Arizona Youth Survey

State Report 2006

Conducted by
Bach Harrison,
L.L.C.

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State Report 2006

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

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Executive Summary

Arizona Revised Statute §41-2416 requires the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission to conduct a statewide survey that is designed to measure the prevalence and frequency of substance abuse by youth, as well as their attitudes toward substance abuse. To comply with Arizona Revised Statute §41-2416 the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center conducts a biennial Arizona Youth Survey. This survey is administered to a statewide 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 15 years on a biennial basis; however, notable improvements in the survey model, sampling methods and the increasing levels of participation distinguish the 2002, 2004, and 2006 Arizona Youth Surveys from prior surveys.

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

The 2006 Arizona Youth Survey was administered between January and April of 2006 in Arizona public and charter schools. This statewide effort encompassed all 15 counties and 362 schools, which resulted in the participation of 60,401 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students throughout Arizona. This report provides a statewide perspective on the data obtained through this significant statewide survey effort. Participating schools and county officials will also receive school and county-specific data in the form of individualized reports to aid in planning strategies and program development.

Substance Use Findings: In Brief

The improvements made to the survey model during the 2002 administration were sustained during the 2004 and 2006 survey administrations. With the enhancements made in the survey methodology, the results from the 2002, 2004, and 2006 surveys are able to be displayed within this report and comparisons between the three years can be made. While the 2002 Arizona Youth Survey reported that more Arizona youth used marijuana in the past month than had used cigarettes, the 2004 and 2006 Arizona Youth Survey results indicate that marijuana use during the past month is gradually decreasing across all grade levels. In addition, alcohol use during the past month has also significantly decreased among all grades since the 2004 survey.

Enhancements were made in ACJC's methodology for the 2002, 2004, and 2006 surveys, and we must caution against comparisons to pre-2002 survey results. However, it is noteworthy that alcohol is still the most common substance used by Arizona students. In the past month, 34.4% of students have used alcohol, and 61.7% of students have used alcohol in their lifetime. Cigarette use is the second most used by Arizona youth, with 15.3% of survey participants using cigarettes in the past month and 39.6% using in their lifetime. Marijuana use, which was higher than cigarettes in the 2002 survey, is now back to its more typical position as the third most used substance in 2006 with 13.1% of survey participants indicating they had used marijuana at least once in the past 30 days and 29.2% indicating use during 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. Fewer Arizona survey participants in all grades have had lifetime experience with smokeless tobacco, inhalants, hallucinogens, stimulants, and ecstasy. Additionally, fewer 12th grade Arizona students have had lifetime experience with alcohol and marijuana; fewer 10th grade Arizona students have had lifetime experience with marijuana; and fewer 8th grade Arizona students have had lifetime experience with cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamines than their respective grades in the national sample. However, 8th grade alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use rates were higher in Arizona than for 8th grade students in the national sample. Further, 10th grade alcohol, cigarette, heroin, and cocaine use rates were higher in Arizona than for the 10th grade national sample, and Arizona 12th graders also used more cocaine and heroin than 12th graders in the national sample. Alcohol use for Arizona youth who took the survey was 9.4% greater for Arizona 8th graders (50.4% for Arizona 8th, compared to 41.0% for MTF 8th) and 4.4% greater for Arizona 10th graders (67.6% for Arizona 10th compared to 63.2% for MTF 10th). Complete results can be seen in Tables 1 and 2 on the following pages.

Lifetime use of alcohol, cigarette, marijuana, and sedatives in all grades has significantly decreased since the 2004 survey. Alcohol use decreased 1.5% to 3.4% in each grade, cigarette use decreased 1.4% to 4.2% in each grade, marijuana use decreased 2.1% to 3.1% in each grade, and sedative use decreased 1.1% to 2.4% in each grade since the 2004 survey.

A higher percentage of Arizona youth in the 8th grade have used alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, inhalants, cocaine, ecstasy, heroin, and methamphetamines in the past 30 days than 8th graders in the national sample. For the 10th grade, a higher percentage of Arizona youth have used alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, inhalants, hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamines than 10th graders in the national sample. For the 12th grade, a higher percentage of Arizona youth have used cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamines than 12th graders in the national sample. However, a smaller percentage of Arizona 8th graders used smokeless tobacco, hallucinogens, and stimulants; a smaller percentage of Arizona 10th graders used smokeless tobacco and stimulants; and a smaller percentage of Arizona 12th graders used cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, inhalants, hallucinogens, stimulants, and ecstasy than national students in those respective grades.

Since 2004, 30-day use rates have decreased in all grades for alcohol and sedatives. The only substance which increased in all grades was the *any drug* category. By grade level, 8th grade 30-day use rates decreased significantly since the 2004 survey for alcohol (1.2% decrease), marijuana (1.2% decrease), and sedatives (1.0% decrease) Tenth grade past month use rates decreased significantly for alcohol (2.1% decrease), and sedatives (1.6% decrease) since the 2004 survey. Twelfth grade 30-day use rates decreased significantly since 2004 for alcohol (4.1% decrease), cigarettes (2.6% decrease), and sedatives (2.1% decrease).

Table 1

Percentage of Arizona Respondents Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime by Grade

Drug Used	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				Total		
	Arizona 2002	Arizona 2004	Arizona 2006	MTF 2005	Arizona 2002	Arizona 2004	Arizona 2006	MTF 2005	Arizona 2002	Arizona 2004	Arizona 2006	MTF 2005	Arizona 2002	Arizona 2004	Arizona 2006
Alcohol	56.9	51.9	50.4	41.0	72.3	69.3	67.6	63.2	80.8	77.9	74.5	75.1	69.2	63.3	61.7
Cigarettes	39.6	33.5	30.8	25.9	49.8	45.3	43.8	38.9	61.1	54.2	50.0	50.0	49.3	42.0	39.6
Smokeless Tobacco	6.8	7.2	8.0	10.1	10.2	11.0	11.8	14.5	16.9	16.7	15.6	17.5	10.9	10.6	11.0
Marijuana	26.6	20.4	18.3	16.5	41.7	36.6	34.0	34.1	50.8	45.7	42.6	44.8	38.8	31.3	29.2
Inhalants	11.9	13.7	15.2	17.1	10.4	10.9	11.9	13.1	10.1	9.1	9.8	11.4	10.9	11.8	12.9
Hallucinogens	2.4	2.5	2.1	3.8	8.3	5.3	4.1	5.8	12.6	7.6	5.6	8.8	7.4	4.6	3.6
Cocaine	4.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	8.2	7.8	7.6	5.2	12.0	11.5	11.6	8.0	8.0	6.8	6.8
2002 Sedatives*	2.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	N/A	N/A
Sedatives**	N/A	11.0	10.0	9.3***	N/A	16.5	14.3	13.7***	N/A	19.8	17.4	14.8***	N/A	14.8	13.2
2004 Stimulants****	N/A	3.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.5	N/A
2006 Stimulants*****	N/A	N/A	3.4	7.4	N/A	N/A	7.1	11.1	N/A	N/A	8.5	13.1	N/A	N/A	5.9
Ecstasy	5.5	2.4	1.9	2.8	8.2	4.3	3.4	4.0	12.0	5.9	4.4	5.4	8.3	3.8	3.0
Heroin	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	3.2	2.4	2.1	1.5	3.8	3.0	2.8	1.5	2.9	2.1	2.0
2002 Methamphetamines******	2.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.9	N/A	N/A
2006 Methamphetamines *******	N/A	N/A	2.6	3.1	N/A	N/A	5.0	4.1	N/A	N/A	6.6	4.5	N/A	N/A	4.3
Steroids	2.2	N/A	1.6	N/C	2.7	N/A	2.0	N/C	2.7	N/A	2.2	N/C	2.5	N/A	1.9
Prescription Drugs	N/A	N/A	9.8	N/C	N/A	N/A	16.0	N/C	N/A	N/A	20.0	N/C	N/A	N/A	14.3
Any Drug	33.2	33.2	36.2	N/C	44.5	45.6	47.6	N/C	52.8	52.4	52.3	N/C	42.8	41.6	43.8

Note: 2006 Any Drug use does not include reported use of steroids or prescription drugs in order to make the 2006 results comparable to previous surveys. Further, the 2002 lifetime use data presented here is derived from a question asking students to report how old they were when they first used each substance. The 2002 lifetime use value reflects those students who indicated any age of first use. The question was asked differently in the 2004 and 2006 surveys. See the Item Dictionary in Appendix D for current wording.

* The 2002 sedative use category included quaaludes, barbiturates, and tranquilizers.

**The 2004 and 2006 sedative use categories included tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills (taken without a doctor's permission).

***When the wording of AYS and MTF questions were the same, 2005 MTF data was used in comparison to 2006 AYS data. However, to accurately compare MTF drug use to Arizona drug use when the questions are not worded the same, the MTF database must be available. Because the 2005 MTF database is not available at this time, the 2004 MTF use rates are used as the latest comparison for sedative use.

**** The 2004 stimulant use category included amphetamines, methamphetamines, crystal, and crank.

***** The 2006 stimulant use category included stimulants other then methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine).

****** The 2002 methamphetamine use category included methamphetamines, crystal, and crank.

******* The 2006 methamphetamine use category included methamphetamines, speed, crank, or crystal meth.

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

N/A - Indicates a question that was not asked in the 2002, 2004, or 2006 Arizona Youth Surveys.

Table 2

Percentage of Arizona Respondents Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days by Grade

Drug Used	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				Total		
	Arizona 2002	Arizona 2004	Arizona 2006	MTF 2005	Arizona 2002	Arizona 2004	Arizona 2006	MTF 2005	Arizona 2002	Arizona 2004	Arizona 2006	MTF 2005	Arizona 2002	Arizona 2004	Arizona 2006
Alcohol	34.4	25.3	24.1	17.1	47.9	41.3	39.2	33.2	58.9	51.1	47.0	47.0	46.4	36.3	34.4
Cigarettes	9.2	10.7	10.5	9.3	18.1	17.7	17.1	14.9	23.2	24.4	21.8	23.2	16.5	16.1	15.3
Smokeless Tobacco	4.0	2.4	2.7	3.3	4.7	3.4	4.0	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.4	7.6	4.8	3.4	3.8
Marijuana	14.3	9.7	8.5	6.6	22.4	16.2	15.7	15.2	25.4	18.5	18.1	19.8	20.5	13.8	13.1
Inhalants	6.5	5.8	6.2	4.2	3.3	2.9	3.1	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.7	2.0	4.1	3.9	4.1
Hallucinogens	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.1	3.2	2.4	1.7	1.5	3.1	2.3	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.0	1.4
Cocaine	2.6	1.6	1.7	1.0	3.5	3.0	2.9	1.5	4.0	3.7	3.4	2.3	3.3	2.5	2.5
2002 Sedatives*	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.3	N/A	N/A
Sedatives**	N/A	5.5	4.5	2.8***	N/A	8.2	6.6	4.8***	N/A	9.2	7.1	4.5***	N/A	7.2	5.8
2004 Stimulants****	N/A	1.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.3	N/A
2006 Stimulants*****	N/A	N/A	1.5	2.3	N/A	N/A	2.9	3.7	N/A	N/A	2.6	3.9	N/A	N/A	2.2
Ecstasy	3.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	2.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	3.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	3.1	0.9	0.9
Heroin	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.7
2002 Methamphetamines******	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.0	N/A	N/A
2006 Methamphetamines *******	N/A	N/A	1.0	0.7	N/A	N/A	1.7	1.1	N/A	N/A	1.4	0.9	N/A	N/A	1.3
Steroids	1.2	N/A	0.8	N/C	1.5	N/A	1.0	N/C	0.9	N/A	1.0	N/C	1.2	N/A	0.9
Prescription Drugs	N/A	N/A	4.5	N/C	N/A	N/A	7.3	N/C	N/A	N/A	8.1	N/C	N/A	N/A	6.3
Any Drug	19.9	17.9	19.7	N/C	25.7	23.6	25.6	N/C	28.6	25.1	26.6	N/C	24.6	21.4	23.3

Note: 2006 Any Drug use does not include reported use of steroids or prescription drugs in order to make the 2006 results comparable to previous surveys.

* The 2002 sedative use category included quaaludes, barbiturates, and tranquilizers.

**The 2004 and 2006 sedative use categories included tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills (taken without a doctor's permission).

***When the wording of AYS and MTF questions were the same, 2005 MTF data was used in comparison to 2006 AYS data. However, to accurately compare MTF drug use to Arizona drug use when the questions are not worded the same, the MTF database must be available. Because the 2005 MTF database is not available at this time, the 2004 MTF use rates are used as the latest comparison for sedative use.

**** The 2004 stimulant use category included amphetamines, methamphetamines, crystal, and crank.

***** The 2006 stimulant use category included stimulants other then methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine).

****** The 2002 methamphetamine use category included methamphetamines, crystal, and crank.

******* The 2006 methamphetamine use category included methamphetamines, speed, crank, or crystal meth.

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

N/A - Indicates a question that was not asked in the 2002, 2004, or 2006 Arizona Youth Surveys.

Risk and Protective Factors: In Brief

In order to make the results of the 2006 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 *Arizona Youth Survey 2006 State Report*. Comparisons can be made between youth in Arizona and a more national sample (seven-state norm). The states upon which the seven-state norm is based include Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Oregon, Utah, and Washington.

An example of the substance use rates and risk and protective factor profiles contained in the main report can be seen in Figures 1, 2, 3, and 4 on the following pages. The profile charts in this Executive Summary are for 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 also mentioned previously, lifetime and 30-day use of many substances saw positive decreases since the 2002 and 2004 surveys. More harmful substance use reflected in rates of binge drinking and being drunk or high at school also decreased for Arizona 10th grade students.

Figure 2 shows the percentage of Arizona 10th grade students who are at risk for problem behaviors compared to the seven-state norm. For the 2006 survey, Arizona 10th grade students have risk factor scores that are lower than the seven-state norm for twelve scales. However, as can be seen in the risk profile chart (Figure 2), several scales such as Interaction with Antisocial Peers, Depressive Symptoms, Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior, Rebelliousness, Academic Failure, Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior, Perceived Availability of Drugs, Transitions and Mobility, Low Neighborhood Attachment, and Community Disorganization are above the seven-state level for 10th grade students in 2006. 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 ten risk factor scales showed a significant increase in the percentage of students at risk for the 10th grade, while ten scales showed a significant decrease since the 2004 survey.

Four new protective factor scales were added to the 2004 survey, and were continued in the 2006 survey. The scales are Religiosity, Interaction with Prosocial Peers, Prosocial Involvement, and Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. The new protective factor scales were added to increase the ability of the AYS to measure protection in the peer/individual domain. Protective factors buffer the influence of the risk factors operating in a young person's life. Research has shown that young people who are involved in a religion, 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 now measured through the AYS. In nine of the protective factor

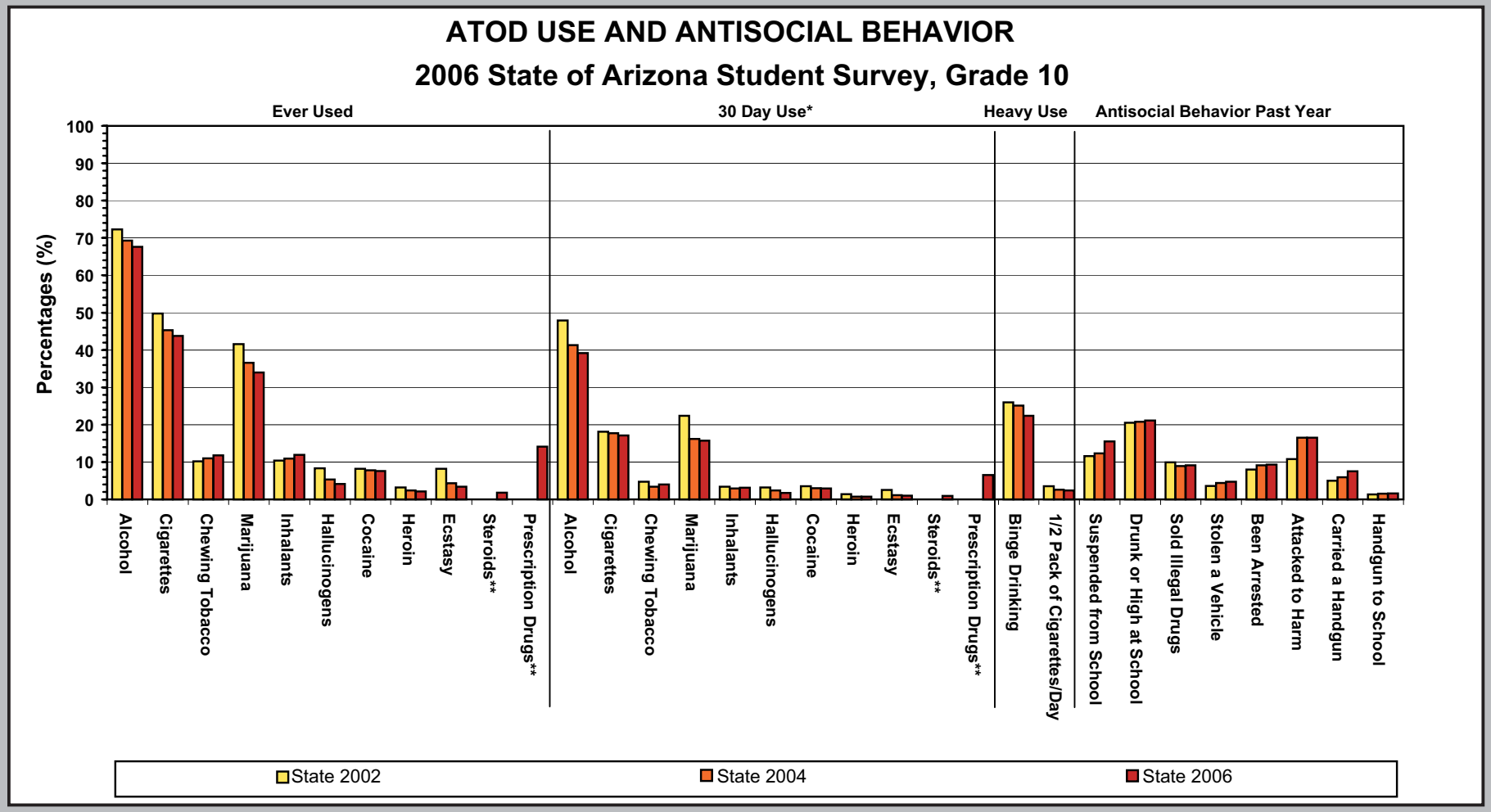
scales, Arizona 10th grade students had a lower level of protection (Figure 3) than students from the seven states. Some areas of highest protection for Arizona 10th grade students were for School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement, Peer/Individual Rewards for Prosocial Involvement, and Belief in the Moral Order. The areas with the lowest protection were Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement and Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement.

Comparisons between the 2004 results and those of 2006 show that 10th grade levels of protection decreased significantly in seven scales and increased significantly in three 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 4 is an example of the Safe School Factors charts included in the profile reports. Figure 4 illustrates that rates of 10th grade reports of feeling unsafe at school and of reporting that they were threatened or injured on school property were unchanged since the 2004 survey. However, since the 2004 survey, 10th grade reports of carrying a weapon on school property increased significantly and 10th grade reports of being in a physical fight on school property decreased significantly.

The analysis of the data obtained from the survey is quite extensive and therefore the results 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



*30 day use may appear higher than lifetime use due to missing student responses to the lifetime use question.

** Not available, scale not included in 2002 or 2004 surveys

Due to the change in definitions
3 years. For the percentages of use of these drugs please refer to Tables 1 and 2. For an explanation of the differences in definitions, please refer to the footnotes at the bottom of Table 1.

Figure 2

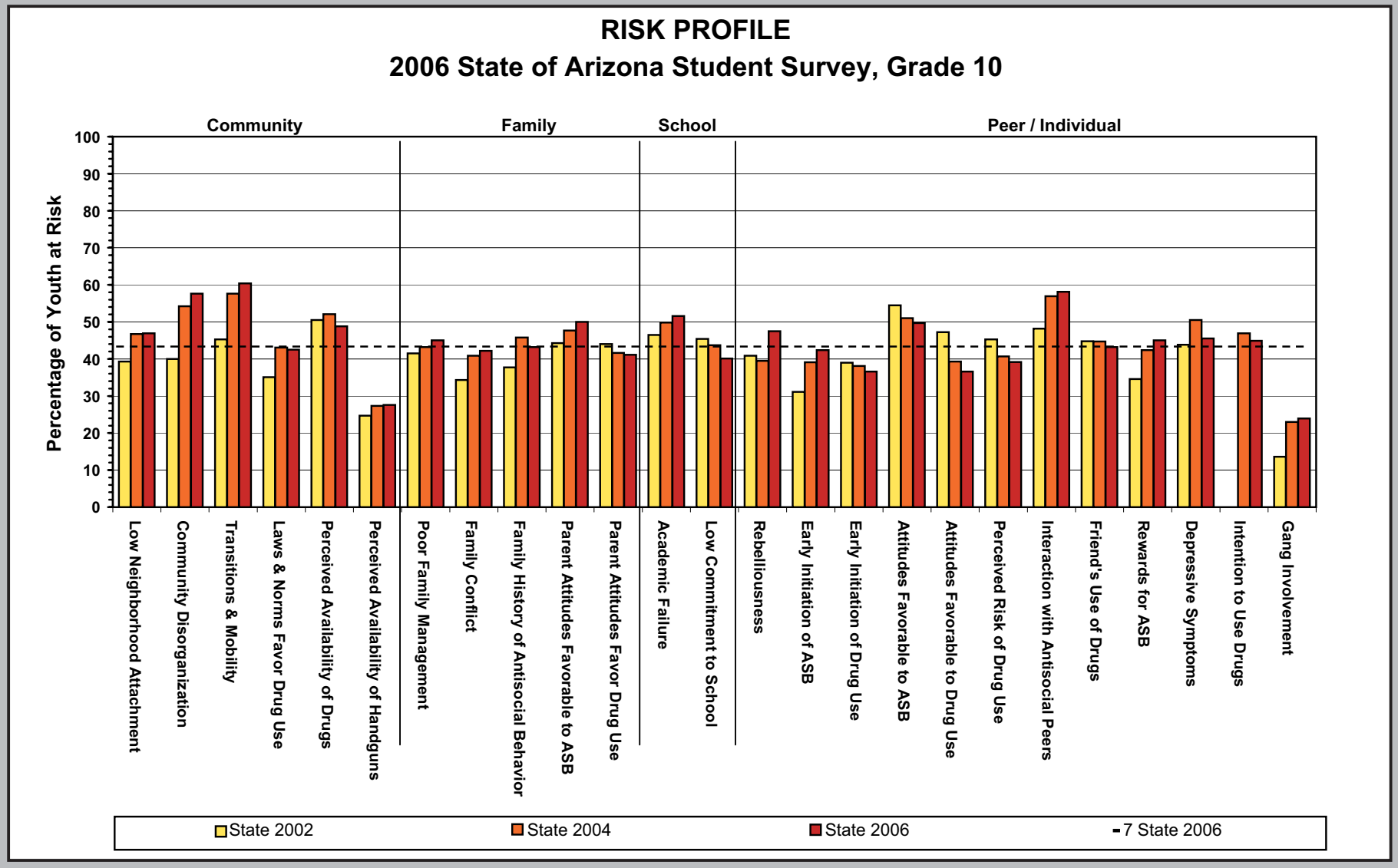

RISK PROFILE
2006 State of Arizona Student Survey, Grade 10
Community
Family
School
Peer / Individual
Percentage of Youth at Risk
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Low Neighborhood Attachment
Community Disorganization
Transitions & Mobility
Laws & Norms Favor Drug Use
Perceived Availability of Drugs
Perceived Availability of Handguns
Poor Family Management
Family Conflict
Family History of Antisocial Behavior
Parent Attitudes Favorable to ASB
Parent Attitudes Favor Drug Use
Academic Failure
Low Commitment to School
Rebelliousness
Early Initiation of ASB
Early Initiation of Drug Use
Attitudes Favorable to ASB
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use
Perceived Risk of Drug Use
Interaction with Antisocial Peers
Friend's Use of Drugs
Rewards for ASB
Depressive Symptoms
Intention to Use Drugs
Gang Involvement
State 2002
State 2004
State 2006
7 State 2006

Figure 3

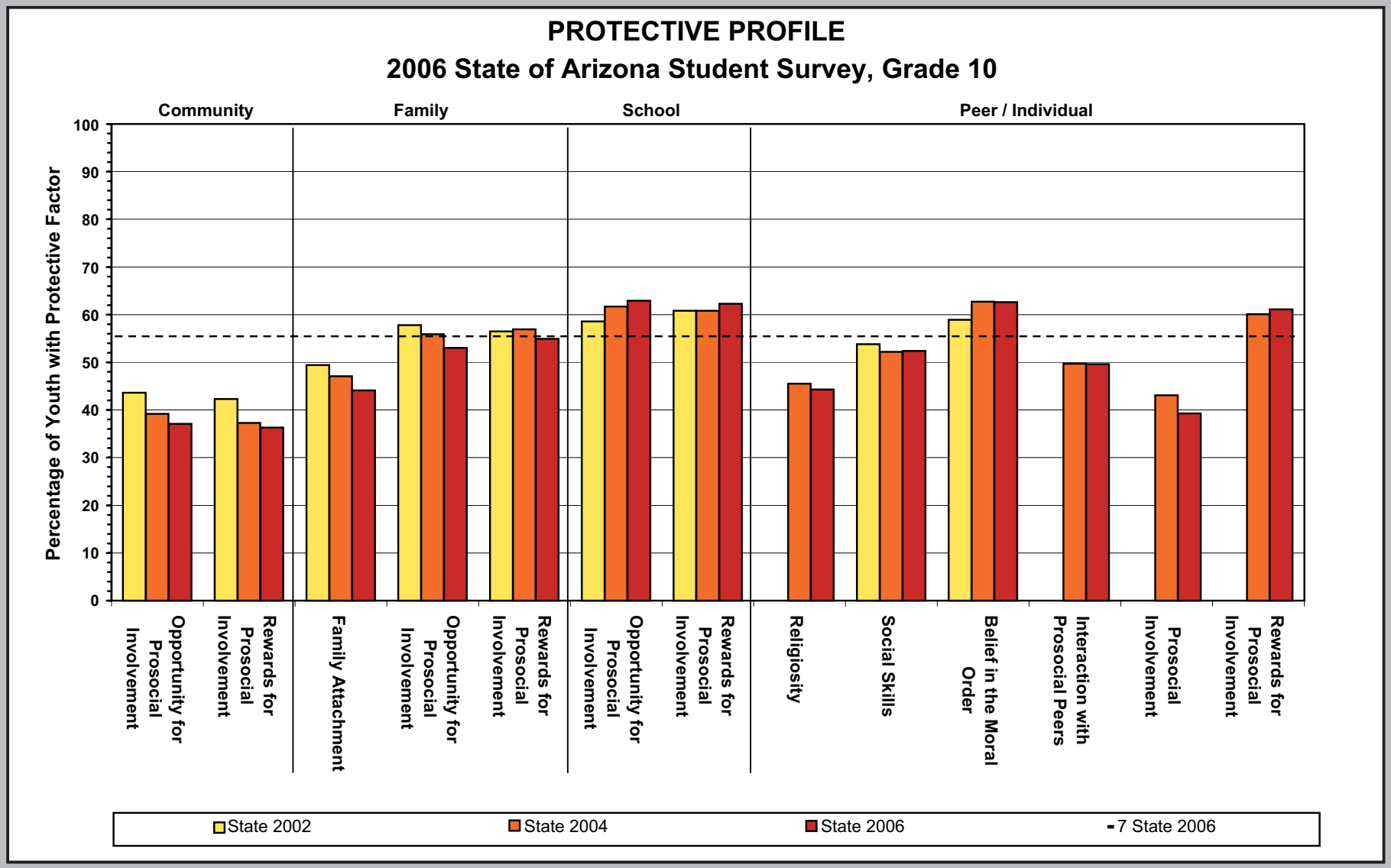
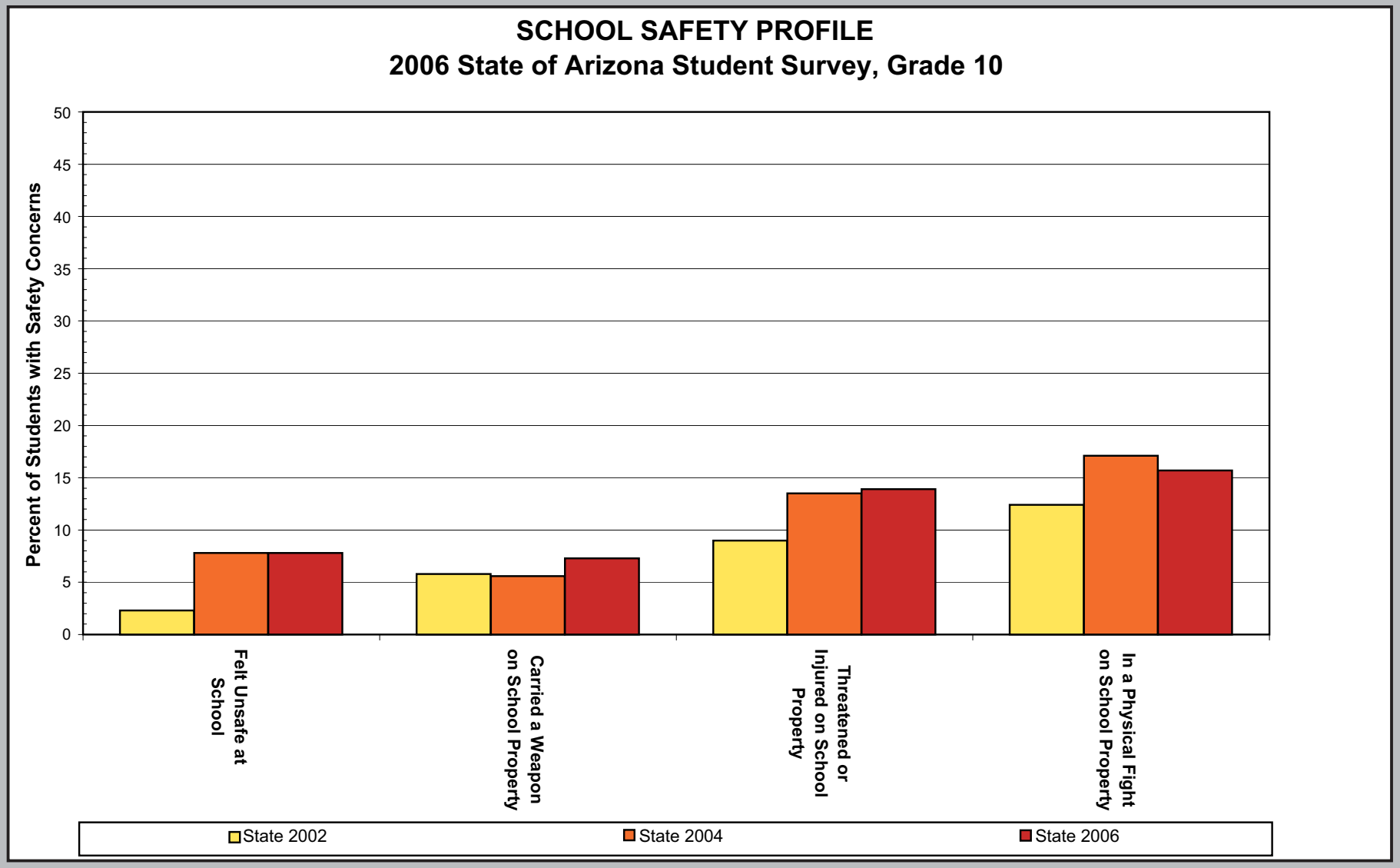

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2006 State of Arizona Student Survey, Grade 10
Community
Family
School
Peer / Individual
Percentage of Youth with Protective Factor
100
90
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
Involvement
Opportunity for Prosocial Involvement
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement
Family Attachment
Religiosity
Social Skills
Belief in the Moral Order
Interaction with Prosocial Peers
State 2002
State 2004
State 2006
7 State 2006

Figure 4


SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2006 State of Arizona Student Survey, Grade 10
Percent of Students with Safety Concerns
50
45
40
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
Felt Unsafe at School
Carried a Weapon on School Property
Threatened or Injured on School Property
In a Physical Fight on School Property
State 2002
State 2004
State 2006

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 2006 Arizona Youth Survey was conducted by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission with technical assistance from Bach Harrison, L.L.C, and the Arizona State University. The 2006 Arizona Youth Survey is the result of a partnership among the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission, the Governor's Division for Children, and the Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission. 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 Office of Problem Gambling. Finally, the cooperation of local prevention coordinators, school administrators, teachers, and students directly contributed to the success of the 2006 Arizona Youth Survey.

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

It is important to note that in Arizona there is agreement on the need to provide both data and services in a collaborative manner. Agreements between the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission, the Arizona Drug and Gang Policy Council, and the Arizona Juvenile Justice Commission specify the Arizona Youth Survey, the Social Indicators and the Program Inventory as instruments adopted by the state for the future and consistent collection of data on youth, families, communities, and programs. These instruments, however, are not exhaustive and the data they elicit should be analyzed in conjunction with supplemental data.

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 been evolving over time, often through empirical-

based research. The science-based theories and theoretical frameworks 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. These areas include involvement, and perceptions of opportunities for involvement, within the community, family, and school. It is also 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 2006 Arizona Youth Survey was administered between January and April of 2006 in Arizona public and charter schools. The statewide effort encompassed all 15 counties and 362 schools, which resulted in the participation of 60,401 students in grades 8, 10, and 12 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 to not put their name 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 (intention to use, perceived harm, perceived availability, and multiple drug use). 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, and depression.

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

Section 1: Survey Methods

Information was gathered using the 2006 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.

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

Survey Questionnaire

The survey questionnaire was 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 a community that are reported by the youth who complete the survey. Besides measuring risk and protective factors, the survey also measures ATOD use and delinquent behavior. The substances that are measured by the survey include: 1) alcohol; 2) cigarettes; 3) smokeless tobacco; 4) marijuana; 5) inhalants; 6) hallucinogens; 7) cocaine; 8) sedatives; 9) stimulants; 10) methamphetamines; 11) heroin; 12) ecstasy; 13) prescription drugs; and 14) steroids. A final substance category of "any drug," which includes all substances except alcohol, smokeless tobacco, cigarettes, steroids, and prescription drugs, is also included in several analysis. The questions that ask about substance use are similar to those used in the national survey, Monitoring the Future (MTF), so comparisons between the two surveys can be made easily.

There are a total of 16 risk factors and 13 protective factors that are measured by the 2006 survey. However, some of the risk factors are broad enough to require more than one scale for adequate measurement. As a result, there are 25 separate risk factor scales and 13 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 was alpha = .79). The questionnaire has 145 questions, however, many of the questions have multiple components so students actually responded to a total of 227 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 students individually chose not to participate, some students' parents refused to give consent for them to participate, and some students were absent on the day the survey was administered. While 71,998 students in grades 6 through 12 (63,669 students in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grade) took the 2006 Arizona Youth Survey, there are 60,401 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. Some schools also chose to survey 6th, 7th, 9th, and 11th graders and those schools that chose to do so received valid reports for these grades.

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).

56.8% of Arizona Youth Survey respondents lived with their biological parents, 16.2% lived with step-parents, and 27.0% lived with a single parent.

Survey Participants

The characteristics of the youth who took the survey are presented in Table 3. In comparing the sample characteristics to Arizona student 2005-2006 school year enrollment data gathered from the Arizona Department of Education website, 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 2006 survey, there were nearly an equal number of males and females who took the survey in all grades (female = 51.8% and males = 48.2%), while the Department of Education website found similar percentages for Arizona (female = 48.4% and males = 51.6%).

Of the 2006 survey respondents, 45.7% were White, and 36.5% were Hispanic (similar to the Department of Education website findings — 50.4% white and 35.0% Hispanic for 8th, 10th, and 12th graders). The other ethnic groups accounted for 17.9% of the respondents. Table 3 also shows that English is the primary language spoken in 78.5% of homes. (Arizona student enrollment data was gathered from the Arizona Department of Education website—http://www.ade.state.az.us).

An analysis of the family structure of respondents showed that 56.8% lived with both of their biological parents, 16.2% lived in a step-family structure, and 27.0% lived in a single parent home.

Participation by County

Table 4 displays 2006 survey participation rates by county. Every county in the state of Arizona participated in the 2006 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, 62.4% of the students live in Maricopa County, 13.2% live in Pima County, and 3.3% live in Yuma County. Similarly, of the 2006 Arizona Youth Survey participants, 59.8% live in Maricopa County, 12.6% live in Pima County, and 4.4% live in Yuma County.

Tables reporting substance use by county are located in Appendix F 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 is important to know how the results from Arizona students compare to the results from a national sample of students. The 2006 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, 2005 MTF data was used in comparison to 2006 AYS data. However, to accurately compare MTF drug use to Arizona drug use when the questions are not worded the same, the MTF database must be available. Because the 2005 MTF database is not available at this time, the 2004 MTF use rates are used as the latest comparison for sedative use.

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.

The confidentiality of the survey was stressed through the instructions and administration procedures.

Validity of the Data

There were a total of 71,998 survey questionnaires completed. However, not all of the questionnaires contained valid information. Of these surveys, 3,875 (5.4%) 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 they were honest in their responses. These surveys were eliminated because of five predetermined dishonesty indicators — 1) the students indicated that they were "Not Honest At All" in completing the survey (1,043 surveys); 2) the students indicated that they had used the non-existent drug phenoxydine (2,651 surveys); 3) the students reported an impossibly high level of multiple drug use (1,044 surveys); 4) the students indicated past-month use rates that were higher than lifetime use rates (879 surveys); and 5) the students reported an age that was inconsistent with their grade or their school (333 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 7,059 students in the 7th, 9th, and 11th grades were also eliminated from these state level results. These 7th, 9th, and 11th graders took the survey because they were attending a class that was largely made up of students in the even grades, or the school chose to surveys students in the odd grades for a more complete description of their students. Further, 663 surveys were eliminated due to students not reporting a grade level.

A total of 11,597 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.

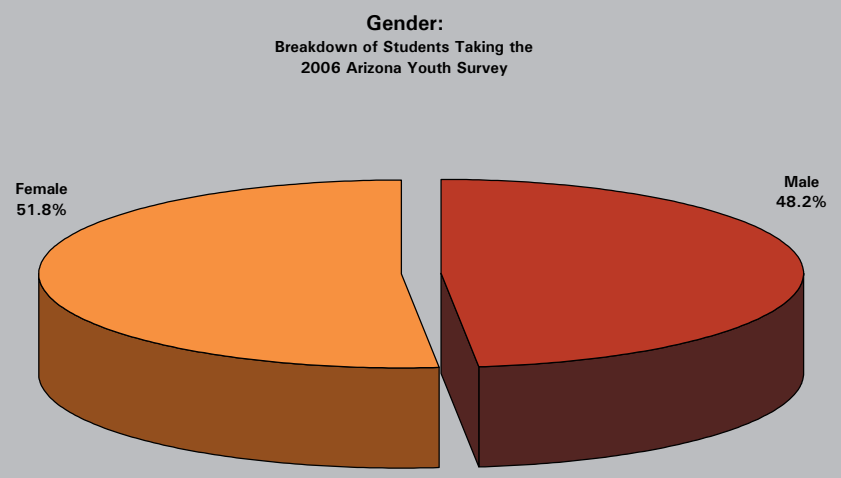
Table 3

Total Number and Percentage of Survey Respondents by Grade and Demographic Characteristics

	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		2006 Total		2004 Total		2002 Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Total Sample	26,872	44.5	19,581	32.4	13,948	23.1	60,401	100.0	40,960	100.0	12,203	100.0
Gender												
Male	12,687	48.5	9,074	47.6	6,620	48.4	28,381	48.2	19,172	47.5	5,881	49.3
Female	13,467	51.5	9,990	52.4	7,048	51.6	30,505	51.8	21,161	52.5	6,043	50.7
Race/Ethnicity												
White	11,016	42.5	8,581	45.1	7,164	52.4	26,761	45.7	19,745	49.0	6,198	51.8
Native American	1,509	5.8	1,128	5.9	757	5.5	3,394	5.8	2,938	7.3	1,237	10.3
Hispanic	10,277	39.6	6,972	36.7	4,127	30.2	21,376	36.5	13,184	32.7	3,630	30.3
African American	1,163	4.5	893	4.7	536	3.9	2,592	4.4	1,503	3.7	292	2.4
Asian or Pacific Islander	715	2.8	565	3.0	518	3.8	1,798	3.1	1,101	2.7	258	2.2
Other	1,260	4.9	877	4.6	559	4.1	2,696	4.6	1,851	4.6	359	3.0
Family Structure												
Both Parents	14,249	56.3	10,253	56.1	7,566	58.8	32,068	56.8	18,565	52.5	6,852	56.2
Step-Families	4,133	16.3	3,040	16.6	1,991	15.5	9,164	16.2	5,502	15.5	1,644	13.5
Single Parent	6,931	27.4	4,983	27.3	3,316	25.8	15,230	27.0	8,534	24.1	2,963	24.2
Language Used at Home												
English	19,706	76.0	14,914	78.4	11,391	83.4	46,011	78.5	32,544	80.4	9,881	82.1
Spanish	5,741	22.1	3,734	19.6	1,901	13.9	11,376	19.4	6,954	17.2	1,812	15.0
Another Language	495	1.9	381	2.0	368	2.7	1,244	2.1	989	2.4	347	2.9

***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. Also, the numbers and percentages reported reflect participants who were deemed honest in their responses.**

Figures 5 and 6



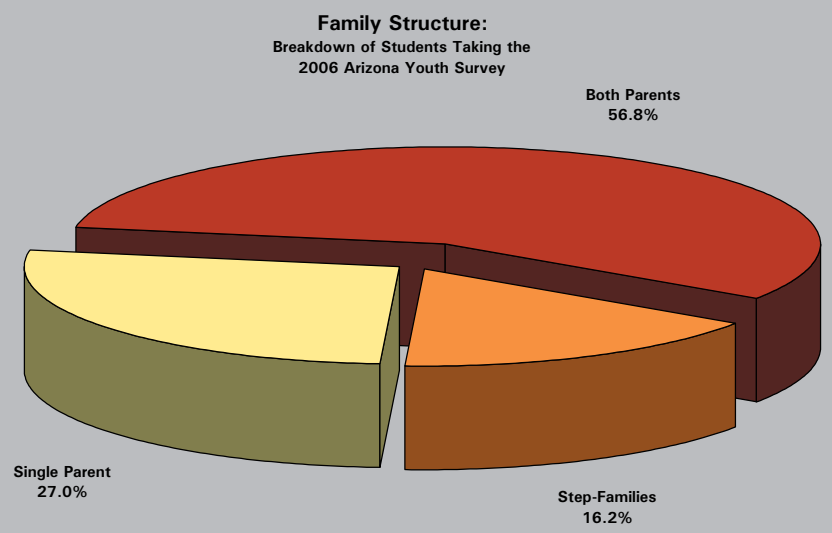


Figure 7

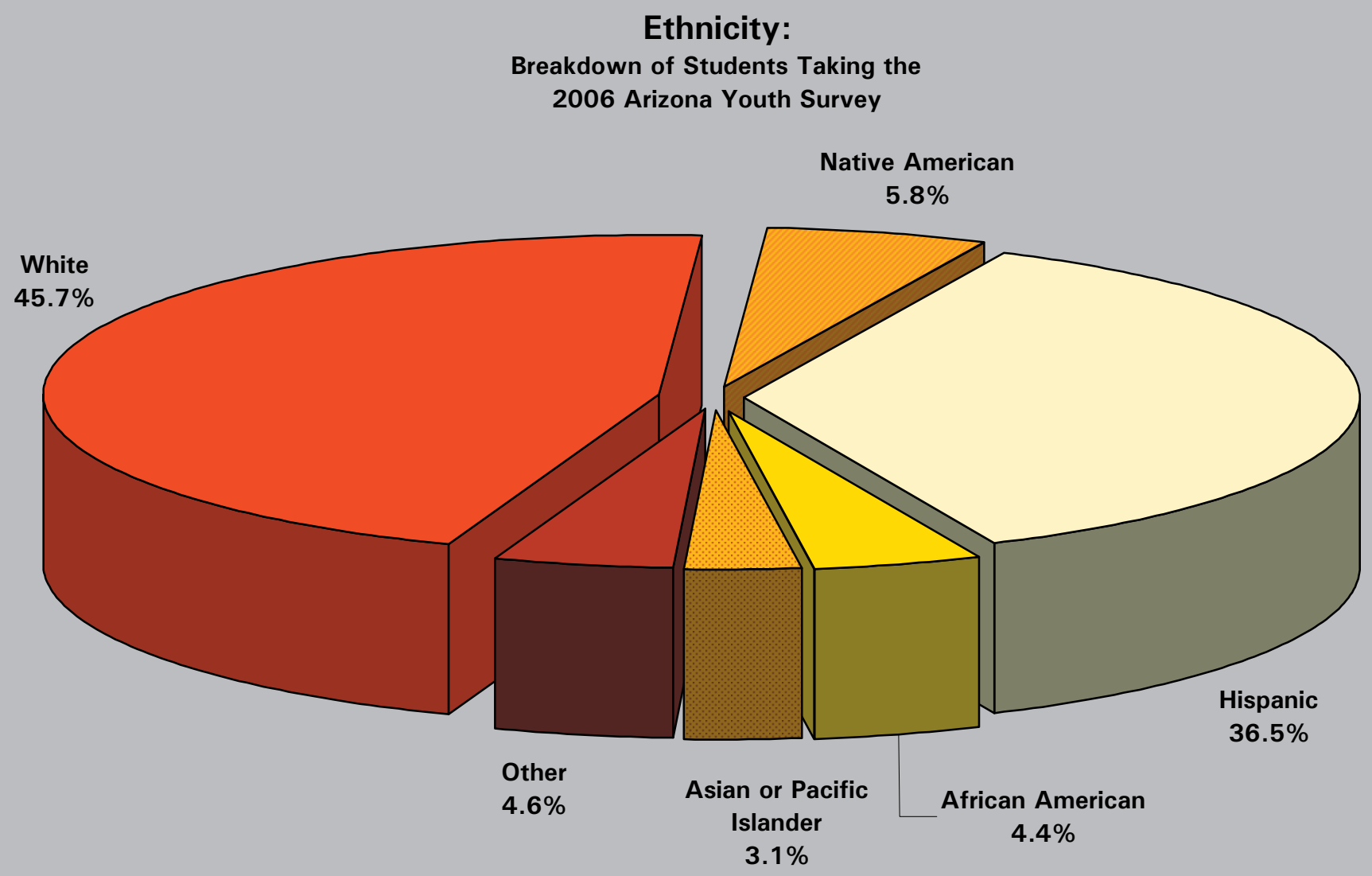

Ethnicity:
Breakdown of Students Taking the
2006 Arizona Youth Survey
Native American
5.8%
White
45.7%
Hispanic
36.5%
Other
4.6%
Asian or Pacific
Islander
3.1%
African American
4.4%

Table 4

Total Number and Percentage of Survey Respondents by Grade and County for the 2006 Survey, Compared to the Percentage of the State Student Population in Each County

	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				2006 Total							
	2006 Survey Participation		2005-2006 School Year		2006 Survey Participation		2005-2006 School Year		2006 Survey Participation		2005-2006 School Year		2006 Survey Participation		2005-2006 School Year		2004 Survey Participation		2002 Survey Participation	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Apache	357	1.3	1,223	1.5	283	1.4	1,121	1.2	231	1.7	904	1.1	871	1.4	3,248	1.3	689	1.7	412	2.6
Cochise	837	3.1	1,770	2.2	549	2.8	2,366	2.6	190	1.4	1,745	2.2	1,576	2.6	5,881	2.3	1,746	4.3	760	4.8
Coconino	470	1.8	1,604	2.0	337	1.7	2,461	2.7	300	2.2	2,148	2.7	1,107	1.8	6,213	2.5	1,225	3.0	1,949	12.4
Gila	360	1.3	709	0.9	284	1.5	709	0.8	187	1.3	556	0.7	831	1.4	1,974	0.8	832	2.0	541	3.4
Graham	307	1.1	462	0.6	283	1.4	830	0.9	295	2.1	732	0.9	885	1.5	2,024	0.8	500	1.2	560	3.6
Greenlee	85	0.3	118	0.1	85	0.4	127	0.1	69	0.5	100	0.1	239	0.4	345	0.1	248	0.6	263	1.7
La Paz	145	0.5	214	0.3	167	0.9	240	0.3	64	0.5	182	0.2	376	0.6	636	0.3	373	0.9	432	2.7
Maricopa	17,172	63.9	49,698	61.6	11,079	56.6	57,172	61.6	7,885	56.5	50,646	64.0	36,136	59.8	157,516	62.4	21,970	53.6	3,678	23.3
Mohave	459	1.7	2,148	2.7	835	4.3	2,193	2.4	583	4.2	1,559	2.0	1,877	3.1	5,900	2.3	1,558	3.8	570	3.6
Navajo	558	2.1	1,738	2.2	496	2.5	4,008	4.3	361	2.6	3,304	4.2	1,415	2.3	9,050	3.6	1,399	3.4	1,048	6.6
Pima	2,563	9.5	11,919	14.8	2,686	13.7	11,521	12.4	2,351	16.9	10,022	12.7	7,600	12.6	33,462	13.2	5,430	13.3	1,449	9.2
Pinal	1,079	4.0	2,887	3.6	481	2.5	3,386	3.7	288	2.1	2,101	2.7	1,848	3.1	8,374	3.3	1,616	3.9	1,347	8.5
Santa Cruz	341	1.3	884	1.1	553	2.8	815	0.9	461	3.3	695	0.9	1,355	2.2	2,394	0.9	1,328	3.2	409	2.6
Yavapai	621	2.3	2,205	2.7	650	3.3	2,634	2.8	385	2.8	2,051	2.6	1,656	2.7	6,890	2.7	746	1.8	589	3.7
Yuma	1,518	5.7	3,063	3.8	813	4.2	2,941	3.2	298	2.1	2,292	2.9	2,629	4.4	8,296	3.3	1,300	3.2	1,771	11.2

Section 2: Risk and Protective Factors for Substance Use and Other 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 to 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 have also 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 that will 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 16 risk factors and 13 protective factors that are measured by the 2006 survey. However, some of the risk factors are broad enough to require more than one scale for adequate measurement. As a result, there are 25 separate risk factor scales and 13 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 the risk and protective charts. This information provides instruction on how risk and protective factor scores were developed, and how to read the 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 **dashed lines** that indicate a more "national" value.

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 not-at-risk group. The Arizona Youth Survey was designed to assess adolescent substance use, anti-social behavior and the risk and protective factors that predict these adolescent problem behaviors. Since 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, 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), 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 would be viewed as helping to reduce family conflict.

Dashed Line

Levels of risk and protection in your community also can be compared to a more national sample. The dashed line on each risk and protective factor chart represents the percentage of youth at risk or with protection for the seven state sample upon which the cut-points were developed. The seven states included in the norm group were Colorado, Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Oregon, Utah, and Washington. All the states have a mix of urban and rural students. Again, brief definitions of the risk and protective factors are provided in this section.

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 do members of the community work together toward common goals?

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 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					✓
Transitions and Mobility	✓	✓		✓	
Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization	✓	✓			✓
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.

Transitions and Mobility (Linked to Substance Abuse, Delinquency, and School Dropout)

Even normal school transitions predict increases in problem behaviors. When children move from elementary school to middle school or from middle school to high school, significant increases in the rates of drug use, school misbehavior, and delinquency result.

Communities with high rates of mobility appear to be linked to an increased risk of drug use and crime problems. The more often people in a community move, the greater the risk of both criminal behavior and drug-related problems in families. While some people find buffers against the negative effects of mobility by making connections in new communities, others are less likely to have the resources to deal with the effects of frequent moves and are more likely to have problems.

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 Transitions and Mobility for 10th graders (60.4% at risk), followed by Community Disorganization for 10th graders (57.6% at risk). Of the three grades, 8th graders were at highest risk for Perceived Availability of Handguns (37.0%); 10th graders were at highest risk for Community Disorganization (57.6%), Transitions and Mobility (60.4%), and Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use (42.5%); and 12th graders were at highest risk for Low Neighborhood Attachment (49.8%) and Perceived Availability of Drugs (51.3%).

In looking at Arizona community risk factor scales in relation to the seven-state norm, Figure 8 illustrates that Arizona levels of risk are higher than other states for several scales. Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use and Perceived Availability of Handguns are the only two scales in which all three grades are below the seven-state norm. All grade levels have risk factor scores above the seven-state norm for Community Disorganization and Transitions and Mobility. For Low Neighborhood Attachment and Perceived Availability of Drugs, the 10th and 12th grades are the only grades above the seven-state norm.

Protective Factors

As for Community Domain protective factors, rates of Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement were below the seven-state norm for all grades, with 8th graders having the lowest protection (30.4%) and 10th graders having the highest protection (36.3%). Rates of Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement were approximately 17% to 18% lower than the seven-state norm in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades. With several Community Domain risk factors being higher than the seven-state norm in many scales and protective factors being much lower than the seven-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	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12		
RISK FACTORS	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**
Low Neighborhood Attachment	38.1	40.7	40.7	39.3	46.7	46.9	44.3	51.0	49.8
Community Disorganization	43.1	47.2	48.2	40.0	54.2	57.6	39.5	50.1	52.3
Transitions and Mobility	47.4	52.5	53.7	45.3	57.6	60.4	45.1	55.7	54.9
Laws & Norms Favor Drug use	34.9	37.6	37.8	35.1	43.1	42.5	33.1	37.2	34.6
Perceived Availability of Drugs	39.9	40.6	38.1	50.5	52.1	48.8	60.1	55.0	51.3
Perceived Availability of Handguns	37.5	37.0	37.0	24.7	27.3	27.6	32.7	34.6	34.1
PROTECTIVE FACTORS	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	40.7	41.1	38.2	43.6	39.2	37.1	43.2	38.6	37.6
Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	31.9	32.0	30.4	42.3	37.3	36.3	37.4	35.8	35.2

Comparisons to Past Survey Data

The Community Disorganization risk factor scale increased 1.0% to 3.4% in each grade since the 2004 survey, and have increased 5.1% to 17.6% in each grade since the 2002 survey.

The Perceived Availability of Drugs risk factor scale decreased significantly in each grade since the 2004 survey, with scores decreasing 2.5% for the 8th grade, 3.3% for the 10th grade, and 3.7% for the 12th grade since the 2004 survey.

Rates of protection have also been gradually decreasing for both community domain protective factor scales since the 2002 survey. Since the 2002 survey, Rates of Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement have decreased 2.5% in the 8th grade, 6.5% in the 10th grade, and 5.6% in the 12th grade. Likewise, since the 2002 survey, rates of Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement have decreased 1.5% in the 8th grade, 6.0% in the 10th grade, and 2.2% in the 12th grade.

Figure 8

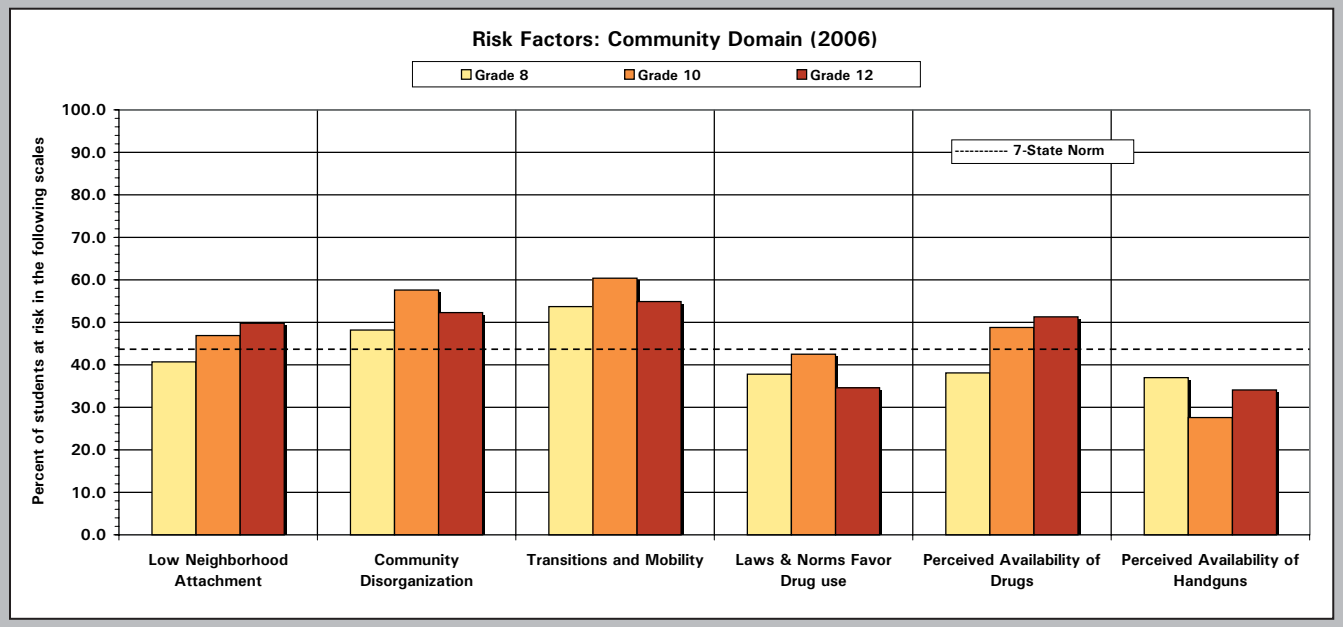
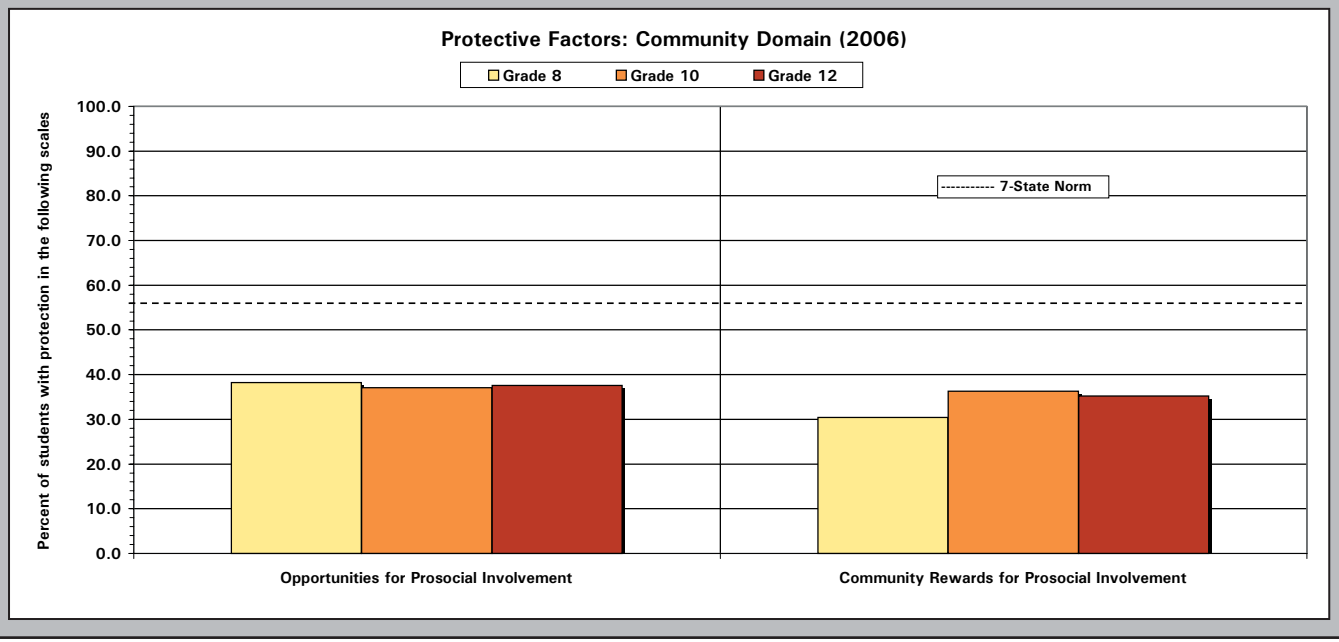


Figure 9



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 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 (52.2% at risk), followed by Parent Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior for 10th graders (50.0% at risk).

In looking at Arizona's Family risk factor scales in relation to the seven-state norm, Figure 10 illustrates that 8th, 10th, and 12th grade results for the Parent Attitudes Favorable Toward Drug Use scale were lower than the seven-state norm; while rates for all three grades were higher than the seven-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. Twelfth grade Family Attachment, 8th grade Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement, and 8th and 12th grade Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement were all above the seven-state norm line.

Table 8

Family Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12		
RISK FACTORS	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**
Poor Family Management	43.1	46.4	47.9	41.5	43.2	45.0	46.2	44.8	44.8
Family Conflict	46.1	52.5	52.2	34.3	40.9	42.2	31.4	38.3	38.3
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	40.5	46.2	42.7	37.7	45.8	43.2	35.5	42.9	38.6
Parent Attitudes Favor Antisocial Behavior	41.7	45.3	48.5	44.3	47.7	50.0	42.9	44.4	45.9
Parent Attitudes Favor Drugs Use	25.8	27.7	29.1	44.0	41.6	41.1	45.2	42.8	40.1
PROTECTIVE FACTORS	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**
Family Attachment	52.4	50.0	48.7	49.4	47.1	44.1	61.5	57.2	57.1
Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	59.2	59.7	57.4	57.8	55.9	53.0	56.9	56.8	55.9
Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	61.0	60.6	60.6	56.5	56.9	54.9	57.7	56.9	56.9

Comparisons to Past Survey Data

Table 8 shows Family Domain results for 2002, 2004, and 2006. In the 8th grade, three of the five family risk factor scales increased since the last survey in 2004 (increases of 1.3% to 3.2%); in the 10th grade, three of the five scales increased (increases of 1.3% to 2.3%); and in the 12th grade, one scale increased (increase of 1.5%). The Family History of Antisocial Behavior scale showed a decrease in all grades, with the 8th grade decreasing 3.5% since 2004, the 10th grade decreasing 2.6% since 2004, and the 12th grade decreasing 4.3% since 2004.

Eighth grade protection decreased 1.3% for Family Attachment since the 2004 survey and 2.3% for Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement since 2004. Tenth grade protection decreased 2.0% to 3.0% in each scale since the 2004 survey, while 12th grade protection scores were virtually unchanged since 2004.

Figure 10

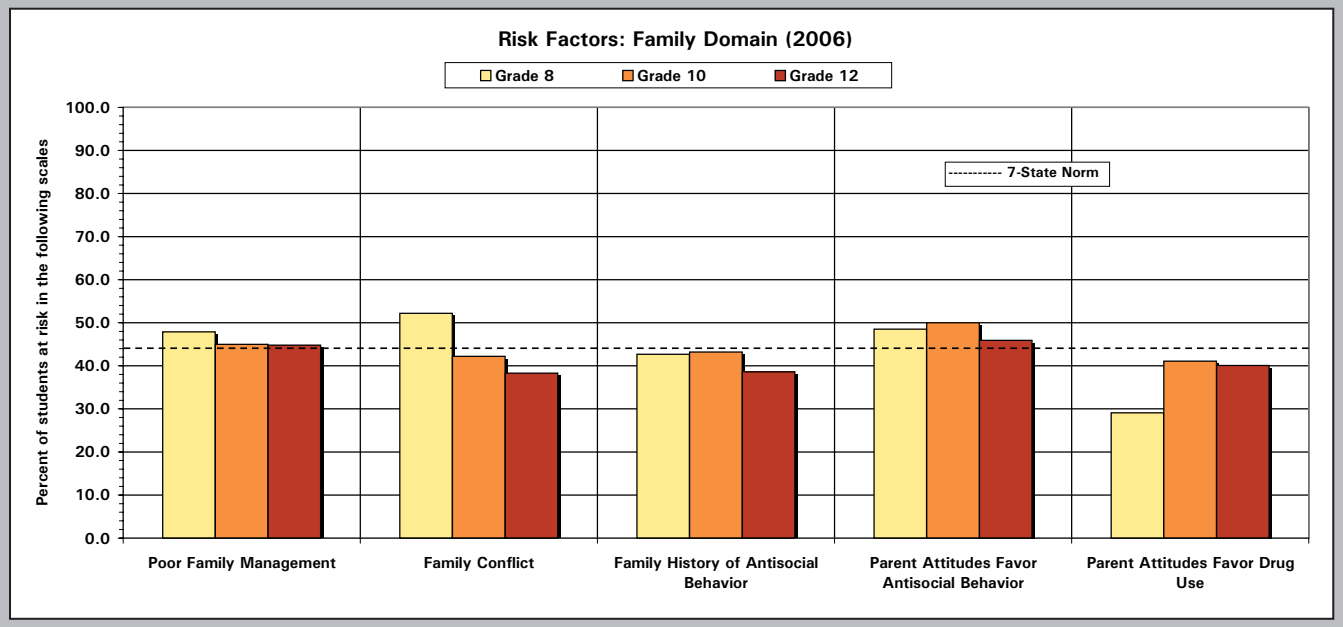
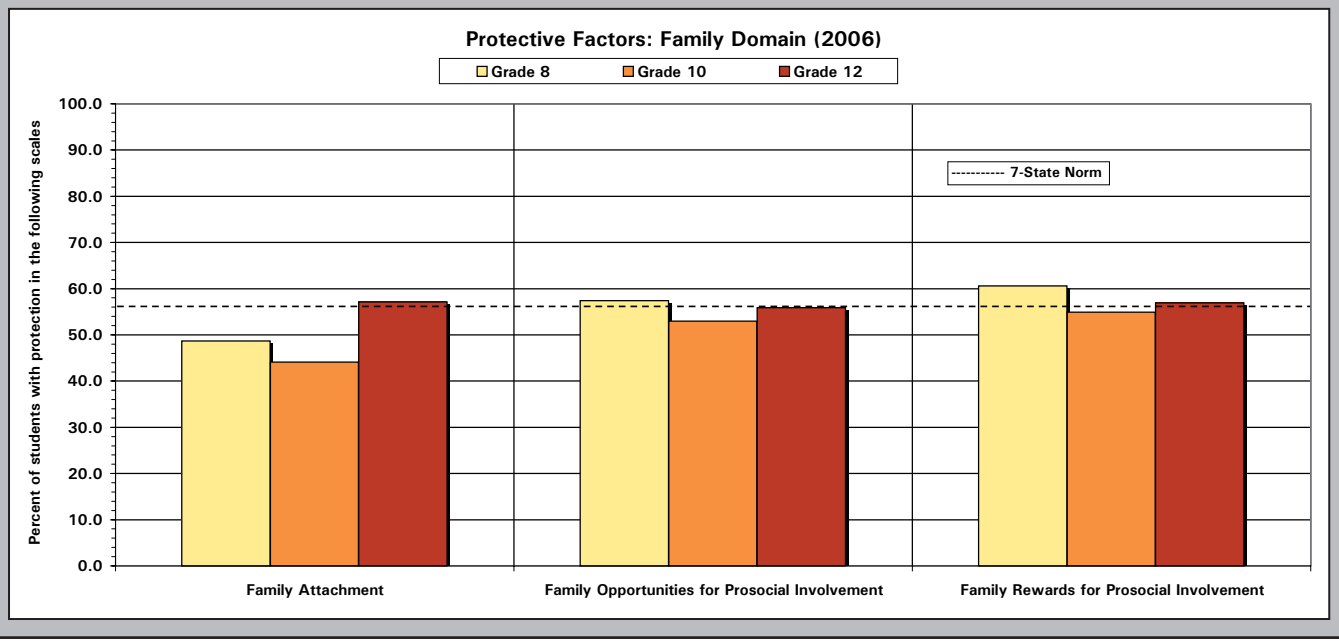


Figure 11



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 be important for schools, in that it will help them 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 shows the links between the school risk factors and the 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	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

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.

Risk Factors

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

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 Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement were above the seven-state norm for all grades (8th, 10th, and 12th grade rates were 3.1% to 9.2% above the seven-state norm). As for Rewards for Prosocial Involvement, the 8th and 12th grade rates were below the seven-state norm, while 10th grade rates were higher.

Table 10

School Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12		
RISK FACTORS	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**
Academic Failure	52.3	49.8	48.6	46.5	49.8	51.6	43.7	43.8	44.1
Low Commitment to School	41.2	39.4	41.1	45.4	43.7	40.1	44.6	47.9	43.0
PROTECTIVE FACTORS	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	56.2	61.8	59.1	58.6	61.7	62.9	64.2	61.3	65.2
School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	48.9	52.2	50.7	60.8	60.8	62.3	49.5	43.9	48.0

Comparisons to Past AYS Survey Data

Table 10 displays School Domain risk and protective factor results for the 2002, 2004, and 2006 surveys. Eighth grade levels of risk decreased slightly for both risk factors, and 10th grade Low Commitment to School also saw a slight decrease.

While 8th grade protective factor scale scores for the two scales decreased since the 2004 survey (2.7% decrease for Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement and 1.5% decrease for School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement), 10th and 12th grade scores for both protective factors increased 1.2% to 4.1% since the 2004 survey.

Figure 12

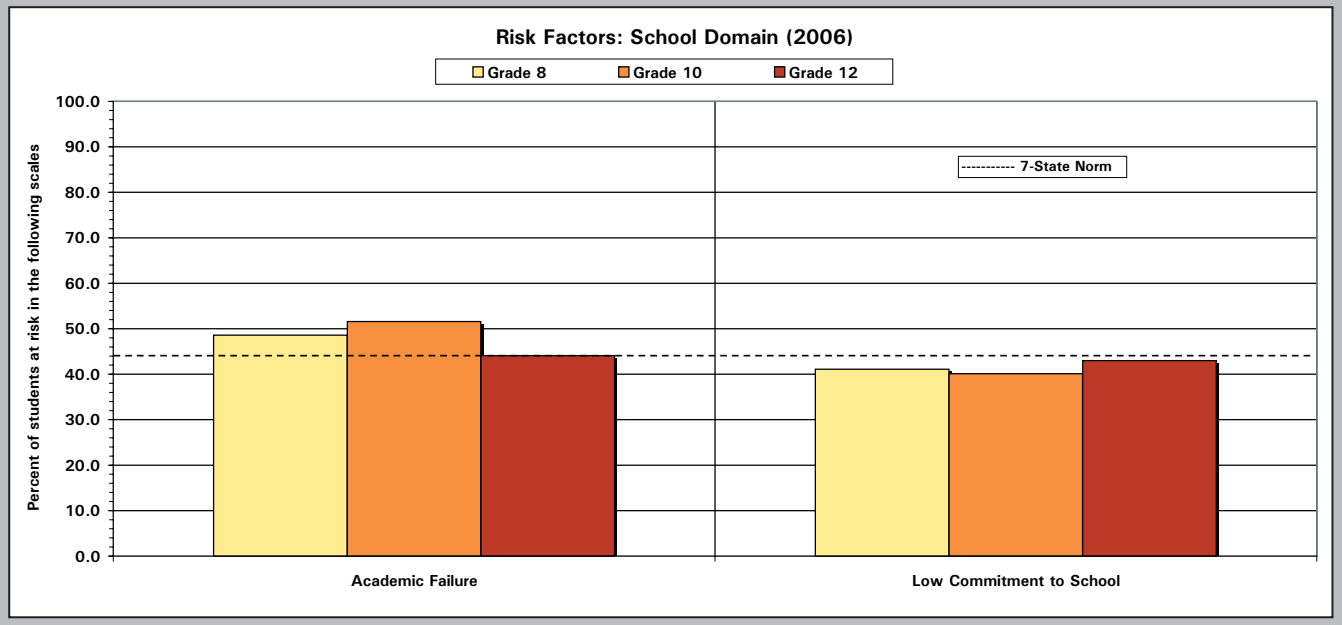
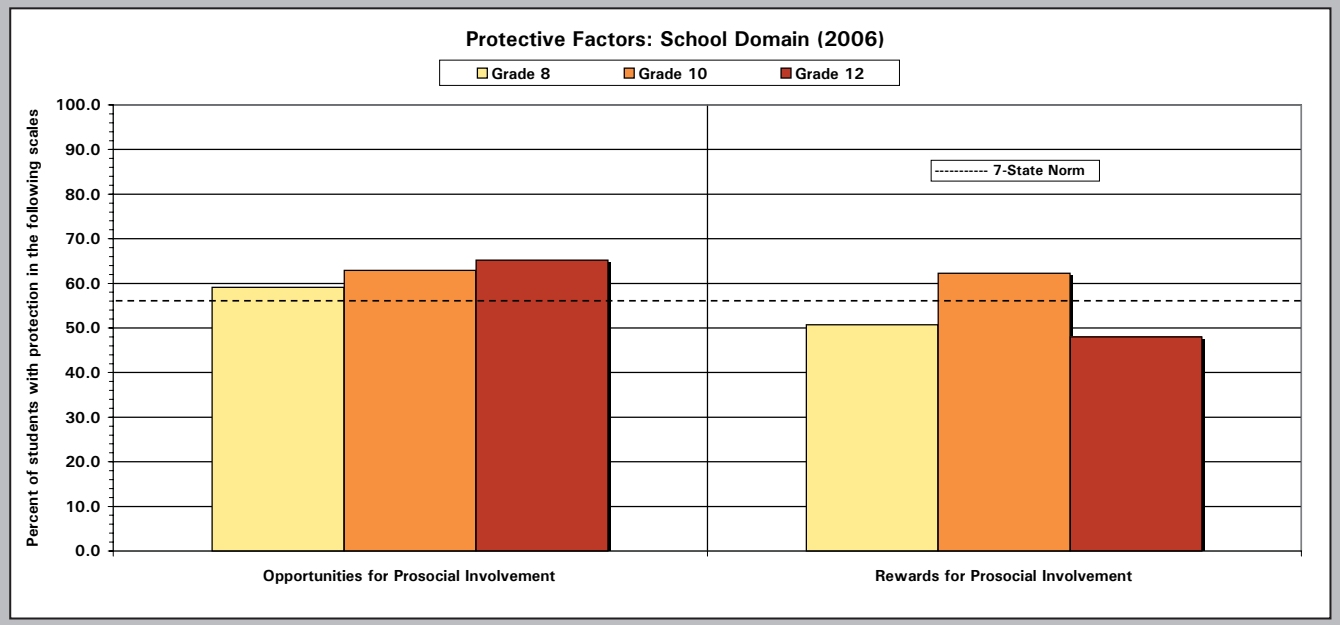


Figure 13



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 which 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 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 Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	
Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Depressive Symptoms	✓	✓			
Intention to Use ATODs	✓				
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 who 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 wait until after age 19.

Depressive Symptoms
(Linked to Substance Abuse and Delinquency)

Young people who are depressed are overrepresented in the criminal justice system and are more likely to use drugs. Survey research and other studies have shown a link between depression and other youth problem behaviors. Because they are depressed, these individuals have difficulty in identifying and engaging in prosocial activities. They consequently do not gain recognition for demonstrating positive behaviors or develop attachments to their schools or communities. On this Arizona Youth Survey, youth who scored highest on the items measuring depressive symptoms also scored significantly higher on all of the drug use questions (see Table 30 and Figure 35 in the Antisocial Behavior and Additional Results section).

Intention to Use ATODs
(Linked to Substance Abuse)

Many prevention programs focus on reducing the intention of participants to use ATODs later in life. The programs stress education about the harmful effects of drugs, the addictive nature of drugs, refusal skills, etc. The Intention to Use Drugs scale on the AYS asks about student intention to use alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana when they are an adult. Reduction of intention to use ATODs often follows successful prevention interventions.

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 — 58.4% of 8th graders, 58.1% of 10th graders, and 52.0% of 12th graders are at risk. The scale with the lowest scores is Gang Involvement, where 26.3% of 8th graders, 23.9% of 10th graders, and 16.3% of 12th graders are at risk.

In comparison to the seven-state norm, Arizona risk factor scores are generally below the norm. Some factors that are higher than the seven-state norm for most or all grades were the Interaction with Antisocial Peers scale, the Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior scale, and the Rewards for Antisocial Behavior scale. Factors that are lower than the norm for all three grades are Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use, Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use, Friends' Use of Drugs, and Gang Involvement.

Protective Factors

There are six protective factor scales for the peer/individual domain. The Interaction with Prosocial Peers and Prosocial Involvement scale scores are well below the seven-state norm for all grades. Eighth grade scale scores for Social Skills and Rewards for Prosocial Involvement, 10th grade scale scores for Belief in Moral Order and Rewards for Prosocial Involvement, and 12th grade scores for Religiosity and Social Skills are above the seven-state norm.

Comparisons to Past AYS Survey Data

Compared to 2004 data, several risk factors slightly decreased in all three grades. For each grade shown in Table 12, scores for Early Initiation of Drug Use, Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use, Perceived Risk of Drug Use, Friends' Use of Drugs, the Depression Scale and Intention to Use Drugs decreased since the 2004 survey. Only one scale — Rebelliousness — showed an increase in each grade since the 2004 survey.

Table 12

Peer-Individual Domain Risk and Protective Factor Scores	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12		
RISK FACTORS	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**
Rebelliousness	40.0	37.4	43.8	40.9	39.5	47.5	38.6	36.0	44.3
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior	33.6	38.1	40.2	31.1	39.1	42.4	32.2	39.4	38.8
Early Initiation of Drug Use	40.3	38.0	35.2	39.0	38.1	36.6	40.6	39.7	34.1
Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	46.3	46.0	46.2	54.5	51.0	49.7	53.3	46.8	45.6
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	37.4	33.5	32.4	47.2	39.3	36.6	46.4	36.9	34.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	47.9	48.5	45.4	45.3	40.7	39.2	47.6	44.4	40.5
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	52.1	58.2	58.4	48.2	56.9	58.1	47.8	52.6	52.0
Friends' Use of Drugs	41.9	44.2	41.3	44.8	44.7	43.2	41.3	38.8	35.9
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	38.0	49.1	48.7	34.6	42.4	45.0	40.1	52.8	53.8
Depression Scale	48.2	52.5	45.7	43.8	50.5	45.5	39.7	43.3	38.6
Gang Involvement	21.7	25.1	26.3	13.6	23.0	23.9	10.7	18.9	16.3
Intention to Use Drugs	*	38.6	36.5	*	46.9	44.9	*	32.1	29.9
PROTECTIVE FACTORS	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**	**2002**	**2004**	**2006**
Religiosity	*	46.9	46.2	*	45.5	44.3	*	72.7	70.7
Social Skills	59.5	59.1	58.3	53.8	52.2	52.4	64.1	63.9	66.0
Belief in Moral Order	50.0	53.6	54.3	58.9	62.7	62.6	45.4	50.3	51.2
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	*	46.5	46.1	*	49.7	49.6	*	47.8	48.1
Prosocial Involvement	*	39.8	37.7	*	43.1	39.3	*	40.5	39.1
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	*	59.2	58.8	*	60.1	61.1	*	50.6	53.4

* Not available - scale not included in 2002 survey

Figure 14

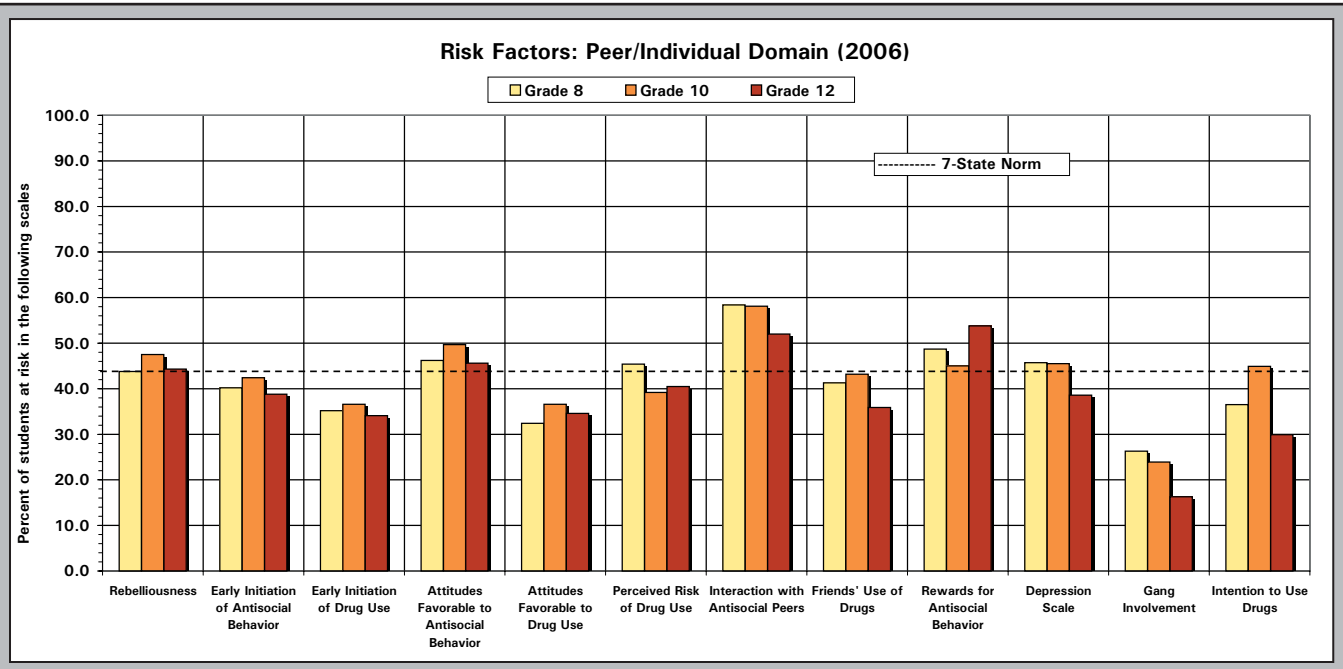
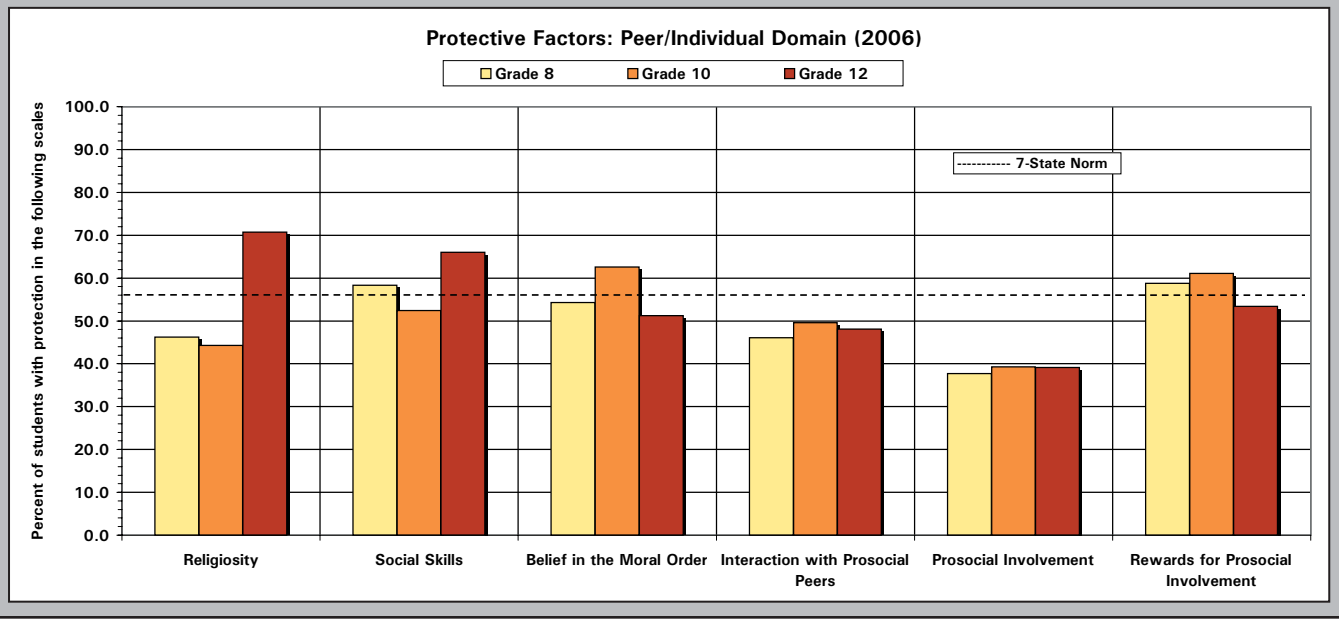


Figure 15



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. 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 16 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 2006 was 12.47 years. The age of first cigarette use has increased by 0.09 years since the 2002 survey.

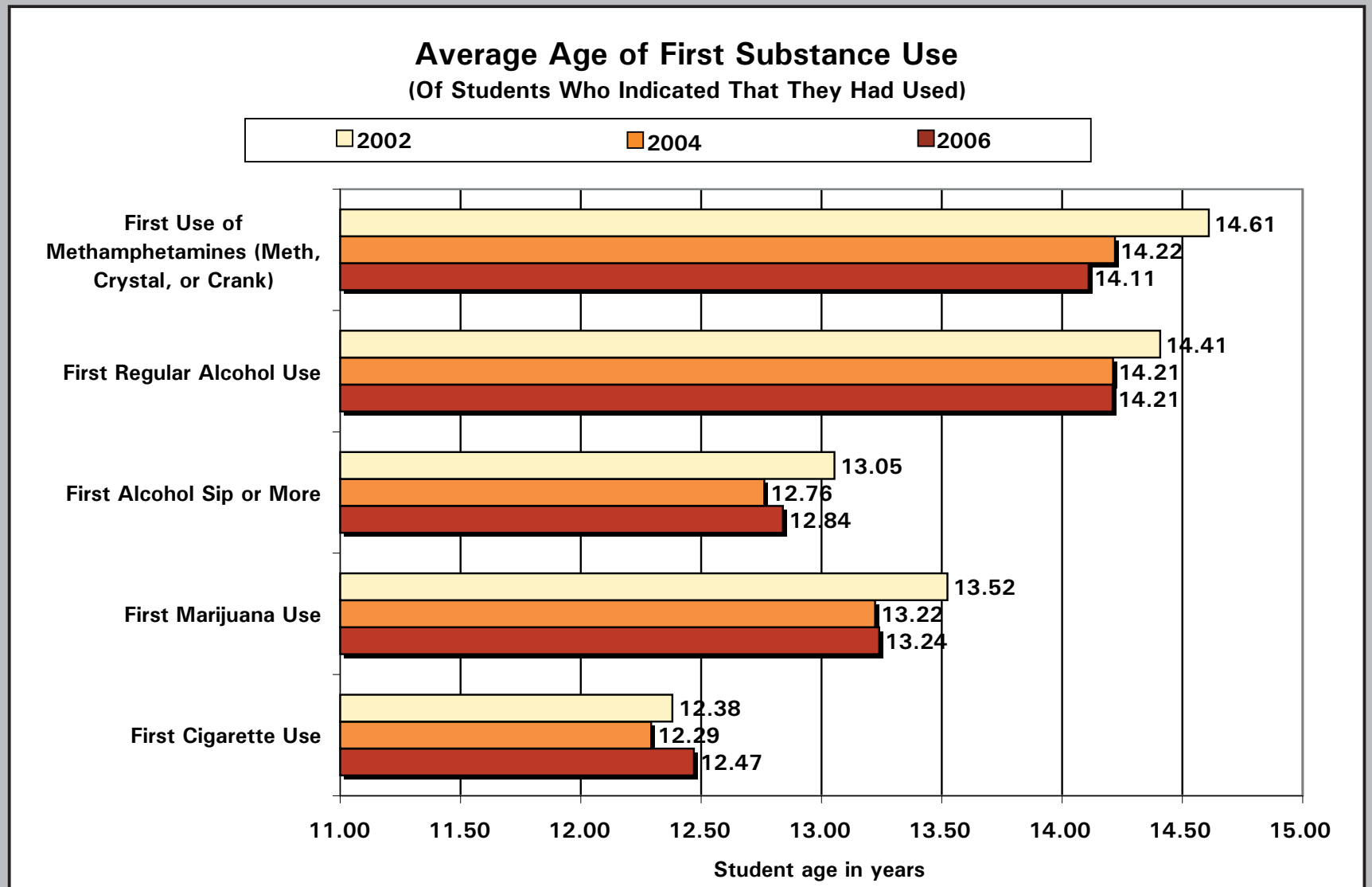
For alcohol use, a distinction can be made between the first experimental use of alcohol (having more than a sip or two of alcohol) and the first regular use of alcohol (drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, or at least once or twice a month). Arizona students, on average, reported having their first drink of alcohol (having more than a sip or two of alcohol) at age 12.84 years in 2006, 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 14.21 years.

Table 13 Age of Initiation

Drug Used	Average Age of First Use (Of Students Who Indicated That They Had Used)		
	2002	2004	2006
First Cigarette Use	12.38	12.29	12.47
First Marijuana Use	13.52	13.22	13.24
First Alcohol Sip or More	13.05	12.76	12.84
First Regular Alcohol Use	14.41	14.21	14.21
First Use of Methamphetamines	14.61	14.22	14.11

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 2006, the average age of initiation for marijuana use was 13.24 years, while students began regularly using alcohol at 14.21 years. Of the students who reported having used methamphetamines at least once in their lifetime, the average age of first use was 14.11 years.

Figure 16


Average Age of First Substance Use
(Of Students Who Indicated That They Had Used)
2002
2004
2006
First Use of Methamphetamines (Meth, Crystal, or Crank)
14.61
14.22
14.11
First Regular Alcohol Use
14.41
14.21
14.21
First Alcohol Sip or More
13.05
12.76
12.84
First Marijuana Use
13.52
13.22
13.24
First Cigarette Use
12.38
12.29
12.47
11.00
11.50
12.00
12.50
13.00
13.50
14.00
14.50
15.00
Student age in years

Arizona Lifetime Usage

Lifetime use is seen as a good measure of youth experimentation with alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs. If a student indicates that they have used a substance at least once in their lifetime, the results of this lifetime use are reported in this section. As can be seen in Figure 17, the most commonly used substances are alcohol (61.7% of Arizona survey participants in the 2006 survey have used at least once), cigarettes (39.6% have used), marijuana (29.2% have used), prescription drugs (14.3% have used), sedatives (13.2% have used), and smokeless tobacco (11.0% have used).

Arizona Results Compared to National Results

When looking at Table 14 (following page) at the Arizona and MTF survey results, fewer Arizona survey participants in all grades have had lifetime experience with smokeless tobacco, inhalants, hallucinogens, stimulants, and ecstasy compared to youth in the same grades in the 2005 national survey. Additionally, fewer 12th grade Arizona students have had lifetime experience with alcohol and marijuana; fewer 10th grade Arizona students have had lifetime experience with marijuana; and fewer 8th grade Arizona students have had lifetime experience with cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamines than their respective grades in the national sample. However, 8th grade alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use rates were higher in Arizona than for 8th grade students in the national sample. Further, 10th grade alcohol, cigarette, heroin, and cocaine use rates were higher in Arizona than for the 10th grade national sample, and Arizona 12th graders also had higher use rates for cocaine and heroin than 12th graders in the national sample. Alcohol use for Arizona youth who took the survey was 9.4% greater for Arizona 8th graders (50.4% for Arizona 8th, compared to 41.0% for MTF 8th) and 4.4% greater for Arizona 10th graders (67.6% for Arizona 10th compared to 63.2% for MTF 10th).

2006 Results Compared to Past Survey Results

Table 14 also shows that use of alcohol, cigarette, marijuana, and sedatives in all grades has significantly decreased since the 2004 survey. Alcohol use decreased 1.5% to 3.4% in each grade, cigarette use decreased 1.4% to 4.2% in each grade, marijuana use decreased 2.1% to 3.1% in each grade, and sedative use decreased 1.1% to 2.4% in each grade since the 2004 survey. In looking at 2006 results compared to 2002 results, alcohol use has decreased 4.7% to 6.5% in each grade, cigarette use has decreased 5.9% to 11.2% in each grade, marijuana use has decreased 7.6% to 8.3% in each grade, and ecstasy use has decreased 3.6% to 7.6% in each grade.

Figure 17

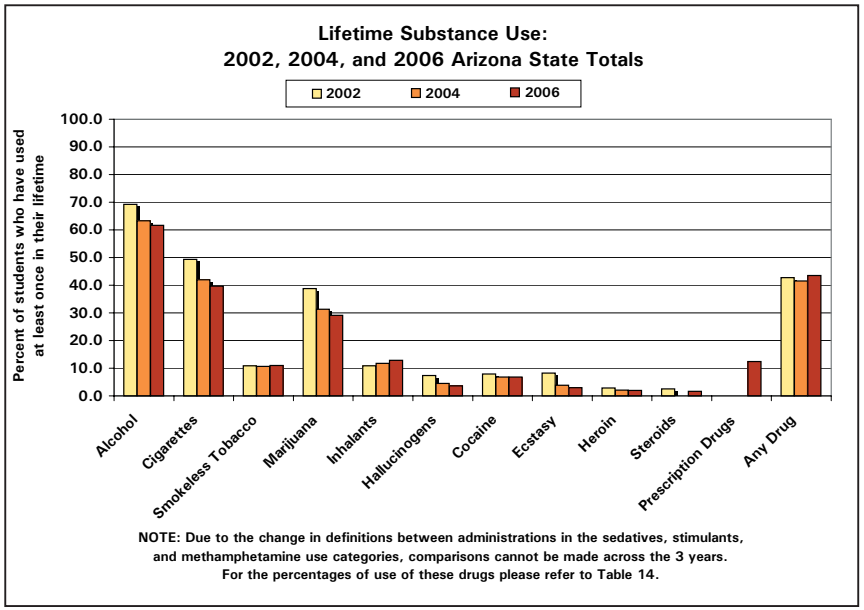


Figure 18

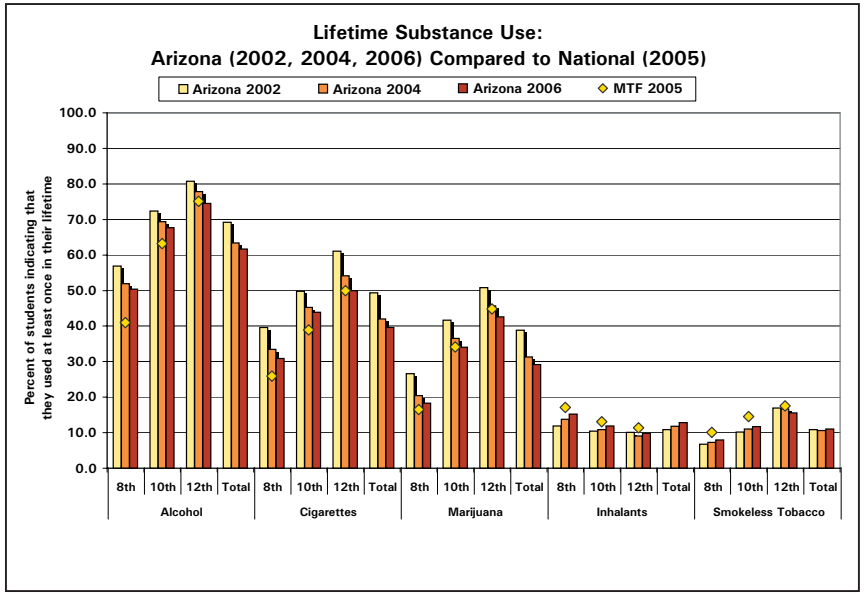


Table 14

Percentage of Arizona Respondents Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime by Grade

Drug Used	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				Total		
	Arizona 2002	Arizona 2004	Arizona 2006	MTF 2005	Arizona 2002	Arizona 2004	Arizona 2006	MTF 2005	Arizona 2002	Arizona 2004	Arizona 2006	MTF 2005	Arizona 2002	Arizona 2004	Arizona 2006
Alcohol	56.9	51.9	50.4	41.0	72.3	69.3	67.6	63.2	80.8	77.9	74.5	75.1	69.2	63.3	61.7
Cigarettes	39.6	33.5	30.8	25.9	49.8	45.3	43.8	38.9	61.1	54.2	50.0	50.0	49.3	42.0	39.6
Smokeless Tobacco	6.8	7.2	8.0	10.1	10.2	11.0	11.8	14.5	16.9	16.7	15.6	17.5	10.9	10.6	11.0
Marijuana	26.6	20.4	18.3	16.5	41.7	36.6	34.0	34.1	50.8	45.7	42.6	44.8	38.8	31.3	29.2
Inhalants	11.9	13.7	15.2	17.1	10.4	10.9	11.9	13.1	10.1	9.1	9.8	11.4	10.9	11.8	12.9
Hallucinogens	2.4	2.5	2.1	3.8	8.3	5.3	4.1	5.8	12.6	7.6	5.6	8.8	7.4	4.6	3.6
Cocaine	4.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	8.2	7.8	7.6	5.2	12.0	11.5	11.6	8.0	8.0	6.8	6.8
2002 Sedatives*	2.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	N/A	N/A
Sedatives**	N/A	11.0	10.0	9.3***	N/A	16.5	14.3	13.7***	N/A	19.8	17.4	14.8***	N/A	14.8	13.2
2004 Stimulants****	N/A	3.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.5	N/A
2006 Stimulants*****	N/A	N/A	3.4	7.4	N/A	N/A	7.1	11.1	N/A	N/A	8.5	13.1	N/A	N/A	5.9
Ecstasy	5.5	2.4	1.9	2.8	8.2	4.3	3.4	4.0	12.0	5.9	4.4	5.4	8.3	3.8	3.0
Heroin	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.5	3.2	2.4	2.1	1.5	3.8	3.0	2.8	1.5	2.9	2.1	2.0
2002 Methamphetamines******	2.9	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	8.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.9	N/A	N/A
2006 Methamphetamines *******	N/A	N/A	2.6	3.1	N/A	N/A	5.0	4.1	N/A	N/A	6.6	4.5	N/A	N/A	4.3
Steroids	2.2	N/A	1.6	N/C	2.7	N/A	2.0	N/C	2.7	N/A	2.2	N/C	2.5	N/A	1.9
Prescription Drugs	N/A	N/A	9.8	N/C	N/A	N/A	16.0	N/C	N/A	N/A	20.0	N/C	N/A	N/A	14.3
Any Drug	33.2	33.2	36.2	N/C	44.5	45.6	47.6	N/C	52.8	52.4	52.3	N/C	42.8	41.6	43.8

Note: 2006 Any Drug use does not include reported use of steroids or prescription drugs in order to make the 2006 results comparable to previous surveys. Further, the 2002 lifetime use data presented here is derived from a question asking students to report how old they were when they first used each substance. The 2002 lifetime use value reflects those students who indicated any age of first use. The question was asked differently in the 2004 and 2006 surveys. See the Item Dictionary in Appendix D for current wording.

*** The 2002 sedative use category included quaaludes, barbiturates, and tranquilizers.**

****The 2004 and 2006 sedative use categories included tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills (taken without a doctor's permission).**

*****When the wording of AYS and MTF questions were the same, 2005 MTF data was used in comparison to 2006 AYS data. However, to accurately compare MTF drug use to Arizona drug use when the questions are not worded the same, the MTF database must be available. Because the 2005 MTF database is not available at this time, the 2004 MTF use rates are used as the latest comparison for sedative use.**

****** The 2004 stimulant use category included amphetamines, methamphetamines, crystal, and crank.**

******* The 2006 stimulant use category included stimulants other then methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine).**

******** The 2002 methamphetamine use category included methamphetamines, crystal, and crank.**

********* The 2006 methamphetamine use category included methamphetamines, speed, crank, or crystal meth.**

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

N/A - Indicates a question that was not asked in the 2002, 2004, or 2006 Arizona Youth Surveys.

Arizona 30-Day Usage

When looking at the percentage of students who indicated that they used ATODs in the past 30 days (Table 15 and Figure 19), an increase by grade can be seen with all substances except inhalants. For example, only 10.5% of 8th graders had smoked cigarettes in the past 30 days, whereas the rate for 12th graders was 21.8%. However, 30-day inhalant usage peaked at grade 8 (6.2%) and declined to 1.7% by grade 12.

Arizona Results Compared to National Results

Table 15 and Figure 20 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 grade have used alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, inhalants, cocaine, ecstasy, heroin, and methamphetamines in the past 30 days than 8th graders in the 2005 national sample. For the 10th grade, a higher percentage of Arizona youth have used alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, inhalants, hallucinogens, cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamines than 10th graders in the national sample. For the 12th grade, a higher percentage of Arizona youth have used cocaine, heroin, and methamphetamines than 12th graders in the national sample. However, a smaller percentage of Arizona 8th graders used smokeless tobacco, hallucinogens, and stimulants; a smaller percentage of Arizona 10th graders used smokeless tobacco and stimulants; and a smaller percentage of Arizona 12th graders used cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, marijuana, inhalants, hallucinogens, stimulants, and ecstasy than national students in those respective grades.

2006 Results Compared to Past Survey Results

Since 2004, 30-day use rates have decreased in all grades for alcohol and sedatives. The only substance which increased in all grades was the any drug category. By grade level, 8th grade 30-day use rates decreased significantly since the 2004 survey for alcohol (1.2% decrease), marijuana (1.1% decrease), and sedatives (1.0% decrease) Tenth grade past month use rates decreased significantly for alcohol (2.1% decrease), and sedatives (1.6% decrease) since the 2004 survey. Twelfth grade 30-day use rates decreased significantly since 2004 for alcohol (4.1% decrease), cigarettes (2.6% decrease), and sedatives (2.1% decrease).

Figure 19

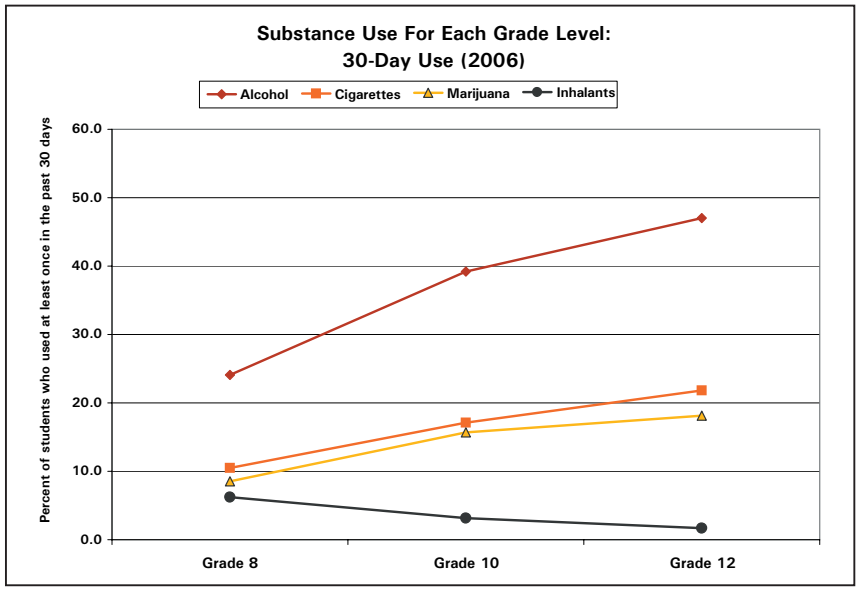


Figure 20

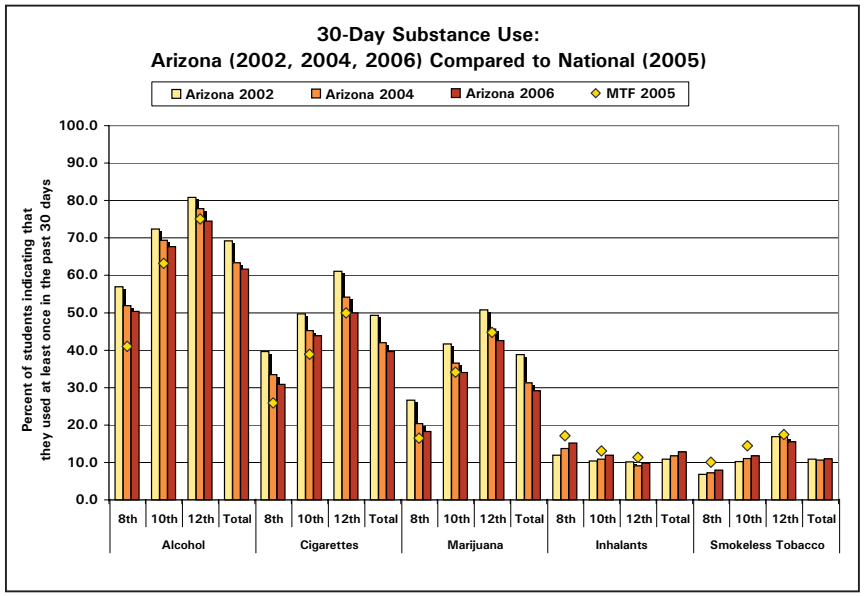


Table 15

Percentage of Arizona Respondents Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days by Grade

Drug Used	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				Total		
	Arizona 2002	Arizona 2004	Arizona 2006	MTF 2005	Arizona 2002	Arizona 2004	Arizona 2006	MTF 2005	Arizona 2002	Arizona 2004	Arizona 2006	MTF 2005	Arizona 2002	Arizona 2004	Arizona 2006
Alcohol	34.4	25.3	24.1	17.1	47.9	41.3	39.2	33.2	58.9	51.1	47.0	47.0	46.4	36.3	34.4
Cigarettes	9.2	10.7	10.5	9.3	18.1	17.7	17.1	14.9	23.2	24.4	21.8	23.2	16.5	16.1	15.3
Smokeless Tobacco	4.0	2.4	2.7	3.3	4.7	3.4	4.0	5.6	5.9	5.4	5.4	7.6	4.8	3.4	3.8
Marijuana	14.3	9.7	8.5	6.6	22.4	16.2	15.7	15.2	25.4	18.5	18.1	19.8	20.5	13.8	13.1
Inhalants	6.5	5.8	6.2	4.2	3.3	2.9	3.1	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.7	2.0	4.1	3.9	4.1
Hallucinogens	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.1	3.2	2.4	1.7	1.5	3.1	2.3	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.0	1.4
Cocaine	2.6	1.6	1.7	1.0	3.5	3.0	2.9	1.5	4.0	3.7	3.4	2.3	3.3	2.5	2.5
2002 Sedatives*	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.3	N/A	N/A
Sedatives**	N/A	5.5	4.5	2.8***	N/A	8.2	6.6	4.8***	N/A	9.2	7.1	4.5***	N/A	7.2	5.8
2004 Stimulants****	N/A	1.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.8	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.3	N/A
2006 Stimulants*****	N/A	N/A	1.5	2.3	N/A	N/A	2.9	3.7	N/A	N/A	2.6	3.9	N/A	N/A	2.2
Ecstasy	3.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	2.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	3.2	1.0	0.9	1.0	3.1	0.9	0.9
Heroin	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.7
2002 Methamphetamines******	1.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.6	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.2	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.0	N/A	N/A
2006 Methamphetamines *******	N/A	N/A	1.0	0.7	N/A	N/A	1.7	1.1	N/A	N/A	1.4	0.9	N/A	N/A	1.3
Steroids	1.2	N/A	0.8	N/C	1.5	N/A	1.0	N/C	0.9	N/A	1.0	N/C	1.2	N/A	0.9
Prescription Drugs	N/A	N/A	4.5	N/C	N/A	N/A	7.3	N/C	N/A	N/A	8.1	N/C	N/A	N/A	6.3
Any Drug	19.9	17.9	19.7	N/C	25.7	23.6	25.6	N/C	28.6	25.1	26.6	N/C	24.6	21.4	23.3

Note: 2006 Any Drug use does not include reported use of steroids or prescription drugs in order to make the 2006 results comparable to previous surveys.

* The 2002 sedative use category included quaaludes, barbiturates, and tranquilizers.

**The 2004 and 2006 sedative use categories included tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills (taken without a doctor's permission).

***When the wording of AYS and MTF questions were the same, 2005 MTF data was used in comparison to 2006 AYS data. However, to accurately compare MTF drug use to Arizona drug use when the questions are not worded the same, the MTF database must be available. Because the 2005 MTF database is not available at this time, the 2004 MTF use rates are used as the latest comparison for sedative use.

**** The 2004 stimulant use category included amphetamines, methamphetamines, crystal, and crank.

***** The 2006 stimulant use category included stimulants other then methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine).

****** The 2002 methamphetamine use category included methamphetamines, crystal, and crank.

******* The 2006 methamphetamine use category included methamphetamines, speed, crank, or crystal meth.

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

N/A - Indicates a question that was not asked in the 2002, 2004, or 2006 Arizona Youth Surveys.

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, males and females are very similar in their use of most substances and generally have substance use rates that are similar. The exceptions are that males in all grades use much more smokeless tobacco (nearly two and a half times the rate of females) and males use rates of marijuana are 2.3% to 5.8% higher than female use rates in each grade. In some cases, females actually have use rates that are higher than males. For example, female sedative use is 2.2% to 4.9% higher than male sedative use.

Interestingly, 8th grade male and female lifetime substance use rates are very similar, differing only by small percentages, with females indicating significantly higher lifetime use rates in six of the 15 substance use categories. In the 10th grade, females have more similar, though sill higher, use rates in six of 15 categories. By the 12th grade, females had higher use rates in four of 15 categories. As you can see in Table 16, the differences in use begin to increase more in the higher grades. Such a finding indicates that females may be experimenting with drug use at equal or higher rates as males in the early grades, but as students get older, males take over as the more dominant substance users.

In comparing the 2006 results to past years, male and female lifetime use rates by grade and for their respective totals decreased in 2006 for alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, and sedatives.

Figure 21

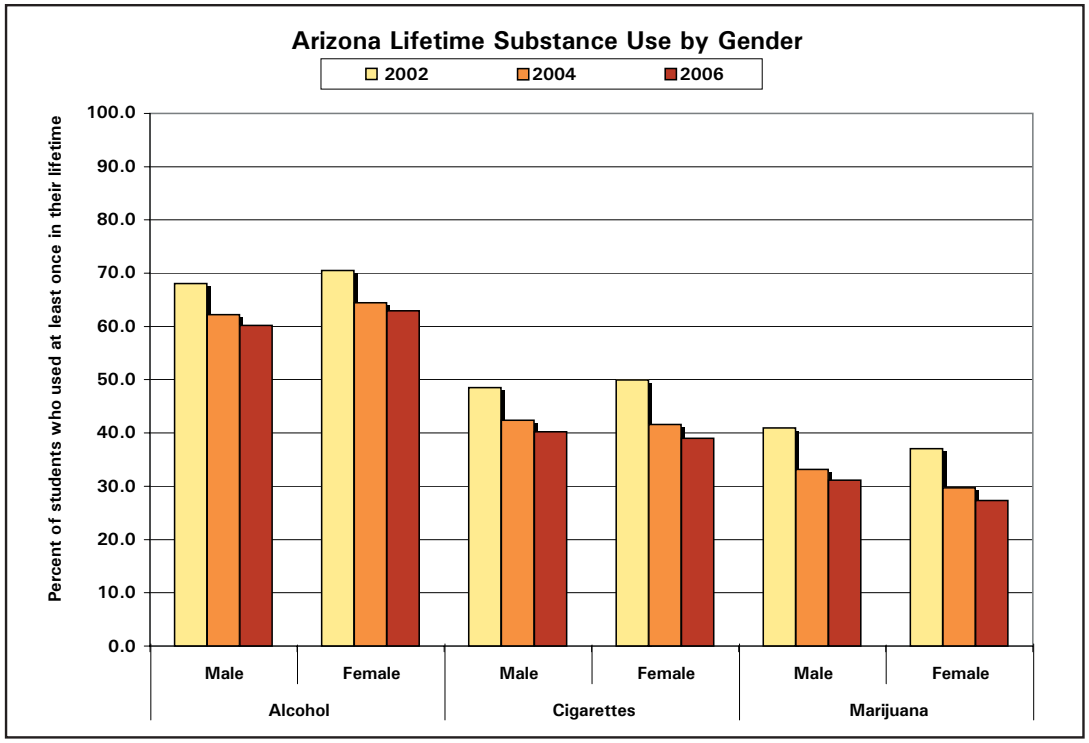


Table 16

Percentage of Males and Females by Grade Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

Drug Used	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	Males			Females			Males			Females			Males			Females			Males			Females		
	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006
Alcohol	55.0	50.7	48.8	58.6	52.9	51.7	71.0	67.5	65.8	73.4	71.1	69.2	80.4	77.4	73.8	81.4	78.4	75.1	68.1	62.2	60.2	70.5	64.4	62.9
Cigarettes	38.1	33.4	30.6	40.4	33.4	30.9	48.7	45.2	44.8	50.2	45.2	43.1	61.1	55.8	51.7	61.4	52.6	48.2	48.5	42.4	40.3	50.0	41.6	39.0
Smokeless Tobacco	8.0	9.5	9.8	5.5	5.2	6.1	14.5	16.3	17.6	5.7	6.3	6.5	26.5	26.8	24.7	7.8	7.4	7.0	15.7	15.7	15.9	6.3	6.1	6.5
Marijuana	27.4	21.9	19.4	25.7	19.0	17.1	43.4	37.8	36.3	39.9	35.5	31.9	54.6	48.7	45.6	47.5	43.0	39.7	41.0	33.1	31.1	37.1	29.7	27.3
Inhalants	10.3	11.3	12.7	13.4	16.0	17.5	12.0	9.7	10.8	8.9	11.9	12.8	10.8	10.0	10.6	9.5	8.2	9.2	11.1	10.5	11.6	10.7	12.9	14.0
Hallucinogens	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.1	8.4	5.5	4.5	8.4	5.0	3.8	15.0	9.0	6.8	10.4	6.2	4.4	8.2	4.9	4.0	6.8	4.2	3.2
Cocaine	4.3	3.2	3.4	4.8	4.0	3.8	8.0	7.4	7.5	8.6	8.1	7.7	13.1	13.1	12.3	11.0	9.9	10.8	8.2	6.9	6.9	8.0	6.7	6.7
2002 Sedatives*	1.4	N/A	N/A	2.4	N/A	N/A	5.6	N/A	N/A	5.9	N/A	N/A	9.0	N/A	N/A	5.9	N/A	N/A	5.1	N/A	N/A	4.7	N/A	N/A
Sedatives**	N/A	8.3	7.4	N/A	13.4	12.3	N/A	13.4	11.8	N/A	19.2	16.4	N/A	19.3	16.3	N/A	20.2	18.5	N/A	12.5	11.0	N/A	16.8	15.1
2004 Stimulants**	N/A	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
2006 Stimulants***	N/A	N/A	2.7	N/A	N/A	4.1	N/A	N/A	6.5	N/A	N/A	7.6	N/A	N/A	8.4	N/A	N/A	8.6	N/A	N/A	5.3	N/A	N/A	6.3
Ecstasy	5.0	2.1	1.6	5.9	2.6	2.1	7.8	4.3	3.3	8.4	4.3	3.4	12.8	6.2	4.7	11.3	5.4	4.0	8.2	3.8	2.9	8.4	3.8	3.0
Heroin	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.7	1.6	3.6	2.6	2.3	2.8	2.2	1.9	3.6	4.0	3.5	4.0	2.1	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.8	1.9	1.8
2002 Methamphetamines****	2.4	N/A	N/A	3.1	N/A	N/A	6.5	N/A	N/A	7.0	N/A	N/A	9.2	N/A	N/A	8.0	N/A	N/A	5.8	N/A	N/A	5.9	N/A	N/A
2006 Methamphetamines*****	N/A	N/A	2.1	N/A	N/A	2.9	N/A	N/A	4.4	N/A	N/A	5.6	N/A	N/A	5.7	N/A	N/A	7.4	N/A	N/A	3.7	N/A	N/A	4.9
Steroids	1.9	N/A	2.1	2.3	N/A	1.2	3.8	N/A	2.9	1.7	N/A	1.2	4.6	N/A	3.5	0.9	N/A	1.0	3.4	N/A	2.7	1.7	N/A	1.1
Prescription Drugs	N/A	N/A	8.1	N/A	N/A	11.2	N/A	N/A	14.0	N/A	N/A	17.6	N/A	N/A	19.7	N/A	N/A	20.1	N/A	N/A	12.9	N/A	N/A	15.4
Any Drug	32.2	32.2	35.4	33.5	33.8	36.6	45.7	45.3	48.5	43.3	45.8	45.4	56.8	54.2	55.3	49.2	50.9	50.2	44.1	41.6	44.7	41.5	41.5	42.8

Note: 2006 Any Drug use does not include reported use of steroids or prescription drugs in order to make the 2006 results comparable to previous surveys. Further, the 2002 lifetime use data presented here is derived from a question asking students to report how old they were when they first used each substance. The 2002 lifetime use value reflects those students who indicated any age of first use. The question was asked differently in the 2004 and 2006 surveys. See the Item Dictionary in Appendix D for current wording.

*** The 2002 sedative use category included quaaludes, barbiturates, and tranquilizers.**

****The 2004 and 2006 sedative use categories included tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills (taken without a doctor's permission).**

***** The 2004 stimulant use category included amphetamines, methamphetamines, crystal, and crank.**

****** The 2006 stimulant use category included stimulants other then methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine).**

******* The 2002 methamphetamine use category included methamphetamines, crystal, and crank.**

******** The 2006 methamphetamine use category included methamphetamines, speed, crank, or crystal meth.**

N/A - Indicates a question that was not asked in the 2002, 2004, or 2006 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 the three grades and the total for all males and all females. Again, rates are very similar in both genders. However, marijuana 30-day usage rates for males were 3.5% higher than females (15.0% compared to 11.5%). The 30-day usage rate of smokeless tobacco is significantly higher for males (6.0% for males compared to 1.8% for females).

As with lifetime substance use, use rates for males and females were very similar with 8th grade females having significantly higher use rates in five of the 15 substance categories. This indicates that females and males in the early grades are on more equal footing, and that females use substances more than we would generally expect. However, the 30-day use rates by gender show that males use more than females in the high school grades. In the 10th grade, females had higher use rates in three of 15 categories. In the 12th grade, males had again become the higher substance users in all categories.

Figure 22

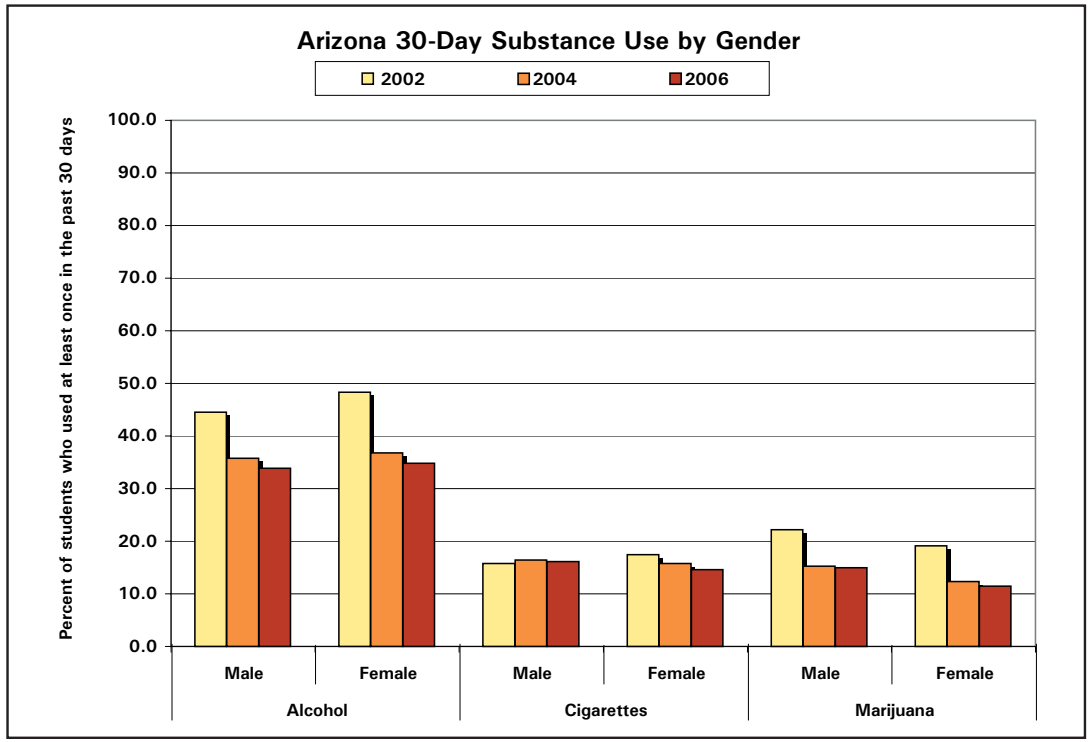


Table 17

Percentage of Males and Females by Grade Who Used ATODs During The Past 30 Days

Drug Used	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12						Total					
	Males			Females			Males			Females			Males			Females			Males			Females		
	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006
Alcohol	30.7	23.7	22.7	37.3	26.7	25.3	45.2	39.8	38.4	50.5	42.7	39.8	59.5	53.7	48.5	58.6	48.7	45.7	44.5	35.8	33.9	48.4	36.8	34.8
Cigarettes	8.7	10.1	10.1	9.7	11.2	10.8	16.6	17.8	18.1	19.6	17.6	16.2	22.8	26.7	24.4	23.8	22.1	19.4	15.7	16.4	16.1	17.4	15.8	14.6
Smokeless Tobacco	4.2	2.9	3.4	3.8	1.8	2.0	6.5	5.4	6.7	2.8	1.7	1.7	9.2	10.0	9.6	2.9	1.3	1.5	6.5	5.4	6.0	3.2	1.6	1.8
Marijuana	14.1	10.1	9.2	14.8	9.2	7.9	23.0	17.8	17.8	21.9	14.7	13.8	30.4	21.8	21.8	20.9	15.5	14.7	22.2	15.3	15.0	19.1	12.4	11.5
Inhalants	5.0	4.5	5.0	7.9	7.0	7.3	3.6	2.8	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.8	0.9	1.3	3.7	3.4	3.7	4.4	4.4	4.5
Hallucinogens	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.6	1.0	3.9	2.5	2.2	2.6	2.2	1.3	4.4	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.2	3.2	2.1	1.7	2.1	1.8	1.1
Cocaine	2.2	1.5	1.6	2.8	1.7	1.6	3.4	2.8	3.1	3.7	3.1	2.7	5.3	4.6	4.0	2.7	2.9	2.7	3.6	2.7	2.7	3.1	2.4	2.2
2002 Sedatives*	0.7	N/A	N/A	1.3	N/A	N/A	2.4	N/A	N/A	2.7	N/A	N/A	4.1	N/A	N/A	2.8	N/A	N/A	2.3	N/A	N/A	2.2	N/A	N/A
Sedatives**	N/A	4.0	3.2	N/A	6.9	5.7	N/A	6.8	5.7	N/A	9.4	7.5	N/A	10.0	7.6	N/A	8.3	6.6	N/A	6.3	5.1	N/A	8.0	6.5
2004 Stimulants***	N/A	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
2006 Stimulants****	N/A	N/A	1.2	N/A	N/A	1.8	N/A	N/A	2.7	N/A	N/A	3.1	N/A	N/A	2.8	N/A	N/A	2.3	N/A	N/A	2.0	N/A	N/A	2.4
Ecstasy	3.1	0.8	0.8	4.1	0.9	0.7	3.2	1.4	1.3	1.9	0.8	0.8	4.5	1.4	1.1	2.1	0.5	0.7	3.5	1.1	1.0	2.7	0.7	0.7
Heroin	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.7	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.5
2002 Methamphetamines*****	0.9	N/A	N/A	1.0	N/A	N/A	2.7	N/A	N/A	2.5	N/A	N/A	2.6	N/A	N/A	1.9	N/A	N/A	2.1	N/A	N/A	1.8	N/A	N/A
2006 Methamphetamines******	N/A	N/A	0.9	N/A	N/A	1.0	N/A	N/A	1.6	N/A	N/A	1.7	N/A	N/A	1.3	N/A	N/A	1.5	N/A	N/A	1.2	N/A	N/A	1.4
Steroids	1.0	N/A	1.0	1.3	N/A	0.6	2.2	N/A	1.6	0.9	N/A	0.5	1.3	N/A	1.7	0.5	N/A	0.3	1.6	N/A	1.4	0.9	N/A	0.5
Prescription Drugs	N/A	N/A	3.9	N/A	N/A	5.0	N/A	N/A	6.7	N/A	N/A	7.6	N/A	N/A	8.8	N/A	N/A	7.4	N/A	N/A	6.0	N/A	N/A	6.4
Any Drug	18.8	16.6	19.1	20.9	18.8	20.0	26.2	24.2	27.4	25.3	23.1	23.8	33.6	28.4	30.4	24.1	21.9	22.8	25.9	21.8	24.7	23.4	20.8	22.0

* The 2002 sedative use category included quaaludes, barbiturates, and tranquilizers.

**The 2004 and 2006 sedative use categories included tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills (taken without a doctor's permission).

*** The 2004 stimulant use category included amphetamines, methamphetamines, crystal, and crank.

**** The 2006 stimulant use category included stimulants other then methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine).

***** The 2002 methamphetamine use category included methamphetamines, crystal, and crank.

****** The 2006 methamphetamine use category included methamphetamines, speed, crank, or crystal meth.

N/A - Indicates a question that was not asked in the 2002, 2004, or 2006 Arizona Youth Surveys.

Intention to Use ATODs

Youth were asked whether they would use cigarettes, alcohol, or marijuana when they became an adult. The response categories were NO!, no, yes, and YES! The survey instructs students to mark "NO!" if they think the statement is definitely not true for them, "no" if they think the statement is mostly not true for them, "yes" if they think the statement is mostly true for them, and "YES!" if they think the statement is definitely true for them. The percentages of students in each grade answering "YES" or "yes" to the questions are listed in Table 18.

As can be seen, a majority of the youth do not intend to use cigarettes or marijuana, though a majority (63.8%) of high school seniors intend to use alcohol.

Intentions to use cigarettes and alcohol increase as youth get older, with intention to use peaking in grade 12. However, intention to use marijuana peaked in the 10th grade in the 2006 survey.

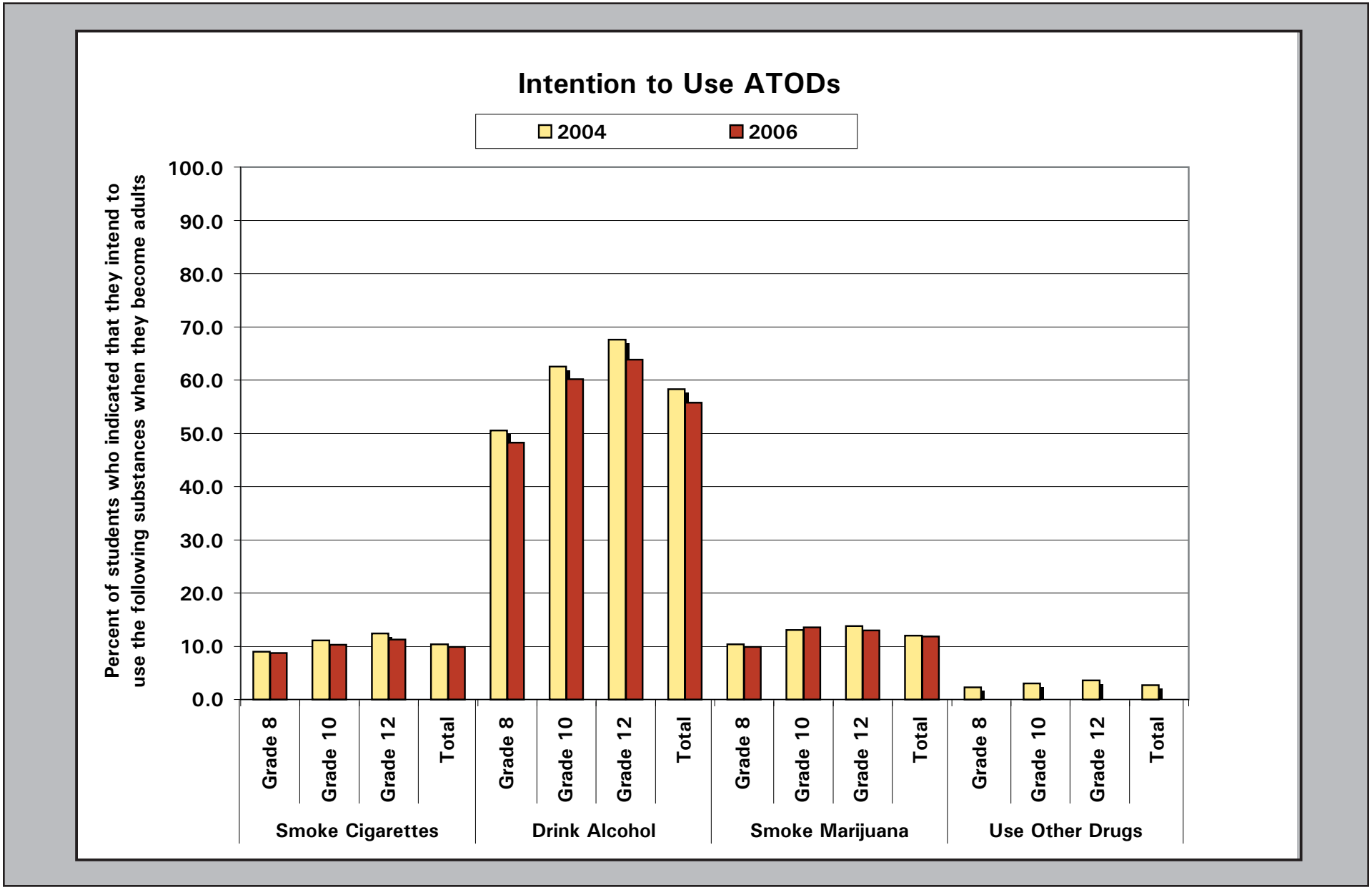
As this question was only asked in the 2004 and 2006 surveys, only two years of data are available for the intention to use questions.

Table 18

Percentage of Youth with Intention to Use ATODs

Question	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Total	
	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006	2004	2006
Smoke Cigarettes	9.0	8.8	11.1	10.3	12.4	11.3	10.4	9.9
Drink Alcohol	50.5	48.2	62.5	60.1	67.6	63.8	58.3	55.8
Smoke Marijuana	10.4	9.9	13.1	13.5	13.8	13.0	12.0	11.8
Use Other Drugs	2.3	N/A	3.0	N/A	3.6	N/A	2.7	N/A

Figure 23


Intention to Use ATODs
2004
2006
Percent of students who indicated that they intend to use the following substances when they become adults
100.0
90.0
80.0
70.0
60.0
50.0
40.0
30.0
20.0
10.0
0.0
Grade 8
Grade 10
Grade 12
Total
Smoke Cigarettes
Drink Alcohol
Smoke Marijuana
Use Other Drugs

Multiple Drug Use

The percentage of youth who use various substances individually and in combination with other substances is shown in Table 19. "Any Substance" is defined as using one or more of the twelve substances measured by the survey. The percentage of students in the 12th grade who used at least one substance in the 30 days prior to completing the survey was 58.4%. The categories of alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco are contained in other tables in this report, but are shown here for reference. For most substances, there is a large increase in the use rate from the 8th to the 10th grade, after which there is a smaller increase from the 10th to the 12th grade. These findings indicate that efforts to prevent substance use must start before the 8th grade and include booster sessions in the 8th and 9th grades to help prevent the increase in drug use as students move into high school.

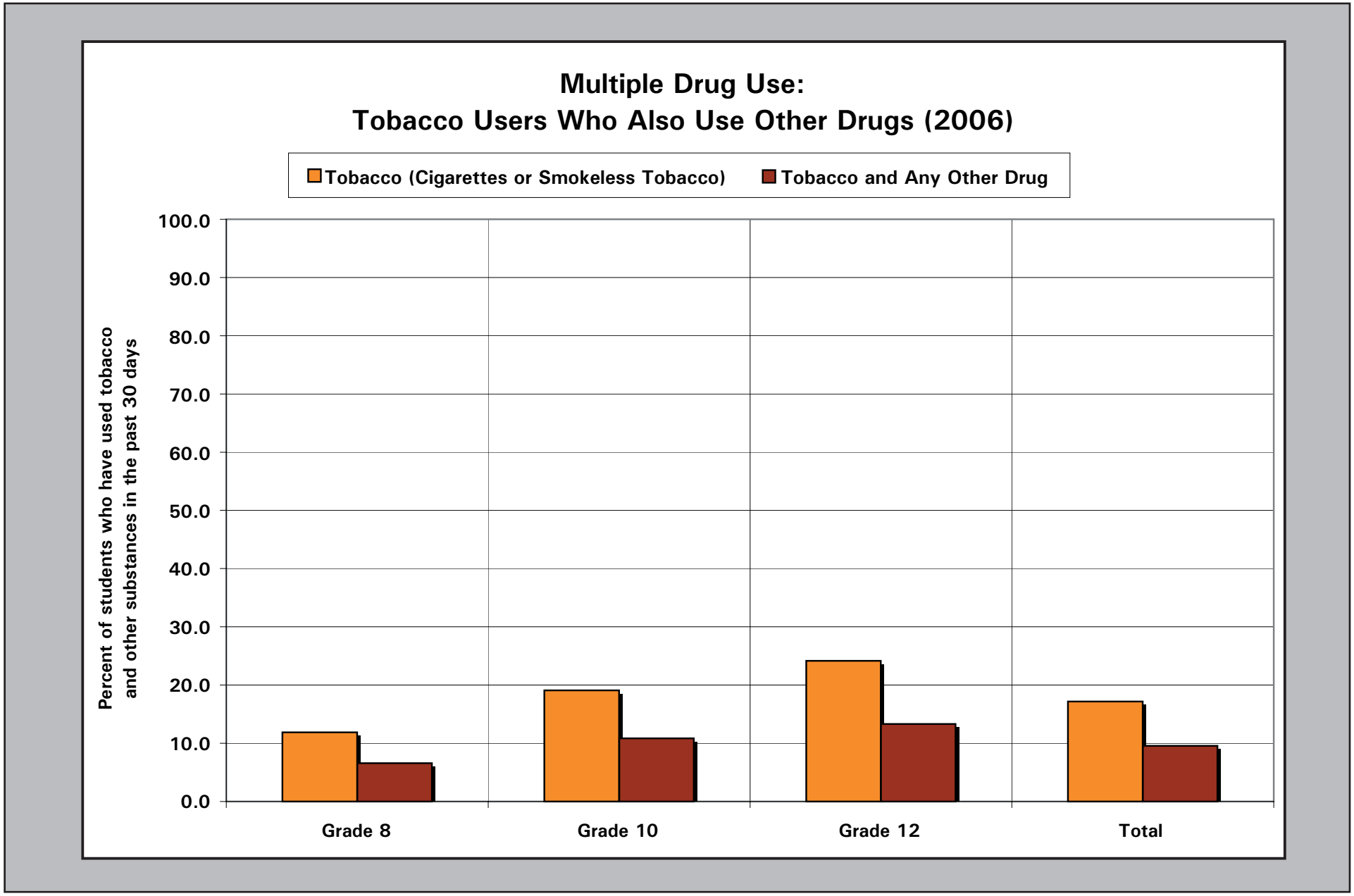
Many of the individuals who use marijuana also use alcohol. For example, the total percentage using marijuana is 13.1% and those using alcohol and marijuana is 10.6%. Thus only 2.5% of students used marijuana but not alcohol in the past 30 days. A review of tobacco use and any drug use during the past 30 days shows that over one-half of the youth who use tobacco also use an illegal drug (17.2% tobacco use compared to 9.6% tobacco and any drug use). Reviewing the use of alcohol with other drugs and tobacco with other drugs shows that most of the youth use one other drug besides alcohol and tobacco, which is mostly marijuana.

Table 19

Percentage Using Multiple Drugs in the Past 30 Days (2006)

	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
Any Substance	38.3	52.3	58.4	48.0
Alcohol	24.1	39.2	47.0	34.4
Cigarettes	10.5	17.1	21.8	15.3
Smokeless Tobacco	2.7	4.0	5.4	3.8
Tobacco (cig. or smokeless)	11.9	19.1	24.2	17.2
Marijuana	8.5	15.7	18.1	13.1
Tobacco and Alcohol	7.7	14.4	19.4	12.6
Tobacco and Marijuana	4.4	8.5	10.5	7.2
Alcohol and Marijuana	6.4	12.8	15.6	10.6
Marijuana and Tobacco and Alcohol (all three)	3.7	7.5	9.6	6.3
Alcohol and Any Other Drug	10.5	17.6	20.1	15.1
Alcohol and Any 1 Other Drug	6.0	9.7	11.2	8.4
Alcohol and Any 2 Other Drugs	2.2	3.3	3.9	3.0
Tobacco and Any Other Drug	6.6	10.9	13.3	9.6
Tobacco and Any 1 Other Drug	3.3	5.5	6.7	4.8
Tobacco and Any 2 Other Drugs	1.4	2.1	2.9	2.0

Figure 24


Multiple Drug Use:
Tobacco Users Who Also Use Other Drugs (2006)
Tobacco (Cigarettes or Smokeless Tobacco)
Tobacco and Any Other Drug
Percent of students who have used tobacco and other substances in the past 30 days
100.0
90.0
80.0
70.0
60.0
50.0
40.0
30.0
20.0
10.0
0.0
Grade 8
Grade 10
Grade 12
Total

When students perceive that a substance is harmful, they 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 (64.8% perceived great risk), while in the 10th and 12th grades, the greatest perceived harmfulness was for heavy cigarette smoking (67.0% perceived great risk for 10th grade, 71.6% 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, 21.2% for 12th grade). It is interesting to note that perceived harm for regular cigarette and alcohol use increases with age, while perceived harm of smoking marijuana regularly or just once or twice decreases with increased age.

Rates of perceived harmfulness of trying marijuana once or twice were higher for Arizona youth in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades in comparison to youth in the MTF study, with Arizona rates of perceived harmfulness being 1.5% higher in the 8th grade, 1.5% higher in the 10th grade, and 5.1% higher in the 12th grade. For perceived harmfulness of smoking marijuana regularly, however, Arizona rates were significantly lower than MTF rates in all grades — 9.1% less perceived risk in the 8th grade (64.8% for Arizona, 73.9% for MTF), 11.3% less perceived risk in the 10th grade (54.2% for Arizona, 65.5% for MTF), and 6.9% less perceived risk for the 12th grade (51.1% for Arizona, 58.0% 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.

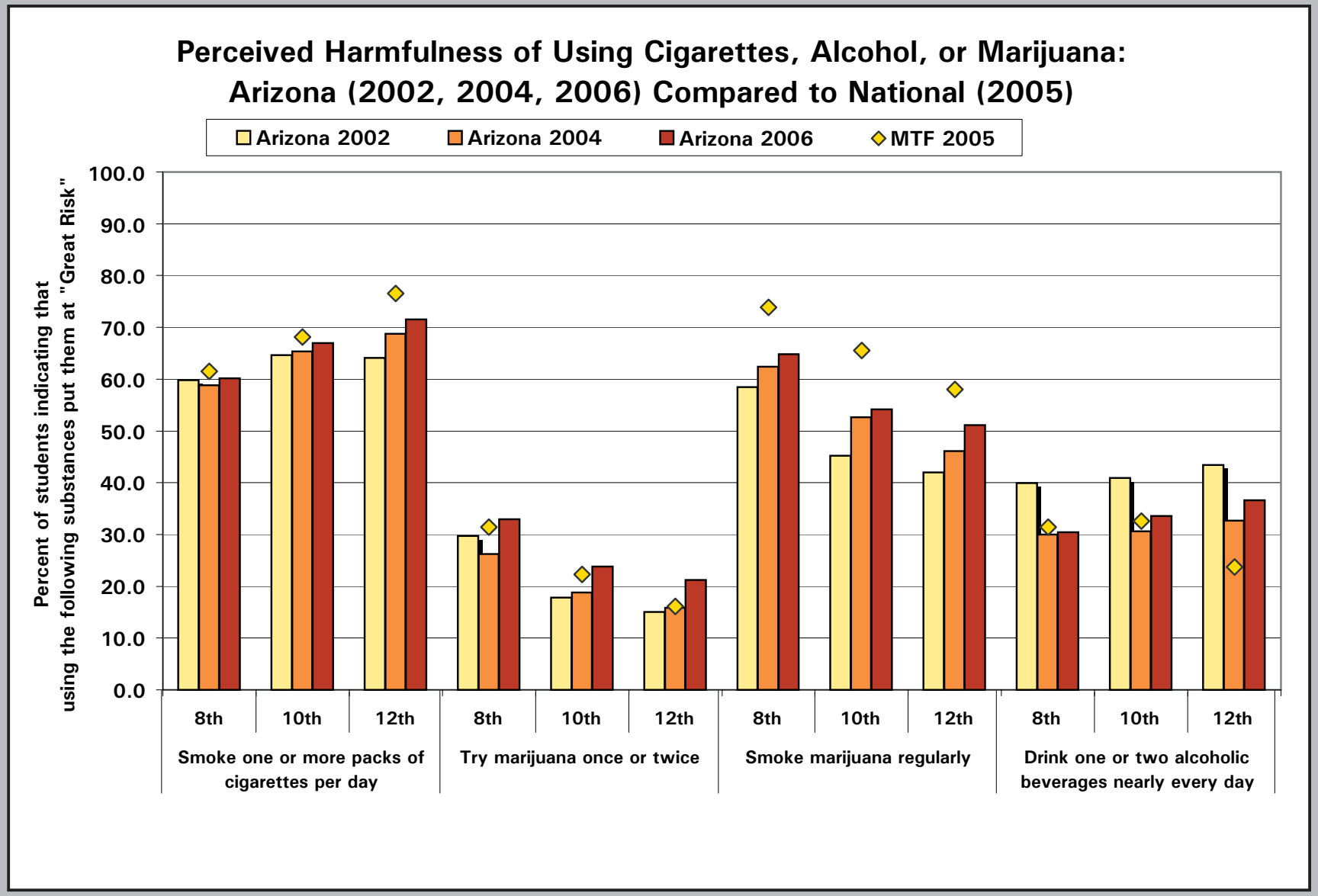
In comparing 2006 survey data to past years, the results show that perceived harmfulness of all four substance use categories increased in each grade and overall since the 2004 survey. Perceived harmfulness of heavy smoking increased 1.4% to 2.8% in each grade, perceived harmfulness of trying marijuana increased 5.0% to 6.7% in each grade, perceived harmfulness of smoking marijuana regularly increased 1.6% to 5.0% in each grade, and perceived harmfulness of regular alcohol use increased 0.5% to 3.9% in each grade since the 2004 survey. Another positive finding is that the perceived harmfulness of regular marijuana use has been gradually increasing since the 2002 survey, with the 8th grade showing an increase of 6.3% since 2002, the 10th grade showing an increase of 9.0% since 2002, and the 12th grade showing an increase of 9.1% since 2002.

Table 20

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

Question	Arizona Grade 8			MTF Grade 8			Arizona Grade 10			MTF Grade 10			Arizona Grade 12			MTF Grade 12			Total		
	2002	2004	2006	2002	2003	2005	2002	2004	2006	2002	2003	2005	2002	2004	2006	2002	2003	2005	2002	2004	2006
Smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day	59.8	58.8	60.2	57.5	57.7	61.5	64.6	65.4	67.0	64.3	65.7	68.1	64.1	68.7	71.6	74.2	72.1	76.5	62.8	63.2	65.1
Try marijuana once or twice	29.7	26.3	32.9	28.2	30.2	31.4	17.8	18.8	23.8	19.9	21.1	22.3	15.0	15.8	21.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	21.1	21.5	27.1
Smoke marijuana regularly	58.5	62.4	64.8	71.7	74.2	73.9	45.2	52.6	54.2	60.8	63.9	65.5	42.0	46.1	51.1	53.0	54.9	58.0	48.9	55.5	58.0
Drink one or two alcoholic beverages nearly every day	39.9	30.0	30.5	29.6	29.9	31.4	40.9	30.6	33.6	31.0	30.9	32.6	43.4	32.7	36.6	21.0	20.1	23.7	41.3	30.8	33.0

Figure 25


Perceived Harmfulness of Using Cigarettes, Alcohol, or Marijuana:
Arizona (2002, 2004, 2006) Compared to National (2005)
Arizona 2002
Arizona 2004
Arizona 2006
MTF 2005
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

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 21, "how easy would it be to get some." The response choices were, "Very Hard," "Sort of Hard," "Sort of Easy," and "Very Easy." Table 21 contains the percentage of youth who reported that it was "Sort of Easy" or "Very Easy" to get the substances.

When looking at the 2006 results by grade, Arizona 8th graders, 10th graders, and the state total 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 5.4% to 15.1% difference in perceived availability between Arizona results and national results. This difference is illustrated in Figure 26, which looks at the perceived availability of students in grades 8, 10, and 12 in the Arizona and national surveys.

In comparing 2006 data to the last survey in 2004, perceived availability of cigarettes, marijuana, and other drugs decreased in grades 8, 10, and 12. Since the 2004 survey, perceived availability of alcohol decreased in grades 8, 10, and 12. Overall, for the state total, perceived availability of cigarettes decreased 1.7% since 2004, perceived availability of alcohol decreased 1.2%, perceived availability of marijuana decreased 2.2%, and perceived availability of cocaine, LSD, and amphetamines decreased 1.6%.

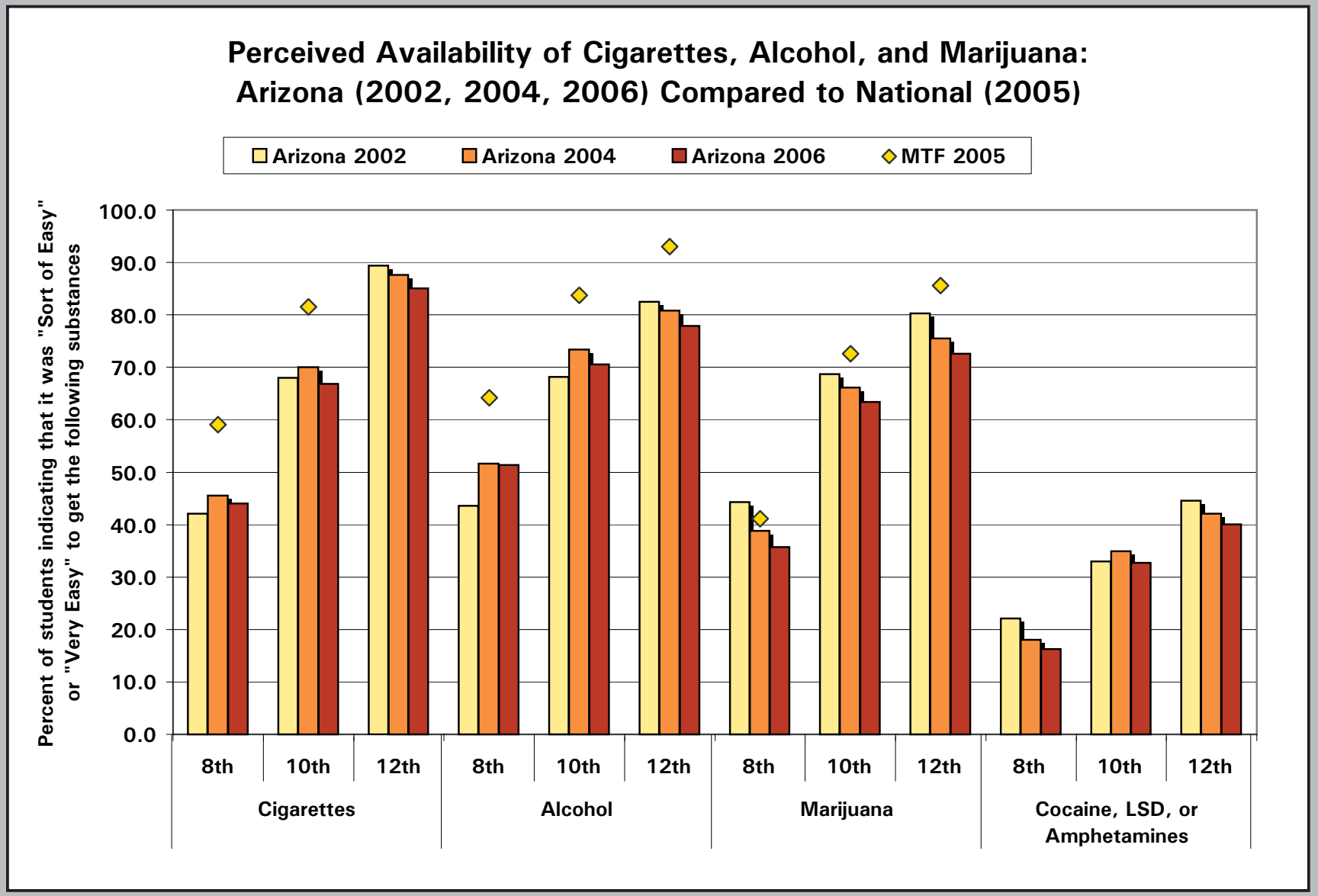
In looking at results from 2002, 2004, and 2006, we can see a gradual and significant decrease in perceived availability of marijuana, with 8th graders showing an 8.6% decrease in perceived marijuana availability, 10th graders showing a 5.3% decrease, and 12th graders showing a 7.7% decrease since 2002.

Table 21

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

Question	Arizona Grade 8			MTF Grade 8			Arizona Grade 10			MTF Grade 10			Arizona Grade 12			MTF Grade 12			Total		
	2002	2004	2006	2002	2003	2005	2002	2004	2006	2002	2003	2005	2002	2004	2006	2002	2003	2005	2002	2004	2006
Cigarettes	42.1	45.5	44.0	64.3	63.1	59.1	68.0	70.0	66.8	83.3	80.7	81.5	89.4	87.6	85.1	N/A	N/A	N/A	65.4	63.1	61.4
Alcoholic beverages	43.6	51.6	51.4	67.9	67.0	64.2	68.2	73.4	70.5	84.8	83.4	83.7	82.5	80.8	77.9	94.7	94.2	93.0	64.1	65.4	64.2
Marijuana	44.3	38.8	35.7	46.6	44.8	41.1	68.7	66.1	63.4	75.9	73.9	72.6	80.3	75.5	72.6	87.2	87.1	85.6	64.0	56.1	53.9
Cocaine, LSD, or Amphetamines	22.1	18.0	16.3	N/A	N/A	N/A	33.0	34.9	32.7	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.6	42.1	40.0	N/A	N/A	N/A	32.8	29.0	27.4

Figure 26


Perceived Availability of Cigarettes, Alcohol, and Marijuana:
Arizona (2002, 2004, 2006) Compared to National (2005)
Arizona 2002
Arizona 2004
Arizona 2006
MTF 2005
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

Section 4: Antisocial Behaviors and Additional Results

Heavy Substance Use and Other Antisocial Behavior by Grade and Gender

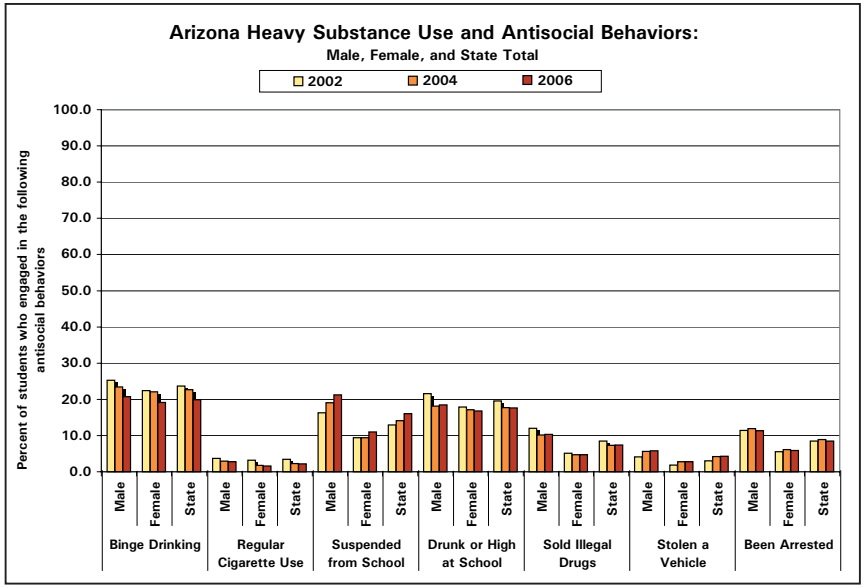
Unlike 30-day and lifetime ATOD substance use, where Arizona males and females had similar use rates and often females in lower grades had higher rates, the male-female differences in heavy use of alcohol and tobacco and antisocial behavior are more pronounced. Figure 27 and Table 22 show that males engage in these behaviors more than females. The only exceptions were that females in the 8th grade participated in binge drinking and being drunk or high in school more than males. These higher rates correspond with the slightly higher rates of drug and alcohol use by females in the lower grades.

Some of the biggest differences between males and females were in being suspended from school (21.2% for males compared to 11.0% for females), selling illegal drugs (10.3% for males compared to 4.7% for females), and being arrested (11.3% for males and 5.8% 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 17.6% 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 13.4%, 10th graders had a rate of 22.4%, and 12th graders had a rate of 28.2%. For being drunk or high at school, 8th graders had a rate of 13.0%, 10th graders had a rate of 21.1%, and 12th graders had a rate of 21.4%.

Figure 27



The behavior that the fewest students in all grades participated in was regular cigarette smoking (2.2%), and stealing a vehicle (4.3%).

Engagement in antisocial behaviors by gender, and for the state as a whole, changed slightly from 2004 to 2006. The greatest change since the 2004 survey can be found in looking at rates of binge drinking, which decreased 2.8% for the state total (from 22.7% in 2004 to 19.9% in 2006). Rates of binge drinking also decreased 1.6% to 5.6% for males in each grade since the 2004 survey, and decreased 2.7% to 4.0% for females in each grade since the last survey. In contrast, the reports of school suspensions increased 1.9% for the state total (grades 8, 10, and 12 combined), 2.1% for males (grades 8, 10, and 12 combined), and 1.6% for females (grades 8, 10, and 12 combined) since the 2004 survey.

Table 22

Percentage of Males, Females, and the State Total who Engaged in Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior In the Past Year

Drug Used / Antisocial Behavior	Grade 8									Grade 10								
	Males			Females			State			Males			Females			State		
	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006
Binge drinking	13.0	15.1	12.5	14.8	16.8	14.1	14.1	16.0	13.4	27.0	24.8	23.2	25.2	25.4	21.4	26.0	25.1	22.4
Half a pack/day cigarettes	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.0	3.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.2	1.8	3.5	2.6	2.4
Suspended from school	22.6	23.9	26.2	13.5	11.9	13.7	18.1	17.7	19.8	14.0	16.2	20.1	9.0	8.8	11.2	11.5	12.3	15.5
Drunk or high at school	14.6	12.1	12.4	16.0	14.1	13.4	15.4	13.2	13.0	21.8	20.7	22.0	19.3	20.9	20.4	20.4	20.8	21.1
Sold illegal drugs	7.3	6.6	6.4	4.2	3.5	3.4	5.7	5.0	4.9	13.7	12.0	12.7	6.3	6.1	5.8	9.9	8.9	9.1
Stolen a vehicle	4.4	6.1	5.9	2.0	3.5	3.3	3.3	4.8	4.6	4.9	6.1	6.4	2.3	2.9	3.1	3.6	4.4	4.7
Been arrested	11.4	11.2	10.8	6.7	6.3	5.9	9.1	8.7	8.3	11.1	11.8	12.3	5.0	6.7	6.5	8.0	9.1	9.3

Drug Used / Antisocial Behavior	Grade 12									Total								
	Males			Females			State			Males			Females			State		
	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006
Binge drinking	37.1	37.5	31.9	27.8	27.9	24.7	32.2	32.5	28.2	25.3	23.4	20.7	22.4	22.1	19.1	23.7	22.7	19.9
Half a pack/day cigarettes	6.2	6.2	5.3	5.9	3.5	2.6	6.0	4.8	3.9	3.7	2.9	2.8	3.2	1.8	1.6	3.4	2.3	2.2
Suspended from school	11.7	13.4	13.3	4.8	5.5	5.6	8.1	9.3	9.4	16.3	19.1	21.2	9.4	9.4	11.0	12.9	14.1	16.0
Drunk or high at school	29.7	26.4	24.9	18.4	18.3	18.0	23.8	22.2	21.4	21.6	18.1	18.5	17.9	17.1	16.8	19.6	17.7	17.6
Sold illegal drugs	15.5	14.6	14.2	4.9	5.4	5.7	10.0	9.8	9.8	12.0	10.2	10.3	5.2	4.7	4.7	8.4	7.3	7.4
Stolen a vehicle	3.0	4.0	4.8	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.1	2.6	3.1	4.2	5.6	5.8	1.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	4.2	4.3
Been arrested	11.9	13.4	11.0	4.8	5.0	4.9	8.2	9.1	7.8	11.4	11.9	11.3	5.5	6.1	5.8	8.5	8.9	8.5

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, 1.6% of the students surveyed reported having taken a handgun to school in the past 12 months. In regard to carrying a handgun in general, 7.5% of students surveyed reported having carried a handgun in the past 12 months, and 8.8% of students surveyed reported having carried a handgun in their lifetime. Only 8.5% of students think that they would be seen as cool if they carried a handgun. Most students (74.0%) also perceived that it would be difficult to get a handgun if they wanted one.

When looking at the results by grade, it is interesting to note that 8th graders reported the highest rates of carrying a handgun in the past year and believing they had a good chance of being seen as cool if they carried a handgun. Tenth graders reported the highest rate of carrying a handgun in their lifetime. Twelfth graders reported the highest rates of believing it was easy to get a gun, that their parents wouldn't know if they carried a handgun, and that the police wouldn't catch them if they carried a handgun.

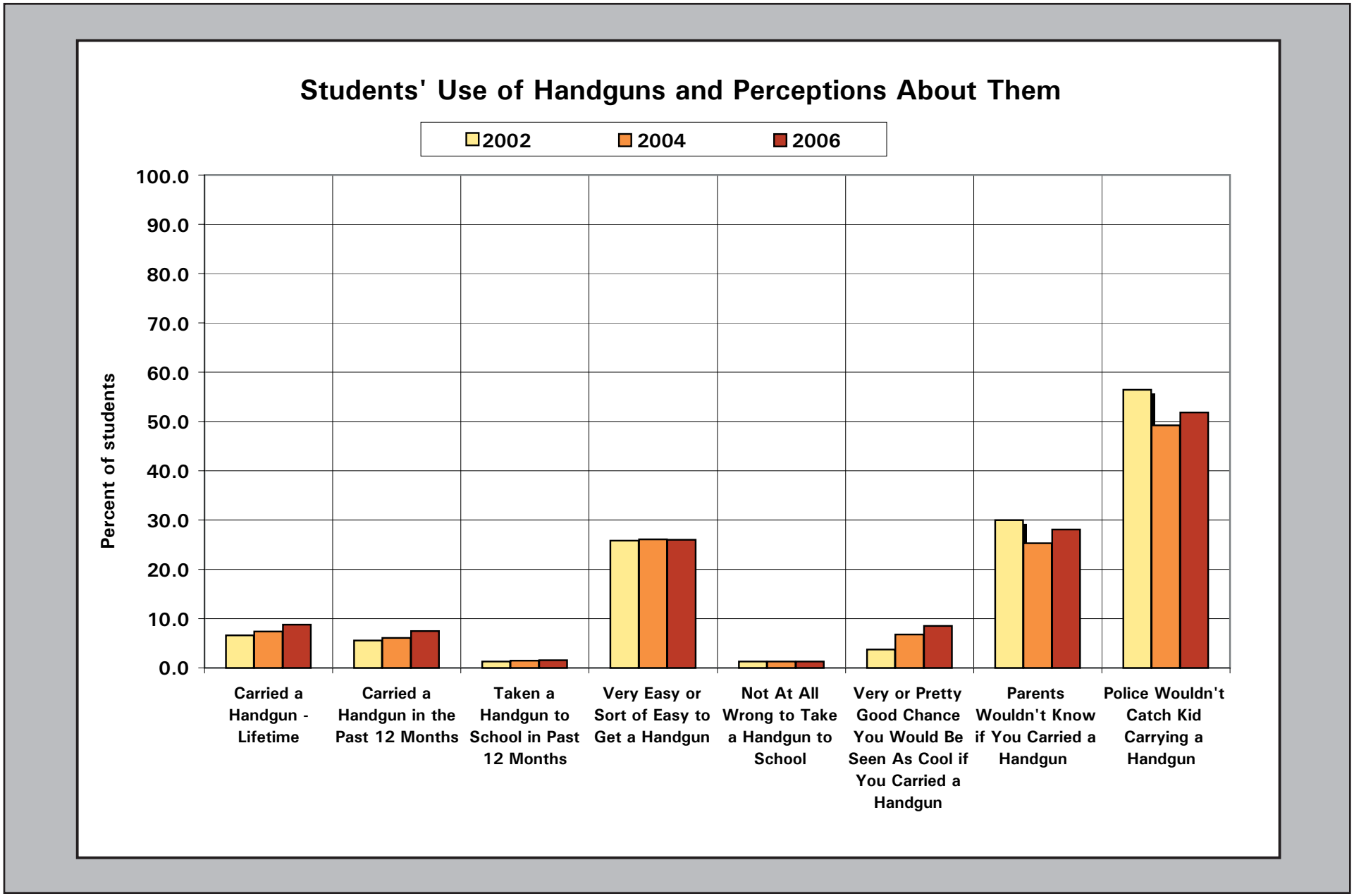
In comparing 2004 and 2006 results, increases were found in each grade and for all three grades combined for the following: reported lifetime handgun carry (increases of 1.2% to 2.0% in each grade), reported past year handgun carry (increases of 1.1% to 1.6% in each grade), perceived peer approval of carrying a handgun (increases of 1.1% to 2.4% in each grade), the perceived belief that parents wouldn't know if they carried a handgun (increases of 1.4% to 3.4% in each grade), and the perceived belief that police wouldn't catch them if they carried a handgun (increases of 0.9% to 3.0% in each grade).

Table 23

Total Percentage of Youth Who Responded to Questions About Handguns

	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006
Carried a Handgun - Lifetime	7.7	7.6	8.8	5.8	7.2	9.2	6.3	7.2	8.4	6.6	7.4	8.8
Carried a Handgun in the Past 12 Months	6.7	6.5	7.6	5.0	5.9	7.5	4.9	5.5	7.0	5.6	6.1	7.5
Taken a Handgun to School in Past 12 Months	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6
Very Easy or Sort of Easy to Get a Handgun	21.0	20.8	20.4	24.8	27.2	27.6	32.6	34.6	34.1	25.8	26.1	26.0
Not At All Wrong to Take a Handgun to School	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.3
Very or Pretty Good Chance You Would Be Seen As Cool if You Carried a Handgun	5.8	8.8	9.9	2.9	5.8	8.2	2.1	4.5	6.4	3.7	6.8	8.5
Parents Wouldn't Know if You Carried a Handgun	22.3	20.4	21.8	29.4	26.4	29.8	37.6	32.6	36.0	30.0	25.3	28.1
Police Wouldn't Catch Kid Carrying a Handgun	46.9	40.9	43.9	57.0	53.2	55.7	66.7	59.8	60.7	56.4	49.2	51.8

Figure 28


Students' Use of Handguns and Perceptions About Them
2002
2004
2006
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 youths' violent behaviors, attitudes towards violence, and their possible participation in gangs. Table 24 and Figure 29 show the questions that relate to violence. A review of the responses reveals that 21.3% 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 (4.5%) 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 (17.9%), believed it was not at all wrong to attack someone to seriously hurt them (4.8%), and believed it was not at all wrong to pick a fight (10.1%). Tenth graders had the highest rates of attacking someone to hurt them in their lifetime (22.4%), and of believing it was okay to beat someone up if they started the fight (57.7%).

For the total survey population, the percent of students reporting having attacked someone in their lifetime has increased 1.5% since the 2004 survey (from 19.8% in 2004 to 21.3% in 2006) and 7.4% since the 2002 survey (from 13.9% in 2002). After a large increase in the rate of students reporting they had attacked someone in the past year from 2002 to 2004, the rate of past year attacks was unchanged in the 2006 survey (16.3% in 2004 and 2006).

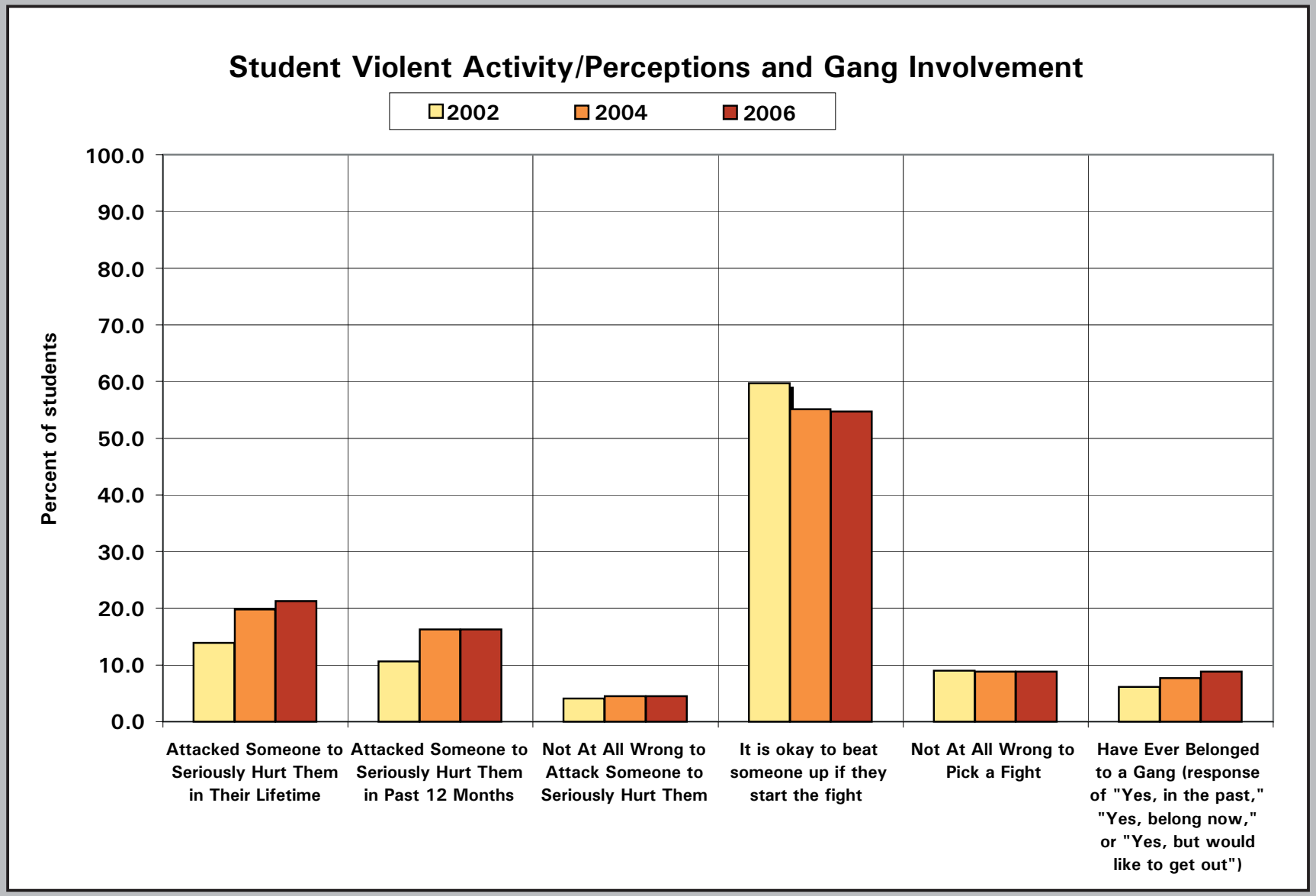
In covering the full spectrum of antisocial behaviors, the Arizona Youth Survey asks several questions on gang involvement. One of the most telling questions asks students not only if they have ever been in a gang or are currently in a gang, but also about how current gang members feel about their present membership. As can be seen in Table 24, a large majority of Arizona youth (89.8%) have never belonged to a gang, while 5.2% of the youth surveyed reported that they had been members in the past; 3.2% reported they belong now; 1.4% reported that they would like to join a gang; and 0.4% reported that they are in a gang, but would like to get out. In comparison to the 2004 survey results, the 2006 results show a slight decrease in the percent of students indicating that they have never belonged to a gang (1.0% decrease in the 8th grade, 2.1% decrease in the 10th grade, 0.9% decrease in the 12th grade, and 1.3% decrease for all three grades combined). Note: the "Have Ever Belonged to a Gang" bars in Figure 29 reflect the percent of students in 2002, 2004, and 2006 who indicated "Yes, in the past," "Yes, belong now," or "Yes, but would like to get out" to the question "Have you ever belonged in a gang?"

Table 24

Total Percentage of Youth Who Responded to Questions About Violence and Gangs

	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006
VIOLENCE												
Attacked Someone to Seriously Hurt Them in Their Lifetime	13.8	19.7	21.5	14.2	20.6	22.4	14.1	19.1	19.6	13.9	19.8	21.3
Attacked Someone to Seriously Hurt Them in Past 12 Months	11.6	17.8	17.9	10.8	16.5	16.5	9.1	13.3	13.2	10.6	16.3	16.3
Not At All Wrong to Attack Someone to Seriously Hurt Them	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.1	4.7	4.7	3.3	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.5	4.5
It is okay to beat someone up if they start the fight	61.4	54.2	53.5	59.5	57.3	57.7	57.7	54.0	53.1	59.7	55.1	54.7
Not At All Wrong to Pick a Fight	10.8	10.3	10.1	9.1	8.5	9.0	6.6	6.1	5.9	9.0	8.8	8.8
GANGS (Total Percentage of Youth Who Responded to the Question, "Have you ever belonged in a gang?")												
No	88.6	88.6	87.6	93.5	92.0	89.9	95.0	94.5	93.6	92.2	91.1	89.8
No, but would like to	2.6	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7	1.7	1.3	1.4
Yes, in the past	5.4	6.0	6.3	2.5	4.2	5.1	2.8	2.8	3.3	3.6	4.7	5.2
Yes, belong now	3.0	3.3	3.8	2.1	2.5	3.4	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.6	3.2
Yes, but would like to get out	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4

Figure 29


Student Violent Activity/Perceptions and Gang Involvement
2002
2004
2006
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 they carried a weapon to school and the number of days that they didn't go to school because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to school. Additionally, students were asked how many times in the past year they were threatened by someone or injured with a weapon on school property, how many times they had a physical fight at school, and how many times they were bullied on school property. Results for these questions are found on the following page in Table 25 and Figure 30.

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 illicit drug use, even small percentages for these safety issues can be serious. For example, of the 8th graders surveyed, 6.9% reported having taken a weapon to school at least once in the past month. Of the 10th grade survey population, 7.3% of students have taken a weapon to school; and of the 12th grade sample, 6.0% of students have taken a weapon to school. All 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 (10.7%) reported that they did not go to school because they felt unsafe at least one day in the past month, the rate for 10th and 12th graders was less extreme, with 7.8% of 10th graders and 5.0% of 12th graders indicating they had skipped school because they felt unsafe.

Even more Arizona youth indicated that they had been threatened or injured by someone at school. Of 8th graders, 15.5% indicated that they had been threatened by someone or injured with a weapon at school. This percentage decreases with increased grade level, with 13.9% of 10th graders and 9.5% of 12th graders reporting that it had happened to them.

The 2006 AYS contains a question asking students to report how often, if ever, they had been bullied on school property in the past year. For all three grades combined, 28.2% of students reported having been bullied at least once in the past year, while 38.2% of 8th graders, 24.5% of 10th graders, and 14.3% of 12th graders reported being bullied in the past year.

In looking at the 2006 results in comparison to 2004 survey results, we can see a significant decrease in students reporting they had been in a fight at school in the past year (2.0% decrease in the 8th grade, 1.4% decrease in the 10th grade, and 1.0% decrease in the 12th grade). Increases since 2004 were found in 10th grade reports of not feeling safe at school (1.3%) and of carrying a weapon to school in the past month (1.7%). The percent of students reporting that they didn't go to school because they felt unsafe, and that they had been threatened or injured with a weapon at school in the past year remained virtually unchanged for all grades since the 2004 survey.

Table 25

Total Percentage of Youth Who Responded to Questions About Safety and Schools

	8th Grade			10th Grade			12th Grade			Total		
	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006	2002	2004	2006
In a Fight at School at Least Once in the Past 12 Months	21.5	27.6	25.6	12.4	17.1	15.7	6.5	9.9	8.9	14.0	20.2	18.0
I Do Not Feel Safe At My School	21.6	25.6	25.3	13.3	22.2	23.5	7.3	16.3	17.1	14.6	22.4	22.8
Did Not Go to School at Least One Day in the Past Month Because Felt Unsafe At School or On the Way to School	5.3	11.3	10.7	2.3	7.8	7.8	2.6	5.6	5.0	3.5	8.8	8.4
Carried a Weapon to School at Least Once in the Past 30 Days	5.4	6.3	6.9	5.8	5.6	7.3	6.8	5.2	6.0	5.9	5.8	6.8
Been Threatened or Injured With a Weapon on School Property in the Past 12 Months	10.0	16.1	15.5	9.0	13.5	13.9	5.6	10.1	9.5	8.4	13.9	13.6
Been Bullied At Least Once in the Past Year	N/A	N/A	38.2	N/A	N/A	24.5	N/A	N/A	14.3	N/A	N/A	28.2

Figure 30

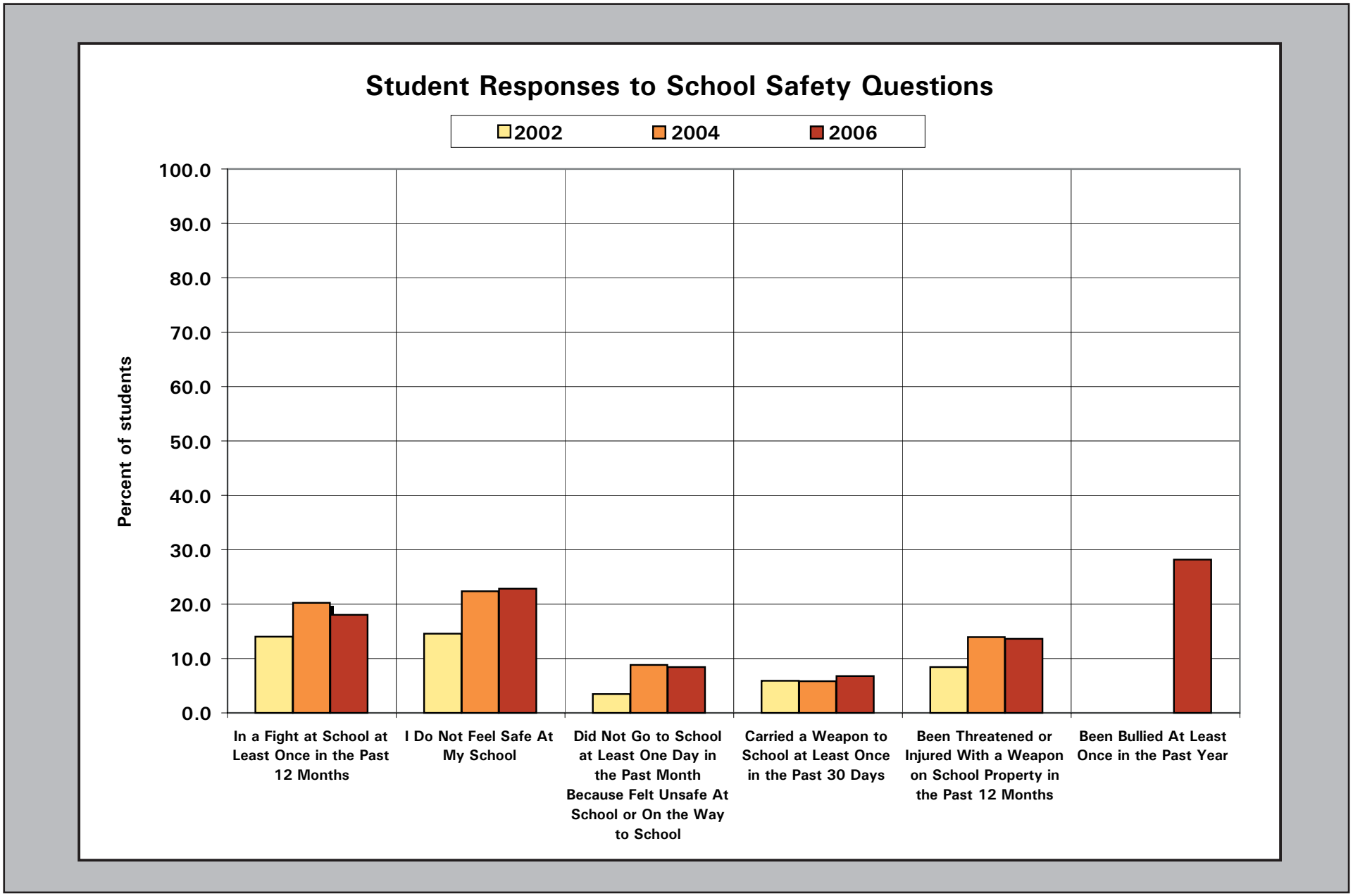

Student Responses to School Safety Questions
2002
2004
2006
Percent of students
100.0
90.0
80.0
70.0
60.0
50.0
40.0
30.0
20.0
10.0
0.0
In a Fight at School at Least Once in the Past 12 Months
I Do Not Feel Safe At My School
Did Not Go to School at Least One Day in the Past Month Because Felt Unsafe At 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

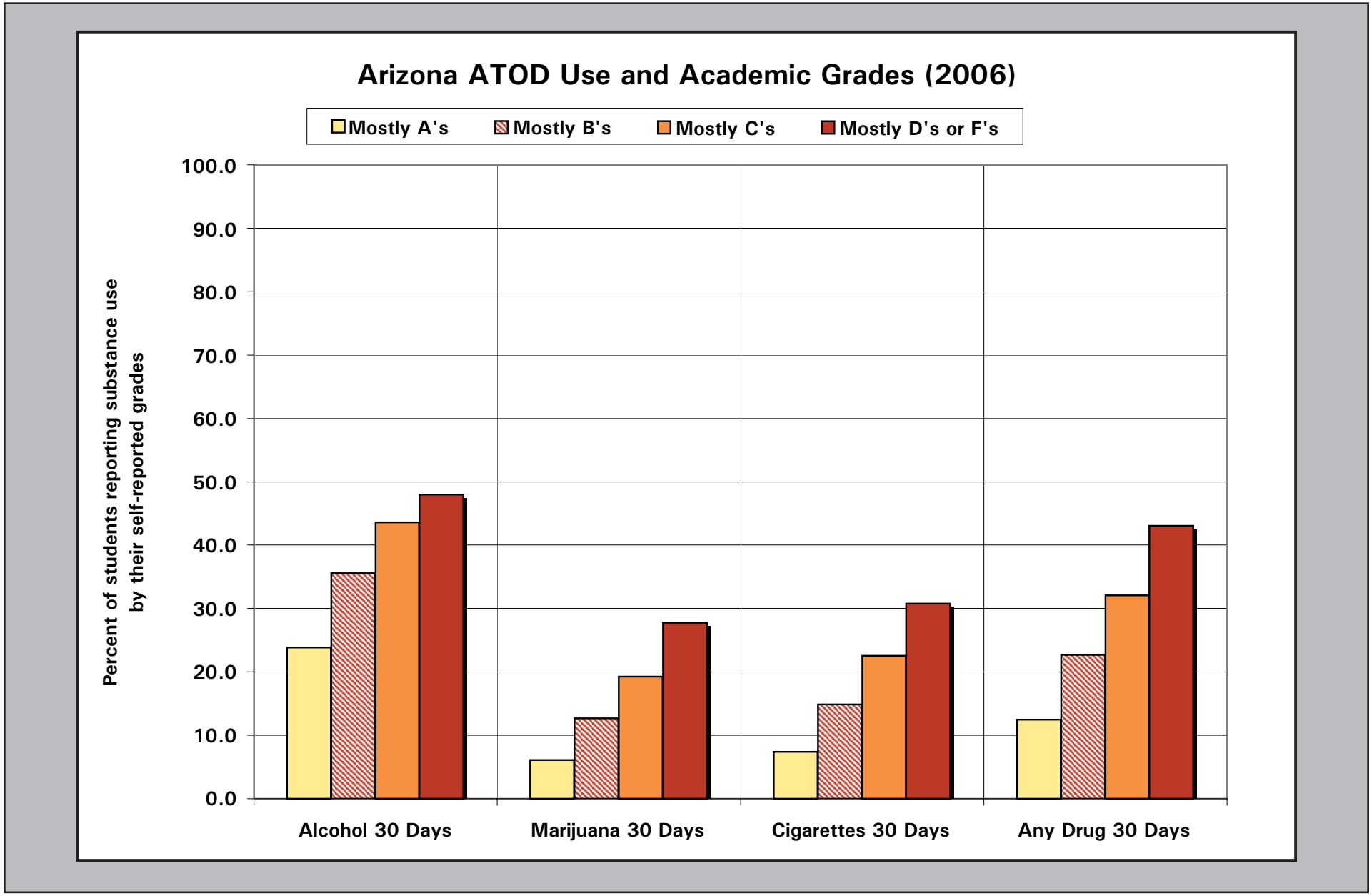
Table 26 and Figure 31 show a clear relationship between substance use and academic performance. Of the students who report getting better grades, fewer have tried ATODs and fewer have recently used ATODs than those who report poorer grades. Failing students (those students receiving mostly D's and F's) 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, four times more likely to have indicated use of marijuana in the past 30 days, and over three times more likely to have used any drug in the past 30 days than "A" students.

Table 26

Percentage Using ATODs by Academic Grades (2006)

Drugs Used	Academic Grades			
	Mostly A's	Mostly B's	Mostly C's	Mostly D's or F's
Alcohol Lifetime	49.1	64.3	71.8	74.2
Alcohol 30 Days	23.8	35.6	43.6	48.0
Marijuana Lifetime	15.5	29.5	41.1	51.3
Marijuana 30 Days	6.1	12.7	19.3	27.8
Cigarettes Lifetime	23.3	41.1	53.4	61.5
Cigarettes 30 Days	7.4	14.9	22.5	30.8
Any Drug Lifetime	27.6	44.3	56.6	66.9
Any Drug 30 Days	12.5	22.7	32.1	43.0

Figure 31


Arizona ATOD Use and Academic Grades (2006)
Mostly A's
Mostly B's
Mostly C's
Mostly D's or F's
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
Any Drug 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, cigarettes, and any drug 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 lower than youth whose parents attended college and similar to those whose parents graduated from college. For example, youth whose parents completed grade school or less have a 2.3% higher 30-day use of alcohol, 1.2% higher cigarette 30-day use rate, and a 1.3% higher any drug 30-day use rate than youth whose parents graduated college. The past month marijuana use rate was nearly identical between the two groups, with 11.0% of students whose parents completing grade school or less reporting marijuana use in the past 30 days, and 11.4% of students whose parents completing college or higher reporting marijuana use in the past 30 days.

Trends for all education levels can be seen on the following page in Figure 32.

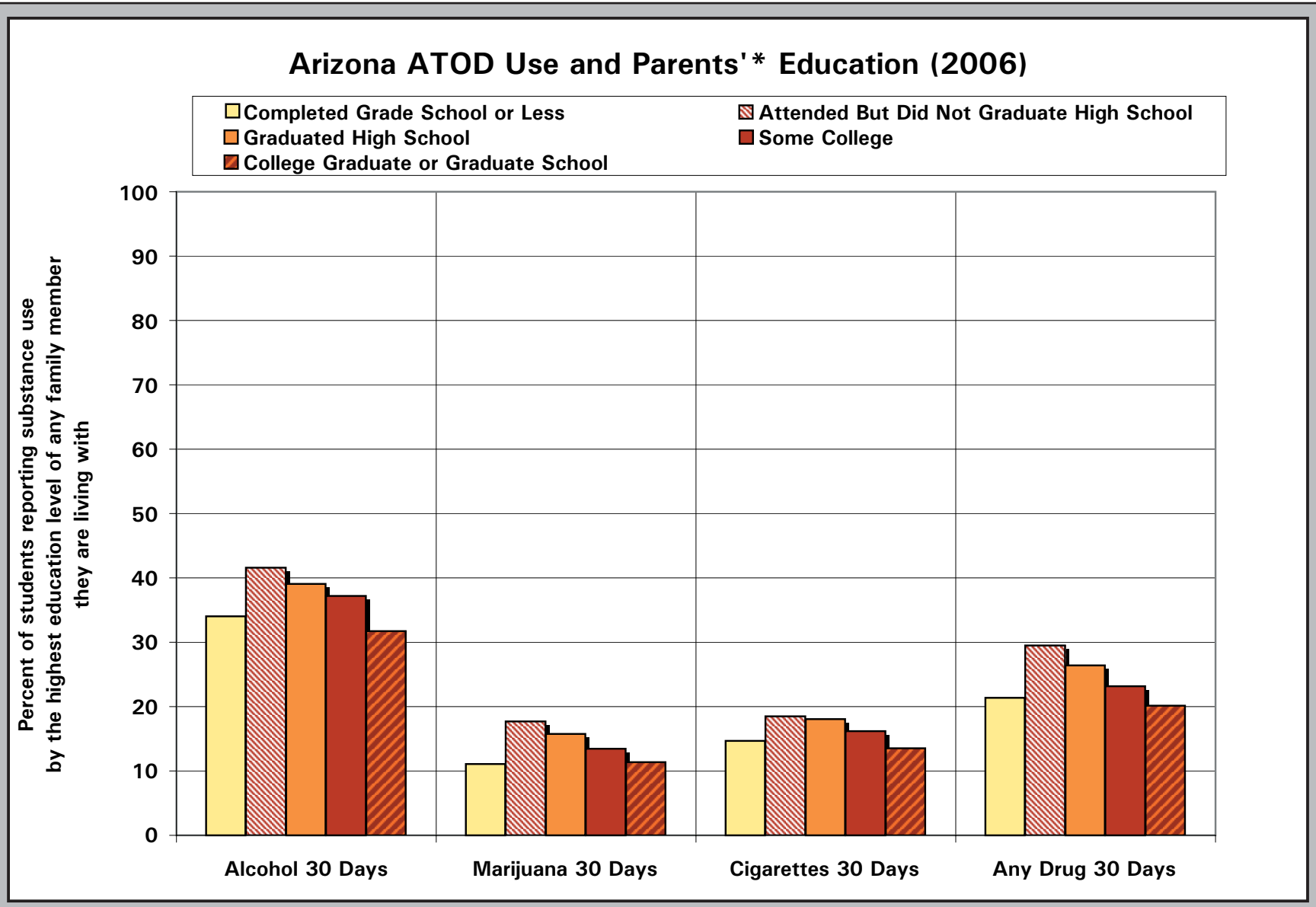
Table 27

Percentage Using ATODs by Parents'* Education (2006)

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	64.7	70.3	68.6	66.5	56.9
Alcohol 30 Days	34.1	41.6	39.0	37.2	31.7
Marijuana Lifetime	27.0	37.6	35.0	31.8	25.1
Marijuana 30 Days	11.0	17.7	15.8	13.4	11.4
Cigarettes Lifetime	42.9	50.2	46.7	41.8	33.4
Cigarettes 30 Days	14.7	18.5	18.0	16.2	13.5
Any Drug Lifetime	42.0	52.7	49.8	46.6	38.1
Any Drug 30 Days	21.4	29.5	26.4	23.2	20.1

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

Figure 32



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

As can be seen, relatively few students (23.6% lifetime, 8.9% 30-day) use marijuana when their parents think it is "Very Wrong" to use it. In contrast, when a student believes that their parents agree with use somewhat (i.e., the parent only believes that it is "Wrong" not "Very Wrong") use increased substantially to 62.3% for lifetime use and 33.3% for 30-day use.

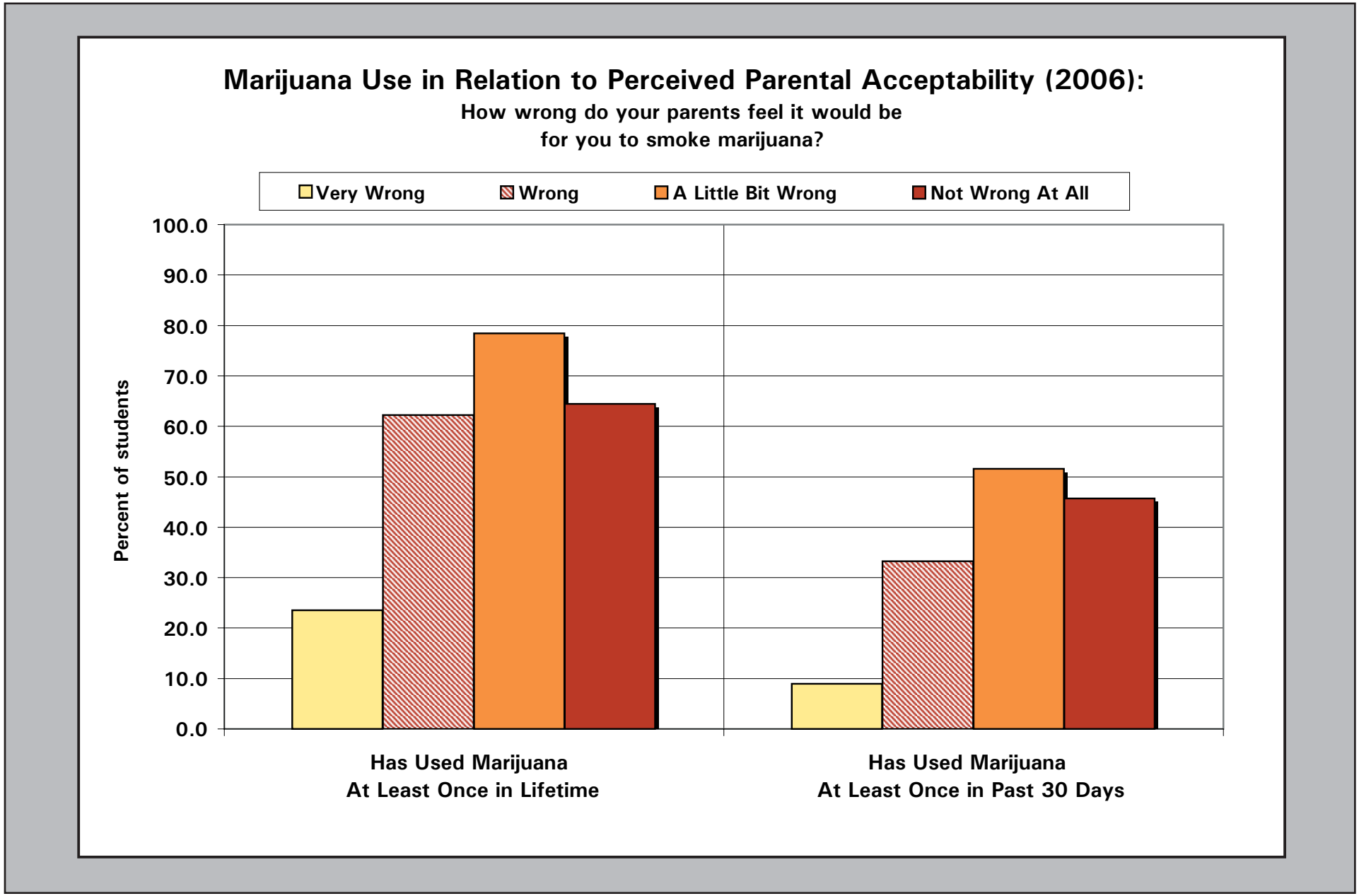
These results make a strong argument for the importance of parents having strong and clear standards and rules when it comes to ATOD use.

Table 28

Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability (2006)

How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to smoke marijuana?	Has Used Marijuana At Least Once in Lifetime	Has Used Marijuana At Least Once in Past 30 Days
Very Wrong	23.6	8.9
Wrong	62.3	33.3
A Little Bit Wrong	78.4	51.6
Not Wrong At All	64.4	45.7

Figure 33


Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Parental Acceptability (2006):
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 they used marijuana.

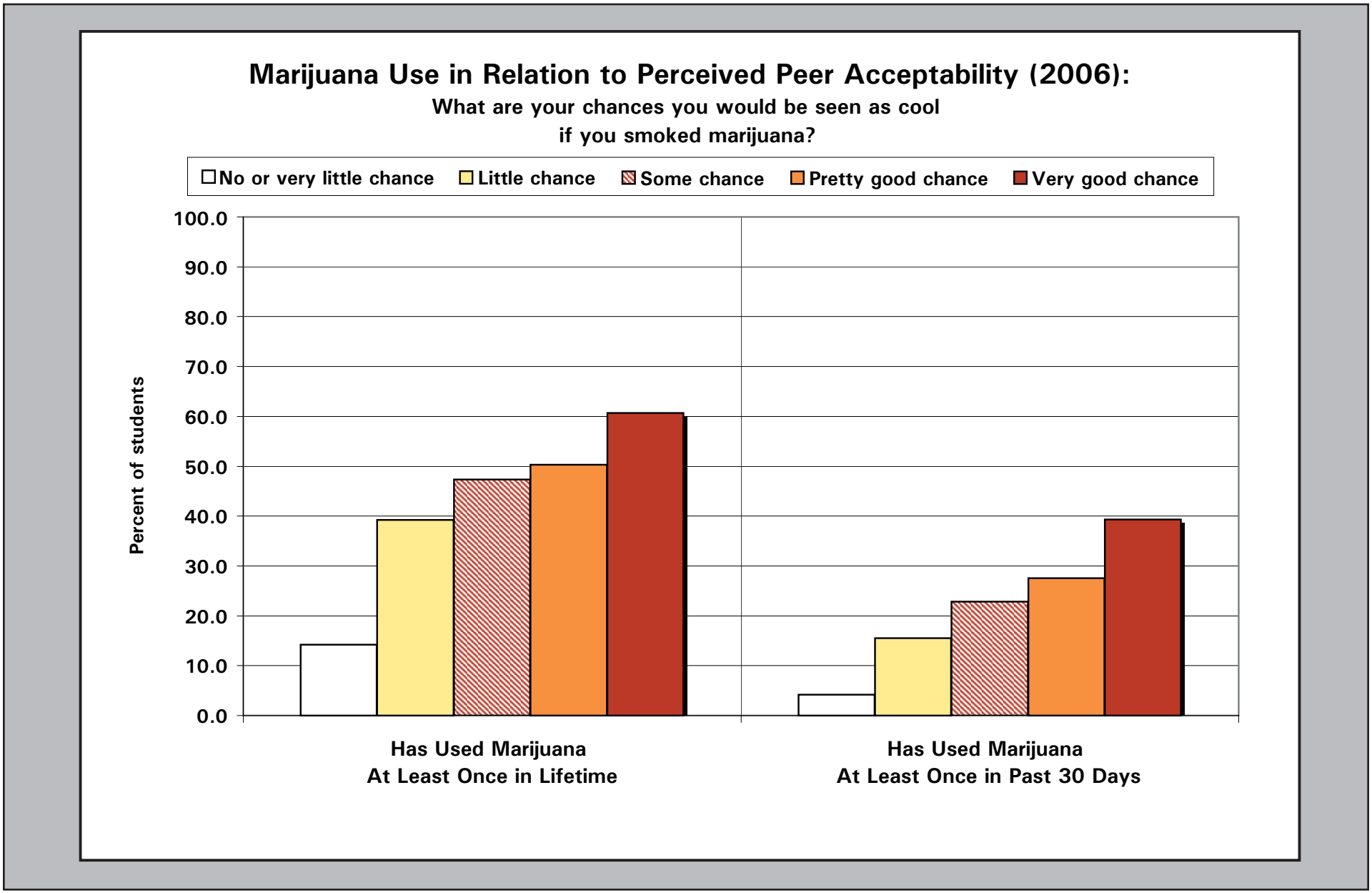
When students thought there was "No or very little chance" that they would be seen as cool if they used marijuana, only 14.2% had tried marijuana in their lifetime and only 4.2% had used it in the last month. However, when students thought that there was even a "Little chance" that they would be seen as cool, marijuana use rates were over two times higher for lifetime use (39.2%) and over three times higher for past-month use (15.5%). Students who thought that there was a "Very good chance" they would be seen as cool, were over four times more likely to use marijuana in their lifetime and nine times more likely to use marijuana in the past month 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 (2006)

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	14.2	4.2
Little chance	39.2	15.5
Some chance	47.3	22.8
Pretty good chance	50.3	27.5
Very good chance	60.7	39.3

Figure 34


Marijuana Use in Relation to Perceived Peer Acceptability (2006):
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

The substance use rate of youth who reported depressive symptoms is much greater than those who have a much more positive outlook on life. The four depressive symptoms that were asked on the survey questionnaire were: 1) Sometimes I think that life is not worth it, 2) At times I think I am no good at all, 3) All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure, and 4) In the past year, have you felt depressed or sad MOST days, even if you felt OK sometimes? The questions were scored on a scale of 1 to 4 (NO!, no, yes, YES!).

The survey respondents were divided into three groups. The first group was the depressed group who scored at least a mean of 3.75 on the depressive symptoms. This meant that those individuals marked "YES!" to all four items or marked "yes" to one item and "YES!" to three. The second group was the non-depressed group who marked "NO!" to all four of the items, and the third group was a middle group who comprised the remaining respondents. The Arizona survey results show that 4.3% of students were in the depressed group, 79.9% in the middle group, and 15.9% in the not depressed group. The results of the substance use among the three groups is shown in Table 30.

The results in Table 30 and Figure 35 show a strong link between students who report depressive symptoms and ATOD use. When compared to the non-depressed group, the depressed youth have a 30-day alcohol use rate that is two times higher than the non-depressed group and are over three times as likely to use cigarettes in the 30 days prior to the survey, over two times as likely to use marijuana in the past 30 days, and over three times as likely to have used any drug in the past 30 days.

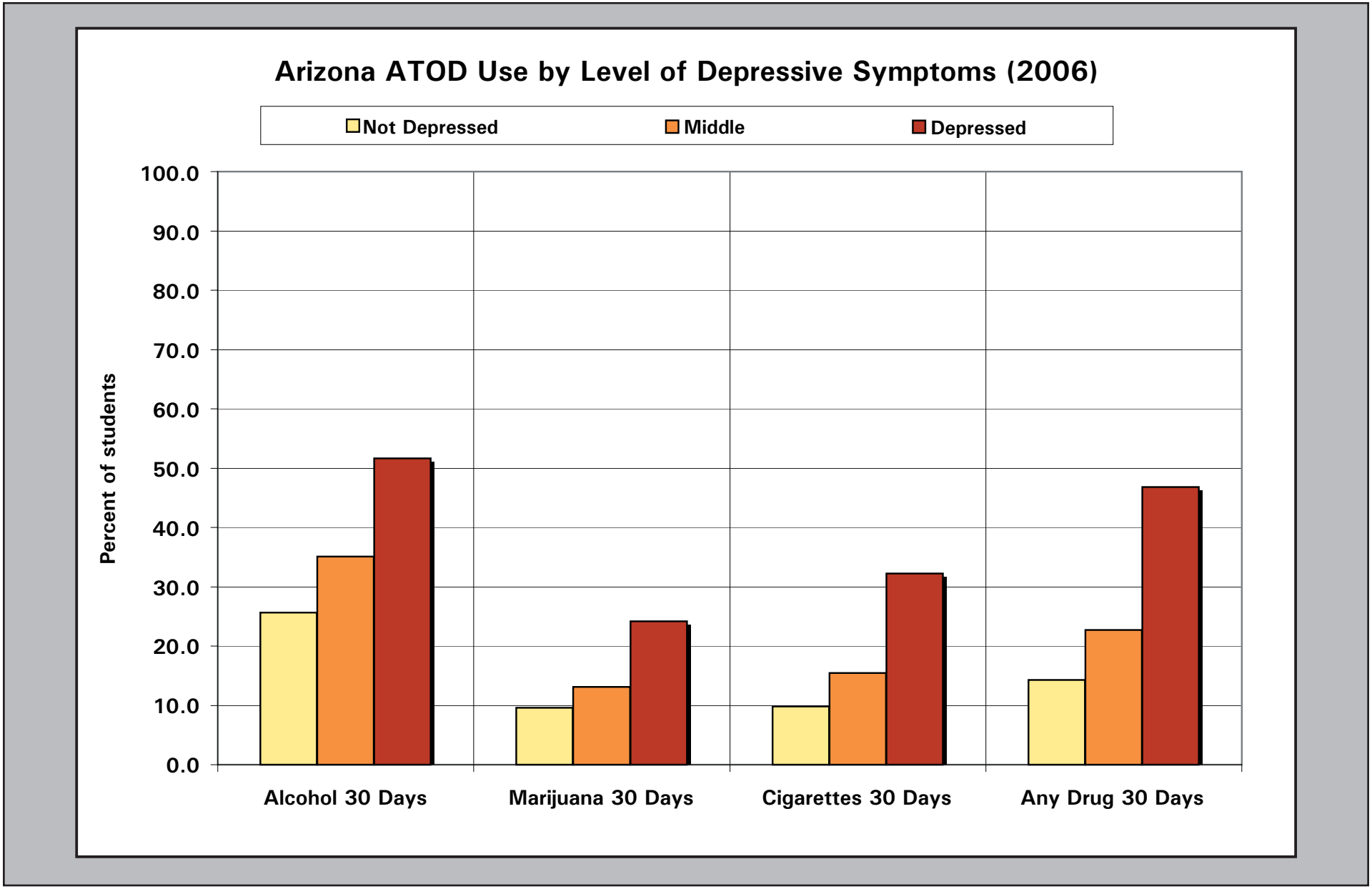
The ATOD use rates of the middle depressive symptoms group, which was comprised of most students, were closer to the non-depressed than the depressed group. For the substances, the 30-day use rates for the middle depressive symptoms group were anywhere from 3.6% to 9.4% higher than that of the non-depressed rate, and 11.0% to 24.1% lower than the depressed group. Thus, individuals with a positive outlook on life tend to use fewer substances than their peers. As depressive symptoms increase, drug use also increases.

Table 30

Percentage Using ATODs and Level of Depressive Symptoms (2006)

	Level of Depressive Symptoms		
	Not Depressed	Middle	Depressed
Percent of Youth in Each Depressive Symptoms Level	15.9	79.9	4.3
Alcohol Lifetime	47.8	63.5	79.9
Alcohol 30 Days	25.7	35.1	51.7
Marijuana Lifetime	21.4	29.6	45.8
Marijuana 30 Days	9.6	13.1	24.2
Cigarettes Lifetime	26.5	40.8	63.5
Cigarettes 30 Days	9.8	15.4	32.3
Any Drug Lifetime	29.5	43.8	70.1
Any Drug 30 Days	14.3	22.7	46.8

Figure 35


Arizona ATOD Use by Level of Depressive Symptoms (2006)
Not Depressed
Middle
Depressed
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
Alcohol 30 Days
Marijuana 30 Days
Cigarettes 30 Days
Any Drug 30 Days

Questions regarding gambling were added to the 2006 Arizona Youth Survey. Students were asked in the 2006 AYS to report how often (if ever) they participated in various gambling activities in the past year.

Any Gambling in Student's Lifetime

Table 31 and Figure 36 display the data for survey questions regarding reports of lifetime gambling. Lifetime gambling was determined by those students who responded that they had gambled "Before, but not in the past year," "A few times in the past year," "Once or twice a month," "Once or twice a week," or "Almost every day."

When students were asked how often they participated in various gambling activities, betting on sports was the activity in which the greatest number of students participated in their lifetime. Of respondents in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades, 34.0% indicated that they had bet on team sports at least once in their lifetime. Betting on cards had the second highest rates of participation (33.1% of students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grade participating), and playing the lottery was the third largest lifetime gambling activity (30.6% of the three grades). Gambling in a casino and on horses were the gambling activities that were participated in the least (5.1% of the three grades for casino gambling, 7.3% of the three grades for betting on horses).

Rates of reported lifetime gambling tend to decrease with increased grade level, as rates of gambling peaked in the 8th grade for seven of the nine gambling categories (betting on sports, playing the lottery, playing bingo for money, internet gambling, betting on games of skill, betting on horses, and gambling in a casino). The other two categories — betting on cards and betting on dice — both peaked in the 10th grade for lifetime gambling.

Past Year Gambling

Table 32 and Figure 37 display the data for survey questions regarding past year 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."

When students were asked how often they participated in various gambling activities, gambling on sports was the activity in which the greatest number of students participated in the past year. Of respondents in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades, 25.7% indicated that they had bet on team sports at least once in the past year. Betting on cards had the second highest rates of participation (25.2% of students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grade participating), and playing the lottery was the third largest past year gambling activity (22.8% of the three grades) in the past year. Gambling in a casino and on horses were the gambling activities that were participated in the least (2.8% of the three grades for casino gambling, 4.5% of the three grades for betting on horses).

Rates of reported past year gambling also tend to decrease with increased grade level, as rates of gambling peaked in the 8th grade for five of the nine gambling categories (betting on sports, playing the lottery, playing bingo for money, internet gambling, and betting on horses). The other three categories — betting on cards, betting on dice games, and betting on games of skill — all peaked in the 10th grade.

Past Month Gambling

Table 33 and Figure 38 display the data gathered regarding past month gambling. Past month gambling was determined by those students who responded that they had gambled "Once or twice a month," "Once or twice a week," or "Almost every day."

Past-month participation in the various gambling activities was very similar to past-year results in that the highest participation for the three grades was in betting on team sports (12.4% of the three grades), betting on cards (11.5% of the three grades), and betting on games of skill (10.1% of the three grades). Gambling in a casino (1.2% of the three grades) and on horses (2.3% of the three grades) were the gambling activities that were participated in the least.

In looking at results by grade level, 8th graders also report the highest past-month gambling, with rates of gambling peaking in the 8th grade for all gambling activities except betting on dice games (peaked in the 10th grade) and gambling at a casino (the rate was equal to that reported by 10th graders).

Table 31

Percentage of Students Reporting Participation in Various Gambling Activities in Their Lifetime*

*Lifetime participation reflects those students indicating that they had participated in the activity "Not 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
Casino	5.5	4.8	5.1	5.1
Lottery	35.7	29.6	23.9	30.6
Bet on sports	37.0	34.5	28.6	34.0
Cards	33.4	34.0	31.4	33.1
Horses	8.1	7.4	6.0	7.3
Bingo	27.4	19.2	12.1	20.7
Internet	8.9	7.3	5.9	7.6
Dice	13.2	13.6	10.9	12.8
Games of Skill	28.1	27.6	23.6	26.8

Figure 36

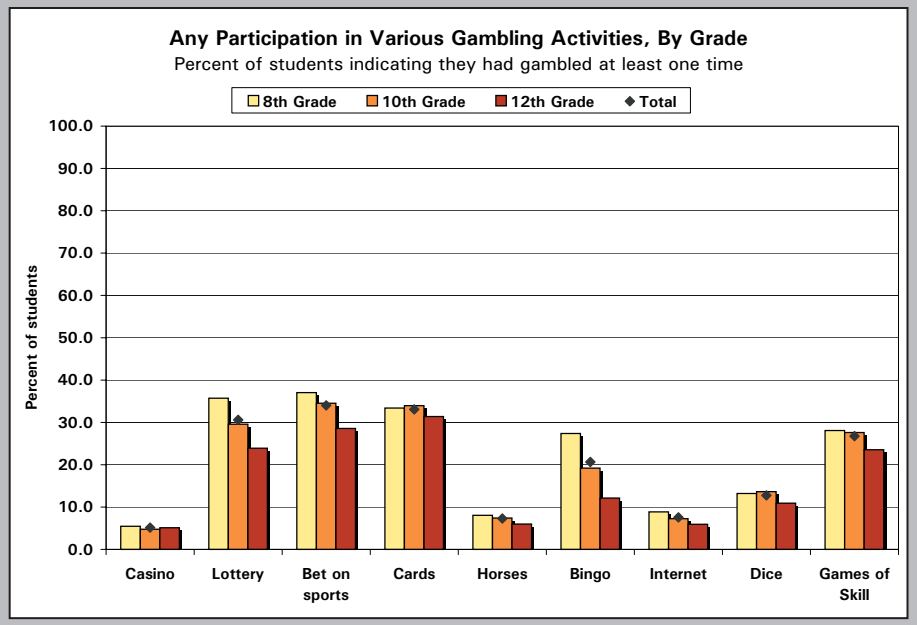


Table 32

Percentage of Students Reporting Participation in Various Gambling Activities in the Past Year*

*Past year participation reflects those students indicating that they had participated in the activity at least once "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
Casino	2.7	2.6	3.1	2.8
Lottery	26.3	22.3	17.9	22.8
Bet on sports	28.1	26.3	21.4	25.7
Cards	24.8	26.2	24.6	25.2
Horses	5.1	4.6	3.5	4.5
Bingo	18.5	12.1	7.1	13.4
Internet	6.0	5.4	4.4	5.4
Dice	9.6	10.3	7.8	9.4
Games of Skill	20.8	21.4	18.5	20.4

Table 33

Percentage of Students Reporting Participation in Various Gambling Activities in the Past Month*

*Past month participation reflects those students indicating that they had participated in the activity "Once or twice a month," "Once or twice a week," or "Almost every day."

	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade	Total
Casino	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.2
Lottery	11.7	7.9	5.3	8.8
Bet on sports	14.2	12.9	8.8	12.4
Cards	12.1	11.8	10.2	11.5
Horses	2.7	2.3	1.6	2.3
Bingo	7.6	4.4	2.4	5.2
Internet	3.9	3.3	2.6	3.4
Dice	5.7	5.8	4.3	5.3
Games of Skill	11.1	10.3	8.3	10.1

Figure 37

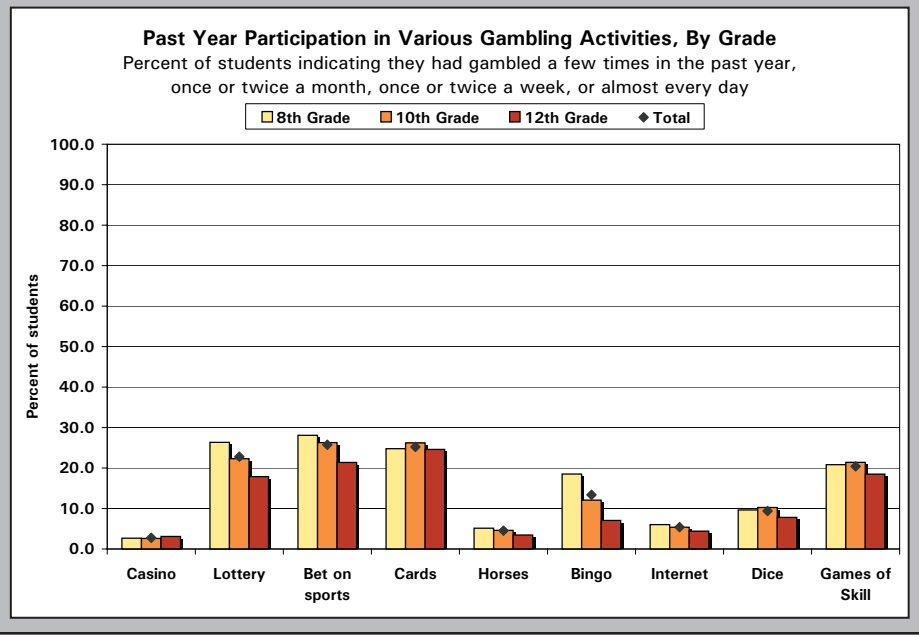
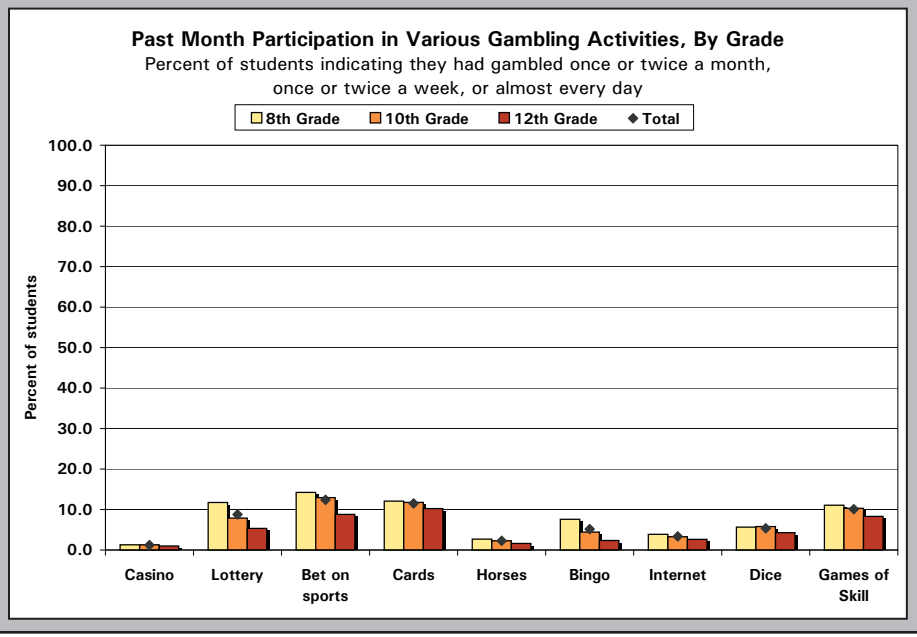


Figure 38



Section 5: Summary of Findings

The Arizona Youth Survey (AYS), conducted in January through April 2006, gathered a plethora of information that can be used by Arizona policy makers and practitioners. Due to time and resources 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.

The 2006 administration of the Arizona Youth Survey resulted in a significant increase in the participation of voluntary and selected sample schools over the 2002 and 2004 administrations. With 362 schools participating in the 2006 administration, 60,401 surveys were completed by students in grades 8, 10, and 12 resulting in a significant increase over 2002 and 2004 surveys. As a result of this success, outstanding strides have been 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.

Overall, the results show that Arizona students' use of Alcohol, Tobacco and Other Drugs (ATODs) have decreased since 2004, 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 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 seven-state norm, Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use and Perceived Availability of Handguns are the only two scales in which all grades are below the seven-state norm. All grade levels have risk factor scores above the seven-state norm for Community Disorganization and Transitions and Mobility. For Low Neighborhood Attachment and Perceived Availability of Drugs, the 10th and 12th grades are above the seven-state norm.

In looking at Arizona's family risk factor scales in relation to the seven-state norm, the results illustrate that most Arizona levels of risk are similar to the seven-state norm for most grades. Eighth grade rates of Parent Attitudes Favor Drug Use were significantly lower than the seven-state norm.

Rates for both school domain risk factors were similar to the seven-state norm for all grades, with rates of Academic Failure being higher than the seven-state norm for 8th and 10th graders, and the rate of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade Low Commitment to School being lower than the seven-state norm.

In comparison to the seven-state norm, Arizona peer/individual risk factor scores are generally below the norm. Some factors that are higher than the seven-state norm for all grades were the Interaction with Antisocial Peers scale and the Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior scale. Factors that are lower than the norm for all grades are Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use, Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use, Friends' Use of Drugs, and Gang Involvement.

Protective Factor Profiles

In comparison to the seven-state norm for community domain protective factors, rates of Rewards for Prosocial Involvement were below the seven-state norm for all grades, with 8th graders having the lowest protection (30.4%) and the 10th graders having the highest protection (36.3%). Rates of Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement were below average, or below the seven-state norm. Rates for Arizona were approximately 17% to 18% lower than the seven-state norm.

Most family domain protective factor rates for the state are similar to the seven-state norm for nearly all grades. The lowest rates of protection, and the only rates to fall below the seven-state norm line, were for 8th and 10th grade rates of Family Attachment (48.7% for the 8th grade and 44.1% for the 10th grade), 10th grade rates of Family Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement (53.0%), and 10th grade rates of Family Rewards for Prosocial Involvement (54.9%) .

For the school domain, rates of Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement were above the seven-state norm for all grades (8th, 10th, and 12th grade rates were 3.1% to 9.2% above the seven-state norm). As for Rewards for Prosocial Involvement, the 8th and 12th grade rates were below the seven-state norm, while 10th grade rates were higher.

For the peer/individual domain, the Interaction with Prosocial Peers and Prosocial Involvement scale scores are well below the seven-state norm for all grades. Eighth grade scale scores for Social Skills and Rewards for Prosocial Involvement, 10th grade scale scores for Belief in Moral Order and Rewards for Prosocial Involvement, and 12th grade scores for Religiosity and Social Skills are above the seven-state norm.

Age of Initiation

Arizona students begin using cigarettes at a younger age than other drugs. The average age of first use of cigarettes in 2006 was 12.47 years. The age of first cigarette use has increased 0.09 years since the 2002 survey. Arizona students, on average, reported having their first drink of alcohol (having more than a sip or two of alcohol) at age 12.84 years in 2006, while the average age of first regular use of alcohol (drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, or at least once or twice a month) was a year and a half later at age 14.21 years. The average age of initiation for marijuana in 2006 was 13.24 years.

Substance Use for Arizona

For 2006 lifetime substance use, the most commonly used substances are alcohol (61.7% of Arizona survey participants have used at least once), cigarettes (39.6% have used), marijuana (29.2% have used), sedatives (13.2% have used), and inhalants (12.9% have used). When looking at the percentage of students who indicated that they used ATODs in the past 30 days, an increase by grade can be seen with all substances except inhalants, which peaked in the 8th grade for lifetime and past month use. Past month stimulant and ecstasy use peaked in the 10th grade.

Lifetime use of alcohol, cigarette, marijuana, and sedatives in all grades has significantly decreased since the 2004 survey. Lifetime alcohol use decreased 1.5% to 3.4% in each grade, cigarette use decreased 1.4% to 4.2% in each grade, marijuana use decreased 2.1% to 3.1% in each grade, and sedative use decreased 1.1% to 2.4% in each grade since the 2004 survey. Inhalants were the only substance which increased in all grades for lifetime use, and those increases were very small.

Since 2004, 30-day use rates have decreased in all grades for alcohol and sedatives. The only substances which increased in all grades were inhalants and the any drug category. By grade level, 8th grade 30-day use rates decreased significantly since the 2004 survey for alcohol (1.2% decrease), marijuana (1.1% decrease), and sedatives (1.0% decrease) Tenth grade past month use rates decreased significantly for alcohol (2.1% decrease), and sedatives (1.6% decrease) since the 2004 survey. Twelfth grade 30-day use rates decreased significantly since 2004 for alcohol (4.1% decrease), cigarettes (2.6% decrease), and sedatives (2.1% decrease).

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 smokeless tobacco, hallucinogens, and inhalants; and fewer 12th grade Arizona students have had lifetime experience with ecstasy than 12th grade national survey participants. However, 8th grade alcohol, cigarette, and marijuana use rates were higher in Arizona than for 8th grade students in the national sample. Further, 10th grade alcohol, cigarette, and cocaine use rates were higher in Arizona than for the 10th grade national sample, and Arizona 12th graders also used more cocaine and heroin than 12th graders in the national sample. Alcohol use for Arizona youth who took the survey was 9.4% greater for Arizona 8th graders (50.4% for Arizona 8th, compared to 41.0% for MTF 8th) and 4.4% greater for Arizona 10th graders (67.6% for Arizona 10th compared to 63.2% for MTF 10th).

More Arizona youth in the 8th grade have used alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, and inhalants in the past 30 days than 8th graders in the national sample. For the 10th grade, more Arizona youth have used alcohol, cigarettes, and cocaine than 10th graders in the national sample. For the 12th grade, more Arizona youth have used cocaine than 12th graders in the national sample. However, fewer Arizona 8th graders used smokeless tobacco, and fewer 12th graders used cigarettes, smokeless tobacco, and marijuana than national students in those grades.

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 actually have use rates that are higher than males. The exceptions are that, for lifetime use, males in all grades use much more smokeless tobacco (nearly two and a half times the rate of females); a higher percentage of males use marijuana in each grade. For 30-day use, the marijuana use rate for males was 3.5% higher than females. The 30-day usage rate of smokeless tobacco is significantly higher for males.

Intention to Use ATODs

A majority of the youth do not intend to use cigarettes or marijuana, though a majority (63.8%) of high school seniors intend to use alcohol. Intention to use cigarettes, and alcohol in 2006 peaked in grade 12, while intention to use marijuana peaked in grade 10.

Multiple Drug Use

Many of the individuals who use marijuana also use alcohol. For example, the total percentage using marijuana is 13.1% and those using alcohol and marijuana is 10.6%. Thus, only 2.5% of those students used marijuana but not alcohol in the past 30 days. A review of tobacco use and any drug use during the past 30 days shows that over one-half of the youth who use tobacco also use an illegal drug (17.2% tobacco use compared to 9.6% tobacco and any drug use).

Perceived Harmfulness of Drugs: Arizona Compared to National Sample

Rates of perceived harmfulness of trying marijuana once or twice were higher for Arizona youth in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades in comparison to youth in the MTF study, with Arizona rates of perceived harmfulness being 1.5% higher in the 8th grade, 1.5% higher in the 10th grade, and 5.1% higher in the 12th grade. For perceived harmfulness of smoking marijuana regularly, however, Arizona rates were significantly lower than MTF rates in all grades — 9.1% less perceived risk in the 8th grade (64.8% for Arizona, 73.9% for MTF), 11.3% less perceived risk in the 10th grade (54.2% for Arizona, 65.5% for MTF), and 6.9% less perceived risk for the 12th grade (51.1% for Arizona, 58.0% for MTF).

Perceived Availability of Drugs: Arizona Compared to National Sample

The results reveal that Arizona survey participants do not perceive any type of drug as being as easy to get as do the youth from the national sample. In all categories, and for all grades, there is a 5.4% to 15.1% difference in perceived availability between Arizona results and national results.

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. The only exceptions were that females in the 8th grade participated in binge drinking and being drunk or high in school more than 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 students binge drinking at least once in the past two weeks and 17.6% of students being at school while drunk or high at least once in the past year. The behavior that the fewest students participated in was regular cigarette smoking (2.2%), and stealing a vehicle (4.3%).

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, 1.6% of the students surveyed reported having taken a handgun to school in the past 12 months. In regard to carrying a handgun in general, 7.5% of students surveyed reported having carried a handgun in the past 12 months, and 8.8% of students surveyed reported having carried a handgun in their lifetime.

In comparing 2004 and 2006 results, increases were found in each grade and for all three grades combined for the following: reported lifetime handgun carry (increases of 1.2% to 2.0% in each grade), reported past year handgun carry (increases of 1.1% to 1.6% in each grade), perceived peer approval of carrying a handgun (increases of 1.1% to 2.4% in each grade), the perceived belief that parents wouldn't know if they carried a handgun (increases of 1.4% to 3.4% in each grade), and the perceived belief that police wouldn't catch them if they carried a handgun (increases of 0.9% to 3.0% in each grade).

Violence

A review of the responses regarding violence reveals that 21.3% 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. For the total survey population, the percent of students reporting they had attacked someone in their lifetime increased 1.5% since the 2004 survey (from 19.8% in 2004 to 21.3% in 2006).

A large majority of Arizona Youth (89.8%) have never belonged to a gang, while 5.2% of the youth surveyed reported that they had been members in the past; 3.2% reported they belong now; 1.4% reported that they would like to join a gang; and 0.4% reported that they are in a gang, but would like to get out.

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, even small percentages for these safety issues can be serious. For example, of the 8th graders surveyed, 6.9% reported having taken a weapon to school at least once in the past month. Of the 10th grade survey population, 7.3% of students have taken a weapon to school; and of the 12th grade sample, 6.0% of students have taken a weapon to school. All 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.

In looking at the 2006 results in comparison to 2004 survey results, we can see a significant decrease in students reporting they had been in a fight at school in the past year (2.0% decrease in the 8th grade, 1.4% decrease in the 10th grade, and 1.0% decrease in the 12th grade). Increases since 2004 were found in 10th grade reports of not feeling safe at school (1.3%) and of carrying a weapon to school in the past month (1.7%). The percent of students reporting that they didn't go to school because they felt unsafe, and that they had been threatened or injured with a weapon at school in the past year remained virtually unchanged for all grades since the 2004 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, failing ("D" or "F") students are approximately four times more likely to have indicated use of marijuana in the past 30 days than succeeding ("A") students.

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, cigarettes, and any drug 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 (8.9%) 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 33.3% 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 4.2% 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 (15.5%).

Depressive Symptoms and Substance Use

There is a strong link between students who report depressive symptoms and ATOD use. When compared to the non-depressed group, the depressed youth are nearly three times as likely to use cigarettes in the 30 days prior to the survey, over two times as likely to use marijuana in the past 30 days, and over three times as likely to have used any drug in the past 30 days.

Gambling

When students were asked how often they participated in various gambling activities, gambling on sports was the activity in which the greatest number of students participated in the past year. Of respondents in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades, 25.7% indicated that they had bet on team sports at least once in the past year. Betting on cards had the second highest rates of participation (25.2% of students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grade participating), and playing the lottery was the third largest past year gambling activity (22.8% of the three grades) in the past year. Gambling in a casino and on horses were the gambling activities that were participated in the least (2.8% of the three grades for casino gambling, 4.5% of the three grades for betting on horses).

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 made available at the county, city, and school levels.

The data made available through the 2006 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 well-being of our youth and the communities in which we live.

Recommendations

Based upon the aforementioned findings, the following conclusions and recommendations are presented for future prevention strategies:

1. While lifetime and 30-day rates of alcohol use showed strong decreases since the 2002 survey, lifetime alcohol use rates continue to be higher than the national average for grades 8, 10, and 12; and 30-day alcohol use rates continue to be higher than the national average for grades 8 and 10. These higher rates indicate that, though difference between Arizona and the national study are less than they were four years ago, decreasing youth alcohol use continues to be a high priority for Arizona.

2. Students with a reported grade average of "D" or "F" are 24.2% more likely to have indicated use of alcohol in the past 30 days than "A" students. Failing students are also 23.4% more likely to have used cigarettes and four times more likely to have used marijuana than "A" students. This finding suggests that prevention policy makers and practitioners and their programs might benefit from placing an emphasis on students who are having trouble with academics. Academic failure is highly predictive for engagement in high-risk behaviors including drug usage.

3. The greatest increase in 30-day use of most substances occurs from middle school (8th grade) to high school (10th grade). These findings suggest that prevention efforts should focus on the younger student population.

4. Heavy alcohol use continues to be a significant issue among Arizona youth with 19.9% of Arizona students indicating they had consumed more than five alcoholic beverages in a row at least once in the past two weeks. Further, an alarming 17.6% of students indicated that they had been drunk or high while in school at least once in the past year. Such findings suggest that work needs to be done in Arizona regarding heavy alcohol use and curbing substance use in and around schools.

5. School safety remains an issue to be addressed, as students' perceptions of not feeling safe in school, student indicators that they had not gone to school because students didn't feel safe, and student reports of being threatened or injured with a weapon on school property were relatively unchanged since the 2004 survey, and the rate of reports of carrying a weapon to school at least once in the past 30 days increased 1.0% since the 2004 survey for all three grades combined (from 5.8% in 2004 to 6.8% in 2006).

6. Youths' accessibility to handguns and perceptions of are a growing concern to be addressed, as each grade level and all three grades combined show increases of reports of carrying a handgun, increased peer approval of carrying a handgun, and the increased belief that parents and the police wouldn't know if they carried a handgun or catch them if they carried a handgun since the 2004 survey. Since the 2004 survey, reported lifetime handgun carry increased 1.2% to 2.0% in each grade, reported past year handgun carry increased 1.1% to 1.6% in each grade, perceived peer approval of carrying a handgun increased 1.1% to 2.4% in each grade, the perceived belief that parents wouldn't know if they carried a handgun increased 1.4% to 3.4% in each grade, and the perceived belief that police wouldn't catch them if they carried a handgun increased 0.9% to 3.0% in each grade.

7. The two lowest protective factor scores were Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement and Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement. These scores indicate that the community does not encourage prosocial involvement as much as the family and school domains do. Further, these scores also indicate areas where protection in Arizona is lower than protection on the seven-state norm level. These could be areas to target for prevention efforts/programs that encourage communities toward more reinforcement and rewards for prosocial involvement.

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. **Please choose the ONE answer that BEST describes what you consider yourself to be.**
   ○ White, not of Hispanic origin
   ○ Black, or African American
   ○ American Indian/Native American, Eskimo, or Aleut
   ○ Hispanic/Latino/Spanish
   ○ Asian
   ○ Pacific Islander
   ○ Other (Please Specify _____)
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?**
   ○ Completed grade school or less
   ○ Completed college
   ○ Some high school
   ○ Graduate or professional school after college
   ○ Completed high school
   ○ Don't know
   ○ Some college
   ○ Does not apply
7. **Think of where you live most of the time. Which of the following people live there with you? (Mark all that apply.)**
   ○ Mother
   ○ Stepmother
   ○ Foster Mother
   ○ Grandmother
   ○ Aunt
   ○ Father
   ○ Stepfather
   ○ Foster Father
   ○ Grandfather
   ○ Uncle
   ○ Other Adults
   ○ Brother(s)
   ○ Stepbrother(s)
   ○ Sister(s)
   ○ Stepsister(s)
   ○ Other Children

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PLEASE DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

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The next section asks about your experiences at school.

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

18. 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?	○	○	○	○	○
19. How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?	○	○	○	○	○

20. 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

21. 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

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

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

23. 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.

24. 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. regularly attended religious services?	○	○	○	○	○
m. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	○	○	○	○	○
n. been arrested?	○	○	○	○	○
o. dropped out of school?	○	○	○	○	○
p. been members of a gang?	○	○	○	○	○

25. 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?	○	○	○	○	○

26. 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?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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

	Very Wrong	Wrong	A Little Bit Wrong	Not Wrong at All
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?	☐	☐	☐	☐

28. 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?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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

☐ Very False ☐ Somewhat True
☐ Somewhat False ☐ Very True

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

☐ Very False ☐ Somewhat True
☐ Somewhat False ☐ Very True

31. I ignore rules that get in my way.

☐ Very False ☐ Somewhat True
☐ Somewhat False ☐ Very True

32. 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

33. 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

34. You're looking at CD's in a music store with a friend. You look up and see her slip a CD under her coat. She smiles and says "Which one do you want? Go ahead, take it while nobody's around." There is nobody in sight, no employees and no other customers. What would you do now?

- ◯ Ignore her
- ◯ Grab a CD and leave the store
- ◯ Tell her to put the CD back
- ◯ Act like it is a joke, and ask her to put the CD back

35. You are visiting another part of town, and you don't know any of the people your age there. You are walking down the street, and some teenager you don't know is walking toward you. He is about your size, and as he is about to pass you, he deliberately bumps into you and you almost lose your balance. What would you say or do?

- ◯ Push the person back
- ◯ Say "Excuse me" and keep on walking
- ◯ Say "Watch where you are going" and keep on walking
- ◯ Swear at the person and walk away

36. You are at a party at someone's house, and one of your friends offers you a drink containing alcohol. What would you say or do?

- ◯ Drink it
- ◯ Tell your friend, "No thanks, I don't drink" and suggest that you and your friend go and do something else
- ◯ Just say, "No thanks" and walk away
- ◯ Make up a good excuse, tell your friend you had something else to do, and leave

37. It's 8:00 on a weeknight and you are about to go over to a friend's home when your mother asks you where you are going. You say "Oh, just going to go hang out with some friends." She says, "No, you'll just get into trouble if you go out. Stay home tonight." What would you do now?

- ◯ Leave the house anyway
- ◯ Explain what you are going to do with your friends, tell her when you will get home, and ask if you can go out
- ◯ Not say anything and start watching TV
- ◯ Get into an argument with her

38. How often do you attend religious services or activities?

- ◯ Never
- ◯ 1-2 Times a Month
- ◯ Rarely
- ◯ About Once a Week or More

39. 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

40. 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

41. 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

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

- ◯ Never
- ◯ Several times
- ◯ Once
- ◯ Very often

43. 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!
44. I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.	◯	◯	◯	◯
45. Sometimes I think that life is not worth it.	◯	◯	◯	◯
46. At times I think I am no good at all.	◯	◯	◯	◯
47. All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure.	◯	◯	◯	◯
48. In the past year, have you felt depressed or sad MOST days, even if you felt okay sometimes?	◯	◯	◯	◯
49. It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight.	◯	◯	◯	◯
50. I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	◯	◯	◯	◯

51. 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:

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
a. smoke cigarettes.	◯	◯	◯	◯
b. drink beer, wine, or liquor.	◯	◯	◯	◯
c. smoke marijuana.	◯	◯	◯	◯

On how many occasions (if any) have you:

	OCCASIONS						
	0	1-2	3-5	6-9	10-19	20-39	40+
52. had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink in your **lifetime** – more than just a few sips?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
53. had beer, wine or hard liquor to drink during the **past 30 days**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
54. used marijuana in your **lifetime**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
55. used marijuana during the **past 30 days**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
56. used LSD or other psychedelics in your **lifetime**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
57. used LSD or other psychedelics during the **past 30 days**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
58. used cocaine or crack in your **lifetime**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
59. used cocaine or crack during the **past 30 days**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
60. sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high in your **lifetime**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
61. 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**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
62. used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in your **lifetime**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
63. used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) during the **past 30 days**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
64. used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in your **lifetime**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
65. used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in the **past 30 days**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
66. used stimulants, **other than methamphetamines** (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them, in your **lifetime**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
67. used stimulants, **other than methamphetamines** (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them, during the **past 30 days**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
68. used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them, in your **lifetime**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
69. used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them, during the **past 30 days**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
70. used heroin or other opiates in your **lifetime**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
71. used heroin or other opiates during the **past 30 days**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
72. used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) in your **lifetime**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
73. used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) during the **past 30 days**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
74. used steroids or anabolic steroids such as (Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone) in your **lifetime**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
75. used steroids or anabolic steroids such as (Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone) in the **past 30 days**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
76. used prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, Oxycontin, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them, in your **lifetime**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
77. used prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, Oxycontin, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them, during the **past 30 days**?	○	○	○	○	○	○	○

78. 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

79. 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

80. Have you ever smoked cigarettes?

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

81. 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

82. 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

83. 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

84. 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

85. 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?	◯	◯	◯	◯

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

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
86. If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	◯	◯	◯	◯
87. 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?	◯	◯	◯	◯
88. 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
89. If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?	◯	◯	◯	◯
90. 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?	◯	◯	◯	◯
91. If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?	◯	◯	◯	◯
92. If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?	◯	◯	◯	◯
93. If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?	◯	◯	◯	◯

94. 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?	◯	◯	◯	◯	◯

95. 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

96. Are you currently on probation, or assigned a probation officer with Juvenile Court?

- ◯ No
- ◯ Yes

97. 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

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

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

99. On average, how much time do you spend after school each day at home with no adult present? (Count the hours between the end of school and when you go to bed.)

- ◯ None or almost none
- ◯ Less than 1 hour
- ◯ 1-2 hours
- ◯ 2-3 hours
- ◯ 3-5 hours
- ◯ More than 5 hours

100. 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!
101. If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.	☐	☐	☐	☐
102. My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	☐	☐	☐	☐
103. I like my neighborhood.	☐	☐	☐	☐
104. There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important.	☐	☐	☐	☐
105. I'd like to get out of my neighborhood.	☐	☐	☐	☐
106. There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well.	☐	☐	☐	☐
107. There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.	☐	☐	☐	☐
108. I feel safe in my neighborhood.	☐	☐	☐	☐

109. How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?

☐ Never ☐ 5 or 6 times
☐ 1 or 2 times ☐ 7 or more times
☐ 3 or 4 times

110. Have you changed homes in the past year (the last 12 months)?

☐ No ☐ Yes

111. 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

112. Have you changed schools (including changing from elementary to middle and middle to high school) in the past year?

☐ No ☐ Yes

113. How many times have you changed schools since kindergarten (including changing from elementary to middle and middle to high school)?

☐ Never ☐ 5 or 6 times
☐ 1 or 2 times ☐ 7 or more times
☐ 3 or 4 times

114. How much does each of the following statements describe your neighborhood?

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
a. crime and/or drug selling	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. fights	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. lots of empty or abandoned buildings	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. lots of graffiti	☐	☐	☐	☐

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.

115. 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

116. 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

117. 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?	☐	☐	☐	☐

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

☐ No ☐ Yes

119. 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!
120. The rules in my family are clear.	☐	☐	☐	☐
121. People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	☐	☐	☐	☐
122. When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	☐	☐	☐	☐
123. We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	☐	☐	☐	☐
124. 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?	☐	☐	☐	☐
125. My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	☐	☐	☐	☐
126. If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	☐	☐	☐	☐
127. If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	☐	☐	☐	☐
128. Do you feel very close to your mother?	☐	☐	☐	☐
129. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?	☐	☐	☐	☐
130. My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.	☐	☐	☐	☐
131. Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?	☐	☐	☐	☐
132. Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?	☐	☐	☐	☐
133. Do you enjoy spending time with your father?	☐	☐	☐	☐
134. If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	☐	☐	☐	☐
135. Do you feel very close to your father?	☐	☐	☐	☐

	NO!	no	yes	YES!
136. My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	☐	☐	☐	☐
137. My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	☐	☐	☐	☐
138. People in my family have serious arguments.	☐	☐	☐	☐
139. Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	☐	☐	☐	☐
140. It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.	☐	☐	☐	☐

141. During a typical week, how many times do all or most of your family living in your home eat a meal together?

a. Breakfast	☐ 0	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5	☐ 6	☐ 7
b. Lunch/Brunch	☐ 0	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5	☐ 6	☐ 7
c. Dinner	☐ 0	☐ 1	☐ 2	☐ 3	☐ 4	☐ 5	☐ 6	☐ 7

142. How often during the past 12 months have you:

	Almost every day	Once or twice a week	Once or twice a month	A few times in the past year	Before, but not in the past year	Never
a. Gambled at a casino?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b. Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c. Bet on team sports?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d. Played cards for money?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e. Bet money on horse races?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f. Played bingo for money or prizes?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g. Gambled on the Internet?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h. Bet on dice games such as craps?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
i. Bet on games of personal skill such as pool, darts, or bowling?	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

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

☐ No ☐ Yes

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

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

145. 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 and Community Disorganization	Low Neighborhood Attachment Community Disorganization
	Transitions & Mobility	Transitions & Mobility
	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
	Religiosity	Religiosity
	Social Skills	Social Skills
	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 Intention to Use
	Gang Involvement	Gang Involvement
	Constitutional Factors	Depressive Symptoms

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

Question	Response	#	%
1. Are you:	Male	28,381	48.2
	Female	30,505	51.8
2. How old are you?	10 or younger	20	0.0
	11	1	0.0
	12	135	0.2
	13	11,280	18.7
	14	14,453	23.9
	15	9,364	15.5
	16	10,601	17.6
	17	7,262	12.0
	18	6,773	11.2
	19 or older	512	0.8
3. What grade are you in?	8th	26,872	44.5
	10th	19,581	32.4
	12th	13,948	23.1
4. Please choose the ONE answer that BEST describes what you consider yourself to be.	White, not of Hispanic Origin	26,761	45.7
	Black or African American	2,592	4.4
	American Indian/Native American, Eskimo, or Aleut	3,394	5.8
	Spanish/Hispanic/Latino	21,376	36.5
	Asian	1,341	2.3
	Pacific Islander	457	0.8
	Other (Please Specify____)	2,696	4.6
5. What is the language you use most often at home?	English	46,011	78.5
	Spanish	11,376	19.4
	Another Language	1,244	2.1

Question	Response	#	%
6. Think of the adults you live with. What is the highest level of schooling any of them completed?	Grade school or less	2,010	3.4
	Some high school	5,473	9.3
	Completed high school	10,893	18.5
	Some college	9,460	16.1
	Completed college	15,490	26.3
	Graduate or professional school after college	7,553	12.8
	Don't know	7,526	12.8
	Does not apply	401	0.7
7. Think of where you live most of the time. Which of the following people live there with you? (Mark all that apply)	Mother	52,284	86.6
	Stepmother	2,528	4.2
	Foster Mother	249	0.4
	Grandmother	4,576	7.6
	Aunt	2,367	3.9
	Father	36,901	61.1
	Stepfather	7,374	12.2
	Foster Father	205	0.3
	Grandfather	2,395	4.0
	Uncle	2,706	4.5
	Other adults	2,021	3.3
	Brother(s)	29,900	49.5
	Stepbrother(s)	2,000	3.3
	Sister(s)	28,073	46.5
	Stepsister(s)	1,956	3.2
	Other children	3,615	6.0
8. In my school, students have lots of chances to help decide things like class activities and rules.	NO!	8,796	14.8
	no	21,786	36.7
	yes	24,785	41.7
	YES!	4,028	6.8

Question	Response	#	%
9. Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects.	**NO!**	7,367	12.5
	no	26,472	44.8
	yes	21,719	36.7
	YES!	3,582	6.1
10. My teacher(s) notices when I am doing a good job and lets me know about it.	**NO!**	4,348	7.3
	no	13,553	22.9
	yes	30,625	51.7
	YES!	10,675	18.0
11. There are lots of chances for students in my school to get involved in sports, clubs, and other school activities outside of class.	**NO!**	2,384	4.0
	no	4,321	7.3
	yes	24,053	40.5
	YES!	28,613	48.2
12. There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.	**NO!**	2,728	4.6
	no	10,948	18.5
	yes	31,925	54.0
	YES!	13,572	22.9
13. I feel safe at my school.	**NO!**	4,405	7.5
	no	9,003	15.3
	yes	33,558	57.1
	YES!	11,846	20.1
14. The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	**NO!**	13,968	23.8
	no	25,475	43.5
	yes	15,175	25.9
	YES!	3,999	6.8
15. My teacher(s) praise me when I work hard in school.	**NO!**	8,046	13.7
	no	23,164	39.6
	yes	22,862	39.1
	YES!	4,460	7.6
16. Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?	**NO!**	5,682	9.7
	no	18,982	32.3
	yes	25,100	42.7
	YES!	9,078	15.4

Question	Response	#	%
17. I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	**NO!**	2,443	4.2
	no	9,712	16.5
	yes	35,354	60.1
	YES!	11,283	19.2
18. Now, thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you...			
a. enjoy being in school?	**Never**	4,105	7.0
	Seldom	6,600	11.2
	Sometimes	23,727	40.2
	Often	16,211	27.5
	Almost Always	8,367	14.2
b. hate being in school?	**Never**	4,738	8.1
	Seldom	14,338	24.5
	Sometimes	23,058	39.3
	Often	10,627	18.1
	Almost Always	5,862	10.0
c. try to do your best work in school?	**Never**	662	1.1
	Seldom	2,167	3.7
	Sometimes	10,878	18.6
	Often	20,455	35.0
	Almost Always	24,237	41.5
19. How often do you feel that the school work you are assigned is meaningful and important?	**Never**	4,537	7.8
	Seldom	11,128	19.1
	Sometimes	20,690	35.5
	Often	14,912	25.6
	Almost Always	6,941	11.9
20. Putting them all together, what were your grades like last year?	**Mostly F's**	1,425	2.5
	Mostly D's	3,166	5.5
	Mostly C's	13,373	23.0
	Mostly B's	21,471	37.0
	Mostly A's	18,633	32.1

Question	Response	#	%
21. How important do you think the things you are learning in school are going to be for your later life?	**Very important**	15,150	25.5
	Quite important	16,149	27.2
	Fairly important	17,004	28.7
	Slightly important	9,074	15.3
	Not at all important	1,953	3.3
22. How interesting are most of your courses to you?	**Very interesting and stimulating**	4,856	8.2
	Quite interesting	15,393	26.1
	Fairly interesting	22,358	37.9
	Slightly Dull	11,612	19.7
	Very Dull	4,737	8.0
23. During the LAST FOUR WEEKS how many whole days of school have you missed because you skipped or "cut"	**none**	38,097	64.6
	1	6,747	11.4
	2	4,638	7.9
	3	3,610	6.1
	4 to 5	3,387	5.7
	6 to 10	1,434	2.4
	11 or more	1,089	1.8
24. Think of your <u>four best friends</u> (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:			
a. participated in clubs, organizations and activities at school?	**0 Friends**	10,353	18.0
	1 Friend	9,482	16.5
	2 Friends	12,152	21.2
	3 Friends	8,975	15.6
	4 Friends	16,493	28.7
b. smoked cigarettes?	**0 Friends**	32,237	55.0
	1 Friend	9,313	15.9
	2 Friends	6,546	11.2
	3 Friends	3,888	6.6
	4 Friends	6,604	11.3

Question	Response	#	%
c. tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly?	**0 Friends**	20,078	34.3
	1 Friend	7,863	13.4
	2 Friends	7,279	12.4
	3 Friends	6,090	10.4
	4 Friends	17,230	29.4
d. made the commitment to stay drug-free?	**0 Friends**	17,709	30.4
	1 Friend	9,547	16.4
	2 Friends	6,876	11.8
	3 Friends	5,793	10.0
	4 Friends	18,289	31.4
e. used marijuana?	**0 Friends**	31,011	53.2
	1 Friend	7,795	13.4
	2 Friends	5,902	10.1
	3 Friends	4,583	7.9
	4 Friends	9,015	15.5
f. tried to do well in school?	**0 Friends**	2,759	4.7
	1 Friend	4,334	7.4
	2 Friends	9,132	15.7
	3 Friends	12,385	21.3
	4 Friends	29,576	50.8
g. used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drugs?	**0 Friends**	44,674	76.4
	1 Friend	6,144	10.5
	2 Friends	3,191	5.5
	3 Friends	1,672	2.9
	4 Friends	2,761	4.7
h. been suspended from school?	**0 Friends**	32,750	56.0
	1 Friend	11,068	18.9
	2 Friends	6,645	11.4
	3 Friends	3,085	5.3
	4 Friends	4,968	8.5

Question	Response	#	%
i. liked school?	0 Friends	15,963	27.4
	1 Friend	9,078	15.6
	2 Friends	12,909	22.1
	3 Friends	9,732	16.7
	4 Friends	10,661	18.3
j. carried a handgun?	0 Friends	51,060	87.4
	1 Friend	3,568	6.1
	2 Friends	1,602	2.7
	3 Friends	774	1.3
	4 Friends	1,395	2.4
k. sold illegal drugs?	0 Friends	46,009	79.1
	1 Friend	5,740	9.9
	2 Friends	3,006	5.2
	3 Friends	1,327	2.3
	4 Friends	2,105	3.6
l. regularly attended religious services?	0 Friends	18,909	32.6
	1 Friend	13,150	22.7
	2 Friends	11,868	20.5
	3 Friends	6,404	11.1
	4 Friends	7,589	13.1
m. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	0 Friends	51,183	87.6
	1 Friend	3,694	6.3
	2 Friends	1,633	2.8
	3 Friends	693	1.2
	4 Friends	1,242	2.1
n. been arrested?	0 Friends	42,747	73.1
	1 Friend	7,869	13.5
	2 Friends	3,926	6.7
	3 Friends	1,645	2.8
	4 Friends	2,260	3.9

Question	Response	#	%
o. dropped out of school?	0 Friends	48,825	83.6
	1 Friend	5,935	10.2
	2 Friends	1,936	3.3
	3 Friends	700	1.2
	4 Friends	1,005	1.7
p. been members of a gang?	0 Friends	46,431	79.6
	1 Friend	4,542	7.8
	2 Friends	2,510	4.3
	3 Friends	1,316	2.3
	4 Friends	3,566	6.1
25. What are the chances you would be seen as cool if you:			
a. smoked cigarettes?	No or Very Little Chance	36,753	63.1
	Little Chance	11,023	18.9
	Some Chance	6,483	11.1
	Pretty Good Chance	2,364	4.1
	Very Good Chance	1,595	2.7
b. worked hard in school?	No or Very Little Chance	9,558	16.4
	Little Chance	10,780	18.6
	Some Chance	15,393	26.5
	Pretty Good Chance	12,209	21.0
	Very Good Chance	10,172	17.5
c. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	No or Very Little Chance	24,636	42.4
	Little Chance	10,487	18.1
	Some Chance	10,412	17.9
	Pretty Good Chance	7,912	13.6
	Very Good Chance	4,635	8.0
d. defended someone who was being verbally abused at school?	No or Very Little Chance	8,792	15.1
	Little Chance	8,658	14.9
	Some Chance	14,784	25.4
	Pretty Good Chance	13,918	24.0
	Very Good Chance	11,952	20.6

Question	Response	#	%
e. used marijuana?	No or Very Little Chance	32,162	55.5
	Little Chance	8,637	14.9
	Some Chance	7,701	13.3
	Pretty Good Chance	4,736	8.2
	Very Good Chance	4,747	8.2
f. regularly volunteered to do community service?	No or Very Little Chance	21,788	37.6
	Little Chance	13,748	23.7
	Some Chance	11,975	20.7
	Pretty Good Chance	5,944	10.3
	Very Good Chance	4,510	7.8
g. carried a handgun?	No or Very Little Chance	43,348	74.6
	Little Chance	5,922	10.2
	Some Chance	3,855	6.6
	Pretty Good Chance	2,091	3.6
	Very Good Chance	2,867	4.9
26. How old were you when you first:			
a. smoked marijuana?	Never have	40,614	69.6
	10 or younger	1,887	3.2
	11	1,556	2.7
	12	2,617	4.5
	13	3,916	6.7
	14	2,910	5.0
	15	2,590	4.4
	16	1,391	2.4
	17 or Older	860	1.5
b. smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Never have	33,490	58.2
	10 or younger	6,365	11.1
	11	2,958	5.1
	12	3,414	5.9
	13	3,835	6.7
	14	2,758	4.8
	15	2,402	4.2
	16	1,346	2.3
	17 or Older	997	1.7

Question	Response	#	%
c. had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)	Never have	19,795	34.3
	10 or younger	7,801	13.5
	11	3,469	6.0
	12	5,055	8.8
	13	7,117	12.3
	14	5,380	9.3
	15	4,967	8.6
	16	2,630	4.6
	17 or Older	1,546	2.7
d. began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	Never have	39,662	69.1
	10 or younger	858	1.5
	11	752	1.3
	12	1,517	2.6
	13	3,036	5.3
	14	2,993	5.2
	15	3,839	6.7
	16	2,775	4.8
	17 or Older	2,006	3.5
e. used methamphetamine (meth, crystal, crank)?	Never have	54,181	95.4
	10 or younger	209	0.4
	11	113	0.2
	12	188	0.3
	13	409	0.7
	14	459	0.8
	15	553	1.0
	16	394	0.7
	17 or Older	299	0.5
f. got suspended from school?	Never have	40,715	72.1
	10 or younger	3,746	6.6
	11	1,957	3.5
	12	2,707	4.8
	13	3,231	5.7
	14	1,931	3.4
	15	1,204	2.1
	16	597	1.1
	17 or Older	372	0.7

Question	Response	#	%
g. got arrested?	**Never have**	48,661	87.9
	10 or younger	565	1.0
	11	514	0.9
	12	898	1.6
	13	1,439	2.6
	14	1,231	2.2
	15	968	1.8
	16	597	1.1
	17 or Older	465	0.8
h. carried a handgun?	**Never have**	50,121	91.2
	10 or younger	1,118	2.0
	11	507	0.9
	12	688	1.3
	13	795	1.4
	14	649	1.2
	15	481	0.9
	16	330	0.6
	17 or Older	284	0.5
i. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	**Never have**	43,756	78.7
	10 or younger	3,066	5.5
	11	1,255	2.3
	12	1,615	2.9
	13	2,276	4.1
	14	1,533	2.8
	15	1,102	2.0
	16	641	1.2
	17 or Older	381	0.7
j. belonged to a gang?	**Never have**	51,012	92.1
	10 or younger	747	1.3
	11	443	0.8
	12	692	1.2
	13	1,051	1.9
	14	686	1.2
	15	430	0.8
	16	207	0.4
	17 or Older	146	

Question	Response	#	%
27. How wrong do you think it is for someone you age to:			
a. take a handgun to school?	**Very Wrong**	48,717	84.7
	Wrong	6,280	10.9
	A Little Bit Wrong	1,772	3.1
	Not Wrong at All	774	1.3
b. steal anything worth more than $5?	**Very Wrong**	23,867	42.2
	Wrong	20,738	36.7
	A Little Bit Wrong	9,508	16.8
	Not Wrong at All	2,404	4.3
c. pick a fight with someone?	**Very Wrong**	15,970	28.8
	Wrong	19,657	35.5
	A Little Bit Wrong	14,931	26.9
	Not Wrong at All	4,877	8.8
d. attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	**Very Wrong**	32,722	58.6
	Wrong	14,418	25.8
	A Little Bit Wrong	6,191	11.1
	Not Wrong at All	2,490	4.5
e. stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?	**Very Wrong**	22,549	40.2
	Wrong	17,970	32.1
	A Little Bit Wrong	11,725	20.9
	Not Wrong at All	3,802	6.8
f. drink beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly?	**Very Wrong**	23,752	42.6
	Wrong	12,972	23.3
	A Little Bit Wrong	12,241	22.0
	Not Wrong at All	6,751	12.1
g. smoke cigarettes?	**Very Wrong**	29,561	53.6
	Wrong	12,775	23.2
	A Little Bit Wrong	7,633	13.9
	Not Wrong at All	5,146	9.3

Question	Response	#	%
h. smoke marijuana?	Very Wrong	33,471	61.5
	Wrong	9,327	17.1
	A Little Bit Wrong	6,219	11.4
	Not Wrong at All	5,428	10.0
i. use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug?	Very Wrong	47,712	86.0
	Wrong	4,724	8.5
	A Little Bit Wrong	1,724	3.1
	Not Wrong at All	1,299	2.3
28. How many times in the past year (12 months) have you...			
a. been suspended from school?	Never	48,626	84.0
	1 or 2 Times	6,937	12.0
	3 to 5 Times	1,401	2.4
	6 to 9 Times	429	0.7
	10 to 19 Times	232	0.4
	20 to 29 Times	80	0.1
	30 to 39 Times	19	0.0
	40+ Times	170	0.3
b. carried a handgun?	Never	52,570	92.5
	1 or 2 Times	1,907	3.4
	3 to 5 Times	730	1.3
	6 to 9 Times	415	0.7
	10 to 19 Times	333	0.6
	20 to 29 Times	175	0.3
	30 to 39 Times	82	0.1
	40+ Times	591	1.0
c. sold illegal drugs?	Never	51,623	92.6
	1 or 2 Times	1,609	2.9
	3 to 5 Times	733	1.3
	6 to 9 Times	430	0.8
	10 to 19 Times	370	0.7
	20 to 29 Times	216	0.4
	30 to 39 Times	101	0.2
	40+ Times	682	1.2

Question	Response	#	%
d. stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	Never	53,486	95.7
	1 or 2 Times	1,416	2.5
	3 to 5 Times	390	0.7
	6 to 9 Times	187	0.3
	10 to 19 Times	119	0.2
	20 to 29 Times	64	0.1
	30 to 39 Times	34	0.1
	40+ Times	184	0.3
e. participated in clubs, organizations and activities at school?	Never	15,355	27.1
	1 or 2 Times	14,509	25.6
	3 to 5 Times	8,711	15.4
	6 to 9 Times	4,351	7.7
	10 to 19 Times	3,299	5.8
	20 to 29 Times	2,204	3.9
	30 to 39 Times	1,069	1.9
	40+ Times	7,137	12.6
f. been arrested?	Never	50,987	91.5
	1 or 2 Times	3,594	6.4
	3 to 5 Times	612	1.1
	6 to 9 Times	231	0.4
	10 to 19 Times	116	0.2
	20 to 29 Times	47	0.1
	30 to 39 Times	24	0.0
	40+ Times	122	0.2
g. done extra work on your own for school?	Never	15,288	27.2
	1 or 2 Times	14,612	26.0
	3 to 5 Times	9,527	17.0
	6 to 9 Times	6,102	10.9
	10 to 19 Times	4,385	7.8
	20 to 29 Times	2,297	4.1
	30 to 39 Times	909	1.6
	40+ Times	3,023	5.4

Question	Response	#	%
h. attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	Never	46,719	83.7
	1 or 2 Times	5,667	10.2
	3 to 5 Times	1,543	2.8
	6 to 9 Times	719	1.3
	10 to 19 Times	445	0.8
	20 to 29 Times	208	0.4
	30 to 39 Times	83	0.1
	40+ Times	436	0.8
i. been drunk or high at school	Never	45,887	82.4
	1 or 2 Times	4,425	7.9
	3 to 5 Times	1,761	3.2
	6 to 9 Times	945	1.7
	10 to 19 Times	739	1.3
	20 to 29 Times	457	0.8
	30 to 39 Times	226	0.4
	40+ Times	1,262	2.3
j. volunteered to do community service?	Never	29,291	53.1
	1 or 2 Times	10,598	19.2
	3 to 5 Times	5,554	10.1
	6 to 9 Times	3,406	6.2
	10 to 19 Times	2,381	4.3
	20 to 29 Times	1,386	2.5
	30 to 39 Times	641	1.2
	40+ Times	1,914	3.5
k. taken a handgun to school?	Never	54,320	98.4
	1 or 2 Times	341	0.6
	3 to 5 Times	142	0.3
	6 to 9 Times	65	0.1
	10 to 19 Times	58	0.1
	20 to 29 Times	34	0.1
	30 to 39 Times	26	0.0
	40+ Times	191	0.3

Question	Response	#	%
29. I do the opposite of what people tell me, just to get them mad.	Very False	19,473	33.3
	Somewhat False	17,689	30.3
	Somewhat True	18,607	31.8
	Very True	2,669	4.6
30. I like to see how much I can get away with.	Very False	18,494	31.8
	Somewhat False	16,165	27.8
	Somewhat True	18,460	31.7
	Very True	5,102	8.8
31. I ignore the rules that get in my way.	Very False	21,261	36.6
	Somewhat False	17,990	31.0
	Somewhat True	14,957	25.8
	Very True	3,836	6.6
32. 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	39,769	68.1
	1 time	7,039	12.0
	2-3 times	6,082	10.4
	4-5 times	2,292	3.9
	6 or more times	3,238	5.5
33. During the past 30 days, how many times did you DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	0 times	52,568	90.0
	1 time	2,760	4.7
	2-3 times	1,694	2.9
	4-5 times	565	1.0
	6 or more times	819	1.4
34. You're looking at CD's in a music store with a friend. You look up and see her slip and CD under her coat. She smile and says "Which one do you want? Go ahead, take it while nobody's around."There is nobody in sight, no employees and no other customers. What would you do now?	Ignore her	14,436	24.7
	Grab a CD and leave the store	8,287	14.2
	Tell her to put the CD back	18,470	31.6
	Act like it's a joke, and ask her to put the CD back	17,313	29.6

Question	Response	#	%
35. You are visiting another part of town, and you don't know any of the people your age there. You are walking down the street, and some teenager you don't know is walking toward you. He is about your size, and as he is about to pass you, he deliberately bumps into you and you almost lose your balance. What would you say or do?	**Push the person back**	9,535	16.5
	Say "Excuse me" and keep on walking	23,663	40.8
	Say "Watch where you are going" and keep on walking	15,561	26.9
	Swear at the person and walk away	9,198	15.9
36. You are at a party at someone's house, and one of your friends offers you a drink containing alcohol. What would you say or do?	**Drink it**	21,871	37.6
	Tell your friend, "No thanks, I don't drink" and suggest that you and your friend go and do something else.	14,574	25.1
	Just say, "No, thanks" and walk away	17,127	29.5
	Make up a good excuse, tell your friend you had something else to do, and leave	4,549	7.8
37. It's 8:00 on a week night and you are about to go over to a friend's home when your mother asks you where you are going. You say "Oh, just going to go hang out with some friends."She says, "No, you'll just get into trouble if you go out. Stay home tonight."What would you do now?	**Leave the house anyway**	4,695	8.1
	Explain what you are going to do with your friends, tell her when you will get home, and ask if you can go out	40,115	69.4
	Not say anything and start watching TV	7,552	13.1
	Get into an argument with her	5,477	9.5
38. How often do you attend religious services or activities?	**Never**	14,915	25.9
	Rarely	17,090	29.7
	1-2 times a month	7,535	13.1
	About once a week or more	18,040	31.3
39. 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**	50,133	86.4
	1 time	3,826	6.6
	2-3 times	2,231	3.8
	4-5 times	626	1.1
	6-7 times	261	0.5
	8-9 times	188	0.3
	10-11 times	124	0.2
	12 or more times	637	1.1

Question	Response	#	%
40. During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?	**0 times**	47,634	82.0
	1 time	5,792	10.0
	2-3 times	2,934	5.1
	4-5 times	789	1.4
	6-7 times	225	0.4
	8-9 times	173	0.3
	10-11 times	118	0.2
	12 or more times	440	0.8
41. 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**	53,068	91.6
	1 day	2,655	4.6
	2-3 days	1,272	2.2
	4-5 days	346	0.6
	6 or more days	620	1.1
42. During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	**Never**	41,437	71.8
	Once	8,378	14.5
	Several times	5,884	10.2
	Very often	1,999	3.5
43. 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**	53,792	93.2
	1 day	1,440	2.5
	2-3 days	809	1.4
	4-5 days	354	0.6
	6 or more days	1,323	2.3
44. I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.	**NO!**	12,728	22.5
	no	20,781	36.7
	yes	19,308	34.1
	YES!	3,872	6.8
45. Sometimes I think that life is not worth it.	**NO!**	25,151	45.0
	no	14,514	26.0
	yes	11,744	21.0
	YES!	4,472	8.0

Question	Response	#	%
46. At times I think I am no good at all.	**NO!**	16,519	30.5
	no	16,542	30.5
	yes	16,018	29.6
	YES!	5,076	9.4
47. All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure.	**NO!**	24,732	45.0
	no	19,770	36.0
	yes	7,654	13.9
	YES!	2,770	5.0
48. In the past year have you felt depressed or sad MOST days, even if you felt OK sometimes?	**NO!**	14,800	26.8
	no	14,922	27.0
	yes	16,120	29.2
	YES!	9,454	17.1
49. It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight.	**NO!**	12,453	22.5
	no	12,624	22.8
	yes	16,095	29.0
	YES!	14,266	25.7
50. I think it is okay to take something without asking if you can get away with it.	**NO!**	25,677	46.3
	no	21,730	39.2
	yes	6,076	11.0
	YES!	1,945	3.5
51. Sometimes we don't know what we will do as adults, but we may have an idea. Please answer how true these statements may be for you. WHEN I AM AN ADULT I WILL:			
a. I will smoke cigarettes.	**NO!**	39,652	69.1
	no	12,065	21.0
	yes	4,211	7.3
	YES!	1,446	2.5
b. I will drink beer, wine, or liquor.	**NO!**	15,557	27.0
	no	9,893	17.2
	yes	22,562	39.2
	YES!	9,518	16.5

Question	Response	#	%
c. I will smoke marijuana.	**NO!**	40,215	70.3
	no	10,271	17.9
	yes	4,186	7.3
	YES!	2,569	4.5
52. 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**	21,665	38.3
	1-2 Occasions	8,958	15.9
	3-5 Occasions	6,068	10.7
	6-9 Occasions	4,339	7.7
	10-19 Occasions	4,671	8.3
	20-39 Occasions	3,689	6.5
	40+ Occasions	7,127	12.6
53. On how many occasions (if any) have you had beer, wine or hard liquor during the past 30 days?	**0 Occasions**	36,813	65.6
	1-2 Occasions	9,817	17.5
	3-5 Occasions	4,296	7.7
	6-9 Occasions	2,514	4.5
	10-19 Occasions	1,564	2.8
	20-39 Occasions	502	0.9
	40+ Occasions	628	1.1
54. On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana in your lifetime?	**0 Occasions**	39,115	70.8
	1-2 Occasions	4,270	7.7
	3-5 Occasions	2,420	4.4
	6-9 Occasions	1,699	3.1
	10-19 Occasions	1,856	3.4
	20-39 Occasions	1,474	2.7
	40+ Occasions	4,391	8.0
55. On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana during the past 30 days?	**0 Occasions**	47,724	86.9
	1-2 Occasions	2,798	5.1
	3-5 Occasions	1,239	2.3
	6-9 Occasions	849	1.5
	10-19 Occasions	808	1.5
	20-39 Occasions	539	1.0
	40+ Occasions	992	1.8

Question	Response	#	%
56. On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD or other psychedelics in your lifetime?	**0 Occasions**	52,308	96.4
	1-2 Occasions	971	1.8
	3-5 Occasions	350	0.6
	6-9 Occasions	217	0.4
	10-19 Occasions	168	0.3
	20-39 Occasions	68	0.1
	40+ Occasions	171	0.3
57. On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD or other psychedelics during the past 30 days?	**0 Occasions**	53,021	98.6
	1-2 Occasions	426	0.8
	3-5 Occasions	136	0.3
	6-9 Occasions	85	0.2
	10-19 Occasions	51	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	21	0.0
	40+ Occasions	49	0.1
58. On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine or crack in your lifetime?	**0 Occasions**	50,233	93.2
	1-2 Occasions	1,609	3.0
	3-5 Occasions	606	1.1
	6-9 Occasions	360	0.7
	10-19 Occasions	343	0.6
	20-39 Occasions	278	0.5
	40+ Occasions	486	0.9
59. On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine or crack during the past 30 days?	**0 Occasions**	52,367	97.5
	1-2 Occasions	713	1.3
	3-5 Occasions	280	0.5
	6-9 Occasions	121	0.2
	10-19 Occasions	96	0.2
	20-39 Occasions	42	0.1
	40+ Occasions	71	0.1

Question	Response	#	%
60. 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?	**0 Occasions**	47,165	87.1
	1-2 Occasions	3,786	7.0
	3-5 Occasions	1,416	2.6
	6-9 Occasions	686	1.3
	10-19 Occasions	427	0.8
	20-39 Occasions	244	0.5
	40+ Occasions	403	0.7
61. 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?	**0 Occasions**	51,759	95.9
	1-2 Occasions	1,487	2.8
	3-5 Occasions	368	0.7
	6-9 Occasions	178	0.3
	10-19 Occasions	72	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	45	0.1
	40+ Occasions	79	0.1
62. On how many occasions (if any) have you used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in your lifetime?	**0 Occasions**	52,966	100.0
63. On how many occasions (if any) have you used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) during the past 30 days?	**0 Occasions**	52,632	100.0
64. On how many occasions (if any) have you used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in your lifetime?	**0 Occasions**	50,934	95.7
	1-2 Occasions	995	1.9
	3-5 Occasions	363	0.7
	6-9 Occasions	221	0.4
	10-19 Occasions	179	0.3
	20-39 Occasions	156	0.3
	40+ Occasions	398	0.7

Question	Response	#	%
65. On how many occasions (if any) have you used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) during the past 30 days?	**0 Occasions**	52,195	98.7
	1-2 Occasions	353	0.7
	3-5 Occasions	124	0.2
	6-9 Occasions	83	0.2
	10-19 Occasions	54	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	40	0.1
	40+ Occasions	43	0.1
66. On how many occasions (if any) have you used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them, in your lifetime?	**0 Occasions**	49,906	94.1
	1-2 Occasions	1,306	2.5
	3-5 Occasions	652	1.2
	6-9 Occasions	402	0.8
	10-19 Occasions	270	0.5
	20-39 Occasions	150	0.3
	40+ Occasions	324	0.6
67. On how many occasions (if any) have you used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them, during the past 30 days?	**0 Occasions**	52,103	97.8
	1-2 Occasions	675	1.3
	3-5 Occasions	242	0.5
	6-9 Occasions	127	0.2
	10-19 Occasions	68	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	34	0.1
	40+ Occasions	38	0.1
68. On how many occasions (if any) have you 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**	46,033	86.8
	1-2 Occasions	2,787	5.3
	3-5 Occasions	1,522	2.9
	6-9 Occasions	929	1.8
	10-19 Occasions	706	1.3
	20-39 Occasions	386	0.7
	40+ Occasions	651	1.2

Question	Response	#	%
69. On how many occasions (if any) have you used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them during the past 30 days?	**0 Occasions**	49,879	94.2
	1-2 Occasions	1,843	3.5
	3-5 Occasions	636	1.2
	6-9 Occasions	325	0.6
	10-19 Occasions	163	0.3
	20-39 Occasions	67	0.1
	40+ Occasions	54	0.1
70. On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin in your lifetime?	**0 Occasions**	51,498	98.0
	1-2 Occasions	528	1.0
	3-5 Occasions	176	0.3
	6-9 Occasions	107	0.2
	10-19 Occasions	77	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	45	0.1
	40+ Occasions	99	0.2
71. On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin during the past 30 days?	**0 Occasions**	51,655	99.3
	1-2 Occasions	201	0.4
	3-5 Occasions	53	0.1
	6-9 Occasions	48	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	27	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	13	0.0
	40+ Occasions	25	0.0
72. On how many occasions (if any) have you used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) in your lifetime?	**0 Occasions**	50,238	97.0
	1-2 Occasions	931	1.8
	3-5 Occasions	268	0.5
	6-9 Occasions	130	0.3
	10-19 Occasions	95	0.2
	20-39 Occasions	46	0.1
	40+ Occasions	76	0.1

Question	Response	#	%
73. On how many occasions (if any) have you used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) during the past 30 days?	**0 Occasions**	51,298	99.1
	1-2 Occasions	289	0.6
	3-5 Occasions	78	0.2
	6-9 Occasions	39	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	21	0.0
	20-39 Occasions	8	0.0
	40+ Occasions	27	0.1
74. On how many occasions (if any) have you used steroids or anabolic steroids such as (Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise, or Depotesteroine) in your lifetime?	**0 Occasions**	51,739	98.1
	1-2 Occasions	455	0.9
	3-5 Occasions	175	0.3
	6-9 Occasions	91	0.2
	10-19 Occasions	73	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	39	0.1
	40+ Occasions	168	0.3
75. On how many occasions (if any) have you used steroids or anabolic steroids such as (Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise, or Depotesteroine) during the past 30 days?	**0 Occasions**	52,494	99.1
	1-2 Occasions	200	0.4
	3-5 Occasions	82	0.2
	6-9 Occasions	64	0.1
	10-19 Occasions	37	0.1
	20-39 Occasions	31	0.1
	40+ Occasions	71	0.1
76. On how many occasions (if any) have you used prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, Oxycontin, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them, in your lifetime?	**0 Occasions**	45,447	85.7
	1-2 Occasions	2,859	5.4
	3-5 Occasions	1,552	2.9
	6-9 Occasions	992	1.9
	10-19 Occasions	751	1.4
	20-39 Occasions	477	0.9
	40+ Occasions	959	1.8

Question	Response	#	%
77. On how many occasions (if any) have you used prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, Oxycontin, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them, during the past 30 days?	**0 Occasions**	50,101	93.7
	1-2 Occasions	1,934	3.6
	3-5 Occasions	645	1.2
	6-9 Occasions	347	0.6
	10-19 Occasions	188	0.4
	20-39 Occasions	109	0.2
	40+ Occasions	131	0.2
78. Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	**Never**	49,275	89.0
	Once or Twice	3,868	7.0
	Once in a while but not regularly	1,140	2.1
	Regularly in the past	588	1.1
	Regularly now	490	0.9
79. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use chewing tobacco, snuff, or dip?	**0 days**	53,686	96.2
	1 or 2 days	1,057	1.9
	3 to 5 days	338	0.6
	6 to 9 days	138	0.2
	10 to 19 days	161	0.3
	20 to 29 days	123	0.2
	All 30 days	291	0.5
80. Have you ever smoked cigarettes?	**Never**	33,950	60.4
	Once or Twice	10,995	19.6
	Once in a while but not regularly	5,491	9.8
	Regularly in the past	3,048	5.4
	Regularly now	2,751	4.9
81. During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes?	**0 days**	47,340	84.7
	1 or 2 days	3,484	6.2
	3 to 5 days	1,362	2.4
	6 to 9 days	740	1.3
	10 to 19 days	827	1.5
	20 to 29 days	737	1.3
	All 30 days	1,433	2.6

Question	Response	#	%
82. During the past 30 days, on the days you smoked, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day?	**Not at all**	46,726	84.2
	Less than 1 cigarette per day	2,611	4.7
	1 cigarette per day	1,919	3.5
	2 to 5 cigarettes per day	3,050	5.5
	6 to 10 cigarettes per day	698	1.3
	11 to 20 cigarettes per day	308	0.6
	More than 20 cigarettes per day	196	0.4
83. Does anyone who lives with you now smoke cigarettes? (Mark all that apply)	**No one who lives with me now smokes cigarettes**	35,823	63.1
	A parent (or guardian)	15,256	26.9
	A brother or sister	4,363	7.7
	Another adults who lives with us	3,015	5.3
	Another young person who lives with us	511	0.9
84. Which statement best describes the rules about smoking where you live?	**Smoking is not allowed**	32,140	58.1
	Smoking is allowed in some places	18,877	34.1
	Smoking is allowed	4,272	7.7
85. 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**	3,305	6.0
	Slight risk	4,025	7.4
	Moderate risk	11,732	21.5
	Great risk	35,612	65.1
b. Try marijuana once or twice?	**No risk**	12,899	24.0
	Slight risk	15,451	28.7
	Moderate risk	10,883	20.2
	Great risk	14,606	27.1

Question	Response	#	%
c. Smoke marijuana regularly?	**No risk**	4,954	9.3
	Slight risk	6,592	12.4
	Moderate risk	10,767	20.3
	Great risk	30,823	58.0
d. Take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day.	**No risk**	6,688	12.4
	Slight risk	13,060	24.3
	Moderate risk	16,332	30.3
	Great risk	17,743	33.0
86. If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	**NO!**	13,220	24.4
	no	24,615	45.5
	yes	11,236	20.7
	YES!	5,084	9.4
87. 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!**	16,688	31.0
	no	26,258	48.7
	yes	7,902	14.7
	YES!	3,022	5.6
88. If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	**NO!**	9,515	17.7
	no	18,297	34.1
	yes	15,492	28.8
	YES!	10,409	19.4
89. If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?	**Very hard**	12,693	23.9
	Sort of hard	7,760	14.6
	Sort of easy	11,256	21.2
	Very easy	21,338	40.2
90. 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**	10,485	20.2
	Sort of hard	8,154	15.7
	Sort of easy	13,717	26.4
	Very easy	19,649	37.8

Question	Response	#	%
91. If you wanted to get a drug like cocaine, LSD, or amphetamines, how easy would it be for you to get some?	**Very hard**	27,079	52.6
	Sort of hard	10,267	19.9
	Sort of easy	7,565	14.7
	Very easy	6,559	12.7
92. If you wanted to get a handgun, how easy would it be for you to get one?	**Very hard**	27,482	53.7
	Sort of hard	10,379	20.3
	Sort of easy	6,520	12.7
	Very easy	6,835	13.3
93. If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?	**Very hard**	17,632	34.4
	Sort of hard	5,994	11.7
	Sort of easy	8,755	17.1
	Very easy	18,839	36.8
94. About how many adults have you know personally who in the past year have:			
a. used marijuana, crack cocaine, or other drugs?	**0 adults**	28,071	51.5
	1 adult	8,864	16.2
	2 adults	6,198	11.4
	3-4 adults	4,604	8.4
	5+ adults	6,818	12.5
b. sold or dealt drugs?	**0 adults**	35,225	67.3
	1 adult	6,602	12.6
	2 adults	4,181	8.0
	3-4 adults	2,722	5.2
	5+ adults	3,641	7.0
c. done other things that could get them in trouble with the police like stealing, selling stolen goods, mugging or assaulting others, etc?	**0 adults**	33,085	63.3
	1 adult	7,527	14.4
	2 adults	4,276	8.2
	3-4 adults	2,831	5.4
	5+ adults	4,549	8.7

Question	Response	#	%
d. gotten drunk or high?	**0 adults**	15,229	29.3
	1 adult	8,947	17.2
	2 adults	6,269	12.1
	3-4 adults	5,756	11.1
	5+ adults	15,797	30.4
95. Think back over the last two weeks. How many times have you had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	**None**	43,186	80.1
	Once	4,078	7.6
	Twice	2,785	5.2
	3-5 times	2,342	4.3
	6-9 times	684	1.3
	10 or more times	865	1.6
96. Are you currently on probation, or assigned a probation officer with Juvenile Court	**No**	51,541	96.3
	Yes	1,977	3.7
97. Have you ever belonged to a gang?	**No**	48,031	89.8
	No, but would like to	735	1.4
	Yes, in the past	2,778	5.2
	Yes, belong now	1,709	3.2
	Yes, but would like to get out	225	0.4
98. If you have ever belonged to a gang, did that gang have a name?	**No**	46,510	87.9
	Yes	1,913	3.6
	I have never belonged	4,516	8.5
99. On average, how much time do you spend after school each day at home with no adult present? (Count the hours between the end of school and when you go to bed.)	**None**	14,690	27.5
	Less than 1 hour	9,122	17.1
	1-2 hours	9,525	17.9
	2-3 hours	8,109	15.2
	3-5 hours	6,282	11.8
	More than 5 hours	5,634	10.6

Question	Response	#	%
100. How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood think it was for kids your age:			
a. to use marijuana.	**Very wrong**	35,385	67.9
	Wrong	10,284	19.7
	A Little Wrong	4,601	8.8
	Not wrong at all	1,862	3.6
b. to drink alcohol.	**Very wrong**	24,907	48.7
	Wrong	13,851	27.1
	A Little Wrong	9,107	17.8
	Not wrong at all	3,288	6.4
c. to smoke cigarettes.	**Very wrong**	27,313	53.5
	Wrong	12,854	25.2
	A Little Wrong	7,363	14.4
	Not wrong at all	3,546	6.9
101. If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.	**NO!**	8,519	16.4
	no	10,992	21.2
	yes	17,239	33.2
	YES!	15,186	29.2
102. My neighbors notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	**NO!**	24,748	48.2
	no	16,781	32.7
	yes	7,264	14.1
	YES!	2,568	5.0
103. I like my neighborhood.	**NO!**	7,191	14.1
	no	8,371	16.5
	yes	23,350	45.9
	YES!	11,924	23.5
104. There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important	**NO!**	18,576	37.0
	no	15,829	31.6
	yes	10,710	21.4
	YES!	5,027	10.0

Question	Response	#	%
105. I'd like to get out of my neighborhood.	**NO!**	14,847	29.5
	no	19,606	38.9
	yes	9,185	18.2
	YES!	6,708	13.3
106. There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well.	**NO!**	17,282	34.5
	no	15,862	31.7
	yes	12,847	25.7
	YES!	4,048	8.1
107. There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.	**NO!**	16,877	33.9
	no	14,224	28.6
	yes	13,318	26.8
	YES!	5,299	10.7
108. I feel safe in my neighborhood.	**NO!**	4,748	9.5
	no	7,078	14.1
	yes	23,493	46.9
	YES!	14,723	29.4
109. How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?	**Never**	11,346	22.1
	1 or 2 times	16,650	32.4
	3 or 4 times	11,046	21.5
	5 or 6 times	5,957	11.6
	7 or more times	6,366	12.4
110. Have you changed homes in the past year (the last 12 months)?	**No**	37,719	74.9
	Yes	12,670	25.1
111. Which of the following activities for people your age are available in your community?			
a. sports teams.	**No**	10,705	21.5
	Yes	39,034	78.5
b. scouting.	**No**	23,836	51.0
	Yes	22,922	49.0

Question	Response	#	%
c. boys and girls clubs.	No	18,397	39.9
	Yes	27,709	60.1
d. 4-H clubs.	No	29,973	67.7
	Yes	14,307	32.3
e. service clubs.	No	22,455	49.4
	Yes	23,007	50.6
112. Have you changed schools in the past year (including changing from elementary to middle and middle to high school)?	No	35,921	70.2
	Yes	15,247	29.8
113. How many times have you changed schools since kindergarten?	Never	6,632	12.9
	1 or 2 times	16,303	31.8
	3 or 4 times	15,885	31.0
	5 or 6 times	7,438	14.5
	7 or more times	4,981	9.7
114. How much do each of the following statements describe your neighborhood:			
a. crime and/or drug selling.	NO!	24,355	48.8
	no	14,722	29.5
	yes	7,840	15.7
	YES!	3,042	6.1
b. fights.	NO!	22,386	45.8
	no	16,181	33.1
	yes	7,757	15.9
	YES!	2,523	5.2
c. lots of empty or abandoned buildings.	NO!	29,348	60.8
	no	15,348	31.8
	yes	2,569	5.3
	YES!	1,037	2.1

Question	Response	#	%
d. lots of graffiti.	NO!	27,430	56.9
	no	13,520	28.0
	yes	4,706	9.8
	YES!	2,571	5.3
115. My parents notice when I am doing a good job and let me know about it.	Never or almost never	4,176	8.2
	Some times	13,792	27.2
	Often	14,996	29.6
	All the time	17,734	35.0
116. How often do your parents tell you they're proud of you for something you've done?	Never or almost never	5,284	10.5
	Some times	13,611	27.0
	Often	15,483	30.7
	All the time	16,021	31.8
117. How wrong do your parents feel it would be for <u>you</u> to:			
a. drink beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) regularly?	Very wrong	31,356	65.0
	Wrong	9,306	19.3
	A Little Wrong	5,873	12.2
	Not wrong at all	1,672	3.5
b. smoke cigarettes?	Very wrong	36,973	79.3
	Wrong	6,234	13.4
	A Little Wrong	2,327	5.0
	Not wrong at all	1,114	2.4
c. smoke marijuana?	Very wrong	39,302	86.3
	Wrong	3,591	7.9
	A Little Wrong	1,590	3.5
	Not wrong at all	1,066	2.3
d. steal anything worth more than $5?	Very wrong	36,557	80.4
	Wrong	6,389	14.1
	A Little Wrong	1,706	3.8
	Not wrong at all	824	1.8
e. draw graffiti, or write things, or draw pictures on buildings or other property(without the owner's permission)?	Very wrong	37,455	83.0
	Wrong	5,076	11.2
	A Little Wrong	1,675	3.7
	Not wrong at all	929	2.1

Question	Response	#	%
f. pick a fight with someone?	Very wrong	25,006	54.8
	Wrong	11,827	25.9
	A Little Wrong	6,846	15.0
	Not wrong at all	1,979	4.3
118. Has anyone in your family ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem?	No	24,737	57.2
	Yes	18,532	42.8
119. Have any of your brothers or sisters ever:			
a. drunk beer, wine, or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)?	No	21,312	43.3
	Yes	25,877	52.6
	No brothers/sisters	1,998	4.1
b. smoked marijuana?	No	31,429	64.8
	Yes	15,143	31.2
	No brothers/sisters	1,940	4.0
c. smoked cigarettes?	No	28,752	60.1
	Yes	17,168	35.9
	No brothers/sisters	1,920	4.0
d. taken a handgun to school?	No	44,529	93.4
	Yes	1,312	2.8
	No brothers/sisters	1,848	3.9
e. been suspended or expelled from school?	No	30,792	63.9
	Yes	15,433	32.1
	No brothers/sisters	1,927	4.0
120. The rules in my family are clear	NO!	1,736	3.5
	no	6,151	12.5
	yes	22,616	45.9
	YES!	18,786	38.1

Question	Response	#	%
121. People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	NO!	9,498	19.4
	no	19,850	40.6
	yes	13,666	28.0
	YES!	5,874	12.0
122. When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	NO!	2,026	4.1
	no	5,818	11.9
	yes	22,197	45.3
	YES!	19,002	38.7
123. We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	NO!	7,881	16.2
	no	18,218	37.5
	yes	15,826	32.5
	YES!	6,712	13.8
124. 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!	8,193	16.9
	no	17,224	35.5
	yes	11,422	23.5
	YES!	11,688	24.1
125. My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	NO!	2,209	4.6
	no	6,205	12.8
	yes	15,421	31.8
	YES!	24,682	50.9
126. If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	NO!	4,982	10.4
	no	8,454	17.7
	yes	11,819	24.7
	YES!	22,600	47.2
127. If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	NO!	4,843	10.1
	no	10,258	21.4
	yes	14,881	31.1
	YES!	17,860	37.3

Question	Response	#	%
128. Do you feel very close to your mother?	**NO!**	4,096	8.6
	no	5,982	12.6
	yes	15,099	31.8
	YES!	22,284	47.0
129. Do you share your thoughts and feeling with your mother?	**NO!**	6,181	13.1
	no	11,724	24.9
	yes	15,224	32.3
	YES!	13,998	29.7
130. My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.	**NO!**	6,680	14.1
	no	12,281	25.9
	yes	18,269	38.6
	YES!	10,111	21.4
131. Do you share your thoughts and feeling with your father?	**NO!**	11,735	25.2
	no	13,364	28.7
	yes	13,110	28.2
	YES!	8,289	17.8
132. Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?	**NO!**	3,054	6.6
	no	4,735	10.2
	yes	20,017	43.1
	YES!	18,615	40.1
133. Do you enjoy spending time with your father?	**NO!**	6,835	14.9
	no	5,578	12.2
	yes	18,076	39.5
	YES!	15,298	33.4
134. If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	**NO!**	4,959	10.7
	no	6,981	15.1
	yes	16,737	36.1
	YES!	17,695	38.2

Question	Response	#	%
135. Do you feel very close to your father?	**NO!**	8,769	19.1
	no	8,717	19.0
	yes	14,051	30.6
	YES!	14,399	31.3
136. My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	**NO!**	3,962	8.5
	no	10,795	23.0
	yes	19,841	42.3
	YES!	12,287	26.2
137. My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	**NO!**	3,678	7.9
	no	7,576	16.3
	yes	18,772	40.4
	YES!	16,392	35.3
138. People in my family have serious arguments.	**NO!**	10,495	22.9
	no	20,324	44.3
	yes	9,830	21.4
	YES!	5,217	11.4
139. Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	**NO!**	2,804	6.1
	no	7,695	16.8
	yes	18,773	41.1
	YES!	16,436	36.0
140. It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.	**NO!**	2,667	5.9
	no	6,453	14.2
	yes	18,510	40.8
	YES!	17,727	39.1

141. During a typical week, how many times do all or most of your family living in your home eat a meal together?

Question	Response	#	%
a. Breakfast	0 times	24,324	51.4
	1 time	6,308	13.3
	2 times	6,492	13.7
	3 times	2,639	5.6
	4 times	1,550	3.3
	5 times	1,761	3.7
	6 times	926	2.0
	7 times	3,350	7.1
b. Lunch	0 times	22,928	49.0
	1 time	5,635	12.0
	2 times	8,116	17.3
	3 times	2,770	5.9
	4 times	1,701	3.6
	5 times	1,538	3.3
	6 times	800	1.7
	7 times	3,352	7.2
c. Dinner	0 times	5,379	11.5
	1 time	3,724	7.9
	2 times	3,973	8.5
	3 times	4,470	9.5
	4 times	4,458	9.5
	5 times	6,113	13.0
	6 times	4,470	9.5
	7 times	14,366	30.6
142. How many times during the past 12 months have you:			
a. Gambled at a casino?	Never	45,439	94.9
	Not in past year	1,138	2.4
	A few times in the past year	745	1.6
	Once or twice a month	226	0.5
	Once or twice a week	72	0.2
	Almost every day	280	0.6

Question	Response	#	%
b. Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	Never	33,248	69.4
	Not in past year	3,736	7.8
	A few times in the past year	6,716	14.0
	Once or twice a month	2,578	5.4
	Once or twice a week	1,092	2.3
	Almost every day	537	1.1
c. Bet on team sports?	Never	31,304	66.0
	Not in past year	3,921	8.3
	A few times in the past year	6,335	13.4
	Once or twice a month	2,341	4.9
	Once or twice a week	1,350	2.8
	Almost every day	2,187	4.6
d. Played cards for money?	Never	31,642	66.9
	Not in past year	3,715	7.9
	A few times in the past year	6,489	13.7
	Once or twice a month	3,108	6.6
	Once or twice a week	1,396	3.0
	Almost every day	931	2.0

Question	Response	#	%
e. Bet money on horse races?	Never	43,825	92.7
	Not in past year	1,311	2.8
	A few times in the past year	1,066	2.3
	Once or twice a month	472	1.0
	Once or twice a week	261	0.6
	Almost every day	342	0.7
f. Played bingo for money or prizes?	Never	37,387	79.3
	Not in past year	3,437	7.3
	A few times in the past year	3,867	8.2
	Once or twice a month	1,332	2.8
	Once or twice a week	529	1.1
	Almost every day	574	1.2
g. Gambled on the Internet?	Never	43,373	92.4
	Not in past year	1,019	2.2
	A few times in the past year	956	2.0
	Once or twice a month	629	1.3
	Once or twice a week	407	0.9
	Almost every day	536	1.1
h. Bet on dice games such as craps?	Never	40,964	87.2
	Not in past year	1,591	3.4
	A few times in the past year	1,893	4.0
	Once or twice a month	1,123	2.4
	Once or twice a week	627	1.3
	Almost every day	761	1.6

Question	Response	#	%
i. Bet on games of personal skill such as pool, darts, or bowling?	Never	34,437	73.2
	Not in past year	2,977	6.3
	A few times in the past year	4,859	10.3
	Once or twice a month	2,355	5.0
	Once or twice a week	1,227	2.6
	Almost every day	1,160	2.5
143. Have you ever heard of Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)?	No	37,996	81.6
	Yes	8,577	18.4
144. How did you hear about Project Safe Neighborhoods?	T.V.	6,015	12.1
	Radio	1,708	3.4
	Billboard	1,102	2.2
	Other	5,367	10.8
	Have not heard of PSN	34,216	69.0
145. How honest were you in filling out this survey?	Very honest	36,870	78.0
	Pretty honest	8,581	18.2
	Honest some times	1,364	2.9
	Honest occasionally	459	1.0

Appendix D: Item Dictionary for the 2006 Arizona Youth Survey

Item Dictionary for the 2006 Arizona Youth Survey		
SCALES AND QUESTIONS	**RESPONSE CATEGORIES**	**AYS #**
DEMOGRAPHICS		
What is your Zip Code?	With Heading	Zip Code
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
Please choose the ONE answer that BEST describes what you consider yourself to be.	White; not of Hispanic origin; Black, or African American; American Indian/Native American, Eskimo, or Aleut; Asian; Pacific Islander; Other	4
What is the language you use most often at home?	English; Spanish; Another language	5
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	6
Think of where you live most of the time. Which of the following people live there with you?	See questionnaire for complete list of family members	7
COMMUNITY: Low neighborhood Attachment		
I'd like to get out of my neighborhood.	NO!; no; yes; YES!	105
I like my neighborhood.	same as above	103
If I had to move, I would miss the neighborhood I now live in.	same as above	101
COMMUNITY: Community Disorganization		
How much do each of the following statements describe your neighborhood:		
crime and/or drug selling.	NO!; no; yes; YES!	114a
fights.	same as above	114b
lots of empty or abandoned buildings.	same as above	114c
lots of graffiti.	same as above	114d
I feel safe in my neighborhood.	same as above	108

COMMUNITY: Transitions and Mobility		
Have you changed homes in the past year (the last 12 months)?	No; Yes	110
How many times have you changed homes since kindergarten?	Never; 1or 2 times; 3 or 4 times; 5 or 6 times; 7 or more times	109
Have you changed schools in the past year (including changing from elementary to middle and middle to high school)?	No; Yes	112
How many times have you changed schools since kindergarten?	Never; 1or 2 times; 3 or 4 times; 5 or 6 times; 7 or more times	113
COMMUNITY: Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug Use		
How wrong would most adults in your neighborhood think it was for kids your age:		
to use marijuana.	Very Wrong; Wrong; A little bit wrong; Not wrong at all	100a
to drink alcohol.	same as above	100b
to smoke cigarettes.	same as above	100c
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!	87
If a kid smoked marijuana in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!; no; yes; YES!	86
If a kid carried a handgun in your neighborhood would he or she be caught by the police?	NO!; no; yes; YES!	88
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	90
If you wanted to get some cigarettes, how easy would it be for you to get some?	same as above	89
If you wanted to get some marijuana, how easy would it be for you to get some?	same as above	93
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	91
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	92
COMMUNITY: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement		
There are lots of adults in my neighborhood I could talk to about something important	NO!; no; yes; YES!	104

Which of the following activities for people your age are available in your community?		
sports teams.	No; Yes	111a
scouting.	same as above	111b
boys and girls clubs.	same as above	111c
4-H clubs.	same as above	111d
service clubs.	same as above	111e
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!	102
There are people in my neighborhood who encourage me to do my best.	same as above	107
There are people in my neighborhood who are proud of me when I do something well.	same as above	106
FAMILY: Poor Family Management		
My parents ask if I've gotten my homework done.	NO!; no; yes; YES!	137
Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?	same as above	139
When I am not at home, one of my parents knows where I am and who I am with.	same as above	122
The rules in my family are clear	same as above	120
My family has clear rules about alcohol and drug use.	same as above	125
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?	same as above	124
If you skipped school would you be caught by your parents?	same as above	127
If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	same as above	126
FAMILY: Family Conflict		
People in my family often insult or yell at each other.	NO!; no; yes; YES!	121
People in my family have serious arguments.	same as above	138
We argue about the same things in my family over and over.	same as above	123
FAMILY: Family History of Antisocial Behavior		
Has anyone in your family ever had a severe alcohol or drug problem?	No; Yes	118
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	119a
smoked marijuana?	same as above	119b

smoked cigarettes?	same as above	119c
taken a handgun to school?	same as above	119d
been suspended or expelled from school?	same as above	119e
About how many adults 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	94a
sold or dealt drugs?	same as above	94b
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	94c
gotten drunk or high?	same as above	94d
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	117a
smoke cigarettes?	same as above	117b
smoke marijuana?	same as above	117c
FAMILY: Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior		
steal anything worth more than $5?	Very wrong; Wrong; A little bit wrong; Not wrong at all	117d
draw graffiti, or write things, or draw pictures on buildings or other property (without the owner's permission)?	same as above	117e
pick a fight with someone?	same as above	117f
FAMILY: Attachment		
Do you feel very close to your mother?	NO!; no; yes; YES!	128
Do you share your thoughts and feeling with your mother?	same as above	129
Do you feel very close to your father?	same as above	135
Do you share your thoughts and feeling with your father?	same as above	131
FAMILY: Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement		
My parents give me lots of chances to do fun things with them.	NO!; no; yes; YES!	136
My parents ask me what I think before most family decisions affecting me are made.	same as above	130
If I had a personal problem, I could ask my mom or dad for help.	same as above	134

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	115
How often do your parents tell you they're proud of you for something you've done?	same as above	116
Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?	NO!; no; yes; YES!	132
Do you enjoy spending time with your father?	same as above	133
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	20
Are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?	NO!; no; yes; YES!	16
SCHOOL: Low 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	19
How interesting are most of your courses to you?	Very Interesting & Stimulating; Quite Interesting; Fairly Interesting; Slightly Dull; Very Dull	22
How important do you think the things you are learning in school are going to be for your later life?	Very Important; Quite Important; Fairly Important; Slightly Important; Not at all Important	21
Now, thinking back over the past year in school, how often did you...		
enjoy being in school?	Never; Seldom; Sometimes; Often; Almost Always	18a
hate being in school?	same as above	18b
try to do your best work in school?	same as above	18c
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	23
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!	8
There are lots of chances for students in my school to talk with a teacher one-on-one.	same as above	12
Teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects.	same as above	9

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	11
I have lots of chances to be part of class discussions or activities.	same as above	17
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!	10
The school lets my parents know when I have done something well.	same as above	14
I feel safe at my school.	same as above	13
My teacher(s) praise me when I work hard in school.	same as above	15
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	29
I ignore the rules that get in my way.	same as above	31
I like to see how much I can get away with.	same as above	30
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	26a
smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	same as above	26b
had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)	same as above	26c
began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	same as above	26d
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior		
got suspended from school?	same as above	26f
got arrested?	same as above	26g
carried a handgun?	same as above	26h
attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	same as above	26i
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	27a
steal anything worth more than $5?	same as above	27b
pick a fight with someone?	same as above	27c

attack someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	same as above	27d
stay away from school all day when their parents think they are at school?	same as above	27e
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	27f
smoke cigarettes?	same as above	27g
smoke marijuana?	same as above	27h
use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drug?	same as above	27i
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Intentions to Use (new scale for 2000)		
Som *WHEN I AM AN ADULT I WILL:*		
I will smoke cigarettes.	NO!; no; yes; YES!	51a
I will drink beer, wine, or liquor.	same as above	51b
I will smoke marijuana.	same as above	51c
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	85a
Try marijuana once or twice?	same as above	85b
Smoke marijuana regularly?	same as above	85c
Take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) nearly every day.	same as above	85d
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Interaction with Antisocial Peers		
Think of you <u>four best friends</u> (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	24h
carried a handgun?	same as above	24j
sold illegal drugs?	same as above	24k
stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	same as above	24m
been arrested?	same as above	24n
dropped out of school?	same as above	24o
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Friends' Use of Drugs		
Think of you <u>four best friends</u> (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	24b

tried beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey or gin) regularly?	same as above	24c
used marijuana?	same as above	24e
used LSD, cocaine, amphetamines or another illegal drugs?	same as above	24g
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	25a
began drinking alcoholic beverages regularly, that is, at least once or twice a month?	same as above	25c
used marijuana?	same as above	25e
carried a handgun?	same as above	25g
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	24p
Have you ever belonged to a gang?	No; No, but would like to; Yes, in the past; Yes, belong now; Yes, but would like to get out	97
If you have ever belonged to a gang, did that gang have a name?	No; Yes; I have never belonged to a gang	98
How old were you when you first belonged to a gang?	Never; 10 or younger;11; 12; 13; 14; 15; 16; 17 or older	26j
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Depressive Symptoms		
Sometimes I think that life is not worth it.	NO!; no; yes; YES!	45
At times I think I am no good at all.	same as above	46
All in all, I am inclined to think that I am a failure.	same as above	47
In the past year have you felt depressed or sad MOST days, even if you felt OK sometimes.	same as above	48
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Religiosity		
How often do you attend religious services or activities?	Never; Rarely; 1-2 Times a Month; About Once a Week or More	38

PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Social Skills		
You're looking at CD's in a music store with a friend. You look up and see her slip and CD under her coat. She smile and says "Which one do you want? Go ahead, take it while nobody's around." There is nobody in sight, no employees and no other customers. What would you do now?	Ignore her; Grab a CD and leave the store; Tell her to put the CD back; Act like it's a joke and ask her to put the CD back	34
It's 8:00 on a week night and you are about to go over to a friend's home when your mother asks you where you are going. You say "Oh, just going to go hang out with some friends." She says, "No, you'll just get into trouble if you go out. Stay home tonight." What would you do now?	Leave the house anyway; Explain what you are going to do with your friends, tell her when you'd get home, and ask if you can go out; Not say anything and start watching TV; Get into an argument with her	37
You are visiting another part of town, and you don't know any of the people your age there. You are walking down the street, and some teenager you don't know is walking toward you. He is about your size, and as he is about to pass you, he deliberately bumps into you and you almost lose your balance. What would you say or do?	Push the person back; Say "Excuse me" and keep on walking; Say "Watch where you're going" and keep on walking; Swear at the person and walk away	35
You are at a party at someone's house, and one of your friends offers you a drink containing alcohol. What would you say or do?	Drink it; Tell your friend "No thanks, I don't drink" and suggest that you and your friend go and do something else; Just say "No, thanks" and walk away; Make up a good excuse, tell your friend you had something else to do, and leave	36
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!	50
I think sometimes it's okay to cheat at school.	same as above	44
It is all right to beat up people if they start the fight.	same as above	49
It is important to be honest with your parents, even if they become upset or you get punished.	same as above	140
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Prosocial Involvement		
How many times in the past year (12 months) have you...		
participated in clubs, organizations and activities at school?	Never; 1 or 2 times; 3-5; 6-9; 10-19; 20-29; 30-39; 40+	28e
done extra work on your own for school?	Same as above	28g
volunteered to do community service?	Same as above	28j

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	25b
defended someone who was being verbally abused at school?	Same as above	25d
regularly volunteered to do community service?	Same as above	25f
PEER-INDIVIDUALS: Interaction with Prosocial Peers		
Think of your <u>four best friends</u> (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:		
participated in clubs, organizations and activities at school?	0; 1; 2; 3; 4	24a
made the commitment to stay drug-free?	Same as above	24d
tried to do well in school?	Same as above	24f
liked school?	Same as above	24i
regularly attended religious services?	Same as above	24l
DRUG USE OUTCOMES		
Have you ever used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	Never; Once or twice; Once in a while but not regularly; Regularly in the past; Regularly now	78
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	79
Have you ever smoked cigarettes?	Never; Once or twice; Once in a while but not regularly; Regularly in the past; Regularly now	80
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	81
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+	52
On how many occasions (if any) have you had beer, wine or hard liquor during the past 30 days?	same as above	53
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	95
On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana in your lifetime?	same as above	54
On how many occasions (if any) have you used marijuana during the past 30 days?	same as above	55

On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD or other psychedelics in your lifetime?	0 occasions; 1-2; 3-5; 6-9; 10-19; 20-39; 40+	56
On how many occasions (if any) have you used LSD or other psychedelics during the past 30 days?	same as above	57
On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine or crack in your lifetime?	same as above	58
On how many occasions (if any) have you used cocaine or crack during the past 30 days?	0 occasions; 1-2; 3-5; 6-9; 10-19; 20-39; 40+	59
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	60
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	61
On how many occasions (if any) have you used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in your lifetime?	same as above	62
On how many occasions (if any) have you used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze) in the past 30 days?	same as above	63
On how many occasions (if any) have you used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in your lifetime?	same as above	64
On how many occasions (if any) have you used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth) in the past 30 days?	same as above	65
On how many occasions (if any) have you used stimulants other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them in your lifetime?	same as above	66
On how many occasions (if any) have you used stimulants other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them in the past 30 days?	same as above	67
On how many occasions (if any) have you 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; 1-2; 3-5; 6-9; 10-19; 20-39; 40+	68
On how many occasions (if any) have you 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?	same as above	69
On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin or other opiates in your lifetime?	same as above	70

On how many occasions (if any) have you used heroin or other opiates in the past 30 days?	same as above	71
On how many occasions (if any) have you used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) in your lifetime?	same as above	72
On how many occasions (if any) have you used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy) in the past 30 days?	same as above	73
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	74
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?	same as above	75
On how many occasions (if any) have you used prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, Oxycontin, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them, in your lifetime?	same as above	76
On how many occasions (if any) have you used prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, Oxycontin, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them, in the past 30 days?	same as above	77
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+	28a
carried a handgun?	same as above	28b
sold illegal drugs?	same as above	28c
stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	same as above	28d
been arrested?	same as above	28f
attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	same as above	28h
been or high at school	same as above	28i
taken a handgun to school?	same as above	28k
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	145

ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS		
How old were you when you first		
used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank)?	same as above	26e
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	32
During the past 30 days, how many times did you DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	0 times; 1 time; 2 or 3 times; 4 or 5 times; 6 or more times	33
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	39
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?	0 times; 1 time; 2-3 times; 4-5 times; 6-7 times; 8-9 times; 10-11 times; 12 or more times	40
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	41
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student on school property?	0 days; 1 day; 2-3 days; 4-5 days; 6 or more days	42
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you carry a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?	0 days; 1 day; 2-3 days; 4-5 days; 6 or more days	43
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	82
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	83
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	84

Are you currently on probation, or assigned a probation officer with Juvenile Court	No; Yes	96
On average, how much time do you spend after school each day at home with no adult present? (Count the hours between the end of school and when you go to bed.)	None or almost none; Less than one hour; 1-2 hours; 2-3 hours; 3-5 hours; More than 5 hours	99
During a typical week, how many times do all or most of your family living in your home eat a meal together?		
Breakfast	0; 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7	141a
Lunch/Brunch	0; 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7	141b
Dinner	0; 1; 2; 3; 4; 5; 6; 7	141c
How often during the past 12 months have you:		
Gambled at a casino?	Never; Before, but not in the past year; A few times in the past year; Once or twice a month; Once or twice a week; Almost every day	142a
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	Same as above	142b
Bet on team sports?	Same as above	142c
Played cards for money?	Same as above	142d
Bet money on horse races?	Same as above	142e
Played bingo for money or prizes?	Same as above	142f
Gambled on the Internet?	Same as above	142g
Bet on dice games such as craps?	Same as above	142h
Bet on games of personal skill such as pool, darts, or bowling?	Same as above	142i
Have you ever heard of the gun violence prevention program or Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN)?	No; Yes	143
How did you hear about the gun violence prevention program or Project Safe Neighborhoods?	TV; Billboard; Radio; Other; Have not heard of PSN	144

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

Lifetime ATOD Use by County (2006)

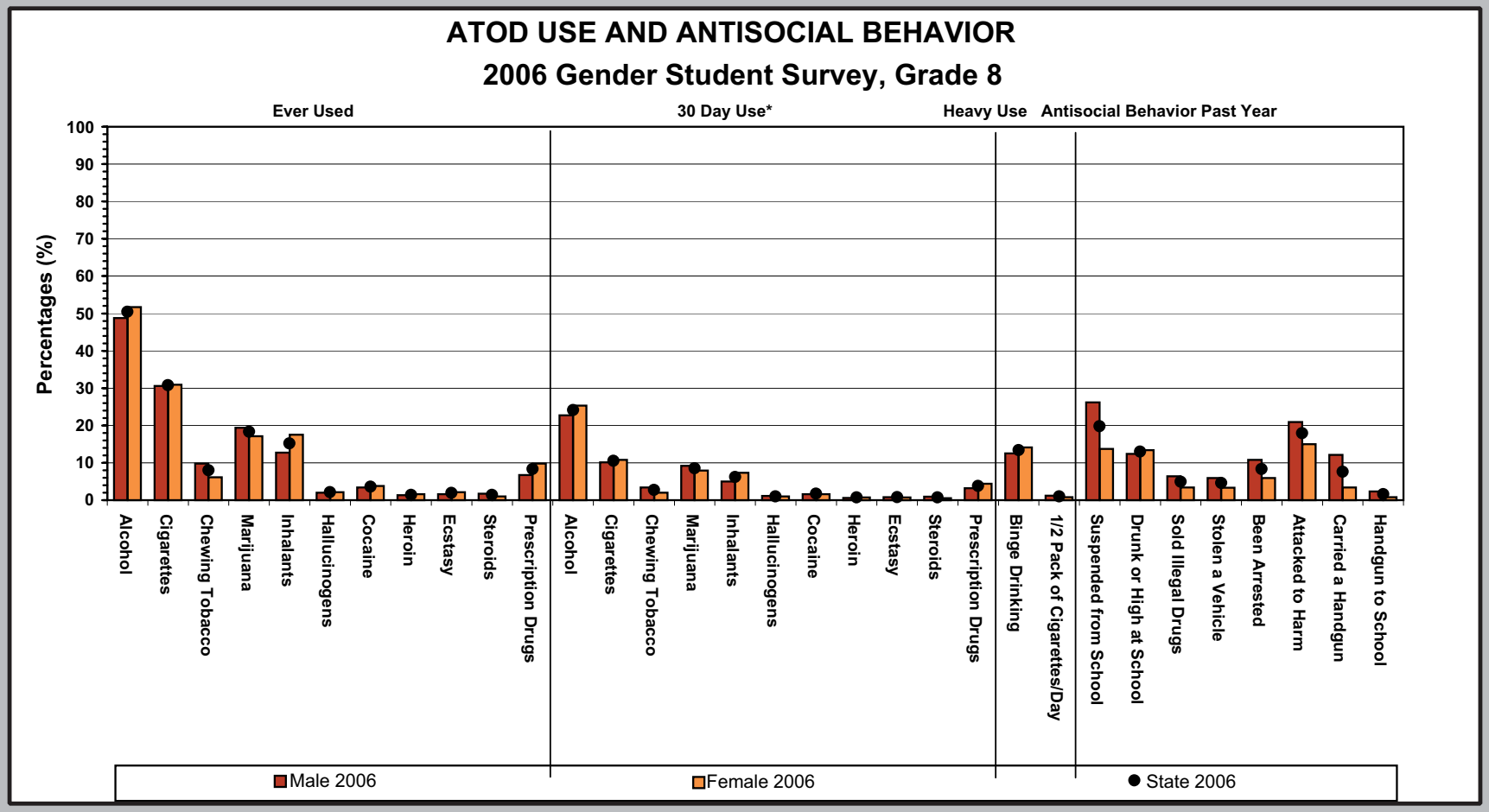
	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Smokeless Tobacco	Marijuana	Inhalants	Hallucino-gens	Cocaine	Stimulants	Metham-phetamines	Sedatives	Ecstasy	Heroin	Steroids	Prescrip-tion Drugs	Any Drug
Apache	54.2	61.8	31.9	46.5	12.7	4.6	9.8	5.6	8.8	10.7	3.9	3.5	1.9	11.1	55.5
Cochise	59.9	40.4	13.4	23.5	16.5	3.7	7.3	5.7	4.6	13.6	2.6	1.6	2.8	15.4	42.6
Coconino	64.9	55.0	18.9	41.1	14.3	3.7	7.4	5.0	6.5	11.8	4.1	1.6	1.3	11.9	54.2
Gila	69.2	47.3	25.8	35.5	14.8	3.0	6.6	5.2	5.3	12.7	2.1	1.2	1.6	14.0	47.2
Graham	58.9	40.7	13.1	33.5	17.1	5.7	10.4	7.2	8.1	14.3	2.6	1.9	3.1	15.7	48.4
Greenlee	73.0	53.8	38.8	34.9	17.7	1.3	5.3	2.7	5.0	16.3	2.3	0.9	1.8	20.2	51.4
La Paz	61.7	42.2	17.3	30.9	12.8	1.8	5.8	3.8	6.0	10.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	14.4	46.0
Maricopa	59.2	36.1	9.1	26.5	12.2	3.2	6.0	5.7	3.7	12.9	2.6	1.9	1.9	14.0	41.1
Mohave	73.5	46.1	11.8	38.2	13.5	5.8	7.9	7.6	8.1	18.0	4.9	2.4	2.1	21.2	52.6
Navajo	57.2	49.4	21.9	39.3	13.5	4.8	9.9	5.5	10.1	12.4	3.6	1.9	2.3	13.9	51.9
Pima	67.4	42.4	9.0	35.6	12.8	4.6	8.9	7.4	3.6	14.3	4.3	2.3	1.8	16.0	49.4
Pinal	65.0	46.7	12.6	34.5	18.0	4.5	8.5	6.5	7.3	13.5	3.9	2.4	1.9	14.4	51.7
Santa Cruz	74.6	53.2	12.8	23.9	12.1	2.9	10.3	4.1	2.4	11.0	3.0	1.6	1.8	9.2	39.2
Yavapai	68.9	42.5	18.9	32.1	13.6	4.0	5.8	5.8	3.9	15.0	2.8	1.8	2.8	16.6	49.2
Yuma	59.0	37.7	8.7	20.9	12.2	2.5	5.6	3.8	4.6	11.0	2.2	1.7	1.1	10.3	37.2

30-day ATOD Use by County (2006)

	Alcohol	Cigarettes	Smokeless Tobacco	Marijuana	Inhalants	Hallucino-gens	Cocaine	Stimulants	Metham-phetamines	Sedatives	Ecstasy	Heroin	Steroids	Prescrip-tion Drugs	Any Drug
Apache	28.8	27.6	13.2	22.9	3.3	1.5	3.4	2.8	2.5	6.1	1.7	1.2	0.9	5.1	32.7
Cochise	30.0	15.1	3.5	8.6	5.4	1.7	3.0	1.7	1.7	6.4	0.8	0.5	1.2	7.4	21.0
Coconino	35.9	20.7	5.8	17.4	3.8	1.3	1.9	2.2	1.1	5.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	5.8	27.0
Gila	40.7	19.0	12.3	16.3	4.6	1.3	2.3	1.9	2.0	6.4	0.8	0.5	1.0	5.4	25.1
Graham	34.6	15.0	5.1	16.2	4.1	2.0	5.1	2.7	3.8	6.8	1.2	1.0	1.9	8.0	28.2
Greenlee	46.3	26.9	22.0	13.8	5.4	0.4	0.5	1.3	0.5	6.3	0.5	0.9	1.4	11.8	26.2
La Paz	34.8	14.7	5.6	13.4	3.4	0.6	1.6	1.3	3.1	5.4	0.9	1.3	0.3	6.6	23.4
Maricopa	32.3	13.8	3.1	12.1	3.9	1.3	2.1	2.2	1.1	5.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	6.0	21.7
Mohave	44.7	18.4	3.6	16.7	3.6	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.6	8.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	9.6	28.8
Navajo	30.2	19.8	6.5	18.6	3.8	1.5	2.7	2.0	3.0	4.7	0.9	0.2	0.6	5.2	29.2
Pima	39.1	16.1	2.7	15.8	4.2	1.7	3.3	2.6	0.9	6.0	1.3	1.0	0.9	7.0	26.2
Pinal	37.2	17.0	4.3	17.1	6.4	2.1	3.3	2.4	2.1	6.3	1.0	0.6	0.8	6.6	30.1
Santa Cruz	48.4	23.7	4.9	10.1	4.2	1.9	4.8	1.9	1.1	6.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	4.7	22.5
Yavapai	41.3	17.1	6.8	13.8	4.4	1.3	1.6	2.2	1.3	6.4	1.1	0.7	1.3	7.0	25.7
Yuma	31.9	14.4	3.0	7.8	5.0	0.9	1.9	1.7	1.4	4.9	0.4	0.4	0.6	4.4	18.5

Appendix F: Profile Report Charts for Arizona Males Compared to Females (2006)

Arizona 8th Grade Males Compared to Females

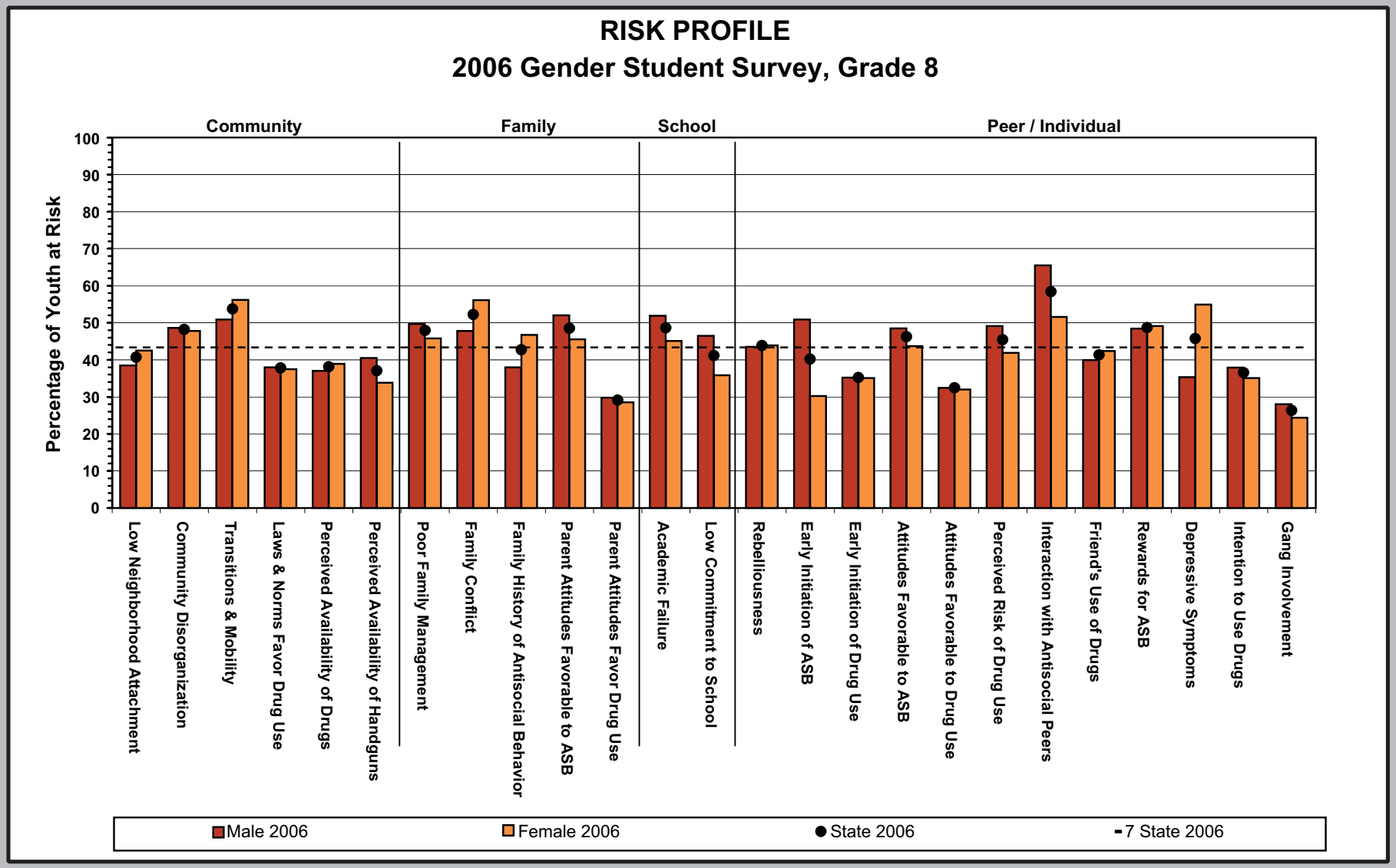


*30 day use may appear higher than lifetime use due to missing student responses to the lifetime use question.

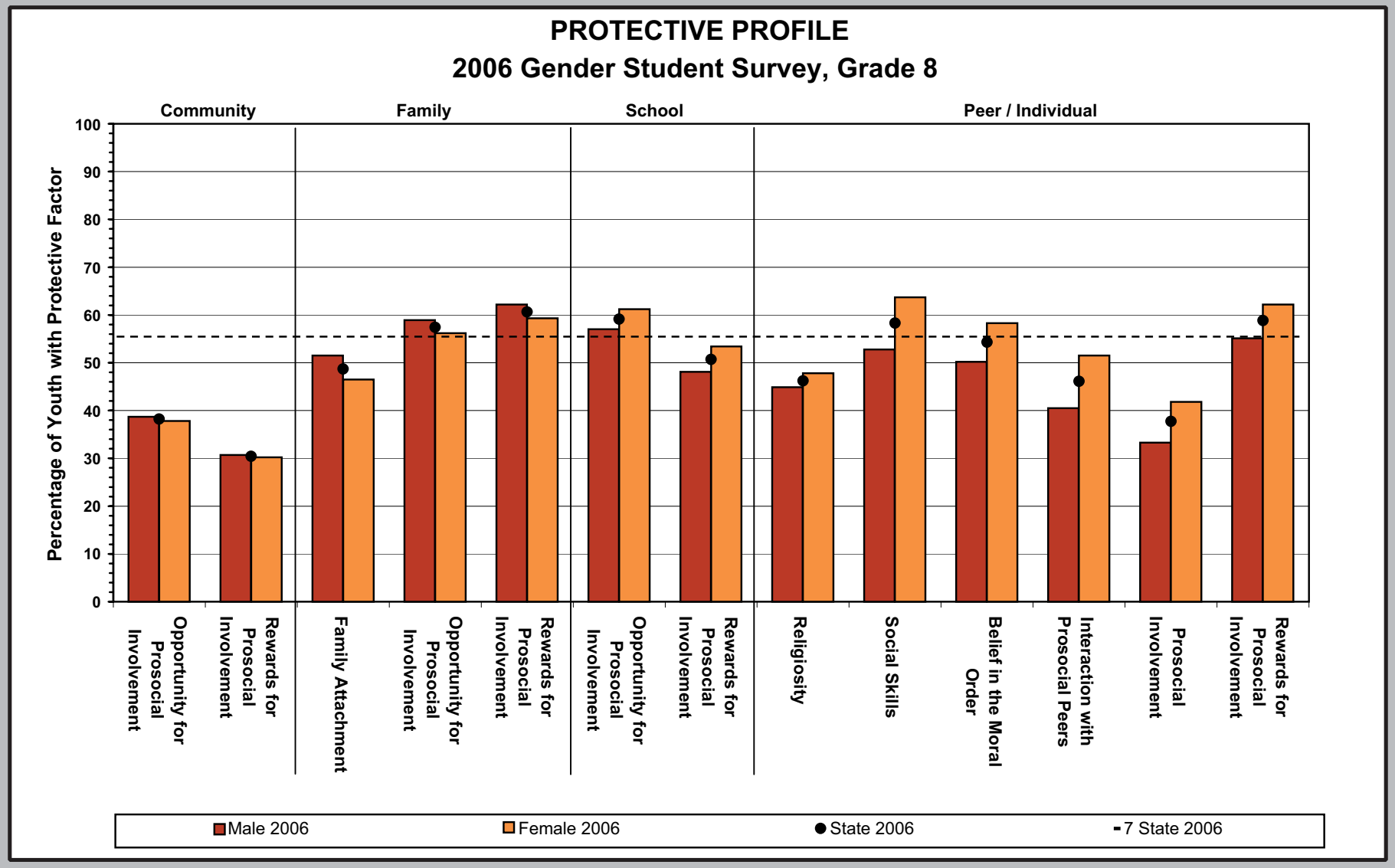
** Not available, scale not included in 2002 or 2004 surveys

Due to the change in definitions
3 years. For the percentages of use of these drugs please refer to Tables 1 and 2. For an explanation of the differences in definitions, please refer to the footnotes at the bottom of Table 1.

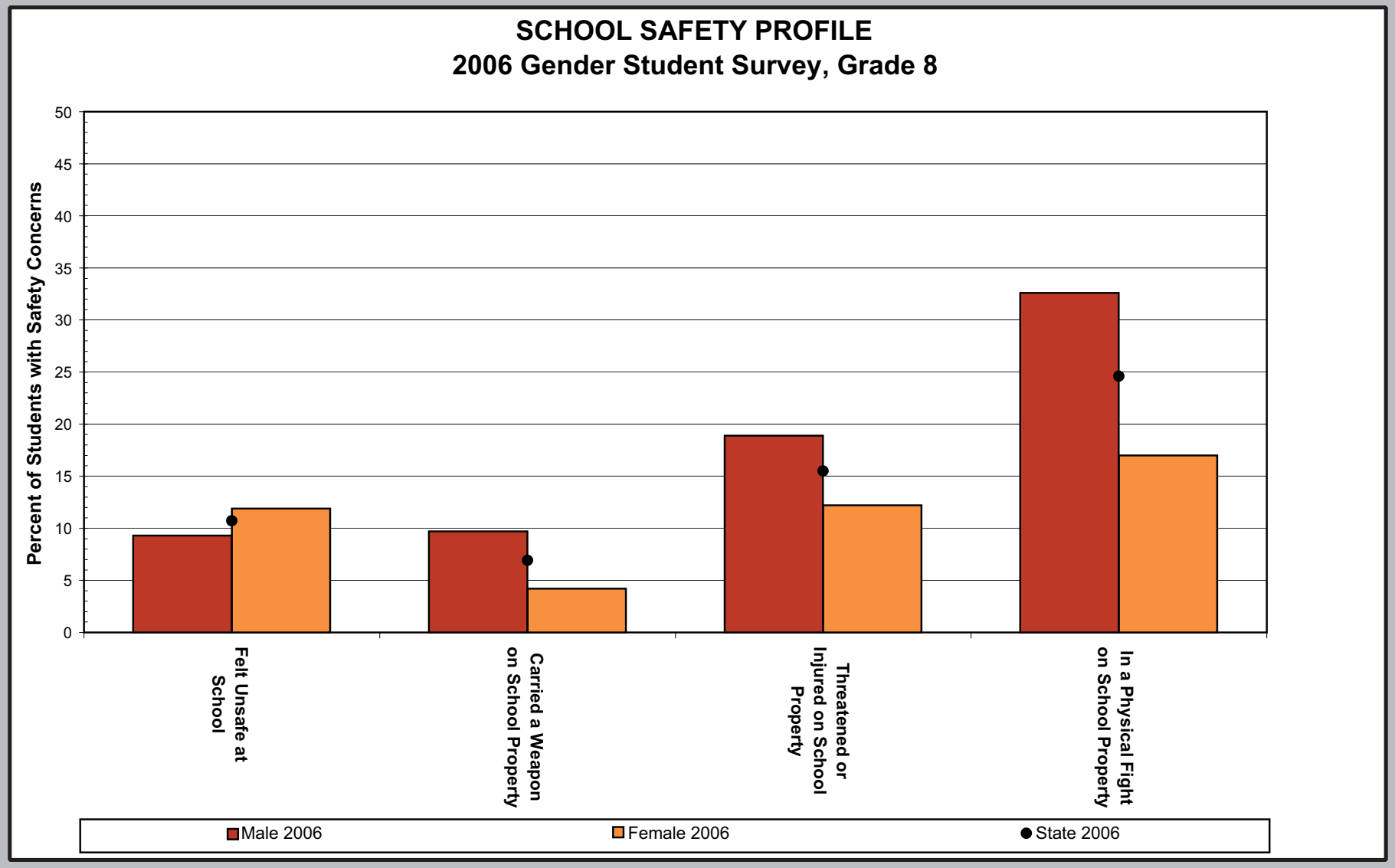
Arizona 8th Grade Males Compared to Females



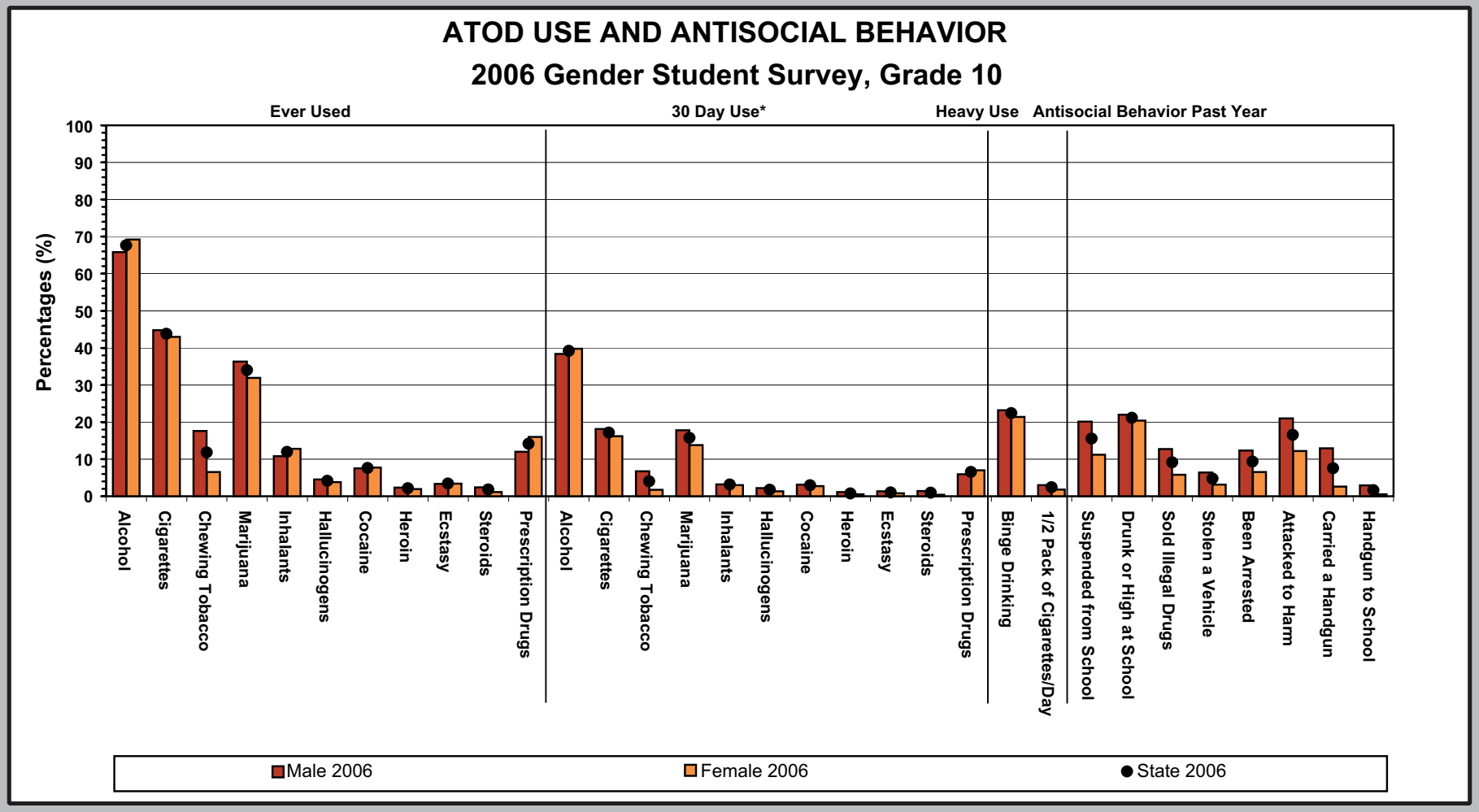
Arizona 8th Grade Males Compared to Females



Arizona 8th Grade Males Compared to Females



Arizona 10th Grade Males Compared to Females

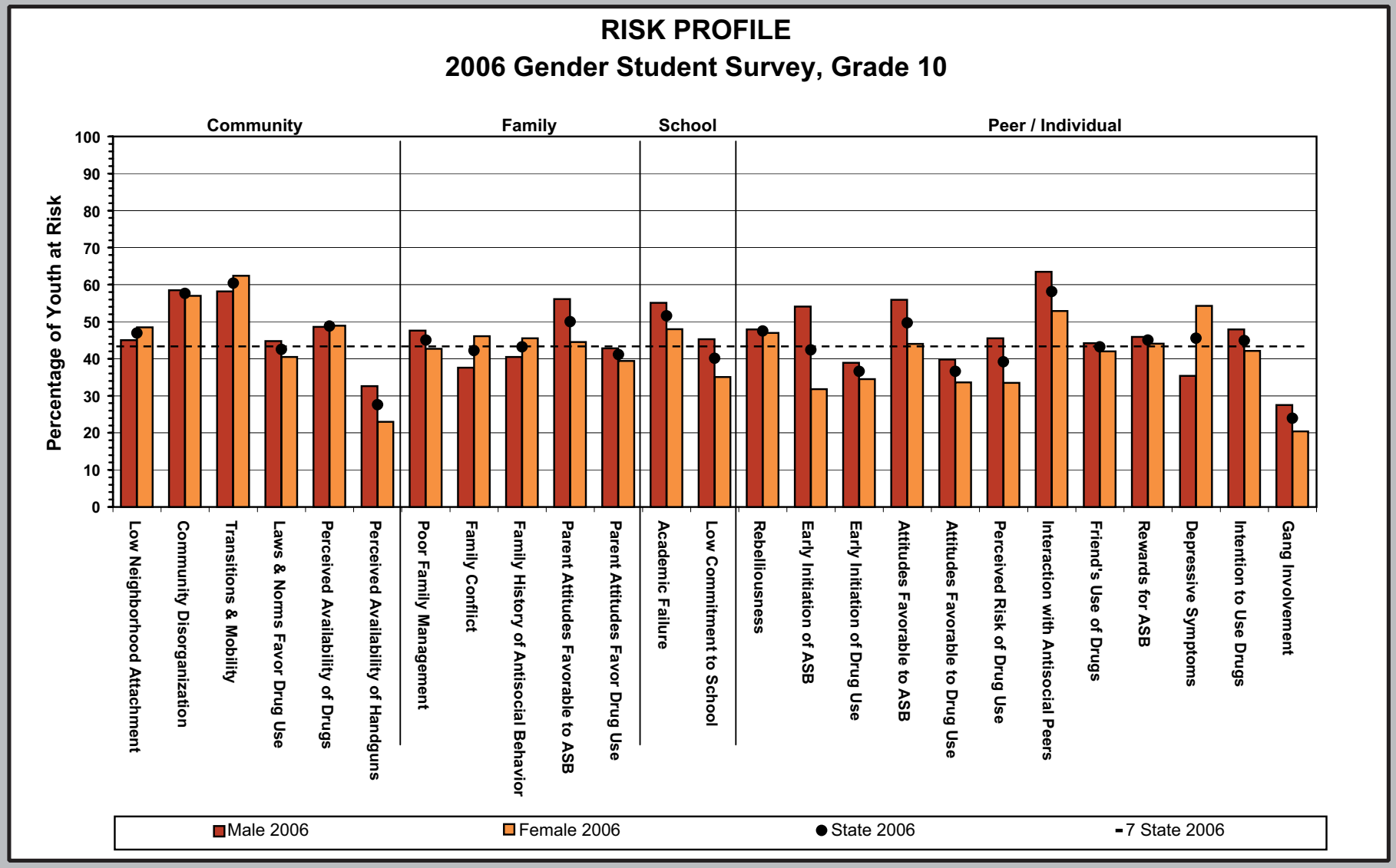


*30 day use may appear higher than lifetime use due to missing student responses to the lifetime use question.

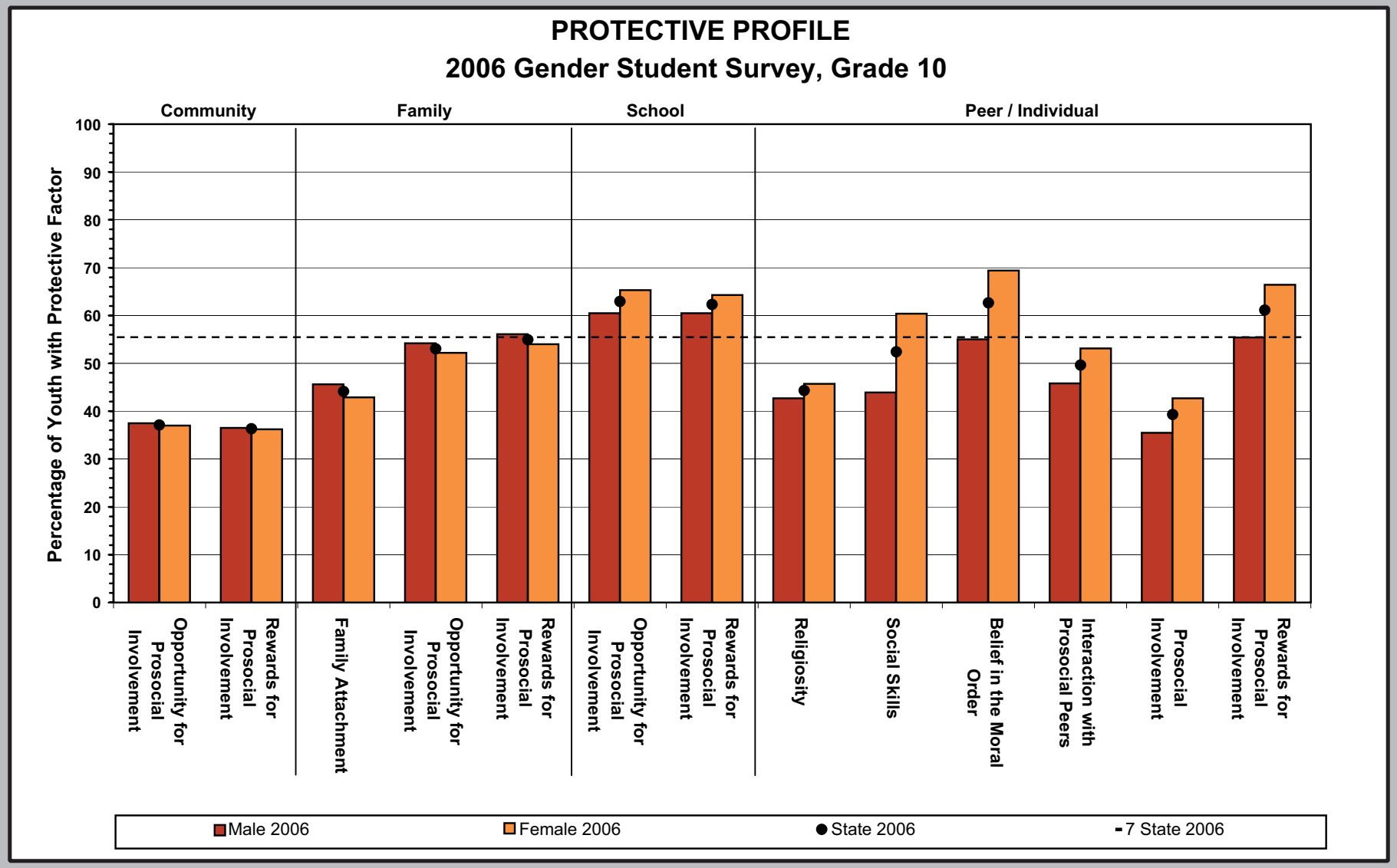
** Not available, scale not included in 2002 or 2004 surveys

Due to the change in definitions
3 years. For the percentages of use of these drugs please refer to Tables 1 and 2. For an explanation of the differences in definitions, please refer to the footnotes at the bottom of Table 1.

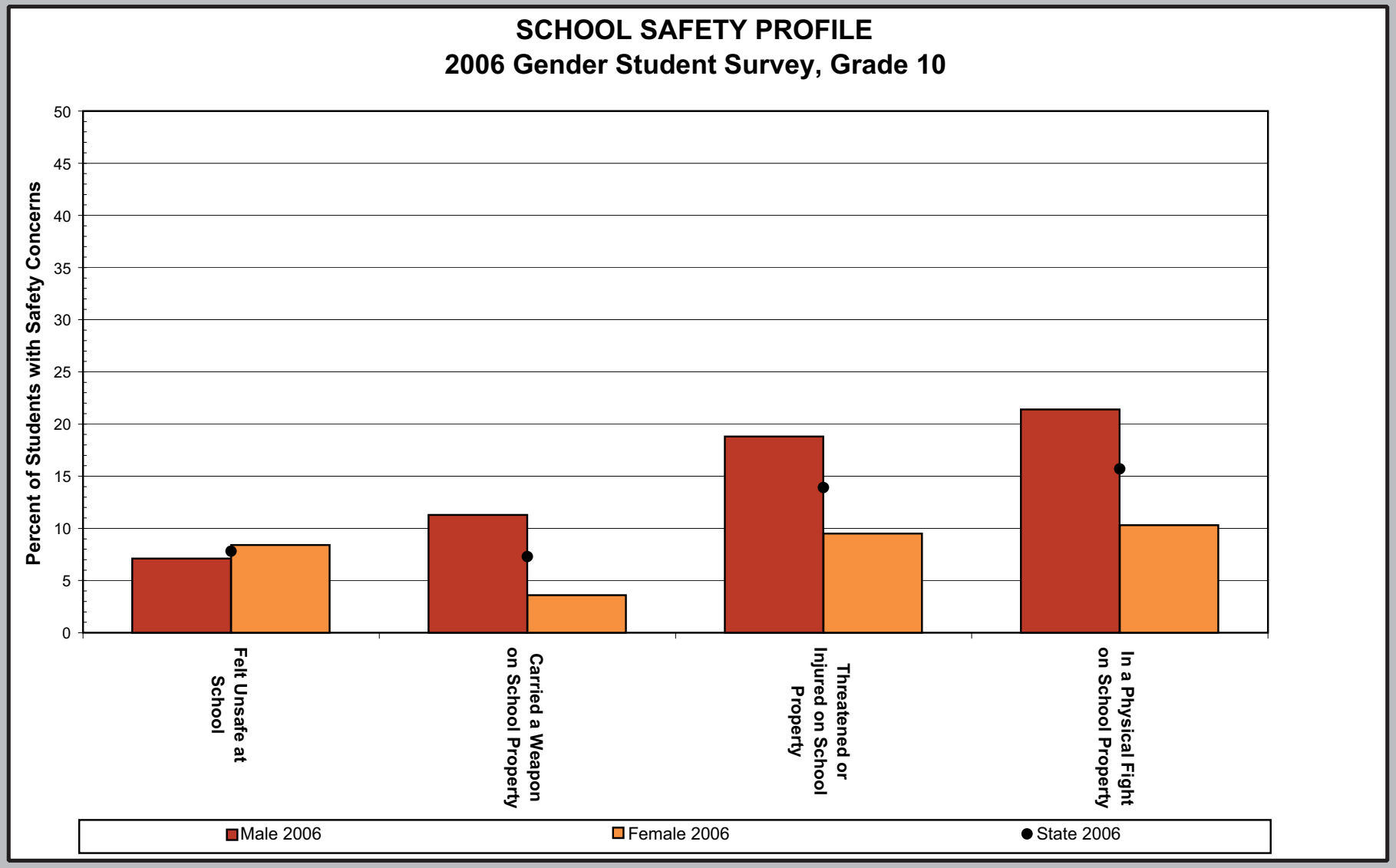
Arizona 10th Grade Males Compared to Females



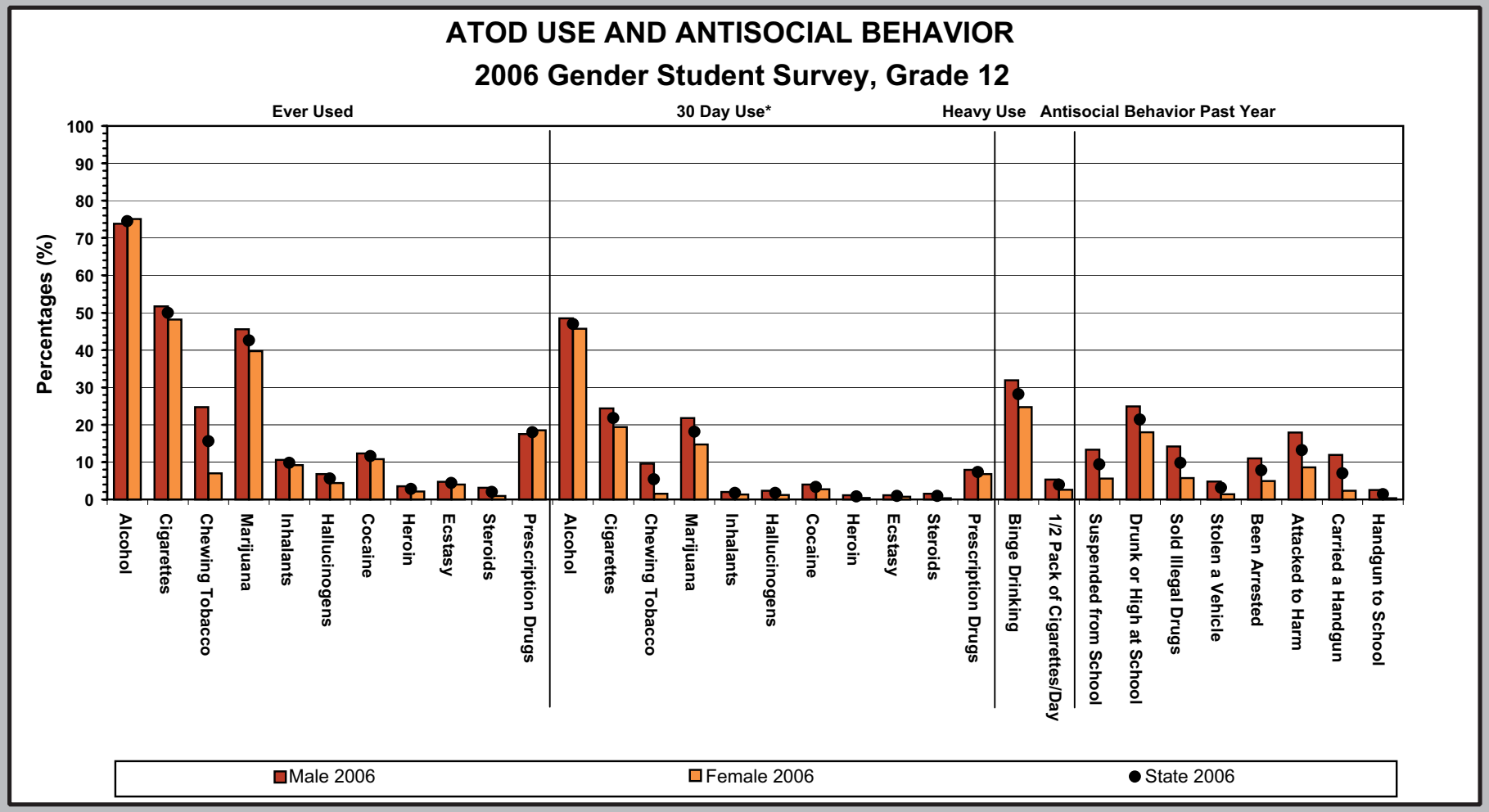
Arizona 10th Grade Males Compared to Females



Arizona 10th Grade Males Compared to Females



Arizona 12th Grade Males Compared to Females

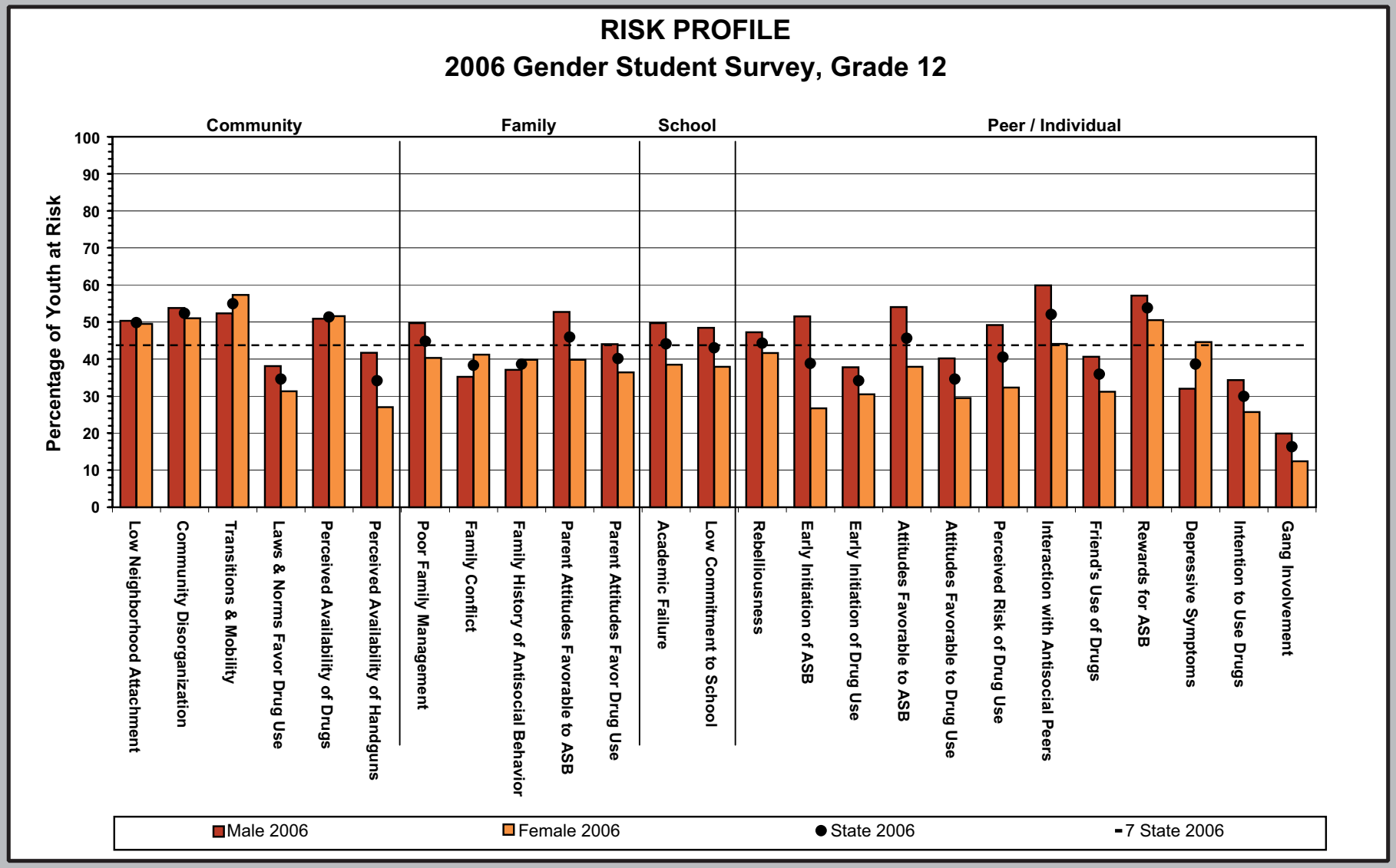


*30 day use may appear higher than lifetime use due to missing student responses to the lifetime use question.

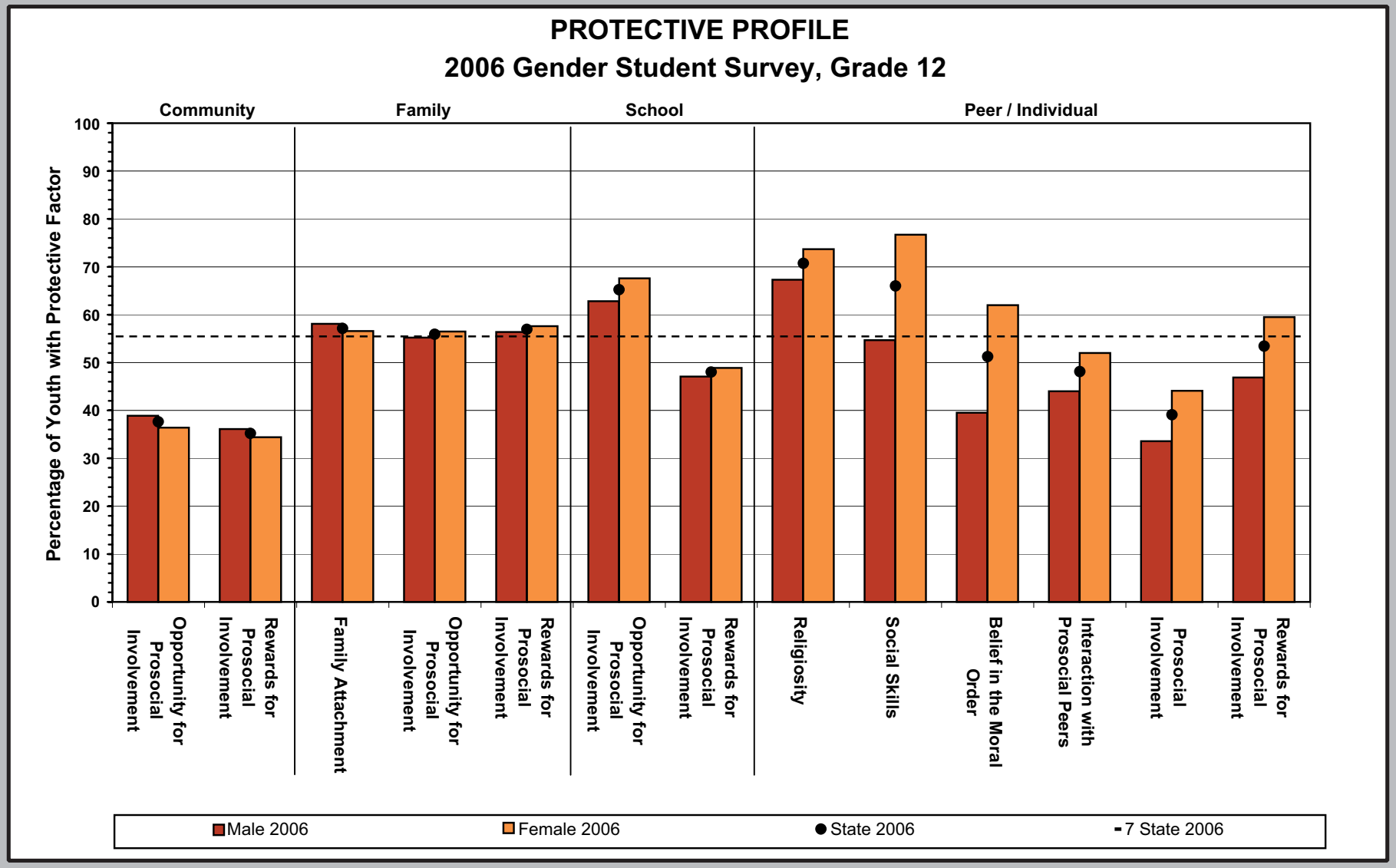
** Not available, scale not included in 2002 or 2004 surveys

Due to the change in definitions a
3 years. For the percentages of use of these drugs please refer to Tables 1 and 2. For an explanation of the differences in definitions, please refer to the footnotes at the bottom of Table 1.

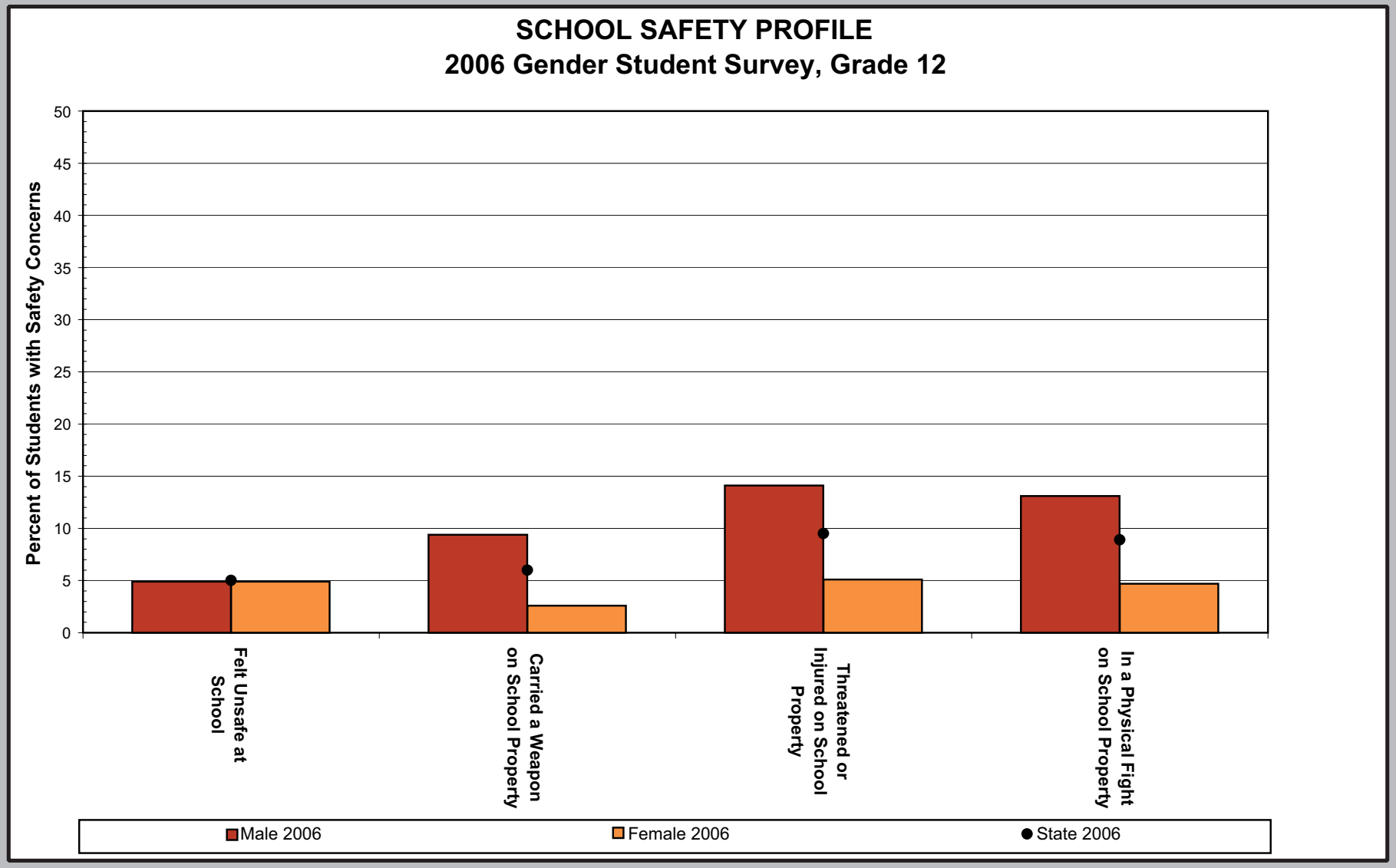
Arizona 12th Grade Males Compared to Females



Arizona 12th Grade Males Compared to Females



Arizona 12th Grade Males Compared to Females



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
480-231-7504

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

Maricopa County
Juan Aristizabal
ValueOptions
602-9145844

Gila River Tribe
Marnie McNicholas
602-528-7106

Pasqua Yaqui Tribe
Jill Fabian
520-879-6067

Navajo Nation
Maxine Nakai
928-871-7946

Colorado River Indian Tribes
Iris Leivas
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
1-800-432-2772
www.azprevention.org

Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
Steve Ballance/Charles Katz
602-543-6174/602-543-6618
steve.ballance@asu.edu/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
Paula Burns
602-266-8299 ext. 351
www.problemgambling.az.gov

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA)
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

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