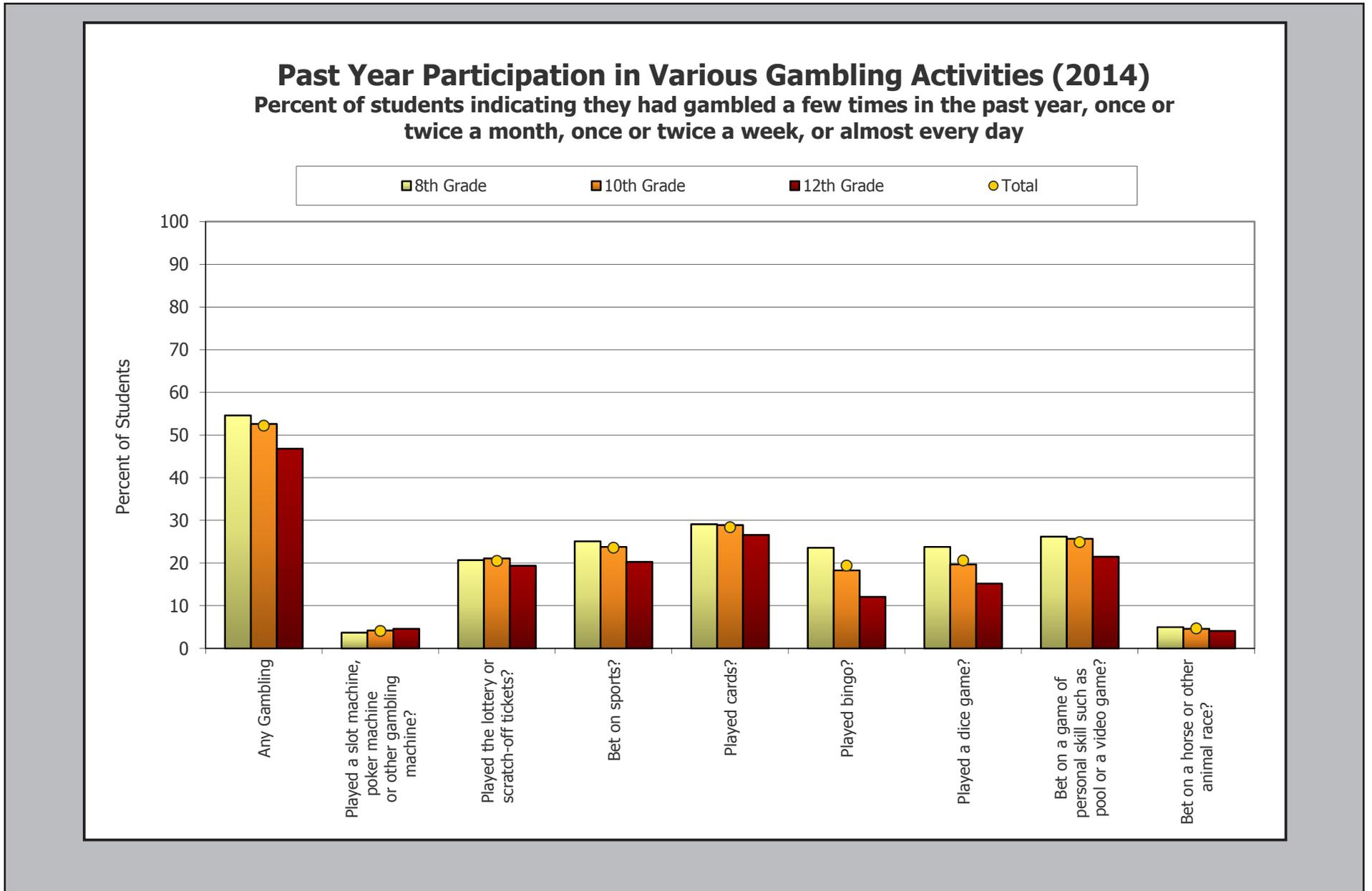
grades, 28.4% indicated that they had bet on cards at least once in the past year. Betting on a game of personal skill (24.9% of the three grades) had the second highest rates of participation. Betting on sports had the third highest rates of participation (23.6% of students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grade participating). The gambling activities with the least past-year participation were playing a slot machine, poker machine, or other gambling machine (4.1%) and betting on a horse or other animal race (4.7%).

Rates of reported past year gambling tend to decrease with increased grade level, as rates of gambling peaked in the 8th grade for six of the eight gambling categories (betting on sports, playing cards, playing bingo for money, playing a dice game, betting on personal skill, and betting at a horse or animal race).

Table 37

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		
	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014	2010	2012	2014
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	61.6	59.0	54.6	59.8	57.2	52.6	56.5	53.7	46.8	59.7	57.2	52.2
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	5.3	4.6	3.7	4.8	4.2	4.2	5.3	5.1	4.6	5.2	4.6	4.1
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	21.4	23.1	20.7	20.7	22.4	21.1	18.9	21.5	19.4	20.6	22.5	20.5
Bet on sports?	28.6	26.1	25.1	27.0	24.5	23.8	24.4	21.5	20.3	27.0	24.5	23.6
Played cards?	36.1	31.7	29.1	36.0	31.1	28.9	34.8	30.3	26.6	35.7	31.2	28.4
Played bingo?	26.4	25.7	23.6	20.4	19.6	18.3	14.2	13.2	12.1	21.4	20.8	19.4
Played a dice game?	26.0	24.4	23.8	21.9	20.5	19.7	17.9	16.1	15.2	22.6	21.2	20.6
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	28.2	25.6	26.2	27.7	24.3	25.7	24.9	22.1	21.5	27.2	24.4	24.9
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.8	4.5	4.7
Average age of first gambling or betting?												
Average age of initiation	11.5	12.8	10.8	12.2	13.3	11.5	13.2	13.5	12.5	12.1	13.1	11.4

Figure 34



# Section 5: Summary of Findings

The AYS, conducted in February through May 2014, gathered a substantial amount 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 can be 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 CSAP. Given the limited resources available to schools and service providers today, the information contained within this report and the ongoing 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 243 schools, which resulted in the participation of 48,244 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students throughout Arizona (figure represents honest/valid participation only). 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 with 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 substance abuse and delinquency provide a basis on which to bring about positive change. Risk

factors are powerful tools for identifying and locating populations 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 percentage points or higher in all grades since the 2012 survey: Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use, Perceived Availability of Drugs, Perceived Availability of Handguns, Poor Family Management, Family History of Antisocial Behavior, Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior, Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use, Early Initiation of Drug Use, Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior, Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use, Interaction with Antisocial Peers, Friend's Use of Drugs, and Gang Involvement. Only two risk factor scales showed a significant increase in all grades since 2012: Perceived Risk of Drug Use and Low Commitment to School.

## Protective Factor Profiles

The following protective factor scales showed significant increases of 1.0% or higher in all grades since the 2012 survey: Belief in the Moral Order and Prosocial Involvement. Two scales showed significant decreases in all grades since 2012: Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement and Interaction with Prosocial Peers.

## Age of Initiation

Students begin using cigarettes and taking their first drink of alcohol (a sip or more) at a younger age than other drugs. The average age of first use of cigarettes in 2014 was 12.9 years, as was also the first age of alcohol use (sip or more). 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 a sip or more of alcohol) at age 12.9 years in 2014 (up from 12.8 years in 2012), 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 and a half later at age 14.5 years.

## Substance Use for Arizona

It is noteworthy that alcohol is still the most common substance used by Arizona students. In the past month, 24.1% of students have used alcohol, and 46.2% of students have used alcohol in their lifetime. Marijuana and cigarettes are the second and third most used substances by Arizona youth. For marijuana, 13.6% of survey participants indicated they had used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days and 27.1% indicated use during their lifetime. For cigarette use, 9.4% of survey participants used cigarettes in the past month and 23.4% used in their lifetime. In regard to prescription drug use, 6.3% of youth indicated use of any type of prescription drugs at least once in the past month, and 13.2% indicated use at least once in their lifetime.

In Arizona, lifetime use of many substances in all grades has significantly decreased since the 2012 survey, with alcohol use decreasing 2.2 to 6.2 percentage points for students in each grade, cigarette use decreasing 3.9 to 6.4 points for those in each grade, inhalant use decreasing 2.0 to 2.8 points for those in each grade, prescription pain reliever use decreasing 1.8 to 5.7 points for those in each grade, prescription drug use decreasing 1.8 to 5.2 points for those in each grade, over-the-counter drug use decreasing 1.2 to 2.6 points for those in each grade, and synthetic drug use decreasing 4.6 to 7.5 points for those in each grade.

Since the 2012 AYS, 30-day use rates have decreased by 2.9 to 4.3 percentage points for students in all grades for alcohol, decreased 2.1 to 5.3 points for those in all grades for cigarettes, decreased 0.8 to 2.2 points for those in all grades for prescription pain relievers, and decreased 2.9 to 4.3 points for those in all grades for synthetic drugs. The only substance that showed a consistent increase in use by students across all grades in Arizona was chewing tobacco, which increased 2.2 percentage points for 8th graders (from 2.1% in 2012 to 4.3% in 2014), 3.6 points for 10th graders (from 3.9% in 2012 to 7.5% in 2014), and 3.8 points for 12th graders (from 6.6% in 2012 to 10.4% in 2014).

## Arizona Results Compared to National Results

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. 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. A lower percentage of Arizona survey participants in all grades in 2014 have had lifetime experience with inhalants and prescription stimulants compared to youth in the same grades in the 2013 MTF survey (1.5 to 2.1 percentage points lower inhalant use for Arizona youth in each grade, 2.6 to 4.0 points lower stimulant use for Arizona youth in each grade). Additionally, a lower percentage of Arizona students have had lifetime experience with marijuana in comparison to youth in the 2013 national MTF survey population (0.8 to 3.4 percentage points lower marijuana lifetime use for Arizona youth in each grade). Eighth grade Arizona students indicated higher lifetime alcohol use (31.5% for Arizona 8th graders, 27.8% for national 8th graders), and higher lifetime cigarette use rates (15.8% for Arizona 8th graders, 14.8% for national 8th graders).

A higher percentage of Arizona youth in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades have used alcohol and smokeless tobacco than youth in the same grades in the 2013 national MTF survey population. Alcohol use in Arizona was 1.4 to 3.2 percentage points higher for students in each grade in comparison to the national MTF survey, and smokeless tobacco use in Arizona was 1.1 to 2.3 points higher for those in each grade in comparison to the national MTF survey.

### Substance Use by Gender

Being female is generally considered a protective factor for substance use. However, of the Arizona students who took the survey, females are becoming the predominant substance users in the lower grades. In some substance use categories, females report higher use than males in all grades. Females in all grades indicated higher lifetime use rates of alcohol (48.4% total female use compared to 43.9% total male use) and sedatives (6.6% total female use compared to 4.4% total male use). In contrast, males in all grades indicate higher use rates for marijuana (0.4% to 5.1% higher than female use rates in each grade) and hallucinogens (0.3% to 5.1% higher than female use rates in each grade). Female lifetime use rates top male use rates in the younger grades, while 12th grade use is more similar among males and females. In , females indicated significantly higher (i.e. 1.0% or more difference) lifetime use rates in seven of the 16 substance use categories. In the 10th grade, females have more similar, though still significantly higher use rates in five categories. By the 12th grade, females had significantly higher use rates in only one of 16 categories. These findings indicate 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 overtake females as the more numerous substance users.

As with lifetime substance use, females are using substances in the past month (i.e. more regular use) 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, past-month use rates were higher for females in four of the 17 categories. However, in the 12th grade, most past-month 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.

### Perceived Harmfulness of Drugs: Arizona Compared to National Survey population

Arizona youth in all grades perceived a greater risk in drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day than national MTF students. Arizona perceived risk of regular alcohol use was 6.7 percentage points higher for students in , 6.3 percentage points higher for 10th graders, and 11.8 percentage points higher for 12th graders. A greater percentage of Arizona 12th graders perceived great risk of binge drinking every week when compared to their national counterparts (48.0% of 12th graders in Arizona perceived great risk compared to 45.8% of national 12th graders). However, Arizona youth perceived significantly less risk than national MTF students in regularly using marijuana. Rates of perceived harmfulness of smoking marijuana regularly were significantly lower than MTF rates in all grades (21.4% lower for 8th graders, 21.7% lower for 10th graders, 20.6% lower for 12th graders).

### Perceived Availability of Drugs: Arizona Compared to National Survey population

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 survey population. In all categories, and for all grades, there is a 8.1 to 17.6 point 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 frequent as students progress from the 8th grade (33.8% obtained alcohol at a party) to the 12th grade (50.9% obtained alcohol at a party). For alcohol-using 8th graders, the primary sources for obtaining alcohol are getting it at a party (33.8%), taking it from home (25.2%), and getting it some other way not listed (26.3%). For alcohol-using 10th and 12th graders, the primary sources for obtaining alcohol are getting it at a party (45.6% for 10th graders, 50.9% for 12th graders), giving someone money to buy it (25.3% for 10th graders, 35.7% for 12th graders), having a non-relative over the age of 21 give it to them (21.5% of 10th graders, 27.2% of 12th graders), and getting it from someone under the age of 21 (26.3% of

10th graders, 21.6% of 12th graders). Encouragingly, very few students reported buying alcohol themselves at a liquor store, gas station, or grocery store (7.4% to 10.5% of alcohol-drinking students in each grade), at a restaurant, bar, or club (3.5% to 4.7% of alcohol-drinking students in each grade), or at a public event (3.0% to 3.7% of alcohol-drinking students in each grade).

### Where Students Obtained Prescription Drugs

In all grades, among students who have used prescription drugs to get high, 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 (47.1% obtained prescription drugs from a friend) to the 12th grade (59.4% obtained prescription drugs from a friend). The next most frequent methods of obtaining prescription drugs (among students who used them) included getting them from home (e.g., a medicine cabinet) (22.2% to 26.1% in each grade) and getting them from a party (20.4% to 21.6% in each grade and 20.9% overall).

### Where Students Obtained Marijuana

In all grades, among students who have reported obtaining marijuana in the past month, the primary method of obtaining marijuana was by getting it from a friend. This source becomes increasingly more frequent as students progress from the 8th grade (69.5% obtained marijuana from a friend) to the 12th grade (78.2% obtained marijuana from a friend). The next most prevalent sources of obtaining marijuana (among students who used in the past month) included getting them at a party (25.0% to 28.4% in each grade) and getting them from another source not listed as a response option (21.0% to 28.1% in each grade).

### Impaired Driving

The 2014 survey reveals that a minority of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade youth in the state had driven a vehicle after drinking (3.1% of 8th graders, 4.5% of 10th graders, 9.9% of 12th graders), driven a vehicle after using prescription drugs (2.0% of 8th graders, 3.1% of 10th graders, 5.4% of 12th graders), or ridden with a driver who had been drinking (21.1% of students in all grades combined).

### Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior by Grade and Gender

The male-female differences in heavy use of substances and antisocial behavior are only slightly more pronounced than the results for lifetime and 30-day use by gender. Males engage in most antisocial behaviors more than females. The only exceptions were that a higher percent of females than males in the 8th grade participated in binge drinking (1.5% more females than males), simultaneous alcohol and prescription drug use (1.3% higher for females than males), and being drunk or high in school (0.7% more females than males). These higher rates correspond with the slightly higher rates of drug and alcohol use by females in the lower grades. By the 10th grade, the rates for these outcomes are more equal, and by the 12th grade, male rates are higher than female rates. In looking at the male and female antisocial behavior data totals, some of the biggest differences between males and females were in being suspended from school (15.0% for males compared to 7.6% for females), selling illegal drugs (8.4% for males compared to 3.8% for females), and being arrested (6.9% for males and 4.2% for females).

Overall, binge drinking and being drunk or high at school appear to be one of the biggest problems among Arizona youth with 12.6% of surveyed 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students binge drinking at least once in the past two weeks and 13.4% of students surveyed reported 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 6.3%, 10th graders had a rate of 14.4% and 12th graders had a rate of 22.7%. With respect to being drunk or high at school, 8th graders had a rate of 8.4%, 10th graders had a rate of 16.5%, and 12th graders had a rate of 19.8%. The behavior that the fewest students in all grades participated in was stealing a vehicle (1.9%).

## Handguns

It is clear that a very low percentage of students carry handguns or take them to school. For example, 0.9% of the students surveyed reported having taken a handgun to school in the past 12 months. In regards to carrying a handgun in general, 5.5% of students surveyed reported having carried a handgun in the past 12 months. Only 6.0% of students think that they would be seen as cool if they carried a handgun. Most students (79.2%) also perceived that it would be difficult to get a handgun if they wanted one.

In comparing 2012 and 2014 results, there were several significant changes. The belief that parents wouldn't catch a kid with a handgun decreased 2.4 percentage points for the statewide survey population and 1.5 to 2.8 percentage points for students in each grade, the belief that the police would not catch a kid with a handgun decreased 3.9 points for the statewide survey population and 3.2 to 3.6 points in each grade, the perception that it would be very easy to get a gun decreased 2.3 points for those in all grades combined (1.6 to 2.4 points for those in each individual grade), and the perception that it is "cool" to carry a handgun decreased 1.2 points for the state population (1.2 to 1.3 points for those in each grade).

## Violence

A review of the data reveals that 8.7% of the youth in Arizona have attacked someone in the past 12 months. Further, 45.7% of students have seen someone punched, kicked, choked, or beaten up in the past year. However, only a small percent (4.3%) believe that it isn't at all wrong to attack someone to seriously hurt them.

From 2012 to 2014, most youth violence-related AYS data showed significant decreases. For the entire survey population, there were significant decreases in all grades for a large majority of violence measures. Among the most notable of changes, the percent of students who have witnessed someone punched, kicked, choked, or beaten up decreased 9.9 percentage points for the state survey population (9.5 to 10.6 points for those in each grade).

## Gangs

A large majority of Arizona youth (94.0%) have never belonged to a gang, while 2.8% of the youth surveyed reported that they had belonged to a gang in the past, 1.4% reported they belong now, 1.4% reported that they would like to join a gang, and 0.3% reported that they are in a gang, but would like to get out. The percentage of students reporting that they had never belonged to a gang increased 1.0 percentage points for the state survey population since 2012. In regard to the major reasons for joining a gang, the 2014 AYS data indicate that the top reasons for joining were friendship (30.5% of previous or current gang members indicated this reason), for protection (17.6%), and to make money (21.8%).

## 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 (a weapon that is not a gun) to school in the past month. However, just as with handgun carrying, even small percentages for these safety issues can be serious. For example, 4.2% of 8th graders, 5.6% of 10th graders, and 5.5% 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), being bullied, and bullying another student showed decreases with increased grade level.

In looking at the 2014 results in comparison to 2012 survey results, there were few notable changes. Rates of being in a physical fight at school in the past year decreased 1.7 percentage points for the survey population (a 2.4 point decrease for 8th graders, a 1.4 point decrease for 10th graders, and a 1.3 point decrease for 12th graders), and rates of not going to school at least one day in the past month due to safety concerns increased 2.0 points for 8th graders.

## 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. For example, failing students (those students receiving mostly Ds and Fs) are nearly two times as likely to have used alcohol in the past 30 days, five times as likely to have used cigarettes in the past 30 days, and over three times more likely to have indicated use of marijuana in the past 30 days than students who reported they make "Mostly A's."

## Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Approval

Parental attitudes toward drugs influence the attitudes and behavior of their children. Even a small amount of perceived parental approval can lead to substance use. For example, a relatively low percentage of students (19.3% lifetime, 8.0% 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 52.4% for lifetime use and 27.6% for 30-day use.

## Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Peer Approval

As with perceived parental approval, the slightest perceived peer approval increases the chance that a student will use ATODs. For example, when students thought there was "No or very little chance" that they would be seen as cool if they used marijuana, only 9.9% had tried marijuana in their lifetime and only 3.5% had used it in the last month. However, when students thought that there was even a "Little chance" that they would be seen as cool, marijuana use rates were three times higher for lifetime use (32.0%) and nearly four times higher for past-month use (13.6%). Students who thought that there was a "Very good chance" they would be seen as cool, indicated past-month marijuana use rates that were nine 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.

## Parent/Youth Communication About the Dangers of Substance Use

Slightly over half of students surveyed (51.1%) have not had a discussion with their parents about the dangers of any substance. When it comes to parents talking to their kids about the dangers of tobacco use, 32.3% of 8th graders, 28.1% of 10th graders, and 25.0% of 12th graders indicated they had that discussion with their parents. With respect to discussing the dangers of alcohol use, 31.2% of 8th graders, 31.1% of 10th graders, and 28.8% of 12th graders indicated they had a discussion with their parents. In regard to speaking with parents about the dangers of drug use, 38.1% of 8th graders, 35.5% of 10th graders, and 29.1% of 12th graders reported that they had that discussion in the past year. The question was expanded in the 2014 AYS to include communication about prescription drug use. The 2014 AYS data reveal that 22.0% of AYS participants indicated having spoken with their parents about the dangers of prescription drug use.

In comparing 2012 and 2014 data, there was an increase in the percentage of students who reported that they had not spoken with their parents about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use (increases of 2.8 percentage points for 10th graders, 4.7 points for 12th graders, and 1.5 points for those in all grades combined). In general, 2014 AYS data reveal that while 8th grade students appear to be having more discussions with parents regarding cigarette and alcohol use, 10th and 12th grade communication with parents about substance use dangers is either stable or decreasing.

## Prevention-Related Advertisements

In the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey, one prevention message-related question was posed to students to gather information on whether they remembered hearing, reading, or watching a substance abuse prevention advertisement in the past year. The results show that the majority of youth (73.9%) have remembered hearing, reading, or watching a substance abuse prevention advertisement in the past year. In comparing 2010, 2012, and 2014 data, the percent of students reporting having heard, read, or watched a substance abuse prevention advertisement in the past year has decreased in all grades since the 2012 survey (a decrease of 3.1 percentage points for 8th graders, 4.9 points for 10th graders, 6.3 points for 12th graders, and 4.6 points for those in all grades combined).

## Youth Resiliency to ATODs

In the 2014 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 – 65.2% of students were not offered alcohol in the past month, 81.5% were not offered cigarettes in the past month, 65.2% were not offered marijuana in the past month, and 85.2% were not offered other drugs in the past month. In regards 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, 10.2% indicate that they've avoided places or people one time in the past month, 10.0% have avoided them two to three times in the past month, and 9.1% have avoided them four or more times in the past month.

Questions were also added asking students to indicate their typical responses/strategies when offered ATOD's. The results indicate that 28.0% responded "I say 'no' without giving a reason why" at least one time in the past 30 days, 25.4% responded with "I give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer" at least once in the past month, 18.5% responded with "I decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer" at least once in the past month, and 14.7% indicated 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 by students in all grades.

## Gambling

When students were asked how often they 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, 28.4% indicated that they had bet on cards at least once in the past year.

Betting on a game of personal skill (24.9% of the three grades) had the second highest rates of participation. Betting on sports had the third highest rates of participation (23.6% of students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grade participating). The gambling activities with the least past-year participation were playing a slot machine, poker machine, or other gambling machine (4.1%) and betting on a horse or other animal race (4.7%). Rates of reported past year gambling tend to decrease with increased grade level, as rates of gambling peaked in the 8th grade for six of the eight gambling categories (betting on sports, playing cards, playing bingo for money, playing a dice game, betting on personal skill, and betting at a horse or animal race).

## Conclusion

The Arizona Youth Survey fills a critical role within a statewide substance abuse, violence, and juvenile delinquency prevention strategy by providing 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 are 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 2014 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.



# ARIZONA YOUTH SURVEY

1. Thank you for agreeing to participate in this survey. The purpose of this survey is to learn how students in our schools feel about their community, family, peers, and school. The survey also asks about health behaviors.
2. **The survey is completely voluntary and anonymous. DO NOT put your name on the questionnaire.**
3. This is not a test, so there are no right or wrong answers. We would like you to work quickly so you can finish.
4. All of the questions should be answered by completely filling in one of the answer spaces. If you do not find an answer that fits exactly, use the one that comes closest. If any question does not apply to you, or you are not sure what it means, just leave it blank. You can skip any question that you do not wish to answer.
5. For questions that have the following answers: **NO!** no yes **YES!**  
 Mark (the BIG) **NO!** if you think the statement is **DEFINITELY NOT TRUE** for you.  
 Mark (the little) **no** if you think the statement is **MOSTLY NOT TRUE** for you.  
 Mark (the little) **yes** if you think the statement is **MOSTLY TRUE** for you.  
 Mark (the BIG) **YES!** if you think the statement is **DEFINITELY TRUE** for you.

Example: Chocolate is the best ice cream flavor.

- NO!    no    yes    YES!

6. Please mark only one answer for each question by completely filling in the circle with a #2 pencil.

In the example above, the student marked "yes" because he or she thinks the statement is mostly true.

### Please fill in the following information with the help of your teacher/survey assistant.

County: 

0	1	2	3
4	5	6	7
8	9		

 Type: 

0	1	2	3
4	5	6	7
8	9		

 District: 

0	1	2	3
4	5	6	7
8	9		

 District Site: 

0	1	2	3
4	5	6	7
8	9		

 Student's Zip Code: 

0	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9		
0	1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9		

1. Are you:    MALE    FEMALE
2. How old are you?    10 or younger    12    14    16    18  
 11    13    15    17    19 or older
3. What grade are you in?    6th    7th    8th    9th    10th    11th    12th
4. Do you get a free or reduced cost lunch at school?    Free lunch    Reduced cost lunch    Neither
5. What is your race? (Mark all that apply.)  
 American Indian or Alaska Native  
 Asian  
 Black or African American  
 Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander  
 White
6. Are you Hispanic or Latino?    Yes    No
7. Think of where you live most of the time. Which of the following people live there with you? (Mark all that apply.)  
 Mother    Uncle  
 Stepmother    Other Adult(s)  
 Father    Brother(s)  
 Stepfather    Stepbrother(s)  
 Foster Parent(s)    Sister(s)  
 Grandparent(s)    Stepmother(s)  
 Aunt    Other Children
8. What is the highest level of education completed by your mother?  
 8th grade or less    Completed 4 year college  
 Some high school    (Bachelor's Degree)  
 Completed high school    Graduate or Professional (e.g., Master's, Ph.D., M.D., or GED)    Ed.D., J.D)  
 Some college    Completed community college or technical school    Don't know

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

SERIAL

**9. What, if any, is the current military status of your parent(s)? (Mark all that apply)**

- Neither of my parents have ever been in the military
- Active Duty
- Reserve
- Former military
- Died while serving in the military
- In country
- Overseas – not in a combat zone
- Not Deployed
- In country
- Overseas – not in a combat zone
- Overseas – in a combat zone

The next section asks about your experiences at school.

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
10. In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. My teachers notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. There are lots of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. I feel safe at my school.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. My teachers praise me when I work hard in school.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**20. Which school-sponsored activities are you involved in during after-school hours? (Mark all that apply)**

- Sports
- Performing arts (such as band, dance, drama, chorus)
- Academic clubs (such as language, math, and science clubs)
- Volunteering, service, or mentoring
- Student government or student council
- Newspaper or yearbook
- Homework help or tutoring to help your grades
- Other school group or club
- I do not participate in an organized activity at school

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

- Sports
- Performing arts (such as band, dance, drama, chorus)
- Volunteering or service
- Scouts/Campfire
- Boys & Girls Clubs/Junior Achievement/YMCA
- 4-H/FFA (Future Farmers of America)
- Big Brothers Big Sisters or another mentoring program
- Other after school activity
- I do not participate in an organized activity after school

**22. Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you:**

	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Almost always
a. enjoy being in school?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b. hate being in school?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
c. try to do your best work?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
23. How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?	<input type="checkbox"/>				

**24. 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

**25. How important do you think the things you are learning in school are going to be for you later in life?**

- Very important
- Quite important
- Fairly important
- Slightly important
- Not at all important

**26. How interesting are most of your courses to you?**

- Very interesting
- Quite interesting
- Fairly interesting
- Slightly interesting
- Not at all interesting

**27. During the LAST FOUR WEEKS how many whole days of school have you missed because you skipped or 'cut'?**

- None
- 1 day
- 2 days
- 3 days
- 4-5 days
- 6-10 days
- 11 or more days

**28. 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

**29. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight 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

**30. During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student 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

**31. During the past 12 months, how many times have you been harassed, mistreated, or made fun of by another person while on-line or through a cell phone or other electronic device?**

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

**32. During the past 12 months, how often have you picked on or bullied another student 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

**33. 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 or 3 days
- 4 or 5 days
- 6 or more days



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

	Almost every day	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"/>
b. Played the lottery or scratch off tickets?	<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"/>
d. Played cards?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. Played bingo?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. Played a dice game?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
g. 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"/>
h. Bet on a horse or other animal race?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

40. 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:

	0	1	2	3	4
a. participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
b. smoked cigarettes?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
c. tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) when their parents didn't know about it?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
d. made a commitment to stay drug-free?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
e. used marijuana?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
f. tried to do well in school?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
g. used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
h. been suspended from school?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
i. liked school?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
j. carried a handgun?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
k. sold illegal drugs?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
l. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
m. been arrested?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
n. dropped out of school?	<input type="checkbox"/>				
o. been members of a gang?	<input type="checkbox"/>				

41. I ignore rules that get in my way.

- Very False                       Somewhat True  
 Somewhat False             Very True

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

- Very False                       Somewhat True  
 Somewhat False             Very True

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

- Very False                       Somewhat True  
 Somewhat False             Very True

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
44. I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
45. 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"/>
46. 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"/>

47. 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                       2 or 3 times                       6 or more times  
 1 time                       4 or 5 times

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

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

49. During the past 30 days, how many times did you DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been taking prescription drugs (e.g., OxyContin, Vicodin, Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderal, sleeping pills) that were not prescribed to you by a doctor or that you took only for the experience or feeling they cause?

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

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

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

51. Have you ever smoked cigarettes?

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

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

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

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

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

54. 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"/>					

55. During the past 12 months, how many times have you talked with your parents about strategies to avoid or resist people or places where you might be offered alcohol, prescription drugs, or other drugs?

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



**On how many occasions (if any) have you:**

	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40+
56. had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink in your <b>lifetime</b> -- more than just a few sips?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
57. had beer, wine or hard liquor to drink during the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
58. used marijuana in your <b>lifetime</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
59. used marijuana during the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
60. used LSD or other hallucinogens in your <b>lifetime</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
61. used LSD or other hallucinogens during the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
62. used cocaine or crack in your <b>lifetime</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
63. used cocaine or crack during the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
64. sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high in your <b>lifetime</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
65. sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high during the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
66. used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in your <b>lifetime</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
67. used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) during the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
68. used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth) in your <b>lifetime</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
69. used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth) in the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
70. used heroin in your <b>lifetime</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
71. used heroin during the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
72. used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly') in your <b>lifetime</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
73. used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly') in the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
74. used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Deposterone) in your <b>lifetime</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
75. used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Deposterone) in the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
76. used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet, or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them in your <b>lifetime</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
77. used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet, or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them during the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
78. used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them in your <b>lifetime</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
79. used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them during the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
80. used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them in your <b>lifetime</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
81. used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them during the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
82. used over the counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high in your <b>lifetime</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
83. used over the counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high during the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
84. used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold) in your <b>lifetime</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
85. used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold) during the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						
86. drank beer, wine or hard liquor at the same time you used prescription drugs (e.g., OxyContin, Vicodin, Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderal, sleeping pills) during the <b>past 30 days</b> ?	<input type="checkbox"/>						



87. If during the past 30 days you used marijuana, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply.)

- I did not use marijuana during the past 30 days
- I got it from someone with a Medical Marijuana Card
- Friends  Parties  School
- Family/Relatives  Home  Other

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

- None  2-3 times  7-10 times
- Once  4-6 times  More than 10 times

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

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

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

	No risk	Slight risk	Moderate risk	Great risk
a. smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. try marijuana once or twice?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. smoke marijuana once or twice a week?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
e. have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage in a row once or twice a week?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
f. use prescription drugs without a doctor telling them to take them?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

91. Compared to using illegal drugs (e.g., cocaine, meth, heroin), how harmful do you think it is for people to take prescription drugs (e.g., OxyContin, Vicodin, Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderal, sleeping pills) without a doctor telling them to take them?

- A lot less harmful  No difference  A lot more harmful
- Less harmful  More harmful

92. 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

93. 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  Doctor/Pharmacy
- Family/Relatives  School
- Parties  Other
- Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)  Over the Internet (e.g., Mexico, Canada)

94. If you used alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs in the past 30 days, please tell us about some of your reasons for using (Mark all that apply):

- To fit in with my friends
- To try something new or exciting
- To get back at my parents or to get my parent's attention
- To help me lose weight
- To keep from feeling sad or down
- I was bored and needed something to do
- To get a high or to have a good feeling
- To help me feel normal
- To help me stay focused or think better
- To have fun
- To be like an actor or musician/band that I admire
- To feel more grown up or prove that I am grown up
- I needed it, craved it, or am addicted
- To deal with the stress in my life (Please mark all areas of stress that were related to your substance use below)
- Parents/family
- Peers/Friends (e.g., fighting with friends, getting bullied, dealing with rumors, etc...)
- School
- Community
- Other

95. If you did not use alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs in the past 30 days, please tell us about some of the reasons for not using (Mark all that apply):

- I'm not interested in using drugs
- It can harm my body
- My parents would be disappointed in me
- My parents would take away my privileges if they found out
- My teachers/mentors/other adults in my life would be disappointed in me
- I might get kicked out of school or extracurricular activities (e.g., sports, cheerleading, drama club/plays)
- My friends would stop talking to me or hanging out with me
- I would get a bad reputation with peers
- I wanted to, but I couldn't get it or wasn't offered it
- It's illegal – I could get arrested
- I've tried them before and I don't like them
- It's morally wrong
- It's against my religious or spiritual beliefs

These questions ask about the neighborhood and community where you live

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

	0 adults	1	2	3	4	5 or more adults
a. used marijuana, crack, cocaine, or other drugs?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
b. sold or dealt drugs?	<input type="checkbox"/>					
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="checkbox"/>					
d. gotten drunk or high?	<input type="checkbox"/>					

	Very easy	Sort of hard	Very hard
97. If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
98. 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?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
99. If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
100. If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
101. If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
102. 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"/>
103. 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"/>
104. 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"/>

105. Have you ever belonged to a gang?

No  Yes, belong now

No, but would like to  Yes, but would like to get out

Yes, in the past

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

Protection/safely  Make money

Friendship  Other

Parent(s) are in a gang  I have never belonged to a gang

Sibling(s) are in a gang

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

	Not wrong at all	A little bit wrong	Wrong	Very wrong
a. to use marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. to drink alcohol?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. to smoke cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

108. How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to:

a. have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. smoke tobacco?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. smoke marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

No  Yes

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
110. 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"/>
111. 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"/>
112. I like my neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
113. 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"/>
114. I'd like to get out of my neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
115. 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"/>
116. 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"/>
117. I feel safe in my neighborhood.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

118. 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

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

No, I did not talk with my parents about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, prescription drugs, or illegal drugs.

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 prescription drug use.

Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of illegal drug use.

120. Which of the following people do you feel comfortable going to for help when things go wrong or when you need someone to talk to about your problems? (Mark all that apply)

<input type="radio"/> Parents/Step-parents	<input type="radio"/> Mentors
<input type="radio"/> Grandparents	<input type="radio"/> Tutors
<input type="radio"/> Siblings	<input type="radio"/> Counselors
<input type="radio"/> Other relatives	<input type="radio"/> Other adults
<input type="radio"/> Friends	<input type="radio"/> I have no one I can talk to or go to for help
<input type="radio"/> Teachers	
<input type="radio"/> Coaches/Instructors	

121. Have any of your brothers or sisters ever:

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

**122. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for YOU to:**

	Not wrong at all	A little bit wrong	Wrong	Very wrong
a. have 1 to 2 drinks of beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) nearly every day?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. smoke cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. smoke marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. steal something worth more than \$5?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. draw graffiti, write things, or draw pictures on buildings or other property (without the owner's permission)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. pick a fight with someone?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. use prescription drugs without a doctor telling you to take them?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
123. The rules in my family are clear.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
124. People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
125. 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"/>
126. We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
127. 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"/>
128. My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
129. 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"/>
130. If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
131. 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"/>
132. Do you feel very close to your mother?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
133. Do you feel very close to your father?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
134. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
135. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
136. Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
137. Do you enjoy spending time with your father?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
138. If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
139. 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"/>
140. My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
141. People in my family have serious arguments.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
142. Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
143. 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"/>

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

**145. 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

**146. 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

**147. In a normal school week, how many days are you home after school for at least one hour without an adult there?**  
 Never or Almost Never  3 days  
 1 day  4 day  
 2 days  5 days

**148. Have any of your relatives previously been in prison or jail? (Mark all that apply)**  
 No one has been in prison or jail  
 Mother  Other Adult(s)  
 Stepmother  Brother(s)  
 Father  Stepbrother(s)  
 Stepfather  Grandparent(s)  
 Aunt  Sister(s)  
 Uncle  Stepsister(s)  
 Other Children

**149. Are any of your relatives currently in prison or jail? (Mark all that apply)**  
 No one has been in prison or jail  
 Mother  Other Adult(s)  
 Stepmother  Brother(s)  
 Father  Stepbrother(s)  
 Stepfather  Grandparent(s)  
 Aunt  Sister(s)  
 Uncle  Stepsister(s)  
 Other Children

Thank you for completing the survey

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## Appendix B: Risk and Protective Factors and Their Associated Scales

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*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

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*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

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*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**

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Family Rewards for Positive Involvement

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

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### *Family Domain Risk Factors*

<u>Risk Factor</u>	<u>Associated Scales</u>
<b>Family Management Problems</b>	Poor Family Management
<b>Family Conflict</b>	Family Conflict
<b>Family Involvement in the Problem Behavior</b>	Family History of Antisocial Behavior
<b>Favorable Parental Attitudes Towards The Problem Behavior</b>	Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use

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### *School Domain Protective Factors*

<u>Protective Factor</u>	<u>Associated Scales</u>
<b>School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement</b>	School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement
<b>School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement</b>	School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

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### *School Domain Risk Factors*

<u>Risk Factor</u>	<u>Associated Scales</u>
<b>Academic Failure Beginning in Late Elementary School</b>	Academic Failure
<b>Lack of Commitment to School</b>	Low School Commitment

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

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### *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

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### *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 (Scale not included on the 2014 AYS)

**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

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

Question	Response	#	%
1 Are you:	male	23,460	49.1
	female	24,353	50.9
2 How old are you?	12	29	0.1
	13	8,657	17.9
	14	13,226	27.4
	15	6,170	12.8
	16	8,207	17.0
	17	5,131	10.6
	18	6,355	13.2
	19 or older	469	1.0
3 What grade are you in?	8th	22,675	47.0
	10th	14,028	29.1
	12th	11,541	23.9
4 Do you get a free or reduced cost lunch at school?	Free lunch	16,505	34.7
	Reduced cost lunch	3,858	8.1
	Neither	27,182	57.2
5 What is your race?			
a. American Indian or Alaska Native	Yes	3,871	8.0
	No	44,373	92.0
b. Asian	Yes	2,843	5.9
	No	45,401	94.1
c. Black or African American	Yes	4,154	8.6
	No	44,090	91.4
d. Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	Yes	1,203	2.5
	No	47,041	97.5

Question	Response	#	%
e. White	Yes	30,552	63.3
	No	17,692	36.7
6 Are you Hispanic or Latino?	Yes	18,649	39.9
	No	28,051	60.1
7 Think of where you live most of the time. Which of the following people live there with you? (Mark all that apply.)			
a. Mother	Yes	42,717	88.5
	No	5,527	11.5
b. Stepmother	Yes	2,641	5.5
	No	45,603	94.5
c. Father	Yes	31,385	65.1
	No	16,859	34.9
d. Stepfather	Yes	5,971	12.4
	No	42,273	87.6
e. Foster Parent(s)	Yes	252	0.5
	No	47,992	99.5
f. Grandparent(s)	Yes	4,479	9.3
	No	43,765	90.7
g. Aunt	Yes	1,829	3.8
	No	46,415	96.2
h. Uncle	Yes	1,875	3.9
	No	46,369	96.1

Question	Response	#	%
i. Other Adult(s)	Yes	1,305	2.7
	No	46,939	97.3
j. Brother(s)	Yes	23,724	49.2
	No	24,520	50.8
k. Stepbrother(s)	Yes	1,924	4.0
	No	46,320	96.0
l. Sister(s)	Yes	22,376	46.4
	No	25,868	53.6
m. Stepsister(s)	Yes	1,745	3.6
	No	46,499	96.4
n. Other Children	Yes	2,306	4.8
	No	45,938	95.2
8 What is the highest level of education completed by your mother?	8th grade or less	2,460	5.2
	Some high school	5,673	12.1
	Completed high school or GED	7,272	15.5
	Some college	6,163	13.2
	Completed community/technical school	3,006	6.4
	Completed 4 year college (Bachelor's Degree)	8,131	17.3
	Graduate or Professional (e.g., Master's, Ph.D., M.D., Ed.D., J.D)	4,862	10.4
Don't know	9,298	19.8	
9 What, if any, is the current military status of your parent(s)? (Mark all that apply)			
a. Neither of my parents have ever been in the military	Yes	38,571	79.9
	No	9,673	20.1
b. Active Duty	Yes	502	1.0
	No	47,742	99.0

Question	Response	#	%
c. Active, In country	Yes	466	1.0
	No	47,778	99.0
d. Active, Overseas - not in a combat zone	Yes	231	0.5
	No	48,013	99.5
e. Active, Overseas - in a combat zone	Yes	176	0.4
	No	48,068	99.6
f. Reserve	Yes	394	0.8
	No	47,850	99.2
g. Reserve, Not Deployed	Yes	487	1.0
	No	47,757	99.0
h. Reserve, In country	Yes	235	0.5
	No	48,009	99.5
i. Reserve, Overseas - not in a combat zone	Yes	127	0.3
	No	48,117	99.7
j. Reserve, Overseas - in a combat zone	Yes	94	0.2
	No	48,150	99.8
k. Former military	Yes	5,549	11.5
	No	42,695	88.5
l. Died while serving in the military	Yes	133	0.3
	No	48,111	99.7
10 In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.	NO!	6,407	13.6
	no	18,072	38.3
	yes	19,559	41.5
	YES!	3,141	6.7

Question	Response	#	%
11 Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects.	NO!	4,946	10.5
	no	19,702	41.9
	yes	19,189	40.8
	YES!	3,203	6.8
12 My teachers notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	NO!	3,469	7.4
	no	12,054	25.6
	yes	24,332	51.6
	YES!	7,312	15.5
13 There are lots of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class.	NO!	1,284	2.7
	no	2,916	6.2
	yes	18,835	39.9
	YES!	24,197	51.2
14 There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.	NO!	1,770	3.8
	no	8,143	17.3
	yes	25,485	54.1
	YES!	11,742	24.9
15 I feel safe at my school.	NO!	2,292	4.9
	no	5,442	11.6
	yes	26,978	57.4
	YES!	12,308	26.2
16 The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	NO!	10,791	23.0
	no	21,177	45.2
	yes	11,873	25.3
	YES!	3,052	6.5
17 My teachers praise me when I work hard in school.	NO!	6,253	13.3
	no	18,244	38.9
	yes	18,595	39.6
	YES!	3,810	8.1
18 Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?	NO!	3,420	7.3
	no	14,227	30.4
	yes	21,504	45.9
	YES!	7,718	16.5

Question	Response	#	%
19 I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	NO!	1,566	3.3
	no	7,097	15.2
	yes	28,524	60.9
	YES!	9,633	20.6
20 Which school-sponsored activities are you involved in during after-school hours? (Mark all that apply)			
a. Sports	Yes	19,846	84.6
	No	3,603	15.4
b. Performing arts (such as band, dance, drama, chorus)	Yes	8,937	64.2
	No	4,979	35.8
c. Academic clubs (such as language, math, and science clubs)	Yes	3,090	34.6
	No	5,835	65.4
d. Volunteering, service, or mentoring	Yes	6,883	56.3
	No	5,352	43.7
e. Student government	Yes	2,329	28.1
	No	5,956	71.9
f. Newspaper or yearbook	Yes	1,668	21.7
	No	6,016	78.3
g. Homework help or tutoring to help your grades	Yes	4,152	42.2
	No	5,692	57.8
h. Other school group or club	Yes	6,358	54.4
	No	5,321	45.6
i. I do not participate in an organized activity at school	Yes	16,866	80.2
	No	4,171	19.8
21 Which after-school activities, that are not school-sponsored, are you involved in? (Mark all that apply)			
a. Sports	Yes	15,675	78.9
	No	4,183	21.1

Question	Response	#	%
b. Performing arts (such as band, dance, drama, chorus)	Yes	5,428	49.7
	No	5,501	50.3
c. Volunteering or service	Yes	8,234	61.8
	No	5,091	38.2
d. Scouts/Campfire	Yes	2,746	31.8
	No	5,884	68.2
e. Boys & Girls Clubs/Junior Achievement/YMCA	Yes	1,813	23.2
	No	6,013	76.8
f. 4-H/FFA (Future Farmers or America)	Yes	1,538	20.3
	No	6,037	79.7
g. Big Brothers Big Sisters or another mentoring program	Yes	1,300	17.6
	No	6,083	82.4
h. Other after school activity	Yes	7,426	58.7
	No	5,216	41.3
i. I do not participate in an organized activity after school	Yes	19,416	83.6
	No	3,799	16.4
22. Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you:			
a. enjoy being in school?	Never	4,001	8.5
	Seldom	6,234	13.2
	Sometimes	19,419	41.2
	Often	13,138	27.9
	Almost Always	4,310	9.2
b. hate being in school?	Never	3,326	7.1
	Seldom	10,691	22.8
	Sometimes	18,025	38.4
	Often	9,636	20.5
	Almost Always	5,219	11.1

Question	Response	#	%
c. try to do your best work?	Never	460	1.0
	Seldom	1,543	3.3
	Sometimes	8,754	18.7
	Often	17,605	37.6
	Almost Always	18,412	39.4
	23. How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?		
	Never	4,327	9.3
	Seldom	10,754	23.0
	Sometimes	16,802	36.0
	Often	10,732	23.0
	Almost Always	4,071	8.7
	24. Putting them all together, what were your grades like last year?		
	Mostly F's	799	1.7
	Mostly D's	2,056	4.5
	Mostly C's	9,239	20.0
	Mostly B's	17,348	37.6
	Mostly A's	16,693	36.2
25. How important do you think the things you are learning in school are going to be for you later in life?			
	Very important	8,093	17.2
	Quite important	10,556	22.5
	Fairly important	14,839	31.6
	Slightly important	10,681	22.7
	Not at all important	2,811	6.0
26. How interesting are most of your courses to you?			
	Very interesting	3,021	6.4
	Quite interesting	10,198	21.8
	Fairly interesting	17,640	37.6
	Slightly interesting	12,143	25.9
	Not at all interesting	3,875	8.3
27. During the LAST FOUR WEEKS how many whole days of school have you missed because you skipped or 'cut'?			
	None	31,392	66.9
	1 day	5,358	11.4
	2 days	3,692	7.9
	3 days	2,509	5.3
	4 to 5 days	2,386	5.1
	6 to 10 days	977	2.1
	11 or more days	640	1.4

Question	Response	#	%
28 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	42,636	90.8
	1 time	1,862	4.0
	2-3 times	1,173	2.5
	4-5 times	369	0.8
	6-7 times	226	0.5
	8-9 times	132	0.3
	10-11 times	56	0.1
	12 or more times	486	1.0
29 During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	41,769	89.0
	1 time	2,739	5.8
	2-3 times	1,382	2.9
	4-5 times	362	0.8
	6-7 times	188	0.4
	8-9 times	113	0.2
	10-11 times	45	0.1
	12 or more times	331	0.7
30 During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	32,250	68.7
	1 time	3,643	7.8
	2-3 times	4,584	9.8
	4-5 times	1,884	4.0
	6-7 times	908	1.9
	8-9 times	654	1.4
	10-11 times	249	0.5
	12 or more times	2,752	5.9
31 During the past 12 months, how many times have you been harassed, mistreated, or made fun of by another person while on-line or through a cell phone or other electronic device?	0 times	34,675	73.9
	1 time	3,365	7.2
	2-3 times	3,769	8.0
	4-5 times	1,553	3.3
	6-7 times	734	1.6
	8-9 times	550	1.2
	10-11 times	220	0.5
	12 or more times	2,076	4.4

Question	Response	#	%	
32 During the past 12 months, how often have you picked on or bullied another student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	37,410	79.7	
	1 time	3,555	7.6	
	2-3 times	3,200	6.8	
	4-5 times	865	1.8	
	6-7 times	416	0.9	
	8-9 times	269	0.6	
	10-11 times	112	0.2	
	12 or more times	1,123	2.4	
33 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	43,493	92.5	
	1 days	1,634	3.5	
	2-3 days	1,146	2.4	
	4-5 days	313	0.7	
	6 or more days	411	0.9	
34 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	44,701	95.1	
	1 days	747	1.6	
	2-3 days	449	1.0	
	4-5 days	212	0.5	
	6 or more days	903	1.9	
35 What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you:				
	a. smoked cigarettes?	No or Very Little Chance	31,548	67.3
		Little Chance	7,496	16.0
		Some Chance	4,579	9.8
		Pretty Good Chance	2,093	4.5
	Very Good Chance	1,134	2.4	
b. worked hard at school?				
		No or Very Little Chance	6,912	14.8
		Little Chance	9,094	19.4
		Some Chance	13,255	28.3
	Pretty Good Chance	11,058	23.6	
	Very Good Chance	6,499	13.9	
c. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?				
		No or Very Little Chance	23,176	49.6
		Little Chance	7,307	15.6
		Some Chance	7,124	15.2
		Pretty Good Chance	5,993	12.8
	Very Good Chance	3,164	6.8	

Question	Response	#	%
d. defended someone who was being verbally abused at school?	No or Very Little Chance	6,387	13.6
	Little Chance	7,291	15.6
	Some Chance	12,297	26.3
	Pretty Good Chance	12,070	25.8
	Very Good Chance	8,790	18.8
e. smoked marijuana?	No or Very Little Chance	22,500	48.1
	Little Chance	5,830	12.5
	Some Chance	6,352	13.6
	Pretty Good Chance	5,833	12.5
	Very Good Chance	6,293	13.4
f. carried a handgun?	No or Very Little Chance	36,055	77.2
	Little Chance	5,186	11.1
	Some Chance	2,684	5.7
	Pretty Good Chance	1,317	2.8
	Very Good Chance	1,462	3.1
g. regularly volunteer to do community service?	No or Very Little Chance	13,847	29.6
	Little Chance	11,463	24.5
	Some Chance	11,376	24.3
	Pretty Good Chance	6,296	13.5
	Very Good Chance	3,784	8.1

Question	Response	#	%
36	How old were you when you first:		
a. smoked marijuana?	Never have	33,902	72.2
	8 or younger	506	1.1
	9	225	0.5
	10	345	0.7
	11	668	1.4
	12	1,517	3.2
	13	2,545	5.4
	14	2,472	5.3
	15	2,277	4.9
	16	1,422	3.0
b. smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	17	814	1.7
	18	212	0.5
	19 or Older	41	0.1
	Never have	35,493	75.7
	8 or younger	1,190	2.5
	9	469	1.0
	10	650	1.4
	11	796	1.7
	12	1,375	2.9
	13	2,079	4.4
c. smoked a pipe?	14	1,573	3.4
	15	1,388	3.0
	16	936	2.0
	17	647	1.4
	18	265	0.6
d. smoked a cigarette, but not a pipe?	19 or Older	31	0.1

Question	Response	#	%
c. had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?	Never have	23,350	49.9
	8 or younger	2,789	6.0
	9	766	1.6
	10	1,278	2.7
	11	1,253	2.7
	12	2,576	5.5
	13	4,054	8.7
	14	3,556	7.6
	15	3,514	7.5
	16	2,207	4.7
	17	1,055	2.3
	18	340	0.7
	19 or Older	52	0.1
d. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, once or twice a month?	Never have	37,557	80.2
	8 or younger	298	0.6
	9	84	0.2
	10	177	0.4
	11	248	0.5
	12	594	1.3
	13	1,212	2.6
	14	1,442	3.1
	15	1,998	4.3
	16	1,628	3.5
	17	1,117	2.4
	18	428	0.9
	19 or Older	66	0.1

Question	Response	#	%
e. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Never have	40,376	86.3
	8 or younger	1,455	3.1
	9	378	0.8
	10	564	1.2
	11	545	1.2
	12	835	1.8
	13	1,042	2.2
	14	782	1.7
	15	401	0.9
	16	243	0.5
	17	116	0.2
	18	35	0.1
	19 or Older	30	0.1
f. belonged to a gang?	Never have	44,849	95.9
	8 or younger	473	1.0
	9	104	0.2
	10	152	0.3
	11	142	0.3
	12	273	0.6
	13	323	0.7
	14	228	0.5
	15	96	0.2
	16	56	0.1
	17	26	0.1
	18	12	0.0
	19 or Older	31	0.1

Question	Response	#	%	
g. gambled or bet on anything (cards, lottery, sports, bingo, dice, raffles, casino, internet or video games, etc.)?	Never have	31,474	67.4	
	8 or younger	3,409	7.3	
	9	1,050	2.2	
	10	1,850	4.0	
	11	1,307	2.8	
	12	2,098	4.5	
	13	2,289	4.9	
	14	1,406	3.0	
	15	877	1.9	
	16	504	1.1	
	17	224	0.5	
	18	153	0.3	
	19 or Older	41	0.1	
	h. used prescription drugs without a doctor telling you to take them?	Never have	41,073	87.6
		8 or younger	530	1.1
		9	123	0.3
		10	252	0.5
		11	287	0.6
		12	565	1.2
13		942	2.0	
14		974	2.1	
15		937	2.0	
16		659	1.4	
17		370	0.8	
18		124	0.3	
19 or Older		25	0.1	
37	How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to:			
a. take a handgun to school?	Very Wrong	41,117	87.6	
	Wrong	4,223	9.0	
	A Little Bit Wrong	1,086	2.3	
	Not Wrong at All	497	1.1	
b. steal anything worth more than \$5?	Very Wrong	23,677	50.5	
	Wrong	16,509	35.2	
	A Little Bit Wrong	5,603	12.0	
	Not Wrong at All	1,062	2.3	

Question	Response	#	%
c. pick a fight with someone?	Very Wrong	19,420	41.8
	Wrong	16,510	35.5
	A Little Bit Wrong	8,593	18.5
	Not Wrong at All	1,979	4.3
d. attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Very Wrong	33,887	72.6
	Wrong	9,162	19.6
	A Little Bit Wrong	2,799	6.0
	Not Wrong at All	860	1.8
e. stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?	Very Wrong	22,973	49.0
	Wrong	14,928	31.9
	A Little Bit Wrong	7,269	15.5
	Not Wrong at All	1,670	3.6
f. have one or two drinks of beer, wine, or hard liquor nearly every day?	Very Wrong	30,705	65.6
	Wrong	9,733	20.8
	A Little Bit Wrong	4,634	9.9
	Not Wrong at All	1,748	3.7
g. smoke cigarettes?	Very Wrong	31,802	67.9
	Wrong	8,869	18.9
	A Little Bit Wrong	4,020	8.6
	Not Wrong at All	2,156	4.6
h. smoke marijuana?	Very Wrong	26,463	56.7
	Wrong	7,422	15.9
	A Little Bit Wrong	6,513	13.9
	Not Wrong at All	6,306	13.5
i. use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug?	Very Wrong	39,359	84.1
	Wrong	4,650	9.9
	A Little Bit Wrong	1,646	3.5
	Not Wrong at All	1,158	2.5
j. use prescription drugs without a doctor telling them to take them?	Very Wrong	33,446	71.5
	Wrong	8,676	18.5
	A Little Bit Wrong	3,328	7.1
	Not Wrong at All	1,327	2.8

Question	Response	#	%
38	How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:		
a.	been suspended from school?		
	Never	41,632	88.7
	1 or 2 Times	4,094	8.7
	3 to 5 Times	737	1.6
	6 to 9 Times	209	0.4
	10 to 19 Times	99	0.2
	20 to 29 Times	29	0.1
	30 to 39 Times	6	0.0
	40+ Times	105	0.2
b.	carried a handgun?		
	Never	44,261	94.5
	1 or 2 Times	1,133	2.4
	3 to 5 Times	563	1.2
	6 to 9 Times	278	0.6
	10 to 19 Times	193	0.4
	20 to 29 Times	92	0.2
	30 to 39 Times	35	0.1
	40+ Times	299	0.6
c.	sold illegal drugs?		
	Never	43,738	94.0
	1 or 2 Times	1,128	2.4
	3 to 5 Times	543	1.2
	6 to 9 Times	300	0.6
	10 to 19 Times	202	0.4
	20 to 29 Times	116	0.2
	30 to 39 Times	65	0.1
	40+ Times	456	1.0
d.	stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?		
	Never	45,919	98.1
	1 or 2 Times	459	1.0
	3 to 5 Times	134	0.3
	6 to 9 Times	78	0.2
	10 to 19 Times	39	0.1
	20 to 29 Times	20	0.0
	30 to 39 Times	12	0.0
	40+ Times	132	0.3

Question	Response	#	%
e.	participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?		
	Never	13,361	28.6
	1 or 2 Times	9,183	19.7
	3 to 5 Times	6,438	13.8
	6 to 9 Times	3,727	8.0
	10 to 19 Times	3,296	7.1
	20 to 29 Times	2,038	4.4
	30 to 39 Times	1,083	2.3
	40+ Times	7,602	16.3
f.	been arrested?		
	Never	44,125	94.5
	1 or 2 Times	1,914	4.1
	3 to 5 Times	333	0.7
	6 to 9 Times	113	0.2
	10 to 19 Times	41	0.1
	20 to 29 Times	36	0.1
	30 to 39 Times	14	0.0
	40+ Times	113	0.2
g.	done extra work on your own for school?		
	Never	12,598	27.0
	1 or 2 Times	10,891	23.4
	3 to 5 Times	8,330	17.9
	6 to 9 Times	5,170	11.1
	10 to 19 Times	4,092	8.8
	20 to 29 Times	1,925	4.1
	30 to 39 Times	885	1.9
	40+ Times	2,713	5.8
h.	attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?		
	Never	42,668	91.3
	1 or 2 Times	2,616	5.6
	3 to 5 Times	700	1.5
	6 to 9 Times	329	0.7
	10 to 19 Times	143	0.3
	20 to 29 Times	65	0.1
	30 to 39 Times	34	0.1
	40+ Times	202	0.4

Question	Response	#	%
i. been drunk or high at school?	Never	40,422	86.6
	1 or 2 Times	2,630	5.6
	3 to 5 Times	1,183	2.5
	6 to 9 Times	651	1.4
	10 to 19 Times	496	1.1
	20 to 29 Times	264	0.6
	30 to 39 Times	130	0.3
	40+ Times	915	2.0
j. volunteered to do community service?	Never	20,403	43.7
	1 or 2 Times	8,672	18.6
	3 to 5 Times	6,013	12.9
	6 to 9 Times	3,983	8.5
	10 to 19 Times	2,944	6.3
	20 to 29 Times	1,593	3.4
	30 to 39 Times	720	1.5
	40+ Times	2,320	5.0
k. taken a handgun to school?	Never	46,198	99.1
	1 or 2 Times	166	0.4
	3 to 5 Times	62	0.1
	6 to 9 Times	43	0.1
	10 to 19 Times	32	0.1
	20 to 29 Times	16	0.0
	30 to 39 Times	10	0.0
	40+ Times	105	0.2
l. been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	41,409	88.6
	1 or 2 Times	2,611	5.6
	3 to 5 Times	1,109	2.4
	6 to 9 Times	543	1.2
	10 to 19 Times	308	0.7
	20 to 29 Times	166	0.4
	30 to 39 Times	77	0.2
	40+ Times	528	1.1

Question	Response	#	%
m. seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked, or beaten up?	Never	25,401	54.3
	1 or 2 Times	10,888	23.3
	3 to 5 Times	5,600	12.0
	6 to 9 Times	2,255	4.8
	10 to 19 Times	1,116	2.4
	20 to 29 Times	473	1.0
	30 to 39 Times	180	0.4
	40+ Times	831	1.8
n. seen someone attacked with a weapon, other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	42,875	91.7
	1 or 2 Times	2,224	4.8
	3 to 5 Times	696	1.5
	6 to 9 Times	365	0.8
	10 to 19 Times	197	0.4
	20 to 29 Times	103	0.2
	30 to 39 Times	51	0.1
	40+ Times	250	0.5
o. seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	43,441	92.9
	1 or 2 Times	2,067	4.4
	3 to 5 Times	532	1.1
	6 to 9 Times	248	0.5
	10 to 19 Times	113	0.2
	20 to 29 Times	67	0.1
	30 to 39 Times	30	0.1
	40+ Times	286	0.6
39	How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value:		
a. played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	Never	41,912	89.8
	Before, but not in the past 12 months	2,885	6.2
	At least once in the past 12 months	1,305	2.8
	Once or twice a month	326	0.7
	Once or twice a week	123	0.3
	Almost every day	137	0.3

Question	Response	#	%
b. played the lottery or scratch off tickets?	Never	29,925	64.2
	Before, but not in the past 12 months	7,095	15.2
	At least once in the past 12 months	6,733	14.5
	Once or twice a month	2,151	4.6
	Once or twice a week	460	1.0
	Almost every day	217	0.5
c. bet on sports?	Never	30,446	65.4
	Before, but not in the past 12 months	5,129	11.0
	At least once in the past 12 months	6,862	14.7
	Once or twice a month	2,520	5.4
	Once or twice a week	862	1.9
	Almost every day	733	1.6
d. played cards?	Never	27,386	58.9
	Before, but not in the past 12 months	5,886	12.7
	At least once in the past 12 months	7,309	15.7
	Once or twice a month	4,003	8.6
	Once or twice a week	1,163	2.5
	Almost every day	735	1.6
e. played bingo?	Never	29,699	63.9
	Before, but not in the past 12 months	7,781	16.7
	At least once in the past 12 months	6,194	13.3
	Once or twice a month	1,925	4.1
	Once or twice a week	476	1.0
	Almost every day	404	0.9

Question	Response	#	%
f. played a dice game?	Never	30,642	66.2
	Before, but not in the past 12 months	6,113	13.2
	At least once in the past 12 months	5,944	12.8
	Once or twice a month	2,414	5.2
	Once or twice a week	707	1.5
	Almost every day	444	1.0
g. bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	Never	30,047	64.5
	Before, but not in the past 12 months	4,899	10.5
	At least once in the past 12 months	5,486	11.8
	Once or twice a month	3,230	6.9
	Once or twice a week	1,541	3.3
	Almost every day	1,358	2.9
h. bet on a horse or other animal race?	Never	42,204	90.6
	Before, but not in the past 12 months	2,181	4.7
	At least once in the past 12 months	1,210	2.6
	Once or twice a month	499	1.1
	Once or twice a week	213	0.5
	Almost every day	259	0.6
40	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?	0 Friends	8,256	17.8
	1 Friend	6,922	15.0
	2 Friends	9,458	20.4
	3 Friends	6,723	14.5
	4 Friends	14,916	32.2
b. smoked cigarettes?	0 Friends	31,761	68.5
	1 Friend	6,788	14.6
	2 Friends	3,667	7.9
	3 Friends	1,683	3.6
	4 Friends	2,457	5.3

Question	Response	#	%
c. tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) when their parents didn't know about it?	0 Friends	21,245	45.9
	1 Friend	6,596	14.2
	2 Friends	5,691	12.3
	3 Friends	3,916	8.5
	4 Friends	8,847	19.1
d. made a commitment to stay drug-free?	0 Friends	17,785	38.7
	1 Friend	6,901	15.0
	2 Friends	4,461	9.7
	3 Friends	3,821	8.3
	4 Friends	12,976	28.2
e. used marijuana?	0 Friends	24,547	53.1
	1 Friend	6,167	13.3
	2 Friends	4,727	10.2
	3 Friends	3,605	7.8
	4 Friends	7,183	15.5
f. tried to do well in school?	0 Friends	2,769	6.0
	1 Friend	2,925	6.3
	2 Friends	6,021	13.1
	3 Friends	8,573	18.6
	4 Friends	25,814	56.0
g. used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs?	0 Friends	39,341	85.0
	1 Friend	3,576	7.7
	2 Friends	1,522	3.3
	3 Friends	679	1.5
	4 Friends	1,162	2.5
h. been suspended from school?	0 Friends	31,110	67.2
	1 Friend	7,515	16.2
	2 Friends	4,076	8.8
	3 Friends	1,569	3.4
	4 Friends	2,054	4.4

Question	Response	#	%
i. liked school?	0 Friends	14,499	31.4
	1 Friend	7,432	16.1
	2 Friends	9,860	21.4
	3 Friends	6,550	14.2
	4 Friends	7,813	16.9
j. carried a handgun?	0 Friends	43,508	94.0
	1 Friend	1,386	3.0
	2 Friends	646	1.4
	3 Friends	264	0.6
	4 Friends	502	1.1
k. sold illegal drugs?	0 Friends	39,442	85.3
	1 Friend	3,529	7.6
	2 Friends	1,640	3.5
	3 Friends	663	1.4
	4 Friends	988	2.1
l. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	0 Friends	44,278	95.5
	1 Friend	1,196	2.6
	2 Friends	404	0.9
	3 Friends	154	0.3
	4 Friends	316	0.7
m. been arrested?	0 Friends	39,651	85.5
	1 Friend	3,911	8.4
	2 Friends	1,533	3.3
	3 Friends	568	1.2
	4 Friends	696	1.5
n. dropped out of school?	0 Friends	42,457	91.7
	1 Friend	2,591	5.6
	2 Friends	654	1.4
	3 Friends	246	0.5
	4 Friends	368	0.8

Question	Response	#	%
o. been members of a gang?	0 Friends	42,995	92.9
	1 Friend	1,594	3.4
	2 Friends	644	1.4
	3 Friends	314	0.7
	4 Friends	748	1.6
41 I ignore rules that get in my way.	Very False	14,828	32.2
	Somewhat False	16,300	35.4
	Somewhat True	13,133	28.5
	Very True	1,746	3.8
42 I do the opposite of what people tell me, just to get them mad.	Very False	21,332	46.4
	Somewhat False	14,312	31.1
	Somewhat True	8,711	18.9
	Very True	1,666	3.6
43 I like to see how much I can get away with.	Very False	19,461	42.4
	Somewhat False	13,603	29.6
	Somewhat True	10,177	22.2
	Very True	2,680	5.8
44 I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.	NO!	14,038	30.5
	no	17,993	39.1
	yes	11,902	25.9
	YES!	2,103	4.6
45 It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight.	NO!	15,457	33.6
	no	10,790	23.5
	yes	11,995	26.1
	YES!	7,702	16.8
46 I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	NO!	27,400	59.7
	no	15,558	33.9
	yes	2,307	5.0
	YES!	598	1.3

Question	Response	#	%
47 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	36,160	78.9
	1 time	4,234	9.2
	2-3 times	3,239	7.1
	4-5 times	850	1.9
	6 or more times	1,319	2.9
48 During the past 30 days, how many times did you DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	0 times	43,560	94.9
	1 time	1,145	2.5
	2-3 times	677	1.5
	4-5 times	234	0.5
	6 or more times	280	0.6
49 During the past 30 days, how many times did you DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been taking prescription drugs (e.g., OxyContin, Vicodin, Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderal, sleeping pills) that were not prescribed to you by a doctor or that you took only for the experience or feeling they cause?	0 times	44,456	96.9
	1 time	554	1.2
	2-3 times	447	1.0
	4-5 times	177	0.4
	6 or more times	245	0.5
50 Think back over the LAST TWO WEEKS. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	None	40,129	87.4
	Once	2,482	5.4
	Twice	1,522	3.3
	3-5 times	1,080	2.4
	6-9 times	282	0.6
	10 or more times	394	0.9
51 Have you ever smoked cigarettes?	Never	35,263	76.6
	Once or Twice	5,884	12.8
	Once in a while but not regularly	2,674	5.8
	Regularly in the past	1,176	2.6
	Regularly now	1,025	2.2

Question	Response	#	%	
52 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?	0 days	41,539	90.6	
	1 or 2 days	1,851	4.0	
	3 to 5 days	717	1.6	
	6 to 9 days	401	0.9	
	10 to 19 days	455	1.0	
	20 to 29 days	344	0.8	
	All 30 days	527	1.1	
53 How frequently have you used smokeless tobacco during the past 30 days?	0 days	42,710	93.3	
	1 or 2 days	1,324	2.9	
	3 to 5 days	497	1.1	
	6 to 9 days	362	0.8	
	10 to 19 days	317	0.7	
	20 to 29 days	195	0.4	
	All 30 days	348	0.8	
54 In the last 30 days, about how many times were you offered:	a. alcohol?	None	29,810	65.2
		Once	5,410	11.8
		2-3 times	5,580	12.2
		4-6 times	2,361	5.2
		7-10 times	822	1.8
		More than 10 times	1,757	3.8
	b. cigarettes?	None	37,228	81.5
		Once	3,573	7.8
		2-3 times	2,227	4.9
		4-6 times	925	2.0
		7-10 times	441	1.0
		More than 10 times	1,270	2.8
	c. marijuana?	None	29,760	65.2
		Once	4,454	9.8
		2-3 times	4,141	9.1
		4-6 times	2,353	5.2
		7-10 times	1,272	2.8
		More than 10 times	3,670	8.0

Question	Response	#	%	
d. other drugs?	None	38,838	85.2	
	Once	2,924	6.4	
	2-3 times	1,679	3.7	
	4-6 times	727	1.6	
	7-10 times	365	0.8	
	More than 10 times	1,040	2.3	
55 During the past 12 months, how many times have you talked with your parents about strategies to avoid or resist people or places where you might be offered alcohol, prescription drugs, or other drugs?	None	25,361	55.6	
	Once	7,294	16.0	
	2-3 times	6,893	15.1	
	4-6 times	2,453	5.4	
	7-10 times	1,014	2.2	
	More than 10 times	2,575	5.6	
56 On how many occasions (if any) have you had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine, or hard liquor) to drink in your lifetime - more than just a few sips?	0 Occasions	24,944	53.8	
	1-2 Occasions	6,670	14.4	
	3-5 Occasions	4,116	8.9	
	6-9 Occasions	2,860	6.2	
	10-19 Occasions	2,889	6.2	
	20-39 Occasions	1,986	4.3	
	40+ Occasions	2,912	6.3	
	57 had beer, wine or hard liquor to drink during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	35,013	75.9
		1-2 Occasions	6,120	13.3
		3-5 Occasions	2,317	5.0
6-9 Occasions		1,217	2.6	
10-19 Occasions		811	1.8	
20-39 Occasions		222	0.5	
	40+ Occasions	414	0.9	
58 used marijuana in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	33,695	72.9	
	1-2 Occasions	2,992	6.5	
	3-5 Occasions	1,804	3.9	
	6-9 Occasions	1,405	3.0	
	10-19 Occasions	1,566	3.4	
	20-39 Occasions	1,137	2.5	
	40+ Occasions	3,641	7.9	

Question	Response	#	%
59 used marijuana during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	39,641	86.4
	1-2 Occasions	2,170	4.7
	3-5 Occasions	1,122	2.4
	6-9 Occasions	770	1.7
	10-19 Occasions	725	1.6
	20-39 Occasions	466	1.0
	40+ Occasions	985	2.1
60 used LSD or other hallucinogens in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	44,300	96.0
	1-2 Occasions	969	2.1
	3-5 Occasions	373	0.8
	6-9 Occasions	215	0.5
	10-19 Occasions	125	0.3
	20-39 Occasions	61	0.1
	40+ Occasions	101	0.2
61 used LSD or other hallucinogens during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	45,404	98.6
	1-2 Occasions	405	0.9
	3-5 Occasions	108	0.2
	6-9 Occasions	57	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	24	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	8	0.0
	40+ Occasions	38	0.1
62 used cocaine or crack in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	44,694	96.9
	1-2 Occasions	804	1.7
	3-5 Occasions	232	0.5
	6-9 Occasions	128	0.3
	10-19 Occasions	106	0.2
	20-39 Occasions	41	0.1
	40+ Occasions	132	0.3
63 used cocaine or crack during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	45,476	99.0
	1-2 Occasions	290	0.6
	3-5 Occasions	80	0.2
	6-9 Occasions	38	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	18	0.0
	20-39 Occasions	8	0.0
	40+ Occasions	42	0.1

Question	Response	#	%
64 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	42,682	92.5
	1-2 Occasions	2,094	4.5
	3-5 Occasions	633	1.4
	6-9 Occasions	278	0.6
	10-19 Occasions	189	0.4
	20-39 Occasions	83	0.2
	40+ Occasions	166	0.4
65 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?	0 Occasions	45,072	98.0
	1-2 Occasions	641	1.4
	3-5 Occasions	143	0.3
	6-9 Occasions	67	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	33	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	17	0.0
	40+ Occasions	38	0.1
66 used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	45,949	100.0
67 used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	45,901	100.0
68 used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth) in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	45,616	99.1
	1-2 Occasions	201	0.4
	3-5 Occasions	63	0.1
	6-9 Occasions	33	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	29	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	12	0.0
	40+ Occasions	62	0.1
69 used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth) in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	45,788	99.7
	1-2 Occasions	61	0.1
	3-5 Occasions	22	0.0
	6-9 Occasions	11	0.0
	10-19 Occasions	7	0.0
	20-39 Occasions	4	0.0
	40+ Occasions	28	0.1

Question	Response	#	%
70 used heroin in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	45,597	99.1
	1-2 Occasions	212	0.5
	3-5 Occasions	55	0.1
	6-9 Occasions	33	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	16	0.0
	20-39 Occasions	22	0.0
	40+ Occasions	65	0.1
71 used heroin during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	45,737	99.7
	1-2 Occasions	65	0.1
	3-5 Occasions	19	0.0
	6-9 Occasions	14	0.0
	10-19 Occasions	3	0.0
	20-39 Occasions	8	0.0
	40+ Occasions	28	0.1
72 used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly') in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	44,063	95.9
	1-2 Occasions	1,046	2.3
	3-5 Occasions	375	0.8
	6-9 Occasions	160	0.3
	10-19 Occasions	113	0.2
	20-39 Occasions	54	0.1
	40+ Occasions	115	0.3
73 used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly') in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	45,271	98.8
	1-2 Occasions	348	0.8
	3-5 Occasions	84	0.2
	6-9 Occasions	32	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	12	0.0
	20-39 Occasions	12	0.0
	40+ Occasions	54	0.1

Question	Response	#	%
74 used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone) in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	45,126	98.3
	1-2 Occasions	433	0.9
	3-5 Occasions	134	0.3
	6-9 Occasions	61	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	41	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	22	0.0
	40+ Occasions	95	0.2
75 used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone) in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	45,514	99.4
	1-2 Occasions	146	0.3
	3-5 Occasions	44	0.1
	6-9 Occasions	18	0.0
	10-19 Occasions	15	0.0
	20-39 Occasions	13	0.0
	40+ Occasions	40	0.1
76 used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet, or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	41,102	89.6
	1-2 Occasions	1,779	3.9
	3-5 Occasions	1,104	2.4
	6-9 Occasions	600	1.3
	10-19 Occasions	522	1.1
	20-39 Occasions	270	0.6
	40+ Occasions	493	1.1
77 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	43,626	95.3
	1-2 Occasions	1,246	2.7
	3-5 Occasions	468	1.0
	6-9 Occasions	190	0.4
	10-19 Occasions	124	0.3
	20-39 Occasions	40	0.1
	40+ Occasions	67	0.1
78 used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	43,856	95.7
	1-2 Occasions	804	1.8
	3-5 Occasions	443	1.0
	6-9 Occasions	262	0.6
	10-19 Occasions	181	0.4
	20-39 Occasions	96	0.2
	40+ Occasions	196	0.4

Question	Response	#	%
79 used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	44,962	98.4
	1-2 Occasions	444	1.0
	3-5 Occasions	145	0.3
	6-9 Occasions	68	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	36	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	30	0.1
	40+ Occasions	30	0.1
80 used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	43,162	94.5
	1-2 Occasions	1,047	2.3
	3-5 Occasions	560	1.2
	6-9 Occasions	322	0.7
	10-19 Occasions	231	0.5
	20-39 Occasions	124	0.3
	40+ Occasions	247	0.5
81 used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	44,573	97.8
	1-2 Occasions	572	1.3
	3-5 Occasions	205	0.4
	6-9 Occasions	106	0.2
	10-19 Occasions	47	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	26	0.1
	40+ Occasions	41	0.1
82 used over the counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purpose of getting high in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	42,288	92.6
	1-2 Occasions	1,146	2.5
	3-5 Occasions	773	1.7
	6-9 Occasions	402	0.9
	10-19 Occasions	372	0.8
	20-39 Occasions	206	0.5
	40+ Occasions	495	1.1
83 used over the counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purpose of getting high during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	44,036	96.6
	1-2 Occasions	816	1.8
	3-5 Occasions	379	0.8
	6-9 Occasions	164	0.4
	10-19 Occasions	70	0.2
	20-39 Occasions	37	0.1
	40+ Occasions	73	0.2

Question	Response	#	%	
84 used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold) in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	43,900	96.2	
	1-2 Occasions	800	1.8	
	3-5 Occasions	361	0.8	
	6-9 Occasions	203	0.4	
	10-19 Occasions	138	0.3	
	20-39 Occasions	68	0.1	
	40+ Occasions	185	0.4	
85 used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold) during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	45,158	99.2	
	1-2 Occasions	219	0.5	
	3-5 Occasions	57	0.1	
	6-9 Occasions	43	0.1	
	10-19 Occasions	21	0.0	
	20-39 Occasions	10	0.0	
	40+ Occasions	35	0.1	
86 drank beer, wine or hard liquor at the same time you used prescription drugs (e.g., OxyContin, Vicodin, Valium, Ritalin, Adderal, sleeping pills) during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	43,838	96.2	
	1-2 Occasions	948	2.1	
	3-5 Occasions	349	0.8	
	6-9 Occasions	176	0.4	
	10-19 Occasions	103	0.2	
	20-39 Occasions	49	0.1	
	40+ Occasions	102	0.2	
87 If during the past 30 days you used marijuana, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply.)	a. I did not use marijuana during the past 30 days	Yes	36,635	79.5
		No	9,426	20.5
	b. I got it from someone with a Medical Marijuana Card	Yes	1,163	2.5
		No	44,890	97.5
	c. Friends	Yes	6,170	13.4
		No	39,882	86.6
	d. Family/Relatives	Yes	1,162	2.5
		No	44,889	97.5

Question	Response	#	%	
e. Parties	Yes	2,212	4.8	
	No	43,842	95.2	
f. Home	Yes	462	1.0	
	No	45,589	99.0	
g. School	Yes	919	2.0	
	No	45,132	98.0	
h. Other	Yes	1,884	4.1	
	No	44,168	95.9	
88 In the last 30 days, how often have you avoided people or places because you might be offered alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana or other drugs including prescription drugs?	None	31,828	71.0	
	Once	4,564	10.2	
	2-3 times	4,496	10.0	
	4-6 times	1,505	3.4	
	7-10 times	401	0.9	
	More than 10 times	2,040	4.6	
89 In the last 30 days, how often did you respond in the following ways when alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana or other drugs including prescription drugs were offered to you? (Fill in an answer for each way of responding)	a. say "No" without giving a reason why	Never	15,039	34.0
		Once	5,933	13.4
		Twice	2,666	6.0
		Three times	1,339	3.0
		Four or more times	2,470	5.6
		I never got offers	16,807	38.0
	b. give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer	Never	16,100	36.6
		Once	5,148	11.7
		Twice	2,653	6.0
		Three times	1,356	3.1
		Four or more times	2,008	4.6
		I never got offers	16,774	38.1

Question	Response	#	%
c. decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer	Never	18,816	42.8
	Once	3,958	9.0
	Twice	1,577	3.6
	Three times	926	2.1
	Four or more times	1,655	3.8
	I never got offers	17,003	38.7
d. use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs	Never	20,238	46.1
	Once	3,200	7.3
	Twice	1,193	2.7
	Three times	714	1.6
	Four or more times	1,381	3.1
	I never got offers	17,151	39.1
90 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?	No Risk	3,878	8.7
	Slight Risk	3,342	7.5
	Moderate Risk	8,366	18.8
	Great Risk	28,955	65.0
b. try marijuana once or twice?	No Risk	17,115	38.5
	Slight Risk	12,369	27.8
	Moderate Risk	7,032	15.8
	Great Risk	7,918	17.8
c. smoke marijuana once or twice a week?	No Risk	10,986	25.1
	Slight Risk	9,588	21.9
	Moderate Risk	9,986	22.8
	Great Risk	13,230	30.2
d. take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?	No Risk	5,447	12.3
	Slight Risk	9,679	21.8
	Moderate Risk	13,011	29.3
	Great Risk	16,221	36.6

Question	Response	#	%
e. have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage in a row once or twice a week?	No Risk	4,125	9.3
	Slight Risk	5,251	11.8
	Moderate Risk	12,309	27.7
	Great Risk	22,735	51.2
f. use prescription drugs without a doctor telling them to take them?	No Risk	3,926	8.8
	Slight Risk	4,497	10.1
	Moderate Risk	9,746	22.0
	Great Risk	26,214	59.1
91 Compared to using illegal drugs (e.g., cocaine, meth, heroin), how harmful do you think it is for people to take prescription drugs (e.g., OxyContin, Vicodin, Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderal, sleeping pills) without a doctor telling them to take them?	A lot less harmful	2,966	6.8
	Less harmful	6,157	14.1
	No difference	13,737	31.5
	More harmful	9,144	21.0
	A lot more harmful	11,611	26.6
92 If during the past 30 days you drank alcohol, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply.)			
a. I did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days	Yes	33,753	74.3
	No	11,645	25.7
b. I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	Yes	889	2.0
	No	44,506	98.0
c. I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	Yes	465	1.0
	No	44,930	99.0
d. I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	Yes	375	0.8
	No	45,019	99.2
e. I gave someone else money to buy it for me	Yes	2,732	6.0
	No	42,662	94.0
f. My parent or guardian gave it to me	Yes	1,801	4.0
	No	43,593	96.0
g. Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	Yes	1,747	3.8
	No	43,647	96.2

Question	Response	#	%
h. Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	Yes	2,271	5.0
	No	43,123	95.0
i. Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	Yes	2,321	5.1
	No	43,073	94.9
j. I got it at a party	Yes	4,566	10.1
	No	40,828	89.9
k. I took it from home	Yes	2,037	4.5
	No	43,357	95.5
l. I took it from a store or someone else's house	Yes	747	1.6
	No	44,650	98.4
m. I got it in some other way	Yes	1,865	4.1
	No	43,530	95.9
93 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.)			
a. I've never used prescription drugs to get high	Yes	39,422	86.8
	No	5,975	13.2
b. Friends	Yes	2,284	5.0
	No	43,112	95.0
c. Family/Relatives	Yes	681	1.5
	No	44,715	98.5
d. Parties	Yes	867	1.9
	No	44,528	98.1
e. Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	Yes	1,020	2.2
	No	44,375	97.8
f. Doctor/Pharmacy	Yes	659	1.5
	No	44,736	98.5

Question	Response	#	%
g. School	Yes	497	1.1
	No	44,898	98.9
h. Other	Yes	626	1.4
	No	44,769	98.6
i. Over the Internet	Yes	104	0.2
	No	45,292	99.8
j. Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	Yes	259	0.6
	No	45,138	99.4
94	If you used alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs in the past 30 days, please tell us about some of your reasons for using (Mark all that apply):		
a. To fit in with my friends	Yes	2,608	5.7
	No	42,786	94.3
b. To try something new or exciting	Yes	3,727	8.2
	No	41,667	91.8
c. To get back at my parents or to get my parent's attention	Yes	517	1.1
	No	44,877	98.9
d. To help me lose weight	Yes	862	1.9
	No	44,532	98.1
e. To keep from feeling sad or down	Yes	4,024	8.9
	No	41,371	91.1
f. I was bored and needed something to do	Yes	3,220	7.1
	No	42,175	92.9
g. To get a high or to have a good feeling	Yes	5,130	11.3
	No	40,265	88.7
h. To help me feel normal	Yes	1,331	2.9
	No	44,063	97.1

Question	Response	#	%
i. To help me stay focused or think better	Yes	2,071	4.6
	No	43,325	95.4
j. To have fun	Yes	7,234	15.9
k. To be like an actor or musician/band that I admire	Yes	265	0.6
	No	45,130	99.4
l. To feel more grown up or prove that I am grown up	Yes	501	1.1
	No	44,894	98.9
m. I needed it, craved it, or am addicted	Yes	1,041	2.3
	No	44,354	97.7
n. To deal with the stress in my life (Please mark all areas of stress that were related to your substance use below)	Yes	5,139	11.3
	No	40,256	88.7
o. Parents/family stress	Yes	3,376	7.4
	No	42,018	92.6
p. Peer/Friends stress (e.g., fighting with friends, getting bullied, dealing with rumors, etc...)	Yes	2,537	5.6
	No	42,857	94.4
q. School stress	Yes	3,642	8.0
	No	41,753	92.0
r. Community stress	Yes	968	2.1
	No	44,426	97.9
s. Other	Yes	6,630	14.6
	No	38,766	85.4

Question	Response	#	%
95	If you did not use alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs in the past 30 days, please tell us about some of the reasons for not using (Mark all that apply):		
a.	I'm not interested in using drugs	Yes No	31,092 68.5 14,319 31.5
b.	It can harm my body	Yes No	21,457 47.3 23,949 52.7
c.	My parents would be disappointed in me	Yes No	21,260 46.8 24,145 53.2
d.	My parents would take away my privileges if they found out	Yes No	16,317 35.9 29,084 64.1
e.	My teachers/mentors/other adults in my life would be disappointed in me	Yes No	16,219 35.7 29,184 64.3
f.	I might get kicked out of school or extracurricular	Yes No	15,898 35.0 29,504 65.0
g.	My friends would stop talking to me or hanging out with me	Yes No	10,184 22.4 35,215 77.6
h.	I would get a bad reputation with peers	Yes No	13,274 29.2 32,129 70.8
i.	I wanted to, but couldn't get it or wasn't offered it	Yes No	2,613 5.8 42,784 94.2
j.	It's illegal - I could get arrested	Yes No	17,860 39.3 27,543 60.7
k.	I've tried them before and I don't like them	Yes No	2,973 6.5 42,422 93.5
l.	It's morally wrong	Yes No	16,051 35.4 29,351 64.6

Question	Response	#	%
m.	It's against my religious or spiritual beliefs	Yes No	7,904 17.4 37,496 82.6
96	About how many adults (over 21) have you known personally who in the past year have:		
a.	used marijuana, crack, cocaine, or other drugs	0 adults 1 adult 2 adults 3 adults 4 adults 5+ adults	24,157 55.9 6,150 14.2 4,272 9.9 2,501 5.8 1,152 2.7 4,981 11.5
b.	sold or dealt drugs?	0 adults 1 adult 2 adults 3 adults 4 adults 5+ adults	31,859 74.0 4,544 10.6 2,483 5.8 1,335 3.1 667 1.6 2,141 5.0
c.	done other things that could get them in trouble with the police, like stealing, selling stolen goods, mugging or assaulting other, etc?	0 adults 1 adult 2 adults 3 adults 4 adults 5+ adults	31,274 72.7 4,701 10.9 2,408 5.6 1,334 3.1 731 1.7 2,541 5.9
d.	gotten drunk or high?	0 adults 1 adult 2 adults 3 adults 4 adults 5+ adults	14,838 34.5 6,424 14.9 4,771 11.1 3,230 7.5 1,896 4.4 11,877 27.6
97	If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard Sort of hard Sort of easy Very easy	13,913 33.0 6,719 15.9 8,476 20.1 13,064 31.0

Question	Response	#	%
98 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	11,481	27.3
	Sort of hard	6,875	16.3
	Sort of easy	10,830	25.8
	Very easy	12,867	30.6
99 If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	15,891	37.9
	Sort of hard	5,592	13.3
	Sort of easy	7,661	18.3
	Very easy	12,795	30.5
100 If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	26,945	64.3
	Sort of hard	7,839	18.7
	Sort of easy	3,877	9.3
	Very easy	3,240	7.7
101 If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?	Very hard	26,548	63.4
	Sort of hard	6,605	15.8
	Sort of easy	4,015	9.6
	Very easy	4,716	11.3
102 If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!	7,842	18.5
	no	19,935	47.1
	yes	9,969	23.5
	YES!	4,622	10.9
103 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!	10,156	24.0
	no	21,227	50.2
	yes	7,635	18.1
	YES!	3,242	7.7
104 If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!	5,322	12.6
	no	12,721	30.2
	yes	13,954	33.1
	YES!	10,112	24.0

Question	Response	#	%
105 Have you ever belonged to a gang?	No	40,095	94.0
	No, but would like to	584	1.4
	Yes, in the past	1,201	2.8
	Yes, belong now	614	1.4
	Yes, but would like to get out	146	0.3
106 If you have ever belonged to a gang, what was the one major reason you joined?	Protection	1,150	3.2
	Friendship	792	2.2
	Parent(s) are in a gang	74	0.2
	Sibling(s) are in a gang	128	0.4
	Make money	716	2.0
	Other	654	1.8
107 How wrong would most adults (over 21) in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age:	I have never belonged	32,749	90.3
	a. to use marijuana?		
	Very Wrong	26,552	62.9
	Wrong	9,403	22.3
	A Little Bit Wrong	4,550	10.8
b. to drink alcohol?	Not Wrong at All	1,694	4.0
	Very Wrong	23,118	54.9
	Wrong	10,737	25.5
	A Little Bit Wrong	6,261	14.9
c. to smoke cigarettes?	Not Wrong at All	2,015	4.8
	Very Wrong	26,667	63.3
	Wrong	9,529	22.6
	A Little Bit Wrong	4,103	9.7
108 How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to:	Not Wrong at All	1,806	4.3
	a. have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?		
	Very Wrong	21,696	51.7
	Wrong	9,612	22.9
	A Little Bit Wrong	6,284	15.0
	Not Wrong at All	4,402	10.5

Question	Response	#	%
b. smoke tobacco?	Very Wrong	24,589	58.6
	Wrong	8,526	20.3
	A Little Bit Wrong	4,970	11.9
	Not Wrong at All	3,844	9.2
c. smoke marijuana?	Very Wrong	20,394	48.8
	Wrong	5,863	14.0
	A Little Bit Wrong	6,546	15.6
	Not Wrong at All	9,027	21.6
d. use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Very Wrong	27,674	66.1
	Wrong	7,794	18.6
	A Little Bit Wrong	3,934	9.4
	Not Wrong at All	2,467	5.9
109 During the past 12 months, do you recall hearing, reading, or watching an advertisement about the prevention of substance use?	No	10,500	26.1
	Yes	29,696	73.9
110 If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.	NO!	5,498	13.1
	no	9,013	21.5
	yes	14,783	35.3
	YES!	12,556	30.0
111 My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	NO!	18,536	44.4
	no	15,261	36.6
	yes	5,781	13.9
	YES!	2,132	5.1
112 I like my neighborhood.	NO!	4,514	10.9
	no	6,272	15.1
	yes	20,699	50.0
	YES!	9,954	24.0
113 There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.	NO!	14,418	34.8
	no	14,056	33.9
	yes	8,708	21.0
	YES!	4,224	10.2

Question	Response	#	%
114 I'd like to get out of my neighborhood.	NO!	13,234	32.0
	no	16,835	40.7
	yes	7,257	17.5
	YES!	4,082	9.9
115 There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well.	NO!	13,828	33.3
	no	14,071	33.9
	yes	10,165	24.5
	YES!	3,418	8.2
116 There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.	NO!	13,448	32.5
	no	12,763	30.8
	yes	10,764	26.0
	YES!	4,444	10.7
117 I feel safe in my neighborhood.	NO!	3,025	7.3
	no	4,655	11.2
	yes	19,810	47.9
	YES!	13,908	33.6
118 How many days a week does your family eat together?	0 times	4,825	11.7
	1 time	3,946	9.6
	2 times	4,225	10.2
	3 times	4,772	11.6
	4 times	4,257	10.3
	5 times	5,401	13.1
	6 times	3,462	8.4
7 times	10,382	25.2	
119 During the past 12 months, have you talked with at least one of your parents about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, prescription drugs, or illegal drugs? By parents, we mean your biological parents, adoptive parents, stepparents, or adult guardians - whether or not they live with you. (Mark all that apply)			
a. No, I did not talk with my parents about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, prescription drugs, or illegal drugs	Yes	21,690	51.1
	No	20,791	48.9
b. Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of tobacco use.	Yes	12,429	29.3
	No	30,054	70.7

Question	Response	#	%
c. Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of alcohol use.	Yes	12,986	30.6
	No	29,497	69.4
d. Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of prescription drug use.	Yes	9,351	22.0
	No	33,133	78.0
e. Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of illegal drug use.	Yes	14,930	35.1
	No	27,570	65
120 Which of the following people do you feel comfortable going to for help when things go wrong or when you need someone to talk to about your problems? (Mark all that apply)			
a. Parents/Step-parents	Yes	25,968	61.0
	No	16,568	39.0
b. Grandparents	Yes	9,330	21.9
	No	33,241	78.1
c. Siblings	Yes	16,584	39.0
	No	25,973	61.0
d. Other relatives	Yes	9,541	22.4
	No	33,023	77.6
e. Friends	Yes	27,884	65.5
	No	14,682	34.5
f. Teachers	Yes	7,596	17.9
	No	34,889	82.1
g. Coaches	Yes	5,539	13.0
	No	36,942	87.0
h. Mentors	Yes	2,790	6.6
	No	39,693	93.4
i. Tutors	Yes	919	2.2
	No	41,563	97.8

Question	Response	#	%
j. Counselors	Yes	5,148	12.1
	No	37,336	87.9
k. Other adults	Yes	5,853	13.8
	No	36,629	86.2
l. I have no one I can talk to or go to for help	Yes	2,660	6.3
	No	39,823	93.7
121 Have any of your brothers or sisters ever:			
a. drunk beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin)?	No	20,886	51.1
	Yes	17,950	44.0
	I don't have any brothers or sisters	2,004	4.9
b. smoked marijuana?	No	26,859	65.9
	Yes	11,883	29.2
	I don't have any brothers or sisters	2,002	4.9
c. smoked cigarettes?	No	28,347	69.7
	Yes	10,291	25.3
	I don't have any brothers or sisters	2,013	5.0
d. taken a handgun to school?	No	37,971	93.5
	Yes	640	1.6
	I don't have any brothers or sisters	1,996	4.9
e. been suspended or expelled from school?	No	28,372	69.7
	Yes	10,319	25.4
	I don't have any brothers or sisters	2,010	4.9
122 How wrong do your parents feel it would be for YOU to:			
a. have 1 to 2 drinks of beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) nearly every day?	Very Wrong	32,045	78.5
	Wrong	5,554	13.6
	A Little Bit Wrong	2,284	5.6
	Not Wrong at All	950	2.3

Question	Response	#	%
b. smoke cigarettes?	Very Wrong	35,313	86.4
	Wrong	3,874	9.5
	A Little Bit Wrong	1,087	2.7
	Not Wrong at All	578	1.4
c. smoke marijuana?	Very Wrong	33,006	81.4
	Wrong	4,078	10.1
	A Little Bit Wrong	2,211	5.5
	Not Wrong at All	1,243	3.1
d. steal something worth more than \$5?	Very Wrong	32,083	78.9
	Wrong	6,491	16.0
	A Little Bit Wrong	1,586	3.9
	Not Wrong at All	482	1.2
e. draw graffiti, write things, or draw pictures on buildings or other property (without the owner's permission)?	Very Wrong	33,078	81.1
	Wrong	5,537	13.6
	A Little Bit Wrong	1,590	3.9
	Not Wrong at All	566	1.4
f. pick a fight with someone?	Very Wrong	25,725	63.1
	Wrong	9,380	23.0
	A Little Bit Wrong	4,580	11.2
	Not Wrong at All	1,079	2.6
g. use prescription drugs without a doctor telling you to take them?	Very Wrong	36,079	88.5
	Wrong	3,179	7.8
	A Little Bit Wrong	950	2.3
	Not Wrong at All	547	1.3
123 The rules in my family are clear.	NO!	1,444	3.6
	no	3,931	9.7
	yes	18,328	45.1
	YES!	16,903	41.6

Question	Response	#	%
124 People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	NO!	7,926	19.6
	no	17,401	43.0
	yes	10,826	26.8
	YES!	4,297	10.6
125 When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	NO!	1,681	4.2
	no	3,701	9.2
	yes	17,457	43.3
	YES!	17,463	43.3
126 We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	NO!	6,876	17.1
	no	15,517	38.6
	yes	12,556	31.3
	YES!	5,205	13.0
127 If you drank some beer, wine or liquor without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	NO!	5,353	13.4
	no	13,045	32.6
	yes	10,487	26.2
	YES!	11,141	27.8
128 My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	NO!	2,132	5.3
	no	5,372	13.4
	yes	13,621	34.0
	YES!	18,929	47.3
129 If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	NO!	3,190	8.0
	no	5,229	13.1
	yes	10,997	27.6
	YES!	20,429	51.3
130 If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	NO!	2,448	6.1
	no	5,086	12.7
	yes	13,131	32.8
	YES!	19,312	48.3
131 My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.	NO!	5,192	13.1
	no	9,519	24.1
	yes	15,872	40.2
	YES!	8,948	22.6

Question	Response	#	%
132 Do you feel very close to your mother?	NO!	3,389	8.5
	no	4,709	11.8
	yes	12,253	30.8
	YES!	19,421	48.8
133 Do you feel very close to your father?	NO!	6,750	17.0
	no	6,905	17.4
	yes	11,791	29.7
	YES!	14,202	35.8
134 Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?	NO!	5,379	13.6
	no	9,033	22.8
	yes	12,652	31.9
	YES!	12,627	31.8
135 Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?	NO!	9,158	23.2
	no	11,656	29.5
	yes	11,091	28.0
	YES!	7,640	19.3
136 Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?	NO!	2,747	6.9
	no	3,139	7.9
	yes	15,653	39.5
	YES!	18,110	45.7
137 Do you enjoy spending time with your father?	NO!	4,997	12.7
	no	3,932	10.0
	yes	15,168	38.5
	YES!	15,296	38.8
138 If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	NO!	3,940	9.9
	no	5,628	14.2
	yes	14,424	36.4
	YES!	15,618	39.4

Question	Response	#	%
139 My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	NO!	3,108	7.9
	no	7,548	19.1
	yes	15,870	40.1
	YES!	13,051	33.0
140 My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	NO!	3,111	7.9
	no	5,884	14.9
	yes	15,052	38.0
	YES!	15,563	39.3
141 People in my family have serious arguments.	NO!	8,191	20.8
	no	16,799	42.7
	yes	9,559	24.3
	YES!	4,810	12.2
142 Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	NO!	2,110	5.4
	no	5,616	14.3
	yes	15,770	40.1
	YES!	15,875	40.3
143 It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.	NO!	2,169	5.5
	no	4,363	11.1
	yes	16,068	40.8
	YES!	16,764	42.6
144 Has anyone in your family ever had severe alcohol or drug problems?	No	24,313	61.6
	Yes	15,149	38.4
145 My parents notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	Never or almost never	4,441	11.3
	Sometimes	12,150	30.9
	Often	12,414	31.5
	All the time	10,358	26.3
146 How often do your parents tell you they're proud of you for something you've done?	Never or almost never	4,825	12.3
	Sometimes	11,140	28.4
	Often	12,638	32.2
	All the time	10,628	27.1

Question	Response	#	%
147 In a normal school week, how many days are you home after school for at least one hour without an adult there?	Never or almost never	12,959	33.1
	1 day	4,416	11.3
	2 days	3,980	10.2
	3 days	3,824	9.8
	4 days	2,802	7.2
	5 days	11,199	28.6
148 Have any of your relatives previously been in prison or jail? (Mark all that apply)			
a. No one has been in prison or jail	Yes	22,509	78.5
	No	6,173	21.5
b. Mother	Yes	2,182	15.3
	No	12,110	84.7
c. Stepmother	Yes	424	3.2
	No	12,718	96.8
d. Father	Yes	5,608	33.8
	No	11,005	66.2
e. Stepfather	Yes	1,203	8.8
	No	12,455	91.2
f. Grandparent(s)	Yes	1,412	10.2
	No	12,399	89.8
g. Aunt	Yes	2,495	17.2
	No	11,981	82.8
h. Uncle	Yes	8,997	47.6
	No	9,893	52.4
i. Other Adult(s)	Yes	4,296	27.6
	No	11,244	72.4
j. Brother(s)	Yes	2,434	16.8
	No	12,067	83.2

Question	Response	#	%
k. Stepbrother(s)	Yes	594	4.5
	No	12,643	95.5
l. Sister(s)	Yes	824	6.1
	No	12,586	93.9
m. Stepsister(s)	Yes	257	2.0
	No	12,781	98.0
n. Other Children	Yes	1,472	10.7
	No	12,308	89.3
149 Are any of your relatives currently in prison or jail? (Mark all that apply)			
a. No one has been in prison or jail	Yes	29,995	89.0
	No	3,714	11.0
b. Mother	Yes	350	2.7
	No	12,754	97.3
c. Stepmother	Yes	142	1.1
	No	12,836	98.9
d. Father	Yes	1,025	7.5
	No	12,559	92.5
e. Stepfather	Yes	253	1.9
	No	12,794	98.1
f. Grandparent(s)	Yes	289	2.2
	No	12,777	97.8
g. Aunt	Yes	593	4.5
	No	12,681	95.5
h. Uncle	Yes	3,453	22.6
	No	11,807	77.4
i. Other Adult(s)	Yes	1,991	14.1
	No	12,168	85.9

Question	Response	#	%
j. Brother(s)	Yes	617	4.6
	No	12,676	95.4
k. Stepbrother(s)	Yes	228	1.7
	No	12,804	98.3
l. Sister(s)	Yes	180	1.4
	No	12,822	98.6
m. Stepsister(s)	Yes	111	0.9
	No	12,850	99.1
n. Other Children	Yes	742	5.6
	No	12,603	94.4

## Appendix D: Item Dictionary for the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey

Scales and Questions		Response options	Notes
14	'12 '10 '08 (Question #)		
<b>DEMOGRAPHICS</b>			
	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 1 1 Are you:	Female, Male	
2	2 2 2 How old are you?	10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 or	
3	3 3 3 What grade are you in?	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	
4	4 4 24 n/a Do you get a free or reduced cost lunch at school?	Free lunch; Reduced cost lunch; Neither	AYS08: n/a
5	5 5 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		
6	6 6 5 5 Are you Hispanic or Latino?	Yes, No	
7	7 6 6 What is the language you use most often at home?	English, Spanish, Another language	
7	9 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		
8	10 n/a n/a What is the highest level of education completed by your mother?		AYS08/10: n/a
	8th grade or less, Some high school, Completed high school or GED, Some college, Completed community college or technical school, Completed 4 year college (Bachelor's Degree), Graduate or Professional (e.g., Master's, Ph.D., M.D., Ed.D., J.D), Don't know		
9	11 n/a n/a What, if any, is the current military status of your parent(s)? (Mark all that apply)		AYS08/10: n/a
	Neither of my parents have ever been in the military, Active Duty, In country, Active Duty, Overseas - not in a combat zone, Active Duty, Overseas - in a combat zone, Reserve, Not Deployed, Reserve, In country, Reserve, Overseas - not in a combat zone, Reserve, Overseas - in a combat zone, Died while serving in the military		

<b>COMMUNITY: Low neighborhood Attachment</b>			
114	114 103 100	I'd like to get out of my neighborhood.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
112	112 101 98	I like my neighborhood.	"
110	110 99 96	If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.	"
<b>COMMUNITY: Community Disorganization</b>			
117	117 106 103	I feel safe in my neighborhood.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
<b>COMMUNITY: Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use</b>			
107	108 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
103	103 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!
102	102 92 82	If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	"
104	104 94 84	If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	"
<b>COMMUNITY: Perceived Availability of Drugs</b>			
98	98 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
97	97 85 85	If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?	"
99	99 89 89	If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?	"
100	100 87 87	If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?	"
<b>COMMUNITY: Perceived Availability of Handguns</b>			
101	101 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
<b>COMMUNITY: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement</b>			
113	113 102 99	There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
<b>COMMUNITY: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement</b>			
111	111 100 97	My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
116	116 105 102	There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.	"
115	115 104 101	There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well.	"

<b>FAMILY: Poor Family Management</b>		
140 140 133 129	My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
142 142 135 131	Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	"
125 125 118 114	When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	"
123 123 116 112	The rules in my family are clear.	"
128 128 121 117	My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	"
127 127 120 116	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?	"
130 130 123 119	If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	"
129 129 122 118	If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	"
<b>FAMILY: Family Conflict</b>		
124 124 117 113	People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
141 141 134 130	People in my family have serious arguments.	"
126 126 119 115	We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	"
<b>FAMILY: Family History of Antisocial Behavior</b>		
144 144 114 110	Has anyone in your family ever had severe alcohol or drug problems?	No, Yes
121 121 115 111	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
96 96 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+
		AYS08: "Has anyone in your family ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem?"

<b>FAMILY: Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use</b>		
122 122 113 109	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
<b>FAMILY: Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior</b>		
122 122 113 109	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
<b>FAMILY: Attachment</b>		
132 132 125 121	Do you feel very close to your mother?	NO!, no, yes, YES!
134 134 126 122	Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?	"
133 133 131 127	Do you feel very close to your father?	"
135 135 127 123	Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?	"
<b>FAMILY: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement</b>		
139 139 132 128	My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
131 131 124 120	My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.	"
138 138 130 126	If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	"
<b>FAMILY: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement</b>		
145 145 111 107	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
146 146 112 108	How often do your parents tell you they're proud of you for something you've done?	"
136 136 128 124	Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?	NO!, no, yes, YES!
137 137 129 125	Do you enjoy spending time with your father?	"

<b>SCHOOL: Academic Failure</b>			
24	26	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
18	20	16 17 Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?	NO!, no, yes, YES!
<b>SCHOOL: Little Commitment to School</b>			
23	25	19 20 How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?	Almost Always, Often, Sometimes, Seldom, Never
26	28	22 23 How interesting are most of your courses to you?	Very Interesting & Stimulating, Quite Interesting, Fairly
25	27	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 Important
22	24	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
27	29	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
<b>SCHOOL: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement</b>			
10	12	8 9 In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
14	16	12 13 There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.	"
11	13	9 10 Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects.	"
13	15	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.	"
19	21	17 18 I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	"
<b>SCHOOL: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement</b>			
12	14	10 11 My teachers notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
16	18	14 15 The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	"
15	17	13 14 I feel safe at my school.	"
17	19	15 16 My teachers praise me when I work hard in school.	"

<b>PEER-INDIVIDUAL: Rebelliousness</b>		
42 43 28 30	I do the opposite of what people tell me, just to get them mad.	Very False, Somewhat False, Somewhat True, Very True
41 42 32 32	I ignore rules that get in my way.	"
43 44 31 31	I like to see how much I can get away with.	"
<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Early Initiation of Drug Use</b>		
36 37 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
<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior</b>		
36 37 27 27	How old were you when you first: e. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older
The following options were removed from the 2014 form: Got suspended from school?, Got arrested?, Carried a Handgun?		
<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Favorable Attitudes Toward Antisocial Behavior</b>		
37 38 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	Very Wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all
<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use</b>		
37 38 29 28	How wrong do you think it is for someone your 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

<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Perceived Risks of Drug Use</b>		
90 91 83 81	How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?</li> <li>b. try marijuana once or twice?</li> <li>c. smoke marijuana regularly?</li> <li>d. take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?</li> </ul>	No Risk, Slight Risk, Moderate Risk, Great Risk
<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Interaction with Antisocial Peers</b>		
40 41 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>h. been suspended from school?</li> <li>j. carried a handgun?</li> <li>k. sold illegal drugs?</li> <li>l. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?</li> <li>m. been arrested?</li> <li>n. dropped out of school?</li> </ul>	0, 1, 2, 3, 4
<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Friends' Use of Drugs</b>		
40 41 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>b. smoked cigarettes?</li> <li>c. tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) when their parents didn't know about it?</li> <li>e. used marijuana?</li> <li>g. used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs?</li> </ul>	0, 1, 2, 3, 4
<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Rewards for Antisocial Involvement</b>		
35 36 26 26	What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. smoked cigarettes?</li> <li>c. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?</li> <li>e. smoked marijuana?</li> <li>f. carried a handgun?</li> </ul>	No or Very Little Chance, Little Chance, Some Chance, Pretty Good Chance, Very Good Chance

<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Gang Involvement</b>		
105 105 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
<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Belief in Moral Order</b>		
46 47 43 43	I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	NO!, no, yes, YES!
44 45 41 41	I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.	"
45 46 42 42	It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight.	"
143 143 136 132	It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.	"
<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Prosocial Involvement</b>		
38 39 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+
<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement</b>		
35 36 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,
<b>PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Interaction with Prosocial Peers</b>		
40 41 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			
53 54 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	AYS08: "During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or
51 51 78 76	Have you ever smoked cigarettes?	Never; Once or twice; Once in a while but not regularly; Regularly in the past; Regularly now	
52 52 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	
56 57 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+	
57 58 50 49	had beer, wine or hard liquor to drink during the past 30 days?	"	
50 50 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	
58 59 51 50	used marijuana in your lifetime?	0 occasions, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+	
59 60 52 51	used marijuana during the past 30 days?		
60 61 53 52	used LSD or other hallucinogens in your lifetime?	"	
61 62 54 53	used LSD or other hallucinogens during the past 30 days?	"	
62 63 55 54	used cocaine or crack in your lifetime?	"	
63 64 56 55	used cocaine or crack during the past 30 days?	"	
64 65 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?	"	
65 66 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?	"	
68 69 61 60	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth) in your lifetime?	"	
69 70 62 61	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth) in the past 30 days?	"	
78 81 71 70	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them in your lifetime?	"	
79 82 72 71	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them during the past 30 days?	"	

<b>DRUG USE OUTCOMES (Cont'd)</b>						
80	83	73	72	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) in your lifetime?	"	
81	84	74	73	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) during the past 30 days?	"	
70	71	63	62	used heroin in your lifetime?	"	AYS08/10: "used heroin or other opiates"
71	72	64	63	used heroin during the past 30 days?	"	
72	73	65	64	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA) in your lifetime?	"	
73	74	66	65	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA) in the past 30 days?	"	
74	77	67	66	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone) in your lifetime?	"	
75	78	68	67	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone) in the past 30 days?	"	
76	79	69	68	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, Oxycontin, Percocet, or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them in your lifetime?	"	
77	80	70	69	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, Oxycontin, Percocet, or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them during the past 30 days?	"	
82	85	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?	"	
83	86	n/a		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?	"	
84	87	n/a		used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold) in your lifetime?	"	AYS08/10: n/a
85	88	n/a		used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold) during the past 30 days?	"	AYS08/10: n/a
86		n/a		drank beer, wine, or hard liquor at the same time you used prescription drugs (e.g. OxyContin, Vicodin, Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderal, sleeping pills) during the	"	

<b>OUTCOME: Antisocial Behavior</b>		
38 39 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+
<b>VALIDITY QUESTIONS</b>		
66 67 59 58	used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in your lifetime?	0 occasions, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
67 68 60 59	used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) during the past 30 days?	Note: phenoxydine is a fictitious drug.
<b>ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS</b>		
20 22 108 n/a	Which school-sponsored activities are you involved in during after school hours? (Mark all that apply) Sports; Performing arts (such as band, dance, drama, chorus); Academic clubs (such as language, math, and science clubs); Volunteering, service, or mentoring; Student government or student council; Newspaper or yearbook; Homework help or tutoring to help your grades; Other school group or club; I do not participate in an organized activity at school	AYS08: n/a AYS10: Some categories have changed
21 23 109 n/a	Which after-school activities, that are not school-sponsored, are you involved in? (Mark all that apply) Sports; Performing arts (such as band, dance, drama, chorus); Volunteering or service; Scouts/Campfire; Boys & Girls Clubs/Junior Achievement/YMCA; 4-H/FFA (Future Farmers of America); Big Brothers Big Sisters or another mentoring program; Other after school activity; I do not participate in an organized activity after school	AYS08: n/a AYS10: Some categories have changed
28 30 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,
29 31 37 37	During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	"
30 32 38 38	During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 days, 1 day, 2-3 days, 4-5 days, 6 or more days
32 n/a n/a n/a	During the past 12 months, how often have you picked or bullied another student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times, 1 time, 2-3 times, 4-5 times, 6-7 times, 8-9 times, 10-11 times,
33 34 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?	"
34 35 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?	"

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS (Cont'd)		
36 37 27 27	How old were you when you first: n/a used methamphetamines (meth, crystal)? g. gambled or bet on anything (cards, lottery, sports, bingo, dice, raffles, casino, internet or video games, etc.)? h. used prescription drugs without a doctor telling you to take them? f. belonged to a gang?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older  AYS08: e. "used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank)?" AYS08: k. "gambled or bet?" AYS08/10: l. n/a AYS14: "used methamphetamines?" removed
37 38 n/a n/a	How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to: j. use prescription drugs without a doctor telling them to take them?	Very Wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all  AYS08/10: n/a
38 39 30 n/a	How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: l. been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked or any otherway physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend? m. seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked, or beaten up? n. seen someone attacked with a weapon, other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain? o. seen someone shot or shot at?	Never 1 or 2 times, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40+  AYS08: n/a
39 40 33 35	How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value: 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? n/a Bought a raffle ticket? e. Played bingo? n/a Gambled on the internet? f. Played a dice game? g. Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game? h. Bet on a horse or other animal race?	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  "Bought a raffle ticket," and "Gambled on the internet" were removed from the 2014 survey
40 41 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
47 48 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
48 49 35 34	During the past 30 days, how many times did you DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	"
49 n/a n/a n/a	During the past 30 days, how many times did you DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been taking prescription drugs (e.g. OxyContin, Vicodin, Valium,	0 times, 1 time, 2 or 3 times, 4 or 5 times, 6 or more times

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS (Cont'd)						
54	55	47	n/a	In the last 30 days, about how many times were you offered: a. alcohol? b. cigarettes? c. marijuana? d. other drugs?	More than 10 times; 7-10 times; 4-6 times; 2-3 times; Once; Never	AYS08: n/a
55	n/a	n/a	n/a	During the past 12 months, how many times have you talked with your parents about strategies to avoid or resist people or places where you might be offered	Never, Once, 2-3 times, 4-6 times, 7-10 times, More than 10 times	
88	56	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 including prescription drugs?	More than 10 times; 7-10 times; 4-6 times; 2-3 times; Once; Never	AYS08: n/a. Bolded words were added to this question in 2014: In the last 30 days, how often have you avoided people or places because you might be offered alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or other drugs <b>including prescription drugs?</b>
89	90	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) a. say "No" without giving a reason why? b. give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer? c. decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer? d. use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never; Once; Twice; Three times; Four or more times; I never got offers	AYS08: n/a
90	91	83	81	How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they: e. have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage in a row once or twice a week? n/a n/a f. use prescription drugs without a doctor telling them to take them?	No Risk, Slight Risk, Moderate Risk, Great Risk	AYS08/10: f. n/a
91	n/a	n/a	n/a	Compared to using illegal drugs (e.g. cocaine, meth, heroin), how harmful do you think it is for people to take prescription drugs (e.g. OxyContin, Vicodin, Valium,	A lot less harmful, Less harmful, No difference, More harmful, A lot more harmful	
92	92	90	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		
93	93	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)		AYS08: n/a
108	n/a	n/a	n/a	How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to:		

<p>a. have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?  b. smoke tobacco?  c. smoke marijuana?  d. use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?</p>		
<p>109 109 107 n/a During the past 12 months, do you recall hearing, reading, or watching an advertisement about the prevention of substance use?</p>	<p>No; Yes</p>	<p>AYS08: n/a</p>
<p>118 118 139 133 During a typical week, how many days do all or most of your family eat at least one meal together?</p>	<p>0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7</p>	

<b>ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS (Cont'd)</b>		
119 119 110 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)	AYS08: n/a
	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.	
122 122 113 109 n/a n/a	How wrong do your parents feel it would be for YOU to: g. use prescription drugs without a doctor telling you to take them?	AYS08/10: n/a
	Very Wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all	
148 148 137 n/a	Have any of your relatives previously been in prison or jail? (Mark all that apply)	AYS08: n/a
	No one has been in prison or jail; Mother; Stepmother; Father; Stepfather; Grandparent(s); Aunt Uncle; Other Adult(s); Brother(s); Stepbrother(s); Sister(s); Stepsister(s); Other Children	
149 149 138 n/a	Are any of your relatives currently in prison or jail? (Mark all that apply)	AYS08: n/a
	No one has been in prison or jail; Mother; Stepmother; Father; Stepfather; Grandparent(s); Aunt Uncle; Other Adult(s); Brother(s); Stepbrother(s); Sister(s); Stepsister(s); Other Children	
<b>ADDITIONAL NEW QUESTIONS: New items in 2012 AYS follow. None of these items are found in the 2010 or 2008 instruments.</b>		
31 33 n/a	During the past 12 months, how many times have you been harassed, mistreated, or made fun of by another person while on-line or through a cell phone or other electronic device?	AYS08/10: n/a
	0 times, 1 time, 2-3 times, 4-5 times, 6-7 times, 8-9 times, 10-11 times, 12 or more times	
87 89 n/a	If during the past 30 days you used marijuana, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply.)	AYS08/10: n/a
	I did not use marijuana during the past 30 days, I got it from someone with a Medical Marijuana Card, Friends, Family/Relatives, Parties, Home, School, Other	
94 94 n/a	If you used alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs in the past 30 days, please tell us about some of your reasons for using (Mark all that apply):	AYS08/10: n/a
	To fit in with my friends; To try something new or exciting; To get back at my parents or to get my parent's attention; To help me lose weight; To keep from feeling sad or down; I was bored and needed something to do; To get a high or to have a good feeling; To help me feel normal; To help me stay focused or think better; To have fun; To be like an actor or musician/band that I admire; To feel more grown up or prove that I am grown up; I needed it, craved it, or am addicted; To deal with the stress in my life (Please mark all areas of stress that were related to your substance use below) Parents/family Peers/Friends (e.g., fighting with friends, getting bullied, dealing with rumors, etc...), School Community Other (Please tell us other reasons you had for using substances in the space provided)	

ADDITIONAL NEW QUESTIONS (Cont'd)				
95	95	n/a	<p>If you did not use alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs in the past 30 days, please tell us about some of the reasons for not using (Mark all that apply):</p> <p>I'm not interested in using drugs; It can harm my body; My parents would be disappointed in me; My parents would take away my privileges if they found out; My teachers/mentors/other adults in my life would be disappointed in me; I might get kicked out of school or extracurricular activities (e.g., sports, cheerleading, drama club/plays); My friends would stop talking to me or hanging out with me; I would get a bad reputation with peers; I wanted to, but I couldn't get it or wasn't offered it; It's illegal - I could get arrested; I've tried them before and I don't like them; It's morally wrong; It's against my religious or spiritual beliefs</p>	AYS08/10: n/a
120	120	n/a	<p>Which of the following people do you feel comfortable going to for help when things go wrong or when you need someone to talk to about your problems? (Mark all that apply)</p> <p>Parents/Step-parents, Grandparents, Siblings, Other relatives, Friends, Teachers, Coaches/Instructors, Mentors, Tutors, Counselors, Other adults, I have no one I can talk to or go to for help</p>	AYS08/10: n/a
147	147	n/a	<p>In a normal school week, how many days are you home after school for at least one hour without an adult there?</p> <p>Never or Almost Never, 1 day, 2 days, 3 days, 4 day, 5 days</p>	AYS08/10: n/a

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

Lifetime ATOD Use by County (2014)																
	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Marijuana	Inhalants	Hallucinogen	Cocaine	Methamphetamines	Stimulants	Sedatives	Prescription Narcotics	Heroin	Ecstasy	Steroids	Calculated Prescription Drugs	Over the Counter drugs	Synthetic Drugs
Apache	36.3	32.8	30.7	5.2	3.2	2.7	1.1	2.3	3.4	11.8	1.1	4.6	1.4	13.2	8.4	4.6
Cochise	53.9	29.9	26.7	7.9	3.0	3.1	0.5	4.0	6.0	12.2	0.5	4.1	1.9	14.2	8.2	3.8
Coconino	42.7	26.6	31.1	4.3	5.2	4.3	0.9	3.7	6.3	10.7	0.9	5.5	0.6	14.1	6.9	2.3
Gila	58.3	39.8	40.0	11.5	5.0	3.9	1.7	3.7	5.4	11.0	2.0	5.1	2.0	13.0	6.8	5.9
Graham	41.0	26.3	24.0	5.7	2.0	3.8	1.2	1.2	1.7	6.2	0.9	2.8	1.1	7.4	6.2	4.0
Greenlee	66.8	50.8	37.0	12.6	2.8	6.1	1.2	2.8	8.2	17.1	0.4	3.3	1.2	19.1	11.0	5.7
La Paz	41.5	28.4	31.8	7.3	2.4	2.4	0.3	3.0	4.6	9.4	0.9	1.8	2.1	11.2	6.2	2.2
Maricopa	44.6	20.5	25.7	7.2	3.9	2.9	0.8	4.5	5.3	9.8	0.8	3.8	1.6	12.7	6.9	3.5
Mohave	49.4	27.8	28.7	7.9	3.2	2.5	1.1	3.7	8.6	12.9	1.1	3.6	2.6	15.7	9.7	5.3
Navajo	37.2	28.4	28.5	7.8	3.4	2.4	1.7	3.6	5.6	11.8	1.6	3.5	2.3	14.0	9.4	4.9
Pima	56.5	29.3	36.1	8.6	6.1	5.4	1.2	5.3	7.0	13.5	1.3	6.9	2.2	16.4	9.4	6.2
Pinal	54.7	32.1	33.0	7.9	5.0	4.2	1.4	4.5	6.7	13.7	1.3	5.6	2.1	16.4	9.7	3.8
Santa Cruz	38.7	18.7	12.4	7.5	1.1	1.4	0.0	2.2	4.5	8.9	0.3	4.2	1.4	10.8	5.8	3.4
Yavapai	51.3	32.5	31.7	9.1	5.3	3.6	1.0	3.6	6.0	9.8	0.6	4.4	2.0	12.7	8.0	4.9
Yuma	39.8	20.7	18.7	9.8	1.3	2.2	1.3	2.9	5.4	10.2	0.3	3.7	2.0	12.6	7.5	3.3

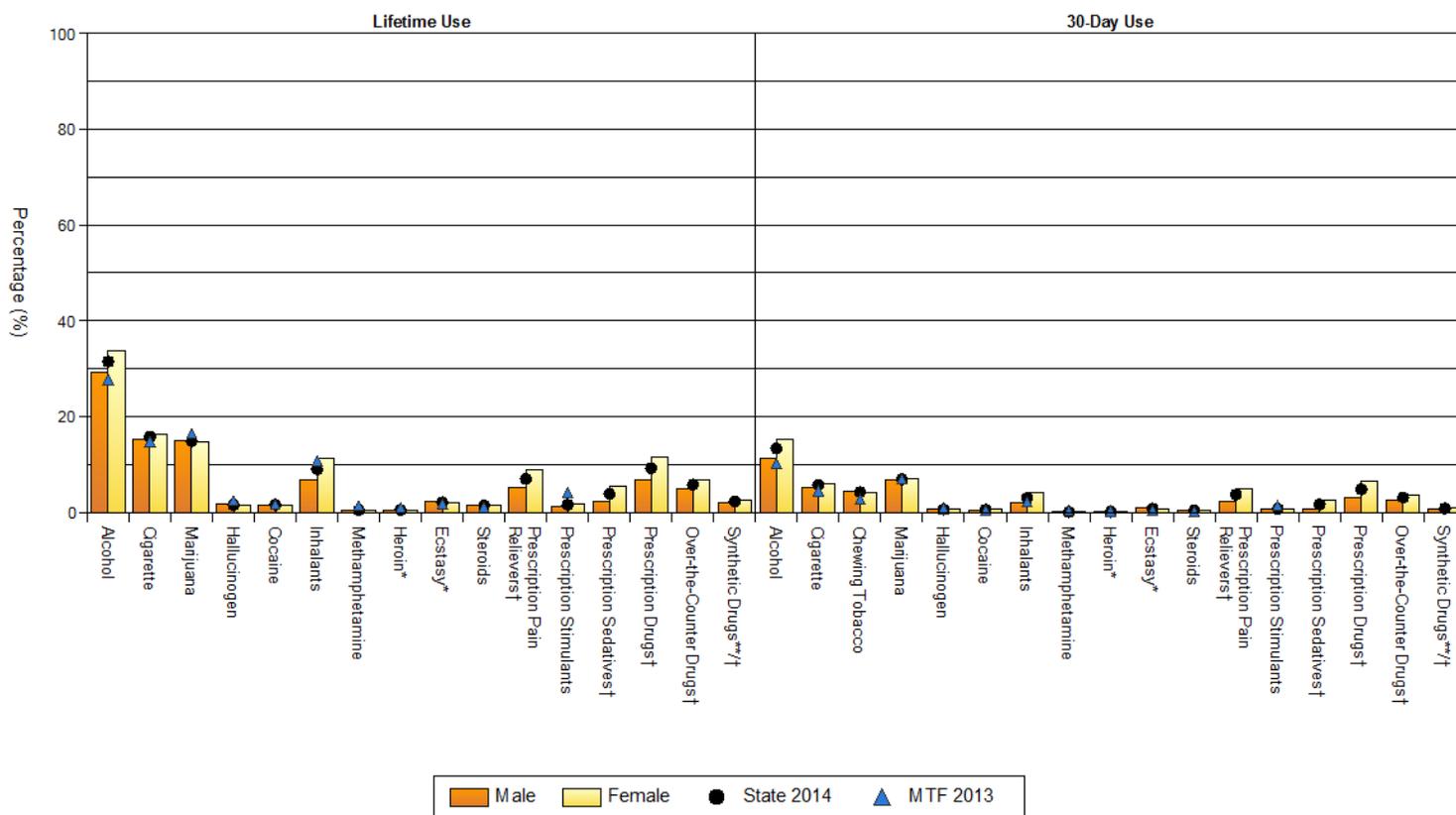
### 30-day ATOD Use by County (2014)

	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Chewing Tobacco	Marijuana	Inhalants	Hallucinogen	Cocaine	Methamphetamines	Stimulants	Sedatives	Prescription Narcotics	Heroin	Ecstasy	Steroids	Calculated Prescription Drugs	Over the Counter drugs	Synthetic Drugs
Apache	16.4	14.5	12.1	14.6	0.9	1.6	0.2	0.0	1.1	1.8	5.9	0.0	1.4	0.5	6.8	3.6	0.5
Cochise	27.5	12.2	6.8	11.2	1.8	0.8	0.8	0.2	1.4	2.2	6.0	0.1	1.4	0.6	7.1	4.2	0.9
Coconino	20.2	13.3	8.6	15.5	1.1	1.2	2.0	0.0	2.3	2.3	4.0	0.3	1.2	0.3	6.3	2.6	0.6
Gila	30.8	18.2	15.3	19.3	4.2	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.1	2.8	6.5	0.3	2.2	0.3	7.6	2.8	1.4
Graham	22.2	9.7	8.6	9.4	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.9	0.5	1.9	2.0	0.3
Greenlee	35.5	23.0	16.4	16.7	2.9	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.8	3.7	7.0	0.4	1.2	0.8	8.9	5.3	0.0
La Paz	21.3	10.6	5.4	15.4	1.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.5	2.2	4.9	0.0	1.2	0.9	6.1	1.5	0.6
Maricopa	23.4	8.1	5.7	13.3	2.0	1.5	1.1	0.3	1.8	2.1	4.4	0.3	1.1	0.5	6.1	3.2	0.8
Mohave	25.8	11.5	8.3	12.7	2.1	1.0	1.0	0.4	1.3	3.2	6.3	0.1	1.1	1.1	7.7	4.3	1.7
Navajo	20.5	12.7	11.8	12.9	2.3	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.9	4.5	0.5	1.2	1.1	5.6	3.4	0.9
Pima	31.5	12.0	9.0	18.3	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.3	1.7	2.7	6.2	0.5	1.6	0.8	7.6	3.8	0.9
Pinal	26.9	11.2	7.6	15.3	2.1	1.8	1.1	0.4	1.6	2.7	6.2	0.4	1.3	0.4	7.8	5.0	0.7
Santa Cruz	16.3	8.3	5.0	5.2	2.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.1	1.7	5.3	0.0	0.8	0.8	6.4	2.5	0.6
Yavapai	26.6	14.3	9.6	16.6	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.2	1.2	2.1	4.2	0.3	1.3	1.0	5.5	4.2	1.2
Yuma	14.9	8.8	4.9	8.6	2.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.1	1.5	4.2	0.0	0.7	0.8	5.2	3.3	0.7

# Appendix F: Profile Report Charts for Arizona Males Compared to Females (2014)

## Arizona 8th Grade Males Compared to Females

### LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE 2014 Gender Report, Grade 8



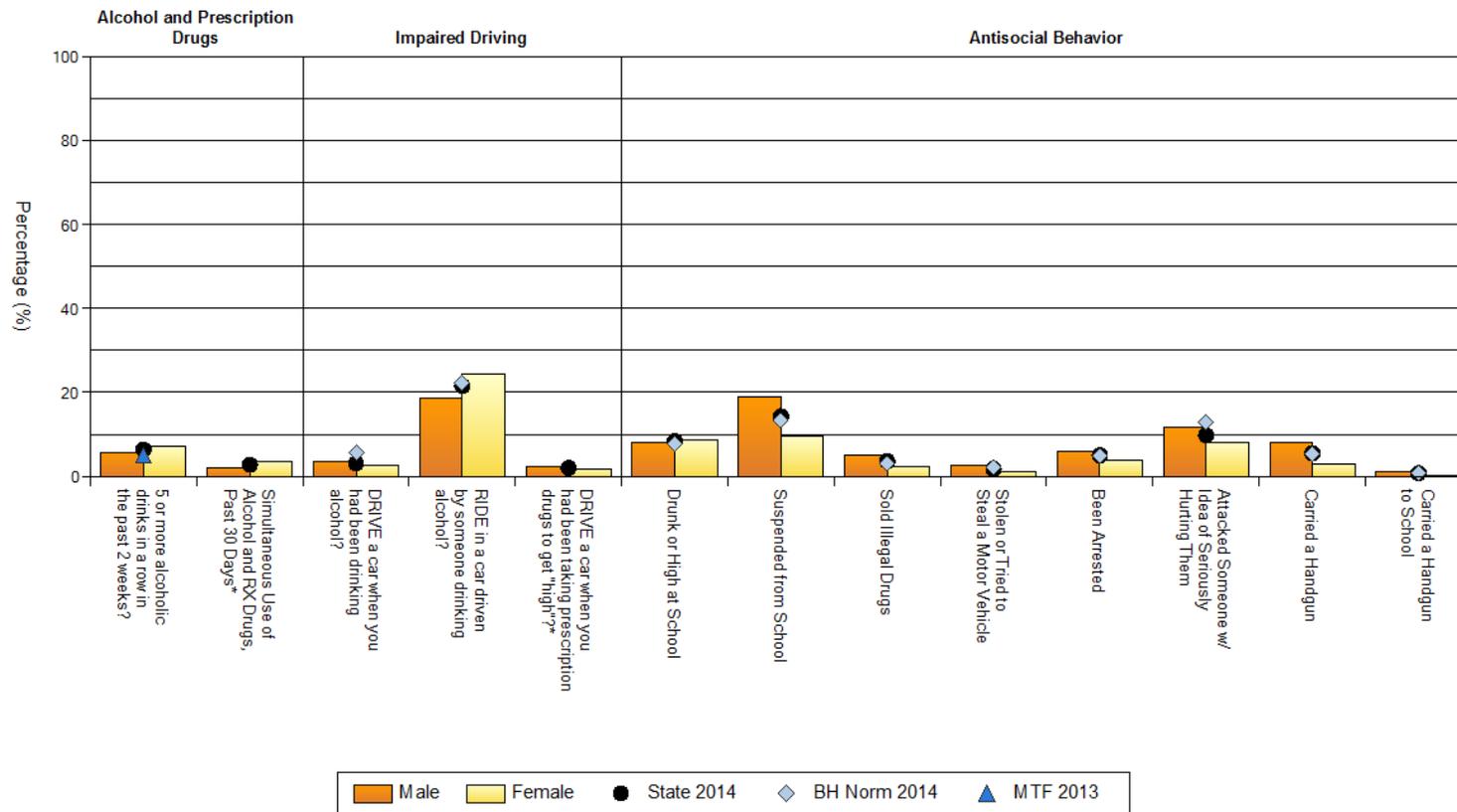
\* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

\*\* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014.

† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of Prescription Pain Relievers, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

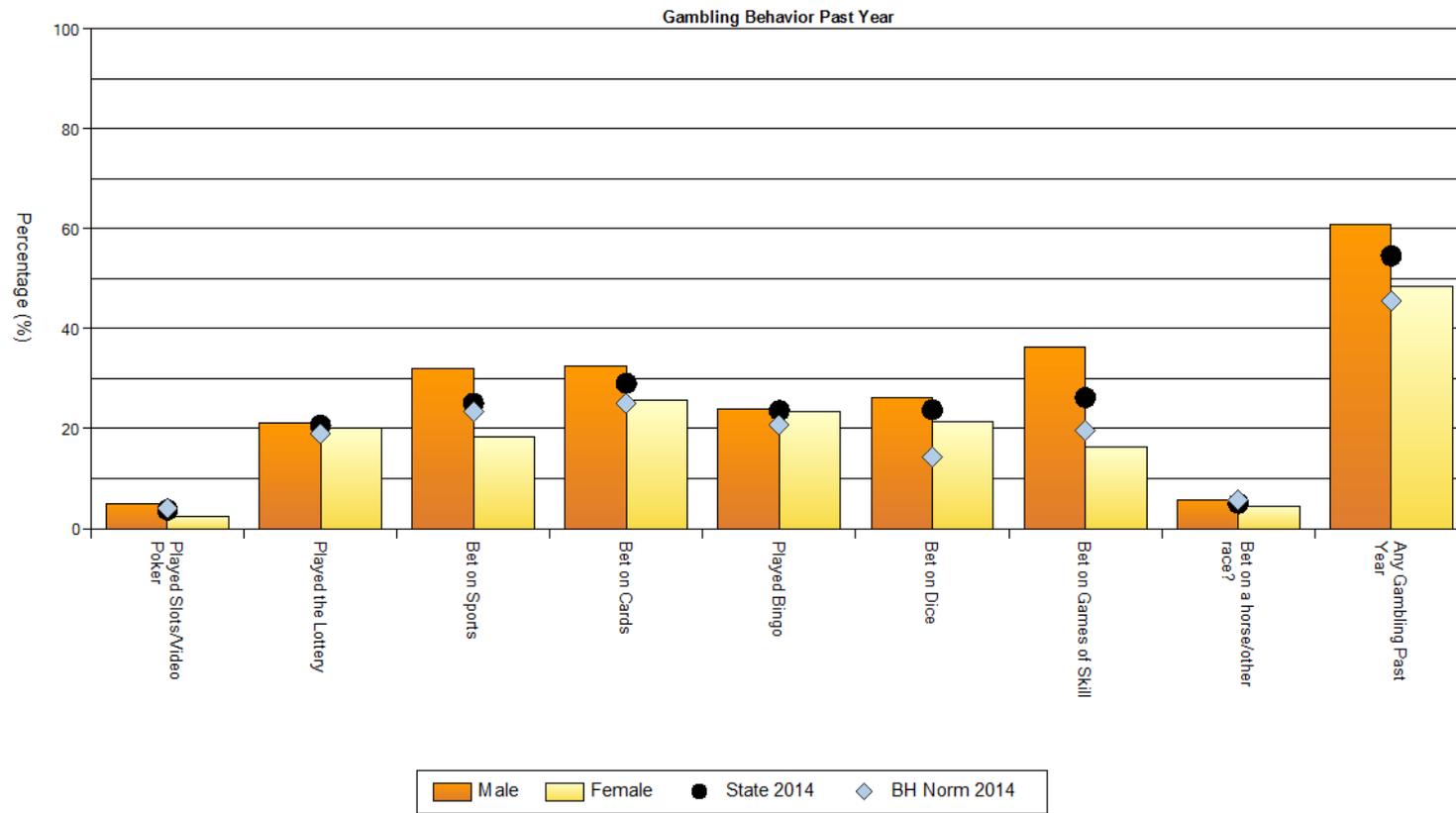
## Arizona 8th Grade Males Compared to Females

### ALCOHOL & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR 2014 Gender Report, Grade 8



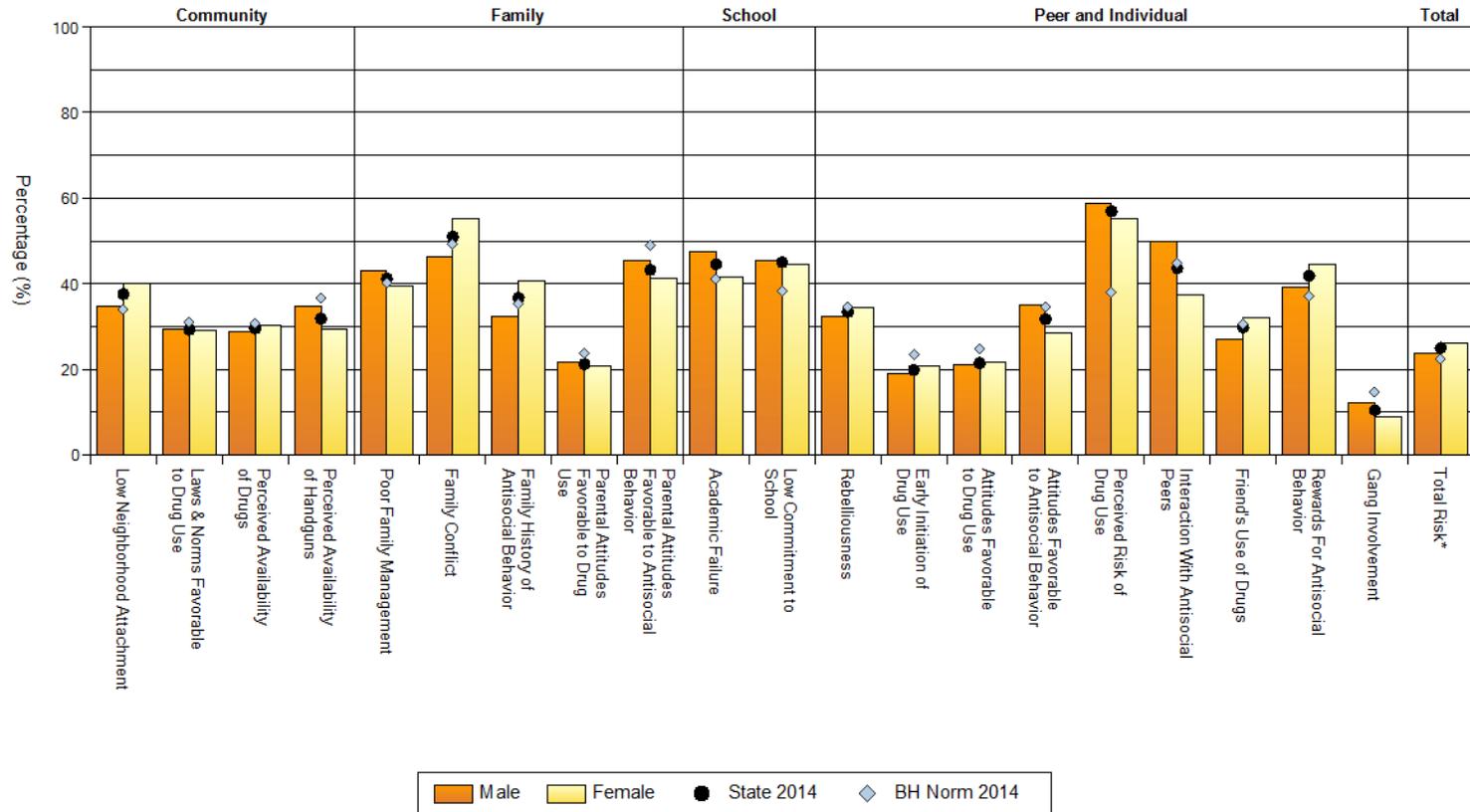
# Arizona 8th Grade Males Compared to Females

## GAMBLING 2014 Gender Report, Grade 8



## Arizona 8th Grade Males Compared to Females

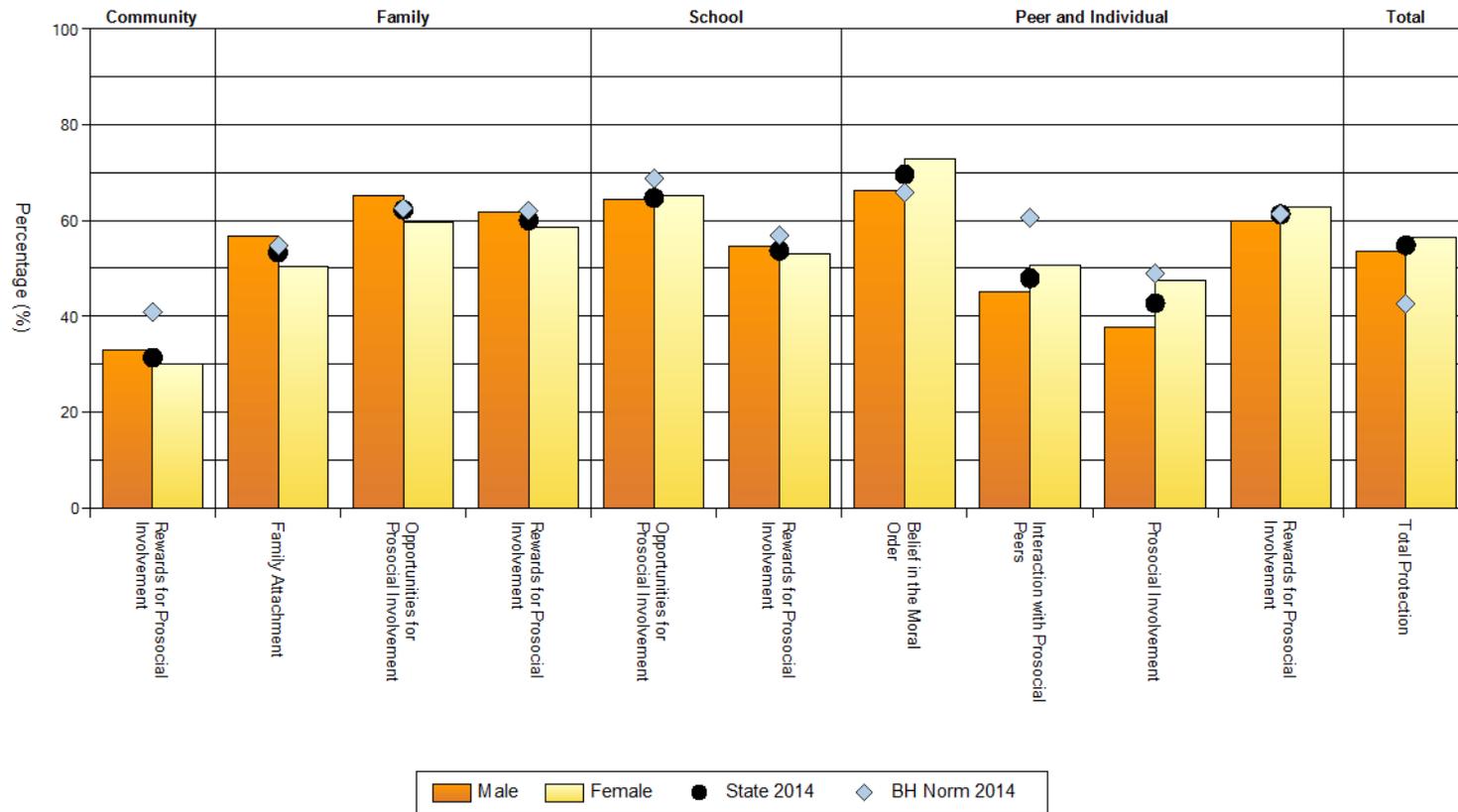
### RISK PROFILE 2014 Gender Report, Grade 8



\*Total Risk is 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.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

## Arizona 8th Grade Males Compared to Females

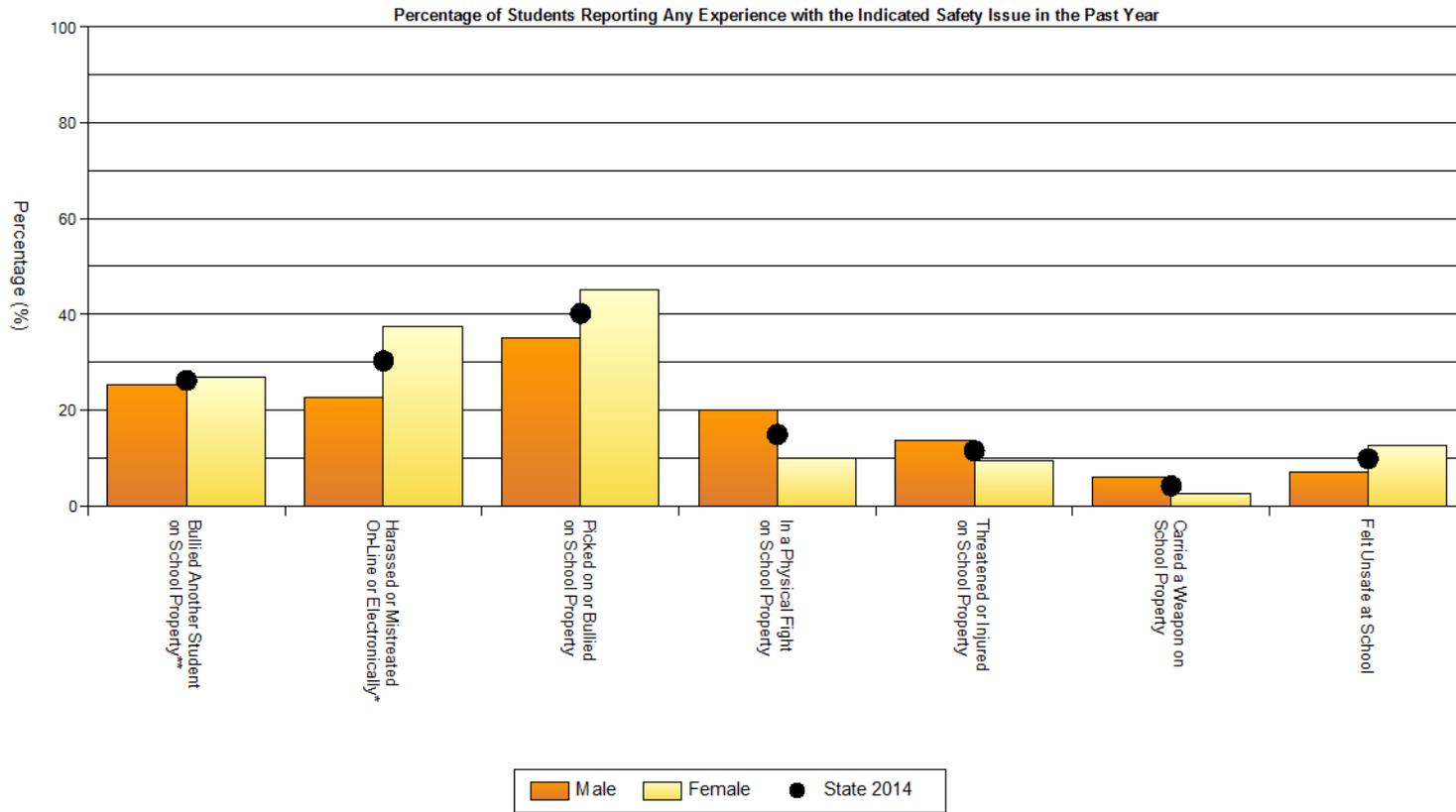
### PROTECTIVE PROFILE 2014 Gender Report, Grade 8



\*Total Protection is defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

## Arizona 8th Grade Males Compared to Females

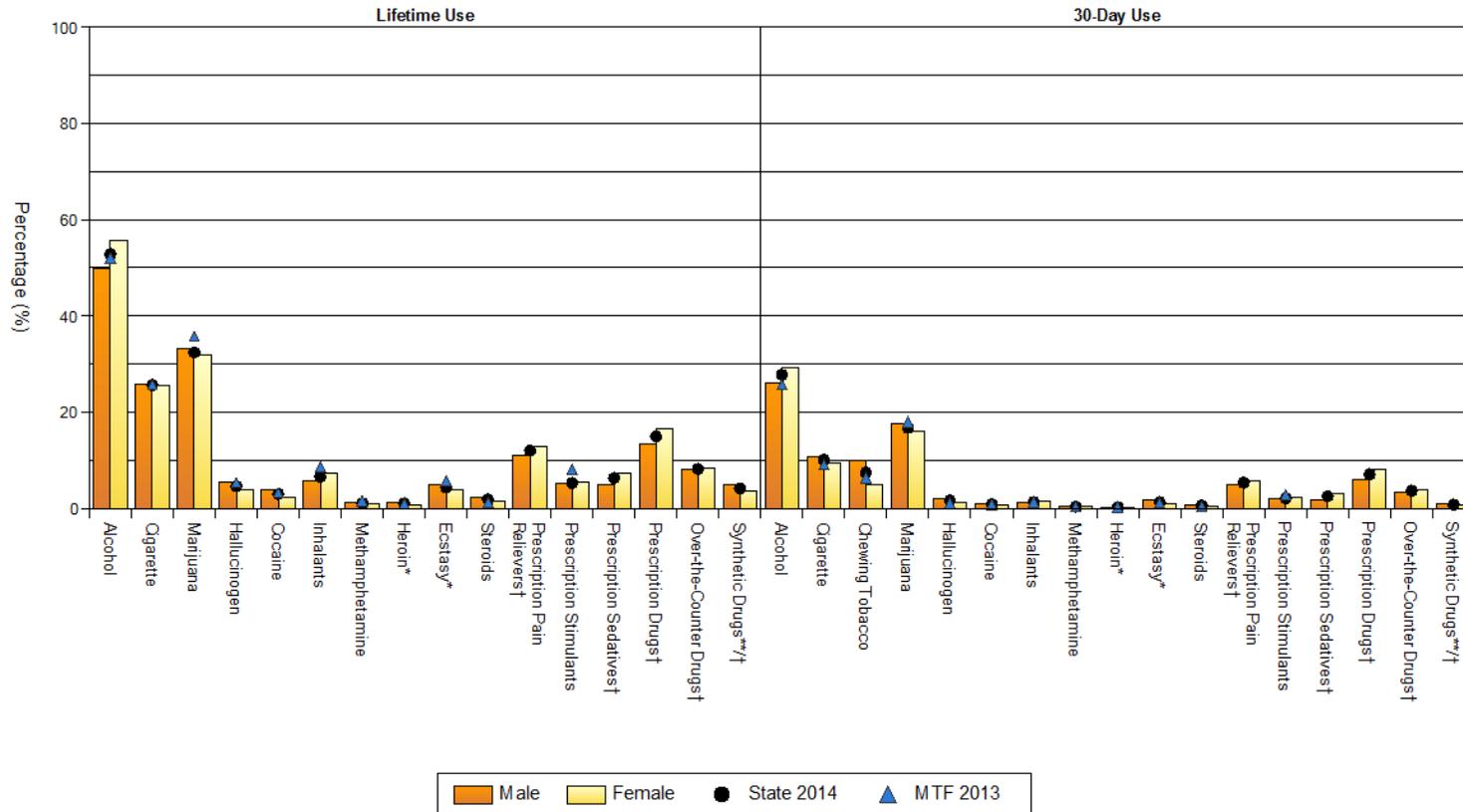
### SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING 2014 Gender Report, Grade 8



\*Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.  
 \*\*Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey student reports of bullying against others.

## Arizona 10th Grade Males Compared to Females

### LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE 2014 Gender Report, Grade 10



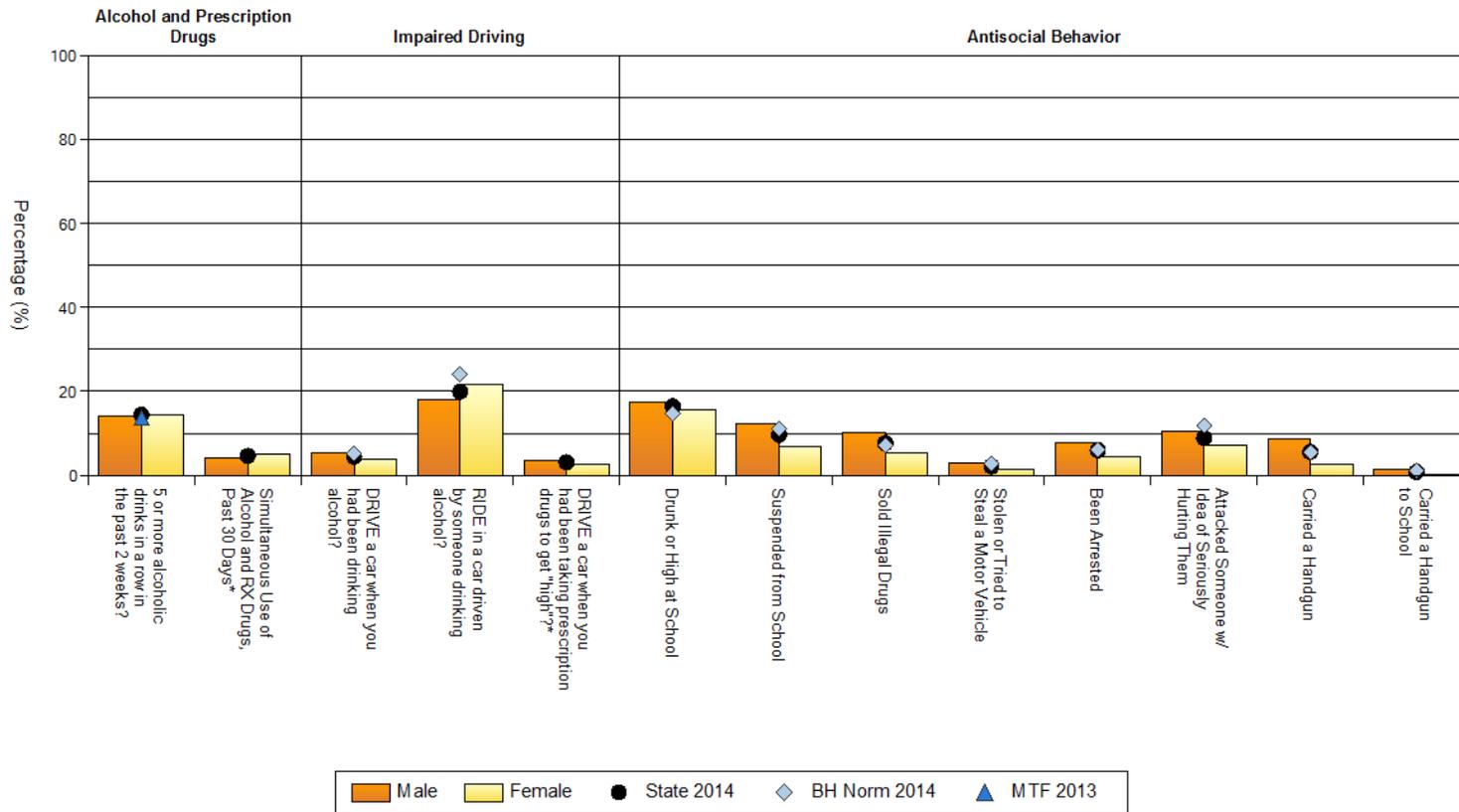
\* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

\*\* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014.

† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of Prescription Pain Relievers, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

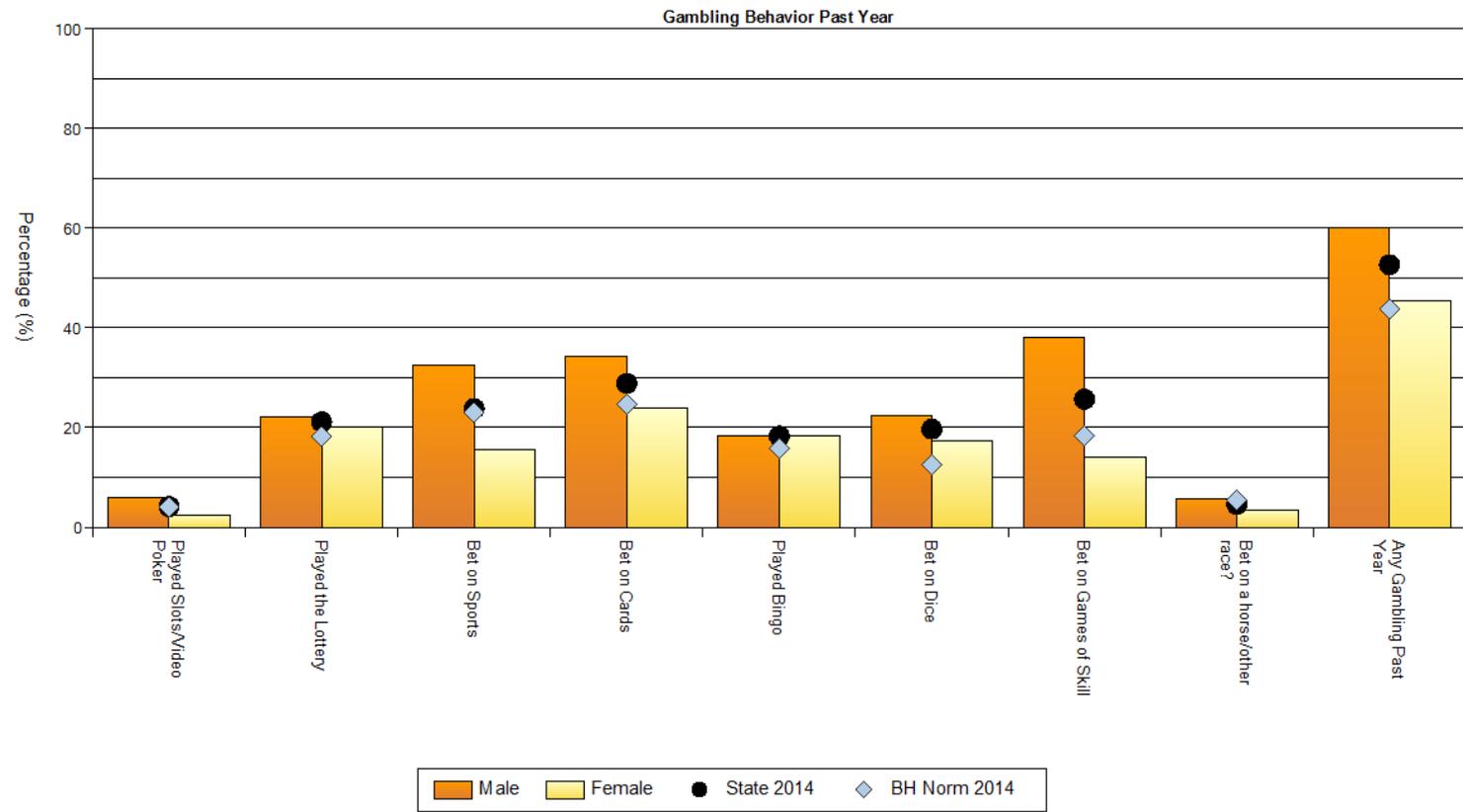
# Arizona 10th Grade Males Compared to Females

## ALCOHOL & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR 2014 Gender Report, Grade 10



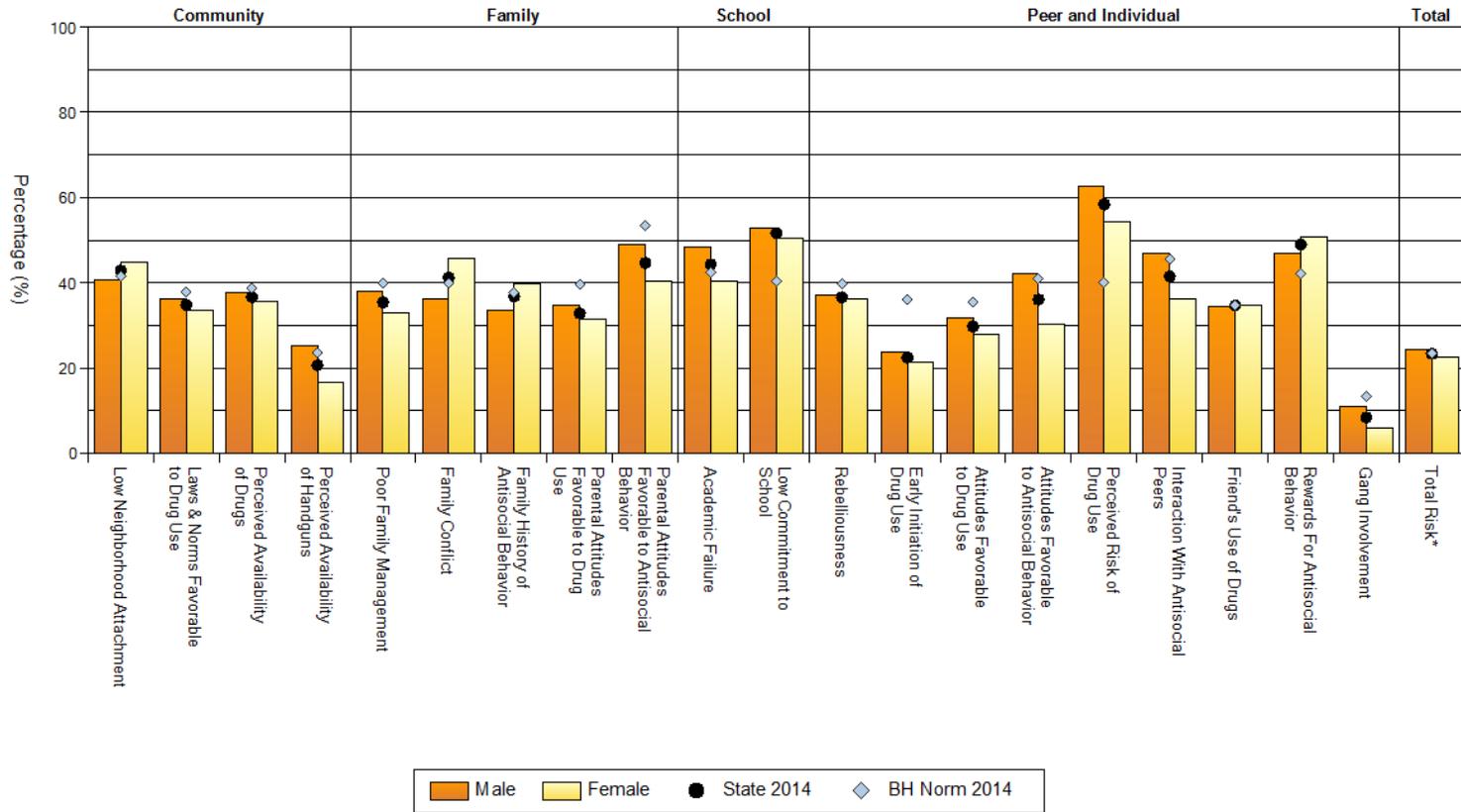
# Arizona 10th Grade Males Compared to Females

## GAMBLING 2014 Gender Report, Grade 10



# Arizona 10th Grade Males Compared to Females

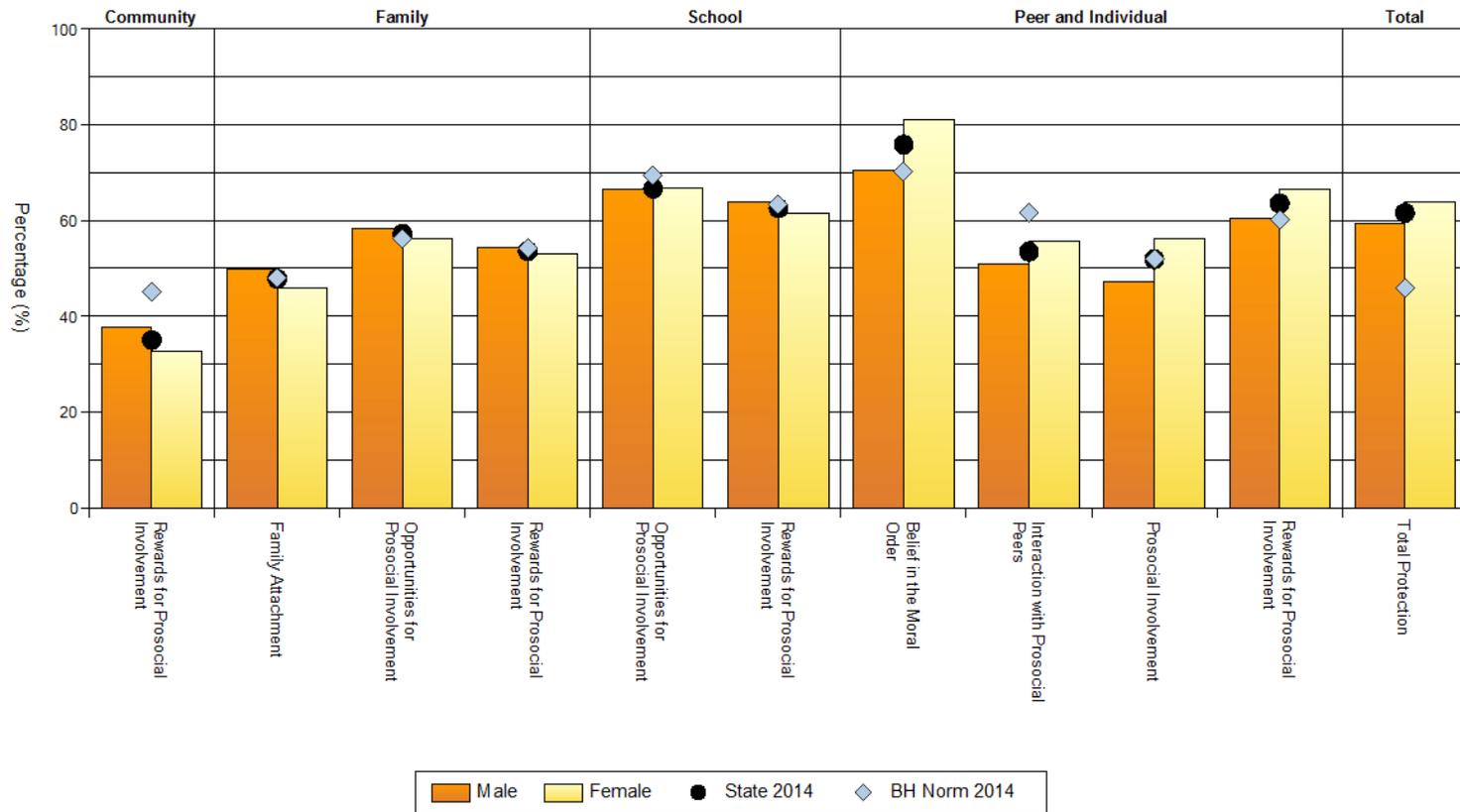
## RISK PROFILE 2014 Gender Report, Grade 10



\*Total Risk is 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.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

## Arizona 10th Grade Males Compared to Females

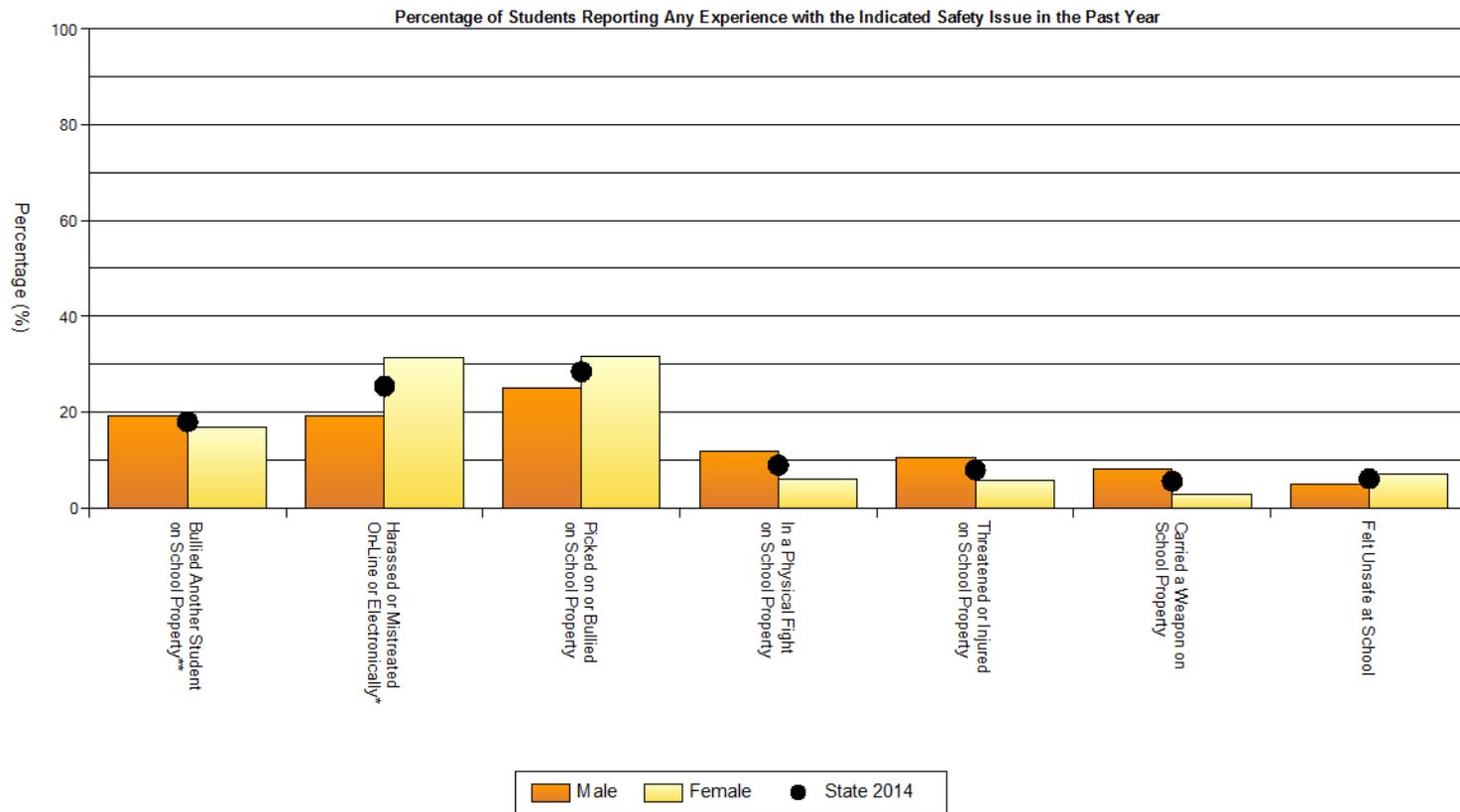
### PROTECTIVE PROFILE 2014 Gender Report, Grade 10



\*Total Protection is defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

## Arizona 10th Grade Males Compared to Females

### SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING 2014 Gender Report, Grade 10

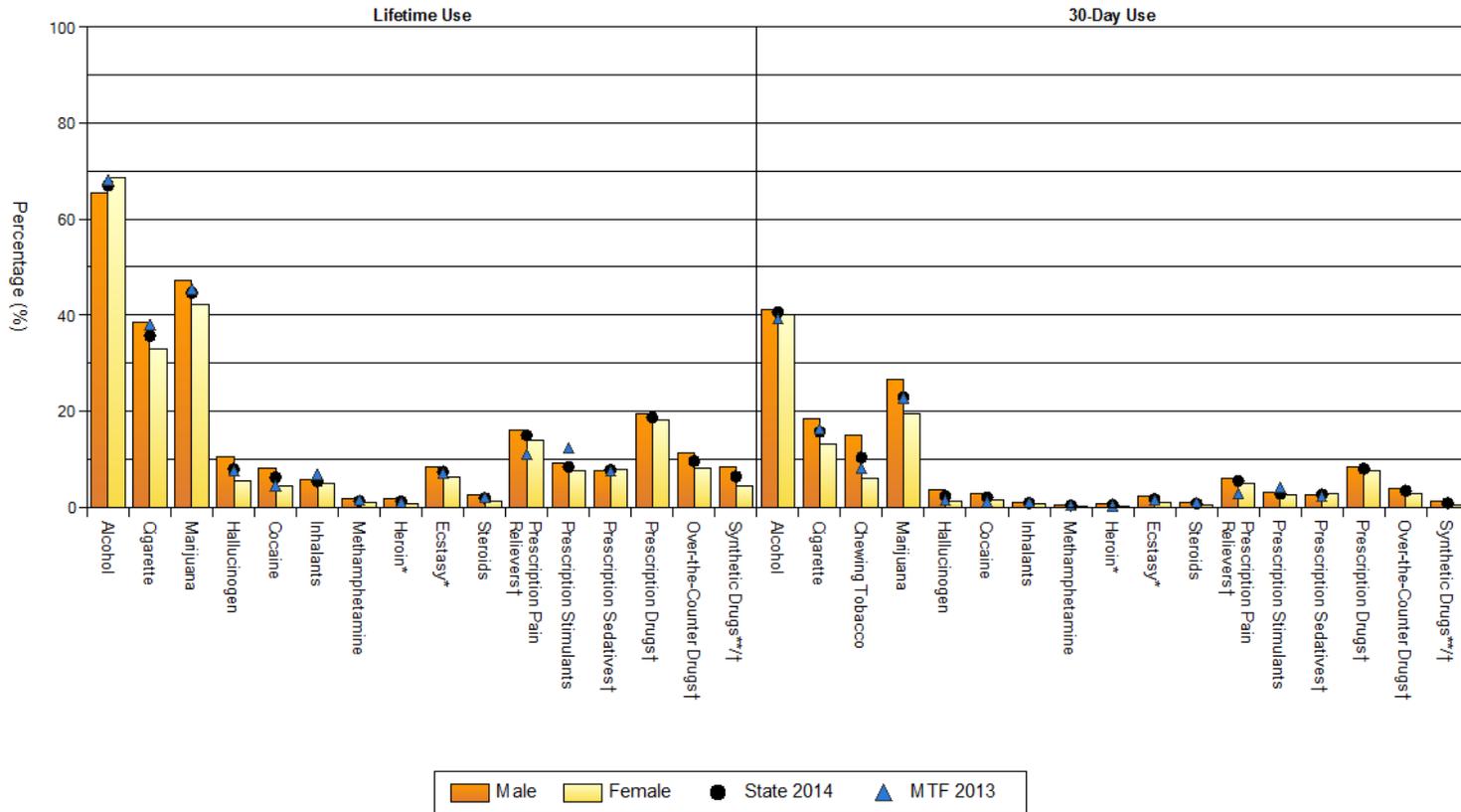


\*Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.

\*\*Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey student reports of bullying against others.

## Arizona 12th Grade Males Compared to Females

### LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE 2014 Gender Report, Grade 12



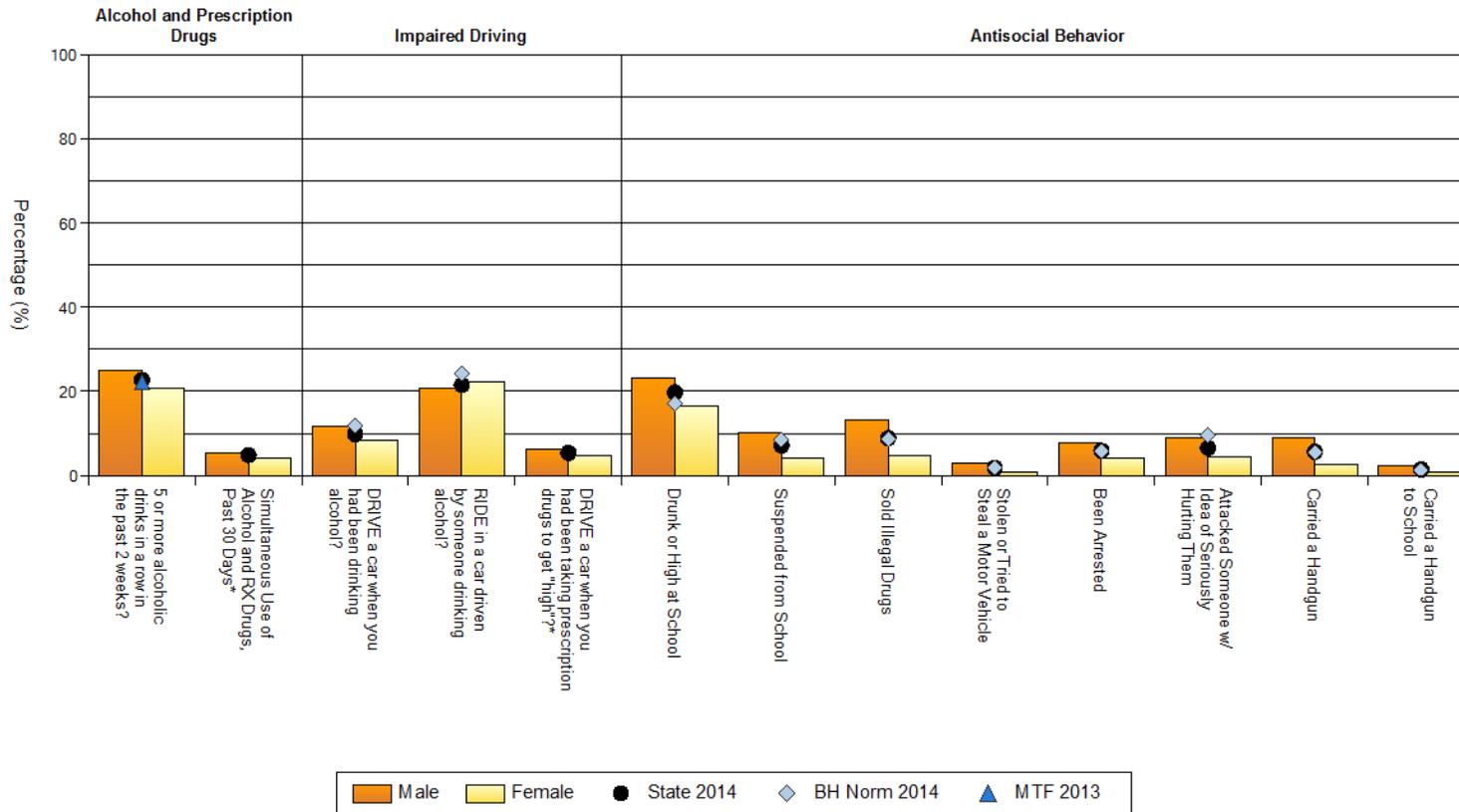
\* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

\*\* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014.

† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of Prescription Pain Relievers, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

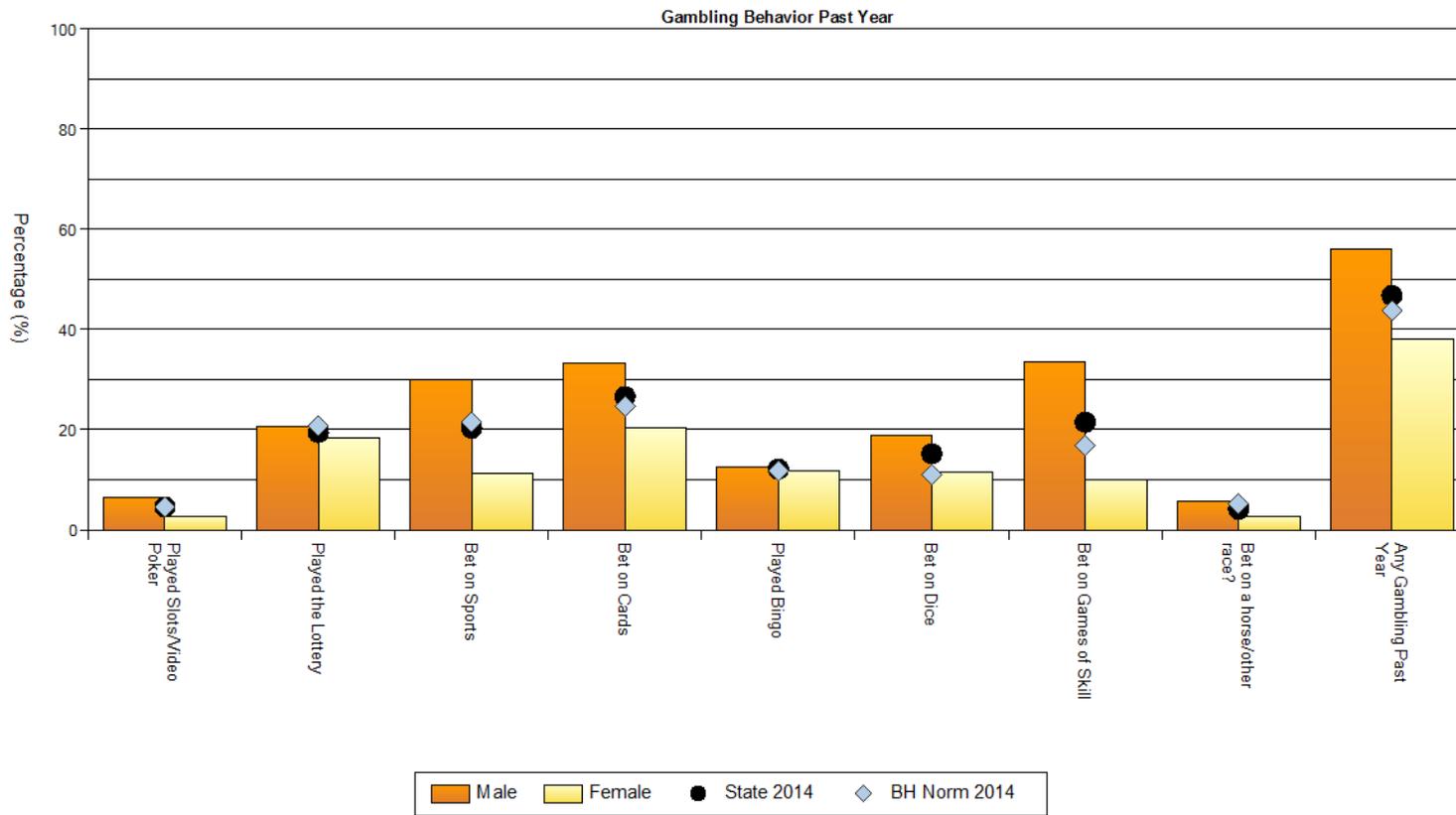
## Arizona 12th Grade Males Compared to Females

### ALCOHOL & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR 2014 Gender Report, Grade 12



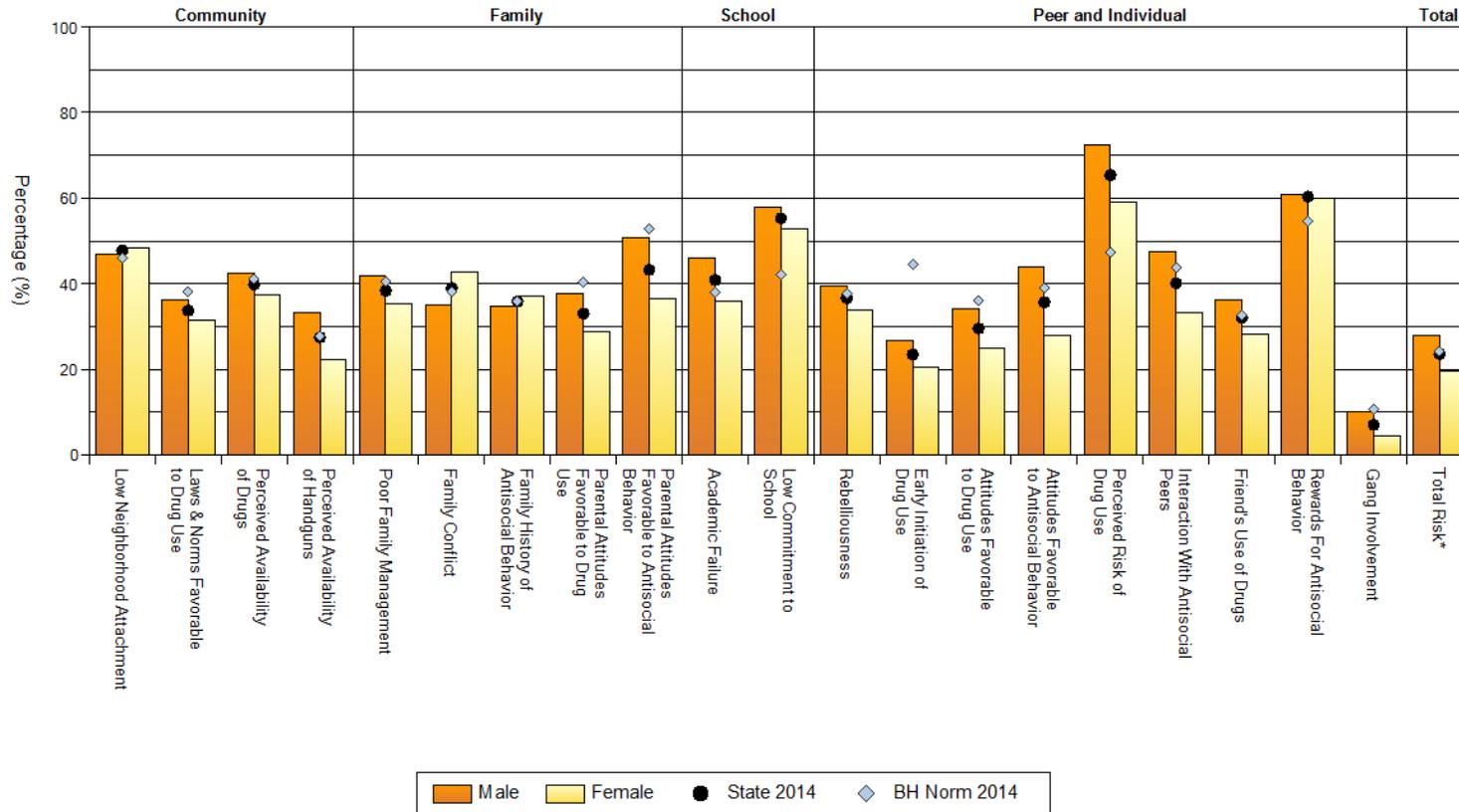
# Arizona 12th Grade Males Compared to Females

## GAMBLING 2014 Gender Report, Grade 12



# Arizona 12th Grade Males Compared to Females

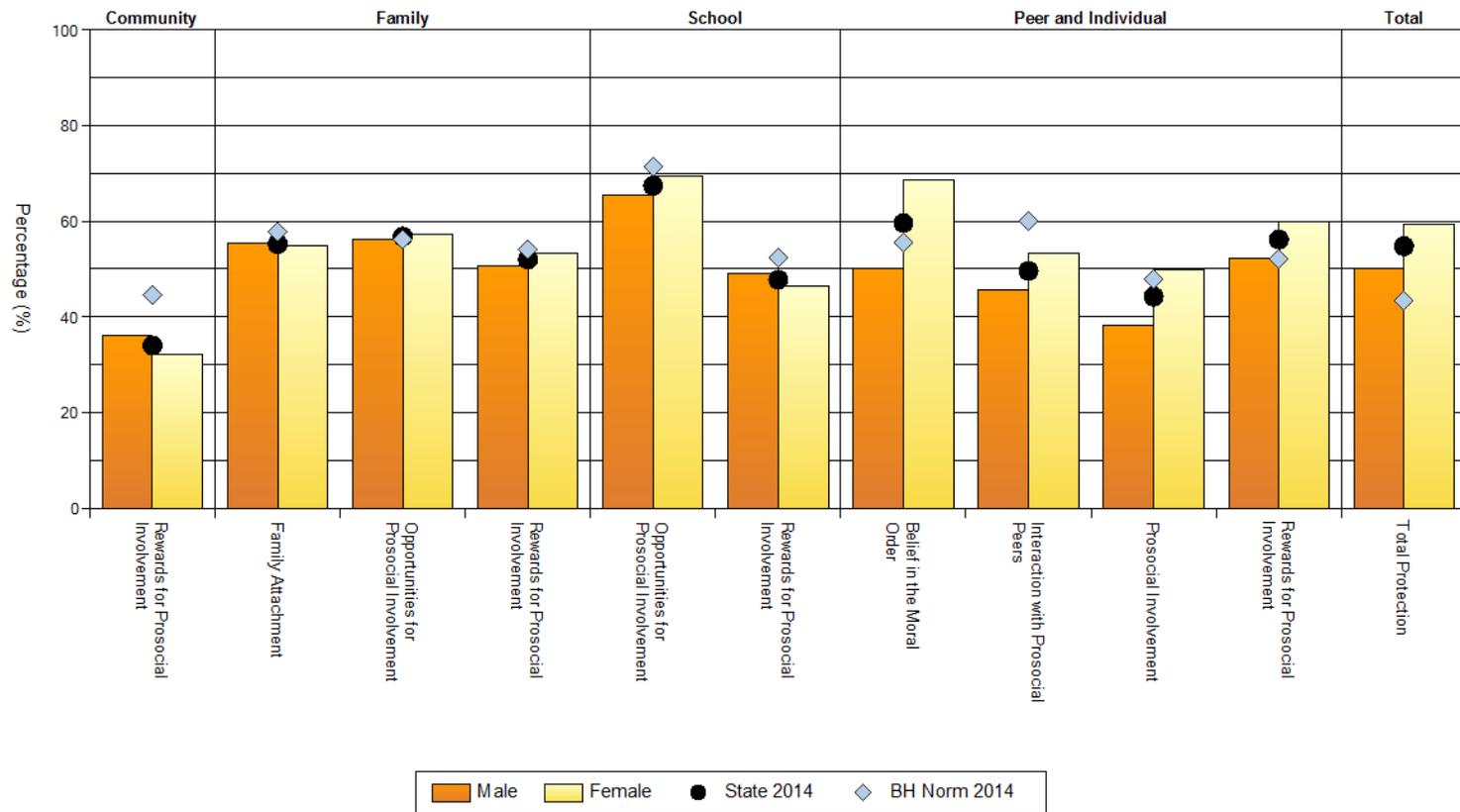
## RISK PROFILE 2014 Gender Report, Grade 12



\*Total Risk is 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.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

## Arizona 12th Grade Males Compared to Females

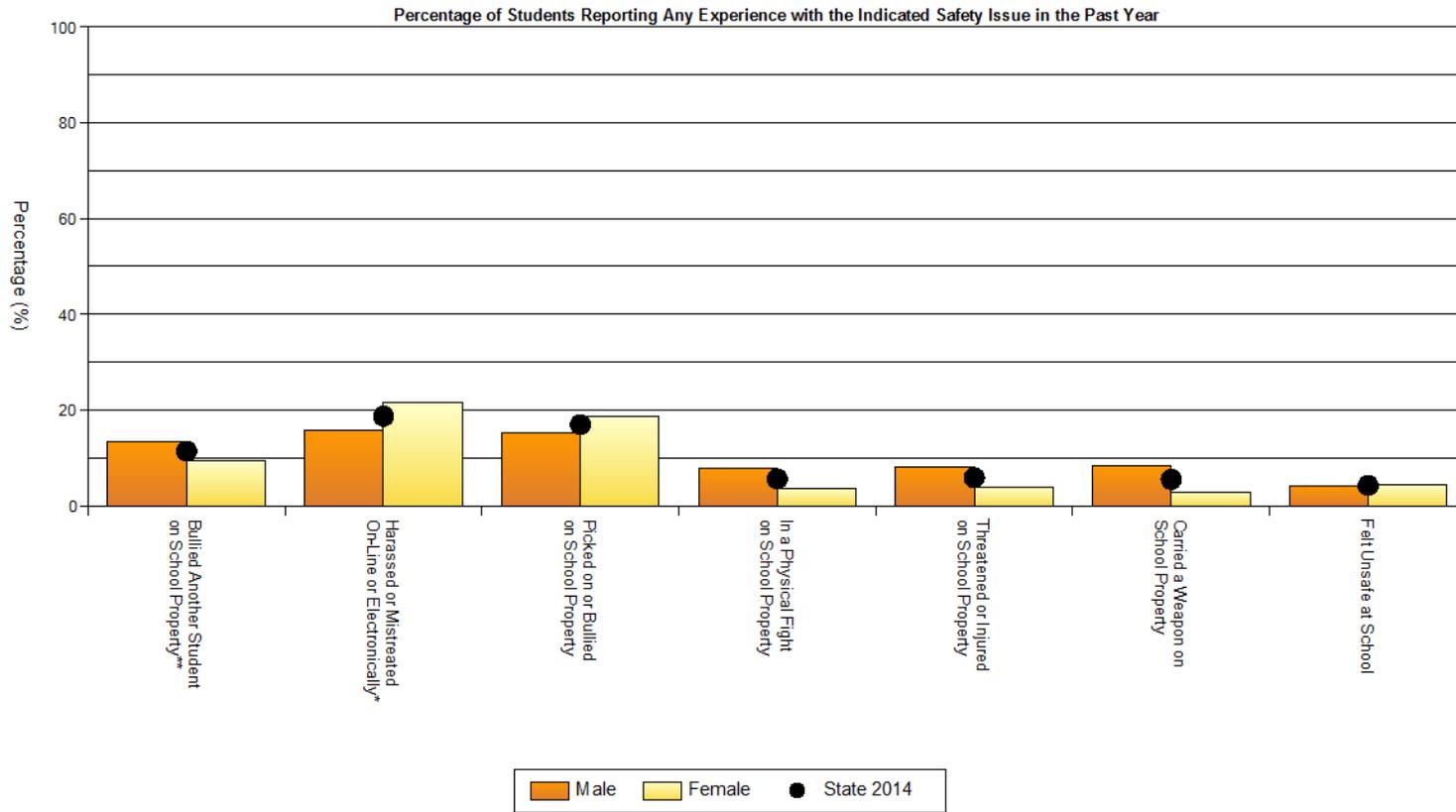
### PROTECTIVE PROFILE 2014 Gender Report, Grade 12



\*Total Protection is defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

## Arizona 12th Grade Males Compared to Females

### SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING 2014 Gender Report, Grade 12



\*Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.  
 \*\*Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey student reports of bullying against others.

## Appendix G: Changes in question wording across the 2010, 2012, and 2014 AYS Administrations

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes			
Issue	Prior administration(s)	Current administration	Notes regarding changes
<b>Drug Category</b>	<i>On how many occasions (if any) have you:</i>	<i>On how many occasions (if any) have you:</i>	
Heroin	used heroin or other opiates? (2010)	used heroin? (2012/2014)	Cautiously comparable across years.
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)? (2010/2012)	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')? (2014)	Added popular identifier "Molly" for clarification in 2014.
Synthetic Drugs	<i>n/a (2010)</i>	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)? (2012/2014)	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	<p>Combined results of <i>On how many occasions have you:</i></p> <p>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>		<i>Prescription Drugs</i> is the the measure of any student report use of prescription sedatives, prescription stimulants or prescription pain relievers, (three separate questions) combined to create a single measure.

## ■ Contacts for Prevention

### Regional Prevention Contacts

#### Apache, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties

Jacque Gencarelle  
Northern Arizona Regional Behavioral Health Authority (NARBHA)  
928-226-6396

#### Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Gila, La Paz, Pinal, Yuma, and Santa Cruz Counties

Linda Weinberg  
Cenpatico of Arizona  
866-495-6738

#### Maricopa County

Heather L. Brown  
Mercy Maricopa Integrated Care  
602-453-8415

#### Pima County

Michael Pensak  
Community Partnership of Southern Arizona (CPSA)  
520-618-8813

#### Gila River Indian Community

Jamie Arthur  
Gila River Regional Behavioral Health Authority  
520-562-3321 ext. 3936

#### Pascua Yaqui Tribe

Centered Spirit Program

Ralph Cota  
480-768-2063

Vanessa M. Bustos  
480-768-2064

### Other State and National Contacts:

#### Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Megan Armstrong/Phillip Stevenson  
602-364-1172/602-364-1157  
www.azcjc.gov

#### Arizona Department of Education

School Safety and Prevention  
www.ade.az.gov/sa/health/

#### Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling

Kathy Donner  
602-255-3889  
www.problemgambling.az.gov

#### Arizona Department of Health Services

Division of Behavioral Health Services  
Kelly Charbonneau  
602-364-1356  
www.azdhs.gov/bhs/index.htm

#### Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety

Charles Katz  
602-496-1471  
cvpcs.asu.edu/

#### Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families

602-542-4043  
www.gocyf.az.gov

#### Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate

Thalia Williams  
602-264-5700 ext. 13  
www.drugfreeaz.org

#### Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development)

www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/

#### Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)

www.samhsa.gov/about/csap.aspx

#### Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Model Programs Guide  
www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/

#### Office of Justice Programs

Crime Solutions  
www.crimesolutions.gov

#### Office of Safe and Drug-Free Schools

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

#### Center for the Application of Substance Abuse Technologies (CASAT)

casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

#### Bach Harrison, L.L.C.

R. Steven Harrison, Ph.D.  
801-359-2064  
www.bach-harrison.com