Arizona Youth Survey

State Report

Conducted by
Bach Harrison,
L.L.C.

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Conducted by:
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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 sample of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students attending public and charter middle and high schools throughout Arizona. The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission has been conducting a youth survey for 17 years on a biennial basis; however, notable improvements in the survey model, sampling methods and the increasing levels of participation distinguish the 2002, 2004, 2006, and 2008 Arizona Youth Surveys from prior surveys.

The 2008 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) was administered between January and April 2008 in Arizona public and charter schools. This statewide effort encompassed all 15 counties and 319 schools, which resulted in the participation of 54,734 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students throughout Arizona. This report provides a comprehensive statewide perspective on the data obtained through this significant statewide survey effort. Participating schools and county officials also received school and county-specific data in the form of individualized reports to aid in 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, and 2008 survey administrations. With the enhancements made in the survey methodology, the results from the 2004, 2006, and 2008 surveys are able to be displayed within this report and comparisons among the three years can be made. This State Report presents findings from the past three administrations of the AYS only (2002 data can be viewed in reports from previous administrations). Because of enhancements made in ACJC's methodology for the 2002, 2004, 2006, and 2008 surveys, 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, 33.1% of students have used alcohol, and 59.6% of students have used alcohol in their lifetime. Cigarettes are the second most used substance by Arizona youth, with 14.7% of survey participants using cigarettes in the past month and 36.0% using in their lifetime. Marijuana is the third most used substance in 2008 with 12.5% of survey participants indicating he/she had used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days and 27.4% indicating use during their lifetime. Prescription drugs are the fourth highest substance used by Arizona youth, with 10.7% of youth surveyed indicating using any type of prescription drugs at least once in the past month, and 22.4% indicating using them at least once in their lifetime.

A comparison between the Arizona Youth Survey and the national Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey is another measure for assessing current substance abuse and risk behaviors of Arizona youth. A lower percentage of Arizona survey participants in all grades have had lifetime experience with inhalants and hallucinogens compared to youth in the same grades in the 2007 national survey. Additionally, a lower percentage of 8th and 10th grade Arizona students have had lifetime experience with chewing tobacco than 8th and 10th grade youth in the national MTF sample. However, Arizona students in all grades indicated higher alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use than students in the same grades in the national sample. Further, cocaine use rates for Arizona 10th and 12th graders were also higher than 10th and 12th grade cocaine use rates in the national sample. Alcohol use for Arizona youth who took the survey was 8.9% greater for Arizona 8th graders, 4.5% greater for Arizona 10th graders, and 2.6% greater for Arizona 12th graders in comparison to national sample youth in the same grades. Cigarette use rates in Arizona were 3.8% to 5.3% higher for each grade than in the MTF sample; marijuana use rates in Arizona were 1.3% to 2.0% higher for each grade than in the MTF sample; and cocaine use rates in Arizona were 1.5% higher for 10th graders and 3.4% higher for 12th graders than in the national sample.

Lifetime use of sedatives and methamphetamines in all grades has significantly decreased since the 2006 survey, with sedatives decreasing 1.7% to 4.2% in each grade and methamphetamines decreasing 1.4% to 2.6% in each grade. Further, while 8th and 10th grade rates of lifetime alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use significantly decreased since the 2006 survey, use rates of those substances for 12th graders largely remained unchanged.

Further, in looking at 2008 results compared to 2004 results, alcohol use has decreased 3.1% to 4.1% in each grade, cigarette use has decreased 3.4% to 7.6% in each grade, marijuana use has decreased 2.6% to 4.2% in each grade, and sedative use has decreased 2.7% to 6.6% in each grade. Complete lifetime use results can be seen in Table 1 on the following page.

A closer look at past month substance use (Table 2) shows us that a higher percentage of Arizona youth in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades have used alcohol, cigarettes, inhalants, cocaine, and ecstasy than youth in the same grades in the 2007 national MTF sample. The only area in which Arizona youth had a significantly lower use rate than the youth in the national MTF sample was for 10th grade chewing tobacco, where the MTF rate was 1.5% higher than the Arizona 10th grade rate.

Since the 2006 AYS, 30-day use rates have decreased by 1.1% to 2.1% in all grades for sedatives. The only substance category which increased in all grades was the prescription drug category. By grade level, 8th grade 30-day use rates decreased significantly since the 2006 survey for cigarettes (1.8% decrease) and sedatives (1.1% decrease). Tenth grade past month use rates decreased significantly for alcohol (1.5% decrease), sedatives (2.1% decrease), and methamphetamines (1.1% decrease) since the 2006 survey. Twelfth grade 30-day use rates decreased significantly since 2006 for sedatives (2.1% decrease), but also increased significantly since 2006 for cigarette use (2.1% increase), chewing tobacco (1.4% increase), ecstasy (1.1% increase), and prescription drugs (5.0% increase). Complete past month use results can be seen in Table 2 on the following pages.

Table 1

Percentage of Arizona Respondents Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime by Grade															
Drug Used	8th Grade				10th Grade				12th Grade				Total		
	AZ	AZ	AZ	MTF	AZ	AZ	AZ	MTF	AZ	AZ	AZ	MTF	AZ	AZ	AZ
	2004	2006	2008	2007	2004	2006	2008	2007	2004	2006	2008	2007	2004	2006	2008
Alcohol	51.9	50.4	47.8	38.9	69.3	67.6	66.2	61.7	77.9	74.5	74.8	72.2	63.3	61.7	59.6
Cigarettes	33.5	30.8	25.9	22.1	45.3	43.8	39.9	34.6	54.2	50.0	50.8	46.2	42.0	39.6	36.0
Chewing Tobacco	7.2	8.0	7.1	9.1	11.0	11.8	12.9	15.1	16.7	15.6	17.7	15.1	10.6	11.0	11.3
Marijuana	20.4	18.3	16.2	14.2	36.6	34.0	32.5	31.0	45.7	42.6	43.1	41.8	31.3	29.2	27.4
Hallucinogens*	2.5	2.1	1.9	3.1	5.3	4.1	5.2	6.4	7.6	5.6	7.9	8.4	4.6	3.6	4.3
Cocaine	3.7	3.6	2.7	3.1	7.8	7.6	6.8	5.3	11.5	11.6	11.2	7.8	6.8	6.8	5.9
Inhalants	13.7	15.2	14.3	15.6	10.9	11.9	12.6	13.6	9.1	9.8	9.2	10.5	11.8	12.9	12.6
Methamphetamines*	N/A	2.6	1.2	1.8	N/A	5.0	2.4	2.8	N/A	6.6	4.0	3.0	N/A	4.3	2.2
Heroin or Other Opiates	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.3	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.5	3.0	2.8	3.1	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.8
Ecstasy*	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.3	4.3	3.4	4.9	5.2	5.9	4.4	7.0	6.5	3.8	3.0	4.2
Steroids	N/A	1.6	1.7	1.5	N/A	2.0	2.3	1.8	N/A	2.2	2.4	2.2	N/A	1.9	2.0
Prescription Pain Relievers	N/A	N/A	12.2	N/C	N/A	N/A	20.5	N/C	N/A	N/A	24.6	N/C	N/A	N/A	17.6
Stimulants (2004 only)*	3.4	N/A	N/A	N/C	6.7	N/A	N/A	N/C	8.2	N/A	N/A	N/C	5.5	N/A	N/A
Prescription Stimulants*	N/A	3.4	3.8	N/C	N/A	7.1	7.6	N/C	N/A	8.5	7.9	N/C	N/A	5.9	5.9
Prescription Sedatives*	11.0	10.0	8.3	N/C	16.5	14.3	12.0	N/C	19.8	17.4	13.2	9.3	14.8	13.2	10.5
Prescription Drugs*	N/A	9.8	17.1	N/C	N/A	16.0	25.7	N/C	N/A	20.0	28.7	N/C	N/A	14.3	22.4
Over-the-Counter Drugs	N/A	N/A	9.7	N/C	N/A	N/A	12.9	N/C	N/A	N/A	13.4	N/C	N/A	N/A	11.5

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

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

N/C - Indicates where MTF data is not comparable to data gathered through the Arizona Youth Survey.

Table 2

Percentage of Arizona Respondents Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days by Grade															
Drug Used	8th Grade				10th Grade				12th Grade				Total		
	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona
	2004	2006	2008	2007	2004	2006	2008	2007	2004	2006	2008	2007	2004	2006	2008
Alcohol	25.3	24.1	23.2	15.9	41.3	39.2	37.7	33.4	51.1	47.0	46.8	44.4	36.3	34.4	33.1
Cigarettes	10.7	10.5	8.7	7.1	17.7	17.1	16.6	14.0	24.4	21.8	23.9	21.6	16.1	15.3	14.7
Chewing Tobacco	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.6	6.1	5.4	5.4	6.8	6.6	3.4	3.8	4.2
Marijuana	9.7	8.5	7.6	5.7	16.2	15.7	15.1	14.2	18.5	18.1	18.7	18.8	13.8	13.1	12.5
Hallucinogens*	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.4	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.5
Cocaine	1.6	1.7	1.0	0.9	3.0	2.9	2.2	1.3	3.7	3.3	3.2	2.0	2.5	2.5	1.9
Inhalants	5.8	6.2	5.4	3.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.5	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.2	3.9	4.1	3.8
Methamphetamines*	N/A	1.0	0.4	0.6	N/A	1.7	0.6	0.4	N/A	1.4	0.8	0.6	N/A	1.3	0.6
Heroin	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6
Ecstasy*	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	2.0	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.3
Steroids	N/A	0.8	0.7	0.4	N/A	1.0	1.0	0.5	N/A	1.0	1.0	1.0	N/A	0.9	0.8
Prescription Pain Relievers	N/A	N/A	6.0	N/C	N/A	N/A	9.4	N/C	N/A	N/A	10.5	N/C	N/A	N/A	8.1
Stimulants (2004 only)*	1.6	N/A	N/A	N/C	2.8	N/A	N/A	N/C	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/C	2.3	N/A	N/A
Prescription Stimulants*	N/A	1.5	1.6	N/C	N/A	2.9	2.9	N/C	N/A	2.6	2.1	N/C	N/A	2.2	2.1
Prescription Sedatives*	5.5	4.5	3.4	N/C	8.2	6.6	4.5	N/C	9.2	7.1	5.0	2.7	7.2	5.8	4.1
Prescription Drugs*	N/A	4.5	8.6	N/C	N/A	7.3	12.2	N/C	N/A	8.1	13.1	N/C	N/A	6.3	10.7
Over-the-Counter Drugs	N/A	N/A	5.6	N/C	N/A	N/A	6.4	N/C	N/A	N/A	5.9	N/C	N/A	N/A	5.9

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

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

N/C - Indicates where MTF data is not comparable to data gathered through the Arizona Youth Survey.

Risk and Protective Factors: In Brief

In order to make the results of the 2008 Arizona Youth Survey more usable, risk and protective profiles were developed for each participating school that show the percentage of youth at risk and the percentage of youth with protection on each scale. A detailed description of how the profiles were developed is contained in the main body of this *Arizona Youth Survey 2008 State Report*. Comparisons can be made between youth in Arizona and a more national sample (eight-state norm). The states upon which the eight-state norm is based include Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, 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, 2, 3, 4, and 5 on the following pages. The profile charts in this Executive Summary are only for the 10th grade Arizona students who completed the survey. Charts for this grade are merely provided as an example of the information that is discussed for all grades 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 and evaluate prevention interventions.

Rates of ATOD use (current prevalence of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use) and antisocial behaviors for Arizona 10th grade students can be seen in Figure 1. As was mentioned previously, lifetime and 30-day use of many substances saw positive decreases since the 2004 and 2006 surveys.

Figure 2 displays antisocial behavior data, drinking and driving data, and gambling data. Rates of being drunk or high at school also decreased for Arizona 10th grade students. Further, 10th grade reports of both drinking and then driving, and riding with a driver that had been drinking, have decreased since the 2006 administration.

Figure 2 shows the percentage of Arizona 10th grade students who are at risk for problem behaviors compared to the eight-state norm. For the 2008 survey, Arizona 10th grade students have risk factor scores that are significantly lower than the eight-state norm for six scales. However, as can be seen in the risk profile chart (Figure 3), several scales such as Low Neighborhood Attachment, Poor Family Management, Parent Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior, Academic Failure, Rebelliousness, Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior, Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior, Interaction with Antisocial Peers, and Gang Involvement are above the eight-state level for 10th grade students in 2008. The scales with the lowest percentage of youth at risk are Perceived Availability of Handguns, Early Initiation of Drug Use, and Gang Involvement.

A review of the risk factor scales shows that six risk factor scales showed a significant increase in the percentage of students at risk for the 10th grade, while four scales showed a significant decrease since the 2006 survey.

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, participate in prosocial activities in the community and at school, and are rewarded for those activities are less likely to become involved in problem behaviors. These important protective factors are measured in the AYS. In nine of the protective factor scales, Arizona 10th grade students had similar, or lower levels, of protection (Figure 4) than students from the eight-state norm. Some areas of highest protection for Arizona 10th grade students were Belief in the Moral Order and Peer/Individual Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. The areas with the lowest protection were Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement and Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement.

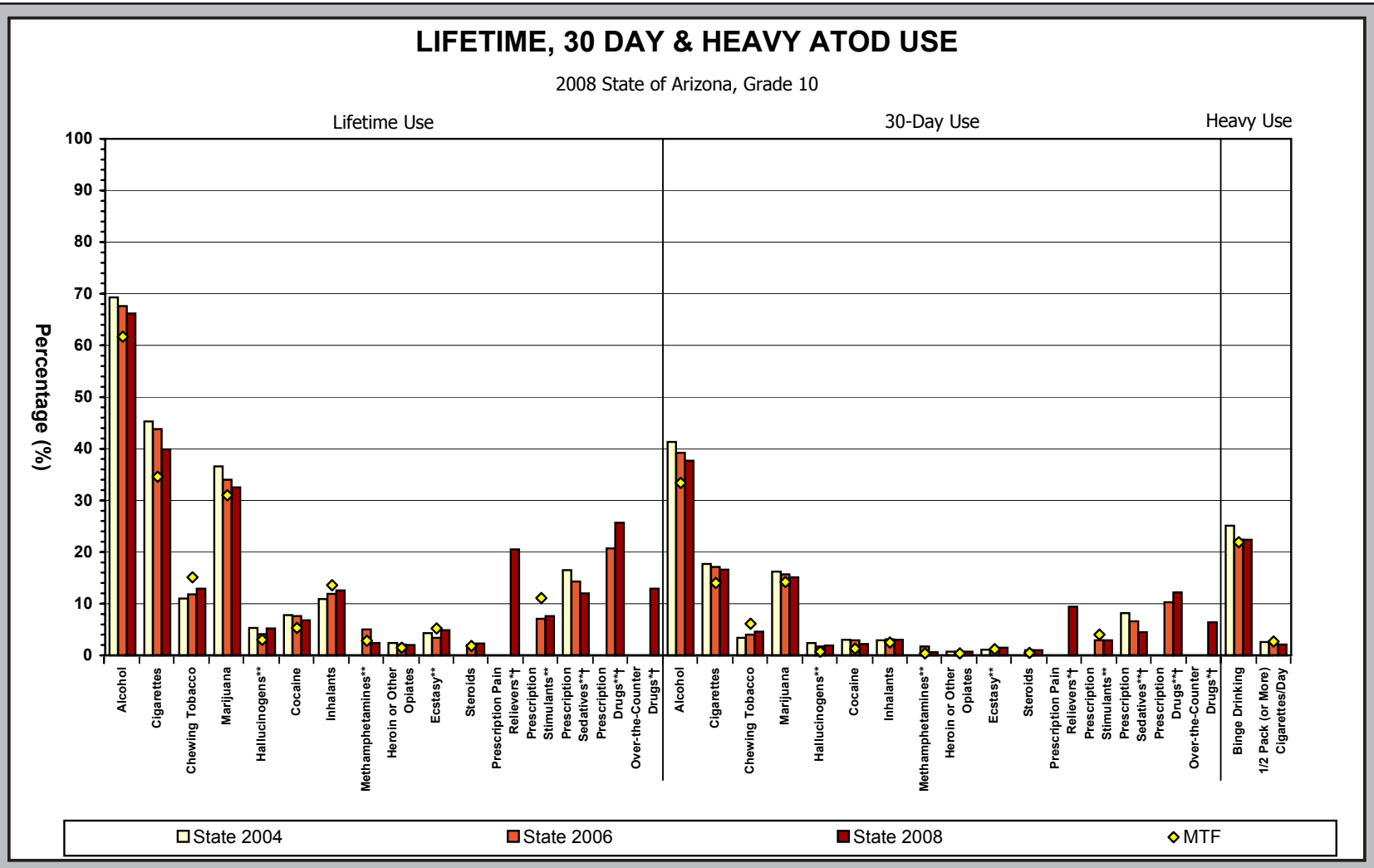
Comparisons between the 2006 results and those of 2008 show that 10th grade levels of protection decreased significantly in two scales and increased significantly in five scales since the last survey.

The profile reports created for Arizona's schools, school districts, counties, and some cities across the state also contain charts and tables reporting responses to questions regarding school safety. Figure 5 is an example of the Safe School charts included in the profile reports. Figure 5 illustrates that rates of 10th grade students reporting that he/she were threatened or injured

on school property, that he/she carried a weapon on school property, or that he/she were in a physical fight on school property have decreased since the 2006 survey. However, since the 2006 survey, 10th graders' reports of being picked on or bullied on school property increased significantly.

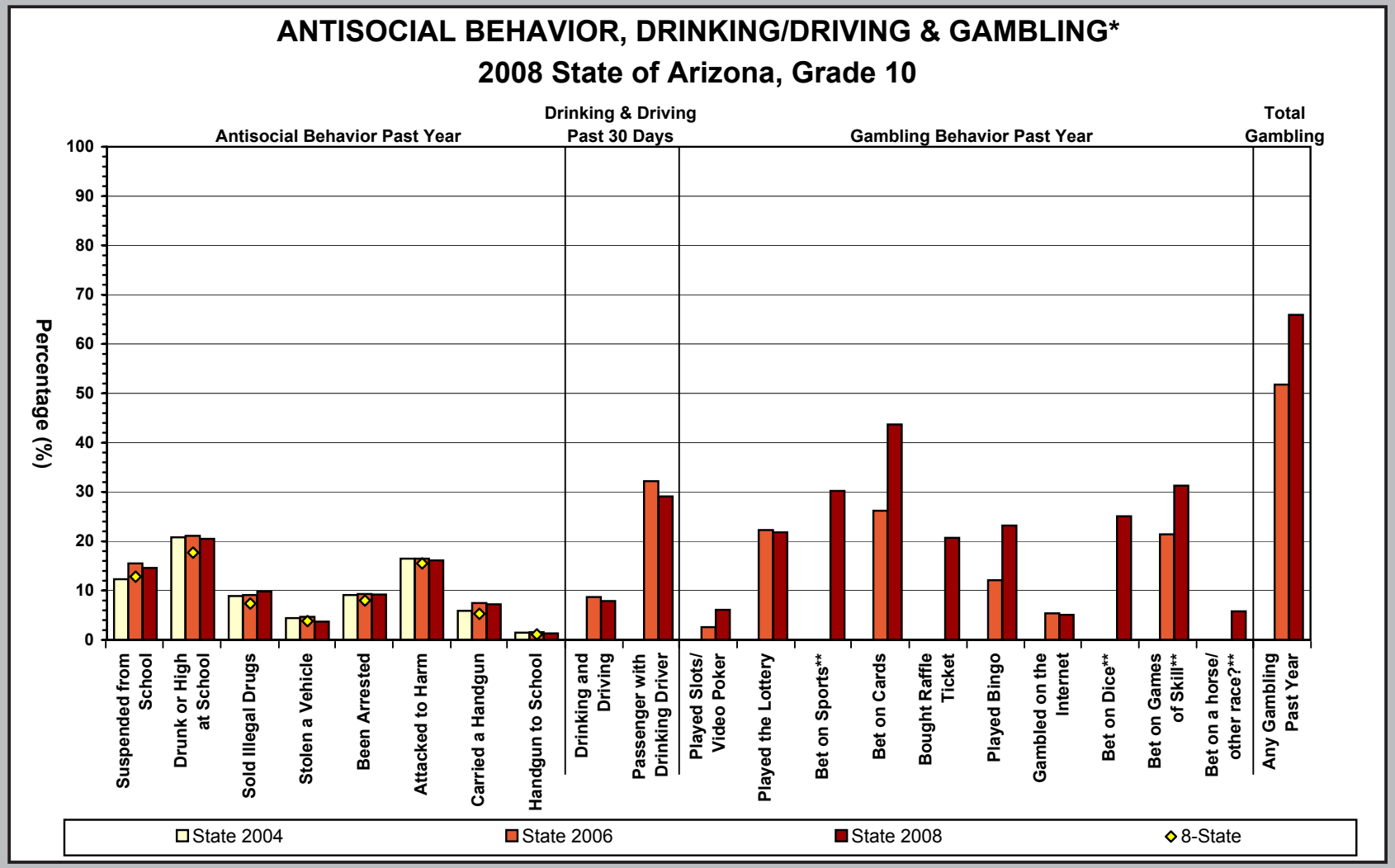
The analysis of the data obtained from the survey is quite extensive but are not intended to be exhaustive. Rather, it is believed that the data and highlights contained within this report will provide insights for future decisions pertaining to the well-being of Arizona youth.

Figure 1



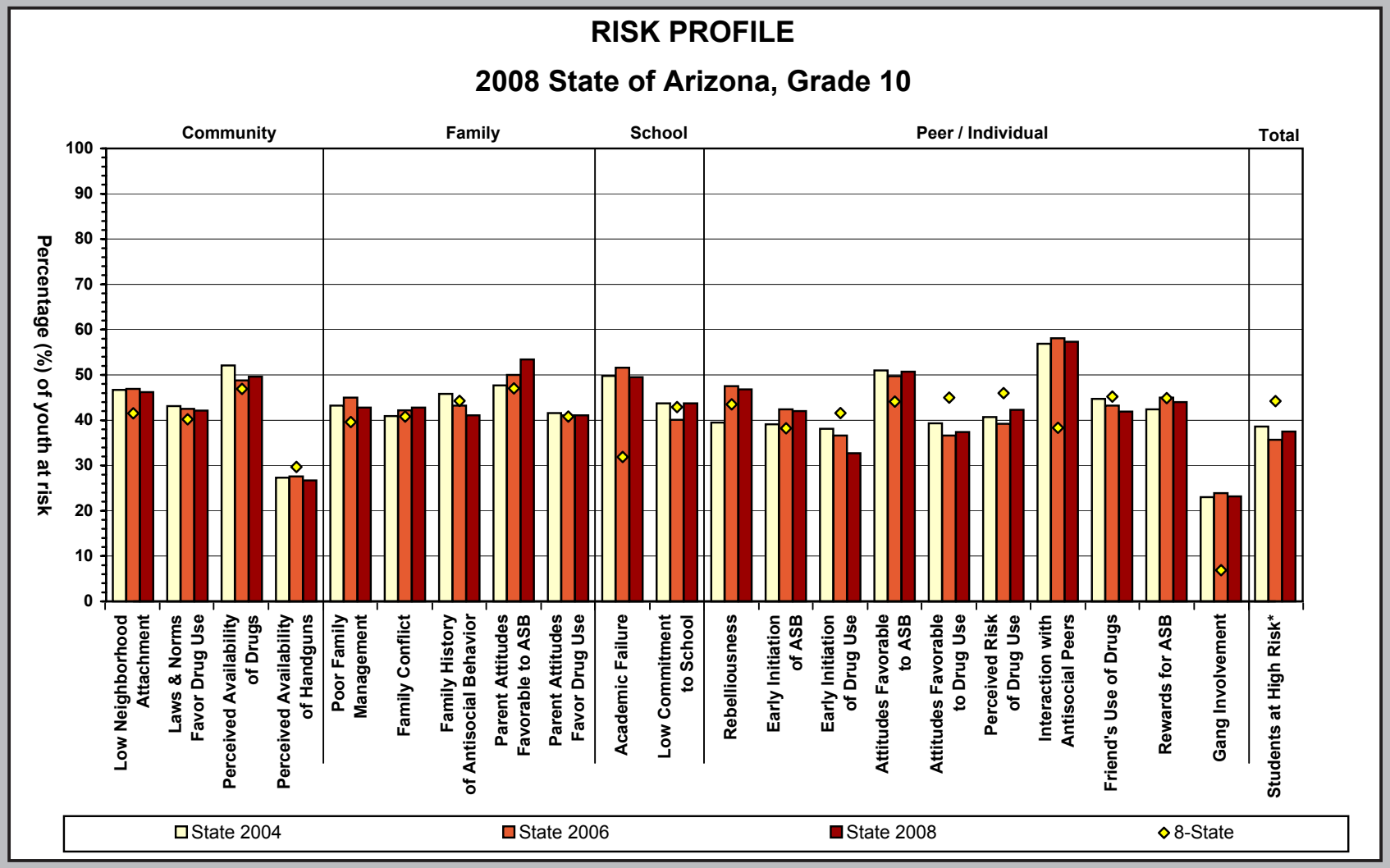
* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2008.
** Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult Appendix G for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey.

Figure 2



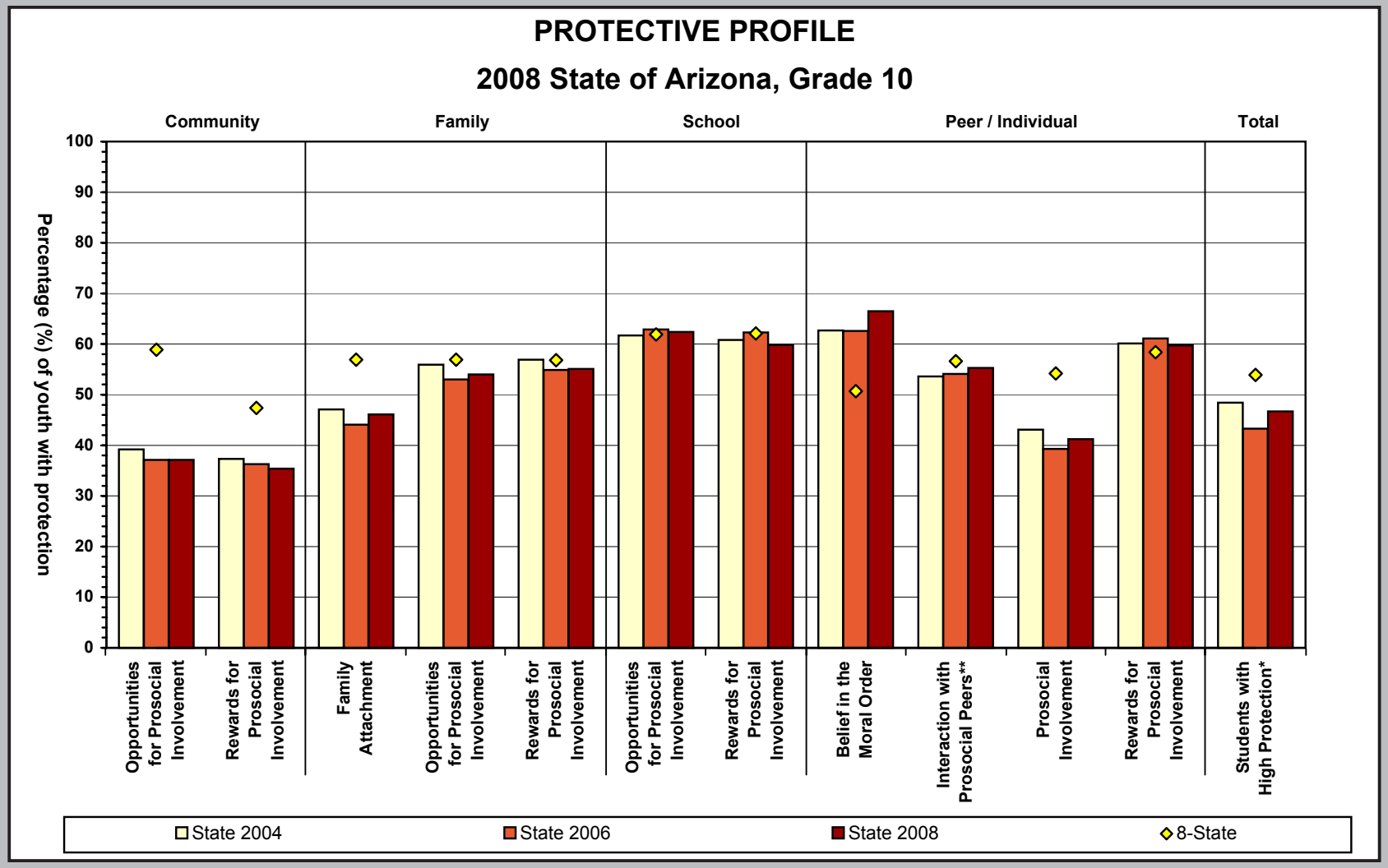
* Because not all eight states ask gambling and drinking & driving questions, no 8-State value is reported. Gambling and drinking & driving data were not collected prior to 2006.
** Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and 2006 administration. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult Appendix G for a detailed explanation.

Figure 3



* High Ri
(8th grade: eight or more risk factors, 10th & 12th grades: nine or more risk factors.)

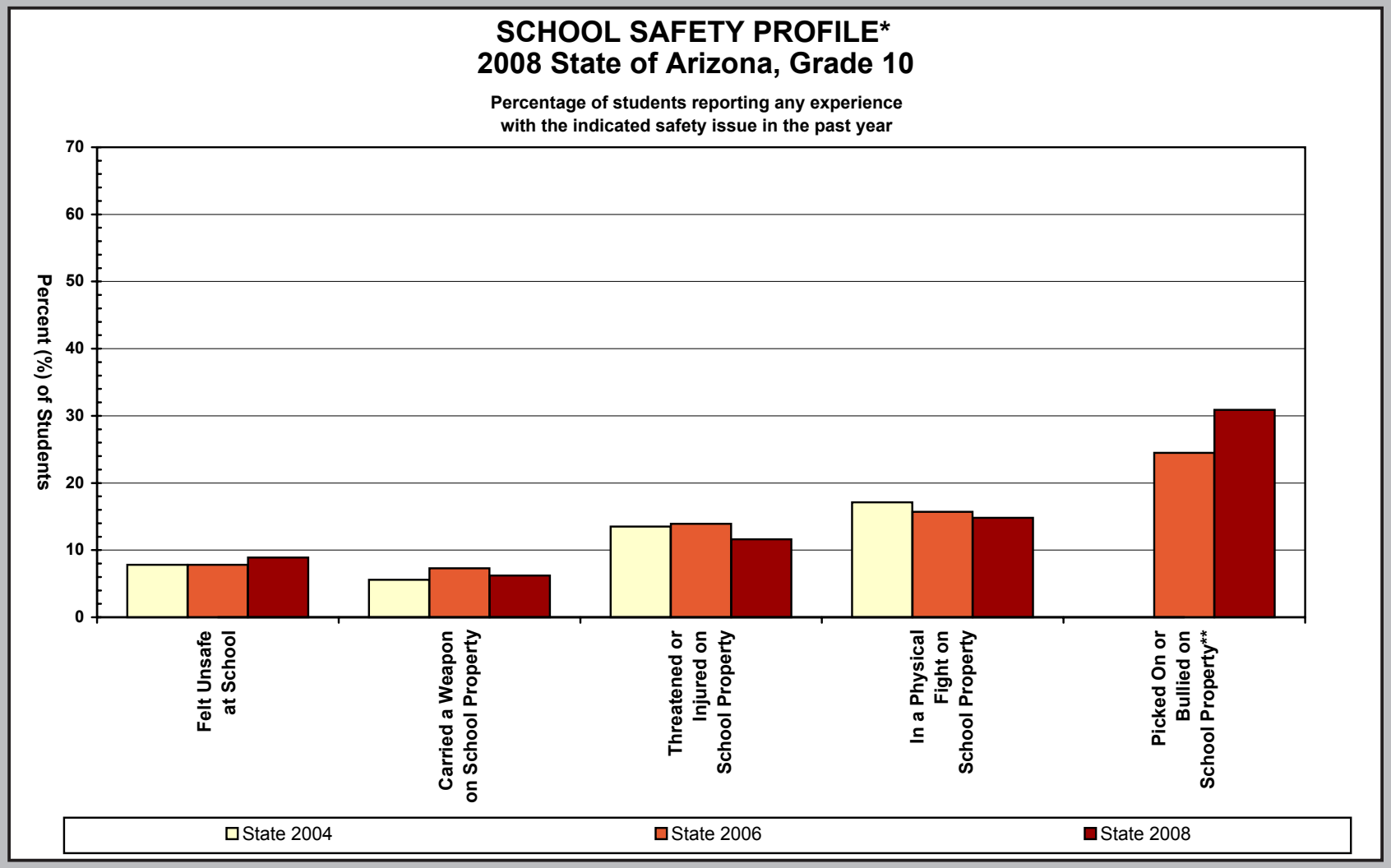
Figure 4



** □

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

Figure 5



** Because not all eight states ask school safety questions, no 8-State value is reported.
** Bullying on school property was not measured in the 2004 survey administration.

I Introduction

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

The 2008 Arizona Youth Survey was conducted by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission with technical assistance from Bach Harrison, L.L.C. The 2008 Arizona Youth Survey is the result of a partnership among the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission; Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families; the Governor's Division for Substance Abuse Policy; Arizona's Parent's Commission on Drug Education and Prevention; the Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission; and the Office of Problem Gambling. The successful implementation of the Arizona Youth Survey can also be attributed to strong collaborative efforts and support from the Arizona Department of Education, the Tobacco Education and Prevention Program and the Arizona State University. Finally, the cooperation of local prevention coordinators, school administrators, teachers, and students directly contributed to the success of the 2008 Arizona Youth Survey.

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

In 2002, the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission made a decision to change the substance abuse survey instrument to a model that would benefit multiple state agencies and generate data that is comparable to data collected at a national level. The Arizona Youth Survey is based upon the nationally recognized Risk and Protective Factor model, which is used by numerous state agencies throughout the United States. The Risk and Protective Factor model was developed in 1989 by J. David Hawkins, Ph.D. and Richard F. Catalano, Ph.D. at the University of Washington as a comprehensive prevention model. The Risk and Protective Factor model identifies "the factors that increase and mitigate the likelihood of delinquent involvement and other dysfunctional behaviors. The model emphasizes the need for community-wide efforts to ameliorate those risk factors" (Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 1995).

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

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

The 2008 Arizona Youth Survey was administered between January and April 2008 in Arizona public and charter schools. The statewide effort encompassed all 15 counties and 319 schools, which resulted in the participation of 54,734 8th, 10th, and 12th students throughout Arizona. School principals and teachers were provided detailed instructions for administering the survey. Students' anonymity was emphasized through a teacher-read script which instructed students not to put their names on the survey. Upon completion, all surveys were returned and electronically scanned by Bach Harrison L.L.C.

This report is organized into five sections:

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

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

3. Substance Use Outcomes: presents data on recent and lifetime use of Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs (ATOD) among Arizona's youth, and information on other ATOD-related questions (perceived harm, perceived availability, where students obtained alcohol, and drinking and driving). Some of these results are comparable to the results of the national Monitoring the Future survey.

4. Antisocial Behaviors and Additional Results: presents data on heavy substance use and other antisocial behaviors. This section also presents findings that show the correlation of substance use to academic achievement, socioeconomic background, perceived parental approval of substance use, and perceived peer approval of substance use.

5. Summary of Findings: fully summarizes the results and conclusions of the report.

Section 1: Survey Methods

The information presented in this report was gathered using the 2008 Arizona Youth Survey (Appendix A). The goal of the survey was to develop a tool that provided scientifically sound information about the levels of risk and protection in a community as well as levels of substance use and anti-social behaviors of youth. Risk factors are those conditions or situations that increase the likelihood that a child will develop one or more health and/or behavior problems in adolescence. Protective factors are the conditions or situations that decrease the likelihood of future behavior problems. Risk and protective factors are found in four domains — community, school, family, and the peer/individual. The information gathered on risk and protective factors, youth drug use, and delinquency is essential in supporting prevention planning, intervention planning, and needs assessment at the local and state levels.

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

Survey Questionnaire

The survey questionnaire was originally developed through the combined efforts of six states and the Social Development Research Group at the University of Washington. The collaborative survey development process was a Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) 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.

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

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

There are a total of 14 risk factor scales and 11 protective factor scales that are measured by the 2008 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 11 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 136 questions; however, many of the questions have multiple components so students actually responded to a total of 258 items.

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

Completion Rate and Ability to Generalize the Results

Not all 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students in Arizona participated in the survey. Some schools didn't participate, some students individually chose not to participate, some students' parents did not give consent for them to participate, and some students were absent on the day the survey was administered. While 64,325 students in grades 6 through 12 (57,961 students in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grade) took the 2008 Arizona Youth Survey, there are 54,734 surveys that comprise the final survey pool for the analysis contained in this State Report. The final survey pool discussed in this report is only comprised of students in grades 8, 10, and 12 who were deemed to be honest in their responses.

It should be noted that not all of the surveys that were completed contained valid information. Some surveys were eliminated because students were deemed not truthful in their responses or did not complete some of the questions (see Validity of the Data section for the validity criteria).

Survey Participants

The characteristics of the youth who took the survey are presented in Table 3. In comparing the sample characteristics to Arizona student 2006-2007 school year enrollment data gathered from the Arizona Department of Education web site, some similarities between the sample and Arizona student enrollment figures can be seen. Such similarities provide more assurance that the data gathered through the Arizona Youth Survey are representative of the state as a whole. For example, in the 2008 survey, there were nearly an equal number of males and females who took the survey in all grades (female = 51.2% and males = 48.8%), while the Department of Education web site found similar percentages for Arizona students (female = 48.6% and males = 51.4%).

Of the 2008 survey respondents, 48.8% were White and 32.9% were Hispanic (similar to the Department of Education web site findings — 49.4% White and 39.8% Hispanic for 8th, 10th, and 12th graders). The other ethnic groups accounted for 18.3% of the respondents. Table 3 also shows that English is the primary language spoken in 80.5% of homes. (Arizona student enrollment data was gathered from the Arizona Department of Education web site—http://www.ade.state.az.us).

An analysis of the family structure of respondents showed that 55.4% lived with both of their biological parents, 15.9% lived in a step-family structure, and 23.2% lived in a single-parent home.

Participation by County

Table 4 displays 2008 survey participation rates by county. Every county in the state of Arizona had schools participate in the 2008 Arizona Youth Survey.

The data reported show that the percentage of the state student population in each county is very close to the percentage of students who completed the AYS. Thus, the survey is a good representation of the students in Arizona. For example, in the state of Arizona, 63.5% of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students live in Maricopa County, 12.8% live in Pima County, and 4.0% live in Pinal County. Similarly, of the 2008 Arizona Youth Survey participants, 60.2% live in Maricopa County, 9.1% live in Pima County, and 5.3% live in Pinal County.

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

Survey Norms and Comparative Data

It can be helpful to know how the results from Arizona students compare to the results from a national sample of students. The 2008 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, 2007 MTF data was used in comparison to 2008 AYS data.

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

Validity of the Data

There were a total of 64,575 survey questionnaires completed. However, not all of the questionnaires contained valid information. Of these surveys, 3,878 (6.0%) were eliminated because respondents were determined to be dishonest or because students did not answer enough of the validity questions to determine whether or not he/she were honest in their responses. These surveys were eliminated because of five predetermined dishonesty indicators — 1) the students indicated that he/she were "Not Honest At All" in completing the survey (1,017 surveys); 2) the students indicated that he/she had used the non-existent drug phenoxydine (2,620 surveys); 3) the students reported an impossibly high level of multiple drug use (997 surveys); 4) the students indicated past-month use rates that were higher than lifetime use rates (1,640 surveys); and 5) the students reported an age that was inconsistent with their grade or their school (284 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 5,770 students in the 6th, 7th, 9th, and 11th grades were also eliminated from these state level results. These 6th, 7th, 9th, and 11th graders took the survey because he/she were attending a class that was largely made up of students in the even grades, or the school chose to survey students in these grades for a more complete description of their students. Further, 193 surveys were eliminated due to students not reporting a grade level, or because he/she marked more than one grade level.

A total of 9,841 questionnaires were eliminated from most analyses. This is less than the sum of those eliminated according to the criteria cited above because many of those eliminated met more than one criteria for elimination.

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

Table 3

Total Number and Percentage of Survey Respondents by Grade and Demographic Characteristics												
	8th Grade		10th Grade		12th Grade		2008 Total		2006 Total		2004 Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Sample	25,695	46.9	16,089	29.4	12,950	23.7	54,734	100.0	60,401	100.0	40,960	100.0
Gender												
Male	12,462	49.5	7,610	48.2	6,141	48.2	26,213	48.8	28,381	48.2	19,172	47.5
Female	12,730	50.5	8,188	51.8	6,596	51.8	27,514	51.2	30,505	51.8	21,161	52.5
Race/Ethnicity												
White	13,824	44.3	9,853	51.6	8,210	54.6	31,887	48.8	26,761	45.7	19,745	49.0
Native American	2,416	7.7	1,435	7.5	961	6.4	4,812	7.4	3,394	5.8	2,938	7.3
Hispanic	11,563	37.0	5,653	29.6	4,309	28.6	21,525	32.9	21,376	36.5	13,184	32.7
African American	1,962	6.3	1,131	5.9	822	5.5	3,915	6.0	2,592	4.4	1,503	3.7
Asian or Pacific Islander	1,462	4.7	1,027	5.4	743	4.9	3,232	4.9	1,798	3.1	1,101	2.7
Family Structure												
Both Parents	14,355	55.9	8,853	55.0	7,103	54.8	30,311	55.4	32,068	56.8	18,565	52.5
Step-Families	4,174	16.2	2,638	16.4	1,892	14.6	8,704	15.9	9,164	16.2	5,502	15.5
Single Parent	5,895	22.9	3,809	23.7	3,003	23.2	12,707	23.2	15,230	27.0	8,534	24.1
Language Used at Home												
English	19,433	77.2	13,132	83.1	10,708	83.8	43,273	80.5	46,011	78.5	32,544	80.4
Spanish	5,224	20.8	2,285	14.5	1,710	13.4	9,219	17.1	11,376	19.4	6,954	17.2
Another Language	505	2.0	395	2.5	365	2.9	1,265	2.4	1,244	2.1	989	2.4

*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. Further, in 2008, students could mark more than one ethnic category and the 'other' category was removed.

Table 4

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

	8th Grade				10th Grade				12th Grade				2008 Total							
	2008 Survey Participation		2007-2008 School Year Enrollment Information		2008 Survey Participation		2007-2008 School Year Enrollment Information		2008 Survey Participation		2007-2008 School Year Enrollment Information		2008 Survey Participation		2007-2008 School Year Enrollment Information		2006 Survey Participation		2004 Survey Participation	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Apache	299	1.2	1,179	1.4	0	0.0	1,104	1.2	1	0.0	945	1.1	300	0.5	3,228	1.2	871	1.4	689	1.7
Cochise	414	1.6	1,614	2.0	487	3.0	2,350	2.5	262	2.0	1,806	2.0	1,163	2.1	5,770	2.2	1,576	2.6	1,746	4.3
Coconino	379	1.5	1,380	1.7	400	2.5	2,184	2.3	350	2.7	2,095	2.3	1,129	2.1	5,659	2.1	1,107	1.8	1,225	3.0
Gila	369	1.4	629	0.8	264	1.6	677	0.7	202	1.6	632	0.7	835	1.5	1,938	0.7	831	1.4	832	2.0
Graham	289	1.1	460	0.6	245	1.5	845	0.9	254	2.0	674	0.8	788	1.4	1,979	0.7	885	1.5	500	1.2
Greenlee	79	0.3	142	0.2	57	0.4	117	0.1	26	0.2	110	0.1	162	0.3	369	0.1	239	0.4	248	0.6
La Paz	118	0.5	216	0.3	124	0.8	191	0.2	107	0.8	211	0.2	349	0.6	618	0.2	376	0.6	373	0.9
Maricopa	16,911	65.8	50,975	62.0	8,647	53.7	60,231	63.2	7,371	56.9	58,313	65.3	32,929	60.2	169,519	63.5	36,136	59.8	21,970	53.6
Mohave	549	2.1	2,183	2.7	701	4.4	2,033	2.1	522	4.0	1,771	2.0	1,772	3.2	5,987	2.2	1,877	3.1	1,558	3.8
Navajo	489	1.9	1,593	1.9	682	4.2	3,658	3.8	535	4.1	3,158	3.5	1,706	3.1	8,409	3.2	1,415	2.3	1,399	3.4
Pima	1,515	5.9	11,955	14.5	1,828	11.4	11,595	12.2	1,618	12.5	10,685	12.0	4,961	9.1	34,235	12.8	7,600	12.6	5,430	13.3
Pinal	1,609	6.3	3,658	4.4	936	5.8	3,969	4.2	351	2.7	3,118	3.5	2,896	5.3	10,745	4.0	1,848	3.1	1,616	3.9
Santa Cruz	221	0.9	812	1.0	538	3.3	887	0.9	416	3.2	757	0.8	1,175	2.1	2,456	0.9	1,355	2.2	1,328	3.2
Yavapai	1,148	4.5	2,338	2.8	976	6.1	2,536	2.7	729	5.6	2,179	2.4	2,853	5.2	7,053	2.6	1,656	2.7	746	1.8
Yuma	1,306	5.1	3,123	3.8	204	1.3	2,975	3.1	206	1.6	2,828	3.2	1,716	3.1	8,926	3.3	2,629	4.4	1,300	3.2

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

The History and Importance of Risk and Protective Factors

The Arizona Youth Survey is based upon the Risk and Protective Factor Model of Substance Abuse Prevention. In medical research, risk factors have been found for heart disease and other heath 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 defined a set of risk factors that place young people at risk for the problem behaviors of substance abuse, delinquency, violence, teen pregnancy, and school dropout. They also have identified a set of protective factors that help to buffer the harmful effects of risk.

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.

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. An overview of the risk factors and protective factors that have been shown to be related to youth problem behavior and their link to the Arizona Youth Survey will be provided.

The risk and protective factors measured by the Arizona Youth Survey have been organized into the four important areas of a young person's life — community, family, school, and peer/individual. There are a total of 14 risk factors and 11 protective factors that are measured by the 2008 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 11 protective factor scales measured by the survey. Appendix B provides a complete list of the risk and protective factors and the corresponding risk and protective factor scales in the survey.

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

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

There are two components of the risk and protective factor charts that are key to understanding the information that the charts contain: 1) the **cut-points** for the risk and protective factor scales, and 2) the **eight-state norm dots** that indicate an estimate of national rates.

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. Since the cut-points for each scale will remain fixed, the percentage of youth above the cut-point on a scale (at-risk) will provide a method for evaluating the progress of prevention programs over time. For example, if the percentage of youth at risk for family conflict in a community prior to implementing a community-wide family/parenting program was 60% and then decreased to 50% one year after the program was implemented, the program could be viewed as helping to reduce family conflict.

Eight-State Norm

The eight-state norm allows a comparison between the levels of risk, protection and antisocial behavior in your community and a more national sample. The eight-state norm value for each risk and protective factor scale represents the percentage of youth at risk or with protection for eight states across the country (Arizona, Arkansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Montana, Nebraska, Oklahoma, and Utah). Similarly, eight-state levels of antisocial behavior represent the percentage of youth in the eight states who engaged in each of the eight antisocial behaviors. In developing the eight-state norm, the contribution of each of eight states was proportional to its percentage of the national population, which helps to make the results more representative of youth nation-wide. A comparison between the ATOD use rates from the eight-state database and those from the national Monitoring the Future survey showed the rates to be very similar, which provides added confidence in the validity of the eight-state norm.

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

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

Definitions of all community domain risk factors, as well as scale scores for the community domain are provided on the next pages. Table 5 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 5

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

Availability of Drugs (Linked to Substance Abuse and Violence)

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

Availability of Firearms (Linked to Delinquency and Violence)

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

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

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

Media Portrayals of Violence (Linked to Violence)

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

Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization (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.

Risk Factors

Table 6 shows that the highest scaled score was for Perceived Availability of Drugs for 12th graders (52.2% at risk), followed by Low Neighborhood Attachment for 12th graders (51.0% at risk). Of the three grades, 8th graders were at highest risk for Perceived Availability of Handguns (37.8%); 10th graders were at highest risk for Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use (42.1%); and 12th graders were at highest risk for Low Neighborhood Attachment (51.0%) and Perceived Availability of Drugs (52.2%).

In looking at Arizona community risk factor scales in relation to the eight-state norm, Figure 6 illustrates that Arizona levels of risk are higher than other states for several scales and grades. For Low Neighborhood Attachment, risk factor scales for all three grades are higher for Arizona than for the eight-state norm. In contrast, Arizona levels of risk for Perceived Availability of Handguns are lower than the eight-state norm for all grades.

Protective Factors

As for community domain protective factors, rates of Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement were well below the eight-state norm for all grades, with 8th graders having the lowest protection (31.3%) and 10th graders having the highest protection (35.4%). Rates of Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement were also significantly lower than the eight-state norm in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. With several Community Domain risk factors being higher than the eight-state norm in many scales and protective factors being much lower than the eight-state norm for both scales, these results indicate that this is an area where prevention programming could benefit Arizona communities.

Table 6

Community Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade		
RISK FACTORS	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008
Low Neighborhood Attachment	40.7	40.7	38.5	46.7	46.9	46.2	51.0	49.8	51.0
Laws & Norms Favor Drug Use	37.6	37.8	36.6	43.1	42.5	42.1	37.2	34.6	36.3
Perceived Availability of Drugs	40.6	38.1	38.2	52.1	48.8	49.6	55.0	51.3	52.2
Perceived Availability of Handguns	37.0	37.0	37.8	27.3	27.6	26.7	34.6	34.1	33.1
PROTECTIVE FACTORS	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	41.1	38.2	39.3	39.2	37.1	37.1	38.6	37.6	36.1
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	32.0	30.4	31.3	37.3	36.3	35.4	35.8	35.2	33.2

Comparisons to Past AYS Survey Data

Table 6 shows community domain results for 2004, 2006, and 2008. The 8th grade risk factor scale scores showed positive decreases in rates of Low Neighborhood Attachment (2.2% decrease since 2006) and Laws and Norms Favoring Drug Use (1.2% decrease since 2006). Twelfth grade risk factor scale scores, however, increased 1.2% for Low Neighborhood Attachment since the 2006 survey, and increased 1.7% for Laws and Norms Favoring Drug Use since 2006.

In regards to protective factor scales, 8th grade protection for Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement increased by 1.1% in the past two years (from 38.2% with protection in 2006 to 39.3% with protection in 2008), 12th grade protection for Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement decreased by 1.5% (from 37.6% with protection in 2006 to 36.1% with protection in 2008), and 12th grade rates of Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement decreased by 2.0% (from 35.2% with protection in 2006 to 33.2% with protection in 2008).

Figure 6

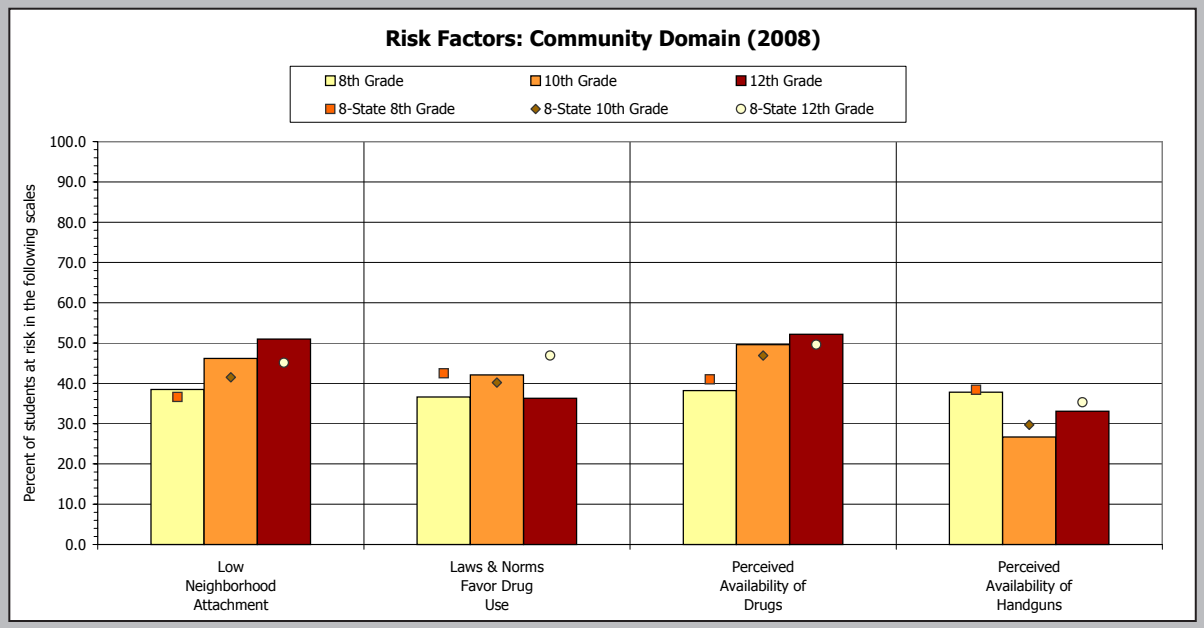
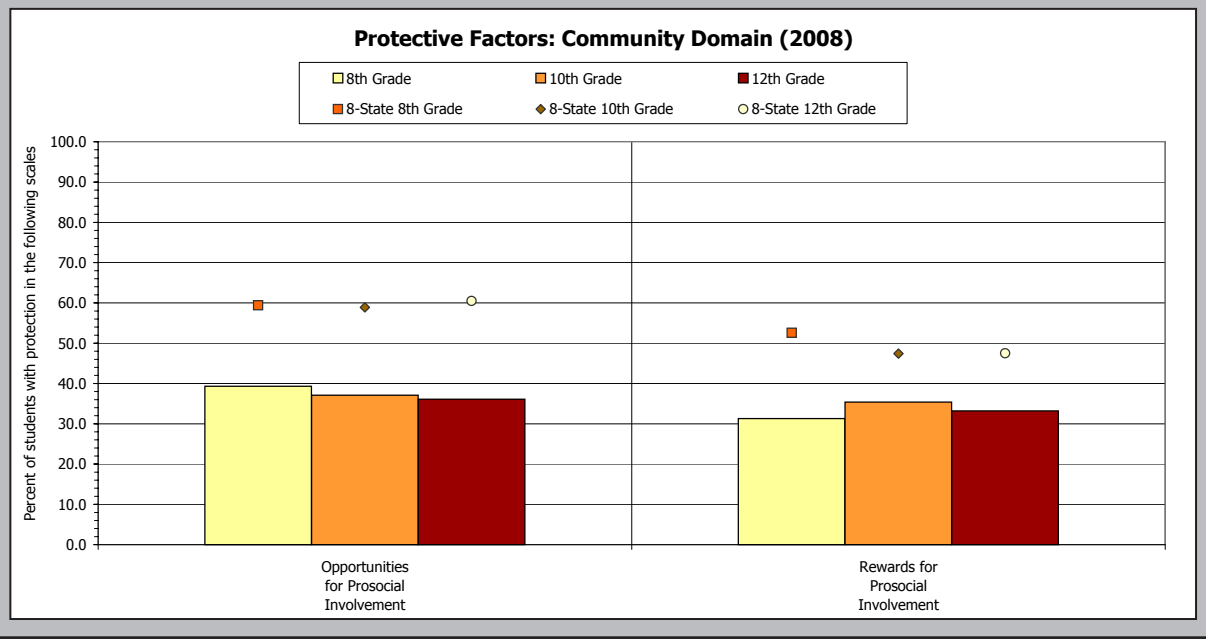


Figure 7



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

Definitions of all family domain risk factors, as well as scores for the family domain are provided on the following pages. Table 7 below shows the links between the family risk factors and the five problem behaviors.

Table 7

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Risk Factors

Table 8 shows that the highest scaled score for the family domain was for Family Conflict for 8th graders (53.5% at risk), followed by Parent Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior for 10th graders (53.4% at risk). The lowest scaled score for 8th graders in the family domain was for Parent Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use (26.8% at risk).

In looking at Arizona's family risk factor scales in relation to the eight-state norm, Figure 8 illustrates that there were only two scales in which Arizona 8th, 10th, and 12th grade results were similar to, or lower than, the eight-state norm — Parent Attitudes Favoring Drug Use (lower that the norm for the 8th grade, and approximately even with the norm for the 10th and 12th grades), and Family History of Antisocial Behavior (significantly lower than the norm for all three grades). Rates for all three grades were higher in Arizona than the eight-state norm for Poor Family Management and Parent Attitudes Favoring Antisocial Behavior.

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. For the Family Attachment and Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement scales, all three grades in Arizona indicated lower protective factor scores than the eight-state norm; and for the Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement scale, only the 10th and 12th grades were lower than the eight-state norm.

Table 8

Family Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade		
RISK FACTORS	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008
Poor Family Management	46.4	47.9	45.5	43.2	45.0	42.8	44.8	44.8	44.3
Family Conflict	52.5	52.2	53.5	40.9	42.2	42.8	38.3	38.3	38.3
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	46.2	42.7	40.3	45.8	43.2	41.1	42.9	38.6	37.3
Parent Attitudes Favorable to ASB	45.3	48.5	49.3	47.7	50.0	53.4	44.4	45.9	50.2
Parent Attitudes Favor Drug Use	27.7	29.1	26.8	41.6	41.1	41.1	42.8	40.1	41.2
PROTECTIVE FACTORS	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008
Family Attachment	50.0	48.7	51.5	47.1	44.1	46.1	57.2	57.1	56.2
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	59.7	57.4	59.7	55.9	53.0	54.0	56.8	55.9	55.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	60.6	60.6	61.4	56.9	54.9	55.1	56.9	56.9	55.8

Comparisons to Past AYS Survey Data

Table 8 shows family domain results for 2004, 2006, and 2008. In the 8th grade, three of the five family risk factor scales significantly decreased since the last survey in 2006 (decreases of 2.3% to 2.4%); in the 10th grade, two of the five scales decreased (decreases of 2.1% and 2.2%); and in the 12th grade, two scales increased (increases of 1.1% and 4.3%). The Family History of Antisocial Behavior scale showed a significant decrease in all grades, with the 8th grade decreasing 2.4% since 2006, the 10th grade decreasing 2.1% since 2006, and the 12th grade decreasing 1.3% since 2006.

Eighth and 10th grade protection for Family Attachment and Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement both increased significantly from 2006 to 2008 (increases of 1.0% to 2.8% in each grade). While 12th grade protection for Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement decreased 1.1% since 2006, the scaled scores for the other two grades for the same scale were virtually unchanged since 2006.

Figure 8

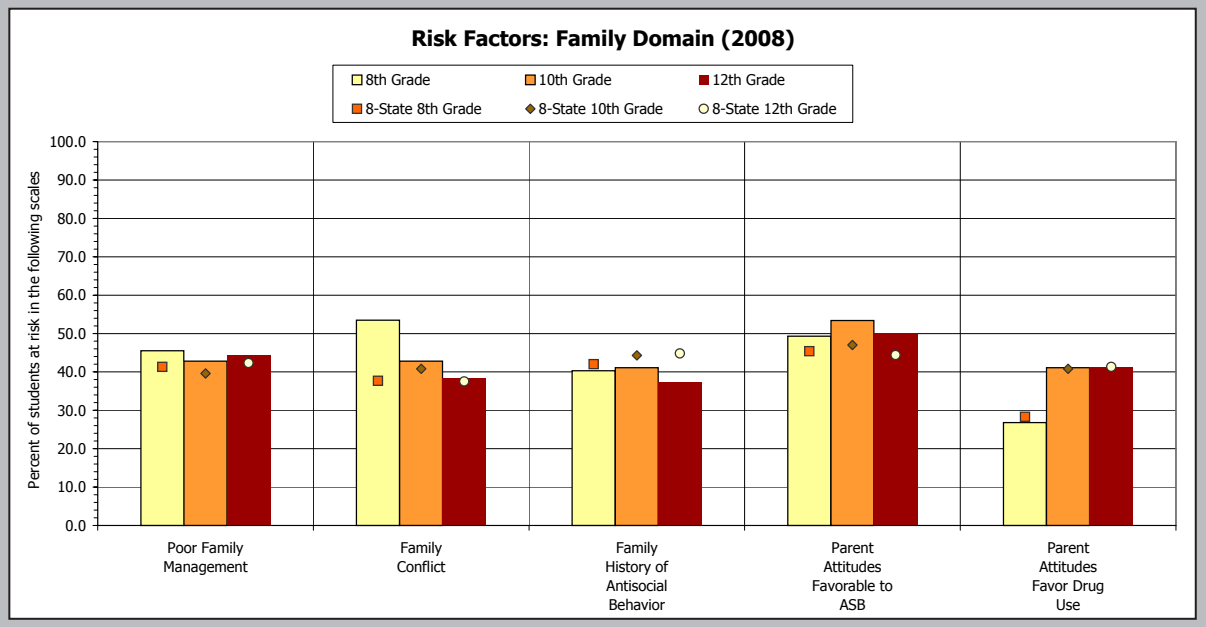
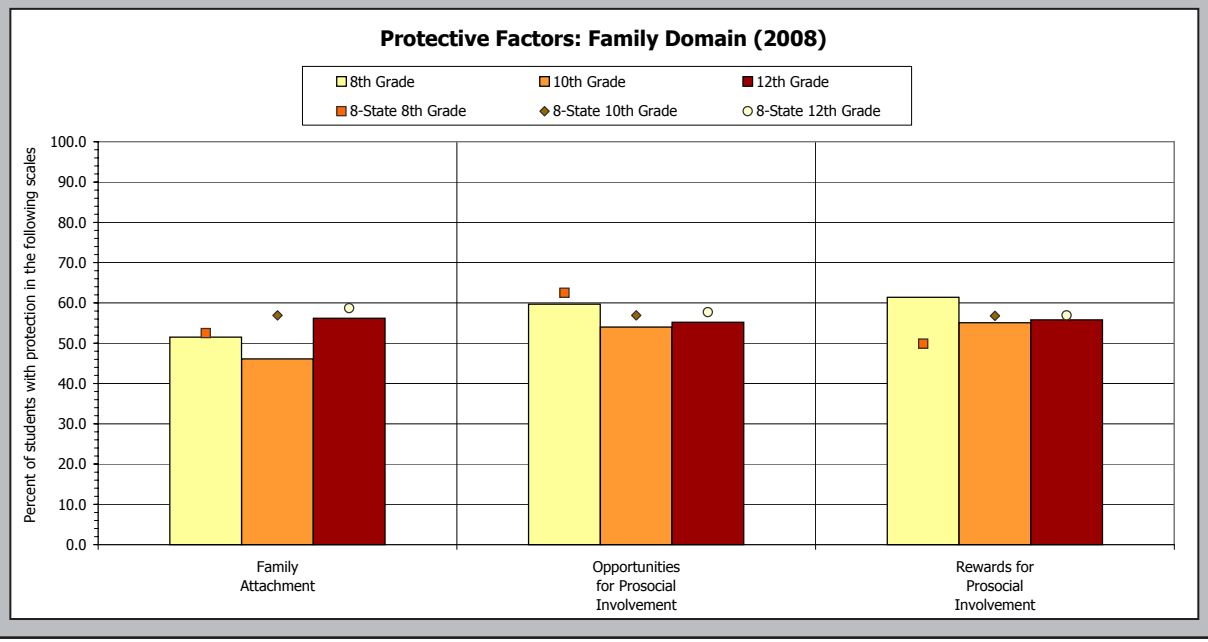


Figure 9



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

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

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

Definitions of all school domain risk factors, as well as scores for the school domain are provided on the next pages. Table 9 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 9

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	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Risk Factors

There are two risk factor scales for the school domain — Academic Failure and Low Commitment to School. Rates of Academic Failure were higher than the eight-state norm for all grades, and the rates of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade Low Commitment to School were lower than, or similar to, the eight-state norm rates.

Protective Factors

There are also two protective factor scales for the school domain — School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement and School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. Rates of Arizona School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement were lower than the eight-state norm for the 8th grade, and similar to the norm rates for the other two grades. As for Rewards for Prosocial Involvement, the rates for all Arizona grades were below the eight-state norm rates.

Table 10

School Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade		
RISK FACTORS	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008
Academic Failure	49.8	48.6	47.3	49.8	51.6	49.5	43.8	44.1	44.4
Low Commitment to School	39.4	41.1	41.0	43.7	40.1	43.7	47.9	43.0	45.6
PROTECTIVE FACTORS	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	61.8	59.1	60.3	61.7	62.9	62.4	61.3	65.2	64.3
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	52.2	50.7	51.2	60.8	62.3	59.8	43.9	48.0	45.4

Comparisons to Past AYS Survey Data

Table 10 displays school domain risk and protective factor results for the 2004, 2006, and 2008 surveys. Eighth and 10th grade levels of risk for Academic Failure decreased since 2006 (1.3% decrease in the 8th grade, 2.1% decrease in the 10th grade). However, the Low Commitment to School scaled scored increased 3.6% in the 10th grade since 2006 and 2.6% in the 12th grade since 2006.

For protective factor scores in the school domain, the 8th grade saw an increase in the Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement scale (1.2% increase since 2006). For Rewards for Prosocial Involvement, 10th grade protection decreased 2.5% and 12th grade protection decreased 2.6%.

Figure 10

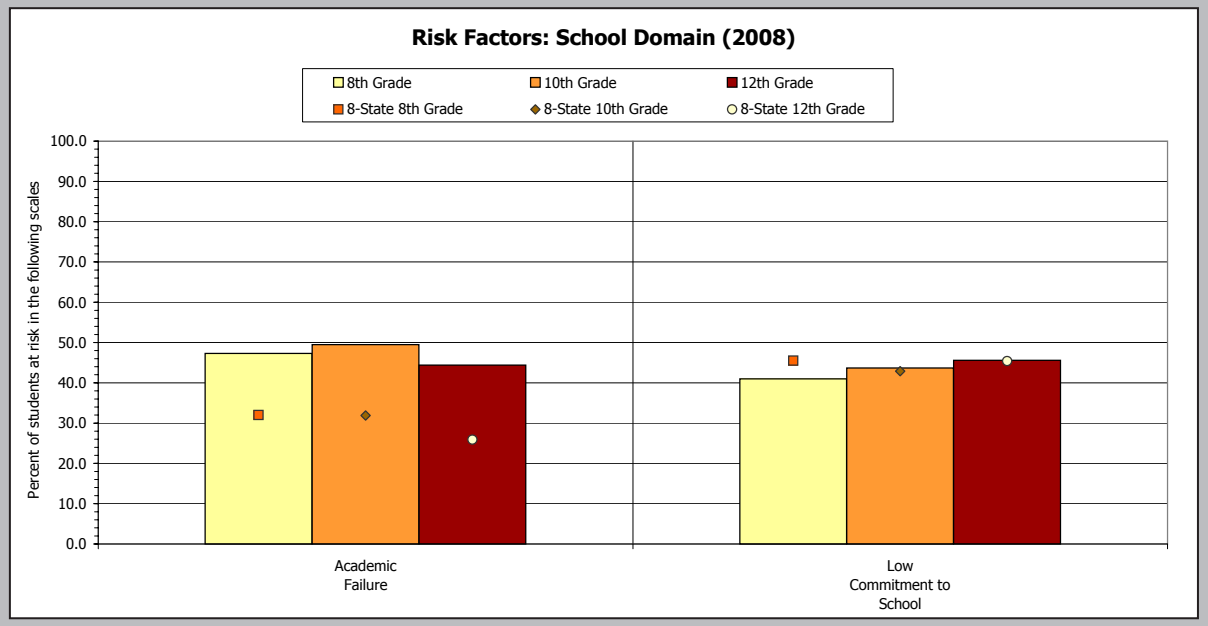
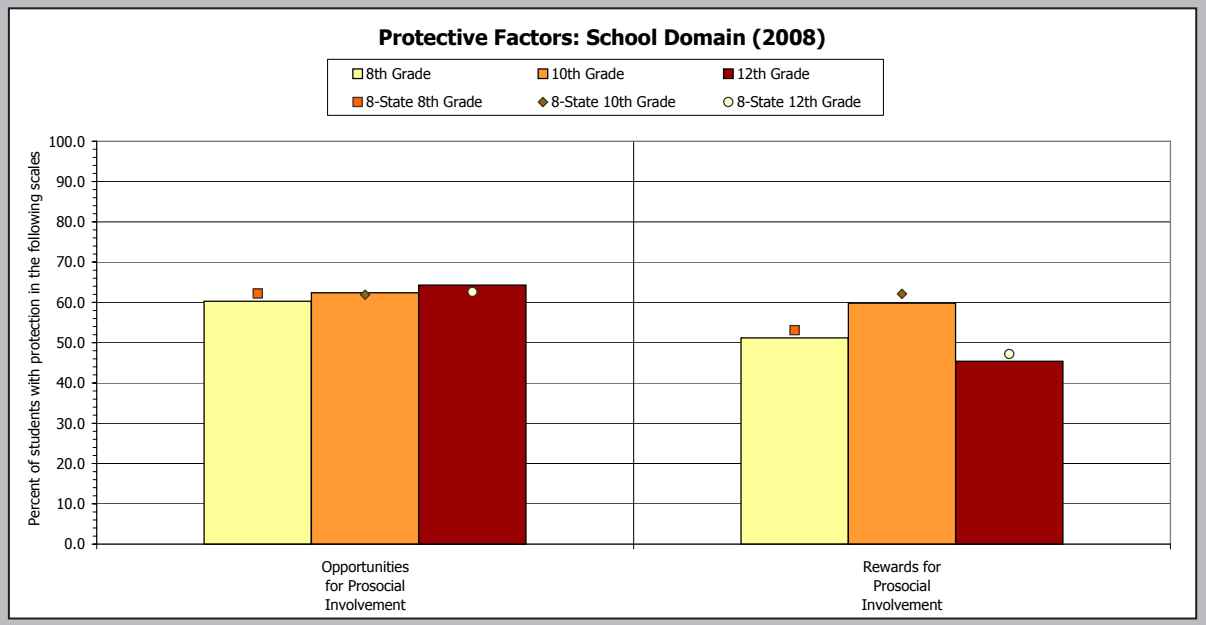


Figure 11



Peer/Individual Risk and Protective Factors

The final domain of a student's life — peer/individual — consists of much more than mere peer pressure. While students are at risk for problem behaviors when they have friends who are engaging in unfavorable behaviors or their friends have favorable attitudes toward the behaviors (i.e. it is seen as "cool"), the peer/individual domain also consists of several factors that spring from the individual. For example, students who are depressed, rebellious, or who feel alienated are more likely to use drugs and show 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 11 below shows the links between the peer/individual risk factors and the five problem behaviors.

Table 11

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	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Constitutional Factors	✓	✓			✓

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Favorable Attitudes Toward the Problem Behavior
(Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, Teen Pregnancy, and School Dropout)

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

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

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

Constitutional Factors
(Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, and Violence)

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

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

Individual Characteristics

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

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

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

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

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

Bonding

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

Healthy Beliefs and Clear Standards

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

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

Risk Factors

Some of the highest levels of risk for the peer/individual domain are found when looking at the Interaction with Antisocial Peers scale scores — 58.2% of 8th graders, 57.3% of 10th graders, and 53.2% of 12th graders are at risk. The scale with the lowest scores is Gang Involvement, where 26.9% of 8th graders, 23.2% of 10th graders, and 16.8% of 12th graders are at risk.

In comparison to the eight-state norm, Arizona risk factor scores are higher than the eight state norm in all grades for Rebelliousness, Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior, Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior, Interaction with Antisocial Peers, and Gang Involvement. Some factors that are lower than the eight-state norm for all grades were the Early Initiation of Drug Use, Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use, and Friends' Use of Drugs scales.

Protective Factors

There are four protective factor scales for the peer/individual domain. The Interaction with Prosocial Peers and Prosocial Involvement scale scores are below the eight-state norm rates for all grades. However, 10th grade rate for Belief in the Moral Order, and the 8th and 10th grade rates for Peer/Individual Rewards for Prosocial Involvement were higher than the eight-state norm rates.

Comparisons to Past AYS Survey Data

Table 12 displays the peer/individual domain risk and protective factor results for the 2004, 2006, and 2008 surveys. The only risk factor scale to significantly decrease in all three grades since the 2006 survey was Early Initiation of Drug Use, where rates decreased 4.9% in the 8th grade, 3.9% in the 10th grade, and 1.0% in the 12th grade since 2006. Further, the 8th grade saw significant decreases above 1.0% in levels of risk in five of the 10 scales; while three risk factor rates significantly decreased since 2006 in the 10th grade.

Table 12

Peer-Individual Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade		
RISK FACTORS	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008
Rebelliousness	37.4	43.8	43.1	39.5	47.5	46.8	36.0	44.3	44.0
Early Initiation of ASB	38.1	40.2	39.4	39.1	42.4	42.0	39.4	38.8	41.2
Early Initiation of Drug Use	38.0	35.2	30.3	38.1	36.6	32.7	39.7	34.1	33.1
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	46.0	46.2	44.6	51.0	49.7	50.7	46.8	45.6	46.9
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	33.5	32.4	29.1	39.3	36.6	37.4	36.9	34.6	36.3
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	48.5	45.4	44.5	40.7	39.2	42.3	44.4	40.5	46.5
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	58.2	58.4	58.2	56.9	58.1	57.3	52.6	52.0	53.2
Friend's Use of Drugs	44.2	41.3	39.4	44.7	43.2	41.9	38.8	35.9	37.3
Rewards for ASB	49.1	48.7	45.6	42.4	45.0	44.0	52.8	53.8	54.6
Gang Involvement	25.1	26.3	26.9	23.0	23.9	23.2	18.9	16.3	16.8
PROTECTIVE FACTORS	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008
Belief in the Moral Order	53.6	54.3	59.4	62.7	62.6	66.5	50.3	51.2	53.6
Interaction with Prosocial Peers*	50.6	50.1	53.1	53.6	54.1	55.3	52.5	53.7	52.5
Prosocial Involvement	39.8	37.7	39.0	43.1	39.3	41.2	40.5	39.1	36.4
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	59.2	58.8	59.4	60.1	61.1	59.7	50.6	53.4	52.2

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

For protective factor data in the peer/individual domain, protection increased in all three grades for Belief in the Moral Order, with the 8th grade scale score increasing 5.1%, the 10th grade score increasing 3.9%, and the 12th grade score increasing 2.4% since 2006. Scaled scores for Interaction with Prosocial Peers and Prosocial Involvement increased in the 8th and 10th grades since 2006, while the scores for those protective factor scales decreased for the 12th grade.

Figure 12

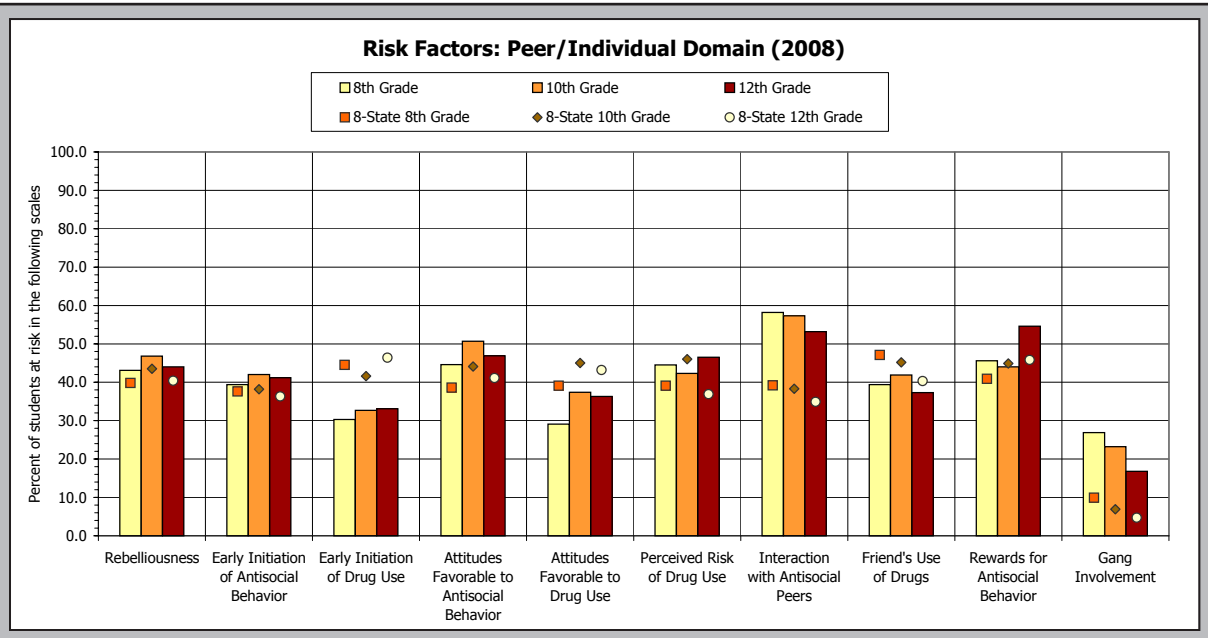
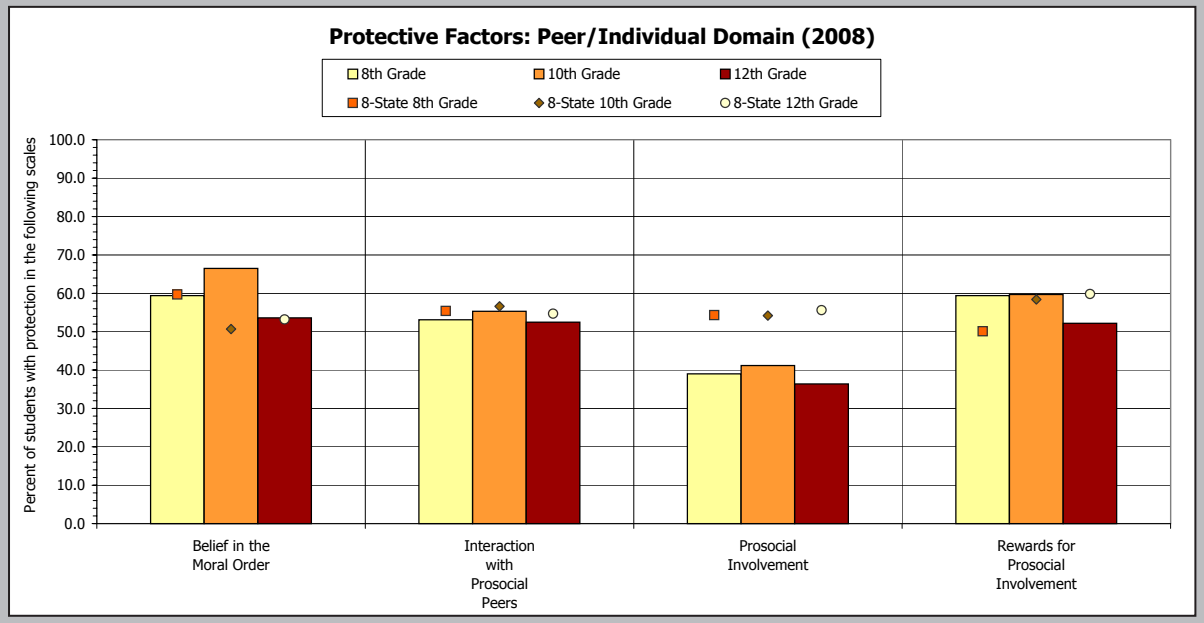


Figure 13



Age of Initiation

The earlier young people begin using drugs, committing crimes, engaging in violent activity, and becoming involved in other behaviors, the greater the likelihood that they will have problems with these behaviors later on. The Arizona Youth Survey asks students to report how old they were when, if ever, they first used ATODs. Asking students to report their age of first substance use allows the average age when students generally begin using a substance to be determined. This not only gives prevention planners an age group in which to target interventions, but also gives the state of Arizona a better idea of the seriousness of the problem—the younger the age of initiation, the more serious the problem is. Through future surveys, age of initiation can be tracked; and if prevention programs are successful, the age of initiation will increase over time. In Table 13 on this page and Figure 14 on the following page, the average age of first use, or age of initiation, is reported.

Students begin using cigarettes at a younger age than other drugs. The average age of first use of cigarettes in 2008 was 12.74 years. The age of first cigarette use has increased by 0.45 years since the 2004 survey.

For alcohol use, a distinction can be made between the first experimental use of alcohol (having more than a sip or two of alcohol) and the first regular use of alcohol (drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, or at least once or twice a month). Arizona students, on average, reported having their first drink of alcohol (having more than a sip or two of alcohol) at age 12.93 years in 2008, while the average age of first regular use of alcohol (drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, or at least once or twice a month) was over a year later at age 14.27 years.

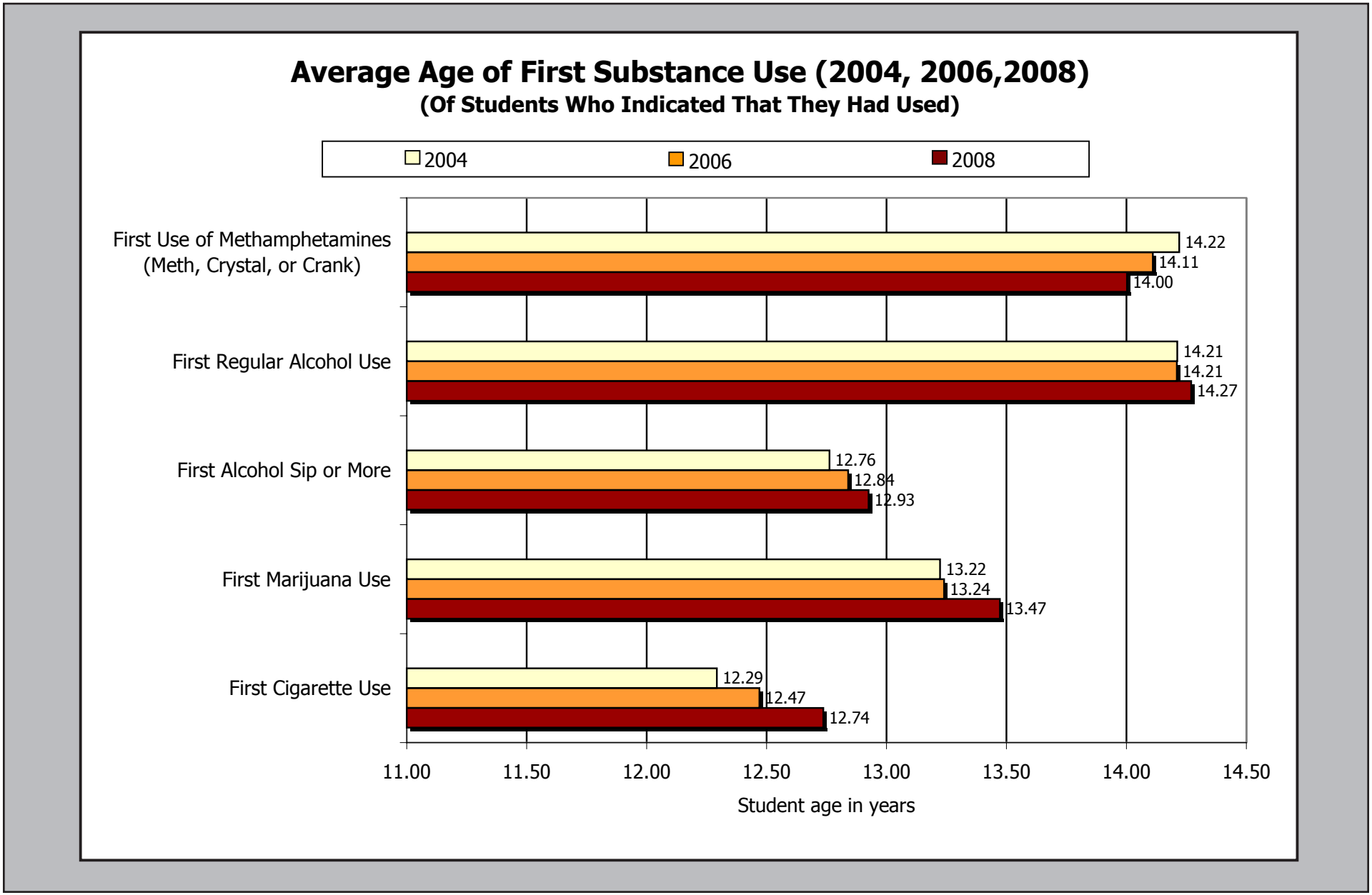
Table 13

Age of Initiation

Drug Used	Average Age of First Use (Of Students Who Indicated That They Had Used)		
	2004	2006	2008
First Cigarette Use	12.29	12.47	12.74
First Marijuana Use	13.22	13.24	13.47
First Alcohol Sip or More	12.76	12.84	12.93
First Regular Alcohol Use	14.21	14.21	14.27
First Use of Methamphetamines	14.22	14.11	14.00

The survey results also show that those students who have used marijuana, on average, try marijuana at a younger age than students who began regularly using alcohol. In 2008, the average age of initiation for marijuana use was 13.47 years, while students began regularly using alcohol at 14.27 years. Of the students who reported having used methamphetamines at least once in their lifetime, the average age of first use was 14.00 years.

Figure 14


Average Age of First Substance Use (2004, 2006,2008)
(Of Students Who Indicated That They Had Used)
2004
2006
2008
First Use of Methamphetamines (Meth, Crystal, or Crank)
14.22
14.11
14.00
First Regular Alcohol Use
14.21
14.21
14.27
First Alcohol Sip or More
12.76
12.84
12.93
First Marijuana Use
13.22
13.24
13.47
First Cigarette Use
12.29
12.47
12.74
11.00
11.50
12.00
12.50
13.00
13.50
14.00
14.50
Student age in years

Arizona Lifetime Usage

Lifetime use is seen as a good measure of youth experimentation with alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. As can be seen in Figures 15 and 17, the most commonly used substances are alcohol (59.6% of Arizona survey participants in the 2008 survey have used at least once), cigarettes (36.0% have used), marijuana (27.4% have used), prescription drugs (22.4% have used), prescription pain relievers (17.6% have used), inhalants (12.6% have used) and Over-the-counter drugs (11.5% have used).

Arizona Results Compared to National Results

When looking at Table 14 (page 30) at the Arizona and MTF survey results, fewer Arizona survey participants in all grades have had lifetime experience with inhalants and hallucinogens compared to youth in the same grades in the 2007 national survey. Additionally, fewer 8th and 10th grade Arizona students have had lifetime experience with chewing tobacco and methamphetamine than 8th and 10th grade youth in the national MTF sample.

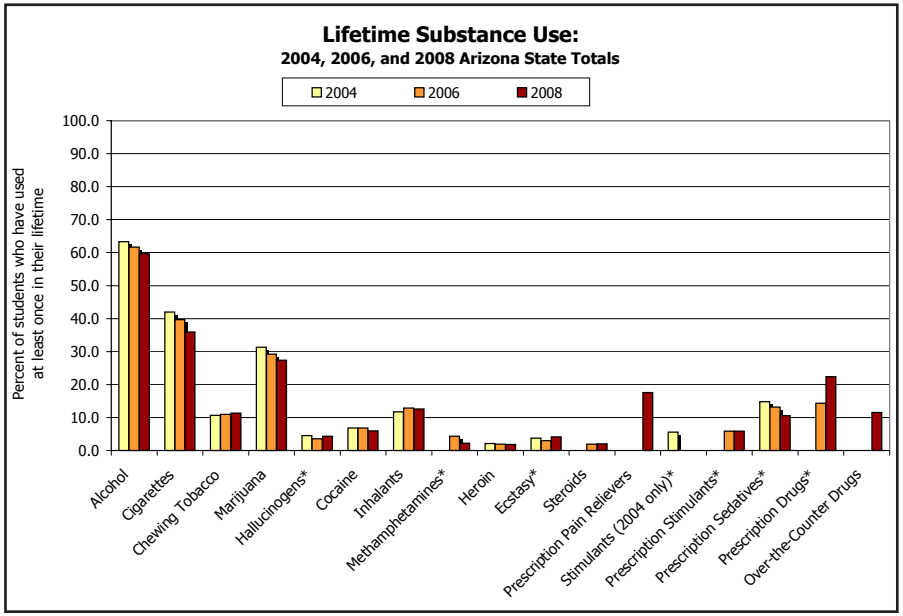
However, Arizona students in all grades indicated higher alcohol, cigarette, marijuana, and steroid use than students in the same grades in the national sample. Further, cocaine use rates for Arizona 10th and 12th graders were also higher than 10th and 12th grade cocaine use rates in the national sample. Alcohol use for Arizona youth who took the survey was 8.9% greater for Arizona 8th graders, 4.5% greater for Arizona 10th graders, and 2.6 greater for Arizona 12th graders in comparison to national sample youth in the same grades. Cigarette use rates in Arizona were 3.8% to 5.3% higher for each grade than in the MTF sample; marijuana use rates in Arizona were 1.3% to 2.0% higher for each grade than in the MTF sample; and cocaine use rates in Arizona were 1.5% higher for 10th graders and 3.4% higher for 12th graders than in the national sample.

2008 Results Compared to Past Survey Results

Table 14 also shows that use of sedatives and methamphetamines in all grades has significantly decreased since the 2006 survey, with sedatives decreasing 1.7% to 4.2% in each grade and methamphetamines decreasing 1.4% to 2.6% in each grade. Further, while 8th and 10th grade rates of lifetime alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use significantly decreased since the 2006 survey, use rates of those substances for 12th graders largely remained unchanged.

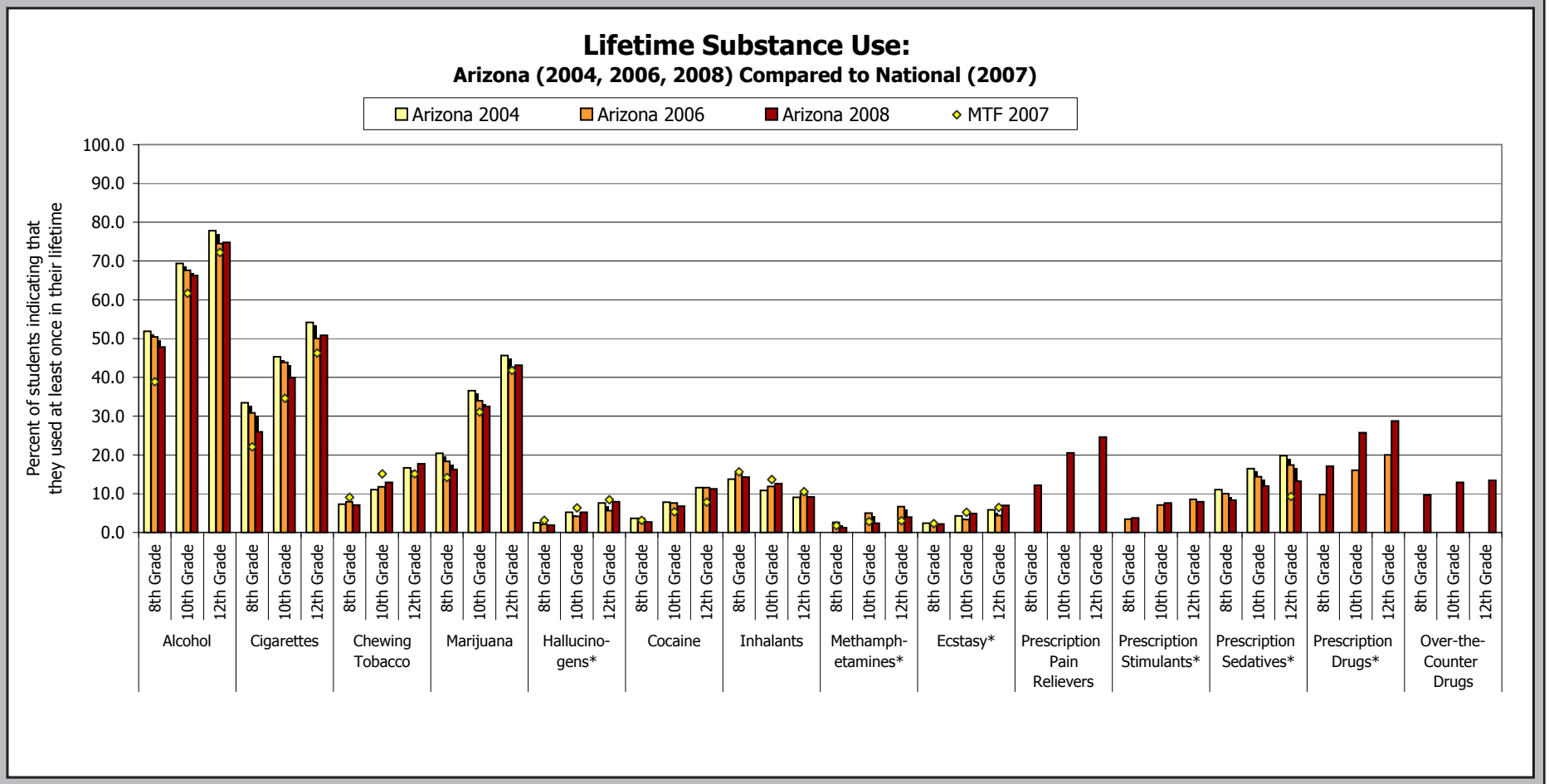
In looking at 2008 results compared to 2004 results, alcohol use has decreased 3.1% to 4.1% in each grade, cigarette use has decreased 3.4% to 7.6% in each grade, marijuana use has decreased 2.6% to 4.2% in each grade, and sedative use has decreased 2.7% to 6.6% in each grade.

Figure 15



* 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.

Figure 16



* 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.

Table 14

Percentage of Arizona Respondents Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime by Grade															
Drug Used	8th Grade				10th Grade				12th Grade				Total		
	AZ	AZ	AZ	MTF	AZ	AZ	AZ	MTF	AZ	AZ	AZ	MTF	AZ	AZ	AZ
	2004	2006	2008	2007	2004	2006	2008	2007	2004	2006	2008	2007	2004	2006	2008
Alcohol	51.9	50.4	47.8	38.9	69.3	67.6	66.2	61.7	77.9	74.5	74.8	72.2	63.3	61.7	59.6
Cigarettes	33.5	30.8	25.9	22.1	45.3	43.8	39.9	34.6	54.2	50.0	50.8	46.2	42.0	39.6	36.0
Chewing Tobacco	7.2	8.0	7.1	9.1	11.0	11.8	12.9	15.1	16.7	15.6	17.7	15.1	10.6	11.0	11.3
Marijuana	20.4	18.3	16.2	14.2	36.6	34.0	32.5	31.0	45.7	42.6	43.1	41.8	31.3	29.2	27.4
Hallucinogens*	2.5	2.1	1.9	3.1	5.3	4.1	5.2	6.4	7.6	5.6	7.9	8.4	4.6	3.6	4.3
Cocaine	3.7	3.6	2.7	3.1	7.8	7.6	6.8	5.3	11.5	11.6	11.2	7.8	6.8	6.8	5.9
Inhalants	13.7	15.2	14.3	15.6	10.9	11.9	12.6	13.6	9.1	9.8	9.2	10.5	11.8	12.9	12.6
Methamphetamines*	N/A	2.6	1.2	1.8	N/A	5.0	2.4	2.8	N/A	6.6	4.0	3.0	N/A	4.3	2.2
Heroin or Other Opiates	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.3	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.5	3.0	2.8	3.1	1.5	2.1	2.0	1.8
Ecstasy*	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.3	4.3	3.4	4.9	5.2	5.9	4.4	7.0	6.5	3.8	3.0	4.2
Steroids	N/A	1.6	1.7	1.5	N/A	2.0	2.3	1.8	N/A	2.2	2.4	2.2	N/A	1.9	2.0
Prescription Pain Relievers	N/A	N/A	12.2	N/C	N/A	N/A	20.5	N/C	N/A	N/A	24.6	N/C	N/A	N/A	17.6
Stimulants (2004 only)*	3.4	N/A	N/A	N/C	6.7	N/A	N/A	N/C	8.2	N/A	N/A	N/C	5.5	N/A	N/A
Prescription Stimulants*	N/A	3.4	3.8	N/C	N/A	7.1	7.6	N/C	N/A	8.5	7.9	N/C	N/A	5.9	5.9
Prescription Sedatives*	11.0	10.0	8.3	N/C	16.5	14.3	12.0	N/C	19.8	17.4	13.2	9.3	14.8	13.2	10.5
Prescription Drugs*	N/A	9.8	17.1	N/C	N/A	16.0	25.7	N/C	N/A	20.0	28.7	N/C	N/A	14.3	22.4
Over-the-Counter Drugs	N/A	N/A	9.7	N/C	N/A	N/A	12.9	N/C	N/A	N/A	13.4	N/C	N/A	N/A	11.5

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

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

N/C - Indicates where MTF data is not comparable to data gathered through the Arizona Youth Survey.

30-Day ATOD Use, By Grade

Arizona 30-Day Usage

When looking at the percentage of students who indicated that he/she used ATODs in the past 30 days (Table 15, Figure 17), an increase by grade can be seen with most substances except inhalants (peaks in the 8th grade at 5.4%), stimulants (peaks in the 10th grade at 2.9%), and over-the-counter drugs (peaks in the 10th grade at 6.4%).

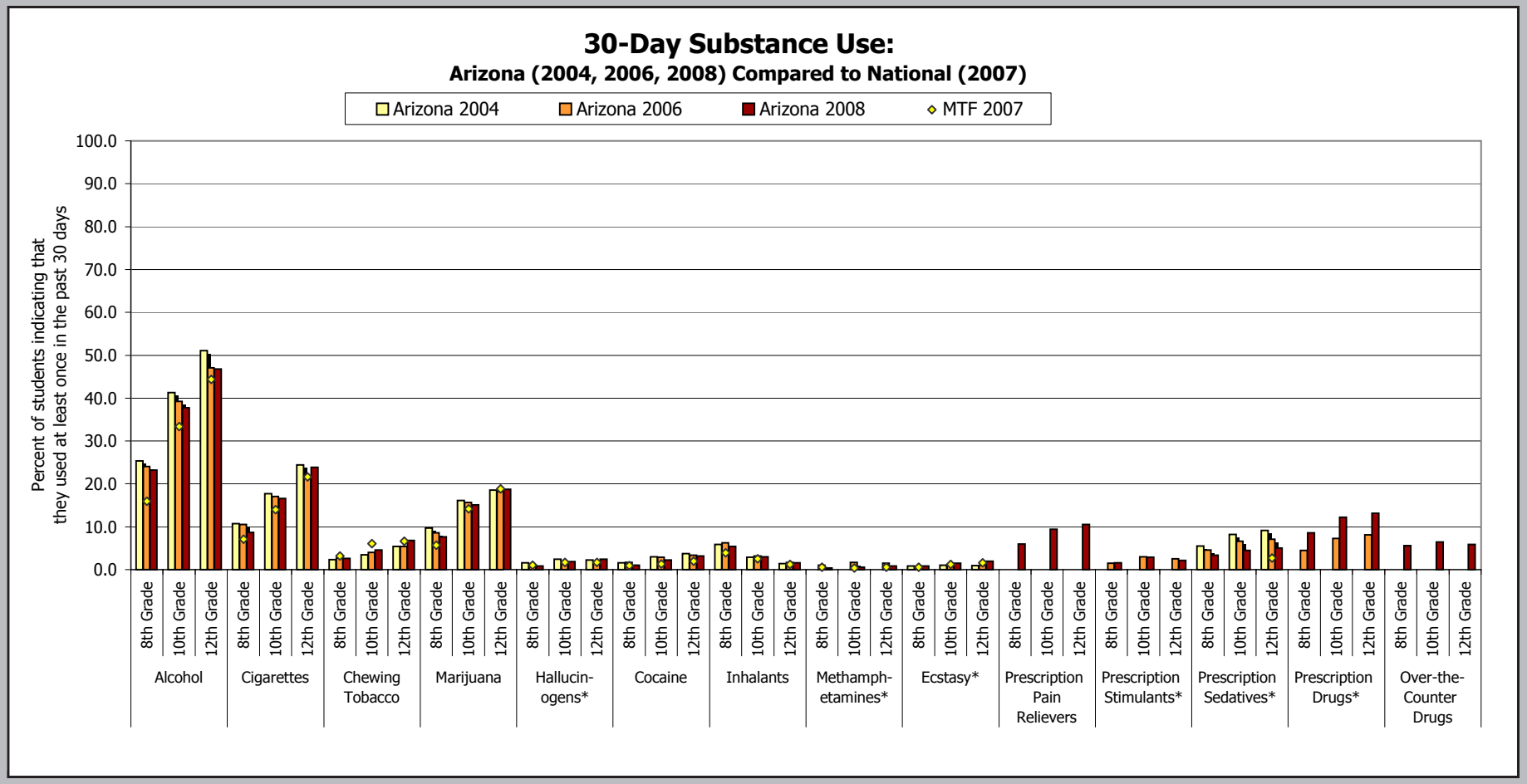
Arizona Results Compared to National Results

Table 15 and Figure 17 show the percentage of Arizona survey participants and youth nationwide who used ATODs in the 30 days prior to completing the survey. A higher percentage of Arizona youth in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades have used alcohol, cigarettes, inhalants, cocaine, and ecstasy than youth in the same grades in the 2007 national MTF sample. The only area in which Arizona youth had a significantly lower use rate than the youth in the national MTF sample was for 10th grade chewing tobacco, where the MTF rate was 1.5% higher than the Arizona 10th grade rate.

2008 Results Compared to Past Survey Results

Since 2006, 30-day use rates have decreased (by 1.6% to 2.1%) in all grades for sedatives and methamphetamines. The only substance that increased in all grades was the prescription drug category. By grade level, 8th grade 30-day use rates decreased significantly since the 2006 survey for cigarettes (1.8% decrease) and sedatives (1.1% decrease). Tenth grade past month use rates decreased significantly for alcohol (1.5% decrease), sedatives (2.1% decrease), and methamphetamines (1.1% decrease) since the 2006 survey. Twelfth grade 30-day use rates decreased significantly since 2006 for sedatives (2.1% decrease); but also increased significantly since 2006 for cigarette use (2.1% increase), chewing tobacco (1.4% increase), ecstasy (1.1% increase), and prescription drugs (5.0% increase).

Figure 17



* 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.

Table 15

Percentage of Arizona Respondents Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days by Grade															
Drug Used	8th Grade				10th Grade				12th Grade				Total		
	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona	MTF	Arizona	Arizona	Arizona
	2004	2006	2008	2007	2004	2006	2008	2007	2004	2006	2008	2007	2004	2006	2008
Alcohol	25.3	24.1	23.2	15.9	41.3	39.2	37.7	33.4	51.1	47.0	46.8	44.4	36.3	34.4	33.1
Cigarettes	10.7	10.5	8.7	7.1	17.7	17.1	16.6	14.0	24.4	21.8	23.9	21.6	16.1	15.3	14.7
Chewing Tobacco	2.4	2.7	2.6	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.6	6.1	5.4	5.4	6.8	6.6	3.4	3.8	4.2
Marijuana	9.7	8.5	7.6	5.7	16.2	15.7	15.1	14.2	18.5	18.1	18.7	18.8	13.8	13.1	12.5
Hallucinogens*	1.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.4	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.5
Cocaine	1.6	1.7	1.0	0.9	3.0	2.9	2.2	1.3	3.7	3.3	3.2	2.0	2.5	2.5	1.9
Inhalants	5.8	6.2	5.4	3.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.5	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.2	3.9	4.1	3.8
Methamphetamines*	N/A	1.0	0.4	0.6	N/A	1.7	0.6	0.4	N/A	1.4	0.8	0.6	N/A	1.3	0.6
Heroin	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.6
Ecstasy*	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	2.0	1.6	0.9	0.9	1.3
Steroids	N/A	0.8	0.7	0.4	N/A	1.0	1.0	0.5	N/A	1.0	1.0	1.0	N/A	0.9	0.8
Prescription Pain Relievers	N/A	N/A	6.0	N/C	N/A	N/A	9.4	N/C	N/A	N/A	10.5	N/C	N/A	N/A	8.1
Stimulants (2004 only)*	1.6	N/A	N/A	N/C	2.8	N/A	N/A	N/C	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/C	2.3	N/A	N/A
Prescription Stimulants*	N/A	1.5	1.6	N/C	N/A	2.9	2.9	N/C	N/A	2.6	2.1	N/C	N/A	2.2	2.1
Prescription Sedatives*	5.5	4.5	3.4	N/C	8.2	6.6	4.5	N/C	9.2	7.1	5.0	2.7	7.2	5.8	4.1
Prescription Drugs*	N/A	4.5	8.6	N/C	N/A	7.3	12.2	N/C	N/A	8.1	13.1	N/C	N/A	6.3	10.7
Over-the-Counter Drugs	N/A	N/A	5.6	N/C	N/A	N/A	6.4	N/C	N/A	N/A	5.9	N/C	N/A	N/A	5.9

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

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

N/C - Indicates where MTF data is not comparable to data gathered through the Arizona Youth Survey.

Lifetime ATOD Use by Gender

Table 16 on the following page shows the percentage of lifetime ATOD use for males and for females. Lifetime use is a measure of the experience that young people have had with the various substances. While being female is generally considered a protective factor for substance use, it can be seen that, of the Arizona students who took the survey, females are becoming the predominant substance users in the lower grades; and, in some substance use categories, actually indicate higher use than males in all grades.

Males in all grades indicate higher use rates for chewing tobacco use for 10th and 12th graders (more than two times the rate of females) and marijuana use (1.8% to 3.8% higher than female use rates in each grade). In contrast, the 2008 AYS results show that females in all grades indicated higher lifetime use rates of the following substances: alcohol (females indicated 2.7% to 5.4% higher lifetime use rates than males) and sedatives (females indicated 3.2% to 5.1% higher use rates than males).

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 lifetime use rates in seven of the 17 substance use categories. In the 10th grade, females have more similar, though still significantly higher, use rates in six of 17 categories. By the 12th grade, females had significantly higher use rates in only three of 17 categories. Such a finding indicates that females may be experimenting with drug use at higher rates than males in the early grades, but as students get older, males take over as the more dominant substance users.

Figure 18

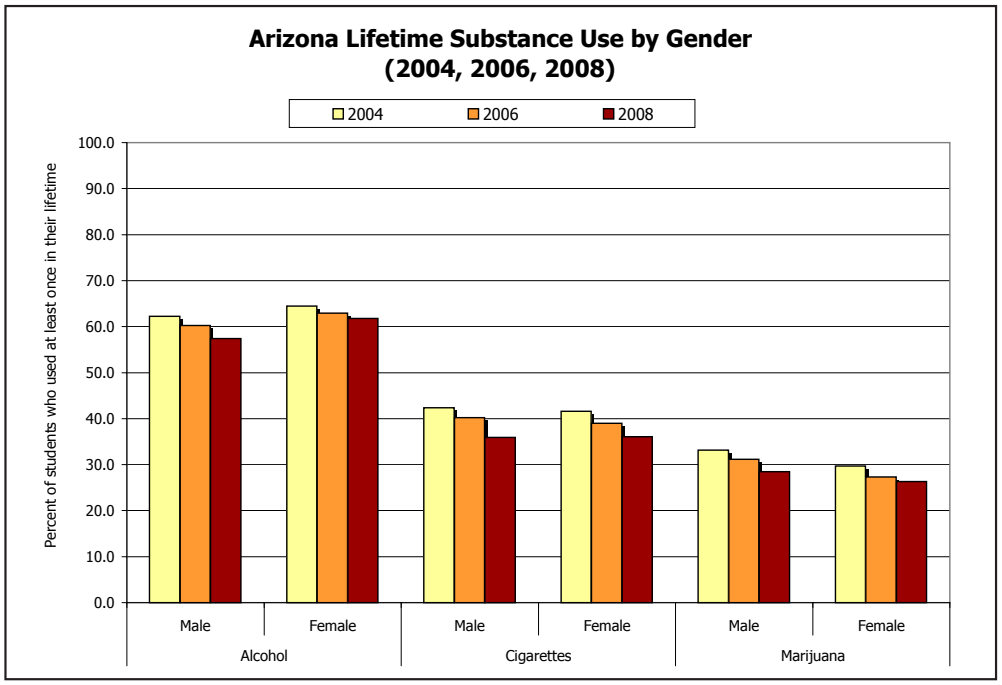


Table 16

Percentage of Males and Females by Grade Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime																								
Drug Used	8th Grade						10th Grade						12th Grade						Total					
	Males			Females			Males			Females			Males			Females			Males			Females		
	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008
Alcohol	50.7	48.8	45.9	52.9	51.7	49.7	67.5	65.8	63.4	71.1	69.2	68.8	77.4	73.8	73.4	78.4	75.1	76.1	62.2	60.2	57.4	64.4	62.9	61.8
Cigarettes	33.4	30.6	25.7	33.4	30.9	26.2	45.2	44.8	39.7	45.2	43.0	40.1	55.8	51.7	51.7	52.6	48.2	49.8	42.4	40.3	35.9	41.6	39.0	36.1
Chewing Tobacco	9.5	9.8	8.3	5.2	6.1	5.9	16.3	17.6	17.7	6.3	6.5	8.4	26.8	24.7	27.0	7.4	7.0	9.2	15.7	15.9	15.4	6.1	6.5	7.4
Marijuana	21.9	19.4	17.1	19.0	17.1	15.3	37.8	36.3	33.7	35.5	31.9	31.3	48.7	45.6	45.0	43.0	39.7	41.2	33.1	31.1	28.5	29.7	27.3	26.3
Hallucinogens*	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.7	2.1	1.9	5.5	4.5	5.7	5.0	3.8	4.8	9.0	6.8	10.0	6.2	4.4	6.0	4.9	4.0	4.9	4.2	3.2	3.8
Cocaine	3.2	3.4	2.5	4.0	3.8	2.9	7.4	7.5	6.5	8.1	7.7	7.0	13.1	12.3	11.7	9.9	10.8	10.6	6.9	6.9	5.8	6.7	6.7	6.0
Inhalants	11.3	12.7	11.2	16.0	17.5	17.3	9.7	10.8	10.6	11.9	12.8	14.5	10.0	10.6	9.3	8.2	9.2	9.0	10.5	11.6	10.6	12.9	14.0	14.5
Methamphetamines*	N/A	2.1	1.0	N/A	2.9	1.4	N/A	4.4	2.0	N/A	5.6	2.7	N/A	5.7	3.3	N/A	7.4	4.6	N/A	3.7	1.8	N/A	4.9	2.6
Heroin	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.7	1.6	1.1	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.2	1.9	1.9	4.0	3.5	3.7	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7
Ecstasy*	2.1	1.6	2.1	2.6	2.1	2.4	4.3	3.3	4.9	4.3	3.4	5.0	6.2	4.7	8.0	5.4	4.0	6.1	3.8	2.9	4.3	3.8	3.0	4.0
Steroids	N/A	2.1	2.0	N/A	1.2	1.4	N/A	2.9	3.1	N/A	1.2	1.5	N/A	3.5	3.8	N/A	1.0	1.1	N/A	2.7	2.7	N/A	1.1	1.4
Prescription Pain Relievers	N/A	N/A	10.0	N/A	N/A	14.3	N/A	N/A	19.3	N/A	N/A	21.6	N/A	N/A	25.4	N/A	N/A	24.0	N/A	N/A	16.3	N/A	N/A	18.8
Stimulants (2004 only)*	2.8	N/A	N/A	3.9	N/A	N/A	5.4	N/A	N/A	7.7	N/A	N/A	8.2	N/A	N/A	8.0	N/A	N/A	4.9	N/A	N/A	6.1	N/A	N/A
Prescription Stimulants*	N/A	2.7	3.0	N/A	4.1	4.5	N/A	6.5	7.2	N/A	7.6	8.0	N/A	8.4	8.1	N/A	8.6	7.6	N/A	5.3	5.4	N/A	6.3	6.3
Prescription Sedatives*	8.3	7.4	5.7	13.4	12.3	10.8	13.4	11.8	9.3	19.2	16.4	14.4	19.3	16.3	11.6	20.2	18.5	14.8	12.5	11.0	8.2	16.8	15.1	12.9
Prescription Drugs*	N/A	8.1	14.0	N/A	11.2	20.3	N/A	14.0	23.3	N/A	17.6	27.9	N/A	19.7	28.5	N/A	20.1	29.0	N/A	12.9	20.1	N/A	15.4	24.7
Over-the-Counter Drugs	N/A	N/A	8.3	N/A	N/A	11.2	N/A	N/A	11.3	N/A	N/A	14.3	N/A	N/A	13.6	N/A	N/A	13.1	N/A	N/A	10.4	N/A	N/A	12.6

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

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

30-Day ATOD Use by Gender

Table 17 on the following page shows the percentage of ATOD use in the past 30 days by males and females in all three grades and the total for all males and all females. Again, rates are very similar in both genders. However, marijuana 30-day use rates were consistently higher for males (2.6% to 4.4% higher in each grade), and the 30-day use rates of chewing tobacco are higher for males as well (3.7% to 8.9% higher for males over females in each grade).

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

Figure 19

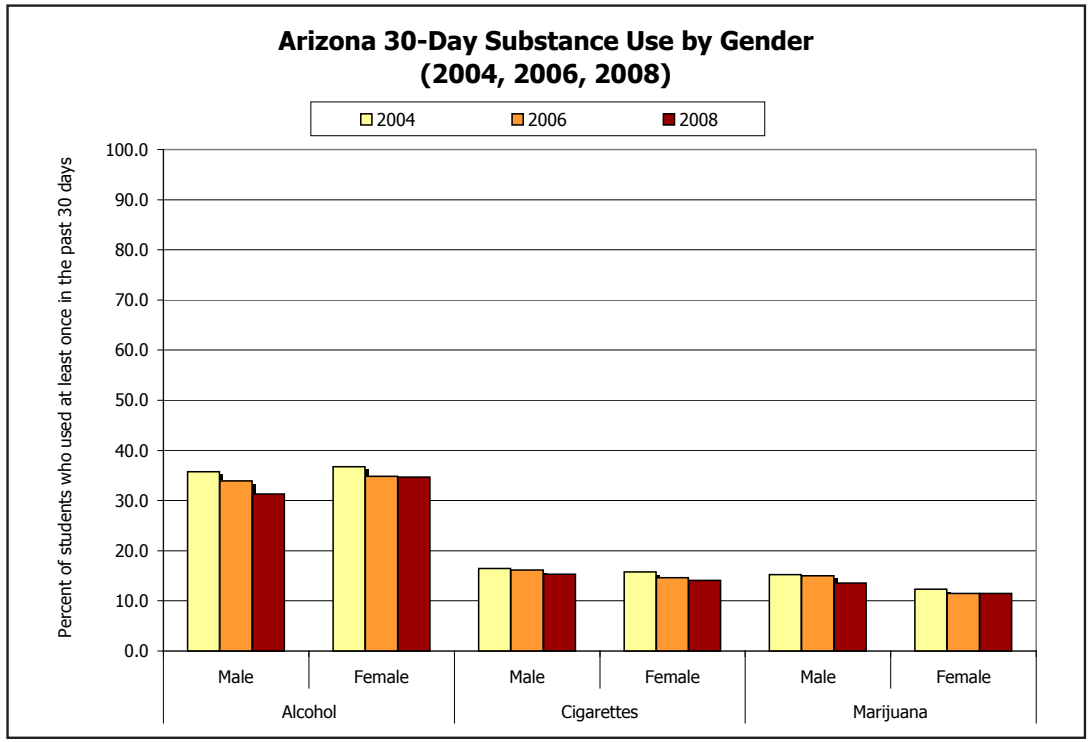


Table 17

Percentage of Males and Females by Grade Who Used ATODs During The Past 30 Days																								
Drug Used	8th Grade						10th Grade						12th Grade						Total					
	Males			Females			Males			Females			Males			Females			Males			Females		
	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008
Alcohol	23.7	22.7	20.7	26.7	25.3	25.5	39.8	38.4	36.0	42.7	39.8	39.3	53.7	48.5	47.0	48.7	45.7	46.4	35.8	33.9	31.3	36.8	34.8	34.7
Cigarettes	10.1	10.1	8.6	11.2	10.8	8.8	17.8	18.1	17.1	17.6	16.2	16.1	26.7	24.4	26.4	22.1	19.4	21.5	16.4	16.1	15.3	15.8	14.6	14.1
Chewing Tobacco	2.9	3.4	3.0	1.8	2.0	2.3	5.4	6.7	7.1	1.7	1.7	2.4	10.0	9.6	11.4	1.3	1.5	2.5	5.4	6.0	6.2	1.6	1.8	2.4
Marijuana	10.1	9.2	8.0	9.2	7.9	7.4	17.8	17.8	16.8	14.7	13.8	13.6	21.8	21.8	21.0	15.5	14.7	16.6	15.3	15.0	13.6	12.4	11.5	11.4
Hallucinogens*	1.5	1.1	0.8	1.6	1.0	0.8	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.6	2.8	2.3	3.5	1.7	1.2	1.4	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.2
Cocaine	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.0	2.8	3.1	2.5	3.1	2.7	2.0	4.6	4.0	3.6	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.4	2.2	1.8
Inhalants	4.5	5.0	3.9	7.0	7.3	6.9	2.8	3.2	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.4	1.9	2.0	1.8	0.9	1.3	1.4	3.4	3.7	3.0	4.4	4.5	4.6
Methamphetamines*	N/A	0.9	0.4	N/A	1.0	0.4	N/A	1.6	0.6	N/A	1.7	0.6	N/A	1.3	0.8	N/A	1.5	0.8	N/A	1.2	0.5	N/A	1.4	0.6
Heroin	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Ecstasy*	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.1	2.5	0.5	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.2
Steroids	N/A	1.0	0.9	N/A	0.6	0.6	N/A	1.6	1.3	N/A	0.5	0.6	N/A	1.7	1.7	N/A	0.3	0.3	N/A	1.4	1.2	N/A	0.5	0.5
Prescription Pain Relievers	N/A	N/A	4.8	N/A	N/A	7.3	N/A	N/A	8.7	N/A	N/A	10.1	N/A	N/A	11.6	N/A	N/A	9.6	N/A	N/A	7.5	N/A	N/A	8.7
Stimulants (2004 only)*	1.3	N/A	N/A	1.8	N/A	N/A	2.4	N/A	N/A	3.1	N/A	N/A	3.2	N/A	N/A	2.8	N/A	N/A	2.1	N/A	N/A	2.4	N/A	N/A
Prescription Stimulants*	N/A	1.2	1.4	N/A	1.8	1.8	N/A	2.7	2.8	N/A	3.1	3.0	N/A	2.8	2.2	N/A	2.3	2.0	N/A	2.0	2.0	N/A	2.4	2.2
Prescription Sedatives*	4.0	3.2	2.3	6.9	5.7	4.6	6.8	5.7	3.5	9.4	7.5	5.4	10.0	7.6	4.6	8.3	6.6	5.5	6.3	5.1	3.2	8.0	6.5	5.1
Prescription Drugs*	N/A	3.9	6.7	N/A	5.0	10.4	N/A	6.7	10.6	N/A	7.6	13.5	N/A	8.8	13.6	N/A	7.4	12.8	N/A	6.0	9.5	N/A	6.4	11.9
Over-the-Counter Drugs	N/A	N/A	4.8	N/A	N/A	6.4	N/A	N/A	5.5	N/A	N/A	7.3	N/A	N/A	6.1	N/A	N/A	5.6	N/A	N/A	5.3	N/A	N/A	6.5

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

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

Perceived Harmfulness of ATODs

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

For Arizona 8th graders, the greatest perceived risk was for regular marijuana smoking (64.5% perceived great risk), while in the 10th and 12th grades, the greatest perceived harmfulness was for heavy cigarette smoking (66.1% perceived great risk for 10th grade, 69.0% perceived great risk for 12th grade). The category that 8th grade students viewed as being the least harmful was in drinking one or more alcoholic beverages nearly every day (30.5%); while 10th and 12th graders viewed trying marijuana once or twice as being the least harmful of the four categories (23.8% for 10th grade, 20.4% for 12th grade). It is interesting to note that perceived harm for regular cigarette use and drinking one or two drinks every day increases with age, while perceived harm of smoking marijuana regularly, smoking marijuana once or twice, and regular binge drinking (drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week) decreases with increased age.

While Arizona youth in all grades perceived a greater risk in trying marijuana once or twice than national MTF students (1.6% to 2.4% higher perceived harmfulness in Arizona across the grades), Arizona youth perceived significantly less risk in regularly using marijuana. Rates of perceived harmfulness of smoking marijuana regularly were significantly lower than MTF rates in all grades — 9.8% less perceived risk in the 8th grade (64.5% for Arizona, 74.3% for MTF), 13.4% less perceived risk in the 10th grade (51.1% for Arizona, 64.5% for MTF), and 10.0% less perceived risk for the 12th grade (44.8% for Arizona, 54.8% for MTF). Such findings indicate that programs focusing on educating students about the harmful effects of regular marijuana use would be very beneficial to Arizona youth.

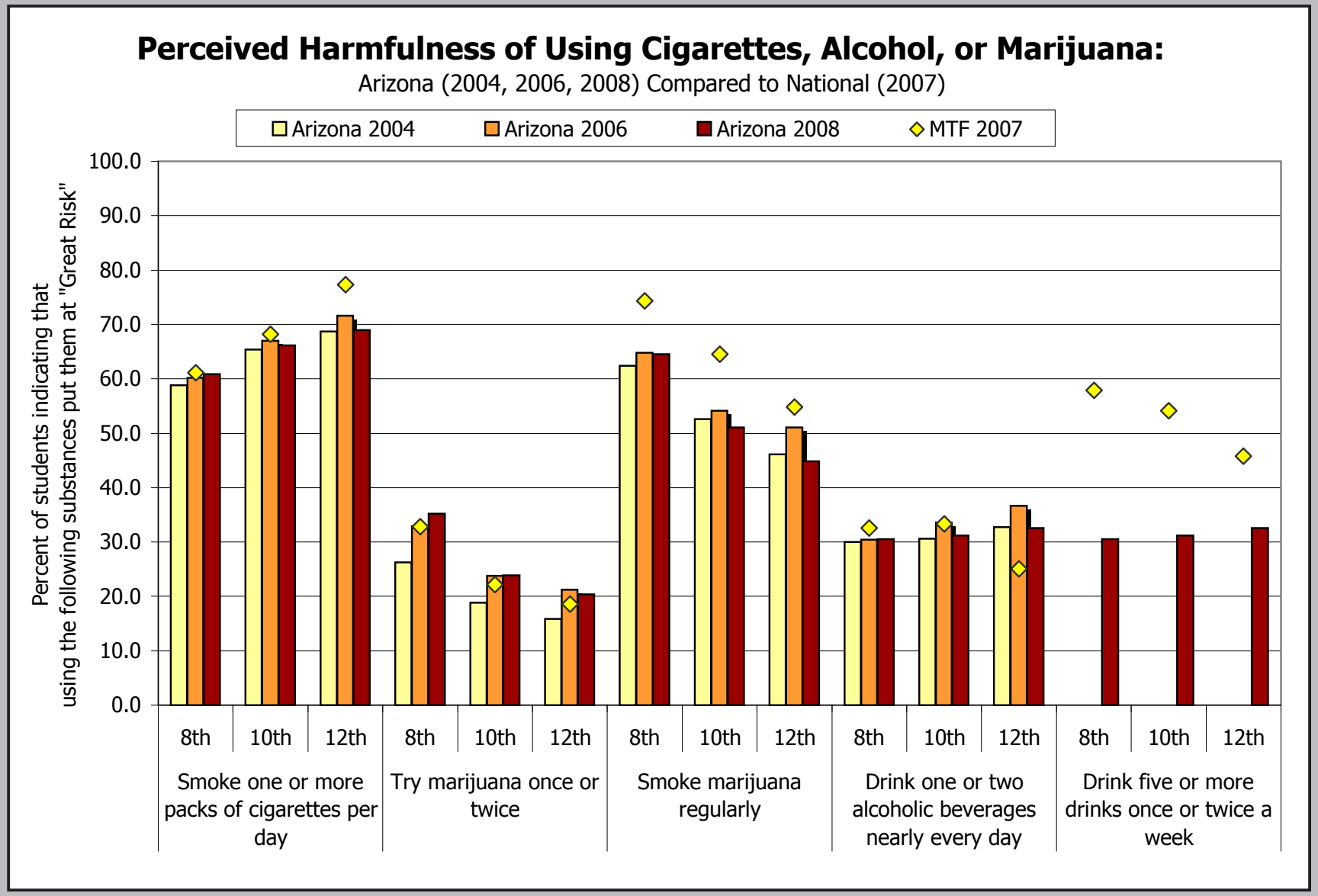
From 2004 to 2006, the Arizona Youth Survey data showed significant increases in perceived harmfulness of cigarette, marijuana, and alcohol use (only one year of data is available for perceived harmfulness of regular binge drinking). However, there were mixed changes from 2006 to 2008. The only significant increase since 2006 was for perceived harmfulness of smoking marijuana once or twice in the 8th grade (increase of 2.3%). In the 10th grade since 2006, rates decreased 3.1% for perceived harm in regularly using marijuana, and decreased 2.4% for perceived harm in drinking one or two drinks a day. In the 12th grade, perceived harm decreased significantly for the following three categories since the 2006 survey: regular cigarette use (decrease of 2.6%), regular marijuana use (decrease of 6.3%), and drinking one or two drinks a day (decrease of 4.1%).

Table 18

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

Question	Arizona 8th Grade			MTF 8th Grade			Arizona 10th Grade			MTF 10th Grade			Arizona 12th Grade			MTF Grade12			Total		
	2004	2006	2008	2003	2005	2007	2004	2006	2008	2003	2005	2007	2004	2006	2008	2003	2005	2007	2004	2006	2008
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	58.8	60.2	60.8	57.7	61.5	61.1	65.4	67.0	66.1	65.7	68.1	68.2	68.7	71.6	69.0	72.1	76.5	77.3	63.2	65.1	64.4
Try marijuana once or twice	26.3	32.9	35.2	30.2	31.4	32.8	18.8	23.8	23.8	21.1	22.3	22.2	15.8	21.2	20.4	16.1	16.1	18.6	21.5	27.1	28.3
Smoke marijuana regularly	62.4	64.8	64.5	74.2	73.9	74.3	52.6	54.2	51.1	63.9	65.5	64.5	46.1	51.1	44.8	54.9	58.0	54.8	55.5	58.0	55.8
Drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day	30.0	30.5	30.5	29.9	31.4	32.6	30.6	33.6	31.2	30.9	32.6	33.3	32.7	36.6	32.5	20.1	23.7	25.1	30.8	33.0	31.2
Drinking five or more drinks once or twice a week	N/A	N/A	53.0	56.5	57.2	57.9	N/A	N/A	52.2	51.6	53.3	54.1	N/A	N/A	51.0	43.5	45.0	45.8	N/A	N/A	52.3

Figure 20


Perceived Harmfulness of Using Cigarettes, Alcohol, or Marijuana:
Arizona (2004, 2006, 2008) Compared to National (2007)
Arizona 2004
Arizona 2006
Arizona 2008
MTF 2007
Percent of students indicating that using the following substances put them at "Great Risk"
100.0
90.0
80.0
70.0
60.0
50.0
40.0
30.0
20.0
10.0
0.0
8th
10th
12th
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day
Try marijuana once or twice
Smoke marijuana regularly
Drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day
Drink five or more drinks once or twice a week

Perceived Availability of ATODs

Availability of ATODs has been linked to substance abuse and violence. On the survey questionnaire, a question asked if the participant wanted to get the substances listed in Table 19, "how easy would it be to get some." The response choices were, "Very Hard," "Sort of Hard," "Sort of Easy," and "Very Easy." Table 19 contains the percentage of youth who reported that it was "Sort of Easy" or "Very Easy" to get the substances.

When looking at the 2008 results by grade, Arizona 8th graders and 10th graders perceived alcohol as the substance that was the most available, and in the 12th grade the substance perceived as being the easiest to get was cigarettes. The group of substances with the lowest perceived availability (or the substance perceived as being the most difficult to get) were cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines.

The results reveal that Arizona survey participants do not perceive any type of drug as being as easy to get as do the youth from the national sample. In all categories, and for all grades, there is a 1.5% to 13.8% difference in perceived availability between Arizona results and national results. This difference is illustrated in Figure 21, which looks at the perceived availability of students in grades 8, 10, and 12 in the Arizona and national surveys.

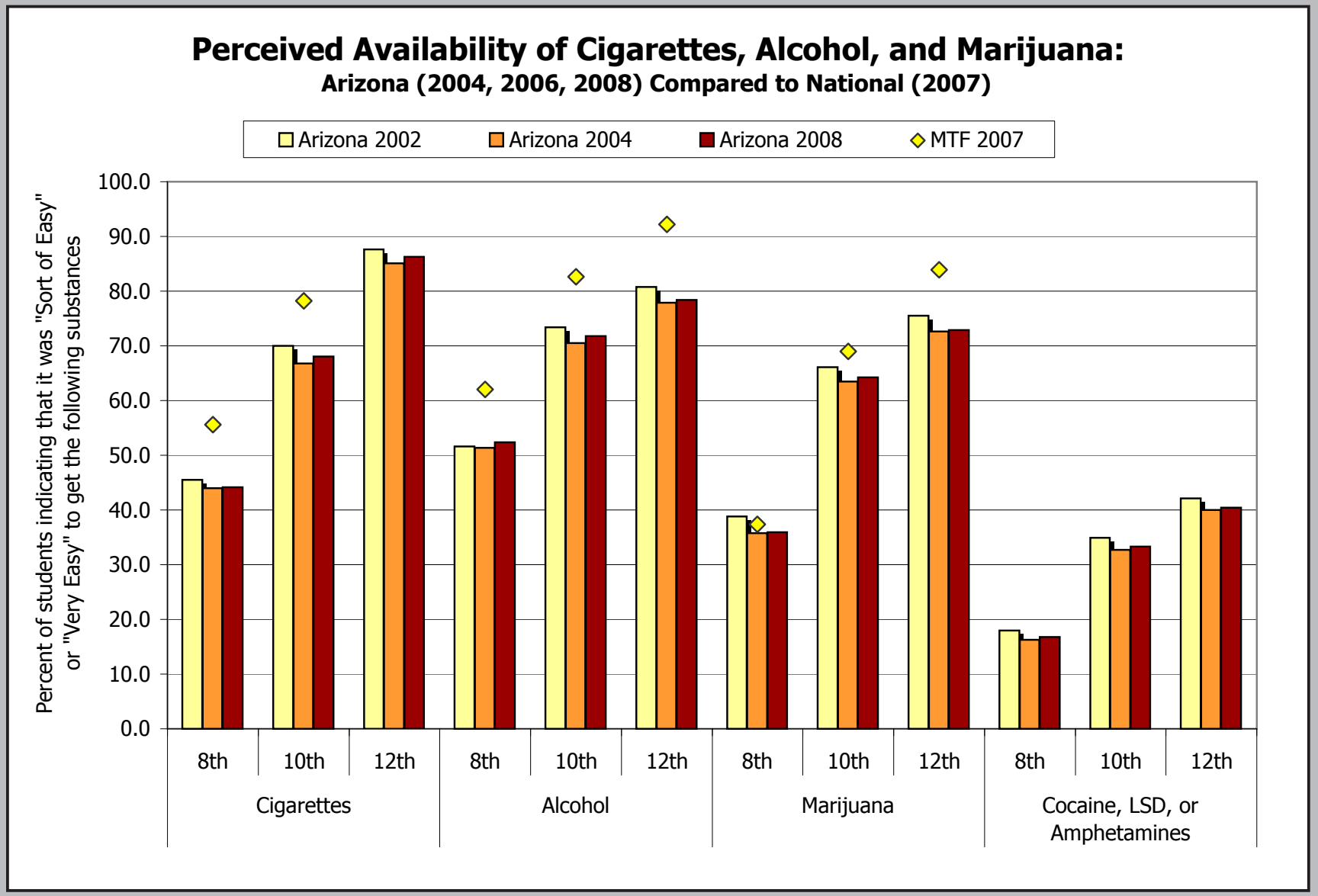
In comparing 2008 data to the last survey in 2006, perceived availability of cigarettes increased in the 10th and 12th grades (increases of 1.2% in each grade), while the perceived availability of alcohol increased in the 8th and 10th grades (increase of 1.0% in the 8th grade, increase of 1.3% in the 10th grade).

Table 19

Percentage of Arizona and Monitoring the Future Respondents Who Perceive the Four Substances as "Sort of Easy" or "Very Easy" to Get

Question	Arizona 8th Grade			MTF 8th Grade			Arizona 10th Grade			MTF 10th Grade			Arizona 12th Grade			MTF Grade12			Total		
	2004	2006	2008	2003	2005	2007	2004	2006	2008	2003	2005	2007	2004	2006	2008	2003	2005	2007	2004	2006	2008
Cigarettes	45.5	44.0	44.1	63.1	59.1	55.6	70.0	66.8	68.0	80.7	81.5	78.2	87.6	85.1	86.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	63.1	61.4	61.4
Alcoholic beverages	51.6	51.4	52.4	67.0	64.2	62.0	73.4	70.5	71.8	83.4	83.7	82.6	80.8	77.9	78.4	94.2	93.0	92.2	65.4	64.2	64.4
Marijuana	38.8	35.7	35.9	44.8	41.1	37.4	66.1	63.4	64.3	73.9	72.6	69.0	75.5	72.6	72.9	87.1	85.6	83.9	56.1	53.9	53.3
Cocaine, LSD, or Amphetamines	18.0	16.3	16.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	34.9	32.7	33.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.1	40.0	40.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	29.0	27.4	27.4

Figure 21


Perceived Availability of Cigarettes, Alcohol, and Marijuana:
Arizona (2004, 2006, 2008) Compared to National (2007)
Arizona 2002
Arizona 2004
Arizona 2008
MTF 2007
Percent of students indicating that it was "Sort of Easy" or "Very Easy" to get the following substances
100.0
90.0
80.0
70.0
60.0
50.0
40.0
30.0
20.0
10.0
0.0
8th
10th
12th
Cigarettes
Alcohol
Marijuana
Cocaine, LSD, or Amphetamines

Where Students Obtained Alcohol

Table 20 and Figure 22 contain data on where students obtained alcohol. When examining sources of alcohol data, it is important to note that the categories are not mutually exclusive and students were allowed to select more than one option. For example, students who report getting alcohol from a parent or guardian might also report getting it at a party. Accordingly, total percentages will not sum to 100% within grade, as selection of multiple options is evident. Further, it must be noted that the percentages reported in Table 20 reflect the percent of students who reported "yes" to the individual questions (14,355 student sample size), and 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 in getting it at a party. This source becomes increasingly more frequent as students progress from the 8th grade (41.6% obtained alcohol at a party) to the 12th grade (57.6% obtained alcohol at a party).

For alcohol-using 8th graders, the major sources for obtaining alcohol are getting it at a party (41.6%), taking it from home (31.5%), getting it from someone under the age of 21 (23.8%), and giving someone else money to buy the alcohol (21.4%). For alcohol-using 10th and 12th graders, the major sources for obtaining alcohol are getting it at a party (53.1% for 10th graders, 57.6% for 12th graders), giving someone money to buy it (34.4% for 10th graders, 43.7% for 12th graders), and by having a non-relative over the age of 21 give it to them (28.7% of 10th graders, 39.5% of 12th graders).

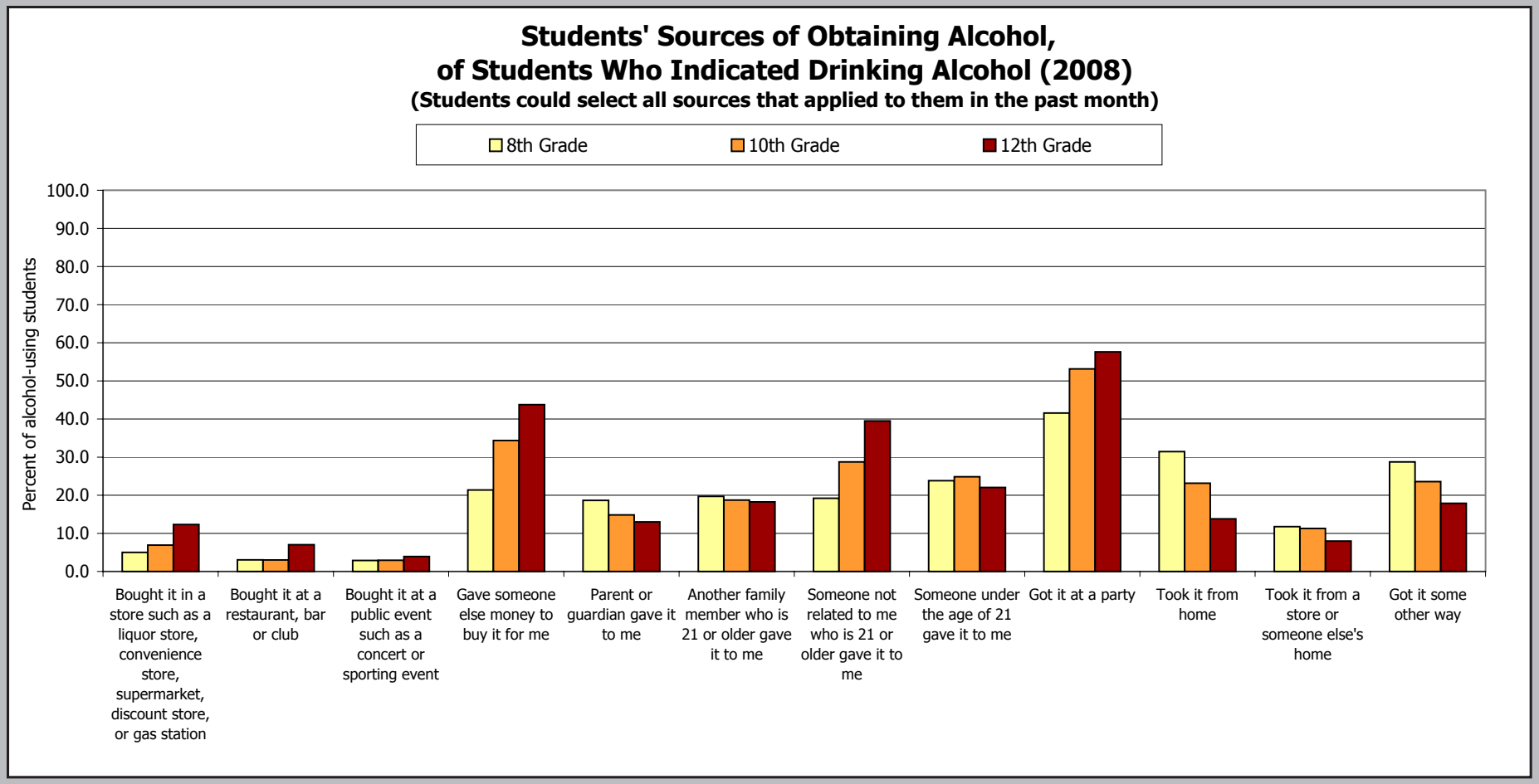
Encouragingly, very few students reported buying alcohol themselves at a liquor store, gas station, or grocery store (5.0% to 12.3% of alcohol-drinking students in each grade); at a restaurant, bar, or club (3.0% to 7.0% of alcohol-drinking students in each grade); or at a public event (2.9% to 3.9% of alcohol-drinking students in each grade).

Table 20

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
Sample Size	4,418	4,872	5,065	14,355
Bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	5.0	6.9	12.3	8.2
Bought it at a restaurant, bar or club	3.0	3.0	7.0	4.4
Bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	2.9	2.9	3.9	3.3
Gave someone else money to buy it for me	21.4	34.4	43.7	33.7
Parent or guardian gave it to me	18.7	14.8	13.0	15.4
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	19.7	18.7	18.3	18.9
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	19.2	28.7	39.5	29.6
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	23.8	24.8	22.0	23.5
Got it at a party	41.6	53.1	57.6	51.2
Took it from home	31.5	23.2	13.8	22.4
Took it from a store or someone else's home	11.8	11.3	8.0	10.3
Got it some other way	28.7	23.6	17.9	23.2

Figure 22


Students' Sources of Obtaining Alcohol,
of Students Who Indicated Drinking Alcohol (2008)
(Students could select all sources that applied to them in the past month)
8th Grade
10th Grade
12th Grade
Percent of alcohol-using students
100.0
90.0
80.0
70.0
60.0
50.0
40.0
30.0
20.0
10.0
0.0
Bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station
Bought it at a restaurant, bar or club
Bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event
Gave someone else money to buy it for me
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
Got it at a party
Took it from home
Took it from a store or someone else's home
Got it some other way

In the 2006 Arizona Youth Survey, questions were added asking students to report the number of times a week he/she either drove a vehicle after drinking or riding 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 2008 survey found that a minority of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade youth in the state had driven a vehicle after drinking (8.8%) or ridden with a driver who had been drinking (29.2%) (see Table 21). However, even small percentages given the content are alarming. Of those students who indicated that they had driven after drinking or ridden with a driver who had been drinking, most indicate that he/she did so one time in the past month (4.1% driving after drinking one time in the past month, 11.4% riding with a driver who had a drink one time in the past month).

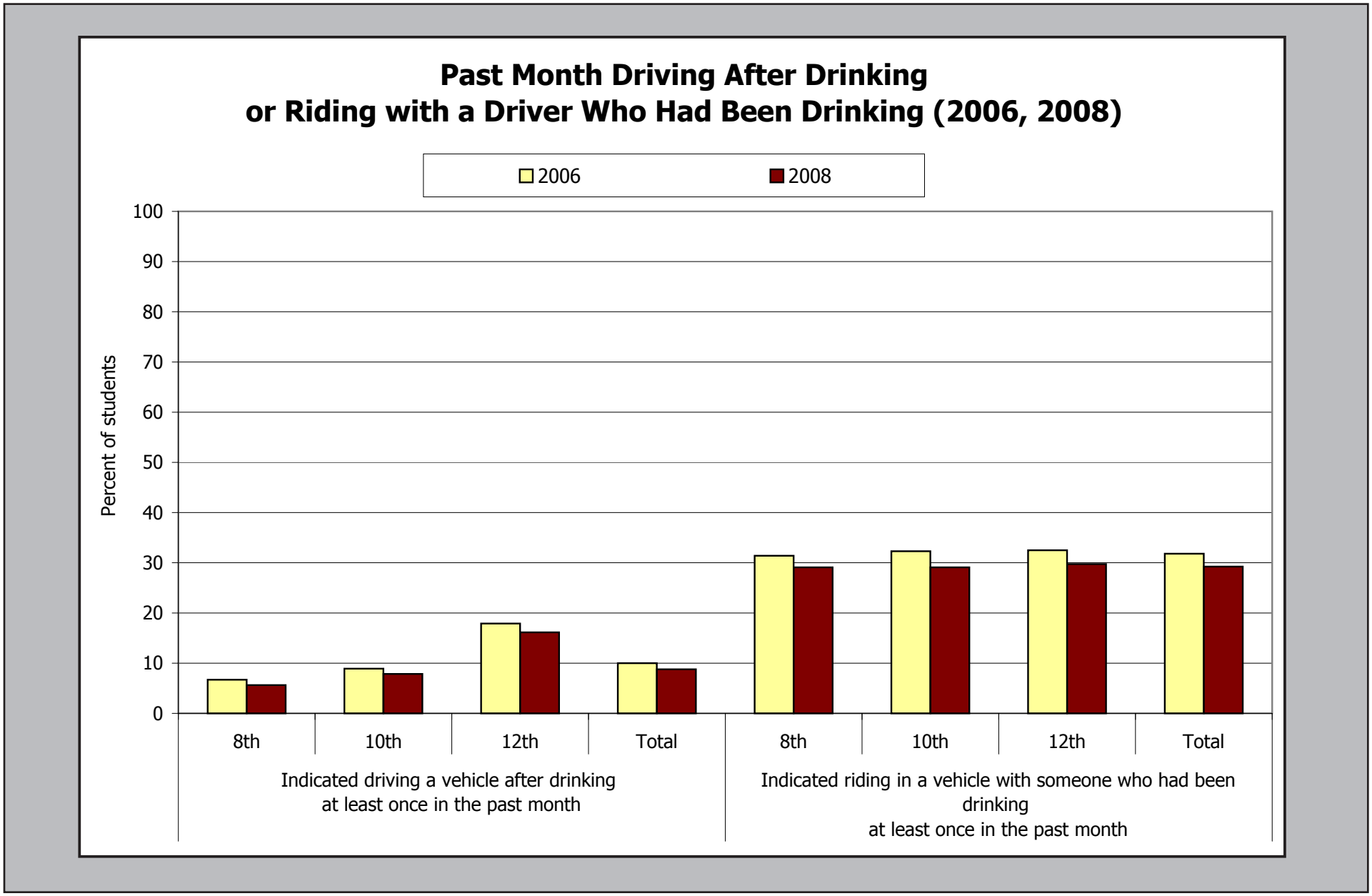
Comparisons of 2006 and 2008 survey data show that reported rates of drinking alcohol and driving at least one time in the past 30 days decreased significantly in each grade. In 2006, 10.0% of the total survey population indicated drinking and driving at least one time in the past month; while in 2008, that rate decreased to 8.8%. Likewise, reported rates of riding with a driver who had been drinking at decreased in all grades and for the total survey population. In 2006, 31.8% of the total survey population indicated riding with a driver who had been drinking at least one time in the past 30 days. In 2008, that same rate decreased to 29.3%.

Table 21

Drinking and Driving, and Riding with a Driver Who Has Been Drinking

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

Figure 23


Past Month Driving After Drinking
or Riding with a Driver Who Had Been Drinking (2006, 2008)
2006
2008
Percent of students
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
8th
10th
12th
Total
8th
10th
12th
Total
Indicated driving a vehicle after drinking
at least once in the past month
Indicated riding in a vehicle with someone who had been drinking
at least once in the past month

Section 4: Antisocial Behaviors and Additional Results

Heavy Substance Use and Other Antisocial Behavior by Grade and Gender

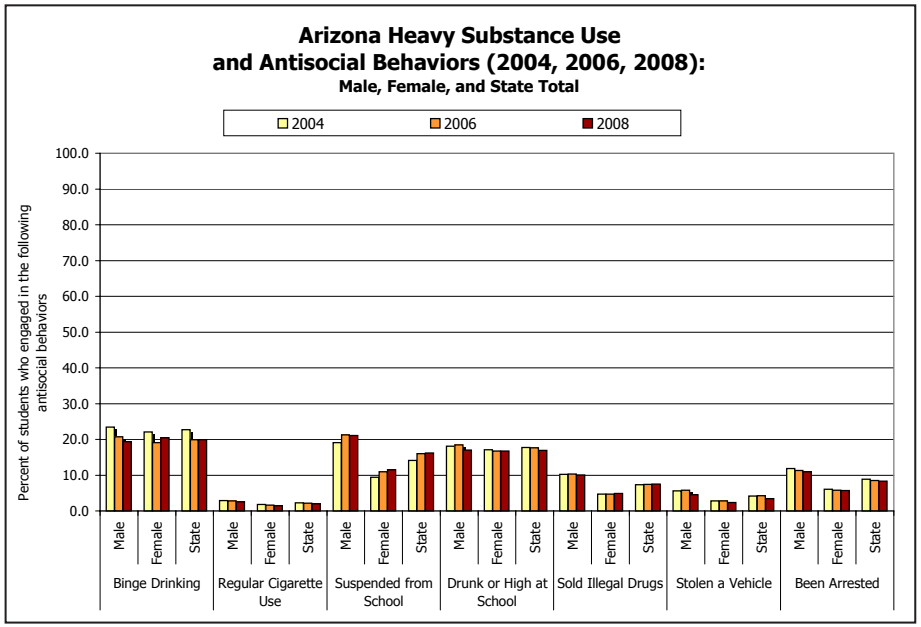
The male-female differences in heavy use of alcohol and tobacco and antisocial behavior are more pronounced than the results for lifetime and 30-day use by gender. Figure 24 and Table 22 show that males engage in these behaviors more than females. The only exceptions were that a higher percentage of females than males in the 8th grade participated in binge drinking and being drunk or high in school. These higher rates correspond with the slightly higher rates of drug and alcohol use by females in the lower grades.

In looking at the male and female antisocial behavior totals in Table 22, some of the biggest differences between males and females were in being suspended from school (21.1% for males compared to 11.5% for females), selling illegal drugs (10.1% for males compared to 4.9% for females), and being arrested (11.0% for males and 5.7% for females).

Table 22, which contains rates of heavy substance use and antisocial behavior, shows that antisocial behavior doesn't always increase by grade level. The rate of students being suspended from school peaked in the 8th grade; the rates of student reporting having stolen a vehicle and being arrested peaked in the 10th grade; and students reporting heavy cigarette use, being drunk or high at school, or selling illegal drugs peaked in the 12th grade.

Overall, binge drinking and being drunk or high at school appear to be the biggest antisocial problems among Arizona youth with 19.9% of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students binge drinking at least once in the past two weeks and 16.9% of students in the three grades reporting being at school while drunk or high at least once in the past year. These behaviors increase with increased grade level. For binge drinking, 8th graders had a rate of 13.1%, 10th graders had a rate of 22.4%, and 12th graders had a rate of 30.2%. For being drunk or high at school, 8th graders had a rate of 12.0%, 10th graders had a rate of 20.5%, and 12th graders had a rate of 22.2%.

Figure 24



The behavior that the fewest students in all grades participated in was heavy cigarette smoking (2.0%), and stealing a vehicle (3.4%).

Engagement in antisocial behaviors by gender, and for the state as a whole, changed very little from 2006 to 2008. The greatest changes since the 2006 survey can be found in looking at the rate of binge drinking for the 12th grade, which increased 2.0% (from 28.2% in 2006 to 30.2% in 2008). The biggest decrease since the 2006 survey is found for 8th grade reports of being drunk or high at school. That 8th grade rate decreased 1.0%, from 13.0% in 2006 to 12.0% in 2008.

Table 22

Percentage of Males, Females, and the State Total who Engaged in Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior In the Past Year																		
Substance Used / Antisocial Behavior	8th Grade									10th Grade								
	Males			Females			State			Males			Females			State		
	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008
Binge drinking	15.1	12.5	11.4	16.8	14.1	14.9	16.0	13.4	13.1	24.8	23.2	22.1	25.4	21.4	22.8	25.1	22.4	22.4
Half a pack/day cigarettes	1.0	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.7	3.0	3.0	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.6	2.6	2.4	2.1
Suspended from school	23.9	26.2	25.8	11.9	13.7	14.6	17.7	19.8	20.2	16.2	20.1	19.0	8.8	11.2	10.4	12.3	15.5	14.6
Drunk or high at school	12.1	12.4	10.6	14.1	13.4	13.4	13.2	13.0	12.0	20.7	22.0	20.4	20.9	20.4	20.6	20.8	21.1	20.5
Sold illegal drugs	6.6	6.4	5.9	3.5	3.4	3.3	5.0	4.9	4.6	12.0	12.7	13.2	6.1	5.8	6.5	8.9	9.1	9.8
Stolen a vehicle	6.1	5.9	4.5	3.5	3.3	2.7	4.8	4.6	3.6	6.1	6.4	4.7	2.9	3.1	2.6	4.4	4.7	3.7
Been arrested	11.2	10.8	9.8	6.3	5.9	5.3	8.7	8.3	7.5	11.8	12.3	11.7	6.7	6.5	6.7	9.1	9.3	9.2
Substance Used / Antisocial Behavior	12th Grade									Total								
	Males			Females			State			Males			Females			State		
	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008
Binge drinking	37.5	31.9	32.0	27.9	24.7	28.3	32.5	28.2	30.2	23.4	20.7	19.3	22.1	19.1	20.5	22.7	19.9	19.9
Half a pack/day cigarettes	6.2	5.3	5.5	3.5	2.6	2.9	4.8	3.9	4.2	2.9	2.8	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.4	2.3	2.2	2.0
Suspended from school	13.4	13.3	14.1	5.5	5.6	6.6	9.3	9.4	10.2	19.1	21.2	21.1	9.4	11.0	11.5	14.1	16.0	16.2
Drunk or high at school	26.4	24.9	25.8	18.3	18.0	18.6	22.2	21.4	22.2	18.1	18.5	17.0	17.1	16.8	16.8	17.7	17.6	16.9
Sold illegal drugs	14.6	14.2	14.8	5.4	5.7	6.1	9.8	9.8	10.4	10.2	10.3	10.1	4.7	4.7	4.9	7.3	7.4	7.5
Stolen a vehicle	4.0	4.8	4.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	2.6	3.1	2.7	5.6	5.8	4.5	2.8	2.8	2.4	4.2	4.3	3.4
Been arrested	13.4	11.0	12.3	5.0	4.9	5.2	9.1	7.8	8.7	11.9	11.3	11.0	6.1	5.8	5.7	8.9	8.5	8.3

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 23 lists the questions concerning possession of handguns by grade. It is clear that responses to most of the questions show a very low percentage of students who carry handguns or take them to school. However, with such subject matter, even low percentages should be taken seriously by schools and communities. For example, 1.3% of the students surveyed reported having taken a handgun to school in the past 12 months. In regard to carrying a handgun in general, 7.7% of students surveyed reported having carried a handgun in the past 12 months, and 9.0% of students surveyed reported having carried a handgun in their lifetime. Only 8.5% of students think that he/she would be seen as cool if he/she carried a handgun. Most students (74.5%) also perceived that it would be difficult to get a handgun if he/she wanted one.

When looking at the results by grade, it is interesting to note that 8th graders reported the highest rates of believing he/she had a good chance of being seen as cool if he/she carried a handgun (9.5%). Twelfth graders reported the highest rates of carrying a handgun in their lifetime (9.7%), carrying a handgun in the past year (8.1%), taking a handgun to school (1.4%), believing it was easy to get a gun (33.1%), that their parents wouldn't know if he/she carried a handgun (35.5%), and that the police wouldn't catch them if he/she carried a handgun (61.6%).

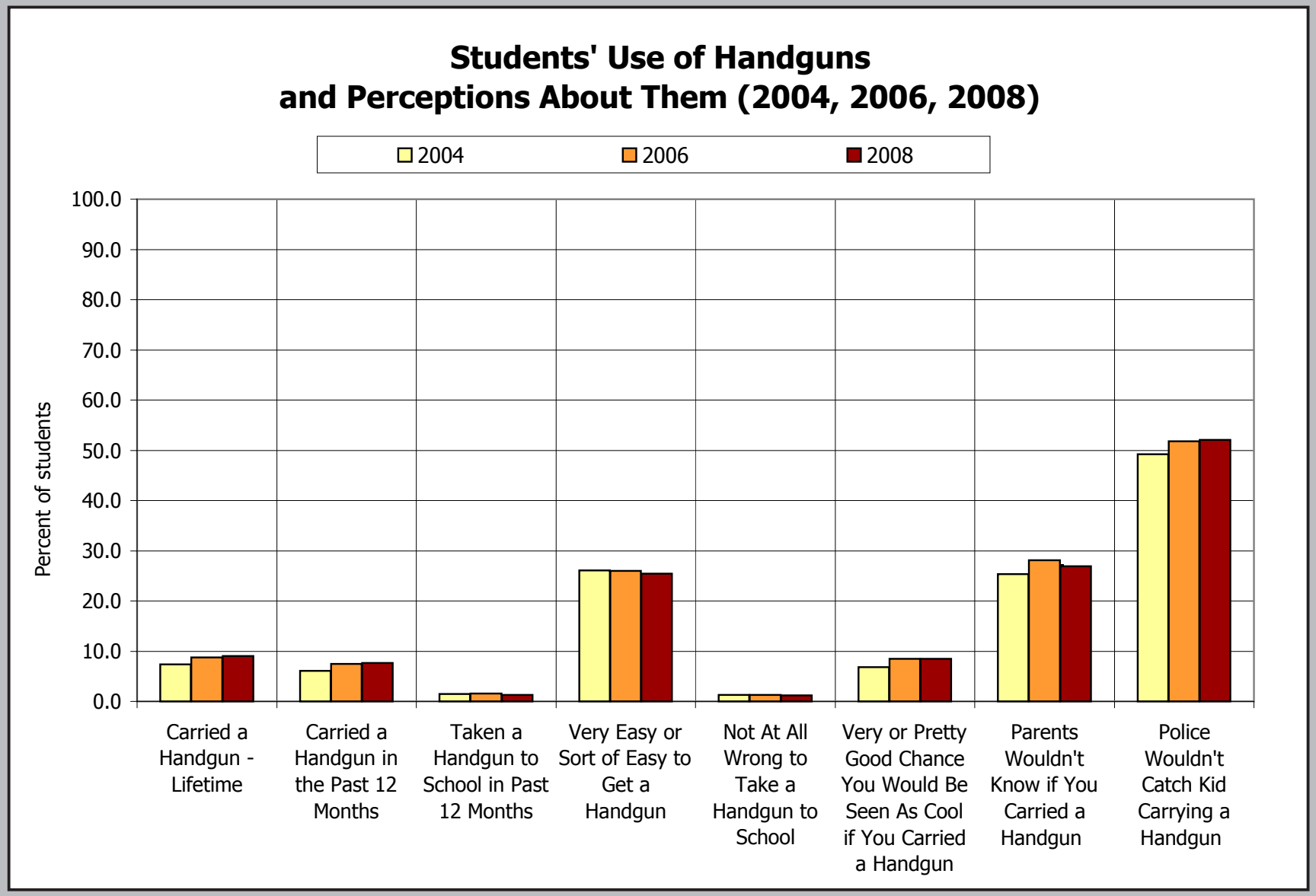
In comparing 2006 and 2008 results, Table 23 and Figure 25 show that there were very few significant changes. Most rates fluctuated by less than one percent since the last AYS administration. The most changes over the past two years occurred in the 12th grade, where lifetime handgun carry increased 1.3% (from 8.4% in 2006 to 9.7% in 2008), and past year handgun carry increased 1.1% (from 7.0% in 2006 to 8.1% in 2008).

Table 23

Percentage of Youth Who Responded to Questions About Handguns

	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008
Carried a Handgun - Lifetime	7.6	8.8	8.5	7.2	9.2	9.4	7.2	8.4	9.7	7.4	8.8	9.0
Carried a Handgun in the Past 12 Months	6.5	7.6	7.7	5.9	7.5	7.2	5.5	7.0	8.1	6.1	7.5	7.7
Taken a Handgun to School in Past 12 Months	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3
Very Easy or Sort of Easy to Get a Handgun	20.8	20.4	20.7	27.2	27.6	26.7	34.6	34.1	33.1	26.1	26.0	25.5
Not At All Wrong to Take a Handgun to School	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Very or Pretty Good Chance You Would Be Seen As Cool if You Carried a Handgun	8.8	9.9	9.5	5.8	8.2	8.1	4.5	6.4	7.1	6.8	8.5	8.5
Parents Wouldn't Know if You Carried a Handgun (no or NO!)	20.4	21.8	21.1	26.4	29.8	28.6	32.6	36.0	35.5	25.3	28.1	26.9
Police Wouldn't Catch Kid Carrying a Handgun (no or NO!)	40.9	43.9	44.4	53.2	55.7	56.4	59.8	60.7	61.6	49.2	51.8	52.1

Figure 25


Students' Use of Handguns
and Perceptions About Them (2004, 2006, 2008)
2004
2006
2008
Percent of students
100.0
90.0
80.0
70.0
60.0
50.0
40.0
30.0
20.0
10.0
0.0
Carried a Handgun - Lifetime
Carried a Handgun in the Past 12 Months
Taken a Handgun to School in Past 12 Months
Very Easy or Sort of Easy to Get a Handgun
Not At All Wrong to Take a Handgun to School
Very or Pretty Good Chance You Would Be Seen As Cool if You Carried a Handgun
Parents Wouldn't Know if You Carried a Handgun
Police Wouldn't Catch Kid Carrying a Handgun

The Arizona Youth Survey also asked several questions about violent behavior, attitudes towards violence, and their possible participation in gangs. Table 24 and Figure 26 show the questions that relate to violence. A review of the responses reveals that 20.7% of the youth in Arizona have attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them at some time in their life, and 16.3% have attacked someone in the past 12 months. However, only a small percentage (4.1%) believe that it isn't at all wrong to attack someone to seriously hurt them. Though these results show that violent students are the minority, there's no denying that there are many youth in Arizona who believe that using violence is acceptable and are willing to hurt another person.

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 (18.1%), believed it was not at all wrong to attack someone to seriously hurt them (4.4%), and believed it was not at all wrong to pick a fight (9.3%). Tenth graders had the highest rates of attacking someone to hurt them in their lifetime (21.7%), and of believing it was okay to beat someone up if he/she started the fight (55.9%).

From 2006 to 2008, most violence data has not changed significantly. The biggest change between the two administrations is found in the 8th and 10th grade decrease in student perceptions about whether or not it is okay to beat someone up if he/she start the fight. The 8th grade rate for that particular question decreased 2.1% in the past two years (from 53.5 in 2006 to 51.4%), and the 10th grade rate decreased 1.8% (from 57.7% in 2006 to 55.9% in 2008).

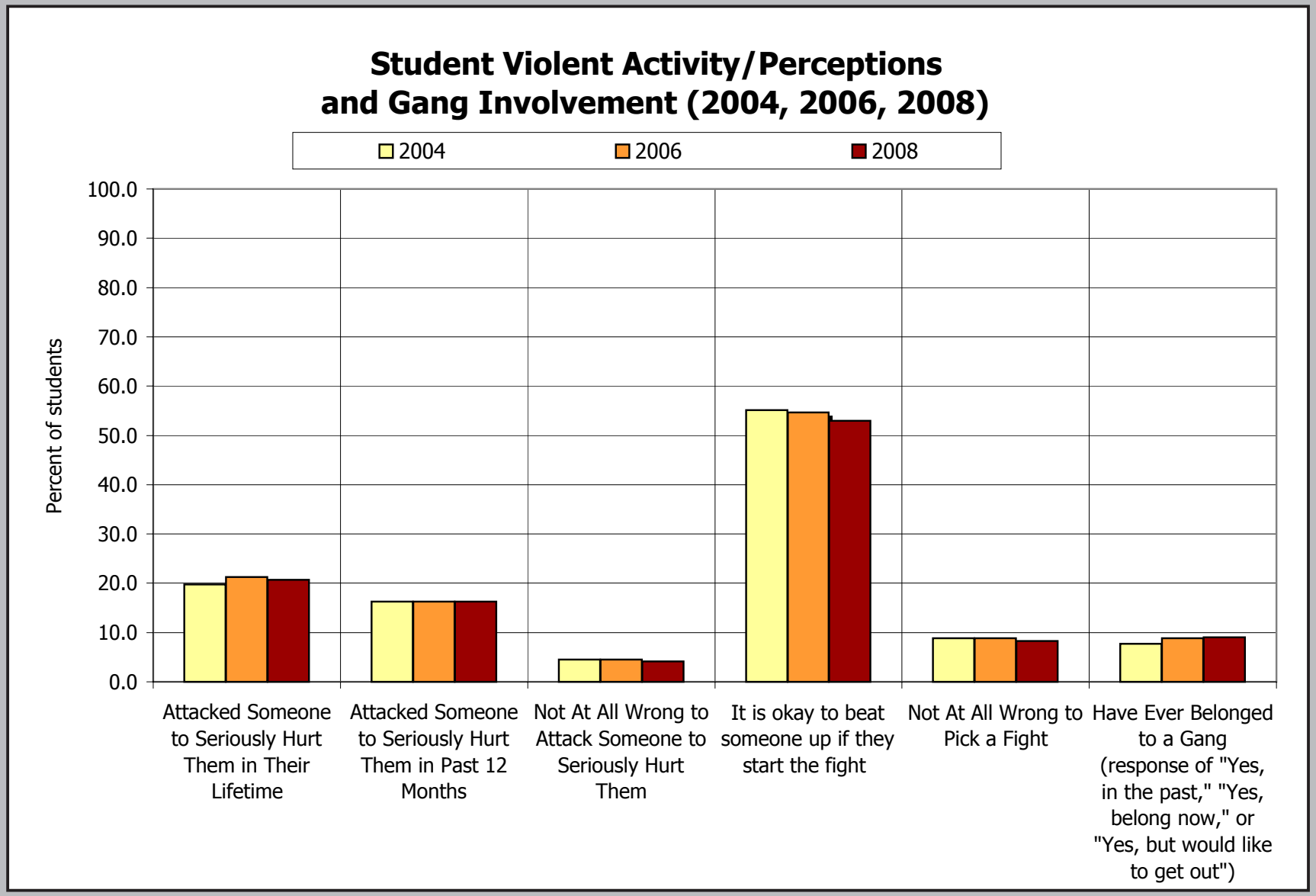
In covering the full spectrum of antisocial behaviors, the Arizona Youth Survey asks several questions on gang involvement. One of the most telling questions asks students not only if they have ever been in a gang or are currently in a gang, but also about how current gang members feel about their present membership. As can be seen in Table 24, a large majority of Arizona youth (89.4%) have never belonged to a gang, while 5.4% of the youth surveyed reported that they had been members in the past; 3.1% reported they belong now; 1.5% reported that they would like to join a gang; and 0.5% reported that they are in a gang, but would like to get out. Gang data changed very little from 2006 to 2008, and there are no significant increases or decreases in any category to report.

Table 24

Percentage of Youth Who Responded to Questions About Violence and Gangs

	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008
VIOLENCE												
Attacked Someone to Seriously Hurt Them in Their Lifetime	19.7	21.5	20.7	20.6	22.4	21.7	19.1	19.6	19.6	19.8	21.3	20.7
Attacked Someone to Seriously Hurt Them in Past 12 Months	17.8	17.9	18.1	16.5	16.5	16.1	13.3	13.2	12.9	16.3	16.3	16.3
Not At All Wrong to Attack Someone to Seriously Hurt Them	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.7	4.7	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.7	4.5	4.5	4.1
It is okay to beat someone up if they start the fight (response of "YES" or "yes")	54.2	53.5	51.4	57.3	57.7	55.9	54.0	53.1	52.5	55.1	54.7	53.0
Not At All Wrong to Pick a Fight	10.3	10.1	9.3	8.5	9.0	8.4	6.1	5.9	6.0	8.8	8.8	8.3
GANGS (Total Number and Percentage of Youth Who Responded to the Question, "Have you ever belonged in a gang?")												
No	88.6	87.6	87.5	92.0	89.9	89.8	94.5	93.6	92.7	91.1	89.8	89.4
No, but would like to	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.5
Yes, in the past	6.0	6.3	6.4	4.2	5.1	5.1	2.8	3.3	3.9	4.7	5.2	5.4
Yes, belong now	3.3	3.8	3.7	2.5	3.4	3.2	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.6	3.2	3.1
Yes, but would like to get out	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5

Figure 26


Student Violent Activity/Perceptions and Gang Involvement (2004, 2006, 2008)
2004
2006
2008
Percent of students
100.0
90.0
80.0
70.0
60.0
50.0
40.0
30.0
20.0
10.0
0.0
Attacked Someone to Seriously Hurt Them in Their Lifetime
Attacked Someone to Seriously Hurt Them in Past 12 Months
Not At All Wrong to Attack Someone to Seriously Hurt Them
It is okay to beat someone up if they start the fight
Not At All Wrong to Pick a Fight
Have Ever Belonged to a Gang (response of "Yes, in the past," "Yes, belong now," or "Yes, but would like to get out")

The Arizona Youth Survey also asked students questions regarding their safety on school property. Students were asked to indicate the number of days in the past month that he/she carried a weapon to school and the number of days that he/she didn't go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to school. Additionally, students were asked how many times in the past year they were threatened by someone or injured with a weapon on school property, how many times they had a physical fight at school, and how many times they were bullied on school property. Results for these questions are found on the following page in Table 25 and Figure 27.

Overall, a large majority of students feel safe at school, haven't been in a fight at school in the past year, haven't been injured or threatened at school in the past year, and haven't taken a weapon to school in the past month. However, just as with handgun carry, even small percentages for these safety issues can be serious. For example, 6.1% of 8th graders, 6.2% of 10th graders, and 5.6% of 12th graders have taken a weapon to school at least once in the past month. Most safety issues (being in a fight at school, not feeling safe at school, not going to school because they felt unsafe, being threatened or injured with a weapon at school), and being bullied show a decrease with increased grade level.

While more than one in 10 8th graders (10.1%) reported that he/she did not go to school because he/she felt unsafe at least one day in the past month, the rate for 10th and 12th graders was less extreme, with 8.9% of 10th graders and 6.2% of 12th graders indicating they had skipped school because they felt unsafe.

Even more Arizona youth indicated that he/she had been threatened or injured by someone at school. Of 8th graders, 12.9% indicated that he/she had been threatened by someone or injured with a weapon at school. This percentage decreases with increased grade level, with 11.6% of 10th graders and 7.6% of 12th graders reporting that it had happened to them.

The 2006 and 2008 surveys contained a question asking students to report how often, if ever, he/she had been bullied on school property in the past year. For all three grades combined, 32.3% of students reported having been bullied at least once in the past year (40.6% of 8th graders, 30.9% of 10th graders, and 17.7% of 12th graders).

In looking at the 2008 results in comparison to 2006 survey results, there is a mix of rate increases and decreases. For the 8th graders, Table 25 shows that while the rates of being in a fight at school in the past year, perceptions of not feeling safe at school, and reports of being threatened or injured with a weapon at school have all decreased (decreases of 1.8% to 2.6% since 2006), reports of being bullied at least once in the past year are up 2.4% since 2006. In the 10th grade, carrying a weapon to school in the past month decreased 1.1% and being threatened or injured with a weapon at school decreased 2.3%; however reports of having been bullied in the past year increased 6.4% since 2006 and reports of skipping school at least one day in the past month because he/she didn't feel safe increased 1.1%. Finally, 12th grade rates of not feeling safe at school increased 1.1% since 2006, skipping school for safety reasons increased 1.2%, and reported rates of having been bullied increased 3.4% since 2006.

Table 25

Percentage of Youth Who Responded to Questions About Safety and Schools

	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008	2004	2006	2008
In a Fight at School at Least Once in the Past 12 Months	27.6	25.6	23.5	17.1	15.7	14.8	9.9	8.9	8.5	20.2	18.0	17.4
I Do Not Feel Safe At My School (response of "NO" or "no" to the statement "I feel safe at my school")	25.6	25.3	23.5	22.2	23.5	22.6	16.3	17.1	18.2	22.4	22.8	22.0
Did Not Go to School at Least One Day in the Past Month Because Felt Unsafe At School or On the Way to School	11.3	10.7	10.1	7.8	7.8	8.9	5.6	5.0	6.2	8.8	8.4	8.8
Carried a Weapon to School at Least Once in the Past 30 Days	6.3	6.9	6.1	5.6	7.3	6.2	5.2	6.0	5.6	5.8	6.8	6.0
Been Threatened or Injured With a Weapon on School Property in the Past 12 Months	16.1	15.5	12.9	13.5	13.9	11.6	10.1	9.5	7.6	13.9	13.6	11.3
Been Bullied At Least Once in the Past Year	N/A	38.2	40.6	N/A	24.5	30.9	N/A	14.3	17.7	N/A	28.2	32.3

Figure 27

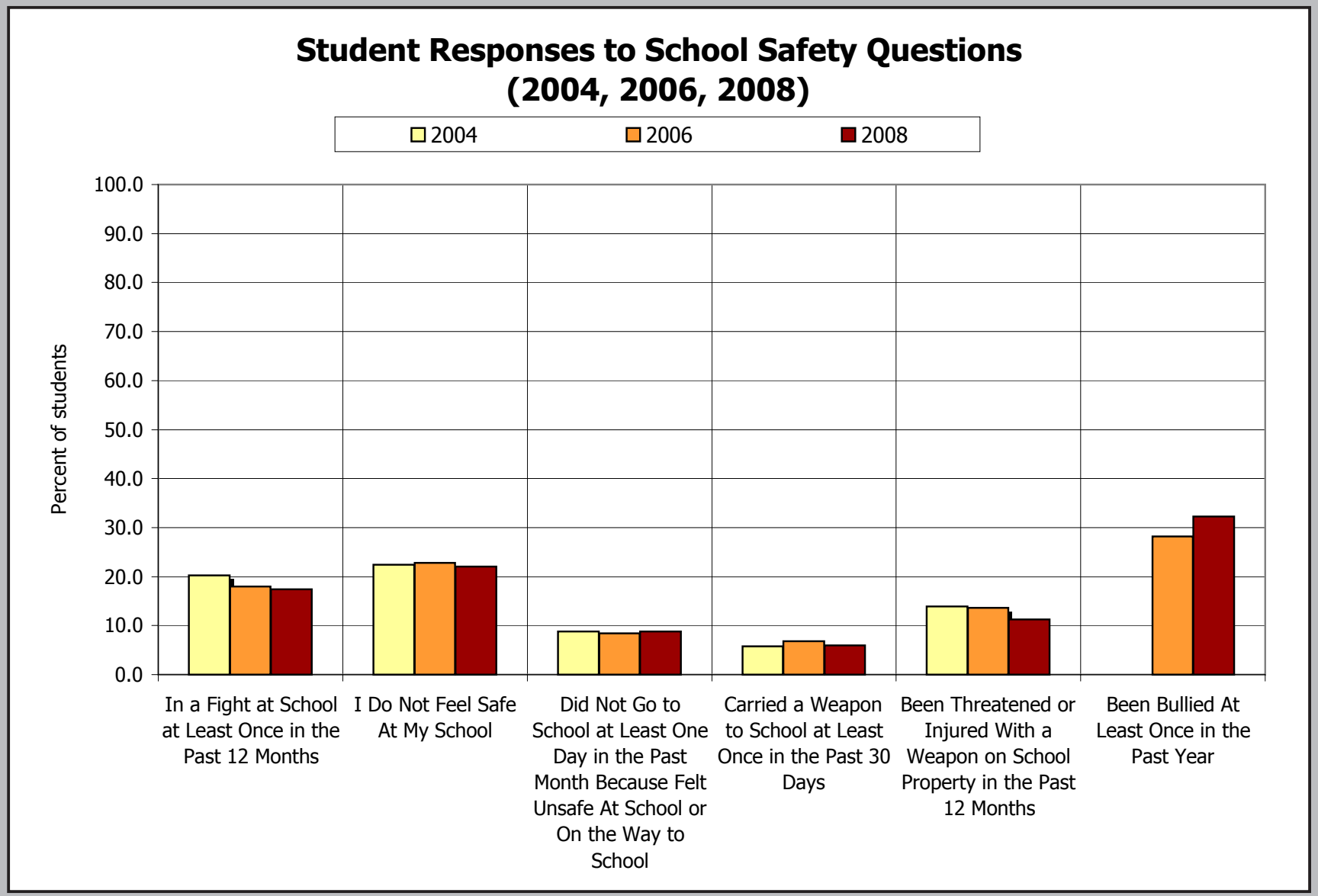

Student Responses to School Safety Questions
(2004, 2006, 2008)
2004
2006
2008
Percent of students
100.0
90.0
80.0
70.0
60.0
50.0
40.0
30.0
20.0
10.0
0.0
In a Fight at School at Least Once in the Past 12 Months
I Do Not Feel Safe At My School
Did Not Go to School at Least One Day in the Past Month Because Felt Unsafe At School or On the Way to School
Carried a Weapon to School at Least Once in the Past 30 Days
Been Threatened or Injured With a Weapon on School Property in the Past 12 Months
Been Bullied At Least Once in the Past Year

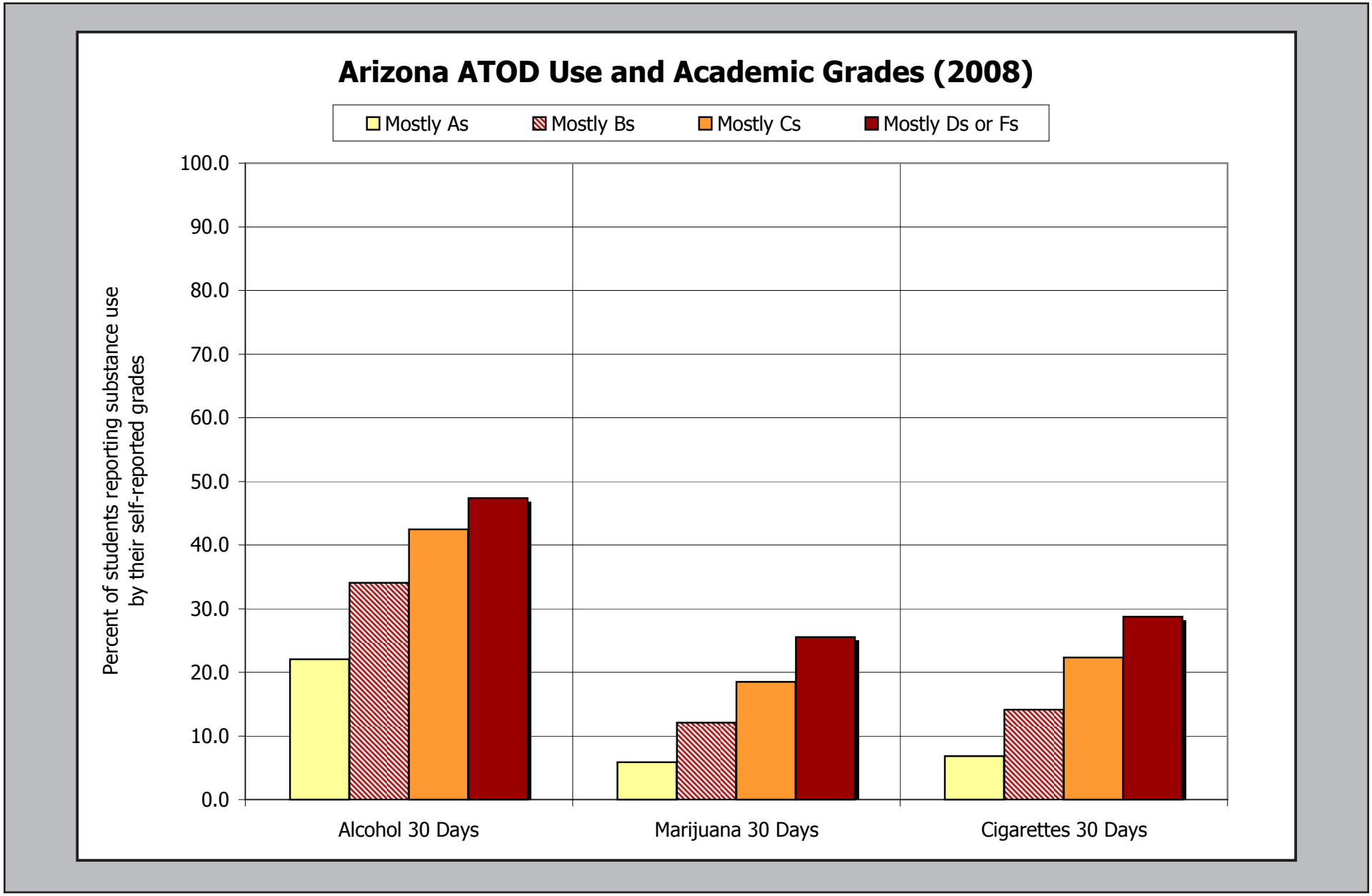
Table 26 and Figure 28 show a clear relationship between substance use and academic performance. Of the students who report getting better grades, fewer have tried ATODs and fewer have recently used ATODs than those who report poorer grades. Failing students (those students receiving mostly Ds and Fs) are twice as likely to have used alcohol in the past 30 days, four times as likely to have used cigarettes in the past 30 days, and four times more likely to have indicated use of marijuana in the past 30 days than "A" students.

Table 26

Percentage Using ATODs by Academic Grades (2008)

Drugs Used	Academic Grades			
	Mostly As	Mostly Bs	Mostly Cs	Mostly Ds or Fs
Alcohol Lifetime	46.5	62.4	70.0	73.0
Alcohol 30 Days	22.1	34.1	42.5	47.3
Marijuana Lifetime	14.9	27.3	38.8	48.6
Marijuana 30 Days	5.9	12.1	18.5	25.6
Cigarettes Lifetime	20.1	37.1	50.0	57.5
Cigarettes 30 Days	6.8	14.1	22.3	28.7

Figure 28


Arizona ATOD Use and Academic Grades (2008)
Mostly As
Mostly Bs
Mostly Cs
Mostly Ds or Fs
Percent of students reporting substance use by their self-reported grades
100.0
90.0
80.0
70.0
60.0
50.0
40.0
30.0
20.0
10.0
0.0
Alcohol 30 Days
Marijuana 30 Days
Cigarettes 30 Days

Parents'* Education and Youth Substance Use

Table 27 displays reported substance use among youth by the reported highest education level of an adult living in the child's home. In this section, the person living with the child will be referred to as a "parent."

Like academic grades, there is an interesting relationship between parent education and youth drug use, with lower levels of parent education typically corresponding with higher levels of youth drug use. Youth whose parents' highest level of education attained was "attended but did not graduate high school" had the highest rates of lifetime and 30-day alcohol, marijuana, and cigarette use. As parents' education level increased beyond attending high school, youth ATOD use decreased.

In contrast to the general trend of decreasing ATOD use with increasing levels of parents' education, youth whose parents "completed grade school or less" had lifetime and 30-day ATOD use rates that were more similar to those whose parents at least attended college for some time. For example, the past month marijuana use rate was nearly identical between the two groups, with 13.2% of students whose parents completed grade school or less reporting marijuana use in the past 30 days, and 13.0% of students whose parents attended some college reporting marijuana use in the past 30 days.

Trends for all education levels can be seen on the following page in Figure 29.

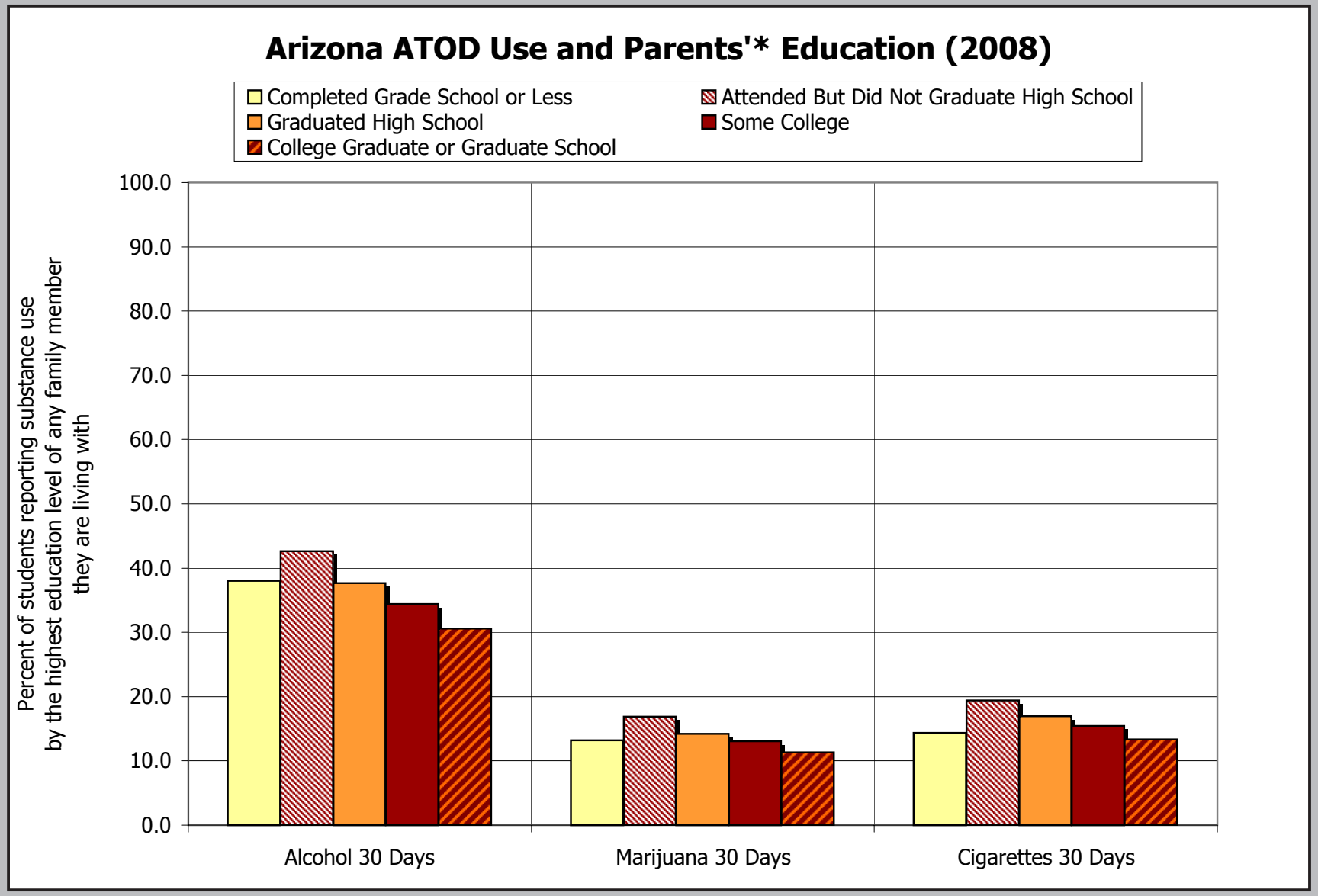
Table 27

Percentage Using ATODs by Parents'* Education (2008)

Drugs Used	Parents' Education				
	Completed Grade School or Less	Attended, But Did Not Graduate, High School	Graduated High School	Some College	College Graduate or Graduate School
Alcohol Lifetime	64.9	70.3	66.4	63.7	55.6
Alcohol 30 Days	38.0	42.7	37.7	34.4	30.6
Marijuana Lifetime	28.2	35.5	31.7	30.8	24.5
Marijuana 30 Days	13.2	16.9	14.2	13.0	11.3
Cigarettes Lifetime	40.6	47.6	42.2	39.5	30.6
Cigarettes 30 Days	14.3	19.4	16.9	15.4	13.3

*Refers to the highest level of education completed by any of the adults living in the child's home.

Figure 29



*Refers to the highest level of education completed by any of the adults living in the child's home.

Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability

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

Table 28 and Figure 30 illustrate how perceived parental acceptability is related to substance use. In the Arizona Youth Survey, students were asked how wrong their parents felt it was to use different ATODs. The table to the right displays the percentage of students who have used marijuana in their lifetime and in the past 30 days in relation to their responses about their parents' acceptance of marijuana use.

As can be seen, relatively few students (21.2% lifetime, 8.1% 30-day) use marijuana when their parents think it is "Very Wrong" to use it. In contrast, when a student believes that their parents agree with use somewhat (i.e. the parent only believes that it is "Wrong" not "Very Wrong") use increased substantially to 58.9% for lifetime use and 30.9% for 30-day use.

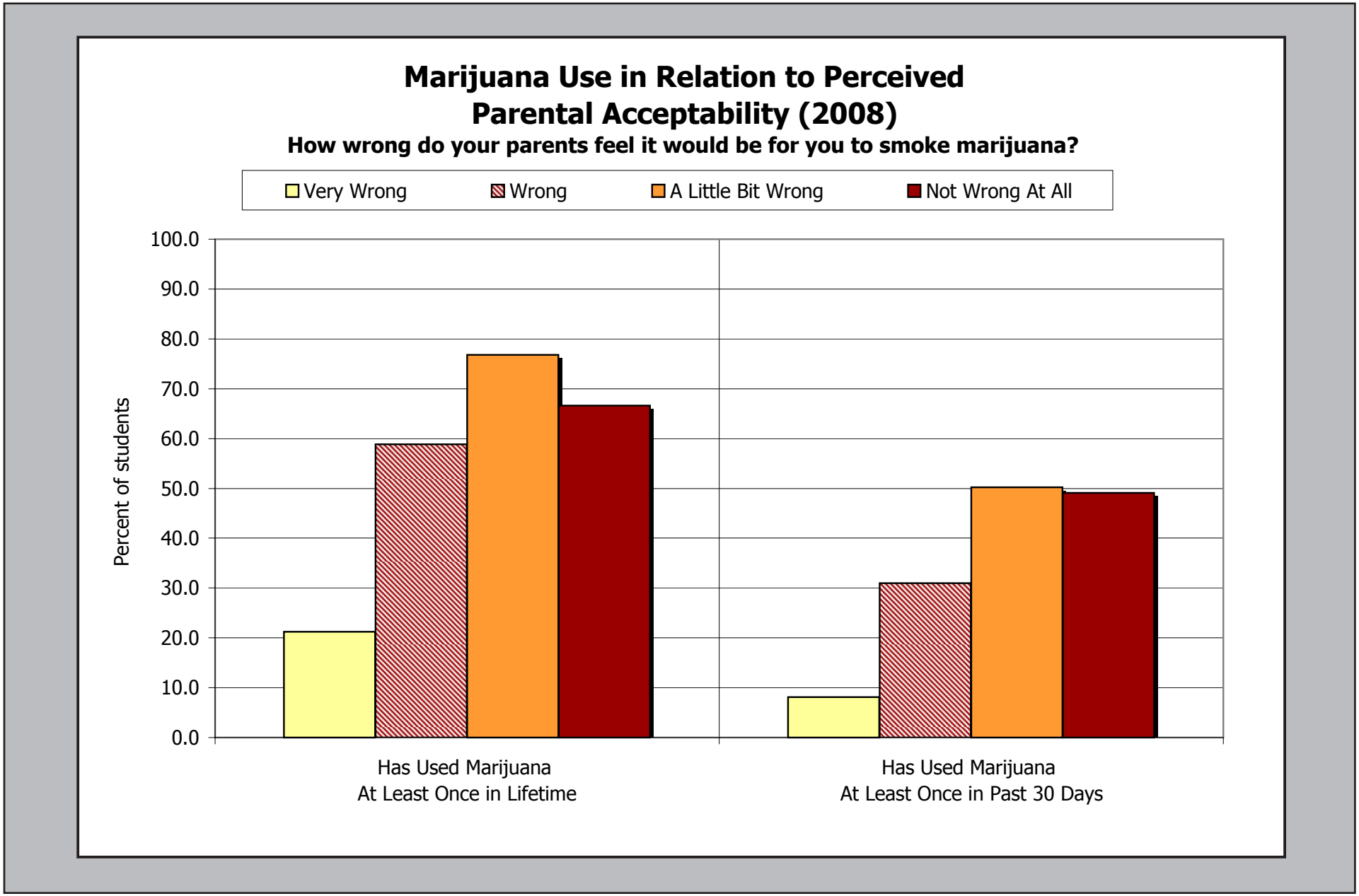
These results make a strong argument for the importance of parents having strong and clear standards and rules when it comes to ATOD use.

Table 28

Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability of Marijuana Use (2008)

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	21.2	8.1
Wrong	58.9	30.9
A Little Bit Wrong	76.8	50.2
Not Wrong At All	66.6	49.1

Figure 30


Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability (2008)
How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?
Very Wrong
Wrong
A Little Bit Wrong
Not Wrong At All
Percent of students
100.0
90.0
80.0
70.0
60.0
50.0
40.0
30.0
20.0
10.0
0.0
Has Used Marijuana At Least Once in Lifetime
Has Used Marijuana At Least Once in Past 30 Days

Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Peer Acceptability

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

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

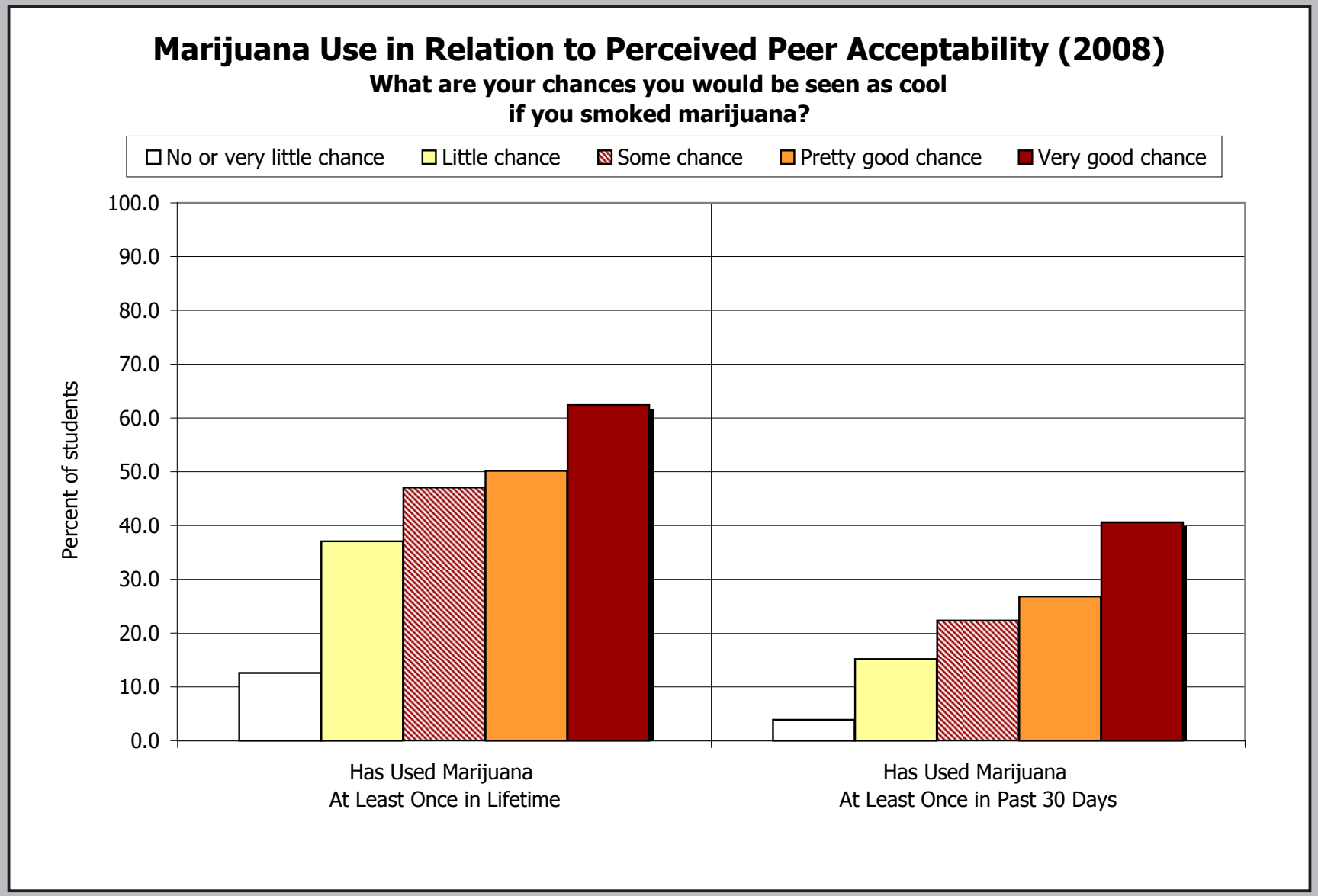
When students thought there was "No or very little chance" that he/she would be seen as cool if he/she used marijuana, only 12.6% had tried marijuana in their lifetime and only 3.9% had used it in the last month. However, when students thought that there was even a "Little chance" that he/she would be seen as cool, marijuana use rates were nearly three times higher for lifetime use (37.0%) and over three 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 ten 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 29

Use in Relation to Perceived Peer Acceptability of Marijuana Use (2008)

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	12.6	3.9
Little chance	37.0	15.2
Some chance	47.1	22.3
Pretty good chance	50.2	26.8
Very good chance	62.4	40.6

Figure 31


Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Peer Acceptability (2008)
What are your chances you would be seen as cool
if you smoked marijuana?
No or very little chance
Little chance
Some chance
Pretty good chance
Very good chance
Percent of students
100.0
90.0
80.0
70.0
60.0
50.0
40.0
30.0
20.0
10.0
0.0
Has Used Marijuana
At Least Once in Lifetime
Has Used Marijuana
At Least Once in Past 30 Days

Parent/Youth Communication About the Dangers of Substance Use

In the 2008 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 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 30 and Figure 32 indicate that slightly less than half of students surveyed (45.9%) 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 and of drug use gradually decrease as students age. For example, 34.6% of 8th graders indicated speaking with their parents about the dangers of tobacco use, while the rate decreased to 32.8% in the 10th grade, and 30.8% in the 12th grade. In contrast, the rate of parents speaking to their children about the dangers of alcohol use appears to peak in the 10th grade at 34.3%.

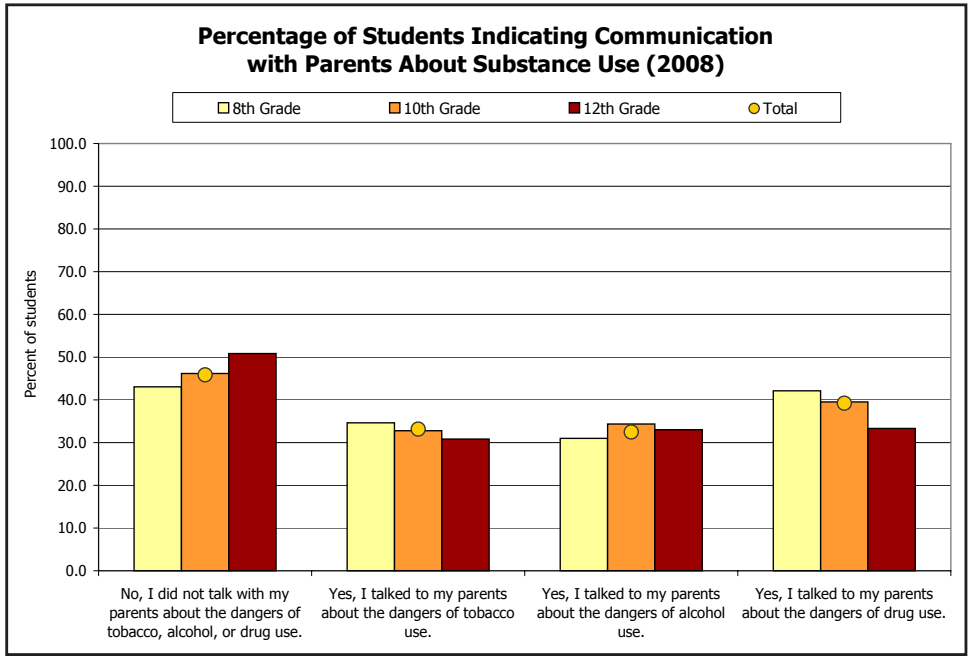
For all grades combined, Table 30 shows that the greatest amount of parental discussions about substance use dangers are centered on drug use (39.2% of students indicated at least one discussion in the past year), while 33.2% of students indicated they had discussed the dangers of tobacco use, and 32.5% of students indicated they had discussed the dangers of alcohol use.

Table 30

Percentage of Students Indicating Communication with Parents About Substance Use

During the past 12 months, have you talked with at least one of your parents about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use? By parents, we mean your biological parents, adoptive parents, stepparents, or adult guardians -- whether or not they live with you. (Choose all that apply)	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
No, I did not talk with my parents about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, or drug use.	43.1	46.2	50.8	45.9
Yes, I talked to my parents about the dangers of tobacco use.	34.6	32.8	30.8	33.2
Yes, I talked to my parents about the dangers of alcohol use.	31.0	34.3	33.0	32.5
Yes, I talked to my parents about the dangers of drug use.	42.1	39.5	33.3	39.2

Figure 32



Prevention-Related Advertisements

In the 2008 Arizona Youth Survey, two advertising-related questions were posed to students to gather information on whether he/she remembered hearing, reading, or watching a substance abuse prevention advertisement in the past year and whether he/she had ever heard of the gun violence prevention program called Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN). The results of two of the prevention-related advertising questions asked in the AYS are presented in Table 31 and Figure 33.

The results show that while an overwhelming majority of youth (80.5%) have remembered hearing, reading, or watching a substance abuse prevention advertisement in the past year, only 18.3% of youth surveyed indicated that he/she had heard of PSN.

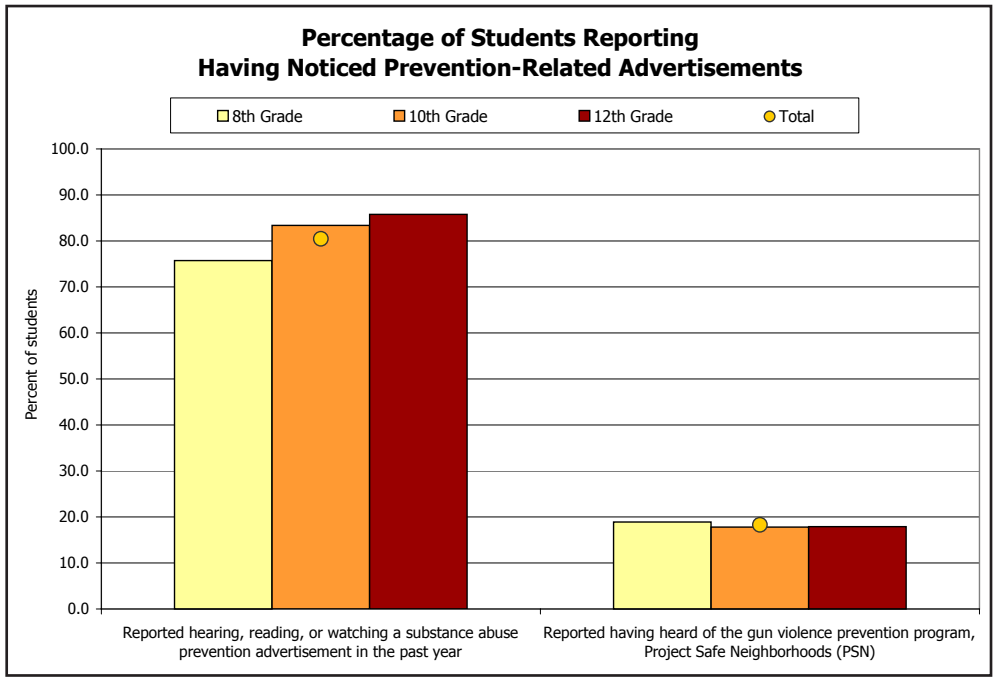
Further, the data shows that the reported rates of remembering substance abuse prevention ads increases with increased grade level (75.7% in 8th grade, 83.4% in 10th grade, 85.8% in 12th grade). On the other hand, younger students are slightly more apt to have heard of PSN (18.9% of 8th graders, 17.8% of 10th graders, 17.9% of 12th graders).

Table 31

Percentage of Students Responding to Questions Regarding Prevention-Related Advertisements

	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
Reported hearing, reading, or watching a substance abuse prevention advertisement in the past year	75.7	83.4	85.8	80.5
Reported having heard of the gun violence prevention program, Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)	18.9	17.8	17.9	18.3

Figure 33



Gambling

In the AYS, students were asked to report how often (if ever) he/she participated in various gambling activities in the past year. Table 32 and Figure 34 display the data for survey questions regarding past year gambling and also report an average age when youth first gambled.

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

When students were asked how often he/she participated in various gambling activities, betting on cards was the activity in which the greatest number of students participated in the past year. Of respondents in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades, 42.9% indicated that he/she had bet on cards at least once in the past year.

Betting on a game of personal skill had the second highest rates of participation (31.0% of students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grade participating), and the third highest gambling activity was betting on sports (29.9% of the three grades) in the past year. The gambling activities with the least past-year participation were gambling on the Internet (5.6%), animal races (5.9%), and playing a slot machine, poker machine, or other gambling machine (6.2%).

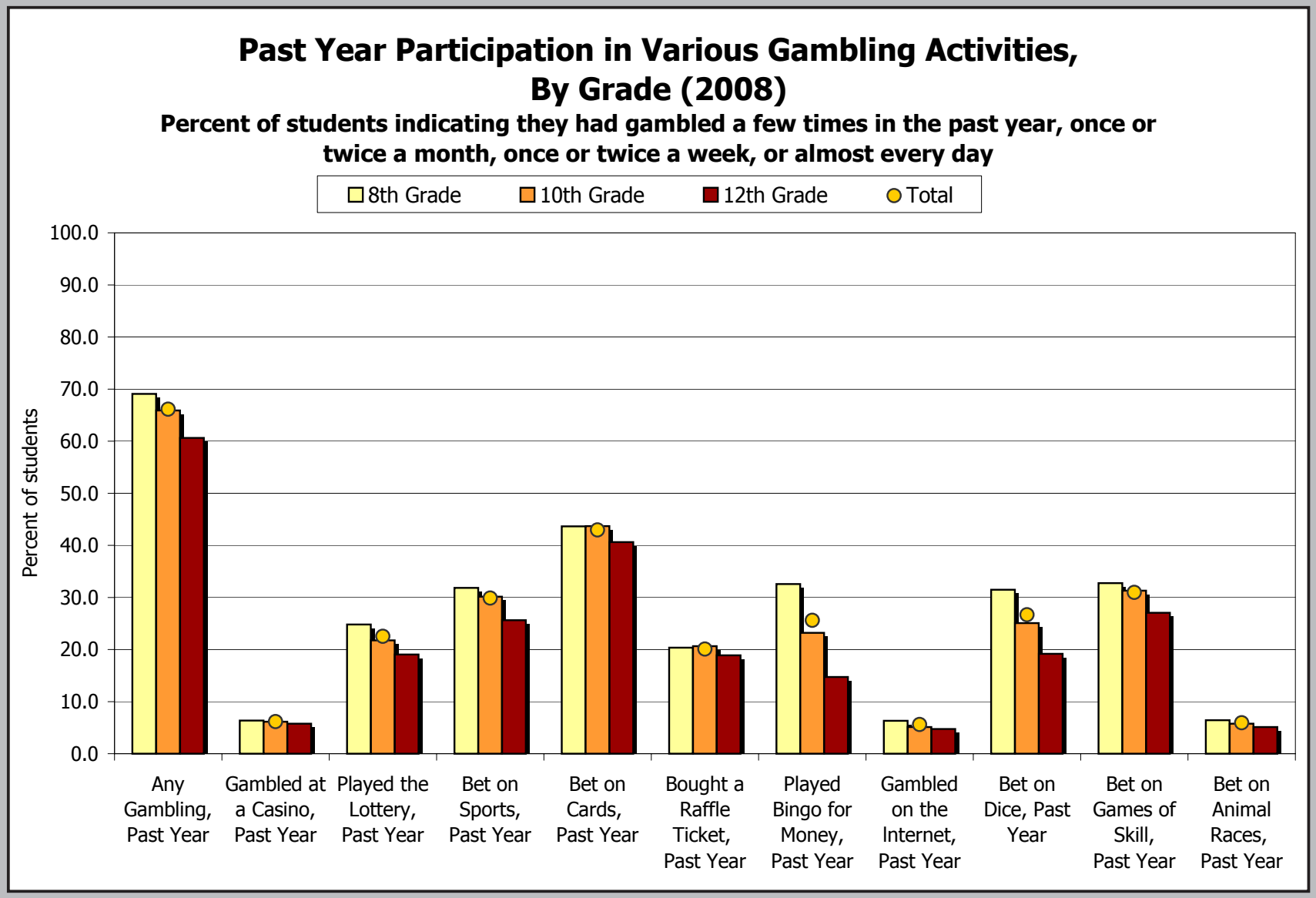
Rates of reported past year gambling tend to decrease with increased grade level, as rates of gambling peaked in the 8th grade for nine of the 10 gambling categories (playing gambling machines, playing the lottery, betting on sports, playing bingo for money, Internet gambling, playing a dice game, betting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

Table 32

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

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Some changes resulted in data not being comparable from 2006 to 2008. Consult Appendix G for a detailed explanation.

Figure 34


Past Year Participation in Various Gambling Activities, By Grade (2008)
Percent of students indicating they had gambled a few times in the past year, once or twice a month, once or twice a week, or almost every day
8th Grade
10th Grade
12th Grade
Total
Percent of students
100.0
90.0
80.0
70.0
60.0
50.0
40.0
30.0
20.0
10.0
0.0
Any Gambling, Past Year
Gambled at a Casino, Past Year
Played the Lottery, Past Year
Bet on Sports, Past Year
Bet on Cards, Past Year
Bought a Raffle Ticket, Past Year
Played Bingo for Money, Past Year
Gambled on the Internet, Past Year
Bet on Dice, Past Year
Bet on Games of Skill, Past Year
Bet on Animal Races, Past Year

Section 5: Summary of Findings

The Arizona Youth Survey (AYS), conducted in January through April 2008, gathered a plethora of information that can be used by Arizona policy makers and practitioners. Because of time and resource constraints the data presented in this report merely skim the surface of the data gathered by the survey; however, the results are highly beneficial in helping Arizona communities identify the needs of Arizona youth and plan prevention and delinquency programs that fit their needs.

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

This statewide effort encompassed all 15 counties and 319 schools, which resulted in the participation of 54,734 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 increase participation (both in schools and in number of students) and build and strengthen partnerships between those who work with youth remain the primary goals 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 criminal activities 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.

The results show that Arizona students' use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs (ATODs) have decreased since 2006, particularly in the lower grades, but are at levels that are similar to, or higher than, current national trends; several rates of delinquency and antisocial behavior showed small, but significant increases (particularly for handgun and school safety results); and that for many scales Arizona has higher levels of risk and lower levels of protection than students on a more national level. Findings for each of the report sections are summarized below:

Risk Factor Profiles

In looking at Arizona community risk factor scales in relation to the eight-state norm rates, Perceived Availability of Handguns is the only scale in which all grades are below the eight-state norm rates. All grade levels have risk factor scores above the eight-state norm for Low Neighborhood Attachment. For Laws and Norms Favoring Drug Use, the 8th and 12th grade rates fall below the 8-state norm, but the 10th grade rate in Arizona is slightly higher than the norm.

In looking at Arizona's family risk factor scales in relation to the eight-state norm, the results illustrate that there were only two scales in which Arizona 8th, 10th, and 12th grade results were similar to, or lower than, the eight-state norm — Parent Attitudes Favoring Drug Use (lower that the norm for the 8th grade, and approximately even with the norm for the 10th and 12th grades), and Family History of Antisocial Behavior (significantly lower than the norm for all three grades). Rates for all three grades were higher in Arizona than the eight-state norm for Poor Family Management and Parent Attitudes Favoring Antisocial Behavior.

In regard to the school domain risk factor scales, Academic Failure scaled scores were higher in Arizona than for the eight-state norm, while rates for Low Commitment to School were similar to, or lower than, the eight-state norm for all grades.

In comparison to the eight-state norm, Arizona risk factor scores are higher than the eight state norm in all grades for Rebelliousness, Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior, Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior, Interaction with Antisocial Peers, and Gang Involvement. Some factors that are lower than the eight-state norm for all grades were the Early Initiation of Drug Use, Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use, and Friends' Use of Drugs scales.

Protective Factor Profiles

As for Community Domain protective factors, rates of Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement were well below the eight-state norm for all grades, with 8th graders having the lowest protection (31.3%) and 10th graders having the highest protection (35.4%). Rates of Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement also were significantly lower than the eight-state norm in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades.

There are three protective factor scales for the family domain — Family Attachment, Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, and Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. For the Family Attachment and Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement scales, all three grades in Arizona indicated lower protective factor scores than the eight-state norm; and for the Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement scale, only the 10th and 12th grades were lower than the eight-state norm.

Rates of Arizona School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement were lower than the eight-state norm for the 8th grade, and similar to the norm rates for the other two grades. As for Rewards for Prosocial Involvement, the rates for all Arizona grades were below the eight-state norm rates.

Within the Peer/Individual Domain, the Interaction with Prosocial Peers and Prosocial Involvement scale scores are well below the eight-state norm rates for all grades. However, 10th grade rate for Belief in the Moral Order, and the 8th and 10th grade rates for Peer/Individual Rewards for Prosocial Involvement were higher than the eight-state norm rates.

Age of Initiation

Arizona students begin using cigarettes at a younger age than other drugs. The average age of first use of cigarettes in 2008 was 12.74 years. The age of first cigarette use has increased 0.45 years since the 2004 survey. Arizona students, on average, reported having their first drink of alcohol (having more than a sip or two of alcohol) at age 12.93 years in 2008, while the average age of first regular use of alcohol (drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, or at least once or twice a month) was over a year later at age 14.27 years. The average age of initiation for marijuana in 2008 was 13.47 years.

Substance Use for Arizona

For 2008 lifetime substance use, the most commonly used substances are alcohol (59.6% of Arizona survey participants in the 2008 survey have used at least once), cigarettes (36.0% have used), marijuana (27.4% have used), prescription drugs (22.4% have used), prescription pain relievers (17.6% have used), sedatives (10.5% have used), and chewing tobacco (11.3% have used). In regard to 30-day use, an increase by grade can be seen with most substances except inhalants (peaks in the 8th grade at 5.4%), stimulants (peaks in the 10th grade at 2.9%), and over-the-counter drugs (peaks in the 10th grade at 6.4%).

Lifetime use of sedatives and methamphetamines in all grades has significantly decreased since the 2006 survey, with sedatives decreasing 1.7% to 4.2% in each grade and methamphetamines decreasing 1.4% to 2.6% in each grade. Further, while 8th and 10th grade rates of lifetime alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use significantly decreased since the 2006 survey, use rates of those substances for 12th graders largely remained unchanged. In looking at 2008 results compared to 2004 results, lifetime alcohol use has decreased 3.1% to 4.1% in each grade, cigarette use has decreased 3.4% to 7.6% in each grade, marijuana use has decreased 2.6% to 4.2% in each grade, and sedative use has decreased 2.7% to 6.6% in each grade.

Since 2006, 30-day use rates have decreased (by 1.1% to 2.1%) in all grades for sedatives. The only substance which increased in all grades was the prescription drug category. By grade level, 8th grade 30-day use rates decreased significantly since the 2006 survey for cigarettes (1.8% decrease) and sedatives (1.1% decrease). Tenth grade past month use rates decreased significantly for alcohol (1.5% decrease), sedatives (2.1% decrease), and methamphetamines (1.1% decrease) since the 2006 survey. Twelfth grade 30-day use rates decreased significantly since 2006 for sedatives (2.1% decrease); but also increased significantly since 2006 for cigarette use (2.1% increase), chewing tobacco (1.4% increase), ecstasy (1.1% increase), and prescription drugs (5.0% increase).

Arizona Results Compared to National Results

A comparison between the Arizona Youth Survey and the national Monitoring the Future (MTF) survey is another measure for assessing current substance abuse and risk behaviors of Arizona youth. Fewer Arizona survey participants in all grades have had lifetime experience with inhalants and hallucinogens compared to youth in the same grades in the 2007 national survey. Additionally, fewer 8th and 10th grade Arizona students have had lifetime experience with chewing tobacco than 8th and 10th grade youth in the national MTF sample. However, Arizona students in all grades indicated higher alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use than students in the same grades in the national sample. Further, cocaine use rates for Arizona 10th and 12th graders also were higher than 10th and 12th grade cocaine use rates in the national sample. Alcohol use for Arizona youth who took the survey was 8.9% greater for Arizona 8th graders, 4.5% greater for Arizona 10th graders, and 2.6 greater for Arizona 12th graders in comparison to national sample youth in the same grades. Cigarette use rates in Arizona were 3.8% to 5.3% higher for each grade than in the MTF sample; marijuana use rates in Arizona were 1.3% to 2.0% higher for each grade than in the MTF sample; and cocaine use rates in Arizona were 1.5% higher for 10th graders and 3.4% higher for 12th graders than in the national sample.

A higher percentage of Arizona youth in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades have used alcohol, cigarettes, inhalants, cocaine, and ecstasy at least once in the past month than youth in the same grades in the 2007 national MTF sample. The only area in which Arizona youth had a significantly lower 30-day use rate than the youth in the national MTF sample was for 10th grade chewing tobacco, where the MTF rate was 1.5% higher than the Arizona 10th grade rate.

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 chewing tobacco use (over two times the rate of females) and marijuana use (1.8% to 3.8% higher than female use rates in each grade). In contrast, the 2008 AYS results show that females in all grades indicated higher lifetime use rates of the following substances: alcohol (females indicated 2.7% to 5.4% higher lifetime use rates than males) and sedatives (females indicated 3.2% to 5.1% higher use rates than males). For 30-day use, marijuana usage rates for consistently higher for males (0.6% to 4.4% higher in each grade), and the 30-day usage rates of chewing tobacco are significantly higher for males (0.7% to 8.9% higher for males over females in each grade).

Perceived Harmfulness of Drugs: Arizona Compared to National Sample

While Arizona youth in all grades perceived a greater risk in trying marijuana once or twice than national MTF students (1.6% to 2.4% higher perceived harmfulness in Arizona across the grades), Arizona youth perceived significantly less risk in regularly using marijuana. Rates of perceived harmfulness of smoking marijuana regularly were significantly lower than MTF rates in all grades — 9.8% less perceived risk in the 8th grade (64.5% for Arizona, 74.3% for MTF), 13.4% less perceived risk in the 10th grade (51.1% for Arizona, 64.5% for MTF), and 10.0% less perceived risk for the 12th grade (44.8% for Arizona, 54.8% for MTF). Such findings indicate that programs focusing on educating students about the harmful effects of regular marijuana use would be very beneficial to Arizona youth.

Perceived Availability of Drugs: Arizona Compared to National Sample

The results reveal that Arizona survey participants do not perceive any type of drug as being as easy to get as do the youth from the national sample. In all categories, and for all grades, there is a 1.5% to 13.8% difference in perceived availability between Arizona results and national results.

Where Students Obtained Alcohol

Across all grades, one of the most prominent alcohol sources for Arizona students (who indicated that he/she used alcohol) is in getting it at a party. This source becomes increasingly more frequent as students progress from the 8th grade (41.6% obtained alcohol at a party) to the 12th grade (57.6% obtained alcohol at a party). For alcohol-using 8th graders, the major sources for obtaining alcohol are getting it at a party (41.6%), taking it from home (31.5%), getting it from someone under the age of 21 (23.8%), and giving someone else money to buy the alcohol (21.4%). For alcohol-using 10th and 12th graders, the major sources for obtaining alcohol are getting it at a party (53.1% for 10th graders, 57.6% for 12th graders), giving someone money to buy it (34.4% for 10th graders, 43.7% for 12th graders), and by having a non-relative over the age of 21 give it to them (28.7% of 10th graders, 39.5% of 12th graders).

Drinking and Driving

The survey found that a minority of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade youth in the state had driven a vehicle after drinking (8.8%) or ridden with a driver who had been drinking (29.2%), however, even small percentages given the content are alarming. Of those students who indicated that he/she had driven after drinking or ridden with a driver who had been drinking, most indicate that he/she did so one time in the past month (4.1% driving after drinking one time in the past month, 11.4% riding with a driver who had a drink one time in the past month).

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior by Grade and Gender

Unlike 30-day and lifetime ATOD substance use, where Arizona males and females had similar use rates, and often females in lower grades had higher rates, the male-female differences in heavy use of alcohol and tobacco and antisocial behavior are more pronounced, with males using more than females. Some of the biggest differences between males and females were in being suspended from school (21.1% for males compared to 11.5% for females), selling illegal drugs (10.1% for males compared to 4.9% for females), and being arrested (11.0% for males and 5.7% for females). An exception to this is binge drinking, with females reporting slightly higher rates (20.5% for females and 19.3% for males).

Overall, binge drinking and being drunk or high at school appear to be the biggest antisocial problems among Arizona youth with 19.9% of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students binge drinking at least once in the past two weeks and 16.9% of students in the three grades reporting being at school while drunk or high at least once in the past year.

Handguns

It is clear that responses to most of the questions regarding handguns and violence show a low percentage of students carry handguns or take them to school. However, with such subject matter, even low percentages should be taken seriously. For example, 1.3% of the students surveyed reported having taken a handgun to school in the past 12 months. In regard to carrying a handgun in general, 7.7% of students surveyed reported having carried a handgun in the past 12 months, and 9.0% of students surveyed reported having carried a handgun in their lifetime. Only 8.5% of students think that he/she would be seen as cool if they carried a handgun. Most students (74.5%) also perceived that it would be difficult to get a handgun if he/she wanted one.

Comparisons of the 2006 and 2008 handgun results show us that there were very few significant changes. Most rates fluctuated by less than one percent since the last AYS administration. The most changes over the past two years occurred in the 12th grade, where lifetime handgun carry increased 1.3% (from 8.4% in 2006 to 9.7% in 2008), and past year handgun carry increased 1.1% (from 7.0% in 2006 to 8.1% in 2008).

Violence and Gangs

A review of the responses reveals that 20.7% of the youth in Arizona have attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them at some time in their life, and 16.3% have attacked someone in the past 12 months. However, only a small percentage (4.1%) believe that it isn't at all wrong to attack someone to seriously hurt them.

A large majority of Arizona youth (89.4%) have never belonged to a gang, while 5.4% of the youth surveyed reported that he/she had been members in the past; 3.1% reported they belong now; 1.5% reported that they would like to join a gang; and 0.5% reported that they are in a gang, but would like to get out. Gang data changed very little from 2006 to 2008, and there are no significant increases or decreases in any category to report.

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 carry, even small percentages for these safety issues can be serious. For example, 6.1% of 8th graders, 6.2% of 10th graders, and 5.6% of 12th graders have taken a weapon to school at least once in the past month. Most safety issues (being in a fight at school, not feeling safe at school, not going to school because they felt unsafe, and being threatened or injured with a weapon at school) show a decrease with increased grade level.

While more than one in ten 8th graders (10.1%) reported that they did not go to school because he/she felt unsafe at least one day in the past month, the rate for 10th and 12th graders was less extreme, with 8.9% of 10th graders and 6.2% of 12th graders indicating he/she had skipped school because he/she felt unsafe.

The 2006 and 2008 surveys contained a question asking students to report how often, if ever, he/she had been bullied on school property in the past year. For all three grades combined, 32.3% of students reported having been bullied at least once in the past year (40.6% of 8th graders, 30.9% of 10th graders, and 17.7% of 12th graders).

In looking at the 2008 results in comparison to 2006 survey results, reported rates of being bullied at least once in the past year increased 2.4% in the 8th grade, 6.4% in the 10th grade, and 3.4% in the 12th grade since the 2006 administration. In contrast, reported rates of being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property at least once in the past year decreased 1.9% to 2.6% in all grades since the 2006 survey.

Students' Academic Performance and Substance Use

There is a clear relationship between substance use and school performance. Of the students who reported getting better grades, fewer have tried ATODs and fewer recently used ATODs than those who report poorer grades. For example, students receiving grades of mostly Ds or Fs are approximately four times more likely to have indicated use of marijuana in the past 30 days than students receiving mostly As.

Parent's Education and Youth Substance Use

Like academic grades, there is an interesting relationship between parent education and youth drug use, with lower levels of parent education typically corresponding with higher levels of youth drug use. Youth whose parents' highest level of education attained was "attended but did not graduate high school" had the highest rates of lifetime and 30-day alcohol, marijuana, and cigarette use. As parents' education level increased beyond attending high school, youth ATOD use decreased.

Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability

Parental attitudes toward drugs influence the attitudes and behavior of their children. Even a small amount of perceived parental acceptability can lead to substance use. For example, relatively few students (8.1%) reported using marijuana in the past 30 days when their parents thought it is "Very Wrong" to use it. In contrast, when a student believes that their parents agree with use somewhat (i.e. the parent only believes that it is "Wrong," as opposed to "Very Wrong") use increased substantially to 30.9% for 30-day use.

Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Peer Acceptability

As with perceived parental acceptability, the slightest perceived peer acceptability increases the chance that a student will use ATODs. For example, when students thought there was "No or very little chance" that they would be seen as cool if they used marijuana, only 3.9% had used marijuana in the past month. However, when students even thought that there was a "Little chance" that they would be seen as cool, marijuana use rates were over three times higher for past-month use (15.2%).

Parent/Youth Communication About the Dangers of Substance Use

In the 2008 Arizona Youth Survey, questions were added asking students to indicate whether or not their parents had talked to them about the dangers of substance use. The results of the question indicate that slightly less than half of students surveyed (45.9%) have not had a discussion with their parents about the dangers of any substance. For all grades combined, the greatest amount of parental discussions about substance use dangers are centered on drug use (39.2% of students indicated at least one discussion in the past year), while 33.2% of students indicated they had discussed the dangers of tobacco use, and 32.5% of students indicated they had discussed the dangers of alcohol use.

Prevention-Related Advertisements

The AYS asks several advertising-related questions to gather information on whether they remembered hearing, reading, or watching a substance abuse prevention advertisement in the past year and whether they had ever heard of the gun violence prevention program called Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN). The results show that while an overwhelming majority of youth (80.5%) have remembered hearing, reading, or watching a substance abuse prevention advertisement in the past year, only 18.3% of youth surveyed indicated that they had heard of PSN. Further, the reported rates of remembering substance abuse prevention ads increases with increased grade level (75.7% in 8th grade, 83.4% in 10th grade, 85.8% in 12th grade). On the other hand, younger students are slightly more apt to have heard of PSN (18.9% of 8th graders, 17.8% of 10th graders, 17.9% of 12th graders).

Gambling

Past year gambling was determined by 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, 42.9% indicated that they had bet on cards at least once in the past year. Betting on a game of personal skill had the second highest rates of participation (31.0% of students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grade participating), and the third highest gambling activity was betting on sports (29.9% of the three grades) in the past year. The gambling activities with the least past-year participation were gambling on the Internet (5.6%) and betting on animal races (5.9%).

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 gambling machines, playing the lottery, betting on sports, playing bingo for money, Internet gambling, playing a dice game, betting on personal skill, and betting on animal races).

Conclusion

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

The data made available through the 2008 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!

   In the example above, the student marked "yes" because he or she thinks the statement is mostly true.
6. **Please mark only one answer for each question by completely filling in the oval with a #2 pencil.**

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

County	Type	District	District Site	Student's Zip Code
0	0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1	1
2	2	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	5
6	6	6	6	6
7	7	7	7	7
8	8	8	8	8
9	9	9	9	9

1. **Are you:** ○ MALE ○ FEMALE
2. **How old are you?**
   ○ 10 or younger ○ 12 ○ 14 ○ 16 ○ 18
   ○ 11 ○ 13 ○ 15 ○ 17 ○ 19 or older
3. **What grade are you in?**
   ○ 6th ○ 7th ○ 8th ○ 9th ○ 10th ○ 11th ○ 12th
4. **What is your race (Mark all that apply)?**
   ○ Asian
   ○ Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander
   ○ American Indian
   ○ Alaskan Native
   ○ Black or African-American
   ○ White
5. **Are you Hispanic or Latino?** ○ Yes ○ No
6. **What is the language you use most often at home?**
   ○ English ○ Spanish ○ Another language
7. **Think of the adults you live with. What is the highest level of schooling any of them completed?**
   ○ Completed grade school or less
   ○ Some high school
   ○ Completed high school
   ○ Some college
   ○ Completed college
   ○ Graduate or professional school after college
   ○ Don't know
   ○ Does not apply
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-parents
   ○ Grandparent(s)
   ○ Aunt
   ○ Uncle
   ○ Other Adult(s)
   ○ Brother(s)
   ○ Stepbrother(s)
   ○ Sister(s)
   ○ Stepsister(s)
   ○ Other Children

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Salt Lake City, Utah Phone: (801) 359-2064

PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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The next section asks about your experiences at school.

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

19. Now thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you:	Never	Seldom	Sometimes	Often	Almost Always
a. enjoy being in school?	○	○	○	○	○
b. hate being in school?	○	○	○	○	○
c. try to do your best work in school?	○	○	○	○	○
20. How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?	○	○	○	○	○

21. Putting them all together, what were your grades like last year?

○ Mostly F's ○ Mostly B's
○ Mostly D's ○ Mostly A's
○ Mostly C's

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

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

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

○ Very interesting and stimulating
○ Quite interesting ○ Slightly dull
○ Fairly interesting ○ Very dull

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

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

The next questions ask about your feelings and experiences in other parts of your life.

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:	Number of Friends 0	1	2	3	4
a. participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?	○	○	○	○	○
b. smoked cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○
c. tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) when their parents didn't know about it?	○	○	○	○	○
d. made a commitment to stay drug-free?	○	○	○	○	○
e. used marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○
f. tried to do well in school?	○	○	○	○	○
g. used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs?	○	○	○	○	○
h. been suspended from school?	○	○	○	○	○
i. liked 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?	○	○	○	○	○
o. been members of a gang?	○	○	○	○	○

26. What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you:	No or Very Little Chance	Little Chance	Some Chance	Pretty Good Chance	Very Good Chance
a. smoked cigarettes?	○	○	○	○	○
b. worked hard at school?	○	○	○	○	○
c. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	○	○	○	○	○
d. defended someone who was being verbally abused at school?	○	○	○	○	○
e. smoked marijuana?	○	○	○	○	○
f. regularly volunteered to do community service?	○	○	○	○	○
g. carried a handgun?	○	○	○	○	○

27. How old were you when you first:

	Never	10 or Younger	11	12	13	14	15	16	17 or Older
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?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank)?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. got suspended from school?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. got arrested?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h. carried a handgun?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
i. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
j. belonged to a gang?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
k. gambled or bet?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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

	Not Wrong at All	A Little Bit Wrong	Wrong	Very Wrong
a. take a handgun to school?	☐	☐	☐	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☐

29. 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?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. carried a handgun?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. sold illegal drugs?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. been arrested?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. done extra work on your own for school?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
i. been drunk or high at school?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
j. volunteered to do community service?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
k. taken a handgun to school?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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

☐ Very False ☐ Somewhat True

☐ Somewhat False ☐ Very True

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

☐ Very False ☐ Somewhat True

☐ Somewhat False ☐ Very True

32. I ignore rules that get in my way.

☐ Very False ☐ Somewhat True

☐ Somewhat False ☐ Very True

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

☐ 0 times ☐ 4 or 5 times

☐ 1 time ☐ 6 or more times

☐ 2 or 3 times

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

☐ 0 times ☐ 4 or 5 times

☐ 1 time ☐ 6 or more times

☐ 2 or 3 times

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

	Never	Before, but not in the past year	At least once in the past 12 months	Once or twice a month	Once or twice a week	Almost every day
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?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
41. I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.	☐	☐	☐	☐
42. It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight.	☐	☐	☐	☐
43. I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	☐	☐	☐	☐
44. Sometimes we don't know what we will do as adults, but we may have an idea. Please answer how true this statement may be for you.				
a. WHEN I AM AN ADULT, I will smoke cigarettes.	☐	☐	☐	☐

45. 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

46. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?

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

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

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

On how many occasions (if any) have you:

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

76. Have you ever smoked cigarettes?

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

77. 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

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

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

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

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

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

	Great Risk	Moderate Risk	Slight Risk	No Risk
a. smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	◯	◯	◯	◯
b. try marijuana once or twice?	◯	◯	◯	◯
c. smoke marijuana regularly?	◯	◯	◯	◯
d. take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?	◯	◯	◯	◯
e. have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage in a row once or twice a week?	◯	◯	◯	◯

These questions ask about the neighborhood and community where you live.

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
82. If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	◯	◯	◯	◯
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?	◯	◯	◯	◯
84. If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	◯	◯	◯	◯

	Very Easy	Sort of Easy	Sort of Hard	Very Hard
85. If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?	◯	◯	◯	◯
86. If you wanted to get some beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin), how easy would it be for you to get some?	◯	◯	◯	◯
87. If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?	◯	◯	◯	◯
88. If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?	◯	◯	◯	◯
89. If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?	◯	◯	◯	◯

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

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

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

	Number of Adults: 0	1	2	3-4	5+
a. used marijuana, crack, cocaine, or other drugs?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯
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?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

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

93. 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

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

- ◯ I have never belonged to a gang
- ◯ No
- ◯ Yes

95. 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?	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. to drink alcohol?	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. to smoke cigarettes?	☐	☐	☐	☐

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

104. Which of the following activities for people your age are available in your community?

a. sports teams ☐ No ☐ Yes

b. scouting ☐ No ☐ Yes

c. boys and girls clubs ☐ No ☐ Yes

d. 4-H clubs ☐ No ☐ Yes

e. service clubs ☐ No ☐ Yes

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

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

☐ Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of tobacco use.

☐ Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of alcohol use.

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

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

☐ No ☐ Yes

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

107. 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

108. 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

109. 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?	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. smoke cigarettes?	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. smoke marijuana?	☐	☐	☐	☐
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?	☐	☐	☐	☐

110. Has anyone in your family ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem?

☐ No ☐ Yes

111. Have any of your brothers or sisters ever:

	I don't have any brothers or sisters	Yes	No
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!	no	yes	YES!
112. The rules in my family are clear.	○	○	○	○
113. People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	○	○	○	○
114. When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	○	○	○	○
115. We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	○	○	○	○
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?	○	○	○	○
117. My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	○	○	○	○
118. If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	○	○	○	○
119. If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	○	○	○	○
120. My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.	○	○	○	○
121. Do you feel very close to your mother?	○	○	○	○
122. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?	○	○	○	○
123. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?	○	○	○	○
124. Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?	○	○	○	○
125. Do you enjoy spending time with your father?	○	○	○	○
126. If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	○	○	○	○
127. Do you feel very close to your father?	○	○	○	○
128. My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	○	○	○	○
129. My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	○	○	○	○
130. People in my family have serious arguments.	○	○	○	○
131. Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	○	○	○	○
132. It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.	○	○	○	○

133. 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

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

○ No ○ Yes

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

○ T.V. ○ Billboard ○ Have not heard of PSN

○ Radio ○ Other

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

Thank you for completing the survey

Appendix B: Risk and Protective Factors and Their Associated Scales

Community Domain Protective Factors	**Protective Factor**	Associated Scales
	Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement
	Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement
Community Domain Risk Factors	**Risk Factor**	Associated Scales
	Low Neighborhood Attachment	Low Neighborhood Attachment
	Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use, Firearms, and Crime	Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use
	Availability of Drugs and Firearms	Perceived Availability of Drugs Perceived Availability of Handguns
	Media Portrayals of Violence	No Scale
	Extreme Economic Deprivation	No Scale
Family Domain Protective Factors	**Protective Factor**	Associated Scales
	Family Attachment	Family Attachment
	Family Opportunities for Positive Involvement	Family Opportunities for Positive Involvement
	Family Rewards for Positive Involvement	Family Rewards for Positive Involvement

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

Family Domain Risk Factors	**Risk Factor**	Associated Scales
	Family Management Problems	Poor Family Management
	Family Conflict	Family Conflict
	Family Involvement in the Problem Behavior	Family History of Antisocial Behavior
	Favorable Parental Attitudes Towards The Problem Behavior	Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use

School Domain Protective Factors	**Protective Factor**	Associated Scales
	School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement
	School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

School Domain Risk Factors	**Risk Factor**	Associated Scales
	Academic Failure Beginning in Late Elementary School	Academic Failure
	Lack of Commitment to School	Low School Commitment

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

Individual-Peer Protective Factors	**Protective Factor**	Associated Scales
	Belief in the Moral Order	Belief in the Moral Order
	Prosocial Involvement	Prosocial Involvement
	Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Rewards for Prosocial Involvement
	Interaction with Prosocial Peers	Interaction with Prosocial Peers

Individual-Peer Risk Factors	**Risk Factor**	Associated Scales
	Rebelliousness	Rebelliousness
	Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior	Early Initiation of Drug use Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior
	Friends Who Engage in the Problem Behavior	Interaction with Antisocial Peers Friends' Use of Drugs Rewards for Antisocial Behavior
	Favorable Attitudes Towards the Problem Behavior	Attitudes Favorable Towards Antisocial Behavior Attitudes Favorable Towards Drug Use Perceived Risks of Drug Use
	Gang Involvement	Gang Involvement

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

	Question	Response	#	%
1.	Are you?	male	26,213	48.8
		female	27,514	51.2
2.	How old are you?	12	84	0.2
		13	9,832	18.0
		14	14,770	27.0
		15	7,160	13.1
		16	9,356	17.1
		17	6,275	11.5
		18	6,783	12.4
		19 or older	474	0.9
3.	What grade are you in?	8th	25,695	46.9
		10th	16,089	29.4
		12th	12,950	23.7
4.	What is your race (Mark all that apply)?	Asian	2,117	3.9
		Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	1,115	2.0
		American Indian	4,585	8.4
		Alaskan Native	346	0.6
		Black	3,915	7.2
		White	31,887	58.3
5.	Are you Hispanic or Latino?	Yes	21,525	41.2
		No	30,684	58.8
6.	What is the language you use most often at home?	English	43,273	80.5
		Spanish	9,219	17.1
		Another Language	1,265	2.4

	Question	Response	#	%
7.	Think of the adults you live with. What is the highest level of schooling any of them completed?	Grade school or less	1,606	3.1
		Some high school	4,436	8.5
		Completed high school	9,204	17.6
		Some college	8,378	16.0
		Completed college	14,774	28.3
		Graduate or Professional school after college	7,333	14.0
		Don't know	6,186	11.8
		Does not apply	341	0.7
8.	Think of where you live most of the time. Which of the following people live there with you? (Choose all that apply.)	Mother	48,097	87.9
		Stepmother	2,750	5.0
		Father	34,841	63.7
		Stepfather	6,978	12.7
		Foster-parents	274	0.5
		Grandparent(s)	4,644	8.5
		Aunt	2,270	4.1
		Uncle	2,394	4.4
		Other adults	2,091	3.8
		Brother(s)	27,453	50.2
		Stepbrother(s)	2,053	3.8
		Sister(s)	25,935	47.4
		Stepsister(s)	1,891	3.5
		Other children	3,439	6.3
9.	In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.	NO!	8,265	15.3
		no	19,772	36.6
		yes	22,287	41.2
		YES!	3,708	6.9

	Question	Response	#	%
10.	Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects.	NO!	7,002	13.0
		no	23,623	43.9
		yes	19,884	36.9
		YES!	3,326	6.2
11.	My teacher(s) notices when I am doing a good job and lets me know about it.	NO!	4,121	7.6
		no	12,872	23.8
		yes	27,638	51.2
		YES!	9,352	17.3
12.	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!	1,861	3.4
		no	3,817	7.0
		yes	22,285	41.1
		YES!	26,196	48.4
13.	There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.	NO!	2,414	4.5
		no	10,020	18.5
		yes	29,117	53.9
		YES!	12,518	23.2
14.	I feel safe at my school.	NO!	3,854	7.2
		no	8,002	14.9
		yes	30,768	57.1
		YES!	11,255	20.9
15.	The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	NO!	13,264	24.7
		no	23,627	44.1
		yes	13,115	24.5
		YES!	3,597	6.7
16.	My teachers praise me when I work hard in school.	NO!	7,760	14.5
		no	21,265	39.6
		yes	20,541	38.3
		YES!	4,083	7.6
17.	Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?	NO!	4,906	9.1
		no	17,101	31.8
		yes	23,426	43.6
		YES!	8,272	15.4

	Question	Response	#	%
18.	I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	NO!	2,131	4.0
		no	8,857	16.5
		yes	32,241	59.9
		YES!	10,604	19.7
19.	Now think back over the past year in school, how often did you:			
a.	enjoy being in school?	Never	3,625	6.7
		Seldom	6,051	11.2
		Sometimes	21,989	40.7
		Often	15,241	28.2
		Almost Always	7,121	13.2
b.	hate being in school?	Never	4,264	7.9
		Seldom	13,534	25.1
		Sometimes	21,316	39.6
		Often	9,713	18.0
		Almost Always	5,064	9.4
c.	try to do your best work in school?	Never	584	1.1
		Seldom	1,954	3.6
		Sometimes	9,778	18.2
		Often	19,164	35.7
		Almost Always	22,234	41.4
20.	How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?	Never	4,455	8.3
		Seldom	11,035	20.7
		Sometimes	18,863	35.3
		Often	13,258	24.8
		Almost Always	5,768	10.8
21.	Putting them all together, what were your grades like last year?	Mostly F's	1,194	2.3
		Mostly D's	2,741	5.3
		Mostly C's	11,622	22.3
		Mostly B's	19,577	37.6
		Mostly A's	16,939	32.5

	Question	Response	#	%
22.	How important do you think the things you are learning in school are going to be for your later life?	Very important	12,324	22.9
		Quite important	14,220	26.4
		Fairly important	15,850	29.5
		Slightly important	9,420	17.5
		Not at all important	2,002	3.7
23.	How interesting are most of your courses to you?	Very interesting and stimulating	4,057	7.6
		Quite interesting	13,160	24.5
		Fairly interesting	20,514	38.3
		Slightly Dull	11,434	21.3
		Very Dull	4,450	8.3
24.	During the LAST FOUR WEEKS how many whole days of school have you missed because you skipped or "cut"?	none	34,739	65.6
		1	6,000	11.3
		2	4,127	7.8
		3	3,177	6.0
		4 to 5	2,840	5.4
		6 to 10	1,207	2.3
		11 or more	837	1.6
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?	0 Friends	9,149	17.3
		1 Friend	8,449	16.0
		2 Friends	11,108	21.0
		3 Friends	8,425	15.9
		4 Friends	15,731	29.8
b.	smoked cigarettes?	0 Friends	29,349	55.5
		1 Friend	8,388	15.9
		2 Friends	5,771	10.9
		3 Friends	3,456	6.5
		4 Friends	5,902	11.2

	Question	Response	#	%
c.	tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) when their parents didn't know about it?	0 Friends	18,717	35.5
		1 Friend	7,237	13.7
		2 Friends	6,631	12.6
		3 Friends	5,446	10.3
		4 Friends	14,725	27.9
d.	made a commitment to stay drug-free?	0 Friends	15,225	29.0
		1 Friend	8,666	16.5
		2 Friends	6,130	11.7
		3 Friends	5,330	10.2
		4 Friends	17,109	32.6
e.	used marijuana?	0 Friends	28,554	54.3
		1 Friend	6,909	13.1
		2 Friends	5,160	9.8
		3 Friends	3,987	7.6
		4 Friends	7,986	15.2
f.	tried to do well in school?	0 Friends	2,270	4.3
		1 Friend	3,748	7.1
		2 Friends	7,966	15.2
		3 Friends	11,153	21.3
		4 Friends	27,343	52.1
g.	used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or other illegal drugs?	0 Friends	40,471	76.9
		1 Friend	5,499	10.4
		2 Friends	2,810	5.3
		3 Friends	1,464	2.8
		4 Friends	2,409	4.6
h.	been suspended from school?	0 Friends	29,444	55.7
		1 Friend	10,007	18.9
		2 Friends	5,979	11.3
		3 Friends	2,882	5.5
		4 Friends	4,512	8.5

Question	Response	#	%
i. liked school?	0 Friends	14,378	27.3
	1 Friend	8,039	15.3
	2 Friends	11,775	22.4
	3 Friends	8,730	16.6
	4 Friends	9,655	18.4
j. carried a handgun?	0 Friends	46,205	87.6
	1 Friend	3,143	6.0
	2 Friends	1,434	2.7
	3 Friends	656	1.2
	4 Friends	1,284	2.4
k. sold illegal drugs?	0 Friends	41,686	79.3
	1 Friend	5,150	9.8
	2 Friends	2,708	5.2
	3 Friends	1,192	2.3
	4 Friends	1,841	3.5
l. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	0 Friends	47,126	89.3
	1 Friend	3,088	5.8
	2 Friends	1,185	2.2
	3 Friends	496	0.9
	4 Friends	896	1.7
m. been arrested?	0 Friends	38,762	73.4
	1 Friend	7,277	13.8
	2 Friends	3,409	6.5
	3 Friends	1,402	2.7
	4 Friends	1,945	3.7
n. dropped out of school?	0 Friends	44,153	83.6
	1 Friend	5,194	9.8
	2 Friends	1,800	3.4
	3 Friends	712	1.3
	4 Friends	930	1.8

Question	Response	#	%
o. been members of a gang?	0 Friends	41,769	79.2
	1 Friend	4,239	8.0
	2 Friends	2,266	4.3
	3 Friends	1,216	2.3
	4 Friends	3,253	6.2
26. What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you…			
a. smoked cigarettes?	No or Very Little Chance	33,690	63.9
	Little Chance	9,720	18.4
	Some Chance	5,804	11.0
	Pretty Good Chance	2,086	4.0
	Very Good Chance	1,383	2.6
b. worked hard in school?	No or Very Little Chance	8,669	16.5
	Little Chance	9,998	19.0
	Some Chance	13,914	26.5
	Pretty Good Chance	10,963	20.9
	Very Good Chance	9,025	17.2
c. began drinking alcohol beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	No or Very Little Chance	23,400	44.5
	Little Chance	9,161	17.4
	Some Chance	9,305	17.7
	Pretty Good Chance	6,774	12.9
	Very Good Chance	3,899	7.4
d. defended someone who was being verbally abused at school?	No or Very Little Chance	7,935	15.1
	Little Chance	7,984	15.2
	Some Chance	13,690	26.0
	Pretty Good Chance	12,422	23.6
	Very Good Chance	10,586	20.1
e. smoked marijuana?	No or Very Little Chance	29,916	57.0
	Little Chance	7,566	14.4
	Some Chance	6,769	12.9
	Pretty Good Chance	4,257	8.1
	Very Good Chance	3,951	7.5

Question	Response	#	%
f. regularly volunteer to do community service?	No or Very Little Chance	19,371	36.9
	Little Chance	12,776	24.4
	Some Chance	10,862	20.7
	Pretty Good Chance	5,374	10.2
	Very Good Chance	4,074	7.8
g. carried a handgun?	No or Very Little Chance	39,160	74.6
	Little Chance	5,353	10.2
	Some Chance	3,508	6.7
	Pretty Good Chance	1,895	3.6
	Very Good Chance	2,574	4.9
27.How old were you when you first:			
a. smoked marijuana?	Never have	38,592	71.8
	10 or younger	1,442	2.7
	11	1,211	2.3
	12	1,932	3.6
	13	3,120	5.8
	14	2,552	4.7
	15	2,440	4.5
	16	1,522	2.8
	17 or Older	965	1.8
b. smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Never have	33,393	62.3
	10 or younger	4,688	8.7
	11	2,241	4.2
	12	2,628	4.9
	13	3,298	6.1
	14	2,527	4.7
	15	2,337	4.4
	16	1,477	2.8
	17 or Older	1,051	2.0

Question	Response	#	%
c. had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?	Never have	19,715	36.8
	10 or younger	6,521	12.2
	11	3,053	5.7
	12	4,349	8.1
	13	6,463	12.0
	14	5,056	9.4
	15	4,485	8.4
	16	2,547	4.7
	17 or Older	1,454	2.7
d. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	Never have	38,399	71.5
	10 or younger	683	1.3
	11	664	1.2
	12	1,260	2.3
	13	2,530	4.7
	14	2,578	4.8
	15	3,234	6.0
	16	2,516	4.7
	17 or Older	1,857	3.5
e. used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank)?	Never have	52,227	97.1
	10 or younger	152	0.3
	11	68	0.1
	12	122	0.2
	13	245	0.5
	14	265	0.5
	15	298	0.6
	16	247	0.5
	17 or Older	171	0.3
f. got suspended from school?	Never have	38,860	72.4
	10 or younger	3,619	6.7
	11	1,824	3.4
	12	2,478	4.6
	13	3,015	5.6
	14	1,871	3.5
	15	1,057	2.0
	16	586	1.1
	17 or Older	362	0.7

Question	Response	#	%
g. got arrested?	Never have	47,577	88.7
	10 or younger	542	1.0
	11	471	0.9
	12	765	1.4
	13	1,312	2.4
	14	1,015	1.9
	15	876	1.6
	16	635	1.2
	17 or Older	468	0.9
h. carried a handgun?	Never have	48,618	91.0
	10 or younger	1,159	2.2
	11	536	1.0
	12	647	1.2
	13	816	1.5
	14	586	1.1
	15	473	0.9
	16	326	0.6
	17 or Older	294	0.5
i. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Never have	42,477	79.3
	10 or younger	2,811	5.2
	11	1,156	2.2
	12	1,627	3.0
	13	2,094	3.9
	14	1,495	2.8
	15	1,008	1.9
	16	572	1.1
	17 or Older	351	0.7
j. belonged to a gang?	Never have	49,547	92.4
	10 or younger	687	1.3
	11	430	0.8
	12	688	1.3
	13	991	1.8
	14	636	1.2
	15	323	0.6
	16	202	0.4
	17 or Older	126	0.2

Question	Response	#	%
k. gambled or bet?	Never have	33,954	63.5
	10 or younger	6,254	11.7
	11	2,485	4.6
	12	2,874	5.4
	13	3,119	5.8
	14	2,118	4.0
	15	1,304	2.4
	16	810	1.5
	17 or Older	578	1.1
28. How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to:			
a. take a handgun to school?	Very Wrong	45,639	84.9
	Wrong	5,874	10.9
	A Little Bit Wrong	1,567	2.9
	Not Wrong at All	665	1.2
b. steal anything worth more than $5?	Very Wrong	22,682	42.3
	Wrong	19,490	36.3
	A Little Bit Wrong	9,355	17.4
	Not Wrong at All	2,122	4.0
c. pick a fight with someone?	Very Wrong	16,043	30.0
	Wrong	18,560	34.7
	A Little Bit Wrong	14,413	27.0
	Not Wrong at All	4,411	8.3
d. attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Very Wrong	31,438	58.9
	Wrong	13,760	25.8
	A Little Bit Wrong	5,990	11.2
	Not Wrong at All	2,216	4.1
e. stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?	Very Wrong	22,288	41.6
	Wrong	16,906	31.6
	A Little Bit Wrong	11,050	20.6
	Not Wrong at All	3,339	6.2

	Question	Response	#	%
f.	drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly?	Very Wrong	23,818	44.4
		Wrong	12,488	23.3
		A Little Bit Wrong	11,540	21.5
		Not Wrong at All	5,798	10.8
g.	smoke cigarettes?	Very Wrong	29,832	55.6
		Wrong	11,800	22.0
		A Little Bit Wrong	7,105	13.2
		Not Wrong at All	4,893	9.1
h.	smoke marijuana?	Very Wrong	33,096	61.8
		Wrong	8,856	16.5
		A Little Bit Wrong	6,266	11.7
		Not Wrong at All	5,321	9.9
i.	use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug?	Very Wrong	46,347	86.5
		Wrong	4,353	8.1
		A Little Bit Wrong	1,658	3.1
		Not Wrong at All	1,237	2.3
29.	How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:			
a.	been suspended from school?	Never	45,021	83.8
		1 or 2 Times	6,517	12.1
		3 to 5 Times	1,356	2.5
		6 to 9 Times	414	0.8
		10 to 19 Times	186	0.3
		20 to 29 Times	74	0.1
		30 to 39 Times	17	0.0
		40+ Times	123	0.2
b.	carried a handgun?	Never	49,509	92.3
		1 or 2 Times	1,908	3.6
		3 to 5 Times	777	1.4
		6 to 9 Times	421	0.8
		10 to 19 Times	294	0.5
		20 to 29 Times	146	0.3
		30 to 39 Times	89	0.2
		40+ Times	477	0.9

	Question	Response	#	%
c.	sold illegal drugs?	Never	49,349	92.5
		1 or 2 Times	1,650	3.1
		3 to 5 Times	714	1.3
		6 to 9 Times	421	0.8
		10 to 19 Times	324	0.6
		20 to 29 Times	215	0.4
		30 to 39 Times	90	0.2
		40+ Times	569	1.1
d.	stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	Never	51,659	96.6
		1 or 2 Times	1,095	2.0
		3 to 5 Times	283	0.5
		6 to 9 Times	160	0.3
		10 to 19 Times	93	0.2
		20 to 29 Times	29	0.1
		30 to 39 Times	18	0.0
		40+ Times	159	0.3
e.	participated in clubs, organizations or activities in school?	Never	14,647	27.3
		1 or 2 Times	13,581	25.4
		3 to 5 Times	8,530	15.9
		6 to 9 Times	4,170	7.8
		10 to 19 Times	3,296	6.2
		20 to 29 Times	1,994	3.7
		30 to 39 Times	994	1.9
		40+ Times	6,346	11.8
f.	been arrested?	Never	48,971	91.7
		1 or 2 Times	3,353	6.3
		3 to 5 Times	609	1.1
		6 to 9 Times	209	0.4
		10 to 19 Times	96	0.2
		20 to 29 Times	43	0.1
		30 to 39 Times	14	0.0
		40+ Times	102	0.2

Question		Response	#	%
g.	done extra work on your own for school?	Never	14,024	26.3
		1 or 2 Times	13,448	25.2
		3 to 5 Times	9,523	17.9
		6 to 9 Times	5,894	11.1
		10 to 19 Times	4,422	8.3
		20 to 29 Times	2,193	4.1
		30 to 39 Times	924	1.7
		40+ Times	2,885	5.4
h.	attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Never	44,785	83.7
		1 or 2 Times	5,436	10.2
		3 to 5 Times	1,578	2.9
		6 to 9 Times	710	1.3
		10 to 19 Times	392	0.7
		20 to 29 Times	170	0.3
		30 to 39 Times	80	0.1
		40+ Times	361	0.7
i.	been drunk or high at school?	Never	44,419	83.1
		1 or 2 Times	4,050	7.6
		3 to 5 Times	1,668	3.1
		6 to 9 Times	937	1.8
		10 to 19 Times	685	1.3
		20 to 29 Times	390	0.7
		30 to 39 Times	214	0.4
		40+ Times	1,091	2.0
j.	volunteered to do community service?	Never	28,593	53.5
		1 or 2 Times	10,043	18.8
		3 to 5 Times	5,484	10.3
		6 to 9 Times	3,289	6.2
		10 to 19 Times	2,435	4.6
		20 to 29 Times	1,284	2.4
		30 to 39 Times	555	1.0
		40+ Times	1,780	3.3

Question		Response	#	%
k.	taken a handgun to school?	Never	52,837	98.7
		1 or 2 Times	311	0.6
		3 to 5 Times	80	0.1
		6 to 9 Times	57	0.1
		10 to 19 Times	47	0.1
		20 to 29 Times	36	0.1
		30 to 39 Times	20	0.0
		40+ Times	149	0.3
30.	I do the opposite of what people tell me, just to get them mad.	Very False	18,027	34.1
		Somewhat False	15,878	30.0
		Somewhat True	16,601	31.4
		Very True	2,365	4.5
31.	I like to see how much I can get away with.	Very False	17,421	32.9
		Somewhat False	14,753	27.8
		Somewhat True	16,362	30.9
		Very True	4,472	8.4
32.	I ignore the rules that get in my way.	Very False	19,144	36.1
		Somewhat False	16,464	31.1
		Somewhat True	13,907	26.2
		Very True	3,504	6.6
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	37,552	70.8
		1 time	6,028	11.4
		2-3 times	5,095	9.6
		4-5 times	1,845	3.5
		6 or more times	2,554	4.8
34.	During the past 30 days, how many times did you DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	0 times	48,742	91.2
		1 time	2,204	4.1
		2-3 times	1,366	2.6
		4-5 times	490	0.9
		6 or more times	629	1.2

Question	Response	#	%
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?	**Never**	45,304	85.3
	Not in past year	4,548	8.6
	A few times in the past year	2,293	4.3
	Once or twice a month	548	1.0
	Once or twice a week	217	0.4
	Almost every day	210	0.4
b. Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	**Never**	32,914	62.0
	Not in past year	8,181	15.4
	A few times in the past year	7,976	15.0
	Once or twice a month	2,889	5.4
	Once or twice a week	769	1.4
	Almost every day	326	0.6
c. Bet on sports?	**Never**	31,321	59.1
	Not in past year	5,833	11.0
	A few times in the past year	9,238	17.4
	Once or twice a month	3,762	7.1
	Once or twice a week	1,464	2.8
	Almost every day	1,364	2.6
d. Played cards?	**Never**	23,609	44.6
	Not in past year	6,570	12.4
	A few times in the past year	10,367	19.6
	Once or twice a month	7,762	14.7
	Once or twice a week	2,948	5.6
	Almost every day	1,642	3.1

Question	Response	#	%
e. Bought a raffle ticket?	**Never**	34,428	65.1
	Not in past year	7,819	14.8
	A few times in the past year	7,831	14.8
	Once or twice a month	1,999	3.8
	Once or twice a week	484	0.9
	Almost every day	313	0.6
f. Played bingo?	**Never**	28,794	54.4
	Not in past year	10,604	20.0
	A few times in the past year	9,110	17.2
	Once or twice a month	2,920	5.5
	Once or twice a week	861	1.6
	Almost every day	665	1.3
g. Gambled on the internet?	**Never**	48,131	91.1
	Not in past year	1,772	3.4
	A few times in the past year	1,306	2.5
	Once or twice a month	714	1.4
	Once or twice a week	435	0.8
	Almost every day	503	1.0
h. Played a dice game?	**Never**	31,737	60.2
	Not in past year	6,928	13.1
	A few times in the past year	7,897	15.0
	Once or twice a month	3,824	7.3
	Once or twice a week	1,415	2.7
	Almost every day	929	1.8
i. Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	**Never**	31,217	58.9
	Not in past year	5,362	10.1
	A few times in the past year	7,029	13.3
	Once or twice a month	4,685	8.8
	Once or twice a week	2,491	4.7
	Almost every day	2,210	4.2

Question		Response	#	%
j.	Bet on a horse or other animal race?	Never	47,341	89.3
		Not in past year	2,525	4.8
		A few times in the past year	1,642	3.1
		Once or twice a month	762	1.4
		Once or twice a week	367	0.7
		Almost every day	372	0.7
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	47,016	88.7
		1 time	3,059	5.8
		2-3 times	1,596	3.0
		4-5 times	431	0.8
		6-7 times	190	0.4
		8-9 times	131	0.2
		10-11 times	84	0.2
		12 or more times	476	0.9
37.	During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?	0 times	43,763	82.6
		1 time	5,182	9.8
		2-3 times	2,595	4.9
		4-5 times	579	1.1
		6-7 times	250	0.5
		8-9 times	146	0.3
		10-11 times	101	0.2
		12 or more times	341	0.6
38.	During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student on school property?	0 times	35,742	67.7
		1 time	5,699	10.8
		2-3 times	5,035	9.5
		4-5 times	1,750	3.3
		6-7 times	776	1.5
		8-9 times	540	1.0
		10-11 times	331	0.6
		12 or more times	2,928	5.5

Question		Response	#	%
39.	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on the way to or from school?	0 days	48,084	91.2
		1 day	2,644	5.0
		2-3 days	1,231	2.3
		4-5 days	280	0.5
		6 or more days	496	0.9
40.	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?	0 days	49,382	94.0
		1 day	1,283	2.4
		2-3 days	649	1.2
		4-5 days	245	0.5
		6 or more days	975	1.9
41.	I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.	NO!	13,926	26.4
		no	20,011	38.0
		yes	15,853	30.1
		YES!	2,917	5.5
42.	It is all right to beat up people if they start a fight.	NO!	12,434	23.7
		no	12,257	23.3
		yes	16,197	30.8
		YES!	11,627	22.1
43.	I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	NO!	26,235	50.1
		no	20,420	39.0
		yes	4,457	8.5
		YES!	1,222	2.3
44.	Sometimes we don't know what we will do as adults, but we may have an idea. Please answer how true these statements may be for you. WHEN I AM AN ADULT I WILL:			
a.	smoke cigarettes	NO!	37,215	71.0
		no	9,880	18.8
		yes	3,870	7.4
		YES!	1,469	2.8

	Question	Response	#	%
45.	Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, or chewing tobacco)?	Never	46,722	88.7
		Once or Twice	3,564	6.8
		Once in a while but not regularly	1,207	2.3
		Regularly in the past	600	1.1
		Regularly now	585	1.1
46.	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	0 days	50,314	95.8
		1 or 2 days	1,107	2.1
		3 to 5 days	305	0.6
		6 to 9 days	145	0.3
		10 to 19 days	219	0.4
		20 to 29 days	156	0.3
		All 30 days	271	0.5
47.	Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	None	41,949	80.1
		Once	4,250	8.1
		Twice	2,489	4.8
		3-5 times	2,113	4.0
		6-9 times	689	1.3
		10 or more times	899	1.7
48-75: On how many occasions (if any) have you:				
48.	had alcoholic beverages beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink in your lifetime - more than just a few sips?	0 Occasions	21,210	40.4
		1-2 Occasions	8,457	16.1
		3-5 Occasions	5,686	10.8
		6-9 Occasions	3,867	7.4
		10-19 Occasions	4,250	8.1
		20-39 Occasions	3,227	6.1
		40+ Occasions	5,837	11.1

	Question	Response	#	%
49.	had beer, wine or hard liquor to drink during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	35,030	66.9
		1-2 Occasions	9,191	17.6
		3-5 Occasions	3,773	7.2
		6-9 Occasions	2,084	4.0
		10-19 Occasions	1,398	2.7
		20-39 Occasions	401	0.8
		40+ Occasions	446	0.9
50.	used marijuana in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	38,011	72.6
		1-2 Occasions	3,694	7.1
		3-5 Occasions	2,169	4.1
		6-9 Occasions	1,528	2.9
		10-19 Occasions	1,665	3.2
		20-39 Occasions	1,318	2.5
		40+ Occasions	3,937	7.5
51.	used marijuana during the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	45,453	87.5
		1-2 Occasions	2,448	4.7
		3-5 Occasions	1,104	2.1
		6-9 Occasions	732	1.4
		10-19 Occasions	766	1.5
		20-39 Occasions	487	0.9
		40+ Occasions	929	1.8
52.	used LSD or other hallucinogens in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	49,979	95.7
		1-2 Occasions	1,131	2.2
		3-5 Occasions	499	1.0
		6-9 Occasions	235	0.4
		10-19 Occasions	160	0.3
		20-39 Occasions	101	0.2
		40+ Occasions	129	0.2

	Question	Response	#	%
53.	used LSD or other hallucinogens in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	51,286	98.5
		1-2 Occasions	507	1.0
		3-5 Occasions	124	0.2
		6-9 Occasions	65	0.1
		10-19 Occasions	42	0.1
		20-39 Occasions	18	0.0
		40+ Occasions	32	0.1
54.	used cocaine or crack in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	49,128	94.1
		1-2 Occasions	1,386	2.7
		3-5 Occasions	429	0.8
		6-9 Occasions	337	0.6
		10-19 Occasions	307	0.6
		20-39 Occasions	224	0.4
		40+ Occasions	415	0.8
55.	used cocaine or crack in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	50,959	98.1
		1-2 Occasions	530	1.0
		3-5 Occasions	200	0.4
		6-9 Occasions	113	0.2
		10-19 Occasions	70	0.1
		20-39 Occasions	29	0.1
		40+ Occasions	49	0.1
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?	0 Occasions	45,620	87.4
		1-2 Occasions	3,727	7.1
		3-5 Occasions	1,314	2.5
		6-9 Occasions	601	1.2
		10-19 Occasions	410	0.8
		20-39 Occasions	188	0.4
		40+ Occasions	318	0.6

	Question	Response	#	%
57.	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	50,064	96.2
		1-2 Occasions	1,345	2.6
		3-5 Occasions	356	0.7
		6-9 Occasions	140	0.3
		10-19 Occasions	81	0.2
		20-39 Occasions	25	0.0
		40+ Occasions	46	0.1
58.	used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	51,924	100.0
59.	used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	51,889	100.0
60.	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank) in your lifetime?	0 Occasions	50,876	97.8
		1-2 Occasions	549	1.1
		3-5 Occasions	190	0.4
		6-9 Occasions	89	0.2
		10-19 Occasions	92	0.2
		20-39 Occasions	68	0.1
		40+ Occasions	167	0.3
61.	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank) in the past 30 days?	0 Occasions	51,647	99.4
		1-2 Occasions	156	0.3
		3-5 Occasions	58	0.1
		6-9 Occasions	25	0.0
		10-19 Occasions	14	0.0
		20-39 Occasions	10	0.0
		40+ Occasions	26	0.1

Question	Response	#	%
62. used heroin or other opiates in your lifetime?	**0 Occasions**	51,060	98.2
	1-2 Occasions	445	0.9
	3-5 Occasions	167	0.3
	6-9 Occasions	106	0.2
	10-19 Occasions	76	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	34	0.1
	40+ Occasions	112	0.2
63. used heroin or other opiates in the past 30 days?	**0 Occasions**	51,551	99.4
	1-2 Occasions	184	0.4
	3-5 Occasions	56	0.1
	6-9 Occasions	27	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	19	0.0
	20-39 Occasions	10	0.0
	40+ Occasions	29	0.1
64. used ecstasy (“X”, “E”, “MDMA”) in your lifetime?	**0 Occasions**	49,793	95.8
	1-2 Occasions	1,161	2.2
	3-5 Occasions	414	0.8
	6-9 Occasions	190	0.4
	10-19 Occasions	166	0.3
	20-39 Occasions	83	0.2
	40+ Occasions	145	0.3
65. used ecstasy (“X”, “E”, “MDMA”) in the past 30 days?	**0 Occasions**	51,134	98.7
	1-2 Occasions	434	0.8
	3-5 Occasions	121	0.2
	6-9 Occasions	58	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	26	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	12	0.0
	40+ Occasions	27	0.1

Question	Response	#	%
66. used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone) in your lifetime?	**0 Occasions**	50,892	98.0
	1-2 Occasions	554	1.1
	3-5 Occasions	166	0.3
	6-9 Occasions	91	0.2
	10-19 Occasions	68	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	42	0.1
	40+ Occasions	134	0.3
67. used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone) during the past 30 days?	**0 Occasions**	51,371	99.2
	1-2 Occasions	214	0.4
	3-5 Occasions	74	0.1
	6-9 Occasions	39	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	33	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	22	0.0
	40+ Occasions	56	0.1
68. used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, Oxycontin, Percocet, or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them in your lifetime?	**0 Occasions**	42,796	82.4
	1-2 Occasions	3,461	6.7
	3-5 Occasions	1,936	3.7
	6-9 Occasions	1,163	2.2
	10-19 Occasions	1,021	2.0
	20-39 Occasions	525	1.0
	40+ Occasions	1,013	2.0
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?	**0 Occasions**	47,595	91.9
	1-2 Occasions	2,345	4.5
	3-5 Occasions	951	1.8
	6-9 Occasions	444	0.9
	10-19 Occasions	251	0.5
	20-39 Occasions	104	0.2
	40+ Occasions	105	0.2

Question	Response	#	%
70. **used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them in your lifetime?**	**0 Occasions**	48,787	94.1
	1-2 Occasions	1,343	2.6
	3-5 Occasions	603	1.2
	6-9 Occasions	331	0.6
	10-19 Occasions	277	0.5
	20-39 Occasions	144	0.3
	40+ Occasions	346	0.7
71. **used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them during the past 30 days?**	**0 Occasions**	50,608	97.9
	1-2 Occasions	600	1.2
	3-5 Occasions	198	0.4
	6-9 Occasions	91	0.2
	10-19 Occasions	64	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	66	0.1
	40+ Occasions	70	0.1
72. **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**	46,354	89.5
	1-2 Occasions	2,363	4.6
	3-5 Occasions	1,167	2.3
	6-9 Occasions	643	1.2
	10-19 Occasions	484	0.9
	20-39 Occasions	259	0.5
	40+ Occasions	546	1.1
73. **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**	49,565	95.9
	1-2 Occasions	1,243	2.4
	3-5 Occasions	430	0.8
	6-9 Occasions	166	0.3
	10-19 Occasions	102	0.2
	20-39 Occasions	108	0.2
	40+ Occasions	85	0.2

Question	Response	#	%
74. **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**	45,874	88.5
	1-2 Occasions	1,898	3.7
	3-5 Occasions	1,125	2.2
	6-9 Occasions	795	1.5
	10-19 Occasions	661	1.3
	20-39 Occasions	451	0.9
	40+ Occasions	1,047	2.0
75. **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**	48,659	94.1
	1-2 Occasions	1,599	3.1
	3-5 Occasions	728	1.4
	6-9 Occasions	355	0.7
	10-19 Occasions	184	0.4
	20-39 Occasions	76	0.1
	40+ Occasions	120	0.2
76. **Have you ever smoked cigarettes?**	**Never**	32,936	64.0
	Once or Twice	8,991	17.5
	Once in a while but not regularly	4,624	9.0
	Regularly in the past	2,388	4.6
	Regularly now	2,500	4.9
77. **During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?**	**0 days**	43,696	85.3
	1 or 2 days	2,937	5.7
	3 to 5 days	1,173	2.3
	6 to 9 days	650	1.3
	10 to 19 days	782	1.5
	20 to 29 days	708	1.4
	All 30 days	1,262	2.5

	Question	Response	#	%
78.	During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?	Not at all	43,163	85.1
		Less than 1 cigarette per day	2,096	4.1
		1 cigarette per day	1,627	3.2
		2 to 5 cigarettes per day	2,866	5.6
		6 to 10 cigarettes per day	599	1.2
		11 to 20 cigarettes per day	269	0.5
		More than 20 cigarettes per day	127	0.3
79.	Does anyone who lives with you now smoke cigarettes? (Mark all that apply.)	No one who lives with me now smokes cigarettes	33,829	65.7
		A parent (or guardian)	13,558	26.3
		A brother or sister	3,991	7.8
		Another adult who lives with us	2,697	5.2
		Another young person who lives with us	505	1.0
80.	Which statement best describes the rules about smoking where you live?	Smoking is not allowed anywhere	29,960	59.0
		Smoking is allowed in some places or at some times	17,504	34.5
		Smoking is allowed anywhere	3,293	6.5
81.	How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:			
a.	smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	No risk	3,177	6.3
		Slight risk	3,941	7.8
		Moderate risk	10,959	21.6
		Great risk	32,645	64.4
b.	try marijuana once or twice?	No risk	12,684	25.1
		Slight risk	13,318	26.3
		Moderate risk	10,253	20.3
		Great risk	14,314	28.3

	Question	Response	#	%
c.	smoke marijuana regularly?	No risk	5,335	10.8
		Slight risk	6,614	13.4
		Moderate risk	9,885	20.0
		Great risk	27,577	55.8
d.	take one or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day?	No risk	6,695	13.3
		Slight risk	12,757	25.3
		Moderate risk	15,251	30.2
		Great risk	15,742	31.2
e.	have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage in a row once or twice a week?	No Risk	4,166	8.2
		Slight Risk	6,437	12.7
		Moderate Risk	13,503	26.7
		Great Risk	26,451	52.3
82.	If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!	11,435	22.8
		no	23,366	46.6
		yes	10,632	21.2
		YES!	4,696	9.4
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!	14,371	28.7
		no	24,912	49.8
		yes	7,764	15.5
		YES!	3,026	6.0
84.	If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!	8,443	16.9
		no	17,595	35.2
		yes	14,361	28.7
		YES!	9,581	19.2
85.	If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	11,787	23.8
		Sort of hard	7,321	14.8
		Sort of easy	10,594	21.4
		Very easy	19,794	40.0

Question	Response	#	%
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	9,910	20.0
	Sort of hard	7,684	15.5
	Sort of easy	13,349	27.0
	Very easy	18,497	37.4
87. If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	25,700	52.2
	Sort of hard	10,039	20.4
	Sort of easy	7,196	14.6
	Very easy	6,306	12.8
88. If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?	Very hard	26,828	54.4
	Sort of hard	9,908	20.1
	Sort of easy	5,994	12.2
	Very easy	6,555	13.3
89. If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?	Very hard	17,314	35.1
	Sort of hard	5,720	11.6
	Sort of easy	8,215	16.7
	Very easy	18,040	36.6
90. If during the past 30 days you drank alcohol, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply.)	I did not drink	34,619	68.1
	Got it from a store	1,182	2.3
	Bought it at a restaurant/bar	637	1.3
	Bought it at a public event	468	0.9
	I gave someone else money for it	4,833	9.5
	My parent/guardian gave it to me	2,205	4.3
	A family member over 21 gave it to me	2,706	5.3
	Someone over 21 gave it to me	4,248	8.4
	Someone under 21 gave it to me	3,378	6.6
	I got it at a party	7,341	14.5
	I took it from home	3,215	6.3
	I took it from a store or someone else's house	1,473	2.9
	I got it in some other way	3,323	6.5

Question	Response	#	%
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?	0 adults	28,162	57.0
	1 adult	7,373	14.9
	2 adults	5,133	10.4
	3-4 adults	3,723	7.5
	5+ adults	5,048	10.2
b. sold or dealt drugs?	0 adults	35,290	71.7
	1 adult	5,662	11.5
	2 adults	3,315	6.7
	3-4 adults	2,117	4.3
	5+ adults	2,846	5.8
c. done other things that could get them in trouble with the police, like stealing, selling stolen goods, mugging others, etc.?	0 adults	32,846	66.9
	1 adult	6,434	13.1
	2 adults	3,582	7.3
	3-4 adults	2,401	4.9
	5+ adults	3,860	7.9
d. gotten drunk or high?	0 adults	16,081	32.7
	1 adult	8,419	17.1
	2 adults	5,938	12.1
	3-4 adults	5,290	10.8
	5+ adults	13,464	27.4
92. Have you ever belonged to a gang?	No	44,039	89.4
	No, but would like to	762	1.5
	Yes, in the past	2,660	5.4
	Yes, belong now	1,539	3.1
	Yes, but would like to get out	236	0.5

	Question	Response	#	%
93.	If you have ever belonged to a gang, what was the major reason your joined?	Protection/Safety	2,361	5.1
		Friendship	2,053	4.4
		Parent(s) in a gang	116	0.3
		Sibling(s) in a gang	336	0.7
		Make money	892	1.9
		Other	1,403	3.0
		Never belonged to a gang	39,060	84.5
94.	If you have ever belonged to a gang, did the gang have a name?	I have never belonged	41,921	87.9
		No	1,295	2.7
		Yes	4,472	9.4
95.	How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood think it is for kids your age:			
a.	to use marijuana?	Very wrong	33,297	67.8
		Wrong	9,701	19.8
		A Little Wrong	4,319	8.8
		Not wrong at all	1,763	3.6
b.	to drink alcohol?	Very wrong	24,293	49.6
		Wrong	12,766	26.1
		A Little Wrong	8,865	18.1
		Not wrong at all	3,064	6.3
c.	to smoke cigarettes?	Very wrong	26,404	53.9
		Wrong	12,083	24.7
		A Little Wrong	7,067	14.4
		Not wrong at all	3,398	6.9
96.	If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.	NO!	7,444	15.2
		no	10,338	21.2
		yes	16,409	33.6
		YES!	14,623	30.0
97.	My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	NO!	23,520	48.3
		no	15,953	32.8
		yes	6,679	13.7
		YES!	2,546	5.2

	Question	Response	#	%
98.	I like my neighborhood.	NO!	6,487	13.3
		no	7,960	16.4
		yes	22,313	45.9
		YES!	11,845	24.4
99.	There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.	NO!	18,152	37.6
		no	15,384	31.9
		yes	9,835	20.4
		YES!	4,901	10.2
100.	I'd like to get out of my neighborhood.	NO!	14,984	30.9
		no	18,706	38.6
		yes	8,651	17.9
		YES!	6,080	12.6
101.	There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well.	NO!	16,817	34.7
		no	15,424	31.9
		yes	12,084	25.0
		YES!	4,075	8.4
102.	There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.	NO!	16,463	34.0
		no	13,868	28.7
		yes	12,602	26.0
		YES!	5,462	11.3
103.	I feel safe in my neighborhood.	NO!	4,257	8.8
		no	6,508	13.5
		yes	22,720	47.1
		YES!	14,799	30.6

Question		Response	#	%
104.	Which of the following activities for people your age are available in your community?			
a.	sports teams	No	9,759	20.4
		Yes	38,103	79.6
b.	scouting	No	23,110	50.0
		Yes	23,087	50.0
c.	boys and girls clubs	No	18,159	39.0
		Yes	28,420	61.0
d.	4-H clubs	No	29,274	66.1
		Yes	15,046	33.9
e.	service clubs	No	22,428	49.4
		Yes	22,978	50.6
105.	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.	22,448	45.9
		Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of tobacco use.	16,229	33.2
		Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of alcohol use.	15,896	32.5
		Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of drug use.	19,198	39.2
106.	During the past 12 months, do you recall hearing, reading, or watching an advertisement about the prevention of substance use?	No	9,250	19.5
		Yes	38,122	80.5
107.	My parents notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	Never or almost never	3,895	8.2
		Some times	13,009	27.5
		Often	13,395	28.3
		All the time	16,950	35.9

Question		Response	#	%
108.	How often do your parents tell you they're proud of you for something you've done?	Never or almost never	5,201	11.0
		Some times	12,847	27.2
		Often	14,426	30.6
		All the time	14,723	31.2
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?	Very wrong	31,452	66.8
		Wrong	8,620	18.3
		A Little Wrong	5,473	11.6
		Not wrong at all	1,539	3.3
b.	smoke cigarettes?	Very wrong	37,902	80.1
		Wrong	6,082	12.9
		A Little Wrong	2,161	4.6
		Not wrong at all	1,177	2.5
c.	smoke marijuana?	Very wrong	40,251	85.8
		Wrong	3,796	8.1
		A Little Wrong	1,750	3.7
		Not wrong at all	1,123	2.4
d.	steal something worth more than $5?	Very wrong	37,086	79.1
		Wrong	6,956	14.8
		A Little Wrong	1,961	4.2
		Not wrong at all	863	1.8
e.	draw graffiti, or write things or draw pictures on buildings or other property (without the owner's permission)?	Very wrong	37,334	79.2
		Wrong	6,212	13.2
		A Little Wrong	2,324	4.9
		Not wrong at all	1,295	2.7
f.	pick a fight with someone?	Very wrong	25,744	54.5
		Wrong	12,201	25.8
		A Little Wrong	7,158	15.2
		Not wrong at all	2,109	4.5

Question	Response	#	%
110. Has anyone in your family ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem?	No	25,785	55.6
	Yes	20,586	44.4
111. Have any of your brothers or sisters ever:			
a. drunk beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin)?	No	21,149	45.2
	Yes	23,558	50.4
	No brothers/sisters	2,078	4.4
b. smoked marijuana?	No	31,119	66.4
	Yes	13,690	29.2
	No brothers/sisters	2,044	4.4
c. smoked cigarettes?	No	28,866	61.8
	Yes	15,809	33.8
	No brothers/sisters	2,070	4.4
d. taken a handgun to school?	No	43,510	93.1
	Yes	1,164	2.5
	No brothers/sisters	2,058	4.4
e. been suspended or expelled from school?	No	30,499	65.2
	Yes	14,242	30.4
	No brothers/sisters	2,068	4.4
112. The rules in my family are clear.	NO!	1,497	3.2
	no	4,933	10.5
	yes	21,404	45.3
	YES!	19,368	41.0
113. People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	NO!	8,835	18.9
	no	19,388	41.4
	yes	13,176	28.1
	YES!	5,439	11.6

Question	Response	#	%
114. When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	NO!	1,888	4.0
	no	5,152	11.0
	yes	20,755	44.3
	YES!	19,041	40.7
115. We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	NO!	7,095	15.2
	no	17,172	36.8
	yes	15,584	33.4
	YES!	6,823	14.6
116. 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!	7,452	16.0
	no	16,240	34.9
	yes	10,737	23.1
	YES!	12,066	26.0
117. My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	NO!	2,090	4.5
	no	5,972	12.8
	yes	15,028	32.3
	YES!	23,436	50.4
118. If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	NO!	4,494	9.7
	no	7,916	17.2
	yes	11,372	24.6
	YES!	22,371	48.5
119. If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	NO!	4,302	9.3
	no	9,053	19.6
	yes	14,265	30.9
	YES!	18,590	40.2
120. My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions are affecting me are made.	NO!	6,463	14.1
	no	11,471	25.0
	yes	17,791	38.8
	YES!	10,089	22.0

Question	Response	#	%
121. Do you feel very close to your mother?	**NO!**	4,033	8.7
	no	5,718	12.4
	yes	14,614	31.7
	YES!	21,736	47.1
122. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?	**NO!**	5,765	12.6
	no	10,771	23.5
	yes	15,386	33.5
	YES!	13,965	30.4
123. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?	**NO!**	10,704	23.5
	no	12,815	28.1
	yes	13,692	30.0
	YES!	8,433	18.5
124. Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?	**NO!**	3,045	6.6
	no	4,641	10.1
	yes	19,653	42.9
	YES!	18,469	40.3
125. Do you enjoy spending time with your father?	**NO!**	6,289	13.8
	no	5,267	11.6
	yes	18,167	40.0
	YES!	15,710	34.6
126. If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	**NO!**	4,629	10.1
	no	6,495	14.2
	yes	16,415	35.8
	YES!	18,308	39.9
127. Do you feel very close to your father?	**NO!**	7,945	17.5
	no	8,426	18.6
	yes	14,243	31.4
	YES!	14,779	32.6

Question	Response	#	%
128. My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	**NO!**	4,032	8.8
	no	10,199	22.3
	yes	18,078	39.5
	YES!	13,418	29.3
129. My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	**NO!**	4,070	8.9
	no	7,521	16.4
	yes	17,077	37.3
	YES!	17,112	37.4
130. People in my family have serious arguments.	**NO!**	10,571	23.2
	no	19,368	42.5
	yes	10,034	22.0
	YES!	5,625	12.3
131. Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	**NO!**	2,876	6.3
	no	7,192	15.8
	yes	17,853	39.2
	YES!	17,675	38.8
132. It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.	**NO!**	2,828	6.2
	no	6,110	13.4
	yes	18,183	39.8
	YES!	18,521	40.6
133. During a typical week, how many days do all or most of your family eat at least one meal together?	**0 times**	6,112	13.4
	1 time	5,297	11.6
	2 times	4,811	10.5
	3 times	5,234	11.5
	4 times	4,415	9.7
	5 times	5,575	12.2
	6 times	3,555	7.8
	7 times	10,665	23.4

Question	Response	#	%
134. Have you ever heard of Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)?	**No**	37,249	81.7
	Yes	8,362	18.3
135. How did you hear about Project Safe Neighborhoods?	**T.V.**	7,165	15.3
	Radio	1,735	3.7
	Billboard	1,321	2.8
	Other	4,738	10.1
	Have not heard of PSN	33,650	71.8
136. How honest were you in filling out this survey?	**I was very honest**	36,063	78.5
	I was honest pretty much of the time	8,166	17.8
	I was honest some of the time	1,294	2.8
	I was honest once in a while	422	0.9

Appendix D: Item Dictionary for the 2008 Arizona Youth Survey

Item Dictionary for the 2008 Arizona Youth Survey		
SCALES AND QUESTIONS	**RESPONSE CATEGORIES**	**2008 AYS #**
DEMOGRAPHICS		
What is your Zip Code?	With Heading	ZIP-5
Are you:	Female, Male	1
How old are you?	10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 or older	2
What grade are you in?	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12	3
What is your race (Mark all that apply)?	Asian, Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander, American Indian, Alaskan Native, Black or African-American, White	4
Are you Hispanic or Latino?	Yes, No	5
What is the language you use most often at home?	English, Spanish, Another language	6
Think of the adults you live with. What is the highest level of schooling any of them completed?	See questionnaire for complete list of school completion categories	7
Think of where you live most of the time. Which of the following people live there with you? (Mark all that apply)	See questionnaire for complete list of family members	8
COMMUNITY: Low neighborhood Attachment		
I'd like to get out of my neighborhood.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	100
I like my neighborhood.	same as above	98
If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.	same as above	96
COMMUNITY: Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use		
How wrong would most adults (over 21) in your neighborhood think it was for kids your age:		
to use marijuana?	Very Wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all	95a
to drink alcohol?	same as above	95b
to smoke cigarettes?	same as above	95c

SCALES AND QUESTIONS	RESPONSE CATEGORIES	2008 AYS #
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!	83
If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	same as above	82
If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	same as above	84
COMMUNITY: Perceived Availability of Drugs		
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	86
If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?	same as above	85
If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?	same as above	89
If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?	same as above	87
COMMUNITY: Perceived Availability of Handguns		
If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?	same as above	88
COMMUNITY: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement		
There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	99
Which of the following activities for people your age are available in your community?		
sports teams.	No, Yes	104a
scouting.	same as above	104b
boys and girls clubs.	same as above	104c
4-H clubs.	same as above	104d
service clubs.	same as above	104e
COMMUNITY: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		
My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	97
There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.	same as above	102
There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well.	same as above	101
FAMILY: Poor Family Management		
My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	129
Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	same as above	131
When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	same as above	114
The rules in my family are clear	same as above	112
My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	same as above	117

SCALES AND QUESTIONS	RESPONSE CATEGORIES	2008 AYS #
If you drank some beer or wine or liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	116
If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	same as above	119
If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	same as above	118
FAMILY: Family Conflict		
People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	113
People in my family have serious arguments.	same as above	130
We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	same as above	115
FAMILY: Family History of Antisocial Behavior		
Has anyone in your family ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem?	No, Yes	110
Have any of your brothers or sisters ever:		
drunk beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?	No, Yes, I don't have any brothers or sisters	111a
smoked marijuana?	same as above	111b
smoked cigarettes?	same as above	111c
taken a handgun to school?	same as above	111d
been suspended or expelled from school?	same as above	111e
About how many adults (over 21) have you know personally who in the past year have:		
used marijuana, crack cocaine, or other drugs?	None, 1 adult, 2 adults, 3 or 4 adults, 5 or more adults	91a
sold or dealt drugs?	same as above	91b
done other things that could get them in trouble with the police, like stealing, selling stolen goods, mugging or assaulting others, etc?	same as above	91c
gotten drunk or high?	same as above	91d
FAMILY: Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use		
How wrong do your parents feel it would be for YOU to:		
drink beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all	109a
smoke cigarettes?	same as above	109b
smoke marijuana?	same as above	109c

SCALES AND QUESTIONS	RESPONSE CATEGORIES	2008 AYS #
FAMILY: Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior		
steal something worth more than $5?	Very wrong, Wrong, A little bit wrong, Not wrong at all	109d
draw graffiti, write things, or draw pictures on buildings or other property (without the owner's permission)?	same as above	109e
pick a fight with someone?	same as above	109f
FAMILY: Attachment		
Do you feel very close to your mother?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	121
Do you share your thoughts and feeling with your mother?	same as above	122
Do you feel very close to your father?	same as above	127
Do you share your thoughts and feeling with your father?	same as above	123
FAMILY: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement		
My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	128
My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.	same as above	120
If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	same as above	126
FAMILY: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		
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	107
How often do your parents tell you they're proud of you for something you've done?	same as above	108
Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	124
Do you enjoy spending time with your father?	same as above	125
SCHOOL: Academic Failure		
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	21
Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?	NO!, no, yes, YES!	17
SCHOOL: Little Commitment to School		
How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?	Almost Always, Often, Sometimes, Seldom, Never	20
How interesting are most of your courses to you?	Very Interesting & Stimulating, Quite Interesting, Fairly Interesting, Slightly Dull, Very Dull	23
How important do you think the things you are learning in school are going to be for your later life?	Very Important, Quite Important, Fairly Important, Slightly Important, Not at all Important	22

SCALES AND QUESTIONS	RESPONSE CATEGORIES	2008 AYS #
Now, thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you...		
enjoy being in school?	Never, Seldom, Sometimes, Often, Almost Always	19a
hate being in school?	same as above	19b
try to do your best work in school?	same as above	19c
During the LAST FOUR WEEKS how many whole days of school have you missed because you skipped or "cut"?	None, 1, 2, 3, 4-5, 6-10, 11 or more	24
SCHOOL: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement		
In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	9
There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.	same as above	13
Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects.	same as above	10
There are lots of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class.	same as above	12
I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	same as above	18
SCHOOL: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		
My teacher(s) notices when I am doing a good job and lets me know about it.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	11
The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	same as above	15
I feel safe at my school.	same as above	14
My teachers praise me when I work hard in school.	same as above	16
PEER-INDIVIDUAL: Rebelliousness		
I do the opposite of what people tell me, just to get them mad.	Very False, Somewhat False, Somewhat True, Very True	30
I ignore the rules that get in my way.	same as above	32
I like to see how much I can get away with.	same as above	31
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Early Initiation of Drug Use		
How old were you when you first:		
smoked marijuana?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older	27a
smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	same as above	27b
had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?	same as above	27c
began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	same as above	27d

SCALES AND QUESTIONS	RESPONSE CATEGORIES	2008 AYS #
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior		
got suspended from school?	same as above	27f
got arrested?	same as above	27g
carried a handgun?	same as above	27h
attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	same as above	27i
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Favorable Attitudes Toward Antisocial Behavior		
How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to...		
take a handgun to school?	Very Wrong, Wrong, A Little Bit Wrong, Not Wrong at All	28a
steal anything worth more than $5?	same as above	28b
pick a fight with someone?	same as above	28c
attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	same as above	28d
stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?	same as above	28e
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use		
How wrong do you think it is for someone you age to:		
drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly?	Very Wrong, Wrong, A Little Bit Wrong, Not Wrong at All	28f
smoke cigarettes?	same as above	28g
smoke marijuana?	same as above	28h
use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug?	same as above	28i
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Perceived Risks of Drug Use		
How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:		
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	No Risk, Slight Risk, Moderate Risk, Great Risk	81a
Try marijuana once or twice?	same as above	81b
Smoke marijuana regularly?	same as above	81c
Take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day.	same as above	81d
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Interaction with Antisocial Peers		
Think of you four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:		
been suspended from school?	None, 1, 2, 3, 4	25h
carried a handgun?	same as above	25j
sold illegal drugs?	same as above	25k
stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	same as above	25l
been arrested?	same as above	25m
dropped out of school?	same as above	25n

SCALES AND QUESTIONS	RESPONSE CATEGORIES	2008 AYS #
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Friends' Use of Drugs		
Think of you four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:		
smoked cigarettes?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	25b
tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) when their parents didn't know about it?	same as above	25c
used marijuana?	same as above	25e
used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drugs?	same as above	25g
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Rewards for Antisocial Involvement		
What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you:		
smoked cigarettes?	No or Very Little Chance, Little Chance, Some Chance, Pretty Good Chance, Very Good Chance	26a
began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	same as above	26c
smoked marijuana?	same as above	26e
carried a handgun?	same as above	26g
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Gang Involvement		
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 been members of a gang?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	25o
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	92
If you have ever belonged to a gang, did that gang have a name?	No, Yes, I have never belonged to a gang	94
How old were you when you first belonged to a gang?	Never, 10 or younger,11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older	27j
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Belief in Moral Order		
I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	43
I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.	same as above	41
It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight.	same as above	42
It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.	same as above	132
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Prosocial Involvement		
How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:		
participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?	Never 1 or 2 times, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40+	29e
done extra work on your own for school?	Same as above	29g
volunteered to do community service?	Same as above	29j

SCALES AND QUESTIONS	RESPONSE CATEGORIES	2008 AYS #
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Rewards for Prosocial Involvement		
What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you:		
worked hard in school?	Very good change, Pretty good chance, Some chance, Little chance, No or very little chance	26b
defended someone who was being verbally abused at school?	Same as above	26d
regularly volunteered to do community service?	Same as above	26f
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Interaction with Prosocial Peers		
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:		
participated in clubs, organizations or activities at school?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4	25a
made a commitment to stay drug-free?	Same as above	25d
tried to do well in school?	Same as above	25f
liked school?	Same as above	25i
DRUG USE OUTCOMES		
Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, or chewing tobacco)?	Never; Once or twice; Once in a while but not regularly; Regularly in the past; Regularly now	45
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	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	46
Have you ever smoked cigarettes?	Never; Once or twice; Once in a while but not regularly; Regularly in the past; Regularly now	76
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	77
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	47
On how many occasions (if any) have you had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink in your lifetime - more than just a few sips?	0 occasions, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+	48
On how many occasions (if any) have you had beer, wine or hard liquor during the past 30 days?	same as above	49
On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana in your lifetime?	same as above	50
On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana during the past 30 days?	same as above	51
On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD or other hallucinogens psychedelics in your lifetime?	same as above	52
On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD or other hallucinogens psychedelics during the past 30 days?	same as above	53
On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine or crack in your lifetime?	same as above	54

SCALES AND QUESTIONS	RESPONSE CATEGORIES	2008 AYS #
On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine or crack during the past 30 days?	same as above	55
On how many occasions (if any) have you sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high in your lifetime?	same as above	56
On how many occasions (if any) have you 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?	same as above	57
On how many occasions (if any) have you used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in your lifetime?	same as above	58
On how many occasions (if any) have you used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in the past 30 days?	same as above	59
On how many occasions (if any) have you used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, speed, crank, crystal meth) in your lifetime?	same as above	60
On how many occasions (if any) have you used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, speed, crank, crystal meth) in the past 30 days?	same as above	61
On how many occasions (if any) have you used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them in your lifetime?	Same as above	70
On how many occasions (if any) have you used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them in the past 30 days?	Same as above	71
On how many occasions (if any) have you used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) in your lifetime?	Same as above	72
On how many occasions (if any) have you used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) in the past 30 days?	same as above	73
On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin or other opiates in your lifetime?	same as above	62
On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin or other opiates in the past 30 days?	same as above	63
On how many occasions (if any) have you used ecstasy (‘X’, ‘E’, or MDMA) in your lifetime?	Same as above	64
On how many occasions (if any) have you used ecstasy (‘X’, ‘E’, or MDMA) in the past 30 days?	Same as above	65
On how many occasions (if any) have you used steroids or anabolic steroids (such Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise, or Depotesterone) in your lifetime?	same as above	66

SCALES AND QUESTIONS	RESPONSE CATEGORIES	2008 AYS #
On how many occasions (if any) have you used steroids or anabolic steroids (such Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise, or Depotesterone) in the past 30 days?	0 occasions, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-39, 40+	67
On how many occasions (if any) have you used over the counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high in your lifetime?	same as above	74
On how many occasions (if any) have you 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?	same as above	75
OUTCOME: Antisocial Behavior		
How many times in the past year (12 months) have you...		
been suspended from school?	Never, 1 or 2 times, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20-29, 30-39, 40+	29a
carried a handgun?	same as above	29b
sold illegal drugs?	same as above	29c
stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	same as above	29d
been arrested?	same as above	29f
attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	same as above	29h
been drunk or high at school	same as above	29i
taken a handgun to school?	same as above	29k
FINAL QUESTION		
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	136
ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS		
How old were you when you first:		
used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank)?	Never, 10 or younger, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 or older	27e
gambled or bet?	same as above	27k
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	33
During the past 30 days, how many times did you DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	same as above	34
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	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	35a

SCALES AND QUESTIONS	RESPONSE CATEGORIES	2008 AYS #
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	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	
Bet on sports?	same as above	35c
Played cards?	same as above	35d
Bought a raffle ticket?	same as above	35e
Played bingo?	same as above	35f
Gambled on the Internet?	same as above	35g
Played a dice game?	same as above	35h
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	same as above	35i
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	same as above	35j
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	36
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	same as above	37
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you NOT go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on the way to or from school?	0 days, 1 day, 2-3 days, 4-5 days, 6 or more days	39
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	same as above	38
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	same as above	40
Sometimes we don't know what we will do as adults, but we may have an idea. Please answer how true this statements may be for you. WHEN I AM AN ADULT I will:		
I will smoke cigarettes.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	44a
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	78

SCALES AND QUESTIONS	RESPONSE CATEGORIES	2008 AYS #
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	79
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	80
How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they:		
Have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage in a row once or twice a week?	No Risk, Slight Risk, Moderate Risk, Great Risk	81e
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	90
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	93
I feel safe in my neighborhood.	NO!, no, yes, YES!	103
During a typical week, how many times do all or most of your family eat at least one meal together?	0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7	133
How often during the past 12 months have you:		
Have you ever heard of the gun violence prevention program, or Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)?	No, Yes	134
How did you hear about the gun violence prevention program, or Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)?	TV, Billboard, Radio, Other, Have not heard of PSN	135

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

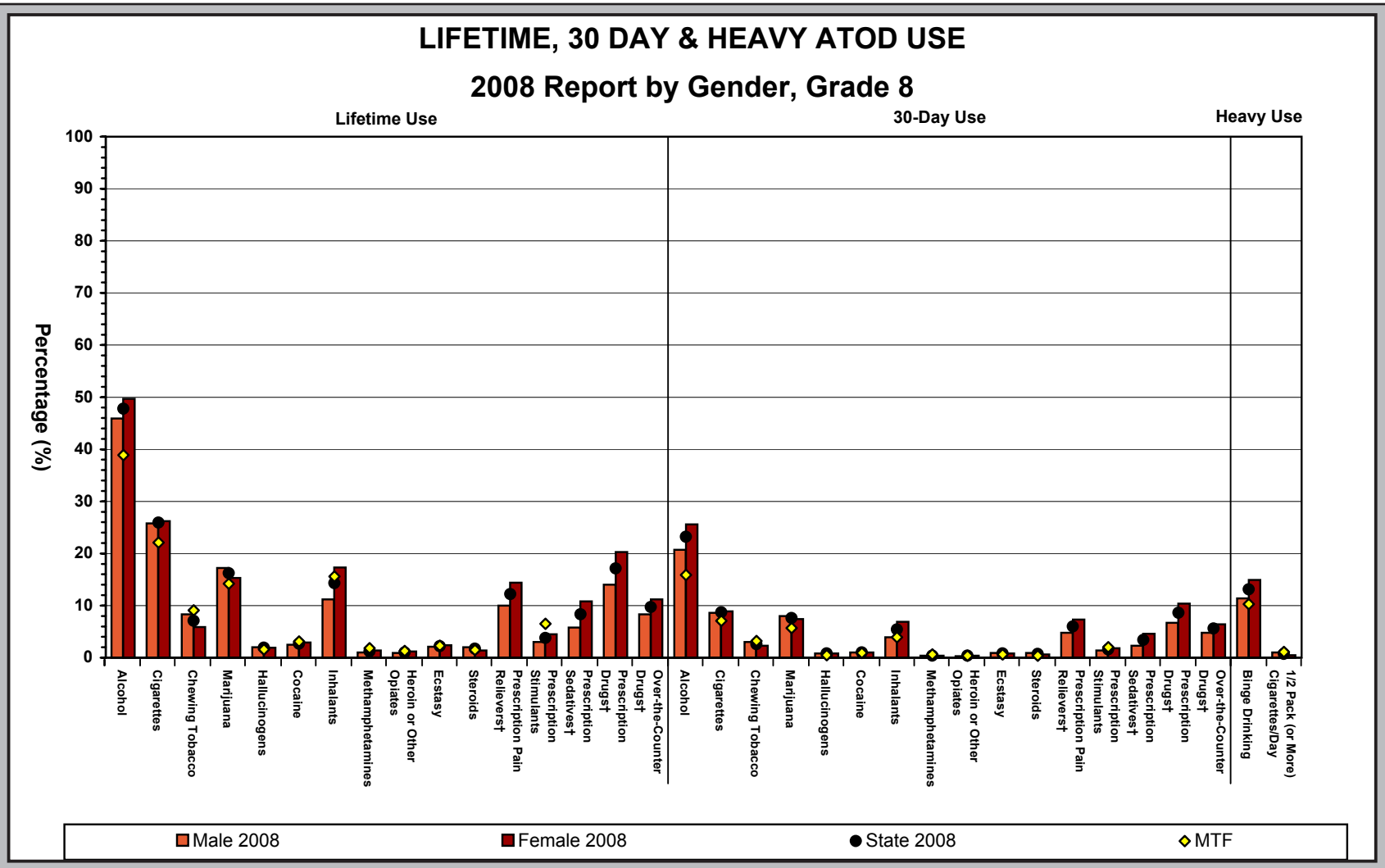
Lifetime ATOD Use by County (2008)																
	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Chewing Tobacco	Marijuana	Hallucinogens	Cocaine	Inhalants	Meth-amphetamines	Heroin	Ecstasy	Steroids	Prescription Pain Relievers	Prescription Stimulants	Prescription Sedatives	Prescription Drugs	Over-the-Counter Drugs
Apache	40.7	46.2	21.9	43.7	1.9	4.9	15.8	2.3	1.5	0.8	1.1	19.2	3.8	8.4	22.3	16.0
Cochise	65.8	41.7	14.8	26.5	4.7	8.0	12.7	2.3	2.2	5.7	1.8	20.0	7.2	11.2	24.7	14.1
Coconino	62.1	43.8	15.1	35.5	5.6	8.0	12.6	4.1	1.7	5.6	1.6	21.3	4.9	10.5	25.9	11.1
Gila	65.7	47.8	26.0	35.7	3.5	7.3	16.7	2.4	1.7	2.7	2.7	20.7	4.2	10.0	24.3	15.3
Graham	53.7	39.0	15.7	26.0	4.1	7.1	15.3	3.0	2.0	2.8	2.0	16.7	4.0	10.7	21.2	13.2
Greenlee	75.2	39.9	28.3	29.9	3.2	3.8	21.0	3.2	1.3	2.5	1.9	21.2	3.2	10.3	26.9	19.9
La Paz	61.2	42.6	15.6	32.1	3.3	3.8	10.7	2.7	0.3	1.5	1.5	22.0	6.0	10.4	27.7	14.0
Maricopa	57.4	32.9	9.4	25.3	4.2	5.4	12.1	2.0	1.8	4.0	2.0	16.5	6.1	10.4	21.4	10.9
Mohave	68.7	39.8	13.4	30.7	5.3	4.6	13.6	3.0	2.4	4.8	2.4	23.3	4.8	14.5	27.7	14.0
Navajo	60.5	47.1	19.5	42.1	4.1	8.3	11.5	5.3	1.5	3.2	2.1	21.9	5.4	9.9	25.8	12.0
Pima	63.1	39.3	10.9	32.0	5.7	8.2	11.6	2.0	2.3	6.1	1.7	18.7	6.7	9.9	23.3	12.3
Pinal	64.2	40.0	11.8	31.8	4.3	6.2	16.2	2.5	1.7	4.8	2.6	18.9	6.3	10.9	24.1	14.0
Santa Cruz	72.7	46.7	11.9	26.8	2.9	7.5	9.6	0.9	0.6	3.1	1.5	12.5	3.2	8.4	18.3	9.1
Yavapai	63.4	38.4	18.3	27.3	4.7	5.8	14.4	2.3	2.1	3.9	2.6	20.6	6.0	12.8	26.1	11.9
Yuma	55.2	31.2	8.3	16.5	2.1	4.1	13.6	2.3	1.0	3.3	1.3	13.6	3.6	8.3	17.8	9.0

30-day ATOD Use by County (2008)

	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Chewing Tobacco	Marijuana	Hallucinogens	Cocaine	Inhalants	Meth-amphetamines	Heroin	Ecstasy	Steroids	Prescription Pain Relievers	Prescription Stimulants	Prescription Sedatives	Prescription Drugs	Over-the-Counter Drugs
Apache	16.0	12.7	7.8	22.0	0.4	1.9	4.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	12.5	1.5	3.8	14.0	11.0
Cochise	35.2	18.1	5.8	11.3	1.9	2.9	3.3	0.3	0.7	1.9	0.6	9.5	2.3	3.5	11.9	6.8
Coconino	31.6	16.1	5.5	16.1	2.2	2.5	2.8	0.4	0.3	1.1	0.6	8.8	0.7	3.0	10.4	5.4
Gila	37.2	21.0	11.0	14.3	0.7	2.4	6.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.4	10.5	2.1	3.8	11.8	9.4
Graham	30.2	13.4	6.1	10.5	0.9	2.0	5.1	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	8.4	1.6	5.2	11.2	7.0
Greenlee	43.3	13.7	9.4	13.4	1.3	1.9	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	12.8	1.3	3.2	15.4	10.3
La Paz	33.5	12.7	3.8	14.4	1.2	1.5	3.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	11.0	2.1	4.2	14.3	8.0
Maricopa	31.8	13.7	3.5	11.9	1.5	1.8	3.8	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.8	7.5	2.2	4.2	10.4	5.5
Mohave	36.4	15.6	4.7	13.1	1.8	1.3	3.5	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.8	10.5	1.6	4.7	12.4	7.5
Navajo	32.1	18.9	7.3	19.3	1.4	2.6	2.9	0.8	0.5	1.0	1.0	10.4	2.1	4.2	12.8	5.6
Pima	36.1	16.2	3.6	13.8	2.0	2.5	3.3	0.4	0.8	1.9	0.7	7.9	2.2	4.0	10.3	6.2
Pinal	36.2	15.0	4.2	13.9	1.6	2.3	5.4	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.0	10.1	2.6	4.6	12.3	7.8
Santa Cruz	45.8	22.7	3.7	10.3	1.3	2.6	3.6	0.4	0.3	1.3	1.1	6.0	1.5	2.7	8.2	5.6
Yavapai	35.0	15.0	7.4	12.0	1.2	1.2	3.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	9.2	2.0	4.9	12.1	6.0
Yuma	29.9	12.3	3.7	7.0	1.1	1.2	4.8	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.7	6.7	1.3	2.9	8.7	4.7

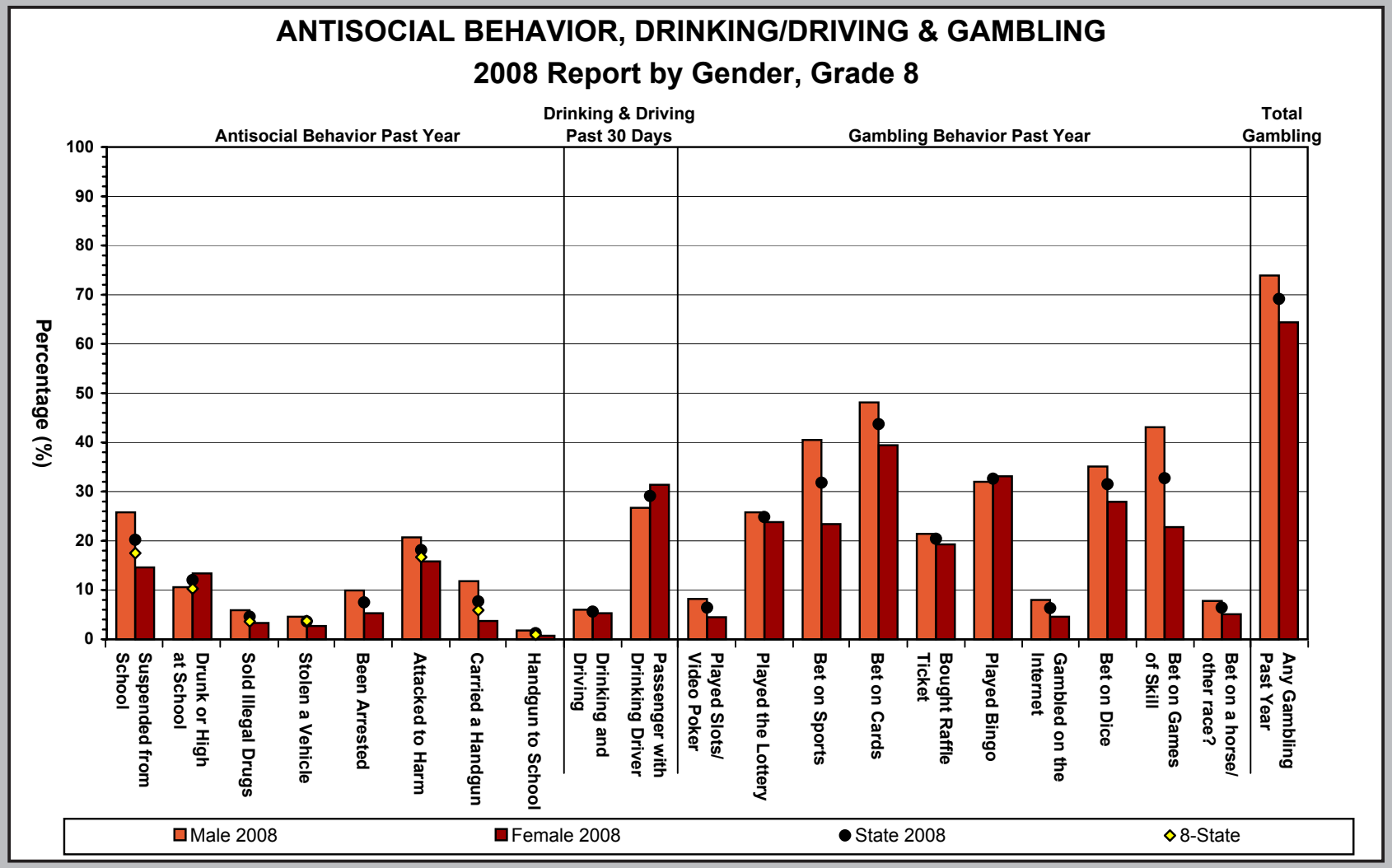
Appendix F: Profile Report Charts for Arizona Males Compared to Females (2008)

Arizona 8th Grade Males Compared to Females



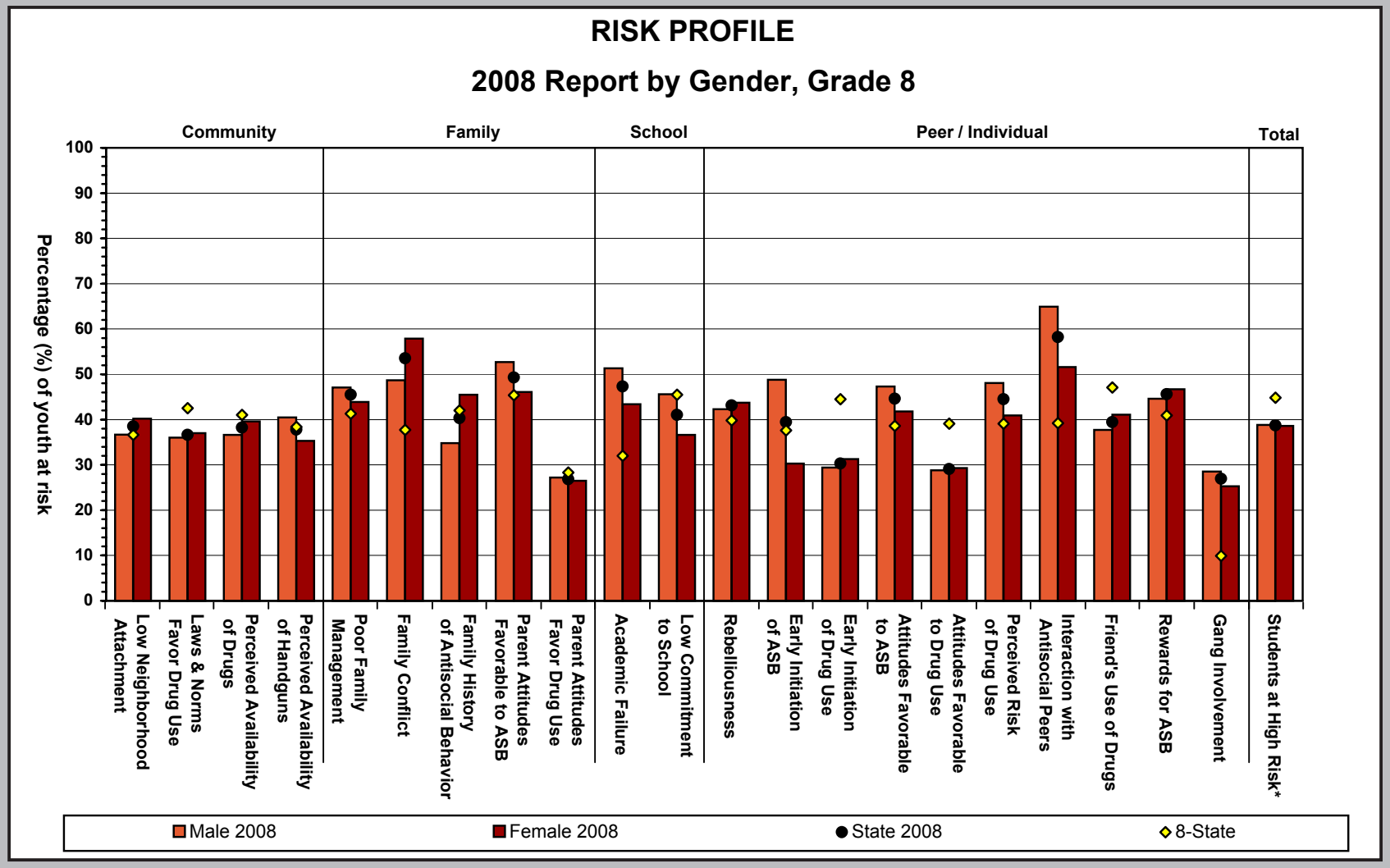
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey.

Arizona 8th Grade Males Compared to Females



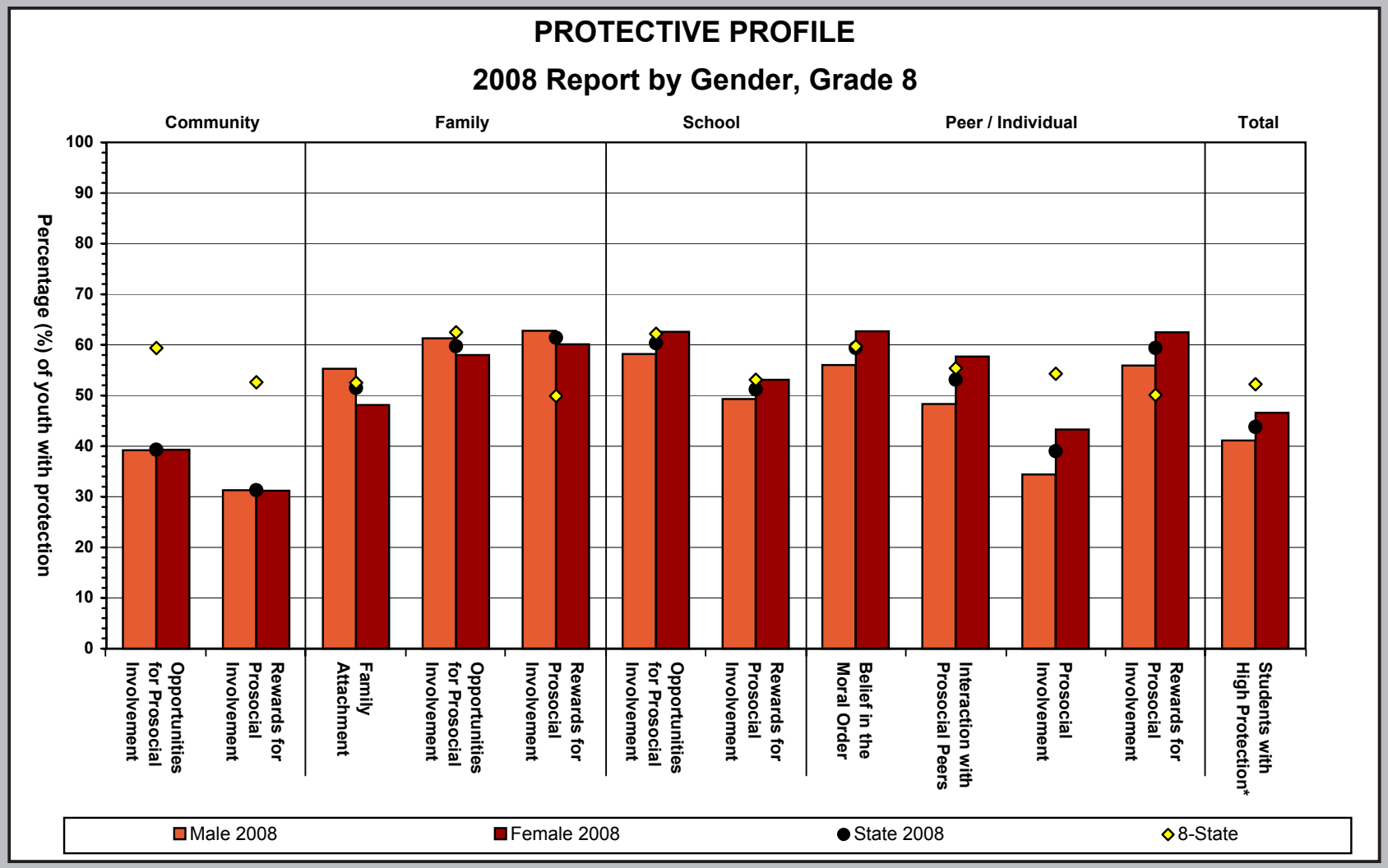
NOTE: Because not all eight states ask gambling and drinking & driving questions, no 8-State value is reported.

Arizona 8th Grade Males Compared to Females



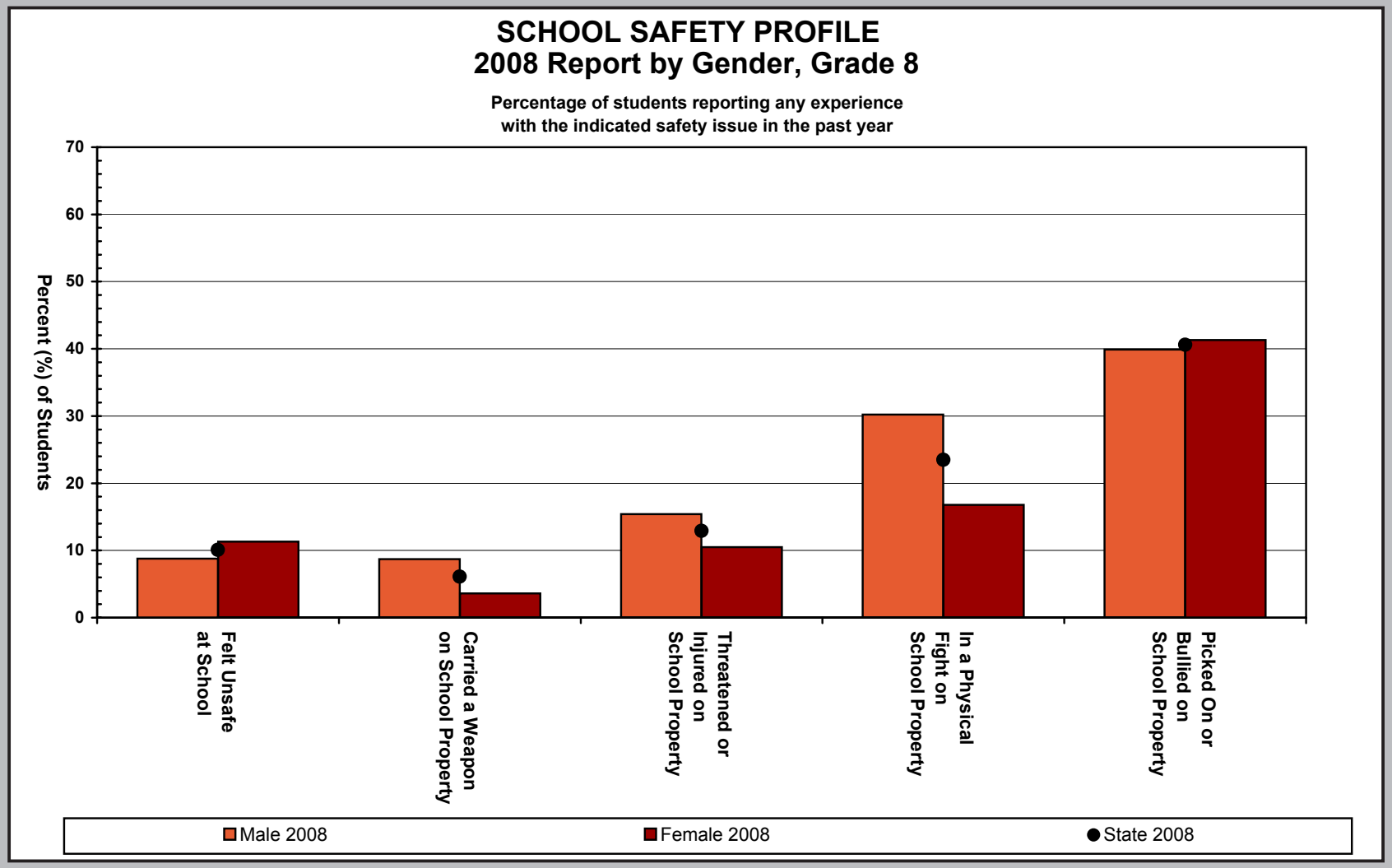
* High Ri
(8th grade: eight or more risk factors, 10th & 12th grades: nine or more risk factors.)

Arizona 8th Grade Males Compared to Females



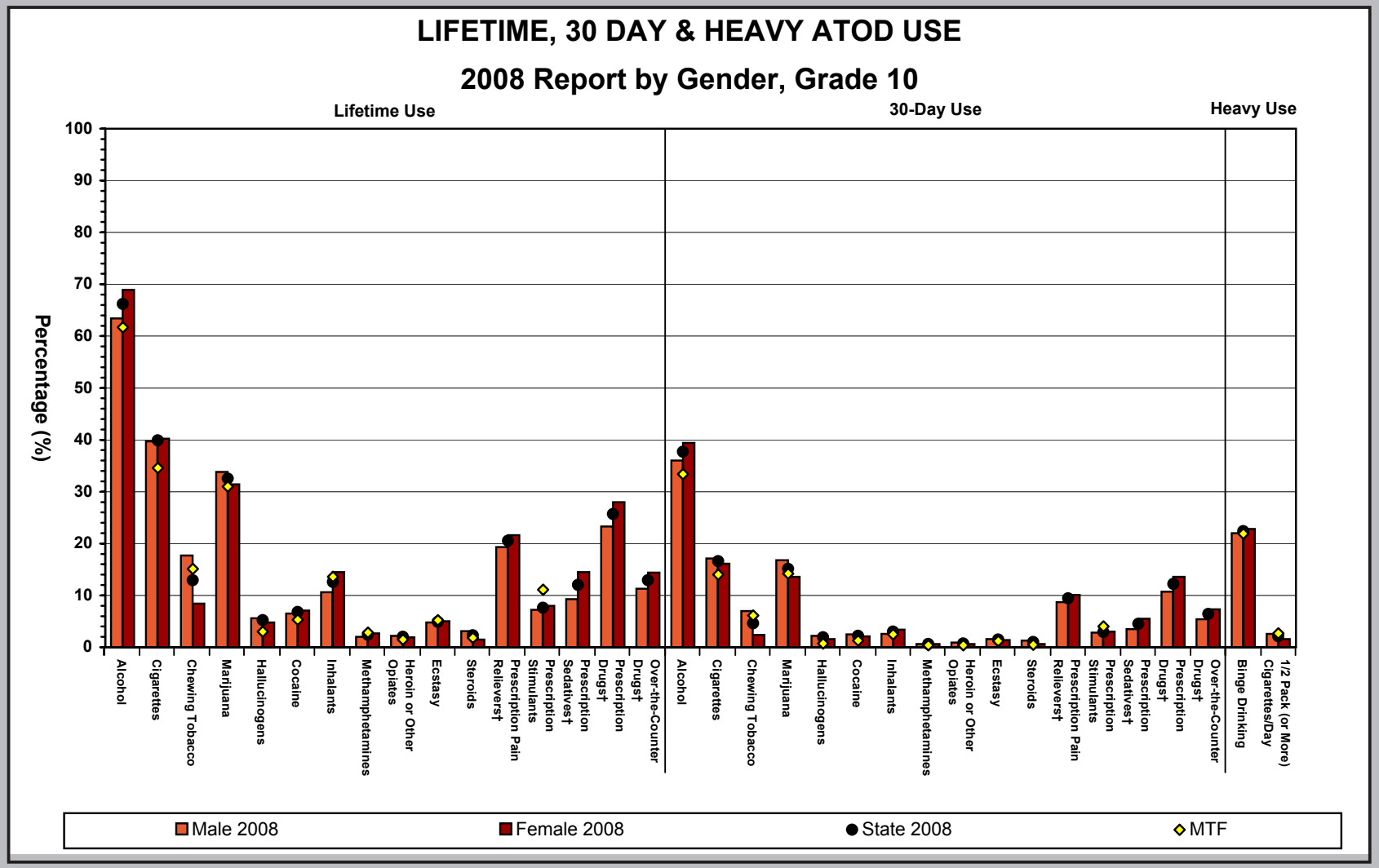
*

Arizona 8th Grade Males Compared to Females



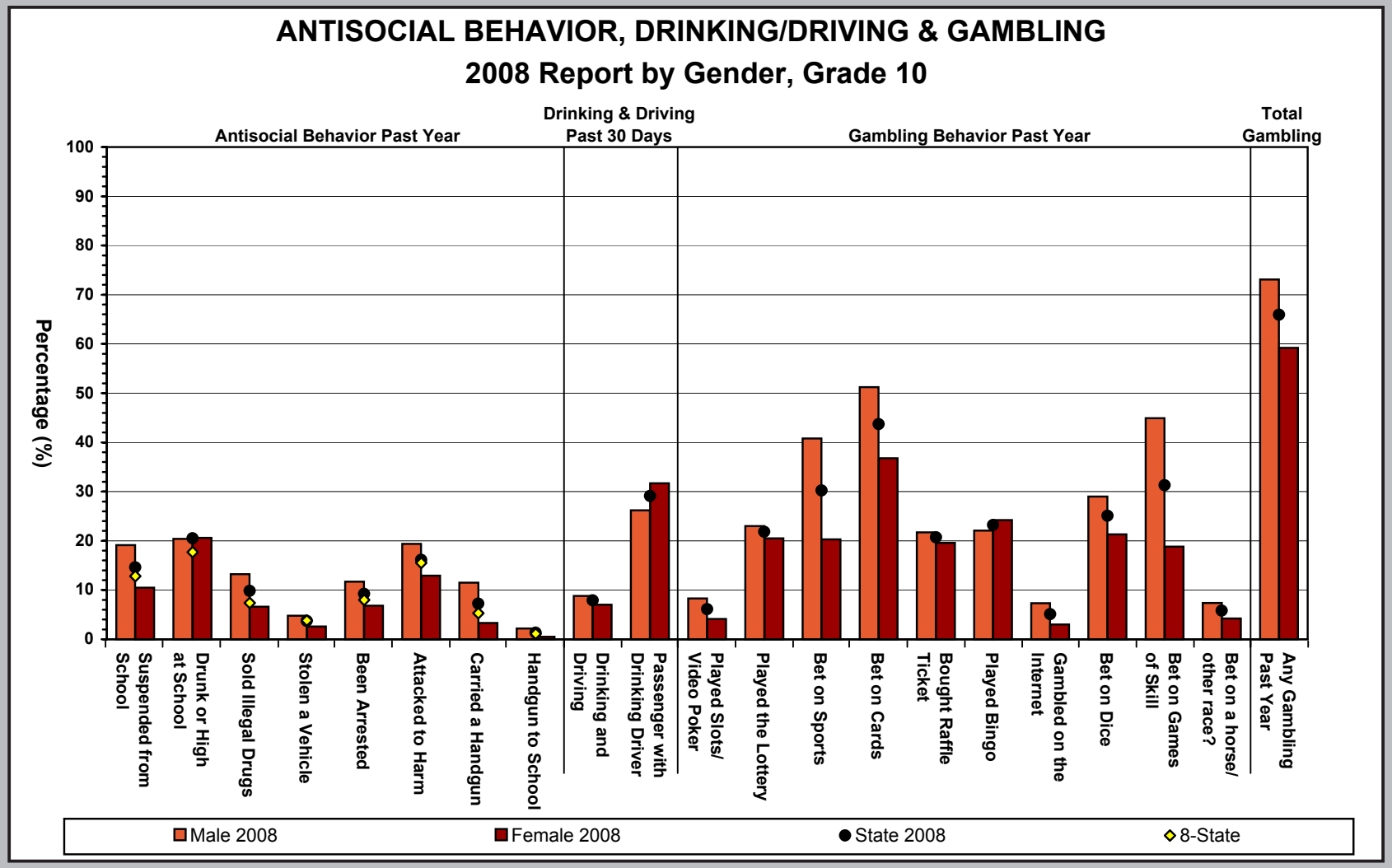
NOTE: Because not all eight states ask school safety questions, no 8-State value is reported.

Arizona 10th Grade Males Compared to Females



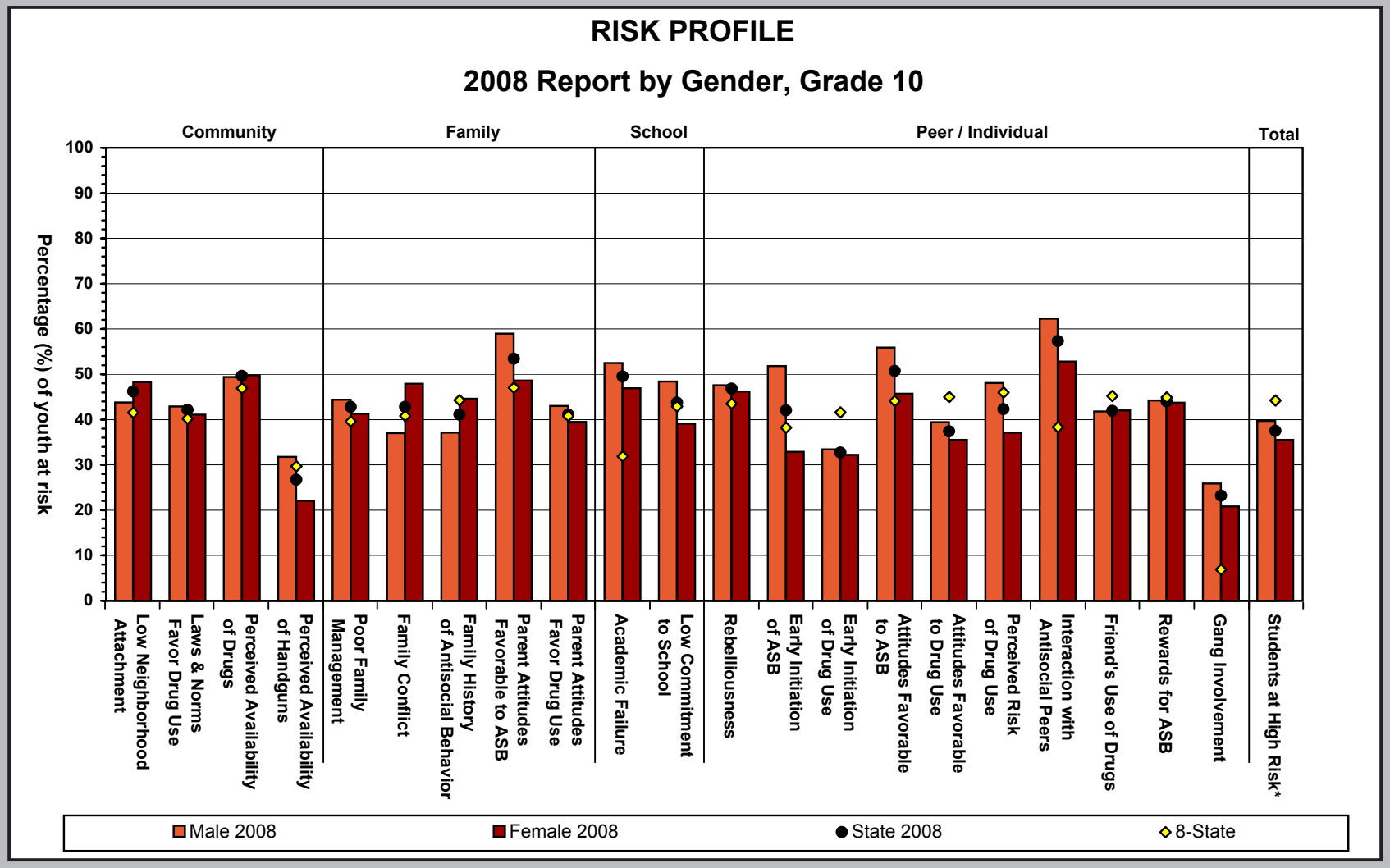
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey.

Arizona 10th Grade Males Compared to Females



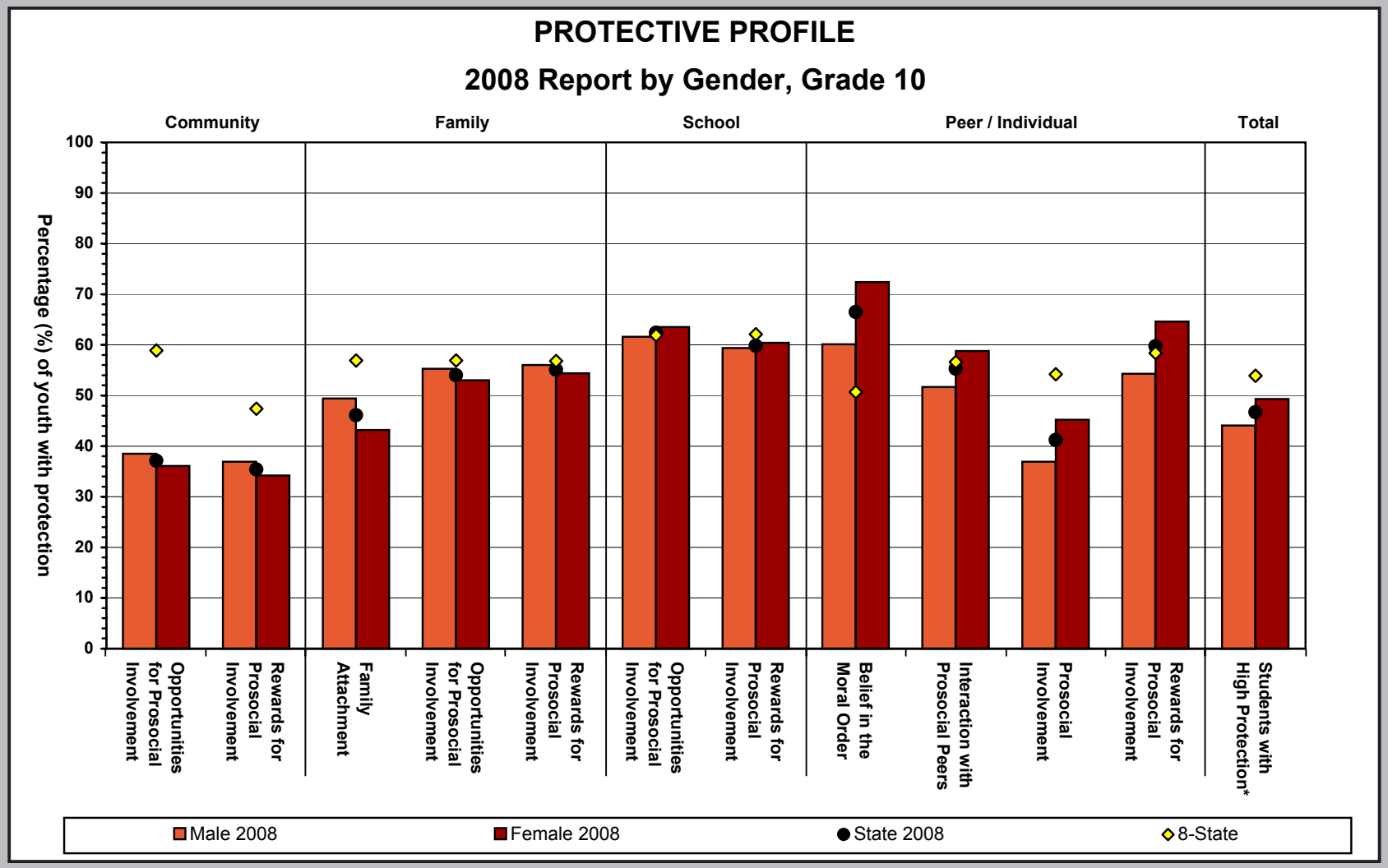
NOTE: Because not all eight states ask gambling and drinking & driving questions, no 8-State value is reported.

Arizona 10th Grade Males Compared to Females



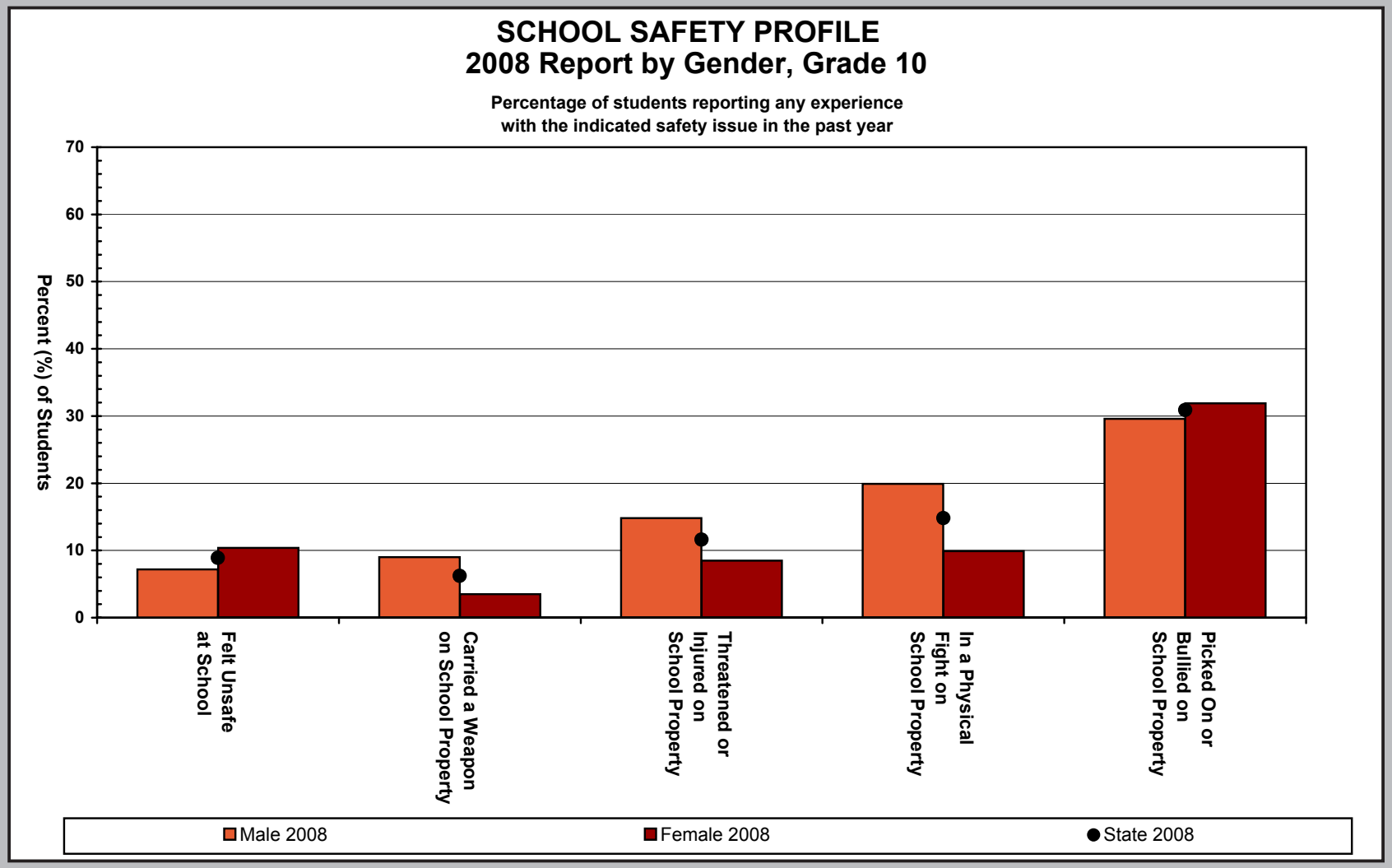
* High Ri
(8th grade: eight or more risk factors, 10th & 12th grades: nine or more risk factors.)

Arizona 10th Grade Males Compared to Females



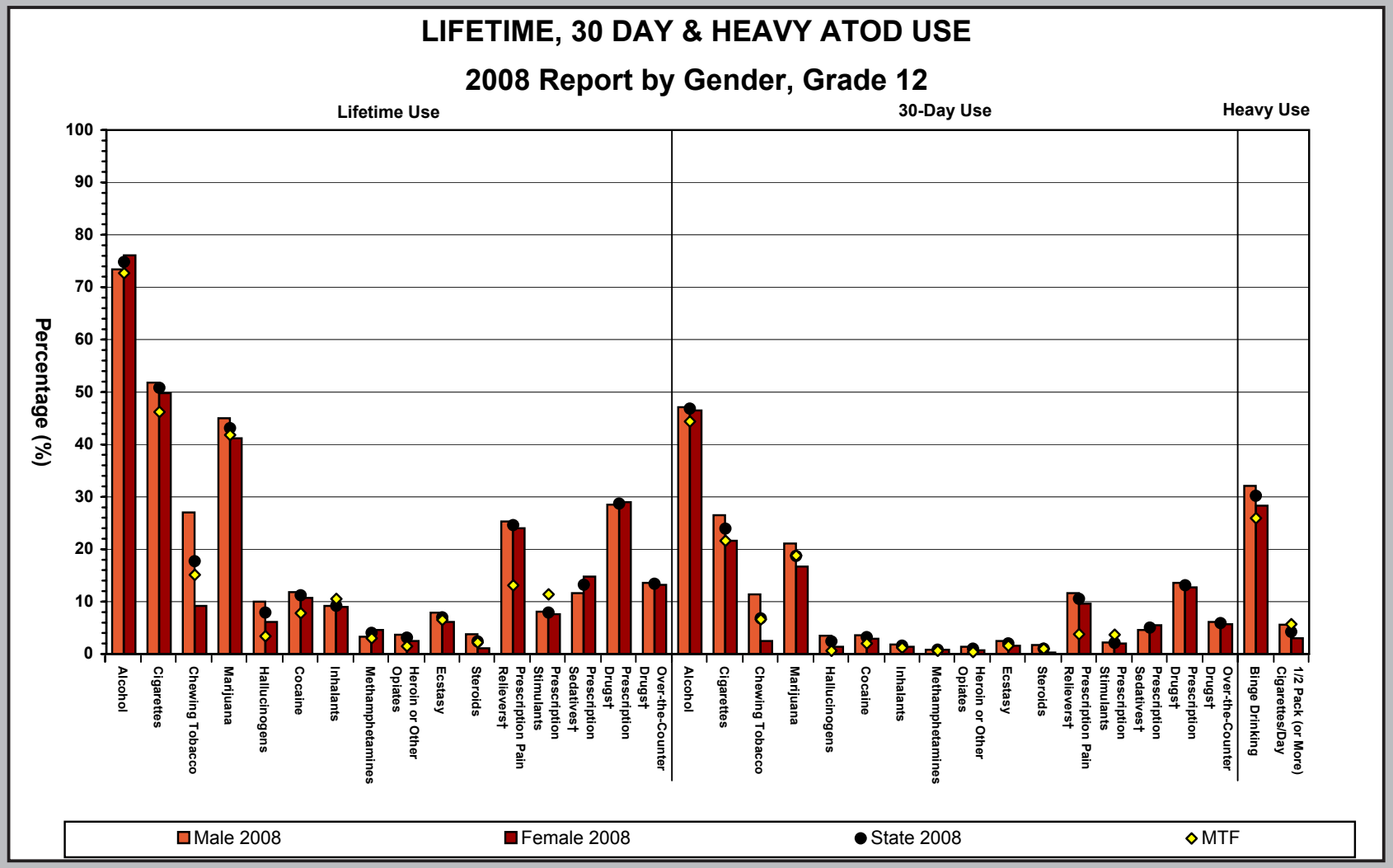
*

Arizona 10th Grade Males Compared to Females



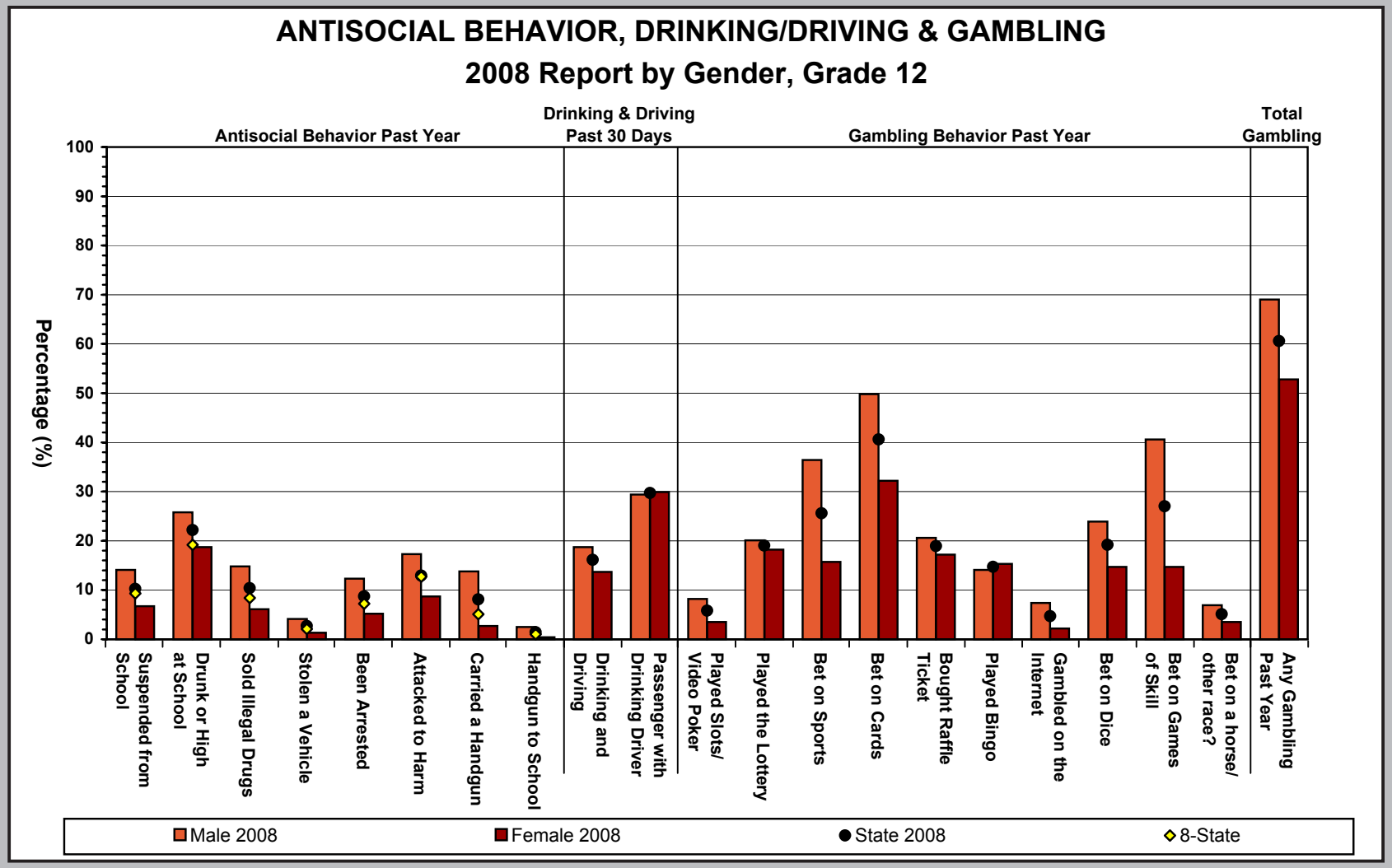
NOTE: Because not all eight states ask school safety questions, no 8-State value is reported.

Arizona 12th Grade Males Compared to Females



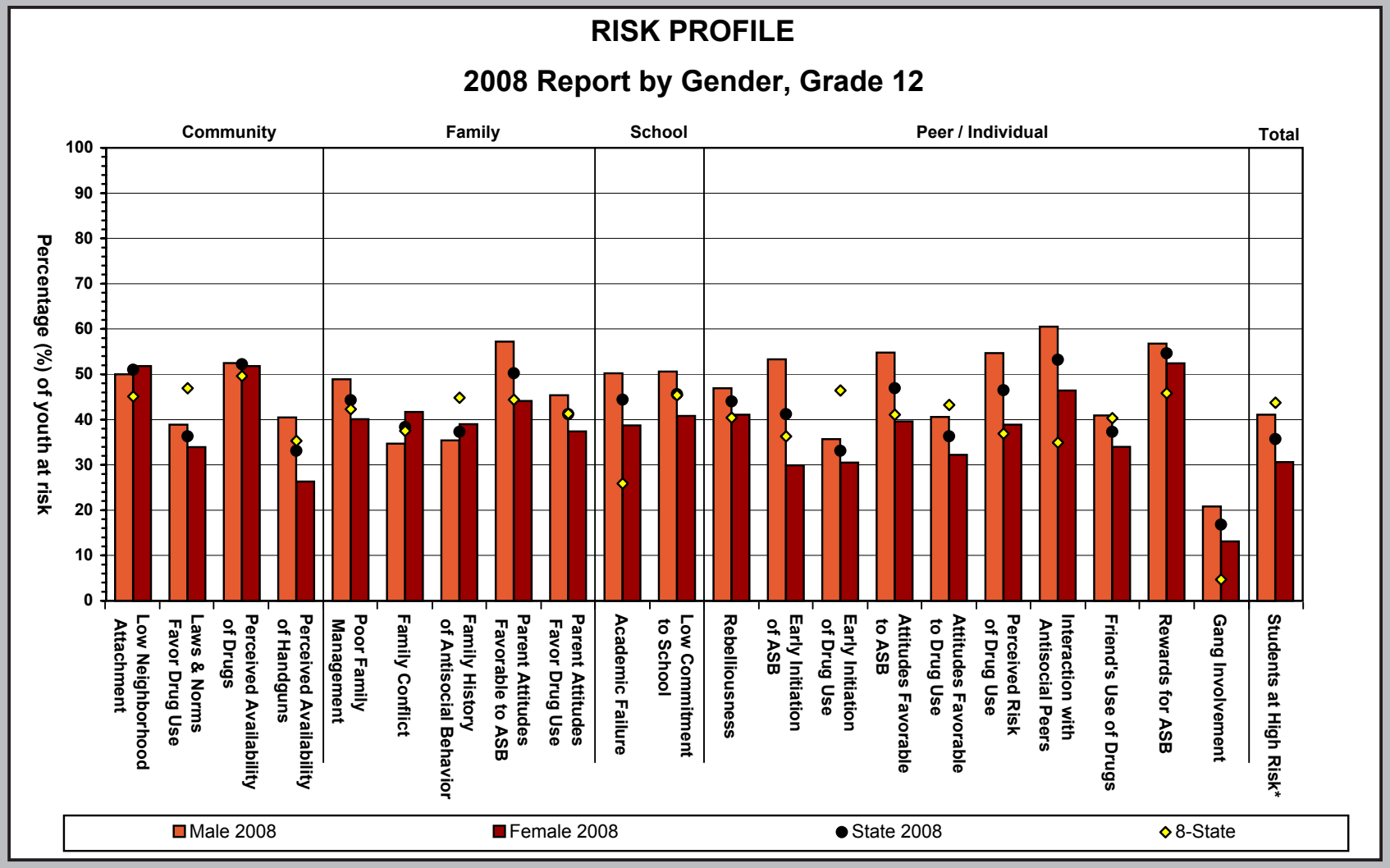
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey.

Arizona 12th Grade Males Compared to Females



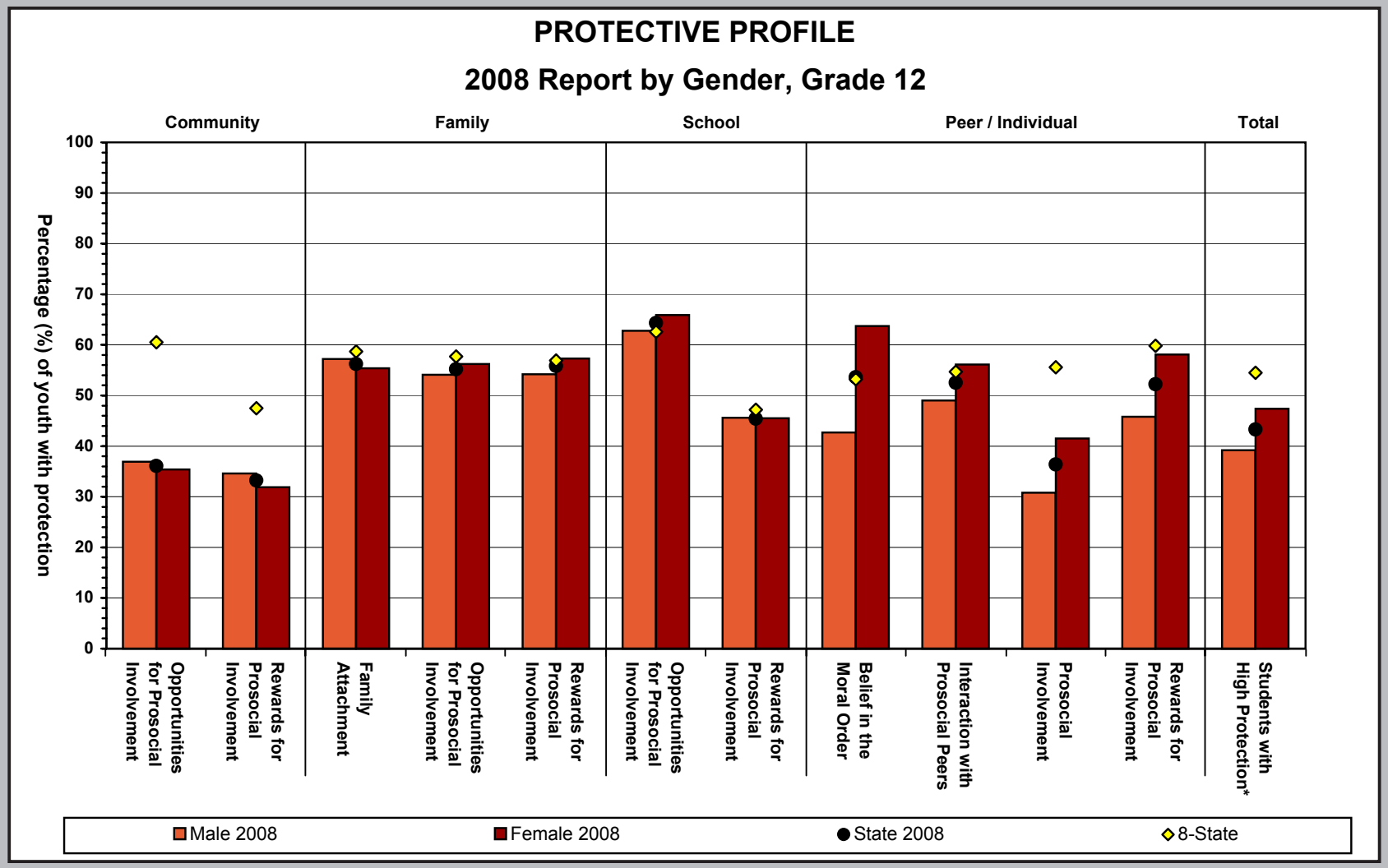
NOTE: Because not all eight states ask gambling and drinking & driving questions, no 8-State value is reported.

Arizona 12th Grade Males Compared to Females



* High Ri
(8th grade: eight or more risk factors, 10th & 12th grades: nine or more risk factors.)

Arizona 12th Grade Males Compared to Females



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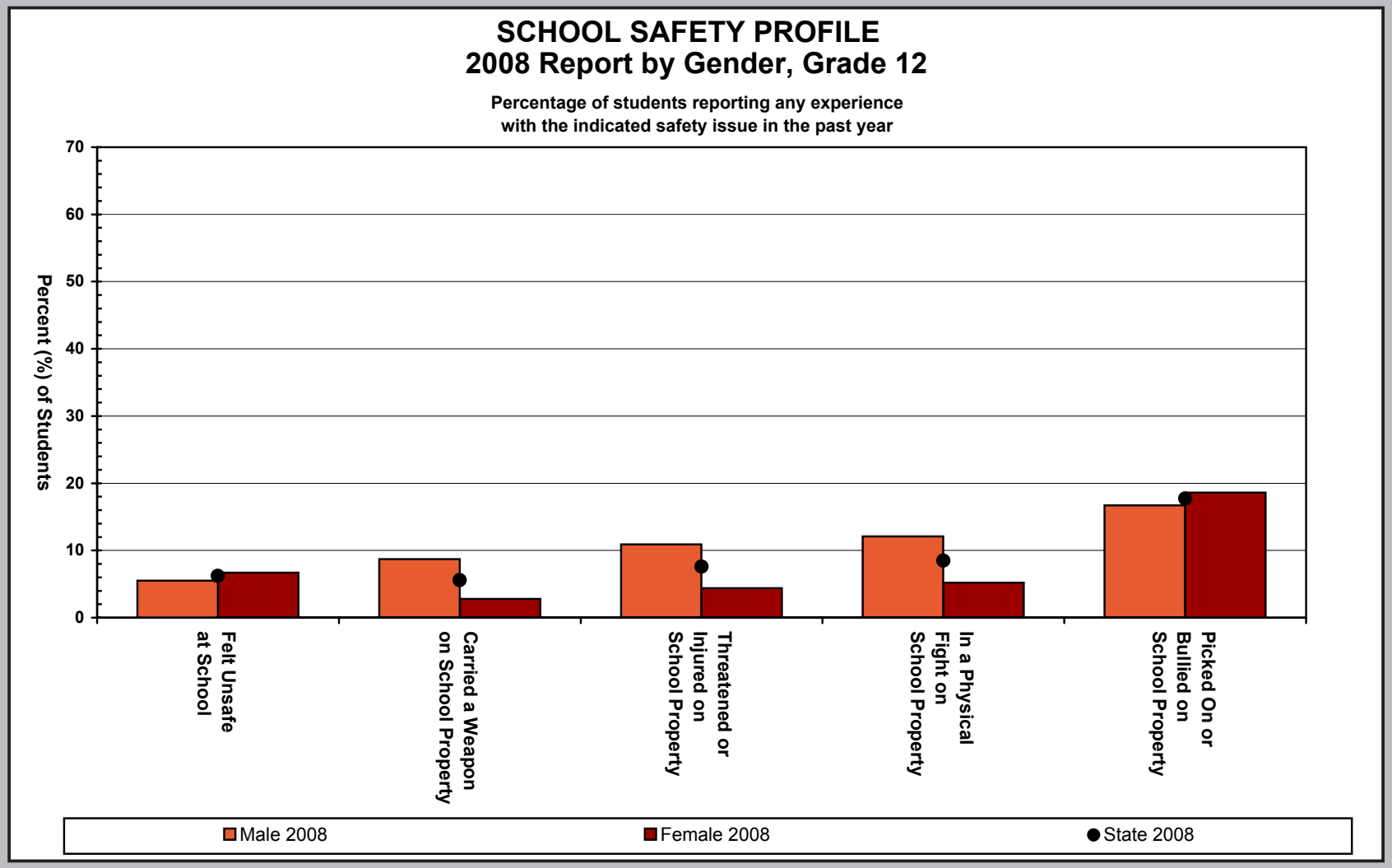
Arizona 12th Grade Males Compared to Females



NOTE: Because not all eight states ask school safety questions, no 8-State value is reported.

Appendix G: Changes in question wording across the 2004, 2006, and 2008 AYS Administrations

Changes in Question Wording Across the 2004, 2006, and 2008 AYS Administrations

Issue	*2004 AYS*	*2006 AYS*	*2008 AYS*	*Notes regarding changes*
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Hallucinogens	Used LSD or other psychedelics during the past 30 days?	Used LSD or other psychedelics during the past 30 days?	Used LSD or other hallucinogens during the past 30 days?	Substituted "hallucinogens" for "psychedelics" in 2008. Comparable across all years.
Meth-amphetamines	Not applicable, no methamphetamine-specific item on 2004 AYS	Used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	Used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank)?	2006 and 2008 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription stimulants	Used stimulants (“amphetamines”, “meth”, “crystal”, “crank”) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2004 is not comparable to any other years, data are presented for archival interest. 2006 and 2008 data are cautiously comparable.
Prescription sedatives	Used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	2008 AYS added descriptor "prescription" and removed qualifier "without a doctor telling you to take them." 2008 data are cautiously comparable with other years.
Ecstasy	Used MDMA (‘X’, ‘E’, or ecstasy)?	Used MDMA (‘X’, ‘E’, or ecstasy)?	Used ecstasy (‘X’, ‘E’, or MDMA)?	2008 AYS used "ecstasy" as the primary descriptor and moved "MDMA" to examples. Comparable across years.
Prescription drugs	Not applicable, no prescription drugs item on 2004 AYS	Used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills), stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) or other prescription drugs (such as Oxycontin) without a doctor telling you to take them? *(composite question, see notes)*	Used prescription stimulants (Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine), sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) or pain relievers (Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them? (*composite question, see notes*)	In 2006, responses to the stimulant, sedative and other prescription drug questions were calculated as one measure. (2006 had no prescription pain reliever item.) In 2008, responses to the stimulant, sedative and prescription pain reliever questions were calculated as one measure. (2008 had no standalone prescription drug item.) 2006 and 2008 data are cautiously comparable. (Note that composite 2006 data will not match past reports' prescription drugs category.)
Gambling Category	*Not applicable, no gambling items on 2004 AYS*	*How often during the past 12 months have you:*	*How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value:*	
Sports betting	n/a	Bet on team sports?	Bet on sports?	Not comparable across years.
Race betting	n/a	Bet money on horse races?	Bet on a horse race or other animal race?	Not comparable across years.
Dice	n/a	Bet on dice games such as craps?	Played a dice game?	Not comparable across years.
Games of skill	n/a	Bet on games of personal skill such as pool, darts, or bowling?	Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	Comparable across years.
Protective Scale: Peer-Individual	*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: (Scale is calculated based on the average response [0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 friends] to the following questions)*			*Regularly attended religious services* was removed from 2008 AYS. 2004 and 2006 have been recalculated to match 2008 AYS and are now comparable across all years. Due to this recalculation, current reports may differ slightly from past reports.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	...participated in clubs, organizations and activities at school? ...made the commitment to stay drug-free? ...tried to do well in school? ...liked school? *...regularly attended religious services?(removed in 2008)*			

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Pima, and Santa Cruz Counties
Bill Burnett
Community Partnership of Southern Arizona (CPSA)
(520) 618-8807

Gila, La Paz, Pinal, and Yuma Counties
Linda Weinberg
Cenpatico Behavioral Health of Arizona
(866) 495-6738

Apache, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties
Petrice Post
Northern Arizona Regional Behavioral Health Authority (NARBHA)
(928) 214-2177

Maricopa County
Juan Aristizabal
Magellan
(602) 797-8256

Gila River Indian Community
Joan Grey
Gila River Regional Behavioral Health Authority
(602) 528-7136

Pasqua Yaqui Tribe
Centered Spirit Program
Jill Fabian
(520) 879-6067

Navajo Nation
Department of Behavioral Health Services
(928) 871-6235

White Mountain Apache Tribe
Apache Behavioral Health Services
(928) 338-4811

Colorado River Indian Tribes
(928) 669-6577

Other State and National Contacts:

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
Michelle Neitch/ Phillip Stevenson
(602) 364-1173/(602) 364-1157
www.azcjc.gov

Arizona Department of Education
Student Services Division
www.ade.az.gov

Arizona Department of Health Services
Division of Behavioral Health Services
Lisa Shumaker
(602) 364-4594
www.azdhs.gov/bhs/index.htm

Arizona Prevention Resource Center
(800) 432-2772
www.azprevention.org

Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
Charles Katz
(602) 543-6618
charles.katz@asu.edu

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)
http://prevention.samhsa.gov

Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families
(602) 542-4043
http://www.governor.state.az.us/cyf/index.html

Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities
U.S. Department of Education
www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS

Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
Elise Mikkelsen
(602) 266-8299 ext. 351
www.problemgambling.az.gov

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
www.samhsa.gov

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
http://ojjdp.ncjrs.org/

Western Regional Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT)
www.westcapt.org

Bach Harrison, L.L.C.
R. Steven Harrison, Ph.D.
(801) 359-2064
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