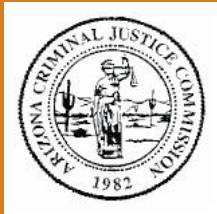


Arizona

Youth Survey

State Report



Conducted by
Bach Harrison, LLC

2012



Arizona Youth Survey State Report 2012

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 21 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 2012 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) was administered between January and April 2012 in Arizona public and charter schools. This statewide effort encompassed all 15 counties and 349 schools, which resulted in the participation of 62,817 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, and 2012 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, and 2006 data can be viewed in reports from previous administrations). Because of enhancements made to the methodology for the surveys administered in 2002 to the present, we caution against comparisons to pre-2002 survey results.

It is noteworthy that alcohol is still the most common substance used by Arizona students. In the past month, 28.1% of students have used alcohol, and 51.7% of students have used alcohol in their lifetime. Cigarettes and marijuana are the second and third most used substances by Arizona youth. For cigarette use, 12.9% of survey participants used cigarettes in the past month and 28.8% used in their lifetime. For marijuana, 14.3% of survey participants indicated they had used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days and 28.7% indicated use during their lifetime. Prescription drugs are the fourth highest substance used by Arizona youth, 7.9% of youth indicated use of any type of prescription drugs at least once in the past month, and 16.6% 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 2012 have had lifetime experience with smokeless tobacco use (category includes chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, or chewing tobacco) and prescription stimulants compared to youth in the same grades in the 2011 MTF survey. Additionally, a lower percentage of Arizona 8th grade students have had lifetime experience with hallucinogens than 8th grade youth in the 2011 national MTF survey population. Twelfth graders' use of inhalants was also lower for Arizona youth than 12th grade youth in the national MTF survey population. However, Arizona students in all grades indicated higher cigarette use than students in the same grades in the national survey population. Further, alcohol use rates for Arizona 8th and 10th graders were also higher than 8th and 10th grade alcohol use rates in the national survey population. Alcohol use for Arizona students was 4.2% higher for Arizona 8th graders and 3.1% higher for Arizona 10th graders in comparison to students in the same grades in the national MTF survey population. Cigarette use rates in Arizona were 1.3% to 2.1% higher for each grade than in the MTF survey population.

In Arizona, lifetime use of many substances in all grades has significantly decreased since the 2010 survey, with alcohol use decreasing 3.6% to 7.8% in each grade, cigarette use decreasing 4.1% to 5.5% in each grade, smokeless tobacco use decreasing 2.6% to 3.4% in each grade, inhalant use decreasing 2.0% to 3.1% in each grade, prescription pain reliever use decreasing 2.4% to 3.3% in each grade, prescription sedative use decreasing 3.4% to 4.3% in each grade, prescription drug use decreasing 3.4% to 5.4% in each grade, and over-the-counter drug use decreasing 1.9% to 2.6% 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 cigarettes than youth in the same grades in the 2011 national MTF survey population.

Alcohol use in Arizona was 3.5% to 4.9% higher in each grade in comparison to the national MTF survey, and cigarette use in Arizona was 1.7% to 2.3% higher in each grade in comparison to the national MTF survey.

Since the 2010 AYS, 30-day use rates have decreased by 1.5% to 4.8% in all grades for alcohol, decreased 1.1% to 1.9% in all grades for cigarettes, decreased 1.2% to 1.8% in all grades for prescription pain relievers, decreased 1.4% to 1.7% in all grades for prescription sedatives, decreased 2.4% to 2.5% in all grades for prescription drugs, and decreased 1.4% to 2.0% in all grades for over-the-counter drugs. 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 2012 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 2012 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, Arkansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Oklahoma, and Utah.

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

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
	2008	2010	2012	2011	2008	2010	2012	2011	2008	2010	2012	2011	2008	2010	2012
Alcohol	47.8	45.1	37.3	33.1	66.2	64.1	59.1	56.0	74.8	72.8	69.2	70.0	59.6	58.2	51.7
Cigarettes	25.9	23.8	19.7	18.4	39.9	37.2	31.7	30.4	50.8	46.9	42.1	40.0	36.0	34.0	28.8
Smokeless tobacco	7.1	7.1	4.5	9.7	12.9	12.5	9.3	15.6	17.7	18.1	14.7	16.9	11.3	11.7	8.4
Marijuana	16.2	17.8	16.2	16.4	32.5	34.3	34.7	34.5	43.1	44.7	44.8	45.5	27.4	29.9	28.7
Hallucinogens	1.9	2.2	1.7	3.3	5.2	5.9	5.2	6.0	7.9	9.0	8.4	8.3	4.3	5.1	4.4
Cocaine	2.7	2.3	1.5	2.2	6.8	5.3	3.9	3.3	11.2	8.8	7.4	5.2	5.9	5.0	3.7
Inhalants	14.3	14.5	11.4	13.1	12.6	11.8	9.4	10.1	9.2	9.4	7.4	8.1	12.6	12.3	9.8
Methamphetamines	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.3	2.4	1.6	1.5	2.1	4.0	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.2
Heroin**	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.2	2.0	2.6	1.4	1.2	3.1	3.4	1.8	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.2
Ecstasy	2.2	3.9	2.8	2.6	4.9	8.2	7.4	6.6	7.0	10.6	10.4	8.0	4.2	7.0	6.1
Other Club Drugs	N/A	N/A	1.9	N/C	N/A	N/A	2.5	N/C	N/A	N/A	3.1	N/C	N/A	N/A	2.4
Steroids	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7
Prescription Pain Relievers	12.2	11.5	8.8	N/C	20.5	18.9	15.6	N/C	24.6	23.1	20.7	N/C	17.6	16.8	13.8
Prescription Stimulants	3.8	3.0	2.0	5.2	7.6	7.0	6.6	9.0	7.9	8.5	9.9	12.2	5.9	5.7	5.3
Prescription Sedatives	8.3	8.7	4.4	N/C	12.0	11.5	8.0	N/C	13.2	13.4	10.0	N/C	10.5	10.8	6.9
Prescription Drugs	17.1	16.5	11.1	N/C	25.7	23.7	18.8	N/C	28.7	27.3	23.9	N/C	22.4	21.5	16.6
Over-the-Counter Drugs	9.7	9.5	7.0	N/C	12.9	13.2	10.6	N/C	13.4	14.1	12.2	N/C	11.5	11.8	9.3
Synthetic Drugs	N/A	N/A	6.9	N/C	N/A	N/A	11.1	N/C	N/A	N/A	13.9	N/C	N/A	N/A	9.9

* Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug (ATOD)
 ** Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult Appendix G for a detailed explanation.
 N/A - Indicates a question that was not asked in the 2008, 2010, or 2012 Arizona Youth Surveys.
 N/C - Indicates 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
	2008	2010	2012	2011	2008	2010	2012	2011	2008	2010	2012	2011	2008	2010	2012
Alcohol	23.2	21.9	17.1	12.7	37.7	34.7	32.1	27.2	46.8	45.0	43.5	40.0	33.1	31.9	28.1
Cigarettes	8.7	8.9	7.8	6.1	16.6	15.6	14.0	11.8	23.9	22.9	21.0	18.7	14.7	14.7	12.9
Smokeless tobacco	2.6	2.8	2.1	3.5	4.6	5.7	3.9	6.6	6.8	8.1	6.6	8.3	4.2	5.1	3.8
Marijuana	7.6	8.9	7.7	7.2	15.1	17.4	17.7	17.6	18.7	21.3	22.5	22.6	12.5	14.8	14.3
Hallucinogens	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4
Cocaine	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	2.2	1.6	1.2	0.7	3.2	2.2	2.1	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.1
Inhalants	5.4	5.6	4.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	3.8	3.7	2.8
Methamphetamines	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
Heroin*	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4
Ecstasy	0.8	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.5	2.9	1.7	1.6	2.0	3.4	2.0	2.3	1.3	2.5	1.4
Other Club Drugs	N/A	N/A	0.6	N/C	N/A	N/A	0.7	N/C	N/A	N/A	0.6	N/C	N/A	N/A	0.6
Steroids	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6
Prescription Pain Relievers	6.0	5.7	4.5	N/C	9.4	8.9	7.3	N/C	10.5	9.7	7.9	3.6	8.1	7.7	6.2
Prescription Stimulants	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.7	2.1	2.1	2.0
Prescription Sedatives	3.4	3.6	1.9	N/C	4.5	4.7	3.3	N/C	5.0	4.7	3.2	N/C	4.1	4.2	2.7
Prescription Drugs	8.6	8.2	5.7	N/C	12.2	11.8	9.3	N/C	13.1	12.4	10.0	N/C	10.7	10.4	7.9
Over-the-Counter Drugs	5.6	5.4	4.0	N/C	6.4	6.3	4.9	N/C	5.9	6.3	4.3	N/C	5.9	5.9	4.4
Synthetic Drugs	N/A	N/A	3.8	N/C	N/A	N/A	5.0	N/C	N/A	N/A	5.2	N/C	N/A	N/A	4.5

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult Appendix G for a detailed explanation.
 N/A - Indicates a question that was not asked in the 2008, 2010, or 2012 Arizona Youth Surveys.
 N/C - Indicates 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, and several prescription drug categories saw decreases in reported usage since the 2010 survey.

Figure 2 displays binge drinking, drinking and driving, and antisocial behavior data. Rates of most of these behaviors decreased since 2010 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 attacking someone with the intent to seriously harm them.

Figure 3 shows the percentage of the AYS statewide survey population who are at risk for problem behaviors compared to the BH Norm. Based on the 2012 survey, Arizona students have risk factor scores that are significantly lower than the BH Norm for seven scales (Perceived Availability of Handguns, Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use, Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior, Academic Failure, Rebelliousness, Peer Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior, and Interaction with Antisocial Peers). However, as can be seen in the risk profile chart (Figure 3), several scales such as Perceived Availability of Drugs, Family Conflict, Family History of Antisocial Behavior, Friends' Use of Drugs, and Rewards for Antisocial Behavior are above the BH Norm level for students in the survey population in 2012.

A review of the risk factor scales shows that most risk factor scales for the statewide survey population decreased since 2010. Five scales showed a significant increase including Perceived Availability of Handguns, Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use, Low Commitment to School, Perceived Risk of Drug Use, and Peer/Individual Rewards for Antisocial Behavior.

Protective factors buffer the influence of the risk factors operating in a young person's life. Research has shown that young people who spend time with prosocial peers and participate in prosocial activities in the community and at

school and are rewarded for those activities, are less likely to become involved in problem behaviors. These and other important protective factors are measured in the AYS. In five of the protective factor scales, the Arizona survey population had similar or lower levels of protection (Figure 4) than students from the BH Norm. However, protection for 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.

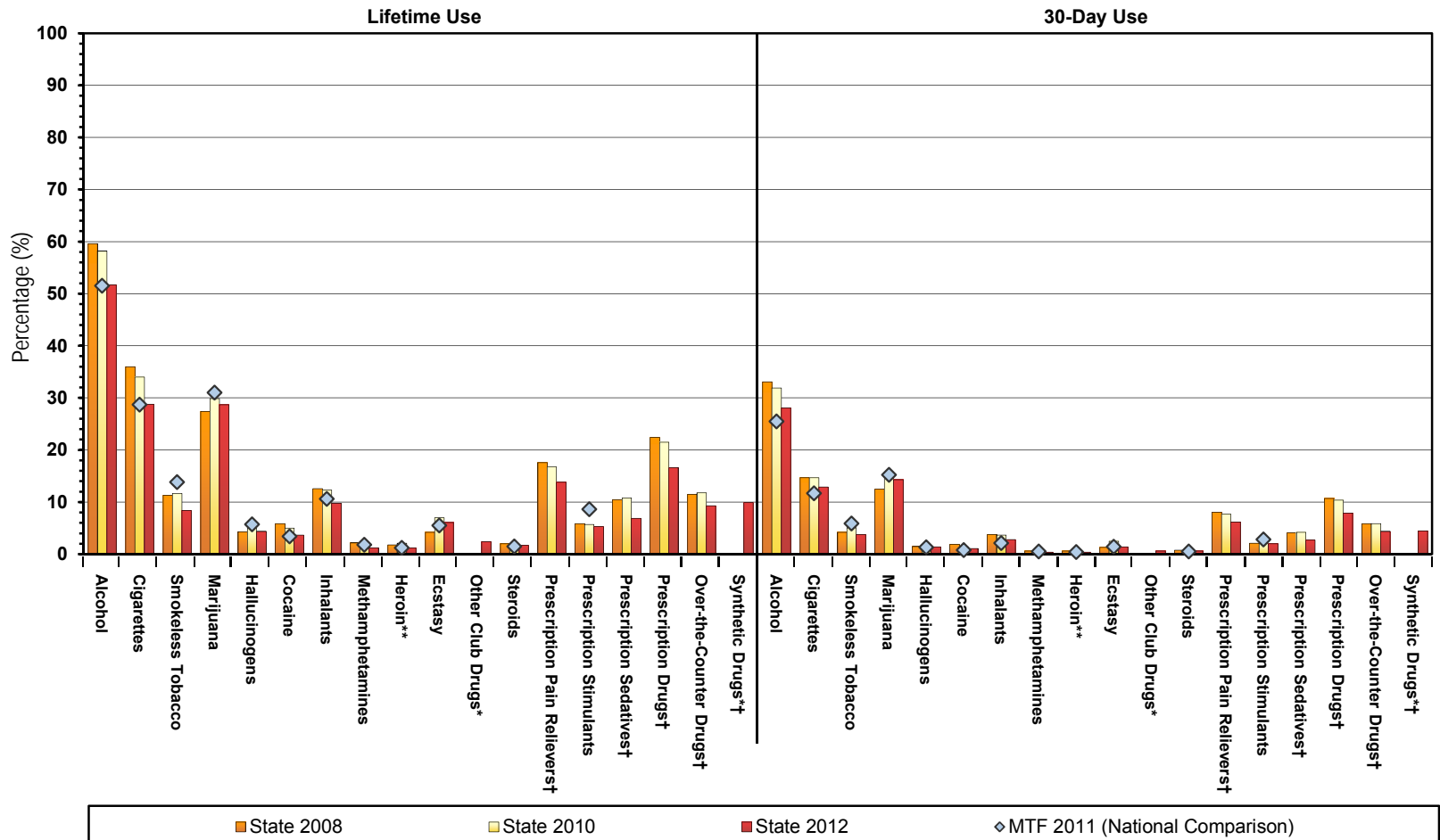
Comparisons between the 2010 results and those from 2012 show that the statewide survey population levels of protection were largely unchanged for Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement, Family Attachment, Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, and Peer/Individual Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. The two scales that show a significant increase in protection were Belief in the Moral Order and Peer/Individual Prosocial Involvement (increases of 3.4% and 3.6% respectively since 2010). The following scales showed significant decreases for all students combined: Family 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 Safe School charts included in the profile reports. Figure 5 reveals that the percentage of students reporting that they felt unsafe at school and the percentage reporting that they were in a physical fight on school property have decreased since the 2010 survey. Rates of carrying a weapon on school property, being threatened or injured on school property, and being picked on or bullied on school property are all slightly up since the 2010 survey.

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 2012 State of Arizona, All Students Surveyed

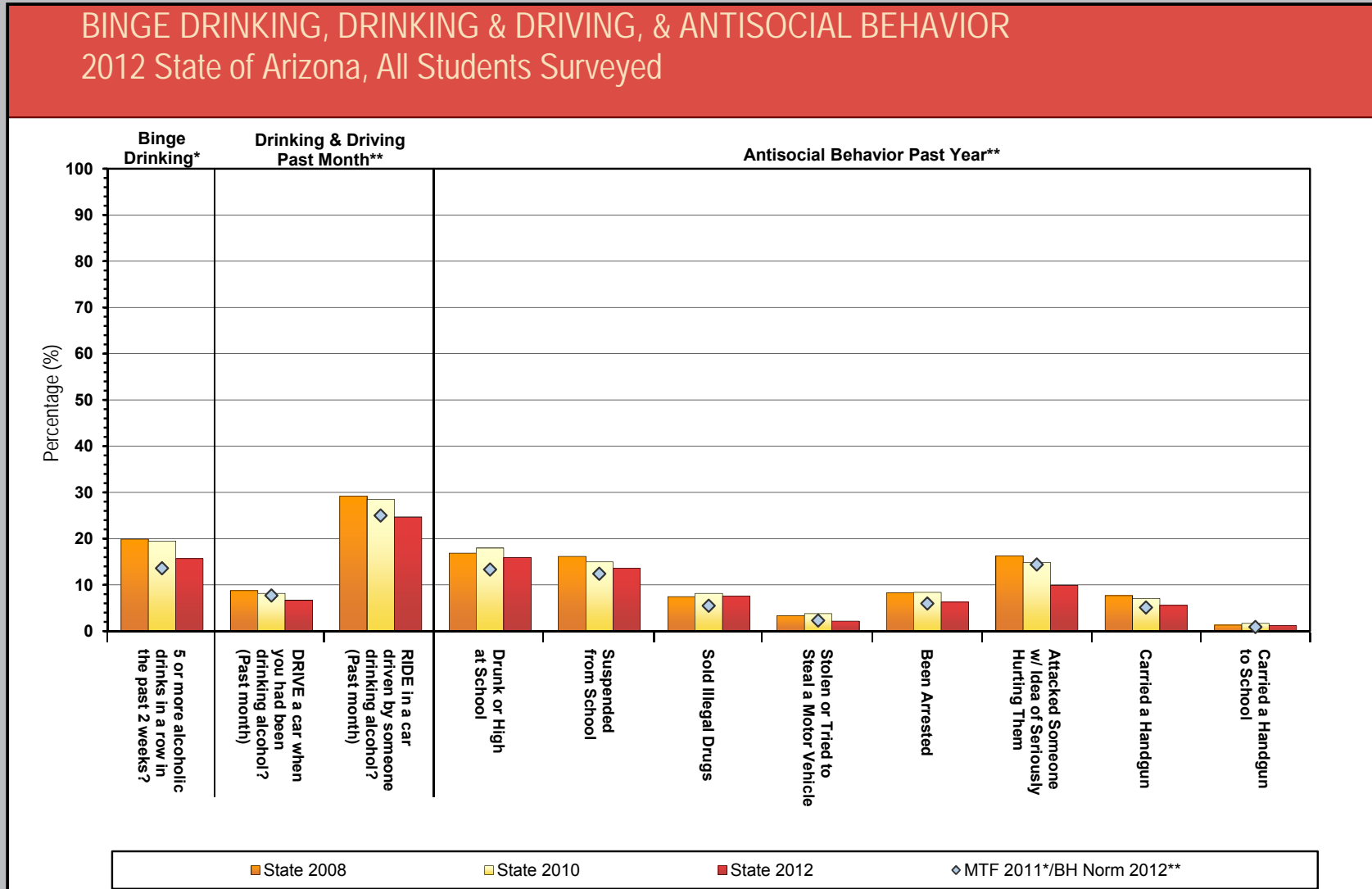


*Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.

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

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

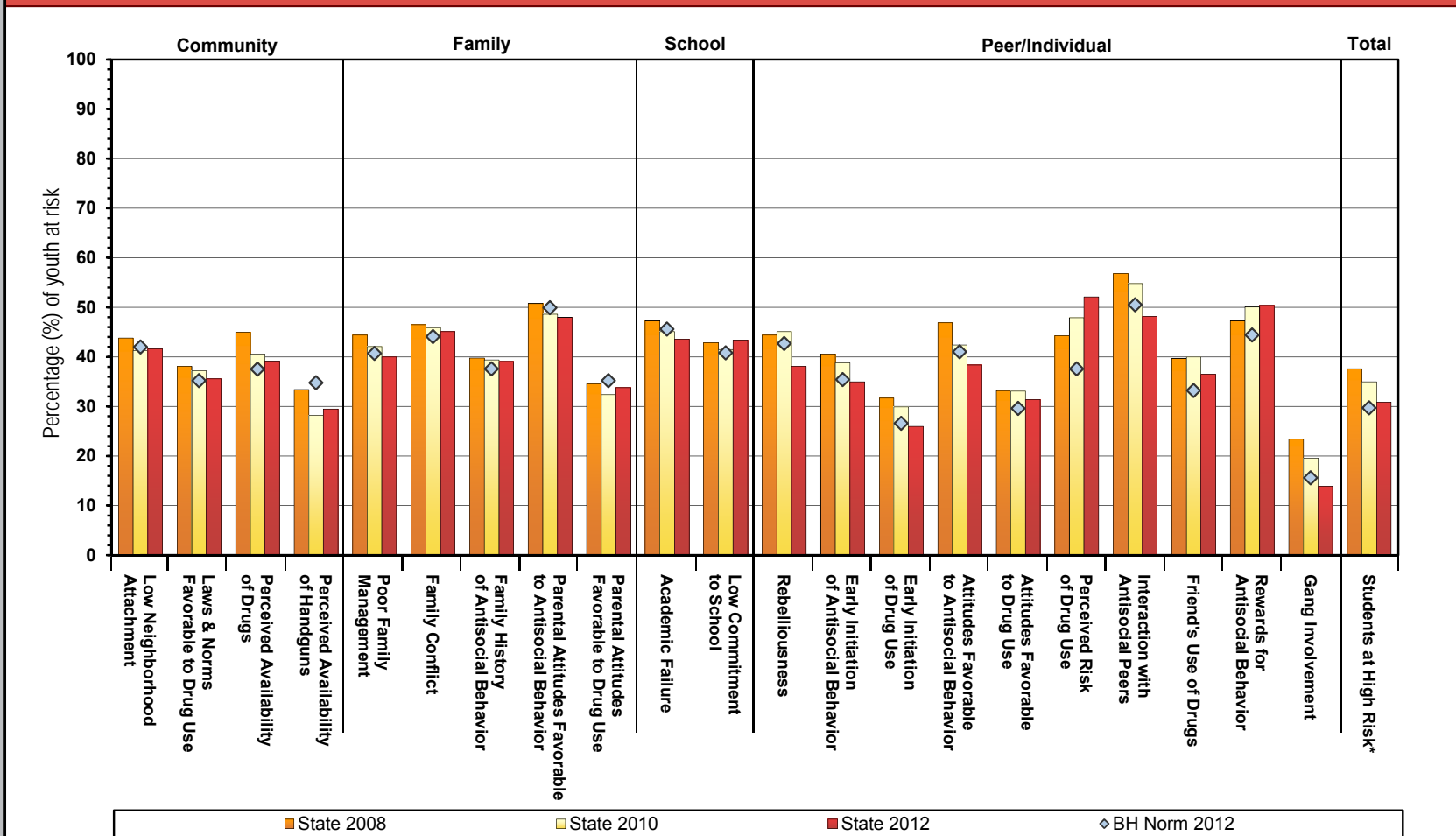
Figure 2



*National Comparison data for Binge Drinking category are Monitoring the Future values.
 **National Comparison data for Drinking & Driving and Antisocial Behavior category are Bach Harrison Norm values.

Figure 3

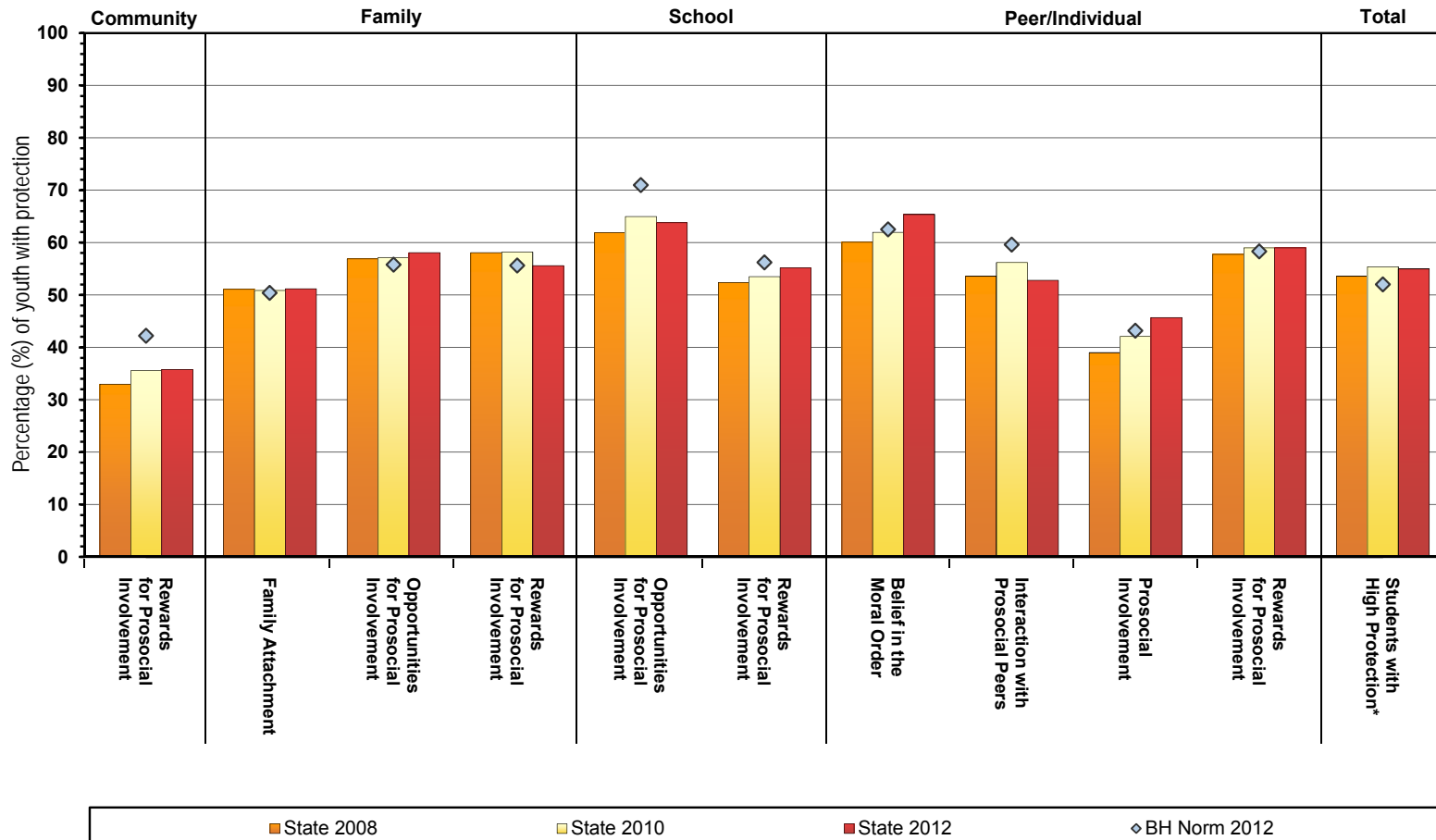
RISK PROFILE 2012 State of Arizona, All Students Surveyed



*High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th & 12th grades: 9 or more risk factors).

Figure 4

PROTECTIVE PROFILE 2012 State of Arizona, All Students Surveyed

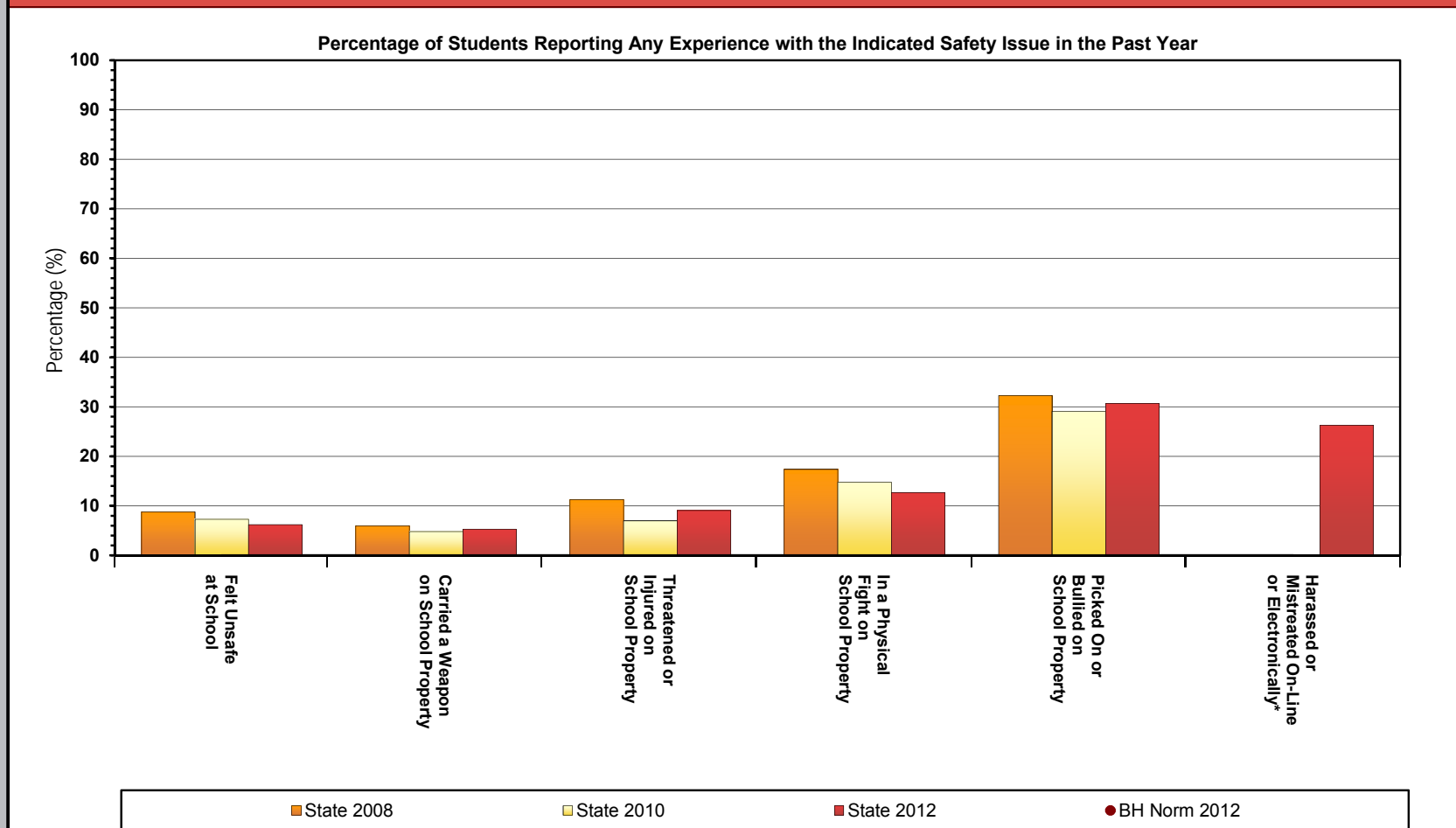


*High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

NOTE: Prior to the 2010 administration, this value was defined as the percentage of students who had five or more protective factors operating in their lives. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.

Figure 5

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING 2012 State of Arizona, All Students Surveyed



*Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

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 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students attending public and charter middle and high schools throughout Arizona.

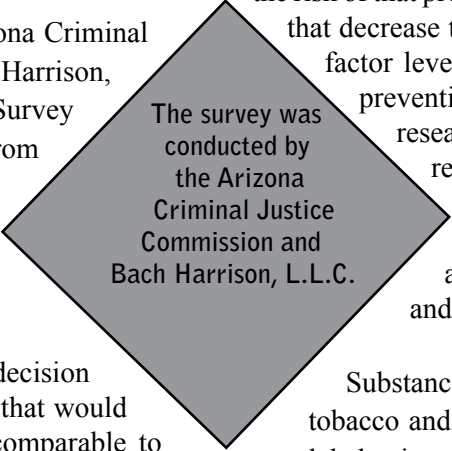
The 2012 Arizona Youth Survey was conducted by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission with technical assistance from Bach Harrison, L.L.C. The successful implementation of the Arizona Youth Survey can be attributed to strong collaborative efforts and support from state and local agencies and non-profits that serve youth. Finally, the cooperation of local prevention coordinators, school administrators, teachers, and students directly contributed to the success of the 2012 Arizona Youth Survey.

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

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

Risk-and-protective-factor-focused prevention is based on a simple premise: to prevent a problem from happening, we need to identify the factors that increase the risk of that problem developing while simultaneously identifying those factors that decrease the problem from developing and then find ways to reduce risk factor levels and build upon the protective factors. The substance abuse prevention field has evolved over time, often through empirical-based research. The theoretical development and rigorous empirical-based research in substance abuse prevention and programming in recent years are among the most important developments in the field. The focus has been on risk and protective factors as a unifying descriptive and predictive framework for developing and evaluating prevention programs.

Substance abuse prevention programs aim to deter the onset of alcohol, tobacco and other drug use by changing 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



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

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

The 2012 Arizona Youth Survey was administered between January and April 2012 in Arizona public and charter schools. The statewide effort encompassed all 15 counties and 349 schools, which resulted in the participation of 62,817 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students throughout Arizona (figure represents valid participation only). School principals and teachers were provided detailed instructions for administering the survey. Students' anonymity was emphasized through a teacher-read script, which instructed students not to put their names on the survey. Upon completion, all surveys were returned and electronically scanned by Bach Harrison L.L.C.

This report is organized into five sections:

1. Survey Methods: describes how the survey was conducted, who participated, and the procedures used to ensure that valid information was collected.

2. Risk and Protective Factors and Scales: provides a description of the risk and protective factor model of substance abuse prevention, including the four domains of risk and protection (community, family, school, and peer/individual). Also included are the risk and protective factor scale scores for grades 8, 10, and 12.

3. Substance Use Outcomes: presents data on recent and lifetime use of 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 2012 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 demographics of participants, completion rates, and the validity of the results.

Survey Questionnaire

The survey questionnaire was originally developed through the combined efforts of six states and the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. The collaborative survey development process was a Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) funded project called the Six-State Consortium. The goal of the Consortium was to develop a survey that provided scientifically sound information about the levels of risk and protection in a community. The survey was further refined through the Diffusion Consortium Project that involved seven states and was funded by four federal agencies: the National Institute of Drug Abuse (NIDA), Safe and Drug Free Schools Program, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, and CSAP.

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

In addition to measuring risk and protective factors, the survey also 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; 4) marijuana; 5) hallucinogens; 6) cocaine; 7) inhalants; 8) methamphetamines; 9) heroin; 10) ecstasy; 11) other club drugs; 12) steroids; 13) prescription pain relievers; 14) prescription stimulants; 15) prescription sedatives; 16) over-the-counter drugs; and 17) 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 easily.

There are a total of 14 risk factors and 10 protective factors that are measured by the 2012 survey. However, some of the risk factors are broad enough to require more than one scale for adequate measurement. As a result, there are 21 separate risk factor scales and 10 protective factor scales measured by the survey. Appendix B provides a complete list of the risk and protective factors and the corresponding risk and protective factor scales in the survey.

There are approximately four survey items that measure each risk factor. Reliability for the constructs is good (the average value for Cronbach’s alpha = .79). The questionnaire has 149 questions; however, many of the questions have multiple components so students actually responded to a total of 241 items. The questions were printed in a test booklet that was machine-scoreable. Most students from all

grades could easily complete the questionnaire in one class period. A complete item dictionary that lists the risk and protective factor scales and the items they contain as well as the outcome variables can be seen in Appendix D.

Completion Rate

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 69,293 students in grades 6 through 12 that took the 2012 Arizona Youth Survey 62,817 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 are presented in Table 3. In the 2012 survey, there were nearly an equal number of males and females who took the survey in all grades (female = 50.5% and males = 49.5%). Table 3 also shows that English is the primary language spoken in 83.7% of homes. An analysis of the family structure of respondents showed that 55.9% lived with both of their biological parents, 15.8% lived in a step-family structure, and 23.4% 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 2012 survey respondents, 36.3% of respondents indicated they were of Hispanic ethnic background and 58.0% indicated being non-Hispanic. Within those ethnic categories, 29.7% of Hispanic youth were White, and 72.1% of non-Hispanics were White. Of Hispanic youth, the next biggest racial category was Native American (4.9%), and 55.8% 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 African American (5.4%) and Native American (5.2%).

Participation by County

Table 5 displays 2012 survey participation rates by county. Every county in the State of Arizona had schools participate in the 2012 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, 63.7% of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students live in Maricopa County, 1.8% live in Navajo County, and 0.9% live in Apache County. Similarly, of the 2012 Arizona Youth Survey participants, 65.0% live in Maricopa County, 2.2% live in Navajo County, and 1.2% live in Apache County. While the percentage participating for most counties is very close to the percentage enrolled, Pima County is the exception with 14.4% enrolled and 8.0% participating. However, Pima County had 4,999 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 2012 Arizona Youth Survey data are compared throughout this report to the national Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey data. State results from the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades are compared to national results from the same grades, when the wording of AYS and MTF questions were the same. It should be noted that the latest national data from MTF are for 2011.

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 69,293 survey questionnaires completed. However, not all of the questionnaires contained valid information. Of these surveys, 3,166 (4.6%) 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 (2,374 surveys); 2) the students reported an impossibly high level of multiple drug use (1,045 surveys); 3) the students indicated past-month use rates that were higher than lifetime use rates (1,437 surveys); and 4) the students reported an age that was inconsistent with their grade (387 surveys). These surveys were not included in the final analyses.

Because the results reported in this state report and in the profile reports focus on data from the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades, an additional 3,078 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, 83 surveys were eliminated because of students not reporting a grade level or because they marked more than one grade level.

A total of 6,327 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												
	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		2012 Total		2010 Total		2008 Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Survey population	28,932	46.1	18,766	29.9	15,119	24.1	62,817	100.0	67,405	100.0	54,734	100.0
Gender												
Male	14,043	49.8	8,982	48.9	7,358	49.8	30,383	49.5	30,645	49.0	26,213	48.8
Female	14,134	50.2	9,373	51.1	7,431	50.2	30,938	50.5	31,928	51.0	27,514	51.2
Race/Ethnicity												
White	The Method for Gathering and Reporting Race/Ethnicity Data changed in 2010. See Following Table for 2010 and 2012 Race/Ethnicity Data										31,887	48.8
Native American											4,812	7.4
Hispanic											21,525	32.9
African American											3,915	6.0
Asian or Pacific Islander											3,232	4.9
Family Structure												
Both Parents	16,402	56.7	10,424	55.5	8,302	54.9	35,128	55.9	35,439	55.6	30,311	55.4
Step-Families	4,632	16.0	3,046	16.2	2,236	14.8	9,914	15.8	9,550	15.0	8,704	15.9
Single Parent	6,601	22.8	4,465	23.8	3,631	24.0	14,697	23.4	15,465	24.2	12,707	23.2
Language Used at Home												
English	21,873	80.4	14,998	86.2	12,267	87.1	49,138	83.7	50,053	81.3	43,273	80.5
Spanish	4,664	17.1	1,855	10.7	1,377	9.8	7,896	13.5	9,902	16.1	9,219	17.1
Another Language	682	2.5	536	3.1	433	3.1	1,651	2.8	1,647	2.7	1,265	2.4
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										
	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		2012 Total		2010 Total	
	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	654	5.4	294	4.8	173	3.8	1,121	4.9	1,207	4.9
African American	360	3.0	183	3.0	115	2.5	658	2.9	657	2.6
Asian	111	0.9	65	1.1	46	1.0	222	1.0	206	0.8
Pacific Islander	126	1.0	54	0.9	45	1.0	225	1.0	280	1.1
White	3,552	29.2	1,790	29.2	1,432	31.5	6,774	29.7	5,772	23.2
Multi-Racial	580	4.8	317	5.2	202	4.4	1,099	4.8	1,021	4.1
Race Unmarked	6,777	55.7	3,418	55.8	2,537	55.8	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	980	6.5	509	4.4	420	4.3	1,909	5.2	2,517	6.8
African American	913	6.1	608	5.2	458	4.7	1,979	5.4	2,129	5.7
Asian	639	4.3	507	4.4	495	5.0	1,641	4.5	1,551	4.2
Pacific Islander	129	0.9	104	0.9	91	0.9	324	0.9	372	1.0
White	10,555	70.5	8,380	72.1	7,312	74.4	26,247	72.1	27,180	73.2
Multi-Racial	1,200	8.0	833	7.2	528	5.4	2,561	7.0	2,539	6.8
Race Unmarked	550	3.7	687	5.9	522	5.3	1,759	4.8	824	2.2
Totals										
Hispanic Students	12,160	42.0	6,121	32.6	4,550	30.1	22,831	36.3	24,869	39.0
Non-Hispanic Students	14,966	51.7	11,628	62.0	9,826	65.0	36,420	58.0	37,112	58.2

Table 5

Total Number and Percentage of Survey Respondents and Enrolled School Students by Grade and Participating County for the 2012 Survey

	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				2012 Total				2010 Survey Participation		2008 Survey Participation	
	2012 Survey Participation		2011-2012 School Year Enrollment Information		2012 Survey Participation		2011-2012 School Year Enrollment Information		2012 Survey Participation		2011-2012 School Year Enrollment Information		2012 Survey Participation		2011-2012 School Year Enrollment Information					
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Apache	362	1.3	786	1.0	228	1.2	735	0.9	174	1.2	749	0.9	764	1.2	2,270	0.9	1,105	1.7	300	0.5
Cochise	736	2.5	1,517	1.9	694	3.7	1,472	1.8	244	1.6	1,446	1.8	1,674	2.7	4,435	1.8	989	1.6	1,163	2.1
Coconino	319	1.1	1,331	1.6	74	0.4	1,489	1.9	112	0.7	1,416	1.8	505	0.8	4,236	1.8	1,212	1.9	1,129	2.1
Gila	435	1.5	615	0.8	282	1.5	555	0.7	202	1.3	559	0.7	919	1.5	1,729	0.7	714	1.1	835	1.5
Graham	245	0.8	472	0.6	283	1.5	436	0.5	226	1.5	386	0.5	754	1.2	1,294	0.5	840	1.3	788	1.4
Greenlee	119	0.4	143	0.2	115	0.6	152	0.2	68	0.4	110	0.1	302	0.5	405	0.2	255	0.4	162	0.3
La Paz	153	0.5	209	0.3	126	0.7	196	0.2	96	0.6	202	0.3	375	0.6	607	0.3	366	0.6	349	0.6
Maricopa	18,821	65.1	51,618	63.8	11,867	63.2	50,953	63.6	10,158	67.2	51,067	63.7	40,846	65.0	153,638	63.7	42,435	66.5	32,929	60.2
Mohave	1,048	3.6	1,954	2.4	835	4.4	1,953	2.4	602	4.0	1,738	2.2	2,485	4.0	5,645	2.3	2,257	3.5	1,772	3.2
Navajo	772	2.7	1,346	1.7	313	1.7	1,449	1.8	278	1.8	1,534	1.9	1,363	2.2	4,329	1.8	1,539	2.4	1,706	3.1
Pima	2,017	7.0	11,375	14.0	1,584	8.4	11,313	14.1	1,398	9.2	11,983	15.0	4,999	8.0	34,671	14.4	3,574	5.6	4,961	9.1
Pinal	1,675	5.8	3,781	4.7	1,462	7.8	3,494	4.4	906	6.0	3,183	4.0	4,043	6.4	10,458	4.3	3,560	5.6	2,896	5.3
Santa Cruz	493	1.7	782	1.0	49	0.3	851	1.1	66	0.4	776	1.0	608	1.0	2,409	1.0	994	1.6	1,175	2.1
Yavapai	904	3.1	2,161	2.7	806	4.3	2,114	2.6	538	3.6	1,985	2.5	2,248	3.6	6,260	2.6	2,553	4.0	2,853	5.2
Yuma	833	2.9	2,866	3.5	48	0.3	2,940	3.7	51	0.3	2,974	3.7	932	1.5	8,780	3.6	1,391	2.2	1,716	3.1

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 four important areas of a young person's life — community, family, school, and peer/individual. There are a total of 14 risk factors and 10 protective factors that are measured by the 2012 survey. However, some of the risk factors require more than one scale for adequate measurement. As a result, there are 21 separate risk factor scales and 10 protective factor scales measured by the survey. Appendix B provides a complete list of the risk and protective factors and the corresponding risk and protective factor scales in the survey.

The remainder of this section of the report is organized according to the four domains. For each domain, the definition of each risk factor is presented and then risk and protective results gathered from the Arizona Youth Survey 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 to produce the profiles for future surveys. Because the cut-points for each scale will remain fixed, the percentage of youth above the cut-point on a scale (at-risk) will provide a method for evaluating the progress of prevention programs over time. For example, if the 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. However, youth also benefit from living in a community that functions in a socially healthy manner. What is the community like? Are drugs and guns readily available? Is 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	✓	✓			✓
Media Portrayals of Violence					✓
Low Neighborhood Attachment	✓	✓			✓
Extreme Economic and Social Deprivation	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Availability of Drugs (Linked to Substance Abuse and Violence)

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

Media Portrayals of Violence (Linked to Violence)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Community Risk and Protective Factor Scales

Risk Factors

In all grades, a majority of Arizona survey participants in 2012 were not at-risk in the community domain. Table 7 shows that Low Neighborhood Attachment was the highest scaled score for the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades with 36.8% of 8th graders, 42.8% of 10th graders, and 48.1% of 12th graders at risk in this scale.

Protective Factors

There is one protective factor scale for the community domain – Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. Rates of Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement were as follows for each grade: 33.2% in the 8th grade, 37.9% in the 10th grade, 37.7% in the 12th grade, and 35.8% for all grades combined.

Comparisons to Previously Gathered AYS Survey Data

Three administrations (2008, 2010, and 2012) 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 2008 and 2010 surveys. Since the 2010 survey, rates of Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use decreased 2.9% for the 8th grade (from 35.0% in 2010 to 32.1% in 2012), decreased 2.5% for the 10th grade (from 41.8% in 2010 to 39.3% in 2012), and decreased 1.6% for all grades combined. Rates of Perceived Availability of Drugs decreased 2.6% for the 8th grade (from 36.9% in 2010 to 34.3% in 2012) and decreased 1.4% for all grades combined. Scaled scores for Perceived Availability of Handguns increased 1.2% in the 8th grade (from 33.4% in 2010 to 34.6% in 2012), 2.6% in the 12th grade (from 26.5% in 2010 to 29.1% in 2012), and 1.3% for all grades combined.

In regard to the Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement scale, rates did not significantly change since the 2010 survey; however, a comparison of 2008 and 2012 data shows that protection for this scale has increased 1.9% to 4.5% in each grade and 2.8% for all grades combined in the past four years.

Table 7

Community Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total		
	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012
RISK FACTORS												
Low Neighborhood Attachment	38.5	35.9	36.8	46.2	43.6	42.8	51.0	47.3	48.1	43.8	41.3	41.6
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	36.6	35.0	32.1	42.1	41.8	39.3	36.3	35.5	37.1	38.1	37.2	35.6
Perceived Availability of Drugs	38.2	36.9	34.3	49.6	42.9	42.3	52.2	43.8	43.5	45.0	40.6	39.2
Perceived Availability of Handguns	37.8	33.4	34.6	26.7	22.3	22.8	33.1	26.5	29.1	33.4	28.2	29.5
PROTECTIVE FACTORS												
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	31.3	32.9	33.2	35.4	38.0	37.9	33.2	37.0	37.7	33.0	35.6	35.8

Appendix E contains risk and protective factor charts for the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. All of these profile charts contain all of the risk and protective factors with comparisons between the 2008, 2010, and 2012 state survey data.

Family Risk and Protective Factors

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

Family History of the Problem Behavior

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

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

Family Management Problems


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

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

Family Conflict

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

Persistent, serious conflict between primary care givers or between care givers and children appears to 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 care giver, children raised in families high in conflict appear to be at risk for all of the problem behaviors.



Favorable Parental Attitudes and Involvement In the Problem Behavior (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, and Violence)

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

Family Risk and Protective Factor Scales

Risk Factors

In all grades, a majority of Arizona survey respondents were not at risk in the family domain. Table 9 shows that the Family Conflict scale was the highest scale score for the 8th grade (51.2% at risk), while the Parent Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior was the highest scaled score for the 10th grade (49.9% at risk) and 12th grade (48.7% at risk).

Protective Factors

There are three protective factor scales for the family domain – Family Attachment, Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, and Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. The highest protective factor score in all grades was Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (60.6% in the 8th grade, 56.0% in the 10th grade, 56.8% in the 12th grade).

Comparisons to Previously Gathered AYS Survey Data

Three administrations (2008, 2010, and 2012) 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 2008 and 2010 surveys. As seen in Table 9, there were many decreases in risk. For the Poor Family Management scale, risk decreased 1.2% to 3.4% in each grade and 2.1% for all grades combined. Significant decreases in risk since the 2010 survey were also found for the 8th grade Family Conflict scale, 10th grade Family History of Antisocial Behavior scale, 8th grade Parental Attitudes Favorable toward Antisocial Behavior scale, and 8th grade Parental Attitudes Favorable toward Drug Use scale. It should also be noted that the scale scores for Parental Attitudes Favorable toward Drug Use increased 1.8% for the 10th

Table 9

Family Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total		
	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012
RISK FACTORS												
Poor Family Management	45.5	43.7	42.5	42.8	40.6	37.2	44.3	41.2	39.4	44.4	42.1	40.0
Family Conflict	53.5	53.1	51.2	42.8	42.1	41.6	38.3	39.1	39.5	46.5	45.9	45.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	40.3	39.3	38.5	41.1	41.5	40.4	37.3	37.4	38.6	39.8	39.4	39.1
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	49.3	47.7	46.1	53.4	50.0	49.9	50.2	48.6	48.7	50.8	48.6	48.0
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	26.8	24.7	23.7	41.1	37.9	39.7	41.2	38.6	43.0	34.6	32.4	33.8
PROTECTIVE FACTORS												
Family Attachment	51.5	51.1	51.7	46.1	45.6	46.9	56.2	56.6	55.7	51.1	50.9	51.2
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	59.7	59.7	60.6	54.0	54.6	56.0	55.2	56.4	56.8	56.9	57.2	58.1
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	61.4	61.7	59.0	55.1	54.9	53.0	55.8	56.4	53.3	58.1	58.2	55.6

grade (from 37.9% at risk in 2010 to 39.7% at risk in 2012) and 4.4% for the 12th grade (from 38.6% at risk in 2010 to 43.0% at risk in 2012).

As for protection in the family domain, 10th grade students showed significant increases in protection for the Family Attachment scale (a 1.3% increase since 2010) and the Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement scale (a 1.4% increase since 2010). However, the protective factor scale scores for all grades decreased significantly for the Rewards for Prosocial Involvement scale, with decreases of 1.9% to 3.1% for each grade.

Appendix E contains risk and protective factor charts for the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. All of these profile charts contain all of the risk and protective factors with comparisons to the 2008 and 2010 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. The Arizona data will help schools target the problem behaviors and student populations that have the greatest need for services.

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

Definitions of all school domain risk factors, as well as scores for the school domain are provided on the 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, 10th graders in Arizona were at higher risk in the Academic Failure scale (45.8% at risk in this scale), while 10th and 12th graders were at higher risk in the Low Commitment to School scale (45.9% at risk in the 10th grade and 46.4% at risk in the 12th grade).

Protective Factors

There are also two protective factor scales for the school domain – School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement and School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. The highest protective factor scale score for all grades was School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (61.6% in the 8th grade, 65.0% in the 10th grade, 66.6% in the 12th grade).

Comparisons to Previously Gathered AYS Survey Data

Three administrations (2008, 2010, and 2012) 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 2008 and 2010 surveys. Since the 2010 survey, Academic Failure scale scores decreased 1.5% in the 8th grade, 2.7% in the 10th grade, and 1.5% for all grades combined. In contrast, since

Table 11

School Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total		
	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012
RISK FACTORS												
Academic Failure	47.3	45.5	44.0	49.5	48.5	45.8	44.4	40.6	40.3	47.3	45.1	43.6
Low Commitment to School	41.0	41.0	40.2	43.7	41.7	45.9	45.6	42.2	46.4	42.9	41.5	43.4
PROTECTIVE FACTORS												
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	60.3	63.0	61.6	62.4	65.6	65.0	64.3	67.6	66.6	61.9	65.0	63.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	51.2	52.0	53.2	59.8	61.2	62.8	45.4	46.9	49.5	52.4	53.5	55.2

the 2010 survey, Low Commitment to School scale scores increased 4.2% in the 10th grade, 4.2% in the 12th grade, and 1.9% for all grades combined. As for protective factors in the school domain, the School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement scale scores showed increases for all grades since 2010 (increased 1.2% in the 8th grade, 1.6% in the 10th grade, and 2.6% in the 12th grade). While the 10th grade School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement scale score was relatively unchanged since 2010, the 8th grade score for this scale decreased 1.4% since 2010, and the 12th grade score decreased 1.0% since 2010.

Appendix E contains risk and protective factor charts for the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. All of these profile charts contain all of the risk and protective factors with comparisons to the 2008 and 2010 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 protective factors fall into three basic categories: Individual Characteristics, Bonding, and Healthy Beliefs and Clear Standards.

Individual Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

Bonding

Research indicates that one of the most effective ways to reduce children's risk is to strengthen their bond with positive, prosocial family members, teachers, 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 scores for youth in the 8th grade were Interaction with Antisocial Peers and Perceived Risk of Drug Use (both at 50.2% at risk). The highest risk score in the 10th grade was Perceived Risk of Drug Use (51.4% at risk) and in the 12th grade the highest risk score was Rewards for Antisocial Behavior (60.4% at risk).

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 (65.1% with protection in the 8th grade, 71.5% with protection in the 10th grade, 58.5% with protection in the 12th grade).

Comparisons to Previously Gathered AYS Survey Data

Three administrations (2008, 2010, and 2012) 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 2008 and 2010 surveys. Since the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey, decreases in risk factor scale scores were identified for all grades for Rebelliousness (decreases of 6.7% to 7.8% in each grade), Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior (decreases of 3.1% to 4.9% in each grade), Early Initiation of Drug Use (decreases of 1.8% to 5.3% in each grade), Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior (decreases of 3.3% to 4.6% in each grade), Interaction with Antisocial Peers (decreases of 5.6% to 9.1% in each grade), Friends' Use of Drugs (decreases of 3.3% to 3.7% in each grade), and Gang Involvement (decreases of 3.6% to 7.5% in each grade). There was one scale that showed significant increases in all grades since the 2010 survey, Perceived Risk of Drug Use (increases of 2.4% to 5.9% in each grade).

In regard to Peer/Individual domain protective factor scale scores since 2010, there were increases in protection in all grades for the following

Table 13

Peer-Individual Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total		
	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012
RISK FACTORS												
Rebelliousness	43.1	43.8	37.1	46.8	47.6	40.6	44.0	44.6	36.8	44.4	45.1	38.1
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior	39.4	37.6	34.2	42.0	40.6	35.7	41.2	38.6	35.5	40.6	38.8	35.0
Early Initiation of Drug Use	30.3	29.3	24.0	32.7	31.0	27.5	33.1	29.6	27.8	31.7	29.9	26.0
Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	44.6	41.4	36.8	50.7	44.7	41.4	46.9	41.7	37.8	46.9	42.4	38.4
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	29.1	29.3	26.1	37.4	36.2	36.1	36.3	35.9	35.8	33.2	33.1	31.4
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	44.5	47.8	50.2	42.3	45.9	51.4	46.5	50.4	56.3	44.3	47.9	52.1
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	58.2	55.8	50.2	57.3	56.3	47.2	53.2	51.5	45.6	56.8	54.8	48.2
Friend's Use of Drugs	39.4	39.4	35.7	41.9	42.6	39.0	37.3	38.1	34.8	39.7	40.0	36.5
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	45.6	48.2	44.9	44.0	46.8	50.6	54.6	57.1	60.4	47.3	50.1	50.4
Gang Involvement	26.9	20.8	14.9	23.2	20.9	13.4	16.8	16.1	12.5	23.4	19.6	13.9
PROTECTIVE FACTORS												
Belief in the Moral Order	59.4	60.3	65.1	66.5	69.4	71.5	53.6	56.4	58.5	60.1	62.0	65.4
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	53.1	54.7	50.1	55.3	57.5	55.2	52.5	57.3	54.9	53.6	56.2	52.8
Prosocial Involvement	39.0	40.0	43.0	41.2	45.3	50.3	36.4	41.9	45.1	39.0	42.1	45.7
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	59.4	59.2	59.3	59.7	61.7	61.8	52.2	55.6	55.2	57.8	59.0	59.0

two scales: Belief in the Moral Order (increases of 2.1% to 4.8% in each grade) and Prosocial Involvement (increases of 3.0% to 5.0% in each grade).

Appendix E contains risk and protective factor charts for the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. All of these profile charts contain all of the risk and protective factors with comparisons to the 2008 and 2010 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 is. Through future surveys, age of initiation can be tracked and if prevention programs are successful, the age of initiation will increase over time. In Table 14 on this page and Figure 6 on the following page, the average age of first use is reported.

Students begin using cigarettes at a younger age than other drugs. The average age of first use of cigarettes in 2012 was 12.7 years. For alcohol use, a distinction can be made between the first experimental use of alcohol (having more than a sip or two of alcohol) and the first regular use of alcohol (drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, or at least once or twice a month). Arizona students, on average, reported having their first drink of alcohol (having more than a sip or two of alcohol) at age 12.8 years in 2012 (down from 13.1 years in 2010), while the average age of first regular use of alcohol (drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, or at least once or twice a month) was over a year and a half later at age 14.4 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

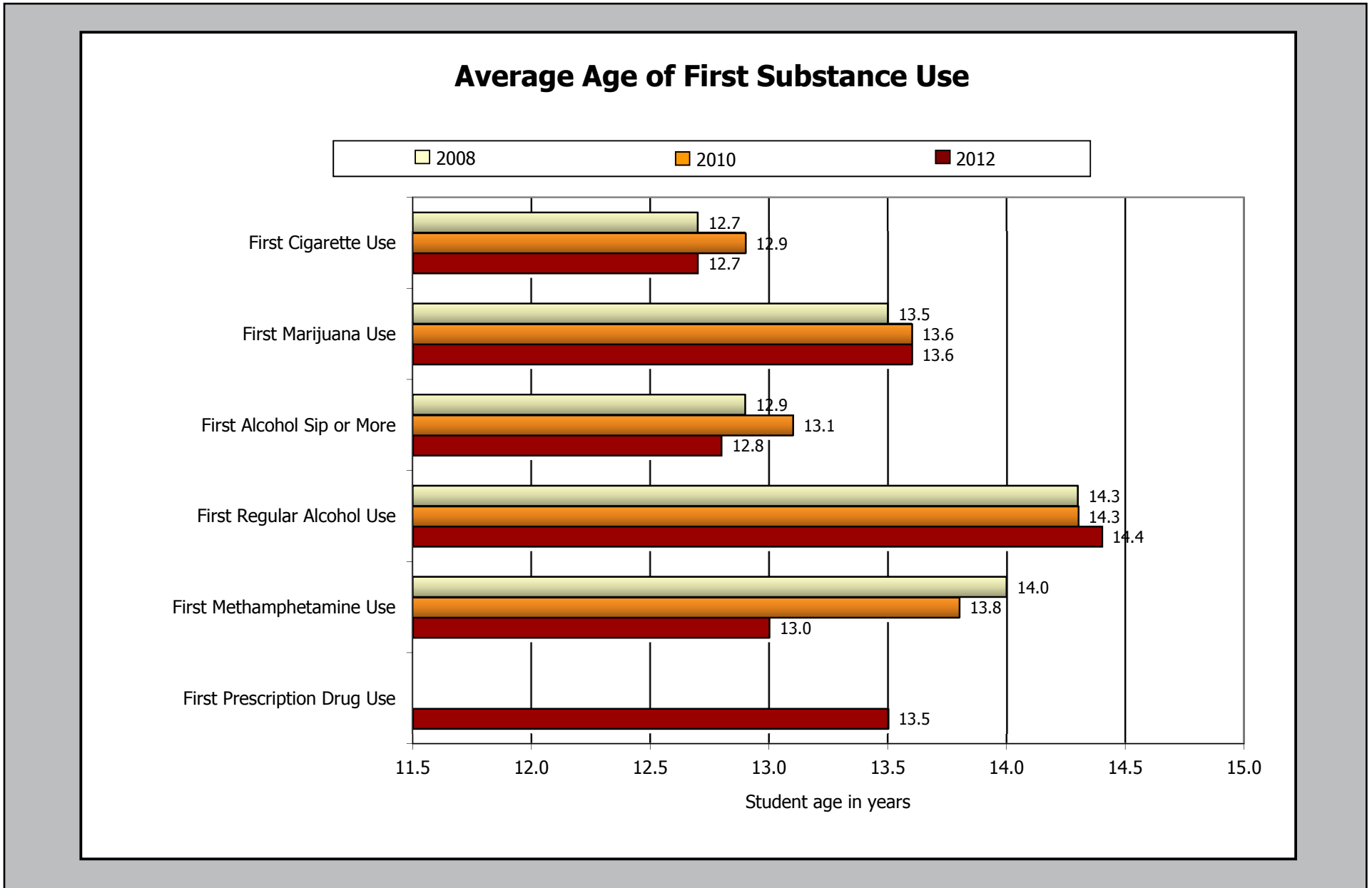
Table 14

Age of Initiation			
Drug Used	Average Age of First Use (Of Students Who Indicated That They Had Used)		
	2008	2010	2012
First Cigarette Use	12.7	12.9	12.7
First Marijuana Use	13.5	13.6	13.6
First Alcohol Sip or More	12.9	13.1	12.8
First Regular Alcohol Use	14.3	14.3	14.4
First Methamphetamine Use	14.0	13.8	13.0
First Prescription Drug Use	N/A	N/A	13.5

alcohol. In 2012, the average age of initiation for marijuana use was 13.6 years, while students began regularly using alcohol at 14.4 years.

Of the students who reported having used methamphetamines at least once in their lifetime, the average age of first use was 13.0 years. Finally, of the students indicating they has used prescription drugs without a doctor telling them to take them, the average age of first use was 13.5 years.

Figure 6



Lifetime ATOD Use, By Grade

Arizona Lifetime Usage

Lifetime use is seen as a 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 (51.7% of Arizona survey participants in the 2012 survey have used at least once), cigarettes (28.8% have used), marijuana (28.7% have used), prescription drugs (16.6% have used), prescription pain relievers (13.8% have used), inhalants (9.8% have used) and over-the-counter drugs (9.3% have used).

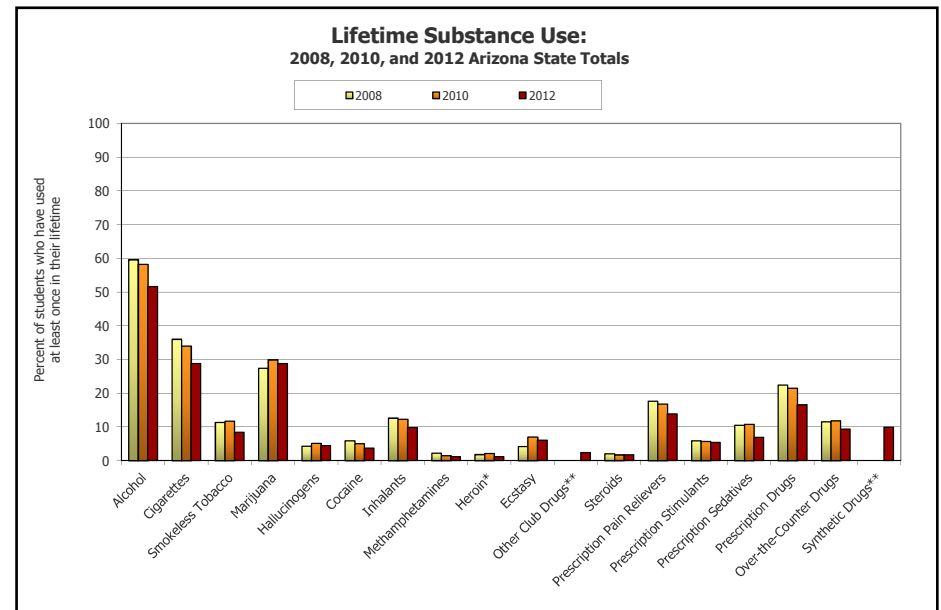
Arizona Results Compared to National Results

Comparing Arizona Youth Survey data to the MTF survey is another method for assessing substance abuse among Arizona youth. Table 15 shows that a lower percentage of Arizona survey participants in all grades have had lifetime experience with smokeless tobacco and prescription stimulants compared to youth in the same grades in the 2011 national survey. Additionally, a lower percentage of 8th grade Arizona students have had lifetime experience with hallucinogens than 8th grade youth in the national MTF survey population. Twelfth grade use of inhalants was lower for Arizona youth than 12th grade youth in the national MTF survey population. However, Arizona students in all grades indicated higher cigarette use than students in the same grades in the national survey population. Further, alcohol use rates for Arizona 8th and 10th graders were also higher than 8th and 10th grade alcohol use rates in the national survey population. Alcohol use was 4.2% higher for Arizona 8th graders and 3.1% higher for Arizona 10th graders in comparison to students in the same grades in the national MTF survey population. Cigarette use rates in Arizona were 1.3% to 2.1% higher for each grade than in the MTF survey population.

2012 Results Compared to Past Survey Results

Lifetime use of many substances in all grades has significantly decreased since the 2010 survey, with alcohol use decreasing 3.6% to 7.8% in each grade, cigarette use decreasing 4.1% to 5.5% in each grade, smokeless tobacco use (category includes chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, or chewing tobacco) decreasing 2.6% to 3.4% in each grade, inhalant use decreasing 2.0% to 3.1% in each grade, prescription pain reliever use decreasing 2.4% to 3.3% in each grade, prescription sedative use decreasing 3.4% to 4.3% in each grade, prescription drug use decreasing 3.4% to 5.4% in each grade, and over-the-counter drug use decreasing 1.9% to 2.5% in each grade. Complete lifetime use results can be seen in Table 15 on page 27.

Figure 7



* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 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

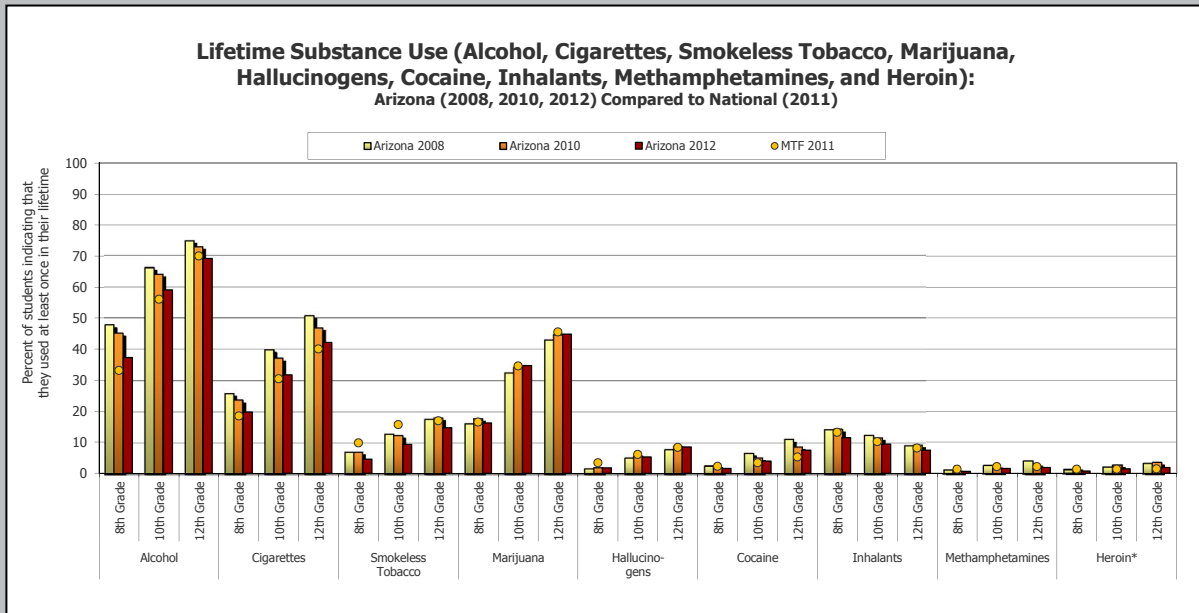
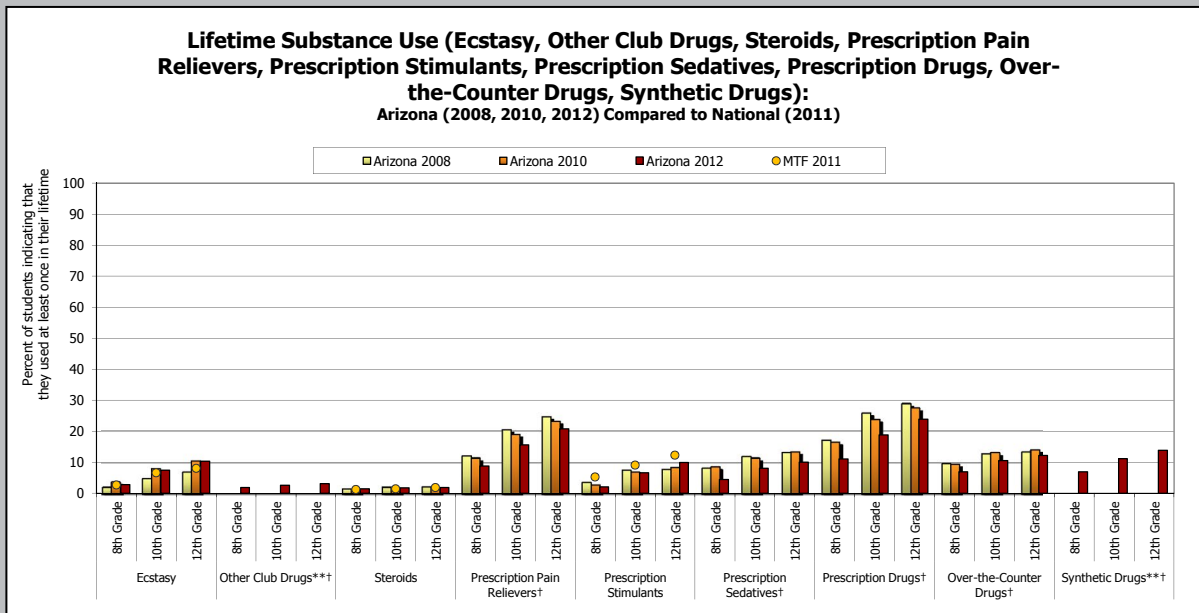


Figure 9



* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 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 2012.

† 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
	2008	2010	2012	2011	2008	2010	2012	2011	2008	2010	2012	2011	2008	2010	2012
Alcohol	47.8	45.1	37.3	33.1	66.2	64.1	59.1	56.0	74.8	72.8	69.2	70.0	59.6	58.2	51.7
Cigarettes	25.9	23.8	19.7	18.4	39.9	37.2	31.7	30.4	50.8	46.9	42.1	40.0	36.0	34.0	28.8
Smokeless tobacco	7.1	7.1	4.5	9.7	12.9	12.5	9.3	15.6	17.7	18.1	14.7	16.9	11.3	11.7	8.4
Marijuana	16.2	17.8	16.2	16.4	32.5	34.3	34.7	34.5	43.1	44.7	44.8	45.5	27.4	29.9	28.7
Hallucinogens	1.9	2.2	1.7	3.3	5.2	5.9	5.2	6.0	7.9	9.0	8.4	8.3	4.3	5.1	4.4
Cocaine	2.7	2.3	1.5	2.2	6.8	5.3	3.9	3.3	11.2	8.8	7.4	5.2	5.9	5.0	3.7
Inhalants	14.3	14.5	11.4	13.1	12.6	11.8	9.4	10.1	9.2	9.4	7.4	8.1	12.6	12.3	9.8
Methamphetamines	1.2	0.7	0.6	1.3	2.4	1.6	1.5	2.1	4.0	2.5	1.8	2.1	2.2	1.5	1.2
Heroin*	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.2	2.0	2.6	1.4	1.2	3.1	3.4	1.8	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.2
Ecstasy	2.2	3.9	2.8	2.6	4.9	8.2	7.4	6.6	7.0	10.6	10.4	8.0	4.2	7.0	6.1
Other Club Drugs	N/A	N/A	1.9	N/C	N/A	N/A	2.5	N/C	N/A	N/A	3.1	N/C	N/A	N/A	2.4
Steroids	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7
Prescription Pain Relievers	12.2	11.5	8.8	N/C	20.5	18.9	15.6	N/C	24.6	23.1	20.7	N/C	17.6	16.8	13.8
Prescription Stimulants	3.8	3.0	2.0	5.2	7.6	7.0	6.6	9.0	7.9	8.5	9.9	12.2	5.9	5.7	5.3
Prescription Sedatives	8.3	8.7	4.4	N/C	12.0	11.5	8.0	N/C	13.2	13.4	10.0	N/C	10.5	10.8	6.9
Prescription Drugs	17.1	16.5	11.1	N/C	25.7	23.7	18.8	N/C	28.7	27.3	23.9	N/C	22.4	21.5	16.6
Over-the-Counter Drugs	9.7	9.5	7.0	N/C	12.9	13.2	10.6	N/C	13.4	14.1	12.2	N/C	11.5	11.8	9.3
Synthetic Drugs	N/A	N/A	6.9	N/C	N/A	N/A	11.1	N/C	N/A	N/A	13.9	N/C	N/A	N/A	9.9

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult Appendix G for a detailed N/A - Indicates a question that was not asked in the 2008, 2010, or 2012 Arizona Youth Surveys.
N/C - Indicates 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 in the 8th grade at 4.2%), prescription sedatives (peaks in the 10th grade at 3.3%), and over-the-counter drugs (peaks in the 10th grade at 4.9%). This is most clearly observed in Figures 11 and 12.

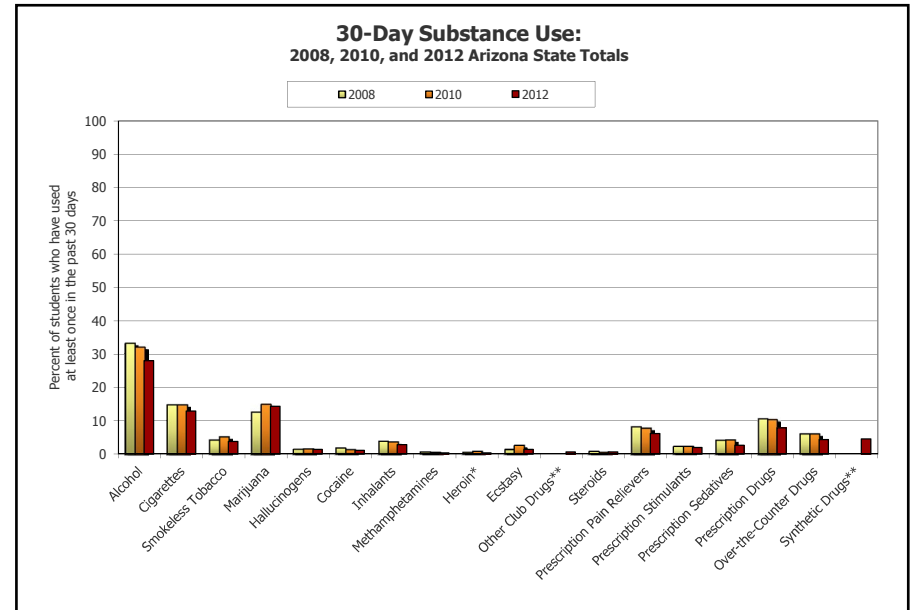
Arizona Results Compared to National Results

A look at past month substance use reveals that a higher percentage of Arizona youth in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades have used alcohol and cigarettes than youth in the same grades in the 2011 national MTF survey population. Alcohol use in Arizona was 3.5% to 4.9% higher in each grade in comparison to the national MTF survey and cigarette use in Arizona was 1.7% to 2.3% higher in each grade in comparison to the national MTF survey.

2012 Results Compared to Past Survey Results

Since the 2010 AYS, 30-day use rates have decreased by 1.5% to 4.8% in all grades for alcohol, decreased 1.1% to 1.9% in all grades for cigarettes, decreased 1.2% to 1.8% in all grades for prescription pain relievers, decreased 1.4% to 1.7% in all grades for prescription sedatives, decreased 2.4% to 2.5% in all grades for prescription drugs, and decreased 1.4% to 2.0% in all grades for over-the-counter drugs. Complete past month use results can be seen in Table 16 and Figures 11 and 12 on the following pages.

Figure 10



* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 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

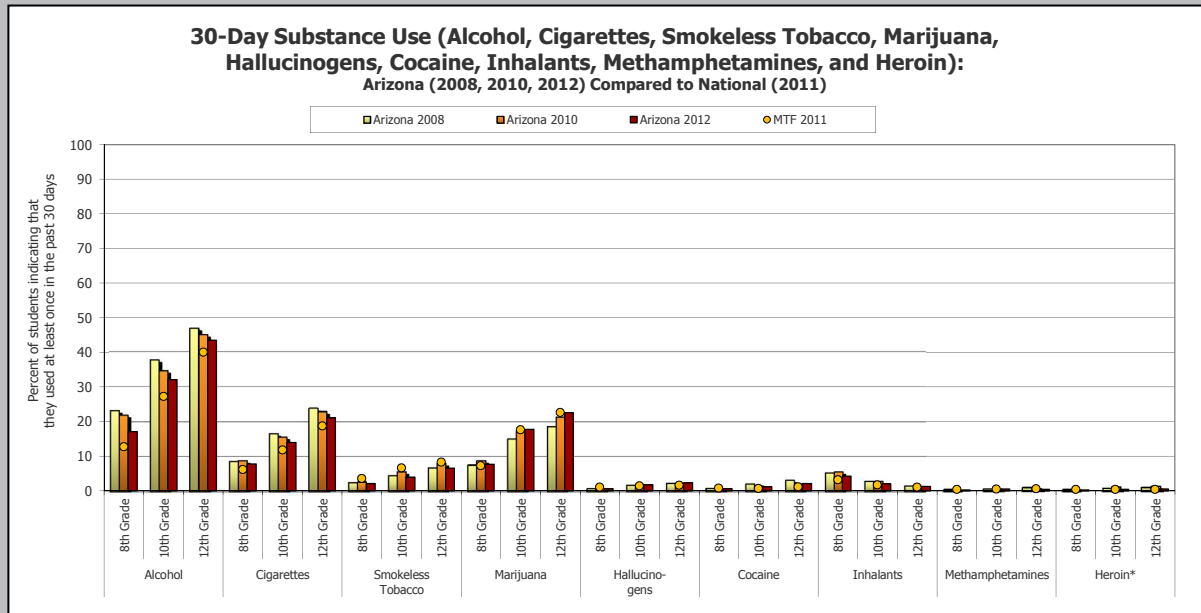
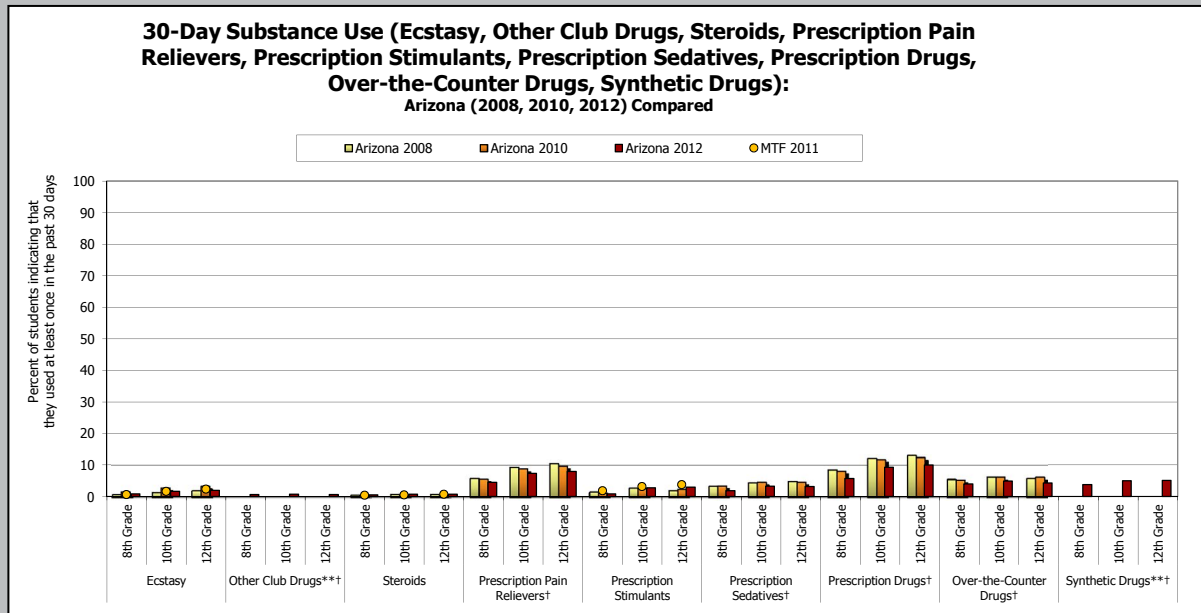


Figure 12



* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 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 2012.

† 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
	2008	2010	2012	2011	2008	2010	2012	2011	2008	2010	2012	2011	2008	2010	2012
Alcohol	23.2	21.9	17.1	12.7	37.7	34.7	32.1	27.2	46.8	45.0	43.5	40.0	33.1	31.9	28.1
Cigarettes	8.7	8.9	7.8	6.1	16.6	15.6	14.0	11.8	23.9	22.9	21.0	18.7	14.7	14.7	12.9
Smokeless tobacco	2.6	2.8	2.1	3.5	4.6	5.7	3.9	6.6	6.8	8.1	6.6	8.3	4.2	5.1	3.8
Marijuana	7.6	8.9	7.7	7.2	15.1	17.4	17.7	17.6	18.7	21.3	22.5	22.6	12.5	14.8	14.3
Hallucinogens	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4
Cocaine	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.8	2.2	1.6	1.2	0.7	3.2	2.2	2.1	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.1
Inhalants	5.4	5.6	4.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.0	3.8	3.7	2.8
Methamphetamines	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4
Heroin*	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4
Ecstasy	0.8	1.7	0.9	0.6	1.5	2.9	1.7	1.6	2.0	3.4	2.0	2.3	1.3	2.5	1.4
Other Club Drugs	N/A	N/A	0.6	N/C	N/A	N/A	0.7	N/C	N/A	N/A	0.6	N/C	N/A	N/A	0.6
Steroids	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6
Prescription Pain Relievers	6.0	5.7	4.5	N/C	9.4	8.9	7.3	N/C	10.5	9.7	7.9	3.6	8.1	7.7	6.2
Prescription Stimulants	1.6	1.4	0.9	1.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.7	2.1	2.1	2.0
Prescription Sedatives	3.4	3.6	1.9	N/C	4.5	4.7	3.3	N/C	5.0	4.7	3.2	N/C	4.1	4.2	2.7
Prescription Drugs	8.6	8.2	5.7	N/C	12.2	11.8	9.3	N/C	13.1	12.4	10.0	N/C	10.7	10.4	7.9
Over-the-Counter Drugs	5.6	5.4	4.0	N/C	6.4	6.3	4.9	N/C	5.9	6.3	4.3	N/C	5.9	5.9	4.4
Synthetic Drugs	N/A	N/A	3.8	N/C	N/A	N/A	5.0	N/C	N/A	N/A	5.2	N/C	N/A	N/A	4.5

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult Appendix G for a detailed N/A - Indicates a question that was not asked in the 2008, 2010, or 2012 Arizona Youth Surveys.
N/C - Indicates where equivalent category for these substances is not 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. While being female is generally considered a protective factor for substance use 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.

Males in all grades indicate higher use rates for smokeless tobacco (2.6% higher use in the 8th grade, 9.0% higher use in the 10th grade, 17.2% higher use in the 12th grade) and marijuana (2.1% to 4.8% higher than female use rates in each grade). In contrast, females in all grades indicated higher lifetime use rates of alcohol (53.3% total female use compared to 49.7% total male use) and sedatives (8.1% total female use compared to 5.6% total male use).

As was previously mentioned, female lifetime use rates top male use rates in the younger grades, while 12th grade use is more similar among males and females. In the 8th grade, females indicated significantly higher (i.e. 1.0% or more difference) lifetime use rates in seven of the 18 substance use categories. In the 10th grade, females have more similar, though still significantly higher use rates in six categories. By the 12th grade, females had significantly higher use rates in only two of 18 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 take over as the more numerous substance users.

Figure 13

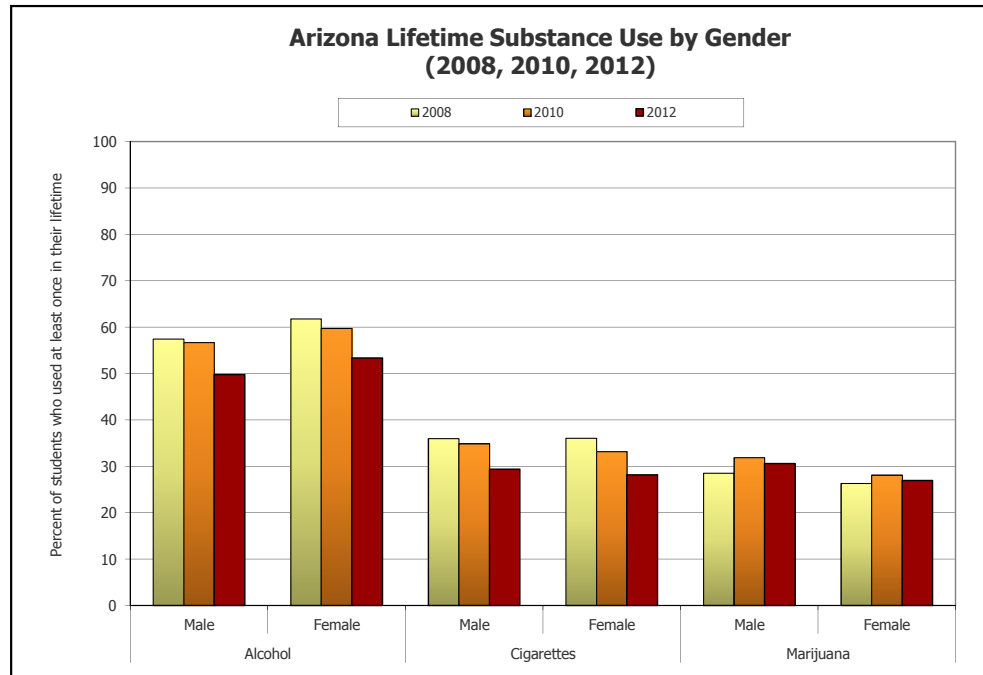


Table 17

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		
	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012
Alcohol	45.9	43.2	35.3	49.7	46.9	38.8	63.4	62.2	56.7	68.8	65.9	61.2	73.4	72.5	67.8	76.1	73.3	70.5	57.4	56.7	49.7	61.8	59.7	53.3
Cigarettes	25.7	24.4	19.6	26.2	23.1	19.5	39.7	37.5	32.1	40.1	36.8	31.2	51.7	48.9	43.9	49.8	45.0	40.3	35.9	34.9	29.3	36.1	33.2	28.1
Smokeless tobacco	8.3	8.5	5.8	5.9	5.8	3.2	17.7	18.4	13.9	8.4	7.0	4.9	27.0	27.6	23.4	9.2	9.0	6.2	15.4	16.5	12.5	7.4	7.0	4.4
Marijuana	17.1	19.2	17.2	15.3	16.2	15.1	33.7	35.8	37.0	31.3	32.9	32.2	45.0	48.0	47.3	41.2	41.6	42.5	28.5	31.8	30.6	26.3	28.1	27.0
Hallucinogens	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.5	5.7	6.3	5.8	4.8	5.4	4.5	10.0	11.3	10.1	6.0	6.8	6.7	4.9	5.8	5.1	3.8	4.4	3.7
Cocaine	2.5	2.3	1.5	2.9	2.4	1.5	6.5	5.6	4.5	7.0	5.1	3.4	11.7	10.1	8.4	10.6	7.6	6.3	5.8	5.4	4.1	6.0	4.6	3.2
Inhalants	11.2	11.5	8.7	17.3	17.4	14.1	10.6	9.5	7.6	14.5	14.0	11.1	9.3	9.4	7.0	9.0	9.4	7.7	10.6	10.3	7.9	14.5	14.2	11.6
Methamphetamines	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.0	0.6	2.0	1.6	1.5	2.7	1.7	1.4	3.3	2.6	2.0	4.6	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.2	2.6	1.6	1.1
Heroin*	0.9	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.7	2.2	2.8	1.4	1.9	2.4	1.3	3.7	4.2	2.1	2.5	2.7	1.6	2.0	2.3	1.2	1.7	1.9	1.1
Ecstasy	2.1	3.7	2.7	2.4	4.1	2.8	4.9	7.7	7.4	5.0	8.6	7.4	8.0	11.8	10.6	6.1	9.4	10.2	4.3	7.1	6.1	4.0	6.9	6.0
Other Club Drugs	N/A	N/A	1.7	N/A	N/A	2.0	N/A	N/A	2.4	N/A	N/A	2.6	N/A	N/A	3.4	N/A	N/A	2.8	N/A	N/A	2.3	N/A	N/A	2.4
Steroids	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.3	3.1	2.3	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.4	3.8	2.6	2.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.3
Prescription Pain Relievers	10.0	9.9	6.9	14.3	13.1	10.6	19.3	17.9	14.7	21.6	19.8	16.4	25.4	25.0	21.1	24.0	21.4	20.4	16.3	16.3	12.8	18.8	17.4	14.8
Prescription Stimulants	3.0	2.6	1.5	4.5	3.4	2.5	7.2	6.3	6.3	8.0	7.6	6.7	8.1	9.3	10.2	7.6	7.7	9.6	5.4	5.5	5.1	6.3	5.8	5.5
Prescription Sedatives	5.7	6.0	3.1	10.8	11.3	5.6	9.3	8.8	6.3	14.4	14.0	9.7	11.6	12.2	9.4	14.8	14.5	10.6	8.2	8.5	5.6	12.9	13.0	8.1
Prescription Drugs	14.0	13.7	8.6	20.3	19.1	13.5	23.3	21.5	17.2	27.9	25.8	20.4	28.5	28.3	23.9	29.0	26.5	23.9	20.1	19.9	15.0	24.7	23.1	18.1
Over-the-Counter Drugs	8.3	8.2	5.8	11.2	10.6	8.1	11.3	11.9	9.9	14.3	14.3	11.1	13.6	16.1	12.9	13.1	12.3	11.6	10.4	11.4	8.8	12.6	12.2	9.9
Synthetic Drugs	N/A	N/A	6.5	N/A	N/A	7.2	N/A	N/A	12.6	N/A	N/A	9.7	N/A	N/A	16.3	N/A	N/A	11.4	N/A	N/A	10.7	N/A	N/A	9.0

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult Appendix G for a detailed N/A - Indicates a question that was not asked prior to the 2012 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, marijuana 30-day use rates were consistently higher for males (1.0% to 6.5% higher in each grade) and the 30-day use rates of smokeless tobacco are higher for males as well (1.0% to 8.6% higher than females in each grade).

As with lifetime substance use, females are using substances at higher rates than males in the younger grades as 8th grade females indicated significantly higher (difference of 1.0% or more) use rates in six of the 18 substance categories. In the 10th grade, use rates were higher for females in five of the 18 categories. However, in the 12th grade, most use rates were equal among the two genders or higher for males. Such findings seem to match what was discovered from looking at lifetime use rates by gender — that more younger females are experimenting with substances and are indicating regular use of substances than young males.

Figure 14

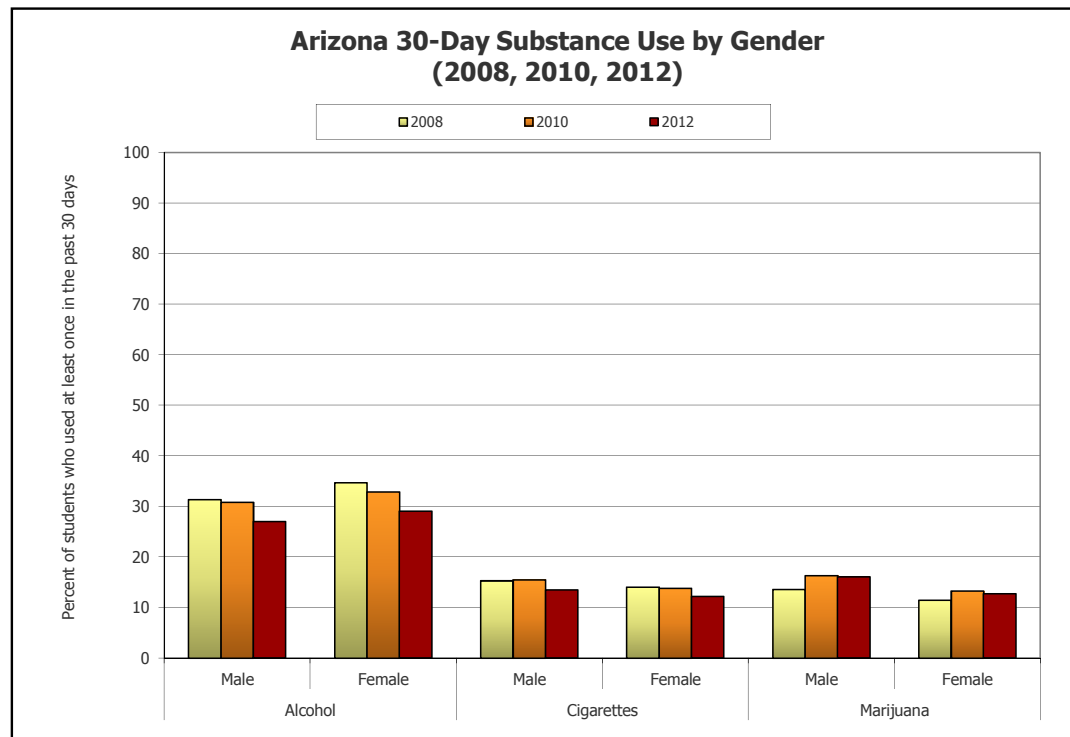


Table 18

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		
	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012
Alcohol	20.7	19.3	15.4	25.5	24.3	18.6	36.0	33.4	30.7	39.3	35.8	33.2	47.0	46.7	43.8	46.4	43.3	43.1	31.3	30.8	27.0	34.7	32.9	29.0
Cigarettes	8.6	8.5	7.6	8.8	9.2	7.8	17.1	16.2	14.2	16.1	14.9	13.7	26.4	26.2	23.6	21.5	19.9	18.5	15.3	15.5	13.5	14.1	13.8	12.2
Smokeless tobacco	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.3	1.6	7.1	8.9	6.0	2.4	2.7	2.0	11.4	13.3	10.9	2.5	3.2	2.3	6.2	7.6	5.7	2.4	2.7	1.9
Marijuana	8.0	9.3	8.2	7.4	8.5	7.2	16.8	19.0	19.8	13.6	15.9	15.7	21.0	24.9	25.8	16.6	18.0	19.3	13.6	16.3	16.0	11.4	13.3	12.7
Hallucinogens	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.5	3.5	3.2	3.1	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.4	1.1
Cocaine	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.5	2.5	1.8	1.3	2.0	1.3	1.0	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.2	0.9
Inhalants	3.9	3.8	3.0	6.9	7.2	5.4	2.7	2.4	1.4	3.4	3.5	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.2	3.0	2.8	2.1	4.6	4.6	3.5
Methamphetamines	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3
Heroin*	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.3	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3
Ecstasy	0.9	1.6	0.9	0.8	1.7	0.8	1.6	3.0	1.8	1.4	2.8	1.6	2.5	4.1	2.3	1.5	2.7	1.7	1.5	2.7	1.5	1.2	2.3	1.2
Other Club Drugs	N/A	N/A	0.6	N/A	N/A	0.6	N/A	N/A	0.7	N/A	N/A	0.7	N/A	N/A	0.8	N/A	N/A	0.4	N/A	N/A	0.7	N/A	N/A	0.6
Steroids	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4
Prescription Pain Relievers	4.8	4.6	3.2	7.3	6.6	5.6	8.7	8.6	6.7	10.1	9.3	7.9	11.6	11.4	8.6	9.6	8.1	7.2	7.5	7.6	5.6	8.7	7.8	6.7
Prescription Stimulants	1.4	1.3	0.6	1.8	1.5	1.1	2.8	2.6	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.2	3.1	3.4	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.0
Prescription Sedatives	2.3	2.5	1.3	4.6	4.6	2.4	3.5	3.5	2.5	5.4	5.7	4.1	4.6	4.5	3.3	5.5	4.9	3.1	3.2	3.3	2.2	5.1	5.0	3.1
Prescription Drugs	6.7	6.7	4.1	10.4	9.5	7.1	10.6	10.8	8.2	13.5	12.8	10.3	13.6	13.7	10.7	12.8	11.1	9.3	9.5	9.8	7.0	11.9	10.9	8.7
Over-the-Counter Drugs	4.8	4.6	3.4	6.4	6.2	4.6	5.5	5.5	4.5	7.3	6.9	5.2	6.1	7.1	4.5	5.6	5.5	4.2	5.3	5.6	4.0	6.5	6.2	4.7
Synthetic Drugs	N/A	N/A	3.5	N/A	N/A	4.0	N/A	N/A	5.8	N/A	N/A	4.2	N/A	N/A	6.3	N/A	N/A	4.0	N/A	N/A	4.9	N/A	N/A	4.0

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult Appendix G for a detailed N/A - Indicates a question that was not asked prior to the 2012 Arizona Youth Survey.

Perceived Harmfulness of ATODs

When students perceive that a substance is harmful, they are less likely to use it. The 2012 AYS asked students, “How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they smoked one or more packs of cigarettes per day, tried marijuana once or twice, smoked marijuana regularly, or drank one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day.” Response categories were “No Risk,” “Slight Risk,” “Moderate Risk,” or “Great Risk.”

For Arizona 8th, 10th, and 12th grade youth, the greatest perceived harm was associated with heavy cigarette smoking (61.7% of 8th graders perceived great risk, 67.4% of 10th graders perceived great risk, and 69.1% of 12th graders perceived great risk). The question that captured the behavior considered the least harmful by 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students asked about trying marijuana once or twice (26.9% of 8th graders, 16.7% of 10th graders, and 14.2% of 12th graders perceived great risk).

Arizona youth perceived a greater risk in drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day than national MTF students. Notable differences can be seen when comparing 8th and 12th grade responses (3.3% higher in the 8th grade, 9.2%

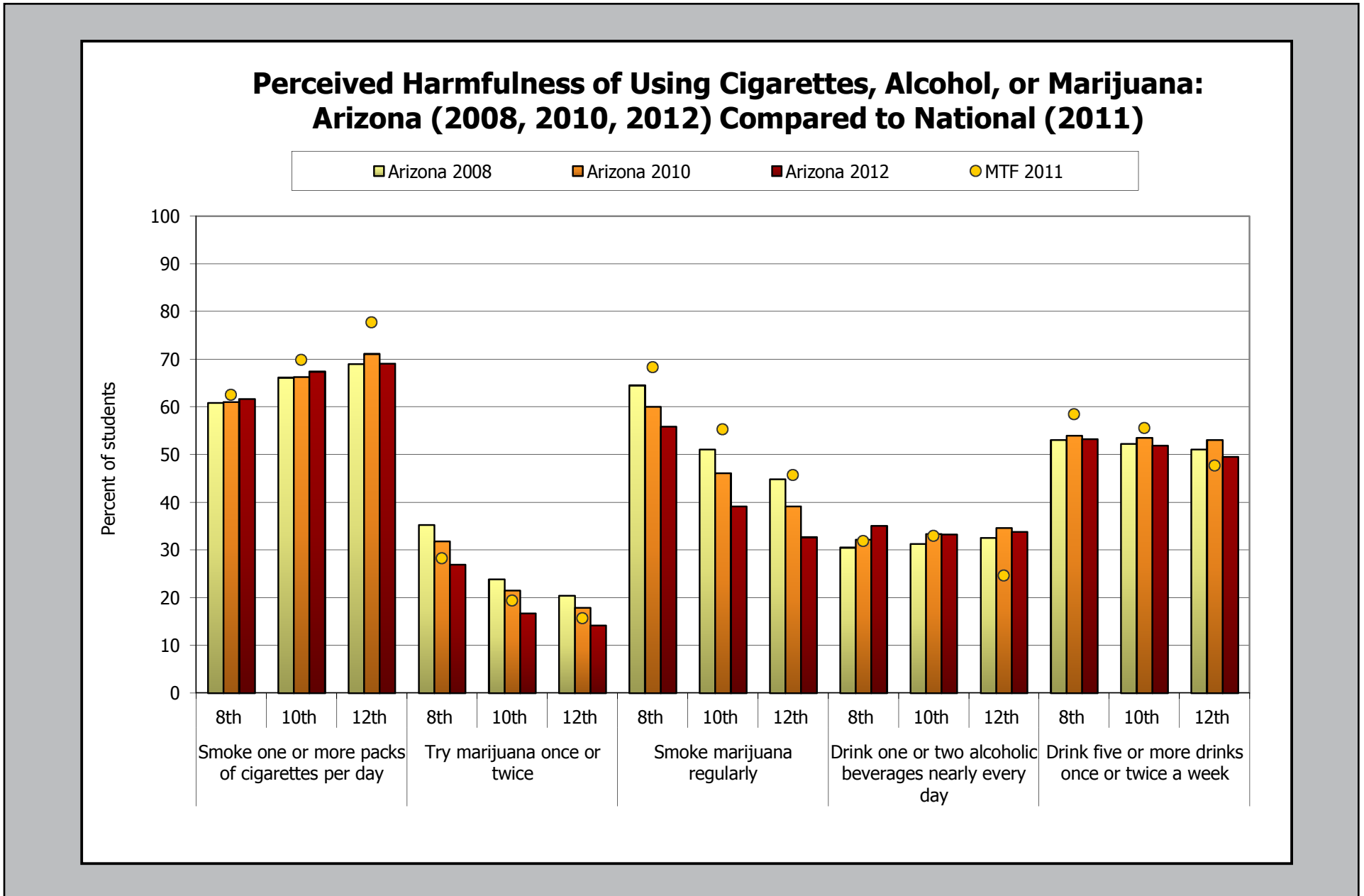
higher in the 12th grade). A greater percent of Arizona 12th graders perceived great risk of binge drinking every week (49.5% of 12th graders in Arizona perceived great risk compared to 47.6% of national 12th graders). However, Arizona youth perceived significantly less risk than national MTF students in regularly using marijuana. Rates of perceived harmfulness of smoking marijuana regularly were significantly lower than MTF rates in all grades — 12.4% less perceived risk in the 8th grade (55.9% for Arizona, 68.3% for MTF), 16.1% less perceived risk in the 10th grade (39.1% for Arizona, 55.2% for MTF), and 13.0% less perceived risk for the 12th grade (32.7% for Arizona, 45.7% for MTF).

From 2010 to 2012, the Arizona Youth Survey data showed significant decreases in perceived harmfulness of drinking five or more alcoholic beverages once or twice a week (decreases of 0.7% to 3.6% in each grade), trying marijuana once or twice (decreases of 3.7% to 4.9% in each grade), and smoking marijuana regularly (decreases of 4.2% to 7.0% in each grade). However, from 2010 to 2012, 10th grader perceived harmfulness of regular cigarette use increased 1.1%, and 8th grade perceived harmfulness of drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day increased 2.9%.

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			Arizona Total		
	2008	2010	2012	2007	2009	2011	2008	2010	2012	2007	2009	2011	2008	2010	2012	2007	2009	2011	2008	2010	2012
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	60.8	61.1	61.7	61.1	59.1	62.5	66.1	66.3	67.4	68.2	67.3	69.8	69.0	71.1	69.1	77.3	74.9	77.7	64.4	65.3	65.3
Try marijuana once or twice	35.2	31.8	26.9	32.8	29.5	28.2	23.8	21.5	16.7	22.2	20.5	19.3	20.4	17.9	14.2	18.6	18.5	15.6	28.3	25.0	20.6
Smoke marijuana regularly	64.5	60.1	55.9	74.3	69.8	68.3	51.1	46.1	39.1	64.5	59.5	55.2	44.8	39.2	32.7	54.8	52.4	45.7	55.8	50.2	45.0
Drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day	30.5	32.2	35.1	32.6	31.5	31.8	31.2	33.4	33.2	33.3	33.8	32.9	32.5	34.6	33.8	25.1	23.7	24.6	31.2	33.2	34.2
Drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week	53.0	54.0	53.3	57.9	55.8	58.4	52.2	53.5	51.9	54.1	54.2	55.5	51.0	53.1	49.5	45.8	48.0	47.6	52.3	53.6	51.9

Figure 15



Perceived Availability of ATODs

Availability of ATODs has been linked to substance abuse and violence. On the 2012 AYS questionnaire, a question asked if the participant wanted to get the substances listed in Table 20, “how easy would it be to get some?” The response choices were, “Very Hard,” “Sort of Hard,” “Sort of Easy,” and “Very Easy.” Table 20 contains the percentage of youth who reported that it was “Sort of Easy” or “Very Easy” to get the substances. When looking at the 2012 results by grade, Arizona 8th graders and 10th graders perceived alcohol as the substance that was the most available, and in the 12th grade the substance perceived as being the easiest to get was cigarettes. The group of substances with the lowest perceived availability (or the substance 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

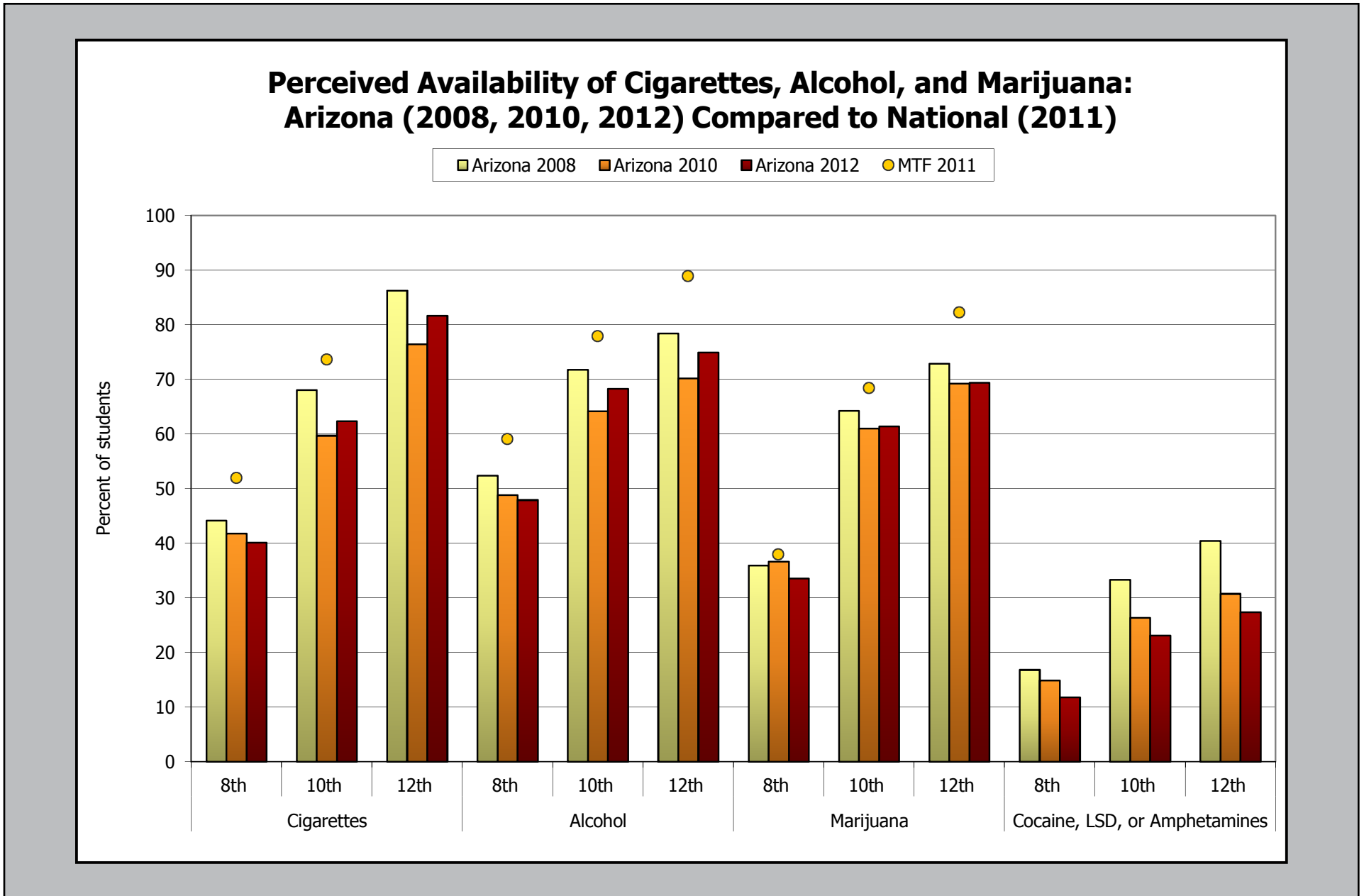
all categories, and for all grades, there is a 4.3% to 14.0% difference in perceived availability between Arizona results and national results. This difference is illustrated in Figure 16, which looks at the perceived availability of students in grades 8, 10, and 12 in the Arizona and national surveys.

In comparing 2012 data to 2010 data, perceived availability of cigarettes decreased by 1.7% in the 8th grade, but increased 2.6% in the 10th grade and 5.2% in the 12th grade. The perceived availability of alcohol decreased 0.9% in the 8th grade, but increased 4.1% in the 10th grade and 4.7% in the 12th grade. The perceived availability of marijuana decreased 3.1% in the 8th grade and was relatively unchanged in the 10th and 12th grades and the perceived availability of other drugs (cocaine, LSD, and amphetamines) decreased 3.1% to 3.3% 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			Arizona Total		
	2008	2010	2012	2007	2009	2011	2008	2010	2012	2007	2009	2011	2008	2010	2012	2007	2009	2011	2008	2010	2012
Cigarettes	44.1	41.8	40.1	55.6	55.3	51.9	68.0	59.7	62.3	78.2	76.1	73.6	86.3	76.4	81.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	61.4	56.6	57.7
Alcoholic beverages	52.4	48.8	47.9	62.0	61.8	59.0	71.8	64.2	68.3	82.6	80.9	77.9	78.4	70.2	74.9	92.2	92.1	88.9	64.4	59.3	61.2
Marijuana	35.9	36.7	33.6	37.4	39.8	37.9	64.3	61.0	61.4	69.0	69.3	68.4	72.9	69.2	69.4	83.9	81.1	82.2	53.3	52.9	51.4
Cocaine, LSD, or Amphetamines	16.8	14.9	11.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.3	26.3	23.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.4	30.7	27.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.4	22.7	19.3

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, 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 (37.2% obtained alcohol at a party) to the 12th grade (53.5% obtained alcohol at a party). For alcohol-using 8th graders, the primary sources for obtaining alcohol are getting it at a party (37.2%), taking it from home (26.8%), and getting it some other way not listed (25.4%). For alcohol-using 10th and 12th graders, the primary sources for obtaining alcohol are getting it at a party (49.4% for 10th graders, 53.5% for 12th graders), giving someone

money to buy it (29.8% for 10th graders, 39.3% for 12th graders), having a non-relative over the age of 21 give it to them (24.5% of 10th graders, 31.1% of 12th graders), and getting it from someone under the age of 21 (25.8% of 10th graders, 22.7% of 12th graders). Encouragingly, very few students reported buying alcohol themselves at a liquor store, gas station, or grocery store (5.6% to 10.4% of alcohol-drinking students in each grade), at a restaurant, bar, or club (2.7% to 4.7% of alcohol-drinking students in each grade), or at a public event (2.7% to 3.7% of alcohol-drinking students in each grade).

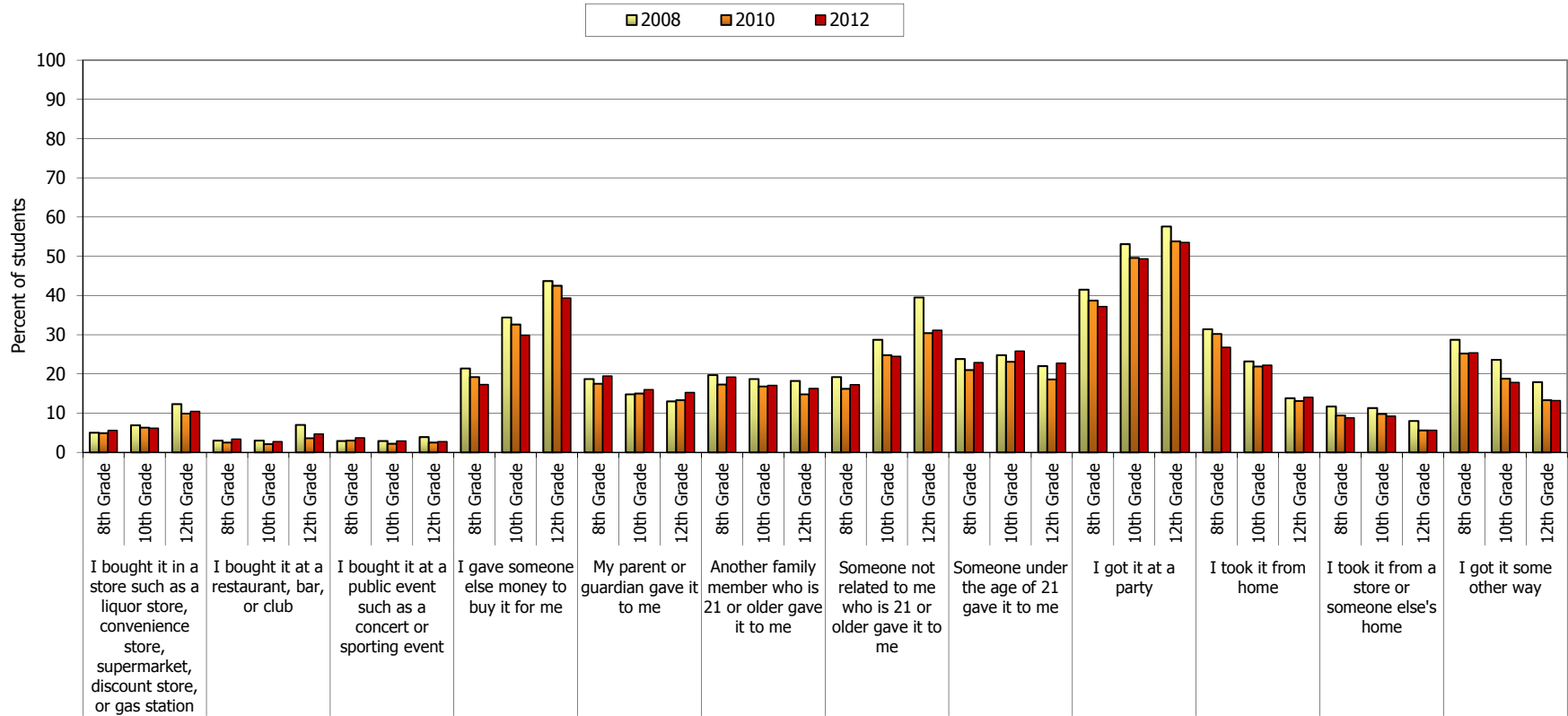
In comparing 2010 data to 2012 data, Table 21 shows that most rates were unchanged. A few alcohol sources that changed significantly in all grades were the following: the percent of alcohol-using students who reported giving someone else money to buy alcohol decreased 1.9% to 3.2% in each grade, the percent of alcohol-using students who reported having a parent or guardian give it to them increased 1.0% to 2.0% in each grade, and the percent of alcohol-using students who reported getting alcohol from someone under the age of 21 increased 1.9% to 4.1% 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		
	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012
Survey population size**	4,418	4,473	3,700	4,872	5,295	5,007	5,065	6,341	5,656	14,355	16,109	14,363
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	5.0	4.9	5.6	6.9	6.3	6.2	12.3	9.9	10.4	8.2	7.3	7.7
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	3.0	2.5	3.4	3.0	2.1	2.7	7.0	3.6	4.7	4.4	2.8	3.7
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	2.9	3.0	3.7	2.9	2.2	2.9	3.9	2.5	2.7	3.3	2.6	3.0
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	21.4	19.2	17.3	34.4	32.6	29.8	43.7	42.5	39.3	33.7	32.8	30.3
My parent or guardian gave it to me	18.7	17.5	19.5	14.8	15.0	16.0	13.0	13.3	15.3	15.4	15.0	16.6
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	19.7	17.3	19.2	18.7	16.8	17.1	18.2	14.8	16.3	18.9	16.1	17.3
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	19.2	16.2	17.2	28.7	24.8	24.5	39.5	30.4	31.1	29.6	24.6	25.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	23.8	21.0	22.9	24.8	23.1	25.8	22.0	18.6	22.7	23.5	20.7	23.8
I got it at a party	41.5	38.7	37.2	53.1	49.6	49.4	57.6	53.8	53.5	51.1	48.2	47.9
I took it from home	31.4	30.2	26.8	23.2	21.9	22.2	13.8	13.1	14.0	22.4	20.7	20.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home	11.7	9.4	8.8	11.3	9.8	9.2	8.0	5.6	5.6	10.3	8.1	7.7
I got it some other way	28.7	25.2	25.4	23.6	18.8	17.8	17.9	13.3	13.2	23.1	18.4	17.9

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 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, amongst 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 (48.7% obtained prescription drugs from a friend) to the 12th

grade (62.8% 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) (24.7% to 31.3% in each grade) and getting them from a party (19.5% to 21.4% in each grade and 4.0% overall).

Of the students in the survey population who indicating having used prescription drugs to get high, 16.5% indicated having gotten prescription drugs from family/relatives, 16.1% got them from a doctor/pharmacy, 13.8% got them at school, 14.0% got them some other place not listed, 1.5% got them over the Internet, and 4.2% got them outside the United States.

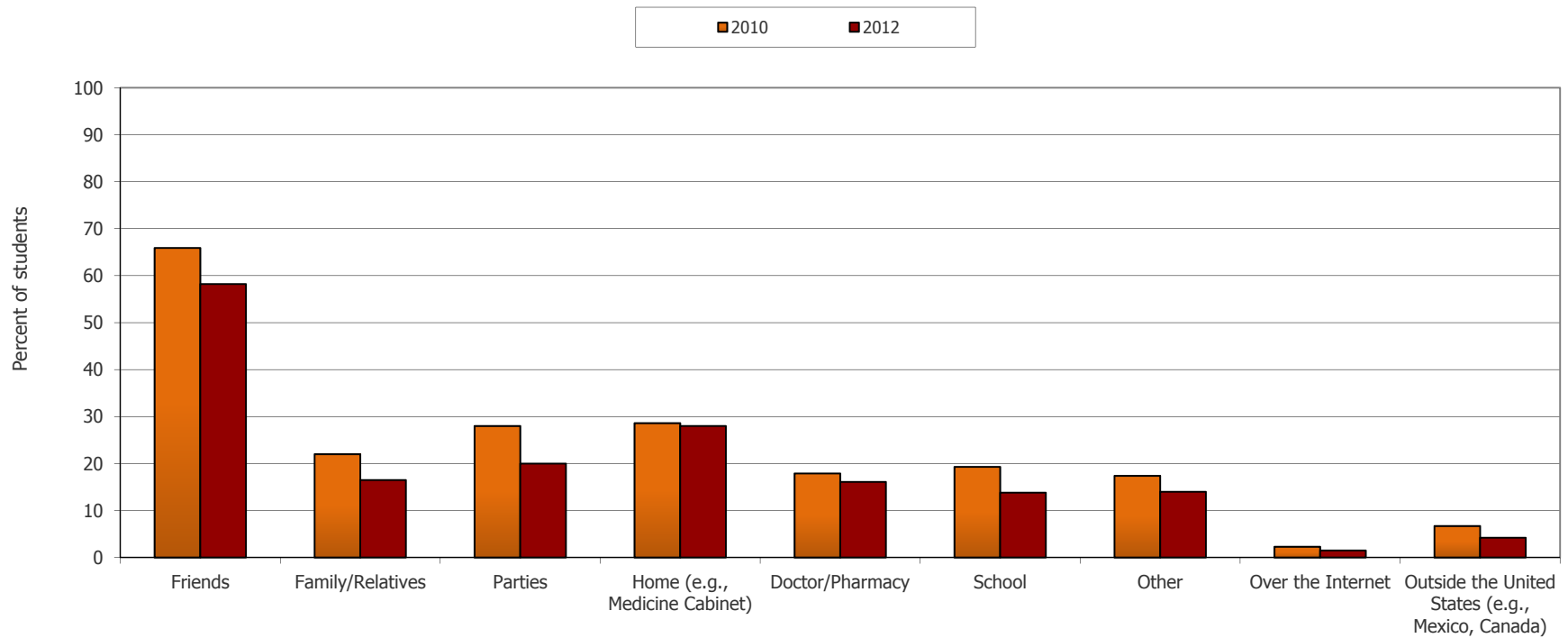
Table 22

Percentage of Prescription-Drug Using Students who Indicated Their Sources of Obtaining Prescription Narcotics								
Survey population 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 survey population.	8th Grade		10th Grade		12th Grade		Total	
	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012
Survey population size	2,424	1,637	2,989	2,321	3,184	2,478	8,597	6,436
Friends	58.5	48.7	67.7	59.8	69.8	62.8	65.9	58.2
Family/Relatives	22.9	16.8	22.3	16.6	21.0	16.3	22.0	16.5
Parties	26.9	21.4	29.6	19.6	27.4	19.5	28.0	20.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	30.4	28.2	30.0	31.3	25.8	24.7	28.6	28.0
Doctor/Pharmacy	13.6	13.5	16.9	14.3	22.2	19.5	17.9	16.1
School	17.1	12.9	22.4	15.6	18.1	12.7	19.3	13.8
Other	19.1	17.8	17.8	13.2	15.7	12.3	17.4	14.0
Over the Internet	3.1	2.4	2.3	1.4	1.6	0.9	2.3	1.5
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	7.3	5.1	6.2	4.2	6.7	3.6	6.7	4.2

Figure 18

Prescription Drug-Using Students'* Sources of Obtaining Prescription Drugs (2010 and 2012)

*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, 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 (72.7% obtained marijuana from a friend) to the 12th grade (80.9% 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 (25.9% to 30.4% in each grade) and getting them from another source not listed as a response option (21.0% to 28.8% in each grade).

Of the students in the survey population who indicated at least one source of obtaining marijuana in the past month, 11.6% indicated having gotten it from someone with a Medical Marijuana Card, 14.8% got them from family/relatives, 6.1% got them at home, and 13.4% got them from school.

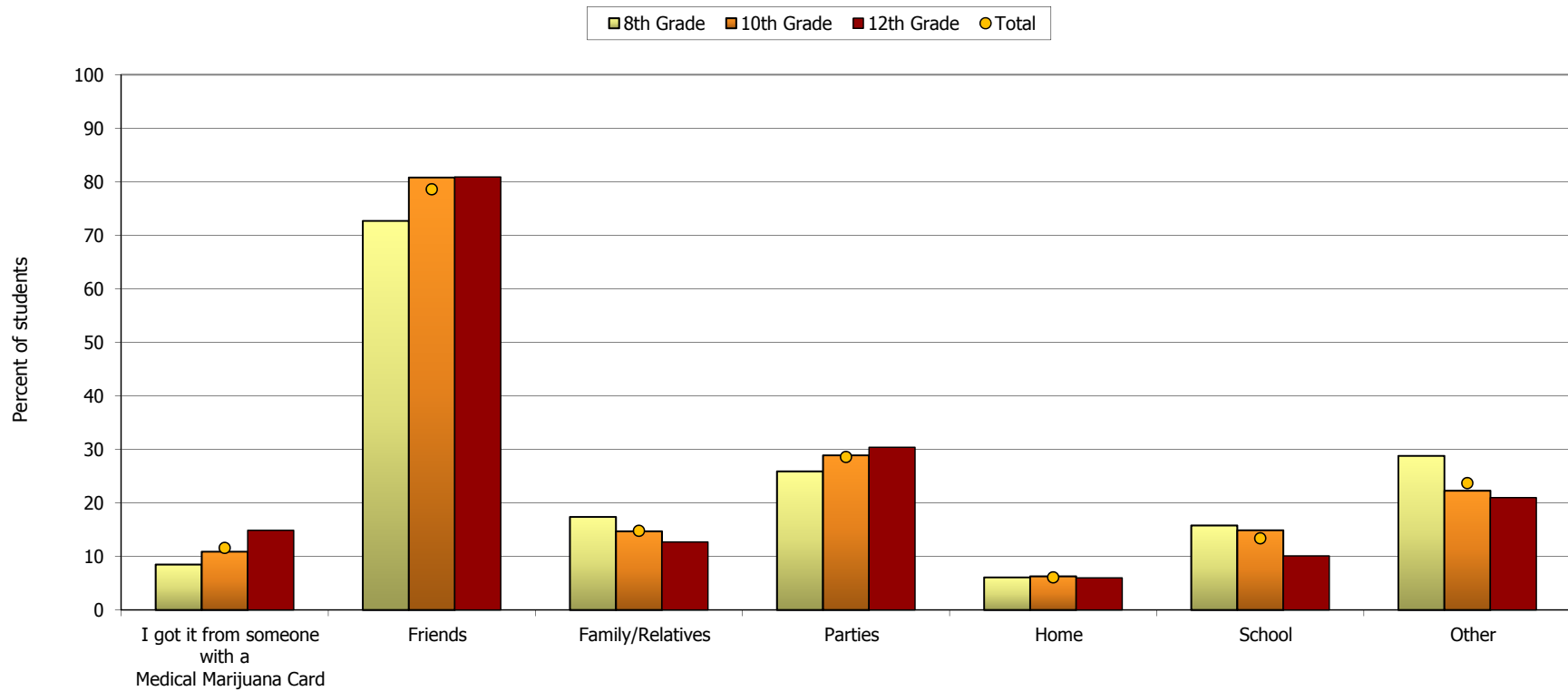
Table 23 Percentage of Marijuana-Using Students who Indicated Their Sources of Obtaining Marijuana

Survey population 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 survey population.	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
Survey population size	3,000	3,911	3,747	10,658
I got it from someone with a Medical Marijuana Card	8.5	10.9	14.9	11.6
Friends	72.7	80.8	80.9	78.6
Family/Relatives	17.4	14.7	12.7	14.8
Parties	25.9	28.9	30.4	28.6
Home	6.1	6.3	6.0	6.1
School	15.8	14.9	10.1	13.4
Other	28.8	22.3	21.0	23.7

Figure 19

Marijuana-Using Students'* Sources of Obtaining Marijuana (2012)

**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 their lifetime.

Drinking and Driving

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

The 2012 survey reveals that a minority of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade youth in the state had driven a vehicle after drinking (3.9% of 8th graders, 6.1% of 10th graders, 12.5% of 12th graders) or ridden with a driver who had been drinking (24.7% of students in all grades combined) (see Table 24). Of those students who

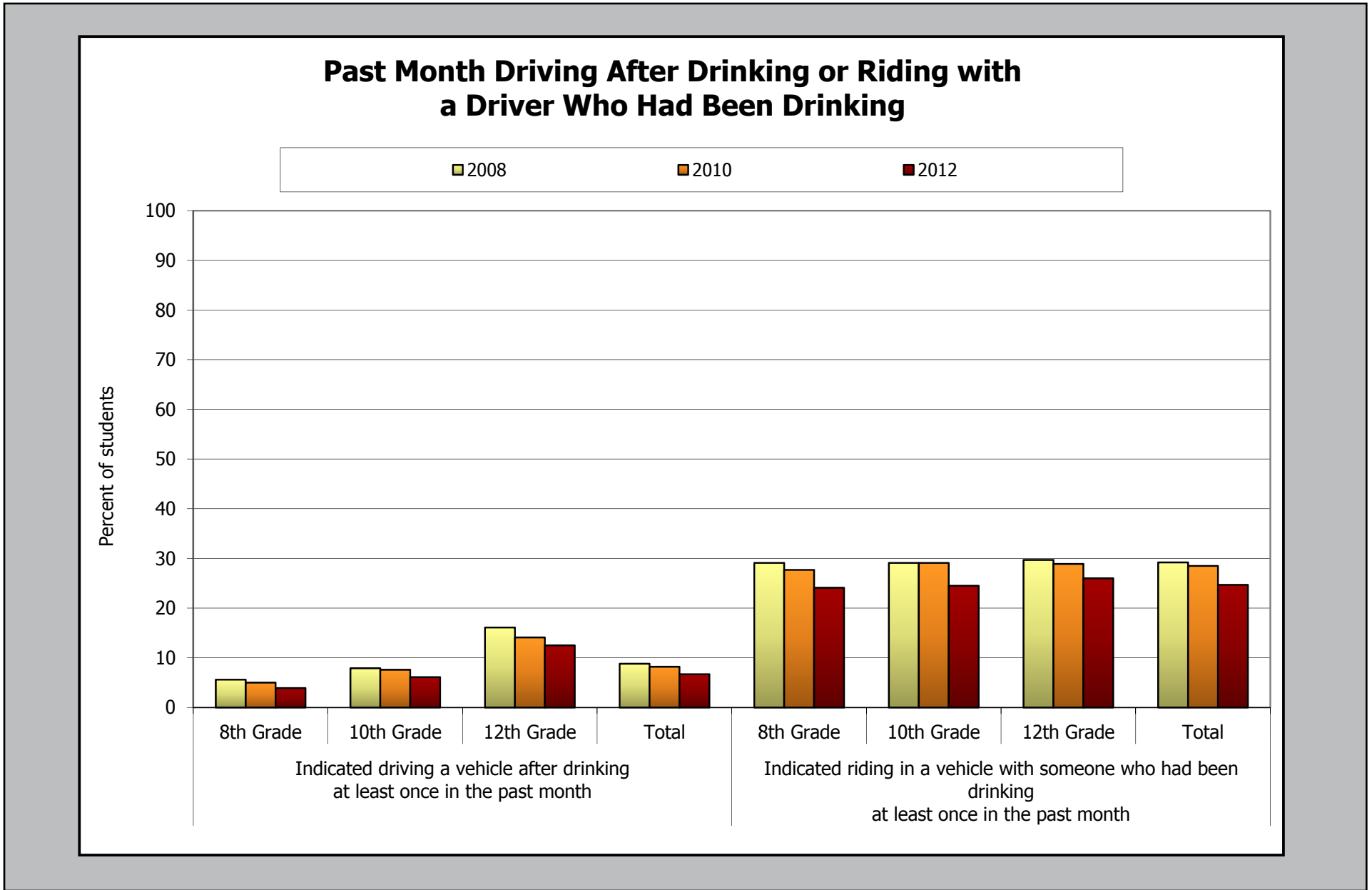
indicated that they had driven after drinking or ridden with a driver who had been drinking, most indicate that they did so one time in the past month (3.4% driving after drinking one time in the past month, 10.2% riding with a driver who had a drink one time in the past month).

Comparisons of 2010 and 2012 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 2010 survey, the percentage of students indicating driving after drinking at least one time has decreased 1.1% in the 8th grade, 1.5% in the 10th grade, 1.6% in the 12th grade, and 1.5% overall. Since the 2010 survey, the percent of students indicating riding with a driver who had been drinking at least one time decreased 3.6% in the 8th grade, 4.6% in the 10th grade, 2.9% in the 12th grade, and 3.8% overall.

Table 24 Drunk Driving and Riding with a Drunk Driver

	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total Survey population		
	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012
During the past 30 days, how many times did you DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?												
0 time	94.4	95.0	96.1	92.1	92.4	93.9	83.9	85.9	87.5	91.2	91.8	93.3
1 time	2.7	2.7	1.9	3.9	3.6	3.2	7.2	6.8	6.2	4.1	4.0	3.4
2-3 times	1.5	1.3	1.1	2.2	2.3	1.7	5.1	4.5	4.0	2.6	2.5	2.0
4-5 times	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.7	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6
6 or more times	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.6	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.7
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	70.9	72.3	75.9	70.9	70.9	75.5	70.3	71.1	74.0	70.8	71.5	75.3
1 time	11.2	11.3	10.1	11.8	11.5	10.0	11.1	11.4	10.5	11.4	11.4	10.2
2-3 times	9.3	9.5	8.1	9.6	10.3	8.9	10.2	9.9	9.7	9.6	9.9	8.7
4-5 times	3.5	2.9	2.4	3.3	3.2	2.3	3.6	3.3	2.4	3.5	3.1	2.4
6 or more times	5.1	4.0	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.2	4.8	4.2	3.4	4.8	4.1	3.4

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 alcohol and tobacco and antisocial behavior are more pronounced than the results for lifetime and 30-day use by gender. Figure 21 and Table 25 show that males engage in these behaviors more than females. The only exceptions were that a higher percent of females than males in the 8th grade participated in binge drinking (1.7% more females than males) and being drunk or high in school (0.5% more females than males). These higher rates correspond with the slightly higher rates of drug and alcohol use by females in the lower grades.

In looking at the male and female antisocial behavior data totals in Table 25, some of the biggest differences between males and females were in being suspended from school (17.7% for males compared to 9.3% for females), selling illegal drugs (10.2% for males compared to 4.9% for females), and being arrested (8.0% for males and 4.5% 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 (17.0%). The rates of student reporting having stolen a vehicle peaked in the 10th grade (2.6% vehicle theft).

Overall, binge drinking and being drunk or high at school appear to be one of the biggest problems among Arizona youth with 15.7% of surveyed 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students binge drinking at least once in the past two weeks and 15.9% 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 8.7%, 10th graders had a rate of 17.5% and 12th graders had a rate of 26.5%. With respect to being drunk or high at school, 8th graders had a rate of 10.4%, 10th graders had a rate of 19.8%, and 12th graders had a rate of 21.6%. The behavior that the fewest students in all grades participated in was stealing a vehicle (2.2%).

Engagement in antisocial behaviors by gender, and for the state as a whole, decreased from 2010 to 2012. Binge drinking rates are down 2.7% to 3.7% in each grade since 2010, rates of being drunk or high at school are down 0.5% to 2.4% in each grade since 2010, school suspension rates are down 1.0% to 2.3% in each grade, vehicle theft rates are down 1.6% to 2.0% in each grade, and arrest rates are down 1.1% to 2.9% in each grade.

Figure 21

Arizona Frequent Substance Use and Antisocial Behaviors (2008, 2010, 2012): Male, Female, and State Total

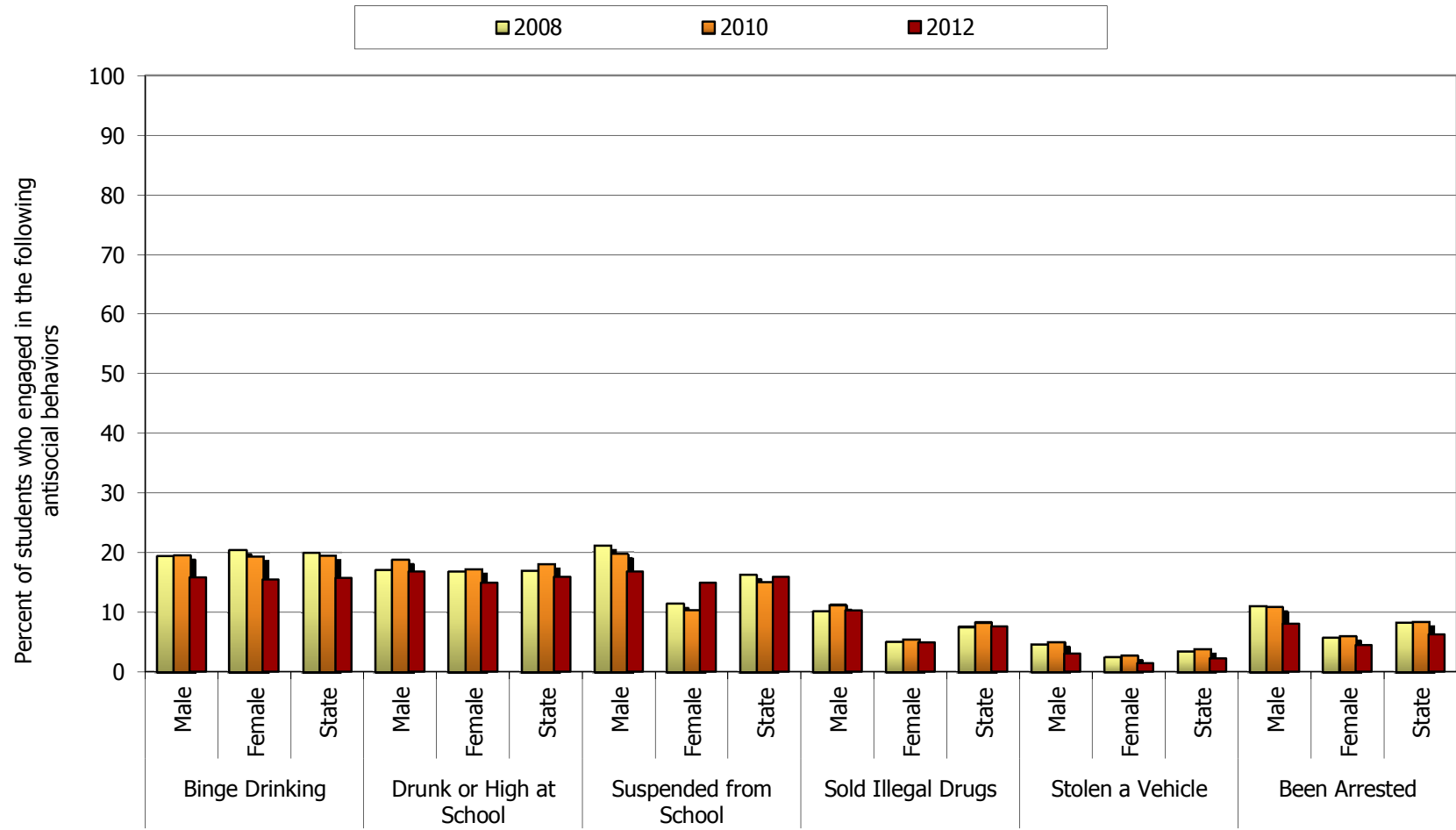


Table 25

Percentage of Males, Females, and the State Total who Engaged in Binge Drinking and Antisocial Behavior In the Past Year																		
Drug Used / Antisocial Behavior	Grade 8									Grade 10								
	Males			Females			Total			Males			Females			Total		
	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012
Binge drinking	11.4	10.6	7.8	14.9	14.0	9.5	13.1	12.4	8.7	22.1	20.9	17.5	22.8	21.1	17.5	22.4	21.0	17.5
Drunk or high at school	10.6	11.8	10.1	13.4	13.6	10.6	12.0	12.8	10.4	20.4	22.3	20.6	20.6	21.2	18.9	20.5	21.8	19.8
Suspended from school	25.8	24.3	22.0	14.6	12.6	11.7	20.2	18.5	17.0	19.0	18.3	15.7	10.4	10.5	8.5	14.6	14.4	12.1
Sold illegal drugs	5.9	6.4	5.8	3.3	3.6	3.1	4.6	5.0	4.5	13.2	14.2	13.4	6.5	7.0	6.3	9.8	10.6	9.8
Stolen a vehicle	4.5	4.4	2.7	2.7	2.9	1.6	3.6	3.7	2.1	4.7	6.0	3.6	2.6	3.1	1.7	3.7	4.6	2.6
Been arrested	9.8	9.0	6.8	5.3	5.2	4.2	7.5	7.1	5.5	11.7	12.6	8.9	6.7	7.2	5.0	9.2	9.9	7.0
Drug Used / Antisocial Behavior	Grade 12									Total								
	Males			Females			Total			Males			Females			Total		
	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012
Binge drinking	32.0	32.5	28.7	28.3	25.9	24.4	30.2	29.2	26.5	19.3	19.5	15.9	20.5	19.4	15.5	19.9	19.5	15.7
Drunk or high at school	25.8	26.2	25.1	18.6	18.2	18.1	22.2	22.1	21.6	17.0	18.8	16.8	16.8	17.2	14.9	16.9	18.0	15.9
Suspended from school	14.1	13.5	12.1	6.6	6.3	5.6	10.2	9.9	8.9	21.1	19.7	17.7	11.5	10.3	9.3	16.2	15.0	13.6
Sold illegal drugs	14.8	15.4	14.8	6.1	6.3	6.7	10.4	10.8	10.8	10.1	11.1	10.2	4.9	5.4	4.9	7.5	8.2	7.6
Stolen a vehicle	4.1	4.4	3.0	1.3	1.7	0.9	2.7	3.1	2.0	4.5	4.9	3.0	2.4	2.6	1.5	3.4	3.8	2.2
Been arrested	12.3	11.6	9.4	5.2	5.7	4.5	8.7	8.7	7.0	11.0	10.8	8.0	5.7	5.9	4.5	8.3	8.4	6.3

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 who carry handguns or take them to school. For example, 1.2% of the students surveyed reported having taken a handgun to school in the past 12 months. In regard to carrying a handgun in general, 5.6% of students surveyed reported having carried a handgun in the past 12 months and 7.5% of students surveyed reported having carried a handgun in their lifetime. Only 7.2% of students think that they would be seen as cool if they carried a handgun. Most students (76.9%) 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 (8.2%). All other rates peaked in the 12th grade, with 12th graders reporting the highest rates of carrying a handgun in their

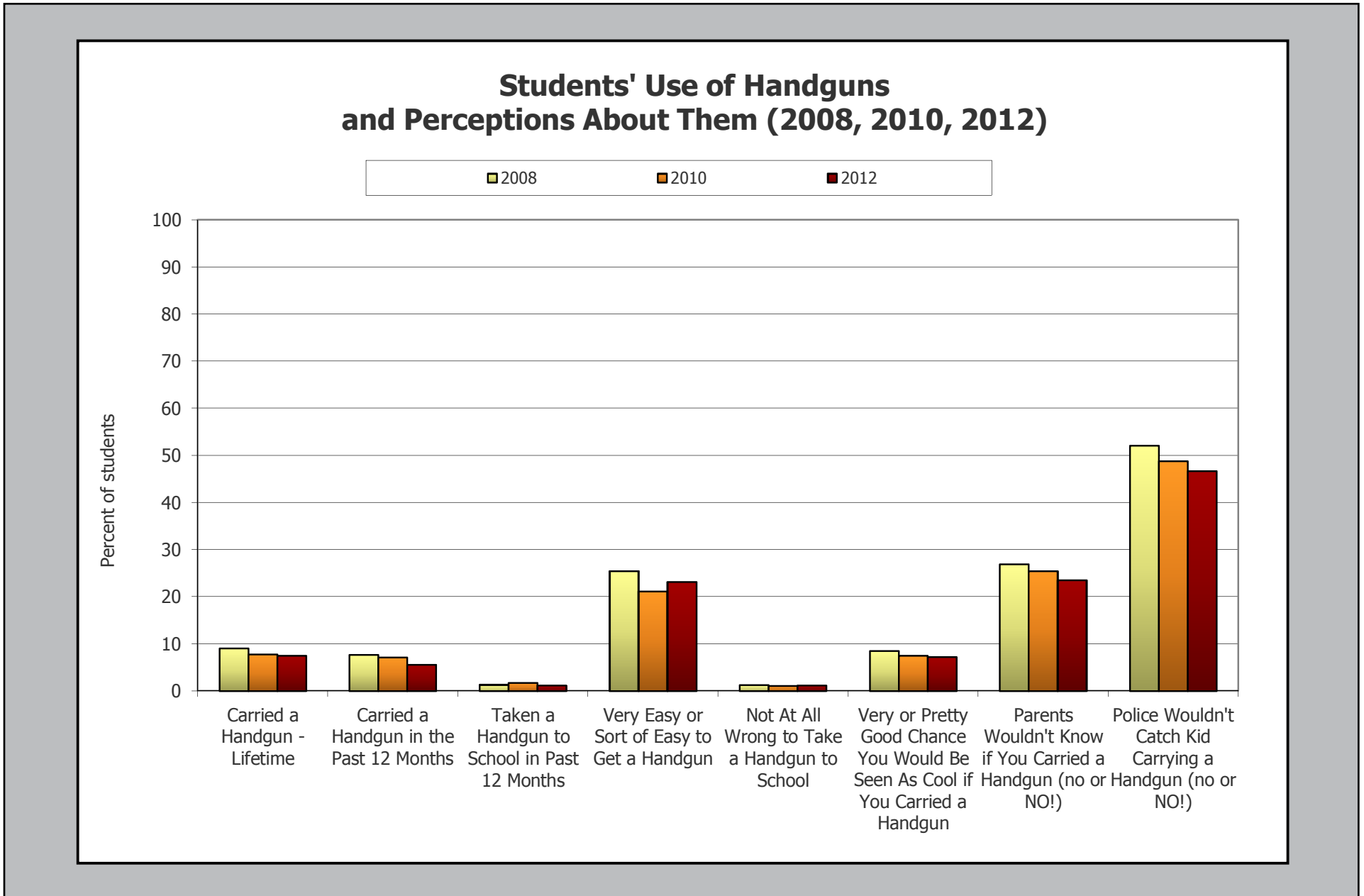
lifetime (8.2%), carrying a handgun in the past year (5.9%), taking a handgun to school (1.3%), believing it was not at all wrong to take a handgun to school (1.3%), believing it was easy to get a gun (29.1%), that their parents wouldn't know if they carried a handgun (30.8%), and that the police wouldn't catch them if they carried a handgun (56.6%).

In comparing 2010 and 2012 results, Table 26 and Figure 22 show that there were several significant changes. Reports of past year handgun carrying decreased 1.5% for the statewide survey population and 1.0% to 2.4% in each grade, the belief that parents wouldn't catch a kid with a handgun decreased 1.9% for the statewide survey population and 1.1% to 3.0% for each grade, and the belief that the police wouldn't catch a kid with a handgun decreased 1.6% in the 8th grade and 3.9% in the 10th grade since 2010. In contrast, the percent of students perceiving ease in getting a handgun increased 3.0% in the 8th grade and 2.6% in the 12th grade.

Table 26

Percentage of Youth Who Responded to Questions About Handguns												
	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012
Carried a Handgun - Lifetime	8.5	7.0	7.2	9.4	8.1	7.3	9.7	8.5	8.2	9.0	7.8	7.5
Carried a Handgun in the Past 12 Months	7.7	6.7	5.7	7.2	7.6	5.2	8.1	7.2	5.9	7.7	7.1	5.6
Taken a Handgun to School in Past 12 Months	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.3	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.2
Very Easy or Sort of Easy to Get a Handgun	20.7	16.8	19.8	26.7	22.3	22.8	33.1	26.5	29.1	25.5	21.1	23.1
Not At All Wrong to Take a Handgun to School	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2
Very or Pretty Good Chance You Would Be Seen As Cool if You Carried a Handgun	9.5	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.3	6.5	7.1	6.4	6.2	8.5	7.5	7.2
Parents Wouldn't Know if You Carried a Handgun (no or NO!)	21.1	19.8	18.7	28.6	26.8	23.8	35.5	32.7	30.8	26.9	25.4	23.5
Police Wouldn't Catch Kid Carrying a Handgun (no or NO!)	44.4	40.4	38.8	56.4	53.4	49.5	61.6	57.0	56.6	52.1	48.8	46.7

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 14.1% of the youth in Arizona have attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them at some time in their life and 9.9% have attacked someone in the past 12 months. Further, a majority of students (55.6%) have seen someone punched, kicked, choked, or beaten up in the past year. However, only a small percent (5.7%) believe that it isn't at all wrong to attack someone to seriously hurt them.

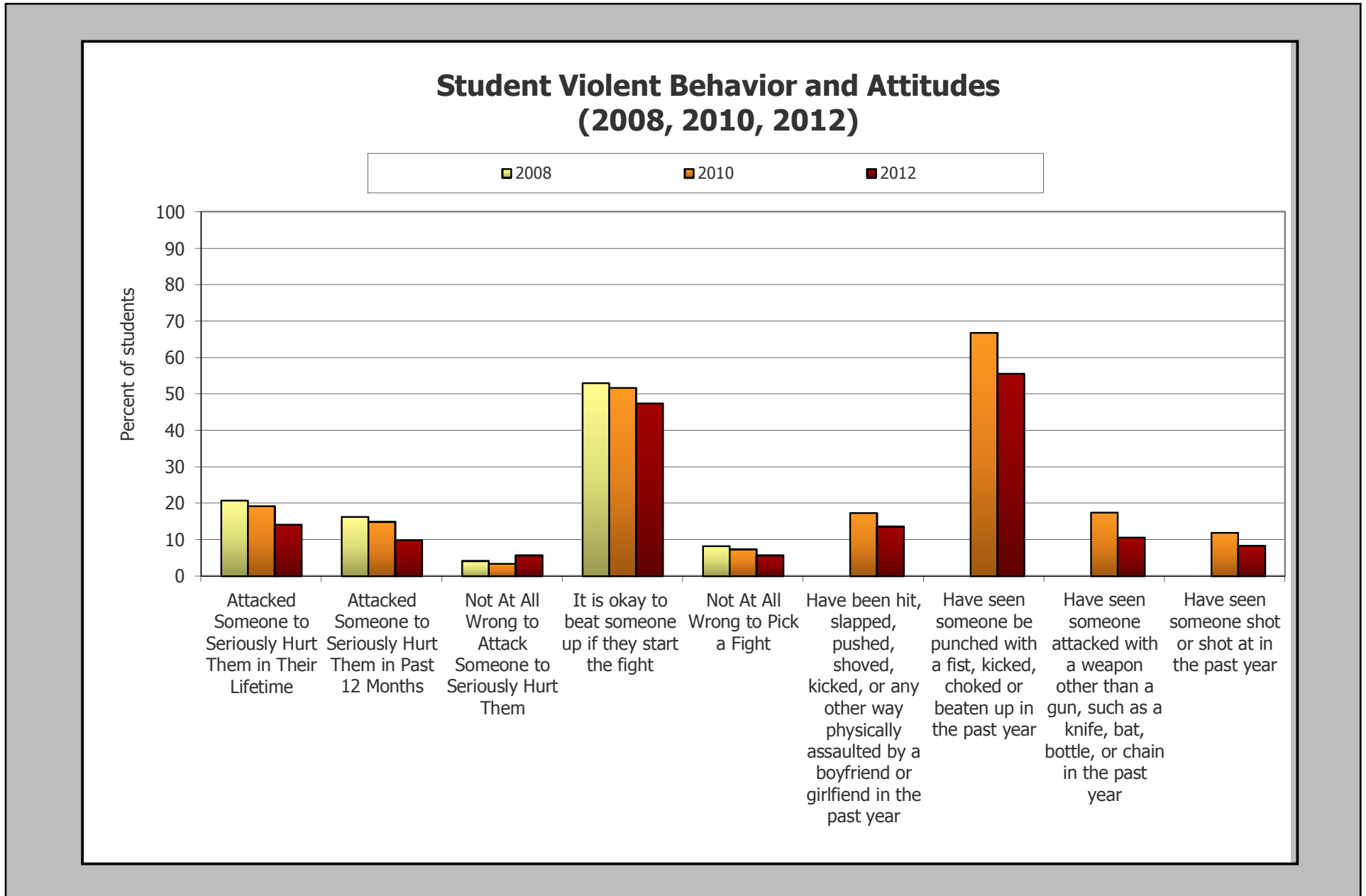
When looking at the results by grade, it appears that 8th and 10th graders have the most problems with violent behavior and attitudes. More 8th graders than students in other grades had attacked someone in the past year (11.2%), believed it was not at all wrong to attack someone to seriously hurt them (6.4%), believed it was not all wrong to pick a fight (6.4%), have been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by a boyfriend or girlfriend in the past the past year (14.6%), have seen someone be punched, kicked, choked, or beaten up (60.8%), have seen someone be attacked with a weapon other than a gun (12.4%), and have seen someone be shot or shot at (9.6%). Tenth graders had the highest rates of attacking someone to hurt them in their lifetime (14.7%) and of believing it was okay to beat someone up if they started the fight (50.5%).

From 2010 to 2012, most data reported in Table 27 to the right showed significant decreases. For the entire survey population, there were significant decreases in all grades for a large majority of violence measures. The only measure that showed an increase in all grades was the percentage of students believing it was not at all wrong to attack someone to seriously hurt them; this measure increased 1.4% to 2.8% in each grade and 2.3% for all grades combined.

Table 27

Percentage of Youth Who Responded to Questions About Violence												
	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012
Attacked Someone to Seriously Hurt Them in Their Lifetime	20.7	19.1	13.7	21.7	20.4	14.7	19.6	17.9	14.0	20.7	19.2	14.1
Attacked Someone to Seriously Hurt Them in Past 12 Months	18.1	16.6	11.2	16.1	15.5	9.7	12.9	11.5	7.7	16.3	14.9	9.9
Not At All Wrong to Attack Someone to Seriously Hurt Them	4.4	3.6	6.4	4.1	3.7	5.8	3.7	2.7	4.1	4.1	3.4	5.7
It is okay to beat someone up if they start the fight (response of "YES" or "yes")	51.4	50.6	45.9	55.9	54.4	50.5	52.5	50.3	46.7	53.0	51.7	47.5
Not At All Wrong to Pick a Fight	9.3	8.9	6.4	8.4	7.3	5.8	6.0	4.9	4.1	8.3	7.3	5.7
Have been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by a boyfriend or girlfriend in the past year	N/A	17.2	14.6	N/A	18.1	13.1	N/A	16.4	12.3	N/A	17.3	13.6
Have seen someone be punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up in the past year	N/A	70.8	60.8	N/A	68.9	56.3	N/A	57.9	44.7	N/A	66.8	55.6
Have seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain in the past year	N/A	18.7	12.4	N/A	18.3	9.8	N/A	14.1	8.1	N/A	17.4	10.6
Have seen someone shot or shot at in the past year	N/A	12.8	9.6	N/A	12.3	7.9	N/A	10.2	6.5	N/A	11.9	8.3

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, Other, and I have never belonged.

As can be seen in Table 28, a large majority of Arizona youth (93.0%) have never belonged to a gang, while 3.6% of the youth surveyed reported that they had been members in the past, 1.8% reported they belong now, 1.2% reported that they would like to join a gang, and 0.4% reported that they are in a gang, but would like to get out. The percentage of students reporting that they had never belonged to a gang increased 1.7% since 2010 (1.0% to 2.3% in each grade).

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 number one reason for joining was friendship (32.5% of previous or current gang members indicated this reason), followed by another option not listed (21.6%), for protection (17.9%), and to make money (17.0%).

Table 28

Percentage of Youth Who Responded to Questions About Gangs												
	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012
GANGS (Total Number and Percentage of Youth Who Responded to the Question, “Have you ever belonged in a gang?”)												
No	87.5	90.1	92.0	89.8	91.4	93.7	92.7	93.1	94.1	89.4	91.3	93.0
No, but would like to	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.2
Yes, in the past	6.4	5.3	4.1	5.1	4.8	3.3	3.9	3.7	3.1	5.4	4.7	3.6
Yes, belong now	3.7	2.4	2.0	3.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.3	3.1	2.1	1.8
Yes, but would like to get out	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
GANGS (Total Number and Percentage of Youth Who Responded to the Question, “If you have ever belonged to a gang, what was the one major reason you joined?”. Survey population 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 for this analysis	2,098	1,679	1,287	1,106	1,041	697	626	705	527	3,830	3,425	2,511
Protection	21.4	19.6	21.0	16.8	12.2	16.4	14.9	13.0	12.5	19.0	16.0	17.9
Friendship	32.0	33.3	32.5	34.9	33.4	29.6	35.1	38.2	36.4	33.3	34.3	32.5
Parent(s) are in a gang	1.1	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.6	3.2	3.4	2.7	2.5	1.7	2.0	2.5
Sibling(s) are in a gang	8.0	6.7	6.3	6.0	8.0	6.0	6.5	5.8	6.1	7.2	6.9	6.2
Make money	10.6	14.8	14.2	12.5	17.2	20.9	14.9	17.0	18.6	11.9	16.0	17.0
Other	25.5	22.0	21.9	26.3	25.6	21.5	24.3	20.9	21.1	25.6	22.8	21.6
I have never belonged	1.3	1.8	2.0	1.5	2.0	2.4	1.0	2.4	2.8	1.3	2.0	2.3

Figure 24

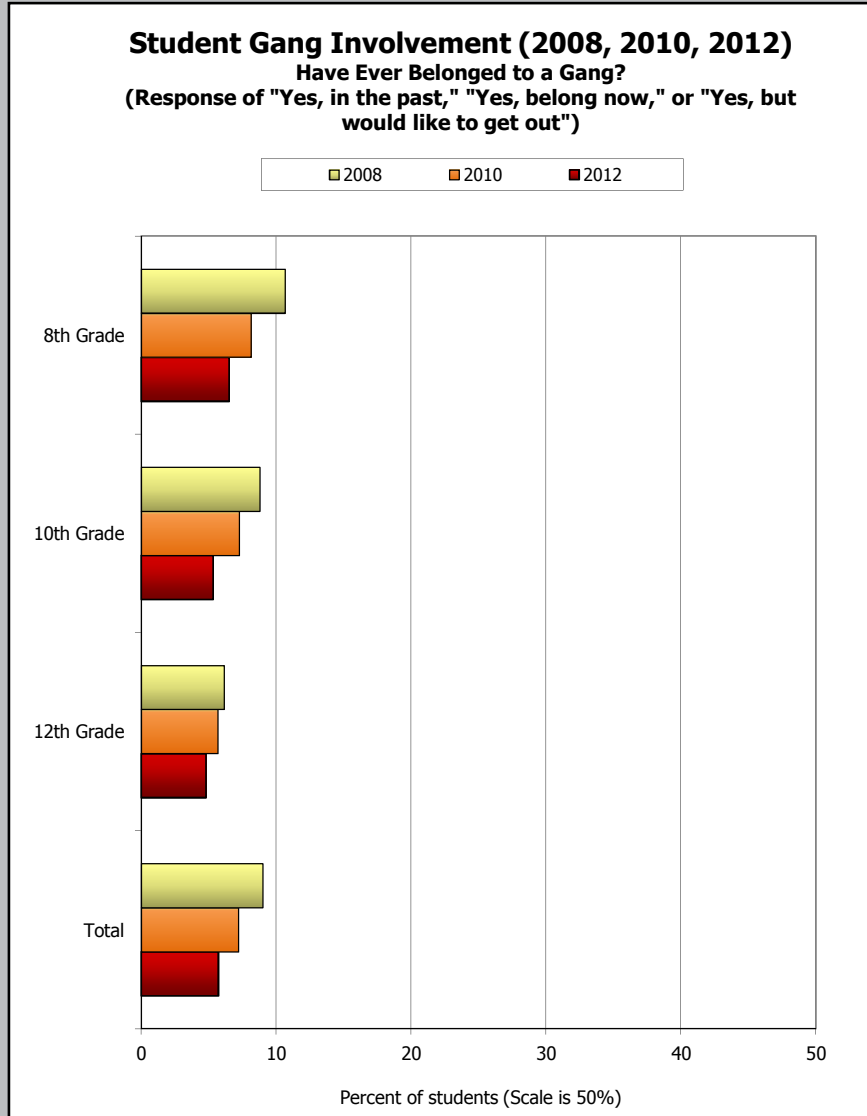
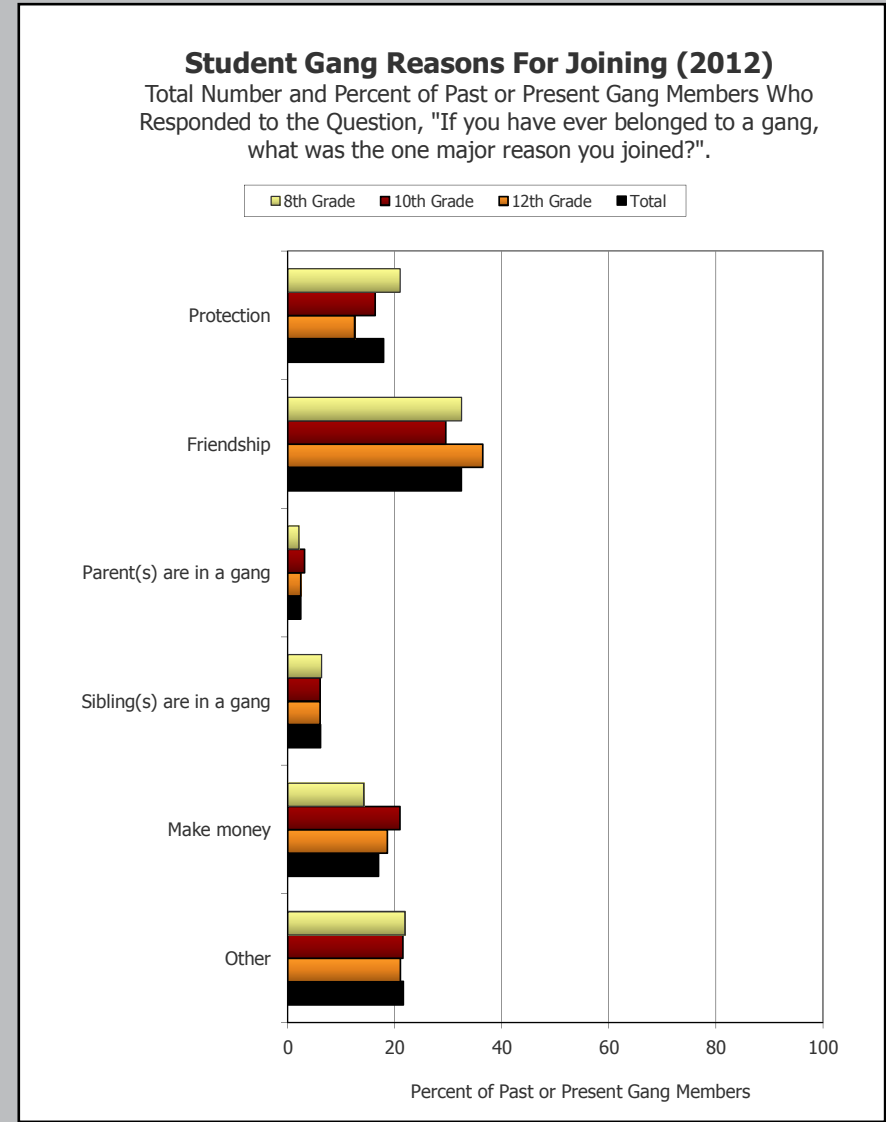


Figure 25



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, 5.2% of 8th graders, 5.5% 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) and being bullied show decreases with increased grade level.

While 7.9% of 8th graders reported that they did not go to school because they felt unsafe at least one day in the past month, the rate for 10th and 12th graders was lower, with 5.4% of 10th graders and 4.2% of 12th graders indicating they had skipped school because they felt unsafe.

A higher percentage of Arizona youth indicated that they had been threatened or injured by someone at school. Of 8th graders, 11.1% indicated that they had been threatened by someone or injured with a weapon at school. This number decreases with increased grade level, with 8.5% of 10th graders and 6.1% of 12th graders reporting being threatened or injured with a weapon at school.

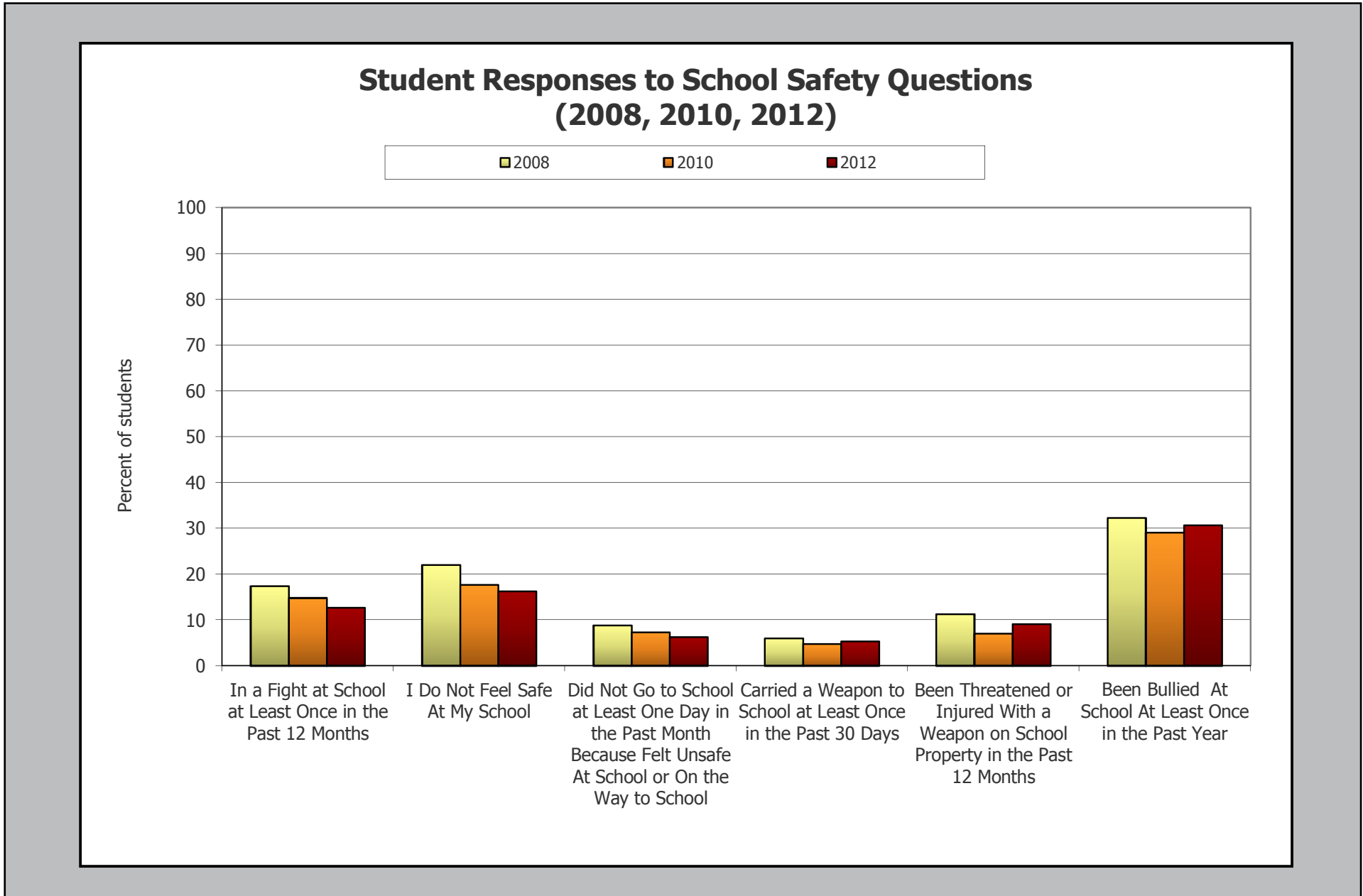
The survey also contained a question asking students to report how often, if ever, they had been bullied on school property in the past year. For all three grades combined, 30.7% of students reported having been bullied at least once in the past year (39.9% of 8th graders, 27.4% of 10th graders, and 17.1% of 12th graders).

In looking at the 2012 results in comparison to 2010 survey results, there were several notable changes. Rates of not feeling safe at school decreased 1.5% for the total survey population (1.2% to 2.2% decrease in each grade), rates of being in a physical fight at school in the past year decreased 2.1% for the survey population (3.2% decrease in the 8th grade, 2.7% decrease in the 10th grade), and rates of not going to school at least one day in the past month due to safety concerns decreased 1.1% for the survey population (1.6% in the 8th grade and 1.3% in the 10th grade). In contrast, a higher percent of students in 2012 indicated they had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in the past year in comparison to 2010 data (9.1% of the 2012 survey population, compared to 7.0% of the 2010 survey population).

Table 29

Percentage of Youth Who Responded to Questions About Safety and Schools												
	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012
In a Physical Fight at School at Least Once in the Past 12 Months	23.5	20.5	17.3	14.8	13.0	10.3	8.5	7.4	7.0	17.4	14.8	12.7
I Do Not Feel Safe At My School (response of "NO" or "no" to the statement "I feel safe at my school")	23.5	20.0	18.8	22.6	18.2	16.0	18.2	13.3	11.5	22.0	17.7	16.2
Did Not Go to School at Least One Day in the Past Month Because Felt Unsafe At School or On the Way to School	10.1	9.5	7.9	8.9	6.7	5.4	6.2	4.3	4.2	8.8	7.3	6.2
Carried a Weapon to School at Least Once in the Past 30 Days	6.1	4.8	5.2	6.2	5.0	5.5	5.6	4.6	5.5	6.0	4.8	5.3
Been Threatened or Injured With a Weapon on School Property in the Past 12 Months	12.9	8.3	11.1	11.6	7.3	8.5	7.6	4.7	6.1	11.3	7.0	9.1
Been Bullied At School At Least Once in the Past Year	40.6	39.5	39.9	30.9	26.9	27.4	17.7	14.6	17.1	32.3	29.1	30.7

Figure 26



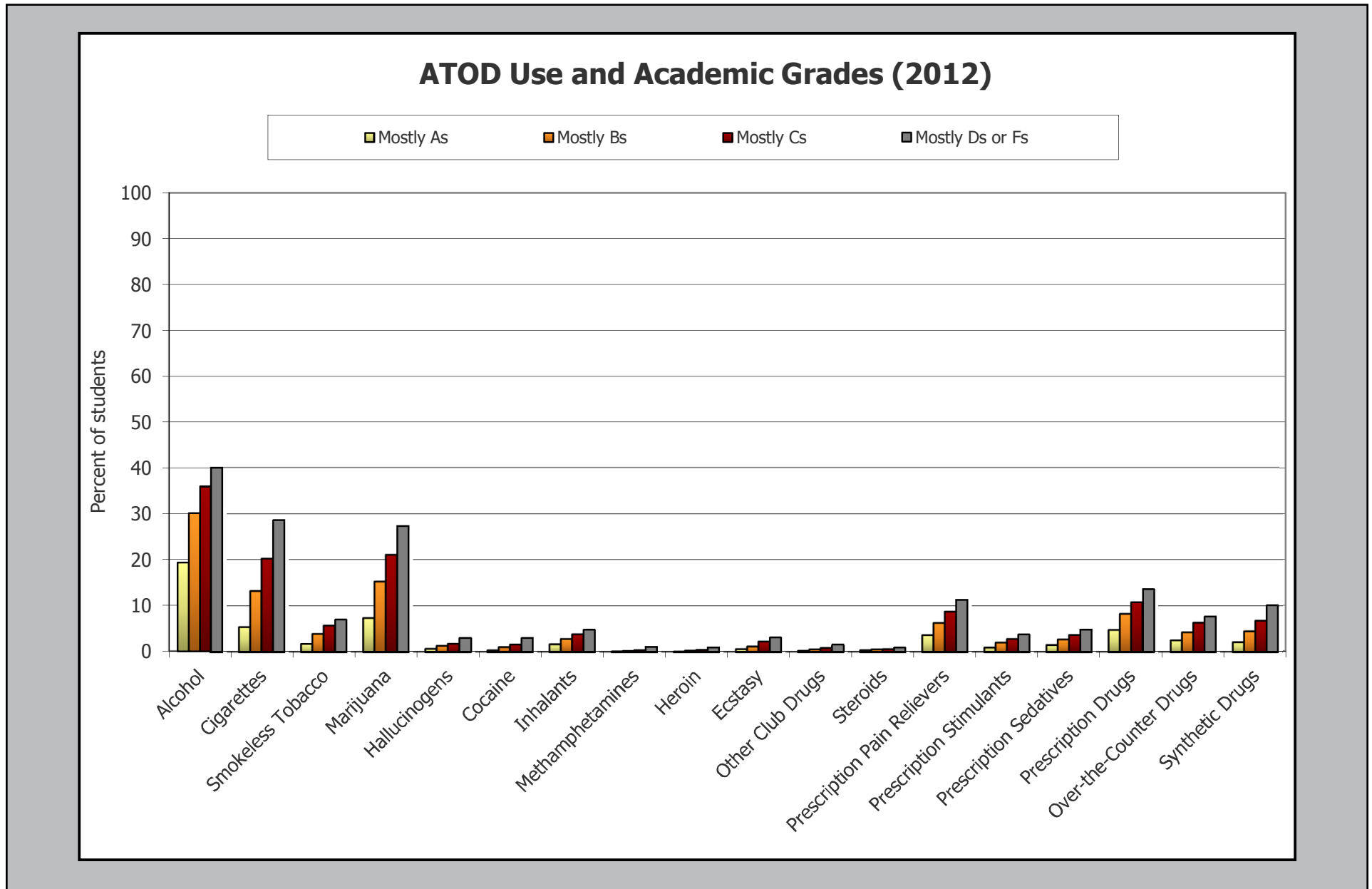
Academic Performance and Substance Use

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 twice 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 (2012)				
Drugs Used	Academic Grades			
	Mostly A's	Mostly B's	Mostly C's	Mostly D's or F's
Alcohol	19.4	30.2	36.0	40.0
Cigarettes	5.5	13.3	20.3	28.6
Smokeless Tobacco	1.8	4.0	5.8	7.0
Marijuana	7.4	15.3	21.1	27.4
Hallucinogens	0.8	1.4	1.9	3.1
Cocaine	0.4	1.1	1.7	3.1
Inhalants	1.7	2.9	3.9	4.9
Methamphetamines	0.2	0.3	0.5	1.2
Heroin	0.2	0.4	0.5	1.1
Ecstasy	0.7	1.3	2.3	3.2
Other Club Drugs	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.6
Steroids	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0
Prescription Pain Relievers	3.7	6.4	8.8	11.4
Prescription Stimulants	1.0	2.1	2.9	3.8
Prescription Sedatives	1.6	2.8	3.8	5.0
Prescription Drugs	4.8	8.3	10.8	13.7
Over-the-Counter Drugs	2.6	4.3	6.4	7.8
Synthetic Drugs	2.2	4.5	6.8	10.2

Figure 27



Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Approval

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

Table 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.

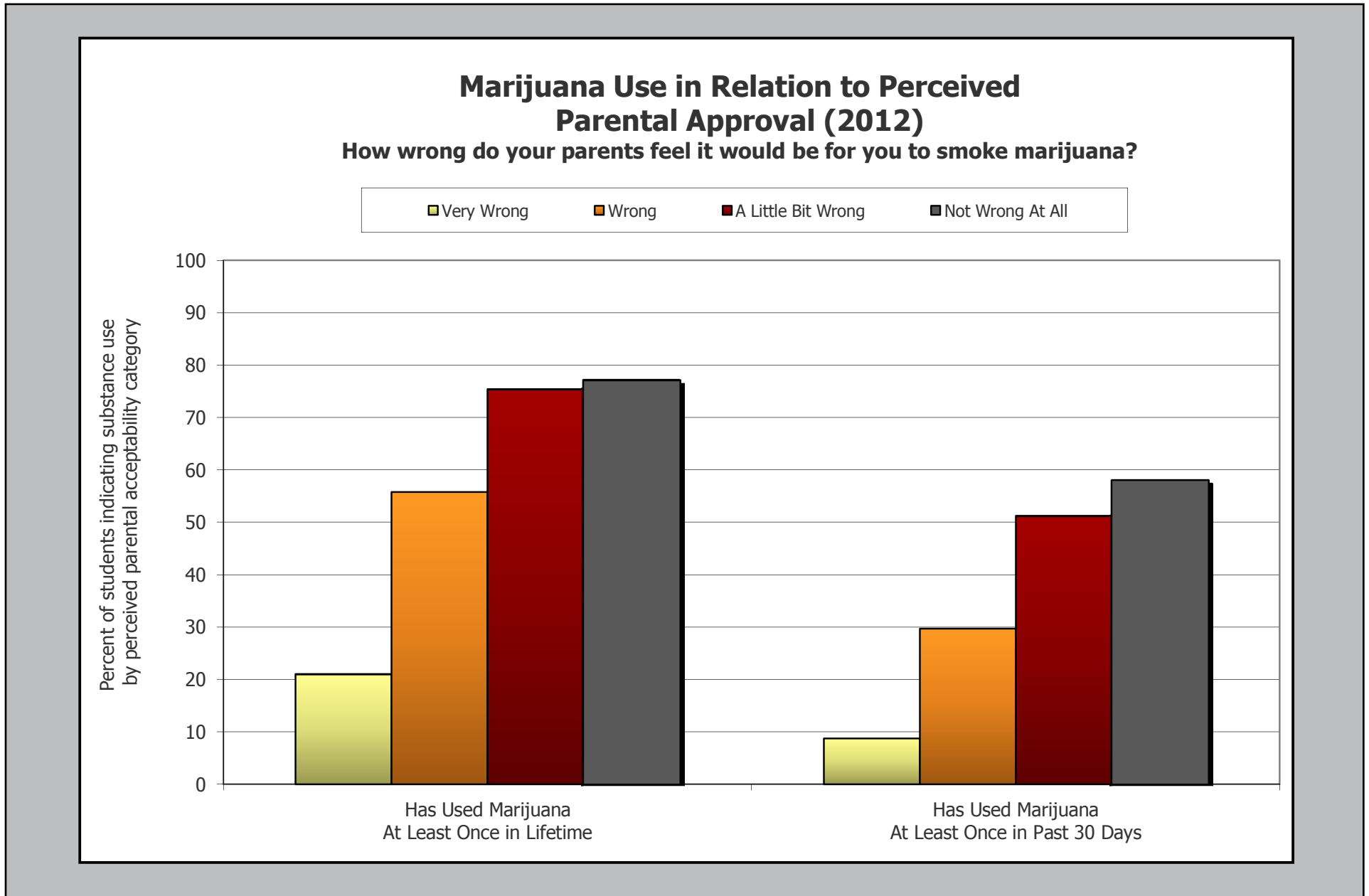
As can be seen, a relatively low percentage of students (21.0% lifetime, 8.8% 30-day) use marijuana when their parents think it is “Very Wrong” to use it. In contrast, when a student believes that their parents have less strong negative feelings about marijuana use (i.e. the parent only believes that it is “Wrong” not “Very Wrong”) use increased substantially to 55.8% for lifetime use and 29.7% 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 Approval of Marijuana Use (2012)		
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	21.0	8.8
Wrong	55.8	29.7
A Little Bit Wrong	75.4	51.2
Not Wrong At All	77.1	58.0

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.

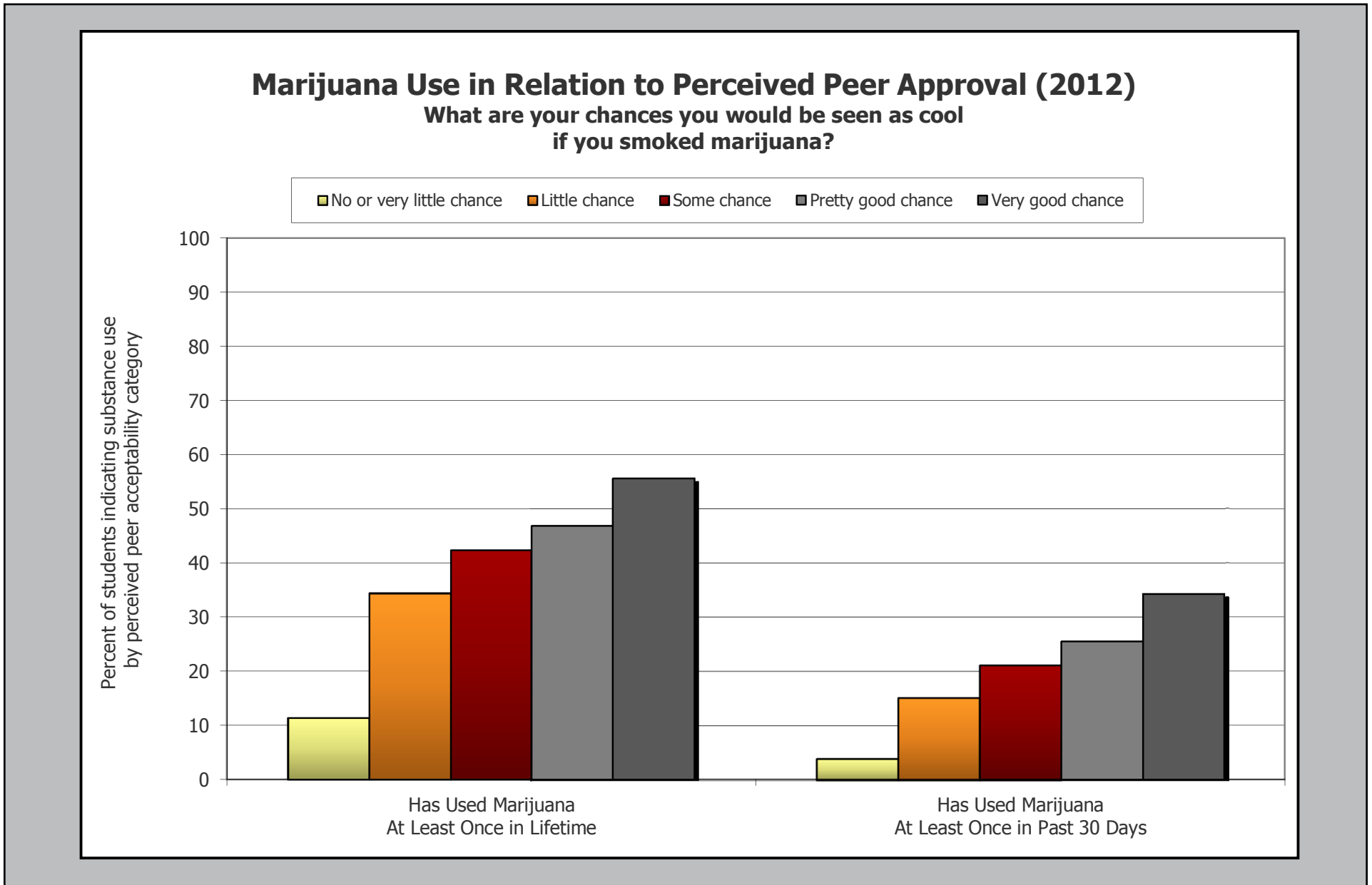
As with perceived parental approval, the slightest perceived peer acceptability increases the chance that a student will use ATODs. In this section, lifetime and 30-day marijuana use are looked at in relation to what students thought were their chances of being seen as cool if they used marijuana.

When students thought there was “No or very little chance” that they would be seen as cool if they used marijuana, only 11.4% had tried marijuana in their lifetime and only 3.9% 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 nearly three times higher for lifetime use (34.4%) and nearly four times higher for past-month use (15.2%). Students who thought that there was a “Very good chance” they would be seen as cool, indicated past-month marijuana use rates that were eight times higher than students who perceived that marijuana use was not cool. These results better illustrate how peer acceptability puts youth at risk for ATOD use.

Table 32

Use in Relation to Perceived Peer Approval of Marijuana Use (2012)		
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	11.4	3.9
Little chance	34.4	15.2
Some chance	42.4	21.2
Pretty good chance	46.9	25.6
Very good chance	55.6	34.3

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).”

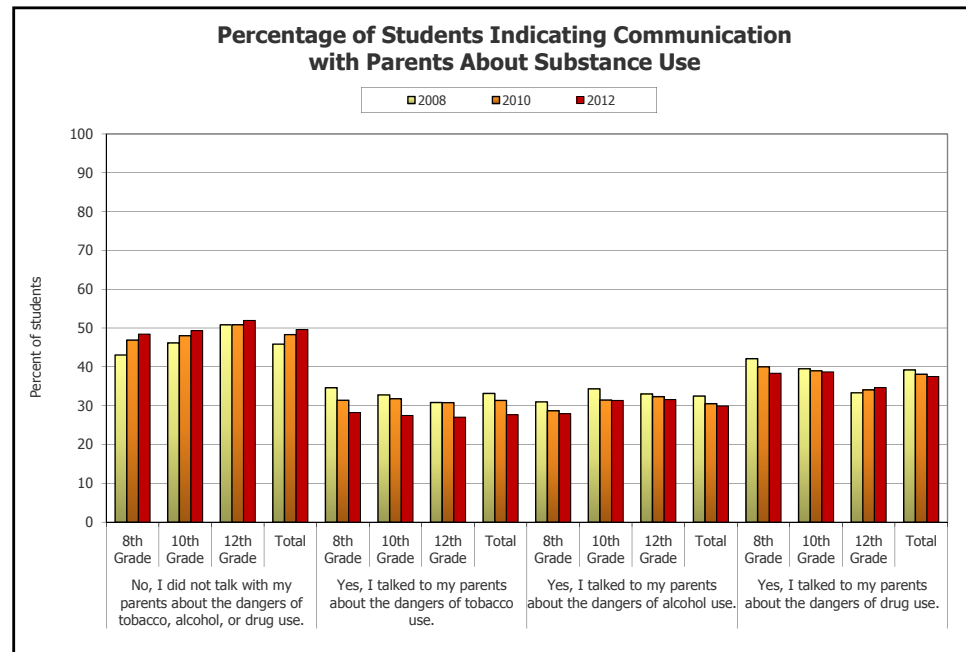
The results of the question presented in Table 33 and Figure 30 indicate that slightly less than half of students surveyed (49.6%) have not had a discussion with their parents about the dangers of any substance. Further, when distinguishing which substances parents had discussed with their students, it appears that parent/child discussions about the dangers of tobacco use stay relatively even across grades. When it comes to parents talking to their kids about the dangers of tobacco use, 28.2% of 8th graders, 27.5% of 10th graders, and 27.0% of 12th graders indicated they had that discussion with their parents. With respect to discussing the dangers of alcohol use, 27.9% of 8th graders, 31.3% of 10th graders, and 31.6% of 12th graders indicated they had that alcohol-focused discussion with their parents. In regard to speaking with parents about the dangers of drug use, 38.3% of 8th graders, 38.7% of 10th graders, and 34.6% of 12th graders reported that they had that discussion in the past year.

In comparing 2010 and 2012 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 1.0% to 1.5% in each grade). It appears that discussions regarding the dangers of tobacco use specifically are down; the percent of students reporting that they had spoken with their parents about tobacco use decreased 3.2% to 4.3% in each grade and 3.7% for the statewide survey population.

Table 33

During the past 12 months, have you talked with at least one of your parents about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use? By parents, we mean your biological parents, adoptive parents, stepparents, or adult guardians – whether or not they live with you. (Choose all that apply)	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012
	No, I did not talk with my parents about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use.	43.1	46.9	48.4	46.2	48.0	49.3	50.8	50.9	51.9	45.9	48.3
Yes, I talked to my parents about the dangers of tobacco use.	34.6	31.4	28.2	32.8	31.8	27.5	30.8	30.8	27.0	33.2	31.4	27.7
Yes, I talked to my parents about the dangers of alcohol use.	31.0	28.7	27.9	34.3	31.5	31.3	33.0	32.3	31.6	32.5	30.5	29.9
Yes, I talked to my parents about the dangers of drug use.	42.1	40.0	38.3	39.5	39.0	38.7	33.3	34.1	34.6	39.2	38.1	37.5

Figure 30



Prevention-Related Advertisements

In the 2012 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 (78.5%) have remembered hearing, reading, or watching a substance abuse prevention advertisement in the past year.

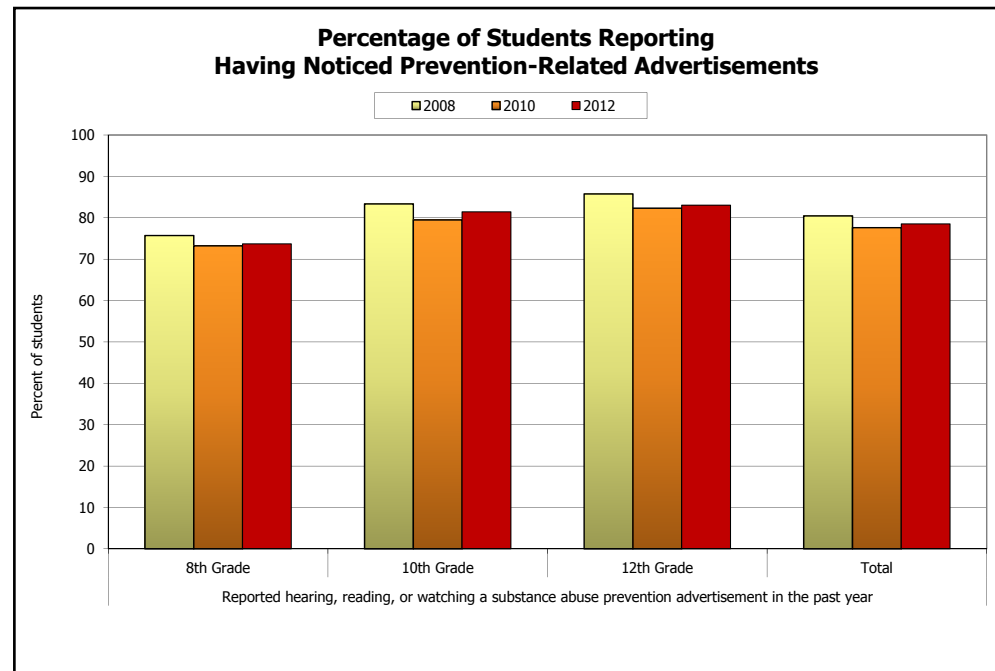
Further, the data show that the reported rates of remembering substance abuse prevention ads increases with increased grade level (73.7% in 8th grade, 81.4% in 10th grade, 83.0% in 12th grade).

In comparing 2008, 2010, and 2012 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 slightly increased in all grades since the 2010 survey. However, 2.0% fewer students in 2012 reported being exposed to a prevention advertisement in comparison to 2008 data.

Table 34

Percentage of Students Responding to Questions Regarding Prevention-Related Advertisements												
	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012
Reported hearing, reading, or watching a substance abuse prevention advertisement in the past year	75.7	73.2	73.7	83.4	79.5	81.4	85.8	82.3	83.0	80.5	77.6	78.5

Figure 31



Youth Resiliency to ATODs

In the 2010 and 2012 Arizona Youth Surveys, students were asked 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 – 59.4% of students were not offered alcohol in the past month, 75.7% were not offered cigarettes in the past month, 64.3% 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.

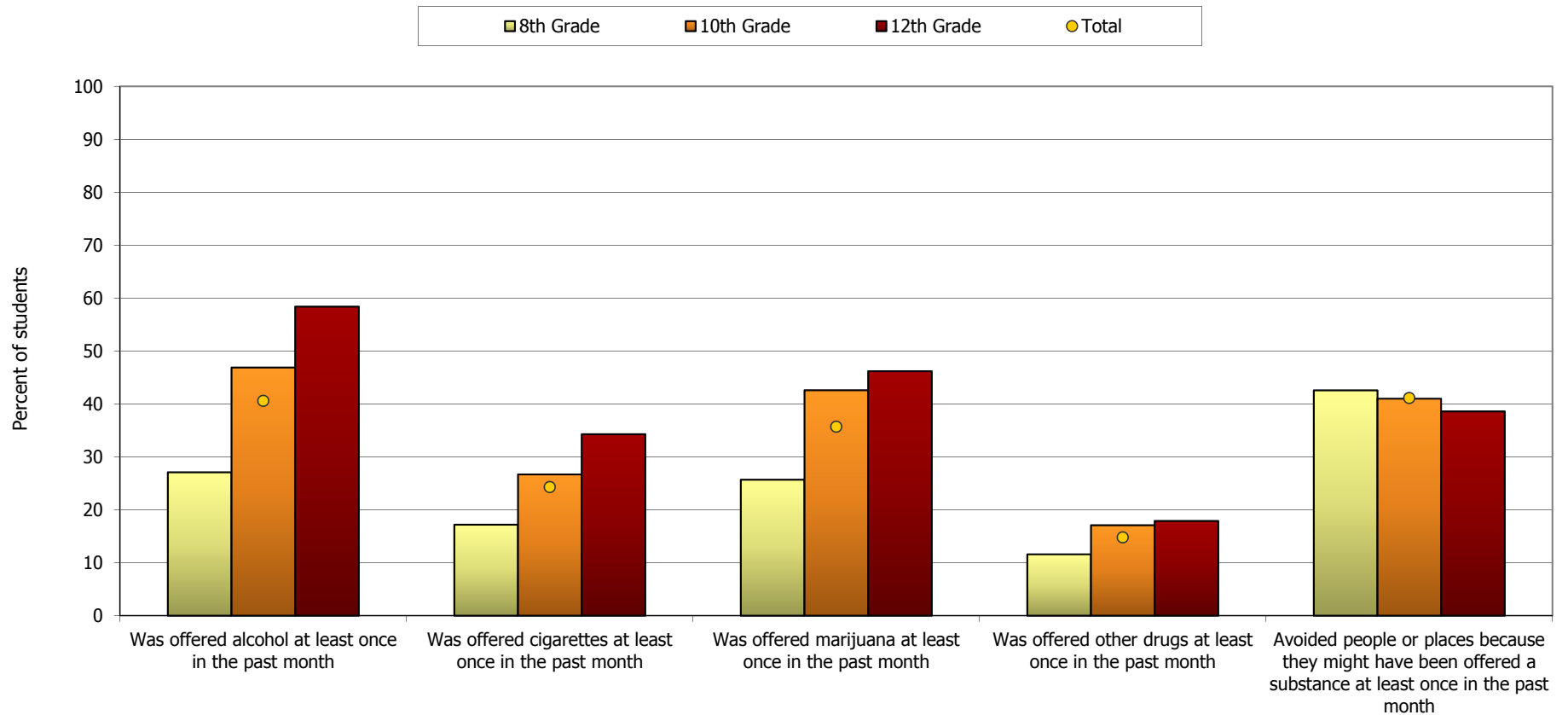
In regard to student reports of avoiding people or places to avoid being offered substances, it appears that 8th and 10th graders are more likely than 12th graders to avoid places or people to avoid substance use offers. Of all students combined, 13.9% indicate that they've avoided places or people one time in the past month, 12.8% have avoided them two to three times in the past month, and 14.4% 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	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012
In the last 30 days, about how many times were you offered:									
Alcohol?	Never	71.4	72.9	52.3	53.1	41.6	41.6	57.7	59.4
	Once	12.3	12.1	14.2	13.7	13.2	12.9	13.1	12.8
	2-3 times	9.5	8.5	17.3	17.0	21.3	20.1	15.0	13.9
	4-6 times	3.4	3.1	7.7	7.3	10.7	11.5	6.7	6.4
	7-10 times	1.0	1.1	2.9	3.2	4.9	4.7	2.6	2.6
	More than 10 times	2.4	2.3	5.7	5.7	8.3	9.2	4.9	5.0
Cigarettes?	Never	80.6	82.8	68.4	73.3	62.7	65.7	72.2	75.7
	Once	8.7	8.2	10.3	10.1	10.3	10.1	9.6	9.2
	2-3 times	5.2	4.6	8.6	6.8	9.6	8.9	7.4	6.3
	4-6 times	2.2	1.7	3.9	3.2	4.8	4.4	3.4	2.8
	7-10 times	1.0	0.8	2.3	1.8	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.4
	More than 10 times	2.4	1.9	6.5	4.8	9.8	8.7	5.6	4.4
Marijuana?	Never	75.4	74.3	58.7	57.4	56.9	53.8	65.4	64.3
	Once	8.1	8.4	11.1	10.8	11.0	10.9	9.7	9.7
	2-3 times	6.5	6.5	10.3	11.1	10.7	11.4	8.7	9.1
	4-6 times	3.5	3.5	6.2	6.7	6.3	6.8	5.1	5.3
	7-10 times	1.9	2.1	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	2.9	3.0
	More than 10 times	4.7	5.2	10.2	10.4	11.4	13.3	8.2	8.7
Other drugs?	Never	88.4	88.4	81.4	82.9	81.7	82.1	84.5	85.2
	Once	5.4	5.3	7.5	7.3	7.3	6.6	6.6	6.2
	2-3 times	2.7	2.6	4.8	4.2	4.8	4.8	3.9	3.6
	4-6 times	1.2	1.2	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.7
	7-10 times	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9
	More than 10 times	1.7	1.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.2	2.4	2.4
In the last 30 days, how often have you avoided people or places because you might be offered alcohol,									
Never	64.9	57.4	63.0	59.0	67.0	61.4	64.9	58.9	
Once	13.6	15.1	12.7	13.7	10.9	12.1	12.6	13.9	
2-3 times	10.3	12.5	11.9	13.2	10.8	12.7	10.9	12.8	
4-6 times	3.5	4.8	4.5	5.1	4.2	5.4	4.0	5.0	
7-10 times	1.5	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.3	1.7	2.2	
More than 10 times	6.2	8.1	6.0	6.8	5.1	6.2	5.8	7.2	

Figure 32

Youth Resiliency to ATOD's (2012)



The 2010 and 2012 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 31.0% responded “I say ‘no’ without giving a reason why” at least one time in the past 30 days, 27.9% responded with “I give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer” at least once in the past month, 20.3% responded with “I decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer” at least once in the past month, and 16.5% 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.

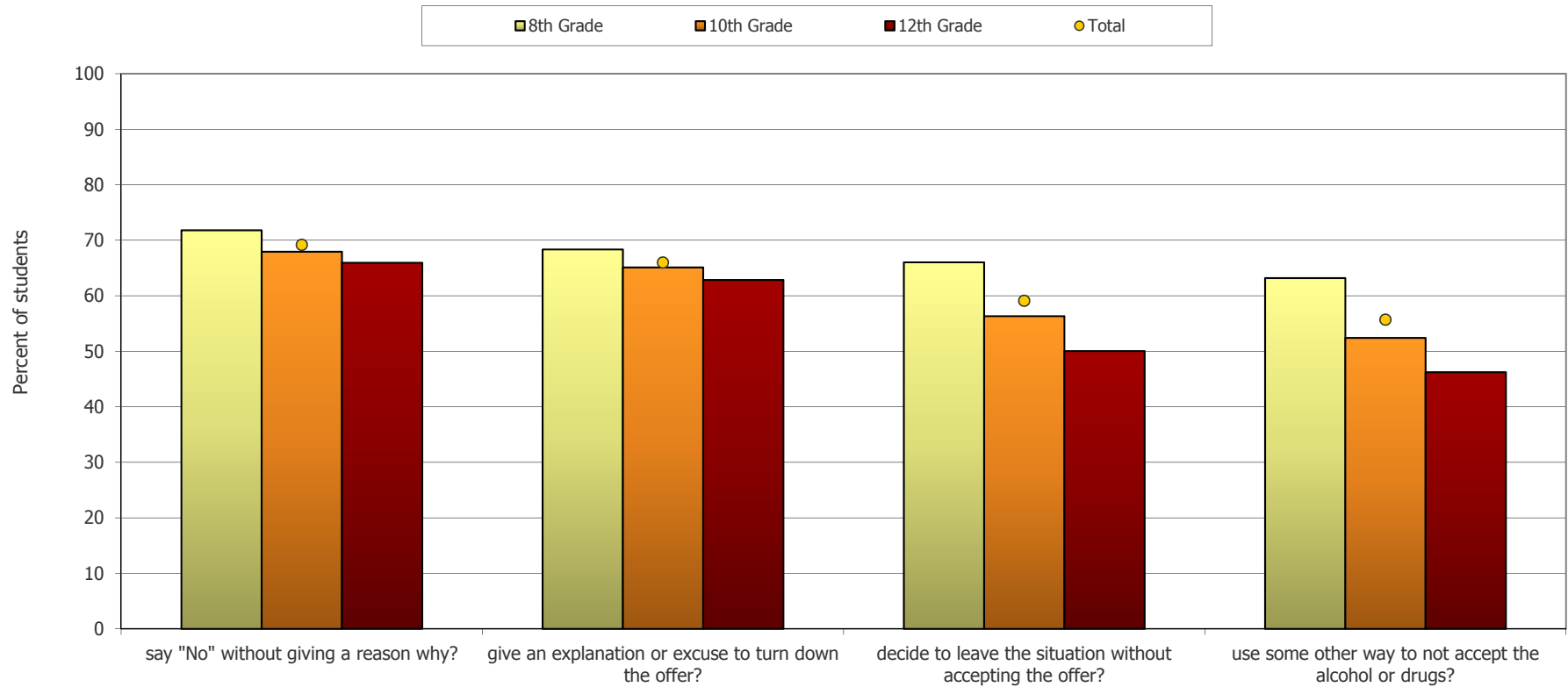
Table 36

Youth Resiliency to ATODs									
	8th Grade		10th Grade		12th Grade		Total		
	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012	2010	2012	
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	33.4	32.1	33.8	34.1	32.4	30.8
	Once	14.2	12.4	17.4	15.2	17.2	15.5	16.0	14.0
	Twice	5.8	4.6	8.9	7.1	10.3	8.9	8.0	6.4
	Three times	2.7	2.6	4.1	3.7	5.5	4.4	3.9	3.4
	Four or more times	5.3	5.5	8.8	8.1	10.4	9.1	7.7	7.2
	I never got offers	41.1	46.8	27.3	33.8	22.8	28.0	32.0	38.2
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	35.7	31.7	38.7	34.9	39.4	37.2	37.6	34.0
	Once	10.9	9.7	13.9	13.2	15.2	14.5	13.0	12.0
	Twice	5.4	4.7	8.2	7.5	10.2	8.6	7.5	6.5
	Three times	2.7	2.6	4.6	4.3	5.2	4.8	3.9	3.7
	Four or more times	4.4	4.4	7.3	6.5	7.4	7.1	6.1	5.7
	I never got offers	41.0	47.0	27.3	33.6	22.5	27.8	31.9	38.1
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	37.3	34.0	45.1	43.7	50.9	50.0	43.3	40.9
	Once	10.2	8.8	12.3	10.2	11.4	10.1	11.1	9.5
	Twice	3.7	3.1	5.2	4.0	5.2	4.3	4.6	3.7
	Three times	2.4	2.2	2.9	2.5	3.2	2.3	2.8	2.3
	Four or more times	4.6	4.5	6.3	5.1	5.9	4.8	5.5	4.8
	I never got offers	41.8	47.5	28.1	34.6	23.4	28.6	32.8	38.9
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	40.7	36.8	49.7	47.6	55.3	53.8	47.4	44.3
	Once	8.2	7.1	9.9	8.0	9.6	7.6	9.1	7.5
	Twice	3.3	2.7	4.2	3.3	4.3	3.7	3.8	3.1
	Three times	1.9	1.8	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.0
	Four or more times	3.8	3.7	5.2	4.1	4.6	3.9	4.4	3.9
	I never got offers	42.1	47.9	28.3	34.8	23.7	29.0	33.0	39.2

Figure 33

Youth Resiliency to ATOD's

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, 31.2% indicated that they had bet on cards at least once in the past year.

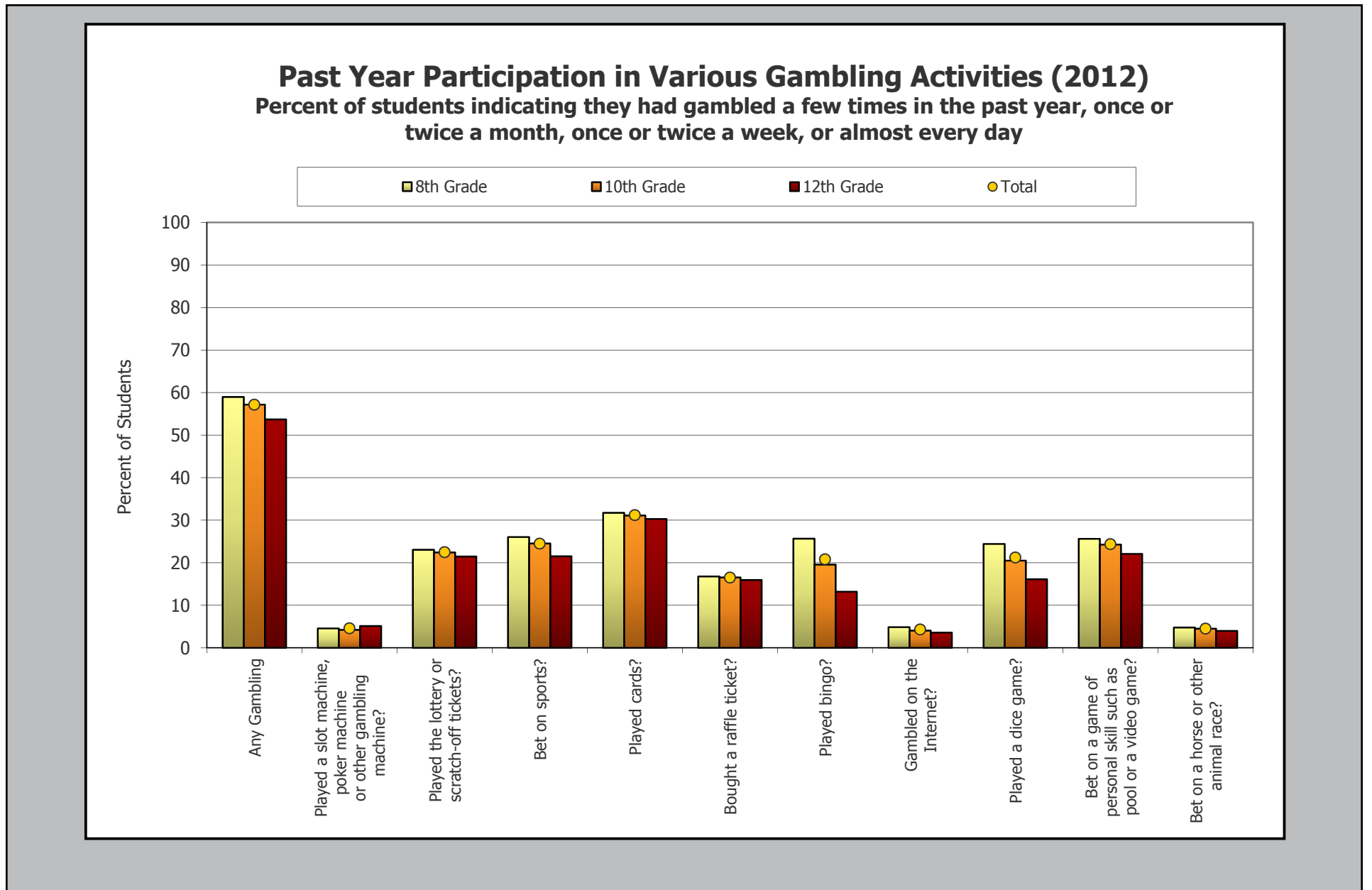
Betting on sports had the second highest rates of participation (24.5% of students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grade participating) and the third highest gambling activity was betting on a game of personal skill (24.4% of the three grades) in the past year. The gambling activities with the least past-year participation were gambling on the Internet (4.3%), animal races (4.5%), and playing a slot machine, poker machine, or other gambling machine (4.6%).

Rates of reported past year gambling tend to decrease with increased grade level, as rates of gambling peaked in the 8th grade for nine of the 10 gambling categories (playing the lottery, betting on sports, playing cards, buying a raffle ticket, playing bingo for money, Internet gambling, 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		
	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012	2008	2010	2012
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	69.1	61.6	59.0	65.9	59.8	57.2	60.6	56.5	53.7	66.2	59.7	57.2
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	6.4	5.3	4.6	6.1	4.8	4.2	5.8	5.3	5.1	6.2	5.2	4.6
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	24.8	21.4	23.1	21.8	20.7	22.4	19.0	18.9	21.5	22.5	20.6	22.5
Bet on sports?*	31.8	28.6	26.1	30.2	27.0	24.5	25.6	24.4	21.5	29.9	27.0	24.5
Played cards?	43.7	36.1	31.7	43.7	36.0	31.1	40.6	34.8	30.3	42.9	35.7	31.2
Bought a raffle ticket?	20.4	15.9	16.8	20.7	16.6	16.6	18.9	15.3	16.0	20.1	16.0	16.5
Played bingo?	32.6	26.4	25.7	23.2	20.4	19.6	14.7	14.2	13.2	25.6	21.4	20.8
Gambled on the Internet?	6.3	5.1	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.1	4.7	4.2	3.6	5.6	4.7	4.3
Played a dice game?*	31.5	26.0	24.4	25.1	21.9	20.5	19.2	17.9	16.1	26.7	22.6	21.2
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?*	32.7	28.2	25.6	31.3	27.7	24.3	27.0	24.9	22.1	31.0	27.2	24.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?*	6.4	5.0	4.8	5.8	5.0	4.5	5.1	4.4	4.0	5.9	4.8	4.5
Average age of first gambling or betting?												
Average age of initiation – 8th, 10th, and 12th grade combined	11.6	11.5	10.8	12.2	12.2	11.5	13.2	13.2	12.7	12.1	12.1	11.4

Figure 34



Section 5: Summary of Findings

The AYS, conducted in January through April 2012, 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 349 schools, which resulted in the participation of 62,817 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students throughout Arizona. As a result of this year's success and the success of previous administrations, outstanding strides continue to be made in developing a data infrastructure that provides valuable information regarding youth at the state and local level. Continuing to build and strengthen partnerships between those who work with youth remains the primary goal of the Arizona Youth Survey.

The ability to accurately understand the underlying factors — behaviors, attitudes, conditions or events — that increase and decrease the risk for substance abuse and delinquency will provide a basis on which to bring about positive change. Risk factors are powerful tools for identifying and locating populations

and individuals with a high potential for substance abuse, delinquency, school drop-out, and/or violence, and they provide valuable targets for programs aimed at preventing or reducing these problem behaviors. Protective factors are also important tools for enhancing the availability of positive interactions and bonding with the community, family, school, and peer groups. Additionally, the data obtained on the use of ATOD and delinquency provide further insight into the experiences of Arizona youth, which can assist in the development of school and community-based intervention programming.

Findings for each of the report sections are summarized below:

Risk Factor Profiles

The following risk factor scales showed significant decreases of 1.0% or higher in all grades since the 2010 survey: Poor Family Management, Rebelliousness, Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior, Early Initiation of Drug Use, Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior, Interaction with Antisocial Peers, Friend's Use of Drugs, and Gang Involvement. Only one risk factor scale showed a significant increase in all grades since 2010: Perceived Risk of Drug Use.

Protective Factor Profiles

The following protective factor scales showed significant increases of 1.0% or higher in all grades since the 2010 survey: School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement, Belief in the Moral Order, and Prosocial Involvement. Two scales showed significant decreases in all grades since 2010: Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement and Interaction with Prosocial Peers.

Age of Initiation

The average age of first use of cigarettes in 2012 was 12.7 years. For alcohol use, a distinction can be made between the first experimental use of alcohol (having more than a sip or two of alcohol) and the first regular use of alcohol (drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, or at least once or twice a month). Arizona students, on average, reported having their first drink of alcohol (having more than a sip or two of alcohol) at age 12.8 years in 2012 (down from 13.1 years in 2010), while the average age of first regular use of alcohol (drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, or at least once or twice a month) was over a year and a half later at age 14.4 years.

Substance Use for Arizona

It is noteworthy that alcohol is still the most common substance used by Arizona students. In the past month, 28.1% of students have used alcohol, and 51.7% of students have used alcohol in their lifetime. Cigarettes and marijuana are the second and third most used substances by Arizona youth. For cigarette use, 12.9% of survey participants used cigarettes in the past month and 28.8% used in their lifetime. For marijuana, 14.3% of survey participants indicated they had used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days and 28.7% indicated use during their lifetime. Prescription drugs are the fourth highest substance used by Arizona youth, 7.9% of youth indicated use of any type of prescription drugs at least once in the past month, and 16.6% indicated use at least once in their lifetime.

Lifetime use of many substances in all grades has significantly decreased since the 2010 survey, with alcohol use decreasing 3.6% to 7.8% in each grade, cigarette use decreasing 4.1% to 5.5% in each grade, smokeless tobacco use decreasing 2.6% to 3.4% in each grade, inhalant use decreasing 2.0% to 3.1% in each grade, prescription pain reliever use decreasing 2.4% to 3.3% in each grade, prescription sedative use decreasing 3.4% to 4.3% in each grade, prescription drug use decreasing 3.4% to 5.4% in each grade, and over-the-counter drug use decreasing 1.9% to 2.5% in each grade.

Since the 2010 AYS, 30-day use rates have decreased by 1.5% to 4.8% in all grades for alcohol, decreased 1.1% to 1.9% in all grades for cigarettes, decreased 1.2% to 1.8% in all grades for prescription pain relievers, decreased 1.4% to 1.7% in all grades for prescription sedatives, decreased 2.4% to 2.5% in all grades for prescription drugs, and decreased 1.4% to 2.0% in all grades for over-the-counter drugs.

Arizona Results Compared to National Results

A comparison between the Arizona Youth Survey and the national MTF survey is another method for assessing current substance abuse and risk behaviors of Arizona youth. A lower percentage of Arizona survey participants in all grades have had lifetime experience with smokeless tobacco and prescription stimulants compared to youth in the same grades in the 2011 national survey. Additionally, a lower percentage of 8th grade Arizona students have had lifetime experience with hallucinogens than 8th grade youth in the national MTF survey population. Twelfth grade students' use of inhalants was also lower for Arizona youth than 12th grade youth in the national MTF survey population. However, Arizona students in all grades indicated higher cigarette use than students in the same grades in the national survey population. Further, alcohol use rates for Arizona 8th and 10th graders were also higher than 8th and 10th grade alcohol use rates in the national survey population. Alcohol use for Arizona students was 4.2% higher for Arizona 8th graders and 3.1% higher for Arizona 10th graders in comparison to students in the same grades in the national MTF survey population. Cigarette use rates in Arizona were 1.3% to 2.1% higher for each grade than in the MTF survey population.

A look at past month substance use reveals that a higher percentage of Arizona youth in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades have used alcohol and cigarettes than youth in the same grades in the 2011 national MTF survey population. Alcohol use in Arizona was 3.5% to 4.9% higher in each grade in comparison to the national MTF survey and cigarette use in Arizona was 1.7% to 2.3% higher in each grade in comparison to the national MTF survey.

Substance Use by Gender

While being female is generally considered a protective factor for substance use, of the Arizona students who took the survey, males and females are very similar in their use of most substances. In some cases, females (especially in the lower grades) actually have use rates that are higher than males. Males in all grades indicate higher use rates for smokeless tobacco (2.6% higher use in the 8th grade, 9.0% higher use in the 10th grade, 17.2% higher use in the 12th grade) and marijuana (2.1% to 4.8% higher than female use rates in each grade). In contrast, the 2012 AYS results show that females in all grades indicated higher lifetime use rates of the following substances: alcohol (53.3% total female use compared to 49.7% total male use) and sedatives (8.1% total female use compared to 5.6% total male use). For 30-day use, marijuana 30-day use rates were consistently higher for males (1.0% to 6.5% higher in each grade) and the 30-day use rates of smokeless tobacco are higher for males as well (1.0% to 8.6% higher than females in each grade).

Perceived Harmfulness of Drugs: Arizona Compared to National Survey population

Arizona youth in the 8th and 12th grades perceived a greater risk in drinking one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day than national MTF students (3.3% higher in the 8th grade, 9.2% higher in the 12th grade) and a greater percent of Arizona 12th graders perceived great risk in binge drinking every week (49.5% of 12th graders in Arizona perceived great risk compared to 47.6% of national 12th graders). However, Arizona youth perceived significantly less risk in regularly using marijuana. Rates of perceived harmfulness of smoking marijuana regularly were significantly lower than MTF rates in all grades — 12.4% less perceived risk in the 8th grade (55.9% for Arizona, 68.3% for MTF), 16.1% less perceived risk in the 10th grade (39.1% for Arizona, 55.2% for MTF), and 13.0% less perceived risk for the 12th grade (32.7% for Arizona, 45.7% for MTF).

Perceived Availability of Drugs: Arizona Compared to National Survey population

The results also 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 4.3% to 14.0% 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.

Where Students Obtained Alcohol

Across all grades, one of the primary sources of alcohol for Arizona students is getting it at a party. This source becomes increasingly more frequent as students progress from the 8th grade (37.2% obtained alcohol at a party) to the 12th grade (53.5% obtained alcohol at a party). For alcohol-using 8th graders, the primary sources for obtaining alcohol are getting it at a party (37.2%), taking it from home (26.8%), and getting it some other way not listed (25.4%). For alcohol-using 10th and 12th graders, the primary sources for obtaining alcohol are getting it at a party (49.4% for 10th graders, 53.5% for 12th graders), giving someone money to buy it (29.8% for 10th graders, 39.3% for 12th graders), having a non-relative over the age of 21 give it to them (24.5% of 10th graders, 31.1% of 12th graders), and getting it from someone under the age of 21 (25.8% of 10th graders, 22.7% of 12th graders). Encouragingly, very few students reported buying alcohol themselves at a liquor store, gas station, or grocery store (5.6% to 10.4% of alcohol-drinking students in each grade), at a restaurant, bar, or club (2.7% to 4.7% of alcohol-drinking students in each grade), or at a public event (2.7% 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 primary 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 (48.7% obtained prescription drugs from a friend) to the 12th grade (62.8% obtained prescription drugs from a friend). Other primary methods of obtaining prescription drugs (amongst students who used them) included getting them from home (e.g., a medicine cabinet) (24.7% to 31.3% in each grade), and getting them from a party (19.5% to 21.4% in each grade and 4.0% 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 (72.7% obtained marijuana from a friend) to the 12th grade (80.9% obtained marijuana from a friend). Other primary methods of obtaining marijuana (amongst students who used in the past month) included getting them at a party (25.9% to 30.4% in each grade) and getting them from another source not listed as a response option (21.0% to 28.8% in each grade).

Drinking and Driving

The 2012 survey found that a minority of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade youth in the state reported having driven a vehicle after drinking (3.9% of 8th graders, 6.1% of 10th graders, 12.5% of 12th graders) or ridden with a driver who had been drinking (24.7% of students in all grades combined) (see Table 23). Of those students who indicated that they had driven after drinking or ridden with a driver who had been drinking, most indicate that they did so one time in the past month (3.4% driving after drinking one time in the past month, 10.2% riding with a driver who had a drink one time in the past month).

Binge Drinking and Antisocial Behavior by Grade and Gender

Unlike 30-day and lifetime ATOD substance use, where Arizona males and females often had similar use rates, the male-female differences in heavy use of alcohol and tobacco and antisocial behavior are more pronounced with males using more than females. Some of the biggest differences between males and females were in being suspended from school (17.7% for males compared to 9.3% for females), selling illegal drugs (10.2% for males compared to 4.9% for females), and being arrested (8.0% for males and 4.5% for females).

Overall, binge drinking and being drunk or high at school appear to be one of the biggest problems among Arizona youth with 15.7% of surveyed 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students binge drinking at least once in the past two weeks and 15.9% of students surveyed in the three grades reporting being at school while drunk or high at least once in the past year. These behaviors increase with increased grade level. For binge drinking, 8th graders had a rate of 8.7%, 10th graders had a rate of 17.5%, and 12th graders had a rate of 26.5%. For being drunk or high at school, 8th graders had a rate of 10.4%, 10th graders had a rate of 19.8%, and 12th graders had a rate of 21.6%. The behavior that the fewest students in all grades participated in was stealing a vehicle (2.2%).

Handguns

It is clear that a very low percentage of students carry handguns or take them to school. For example, 1.2% of the students surveyed reported having taken a handgun to school in the past 12 months. In regard to carrying a handgun in general, 5.6% of students surveyed reported having carried a handgun in the past 12 months and 7.5% of students surveyed reported having carried a handgun in their lifetime. Only 7.2% of students think that they would be seen as cool if they carried a handgun. Most students (76.9%) also perceived that it would be difficult to get a handgun if they wanted one.

In comparing 2010 and 2012 results, there were several significant changes. Reports of past year handgun carrying decreased 1.5% for the statewide survey population and 1.0% to 2.4% in each grade, the belief that parents wouldn't catch a kid with a handgun decreased 1.9% for the statewide survey population and 1.1% to 3.0% for each grade, and the belief that the police wouldn't catch a kid with a handgun decreased 1.6% in the 8th grade and 3.9% in the 10th grade since 2010. In contrast, the percent of students perceiving ease in getting a handgun increased 3.0% in the 8th grade and 2.6% in the 12th grade.

Violence

A review of the responses reveals that 14.1% of the youth in Arizona have attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them at some time in their life and 9.9% have attacked someone in the past 12 months. Further, a majority of students (55.6%) have seen someone be punched, kicked, choked, or beaten up in the past year. However, only a small percent (5.7%) believe that it isn't at all wrong to attack someone to seriously hurt them.

From 2010 to 2012, most of the violence data showed significant decreases. The only measure that showed an increase in all grades was the percent of students believing it was not at all wrong to attack someone to seriously hurt them; this measure increased 1.4% to 2.8% in each grade and 2.3% for all grades combined.

Gangs

A large majority of Arizona youth (93.0%) have never belonged to a gang, while 3.6% of the youth surveyed reported that they had been members in the past, 1.8% reported they belong now, 1.2% reported that they would like to join a gang, and 0.4% reported that they are in a gang, but would like to get out. The percentage of students reporting that they had never belonged to a gang increased 1.7% since 2010 (1.0% to 2.3% in each grade). Among students who indicated

they had belonged to a gang at some point in their lives, the number one reason for joining was friendship (32.5% of previous or current gang members indicated this reason), followed by "another option not listed" (21.6%), to make money (17.0%), and for protection (17.9%).

Student Safety

Overall, a large majority of students feel safe at school, haven't been in a fight at school in the past year, haven't been injured or threatened at school in the past year, and haven't taken a weapon to school in the past month. However, just as with handgun carrying, even small percentages for these school safety issues can be serious. For example, 5.2% of 8th graders, 5.5% 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) and being bullied show a decrease with increased grade level.

In looking at the 2012 results in comparison to 2010 survey results, there were several notable changes. Rates of not feeling safe at school decreased 1.5% for the total survey population (1.2% to 2.2% decrease in each grade), rates of being in a physical fight at school in the past year decreased 2.1% for the survey population (3.2% decrease in the 8th grade, 2.7% decrease in the 10th grade), and rates of not going to school at least one day in the past month due to safety concerns decreased 1.1% for the survey population (1.6% in the 8th grade and 1.3% in the 10th grade). In contrast, a higher percentage of students in 2012 indicated they had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property in the past year in comparison to 2010 data (30.7% of the 2012 survey population, compared to 29.1% of the 2010 survey population).

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 twice 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 “A” students.

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, relatively few students (21.0% lifetime, 8.8% 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 55.8% for lifetime use and 29.7% 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 13.7% had tried marijuana in their lifetime and only 4.9% had used it in the last month. However, when students thought that there was even a “Little chance” that they would be seen as cool, marijuana use rates were nearly three times higher for lifetime use (37.6%) and over three times higher for past-month use (15.9%).

Parent/Youth Communication About the Dangers of Substance Use

In the 2012 Arizona Youth Survey, questions were added asking students to indicate whether or not their parents had talked to them about the dangers of substance use. The results indicate that slightly less than half of students surveyed (49.6%) have not had a discussion with their parents about the dangers of any substance. Further, when distinguishing between which substances parents had discussed with their children, it appears that parent/child discussions about the dangers of tobacco use stay relatively even across grades. When it comes to parents talking to their kids about the dangers of tobacco use, 28.2% of 8th graders, 27.5% of 10th graders, and 27.0% of 12th graders indicated they had that discussion with their parents. As for discussing the dangers of alcohol use, 27.9% of 8th graders, 31.3% of 10th graders, and 31.6% of 12th graders indicated they had that discussion with their parents. In regard to speaking with parents about the dangers of drug use, 38.3% of 8th graders, 38.7% of 10th graders, and 34.6% of 12th graders reported that they had that discussion in the past year.

Prevention-Related Advertisements

In the 2012 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 an overwhelming majority of youth (78.5%) have remembered hearing, reading, or watching a substance abuse prevention advertisement in the past year. Further, the data show that the reported rates of remembering substance abuse prevention ads increases with increased grade level (73.7% in 8th grade, 81.4% in 10th grade, 83.0% in 12th grade).

Youth Resiliency to ATODs

In the 2012 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 – 59.4% of students were not offered alcohol in the past month, 75.7% were not offered cigarettes in the past month, 64.3% were not offered marijuana in the past month, and 85.2% were not offered other drugs in the past month. 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, 13.9% indicate that they've avoided places or people because of drugs or alcohol one time in the past month, 12.8% have avoided them two to three times in the past month, and 14.4% 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 31.0% responded "I say 'no' without giving a reason why" at least one time in the past 30 days, 27.9% responded with "I give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer" at least once in the past month, 20.3% responded with "I decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer" at least once in the past month, and 16.5% indicated having used the excuse "I use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs" at least once in the past month. A simple "no" to the offer is the most used strategy by students in all grades.

Gambling

When students were asked how often they participated in various gambling activities, betting on cards was the activity in which the highest percentage of students participated in the past year. Of respondents in the 8th, 10th, and 12th

grades, 31.2% indicated that they had bet on cards at least once in the past year. Betting on sports had the second highest rate of participation (24.5% of students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grade participating), and the third highest gambling activity was betting on a game of personal skill (24.4% of the three grades). The gambling activities with the least past-year participation were gambling on the Internet (4.3%), animal races (4.5%), and playing a slot machine, poker machine, or other gambling machine (4.6%). Rates of reported past year gambling tend to decrease with increased grade level, as rates of gambling peaked in the 8th grade for nine of the 10 gambling categories (playing the lottery, betting on sports, playing cards, buying a raffle ticket, playing bingo for money, Internet gambling, 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 2012 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.

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

County:	Type:	District:	Student's Zip Code:																																																																																																																																																																																
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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. What is the language you use most often at home?
 English Spanish Another language
8. Where were you and your parents born?
 I was born outside of the United States
 I was born in the United States, but one or both of my parents were not
 My parents and I were all born in the United States
9. Think of where you live most of the time. Which of the following people live there with you? (Mark all that apply.)

<input type="checkbox"/> Mother	<input type="checkbox"/> Uncle
<input type="checkbox"/> Stepmother	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Adult(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Father	<input type="checkbox"/> Brother(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Stepfather	<input type="checkbox"/> Stepbrother(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Foster Parent(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Sister(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Grandparent(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> Stepsister(s)
<input type="checkbox"/> Aunt	<input type="checkbox"/> Other Children
10. What is the highest level of education completed by your mother?

<input type="checkbox"/> 8th grade or less	<input type="checkbox"/> Completed 4 year college
<input type="checkbox"/> Some high school	<input type="checkbox"/> Bachelor's Degree
<input type="checkbox"/> Completed high school	<input type="checkbox"/> Graduate or Professional (e.g., Master's, Ph.D., M.D., Ed.D., J.D)
<input type="checkbox"/> Some college or GED	<input type="checkbox"/> Don't know
<input type="checkbox"/> Completed community college or technical school	

11. 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
- In country
- Overseas – not in a combat zone
- Overseas – in a combat zone
- Not Deployed
- In country
- Overseas – not in a combat zone
- Overseas – in a combat zone
- Former military
- Died while serving in the military

The next section asks about your experiences at school.

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
12. 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"/>
13. Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. 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"/>
15. 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"/>
16. 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"/>
17. I feel safe at my school.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. My teachers praise me when I work hard in school.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20. 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"/>
21. 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"/>

22. 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

23. 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/FA (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

24. 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"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. hate being in school?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. try to do your best work?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
25. How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

26. 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

27. 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

28. How interesting are most of your courses to you?

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

29. 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

30. 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

31. 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

32. 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

33. 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

34. 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

35. 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
- 1 day
- 2 or 3 days
- 4 or 5 days
- 6 or more days

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

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

37. How old were you when you first:

	Never	8 or younger	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19 or older
a. smoked marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. used methamphetamines (meth, crystal)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. got suspended from school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. got arrested?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. carried a handgun?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
j. belonged to a gang?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
k. gambled or bet on anything (cards, lottery, sports, bingo, dice, raffles, casino, internet or video games, etc.)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
l. used prescription drugs without a doctor telling you to take them?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

	Very wrong	A little bit wrong	Wrong	Not wrong at all
a. take a handgun to school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. steal anything worth more than \$5?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. pick a fight with someone?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. smoke cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. smoke marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
j. use prescription drugs without a doctor telling them to take them?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

	Never	1 to 2 times	3 to 5 times	6 to 9 times	10 to 19 times	20 to 29 times	30 to 39 times	40+ times
a. been suspended from school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. carried a handgun?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. sold illegal drugs?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. been arrested?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. done extra work on your own for school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. been drunk or high at school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
j. volunteered to do community service?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
k. taken a handgun to school?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
l. been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
m. seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked, or beaten up?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
n. seen someone attacked with a weapon, other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
o. seen someone shot or shot at?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>



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

	Almost every day	Once or twice a week	Once or twice a month	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="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. Played the lottery or scratch off tickets?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. Bet on sports?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. Played cards?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. Bought a raffle ticket?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. Played bingo?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
g. Gambled on the internet?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
h. Played a dice game?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
i. Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
j. Bet on a horse or other animal race?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

42. I ignore rules that get in my way.

- Very False Somewhat True
 Somewhat False Very True

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

- Very False Somewhat True
 Somewhat False Very True
 Very False Somewhat True
 Somewhat False Very True

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
44. I like to see how much I can get away with.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
45. I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
46. It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
47. I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

48. 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

49. 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

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

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

54. 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

55. 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="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. cigarettes?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. marijuana?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. other drugs?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

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

88. On how many occasions, (if any) have you 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 6-9 occasions 40 or more occasions
- 1-2 occasions 10-19 occasions
- 3-5 occasions 20-39 occasions

89. 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
- Family/Relatives
- Parties
- Home
- School
- Other

90. 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)

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

91. 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="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. try marijuana once or twice?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. smoke marijuana regularly?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
e. have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage in a row once or twice a week?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
f. use prescription drugs without a doctor telling them to take them?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

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 (Please tell us other reasons you had for using substances in the space provided) _____

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="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
b. sold or dealt drugs?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
c. done other things that could get them in trouble with the police, like stealing, selling stolen goods, mugging or assaulting others, etc?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
d. gotten drunk or high?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

	Very easy	Sort of 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"/>	<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"/>	<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"/>	<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"/>	<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"/>	<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/safety Make money

Friendship Other

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

Sibling(s) are in a gang

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

I have never belonged to a gang No Yes

108. 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"/>

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, or drug use? 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, 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.

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)

Parents/Step-parents Mentors

Grandparents Tutors

Siblings Counselors

Other relatives Other adults

Friends I have no one I can talk to or go to for help

Teachers

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. drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
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"/>

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	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 Sister(s)

Grandparent(s) Stepfather(s)

Aunt Stepbrother(s)

Uncle Sister(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 Sister(s)

Grandparent(s) Stepfather(s)

Aunt Stepbrother(s)

Uncle Sister(s)

Other Children

Thank you for completing the survey

Appendix B: Risk and Protective Factors and Their Associated Scales

Community Domain Protective Factors

Protective Factor

Associated Scales

Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement

Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement

Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Community Domain Risk Factors

Risk Factor

Associated Scales

Low Neighborhood Attachment

Low Neighborhood Attachment

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

Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use

Availability of Drugs and Firearms

Perceived Availability of Drugs
Perceived Availability of Handguns

Media Portrayals of Violence

No Scale

Extreme Economic Deprivation

No Scale

Family Domain Protective Factors

Protective Factor

Associated Scales

Family Attachment

Family Attachment

Family Opportunities for Positive Involvement

Family Opportunities for Positive Involvement

Family Rewards for Positive Involvement

Family Rewards for Positive Involvement

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

Family Domain Risk Factors

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

School Domain Protective Factors

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

School Domain Risk Factors

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

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

Individual-Peer Protective Factors

Protective Factor

Associated Scales

Belief in the Moral Order

Belief in the Moral Order

Prosocial Involvement

Prosocial Involvement

Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Interaction with Prosocial Peers

Interaction with Prosocial Peers

Individual-Peer Risk Factors

Risk Factor

Associated Scales

Rebelliousness

Rebelliousness

Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior

Early Initiation of Drug use
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior

Friends Who Engage in the Problem Behavior

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

Favorable Attitudes Towards the Problem Behavior

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

Gang Involvement

Gang Involvement

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

Question	Response	#	%
Q1 Are you?	male	30,383	49.5
	female	30,938	50.5
Q2 How old are you?	12	51	0.1
	13	10,787	17.2
	14	16,818	26.8
	15	8,316	13.2
	16	11,043	17.6
	17	6,693	10.7
	18	8,426	13.4
	19 or older	683	1.1
Q3 What grade are you in?	8th	28,932	46.1
	10th	18,766	29.9
	12th	15,119	24.1
Q4 Do you get a free or reduced cost lunch at school?	Free lunch	20,218	32.9
	Reduced cost lunch	5,175	8.4
	Neither	36,040	58.7
Q5 What is your race? (Mark all that apply.)	American Indian or Alaska Native	4,921	7.8
	Asian	3,125	5.0
	Black or African American	4,510	7.2
	Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	1,300	2.1
	White	37,666	60.0
Q6 Are you Hispanic or Latino?	Yes	22,831	38.5
	No	36,420	61.5
Q7 What is the language you use most often at home?	English	49,138	83.7
	Spanish	7,896	13.5
	Another Language	1,651	2.8

Question	Response	#	%
Q8 Where were you and your parents born?	I was born outside the USA	5,204	8.4
	I was born in the USA but not my parents	14,737	23.7
	My parents and I were born in the USA	42,221	67.9
Q9 Think of where you live most of the time. Which of the following people live there with you? (Choose all that apply.)	Mother	55,624	88.5
	Stepmother	3,385	5.4
	Father	40,634	64.7
	Stepfather	7,763	12.4
	Foster-parents	319	0.5
	Grandparent(s)	5,848	9.3
	Aunt	2,533	4.0
	Uncle	2,534	4.0
	Other adults	1,793	2.9
	Brother(s)	31,103	49.5
	Stepbrother(s)	2,405	3.8
Q10 What is the highest level of education completed by your mother?	Sister(s)	29,629	47.2
	Stepsister(s)	2,160	3.4
	Other children	3,146	5.0
	8th grade or less	3,150	5.2
	Some high school	7,061	11.6
	GED	9,978	16.4
	Some college	8,427	13.8
	Completed community/tech school	3,989	6.6
Completed 4 year college	10,081	16.6	
Graduate degree	5,865	9.6	
Don't know	12,329	20.3	

Question	Response	#	%
Q11 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	49,986	79.6
	Active Duty	732	1.2
	Reserve	566	0.9
	Former Military	6,560	10.5
	Died while serving in the military	165	0.3
	Active, in country	600	1.0
	Active overseas – not in a combat zone	325	0.5
	Active, overseas – in a combat zone	238	0.4
	Reserve, not deployed	529	0.8
	Reserve, in country	274	0.4
	Reserve, overseas – not in a combat zone	1,026	1.6
	Reserve, overseas – in a combat zone	163	0.3
	Q12 In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.	NO!	9,452
no		23,705	38.4
yes		24,498	39.7
YES!		4,088	6.6
Q13 Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects.	NO!	7,442	12.1
	no	26,821	43.5
	yes	23,171	37.6
	YES!	4,167	6.8
Q14 My teacher(s) notices when I am doing a good job and lets me know about it.	NO!	4,722	7.6
	no	15,410	24.9
	yes	31,299	50.6
	YES!	10,391	16.8
Q15 There are a lot of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class.	NO!	2,084	3.4
	no	4,197	6.8
	yes	23,990	38.7
	YES!	31,684	51.1
Q16 There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.	NO!	2,546	4.1
	no	10,705	17.3
	yes	32,922	53.3
	YES!	15,638	25.3
Q17 I feel safe at my school.	NO!	3,258	5.3
	no	6,754	10.9
	yes	34,878	56.5
	YES!	16,806	27.2

Question	Response	#	%
Q18 The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	NO!	14,673	23.9
	no	27,297	44.4
	yes	15,355	25.0
	YES!	4,132	6.7
Q19 My teachers praise me when I work hard in school.	NO!	8,317	13.5
	no	23,813	38.7
	yes	24,009	39.0
	YES!	5,352	8.7
Q20 Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?	NO!	4,607	7.5
	no	18,529	30.2
	yes	27,711	45.1
	YES!	10,563	17.2
Q21 I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	NO!	2,161	3.5
	no	9,458	15.4
	yes	37,095	60.4
	YES!	12,692	20.7
Q22 Q22A School Sponsored - Sports	Sports	25,127	95.6
	Performing arts (such as band, dance, drama, chorus)	10,618	85.9
	Academic clubs (such as language, math, and science clubs)	3,678	65.3
	Volunteering, service, or mentoring	8,627	82.4
	Student government or student council	2,801	59.0
	Newspaper or yearbook	2,081	51.2
	Homework help or tutoring to help your grades	4,986	72.7
Other school group or club	7,774	81.0	
I do not participate in an organized activity at school	22,483	94.4	
Q23 Q23A Not School Sponsored - Sports	Sports	19,882	93.7
	Performing arts (such as band, dance, drama, chorus)	7,012	79.3
	Volunteering or service	10,638	85.8
	Scouts/Campfire	3,506	64.3
	Boys & Girls Clubs/Junior Achievement/YMCA	2,120	52.1
	4-H/FFA (Future Farmers of America)	1,803	47.7
	Big Brothers Big Sisters or another mentoring program	1,496	42.8
Other after school activity	9,486	84.6	
I do not participate in an organized activity after school	25,422	95.2	

Question	Response	#	%
Q24	Now think back over the past year in school, how often did you:		
Q24A	enjoy being in school?		
	Never	4,207	6.8
	Seldom	7,324	11.9
	Sometimes	25,114	40.7
	Often	18,129	29.4
	Almost Always	6,908	11.2
Q24B	hate being in school?		
	Never	4,745	7.7
	Seldom	15,874	25.8
	Sometimes	23,613	38.4
	Often	11,572	18.8
	Almost Always	5,647	9.2
Q24C	try to do your best work in school?		
	Never	623	1.0
	Seldom	2,206	3.6
	Sometimes	11,332	18.5
	Often	23,007	37.6
	Almost Always	24,092	39.3
Q25	How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?		
	Never	4,959	8.1
	Seldom	12,894	21.1
	Sometimes	22,055	36.0
	Often	15,132	24.7
	Almost Always	6,205	10.1
Q26	Putting them all together, what were your grades like last year?		
	Mostly F's	1,167	1.9
	Mostly D's	2,875	4.8
	Mostly C's	12,230	20.2
	Mostly B's	22,445	37.2
	Mostly A's	21,680	35.9
Q27	How important do you think the things you are learning in school are going to be for your later life?		
	Very important	13,908	22.6
	Quite important	15,254	24.8
	Fairly important	18,803	30.5
	Slightly important	11,027	17.9
	Not at all important	2,609	4.2
Q28	How interesting are most of your courses to you?		
	Very interesting and stimulating	4,582	7.4
	Quite interesting	14,536	23.6
	Fairly interesting	23,054	37.5
	Slightly Dull	14,672	23.9
	Very Dull	4,669	7.6

Question	Response	#	%
Q29	During the LAST FOUR WEEKS how many whole days of school have you missed because you skipped or "cut"?		
	none	42,203	68.5
	1	6,787	11.0
	2	4,635	7.5
	3	3,136	5.1
	4 to 5	2,909	4.7
	6 to 10	1,101	1.8
	11 or more	837	1.4
Q30	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	56,028	90.9
	1 time	2,429	3.9
	2-3 times	1,460	2.4
	4-5 times	477	0.8
	6-7 times	313	0.5
	8 times	179	0.3
	10-11 times	59	0.1
	12 or more times	717	1.2
Q31	During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?		
	0 times	53,790	87.3
	1 time	4,118	6.7
	2-3 times	2,164	3.5
	4-5 times	520	0.8
	6-7 times	291	0.5
	8 times	156	0.3
	10-11 times	85	0.1
	12 or more times	500	0.8
Q32	During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?		
	0 times	42,736	69.3
	1 time	4,761	7.7
	2-3 times	5,705	9.3
	4-5 times	2,356	3.8
	6-7 times	1,150	1.9
	8 times	784	1.3
	10-11 times	317	0.5
	12 or more times	3,826	6.2
Q33	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	45,378	73.7
	1 time	4,702	7.6
	2-3 times	5,013	8.1
	4-5 times	2,013	3.3
	6-7 times	942	1.5
	8 times	664	1.1
	10-11 times	328	0.5
	12 or more times	2,498	4.1

Question	Response	#	%
Q34 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 times	56,902	93.8
	1 time	1,838	3.0
	2-3 times	1,133	1.9
	4-5 times	338	0.6
	6 or more times	484	0.8
Q35 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 times	56,804	94.7
	1 time	1,072	1.8
	2-3 times	639	1.1
	4-5 times	283	0.5
	6 or more times	1,208	2.0
Q36 What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you...			
Q36A smoked cigarettes?	No or Very Little Chance	38,649	63.0
	Little Chance	10,573	17.2
	Some Chance	6,991	11.4
	Pretty Good Chance	3,275	5.3
	Very Good Chance	1,872	3.1
Q36B worked hard in school?	No or Very Little Chance	9,644	15.7
	Little Chance	12,443	20.3
	Some Chance	17,180	28.0
	Pretty Good Chance	13,685	22.3
	Very Good Chance	8,357	13.6
Q36C began drinking alcohol beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	No or Very Little Chance	28,220	46.1
	Little Chance	9,702	15.8
	Some Chance	9,989	16.3
	Pretty Good Chance	8,467	13.8
	Very Good Chance	4,835	7.9
Q36D defended someone who was being verbally abused at school?	No or Very Little Chance	8,921	14.5
	Little Chance	9,566	15.6
	Some Chance	16,340	26.6
	Pretty Good Chance	15,365	25.1
	Very Good Chance	11,145	18.2
Q36E smoked marijuana?	No or Very Little Chance	29,525	48.2
	Little Chance	7,724	12.6
	Some Chance	8,421	13.7
	Pretty Good Chance	7,610	12.4
	Very Good Chance	8,004	13.1

Question	Response	#	%
Q36F carried a handgun?	No or Very Little Chance	45,500	74.5
	Little Chance	7,239	11.8
	Some Chance	3,958	6.5
	Pretty Good Chance	2,057	3.4
	Very Good Chance	2,350	3.8
Q36G regularly volunteer to do community service?	No or Very Little Chance	19,336	31.6
	Little Chance	14,882	24.3
	Some Chance	14,252	23.3
	Pretty Good Chance	7,837	12.8
	Very Good Chance	4,949	8.1
Q37 How old were you when you first:			
Q37A smoked marijuana?	Never have	43,247	70.2
	8 or younger	768	1.2
	9	397	0.6
	10	559	0.9
	11	921	1.5
	12	2,130	3.5
	13	3,638	5.9
	14	3,424	5.6
	15	3,199	5.2
	16	1,934	3.1
	17	1,030	1.7
	18	279	0.5
	19 or Older	55	0.1
	Q37B smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Never have	43,039
8 or younger		2,045	3.3
9		890	1.4
10		1,168	1.9
11		1,293	2.1
12		2,311	3.8
13		3,122	5.1
14		2,592	4.2
15		2,364	3.8
16		1,380	2.2
17	892	1.5	
18	363	0.6	
19 or Older	41	0.1	

Question	Response	#	%
Q37C had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?	Never have	27,510	44.8
	8 or younger	3,940	6.4
	9	1,252	2.0
	10	2,049	3.3
	11	2,070	3.4
	12	3,915	6.4
	13	5,947	9.7
	14	5,176	8.4
	15	4,810	7.8
	16	2,818	4.6
	17	1,378	2.2
	18	491	0.8
	19 or Older	50	0.1
	Q37D began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	Never have	46,663
8 or younger		407	0.7
9		158	0.3
10		293	0.5
11		481	0.8
12		1,018	1.7
13		2,213	3.6
14		2,384	3.9
15		3,200	5.2
16		2,444	4.0
17		1,509	2.5
18		593	1.0
19 or Older		81	0.1
Q37E used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank)?		Never have	60,476
	8 or younger	222	0.4
	9	36	0.1
	10	40	0.1
	11	39	0.1
	12	79	0.1
	13	118	0.2
	14	144	0.2
	15	156	0.3
	16	131	0.2
	17	77	0.1
	18	29	0.0
	19 or Older	32	0.1

Question	Response	#	%
Q37F got suspended from school?	Never have	45,736	74.5
	8 or younger	2,527	4.1
	9	1,083	1.8
	10	1,362	2.2
	11	1,561	2.5
	12	2,456	4.0
	13	2,896	4.7
	14	1,813	3.0
	15	1,056	1.7
	16	528	0.9
	17	259	0.4
	18	74	0.1
	19 or Older	29	0.0
	Q37G got arrested?	Never have	55,862
8 or younger		339	0.6
9		152	0.2
10		258	0.4
11		301	0.5
12		677	1.1
13		1,024	1.7
14		977	1.6
15		831	1.4
16		508	0.8
17		367	0.6
18		94	0.2
19 or Older		36	0.1
Q37H carried a handgun?		Never have	56,302
	8 or younger	877	1.4
	9	287	0.5
	10	418	0.7
	11	369	0.6
	12	559	0.9
	13	644	1.1
	14	531	0.9
	15	362	0.6
	16	248	0.4
	17	130	0.2
	18	99	0.2
	19 or Older	28	0.0

Question	Response	#	%
Q37I attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Never have	52,289	85.9
	8 or younger	1,639	2.7
	9	501	0.8
	10	667	1.1
	11	704	1.2
	12	1,187	2.0
	13	1,516	2.5
	14	1,085	1.8
	15	653	1.1
	16	377	0.6
	17	167	0.3
	18	51	0.1
	19 or Older	34	0.1
	Q37J belonged to a gang?	Never have	57,451
8 or younger		524	0.9
9		154	0.3
10		231	0.4
11		281	0.5
12		431	0.7
13		587	1.0
14		391	0.6
15		208	0.3
16		95	0.2
Q37K gambled or bet?	Never have	38,065	63.1
	8 or younger	4,682	7.8
	9	1,577	2.6
	10	2,749	4.6
	11	1,956	3.2
	12	3,144	5.2
	13	3,162	5.2
	14	2,165	3.6
	15	1,391	2.3
	16	821	1.4
17	362	0.6	
18	232	0.4	
19 or Older	53	0.1	

Question	Response	#	%
Q37L used prescription drugs without a doctor telling you to take them?	Never have	51,557	85.3
	8 or younger	701	1.2
	9	212	0.4
	10	338	0.6
	11	419	0.7
	12	841	1.4
	13	1,462	2.4
	14	1,558	2.6
	15	1,532	2.5
	16	1,042	1.7
	17	573	0.9
	18	165	0.3
	19 or Older	30	0.0
	Q38 How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to:		
Q38A take a handgun to school?	Very Wrong	52,648	85.5
	Wrong	6,558	10.6
	A Little Bit Wrong	1,662	2.7
	Not Wrong at All	711	1.2
Q38B steal anything worth more than \$5?	Very Wrong	30,290	49.3
	Wrong	21,284	34.6
	A Little Bit Wrong	8,139	13.2
	Not Wrong at All	1,717	2.8
Q38C pick a fight with someone?	Very Wrong	22,942	37.6
	Wrong	21,525	35.3
	A Little Bit Wrong	13,034	21.4
	Not Wrong at All	3,463	5.7
Q38D attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Very Wrong	41,203	67.3
	Wrong	13,733	22.4
	A Little Bit Wrong	4,806	7.8
	Not Wrong at All	1,510	2.5
Q38E stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?	Very Wrong	28,065	45.7
	Wrong	19,873	32.4
	A Little Bit Wrong	10,716	17.5
	Not Wrong at All	2,755	4.5

Question	Response	#	%
Q38F drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly?	Very Wrong	31,869	51.9
	Wrong	13,345	21.7
	A Little Bit Wrong	11,205	18.2
	Not Wrong at All	5,010	8.2
Q38G smoke cigarettes?	Very Wrong	38,352	62.5
	Wrong	12,258	20.0
	A Little Bit Wrong	6,656	10.8
	Not Wrong at All	4,139	6.7
Q38H smoke marijuana?	Very Wrong	35,590	58.1
	Wrong	9,804	16.0
	A Little Bit Wrong	8,022	13.1
	Not Wrong at All	7,822	12.8
Q38I use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug?	Very Wrong	52,400	85.4
	Wrong	5,595	9.1
	A Little Bit Wrong	2,049	3.3
	Not Wrong at All	1,324	2.2
Q38J use prescription drugs without a doctor telling them to take them?	Very Wrong	42,660	69.5
	Wrong	11,539	18.8
	A Little Bit Wrong	5,101	8.3
	Not Wrong at All	2,043	3.3
Q39 How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:			
Q39A been suspended from school?	Never	53,143	86.4
	1 or 2 Times	6,262	10.2
	3 to 5 Times	1,273	2.1
	6 to 9 Times	393	0.6
	10 to 19 Times	201	0.3
	20 to 29 Times	35	0.1
	30 to 39 Times	20	0.0
	40+ Times	150	0.2
Q39B carried a handgun?	Never	57,936	94.4
	1 or 2 Times	1,513	2.5
	3 to 5 Times	686	1.1
	6 to 9 Times	372	0.6
	10 to 19 Times	243	0.4
	20 to 29 Times	124	0.2
	30 to 39 Times	73	0.1
40+ Times	411	0.7	

Question	Response	#	%
Q39C sold illegal drugs?	Never	56,403	92.4
	1 or 2 Times	1,845	3.0
	3 to 5 Times	862	1.4
	6 to 9 Times	515	0.8
	10 to 19 Times	374	0.6
	20 to 29 Times	217	0.4
	30 to 39 Times	86	0.1
	40+ Times	727	1.2
Q39D stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	Never	59,873	97.8
	1 or 2 Times	756	1.2
	3 to 5 Times	228	0.4
	6 to 9 Times	106	0.2
	10 to 19 Times	70	0.1
	20 to 29 Times	33	0.1
	30 to 39 Times	26	0.0
	40+ Times	159	0.3
Q39E participated in clubs, organizations or activities in school?	Never	17,876	29.2
	1 or 2 Times	11,506	18.8
	3 to 5 Times	8,315	13.6
	6 to 9 Times	4,767	7.8
	10 to 19 Times	4,337	7.1
	20 to 29 Times	2,902	4.7
	30 to 39 Times	1,424	2.3
	40+ Times	10,086	16.5
Q39F been arrested?	Never	57,254	93.7
	1 or 2 Times	2,916	4.8
	3 to 5 Times	479	0.8
	6 to 9 Times	178	0.3
	10 to 19 Times	92	0.2
	20 to 29 Times	38	0.1
	30 to 39 Times	17	0.0
40+ Times	137	0.2	

Question	Response	#	%
Q39G done extra work on your own for school?	Never	16,670	27.3
	1 or 2 Times	13,779	22.6
	3 to 5 Times	10,750	17.6
	6 to 9 Times	6,936	11.4
	10 to 19 Times	5,286	8.7
	20 to 29 Times	2,746	4.5
	30 to 39 Times	1,130	1.9
	40+ Times	3,701	6.1
Q39H attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Never	55,161	90.1
	1 or 2 Times	3,952	6.5
	3 to 5 Times	1,029	1.7
	6 to 9 Times	446	0.7
	10 to 19 Times	238	0.4
	20 to 29 Times	118	0.2
	30 to 39 Times	48	0.1
	40+ Times	238	0.4
Q39I been drunk or high at school?	Never	51,417	84.1
	1 or 2 Times	4,069	6.7
	3 to 5 Times	1,756	2.9
	6 to 9 Times	995	1.6
	10 to 19 Times	840	1.4
	20 to 29 Times	440	0.7
	30 to 39 Times	235	0.4
	40+ Times	1,392	2.3
Q39J volunteered to do community service?	Never	27,748	45.4
	1 or 2 Times	10,779	17.6
	3 to 5 Times	7,692	12.6
	6 to 9 Times	4,842	7.9
	10 to 19 Times	3,798	6.2
	20 to 29 Times	2,216	3.6
	30 to 39 Times	1,011	1.7
	40+ Times	2,989	4.9
Q39K taken a handgun to school?	Never	60,310	98.8
	1 or 2 Times	255	0.4
	3 to 5 Times	112	0.2
	6 to 9 Times	67	0.1
	10 to 19 Times	49	0.1
	20 to 29 Times	34	0.1
	30 to 39 Times	22	0.0
40+ Times	163	0.3	

Question	Response	#	%
Q39L been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	52,836	86.4
	1 or 2 Times	3,877	6.3
	3 to 5 Times	1,803	2.9
	6 to 9 Times	872	1.4
	10 to 19 Times	508	0.8
	20 to 29 Times	270	0.4
	30 to 39 Times	128	0.2
40+ Times	858	1.4	
Q39M seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked, or beaten up?	Never	27,174	44.4
	1 or 2 Times	15,390	25.2
	3 to 5 Times	9,569	15.6
	6 to 9 Times	4,222	6.9
	10 to 19 Times	2,059	3.4
	20 to 29 Times	911	1.5
	30 to 39 Times	329	0.5
40+ Times	1,495	2.4	
Q39N seen someone attacked with a weapon, other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	54,574	89.4
	1 or 2 Times	3,683	6.0
	3 to 5 Times	1,224	2.0
	6 to 9 Times	576	0.9
	10 to 19 Times	319	0.5
	20 to 29 Times	164	0.3
	30 to 39 Times	98	0.2
40+ Times	396	0.6	
Q39O seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	55,911	91.7
	1 or 2 Times	3,112	5.1
	3 to 5 Times	805	1.3
	6 to 9 Times	372	0.6
	10 to 19 Times	240	0.4
	20 to 29 Times	109	0.2
	30 to 39 Times	59	0.1
40+ Times	387	0.6	
Q40 How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value:			
Q40A Played a slot machine, poker machine, or other gambling machine?	Never	53,991	88.7
	Not in past year	4,089	6.7
	A few times in the past year	1,892	3.1
	Once or twice a month	527	0.9
	Once or twice a week	194	0.3
Almost every day	191	0.3	

Question	Response	#	%
Q40B Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	Never	37,956	62.4
	Not in past year	9,173	15.1
	A few times in the past year	9,538	15.7
	Once or twice a month	3,068	5.0
	Once or twice a week	773	1.3
	Almost every day	294	0.5
Q40C Bet on sports?	Never	39,052	64.3
	Not in past year	6,784	11.2
	A few times in the past year	9,025	14.9
	Once or twice a month	3,499	5.8
	Once or twice a week	1,262	2.1
	Almost every day	1,092	1.8
Q40D Played cards?	Never	34,306	56.7
	Not in past year	7,355	12.1
	A few times in the past year	9,837	16.2
	Once or twice a month	5,974	9.9
	Once or twice a week	1,979	3.3
	Almost every day	1,104	1.8
Q40E Bought a raffle ticket?	Never	42,984	70.9
	Not in past year	7,641	12.6
	A few times in the past year	7,623	12.6
	Once or twice a month	1,709	2.8
	Once or twice a week	403	0.7
	Almost every day	279	0.5
Q40F Played bingo?	Never	36,881	60.8
	Not in past year	11,116	18.3
	A few times in the past year	8,747	14.4
	Once or twice a month	2,664	4.4
	Once or twice a week	673	1.1
	Almost every day	539	0.9
Q40G Gambled on the internet?	Never	56,146	92.8
	Not in past year	1,766	2.9
	A few times in the past year	1,193	2.0
	Once or twice a month	636	1.1
	Once or twice a week	351	0.6
	Almost every day	431	0.7

Question	Response	#	%
Q40H Played a dice game?	Never	40,328	66.8
	Not in past year	7,202	11.9
	A few times in the past year	7,708	12.8
	Once or twice a month	3,389	5.6
	Once or twice a week	1,049	1.7
	Almost every day	672	1.1
Q40I Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	Never	40,130	66.1
	Not in past year	5,762	9.5
	A few times in the past year	7,228	11.9
	Once or twice a month	4,058	6.7
	Once or twice a week	1,884	3.1
	Almost every day	1,617	2.7
Q40J Bet on a horse or other animal race?	Never	55,272	91.1
	Not in past year	2,663	4.4
	A few times in the past year	1,502	2.5
	Once or twice a month	654	1.1
	Once or twice a week	265	0.4
	Almost every day	317	0.5
Q41 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...			
Q41A participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?	0 Friends	10,752	17.8
	1 Friend	8,904	14.8
	2 Friends	11,954	19.8
	3 Friends	8,749	14.5
	4 Friends	19,929	33.1
Q41B smoked cigarettes?	0 Friends	36,611	60.7
	1 Friend	9,629	16.0
	2 Friends	6,029	10.0
	3 Friends	3,217	5.3
	4 Friends	4,877	8.1
Q41C tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) when their parents didn't know about it?	0 Friends	23,688	39.3
	1 Friend	8,751	14.5
	2 Friends	7,861	13.0
	3 Friends	5,926	9.8
	4 Friends	14,068	23.3

Question	Response	#	%
Q41D made a commitment to stay drug-free?	0 Friends	20,377	34.0
	1 Friend	9,810	16.4
	2 Friends	6,596	11.0
	3 Friends	5,524	9.2
	4 Friends	17,593	29.4
Q41E used marijuana?	0 Friends	30,800	51.2
	1 Friend	8,163	13.6
	2 Friends	6,236	10.4
	3 Friends	5,068	8.4
	4 Friends	9,879	16.4
Q41F tried to do well in school?	0 Friends	3,376	5.6
	1 Friend	3,966	6.6
	2 Friends	7,869	13.1
	3 Friends	11,208	18.7
	4 Friends	33,598	56.0
Q41G used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs?	0 Friends	51,332	85.3
	1 Friend	4,529	7.5
	2 Friends	1,937	3.2
	3 Friends	906	1.5
	4 Friends	1,507	2.5
Q41H been suspended from school?	0 Friends	37,509	62.2
	1 Friend	10,574	17.5
	2 Friends	6,257	10.4
	3 Friends	2,450	4.1
	4 Friends	3,472	5.8
Q41I liked school?	0 Friends	17,128	28.5
	1 Friend	9,128	15.2
	2 Friends	12,827	21.4
	3 Friends	9,163	15.3
	4 Friends	11,818	19.7
Q41J carried a handgun?	0 Friends	56,028	93.1
	1 Friend	2,062	3.4
	2 Friends	945	1.6
	3 Friends	397	0.7
	4 Friends	729	1.2

Question	Response	#	%
Q41K sold illegal drugs?	0 Friends	49,194	81.9
	1 Friend	5,509	9.2
	2 Friends	2,756	4.6
	3 Friends	1,075	1.8
	4 Friends	1,533	2.6
Q41L stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	0 Friends	56,533	94.0
	1 Friend	2,059	3.4
	2 Friends	709	1.2
	3 Friends	304	0.5
	4 Friends	532	0.9
Q41M been arrested?	0 Friends	48,739	81.0
	1 Friend	6,398	10.6
	2 Friends	2,726	4.5
	3 Friends	1,022	1.7
	4 Friends	1,295	2.2
Q41N dropped out of school?	0 Friends	53,905	89.9
	1 Friend	3,948	6.6
	2 Friends	1,115	1.9
	3 Friends	412	0.7
	4 Friends	588	1.0
Q41O been members of a gang?	0 Friends	53,838	89.8
	1 Friend	2,858	4.8
	2 Friends	1,303	2.2
	3 Friends	551	0.9
	4 Friends	1,376	2.3
Q42 I ignore the rules that get in my way.	Very False	16,937	29.7
	Somewhat False	19,453	34.1
	Somewhat True	18,100	31.7
	Very True	2,521	4.4
Q43 I do the opposite of what people tell me, just to get them mad.	Very False	25,563	42.8
	Somewhat False	19,325	32.3
	Somewhat True	12,499	20.9
	Very True	2,396	4.0
Q44 I like to see how much I can get away with.	Very False	24,181	40.6
	Somewhat False	17,479	29.4
	Somewhat True	14,153	23.8
	Very True	3,733	6.3

Question	Response	#	%
Q45 I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.	NO!	16,459	27.6
	no	23,167	38.8
	yes	17,118	28.7
	YES!	2,998	5.0
Q46 It is all right to beat up people if they start a fight.	NO!	17,983	30.2
	no	13,331	22.4
	yes	16,544	27.8
	YES!	11,747	19.7
Q47 I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	NO!	34,201	57.5
	no	20,812	35.0
	yes	3,622	6.1
	YES!	886	1.5
Q48 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	44,793	75.3
	1 time	6,048	10.2
	2-3 times	5,188	8.7
	4-5 times	1,411	2.4
	6 or more times	2,026	3.4
Q49 During the past 30 days, how many times did you DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	0 times	55,589	93.3
	1 time	2,008	3.4
	2-3 times	1,179	2.0
	4-5 times	333	0.6
Q50 Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	None	50,179	84.3
	Once	3,663	6.2
	Twice	2,507	4.2
	3-5 times	1,918	3.2
	6-9 times	514	0.9
Q51 Have you ever smoked cigarettes?	10 or more times	750	1.3
	Never	42,494	71.2
	Once or Twice	8,476	14.2
	Once in a while but not regularly	4,425	7.4
	Regularly in the past	2,122	3.6
Regularly now	2,129	3.6	

Question	Response	#	%
Q52 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?	0 days	51,787	87.1
	1 or 2 days	3,089	5.2
	3 to 5 days	1,177	2.0
	6 to 9 days	764	1.3
	10 to 19 days	780	1.3
	20 to 29 days	642	1.1
	All 30 days	1,201	2.0
Q53 Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, or smokeless tobacco)?	Never	54,563	91.6
	Once or Twice	2,929	4.9
	Once in a while but not regularly	1,105	1.9
	Regularly in the past	478	0.8
Q54 During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use smokeless tobacco, snuff, or dip?	Regularly now	498	0.8
	0 days	57,102	96.2
	1 or 2 days	942	1.6
	3 to 5 days	371	0.6
	6 to 9 days	224	0.4
Q55 In the last 30 days, about how many times were you offered:	10 to 19 days	216	0.4
	20 to 29 days	165	0.3
	All 30 days	308	0.5
	None	34,677	59.4
	Once	7,455	12.8
Q55A Alcohol?	2-3 times	8,098	13.9
	4-6 times	3,745	6.4
	7-10 times	1,514	2.6
	10 or more times	2,938	5.0
	None	43,755	75.7
Q55B Cigarettes?	Once	5,329	9.2
	2-3 times	3,662	6.3
	4-6 times	1,627	2.8
	7-10 times	834	1.4
	10 or more times	2,560	4.4
Q55C Marijuana?	None	36,658	64.3
	Once	5,536	9.7
	2-3 times	5,174	9.1
	4-6 times	2,999	5.3
	7-10 times	1,711	3.0
10 or more times	4,961	8.7	

Question	Response	#	%
Q55D Other Drugs?	None	48,456	85.2
	Once	3,532	6.2
	2-3 times	2,069	3.6
	4-6 times	945	1.7
	7-10 times	502	0.9
	10 or more times	1,358	2.4
Q56 In the last 30 days, how often have you avoided people or places because you might be offered alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or other drugs?	None	33,336	58.9
	Once	7,898	13.9
	2-3 times	7,230	12.8
	4-6 times	2,851	5.0
	7-10 times	1,219	2.2
	10 or more times	4,095	7.2
Q57-Q88: On how many occasions (if any) have you:			
Q57 had alcoholic beverages beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink in your lifetime - more than just a few sips?	0 Occasions	28,916	48.3
	1-2 Occasions	8,866	14.8
	3-5 Occasions	5,920	9.9
	6-9 Occasions	3,968	6.6
	10-19 Occasions	4,201	7.0
	20-39 Occasions	2,954	4.9
	40+ Occasions	4,985	8.3
Q58 had beer, wine or hard liquor to drink during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	42,723	71.9
	1-2 Occasions	8,602	14.5
	3-5 Occasions	3,724	6.3
	6-9 Occasions	1,941	3.3
	10-19 Occasions	1,299	2.2
	20-39 Occasions	403	0.7
	40+ Occasions	698	1.2
Q59 used marijuana in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	42,403	71.3
	1-2 Occasions	3,961	6.7
	3-5 Occasions	2,413	4.1
	6-9 Occasions	1,734	2.9
	10-19 Occasions	2,127	3.6
	20-39 Occasions	1,657	2.8
	40+ Occasions	5,210	8.8

Question	Response	#	%	
Q60 used marijuana during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	50,538	85.7	
	1-2 Occasions	2,995	5.1	
	3-5 Occasions	1,477	2.5	
	6-9 Occasions	1,030	1.7	
	10-19 Occasions	964	1.6	
	20-39 Occasions	659	1.1	
		40+ Occasions	1,334	2.3
	Q61 used LSD or other psychedelics in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	56,777	95.6
1-2 Occasions		1,293	2.2	
3-5 Occasions		583	1.0	
6-9 Occasions		287	0.5	
10-19 Occasions		197	0.3	
20-39 Occasions		94	0.2	
		40+ Occasions	157	0.3
Q62 used LSD or other psychedelics in the past 30 days?		0 Occasions	58,344	98.6
	1-2 Occasions	525	0.9	
	3-5 Occasions	134	0.2	
	6-9 Occasions	65	0.1	
	10-19 Occasions	26	0.0	
	20-39 Occasions	17	0.0	
		40+ Occasions	43	0.1
Q63 used cocaine or other crack in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	57,171	96.3	
	1-2 Occasions	1,102	1.9	
	3-5 Occasions	376	0.6	
	6-9 Occasions	200	0.3	
	10-19 Occasions	199	0.3	
	20-39 Occasions	108	0.2	
		40+ Occasions	207	0.3
Q64 used cocaine or other crack in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	58,344	98.9	
	1-2 Occasions	387	0.7	
	3-5 Occasions	117	0.2	
	6-9 Occasions	57	0.1	
	10-19 Occasions	43	0.1	
	20-39 Occasions	12	0.0	
		40+ Occasions	45	0.1

Question	Response	#	%
Q65 sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	53,483	90.2
	1-2 Occasions	3,309	5.6
	3-5 Occasions	1,236	2.1
	6-9 Occasions	524	0.9
	10-19 Occasions	305	0.5
	20-39 Occasions	171	0.3
	40+ Occasions	278	0.5
Q66 sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	57,441	97.2
	1-2 Occasions	1,121	1.9
	3-5 Occasions	278	0.5
	6-9 Occasions	119	0.2
	10-19 Occasions	72	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	26	0.0
	40+ Occasions	49	0.1
Q67 used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	58,967	100.0
Q68 used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	58,890	100.0
Q69 used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank) in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	58,450	98.8
	1-2 Occasions	327	0.6
	3-5 Occasions	107	0.2
	6-9 Occasions	66	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	57	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	28	0.0
	40+ Occasions	100	0.2
Q70 used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank) in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	58,708	99.6
	1-2 Occasions	104	0.2
	3-5 Occasions	34	0.1
	6-9 Occasions	27	0.0
	10-19 Occasions	14	0.0
	20-39 Occasions	10	0.0
	40+ Occasions	25	0.0

Question	Response	#	%
Q71 used heroin or other opiates in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	58,414	98.8
	1-2 Occasions	363	0.6
	3-5 Occasions	93	0.2
	6-9 Occasions	69	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	37	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	31	0.1
	40+ Occasions	96	0.2
Q72 used heroin or other opiates in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	58,655	99.6
	1-2 Occasions	109	0.2
	3-5 Occasions	31	0.1
	6-9 Occasions	24	0.0
	10-19 Occasions	15	0.0
	20-39 Occasions	9	0.0
	40+ Occasions	35	0.1
Q73 used ecstasy ("X", "E", "MDMA") in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	55,419	93.9
	1-2 Occasions	1,808	3.1
	3-5 Occasions	675	1.1
	6-9 Occasions	392	0.7
	10-19 Occasions	269	0.5
	20-39 Occasions	158	0.3
	40+ Occasions	275	0.5
Q74 used ecstasy ("X", "E", "MDMA") in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	57,912	98.6
	1-2 Occasions	532	0.9
	3-5 Occasions	145	0.2
	6-9 Occasions	53	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	29	0.0
	20-39 Occasions	18	0.0
	40+ Occasions	43	0.1
Q75 used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol) in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	57,611	97.6
	1-2 Occasions	785	1.3
	3-5 Occasions	259	0.4
	6 Occasions	131	0.2
	10-19 Occasions	75	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	36	0.1
	40+ Occasions	105	0.2

Question	Response	#	%
Q76 used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol) in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	58,419	99.4
	1-2 Occasions	233	0.4
	3-5 Occasions	61	0.1
	6 Occasions	30	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	15	0.0
	20-39 Occasions	6	0.0
	40+ Occasions	33	0.1
Q77 used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone) in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	57,951	98.3
	1-2 Occasions	523	0.9
	3-5 Occasions	158	0.3
	6-9 Occasions	82	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	49	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	37	0.1
	40+ Occasions	133	0.2
Q78 used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone) during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	58,353	99.4
	1-2 Occasions	163	0.3
	3-5 Occasions	51	0.1
	6-9 Occasions	35	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	26	0.0
	20-39 Occasions	19	0.0
	40+ Occasions	64	0.1
Q79 used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, Oxycontin, Percocet, or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	50,750	86.2
	1-2 Occasions	2,910	4.9
	3-5 Occasions	1,781	3.0
	6-9 Occasions	1,127	1.9
	10-19 Occasions	904	1.5
	20-39 Occasions	493	0.8
	40+ Occasions	900	1.5
Q80 used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, Oxycontin, Percocet, or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	55,009	93.8
	1-2 Occasions	2,109	3.6
	3-5 Occasions	774	1.3
	6-9 Occasions	353	0.6
	10-19 Occasions	191	0.3
	20-39 Occasions	85	0.1
	40+ Occasions	112	0.2

Question	Response	#	%
Q81 used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	55,669	94.7
	1-2 Occasions	1,192	2.0
	3-5 Occasions	635	1.1
	6-9 Occasions	432	0.7
	10-19 Occasions	303	0.5
	20-39 Occasions	180	0.3
	40+ Occasions	387	0.7
Q82 used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	57,382	98.0
	1-2 Occasions	641	1.1
	3-5 Occasions	237	0.4
	6-9 Occasions	113	0.2
	10-19 Occasions	64	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	46	0.1
	40+ Occasions	46	0.1
Q83 used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as valium or xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them, in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	54,686	93.1
	1-2 Occasions	1,630	2.8
	3-5 Occasions	867	1.5
	6-9 Occasions	558	1.0
	10-19 Occasions	366	0.6
	20-39 Occasions	198	0.3
	40+ Occasions	416	0.7
Q84 used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as valium or xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them, in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	56,826	97.3
	1-2 Occasions	892	1.5
	3-5 Occasions	313	0.5
	6-9 Occasions	144	0.2
	10-19 Occasions	89	0.2
	20-39 Occasions	44	0.1
	40+ Occasions	66	0.1
Q85 used over the counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	53,199	90.7
	1-2 Occasions	1,836	3.1
	3-5 Occasions	1,142	1.9
	6-9 Occasions	775	1.3
	10-19 Occasions	577	1.0
	20-39 Occasions	371	0.6
	40+ Occasions	781	1.3

Question	Response	#	%
Q86 used over the counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	55,775	95.6
	1-2 Occasions	1,335	2.3
	3-5 Occasions	633	1.1
	6-9 Occasions	278	0.5
	10-19 Occasions	123	0.2
	20-39 Occasions	78	0.1
	40+ Occasions	93	0.2
Q87 On how many occasions (if any) have you 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?	0 Occasions	53,302	90.1
	1-2 Occasions	2,407	4.1
	3-5 Occasions	1,189	2.0
	6-9 Occasions	678	1.1
	10-19 Occasions	581	1.0
	20-39 Occasions	341	0.6
	40+ Occasions	650	1.1
Q88 On how many occasions (if any) have you 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?	0 Occasions	55,452	95.5
	1-2 Occasions	1,374	2.4
	3-5 Occasions	462	0.8
	6-9 Occasions	239	0.4
	10-19 Occasions	214	0.4
	20-39 Occasions	133	0.2
	40+ Occasions	195	0.3
Q89 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	46,655	78.6
	I got it from someone with a Medical Marijuana Card	1,240	2.1
	Friends	8,373	14.1
	Family/Relatives	1,573	2.6
	Parties	3,047	5.1
	Home	653	1.1
	School	1,433	2.4
	Other	2,523	4.2
Q90 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)			
Q90A say "No" without giving a reason why.	Never	17,488	30.8
	Once	7,944	14.0
	Twice	3,647	6.4
	Three times	1,902	3.4
	Four or more times	4,093	7.2
	I never got offers	21,648	38.2

Question	Response	#	%
Q90B give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer.	Never	19,223	34.0
	Once	6,761	12.0
	Twice	3,680	6.5
	Three times	2,072	3.7
	Four or more times	3,223	5.7
	I never got offers	21,557	38.1
Q90C decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer.	Never	23,036	40.9
	Once	5,372	9.5
	Twice	2,059	3.7
	Three times	1,284	2.3
	Four or more times	2,677	4.8
	I never got offers	21,892	38.9
Q90D use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs.	Never	24,926	44.3
	Once	4,222	7.5
	Twice	1,762	3.1
	Three times	1,130	2.0
	Four or more times	2,167	3.9
	I never got offers	22,048	39.2
Q91 How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:			
Q91A smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	No risk	4,346	7.6
	Slight risk	4,319	7.5
	Moderate risk	11,225	19.6
	Great risk	37,363	65.3
Q91B try marijuana once or twice?	No risk	19,485	34.1
	Slight risk	16,032	28.1
	Moderate risk	9,796	17.2
	Great risk	11,773	20.6
Q91C smoke marijuana regularly?	No risk	9,000	16.0
	Slight risk	9,988	17.8
	Moderate risk	11,941	21.2
	Great risk	25,265	45.0
Q91D take one or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?	No risk	7,325	12.9
	Slight risk	13,336	23.4
	Moderate risk	16,805	29.5
	Great risk	19,465	34.2

Question	Response	#	%
Q91E have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage in a row once or twice a week?	No Risk	4,854	8.5
	Slight Risk	7,131	12.5
	Moderate Risk	15,439	27.1
	Great Risk	29,593	51.9
Q91F use prescription drugs without a doctor telling them to take them?	No Risk	4,418	7.8
	Slight Risk	5,805	10.2
	Moderate Risk	12,275	21.6
	Great Risk	34,453	60.5
Q92 If during the past 30 days you drank alcohol, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply.)	I did not drink	41,945	71.6
	Got it from a store	1,105	1.9
	Bought it at a restaurant/bar	526	0.9
	Bought it at a public event	436	0.7
	I gave someone else money for it	4,359	7.4
	My parent/guardian gave it to me	2,383	4.1
	A family member over 21 gave it to me	2,486	4.2
	Someone over 21 gave it to me	3,624	6.2
	Someone under 21 gave it to me	3,425	5.8
	I got it at a party	6,874	11.7
	I took it from home	2,897	4.9
I took it from a store or someone else's house	1,105	1.9	
I got it in some other way	2,578	4.4	
Q93 If you have ever used prescription drugs in order to get high, not for a medical reason, how did you get them? (Mark all that apply.)	I've never used prescription drugs to get high	49,596	84.6
	Friends	3,743	6.4
	Family/Relatives	1,065	1.8
	Parties	1,289	2.2
	Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	1,800	3.1
	Doctor/Pharmacy	1,036	1.8
	School	889	1.5
	Other	904	1.5
	Over the Internet	95	0.2
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	271	0.5	

Question	Response	#	%
Q94 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	3,414	5.8
	To try something new or exciting	4,939	8.4
	To get back at my parents or to get my parent's attention	737	1.3
	To help me lose weight	1,044	1.8
	To keep from feeling sad or down	4,909	8.4
	I was bored and needed something to do	4,867	8.3
	To get a high or to have a good feeling	6,837	11.7
	To help me feel normal	1,509	2.6
	To help me stay focused or think better	2,688	4.6
	To have fun	10,537	18.0
	To be like an actor or musician/band that I admire	336	0.6
	To feel more grown up or prove that I am grown up	580	1.0
	I needed it, craved it, or am addicted	1,632	2.8
	To deal with the stress in my life (Please mark all areas of stress that were related to your substance use below)	6,528	11.1
Parents/family	4,712	8.0	
Peers/Friends (e.g., fighting with friends, getting bullied, dealing with rumors, etc...)	3,318	5.7	
School	4,335	7.4	
Community	1,157	2.0	
Other (Please tell us other reasons you had for using substances in the space provided)	5,752	9.8	

Question	Response	#	%
Q95 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	38,955	66.4
	It can harm my body	26,787	45.7
	My parents would be disappointed in me	26,546	45.3
	My parents would take away my privileges if they found out	20,620	35.2
	My teachers/mentors/other adults in my life would be disappointed in me	20,711	35.3
	I might get kicked out of school or extracurricular activities (e.g., sports, cheerleading, drama club/plays)	19,451	33.2
	My friends would stop talking to me or hanging out with me	12,899	22.0
	I would get a bad reputation with peers	15,878	27.1
	I wanted to, but I couldn't get it or wasn't offered it	2,556	4.4
	It's illegal – I could get arrested	21,713	37.0
	I've tried them before and I don't like them	3,515	6.0
	It's morally wrong	19,724	33.6
It's against my religious or spiritual beliefs	9,874	16.8	
Q96 About how many adults (over 21) have you known personally who in the past year have:			
Q96A used marijuana, crack, cocaine, or other drugs?	0 adults	29,635	54.6
	1 adult	7,651	14.1
	2 adults	5,605	10.3
	3 adults	3,266	6.0
	4 adults	1,467	2.7
	5+ adults	6,648	12.2
Q96B sold or dealt drugs?	0 adults	38,369	71.6
	1 adult	5,884	11.0
	2 adults	3,359	6.3
	3 adults	1,941	3.6
	4 adults	1,020	1.9
	5+ adults	3,047	5.7
Q96C done other things that could get them in trouble with the police, like stealing, selling stolen goods, mugging others, etc.?	0 adults	37,588	70.6
	1 adult	5,911	11.1
	2 adults	3,232	6.1
	3 adults	1,917	3.6
	4 adults	1,071	2.0
	5+ adults	3,528	6.6

Question	Response	#	%
Q96D gotten drunk or high?	0 adults	17,320	32.5
	1 adult	7,588	14.3
	2 adults	5,842	11.0
	3 adults	4,116	7.7
	4 adults	2,610	4.9
	5+ adults	15,748	29.6
Q97 If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	15,515	28.5
	Sort of hard	7,562	13.9
	Sort of easy	10,919	20.0
	Very easy	20,512	37.6
Q98 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	12,662	23.3
	Sort of hard	8,452	15.5
	Sort of easy	14,379	26.4
	Very easy	18,901	34.7
Q99 If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	19,138	35.3
	Sort of hard	7,193	13.3
	Sort of easy	10,158	18.7
	Very easy	17,716	32.7
Q100 If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	33,002	61.0
	Sort of hard	10,657	19.7
	Sort of easy	5,558	10.3
	Very easy	4,886	9.0
Q101 If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?	Very hard	32,489	60.0
	Sort of hard	9,125	16.9
	Sort of easy	5,612	10.4
	Very easy	6,902	12.8
Q102 If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!	10,962	20.0
	no	25,862	47.2
	yes	11,840	21.6
	YES!	6,085	11.1
Q103 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!	14,466	26.5
	no	27,171	49.7
	yes	8,920	16.3
	YES!	4,081	7.5

Question	Response	#	%	
Q104 If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!	7,634	14.0	
	no	17,821	32.7	
	yes	16,833	30.9	
	YES!	12,261	22.5	
Q105 Have you ever belonged to a gang?	No	51,266	93.0	
	No, but would like to	686	1.2	
	Yes, in the past	1,975	3.6	
	Yes, belong now	972	1.8	
	Yes, but would like to get out	198	0.4	
Q106 If you have ever belonged to a gang, what was the major reason your joined?	Protection/Safety	1,370	2.9	
	Friendship	1,143	2.4	
	Parent(s) in a gang	101	0.2	
	Sibling(s) in a gang	189	0.4	
	Make money	808	1.7	
	Other	859	1.8	
Q107 If you have ever belonged to a gang, did the gang have a name?	Never belonged to a gang	42,464	90.5	
	No	47,215	90.9	
	Yes	1,771	3.4	
Q108 How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age:	I have never belonged	2,969	5.7	
	Q108A to use marijuana?	Very wrong	33,673	62.9
		Wrong	12,051	22.5
		A Little Wrong	5,747	10.7
Not wrong at all		2,052	3.8	
Q108B to drink alcohol?	Very wrong	27,200	51.1	
	Wrong	13,869	26.0	
	A Little Wrong	9,262	17.4	
	Not wrong at all	2,942	5.5	
Q108C to smoke cigarettes?	Very wrong	30,525	57.5	
	Wrong	12,683	23.9	
	A Little Wrong	6,757	12.7	
	Not wrong at all	3,163	6.0	

Question	Response	#	%
Q109 During the past 12 months, do you recall hearing, reading, or watching an advertisement about the prevention of substance use?	No	10,902	21.5
	Yes	39,845	78.5
Q110 If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.	NO!	7,377	13.6
	no	11,167	20.6
	yes	18,702	34.6
	YES!	16,855	31.2
Q111 My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	NO!	23,656	43.9
	no	19,328	35.8
	yes	7,930	14.7
Q112 I like my neighborhood.	YES!	3,002	5.6
	NO!	6,113	11.4
Q113 There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.	no	8,154	15.2
	yes	25,969	48.5
	YES!	13,311	24.9
	NO!	18,443	34.5
Q114 I'd like to get out of my neighborhood.	no	17,965	33.6
	yes	11,584	21.7
	YES!	5,505	10.3
Q115 There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well.	NO!	17,118	32.0
	no	20,964	39.2
	yes	9,548	17.8
	YES!	5,870	11.0
Q116 There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.	NO!	17,091	31.9
	no	17,508	32.7
	yes	14,274	26.6
	YES!	4,727	8.8
Q116 There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.	NO!	16,466	30.8
	no	15,908	29.7
	yes	14,928	27.9
	YES!	6,207	11.6

Question	Response	#	%
Q117 I feel safe in my neighborhood.	NO!	3,765	7.1
	no	5,874	11.0
	yes	25,495	47.7
	YES!	18,261	34.2
Q118 During a typical week, how many days do all or most of your family eat at least one meal together?	0 times	6,183	11.6
	1 time	5,239	9.8
	2 times	5,237	9.8
	3 times	5,864	11.0
	4 times	5,411	10.1
	5 times	7,042	13.2
	6 times	4,619	8.7
	7 times	13,745	25.8
Q119 During the past 12 months, have you talked with at least one of your parents about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use? By parents, we mean your biological parents, adoptive parents, stepparents, or adult guardians – whether or not they live with you. (Choose all that apply.)	No, I did not talk with my parents about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or other drug use.	27,221	49.6
	Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of tobacco use.	15,183	27.7
	Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of alcohol use.	16,418	29.9
	Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of drug use.	20,579	37.5
Q120 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)	Parents/Step-parents	32,825	59.8
	Grandparents	11,097	20.2
	Siblings	20,968	38.1
	Other relatives	12,384	22.5
	Friends	36,168	65.8
	Teachers	8,807	16.1
	Coaches/Instructors	6,238	11.4
	Mentors	3,224	5.9
	Tutors	933	1.7
	Counselors	5,849	10.7
	Other adults	7,648	13.9
	I have no one I can talk to or go to for help	2,987	5.4
Q121 Have any of your brothers or sisters ever:			
Q121A drunk beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin)?	No	25,379	48.4
	Yes	24,591	46.9
	No brothers/sisters	2,419	4.6

Question	Response	#	%
Q121B smoked marijuana?	No	34,224	65.6
	Yes	15,559	29.8
	No brothers/sisters	2,392	4.6
Q121C smoked cigarettes?	No	34,106	65.7
	Yes	15,400	29.7
	No brothers/sisters	2,397	4.6
Q121D taken a handgun to school?	No	48,356	93.7
	Yes	891	1.7
	No brothers/sisters	2,372	4.6
Q121E been suspended or expelled from school?	No	35,146	68.0
	Yes	14,174	27.4
	No brothers/sisters	2,386	4.6
Q122 How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to:			
Q122A drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly?	Very wrong	35,743	68.0
	Wrong	9,142	17.4
	A Little Wrong	6,032	11.5
	Not wrong at all	1,650	3.1
Q122B smoke cigarettes?	Very wrong	42,911	81.7
	Wrong	6,459	12.3
	A Little Wrong	2,060	3.9
	Not wrong at all	1,061	2.0
Q122C smoke marijuana?	Very wrong	42,687	81.9
	Wrong	5,307	10.2
	A Little Wrong	2,698	5.2
	Not wrong at all	1,438	2.8
Q122D steal something worth more than \$5?	Very wrong	40,810	78.1
	Wrong	8,515	16.3
	A Little Wrong	2,169	4.2
	Not wrong at all	734	1.4
Q122E draw graffiti, or write things or draw pictures on buildings or other property (without the owner's permission)?	Very wrong	41,576	79.3
	Wrong	7,619	14.5
	A Little Wrong	2,239	4.3
	Not wrong at all	965	1.8

Question	Response	#	%
Q122F pick a fight with someone?	Very wrong	30,507	58.3
	Wrong	13,113	25.0
	A Little Wrong	7,015	13.4
	Not wrong at all	1,726	3.3
Q122G use prescription drugs without a doctor telling you to take them?	Very wrong	44,976	86.0
	Wrong	4,919	9.4
	A Little Wrong	1,531	2.9
	Not wrong at all	899	1.7
Q123 The rules in my family are clear.	NO!	1,775	3.4
	no	5,289	10.1
	yes	22,655	43.4
	YES!	22,487	43.1
Q124 People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	NO!	10,258	19.7
	no	21,956	42.2
	yes	13,917	26.8
	YES!	5,841	11.2
Q125 When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	NO!	2,145	4.1
	no	4,996	9.6
	yes	22,452	43.3
	YES!	22,237	42.9
Q126 We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	NO!	8,757	17.0
	no	19,431	37.7
	yes	16,110	31.2
	YES!	7,303	14.2
Q127 If you drank some beer or wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	NO!	7,387	14.4
	no	17,828	34.7
	yes	12,706	24.8
	YES!	13,402	26.1
Q128 My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	NO!	2,606	5.1
	no	7,347	14.3
	yes	16,726	32.6
	YES!	24,692	48.1

Question	Response	#	%
Q129 If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	NO!	4,389	8.6
	no	7,629	14.9
	yes	13,742	26.9
	YES!	25,326	49.6
Q130 If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	NO!	3,444	6.7
	no	7,366	14.4
	yes	16,656	32.5
	YES!	23,738	46.4
Q131 My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.	NO!	6,833	13.5
	no	12,233	24.2
	yes	19,920	39.4
	YES!	11,636	23.0
Q132 Do you feel very close to your mother?	NO!	4,346	8.5
	no	6,067	11.9
	yes	15,801	31.1
	YES!	24,642	48.5
Q133 Do you feel very close to your mother?	NO!	8,882	17.6
	no	8,952	17.7
	yes	14,874	29.4
	YES!	17,828	35.3
Q134 Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?	NO!	6,956	13.8
	no	11,887	23.5
	yes	16,029	31.7
	YES!	15,633	31.0
Q135 Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?	NO!	12,115	24.2
	no	14,935	29.8
	yes	13,742	27.5
	YES!	9,252	18.5
Q136 Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?	NO!	3,394	6.8
	no	4,274	8.6
	yes	19,977	40.1
	YES!	22,222	44.6

Question	Response	#	%
Q137 Do you enjoy spending time with your father?	NO!	6,519	13.0
	no	5,112	10.2
	yes	19,671	39.2
	YES!	18,890	37.6
Q138 If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	NO!	4,975	9.8
	no	7,422	14.7
	yes	18,679	36.9
	YES!	19,512	38.6
Q139 My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	NO!	4,153	8.2
	no	10,301	20.4
	yes	20,132	39.8
	YES!	15,955	31.6
Q140 My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	NO!	4,031	8.0
	no	7,559	15.0
	yes	18,846	37.3
	YES!	20,098	39.8
Q141 People in my family have serious arguments.	NO!	10,935	21.7
	no	21,460	42.6
	yes	11,708	23.3
	YES!	6,218	12.4
Q142 Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	NO!	2,764	5.5
	no	7,224	14.4
	yes	20,142	40.0
	YES!	20,195	40.1
Q143 It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.	NO!	2,811	5.6
	no	5,960	11.9
	yes	20,039	39.9
	YES!	21,420	42.6
Q144 Has anyone in your family ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem?	No	30,525	60.4
	Yes	20,021	39.6

Question	Response	#	%
Q145 My parents notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	Never or almost never	5,518	10.9
	Some times	15,686	31.1
	Often	15,749	31.2
	All the time	13,506	26.8
Q146 How often do your parents tell you they're proud of you for something you've done?	Never or almost never	6,072	12.1
	Some times	14,758	29.4
	Often	15,850	31.5
	All the time	13,568	27.0
Q147 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	16,076	32.1
	1 day	5,501	11.0
	2 days	5,408	10.8
	3 days	4,904	9.8
	4 days	3,600	7.2
	5 days	14,614	29.2
Q148 Have any of your relatives previously been in prison or jail? (Mark all that apply)	No one has been in prison or jail	27,991	78.3
	Mother	2,609	14.9
	Stepmother	440	2.7
	Father	7,118	34.4
	Stepfather	1,464	8.8
	Grandparent(s)	1,674	9.9
	Aunt	3,095	17.4
	Uncle	11,654	48.9
	Other Adult(s)	5,492	28.5
	Brother(s)	3,371	18.7
Stepbrother(s)	707	4.4	
Sister(s)	1,082	6.6	
Stepsister(s)	325	2.0	
Other Children	2,049	12.0	

Question	Response	#	%
Q149 Are any of your relatives currently in prison or jail? (Mark all that apply)	No one has been in prison or jail	37,772	88.6
	Mother	394	2.5
	Stepmother	155	1.0
	Father	1,214	7.3
	Stepfather	300	1.9
	Grandparent(s)	344	2.2
	Aunt	715	4.4
	Uncle	4,364	23.3
	Other Adult(s)	2,589	14.8
	Brother(s)	835	5.1
	Stepbrother(s)	240	1.5
	Sister(s)	188	1.2
	Stepsister(s)	114	0.7
	Other Children	957	5.8

Appendix D: Item Dictionary for the 2012 Arizona Youth Survey

2012 Arizona Youth Survey Item Dictionary

Scales and Questions		Response options	Notes
'12	'10 '08 (Question #)		
DEMOGRAPHICS			
	County:	2 digit code	
	Type:	2 digit code	
	District:	2 digit code	
	District Site:	3 digit code	
	Student's Zip Code:	5 digit ZIP code	
1	1 1 Are you:	Female, Male	
2	2 2 How old are you?	10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 or older	
3	3 3 What grade are you in?	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	
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	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	5 5 Are you Hispanic or Latino?	Yes, No	
7	6 6 What is the language you use most often at home?	English, Spanish, Another language	
8	n/a Where were you and your parents born?		AYS08/10: n/a
	I was born outside of the United States; I was born in the United States, but one or both of my parents were not; My parents and I were all born in the United States		
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		
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		
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		

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

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

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

SCHOOL: Academic Failure				
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 A's	
20	16	17 Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	
SCHOOL: Little Commitment to School				
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	
28	22	23 How interesting are most of your courses to you?	Very Interesting & Stimulating, Quite Interesting, Fairly	
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	
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	
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	
SCHOOL: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement				
12	8	9 In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	
16	12	13 There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.	"	
13	9	10 Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects.	"	
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.	"	
21	17	18 I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	"	
SCHOOL: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement				
14	10	11 My teachers notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	
18	14	15 The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	"	
17	13	14 I feel safe at my school.	"	
19	15	16 My teachers praise me when I work hard in school.	"	

PEER-INDIVIDUAL: Rebelliousness				
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	
42	32	32 I ignore rules that get in my way.	"	
44	31	31 I like to see how much I can get away with.	"	
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Early Initiation of Drug Use				
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	
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior				
37	27	27 How old were you when you first: f. got suspended from school? g. got arrested? h. carried a handgun? i. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older	
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Favorable Attitudes Toward Antisocial Behavior				
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 school?	Very Wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all	
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use				
38	29	28 How wrong do you think it is for someone you age to: f. drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly? g. smoke cigarettes? h. smoke marijuana? i. use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug?	Very Wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all	

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

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

DRUG USE OUTCOMES (Cont'd)				
83	73	72 used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) in your lifetime?	"	
84	74	73 used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) during the past 30 days?	"	
71	63	62 used heroin in your lifetime?	"	AYS08/10: "used heroin or other opiates "
72	64	63 used heroin during the past 30 days?	"	
73	65	64 used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA) in your lifetime?	"	
74	66	65 used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA) in the past 30 days?	"	
75	n/a	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol) in your lifetime?	"	AYS08/10: n/a
76	n/a	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol) in the past 30 days?	"	AYS08/10: n/a
77	67	66 used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone) in your lifetime?	"	
78	68	67 used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone) in the past 30 days?	"	
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?	"	
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?	"	
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?	"	
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?	"	AYS08/10: n/a
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
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

OUTCOME: Antisocial Behavior		
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+
VALIDITY QUESTIONS		
67 59 58	used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in your lifetime?	0 occasions, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+
68 60 59	used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) during the past 30 days?	Note: phenoxydine is a fictitious drug.
ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS		
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
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
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,
31 37 37	During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	"
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
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?	"
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)		
37 27 27	How old were you when you first: e. used methamphetamines (meth, crystal)? k. gambled or bet on anything (cards, lottery, sports, bingo, dice, raffles, casino, internet or video games, etc.)? l. used prescription drugs without a doctor telling you to take them? j. 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
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
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
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? e. Bought a raffle ticket? f. Played bingo? g. Gambled on the internet? h. Played a dice game? i. Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game? j. Bet on a horse or other animal race?	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
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
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
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?	"

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS (Cont'd)		
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
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?	More than 10 times; 7-10 times; 4-6 times; 2-3 times; Once; Never AYS08: n/a
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 get offers AYS08: n/a
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
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 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
107 97 94	If you have ever belonged to a gang, did the gang have a name?	No, Yes, I have never belonged to a gang
109 107 n/a	During the past 12 months, do you recall hearing, reading, or watching an advertisement about the prevention of substance use?	No; Yes AYS08: n/a
118 139 133	During a typical week, how many days do all or most of your family eat at least one meal together?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS (Cont'd)		
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.	
122 113 109	How wrong do your parents feel it would be for YOU to: n/a n/a 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	
148 137	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	
149 138	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	
ADDITIONAL NEW QUESTIONS: New items in 2012 AYS follow. None of these items are found in the 2010 or 2008 instruments.		
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	
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	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	n/a	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	AYS08/10: n/a
106	n/a	If you have ever belonged to a gang, what was the one major reason you joined? Protection/safety, Friendship, Parent(s) are in a gang, Sibling(s) are in a gang, Make money, Other, I have never belonged to a gang	AYS08/10: n/a
120	n/a	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) 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	AYS08/10: n/a
147	n/a	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, 1 day, 2 days, 3 days, 4 day, 5 days	AYS08/10: n/a
REMOVED QUESTIONS: Items removed from the 2012 AYS follow.			
n/a	80 78	During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day? I did not smoke cigarettes during the past 30 days, Less than 1 cigarette per day, 1 cigarette per day, 2 to 5 cigarettes per day, 6 to 10 cigarettes per day, 11 to 20 cigarettes per day, More than 20 cigarettes per day	Removed in AYS12
n/a	81 79	Does anyone who lives with you now smoke cigarettes? (Mark all that apply.) No one who lives with me now smokes cigarettes, A parent (or guardian), A brother or sister, Another adult who lives with us, Another young person who lives with us	Removed in AYS12
n/a	82 80	Which statement best describes the rules about smoking where you live? Smoking is not allowed anywhere, Smoking is not allowed in some places or at some times, Smoking is allowed anywhere	Removed in AYS12
n/a	140 134	Have you ever heard of the gun violence prevention program, Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)? No, Yes	Removed in AYS12
n/a	141 135	How did you hear about the gun violence prevention program, Project Safe Neighborhoods? (Mark all that apply.) TV, Billboard, Radio, Other, Have not heard of PSN	Removed in AYS12
n/a	142 136	How honest were you in filling out this survey? I was very honest; I was honest pretty much of the time; I was honest some of the time; I was honest once in a while; I was not honest at all	Removed in AYS12

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

Lifetime ATOD Use by County (2012)																		
	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Smokeless tobacco	Marijuana	Inhalants	Hallucinogen	Cocaine	Methamphetamines	Stimulants	Sedatives	Prescription Narcotics	Heroin	Ecstasy	Other Club Drugs	Steroids	Calculated Prescription Drugs	Over the Counter drugs	Synthetic Drugs
Apache	44.9	44.3	17.2	37.1	12.2	4.6	4.0	1.2	2.5	4.6	13.2	1.4	5.3	1.8	1.9	15.0	9.5	7.4
Cochise	57.2	33.6	11.6	25.3	9.5	2.9	3.5	0.8	3.3	6.7	13.6	0.7	4.3	2.3	0.8	16.3	9.9	8.0
Coconino	44.8	32.2	15.0	28.9	9.4	5.1	4.3	1.2	4.5	5.5	12.7	0.8	5.9	1.6	1.2	16.2	11.9	7.7
Gila	57.1	44.3	19.5	36.1	13.9	3.7	3.8	1.2	3.0	5.1	13.0	1.6	4.3	1.9	1.7	15.4	7.9	13.0
Graham	44.5	29.7	11.6	23.4	9.1	3.1	2.9	1.1	1.6	3.2	10.5	1.1	3.7	1.8	1.1	11.8	7.5	13.0
Greenlee	67.7	50.0	27.2	34.8	17.3	3.4	2.7	1.0	4.8	8.7	17.6	1.4	2.8	2.1	2.1	19.6	15.9	18.2
La Paz	52.2	35.8	8.4	31.8	10.6	1.9	1.9	1.1	3.9	6.7	13.4	0.8	4.2	1.4	0.8	15.6	11.8	6.4
Maricopa	50.6	26.0	7.0	27.9	9.2	4.5	3.6	1.2	5.8	7.0	13.5	1.2	6.1	2.4	1.7	16.5	9.0	9.4
Mohave	61.8	35.8	9.2	37.0	11.9	5.2	3.6	1.4	5.8	10.3	19.5	1.4	9.1	2.4	2.3	21.9	12.2	10.7
Navajo	41.6	31.2	16.6	27.2	10.1	3.3	2.2	0.5	3.8	6.2	13.5	0.9	3.8	2.0	1.9	15.5	9.8	9.5
Pima	55.6	31.3	8.3	32.2	10.9	5.3	4.9	1.2	5.8	6.5	14.5	1.3	7.2	3.1	1.3	17.3	9.6	14.1
Pinal	53.2	34.5	10.2	29.2	11.1	3.5	4.1	1.1	4.6	6.4	14.1	1.1	5.6	2.0	2.2	16.4	9.9	9.7
Santa Cruz	43.7	25.7	5.3	19.4	8.6	1.4	2.3	0.5	1.3	2.7	9.0	0.0	3.3	2.7	0.7	10.6	7.5	5.8
Yavapai	59.5	37.5	12.1	33.8	10.3	6.3	3.9	1.2	4.6	8.6	15.4	1.4	7.2	2.4	1.6	18.3	10.6	11.1
Yuma	40.7	21.9	4.0	14.1	11.3	0.8	3.3	1.1	2.1	4.9	10.0	0.8	2.9	2.2	1.3	12.8	6.2	6.1

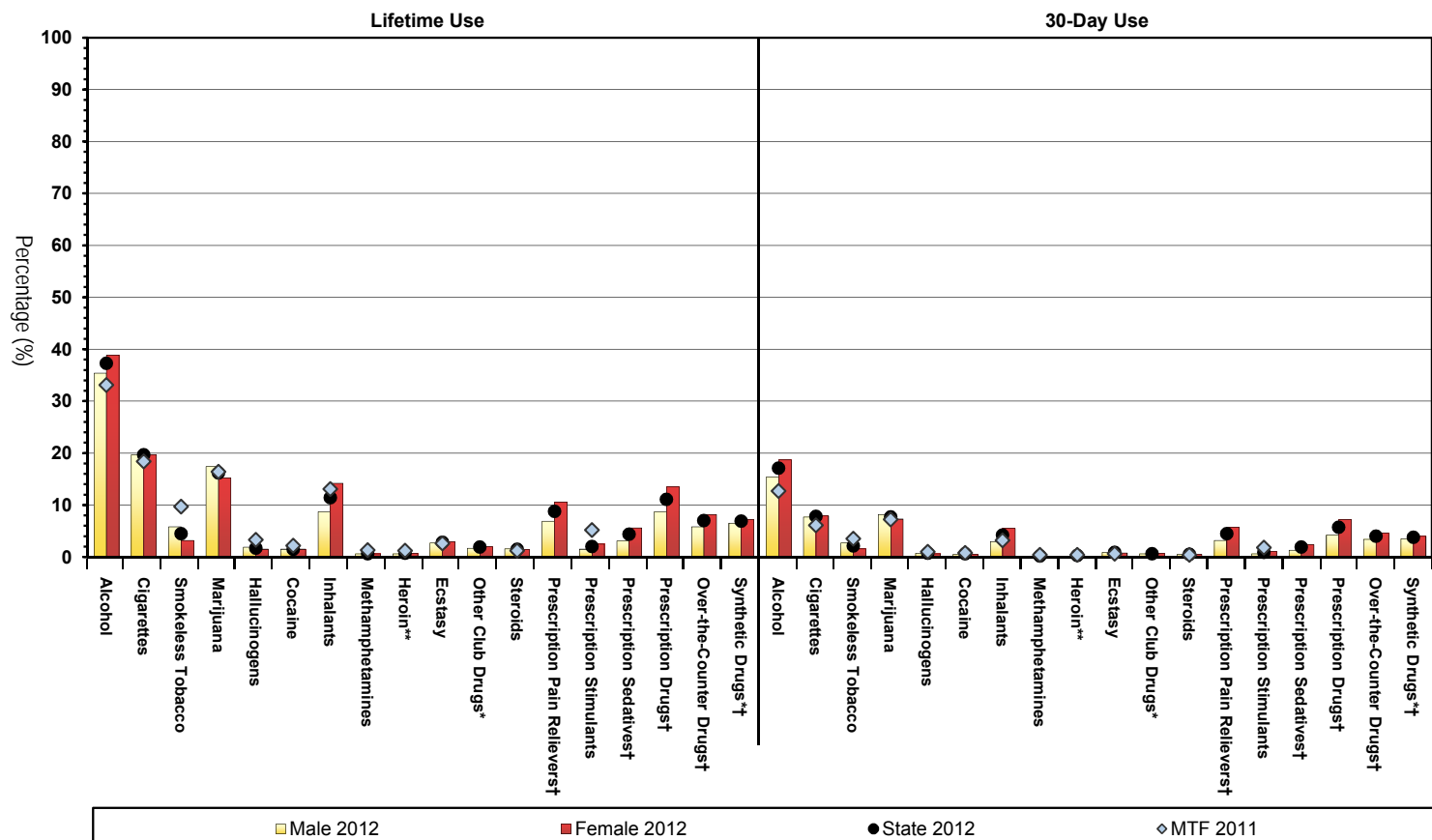
30-day ATOD Use by County (2012)

	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Smokeless tobacco	Marijuana	Inhalants	Hallucinogen	Cocaine	Methamphetamines	Stimulants	Sedatives	Prescription Narcotics	Heroin	Ecstasy	Other Club Drugs	Steroids	Calculated Prescription Drugs	Over the Counter drugs	Synthetic Drugs
Apache	21.7	19.8	8.4	17.8	3.2	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.5	5.6	0.1	1.5	0.6	0.8	6.3	4.1	3.2
Cochise	30.8	15.9	4.9	10.8	2.8	1.2	1.3	0.2	1.7	3.6	7.5	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.5	9.2	4.9	4.6
Coconino	22.7	14.4	8.0	13.9	2.5	1.2	0.8	0.0	1.2	1.4	5.6	0.2	2.0	0.4	0.2	6.7	5.5	3.3
Gila	33.8	22.9	9.2	17.5	3.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.3	5.9	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.2	6.9	4.0	6.4
Graham	24.1	13.3	5.2	10.8	2.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	4.4	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.7	5.2	3.3	6.4
Greenlee	34.4	24.2	13.4	15.0	5.8	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.0	3.8	6.6	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.7	7.9	8.4	11.0
La Paz	22.4	12.0	2.2	14.0	2.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.7	2.0	6.4	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	7.5	7.0	1.7
Maricopa	27.9	11.6	3.1	14.3	2.7	1.4	1.1	0.4	2.1	2.6	5.9	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.6	7.7	4.2	4.2
Mohave	33.4	14.8	3.4	17.9	3.0	1.3	0.8	0.3	1.7	4.4	9.0	0.3	1.8	0.8	1.0	11.1	5.1	4.4
Navajo	21.6	13.6	7.9	13.6	3.2	1.4	0.5	0.2	1.9	2.8	6.5	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.4	7.7	5.0	4.8
Pima	30.7	14.0	4.2	16.3	3.0	1.6	1.6	0.3	2.0	2.5	6.3	0.4	1.7	0.8	0.5	8.1	4.8	7.1
Pinal	26.3	15.1	4.4	12.5	3.0	1.3	1.5	0.3	2.0	2.6	6.6	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.8	8.2	4.8	4.3
Santa Cruz	23.4	11.5	2.3	8.4	2.2	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.7	1.7	4.6	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	6.2	3.3	4.0
Yavapai	32.4	18.1	4.7	16.9	2.7	1.3	1.0	0.3	1.9	3.6	6.8	0.3	1.3	0.7	0.6	8.7	4.3	4.5
Yuma	18.3	8.7	2.4	3.8	4.8	0.2	0.8	0.4	1.3	2.7	5.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	7.0	3.4	3.0

Appendix F: Profile Report Charts for Arizona Males Compared to Females (2012)

Arizona 8th Grade Males Compared to Females

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE 2012 Students by Gender, Grade 8



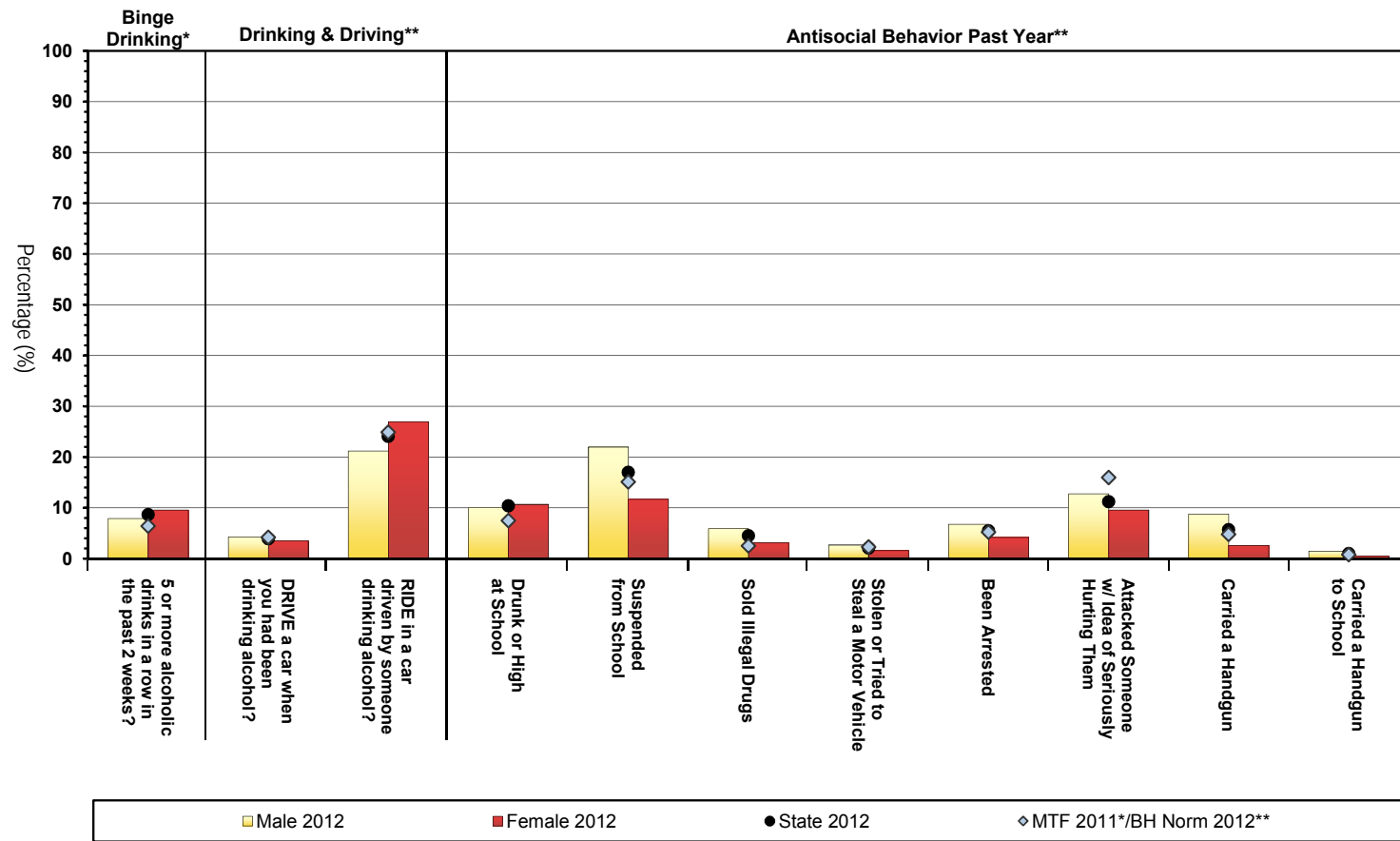
*Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.

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

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

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR 2012 Students by Gender, Grade 8

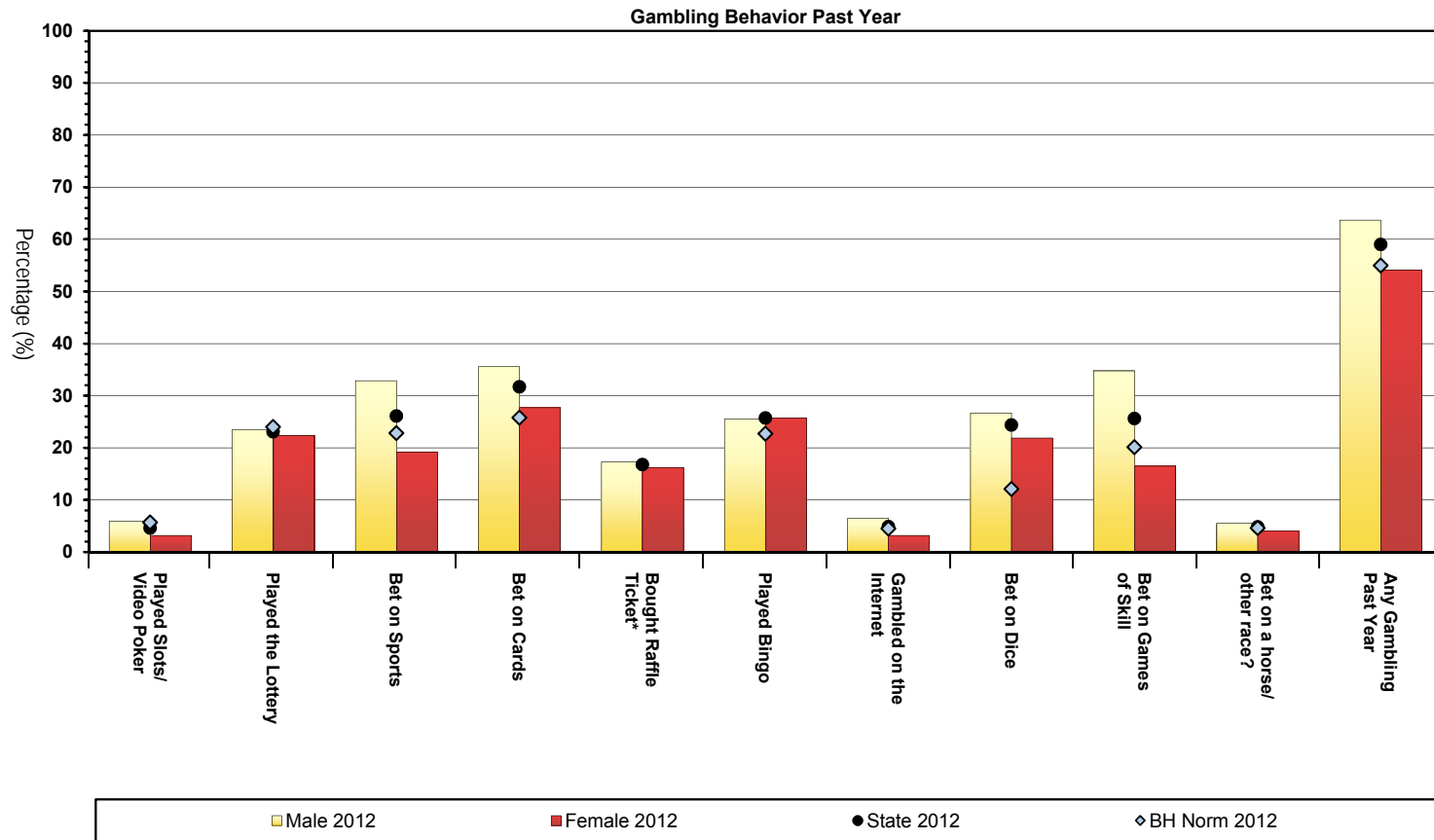


*National Comparison data for Binge Drinking category are Monitoring the Future values.

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

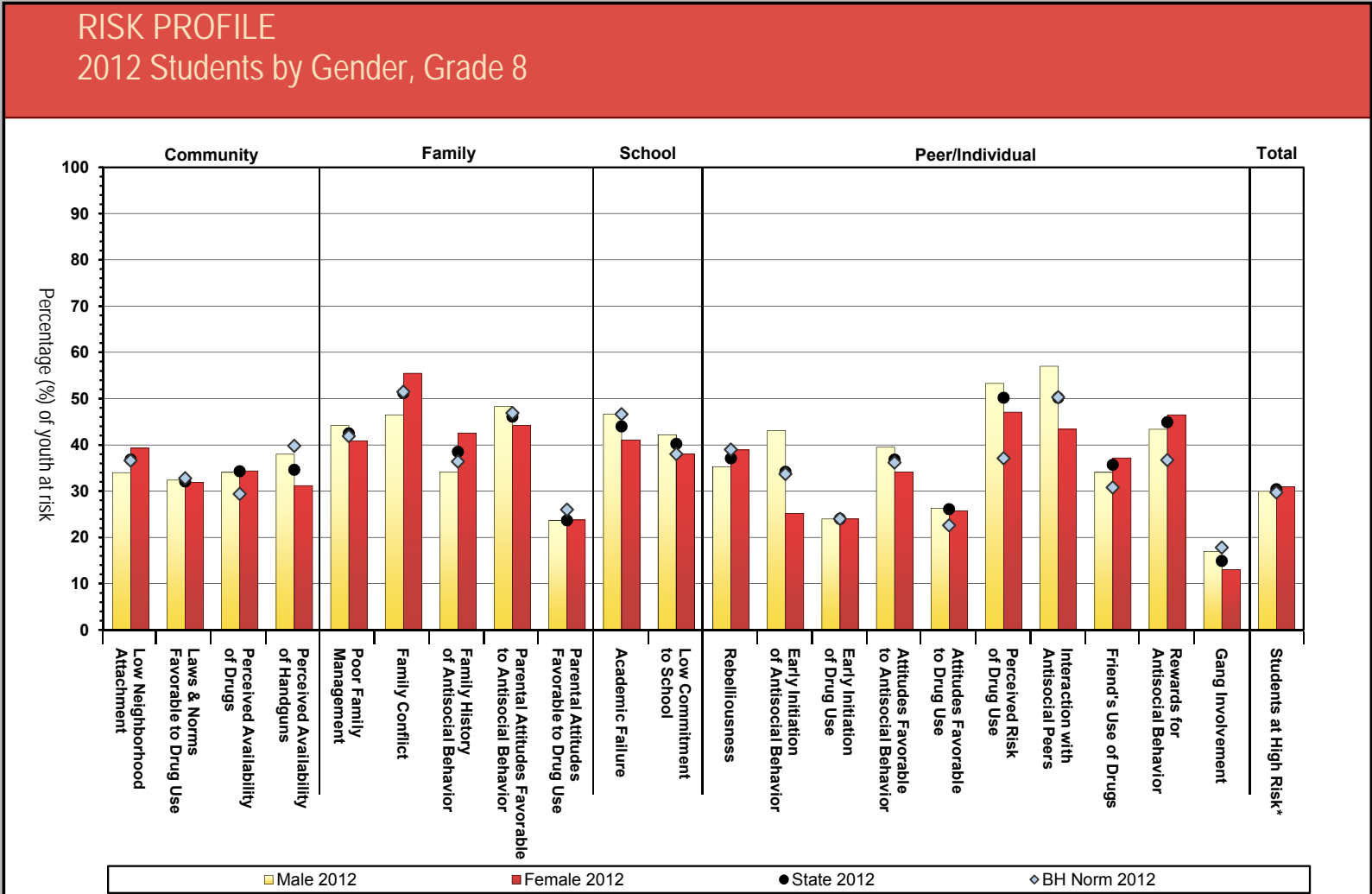
Arizona 8th Grade Males Compared to Females

GAMBLING 2012 Students by Gender, Grade 8



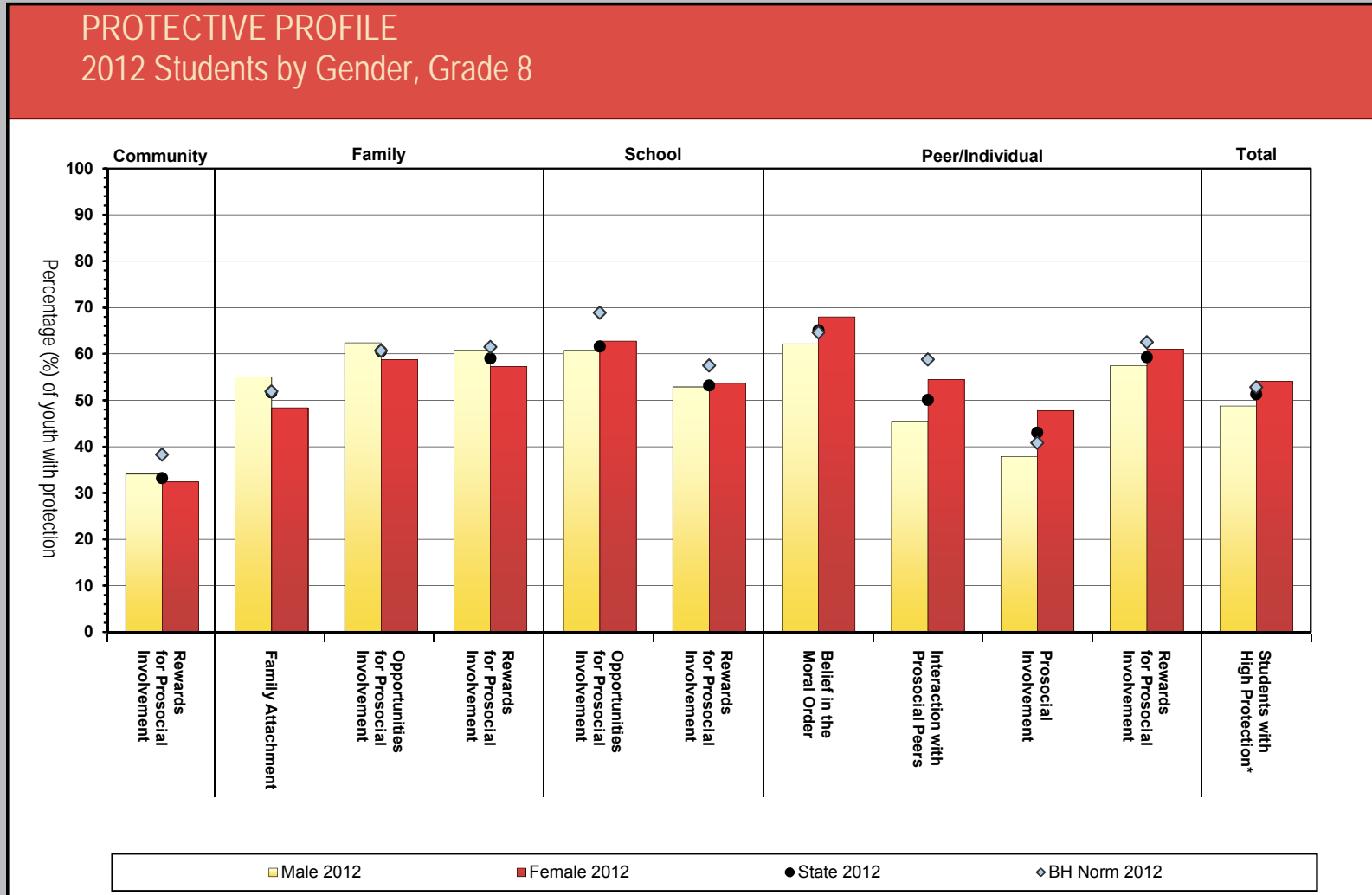
*National Comparison data for Bought a raffle ticket are not available.

Arizona 8th Grade Males Compared to Females



*High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th & 12th grades: 9 or more risk factors).

Arizona 8th Grade Males Compared to Females

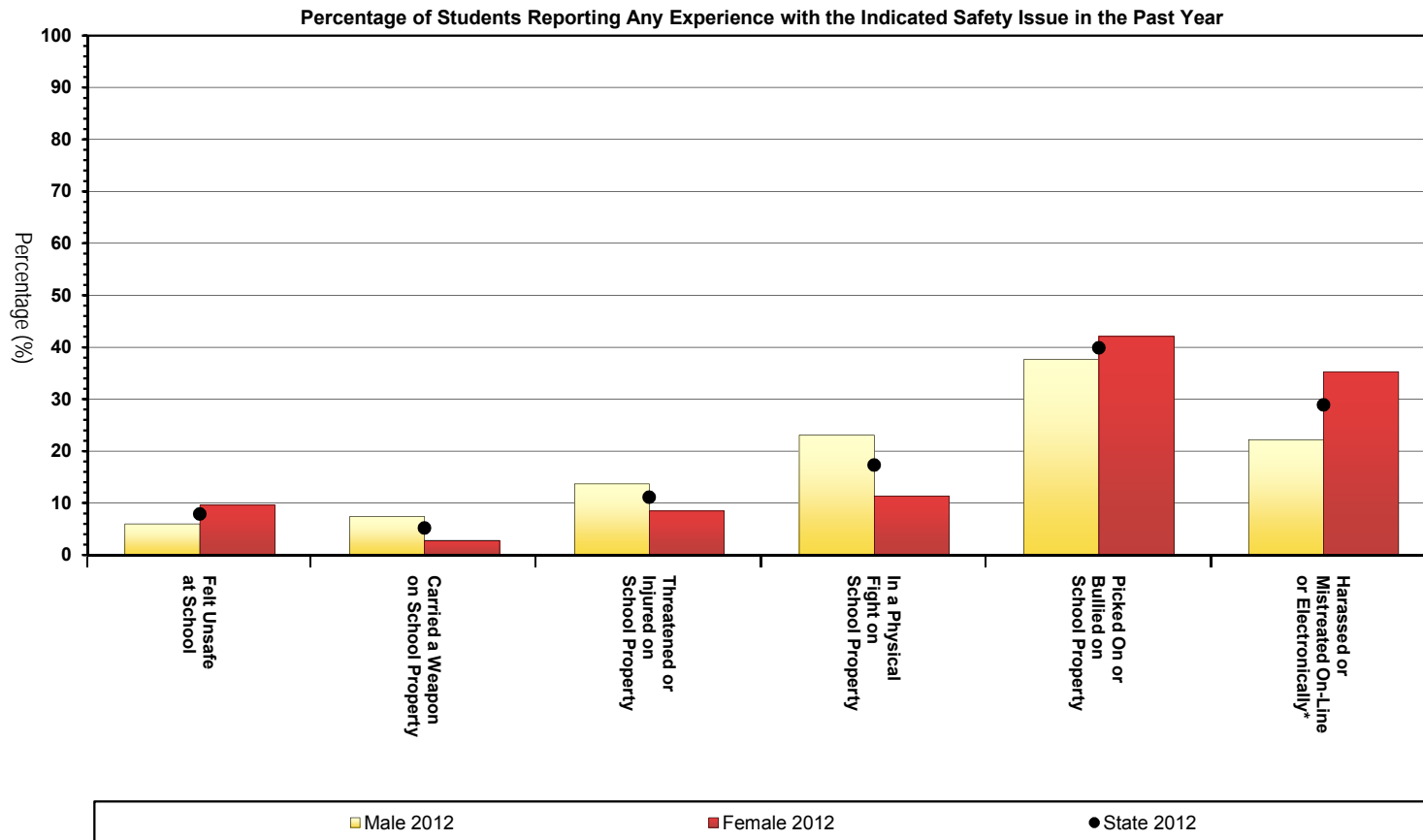


*High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

NOTE: Prior to the 2010 administration this value was defined as the percentage of students who had five or more protective factors operating in their lives. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.

Arizona 8th Grade Males Compared to Females

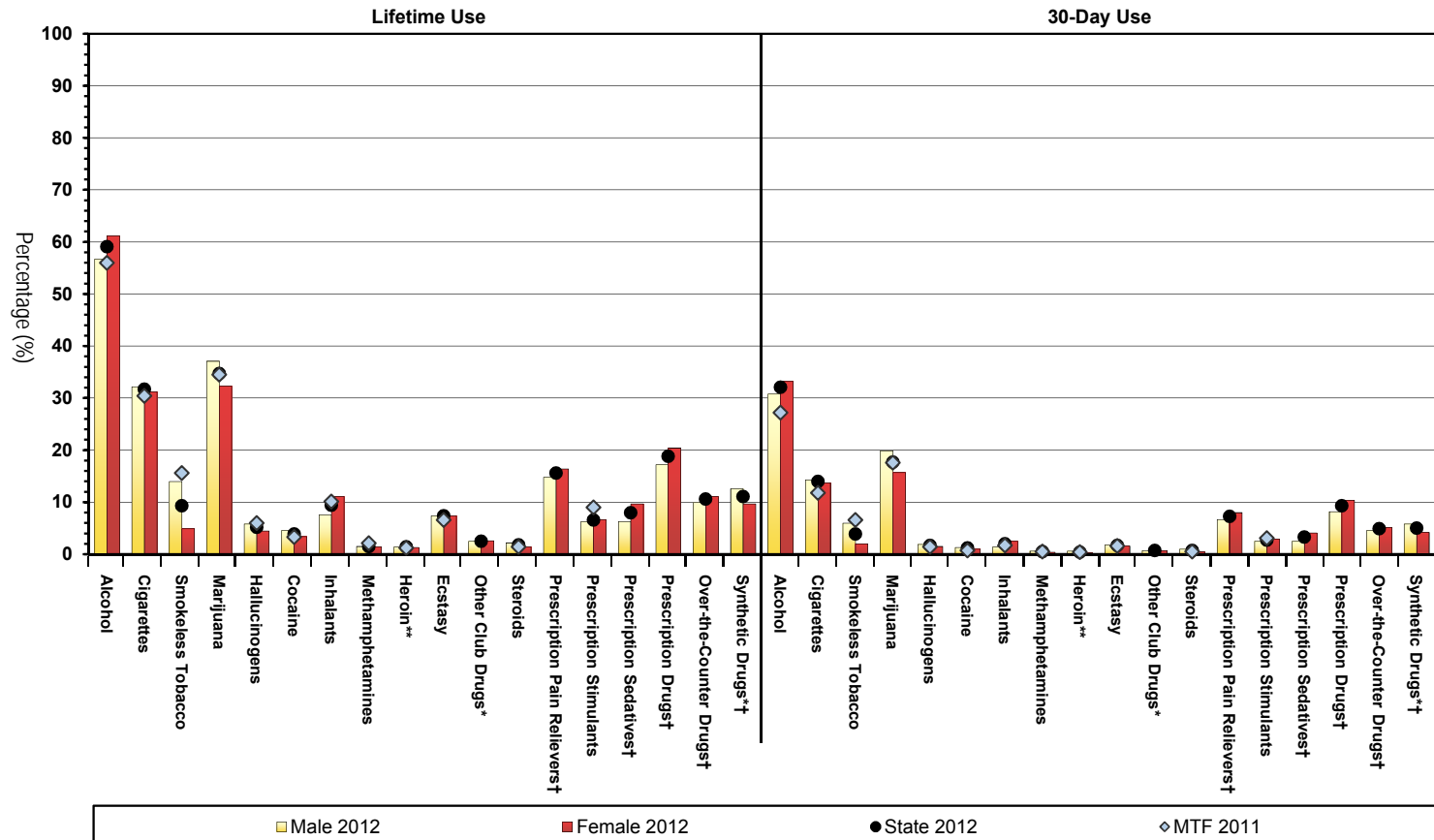
SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING 2012 Students by Gender, Grade 8



*Prior to 2012 the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

Arizona 10th Grade Males Compared to Females

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE 2012 Students by Gender, Grade 10

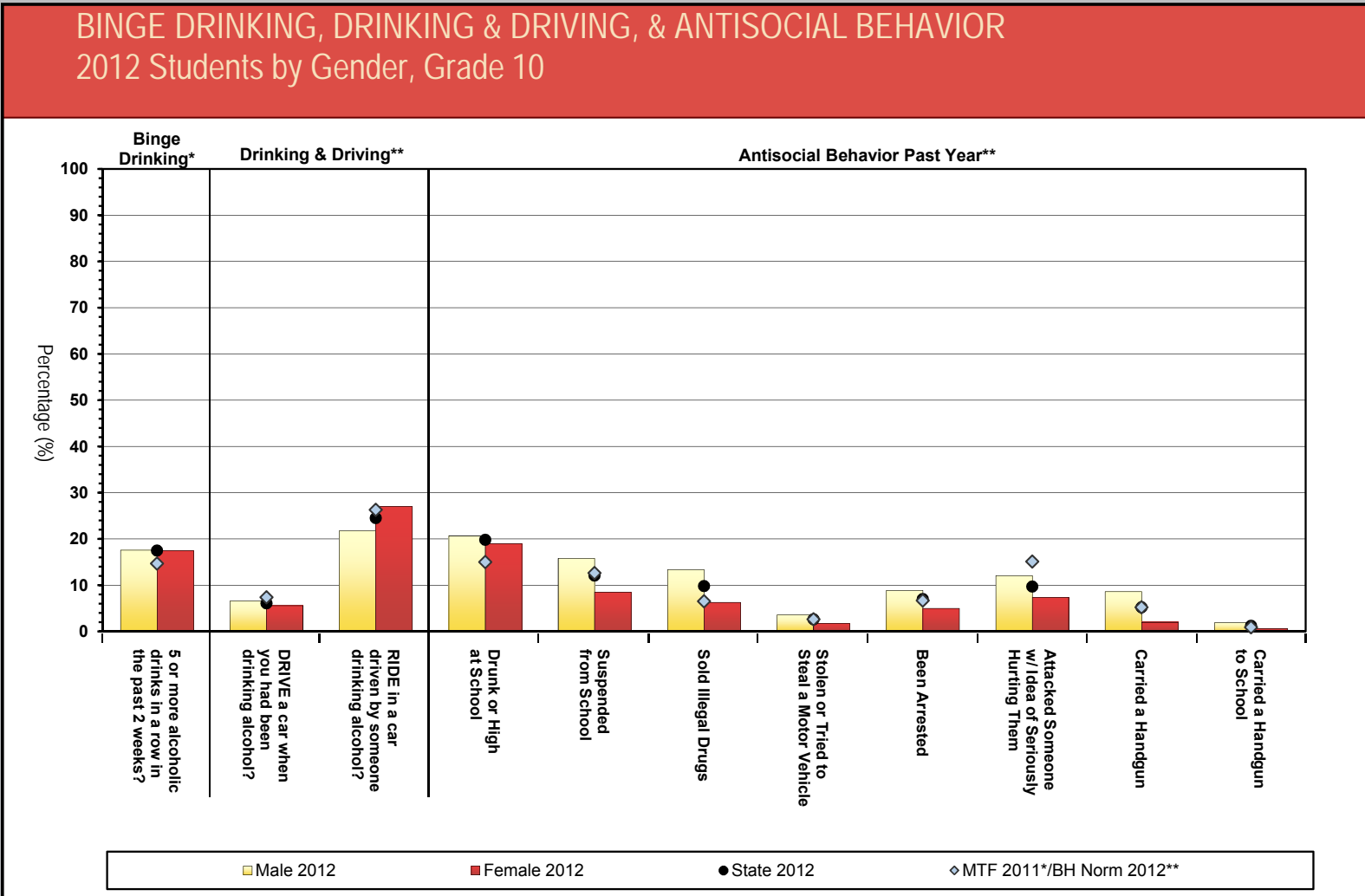


*Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.

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

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

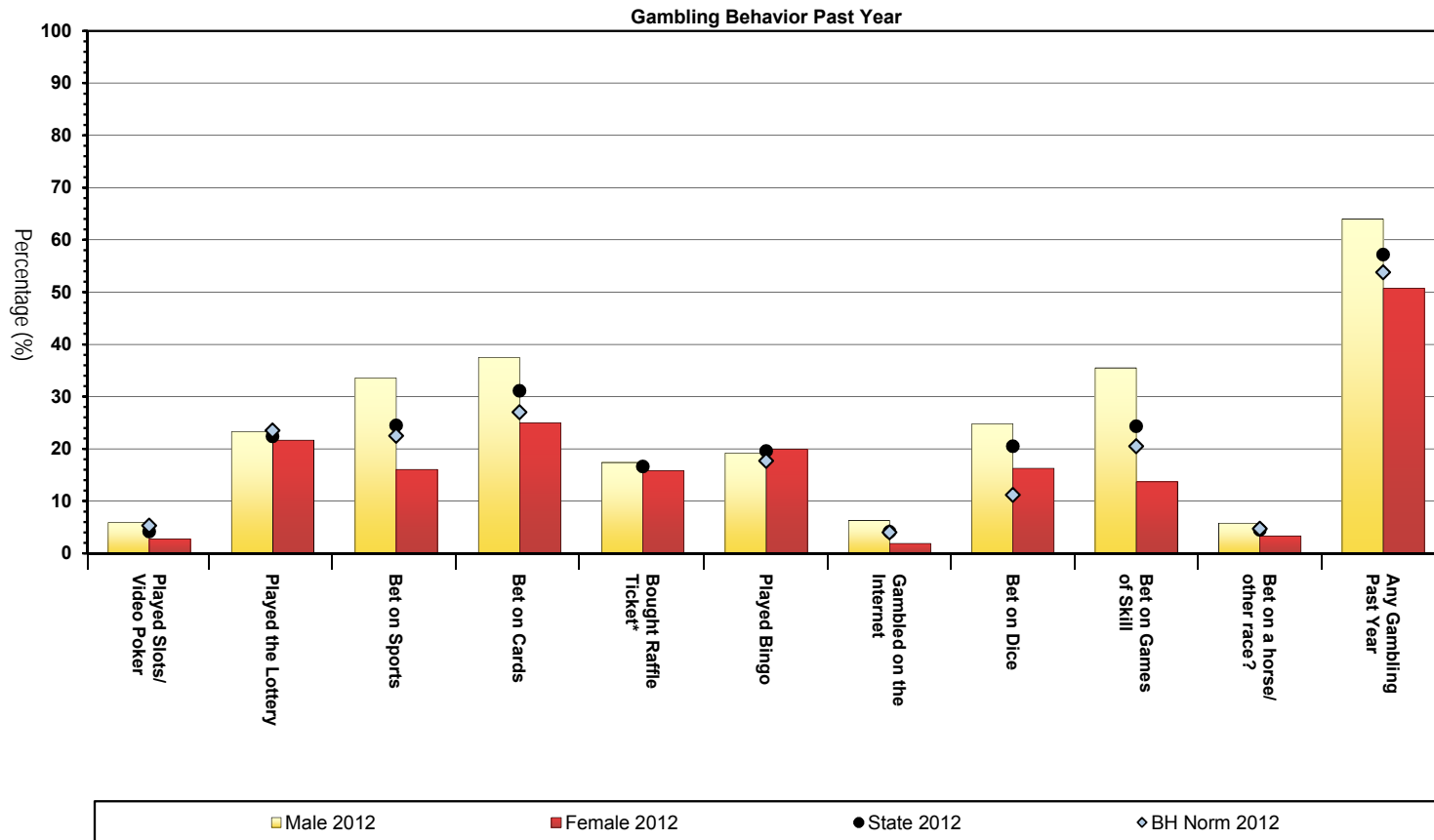


*National Comparison data for Binge Drinking category are Monitoring the Future values.

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

Arizona 10th Grade Males Compared to Females

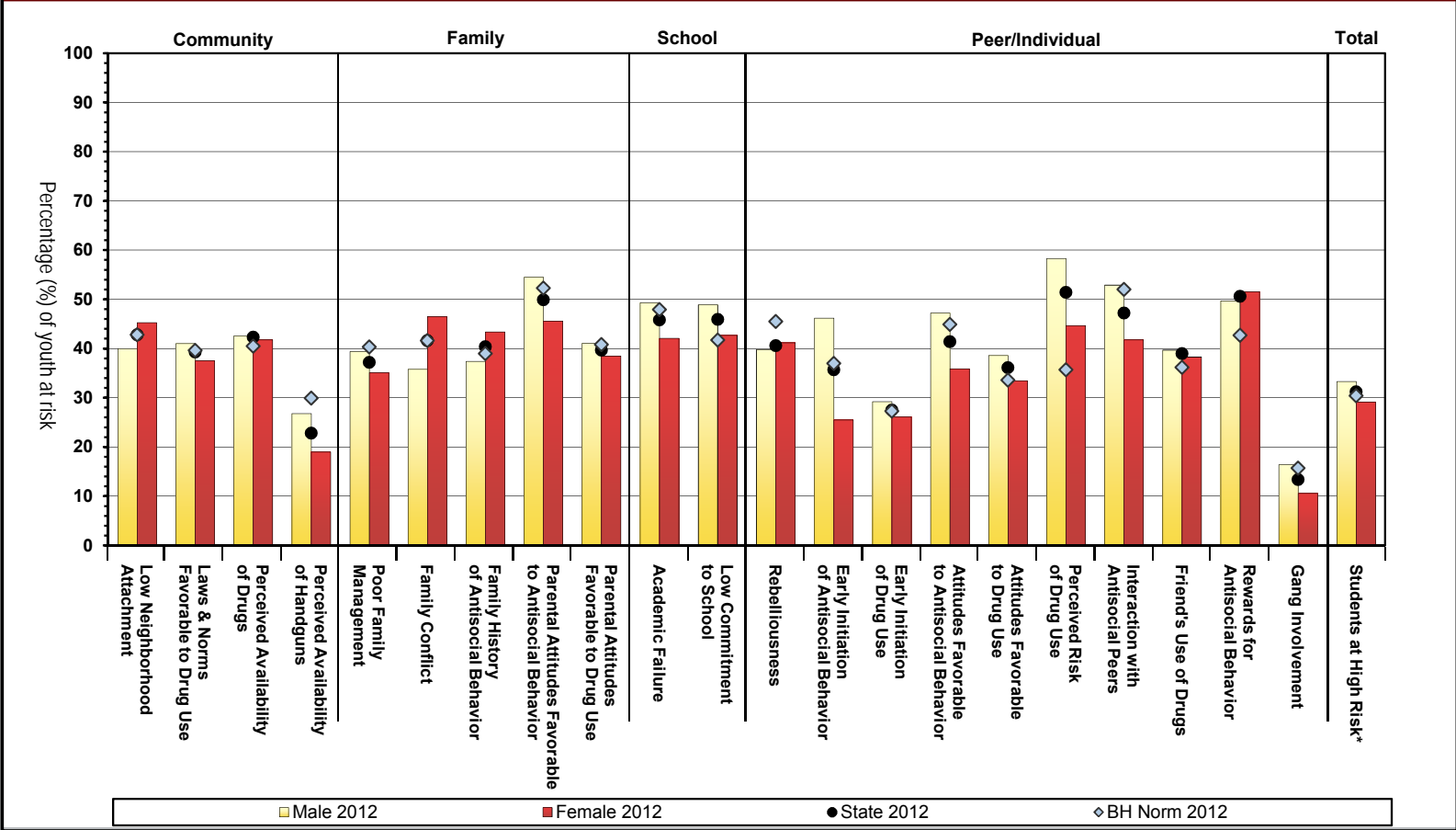
GAMBLING 2012 Students by Gender, Grade 10



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

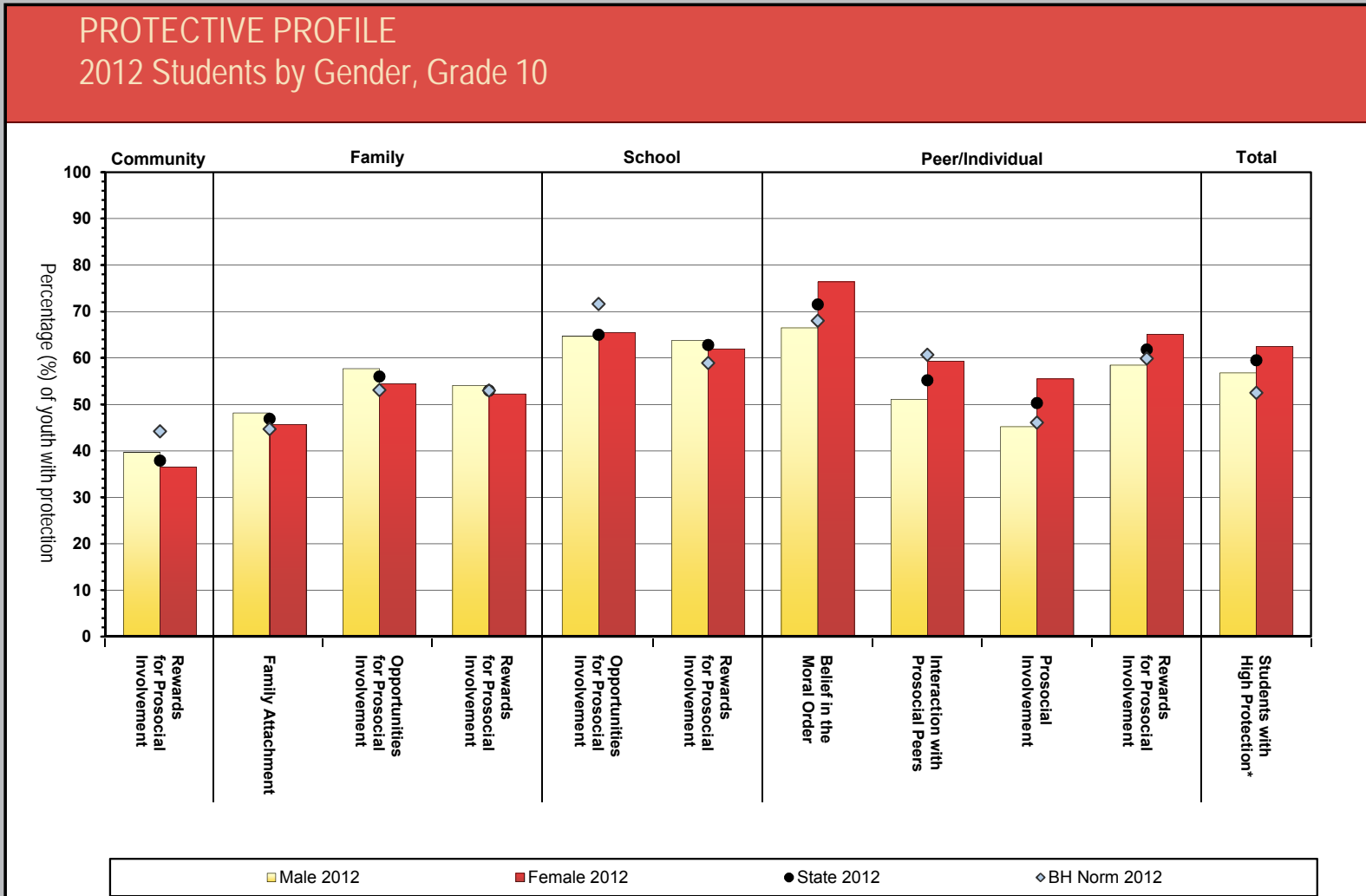
Arizona 10th Grade Males Compared to Females

RISK PROFILE 2012 Students by Gender, Grade 10



*High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th & 12th grades: 9 or more risk factors).

Arizona 10th Grade Males Compared to Females

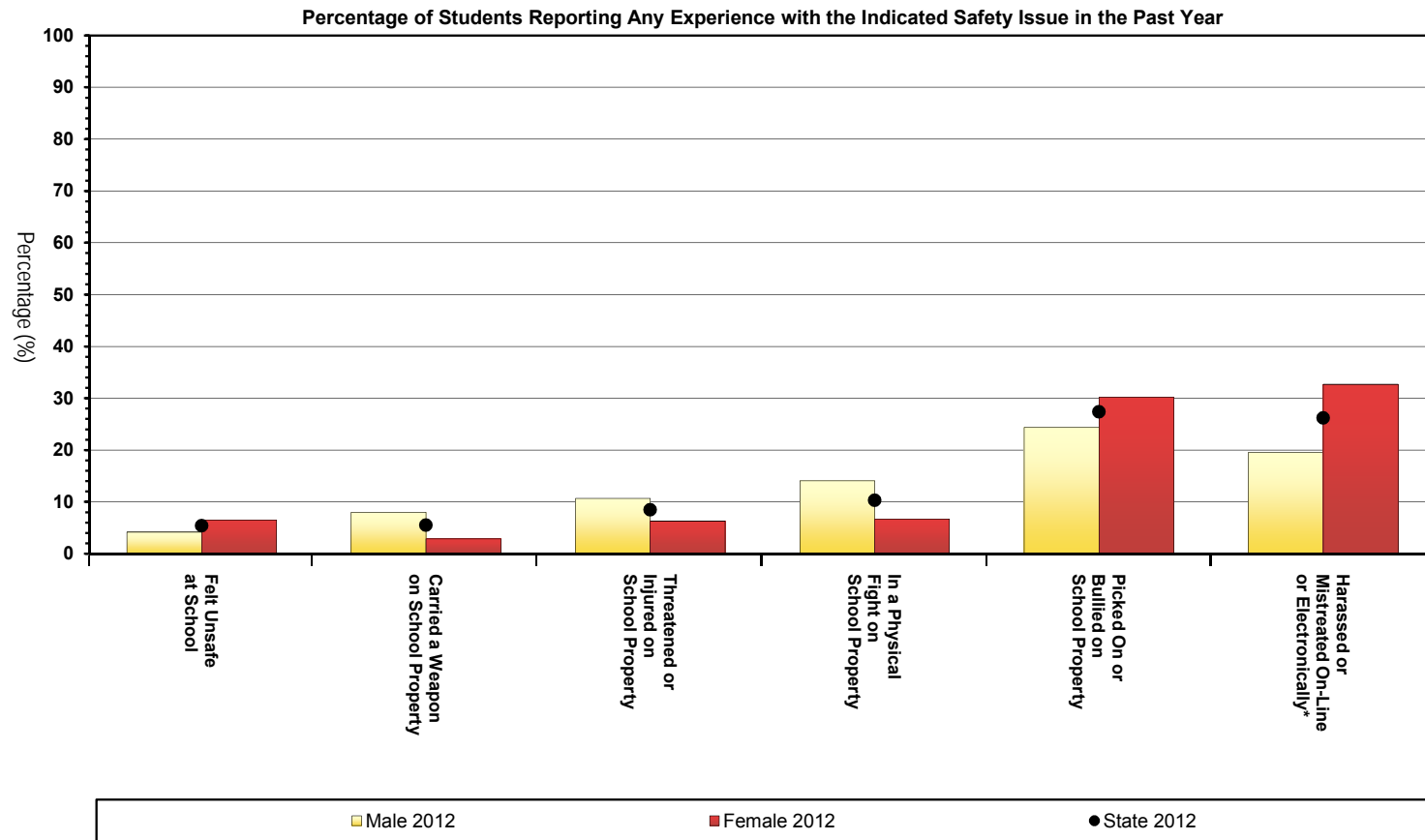


*High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

NOTE: Prior to the 2010 administration this value was defined as the percentage of students who had five or more protective factors operating in their lives. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.

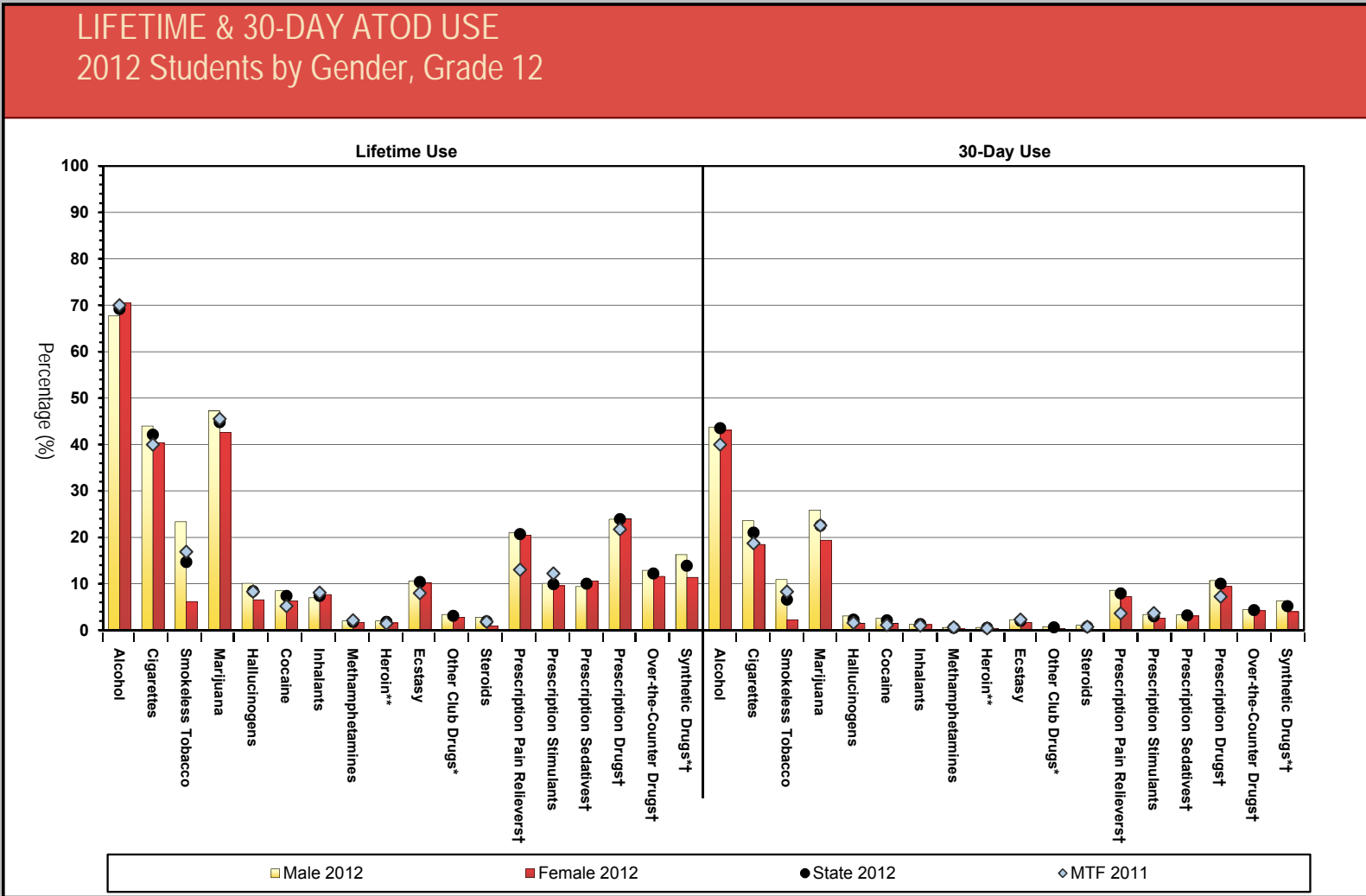
Arizona 10th Grade Males Compared to Females

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING 2012 Students by Gender, Grade 10



*Prior to 2012 the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

Arizona 12th Grade Males Compared to Females



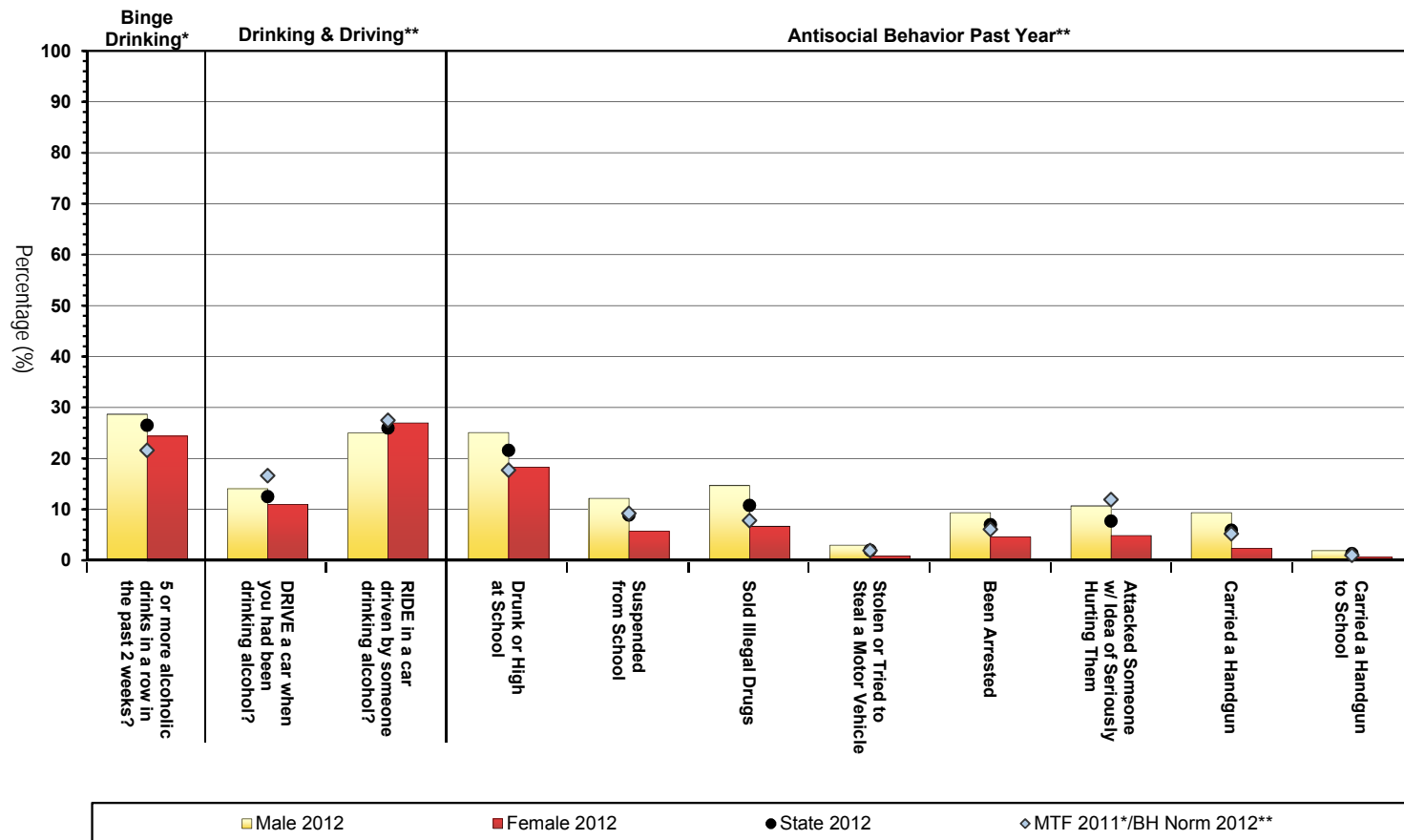
*Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.

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

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

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR 2012 Students by Gender, Grade 12

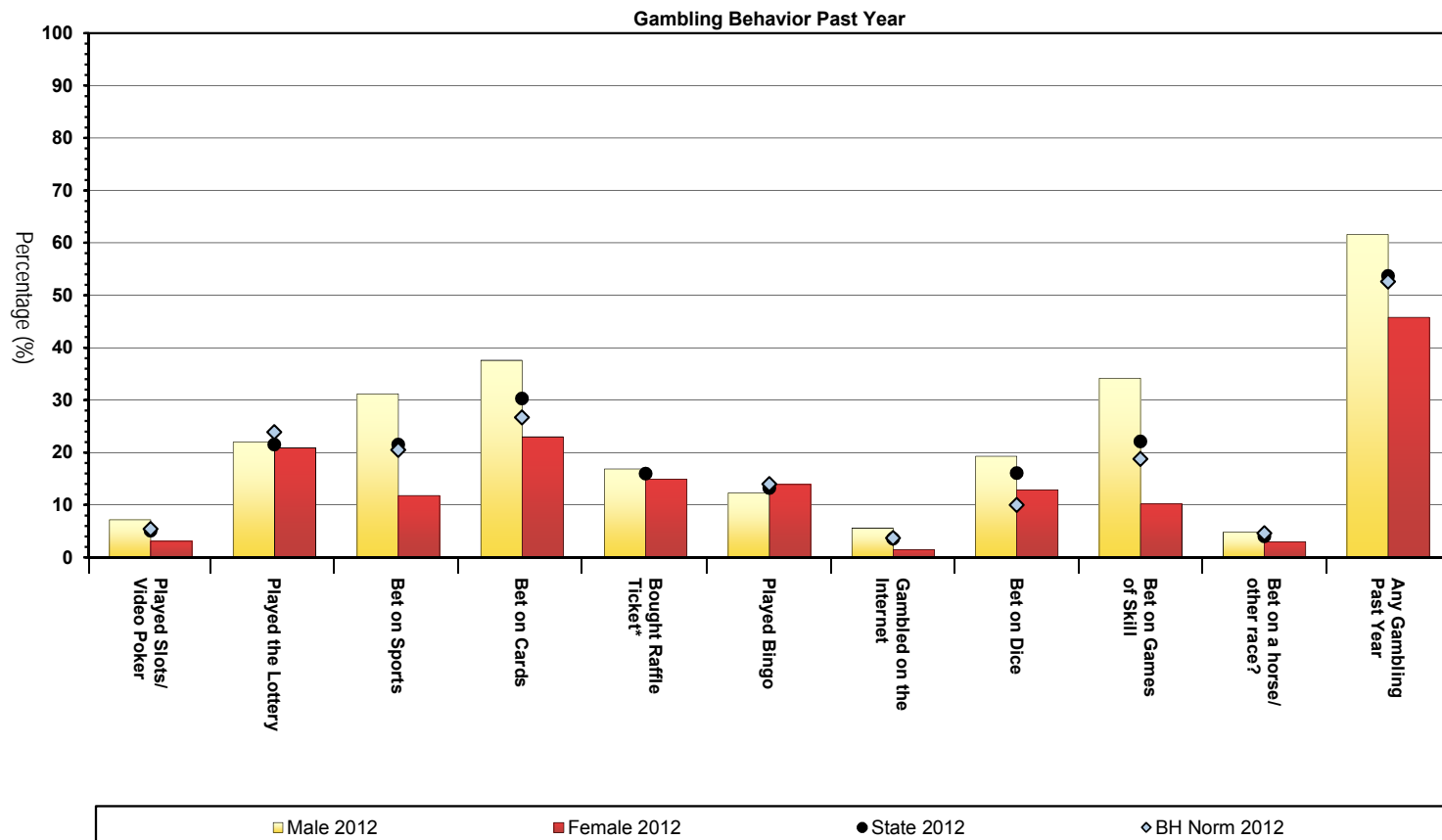


*National Comparison data for Binge Drinking category are Monitoring the Future values.

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

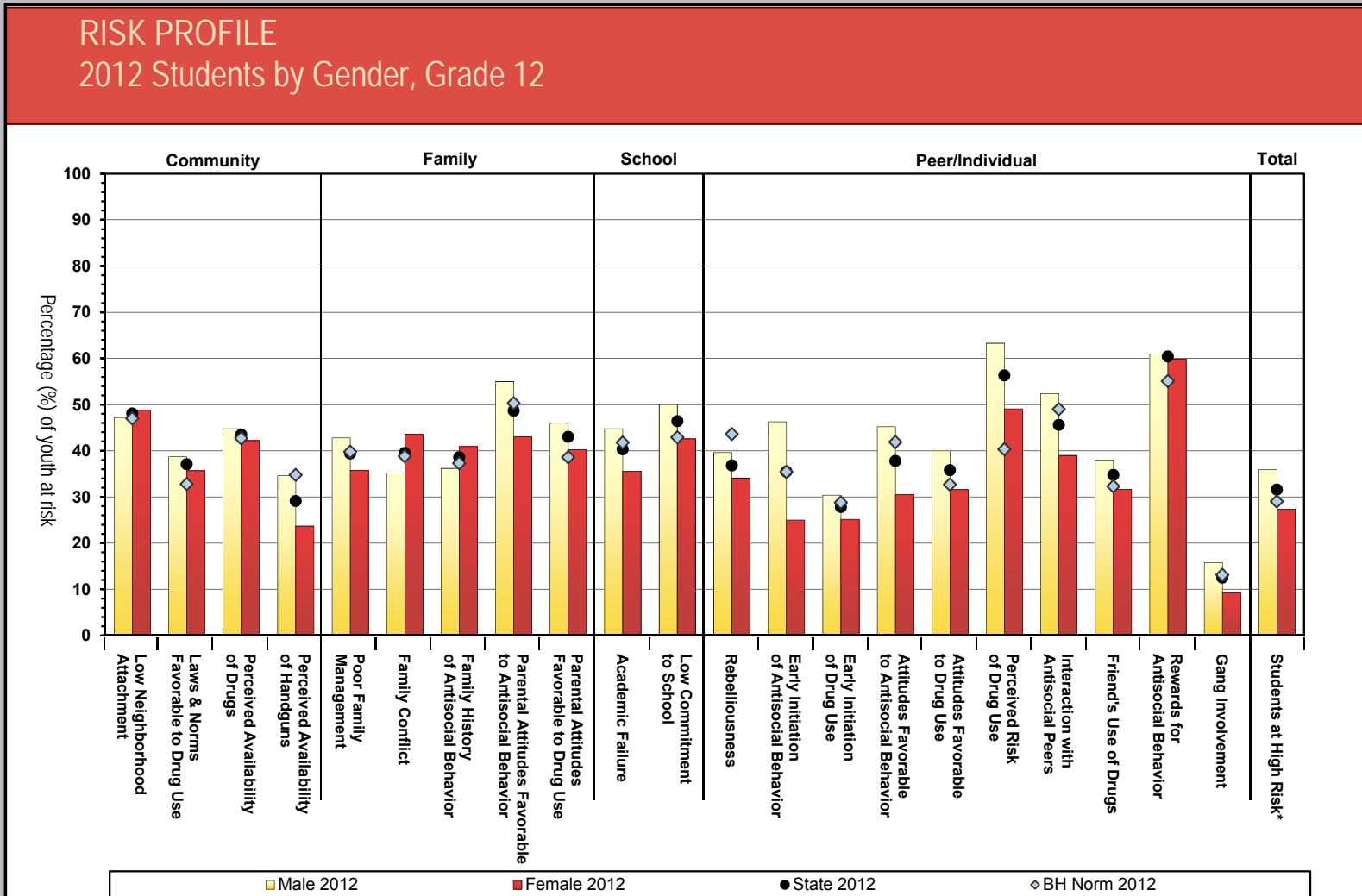
Arizona 12th Grade Males Compared to Females

GAMBLING 2012 Students by Gender, Grade 12



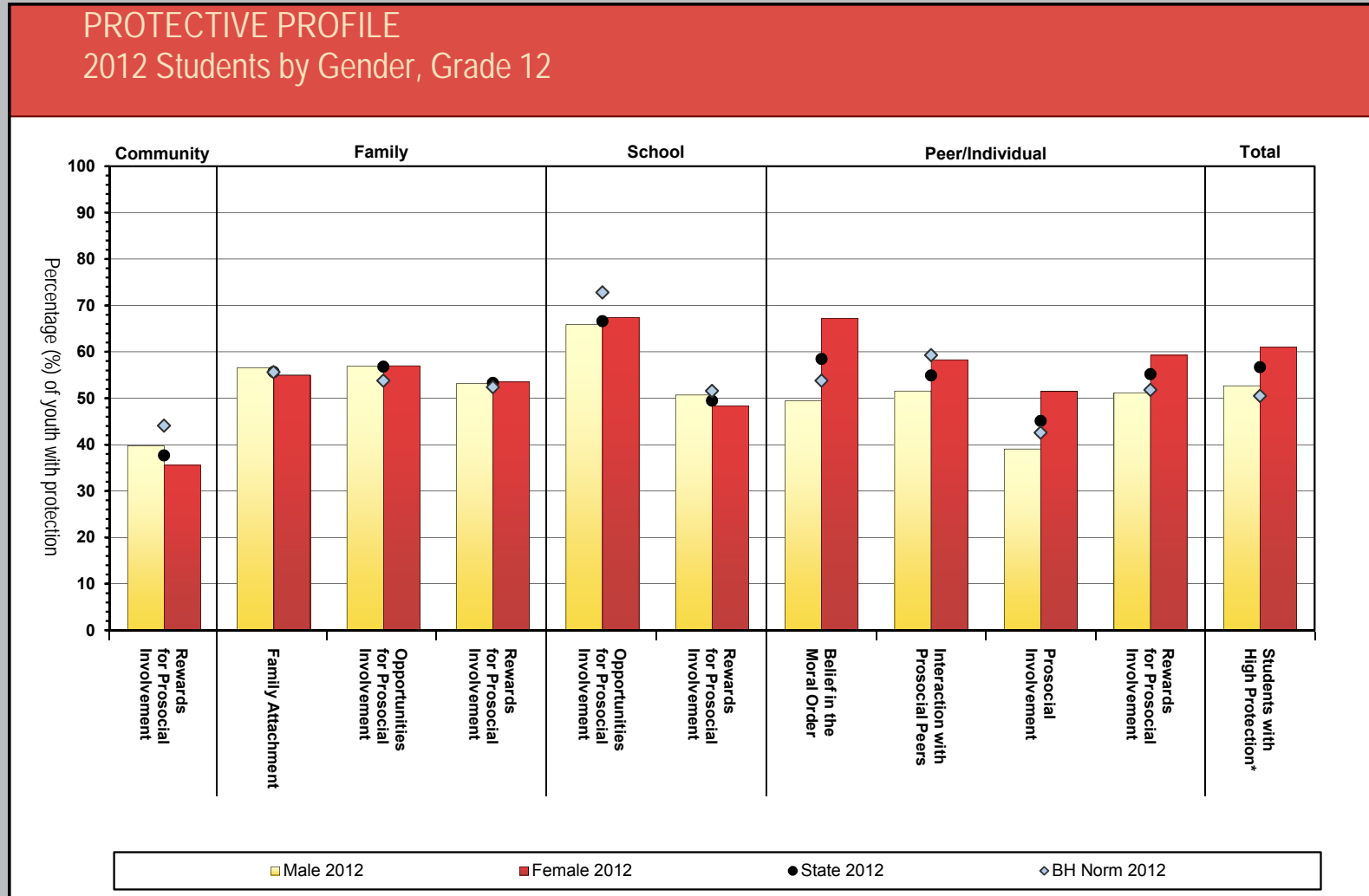
*National Comparison data for Bought a raffle ticket are not available.

Arizona 12th Grade Males Compared to Females



*High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th & 12th grades: 9 or more risk factors).

Arizona 12th Grade Males Compared to Females

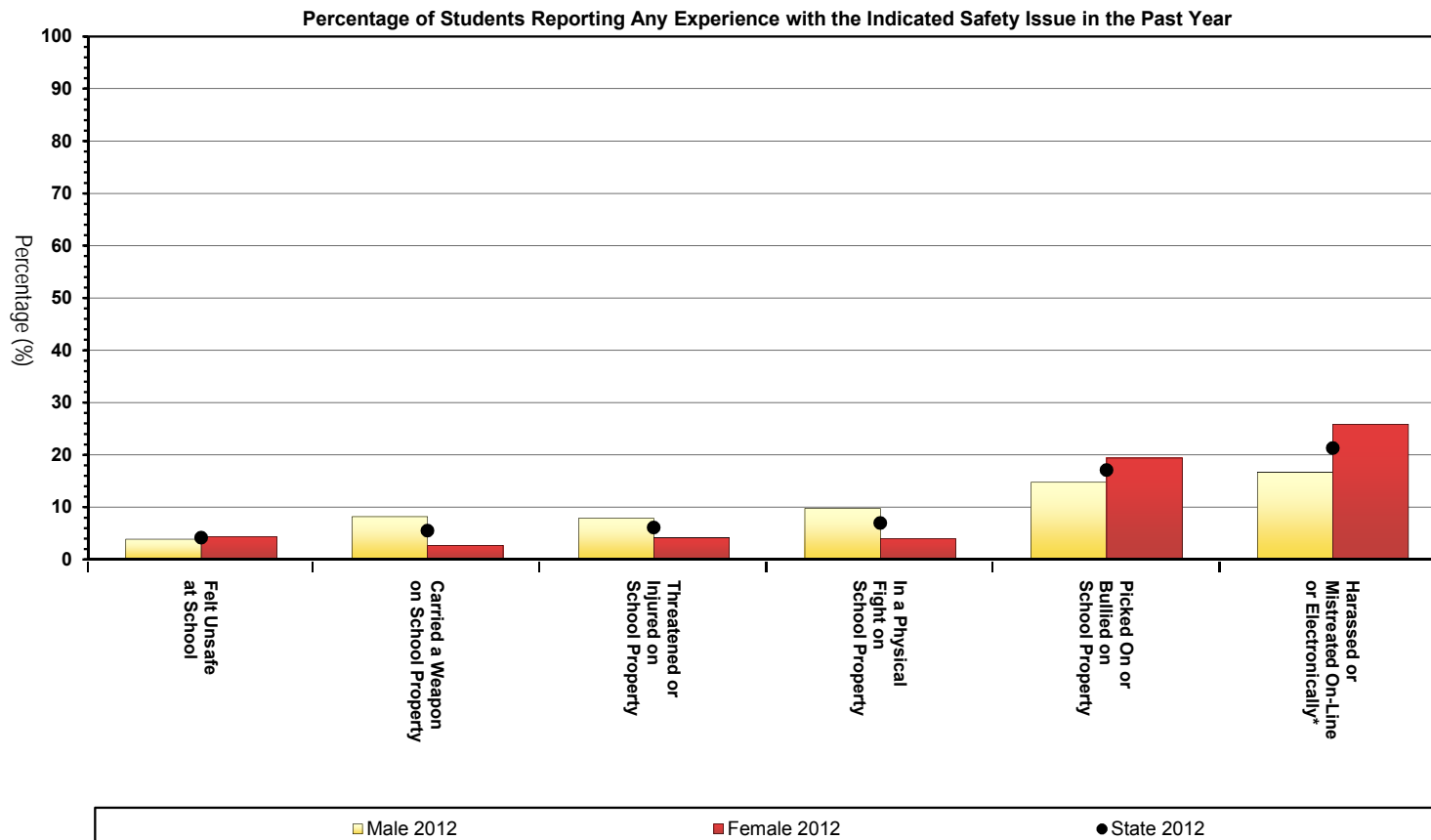


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NOTE: Prior to the 2010 administration this value was defined as the percentage of students who had five or more protective factors operating in their lives. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.

Arizona 12th Grade Males Compared to Females

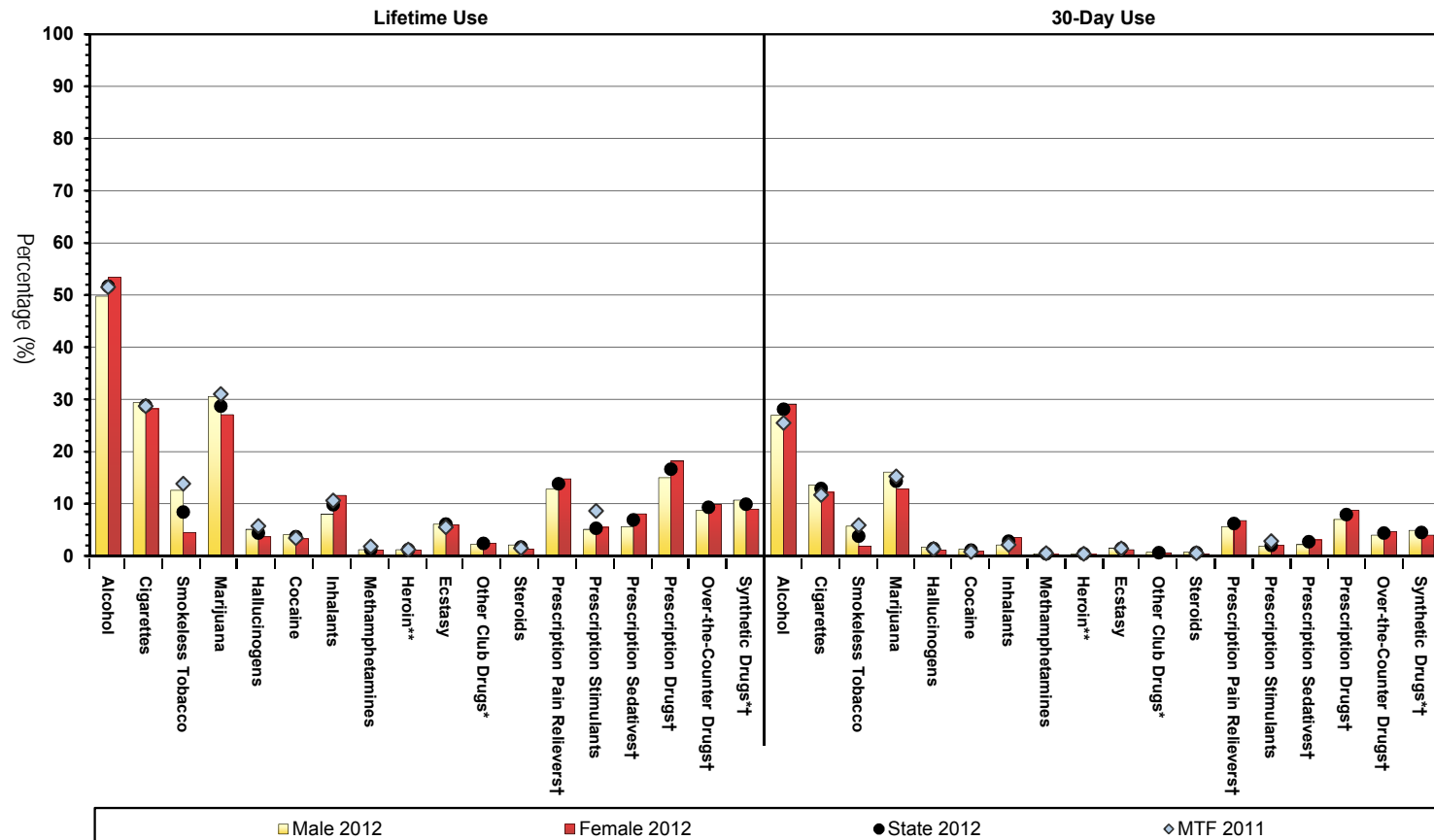
SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING 2012 Students by Gender, Grade 12



*Prior to 2012 the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

Arizona Statewide Survey population Males Compared to Females

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE 2012 Students by Gender, All Students Surveyed



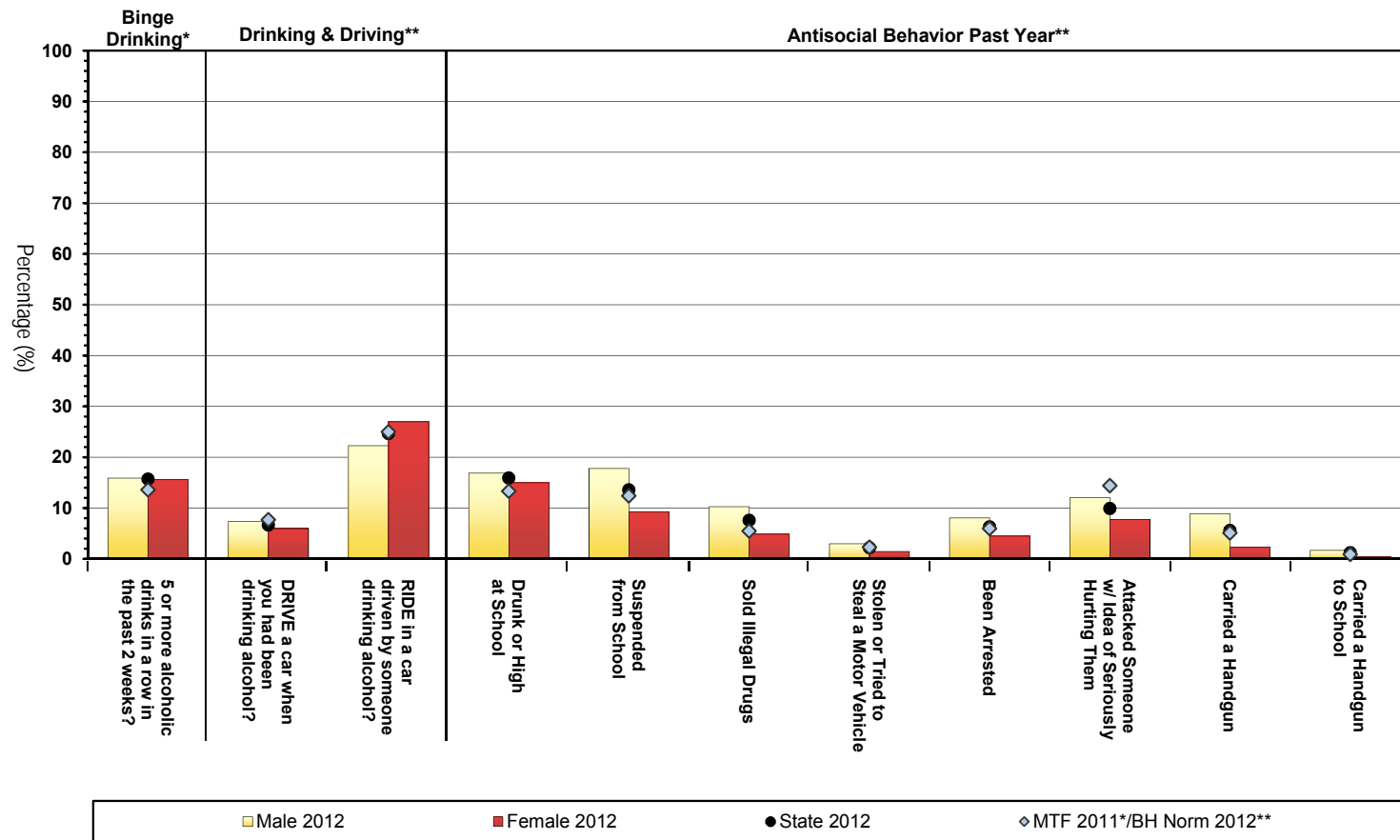
*Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.

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

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

Arizona Statewide Survey population Males Compared to Females

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR 2012 Students by Gender, All Students Surveyed

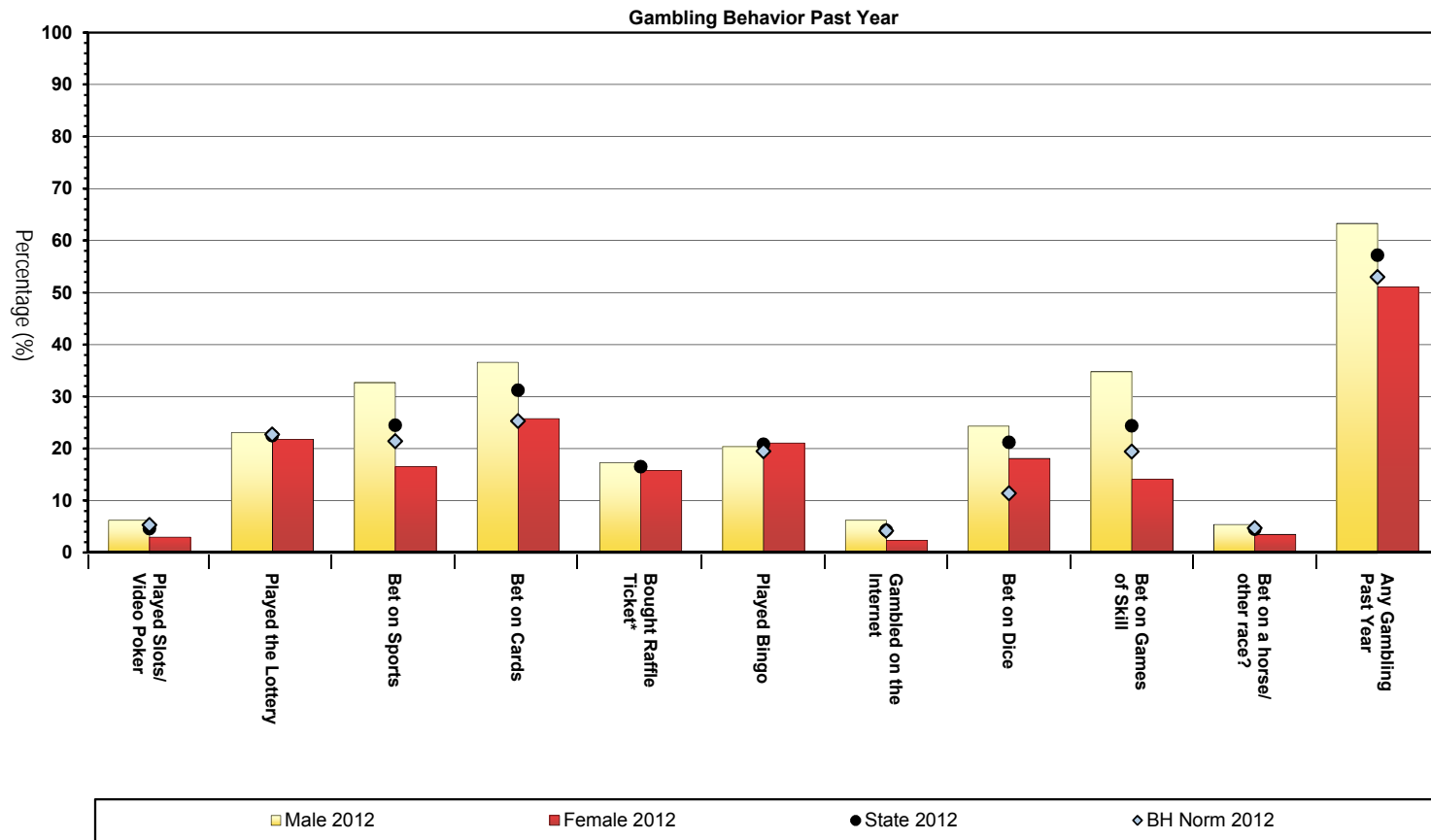


*National Comparison data for Binge Drinking category are Monitoring the Future values.

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

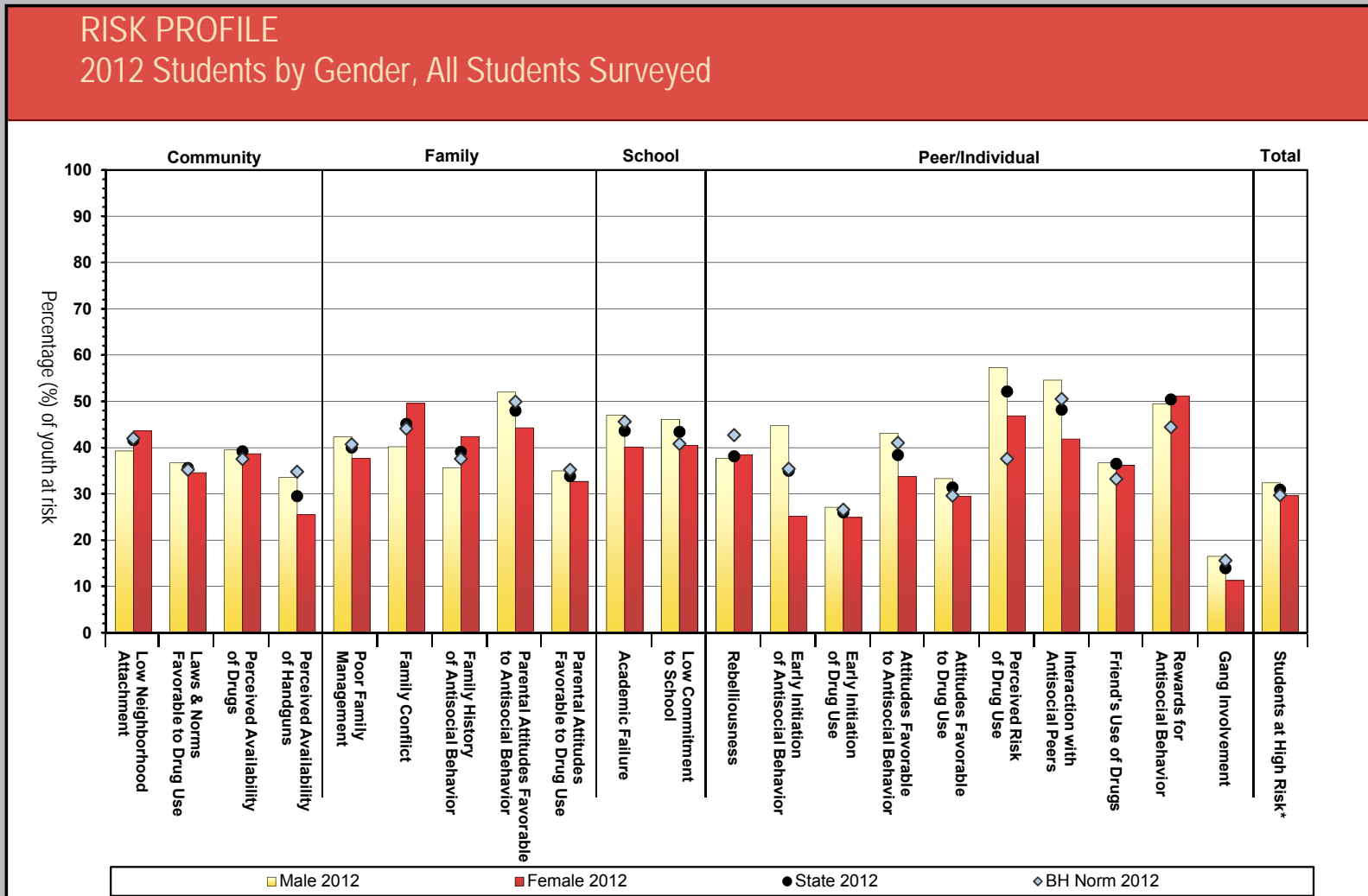
Arizona Statewide Survey population Males Compared to Females

GAMBLING 2012 Students by Gender, All Students Surveyed



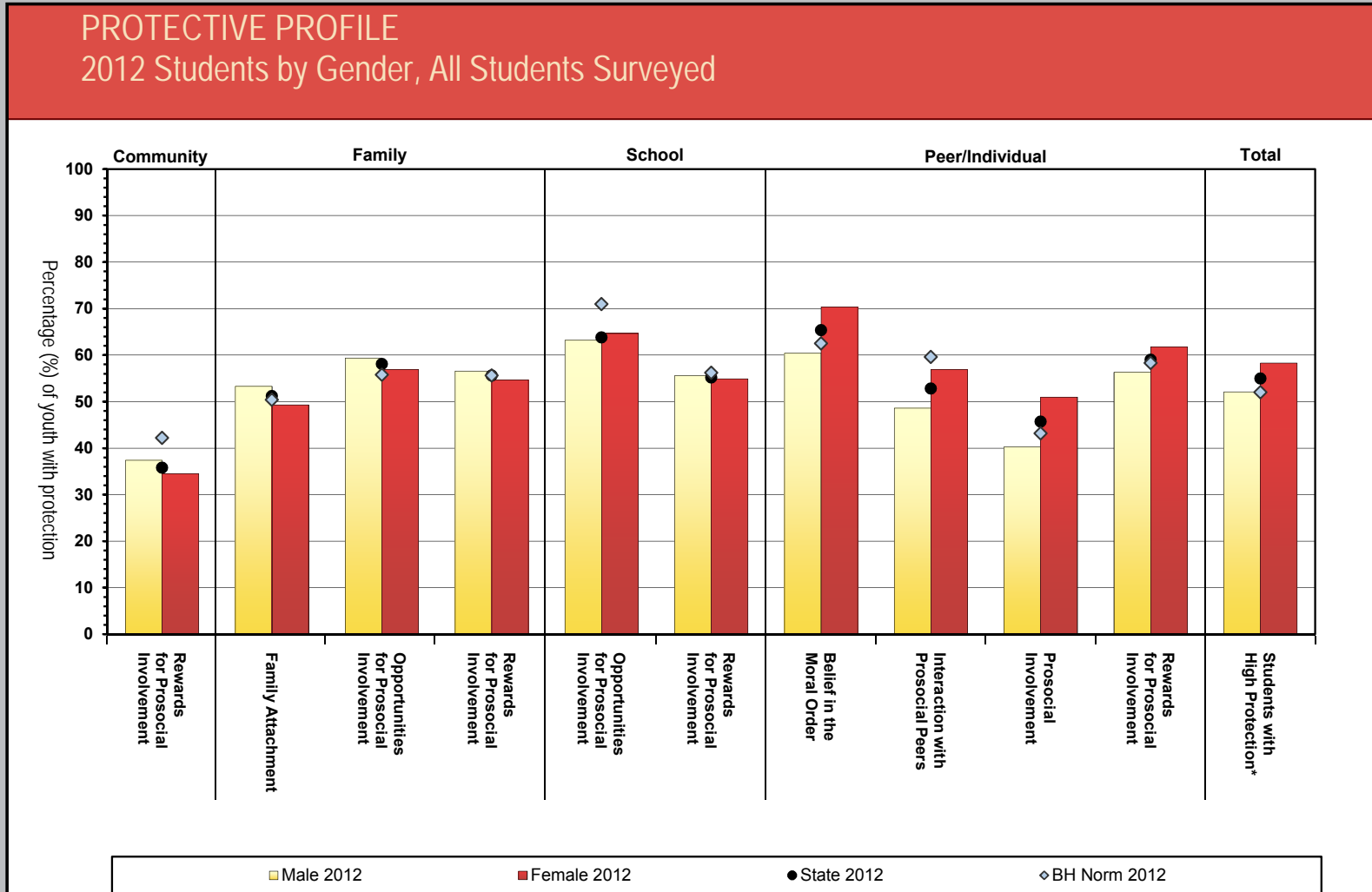
*National Comparison data for Bought a raffle ticket are not available.

Arizona Statewide Survey population Males Compared to Females



*High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th & 12th grades: 9 or more risk factors).

Arizona Statewide Survey population Males Compared to Females

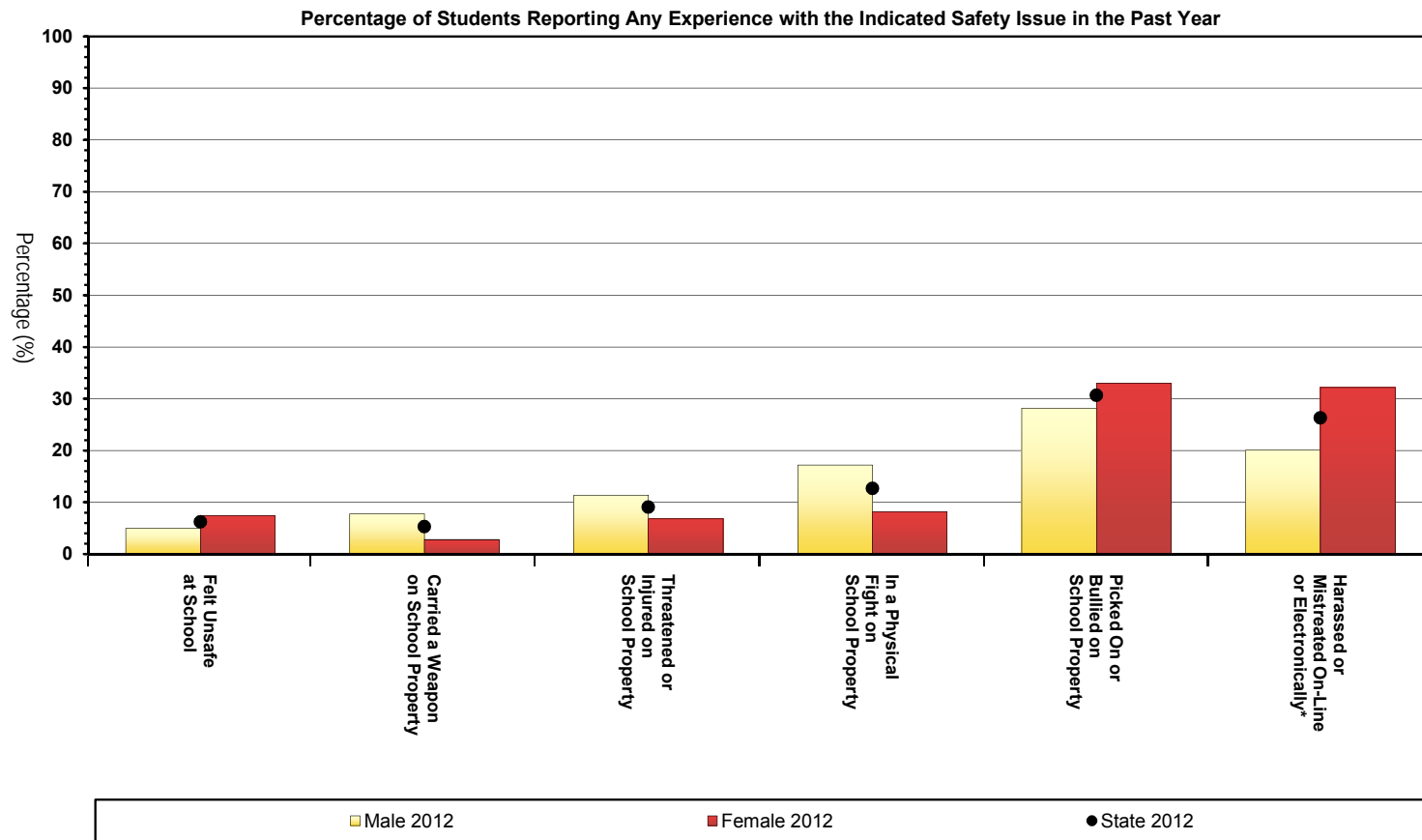


*High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

NOTE: Prior to the 2010 administration this value was defined as the percentage of students who had five or more protective factors operating in their lives. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.

Arizona Statewide Survey population Males Compared to Females

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING 2012 Students by Gender, All Students Surveyed



*Prior to 2012 the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

Appendix G: Changes in question wording across the 2008, 2010, and 2012 AYS Administrations

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes			
Issue	2008/2010 AYS	2012 AYS	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	<i>On how many occasions (if any) have you:</i>	<i>On how many occasions (if any) have you:</i>	
Heroin	used heroin or other opiates?	used heroin?	Cautiously comparable across years.
Other Club Drugs	<i>n/a</i>	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Synthetic Drugs	<i>n/a</i>	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	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>		In 2006 there was a prescription drugs question with several examples (some of which overlapped examples from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions). Starting in 2008, the single prescription drug question was dropped in favor of more specific questions. Rather than discontinuing reporting <i>Prescription Drugs</i> , the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure.

■ Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

Apache, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties

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Cenpatico of Arizona
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Maricopa County

Juan Aristizabal
Magellan Health Services of Arizona
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Pima County

Michael Pensak
Community Partnership of Southern Arizona (CPSA)
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Gila River Indian Community

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Gila River Regional Behavioral Health Authority
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Pascua Yaqui Tribe

Ralph Cota
Centered Spirit Program
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Other State and National Contacts:

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Steve Irvine/Phillip Stevenson, Ph.D.
602-364-1173/602-364-1157
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

Kimberly Zill
602-255-3889
www.problemgambling.az.gov

Arizona Department of Health Services

Division of Behavioral Health Services
Lisa Shumaker
602-364-4594
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

Shelly Mowrey
602-264-5700
www.drugfreeaz.org

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

www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)

www.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

Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities

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

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

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

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

casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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