2014 Arizona Youth Survey



Apache County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Acknowlegements

The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center thanks Bach Harrison, L.L.C. for their professionalism and contributions during the administration of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey. In addition we thank the Arizona Department of Gaming, Office of Problem Gambling for their continued financial support of the Arizona Youth Survey. We also benefited from the expertise, guidance, and assistance provided by our colleagues at the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission and from input received from many individuals working for agencies throughout the state.

Additionally, the success of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey could not have been achieved without the support and participation of school superintendents, principals, prevention coordinators, and teachers throughout the state. Finally, we extend our thanks to the students who responded to the survey. Their thoughtful participation resulted in a wealth of information that can be used to improve the circumstances in which they live and learn.

Table of Contents

Introduction 4

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention 5

Charts and Tables in this Report 6

The Community Data Project 7

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group 8

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data 10

Data Charts:

- Risk and Protective Factor Profiles 11
- Substance Use 17
- Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior 20
- School Safety 23
- Gambling 26
- Sources of Alcohol 29
- Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs 32

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions 35

Appendix 49

Contacts for Prevention 50

Introduction

2014 Arizona Youth Survey
Apache County Summary Report

This report summarizes findings from the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2014. The results for Apache county are presented along with comparisons to 2010 and 2012 survey results, where applicable, as well as to the overall results for the state. The survey was designed to assess school safety, adolescent substance use, antisocial behavior, and the risk and protective factors that are correlated with these adolescent problem behaviors.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students By Grade								
Grade 8	393	35.6	362	47.4	143	31.8	22,675	47.0
Grade 10	409	37.0	228	29.8	185	41.2	14,028	29.1
Grade 12	303	27.4	174	22.8	121	26.9	11,541	23.9
All Students Surveyed*	1,105	100.0	764	100.0	449	100.0	48,244	100.0
Students By Gender								
Male	530	48.5	369	49.2	221	49.7	23,460	49.1
Female	562	51.5	381	50.8	224	50.3	24,353	50.9

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	33	25.6	20	17.4	3	3.6	989	5.3
African American	6	4.7	0	0.0	1	1.2	574	3.1
Asian	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	169	0.9
Pacific Islander	0	0.0	1	0.9	0	0.0	220	1.2
White	40	31.0	42	36.5	44	53.0	6,067	32.5
Multi-Racial	7	5.4	8	7.0	12	14.5	1,027	5.5
Race Unmarked	43	33.3	44	38.3	23	27.7	9,603	51.5
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	615	66.1	391	65.1	147	41.8	1,274	4.5
African American	5	0.5	1	0.2	2	0.6	1,790	6.4
Asian	2	0.2	2	0.3	3	0.9	1,459	5.2
Pacific Islander	1	0.1	1	0.2	1	0.3	260	0.9
White	267	28.7	171	28.5	178	50.6	20,587	73.4
Multi-Racial	30	3.2	16	2.7	19	5.4	2,413	8.6
Race Unmarked	11	1.2	19	3.2	2	0.6	268	1.0
Totals								
	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	129	11.7	115	15.1	83	18.5	18,649	38.7
Non-Hispanic Students	931	84.3	601	78.7	352	78.4	28,051	58.1
*Total Students***	1,105	100.0	764	100.0	449	100.0	48,244	100.0

* As a small percentage of students skipped the question Are you Hispanic or Latino? (at the state level, 1,544 students, or 3.2% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than Total Students.

All schools in Arizona are eligible to participate in the survey, and recruitment efforts were successful in obtaining participation by schools in all of Arizona's 15 counties. Careful planning and uniform administration of the survey have resulted in survey data that are valid and representative of the students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades in Arizona.

Tables 1 and 2 describe the characteristics of the students who completed the survey from your county and the state of Arizona. Because not every student answered all of the questions, the number of students in the gender and ethnicity/race categories often will be less than the total number of students.

To better understand the diversity of Arizona's youth population, respondents were asked separate questions about their ethnicity (Hispanic vs. Non-Hispanic) and their race (Caucasian, African-American, Native American, or Alaska Native, etc.). This method for obtaining ethnicity and race information provides more comprehensive data on youth cultural and racial self-identification, and a more nuanced understanding of Arizona's diverse youth population.

Whenever data are obtained from a sample of students instead of the entire population, it is important to recognize the strengths and weaknesses of the data. One easy way to investigate the quality of the sample is to look at the basic demographic characteristics of the students who participated in the survey and compare them to what is known about the entire population of students. This will give the user of these data a basic understanding of the degree to which the sample data can be generalized to the entire population.

It is important to note that even when the characteristics of the sample do not match well to the characteristics of the population this does not mean the data lose their usefulness. The data included in this report describes the level of risk and protective factors, substance use, antisocial behavior, and delinquency of those youth who participated in the survey, which can be used to inform the development of school and community-based prevention and intervention activities that may benefit both the youth who participate in the survey and those who did not.

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention

Prevention is a science. The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention is a proven way of reducing substance abuse and its related consequences. This model is based on the simple premise that to prevent a problem from happening, we need to identify the factors that increase the risk of that problem developing and then find ways to reduce the risks. Just as medical researchers have found risk factors for heart disease such as diets high in fat, lack of exercise, and smoking, a team of researchers at the University of Washington have defined a set of risk factors for youth problem behaviors.

Risk factors are characteristics of school, community and family environments, and of students and their peer groups known to predict increased likelihood of drug use, delinquency, school dropout, and violent behaviors among youth. For example, children who live in families with high levels of conflict are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in families characterized by low levels of family conflict.

The chart below shows the links between 19 risk factors and five problem behaviors. The check marks indicate where at least two well designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

Protective factors exert a positive influence and buffer against the negative influence of risk, thus reducing the likelihood that adolescents will engage in problem behaviors. Protective factors identified through research include strong bonding to family, school, community and peers, and healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior.

Research on risk and protective factors also has important implications for children's academic success, positive youth development, and prevention of health and behavior problems. In order to promote academic success and positive youth development and to prevent problem behaviors, **it is necessary to address the factors that predict these outcomes.** By measuring risk and protective factors in a population, specific risk factors that are elevated and widespread can be identified and targeted by policies, programs, and actions shown to reduce those risk factors and to promote protective factors.

Many risk and protective factors can be linked to specific types of interventions that have been shown to be effective in either reducing risk(s) or enhancing protection(s). The steps outlined here will help your school make key decisions regarding allocation of resources, how and when to address specific needs, and which strategies are most effective and known to produce results.

Risk Factors

	Community						Family				School		Peer / Individual						
	Community Laws & Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms & Crime	Availability of Drugs & Firearms	Transitions & Mobility	Low Neighborhood Attachment	Community Disorganization	Extreme Economic & Social Deprivation	Family History of the Problem Behavior	Family Conflict	Family Management Problems	Favorable Parent Attitudes & Involvement in the Problem Behavior	Academic Failure	Lack of Commitment to School	Early Initiation of Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Early & Persistent Antisocial Behavior	Alienation & Rebelliousness	Friends Who Use Drugs & Engage in Problem Behaviors	Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Gang Involvement	Constitutional Factors
Substance Abuse	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delinquency	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Teen Pregnancy						✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
School Drop-Out			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Violence	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓

Source: Communities That Care (CTC) prevention model, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA)

Charts and Tables in this Report

There are seven types of charts presented in this report:

1. Risk profiles
2. Protective profiles
3. Lifetime and 30-day Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug (ATOD) use
4. Binge drinking and antisocial behavior
5. School safety and cyber-bullying
6. Gambling
7. Where youth acquired alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 14 that appear at the end of this report. The additional data found in Tables 15 through 17 are explained at the end of this section.

Understanding the Format of the Charts

There are several graphical elements common to all the charts. Understanding the format of the charts and what these elements represent is essential in interpreting the results of the 2014 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students who reported a given behavior. For the risk and protective charts, research has determined cutoff scores for each scale where the likelihood of youth problem behaviors were increased (youth at risk) or reduced (youth having protection). The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students scoring above the cutoff, reflecting elevated risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2010, 2012, and 2014. By looking at the percentages over time, it is possible to identify trends in substance use and antisocial behavior. By studying the percentage of youth at risk and with protection over time, it is possible to determine whether the percentage of students at risk or with protection is increasing, decreasing, or staying the same. This information is important when deciding which risk and protective factors warrant attention.

- **Dots, Diamonds, and Triangles.** The dots on the charts represent the percentage of all of the youth surveyed across Arizona who reported substance use, problem behavior, elevated risk, or elevated protection. The diamonds and triangles represent national data from the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey and the Bach Harrison Norm, respectively.

The Bach Harrison Norm was developed by Bach Harrison L.L.C. to provide states and communities with the ability to compare their results on risk, protection, and antisocial measures with more national measures. Survey participants from eight statewide surveys and five large regional surveys across the nation were combined into a database of approximately 460,000 students. The results were weighted to make the contribution of each state and region proportional to its share of the national population. Bach Harrison analysts then calculated rates for antisocial behavior and for students at risk and with protection. The results appear on the charts as BH Norm. In order to keep the Bach Harrison Norm relevant, it is updated approximately every two years as new data become available.

A comparison to state-wide and national results provides additional information for your community in determining the relative importance of levels of alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use, antisocial behavior, risk, and protection. Information about other students in the state and the nation can be helpful in determining the seriousness of a given level of problem behavior. Scanning across the charts, it is important to observe the factors that differ the most from the Bach Harrison Norm. This is the first step in identifying the levels of risk and protection that are higher or lower than those in other communities. The risk factors that are higher than the Bach Harrison Norm and the protective factors that are lower than the Bach Harrison Norm are probably the factors that your community should consider addressing when planning prevention programs.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

Risk and protective factor scales measure specific aspects of a youth's life experience that can be used to predict whether they will engage in problem behaviors. The scales, defined in Table 3, are grouped into four domains: community, family, school, and peer/individual. The risk and protective factor charts show the percentage of students at risk and with protection for each of the scales.

Lifetime and 30-Day ATOD Use

- **Lifetime use** is a measure of the percentage of students who tried the particular substance at least once in their lifetime and is used to show the percentage of students who have had experience with a particular substance.
- **30-day use** is a measure of the percentage of students who used the substance at least once in the 30 days prior to taking the survey and is a proxy for the level of current use of the substance.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

Binge Drinking and Antisocial Behavior

- **Binge Drinking** is measured as having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey.
- **Impaired Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving in the past 30 days, or riding with a driver in the past 30 days who had been drinking alcohol.
- **Antisocial behavior (ASB)** is a measure of the percentage of students who report any involvement during the past year with the eight antisocial behaviors listed in the charts.

School Safety and Cyber-Bullying

The school safety and cyber-bullying profile charts contain the percentages of students who felt unsafe at school or on the way to school, were threatened or injured with a weapon at school, were in a physical fight at school, carried a weapon to school, were picked on or bullied at school, bullied another student, or were harassed or mistreated while online or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 10.

Gambling

Gambling behavior charts show the percentage of students who engaged in each of the 10 types of gambling "for money, possessions, or anything of value" during the past year: played gambling machines, played the lottery, bet on sports, played cards, played bingo, bet on a dice game, bet on a game of personal skill, and bet on horse or other animal races. The chart also shows the percentage of students who engaged in any gambling behavior during the past year.

Where Youth Obtained Alcohol, Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

These charts display data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol, marijuana and prescription drugs in the past 30 days. Each chart focuses on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol, marijuana, or prescription drugs. (Students reporting no use of the relevant substance are not represented in these data.) The smaller the size of the subgroup (known as the sample size), the larger the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where they obtained alcohol, each category would show up as either 0% or 100%). The chart legends indicate the sample size for each grade surveyed to help readers know when caution should be taken as a result of a small sample.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 14, Tables 15 through 17 contain information useful for prevention planning and grant reporting.

Table 15 contains the information that is required by communities with Drug Free Communities Grants, such as the perception of the risk of ATOD use, perception of parent and peer disapproval of ATOD use, and past 30-day use.

The Community Data Project

Supported by a grant from the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Community Data Project is a multi-agency effort to create a central repository for Arizona's substance abuse and crime data. Through a user-friendly website, the public has access to a one-stop portal where they can select the type of data they need, specific demographic characteristics, and their geographic level of interest. Various output options are offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site is a useful tool for practitioners and policymakers who are addressing substance abuse, juvenile delinquency, and crime and the criminal justice system by providing them with a picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the user's geographic area of interest not only leads to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but also maximizes data-for-decision-making capabilities for things such as the appropriate program content, identification of at-risk target areas and populations, grant writing and reporting, monitoring progress of prevention and intervention initiatives over time, and determining resource allocation. Please visit the Community Data Project at:

www.bach-harrison.com/arizonadataproject/Indicators.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) is the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Acting Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and staff support is provided by the GOCYF. The body is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations, and is used as the conduit through which its Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP is tasked with developing and utilizing a shared-planning process that encourages state and local partnerships to maximize existing resources and with building the capacity of local communities to meet their identified needs. Further, the body is tasked with integrating strategies across systems to leverage existing funding and with increasing access to services at the community level. Specifically, the ASAP has the following duties and responsibilities:

a. Compile and summarize information and data on substance misuse and abuse and associated consequences and correlates, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process. Identify and address data gaps in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.

b. Utilize evaluation and research reports to promote the most effective and evidence-based programs, policies and practices across the state and make recommendations for modification as needed.

c. Encourage state and local partnerships to engage in shared planning processes and build the capacity of local communities to meet identified needs and maximize resources.

d. Identify and share effective practices to integrate strategies across systems that will leverage existing funding and increase access to services at the community level.

e. Analyze current state and federal laws and programs governing substance misuse and abuse prevention, treatment, and enforcement and recommend any changes that would enhance the effectiveness of these laws or programs.

f. Recommend specific drug and alcohol related policy and budget line-items for consideration by Arizona state agencies and/or the Arizona Legislature.

Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) operates under the authority of the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and the direction of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) in conformance with Executive Order 2007-12 signed by the Governor of Arizona on June 13, 2007 and continued by Executive Order 2013-05 on May 28, 2013.

Arizona's Epi Work Group was formed in 2004 as a requirement of the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) received by Arizona from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) and became an official standing work group of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership via Executive Order 2007-12 and Executive Order 2013-05.

In the past, the Epi Work Group was responsible for releasing a biennial comprehensive, informative and functional profile of substance use indicators for use by practitioners, policymakers, coalitions, agencies, individuals in relevant fields, and other key stakeholders. In order to publish the first Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile in 2005, the Epi Work Group identified indicators of substance use and consequence patterns and thoroughly analyzed available data.

In 2007, the second edition expanded upon the first report in that it contained a broader array of epidemiological data, including measures of tobacco-related mortality and morbidity, outlined differential consequences and/or consumption patterns by gender and race and ethnicity, and provided a more complete assessment of methamphetamine use and its effects on Arizona's adults and youth. The 2007 report also uncovered gaps in Arizona's data systems, including the need for data on the relationship between child welfare and substance use, sub-county data, substance-specific data, measures of the severity of substance use, and tribal data. The Epi Work Group and the GOCYF have dedicated themselves to addressing these data gaps in order to lay a solid foundation for reducing the state's substance use problem and to provide

ASAP and Epi Work Group (cont'd)

an accurate depiction of the impact of substance use on Arizona and its populace.

Recently, the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile has been replaced by the Community Data Project (CDP). While not yet as comprehensive in scope as the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile, the CDP is an interactive, user-friendly, data-sharing website that provides data online, a customizable, cost-effective and user-driven alternative to the hard-bound profiles. The CDP website currently houses over 300 indicators of substance use/prevalence and associated consequences. Data are provided over time in graph, table, and map formats and are available at the county- and community-level, and by race and ethnicity, gender, and age (where applicable and available).

The Epi Work Group's mission is to provide communities, policymakers and local, state and tribal officials with data on the use, consequences and context of alcohol and illicit, over-the-counter, and prescription drugs to inform their substance abuse prevention and intervention strategies.

The Epi Work Group's principles are to:

- Establish a clear purpose and set of goals and objectives consistent with a public health model;
- Establish work plans that identify specific workgroup products, schedules, and milestones;
- Establish and maintain regular contacts with appropriate State advisory group(s) and key State decision-makers;
- Ensure an ongoing and meaningful exchange of data and information between the Epi Work Group, State leaders and SAMHSA;
- Emphasize outcomes;
- Support data-driven decision-making at the State-level and local-level;
- Provide community-oriented data for use in community planning, and for monitoring and evaluation purposes;
- Promote continual improvements in data gathering for assessments; and
- Use data sources that will provide multiple measures over time and meet data quality technical standards

The Epi Work Group functions as a work group of the ASAP, the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families; is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations; and is used as the conduit through which the Epi Work Group facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP utilizes the data and analysis provided by the Epi Work Group to devise strategies and solutions and to guide decisions about the allocation of resources, including the funding of prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement efforts, and to inform the public about the prevalence of substance use and associated consequences, such as mortality and morbidity.

The Epi Work Group has three major goals, which are to:

1. Maintain and update the Community Data Project, the interactive website for substance misuse and abuse and associated consequence and correlate data, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process.
2. Identify data gaps and address them in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.
3. Serve as a resource to the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and member agencies to support data-driven decision-making that makes the best use of the resources available to address substance misuse abuse and related issues in Arizona.

Staffed by the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Epi Work Group is composed of statisticians, data analysts, academics, and holders of key datasets from various state agencies and universities who collaborate and advise on epidemiological reports and respond to data gaps and pressing substance use-related inquiries.

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data

What are the numbers telling you?

Review the charts and data tables presented in this report. Note your findings as you discuss the following questions:

- Which 3-5 risk factors appear to be higher than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which levels of 30-day drug use are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
  - Which substances are your students using the most?
  - At which grades do you see unacceptable usage levels?
- Which levels of antisocial behaviors are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
- Which behaviors are your students exhibiting the most?
- At which grades do you see unacceptable behavior levels?

How to identify high priority problem areas.

- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the others?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which problem(s) can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problem(s) fit best with the prevention resources at hand?
- **Determine the standards and values held within your community** – For example: Is it acceptable in your community for a percentage of high school students to drink alcohol regularly as long as that percentage is lower than the overall state rate?

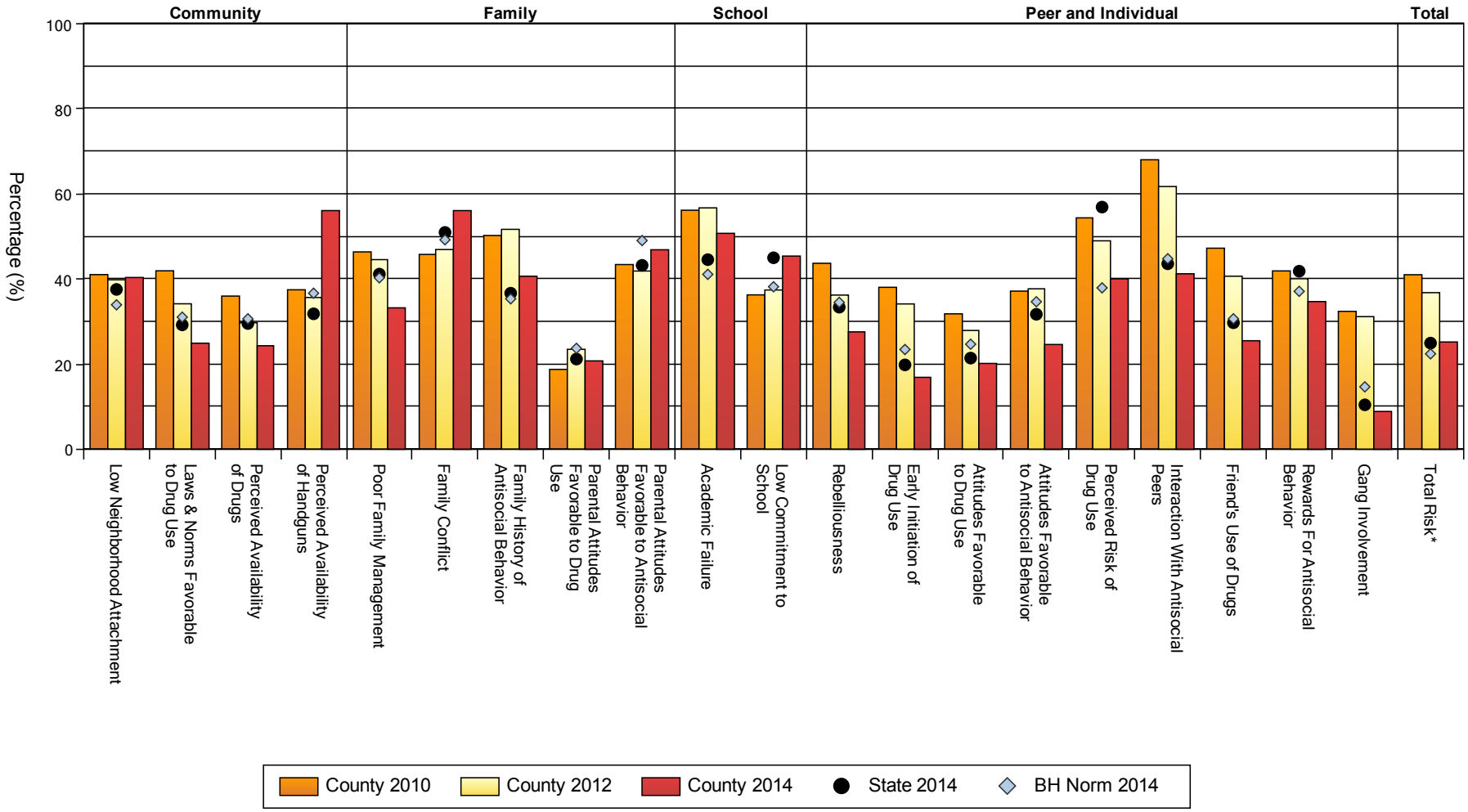
Use these data for planning.

- **Substance use and antisocial behavior data** – raise awareness about the problems and promote dialogue.
- **Risk and protective factor data** – identify exactly where the community needs to take action.
- **Promising approaches** – access resources listed on the last page of this report for ideas about programs that have been proven effective in addressing the risk factors that are high in your community, and improving the protective factors that are low.

	Sample notes	Priority rate 1	Priority rate 2	Priority rate 3
Risk factors	*8th grade Favorable Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @14% (8% > BH Norm.)*			
Protective factors	*10th grade School rewards for prosocial involvement down 7% from 2 yrs ago*			
Substance abuse	*8th grade 30-day Marijuana @7% (3% above state av.)*			
Antisocial behavior	*12th grade - Drunk/high at school @ 5% (same as state, but still too high)*			

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

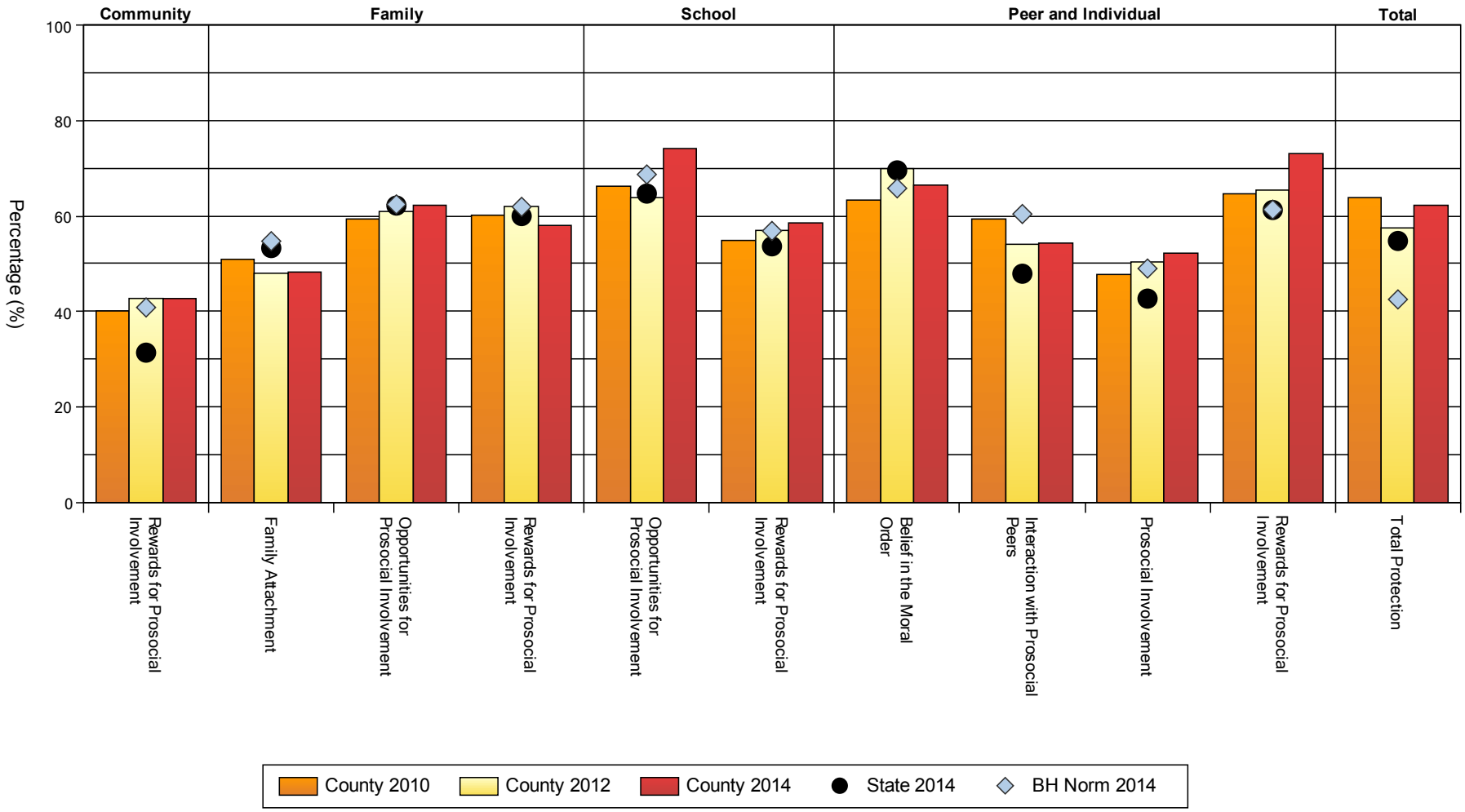
RISK PROFILE
2014 Apache County, Grade 8



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

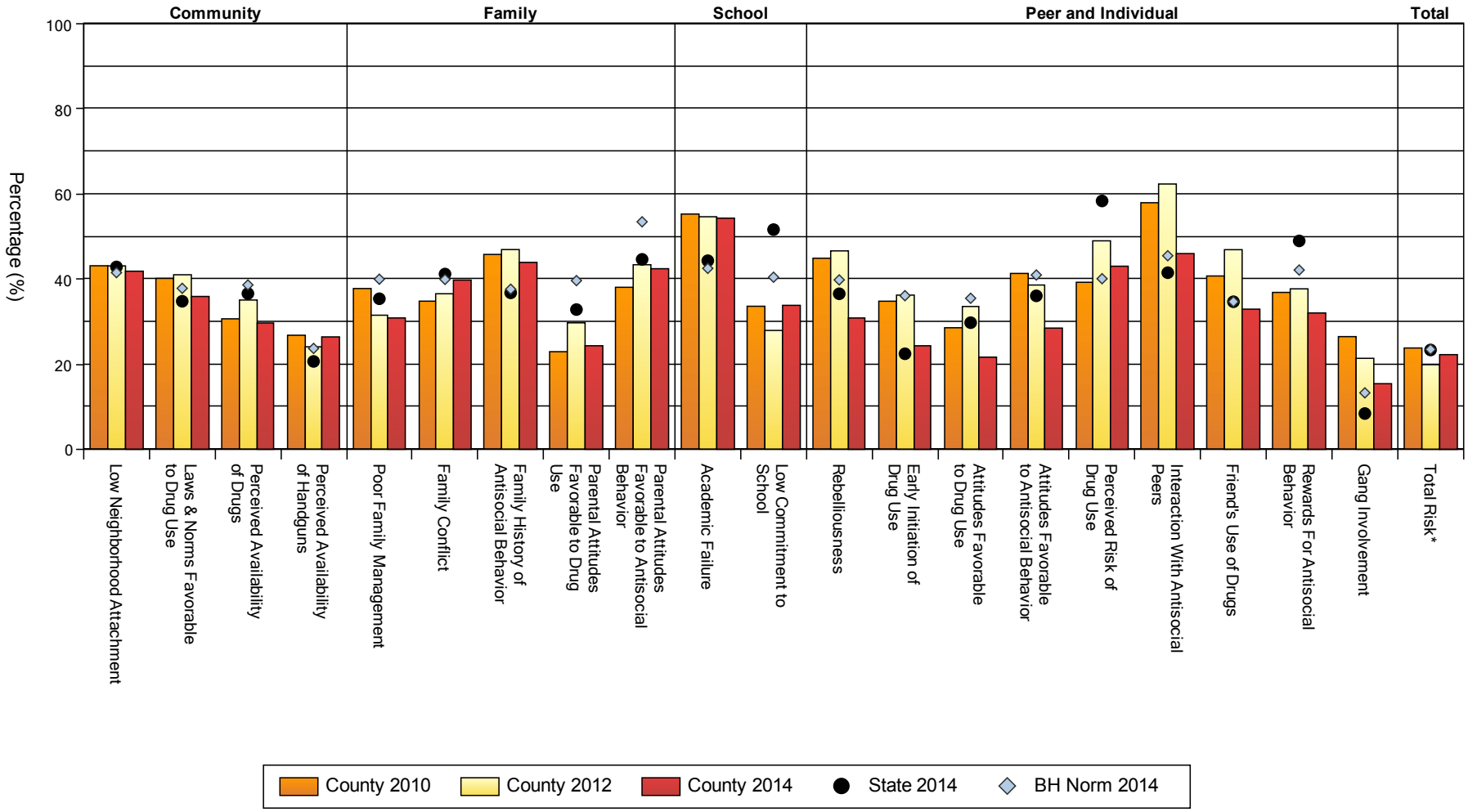
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Apache County, Grade 8



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

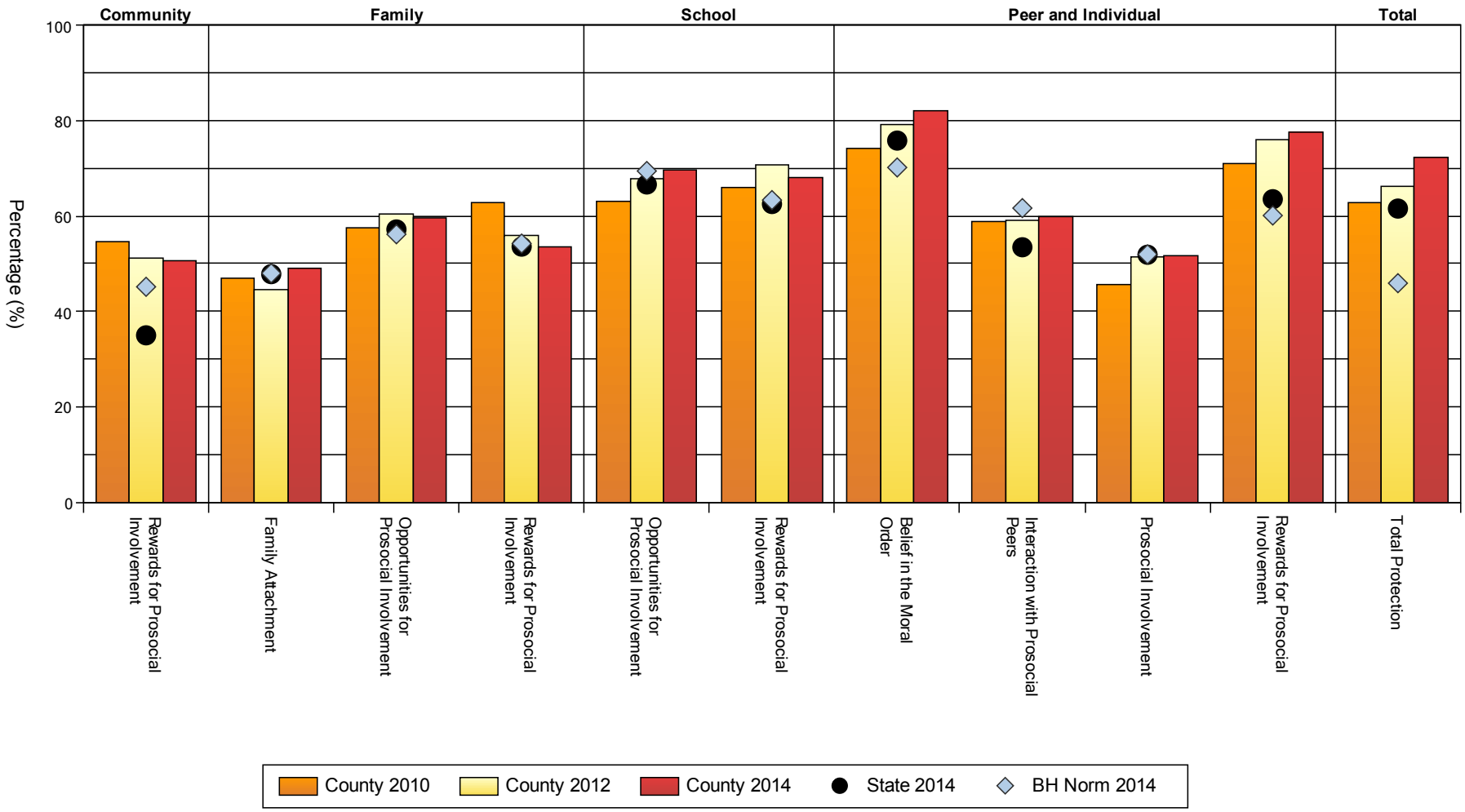
RISK PROFILE
2014 Apache County, Grade 10



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

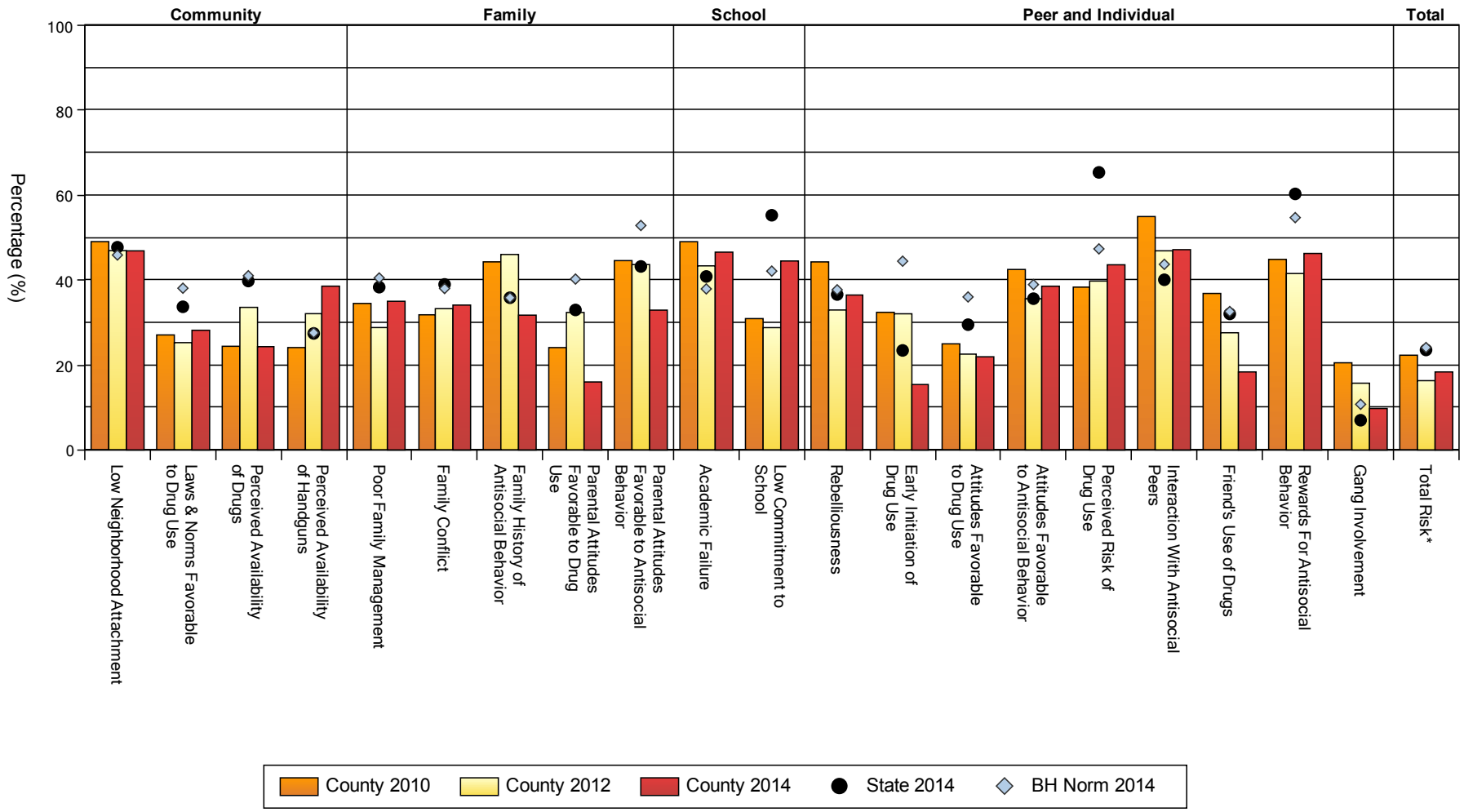
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Apache County, Grade 10



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

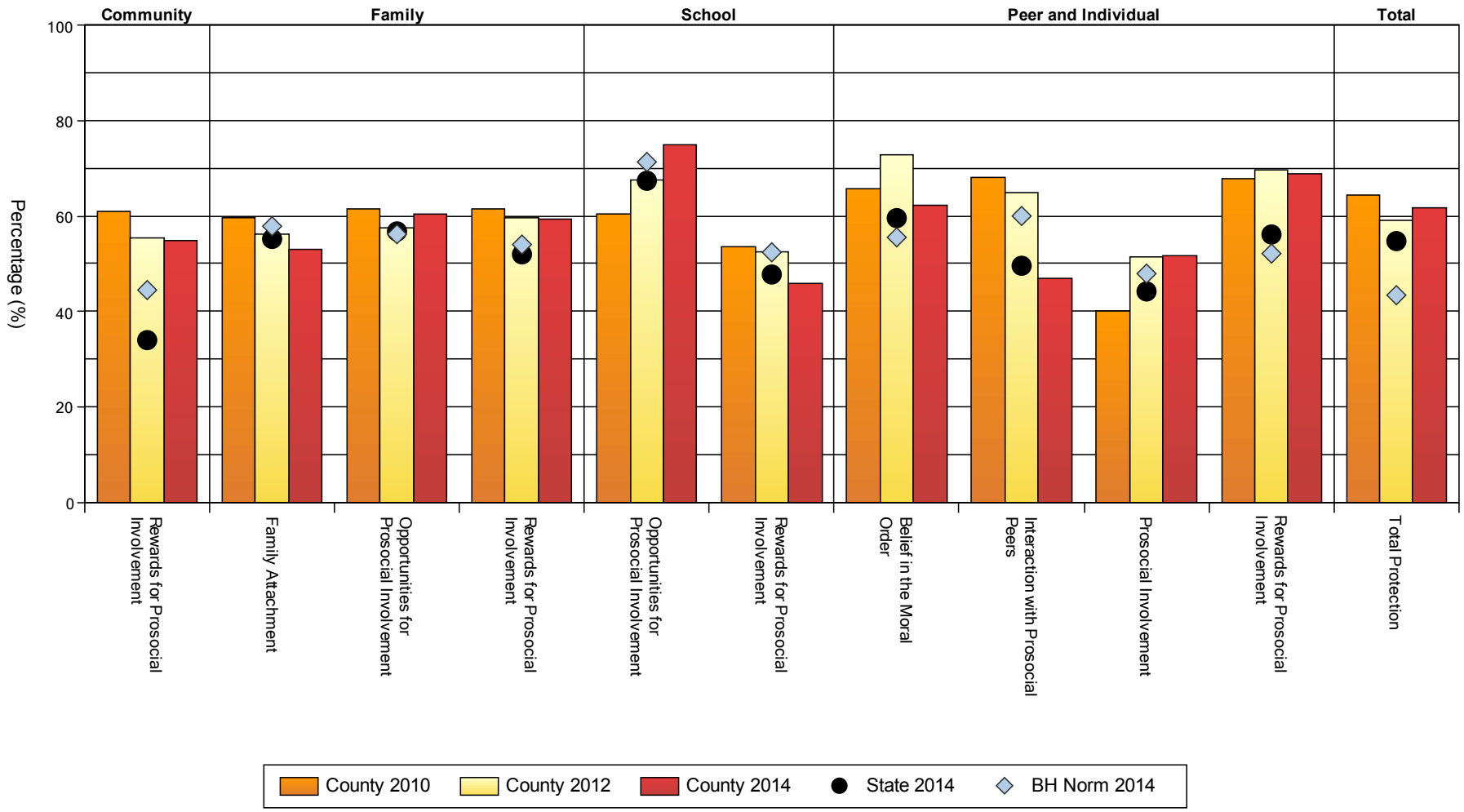
RISK PROFILE
2014 Apache County, Grade 12



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

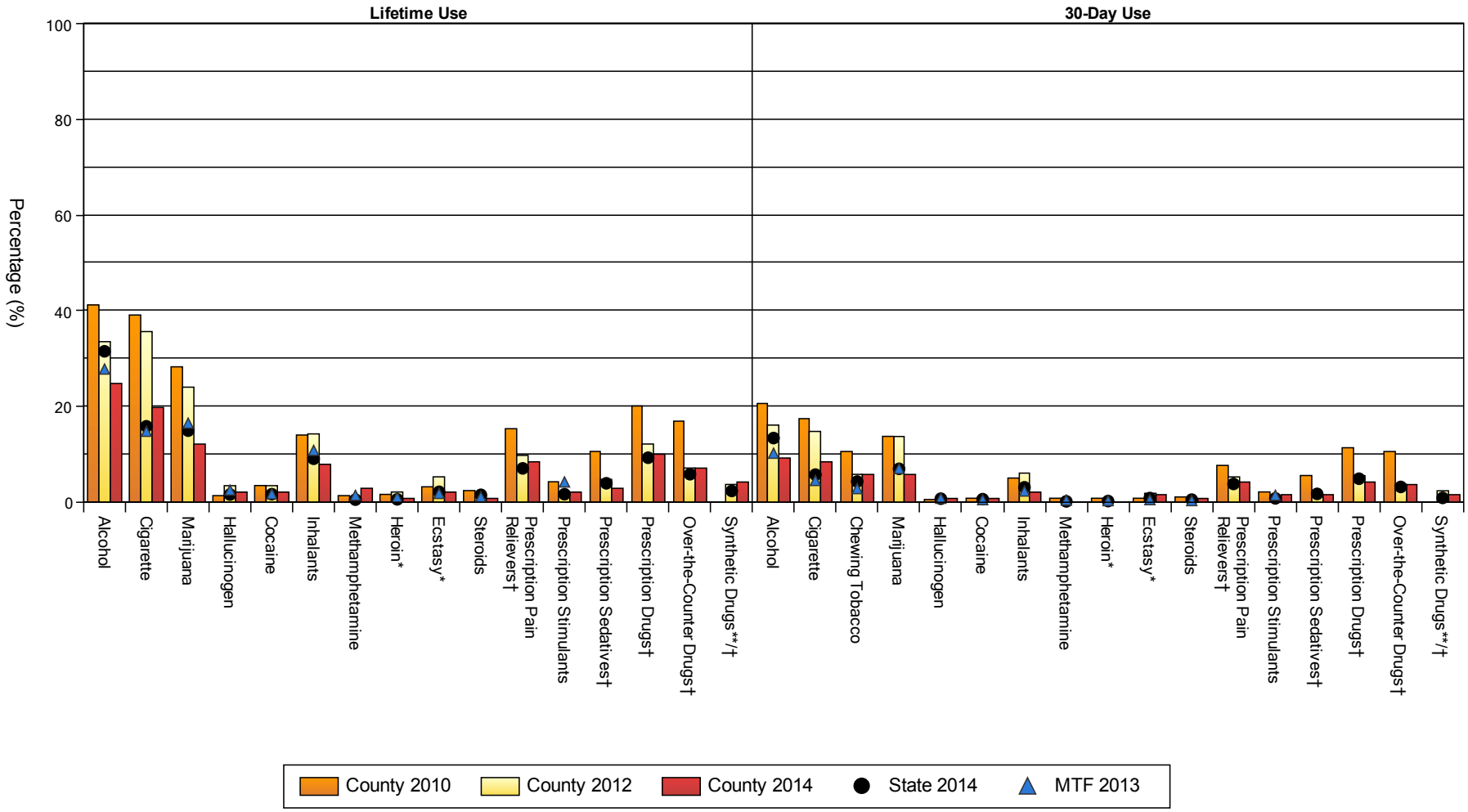
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Apache County, Grade 12



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

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Apache County, Grade 8

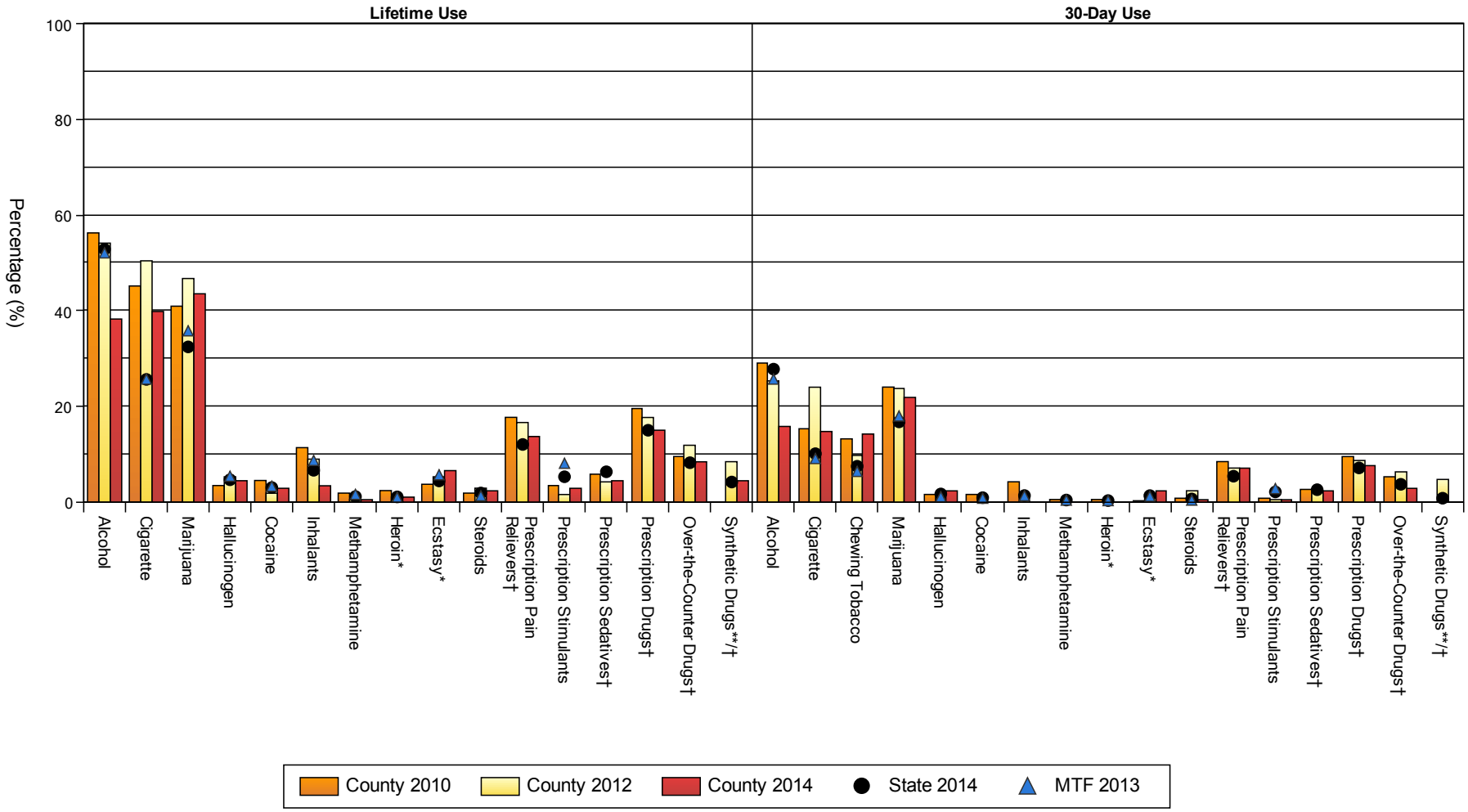


* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

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

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Apache County, Grade 10

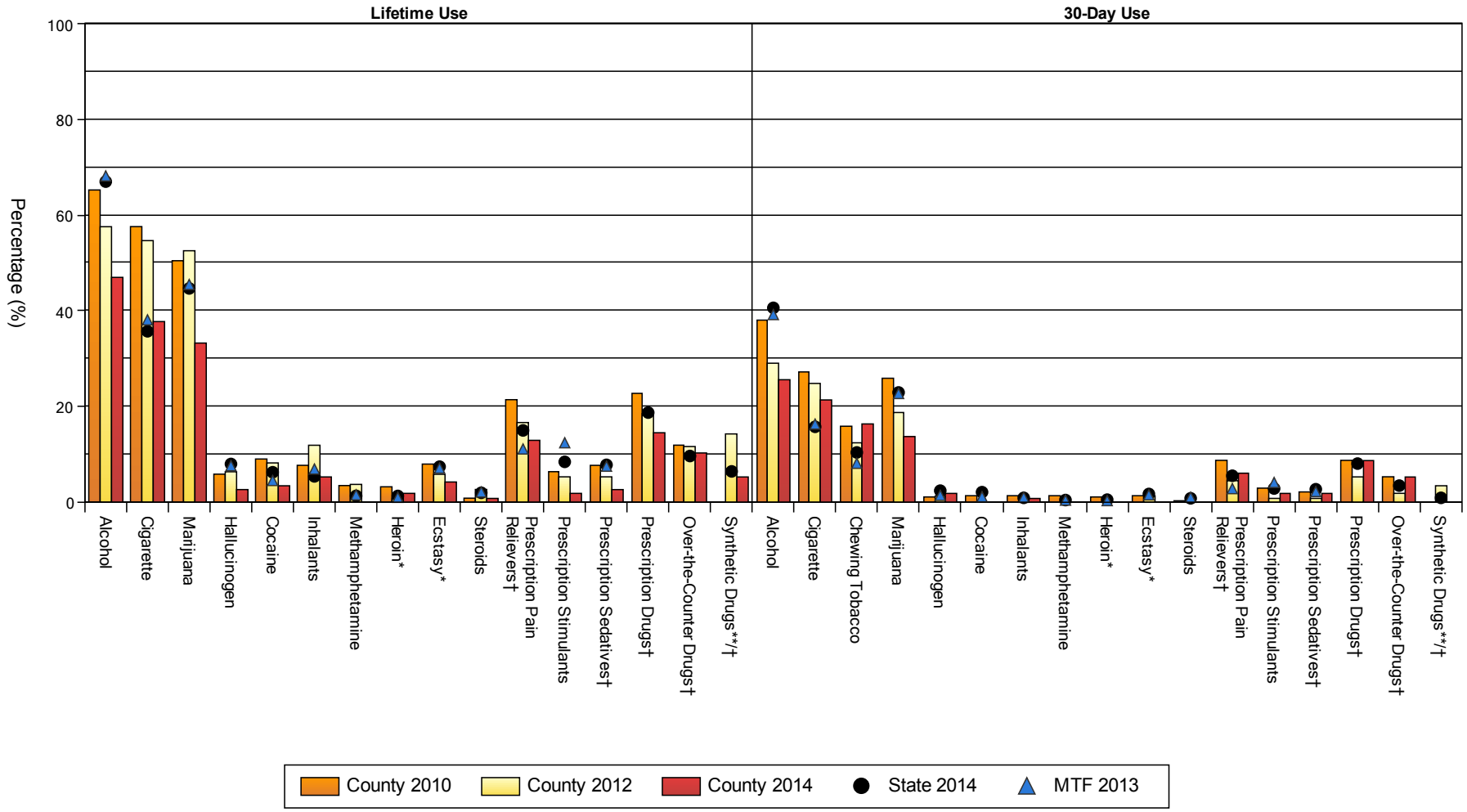


* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

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LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Apache County, Grade 12



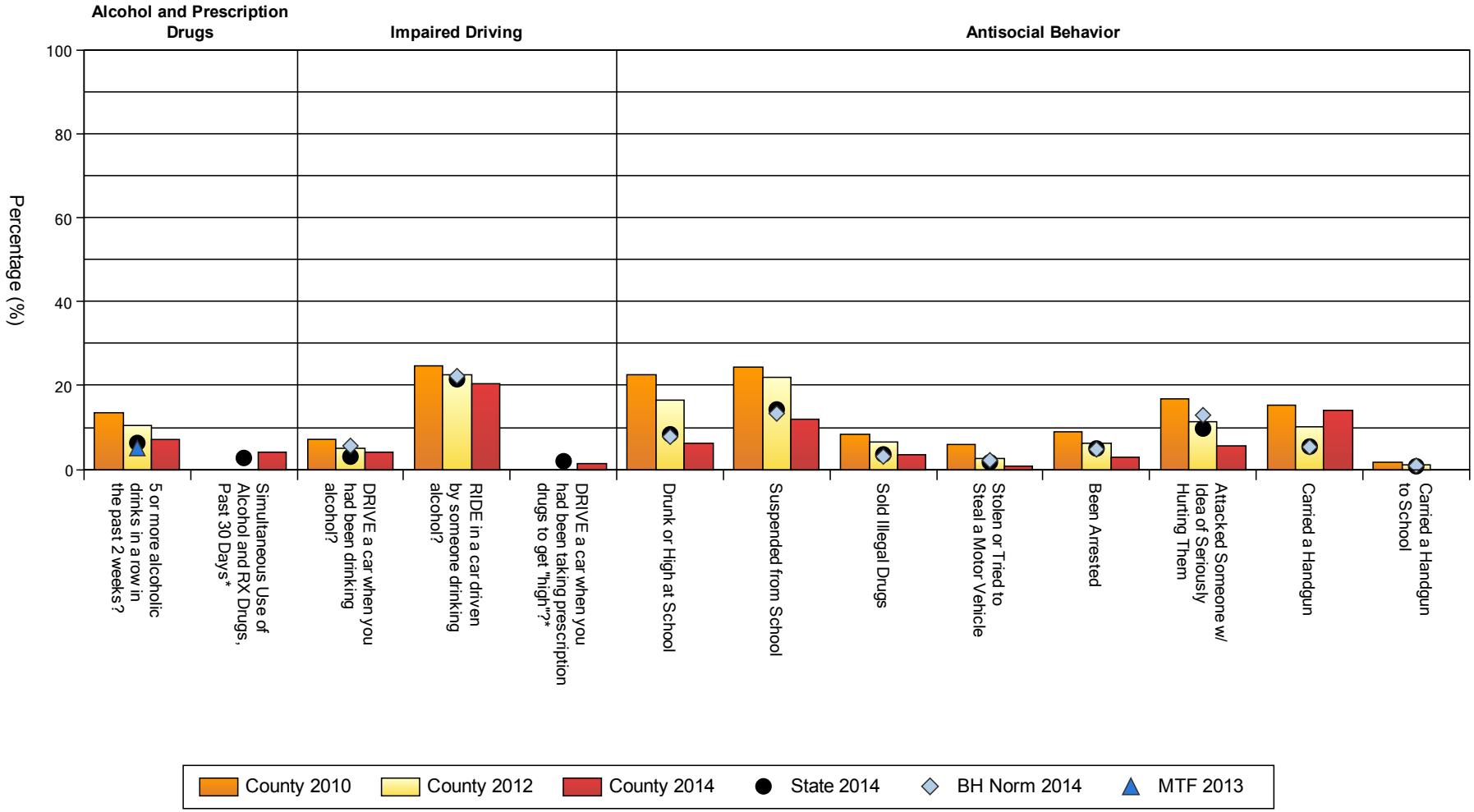
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** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014.

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Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

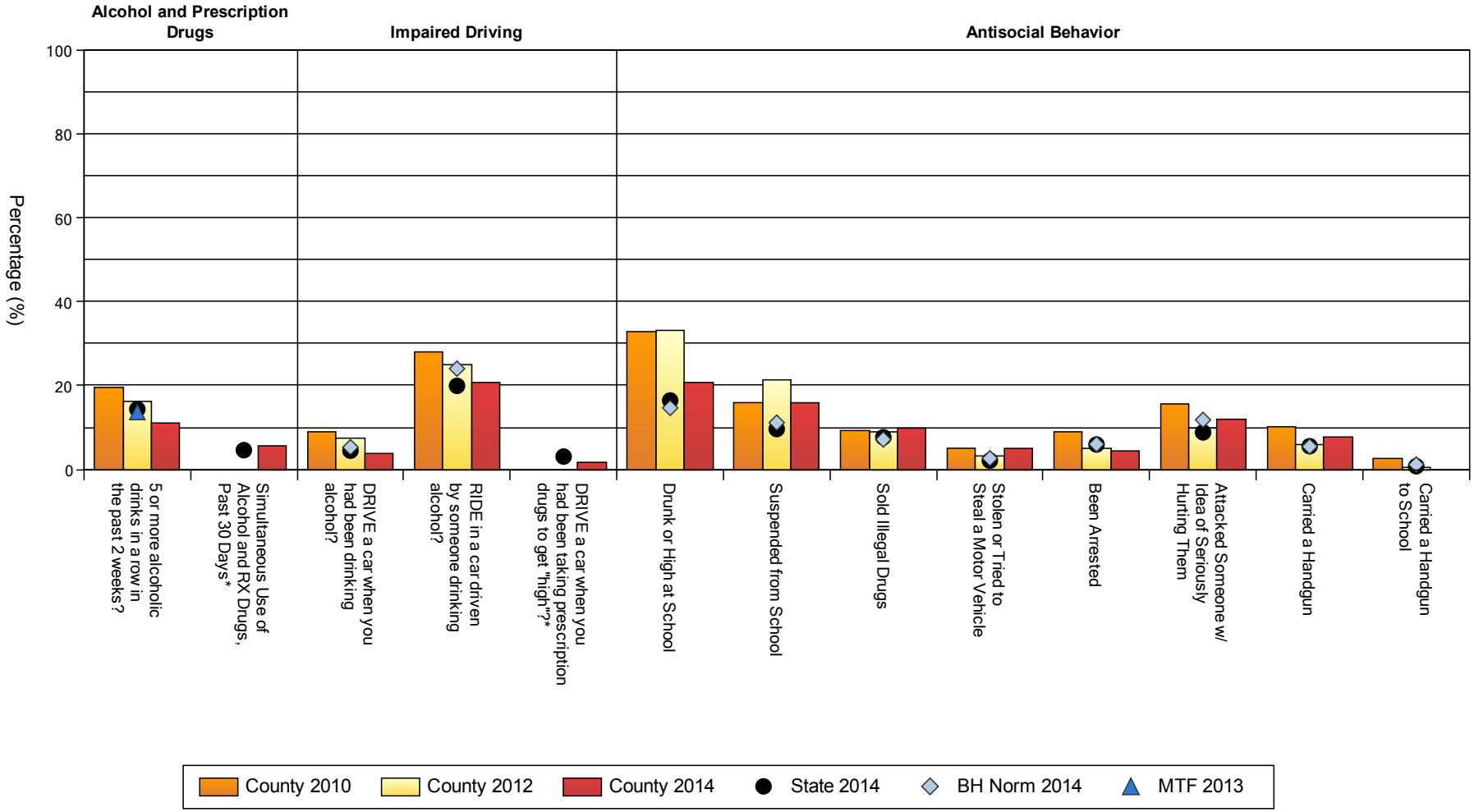
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Apache County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

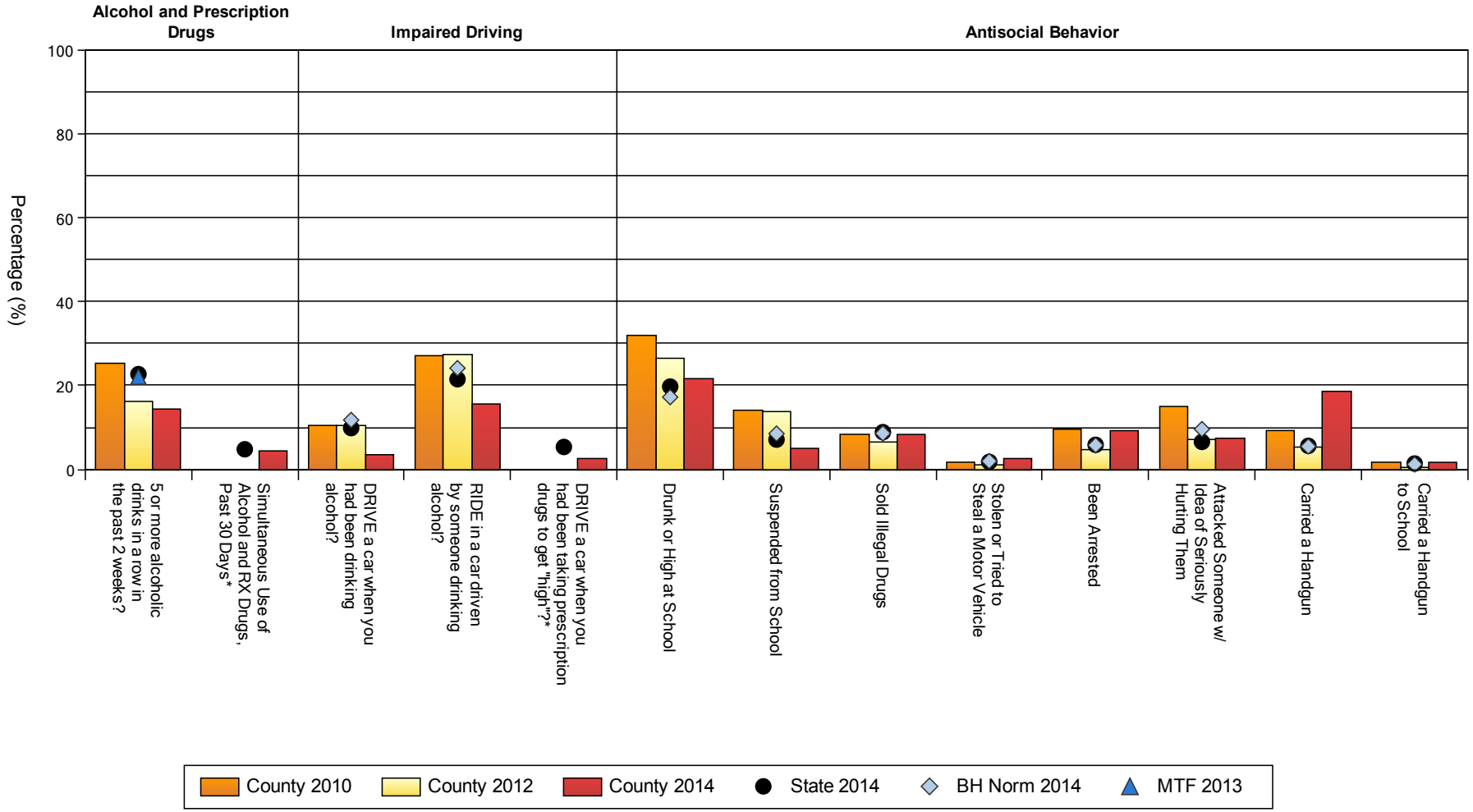
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Apache County, Grade 10



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

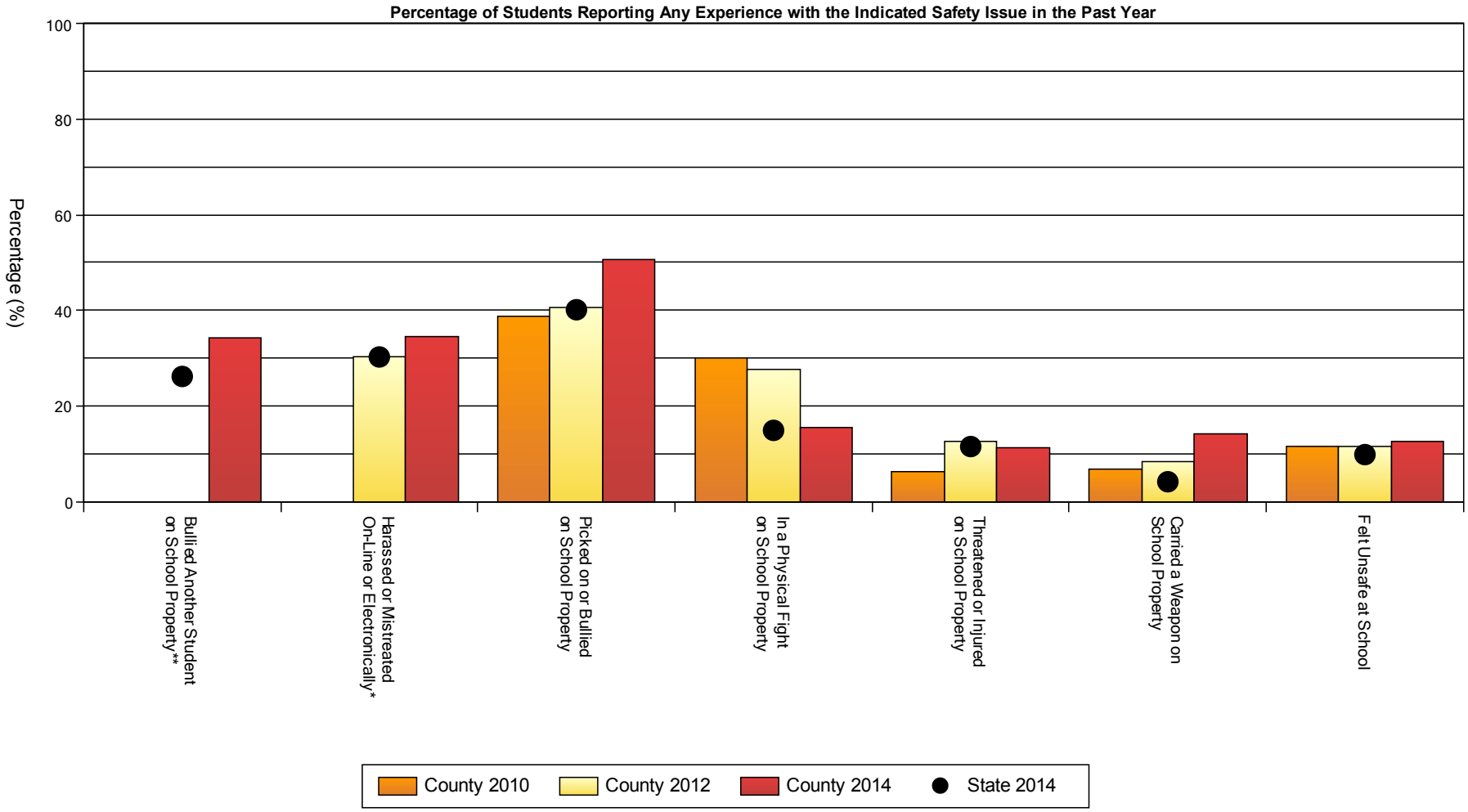
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Apache County, Grade 12



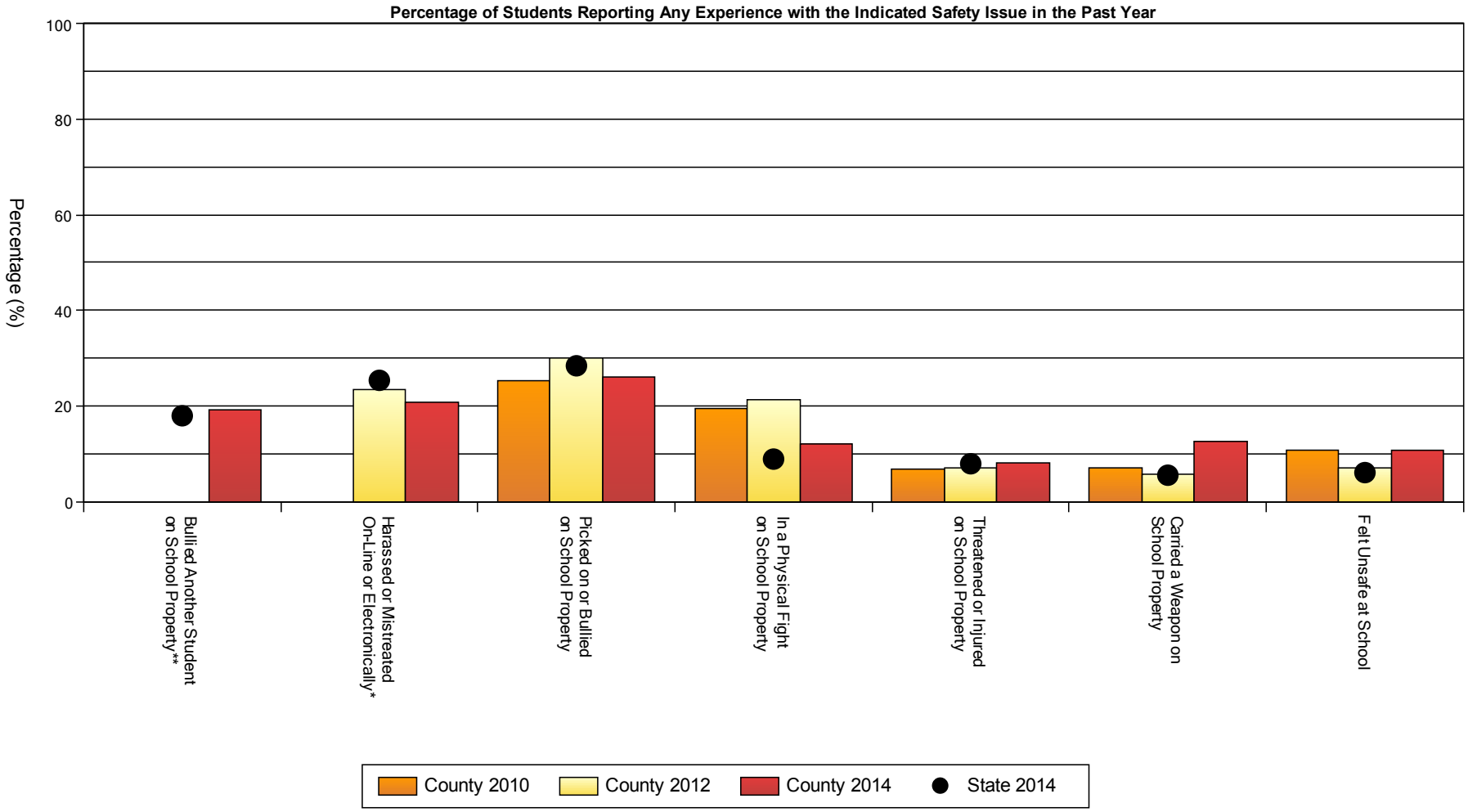
* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Apache County, Grade 8



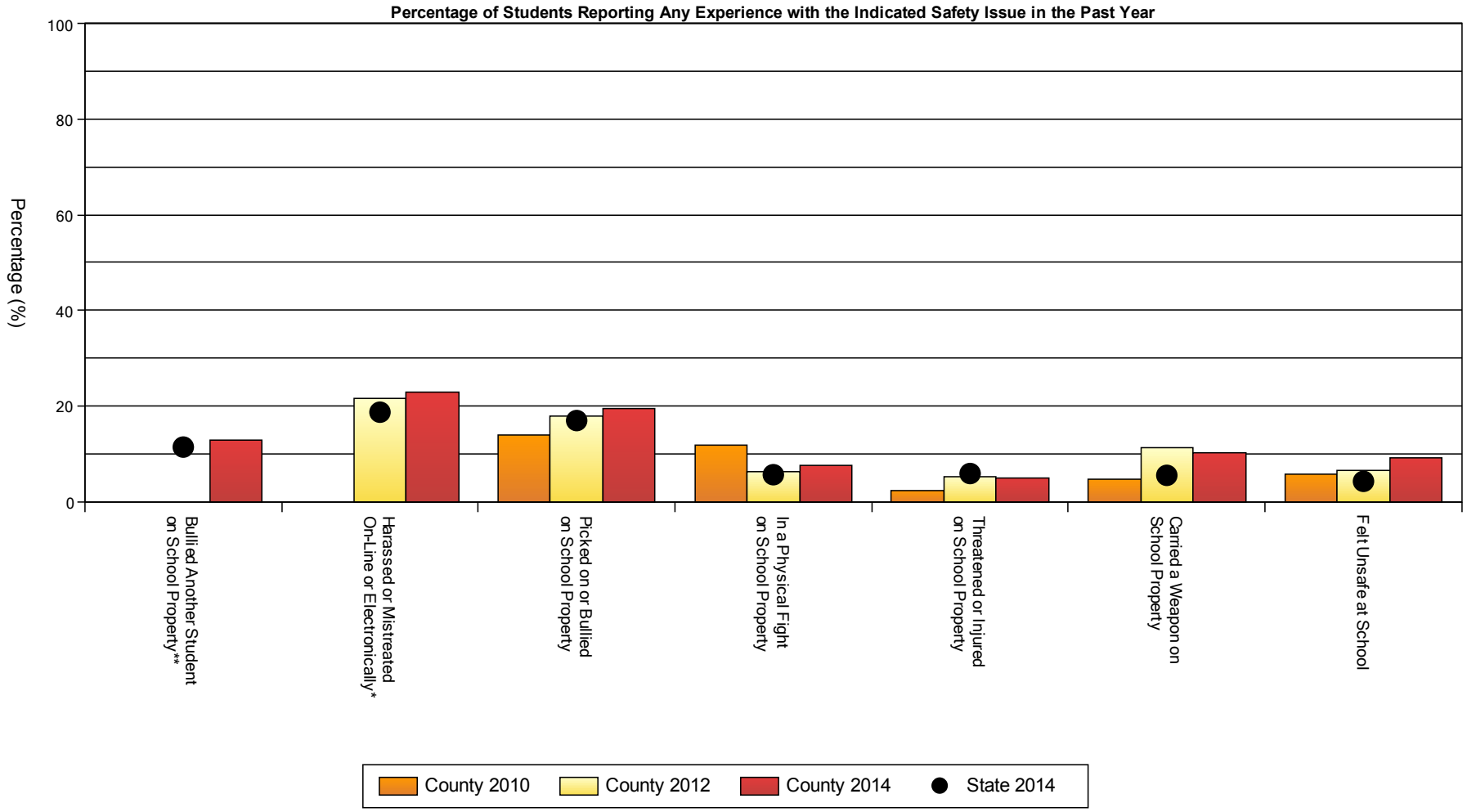
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey student reports of bullying against others.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Apache County, Grade 10



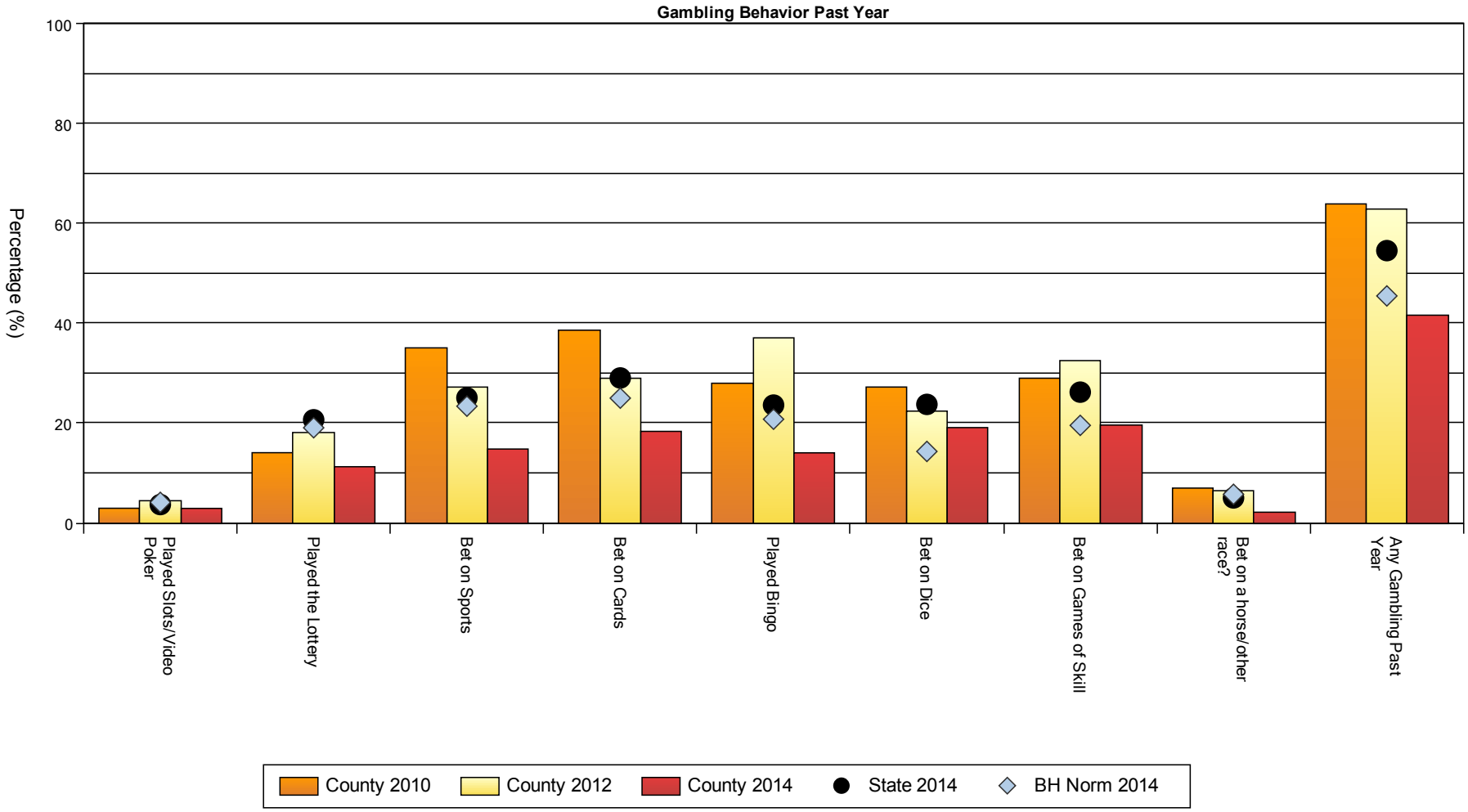
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
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SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Apache County, Grade 12

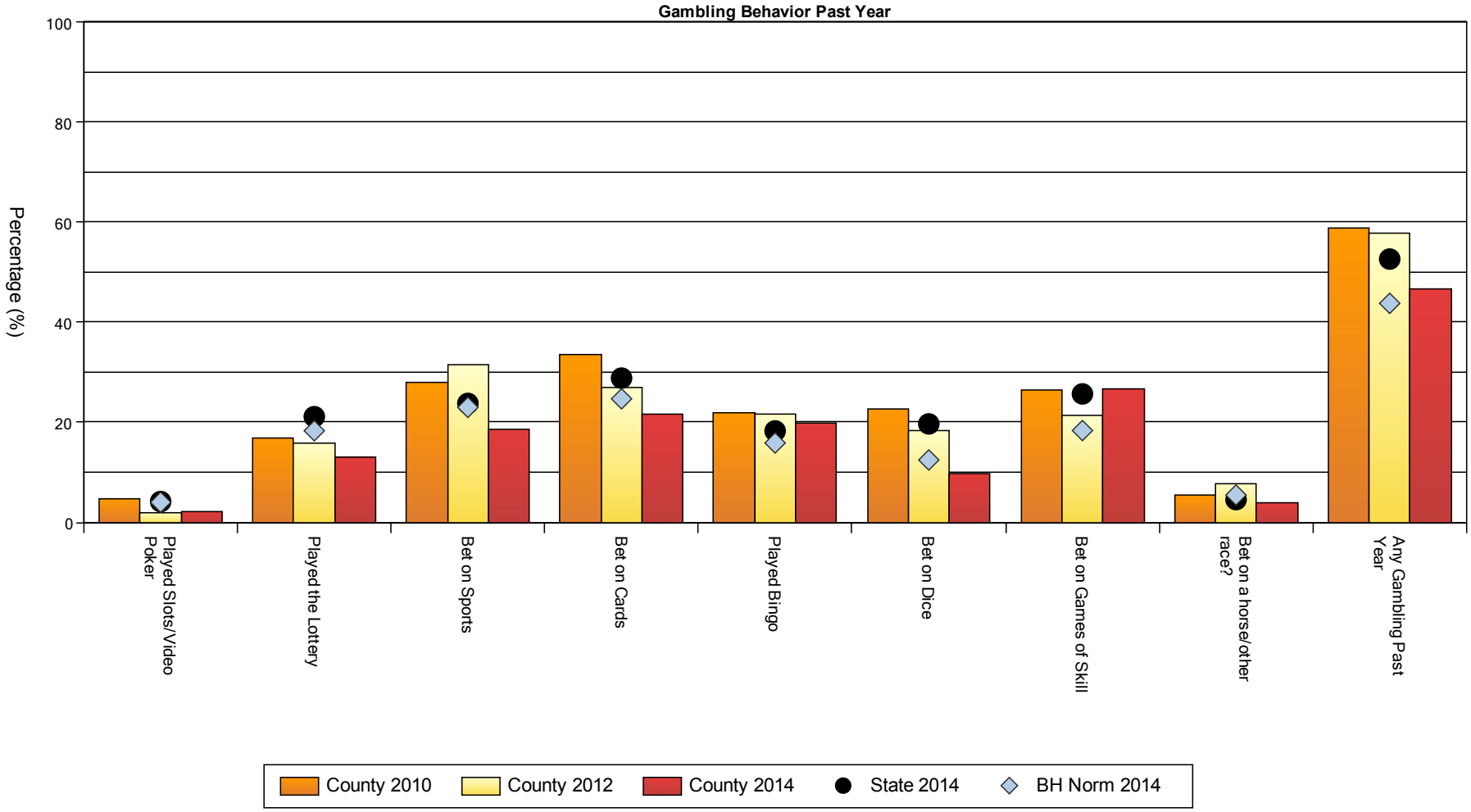


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

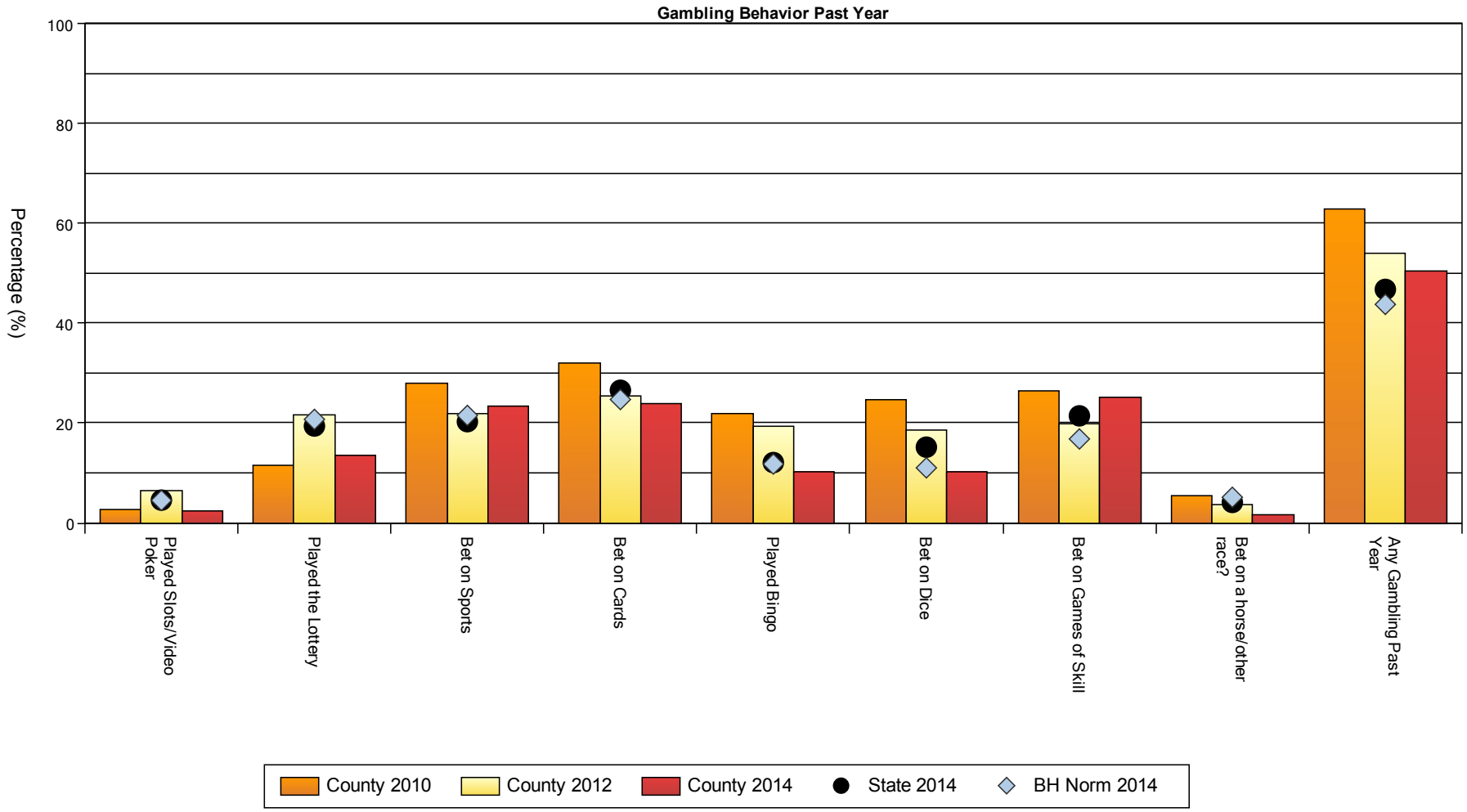
GAMBLING
2014 Apache County, Grade 8



GAMBLING
2014 Apache County, Grade 10

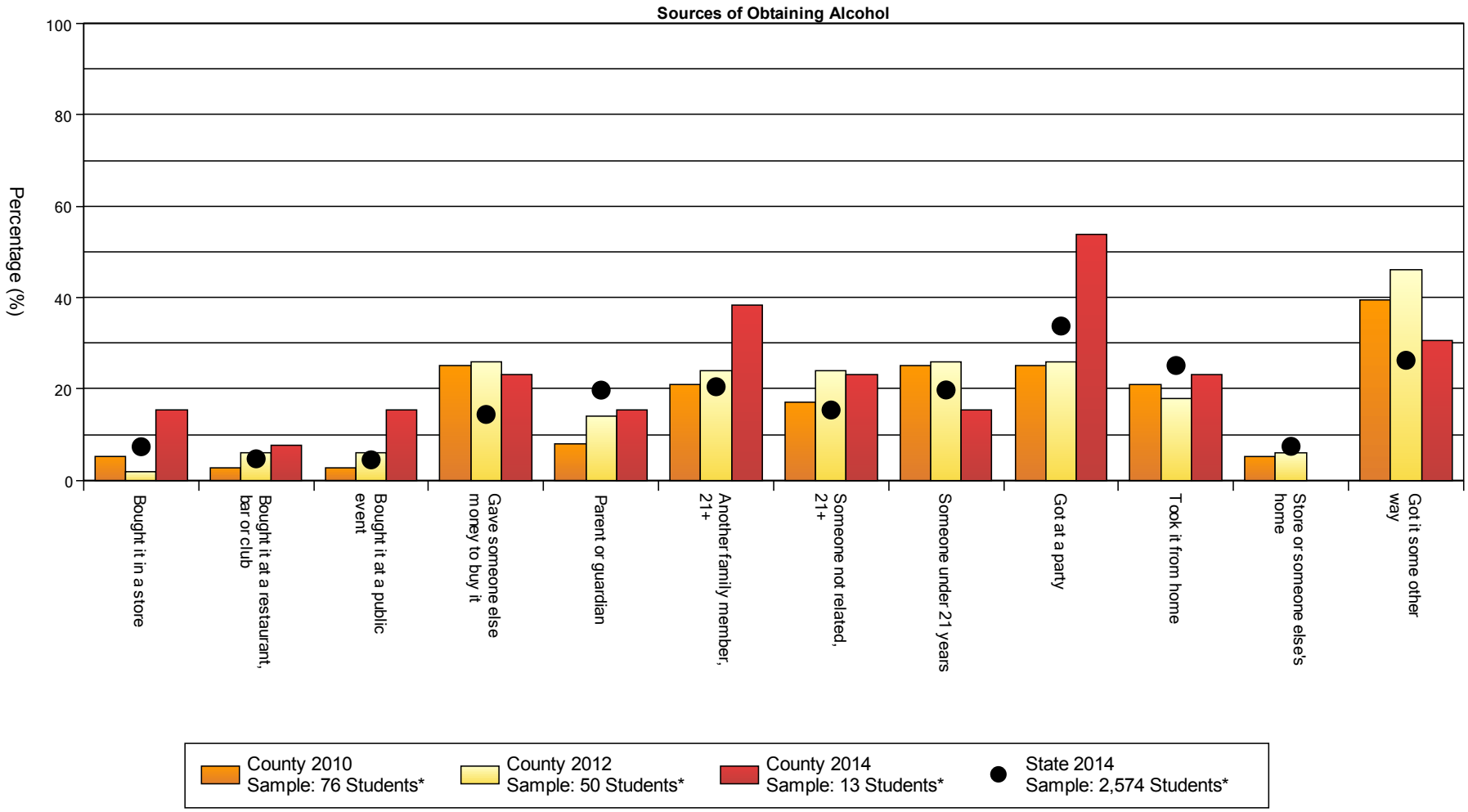


GAMBLING
2014 Apache County, Grade 12



Sources of Alcohol

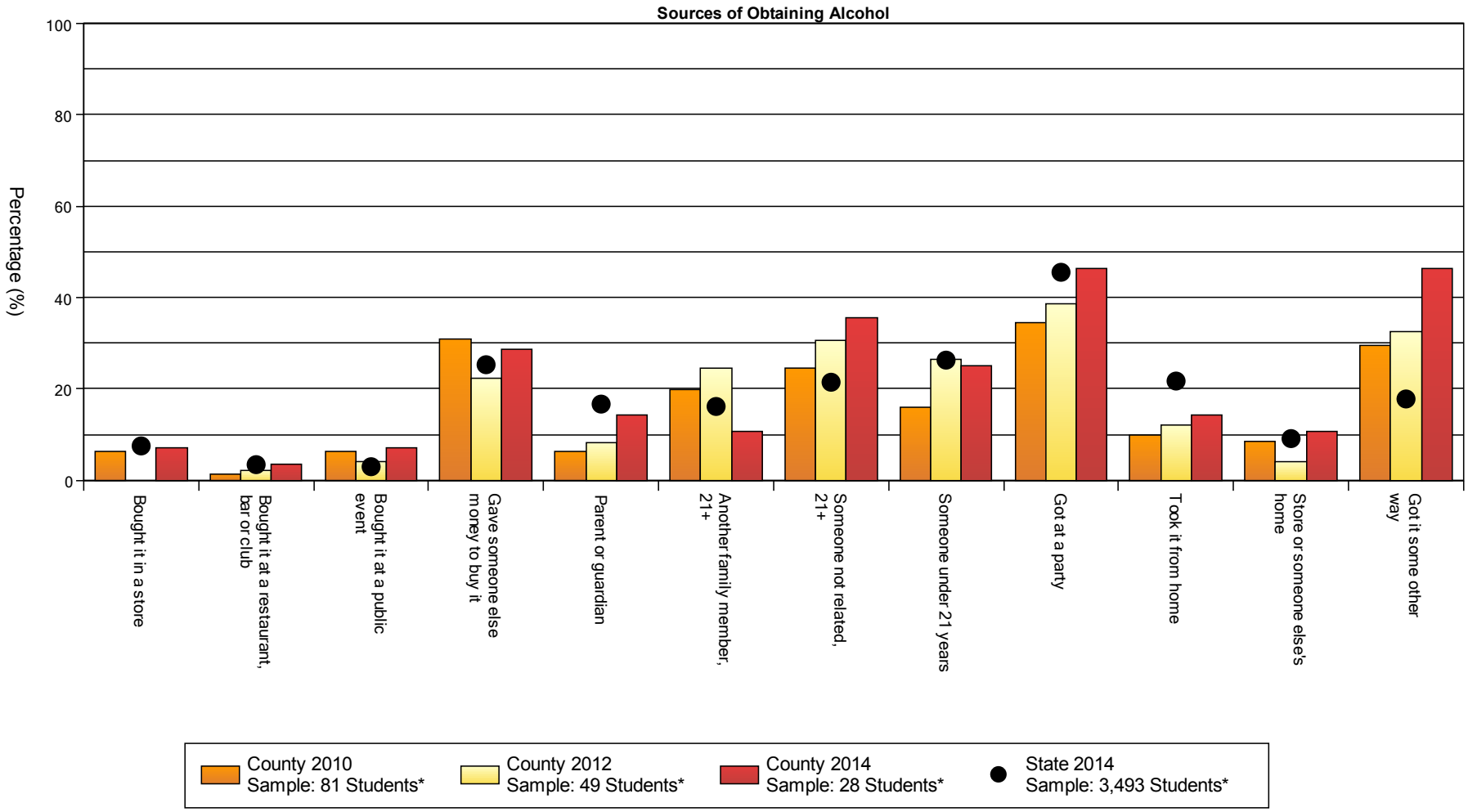
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Apache County, Grade 8



* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Alcohol

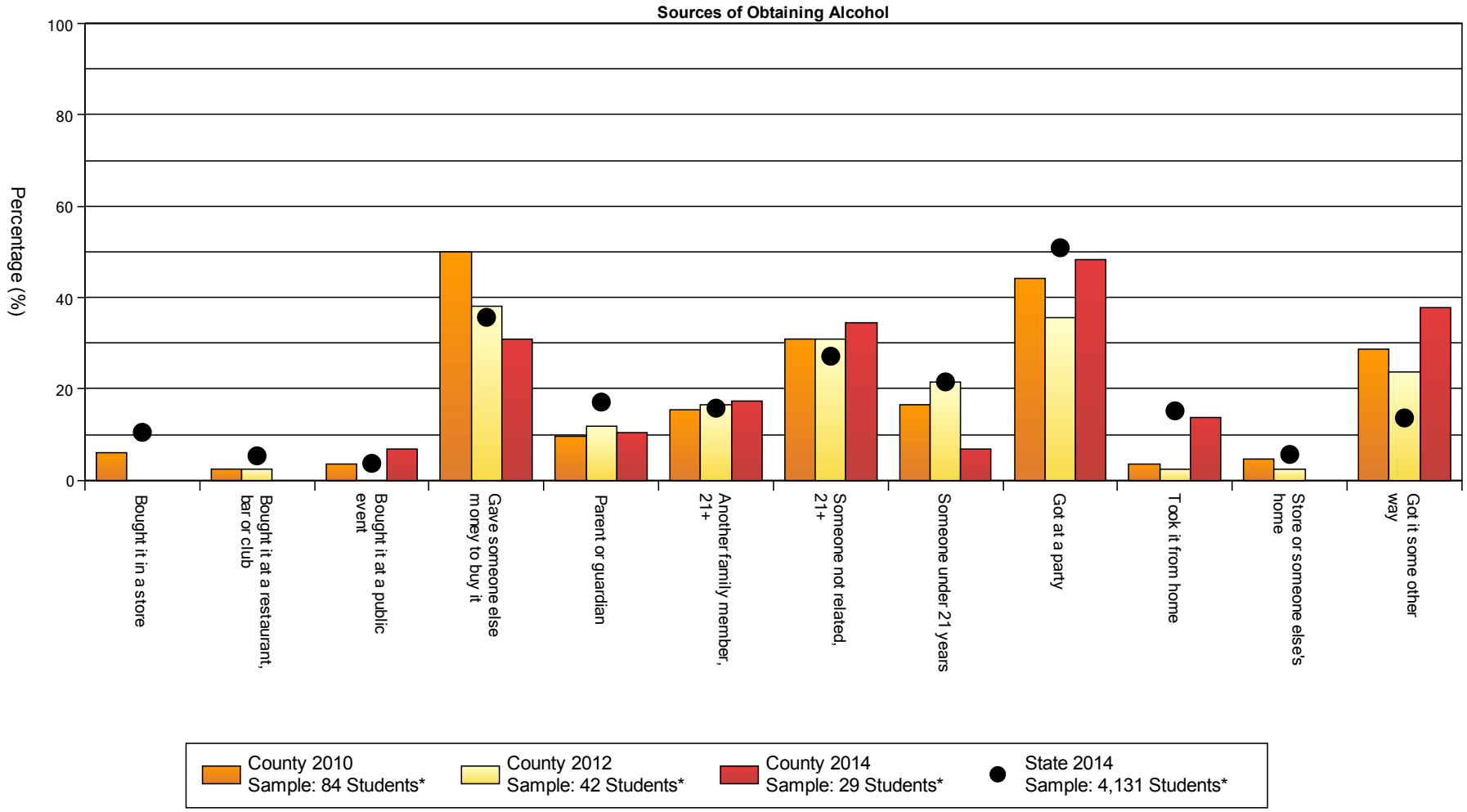
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Apache County, Grade 10



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Sources of Alcohol

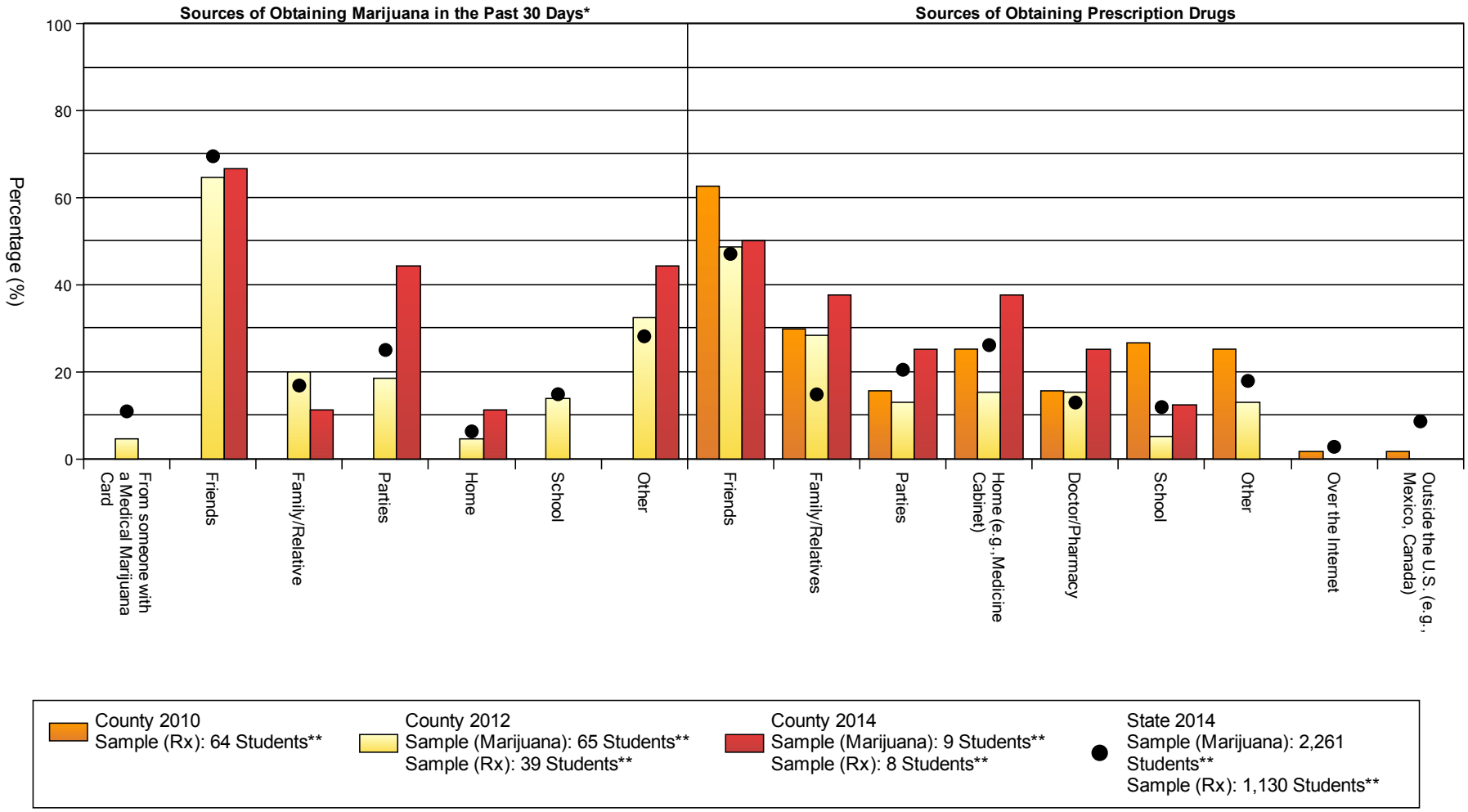
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Apache County, Grade 12



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Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Apache County, Grade 8

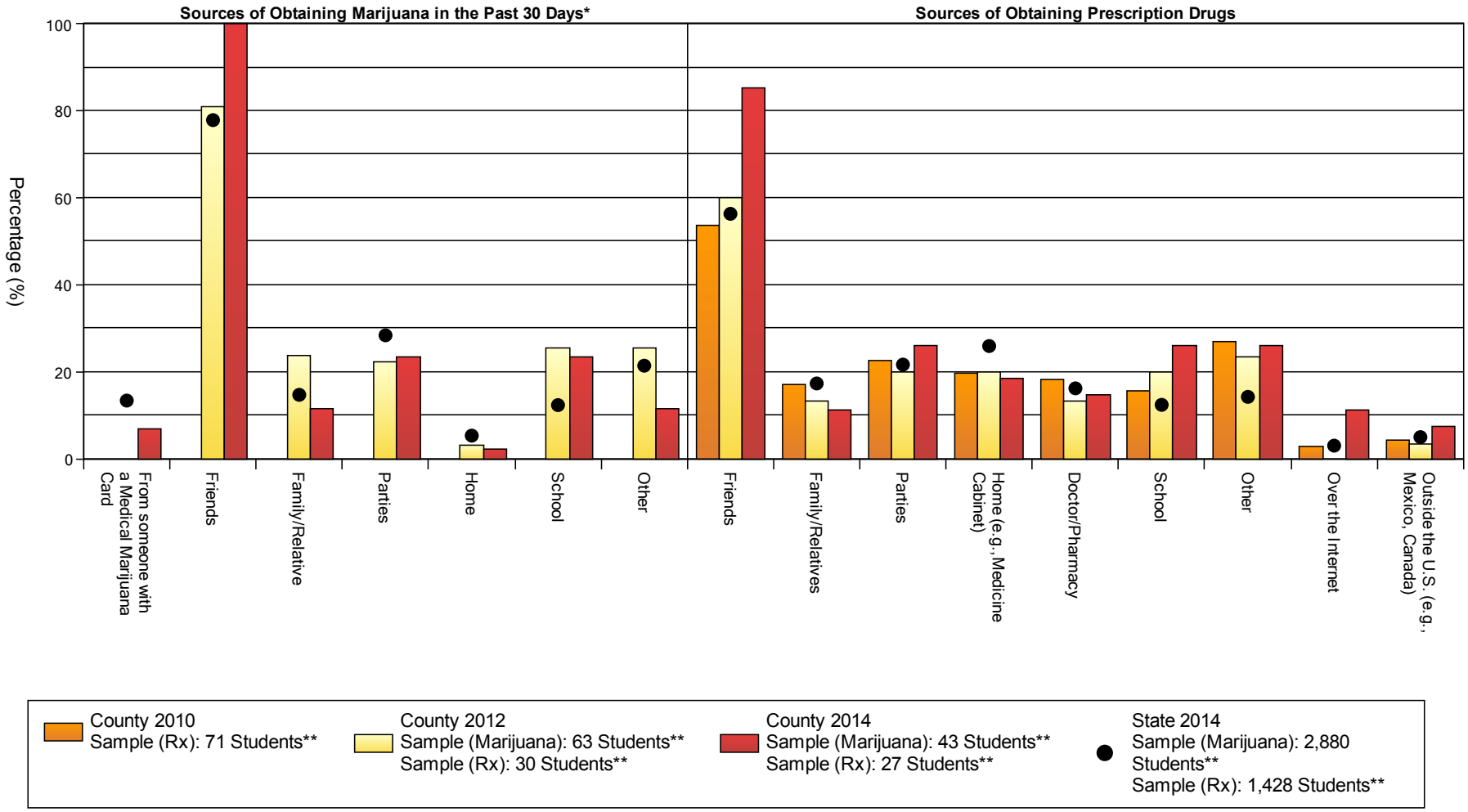


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Apache County, Grade 10

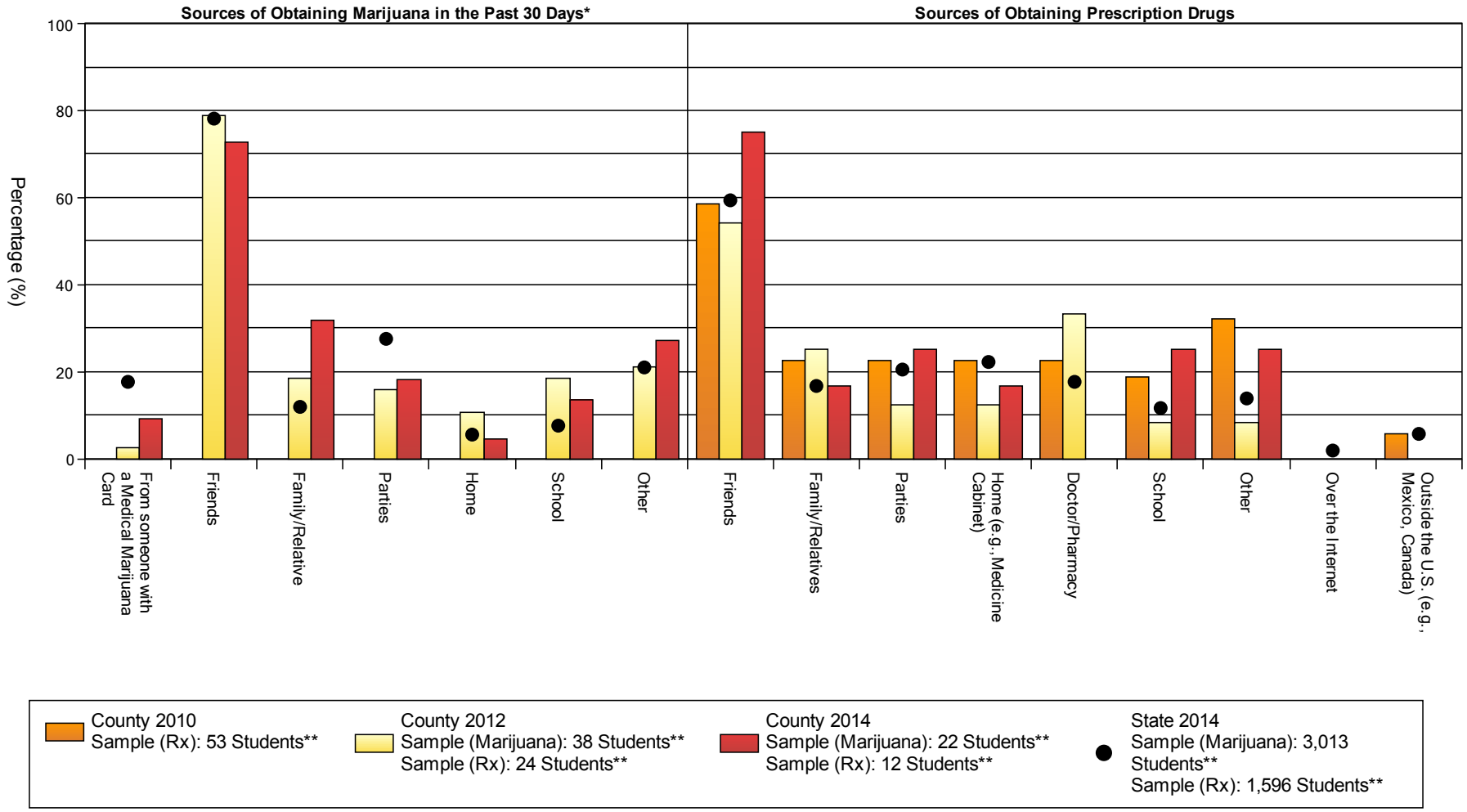


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Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Apache County, Grade 12



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Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
Community Domain Risk Factors	
Low Neighborhood Attachment	Research has shown that youth who don't like the neighborhoods in which they live are more likely to become involved in juvenile crime and drug selling.
Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	Research has shown that legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, such as raising the legal drinking age, restricting smoking in public places, and increased taxation have been followed by decreases in consumption. Moreover, national surveys of high school seniors have shown that shifts in normative attitudes toward drug use have preceded changes in prevalence of use.
Perceived Availability of Drugs and Handguns	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents. The availability of handguns is also related to a higher risk of crime and substance use by adolescents.
Community Domain Protective Factors	
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Rewards for positive participation in activities helps youth bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
Family Domain Risk Factors	
Poor Family Management	Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children places them at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Also, parents' failure to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that they will engage in drug abuse whether or not there are family drug problems.
Family Conflict	Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear at risk for both delinquency and drug use.
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	When children are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior & Drugs	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further increased if parents involve children in their own drug (or alcohol) using behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.
Family Domain Protective Factors	
Family Attachment	Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, children are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.
School Domain Risk Factors	
Academic Failure	Beginning in the late elementary grades (grades 4-6) academic failure increases the risk of both drug abuse and delinquency. It appears that the experience of failure itself, for whatever reasons, increases the risk of problem behaviors.
Low Commitment to School	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of drugs is significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not. Factors such as liking school, spending time on homework, and perceiving the coursework as relevant are also negatively related to drug use.

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
School Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are recognized and rewarded for their contributions at school, they are less likely to be involved in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Peer-Individual Risk Factors	
Rebelliousness	Young people who do not feel 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 abusing drugs. In addition, high tolerance for deviance, a strong need for independence and normlessness have all been linked with drug use.
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	Early onset of drug use predicts misuse of drugs. The earlier the onset of any drug use, the greater the involvement in other drug use and the greater frequency of use. Onset of drug use prior to the age of 15 is a consistent predictor of drug abuse, and a later age of onset of drug use has been shown to predict lower drug involvement and a greater probability of discontinuation of use.
Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs or engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs and engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use and antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
Friends' Use of Drugs	Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance abuse are much more likely to engage in the same behavior. Peer drug use has consistently been found to be among the strongest predictors of substance use among youth. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who use drugs greatly increases the risk of that problem developing.
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Gang Involvement	Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.
Peer-Individual Protective Factors	
Belief in the Moral Order	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in prosocial behavior are more protected from engaging in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Prosocial Involvement	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are rewarded for working hard in school and the community are less likely to engage in problem behavior.

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students at Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Low Neighborhood Attachment	40.9	39.6	40.3	37.6	34.0	43.0	42.9	41.8	42.9	41.5	49.1	46.9	46.9	47.8	45.9
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	41.9	34.0	24.8	29.2	31.1	40.1	41.0	35.8	34.8	37.8	26.9	25.2	28.1	33.7	38.1
Perceived Availability of Drugs	35.9	29.7	24.2	29.6	30.7	30.6	35.1	29.6	36.6	38.6	24.3	33.6	24.3	39.8	41.0
Perceived Availability of Handguns	37.3	35.7	56.1	31.8	36.7	26.6	23.9	26.4	20.6	23.7	23.9	32.1	38.6	27.5	27.6
Family															
Poor Family Management	46.2	44.4	33.3	41.2	40.3	37.7	31.5	30.9	35.4	40.0	34.4	28.8	35.1	38.4	40.5
Family Conflict	45.7	46.9	56.1	51.0	49.3	34.6	36.6	39.8	41.2	39.9	31.7	33.3	34.2	39.0	38.0
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	50.3	51.6	40.5	36.7	35.4	45.6	46.9	44.0	36.8	37.6	44.3	46.0	31.8	35.9	35.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	18.7	23.3	20.7	21.2	23.7	22.7	29.5	24.2	32.8	39.6	24.0	32.3	16.1	33.0	40.3
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	43.4	42.0	47.0	43.2	49.1	38.0	43.4	42.4	44.6	53.5	44.4	43.7	33.0	43.2	52.9
School															
Academic Failure	56.1	56.6	50.8	44.6	41.1	55.1	54.6	54.2	44.3	42.5	49.0	43.5	46.6	40.9	37.9
Low Commitment to School	36.2	37.3	45.5	45.0	38.2	33.7	27.9	33.7	51.6	40.4	30.9	28.7	44.5	55.3	42.1
Peer and Individual															
Rebelliousness	43.5	36.1	27.5	33.4	34.5	44.9	46.5	30.8	36.6	39.8	44.1	32.9	36.4	36.6	37.7
Early Initiation of Drug Use	38.0	34.1	16.8	19.8	23.5	34.7	36.2	24.2	22.4	36.1	32.3	32.0	15.3	23.4	44.5
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	31.9	27.9	20.3	21.4	24.7	28.4	33.6	21.7	29.8	35.5	24.8	22.6	21.8	29.5	36.0
Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	37.0	37.5	24.5	31.7	34.7	41.1	38.5	28.4	36.1	41.0	42.5	35.5	38.7	35.6	39.0
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	54.4	48.8	40.0	56.9	37.9	39.2	49.0	43.0	58.4	40.1	38.2	39.9	43.5	65.4	47.4
Interaction With Antisocial Peers	68.1	61.6	41.1	43.6	44.8	57.8	62.3	45.9	41.5	45.5	54.8	46.9	47.1	40.1	43.7
Friend's Use of Drugs	47.1	40.5	25.5	29.7	30.7	40.5	46.8	32.8	34.7	34.7	36.8	27.6	18.5	32.0	32.6
Rewards For Antisocial Behavior	41.9	40.1	34.8	41.9	37.1	36.7	37.7	32.0	49.0	42.1	44.8	41.7	46.2	60.3	54.7
Gang Involvement	32.4	31.2	8.9	10.4	14.7	26.5	21.4	15.4	8.4	13.3	20.3	15.8	9.6	7.0	10.7
Total															
Students at High Risk*	40.8	36.8	25.2	24.9	22.4	23.7	19.7	22.3	23.3	23.5	22.1	16.3	18.3	23.6	24.1

* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Data Tables

Table 5. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	40.1	42.8	42.7	31.4	40.9	54.6	51.1	50.6	35.0	45.2	61.0	55.5	54.9	34.0	44.5
Family															
Family Attachment	51.0	48.0	48.2	53.3	54.8	46.8	44.6	49.1	47.8	48.0	59.7	56.2	53.2	55.2	57.9
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	59.4	61.0	62.3	62.2	62.5	57.5	60.5	59.5	57.2	56.2	61.6	57.5	60.4	56.8	56.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	60.2	62.1	58.2	60.0	61.9	62.8	56.0	53.7	53.6	54.3	61.4	59.7	59.5	52.0	54.0
School															
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	66.1	63.9	74.1	64.7	68.7	63.1	67.7	69.6	66.6	69.5	60.5	67.4	75.0	67.4	71.4
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	54.8	57.1	58.6	53.7	56.9	66.0	70.8	68.1	62.5	63.4	53.7	52.6	45.8	47.8	52.4
Peer and Individual															
Belief in the Moral Order	63.2	69.8	66.4	69.6	65.8	74.1	79.1	82.0	75.8	70.2	65.6	72.8	62.2	59.6	55.6
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	59.3	54.2	54.3	47.9	60.5	58.8	59.1	59.9	53.5	61.7	68.1	65.0	47.1	49.6	60.0
Prosocial Involvement	47.7	50.4	52.1	42.7	49.0	45.6	51.6	51.6	51.9	52.0	40.1	51.5	51.7	44.2	47.9
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	64.6	65.4	73.0	61.3	61.4	70.9	75.9	77.5	63.6	60.1	67.8	69.6	68.9	56.2	52.2
Total															
Students with High Protection*	63.8	57.6	62.2	54.8	42.6	62.8	66.2	72.4	61.6	46.0	64.4	59.2	61.7	54.8	43.4

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

Data Tables

Table 6. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	41.1	33.4	24.8	31.5	27.8	56.3	54.1	38.3	52.9	52.1	65.1	57.5	47.0	67.0	68.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	39.0	35.7	19.7	15.8	14.8	45.2	50.5	39.9	25.6	25.7	57.5	54.7	37.6	35.7	38.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	28.1	24.1	12.1	14.9	16.5	40.9	46.8	43.4	32.4	35.8	50.5	52.5	33.3	44.7	45.5
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.3	3.4	2.1	1.6	2.5	3.4	5.1	4.4	4.7	5.4	5.8	6.3	2.6	8.0	7.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	3.4	3.4	2.1	1.6	1.7	4.4	1.9	2.7	3.0	3.3	8.9	8.1	3.4	6.2	4.5
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	13.8	14.3	7.8	9.0	10.8	11.2	8.9	3.3	6.6	8.7	7.5	11.9	5.1	5.4	6.9
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	1.3	0.6	2.8	0.5	1.4	1.8	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.6	3.4	3.8	0.0	1.3	1.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	1.6	2.0	0.7	0.6	1.0	2.4	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	3.1	0.6	1.7	1.3	1.0
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	3.1	5.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	3.7	5.2	6.6	4.4	5.7	7.9	5.7	4.3	7.4	7.1
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	2.4	1.1	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.8	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.3	0.7	2.5	0.9	1.9	2.1
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	15.2	9.7	8.5	7.0	n/a	17.6	16.6	13.8	12.0	n/a	21.2	16.6	12.8	15.0	11.1
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	4.2	2.0	2.1	1.6	4.2	3.4	1.4	2.8	5.3	8.1	6.2	5.1	1.7	8.4	12.4
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	10.5	4.6	2.9	3.9	n/a	5.8	4.3	4.4	6.3	n/a	7.5	5.1	2.6	7.8	7.5
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	19.9	12.0	9.9	9.3	n/a	19.4	17.5	14.9	15.0	n/a	22.6	18.5	14.5	18.7	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	16.8	7.1	7.1	5.8	n/a	9.4	11.9	8.3	8.2	n/a	11.9	11.5	10.3	9.6	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	3.7	4.3	2.3	n/a	n/a	8.5	4.4	4.2	n/a	n/a	14.1	5.1	6.4	n/a

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

** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

Data Tables

Table 7. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once in the past 30 days.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	20.4	16.1	9.3	13.4	10.2	29.0	25.3	15.8	27.8	25.7	38.1	28.9	25.6	40.6	39.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	17.4	14.7	8.5	5.7	4.5	15.4	24.1	14.8	10.1	9.1	27.3	24.8	21.4	15.7	16.3
Chew ing tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	10.4	5.8	5.8	4.3	2.8	13.3	9.7	14.3	7.5	6.4	15.8	12.4	16.4	10.4	8.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	13.6	13.7	5.7	6.9	7.0	24.0	23.6	22.0	16.8	18.0	26.0	18.8	13.7	22.9	22.7
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.7	2.4	1.4
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.1
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	5.0	6.0	2.1	3.1	2.3	4.2	0.9	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.4
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	0.8	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.4	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.0	1.7	1.5
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.8	2.4	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	7.6	5.2	4.3	3.8	n/a	8.4	7.1	7.2	5.4	n/a	8.6	4.5	6.0	5.5	2.8
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2.1	0.3	1.4	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	2.1	2.8	2.7	0.6	1.7	2.8	4.1
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	5.5	1.5	1.4	1.7	n/a	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.6	n/a	2.1	0.6	1.7	2.7	2.2
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	11.3	5.4	4.3	4.9	n/a	9.4	8.5	7.7	7.1	n/a	8.6	5.1	8.5	8.0	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	10.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	n/a	5.2	6.2	2.8	3.7	n/a	5.1	1.9	5.1	3.4	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	2.3	1.4	0.9	n/a	n/a	4.8	0.0	0.8	n/a	n/a	3.2	0.0	0.9	n/a

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

** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

Data Tables

Table 8. Percentage of Students Who Used Alcohol & Prescription Drugs, & Reported Impaired Driving

Alcohol And Prescription Drugs

	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	13.4	10.6	7.1	6.3	n/a	5.1	19.4	16.1	10.9	14.4	n/a	13.7	25.3	16.1	14.5	22.7	n/a	22.1
Drank beer, wine, or hard liquor at the same time you used prescription drugs during the past 30 days?*	n/a	n/a	4.3	2.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.5	4.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.3	4.8	n/a	n/a

Impaired Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
DRIVE a car when you had been drinking alcohol?	7.3	4.9	4.3	3.1	5.6	n/a	8.8	7.3	3.8	4.5	5.3	n/a	10.5	10.6	3.4	9.9	11.8	n/a
RIDE in a car driven by someone drinking alcohol?	24.7	22.5	20.6	21.5	22.3	n/a	27.8	24.9	20.8	19.9	24.0	n/a	27.1	27.3	15.7	21.5	24.1	n/a
DRIVE a car when you had been taking prescription drugs to get "high"?*	n/a	n/a	1.4	2.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.6	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.6	5.4	n/a	n/a

Table 9. Percentage of Students With Antisocial Behavior

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Drunk or high at school	22.6	16.6	6.3	8.4	7.8	32.9	33.2	20.8	16.5	14.7	31.9	26.3	21.7	19.8	17.3
Suspended from school	24.4	21.9	12.0	14.3	13.4	16.0	21.4	15.8	9.6	11.2	14.0	13.7	5.0	7.1	8.5
Sold illegal drugs	8.3	6.5	3.5	3.6	3.1	9.2	8.9	9.8	7.7	7.2	8.4	6.6	8.3	8.9	8.6
Stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle	5.9	2.5	0.7	1.7	2.2	5.2	3.2	4.9	2.1	2.7	1.7	1.2	2.5	1.8	2.0
Been arrested	9.0	6.2	2.8	5.0	4.8	8.9	5.0	4.3	6.0	6.0	9.7	4.8	9.2	5.9	5.8
Attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them	16.8	11.5	5.6	9.8	12.9	15.7	9.9	12.0	8.9	11.8	15.1	7.2	7.6	6.6	9.6
Carried a handgun	15.2	10.1	14.1	5.5	5.4	10.0	5.8	7.6	5.6	5.5	9.4	5.4	18.5	5.6	5.5
Carried a handgun to school	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.9	2.5	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.2	1.7	0.6	1.7	1.4	1.2

* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
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	93.8	87.4	88.7	88.5	93.2	93.0	91.8	92.0	97.6	94.8	94.9	94.1
	1 time	2.6	6.7	5.7	5.2	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.4	1.0	2.3	3.4	2.3
	2-3 times	1.8	2.2	2.1	3.4	1.3	1.8	2.7	2.1	0.7	1.2	0.0	1.2
	4-5 times	0.3	1.4	2.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.6
	6-7 times	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
	8-9 times	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
	10-11 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2
	12 or more times	0.8	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.5	1.8	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	70.0	72.3	84.5	85.1	80.4	78.8	87.9	91.1	88.1	93.6	92.4	94.3
	1 time	12.0	11.7	9.9	8.3	10.6	11.5	5.5	4.5	6.1	2.9	5.9	2.5
	2-3 times	10.4	9.8	4.2	4.1	5.8	5.8	3.8	2.3	1.7	2.3	0.8	1.4
	4-5 times	5.2	2.8	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.1	0.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
	6-7 times	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3
	8-9 times	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.2
	10-11 times	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.7
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	61.4	59.4	49.3	59.8	74.6	70.0	73.9	71.6	86.1	82.0	80.5	83.0
	1 time	12.0	10.4	8.5	10.3	8.5	7.9	3.8	6.7	5.4	2.9	4.2	4.1
	2-3 times	10.7	11.2	14.8	12.0	7.0	8.8	7.6	9.3	4.8	5.2	3.4	5.9
	4-5 times	6.3	4.8	7.0	5.1	3.5	4.0	4.3	3.8	1.7	2.9	5.1	2.0
	6-7 times	1.8	2.5	5.6	2.5	1.0	3.5	2.2	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0
	8-9 times	1.3	1.4	2.8	1.8	1.3	0.9	2.2	1.4	0.3	1.2	2.5	0.7
	10-11 times	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3
	12 or more times	6.0	9.8	11.3	7.8	4.0	4.0	5.4	5.0	1.4	5.2	4.2	3.0
During the past 12 months, how often have you picked on or bullied another student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	n/a	n/a	65.7	73.8	n/a	n/a	80.9	82.0	n/a	n/a	87.2	88.6
	1 time	n/a	n/a	13.3	10.5	n/a	n/a	6.0	6.2	n/a	n/a	5.1	3.3
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	13.3	8.8	n/a	n/a	4.9	6.2	n/a	n/a	3.4	3.5
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	3.5	2.3	n/a	n/a	1.6	1.6	n/a	n/a	1.7	1.2
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	0.7	1.0	n/a	n/a	1.6	0.9	n/a	n/a	1.7	0.6
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	1.4	0.7	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.4	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.4
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.3	n/a	n/a	1.1	0.2	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.2
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	2.1	2.5	n/a	n/a	3.8	2.4	n/a	n/a	0.9	2.2
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 your way to or from school?	0 days	88.5	88.4	87.3	90.1	89.2	92.9	89.1	93.9	94.2	93.5	90.7	95.7
	1 day	5.5	5.1	7.7	4.7	5.3	2.2	4.9	2.8	3.4	4.2	9.3	1.8
	2-3 days	1.8	3.4	2.8	3.3	3.0	3.1	2.7	2.0	1.7	0.6	0.0	1.2
	4-5 days	2.3	1.4	2.1	0.8	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
	6 or more days	1.8	1.7	0.0	1.0	2.0	1.8	2.2	0.8	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.8
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	93.2	91.5	85.8	95.8	92.9	94.1	87.4	94.4	95.2	88.7	89.8	94.5
	1 day	2.3	3.1	5.0	1.9	2.5	0.0	1.1	1.5	1.7	2.4	0.8	1.1
	2-3 days	2.1	1.7	2.1	0.8	1.3	1.8	2.2	1.1	0.7	1.2	2.5	1.1
	4-5 days	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.5
	6 or more days	2.1	3.4	5.7	1.1	2.8	4.1	8.2	2.5	1.4	7.1	5.9	2.8
During the past 12 months, how many times have you been harassed, mistreated, or made fun of by another person while on-line or through a cell phone or other electronic device?**	0 times	n/a	69.7	65.5	69.7	n/a	76.4	79.2	74.6	n/a	78.5	77.1	81.3
	1 time	n/a	10.7	12.7	8.7	n/a	9.8	4.9	6.6	n/a	4.7	9.3	4.7
	2-3 times	n/a	7.0	7.7	9.0	n/a	6.7	6.6	8.0	n/a	5.8	4.2	6.1
	4-5 times	n/a	4.8	3.5	3.8	n/a	0.9	3.3	3.3	n/a	5.8	3.4	2.3
	6-7 times	n/a	1.1	2.8	1.8	n/a	0.4	1.1	1.5	n/a	1.2	0.8	1.2
	8-9 times	n/a	1.4	1.4	1.4	n/a	1.8	2.2	1.3	n/a	0.6	0.8	0.7
	10-11 times	n/a	0.6	0.0	0.6	n/a	0.4	0.5	0.5	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.3
	12 or more times	n/a	4.8	6.3	5.0	n/a	3.6	2.2	4.2	n/a	3.5	4.2	3.4

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

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

Data Tables

Table 11. Percentage of Students Gambling in the Past Year

How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value: (At least once in the past 12 months)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Any Gambling Past Year	63.9	62.8	41.5	54.6	45.5	58.8	57.8	46.7	52.6	43.8	63.0	53.9	50.4	46.8	43.8
Played at a slot machine, poker machine, or other gambling machine?	2.8	4.5	2.8	3.7	4.2	4.8	1.8	2.2	4.2	4.0	2.7	6.6	2.5	4.6	4.5
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	14.0	18.0	11.3	20.7	19.1	16.8	15.8	13.1	21.1	18.3	11.5	21.6	13.6	19.4	20.8
Bet on sports?	35.1	27.2	14.8	25.1	23.4	27.9	31.4	18.5	23.8	23.0	27.9	21.8	23.5	20.3	21.6
Bet on cards?	38.6	28.9	18.3	29.1	25.0	33.4	27.0	21.7	28.9	24.7	32.1	25.5	23.9	26.6	24.7
Played bingo?	28.0	37.1	14.1	23.6	20.8	22.0	21.7	19.8	18.3	15.9	22.0	19.4	10.2	12.1	11.8
Played a dice game?	27.2	22.4	19.1	23.8	14.3	22.6	18.5	9.8	19.7	12.5	24.7	18.7	10.3	15.2	11.1
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	29.1	32.5	19.7	26.2	19.6	26.4	21.3	26.6	25.7	18.4	26.4	19.9	25.2	21.5	16.9
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	7.0	6.5	2.1	5.0	5.8	5.6	7.7	3.8	4.6	5.5	5.4	3.6	1.7	4.1	5.2

Data Tables

Table 12. Where Youth Obtained Alcohol

If during the past 30 days you drank alcohol, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*76*	*50*	*13*	*2,574*	*81*	*49*	*28*	*3,493*	*84*	*42*	*29*	*4,131*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station.	5.3	2.0	15.4	7.4	6.2	0.0	7.1	7.6	6.0	0.0	0.0	10.5
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club.	2.6	6.0	7.7	4.7	1.2	2.0	3.6	3.5	2.4	2.4	0.0	5.4
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event.	2.6	6.0	15.4	4.5	6.2	4.1	7.1	3.0	3.6	0.0	6.9	3.7
I gave someone else money to buy it for me.	25.0	26.0	23.1	14.5	30.9	22.4	28.6	25.3	50.0	38.1	31.0	35.7
My parent or guardian gave it to me.	7.9	14.0	15.4	19.8	6.2	8.2	14.3	16.7	9.5	11.9	10.3	17.1
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me.	21.1	24.0	38.5	20.5	19.8	24.5	10.7	16.2	15.5	16.7	17.2	15.8
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me.	17.1	24.0	23.1	15.4	24.7	30.6	35.7	21.5	31.0	31.0	34.5	27.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me.	25.0	26.0	15.4	19.8	16.0	26.5	25.0	26.3	16.7	21.4	6.9	21.6
I got it at a party.	25.0	26.0	53.8	33.8	34.6	38.8	46.4	45.6	44.0	35.7	48.3	50.9
I took it from home.	21.1	18.0	23.1	25.2	9.9	12.2	14.3	21.8	3.6	2.4	13.8	15.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home.	5.3	6.0	0.0	7.5	8.6	4.1	10.7	9.2	4.8	2.4	0.0	5.7
I got it some other way.	39.5	46.0	30.8	26.3	29.6	32.7	46.4	17.8	28.6	23.8	37.9	13.7

* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 13. Where Youth Obtained Marijuana*

If during the past 30 days you used marijuana, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12		
	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*65*	*9*	*2,261*	*63*	*43*	*2,880*	*38*	*22*	*3,013*
I got it from someone with a medical marijuana card	4.6	0.0	10.9	0.0	7.0	13.4	2.6	9.1	17.7
Friends	64.6	66.7	69.5	81.0	100.0	77.8	78.9	72.7	78.2
Family/relatives	20.0	11.1	16.8	23.8	11.6	14.7	18.4	31.8	11.9
Parties	18.5	44.4	25.0	22.2	23.3	28.4	15.8	18.2	27.5
Home	4.6	11.1	6.3	3.2	2.3	5.3	10.5	4.5	5.5
School	13.8	0.0	14.8	25.4	23.3	12.3	18.4	13.6	7.6
Other	32.3	44.4	28.1	25.4	11.6	21.4	21.1	27.3	21.0

Table 14. Where Youth Obtained Prescription Drugs

If you have ever used prescription drugs in order to get high, not for a medical reason, how did you get them? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*64*	*39*	*8*	*1,130*	*71*	*30*	*27*	*1,428*	*53*	*24*	*12*	*1,596*
Friends	62.5	48.7	50.0	47.1	53.5	60.0	85.2	56.3	58.5	54.2	75.0	59.4
Family/relatives	29.7	28.2	37.5	14.8	16.9	13.3	11.1	17.3	22.6	25.0	16.7	16.7
Parties	15.6	12.8	25.0	20.4	22.5	20.0	25.9	21.6	22.6	12.5	25.0	20.5
Home (e.g., medicine cabinet)	25.0	15.4	37.5	26.1	19.7	20.0	18.5	25.9	22.6	12.5	16.7	22.2
Doctor/pharmacy	15.6	15.4	25.0	12.9	18.3	13.3	14.8	16.2	22.6	33.3	0.0	17.7
School	26.6	5.1	12.5	11.9	15.5	20.0	25.9	12.4	18.9	8.3	25.0	11.7
Other	25.0	12.8	0.0	17.9	26.8	23.3	25.9	14.2	32.1	8.3	25.0	13.8
Over the Internet	1.6	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.8	0.0	11.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
Outside the U.S. (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	1.6	0.0	0.0	8.6	4.2	3.3	7.4	5.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	5.7

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 15. Drug Free Communities Report - National Outcome Measures (NOMs)

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Male**		Female**	
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
Perception of Risk* (People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)	take five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) once or twice a week?	Binge drinking	87.4	135	80.8	172	80.9	115	80.1	201	85.3	217
	smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	Tobacco	88.1	135	76.7	172	80.9	115	81.1	201	81.6	217
	smoke marijuana once or twice a week?	Marijuana	73.8	130	61.4	171	60.9	115	66.0	197	64.2	215
	use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them?	Prescription drugs	84.3	134	73.8	172	81.6	114	75.5	200	82.4	216
Perception of Parental Disapproval* (Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	92.2	116	95.8	165	97.3	112	95.8	192	94.4	197
	smoke cigarettes?	Tobacco	95.7	116	95.8	165	95.5	112	95.3	192	95.9	197
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	98.2	114	93.3	164	94.6	111	94.8	191	95.4	194
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	96.5	115	95.1	164	98.2	112	95.8	191	96.9	196
Perception of Peer Disapproval* (Friends feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	88.8	125	79.8	168	73.5	113	82.7	196	79.6	206
	smoke tobacco?	Tobacco	92.7	124	79.2	168	68.1	113	82.6	195	78.6	206
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	91.0	122	61.3	168	64.6	113	74.2	194	69.3	205
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	91.8	122	85.6	167	85.7	112	86.5	193	88.7	204
Past 30-Day Use* (at least one use in the past 30 days)	had beer, wine, or hard liquor	Alcohol	9.3	140	15.8	183	25.6	117	16.2	216	16.4	220
	smoked cigarettes	Tobacco	8.5	141	14.8	183	21.4	117	14.8	216	14.0	221
	used marijuana	Marijuana	5.7	140	22.0	182	13.7	117	17.2	215	11.8	220
	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet, or Tylox) without a doctor's orders?	Prescription drugs	4.3	141	7.7	181	8.5	117	5.1	215	8.2	220

* For Perception of Risk, Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, and Past 30-Day Use, the "Sample" column represents the sample size - the number of people who answered the question and whose responses were used to determine the percentage. The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample answering the question as specified in the definition.

** The male and female values allow a gender comparison for youth who completed the survey. However, unless the percentage of students who participated from each grade is similar, the gender results are not necessarily representative of males and females in the community.

Data Tables

Table 16. Additional Data for Prevention Planning

In the last 30 days, about how many times were you offered:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
alcohol?	Never	69.5	74.1	82.7	78.5	55.4	50.2	67.6	58.3	46.9	55.4	67.2	47.1
	Once	11.7	11.0	7.9	10.3	15.1	17.4	11.5	13.1	14.8	13.4	14.7	13.2
	2-3 times	10.2	8.6	3.6	6.7	16.1	19.2	12.1	15.2	18.6	19.7	8.6	19.4
	4-6 times	4.2	3.5	2.2	2.1	5.9	7.0	2.7	6.7	9.0	5.7	6.0	9.4
	7-10 times	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	2.8	1.4	2.2	2.3	3.8	0.6	0.9	3.4
	More than 10 times	3.4	1.7	2.9	1.7	4.8	4.7	3.8	4.4	6.9	5.1	2.6	7.5
cigarettes?	Never	74.4	76.8	85.5	86.5	67.9	55.8	78.0	79.6	63.6	65.4	75.9	73.9
	Once	10.6	11.9	5.8	6.8	13.0	20.2	10.4	8.4	7.2	11.1	14.7	9.2
	2-3 times	6.0	6.4	2.2	3.7	6.9	10.1	2.7	5.3	13.4	10.5	6.0	6.8
	4-6 times	4.7	2.6	1.4	1.2	4.8	3.8	2.7	2.5	5.2	5.2	0.9	3.1
	7-10 times	1.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	2.3	2.4	2.7	1.2	3.8	0.0	1.7	1.6
	More than 10 times	2.8	1.2	4.3	1.3	5.1	7.7	3.3	3.1	6.9	7.8	0.9	5.4
marijuana?	Never	68.3	67.6	83.3	75.5	57.0	45.6	55.5	57.5	51.0	58.9	69.2	54.1
	Once	10.6	9.9	10.1	8.3	9.2	13.7	12.1	11.4	14.1	8.6	10.3	10.5
	2-3 times	7.3	6.1	2.2	6.6	10.9	13.2	7.1	10.8	11.0	7.9	6.8	12.0
	4-6 times	4.2	5.2	2.2	3.3	8.7	9.8	6.6	6.7	7.9	9.9	6.0	6.8
	7-10 times	3.4	4.4	0.0	1.7	4.6	4.4	4.9	3.8	7.9	4.6	2.6	3.8
	More than 10 times	6.2	6.7	2.2	4.6	9.7	13.2	13.7	9.8	7.9	9.9	5.1	12.7
other drugs?	Never	87.5	87.7	92.7	88.4	83.1	82.0	84.0	82.6	86.5	87.6	87.9	82.1
	Once	5.7	5.9	2.9	5.5	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.6	3.1	5.2	6.0	6.7
	2-3 times	2.9	3.2	2.2	2.7	5.4	4.4	3.3	4.3	3.8	2.6	4.3	5.0
	4-6 times	1.6	0.6	1.5	1.1	1.5	2.4	2.8	2.0	2.8	2.0	0.9	2.1
	7-10 times	0.5	1.5	0.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.9	1.0
	More than 10 times	1.8	1.2	0.7	1.7	1.8	2.9	1.1	2.6	2.4	2.6	0.0	3.0
In the last 30 days, how often did you respond in the following ways when alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana or other drugs were offered to you?		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
Say "No" without giving a reason why.	Never	33.9	30.6	33.1	30.5	74.8	28.1	37.6	35.2	67.4	27.4	36.8	39.2
	Once	16.4	15.0	8.3	11.6	25.2	21.4	16.5	14.4	32.6	13.7	16.7	15.6
	Twice	6.9	4.1	5.3	4.6	0.0	10.5	5.9	6.9	0.0	7.5	4.4	7.6
	Three times	4.8	3.2	0.8	2.3	0.0	9.5	5.3	3.5	0.0	2.7	2.6	3.8
	Four or more times	6.9	6.5	4.5	4.6	0.0	7.6	8.8	6.3	0.0	15.8	6.1	6.7
	I never get offers	31.2	40.6	48.1	46.4	0.0	22.9	25.9	33.6	0.0	32.9	33.3	27.1
Give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer.	Never	38.0	32.6	34.8	33.6	1.4	30.8	40.4	37.1	1.8	32.7	38.3	41.5
	Once	12.5	11.0	8.3	9.4	98.6	18.8	13.3	13.2	98.2	10.9	12.2	14.2
	Twice	6.9	7.1	3.8	4.3	0.0	11.1	6.0	7.0	0.0	9.5	7.0	8.1
	Three times	4.0	3.6	1.5	2.2	0.0	5.3	3.0	3.6	0.0	5.4	1.7	4.0
	Four or more times	7.2	4.5	1.5	3.7	0.0	9.6	10.8	5.4	0.0	11.6	5.2	5.2
	I never get offers	31.4	41.2	50.0	46.7	0.0	24.5	26.5	33.7	0.0	29.9	35.7	26.9
Decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer.	Never	39.7	34.0	34.1	35.4	0.3	37.0	45.8	46.0	0.7	43.2	45.2	53.3
	Once	12.3	12.7	9.1	8.5	99.7	18.3	10.2	9.7	99.3	5.5	11.3	9.2
	Twice	4.8	4.7	2.3	3.2	0.0	7.2	6.6	3.9	0.0	6.8	2.6	3.9
	Three times	5.9	2.7	2.3	1.9	0.0	5.3	3.6	2.3	0.0	3.4	0.9	2.3
	Four or more times	4.3	3.8	2.3	3.7	0.0	8.7	6.0	4.0	0.0	10.3	4.3	3.7
	I never get offers	33.1	42.0	50.0	47.3	0.0	23.6	27.7	34.2	0.0	30.8	35.7	27.6
Use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs.	Never	44.7	38.1	37.1	38.2	1.4	40.3	47.0	49.7	1.1	39.7	45.6	57.0
	Once	9.8	11.0	5.3	6.8	98.6	14.6	12.7	7.8	98.9	9.6	9.6	7.6
	Twice	4.3	4.5	2.3	2.4	0.0	6.8	5.4	2.9	0.0	5.5	5.3	3.0
	Three times	3.5	1.8	0.8	1.5	0.0	4.4	1.2	1.7	0.0	4.1	0.0	1.8
	Four or more times	5.3	3.6	3.0	3.3	0.0	9.2	6.6	3.3	0.0	8.9	4.4	2.7
	I never get offers	32.4	41.1	51.5	47.8	0.0	24.8	27.1	34.6	0.0	32.2	35.1	27.9

Data Tables

Table 17. Additional Data for Prevention Planning (Cont'd)

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	80.9	85.1	87.3	87.7	80.5	86.5	92.9	89.1	79.4	88.6	90.8	89.6
	1 or 2 times	9.8	7.3	4.2	6.4	8.6	6.8	3.3	5.0	10.1	1.8	4.2	4.7
	3 to 5 times	4.4	3.7	2.8	2.5	4.7	2.7	1.6	2.6	3.7	5.4	3.3	2.0
	6 to 9 times	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	3.4	2.4	0.8	1.2
	10 to 19 times	0.5	1.4	0.7	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.2
	40+ times	1.3	0.3	1.4	1.0	2.2	0.9	1.1	1.1	2.0	0.6	0.8	1.3
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	29.3	37.7	34.5	48.7	32.8	41.9	43.5	54.3	36.1	48.2	68.1	65.8
	1 or 2 times	28.3	27.3	35.2	26.4	21.5	23.9	26.1	22.6	21.7	25.3	15.1	17.9
	3 to 5 times	14.7	19.2	16.2	12.8	16.6	16.2	15.2	12.7	20.4	15.1	9.2	9.4
	6 to 9 times	11.3	8.7	4.2	5.4	11.5	11.3	7.6	5.2	10.4	7.8	5.0	3.1
	10 to 19 times	5.7	2.0	3.5	2.8	6.1	2.7	5.4	2.3	6.0	1.8	1.7	1.6
	20 to 29 times	2.8	1.4	2.1	1.2	3.4	1.4	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.8	0.0	0.7
	30 to 39 times	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.4	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3
	40+ times	7.5	3.1	2.8	2.3	6.4	2.3	1.1	1.5	3.7	0.0	0.8	1.2
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	81.4	90.7	93.0	89.8	84.0	91.0	91.3	92.4	82.9	95.2	94.2	94.5
	1 or 2 times	9.3	5.9	4.9	6.0	7.9	5.4	3.3	4.2	9.1	3.6	1.7	3.0
	3 to 5 times	3.4	2.0	0.0	1.9	3.4	1.4	3.3	1.4	3.4	0.6	1.7	0.9
	6 to 9 times	1.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.5
	10 to 19 times	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.3
	20 to 29 times	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	2.3	0.3	1.4	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.8	0.5
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	88.9	91.8	95.8	91.5	90.4	93.7	94.6	93.7	90.9	97.6	94.2	94.6
	1 or 2 times	5.9	5.6	2.1	5.4	3.7	4.1	3.3	3.8	5.4	1.2	3.3	3.2
	3 to 5 times	2.3	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.9	0.5	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.7	0.9
	6 to 9 times	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	10 to 19 times	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.7	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7
In the last 30 days, how often have you avoided people or places because you might be offered alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or other drugs?	Never	64.7	56.4	72.3	69.0	57.6	52.2	60.8	70.4	56.5	59.5	69.0	75.5
	Once	12.0	13.9	7.3	11.2	12.3	13.5	13.1	10.5	10.9	8.8	10.3	7.8
	2-3 times	8.9	11.6	7.3	9.6	11.6	14.5	10.2	10.4	14.0	7.4	13.8	10.3
	4-6 times	4.2	6.5	2.2	3.4	4.9	4.3	6.3	3.5	5.6	8.8	2.6	3.0
	7-10 times	0.8	2.4	0.0	0.9	2.1	3.9	1.7	1.0	2.5	4.1	0.9	0.8
	More than 10 times	9.4	9.2	10.9	5.9	11.6	11.6	8.0	4.1	10.5	11.5	3.4	2.6
During the past 12 months, how many times have you talked with your parents about strategies to avoid or resist people or places where you might be offered alcohol, prescription drugs, or other drugs?*	Never	n/a	n/a	51.5	48.0	n/a	n/a	55.7	57.8	n/a	n/a	69.2	68.2
	Once	n/a	n/a	16.9	17.8	n/a	n/a	13.7	15.7	n/a	n/a	10.3	12.9
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	15.4	17.2	n/a	n/a	14.8	14.9	n/a	n/a	12.0	11.4
	4-6 times	n/a	n/a	7.4	6.8	n/a	n/a	5.5	4.7	n/a	n/a	4.3	3.4
	7-10 times	n/a	n/a	2.9	2.8	n/a	n/a	3.3	2.1	n/a	n/a	0.9	1.2
	More than 10 times	n/a	n/a	5.9	7.5	n/a	n/a	7.1	4.8	n/a	n/a	3.4	2.9
Compared to using illegal drugs (e.g. cocaine, meth, heroin), how harmful do you think it is for people to take prescription drugs (e.g. OxyContin, Vicodin, Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderal, sleeping pills) without a doctor telling them to take them?*	A lot less harmful	n/a	n/a	3.8	7.6	n/a	n/a	4.2	6.0	n/a	n/a	5.4	6.2
	Less harmful	n/a	n/a	9.1	12.4	n/a	n/a	10.1	14.8	n/a	n/a	8.9	16.6
	No difference	n/a	n/a	29.5	27.6	n/a	n/a	29.2	34.3	n/a	n/a	26.8	35.5
	More harmful	n/a	n/a	27.3	21.5	n/a	n/a	20.8	21.1	n/a	n/a	23.2	19.8
	A lot more harmful	n/a	n/a	30.3	30.9	n/a	n/a	35.7	23.8	n/a	n/a	35.7	21.9

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey these questions.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	Prior administration(s)	Current administration	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Heroin	used heroin or other opiates? (2010)	used heroin? (2012/2014)	Cautiously comparable across years.
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)? (2010/2012)	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')? (2014)	Added popular identifier "Molly" for clarification in 2014.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a (2010)*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)? (2012/2014)	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription pain relievers (Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them? used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)? used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?		*Prescription Drugs* is the the measure of any student report use of prescription sedatives, prescription stimulants or prescription pain relievers, (three separate questions) combined to create a single measure.

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

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Arizona Department of Education
School Safety and Prevention
www.ade.az.gov/sa/health/

Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
Kathy Donner
602-255-3889
www.problemgambling.az.gov

Arizona Department of Health Services
Division of Behavioral Health Services
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Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
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Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families
602-542-4043
www.gocyf.az.gov

Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate
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602-264-5700 ext. 13
www.drugfreeaz.org

Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development)
www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)
www.samhsa.gov/about/csap.aspx

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
Evidence Based Practices
www.samhsa.gov/ebpwebguide/index.asp

Center for the Application of Substance Abuse Technologies (CASAT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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2014 Arizona Youth Survey



Cochise County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Acknowlegements

The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center thanks Bach Harrison, L.L.C. for their professionalism and contributions during the administration of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey. In addition we thank the Arizona Department of Gaming, Office of Problem Gambling for their continued financial support of the Arizona Youth Survey. We also benefited from the expertise, guidance, and assistance provided by our colleagues at the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission and from input received from many individuals working for agencies throughout the state.

Additionally, the success of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey could not have been achieved without the support and participation of school superintendents, principals, prevention coordinators, and teachers throughout the state. Finally, we extend our thanks to the students who responded to the survey. Their thoughtful participation resulted in a wealth of information that can be used to improve the circumstances in which they live and learn.

Table of Contents

Introduction 4

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention 5

Charts and Tables in this Report 6

The Community Data Project 7

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group 8

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data 10

Data Charts:

- Risk and Protective Factor Profiles 11
- Substance Use 17
- Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior 20
- School Safety 23
- Gambling 26
- Sources of Alcohol 29
- Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs 32

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions 35

Appendix 49

Contacts for Prevention 50

Introduction

2014 Arizona Youth Survey
Cochise County Summary Report

This report summarizes findings from the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2014. The results for Cochise county are presented along with comparisons to 2010 and 2012 survey results, where applicable, as well as to the overall results for the state. The survey was designed to assess school safety, adolescent substance use, antisocial behavior, and the risk and protective factors that are correlated with these adolescent problem behaviors.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students By Grade								
Grade 8	696	70.4	736	44.0	660	38.0	22,675	47.0
Grade 10	151	15.3	694	41.5	606	34.9	14,028	29.1
Grade 12	142	14.4	244	14.6	472	27.2	11,541	23.9
All Students Surveyed*	989	100.0	1,674	100.0	1,738	100.0	48,244	100.0
Students By Gender								
Male	478	49.0	808	49.4	802	47.9	23,460	49.1
Female	497	51.0	829	50.6	874	52.1	24,353	50.9

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	29	5.5	61	6.2	60	5.9	989	5.3
African American	12	2.3	26	2.7	31	3.0	574	3.1
Asian	3	0.6	8	0.8	7	0.7	169	0.9
Pacific Islander	4	0.8	10	1.0	4	0.4	220	1.2
White	151	28.6	329	33.7	502	49.1	6,067	32.5
Multi-Racial	32	6.1	59	6.0	53	5.2	1,027	5.5
Race Unmarked	297	56.3	484	49.5	365	35.7	9,603	51.5
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	9	2.1	13	2.2	7	1.1	1,274	4.5
African American	26	6.1	47	7.8	41	6.6	1,790	6.4
Asian	13	3.1	13	2.2	20	3.2	1,459	5.2
Pacific Islander	5	1.2	7	1.2	9	1.4	260	0.9
White	306	72.0	388	64.0	429	68.6	20,587	73.4
Multi-Racial	61	14.4	80	13.2	105	16.8	2,413	8.6
Race Unmarked	5	1.2	58	9.6	14	2.2	268	1.0
Totals								
	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	528	53.4	977	58.4	1,022	58.8	18,649	38.7
Non-Hispanic Students	425	43.0	606	36.2	625	36.0	28,051	58.1
*Total Students***	989	100.0	1,674	100.0	1,738	100.0	48,244	100.0

* As a small percentage of students skipped the question Are you Hispanic or Latino? (at the state level, 1,544 students, or 3.2% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than Total Students.

All schools in Arizona are eligible to participate in the survey, and recruitment efforts were successful in obtaining participation by schools in all of Arizona's 15 counties. Careful planning and uniform administration of the survey have resulted in survey data that are valid and representative of the students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades in Arizona.

Tables 1 and 2 describe the characteristics of the students who completed the survey from your county and the state of Arizona. Because not every student answered all of the questions, the number of students in the gender and ethnicity/race categories often will be less than the total number of students.

To better understand the diversity of Arizona's youth population, respondents were asked separate questions about their ethnicity (Hispanic vs. Non-Hispanic) and their race (Caucasian, African-American, Native American, or Alaska Native, etc.). This method for obtaining ethnicity and race information provides more comprehensive data on youth cultural and racial self-identification, and a more nuanced understanding of Arizona's diverse youth population.

Whenever data are obtained from a sample of students instead of the entire population, it is important to recognize the strengths and weaknesses of the data. One easy way to investigate the quality of the sample is to look at the basic demographic characteristics of the students who participated in the survey and compare them to what is known about the entire population of students. This will give the user of these data a basic understanding of the degree to which the sample data can be generalized to the entire population.

It is important to note that even when the characteristics of the sample do not match well to the characteristics of the population this does not mean the data lose their usefulness. The data included in this report describes the level of risk and protective factors, substance use, antisocial behavior, and delinquency of those youth who participated in the survey, which can be used to inform the development of school and community-based prevention and intervention activities that may benefit both the youth who participate in the survey and those who did not.

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention

Prevention is a science. The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention is a proven way of reducing substance abuse and its related consequences. This model is based on the simple premise that to prevent a problem from happening, we need to identify the factors that increase the risk of that problem developing and then find ways to reduce the risks. Just as medical researchers have found risk factors for heart disease such as diets high in fat, lack of exercise, and smoking, a team of researchers at the University of Washington have defined a set of risk factors for youth problem behaviors.

Risk factors are characteristics of school, community and family environments, and of students and their peer groups known to predict increased likelihood of drug use, delinquency, school dropout, and violent behaviors among youth. For example, children who live in families with high levels of conflict are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in families characterized by low levels of family conflict.

The chart below shows the links between 19 risk factors and five problem behaviors. The check marks indicate where at least two well designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

Protective factors exert a positive influence and buffer against the negative influence of risk, thus reducing the likelihood that adolescents will engage in problem behaviors. Protective factors identified through research include strong bonding to family, school, community and peers, and healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior.

Research on risk and protective factors also has important implications for children's academic success, positive youth development, and prevention of health and behavior problems. In order to promote academic success and positive youth development and to prevent problem behaviors, **it is necessary to address the factors that predict these outcomes.** By measuring risk and protective factors in a population, specific risk factors that are elevated and widespread can be identified and targeted by policies, programs, and actions shown to reduce those risk factors and to promote protective factors.

Many risk and protective factors can be linked to specific types of interventions that have been shown to be effective in either reducing risk(s) or enhancing protection(s). The steps outlined here will help your school make key decisions regarding allocation of resources, how and when to address specific needs, and which strategies are most effective and known to produce results.

Risk Factors

	Community						Family				School		Peer / Individual						
	Community Laws & Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms & Crime	Availability of Drugs & Firearms	Transitions & Mobility	Low Neighborhood Attachment	Community Disorganization	Extreme Economic & Social Deprivation	Family History of the Problem Behavior	Family Conflict	Family Management Problems	Favorable Parent Attitudes & Involvement in the Problem Behavior	Academic Failure	Lack of Commitment to School	Early Initiation of Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Early & Persistent Antisocial Behavior	Alienation & Rebelliousness	Friends Who Use Drugs & Engage in Problem Behaviors	Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Gang Involvement	Constitutional Factors
Substance Abuse	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delinquency	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Teen Pregnancy						✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
School Drop-Out			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Violence	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓

Source: Communities That Care (CTC) prevention model, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA)

Charts and Tables in this Report

There are seven types of charts presented in this report:

1. Risk profiles
2. Protective profiles
3. Lifetime and 30-day Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug (ATOD) use
4. Binge drinking and antisocial behavior
5. School safety and cyber-bullying
6. Gambling
7. Where youth acquired alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 14 that appear at the end of this report. The additional data found in Tables 15 through 17 are explained at the end of this section.

Understanding the Format of the Charts

There are several graphical elements common to all the charts. Understanding the format of the charts and what these elements represent is essential in interpreting the results of the 2014 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students who reported a given behavior. For the risk and protective charts, research has determined cutoff scores for each scale where the likelihood of youth problem behaviors were increased (youth at risk) or reduced (youth having protection). The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students scoring above the cutoff, reflecting elevated risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2010, 2012, and 2014. By looking at the percentages over time, it is possible to identify trends in substance use and antisocial behavior. By studying the percentage of youth at risk and with protection over time, it is possible to determine whether the percentage of students at risk or with protection is increasing, decreasing, or staying the same. This information is important when deciding which risk and protective factors warrant attention.

- **Dots, Diamonds, and Triangles.** The dots on the charts represent the percentage of all of the youth surveyed across Arizona who reported substance use, problem behavior, elevated risk, or elevated protection. The diamonds and triangles represent national data from the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey and the Bach Harrison Norm, respectively.

The Bach Harrison Norm was developed by Bach Harrison L.L.C. to provide states and communities with the ability to compare their results on risk, protection, and antisocial measures with more national measures. Survey participants from eight statewide surveys and five large regional surveys across the nation were combined into a database of approximately 460,000 students. The results were weighted to make the contribution of each state and region proportional to its share of the national population. Bach Harrison analysts then calculated rates for antisocial behavior and for students at risk and with protection. The results appear on the charts as BH Norm. In order to keep the Bach Harrison Norm relevant, it is updated approximately every two years as new data become available.

A comparison to state-wide and national results provides additional information for your community in determining the relative importance of levels of alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use, antisocial behavior, risk, and protection. Information about other students in the state and the nation can be helpful in determining the seriousness of a given level of problem behavior. Scanning across the charts, it is important to observe the factors that differ the most from the Bach Harrison Norm. This is the first step in identifying the levels of risk and protection that are higher or lower than those in other communities. The risk factors that are higher than the Bach Harrison Norm and the protective factors that are lower than the Bach Harrison Norm are probably the factors that your community should consider addressing when planning prevention programs.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

Risk and protective factor scales measure specific aspects of a youth's life experience that can be used to predict whether they will engage in problem behaviors. The scales, defined in Table 3, are grouped into four domains: community, family, school, and peer/individual. The risk and protective factor charts show the percentage of students at risk and with protection for each of the scales.

Lifetime and 30-Day ATOD Use

- **Lifetime use** is a measure of the percentage of students who tried the particular substance at least once in their lifetime and is used to show the percentage of students who have had experience with a particular substance.
- **30-day use** is a measure of the percentage of students who used the substance at least once in the 30 days prior to taking the survey and is a proxy for the level of current use of the substance.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

Binge Drinking and Antisocial Behavior

- **Binge Drinking** is measured as having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey.
- **Impaired Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving in the past 30 days, or riding with a driver in the past 30 days who had been drinking alcohol.
- **Antisocial behavior (ASB)** is a measure of the percentage of students who report any involvement during the past year with the eight antisocial behaviors listed in the charts.

School Safety and Cyber-Bullying

The school safety and cyber-bullying profile charts contain the percentages of students who felt unsafe at school or on the way to school, were threatened or injured with a weapon at school, were in a physical fight at school, carried a weapon to school, were picked on or bullied at school, bullied another student, or were harassed or mistreated while online or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 10.

Gambling

Gambling behavior charts show the percentage of students who engaged in each of the 10 types of gambling "for money, possessions, or anything of value" during the past year: played gambling machines, played the lottery, bet on sports, played cards, played bingo, bet on a dice game, bet on a game of personal skill, and bet on horse or other animal races. The chart also shows the percentage of students who engaged in any gambling behavior during the past year.

Where Youth Obtained Alcohol, Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

These charts display data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol, marijuana and prescription drugs in the past 30 days. Each chart focuses on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol, marijuana, or prescription drugs. (Students reporting no use of the relevant substance are not represented in these data.) The smaller the size of the subgroup (known as the sample size), the larger the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where they obtained alcohol, each category would show up as either 0% or 100%). The chart legends indicate the sample size for each grade surveyed to help readers know when caution should be taken as a result of a small sample.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 14, Tables 15 through 17 contain information useful for prevention planning and grant reporting.

Table 15 contains the information that is required by communities with Drug Free Communities Grants, such as the perception of the risk of ATOD use, perception of parent and peer disapproval of ATOD use, and past 30-day use.

The Community Data Project

Supported by a grant from the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Community Data Project is a multi-agency effort to create a central repository for Arizona's substance abuse and crime data. Through a user-friendly website, the public has access to a one-stop portal where they can select the type of data they need, specific demographic characteristics, and their geographic level of interest. Various output options are offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site is a useful tool for practitioners and policymakers who are addressing substance abuse, juvenile delinquency, and crime and the criminal justice system by providing them with a picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the user's geographic area of interest not only leads to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but also maximizes data-for-decision-making capabilities for things such as the appropriate program content, identification of at-risk target areas and populations, grant writing and reporting, monitoring progress of prevention and intervention initiatives over time, and determining resource allocation. Please visit the Community Data Project at:

www.bach-harrison.com/arizonadataproject/Indicators.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) is the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Acting Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and staff support is provided by the GOCYF. The body is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations, and is used as the conduit through which its Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP is tasked with developing and utilizing a shared-planning process that encourages state and local partnerships to maximize existing resources and with building the capacity of local communities to meet their identified needs. Further, the body is tasked with integrating strategies across systems to leverage existing funding and with increasing access to services at the community level. Specifically, the ASAP has the following duties and responsibilities:

a. Compile and summarize information and data on substance misuse and abuse and associated consequences and correlates, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process. Identify and address data gaps in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.

b. Utilize evaluation and research reports to promote the most effective and evidence-based programs, policies and practices across the state and make recommendations for modification as needed.

c. Encourage state and local partnerships to engage in shared planning processes and build the capacity of local communities to meet identified needs and maximize resources.

d. Identify and share effective practices to integrate strategies across systems that will leverage existing funding and increase access to services at the community level.

e. Analyze current state and federal laws and programs governing substance misuse and abuse prevention, treatment, and enforcement and recommend any changes that would enhance the effectiveness of these laws or programs.

f. Recommend specific drug and alcohol related policy and budget line-items for consideration by Arizona state agencies and/or the Arizona Legislature.

Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) operates under the authority of the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and the direction of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) in conformance with Executive Order 2007-12 signed by the Governor of Arizona on June 13, 2007 and continued by Executive Order 2013-05 on May 28, 2013.

Arizona's Epi Work Group was formed in 2004 as a requirement of the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) received by Arizona from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) and became an official standing work group of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership via Executive Order 2007-12 and Executive Order 2013-05.

In the past, the Epi Work Group was responsible for releasing a biennial comprehensive, informative and functional profile of substance use indicators for use by practitioners, policymakers, coalitions, agencies, individuals in relevant fields, and other key stakeholders. In order to publish the first Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile in 2005, the Epi Work Group identified indicators of substance use and consequence patterns and thoroughly analyzed available data.

In 2007, the second edition expanded upon the first report in that it contained a broader array of epidemiological data, including measures of tobacco-related mortality and morbidity, outlined differential consequences and/or consumption patterns by gender and race and ethnicity, and provided a more complete assessment of methamphetamine use and its effects on Arizona's adults and youth. The 2007 report also uncovered gaps in Arizona's data systems, including the need for data on the relationship between child welfare and substance use, sub-county data, substance-specific data, measures of the severity of substance use, and tribal data. The Epi Work Group and the GOCYF have dedicated themselves to addressing these data gaps in order to lay a solid foundation for reducing the state's substance use problem and to provide

ASAP and Epi Work Group (cont'd)

an accurate depiction of the impact of substance use on Arizona and its populace.

Recently, the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile has been replaced by the Community Data Project (CDP). While not yet as comprehensive in scope as the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile, the CDP is an interactive, user-friendly, data-sharing website that provides data online, a customizable, cost-effective and user-driven alternative to the hard-bound profiles. The CDP website currently houses over 300 indicators of substance use/prevalence and associated consequences. Data are provided over time in graph, table, and map formats and are available at the county- and community-level, and by race and ethnicity, gender, and age (where applicable and available).

The Epi Work Group's mission is to provide communities, policymakers and local, state and tribal officials with data on the use, consequences and context of alcohol and illicit, over-the-counter, and prescription drugs to inform their substance abuse prevention and intervention strategies.

The Epi Work Group's principles are to:

- Establish a clear purpose and set of goals and objectives consistent with a public health model;
- Establish work plans that identify specific workgroup products, schedules, and milestones;
- Establish and maintain regular contacts with appropriate State advisory group(s) and key State decision-makers;
- Ensure an ongoing and meaningful exchange of data and information between the Epi Work Group, State leaders and SAMHSA;
- Emphasize outcomes;
- Support data-driven decision-making at the State-level and local-level;
- Provide community-oriented data for use in community planning, and for monitoring and evaluation purposes;
- Promote continual improvements in data gathering for assessments; and
- Use data sources that will provide multiple measures over time and meet data quality technical standards

The Epi Work Group functions as a work group of the ASAP, the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families; is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations; and is used as the conduit through which the Epi Work Group facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP utilizes the data and analysis provided by the Epi Work Group to devise strategies and solutions and to guide decisions about the allocation of resources, including the funding of prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement efforts, and to inform the public about the prevalence of substance use and associated consequences, such as mortality and morbidity.

The Epi Work Group has three major goals, which are to:

1. Maintain and update the Community Data Project, the interactive website for substance misuse and abuse and associated consequence and correlate data, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process.
2. Identify data gaps and address them in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.
3. Serve as a resource to the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and member agencies to support data-driven decision-making that makes the best use of the resources available to address substance misuse abuse and related issues in Arizona.

Staffed by the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Epi Work Group is composed of statisticians, data analysts, academics, and holders of key datasets from various state agencies and universities who collaborate and advise on epidemiological reports and respond to data gaps and pressing substance use-related inquiries.

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data

What are the numbers telling you?

Review the charts and data tables presented in this report. Note your findings as you discuss the following questions:

- Which 3-5 risk factors appear to be higher than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which levels of 30-day drug use are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
  - Which substances are your students using the most?
  - At which grades do you see unacceptable usage levels?
- Which levels of antisocial behaviors are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
- Which behaviors are your students exhibiting the most?
- At which grades do you see unacceptable behavior levels?

How to identify high priority problem areas.

- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the others?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which problem(s) can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problem(s) fit best with the prevention resources at hand?
- **Determine the standards and values held within your community** – For example: Is it acceptable in your community for a percentage of high school students to drink alcohol regularly as long as that percentage is lower than the overall state rate?

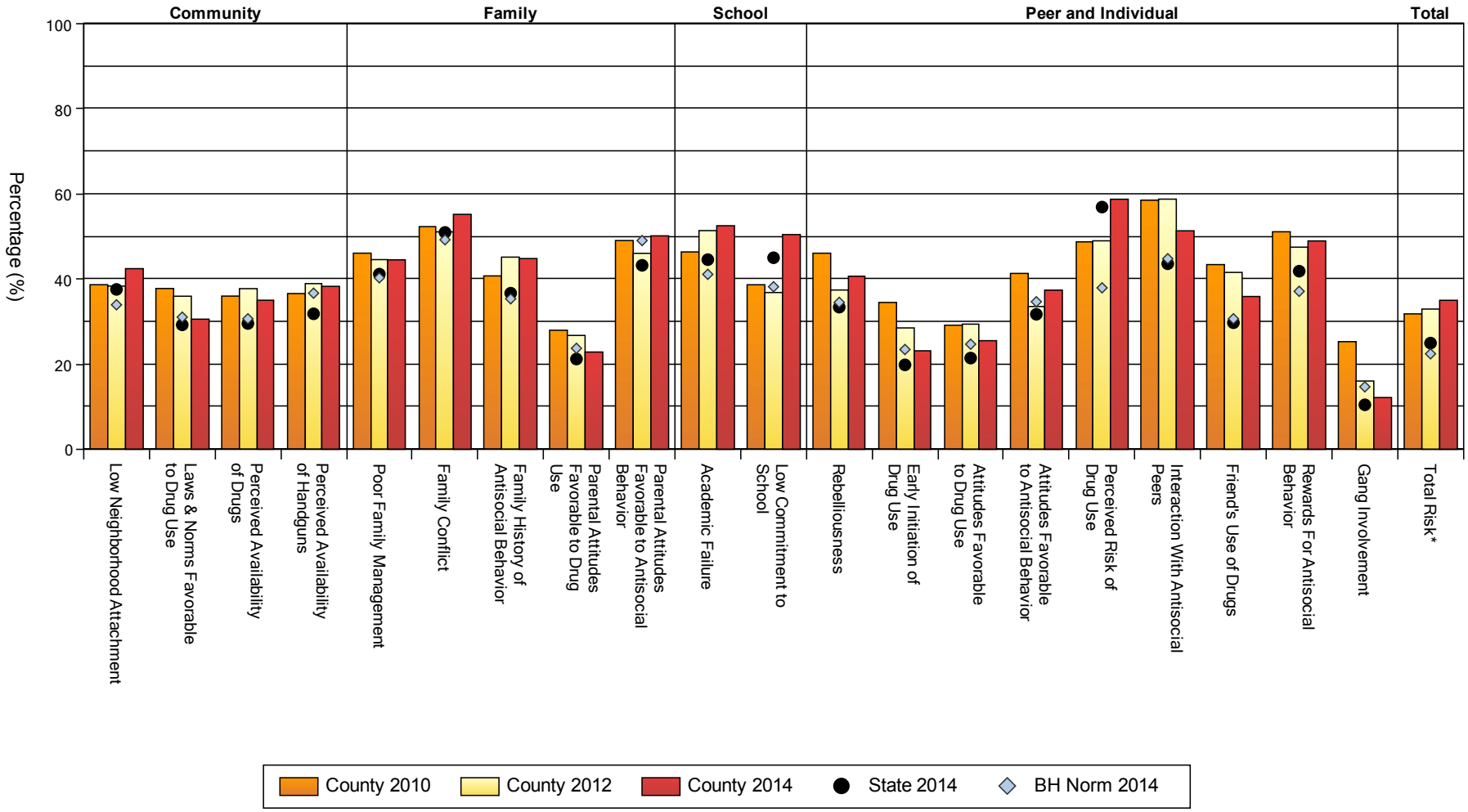
Use these data for planning.

- **Substance use and antisocial behavior data** – raise awareness about the problems and promote dialogue.
- **Risk and protective factor data** – identify exactly where the community needs to take action.
- **Promising approaches** – access resources listed on the last page of this report for ideas about programs that have been proven effective in addressing the risk factors that are high in your community, and improving the protective factors that are low.

	Sample notes	Priority rate 1	Priority rate 2	Priority rate 3
Risk factors	*8th grade Favorable Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @14% (8% > BH Norm.)*			
Protective factors	*10th grade School rewards for prosocial involvement down 7% from 2 yrs ago*			
Substance abuse	*8th grade 30-day Marijuana @7% (3% above state av.)*			
Antisocial behavior	*12th grade - Drunk/high at school @ 5% (same as state, but still too high)*			

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

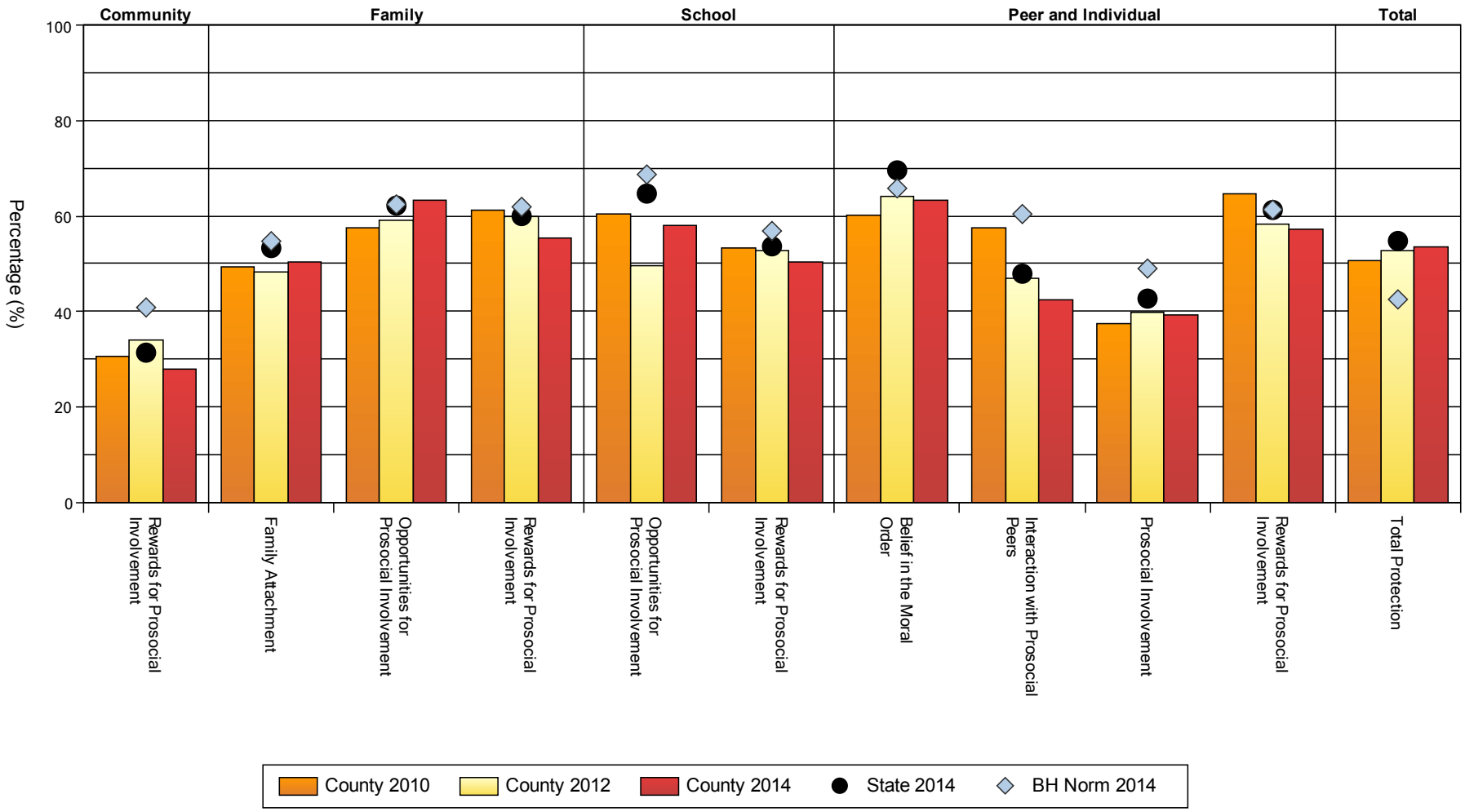
RISK PROFILE
2014 Cochise County, Grade 8



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

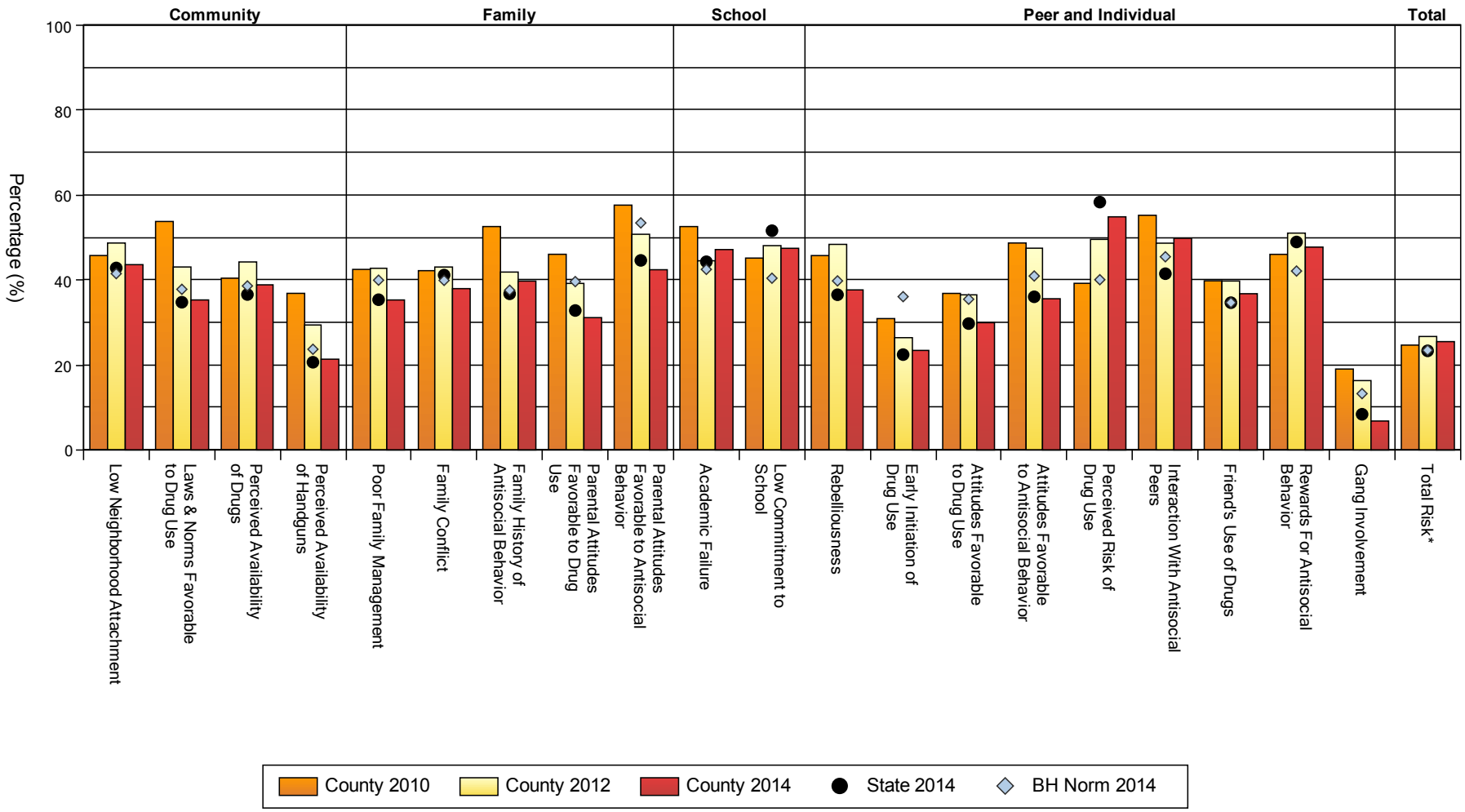
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Cochise County, Grade 8



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

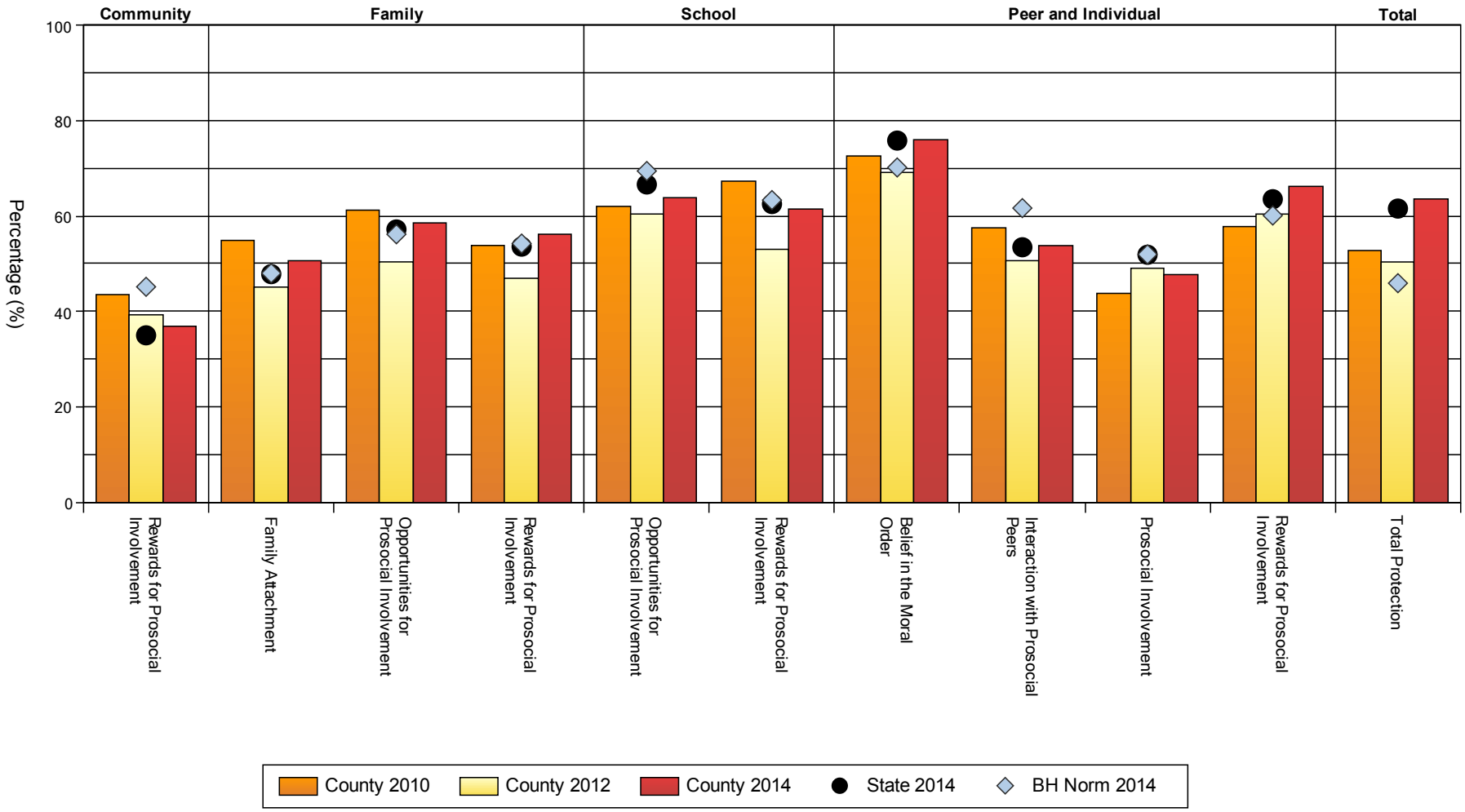
RISK PROFILE
2014 Cochise County, Grade 10



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

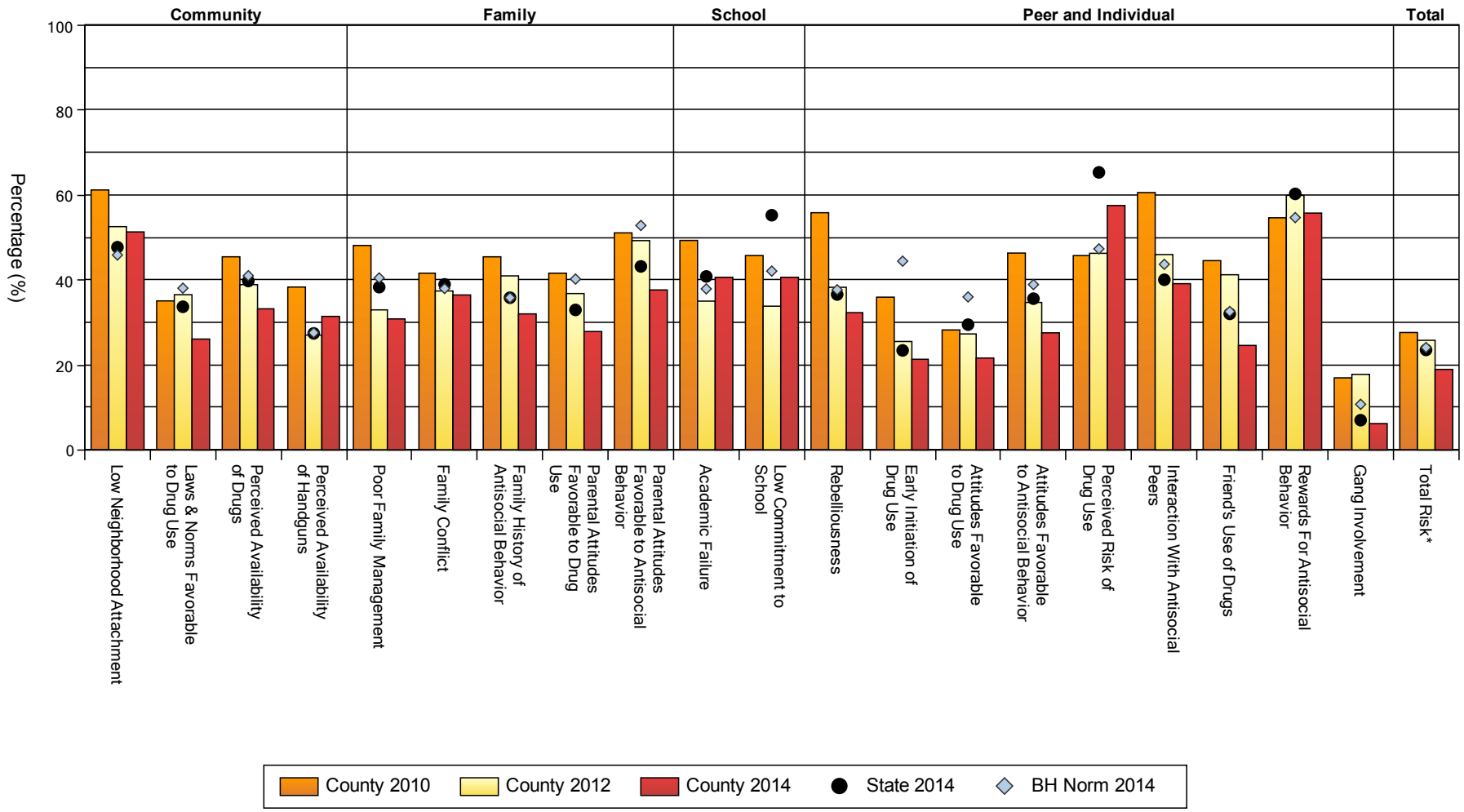
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Cochise County, Grade 10



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

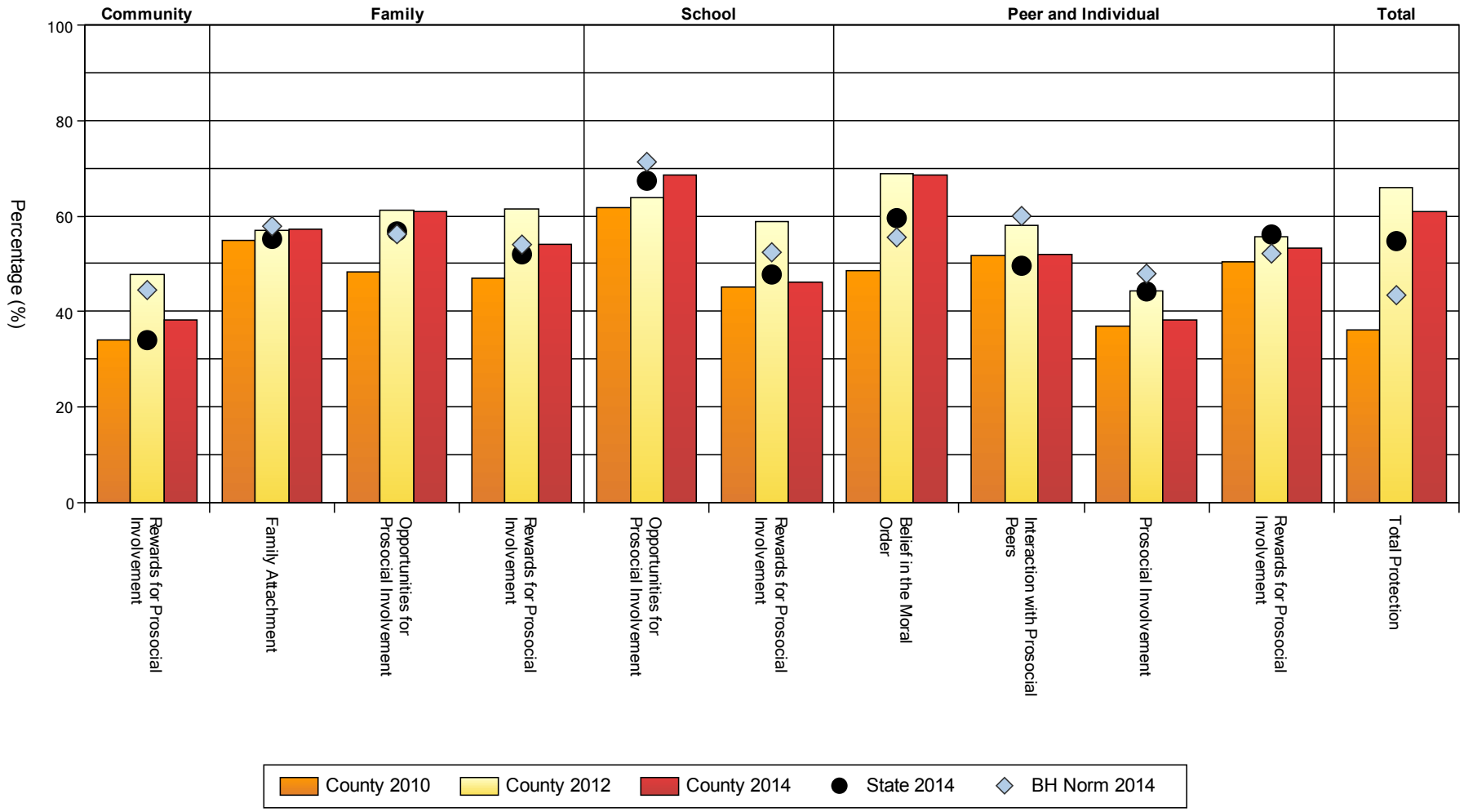
RISK PROFILE
2014 Cochise County, Grade 12



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

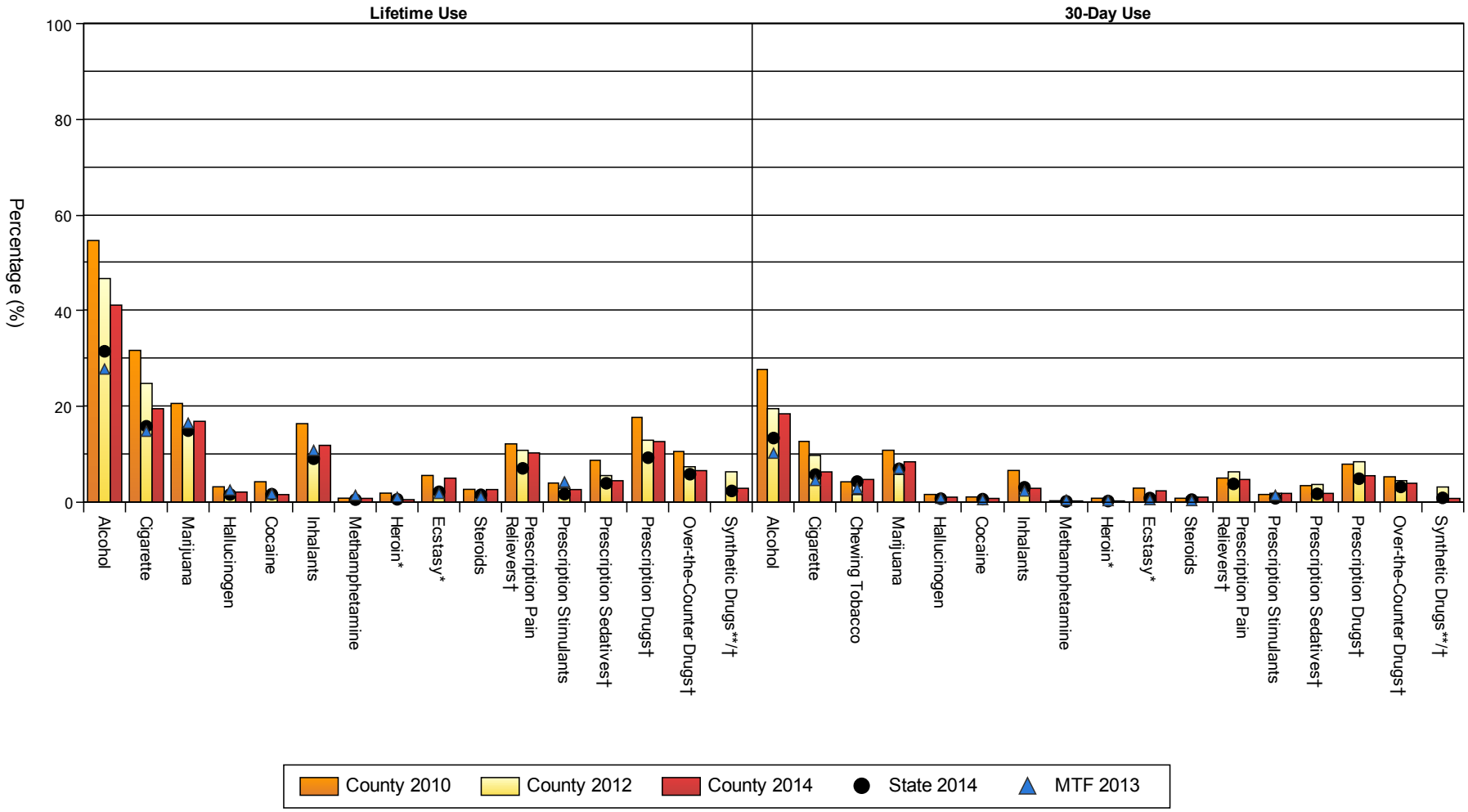
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Cochise County, Grade 12



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

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Cochise County, Grade 8



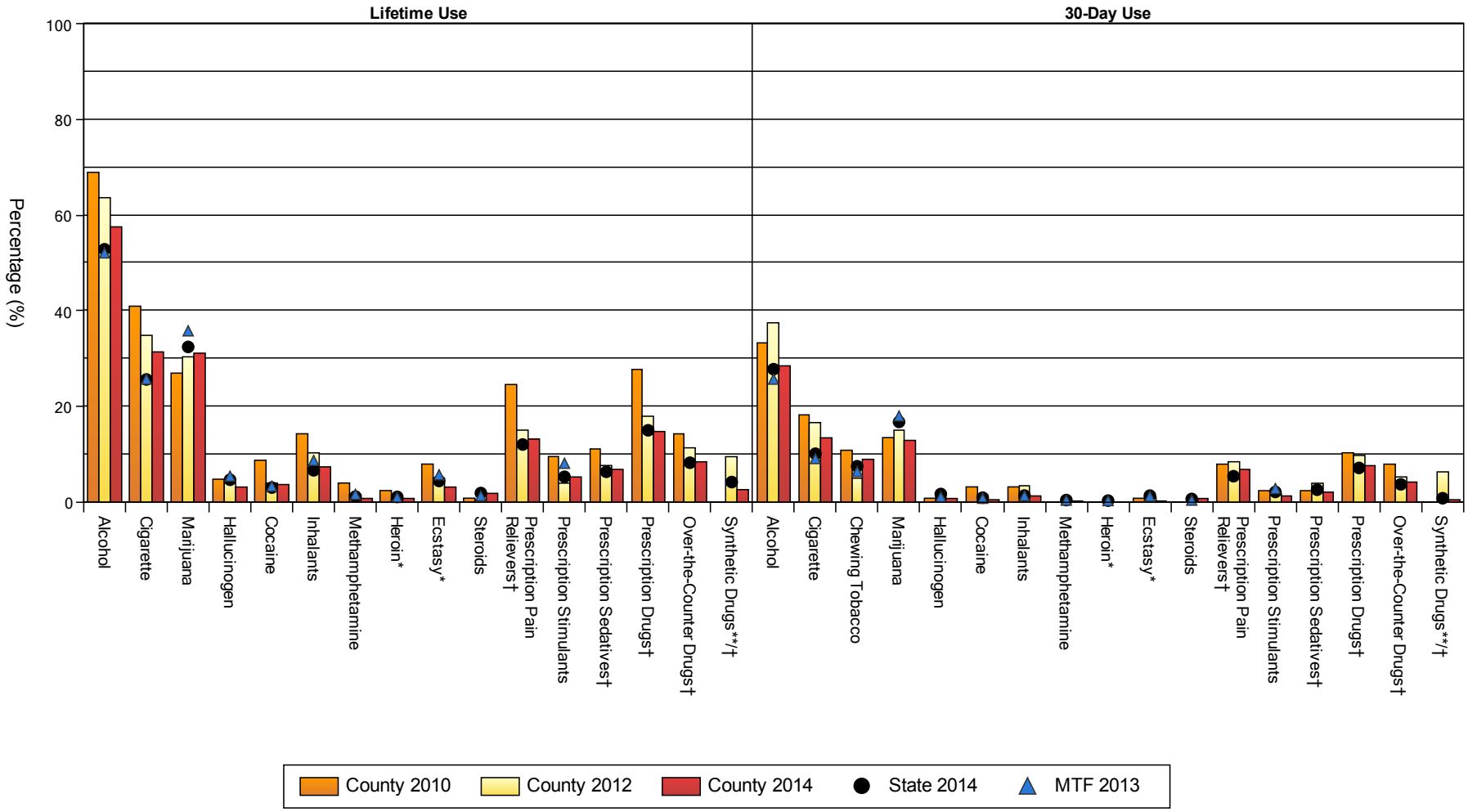
* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

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

Substance Use

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Cochise County, Grade 10

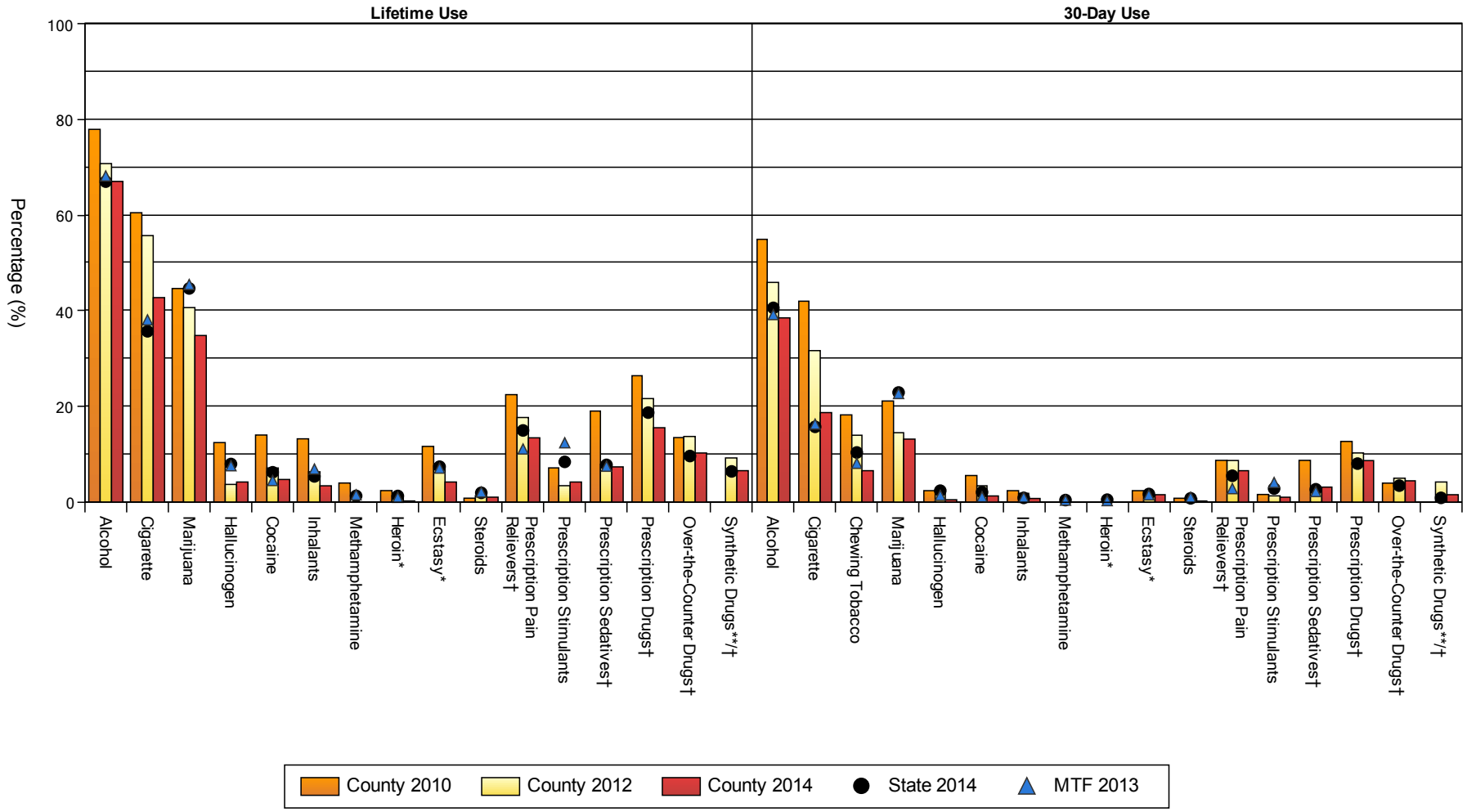


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LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Cochise County, Grade 12



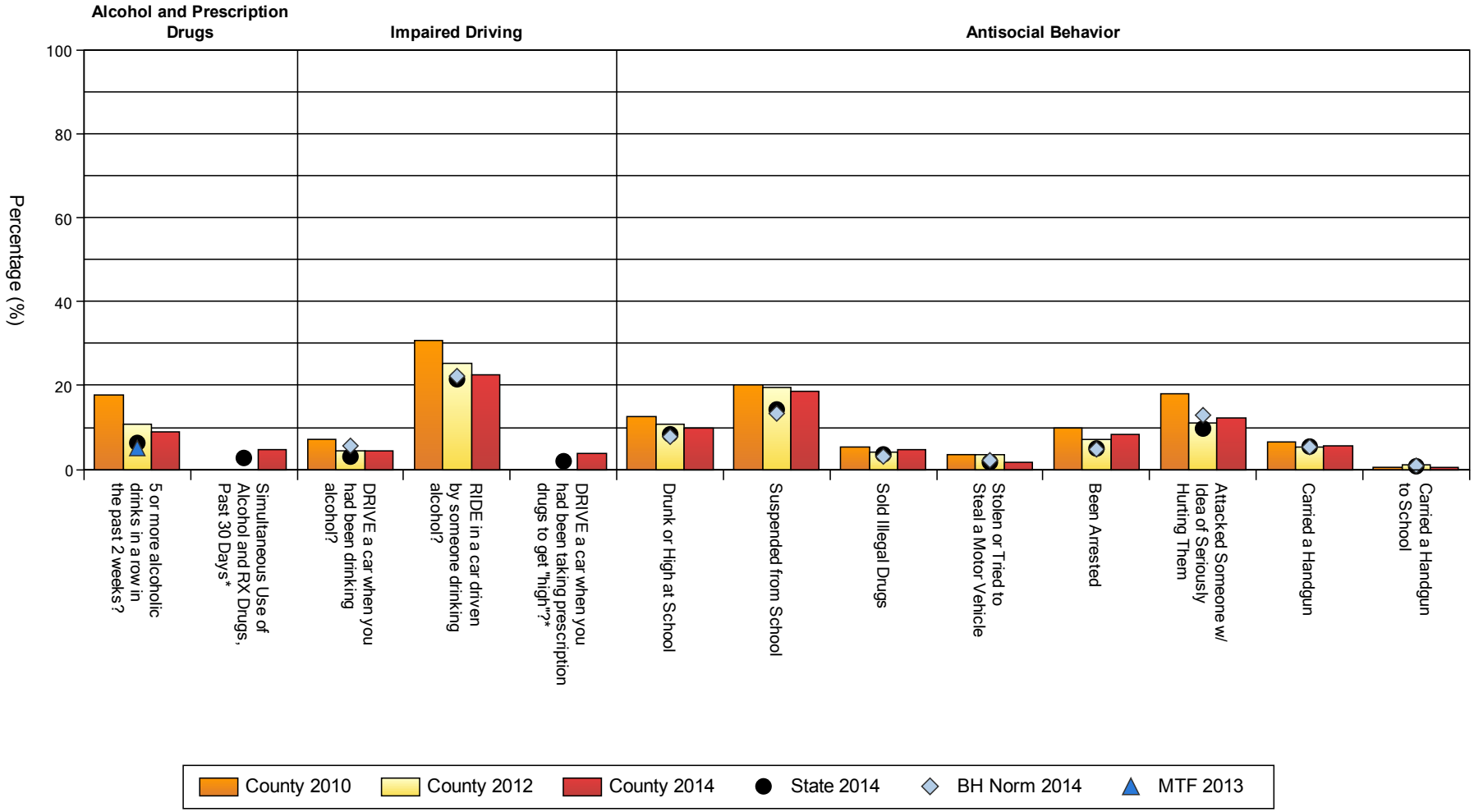
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Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

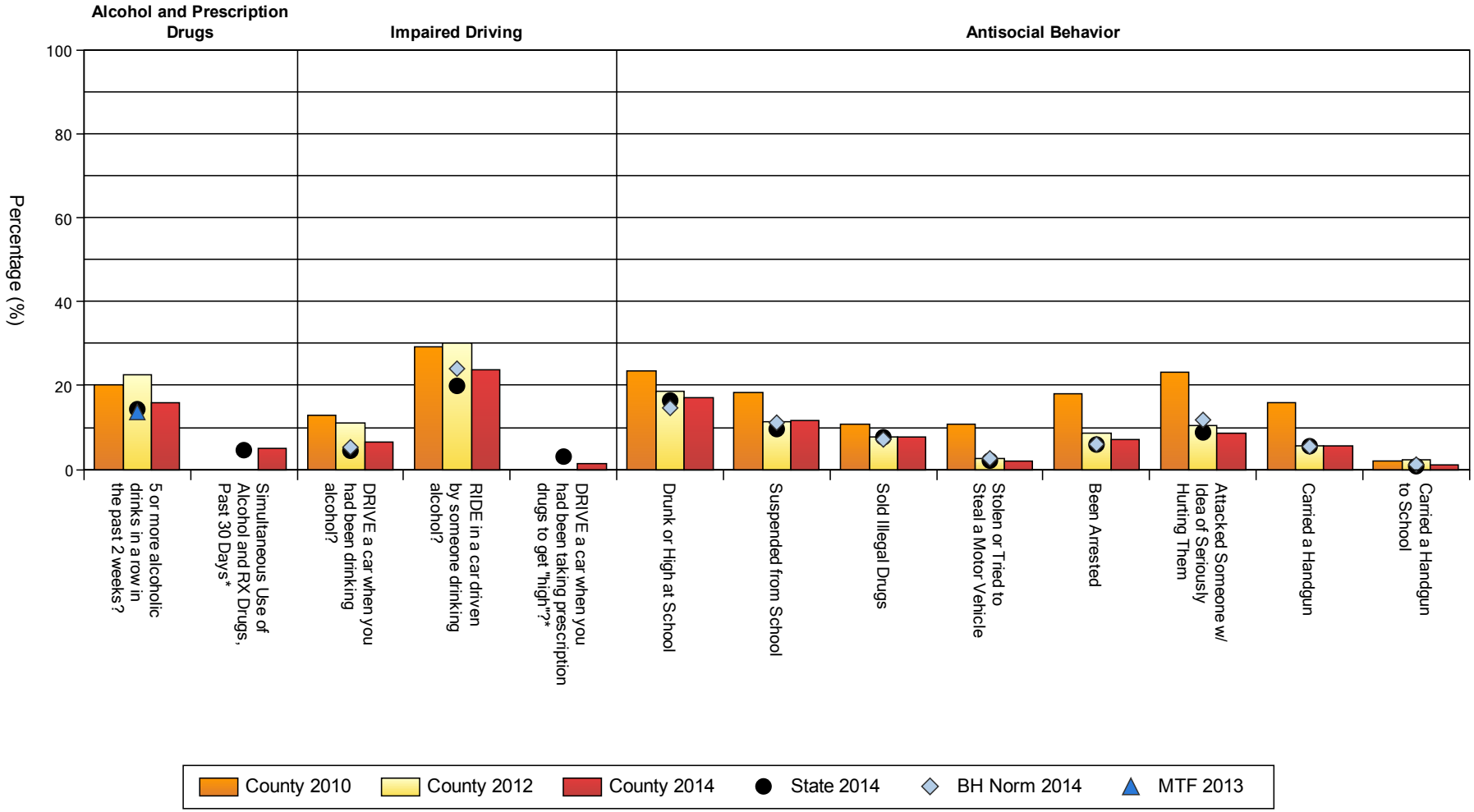
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Cochise County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

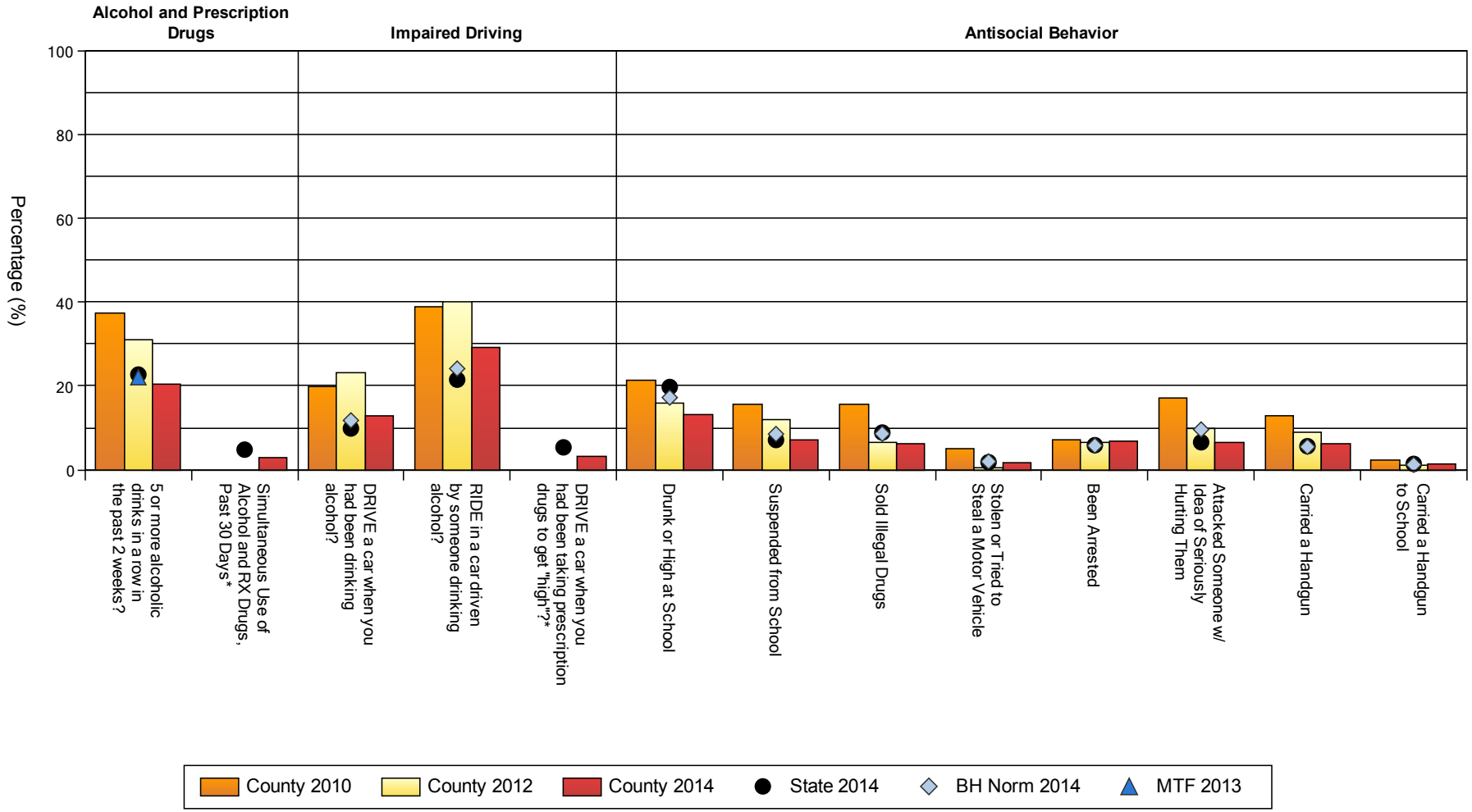
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Cochise County, Grade 10



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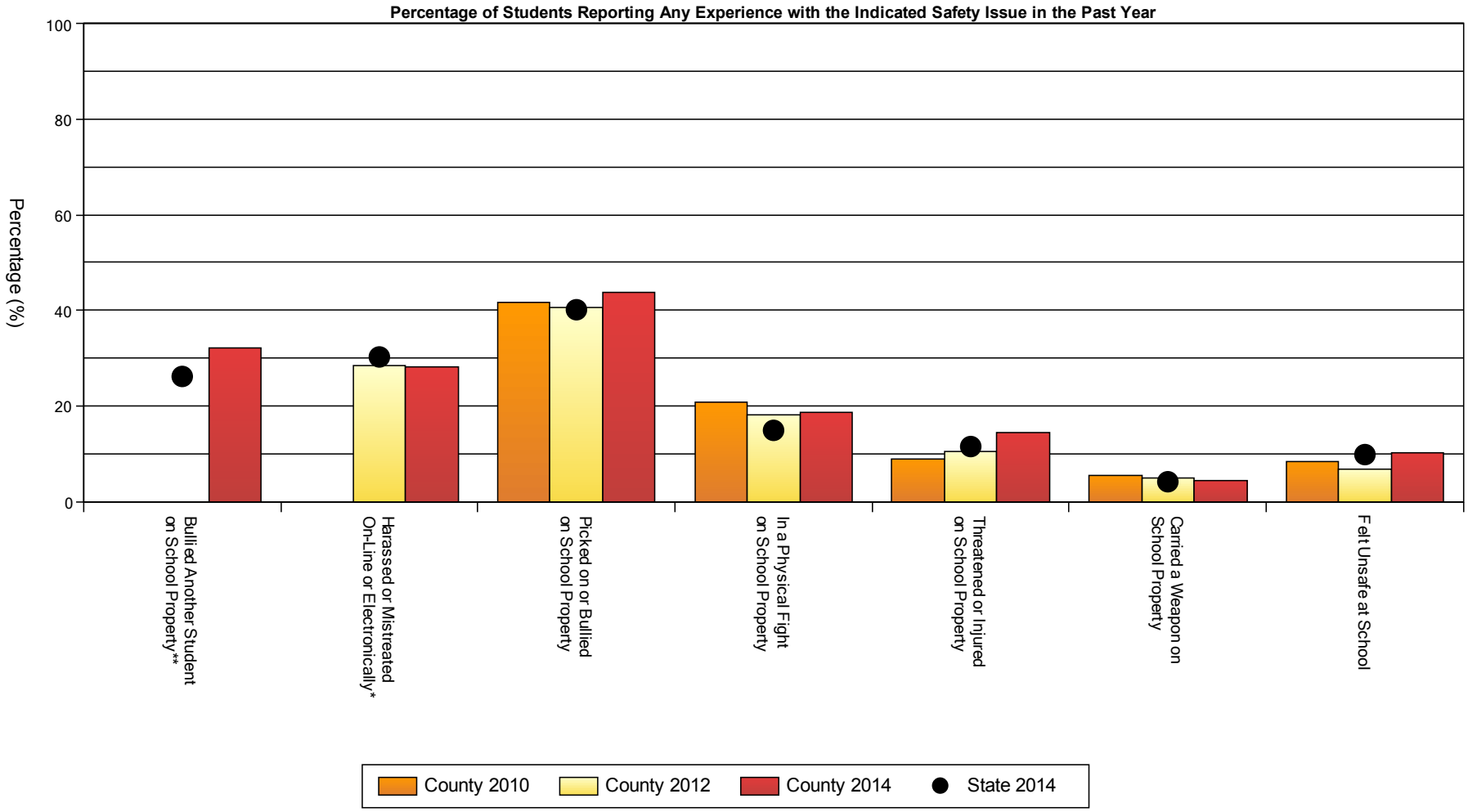
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Cochise County, Grade 12



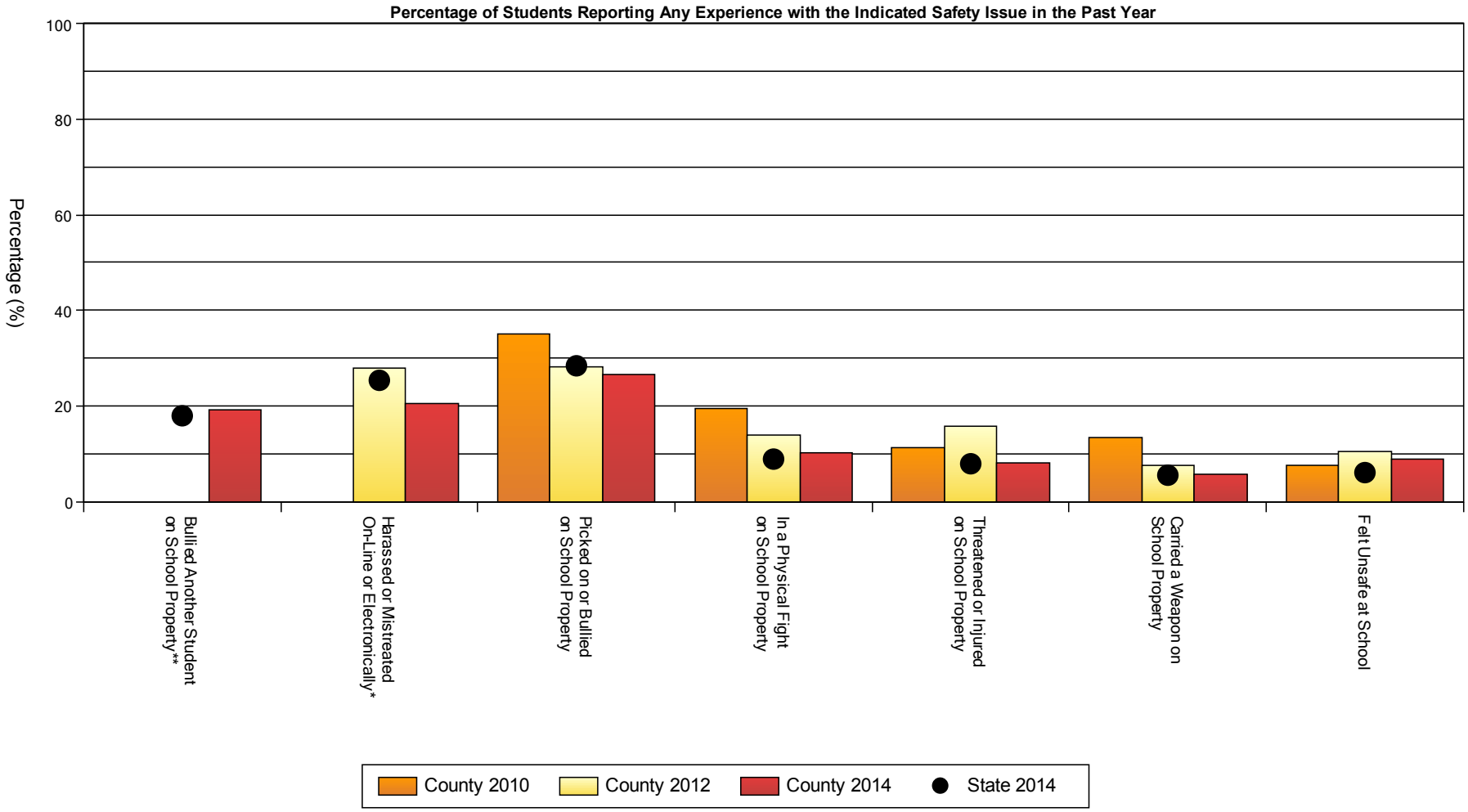
* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Cochise County, Grade 8



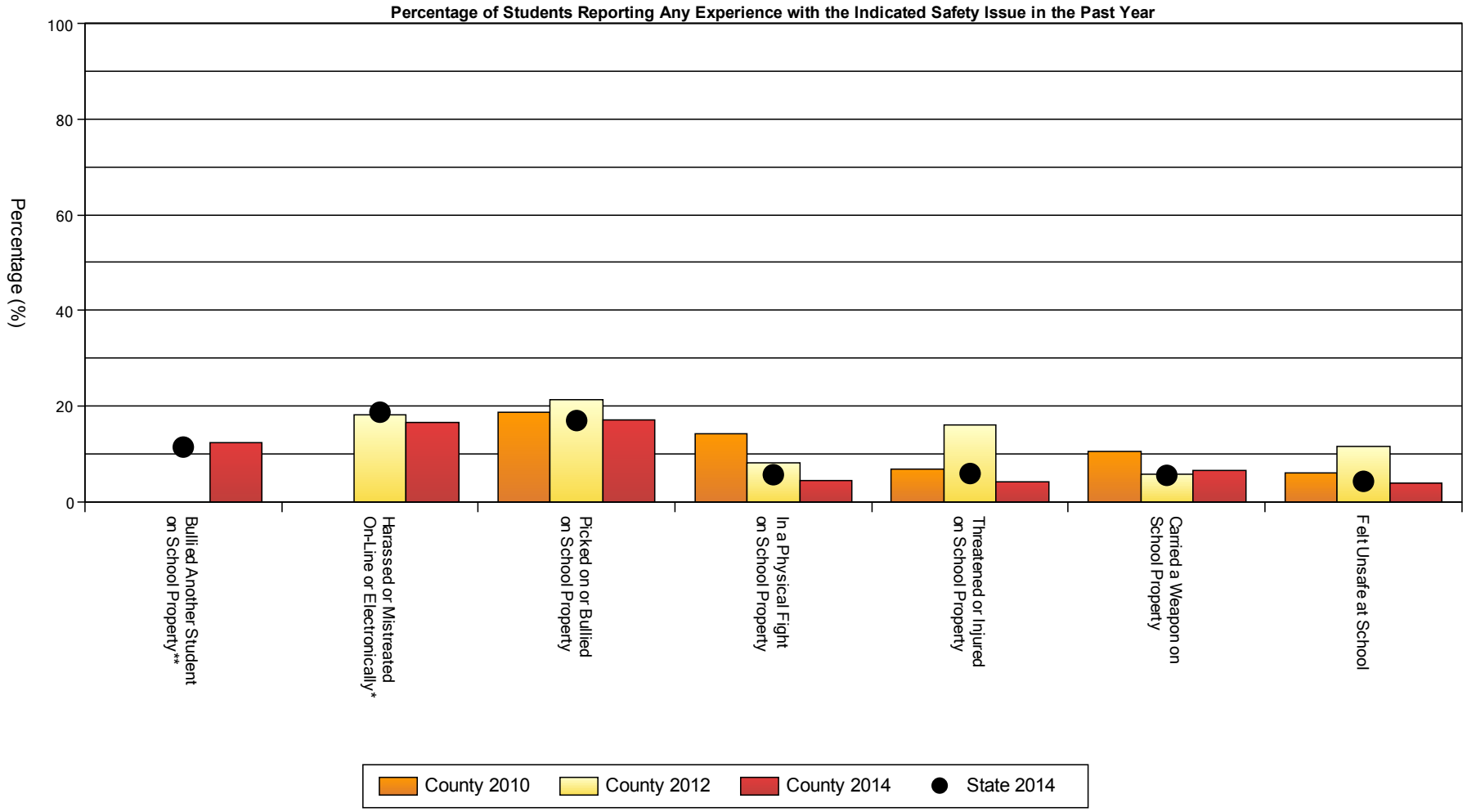
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey student reports of bullying against others.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Cochise County, Grade 10



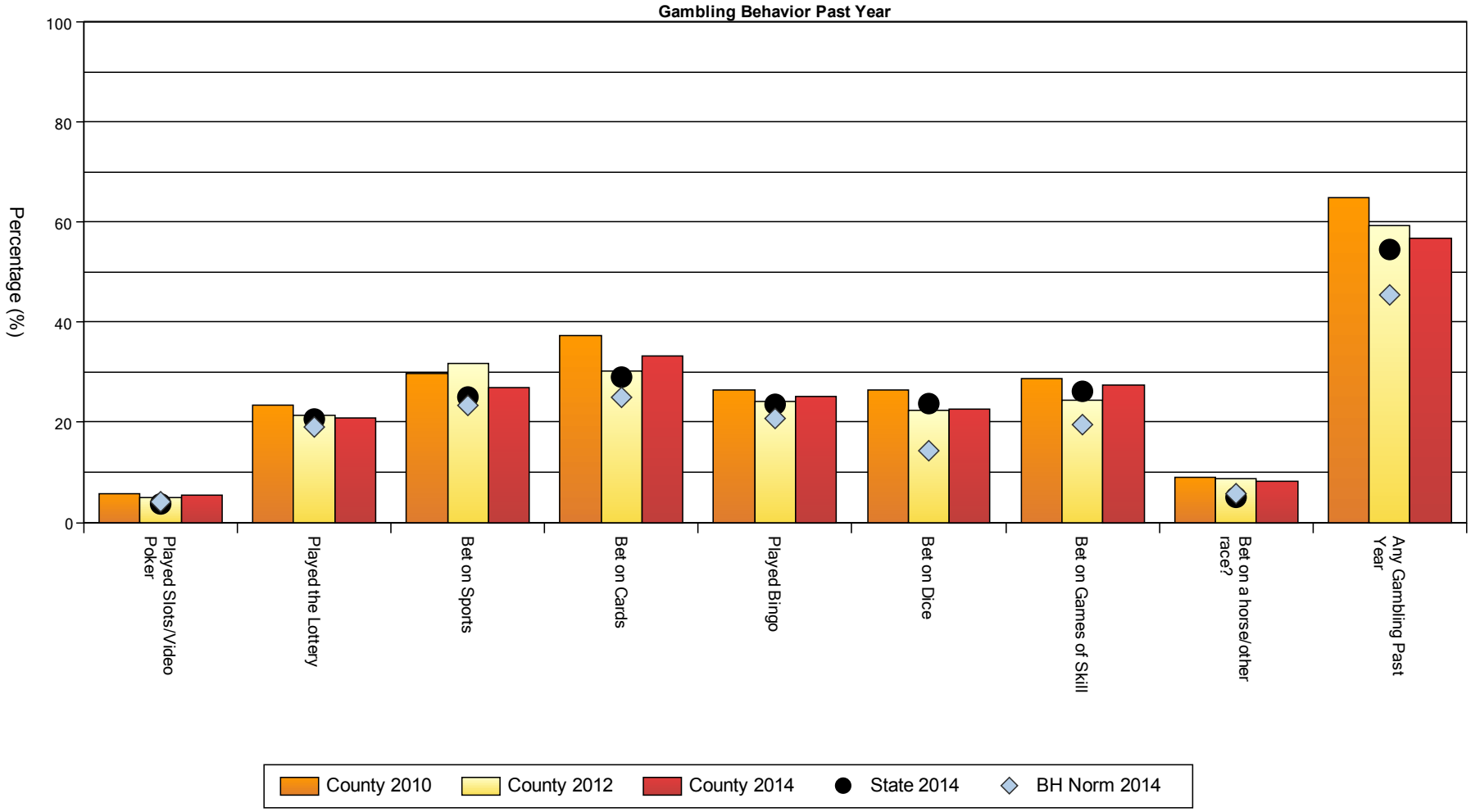
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SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Cochise County, Grade 12

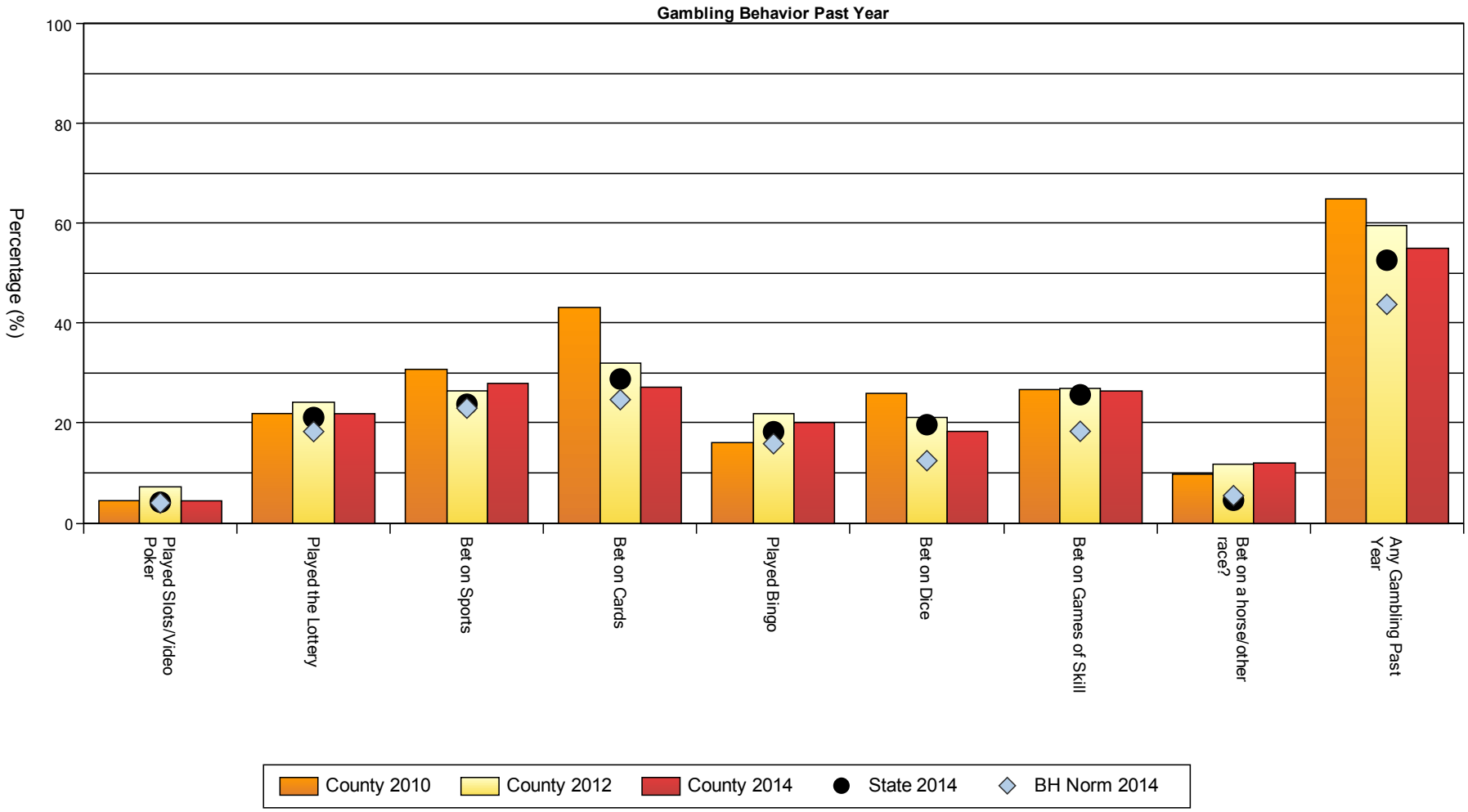


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

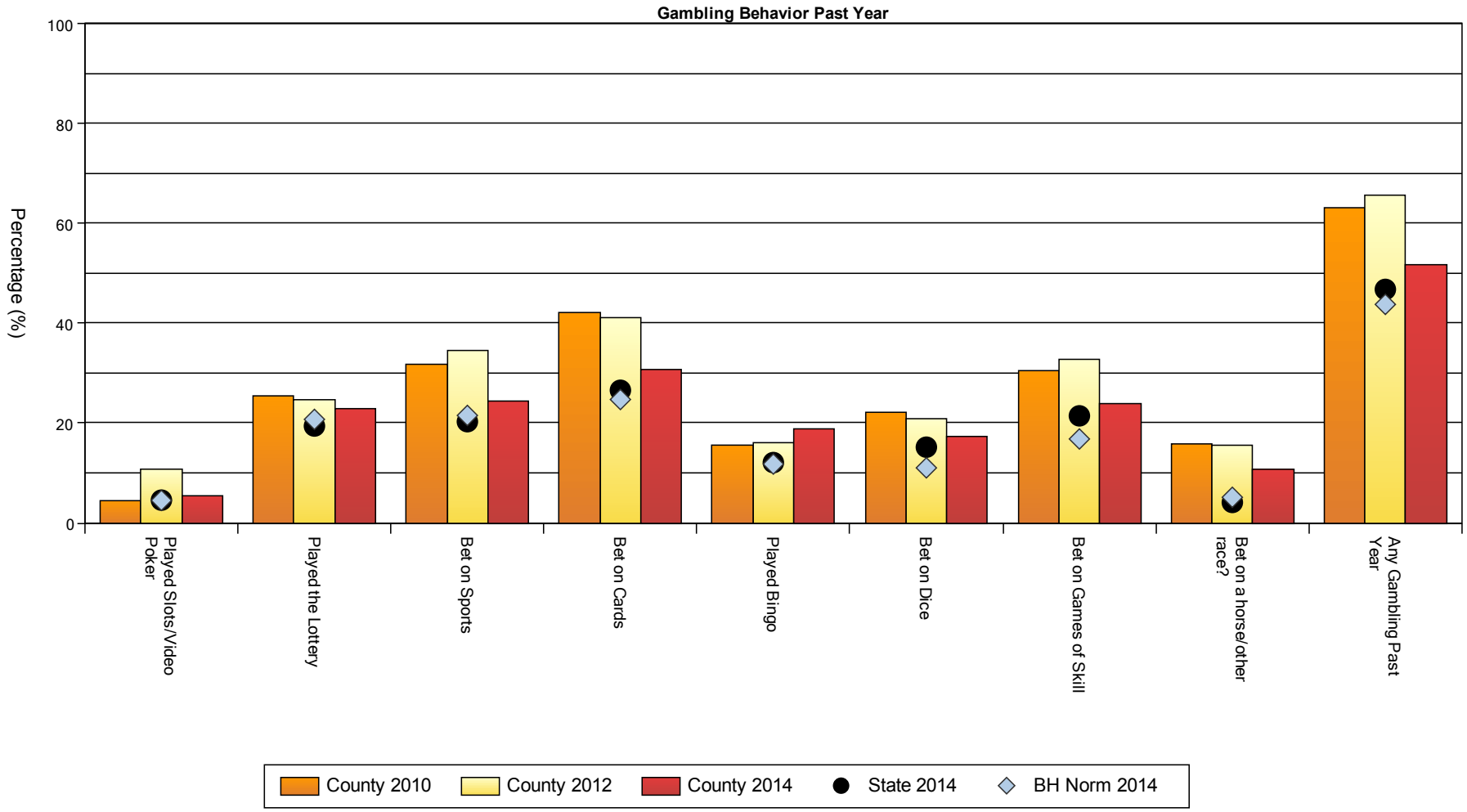
GAMBLING
2014 Cochise County, Grade 8



GAMBLING
2014 Cochise County, Grade 10

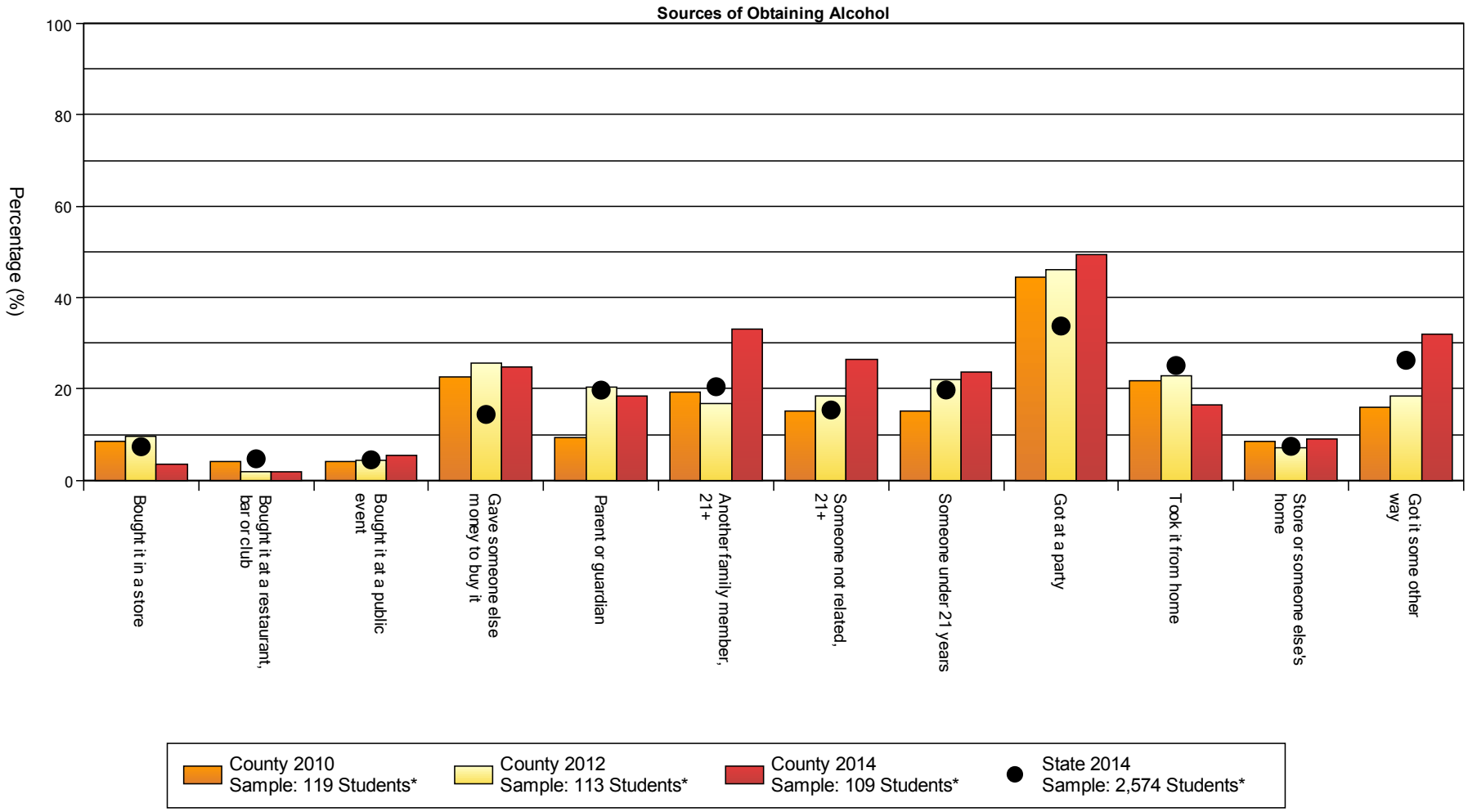


GAMBLING
2014 Cochise County, Grade 12



Sources of Alcohol

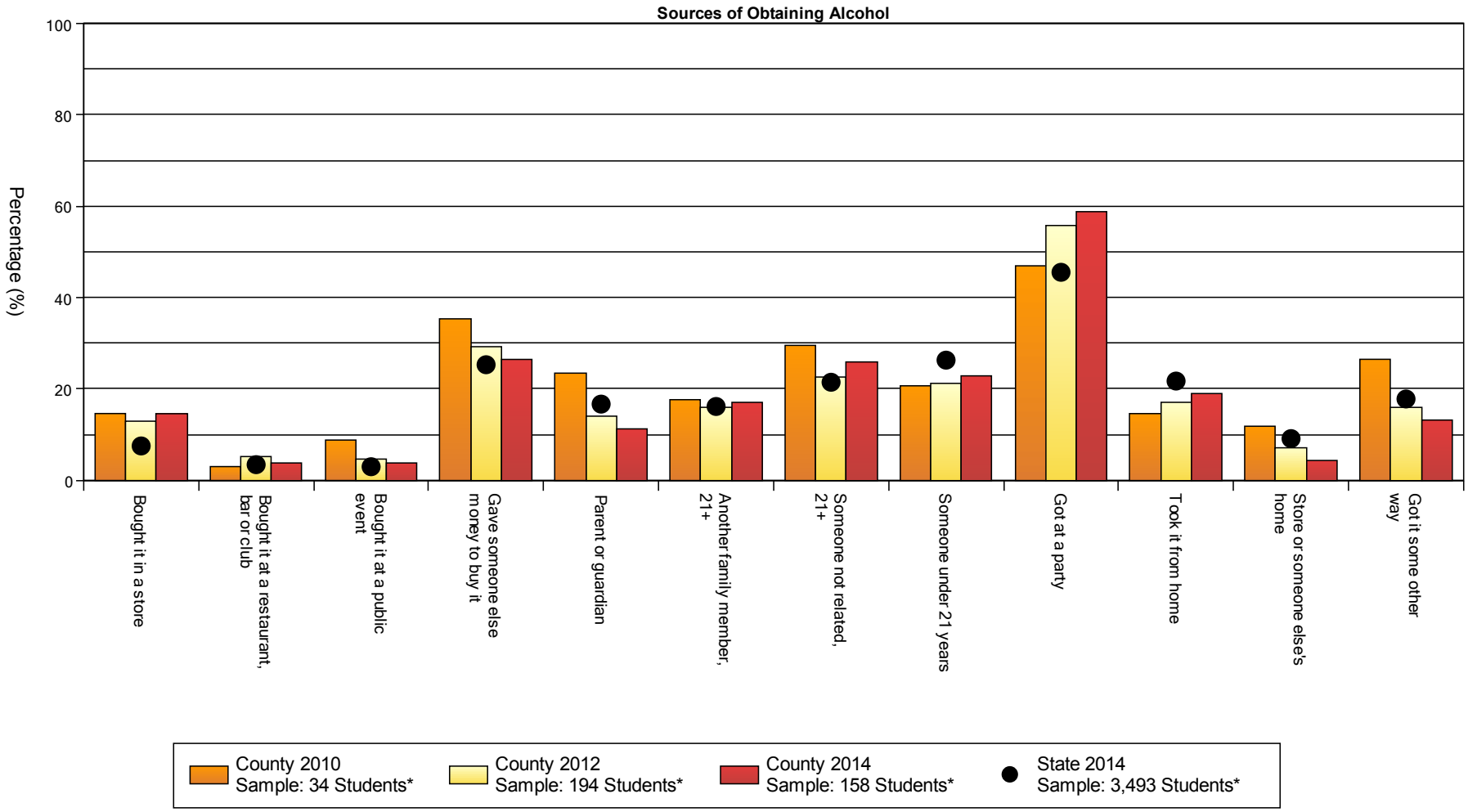
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Cochise County, Grade 8



* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Alcohol

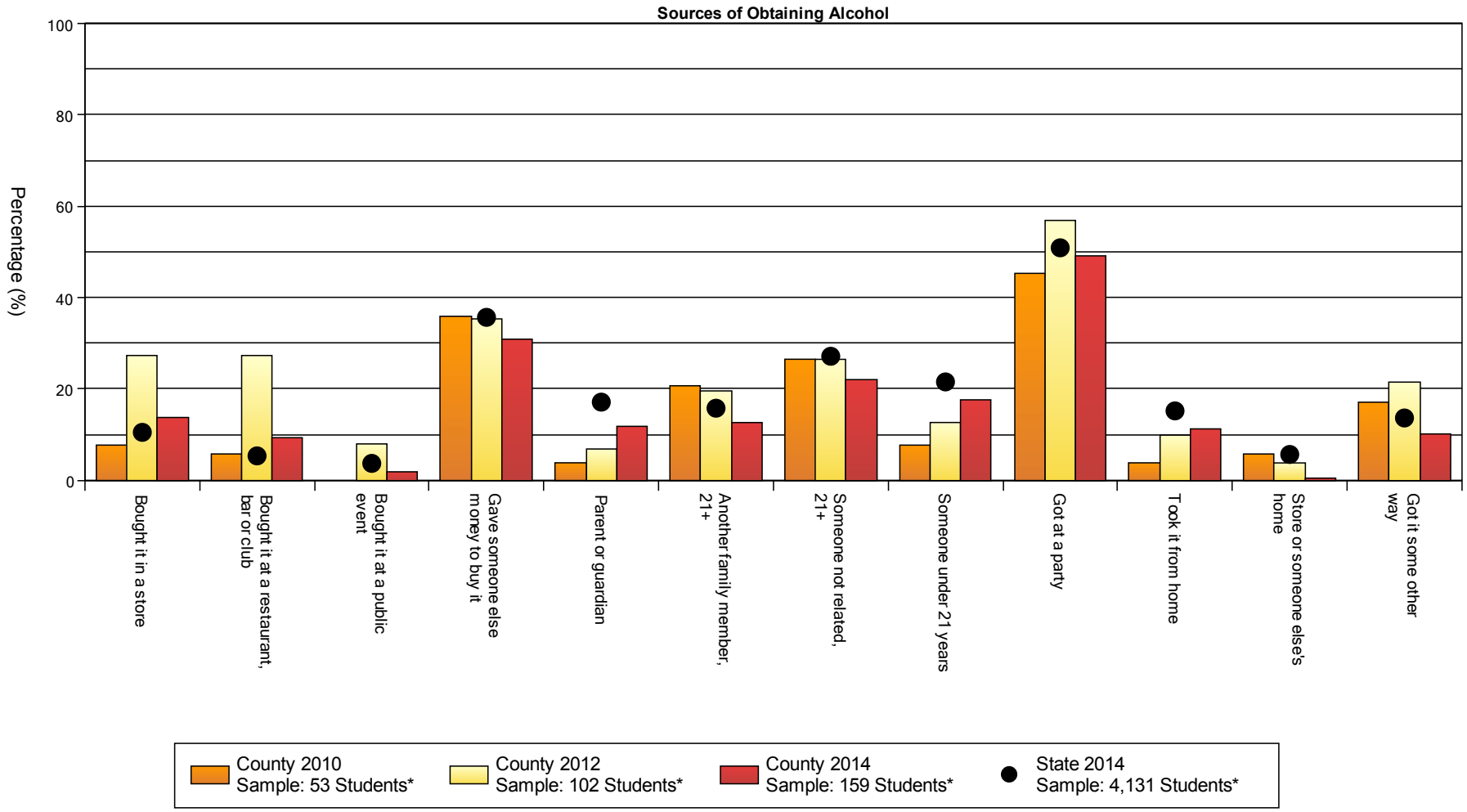
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Cochise County, Grade 10



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Sources of Alcohol

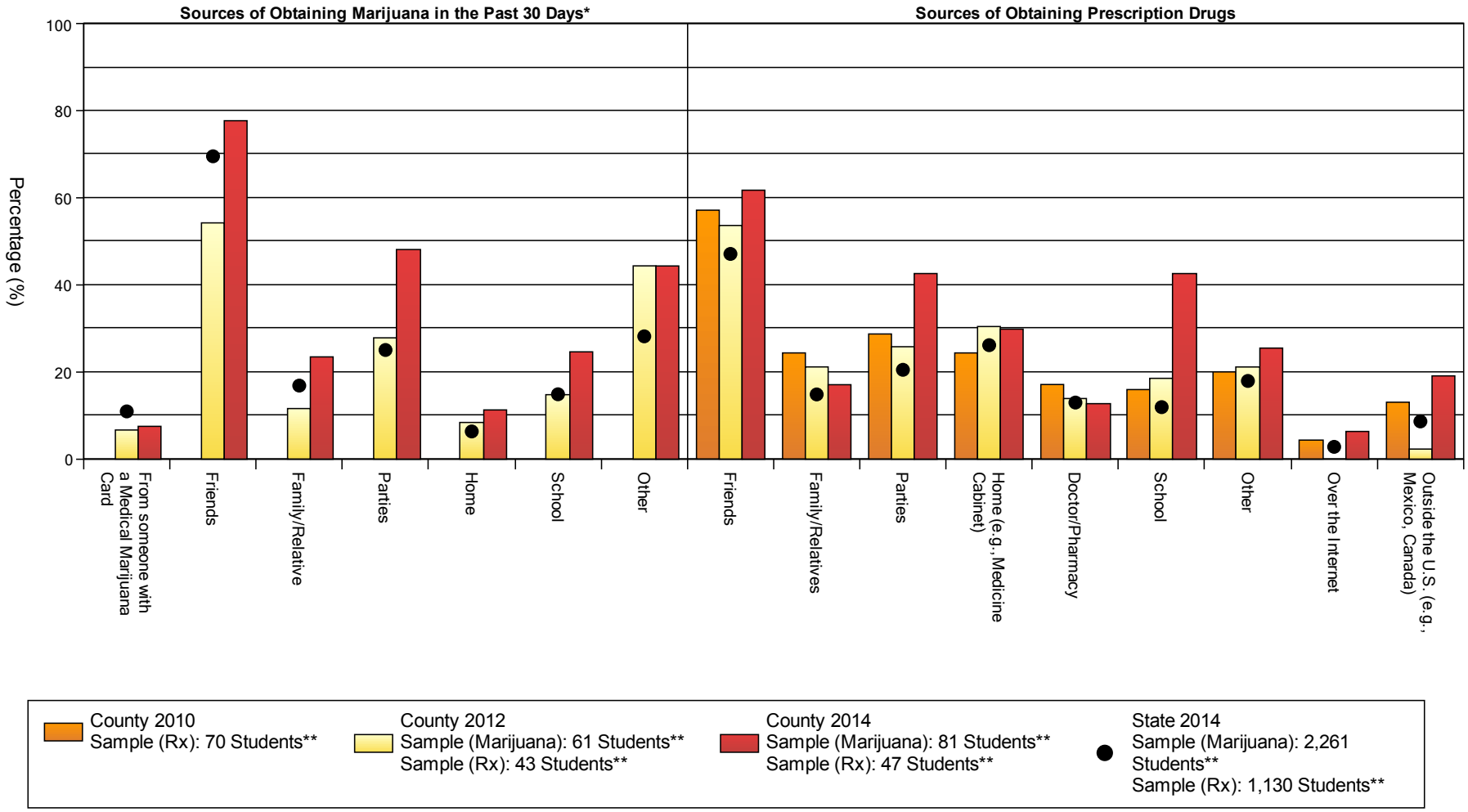
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Cochise County, Grade 12



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Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Cochise County, Grade 8

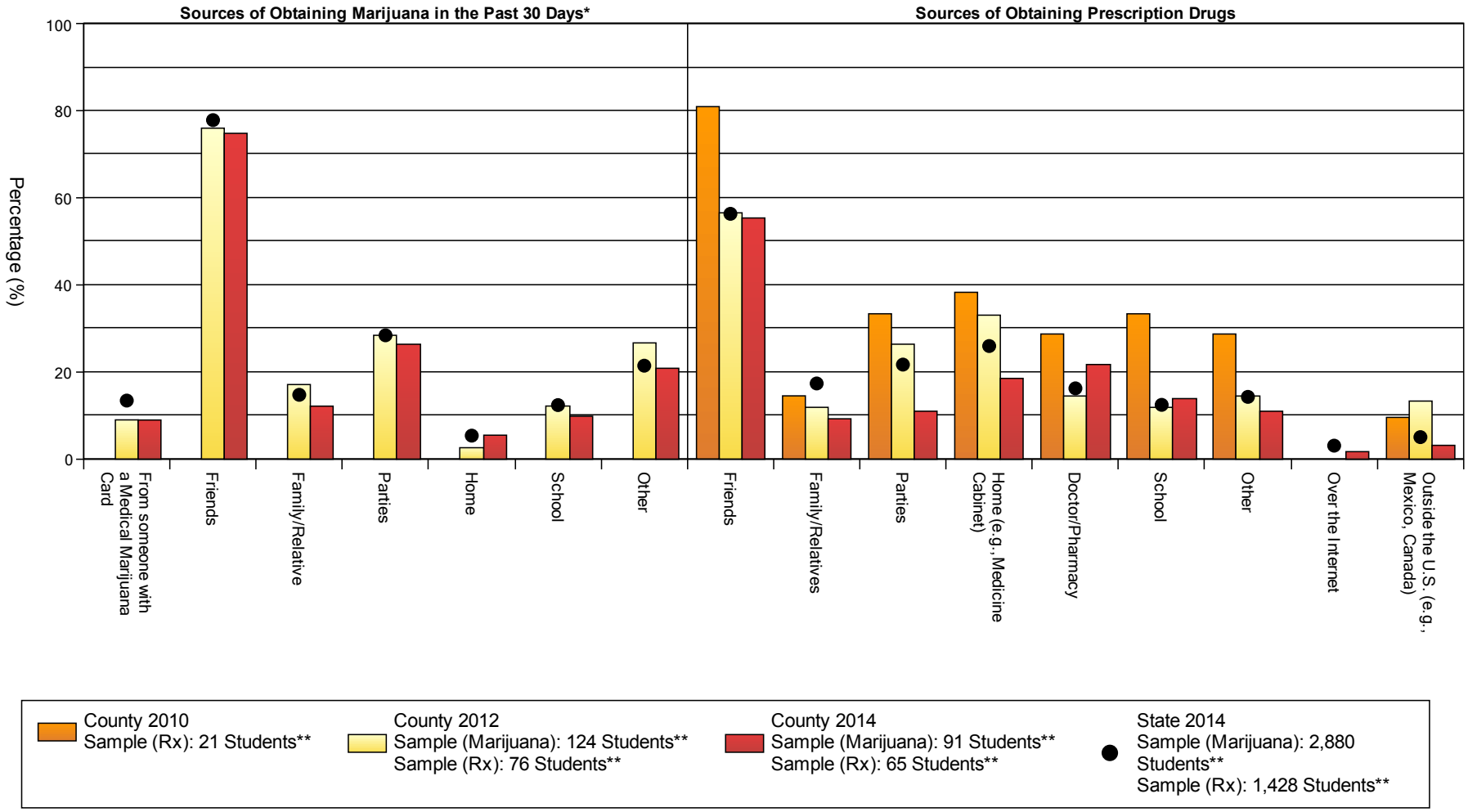


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Cochise County, Grade 10

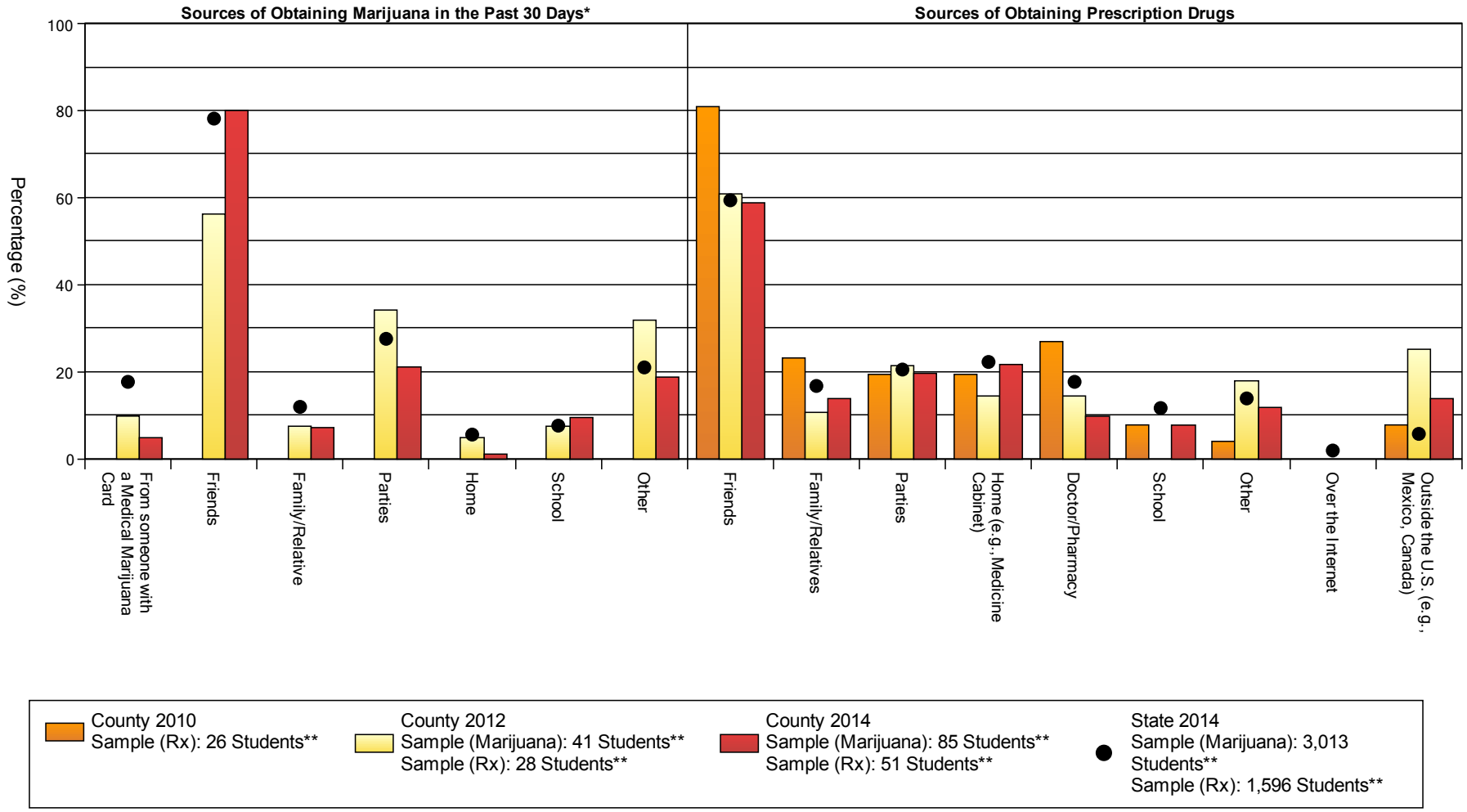


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Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Cochise County, Grade 12



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Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
Community Domain Risk Factors	
Low Neighborhood Attachment	Research has shown that youth who don't like the neighborhoods in which they live are more likely to become involved in juvenile crime and drug selling.
Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	Research has shown that legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, such as raising the legal drinking age, restricting smoking in public places, and increased taxation have been followed by decreases in consumption. Moreover, national surveys of high school seniors have shown that shifts in normative attitudes toward drug use have preceded changes in prevalence of use.
Perceived Availability of Drugs and Handguns	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents. The availability of handguns is also related to a higher risk of crime and substance use by adolescents.
Community Domain Protective Factors	
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Rewards for positive participation in activities helps youth bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
Family Domain Risk Factors	
Poor Family Management	Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children places them at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Also, parents' failure to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that they will engage in drug abuse whether or not there are family drug problems.
Family Conflict	Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear at risk for both delinquency and drug use.
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	When children are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior & Drugs	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further increased if parents involve children in their own drug (or alcohol) using behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.
Family Domain Protective Factors	
Family Attachment	Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, children are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.
School Domain Risk Factors	
Academic Failure	Beginning in the late elementary grades (grades 4-6) academic failure increases the risk of both drug abuse and delinquency. It appears that the experience of failure itself, for whatever reasons, increases the risk of problem behaviors.
Low Commitment to School	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of drugs is significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not. Factors such as liking school, spending time on homework, and perceiving the coursework as relevant are also negatively related to drug use.

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
School Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are recognized and rewarded for their contributions at school, they are less likely to be involved in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Peer-Individual Risk Factors	
Rebelliousness	Young people who do not feel 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 abusing drugs. In addition, high tolerance for deviance, a strong need for independence and normlessness have all been linked with drug use.
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	Early onset of drug use predicts misuse of drugs. The earlier the onset of any drug use, the greater the involvement in other drug use and the greater frequency of use. Onset of drug use prior to the age of 15 is a consistent predictor of drug abuse, and a later age of onset of drug use has been shown to predict lower drug involvement and a greater probability of discontinuation of use.
Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs or engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs and engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use and antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
Friends' Use of Drugs	Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance abuse are much more likely to engage in the same behavior. Peer drug use has consistently been found to be among the strongest predictors of substance use among youth. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who use drugs greatly increases the risk of that problem developing.
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Gang Involvement	Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.
Peer-Individual Protective Factors	
Belief in the Moral Order	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in prosocial behavior are more protected from engaging in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Prosocial Involvement	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are rewarded for working hard in school and the community are less likely to engage in problem behavior.

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students at Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Low Neighborhood Attachment	38.5	38.4	42.5	37.6	34.0	45.8	48.8	43.6	42.9	41.5	61.0	52.5	51.2	47.8	45.9
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	37.5	36.0	30.4	29.2	31.1	53.8	42.9	35.3	34.8	37.8	35.0	36.6	26.1	33.7	38.1
Perceived Availability of Drugs	35.8	37.8	35.0	29.6	30.7	40.4	44.1	38.8	36.6	38.6	45.5	38.7	33.3	39.8	41.0
Perceived Availability of Handguns	36.4	38.8	38.2	31.8	36.7	36.8	29.3	21.4	20.6	23.7	38.4	26.9	31.4	27.5	27.6
Family															
Poor Family Management	45.9	44.4	44.6	41.2	40.3	42.6	42.6	35.3	35.4	40.0	48.2	33.1	31.0	38.4	40.5
Family Conflict	52.2	51.0	55.2	51.0	49.3	42.3	43.1	37.9	41.2	39.9	41.7	37.3	36.4	39.0	38.0
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	40.8	45.0	44.7	36.7	35.4	52.6	41.8	39.8	36.8	37.6	45.3	40.9	32.1	35.9	35.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	28.0	26.7	22.7	21.2	23.7	46.1	39.2	31.2	32.8	39.6	41.6	36.7	27.7	33.0	40.3
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	49.0	45.9	50.1	43.2	49.1	57.6	50.8	42.5	44.6	53.5	51.1	49.4	37.8	43.2	52.9
School															
Academic Failure	46.2	51.4	52.6	44.6	41.1	52.6	44.4	47.3	44.3	42.5	49.3	34.9	40.7	40.9	37.9
Low Commitment to School	38.7	36.8	50.5	45.0	38.2	45.2	48.2	47.4	51.6	40.4	45.7	33.9	40.6	55.3	42.1
Peer and Individual															
Rebelliousness	45.9	37.2	40.6	33.4	34.5	45.7	48.2	37.6	36.6	39.8	55.8	38.3	32.3	36.6	37.7
Early Initiation of Drug Use	34.4	28.4	23.2	19.8	23.5	30.7	26.3	23.5	22.4	36.1	36.0	25.6	21.5	23.4	44.5
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	29.2	29.4	25.5	21.4	24.7	36.7	36.5	29.9	29.8	35.5	28.1	27.3	21.6	29.5	36.0
Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	41.2	33.4	37.3	31.7	34.7	48.6	47.5	35.7	36.1	41.0	46.4	34.7	27.6	35.6	39.0
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	48.8	49.0	58.7	56.9	37.9	39.2	49.4	55.0	58.4	40.1	45.8	46.2	57.5	65.4	47.4
Interaction With Antisocial Peers	58.4	58.7	51.5	43.6	44.8	55.3	48.5	49.8	41.5	45.5	60.6	45.9	39.3	40.1	43.7
Friend's Use of Drugs	43.3	41.5	35.9	29.7	30.7	39.7	39.7	36.9	34.7	34.7	44.5	41.3	24.7	32.0	32.6
Rewards For Antisocial Behavior	51.1	47.3	49.0	41.9	37.1	46.0	51.1	47.8	49.0	42.1	54.7	60.1	55.9	60.3	54.7
Gang Involvement	25.3	15.9	12.1	10.4	14.7	18.9	16.4	6.7	8.4	13.3	16.8	17.8	6.3	7.0	10.7
Total															
Students at High Risk*	31.7	32.9	35.1	24.9	22.4	24.5	26.7	25.6	23.3	23.5	27.7	25.8	19.1	23.6	24.1

* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Data Tables

Table 5. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	30.7	33.9	28.1	31.4	40.9	43.4	39.3	36.9	35.0	45.2	34.0	47.9	38.1	34.0	44.5
Family															
Family Attachment	49.4	48.2	50.4	53.3	54.8	54.9	45.1	50.5	47.8	48.0	55.0	57.1	57.3	55.2	57.9
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	57.5	59.0	63.2	62.2	62.5	61.1	50.4	58.7	57.2	56.2	48.1	61.1	60.9	56.8	56.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	61.1	59.8	55.4	60.0	61.9	53.8	46.9	56.3	53.6	54.3	46.9	61.4	54.0	52.0	54.0
School															
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	60.5	49.6	58.1	64.7	68.7	61.9	60.4	64.0	66.6	69.5	61.9	63.9	68.7	67.4	71.4
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	53.2	52.7	50.4	53.7	56.9	67.3	53.1	61.4	62.5	63.4	45.0	58.8	46.3	47.8	52.4
Peer and Individual															
Belief in the Moral Order	60.2	64.1	63.4	69.6	65.8	72.5	69.2	76.0	75.8	70.2	48.5	68.9	68.5	59.6	55.6
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	57.6	47.0	42.4	47.9	60.5	57.4	50.5	53.7	53.5	61.7	51.8	57.9	52.1	49.6	60.0
Prosocial Involvement	37.4	39.8	39.3	42.7	49.0	43.8	49.0	47.7	51.9	52.0	36.9	44.4	38.1	44.2	47.9
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	64.7	58.2	57.3	61.3	61.4	57.9	60.5	66.2	63.6	60.1	50.4	55.6	53.3	56.2	52.2
Total															
Students with High Protection*	50.7	52.7	53.7	54.8	42.6	52.7	50.4	63.5	61.6	46.0	36.2	66.0	61.0	54.8	43.4

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

Data Tables

Table 6. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	54.7	46.6	41.1	31.5	27.8	68.8	63.6	57.6	52.9	52.1	77.9	70.7	67.0	67.0	68.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	31.6	24.9	19.4	15.8	14.8	41.0	34.7	31.5	25.6	25.7	60.3	55.8	42.6	35.7	38.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	20.5	15.4	16.9	14.9	16.5	26.8	30.3	31.0	32.4	35.8	44.6	40.5	34.8	44.7	45.5
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	3.1	1.4	2.2	1.6	2.5	4.7	4.1	3.2	4.7	5.4	12.3	3.7	4.1	8.0	7.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	4.2	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	8.7	3.9	3.5	3.0	3.3	13.8	7.1	4.7	6.2	4.5
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	16.4	10.0	11.8	9.0	10.8	14.2	10.3	7.2	6.6	8.7	13.1	6.2	3.4	5.4	6.9
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.5	1.4	3.9	1.6	0.7	1.1	1.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	2.4	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.0	2.3	1.3	0.2	1.3	1.0
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	5.4	2.6	4.9	2.1	1.8	7.9	4.9	3.2	4.4	5.7	11.6	7.5	4.1	7.4	7.1
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	2.5	1.0	2.6	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.5	1.7	1.9	1.3	0.8	1.3	1.1	1.9	2.1
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	12.1	10.9	10.3	7.0	n/a	24.6	15.1	13.2	12.0	n/a	22.5	17.6	13.5	15.0	11.1
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	4.0	2.8	2.6	1.6	4.2	9.5	4.0	5.2	5.3	8.1	7.0	3.3	4.3	8.4	12.4
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	8.6	5.4	4.3	3.9	n/a	11.1	7.6	6.8	6.3	n/a	18.9	7.9	7.3	7.8	7.5
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	17.7	12.9	12.6	9.3	n/a	27.8	18.0	14.8	15.0	n/a	26.4	21.6	15.6	18.7	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	10.5	7.4	6.5	5.8	n/a	14.3	11.3	8.4	8.2	n/a	13.4	13.7	10.3	9.6	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	6.3	2.8	2.3	n/a	n/a	9.4	2.7	4.2	n/a	n/a	9.1	6.4	6.4	n/a

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

** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

Data Tables

Table 7. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once in the past 30 days.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	27.8	19.6	18.5	13.4	10.2	33.3	37.3	28.6	27.8	25.7	55.0	45.8	38.4	40.6	39.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	12.6	9.8	6.3	5.7	4.5	18.2	16.6	13.5	10.1	9.1	42.0	31.5	18.6	15.7	16.3
Chew ing tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	4.2	1.6	4.8	4.3	2.8	10.8	5.0	9.0	7.5	6.4	18.0	14.0	6.7	10.4	8.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	10.9	5.8	8.3	6.9	7.0	13.5	14.9	12.9	16.8	18.0	21.1	14.5	13.1	22.9	22.7
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.3	0.7	1.7	1.1	2.3	2.1	0.4	2.4	1.4
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	3.1	1.6	0.5	0.9	0.8	5.4	3.3	1.3	2.1	1.1
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	6.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.3	3.2	3.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.0
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	2.8	1.2	2.3	0.8	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.3	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.5
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.2	0.8	1.0
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	5.1	6.4	4.8	3.8	n/a	7.9	8.3	6.7	5.4	n/a	8.6	8.8	6.7	5.5	2.8
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.5	1.7	1.7	0.8	1.4	2.4	1.8	1.3	2.1	2.8	1.6	1.3	1.1	2.8	4.1
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	3.5	3.8	1.7	1.7	n/a	2.4	3.9	2.0	2.6	n/a	8.7	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.2
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	7.9	8.4	5.5	4.9	n/a	10.3	9.7	7.6	7.1	n/a	12.5	10.4	8.6	8.0	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	5.3	4.5	4.0	3.1	n/a	7.9	5.2	4.1	3.7	n/a	3.9	5.0	4.5	3.4	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	3.2	0.8	0.9	n/a	n/a	6.3	0.5	0.8	n/a	n/a	4.2	1.5	0.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of Prescription Pain Relievers, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

Data Tables

Table 8. Percentage of Students Who Used Alcohol & Prescription Drugs, & Reported Impaired Driving

Alcohol And Prescription Drugs

	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	17.8	10.7	9.1	6.3	n/a	5.1	20.0	22.7	16.0	14.4	n/a	13.7	37.4	31.1	20.3	22.7	n/a	22.1
Drank beer, wine, or hard liquor at the same time you used prescription drugs during the past 30 days?*	n/a	n/a	4.6	2.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.1	4.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.8	4.8	n/a	n/a

Impaired Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
DRIVE a car when you had been drinking alcohol?	7.1	4.4	4.5	3.1	5.6	n/a	12.8	11.1	6.6	4.5	5.3	n/a	19.7	23.1	12.8	9.9	11.8	n/a
RIDE in a car driven by someone drinking alcohol?	30.7	25.4	22.4	21.5	22.3	n/a	29.2	30.2	23.9	19.9	24.0	n/a	38.8	40.0	29.1	21.5	24.1	n/a
DRIVE a car when you had been taking prescription drugs to get "high"?*	n/a	n/a	3.9	2.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.5	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.2	5.4	n/a	n/a

Table 9. Percentage of Students With Antisocial Behavior

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Drunk or high at school	12.5	10.7	9.9	8.4	7.8	23.4	18.7	17.2	16.5	14.7	21.3	16.0	13.1	19.8	17.3
Suspended from school	20.2	19.6	18.7	14.3	13.4	18.4	11.5	11.7	9.6	11.2	15.7	11.9	7.1	7.1	8.5
Sold illegal drugs	5.3	4.2	4.8	3.6	3.1	10.7	7.9	7.7	7.7	7.2	15.6	6.6	6.2	8.9	8.6
Stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle	3.6	3.5	1.7	1.7	2.2	10.9	2.7	2.0	2.1	2.7	5.0	0.4	1.7	1.8	2.0
Been arrested	9.7	7.2	8.4	5.0	4.8	18.0	8.8	7.2	6.0	6.0	7.2	6.6	6.9	5.9	5.8
Attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them	17.9	10.9	12.1	9.8	12.9	23.3	10.5	8.5	8.9	11.8	17.1	9.9	6.6	6.6	9.6
Carried a handgun	6.6	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.4	16.0	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	12.8	9.1	6.2	5.6	5.5
Carried a handgun to school	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.9	2.1	2.2	1.0	0.8	1.2	2.2	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.2

* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
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	91.0	89.5	85.5	88.5	88.8	84.2	92.0	92.0	93.2	83.8	95.9	94.1
	1 time	4.7	5.8	5.1	5.2	5.2	4.5	3.0	3.4	1.5	1.7	1.5	2.3
	2-3 times	2.9	2.3	4.5	3.4	3.0	2.6	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.7	0.6	1.2
	4-5 times	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.0	3.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.9	0.6
	6-7 times	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.3	0.4	1.5	10.4	0.6	0.5
	8-9 times	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	10-11 times	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	12 or more times	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.5	2.6	1.8	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.9
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	79.2	81.9	81.3	85.1	80.6	86.2	89.6	91.1	85.7	91.8	95.5	94.3
	1 time	11.1	8.7	8.2	8.3	12.7	6.0	6.4	4.5	6.8	2.9	1.7	2.5
	2-3 times	6.8	5.8	6.3	4.1	5.2	3.1	1.5	2.3	6.0	4.1	1.5	1.4
	4-5 times	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.5	0.4	0.6	0.4
	6-7 times	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3
	8-9 times	0.6	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2
	10-11 times	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.7
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	58.4	59.4	56.2	59.8	64.9	71.7	73.4	71.6	81.2	78.6	82.8	83.0
	1 time	12.5	10.7	8.3	10.3	8.2	6.6	6.5	6.7	5.3	7.8	4.3	4.1
	2-3 times	14.8	13.1	14.4	12.0	12.7	8.5	9.4	9.3	5.3	6.2	5.2	5.9
	4-5 times	4.9	4.4	5.2	5.1	3.7	3.8	2.7	3.8	2.3	1.2	1.9	2.0
	6-7 times	1.4	2.8	3.2	2.5	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.6	1.0
	8-9 times	0.5	1.2	2.8	1.8	0.0	0.9	0.7	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.7
	10-11 times	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.7	2.2	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.3
	12 or more times	6.4	8.3	9.2	7.8	6.7	6.6	5.0	5.0	3.8	2.9	4.1	3.0
During the past 12 months, how often have you picked on or bullied another student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	n/a	n/a	68.0	73.8	n/a	n/a	80.9	82.0	n/a	n/a	87.6	88.6
	1 time	n/a	n/a	11.5	10.5	n/a	n/a	7.4	6.2	n/a	n/a	4.3	3.3
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	11.1	8.8	n/a	n/a	6.0	6.2	n/a	n/a	4.5	3.5
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	2.0	2.3	n/a	n/a	1.5	1.6	n/a	n/a	0.9	1.2
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	0.9	1.0	n/a	n/a	1.0	0.9	n/a	n/a	0.2	0.6
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	1.4	0.7	n/a	n/a	0.7	0.4	n/a	n/a	0.4	0.4
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.2	0.3	n/a	n/a	0.2	0.2	n/a	n/a	0.2	0.2
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	5.0	2.5	n/a	n/a	2.3	2.4	n/a	n/a	1.9	2.2
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 your way to or from school?	0 days	91.6	93.1	89.8	90.1	92.5	89.6	91.0	93.9	94.0	88.5	96.1	95.7
	1 day	5.8	3.7	4.9	4.7	3.0	5.4	4.5	2.8	3.0	3.3	0.9	1.8
	2-3 days	1.7	1.7	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.3	2.0	2.2	5.8	2.1	1.2
	4-5 days	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.6	0.2	0.4
	6 or more days	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.8
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	94.5	95.0	95.5	95.8	86.5	92.3	94.2	94.4	89.6	94.2	93.3	94.5
	1 day	2.0	2.7	1.7	1.9	3.8	2.1	1.7	1.5	2.2	1.7	1.1	1.1
	2-3 days	1.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.0	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.1
	4-5 days	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.5	0.3	1.3	0.5	2.2	0.4	0.9	0.5
	6 or more days	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.1	8.3	3.9	2.0	2.5	5.2	2.5	3.4	2.8
During the past 12 months, how many times have you been harassed, mistreated, or made fun of by another person while on-line or through a cell phone or other electronic device?**	0 times	n/a	71.4	71.7	69.7	n/a	72.2	79.5	74.6	n/a	81.9	83.3	81.3
	1 time	n/a	9.4	6.2	8.7	n/a	7.4	5.8	6.6	n/a	7.0	3.9	4.7
	2-3 times	n/a	9.2	8.3	9.0	n/a	8.6	6.7	8.0	n/a	4.1	4.5	6.1
	4-5 times	n/a	4.3	4.2	3.8	n/a	2.7	2.0	3.3	n/a	1.6	2.6	2.3
	6-7 times	n/a	1.5	2.0	1.8	n/a	2.7	1.2	1.5	n/a	0.4	1.3	1.2
	8-9 times	n/a	1.0	2.2	1.4	n/a	1.5	0.7	1.3	n/a	1.2	0.2	0.7
	10-11 times	n/a	0.3	0.6	0.6	n/a	0.3	0.2	0.5	n/a	1.2	0.4	0.3
	12 or more times	n/a	2.9	4.8	5.0	n/a	4.6	4.0	4.2	n/a	2.5	3.9	3.4

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

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

Data Tables

Table 11. Percentage of Students Gambling in the Past Year

How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value: (At least once in the past 12 months)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Any Gambling Past Year	64.9	59.4	56.9	54.6	45.5	65.0	59.5	55.1	52.6	43.8	63.0	65.6	51.7	46.8	43.8
Played at a slot machine, poker machine, or other gambling machine?	5.7	5.0	5.4	3.7	4.2	4.4	7.3	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.3	10.7	5.3	4.6	4.5
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	23.5	21.4	21.0	20.7	19.1	21.9	24.1	21.9	21.1	18.3	25.5	24.7	23.0	19.4	20.8
Bet on sports?	29.6	31.9	27.0	25.1	23.4	30.7	26.5	27.9	23.8	23.0	31.9	34.4	24.5	20.3	21.6
Bet on cards?	37.4	30.3	33.3	29.1	25.0	43.1	32.0	27.3	28.9	24.7	42.2	41.2	30.7	26.6	24.7
Played bingo?	26.3	24.2	25.3	23.6	20.8	16.2	21.9	20.1	18.3	15.9	15.7	16.1	18.8	12.1	11.8
Played a dice game?	26.4	22.5	22.7	23.8	14.3	25.9	21.1	18.3	19.7	12.5	22.2	21.0	17.4	15.2	11.1
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	28.6	24.5	27.6	26.2	19.6	26.7	26.8	26.4	25.7	18.4	30.4	32.8	23.8	21.5	16.9
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	9.0	8.7	8.3	5.0	5.8	9.6	11.9	12.0	4.6	5.5	15.8	15.6	10.7	4.1	5.2

Data Tables

Table 12. Where Youth Obtained Alcohol

If during the past 30 days you drank alcohol, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*119*	*113*	*109*	*2,574*	*34*	*194*	*158*	*3,493*	*53*	*102*	*159*	*4,131*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station.	8.4	9.7	3.7	7.4	14.7	12.9	14.6	7.6	7.5	27.5	13.8	10.5
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club.	4.2	1.8	1.8	4.7	2.9	5.2	3.8	3.5	5.7	27.5	9.4	5.4
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event.	4.2	4.4	5.5	4.5	8.8	4.6	3.8	3.0	0.0	7.8	1.9	3.7
I gave someone else money to buy it for me.	22.7	25.7	24.8	14.5	35.3	29.4	26.6	25.3	35.8	35.3	30.8	35.7
My parent or guardian gave it to me.	9.2	20.4	18.3	19.8	23.5	13.9	11.4	16.7	3.8	6.9	11.9	17.1
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me.	19.3	16.8	33.0	20.5	17.6	16.0	17.1	16.2	20.8	19.6	12.6	15.8
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me.	15.1	18.6	26.6	15.4	29.4	22.7	25.9	21.5	26.4	26.5	22.0	27.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me.	15.1	22.1	23.9	19.8	20.6	21.1	22.8	26.3	7.5	12.7	17.6	21.6
I got it at a party.	44.5	46.0	49.5	33.8	47.1	55.7	58.9	45.6	45.3	56.9	49.1	50.9
I took it from home.	21.8	23.0	16.5	25.2	14.7	17.0	19.0	21.8	3.8	9.8	11.3	15.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home.	8.4	7.1	9.2	7.5	11.8	7.2	4.4	9.2	5.7	3.9	0.6	5.7
I got it some other way.	16.0	18.6	32.1	26.3	26.5	16.0	13.3	17.8	17.0	21.6	10.1	13.7

* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 13. Where Youth Obtained Marijuana*

If during the past 30 days you used marijuana, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12		
	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size***	*61*	*81*	*2,261*	*124*	*91*	*2,880*	*41*	*85*	*3,013*
I got it from someone with a medical marijuana card	6.6	7.4	10.9	8.9	8.8	13.4	9.8	4.7	17.7
Friends	54.1	77.8	69.5	75.8	74.7	77.8	56.1	80.0	78.2
Family/relatives	11.5	23.5	16.8	16.9	12.1	14.7	7.3	7.1	11.9
Parties	27.9	48.1	25.0	28.2	26.4	28.4	34.1	21.2	27.5
Home	8.2	11.1	6.3	2.4	5.5	5.3	4.9	1.2	5.5
School	14.8	24.7	14.8	12.1	9.9	12.3	7.3	9.4	7.6
Other	44.3	44.4	28.1	26.6	20.9	21.4	31.7	18.8	21.0

Table 14. Where Youth Obtained Prescription Drugs

If you have ever used prescription drugs in order to get high, not for a medical reason, how did you get them? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size***	*70*	*43*	*47*	*1,130*	*21*	*76*	*65*	*1,428*	*26*	*28*	*51*	*1,596*
Friends	57.1	53.5	61.7	47.1	81.0	56.6	55.4	56.3	80.8	60.7	58.8	59.4
Family/relatives	24.3	20.9	17.0	14.8	14.3	11.8	9.2	17.3	23.1	10.7	13.7	16.7
Parties	28.6	25.6	42.6	20.4	33.3	26.3	10.8	21.6	19.2	21.4	19.6	20.5
Home (e.g., medicine cabinet)	24.3	30.2	29.8	26.1	38.1	32.9	18.5	25.9	19.2	14.3	21.6	22.2
Doctor/pharmacy	17.1	14.0	12.8	12.9	28.6	14.5	21.5	16.2	26.9	14.3	9.8	17.7
School	15.7	18.6	42.6	11.9	33.3	11.8	13.8	12.4	7.7	0.0	7.8	11.7
Other	20.0	20.9	25.5	17.9	28.6	14.5	10.8	14.2	3.8	17.9	11.8	13.8
Over the Internet	4.3	0.0	6.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
Outside the U.S. (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	12.9	2.3	19.1	8.6	9.5	13.2	3.1	5.0	7.7	25.0	13.7	5.7

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 15. Drug Free Communities Report - National Outcome Measures (NOMs)

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Male**		Female**	
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
Perception of Risk* (People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)	take five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) once or twice a week?	Binge drinking	78.7	639	81.0	583	79.1	459	72.9	767	85.1	855
	smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	Tobacco	81.6	642	86.8	584	86.1	461	82.2	769	86.9	858
	smoke marijuana once or twice a week?	Marijuana	62.4	628	51.3	569	48.2	448	48.5	753	61.3	835
	use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them?	Prescription drugs	81.3	640	82.7	585	80.2	459	78.6	768	83.7	857
Perception of Parental Disapproval* (Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	95.3	615	91.2	566	87.0	446	90.6	732	92.3	840
	smoke cigarettes?	Tobacco	98.9	616	96.5	567	90.6	446	94.4	733	96.8	841
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	95.2	610	93.8	561	91.9	443	91.6	727	95.7	832
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	97.7	613	94.9	566	95.3	447	95.9	732	96.1	839
Perception of Peer Disapproval* (Friends feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	77.3	621	66.0	568	63.6	448	67.5	741	71.8	838
	smoke tobacco?	Tobacco	84.3	618	74.4	566	62.7	448	70.5	738	79.5	836
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	73.6	617	58.8	565	58.7	446	60.8	737	69.0	833
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	87.8	614	84.8	567	83.4	446	83.6	737	87.5	832
Past 30-Day Use* (at least one use in the past 30 days)	had beer, wine, or hard liquor	Alcohol	18.5	647	28.6	591	38.4	469	27.2	779	28.3	868
	smoked cigarettes	Tobacco	6.3	648	13.5	593	18.6	467	14.1	779	10.3	868
	used marijuana	Marijuana	8.3	641	12.9	589	13.1	459	12.7	772	9.8	856
	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet, or Tylox) without a doctor's orders?	Prescription drugs	5.5	650	7.6	593	8.6	467	4.6	782	9.3	867

* For Perception of Risk, Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, and Past 30-Day Use, the "Sample" column represents the sample size - the number of people who answered the question and whose responses were used to determine the percentage. The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample answering the question as specified in the definition.

** The male and female values allow a gender comparison for youth who completed the survey. However, unless the percentage of students who participated from each grade is similar, the gender results are not necessarily representative of males and females in the community.

Data Tables

Table 16. Additional Data for Prevention Planning

In the last 30 days, about how many times were you offered:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
alcohol?	Never	64.7	68.2	68.1	78.5	55.4	48.9	56.2	58.3	34.6	35.3	47.0	47.1
	Once	13.1	14.8	12.2	10.3	13.8	13.8	12.5	13.1	14.3	14.5	15.2	13.2
	2-3 times	12.9	7.8	10.6	6.7	13.8	17.0	15.6	15.2	22.6	16.6	20.4	19.4
	4-6 times	4.2	4.2	5.1	2.1	9.2	8.1	7.4	6.7	12.0	14.5	7.7	9.4
	7-10 times	0.9	1.6	0.9	0.7	2.3	3.9	1.7	2.3	3.8	7.1	2.6	3.4
	More than 10 times	4.2	3.4	3.1	1.7	5.4	8.3	6.6	4.4	12.8	12.0	7.1	7.5
cigarettes?	Never	72.2	76.5	82.0	86.5	62.8	67.3	72.6	79.6	51.1	47.5	65.9	73.9
	Once	12.8	12.8	8.5	6.8	10.9	10.0	12.5	8.4	6.8	15.0	12.4	9.2
	2-3 times	7.2	4.6	5.1	3.7	11.6	9.1	7.4	5.3	9.0	12.5	10.3	6.8
	4-6 times	3.6	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.6	6.1	2.7	2.5	6.8	8.3	3.0	3.1
	7-10 times	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.5	1.6	2.3	2.0	1.2	8.3	3.3	2.8	1.6
	More than 10 times	3.4	3.4	1.9	1.3	11.6	5.1	2.7	3.1	18.0	13.3	5.6	5.4
marijuana?	Never	74.2	75.4	70.5	75.5	68.2	62.1	61.3	57.5	65.4	62.3	66.4	54.1
	Once	7.8	9.5	9.5	8.3	9.3	9.6	12.3	11.4	11.3	10.9	9.7	10.5
	2-3 times	6.1	5.1	5.9	6.6	7.0	8.9	8.4	10.8	5.3	10.0	8.8	12.0
	4-6 times	3.9	2.7	4.7	3.3	5.4	5.8	5.2	6.7	4.5	4.2	3.9	6.8
	7-10 times	2.2	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.6	3.8	3.9	3.8	4.5	2.9	3.0	3.8
	More than 10 times	5.8	5.8	7.4	4.6	8.5	9.9	8.8	9.8	9.0	9.6	8.2	12.7
other drugs?	Never	86.4	89.4	84.2	88.4	83.7	84.3	86.0	82.6	84.2	85.7	88.1	82.1
	Once	5.5	6.0	7.0	5.5	5.4	7.2	5.2	7.6	6.0	6.3	3.9	6.7
	2-3 times	3.3	2.1	3.7	2.7	3.1	2.5	3.2	4.3	4.5	3.0	3.2	5.0
	4-6 times	1.7	0.4	1.2	1.1	3.1	2.5	0.8	2.0	3.0	1.7	2.6	2.1
	7-10 times	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.7	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.0
	More than 10 times	2.2	1.8	3.0	1.7	3.9	2.8	3.0	2.6	1.5	3.0	1.7	3.0
In the last 30 days, how often did you respond in the following ways when alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana or other drugs were offered to you?		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
Say "No" without giving a reason why.	Never	30.6	29.6	28.7	30.5	65.5	33.4	32.1	35.2	52.2	28.3	31.2	39.2
	Once	14.9	14.1	14.8	11.6	34.5	15.5	15.0	14.4	47.8	17.6	17.4	15.6
	Twice	7.6	6.0	5.5	4.6	0.0	9.1	7.9	6.9	0.0	9.9	8.7	7.6
	Three times	2.9	4.0	2.4	2.3	0.0	4.7	4.6	3.5	0.0	3.9	3.3	3.8
	Four or more times	7.4	7.0	7.3	4.6	0.0	10.1	7.9	6.3	0.0	12.0	9.1	6.7
	I never get offers	36.6	39.2	41.3	46.4	0.0	27.2	32.5	33.6	0.0	28.3	30.4	27.1
Give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer.	Never	35.2	35.8	32.9	33.6	4.3	39.3	36.6	37.1	3.5	34.3	38.7	41.5
	Once	13.1	10.5	13.4	9.4	95.7	11.4	13.7	13.2	96.5	11.9	12.6	14.2
	Twice	6.6	5.7	4.4	4.3	0.0	9.4	7.4	7.0	0.0	11.9	8.7	8.1
	Three times	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.2	0.0	4.8	4.0	3.6	0.0	5.9	3.5	4.0
	Four or more times	6.0	6.0	5.9	3.7	0.0	6.6	6.0	5.4	0.0	8.9	5.2	5.2
	I never get offers	36.2	38.9	40.7	46.7	0.0	28.4	32.3	33.7	0.0	27.1	31.3	26.9
Decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer.	Never	38.8	37.7	35.7	35.4	0.9	45.0	44.6	46.0	2.6	42.5	47.0	53.3
	Once	11.8	9.8	10.8	8.5	99.1	12.1	11.3	9.7	97.4	15.0	10.4	9.2
	Twice	3.5	3.8	3.6	3.2	0.0	4.6	3.8	3.9	0.0	6.4	3.9	3.9
	Three times	2.3	3.6	2.1	1.9	0.0	2.8	2.2	2.3	0.0	1.7	3.0	2.3
	Four or more times	6.2	6.2	6.2	3.7	0.0	5.6	5.5	4.0	0.0	5.2	4.3	3.7
	I never get offers	37.4	39.0	41.7	47.3	0.0	29.9	32.6	34.2	0.0	29.2	31.3	27.6
Use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs.	Never	40.2	39.4	40.4	38.2	2.6	48.7	47.2	49.7	0.0	44.6	49.8	57.0
	Once	10.1	9.2	8.1	6.8	97.4	8.8	10.3	7.8	100.0	11.2	7.6	7.6
	Twice	5.4	3.0	2.5	2.4	0.0	4.7	3.4	2.9	0.0	5.2	3.9	3.0
	Three times	1.7	3.5	2.1	1.5	0.0	3.3	1.9	1.7	0.0	3.0	2.6	1.8
	Four or more times	6.1	5.3	5.4	3.3	0.0	5.3	4.1	3.3	0.0	6.9	4.1	2.7
	I never get offers	36.6	39.6	41.5	47.8	0.0	29.2	33.0	34.6	0.0	29.2	32.0	27.9

Table 17. Additional Data for Prevention Planning (Cont'd)

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	85.2	83.6	84.5	87.7	74.3	82.8	90.5	89.1	78.4	87.7	89.1	89.6
	1 or 2 times	7.8	9.8	7.2	6.4	9.0	8.3	4.7	5.0	9.4	6.2	5.4	4.7
	3 to 5 times	2.5	3.6	3.5	2.5	5.6	3.6	2.0	2.6	0.7	2.1	1.1	2.0
	6 to 9 times	1.3	0.4	1.8	1.2	0.7	1.8	1.3	1.1	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.2
	10 to 19 times	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.7	6.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	2.9	0.0	1.1	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.2	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2
	40+ times	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.0	4.2	1.8	0.5	1.1	5.0	1.2	1.1	1.3
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	27.4	37.2	35.2	48.7	23.1	37.9	44.3	54.3	33.6	47.7	58.2	65.8
	1 or 2 times	28.4	26.2	26.3	26.4	28.0	23.1	24.0	22.6	29.3	24.7	22.5	17.9
	3 to 5 times	21.9	19.2	16.3	12.8	20.3	18.9	15.2	12.7	18.6	19.8	11.3	9.4
	6 to 9 times	7.6	7.7	10.9	5.4	14.7	9.2	8.0	5.2	5.7	2.9	3.0	3.1
	10 to 19 times	6.1	5.7	4.5	2.8	4.9	4.6	4.5	2.3	7.9	1.6	2.1	1.6
	20 to 29 times	2.4	1.8	2.3	1.2	2.1	2.2	1.2	1.0	2.1	0.8	1.5	0.7
	30 to 39 times	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.3
	40+ times	5.4	2.0	3.7	2.3	7.0	3.0	2.3	1.5	2.1	2.5	0.9	1.2
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	81.6	84.5	87.4	89.8	76.2	88.9	89.3	92.4	83.5	88.4	94.2	94.5
	1 or 2 times	9.6	10.1	7.1	6.0	12.2	5.8	5.7	4.2	10.8	7.0	3.2	3.0
	3 to 5 times	3.2	1.8	2.8	1.9	3.4	2.1	2.3	1.4	3.6	2.9	0.4	0.9
	6 to 9 times	2.6	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.5
	10 to 19 times	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	5.4	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.3
	20 to 29 times	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.1
	40+ times	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.5
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	88.6	90.6	89.3	91.5	82.4	91.2	92.2	93.7	93.5	93.0	94.6	94.6
	1 or 2 times	7.4	6.2	6.6	5.4	12.7	4.9	5.0	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.0	3.2
	3 to 5 times	1.7	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.7	2.1	1.1	0.9
	6 to 9 times	0.5	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.3
	10 to 19 times	1.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.1
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.7
In the last 30 days, how often have you avoided people or places because you might be offered alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or other drugs?	Never	64.7	54.4	62.5	69.0	60.8	55.4	67.6	70.4	68.7	51.1	72.7	75.5
	Once	13.6	14.0	12.7	11.2	11.5	12.1	10.1	10.5	12.2	14.3	9.8	7.8
	2-3 times	9.8	13.4	11.1	9.6	10.0	15.2	9.8	10.4	5.3	16.0	8.7	10.3
	4-6 times	4.4	5.9	5.6	3.4	5.4	5.9	6.0	3.5	3.1	6.8	3.0	3.0
	7-10 times	2.1	2.7	0.9	0.9	3.1	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.8	3.0	1.5	0.8
	More than 10 times	5.5	9.6	7.2	5.9	9.2	9.3	5.0	4.1	9.9	8.9	4.3	2.6
During the past 12 months, how many times have you talked with your parents about strategies to avoid or resist people or places where you might be offered alcohol, prescription drugs, or other drugs?*	Never	n/a	n/a	43.4	48.0	n/a	n/a	56.3	57.8	n/a	n/a	64.8	68.2
	Once	n/a	n/a	19.5	17.8	n/a	n/a	14.7	15.7	n/a	n/a	11.6	12.9
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	14.7	17.2	n/a	n/a	16.7	14.9	n/a	n/a	12.9	11.4
	4-6 times	n/a	n/a	7.1	6.8	n/a	n/a	4.6	4.7	n/a	n/a	4.3	3.4
	7-10 times	n/a	n/a	4.5	2.8	n/a	n/a	1.7	2.1	n/a	n/a	2.1	1.2
	More than 10 times	n/a	n/a	10.8	7.5	n/a	n/a	6.1	4.8	n/a	n/a	4.3	2.9
Compared to using illegal drugs (e.g. cocaine, meth, heroin), how harmful do you think it is for people to take prescription drugs (e.g. OxyContin, Vicodin, Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderal, sleeping pills) without a doctor telling them to take them?*	A lot less harmful	n/a	n/a	6.8	7.6	n/a	n/a	5.9	6.0	n/a	n/a	7.0	6.2
	Less harmful	n/a	n/a	12.0	12.4	n/a	n/a	14.8	14.8	n/a	n/a	13.3	16.6
	No difference	n/a	n/a	26.8	27.6	n/a	n/a	27.9	34.3	n/a	n/a	33.6	35.5
	More harmful	n/a	n/a	20.7	21.5	n/a	n/a	21.6	21.1	n/a	n/a	20.1	19.8
	A lot more harmful	n/a	n/a	33.7	30.9	n/a	n/a	29.8	23.8	n/a	n/a	26.0	21.9

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey these questions.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	Prior administration(s)	Current administration	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Heroin	used heroin or other opiates? (2010)	used heroin? (2012/2014)	Cautiously comparable across years.
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)? (2010/2012)	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')? (2014)	Added popular identifier "Molly" for clarification in 2014.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a (2010)*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)? (2012/2014)	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription pain relievers (Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them? used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)? used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?		*Prescription Drugs* is the the measure of any student report use of prescription sedatives, prescription stimulants or prescription pain relievers, (three separate questions) combined to create a single measure.

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Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
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Arizona Department of Health Services
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Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
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Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families
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www.gocyf.az.gov

Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate
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602-264-5700 ext. 13
www.drugfreeaz.org

Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development)
www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)
www.samhsa.gov/about/csap.aspx

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
Evidence Based Practices
www.samhsa.gov/ebpwebguide/index.asp

Center for the Application of Substance Abuse Technologies (CASAT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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2014 Arizona Youth Survey



Coconino County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Acknowlegements

The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center thanks Bach Harrison, L.L.C. for their professionalism and contributions during the administration of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey. In addition we thank the Arizona Department of Gaming, Office of Problem Gambling for their continued financial support of the Arizona Youth Survey. We also benefited from the expertise, guidance, and assistance provided by our colleagues at the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission and from input received from many individuals working for agencies throughout the state.

Additionally, the success of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey could not have been achieved without the support and participation of school superintendents, principals, prevention coordinators, and teachers throughout the state. Finally, we extend our thanks to the students who responded to the survey. Their thoughtful participation resulted in a wealth of information that can be used to improve the circumstances in which they live and learn.

Table of Contents

Introduction 4

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention 5

Charts and Tables in this Report 6

The Community Data Project 7

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group 8

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data 10

Data Charts:

- Risk and Protective Factor Profiles 11
- Substance Use 17
- Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior 20
- School Safety 23
- Gambling 26
- Sources of Alcohol 29
- Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs 32

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions 35

Appendix 49

Contacts for Prevention 50

Introduction

2014 Arizona Youth Survey
Coconino County Summary Report

This report summarizes findings from the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2014. The results for Coconino county are presented along with comparisons to 2010 and 2012 survey results, where applicable, as well as to the overall results for the state. The survey was designed to assess school safety, adolescent substance use, antisocial behavior, and the risk and protective factors that are correlated with these adolescent problem behaviors.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students By Grade								
Grade 8	533	44.0	319	63.2	198	55.0	22,675	47.0
Grade 10	370	30.5	74	14.7	79	21.9	14,028	29.1
Grade 12	309	25.5	112	22.2	83	23.1	11,541	23.9
All Students Surveyed*	1,212	100.0	505	100.0	360	100.0	48,244	100.0
Students By Gender								
Male	612	51.1	264	52.7	192	53.6	23,460	49.1
Female	585	48.9	237	47.3	166	46.4	24,353	50.9

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	32	10.6	9	5.2	13	13.5	989	5.3
African American	2	0.7	5	2.9	2	2.1	574	3.1
Asian	3	1.0	0	0.0	1	1.0	169	0.9
Pacific Islander	3	1.0	5	2.9	2	2.1	220	1.2
White	76	25.3	62	35.8	31	32.3	6,067	32.5
Multi-Racial	27	9.0	9	5.2	8	8.3	1,027	5.5
Race Unmarked	158	52.5	83	48.0	39	40.6	9,603	51.5
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	360	40.9	88	27.5	87	34.1	1,274	4.5
African American	22	2.5	4	1.3	2	0.8	1,790	6.4
Asian	10	1.1	4	1.3	3	1.2	1,459	5.2
Pacific Islander	3	0.3	1	0.3	0	0.0	260	0.9
White	409	46.4	203	63.4	151	59.2	20,587	73.4
Multi-Racial	57	6.5	19	5.9	11	4.3	2,413	8.6
Race Unmarked	20	2.3	1	0.3	1	0.4	268	1.0
Totals								
	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	301	24.8	173	34.3	96	26.7	18,649	38.7
Non-Hispanic Students	881	72.7	320	63.4	255	70.8	28,051	58.1
*Total Students***	1,212	100.0	505	100.0	360	100.0	48,244	100.0

* As a small percentage of students skipped the question Are you Hispanic or Latino? (at the state level, 1,544 students, or 3.2% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than Total Students.

All schools in Arizona are eligible to participate in the survey, and recruitment efforts were successful in obtaining participation by schools in all of Arizona's 15 counties. Careful planning and uniform administration of the survey have resulted in survey data that are valid and representative of the students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades in Arizona.

Tables 1 and 2 describe the characteristics of the students who completed the survey from your county and the state of Arizona. Because not every student answered all of the questions, the number of students in the gender and ethnicity/race categories often will be less than the total number of students.

To better understand the diversity of Arizona's youth population, respondents were asked separate questions about their ethnicity (Hispanic vs. Non-Hispanic) and their race (Caucasian, African-American, Native American, or Alaska Native, etc.). This method for obtaining ethnicity and race information provides more comprehensive data on youth cultural and racial self-identification, and a more nuanced understanding of Arizona's diverse youth population.

Whenever data are obtained from a sample of students instead of the entire population, it is important to recognize the strengths and weaknesses of the data. One easy way to investigate the quality of the sample is to look at the basic demographic characteristics of the students who participated in the survey and compare them to what is known about the entire population of students. This will give the user of these data a basic understanding of the degree to which the sample data can be generalized to the entire population.

It is important to note that even when the characteristics of the sample do not match well to the characteristics of the population this does not mean the data lose their usefulness. The data included in this report describes the level of risk and protective factors, substance use, antisocial behavior, and delinquency of those youth who participated in the survey, which can be used to inform the development of school and community-based prevention and intervention activities that may benefit both the youth who participate in the survey and those who did not.

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention

Prevention is a science. The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention is a proven way of reducing substance abuse and its related consequences. This model is based on the simple premise that to prevent a problem from happening, we need to identify the factors that increase the risk of that problem developing and then find ways to reduce the risks. Just as medical researchers have found risk factors for heart disease such as diets high in fat, lack of exercise, and smoking, a team of researchers at the University of Washington have defined a set of risk factors for youth problem behaviors.

Risk factors are characteristics of school, community and family environments, and of students and their peer groups known to predict increased likelihood of drug use, delinquency, school dropout, and violent behaviors among youth. For example, children who live in families with high levels of conflict are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in families characterized by low levels of family conflict.

The chart below shows the links between 19 risk factors and five problem behaviors. The check marks indicate where at least two well designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

Protective factors exert a positive influence and buffer against the negative influence of risk, thus reducing the likelihood that adolescents will engage in problem behaviors. Protective factors identified through research include strong bonding to family, school, community and peers, and healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior.

Research on risk and protective factors also has important implications for children's academic success, positive youth development, and prevention of health and behavior problems. In order to promote academic success and positive youth development and to prevent problem behaviors, **it is necessary to address the factors that predict these outcomes.** By measuring risk and protective factors in a population, specific risk factors that are elevated and widespread can be identified and targeted by policies, programs, and actions shown to reduce those risk factors and to promote protective factors.

Many risk and protective factors can be linked to specific types of interventions that have been shown to be effective in either reducing risk(s) or enhancing protection(s). The steps outlined here will help your school make key decisions regarding allocation of resources, how and when to address specific needs, and which strategies are most effective and known to produce results.

Risk Factors

	Community						Family				School		Peer / Individual						
	Community Laws & Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms & Crime	Availability of Drugs & Firearms	Transitions & Mobility	Low Neighborhood Attachment	Community Disorganization	Extreme Economic & Social Deprivation	Family History of the Problem Behavior	Family Conflict	Family Management Problems	Favorable Parent Attitudes & Involvement in the Problem Behavior	Academic Failure	Lack of Commitment to School	Early Initiation of Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Early & Persistent Antisocial Behavior	Alienation & Rebelliousness	Friends Who Use Drugs & Engage in Problem Behaviors	Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Gang Involvement	Constitutional Factors
Substance Abuse	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delinquency	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Teen Pregnancy						✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
School Drop-Out			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Violence	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓

Source: Communities That Care (CTC) prevention model, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA)

Charts and Tables in this Report

There are seven types of charts presented in this report:

1. Risk profiles
2. Protective profiles
3. Lifetime and 30-day Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug (ATOD) use
4. Binge drinking and antisocial behavior
5. School safety and cyber-bullying
6. Gambling
7. Where youth acquired alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 14 that appear at the end of this report. The additional data found in Tables 15 through 17 are explained at the end of this section.

Understanding the Format of the Charts

There are several graphical elements common to all the charts. Understanding the format of the charts and what these elements represent is essential in interpreting the results of the 2014 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students who reported a given behavior. For the risk and protective charts, research has determined cutoff scores for each scale where the likelihood of youth problem behaviors were increased (youth at risk) or reduced (youth having protection). The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students scoring above the cutoff, reflecting elevated risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2010, 2012, and 2014. By looking at the percentages over time, it is possible to identify trends in substance use and antisocial behavior. By studying the percentage of youth at risk and with protection over time, it is possible to determine whether the percentage of students at risk or with protection is increasing, decreasing, or staying the same. This information is important when deciding which risk and protective factors warrant attention.

- **Dots, Diamonds, and Triangles.** The dots on the charts represent the percentage of all of the youth surveyed across Arizona who reported substance use, problem behavior, elevated risk, or elevated protection. The diamonds and triangles represent national data from the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey and the Bach Harrison Norm, respectively.

The Bach Harrison Norm was developed by Bach Harrison L.L.C. to provide states and communities with the ability to compare their results on risk, protection, and antisocial measures with more national measures. Survey participants from eight statewide surveys and five large regional surveys across the nation were combined into a database of approximately 460,000 students. The results were weighted to make the contribution of each state and region proportional to its share of the national population. Bach Harrison analysts then calculated rates for antisocial behavior and for students at risk and with protection. The results appear on the charts as BH Norm. In order to keep the Bach Harrison Norm relevant, it is updated approximately every two years as new data become available.

A comparison to state-wide and national results provides additional information for your community in determining the relative importance of levels of alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use, antisocial behavior, risk, and protection. Information about other students in the state and the nation can be helpful in determining the seriousness of a given level of problem behavior. Scanning across the charts, it is important to observe the factors that differ the most from the Bach Harrison Norm. This is the first step in identifying the levels of risk and protection that are higher or lower than those in other communities. The risk factors that are higher than the Bach Harrison Norm and the protective factors that are lower than the Bach Harrison Norm are probably the factors that your community should consider addressing when planning prevention programs.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

Risk and protective factor scales measure specific aspects of a youth's life experience that can be used to predict whether they will engage in problem behaviors. The scales, defined in Table 3, are grouped into four domains: community, family, school, and peer/individual. The risk and protective factor charts show the percentage of students at risk and with protection for each of the scales.

Lifetime and 30-Day ATOD Use

- **Lifetime use** is a measure of the percentage of students who tried the particular substance at least once in their lifetime and is used to show the percentage of students who have had experience with a particular substance.
- **30-day use** is a measure of the percentage of students who used the substance at least once in the 30 days prior to taking the survey and is a proxy for the level of current use of the substance.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

Binge Drinking and Antisocial Behavior

- **Binge Drinking** is measured as having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey.
- **Impaired Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving in the past 30 days, or riding with a driver in the past 30 days who had been drinking alcohol.
- **Antisocial behavior (ASB)** is a measure of the percentage of students who report any involvement during the past year with the eight antisocial behaviors listed in the charts.

School Safety and Cyber-Bullying

The school safety and cyber-bullying profile charts contain the percentages of students who felt unsafe at school or on the way to school, were threatened or injured with a weapon at school, were in a physical fight at school, carried a weapon to school, were picked on or bullied at school, bullied another student, or were harassed or mistreated while online or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 10.

Gambling

Gambling behavior charts show the percentage of students who engaged in each of the 10 types of gambling "for money, possessions, or anything of value" during the past year: played gambling machines, played the lottery, bet on sports, played cards, played bingo, bet on a dice game, bet on a game of personal skill, and bet on horse or other animal races. The chart also shows the percentage of students who engaged in any gambling behavior during the past year.

Where Youth Obtained Alcohol, Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

These charts display data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol, marijuana and prescription drugs in the past 30 days. Each chart focuses on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol, marijuana, or prescription drugs. (Students reporting no use of the relevant substance are not represented in these data.) The smaller the size of the subgroup (known as the sample size), the larger the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where they obtained alcohol, each category would show up as either 0% or 100%). The chart legends indicate the sample size for each grade surveyed to help readers know when caution should be taken as a result of a small sample.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 14, Tables 15 through 17 contain information useful for prevention planning and grant reporting.

Table 15 contains the information that is required by communities with Drug Free Communities Grants, such as the perception of the risk of ATOD use, perception of parent and peer disapproval of ATOD use, and past 30-day use.

The Community Data Project

Supported by a grant from the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Community Data Project is a multi-agency effort to create a central repository for Arizona's substance abuse and crime data. Through a user-friendly website, the public has access to a one-stop portal where they can select the type of data they need, specific demographic characteristics, and their geographic level of interest. Various output options are offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site is a useful tool for practitioners and policymakers who are addressing substance abuse, juvenile delinquency, and crime and the criminal justice system by providing them with a picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the user's geographic area of interest not only leads to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but also maximizes data-for-decision-making capabilities for things such as the appropriate program content, identification of at-risk target areas and populations, grant writing and reporting, monitoring progress of prevention and intervention initiatives over time, and determining resource allocation. Please visit the Community Data Project at:

www.bach-harrison.com/arizonadataproject/Indicators.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) is the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Acting Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and staff support is provided by the GOCYF. The body is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations, and is used as the conduit through which its Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP is tasked with developing and utilizing a shared-planning process that encourages state and local partnerships to maximize existing resources and with building the capacity of local communities to meet their identified needs. Further, the body is tasked with integrating strategies across systems to leverage existing funding and with increasing access to services at the community level. Specifically, the ASAP has the following duties and responsibilities:

a. Compile and summarize information and data on substance misuse and abuse and associated consequences and correlates, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process. Identify and address data gaps in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.

b. Utilize evaluation and research reports to promote the most effective and evidence-based programs, policies and practices across the state and make recommendations for modification as needed.

c. Encourage state and local partnerships to engage in shared planning processes and build the capacity of local communities to meet identified needs and maximize resources.

d. Identify and share effective practices to integrate strategies across systems that will leverage existing funding and increase access to services at the community level.

e. Analyze current state and federal laws and programs governing substance misuse and abuse prevention, treatment, and enforcement and recommend any changes that would enhance the effectiveness of these laws or programs.

f. Recommend specific drug and alcohol related policy and budget line-items for consideration by Arizona state agencies and/or the Arizona Legislature.

Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) operates under the authority of the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and the direction of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) in conformance with Executive Order 2007-12 signed by the Governor of Arizona on June 13, 2007 and continued by Executive Order 2013-05 on May 28, 2013.

Arizona's Epi Work Group was formed in 2004 as a requirement of the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) received by Arizona from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) and became an official standing work group of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership via Executive Order 2007-12 and Executive Order 2013-05.

In the past, the Epi Work Group was responsible for releasing a biennial comprehensive, informative and functional profile of substance use indicators for use by practitioners, policymakers, coalitions, agencies, individuals in relevant fields, and other key stakeholders. In order to publish the first Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile in 2005, the Epi Work Group identified indicators of substance use and consequence patterns and thoroughly analyzed available data.

In 2007, the second edition expanded upon the first report in that it contained a broader array of epidemiological data, including measures of tobacco-related mortality and morbidity, outlined differential consequences and/or consumption patterns by gender and race and ethnicity, and provided a more complete assessment of methamphetamine use and its effects on Arizona's adults and youth. The 2007 report also uncovered gaps in Arizona's data systems, including the need for data on the relationship between child welfare and substance use, sub-county data, substance-specific data, measures of the severity of substance use, and tribal data. The Epi Work Group and the GOCYF have dedicated themselves to addressing these data gaps in order to lay a solid foundation for reducing the state's substance use problem and to provide

ASAP and Epi Work Group (cont'd)

an accurate depiction of the impact of substance use on Arizona and its populace.

Recently, the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile has been replaced by the Community Data Project (CDP). While not yet as comprehensive in scope as the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile, the CDP is an interactive, user-friendly, data-sharing website that provides data online, a customizable, cost-effective and user-driven alternative to the hard-bound profiles. The CDP website currently houses over 300 indicators of substance use/prevalence and associated consequences. Data are provided over time in graph, table, and map formats and are available at the county- and community-level, and by race and ethnicity, gender, and age (where applicable and available).

The Epi Work Group's mission is to provide communities, policymakers and local, state and tribal officials with data on the use, consequences and context of alcohol and illicit, over-the-counter, and prescription drugs to inform their substance abuse prevention and intervention strategies.

The Epi Work Group's principles are to:

- Establish a clear purpose and set of goals and objectives consistent with a public health model;
- Establish work plans that identify specific workgroup products, schedules, and milestones;
- Establish and maintain regular contacts with appropriate State advisory group(s) and key State decision-makers;
- Ensure an ongoing and meaningful exchange of data and information between the Epi Work Group, State leaders and SAMHSA;
- Emphasize outcomes;
- Support data-driven decision-making at the State-level and local-level;
- Provide community-oriented data for use in community planning, and for monitoring and evaluation purposes;
- Promote continual improvements in data gathering for assessments; and
- Use data sources that will provide multiple measures over time and meet data quality technical standards

The Epi Work Group functions as a work group of the ASAP, the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families; is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations; and is used as the conduit through which the Epi Work Group facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP utilizes the data and analysis provided by the Epi Work Group to devise strategies and solutions and to guide decisions about the allocation of resources, including the funding of prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement efforts, and to inform the public about the prevalence of substance use and associated consequences, such as mortality and morbidity.

The Epi Work Group has three major goals, which are to:

1. Maintain and update the Community Data Project, the interactive website for substance misuse and abuse and associated consequence and correlate data, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process.
2. Identify data gaps and address them in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.
3. Serve as a resource to the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and member agencies to support data-driven decision-making that makes the best use of the resources available to address substance misuse abuse and related issues in Arizona.

Staffed by the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Epi Work Group is composed of statisticians, data analysts, academics, and holders of key datasets from various state agencies and universities who collaborate and advise on epidemiological reports and respond to data gaps and pressing substance use-related inquiries.

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data

What are the numbers telling you?

Review the charts and data tables presented in this report. Note your findings as you discuss the following questions:

- Which 3-5 risk factors appear to be higher than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which levels of 30-day drug use are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
  - Which substances are your students using the most?
  - At which grades do you see unacceptable usage levels?
- Which levels of antisocial behaviors are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
- Which behaviors are your students exhibiting the most?
- At which grades do you see unacceptable behavior levels?

How to identify high priority problem areas.

- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the others?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which problem(s) can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problem(s) fit best with the prevention resources at hand?
- **Determine the standards and values held within your community** – For example: Is it acceptable in your community for a percentage of high school students to drink alcohol regularly as long as that percentage is lower than the overall state rate?

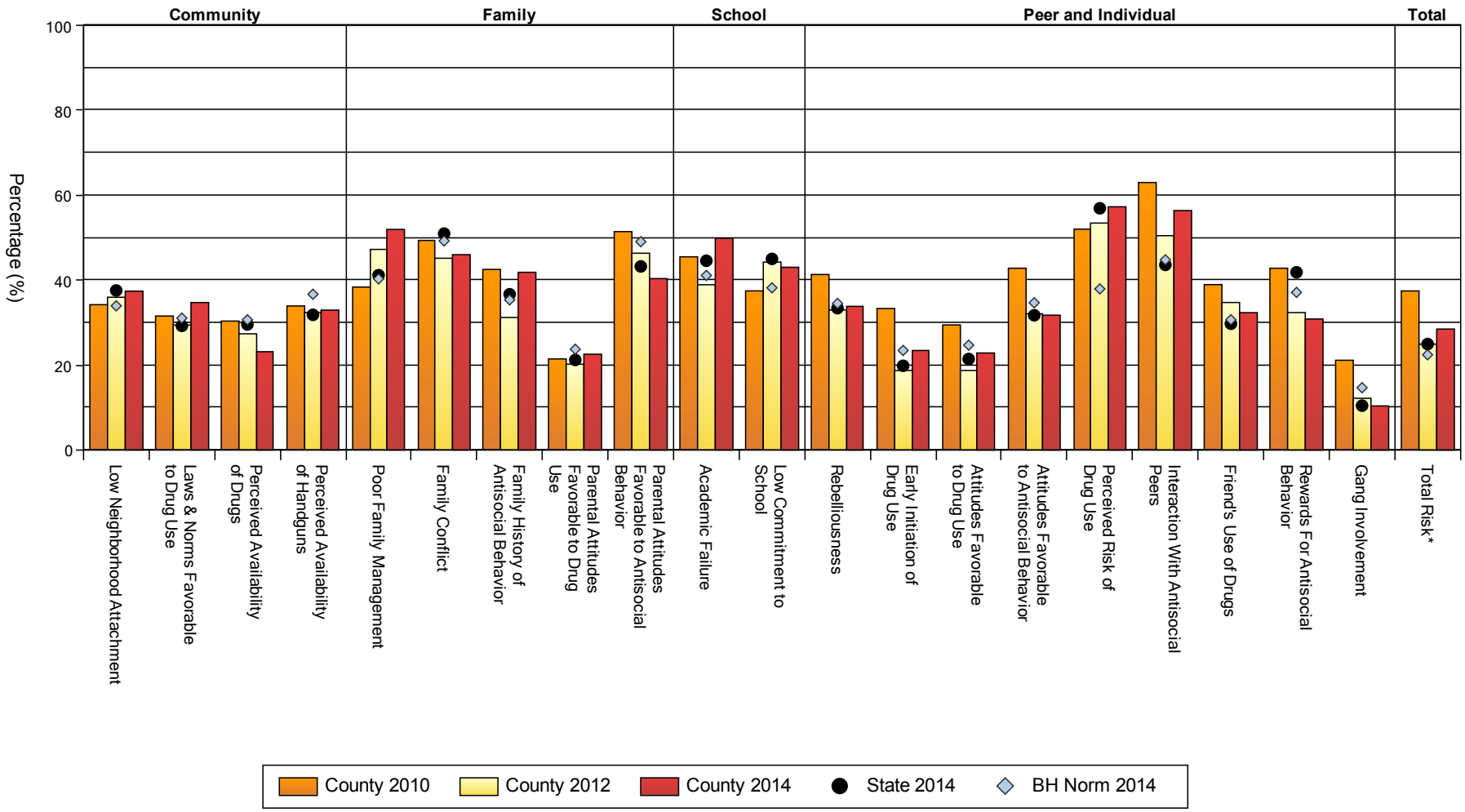
Use these data for planning.

- **Substance use and antisocial behavior data** – raise awareness about the problems and promote dialogue.
- **Risk and protective factor data** – identify exactly where the community needs to take action.
- **Promising approaches** – access resources listed on the last page of this report for ideas about programs that have been proven effective in addressing the risk factors that are high in your community, and improving the protective factors that are low.

	Sample notes	Priority rate 1	Priority rate 2	Priority rate 3
Risk factors	*8th grade Favorable Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @14% (8% > BH Norm.)*			
Protective factors	*10th grade School rewards for prosocial involvement down 7% from 2 yrs ago*			
Substance abuse	*8th grade 30-day Marijuana @7% (3% above state av.)*			
Antisocial behavior	*12th grade - Drunk/high at school @ 5% (same as state, but still too high)*			

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

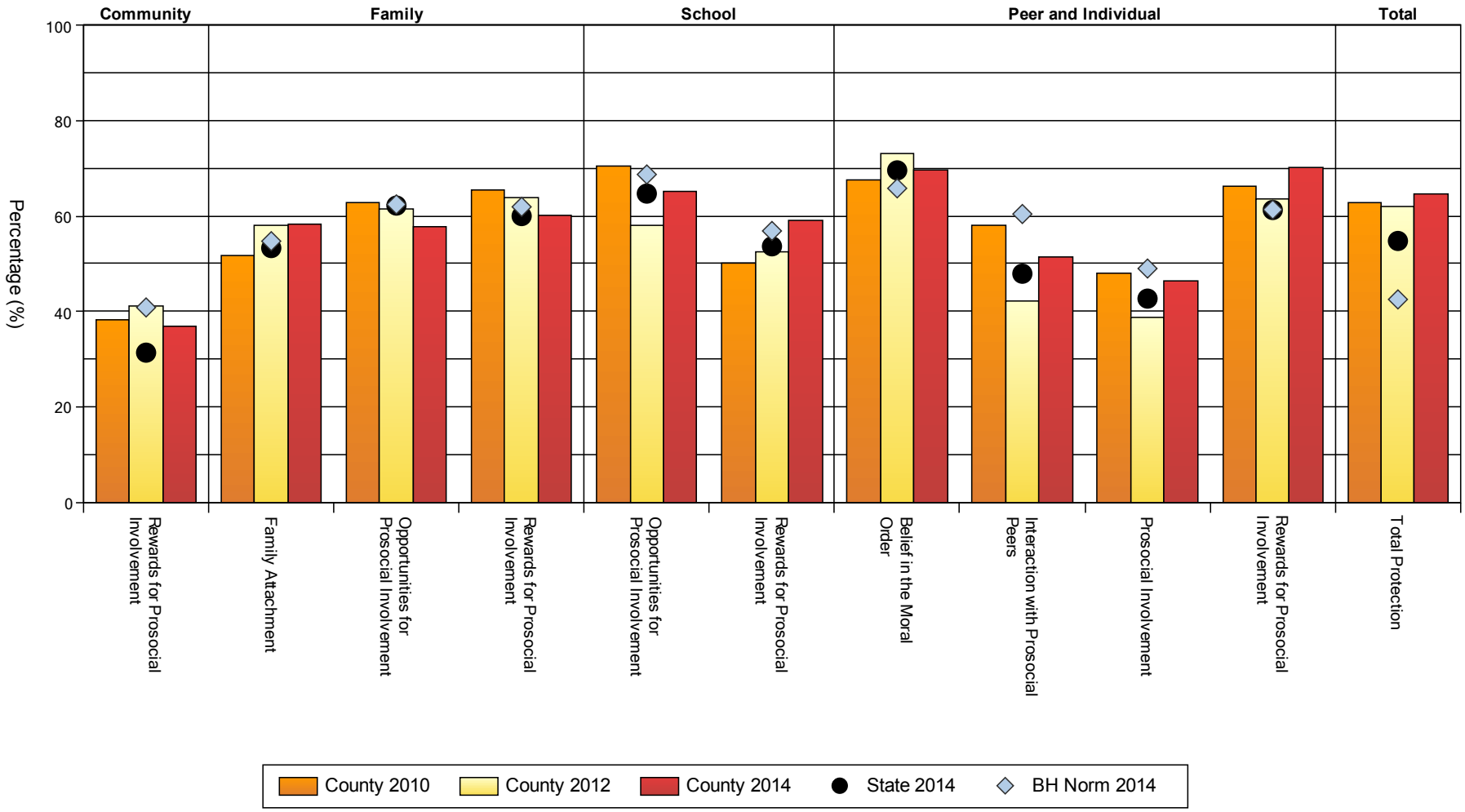
RISK PROFILE
2014 Coconino County, Grade 8



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

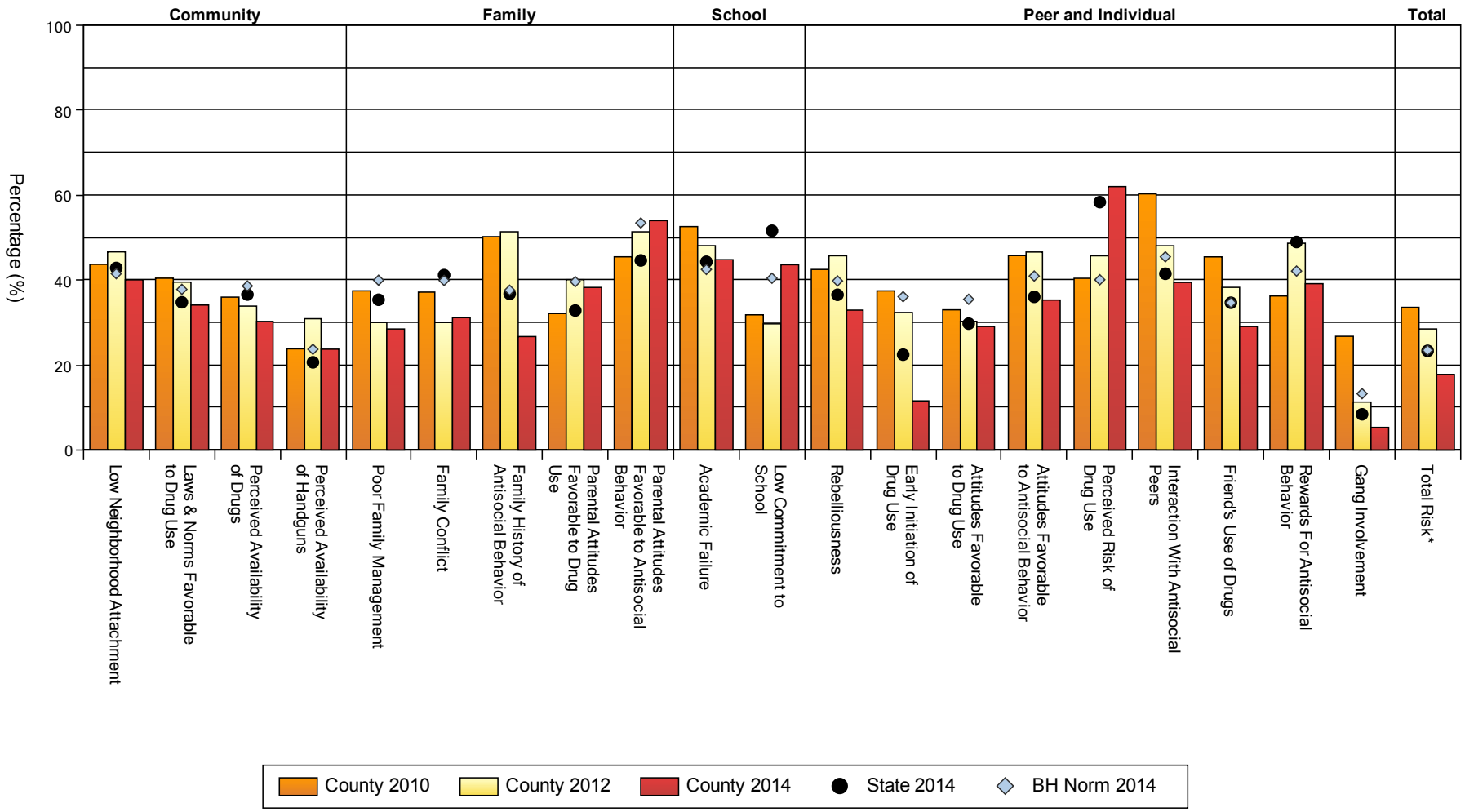
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Coconino County, Grade 8



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

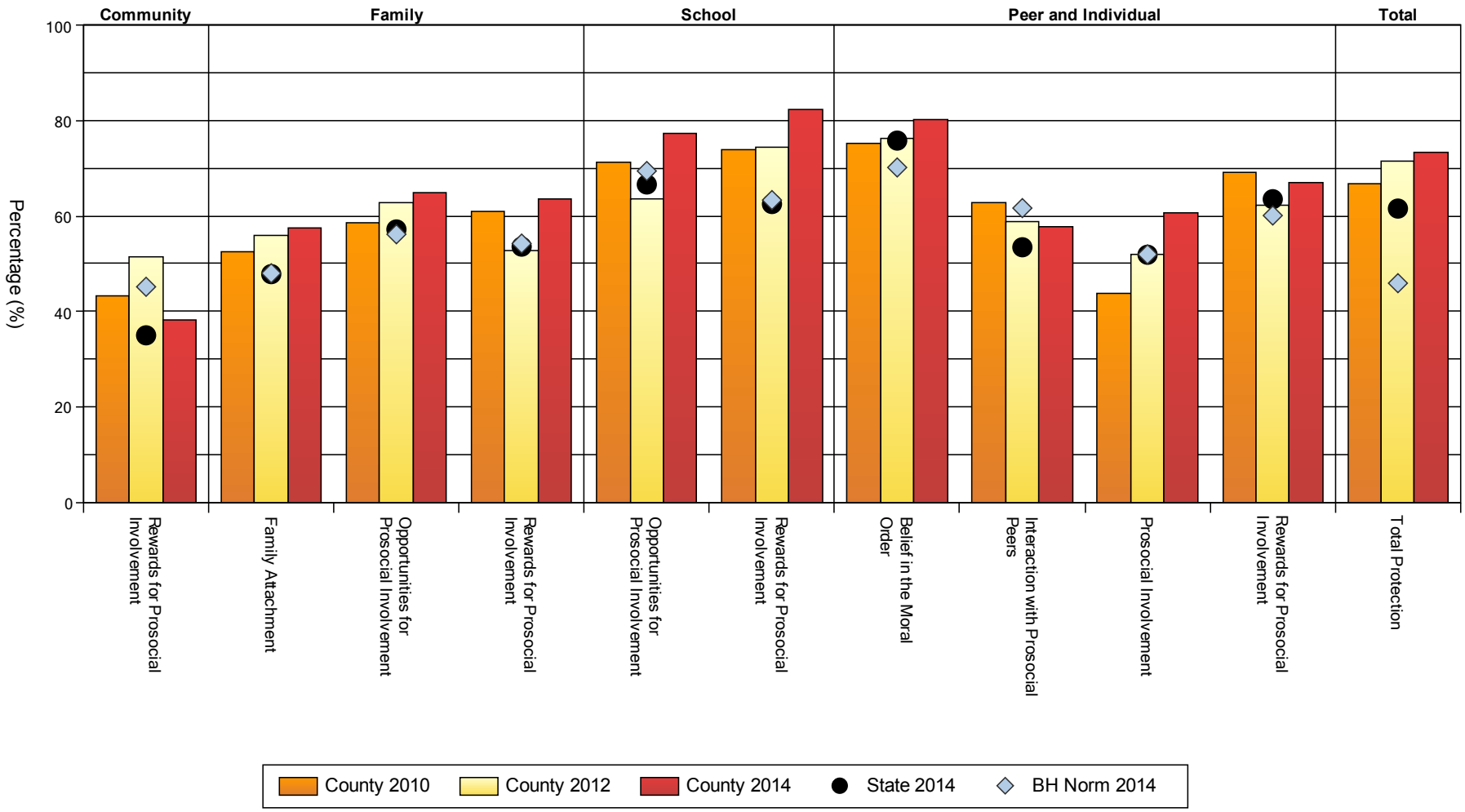
RISK PROFILE
2014 Coconino County, Grade 10



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

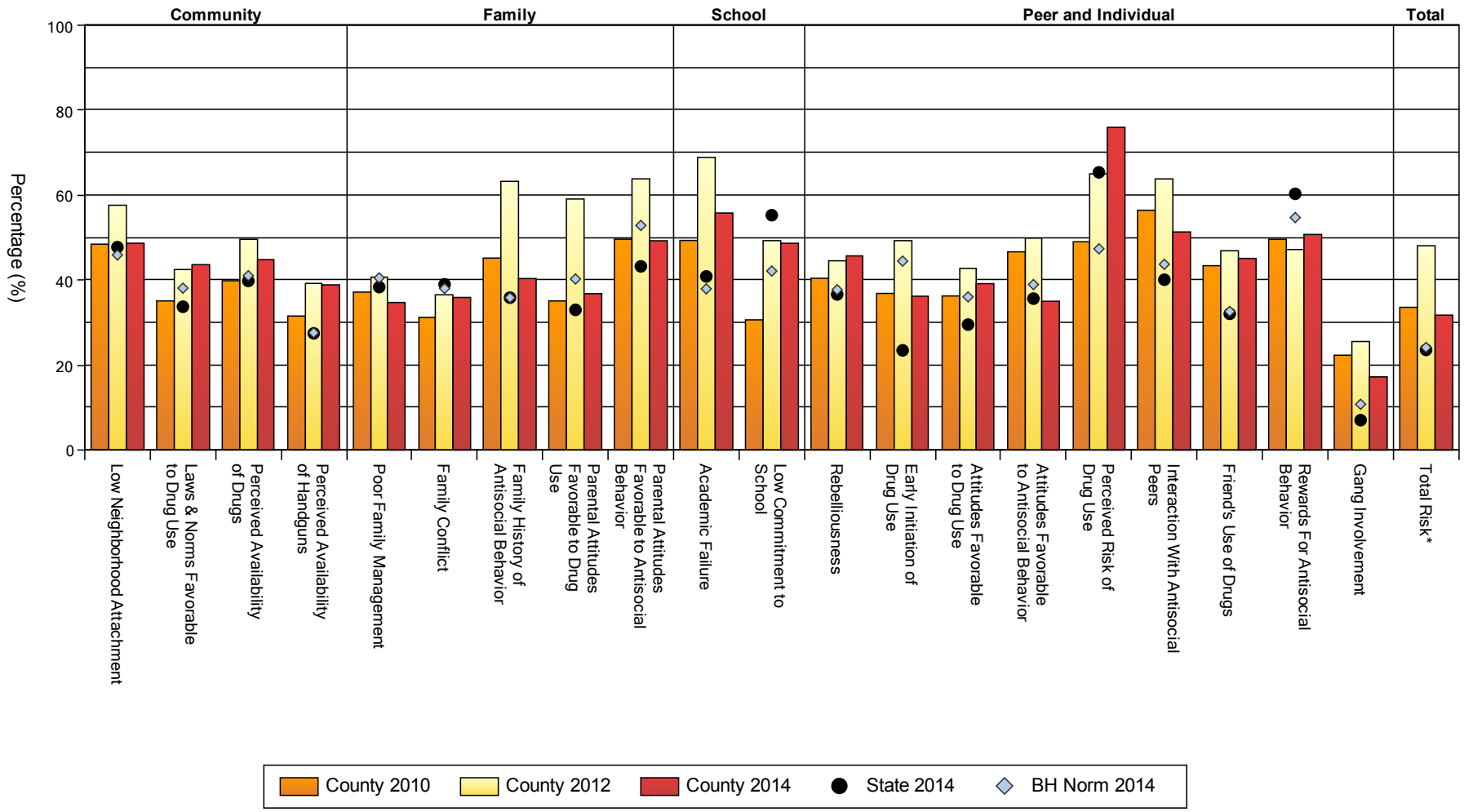
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Coconino County, Grade 10



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

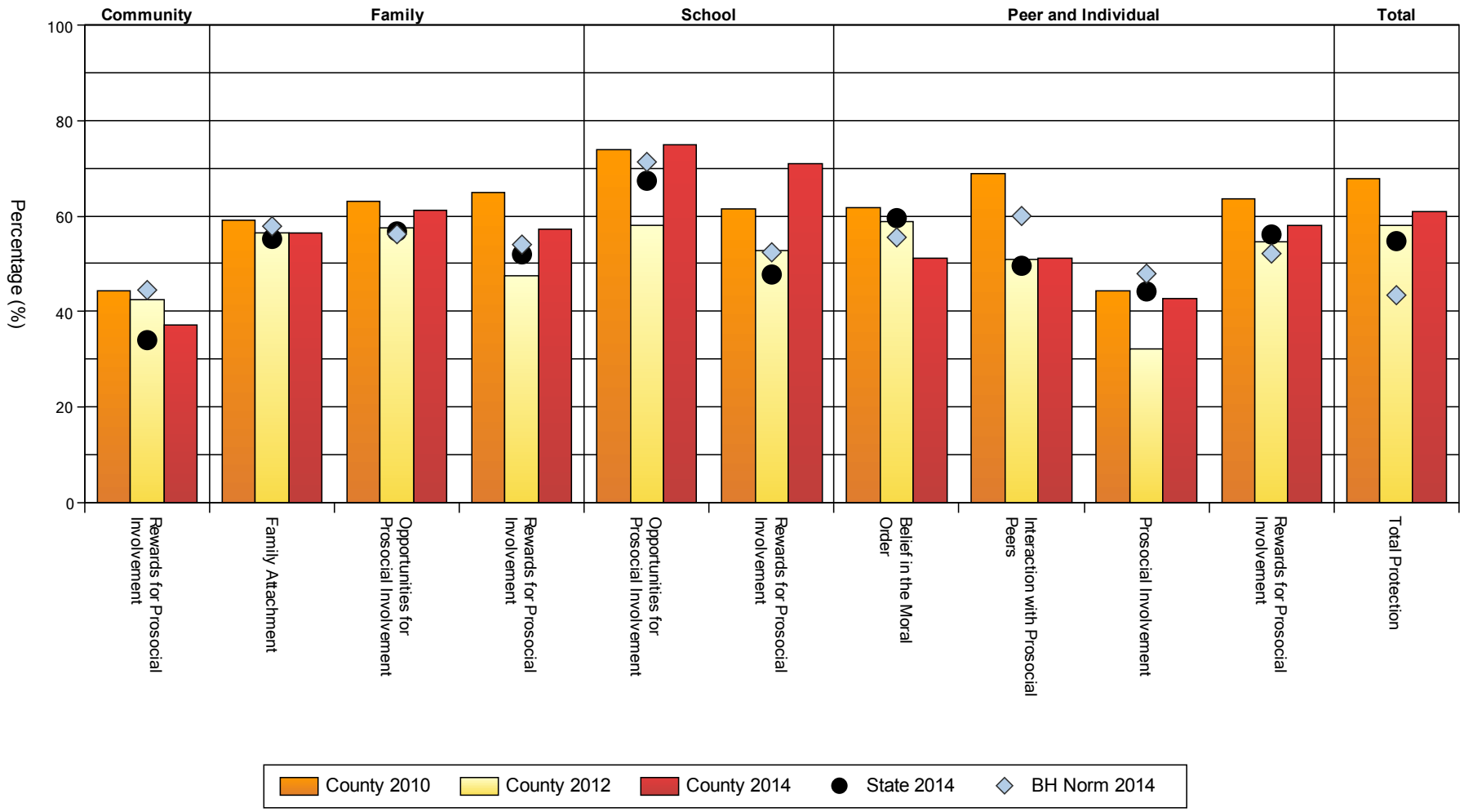
RISK PROFILE
2014 Coconino County, Grade 12



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

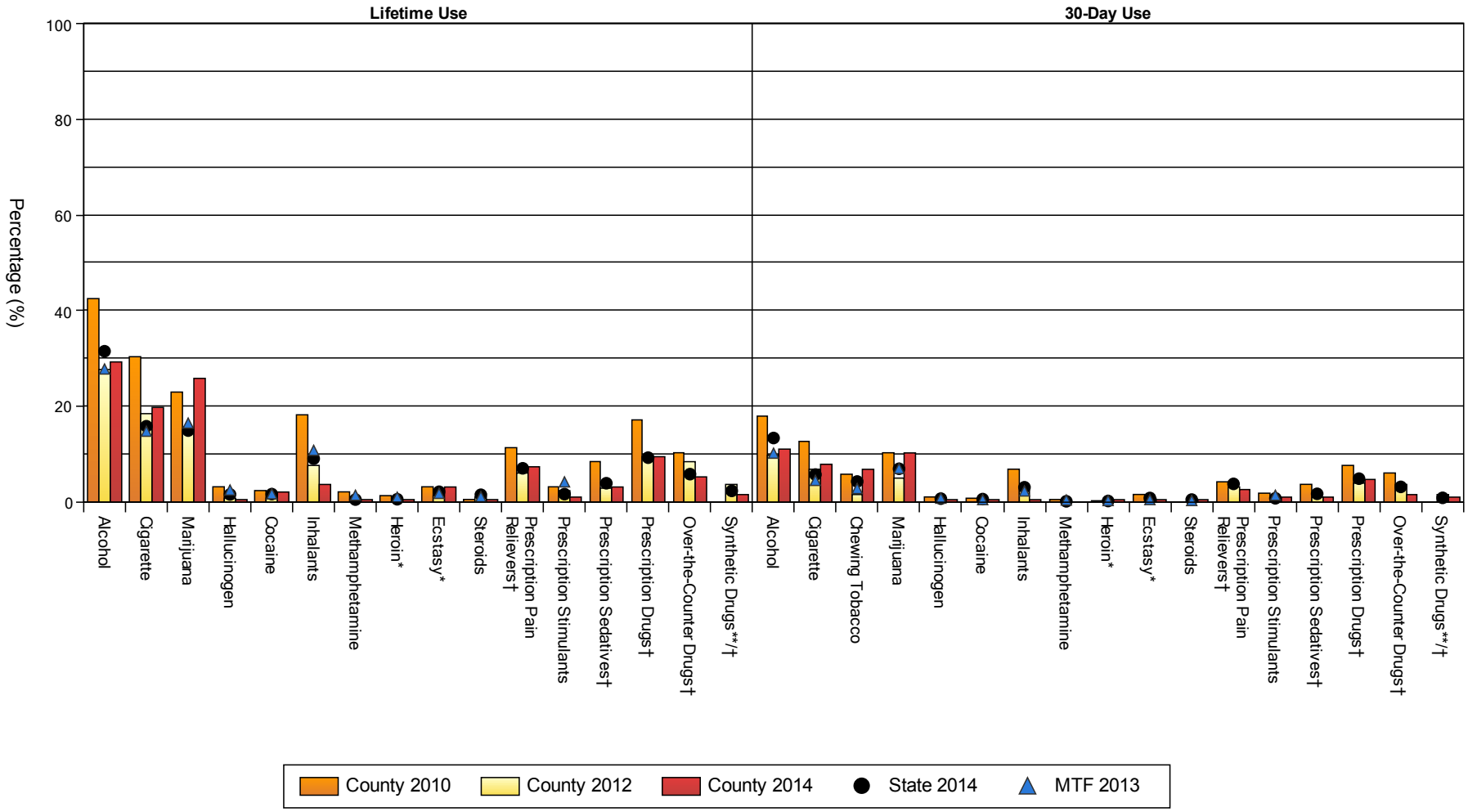
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Coconino County, Grade 12



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

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Coconino County, Grade 8

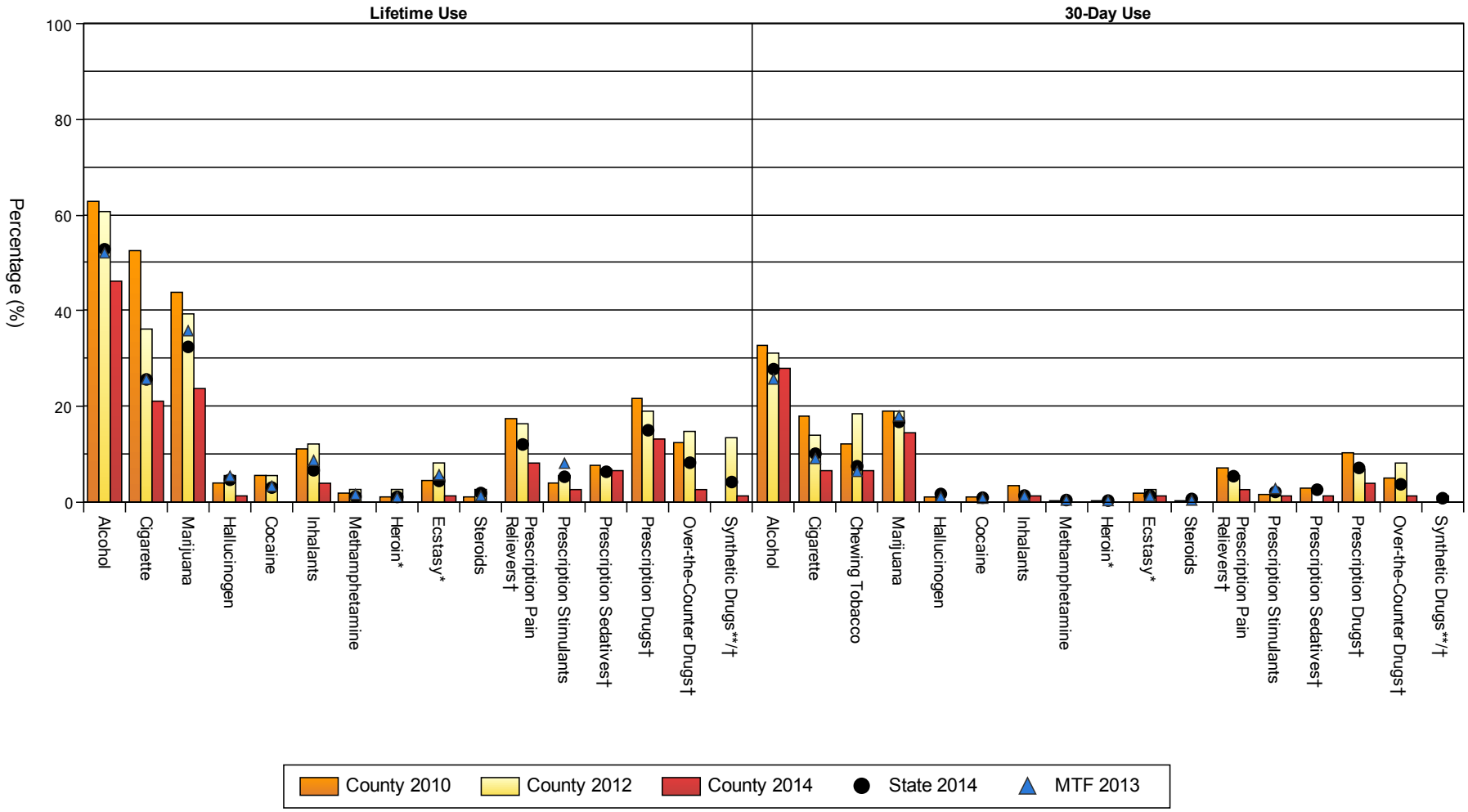


* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

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

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Coconino County, Grade 10



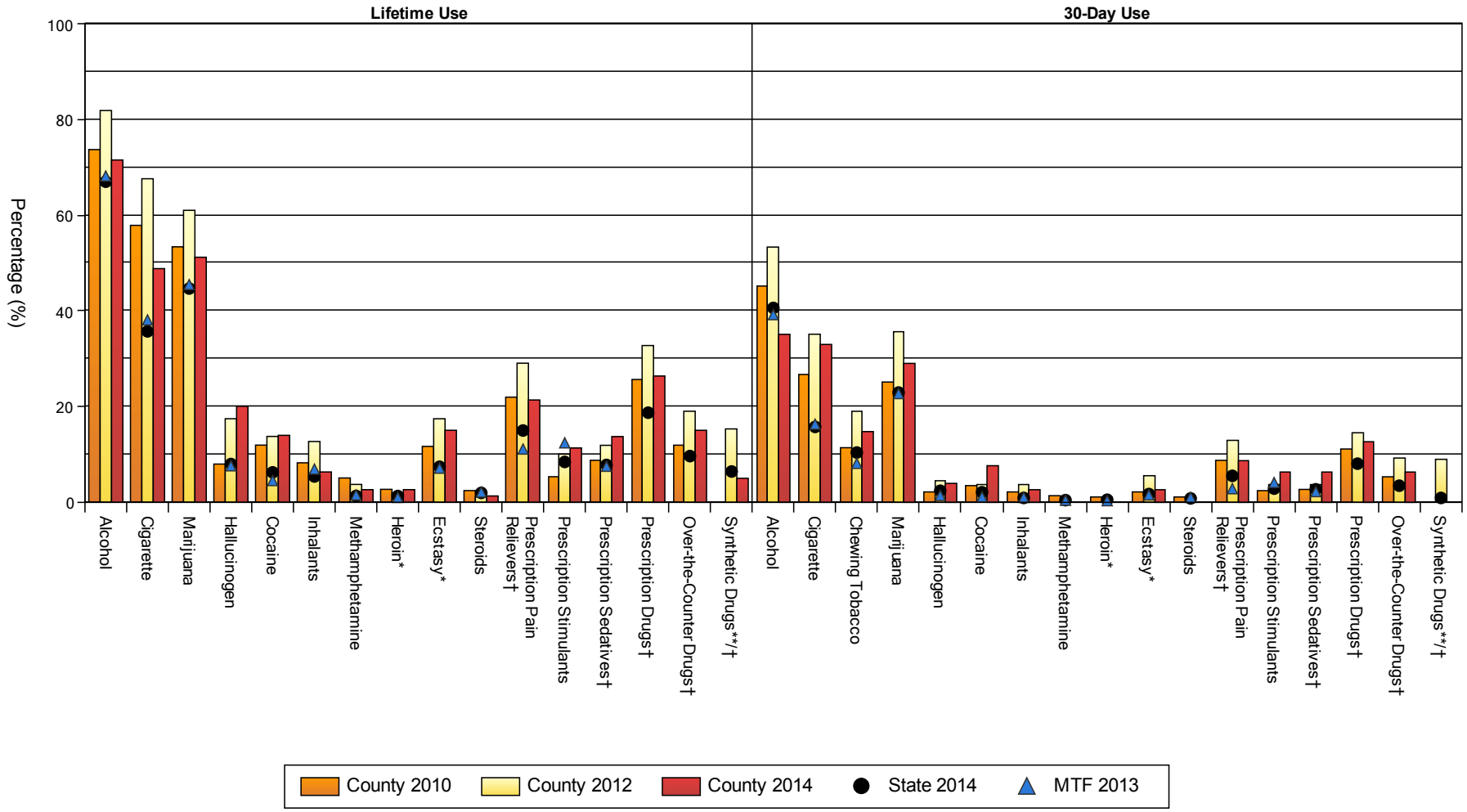
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Substance Use

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Coconino County, Grade 12



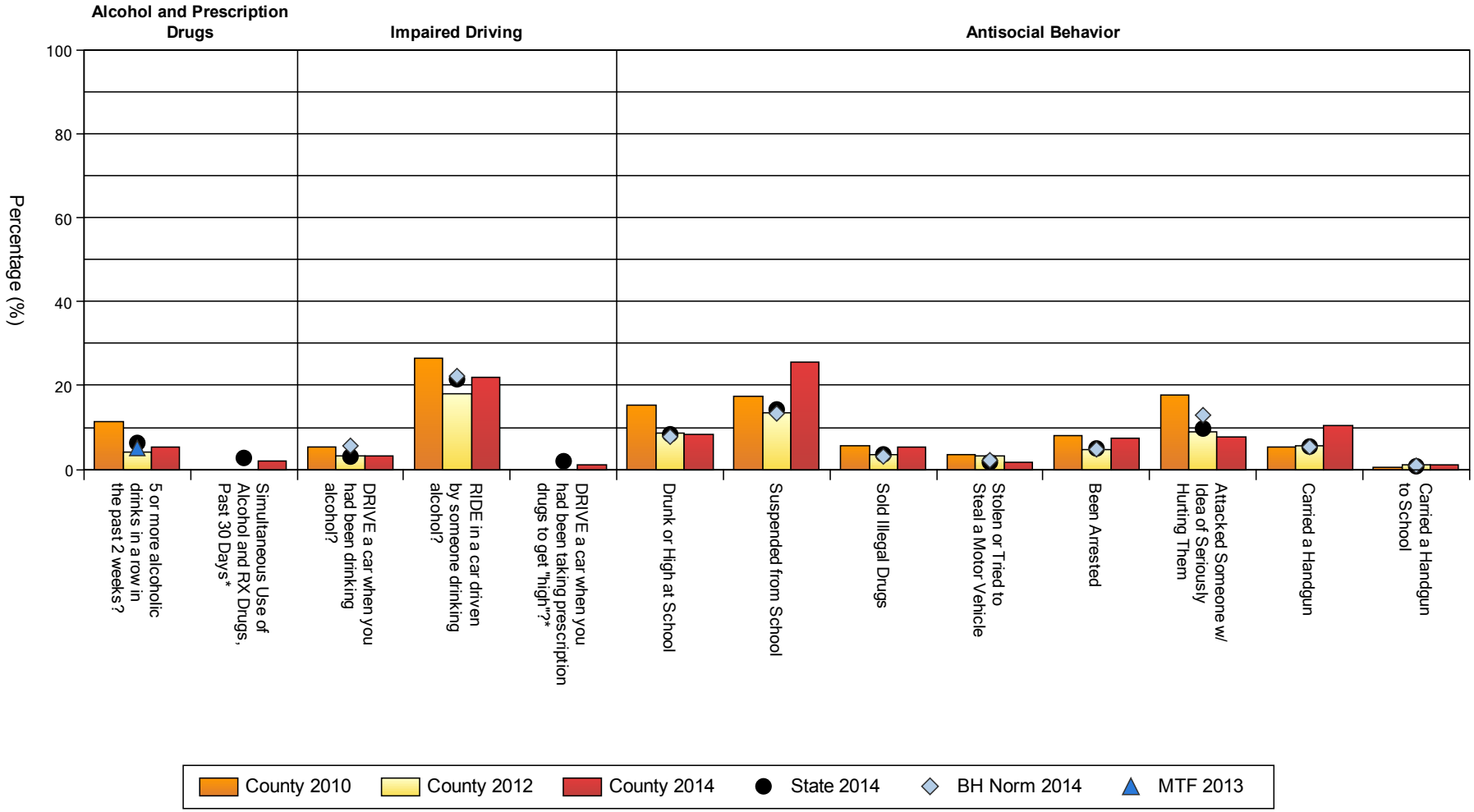
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Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

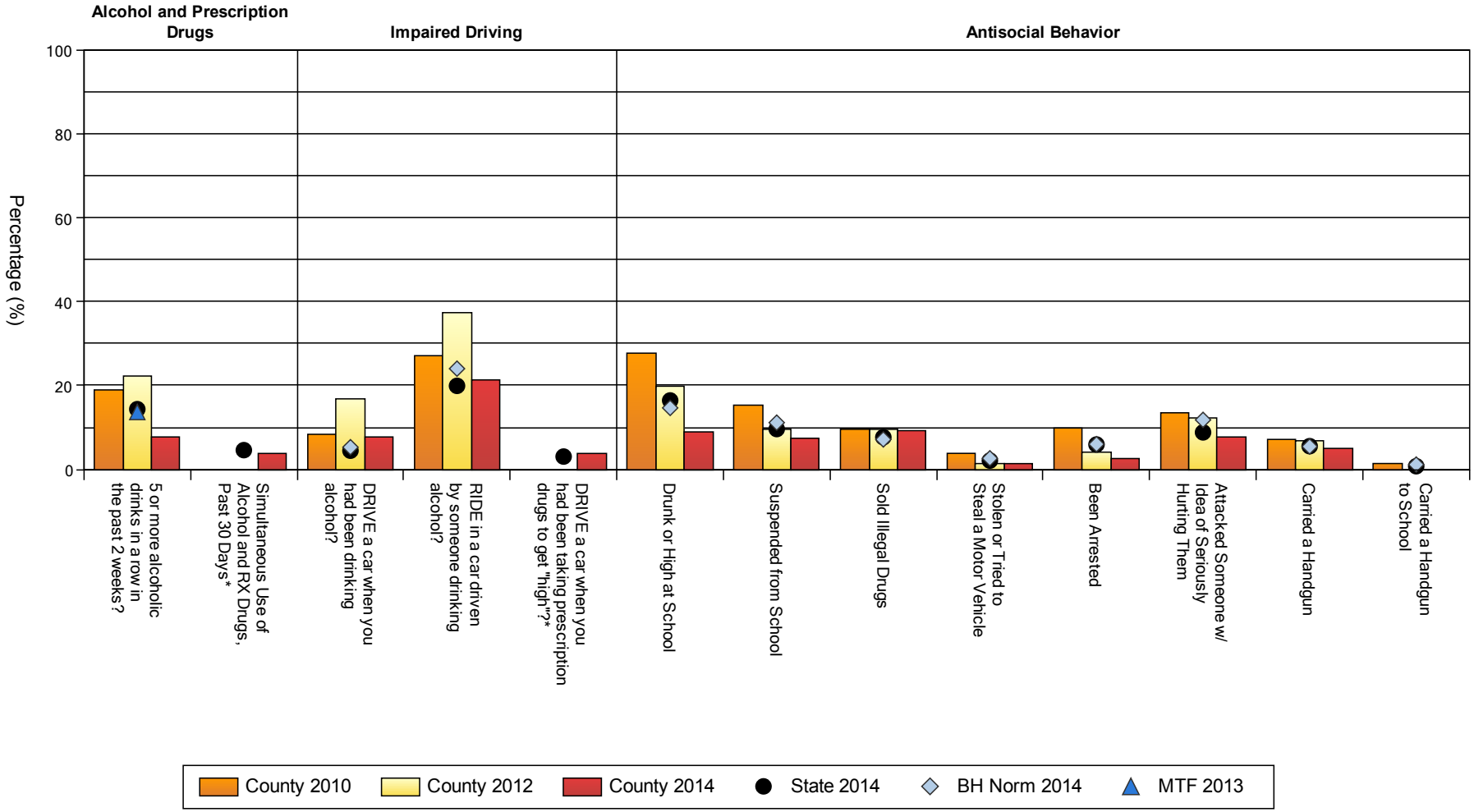
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Coconino County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

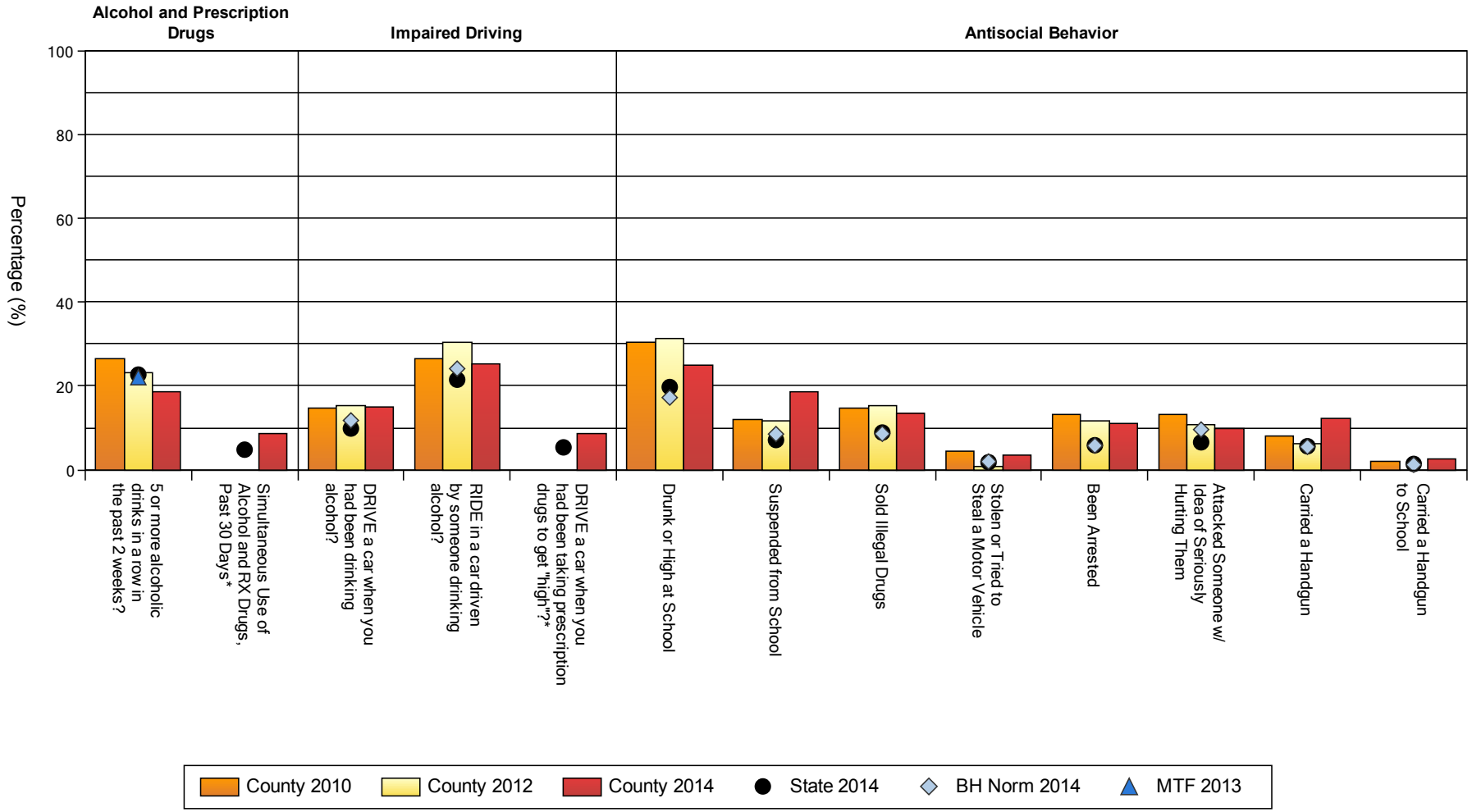
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Coconino County, Grade 10



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

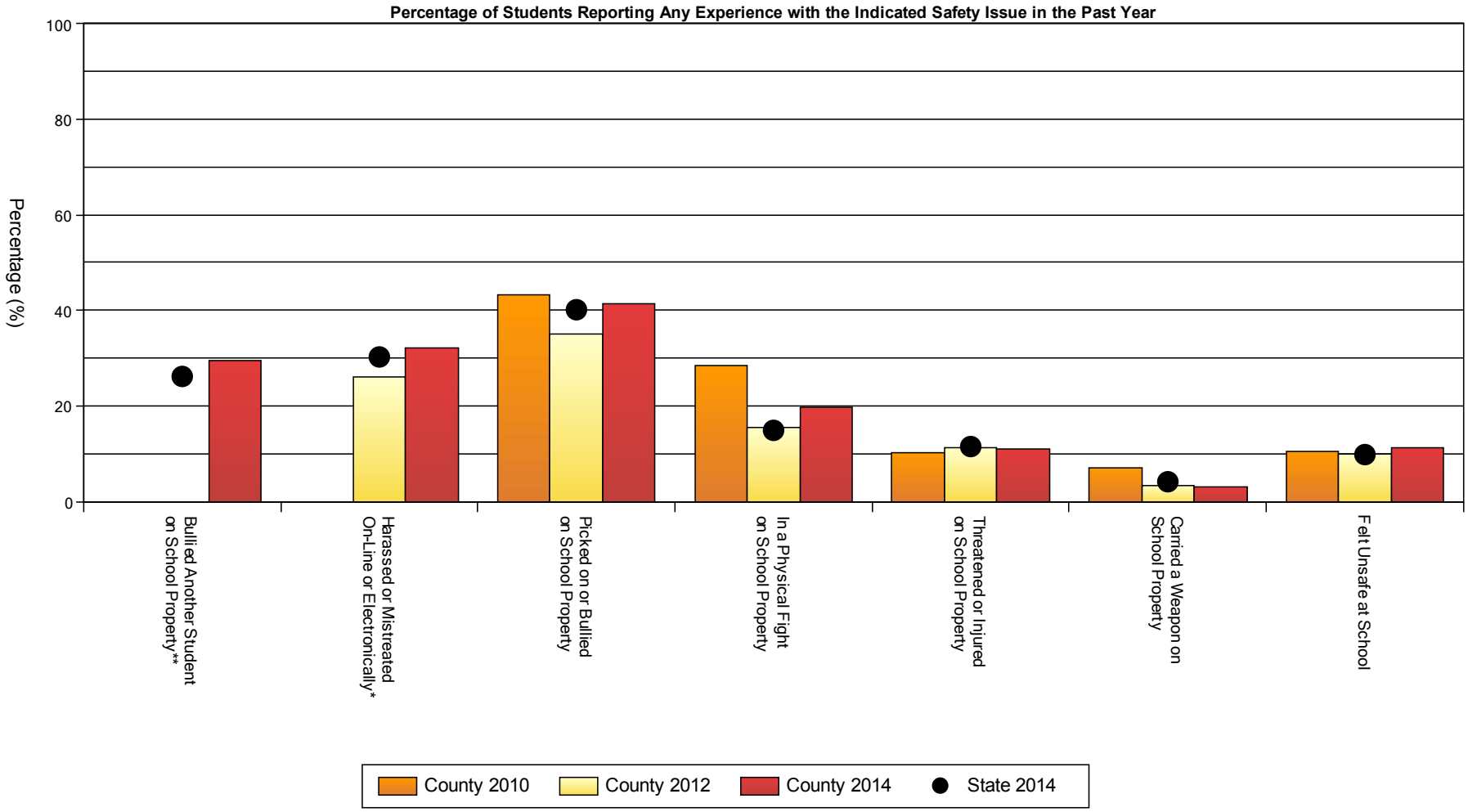
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Coconino County, Grade 12



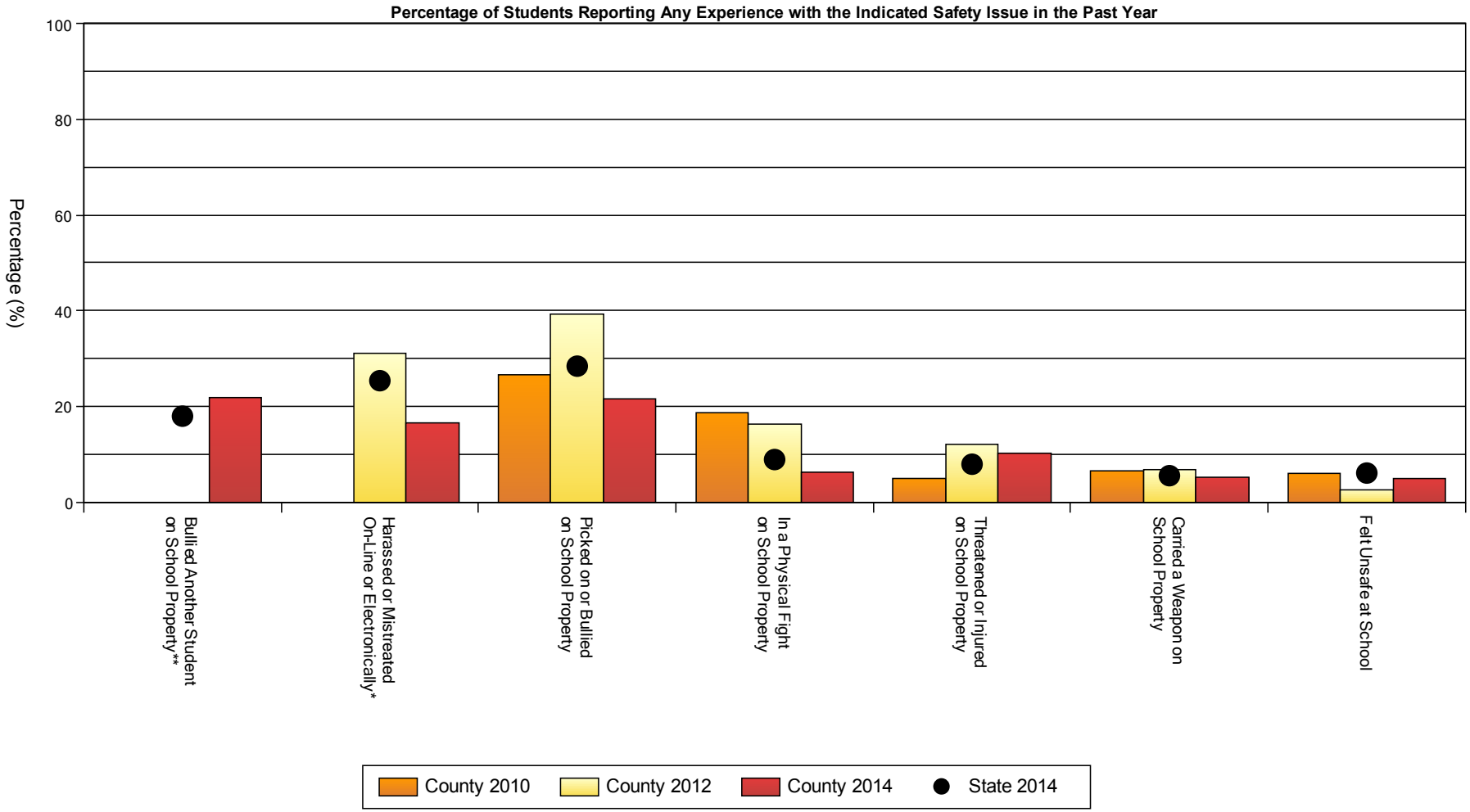
* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Coconino County, Grade 8



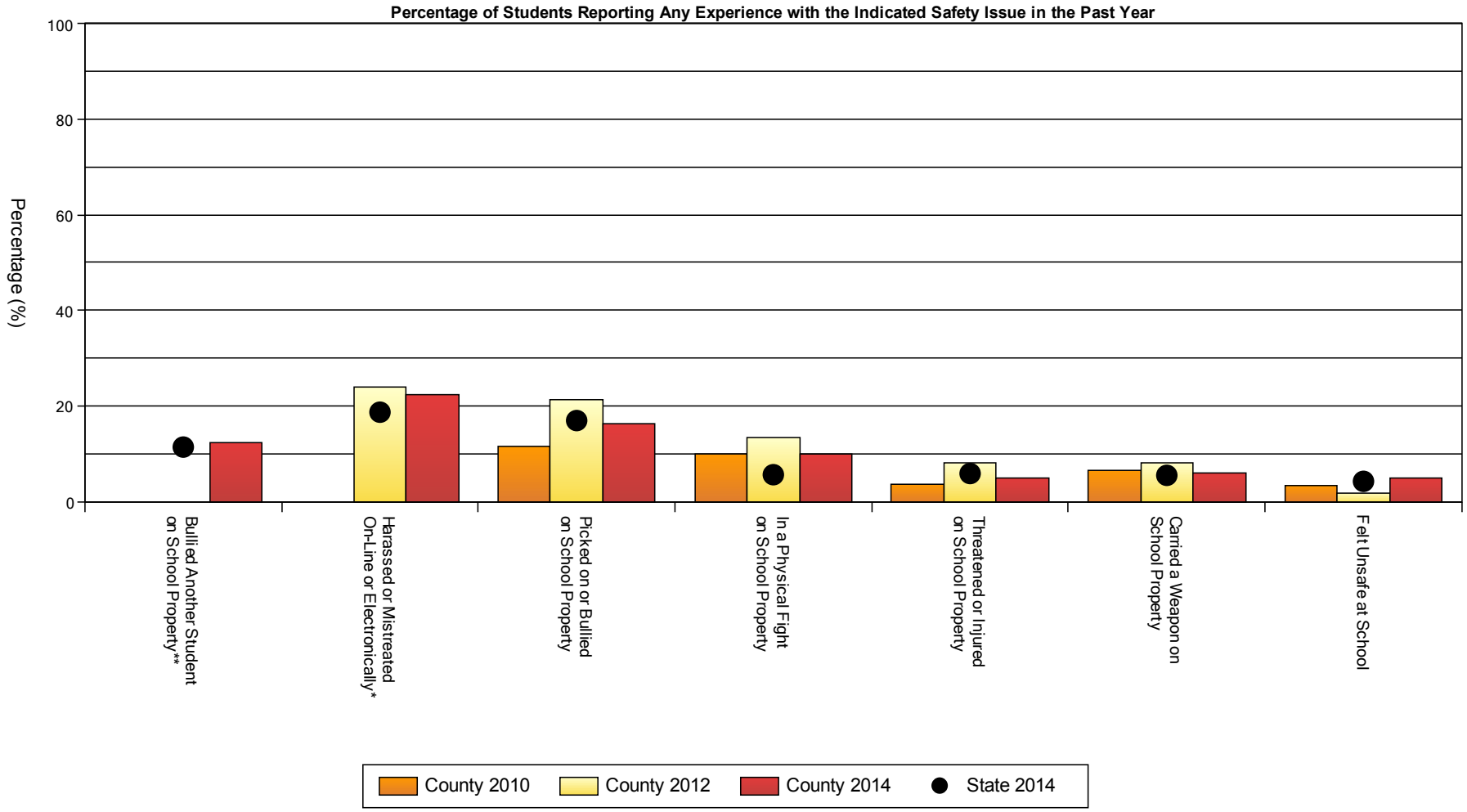
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey student reports of bullying against others.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Coconino County, Grade 10



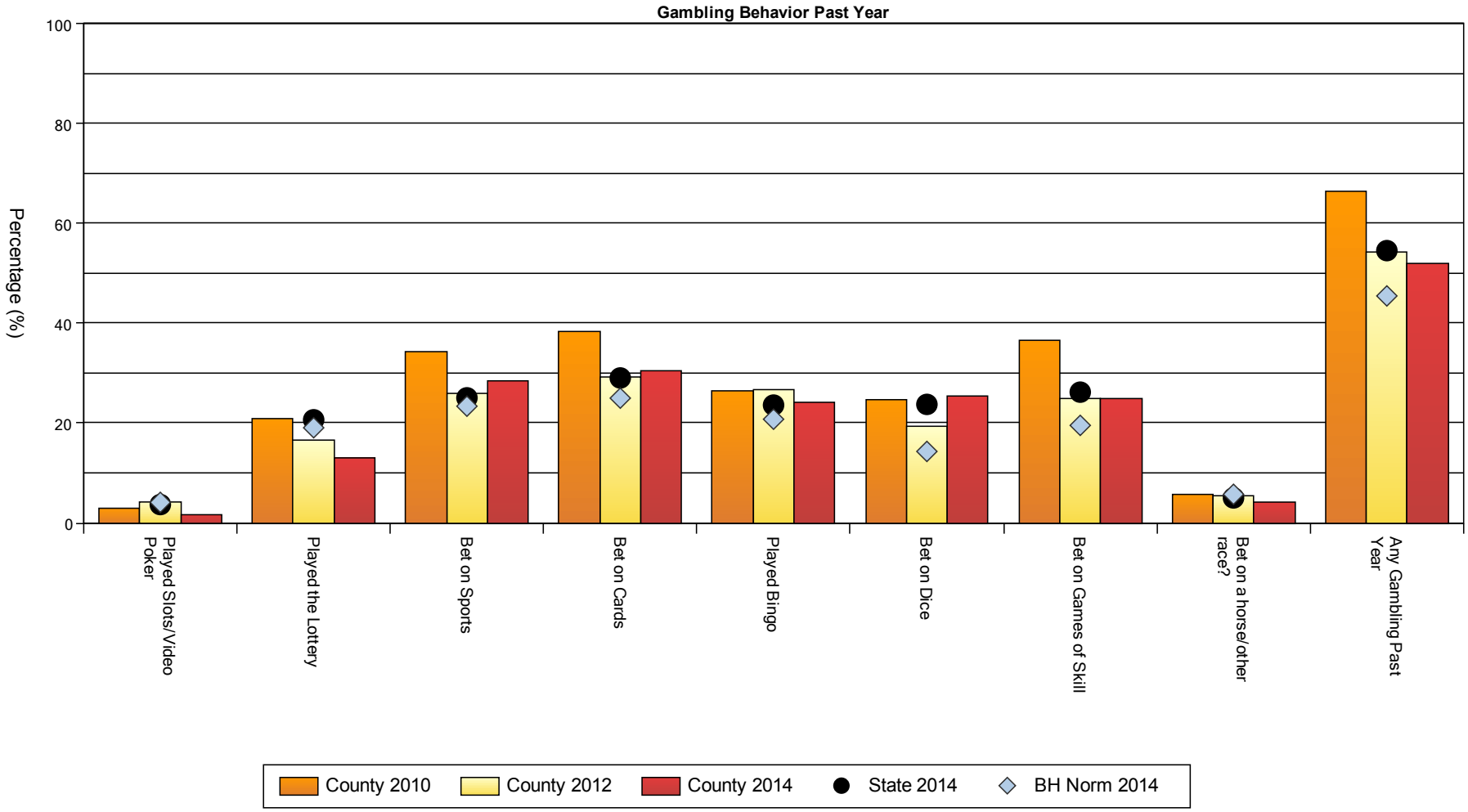
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
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SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Coconino County, Grade 12

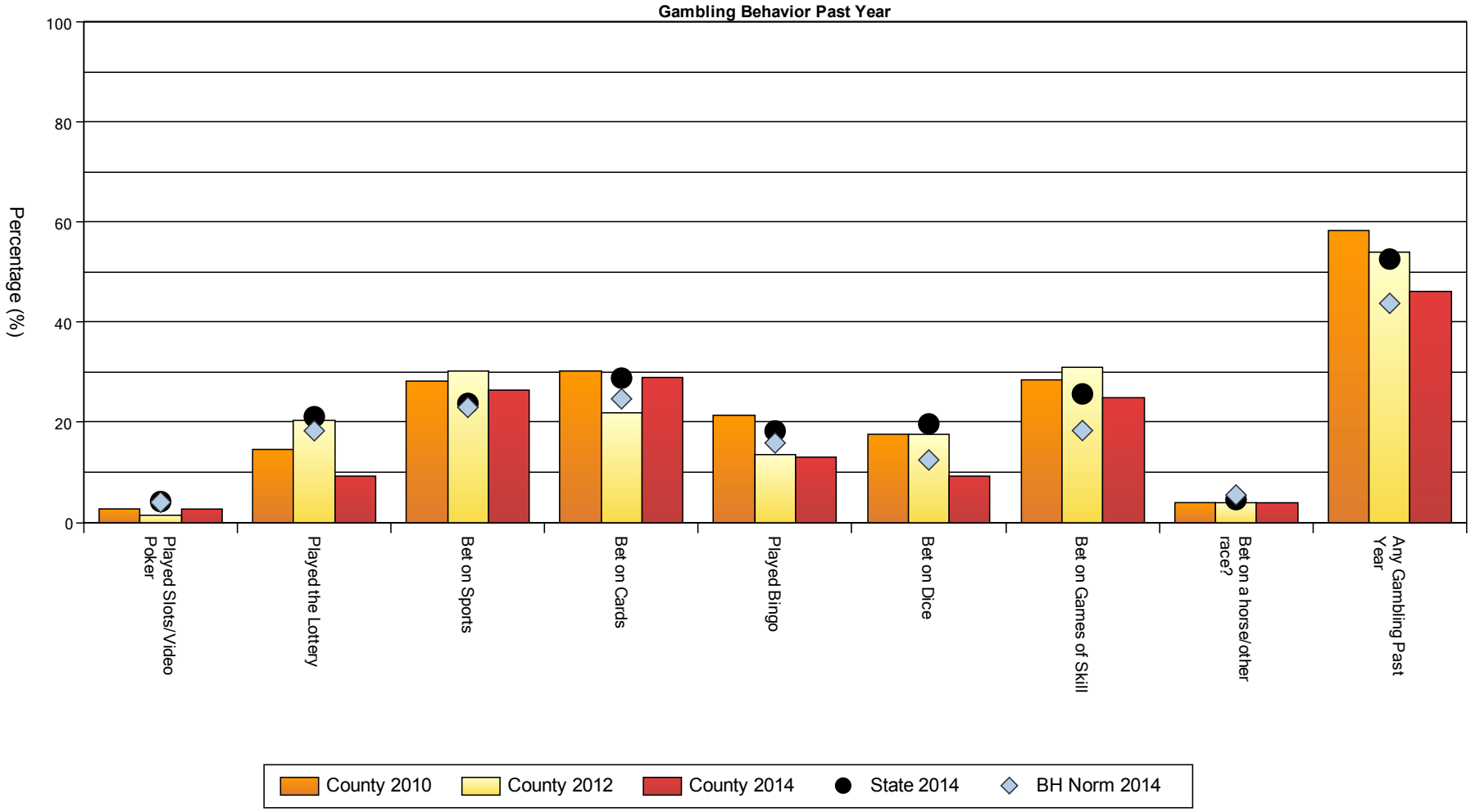


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

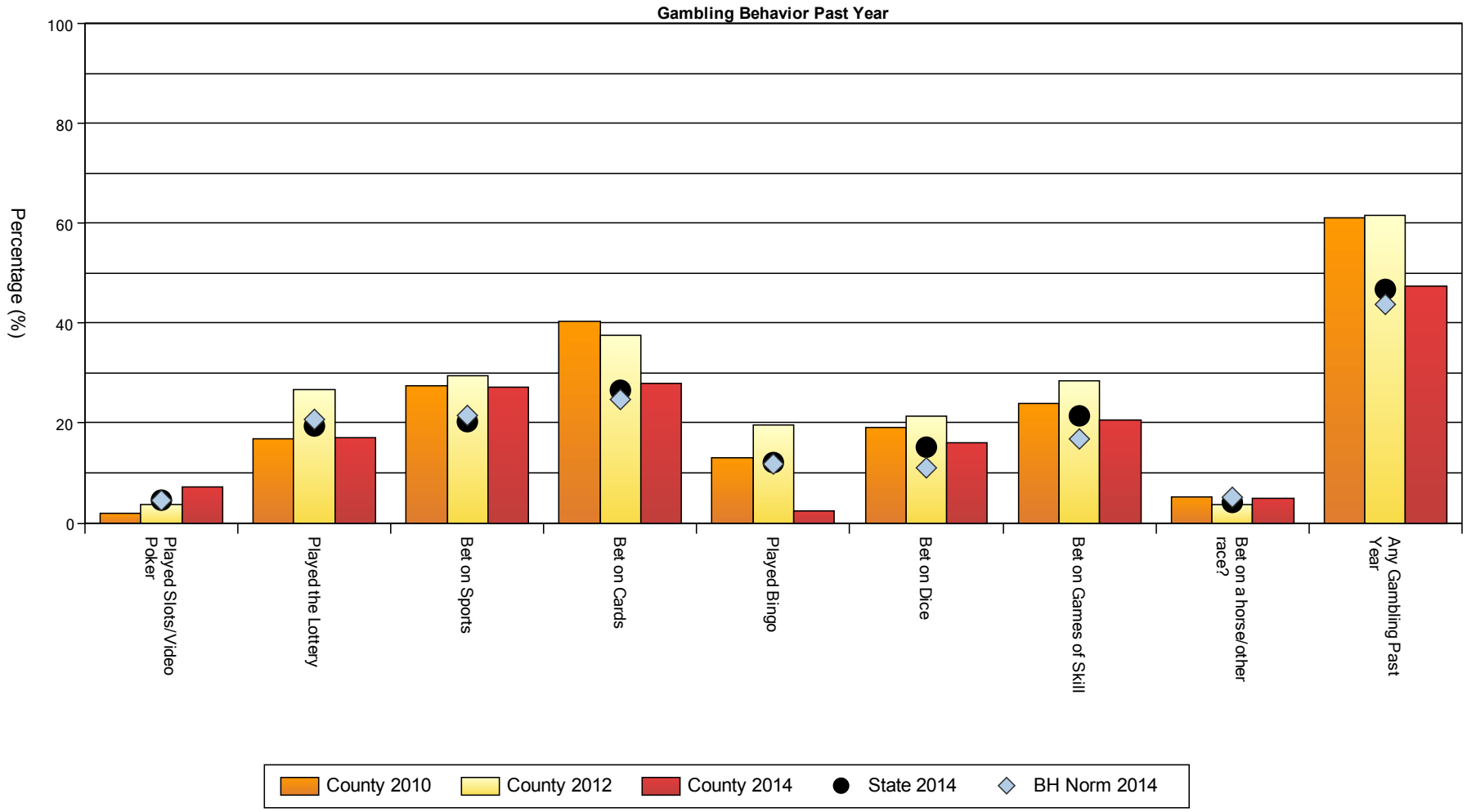
GAMBLING
2014 Coconino County, Grade 8



GAMBLING
2014 Coconino County, Grade 10

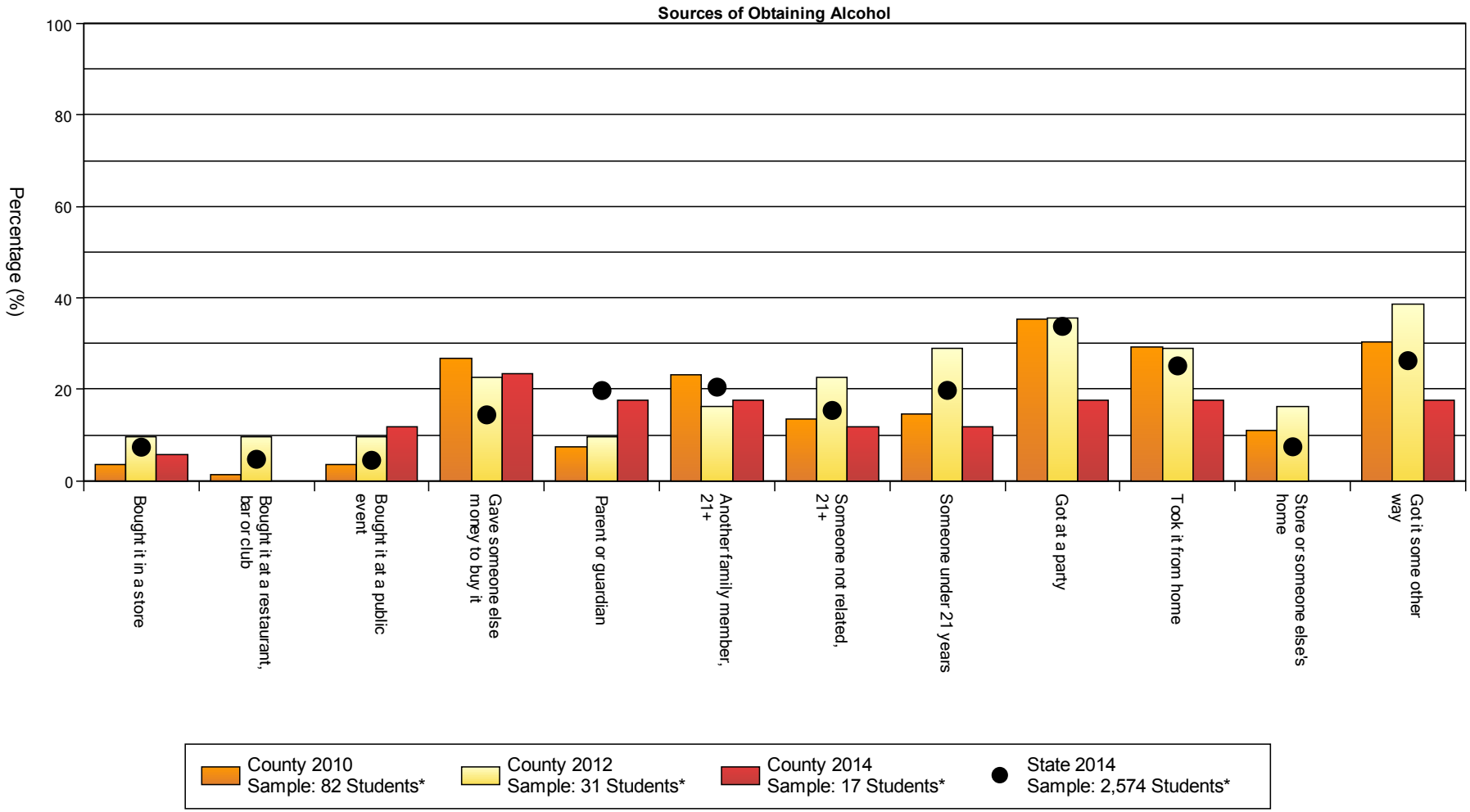


GAMBLING
2014 Coconino County, Grade 12



Sources of Alcohol

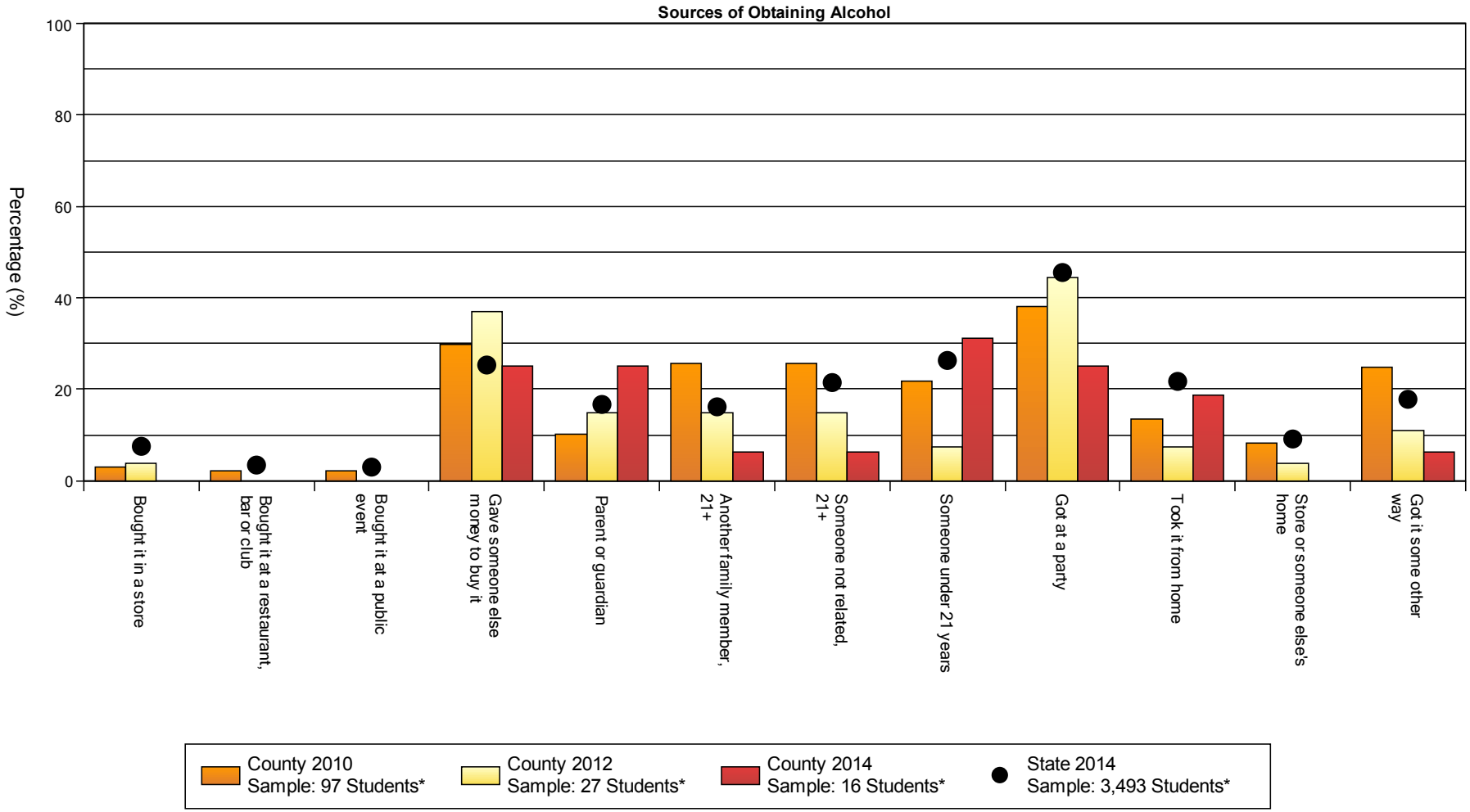
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Coconino County, Grade 8



* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Alcohol

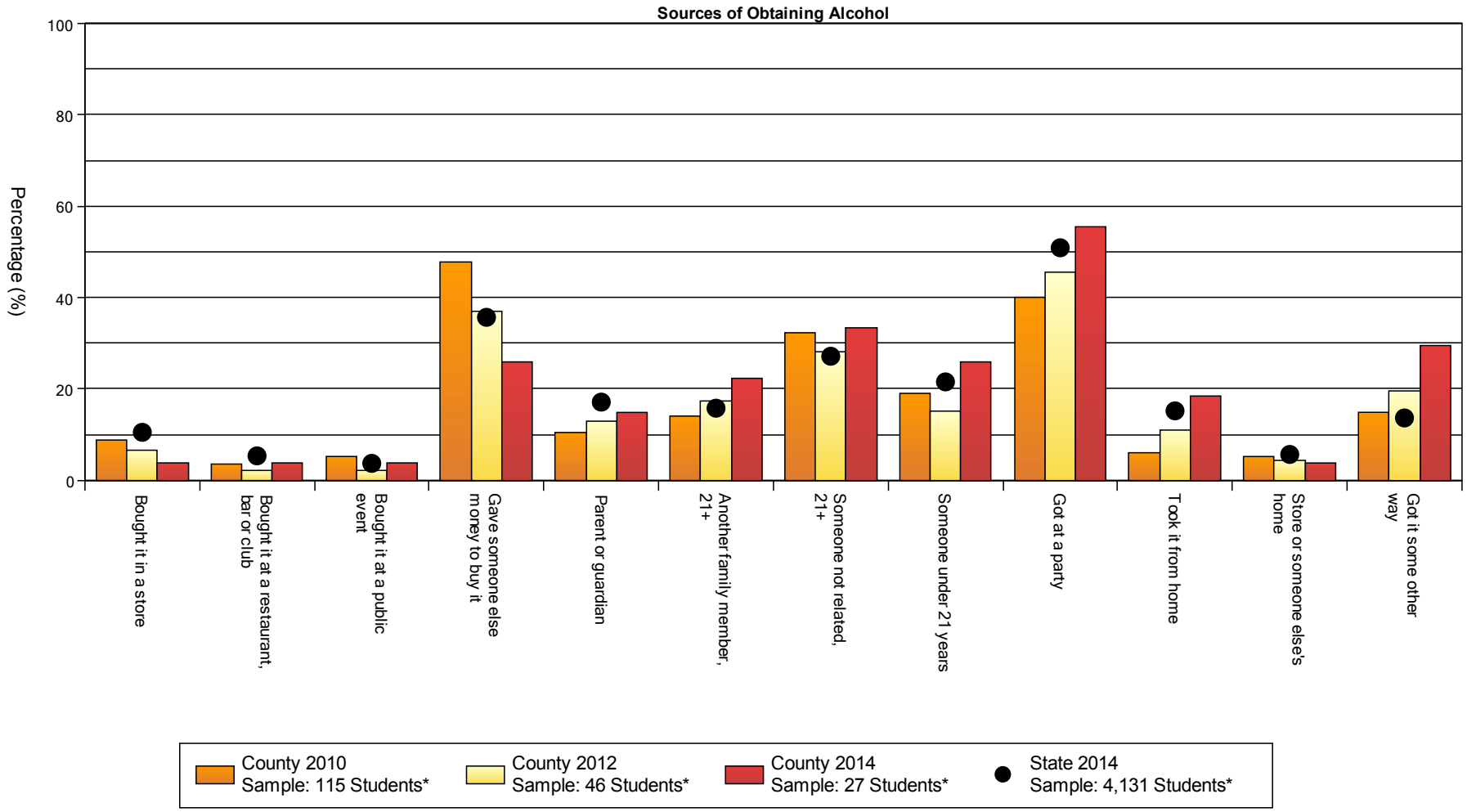
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Coconino County, Grade 10



* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Alcohol

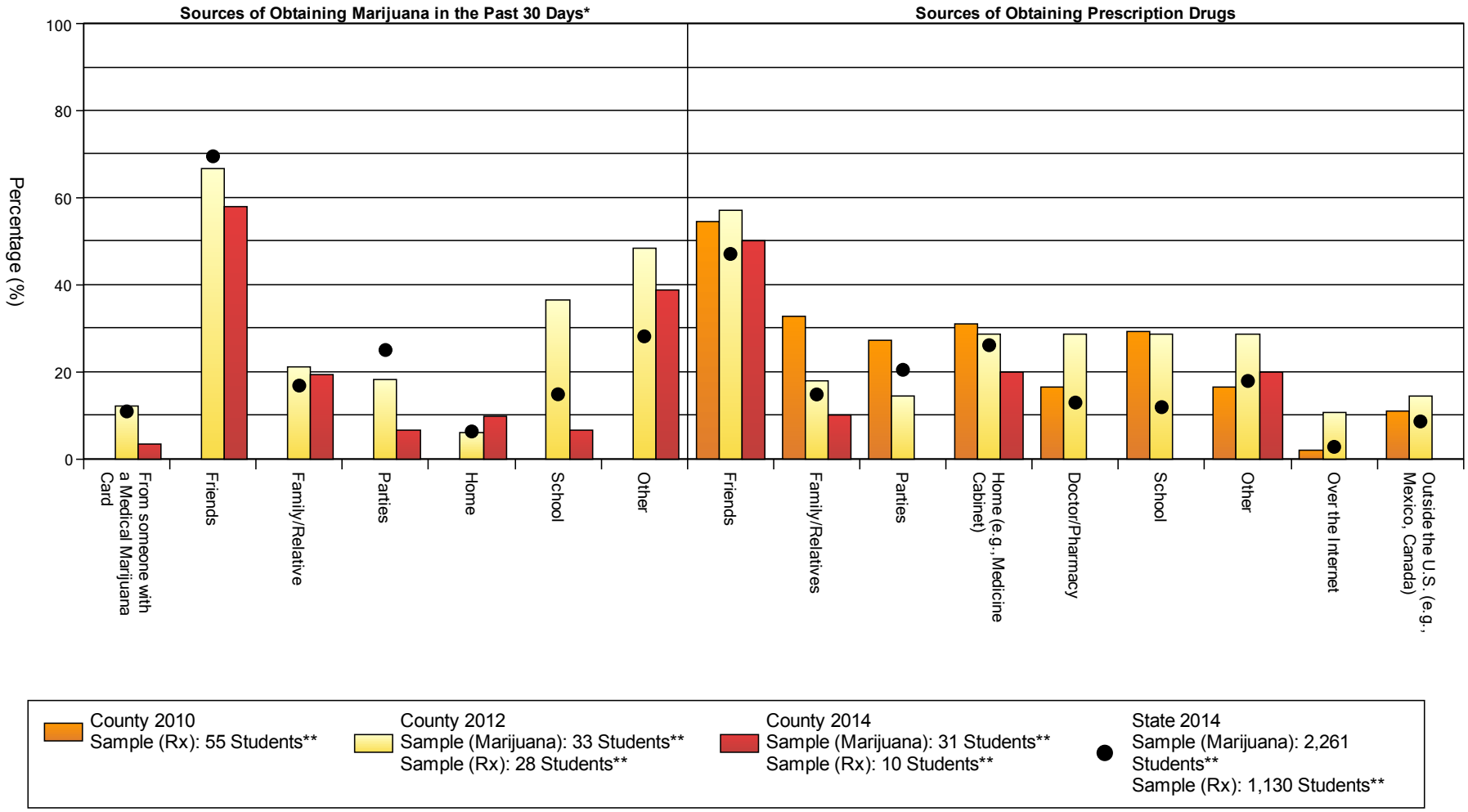
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Coconino County, Grade 12



* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Coconino County, Grade 8

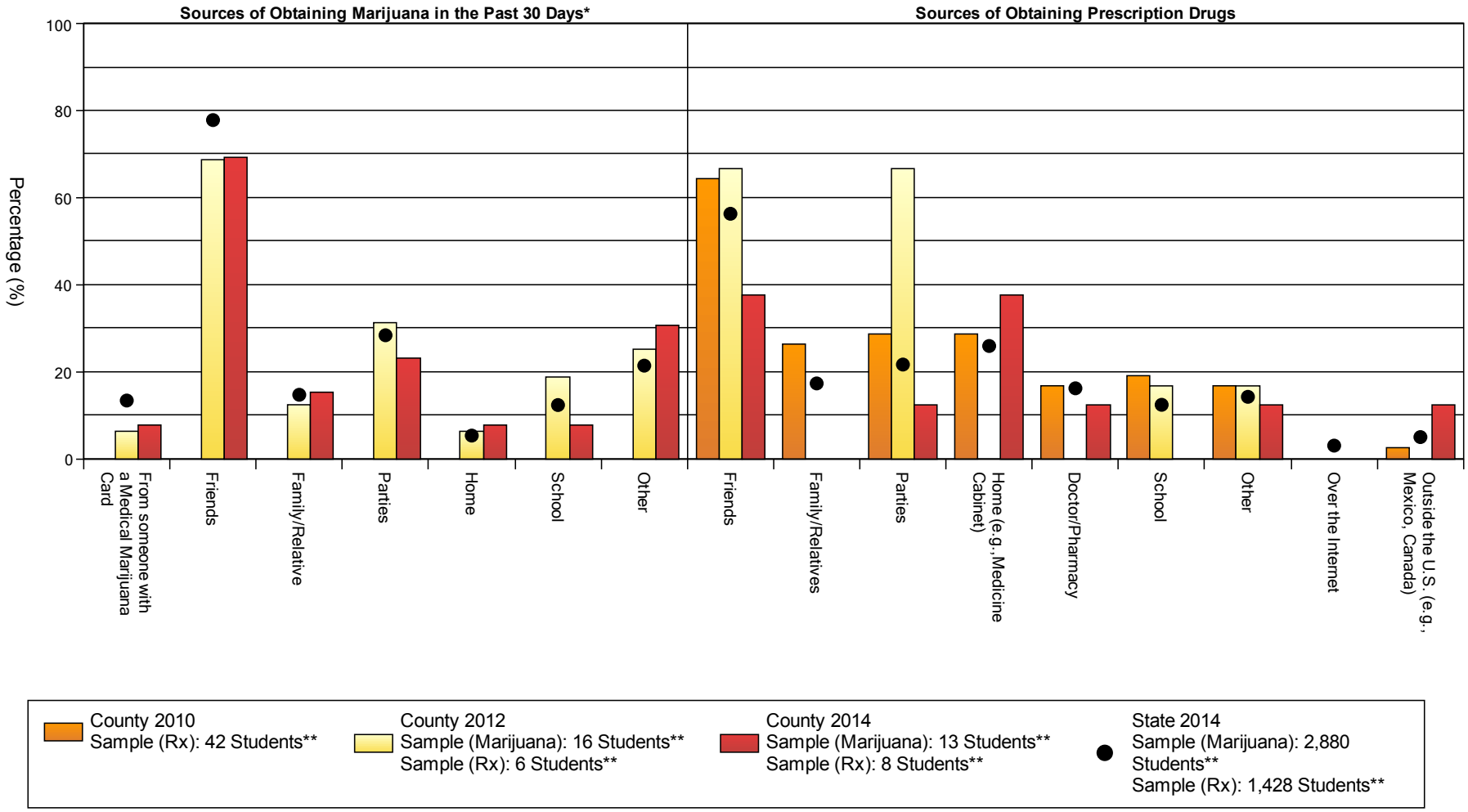


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Coconino County, Grade 10

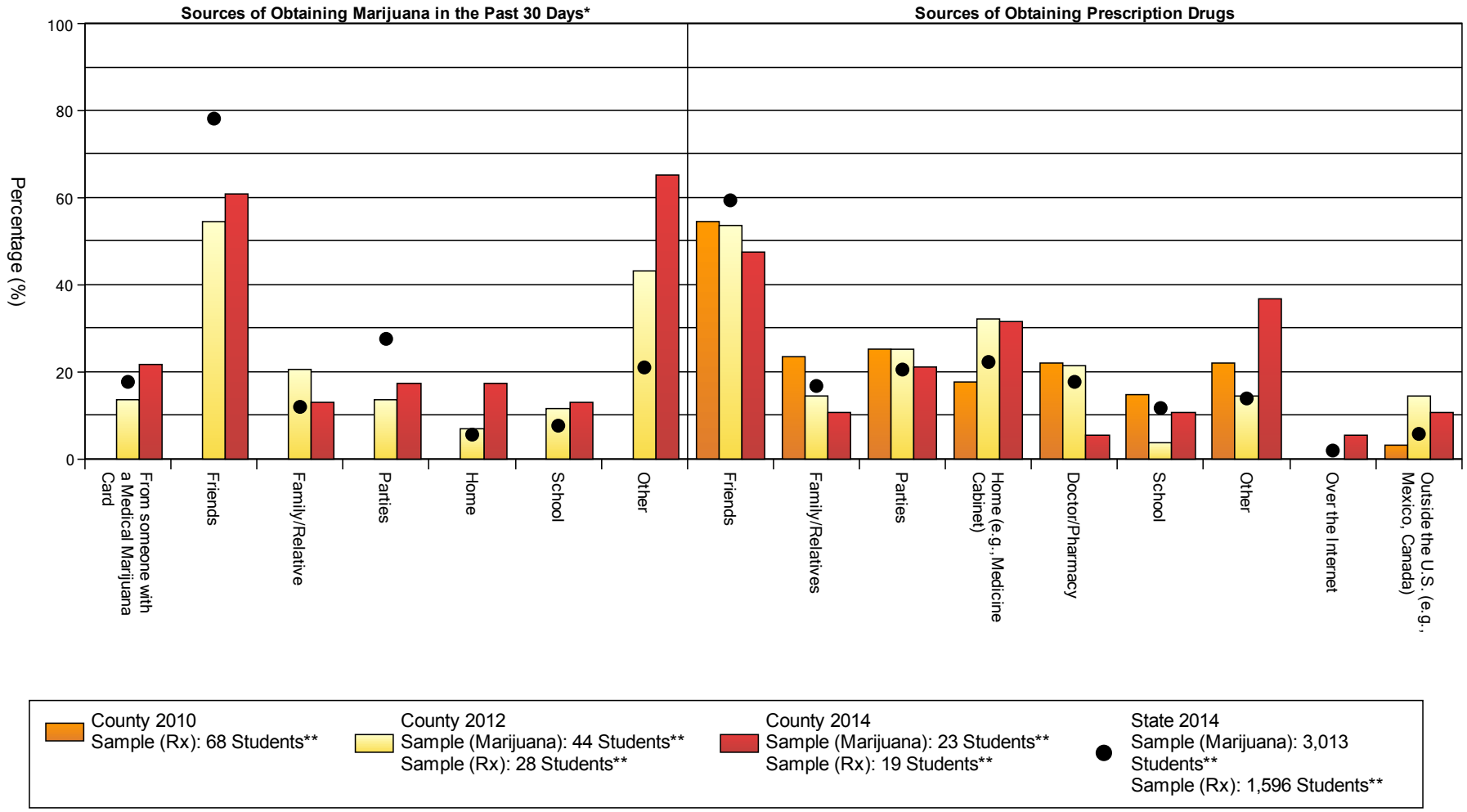


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Coconino County, Grade 12



* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
Community Domain Risk Factors	
Low Neighborhood Attachment	Research has shown that youth who don't like the neighborhoods in which they live are more likely to become involved in juvenile crime and drug selling.
Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	Research has shown that legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, such as raising the legal drinking age, restricting smoking in public places, and increased taxation have been followed by decreases in consumption. Moreover, national surveys of high school seniors have shown that shifts in normative attitudes toward drug use have preceded changes in prevalence of use.
Perceived Availability of Drugs and Handguns	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents. The availability of handguns is also related to a higher risk of crime and substance use by adolescents.
Community Domain Protective Factors	
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Rewards for positive participation in activities helps youth bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
Family Domain Risk Factors	
Poor Family Management	Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children places them at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Also, parents' failure to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that they will engage in drug abuse whether or not there are family drug problems.
Family Conflict	Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear at risk for both delinquency and drug use.
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	When children are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior & Drugs	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further increased if parents involve children in their own drug (or alcohol) using behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.
Family Domain Protective Factors	
Family Attachment	Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, children are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.
School Domain Risk Factors	
Academic Failure	Beginning in the late elementary grades (grades 4-6) academic failure increases the risk of both drug abuse and delinquency. It appears that the experience of failure itself, for whatever reasons, increases the risk of problem behaviors.
Low Commitment to School	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of drugs is significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not. Factors such as liking school, spending time on homework, and perceiving the coursework as relevant are also negatively related to drug use.

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
School Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are recognized and rewarded for their contributions at school, they are less likely to be involved in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Peer-Individual Risk Factors	
Rebelliousness	Young people who do not feel 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 abusing drugs. In addition, high tolerance for deviance, a strong need for independence and normlessness have all been linked with drug use.
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	Early onset of drug use predicts misuse of drugs. The earlier the onset of any drug use, the greater the involvement in other drug use and the greater frequency of use. Onset of drug use prior to the age of 15 is a consistent predictor of drug abuse, and a later age of onset of drug use has been shown to predict lower drug involvement and a greater probability of discontinuation of use.
Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs or engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs and engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use and antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
Friends' Use of Drugs	Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance abuse are much more likely to engage in the same behavior. Peer drug use has consistently been found to be among the strongest predictors of substance use among youth. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who use drugs greatly increases the risk of that problem developing.
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Gang Involvement	Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.
Peer-Individual Protective Factors	
Belief in the Moral Order	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in prosocial behavior are more protected from engaging in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Prosocial Involvement	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are rewarded for working hard in school and the community are less likely to engage in problem behavior.

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students at Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Low Neighborhood Attachment	34.3	35.8	37.3	37.6	34.0	43.6	46.5	40.0	42.9	41.5	48.5	57.5	48.7	47.8	45.9
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	31.6	29.3	34.8	29.2	31.1	40.4	39.4	34.2	34.8	37.8	35.1	42.5	43.6	33.7	38.1
Perceived Availability of Drugs	30.4	27.4	23.2	29.6	30.7	36.0	33.8	30.3	36.6	38.6	39.7	49.5	44.9	39.8	41.0
Perceived Availability of Handguns	33.7	32.2	33.0	31.8	36.7	23.7	31.0	23.7	20.6	23.7	31.4	39.0	39.0	27.5	27.6
Family															
Poor Family Management	38.4	47.1	51.9	41.2	40.3	37.4	30.0	28.4	35.4	40.0	37.1	40.8	34.7	38.4	40.5
Family Conflict	49.2	45.0	45.9	51.0	49.3	37.1	30.0	31.1	41.2	39.9	31.3	36.5	36.0	39.0	38.0
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	42.4	31.2	41.8	36.7	35.4	50.3	51.4	26.7	36.8	37.6	45.1	63.2	40.3	35.9	35.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	21.3	20.1	22.5	21.2	23.7	32.1	40.0	38.2	32.8	39.6	35.0	59.0	36.7	33.0	40.3
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	51.3	46.2	40.2	43.2	49.1	45.4	51.4	53.9	44.6	53.5	49.7	63.8	49.4	43.2	52.9
School															
Academic Failure	45.5	39.0	50.0	44.6	41.1	52.4	47.9	44.9	44.3	42.5	49.2	68.8	55.8	40.9	37.9
Low Commitment to School	37.2	44.1	43.0	45.0	38.2	31.7	29.7	43.6	51.6	40.4	30.5	49.1	48.8	55.3	42.1
Peer and Individual															
Rebelliousness	41.2	33.0	33.7	33.4	34.5	42.3	45.8	32.9	36.6	39.8	40.3	44.6	45.7	36.6	37.7
Early Initiation of Drug Use	33.3	18.6	23.3	19.8	23.5	37.3	32.4	11.4	22.4	36.1	36.8	49.1	36.3	23.4	44.5
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	29.3	18.6	22.9	21.4	24.7	33.0	30.1	29.1	29.8	35.5	36.2	42.9	39.2	29.5	36.0
Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	42.7	32.2	31.8	31.7	34.7	45.8	46.6	35.4	36.1	41.0	46.6	50.0	35.0	35.6	39.0
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	51.9	53.4	57.4	56.9	37.9	40.2	45.8	62.2	58.4	40.1	49.0	65.1	75.9	65.4	47.4
Interaction With Antisocial Peers	62.9	50.3	56.5	43.6	44.8	60.3	47.9	39.5	41.5	45.5	56.3	64.0	51.3	40.1	43.7
Friend's Use of Drugs	38.8	34.7	32.5	29.7	30.7	45.5	38.4	28.9	34.7	34.7	43.4	46.8	45.0	32.0	32.6
Rewards For Antisocial Behavior	42.7	32.4	30.7	41.9	37.1	36.2	48.6	39.2	49.0	42.1	49.5	47.3	50.6	60.3	54.7
Gang Involvement	21.0	12.1	10.4	10.4	14.7	26.6	11.1	5.3	8.4	13.3	22.4	25.5	17.1	7.0	10.7
Total															
Students at High Risk*	37.5	25.0	28.4	24.9	22.4	33.5	28.4	17.7	23.3	23.5	33.6	48.2	31.7	23.6	24.1

* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Data Tables

Table 5. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	38.2	41.0	37.0	31.4	40.9	43.3	51.4	38.2	35.0	45.2	44.4	42.5	37.2	34.0	44.5
Family															
Family Attachment	51.6	58.1	58.4	53.3	54.8	52.5	55.9	57.5	47.8	48.0	59.0	56.4	56.6	55.2	57.9
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	62.7	61.4	57.7	62.2	62.5	58.5	62.9	64.9	57.2	56.2	63.0	57.4	61.3	56.8	56.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	65.3	63.9	60.2	60.0	61.9	61.1	52.9	63.5	53.6	54.3	64.8	47.5	57.3	52.0	54.0
School															
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	70.5	58.1	65.1	64.7	68.7	71.2	63.5	77.2	66.6	69.5	73.9	58.0	75.0	67.4	71.4
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	50.2	52.5	59.1	53.7	56.9	74.0	74.3	82.3	62.5	63.4	61.4	52.7	70.9	47.8	52.4
Peer and Individual															
Belief in the Moral Order	67.5	73.0	69.8	69.6	65.8	75.3	76.4	80.3	75.8	70.2	61.8	58.9	51.3	59.6	55.6
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	58.0	42.2	51.6	47.9	60.5	62.9	58.9	57.9	53.5	61.7	68.9	50.9	51.3	49.6	60.0
Prosocial Involvement	47.9	38.7	46.4	42.7	49.0	43.8	52.1	60.8	51.9	52.0	44.4	32.1	42.7	44.2	47.9
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	66.4	63.6	70.3	61.3	61.4	69.0	62.2	67.1	63.6	60.1	63.6	54.5	58.0	56.2	52.2
Total															
Students with High Protection*	62.9	62.0	64.6	54.8	42.6	66.8	71.6	73.4	61.6	46.0	67.8	58.0	61.0	54.8	43.4

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

Data Tables

Table 6. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	42.5	27.7	29.2	31.5	27.8	62.8	60.8	46.1	52.9	52.1	73.7	81.8	71.6	67.0	68.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	30.3	18.4	19.7	15.8	14.8	52.5	36.1	21.1	25.6	25.7	57.7	67.6	48.8	35.7	38.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	22.9	14.8	25.8	14.9	16.5	43.7	39.2	23.7	32.4	35.8	53.3	60.9	51.3	44.7	45.5
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	3.0	0.7	0.5	1.6	2.5	3.9	5.4	1.3	4.7	5.4	7.9	17.3	20.0	8.0	7.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	2.3	0.7	2.1	1.6	1.7	5.6	5.4	0.0	3.0	3.3	11.8	13.6	13.9	6.2	4.5
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	18.2	7.5	3.6	9.0	10.8	11.0	12.2	3.9	6.6	8.7	8.2	12.7	6.3	5.4	6.9
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.7	2.7	0.0	1.1	1.6	4.9	3.6	2.5	1.3	1.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.1	2.7	0.0	1.1	1.0	2.6	1.8	2.5	1.3	1.0
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	3.0	1.3	3.1	2.1	1.8	4.5	8.1	1.3	4.4	5.7	11.6	17.3	15.0	7.4	7.1
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.6	1.0	0.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	2.7	0.0	1.9	1.3	2.3	0.9	1.3	1.9	2.1
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	11.2	5.9	7.3	7.0	n/a	17.5	16.2	8.0	12.0	n/a	21.9	29.1	21.3	15.0	11.1
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	3.1	2.3	1.0	1.6	4.2	4.0	5.4	2.7	5.3	8.1	5.3	10.0	11.3	8.4	12.4
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	8.4	3.0	3.1	3.9	n/a	7.6	6.8	6.6	6.3	n/a	8.6	11.8	13.8	7.8	7.5
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	17.1	9.5	9.4	9.3	n/a	21.7	18.9	13.2	15.0	n/a	25.5	32.7	26.3	18.7	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	10.1	8.5	5.2	5.8	n/a	12.4	14.9	2.6	8.2	n/a	11.9	19.1	15.0	9.6	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	3.6	1.6	2.3	n/a	n/a	13.5	1.3	4.2	n/a	n/a	15.3	5.0	6.4	n/a

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

** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

Data Tables

Table 7. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once in the past 30 days.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	18.0	9.8	10.9	13.4	10.2	32.6	31.1	28.0	27.8	25.7	45.2	53.2	35.0	40.6	39.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	12.6	6.9	7.8	5.7	4.5	17.8	13.9	6.7	10.1	9.1	26.7	35.1	32.9	15.7	16.3
Chew ing tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	5.8	1.6	6.8	4.3	2.8	12.1	18.3	6.7	7.5	6.4	11.2	18.9	14.8	10.4	8.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	10.3	5.0	10.3	6.9	7.0	19.1	18.9	14.5	16.8	18.0	25.1	35.5	29.1	22.9	22.7
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.1	2.0	4.5	3.8	2.4	1.4
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	3.3	3.6	7.6	2.1	1.1
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	6.9	2.6	0.5	3.1	2.3	3.4	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.0	3.6	2.5	0.9	1.0
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	1.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.5	1.7	2.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.0	5.5	2.5	1.7	1.5
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	4.2	3.0	2.6	3.8	n/a	7.0	5.4	2.7	5.4	n/a	8.6	12.8	8.8	5.5	2.8
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.7	0.3	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.8	2.3	3.6	6.3	2.8	4.1
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	3.6	1.0	1.0	1.7	n/a	2.8	0.0	1.3	2.6	n/a	2.6	3.6	6.3	2.7	2.2
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	7.6	3.9	4.7	4.9	n/a	10.1	6.8	3.9	7.1	n/a	10.9	14.5	12.5	8.0	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	5.9	3.6	1.6	3.1	n/a	5.1	8.1	1.3	3.7	n/a	5.3	9.2	6.3	3.4	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	1.7	1.0	0.9	n/a	n/a	1.4	0.0	0.8	n/a	n/a	9.0	0.0	0.9	n/a

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

** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

Data Tables

Table 8. Percentage of Students Who Used Alcohol & Prescription Drugs, & Reported Impaired Driving

Alcohol And Prescription Drugs

	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	11.3	4.0	5.2	6.3	n/a	5.1	18.8	22.2	7.9	14.4	n/a	13.7	26.4	23.2	18.8	22.7	n/a	22.1
Drank beer, wine, or hard liquor at the same time you used prescription drugs during the past 30 days?*	n/a	n/a	2.1	2.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.9	4.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.8	4.8	n/a	n/a

Impaired Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
DRIVE a car when you had been drinking alcohol?	5.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	5.6	n/a	8.3	16.7	7.9	4.5	5.3	n/a	14.8	15.2	15.0	9.9	11.8	n/a
RIDE in a car driven by someone drinking alcohol?	26.4	18.1	21.9	21.5	22.3	n/a	27.2	37.5	21.3	19.9	24.0	n/a	26.5	30.4	25.3	21.5	24.1	n/a
DRIVE a car when you had been taking prescription drugs to get "high"?*	n/a	n/a	1.0	2.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.9	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.6	5.4	n/a	n/a

Table 9. Percentage of Students With Antisocial Behavior

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Drunk or high at school	15.3	8.7	8.4	8.4	7.8	27.6	19.7	8.9	16.5	14.7	30.3	31.3	25.0	19.8	17.3
Suspended from school	17.3	13.4	25.5	14.3	13.4	15.4	9.6	7.6	9.6	11.2	12.0	11.7	18.5	7.1	8.5
Sold illegal drugs	5.7	3.6	5.3	3.6	3.1	9.5	9.6	9.2	7.7	7.2	14.7	15.2	13.6	8.9	8.6
Stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle	3.6	3.2	1.6	1.7	2.2	3.8	1.4	1.3	2.1	2.7	4.6	0.9	3.7	1.8	2.0
Been arrested	7.9	4.8	7.3	5.0	4.8	10.0	4.2	2.5	6.0	6.0	13.3	11.6	11.0	5.9	5.8
Attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them	17.7	9.0	7.8	9.8	12.9	13.6	12.3	7.7	8.9	11.8	13.3	10.8	9.9	6.6	9.6
Carried a handgun	5.5	5.8	10.4	5.5	5.4	7.0	6.8	5.1	5.6	5.5	8.2	6.4	12.2	5.6	5.5
Carried a handgun to school	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.2	2.0	0.0	2.5	1.4	1.2

* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
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	89.8	88.7	89.0	88.5	95.0	87.8	89.9	92.0	96.4	92.0	95.1	94.1
	1 time	4.0	3.5	7.3	5.2	4.1	6.8	5.1	3.4	2.0	5.4	3.7	2.3
	2-3 times	3.8	4.5	2.1	3.4	0.3	1.4	1.3	2.1	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.2
	4-5 times	0.9	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
	6-7 times	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
	8-9 times	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2
	10-11 times	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	12 or more times	1.1	1.9	0.0	1.1	0.6	2.7	2.5	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	71.5	84.4	80.3	85.1	81.3	83.8	93.6	91.1	90.1	86.6	90.1	94.3
	1 time	12.6	8.9	8.8	8.3	12.1	12.2	2.6	4.5	6.9	7.1	6.2	2.5
	2-3 times	9.4	4.8	6.7	4.1	4.7	4.1	2.6	2.3	2.3	5.4	2.5	1.4
	4-5 times	3.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4
	6-7 times	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	8-9 times	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	10-11 times	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.7
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	56.8	65.1	58.5	59.8	73.3	60.8	78.5	71.6	88.4	78.6	83.8	83.0
	1 time	14.1	6.4	15.0	10.3	8.6	9.5	6.3	6.7	3.3	2.7	3.8	4.1
	2-3 times	10.8	11.9	13.0	12.0	7.2	9.5	7.6	9.3	5.3	8.0	5.0	5.9
	4-5 times	5.1	5.4	4.7	5.1	4.4	6.8	1.3	3.8	1.0	5.4	2.5	2.0
	6-7 times	3.0	2.2	3.1	2.5	0.8	5.4	2.5	1.8	0.3	0.9	0.0	1.0
	8-9 times	1.9	1.3	2.1	1.8	0.6	0.0	2.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.7
	10-11 times	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
	12 or more times	7.4	7.1	3.6	7.8	4.2	6.8	0.0	5.0	1.3	4.5	3.8	3.0
During the past 12 months, how often have you picked on or bullied another student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	n/a	n/a	70.5	73.8	n/a	n/a	78.2	82.0	n/a	n/a	87.7	88.6
	1 time	n/a	n/a	16.6	10.5	n/a	n/a	6.4	6.2	n/a	n/a	6.2	3.3
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	5.7	8.8	n/a	n/a	5.1	6.2	n/a	n/a	2.5	3.5
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	5.7	2.3	n/a	n/a	2.6	1.6	n/a	n/a	1.2	1.2
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	0.0	1.0	n/a	n/a	1.3	0.9	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.6
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.7	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.4	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.4
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.3	n/a	n/a	2.6	0.2	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.2
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	1.0	2.5	n/a	n/a	3.8	2.4	n/a	n/a	2.5	2.2
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 your way to or from school?	0 days	89.6	90.1	88.6	90.1	93.9	97.3	94.9	93.9	96.7	98.2	95.0	95.7
	1 day	5.5	4.2	5.7	4.7	3.3	2.7	2.5	2.8	1.6	0.9	0.0	1.8
	2-3 days	2.5	2.2	4.1	3.3	2.2	0.0	2.5	2.0	0.0	0.9	3.8	1.2
	4-5 days	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
	6 or more days	1.7	2.9	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.8
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	92.8	96.5	96.9	95.8	93.3	93.2	94.9	94.4	93.4	91.9	93.9	94.5
	1 day	4.3	1.9	0.5	1.9	2.2	2.7	0.0	1.5	1.6	2.7	0.0	1.1
	2-3 days	2.1	0.3	2.6	0.8	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.0	1.2	1.1
	4-5 days	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.0	2.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.5
	6 or more days	0.6	1.3	0.0	1.1	2.8	2.7	1.3	2.5	3.9	5.4	3.7	2.8
During the past 12 months, how many times have you been harassed, mistreated, or made fun of by another person while on-line or through a cell phone or other electronic device?**	0 times	n/a	73.9	67.9	69.7	n/a	68.9	83.5	74.6	n/a	75.9	77.5	81.3
	1 time	n/a	10.8	12.4	8.7	n/a	6.8	5.1	6.6	n/a	6.3	8.8	4.7
	2-3 times	n/a	6.1	9.8	9.0	n/a	14.9	6.3	8.0	n/a	9.8	8.8	6.1
	4-5 times	n/a	2.5	3.6	3.8	n/a	2.7	3.8	3.3	n/a	2.7	0.0	2.3
	6-7 times	n/a	1.9	1.6	1.8	n/a	1.4	0.0	1.5	n/a	0.9	0.0	1.2
	8-9 times	n/a	1.0	1.6	1.4	n/a	2.7	0.0	1.3	n/a	0.9	1.3	0.7
	10-11 times	n/a	0.3	0.0	0.6	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.5	n/a	0.9	1.3	0.3
	12 or more times	n/a	3.5	3.1	5.0	n/a	2.7	1.3	4.2	n/a	2.7	2.5	3.4

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

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

Data Tables

Table 11. Percentage of Students Gambling in the Past Year

How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value: (At least once in the past 12 months)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Any Gambling Past Year	66.5	54.2	52.1	54.6	45.5	58.2	54.1	46.1	52.6	43.8	61.1	61.6	47.6	46.8	43.8
Played at a slot machine, poker machine, or other gambling machine?	2.8	4.2	1.5	3.7	4.2	2.7	1.4	2.7	4.2	4.0	2.0	3.6	7.3	4.6	4.5
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	20.9	16.6	13.0	20.7	19.1	14.6	20.3	9.3	21.1	18.3	16.8	26.8	17.1	19.4	20.8
Bet on sports?	34.2	26.1	28.4	25.1	23.4	28.3	30.1	26.3	23.8	23.0	27.5	29.5	27.2	20.3	21.6
Bet on cards?	38.3	29.1	30.4	29.1	25.0	30.1	21.9	28.9	28.9	24.7	40.3	37.5	28.0	26.6	24.7
Played bingo?	26.5	26.8	24.2	23.6	20.8	21.4	13.5	13.2	18.3	15.9	13.1	19.6	2.5	12.1	11.8
Played a dice game?	24.7	19.3	25.5	23.8	14.3	17.5	17.6	9.3	19.7	12.5	19.0	21.4	16.0	15.2	11.1
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	36.5	25.0	24.9	26.2	19.6	28.5	31.1	25.0	25.7	18.4	23.9	28.6	20.7	21.5	16.9
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	5.7	5.6	4.1	5.0	5.8	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.6	5.5	5.2	3.6	4.9	4.1	5.2

Data Tables

Table 12. Where Youth Obtained Alcohol

If during the past 30 days you drank alcohol, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*82*	*31*	*17*	*2,574*	*97*	*27*	*16*	*3,493*	*115*	*46*	*27*	*4,131*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station.	3.7	9.7	5.9	7.4	3.1	3.7	0.0	7.6	8.7	6.5	3.7	10.5
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club.	1.2	9.7	0.0	4.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	3.5	3.5	2.2	3.7	5.4
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event.	3.7	9.7	11.8	4.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	5.2	2.2	3.7	3.7
I gave someone else money to buy it for me.	26.8	22.6	23.5	14.5	29.9	37.0	25.0	25.3	47.8	37.0	25.9	35.7
My parent or guardian gave it to me.	7.3	9.7	17.6	19.8	10.3	14.8	25.0	16.7	10.4	13.0	14.8	17.1
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me.	23.2	16.1	17.6	20.5	25.8	14.8	6.3	16.2	13.9	17.4	22.2	15.8
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me.	13.4	22.6	11.8	15.4	25.8	14.8	6.3	21.5	32.2	28.3	33.3	27.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me.	14.6	29.0	11.8	19.8	21.6	7.4	31.3	26.3	19.1	15.2	25.9	21.6
I got it at a party.	35.4	35.5	17.6	33.8	38.1	44.4	25.0	45.6	40.0	45.7	55.6	50.9
I took it from home.	29.3	29.0	17.6	25.2	13.4	7.4	18.8	21.8	6.1	10.9	18.5	15.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home.	11.0	16.1	0.0	7.5	8.2	3.7	0.0	9.2	5.2	4.3	3.7	5.7
I got it some other way.	30.5	38.7	17.6	26.3	24.7	11.1	6.3	17.8	14.8	19.6	29.6	13.7

* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 13. Where Youth Obtained Marijuana*

If during the past 30 days you used marijuana, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12		
	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size***	*33*	*31*	*2,261*	*16*	*13*	*2,880*	*44*	*23*	*3,013*
I got it from someone with a medical marijuana card	12.1	3.2	10.9	6.3	7.7	13.4	13.6	21.7	17.7
Friends	66.7	58.1	69.5	68.8	69.2	77.8	54.5	60.9	78.2
Family/relatives	21.2	19.4	16.8	12.5	15.4	14.7	20.5	13.0	11.9
Parties	18.2	6.5	25.0	31.3	23.1	28.4	13.6	17.4	27.5
Home	6.1	9.7	6.3	6.3	7.7	5.3	6.8	17.4	5.5
School	36.4	6.5	14.8	18.8	7.7	12.3	11.4	13.0	7.6
Other	48.5	38.7	28.1	25.0	30.8	21.4	43.2	65.2	21.0

Table 14. Where Youth Obtained Prescription Drugs

If you have ever used prescription drugs in order to get high, not for a medical reason, how did you get them? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size***	*55*	*28*	*10*	*1,130*	*42*	*6*	*8*	*1,428*	*68*	*28*	*19*	*1,596*
Friends	54.5	57.1	50.0	47.1	64.3	66.7	37.5	56.3	54.4	53.6	47.4	59.4
Family/relatives	32.7	17.9	10.0	14.8	26.2	0.0	0.0	17.3	23.5	14.3	10.5	16.7
Parties	27.3	14.3	0.0	20.4	28.6	66.7	12.5	21.6	25.0	25.0	21.1	20.5
Home (e.g., medicine cabinet)	30.9	28.6	20.0	26.1	28.6	0.0	37.5	25.9	17.6	32.1	31.6	22.2
Doctor/pharmacy	16.4	28.6	0.0	12.9	16.7	0.0	12.5	16.2	22.1	21.4	5.3	17.7
School	29.1	28.6	0.0	11.9	19.0	16.7	0.0	12.4	14.7	3.6	10.5	11.7
Other	16.4	28.6	20.0	17.9	16.7	16.7	12.5	14.2	22.1	14.3	36.8	13.8
Over the Internet	1.8	10.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	1.9
Outside the U.S. (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	10.9	14.3	0.0	8.6	2.4	0.0	12.5	5.0	2.9	14.3	10.5	5.7

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 15. Drug Free Communities Report - National Outcome Measures (NOMs)

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Male**		Female**	
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
Perception of Risk* (People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)	take five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) once or twice a week?	Binge drinking	74.7	190	78.4	74	78.5	79	74.3	179	78.4	162
	smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	Tobacco	74.1	189	83.8	74	77.2	79	75.4	179	78.9	161
	smoke marijuana once or twice a week?	Marijuana	57.6	184	48.6	72	33.3	78	47.4	175	53.2	158
	use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them?	Prescription drugs	75.5	188	75.3	73	72.2	79	72.5	178	76.9	160
Perception of Parental Disapproval* (Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	95.1	183	92.1	76	83.3	78	87.5	176	96.2	159
	smoke cigarettes?	Tobacco	97.8	182	98.7	76	83.5	79	93.2	177	96.2	158
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	93.9	180	90.7	75	83.1	77	87.4	174	94.9	156
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	97.8	182	96.1	76	93.7	79	95.5	177	97.5	158
Perception of Peer Disapproval* (Friends feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	85.5	186	76.3	76	47.4	78	71.8	177	77.6	161
	smoke tobacco?	Tobacco	88.0	183	75.0	76	46.2	78	73.3	176	78.0	159
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	73.0	185	60.5	76	42.3	78	58.8	177	67.5	160
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	89.8	186	84.2	76	76.9	78	83.6	177	87.6	161
Past 30-Day Use* (at least one use in the past 30 days)	had beer, wine, or hard liquor	Alcohol	10.9	192	28.0	75	35.0	80	26.7	180	12.7	165
	smoked cigarettes	Tobacco	7.8	192	6.7	75	32.9	79	16.6	181	9.2	163
	used marijuana	Marijuana	10.3	194	14.5	76	29.1	79	21.3	183	9.1	164
	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet, or Tylox) without a doctor's orders?	Prescription drugs	4.7	192	3.9	76	12.5	80	7.1	182	5.5	164

* For Perception of Risk, Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, and Past 30-Day Use, the "Sample" column represents the sample size - the number of people who answered the question and whose responses were used to determine the percentage. The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample answering the question as specified in the definition.

** The male and female values allow a gender comparison for youth who completed the survey. However, unless the percentage of students who participated from each grade is similar, the gender results are not necessarily representative of males and females in the community.

Data Tables

Table 16. Additional Data for Prevention Planning

In the last 30 days, about how many times were you offered:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
alcohol?	Never	71.0	75.4	76.4	78.5	53.9	45.8	63.2	58.3	40.5	27.9	48.1	47.1
	Once	13.4	11.8	10.5	10.3	13.8	16.7	17.1	13.1	16.1	21.6	16.0	13.2
	2-3 times	8.1	8.5	11.5	6.7	18.8	18.1	9.2	15.2	23.0	23.4	19.8	19.4
	4-6 times	3.6	1.0	1.0	2.1	5.3	13.9	6.6	6.7	9.5	13.5	6.2	9.4
	7-10 times	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.7	2.8	2.8	1.3	2.3	4.6	5.4	3.7	3.4
	More than 10 times	2.7	2.6	0.0	1.7	5.3	2.8	2.6	4.4	6.3	8.1	6.2	7.5
cigarettes?	Never	75.0	82.8	83.2	86.5	65.0	72.2	82.9	79.6	65.0	54.1	58.0	73.9
	Once	10.4	8.6	10.5	6.8	11.2	9.7	5.3	8.4	7.9	12.6	6.2	9.2
	2-3 times	7.2	3.3	5.3	3.7	10.6	9.7	6.6	5.3	8.6	15.3	11.1	6.8
	4-6 times	3.6	2.0	1.1	1.2	3.9	4.2	1.3	2.5	6.3	5.4	7.4	3.1
	7-10 times	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.5	4.8	1.4	1.3	1.2	2.0	2.7	0.0	1.6
	More than 10 times	2.8	2.6	0.0	1.3	4.5	2.8	2.6	3.1	10.2	9.9	17.3	5.4
marijuana?	Never	73.1	74.7	72.8	75.5	56.0	54.2	62.7	57.5	54.2	45.0	48.1	54.1
	Once	9.8	8.9	8.4	8.3	14.0	13.9	12.0	11.4	12.0	9.0	12.3	10.5
	2-3 times	5.7	6.3	5.8	6.6	8.1	8.3	5.3	10.8	9.3	11.7	6.2	12.0
	4-6 times	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.3	6.2	5.6	10.7	6.7	6.0	11.7	8.6	6.8
	7-10 times	2.7	2.0	2.6	1.7	5.0	9.7	1.3	3.8	6.0	2.7	1.2	3.8
	More than 10 times	5.7	5.3	7.3	4.6	10.6	8.3	8.0	9.8	12.6	19.8	23.5	12.7
other drugs?	Never	89.0	89.1	90.6	88.4	84.9	84.5	80.3	82.6	84.1	80.0	72.8	82.1
	Once	4.6	4.3	6.3	5.5	5.9	4.2	13.2	7.6	6.6	6.4	8.6	6.7
	2-3 times	3.2	2.0	1.0	2.7	4.5	4.2	3.9	4.3	4.3	7.3	3.7	5.0
	4-6 times	0.6	0.3	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.3	1.8	3.7	2.1
	7-10 times	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.7	1.0
	More than 10 times	1.9	3.0	0.5	1.7	2.2	4.2	1.3	2.6	1.7	4.5	7.4	3.0
In the last 30 days, how often did you respond in the following ways when alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana or other drugs were offered to you?		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
Say "No" without giving a reason why.	Never	35.7	31.7	38.0	30.5	70.8	24.6	36.5	35.2	63.3	34.9	44.3	39.2
	Once	16.5	11.3	12.8	11.6	29.2	15.9	17.6	14.4	36.7	16.5	13.9	15.6
	Twice	5.6	4.0	6.4	4.6	0.0	10.1	4.1	6.9	0.0	15.6	8.9	7.6
	Three times	3.5	3.3	3.2	2.3	0.0	5.8	2.7	3.5	0.0	2.8	5.1	3.8
	Four or more times	3.3	8.3	4.3	4.6	0.0	7.2	8.1	6.3	0.0	11.9	5.1	6.7
	I never get offers	35.5	41.3	35.3	46.4	0.0	36.2	31.1	33.6	0.0	18.3	22.8	27.1
Give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer.	Never	37.2	31.3	44.4	33.6	0.8	28.6	37.0	37.1	3.4	37.3	43.8	41.5
	Once	13.8	11.1	8.0	9.4	99.2	11.4	15.1	13.2	96.6	15.5	15.0	14.2
	Twice	6.0	4.7	4.3	4.3	0.0	12.9	4.1	7.0	0.0	6.4	10.0	8.1
	Three times	3.1	4.0	4.3	2.2	0.0	8.6	4.1	3.6	0.0	11.8	5.0	4.0
	Four or more times	3.7	6.1	3.7	3.7	0.0	4.3	5.5	5.4	0.0	9.1	2.5	5.2
	I never get offers	36.1	42.8	35.3	46.7	0.0	34.3	34.2	33.7	0.0	20.0	23.8	26.9
Decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer.	Never	40.8	38.4	42.2	35.4	0.6	29.0	47.2	46.0	1.3	44.5	52.6	53.3
	Once	11.5	5.7	12.8	8.5	99.4	21.7	6.9	9.7	98.7	11.8	11.5	9.2
	Twice	3.7	3.7	2.7	3.2	0.0	4.3	2.8	3.9	0.0	8.2	5.1	3.9
	Three times	3.3	4.0	3.2	1.9	0.0	1.4	2.8	2.3	0.0	5.5	1.3	2.3
	Four or more times	4.1	5.7	2.7	3.7	0.0	7.2	4.2	4.0	0.0	9.1	6.4	3.7
	I never get offers	36.5	42.4	36.4	47.3	0.0	36.2	36.1	34.2	0.0	20.9	23.1	27.6
Use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs.	Never	40.9	37.7	47.6	38.2	0.6	35.7	50.7	49.7	2.0	50.5	61.5	57.0
	Once	11.6	7.7	7.0	6.8	99.4	11.4	5.6	7.8	98.0	11.7	9.0	7.6
	Twice	3.5	2.7	3.2	2.4	0.0	5.7	2.8	2.9	0.0	8.1	1.3	3.0
	Three times	2.9	3.7	1.6	1.5	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	3.6	2.6	1.8
	Four or more times	3.7	5.4	4.3	3.3	0.0	8.6	2.8	3.3	0.0	5.4	2.6	2.7
	I never get offers	37.3	42.8	36.4	47.8	0.0	35.7	38.0	34.6	0.0	20.7	23.1	27.9

Data Tables

Table 17. Additional Data for Prevention Planning (Cont'd)

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	80.3	85.3	87.4	87.7	83.8	86.3	88.6	89.1	82.7	83.8	87.8	89.6
	1 or 2 times	7.8	7.7	7.3	6.4	8.6	4.1	7.6	5.0	6.8	4.5	2.4	4.7
	3 to 5 times	3.6	2.6	3.1	2.5	1.6	4.1	2.5	2.6	4.2	5.4	7.3	2.0
	6 to 9 times	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.4	0.0	1.1	2.9	1.8	2.4	1.2
	10 to 19 times	2.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.6	0.0	1.3	0.6	2.0	1.8	0.0	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
	40+ times	2.6	2.6	0.0	1.0	2.7	2.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.3
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	32.1	52.1	52.6	48.7	36.3	52.1	69.6	54.3	45.4	55.4	65.9	65.8
	1 or 2 times	29.5	27.2	28.1	26.4	28.7	19.2	13.9	22.6	23.5	17.9	13.4	17.9
	3 to 5 times	15.0	10.5	7.8	12.8	15.7	16.4	11.4	12.7	16.3	14.3	6.1	9.4
	6 to 9 times	8.6	3.8	5.2	5.4	8.7	5.5	3.8	5.2	4.9	8.0	7.3	3.1
	10 to 19 times	5.3	3.5	1.6	2.8	6.0	2.7	0.0	2.3	4.6	1.8	6.1	1.6
	20 to 29 times	3.8	0.3	3.1	1.2	1.6	0.0	1.3	1.0	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.7
	30 to 39 times	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.3
	40+ times	4.7	1.9	1.0	2.3	1.9	2.7	0.0	1.5	2.6	0.9	1.2	1.2
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	83.2	90.7	89.0	89.8	83.5	90.4	96.2	92.4	87.9	89.3	92.7	94.5
	1 or 2 times	9.0	6.1	4.7	6.0	10.0	4.1	0.0	4.2	5.5	8.9	4.9	3.0
	3 to 5 times	1.9	1.6	3.7	1.9	1.9	4.1	1.3	1.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.9
	6 to 9 times	2.3	0.3	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.5
	10 to 19 times	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.0	1.3	0.5	2.0	0.0	1.2	0.3
	20 to 29 times	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	1.2	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.5
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	89.8	95.2	93.8	91.5	88.9	91.8	94.9	93.7	92.7	92.0	91.5	94.6
	1 or 2 times	6.2	3.2	4.7	5.4	7.6	5.5	2.5	3.8	3.3	4.5	6.1	3.2
	3 to 5 times	1.7	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.0	1.3	1.2	2.6	2.7	0.0	0.9
	6 to 9 times	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	2.4	0.3
	10 to 19 times	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.1
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
In the last 30 days, how often have you avoided people or places because you might be offered alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or other drugs?	Never	58.8	53.3	67.7	69.0	61.0	55.7	67.6	70.4	64.7	49.1	76.3	75.5
	Once	16.9	18.8	13.4	11.2	11.5	17.1	14.9	10.5	12.7	17.3	7.5	7.8
	2-3 times	10.6	16.1	6.5	9.6	8.3	12.9	9.5	10.4	11.3	12.7	11.3	10.3
	4-6 times	3.8	3.3	4.3	3.4	6.9	8.6	4.1	3.5	4.0	4.5	2.5	3.0
	7-10 times	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	5.5	1.3	0.8
	More than 10 times	8.9	7.6	7.0	5.9	10.6	5.7	4.1	4.1	6.7	10.9	1.3	2.6
During the past 12 months, how many times have you talked with your parents about strategies to avoid or resist people or places where you might be offered alcohol, prescription drugs, or other drugs?*	Never	n/a	n/a	50.0	48.0	n/a	n/a	50.0	57.8	n/a	n/a	59.3	68.2
	Once	n/a	n/a	19.3	17.8	n/a	n/a	17.1	15.7	n/a	n/a	12.3	12.9
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	16.1	17.2	n/a	n/a	18.4	14.9	n/a	n/a	16.0	11.4
	4-6 times	n/a	n/a	3.6	6.8	n/a	n/a	9.2	4.7	n/a	n/a	6.2	3.4
	7-10 times	n/a	n/a	2.1	2.8	n/a	n/a	2.6	2.1	n/a	n/a	1.2	1.2
	More than 10 times	n/a	n/a	8.9	7.5	n/a	n/a	2.6	4.8	n/a	n/a	4.9	2.9
Compared to using illegal drugs (e.g. cocaine, meth, heroin), how harmful do you think it is for people to take prescription drugs (e.g. OxyContin, Vicodin, Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderal, sleeping pills) without a doctor telling them to take them?*	A lot less harmful	n/a	n/a	5.9	7.6	n/a	n/a	9.5	6.0	n/a	n/a	7.7	6.2
	Less harmful	n/a	n/a	8.1	12.4	n/a	n/a	13.5	14.8	n/a	n/a	14.1	16.6
	No difference	n/a	n/a	22.0	27.6	n/a	n/a	56.8	34.3	n/a	n/a	30.8	35.5
	More harmful	n/a	n/a	21.5	21.5	n/a	n/a	9.5	21.1	n/a	n/a	28.2	19.8
	A lot more harmful	n/a	n/a	42.5	30.9	n/a	n/a	10.8	23.8	n/a	n/a	19.2	21.9

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey these questions.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	Prior administration(s)	Current administration	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Heroin	used heroin or other opiates? (2010)	used heroin? (2012/2014)	Cautiously comparable across years.
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)? (2010/2012)	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')? (2014)	Added popular identifier "Molly" for clarification in 2014.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a (2010)*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)? (2012/2014)	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription pain relievers (Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them? used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)? used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?		*Prescription Drugs* is the the measure of any student report use of prescription sedatives, prescription stimulants or prescription pain relievers, (three separate questions) combined to create a single measure.

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Arizona Department of Education
School Safety and Prevention
www.ade.az.gov/sa/health/

Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
Kathy Donner
602-255-3889
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Arizona Department of Health Services
Division of Behavioral Health Services
Kelly Charbonneau
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Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
Charles Katz
602-496-1471
cvpcs.asu.edu/

Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families
602-542-4043
www.gocyf.az.gov

Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate
Thalia Williams
602-264-5700 ext. 13
www.drugfreeaz.org

Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development)
www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)
www.samhsa.gov/about/csap.aspx

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
Evidence Based Practices
www.samhsa.gov/ebpwebguide/index.asp

Center for the Application of Substance Abuse Technologies (CASAT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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2014 Arizona Youth Survey



Gila County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Acknowlegements

The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center thanks Bach Harrison, L.L.C. for their professionalism and contributions during the administration of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey. In addition we thank the Arizona Department of Gaming, Office of Problem Gambling for their continued financial support of the Arizona Youth Survey. We also benefited from the expertise, guidance, and assistance provided by our colleagues at the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission and from input received from many individuals working for agencies throughout the state.

Additionally, the success of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey could not have been achieved without the support and participation of school superintendents, principals, prevention coordinators, and teachers throughout the state. Finally, we extend our thanks to the students who responded to the survey. Their thoughtful participation resulted in a wealth of information that can be used to improve the circumstances in which they live and learn.

Table of Contents

Introduction 4

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention 5

Charts and Tables in this Report 6

The Community Data Project 7

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group 8

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data 10

Data Charts:

- Risk and Protective Factor Profiles 11
- Substance Use 17
- Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior 20
- School Safety 23
- Gambling 26
- Sources of Alcohol 29
- Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs 32

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions 35

Appendix 49

Contacts for Prevention 50

Introduction

2014 Arizona Youth Survey
Gila County Summary Report

This report summarizes findings from the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2014. The results for Gila county are presented along with comparisons to 2010 and 2012 survey results, where applicable, as well as to the overall results for the state. The survey was designed to assess school safety, adolescent substance use, antisocial behavior, and the risk and protective factors that are correlated with these adolescent problem behaviors.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students By Grade								
Grade 8	289	40.5	435	47.3	71	18.0	22,675	47.0
Grade 10	224	31.4	282	30.7	215	54.6	14,028	29.1
Grade 12	201	28.2	202	22.0	108	27.4	11,541	23.9
All Students Surveyed*	714	100.0	919	100.0	394	100.0	48,244	100.0
Students By Gender								
Male	308	43.8	455	50.2	190	49.0	23,460	49.1
Female	395	56.2	451	49.8	198	51.0	24,353	50.9

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	19	6.6	16	5.3	10	6.3	989	5.3
African American	14	4.9	7	2.3	4	2.5	574	3.1
Asian	1	0.4	5	1.7	1	0.6	169	0.9
Pacific Islander	1	0.4	0	0.0	3	1.9	220	1.2
White	90	31.3	137	45.5	75	47.2	6,067	32.5
Multi-Racial	12	4.2	17	5.7	9	5.7	1,027	5.5
Race Unmarked	151	52.4	119	39.5	57	35.9	9,603	51.5
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	192	48.9	184	32.3	66	31.7	1,274	4.5
African American	2	0.5	6	1.1	3	1.4	1,790	6.4
Asian	4	1.0	10	1.8	9	4.3	1,459	5.2
Pacific Islander	2	0.5	2	0.4	1	0.5	260	0.9
White	167	42.5	334	58.6	113	54.3	20,587	73.4
Multi-Racial	20	5.1	29	5.1	15	7.2	2,413	8.6
Race Unmarked	6	1.5	5	0.9	1	0.5	268	1.0
Totals								
	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	288	40.3	301	32.8	159	40.4	18,649	38.7
Non-Hispanic Students	393	55.0	570	62.0	208	52.8	28,051	58.1
*Total Students***	714	100.0	919	100.0	394	100.0	48,244	100.0

* As a small percentage of students skipped the question Are you Hispanic or Latino? (at the state level, 1,544 students, or 3.2% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than Total Students.

All schools in Arizona are eligible to participate in the survey, and recruitment efforts were successful in obtaining participation by schools in all of Arizona's 15 counties. Careful planning and uniform administration of the survey have resulted in survey data that are valid and representative of the students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades in Arizona.

Tables 1 and 2 describe the characteristics of the students who completed the survey from your county and the state of Arizona. Because not every student answered all of the questions, the number of students in the gender and ethnicity/race categories often will be less than the total number of students.

To better understand the diversity of Arizona's youth population, respondents were asked separate questions about their ethnicity (Hispanic vs. Non-Hispanic) and their race (Caucasian, African-American, Native American, or Alaska Native, etc.). This method for obtaining ethnicity and race information provides more comprehensive data on youth cultural and racial self-identification, and a more nuanced understanding of Arizona's diverse youth population.

Whenever data are obtained from a sample of students instead of the entire population, it is important to recognize the strengths and weaknesses of the data. One easy way to investigate the quality of the sample is to look at the basic demographic characteristics of the students who participated in the survey and compare them to what is known about the entire population of students. This will give the user of these data a basic understanding of the degree to which the sample data can be generalized to the entire population.

It is important to note that even when the characteristics of the sample do not match well to the characteristics of the population this does not mean the data lose their usefulness. The data included in this report describes the level of risk and protective factors, substance use, antisocial behavior, and delinquency of those youth who participated in the survey, which can be used to inform the development of school and community-based prevention and intervention activities that may benefit both the youth who participate in the survey and those who did not.

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention

Prevention is a science. The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention is a proven way of reducing substance abuse and its related consequences. This model is based on the simple premise that to prevent a problem from happening, we need to identify the factors that increase the risk of that problem developing and then find ways to reduce the risks. Just as medical researchers have found risk factors for heart disease such as diets high in fat, lack of exercise, and smoking, a team of researchers at the University of Washington have defined a set of risk factors for youth problem behaviors.

Risk factors are characteristics of school, community and family environments, and of students and their peer groups known to predict increased likelihood of drug use, delinquency, school dropout, and violent behaviors among youth. For example, children who live in families with high levels of conflict are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in families characterized by low levels of family conflict.

The chart below shows the links between 19 risk factors and five problem behaviors. The check marks indicate where at least two well designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

Protective factors exert a positive influence and buffer against the negative influence of risk, thus reducing the likelihood that adolescents will engage in problem behaviors. Protective factors identified through research include strong bonding to family, school, community and peers, and healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior.

Research on risk and protective factors also has important implications for children's academic success, positive youth development, and prevention of health and behavior problems. In order to promote academic success and positive youth development and to prevent problem behaviors, **it is necessary to address the factors that predict these outcomes.** By measuring risk and protective factors in a population, specific risk factors that are elevated and widespread can be identified and targeted by policies, programs, and actions shown to reduce those risk factors and to promote protective factors.

Many risk and protective factors can be linked to specific types of interventions that have been shown to be effective in either reducing risk(s) or enhancing protection(s). The steps outlined here will help your school make key decisions regarding allocation of resources, how and when to address specific needs, and which strategies are most effective and known to produce results.

Risk Factors

	Community						Family				School		Peer / Individual						
	Community Laws & Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms & Crime	Availability of Drugs & Firearms	Transitions & Mobility	Low Neighborhood Attachment	Community Disorganization	Extreme Economic & Social Deprivation	Family History of the Problem Behavior	Family Conflict	Family Management Problems	Favorable Parent Attitudes & Involvement in the Problem Behavior	Academic Failure	Lack of Commitment to School	Early Initiation of Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Early & Persistent Antisocial Behavior	Alienation & Rebelliousness	Friends Who Use Drugs & Engage in Problem Behaviors	Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Gang Involvement	Constitutional Factors
Substance Abuse	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delinquency	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Teen Pregnancy						✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
School Drop-Out			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Violence	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓

Source: Communities That Care (CTC) prevention model, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA)

Charts and Tables in this Report

There are seven types of charts presented in this report:

1. Risk profiles
2. Protective profiles
3. Lifetime and 30-day Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug (ATOD) use
4. Binge drinking and antisocial behavior
5. School safety and cyber-bullying
6. Gambling
7. Where youth acquired alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 14 that appear at the end of this report. The additional data found in Tables 15 through 17 are explained at the end of this section.

Understanding the Format of the Charts

There are several graphical elements common to all the charts. Understanding the format of the charts and what these elements represent is essential in interpreting the results of the 2014 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students who reported a given behavior. For the risk and protective charts, research has determined cutoff scores for each scale where the likelihood of youth problem behaviors were increased (youth at risk) or reduced (youth having protection). The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students scoring above the cutoff, reflecting elevated risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2010, 2012, and 2014. By looking at the percentages over time, it is possible to identify trends in substance use and antisocial behavior. By studying the percentage of youth at risk and with protection over time, it is possible to determine whether the percentage of students at risk or with protection is increasing, decreasing, or staying the same. This information is important when deciding which risk and protective factors warrant attention.

- **Dots, Diamonds, and Triangles.** The dots on the charts represent the percentage of all of the youth surveyed across Arizona who reported substance use, problem behavior, elevated risk, or elevated protection. The diamonds and triangles represent national data from the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey and the Bach Harrison Norm, respectively.

The Bach Harrison Norm was developed by Bach Harrison L.L.C. to provide states and communities with the ability to compare their results on risk, protection, and antisocial measures with more national measures. Survey participants from eight statewide surveys and five large regional surveys across the nation were combined into a database of approximately 460,000 students. The results were weighted to make the contribution of each state and region proportional to its share of the national population. Bach Harrison analysts then calculated rates for antisocial behavior and for students at risk and with protection. The results appear on the charts as BH Norm. In order to keep the Bach Harrison Norm relevant, it is updated approximately every two years as new data become available.

A comparison to state-wide and national results provides additional information for your community in determining the relative importance of levels of alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use, antisocial behavior, risk, and protection. Information about other students in the state and the nation can be helpful in determining the seriousness of a given level of problem behavior. Scanning across the charts, it is important to observe the factors that differ the most from the Bach Harrison Norm. This is the first step in identifying the levels of risk and protection that are higher or lower than those in other communities. The risk factors that are higher than the Bach Harrison Norm and the protective factors that are lower than the Bach Harrison Norm are probably the factors that your community should consider addressing when planning prevention programs.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

Risk and protective factor scales measure specific aspects of a youth's life experience that can be used to predict whether they will engage in problem behaviors. The scales, defined in Table 3, are grouped into four domains: community, family, school, and peer/individual. The risk and protective factor charts show the percentage of students at risk and with protection for each of the scales.

Lifetime and 30-Day ATOD Use

- **Lifetime use** is a measure of the percentage of students who tried the particular substance at least once in their lifetime and is used to show the percentage of students who have had experience with a particular substance.
- **30-day use** is a measure of the percentage of students who used the substance at least once in the 30 days prior to taking the survey and is a proxy for the level of current use of the substance.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

Binge Drinking and Antisocial Behavior

- **Binge Drinking** is measured as having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey.
- **Impaired Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving in the past 30 days, or riding with a driver in the past 30 days who had been drinking alcohol.
- **Antisocial behavior (ASB)** is a measure of the percentage of students who report any involvement during the past year with the eight antisocial behaviors listed in the charts.

School Safety and Cyber-Bullying

The school safety and cyber-bullying profile charts contain the percentages of students who felt unsafe at school or on the way to school, were threatened or injured with a weapon at school, were in a physical fight at school, carried a weapon to school, were picked on or bullied at school, bullied another student, or were harassed or mistreated while online or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 10.

Gambling

Gambling behavior charts show the percentage of students who engaged in each of the 10 types of gambling "for money, possessions, or anything of value" during the past year: played gambling machines, played the lottery, bet on sports, played cards, played bingo, bet on a dice game, bet on a game of personal skill, and bet on horse or other animal races. The chart also shows the percentage of students who engaged in any gambling behavior during the past year.

Where Youth Obtained Alcohol, Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

These charts display data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol, marijuana and prescription drugs in the past 30 days. Each chart focuses on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol, marijuana, or prescription drugs. (Students reporting no use of the relevant substance are not represented in these data.) The smaller the size of the subgroup (known as the sample size), the larger the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where they obtained alcohol, each category would show up as either 0% or 100%). The chart legends indicate the sample size for each grade surveyed to help readers know when caution should be taken as a result of a small sample.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 14, Tables 15 through 17 contain information useful for prevention planning and grant reporting.

Table 15 contains the information that is required by communities with Drug Free Communities Grants, such as the perception of the risk of ATOD use, perception of parent and peer disapproval of ATOD use, and past 30-day use.

The Community Data Project

Supported by a grant from the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Community Data Project is a multi-agency effort to create a central repository for Arizona's substance abuse and crime data. Through a user-friendly website, the public has access to a one-stop portal where they can select the type of data they need, specific demographic characteristics, and their geographic level of interest. Various output options are offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site is a useful tool for practitioners and policymakers who are addressing substance abuse, juvenile delinquency, and crime and the criminal justice system by providing them with a picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the user's geographic area of interest not only leads to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but also maximizes data-for-decision-making capabilities for things such as the appropriate program content, identification of at-risk target areas and populations, grant writing and reporting, monitoring progress of prevention and intervention initiatives over time, and determining resource allocation. Please visit the Community Data Project at:

www.bach-harrison.com/arizonadataproject/Indicators.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) is the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Acting Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and staff support is provided by the GOCYF. The body is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations, and is used as the conduit through which its Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP is tasked with developing and utilizing a shared-planning process that encourages state and local partnerships to maximize existing resources and with building the capacity of local communities to meet their identified needs. Further, the body is tasked with integrating strategies across systems to leverage existing funding and with increasing access to services at the community level. Specifically, the ASAP has the following duties and responsibilities:

a. Compile and summarize information and data on substance misuse and abuse and associated consequences and correlates, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process. Identify and address data gaps in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.

b. Utilize evaluation and research reports to promote the most effective and evidence-based programs, policies and practices across the state and make recommendations for modification as needed.

c. Encourage state and local partnerships to engage in shared planning processes and build the capacity of local communities to meet identified needs and maximize resources.

d. Identify and share effective practices to integrate strategies across systems that will leverage existing funding and increase access to services at the community level.

e. Analyze current state and federal laws and programs governing substance misuse and abuse prevention, treatment, and enforcement and recommend any changes that would enhance the effectiveness of these laws or programs.

f. Recommend specific drug and alcohol related policy and budget line-items for consideration by Arizona state agencies and/or the Arizona Legislature.

Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) operates under the authority of the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and the direction of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) in conformance with Executive Order 2007-12 signed by the Governor of Arizona on June 13, 2007 and continued by Executive Order 2013-05 on May 28, 2013.

Arizona's Epi Work Group was formed in 2004 as a requirement of the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) received by Arizona from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) and became an official standing work group of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership via Executive Order 2007-12 and Executive Order 2013-05.

In the past, the Epi Work Group was responsible for releasing a biennial comprehensive, informative and functional profile of substance use indicators for use by practitioners, policymakers, coalitions, agencies, individuals in relevant fields, and other key stakeholders. In order to publish the first Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile in 2005, the Epi Work Group identified indicators of substance use and consequence patterns and thoroughly analyzed available data.

In 2007, the second edition expanded upon the first report in that it contained a broader array of epidemiological data, including measures of tobacco-related mortality and morbidity, outlined differential consequences and/or consumption patterns by gender and race and ethnicity, and provided a more complete assessment of methamphetamine use and its effects on Arizona's adults and youth. The 2007 report also uncovered gaps in Arizona's data systems, including the need for data on the relationship between child welfare and substance use, sub-county data, substance-specific data, measures of the severity of substance use, and tribal data. The Epi Work Group and the GOCYF have dedicated themselves to addressing these data gaps in order to lay a solid foundation for reducing the state's substance use problem and to provide

ASAP and Epi Work Group (cont'd)

an accurate depiction of the impact of substance use on Arizona and its populace.

Recently, the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile has been replaced by the Community Data Project (CDP). While not yet as comprehensive in scope as the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile, the CDP is an interactive, user-friendly, data-sharing website that provides data online, a customizable, cost-effective and user-driven alternative to the hard-bound profiles. The CDP website currently houses over 300 indicators of substance use/prevalence and associated consequences. Data are provided over time in graph, table, and map formats and are available at the county- and community-level, and by race and ethnicity, gender, and age (where applicable and available).

The Epi Work Group's mission is to provide communities, policymakers and local, state and tribal officials with data on the use, consequences and context of alcohol and illicit, over-the-counter, and prescription drugs to inform their substance abuse prevention and intervention strategies.

The Epi Work Group's principles are to:

- Establish a clear purpose and set of goals and objectives consistent with a public health model;
- Establish work plans that identify specific workgroup products, schedules, and milestones;
- Establish and maintain regular contacts with appropriate State advisory group(s) and key State decision-makers;
- Ensure an ongoing and meaningful exchange of data and information between the Epi Work Group, State leaders and SAMHSA;
- Emphasize outcomes;
- Support data-driven decision-making at the State-level and local-level;
- Provide community-oriented data for use in community planning, and for monitoring and evaluation purposes;
- Promote continual improvements in data gathering for assessments; and
- Use data sources that will provide multiple measures over time and meet data quality technical standards

The Epi Work Group functions as a work group of the ASAP, the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families; is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations; and is used as the conduit through which the Epi Work Group facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP utilizes the data and analysis provided by the Epi Work Group to devise strategies and solutions and to guide decisions about the allocation of resources, including the funding of prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement efforts, and to inform the public about the prevalence of substance use and associated consequences, such as mortality and morbidity.

The Epi Work Group has three major goals, which are to:

1. Maintain and update the Community Data Project, the interactive website for substance misuse and abuse and associated consequence and correlate data, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process.
2. Identify data gaps and address them in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.
3. Serve as a resource to the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and member agencies to support data-driven decision-making that makes the best use of the resources available to address substance misuse abuse and related issues in Arizona.

Staffed by the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Epi Work Group is composed of statisticians, data analysts, academics, and holders of key datasets from various state agencies and universities who collaborate and advise on epidemiological reports and respond to data gaps and pressing substance use-related inquiries.

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data

What are the numbers telling you?

Review the charts and data tables presented in this report. Note your findings as you discuss the following questions:

- Which 3-5 risk factors appear to be higher than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which levels of 30-day drug use are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
  - Which substances are your students using the most?
  - At which grades do you see unacceptable usage levels?
- Which levels of antisocial behaviors are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
- Which behaviors are your students exhibiting the most?
- At which grades do you see unacceptable behavior levels?

How to identify high priority problem areas.

- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the others?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which problem(s) can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problem(s) fit best with the prevention resources at hand?
- **Determine the standards and values held within your community** – For example: Is it acceptable in your community for a percentage of high school students to drink alcohol regularly as long as that percentage is lower than the overall state rate?

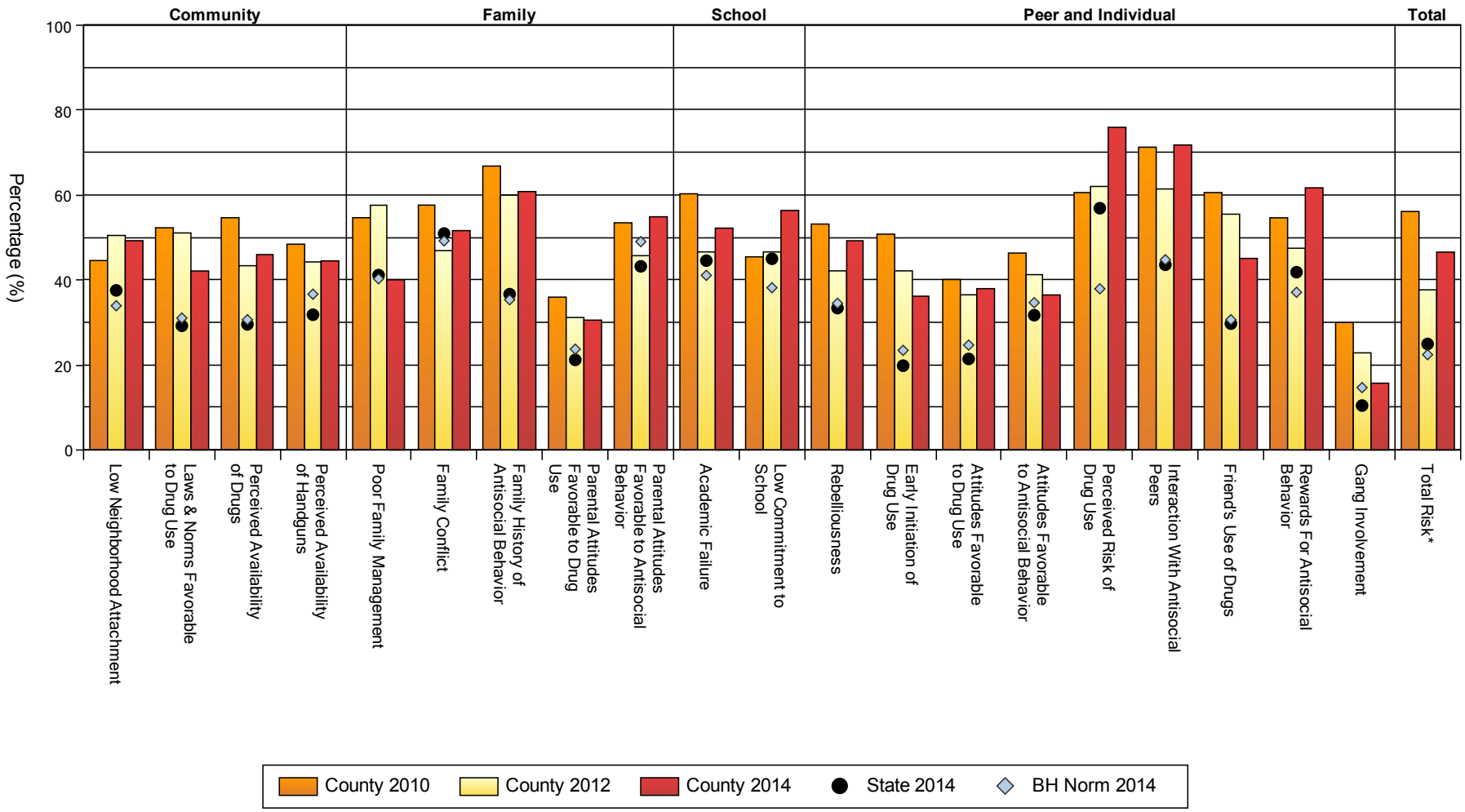
Use these data for planning.

- **Substance use and antisocial behavior data** – raise awareness about the problems and promote dialogue.
- **Risk and protective factor data** – identify exactly where the community needs to take action.
- **Promising approaches** – access resources listed on the last page of this report for ideas about programs that have been proven effective in addressing the risk factors that are high in your community, and improving the protective factors that are low.

	Sample notes	Priority rate 1	Priority rate 2	Priority rate 3
Risk factors	*8th grade Favorable Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @14% (8% > BH Norm.)*			
Protective factors	*10th grade School rewards for prosocial involvement down 7% from 2 yrs ago*			
Substance abuse	*8th grade 30-day Marijuana @7% (3% above state av.)*			
Antisocial behavior	*12th grade - Drunk/high at school @ 5% (same as state, but still too high)*			

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

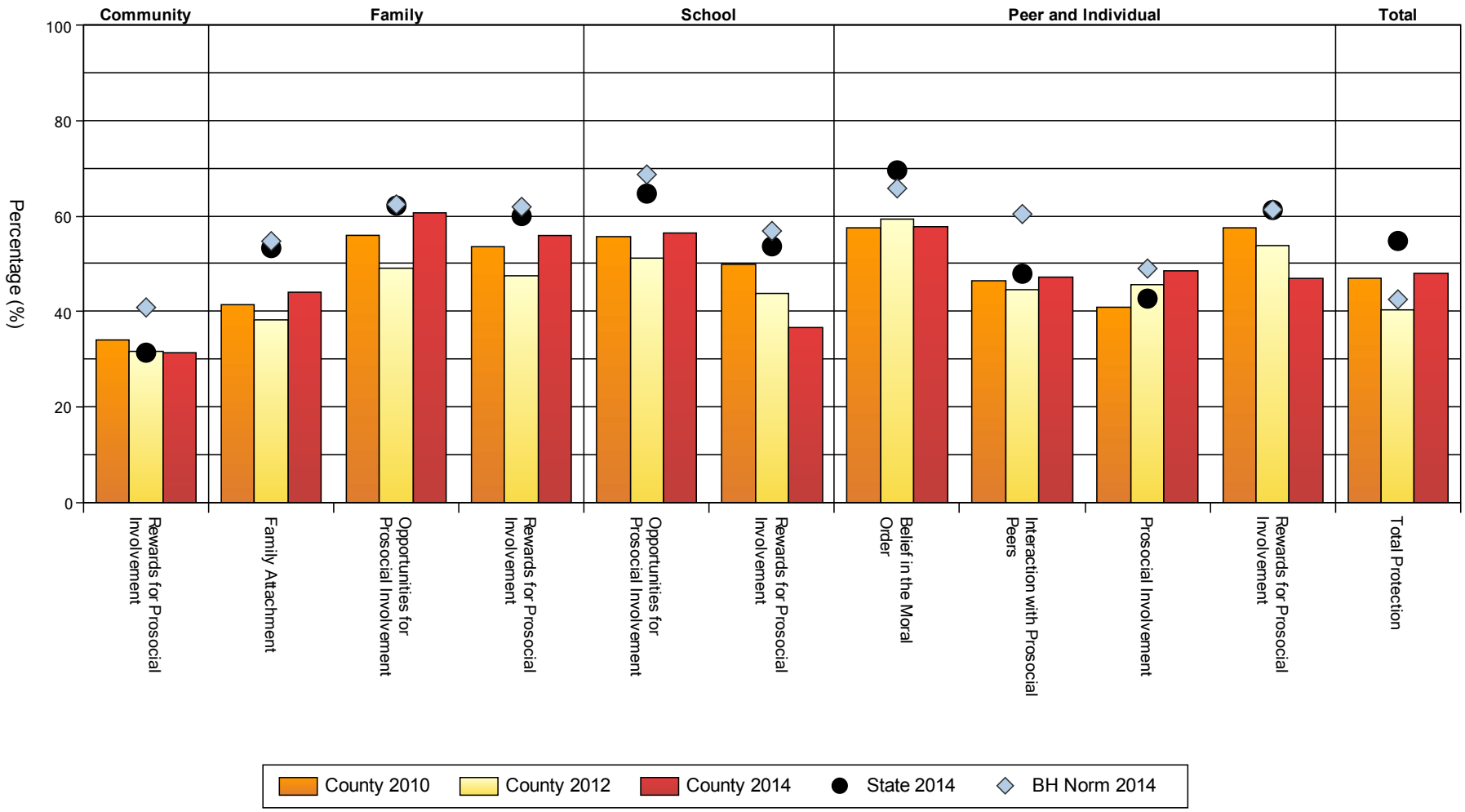
RISK PROFILE
2014 Gila County, Grade 8



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

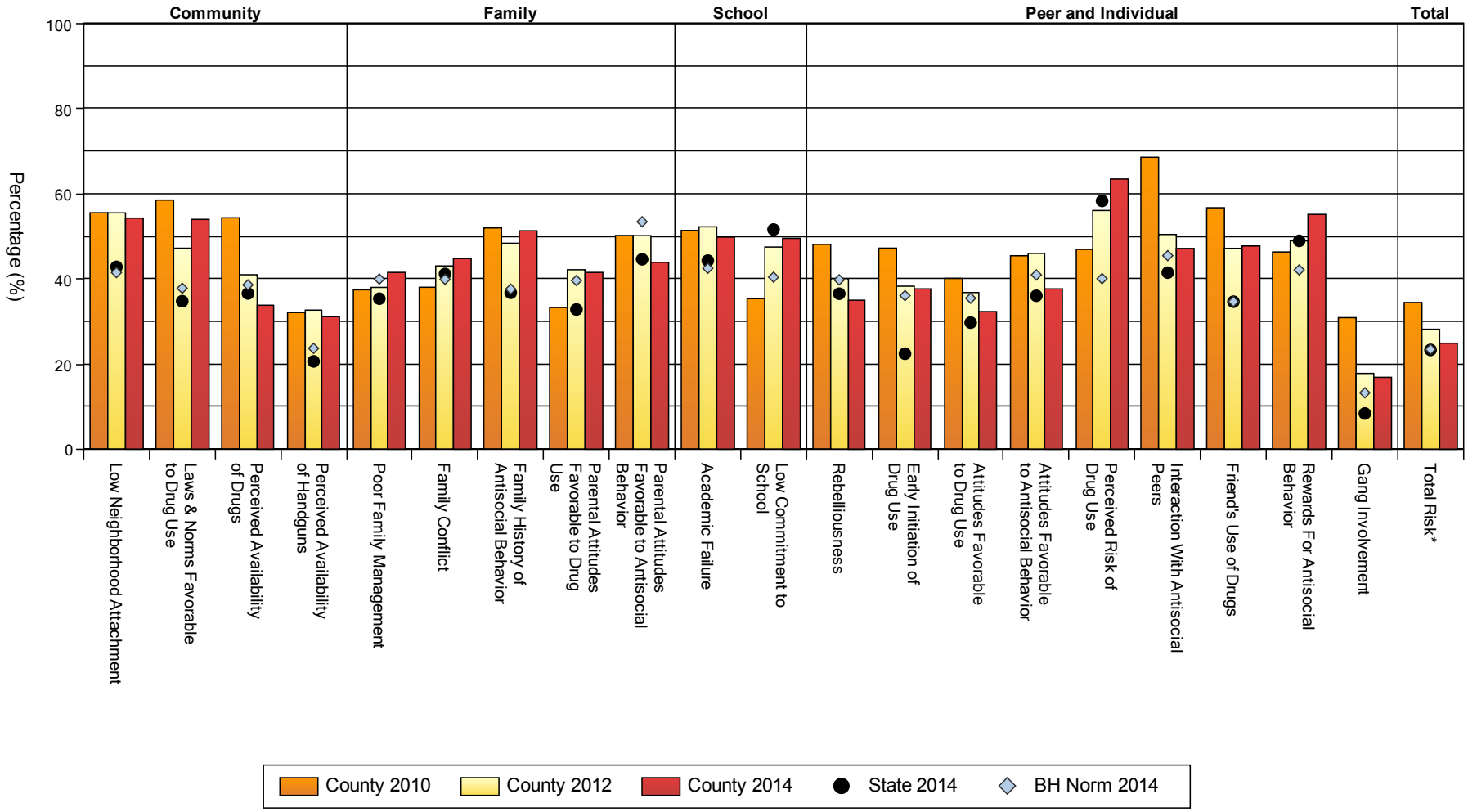
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Gila County, Grade 8



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

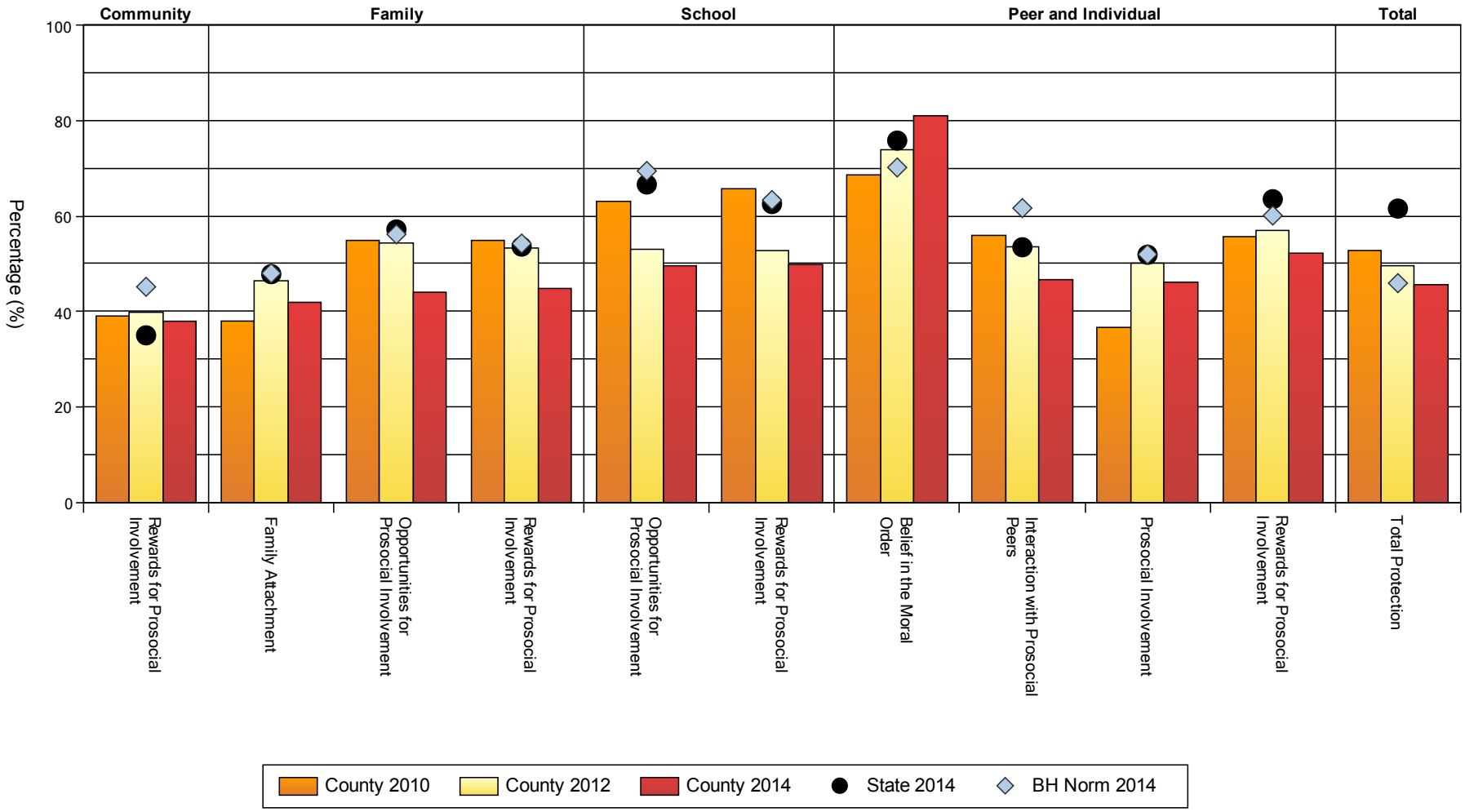
RISK PROFILE
2014 Gila County, Grade 10



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

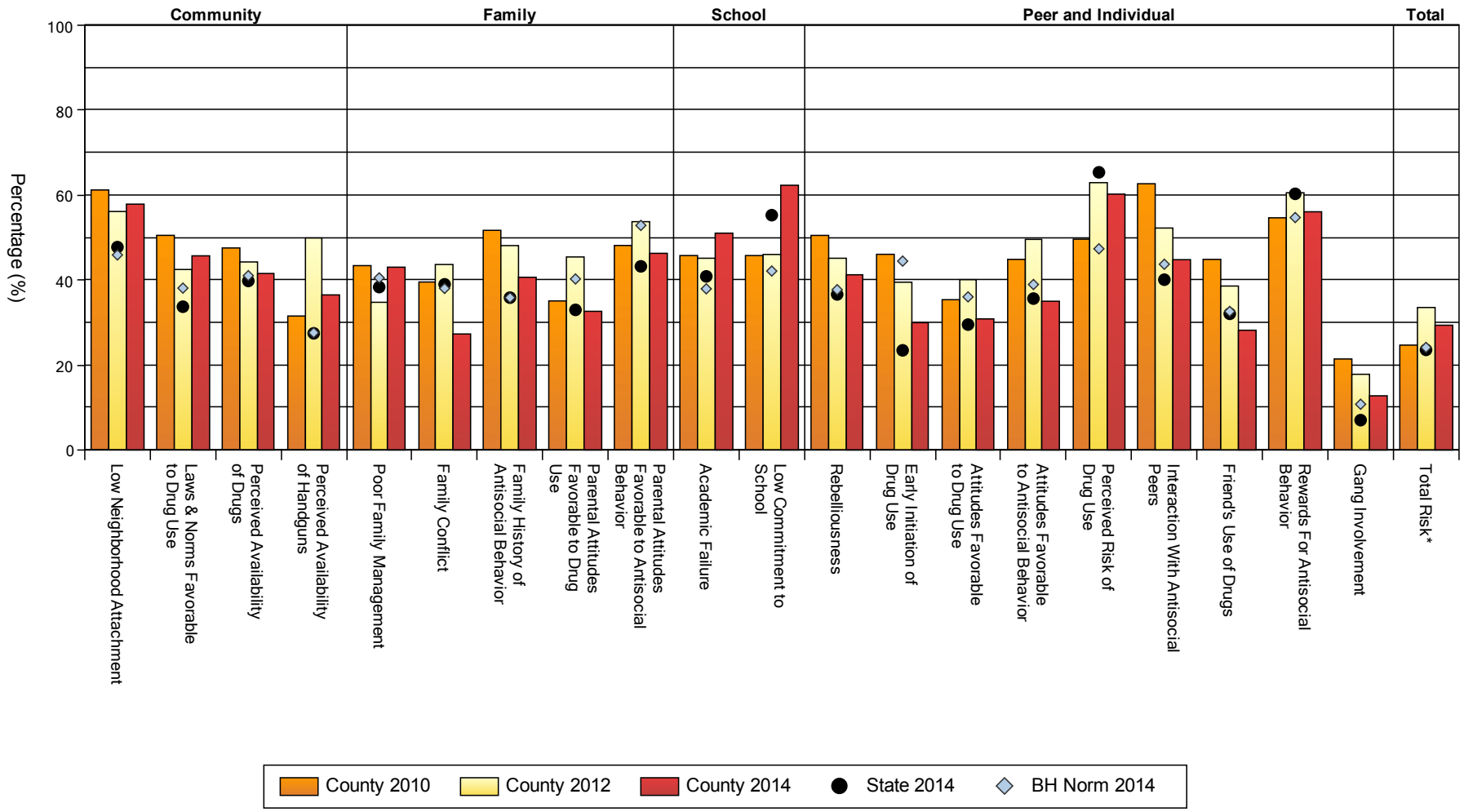
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Gila County, Grade 10



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

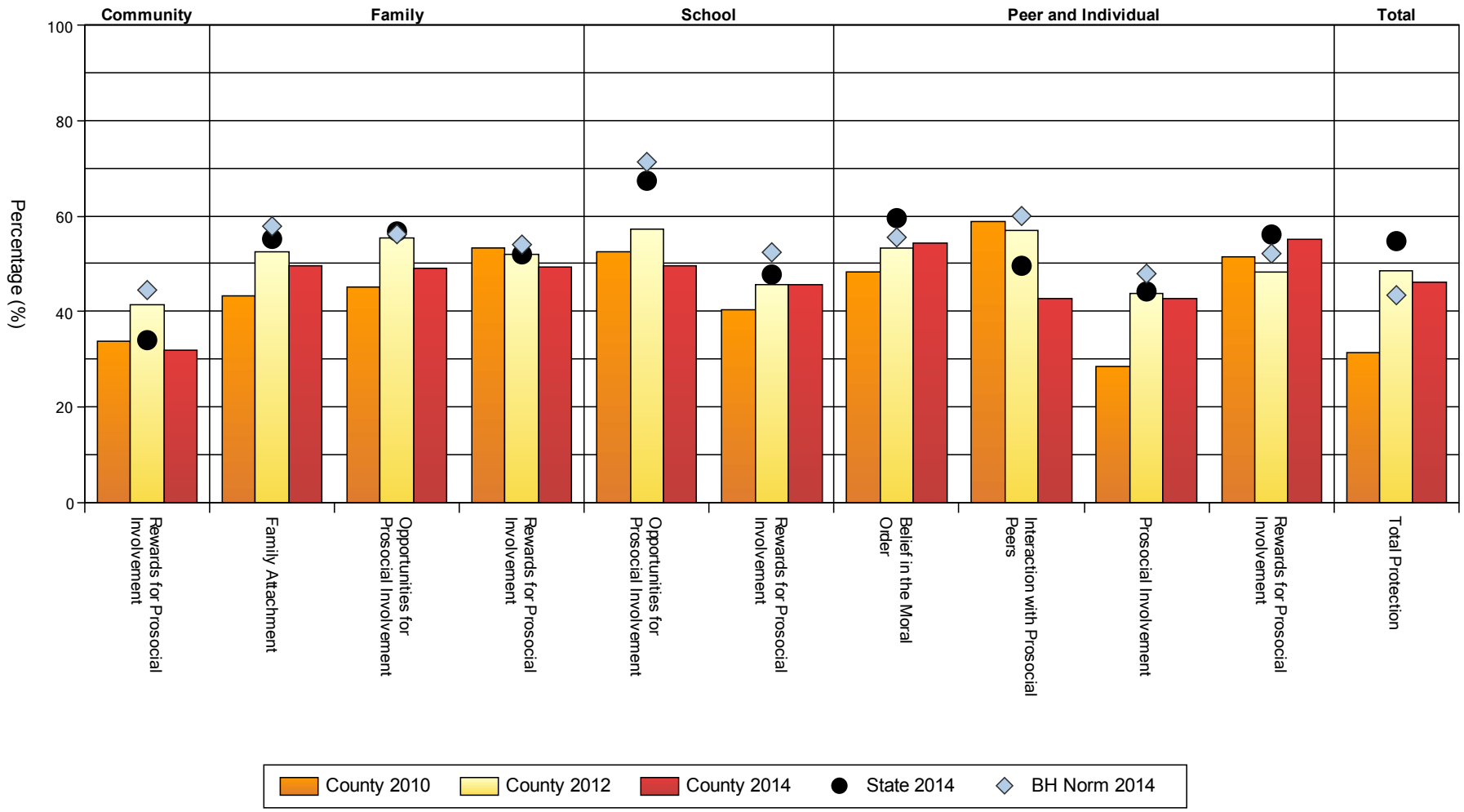
RISK PROFILE
2014 Gila County, Grade 12



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

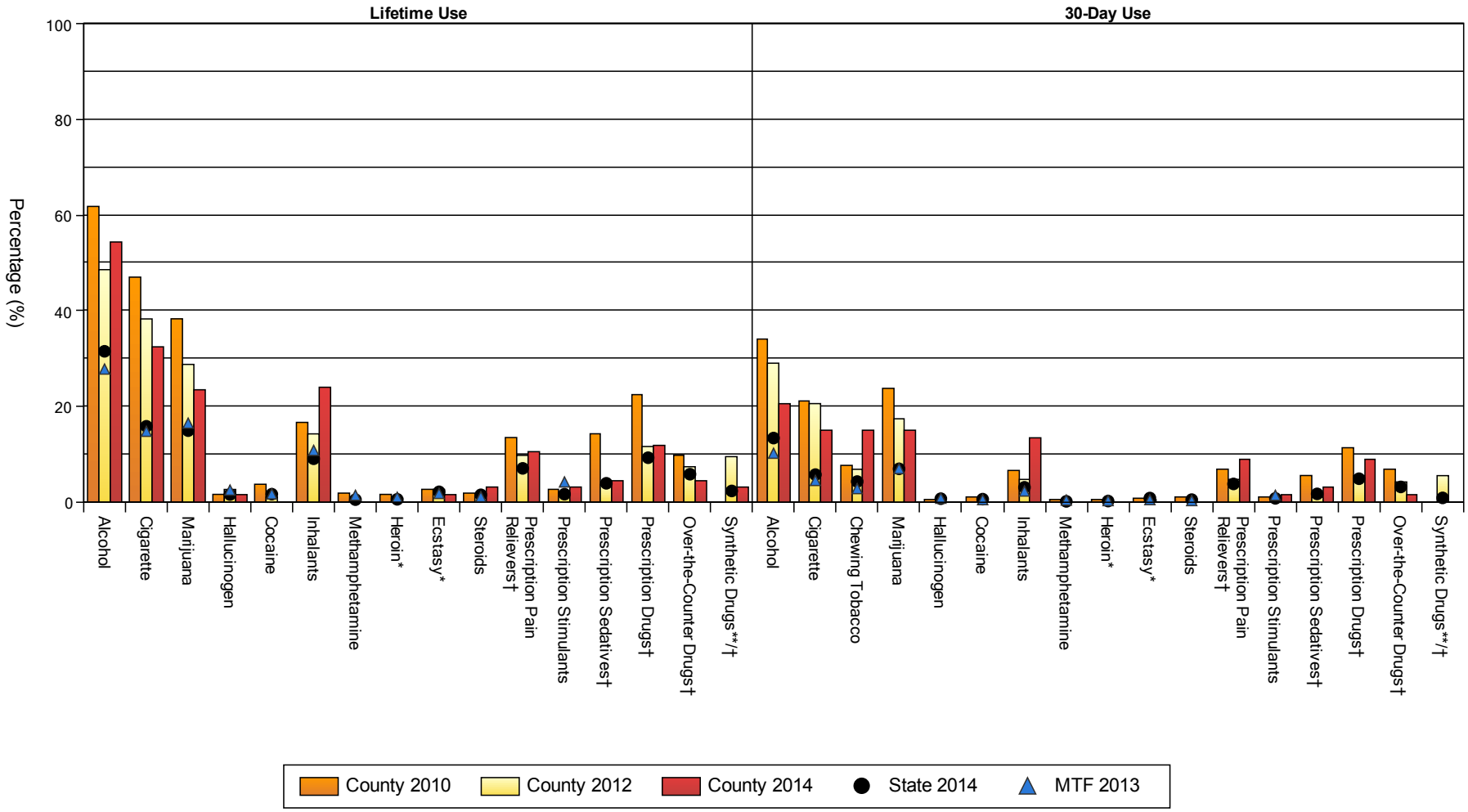
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Gila County, Grade 12



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

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Gila County, Grade 8

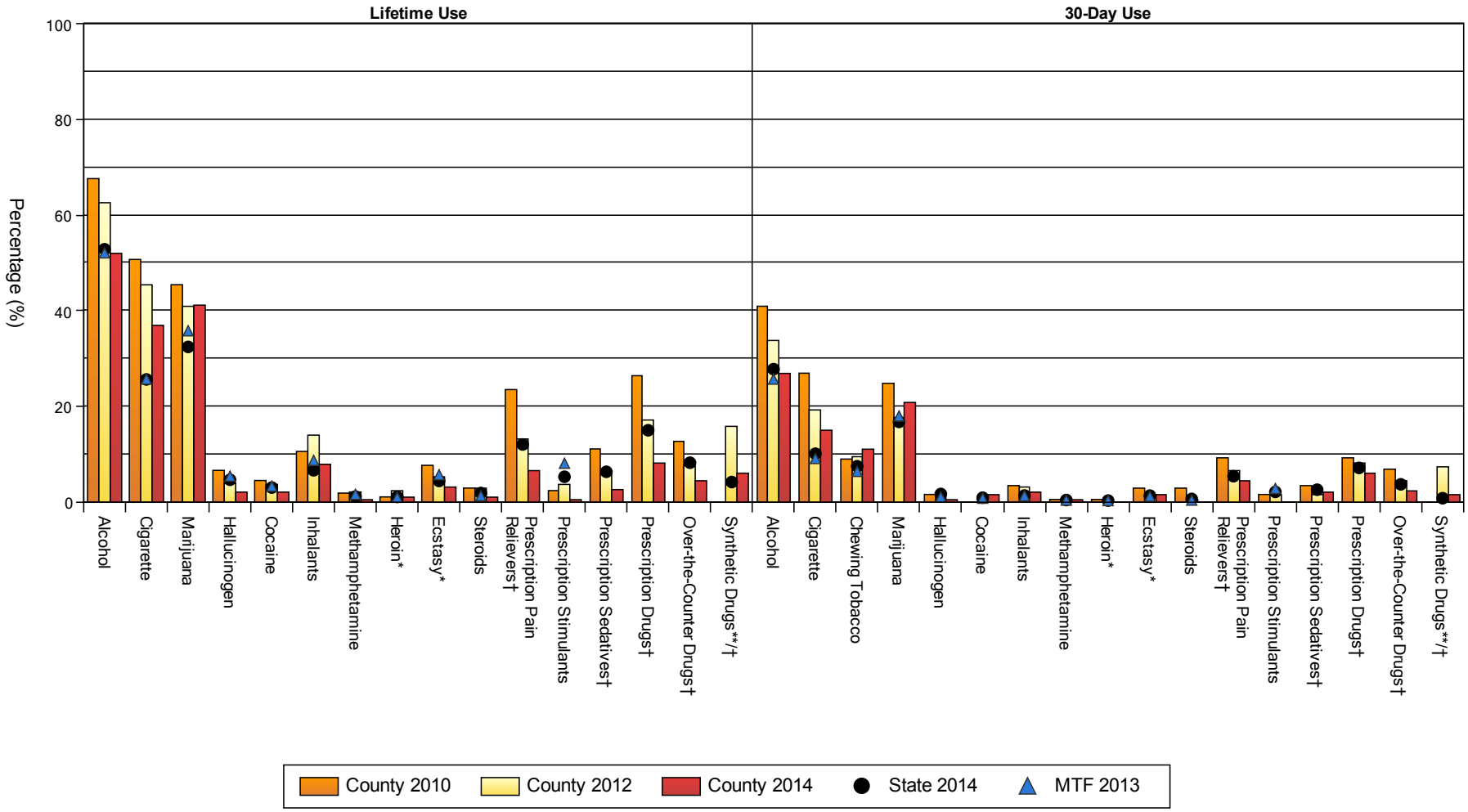


* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

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

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Gila County, Grade 10

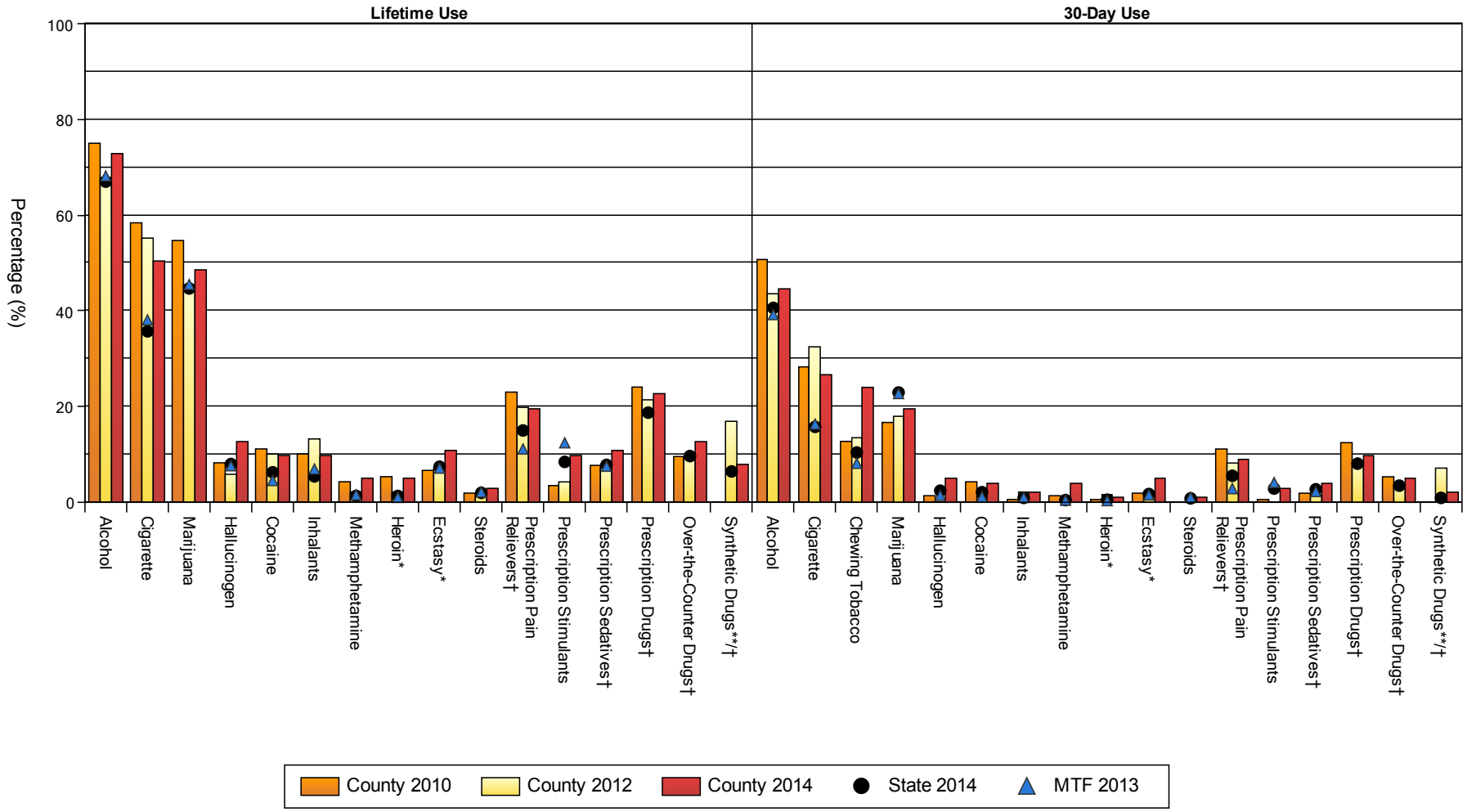


* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

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

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Gila County, Grade 12



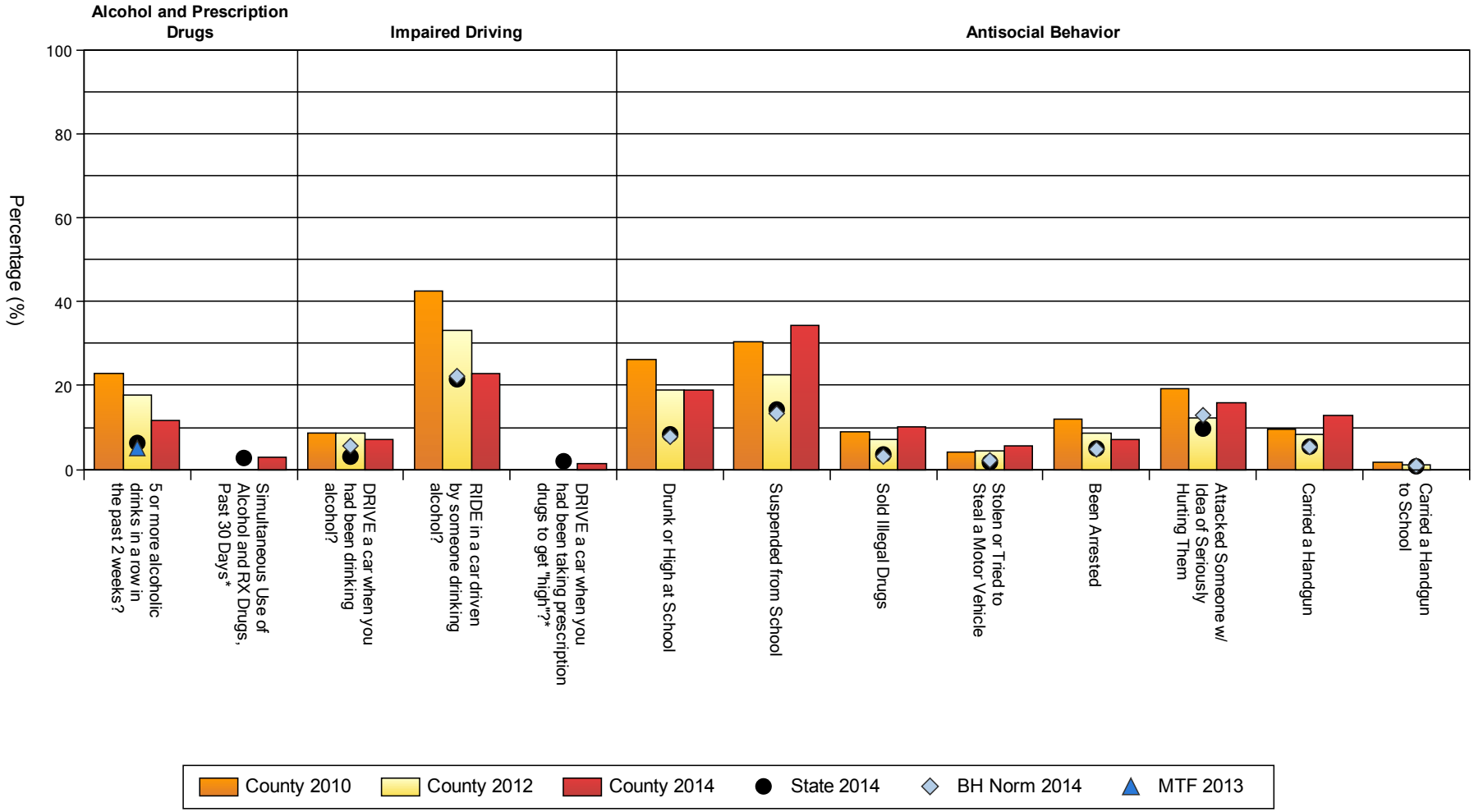
* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

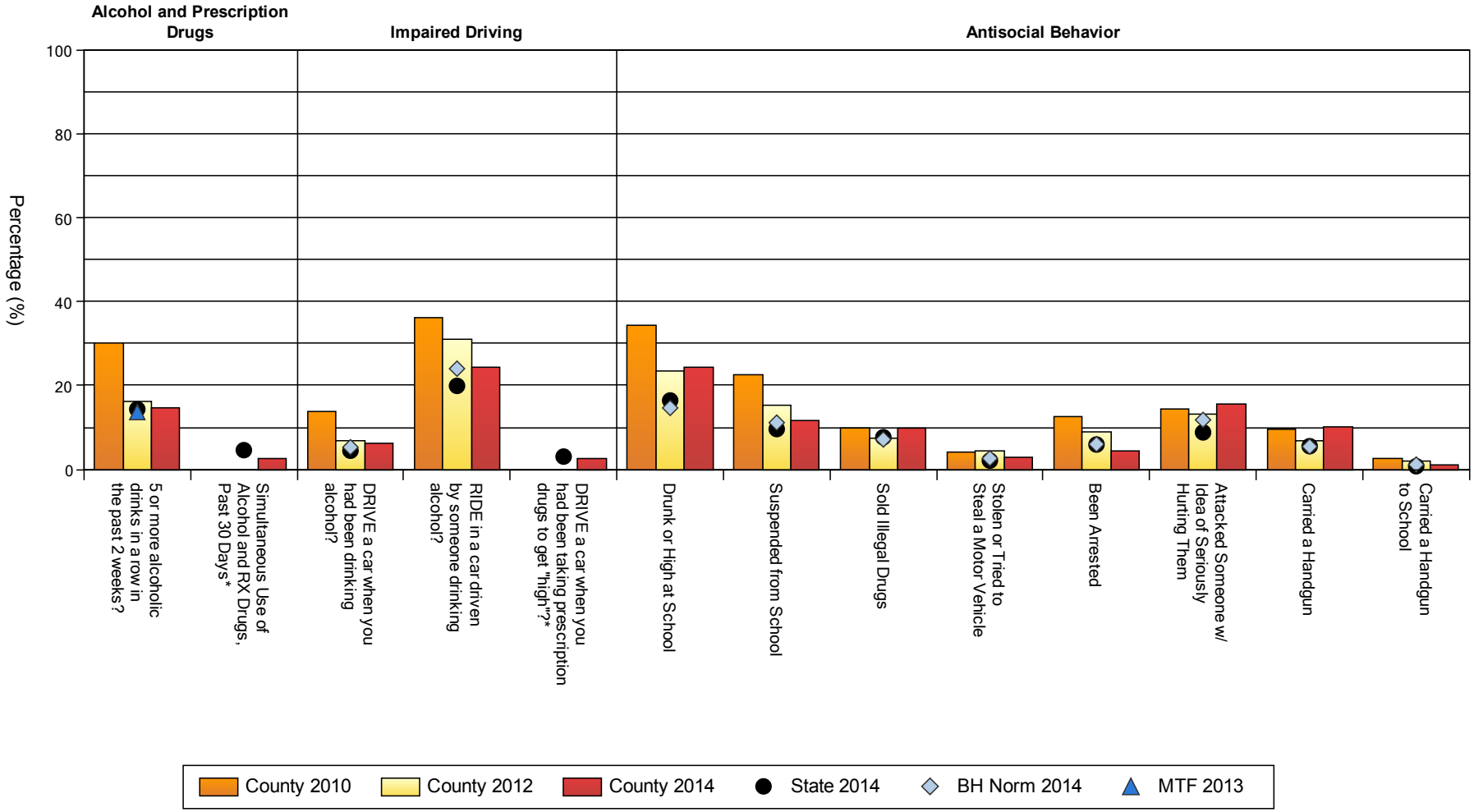
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Gila County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

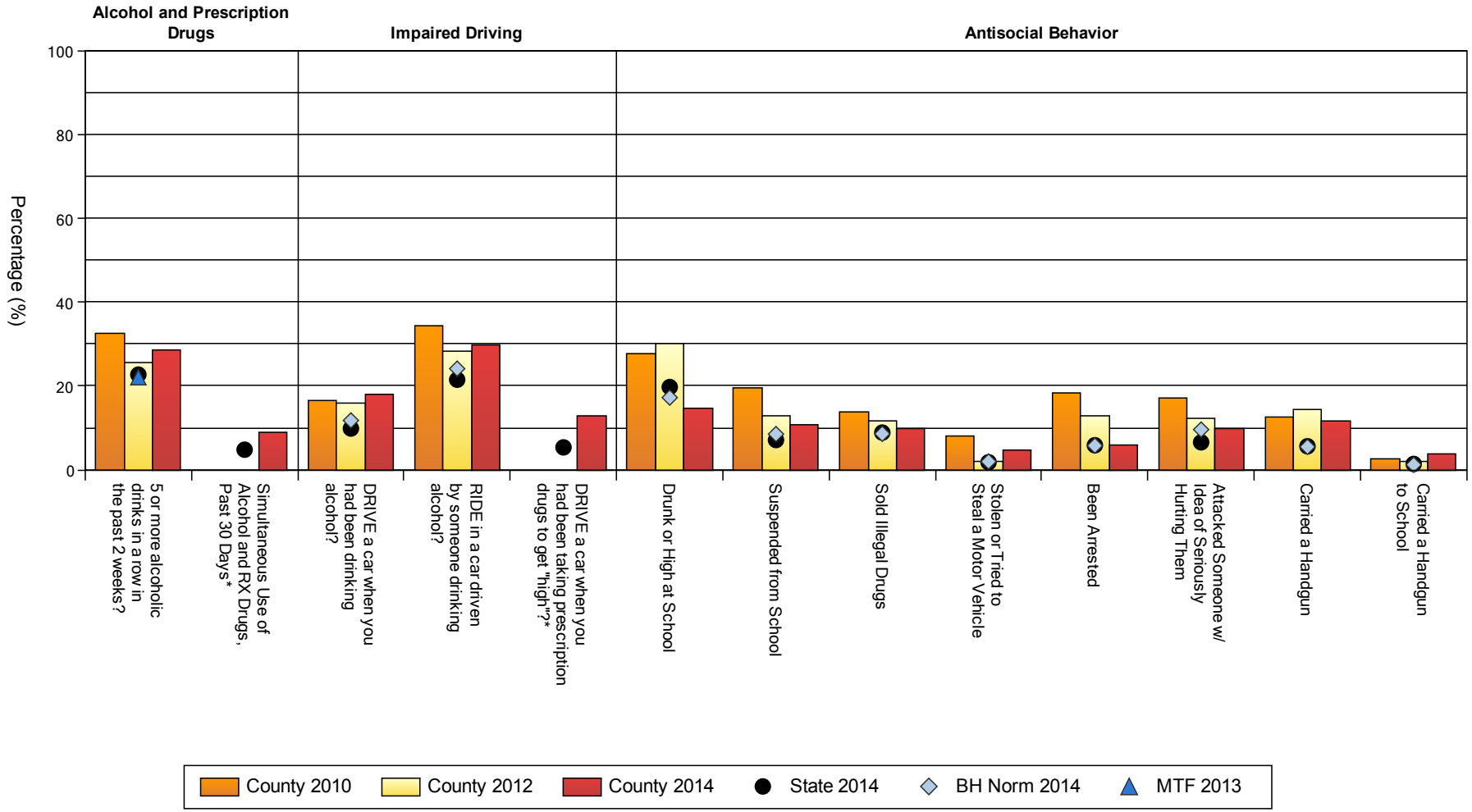
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Gila County, Grade 10



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

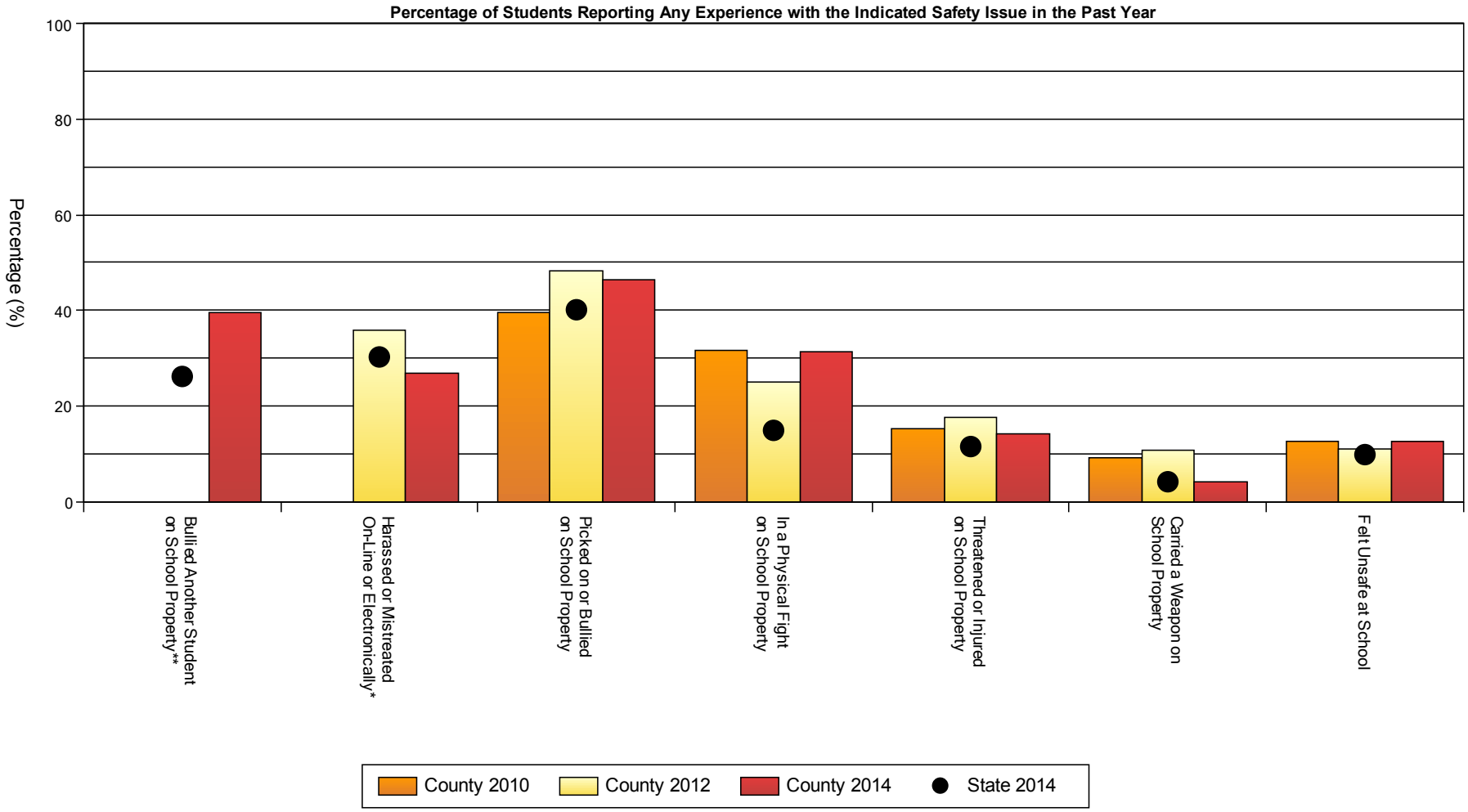
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Gila County, Grade 12



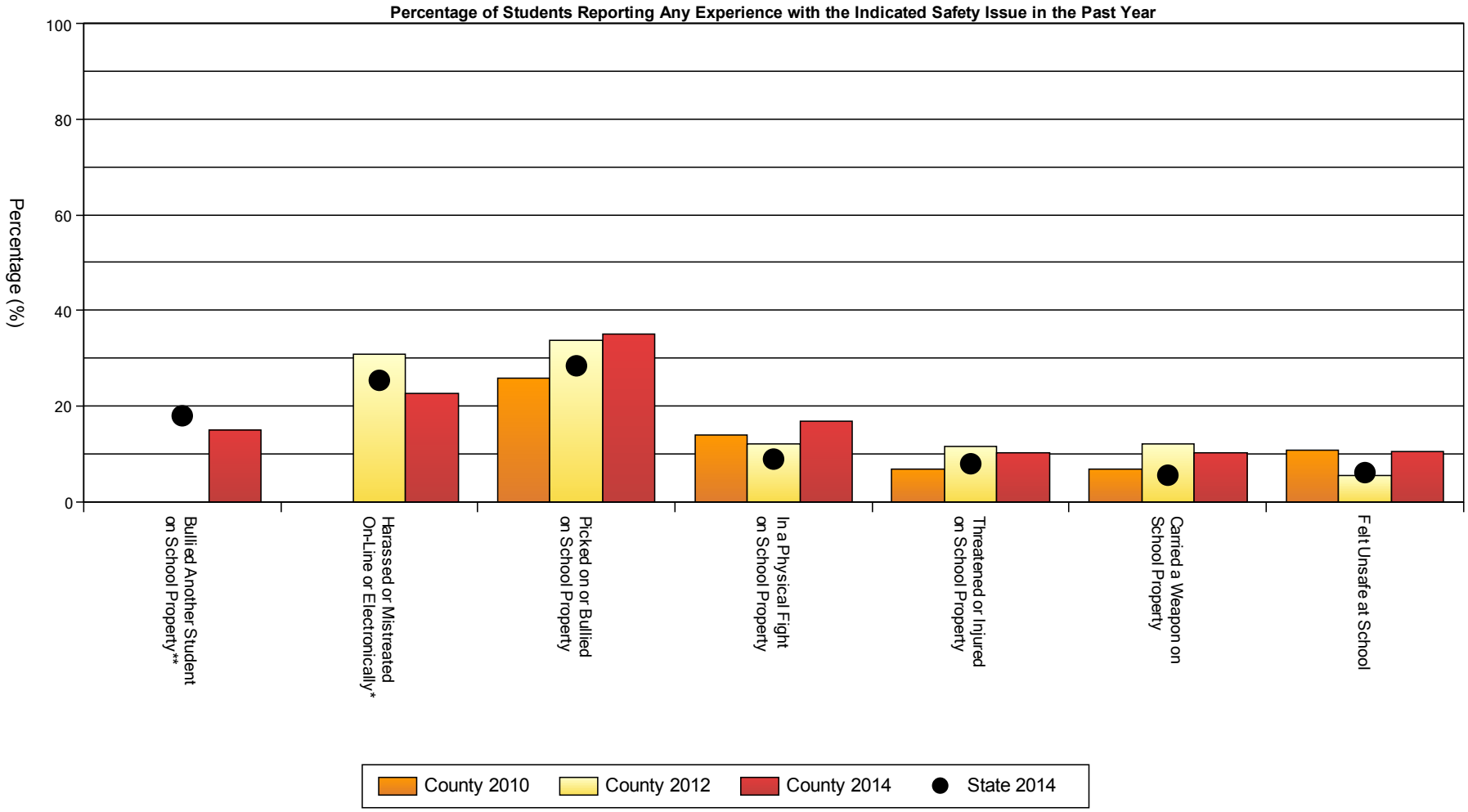
* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Gila County, Grade 8



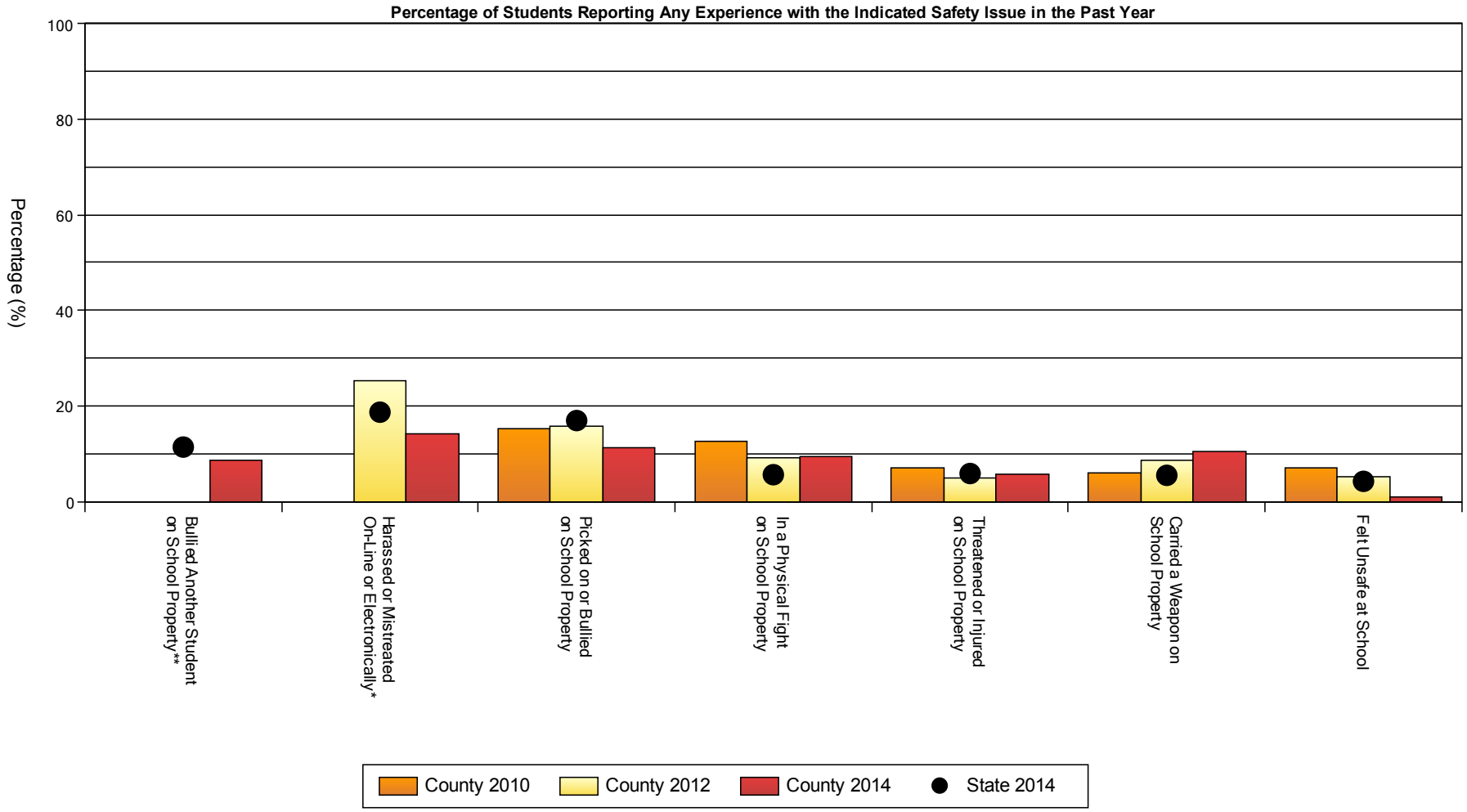
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey student reports of bullying against others.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Gila County, Grade 10



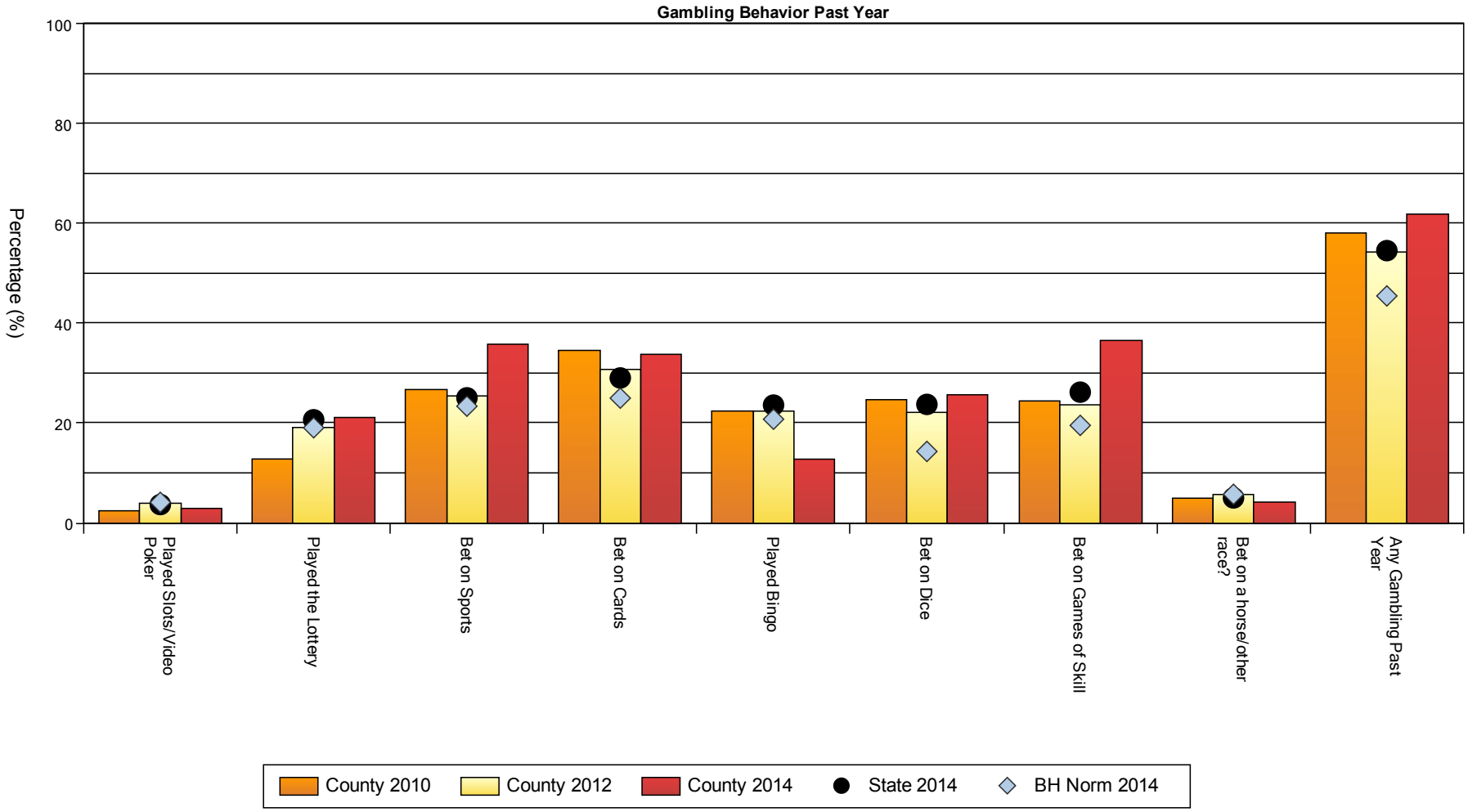
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey student reports of bullying against others.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Gila County, Grade 12

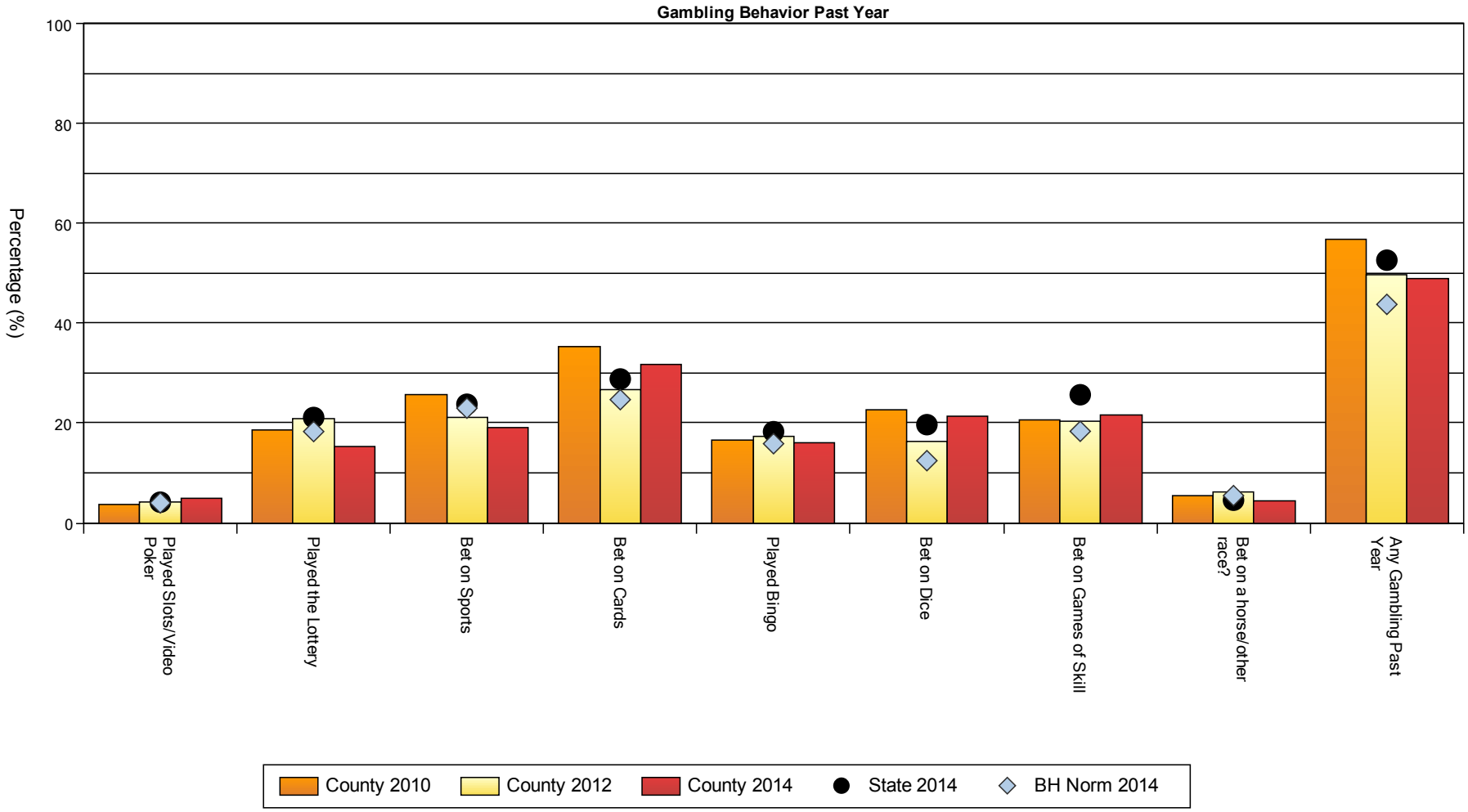


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

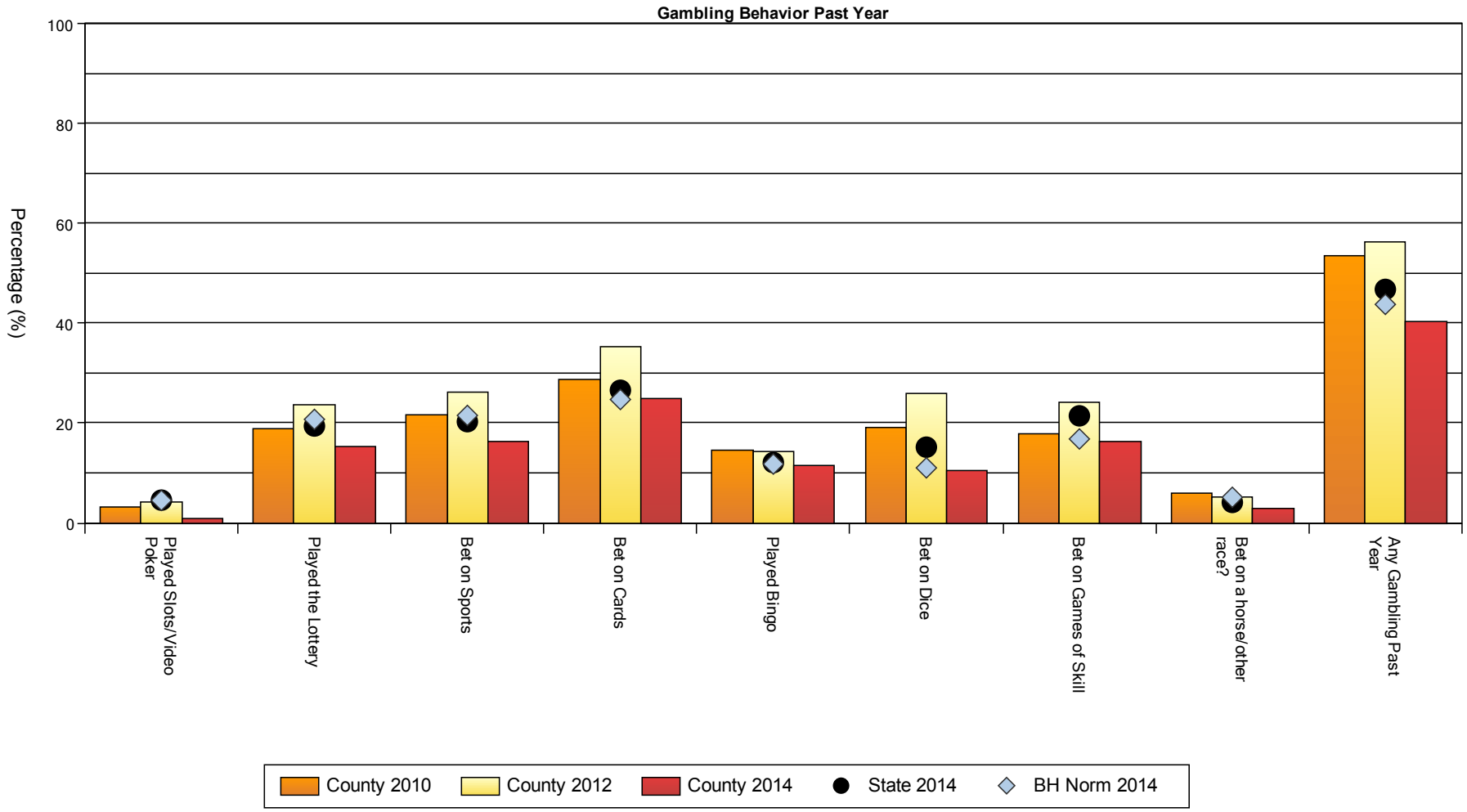
GAMBLING
2014 Gila County, Grade 8



GAMBLING
2014 Gila County, Grade 10

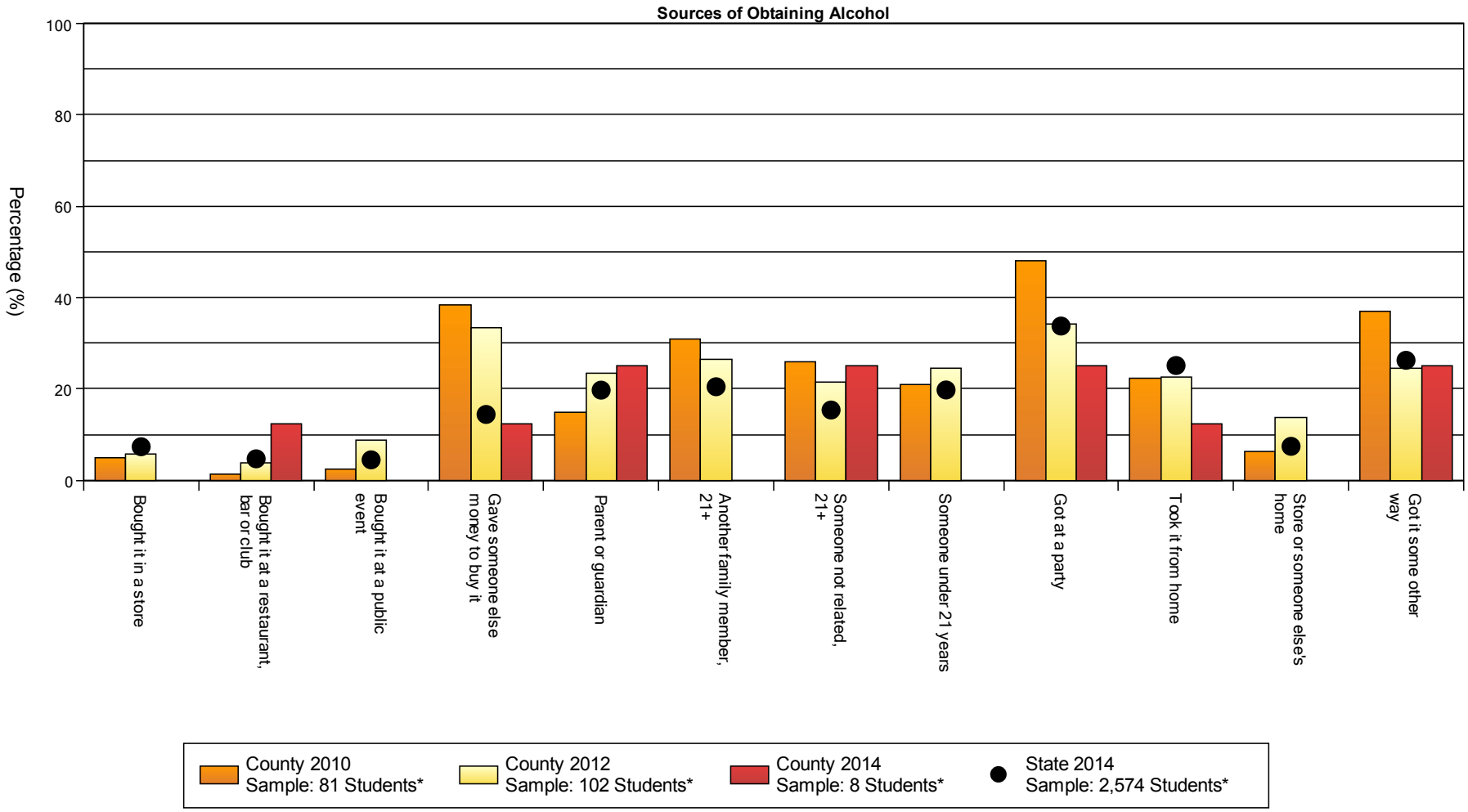


GAMBLING
2014 Gila County, Grade 12



Sources of Alcohol

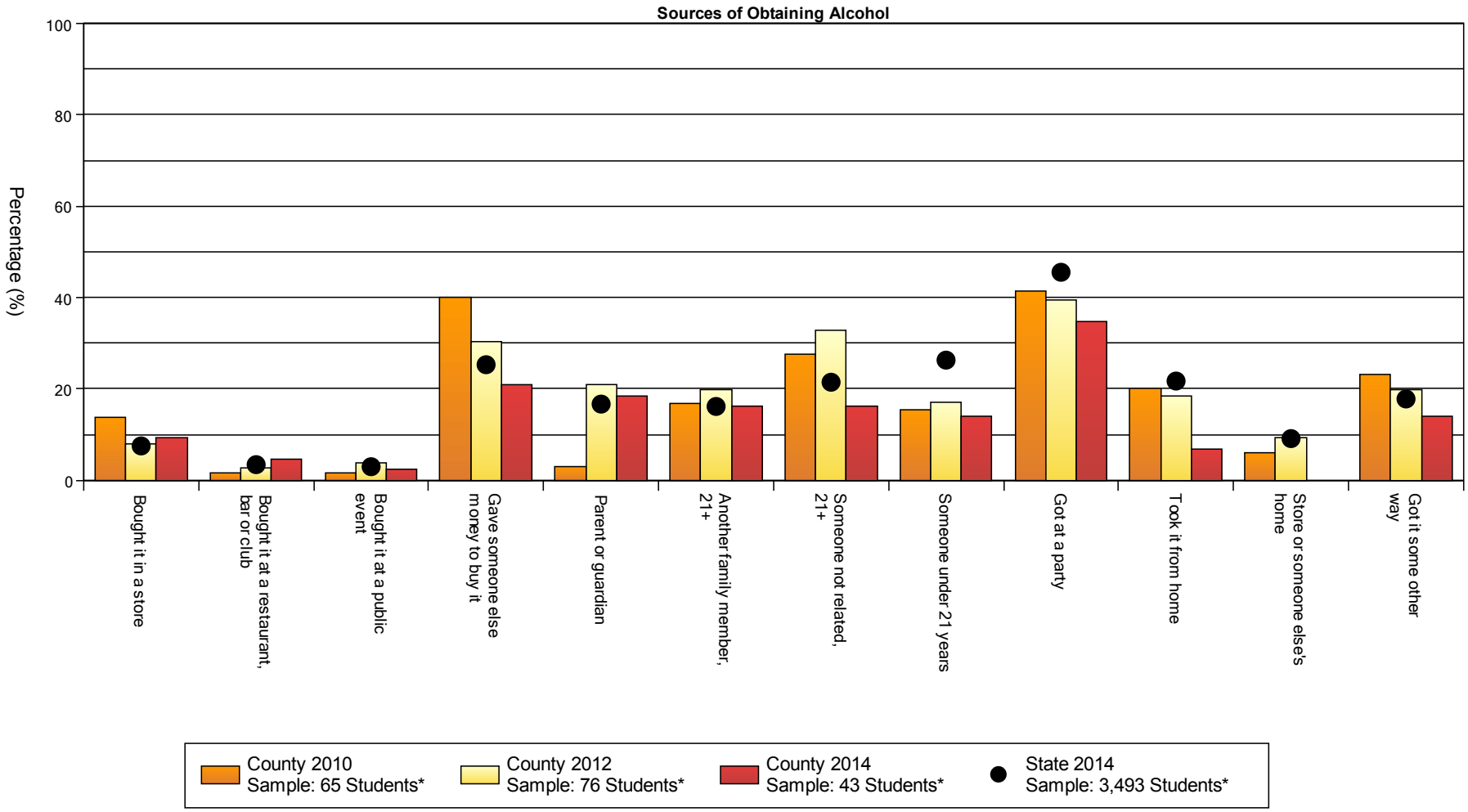
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Gila County, Grade 8



* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Alcohol

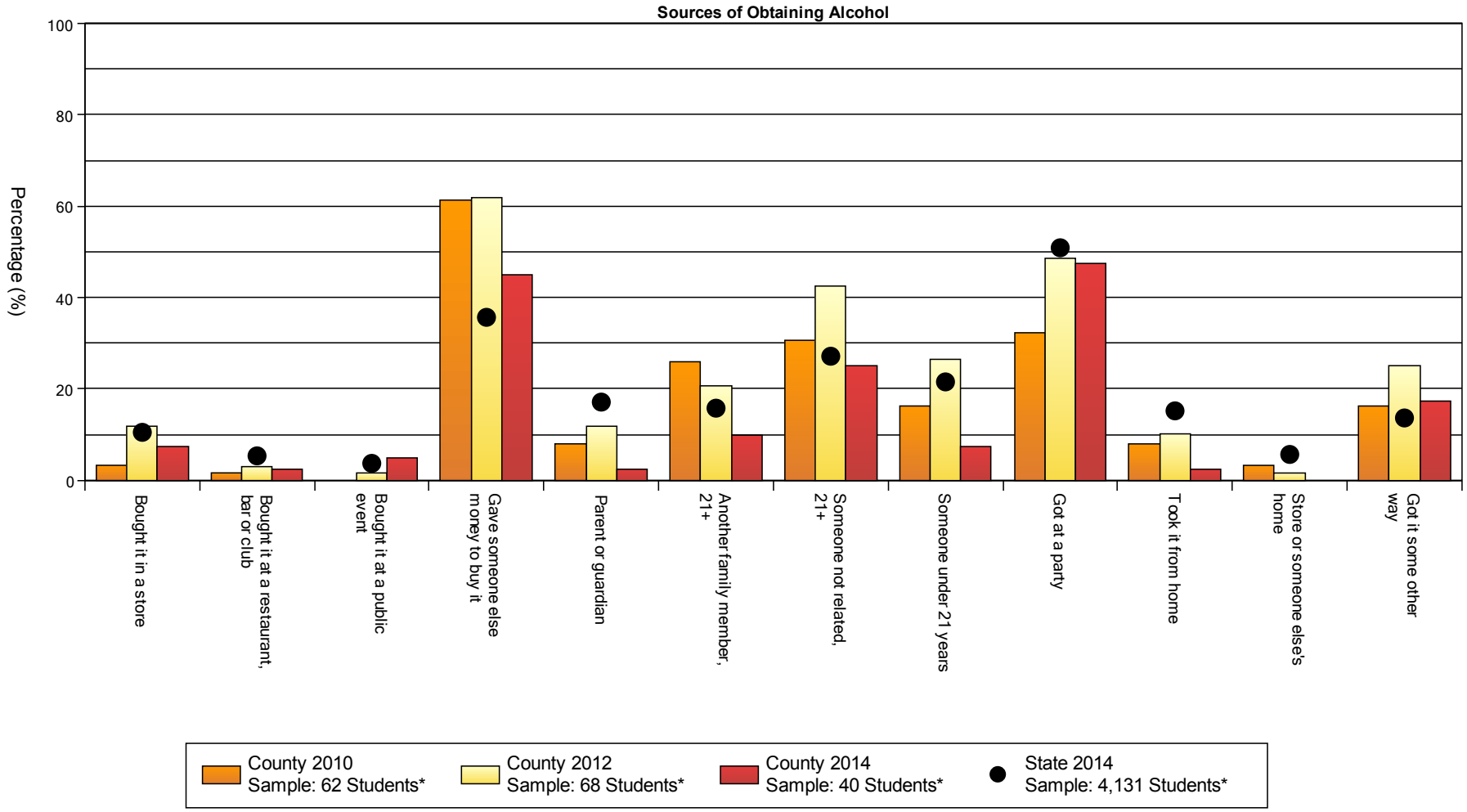
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Gila County, Grade 10



* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Alcohol

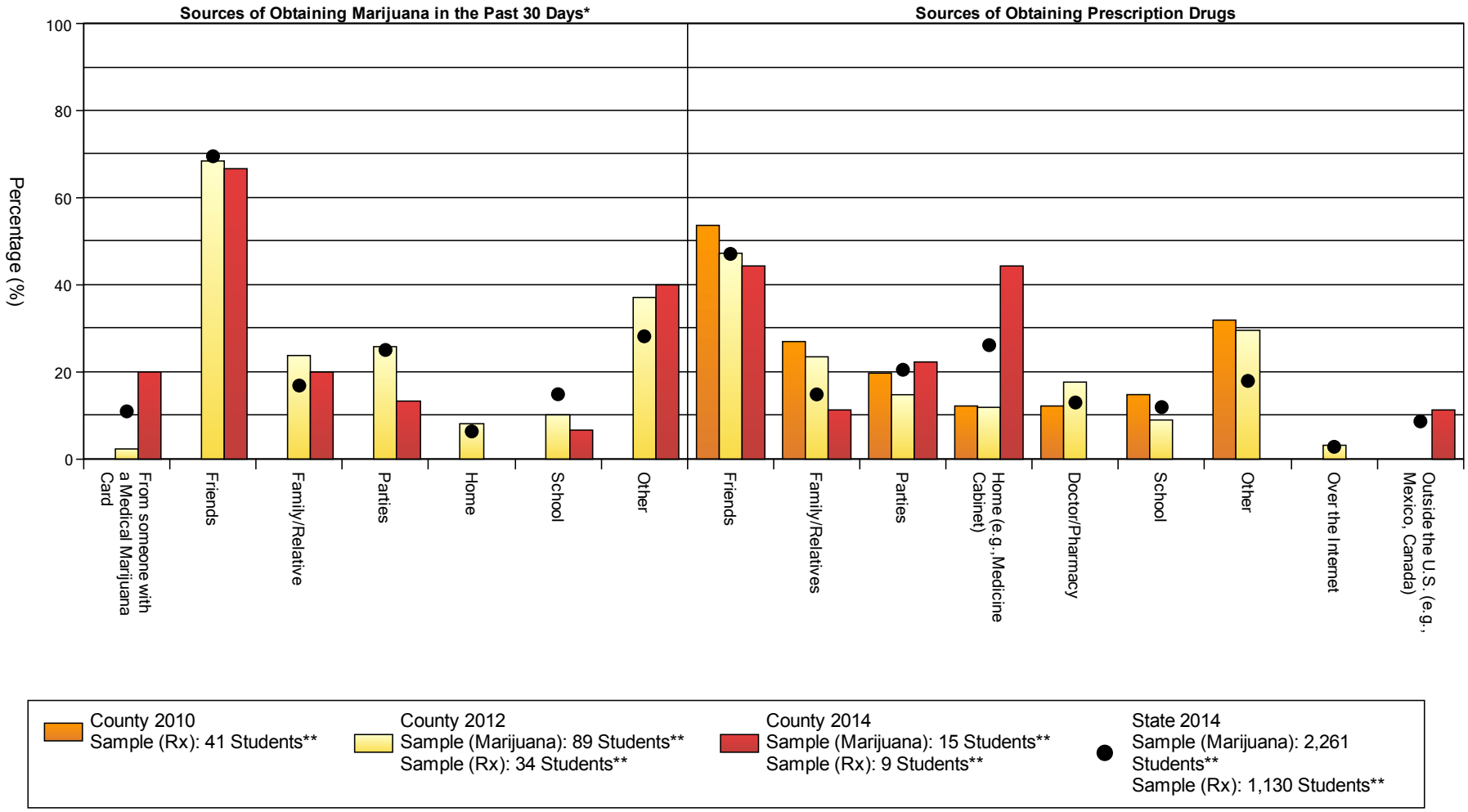
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Gila County, Grade 12



* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Gila County, Grade 8

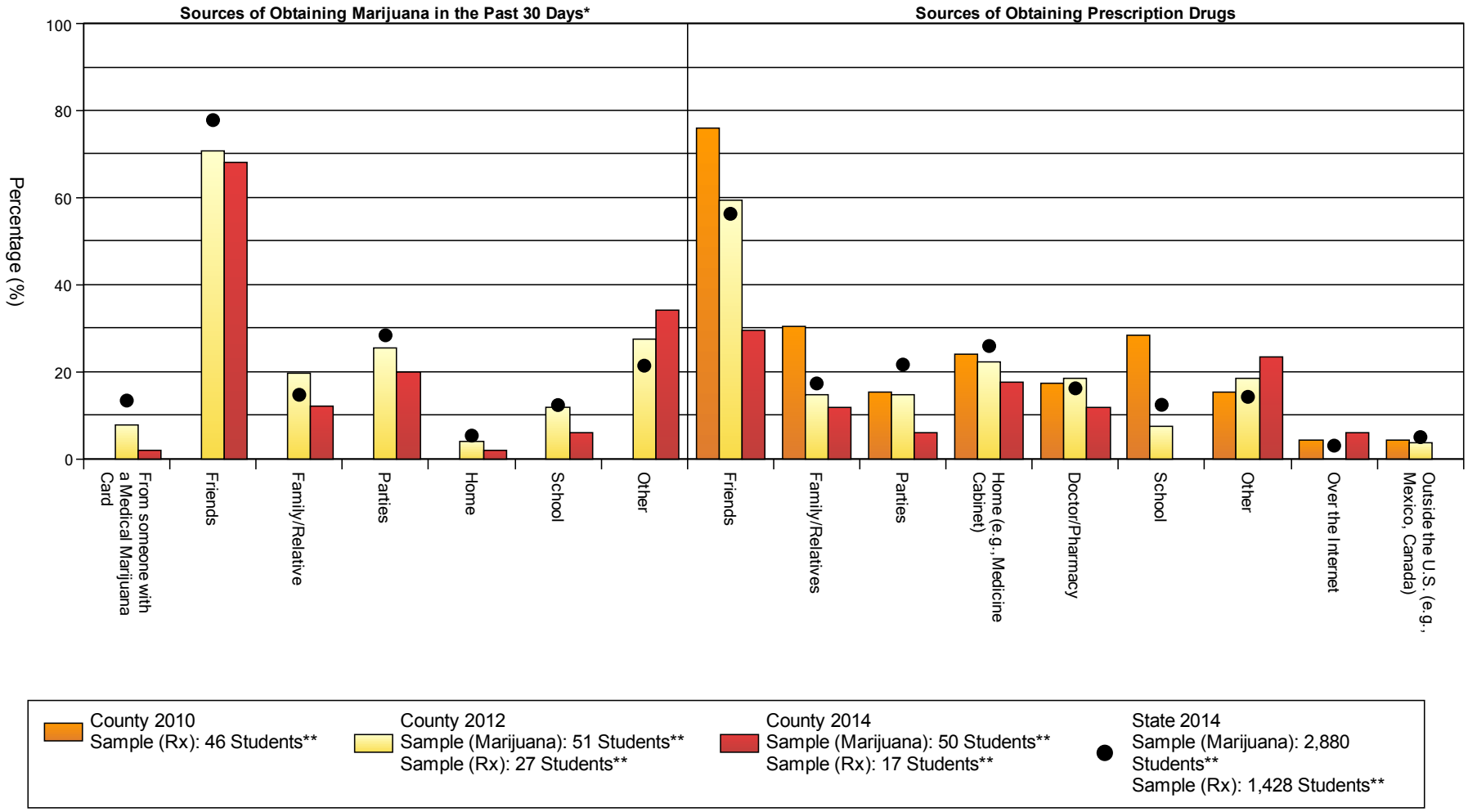


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Gila County, Grade 10

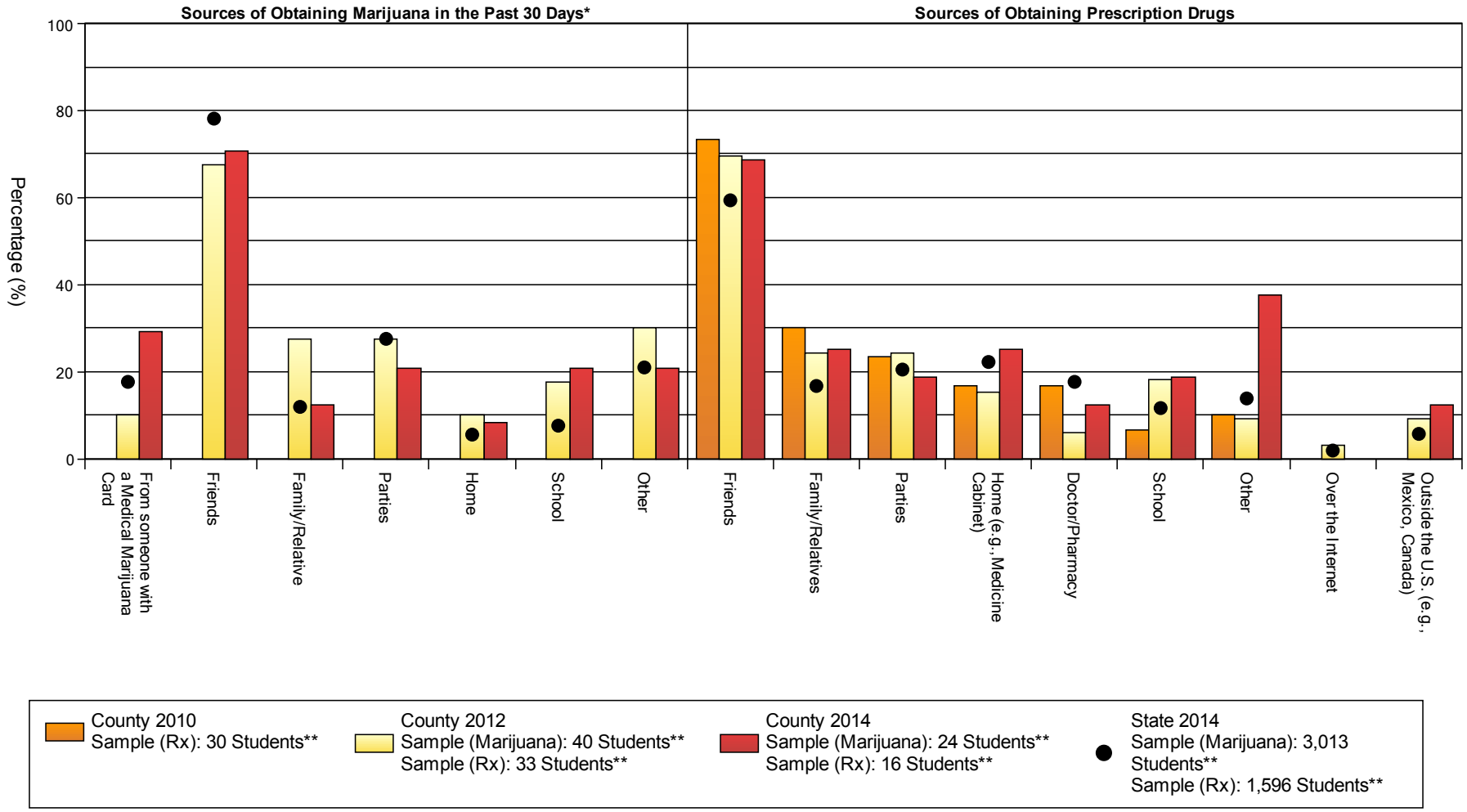


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Gila County, Grade 12



* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
Community Domain Risk Factors	
Low Neighborhood Attachment	Research has shown that youth who don't like the neighborhoods in which they live are more likely to become involved in juvenile crime and drug selling.
Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	Research has shown that legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, such as raising the legal drinking age, restricting smoking in public places, and increased taxation have been followed by decreases in consumption. Moreover, national surveys of high school seniors have shown that shifts in normative attitudes toward drug use have preceded changes in prevalence of use.
Perceived Availability of Drugs and Handguns	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents. The availability of handguns is also related to a higher risk of crime and substance use by adolescents.
Community Domain Protective Factors	
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Rewards for positive participation in activities helps youth bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
Family Domain Risk Factors	
Poor Family Management	Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children places them at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Also, parents' failure to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that they will engage in drug abuse whether or not there are family drug problems.
Family Conflict	Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear at risk for both delinquency and drug use.
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	When children are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior & Drugs	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further increased if parents involve children in their own drug (or alcohol) using behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.
Family Domain Protective Factors	
Family Attachment	Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, children are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.
School Domain Risk Factors	
Academic Failure	Beginning in the late elementary grades (grades 4-6) academic failure increases the risk of both drug abuse and delinquency. It appears that the experience of failure itself, for whatever reasons, increases the risk of problem behaviors.
Low Commitment to School	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of drugs is significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not. Factors such as liking school, spending time on homework, and perceiving the coursework as relevant are also negatively related to drug use.

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
School Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are recognized and rewarded for their contributions at school, they are less likely to be involved in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Peer-Individual Risk Factors	
Rebelliousness	Young people who do not feel 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 abusing drugs. In addition, high tolerance for deviance, a strong need for independence and normlessness have all been linked with drug use.
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	Early onset of drug use predicts misuse of drugs. The earlier the onset of any drug use, the greater the involvement in other drug use and the greater frequency of use. Onset of drug use prior to the age of 15 is a consistent predictor of drug abuse, and a later age of onset of drug use has been shown to predict lower drug involvement and a greater probability of discontinuation of use.
Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs or engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs and engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use and antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
Friends' Use of Drugs	Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance abuse are much more likely to engage in the same behavior. Peer drug use has consistently been found to be among the strongest predictors of substance use among youth. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who use drugs greatly increases the risk of that problem developing.
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Gang Involvement	Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.
Peer-Individual Protective Factors	
Belief in the Moral Order	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in prosocial behavior are more protected from engaging in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Prosocial Involvement	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are rewarded for working hard in school and the community are less likely to engage in problem behavior.

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students at Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Low Neighborhood Attachment	44.4	50.5	49.2	37.6	34.0	55.6	55.6	54.3	42.9	41.5	61.2	56.0	57.9	47.8	45.9
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	52.1	50.9	42.2	29.2	31.1	58.6	47.2	54.1	34.8	37.8	50.4	42.5	45.8	33.7	38.1
Perceived Availability of Drugs	54.5	43.2	46.0	29.6	30.7	54.3	40.9	33.7	36.6	38.6	47.6	44.3	41.7	39.8	41.0
Perceived Availability of Handguns	48.3	44.2	44.4	31.8	36.7	31.9	32.6	31.2	20.6	23.7	31.3	49.7	36.5	27.5	27.6
Family															
Poor Family Management	54.5	57.6	40.0	41.2	40.3	37.4	37.8	41.5	35.4	40.0	43.4	34.7	43.2	38.4	40.5
Family Conflict	57.6	47.0	51.7	51.0	49.3	38.0	43.0	44.7	41.2	39.9	39.5	43.7	27.4	39.0	38.0
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	66.8	60.0	60.9	36.7	35.4	51.8	48.5	51.2	36.8	37.6	51.8	48.0	40.7	35.9	35.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	35.9	31.1	30.6	21.2	23.7	33.2	42.0	41.6	32.8	39.6	35.0	45.3	32.6	33.0	40.3
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	53.4	45.7	54.8	43.2	49.1	50.3	50.2	43.9	44.6	53.5	48.1	53.8	46.3	43.2	52.9
School															
Academic Failure	60.2	46.5	52.2	44.6	41.1	51.2	52.1	50.0	44.3	42.5	45.6	45.1	51.0	40.9	37.9
Low Commitment to School	45.3	46.7	56.3	45.0	38.2	35.3	47.6	49.5	51.6	40.4	45.7	46.0	62.3	55.3	42.1
Peer and Individual															
Rebelliousness	53.0	42.1	49.3	33.4	34.5	48.2	39.9	35.0	36.6	39.8	50.5	45.1	41.2	36.6	37.7
Early Initiation of Drug Use	50.9	42.2	36.2	19.8	23.5	47.1	38.4	37.6	22.4	36.1	46.0	39.6	30.1	23.4	44.5
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	40.1	36.5	38.0	21.4	24.7	40.1	36.7	32.2	29.8	35.5	35.2	40.0	30.8	29.5	36.0
Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	46.3	41.2	36.6	31.7	34.7	45.3	46.1	37.7	36.1	41.0	44.9	49.5	35.0	35.6	39.0
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	60.4	62.2	76.1	56.9	37.9	46.9	56.1	63.5	58.4	40.1	49.7	62.8	60.2	65.4	47.4
Interaction With Antisocial Peers	71.2	61.4	71.8	43.6	44.8	68.5	50.4	47.3	41.5	45.5	62.6	52.3	44.7	40.1	43.7
Friend's Use of Drugs	60.6	55.5	45.1	29.7	30.7	56.8	47.3	47.7	34.7	34.7	44.9	38.5	28.2	32.0	32.6
Rewards For Antisocial Behavior	54.7	47.3	61.8	41.9	37.1	46.2	49.1	55.1	49.0	42.1	54.6	60.4	56.2	60.3	54.7
Gang Involvement	29.8	22.7	15.6	10.4	14.7	31.0	17.8	16.8	8.4	13.3	21.4	17.7	12.6	7.0	10.7
Total															
Students at High Risk*	56.1	37.5	46.5	24.9	22.4	34.4	28.3	25.0	23.3	23.5	24.5	33.5	29.2	23.6	24.1

* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Data Tables

Table 5. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	34.1	31.5	31.3	31.4	40.9	39.1	39.8	37.9	35.0	45.2	33.9	41.4	31.9	34.0	44.5
Family															
Family Attachment	41.4	38.2	44.1	53.3	54.8	38.1	46.5	41.9	47.8	48.0	43.2	52.4	49.5	55.2	57.9
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	56.0	49.0	60.7	62.2	62.5	54.9	54.3	44.0	57.2	56.2	45.0	55.5	48.9	56.8	56.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	53.6	47.4	55.9	60.0	61.9	54.9	53.2	44.8	53.6	54.3	53.3	51.9	49.5	52.0	54.0
School															
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	55.7	51.2	56.3	64.7	68.7	62.9	53.1	49.5	66.6	69.5	52.5	57.3	49.5	67.4	71.4
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	49.8	43.8	36.6	53.7	56.9	65.6	52.7	49.8	62.5	63.4	40.3	45.7	45.7	47.8	52.4
Peer and Individual															
Belief in the Moral Order	57.6	59.3	57.7	69.6	65.8	68.7	73.8	80.9	75.8	70.2	48.3	53.4	54.5	59.6	55.6
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	46.5	44.7	47.1	47.9	60.5	55.9	53.5	46.8	53.5	61.7	58.9	56.9	42.7	49.6	60.0
Prosocial Involvement	40.9	45.5	48.6	42.7	49.0	36.8	50.0	46.1	51.9	52.0	28.4	43.9	42.7	44.2	47.9
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	57.4	53.7	47.1	61.3	61.4	55.6	57.0	52.2	63.6	60.1	51.5	48.2	55.2	56.2	52.2
Total															
Students with High Protection*	47.1	40.3	47.9	54.8	42.6	52.7	49.6	45.8	61.6	46.0	31.3	48.5	46.2	54.8	43.4

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

Data Tables

Table 6. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	61.6	48.5	54.4	31.5	27.8	67.4	62.5	51.9	52.9	52.1	74.9	67.7	72.8	67.0	68.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	46.9	38.3	32.4	15.8	14.8	50.7	45.5	36.9	25.6	25.7	58.3	55.1	50.5	35.7	38.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	38.4	28.8	23.5	14.9	16.5	45.5	40.8	41.3	32.4	35.8	54.5	45.3	48.5	44.7	45.5
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.4	2.5	1.5	1.6	2.5	6.7	4.0	2.1	4.7	5.4	8.1	5.8	12.7	8.0	7.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	3.6	1.0	0.0	1.6	1.7	4.3	3.6	2.1	3.0	3.3	11.0	10.1	9.8	6.2	4.5
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	16.5	14.2	23.9	9.0	10.8	10.5	14.0	8.0	6.6	8.7	9.9	13.2	9.8	5.4	6.9
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.4	1.9	2.0	0.5	1.1	1.6	4.1	2.1	4.9	1.3	1.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	2.4	1.1	1.1	1.0	5.3	2.1	4.9	1.3	1.0
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	2.5	2.5	1.5	2.1	1.8	7.7	5.2	3.2	4.4	5.7	6.4	7.0	10.8	7.4	7.1
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.8	1.0	3.0	1.5	1.1	2.9	2.8	1.1	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.6	2.9	1.9	2.1
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	13.4	9.7	10.4	7.0	n/a	23.4	13.2	6.5	12.0	n/a	22.8	19.8	19.6	15.0	11.1
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2.5	2.0	3.0	1.6	4.2	2.4	3.6	0.5	5.3	8.1	3.5	4.3	9.8	8.4	12.4
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	14.1	3.6	4.5	3.9	n/a	11.0	6.0	2.7	6.3	n/a	7.6	7.0	10.8	7.8	7.5
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	22.4	11.5	11.9	9.3	n/a	26.3	17.2	8.1	15.0	n/a	24.0	21.4	22.5	18.7	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	9.7	7.4	4.5	5.8	n/a	12.5	7.7	4.3	8.2	n/a	9.4	9.1	12.7	9.6	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	9.5	3.0	2.3	n/a	n/a	15.7	6.0	4.2	n/a	n/a	16.8	7.8	6.4	n/a

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

** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

Data Tables

Table 7. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once in the past 30 days.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	33.9	29.0	20.6	13.4	10.2	40.9	33.9	26.9	27.8	25.7	50.6	43.5	44.7	40.6	39.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	21.0	20.5	14.9	5.7	4.5	26.8	19.3	14.9	10.1	9.1	28.2	32.3	26.7	15.7	16.3
Chew ing tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	7.6	6.9	14.9	4.3	2.8	8.9	9.6	10.9	7.5	6.4	12.7	13.3	24.0	10.4	8.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	23.7	17.3	14.9	6.9	7.0	24.9	17.7	20.7	16.8	18.0	16.6	18.0	19.6	22.9	22.7
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.6	0.5	1.7	1.1	1.2	0.0	4.9	2.4	1.4
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.8	4.1	1.1	4.0	2.1	1.1
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	6.5	4.8	13.4	3.1	2.3	3.3	3.2	2.1	1.3	1.3	0.6	2.1	2.0	0.9	1.0
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.5	3.9	0.4	0.4
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.6	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.5	2.9	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.1	4.9	1.7	1.5
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.0
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	6.9	4.6	9.0	3.8	n/a	9.1	6.4	4.3	5.4	n/a	11.1	8.0	8.8	5.5	2.8
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.1	0.5	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.6	0.0	2.1	2.8	0.6	0.0	3.0	2.8	4.1
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	5.4	1.0	3.0	1.7	n/a	3.3	1.6	2.2	2.6	n/a	1.8	1.6	3.9	2.7	2.2
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	11.2	5.6	9.0	4.9	n/a	9.1	8.0	5.9	7.1	n/a	12.3	8.0	9.8	8.0	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	6.9	4.1	1.5	3.1	n/a	6.7	4.5	2.2	3.7	n/a	5.3	3.2	4.9	3.4	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	5.5	0.0	0.9	n/a	n/a	7.3	1.6	0.8	n/a	n/a	7.0	2.0	0.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of Prescription Pain Relievers, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

Data Tables

Table 8. Percentage of Students Who Used Alcohol & Prescription Drugs, & Reported Impaired Driving

Alcohol And Prescription Drugs

	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	22.7	17.8	11.8	6.3	n/a	5.1	30.0	16.1	14.6	14.4	n/a	13.7	32.6	25.6	28.7	22.7	n/a	22.1
Drank beer, wine, or hard liquor at the same time you used prescription drugs during the past 30 days?*	n/a	n/a	3.0	2.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.7	4.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.9	4.8	n/a	n/a

Impaired Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
DRIVE a car when you had been drinking alcohol?	8.7	8.6	7.2	3.1	5.6	n/a	13.7	6.7	6.3	4.5	5.3	n/a	16.4	15.9	18.0	9.9	11.8	n/a
RIDE in a car driven by someone drinking alcohol?	42.5	33.3	22.9	21.5	22.3	n/a	36.1	31.1	24.2	19.9	24.0	n/a	34.4	28.4	29.7	21.5	24.1	n/a
DRIVE a car when you had been taking prescription drugs to get "high"?*	n/a	n/a	1.5	2.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.6	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	12.9	5.4	n/a	n/a

Table 9. Percentage of Students With Antisocial Behavior

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Drunk or high at school	26.3	18.9	18.8	8.4	7.8	34.4	23.3	24.3	16.5	14.7	27.8	30.1	14.6	19.8	17.3
Suspended from school	30.3	22.4	34.3	14.3	13.4	22.6	15.4	11.8	9.6	11.2	19.6	12.8	10.7	7.1	8.5
Sold illegal drugs	8.8	7.2	10.1	3.6	3.1	10.0	7.6	9.9	7.7	7.2	13.8	11.6	9.9	8.9	8.6
Stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle	4.2	4.3	5.7	1.7	2.2	4.1	4.6	3.0	2.1	2.7	8.0	2.0	4.9	1.8	2.0
Been arrested	11.8	8.7	7.1	5.0	4.8	12.6	9.1	4.4	6.0	6.0	18.4	12.8	5.8	5.9	5.8
Attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them	19.3	12.3	15.9	9.8	12.9	14.3	13.3	15.7	8.9	11.8	17.3	12.4	9.7	6.6	9.6
Carried a handgun	9.5	8.4	12.9	5.5	5.4	9.4	6.8	10.3	5.6	5.5	12.6	14.3	11.7	5.6	5.5
Carried a handgun to school	1.8	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.9	2.8	1.9	1.0	0.8	1.2	2.6	2.0	3.9	1.4	1.2

* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
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	84.6	82.3	85.9	88.5	93.1	88.3	89.8	92.0	92.9	94.9	94.3	94.1
	1 time	7.5	8.6	7.0	5.2	3.7	5.1	5.8	3.4	4.4	1.5	3.8	2.3
	2-3 times	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.4	2.3	3.6	1.0	2.1	1.1	2.0	1.0	1.2
	4-5 times	2.1	1.7	2.8	1.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6
	6-7 times	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.8	1.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5
	8-9 times	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.2
	10-11 times	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	12 or more times	0.7	1.9	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.9
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	68.5	74.9	68.6	85.1	86.2	87.8	83.1	91.1	87.3	90.9	90.5	94.3
	1 time	13.3	12.3	21.4	8.3	8.8	5.5	9.7	4.5	8.3	4.0	3.8	2.5
	2-3 times	11.8	8.3	5.7	4.1	3.2	3.0	4.8	2.3	2.8	3.0	4.8	1.4
	4-5 times	3.6	2.6	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.4
	6-7 times	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
	8-9 times	0.4	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2
	10-11 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.1
	12 or more times	1.1	1.2	1.4	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.7
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	60.4	51.7	53.5	59.8	74.2	66.3	64.9	71.6	84.6	84.3	88.6	83.0
	1 time	11.5	9.2	8.5	10.3	9.2	8.1	7.7	6.7	5.5	3.0	0.0	4.1
	2-3 times	12.2	12.0	11.3	12.0	8.3	7.3	10.6	9.3	6.0	7.6	5.7	5.9
	4-5 times	5.8	8.0	4.2	5.1	1.4	5.1	4.8	3.8	1.1	1.5	1.9	2.0
	6-7 times	1.4	3.5	4.2	2.5	0.0	2.6	1.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0
	8-9 times	0.7	3.1	2.8	1.8	0.9	1.1	0.5	1.4	0.5	1.5	1.0	0.7
	10-11 times	0.4	0.0	2.8	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3
	12 or more times	7.6	12.5	12.7	7.8	5.5	9.5	9.6	5.0	2.2	2.0	1.0	3.0
During the past 12 months, how often have you picked on or bullied another student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	n/a	n/a	60.6	73.8	n/a	n/a	85.0	82.0	n/a	n/a	91.4	88.6
	1 time	n/a	n/a	15.5	10.5	n/a	n/a	6.3	6.2	n/a	n/a	1.9	3.3
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	16.9	8.8	n/a	n/a	4.3	6.2	n/a	n/a	1.0	3.5
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	1.4	2.3	n/a	n/a	1.4	1.6	n/a	n/a	0.0	1.2
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	2.8	1.0	n/a	n/a	1.4	0.9	n/a	n/a	1.0	0.6
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.7	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.4	n/a	n/a	1.9	0.4
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.3	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.2	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.2
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	2.8	2.5	n/a	n/a	1.0	2.4	n/a	n/a	2.9	2.2
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 your way to or from school?	0 days	87.5	88.8	87.3	90.1	89.3	94.5	89.4	93.9	92.9	94.9	99.0	95.7
	1 day	6.5	5.0	5.6	4.7	4.2	1.1	3.8	2.8	2.7	0.5	1.0	1.8
	2-3 days	4.3	4.0	2.8	3.3	3.7	2.6	4.8	2.0	2.7	3.6	0.0	1.2
	4-5 days	0.0	1.4	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.4
	6 or more days	1.8	0.7	2.8	1.0	1.9	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.8
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	90.7	89.2	95.8	95.8	93.1	87.8	89.9	94.4	94.0	91.2	89.5	94.5
	1 day	6.1	3.9	1.4	1.9	3.2	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.5	0.0	1.1
	2-3 days	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.0	1.1
	4-5 days	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.5
	6 or more days	2.5	4.1	2.8	1.1	2.3	8.1	6.8	2.5	2.2	4.1	8.6	2.8
During the past 12 months, how many times have you been harassed, mistreated, or made fun of by another person while on-line or through a cell phone or other electronic device?**	0 times	n/a	64.2	73.2	69.7	n/a	69.2	77.4	74.6	n/a	74.6	85.7	81.3
	1 time	n/a	9.2	12.7	8.7	n/a	9.5	6.3	6.6	n/a	7.1	3.8	4.7
	2-3 times	n/a	9.7	7.0	9.0	n/a	8.4	5.8	8.0	n/a	9.1	2.9	6.1
	4-5 times	n/a	4.5	0.0	3.8	n/a	4.4	2.4	3.3	n/a	4.1	2.9	2.3
	6-7 times	n/a	1.2	0.0	1.8	n/a	2.6	4.3	1.5	n/a	0.5	0.0	1.2
	8-9 times	n/a	1.9	0.0	1.4	n/a	1.5	0.0	1.3	n/a	1.0	0.0	0.7
	10-11 times	n/a	0.7	1.4	0.6	n/a	0.0	0.5	0.5	n/a	0.5	1.0	0.3
	12 or more times	n/a	8.5	5.6	5.0	n/a	4.4	3.4	4.2	n/a	3.0	3.8	3.4

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

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

Data Tables

Table 11. Percentage of Students Gambling in the Past Year

How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value: (At least once in the past 12 months)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Any Gambling Past Year	58.0	54.3	62.0	54.6	45.5	56.8	49.6	49.0	52.6	43.8	53.5	56.3	40.4	46.8	43.8
Played at a slot machine, poker machine, or other gambling machine?	2.5	3.9	2.8	3.7	4.2	3.6	4.2	4.9	4.2	4.0	3.2	4.1	1.0	4.6	4.5
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	12.9	19.0	21.1	20.7	19.1	18.6	20.8	15.2	21.1	18.3	18.9	23.6	15.4	19.4	20.8
Bet on sports?	26.8	25.4	35.7	25.1	23.4	25.7	21.2	19.2	23.8	23.0	21.7	26.2	16.3	20.3	21.6
Bet on cards?	34.5	30.8	33.8	29.1	25.0	35.3	26.7	31.8	28.9	24.7	28.8	35.2	25.0	26.6	24.7
Played bingo?	22.4	22.5	12.9	23.6	20.8	16.5	17.4	16.2	18.3	15.9	14.6	14.4	11.5	12.1	11.8
Played a dice game?	24.7	22.2	25.7	23.8	14.3	22.6	16.3	21.3	19.7	12.5	19.0	26.0	10.6	15.2	11.1
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	24.5	23.7	36.6	26.2	19.6	20.5	20.5	21.6	25.7	18.4	17.8	24.1	16.3	21.5	16.9
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	5.1	5.6	4.2	5.0	5.8	5.5	6.2	4.4	4.6	5.5	5.9	5.1	2.9	4.1	5.2

Data Tables

Table 12. Where Youth Obtained Alcohol

If during the past 30 days you drank alcohol, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*81*	*102*	*8*	*2,574*	*65*	*76*	*43*	*3,493*	*62*	*68*	*40*	*4,131*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station.	4.9	5.9	0.0	7.4	13.8	7.9	9.3	7.6	3.2	11.8	7.5	10.5
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club.	1.2	3.9	12.5	4.7	1.5	2.6	4.7	3.5	1.6	2.9	2.5	5.4
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event.	2.5	8.8	0.0	4.5	1.5	3.9	2.3	3.0	0.0	1.5	5.0	3.7
I gave someone else money to buy it for me.	38.3	33.3	12.5	14.5	40.0	30.3	20.9	25.3	61.3	61.8	45.0	35.7
My parent or guardian gave it to me.	14.8	23.5	25.0	19.8	3.1	21.1	18.6	16.7	8.1	11.8	2.5	17.1
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me.	30.9	26.5	0.0	20.5	16.9	19.7	16.3	16.2	25.8	20.6	10.0	15.8
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me.	25.9	21.6	25.0	15.4	27.7	32.9	16.3	21.5	30.6	42.6	25.0	27.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me.	21.0	24.5	0.0	19.8	15.4	17.1	14.0	26.3	16.1	26.5	7.5	21.6
I got it at a party.	48.1	34.3	25.0	33.8	41.5	39.5	34.9	45.6	32.3	48.5	47.5	50.9
I took it from home.	22.2	22.5	12.5	25.2	20.0	18.4	7.0	21.8	8.1	10.3	2.5	15.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home.	6.2	13.7	0.0	7.5	6.2	9.2	0.0	9.2	3.2	1.5	0.0	5.7
I got it some other way.	37.0	24.5	25.0	26.3	23.1	19.7	14.0	17.8	16.1	25.0	17.5	13.7

* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 13. Where Youth Obtained Marijuana*

If during the past 30 days you used marijuana, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12		
	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*89*	*15*	*2,261*	*51*	*50*	*2,880*	*40*	*24*	*3,013*
I got it from someone with a medical marijuana card	2.2	20.0	10.9	7.8	2.0	13.4	10.0	29.2	17.7
Friends	68.5	66.7	69.5	70.6	68.0	77.8	67.5	70.8	78.2
Family/relatives	23.6	20.0	16.8	19.6	12.0	14.7	27.5	12.5	11.9
Parties	25.8	13.3	25.0	25.5	20.0	28.4	27.5	20.8	27.5
Home	7.9	0.0	6.3	3.9	2.0	5.3	10.0	8.3	5.5
School	10.1	6.7	14.8	11.8	6.0	12.3	17.5	20.8	7.6
Other	37.1	40.0	28.1	27.5	34.0	21.4	30.0	20.8	21.0

Table 14. Where Youth Obtained Prescription Drugs

If you have ever used prescription drugs in order to get high, not for a medical reason, how did you get them? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*41*	*34*	*9*	*1,130*	*46*	*27*	*17*	*1,428*	*30*	*33*	*16*	*1,596*
Friends	53.7	47.1	44.4	47.1	76.1	59.3	29.4	56.3	73.3	69.7	68.8	59.4
Family/relatives	26.8	23.5	11.1	14.8	30.4	14.8	11.8	17.3	30.0	24.2	25.0	16.7
Parties	19.5	14.7	22.2	20.4	15.2	14.8	5.9	21.6	23.3	24.2	18.8	20.5
Home (e.g., medicine cabinet)	12.2	11.8	44.4	26.1	23.9	22.2	17.6	25.9	16.7	15.2	25.0	22.2
Doctor/pharmacy	12.2	17.6	0.0	12.9	17.4	18.5	11.8	16.2	16.7	6.1	12.5	17.7
School	14.6	8.8	0.0	11.9	28.3	7.4	0.0	12.4	6.7	18.2	18.8	11.7
Other	31.7	29.4	0.0	17.9	15.2	18.5	23.5	14.2	10.0	9.1	37.5	13.8
Over the Internet	0.0	2.9	0.0	2.7	4.3	0.0	5.9	3.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	1.9
Outside the U.S. (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.0	0.0	11.1	8.6	4.3	3.7	0.0	5.0	0.0	9.1	12.5	5.7

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 15. Drug Free Communities Report - National Outcome Measures (NOMs)

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Male**		Female**	
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
Perception of Risk* (People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)	take five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) once or twice a week?	Binge drinking	73.1	67	71.9	178	74.5	98	68.4	155	76.5	183
	smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	Tobacco	77.6	67	80.1	176	86.7	98	79.2	154	83.0	182
	smoke marijuana once or twice a week?	Marijuana	46.0	63	37.2	172	41.5	94	38.8	147	41.8	177
	use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them?	Prescription drugs	76.1	67	80.3	178	78.6	98	74.8	155	82.0	183
Perception of Parental Disapproval* (Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	90.2	61	89.5	172	86.3	95	85.9	149	91.4	174
	smoke cigarettes?	Tobacco	96.8	62	90.8	173	88.4	95	92.1	151	91.4	174
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	88.5	61	79.0	167	85.1	94	79.2	149	85.8	169
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	100.0	62	96.6	174	95.8	95	95.4	152	98.9	174
Perception of Peer Disapproval* (Friends feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	76.9	65	67.6	176	53.6	97	65.2	155	65.7	178
	smoke tobacco?	Tobacco	81.5	65	63.8	177	54.2	96	60.6	155	68.0	178
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	60.9	64	53.1	175	52.7	93	52.6	152	56.0	175
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	87.7	65	83.1	177	84.2	95	82.6	155	85.9	177
Past 30-Day Use* (at least one use in the past 30 days)	had beer, wine, or hard liquor	Alcohol	20.6	68	26.9	186	44.7	103	36.1	166	25.3	186
	smoked cigarettes	Tobacco	14.9	67	14.9	194	26.7	101	19.7	173	16.8	184
	used marijuana	Marijuana	14.9	67	20.7	188	19.6	102	24.2	165	15.5	187
	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet, or Tylox) without a doctor's orders?	Prescription drugs	9.0	67	5.9	186	9.8	102	9.8	164	5.9	186

* For Perception of Risk, Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, and Past 30-Day Use, the "Sample" column represents the sample size - the number of people who answered the question and whose responses were used to determine the percentage. The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample answering the question as specified in the definition.

** The male and female values allow a gender comparison for youth who completed the survey. However, unless the percentage of students who participated from each grade is similar, the gender results are not necessarily representative of males and females in the community.

Data Tables

Table 16. Additional Data for Prevention Planning

In the last 30 days, about how many times were you offered:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
alcohol?	Never	55.2	58.5	72.1	78.5	45.6	53.0	55.3	58.3	41.9	50.0	41.6	47.1
	Once	15.2	14.2	11.8	10.3	13.5	12.4	12.6	13.1	12.3	8.3	14.9	13.2
	2-3 times	18.8	11.7	8.8	6.7	21.4	18.5	17.4	15.2	17.3	18.2	16.8	19.4
	4-6 times	6.9	7.0	5.9	2.1	9.3	8.4	6.3	6.7	11.2	10.9	14.9	9.4
	7-10 times	1.8	2.5	0.0	0.7	4.2	2.0	3.2	2.3	3.4	5.2	5.0	3.4
	More than 10 times	2.2	6.2	1.5	1.7	6.0	5.6	5.3	4.4	14.0	7.3	6.9	7.5
cigarettes?	Never	66.3	69.6	77.9	86.5	55.9	67.1	66.0	79.6	58.7	58.9	72.3	73.9
	Once	16.3	10.5	11.8	6.8	8.5	10.4	12.6	8.4	7.8	11.5	6.9	9.2
	2-3 times	9.4	7.5	5.9	3.7	16.0	9.6	9.9	5.3	14.5	9.4	4.0	6.8
	4-6 times	2.9	3.7	0.0	1.2	7.5	4.0	3.1	2.5	7.8	6.8	7.9	3.1
	7-10 times	1.1	2.2	1.5	0.5	3.3	2.0	3.1	1.2	3.4	1.6	2.0	1.6
	More than 10 times	4.0	6.5	2.9	1.3	8.9	6.8	5.2	3.1	7.8	12.0	6.9	5.4
marijuana?	Never	59.4	62.0	64.7	75.5	50.9	57.3	53.2	57.5	59.2	61.3	60.8	54.1
	Once	12.7	10.1	4.4	8.3	11.2	10.1	6.8	11.4	9.5	8.9	6.9	10.5
	2-3 times	10.9	8.9	16.2	6.6	11.7	14.5	11.1	10.8	12.8	9.9	5.9	12.0
	4-6 times	4.3	5.3	0.0	3.3	11.2	6.5	11.1	6.7	5.0	5.2	5.9	6.8
	7-10 times	3.3	3.0	0.0	1.7	3.3	4.4	5.3	3.8	1.7	3.7	6.9	3.8
	More than 10 times	9.4	10.6	14.7	4.6	11.7	7.3	12.6	9.8	11.7	11.0	13.7	12.7
other drugs?	Never	90.2	86.6	83.6	88.4	85.4	87.5	84.1	82.6	82.0	82.9	82.2	82.1
	Once	6.2	5.3	6.0	5.5	5.6	4.4	7.4	7.6	5.1	5.7	4.0	6.7
	2-3 times	1.8	1.8	4.5	2.7	2.8	3.6	3.2	4.3	3.4	5.2	3.0	5.0
	4-6 times	0.4	2.0	1.5	1.1	3.8	2.4	1.1	2.0	2.8	3.1	2.0	2.1
	7-10 times	0.7	1.3	3.0	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
	More than 10 times	0.7	3.0	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.6	3.7	2.6	4.5	2.1	7.9	3.0
In the last 30 days, how often did you respond in the following ways when alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana or other drugs were offered to you?		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
Say "No" without giving a reason why.	Never	32.1	38.6	29.7	30.5	62.2	33.1	41.8	35.2	57.4	38.0	38.8	39.2
	Once	23.0	16.2	15.6	11.6	37.8	15.1	15.3	14.4	42.6	14.7	14.3	15.6
	Twice	8.0	5.1	12.5	4.6	0.0	8.6	5.1	6.9	0.0	9.8	9.2	7.6
	Three times	4.7	4.9	3.1	2.3	0.0	4.5	5.1	3.5	0.0	3.3	5.1	3.8
	Four or more times	5.5	5.1	9.4	4.6	0.0	9.8	7.3	6.3	0.0	10.3	11.2	6.7
	I never get offers	26.6	30.0	29.7	46.4	0.0	29.0	25.4	33.6	0.0	23.9	21.4	27.1
Give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer.	Never	38.5	43.1	28.6	33.6	4.7	34.7	39.5	37.1	1.4	40.2	49.5	41.5
	Once	16.5	13.0	17.5	9.4	95.3	16.9	16.9	13.2	98.6	14.1	13.1	14.2
	Twice	8.8	6.2	7.9	4.3	0.0	8.7	6.8	7.0	0.0	7.1	4.0	8.1
	Three times	3.7	2.7	6.3	2.2	0.0	6.2	4.5	3.6	0.0	4.3	3.0	4.0
	Four or more times	7.0	3.8	7.9	3.7	0.0	6.2	6.2	5.4	0.0	12.0	6.1	5.2
	I never get offers	25.6	31.2	31.7	46.7	0.0	27.3	26.0	33.7	0.0	22.3	24.2	26.9
Decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer.	Never	40.2	44.7	35.9	35.4	0.5	44.1	44.1	46.0	0.7	54.9	51.0	53.3
	Once	16.6	13.6	12.5	8.5	99.5	11.8	16.4	9.7	99.3	8.2	12.2	9.2
	Twice	8.5	4.4	6.3	3.2	0.0	4.1	5.1	3.9	0.0	3.8	2.0	3.9
	Three times	1.5	3.0	3.1	1.9	0.0	2.9	4.0	2.3	0.0	3.8	1.0	2.3
	Four or more times	7.0	3.5	9.4	3.7	0.0	8.2	5.1	4.0	0.0	4.9	9.2	3.7
	I never get offers	26.2	30.8	32.8	47.3	0.0	29.0	25.4	34.2	0.0	24.5	24.5	27.6
Use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs.	Never	40.8	50.3	37.5	38.2	0.5	46.5	53.1	49.7	0.0	55.7	55.1	57.0
	Once	17.6	9.6	15.6	6.8	99.5	9.8	11.9	7.8	100.0	5.9	8.2	7.6
	Twice	6.3	3.8	4.7	2.4	0.0	3.7	3.4	2.9	0.0	3.8	4.1	3.0
	Three times	1.5	1.9	3.1	1.5	0.0	3.3	1.7	1.7	0.0	1.1	1.0	1.8
	Four or more times	7.4	2.5	7.8	3.3	0.0	6.5	5.6	3.3	0.0	7.6	5.1	2.7
	I never get offers	26.5	32.0	31.3	47.8	0.0	30.2	24.3	34.6	0.0	25.9	26.5	27.9

Data Tables

Table 17. Additional Data for Prevention Planning (Cont'd)

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	74.0	80.2	87.1	87.7	74.9	85.9	84.3	89.1	68.5	81.6	85.4	89.6
	1 or 2 times	11.6	9.9	7.1	6.4	11.0	5.7	7.4	5.0	12.7	6.1	3.9	4.7
	3 to 5 times	6.3	3.1	4.3	2.5	6.4	3.8	3.4	2.6	3.6	4.6	1.9	2.0
	6 to 9 times	3.2	2.2	0.0	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.5	2.6	1.0	1.2
	10 to 19 times	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.7	2.3	1.1	1.5	0.6	6.1	1.0	2.9	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.8	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.2
	40+ times	3.2	2.2	1.4	1.0	2.7	1.1	1.5	1.1	6.1	2.6	4.9	1.3
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	19.4	36.2	17.4	48.7	24.1	45.6	56.4	54.3	32.5	49.5	64.1	65.8
	1 or 2 times	28.9	24.4	26.1	26.4	22.7	18.6	15.7	22.6	25.4	18.4	12.6	17.9
	3 to 5 times	24.3	18.6	20.3	12.8	20.5	19.0	15.7	12.7	17.8	19.4	11.7	9.4
	6 to 9 times	7.7	9.7	8.7	5.4	13.2	8.0	3.4	5.2	9.6	5.6	4.9	3.1
	10 to 19 times	7.0	5.3	11.6	2.8	7.3	3.4	3.4	2.3	7.1	4.6	1.0	1.6
	20 to 29 times	6.0	1.2	5.8	1.2	3.6	2.3	2.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.7
	30 to 39 times	0.7	2.2	1.4	0.4	1.8	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.9	0.3
	40+ times	6.0	2.4	8.7	2.3	6.8	3.0	2.5	1.5	5.1	0.0	3.9	1.2
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	70.0	84.5	91.4	89.8	71.6	87.5	84.7	92.4	76.8	86.7	87.3	94.5
	1 or 2 times	15.7	8.5	4.3	6.0	15.8	6.8	7.9	4.2	10.1	7.7	4.9	3.0
	3 to 5 times	4.9	1.9	2.9	1.9	4.5	1.5	2.0	1.4	4.5	1.5	2.0	0.9
	6 to 9 times	2.8	2.4	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.1	2.5	0.7	2.0	2.0	1.0	0.5
	10 to 19 times	2.8	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	3.0	1.5	2.0	0.3
	20 to 29 times	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.4	1.5	0.2	2.0	0.5	1.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.6	4.5	2.3	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.0	2.0	0.5
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	84.2	87.9	84.3	91.5	84.7	90.5	89.2	93.7	88.3	91.3	89.3	94.6
	1 or 2 times	8.1	6.5	8.6	5.4	7.7	4.9	4.9	3.8	6.1	3.6	4.9	3.2
	3 to 5 times	4.6	1.9	5.7	1.2	2.3	1.9	3.9	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.9	0.9
	6 to 9 times	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.0	0.3
	10 to 19 times	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.6	1.0	0.0	0.1
	20 to 29 times	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.1
	40+ times	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.7	2.7	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.9	0.7
In the last 30 days, how often have you avoided people or places because you might be offered alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or other drugs?	Never	56.8	51.8	63.1	69.0	55.8	51.6	68.3	70.4	60.8	61.6	75.0	75.5
	Once	16.5	16.5	10.8	11.2	14.4	15.0	6.7	10.5	6.8	14.2	9.0	7.8
	2-3 times	11.0	12.7	13.8	9.6	6.5	15.9	7.8	10.4	16.5	9.5	8.0	10.3
	4-6 times	4.8	6.1	1.5	3.4	8.4	5.7	5.6	3.5	3.4	4.2	4.0	3.0
	7-10 times	2.9	3.6	0.0	0.9	4.7	2.4	1.7	1.0	0.6	1.6	1.0	0.8
	More than 10 times	8.1	9.4	10.8	5.9	10.2	9.3	10.0	4.1	11.9	8.9	3.0	2.6
During the past 12 months, how many times have you talked with your parents about strategies to avoid or resist people or places where you might be offered alcohol, prescription drugs, or other drugs?*	Never	n/a	n/a	51.5	48.0	n/a	n/a	68.6	57.8	n/a	n/a	74.3	68.2
	Once	n/a	n/a	16.2	17.8	n/a	n/a	11.9	15.7	n/a	n/a	9.9	12.9
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	14.7	17.2	n/a	n/a	9.2	14.9	n/a	n/a	8.9	11.4
	4-6 times	n/a	n/a	5.9	6.8	n/a	n/a	2.7	4.7	n/a	n/a	2.0	3.4
	7-10 times	n/a	n/a	2.9	2.8	n/a	n/a	2.2	2.1	n/a	n/a	2.0	1.2
	More than 10 times	n/a	n/a	8.8	7.5	n/a	n/a	5.4	4.8	n/a	n/a	3.0	2.9
Compared to using illegal drugs (e.g. cocaine, meth, heroin), how harmful do you think it is for people to take prescription drugs (e.g. OxyContin, Vicodin, Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderal, sleeping pills) without a doctor telling them to take them?*	A lot less harmful	n/a	n/a	3.3	7.6	n/a	n/a	7.4	6.0	n/a	n/a	11.2	6.2
	Less harmful	n/a	n/a	11.5	12.4	n/a	n/a	6.3	14.8	n/a	n/a	15.3	16.6
	No difference	n/a	n/a	14.8	27.6	n/a	n/a	26.1	34.3	n/a	n/a	31.6	35.5
	More harmful	n/a	n/a	31.1	21.5	n/a	n/a	23.9	21.1	n/a	n/a	11.2	19.8
	A lot more harmful	n/a	n/a	39.3	30.9	n/a	n/a	36.4	23.8	n/a	n/a	30.6	21.9

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey these questions.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	Prior administration(s)	Current administration	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Heroin	used heroin or other opiates? (2010)	used heroin? (2012/2014)	Cautiously comparable across years.
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)? (2010/2012)	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')? (2014)	Added popular identifier "Molly" for clarification in 2014.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a (2010)*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)? (2012/2014)	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription pain relievers (Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them? used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)? used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?		*Prescription Drugs* is the the measure of any student report use of prescription sedatives, prescription stimulants or prescription pain relievers, (three separate questions) combined to create a single measure.

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

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School Safety and Prevention
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Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
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Arizona Department of Health Services
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Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
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Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families
602-542-4043
www.gocyf.az.gov

Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate
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602-264-5700 ext. 13
www.drugfreeaz.org

Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development)
www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)
www.samhsa.gov/about/csap.aspx

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
Evidence Based Practices
www.samhsa.gov/ebpwebguide/index.asp

Center for the Application of Substance Abuse Technologies (CASAT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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2014 Arizona Youth Survey



Graham County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Acknowlegements

The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center thanks Bach Harrison, L.L.C. for their professionalism and contributions during the administration of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey. In addition we thank the Arizona Department of Gaming, Office of Problem Gambling for their continued financial support of the Arizona Youth Survey. We also benefited from the expertise, guidance, and assistance provided by our colleagues at the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission and from input received from many individuals working for agencies throughout the state.

Additionally, the success of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey could not have been achieved without the support and participation of school superintendents, principals, prevention coordinators, and teachers throughout the state. Finally, we extend our thanks to the students who responded to the survey. Their thoughtful participation resulted in a wealth of information that can be used to improve the circumstances in which they live and learn.

Table of Contents

Introduction 4

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention 5

Charts and Tables in this Report 6

The Community Data Project 7

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group 8

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data 10

Data Charts:

- Risk and Protective Factor Profiles 11
- Substance Use 17
- Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior 20
- School Safety 23
- Gambling 26
- Sources of Alcohol 29
- Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs 32

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions 35

Appendix 49

Contacts for Prevention 50

Introduction

2014 Arizona Youth Survey
Graham County Summary Report

This report summarizes findings from the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2014. The results for Graham county are presented along with comparisons to 2010 and 2012 survey results, where applicable, as well as to the overall results for the state. The survey was designed to assess school safety, adolescent substance use, antisocial behavior, and the risk and protective factors that are correlated with these adolescent problem behaviors.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students By Grade								
Grade 8	169	20.1	245	32.5	131	19.8	22,675	47.0
Grade 10	359	42.7	283	37.5	321	48.4	14,028	29.1
Grade 12	312	37.1	226	30.0	211	31.8	11,541	23.9
All Students Surveyed*	840	100.0	754	100.0	663	100.0	48,244	100.0
Students By Gender								
Male	427	51.6	387	52.4	331	50.2	23,460	49.1
Female	400	48.4	351	47.6	328	49.8	24,353	50.9

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	24	8.0	17	6.8	13	6.2	989	5.3
African American	9	3.0	10	4.0	9	4.3	574	3.1
Asian	2	0.7	1	0.4	0	0.0	169	0.9
Pacific Islander	5	1.7	2	0.8	3	1.4	220	1.2
White	100	33.3	102	40.8	95	45.5	6,067	32.5
Multi-Racial	8	2.7	8	3.2	15	7.2	1,027	5.5
Race Unmarked	152	50.7	110	44.0	74	35.4	9,603	51.5
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	55	10.7	54	11.6	59	13.7	1,274	4.5
African American	3	0.6	7	1.5	5	1.2	1,790	6.4
Asian	1	0.2	3	0.7	2	0.5	1,459	5.2
Pacific Islander	4	0.8	1	0.2	2	0.5	260	0.9
White	414	80.7	379	81.5	345	79.9	20,587	73.4
Multi-Racial	29	5.7	16	3.4	18	4.2	2,413	8.6
Race Unmarked	7	1.4	5	1.1	1	0.2	268	1.0
Totals								
	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	300	35.7	250	33.2	209	31.5	18,649	38.7
Non-Hispanic Students	513	61.1	465	61.7	432	65.2	28,051	58.1
*Total Students***	840	100.0	754	100.0	663	100.0	48,244	100.0

* As a small percentage of students skipped the question Are you Hispanic or Latino? (at the state level, 1,544 students, or 3.2% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than Total Students.

All schools in Arizona are eligible to participate in the survey, and recruitment efforts were successful in obtaining participation by schools in all of Arizona's 15 counties. Careful planning and uniform administration of the survey have resulted in survey data that are valid and representative of the students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades in Arizona.

Tables 1 and 2 describe the characteristics of the students who completed the survey from your county and the state of Arizona. Because not every student answered all of the questions, the number of students in the gender and ethnicity/race categories often will be less than the total number of students.

To better understand the diversity of Arizona's youth population, respondents were asked separate questions about their ethnicity (Hispanic vs. Non-Hispanic) and their race (Caucasian, African-American, Native American, or Alaska Native, etc.). This method for obtaining ethnicity and race information provides more comprehensive data on youth cultural and racial self-identification, and a more nuanced understanding of Arizona's diverse youth population.

Whenever data are obtained from a sample of students instead of the entire population, it is important to recognize the strengths and weaknesses of the data. One easy way to investigate the quality of the sample is to look at the basic demographic characteristics of the students who participated in the survey and compare them to what is known about the entire population of students. This will give the user of these data a basic understanding of the degree to which the sample data can be generalized to the entire population.

It is important to note that even when the characteristics of the sample do not match well to the characteristics of the population this does not mean the data lose their usefulness. The data included in this report describes the level of risk and protective factors, substance use, antisocial behavior, and delinquency of those youth who participated in the survey, which can be used to inform the development of school and community-based prevention and intervention activities that may benefit both the youth who participate in the survey and those who did not.

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention

Prevention is a science. The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention is a proven way of reducing substance abuse and its related consequences. This model is based on the simple premise that to prevent a problem from happening, we need to identify the factors that increase the risk of that problem developing and then find ways to reduce the risks. Just as medical researchers have found risk factors for heart disease such as diets high in fat, lack of exercise, and smoking, a team of researchers at the University of Washington have defined a set of risk factors for youth problem behaviors.

Risk factors are characteristics of school, community and family environments, and of students and their peer groups known to predict increased likelihood of drug use, delinquency, school dropout, and violent behaviors among youth. For example, children who live in families with high levels of conflict are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in families characterized by low levels of family conflict.

The chart below shows the links between 19 risk factors and five problem behaviors. The check marks indicate where at least two well designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

Protective factors exert a positive influence and buffer against the negative influence of risk, thus reducing the likelihood that adolescents will engage in problem behaviors. Protective factors identified through research include strong bonding to family, school, community and peers, and healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior.

Research on risk and protective factors also has important implications for children's academic success, positive youth development, and prevention of health and behavior problems. In order to promote academic success and positive youth development and to prevent problem behaviors, **it is necessary to address the factors that predict these outcomes.** By measuring risk and protective factors in a population, specific risk factors that are elevated and widespread can be identified and targeted by policies, programs, and actions shown to reduce those risk factors and to promote protective factors.

Many risk and protective factors can be linked to specific types of interventions that have been shown to be effective in either reducing risk(s) or enhancing protection(s). The steps outlined here will help your school make key decisions regarding allocation of resources, how and when to address specific needs, and which strategies are most effective and known to produce results.

Risk Factors

	Community						Family				School		Peer / Individual						
	Community Laws & Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms & Crime	Availability of Drugs & Firearms	Transitions & Mobility	Low Neighborhood Attachment	Community Disorganization	Extreme Economic & Social Deprivation	Family History of the Problem Behavior	Family Conflict	Family Management Problems	Favorable Parent Attitudes & Involvement in the Problem Behavior	Academic Failure	Lack of Commitment to School	Early Initiation of Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Early & Persistent Antisocial Behavior	Alienation & Rebelliousness	Friends Who Use Drugs & Engage in Problem Behaviors	Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Gang Involvement	Constitutional Factors
Substance Abuse	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delinquency	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Teen Pregnancy						✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
School Drop-Out			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Violence	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓

Source: Communities That Care (CTC) prevention model, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA)

Charts and Tables in this Report

There are seven types of charts presented in this report:

1. Risk profiles
2. Protective profiles
3. Lifetime and 30-day Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug (ATOD) use
4. Binge drinking and antisocial behavior
5. School safety and cyber-bullying
6. Gambling
7. Where youth acquired alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 14 that appear at the end of this report. The additional data found in Tables 15 through 17 are explained at the end of this section.

Understanding the Format of the Charts

There are several graphical elements common to all the charts. Understanding the format of the charts and what these elements represent is essential in interpreting the results of the 2014 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students who reported a given behavior. For the risk and protective charts, research has determined cutoff scores for each scale where the likelihood of youth problem behaviors were increased (youth at risk) or reduced (youth having protection). The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students scoring above the cutoff, reflecting elevated risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2010, 2012, and 2014. By looking at the percentages over time, it is possible to identify trends in substance use and antisocial behavior. By studying the percentage of youth at risk and with protection over time, it is possible to determine whether the percentage of students at risk or with protection is increasing, decreasing, or staying the same. This information is important when deciding which risk and protective factors warrant attention.

- **Dots, Diamonds, and Triangles.** The dots on the charts represent the percentage of all of the youth surveyed across Arizona who reported substance use, problem behavior, elevated risk, or elevated protection. The diamonds and triangles represent national data from the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey and the Bach Harrison Norm, respectively.

The Bach Harrison Norm was developed by Bach Harrison L.L.C. to provide states and communities with the ability to compare their results on risk, protection, and antisocial measures with more national measures. Survey participants from eight statewide surveys and five large regional surveys across the nation were combined into a database of approximately 460,000 students. The results were weighted to make the contribution of each state and region proportional to its share of the national population. Bach Harrison analysts then calculated rates for antisocial behavior and for students at risk and with protection. The results appear on the charts as BH Norm. In order to keep the Bach Harrison Norm relevant, it is updated approximately every two years as new data become available.

A comparison to state-wide and national results provides additional information for your community in determining the relative importance of levels of alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use, antisocial behavior, risk, and protection. Information about other students in the state and the nation can be helpful in determining the seriousness of a given level of problem behavior. Scanning across the charts, it is important to observe the factors that differ the most from the Bach Harrison Norm. This is the first step in identifying the levels of risk and protection that are higher or lower than those in other communities. The risk factors that are higher than the Bach Harrison Norm and the protective factors that are lower than the Bach Harrison Norm are probably the factors that your community should consider addressing when planning prevention programs.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

Risk and protective factor scales measure specific aspects of a youth's life experience that can be used to predict whether they will engage in problem behaviors. The scales, defined in Table 3, are grouped into four domains: community, family, school, and peer/individual. The risk and protective factor charts show the percentage of students at risk and with protection for each of the scales.

Lifetime and 30-Day ATOD Use

- **Lifetime use** is a measure of the percentage of students who tried the particular substance at least once in their lifetime and is used to show the percentage of students who have had experience with a particular substance.
- **30-day use** is a measure of the percentage of students who used the substance at least once in the 30 days prior to taking the survey and is a proxy for the level of current use of the substance.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

Binge Drinking and Antisocial Behavior

- **Binge Drinking** is measured as having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey.
- **Impaired Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving in the past 30 days, or riding with a driver in the past 30 days who had been drinking alcohol.
- **Antisocial behavior (ASB)** is a measure of the percentage of students who report any involvement during the past year with the eight antisocial behaviors listed in the charts.

School Safety and Cyber-Bullying

The school safety and cyber-bullying profile charts contain the percentages of students who felt unsafe at school or on the way to school, were threatened or injured with a weapon at school, were in a physical fight at school, carried a weapon to school, were picked on or bullied at school, bullied another student, or were harassed or mistreated while online or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 10.

Gambling

Gambling behavior charts show the percentage of students who engaged in each of the 10 types of gambling "for money, possessions, or anything of value" during the past year: played gambling machines, played the lottery, bet on sports, played cards, played bingo, bet on a dice game, bet on a game of personal skill, and bet on horse or other animal races. The chart also shows the percentage of students who engaged in any gambling behavior during the past year.

Where Youth Obtained Alcohol, Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

These charts display data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol, marijuana and prescription drugs in the past 30 days. Each chart focuses on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol, marijuana, or prescription drugs. (Students reporting no use of the relevant substance are not represented in these data.) The smaller the size of the subgroup (known as the sample size), the larger the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where they obtained alcohol, each category would show up as either 0% or 100%). The chart legends indicate the sample size for each grade surveyed to help readers know when caution should be taken as a result of a small sample.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 14, Tables 15 through 17 contain information useful for prevention planning and grant reporting.

Table 15 contains the information that is required by communities with Drug Free Communities Grants, such as the perception of the risk of ATOD use, perception of parent and peer disapproval of ATOD use, and past 30-day use.

The Community Data Project

Supported by a grant from the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Community Data Project is a multi-agency effort to create a central repository for Arizona's substance abuse and crime data. Through a user-friendly website, the public has access to a one-stop portal where they can select the type of data they need, specific demographic characteristics, and their geographic level of interest. Various output options are offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site is a useful tool for practitioners and policymakers who are addressing substance abuse, juvenile delinquency, and crime and the criminal justice system by providing them with a picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the user's geographic area of interest not only leads to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but also maximizes data-for-decision-making capabilities for things such as the appropriate program content, identification of at-risk target areas and populations, grant writing and reporting, monitoring progress of prevention and intervention initiatives over time, and determining resource allocation. Please visit the Community Data Project at:

www.bach-harrison.com/arizonadataproject/Indicators.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) is the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Acting Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and staff support is provided by the GOCYF. The body is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations, and is used as the conduit through which its Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP is tasked with developing and utilizing a shared-planning process that encourages state and local partnerships to maximize existing resources and with building the capacity of local communities to meet their identified needs. Further, the body is tasked with integrating strategies across systems to leverage existing funding and with increasing access to services at the community level. Specifically, the ASAP has the following duties and responsibilities:

a. Compile and summarize information and data on substance misuse and abuse and associated consequences and correlates, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process. Identify and address data gaps in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.

b. Utilize evaluation and research reports to promote the most effective and evidence-based programs, policies and practices across the state and make recommendations for modification as needed.

c. Encourage state and local partnerships to engage in shared planning processes and build the capacity of local communities to meet identified needs and maximize resources.

d. Identify and share effective practices to integrate strategies across systems that will leverage existing funding and increase access to services at the community level.

e. Analyze current state and federal laws and programs governing substance misuse and abuse prevention, treatment, and enforcement and recommend any changes that would enhance the effectiveness of these laws or programs.

f. Recommend specific drug and alcohol related policy and budget line-items for consideration by Arizona state agencies and/or the Arizona Legislature.

Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) operates under the authority of the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and the direction of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) in conformance with Executive Order 2007-12 signed by the Governor of Arizona on June 13, 2007 and continued by Executive Order 2013-05 on May 28, 2013.

Arizona's Epi Work Group was formed in 2004 as a requirement of the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) received by Arizona from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) and became an official standing work group of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership via Executive Order 2007-12 and Executive Order 2013-05.

In the past, the Epi Work Group was responsible for releasing a biennial comprehensive, informative and functional profile of substance use indicators for use by practitioners, policymakers, coalitions, agencies, individuals in relevant fields, and other key stakeholders. In order to publish the first Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile in 2005, the Epi Work Group identified indicators of substance use and consequence patterns and thoroughly analyzed available data.

In 2007, the second edition expanded upon the first report in that it contained a broader array of epidemiological data, including measures of tobacco-related mortality and morbidity, outlined differential consequences and/or consumption patterns by gender and race and ethnicity, and provided a more complete assessment of methamphetamine use and its effects on Arizona's adults and youth. The 2007 report also uncovered gaps in Arizona's data systems, including the need for data on the relationship between child welfare and substance use, sub-county data, substance-specific data, measures of the severity of substance use, and tribal data. The Epi Work Group and the GOCYF have dedicated themselves to addressing these data gaps in order to lay a solid foundation for reducing the state's substance use problem and to provide

ASAP and Epi Work Group (cont'd)

an accurate depiction of the impact of substance use on Arizona and its populace.

Recently, the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile has been replaced by the Community Data Project (CDP). While not yet as comprehensive in scope as the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile, the CDP is an interactive, user-friendly, data-sharing website that provides data online, a customizable, cost-effective and user-driven alternative to the hard-bound profiles. The CDP website currently houses over 300 indicators of substance use/prevalence and associated consequences. Data are provided over time in graph, table, and map formats and are available at the county- and community-level, and by race and ethnicity, gender, and age (where applicable and available).

The Epi Work Group's mission is to provide communities, policymakers and local, state and tribal officials with data on the use, consequences and context of alcohol and illicit, over-the-counter, and prescription drugs to inform their substance abuse prevention and intervention strategies.

The Epi Work Group's principles are to:

- Establish a clear purpose and set of goals and objectives consistent with a public health model;
- Establish work plans that identify specific workgroup products, schedules, and milestones;
- Establish and maintain regular contacts with appropriate State advisory group(s) and key State decision-makers;
- Ensure an ongoing and meaningful exchange of data and information between the Epi Work Group, State leaders and SAMHSA;
- Emphasize outcomes;
- Support data-driven decision-making at the State-level and local-level;
- Provide community-oriented data for use in community planning, and for monitoring and evaluation purposes;
- Promote continual improvements in data gathering for assessments; and
- Use data sources that will provide multiple measures over time and meet data quality technical standards

The Epi Work Group functions as a work group of the ASAP, the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families; is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations; and is used as the conduit through which the Epi Work Group facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP utilizes the data and analysis provided by the Epi Work Group to devise strategies and solutions and to guide decisions about the allocation of resources, including the funding of prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement efforts, and to inform the public about the prevalence of substance use and associated consequences, such as mortality and morbidity.

The Epi Work Group has three major goals, which are to:

1. Maintain and update the Community Data Project, the interactive website for substance misuse and abuse and associated consequence and correlate data, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process.
2. Identify data gaps and address them in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.
3. Serve as a resource to the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and member agencies to support data-driven decision-making that makes the best use of the resources available to address substance misuse abuse and related issues in Arizona.

Staffed by the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Epi Work Group is composed of statisticians, data analysts, academics, and holders of key datasets from various state agencies and universities who collaborate and advise on epidemiological reports and respond to data gaps and pressing substance use-related inquiries.

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data

What are the numbers telling you?

Review the charts and data tables presented in this report. Note your findings as you discuss the following questions:

- Which 3-5 risk factors appear to be higher than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which levels of 30-day drug use are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
  - Which substances are your students using the most?
  - At which grades do you see unacceptable usage levels?
- Which levels of antisocial behaviors are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
- Which behaviors are your students exhibiting the most?
- At which grades do you see unacceptable behavior levels?

How to identify high priority problem areas.

- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the others?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which problem(s) can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problem(s) fit best with the prevention resources at hand?
- **Determine the standards and values held within your community** – For example: Is it acceptable in your community for a percentage of high school students to drink alcohol regularly as long as that percentage is lower than the overall state rate?

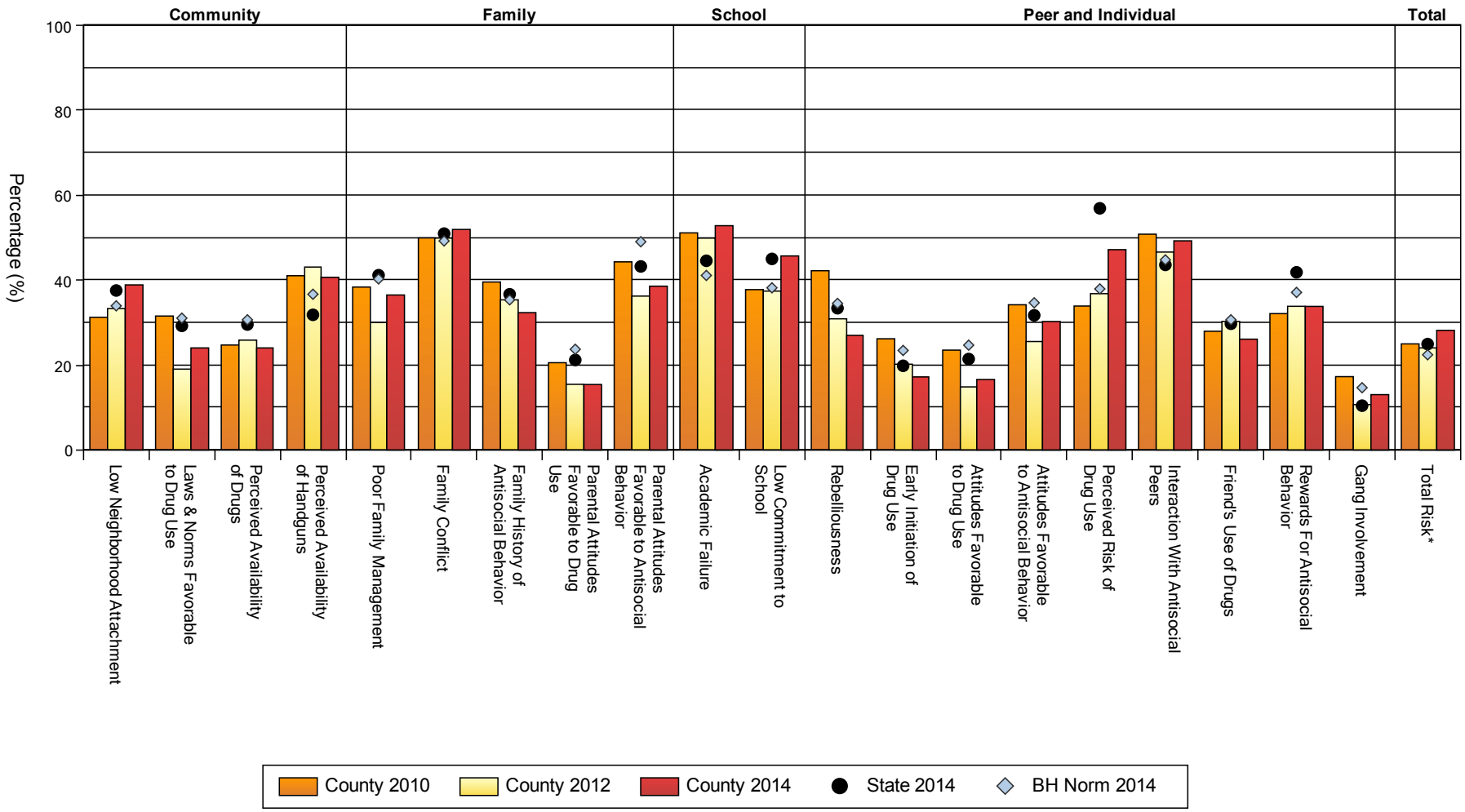
Use these data for planning.

- **Substance use and antisocial behavior data** – raise awareness about the problems and promote dialogue.
- **Risk and protective factor data** – identify exactly where the community needs to take action.
- **Promising approaches** – access resources listed on the last page of this report for ideas about programs that have been proven effective in addressing the risk factors that are high in your community, and improving the protective factors that are low.

	Sample notes	Priority rate 1	Priority rate 2	Priority rate 3
Risk factors	*8th grade Favorable Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @14% (8% > BH Norm.)*			
Protective factors	*10th grade School rewards for prosocial involvement down 7% from 2 yrs ago*			
Substance abuse	*8th grade 30-day Marijuana @7% (3% above state av.)*			
Antisocial behavior	*12th grade - Drunk/high at school @ 5% (same as state, but still too high)*			

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

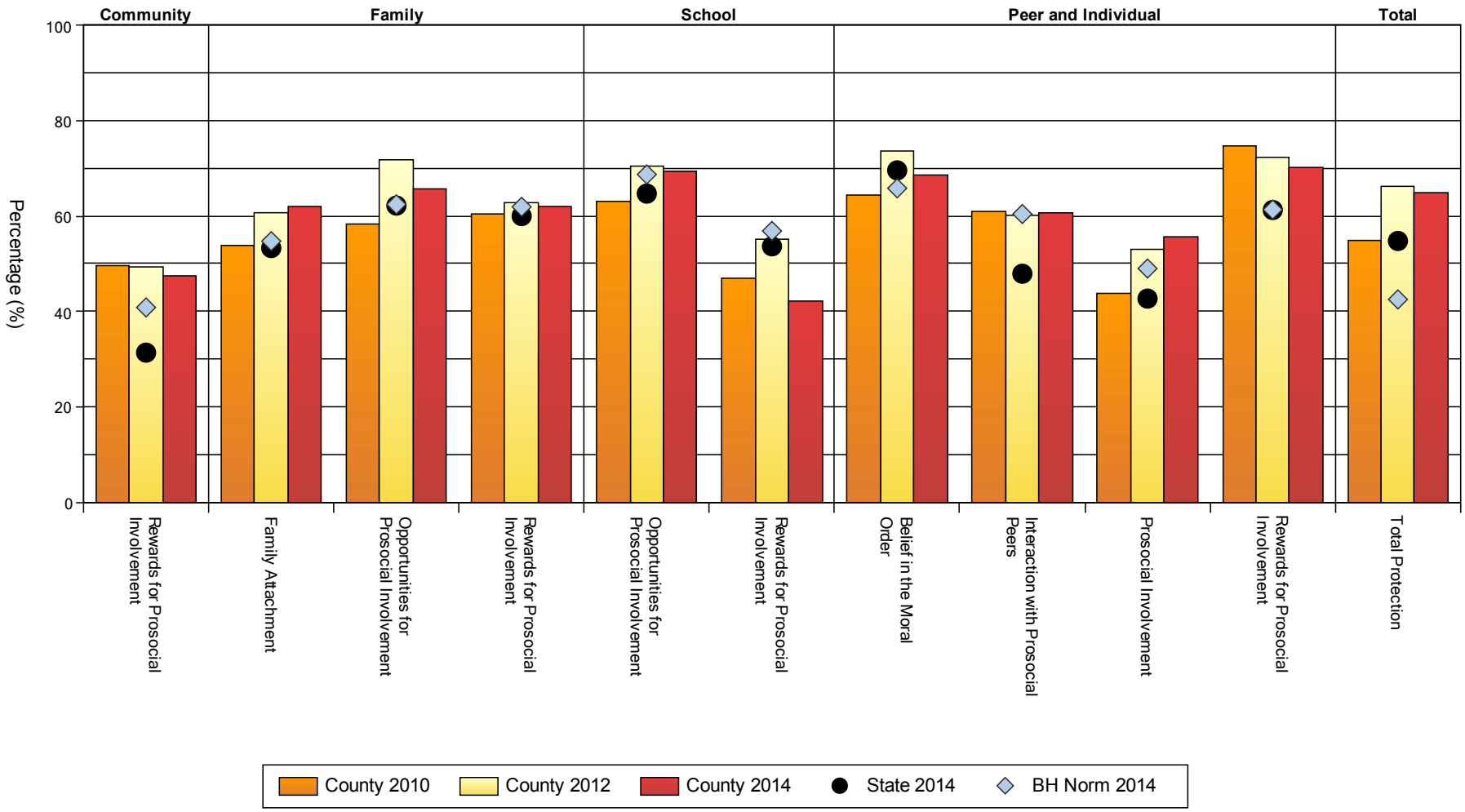
RISK PROFILE
2014 Graham County, Grade 8



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

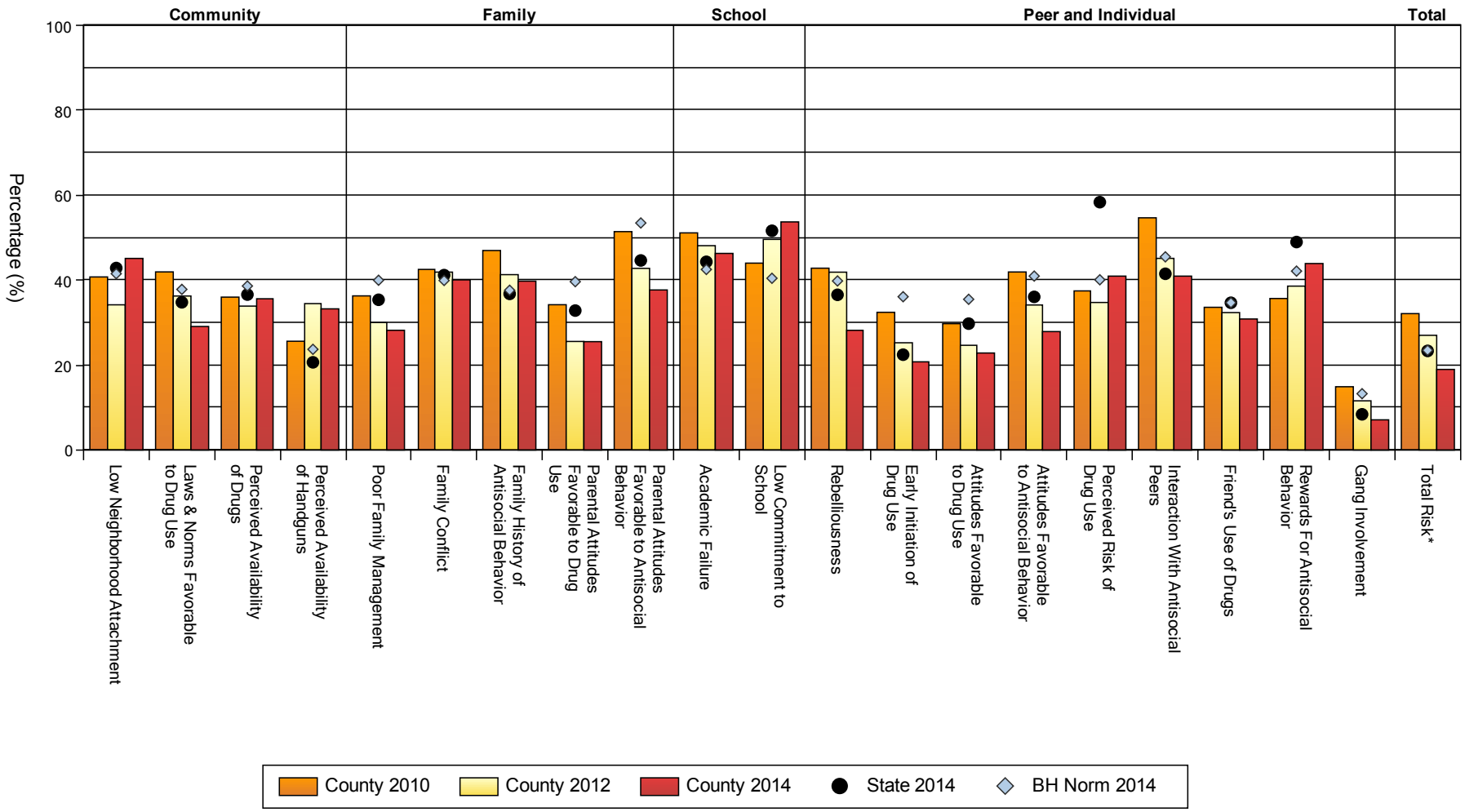
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Graham County, Grade 8



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

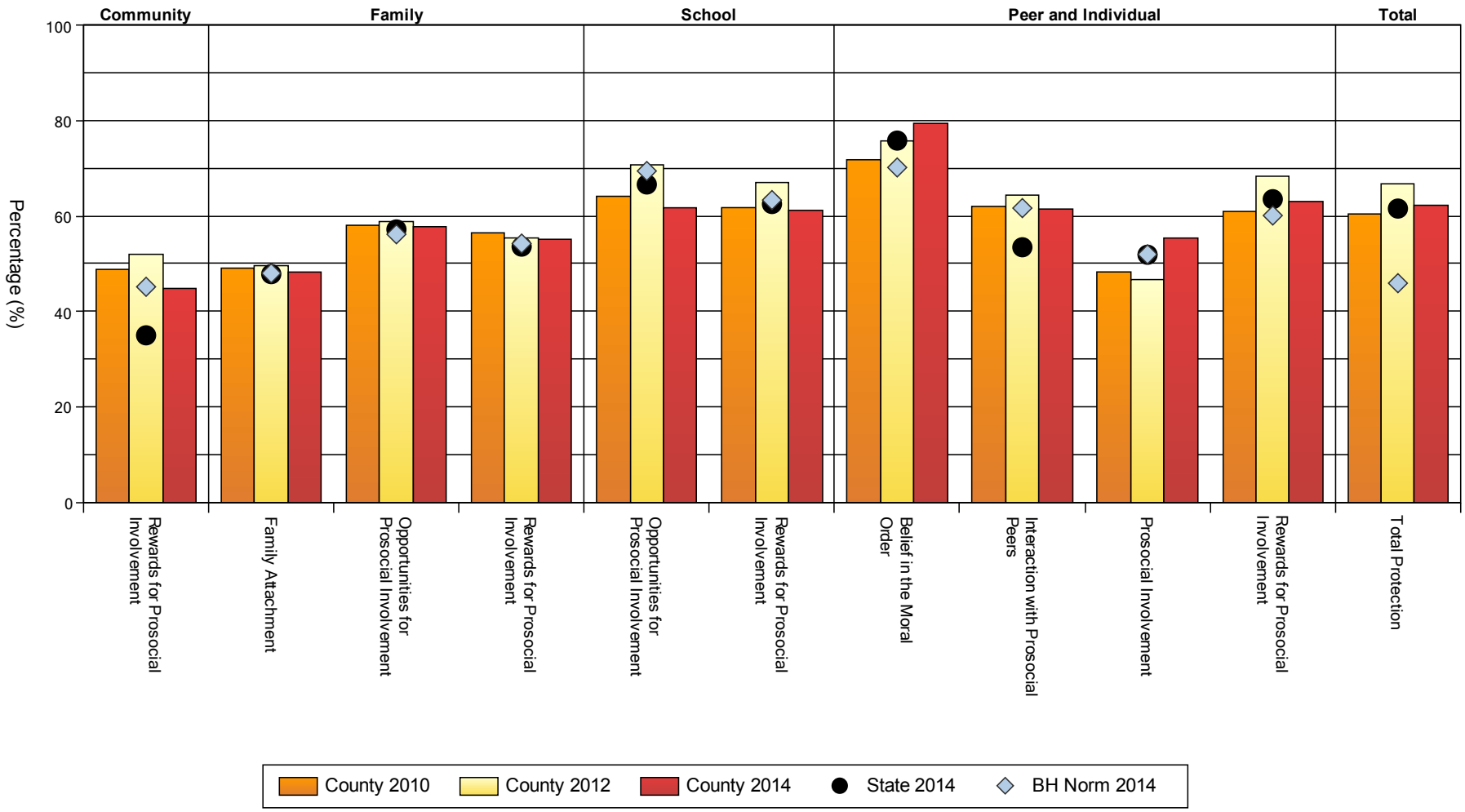
RISK PROFILE
2014 Graham County, Grade 10



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

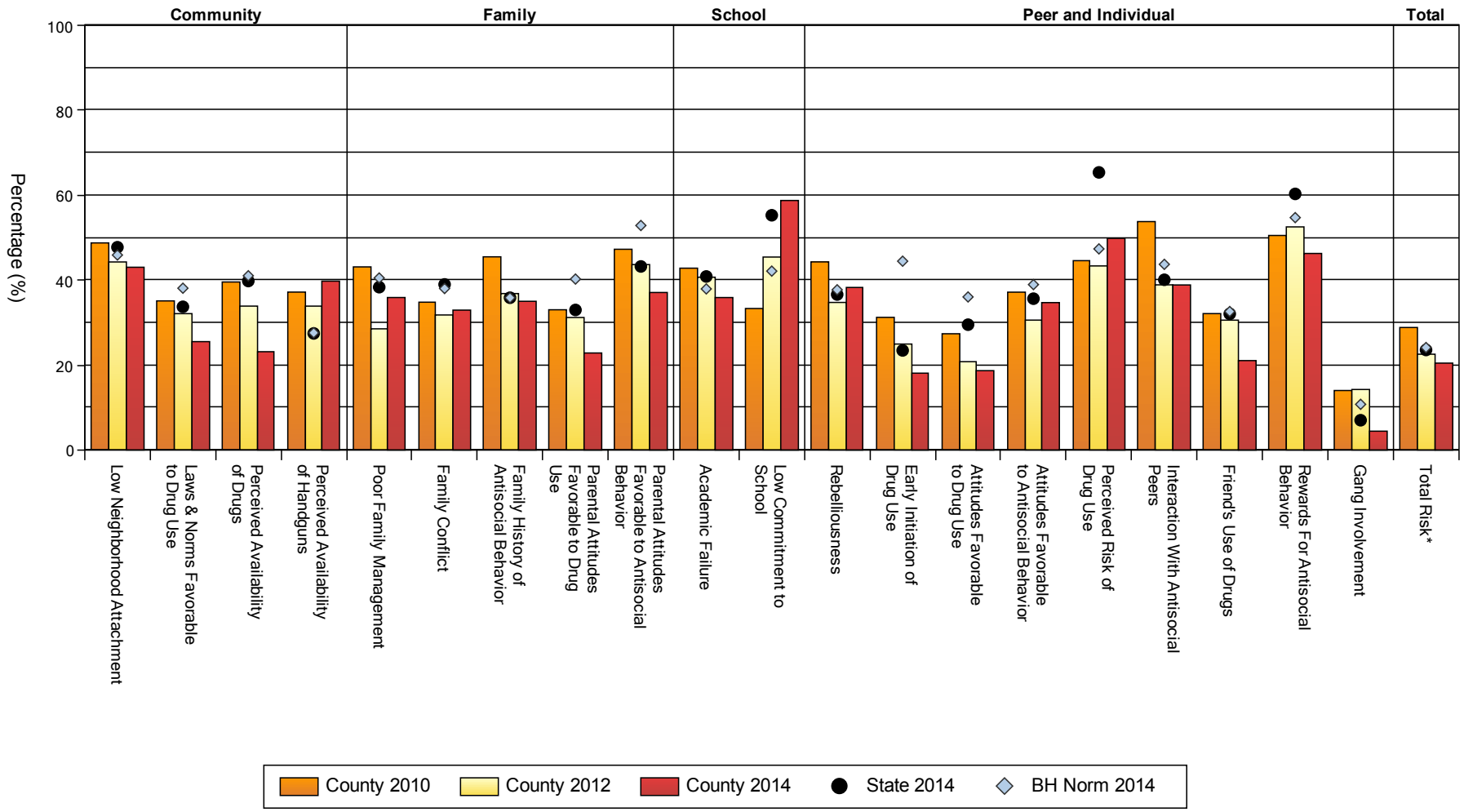
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Graham County, Grade 10



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

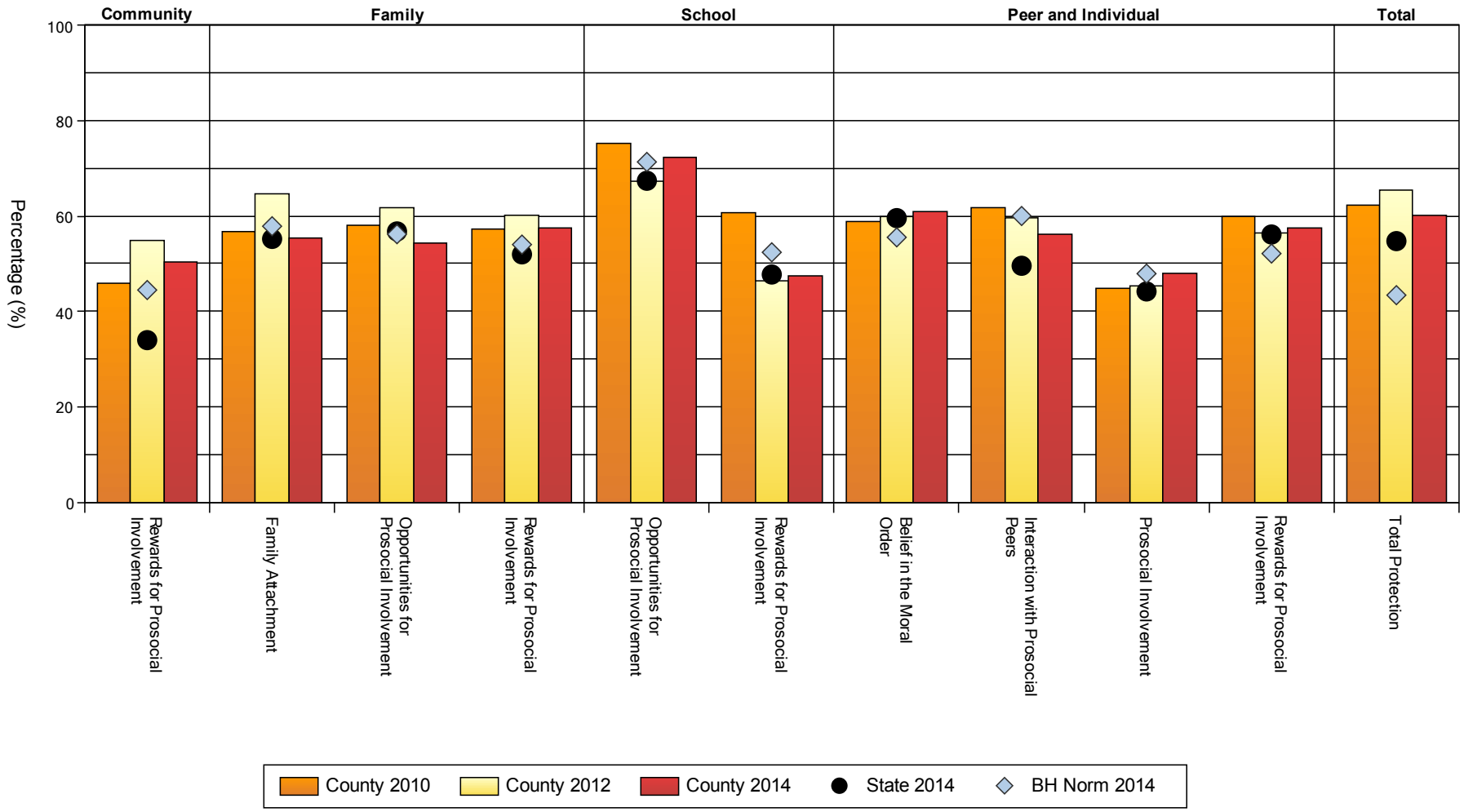
RISK PROFILE
2014 Graham County, Grade 12



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

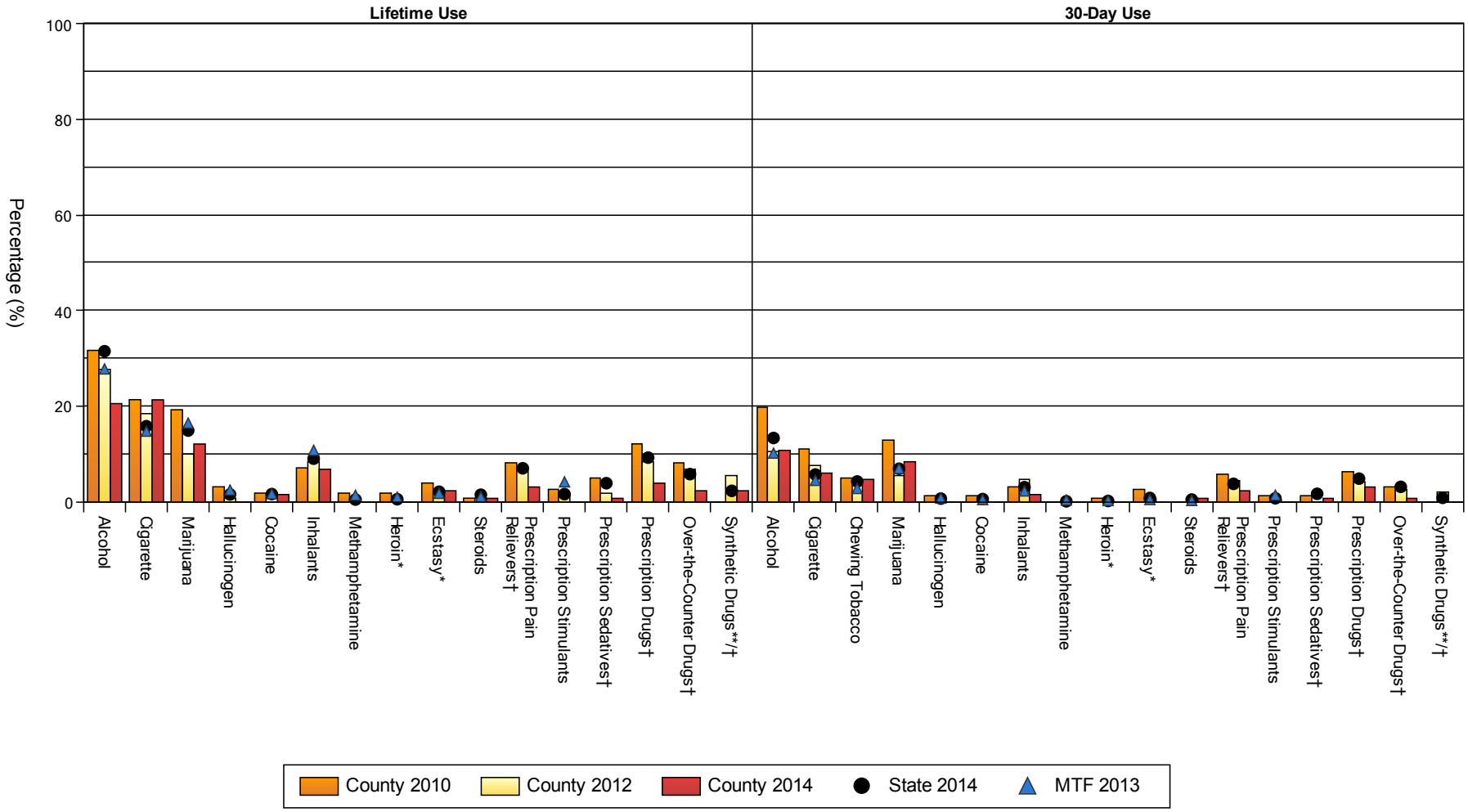
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Graham County, Grade 12



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

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Graham County, Grade 8



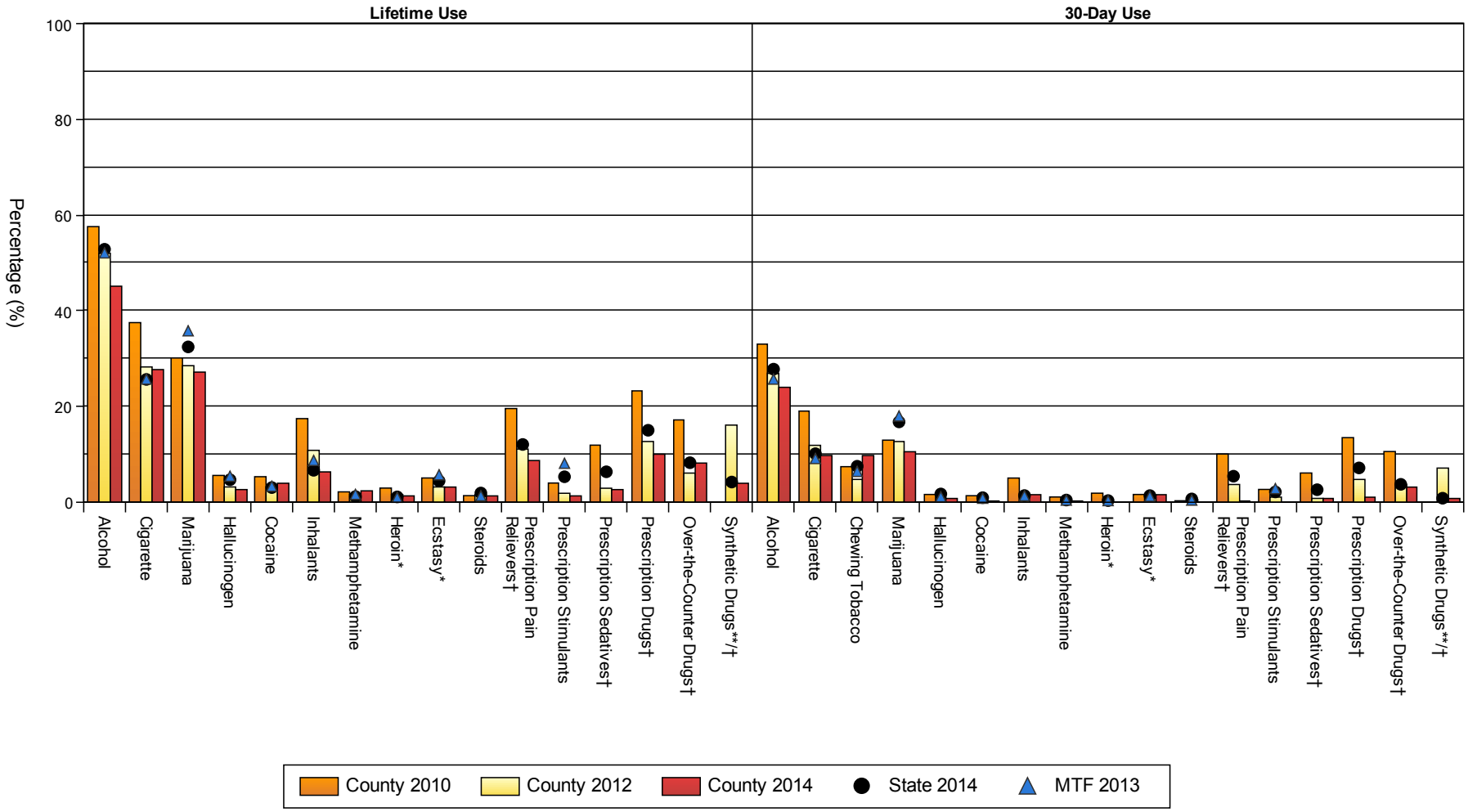
* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

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

Substance Use

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Graham County, Grade 10

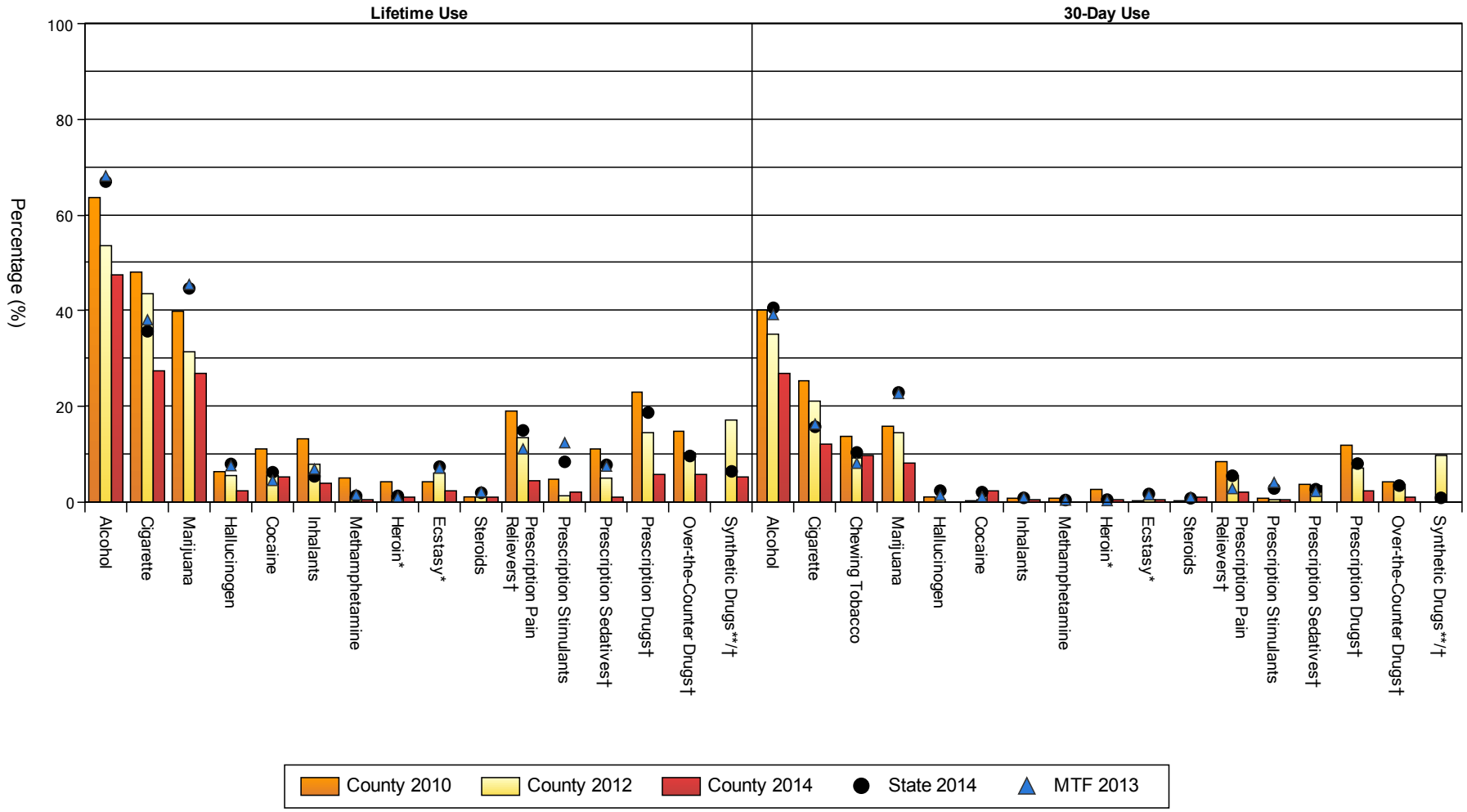


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LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Graham County, Grade 12



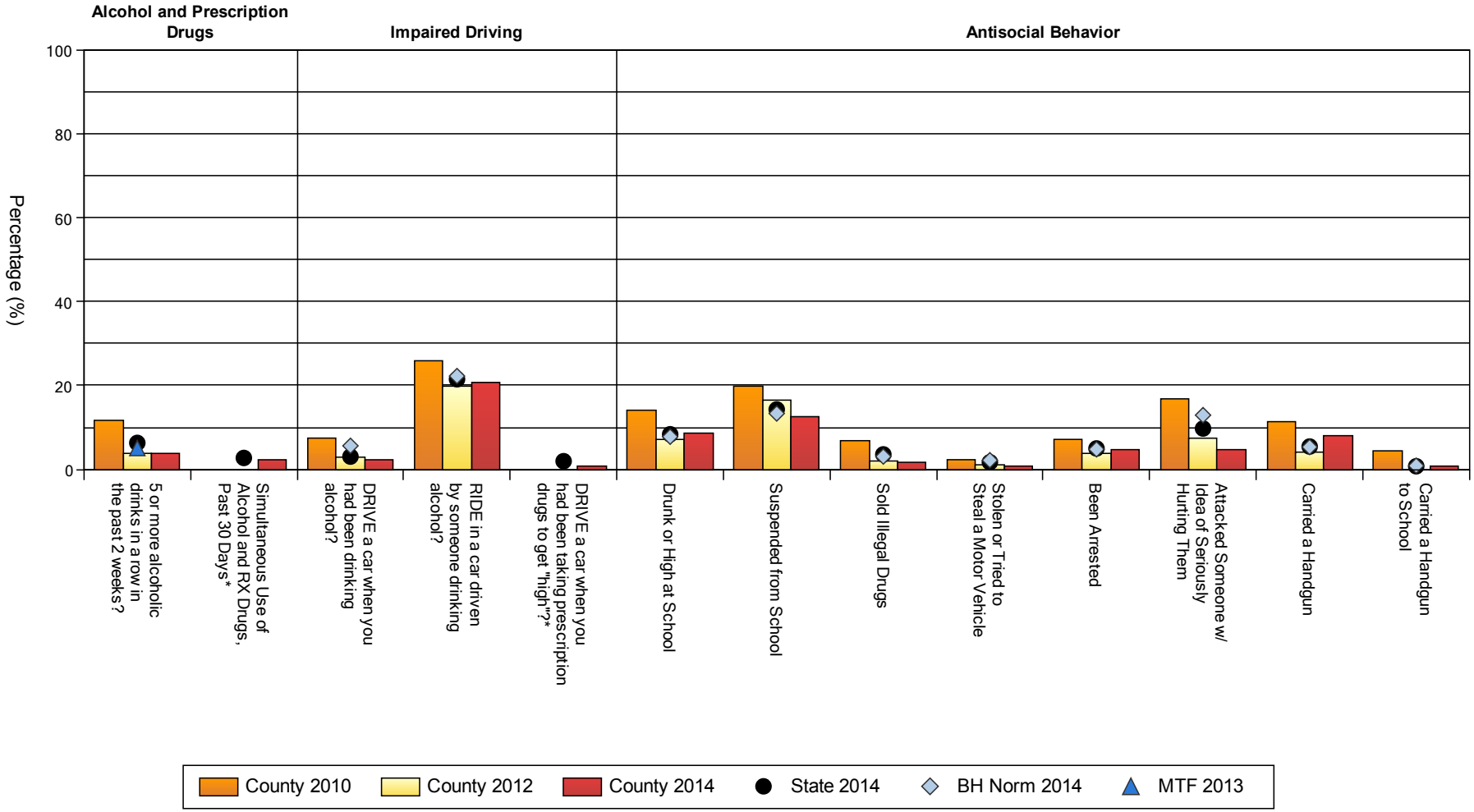
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Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

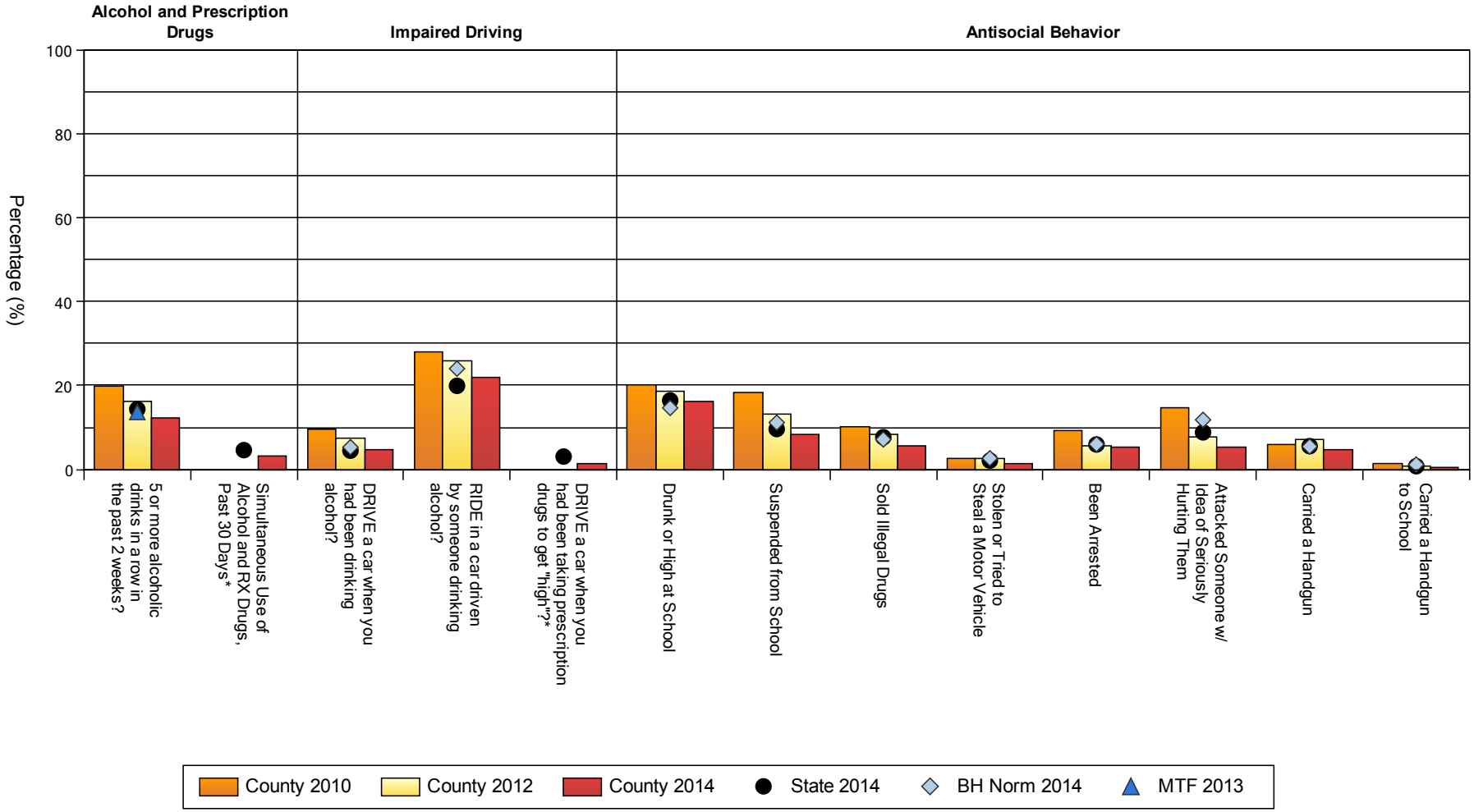
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Graham County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

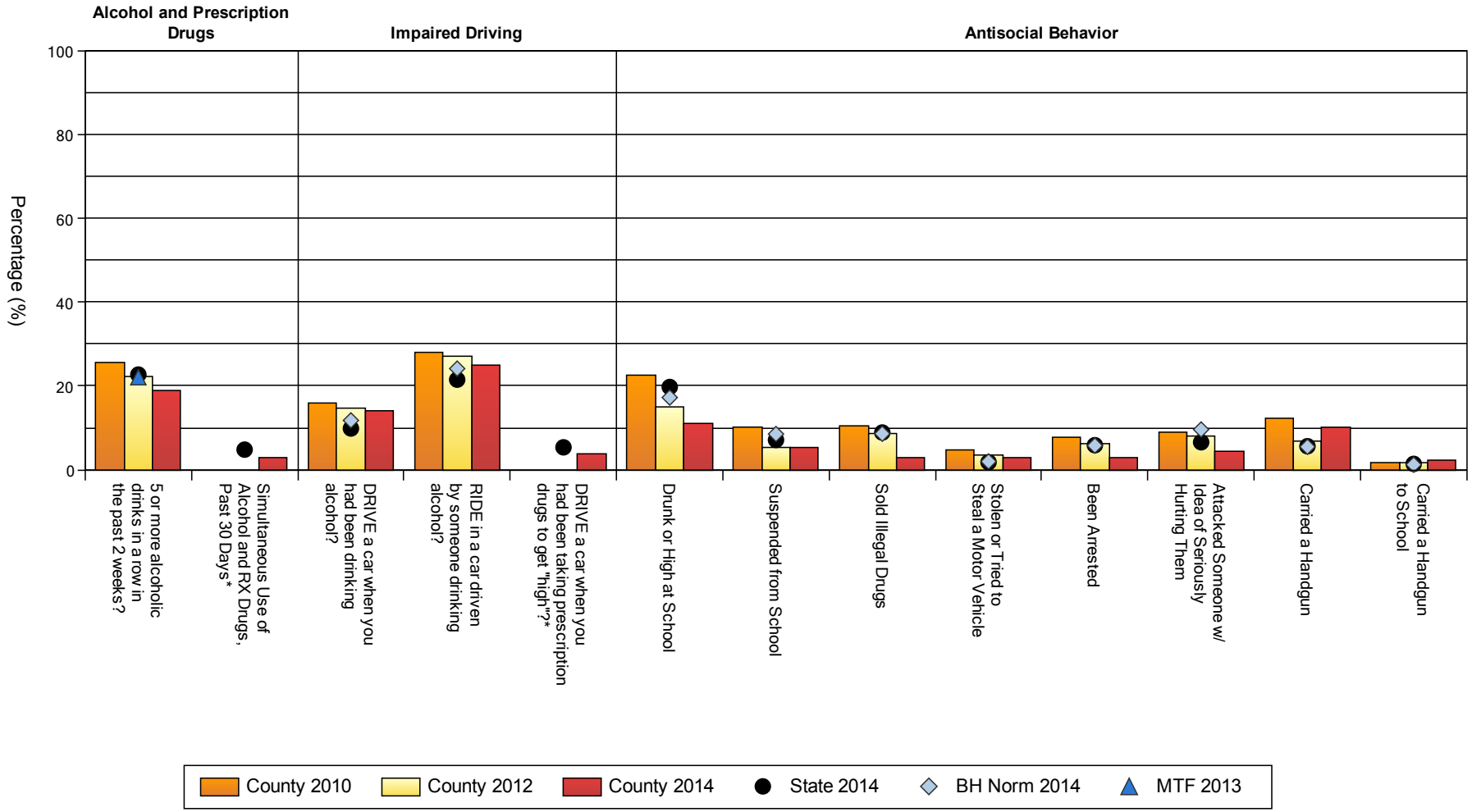
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Graham County, Grade 10



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

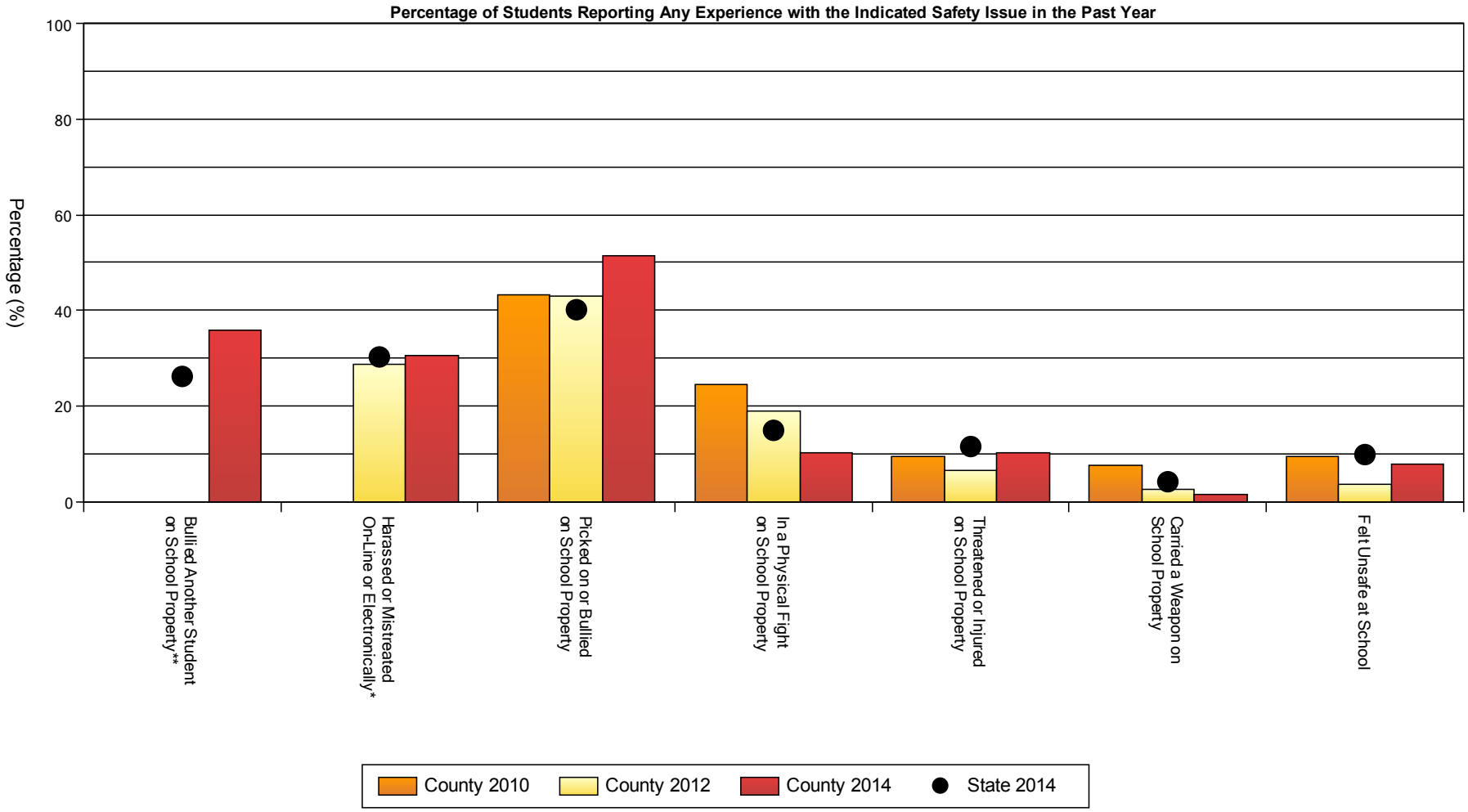
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Graham County, Grade 12



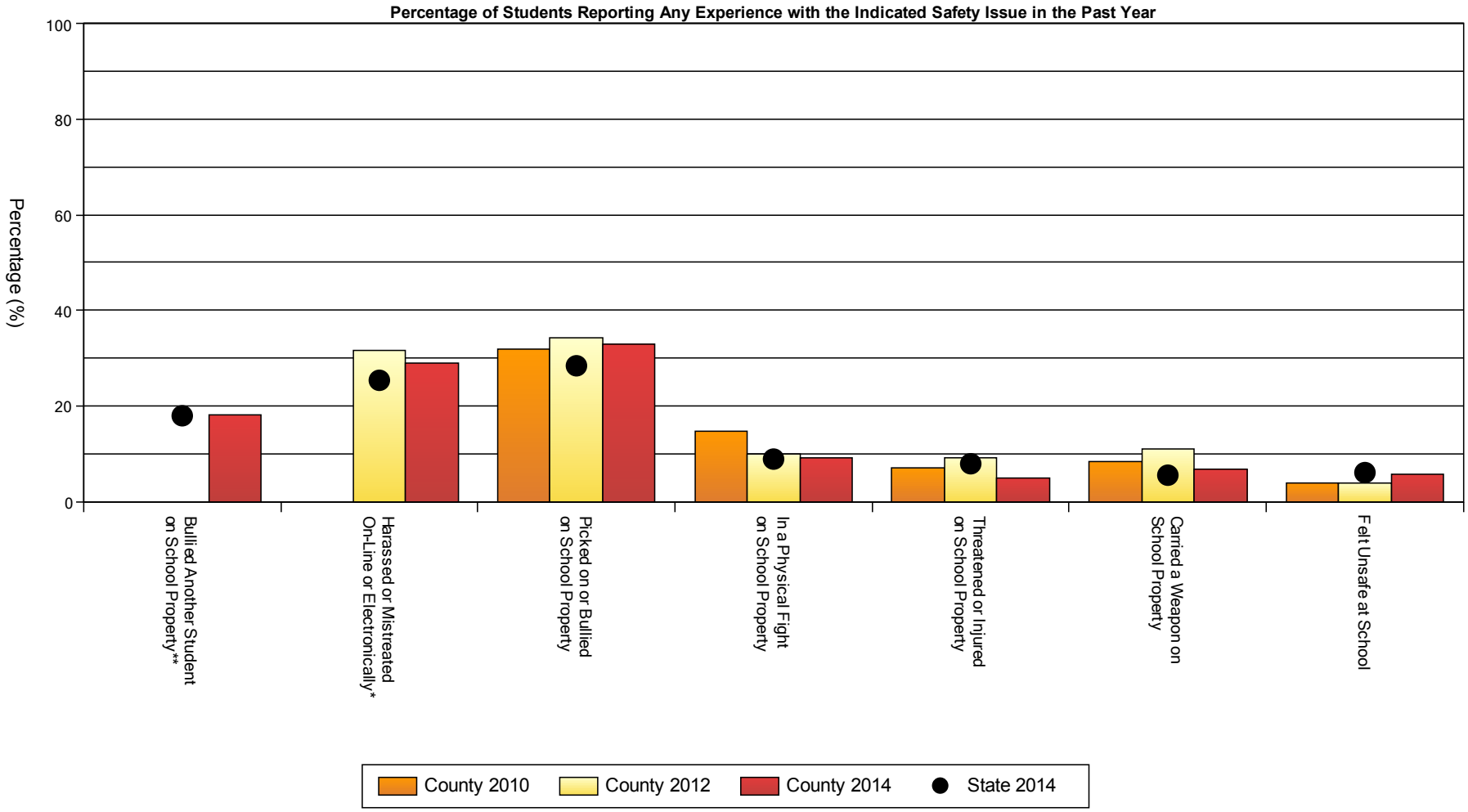
* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Graham County, Grade 8



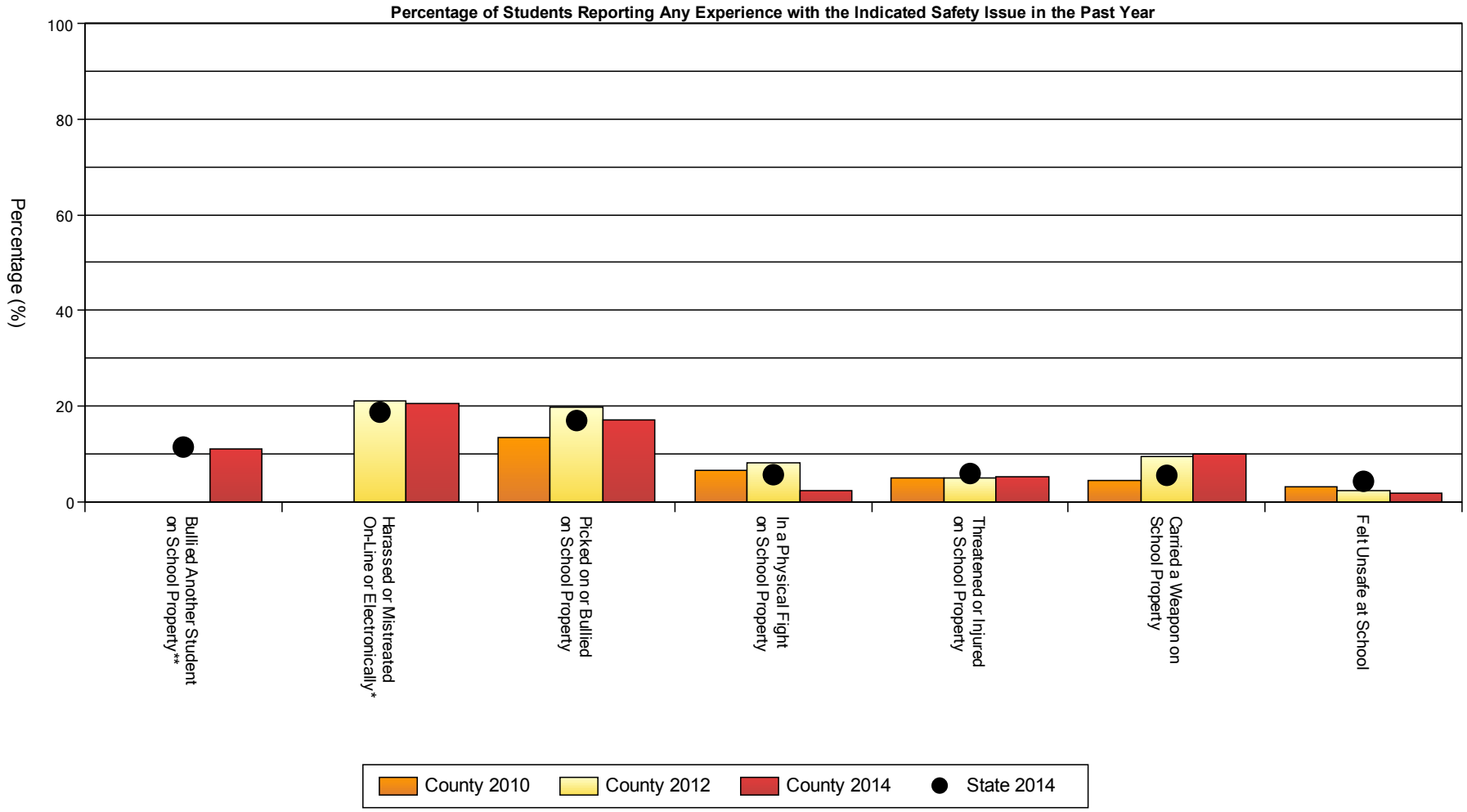
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey student reports of bullying against others.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Graham County, Grade 10



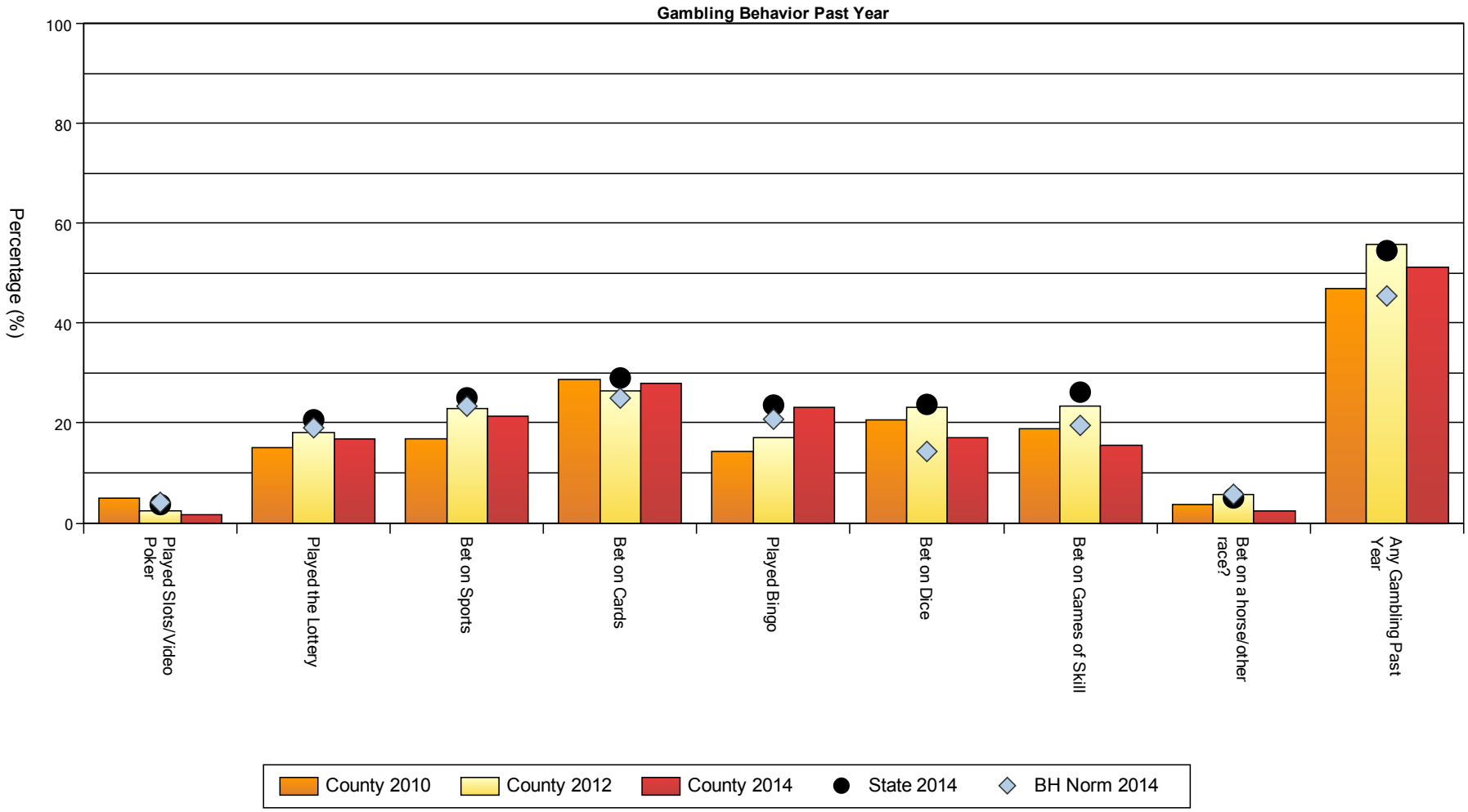
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
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SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Graham County, Grade 12

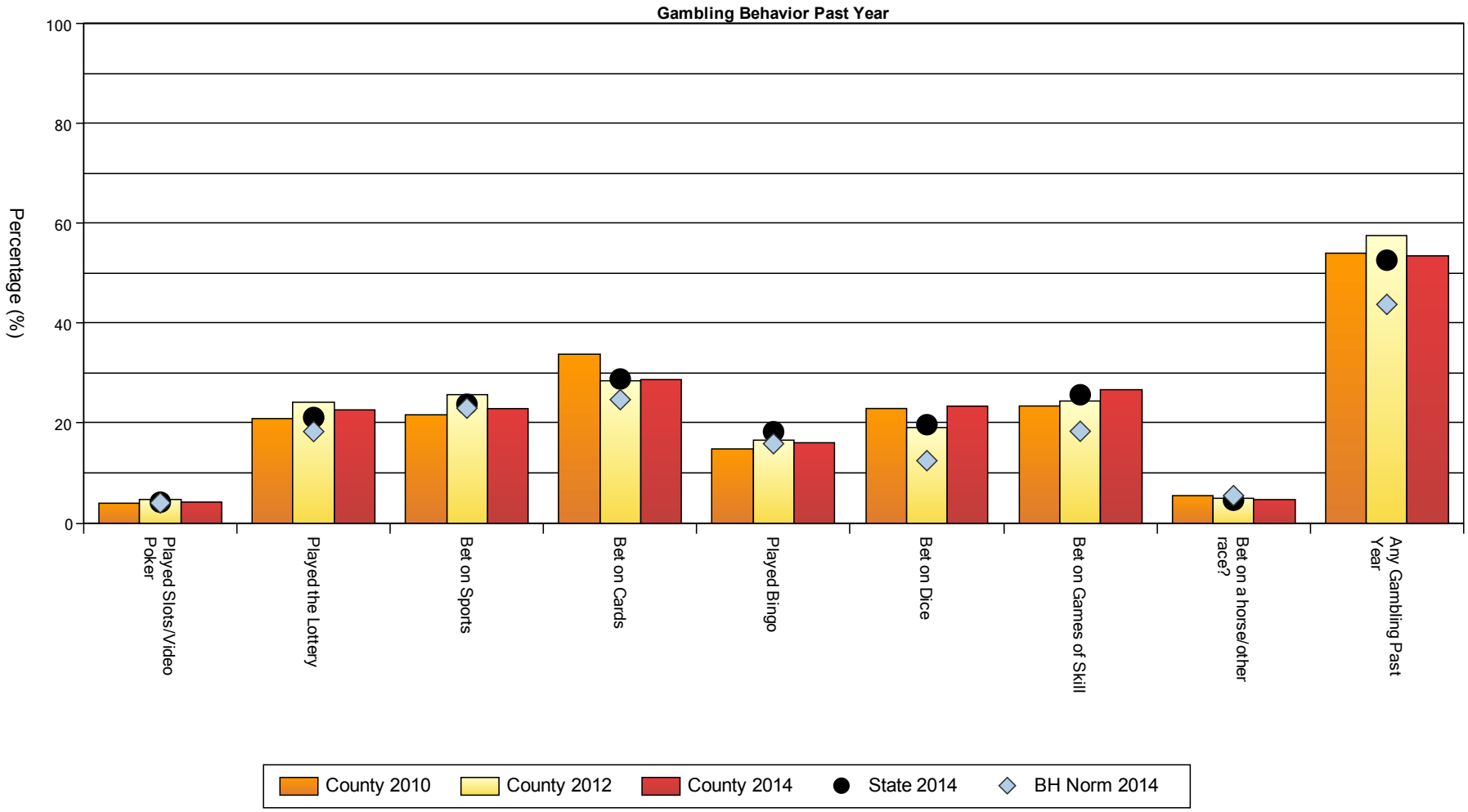


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

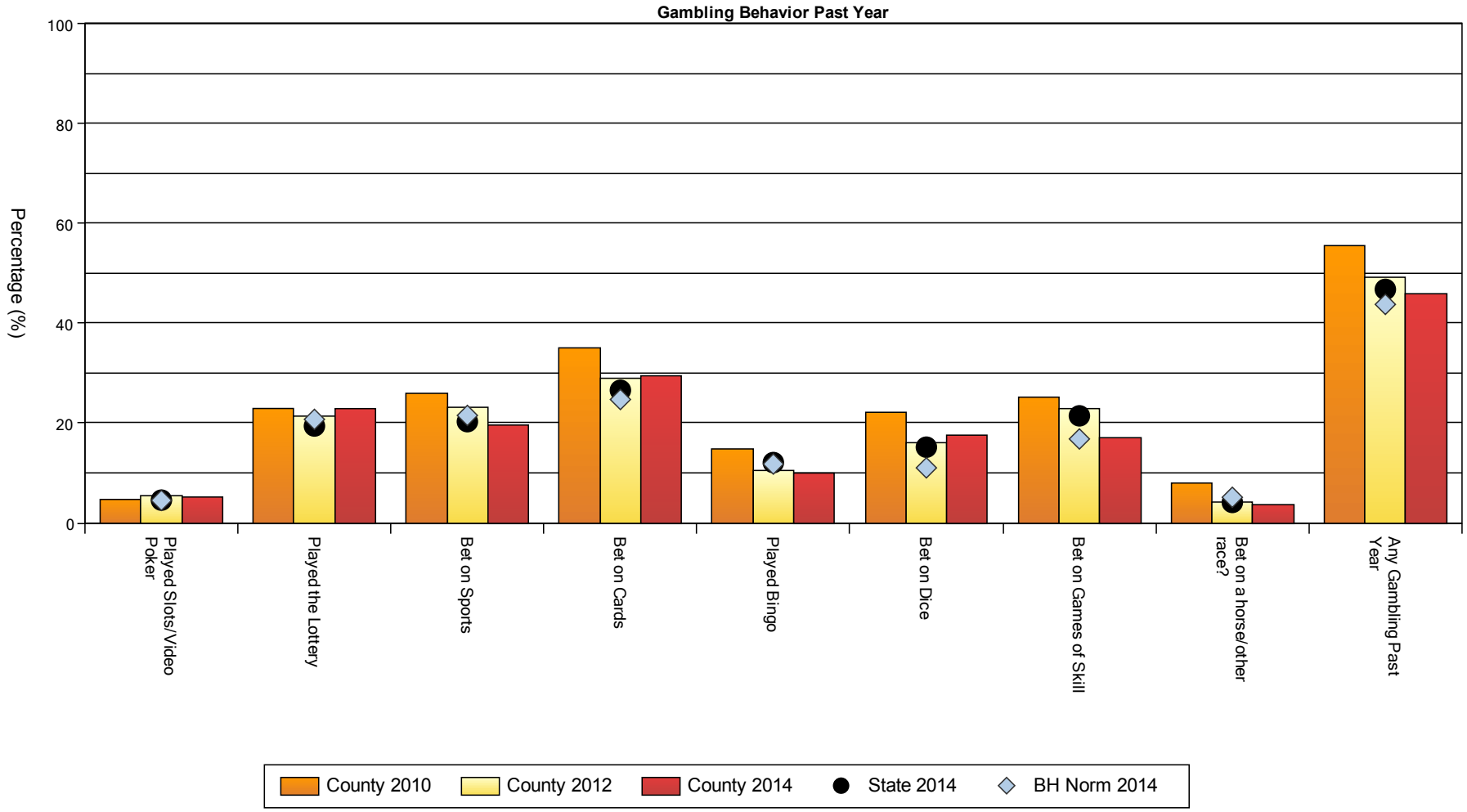
GAMBLING
2014 Graham County, Grade 8



GAMBLING
2014 Graham County, Grade 10

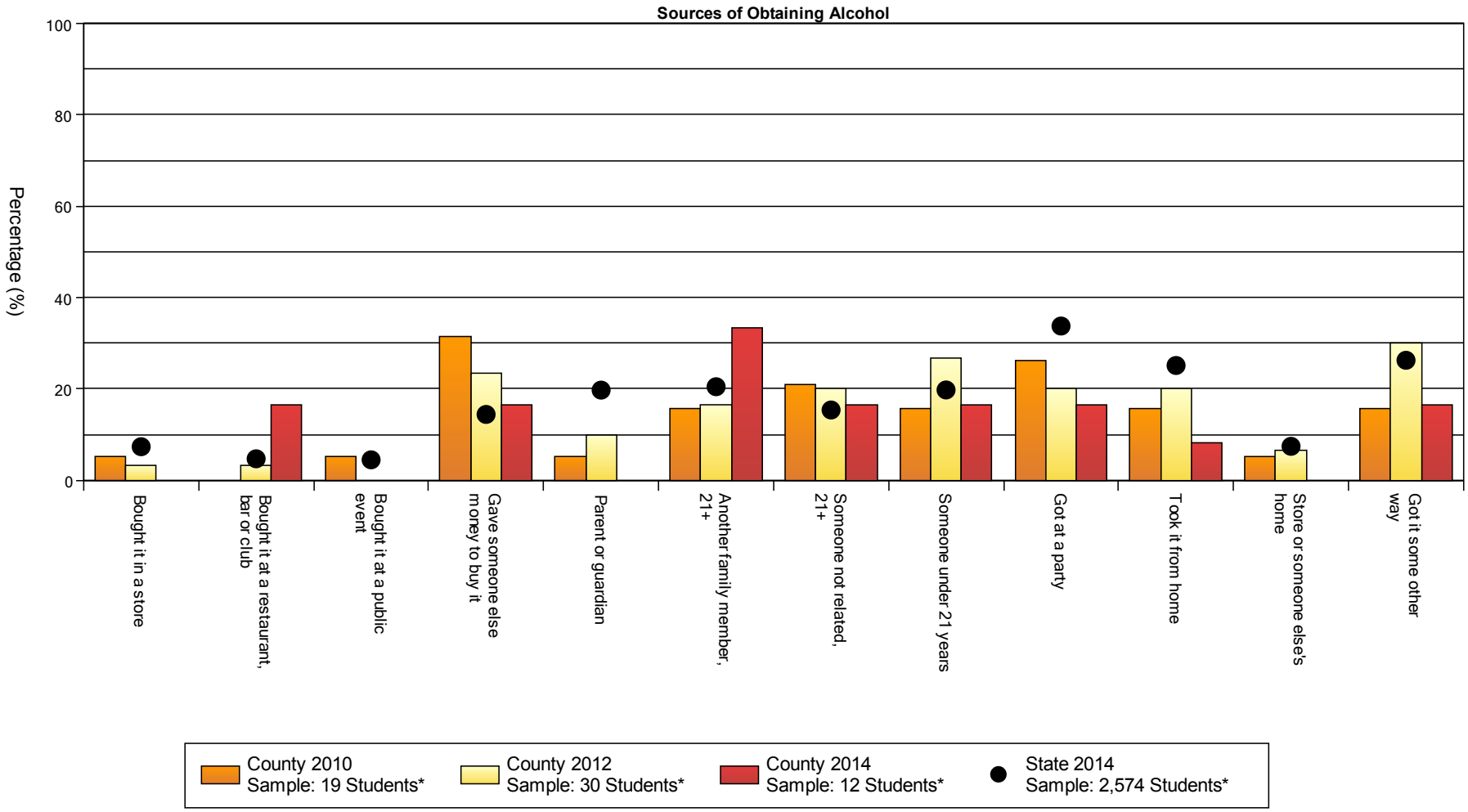


GAMBLING
2014 Graham County, Grade 12



Sources of Alcohol

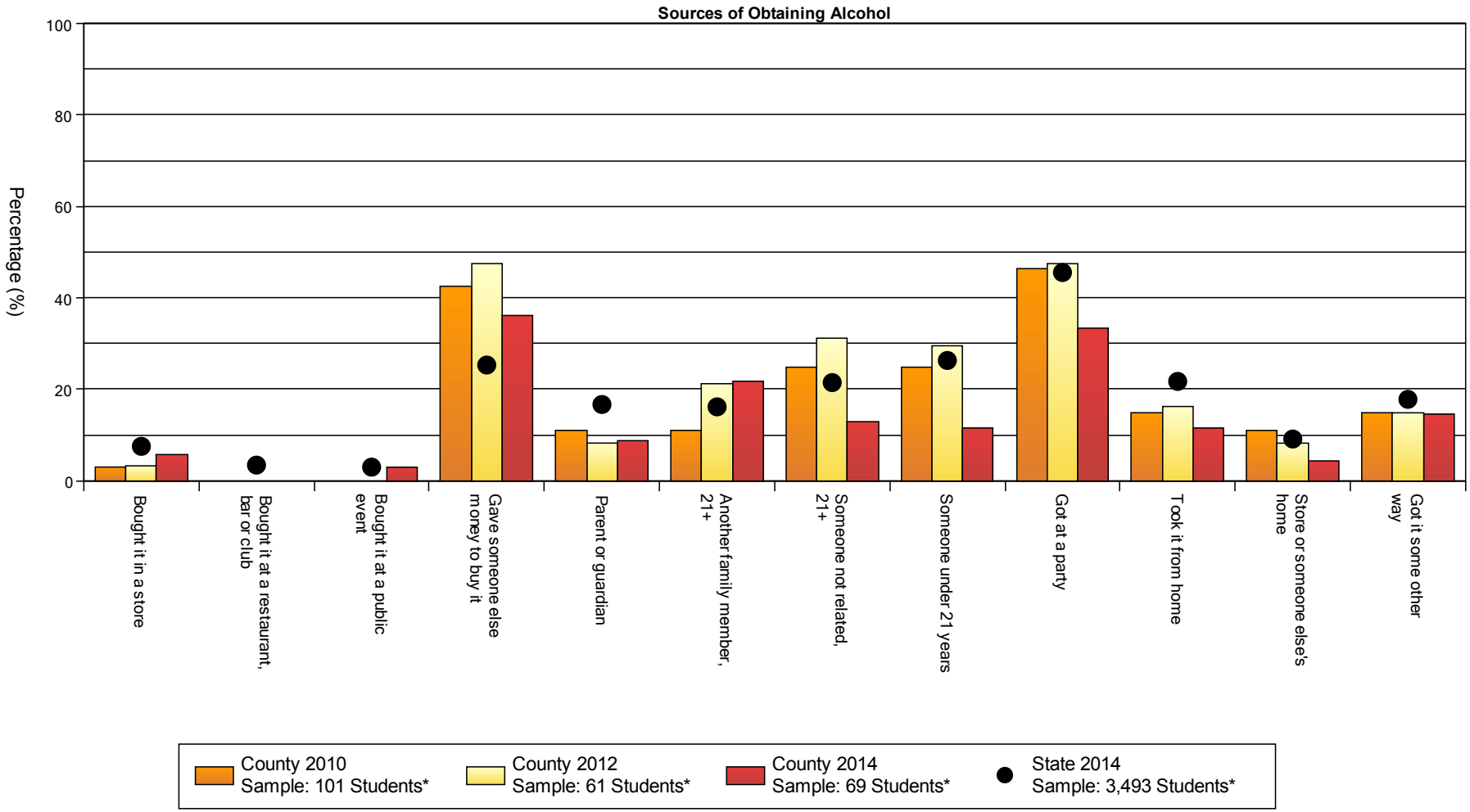
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Graham County, Grade 8



* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Alcohol

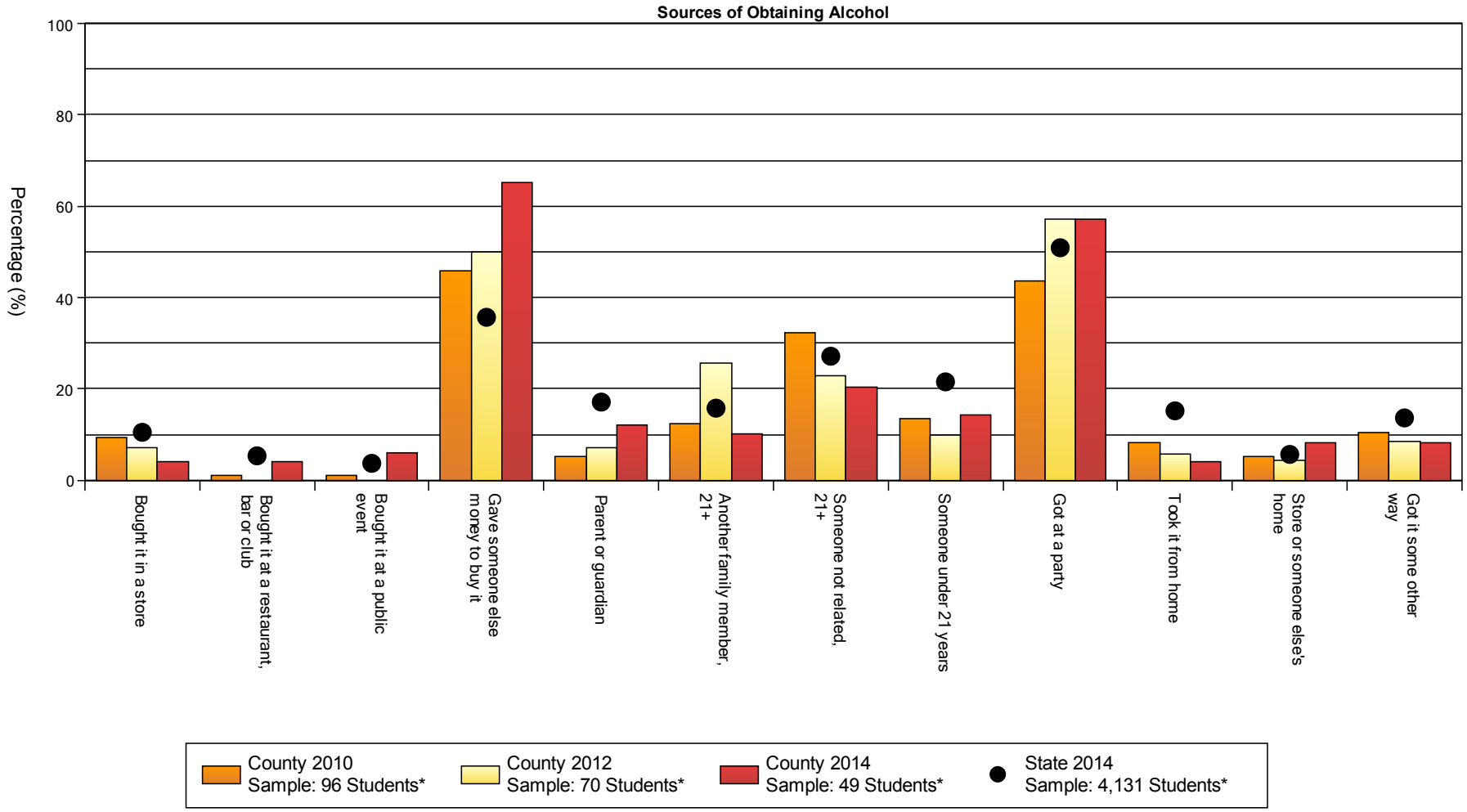
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Graham County, Grade 10



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Sources of Alcohol

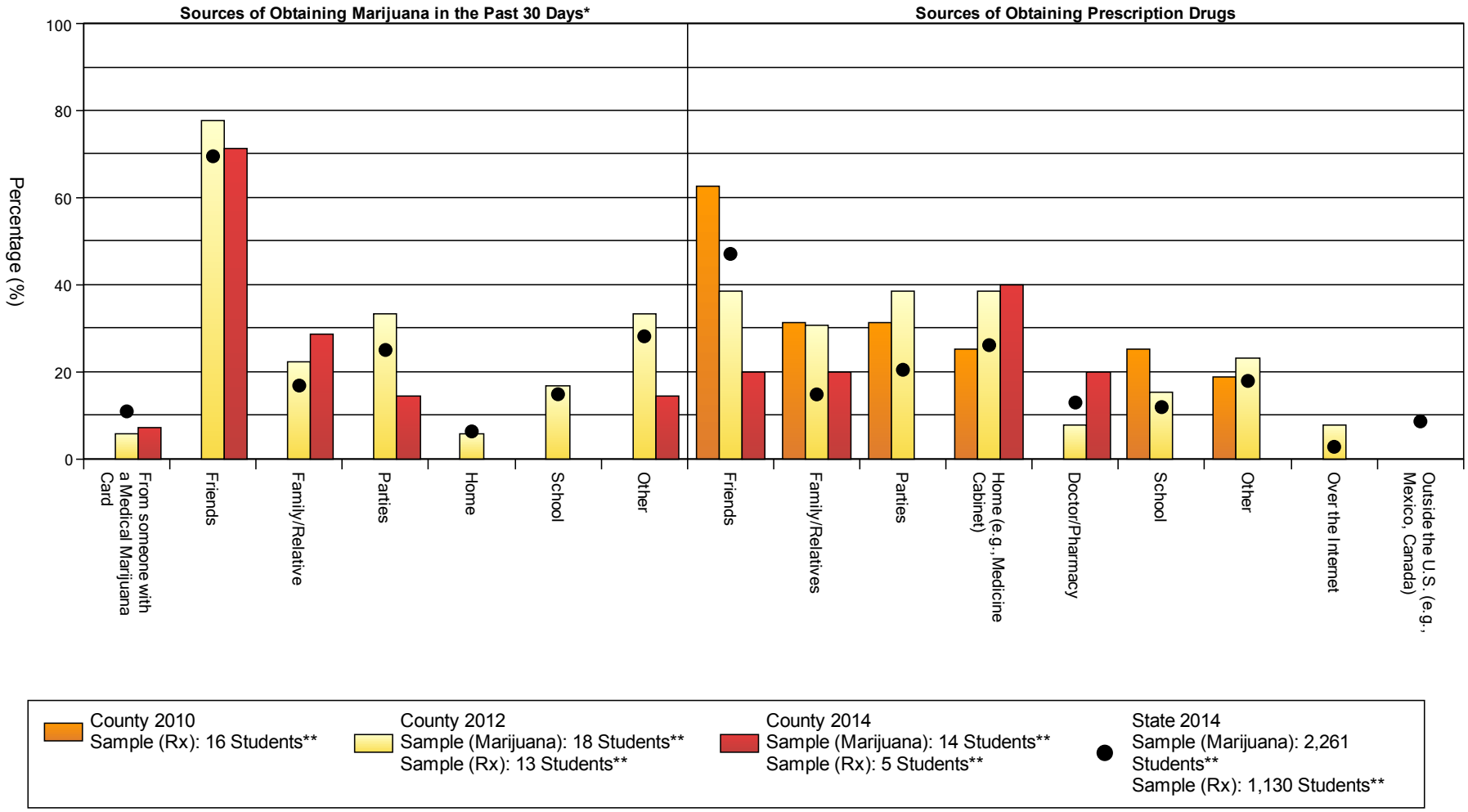
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Graham County, Grade 12



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Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Graham County, Grade 8

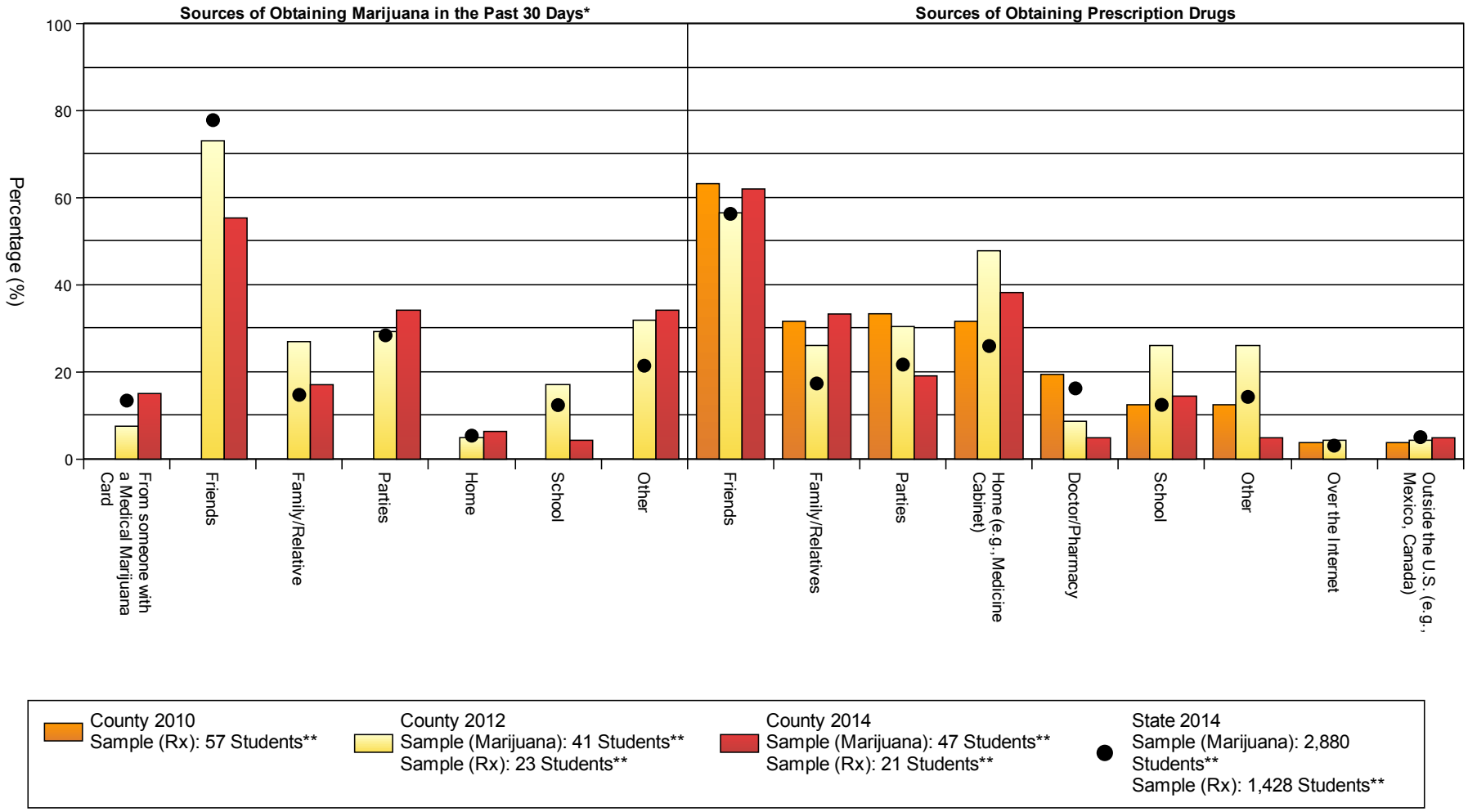


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Graham County, Grade 10

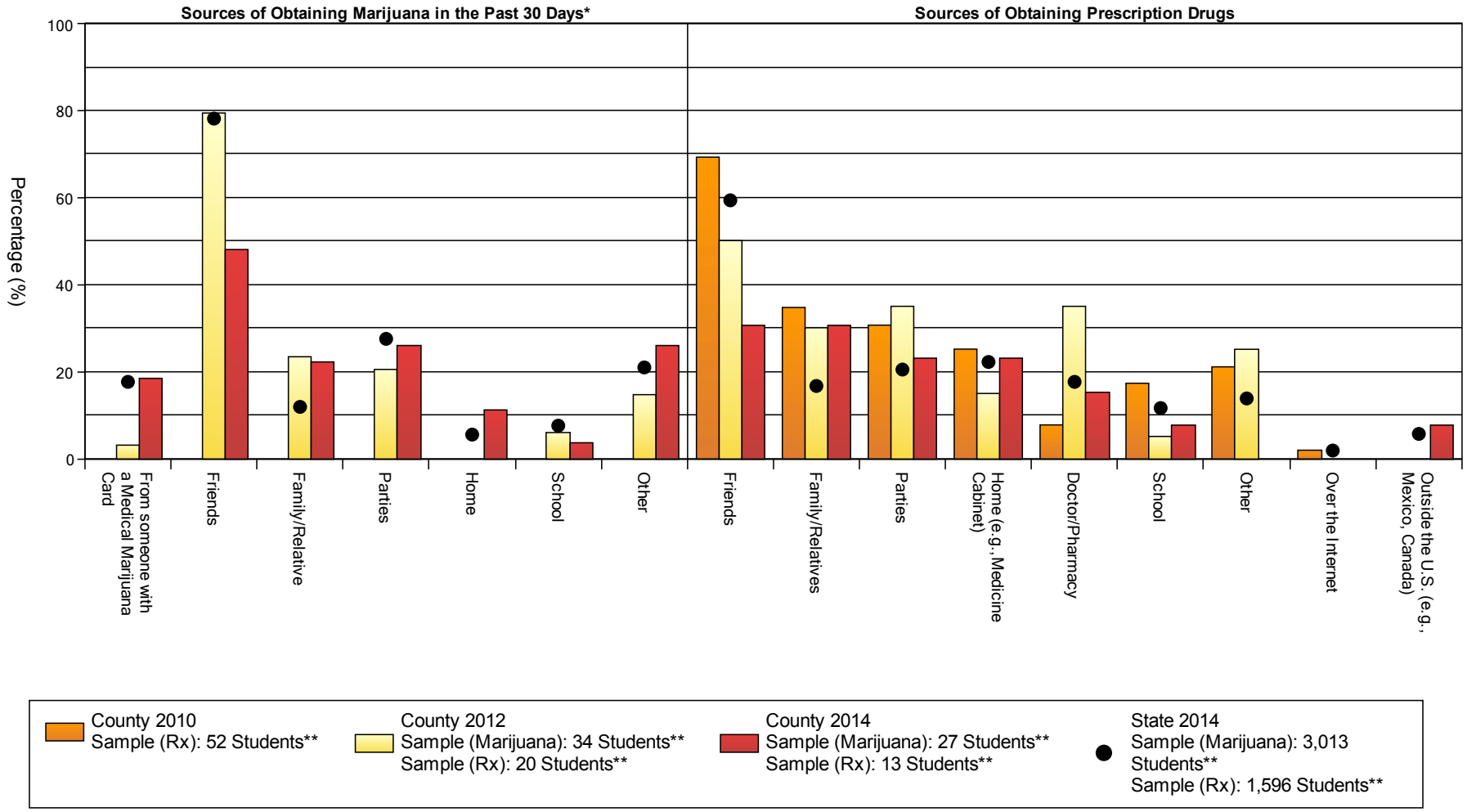


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Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Graham County, Grade 12



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Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
Community Domain Risk Factors	
Low Neighborhood Attachment	Research has shown that youth who don't like the neighborhoods in which they live are more likely to become involved in juvenile crime and drug selling.
Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	Research has shown that legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, such as raising the legal drinking age, restricting smoking in public places, and increased taxation have been followed by decreases in consumption. Moreover, national surveys of high school seniors have shown that shifts in normative attitudes toward drug use have preceded changes in prevalence of use.
Perceived Availability of Drugs and Handguns	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents. The availability of handguns is also related to a higher risk of crime and substance use by adolescents.
Community Domain Protective Factors	
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Rewards for positive participation in activities helps youth bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
Family Domain Risk Factors	
Poor Family Management	Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children places them at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Also, parents' failure to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that they will engage in drug abuse whether or not there are family drug problems.
Family Conflict	Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear at risk for both delinquency and drug use.
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	When children are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior & Drugs	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further increased if parents involve children in their own drug (or alcohol) using behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.
Family Domain Protective Factors	
Family Attachment	Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, children are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.
School Domain Risk Factors	
Academic Failure	Beginning in the late elementary grades (grades 4-6) academic failure increases the risk of both drug abuse and delinquency. It appears that the experience of failure itself, for whatever reasons, increases the risk of problem behaviors.
Low Commitment to School	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of drugs is significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not. Factors such as liking school, spending time on homework, and perceiving the coursework as relevant are also negatively related to drug use.

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
School Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are recognized and rewarded for their contributions at school, they are less likely to be involved in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Peer-Individual Risk Factors	
Rebelliousness	Young people who do not feel 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 abusing drugs. In addition, high tolerance for deviance, a strong need for independence and normlessness have all been linked with drug use.
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	Early onset of drug use predicts misuse of drugs. The earlier the onset of any drug use, the greater the involvement in other drug use and the greater frequency of use. Onset of drug use prior to the age of 15 is a consistent predictor of drug abuse, and a later age of onset of drug use has been shown to predict lower drug involvement and a greater probability of discontinuation of use.
Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs or engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs and engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use and antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
Friends' Use of Drugs	Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance abuse are much more likely to engage in the same behavior. Peer drug use has consistently been found to be among the strongest predictors of substance use among youth. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who use drugs greatly increases the risk of that problem developing.
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Gang Involvement	Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.
Peer-Individual Protective Factors	
Belief in the Moral Order	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in prosocial behavior are more protected from engaging in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Prosocial Involvement	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are rewarded for working hard in school and the community are less likely to engage in problem behavior.

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students at Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Low Neighborhood Attachment	31.2	33.3	38.9	37.6	34.0	40.6	34.2	45.1	42.9	41.5	48.7	44.3	42.9	47.8	45.9
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	31.4	19.0	24.0	29.2	31.1	41.9	36.1	29.1	34.8	37.8	35.1	32.1	25.4	33.7	38.1
Perceived Availability of Drugs	24.7	25.7	24.0	29.6	30.7	35.9	33.8	35.6	36.6	38.6	39.6	33.8	23.2	39.8	41.0
Perceived Availability of Handguns	40.9	42.9	40.5	31.8	36.7	25.6	34.5	33.1	20.6	23.7	37.0	33.8	39.8	27.5	27.6
Family															
Poor Family Management	38.3	30.0	36.6	41.2	40.3	36.1	30.0	28.2	35.4	40.0	43.1	28.5	36.0	38.4	40.5
Family Conflict	50.0	49.8	52.0	51.0	49.3	42.3	41.9	40.1	41.2	39.9	34.7	31.8	33.0	39.0	38.0
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	39.4	35.4	32.2	36.7	35.4	47.0	41.3	39.7	36.8	37.6	45.3	36.7	35.0	35.9	35.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	20.4	15.3	15.4	21.2	23.7	34.2	25.5	25.6	32.8	39.6	32.8	31.0	23.0	33.0	40.3
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	44.2	36.1	38.7	43.2	49.1	51.3	42.6	37.5	44.6	53.5	47.1	43.7	37.1	43.2	52.9
School															
Academic Failure	51.0	49.8	52.8	44.6	41.1	51.2	48.2	46.2	44.3	42.5	42.7	40.6	35.9	40.9	37.9
Low Commitment to School	37.7	37.4	45.7	45.0	38.2	43.9	49.5	53.6	51.6	40.4	33.3	45.3	58.7	55.3	42.1
Peer and Individual															
Rebelliousness	42.2	30.7	26.9	33.4	34.5	42.9	41.9	28.3	36.6	39.8	44.2	34.7	38.3	36.6	37.7
Early Initiation of Drug Use	26.1	20.1	17.3	19.8	23.5	32.2	25.3	20.8	22.4	36.1	31.3	24.8	18.2	23.4	44.5
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	23.5	14.8	16.5	21.4	24.7	29.6	24.6	22.7	29.8	35.5	27.3	20.7	18.8	29.5	36.0
Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	34.1	25.5	30.2	31.7	34.7	41.7	34.2	27.8	36.1	41.0	37.0	30.5	34.6	35.6	39.0
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	33.8	36.7	47.3	56.9	37.9	37.5	34.8	41.0	58.4	40.1	44.4	43.3	50.0	65.4	47.4
Interaction With Antisocial Peers	50.6	46.7	49.2	43.6	44.8	54.5	45.0	40.8	41.5	45.5	53.8	38.9	38.8	40.1	43.7
Friend's Use of Drugs	27.9	30.2	26.2	29.7	30.7	33.6	32.4	30.7	34.7	34.7	31.9	30.5	21.1	32.0	32.6
Rewards For Antisocial Behavior	32.1	33.9	33.9	41.9	37.1	35.6	38.5	43.9	49.0	42.1	50.5	52.5	46.4	60.3	54.7
Gang Involvement	17.1	10.6	12.9	10.4	14.7	14.9	11.4	7.1	8.4	13.3	14.0	14.2	4.5	7.0	10.7
Total															
Students at High Risk*	24.9	24.1	28.2	24.9	22.4	32.0	26.9	19.1	23.3	23.5	28.6	22.7	20.4	23.6	24.1

* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Data Tables

Table 5. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	49.6	49.3	47.6	31.4	40.9	48.8	51.9	44.7	35.0	45.2	45.8	54.8	50.5	34.0	44.5
Family															
Family Attachment	53.8	60.6	62.1	53.3	54.8	49.1	49.6	48.3	47.8	48.0	56.8	64.6	55.4	55.2	57.9
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	58.3	71.7	65.8	62.2	62.5	57.9	58.7	57.8	57.2	56.2	58.1	61.8	54.4	56.8	56.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	60.5	62.7	62.1	60.0	61.9	56.5	55.3	55.2	53.6	54.3	57.3	60.1	57.5	52.0	54.0
School															
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	63.0	70.5	69.3	64.7	68.7	64.2	70.7	61.7	66.6	69.5	75.2	67.4	72.2	67.4	71.4
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	47.0	55.1	42.2	53.7	56.9	61.6	66.9	61.2	62.5	63.4	60.8	46.4	47.4	47.8	52.4
Peer and Individual															
Belief in the Moral Order	64.3	73.8	68.7	69.6	65.8	71.8	75.7	79.5	75.8	70.2	58.9	59.8	60.9	59.6	55.6
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	61.0	60.2	60.8	47.9	60.5	62.1	64.3	61.5	53.5	61.7	61.7	59.7	56.2	49.6	60.0
Prosocial Involvement	43.7	53.1	55.6	42.7	49.0	48.3	46.8	55.4	51.9	52.0	44.8	45.2	48.1	44.2	47.9
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	74.7	72.4	70.1	61.3	61.4	60.9	68.3	63.1	63.6	60.1	60.0	56.5	57.4	56.2	52.2
Total															
Students with High Protection*	54.8	66.1	64.9	54.8	42.6	60.4	66.8	62.2	61.6	46.0	62.3	65.3	60.2	54.8	43.4

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

Data Tables

Table 6. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	31.6	27.6	20.6	31.5	27.8	57.5	52.0	45.2	52.9	52.1	63.5	53.5	47.4	67.0	68.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	21.4	18.5	21.4	15.8	14.8	37.6	28.3	27.7	25.6	25.7	47.9	43.6	27.5	35.7	38.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	19.1	10.1	12.2	14.9	16.5	29.9	28.6	27.1	32.4	35.8	39.7	31.3	26.9	44.7	45.5
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	3.2	0.8	0.0	1.6	2.5	5.5	3.2	2.6	4.7	5.4	6.4	5.5	2.4	8.0	7.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.9	0.0	1.5	1.6	1.7	5.2	3.2	3.8	3.0	3.3	11.1	5.5	5.3	6.2	4.5
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	7.0	8.4	6.9	9.0	10.8	17.4	10.8	6.4	6.6	8.7	13.1	7.8	3.9	5.4	6.9
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.5	1.4	2.0	1.4	2.2	1.1	1.6	5.1	0.9	0.5	1.3	1.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.0	2.9	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.0	4.1	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.0
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	3.8	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.8	4.9	3.2	3.2	4.4	5.7	4.0	6.0	2.4	7.4	7.1
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.9	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.9	2.1
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	8.2	7.3	3.1	7.0	n/a	19.5	11.1	8.7	12.0	n/a	18.9	13.4	4.4	15.0	11.1
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2.5	1.7	0.0	1.6	4.2	3.8	1.8	1.3	5.3	8.1	4.7	1.4	1.9	8.4	12.4
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	5.1	1.7	0.8	3.9	n/a	11.9	2.9	2.6	6.3	n/a	11.1	5.1	1.0	7.8	7.5
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	12.0	8.5	3.8	9.3	n/a	23.3	12.5	10.0	15.0	n/a	22.9	14.4	5.8	18.7	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	8.2	6.8	2.3	5.8	n/a	17.2	6.1	8.1	8.2	n/a	14.9	10.1	5.8	9.6	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	5.6	2.3	2.3	n/a	n/a	16.1	3.9	4.2	n/a	n/a	17.1	5.3	6.4	n/a

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

** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

Data Tables

Table 7. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once in the past 30 days.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	19.7	10.6	10.7	13.4	10.2	32.8	26.9	23.9	27.8	25.7	40.1	35.2	26.8	40.6	39.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	11.0	7.6	6.2	5.7	4.5	18.9	11.9	9.6	10.1	9.1	25.3	21.2	12.1	15.7	16.3
Chew ing tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	5.0	2.1	4.6	4.3	2.8	7.2	4.8	9.7	7.5	6.4	13.6	9.2	9.7	10.4	8.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	12.8	5.5	8.4	6.9	7.0	12.9	12.5	10.6	16.8	18.0	15.9	14.4	8.3	22.9	22.7
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.6	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.0	2.4	1.4
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.5	2.4	2.1	1.1
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	3.2	4.6	1.5	3.1	2.3	5.0	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.9	1.0
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	2.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	2.5	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	1.7	1.5
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.0
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	5.7	4.3	2.3	3.8	n/a	9.9	3.6	0.3	5.4	n/a	8.4	5.6	1.9	5.5	2.8
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.4	2.6	1.1	0.0	2.1	2.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	2.8	4.1
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	1.3	0.0	0.8	1.7	n/a	6.1	0.7	0.7	2.6	n/a	3.7	3.3	0.0	2.7	2.2
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	6.3	4.3	3.1	4.9	n/a	13.4	4.6	1.0	7.1	n/a	11.8	7.0	2.4	8.0	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	3.2	2.6	0.8	3.1	n/a	10.6	3.6	3.2	3.7	n/a	4.1	3.7	1.0	3.4	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	2.2	0.0	0.9	n/a	n/a	7.2	0.6	0.8	n/a	n/a	9.8	0.0	0.9	n/a

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

** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

Data Tables

Table 8. Percentage of Students Who Used Alcohol & Prescription Drugs, & Reported Impaired Driving

Alcohol And Prescription Drugs

	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	11.5	3.8	3.8	6.3	n/a	5.1	19.8	16.2	12.2	14.4	n/a	13.7	25.6	22.1	18.8	22.7	n/a	22.1
Drank beer, wine, or hard liquor at the same time you used prescription drugs during the past 30 days?*	n/a	n/a	2.3	2.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.3	4.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.9	4.8	n/a	n/a

Impaired Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
DRIVE a car when you had been drinking alcohol?	7.5	2.9	2.3	3.1	5.6	n/a	9.7	7.4	4.8	4.5	5.3	n/a	15.9	14.7	14.1	9.9	11.8	n/a
RIDE in a car driven by someone drinking alcohol?	25.8	19.7	20.6	21.5	22.3	n/a	28.1	25.8	21.9	19.9	24.0	n/a	28.1	27.2	24.9	21.5	24.1	n/a
DRIVE a car when you had been taking prescription drugs to get "high"?*	n/a	n/a	0.8	2.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.3	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.9	5.4	n/a	n/a

Table 9. Percentage of Students With Antisocial Behavior

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Drunk or high at school	14.2	7.1	8.7	8.4	7.8	20.0	18.5	16.2	16.5	14.7	22.5	14.9	11.1	19.8	17.3
Suspended from school	19.8	16.5	12.7	14.3	13.4	18.3	13.2	8.2	9.6	11.2	10.2	5.4	5.3	7.1	8.5
Sold illegal drugs	6.7	2.1	1.6	3.6	3.1	10.3	8.4	5.5	7.7	7.2	10.4	8.7	2.9	8.9	8.6
Stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle	2.4	1.2	0.8	1.7	2.2	2.5	2.5	1.3	2.1	2.7	4.9	3.6	2.9	1.8	2.0
Been arrested	7.2	3.8	4.8	5.0	4.8	9.3	5.7	5.4	6.0	6.0	7.8	6.4	2.9	5.9	5.8
Attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them	16.7	7.4	4.8	9.8	12.9	14.6	7.8	5.4	8.9	11.8	9.1	8.1	4.3	6.6	9.6
Carried a handgun	11.4	4.1	7.9	5.5	5.4	5.9	7.2	4.8	5.6	5.5	12.4	6.8	10.1	5.6	5.5
Carried a handgun to school	4.3	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.6	1.8	2.4	1.4	1.2

* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
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	90.5	93.4	89.8	88.5	92.8	90.7	95.0	92.0	95.0	95.1	94.7	94.1
	1 time	4.4	1.2	3.1	5.2	3.7	3.2	2.2	3.4	2.6	1.8	1.0	2.3
	2-3 times	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.4	2.0	2.5	0.6	2.1	2.3	0.9	1.9	1.2
	4-5 times	0.6	0.4	1.6	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.6
	6-7 times	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5
	8-9 times	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	10-11 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
	12 or more times	0.6	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.9
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	75.5	80.9	89.8	85.1	85.2	90.0	90.9	91.1	93.4	91.9	97.6	94.3
	1 time	13.8	10.4	5.5	8.3	8.8	5.3	4.7	4.5	5.0	5.0	1.0	2.5
	2-3 times	6.9	6.2	4.7	4.1	4.6	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.3	1.4	0.5	1.4
	4-5 times	2.5	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
	6-7 times	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3
	8-9 times	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.2
	10-11 times	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	56.7	57.0	48.4	59.8	68.0	65.8	67.0	71.6	86.7	80.2	82.8	83.0
	1 time	10.8	9.1	10.2	10.3	11.7	7.5	5.7	6.7	3.0	5.9	3.8	4.1
	2-3 times	12.1	12.0	9.4	12.0	10.3	7.8	12.6	9.3	4.0	7.7	3.8	5.9
	4-5 times	4.5	5.4	9.4	5.1	2.0	5.0	3.1	3.8	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.0
	6-7 times	3.8	1.7	5.5	2.5	1.7	2.8	3.1	1.8	0.7	1.8	1.9	1.0
	8-9 times	1.9	1.2	3.1	1.8	0.9	2.5	0.9	1.4	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.7
	10-11 times	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3
	12 or more times	9.6	12.8	12.5	7.8	5.1	8.2	6.6	5.0	1.7	1.4	3.3	3.0
During the past 12 months, how often have you picked on or bullied another student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	n/a	n/a	64.1	73.8	n/a	n/a	81.8	82.0	n/a	n/a	89.0	88.6
	1 time	n/a	n/a	10.9	10.5	n/a	n/a	6.3	6.2	n/a	n/a	2.4	3.3
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	11.7	8.8	n/a	n/a	7.9	6.2	n/a	n/a	3.3	3.5
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	6.3	2.3	n/a	n/a	1.3	1.6	n/a	n/a	1.4	1.2
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	0.8	1.0	n/a	n/a	1.3	0.9	n/a	n/a	1.4	0.6
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	1.6	0.7	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.4	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.4
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.8	0.3	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.2	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.2
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	3.9	2.5	n/a	n/a	1.6	2.4	n/a	n/a	2.4	2.2
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 your way to or from school?	0 days	90.4	96.3	92.2	90.1	96.0	96.1	94.3	93.9	97.0	97.7	98.1	95.7
	1 day	3.2	2.1	3.1	4.7	1.7	1.8	1.3	2.8	2.0	0.0	0.5	1.8
	2-3 days	3.8	0.8	4.7	3.3	1.7	1.8	3.1	2.0	0.3	1.8	0.5	1.2
	4-5 days	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4
	6 or more days	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.8
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	92.3	97.5	98.4	95.8	91.7	88.9	93.1	94.4	95.7	90.5	90.0	94.5
	1 day	2.6	1.7	0.8	1.9	1.4	1.4	2.8	1.5	0.7	0.5	1.0	1.1
	2-3 days	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.3	1.8	0.6	1.1	0.7	4.1	0.5	1.1
	4-5 days	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5
	6 or more days	1.9	0.0	0.8	1.1	3.4	7.2	3.2	2.5	2.7	4.5	8.1	2.8
During the past 12 months, how many times have you been harassed, mistreated, or made fun of by another person while on-line or through a cell phone or other electronic device?**	0 times	n/a	71.2	69.5	69.7	n/a	68.3	71.1	74.6	n/a	78.8	79.4	81.3
	1 time	n/a	9.5	9.4	8.7	n/a	8.5	5.7	6.6	n/a	7.2	4.3	4.7
	2-3 times	n/a	7.4	6.3	9.0	n/a	9.3	12.3	8.0	n/a	6.3	3.8	6.1
	4-5 times	n/a	4.1	5.5	3.8	n/a	2.8	5.3	3.3	n/a	1.8	2.4	2.3
	6-7 times	n/a	1.6	0.8	1.8	n/a	3.9	1.3	1.5	n/a	1.4	1.9	1.2
	8-9 times	n/a	1.2	0.0	1.4	n/a	1.8	1.6	1.3	n/a	0.0	0.5	0.7
	10-11 times	n/a	0.4	0.0	0.6	n/a	0.4	0.0	0.5	n/a	1.4	1.9	0.3
	12 or more times	n/a	4.5	8.6	5.0	n/a	5.0	2.8	4.2	n/a	3.2	5.7	3.4

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

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

Data Tables

Table 11. Percentage of Students Gambling in the Past Year

How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value: (At least once in the past 12 months)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Any Gambling Past Year	46.9	55.7	51.1	54.6	45.5	54.1	57.7	53.5	52.6	43.8	55.4	49.3	46.0	46.8	43.8
Played at a slot machine, poker machine, or other gambling machine?	5.0	2.5	1.5	3.7	4.2	4.0	4.6	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.5	5.2	4.6	4.5
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	15.0	18.0	16.9	20.7	19.1	20.9	24.2	22.5	21.1	18.3	22.8	21.3	22.9	19.4	20.8
Bet on sports?	16.9	23.0	21.4	25.1	23.4	21.7	25.6	22.8	23.8	23.0	25.8	23.2	19.5	20.3	21.6
Bet on cards?	28.8	26.4	27.9	29.1	25.0	33.9	28.4	28.8	28.9	24.7	35.1	29.1	29.5	26.6	24.7
Played bingo?	14.4	17.2	23.3	23.6	20.8	14.8	16.5	16.2	18.3	15.9	14.9	10.5	10.0	12.1	11.8
Played a dice game?	20.6	23.0	17.1	23.8	14.3	23.0	19.2	23.5	19.7	12.5	22.2	16.1	17.5	15.2	11.1
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	18.8	23.5	15.5	26.2	19.6	23.4	24.5	26.6	25.7	18.4	25.1	22.8	17.1	21.5	16.9
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	3.8	5.8	2.3	5.0	5.8	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.6	5.5	7.9	4.1	3.8	4.1	5.2

Data Tables

Table 12. Where Youth Obtained Alcohol

If during the past 30 days you drank alcohol, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*19*	*30*	*12*	*2,574*	*101*	*61*	*69*	*3,493*	*96*	*70*	*49*	*4,131*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station.	5.3	3.3	0.0	7.4	3.0	3.3	5.8	7.6	9.4	7.1	4.1	10.5
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club.	0.0	3.3	16.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.0	0.0	4.1	5.4
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event.	5.3	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	0.0	2.9	3.0	1.0	0.0	6.1	3.7
I gave someone else money to buy it for me.	31.6	23.3	16.7	14.5	42.6	47.5	36.2	25.3	45.8	50.0	65.3	35.7
My parent or guardian gave it to me.	5.3	10.0	0.0	19.8	10.9	8.2	8.7	16.7	5.2	7.1	12.2	17.1
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me.	15.8	16.7	33.3	20.5	10.9	21.3	21.7	16.2	12.5	25.7	10.2	15.8
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me.	21.1	20.0	16.7	15.4	24.8	31.1	13.0	21.5	32.3	22.9	20.4	27.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me.	15.8	26.7	16.7	19.8	24.8	29.5	11.6	26.3	13.5	10.0	14.3	21.6
I got it at a party.	26.3	20.0	16.7	33.8	46.5	47.5	33.3	45.6	43.8	57.1	57.1	50.9
I took it from home.	15.8	20.0	8.3	25.2	14.9	16.4	11.6	21.8	8.3	5.7	4.1	15.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home.	5.3	6.7	0.0	7.5	10.9	8.2	4.3	9.2	5.2	4.3	8.2	5.7
I got it some other way.	15.8	30.0	16.7	26.3	14.9	14.8	14.5	17.8	10.4	8.6	8.2	13.7

* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 13. Where Youth Obtained Marijuana*

If during the past 30 days you used marijuana, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12		
	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size***	*18*	*14*	*2,261*	*41*	*47*	*2,880*	*34*	*27*	*3,013*
I got it from someone with a medical marijuana card	5.6	7.1	10.9	7.3	14.9	13.4	2.9	18.5	17.7
Friends	77.8	71.4	69.5	73.2	55.3	77.8	79.4	48.1	78.2
Family/relatives	22.2	28.6	16.8	26.8	17.0	14.7	23.5	22.2	11.9
Parties	33.3	14.3	25.0	29.3	34.0	28.4	20.6	25.9	27.5
Home	5.6	0.0	6.3	4.9	6.4	5.3	0.0	11.1	5.5
School	16.7	0.0	14.8	17.1	4.3	12.3	5.9	3.7	7.6
Other	33.3	14.3	28.1	31.7	34.0	21.4	14.7	25.9	21.0

Table 14. Where Youth Obtained Prescription Drugs

If you have ever used prescription drugs in order to get high, not for a medical reason, how did you get them? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size***	*16*	*13*	*5*	*1,130*	*57*	*23*	*21*	*1,428*	*52*	*20*	*13*	*1,596*
Friends	62.5	38.5	20.0	47.1	63.2	56.5	61.9	56.3	69.2	50.0	30.8	59.4
Family/relatives	31.3	30.8	20.0	14.8	31.6	26.1	33.3	17.3	34.6	30.0	30.8	16.7
Parties	31.3	38.5	0.0	20.4	33.3	30.4	19.0	21.6	30.8	35.0	23.1	20.5
Home (e.g., medicine cabinet)	25.0	38.5	40.0	26.1	31.6	47.8	38.1	25.9	25.0	15.0	23.1	22.2
Doctor/pharmacy	0.0	7.7	20.0	12.9	19.3	8.7	4.8	16.2	7.7	35.0	15.4	17.7
School	25.0	15.4	0.0	11.9	12.3	26.1	14.3	12.4	17.3	5.0	7.7	11.7
Other	18.8	23.1	0.0	17.9	12.3	26.1	4.8	14.2	21.2	25.0	0.0	13.8
Over the Internet	0.0	7.7	0.0	2.7	3.5	4.3	0.0	3.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9
Outside the U.S. (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.6	3.5	4.3	4.8	5.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	5.7

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 15. Drug Free Communities Report - National Outcome Measures (NOMs)

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Male**		Female**	
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
Perception of Risk* (People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)	take five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) once or twice a week?	Binge drinking	76.7	129	82.9	304	81.9	204	77.1	314	85.6	319
	smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	Tobacco	76.7	129	92.1	305	87.7	203	84.4	314	90.9	319
	smoke marijuana once or twice a week?	Marijuana	73.2	127	63.0	297	58.9	202	57.8	306	69.3	316
	use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them?	Prescription drugs	84.5	129	88.8	303	88.6	202	85.3	312	90.6	318
Perception of Parental Disapproval* (Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	96.7	123	95.2	293	86.9	198	92.4	302	93.5	308
	smoke cigarettes?	Tobacco	99.2	123	97.6	293	92.9	196	95.7	301	97.1	307
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	96.7	123	93.4	290	91.3	195	92.4	301	94.4	303
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	99.2	123	98.0	293	96.4	195	97.7	300	97.7	307
Perception of Peer Disapproval* (Friends feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	91.3	127	70.7	297	64.8	196	72.2	306	73.5	310
	smoke tobacco?	Tobacco	92.8	125	78.4	296	68.0	197	75.1	305	80.6	309
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	83.2	125	64.5	296	64.6	198	69.3	306	67.0	309
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	95.2	125	90.9	298	85.8	197	90.2	305	90.0	311
Past 30-Day Use* (at least one use in the past 30 days)	had beer, wine, or hard liquor	Alcohol	10.7	131	23.9	314	26.8	209	20.7	324	23.9	326
	smoked cigarettes	Tobacco	6.2	130	9.6	311	12.1	207	11.6	320	8.0	324
	used marijuana	Marijuana	8.4	131	10.6	312	8.3	206	9.6	322	9.3	323
	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet, or Tylox) without a doctor's orders?	Prescription drugs	3.1	131	1.0	309	2.4	207	0.6	318	3.1	325

* For Perception of Risk, Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, and Past 30-Day Use, the "Sample" column represents the sample size - the number of people who answered the question and whose responses were used to determine the percentage. The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample answering the question as specified in the definition.

** The male and female values allow a gender comparison for youth who completed the survey. However, unless the percentage of students who participated from each grade is similar, the gender results are not necessarily representative of males and females in the community.

Data Tables

Table 16. Additional Data for Prevention Planning

In the last 30 days, about how many times were you offered:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
alcohol?	Never	73.1	77.7	74.8	78.5	57.5	59.0	61.4	58.3	47.8	46.3	61.4	47.1
	Once	9.0	11.4	8.4	10.3	12.6	11.4	14.5	13.1	10.7	12.8	9.2	13.2
	2-3 times	9.6	6.6	15.3	6.7	14.9	15.1	10.9	15.2	20.1	20.6	12.1	19.4
	4-6 times	3.2	2.2	0.8	2.1	7.5	7.0	7.4	6.7	10.0	9.2	3.4	9.4
	7-10 times	2.6	0.9	0.0	0.7	1.4	1.5	2.9	2.3	3.3	4.6	4.3	3.4
	More than 10 times	2.6	1.3	0.8	1.7	6.0	5.9	2.9	4.4	8.0	6.4	9.7	7.5
cigarettes?	Never	76.5	85.4	84.0	86.5	70.9	75.8	76.5	79.6	63.2	65.9	79.7	73.9
	Once	12.4	8.0	9.9	6.8	7.8	9.1	12.2	8.4	11.0	12.4	8.2	9.2
	2-3 times	5.9	2.7	3.1	3.7	8.1	7.2	5.5	5.3	7.4	8.3	4.8	6.8
	4-6 times	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.2	5.2	1.9	1.9	2.5	4.0	4.1	1.9	3.1
	7-10 times	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.5	2.0	0.8	1.0	1.2	3.7	0.9	1.9	1.6
	More than 10 times	3.3	2.2	0.0	1.3	6.1	5.3	2.9	3.1	10.7	8.3	3.4	5.4
marijuana?	Never	77.8	84.8	77.1	75.5	71.2	70.0	64.6	57.5	69.0	69.7	73.4	54.1
	Once	5.2	6.3	7.6	8.3	5.2	9.0	11.3	11.4	5.1	6.4	10.6	10.5
	2-3 times	5.2	3.1	3.8	6.6	9.2	7.9	9.0	10.8	8.1	8.7	6.3	12.0
	4-6 times	5.2	1.8	4.6	3.3	3.7	4.5	4.8	6.7	3.7	6.4	2.9	6.8
	7-10 times	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.5	3.2	3.8	4.4	2.8	2.4	3.8
	More than 10 times	4.6	1.8	4.6	4.6	9.2	7.1	7.1	9.8	9.8	6.0	4.3	12.7
other drugs?	Never	92.2	95.5	93.8	88.4	85.6	86.9	85.5	82.6	86.1	89.4	92.2	82.1
	Once	3.3	0.4	3.1	5.5	6.3	5.6	7.7	7.6	4.1	2.8	2.4	6.7
	2-3 times	3.3	2.7	1.6	2.7	3.5	2.6	2.9	4.3	4.1	3.7	2.4	5.0
	4-6 times	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.4	1.5	2.3	2.0	1.0	1.4	0.0	2.1
	7-10 times	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.6	1.7	1.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.5	1.0
	More than 10 times	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.0	2.6	3.7	1.4	2.4	3.0
In the last 30 days, how often did you respond in the following ways when alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana or other drugs were offered to you?		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
Say "No" without giving a reason why.	Never	27.2	20.4	20.5	30.5	67.2	25.5	24.3	35.2	64.3	32.1	38.7	39.2
	Once	9.9	9.8	11.0	11.6	32.8	12.8	13.6	14.4	35.7	15.6	12.6	15.6
	Twice	3.3	4.0	3.9	4.6	0.0	7.7	9.0	6.9	0.0	11.3	5.5	7.6
	Three times	3.3	1.8	3.9	2.3	0.0	2.2	5.0	3.5	0.0	3.3	2.5	3.8
	Four or more times	2.0	4.9	5.5	4.6	0.0	11.3	7.6	6.3	0.0	9.0	6.5	6.7
	I never get offers	54.3	59.1	55.1	46.4	0.0	40.5	40.5	33.6	0.0	28.8	34.2	27.1
Give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer.	Never	29.1	22.3	22.0	33.6	0.9	27.5	32.3	37.1	3.1	37.2	40.0	41.5
	Once	7.9	6.7	7.9	9.4	99.1	13.2	10.8	13.2	96.9	9.2	12.5	14.2
	Twice	4.0	5.8	3.1	4.3	0.0	6.2	4.7	7.0	0.0	11.1	7.0	8.1
	Three times	2.6	3.1	6.3	2.2	0.0	4.0	4.4	3.6	0.0	5.3	2.5	4.0
	Four or more times	3.3	2.7	6.3	3.7	0.0	8.1	7.7	5.4	0.0	7.2	4.0	5.2
	I never get offers	53.0	59.4	54.3	46.7	0.0	41.0	40.1	33.7	0.0	30.0	34.0	26.9
Decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer.	Never	33.8	21.0	25.0	35.4	0.0	35.2	36.9	46.0	0.3	45.9	49.0	53.3
	Once	5.3	8.9	7.0	8.5	100.0	8.8	8.7	9.7	99.7	9.6	9.5	9.2
	Twice	4.6	1.3	4.7	3.2	0.0	5.5	3.4	3.9	0.0	4.8	2.5	3.9
	Three times	0.7	4.9	0.8	1.9	0.0	1.5	3.0	2.3	0.0	5.3	0.5	2.3
	Four or more times	1.3	4.9	7.0	3.7	0.0	7.3	7.0	4.0	0.0	4.3	4.0	3.7
	I never get offers	54.3	58.9	55.5	47.3	0.0	41.8	40.9	34.2	0.0	30.1	34.5	27.6
Use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs.	Never	35.8	25.2	26.0	38.2	0.0	39.6	41.1	49.7	0.3	46.9	53.0	57.0
	Once	4.6	8.4	5.5	6.8	100.0	8.1	8.8	7.8	99.7	10.5	8.5	7.6
	Twice	2.6	2.7	1.6	2.4	0.0	2.6	2.0	2.9	0.0	4.8	1.5	3.0
	Three times	2.0	1.8	5.5	1.5	0.0	1.8	1.3	1.7	0.0	2.4	0.5	1.8
	Four or more times	0.7	2.2	3.9	3.3	0.0	5.9	5.7	3.3	0.0	3.3	2.0	2.7
	I never get offers	54.3	59.7	57.5	47.8	0.0	42.1	41.1	34.6	0.0	32.1	34.5	27.9

Data Tables

Table 17. Additional Data for Prevention Planning (Cont'd)

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	80.2	90.1	88.9	87.7	81.1	84.6	88.0	89.1	78.5	82.8	88.0	89.6
	1 or 2 times	9.0	4.5	5.6	6.4	6.5	7.1	5.4	5.0	6.8	7.2	3.4	4.7
	3 to 5 times	4.8	2.9	2.4	2.5	4.8	3.2	3.5	2.6	4.2	3.2	2.4	2.0
	6 to 9 times	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.1	1.9	1.1	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.2
	10 to 19 times	2.4	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	3.6	1.8	1.4	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	40+ times	2.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	2.8	1.8	0.9	1.1	3.3	2.3	2.9	1.3
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	34.1	42.6	34.1	48.7	29.1	47.3	49.5	54.3	41.2	62.6	67.3	65.8
	1 or 2 times	23.4	28.1	42.9	26.4	29.4	22.1	27.6	22.6	27.9	17.8	17.3	17.9
	3 to 5 times	16.8	15.3	14.3	12.8	20.6	14.6	10.8	12.7	17.5	10.5	6.7	9.4
	6 to 9 times	10.2	6.2	4.0	5.4	9.3	6.4	7.0	5.2	6.2	3.7	4.8	3.1
	10 to 19 times	7.8	3.3	4.0	2.8	4.8	4.3	3.2	2.3	4.9	2.7	1.4	1.6
	20 to 29 times	2.4	2.5	0.8	1.2	2.5	1.8	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.9	1.4	0.7
	30 to 39 times	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3
	40+ times	3.0	1.7	0.0	2.3	3.7	2.8	0.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.2
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	82.5	90.9	92.9	89.8	87.0	90.0	93.0	92.4	88.9	94.1	96.1	94.5
	1 or 2 times	6.6	5.0	4.0	6.0	7.4	4.6	4.8	4.2	7.8	2.7	2.9	3.0
	3 to 5 times	3.0	1.7	2.4	1.9	2.8	2.1	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.9
	6 to 9 times	1.8	1.7	0.0	1.0	1.4	2.9	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.5
	10 to 19 times	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.3
	20 to 29 times	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	2.4	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	88.6	93.8	97.6	91.5	92.3	92.8	96.5	93.7	93.5	95.5	97.6	94.6
	1 or 2 times	6.0	4.1	2.4	5.4	4.8	4.3	2.2	3.8	4.9	2.7	1.9	3.2
	3 to 5 times	1.2	0.8	0.0	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.9
	6 to 9 times	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.3
	10 to 19 times	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.7
In the last 30 days, how often have you avoided people or places because you might be offered alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or other drugs?	Never	71.1	54.6	60.5	69.0	63.8	57.1	64.7	70.4	66.7	57.3	77.3	75.5
	Once	11.2	11.9	10.1	11.2	15.1	13.5	7.4	10.5	9.4	12.4	6.9	7.8
	2-3 times	7.9	15.0	14.7	9.6	8.7	13.5	14.6	10.4	11.8	15.1	4.9	10.3
	4-6 times	4.6	7.0	5.4	3.4	5.5	4.5	6.1	3.5	4.7	6.0	4.4	3.0
	7-10 times	0.0	1.8	3.1	0.9	2.3	3.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	2.3	1.0	0.8
	More than 10 times	5.3	9.7	6.2	5.9	4.6	7.5	6.1	4.1	6.1	6.9	5.4	2.6
During the past 12 months, how many times have you talked with your parents about strategies to avoid or resist people or places where you might be offered alcohol, prescription drugs, or other drugs?*	Never	n/a	n/a	43.4	48.0	n/a	n/a	60.0	57.8	n/a	n/a	76.6	68.2
	Once	n/a	n/a	20.2	17.8	n/a	n/a	12.6	15.7	n/a	n/a	10.7	12.9
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	19.4	17.2	n/a	n/a	11.9	14.9	n/a	n/a	7.8	11.4
	4-6 times	n/a	n/a	7.0	6.8	n/a	n/a	6.8	4.7	n/a	n/a	2.9	3.4
	7-10 times	n/a	n/a	0.8	2.8	n/a	n/a	2.9	2.1	n/a	n/a	0.0	1.2
	More than 10 times	n/a	n/a	9.3	7.5	n/a	n/a	5.8	4.8	n/a	n/a	2.0	2.9
Compared to using illegal drugs (e.g. cocaine, meth, heroin), how harmful do you think it is for people to take prescription drugs (e.g. OxyContin, Vicodin, Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderal, sleeping pills) without a doctor telling them to take them?*	A lot less harmful	n/a	n/a	7.7	7.6	n/a	n/a	3.7	6.0	n/a	n/a	4.0	6.2
	Less harmful	n/a	n/a	13.8	12.4	n/a	n/a	6.0	14.8	n/a	n/a	11.4	16.6
	No difference	n/a	n/a	26.9	27.6	n/a	n/a	37.5	34.3	n/a	n/a	40.3	35.5
	More harmful	n/a	n/a	21.5	21.5	n/a	n/a	20.6	21.1	n/a	n/a	18.4	19.8
	A lot more harmful	n/a	n/a	30.0	30.9	n/a	n/a	32.2	23.8	n/a	n/a	25.9	21.9

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey these questions.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	Prior administration(s)	Current administration	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Heroin	used heroin or other opiates? (2010)	used heroin? (2012/2014)	Cautiously comparable across years.
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)? (2010/2012)	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')? (2014)	Added popular identifier "Molly" for clarification in 2014.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a (2010)*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)? (2012/2014)	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription pain relievers (Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them? used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)? used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?		*Prescription Drugs* is the the measure of any student report use of prescription sedatives, prescription stimulants or prescription pain relievers, (three separate questions) combined to create a single measure.

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

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Arizona Department of Education
School Safety and Prevention
www.ade.az.gov/sa/health/

Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
Kathy Donner
602-255-3889
www.problemgambling.az.gov

Arizona Department of Health Services
Division of Behavioral Health Services
Kelly Charbonneau
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Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
Charles Katz
602-496-1471
cvpcs.asu.edu/

Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families
602-542-4043
www.gocyf.az.gov

Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate
Thalia Williams
602-264-5700 ext. 13
www.drugfreeaz.org

Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development)
www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)
www.samhsa.gov/about/csap.aspx

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
Evidence Based Practices
www.samhsa.gov/ebpwebguide/index.asp

Center for the Application of Substance Abuse Technologies (CASAT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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2014 Arizona Youth Survey



Greenlee County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Acknowlegements

The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center thanks Bach Harrison, L.L.C. for their professionalism and contributions during the administration of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey. In addition we thank the Arizona Department of Gaming, Office of Problem Gambling for their continued financial support of the Arizona Youth Survey. We also benefited from the expertise, guidance, and assistance provided by our colleagues at the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission and from input received from many individuals working for agencies throughout the state.

Additionally, the success of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey could not have been achieved without the support and participation of school superintendents, principals, prevention coordinators, and teachers throughout the state. Finally, we extend our thanks to the students who responded to the survey. Their thoughtful participation resulted in a wealth of information that can be used to improve the circumstances in which they live and learn.

Table of Contents

Introduction 4

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention 5

Charts and Tables in this Report 6

The Community Data Project 7

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group 8

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data 10

Data Charts:

- Risk and Protective Factor Profiles 11
- Substance Use 17
- Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior 20
- School Safety 23
- Gambling 26
- Sources of Alcohol 29
- Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs 32

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions 35

Appendix 49

Contacts for Prevention 50

Introduction

2014 Arizona Youth Survey
Greenlee County Summary Report

This report summarizes findings from the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2014. The results for Greenlee county are presented along with comparisons to 2010 and 2012 survey results, where applicable, as well as to the overall results for the state. The survey was designed to assess school safety, adolescent substance use, antisocial behavior, and the risk and protective factors that are correlated with these adolescent problem behaviors.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students By Grade								
Grade 8	79	31.0	119	39.4	110	43.0	22,675	47.0
Grade 10	99	38.8	115	38.1	91	35.5	14,028	29.1
Grade 12	77	30.2	68	22.5	55	21.5	11,541	23.9
All Students Surveyed*	255	100.0	302	100.0	256	100.0	48,244	100.0
Students By Gender								
Male	125	49.4	154	51.9	128	50.0	23,460	49.1
Female	128	50.6	143	48.1	128	50.0	24,353	50.9

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	11	7.2	8	4.5	11	6.3	989	5.3
African American	3	2.0	3	1.7	11	6.3	574	3.1
Asian	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	169	0.9
Pacific Islander	0	0.0	1	0.6	2	1.2	220	1.2
White	73	47.7	84	47.2	101	58.1	6,067	32.5
Multi-Racial	7	4.6	16	9.0	7	4.0	1,027	5.5
Race Unmarked	59	38.6	66	37.1	41	23.6	9,603	51.5
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	4	4.0	4	3.9	4	5.1	1,274	4.5
African American	7	7.1	6	5.8	4	5.1	1,790	6.4
Asian	0	0.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	1,459	5.2
Pacific Islander	1	1.0	1	1.0	0	0.0	260	0.9
White	80	80.8	84	80.8	63	79.8	20,587	73.4
Multi-Racial	6	6.1	4	3.9	8	10.1	2,413	8.6
Race Unmarked	1	1.0	4	3.9	0	0.0	268	1.0
Totals								
	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	153	60.0	178	58.9	174	68.0	18,649	38.7
Non-Hispanic Students	99	38.8	104	34.4	79	30.9	28,051	58.1
*Total Students***	255	100.0	302	100.0	256	100.0	48,244	100.0

* As a small percentage of students skipped the question Are you Hispanic or Latino? (at the state level, 1,544 students, or 3.2% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than Total Students.

All schools in Arizona are eligible to participate in the survey, and recruitment efforts were successful in obtaining participation by schools in all of Arizona's 15 counties. Careful planning and uniform administration of the survey have resulted in survey data that are valid and representative of the students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades in Arizona.

Tables 1 and 2 describe the characteristics of the students who completed the survey from your county and the state of Arizona. Because not every student answered all of the questions, the number of students in the gender and ethnicity/race categories often will be less than the total number of students.

To better understand the diversity of Arizona's youth population, respondents were asked separate questions about their ethnicity (Hispanic vs. Non-Hispanic) and their race (Caucasian, African-American, Native American, or Alaska Native, etc.). This method for obtaining ethnicity and race information provides more comprehensive data on youth cultural and racial self-identification, and a more nuanced understanding of Arizona's diverse youth population.

Whenever data are obtained from a sample of students instead of the entire population, it is important to recognize the strengths and weaknesses of the data. One easy way to investigate the quality of the sample is to look at the basic demographic characteristics of the students who participated in the survey and compare them to what is known about the entire population of students. This will give the user of these data a basic understanding of the degree to which the sample data can be generalized to the entire population.

It is important to note that even when the characteristics of the sample do not match well to the characteristics of the population this does not mean the data lose their usefulness. The data included in this report describes the level of risk and protective factors, substance use, antisocial behavior, and delinquency of those youth who participated in the survey, which can be used to inform the development of school and community-based prevention and intervention activities that may benefit both the youth who participate in the survey and those who did not.

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention

Prevention is a science. The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention is a proven way of reducing substance abuse and its related consequences. This model is based on the simple premise that to prevent a problem from happening, we need to identify the factors that increase the risk of that problem developing and then find ways to reduce the risks. Just as medical researchers have found risk factors for heart disease such as diets high in fat, lack of exercise, and smoking, a team of researchers at the University of Washington have defined a set of risk factors for youth problem behaviors.

Risk factors are characteristics of school, community and family environments, and of students and their peer groups known to predict increased likelihood of drug use, delinquency, school dropout, and violent behaviors among youth. For example, children who live in families with high levels of conflict are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in families characterized by low levels of family conflict.

The chart below shows the links between 19 risk factors and five problem behaviors. The check marks indicate where at least two well designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

Protective factors exert a positive influence and buffer against the negative influence of risk, thus reducing the likelihood that adolescents will engage in problem behaviors. Protective factors identified through research include strong bonding to family, school, community and peers, and healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior.

Research on risk and protective factors also has important implications for children's academic success, positive youth development, and prevention of health and behavior problems. In order to promote academic success and positive youth development and to prevent problem behaviors, **it is necessary to address the factors that predict these outcomes.** By measuring risk and protective factors in a population, specific risk factors that are elevated and widespread can be identified and targeted by policies, programs, and actions shown to reduce those risk factors and to promote protective factors.

Many risk and protective factors can be linked to specific types of interventions that have been shown to be effective in either reducing risk(s) or enhancing protection(s). The steps outlined here will help your school make key decisions regarding allocation of resources, how and when to address specific needs, and which strategies are most effective and known to produce results.

Risk Factors

	Community						Family				School		Peer / Individual						
	Community Laws & Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms & Crime	Availability of Drugs & Firearms	Transitions & Mobility	Low Neighborhood Attachment	Community Disorganization	Extreme Economic & Social Deprivation	Family History of the Problem Behavior	Family Conflict	Family Management Problems	Favorable Parent Attitudes & Involvement in the Problem Behavior	Academic Failure	Lack of Commitment to School	Early Initiation of Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Early & Persistent Antisocial Behavior	Alienation & Rebelliousness	Friends Who Use Drugs & Engage in Problem Behaviors	Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Gang Involvement	Constitutional Factors
Substance Abuse	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delinquency	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Teen Pregnancy						✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
School Drop-Out			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Violence	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓

Source: Communities That Care (CTC) prevention model, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA)

Charts and Tables in this Report

There are seven types of charts presented in this report:

1. Risk profiles
2. Protective profiles
3. Lifetime and 30-day Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug (ATOD) use
4. Binge drinking and antisocial behavior
5. School safety and cyber-bullying
6. Gambling
7. Where youth acquired alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 14 that appear at the end of this report. The additional data found in Tables 15 through 17 are explained at the end of this section.

Understanding the Format of the Charts

There are several graphical elements common to all the charts. Understanding the format of the charts and what these elements represent is essential in interpreting the results of the 2014 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students who reported a given behavior. For the risk and protective charts, research has determined cutoff scores for each scale where the likelihood of youth problem behaviors were increased (youth at risk) or reduced (youth having protection). The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students scoring above the cutoff, reflecting elevated risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2010, 2012, and 2014. By looking at the percentages over time, it is possible to identify trends in substance use and antisocial behavior. By studying the percentage of youth at risk and with protection over time, it is possible to determine whether the percentage of students at risk or with protection is increasing, decreasing, or staying the same. This information is important when deciding which risk and protective factors warrant attention.

- **Dots, Diamonds, and Triangles.** The dots on the charts represent the percentage of all of the youth surveyed across Arizona who reported substance use, problem behavior, elevated risk, or elevated protection. The diamonds and triangles represent national data from the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey and the Bach Harrison Norm, respectively.

The Bach Harrison Norm was developed by Bach Harrison L.L.C. to provide states and communities with the ability to compare their results on risk, protection, and antisocial measures with more national measures. Survey participants from eight statewide surveys and five large regional surveys across the nation were combined into a database of approximately 460,000 students. The results were weighted to make the contribution of each state and region proportional to its share of the national population. Bach Harrison analysts then calculated rates for antisocial behavior and for students at risk and with protection. The results appear on the charts as BH Norm. In order to keep the Bach Harrison Norm relevant, it is updated approximately every two years as new data become available.

A comparison to state-wide and national results provides additional information for your community in determining the relative importance of levels of alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use, antisocial behavior, risk, and protection. Information about other students in the state and the nation can be helpful in determining the seriousness of a given level of problem behavior. Scanning across the charts, it is important to observe the factors that differ the most from the Bach Harrison Norm. This is the first step in identifying the levels of risk and protection that are higher or lower than those in other communities. The risk factors that are higher than the Bach Harrison Norm and the protective factors that are lower than the Bach Harrison Norm are probably the factors that your community should consider addressing when planning prevention programs.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

Risk and protective factor scales measure specific aspects of a youth's life experience that can be used to predict whether they will engage in problem behaviors. The scales, defined in Table 3, are grouped into four domains: community, family, school, and peer/individual. The risk and protective factor charts show the percentage of students at risk and with protection for each of the scales.

Lifetime and 30-Day ATOD Use

- **Lifetime use** is a measure of the percentage of students who tried the particular substance at least once in their lifetime and is used to show the percentage of students who have had experience with a particular substance.
- **30-day use** is a measure of the percentage of students who used the substance at least once in the 30 days prior to taking the survey and is a proxy for the level of current use of the substance.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

Binge Drinking and Antisocial Behavior

- **Binge Drinking** is measured as having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey.
- **Impaired Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving in the past 30 days, or riding with a driver in the past 30 days who had been drinking alcohol.
- **Antisocial behavior (ASB)** is a measure of the percentage of students who report any involvement during the past year with the eight antisocial behaviors listed in the charts.

School Safety and Cyber-Bullying

The school safety and cyber-bullying profile charts contain the percentages of students who felt unsafe at school or on the way to school, were threatened or injured with a weapon at school, were in a physical fight at school, carried a weapon to school, were picked on or bullied at school, bullied another student, or were harassed or mistreated while online or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 10.

Gambling

Gambling behavior charts show the percentage of students who engaged in each of the 10 types of gambling "for money, possessions, or anything of value" during the past year: played gambling machines, played the lottery, bet on sports, played cards, played bingo, bet on a dice game, bet on a game of personal skill, and bet on horse or other animal races. The chart also shows the percentage of students who engaged in any gambling behavior during the past year.

Where Youth Obtained Alcohol, Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

These charts display data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol, marijuana and prescription drugs in the past 30 days. Each chart focuses on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol, marijuana, or prescription drugs. (Students reporting no use of the relevant substance are not represented in these data.) The smaller the size of the subgroup (known as the sample size), the larger the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where they obtained alcohol, each category would show up as either 0% or 100%). The chart legends indicate the sample size for each grade surveyed to help readers know when caution should be taken as a result of a small sample.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 14, Tables 15 through 17 contain information useful for prevention planning and grant reporting.

Table 15 contains the information that is required by communities with Drug Free Communities Grants, such as the perception of the risk of ATOD use, perception of parent and peer disapproval of ATOD use, and past 30-day use.

The Community Data Project

Supported by a grant from the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Community Data Project is a multi-agency effort to create a central repository for Arizona's substance abuse and crime data. Through a user-friendly website, the public has access to a one-stop portal where they can select the type of data they need, specific demographic characteristics, and their geographic level of interest. Various output options are offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site is a useful tool for practitioners and policymakers who are addressing substance abuse, juvenile delinquency, and crime and the criminal justice system by providing them with a picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the user's geographic area of interest not only leads to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but also maximizes data-for-decision-making capabilities for things such as the appropriate program content, identification of at-risk target areas and populations, grant writing and reporting, monitoring progress of prevention and intervention initiatives over time, and determining resource allocation. Please visit the Community Data Project at:

www.bach-harrison.com/arizonadataproject/Indicators.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) is the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Acting Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and staff support is provided by the GOCYF. The body is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations, and is used as the conduit through which its Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP is tasked with developing and utilizing a shared-planning process that encourages state and local partnerships to maximize existing resources and with building the capacity of local communities to meet their identified needs. Further, the body is tasked with integrating strategies across systems to leverage existing funding and with increasing access to services at the community level. Specifically, the ASAP has the following duties and responsibilities:

a. Compile and summarize information and data on substance misuse and abuse and associated consequences and correlates, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process. Identify and address data gaps in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.

b. Utilize evaluation and research reports to promote the most effective and evidence-based programs, policies and practices across the state and make recommendations for modification as needed.

c. Encourage state and local partnerships to engage in shared planning processes and build the capacity of local communities to meet identified needs and maximize resources.

d. Identify and share effective practices to integrate strategies across systems that will leverage existing funding and increase access to services at the community level.

e. Analyze current state and federal laws and programs governing substance misuse and abuse prevention, treatment, and enforcement and recommend any changes that would enhance the effectiveness of these laws or programs.

f. Recommend specific drug and alcohol related policy and budget line-items for consideration by Arizona state agencies and/or the Arizona Legislature.

Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) operates under the authority of the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and the direction of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) in conformance with Executive Order 2007-12 signed by the Governor of Arizona on June 13, 2007 and continued by Executive Order 2013-05 on May 28, 2013.

Arizona's Epi Work Group was formed in 2004 as a requirement of the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) received by Arizona from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) and became an official standing work group of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership via Executive Order 2007-12 and Executive Order 2013-05.

In the past, the Epi Work Group was responsible for releasing a biennial comprehensive, informative and functional profile of substance use indicators for use by practitioners, policymakers, coalitions, agencies, individuals in relevant fields, and other key stakeholders. In order to publish the first Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile in 2005, the Epi Work Group identified indicators of substance use and consequence patterns and thoroughly analyzed available data.

In 2007, the second edition expanded upon the first report in that it contained a broader array of epidemiological data, including measures of tobacco-related mortality and morbidity, outlined differential consequences and/or consumption patterns by gender and race and ethnicity, and provided a more complete assessment of methamphetamine use and its effects on Arizona's adults and youth. The 2007 report also uncovered gaps in Arizona's data systems, including the need for data on the relationship between child welfare and substance use, sub-county data, substance-specific data, measures of the severity of substance use, and tribal data. The Epi Work Group and the GOCYF have dedicated themselves to addressing these data gaps in order to lay a solid foundation for reducing the state's substance use problem and to provide

ASAP and Epi Work Group (cont'd)

an accurate depiction of the impact of substance use on Arizona and its populace.

Recently, the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile has been replaced by the Community Data Project (CDP). While not yet as comprehensive in scope as the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile, the CDP is an interactive, user-friendly, data-sharing website that provides data online, a customizable, cost-effective and user-driven alternative to the hard-bound profiles. The CDP website currently houses over 300 indicators of substance use/prevalence and associated consequences. Data are provided over time in graph, table, and map formats and are available at the county- and community-level, and by race and ethnicity, gender, and age (where applicable and available).

The Epi Work Group's mission is to provide communities, policymakers and local, state and tribal officials with data on the use, consequences and context of alcohol and illicit, over-the-counter, and prescription drugs to inform their substance abuse prevention and intervention strategies.

The Epi Work Group's principles are to:

- Establish a clear purpose and set of goals and objectives consistent with a public health model;
- Establish work plans that identify specific workgroup products, schedules, and milestones;
- Establish and maintain regular contacts with appropriate State advisory group(s) and key State decision-makers;
- Ensure an ongoing and meaningful exchange of data and information between the Epi Work Group, State leaders and SAMHSA;
- Emphasize outcomes;
- Support data-driven decision-making at the State-level and local-level;
- Provide community-oriented data for use in community planning, and for monitoring and evaluation purposes;
- Promote continual improvements in data gathering for assessments; and
- Use data sources that will provide multiple measures over time and meet data quality technical standards

The Epi Work Group functions as a work group of the ASAP, the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families; is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations; and is used as the conduit through which the Epi Work Group facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP utilizes the data and analysis provided by the Epi Work Group to devise strategies and solutions and to guide decisions about the allocation of resources, including the funding of prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement efforts, and to inform the public about the prevalence of substance use and associated consequences, such as mortality and morbidity.

The Epi Work Group has three major goals, which are to:

1. Maintain and update the Community Data Project, the interactive website for substance misuse and abuse and associated consequence and correlate data, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process.
2. Identify data gaps and address them in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.
3. Serve as a resource to the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and member agencies to support data-driven decision-making that makes the best use of the resources available to address substance misuse abuse and related issues in Arizona.

Staffed by the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Epi Work Group is composed of statisticians, data analysts, academics, and holders of key datasets from various state agencies and universities who collaborate and advise on epidemiological reports and respond to data gaps and pressing substance use-related inquiries.

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data

What are the numbers telling you?

Review the charts and data tables presented in this report. Note your findings as you discuss the following questions:

- Which 3-5 risk factors appear to be higher than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which levels of 30-day drug use are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
  - Which substances are your students using the most?
  - At which grades do you see unacceptable usage levels?
- Which levels of antisocial behaviors are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
- Which behaviors are your students exhibiting the most?
- At which grades do you see unacceptable behavior levels?

How to identify high priority problem areas.

- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the others?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which problem(s) can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problem(s) fit best with the prevention resources at hand?
- **Determine the standards and values held within your community** – For example: Is it acceptable in your community for a percentage of high school students to drink alcohol regularly as long as that percentage is lower than the overall state rate?

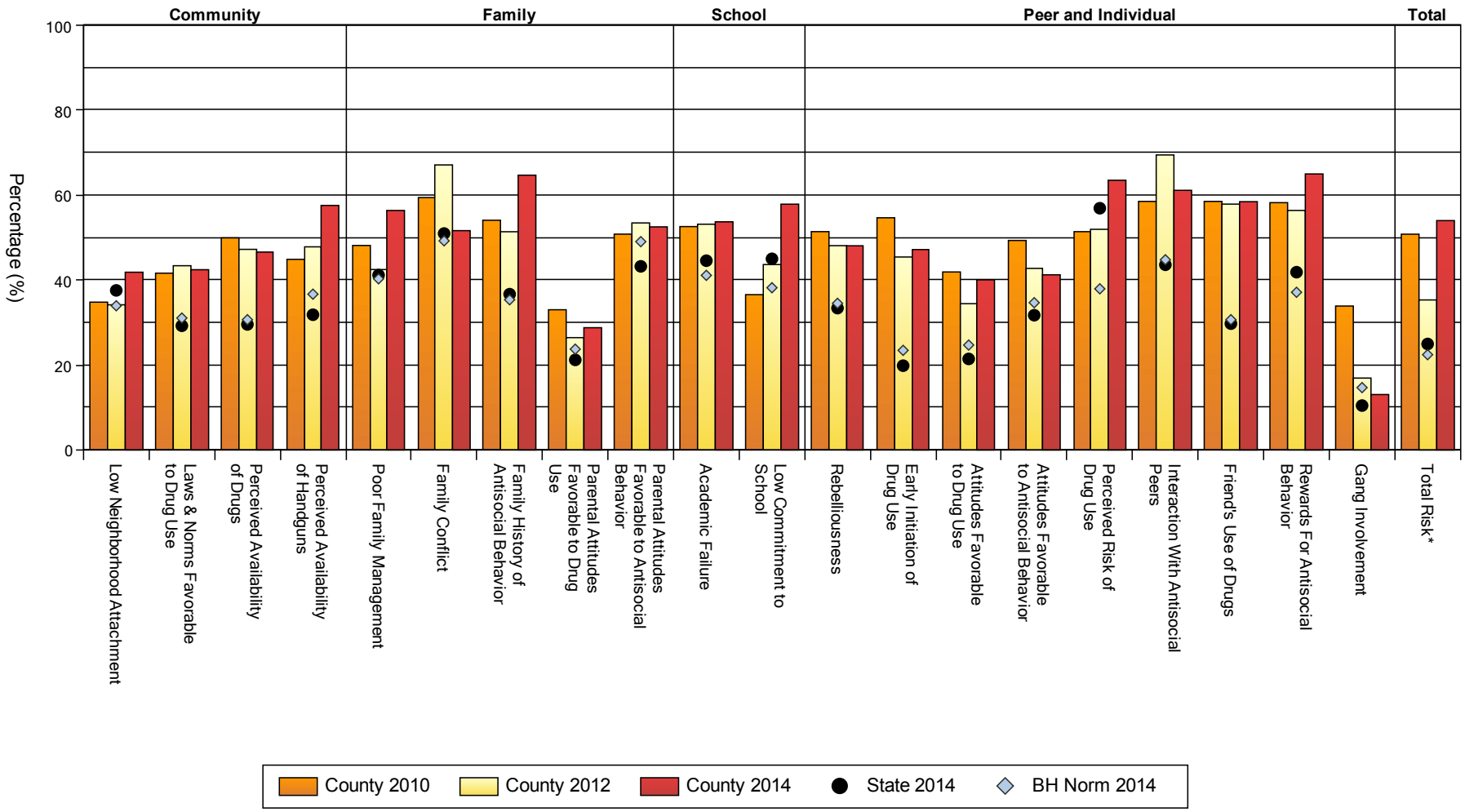
Use these data for planning.

- **Substance use and antisocial behavior data** – raise awareness about the problems and promote dialogue.
- **Risk and protective factor data** – identify exactly where the community needs to take action.
- **Promising approaches** – access resources listed on the last page of this report for ideas about programs that have been proven effective in addressing the risk factors that are high in your community, and improving the protective factors that are low.

	Sample notes	Priority rate 1	Priority rate 2	Priority rate 3
Risk factors	*8th grade Favorable Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @14% (8% > BH Norm.)*			
Protective factors	*10th grade School rewards for prosocial involvement down 7% from 2 yrs ago*			
Substance abuse	*8th grade 30-day Marijuana @7% (3% above state av.)*			
Antisocial behavior	*12th grade - Drunk/high at school @ 5% (same as state, but still too high)*			

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

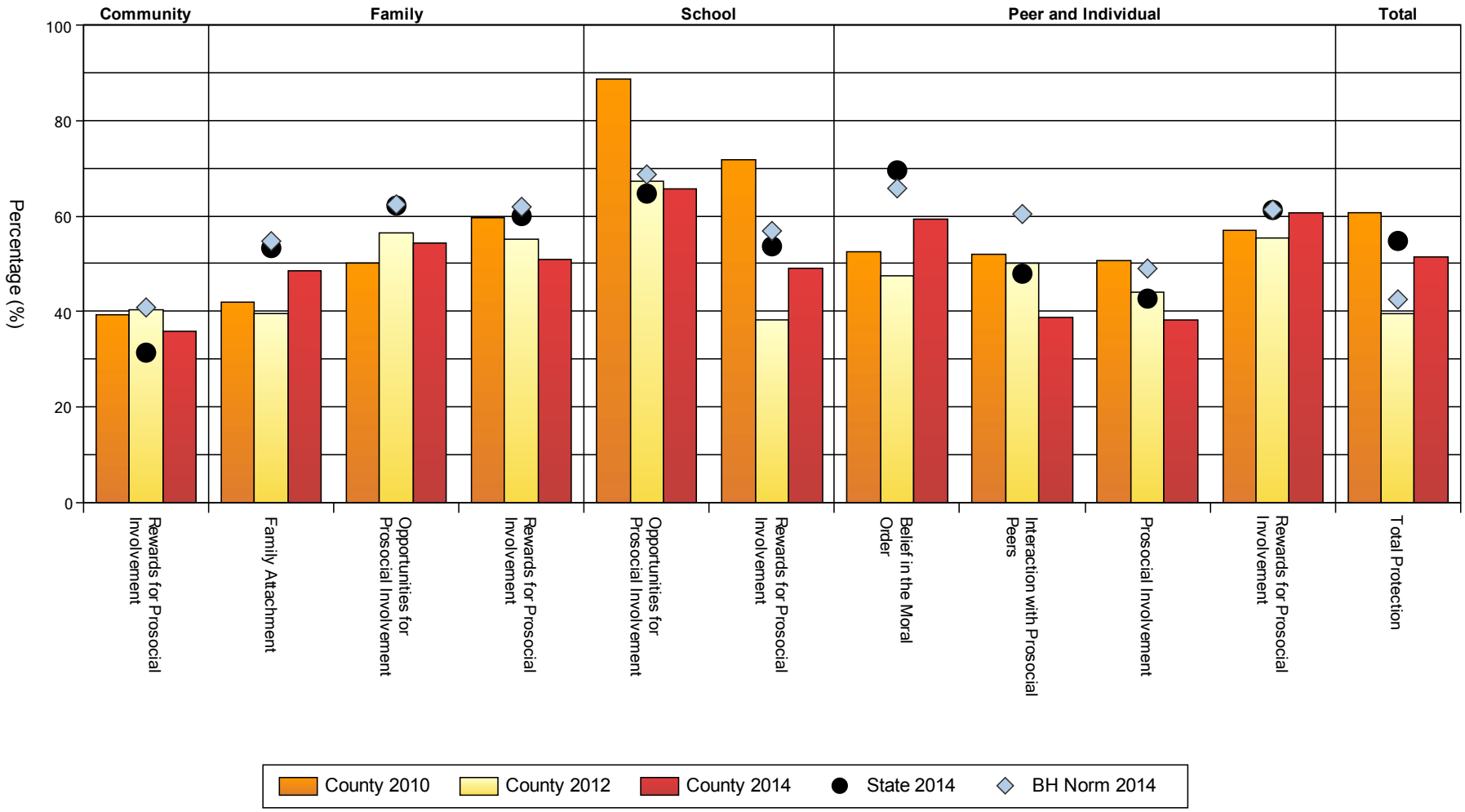
RISK PROFILE
2014 Greenlee County, Grade 8



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

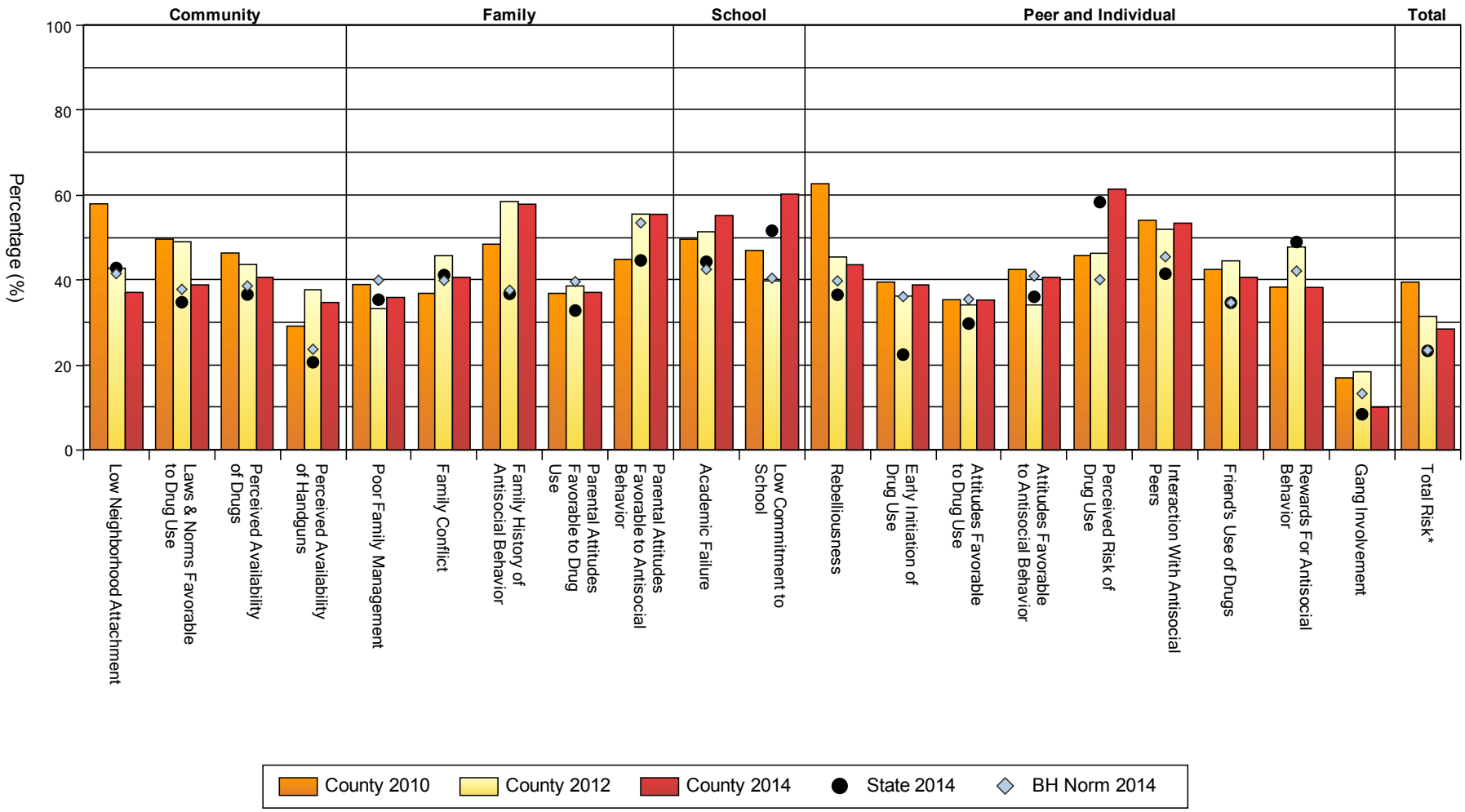
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Greenlee County, Grade 8



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

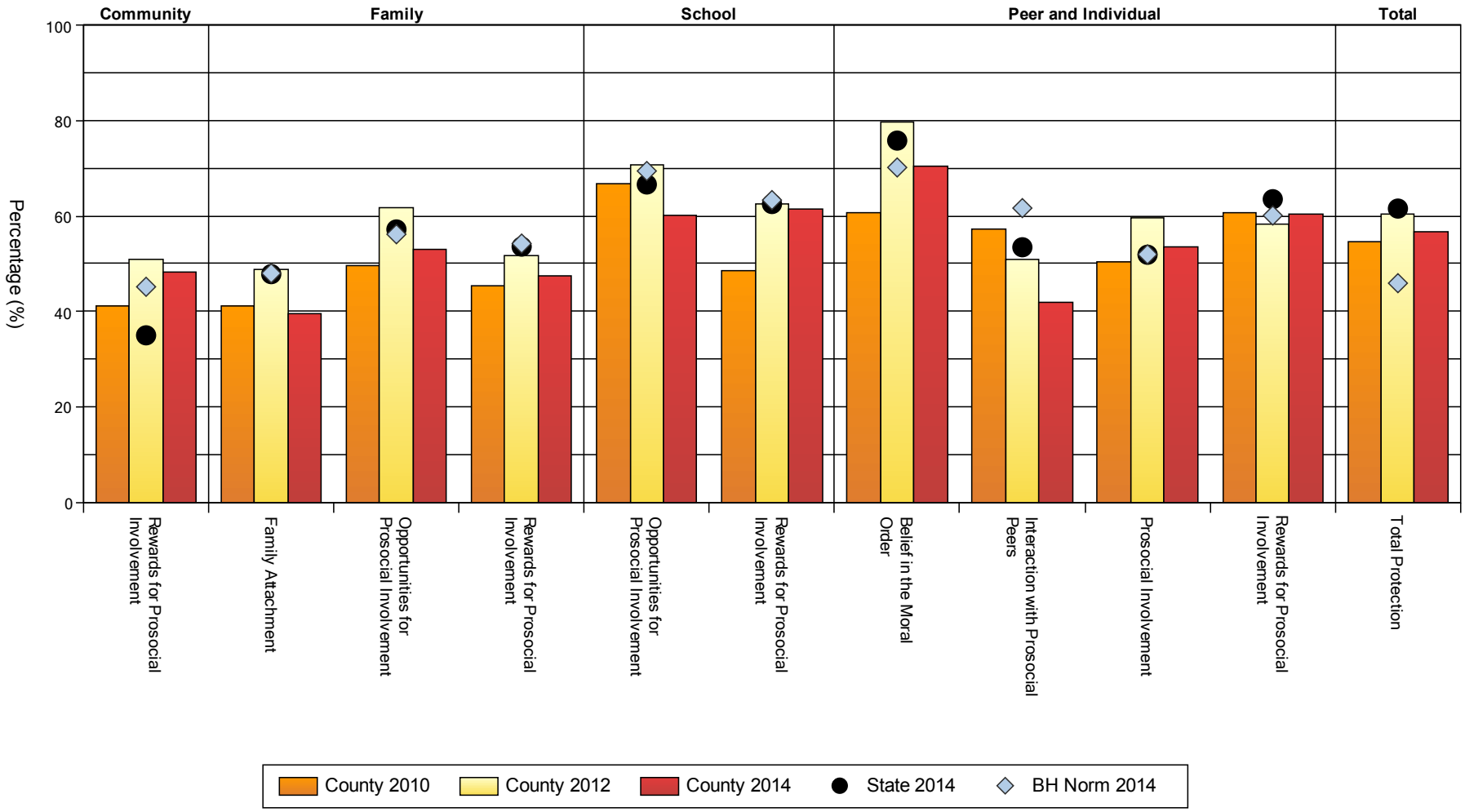
RISK PROFILE
2014 Greenlee County, Grade 10



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

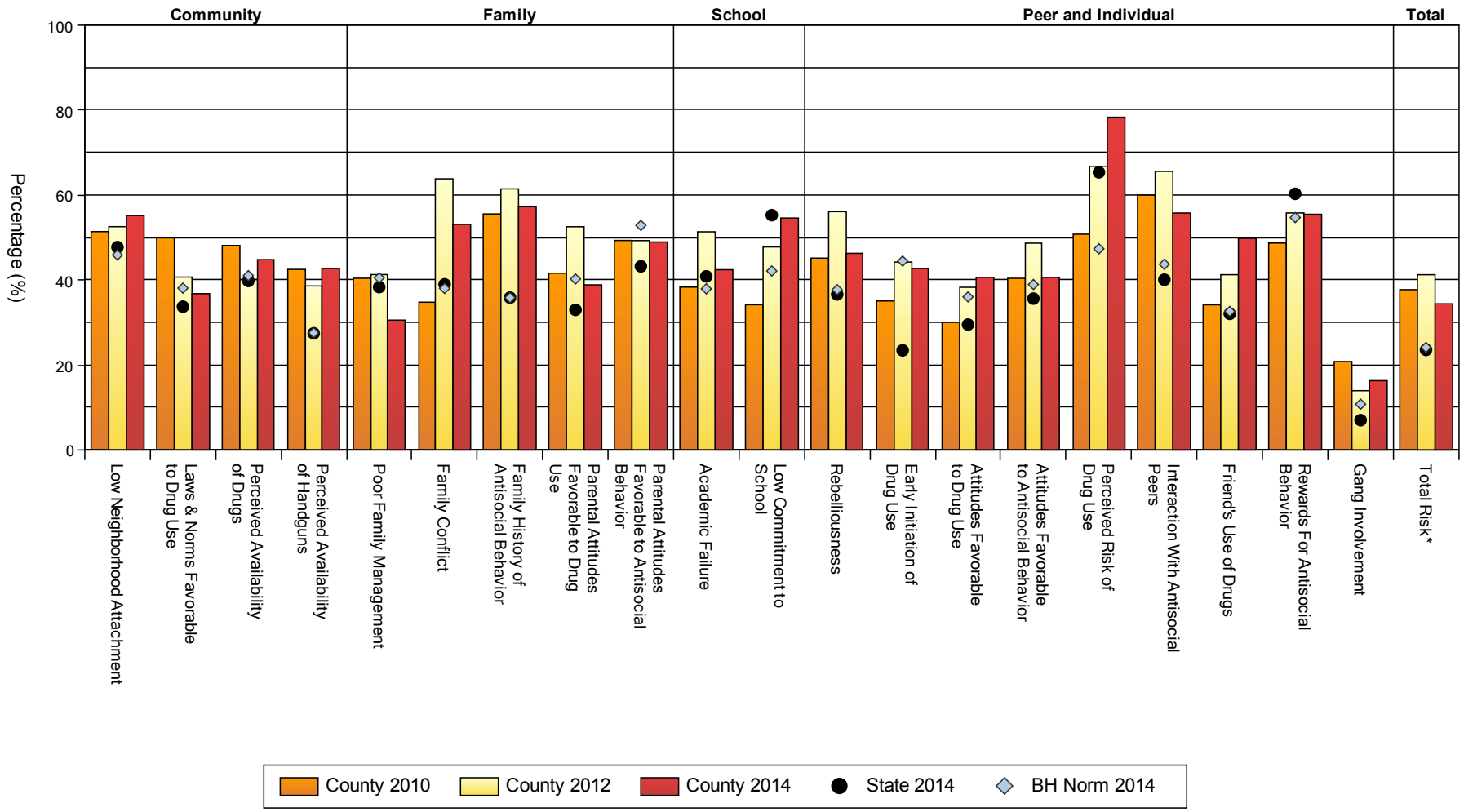
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Greenlee County, Grade 10



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

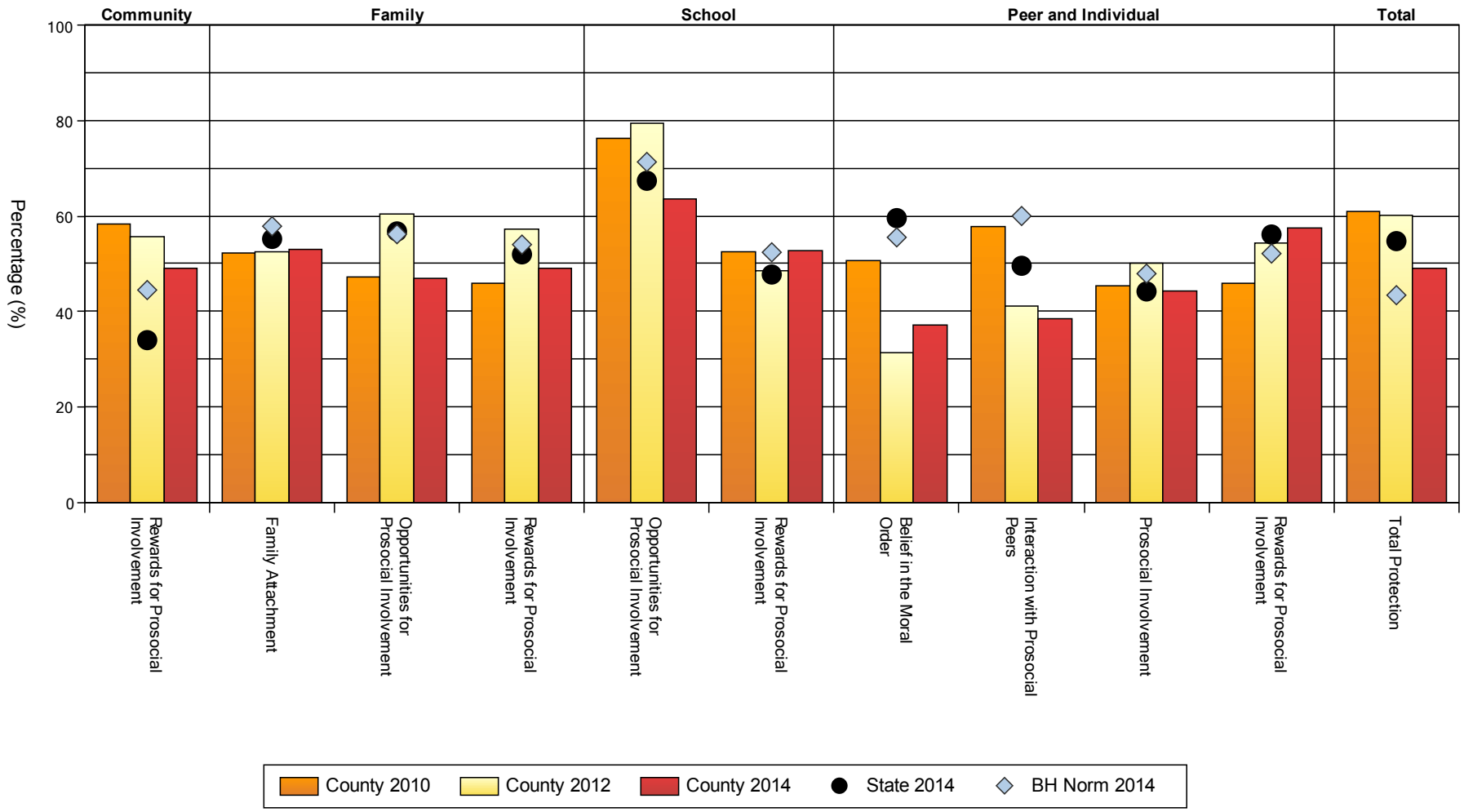
RISK PROFILE
2014 Greenlee County, Grade 12



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

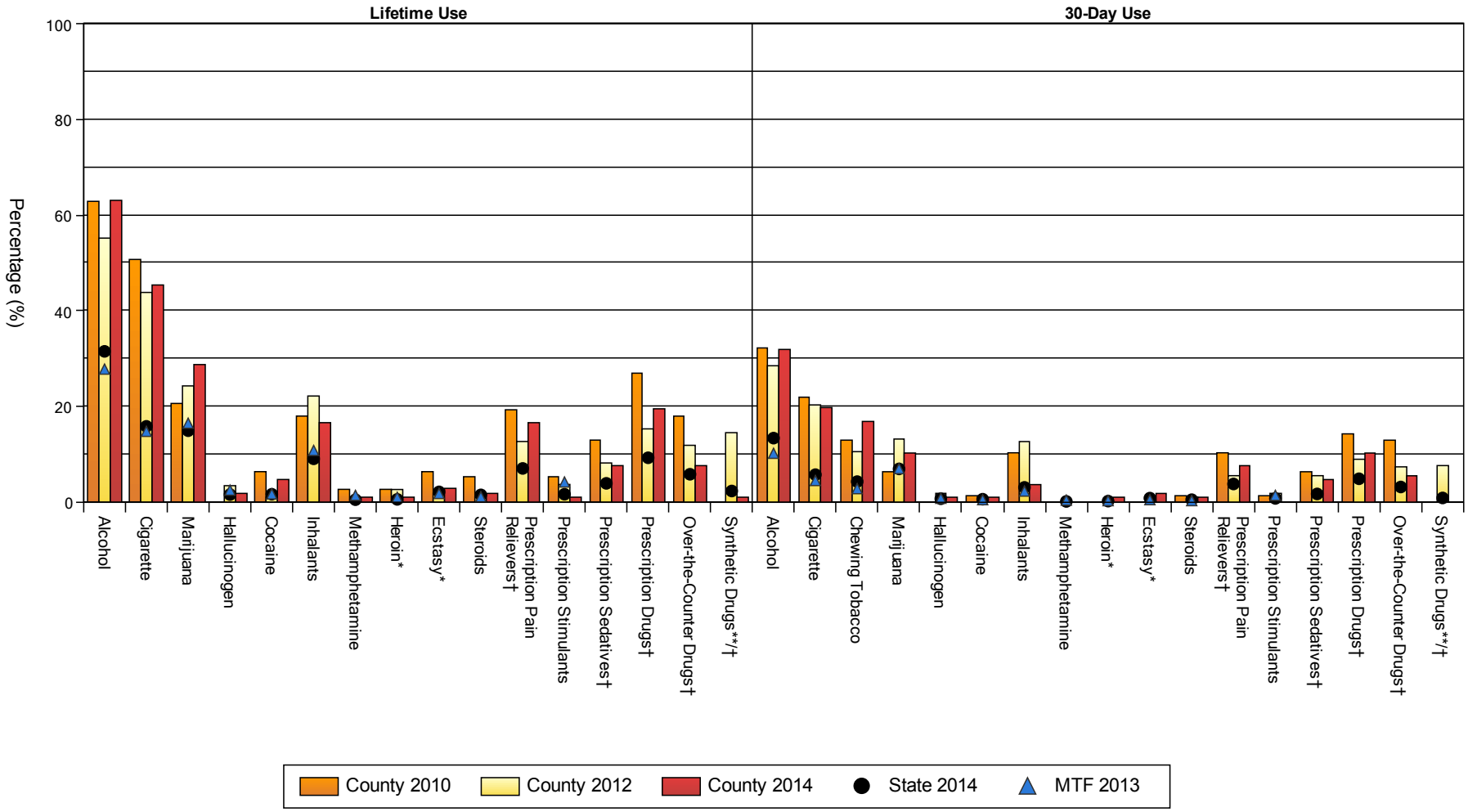
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Greenlee County, Grade 12



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

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Greenlee County, Grade 8

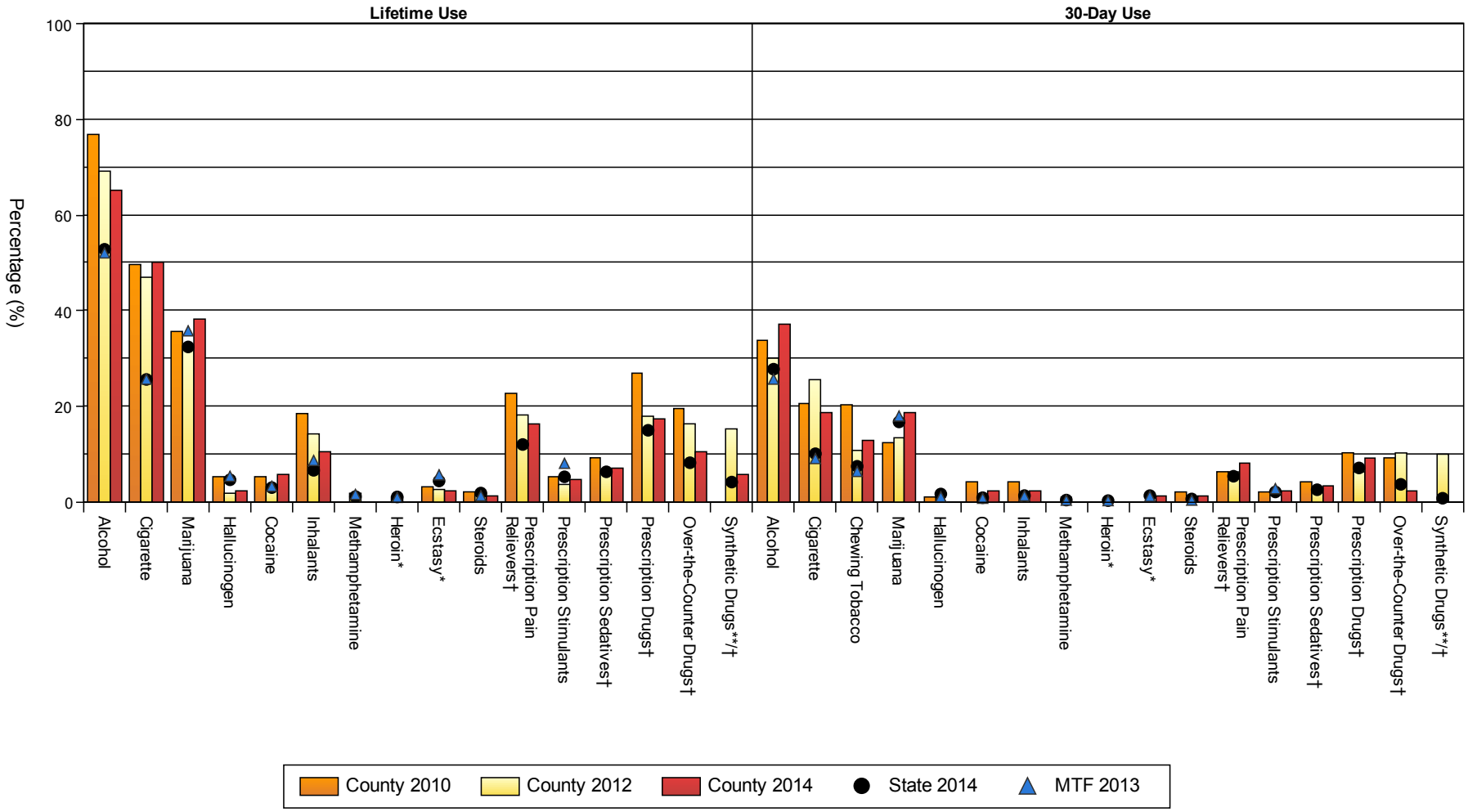


* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

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

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Greenlee County, Grade 10

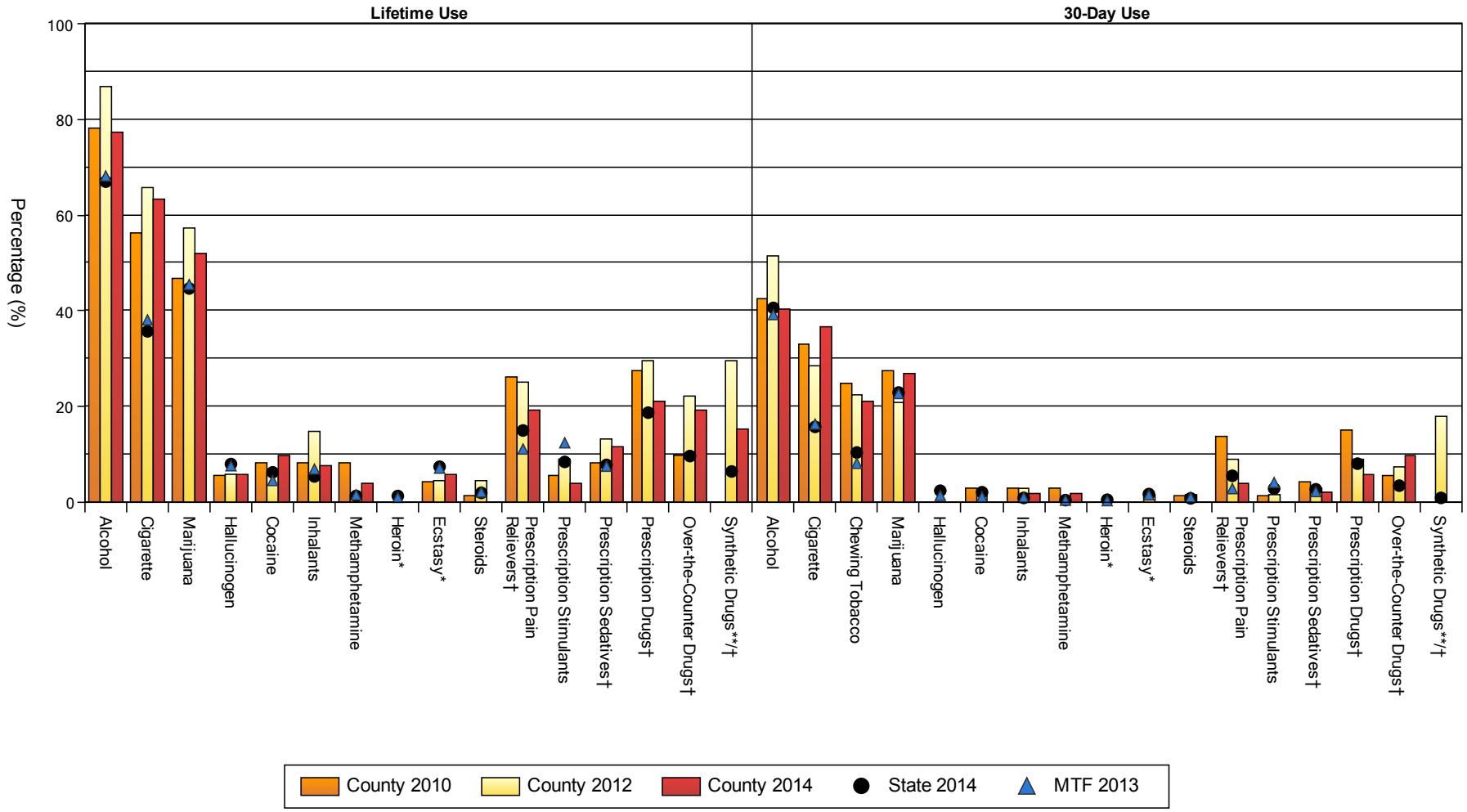


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LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Greenlee County, Grade 12



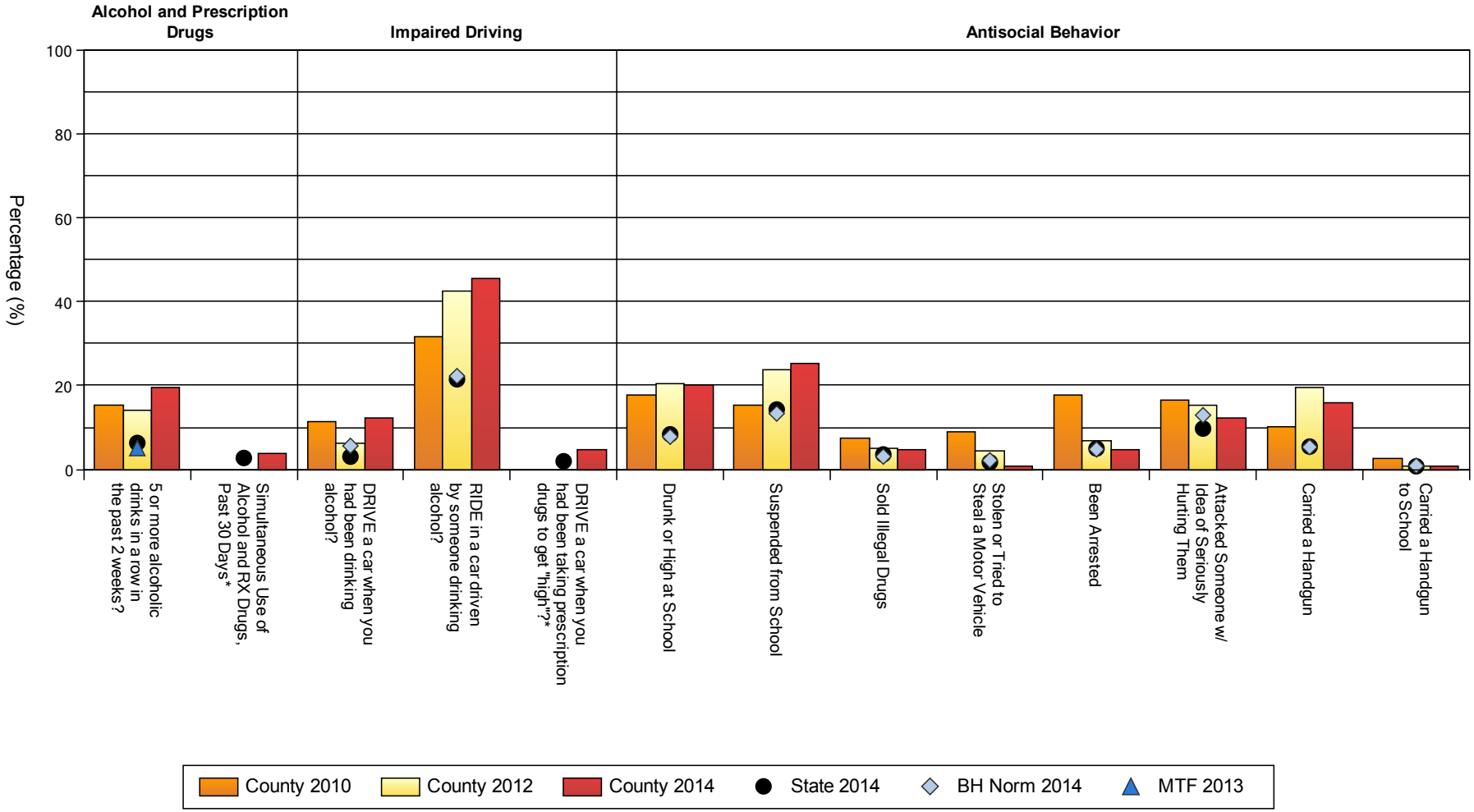
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† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of Prescription Pain Relievers, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

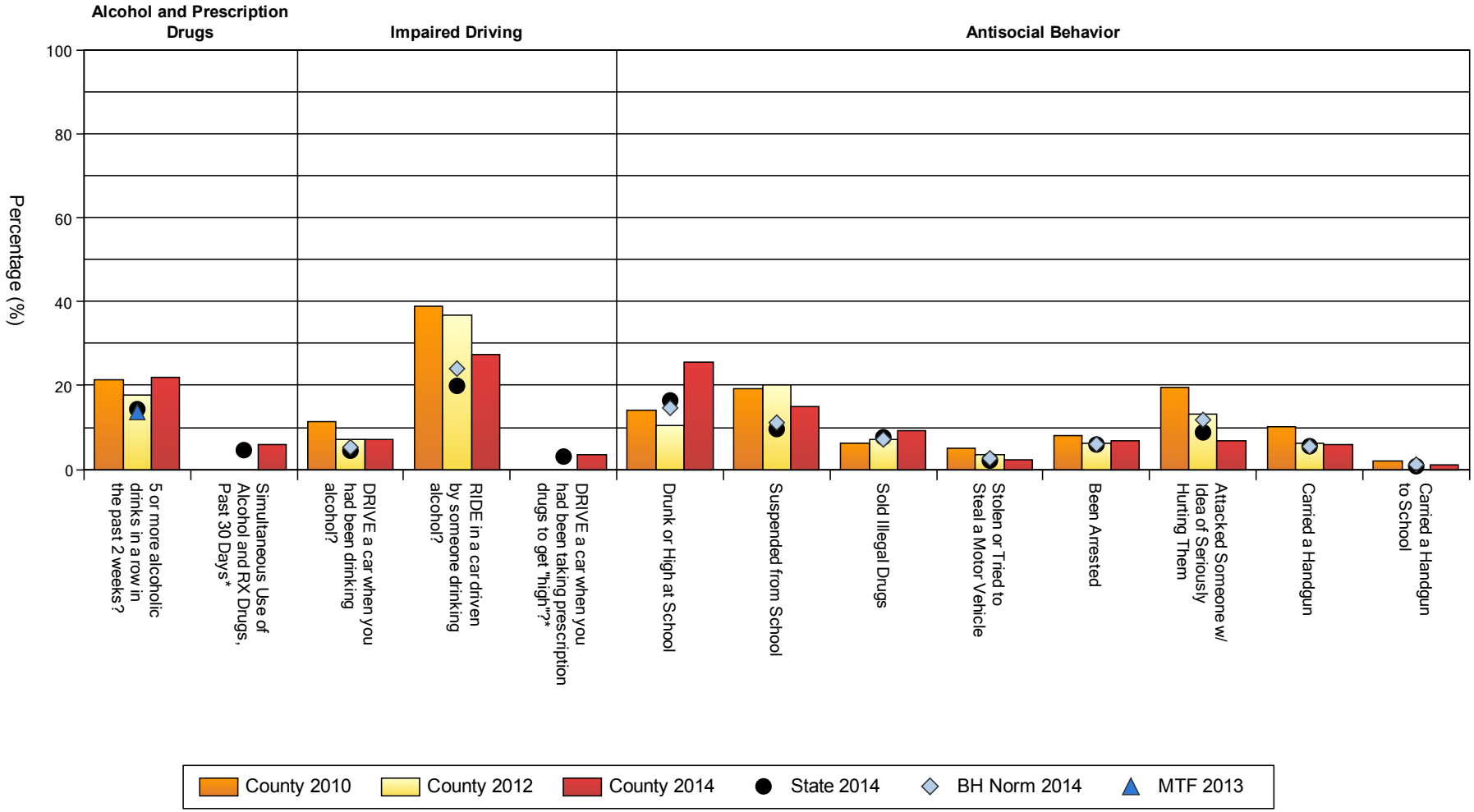
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Greenlee County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

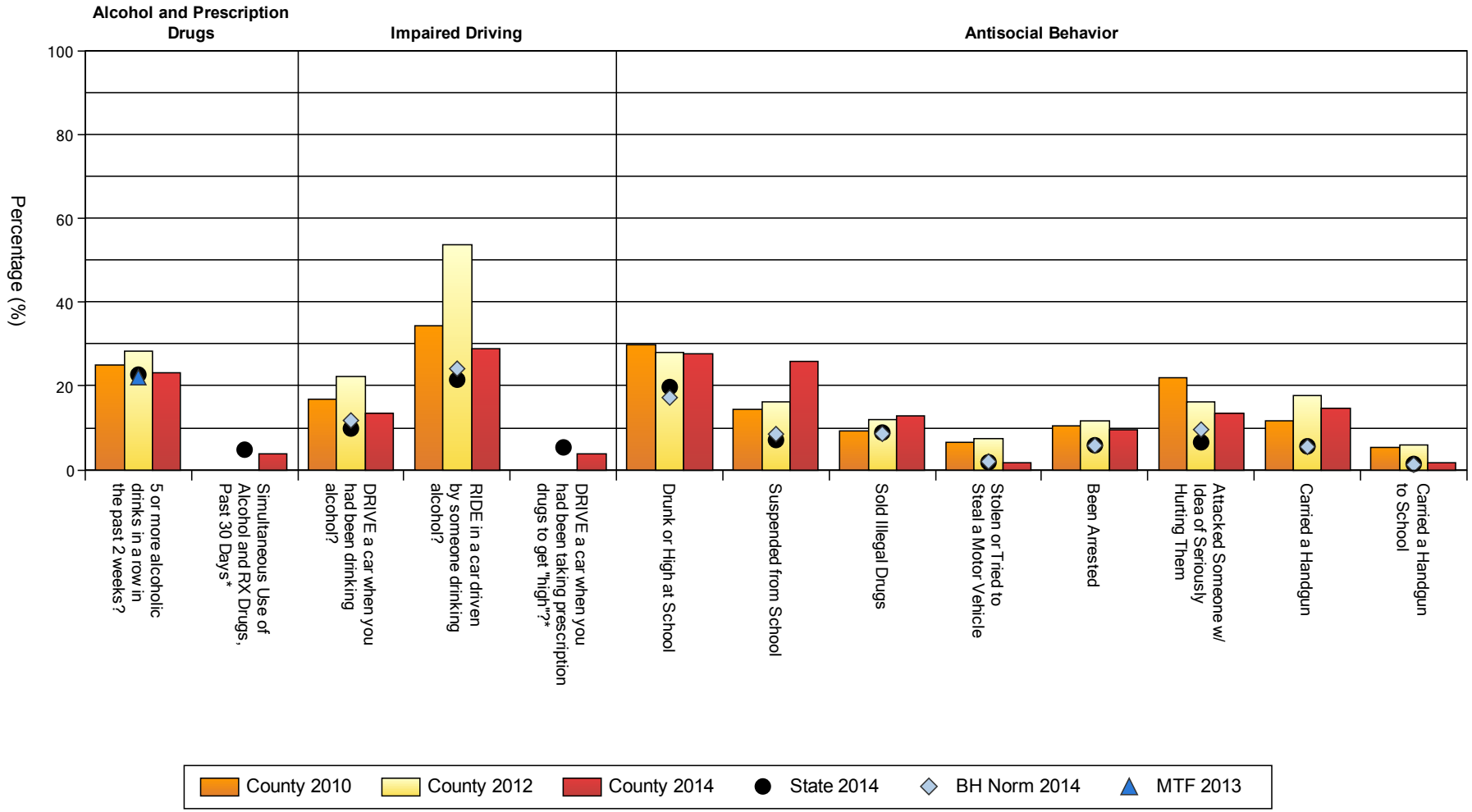
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Greenlee County, Grade 10



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

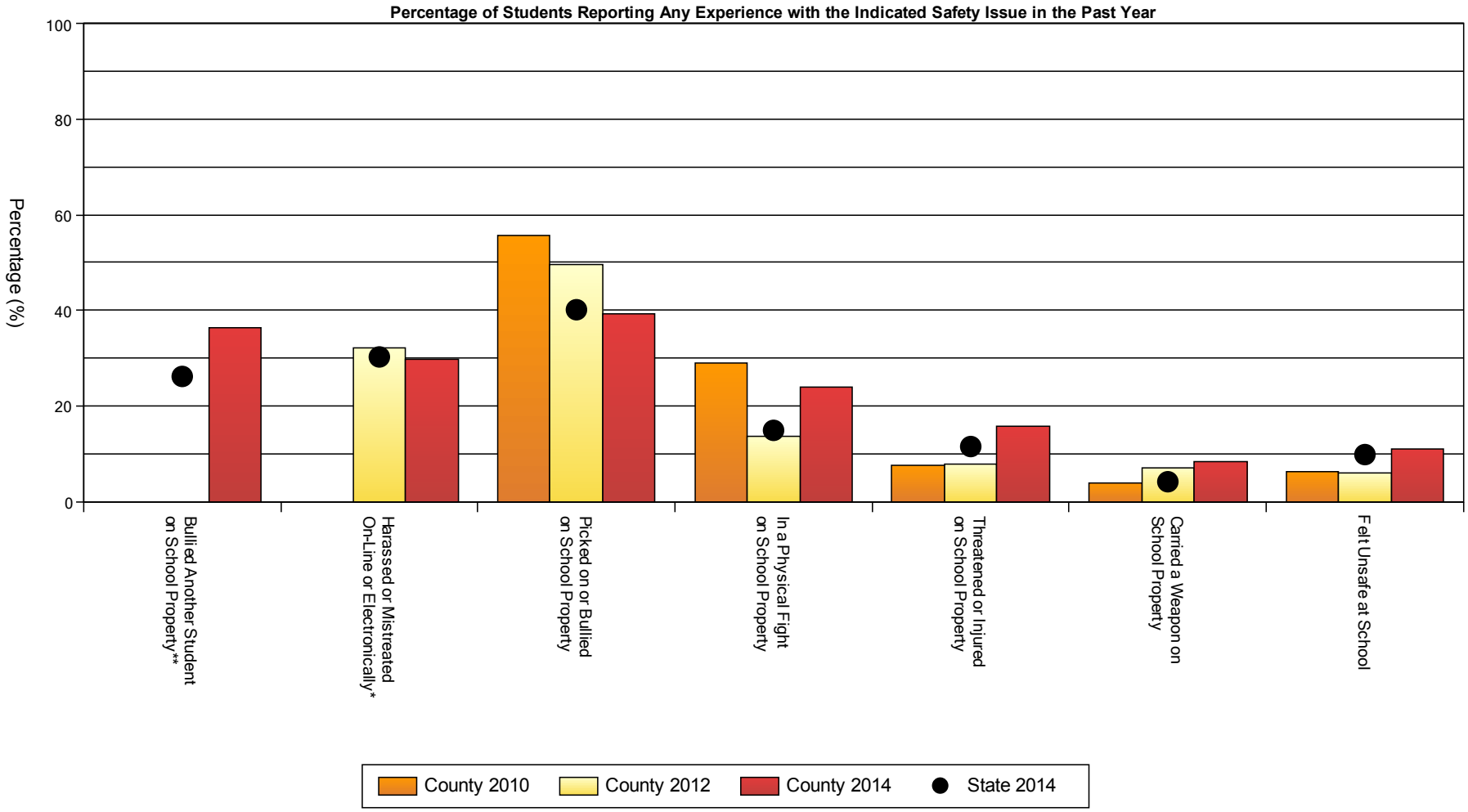
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Greenlee County, Grade 12



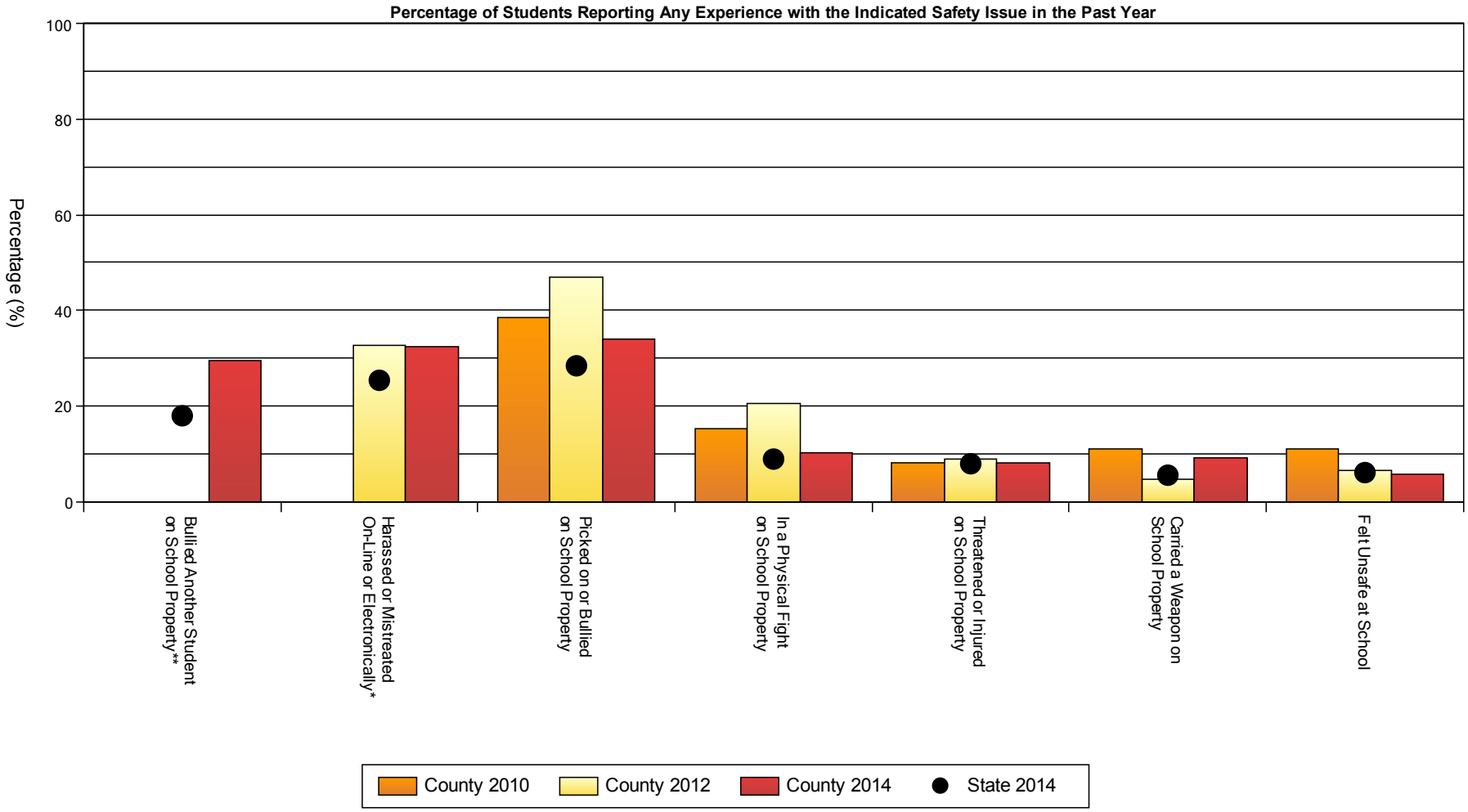
* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Greenlee County, Grade 8



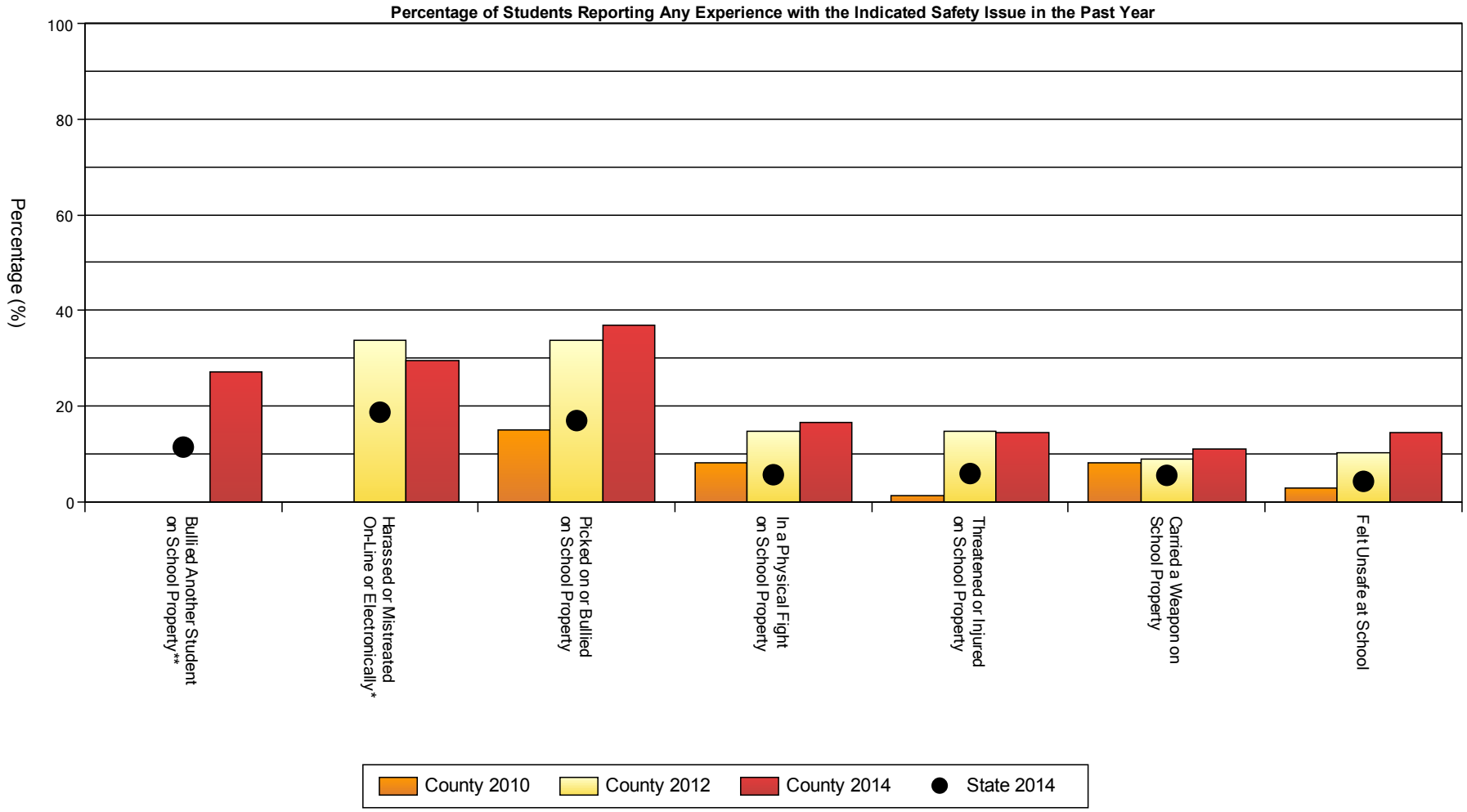
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey student reports of bullying against others.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Greenlee County, Grade 10



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

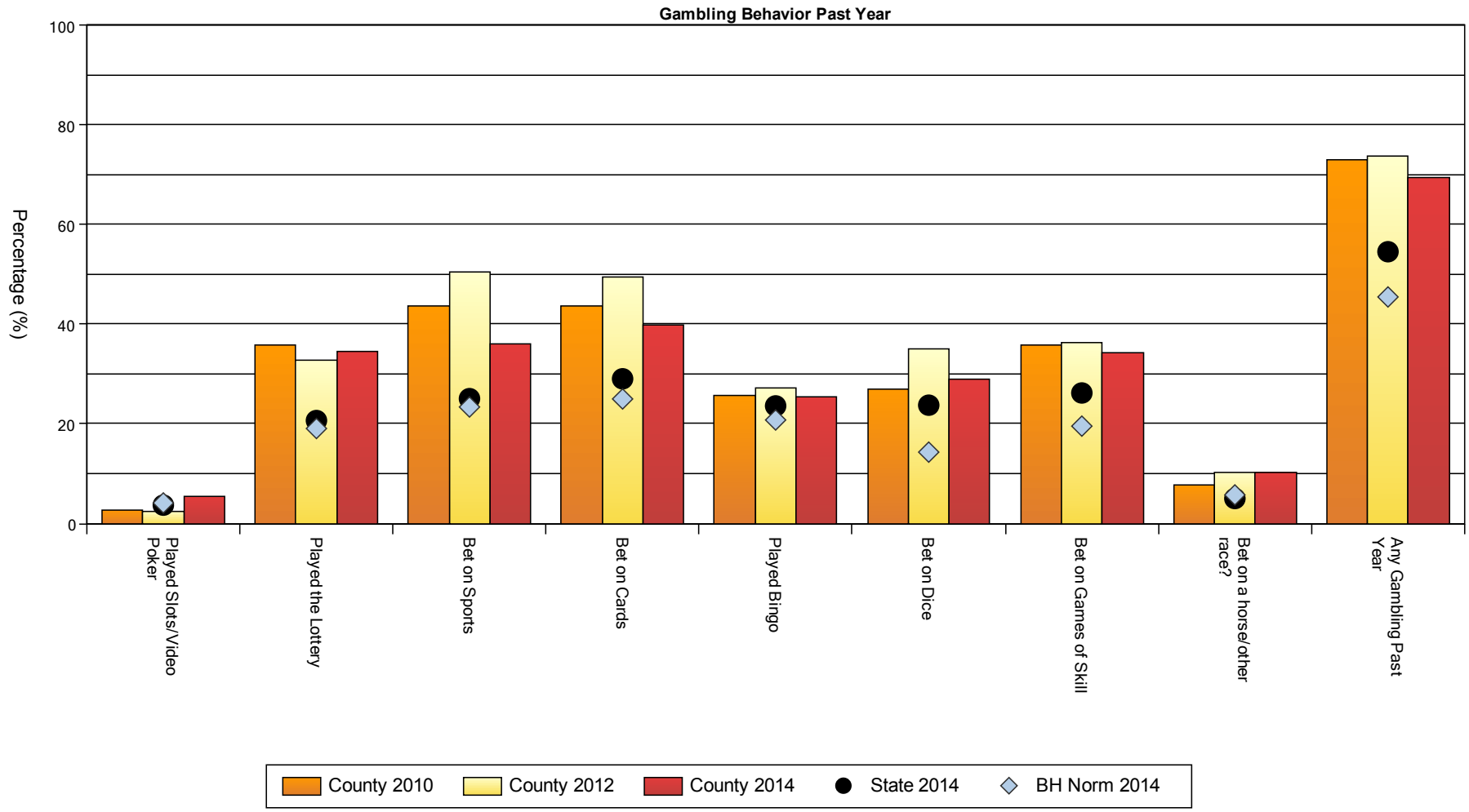
SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Greenlee County, Grade 12



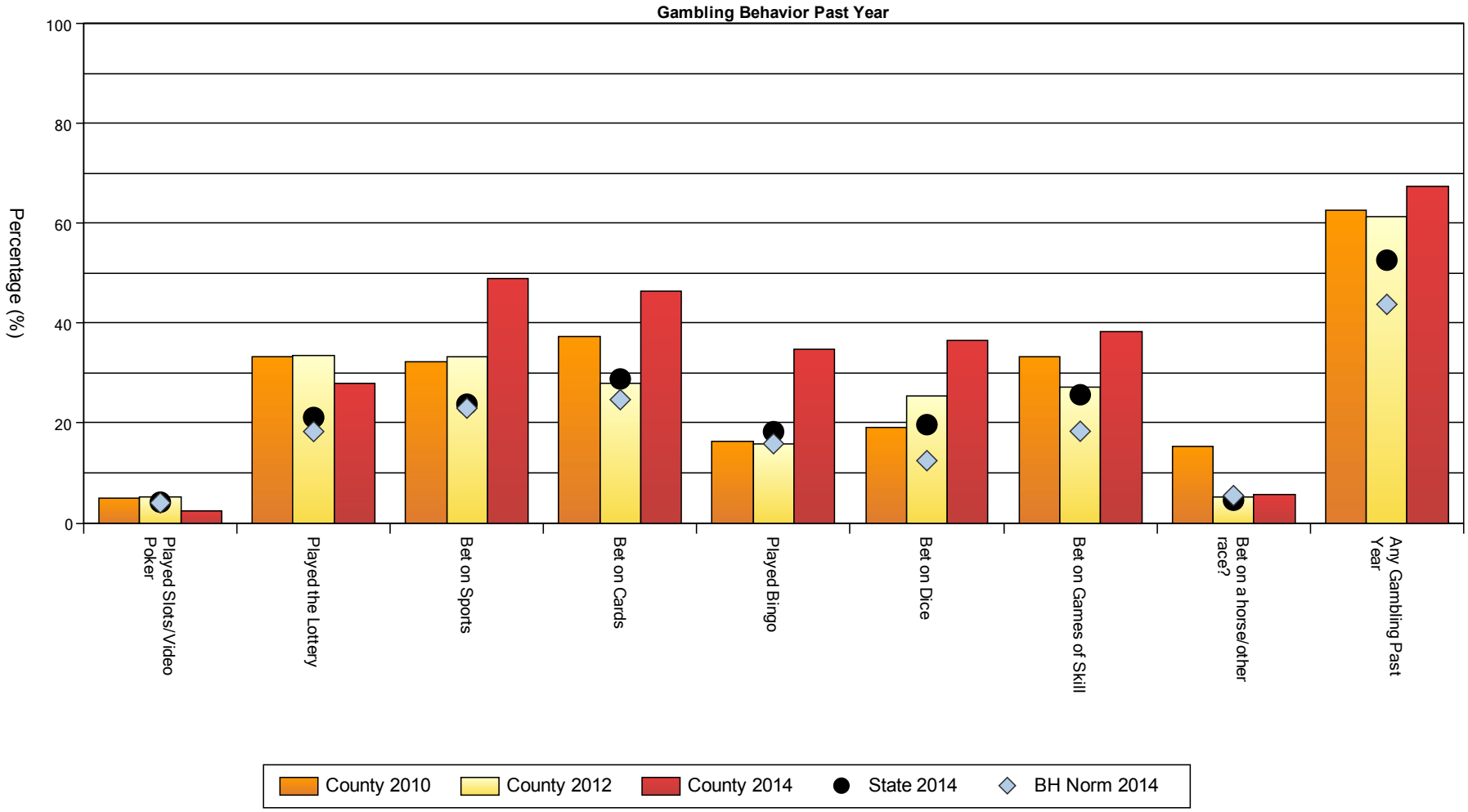
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.

** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

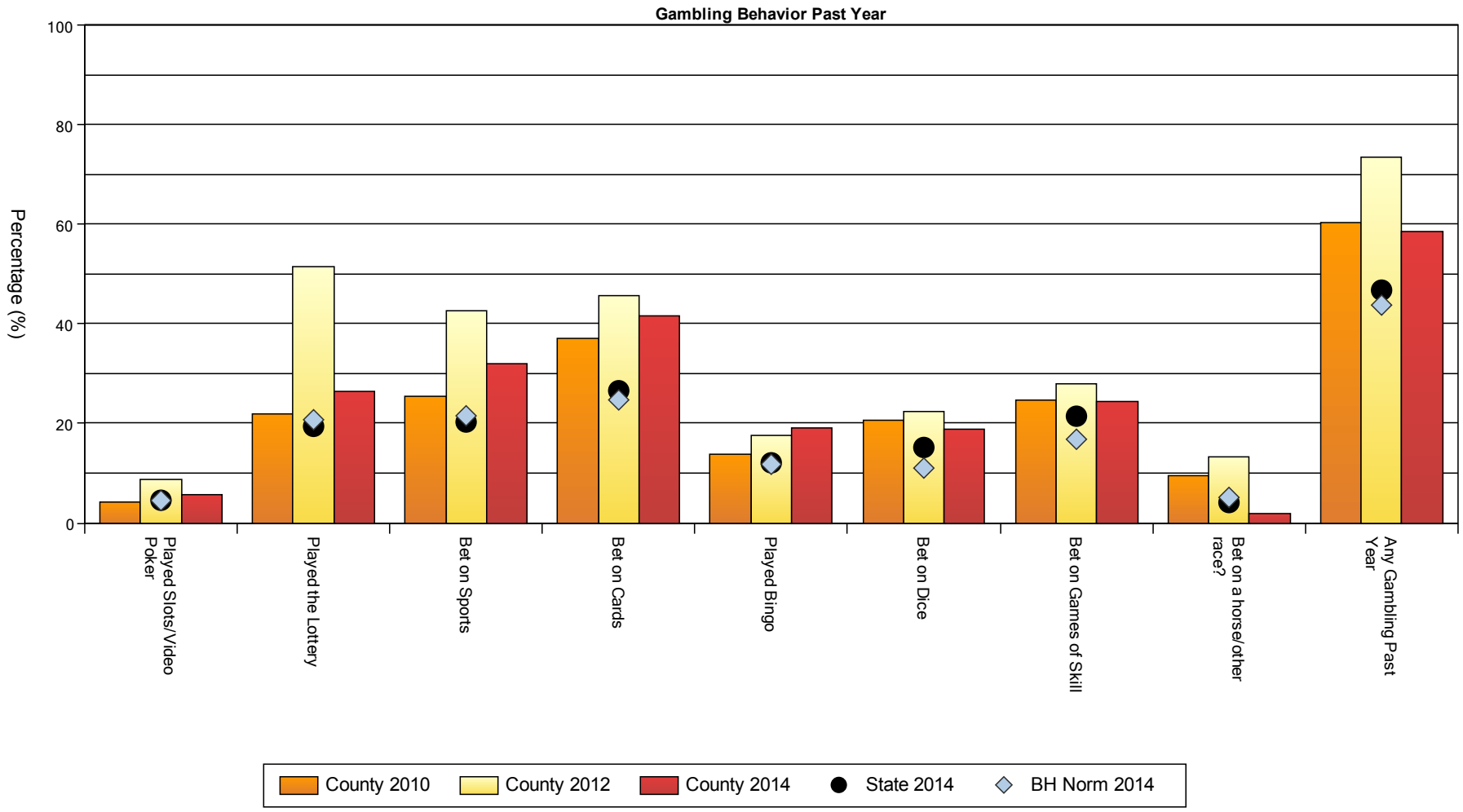
GAMBLING
2014 Greenlee County, Grade 8



GAMBLING
2014 Greenlee County, Grade 10

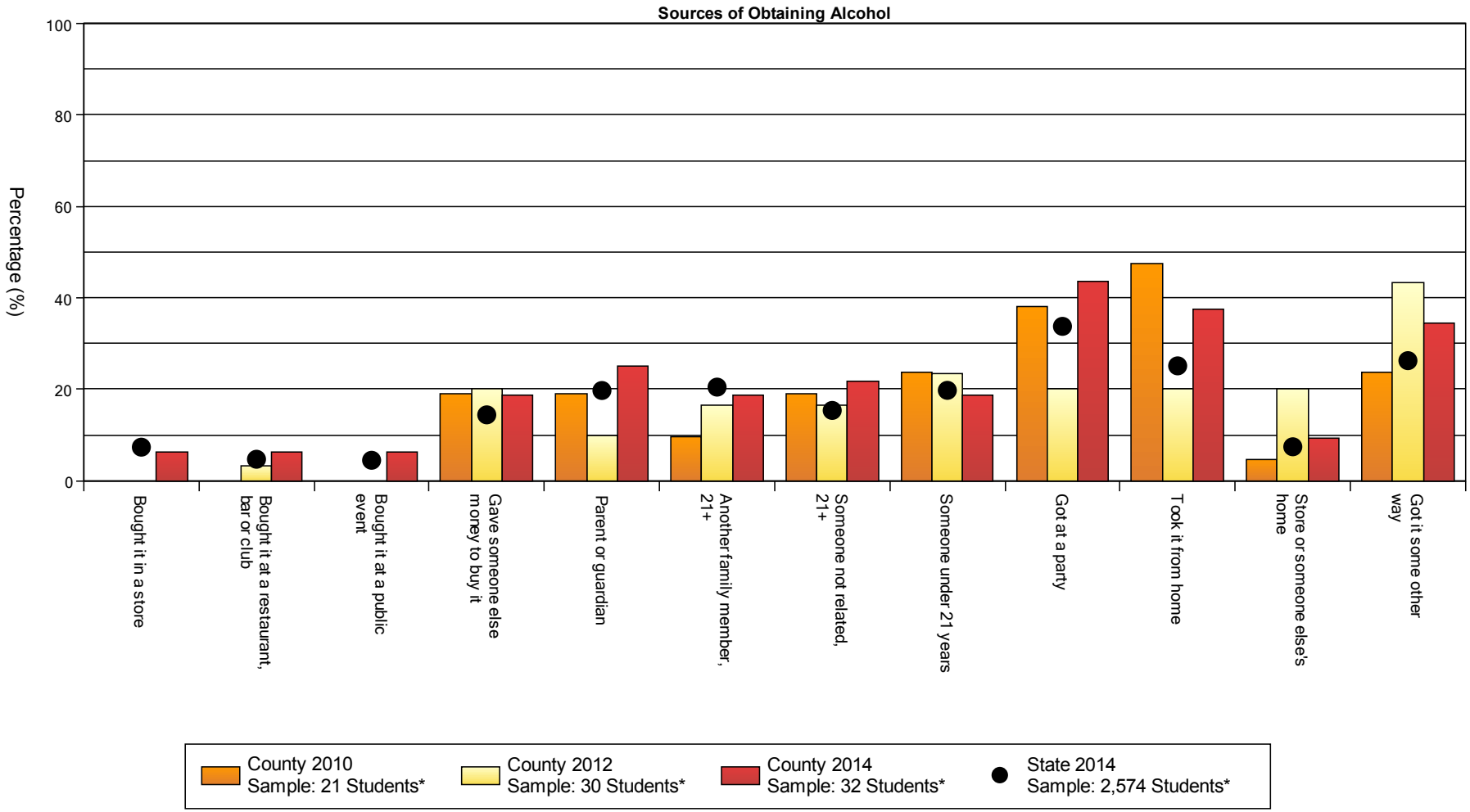


GAMBLING
2014 Greenlee County, Grade 12



Sources of Alcohol

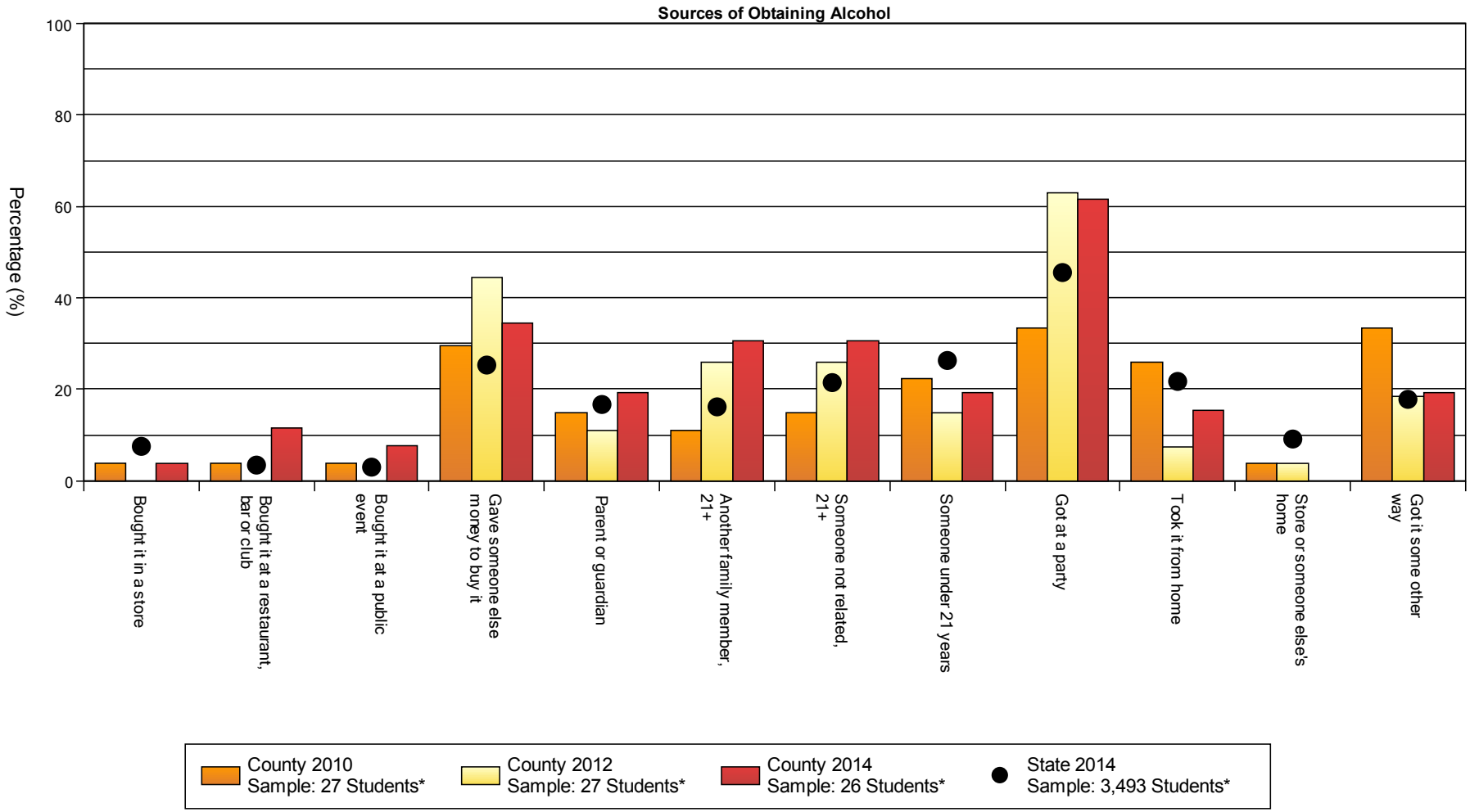
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Greenlee County, Grade 8



* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Alcohol

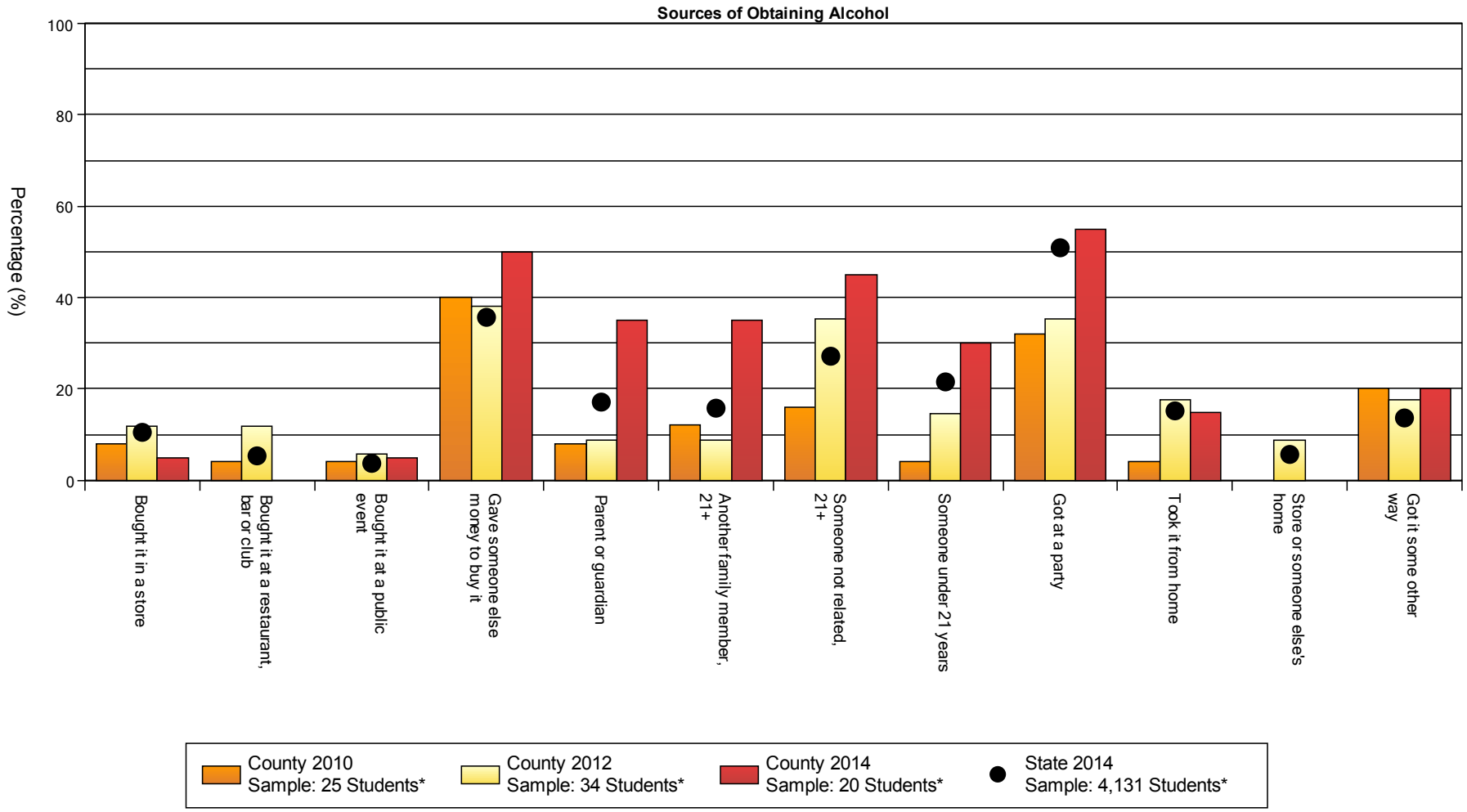
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Greenlee County, Grade 10



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Sources of Alcohol

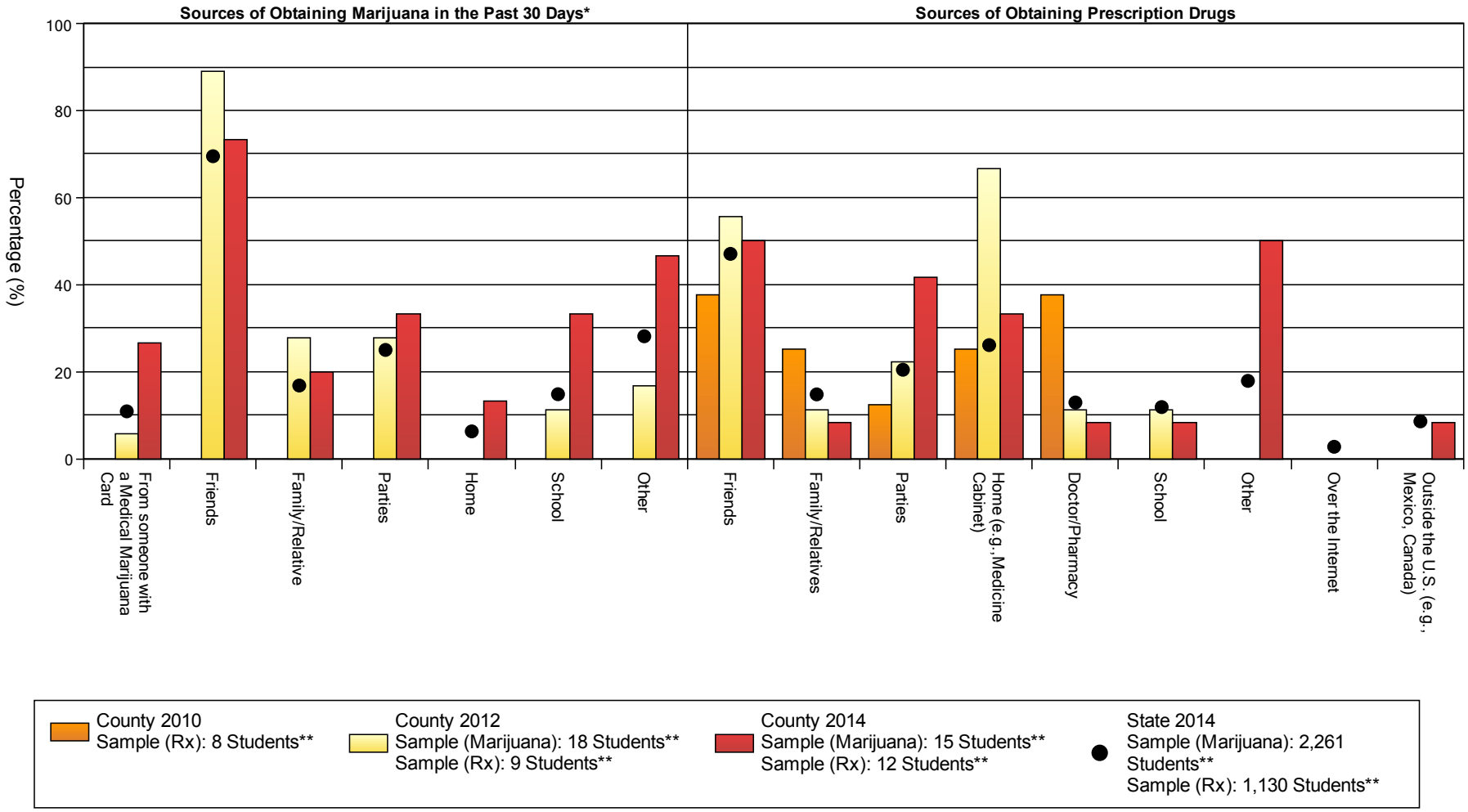
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Greenlee County, Grade 12



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Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Greenlee County, Grade 8

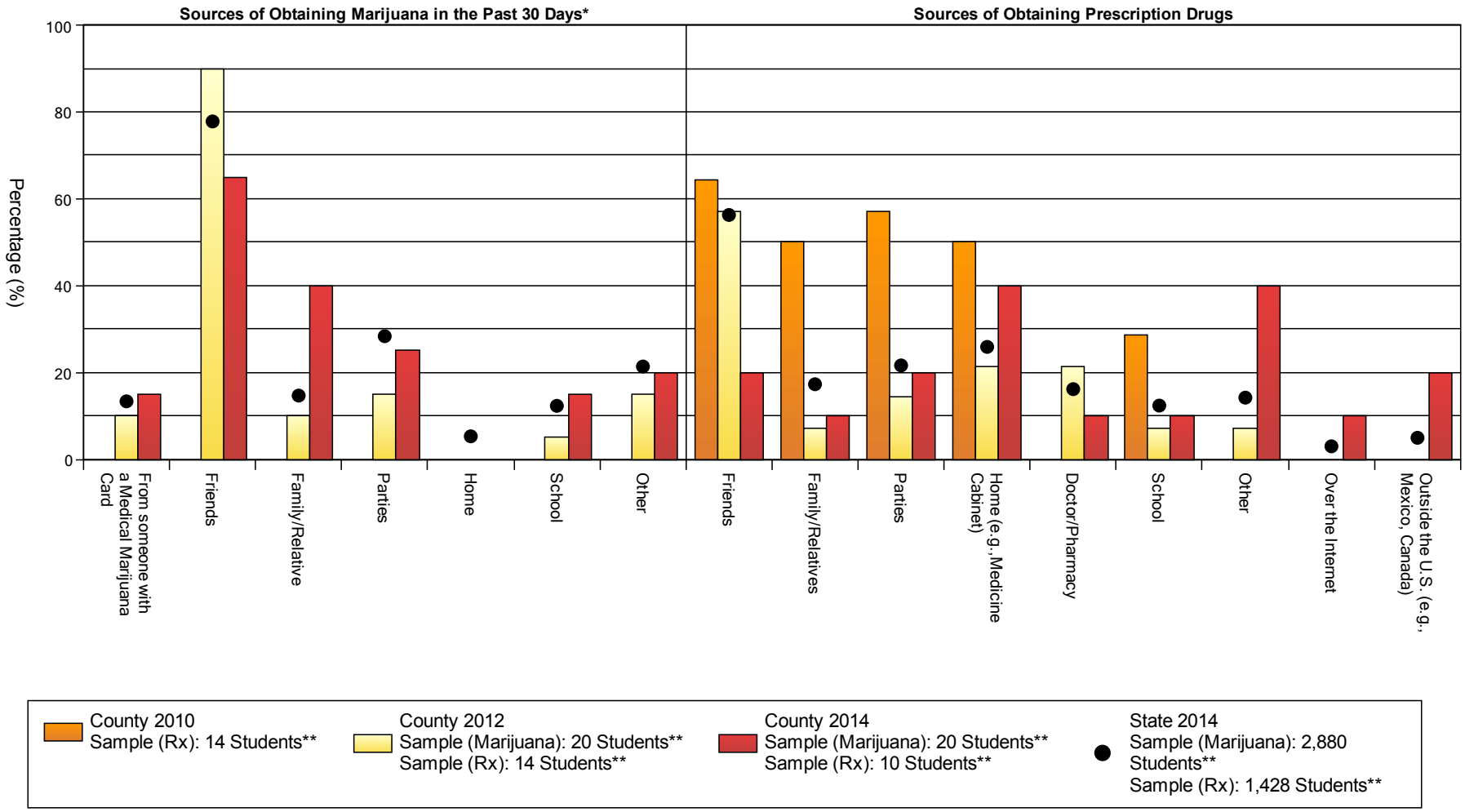


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Greenlee County, Grade 10

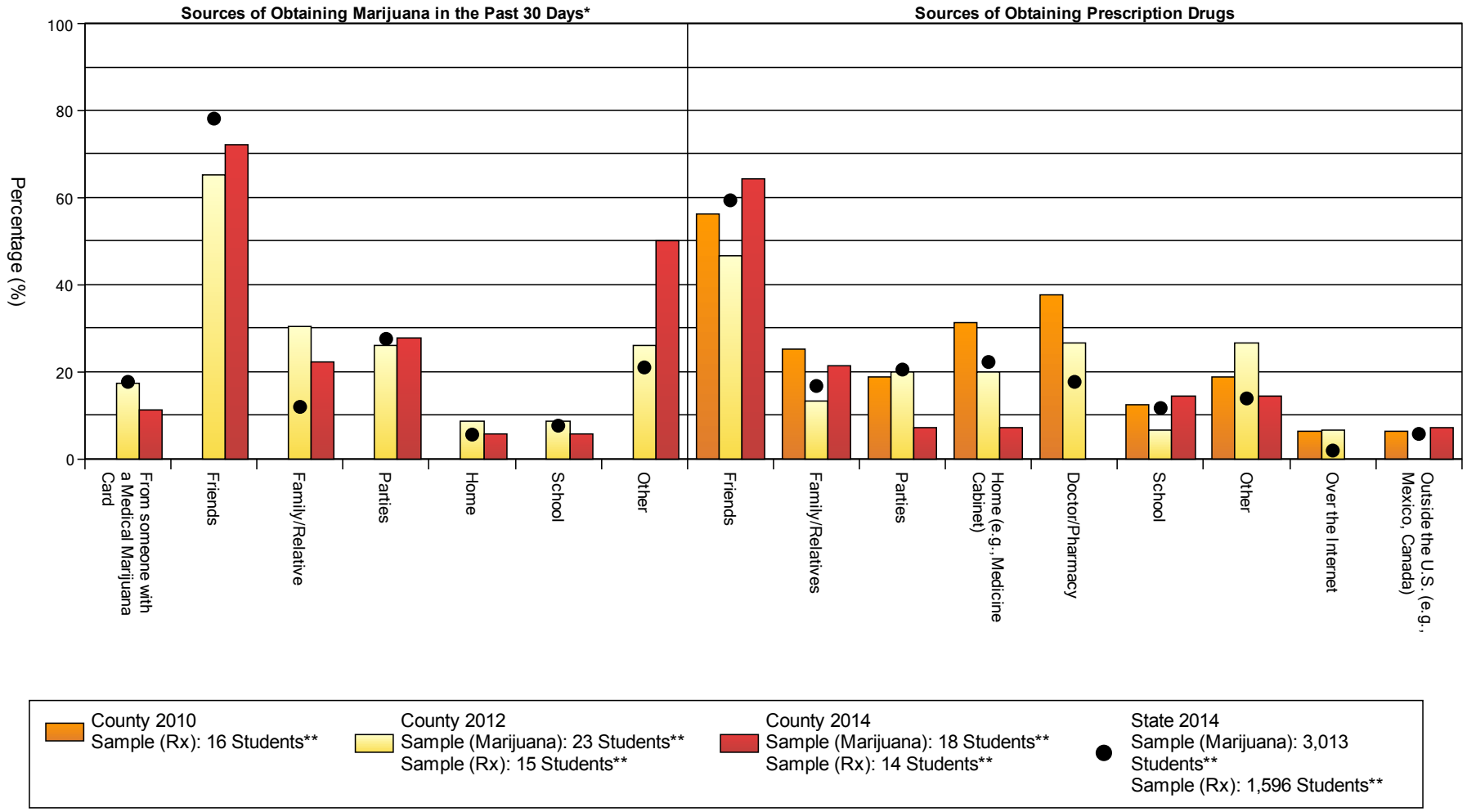


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Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Greenlee County, Grade 12



* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
Community Domain Risk Factors	
Low Neighborhood Attachment	Research has shown that youth who don't like the neighborhoods in which they live are more likely to become involved in juvenile crime and drug selling.
Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	Research has shown that legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, such as raising the legal drinking age, restricting smoking in public places, and increased taxation have been followed by decreases in consumption. Moreover, national surveys of high school seniors have shown that shifts in normative attitudes toward drug use have preceded changes in prevalence of use.
Perceived Availability of Drugs and Handguns	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents. The availability of handguns is also related to a higher risk of crime and substance use by adolescents.
Community Domain Protective Factors	
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Rewards for positive participation in activities helps youth bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
Family Domain Risk Factors	
Poor Family Management	Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children places them at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Also, parents' failure to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that they will engage in drug abuse whether or not there are family drug problems.
Family Conflict	Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear at risk for both delinquency and drug use.
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	When children are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior & Drugs	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further increased if parents involve children in their own drug (or alcohol) using behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.
Family Domain Protective Factors	
Family Attachment	Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, children are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.
School Domain Risk Factors	
Academic Failure	Beginning in the late elementary grades (grades 4-6) academic failure increases the risk of both drug abuse and delinquency. It appears that the experience of failure itself, for whatever reasons, increases the risk of problem behaviors.
Low Commitment to School	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of drugs is significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not. Factors such as liking school, spending time on homework, and perceiving the coursework as relevant are also negatively related to drug use.

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
School Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are recognized and rewarded for their contributions at school, they are less likely to be involved in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Peer-Individual Risk Factors	
Rebelliousness	Young people who do not feel 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 abusing drugs. In addition, high tolerance for deviance, a strong need for independence and normlessness have all been linked with drug use.
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	Early onset of drug use predicts misuse of drugs. The earlier the onset of any drug use, the greater the involvement in other drug use and the greater frequency of use. Onset of drug use prior to the age of 15 is a consistent predictor of drug abuse, and a later age of onset of drug use has been shown to predict lower drug involvement and a greater probability of discontinuation of use.
Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs or engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs and engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use and antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
Friends' Use of Drugs	Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance abuse are much more likely to engage in the same behavior. Peer drug use has consistently been found to be among the strongest predictors of substance use among youth. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who use drugs greatly increases the risk of that problem developing.
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Gang Involvement	Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.
Peer-Individual Protective Factors	
Belief in the Moral Order	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in prosocial behavior are more protected from engaging in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Prosocial Involvement	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are rewarded for working hard in school and the community are less likely to engage in problem behavior.

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students at Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Low Neighborhood Attachment	34.7	34.1	41.7	37.6	34.0	57.7	42.7	37.0	42.9	41.5	51.4	52.4	55.1	47.8	45.9
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	41.6	43.4	42.6	29.2	31.1	49.5	49.0	38.8	34.8	37.8	50.0	40.6	36.7	33.7	38.1
Perceived Availability of Drugs	50.0	47.3	46.5	29.6	30.7	46.4	43.6	40.7	36.6	38.6	47.9	40.0	44.9	39.8	41.0
Perceived Availability of Handguns	44.7	47.8	57.4	31.8	36.7	29.2	37.6	34.6	20.6	23.7	42.5	38.5	42.9	27.5	27.6
Family															
Poor Family Management	48.0	42.5	56.4	41.2	40.3	38.9	33.3	35.8	35.4	40.0	40.3	41.4	30.6	38.4	40.5
Family Conflict	59.2	67.1	51.5	51.0	49.3	36.8	45.7	40.7	41.2	39.9	34.7	63.8	53.1	39.0	38.0
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	53.9	51.4	64.7	36.7	35.4	48.5	58.5	58.0	36.8	37.6	55.6	61.3	57.1	35.9	35.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	32.9	26.3	28.7	21.2	23.7	36.7	38.7	37.0	32.8	39.6	41.6	52.5	38.8	33.0	40.3
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	50.6	53.3	52.5	43.2	49.1	44.9	55.4	55.6	44.6	53.5	49.4	49.2	49.0	43.2	52.9
School															
Academic Failure	52.6	53.1	53.8	44.6	41.1	49.5	51.4	55.2	44.3	42.5	38.4	51.5	42.3	40.9	37.9
Low Commitment to School	36.4	43.5	57.9	45.0	38.2	46.9	39.8	60.2	51.6	40.4	34.2	47.8	54.5	55.3	42.1
Peer and Individual															
Rebelliousness	51.3	48.2	48.1	33.4	34.5	62.6	45.5	43.5	36.6	39.8	45.2	56.1	46.2	36.6	37.7
Early Initiation of Drug Use	54.5	45.4	47.2	19.8	23.5	39.4	36.3	38.8	22.4	36.1	35.1	44.1	42.6	23.4	44.5
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	41.8	34.5	40.2	21.4	24.7	35.4	34.2	35.3	29.8	35.5	29.9	38.2	40.7	29.5	36.0
Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	49.4	42.9	41.1	31.7	34.7	42.4	34.2	40.7	36.1	41.0	40.3	48.5	40.7	35.6	39.0
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	51.3	52.0	63.6	56.9	37.9	45.8	46.4	61.4	58.4	40.1	50.7	66.7	78.4	65.4	47.4
Interaction With Antisocial Peers	58.4	69.6	61.1	43.6	44.8	54.1	51.8	53.5	41.5	45.5	60.0	65.7	55.8	40.1	43.7
Friend's Use of Drugs	58.4	57.8	58.3	29.7	30.7	42.4	44.6	40.7	34.7	34.7	34.2	41.2	50.0	32.0	32.6
Rewards For Antisocial Behavior	58.2	56.3	65.1	41.9	37.1	38.4	47.7	38.4	49.0	42.1	48.6	55.9	55.6	60.3	54.7
Gang Involvement	33.8	16.9	13.1	10.4	14.7	17.0	18.4	10.0	8.4	13.3	20.8	14.1	16.3	7.0	10.7
Total															
Students at High Risk*	50.6	35.3	54.1	24.9	22.4	39.4	31.6	28.4	23.3	23.5	37.7	41.2	34.5	23.6	24.1

* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Data Tables

Table 5. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	39.2	40.2	35.9	31.4	40.9	41.2	51.0	48.1	35.0	45.2	58.3	55.6	49.0	34.0	44.5
Family															
Family Attachment	41.9	39.4	48.5	53.3	54.8	41.1	48.9	39.5	47.8	48.0	52.1	52.6	53.1	55.2	57.9
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	50.0	56.5	54.5	62.2	62.5	49.5	61.8	53.1	57.2	56.2	47.2	60.3	46.9	56.8	56.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	59.7	55.2	51.0	60.0	61.9	45.3	51.7	47.5	53.6	54.3	45.8	57.1	49.0	52.0	54.0
School															
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	88.6	67.2	65.7	64.7	68.7	66.7	70.8	60.2	66.6	69.5	76.3	79.4	63.6	67.4	71.4
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	71.8	38.1	49.1	53.7	56.9	48.5	62.5	61.4	62.5	63.4	52.6	48.5	52.7	47.8	52.4
Peer and Individual															
Belief in the Moral Order	52.6	47.4	59.3	69.6	65.8	60.6	79.6	70.6	75.8	70.2	50.7	31.3	37.3	59.6	55.6
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	51.9	50.0	38.9	47.9	60.5	57.1	50.9	41.9	53.5	61.7	57.9	41.2	38.5	49.6	60.0
Prosocial Involvement	50.6	44.1	38.3	42.7	49.0	50.5	59.6	53.5	51.9	52.0	45.5	50.0	44.4	44.2	47.9
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	57.0	55.5	60.7	61.3	61.4	60.6	58.4	60.5	63.6	60.1	45.9	54.4	57.4	56.2	52.2
Total															
Students with High Protection*	60.8	39.5	51.4	54.8	42.6	54.5	60.5	56.8	61.6	46.0	61.0	60.3	49.1	54.8	43.4

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

Data Tables

Table 6. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	62.8	55.2	63.0	31.5	27.8	76.8	69.0	65.1	52.9	52.1	78.1	86.8	77.4	67.0	68.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	50.6	43.9	45.4	15.8	14.8	49.5	46.9	50.0	25.6	25.7	56.2	65.7	63.5	35.7	38.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	20.5	24.3	28.7	14.9	16.5	35.7	31.9	38.4	32.4	35.8	46.6	57.4	51.9	44.7	45.5
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.0	3.5	1.9	1.6	2.5	5.1	1.8	2.3	4.7	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.8	8.0	7.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	6.4	0.9	4.6	1.6	1.7	5.1	2.7	5.8	3.0	3.3	8.2	5.9	9.6	6.2	4.5
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	17.9	22.1	16.7	9.0	10.8	18.4	14.2	10.5	6.6	8.7	8.2	14.7	7.7	5.4	6.9
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	2.6	0.0	0.9	0.5	1.4	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.1	1.6	8.2	1.5	3.8	1.3	1.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	2.6	2.7	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.0
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	6.4	1.8	2.8	2.1	1.8	3.1	2.7	2.3	4.4	5.7	4.1	4.4	5.8	7.4	7.1
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	5.1	0.9	1.9	1.5	1.1	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.4	4.4	0.0	1.9	2.1
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	19.2	12.5	16.7	7.0	n/a	22.7	18.2	16.3	12.0	n/a	26.0	25.0	19.2	15.0	11.1
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	5.1	3.6	0.9	1.6	4.2	5.2	3.6	4.7	5.3	8.1	5.5	8.8	3.8	8.4	12.4
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	12.8	8.2	7.5	3.9	n/a	9.3	6.3	7.0	6.3	n/a	8.2	13.2	11.5	7.8	7.5
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	26.9	15.2	19.4	9.3	n/a	26.8	18.0	17.4	15.0	n/a	27.4	29.4	21.2	18.7	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	17.9	11.7	7.5	5.8	n/a	19.6	16.4	10.5	8.2	n/a	9.6	22.1	19.2	9.6	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	14.4	0.9	2.3	n/a	n/a	15.2	5.8	4.2	n/a	n/a	29.4	15.4	6.4	n/a

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

** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

Data Tables

Table 7. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once in the past 30 days.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	32.1	28.4	31.8	13.4	10.2	33.7	30.0	37.2	27.8	25.7	42.5	51.5	40.4	40.6	39.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	21.8	20.4	19.6	5.7	4.5	20.6	25.7	18.8	10.1	9.1	32.9	28.4	36.5	15.7	16.3
Chew ing tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	12.8	10.6	16.8	4.3	2.8	20.2	10.7	12.9	7.5	6.4	24.7	22.4	21.2	10.4	8.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	6.4	13.0	10.3	6.9	7.0	12.4	13.4	18.6	16.8	18.0	27.4	20.9	26.9	22.9	22.7
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.0	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.4
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	4.1	0.9	2.3	0.9	0.8	2.7	1.5	0.0	2.1	1.1
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	10.3	12.5	3.7	3.1	2.3	4.1	0.9	2.3	1.3	1.3	2.7	2.9	1.9	0.9	1.0
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.4	2.7	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.4
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.7	1.5
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.3	2.1	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.5	0.0	0.8	1.0
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	10.3	5.4	7.5	3.8	n/a	6.2	6.4	8.2	5.4	n/a	13.7	8.8	3.8	5.5	2.8
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.3	1.8	0.0	0.8	1.4	2.1	0.0	2.3	2.1	2.8	1.4	1.5	0.0	2.8	4.1
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	6.4	5.5	4.7	1.7	n/a	4.1	2.7	3.5	2.6	n/a	4.1	2.9	2.0	2.7	2.2
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	14.1	8.9	10.2	4.9	n/a	10.3	6.3	9.3	7.1	n/a	15.1	8.8	5.8	8.0	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	12.8	7.3	5.6	3.1	n/a	9.3	10.3	2.3	3.7	n/a	5.5	7.4	9.6	3.4	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	7.7	0.0	0.9	n/a	n/a	10.0	0.0	0.8	n/a	n/a	17.9	0.0	0.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of Prescription Pain Relievers, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

Data Tables

Table 8. Percentage of Students Who Used Alcohol & Prescription Drugs, & Reported Impaired Driving

Alcohol And Prescription Drugs

	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	15.4	14.0	19.4	6.3	n/a	5.1	21.4	17.9	22.1	14.4	n/a	13.7	25.0	28.4	23.1	22.7	n/a	22.1
Drank beer, wine, or hard liquor at the same time you used prescription drugs during the past 30 days?*	n/a	n/a	3.7	2.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.8	4.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.8	4.8	n/a	n/a

Impaired Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
DRIVE a car when you had been drinking alcohol?	11.4	6.1	12.3	3.1	5.6	n/a	11.3	7.1	7.1	4.5	5.3	n/a	16.7	22.4	13.5	9.9	11.8	n/a
RIDE in a car driven by someone drinking alcohol?	31.6	42.6	45.4	21.5	22.3	n/a	38.9	36.6	27.4	19.9	24.0	n/a	34.2	53.7	28.8	21.5	24.1	n/a
DRIVE a car when you had been taking prescription drugs to get "high"?*	n/a	n/a	4.6	2.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.5	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.8	5.4	n/a	n/a

Table 9. Percentage of Students With Antisocial Behavior

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Drunk or high at school	17.7	20.3	20.0	8.4	7.8	14.1	10.5	25.6	16.5	14.7	29.9	27.9	27.8	19.8	17.3
Suspended from school	15.2	23.7	25.2	14.3	13.4	19.2	20.2	15.1	9.6	11.2	14.3	16.2	25.9	7.1	8.5
Sold illegal drugs	7.6	5.1	4.7	3.6	3.1	6.2	7.1	9.3	7.7	7.2	9.2	11.9	13.0	8.9	8.6
Stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle	8.9	4.3	0.9	1.7	2.2	5.1	3.5	2.3	2.1	2.7	6.5	7.4	1.9	1.8	2.0
Been arrested	17.7	6.9	4.7	5.0	4.8	8.2	6.4	7.0	6.0	6.0	10.5	11.8	9.4	5.9	5.8
Attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them	16.5	15.3	12.1	9.8	12.9	19.4	13.3	7.0	8.9	11.8	22.1	16.2	13.5	6.6	9.6
Carried a handgun	10.1	19.5	15.9	5.5	5.4	10.1	6.1	5.9	5.6	5.5	11.7	17.6	14.8	5.6	5.5
Carried a handgun to school	2.5	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	2.0	0.0	1.2	0.8	1.2	5.3	5.9	1.9	1.4	1.2

* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
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	92.4	92.2	84.3	88.5	91.8	91.1	91.9	92.0	98.6	85.3	85.5	94.1
	1 time	1.3	3.5	8.3	5.2	6.1	7.1	3.5	3.4	1.4	2.9	1.8	2.3
	2-3 times	3.8	1.7	1.9	3.4	2.0	0.0	3.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	5.5	1.2
	4-5 times	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
	6-7 times	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
	8-9 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.2
	10-11 times	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	12 or more times	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	11.8	5.5	0.9
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	70.9	86.2	76.0	85.1	84.8	79.5	89.7	91.1	91.8	85.3	83.3	94.3
	1 time	15.2	6.0	11.5	8.3	12.1	13.4	8.0	4.5	6.8	5.9	5.6	2.5
	2-3 times	6.3	6.9	9.6	4.1	2.0	5.4	2.3	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.4
	4-5 times	2.5	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
	6-7 times	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	8-9 times	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.2
	10-11 times	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	1.3	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	4.4	3.7	0.7
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	44.3	50.4	60.7	59.8	61.6	53.1	65.9	71.6	84.9	66.2	63.0	83.0
	1 time	11.4	5.1	8.4	10.3	10.1	11.5	6.8	6.7	2.7	5.9	7.4	4.1
	2-3 times	12.7	12.8	10.3	12.0	12.1	14.2	10.2	9.3	5.5	11.8	11.1	5.9
	4-5 times	8.9	3.4	4.7	5.1	6.1	6.2	4.5	3.8	0.0	1.5	3.7	2.0
	6-7 times	2.5	4.3	2.8	2.5	2.0	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	2.9	1.9	1.0
	8-9 times	0.0	3.4	1.9	1.8	0.0	3.5	2.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.7
	10-11 times	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.5	1.4	0.0	1.9	0.3
	12 or more times	20.3	20.5	9.3	7.8	8.1	10.6	9.1	5.0	5.5	11.8	7.4	3.0
During the past 12 months, how often have you picked on or bullied another student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	n/a	n/a	63.6	73.8	n/a	n/a	70.5	82.0	n/a	n/a	72.7	88.6
	1 time	n/a	n/a	14.0	10.5	n/a	n/a	9.1	6.2	n/a	n/a	7.3	3.3
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	14.0	8.8	n/a	n/a	12.5	6.2	n/a	n/a	10.9	3.5
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	2.8	2.3	n/a	n/a	1.1	1.6	n/a	n/a	1.8	1.2
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	2.8	1.0	n/a	n/a	1.1	0.9	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.6
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.7	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.4	n/a	n/a	1.8	0.4
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.9	0.3	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.2	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.2
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	1.9	2.5	n/a	n/a	5.7	2.4	n/a	n/a	5.5	2.2
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 your way to or from school?	0 days	93.7	94.0	88.9	90.1	88.9	93.4	94.3	93.9	97.3	89.7	85.5	95.7
	1 day	5.1	5.2	4.6	4.7	7.1	3.8	1.1	2.8	0.0	2.9	9.1	1.8
	2-3 days	1.3	0.0	2.8	3.3	1.0	1.9	4.6	2.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.2
	4-5 days	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
	6 or more days	0.0	0.9	2.8	1.0	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	7.4	5.5	0.8
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	96.2	93.0	91.5	95.8	88.9	95.4	90.8	94.4	91.8	91.2	89.1	94.5
	1 day	1.3	1.8	3.8	1.9	2.0	0.0	2.3	1.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.1
	2-3 days	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.1
	4-5 days	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.5
	6 or more days	2.6	2.6	2.8	1.1	8.1	3.7	6.9	2.5	5.5	8.8	5.5	2.8
During the past 12 months, how many times have you been harassed, mistreated, or made fun of by another person while on-line or through a cell phone or other electronic device?**	0 times	n/a	67.8	70.1	69.7	n/a	67.3	67.4	74.6	n/a	66.2	70.4	81.3
	1 time	n/a	9.6	6.5	8.7	n/a	8.0	10.5	6.6	n/a	4.4	9.3	4.7
	2-3 times	n/a	7.0	7.5	9.0	n/a	8.8	7.0	8.0	n/a	8.8	5.6	6.1
	4-5 times	n/a	1.7	4.7	3.8	n/a	4.4	7.0	3.3	n/a	1.5	1.9	2.3
	6-7 times	n/a	2.6	1.9	1.8	n/a	6.2	2.3	1.5	n/a	2.9	1.9	1.2
	8-9 times	n/a	2.6	3.7	1.4	n/a	0.0	2.3	1.3	n/a	2.9	0.0	0.7
	10-11 times	n/a	0.9	0.0	0.6	n/a	1.8	0.0	0.5	n/a	0.0	1.9	0.3
	12 or more times	n/a	7.8	5.6	5.0	n/a	3.5	3.5	4.2	n/a	13.2	9.3	3.4

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

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

Data Tables

Table 11. Percentage of Students Gambling in the Past Year

How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value: (At least once in the past 12 months)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Any Gambling Past Year	73.1	73.7	69.4	54.6	45.5	62.6	61.4	67.4	52.6	43.8	60.3	73.5	58.5	46.8	43.8
Played at a slot machine, poker machine, or other gambling machine?	2.6	2.5	5.6	3.7	4.2	5.1	5.3	2.3	4.2	4.0	4.1	8.8	5.7	4.6	4.5
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	35.9	32.8	34.6	20.7	19.1	33.3	33.6	27.9	21.1	18.3	21.9	51.5	26.4	19.4	20.8
Bet on sports?	43.6	50.4	36.1	25.1	23.4	32.3	33.3	48.8	23.8	23.0	25.4	42.6	32.1	20.3	21.6
Bet on cards?	43.6	49.6	39.8	29.1	25.0	37.4	28.1	46.4	28.9	24.7	37.0	45.6	41.5	26.6	24.7
Played bingo?	25.6	27.2	25.5	23.6	20.8	16.3	15.9	34.9	18.3	15.9	13.7	17.6	19.2	12.1	11.8
Played a dice game?	26.9	35.1	29.0	23.8	14.3	19.2	25.4	36.5	19.7	12.5	20.5	22.4	18.9	15.2	11.1
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	35.9	36.2	34.3	26.2	19.6	33.3	27.2	38.4	25.7	18.4	24.7	27.9	24.5	21.5	16.9
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	7.7	10.3	10.3	5.0	5.8	15.3	5.3	5.8	4.6	5.5	9.6	13.2	1.9	4.1	5.2

Data Tables

Table 12. Where Youth Obtained Alcohol

If during the past 30 days you drank alcohol, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*21*	*30*	*32*	*2,574*	*27*	*27*	*26*	*3,493*	*25*	*34*	*20*	*4,131*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station.	0.0	0.0	6.3	7.4	3.7	0.0	3.8	7.6	8.0	11.8	5.0	10.5
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club.	0.0	3.3	6.3	4.7	3.7	0.0	11.5	3.5	4.0	11.8	0.0	5.4
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event.	0.0	0.0	6.3	4.5	3.7	0.0	7.7	3.0	4.0	5.9	5.0	3.7
I gave someone else money to buy it for me.	19.0	20.0	18.8	14.5	29.6	44.4	34.6	25.3	40.0	38.2	50.0	35.7
My parent or guardian gave it to me.	19.0	10.0	25.0	19.8	14.8	11.1	19.2	16.7	8.0	8.8	35.0	17.1
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me.	9.5	16.7	18.8	20.5	11.1	25.9	30.8	16.2	12.0	8.8	35.0	15.8
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me.	19.0	16.7	21.9	15.4	14.8	25.9	30.8	21.5	16.0	35.3	45.0	27.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me.	23.8	23.3	18.8	19.8	22.2	14.8	19.2	26.3	4.0	14.7	30.0	21.6
I got it at a party.	38.1	20.0	43.8	33.8	33.3	63.0	61.5	45.6	32.0	35.3	55.0	50.9
I took it from home.	47.6	20.0	37.5	25.2	25.9	7.4	15.4	21.8	4.0	17.6	15.0	15.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home.	4.8	20.0	9.4	7.5	3.7	3.7	0.0	9.2	0.0	8.8	0.0	5.7
I got it some other way.	23.8	43.3	34.4	26.3	33.3	18.5	19.2	17.8	20.0	17.6	20.0	13.7

* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 13. Where Youth Obtained Marijuana*

If during the past 30 days you used marijuana, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12		
	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*18*	*15*	*2,261*	*20*	*20*	*2,880*	*23*	*18*	*3,013*
I got it from someone with a medical marijuana card	5.6	26.7	10.9	10.0	15.0	13.4	17.4	11.1	17.7
Friends	88.9	73.3	69.5	90.0	65.0	77.8	65.2	72.2	78.2
Family/relatives	27.8	20.0	16.8	10.0	40.0	14.7	30.4	22.2	11.9
Parties	27.8	33.3	25.0	15.0	25.0	28.4	26.1	27.8	27.5
Home	0.0	13.3	6.3	0.0	0.0	5.3	8.7	5.6	5.5
School	11.1	33.3	14.8	5.0	15.0	12.3	8.7	5.6	7.6
Other	16.7	46.7	28.1	15.0	20.0	21.4	26.1	50.0	21.0

Table 14. Where Youth Obtained Prescription Drugs

If you have ever used prescription drugs in order to get high, not for a medical reason, how did you get them? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*8*	*9*	*12*	*1,130*	*14*	*14*	*10*	*1,428*	*16*	*15*	*14*	*1,596*
Friends	37.5	55.6	50.0	47.1	64.3	57.1	20.0	56.3	56.3	46.7	64.3	59.4
Family/relatives	25.0	11.1	8.3	14.8	50.0	7.1	10.0	17.3	25.0	13.3	21.4	16.7
Parties	12.5	22.2	41.7	20.4	57.1	14.3	20.0	21.6	18.8	20.0	7.1	20.5
Home (e.g., medicine cabinet)	25.0	66.7	33.3	26.1	50.0	21.4	40.0	25.9	31.3	20.0	7.1	22.2
Doctor/pharmacy	37.5	11.1	8.3	12.9	0.0	21.4	10.0	16.2	37.5	26.7	0.0	17.7
School	0.0	11.1	8.3	11.9	28.6	7.1	10.0	12.4	12.5	6.7	14.3	11.7
Other	0.0	0.0	50.0	17.9	0.0	7.1	40.0	14.2	18.8	26.7	14.3	13.8
Over the Internet	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	10.0	3.0	6.3	6.7	0.0	1.9
Outside the U.S. (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.0	0.0	8.3	8.6	0.0	0.0	20.0	5.0	6.3	0.0	7.1	5.7

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 15. Drug Free Communities Report - National Outcome Measures (NOMs)

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Male**		Female**	
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
Perception of Risk* (People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)	take five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) once or twice a week?	Binge drinking	67.3	107	74.7	83	72.5	51	65.3	121	76.7	120
	smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	Tobacco	74.8	107	83.1	83	80.4	51	73.6	121	84.2	120
	smoke marijuana once or twice a week?	Marijuana	62.6	107	54.2	83	36.0	50	52.9	121	55.5	119
	use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them?	Prescription drugs	77.6	107	85.5	83	88.0	50	76.7	120	88.3	120
Perception of Parental Disapproval* (Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	89.1	101	85.2	81	81.6	49	84.5	116	87.8	115
	smoke cigarettes?	Tobacco	94.1	101	96.3	81	79.6	49	90.5	116	93.0	115
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	94.0	100	93.8	80	79.6	49	92.2	115	89.5	114
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	97.0	101	100.0	80	97.9	48	98.3	115	98.2	114
Perception of Peer Disapproval* (Friends feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	62.1	103	51.9	81	56.0	50	63.6	118	50.9	116
	smoke tobacco?	Tobacco	69.9	103	49.4	81	52.0	50	63.6	118	54.3	116
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	65.0	103	46.9	81	38.0	50	58.5	118	47.4	116
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	84.5	103	74.1	81	78.0	50	81.4	118	77.6	116
Past 30-Day Use* (at least one use in the past 30 days)	had beer, wine, or hard liquor	Alcohol	31.8	107	37.2	86	40.4	52	28.5	123	42.6	122
	smoked cigarettes	Tobacco	19.6	107	18.8	85	36.5	52	20.3	123	25.6	121
	used marijuana	Marijuana	10.3	107	18.6	86	26.9	52	11.3	124	22.3	121
	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet, or Tylox) without a doctor's orders?	Prescription drugs	10.2	108	9.3	86	5.8	52	4.8	124	13.1	122

* For Perception of Risk, Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, and Past 30-Day Use, the "Sample" column represents the sample size - the number of people who answered the question and whose responses were used to determine the percentage. The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample answering the question as specified in the definition.

** The male and female values allow a gender comparison for youth who completed the survey. However, unless the percentage of students who participated from each grade is similar, the gender results are not necessarily representative of males and females in the community.

Data Tables

Table 16. Additional Data for Prevention Planning

In the last 30 days, about how many times were you offered:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
alcohol?	Never	57.7	52.2	59.8	78.5	46.5	59.6	54.7	58.3	45.2	26.9	38.5	47.1
	Once	10.3	19.5	15.0	10.3	12.1	9.2	14.0	13.1	11.0	7.5	25.0	13.2
	2-3 times	19.2	15.9	12.1	6.7	22.2	20.2	18.6	15.2	26.0	34.3	9.6	19.4
	4-6 times	6.4	4.4	6.5	2.1	7.1	6.4	5.8	6.7	9.6	7.5	7.7	9.4
	7-10 times	1.3	2.7	2.8	0.7	2.0	4.6	1.2	2.3	5.5	6.0	1.9	3.4
	More than 10 times	5.1	5.3	3.7	1.7	10.1	0.0	5.8	4.4	2.7	17.9	17.3	7.5
cigarettes?	Never	70.5	65.5	66.7	86.5	60.6	61.8	66.3	79.6	56.2	47.0	59.6	73.9
	Once	11.5	10.6	14.3	6.8	11.1	14.5	14.0	8.4	6.8	15.2	7.7	9.2
	2-3 times	9.0	12.4	8.6	3.7	11.1	7.3	10.5	5.3	8.2	9.1	5.8	6.8
	4-6 times	3.8	2.7	4.8	1.2	5.1	8.2	1.2	2.5	9.6	6.1	5.8	3.1
	7-10 times	1.3	3.5	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.9	2.3	1.2	5.5	3.0	3.8	1.6
	More than 10 times	3.8	5.3	3.8	1.3	12.1	7.3	5.8	3.1	13.7	19.7	17.3	5.4
marijuana?	Never	76.9	69.6	56.6	75.5	69.7	67.0	55.8	57.5	67.1	47.8	50.0	54.1
	Once	11.5	8.9	12.3	8.3	9.1	14.7	10.5	11.4	4.1	17.9	3.8	10.5
	2-3 times	2.6	8.0	10.4	6.6	8.1	6.4	18.6	10.8	6.8	14.9	7.7	12.0
	4-6 times	3.8	5.4	10.4	3.3	5.1	5.5	4.7	6.7	6.8	1.5	9.6	6.8
	7-10 times	2.6	3.6	2.8	1.7	3.0	3.7	0.0	3.8	6.8	6.0	1.9	3.8
	More than 10 times	2.6	4.5	7.5	4.6	5.1	2.8	10.5	9.8	8.2	11.9	26.9	12.7
other drugs?	Never	83.3	88.3	82.9	88.4	88.9	90.7	83.7	82.6	84.9	80.3	82.7	82.1
	Once	9.0	5.4	6.7	5.5	4.0	5.6	4.7	7.6	2.7	6.1	5.8	6.7
	2-3 times	3.8	3.6	2.9	2.7	4.0	3.7	8.1	4.3	4.1	3.0	7.7	5.0
	4-6 times	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.1	1.0	0.0	1.2	2.0	1.4	3.0	1.9	2.1
	7-10 times	1.3	0.0	1.9	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	4.1	1.5	0.0	1.0
	More than 10 times	2.6	2.7	2.9	1.7	1.0	0.0	2.3	2.6	2.7	6.1	1.9	3.0
In the last 30 days, how often did you respond in the following ways when alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana or other drugs were offered to you?		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
Say "No" without giving a reason why.	Never	24.1	26.5	34.6	30.5	66.0	33.0	31.3	35.2	64.4	48.5	26.0	39.2
	Once	19.0	22.5	15.0	11.6	34.0	11.3	18.1	14.4	35.6	22.7	18.0	15.6
	Twice	8.9	7.8	6.5	4.6	0.0	10.4	8.4	6.9	0.0	7.6	12.0	7.6
	Three times	5.1	1.0	4.7	2.3	0.0	4.7	3.6	3.5	0.0	4.5	4.0	3.8
	Four or more times	6.3	11.8	5.6	4.6	0.0	8.5	7.2	6.3	0.0	3.0	18.0	6.7
	I never get offers	36.7	30.4	33.6	46.4	0.0	32.1	31.3	33.6	0.0	13.6	22.0	27.1
Give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer.	Never	38.5	35.6	37.7	33.6	1.0	35.5	33.7	37.1	2.7	50.0	44.9	41.5
	Once	9.0	16.8	10.4	9.4	99.0	15.9	16.9	13.2	97.3	21.2	14.3	14.2
	Twice	9.0	8.9	7.5	4.3	0.0	6.5	10.8	7.0	0.0	7.6	10.2	8.1
	Three times	5.1	3.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	4.7	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.0	4.1	4.0
	Four or more times	3.8	5.9	6.6	3.7	0.0	6.5	8.4	5.4	0.0	3.0	4.1	5.2
	I never get offers	34.6	29.7	37.7	46.7	0.0	30.8	30.1	33.7	0.0	15.2	22.4	26.9
Decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer.	Never	35.9	42.2	37.7	35.4	1.0	44.3	41.5	46.0	1.4	65.2	50.0	53.3
	Once	9.0	13.7	14.2	8.5	99.0	11.3	13.4	9.7	98.6	9.1	10.0	9.2
	Twice	7.7	4.9	2.8	3.2	0.0	6.6	4.9	3.9	0.0	4.5	12.0	3.9
	Three times	3.8	1.0	2.8	1.9	0.0	1.9	1.2	2.3	0.0	3.0	4.0	2.3
	Four or more times	6.4	8.8	5.7	3.7	0.0	4.7	8.5	4.0	0.0	4.5	2.0	3.7
	I never get offers	37.2	29.4	36.8	47.3	0.0	31.1	30.5	34.2	0.0	13.6	22.0	27.6
Use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs.	Never	38.5	44.1	46.2	38.2	1.0	47.2	39.8	49.7	1.4	66.7	46.9	57.0
	Once	11.5	16.7	7.5	6.8	99.0	10.4	14.5	7.8	98.6	10.6	16.3	7.6
	Twice	3.8	2.9	3.8	2.4	0.0	5.7	6.0	2.9	0.0	3.0	8.2	3.0
	Three times	2.6	1.0	2.8	1.5	0.0	1.9	2.4	1.7	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.8
	Four or more times	5.1	5.9	4.7	3.3	0.0	2.8	3.6	3.3	0.0	4.5	4.1	2.7
	I never get offers	38.5	29.4	34.9	47.8	0.0	32.1	33.7	34.6	0.0	15.2	22.4	27.9

Table 17. Additional Data for Prevention Planning (Cont'd)

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	77.2	76.7	81.9	87.7	73.7	82.3	84.9	89.1	72.7	80.9	75.9	89.6
	1 or 2 times	10.1	7.8	6.7	6.4	10.1	6.2	7.0	5.0	7.8	7.4	7.4	4.7
	3 to 5 times	6.3	6.9	5.7	2.5	5.1	2.7	2.3	2.6	7.8	0.0	3.7	2.0
	6 to 9 times	3.8	3.4	1.9	1.2	3.0	2.7	1.2	1.1	3.9	1.5	3.7	1.2
	10 to 19 times	2.5	1.7	1.9	0.7	3.0	1.8	2.3	0.6	5.2	0.0	1.9	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	2.3	0.4	0.0	1.5	1.9	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.2
	40+ times	0.0	2.6	1.0	1.0	4.0	4.4	0.0	1.1	2.6	7.4	5.6	1.3
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	15.2	22.0	29.2	48.7	23.2	27.4	43.0	54.3	26.0	43.3	45.3	65.8
	1 or 2 times	19.0	30.5	23.6	26.4	26.3	27.4	31.4	22.6	33.8	20.9	28.3	17.9
	3 to 5 times	35.4	24.6	25.5	12.8	27.3	20.4	10.5	12.7	20.8	11.9	5.7	9.4
	6 to 9 times	16.5	8.5	9.4	5.4	9.1	11.5	5.8	5.2	5.2	7.5	5.7	3.1
	10 to 19 times	8.9	8.5	7.5	2.8	5.1	4.4	3.5	2.3	10.4	7.5	7.5	1.6
	20 to 29 times	1.3	2.5	1.9	1.2	3.0	3.5	4.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.7
	30 to 39 times	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.4	2.0	1.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.3
	40+ times	2.5	3.4	1.9	2.3	4.0	3.5	1.2	1.5	2.6	7.5	1.9	1.2
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	86.1	82.1	81.1	89.8	78.6	89.4	91.9	92.4	84.4	82.4	83.3	94.5
	1 or 2 times	8.9	6.0	13.2	6.0	12.2	8.0	2.3	4.2	7.8	13.2	9.3	3.0
	3 to 5 times	2.5	6.0	4.7	1.9	5.1	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.3	0.0	1.9	0.9
	6 to 9 times	1.3	1.7	0.0	1.0	3.1	0.0	2.3	0.7	1.3	0.0	1.9	0.5
	10 to 19 times	1.3	2.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	2.3	0.5	5.2	0.0	1.9	0.3
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	1.9	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.5
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	88.6	87.9	86.0	91.5	90.9	91.2	96.5	93.7	87.0	86.8	94.4	94.6
	1 or 2 times	6.3	10.3	9.3	5.4	7.1	6.1	1.2	3.8	3.9	7.4	3.7	3.2
	3 to 5 times	2.5	0.9	1.9	1.2	0.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.9
	6 to 9 times	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3
	10 to 19 times	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.1
	40+ times	1.3	0.0	1.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.3	4.4	0.0	0.7
In the last 30 days, how often have you avoided people or places because you might be offered alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or other drugs?	Never	57.7	55.9	70.8	69.0	58.2	57.9	68.7	70.4	65.8	64.6	68.0	75.5
	Once	17.9	16.2	10.4	11.2	18.4	16.8	7.2	10.5	6.8	10.8	10.0	7.8
	2-3 times	14.1	9.9	6.6	9.6	9.2	12.1	14.5	10.4	16.4	9.2	8.0	10.3
	4-6 times	2.6	4.5	3.8	3.4	5.1	4.7	6.0	3.5	5.5	4.6	8.0	3.0
	7-10 times	2.6	3.6	0.9	0.9	3.1	0.9	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.0	2.0	0.8
	More than 10 times	5.1	9.9	7.5	5.9	6.1	7.5	2.4	4.1	4.1	10.8	4.0	2.6
During the past 12 months, how many times have you talked with your parents about strategies to avoid or resist people or places where you might be offered alcohol, prescription drugs, or other drugs?*	Never	n/a	n/a	56.1	48.0	n/a	n/a	65.1	57.8	n/a	n/a	64.7	68.2
	Once	n/a	n/a	15.9	17.8	n/a	n/a	14.0	15.7	n/a	n/a	11.8	12.9
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	13.1	17.2	n/a	n/a	11.6	14.9	n/a	n/a	15.7	11.4
	4-6 times	n/a	n/a	7.5	6.8	n/a	n/a	3.5	4.7	n/a	n/a	2.0	3.4
	7-10 times	n/a	n/a	2.8	2.8	n/a	n/a	0.0	2.1	n/a	n/a	0.0	1.2
	More than 10 times	n/a	n/a	4.7	7.5	n/a	n/a	5.8	4.8	n/a	n/a	5.9	2.9
Compared to using illegal drugs (e.g. cocaine, meth, heroin), how harmful do you think it is for people to take prescription drugs (e.g. OxyContin, Vicodin, Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderal, sleeping pills) without a doctor telling them to take them?*	A lot less harmful	n/a	n/a	8.8	7.6	n/a	n/a	4.9	6.0	n/a	n/a	6.0	6.2
	Less harmful	n/a	n/a	13.7	12.4	n/a	n/a	3.7	14.8	n/a	n/a	4.0	16.6
	No difference	n/a	n/a	22.5	27.6	n/a	n/a	23.5	34.3	n/a	n/a	34.0	35.5
	More harmful	n/a	n/a	23.5	21.5	n/a	n/a	27.2	21.1	n/a	n/a	30.0	19.8
	A lot more harmful	n/a	n/a	31.4	30.9	n/a	n/a	40.7	23.8	n/a	n/a	26.0	21.9

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey these questions.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	Prior administration(s)	Current administration	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Heroin	used heroin or other opiates? (2010)	used heroin? (2012/2014)	Cautiously comparable across years.
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)? (2010/2012)	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')? (2014)	Added popular identifier "Molly" for clarification in 2014.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a (2010)*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)? (2012/2014)	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription pain relievers (Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them? used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)? used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?		*Prescription Drugs* is the the measure of any student report use of prescription sedatives, prescription stimulants or prescription pain relievers, (three separate questions) combined to create a single measure.

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Arizona Department of Education
School Safety and Prevention
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Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
Kathy Donner
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Arizona Department of Health Services
Division of Behavioral Health Services
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Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
Charles Katz
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cvpcs.asu.edu/

Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families
602-542-4043
www.gocyf.az.gov

Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate
Thalia Williams
602-264-5700 ext. 13
www.drugfreeaz.org

Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development)
www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)
www.samhsa.gov/about/csap.aspx

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
Evidence Based Practices
www.samhsa.gov/ebpwebguide/index.asp

Center for the Application of Substance Abuse Technologies (CASAT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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2014 Arizona Youth Survey



La Paz County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Acknowlegements

The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center thanks Bach Harrison, L.L.C. for their professionalism and contributions during the administration of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey. In addition we thank the Arizona Department of Gaming, Office of Problem Gambling for their continued financial support of the Arizona Youth Survey. We also benefited from the expertise, guidance, and assistance provided by our colleagues at the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission and from input received from many individuals working for agencies throughout the state.

Additionally, the success of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey could not have been achieved without the support and participation of school superintendents, principals, prevention coordinators, and teachers throughout the state. Finally, we extend our thanks to the students who responded to the survey. Their thoughtful participation resulted in a wealth of information that can be used to improve the circumstances in which they live and learn.

Table of Contents

Introduction 4

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention 5

Charts and Tables in this Report 6

The Community Data Project 7

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group 8

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data 10

Data Charts:

- Risk and Protective Factor Profiles 11
- Substance Use 17
- Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior 20
- School Safety 23
- Gambling 26
- Sources of Alcohol 29
- Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs 32

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions 35

Appendix 49

Contacts for Prevention 50

Introduction

2014 Arizona Youth Survey
La Paz County Summary Report

This report summarizes findings from the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2014. The results for La Paz county are presented along with comparisons to 2010 and 2012 survey results, where applicable, as well as to the overall results for the state. The survey was designed to assess school safety, adolescent substance use, antisocial behavior, and the risk and protective factors that are correlated with these adolescent problem behaviors.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students By Grade								
Grade 8	126	34.4	153	40.8	116	34.3	22,675	47.0
Grade 10	146	39.9	126	33.6	137	40.5	14,028	29.1
Grade 12	94	25.7	96	25.6	85	25.1	11,541	23.9
All Students Surveyed*	366	100.0	375	100.0	338	100.0	48,244	100.0
Students By Gender								
Male	195	54.2	187	50.5	168	49.9	23,460	49.1
Female	165	45.8	183	49.5	169	50.1	24,353	50.9

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	23	13.7	26	13.7	26	15.2	989	5.3
African American	2	1.2	2	1.1	0	0.0	574	3.1
Asian	0	0.0	1	0.5	1	0.6	169	0.9
Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	1.2	220	1.2
White	22	13.1	51	26.8	65	38.0	6,067	32.5
Multi-Racial	11	6.6	13	6.8	3	1.8	1,027	5.5
Race Unmarked	110	65.5	97	51.1	74	43.3	9,603	51.5
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	44	23.7	47	27.5	59	36.0	1,274	4.5
African American	5	2.7	3	1.8	5	3.1	1,790	6.4
Asian	1	0.5	1	0.6	3	1.8	1,459	5.2
Pacific Islander	0	0.0	1	0.6	1	0.6	260	0.9
White	115	61.8	98	57.3	82	50.0	20,587	73.4
Multi-Racial	21	11.3	17	9.9	12	7.3	2,413	8.6
Race Unmarked	0	0.0	4	2.3	2	1.2	268	1.0
Totals								
	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	168	45.9	190	50.7	171	50.6	18,649	38.7
Non-Hispanic Students	186	50.8	171	45.6	164	48.5	28,051	58.1
*Total Students***	366	100.0	375	100.0	338	100.0	48,244	100.0

* As a small percentage of students skipped the question Are you Hispanic or Latino? (at the state level, 1,544 students, or 3.2% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than Total Students.

All schools in Arizona are eligible to participate in the survey, and recruitment efforts were successful in obtaining participation by schools in all of Arizona's 15 counties. Careful planning and uniform administration of the survey have resulted in survey data that are valid and representative of the students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades in Arizona.

Tables 1 and 2 describe the characteristics of the students who completed the survey from your county and the state of Arizona. Because not every student answered all of the questions, the number of students in the gender and ethnicity/race categories often will be less than the total number of students.

To better understand the diversity of Arizona's youth population, respondents were asked separate questions about their ethnicity (Hispanic vs. Non-Hispanic) and their race (Caucasian, African-American, Native American, or Alaska Native, etc.). This method for obtaining ethnicity and race information provides more comprehensive data on youth cultural and racial self-identification, and a more nuanced understanding of Arizona's diverse youth population.

Whenever data are obtained from a sample of students instead of the entire population, it is important to recognize the strengths and weaknesses of the data. One easy way to investigate the quality of the sample is to look at the basic demographic characteristics of the students who participated in the survey and compare them to what is known about the entire population of students. This will give the user of these data a basic understanding of the degree to which the sample data can be generalized to the entire population.

It is important to note that even when the characteristics of the sample do not match well to the characteristics of the population this does not mean the data lose their usefulness. The data included in this report describes the level of risk and protective factors, substance use, antisocial behavior, and delinquency of those youth who participated in the survey, which can be used to inform the development of school and community-based prevention and intervention activities that may benefit both the youth who participate in the survey and those who did not.

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention

Prevention is a science. The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention is a proven way of reducing substance abuse and its related consequences. This model is based on the simple premise that to prevent a problem from happening, we need to identify the factors that increase the risk of that problem developing and then find ways to reduce the risks. Just as medical researchers have found risk factors for heart disease such as diets high in fat, lack of exercise, and smoking, a team of researchers at the University of Washington have defined a set of risk factors for youth problem behaviors.

Risk factors are characteristics of school, community and family environments, and of students and their peer groups known to predict increased likelihood of drug use, delinquency, school dropout, and violent behaviors among youth. For example, children who live in families with high levels of conflict are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in families characterized by low levels of family conflict.

The chart below shows the links between 19 risk factors and five problem behaviors. The check marks indicate where at least two well designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

Protective factors exert a positive influence and buffer against the negative influence of risk, thus reducing the likelihood that adolescents will engage in problem behaviors. Protective factors identified through research include strong bonding to family, school, community and peers, and healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior.

Research on risk and protective factors also has important implications for children's academic success, positive youth development, and prevention of health and behavior problems. In order to promote academic success and positive youth development and to prevent problem behaviors, **it is necessary to address the factors that predict these outcomes.** By measuring risk and protective factors in a population, specific risk factors that are elevated and widespread can be identified and targeted by policies, programs, and actions shown to reduce those risk factors and to promote protective factors.

Many risk and protective factors can be linked to specific types of interventions that have been shown to be effective in either reducing risk(s) or enhancing protection(s). The steps outlined here will help your school make key decisions regarding allocation of resources, how and when to address specific needs, and which strategies are most effective and known to produce results.

Risk Factors

	Community						Family				School		Peer / Individual						
	Community Laws & Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms & Crime	Availability of Drugs & Firearms	Transitions & Mobility	Low Neighborhood Attachment	Community Disorganization	Extreme Economic & Social Deprivation	Family History of the Problem Behavior	Family Conflict	Family Management Problems	Favorable Parent Attitudes & Involvement in the Problem Behavior	Academic Failure	Lack of Commitment to School	Early Initiation of Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Early & Persistent Antisocial Behavior	Alienation & Rebelliousness	Friends Who Use Drugs & Engage in Problem Behaviors	Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Gang Involvement	Constitutional Factors
Substance Abuse	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delinquency	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Teen Pregnancy						✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
School Drop-Out			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Violence	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓

Source: Communities That Care (CTC) prevention model, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA)

Charts and Tables in this Report

There are seven types of charts presented in this report:

1. Risk profiles
2. Protective profiles
3. Lifetime and 30-day Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug (ATOD) use
4. Binge drinking and antisocial behavior
5. School safety and cyber-bullying
6. Gambling
7. Where youth acquired alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 14 that appear at the end of this report. The additional data found in Tables 15 through 17 are explained at the end of this section.

Understanding the Format of the Charts

There are several graphical elements common to all the charts. Understanding the format of the charts and what these elements represent is essential in interpreting the results of the 2014 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students who reported a given behavior. For the risk and protective charts, research has determined cutoff scores for each scale where the likelihood of youth problem behaviors were increased (youth at risk) or reduced (youth having protection). The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students scoring above the cutoff, reflecting elevated risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2010, 2012, and 2014. By looking at the percentages over time, it is possible to identify trends in substance use and antisocial behavior. By studying the percentage of youth at risk and with protection over time, it is possible to determine whether the percentage of students at risk or with protection is increasing, decreasing, or staying the same. This information is important when deciding which risk and protective factors warrant attention.

- **Dots, Diamonds, and Triangles.** The dots on the charts represent the percentage of all of the youth surveyed across Arizona who reported substance use, problem behavior, elevated risk, or elevated protection. The diamonds and triangles represent national data from the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey and the Bach Harrison Norm, respectively.

The Bach Harrison Norm was developed by Bach Harrison L.L.C. to provide states and communities with the ability to compare their results on risk, protection, and antisocial measures with more national measures. Survey participants from eight statewide surveys and five large regional surveys across the nation were combined into a database of approximately 460,000 students. The results were weighted to make the contribution of each state and region proportional to its share of the national population. Bach Harrison analysts then calculated rates for antisocial behavior and for students at risk and with protection. The results appear on the charts as BH Norm. In order to keep the Bach Harrison Norm relevant, it is updated approximately every two years as new data become available.

A comparison to state-wide and national results provides additional information for your community in determining the relative importance of levels of alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use, antisocial behavior, risk, and protection. Information about other students in the state and the nation can be helpful in determining the seriousness of a given level of problem behavior. Scanning across the charts, it is important to observe the factors that differ the most from the Bach Harrison Norm. This is the first step in identifying the levels of risk and protection that are higher or lower than those in other communities. The risk factors that are higher than the Bach Harrison Norm and the protective factors that are lower than the Bach Harrison Norm are probably the factors that your community should consider addressing when planning prevention programs.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

Risk and protective factor scales measure specific aspects of a youth's life experience that can be used to predict whether they will engage in problem behaviors. The scales, defined in Table 3, are grouped into four domains: community, family, school, and peer/individual. The risk and protective factor charts show the percentage of students at risk and with protection for each of the scales.

Lifetime and 30-Day ATOD Use

- **Lifetime use** is a measure of the percentage of students who tried the particular substance at least once in their lifetime and is used to show the percentage of students who have had experience with a particular substance.
- **30-day use** is a measure of the percentage of students who used the substance at least once in the 30 days prior to taking the survey and is a proxy for the level of current use of the substance.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

Binge Drinking and Antisocial Behavior

- **Binge Drinking** is measured as having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey.
- **Impaired Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving in the past 30 days, or riding with a driver in the past 30 days who had been drinking alcohol.
- **Antisocial behavior (ASB)** is a measure of the percentage of students who report any involvement during the past year with the eight antisocial behaviors listed in the charts.

School Safety and Cyber-Bullying

The school safety and cyber-bullying profile charts contain the percentages of students who felt unsafe at school or on the way to school, were threatened or injured with a weapon at school, were in a physical fight at school, carried a weapon to school, were picked on or bullied at school, bullied another student, or were harassed or mistreated while online or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 10.

Gambling

Gambling behavior charts show the percentage of students who engaged in each of the 10 types of gambling "for money, possessions, or anything of value" during the past year: played gambling machines, played the lottery, bet on sports, played cards, played bingo, bet on a dice game, bet on a game of personal skill, and bet on horse or other animal races. The chart also shows the percentage of students who engaged in any gambling behavior during the past year.

Where Youth Obtained Alcohol, Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

These charts display data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol, marijuana and prescription drugs in the past 30 days. Each chart focuses on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol, marijuana, or prescription drugs. (Students reporting no use of the relevant substance are not represented in these data.) The smaller the size of the subgroup (known as the sample size), the larger the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where they obtained alcohol, each category would show up as either 0% or 100%). The chart legends indicate the sample size for each grade surveyed to help readers know when caution should be taken as a result of a small sample.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 14, Tables 15 through 17 contain information useful for prevention planning and grant reporting.

Table 15 contains the information that is required by communities with Drug Free Communities Grants, such as the perception of the risk of ATOD use, perception of parent and peer disapproval of ATOD use, and past 30-day use.

The Community Data Project

Supported by a grant from the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Community Data Project is a multi-agency effort to create a central repository for Arizona's substance abuse and crime data. Through a user-friendly website, the public has access to a one-stop portal where they can select the type of data they need, specific demographic characteristics, and their geographic level of interest. Various output options are offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site is a useful tool for practitioners and policymakers who are addressing substance abuse, juvenile delinquency, and crime and the criminal justice system by providing them with a picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the user's geographic area of interest not only leads to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but also maximizes data-for-decision-making capabilities for things such as the appropriate program content, identification of at-risk target areas and populations, grant writing and reporting, monitoring progress of prevention and intervention initiatives over time, and determining resource allocation. Please visit the Community Data Project at:

www.bach-harrison.com/arizonadataproject/Indicators.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) is the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Acting Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and staff support is provided by the GOCYF. The body is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations, and is used as the conduit through which its Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP is tasked with developing and utilizing a shared-planning process that encourages state and local partnerships to maximize existing resources and with building the capacity of local communities to meet their identified needs. Further, the body is tasked with integrating strategies across systems to leverage existing funding and with increasing access to services at the community level. Specifically, the ASAP has the following duties and responsibilities:

a. Compile and summarize information and data on substance misuse and abuse and associated consequences and correlates, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process. Identify and address data gaps in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.

b. Utilize evaluation and research reports to promote the most effective and evidence-based programs, policies and practices across the state and make recommendations for modification as needed.

c. Encourage state and local partnerships to engage in shared planning processes and build the capacity of local communities to meet identified needs and maximize resources.

d. Identify and share effective practices to integrate strategies across systems that will leverage existing funding and increase access to services at the community level.

e. Analyze current state and federal laws and programs governing substance misuse and abuse prevention, treatment, and enforcement and recommend any changes that would enhance the effectiveness of these laws or programs.

f. Recommend specific drug and alcohol related policy and budget line-items for consideration by Arizona state agencies and/or the Arizona Legislature.

Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) operates under the authority of the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and the direction of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) in conformance with Executive Order 2007-12 signed by the Governor of Arizona on June 13, 2007 and continued by Executive Order 2013-05 on May 28, 2013.

Arizona's Epi Work Group was formed in 2004 as a requirement of the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) received by Arizona from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) and became an official standing work group of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership via Executive Order 2007-12 and Executive Order 2013-05.

In the past, the Epi Work Group was responsible for releasing a biennial comprehensive, informative and functional profile of substance use indicators for use by practitioners, policymakers, coalitions, agencies, individuals in relevant fields, and other key stakeholders. In order to publish the first Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile in 2005, the Epi Work Group identified indicators of substance use and consequence patterns and thoroughly analyzed available data.

In 2007, the second edition expanded upon the first report in that it contained a broader array of epidemiological data, including measures of tobacco-related mortality and morbidity, outlined differential consequences and/or consumption patterns by gender and race and ethnicity, and provided a more complete assessment of methamphetamine use and its effects on Arizona's adults and youth. The 2007 report also uncovered gaps in Arizona's data systems, including the need for data on the relationship between child welfare and substance use, sub-county data, substance-specific data, measures of the severity of substance use, and tribal data. The Epi Work Group and the GOCYF have dedicated themselves to addressing these data gaps in order to lay a solid foundation for reducing the state's substance use problem and to provide

ASAP and Epi Work Group (cont'd)

an accurate depiction of the impact of substance use on Arizona and its populace.

Recently, the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile has been replaced by the Community Data Project (CDP). While not yet as comprehensive in scope as the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile, the CDP is an interactive, user-friendly, data-sharing website that provides data online, a customizable, cost-effective and user-driven alternative to the hard-bound profiles. The CDP website currently houses over 300 indicators of substance use/prevalence and associated consequences. Data are provided over time in graph, table, and map formats and are available at the county- and community-level, and by race and ethnicity, gender, and age (where applicable and available).

The Epi Work Group's mission is to provide communities, policymakers and local, state and tribal officials with data on the use, consequences and context of alcohol and illicit, over-the-counter, and prescription drugs to inform their substance abuse prevention and intervention strategies.

The Epi Work Group's principles are to:

- Establish a clear purpose and set of goals and objectives consistent with a public health model;
- Establish work plans that identify specific workgroup products, schedules, and milestones;
- Establish and maintain regular contacts with appropriate State advisory group(s) and key State decision-makers;
- Ensure an ongoing and meaningful exchange of data and information between the Epi Work Group, State leaders and SAMHSA;
- Emphasize outcomes;
- Support data-driven decision-making at the State-level and local-level;
- Provide community-oriented data for use in community planning, and for monitoring and evaluation purposes;
- Promote continual improvements in data gathering for assessments; and
- Use data sources that will provide multiple measures over time and meet data quality technical standards

The Epi Work Group functions as a work group of the ASAP, the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families; is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations; and is used as the conduit through which the Epi Work Group facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP utilizes the data and analysis provided by the Epi Work Group to devise strategies and solutions and to guide decisions about the allocation of resources, including the funding of prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement efforts, and to inform the public about the prevalence of substance use and associated consequences, such as mortality and morbidity.

The Epi Work Group has three major goals, which are to:

1. Maintain and update the Community Data Project, the interactive website for substance misuse and abuse and associated consequence and correlate data, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process.
2. Identify data gaps and address them in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.
3. Serve as a resource to the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and member agencies to support data-driven decision-making that makes the best use of the resources available to address substance misuse abuse and related issues in Arizona.

Staffed by the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Epi Work Group is composed of statisticians, data analysts, academics, and holders of key datasets from various state agencies and universities who collaborate and advise on epidemiological reports and respond to data gaps and pressing substance use-related inquiries.

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data

What are the numbers telling you?

Review the charts and data tables presented in this report. Note your findings as you discuss the following questions:

- Which 3-5 risk factors appear to be higher than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which levels of 30-day drug use are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
  - Which substances are your students using the most?
  - At which grades do you see unacceptable usage levels?
- Which levels of antisocial behaviors are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
- Which behaviors are your students exhibiting the most?
- At which grades do you see unacceptable behavior levels?

How to identify high priority problem areas.

- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the others?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which problem(s) can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problem(s) fit best with the prevention resources at hand?
- **Determine the standards and values held within your community** – For example: Is it acceptable in your community for a percentage of high school students to drink alcohol regularly as long as that percentage is lower than the overall state rate?

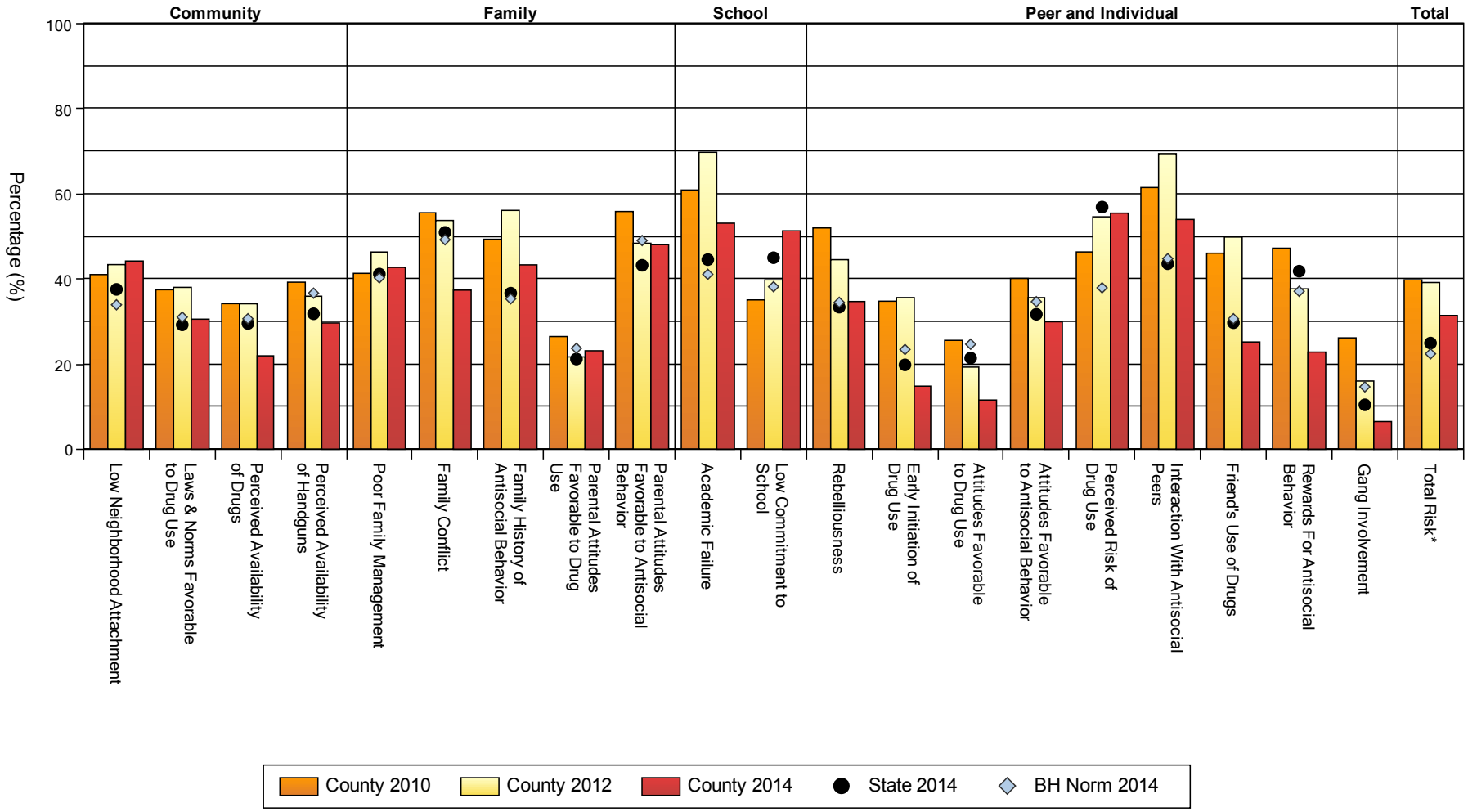
Use these data for planning.

- **Substance use and antisocial behavior data** – raise awareness about the problems and promote dialogue.
- **Risk and protective factor data** – identify exactly where the community needs to take action.
- **Promising approaches** – access resources listed on the last page of this report for ideas about programs that have been proven effective in addressing the risk factors that are high in your community, and improving the protective factors that are low.

	Sample notes	Priority rate 1	Priority rate 2	Priority rate 3
Risk factors	*8th grade Favorable Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @14% (8% > BH Norm.)*			
Protective factors	*10th grade School rewards for prosocial involvement down 7% from 2 yrs ago*			
Substance abuse	*8th grade 30-day Marijuana @7% (3% above state av.)*			
Antisocial behavior	*12th grade - Drunk/high at school @ 5% (same as state, but still too high)*			

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

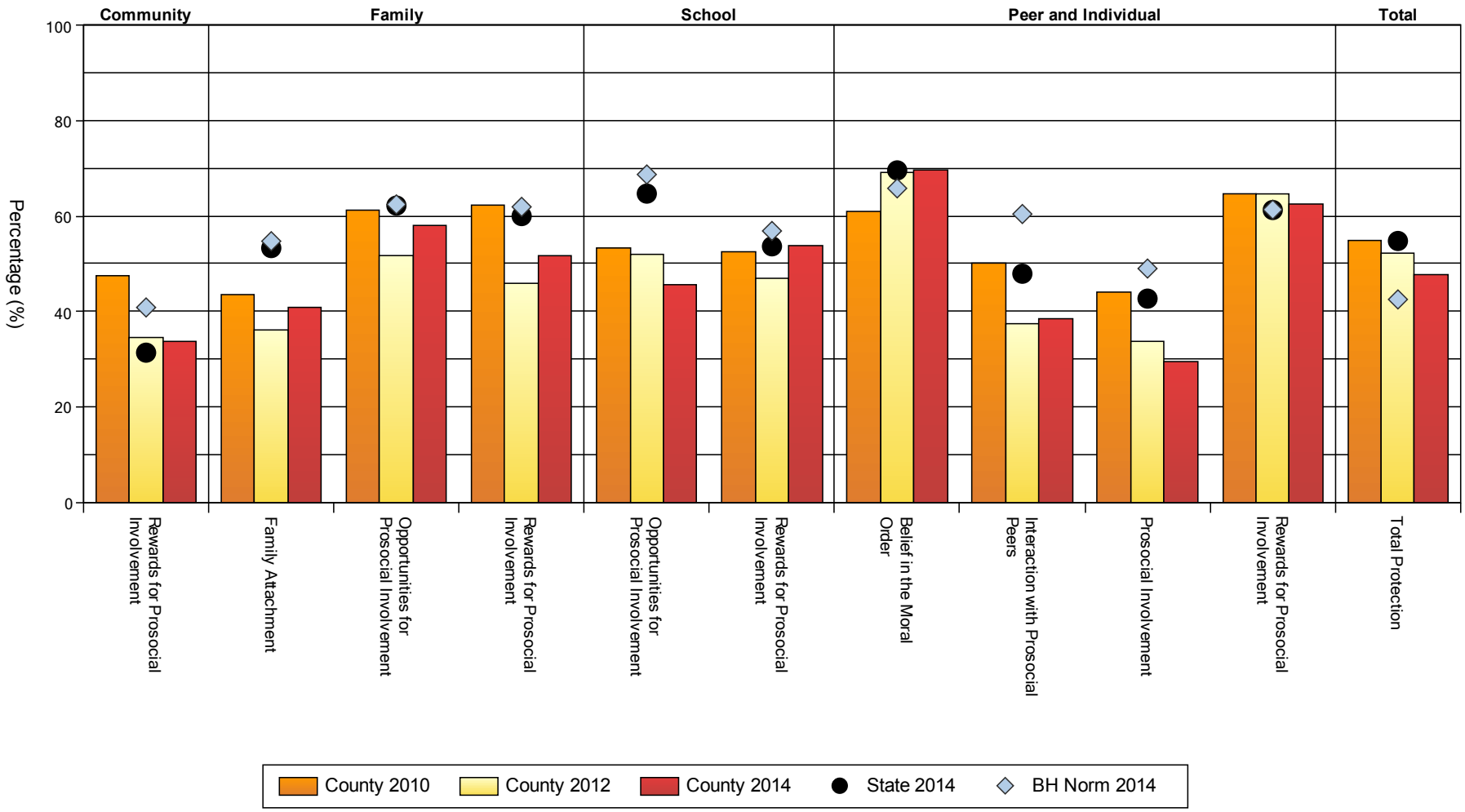
RISK PROFILE
2014 La Paz County, Grade 8



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

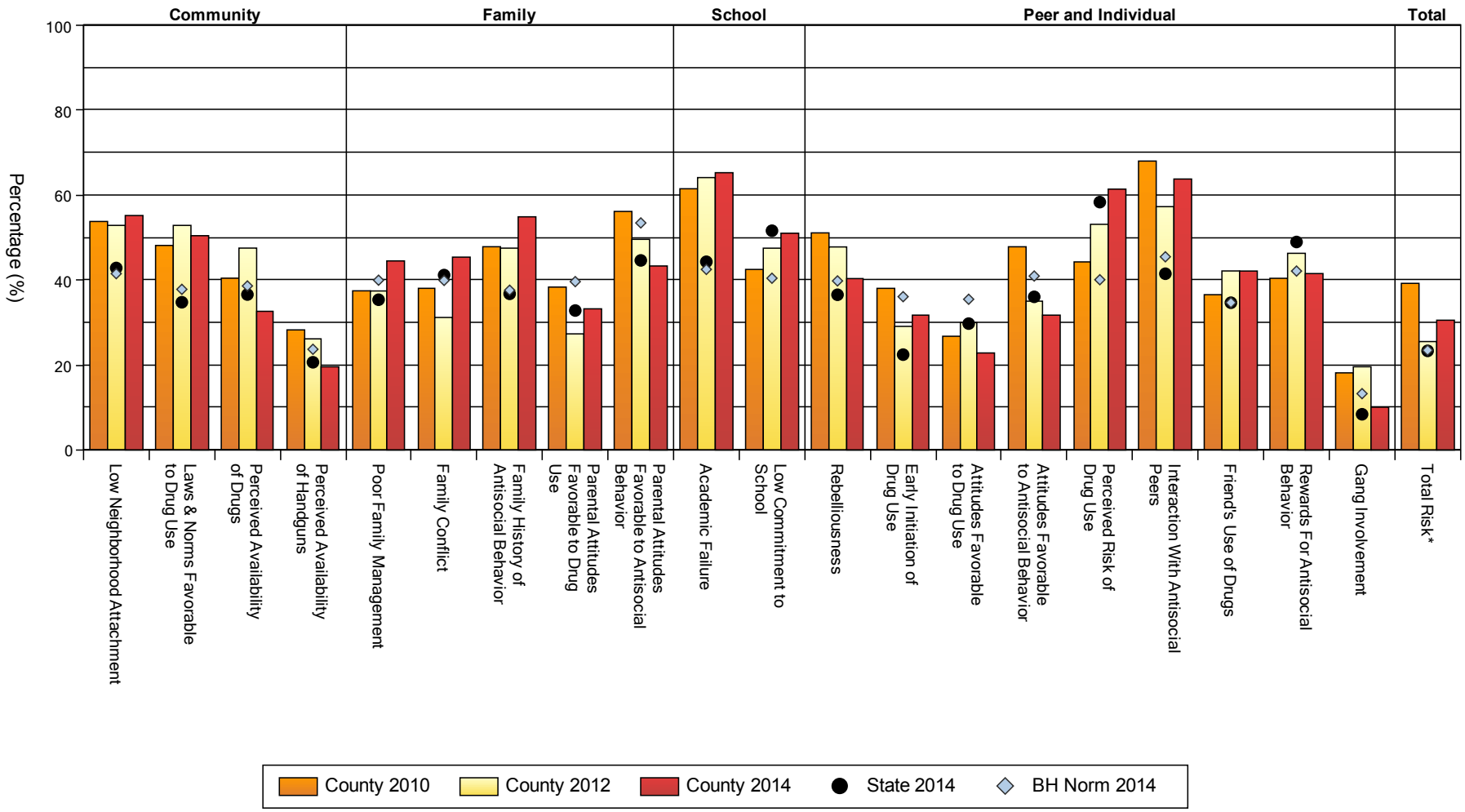
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 La Paz County, Grade 8



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

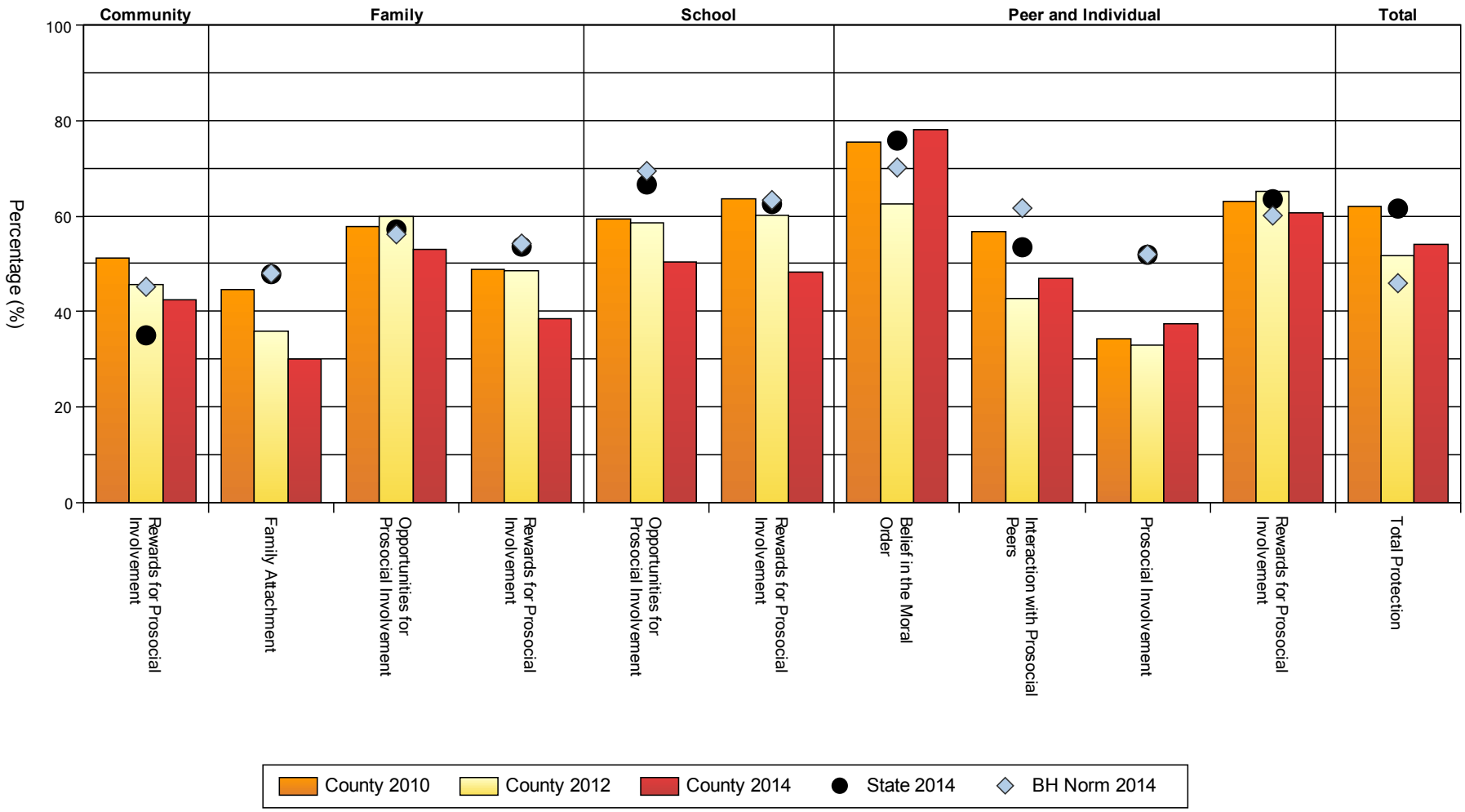
RISK PROFILE
2014 La Paz County, Grade 10



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

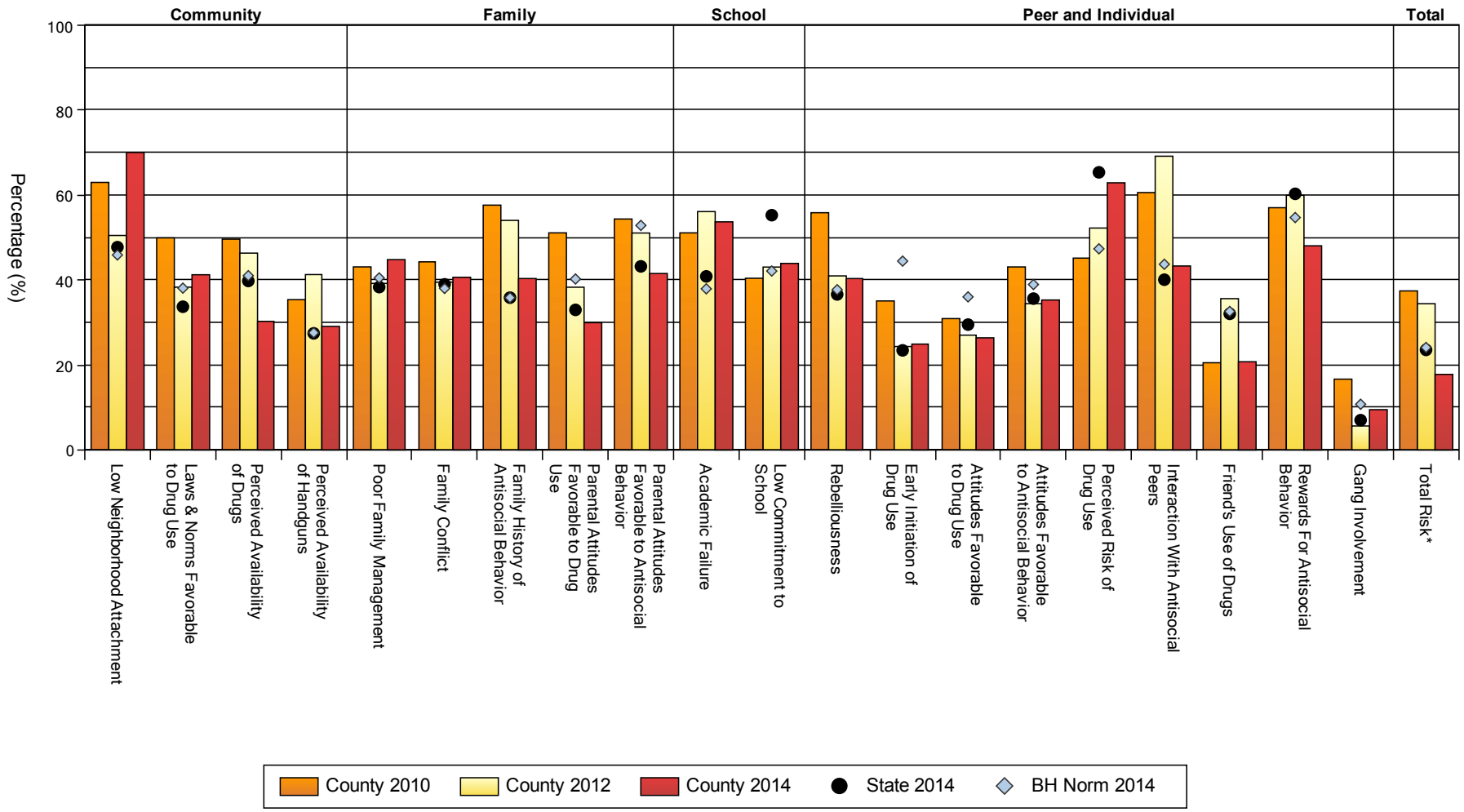
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 La Paz County, Grade 10



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

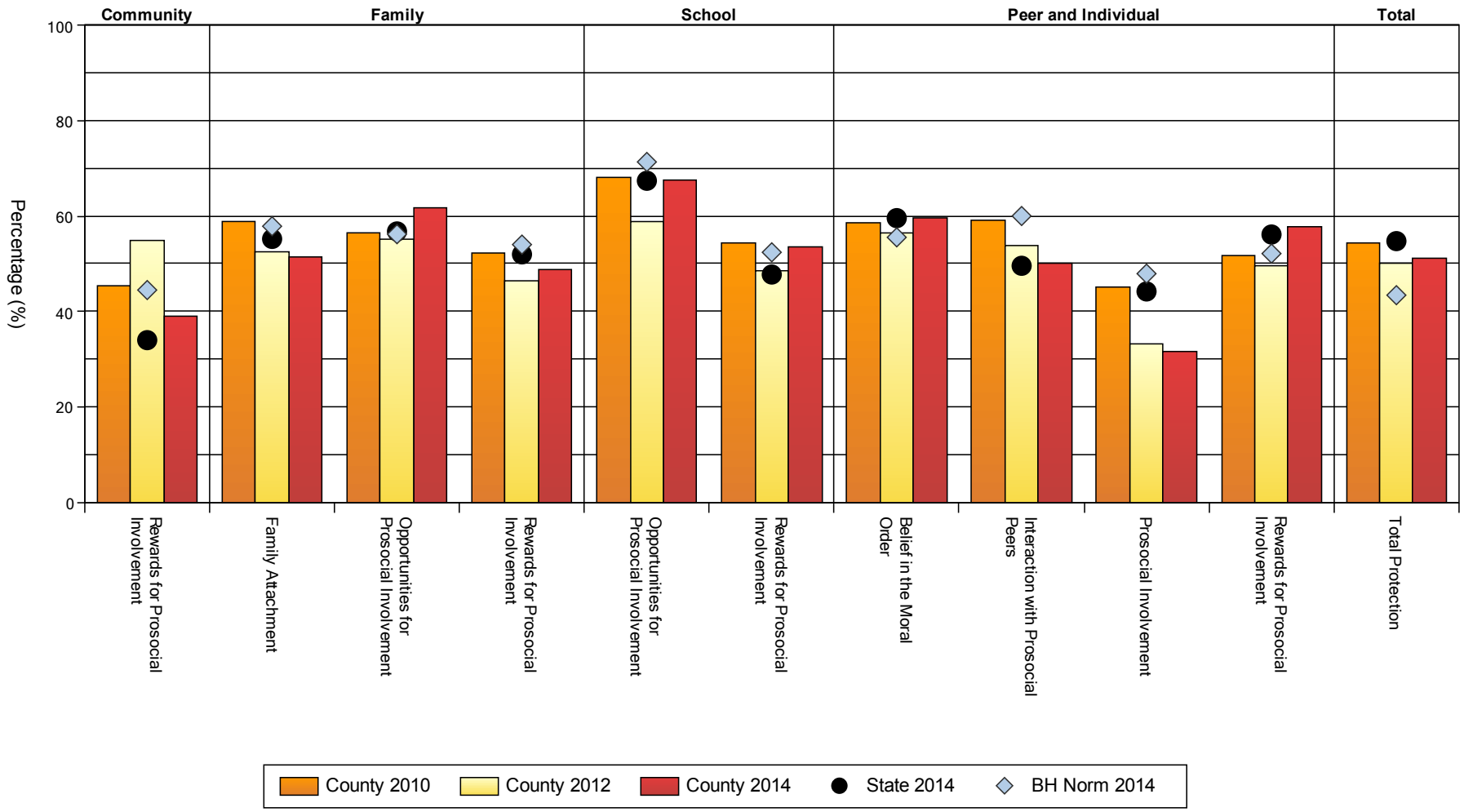
RISK PROFILE
2014 La Paz County, Grade 12



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

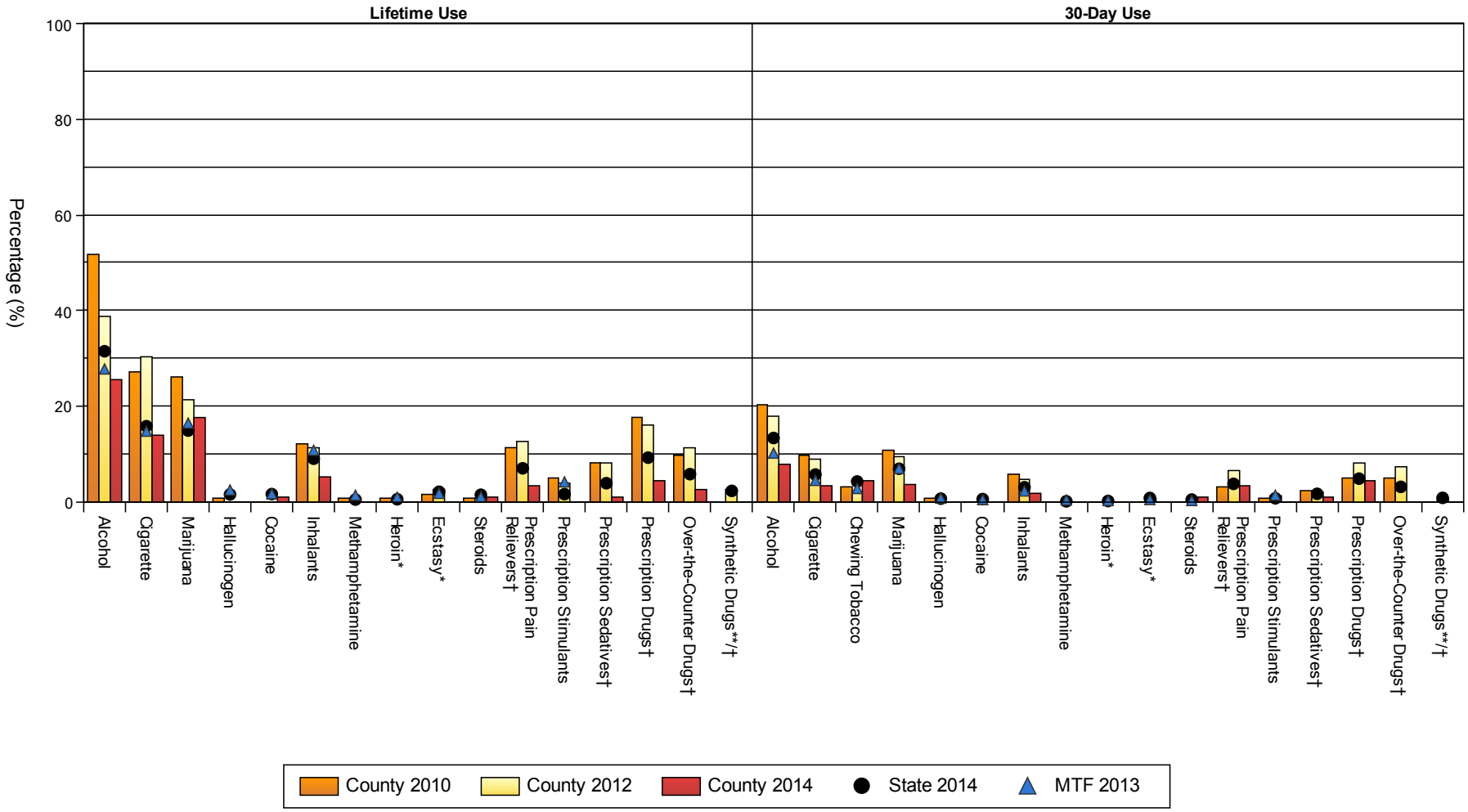
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 La Paz County, Grade 12



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

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 La Paz County, Grade 8

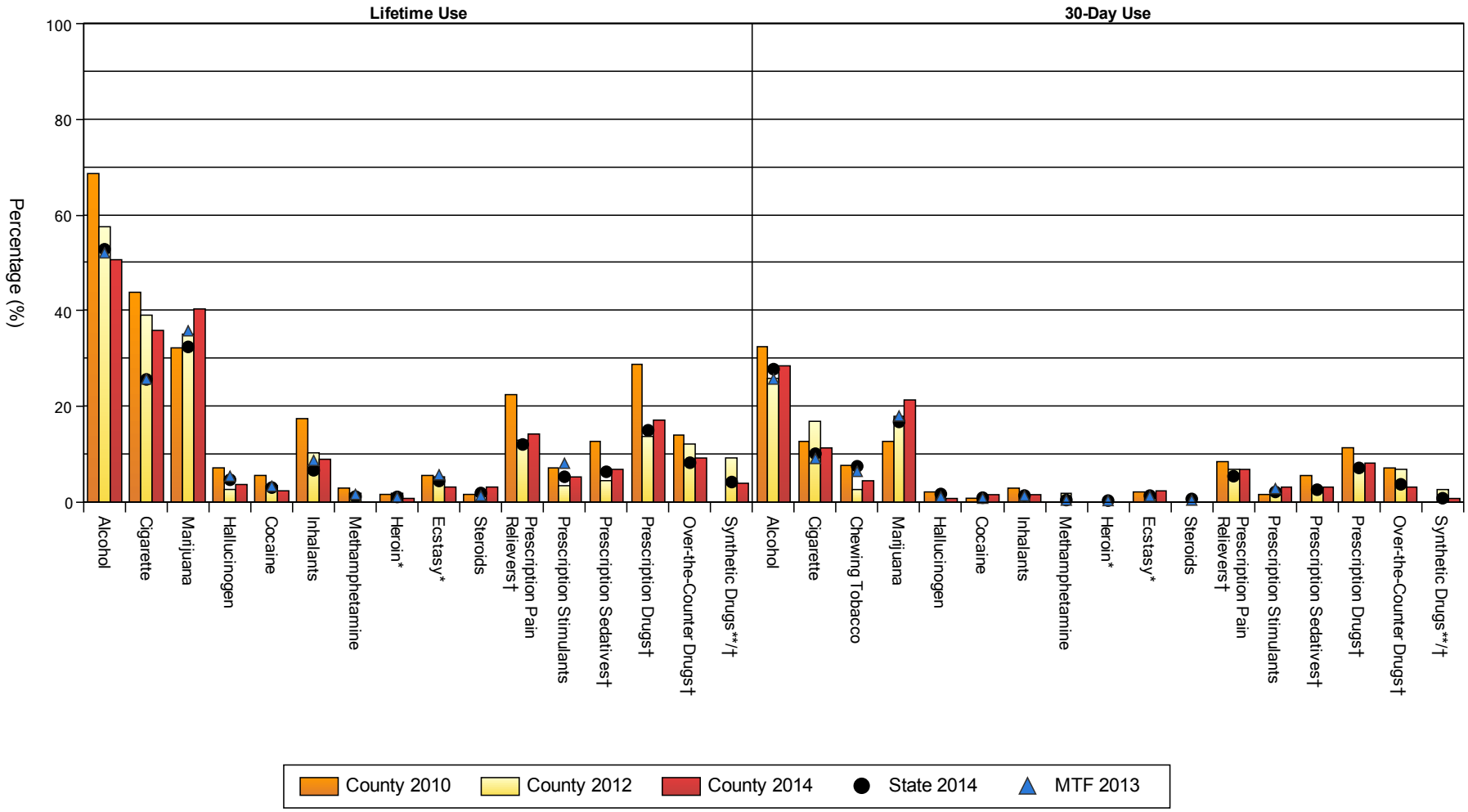


* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

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

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 La Paz County, Grade 10



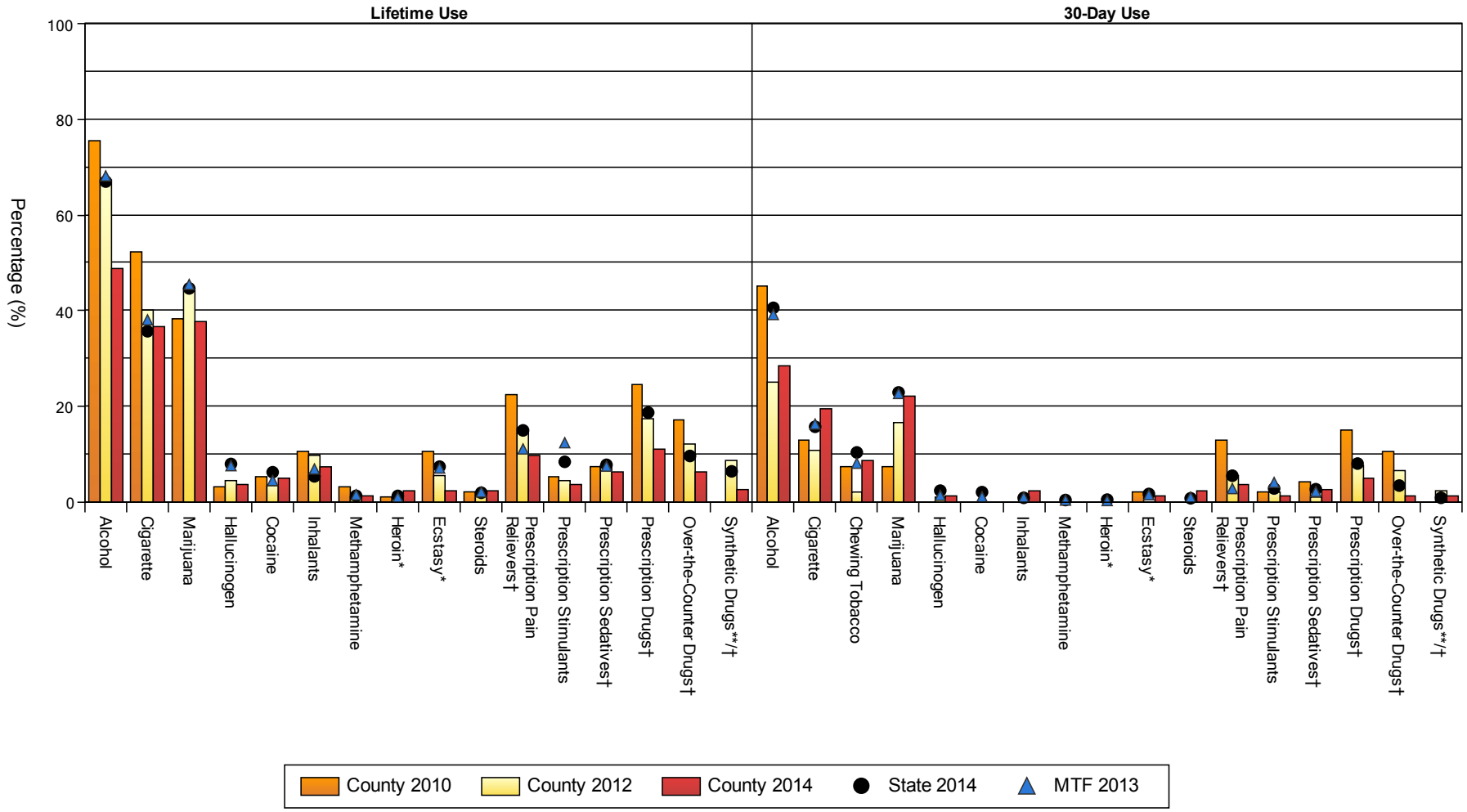
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** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014.

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

Substance Use

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 La Paz County, Grade 12



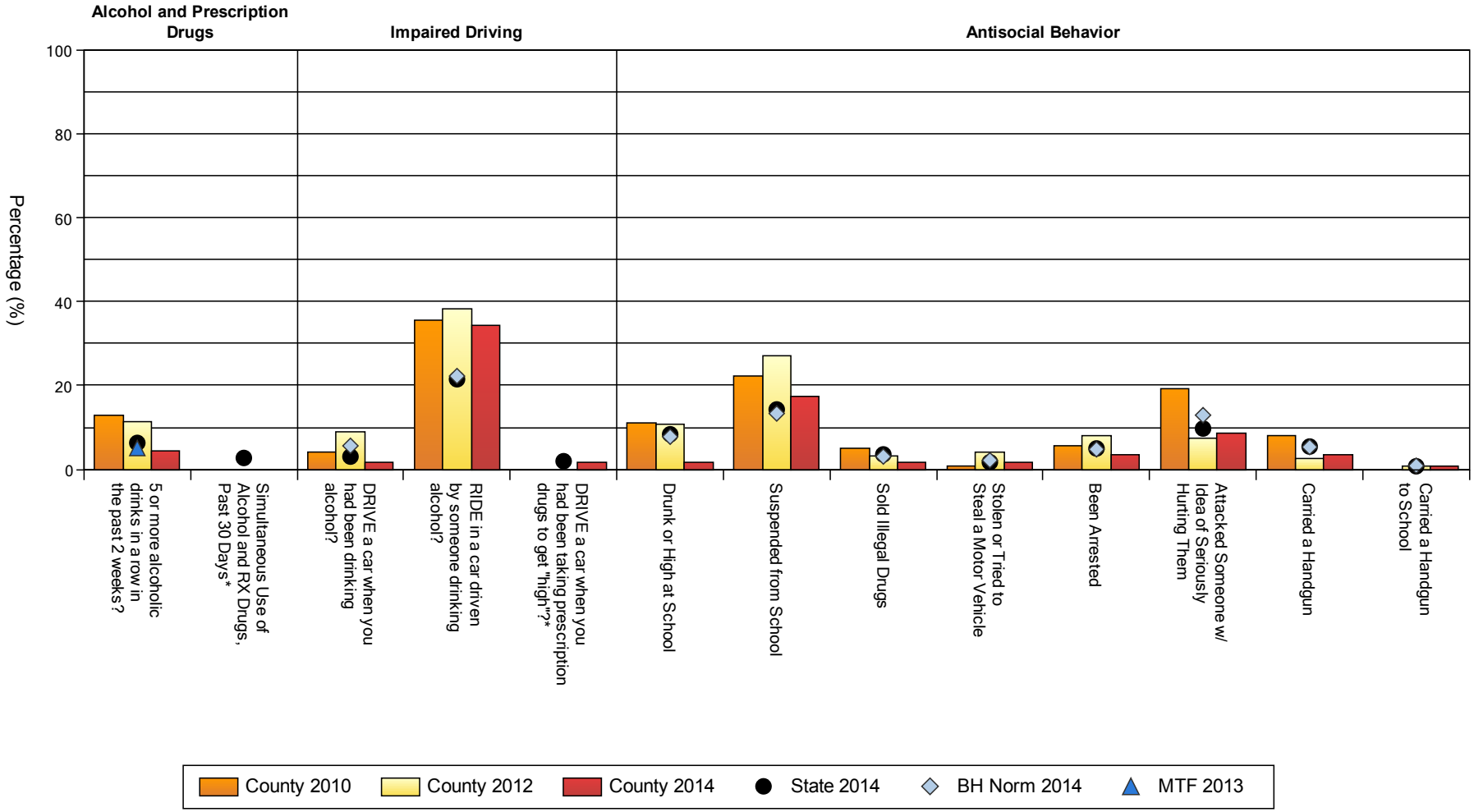
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** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014.

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Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

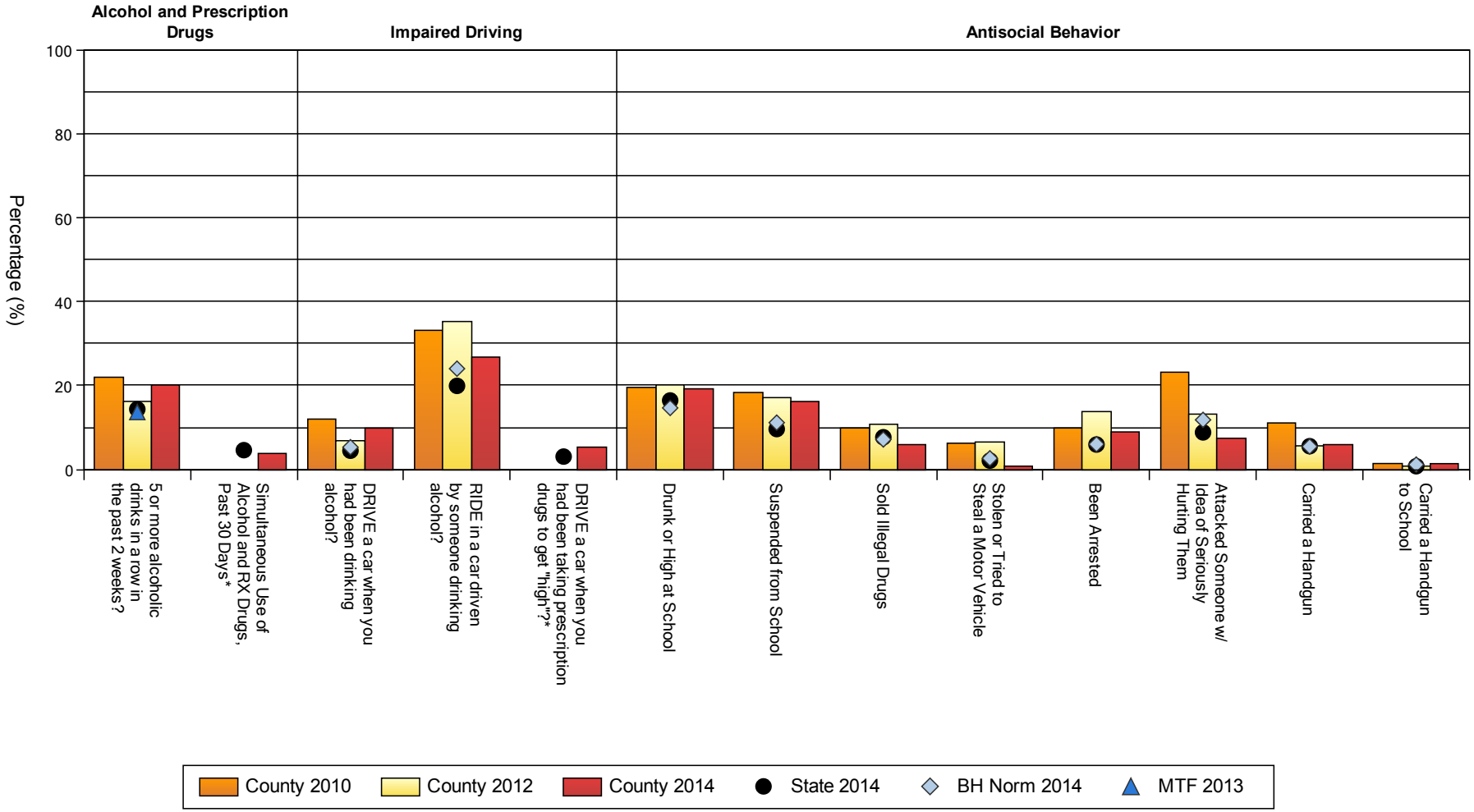
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 La Paz County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

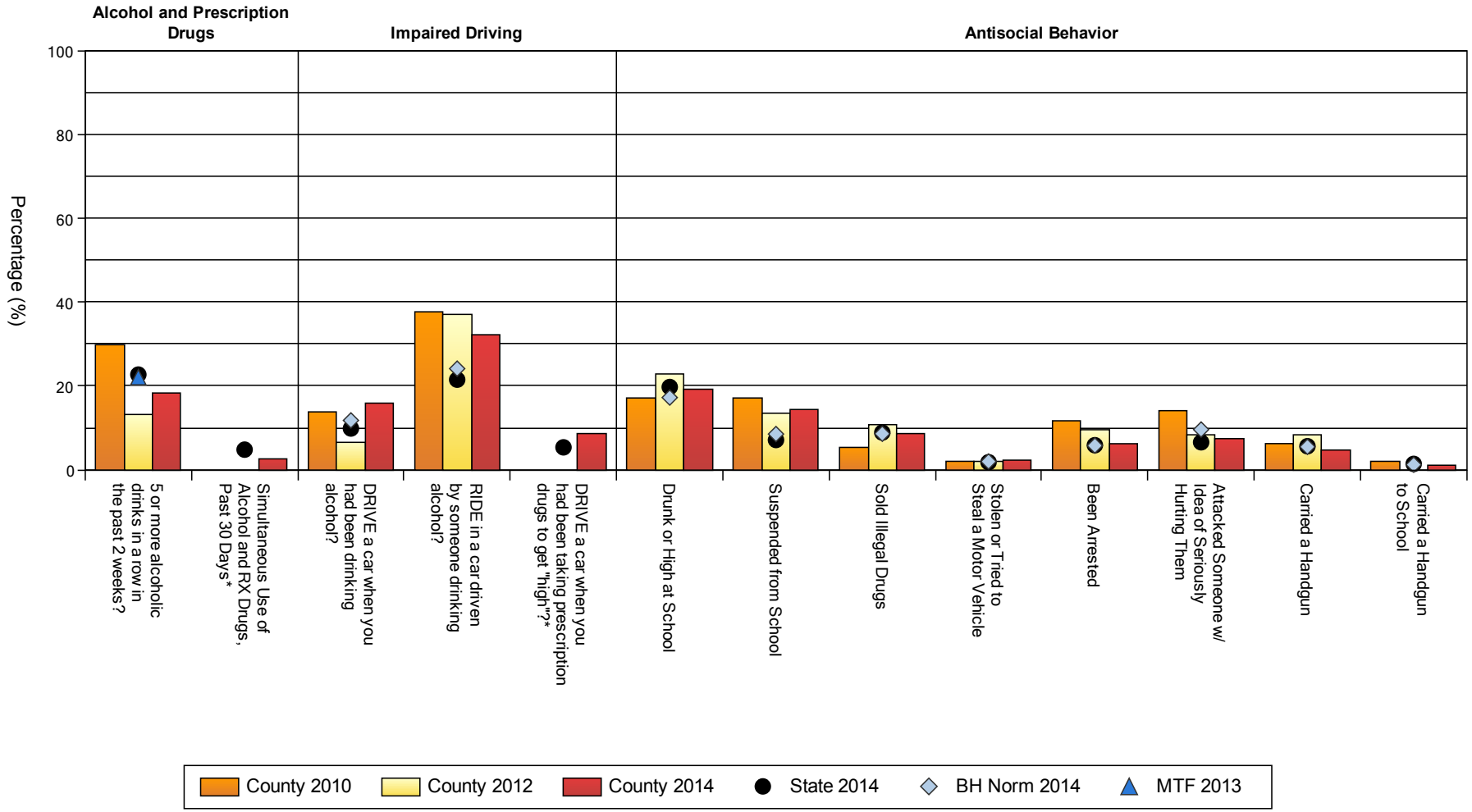
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 La Paz County, Grade 10



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

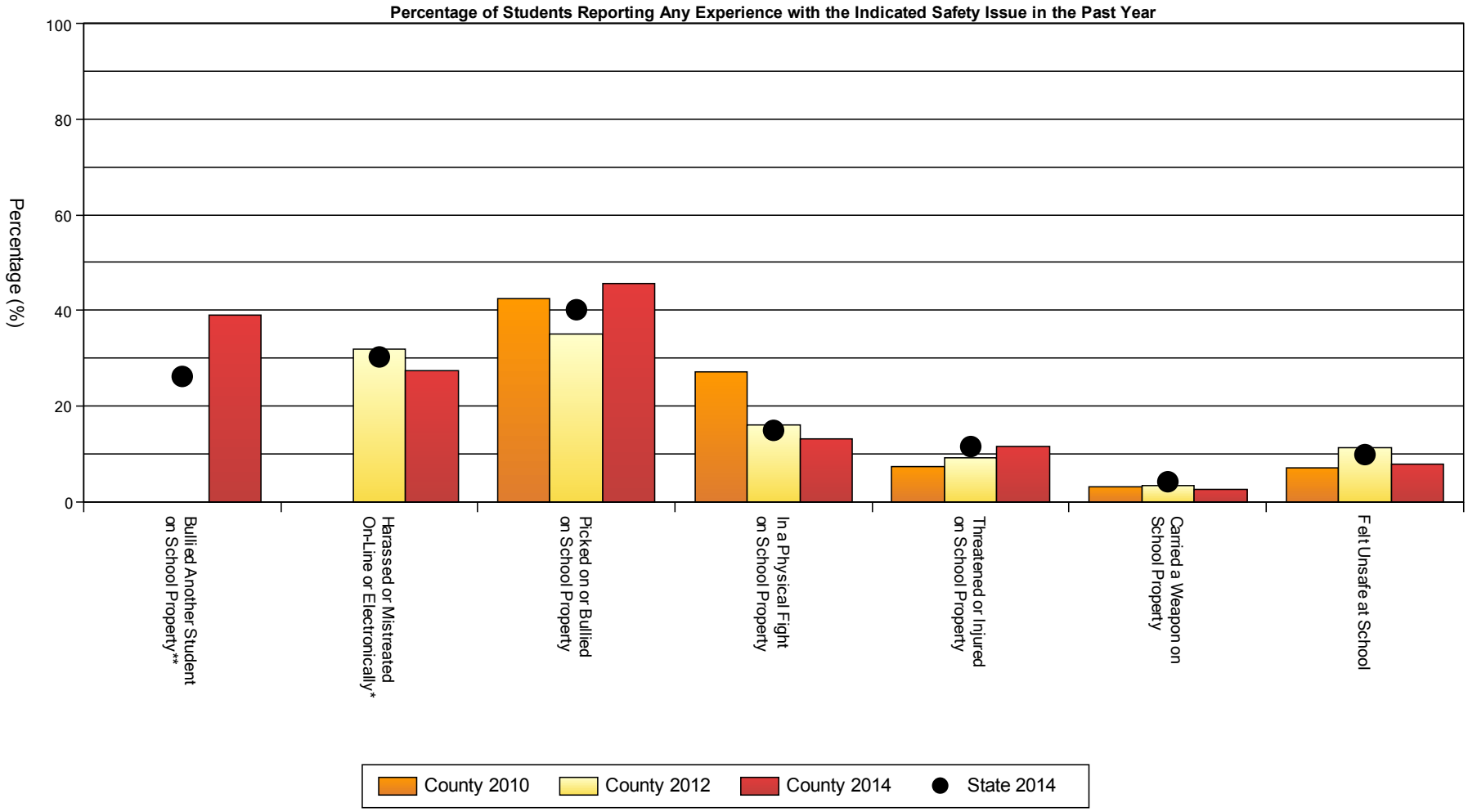
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 La Paz County, Grade 12



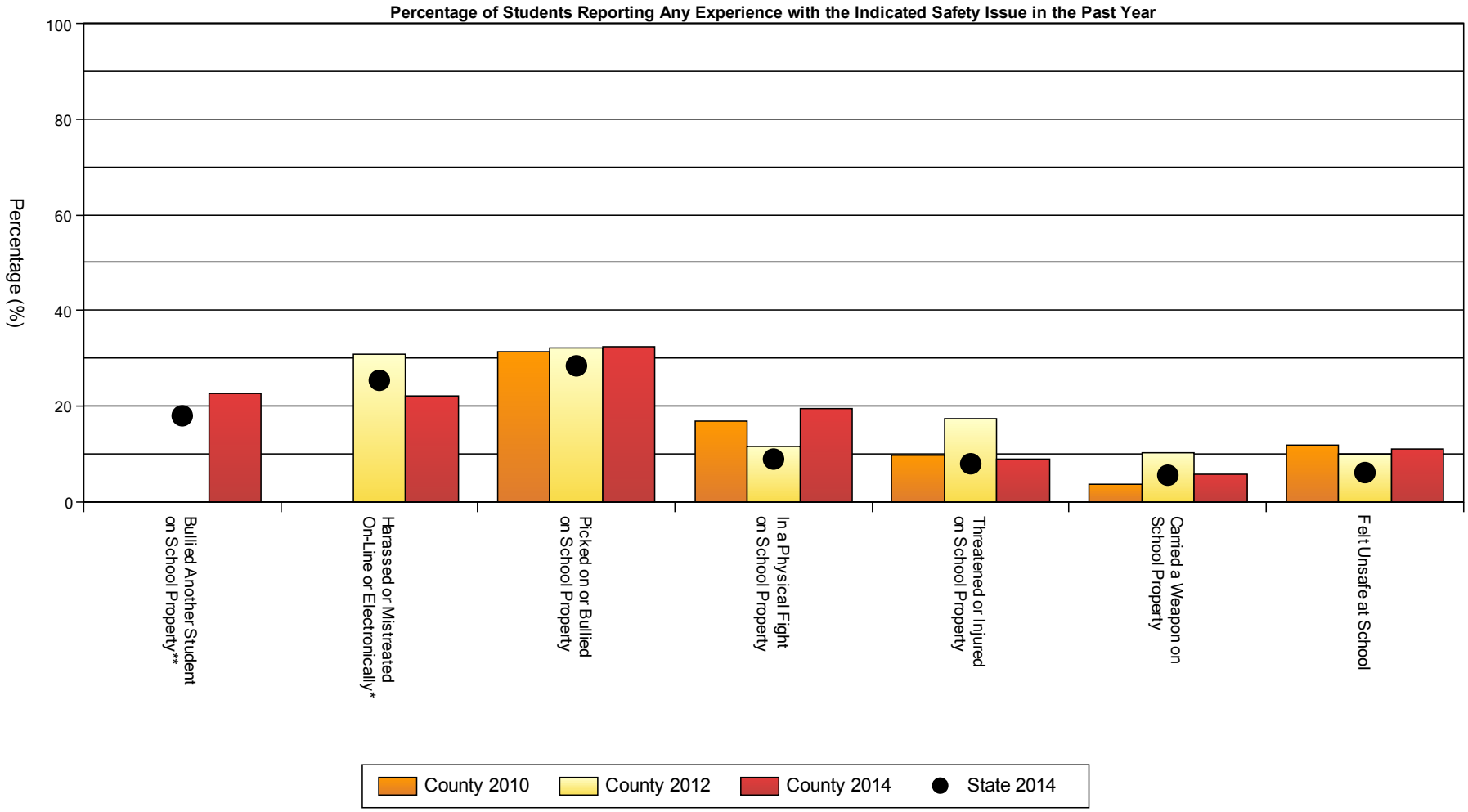
* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 La Paz County, Grade 8



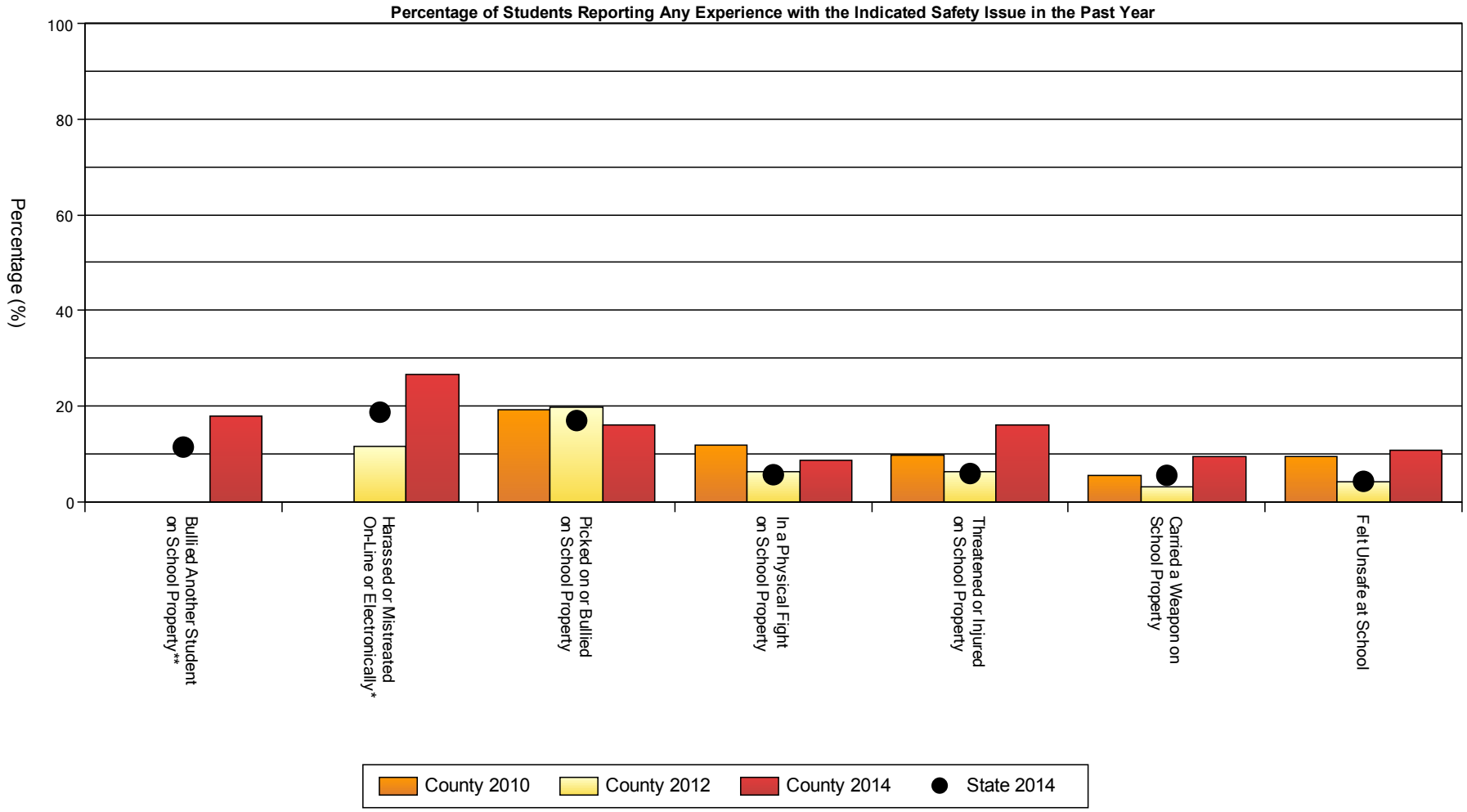
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey student reports of bullying against others.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 La Paz County, Grade 10



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

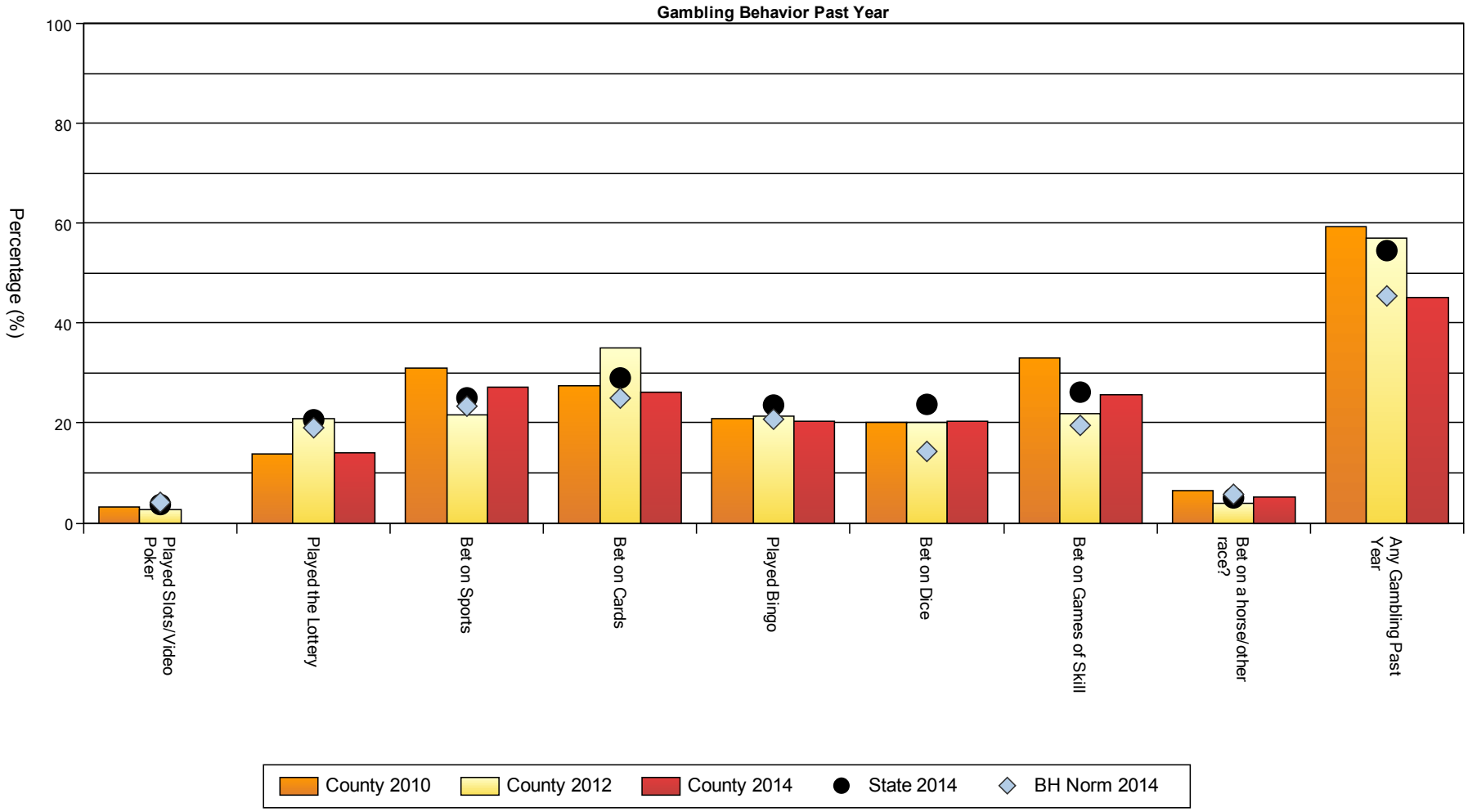
SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 La Paz County, Grade 12



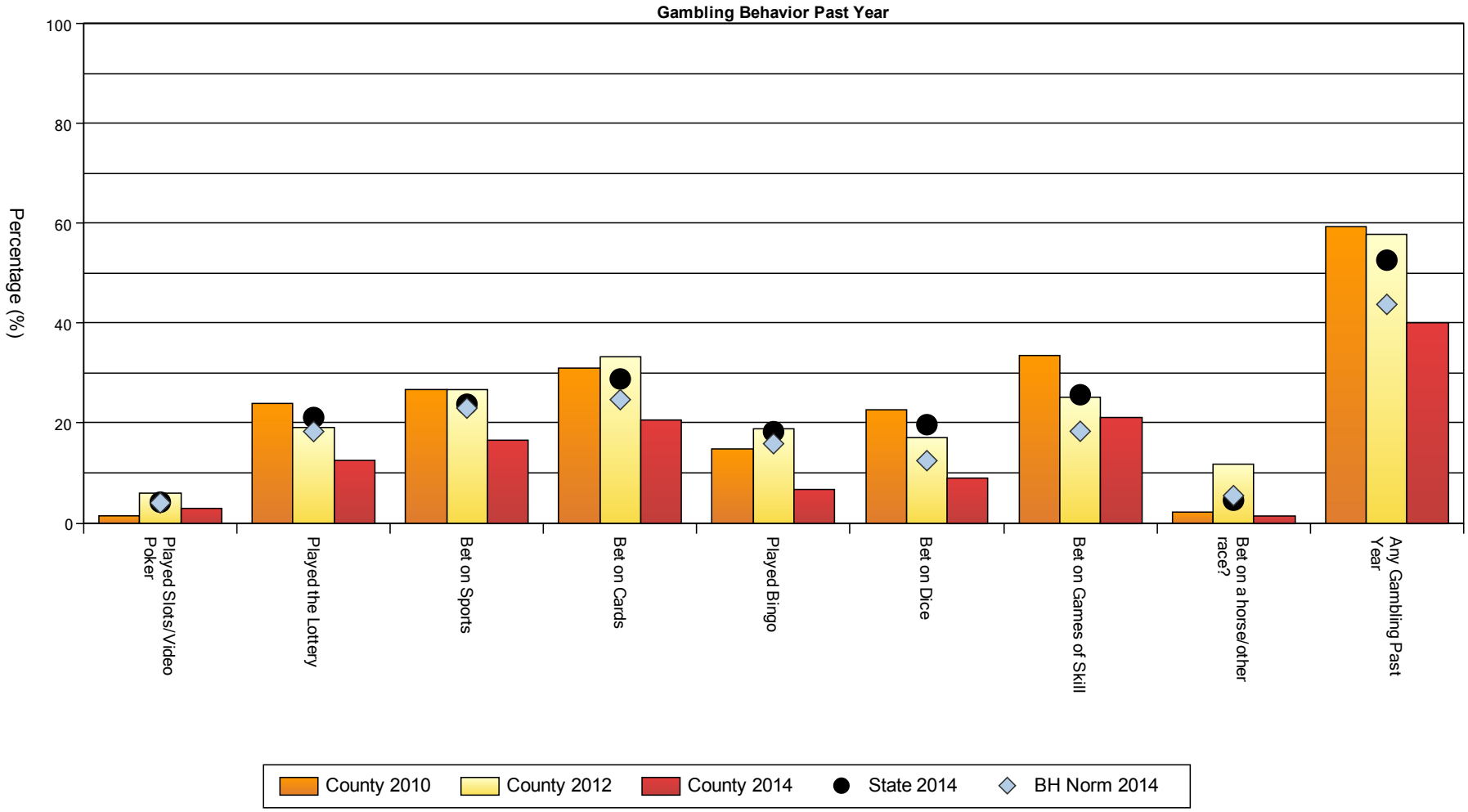
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.

** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

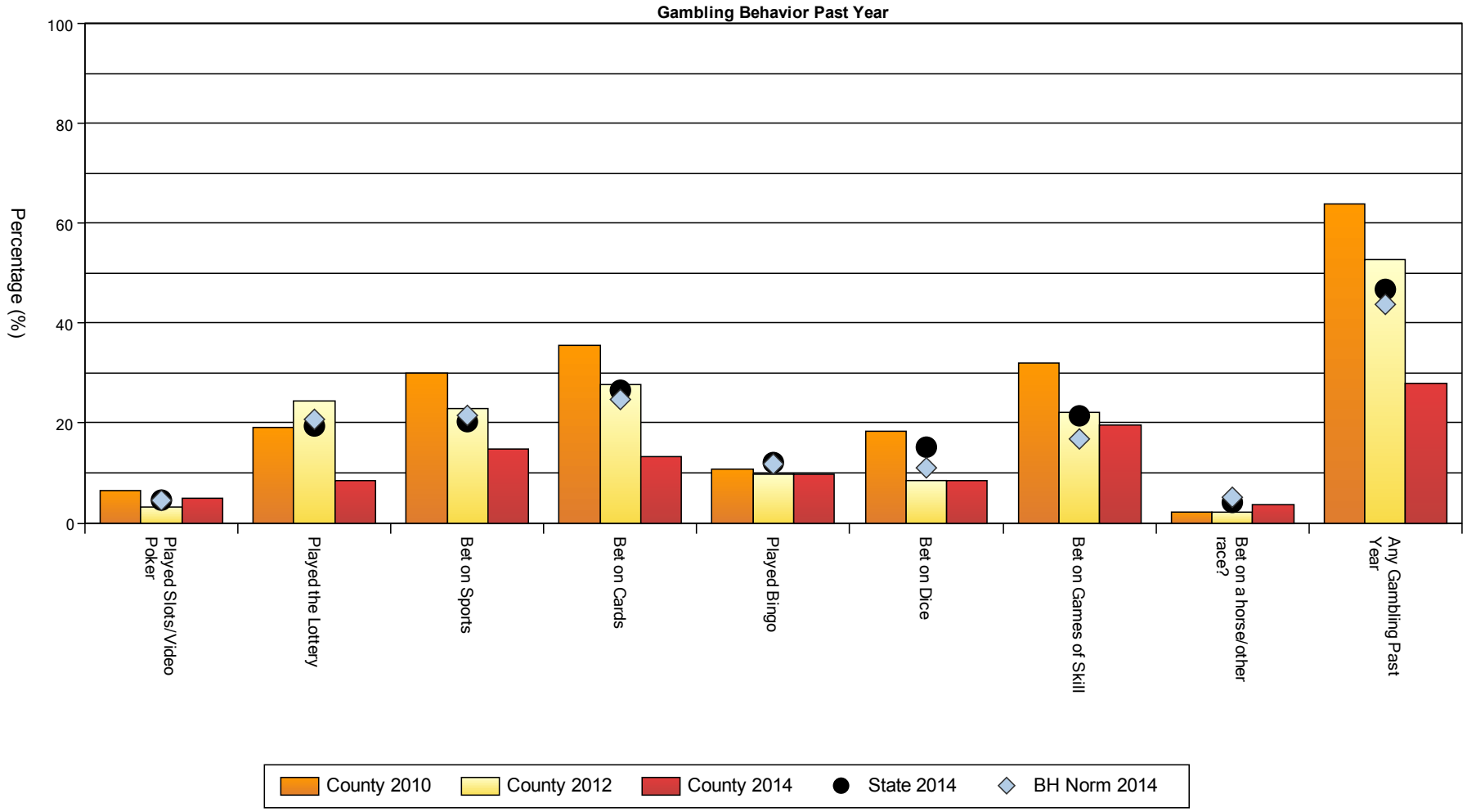
GAMBLING
2014 La Paz County, Grade 8



GAMBLING
2014 La Paz County, Grade 10

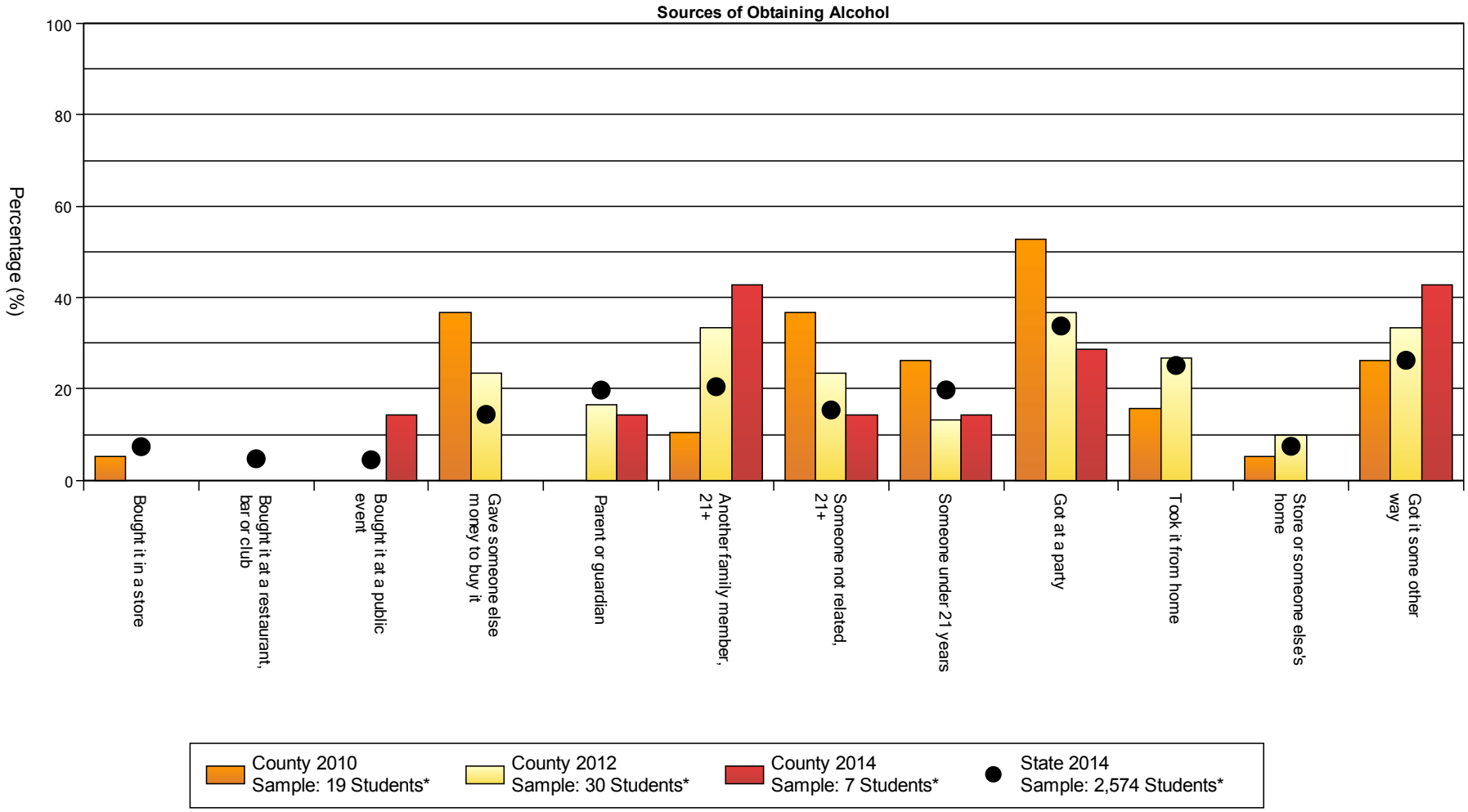


GAMBLING
2014 La Paz County, Grade 12



Sources of Alcohol

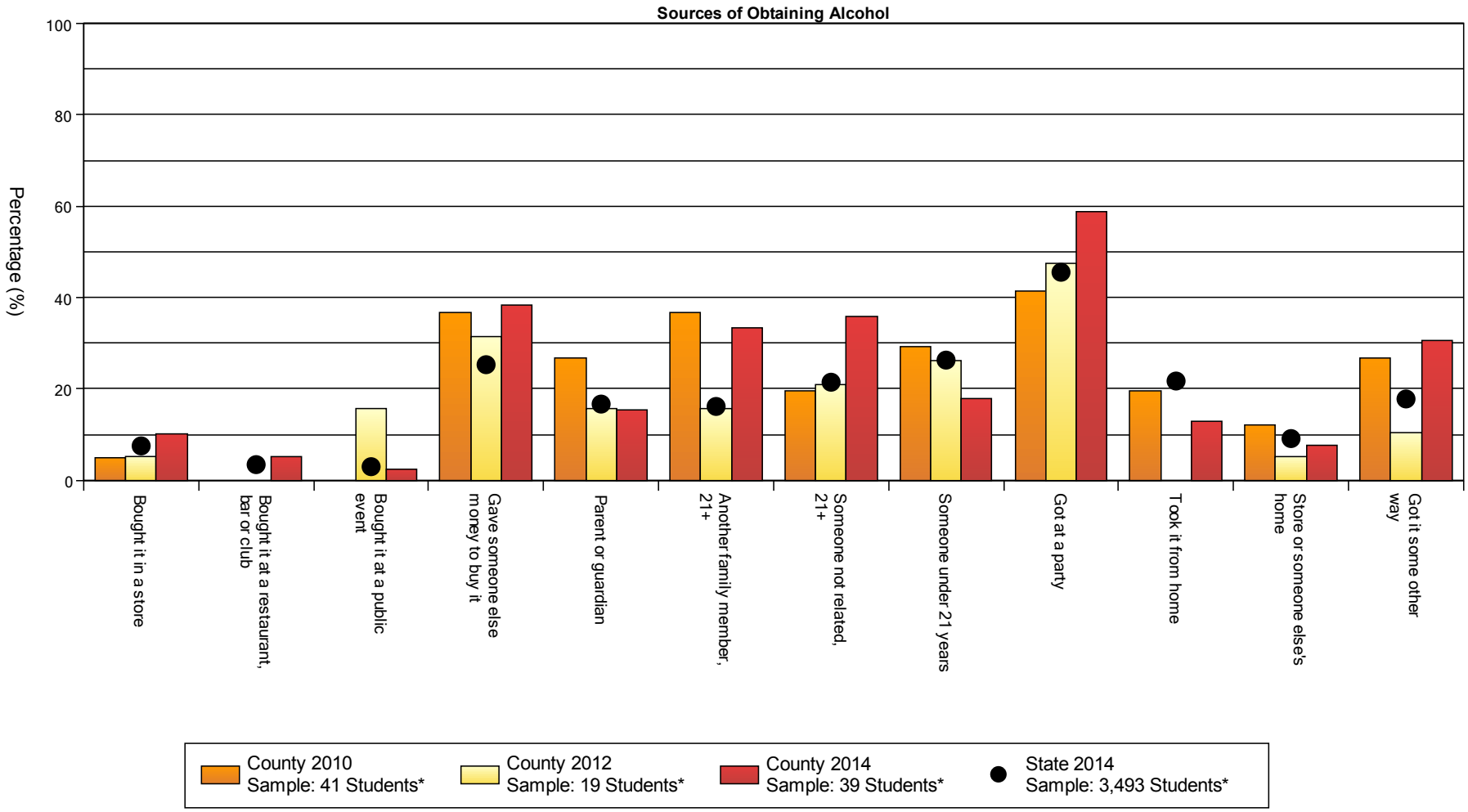
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 La Paz County, Grade 8



* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Alcohol

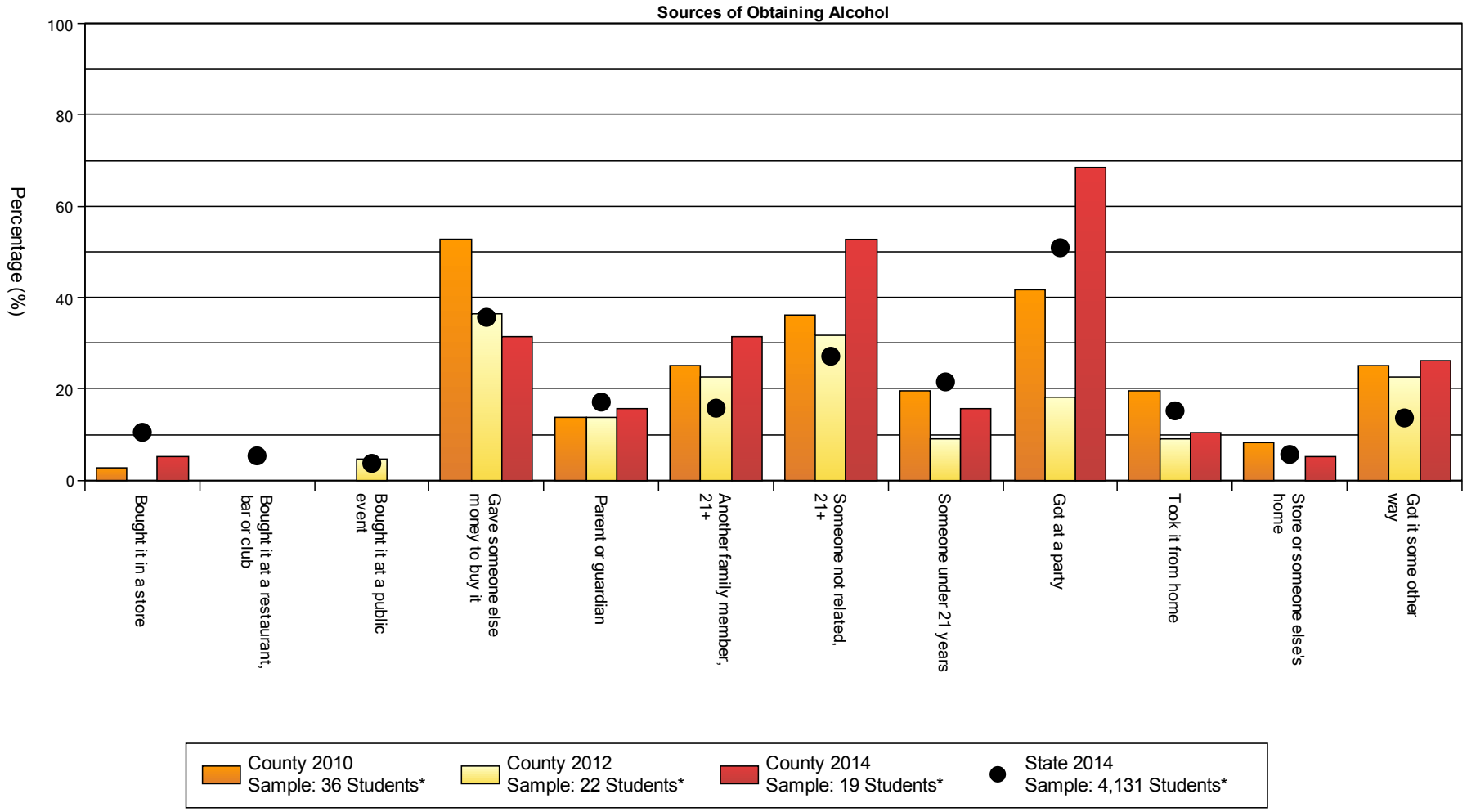
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 La Paz County, Grade 10



* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Alcohol

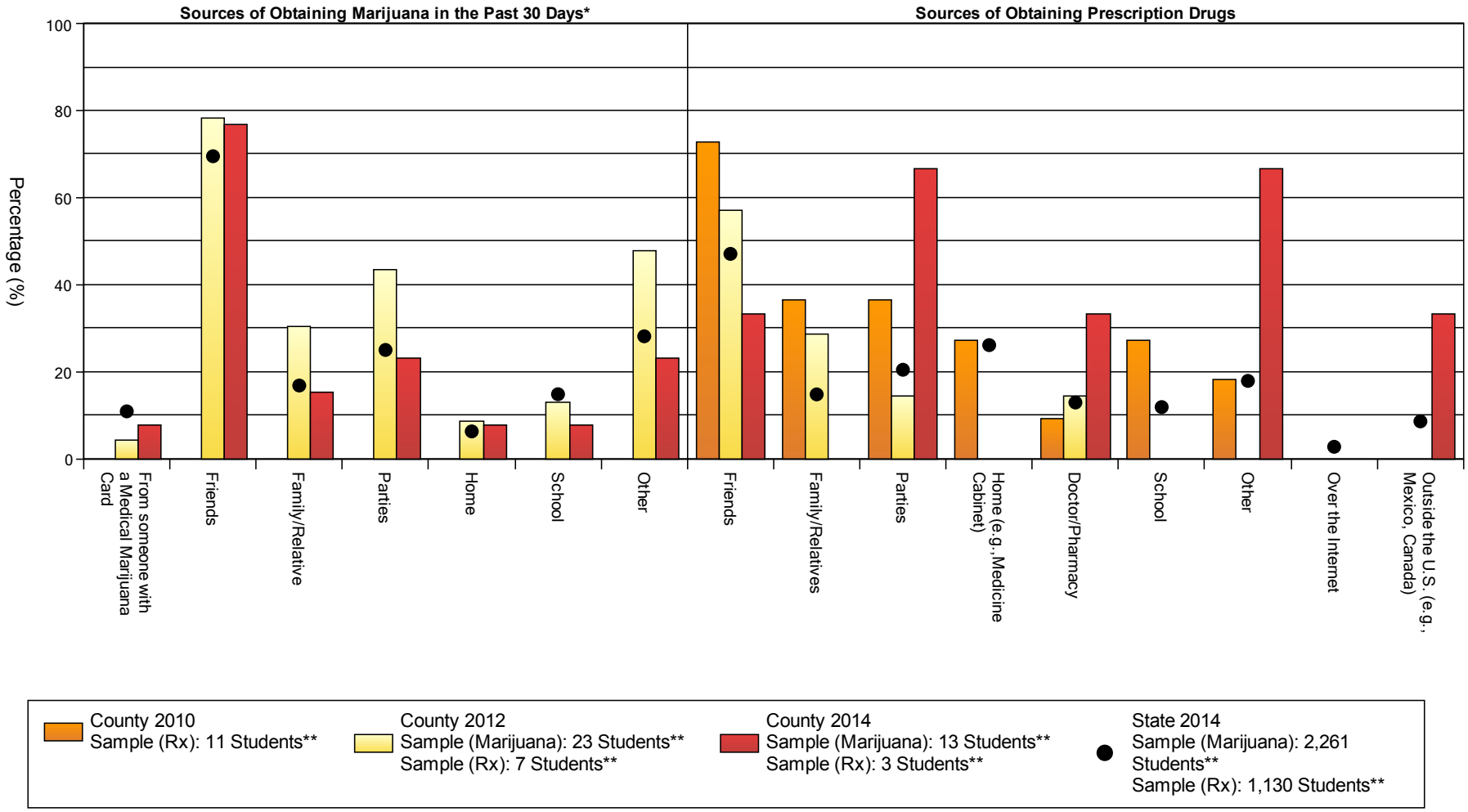
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 La Paz County, Grade 12



* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 La Paz County, Grade 8

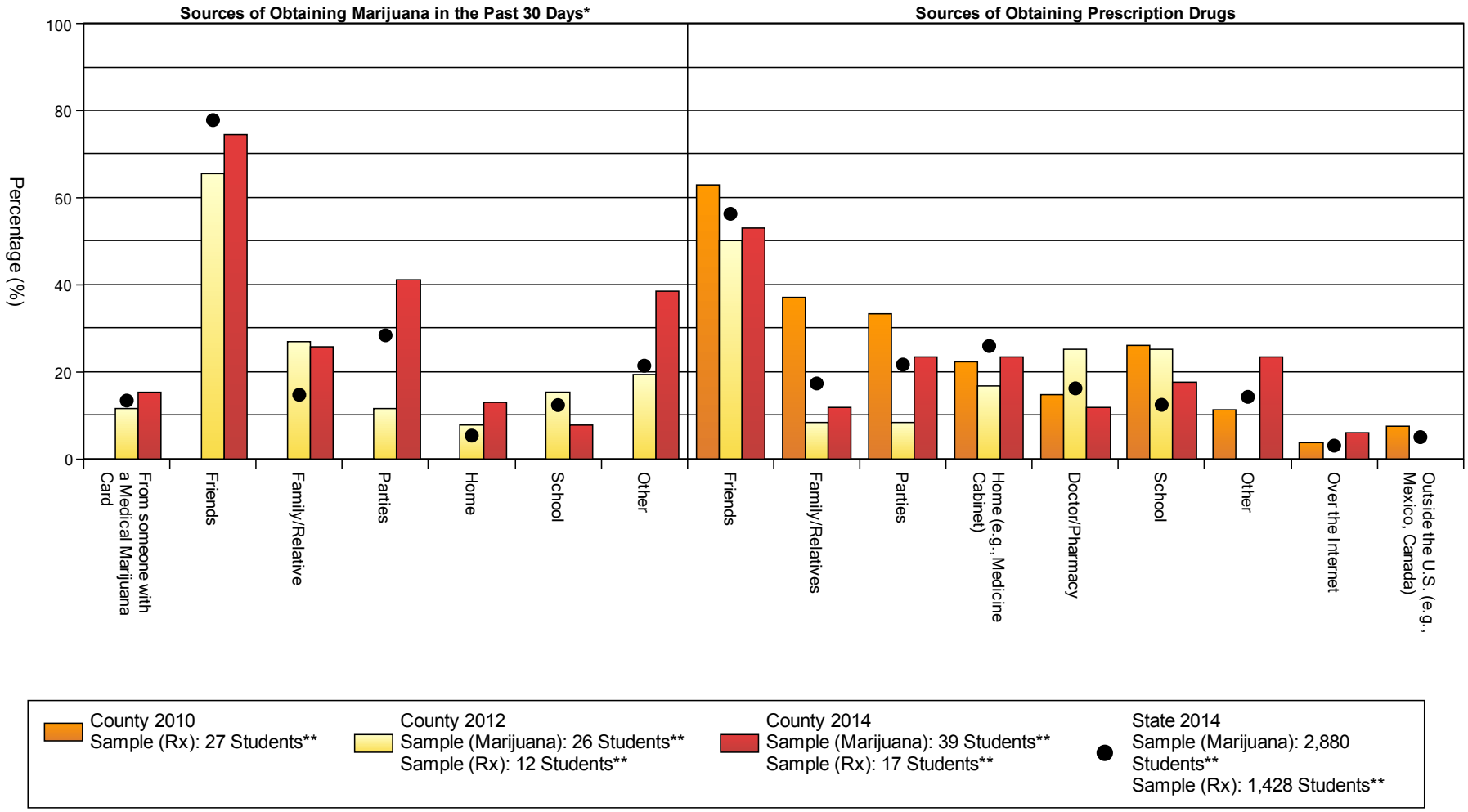


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 La Paz County, Grade 10

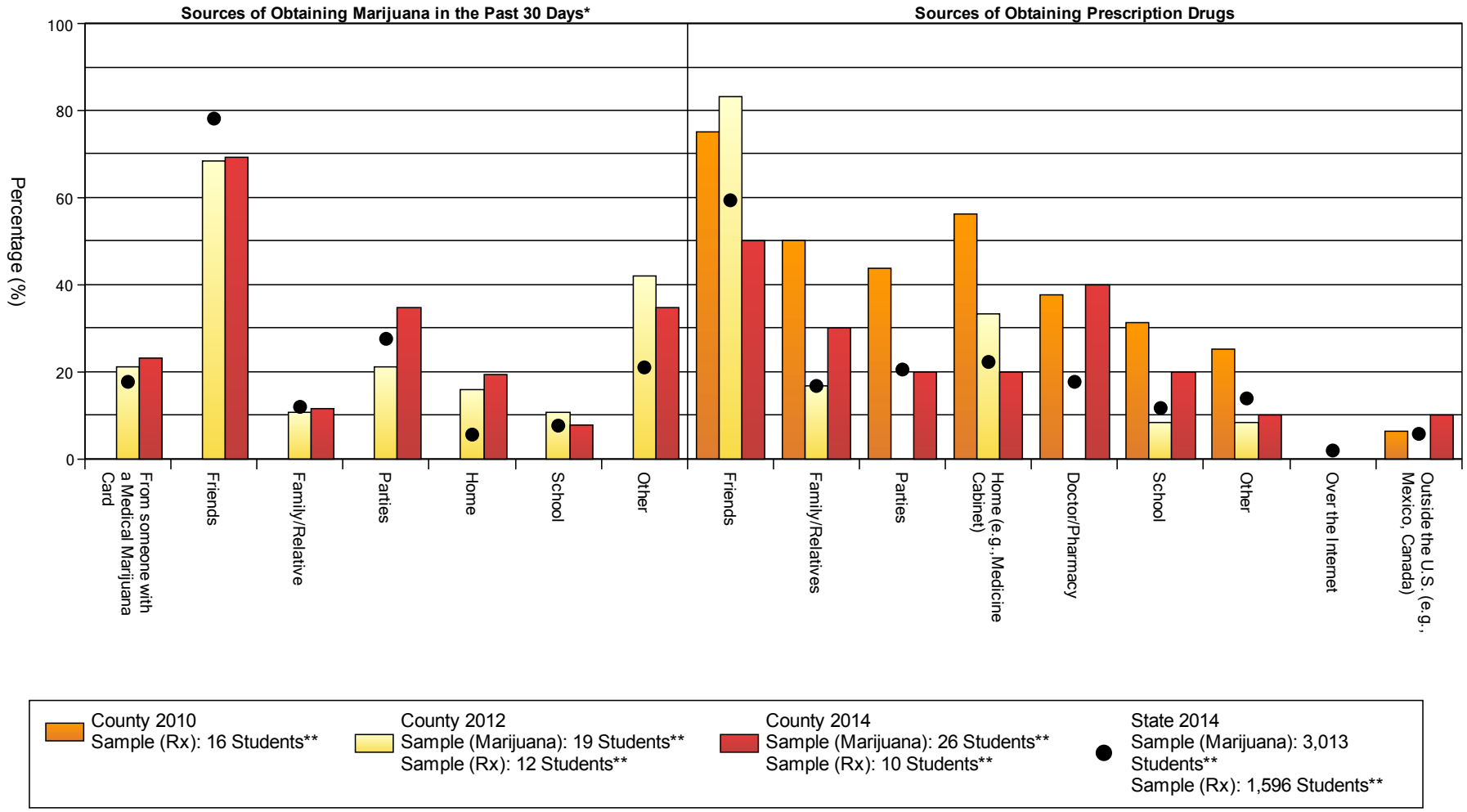


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 La Paz County, Grade 12



* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
Community Domain Risk Factors	
Low Neighborhood Attachment	Research has shown that youth who don't like the neighborhoods in which they live are more likely to become involved in juvenile crime and drug selling.
Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	Research has shown that legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, such as raising the legal drinking age, restricting smoking in public places, and increased taxation have been followed by decreases in consumption. Moreover, national surveys of high school seniors have shown that shifts in normative attitudes toward drug use have preceded changes in prevalence of use.
Perceived Availability of Drugs and Handguns	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents. The availability of handguns is also related to a higher risk of crime and substance use by adolescents.
Community Domain Protective Factors	
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Rewards for positive participation in activities helps youth bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
Family Domain Risk Factors	
Poor Family Management	Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children places them at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Also, parents' failure to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that they will engage in drug abuse whether or not there are family drug problems.
Family Conflict	Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear at risk for both delinquency and drug use.
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	When children are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior & Drugs	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further increased if parents involve children in their own drug (or alcohol) using behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.
Family Domain Protective Factors	
Family Attachment	Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, children are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.
School Domain Risk Factors	
Academic Failure	Beginning in the late elementary grades (grades 4-6) academic failure increases the risk of both drug abuse and delinquency. It appears that the experience of failure itself, for whatever reasons, increases the risk of problem behaviors.
Low Commitment to School	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of drugs is significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not. Factors such as liking school, spending time on homework, and perceiving the coursework as relevant are also negatively related to drug use.

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
School Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are recognized and rewarded for their contributions at school, they are less likely to be involved in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Peer-Individual Risk Factors	
Rebelliousness	Young people who do not feel 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 abusing drugs. In addition, high tolerance for deviance, a strong need for independence and normlessness have all been linked with drug use.
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	Early onset of drug use predicts misuse of drugs. The earlier the onset of any drug use, the greater the involvement in other drug use and the greater frequency of use. Onset of drug use prior to the age of 15 is a consistent predictor of drug abuse, and a later age of onset of drug use has been shown to predict lower drug involvement and a greater probability of discontinuation of use.
Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs or engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs and engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use and antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
Friends' Use of Drugs	Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance abuse are much more likely to engage in the same behavior. Peer drug use has consistently been found to be among the strongest predictors of substance use among youth. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who use drugs greatly increases the risk of that problem developing.
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Gang Involvement	Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.
Peer-Individual Protective Factors	
Belief in the Moral Order	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in prosocial behavior are more protected from engaging in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Prosocial Involvement	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are rewarded for working hard in school and the community are less likely to engage in problem behavior.

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students at Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Low Neighborhood Attachment	40.8	43.2	44.2	37.6	34.0	53.6	52.9	55.3	42.9	41.5	62.9	50.5	70.1	47.8	45.9
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	37.4	38.0	30.6	29.2	31.1	48.2	52.9	50.4	34.8	37.8	50.0	38.2	41.3	33.7	38.1
Perceived Availability of Drugs	34.2	34.2	22.0	29.6	30.7	40.3	47.5	32.6	36.6	38.6	49.5	46.2	30.3	39.8	41.0
Perceived Availability of Handguns	39.2	35.8	29.6	31.8	36.7	28.1	26.0	19.5	20.6	23.7	35.2	41.1	28.9	27.5	27.6
Family															
Poor Family Management	41.2	46.3	42.9	41.2	40.3	37.3	37.4	44.6	35.4	40.0	43.0	39.1	44.7	38.4	40.5
Family Conflict	55.5	53.7	37.5	51.0	49.3	38.1	31.0	45.4	41.2	39.9	44.2	39.3	40.8	39.0	38.0
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	49.2	56.2	43.2	36.7	35.4	47.8	47.5	54.9	36.8	37.6	57.5	53.9	40.3	35.9	35.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	26.4	21.8	23.2	21.2	23.7	38.1	27.2	33.3	32.8	39.6	51.1	38.2	29.9	33.0	40.3
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	55.8	48.3	48.2	43.2	49.1	56.2	49.5	43.2	44.6	53.5	54.4	51.1	41.6	43.2	52.9
School															
Academic Failure	60.9	69.8	53.1	44.6	41.1	61.4	64.0	65.2	44.3	42.5	51.1	56.0	53.8	40.9	37.9
Low Commitment to School	34.9	39.7	51.3	45.0	38.2	42.4	47.5	51.1	51.6	40.4	40.4	43.2	43.9	55.3	42.1
Peer and Individual															
Rebelliousness	52.0	44.6	34.8	33.4	34.5	51.0	47.9	40.3	36.6	39.8	55.9	40.9	40.2	36.6	37.7
Early Initiation of Drug Use	34.7	35.6	14.9	19.8	23.5	37.9	28.9	31.6	22.4	36.1	35.1	24.2	25.0	23.4	44.5
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	25.6	19.3	11.4	21.4	24.7	26.6	30.1	23.0	29.8	35.5	30.9	27.1	26.5	29.5	36.0
Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	40.0	35.6	30.1	31.7	34.7	47.9	35.0	31.6	36.1	41.0	43.0	34.4	35.4	35.6	39.0
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	46.3	54.7	55.4	56.9	37.9	44.3	53.2	61.4	58.4	40.1	45.1	52.2	62.8	65.4	47.4
Interaction With Antisocial Peers	61.5	69.3	53.9	43.6	44.8	67.8	57.3	63.7	41.5	45.5	60.6	69.1	43.2	40.1	43.7
Friend's Use of Drugs	45.9	50.0	25.2	29.7	30.7	36.6	42.1	42.2	34.7	34.7	20.4	35.5	20.7	32.0	32.6
Rewards For Antisocial Behavior	47.2	37.6	22.8	41.9	37.1	40.3	46.3	41.5	49.0	42.1	57.0	60.0	48.2	60.3	54.7
Gang Involvement	26.2	16.0	6.4	10.4	14.7	18.0	19.4	9.9	8.4	13.3	16.7	5.6	9.5	7.0	10.7
Total															
Students at High Risk*	39.7	39.2	31.3	24.9	22.4	39.0	25.4	30.7	23.3	23.5	37.2	34.4	17.9	23.6	24.1

* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Data Tables

Table 5. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	47.5	34.5	33.6	31.4	40.9	51.1	45.6	42.4	35.0	45.2	45.5	54.9	39.0	34.0	44.5
Family															
Family Attachment	43.6	36.1	40.9	53.3	54.8	44.6	35.8	30.2	47.8	48.0	58.8	52.4	51.3	55.2	57.9
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	61.2	51.7	58.0	62.2	62.5	57.7	60.0	53.1	57.2	56.2	56.5	55.2	61.8	56.8	56.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	62.4	45.8	51.8	60.0	61.9	48.9	48.4	38.6	53.6	54.3	52.3	46.5	48.7	52.0	54.0
School															
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	53.2	52.0	45.6	64.7	68.7	59.4	58.7	50.4	66.6	69.5	68.1	58.9	67.5	67.4	71.4
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	52.4	47.0	53.9	53.7	56.9	63.6	60.2	48.2	62.5	63.4	54.3	48.4	53.7	47.8	52.4
Peer and Individual															
Belief in the Moral Order	61.0	69.2	69.6	69.6	65.8	75.5	62.6	78.2	75.8	70.2	58.5	56.5	59.8	59.6	55.6
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	50.0	37.3	38.6	47.9	60.5	56.6	42.7	47.0	53.5	61.7	59.1	53.8	50.0	49.6	60.0
Prosocial Involvement	44.0	33.8	29.6	42.7	49.0	34.3	33.1	37.5	51.9	52.0	45.2	33.3	31.7	44.2	47.9
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	64.5	64.7	62.6	61.3	61.4	63.2	65.3	60.7	63.6	60.1	51.6	49.5	57.8	56.2	52.2
Total															
Students with High Protection*	54.8	52.3	47.8	54.8	42.6	62.1	51.6	54.0	61.6	46.0	54.3	50.0	51.2	54.8	43.4

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

Data Tables

Table 6. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	51.6	38.7	25.4	31.5	27.8	68.5	57.5	50.7	52.9	52.1	75.5	67.4	48.8	67.0	68.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	27.2	30.4	13.9	15.8	14.8	43.7	39.0	35.8	25.6	25.7	52.1	40.2	36.6	35.7	38.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	26.0	21.3	17.5	14.9	16.5	32.2	35.0	40.3	32.4	35.8	38.3	44.6	37.8	44.7	45.5
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.5	7.0	2.5	3.7	4.7	5.4	3.2	4.4	3.7	8.0	7.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.6	1.7	5.6	3.4	2.2	3.0	3.3	5.3	3.3	4.9	6.2	4.5
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	12.1	11.3	5.3	9.0	10.8	17.5	10.3	9.0	6.6	8.7	10.6	9.8	7.3	5.4	6.9
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.5	1.4	2.8	1.7	0.0	1.1	1.6	3.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.0	1.4	1.7	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	2.4	1.3	1.0
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	1.6	2.7	0.0	2.1	1.8	5.6	5.1	3.0	4.4	5.7	10.6	5.4	2.4	7.4	7.1
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.4	0.0	3.0	1.9	1.3	2.1	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.1
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	11.3	12.7	3.5	7.0	n/a	22.4	12.8	14.2	12.0	n/a	22.3	15.2	9.8	15.0	11.1
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	4.8	4.0	0.0	1.6	4.2	7.0	3.4	5.2	5.3	8.1	5.3	4.3	3.7	8.4	12.4
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	8.1	8.0	0.9	3.9	n/a	12.6	4.3	6.8	6.3	n/a	7.4	7.6	6.2	7.8	7.5
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	17.7	16.0	4.4	9.3	n/a	28.7	13.6	17.2	15.0	n/a	24.5	17.4	11.0	18.7	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	9.7	11.3	2.7	5.8	n/a	14.0	12.1	9.1	8.2	n/a	17.0	12.1	6.2	9.6	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	2.7	0.0	2.3	n/a	n/a	9.2	3.8	4.2	n/a	n/a	8.7	2.5	6.4	n/a

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

** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

Data Tables

Table 7. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once in the past 30 days.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	20.2	18.0	8.0	13.4	10.2	32.4	25.8	28.4	27.8	25.7	45.2	25.0	28.4	40.6	39.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	9.6	8.8	3.5	5.7	4.5	12.7	16.9	11.3	10.1	9.1	12.8	10.9	19.5	15.7	16.3
Chew ing tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	3.2	2.0	4.3	4.3	2.8	7.6	2.6	4.5	7.5	6.4	7.4	2.2	8.5	10.4	8.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	10.7	9.4	3.5	6.9	7.0	12.6	17.8	21.4	16.8	18.0	7.4	16.7	22.2	22.9	22.7
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.8	2.1	0.0	0.8	1.7	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.2	2.4	1.4
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.1
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	5.6	4.7	1.8	3.1	2.3	2.8	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.1	2.4	0.9	1.0
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.5	2.1	0.9	2.3	1.3	1.2	2.1	0.0	1.2	1.7	1.5
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.8	1.0
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	3.2	6.7	3.5	3.8	n/a	8.4	6.8	6.7	5.4	n/a	12.8	5.6	3.7	5.5	2.8
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.7	3.0	2.1	2.8	2.1	2.2	1.2	2.8	4.1
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	2.4	2.0	0.9	1.7	n/a	5.6	2.6	3.1	2.6	n/a	4.3	1.1	2.5	2.7	2.2
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	4.8	8.0	4.4	4.9	n/a	11.2	6.8	8.2	7.1	n/a	14.9	7.6	4.9	8.0	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	4.8	7.4	0.0	3.1	n/a	7.0	6.9	3.0	3.7	n/a	10.6	6.6	1.2	3.4	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	0.7	0.0	0.9	n/a	n/a	2.7	0.8	0.8	n/a	n/a	2.2	1.3	0.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of Prescription Pain Relievers, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

Data Tables

Table 8. Percentage of Students Who Used Alcohol & Prescription Drugs, & Reported Impaired Driving

Alcohol And Prescription Drugs

	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	12.9	11.5	4.4	6.3	n/a	5.1	21.8	16.2	20.0	14.4	n/a	13.7	29.8	13.0	18.3	22.7	n/a	22.1
Drank beer, wine, or hard liquor at the same time you used prescription drugs during the past 30 days?*	n/a	n/a	0.0	2.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.8	4.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.5	4.8	n/a	n/a

Impaired Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
DRIVE a car when you had been drinking alcohol?	4.1	8.8	1.8	3.1	5.6	n/a	11.9	6.9	9.8	4.5	5.3	n/a	13.8	6.5	16.0	9.9	11.8	n/a
RIDE in a car driven by someone drinking alcohol?	35.5	38.3	34.2	21.5	22.3	n/a	33.1	35.3	26.7	19.9	24.0	n/a	37.6	37.0	32.1	21.5	24.1	n/a
DRIVE a car when you had been taking prescription drugs to get "high"?*	n/a	n/a	1.8	2.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.4	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.5	5.4	n/a	n/a

Table 9. Percentage of Students With Antisocial Behavior

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Drunk or high at school	11.2	10.7	1.7	8.4	7.8	19.4	20.0	19.3	16.5	14.7	17.0	22.9	19.3	19.8	17.3
Suspended from school	22.2	27.2	17.4	14.3	13.4	18.2	17.1	16.2	9.6	11.2	17.0	13.5	14.3	7.1	8.5
Sold illegal drugs	4.9	3.3	1.8	3.6	3.1	9.8	10.7	5.9	7.7	7.2	5.4	10.6	8.5	8.9	8.6
Stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle	0.8	4.0	1.8	1.7	2.2	6.3	6.6	0.7	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.8	2.0
Been arrested	5.6	8.0	3.6	5.0	4.8	9.7	13.9	9.0	6.0	6.0	11.7	9.5	6.1	5.9	5.8
Attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them	19.2	7.3	8.8	9.8	12.9	23.1	13.1	7.4	8.9	11.8	14.0	8.3	7.3	6.6	9.6
Carried a handgun	8.0	2.7	3.5	5.5	5.4	11.2	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.5	6.4	8.3	4.8	5.6	5.5
Carried a handgun to school	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.2	2.1	0.0	1.2	1.4	1.2

* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
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	92.7	90.8	88.5	88.5	90.3	82.6	91.1	92.0	90.3	93.8	84.0	94.1
	1 time	4.8	5.3	5.3	5.2	4.2	6.6	3.0	3.4	6.5	3.1	1.2	2.3
	2-3 times	0.8	3.3	3.5	3.4	2.1	3.3	5.2	2.1	3.2	2.1	6.2	1.2
	4-5 times	1.6	0.0	1.8	1.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.6
	6-7 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.5
	8-9 times	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	10-11 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2
	12 or more times	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	2.1	4.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.9
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	72.8	84.0	86.8	85.1	83.1	88.4	80.6	91.1	88.2	93.8	91.5	94.3
	1 time	12.8	8.7	7.0	8.3	7.7	5.8	7.5	4.5	3.2	4.2	2.4	2.5
	2-3 times	9.6	6.7	3.5	4.1	4.2	2.5	7.5	2.3	6.5	2.1	2.4	1.4
	4-5 times	4.0	0.7	2.6	1.0	2.1	0.0	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4
	6-7 times	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.3
	8-9 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.2
	10-11 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	3.3	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	57.6	64.9	54.4	59.8	68.6	67.8	67.6	71.6	80.9	80.2	84.0	83.0
	1 time	11.2	7.9	14.0	10.3	7.1	6.6	8.1	6.7	4.3	4.2	2.5	4.1
	2-3 times	8.8	10.6	12.3	12.0	7.9	7.4	11.0	9.3	6.4	6.3	6.2	5.9
	4-5 times	7.2	4.6	4.4	5.1	5.0	4.1	3.7	3.8	2.1	3.1	2.5	2.0
	6-7 times	1.6	2.0	6.1	2.5	0.0	1.7	0.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
	8-9 times	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.4	0.8	2.2	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.7
	10-11 times	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.3
	12 or more times	9.6	8.6	7.0	7.8	10.0	10.7	6.6	5.0	5.3	4.2	3.7	3.0
During the past 12 months, how often have you picked on or bullied another student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	n/a	n/a	60.9	73.8	n/a	n/a	77.2	82.0	n/a	n/a	82.1	88.6
	1 time	n/a	n/a	11.3	10.5	n/a	n/a	8.8	6.2	n/a	n/a	7.1	3.3
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	12.2	8.8	n/a	n/a	6.6	6.2	n/a	n/a	1.2	3.5
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	7.8	2.3	n/a	n/a	2.2	1.6	n/a	n/a	1.2	1.2
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	1.7	1.0	n/a	n/a	1.5	0.9	n/a	n/a	1.2	0.6
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	3.5	0.7	n/a	n/a	0.7	0.4	n/a	n/a	1.2	0.4
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.3	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.2	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.2
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	2.6	2.5	n/a	n/a	2.9	2.4	n/a	n/a	6.0	2.2
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 your way to or from school?	0 days	92.8	88.8	92.2	90.1	88.1	90.1	89.1	93.9	90.4	95.8	89.2	95.7
	1 day	2.4	5.9	4.3	4.7	7.0	5.8	5.1	2.8	5.3	2.1	4.8	1.8
	2-3 days	3.2	4.6	1.7	3.3	2.8	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.1	2.1	1.2	1.2
	4-5 days	1.6	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.8	2.2	0.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.4
	6 or more days	0.0	0.7	0.9	1.0	2.1	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.8
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	96.8	96.7	97.4	95.8	96.5	89.7	94.1	94.4	94.6	96.8	90.5	94.5
	1 day	0.0	1.3	0.9	1.9	1.4	2.6	2.9	1.5	1.1	1.1	3.6	1.1
	2-3 days	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.0	2.6	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.0	3.6	1.1
	4-5 days	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.5
	6 or more days	1.6	1.3	0.9	1.1	2.1	4.3	1.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.2	2.8
During the past 12 months, how many times have you been harassed, mistreated, or made fun of by another person while on-line or through a cell phone or other electronic device?**	0 times	n/a	68.2	72.6	69.7	n/a	69.2	77.8	74.6	n/a	88.5	73.5	81.3
	1 time	n/a	7.9	9.7	8.7	n/a	5.0	5.2	6.6	n/a	5.2	7.2	4.7
	2-3 times	n/a	13.2	11.5	9.0	n/a	10.8	5.9	8.0	n/a	3.1	7.2	6.1
	4-5 times	n/a	4.6	1.8	3.8	n/a	4.2	2.2	3.3	n/a	1.0	2.4	2.3
	6-7 times	n/a	1.3	2.7	1.8	n/a	0.0	3.7	1.5	n/a	2.1	3.6	1.2
	8-9 times	n/a	1.3	0.9	1.4	n/a	1.7	2.2	1.3	n/a	0.0	1.2	0.7
	10-11 times	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.6	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.5	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.3
	12 or more times	n/a	3.3	0.9	5.0	n/a	9.2	3.0	4.2	n/a	0.0	4.8	3.4

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

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

Data Tables

Table 11. Percentage of Students Gambling in the Past Year

How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value: (At least once in the past 12 months)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Any Gambling Past Year	59.2	57.0	45.2	54.6	45.5	59.4	57.9	40.0	52.6	43.8	63.8	52.6	28.0	46.8	43.8
Played at a slot machine, poker machine, or other gambling machine?	3.2	2.7	0.0	3.7	4.2	1.4	5.9	3.0	4.2	4.0	6.4	3.2	4.9	4.6	4.5
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	13.7	20.8	14.2	20.7	19.1	23.9	19.0	12.6	21.1	18.3	19.1	24.5	8.5	19.4	20.8
Bet on sports?	30.9	21.6	27.2	25.1	23.4	26.8	26.7	16.5	23.8	23.0	30.1	22.8	14.8	20.3	21.6
Bet on cards?	27.4	35.1	26.1	29.1	25.0	31.0	33.3	20.7	28.9	24.7	35.5	27.7	13.4	26.6	24.7
Played bingo?	21.0	21.5	20.4	23.6	20.8	14.7	18.8	6.8	18.3	15.9	10.6	9.7	9.8	12.1	11.8
Played a dice game?	20.2	20.1	20.4	23.8	14.3	22.5	17.1	9.0	19.7	12.5	18.3	8.5	8.5	15.2	11.1
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	33.1	22.0	25.7	26.2	19.6	33.6	25.2	21.1	25.7	18.4	31.9	22.1	19.5	21.5	16.9
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	6.5	4.0	5.2	5.0	5.8	2.1	11.9	1.5	4.6	5.5	2.1	2.1	3.7	4.1	5.2

Data Tables

Table 12. Where Youth Obtained Alcohol

If during the past 30 days you drank alcohol, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*19*	*30*	*7*	*2,574*	*41*	*19*	*39*	*3,493*	*36*	*22*	*19*	*4,131*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station.	5.3	0.0	0.0	7.4	4.9	5.3	10.3	7.6	2.8	0.0	5.3	10.5
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club.	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.0	0.0	5.1	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event.	0.0	0.0	14.3	4.5	0.0	15.8	2.6	3.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	3.7
I gave someone else money to buy it for me.	36.8	23.3	0.0	14.5	36.6	31.6	38.5	25.3	52.8	36.4	31.6	35.7
My parent or guardian gave it to me.	0.0	16.7	14.3	19.8	26.8	15.8	15.4	16.7	13.9	13.6	15.8	17.1
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me.	10.5	33.3	42.9	20.5	36.6	15.8	33.3	16.2	25.0	22.7	31.6	15.8
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me.	36.8	23.3	14.3	15.4	19.5	21.1	35.9	21.5	36.1	31.8	52.6	27.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me.	26.3	13.3	14.3	19.8	29.3	26.3	17.9	26.3	19.4	9.1	15.8	21.6
I got it at a party.	52.6	36.7	28.6	33.8	41.5	47.4	59.0	45.6	41.7	18.2	68.4	50.9
I took it from home.	15.8	26.7	0.0	25.2	19.5	0.0	12.8	21.8	19.4	9.1	10.5	15.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home.	5.3	10.0	0.0	7.5	12.2	5.3	7.7	9.2	8.3	0.0	5.3	5.7
I got it some other way.	26.3	33.3	42.9	26.3	26.8	10.5	30.8	17.8	25.0	22.7	26.3	13.7

* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 13. Where Youth Obtained Marijuana*

If during the past 30 days you used marijuana, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12		
	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size***	*23*	*13*	*2,261*	*26*	*39*	*2,880*	*19*	*26*	*3,013*
I got it from someone with a medical marijuana card	4.3	7.7	10.9	11.5	15.4	13.4	21.1	23.1	17.7
Friends	78.3	76.9	69.5	65.4	74.4	77.8	68.4	69.2	78.2
Family/relatives	30.4	15.4	16.8	26.9	25.6	14.7	10.5	11.5	11.9
Parties	43.5	23.1	25.0	11.5	41.0	28.4	21.1	34.6	27.5
Home	8.7	7.7	6.3	7.7	12.8	5.3	15.8	19.2	5.5
School	13.0	7.7	14.8	15.4	7.7	12.3	10.5	7.7	7.6
Other	47.8	23.1	28.1	19.2	38.5	21.4	42.1	34.6	21.0

Table 14. Where Youth Obtained Prescription Drugs

If you have ever used prescription drugs in order to get high, not for a medical reason, how did you get them? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size***	*11*	*7*	*3*	*1,130*	*27*	*12*	*17*	*1,428*	*16*	*12*	*10*	*1,596*
Friends	72.7	57.1	33.3	47.1	63.0	50.0	52.9	56.3	75.0	83.3	50.0	59.4
Family/relatives	36.4	28.6	0.0	14.8	37.0	8.3	11.8	17.3	50.0	16.7	30.0	16.7
Parties	36.4	14.3	66.7	20.4	33.3	8.3	23.5	21.6	43.8	0.0	20.0	20.5
Home (e.g., medicine cabinet)	27.3	0.0	0.0	26.1	22.2	16.7	23.5	25.9	56.3	33.3	20.0	22.2
Doctor/pharmacy	9.1	14.3	33.3	12.9	14.8	25.0	11.8	16.2	37.5	0.0	40.0	17.7
School	27.3	0.0	0.0	11.9	25.9	25.0	17.6	12.4	31.3	8.3	20.0	11.7
Other	18.2	0.0	66.7	17.9	11.1	0.0	23.5	14.2	25.0	8.3	10.0	13.8
Over the Internet	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	3.7	0.0	5.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
Outside the U.S. (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.0	0.0	33.3	8.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	5.0	6.3	0.0	10.0	5.7

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 15. Drug Free Communities Report - National Outcome Measures (NOMs)

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Male**		Female**	
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
Perception of Risk* (People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)	take five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) once or twice a week?	Binge drinking	69.1	110	68.7	131	64.1	78	63.5	159	71.7	159
	smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	Tobacco	78.6	112	75.8	132	75.6	78	75.2	161	78.1	160
	smoke marijuana once or twice a week?	Marijuana	65.5	110	50.0	132	41.0	78	48.8	160	57.2	159
	use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them?	Prescription drugs	75.9	112	75.6	131	68.8	77	72.0	161	75.9	158
Perception of Parental Disapproval* (Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	96.4	112	91.7	133	87.0	77	89.4	160	95.0	161
	smoke cigarettes?	Tobacco	100.0	110	97.0	132	88.3	77	95.6	158	96.3	160
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	100.0	109	90.8	130	85.7	77	91.7	157	93.7	158
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	98.2	110	94.0	133	93.3	75	94.9	158	95.6	159
Perception of Peer Disapproval* (Friends feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	87.6	113	57.7	130	68.8	77	68.6	159	73.1	160
	smoke tobacco?	Tobacco	90.2	112	71.3	129	68.8	77	73.9	157	80.6	160
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	79.3	111	45.7	129	53.2	77	54.8	157	63.5	159
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	92.7	110	79.1	129	84.2	76	82.1	156	88.0	158
Past 30-Day Use* (at least one use in the past 30 days)	had beer, wine, or hard liquor	Alcohol	8.0	113	28.4	134	28.4	81	22.7	163	20.1	164
	smoked cigarettes	Tobacco	3.5	114	11.3	133	19.5	82	10.4	164	11.0	164
	used marijuana	Marijuana	3.5	113	21.4	131	22.2	81	15.3	163	15.5	161
	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet, or Tylox) without a doctor's orders?	Prescription drugs	4.4	114	8.2	134	4.9	82	4.8	165	7.3	164

* For Perception of Risk, Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, and Past 30-Day Use, the "Sample" column represents the sample size - the number of people who answered the question and whose responses were used to determine the percentage. The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample answering the question as specified in the definition.

** The male and female values allow a gender comparison for youth who completed the survey. However, unless the percentage of students who participated from each grade is similar, the gender results are not necessarily representative of males and females in the community.

Data Tables

Table 16. Additional Data for Prevention Planning

In the last 30 days, about how many times were you offered:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
alcohol?	Never	66.1	61.1	80.0	78.5	49.3	54.7	57.5	58.3	33.0	55.1	54.9	47.1
	Once	18.5	18.1	9.6	10.3	16.7	19.8	10.4	13.1	18.1	14.6	13.4	13.2
	2-3 times	8.9	13.4	8.7	6.7	18.1	12.3	14.9	15.2	26.6	18.0	12.2	19.4
	4-6 times	4.0	3.4	1.7	2.1	5.6	7.5	6.0	6.7	8.5	6.7	9.8	9.4
	7-10 times	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	3.5	0.9	2.2	2.3	5.3	2.2	1.2	3.4
	More than 10 times	2.4	3.4	0.0	1.7	6.9	4.7	9.0	4.4	8.5	3.4	8.5	7.5
cigarettes?	Never	82.9	78.1	87.8	86.5	71.5	77.5	73.7	79.6	69.6	78.7	72.8	73.9
	Once	8.9	8.9	9.6	6.8	9.7	4.9	15.0	8.4	14.1	5.6	9.9	9.2
	2-3 times	4.9	8.9	2.6	3.7	6.3	8.8	3.8	5.3	8.7	9.0	6.2	6.8
	4-6 times	1.6	0.7	0.0	1.2	4.2	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.2	3.1
	7-10 times	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.5	2.8	0.0	2.3	1.2	0.0	1.1	1.2	1.6
	More than 10 times	1.6	1.4	0.0	1.3	5.6	5.9	2.3	3.1	5.4	3.4	8.6	5.4
marijuana?	Never	76.2	66.2	77.4	75.5	67.6	51.5	46.3	57.5	64.9	50.6	52.5	54.1
	Once	8.2	8.8	7.0	8.3	12.7	12.9	10.4	11.4	11.7	12.4	8.8	10.5
	2-3 times	7.4	8.8	10.4	6.6	4.9	13.9	12.7	10.8	9.6	14.6	11.3	12.0
	4-6 times	2.5	8.1	2.6	3.3	5.6	9.9	6.0	6.7	4.3	6.7	7.5	6.8
	7-10 times	1.6	3.4	0.0	1.7	2.8	2.0	4.5	3.8	2.1	2.2	1.3	3.8
	More than 10 times	4.1	4.7	2.6	4.6	6.3	9.9	20.1	9.8	7.4	13.5	18.8	12.7
other drugs?	Never	95.1	92.6	94.8	88.4	82.4	82.9	80.3	82.6	81.9	89.9	85.0	82.1
	Once	1.6	4.7	3.5	5.5	8.5	3.8	8.3	7.6	8.5	4.5	5.0	6.7
	2-3 times	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.7	4.2	2.9	7.6	4.3	4.3	2.2	2.5	5.0
	4-6 times	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.8	3.8	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	2.1
	7-10 times	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.6	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.3	1.0
	More than 10 times	0.8	0.7	0.0	1.7	0.7	5.7	1.5	2.6	3.2	2.2	6.3	3.0
In the last 30 days, how often did you respond in the following ways when alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana or other drugs were offered to you?		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
Say "No" without giving a reason why.	Never	36.1	25.7	29.2	30.5	70.2	28.3	41.2	35.2	58.7	30.3	49.4	39.2
	Once	21.3	25.7	14.2	11.6	29.8	22.1	16.8	14.4	41.3	16.9	17.7	15.6
	Twice	3.3	7.6	6.2	4.6	0.0	8.0	12.2	6.9	0.0	14.6	8.9	7.6
	Three times	2.5	4.2	0.0	2.3	0.0	4.4	3.1	3.5	0.0	3.4	0.0	3.8
	Four or more times	5.7	7.6	3.5	4.6	0.0	10.6	3.8	6.3	0.0	5.6	3.8	6.7
	I never get offers	31.1	29.2	46.9	46.4	0.0	26.5	22.9	33.6	0.0	29.2	20.3	27.1
Give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer.	Never	35.2	37.3	34.8	33.6	1.4	35.1	42.2	37.1	1.1	37.5	46.8	41.5
	Once	13.9	18.3	9.8	9.4	98.6	11.7	14.8	13.2	98.9	11.4	19.0	14.2
	Twice	6.6	5.6	5.4	4.3	0.0	8.1	9.4	7.0	0.0	13.6	5.1	8.1
	Three times	5.7	2.1	0.9	2.2	0.0	8.1	3.1	3.6	0.0	3.4	2.5	4.0
	Four or more times	6.6	7.7	2.7	3.7	0.0	13.5	5.5	5.4	0.0	3.4	5.1	5.2
	I never get offers	32.0	28.9	46.4	46.7	0.0	23.4	25.0	33.7	0.0	30.7	21.5	26.9
Decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer.	Never	38.8	39.4	33.3	35.4	0.0	41.1	50.4	46.0	0.0	39.8	54.4	53.3
	Once	13.2	16.2	11.7	8.5	100.0	16.1	14.2	9.7	100.0	13.6	10.1	9.2
	Twice	4.1	6.3	4.5	3.2	0.0	4.5	6.3	3.9	0.0	10.2	7.6	3.9
	Three times	2.5	2.8	2.7	1.9	0.0	2.7	2.4	2.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	2.3
	Four or more times	9.1	7.0	2.7	3.7	0.0	10.7	1.6	4.0	0.0	4.5	7.6	3.7
	I never get offers	32.2	28.2	45.0	47.3	0.0	25.0	25.2	34.2	0.0	28.4	20.3	27.6
Use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs.	Never	41.8	40.4	35.1	38.2	0.0	48.2	52.8	49.7	0.0	45.5	57.0	57.0
	Once	8.2	17.7	6.3	6.8	100.0	9.8	12.6	7.8	100.0	9.1	15.2	7.6
	Twice	4.1	2.1	5.4	2.4	0.0	5.4	6.3	2.9	0.0	9.1	3.8	3.0
	Three times	2.5	2.1	0.9	1.5	0.0	2.7	1.6	1.7	0.0	3.4	0.0	1.8
	Four or more times	9.0	6.4	3.6	3.3	0.0	7.1	3.1	3.3	0.0	3.4	1.3	2.7
	I never get offers	34.4	31.2	48.6	47.8	0.0	26.8	23.6	34.6	0.0	29.5	22.8	27.9

Table 17. Additional Data for Prevention Planning (Cont'd)

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	81.6	75.5	87.0	87.7	75.9	76.4	78.7	89.1	84.0	88.5	81.9	89.6
	1 or 2 times	10.4	11.3	9.6	6.4	8.3	8.9	9.6	5.0	4.3	3.1	10.8	4.7
	3 to 5 times	0.8	4.6	2.6	2.5	4.1	7.3	5.1	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.4	2.0
	6 to 9 times	2.4	2.6	0.0	1.2	2.8	0.8	0.7	1.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	1.2
	10 to 19 times	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	4.1	2.4	0.7	0.6	2.1	2.1	0.0	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.8	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.2
	40+ times	1.6	2.0	0.0	1.0	3.4	2.4	4.4	1.1	3.2	2.1	1.2	1.3
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	24.8	34.4	40.4	48.7	33.1	34.7	64.0	54.3	36.6	64.6	62.7	65.8
	1 or 2 times	30.4	32.5	30.7	26.4	23.9	30.6	19.9	22.6	22.6	12.5	25.3	17.9
	3 to 5 times	26.4	19.9	15.8	12.8	19.7	15.7	10.3	12.7	20.4	10.4	12.0	9.4
	6 to 9 times	7.2	8.6	4.4	5.4	13.4	7.4	3.7	5.2	5.4	4.2	0.0	3.1
	10 to 19 times	4.0	0.7	4.4	2.8	4.2	6.6	0.7	2.3	7.5	1.0	0.0	1.6
	20 to 29 times	3.2	2.0	1.8	1.2	2.1	1.7	0.7	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.7
	30 to 39 times	2.4	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	2.2	3.1	0.0	0.3
	40+ times	1.6	1.3	2.6	2.3	3.5	1.7	0.7	1.5	5.4	3.1	0.0	1.2
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	77.8	87.3	88.7	89.8	84.7	91.8	96.3	92.4	88.3	94.6	95.2	94.5
	1 or 2 times	14.3	8.0	7.8	6.0	5.6	4.9	1.5	4.2	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.0
	3 to 5 times	4.8	3.3	0.9	1.9	3.5	1.6	0.7	1.4	3.2	1.1	1.2	0.9
	6 to 9 times	0.8	0.0	2.6	1.0	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.7	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.5
	10 to 19 times	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	1.4	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.5
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	88.8	88.1	93.9	91.5	90.9	92.6	89.6	93.7	89.4	95.8	97.6	94.6
	1 or 2 times	7.2	9.3	6.1	5.4	4.2	4.9	5.9	3.8	6.4	2.1	1.2	3.2
	3 to 5 times	1.6	0.7	0.0	1.2	1.4	0.0	2.2	1.2	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.9
	6 to 9 times	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.7	0.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.3
	10 to 19 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	20 to 29 times	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	0.8	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.7
In the last 30 days, how often have you avoided people or places because you might be offered alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or other drugs?	Never	58.2	49.3	66.1	69.0	53.2	46.6	68.4	70.4	67.0	57.3	63.3	75.5
	Once	15.6	18.2	11.6	11.2	13.5	21.4	9.8	10.5	6.4	7.9	10.1	7.8
	2-3 times	12.3	16.9	8.9	9.6	16.3	15.5	12.8	10.4	16.0	15.7	13.9	10.3
	4-6 times	4.1	8.8	4.5	3.4	2.8	5.8	2.3	3.5	4.3	4.5	5.1	3.0
	7-10 times	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.9	3.5	1.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.8
	More than 10 times	8.2	6.1	8.0	5.9	10.6	8.7	6.8	4.1	6.4	12.4	7.6	2.6
During the past 12 months, how many times have you talked with your parents about strategies to avoid or resist people or places where you might be offered alcohol, prescription drugs, or other drugs?*	Never	n/a	n/a	48.7	48.0	n/a	n/a	58.2	57.8	n/a	n/a	68.3	68.2
	Once	n/a	n/a	11.3	17.8	n/a	n/a	11.9	15.7	n/a	n/a	11.0	12.9
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	23.5	17.2	n/a	n/a	12.7	14.9	n/a	n/a	13.4	11.4
	4-6 times	n/a	n/a	8.7	6.8	n/a	n/a	6.7	4.7	n/a	n/a	4.9	3.4
	7-10 times	n/a	n/a	0.9	2.8	n/a	n/a	3.7	2.1	n/a	n/a	1.2	1.2
	More than 10 times	n/a	n/a	7.0	7.5	n/a	n/a	6.7	4.8	n/a	n/a	1.2	2.9
Compared to using illegal drugs (e.g. cocaine, meth, heroin), how harmful do you think it is for people to take prescription drugs (e.g. OxyContin, Vicodin, Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderal, sleeping pills) without a doctor telling them to take them?*	A lot less harmful	n/a	n/a	5.4	7.6	n/a	n/a	10.1	6.0	n/a	n/a	15.6	6.2
	Less harmful	n/a	n/a	17.1	12.4	n/a	n/a	14.7	14.8	n/a	n/a	5.2	16.6
	No difference	n/a	n/a	12.6	27.6	n/a	n/a	24.8	34.3	n/a	n/a	28.6	35.5
	More harmful	n/a	n/a	18.9	21.5	n/a	n/a	24.8	21.1	n/a	n/a	14.3	19.8
	A lot more harmful	n/a	n/a	45.9	30.9	n/a	n/a	25.6	23.8	n/a	n/a	36.4	21.9

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey these questions.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	Prior administration(s)	Current administration	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Heroin	used heroin or other opiates? (2010)	used heroin? (2012/2014)	Cautiously comparable across years.
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)? (2010/2012)	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')? (2014)	Added popular identifier "Molly" for clarification in 2014.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a (2010)*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)? (2012/2014)	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription pain relievers (Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them? used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)? used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?		*Prescription Drugs* is the the measure of any student report use of prescription sedatives, prescription stimulants or prescription pain relievers, (three separate questions) combined to create a single measure.

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Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development)
www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)
www.samhsa.gov/about/csap.aspx

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
Evidence Based Practices
www.samhsa.gov/ebpwebguide/index.asp

Center for the Application of Substance Abuse Technologies (CASAT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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2014 Arizona Youth Survey



Maricopa County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Acknowlegements

The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center thanks Bach Harrison, L.L.C. for their professionalism and contributions during the administration of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey. In addition we thank the Arizona Department of Gaming, Office of Problem Gambling for their continued financial support of the Arizona Youth Survey. We also benefited from the expertise, guidance, and assistance provided by our colleagues at the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission and from input received from many individuals working for agencies throughout the state.

Additionally, the success of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey could not have been achieved without the support and participation of school superintendents, principals, prevention coordinators, and teachers throughout the state. Finally, we extend our thanks to the students who responded to the survey. Their thoughtful participation resulted in a wealth of information that can be used to improve the circumstances in which they live and learn.

Table of Contents

Introduction 4

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention 5

Charts and Tables in this Report 6

The Community Data Project 7

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group 8

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data 10

Data Charts:

- Risk and Protective Factor Profiles 11
- Substance Use 17
- Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior 20
- School Safety 23
- Gambling 26
- Sources of Alcohol 29
- Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs 32

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions 35

Appendix 49

Contacts for Prevention 50

Introduction

2014 Arizona Youth Survey
Maricopa County Summary Report

This report summarizes findings from the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2014. The results for Maricopa county are presented along with comparisons to 2010 and 2012 survey results, where applicable, as well as to the overall results for the state. The survey was designed to assess school safety, adolescent substance use, antisocial behavior, and the risk and protective factors that are correlated with these adolescent problem behaviors.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students By Grade								
Grade 8	19,118	45.1	18,821	46.1	17,076	51.0	22,675	47.0
Grade 10	12,105	28.5	11,867	29.1	8,694	26.0	14,028	29.1
Grade 12	11,212	26.4	10,158	24.9	7,699	23.0	11,541	23.9
All Students Surveyed*	42,435	100.0	40,846	100.0	33,469	100.0	48,244	100.0
Students By Gender								
Male	20,301	48.8	19,624	49.3	16,264	49.0	23,460	49.1
Female	21,269	51.2	20,183	50.7	16,939	51.0	24,353	50.9

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	681	4.4	575	4.2	610	5.0	989	5.3
African American	427	2.7	411	3.0	382	3.1	574	3.1
Asian	141	0.9	147	1.1	114	0.9	169	0.9
Pacific Islander	181	1.2	133	1.0	142	1.2	220	1.2
White	3,463	22.2	3,735	27.1	3,632	29.9	6,067	32.5
Multi-Racial	591	3.8	609	4.4	669	5.5	1,027	5.5
Race Unmarked	10,138	64.9	8,152	59.2	6,616	54.4	9,603	51.5
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	658	2.6	638	2.6	530	2.6	1,274	4.5
African American	1,702	6.6	1,524	6.2	1,419	7.0	1,790	6.4
Asian	1,361	5.3	1,374	5.6	1,258	6.2	1,459	5.2
Pacific Islander	274	1.1	224	0.9	200	1.0	260	0.9
White	19,376	75.6	17,901	72.5	14,940	73.8	20,587	73.4
Multi-Racial	1,720	6.7	1,658	6.7	1,707	8.4	2,413	8.6
Race Unmarked	556	2.2	1,366	5.5	191	0.9	268	1.0
Totals								
	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	15,622	36.8	13,762	33.7	12,165	36.4	18,649	38.7
Non-Hispanic Students	25,647	60.4	24,685	60.4	20,245	60.5	28,051	58.1
*Total Students***	42,435	100.0	40,846	100.0	33,469	100.0	48,244	100.0

* As a small percentage of students skipped the question Are you Hispanic or Latino? (at the state level, 1,544 students, or 3.2% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than Total Students.

All schools in Arizona are eligible to participate in the survey, and recruitment efforts were successful in obtaining participation by schools in all of Arizona's 15 counties. Careful planning and uniform administration of the survey have resulted in survey data that are valid and representative of the students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades in Arizona.

Tables 1 and 2 describe the characteristics of the students who completed the survey from your county and the state of Arizona. Because not every student answered all of the questions, the number of students in the gender and ethnicity/race categories often will be less than the total number of students.

To better understand the diversity of Arizona's youth population, respondents were asked separate questions about their ethnicity (Hispanic vs. Non-Hispanic) and their race (Caucasian, African-American, Native American, or Alaska Native, etc.). This method for obtaining ethnicity and race information provides more comprehensive data on youth cultural and racial self-identification, and a more nuanced understanding of Arizona's diverse youth population.

Whenever data are obtained from a sample of students instead of the entire population, it is important to recognize the strengths and weaknesses of the data. One easy way to investigate the quality of the sample is to look at the basic demographic characteristics of the students who participated in the survey and compare them to what is known about the entire population of students. This will give the user of these data a basic understanding of the degree to which the sample data can be generalized to the entire population.

It is important to note that even when the characteristics of the sample do not match well to the characteristics of the population this does not mean the data lose their usefulness. The data included in this report describes the level of risk and protective factors, substance use, antisocial behavior, and delinquency of those youth who participated in the survey, which can be used to inform the development of school and community-based prevention and intervention activities that may benefit both the youth who participate in the survey and those who did not.

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention

Prevention is a science. The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention is a proven way of reducing substance abuse and its related consequences. This model is based on the simple premise that to prevent a problem from happening, we need to identify the factors that increase the risk of that problem developing and then find ways to reduce the risks. Just as medical researchers have found risk factors for heart disease such as diets high in fat, lack of exercise, and smoking, a team of researchers at the University of Washington have defined a set of risk factors for youth problem behaviors.

Risk factors are characteristics of school, community and family environments, and of students and their peer groups known to predict increased likelihood of drug use, delinquency, school dropout, and violent behaviors among youth. For example, children who live in families with high levels of conflict are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in families characterized by low levels of family conflict.

The chart below shows the links between 19 risk factors and five problem behaviors. The check marks indicate where at least two well designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

Protective factors exert a positive influence and buffer against the negative influence of risk, thus reducing the likelihood that adolescents will engage in problem behaviors. Protective factors identified through research include strong bonding to family, school, community and peers, and healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior.

Research on risk and protective factors also has important implications for children's academic success, positive youth development, and prevention of health and behavior problems. In order to promote academic success and positive youth development and to prevent problem behaviors, **it is necessary to address the factors that predict these outcomes.** By measuring risk and protective factors in a population, specific risk factors that are elevated and widespread can be identified and targeted by policies, programs, and actions shown to reduce those risk factors and to promote protective factors.

Many risk and protective factors can be linked to specific types of interventions that have been shown to be effective in either reducing risk(s) or enhancing protection(s). The steps outlined here will help your school make key decisions regarding allocation of resources, how and when to address specific needs, and which strategies are most effective and known to produce results.

Risk Factors

	Community						Family				School		Peer / Individual						
	Community Laws & Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms & Crime	Availability of Drugs & Firearms	Transitions & Mobility	Low Neighborhood Attachment	Community Disorganization	Extreme Economic & Social Deprivation	Family History of the Problem Behavior	Family Conflict	Family Management Problems	Favorable Parent Attitudes & Involvement in the Problem Behavior	Academic Failure	Lack of Commitment to School	Early Initiation of Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Early & Persistent Antisocial Behavior	Alienation & Rebelliousness	Friends Who Use Drugs & Engage in Problem Behaviors	Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Gang Involvement	Constitutional Factors
Substance Abuse	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delinquency	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Teen Pregnancy						✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
School Drop-Out			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Violence	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓

Source: Communities That Care (CTC) prevention model, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA)

Charts and Tables in this Report

There are seven types of charts presented in this report:

1. Risk profiles
2. Protective profiles
3. Lifetime and 30-day Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug (ATOD) use
4. Binge drinking and antisocial behavior
5. School safety and cyber-bullying
6. Gambling
7. Where youth acquired alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 14 that appear at the end of this report. The additional data found in Tables 15 through 17 are explained at the end of this section.

Understanding the Format of the Charts

There are several graphical elements common to all the charts. Understanding the format of the charts and what these elements represent is essential in interpreting the results of the 2014 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students who reported a given behavior. For the risk and protective charts, research has determined cutoff scores for each scale where the likelihood of youth problem behaviors were increased (youth at risk) or reduced (youth having protection). The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students scoring above the cutoff, reflecting elevated risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2010, 2012, and 2014. By looking at the percentages over time, it is possible to identify trends in substance use and antisocial behavior. By studying the percentage of youth at risk and with protection over time, it is possible to determine whether the percentage of students at risk or with protection is increasing, decreasing, or staying the same. This information is important when deciding which risk and protective factors warrant attention.

- **Dots, Diamonds, and Triangles.** The dots on the charts represent the percentage of all of the youth surveyed across Arizona who reported substance use, problem behavior, elevated risk, or elevated protection. The diamonds and triangles represent national data from the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey and the Bach Harrison Norm, respectively.

The Bach Harrison Norm was developed by Bach Harrison L.L.C. to provide states and communities with the ability to compare their results on risk, protection, and antisocial measures with more national measures. Survey participants from eight statewide surveys and five large regional surveys across the nation were combined into a database of approximately 460,000 students. The results were weighted to make the contribution of each state and region proportional to its share of the national population. Bach Harrison analysts then calculated rates for antisocial behavior and for students at risk and with protection. The results appear on the charts as BH Norm. In order to keep the Bach Harrison Norm relevant, it is updated approximately every two years as new data become available.

A comparison to state-wide and national results provides additional information for your community in determining the relative importance of levels of alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use, antisocial behavior, risk, and protection. Information about other students in the state and the nation can be helpful in determining the seriousness of a given level of problem behavior. Scanning across the charts, it is important to observe the factors that differ the most from the Bach Harrison Norm. This is the first step in identifying the levels of risk and protection that are higher or lower than those in other communities. The risk factors that are higher than the Bach Harrison Norm and the protective factors that are lower than the Bach Harrison Norm are probably the factors that your community should consider addressing when planning prevention programs.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

Risk and protective factor scales measure specific aspects of a youth's life experience that can be used to predict whether they will engage in problem behaviors. The scales, defined in Table 3, are grouped into four domains: community, family, school, and peer/individual. The risk and protective factor charts show the percentage of students at risk and with protection for each of the scales.

Lifetime and 30-Day ATOD Use

- **Lifetime use** is a measure of the percentage of students who tried the particular substance at least once in their lifetime and is used to show the percentage of students who have had experience with a particular substance.
- **30-day use** is a measure of the percentage of students who used the substance at least once in the 30 days prior to taking the survey and is a proxy for the level of current use of the substance.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

Binge Drinking and Antisocial Behavior

- **Binge Drinking** is measured as having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey.
- **Impaired Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving in the past 30 days, or riding with a driver in the past 30 days who had been drinking alcohol.
- **Antisocial behavior (ASB)** is a measure of the percentage of students who report any involvement during the past year with the eight antisocial behaviors listed in the charts.

School Safety and Cyber-Bullying

The school safety and cyber-bullying profile charts contain the percentages of students who felt unsafe at school or on the way to school, were threatened or injured with a weapon at school, were in a physical fight at school, carried a weapon to school, were picked on or bullied at school, bullied another student, or were harassed or mistreated while online or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 10.

Gambling

Gambling behavior charts show the percentage of students who engaged in each of the 10 types of gambling "for money, possessions, or anything of value" during the past year: played gambling machines, played the lottery, bet on sports, played cards, played bingo, bet on a dice game, bet on a game of personal skill, and bet on horse or other animal races. The chart also shows the percentage of students who engaged in any gambling behavior during the past year.

Where Youth Obtained Alcohol, Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

These charts display data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol, marijuana and prescription drugs in the past 30 days. Each chart focuses on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol, marijuana, or prescription drugs. (Students reporting no use of the relevant substance are not represented in these data.) The smaller the size of the subgroup (known as the sample size), the larger the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where they obtained alcohol, each category would show up as either 0% or 100%). The chart legends indicate the sample size for each grade surveyed to help readers know when caution should be taken as a result of a small sample.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 14, Tables 15 through 17 contain information useful for prevention planning and grant reporting.

Table 15 contains the information that is required by communities with Drug Free Communities Grants, such as the perception of the risk of ATOD use, perception of parent and peer disapproval of ATOD use, and past 30-day use.

The Community Data Project

Supported by a grant from the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Community Data Project is a multi-agency effort to create a central repository for Arizona's substance abuse and crime data. Through a user-friendly website, the public has access to a one-stop portal where they can select the type of data they need, specific demographic characteristics, and their geographic level of interest. Various output options are offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site is a useful tool for practitioners and policymakers who are addressing substance abuse, juvenile delinquency, and crime and the criminal justice system by providing them with a picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the user's geographic area of interest not only leads to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but also maximizes data-for-decision-making capabilities for things such as the appropriate program content, identification of at-risk target areas and populations, grant writing and reporting, monitoring progress of prevention and intervention initiatives over time, and determining resource allocation. Please visit the Community Data Project at:

www.bach-harrison.com/arizonadataproject/Indicators.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) is the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Acting Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and staff support is provided by the GOCYF. The body is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations, and is used as the conduit through which its Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP is tasked with developing and utilizing a shared-planning process that encourages state and local partnerships to maximize existing resources and with building the capacity of local communities to meet their identified needs. Further, the body is tasked with integrating strategies across systems to leverage existing funding and with increasing access to services at the community level. Specifically, the ASAP has the following duties and responsibilities:

a. Compile and summarize information and data on substance misuse and abuse and associated consequences and correlates, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process. Identify and address data gaps in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.

b. Utilize evaluation and research reports to promote the most effective and evidence-based programs, policies and practices across the state and make recommendations for modification as needed.

c. Encourage state and local partnerships to engage in shared planning processes and build the capacity of local communities to meet identified needs and maximize resources.

d. Identify and share effective practices to integrate strategies across systems that will leverage existing funding and increase access to services at the community level.

e. Analyze current state and federal laws and programs governing substance misuse and abuse prevention, treatment, and enforcement and recommend any changes that would enhance the effectiveness of these laws or programs.

f. Recommend specific drug and alcohol related policy and budget line-items for consideration by Arizona state agencies and/or the Arizona Legislature.

Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) operates under the authority of the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and the direction of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) in conformance with Executive Order 2007-12 signed by the Governor of Arizona on June 13, 2007 and continued by Executive Order 2013-05 on May 28, 2013.

Arizona's Epi Work Group was formed in 2004 as a requirement of the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) received by Arizona from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) and became an official standing work group of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership via Executive Order 2007-12 and Executive Order 2013-05.

In the past, the Epi Work Group was responsible for releasing a biennial comprehensive, informative and functional profile of substance use indicators for use by practitioners, policymakers, coalitions, agencies, individuals in relevant fields, and other key stakeholders. In order to publish the first Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile in 2005, the Epi Work Group identified indicators of substance use and consequence patterns and thoroughly analyzed available data.

In 2007, the second edition expanded upon the first report in that it contained a broader array of epidemiological data, including measures of tobacco-related mortality and morbidity, outlined differential consequences and/or consumption patterns by gender and race and ethnicity, and provided a more complete assessment of methamphetamine use and its effects on Arizona's adults and youth. The 2007 report also uncovered gaps in Arizona's data systems, including the need for data on the relationship between child welfare and substance use, sub-county data, substance-specific data, measures of the severity of substance use, and tribal data. The Epi Work Group and the GOCYF have dedicated themselves to addressing these data gaps in order to lay a solid foundation for reducing the state's substance use problem and to provide

ASAP and Epi Work Group (cont'd)

an accurate depiction of the impact of substance use on Arizona and its populace.

Recently, the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile has been replaced by the Community Data Project (CDP). While not yet as comprehensive in scope as the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile, the CDP is an interactive, user-friendly, data-sharing website that provides data online, a customizable, cost-effective and user-driven alternative to the hard-bound profiles. The CDP website currently houses over 300 indicators of substance use/prevalence and associated consequences. Data are provided over time in graph, table, and map formats and are available at the county- and community-level, and by race and ethnicity, gender, and age (where applicable and available).

The Epi Work Group's mission is to provide communities, policymakers and local, state and tribal officials with data on the use, consequences and context of alcohol and illicit, over-the-counter, and prescription drugs to inform their substance abuse prevention and intervention strategies.

The Epi Work Group's principles are to:

- Establish a clear purpose and set of goals and objectives consistent with a public health model;
- Establish work plans that identify specific workgroup products, schedules, and milestones;
- Establish and maintain regular contacts with appropriate State advisory group(s) and key State decision-makers;
- Ensure an ongoing and meaningful exchange of data and information between the Epi Work Group, State leaders and SAMHSA;
- Emphasize outcomes;
- Support data-driven decision-making at the State-level and local-level;
- Provide community-oriented data for use in community planning, and for monitoring and evaluation purposes;
- Promote continual improvements in data gathering for assessments; and
- Use data sources that will provide multiple measures over time and meet data quality technical standards

The Epi Work Group functions as a work group of the ASAP, the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families; is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations; and is used as the conduit through which the Epi Work Group facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP utilizes the data and analysis provided by the Epi Work Group to devise strategies and solutions and to guide decisions about the allocation of resources, including the funding of prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement efforts, and to inform the public about the prevalence of substance use and associated consequences, such as mortality and morbidity.

The Epi Work Group has three major goals, which are to:

1. Maintain and update the Community Data Project, the interactive website for substance misuse and abuse and associated consequence and correlate data, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process.
2. Identify data gaps and address them in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.
3. Serve as a resource to the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and member agencies to support data-driven decision-making that makes the best use of the resources available to address substance misuse abuse and related issues in Arizona.

Staffed by the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Epi Work Group is composed of statisticians, data analysts, academics, and holders of key datasets from various state agencies and universities who collaborate and advise on epidemiological reports and respond to data gaps and pressing substance use-related inquiries.

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data

What are the numbers telling you?

Review the charts and data tables presented in this report. Note your findings as you discuss the following questions:

- Which 3-5 risk factors appear to be higher than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which levels of 30-day drug use are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
  - Which substances are your students using the most?
  - At which grades do you see unacceptable usage levels?
- Which levels of antisocial behaviors are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
- Which behaviors are your students exhibiting the most?
- At which grades do you see unacceptable behavior levels?

How to identify high priority problem areas.

- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the others?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which problem(s) can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problem(s) fit best with the prevention resources at hand?
- **Determine the standards and values held within your community** – For example: Is it acceptable in your community for a percentage of high school students to drink alcohol regularly as long as that percentage is lower than the overall state rate?

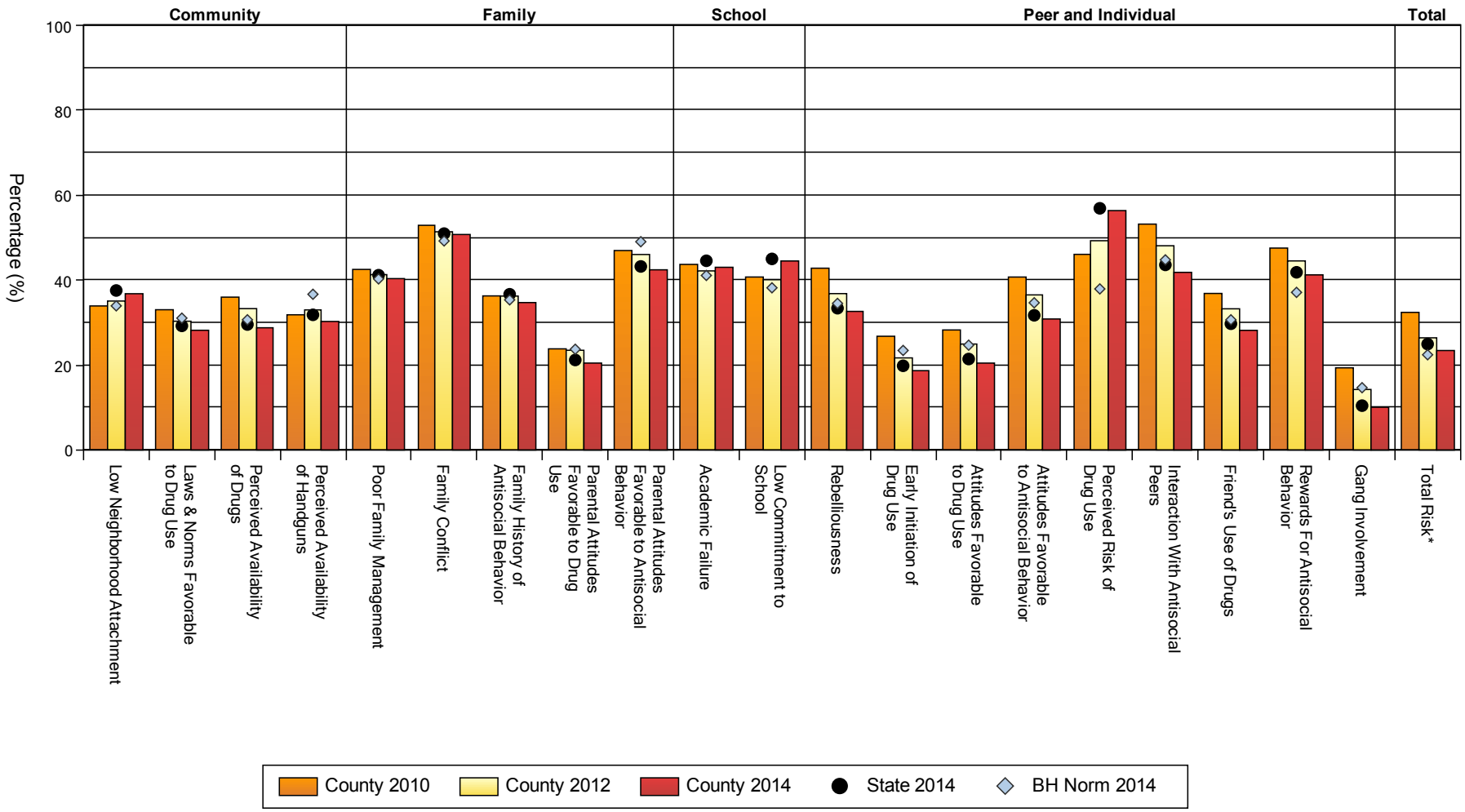
Use these data for planning.

- **Substance use and antisocial behavior data** – raise awareness about the problems and promote dialogue.
- **Risk and protective factor data** – identify exactly where the community needs to take action.
- **Promising approaches** – access resources listed on the last page of this report for ideas about programs that have been proven effective in addressing the risk factors that are high in your community, and improving the protective factors that are low.

	Sample notes	Priority rate 1	Priority rate 2	Priority rate 3
Risk factors	*8th grade Favorable Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @14% (8% > BH Norm.)*			
Protective factors	*10th grade School rewards for prosocial involvement down 7% from 2 yrs ago*			
Substance abuse	*8th grade 30-day Marijuana @7% (3% above state av.)*			
Antisocial behavior	*12th grade - Drunk/high at school @ 5% (same as state, but still too high)*			

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

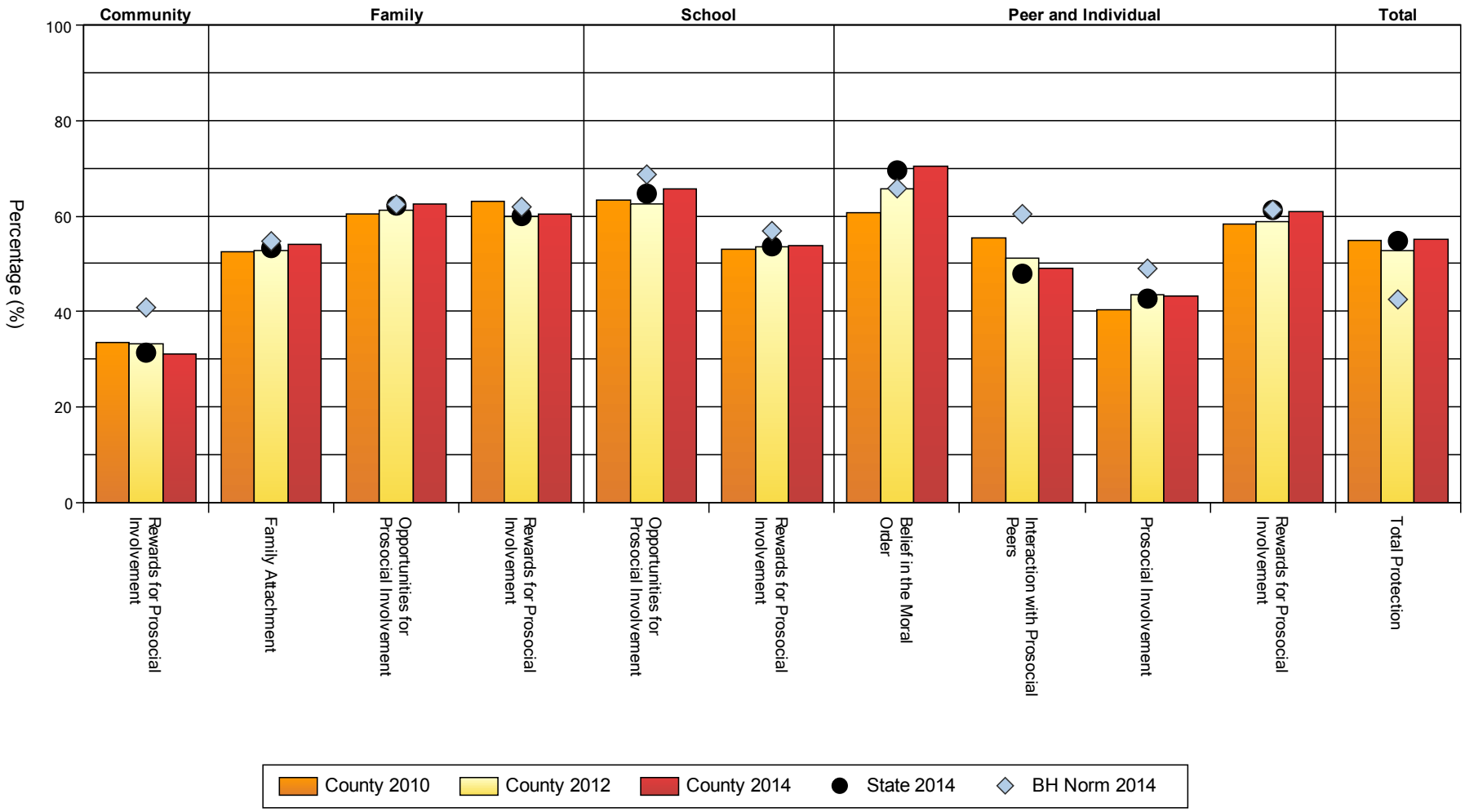
RISK PROFILE
2014 Maricopa County, Grade 8



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

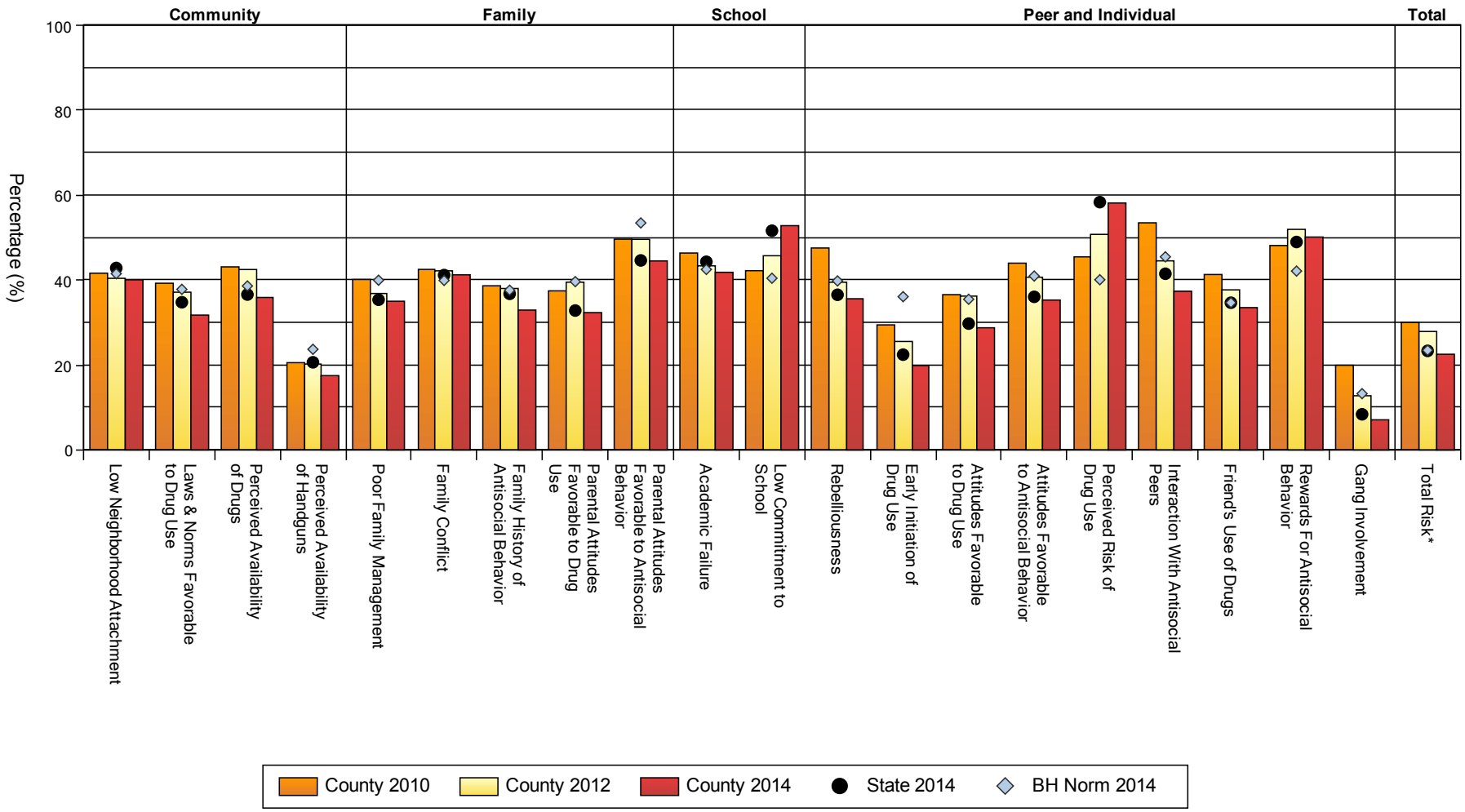
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Maricopa County, Grade 8



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

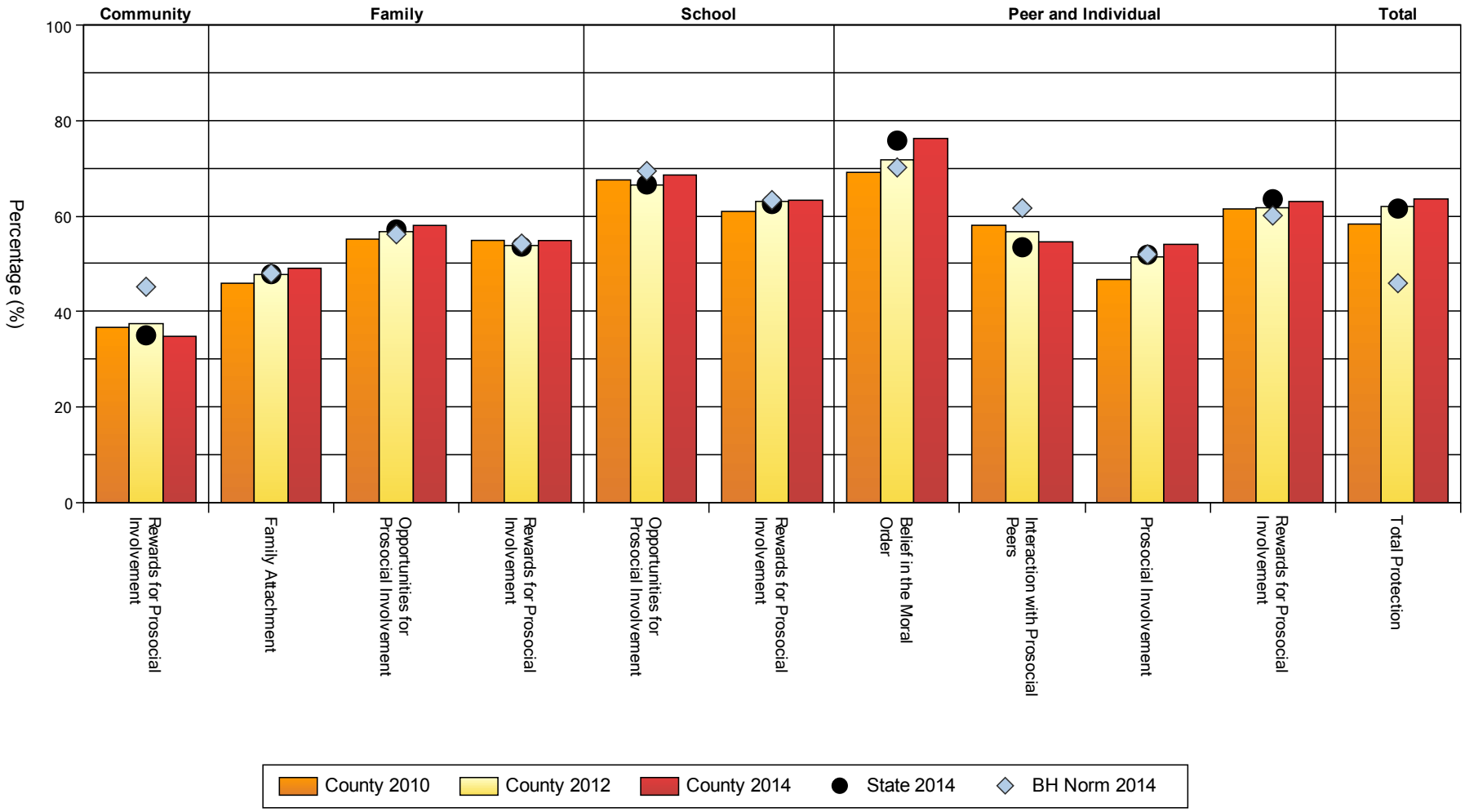
RISK PROFILE
2014 Maricopa County, Grade 10



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

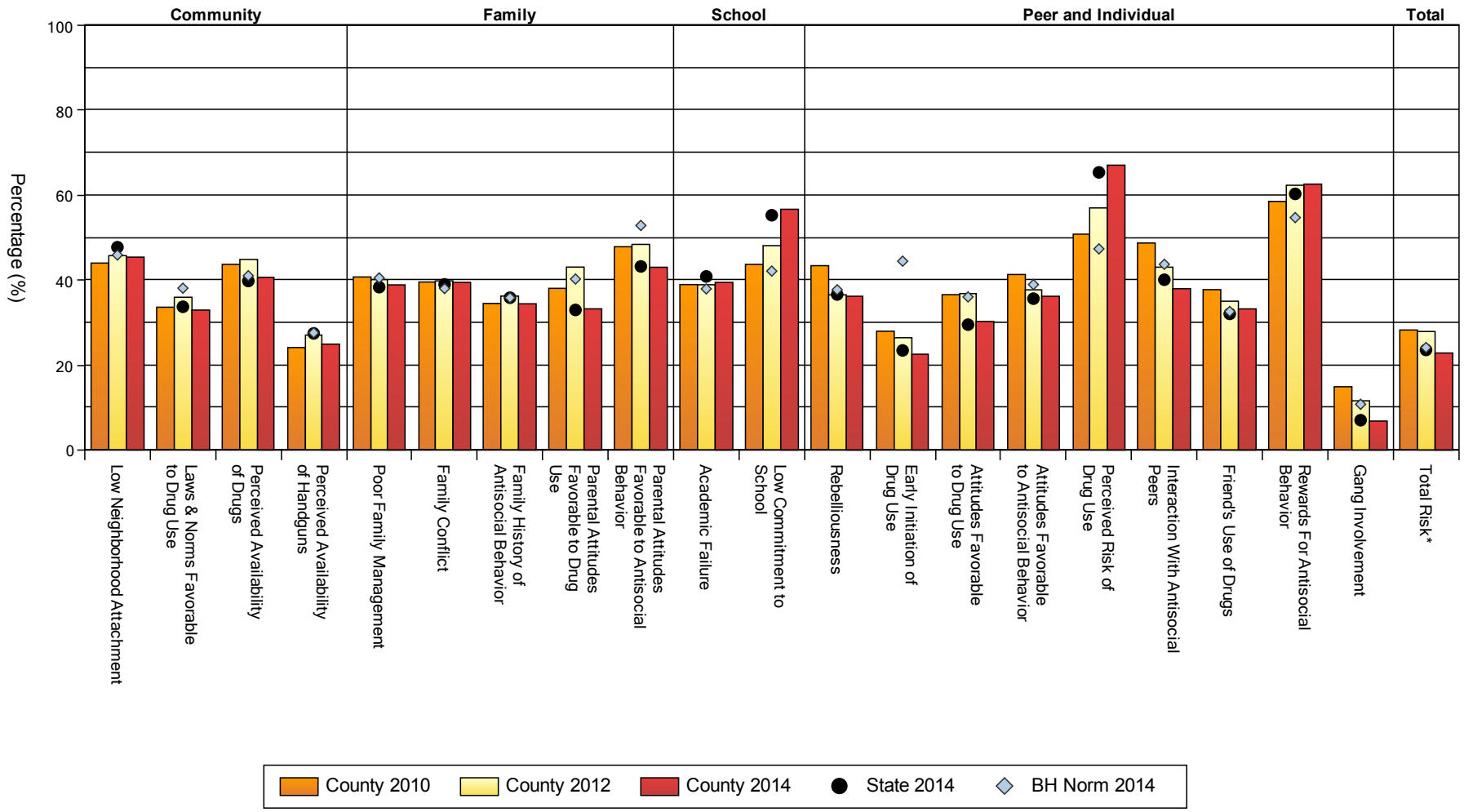
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Maricopa County, Grade 10



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

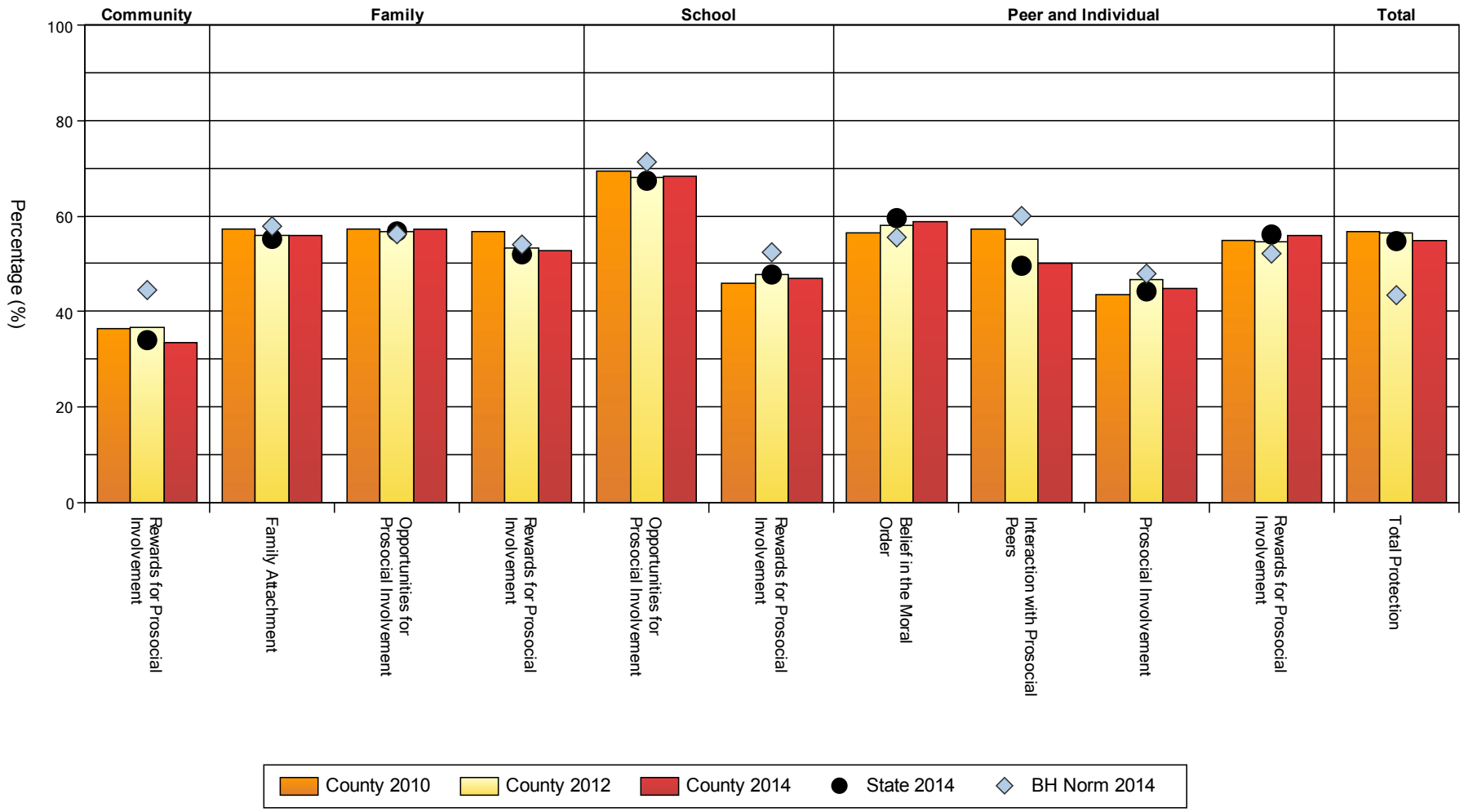
RISK PROFILE
2014 Maricopa County, Grade 12



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

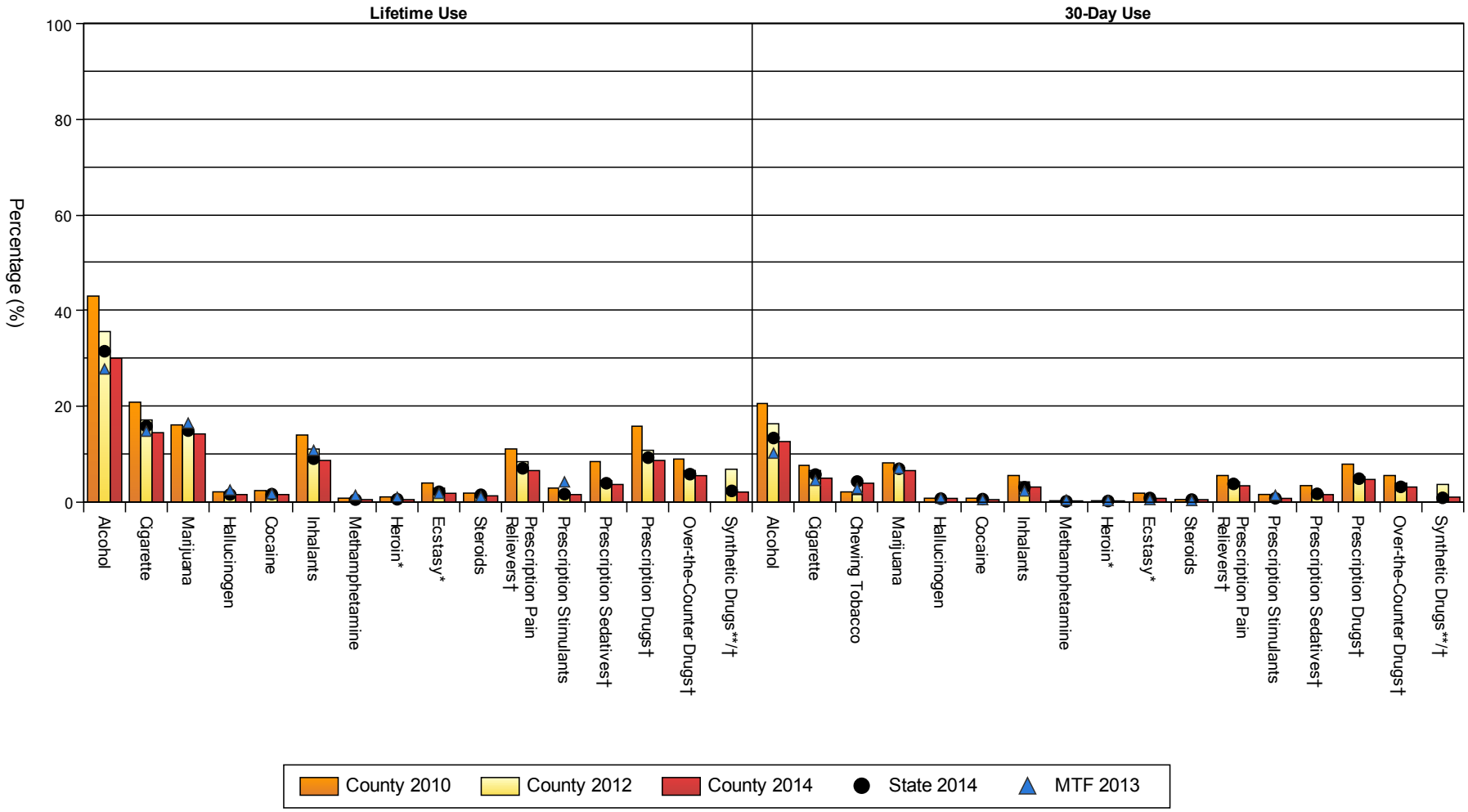
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Maricopa County, Grade 12



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

Substance Use

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Maricopa County, Grade 8

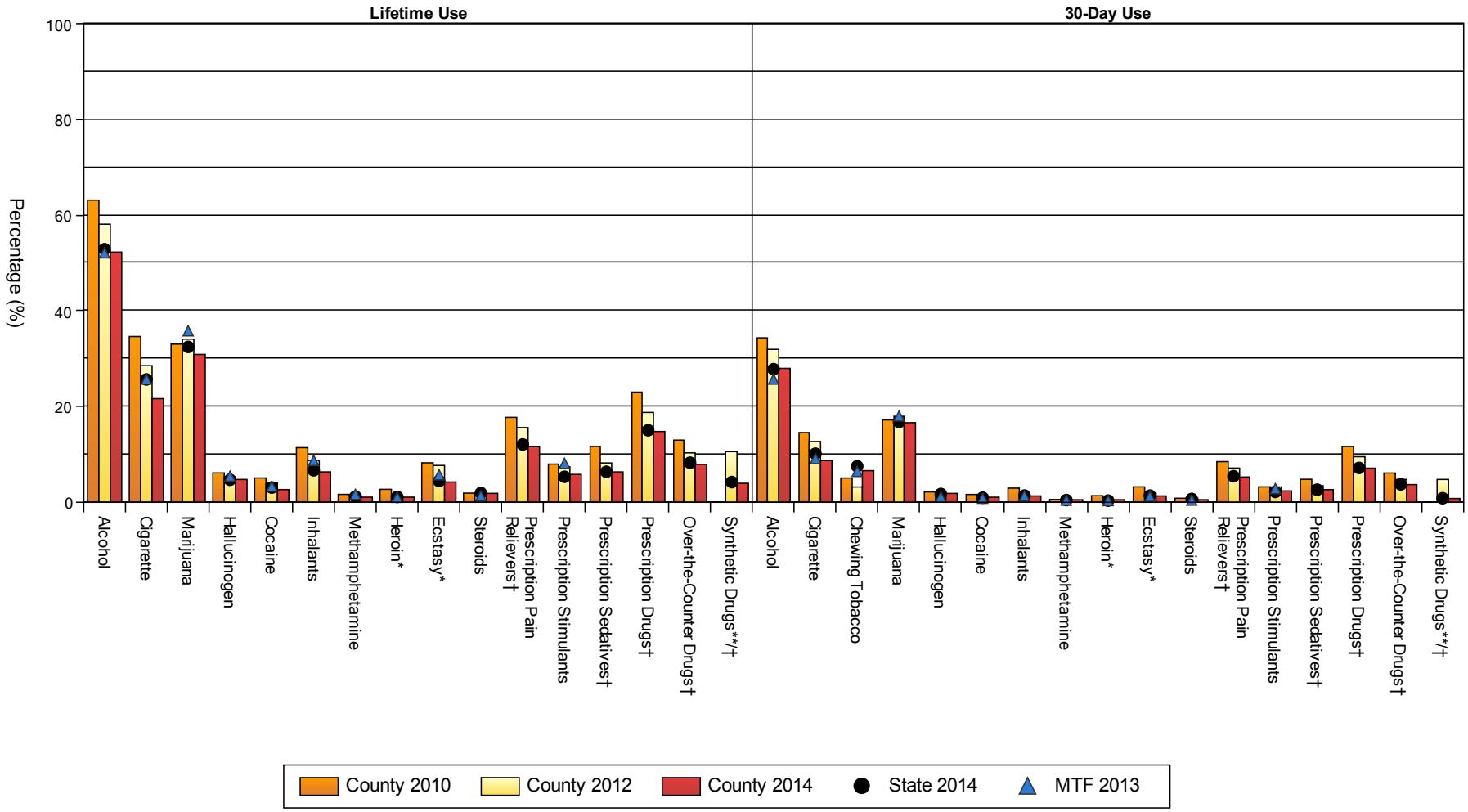


* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

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

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Maricopa County, Grade 10

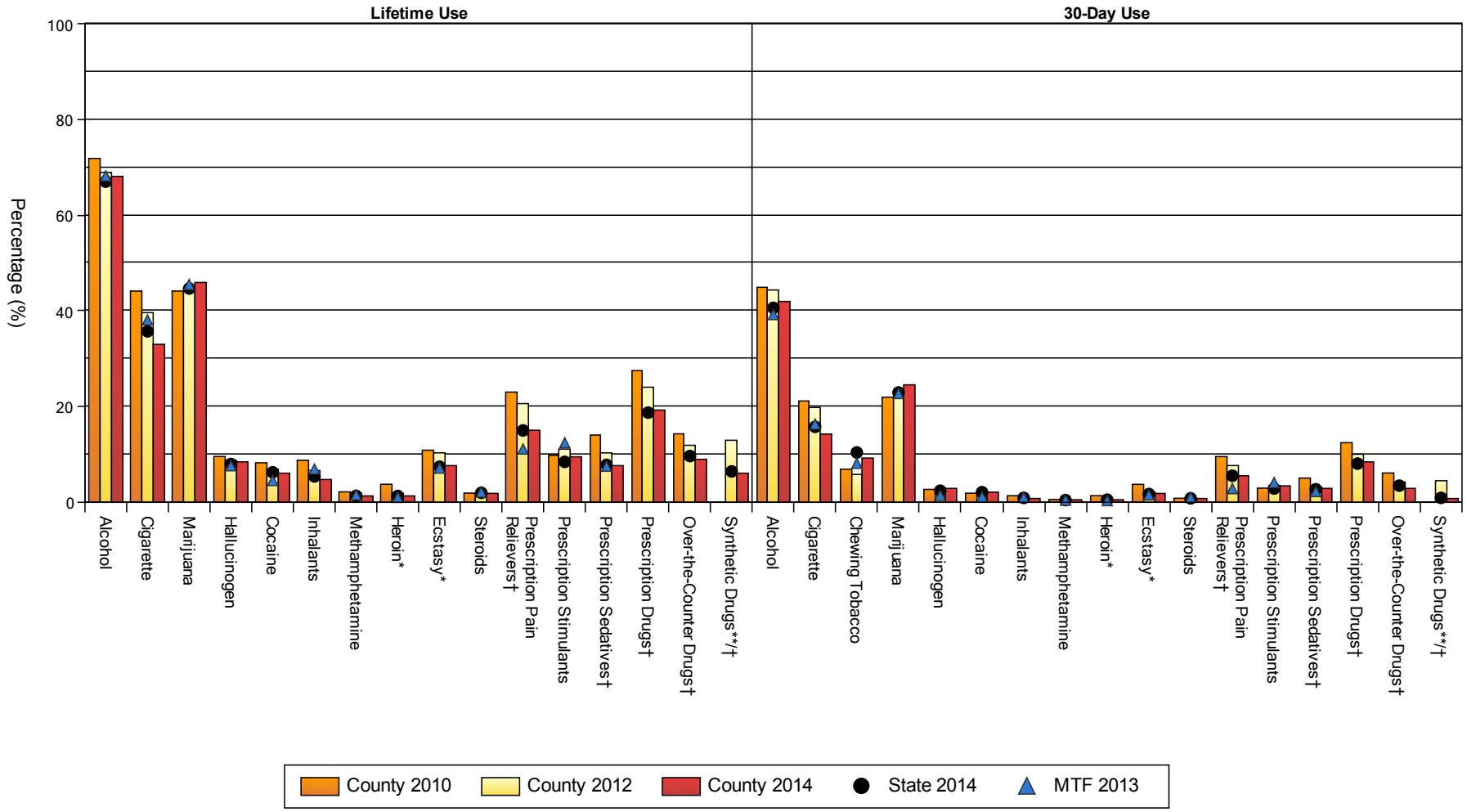


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LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Maricopa County, Grade 12



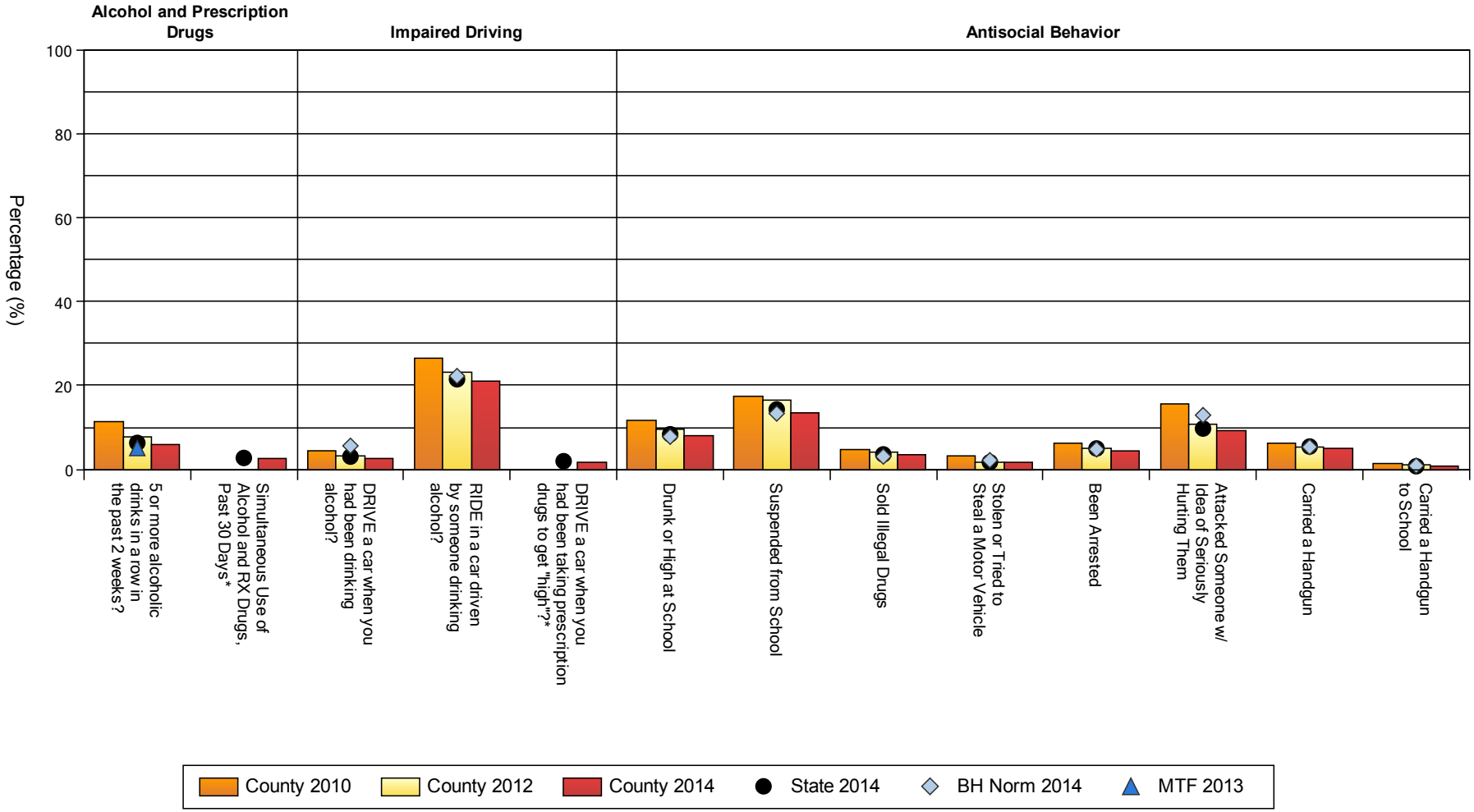
* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

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Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

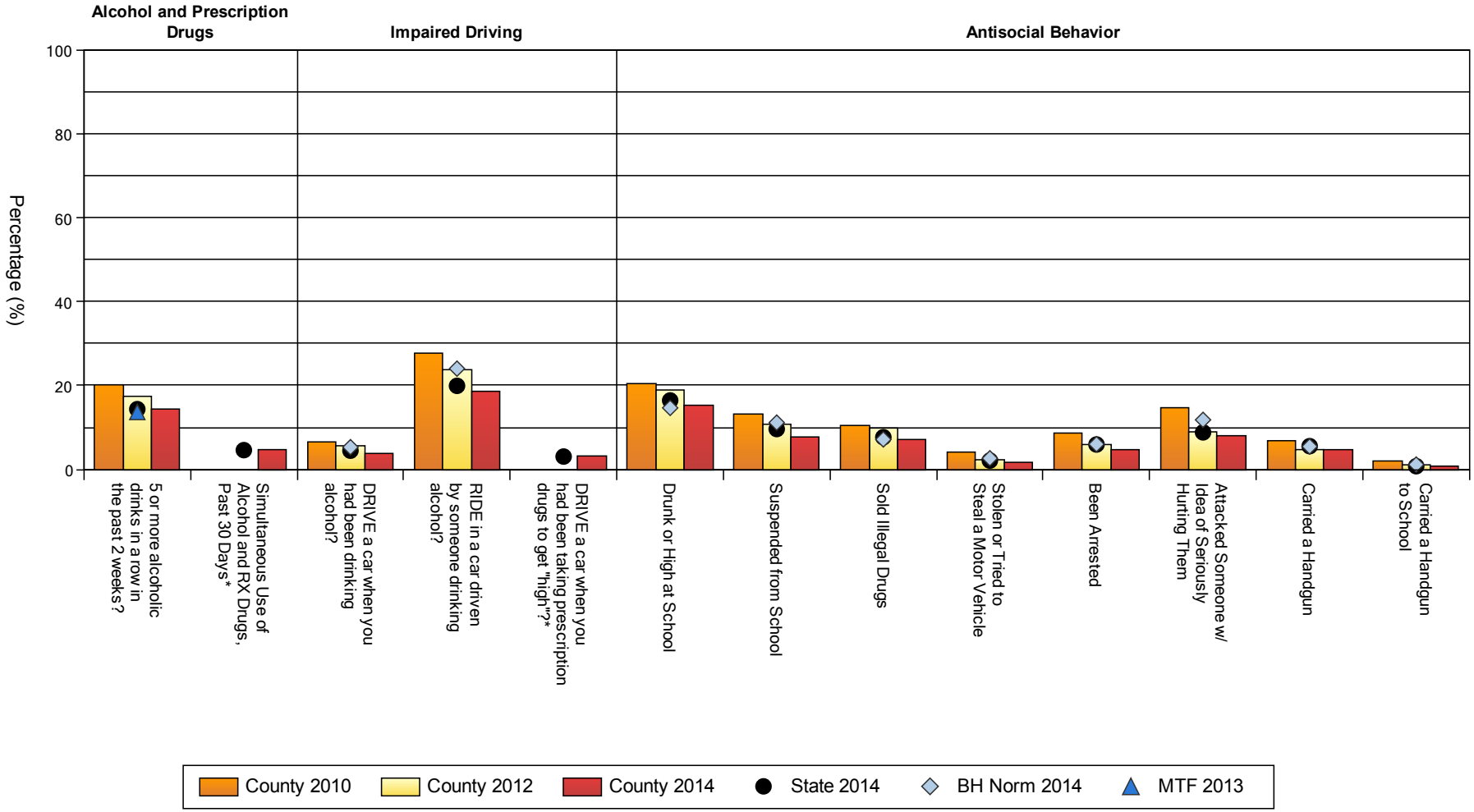
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Maricopa County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

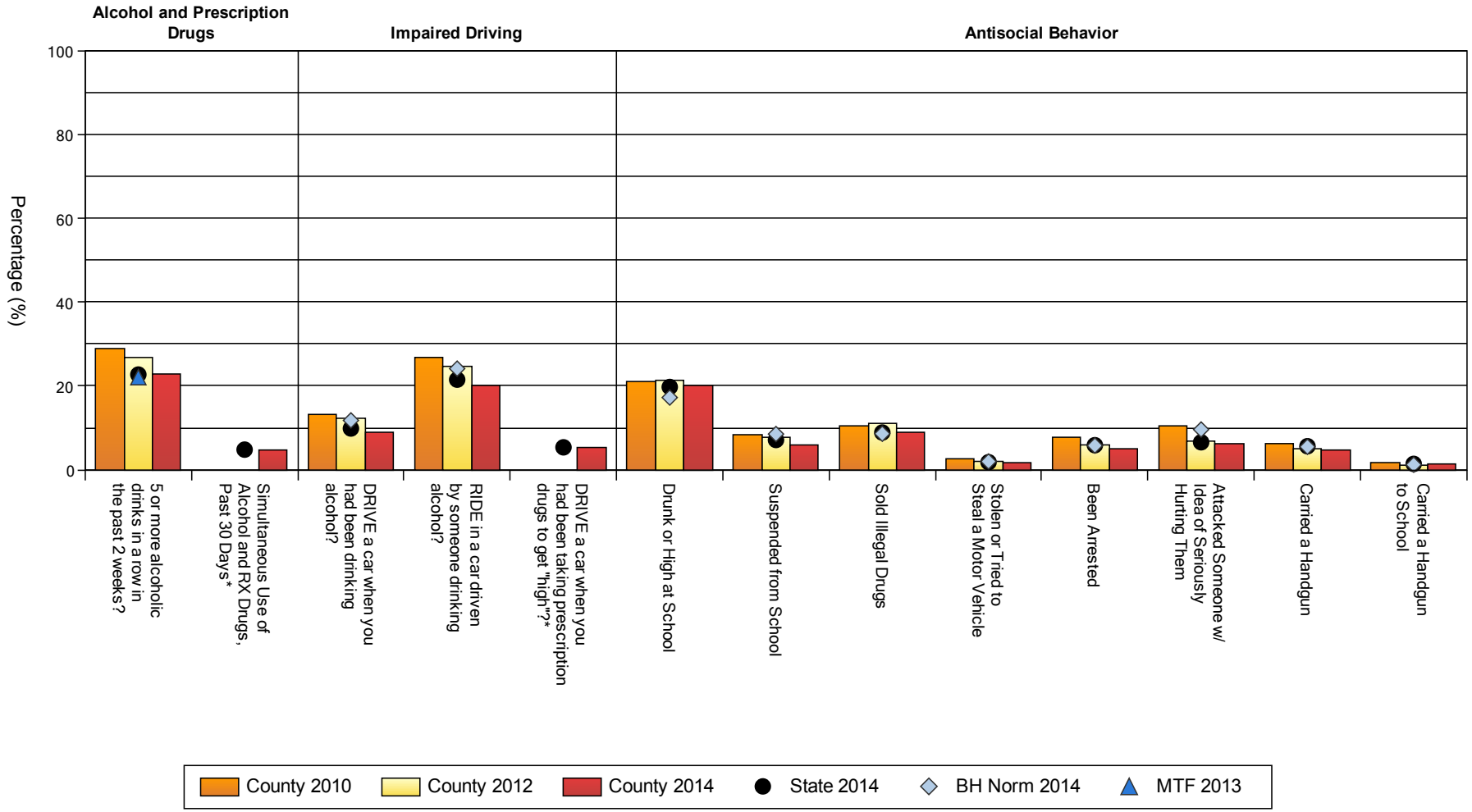
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Maricopa County, Grade 10



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

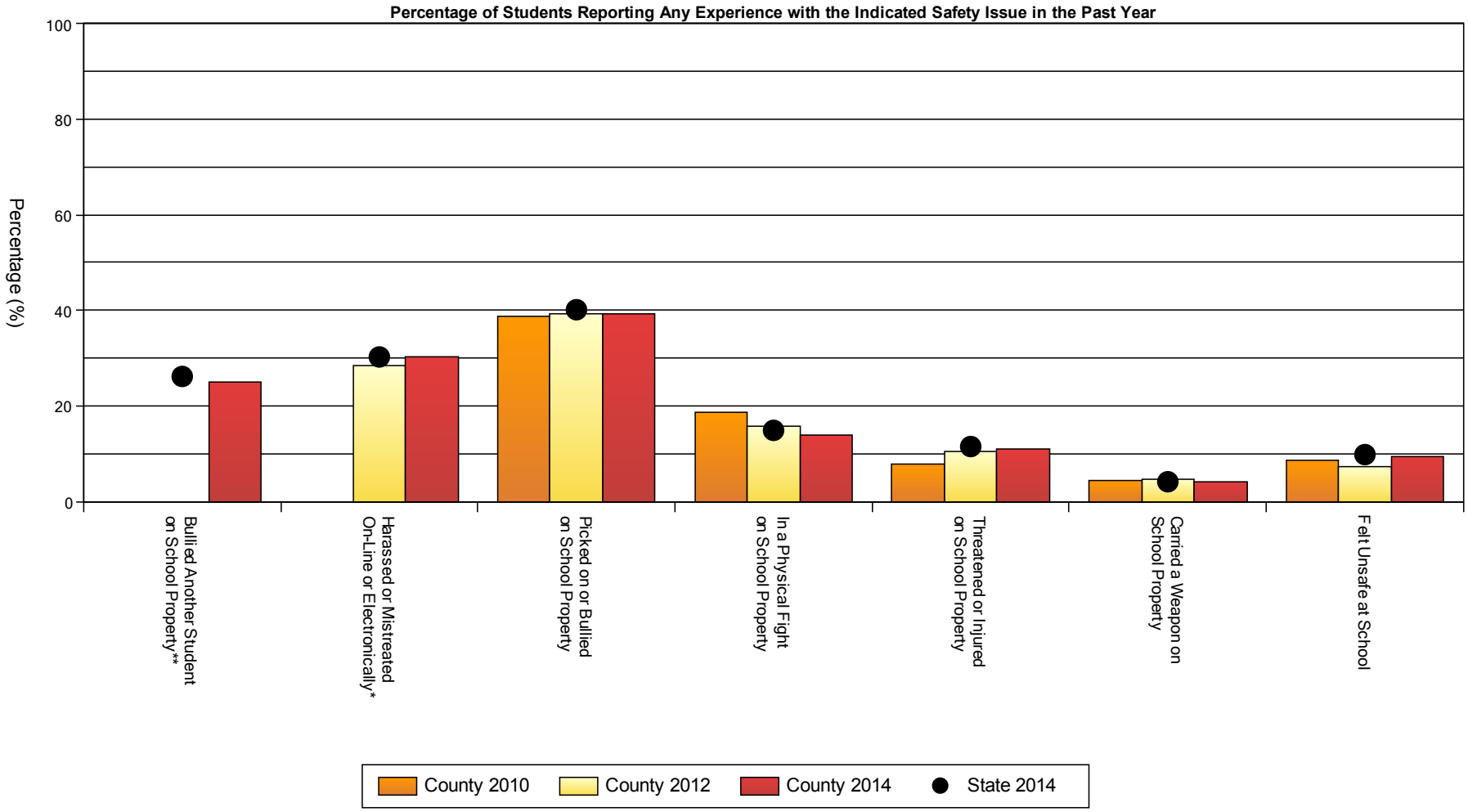
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Maricopa County, Grade 12



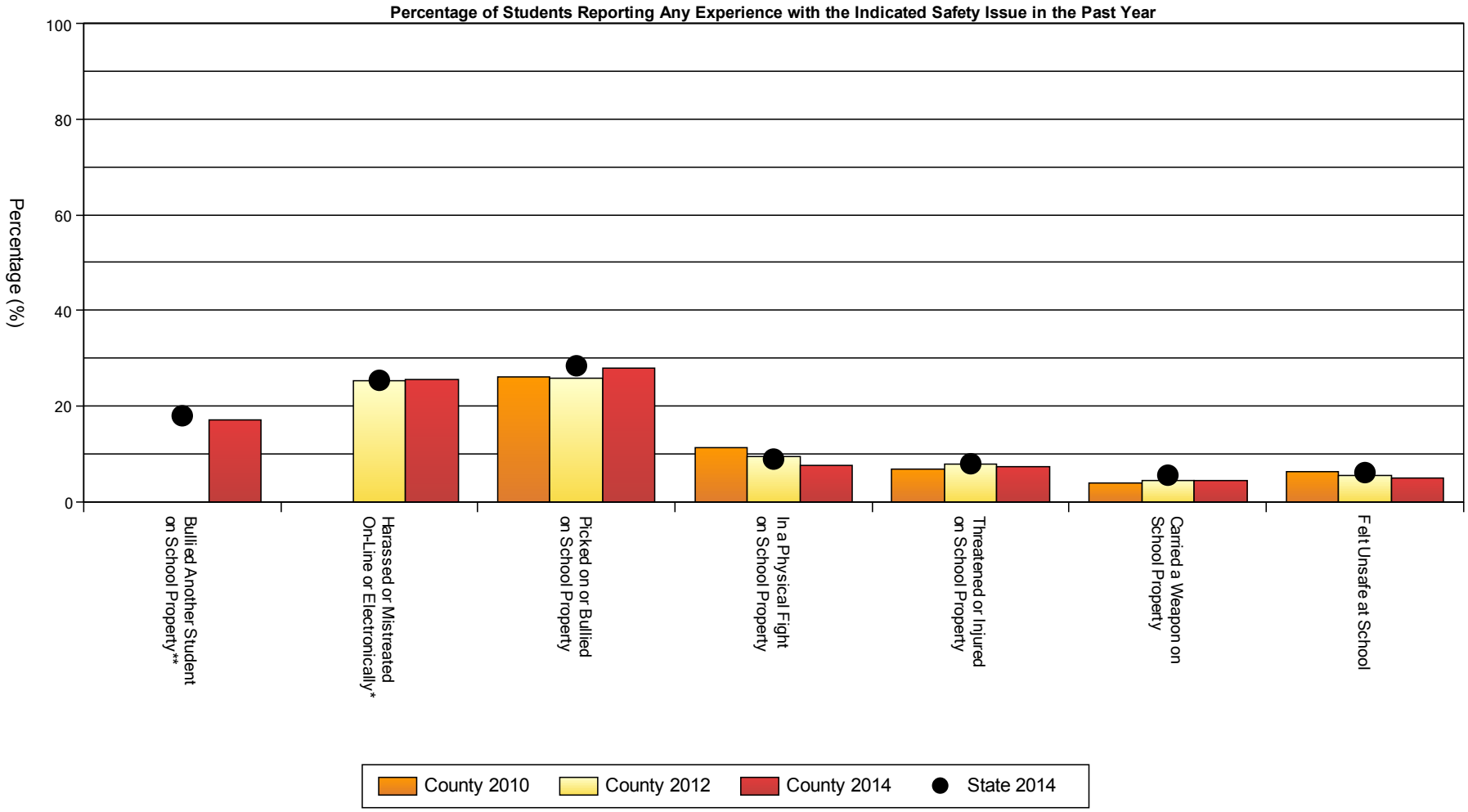
* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Maricopa County, Grade 8



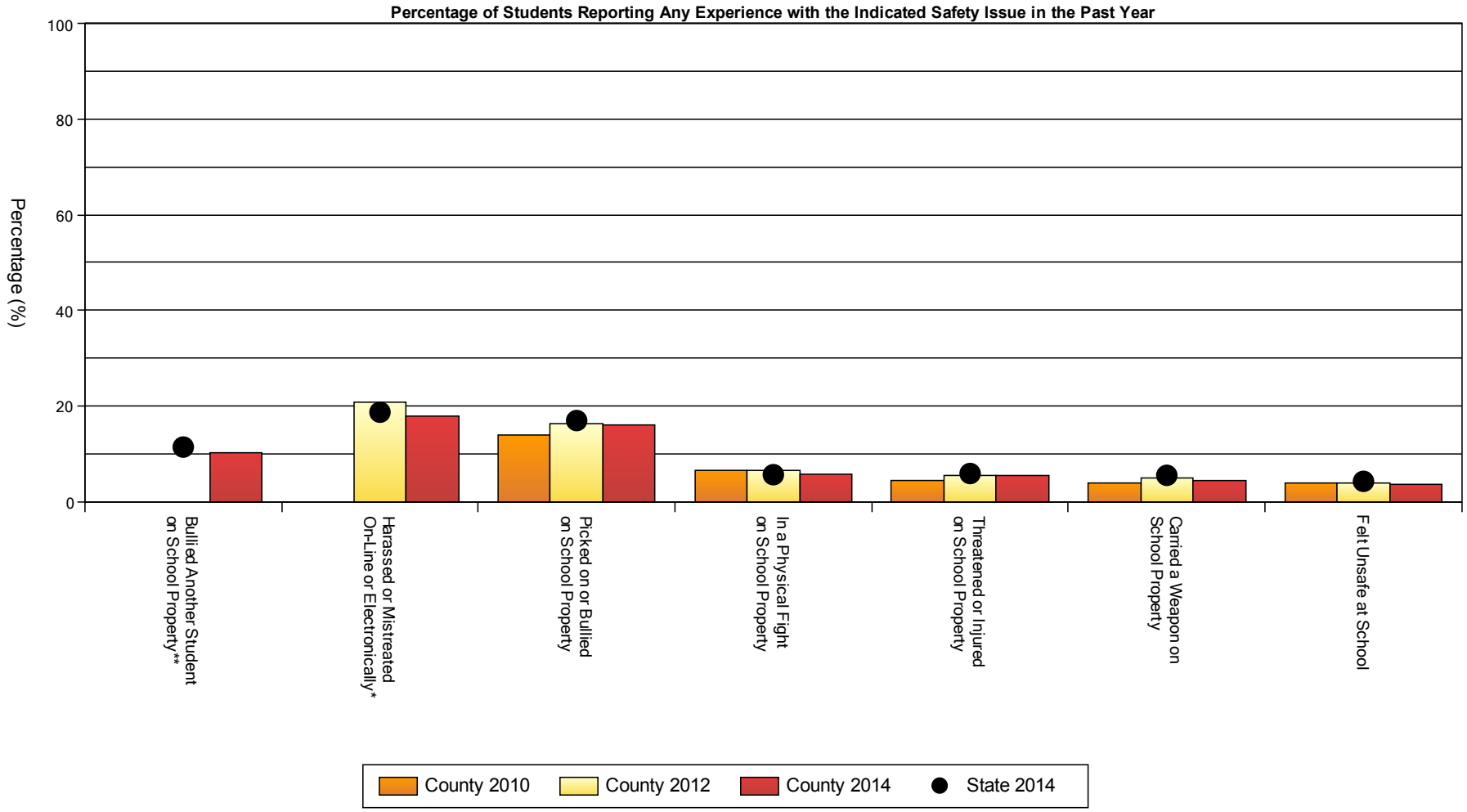
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey student reports of bullying against others.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Maricopa County, Grade 10



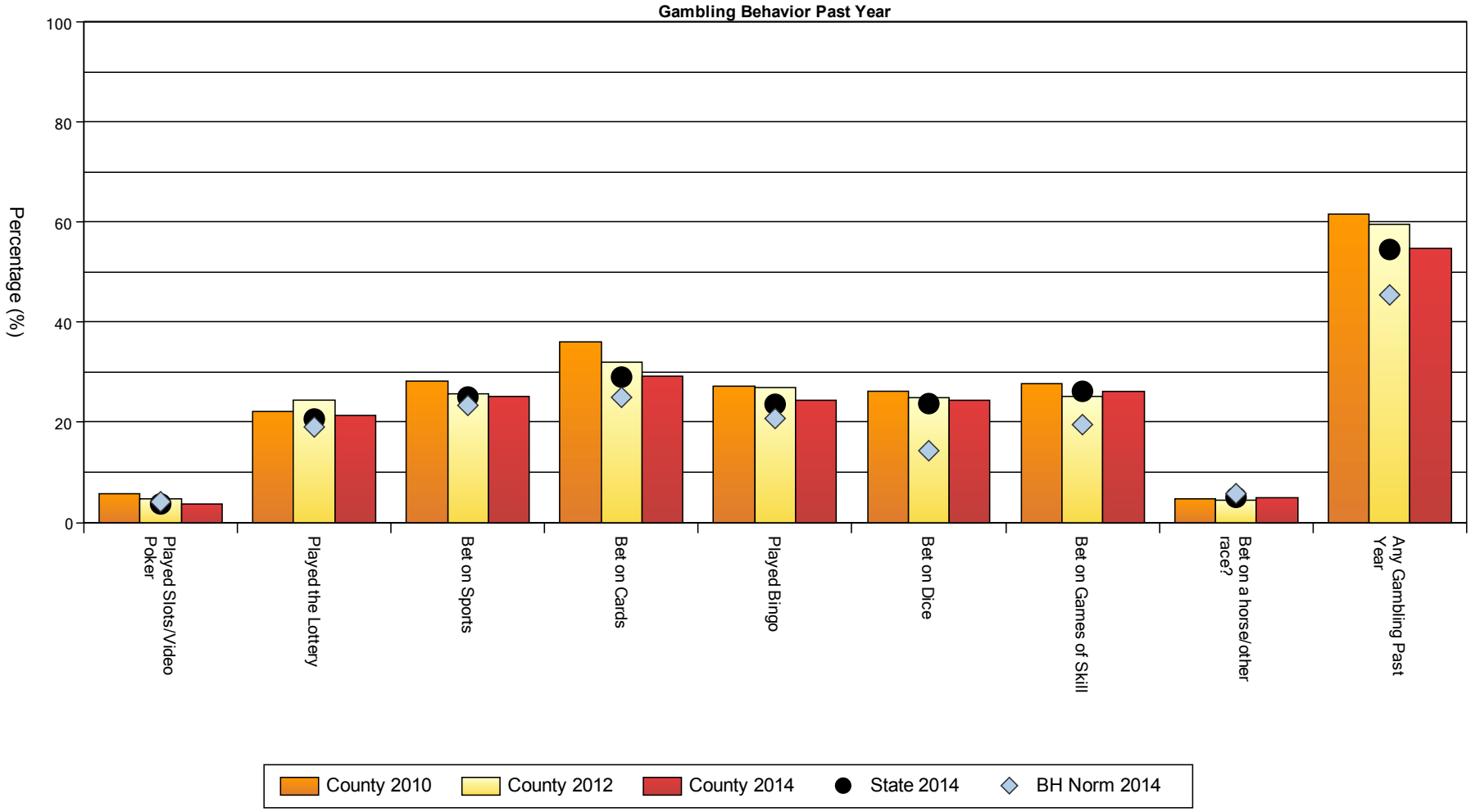
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SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Maricopa County, Grade 12

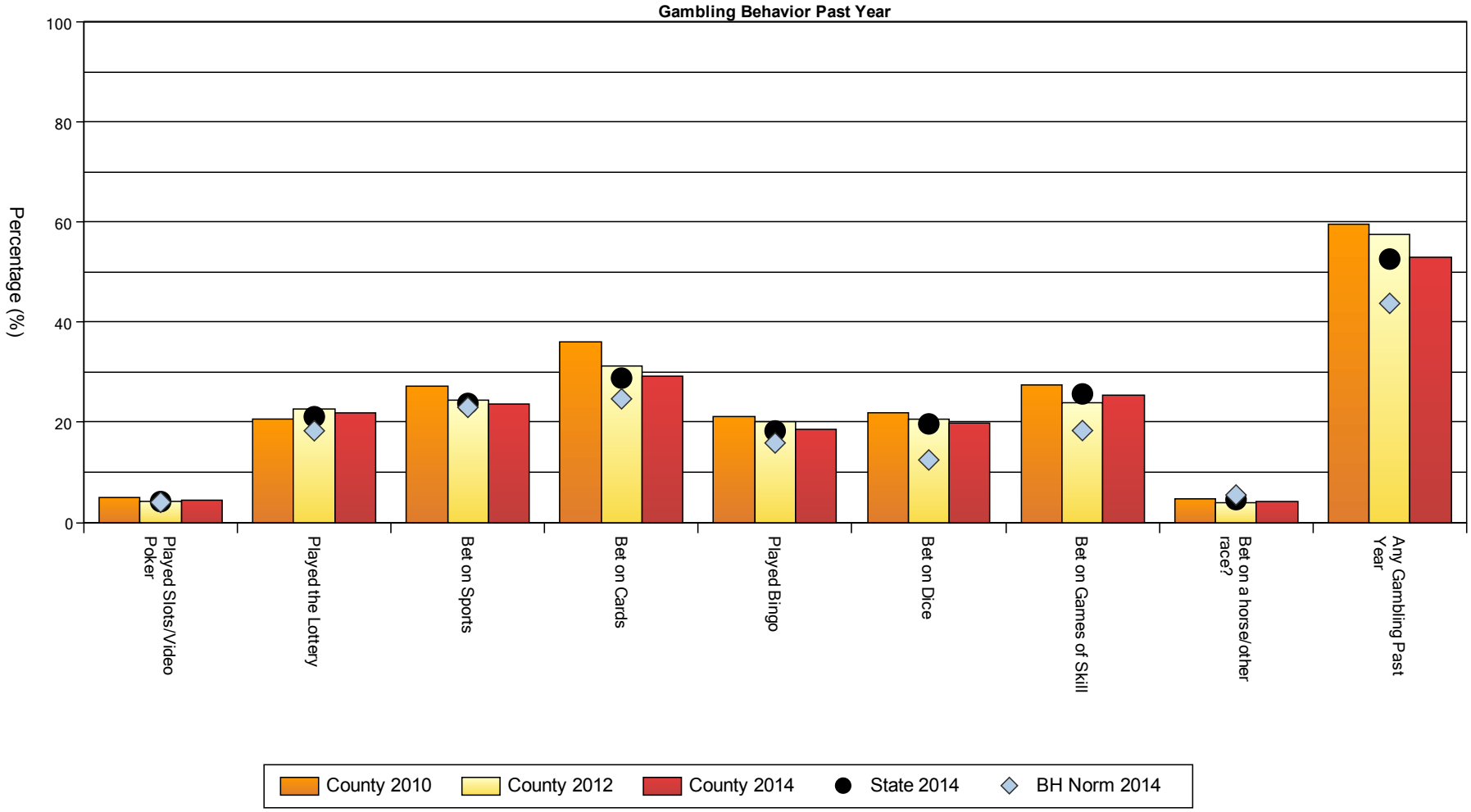


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

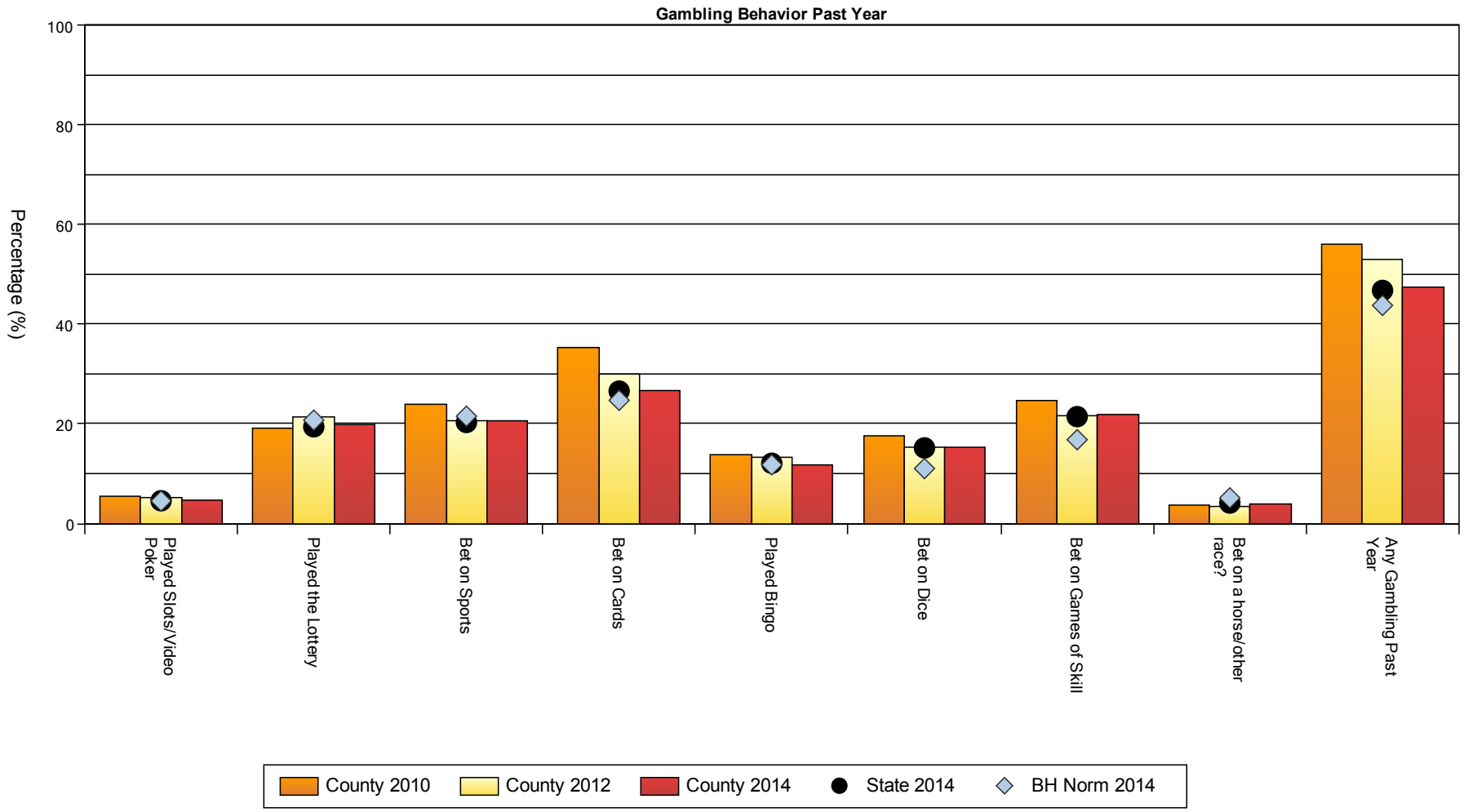
GAMBLING
2014 Maricopa County, Grade 8



GAMBLING
2014 Maricopa County, Grade 10

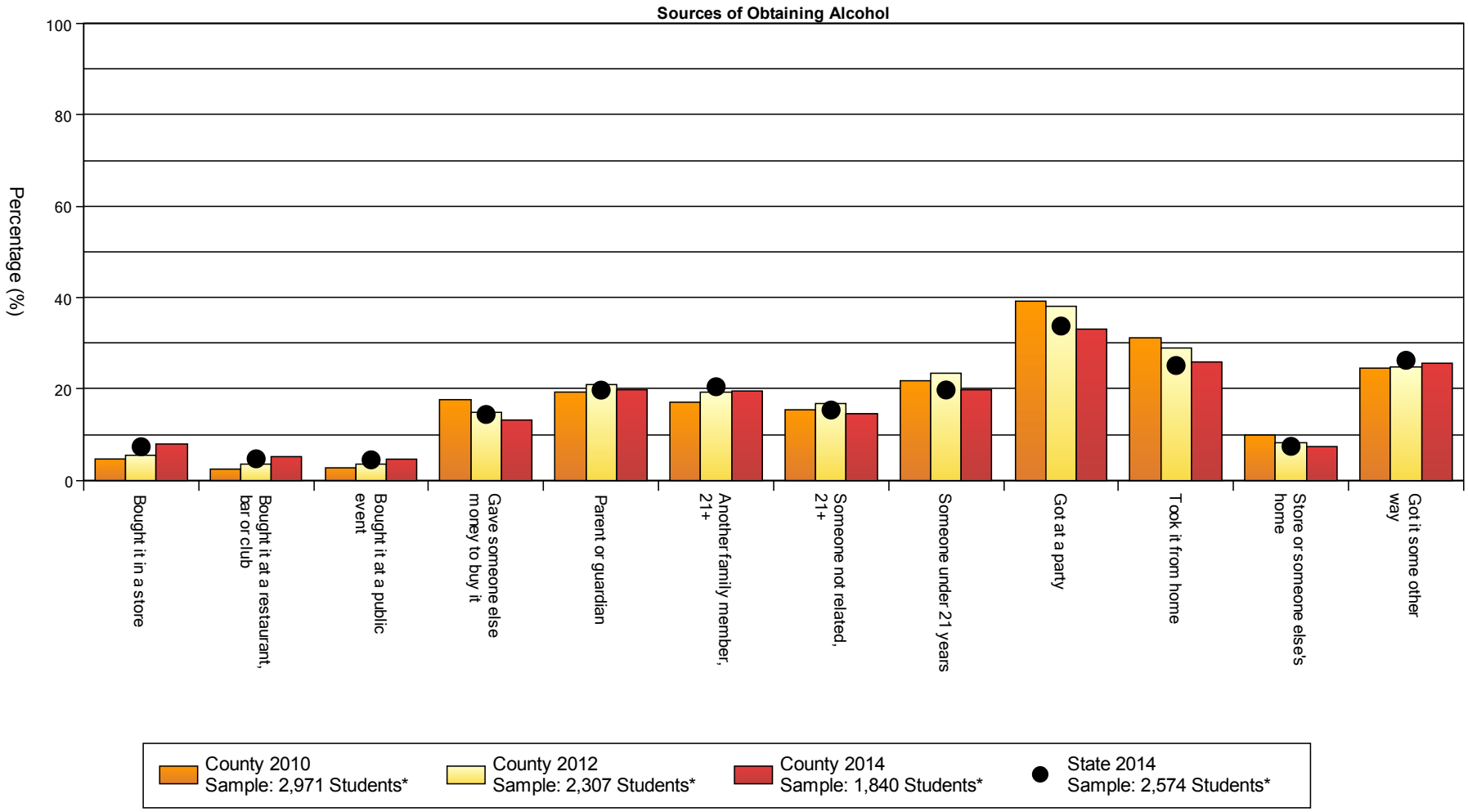


GAMBLING
2014 Maricopa County, Grade 12



Sources of Alcohol

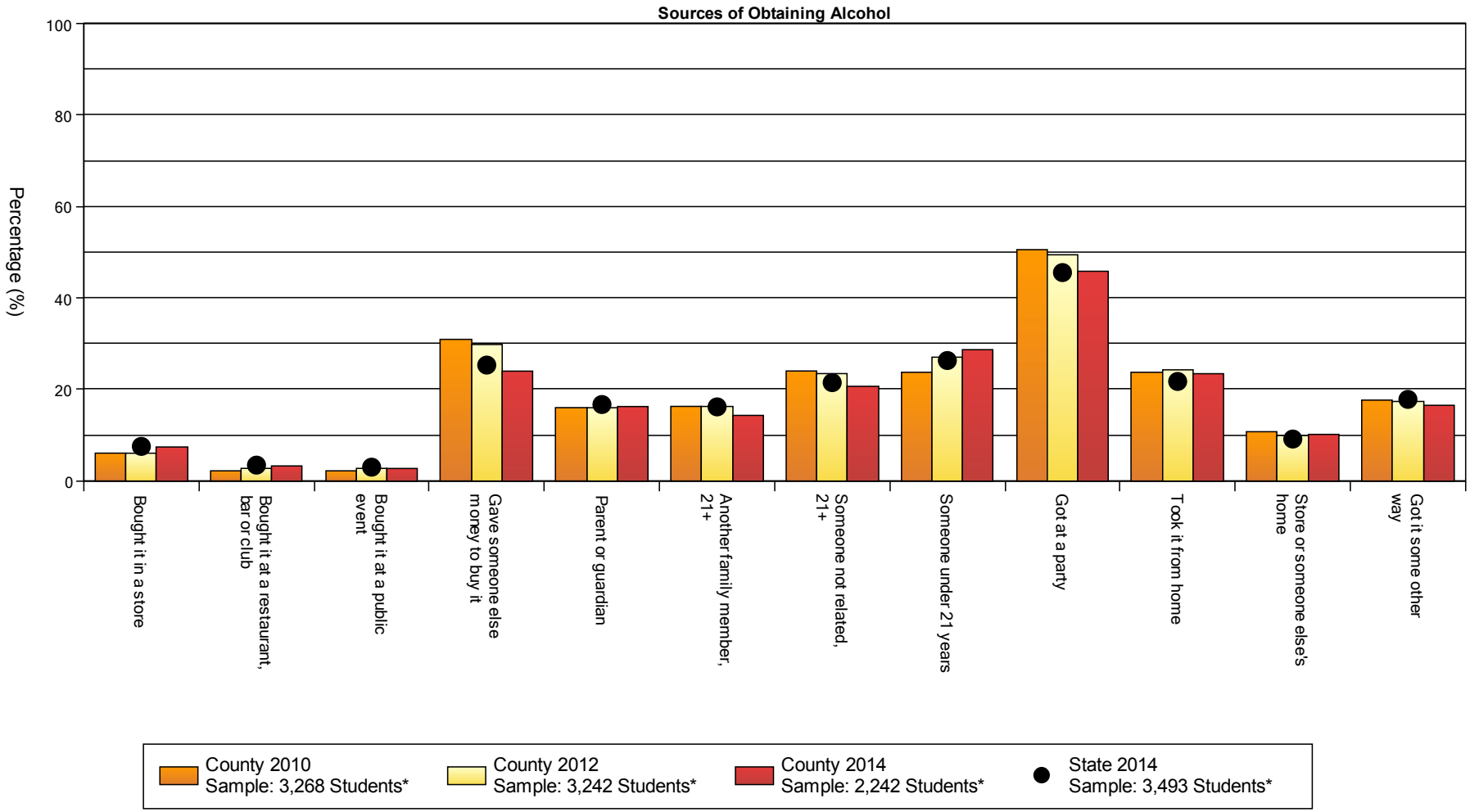
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Maricopa County, Grade 8



* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Alcohol

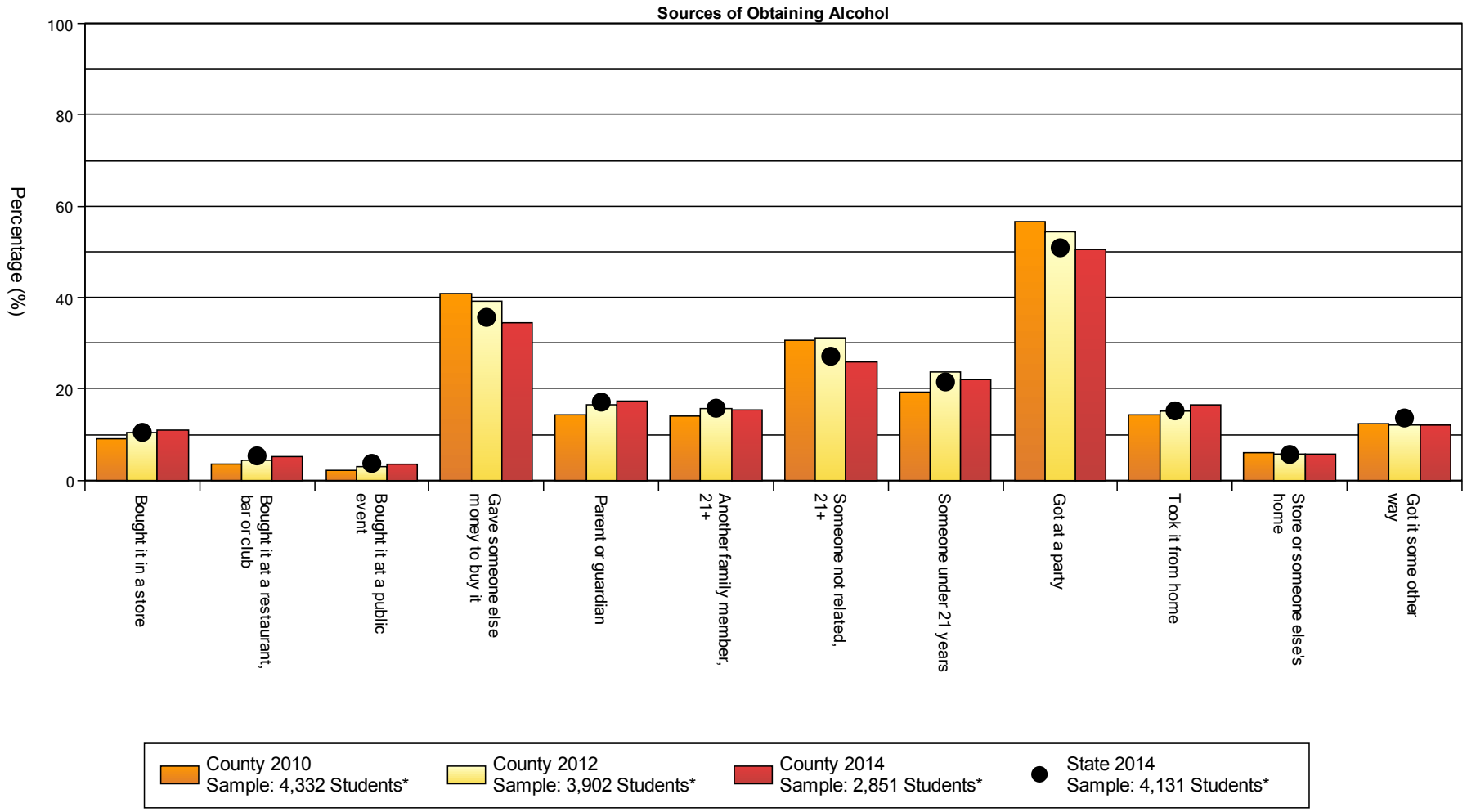
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Maricopa County, Grade 10



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Sources of Alcohol

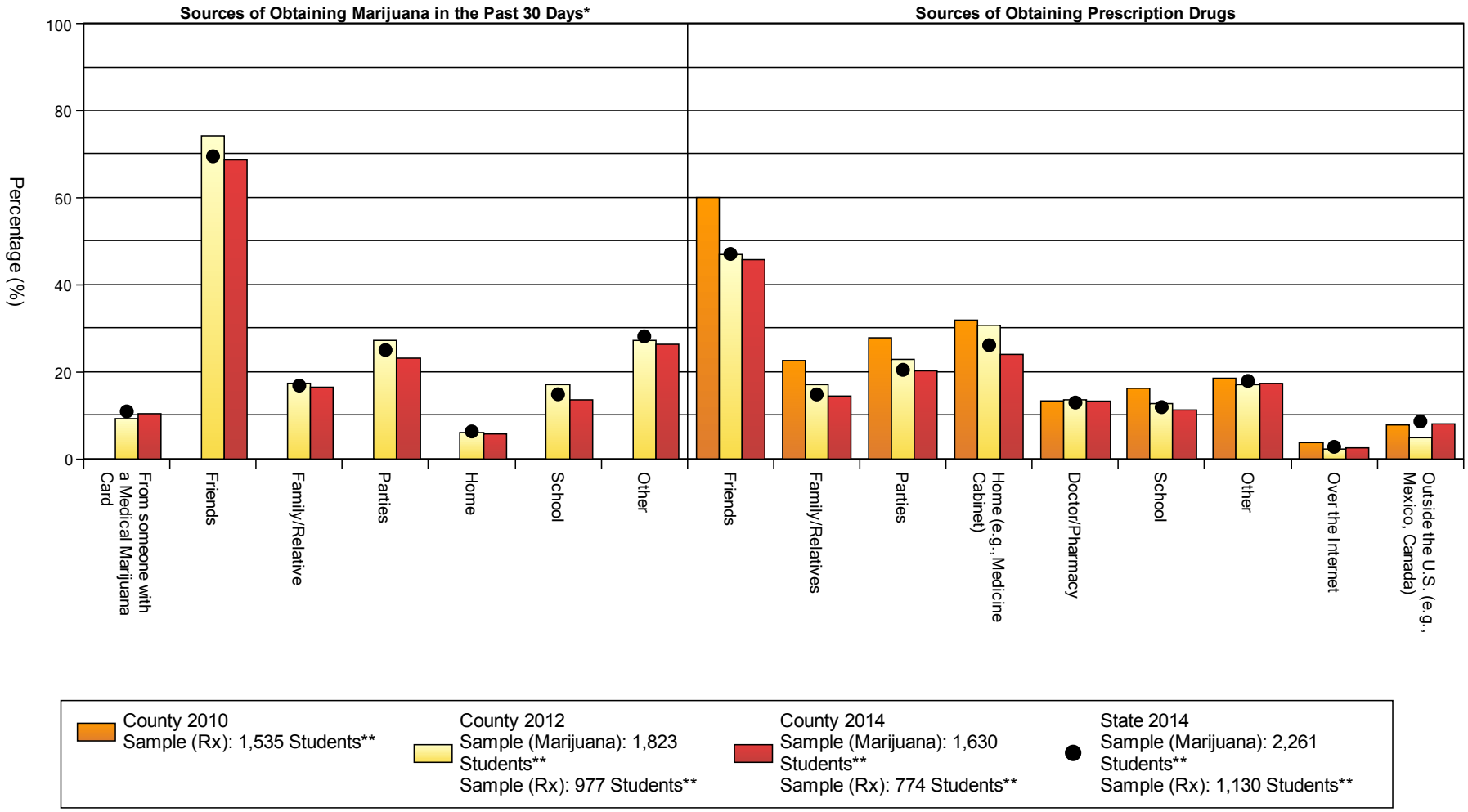
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Maricopa County, Grade 12



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Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Maricopa County, Grade 8

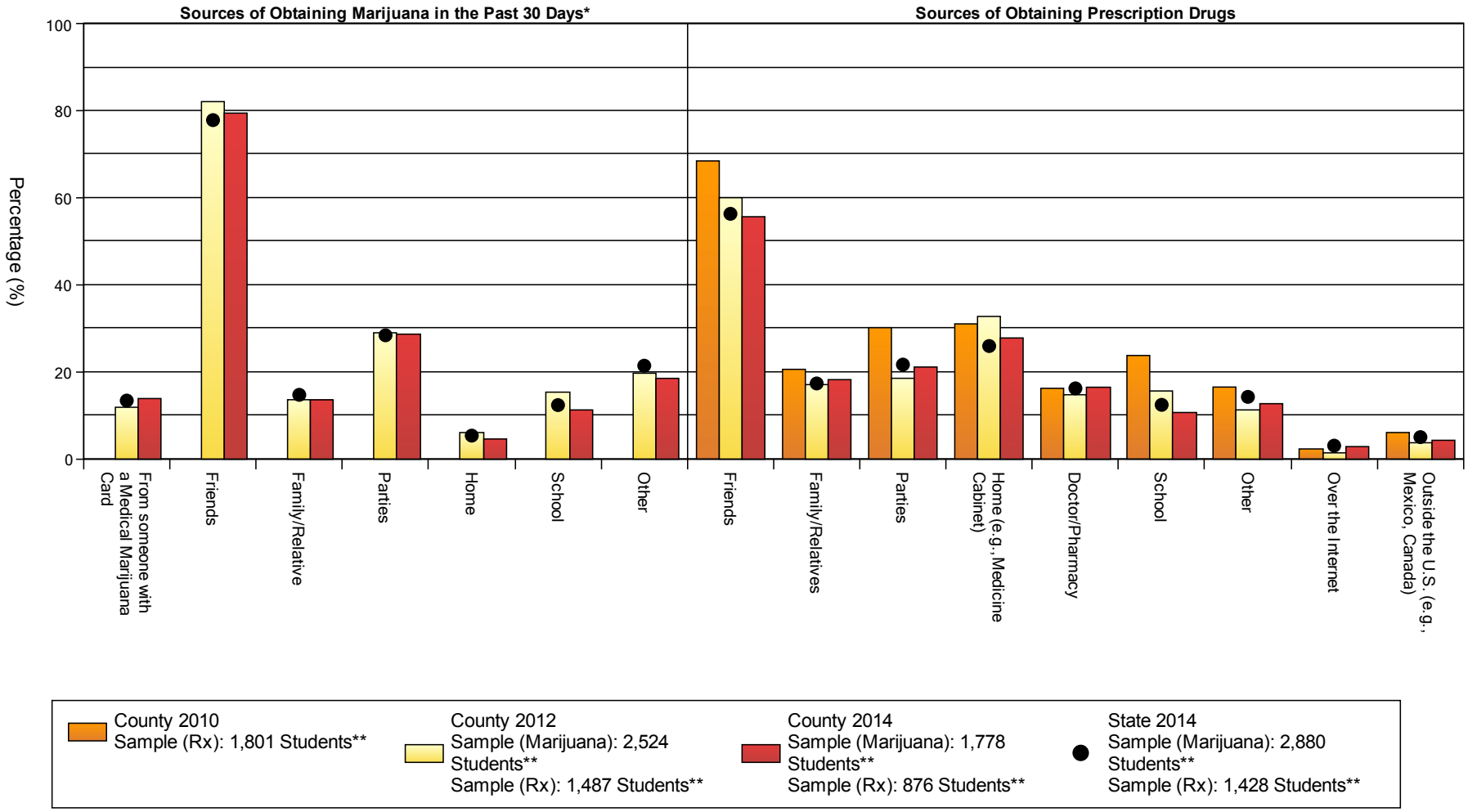


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Maricopa County, Grade 10

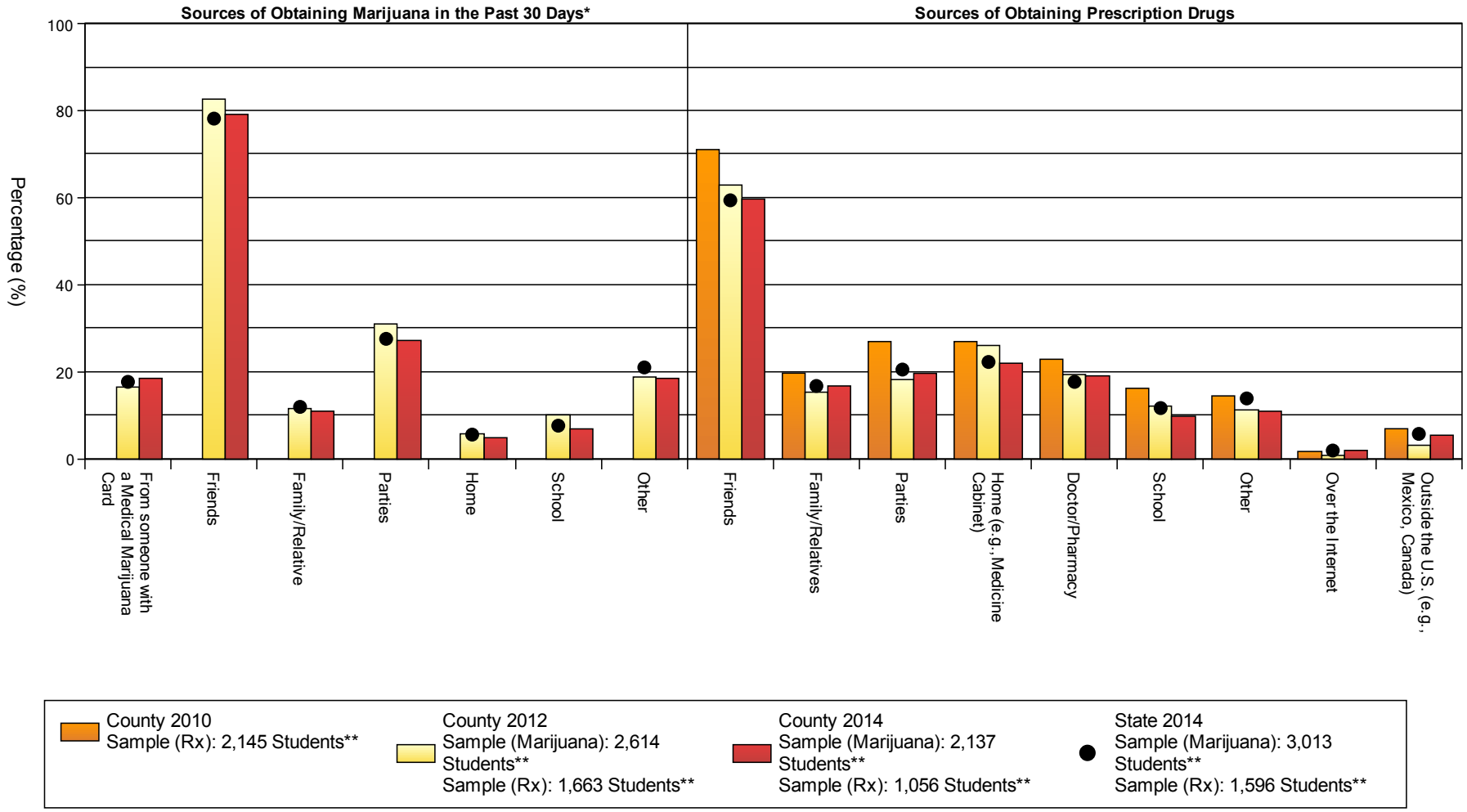


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Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Maricopa County, Grade 12



* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

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Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
Community Domain Risk Factors	
Low Neighborhood Attachment	Research has shown that youth who don't like the neighborhoods in which they live are more likely to become involved in juvenile crime and drug selling.
Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	Research has shown that legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, such as raising the legal drinking age, restricting smoking in public places, and increased taxation have been followed by decreases in consumption. Moreover, national surveys of high school seniors have shown that shifts in normative attitudes toward drug use have preceded changes in prevalence of use.
Perceived Availability of Drugs and Handguns	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents. The availability of handguns is also related to a higher risk of crime and substance use by adolescents.
Community Domain Protective Factors	
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Rewards for positive participation in activities helps youth bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
Family Domain Risk Factors	
Poor Family Management	Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children places them at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Also, parents' failure to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that they will engage in drug abuse whether or not there are family drug problems.
Family Conflict	Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear at risk for both delinquency and drug use.
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	When children are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior & Drugs	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further increased if parents involve children in their own drug (or alcohol) using behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.
Family Domain Protective Factors	
Family Attachment	Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, children are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.
School Domain Risk Factors	
Academic Failure	Beginning in the late elementary grades (grades 4-6) academic failure increases the risk of both drug abuse and delinquency. It appears that the experience of failure itself, for whatever reasons, increases the risk of problem behaviors.
Low Commitment to School	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of drugs is significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not. Factors such as liking school, spending time on homework, and perceiving the coursework as relevant are also negatively related to drug use.

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
School Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are recognized and rewarded for their contributions at school, they are less likely to be involved in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Peer-Individual Risk Factors	
Rebelliousness	Young people who do not feel 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 abusing drugs. In addition, high tolerance for deviance, a strong need for independence and normlessness have all been linked with drug use.
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	Early onset of drug use predicts misuse of drugs. The earlier the onset of any drug use, the greater the involvement in other drug use and the greater frequency of use. Onset of drug use prior to the age of 15 is a consistent predictor of drug abuse, and a later age of onset of drug use has been shown to predict lower drug involvement and a greater probability of discontinuation of use.
Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs or engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs and engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use and antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
Friends' Use of Drugs	Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance abuse are much more likely to engage in the same behavior. Peer drug use has consistently been found to be among the strongest predictors of substance use among youth. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who use drugs greatly increases the risk of that problem developing.
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Gang Involvement	Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.
Peer-Individual Protective Factors	
Belief in the Moral Order	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in prosocial behavior are more protected from engaging in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Prosocial Involvement	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are rewarded for working hard in school and the community are less likely to engage in problem behavior.

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students at Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Low Neighborhood Attachment	33.7	34.9	36.7	37.6	34.0	41.5	40.3	40.0	42.9	41.5	44.0	45.6	45.4	47.8	45.9
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	32.8	30.2	28.2	29.2	31.1	39.1	37.0	31.7	34.8	37.8	33.4	36.0	32.9	33.7	38.1
Perceived Availability of Drugs	36.0	33.1	28.7	29.6	30.7	43.1	42.4	35.8	36.6	38.6	43.7	44.7	40.7	39.8	41.0
Perceived Availability of Handguns	31.6	32.9	30.3	31.8	36.7	20.4	20.3	17.3	20.6	23.7	24.1	27.1	24.8	27.5	27.6
Family															
Poor Family Management	42.5	41.4	40.5	41.2	40.3	39.9	36.7	35.0	35.4	40.0	40.5	40.1	38.8	38.4	40.5
Family Conflict	53.0	51.4	50.8	51.0	49.3	42.3	42.1	41.3	41.2	39.9	39.5	39.9	39.6	39.0	38.0
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	36.2	36.3	34.8	36.7	35.4	38.4	38.0	32.9	36.8	37.6	34.5	36.2	34.3	35.9	35.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	23.7	23.3	20.6	21.2	23.7	37.5	39.3	32.5	32.8	39.6	38.0	43.1	33.2	33.0	40.3
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	46.9	45.9	42.6	43.2	49.1	49.5	49.6	44.6	44.6	53.5	47.8	48.2	43.1	43.2	52.9
School															
Academic Failure	43.5	42.0	43.0	44.6	41.1	46.4	43.4	41.8	44.3	42.5	38.8	38.9	39.5	40.9	37.9
Low Commitment to School	40.6	39.9	44.5	45.0	38.2	42.0	45.7	52.7	51.6	40.4	43.5	47.9	56.8	55.3	42.1
Peer and Individual															
Rebelliousness	42.6	36.7	32.6	33.4	34.5	47.4	39.5	35.7	36.6	39.8	43.4	36.4	36.3	36.6	37.7
Early Initiation of Drug Use	26.5	21.6	18.5	19.8	23.5	29.2	25.5	20.0	22.4	36.1	27.9	26.2	22.4	23.4	44.5
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	28.0	24.9	20.4	21.4	24.7	36.5	36.0	28.9	29.8	35.5	36.4	36.8	30.2	29.5	36.0
Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	40.7	36.4	30.8	31.7	34.7	44.0	40.7	35.3	36.1	41.0	41.3	37.7	36.2	35.6	39.0
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	46.1	49.3	56.3	56.9	37.9	45.5	50.8	58.1	58.4	40.1	50.7	57.0	67.2	65.4	47.4
Interaction With Antisocial Peers	53.2	47.9	41.7	43.6	44.8	53.5	44.4	37.4	41.5	45.5	48.5	42.9	37.9	40.1	43.7
Friend's Use of Drugs	36.8	33.2	28.3	29.7	30.7	41.3	37.7	33.6	34.7	34.7	37.7	34.9	33.3	32.0	32.6
Rewards For Antisocial Behavior	47.5	44.5	41.3	41.9	37.1	48.1	51.9	50.2	49.0	42.1	58.5	62.4	62.8	60.3	54.7
Gang Involvement	19.4	14.1	10.0	10.4	14.7	19.9	12.8	7.0	8.4	13.3	14.9	11.5	6.7	7.0	10.7
Total															
Students at High Risk*	32.4	26.5	23.5	24.9	22.4	30.0	27.9	22.4	23.3	23.5	28.3	28.0	23.0	23.6	24.1

* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Data Tables

Table 5. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	33.5	33.3	31.2	31.4	40.9	36.6	37.5	34.9	35.0	45.2	36.4	36.6	33.4	34.0	44.5
Family															
Family Attachment	52.6	52.7	54.0	53.3	54.8	45.8	47.8	49.1	47.8	48.0	57.2	55.9	56.0	55.2	57.9
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	60.5	61.1	62.5	62.2	62.5	55.1	56.6	58.2	57.2	56.2	57.3	56.8	57.3	56.8	56.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	63.0	60.0	60.5	60.0	61.9	54.9	53.9	54.9	53.6	54.3	56.7	53.4	52.8	52.0	54.0
School															
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	63.5	62.5	65.8	64.7	68.7	67.4	66.4	68.5	66.6	69.5	69.4	68.1	68.4	67.4	71.4
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	53.0	53.6	53.7	53.7	56.9	61.0	63.1	63.3	62.5	63.4	45.9	47.8	46.8	47.8	52.4
Peer and Individual															
Belief in the Moral Order	60.8	65.7	70.5	69.6	65.8	69.1	71.9	76.2	75.8	70.2	56.4	58.0	58.7	59.6	55.6
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	55.5	51.2	49.0	47.9	60.5	57.9	56.7	54.7	53.5	61.7	57.1	55.1	50.1	49.6	60.0
Prosocial Involvement	40.3	43.6	43.3	42.7	49.0	46.7	51.4	54.2	51.9	52.0	43.6	46.7	44.9	44.2	47.9
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	58.4	59.0	61.0	61.3	61.4	61.4	61.9	63.0	63.6	60.1	54.9	54.7	55.9	56.2	52.2
Total															
Students with High Protection*	54.9	52.7	55.1	54.8	42.6	58.4	61.9	63.7	61.6	46.0	56.7	56.5	54.9	54.8	43.4

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

Data Tables

Table 6. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	42.9	35.6	30.1	31.5	27.8	63.2	58.0	52.3	52.9	52.1	71.9	68.9	68.0	67.0	68.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	20.9	17.0	14.4	15.8	14.8	34.5	28.4	21.5	25.6	25.7	44.0	39.5	33.0	35.7	38.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	16.1	14.7	14.1	14.9	16.5	33.0	34.0	30.8	32.4	35.8	44.2	44.4	45.8	44.7	45.5
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	2.0	1.7	1.5	1.6	2.5	5.9	5.3	4.6	4.7	5.4	9.5	8.6	8.5	8.0	7.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	5.0	3.8	2.7	3.0	3.3	8.0	6.9	6.0	6.2	4.5
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	13.9	11.2	8.8	9.0	10.8	11.2	8.5	6.2	6.6	8.7	8.5	6.6	4.7	5.4	6.9
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.6	2.2	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	2.6	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	3.6	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.0
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	3.8	2.8	1.9	2.1	1.8	8.2	7.7	4.1	4.4	5.7	10.8	10.2	7.6	7.4	7.1
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	11.0	8.3	6.5	7.0	n/a	17.7	15.4	11.5	12.0	n/a	22.9	20.5	15.0	15.0	11.1
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	3.0	1.9	1.6	1.6	4.2	7.8	7.3	5.9	5.3	8.1	9.6	11.0	9.5	8.4	12.4
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	8.5	4.3	3.8	3.9	n/a	11.7	8.2	6.2	6.3	n/a	14.0	10.2	7.6	7.8	7.5
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	15.9	10.7	8.7	9.3	n/a	23.0	18.8	14.7	15.0	n/a	27.4	24.0	19.2	18.7	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	9.0	6.6	5.6	5.8	n/a	12.8	10.3	7.8	8.2	n/a	14.2	11.9	8.9	9.6	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	6.7	2.2	2.3	n/a	n/a	10.6	4.0	4.2	n/a	n/a	13.0	6.1	6.4	n/a

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

** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

Data Tables

Table 7. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once in the past 30 days.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	20.6	16.2	12.7	13.4	10.2	34.2	31.9	28.0	27.8	25.7	44.9	44.2	42.0	40.6	39.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	7.5	6.5	5.0	5.7	4.5	14.6	12.6	8.7	10.1	9.1	21.2	19.8	14.3	15.7	16.3
Chew ing tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	2.2	1.6	3.8	4.3	2.8	4.9	3.2	6.5	7.5	6.4	6.9	5.7	9.3	10.4	8.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	8.1	7.2	6.6	6.9	7.0	17.2	17.9	16.5	16.8	18.0	21.9	23.2	24.6	22.9	22.7
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.8	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.1	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.4	1.4
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.1
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	5.5	4.2	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.9	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.9	1.0
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.5	3.1	1.9	1.2	1.3	1.2	3.7	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.0
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	5.5	4.2	3.5	3.8	n/a	8.3	7.2	5.1	5.4	n/a	9.4	7.6	5.4	5.5	2.8
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.4	3.2	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.4	2.8	4.1
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	3.5	1.8	1.6	1.7	n/a	4.8	3.3	2.6	2.6	n/a	5.0	3.2	2.7	2.7	2.2
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	7.9	5.3	4.6	4.9	n/a	11.5	9.3	7.2	7.1	n/a	12.4	9.9	8.4	8.0	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	5.4	3.9	3.0	3.1	n/a	5.9	4.7	3.5	3.7	n/a	6.1	4.2	3.0	3.4	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	3.6	0.9	0.9	n/a	n/a	4.8	0.8	0.8	n/a	n/a	4.5	0.8	0.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of Prescription Pain Relievers, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

Data Tables

Table 8. Percentage of Students Who Used Alcohol & Prescription Drugs, & Reported Impaired Driving

Alcohol And Prescription Drugs

	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	11.4	7.9	5.9	6.3	n/a	5.1	20.0	17.4	14.3	14.4	n/a	13.7	28.9	26.9	23.0	22.7	n/a	22.1
Drank beer, wine, or hard liquor at the same time you used prescription drugs during the past 30 days?*	n/a	n/a	2.6	2.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.6	4.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.7	4.8	n/a	n/a

Impaired Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
DRIVE a car when you had been drinking alcohol?	4.5	3.4	2.7	3.1	5.6	n/a	6.5	5.6	3.9	4.5	5.3	n/a	13.3	12.1	9.0	9.9	11.8	n/a
RIDE in a car driven by someone drinking alcohol?	26.5	23.3	21.0	21.5	22.3	n/a	27.8	23.6	18.8	19.9	24.0	n/a	26.8	24.7	20.3	21.5	24.1	n/a
DRIVE a car when you had been taking prescription drugs to get "high"?*	n/a	n/a	1.8	2.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.2	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.4	5.4	n/a	n/a

Table 9. Percentage of Students With Antisocial Behavior

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Drunk or high at school	11.6	9.5	8.0	8.4	7.8	20.5	19.1	15.2	16.5	14.7	20.9	21.2	20.1	19.8	17.3
Suspended from school	17.4	16.6	13.4	14.3	13.4	13.2	10.8	7.9	9.6	11.2	8.4	7.7	6.0	7.1	8.5
Sold illegal drugs	4.7	4.2	3.4	3.6	3.1	10.5	9.9	7.1	7.7	7.2	10.6	11.0	9.1	8.9	8.6
Stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle	3.3	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.2	4.2	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0
Been arrested	6.2	5.0	4.4	5.0	4.8	8.7	6.0	4.7	6.0	6.0	7.7	5.9	5.1	5.9	5.8
Attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them	15.6	10.8	9.4	9.8	12.9	14.7	9.0	8.0	8.9	11.8	10.3	6.9	6.2	6.6	9.6
Carried a handgun	6.1	5.3	5.0	5.5	5.4	7.0	4.6	4.7	5.6	5.5	6.2	5.1	4.8	5.6	5.5
Carried a handgun to school	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.9	2.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2

* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
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	92.1	89.4	88.9	88.5	93.1	92.2	92.7	92.0	95.6	94.4	94.6	94.1
	1 time	4.4	4.7	5.1	5.2	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.3
	2-3 times	2.0	2.9	3.3	3.4	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.3	0.9	1.2
	4-5 times	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.6
	6-7 times	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.5
	8-9 times	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
	10-11 times	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2
	12 or more times	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.5	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.9
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	81.2	84.2	85.9	85.1	88.6	90.7	92.3	91.1	93.5	93.4	94.3	94.3
	1 time	10.3	8.6	7.9	8.3	6.5	4.9	3.9	4.5	3.8	3.2	2.5	2.5
	2-3 times	5.5	4.6	3.9	4.1	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4
	4-5 times	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
	6-7 times	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
	8-9 times	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
	10-11 times	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	12 or more times	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	61.3	60.7	60.7	59.8	74.0	74.1	72.2	71.6	86.1	83.8	83.9	83.0
	1 time	13.0	10.0	10.3	10.3	8.9	6.7	6.8	6.7	5.3	4.2	3.7	4.1
	2-3 times	11.0	12.1	11.9	12.0	8.2	8.3	8.9	9.3	4.5	4.8	5.7	5.9
	4-5 times	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.1	2.9	3.0	3.8	3.8	1.6	2.2	2.0	2.0
	6-7 times	1.9	2.3	2.4	2.5	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.0
	8-9 times	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	0.6	1.1	1.3	1.4	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7
	10-11 times	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
	12 or more times	6.8	7.9	7.3	7.8	3.7	4.6	4.8	5.0	1.4	2.9	2.8	3.0
During the past 12 months, how often have you picked on or bullied another student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	n/a	n/a	75.1	73.8	n/a	n/a	83.0	82.0	n/a	n/a	89.7	88.6
	1 time	n/a	n/a	10.2	10.5	n/a	n/a	5.9	6.2	n/a	n/a	3.0	3.3
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	8.3	8.8	n/a	n/a	6.0	6.2	n/a	n/a	3.4	3.5
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	2.1	2.3	n/a	n/a	1.5	1.6	n/a	n/a	1.0	1.2
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	0.9	1.0	n/a	n/a	0.7	0.9	n/a	n/a	0.6	0.6
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	0.7	0.7	n/a	n/a	0.4	0.4	n/a	n/a	0.3	0.4
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.3	0.3	n/a	n/a	0.2	0.2	n/a	n/a	0.2	0.2
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	2.4	2.5	n/a	n/a	2.1	2.4	n/a	n/a	1.9	2.2
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 your way to or from school?	0 days	91.4	92.8	90.5	90.1	93.8	94.6	95.1	93.9	96.2	96.0	96.3	95.7
	1 day	4.9	3.5	4.6	4.7	3.4	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.8
	2-3 days	2.4	2.2	3.2	3.3	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.0	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
	4-5 days	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
	6 or more days	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8
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	95.6	95.3	95.9	95.8	96.0	95.5	95.6	94.4	96.0	95.0	95.7	94.5
	1 day	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1
	2-3 days	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.1
	4-5 days	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5
	6 or more days	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.9	2.0	2.5	1.6	2.3	2.1	2.8
During the past 12 months, how many times have you been harassed, mistreated, or made fun of by another person while on-line or through a cell phone or other electronic device?**	0 times	n/a	71.4	69.6	69.7	n/a	74.7	74.5	74.6	n/a	79.2	82.0	81.3
	1 time	n/a	8.7	8.9	8.7	n/a	6.9	6.9	6.6	n/a	5.4	4.3	4.7
	2-3 times	n/a	8.6	9.0	9.0	n/a	8.3	8.0	8.0	n/a	7.0	6.0	6.1
	4-5 times	n/a	3.7	3.8	3.8	n/a	3.0	3.1	3.3	n/a	2.8	2.2	2.3
	6-7 times	n/a	1.7	1.7	1.8	n/a	1.4	1.4	1.5	n/a	1.2	1.3	1.2
	8-9 times	n/a	1.3	1.4	1.4	n/a	1.0	1.3	1.3	n/a	0.8	0.7	0.7
	10-11 times	n/a	0.5	0.6	0.6	n/a	0.5	0.3	0.5	n/a	0.5	0.2	0.3
	12 or more times	n/a	4.1	5.0	5.0	n/a	4.1	4.4	4.2	n/a	3.1	3.3	3.4

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

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

Data Tables

Table 11. Percentage of Students Gambling in the Past Year

How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value: (At least once in the past 12 months)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Any Gambling Past Year	61.5	59.5	54.9	54.6	45.5	59.6	57.5	52.9	52.6	43.8	56.1	53.1	47.4	46.8	43.8
Played at a slot machine, poker machine, or other gambling machine?	5.6	4.7	3.7	3.7	4.2	4.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	5.3	5.2	4.7	4.6	4.5
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	22.1	24.4	21.3	20.7	19.1	20.7	22.7	21.8	21.1	18.3	19.1	21.4	19.9	19.4	20.8
Bet on sports?	28.2	25.8	25.1	25.1	23.4	27.2	24.4	23.6	23.8	23.0	23.9	20.6	20.7	20.3	21.6
Bet on cards?	36.0	32.0	29.3	29.1	25.0	36.1	31.3	29.2	28.9	24.7	35.2	29.9	26.7	26.6	24.7
Played bingo?	27.1	26.9	24.4	23.6	20.8	21.1	20.1	18.5	18.3	15.9	13.8	13.3	11.9	12.1	11.8
Played a dice game?	26.3	24.9	24.4	23.8	14.3	21.9	20.6	19.8	19.7	12.5	17.7	15.3	15.3	15.2	11.1
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	27.7	25.3	26.2	26.2	19.6	27.5	24.0	25.4	25.7	18.4	24.6	21.6	21.8	21.5	16.9
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	4.7	4.5	5.0	5.0	5.8	4.6	4.1	4.1	4.6	5.5	3.7	3.5	3.9	4.1	5.2

Data Tables

Table 12. Where Youth Obtained Alcohol

If during the past 30 days you drank alcohol, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*2,971*	*2,307*	*1,840*	*2,574*	*3,268*	*3,242*	*2,242*	*3,493*	*4,332*	*3,902*	*2,851*	*4,131*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station.	4.7	5.5	8.0	7.4	6.0	6.0	7.3	7.6	9.0	10.6	11.0	10.5
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club.	2.5	3.5	5.2	4.7	2.3	2.7	3.3	3.5	3.4	4.5	5.3	5.4
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event.	2.8	3.6	4.5	4.5	2.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.3	2.9	3.4	3.7
I gave someone else money to buy it for me.	17.6	14.9	13.2	14.5	30.9	29.8	24.0	25.3	40.9	39.2	34.6	35.7
My parent or guardian gave it to me.	19.2	21.0	19.9	19.8	15.9	16.1	16.1	16.7	14.4	16.4	17.3	17.1
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me.	17.1	19.2	19.5	20.5	16.2	16.3	14.4	16.2	14.1	15.8	15.5	15.8
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me.	15.4	16.9	14.6	15.4	23.9	23.5	20.6	21.5	30.6	31.1	25.8	27.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me.	21.7	23.5	19.8	19.8	23.6	27.1	28.6	26.3	19.4	23.6	22.0	21.6
I got it at a party.	39.3	38.0	33.2	33.8	50.6	49.5	45.8	45.6	56.6	54.4	50.5	50.9
I took it from home.	31.1	29.1	25.9	25.2	23.8	24.2	23.6	21.8	14.2	15.2	16.5	15.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home.	9.8	8.3	7.5	7.5	10.6	9.9	10.3	9.2	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7
I got it some other way.	24.5	24.8	25.7	26.3	17.5	17.3	16.6	17.8	12.4	12.0	12.2	13.7

* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 13. Where Youth Obtained Marijuana*

If during the past 30 days you used marijuana, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12		
	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*1,823*	*1,630*	*2,261*	*2,524*	*1,778*	*2,880*	*2,614*	*2,137*	*3,013*
I got it from someone with a medical marijuana card	9.2	10.3	10.9	11.6	13.8	13.4	16.4	18.4	17.7
Friends	74.2	68.7	69.5	82.2	79.3	77.8	82.7	79.2	78.2
Family/relatives	17.2	16.3	16.8	13.6	13.4	14.7	11.6	11.0	11.9
Parties	27.3	23.0	25.0	29.0	28.7	28.4	30.8	27.2	27.5
Home	5.9	5.8	6.3	6.1	4.6	5.3	5.7	4.8	5.5
School	17.0	13.6	14.8	15.1	11.3	12.3	10.0	6.9	7.6
Other	27.2	26.2	28.1	19.7	18.4	21.4	18.9	18.6	21.0

Table 14. Where Youth Obtained Prescription Drugs

If you have ever used prescription drugs in order to get high, not for a medical reason, how did you get them? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*1,535*	*977*	*774*	*1,130*	*1,801*	*1,487*	*876*	*1,428*	*2,145*	*1,663*	*1,056*	*1,596*
Friends	59.9	46.9	45.9	47.1	68.5	60.1	55.6	56.3	71.0	63.0	59.6	59.4
Family/relatives	22.4	17.0	14.5	14.8	20.4	17.1	18.2	17.3	19.6	15.3	16.9	16.7
Parties	27.8	22.7	20.2	20.4	29.9	18.4	21.0	21.6	26.9	18.0	19.5	20.5
Home (e.g., medicine cabinet)	31.9	30.7	23.9	26.1	30.9	32.6	27.6	25.9	26.8	26.0	22.1	22.2
Doctor/pharmacy	13.2	13.4	13.2	12.9	16.2	14.7	16.6	16.2	22.8	19.4	19.1	17.7
School	16.1	12.8	11.1	11.9	23.8	15.6	10.5	12.4	16.3	12.0	9.8	11.7
Other	18.4	17.0	17.3	17.9	16.5	11.3	12.8	14.2	14.4	11.2	11.0	13.8
Over the Internet	3.5	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.1	1.3	2.9	3.0	1.6	0.8	2.0	1.9
Outside the U.S. (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	7.7	4.9	8.0	8.6	5.8	3.7	4.2	5.0	6.9	3.0	5.3	5.7

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 15. Drug Free Communities Report - National Outcome Measures (NOMs)

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Male**		Female**	
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
Perception of Risk* (People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)	take five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) once or twice a week?	Binge drinking	78.6	15,479	82.7	8,263	79.2	7,112	77.1	14,719	82.4	15,912
	smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	Tobacco	81.0	15,545	88.2	8,286	87.2	7,115	83.1	14,754	85.6	15,967
	smoke marijuana once or twice a week?	Marijuana	64.2	15,243	47.4	8,137	36.4	7,019	48.9	14,527	57.5	15,654
	use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them?	Prescription drugs	79.6	15,450	83.6	8,265	82.3	7,112	79.8	14,694	82.8	15,911
Perception of Parental Disapproval* (Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	94.9	13,824	92.7	7,759	87.9	6,651	91.8	13,383	93.4	14,660
	smoke cigarettes?	Tobacco	98.1	13,841	96.8	7,764	92.4	6,649	95.6	13,387	97.1	14,673
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	95.9	13,725	90.5	7,719	84.6	6,617	90.6	13,298	92.8	14,570
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	96.7	13,789	96.2	7,754	95.7	6,646	96.4	13,366	96.3	14,630
Perception of Peer Disapproval* (Friends feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	84.4	14,489	71.8	7,887	65.0	6,717	74.4	13,735	78.4	15,151
	smoke tobacco?	Tobacco	88.6	14,469	78.4	7,877	66.7	6,709	78.4	13,721	83.0	15,130
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	78.0	14,415	54.3	7,868	42.7	6,693	61.9	13,688	64.8	15,083
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	90.1	14,439	82.1	7,871	77.5	6,703	83.8	13,702	86.2	15,106
Past 30-Day Use* (at least one use in the past 30 days)	had beer, wine, or hard liquor	Alcohol	12.7	16,299	28.0	8,430	42.0	7,290	21.9	15,355	24.8	16,424
	smoked cigarettes	Tobacco	5.0	16,278	8.7	8,275	14.3	7,156	8.5	15,168	7.7	16,307
	used marijuana	Marijuana	6.6	16,250	16.5	8,400	24.6	7,228	14.3	15,287	12.3	16,354
	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet, or Tylox) without a doctor's orders?	Prescription drugs	4.6	16,175	7.2	8,418	8.4	7,269	5.1	15,253	7.1	16,374

* For Perception of Risk, Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, and Past 30-Day Use, the "Sample" column represents the sample size - the number of people who answered the question and whose responses were used to determine the percentage. The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample answering the question as specified in the definition.

** The male and female values allow a gender comparison for youth who completed the survey. However, unless the percentage of students who participated from each grade is similar, the gender results are not necessarily representative of males and females in the community.

Data Tables

Table 16. Additional Data for Prevention Planning

In the last 30 days, about how many times were you offered:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
alcohol?	Never	73.4	74.5	79.4	78.5	53.7	53.8	58.3	58.3	42.3	41.4	46.4	47.1
	Once	11.7	11.6	10.2	10.3	13.7	13.2	12.9	13.1	13.1	12.4	12.9	13.2
	2-3 times	8.7	7.9	6.3	6.7	16.8	16.9	15.6	15.2	21.2	20.1	19.9	19.4
	4-6 times	3.1	2.9	1.9	2.1	7.6	7.3	6.7	6.7	10.7	11.6	9.7	9.4
	7-10 times	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.3	4.7	4.9	3.6	3.4
	More than 10 times	2.2	2.1	1.6	1.7	5.4	5.7	4.0	4.4	8.1	9.5	7.4	7.5
cigarettes?	Never	82.2	84.6	87.6	86.5	69.7	74.9	82.0	79.6	64.2	67.2	75.7	73.9
	Once	8.0	7.6	6.5	6.8	10.0	9.7	7.5	8.4	10.0	9.6	9.0	9.2
	2-3 times	4.7	4.2	3.4	3.7	8.2	6.3	4.6	5.3	9.1	8.4	6.2	6.8
	4-6 times	1.9	1.5	1.0	1.2	3.8	2.9	2.3	2.5	4.5	4.2	2.7	3.1
	7-10 times	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	2.1	1.6	0.9	1.2	2.6	2.2	1.5	1.6
	More than 10 times	2.1	1.5	1.1	1.3	6.2	4.5	2.6	3.1	9.5	8.3	4.9	5.4
marijuana?	Never	76.5	75.5	76.1	75.5	58.8	57.1	58.1	57.5	56.0	52.3	52.3	54.1
	Once	7.7	8.1	8.4	8.3	11.1	10.7	11.3	11.4	11.0	11.3	10.6	10.5
	2-3 times	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	10.5	11.2	11.1	10.8	11.1	11.9	12.6	12.0
	4-6 times	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.3	6.0	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.2	6.8
	7-10 times	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.1	3.8
	More than 10 times	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.6	10.0	10.6	9.2	9.8	11.4	13.6	13.1	12.7
other drugs?	Never	88.3	88.4	88.6	88.4	80.7	82.8	83.5	82.6	81.4	82.0	81.8	82.1
	Once	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5	7.8	7.3	7.2	7.6	7.6	6.6	7.0	6.7
	2-3 times	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.7	5.1	4.2	4.1	4.3	5.0	4.8	5.2	5.0
	4-6 times	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	2.2	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.1
	7-10 times	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.1	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0
	More than 10 times	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.6	2.8	3.1	2.7	3.0
In the last 30 days, how often did you respond in the following ways when alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana or other drugs were offered to you?		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
Say "No" without giving a reason why.	Never	30.2	27.3	30.1	30.5	69.2	31.9	35.9	35.2	58.2	34.4	39.3	39.2
	Once	13.6	11.8	11.0	11.6	30.8	14.9	13.8	14.4	41.8	15.4	15.6	15.6
	Twice	5.4	4.3	4.5	4.6	0.0	6.8	6.4	6.9	0.0	8.7	7.7	7.6
	Three times	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	3.4	3.4	3.5	0.0	4.6	3.9	3.8
	Four or more times	5.0	5.1	4.4	4.6	0.0	7.7	5.8	6.3	0.0	8.6	6.3	6.7
	I never get offers	43.3	49.2	47.8	46.4	0.0	35.2	34.6	33.6	0.0	28.3	27.2	27.1
Give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer.	Never	35.0	30.5	33.3	33.6	1.8	34.4	36.7	37.1	3.7	37.6	41.4	41.5
	Once	10.2	9.1	8.9	9.4	98.2	13.1	13.0	13.2	96.3	14.6	14.1	14.2
	Twice	4.9	4.3	4.1	4.3	0.0	7.1	7.2	7.0	0.0	8.3	8.0	8.1
	Three times	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.2	0.0	4.2	3.6	3.6	0.0	4.8	4.3	4.0
	Four or more times	4.1	4.1	3.6	3.7	0.0	6.4	4.9	5.4	0.0	6.7	5.2	5.2
	I never get offers	43.4	49.6	48.1	46.7	0.0	34.9	34.6	33.7	0.0	28.1	27.0	26.9
Decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer.	Never	36.5	32.8	34.7	35.4	0.7	43.5	46.3	46.0	1.4	51.2	54.5	53.3
	Once	9.4	8.3	8.1	8.5	99.3	9.8	9.2	9.7	98.6	9.6	8.4	9.2
	Twice	3.5	2.8	3.1	3.2	0.0	3.7	3.6	3.9	0.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
	Three times	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	0.0	2.4	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.1	2.3	2.3
	Four or more times	4.4	4.3	3.5	3.7	0.0	4.7	3.4	4.0	0.0	4.3	3.4	3.7
	I never get offers	44.1	50.0	48.8	47.3	0.0	35.9	35.2	34.2	0.0	28.8	27.5	27.6
Use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs.	Never	39.9	35.7	37.6	38.2	0.6	47.8	50.5	49.7	0.9	55.3	58.1	57.0
	Once	7.7	6.3	6.4	6.8	99.4	7.4	6.7	7.8	99.1	7.1	6.9	7.6
	Twice	2.8	2.7	2.3	2.4	0.0	2.9	2.6	2.9	0.0	3.4	2.9	3.0
	Three times	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	0.0	2.2	1.6	1.7	0.0	1.9	1.8	1.8
	Four or more times	3.5	3.3	3.1	3.3	0.0	3.6	2.9	3.3	0.0	3.4	2.5	2.7
	I never get offers	44.5	50.4	49.2	47.8	0.0	36.1	35.6	34.6	0.0	29.0	27.8	27.9

Data Tables

Table 17. Additional Data for Prevention Planning (Cont'd)

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	83.9	86.4	88.3	87.7	83.2	88.2	90.5	89.1	85.1	88.6	90.6	89.6
	1 or 2 times	8.0	6.7	6.2	6.4	7.7	5.4	4.4	5.0	7.1	5.2	4.2	4.7
	3 to 5 times	3.0	2.9	2.3	2.5	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.5	1.8	2.0
	6 to 9 times	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2
	10 to 19 times	1.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
	40+ times	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.3
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	30.3	39.8	50.8	48.7	31.7	44.6	56.4	54.3	43.7	56.6	67.4	65.8
	1 or 2 times	29.0	28.2	25.8	26.4	27.2	24.5	22.5	22.6	25.7	21.3	17.3	17.9
	3 to 5 times	18.3	15.8	12.1	12.8	18.9	17.1	12.2	12.7	16.2	12.3	9.1	9.4
	6 to 9 times	8.9	7.6	5.1	5.4	9.5	6.7	4.6	5.2	6.6	4.8	2.8	3.1
	10 to 19 times	5.6	3.6	2.6	2.8	6.2	3.3	1.8	2.3	4.0	2.3	1.3	1.6
	20 to 29 times	2.4	1.6	1.0	1.2	2.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.7
	30 to 39 times	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
	40+ times	4.5	2.8	2.1	2.3	3.5	2.2	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.2
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	81.8	88.0	90.2	89.8	82.4	90.5	93.7	92.4	86.9	92.4	95.0	94.5
	1 or 2 times	10.2	6.9	5.8	6.0	9.7	5.4	3.6	4.2	7.6	4.2	2.8	3.0
	3 to 5 times	3.4	2.4	1.9	1.9	3.2	1.7	1.1	1.4	2.3	1.6	0.8	0.9
	6 to 9 times	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.5
	10 to 19 times	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
	20 to 29 times	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
	40+ times	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	87.2	90.5	91.6	91.5	87.7	92.1	94.6	93.7	90.1	93.6	94.8	94.6
	1 or 2 times	7.7	5.9	5.3	5.4	7.0	4.9	3.2	3.8	5.9	3.7	3.1	3.2
	3 to 5 times	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.1	0.9	0.9
	6 to 9 times	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3
	10 to 19 times	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1
	20 to 29 times	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	40+ times	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7
In the last 30 days, how often have you avoided people or places because you might be offered alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or other drugs?	Never	65.6	58.4	69.9	69.0	63.8	60.0	71.7	70.4	67.9	62.9	76.4	75.5
	Once	13.6	14.9	11.1	11.2	12.6	13.3	10.5	10.5	10.8	11.8	7.7	7.8
	2-3 times	10.1	12.5	9.5	9.6	12.1	13.2	10.5	10.4	10.7	12.4	10.2	10.3
	4-6 times	3.4	4.5	3.2	3.4	4.2	5.0	3.1	3.5	4.0	5.1	2.8	3.0
	7-10 times	1.3	2.0	0.8	0.9	1.7	2.2	0.8	1.0	2.0	2.1	0.6	0.8
	More than 10 times	5.9	7.7	5.5	5.9	5.5	6.4	3.4	4.1	4.6	5.7	2.3	2.6
During the past 12 months, how many times have you talked with your parents about strategies to avoid or resist people or places where you might be offered alcohol, prescription drugs, or other drugs?*	Never	n/a	n/a	47.6	48.0	n/a	n/a	57.6	57.8	n/a	n/a	68.4	68.2
	Once	n/a	n/a	18.0	17.8	n/a	n/a	16.3	15.7	n/a	n/a	13.3	12.9
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	17.3	17.2	n/a	n/a	14.9	14.9	n/a	n/a	11.2	11.4
	4-6 times	n/a	n/a	7.0	6.8	n/a	n/a	4.6	4.7	n/a	n/a	3.4	3.4
	7-10 times	n/a	n/a	2.8	2.8	n/a	n/a	1.9	2.1	n/a	n/a	1.1	1.2
	More than 10 times	n/a	n/a	7.4	7.5	n/a	n/a	4.6	4.8	n/a	n/a	2.7	2.9
Compared to using illegal drugs (e.g. cocaine, meth, heroin), how harmful do you think it is for people to take prescription drugs (e.g. OxyContin, Vicodin, Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderal, sleeping pills) without a doctor telling them to take them?*	A lot less harmful	n/a	n/a	7.7	7.6	n/a	n/a	5.9	6.0	n/a	n/a	6.1	6.2
	Less harmful	n/a	n/a	12.6	12.4	n/a	n/a	16.3	14.8	n/a	n/a	17.8	16.6
	No difference	n/a	n/a	28.3	27.6	n/a	n/a	36.0	34.3	n/a	n/a	36.8	35.5
	More harmful	n/a	n/a	21.3	21.5	n/a	n/a	19.9	21.1	n/a	n/a	19.2	19.8
	A lot more harmful	n/a	n/a	30.1	30.9	n/a	n/a	21.9	23.8	n/a	n/a	20.2	21.9

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey these questions.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	Prior administration(s)	Current administration	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Heroin	used heroin or other opiates? (2010)	used heroin? (2012/2014)	Cautiously comparable across years.
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)? (2010/2012)	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')? (2014)	Added popular identifier "Molly" for clarification in 2014.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a (2010)*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)? (2012/2014)	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription pain relievers (Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them? used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)? used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?		*Prescription Drugs* is the the measure of any student report use of prescription sedatives, prescription stimulants or prescription pain relievers, (three separate questions) combined to create a single measure.

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

Apache, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties
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Gila River Indian Community
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Other State and National Contacts:

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602-364-1172/602-364-1157
www.azcjc.gov

Arizona Department of Education
School Safety and Prevention
www.ade.az.gov/sa/health/

Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
Kathy Donner
602-255-3889
www.problemgambling.az.gov

Arizona Department of Health Services
Division of Behavioral Health Services
Kelly Charbonneau
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www.azdhs.gov/bhs/index.htm

Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
Charles Katz
602-496-1471
cvpcs.asu.edu/

Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families
602-542-4043
www.gocyf.az.gov

Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate
Thalia Williams
602-264-5700 ext. 13
www.drugfreeaz.org

Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development)
www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)
www.samhsa.gov/about/csap.aspx

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
Evidence Based Practices
www.samhsa.gov/ebpwebguide/index.asp

Center for the Application of Substance Abuse Technologies (CASAT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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2014 Arizona Youth Survey



Mohave County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Acknowlegements

The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center thanks Bach Harrison, L.L.C. for their professionalism and contributions during the administration of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey. In addition we thank the Arizona Department of Gaming, Office of Problem Gambling for their continued financial support of the Arizona Youth Survey. We also benefited from the expertise, guidance, and assistance provided by our colleagues at the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission and from input received from many individuals working for agencies throughout the state.

Additionally, the success of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey could not have been achieved without the support and participation of school superintendents, principals, prevention coordinators, and teachers throughout the state. Finally, we extend our thanks to the students who responded to the survey. Their thoughtful participation resulted in a wealth of information that can be used to improve the circumstances in which they live and learn.

Table of Contents

Introduction 4

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention 5

Charts and Tables in this Report 6

The Community Data Project 7

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group 8

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data 10

Data Charts:

- Risk and Protective Factor Profiles 11
- Substance Use 17
- Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior 20
- School Safety 23
- Gambling 26
- Sources of Alcohol 29
- Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs 32

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions 35

Appendix 49

Contacts for Prevention 50

Introduction

2014 Arizona Youth Survey
Mohave County Summary Report

This report summarizes findings from the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2014. The results for Mohave county are presented along with comparisons to 2010 and 2012 survey results, where applicable, as well as to the overall results for the state. The survey was designed to assess school safety, adolescent substance use, antisocial behavior, and the risk and protective factors that are correlated with these adolescent problem behaviors.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students By Grade								
Grade 8	1,061	47.0	1,048	42.2	584	56.0	22,675	47.0
Grade 10	776	34.4	835	33.6	194	18.6	14,028	29.1
Grade 12	420	18.6	602	24.2	264	25.3	11,541	23.9
All Students Surveyed*	2,257	100.0	2,485	100.0	1,042	100.0	48,244	100.0
Students By Gender								
Male	1,067	48.0	1,180	48.7	507	49.1	23,460	49.1
Female	1,157	52.0	1,244	51.3	526	50.9	24,353	50.9

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	34	6.6	34	5.2	12	3.6	989	5.3
African American	5	1.0	14	2.2	10	3.0	574	3.1
Asian	6	1.2	6	0.9	0	0.0	169	0.9
Pacific Islander	8	1.6	5	0.8	4	1.2	220	1.2
White	178	34.6	243	37.3	125	37.7	6,067	32.5
Multi-Racial	38	7.4	50	7.7	27	8.1	1,027	5.5
Race Unmarked	246	47.8	299	45.9	154	46.4	9,603	51.5
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	36	2.2	53	3.1	24	3.6	1,274	4.5
African American	25	1.5	22	1.3	13	1.9	1,790	6.4
Asian	27	1.6	24	1.4	5	0.7	1,459	5.2
Pacific Islander	14	0.8	18	1.1	2	0.3	260	0.9
White	1,397	83.3	1,461	85.0	569	84.1	20,587	73.4
Multi-Racial	104	6.2	113	6.6	59	8.7	2,413	8.6
Race Unmarked	74	4.4	27	1.6	5	0.7	268	1.0
Totals								
	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	515	22.8	651	26.2	332	31.9	18,649	38.7
Non-Hispanic Students	1,677	74.3	1,718	69.1	677	65.0	28,051	58.1
*Total Students***	2,257	100.0	2,485	100.0	1,042	100.0	48,244	100.0

* As a small percentage of students skipped the question Are you Hispanic or Latino? (at the state level, 1,544 students, or 3.2% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than Total Students.

All schools in Arizona are eligible to participate in the survey, and recruitment efforts were successful in obtaining participation by schools in all of Arizona's 15 counties. Careful planning and uniform administration of the survey have resulted in survey data that are valid and representative of the students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades in Arizona.

Tables 1 and 2 describe the characteristics of the students who completed the survey from your county and the state of Arizona. Because not every student answered all of the questions, the number of students in the gender and ethnicity/race categories often will be less than the total number of students.

To better understand the diversity of Arizona's youth population, respondents were asked separate questions about their ethnicity (Hispanic vs. Non-Hispanic) and their race (Caucasian, African-American, Native American, or Alaska Native, etc.). This method for obtaining ethnicity and race information provides more comprehensive data on youth cultural and racial self-identification, and a more nuanced understanding of Arizona's diverse youth population.

Whenever data are obtained from a sample of students instead of the entire population, it is important to recognize the strengths and weaknesses of the data. One easy way to investigate the quality of the sample is to look at the basic demographic characteristics of the students who participated in the survey and compare them to what is known about the entire population of students. This will give the user of these data a basic understanding of the degree to which the sample data can be generalized to the entire population.

It is important to note that even when the characteristics of the sample do not match well to the characteristics of the population this does not mean the data lose their usefulness. The data included in this report describes the level of risk and protective factors, substance use, antisocial behavior, and delinquency of those youth who participated in the survey, which can be used to inform the development of school and community-based prevention and intervention activities that may benefit both the youth who participate in the survey and those who did not.

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention

Prevention is a science. The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention is a proven way of reducing substance abuse and its related consequences. This model is based on the simple premise that to prevent a problem from happening, we need to identify the factors that increase the risk of that problem developing and then find ways to reduce the risks. Just as medical researchers have found risk factors for heart disease such as diets high in fat, lack of exercise, and smoking, a team of researchers at the University of Washington have defined a set of risk factors for youth problem behaviors.

Risk factors are characteristics of school, community and family environments, and of students and their peer groups known to predict increased likelihood of drug use, delinquency, school dropout, and violent behaviors among youth. For example, children who live in families with high levels of conflict are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in families characterized by low levels of family conflict.

The chart below shows the links between 19 risk factors and five problem behaviors. The check marks indicate where at least two well designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

Protective factors exert a positive influence and buffer against the negative influence of risk, thus reducing the likelihood that adolescents will engage in problem behaviors. Protective factors identified through research include strong bonding to family, school, community and peers, and healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior.

Research on risk and protective factors also has important implications for children's academic success, positive youth development, and prevention of health and behavior problems. In order to promote academic success and positive youth development and to prevent problem behaviors, **it is necessary to address the factors that predict these outcomes.** By measuring risk and protective factors in a population, specific risk factors that are elevated and widespread can be identified and targeted by policies, programs, and actions shown to reduce those risk factors and to promote protective factors.

Many risk and protective factors can be linked to specific types of interventions that have been shown to be effective in either reducing risk(s) or enhancing protection(s). The steps outlined here will help your school make key decisions regarding allocation of resources, how and when to address specific needs, and which strategies are most effective and known to produce results.

Risk Factors

	Community						Family				School		Peer / Individual						
	Community Laws & Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms & Crime	Availability of Drugs & Firearms	Transitions & Mobility	Low Neighborhood Attachment	Community Disorganization	Extreme Economic & Social Deprivation	Family History of the Problem Behavior	Family Conflict	Family Management Problems	Favorable Parent Attitudes & Involvement in the Problem Behavior	Academic Failure	Lack of Commitment to School	Early Initiation of Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Early & Persistent Antisocial Behavior	Alienation & Rebelliousness	Friends Who Use Drugs & Engage in Problem Behaviors	Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Gang Involvement	Constitutional Factors
Substance Abuse	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delinquency	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Teen Pregnancy						✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
School Drop-Out			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Violence	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓

Source: Communities That Care (CTC) prevention model, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA)

Charts and Tables in this Report

There are seven types of charts presented in this report:

1. Risk profiles
2. Protective profiles
3. Lifetime and 30-day Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug (ATOD) use
4. Binge drinking and antisocial behavior
5. School safety and cyber-bullying
6. Gambling
7. Where youth acquired alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 14 that appear at the end of this report. The additional data found in Tables 15 through 17 are explained at the end of this section.

Understanding the Format of the Charts

There are several graphical elements common to all the charts. Understanding the format of the charts and what these elements represent is essential in interpreting the results of the 2014 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students who reported a given behavior. For the risk and protective charts, research has determined cutoff scores for each scale where the likelihood of youth problem behaviors were increased (youth at risk) or reduced (youth having protection). The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students scoring above the cutoff, reflecting elevated risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2010, 2012, and 2014. By looking at the percentages over time, it is possible to identify trends in substance use and antisocial behavior. By studying the percentage of youth at risk and with protection over time, it is possible to determine whether the percentage of students at risk or with protection is increasing, decreasing, or staying the same. This information is important when deciding which risk and protective factors warrant attention.

- **Dots, Diamonds, and Triangles.** The dots on the charts represent the percentage of all of the youth surveyed across Arizona who reported substance use, problem behavior, elevated risk, or elevated protection. The diamonds and triangles represent national data from the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey and the Bach Harrison Norm, respectively.

The Bach Harrison Norm was developed by Bach Harrison L.L.C. to provide states and communities with the ability to compare their results on risk, protection, and antisocial measures with more national measures. Survey participants from eight statewide surveys and five large regional surveys across the nation were combined into a database of approximately 460,000 students. The results were weighted to make the contribution of each state and region proportional to its share of the national population. Bach Harrison analysts then calculated rates for antisocial behavior and for students at risk and with protection. The results appear on the charts as BH Norm. In order to keep the Bach Harrison Norm relevant, it is updated approximately every two years as new data become available.

A comparison to state-wide and national results provides additional information for your community in determining the relative importance of levels of alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use, antisocial behavior, risk, and protection. Information about other students in the state and the nation can be helpful in determining the seriousness of a given level of problem behavior. Scanning across the charts, it is important to observe the factors that differ the most from the Bach Harrison Norm. This is the first step in identifying the levels of risk and protection that are higher or lower than those in other communities. The risk factors that are higher than the Bach Harrison Norm and the protective factors that are lower than the Bach Harrison Norm are probably the factors that your community should consider addressing when planning prevention programs.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

Risk and protective factor scales measure specific aspects of a youth's life experience that can be used to predict whether they will engage in problem behaviors. The scales, defined in Table 3, are grouped into four domains: community, family, school, and peer/individual. The risk and protective factor charts show the percentage of students at risk and with protection for each of the scales.

Lifetime and 30-Day ATOD Use

- **Lifetime use** is a measure of the percentage of students who tried the particular substance at least once in their lifetime and is used to show the percentage of students who have had experience with a particular substance.
- **30-day use** is a measure of the percentage of students who used the substance at least once in the 30 days prior to taking the survey and is a proxy for the level of current use of the substance.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

Binge Drinking and Antisocial Behavior

- **Binge Drinking** is measured as having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey.
- **Impaired Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving in the past 30 days, or riding with a driver in the past 30 days who had been drinking alcohol.
- **Antisocial behavior (ASB)** is a measure of the percentage of students who report any involvement during the past year with the eight antisocial behaviors listed in the charts.

School Safety and Cyber-Bullying

The school safety and cyber-bullying profile charts contain the percentages of students who felt unsafe at school or on the way to school, were threatened or injured with a weapon at school, were in a physical fight at school, carried a weapon to school, were picked on or bullied at school, bullied another student, or were harassed or mistreated while online or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 10.

Gambling

Gambling behavior charts show the percentage of students who engaged in each of the 10 types of gambling "for money, possessions, or anything of value" during the past year: played gambling machines, played the lottery, bet on sports, played cards, played bingo, bet on a dice game, bet on a game of personal skill, and bet on horse or other animal races. The chart also shows the percentage of students who engaged in any gambling behavior during the past year.

Where Youth Obtained Alcohol, Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

These charts display data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol, marijuana and prescription drugs in the past 30 days. Each chart focuses on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol, marijuana, or prescription drugs. (Students reporting no use of the relevant substance are not represented in these data.) The smaller the size of the subgroup (known as the sample size), the larger the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where they obtained alcohol, each category would show up as either 0% or 100%). The chart legends indicate the sample size for each grade surveyed to help readers know when caution should be taken as a result of a small sample.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 14, Tables 15 through 17 contain information useful for prevention planning and grant reporting.

Table 15 contains the information that is required by communities with Drug Free Communities Grants, such as the perception of the risk of ATOD use, perception of parent and peer disapproval of ATOD use, and past 30-day use.

The Community Data Project

Supported by a grant from the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Community Data Project is a multi-agency effort to create a central repository for Arizona's substance abuse and crime data. Through a user-friendly website, the public has access to a one-stop portal where they can select the type of data they need, specific demographic characteristics, and their geographic level of interest. Various output options are offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site is a useful tool for practitioners and policymakers who are addressing substance abuse, juvenile delinquency, and crime and the criminal justice system by providing them with a picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the user's geographic area of interest not only leads to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but also maximizes data-for-decision-making capabilities for things such as the appropriate program content, identification of at-risk target areas and populations, grant writing and reporting, monitoring progress of prevention and intervention initiatives over time, and determining resource allocation. Please visit the Community Data Project at:

www.bach-harrison.com/arizonadataproject/Indicators.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) is the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Acting Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and staff support is provided by the GOCYF. The body is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations, and is used as the conduit through which its Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP is tasked with developing and utilizing a shared-planning process that encourages state and local partnerships to maximize existing resources and with building the capacity of local communities to meet their identified needs. Further, the body is tasked with integrating strategies across systems to leverage existing funding and with increasing access to services at the community level. Specifically, the ASAP has the following duties and responsibilities:

a. Compile and summarize information and data on substance misuse and abuse and associated consequences and correlates, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process. Identify and address data gaps in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.

b. Utilize evaluation and research reports to promote the most effective and evidence-based programs, policies and practices across the state and make recommendations for modification as needed.

c. Encourage state and local partnerships to engage in shared planning processes and build the capacity of local communities to meet identified needs and maximize resources.

d. Identify and share effective practices to integrate strategies across systems that will leverage existing funding and increase access to services at the community level.

e. Analyze current state and federal laws and programs governing substance misuse and abuse prevention, treatment, and enforcement and recommend any changes that would enhance the effectiveness of these laws or programs.

f. Recommend specific drug and alcohol related policy and budget line-items for consideration by Arizona state agencies and/or the Arizona Legislature.

Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) operates under the authority of the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and the direction of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) in conformance with Executive Order 2007-12 signed by the Governor of Arizona on June 13, 2007 and continued by Executive Order 2013-05 on May 28, 2013.

Arizona's Epi Work Group was formed in 2004 as a requirement of the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) received by Arizona from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) and became an official standing work group of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership via Executive Order 2007-12 and Executive Order 2013-05.

In the past, the Epi Work Group was responsible for releasing a biennial comprehensive, informative and functional profile of substance use indicators for use by practitioners, policymakers, coalitions, agencies, individuals in relevant fields, and other key stakeholders. In order to publish the first Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile in 2005, the Epi Work Group identified indicators of substance use and consequence patterns and thoroughly analyzed available data.

In 2007, the second edition expanded upon the first report in that it contained a broader array of epidemiological data, including measures of tobacco-related mortality and morbidity, outlined differential consequences and/or consumption patterns by gender and race and ethnicity, and provided a more complete assessment of methamphetamine use and its effects on Arizona's adults and youth. The 2007 report also uncovered gaps in Arizona's data systems, including the need for data on the relationship between child welfare and substance use, sub-county data, substance-specific data, measures of the severity of substance use, and tribal data. The Epi Work Group and the GOCYF have dedicated themselves to addressing these data gaps in order to lay a solid foundation for reducing the state's substance use problem and to provide

ASAP and Epi Work Group (cont'd)

an accurate depiction of the impact of substance use on Arizona and its populace.

Recently, the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile has been replaced by the Community Data Project (CDP). While not yet as comprehensive in scope as the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile, the CDP is an interactive, user-friendly, data-sharing website that provides data online, a customizable, cost-effective and user-driven alternative to the hard-bound profiles. The CDP website currently houses over 300 indicators of substance use/prevalence and associated consequences. Data are provided over time in graph, table, and map formats and are available at the county- and community-level, and by race and ethnicity, gender, and age (where applicable and available).

The Epi Work Group's mission is to provide communities, policymakers and local, state and tribal officials with data on the use, consequences and context of alcohol and illicit, over-the-counter, and prescription drugs to inform their substance abuse prevention and intervention strategies.

The Epi Work Group's principles are to:

- Establish a clear purpose and set of goals and objectives consistent with a public health model;
- Establish work plans that identify specific workgroup products, schedules, and milestones;
- Establish and maintain regular contacts with appropriate State advisory group(s) and key State decision-makers;
- Ensure an ongoing and meaningful exchange of data and information between the Epi Work Group, State leaders and SAMHSA;
- Emphasize outcomes;
- Support data-driven decision-making at the State-level and local-level;
- Provide community-oriented data for use in community planning, and for monitoring and evaluation purposes;
- Promote continual improvements in data gathering for assessments; and
- Use data sources that will provide multiple measures over time and meet data quality technical standards

The Epi Work Group functions as a work group of the ASAP, the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families; is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations; and is used as the conduit through which the Epi Work Group facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP utilizes the data and analysis provided by the Epi Work Group to devise strategies and solutions and to guide decisions about the allocation of resources, including the funding of prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement efforts, and to inform the public about the prevalence of substance use and associated consequences, such as mortality and morbidity.

The Epi Work Group has three major goals, which are to:

1. Maintain and update the Community Data Project, the interactive website for substance misuse and abuse and associated consequence and correlate data, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process.
2. Identify data gaps and address them in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.
3. Serve as a resource to the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and member agencies to support data-driven decision-making that makes the best use of the resources available to address substance misuse abuse and related issues in Arizona.

Staffed by the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Epi Work Group is composed of statisticians, data analysts, academics, and holders of key datasets from various state agencies and universities who collaborate and advise on epidemiological reports and respond to data gaps and pressing substance use-related inquiries.

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data

What are the numbers telling you?

Review the charts and data tables presented in this report. Note your findings as you discuss the following questions:

- Which 3-5 risk factors appear to be higher than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which levels of 30-day drug use are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
  - Which substances are your students using the most?
  - At which grades do you see unacceptable usage levels?
- Which levels of antisocial behaviors are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
- Which behaviors are your students exhibiting the most?
- At which grades do you see unacceptable behavior levels?

How to identify high priority problem areas.

- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the others?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which problem(s) can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problem(s) fit best with the prevention resources at hand?
- **Determine the standards and values held within your community** – For example: Is it acceptable in your community for a percentage of high school students to drink alcohol regularly as long as that percentage is lower than the overall state rate?

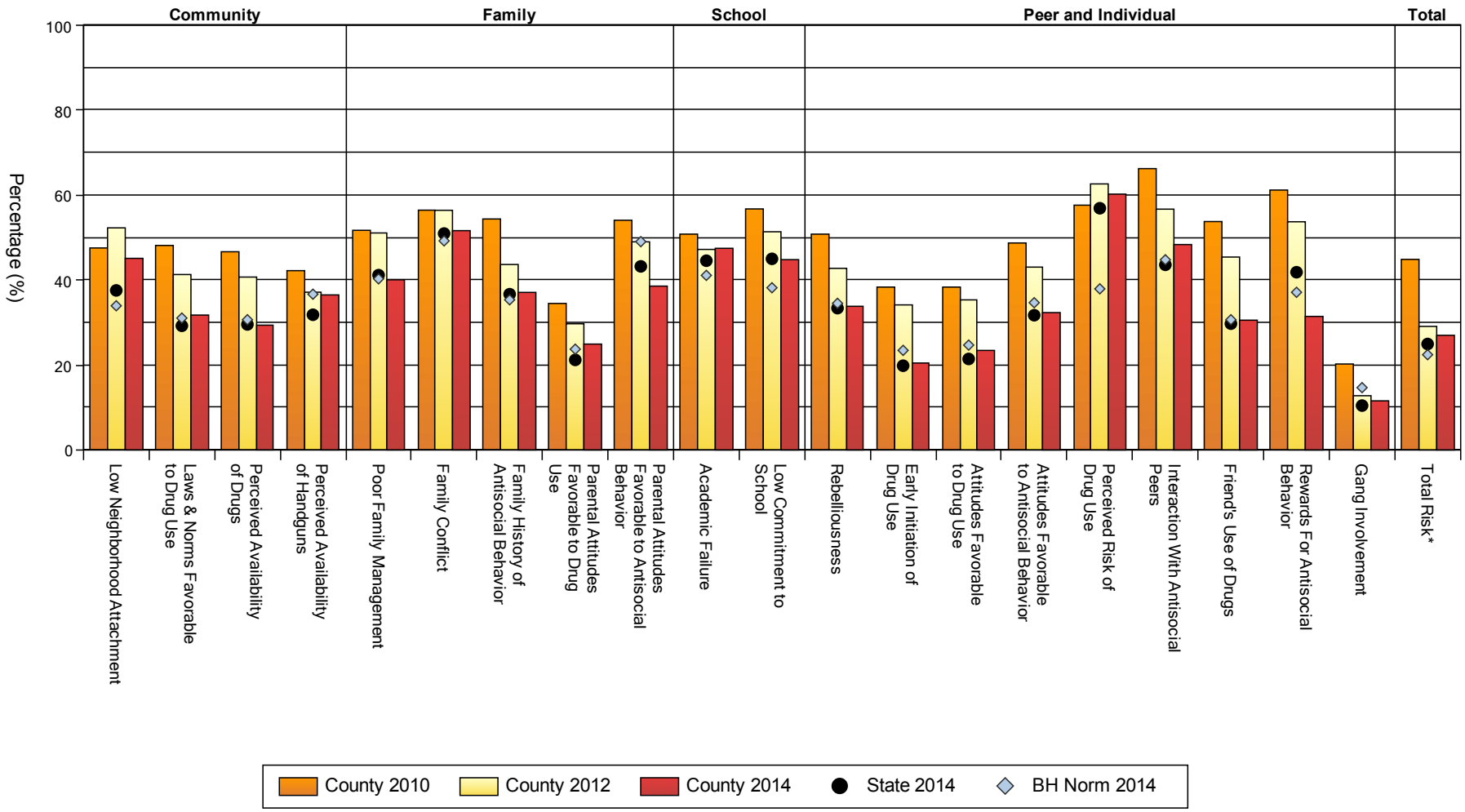
Use these data for planning.

- **Substance use and antisocial behavior data** – raise awareness about the problems and promote dialogue.
- **Risk and protective factor data** – identify exactly where the community needs to take action.
- **Promising approaches** – access resources listed on the last page of this report for ideas about programs that have been proven effective in addressing the risk factors that are high in your community, and improving the protective factors that are low.

	Sample notes	Priority rate 1	Priority rate 2	Priority rate 3
Risk factors	*8th grade Favorable Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @14% (8% > BH Norm.)*			
Protective factors	*10th grade School rewards for prosocial involvement down 7% from 2 yrs ago*			
Substance abuse	*8th grade 30-day Marijuana @7% (3% above state av.)*			
Antisocial behavior	*12th grade - Drunk/high at school @ 5% (same as state, but still too high)*			

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

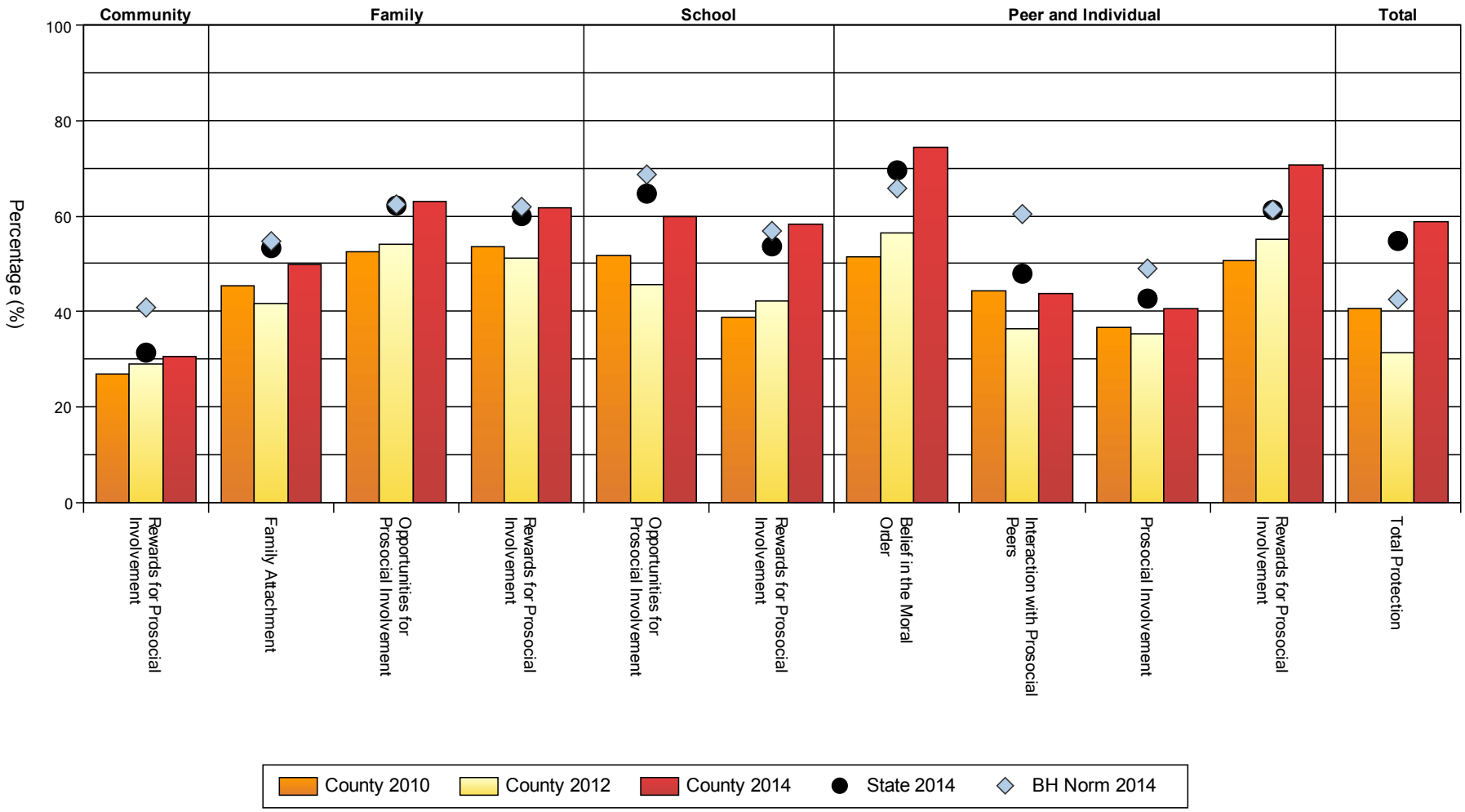
RISK PROFILE
2014 Mohave County, Grade 8



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

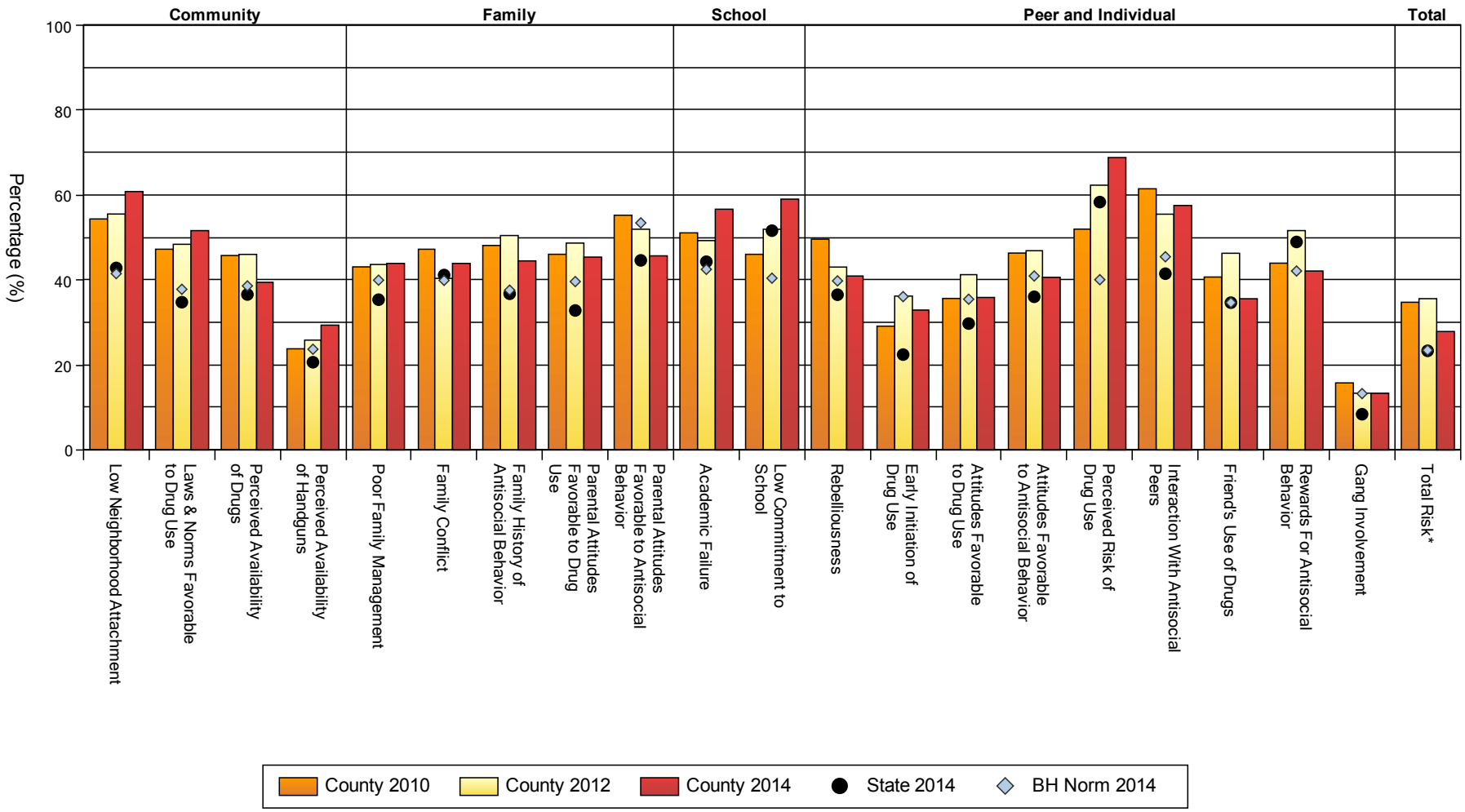
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Mohave County, Grade 8



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

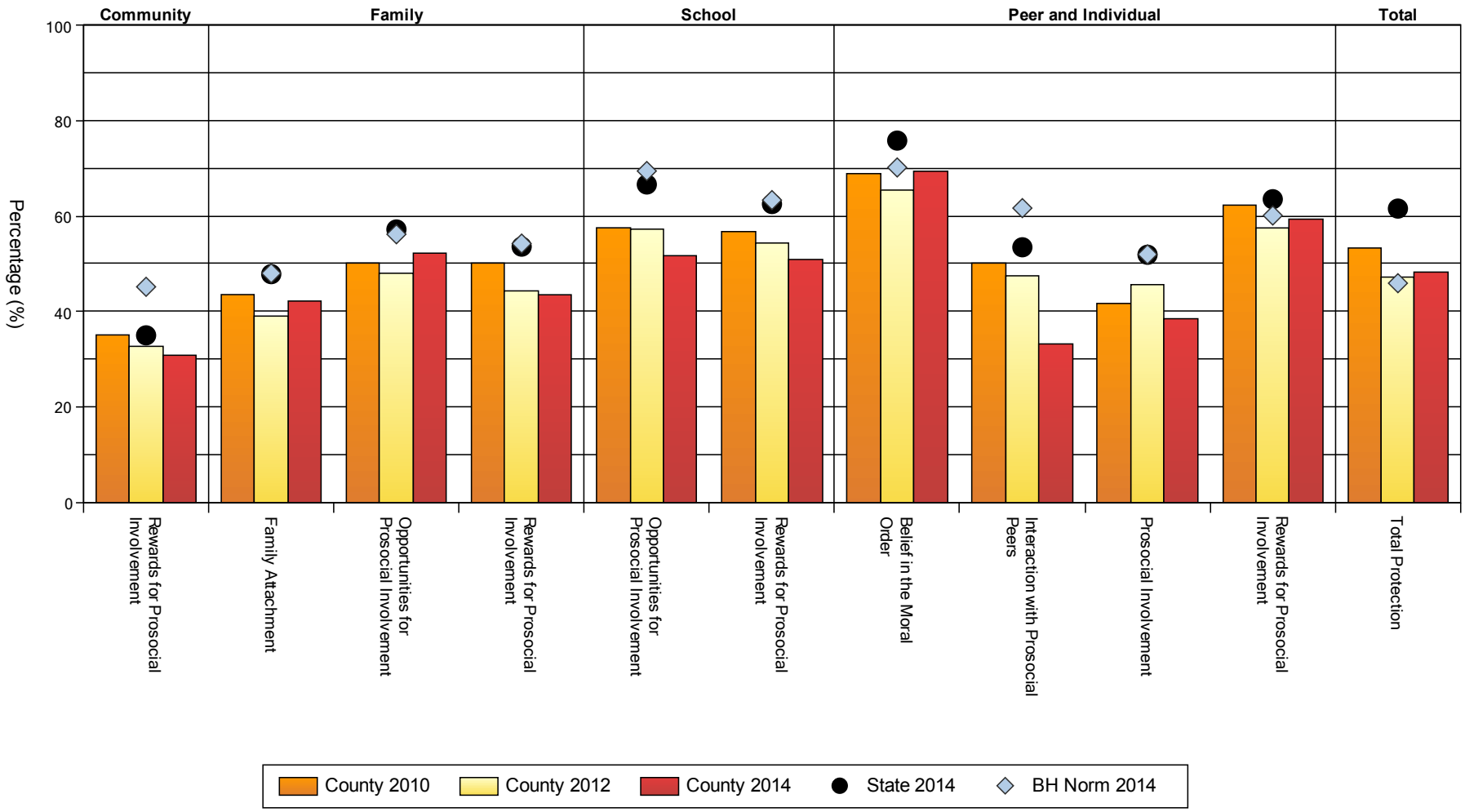
RISK PROFILE
2014 Mohave County, Grade 10



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Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

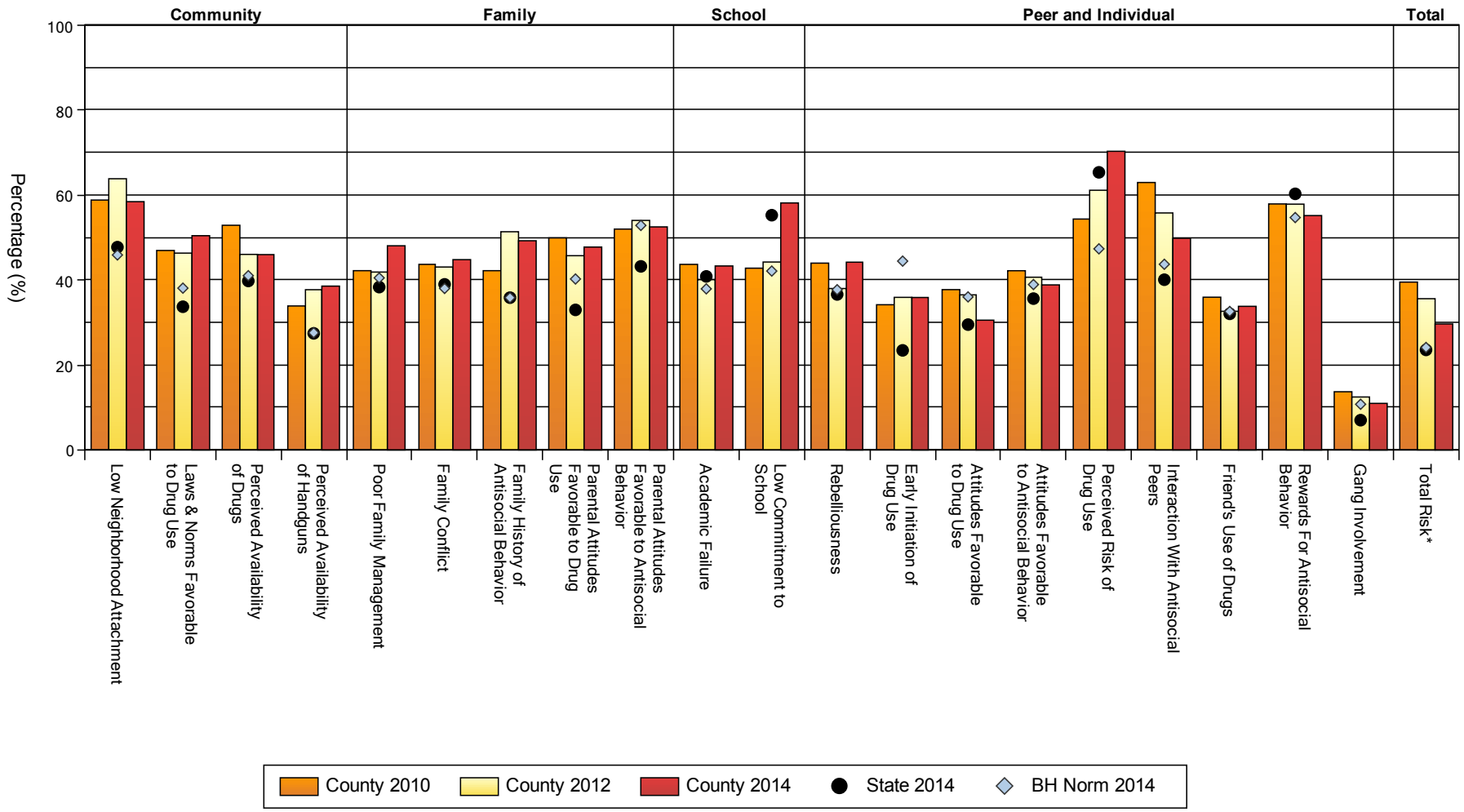
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Mohave County, Grade 10



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Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

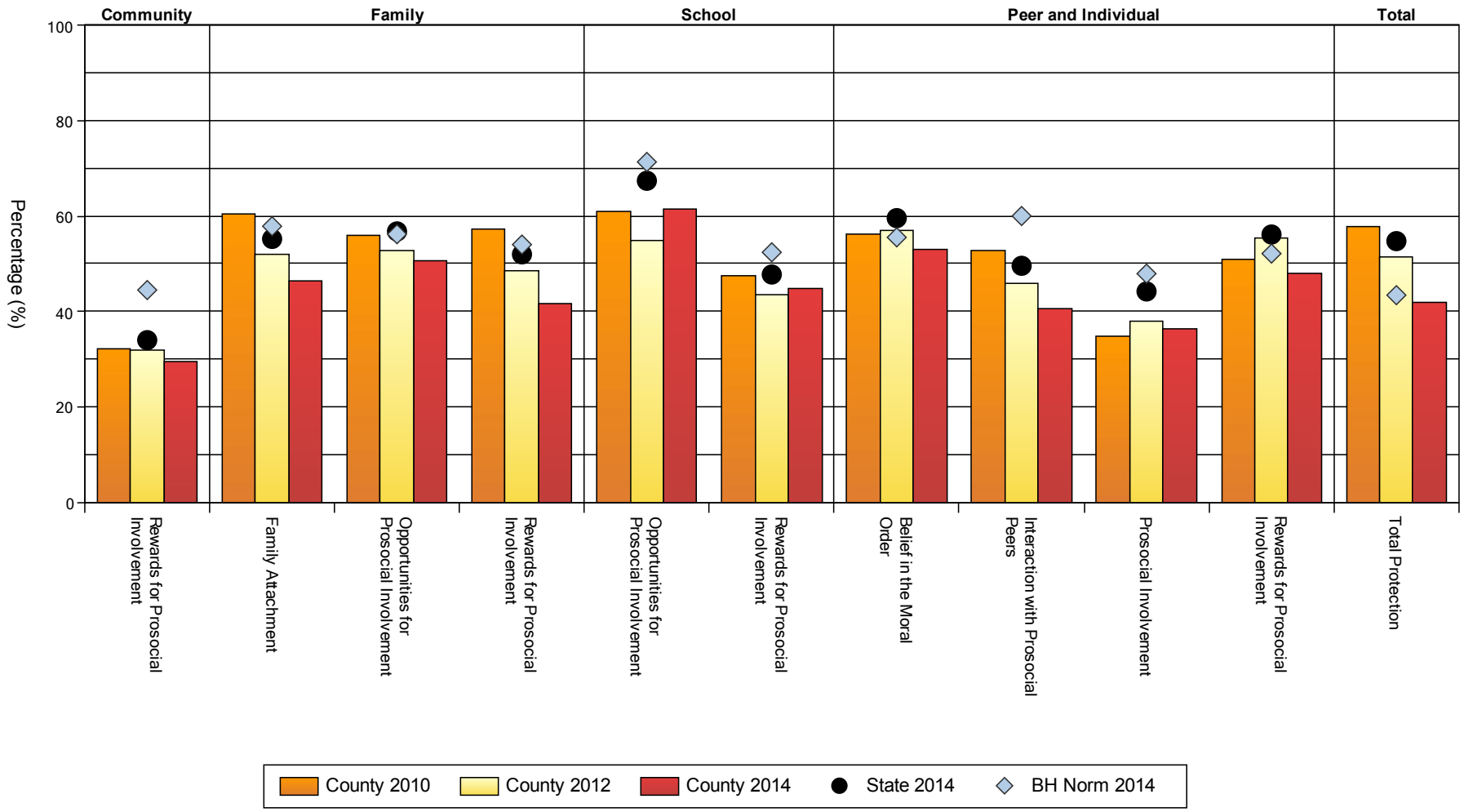
RISK PROFILE
2014 Mohave County, Grade 12



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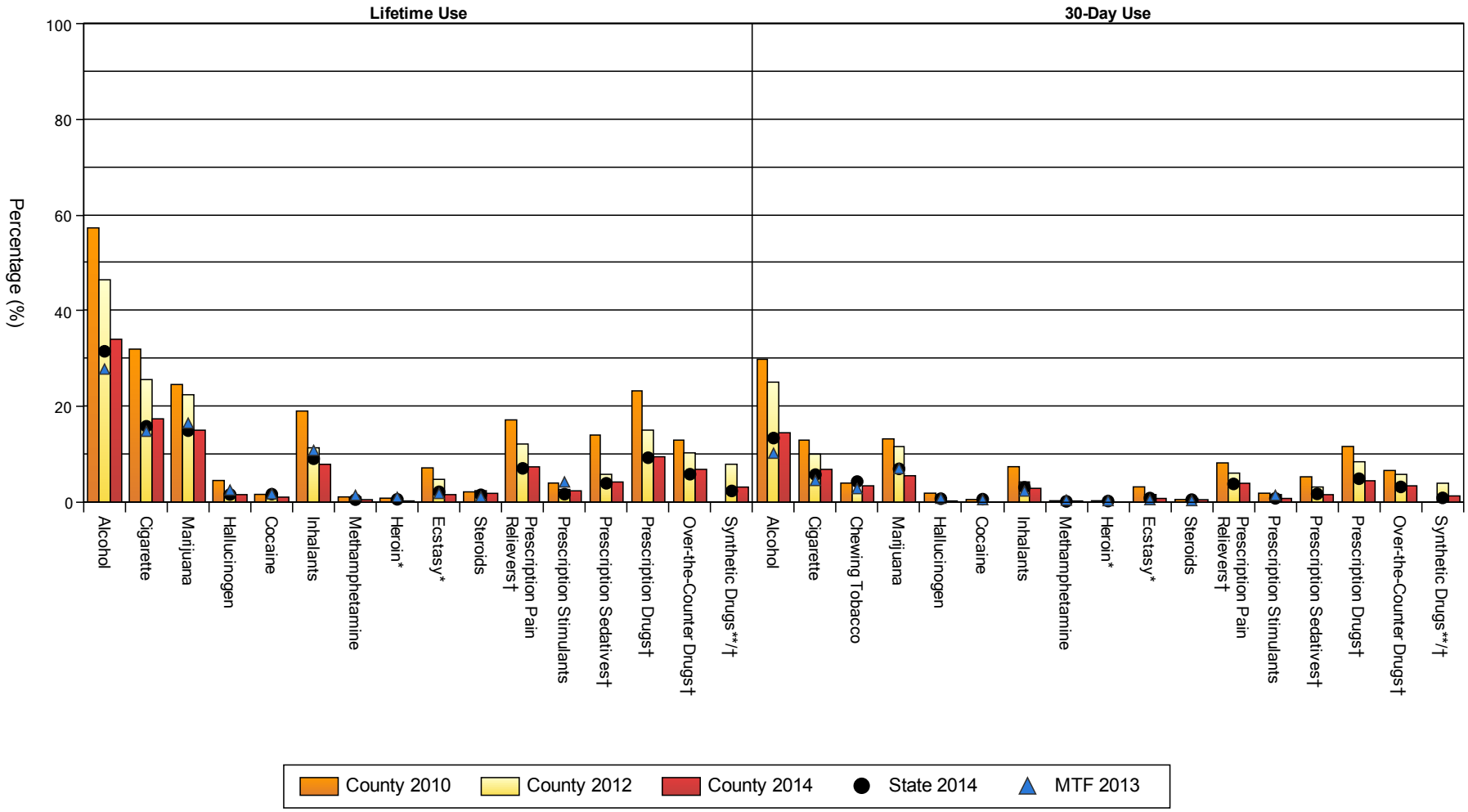
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Mohave County, Grade 12



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LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Mohave County, Grade 8

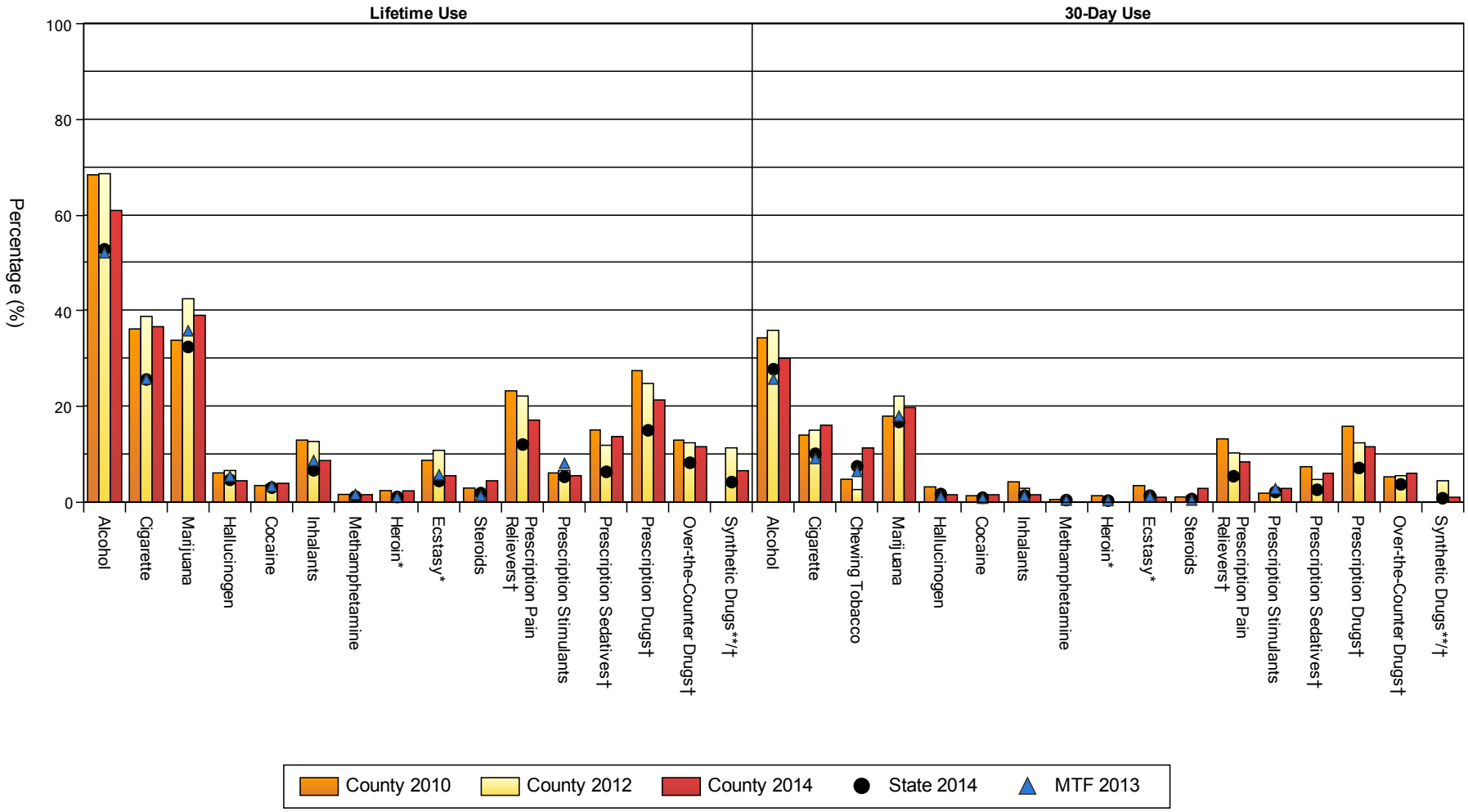


* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

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

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Mohave County, Grade 10

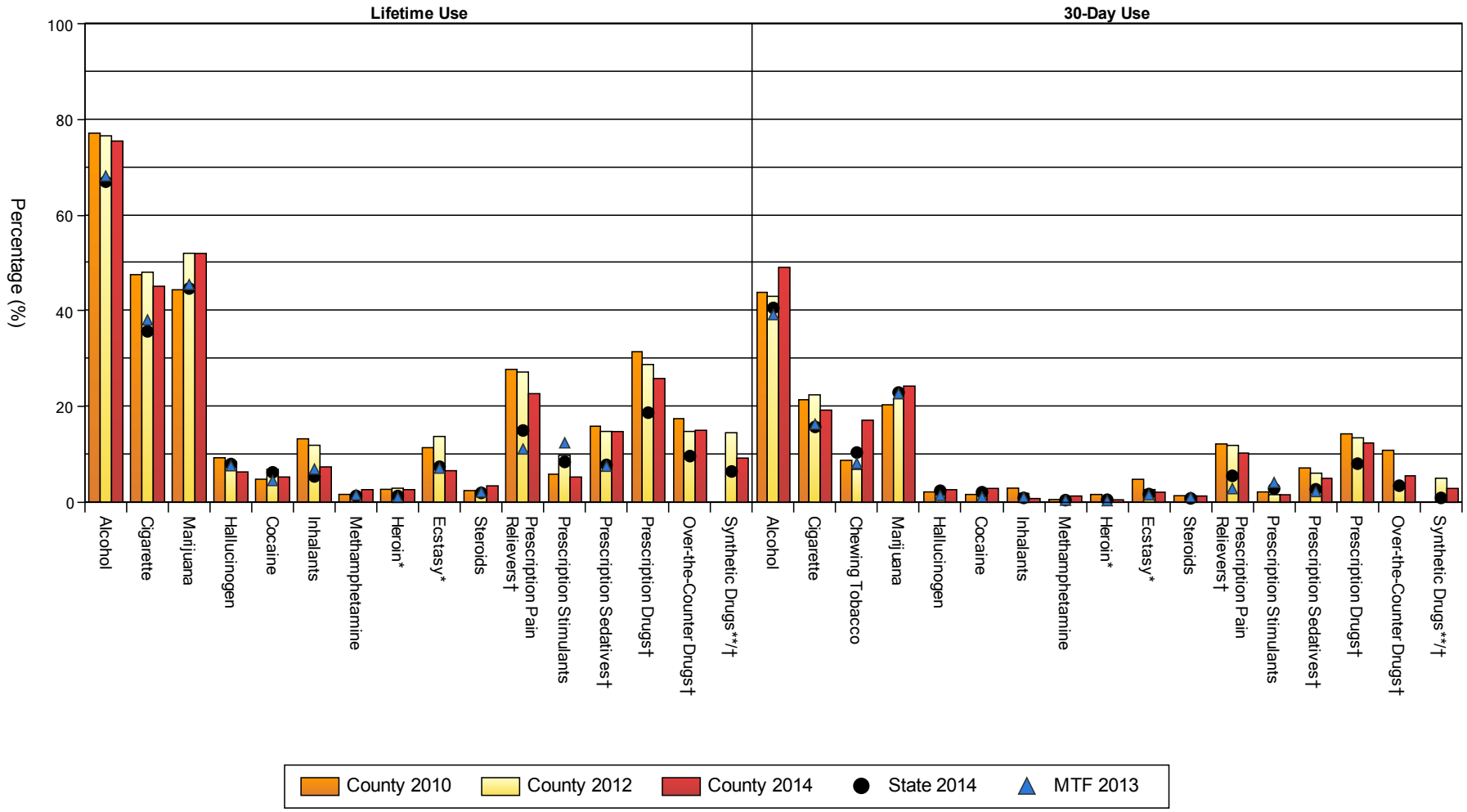


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LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Mohave County, Grade 12



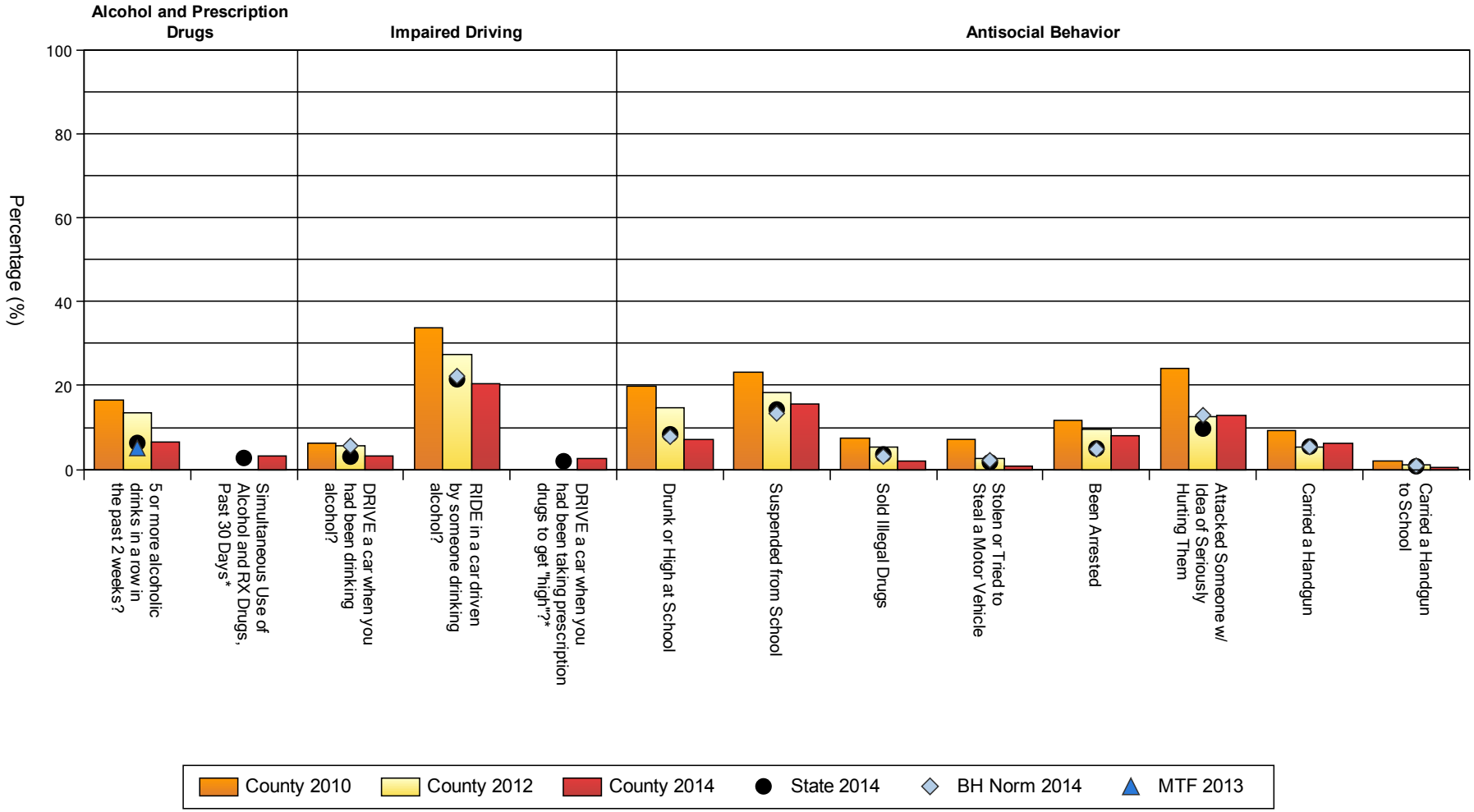
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Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

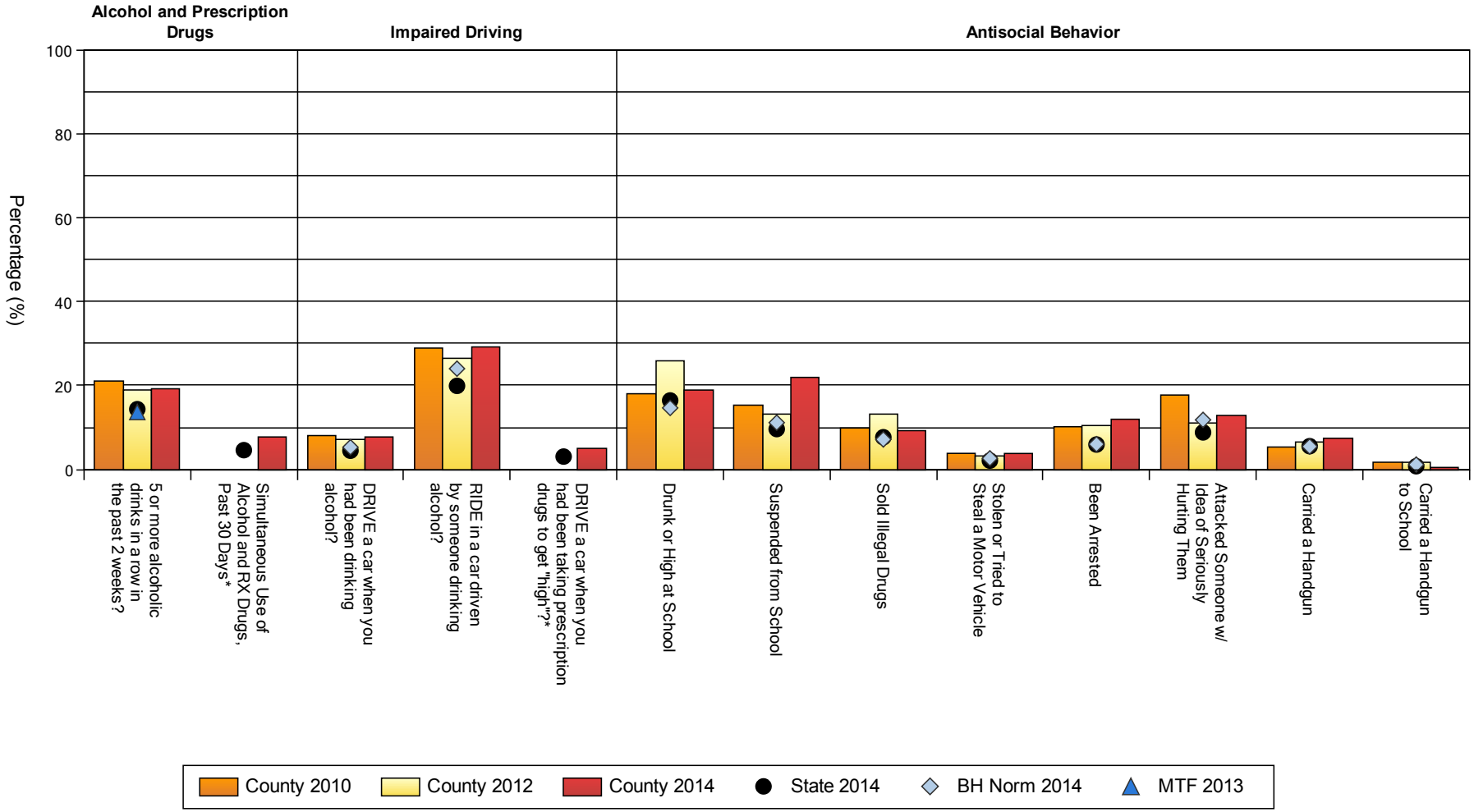
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Mohave County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

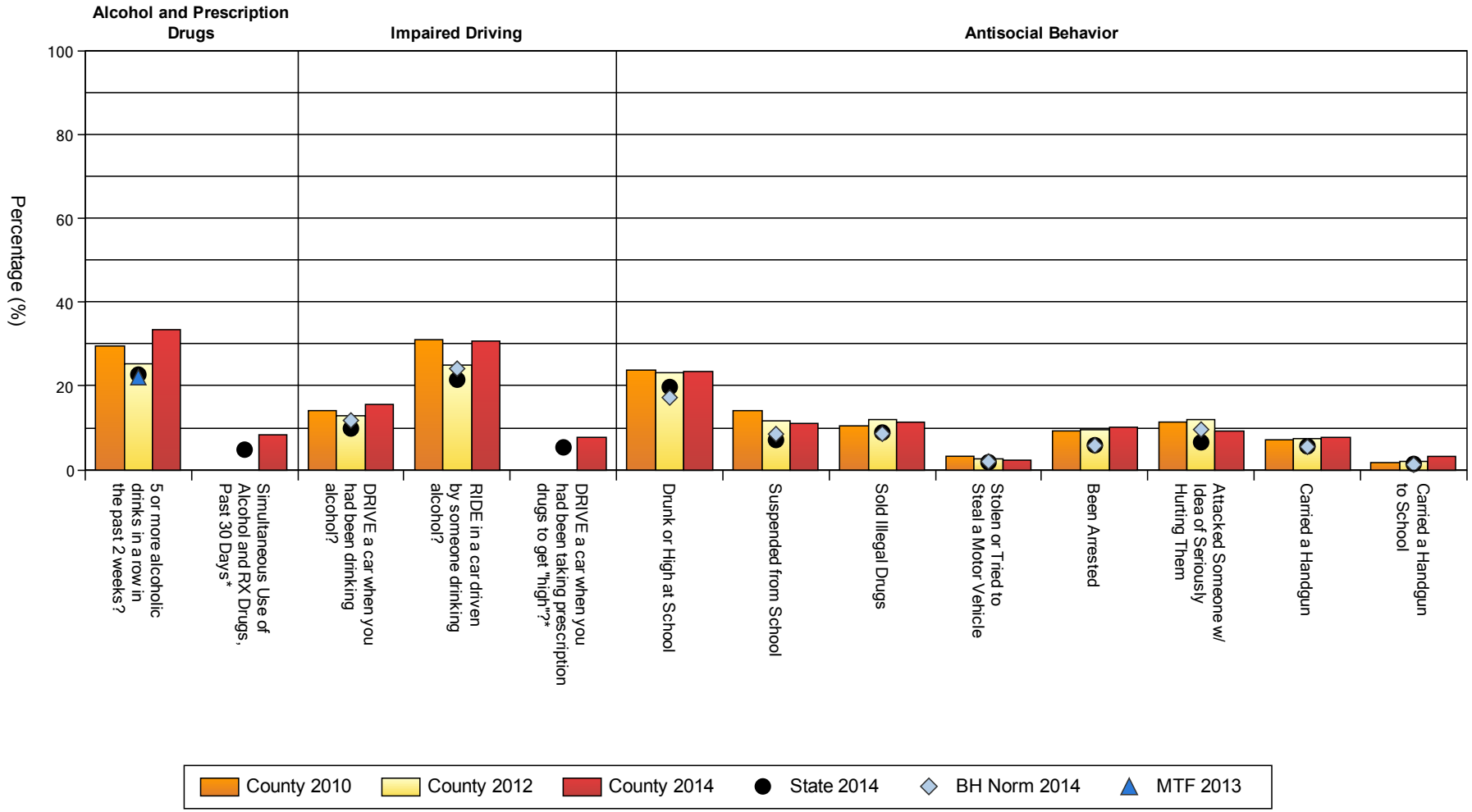
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Mohave County, Grade 10



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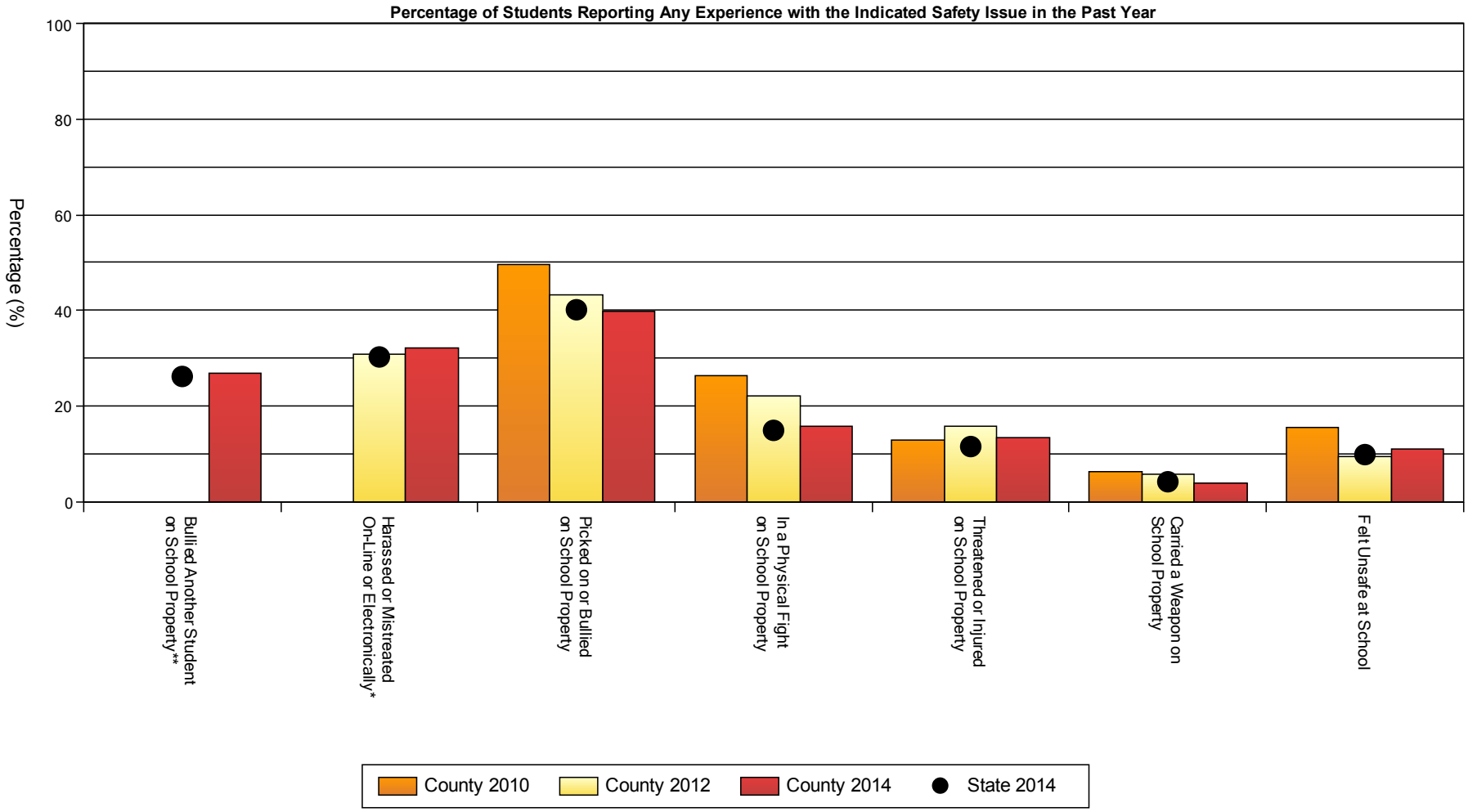
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Mohave County, Grade 12



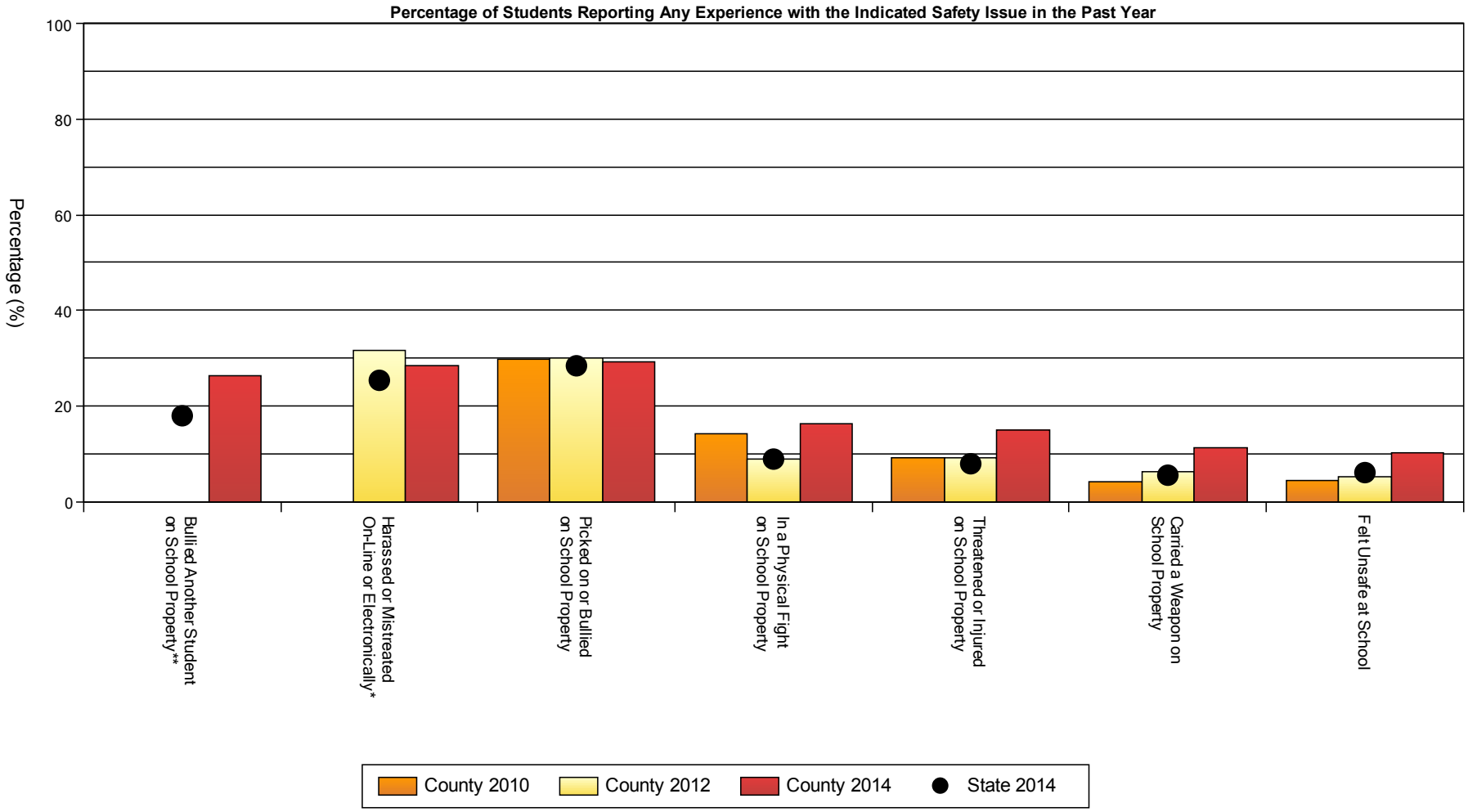
* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Mohave County, Grade 8



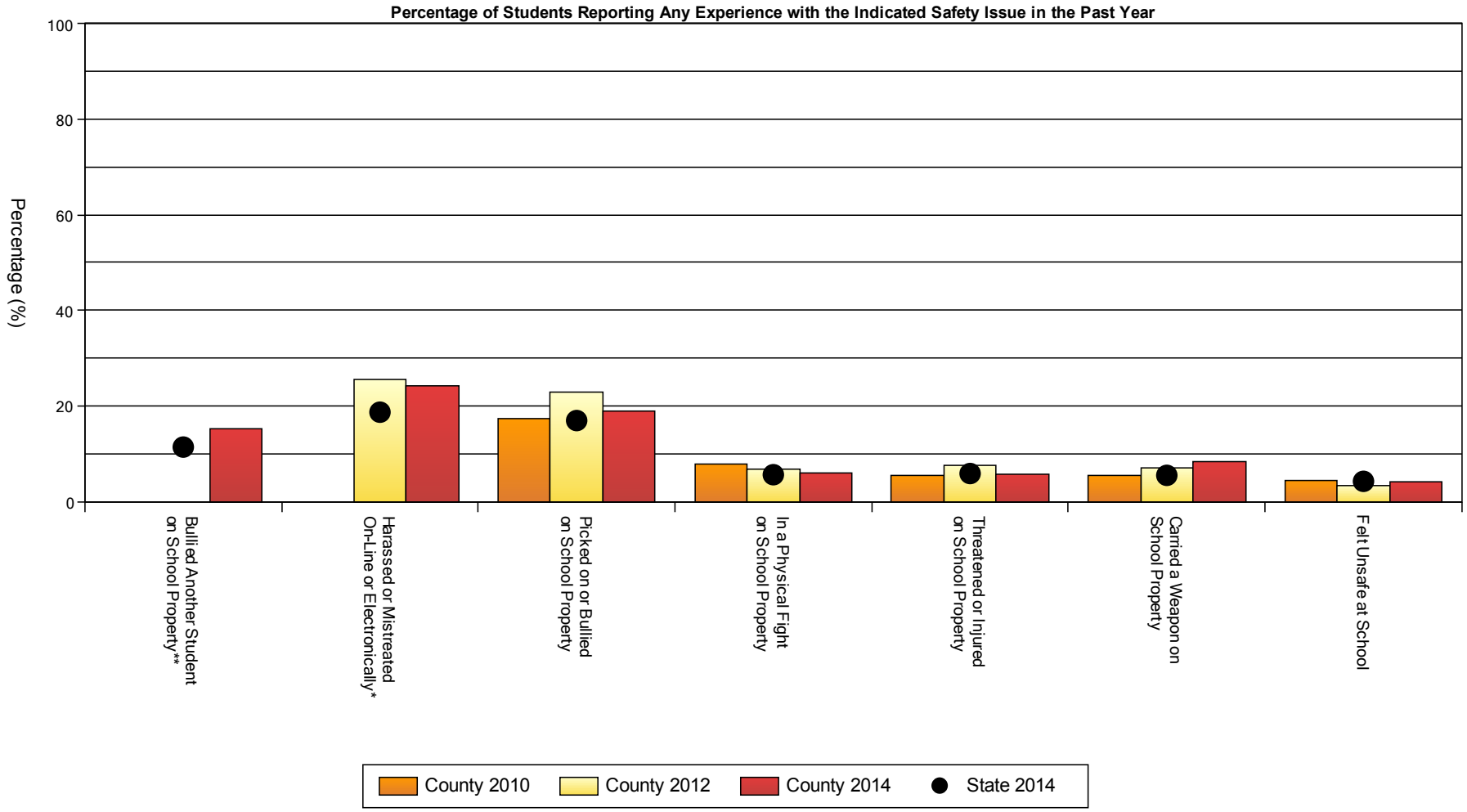
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey student reports of bullying against others.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Mohave County, Grade 10



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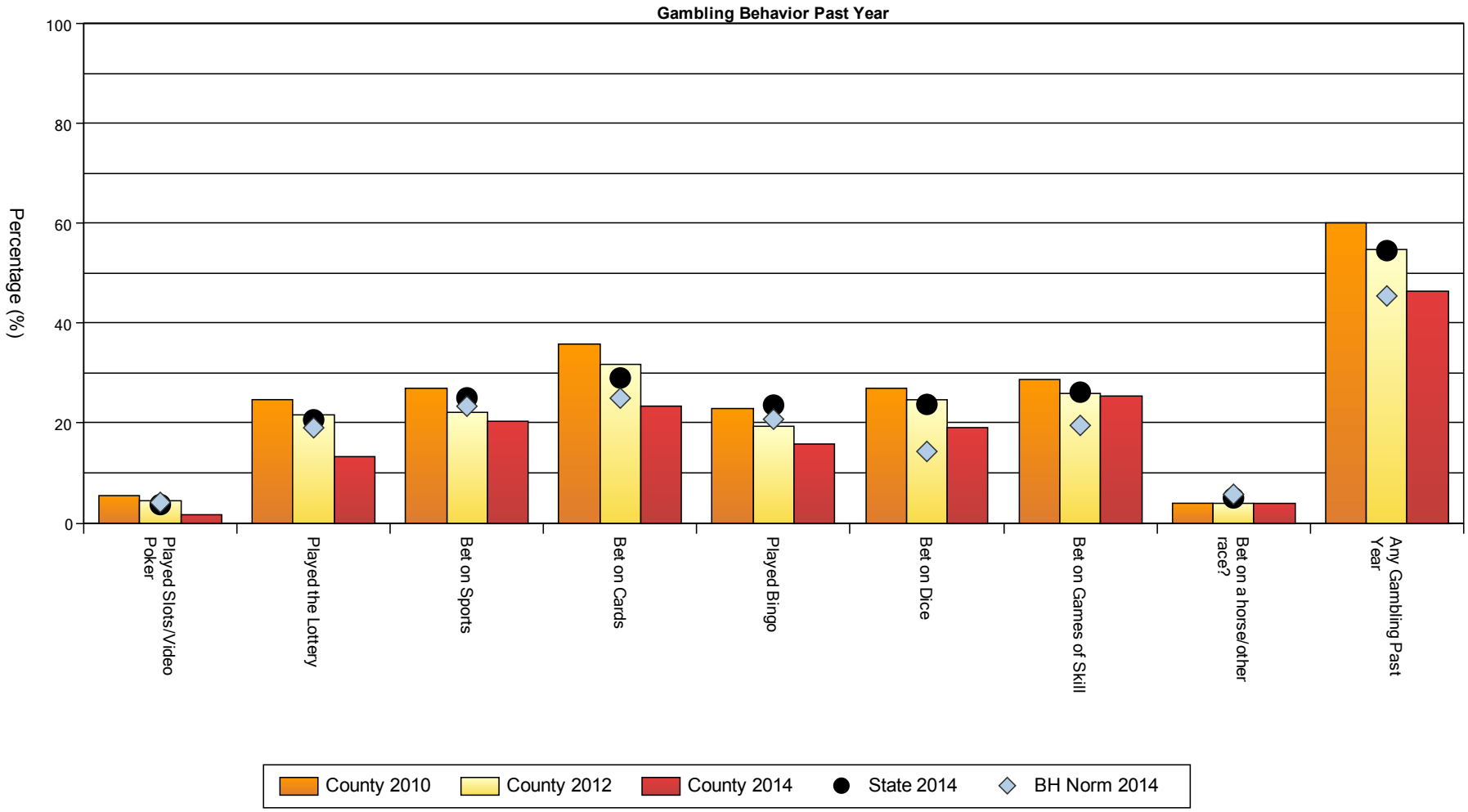
SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Mohave County, Grade 12



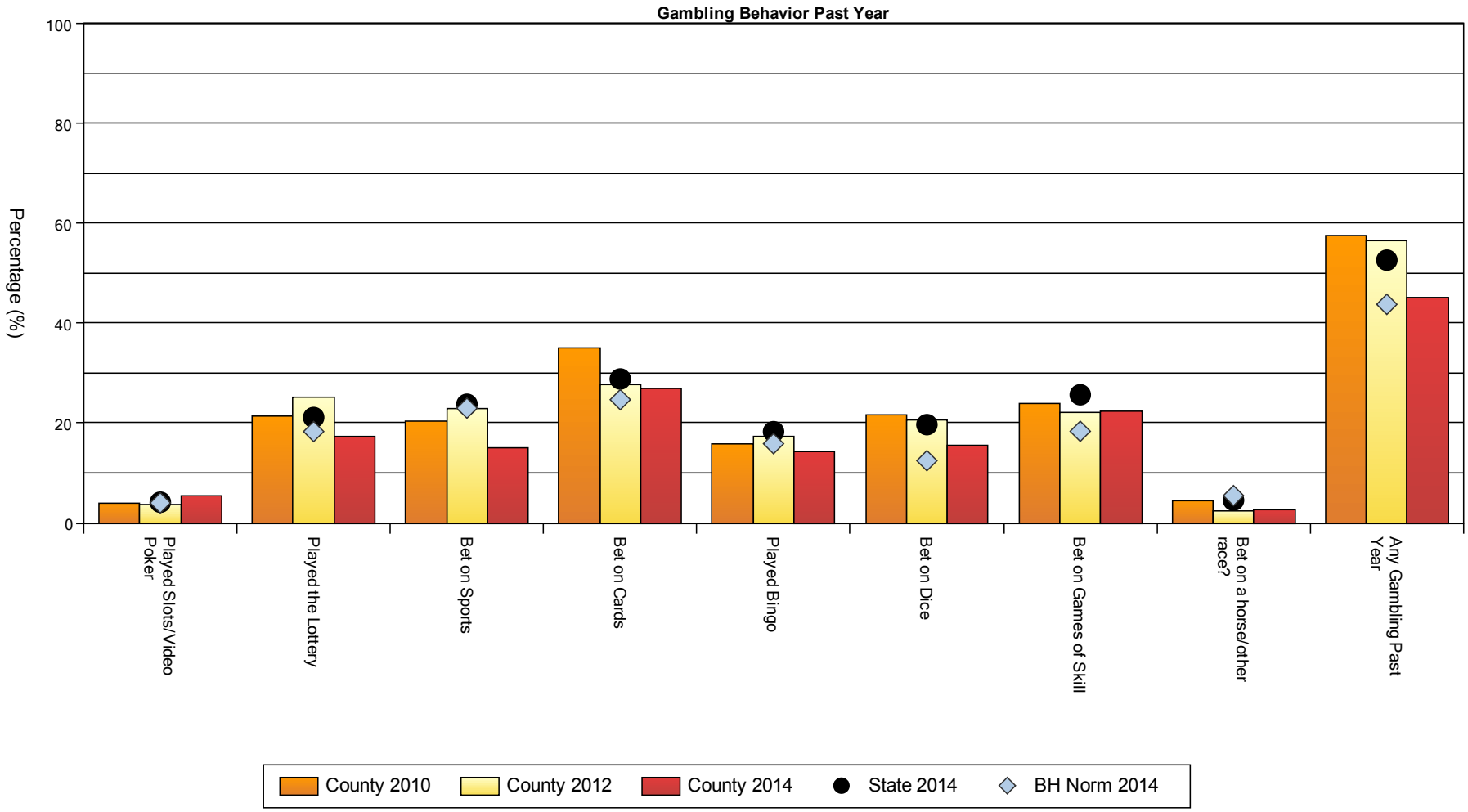
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.

** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

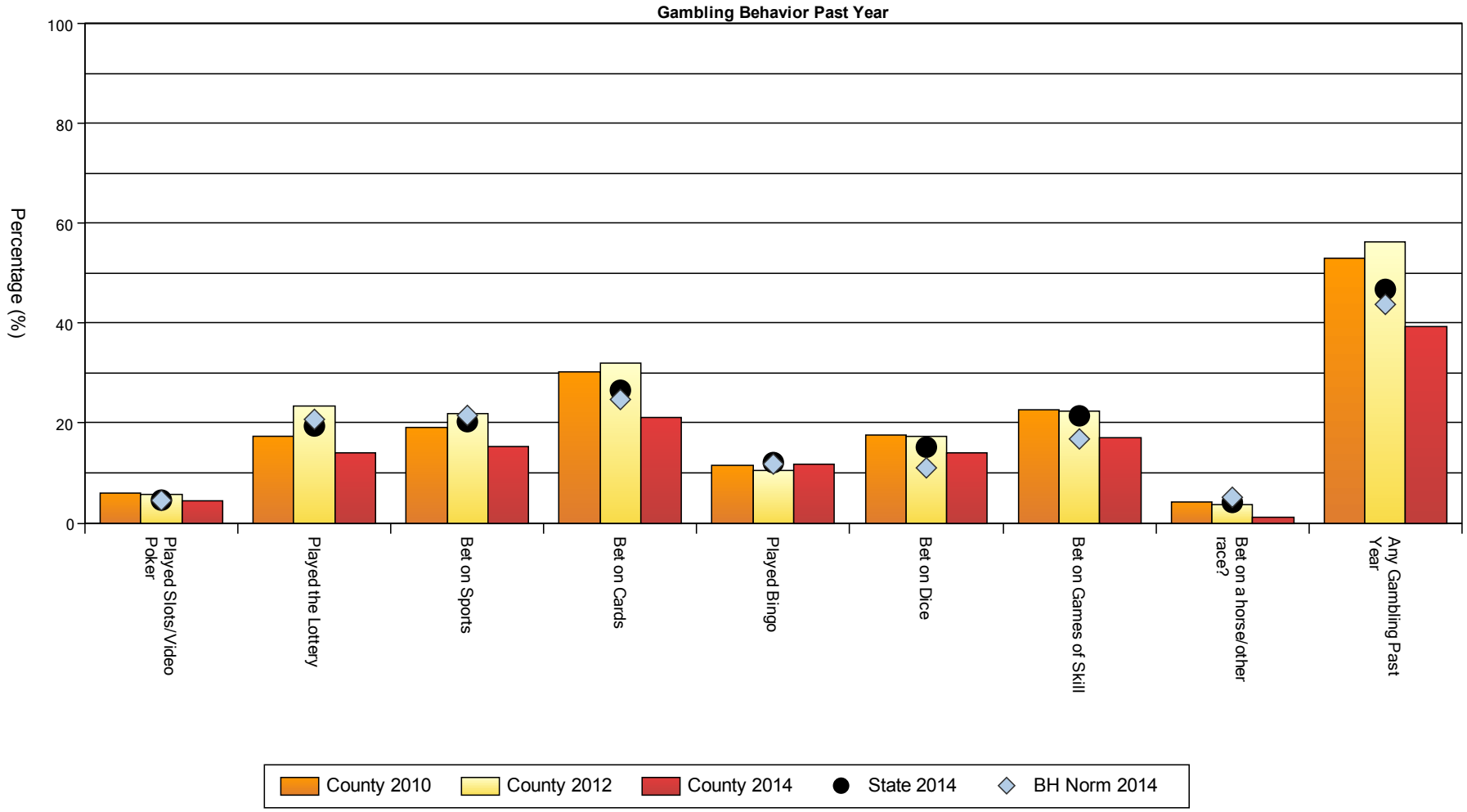
GAMBLING
2014 Mohave County, Grade 8



GAMBLING
2014 Mohave County, Grade 10

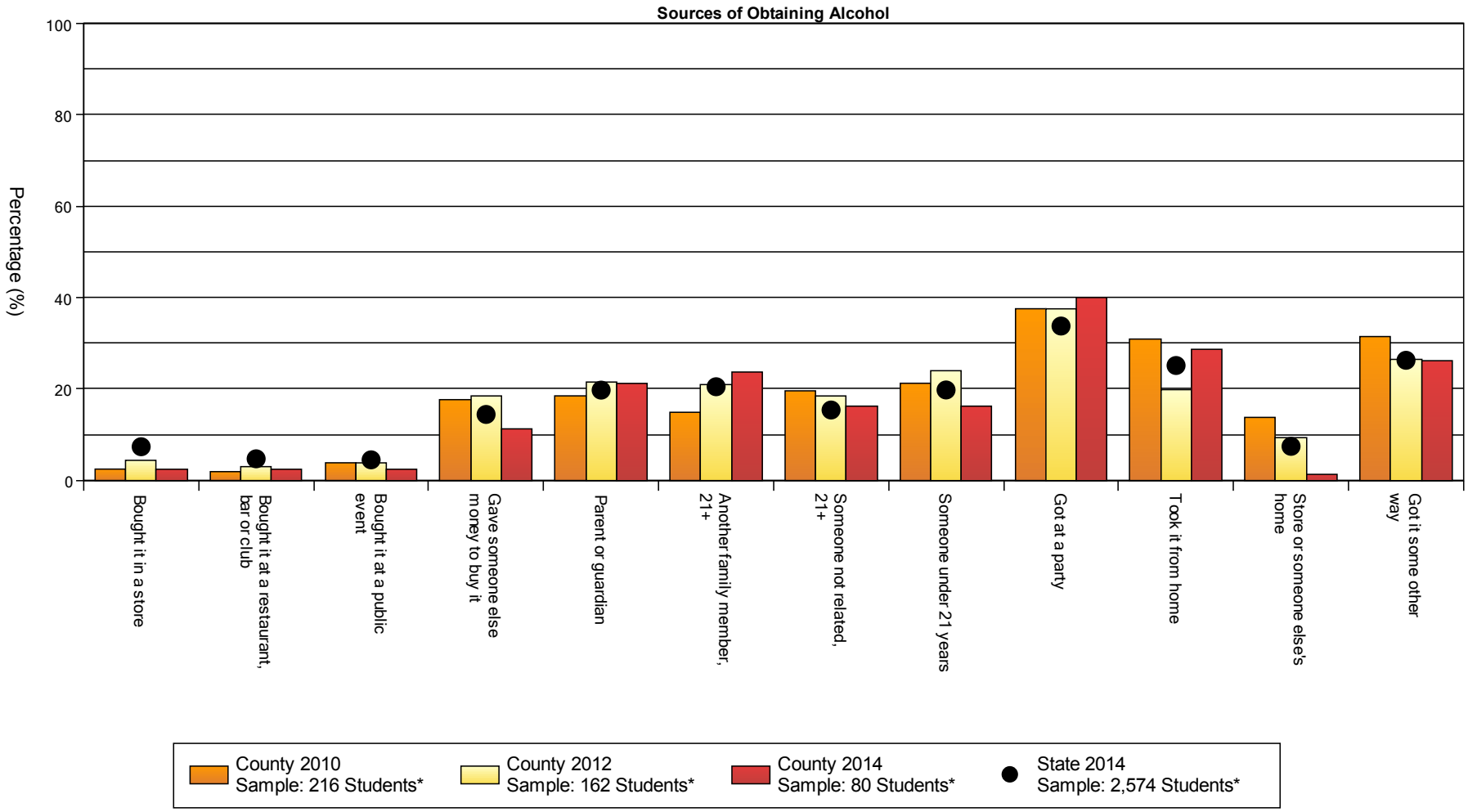


GAMBLING
2014 Mohave County, Grade 12



Sources of Alcohol

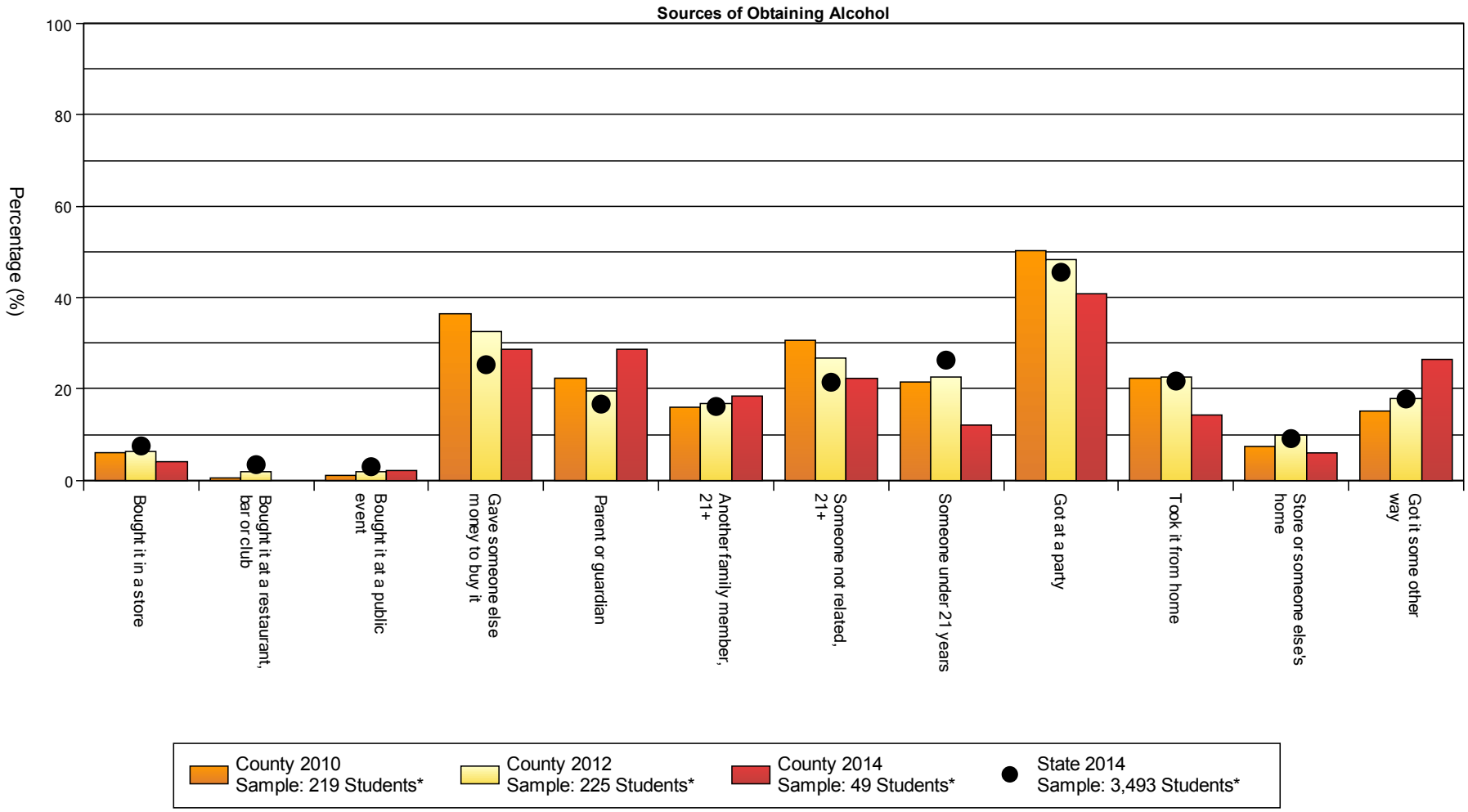
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Mohave County, Grade 8



* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Alcohol

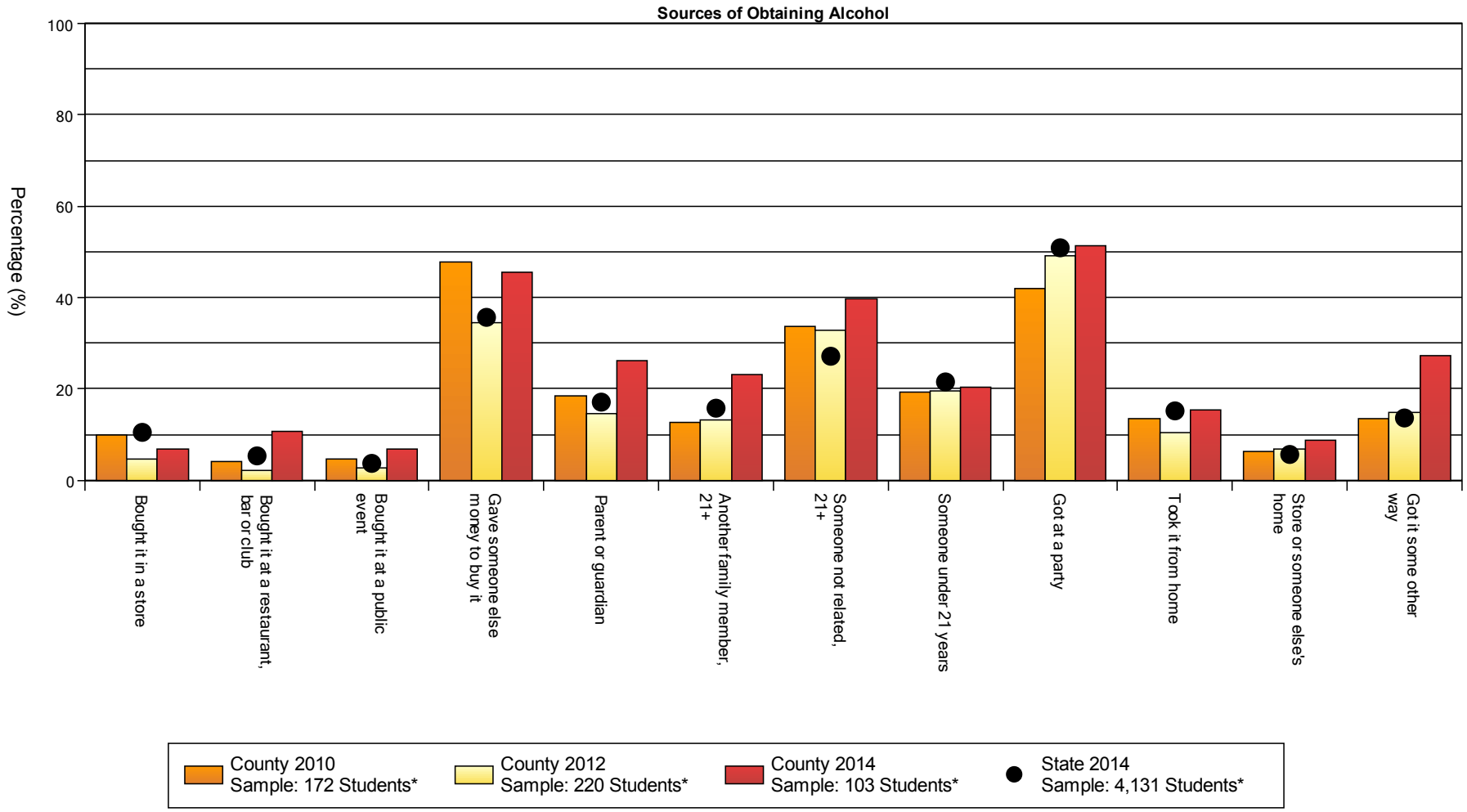
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Mohave County, Grade 10



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Sources of Alcohol

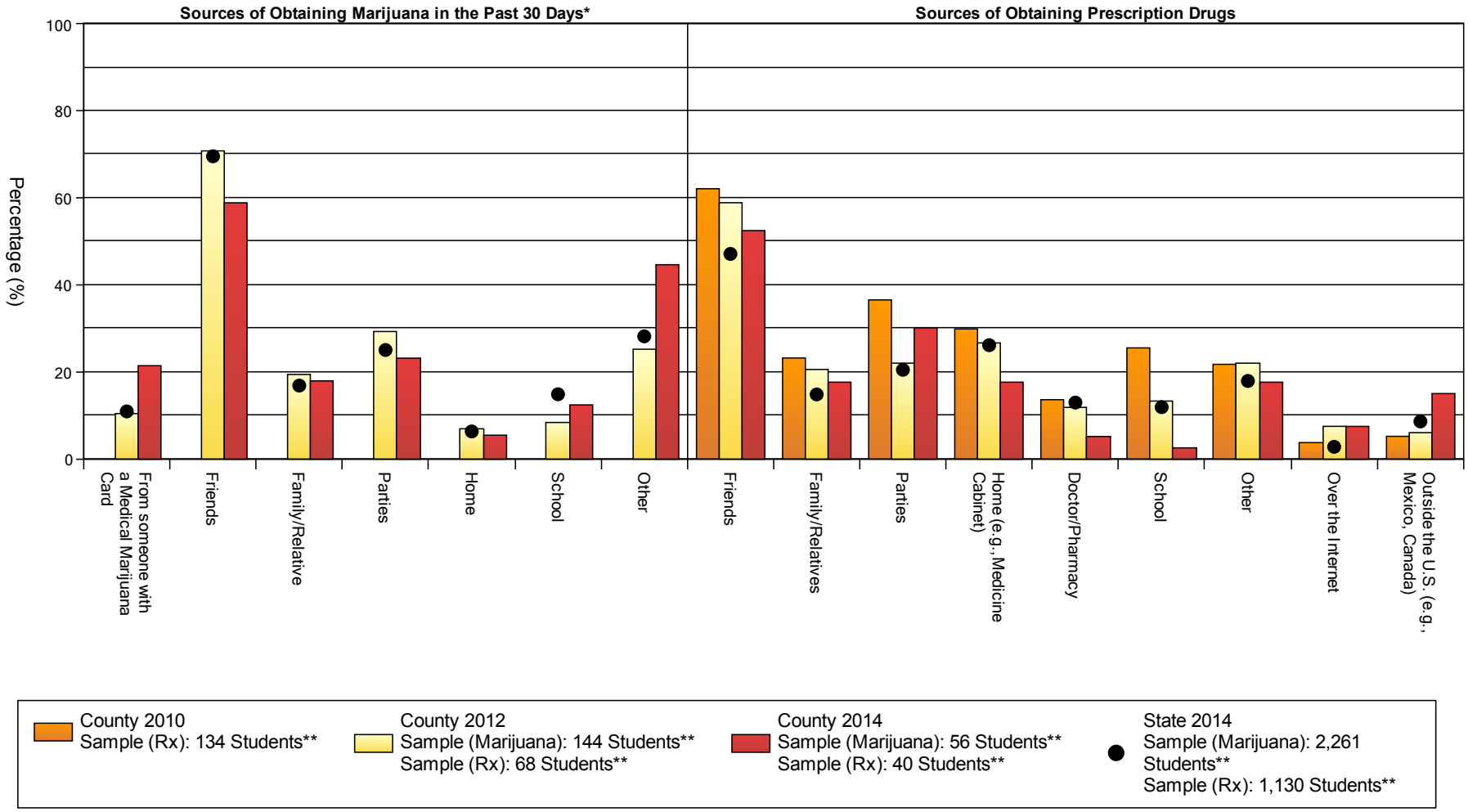
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Mohave County, Grade 12



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Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Mohave County, Grade 8

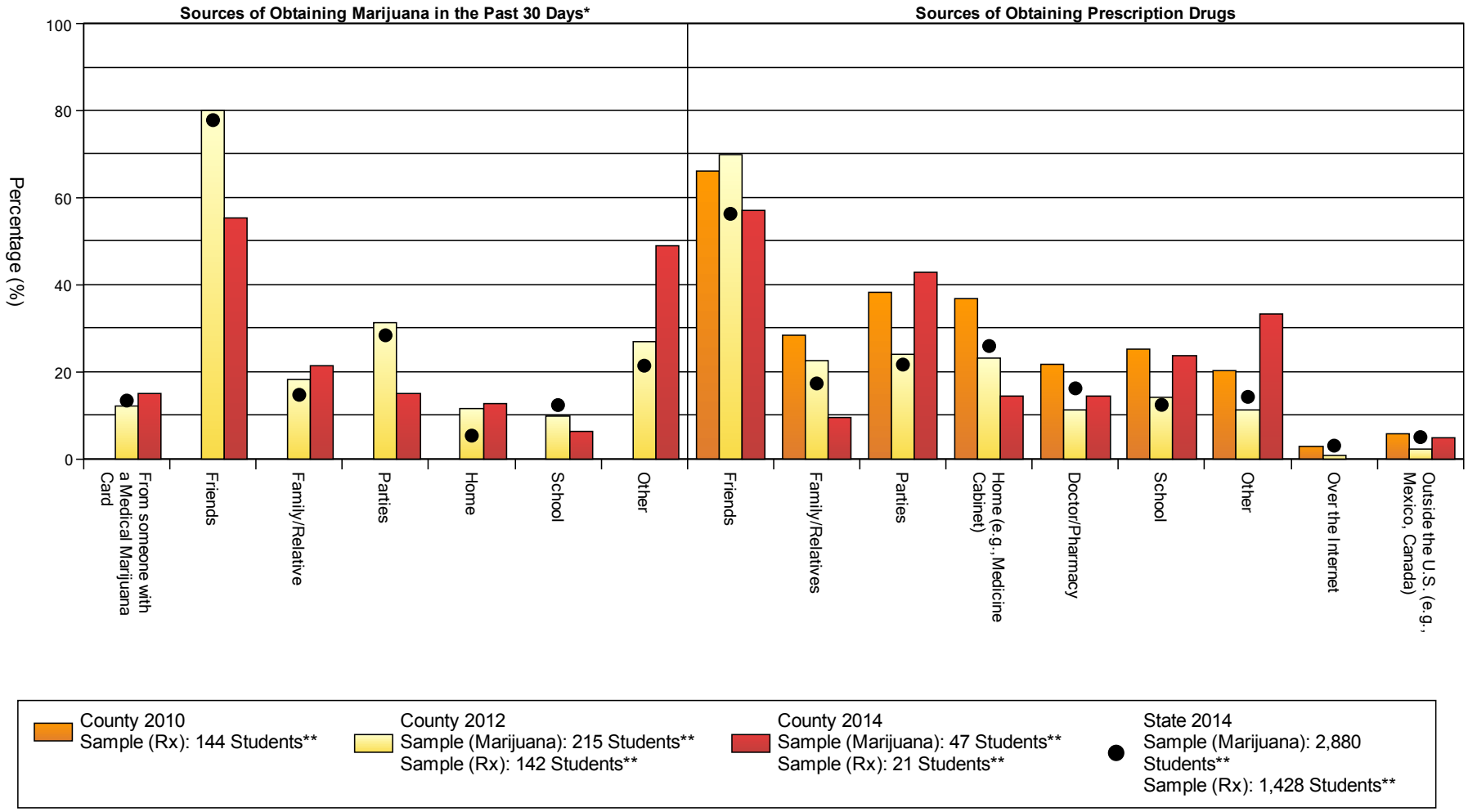


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Mohave County, Grade 10

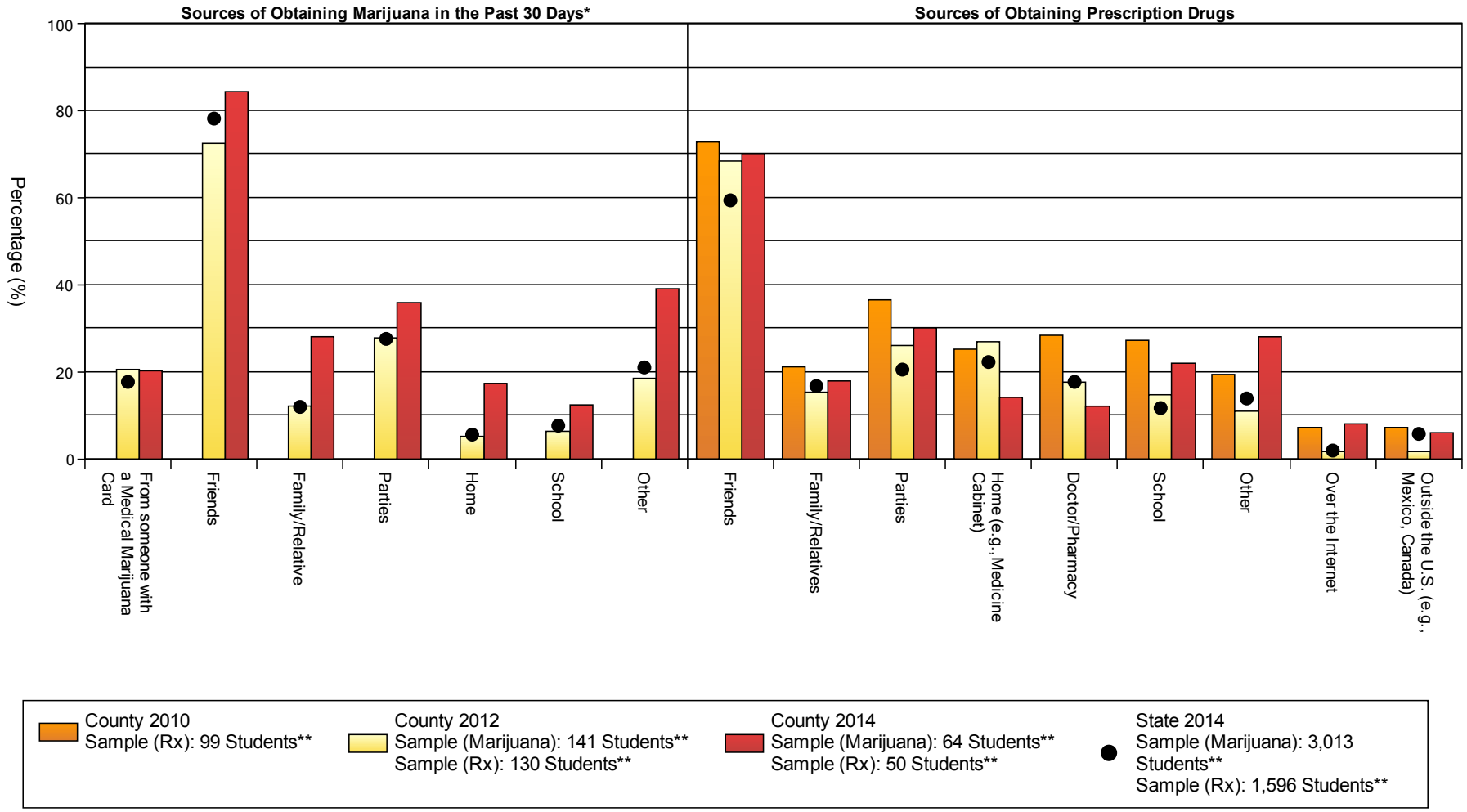


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Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Mohave County, Grade 12



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Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
Community Domain Risk Factors	
Low Neighborhood Attachment	Research has shown that youth who don't like the neighborhoods in which they live are more likely to become involved in juvenile crime and drug selling.
Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	Research has shown that legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, such as raising the legal drinking age, restricting smoking in public places, and increased taxation have been followed by decreases in consumption. Moreover, national surveys of high school seniors have shown that shifts in normative attitudes toward drug use have preceded changes in prevalence of use.
Perceived Availability of Drugs and Handguns	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents. The availability of handguns is also related to a higher risk of crime and substance use by adolescents.
Community Domain Protective Factors	
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Rewards for positive participation in activities helps youth bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
Family Domain Risk Factors	
Poor Family Management	Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children places them at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Also, parents' failure to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that they will engage in drug abuse whether or not there are family drug problems.
Family Conflict	Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear at risk for both delinquency and drug use.
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	When children are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior & Drugs	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further increased if parents involve children in their own drug (or alcohol) using behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.
Family Domain Protective Factors	
Family Attachment	Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, children are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.
School Domain Risk Factors	
Academic Failure	Beginning in the late elementary grades (grades 4-6) academic failure increases the risk of both drug abuse and delinquency. It appears that the experience of failure itself, for whatever reasons, increases the risk of problem behaviors.
Low Commitment to School	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of drugs is significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not. Factors such as liking school, spending time on homework, and perceiving the coursework as relevant are also negatively related to drug use.

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
School Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are recognized and rewarded for their contributions at school, they are less likely to be involved in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Peer-Individual Risk Factors	
Rebelliousness	Young people who do not feel 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 abusing drugs. In addition, high tolerance for deviance, a strong need for independence and normlessness have all been linked with drug use.
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	Early onset of drug use predicts misuse of drugs. The earlier the onset of any drug use, the greater the involvement in other drug use and the greater frequency of use. Onset of drug use prior to the age of 15 is a consistent predictor of drug abuse, and a later age of onset of drug use has been shown to predict lower drug involvement and a greater probability of discontinuation of use.
Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs or engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs and engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use and antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
Friends' Use of Drugs	Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance abuse are much more likely to engage in the same behavior. Peer drug use has consistently been found to be among the strongest predictors of substance use among youth. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who use drugs greatly increases the risk of that problem developing.
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Gang Involvement	Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.
Peer-Individual Protective Factors	
Belief in the Moral Order	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in prosocial behavior are more protected from engaging in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Prosocial Involvement	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are rewarded for working hard in school and the community are less likely to engage in problem behavior.

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students at Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Low Neighborhood Attachment	47.4	52.3	45.1	37.6	34.0	54.2	55.5	60.8	42.9	41.5	58.6	63.9	58.6	47.8	45.9
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	48.0	41.1	31.9	29.2	31.1	47.2	48.4	51.5	34.8	37.8	47.0	46.4	50.4	33.7	38.1
Perceived Availability of Drugs	46.6	40.7	29.4	29.6	30.7	45.6	46.1	39.4	36.6	38.6	52.7	46.0	46.1	39.8	41.0
Perceived Availability of Handguns	42.3	36.9	36.6	31.8	36.7	23.6	25.8	29.4	20.6	23.7	33.9	37.6	38.5	27.5	27.6
Family															
Poor Family Management	51.7	51.0	40.1	41.2	40.3	43.1	43.7	44.0	35.4	40.0	42.1	41.9	47.9	38.4	40.5
Family Conflict	56.3	56.5	51.6	51.0	49.3	47.1	40.3	44.0	41.2	39.9	43.7	43.1	44.7	39.0	38.0
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	54.3	43.6	37.1	36.7	35.4	48.1	50.5	44.7	36.8	37.6	42.1	51.3	49.3	35.9	35.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	34.3	29.5	25.0	21.2	23.7	46.1	48.6	45.3	32.8	39.6	50.0	45.7	47.7	33.0	40.3
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	54.1	49.0	38.5	43.2	49.1	55.2	51.9	45.6	44.6	53.5	51.9	53.9	52.5	43.2	52.9
School															
Academic Failure	50.7	47.2	47.4	44.6	41.1	51.1	49.2	56.7	44.3	42.5	43.7	39.9	43.3	40.9	37.9
Low Commitment to School	56.7	51.3	44.9	45.0	38.2	46.0	51.9	58.9	51.6	40.4	42.7	44.2	58.2	55.3	42.1
Peer and Individual															
Rebelliousness	50.7	42.6	33.7	33.4	34.5	49.5	43.1	41.0	36.6	39.8	44.0	37.8	44.2	36.6	37.7
Early Initiation of Drug Use	38.2	34.0	20.5	19.8	23.5	29.0	36.3	33.0	22.4	36.1	34.1	36.0	35.9	23.4	44.5
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	38.4	35.4	23.5	21.4	24.7	35.5	41.2	36.0	29.8	35.5	37.7	36.3	30.5	29.5	36.0
Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	48.7	42.9	32.5	31.7	34.7	46.2	46.8	40.5	36.1	41.0	42.1	40.5	38.9	35.6	39.0
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	57.7	62.5	60.3	56.9	37.9	52.0	62.2	68.8	58.4	40.1	54.3	61.0	70.2	65.4	47.4
Interaction With Antisocial Peers	66.2	56.7	48.4	43.6	44.8	61.5	55.6	57.5	41.5	45.5	62.9	55.8	50.0	40.1	43.7
Friend's Use of Drugs	53.7	45.3	30.4	29.7	30.7	40.7	46.3	35.7	34.7	34.7	36.0	32.8	33.9	32.0	32.6
Rewards For Antisocial Behavior	61.2	53.8	31.6	41.9	37.1	43.8	51.6	42.2	49.0	42.1	57.9	57.8	55.3	60.3	54.7
Gang Involvement	20.0	12.6	11.6	10.4	14.7	15.7	13.3	13.3	8.4	13.3	13.5	12.3	11.0	7.0	10.7
Total															
Students at High Risk*	44.8	29.0	27.0	24.9	22.4	34.8	35.6	27.7	23.3	23.5	39.5	35.7	29.5	23.6	24.1

* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Data Tables

Table 5. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	27.0	28.9	30.6	31.4	40.9	35.0	32.7	30.9	35.0	45.2	32.1	32.0	29.5	34.0	44.5
Family															
Family Attachment	45.3	41.7	49.8	53.3	54.8	43.6	39.0	42.1	47.8	48.0	60.5	52.0	46.5	55.2	57.9
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	52.6	54.0	62.9	62.2	62.5	50.0	48.1	52.2	57.2	56.2	55.8	52.9	50.7	56.8	56.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	53.7	51.2	61.7	60.0	61.9	50.1	44.2	43.6	53.6	54.3	57.1	48.5	41.6	52.0	54.0
School															
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	51.8	45.7	60.0	64.7	68.7	57.6	57.3	51.6	66.6	69.5	60.9	54.8	61.4	67.4	71.4
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	38.9	42.2	58.3	53.7	56.9	56.8	54.3	50.8	62.5	63.4	47.6	43.6	44.9	47.8	52.4
Peer and Individual															
Belief in the Moral Order	51.4	56.6	74.3	69.6	65.8	68.8	65.4	69.4	75.8	70.2	56.1	56.9	53.0	59.6	55.6
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	44.2	36.4	43.8	47.9	60.5	50.0	47.5	33.1	53.5	61.7	52.8	46.0	40.6	49.6	60.0
Prosocial Involvement	36.7	35.4	40.6	42.7	49.0	41.6	45.7	38.5	51.9	52.0	34.8	37.9	36.3	44.2	47.9
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	50.8	55.1	70.7	61.3	61.4	62.3	57.4	59.4	63.6	60.1	51.0	55.5	48.1	56.2	52.2
Total															
Students with High Protection*	40.6	31.5	58.8	54.8	42.6	53.4	47.1	48.2	61.6	46.0	57.8	51.5	42.0	54.8	43.4

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

Data Tables

Table 6. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	57.3	46.4	34.1	31.5	27.8	68.5	68.7	61.1	52.9	52.1	77.1	76.5	75.5	67.0	68.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	32.0	25.7	17.4	15.8	14.8	36.0	38.7	36.6	25.6	25.7	47.6	47.9	45.1	35.7	38.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	24.5	22.4	15.0	14.9	16.5	33.7	42.6	38.9	32.4	35.8	44.4	52.1	52.0	44.7	45.5
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	4.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.5	6.0	6.6	4.3	4.7	5.4	9.2	8.3	6.2	8.0	7.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.5	1.6	0.9	1.6	1.7	3.3	3.6	3.8	3.0	3.3	4.8	6.9	5.3	6.2	4.5
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	18.9	11.4	7.9	9.0	10.8	12.8	12.6	8.6	6.6	8.7	13.1	11.7	7.4	5.4	6.9
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.6	2.5	1.3	1.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.0	2.4	1.1	2.2	1.1	1.0	2.7	2.8	2.5	1.3	1.0
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	7.0	4.7	1.6	2.1	1.8	8.7	10.7	5.5	4.4	5.7	11.2	13.6	6.6	7.4	7.1
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.5	1.1	2.9	2.1	4.4	1.9	1.3	2.4	2.4	3.3	1.9	2.1
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	17.1	12.2	7.4	7.0	n/a	23.3	22.1	17.1	12.0	n/a	27.7	27.1	22.5	15.0	11.1
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	4.0	2.6	2.3	1.6	4.2	6.1	6.4	5.5	5.3	8.1	5.8	9.7	5.3	8.4	12.4
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	14.1	5.8	4.2	3.9	n/a	15.0	11.9	13.8	6.3	n/a	15.7	14.9	14.6	7.8	7.5
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	23.1	15.0	9.4	9.3	n/a	27.5	24.7	21.4	15.0	n/a	31.5	28.6	25.8	18.7	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	12.8	10.3	6.7	5.8	n/a	12.8	12.5	11.6	8.2	n/a	17.4	14.9	15.1	9.6	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	7.7	3.1	2.3	n/a	n/a	11.3	6.7	4.2	n/a	n/a	14.5	9.2	6.4	n/a

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

** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

Data Tables

Table 7. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once in the past 30 days.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	29.8	25.2	14.4	13.4	10.2	34.4	35.9	30.1	27.8	25.7	43.7	43.1	49.0	40.6	39.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	13.0	9.9	6.7	5.7	4.5	13.9	15.1	16.0	10.1	9.1	21.3	22.3	19.3	15.7	16.3
Chew ing tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	3.9	2.1	3.4	4.3	2.8	4.7	2.6	11.2	7.5	6.4	8.7	6.8	17.1	10.4	8.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	13.2	11.6	5.4	6.9	7.0	17.8	22.2	19.8	16.8	18.0	20.1	21.7	24.3	22.9	22.7
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.8	3.2	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.4	1.4
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.8	1.6	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.9	2.9	2.1	1.1
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	7.5	4.1	2.9	3.1	2.3	4.1	2.8	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.9	1.9	0.8	0.9	1.0
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.4
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	3.0	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.5	3.4	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	4.6	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.5
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.9	1.1	2.8	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.0
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	8.2	6.1	4.0	3.8	n/a	13.1	10.2	8.3	5.4	n/a	12.1	11.8	10.2	5.5	2.8
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.8	2.1	2.8	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.8	4.1
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	5.2	3.0	1.5	1.7	n/a	7.3	4.7	6.1	2.6	n/a	7.1	6.1	5.0	2.7	2.2
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	11.5	8.4	4.5	4.9	n/a	15.7	12.3	11.5	7.1	n/a	14.3	13.4	12.3	8.0	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	6.6	5.7	3.3	3.1	n/a	5.3	5.4	6.1	3.7	n/a	10.7	3.6	5.4	3.4	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	4.0	1.3	0.9	n/a	n/a	4.3	1.1	0.8	n/a	n/a	4.9	2.9	0.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of Prescription Pain Relievers, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

Data Tables

Table 8. Percentage of Students Who Used Alcohol & Prescription Drugs, & Reported Impaired Driving

Alcohol And Prescription Drugs

	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	16.5	13.5	6.5	6.3	n/a	5.1	20.9	19.0	19.3	14.4	n/a	13.7	29.4	25.1	33.5	22.7	n/a	22.1
Drank beer, wine, or hard liquor at the same time you used prescription drugs during the past 30 days?*	n/a	n/a	3.3	2.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.8	4.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.4	4.8	n/a	n/a

Impaired Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
DRIVE a car when you had been drinking alcohol?	6.2	5.7	3.2	3.1	5.6	n/a	8.0	7.3	7.7	4.5	5.3	n/a	14.2	12.8	15.4	9.9	11.8	n/a
RIDE in a car driven by someone drinking alcohol?	33.6	27.3	20.6	21.5	22.3	n/a	28.9	26.6	29.3	19.9	24.0	n/a	30.9	25.0	30.6	21.5	24.1	n/a
DRIVE a car when you had been taking prescription drugs to get "high"?*	n/a	n/a	2.7	2.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.9	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.8	5.4	n/a	n/a

Table 9. Percentage of Students With Antisocial Behavior

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Drunk or high at school	19.9	14.8	7.1	8.4	7.8	18.0	25.9	18.8	16.5	14.7	23.9	23.3	23.5	19.8	17.3
Suspended from school	23.0	18.2	15.5	14.3	13.4	15.2	13.2	21.9	9.6	11.2	14.0	11.8	11.1	7.1	8.5
Sold illegal drugs	7.4	5.3	2.1	3.6	3.1	9.9	13.0	9.3	7.7	7.2	10.6	11.8	11.5	8.9	8.6
Stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle	7.1	2.7	0.9	1.7	2.2	3.8	3.2	3.8	2.1	2.7	3.3	2.7	2.3	1.8	2.0
Been arrested	11.8	9.4	7.9	5.0	4.8	10.3	10.6	12.0	6.0	6.0	9.3	9.4	10.0	5.9	5.8
Attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them	24.2	12.4	12.9	9.8	12.9	17.8	11.0	12.9	8.9	11.8	11.4	12.0	9.2	6.6	9.6
Carried a handgun	9.1	5.4	6.3	5.5	5.4	5.3	6.6	7.5	5.6	5.5	7.2	7.5	7.7	5.6	5.5
Carried a handgun to school	2.0	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.6	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.7	2.1	3.1	1.4	1.2

* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
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	87.1	84.1	86.6	88.5	90.7	90.9	84.9	92.0	94.5	92.4	94.3	94.1
	1 time	7.0	6.7	4.4	5.2	5.0	3.4	6.5	3.4	2.9	3.2	0.4	2.3
	2-3 times	3.4	4.5	4.2	3.4	2.0	2.3	3.2	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.7	1.2
	4-5 times	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1	2.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.6
	6-7 times	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5
	8-9 times	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2
	10-11 times	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	12 or more times	1.1	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.7	1.3	2.2	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.5	0.9
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	73.7	78.0	84.2	85.1	85.8	91.1	83.7	91.1	92.0	93.2	93.9	94.3
	1 time	13.4	10.3	9.3	8.3	7.6	4.9	8.7	4.5	4.6	3.9	3.4	2.5
	2-3 times	9.1	7.2	3.7	4.1	4.0	2.4	3.8	2.3	2.2	1.0	1.5	1.4
	4-5 times	1.6	1.3	0.5	1.0	1.7	0.2	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
	6-7 times	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3
	8-9 times	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2
	10-11 times	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	1.6	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.7
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	50.5	56.7	60.1	59.8	70.3	69.9	70.7	71.6	82.7	77.2	80.9	83.0
	1 time	12.1	8.4	10.6	10.3	10.1	6.3	5.9	6.7	5.0	5.4	3.9	4.1
	2-3 times	12.6	11.9	11.1	12.0	8.4	9.1	9.6	9.3	4.8	6.9	7.4	5.9
	4-5 times	5.4	6.0	4.1	5.1	2.0	5.0	5.3	3.8	1.7	3.0	2.3	2.0
	6-7 times	2.6	2.0	2.1	2.5	1.6	2.1	0.5	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.0
	8-9 times	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.7
	10-11 times	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
	12 or more times	13.7	12.9	10.1	7.8	6.2	5.6	6.4	5.0	3.4	5.1	3.9	3.0
During the past 12 months, how often have you picked on or bullied another student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	n/a	n/a	73.1	73.8	n/a	n/a	73.7	82.0	n/a	n/a	84.6	88.6
	1 time	n/a	n/a	10.9	10.5	n/a	n/a	7.5	6.2	n/a	n/a	3.8	3.3
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	7.0	8.8	n/a	n/a	10.8	6.2	n/a	n/a	4.6	3.5
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	3.3	2.3	n/a	n/a	3.2	1.6	n/a	n/a	2.7	1.2
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	1.2	1.0	n/a	n/a	1.1	0.9	n/a	n/a	0.4	0.6
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	0.7	0.7	n/a	n/a	1.1	0.4	n/a	n/a	0.4	0.4
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.4	0.3	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.2	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.2
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	3.3	2.5	n/a	n/a	2.7	2.4	n/a	n/a	3.5	2.2
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 your way to or from school?	0 days	84.5	90.7	88.9	90.1	95.5	94.7	89.8	93.9	95.7	96.6	95.8	95.7
	1 day	8.1	4.6	5.3	4.7	2.2	2.5	4.3	2.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.8
	2-3 days	4.5	2.9	2.6	3.3	1.0	1.6	4.8	2.0	1.4	0.5	1.9	1.2
	4-5 days	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
	6 or more days	1.5	1.3	2.5	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.8
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	93.8	94.2	96.1	95.8	96.0	93.7	88.8	94.4	94.5	92.9	91.7	94.5
	1 day	2.4	2.3	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.3	4.3	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.1	1.1
	2-3 days	1.9	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	2.7	1.1	1.9	0.8	2.3	1.1
	4-5 days	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.7	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5
	6 or more days	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.1	2.1	3.5	2.7	2.5	1.9	3.7	4.2	2.8
During the past 12 months, how many times have you been harassed, mistreated, or made fun of by another person while on-line or through a cell phone or other electronic device?**	0 times	n/a	69.1	67.8	69.7	n/a	68.5	71.5	74.6	n/a	74.3	75.7	81.3
	1 time	n/a	7.7	7.2	8.7	n/a	8.5	7.0	6.6	n/a	6.4	6.9	4.7
	2-3 times	n/a	10.5	9.7	9.0	n/a	10.2	8.6	8.0	n/a	8.3	8.9	6.1
	4-5 times	n/a	4.4	4.4	3.8	n/a	4.1	4.8	3.3	n/a	3.0	3.1	2.3
	6-7 times	n/a	1.7	1.9	1.8	n/a	1.2	1.6	1.5	n/a	1.4	0.8	1.2
	8-9 times	n/a	0.6	0.9	1.4	n/a	1.8	1.6	1.3	n/a	0.7	0.4	0.7
	10-11 times	n/a	0.7	1.2	0.6	n/a	1.0	2.2	0.5	n/a	0.8	0.0	0.3
	12 or more times	n/a	5.3	6.9	5.0	n/a	4.6	2.7	4.2	n/a	5.1	4.2	3.4

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

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

Data Tables

Table 11. Percentage of Students Gambling in the Past Year

How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value: (At least once in the past 12 months)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Any Gambling Past Year	60.0	54.9	46.4	54.6	45.5	57.6	56.5	45.2	52.6	43.8	52.9	56.3	39.4	46.8	43.8
Played at a slot machine, poker machine, or other gambling machine?	5.4	4.5	1.6	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.8	5.4	4.2	4.0	6.0	5.6	4.3	4.6	4.5
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	24.6	21.6	13.3	20.7	19.1	21.5	25.1	17.3	21.1	18.3	17.3	23.4	13.9	19.4	20.8
Bet on sports?	26.9	22.2	20.5	25.1	23.4	20.3	22.8	15.1	23.8	23.0	19.1	22.0	15.2	20.3	21.6
Bet on cards?	35.9	31.8	23.5	29.1	25.0	35.0	27.7	26.9	28.9	24.7	30.2	31.9	21.1	26.6	24.7
Played bingo?	22.8	19.3	15.8	23.6	20.8	15.7	17.4	14.2	18.3	15.9	11.6	10.5	11.9	12.1	11.8
Played a dice game?	26.8	24.6	19.1	23.8	14.3	21.7	20.6	15.7	19.7	12.5	17.6	17.4	13.9	15.2	11.1
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	28.8	25.9	25.4	26.2	19.6	24.0	22.2	22.3	25.7	18.4	22.7	22.5	17.1	21.5	16.9
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	4.0	3.9	3.9	5.0	5.8	4.5	2.4	2.7	4.6	5.5	4.1	3.8	1.2	4.1	5.2

Data Tables

Table 12. Where Youth Obtained Alcohol

If during the past 30 days you drank alcohol, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*216*	*162*	*80*	*2,574*	*219*	*225*	*49*	*3,493*	*172*	*220*	*103*	*4,131*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station.	2.3	4.3	2.5	7.4	5.9	6.2	4.1	7.6	9.9	4.5	6.8	10.5
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club.	1.9	3.1	2.5	4.7	0.5	1.8	0.0	3.5	4.1	2.3	10.7	5.4
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event.	3.7	3.7	2.5	4.5	0.9	1.8	2.0	3.0	4.7	2.7	6.8	3.7
I gave someone else money to buy it for me.	17.6	18.5	11.3	14.5	36.5	32.4	28.6	25.3	47.7	34.5	45.6	35.7
My parent or guardian gave it to me.	18.5	21.6	21.3	19.8	22.4	19.6	28.6	16.7	18.6	14.5	26.2	17.1
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me.	14.8	21.0	23.8	20.5	16.0	16.9	18.4	16.2	12.8	13.2	23.3	15.8
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me.	19.4	18.5	16.3	15.4	30.6	26.7	22.4	21.5	33.7	32.7	39.8	27.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me.	21.3	24.1	16.3	19.8	21.5	22.7	12.2	26.3	19.2	19.5	20.4	21.6
I got it at a party.	37.5	37.7	40.0	33.8	50.2	48.4	40.8	45.6	41.9	49.1	51.5	50.9
I took it from home.	31.0	19.8	28.8	25.2	22.4	22.7	14.3	21.8	13.4	10.5	15.5	15.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home.	13.9	9.3	1.3	7.5	7.3	9.8	6.1	9.2	6.4	6.8	8.7	5.7
I got it some other way.	31.5	26.5	26.3	26.3	15.1	17.8	26.5	17.8	13.4	15.0	27.2	13.7

* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 13. Where Youth Obtained Marijuana*

If during the past 30 days you used marijuana, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12		
	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*144*	*56*	*2,261*	*215*	*47*	*2,880*	*141*	*64*	*3,013*
I got it from someone with a medical marijuana card	10.4	21.4	10.9	12.1	14.9	13.4	20.6	20.3	17.7
Friends	70.8	58.9	69.5	80.0	55.3	77.8	72.3	84.4	78.2
Family/relatives	19.4	17.9	16.8	18.1	21.3	14.7	12.1	28.1	11.9
Parties	29.2	23.2	25.0	31.2	14.9	28.4	27.7	35.9	27.5
Home	6.9	5.4	6.3	11.6	12.8	5.3	5.0	17.2	5.5
School	8.3	12.5	14.8	9.8	6.4	12.3	6.4	12.5	7.6
Other	25.0	44.6	28.1	27.0	48.9	21.4	18.4	39.1	21.0

Table 14. Where Youth Obtained Prescription Drugs

If you have ever used prescription drugs in order to get high, not for a medical reason, how did you get them? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*134*	*68*	*40*	*1,130*	*144*	*142*	*21*	*1,428*	*99*	*130*	*50*	*1,596*
Friends	61.9	58.8	52.5	47.1	66.0	69.7	57.1	56.3	72.7	68.5	70.0	59.4
Family/relatives	23.1	20.6	17.5	14.8	28.5	22.5	9.5	17.3	21.2	15.4	18.0	16.7
Parties	36.6	22.1	30.0	20.4	38.2	23.9	42.9	21.6	36.4	26.2	30.0	20.5
Home (e.g., medicine cabinet)	29.9	26.5	17.5	26.1	36.8	23.2	14.3	25.9	25.3	26.9	14.0	22.2
Doctor/pharmacy	13.4	11.8	5.0	12.9	21.5	11.3	14.3	16.2	28.3	17.7	12.0	17.7
School	25.4	13.2	2.5	11.9	25.0	14.1	23.8	12.4	27.3	14.6	22.0	11.7
Other	21.6	22.1	17.5	17.9	20.1	11.3	33.3	14.2	19.2	10.8	28.0	13.8
Over the Internet	3.7	7.4	7.5	2.7	2.8	0.7	0.0	3.0	7.1	1.5	8.0	1.9
Outside the U.S. (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	5.2	5.9	15.0	8.6	5.6	2.1	4.8	5.0	7.1	1.5	6.0	5.7

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 15. Drug Free Communities Report - National Outcome Measures (NOMs)

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Male**		Female**	
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
Perception of Risk* (People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)	take five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) once or twice a week?	Binge drinking	74.4	539	67.8	174	64.8	233	65.4	451	76.2	487
	smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	Tobacco	77.4	539	75.9	174	82.6	236	75.6	455	81.3	486
	smoke marijuana once or twice a week?	Marijuana	66.7	531	41.2	170	40.4	235	50.5	444	60.3	484
	use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them?	Prescription drugs	77.9	539	75.9	174	78.6	234	74.7	451	80.5	488
Perception of Parental Disapproval* (Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	91.8	499	86.3	161	73.6	220	84.1	422	88.5	451
	smoke cigarettes?	Tobacco	96.6	497	94.4	161	82.3	220	91.4	420	93.6	451
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	95.1	491	82.3	158	72.8	213	84.4	417	90.0	438
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	97.4	494	94.4	161	93.2	221	95.5	418	96.0	451
Perception of Peer Disapproval* (Friends feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	81.4	506	54.9	164	48.2	226	64.1	423	71.5	467
	smoke tobacco?	Tobacco	89.4	502	67.9	165	52.0	225	73.1	420	78.3	466
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	79.7	503	51.9	162	42.9	224	61.2	418	68.8	464
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	92.1	504	77.6	165	72.6	223	81.3	422	87.3	463
Past 30-Day Use* (at least one use in the past 30 days)	had beer, wine, or hard liquor	Alcohol	14.4	557	30.1	183	49.0	243	22.1	470	29.7	505
	smoked cigarettes	Tobacco	6.7	554	16.0	181	19.3	244	12.4	466	10.7	505
	used marijuana	Marijuana	5.4	552	19.8	182	24.3	239	14.2	464	11.4	501
	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet, or Tylox) without a doctor's orders?	Prescription drugs	4.5	556	11.5	182	12.3	244	6.2	471	9.3	503

* For Perception of Risk, Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, and Past 30-Day Use, the "Sample" column represents the sample size - the number of people who answered the question and whose responses were used to determine the percentage. The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample answering the question as specified in the definition.

** The male and female values allow a gender comparison for youth who completed the survey. However, unless the percentage of students who participated from each grade is similar, the gender results are not necessarily representative of males and females in the community.

Data Tables

Table 16. Additional Data for Prevention Planning

In the last 30 days, about how many times were you offered:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
alcohol?	Never	61.7	63.8	79.0	78.5	51.4	45.9	45.4	58.3	40.6	38.4	39.4	47.1
	Once	13.1	14.3	8.3	10.3	13.9	17.4	18.9	13.1	14.3	15.3	15.9	13.2
	2-3 times	14.7	11.1	7.2	6.7	17.9	18.2	17.8	15.2	20.5	19.4	17.9	19.4
	4-6 times	5.7	4.0	3.2	2.1	7.0	7.8	12.4	6.7	8.9	12.2	10.6	9.4
	7-10 times	1.2	2.0	1.1	0.7	3.3	2.8	2.2	2.3	5.6	4.2	4.9	3.4
	More than 10 times	3.5	4.8	1.3	1.7	6.4	7.9	3.2	4.4	10.1	10.4	11.4	7.5
cigarettes?	Never	76.4	78.3	86.2	86.5	69.4	68.9	70.8	79.6	65.9	65.2	69.0	73.9
	Once	8.9	10.0	6.7	6.8	10.0	12.4	8.6	8.4	9.0	9.5	8.6	9.2
	2-3 times	6.8	5.6	3.6	3.7	8.2	6.8	8.6	5.3	8.0	9.2	5.3	6.8
	4-6 times	2.7	2.1	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.4	4.3	2.5	3.9	3.2	5.7	3.1
	7-10 times	1.7	1.1	0.4	0.5	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.2	1.9	3.0	0.4	1.6
	More than 10 times	3.5	2.9	1.8	1.3	8.0	7.5	5.9	3.1	11.4	9.9	11.0	5.4
marijuana?	Never	68.5	67.5	80.9	75.5	62.8	49.4	56.5	57.5	58.4	53.3	51.2	54.1
	Once	8.1	8.8	6.5	8.3	9.2	13.1	10.9	11.4	11.4	11.1	10.2	10.5
	2-3 times	7.5	8.6	4.0	6.6	9.2	13.4	7.1	10.8	8.0	10.4	12.7	12.0
	4-6 times	4.9	5.1	3.4	3.3	4.4	6.6	8.7	6.7	6.8	6.9	8.6	6.8
	7-10 times	2.5	3.1	2.0	1.7	2.8	4.4	3.3	3.8	2.4	4.2	2.9	3.8
	More than 10 times	8.4	6.8	3.2	4.6	11.6	13.1	13.6	9.8	12.9	14.1	14.3	12.7
other drugs?	Never	85.6	86.5	89.7	88.4	82.9	79.7	79.3	82.6	81.8	79.9	76.6	82.1
	Once	6.3	6.5	5.2	5.5	6.0	8.0	11.4	7.6	8.5	6.2	9.8	6.7
	2-3 times	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	3.7	4.7	3.8	4.3	2.4	4.6	5.7	5.0
	4-6 times	1.6	1.6	0.5	1.1	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.2	3.2	2.0	2.1
	7-10 times	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.9	0.4	1.0
	More than 10 times	3.0	2.2	1.3	1.7	3.9	4.2	2.2	2.6	3.4	4.2	5.3	3.0
In the last 30 days, how often did you respond in the following ways when alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana or other drugs were offered to you?		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
Say "No" without giving a reason why.	Never	32.1	33.3	32.2	30.5	69.0	35.5	39.5	35.2	57.8	32.1	41.9	39.2
	Once	15.7	13.4	11.8	11.6	31.0	16.1	12.8	14.4	42.2	18.8	12.4	15.6
	Twice	6.0	5.3	4.1	4.6	0.0	7.2	10.5	6.9	0.0	9.3	7.7	7.6
	Three times	3.1	2.6	2.1	2.3	0.0	3.5	5.2	3.5	0.0	4.3	3.0	3.8
	Four or more times	5.7	6.2	4.3	4.6	0.0	9.4	8.7	6.3	0.0	10.7	8.5	6.7
	I never get offers	37.4	39.3	45.5	46.4	0.0	28.3	23.3	33.6	0.0	24.8	26.5	27.1
Give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer.	Never	35.4	37.5	33.1	33.6	1.8	34.9	48.0	37.1	4.1	36.4	41.5	41.5
	Once	10.6	11.5	10.7	9.4	98.2	15.1	10.5	13.2	95.9	14.7	14.8	14.2
	Twice	7.3	5.6	4.1	4.3	0.0	9.1	8.2	7.0	0.0	9.3	6.1	8.1
	Three times	4.3	2.6	2.8	2.2	0.0	4.1	3.5	3.6	0.0	6.6	3.1	4.0
	Four or more times	5.5	4.0	3.6	3.7	0.0	8.8	7.0	5.4	0.0	9.3	6.6	5.2
	I never get offers	36.9	38.9	45.6	46.7	0.0	28.1	22.8	33.7	0.0	23.7	27.9	26.9
Decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer.	Never	38.3	39.5	35.9	35.4	0.1	44.3	50.3	46.0	1.7	44.8	47.4	53.3
	Once	10.8	9.6	10.7	8.5	99.9	11.8	12.3	9.7	98.3	13.5	11.8	9.2
	Twice	4.4	5.0	2.6	3.2	0.0	4.9	4.7	3.9	0.0	5.2	4.4	3.9
	Three times	3.5	2.4	1.7	1.9	0.0	3.2	1.8	2.3	0.0	3.1	3.5	2.3
	Four or more times	4.9	4.2	3.6	3.7	0.0	6.6	8.2	4.0	0.0	8.3	3.9	3.7
	I never get offers	38.1	39.5	45.5	47.3	0.0	29.3	22.8	34.2	0.0	25.1	28.9	27.6
Use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs.	Never	44.2	43.9	39.1	38.2	0.3	48.7	56.8	49.7	1.9	54.2	54.2	57.0
	Once	8.0	7.5	8.5	6.8	99.7	9.4	8.9	7.8	98.1	8.9	8.4	7.6
	Twice	3.5	3.4	2.8	2.4	0.0	3.4	4.1	2.9	0.0	4.7	2.6	3.0
	Three times	2.2	2.1	1.3	1.5	0.0	3.3	3.0	1.7	0.0	2.4	3.1	1.8
	Four or more times	3.8	2.7	2.3	3.3	0.0	5.4	4.1	3.3	0.0	3.8	3.1	2.7
	I never get offers	38.2	40.3	45.9	47.8	0.0	29.8	23.1	34.6	0.0	26.0	28.6	27.9

Table 17. Additional Data for Prevention Planning (Cont'd)

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	76.8	80.3	83.2	87.7	80.6	81.7	82.4	89.1	79.0	83.2	86.6	89.6
	1 or 2 times	9.9	7.5	8.7	6.4	6.5	7.9	7.5	5.0	9.8	6.8	6.1	4.7
	3 to 5 times	4.3	4.9	3.5	2.5	5.6	4.4	3.7	2.6	4.1	3.9	1.1	2.0
	6 to 9 times	2.1	2.7	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.7	1.5	2.7	1.2
	10 to 19 times	3.3	1.3	1.4	0.7	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.6	1.4	1.9	0.4	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.5	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
	40+ times	2.6	2.9	1.4	1.0	2.5	2.1	3.2	1.1	2.6	1.4	3.1	1.3
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	18.6	33.2	48.6	48.7	28.3	40.4	43.8	54.3	36.6	49.9	56.5	65.8
	1 or 2 times	23.5	26.1	29.6	26.4	27.8	24.4	21.6	22.6	22.7	21.2	22.9	17.9
	3 to 5 times	23.7	19.0	12.2	12.8	18.8	16.8	21.1	12.7	21.5	13.8	9.2	9.4
	6 to 9 times	12.4	8.4	4.6	5.4	12.2	8.8	3.8	5.2	9.1	7.5	5.7	3.1
	10 to 19 times	8.7	4.8	2.0	2.8	5.3	4.7	4.9	2.3	5.3	2.9	1.5	1.6
	20 to 29 times	3.9	1.8	1.1	1.2	3.1	2.0	2.7	1.0	1.4	1.7	1.9	0.7
	30 to 39 times	1.7	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
	40+ times	7.4	5.8	1.8	2.3	3.6	2.7	2.2	1.5	3.1	2.6	1.9	1.2
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	79.6	85.0	90.7	89.8	82.9	87.2	87.0	92.4	87.9	91.8	91.6	94.5
	1 or 2 times	10.0	9.2	5.5	6.0	9.3	6.5	7.6	4.2	6.7	5.0	4.2	3.0
	3 to 5 times	2.8	2.9	0.9	1.9	3.7	2.9	2.7	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.9	0.9
	6 to 9 times	1.9	1.0	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.4	0.0	0.7	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.5
	10 to 19 times	3.7	0.7	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.5	1.6	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
	20 to 29 times	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1
	40+ times	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	86.8	90.7	92.4	91.5	93.8	93.4	89.2	93.7	91.4	93.8	93.5	94.6
	1 or 2 times	8.3	5.3	4.4	5.4	3.4	3.8	8.1	3.8	6.5	3.4	3.8	3.2
	3 to 5 times	1.3	2.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.9
	6 to 9 times	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.3
	10 to 19 times	1.7	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
	20 to 29 times	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.1	0.7
In the last 30 days, how often have you avoided people or places because you might be offered alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or other drugs?	Never	65.4	59.7	65.9	69.0	65.5	58.4	70.5	70.4	66.7	57.0	71.7	75.5
	Once	11.5	15.1	10.0	11.2	10.9	14.6	8.5	10.5	8.4	9.3	9.7	7.8
	2-3 times	11.9	10.7	10.8	9.6	11.5	13.7	11.4	10.4	12.3	14.8	10.1	10.3
	4-6 times	2.8	3.8	5.4	3.4	5.8	4.0	2.3	3.5	5.4	6.8	2.5	3.0
	7-10 times	1.8	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.2	2.2	1.7	1.0	1.7	2.1	2.1	0.8
	More than 10 times	6.5	9.2	6.9	5.9	5.1	7.2	5.7	4.1	5.4	10.0	3.8	2.6
During the past 12 months, how many times have you talked with your parents about strategies to avoid or resist people or places where you might be offered alcohol, prescription drugs, or other drugs?*	Never	n/a	n/a	51.9	48.0	n/a	n/a	60.3	57.8	n/a	n/a	76.3	68.2
	Once	n/a	n/a	14.8	17.8	n/a	n/a	16.8	15.7	n/a	n/a	8.6	12.9
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	15.9	17.2	n/a	n/a	13.0	14.9	n/a	n/a	9.8	11.4
	4-6 times	n/a	n/a	6.7	6.8	n/a	n/a	2.2	4.7	n/a	n/a	1.2	3.4
	7-10 times	n/a	n/a	2.3	2.8	n/a	n/a	1.6	2.1	n/a	n/a	1.6	1.2
	More than 10 times	n/a	n/a	8.5	7.5	n/a	n/a	6.0	4.8	n/a	n/a	2.4	2.9
Compared to using illegal drugs (e.g. cocaine, meth, heroin), how harmful do you think it is for people to take prescription drugs (e.g. OxyContin, Vicodin, Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderal, sleeping pills) without a doctor telling them to take them?*	A lot less harmful	n/a	n/a	8.1	7.6	n/a	n/a	9.4	6.0	n/a	n/a	8.3	6.2
	Less harmful	n/a	n/a	8.8	12.4	n/a	n/a	7.6	14.8	n/a	n/a	13.9	16.6
	No difference	n/a	n/a	23.8	27.6	n/a	n/a	28.2	34.3	n/a	n/a	32.6	35.5
	More harmful	n/a	n/a	22.7	21.5	n/a	n/a	27.6	21.1	n/a	n/a	17.4	19.8
	A lot more harmful	n/a	n/a	36.5	30.9	n/a	n/a	27.1	23.8	n/a	n/a	27.8	21.9

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey these questions.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	Prior administration(s)	Current administration	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Heroin	used heroin or other opiates? (2010)	used heroin? (2012/2014)	Cautiously comparable across years.
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)? (2010/2012)	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')? (2014)	Added popular identifier "Molly" for clarification in 2014.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a (2010)*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)? (2012/2014)	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription pain relievers (Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them? used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)? used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?		*Prescription Drugs* is the the measure of any student report use of prescription sedatives, prescription stimulants or prescription pain relievers, (three separate questions) combined to create a single measure.

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Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
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Arizona Department of Health Services
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Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
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Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families
602-542-4043
www.gocyf.az.gov

Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate
Thalia Williams
602-264-5700 ext. 13
www.drugfreeaz.org

Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development)
www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)
www.samhsa.gov/about/csap.aspx

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
Evidence Based Practices
www.samhsa.gov/ebpwebguide/index.asp

Center for the Application of Substance Abuse Technologies (CASAT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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2014 Arizona Youth Survey



Navajo County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Acknowlegements

The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center thanks Bach Harrison, L.L.C. for their professionalism and contributions during the administration of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey. In addition we thank the Arizona Department of Gaming, Office of Problem Gambling for their continued financial support of the Arizona Youth Survey. We also benefited from the expertise, guidance, and assistance provided by our colleagues at the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission and from input received from many individuals working for agencies throughout the state.

Additionally, the success of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey could not have been achieved without the support and participation of school superintendents, principals, prevention coordinators, and teachers throughout the state. Finally, we extend our thanks to the students who responded to the survey. Their thoughtful participation resulted in a wealth of information that can be used to improve the circumstances in which they live and learn.

Table of Contents

Introduction 4

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention 5

Charts and Tables in this Report 6

The Community Data Project 7

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group 8

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data 10

Data Charts:

- Risk and Protective Factor Profiles 11
- Substance Use 17
- Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior 20
- School Safety 23
- Gambling 26
- Sources of Alcohol 29
- Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs 32

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions 35

Appendix 49

Contacts for Prevention 50

Introduction

2014 Arizona Youth Survey
Navajo County Summary Report

This report summarizes findings from the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2014. The results for Navajo county are presented along with comparisons to 2010 and 2012 survey results, where applicable, as well as to the overall results for the state. The survey was designed to assess school safety, adolescent substance use, antisocial behavior, and the risk and protective factors that are correlated with these adolescent problem behaviors.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students By Grade								
Grade 8	586	38.1	772	56.6	341	30.3	22,675	47.0
Grade 10	494	32.1	313	23.0	417	37.0	14,028	29.1
Grade 12	459	29.8	278	20.4	368	32.7	11,541	23.9
All Students Surveyed*	1,539	100.0	1,363	100.0	1,126	100.0	48,244	100.0
Students By Gender								
Male	764	50.6	705	52.9	571	51.0	23,460	49.1
Female	746	49.4	628	47.1	548	49.0	24,353	50.9

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	24	8.7	22	8.2	11	5.7	989	5.3
African American	5	1.8	8	3.0	3	1.6	574	3.1
Asian	1	0.4	1	0.4	2	1.0	169	0.9
Pacific Islander	3	1.1	5	1.9	4	2.1	220	1.2
White	117	42.6	117	43.5	87	45.3	6,067	32.5
Multi-Racial	16	5.8	19	7.1	9	4.7	1,027	5.5
Race Unmarked	109	39.6	97	36.1	76	39.6	9,603	51.5
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	270	22.7	214	21.3	128	14.7	1,274	4.5
African American	10	0.8	17	1.7	6	0.7	1,790	6.4
Asian	8	0.7	6	0.6	5	0.6	1,459	5.2
Pacific Islander	7	0.6	9	0.9	8	0.9	260	0.9
White	784	65.8	688	68.4	674	77.1	20,587	73.4
Multi-Racial	70	5.9	61	6.1	44	5.0	2,413	8.6
Race Unmarked	43	3.6	11	1.1	9	1.0	268	1.0
Totals								
	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	275	17.9	269	19.7	192	17.1	18,649	38.7
Non-Hispanic Students	1,192	77.5	1,006	73.8	874	77.6	28,051	58.1
*Total Students***	1,539	100.0	1,363	100.0	1,126	100.0	48,244	100.0

* As a small percentage of students skipped the question Are you Hispanic or Latino? (at the state level, 1,544 students, or 3.2% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than Total Students.

All schools in Arizona are eligible to participate in the survey, and recruitment efforts were successful in obtaining participation by schools in all of Arizona's 15 counties. Careful planning and uniform administration of the survey have resulted in survey data that are valid and representative of the students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades in Arizona.

Tables 1 and 2 describe the characteristics of the students who completed the survey from your county and the state of Arizona. Because not every student answered all of the questions, the number of students in the gender and ethnicity/race categories often will be less than the total number of students.

To better understand the diversity of Arizona's youth population, respondents were asked separate questions about their ethnicity (Hispanic vs. Non-Hispanic) and their race (Caucasian, African-American, Native American, or Alaska Native, etc.). This method for obtaining ethnicity and race information provides more comprehensive data on youth cultural and racial self-identification, and a more nuanced understanding of Arizona's diverse youth population.

Whenever data are obtained from a sample of students instead of the entire population, it is important to recognize the strengths and weaknesses of the data. One easy way to investigate the quality of the sample is to look at the basic demographic characteristics of the students who participated in the survey and compare them to what is known about the entire population of students. This will give the user of these data a basic understanding of the degree to which the sample data can be generalized to the entire population.

It is important to note that even when the characteristics of the sample do not match well to the characteristics of the population this does not mean the data lose their usefulness. The data included in this report describes the level of risk and protective factors, substance use, antisocial behavior, and delinquency of those youth who participated in the survey, which can be used to inform the development of school and community-based prevention and intervention activities that may benefit both the youth who participate in the survey and those who did not.

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention

Prevention is a science. The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention is a proven way of reducing substance abuse and its related consequences. This model is based on the simple premise that to prevent a problem from happening, we need to identify the factors that increase the risk of that problem developing and then find ways to reduce the risks. Just as medical researchers have found risk factors for heart disease such as diets high in fat, lack of exercise, and smoking, a team of researchers at the University of Washington have defined a set of risk factors for youth problem behaviors.

Risk factors are characteristics of school, community and family environments, and of students and their peer groups known to predict increased likelihood of drug use, delinquency, school dropout, and violent behaviors among youth. For example, children who live in families with high levels of conflict are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in families characterized by low levels of family conflict.

The chart below shows the links between 19 risk factors and five problem behaviors. The check marks indicate where at least two well designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

Protective factors exert a positive influence and buffer against the negative influence of risk, thus reducing the likelihood that adolescents will engage in problem behaviors. Protective factors identified through research include strong bonding to family, school, community and peers, and healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior.

Research on risk and protective factors also has important implications for children's academic success, positive youth development, and prevention of health and behavior problems. In order to promote academic success and positive youth development and to prevent problem behaviors, **it is necessary to address the factors that predict these outcomes.** By measuring risk and protective factors in a population, specific risk factors that are elevated and widespread can be identified and targeted by policies, programs, and actions shown to reduce those risk factors and to promote protective factors.

Many risk and protective factors can be linked to specific types of interventions that have been shown to be effective in either reducing risk(s) or enhancing protection(s). The steps outlined here will help your school make key decisions regarding allocation of resources, how and when to address specific needs, and which strategies are most effective and known to produce results.

Risk Factors

	Community						Family				School		Peer / Individual						
	Community Laws & Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms & Crime	Availability of Drugs & Firearms	Transitions & Mobility	Low Neighborhood Attachment	Community Disorganization	Extreme Economic & Social Deprivation	Family History of the Problem Behavior	Family Conflict	Family Management Problems	Favorable Parent Attitudes & Involvement in the Problem Behavior	Academic Failure	Lack of Commitment to School	Early Initiation of Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Early & Persistent Antisocial Behavior	Alienation & Rebelliousness	Friends Who Use Drugs & Engage in Problem Behaviors	Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Gang Involvement	Constitutional Factors
Substance Abuse	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delinquency	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Teen Pregnancy						✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
School Drop-Out			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Violence	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓

Source: Communities That Care (CTC) prevention model, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA)

Charts and Tables in this Report

There are seven types of charts presented in this report:

1. Risk profiles
2. Protective profiles
3. Lifetime and 30-day Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug (ATOD) use
4. Binge drinking and antisocial behavior
5. School safety and cyber-bullying
6. Gambling
7. Where youth acquired alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 14 that appear at the end of this report. The additional data found in Tables 15 through 17 are explained at the end of this section.

Understanding the Format of the Charts

There are several graphical elements common to all the charts. Understanding the format of the charts and what these elements represent is essential in interpreting the results of the 2014 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students who reported a given behavior. For the risk and protective charts, research has determined cutoff scores for each scale where the likelihood of youth problem behaviors were increased (youth at risk) or reduced (youth having protection). The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students scoring above the cutoff, reflecting elevated risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2010, 2012, and 2014. By looking at the percentages over time, it is possible to identify trends in substance use and antisocial behavior. By studying the percentage of youth at risk and with protection over time, it is possible to determine whether the percentage of students at risk or with protection is increasing, decreasing, or staying the same. This information is important when deciding which risk and protective factors warrant attention.

- **Dots, Diamonds, and Triangles.** The dots on the charts represent the percentage of all of the youth surveyed across Arizona who reported substance use, problem behavior, elevated risk, or elevated protection. The diamonds and triangles represent national data from the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey and the Bach Harrison Norm, respectively.

The Bach Harrison Norm was developed by Bach Harrison L.L.C. to provide states and communities with the ability to compare their results on risk, protection, and antisocial measures with more national measures. Survey participants from eight statewide surveys and five large regional surveys across the nation were combined into a database of approximately 460,000 students. The results were weighted to make the contribution of each state and region proportional to its share of the national population. Bach Harrison analysts then calculated rates for antisocial behavior and for students at risk and with protection. The results appear on the charts as BH Norm. In order to keep the Bach Harrison Norm relevant, it is updated approximately every two years as new data become available.

A comparison to state-wide and national results provides additional information for your community in determining the relative importance of levels of alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use, antisocial behavior, risk, and protection. Information about other students in the state and the nation can be helpful in determining the seriousness of a given level of problem behavior. Scanning across the charts, it is important to observe the factors that differ the most from the Bach Harrison Norm. This is the first step in identifying the levels of risk and protection that are higher or lower than those in other communities. The risk factors that are higher than the Bach Harrison Norm and the protective factors that are lower than the Bach Harrison Norm are probably the factors that your community should consider addressing when planning prevention programs.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

Risk and protective factor scales measure specific aspects of a youth's life experience that can be used to predict whether they will engage in problem behaviors. The scales, defined in Table 3, are grouped into four domains: community, family, school, and peer/individual. The risk and protective factor charts show the percentage of students at risk and with protection for each of the scales.

Lifetime and 30-Day ATOD Use

- **Lifetime use** is a measure of the percentage of students who tried the particular substance at least once in their lifetime and is used to show the percentage of students who have had experience with a particular substance.
- **30-day use** is a measure of the percentage of students who used the substance at least once in the 30 days prior to taking the survey and is a proxy for the level of current use of the substance.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

Binge Drinking and Antisocial Behavior

- **Binge Drinking** is measured as having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey.
- **Impaired Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving in the past 30 days, or riding with a driver in the past 30 days who had been drinking alcohol.
- **Antisocial behavior (ASB)** is a measure of the percentage of students who report any involvement during the past year with the eight antisocial behaviors listed in the charts.

School Safety and Cyber-Bullying

The school safety and cyber-bullying profile charts contain the percentages of students who felt unsafe at school or on the way to school, were threatened or injured with a weapon at school, were in a physical fight at school, carried a weapon to school, were picked on or bullied at school, bullied another student, or were harassed or mistreated while online or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 10.

Gambling

Gambling behavior charts show the percentage of students who engaged in each of the 10 types of gambling "for money, possessions, or anything of value" during the past year: played gambling machines, played the lottery, bet on sports, played cards, played bingo, bet on a dice game, bet on a game of personal skill, and bet on horse or other animal races. The chart also shows the percentage of students who engaged in any gambling behavior during the past year.

Where Youth Obtained Alcohol, Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

These charts display data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol, marijuana and prescription drugs in the past 30 days. Each chart focuses on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol, marijuana, or prescription drugs. (Students reporting no use of the relevant substance are not represented in these data.) The smaller the size of the subgroup (known as the sample size), the larger the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where they obtained alcohol, each category would show up as either 0% or 100%). The chart legends indicate the sample size for each grade surveyed to help readers know when caution should be taken as a result of a small sample.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 14, Tables 15 through 17 contain information useful for prevention planning and grant reporting.

Table 15 contains the information that is required by communities with Drug Free Communities Grants, such as the perception of the risk of ATOD use, perception of parent and peer disapproval of ATOD use, and past 30-day use.

The Community Data Project

Supported by a grant from the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Community Data Project is a multi-agency effort to create a central repository for Arizona's substance abuse and crime data. Through a user-friendly website, the public has access to a one-stop portal where they can select the type of data they need, specific demographic characteristics, and their geographic level of interest. Various output options are offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site is a useful tool for practitioners and policymakers who are addressing substance abuse, juvenile delinquency, and crime and the criminal justice system by providing them with a picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the user's geographic area of interest not only leads to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but also maximizes data-for-decision-making capabilities for things such as the appropriate program content, identification of at-risk target areas and populations, grant writing and reporting, monitoring progress of prevention and intervention initiatives over time, and determining resource allocation. Please visit the Community Data Project at:

www.bach-harrison.com/arizonadataproject/Indicators.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) is the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Acting Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and staff support is provided by the GOCYF. The body is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations, and is used as the conduit through which its Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP is tasked with developing and utilizing a shared-planning process that encourages state and local partnerships to maximize existing resources and with building the capacity of local communities to meet their identified needs. Further, the body is tasked with integrating strategies across systems to leverage existing funding and with increasing access to services at the community level. Specifically, the ASAP has the following duties and responsibilities:

a. Compile and summarize information and data on substance misuse and abuse and associated consequences and correlates, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process. Identify and address data gaps in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.

b. Utilize evaluation and research reports to promote the most effective and evidence-based programs, policies and practices across the state and make recommendations for modification as needed.

c. Encourage state and local partnerships to engage in shared planning processes and build the capacity of local communities to meet identified needs and maximize resources.

d. Identify and share effective practices to integrate strategies across systems that will leverage existing funding and increase access to services at the community level.

e. Analyze current state and federal laws and programs governing substance misuse and abuse prevention, treatment, and enforcement and recommend any changes that would enhance the effectiveness of these laws or programs.

f. Recommend specific drug and alcohol related policy and budget line-items for consideration by Arizona state agencies and/or the Arizona Legislature.

Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) operates under the authority of the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and the direction of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) in conformance with Executive Order 2007-12 signed by the Governor of Arizona on June 13, 2007 and continued by Executive Order 2013-05 on May 28, 2013.

Arizona's Epi Work Group was formed in 2004 as a requirement of the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) received by Arizona from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) and became an official standing work group of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership via Executive Order 2007-12 and Executive Order 2013-05.

In the past, the Epi Work Group was responsible for releasing a biennial comprehensive, informative and functional profile of substance use indicators for use by practitioners, policymakers, coalitions, agencies, individuals in relevant fields, and other key stakeholders. In order to publish the first Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile in 2005, the Epi Work Group identified indicators of substance use and consequence patterns and thoroughly analyzed available data.

In 2007, the second edition expanded upon the first report in that it contained a broader array of epidemiological data, including measures of tobacco-related mortality and morbidity, outlined differential consequences and/or consumption patterns by gender and race and ethnicity, and provided a more complete assessment of methamphetamine use and its effects on Arizona's adults and youth. The 2007 report also uncovered gaps in Arizona's data systems, including the need for data on the relationship between child welfare and substance use, sub-county data, substance-specific data, measures of the severity of substance use, and tribal data. The Epi Work Group and the GOCYF have dedicated themselves to addressing these data gaps in order to lay a solid foundation for reducing the state's substance use problem and to provide

ASAP and Epi Work Group (cont'd)

an accurate depiction of the impact of substance use on Arizona and its populace.

Recently, the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile has been replaced by the Community Data Project (CDP). While not yet as comprehensive in scope as the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile, the CDP is an interactive, user-friendly, data-sharing website that provides data online, a customizable, cost-effective and user-driven alternative to the hard-bound profiles. The CDP website currently houses over 300 indicators of substance use/prevalence and associated consequences. Data are provided over time in graph, table, and map formats and are available at the county- and community-level, and by race and ethnicity, gender, and age (where applicable and available).

The Epi Work Group's mission is to provide communities, policymakers and local, state and tribal officials with data on the use, consequences and context of alcohol and illicit, over-the-counter, and prescription drugs to inform their substance abuse prevention and intervention strategies.

The Epi Work Group's principles are to:

- Establish a clear purpose and set of goals and objectives consistent with a public health model;
- Establish work plans that identify specific workgroup products, schedules, and milestones;
- Establish and maintain regular contacts with appropriate State advisory group(s) and key State decision-makers;
- Ensure an ongoing and meaningful exchange of data and information between the Epi Work Group, State leaders and SAMHSA;
- Emphasize outcomes;
- Support data-driven decision-making at the State-level and local-level;
- Provide community-oriented data for use in community planning, and for monitoring and evaluation purposes;
- Promote continual improvements in data gathering for assessments; and
- Use data sources that will provide multiple measures over time and meet data quality technical standards

The Epi Work Group functions as a work group of the ASAP, the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families; is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations; and is used as the conduit through which the Epi Work Group facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP utilizes the data and analysis provided by the Epi Work Group to devise strategies and solutions and to guide decisions about the allocation of resources, including the funding of prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement efforts, and to inform the public about the prevalence of substance use and associated consequences, such as mortality and morbidity.

The Epi Work Group has three major goals, which are to:

1. Maintain and update the Community Data Project, the interactive website for substance misuse and abuse and associated consequence and correlate data, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process.
2. Identify data gaps and address them in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.
3. Serve as a resource to the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and member agencies to support data-driven decision-making that makes the best use of the resources available to address substance misuse abuse and related issues in Arizona.

Staffed by the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Epi Work Group is composed of statisticians, data analysts, academics, and holders of key datasets from various state agencies and universities who collaborate and advise on epidemiological reports and respond to data gaps and pressing substance use-related inquiries.

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data

What are the numbers telling you?

Review the charts and data tables presented in this report. Note your findings as you discuss the following questions:

- Which 3-5 risk factors appear to be higher than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which levels of 30-day drug use are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
  - Which substances are your students using the most?
  - At which grades do you see unacceptable usage levels?
- Which levels of antisocial behaviors are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
- Which behaviors are your students exhibiting the most?
- At which grades do you see unacceptable behavior levels?

How to identify high priority problem areas.

- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the others?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which problem(s) can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problem(s) fit best with the prevention resources at hand?
- **Determine the standards and values held within your community** – For example: Is it acceptable in your community for a percentage of high school students to drink alcohol regularly as long as that percentage is lower than the overall state rate?

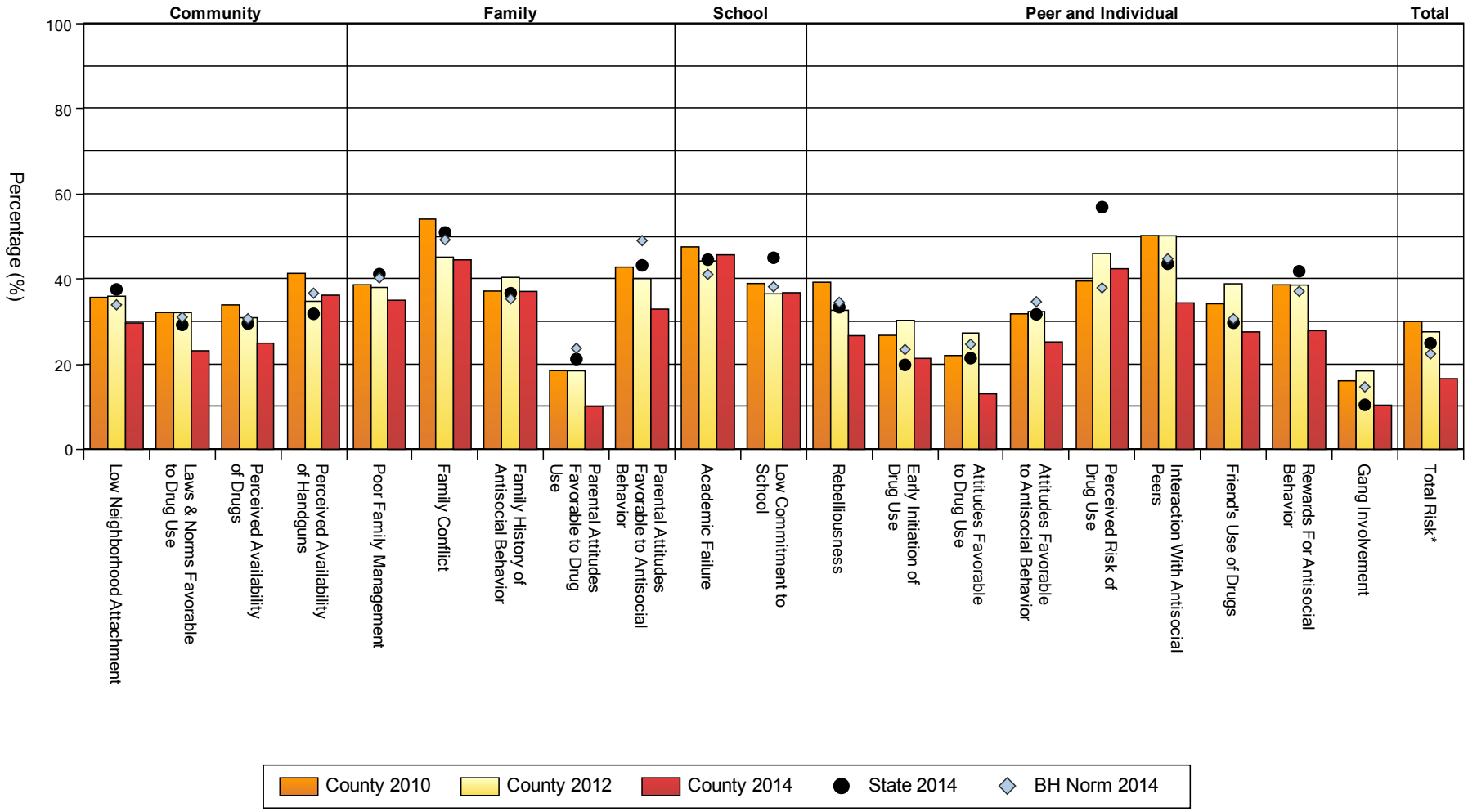
Use these data for planning.

- **Substance use and antisocial behavior data** – raise awareness about the problems and promote dialogue.
- **Risk and protective factor data** – identify exactly where the community needs to take action.
- **Promising approaches** – access resources listed on the last page of this report for ideas about programs that have been proven effective in addressing the risk factors that are high in your community, and improving the protective factors that are low.

	Sample notes	Priority rate 1	Priority rate 2	Priority rate 3
Risk factors	*8th grade Favorable Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @14% (8% > BH Norm.)*			
Protective factors	*10th grade School rewards for prosocial involvement down 7% from 2 yrs ago*			
Substance abuse	*8th grade 30-day Marijuana @7% (3% above state av.)*			
Antisocial behavior	*12th grade - Drunk/high at school @ 5% (same as state, but still too high)*			

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

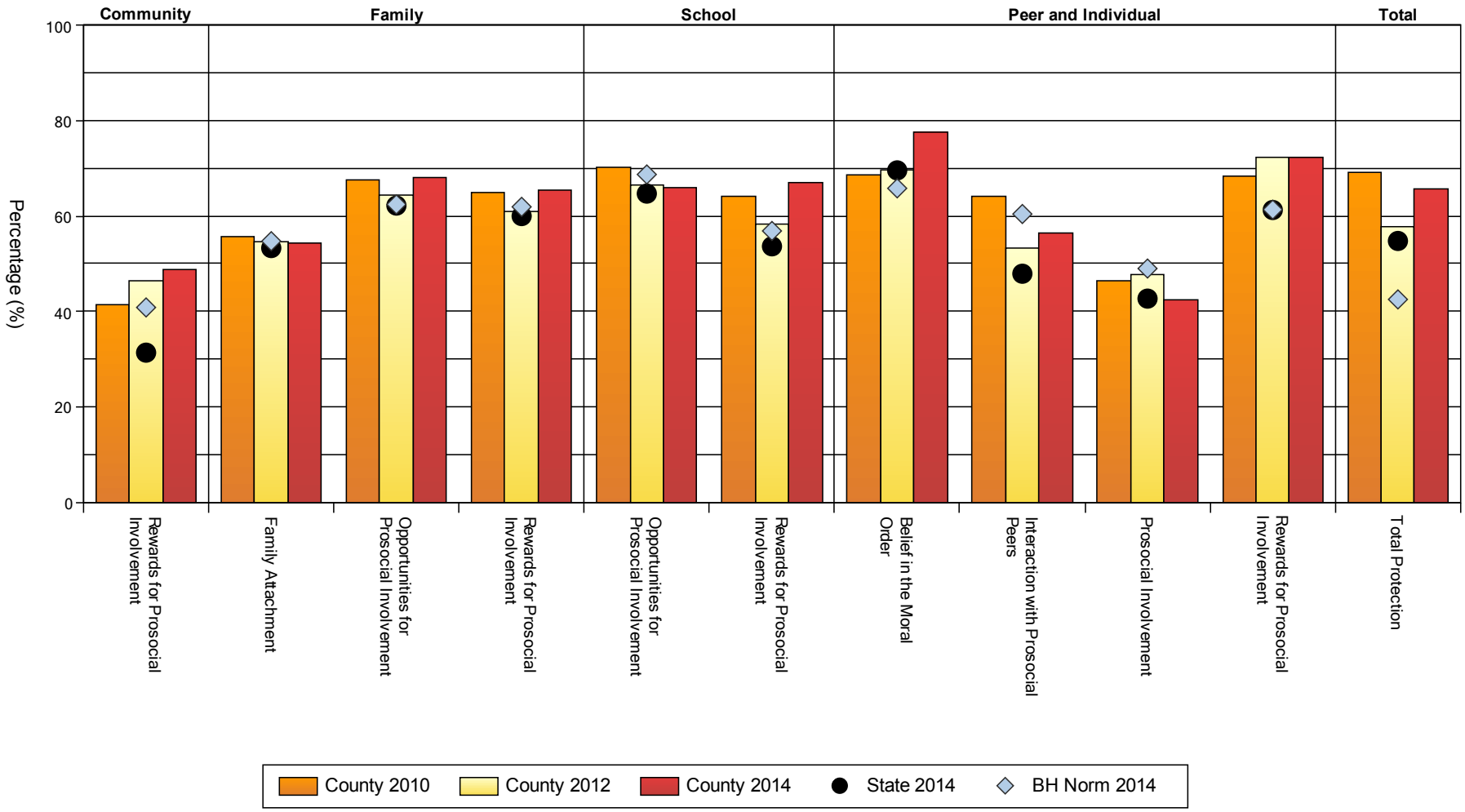
RISK PROFILE
2014 Navajo County, Grade 8



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

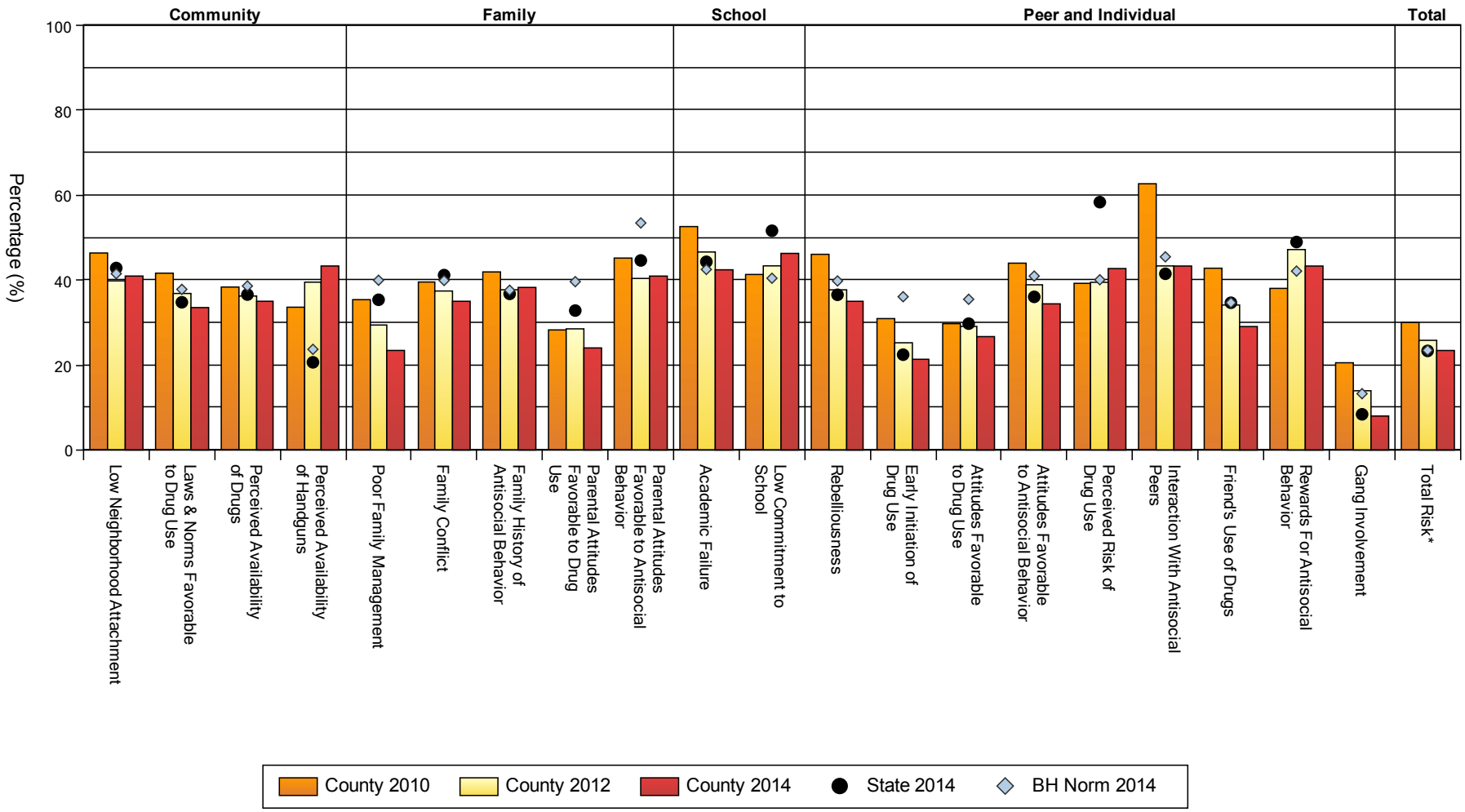
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Navajo County, Grade 8



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

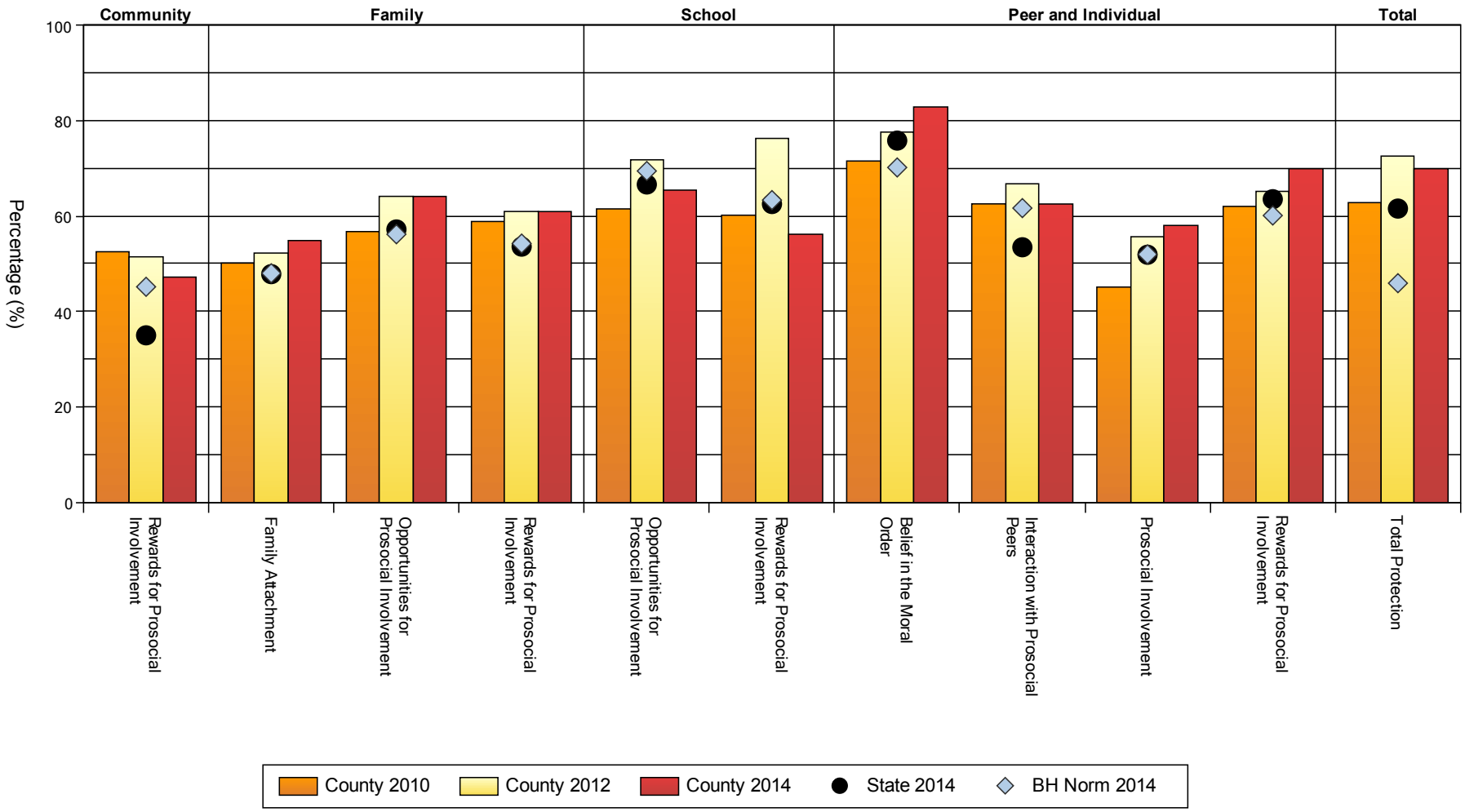
RISK PROFILE
2014 Navajo County, Grade 10



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

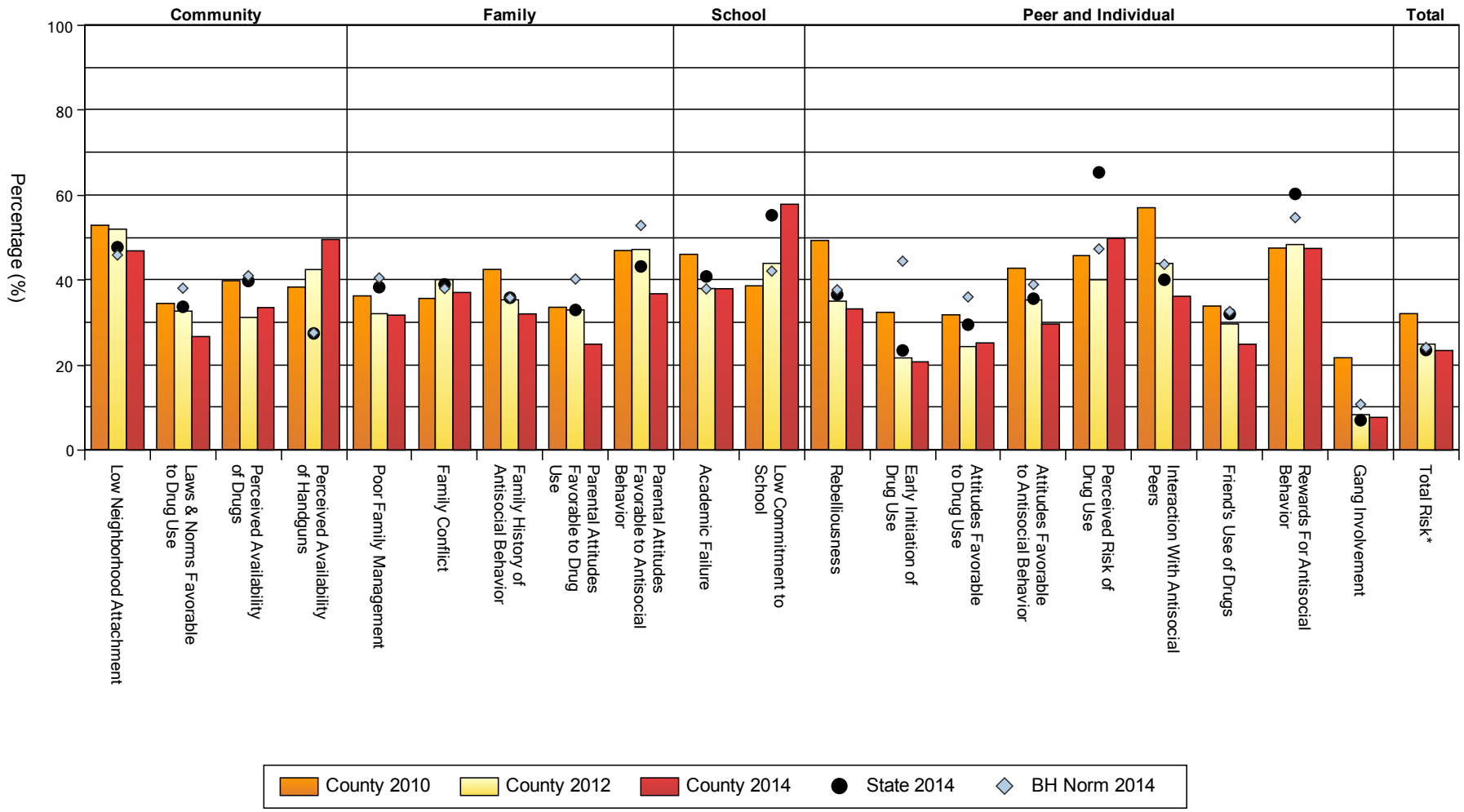
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Navajo County, Grade 10



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

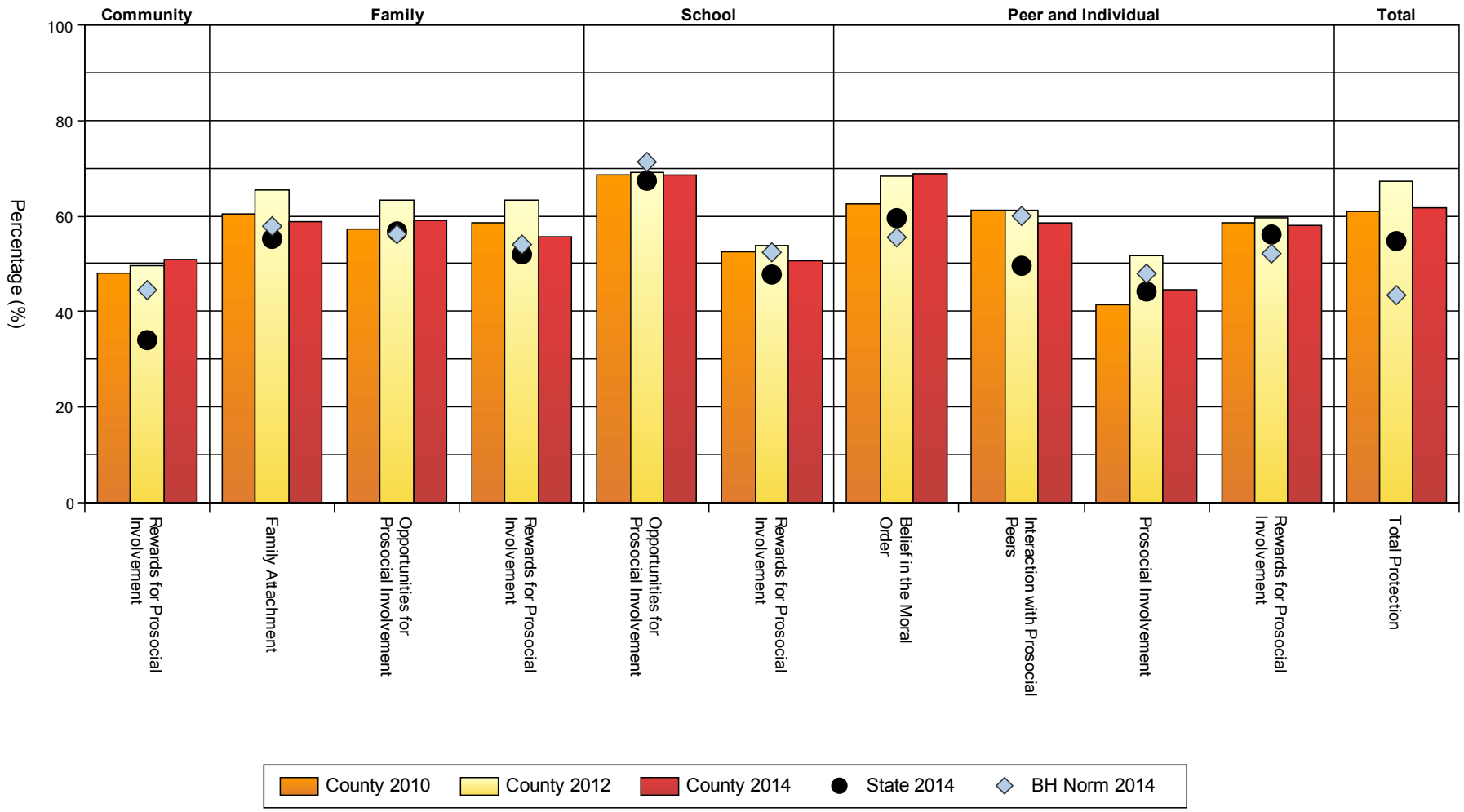
RISK PROFILE
2014 Navajo County, Grade 12



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

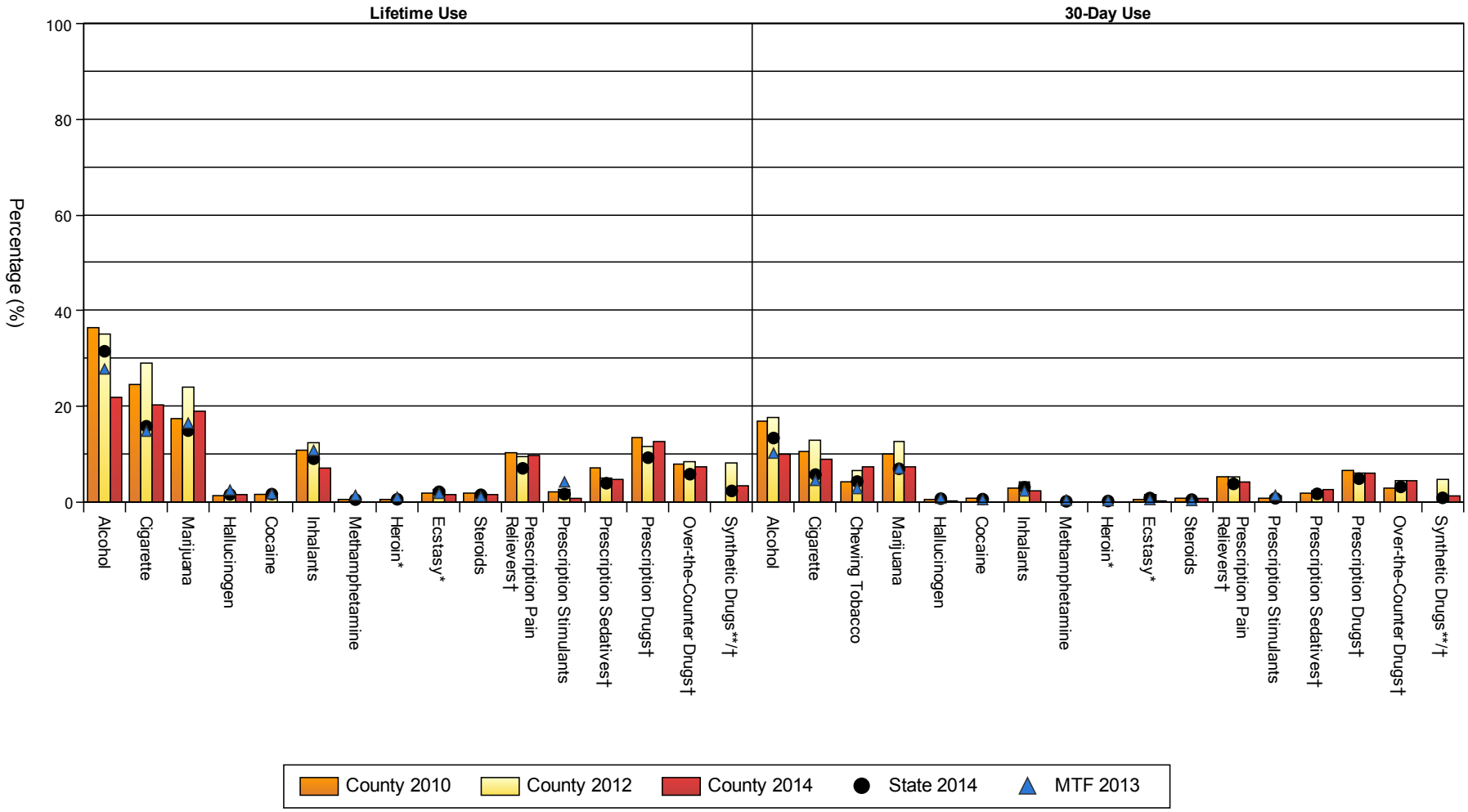
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Navajo County, Grade 12



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

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Navajo County, Grade 8

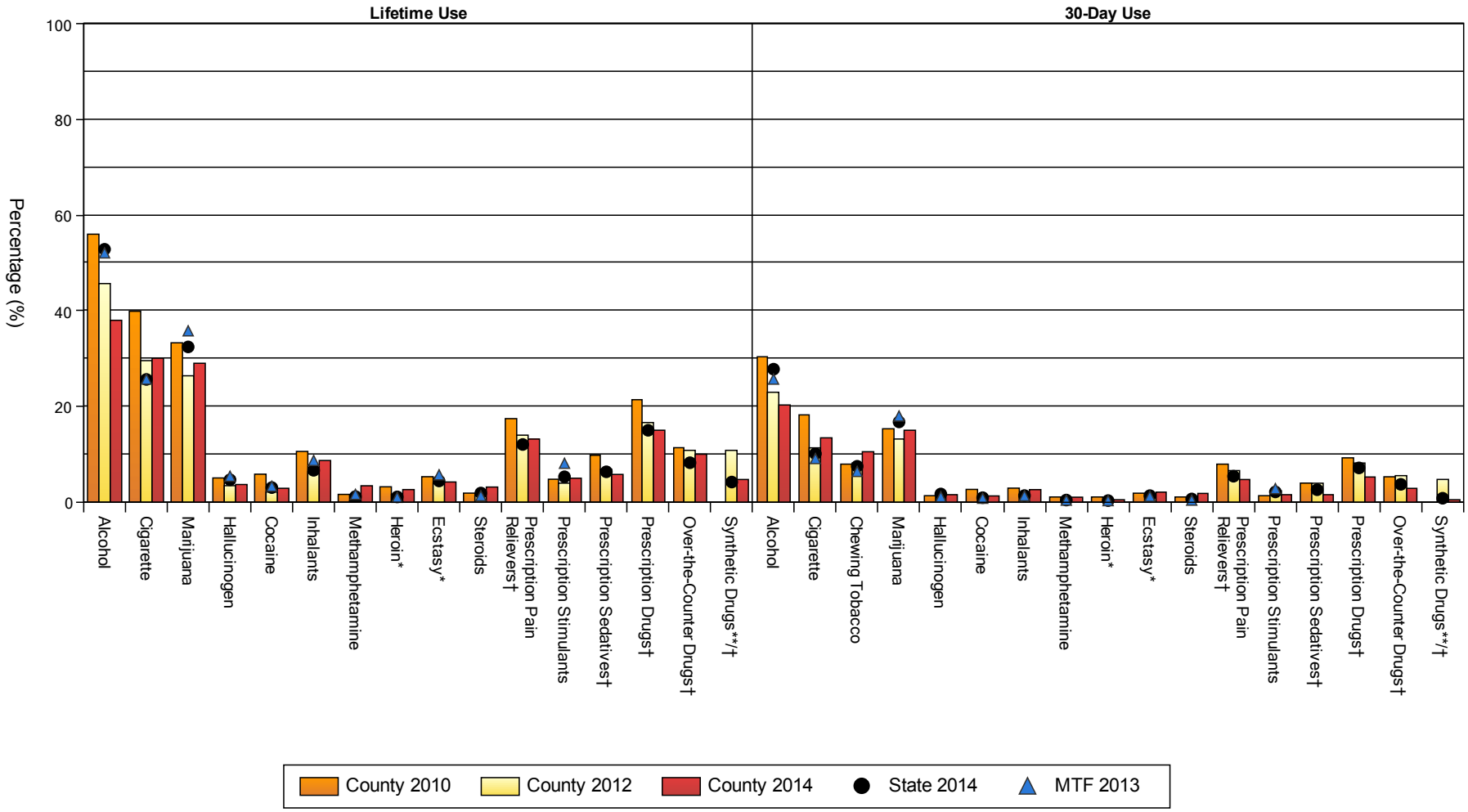


* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

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

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Navajo County, Grade 10

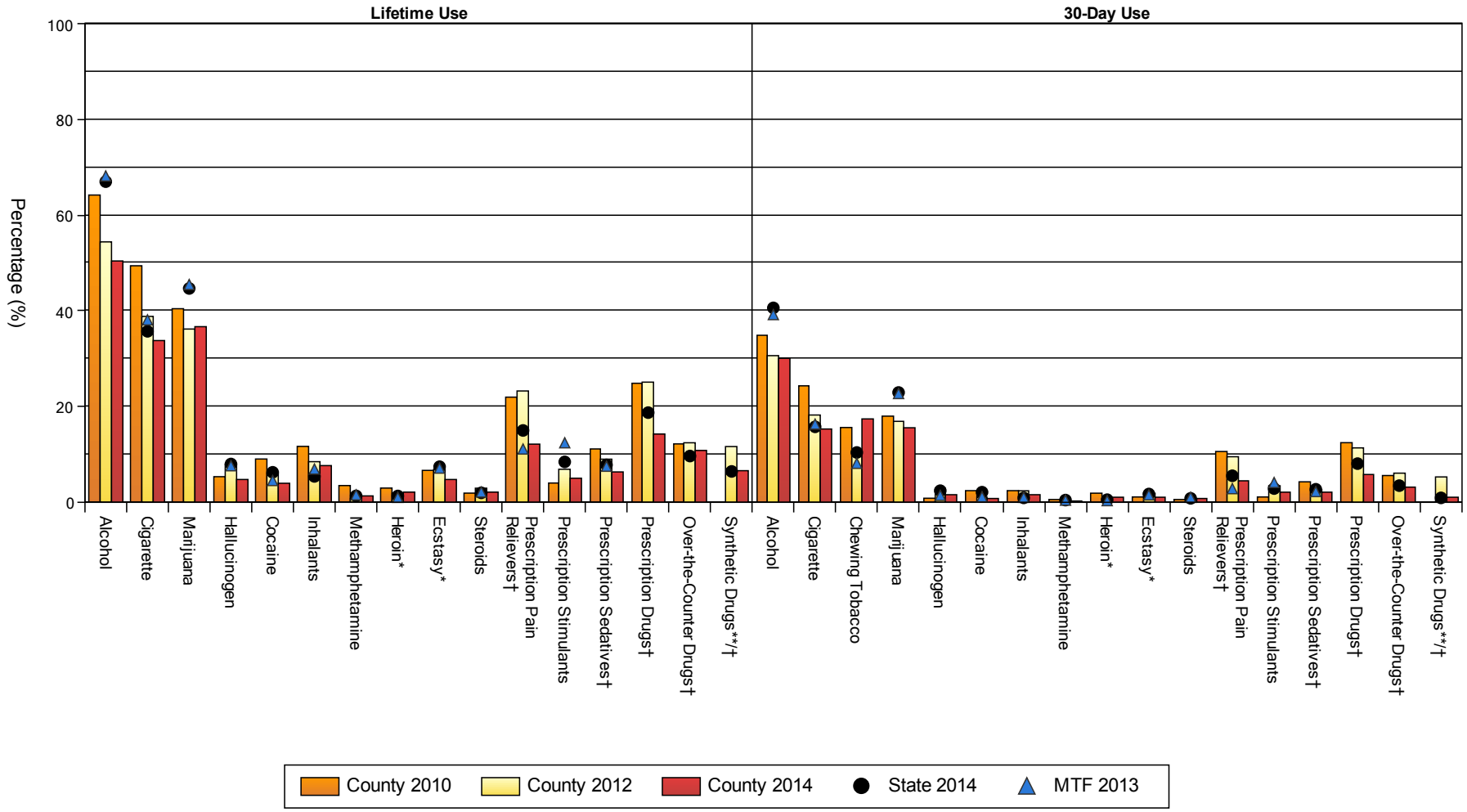


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LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Navajo County, Grade 12



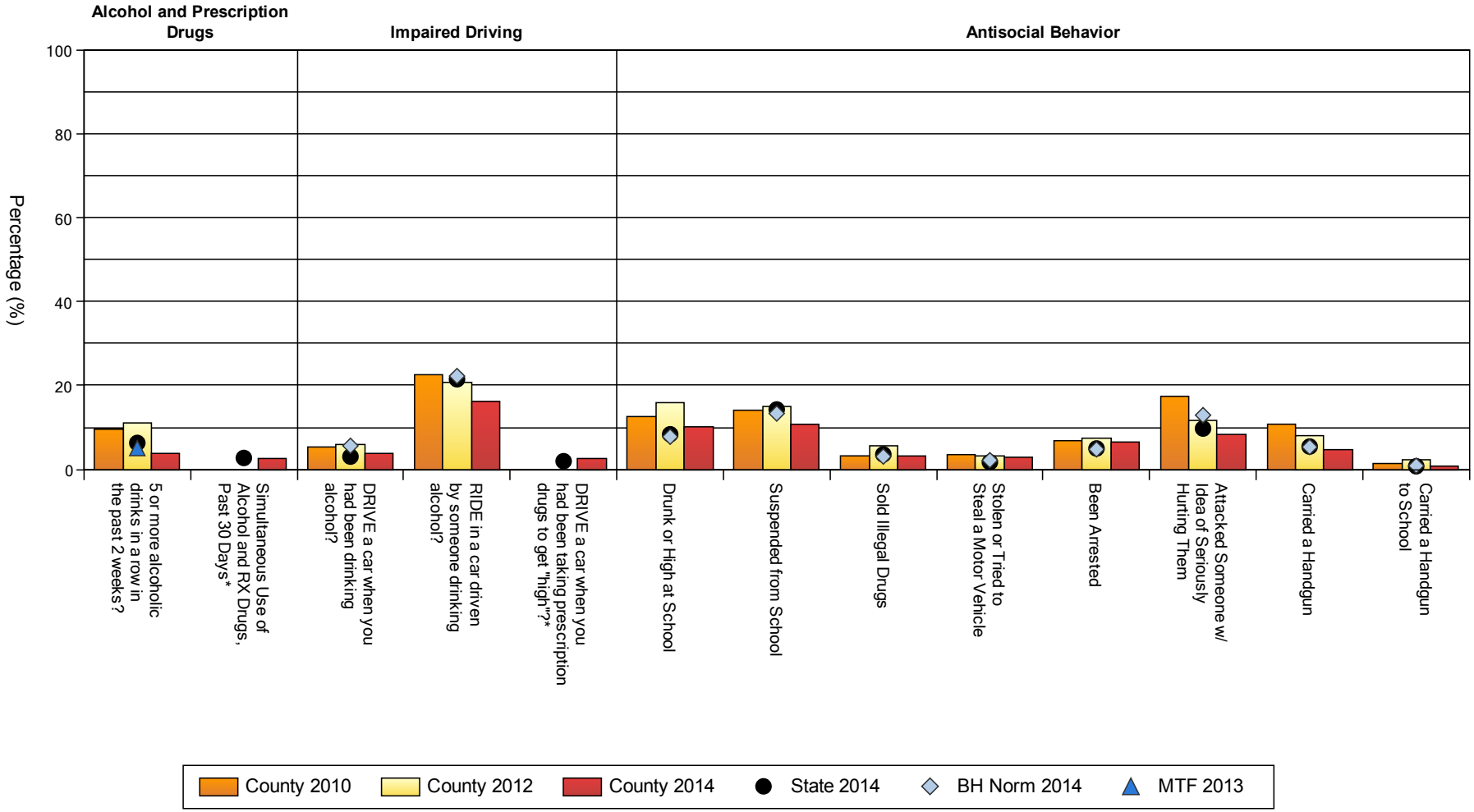
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Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

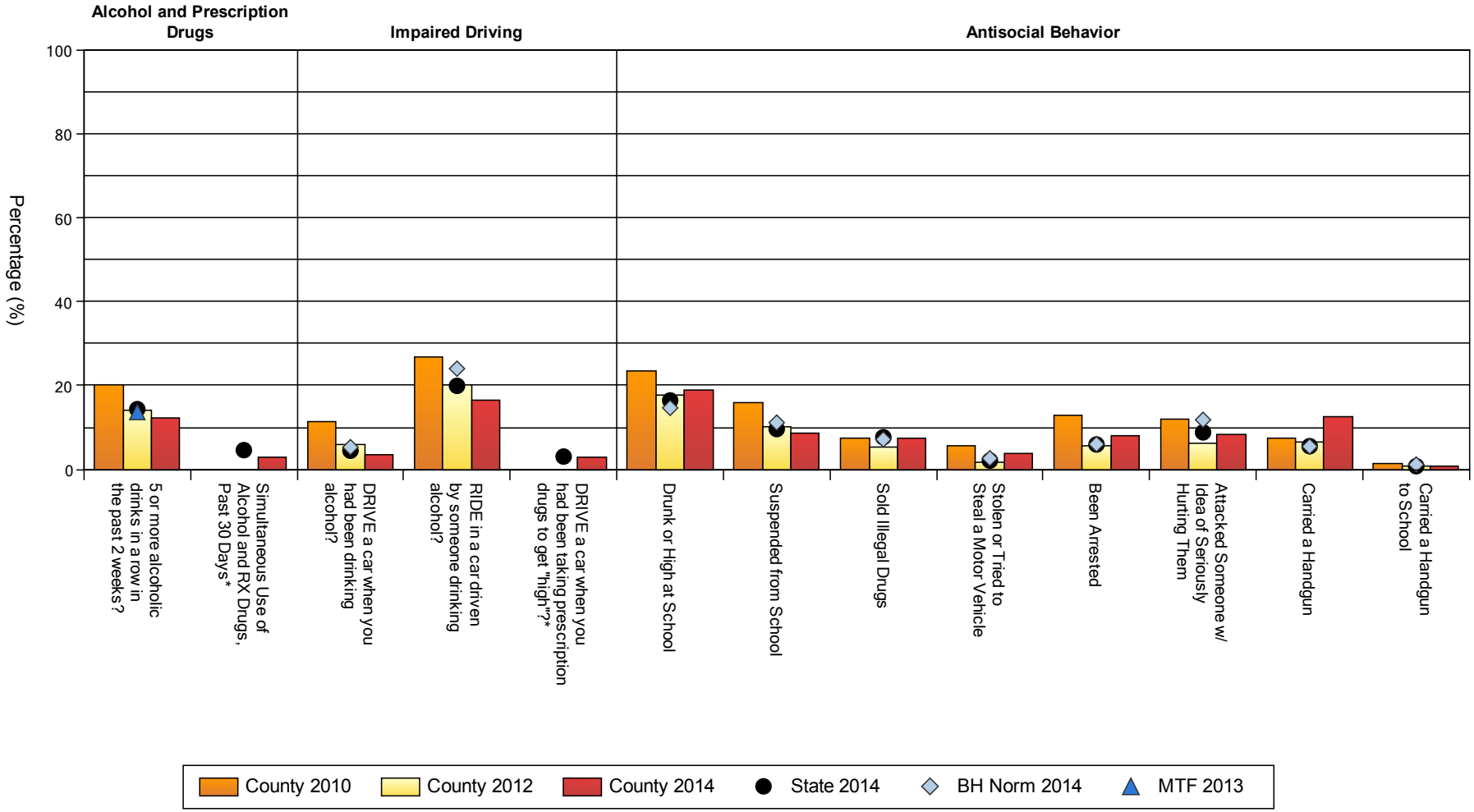
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Navajo County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

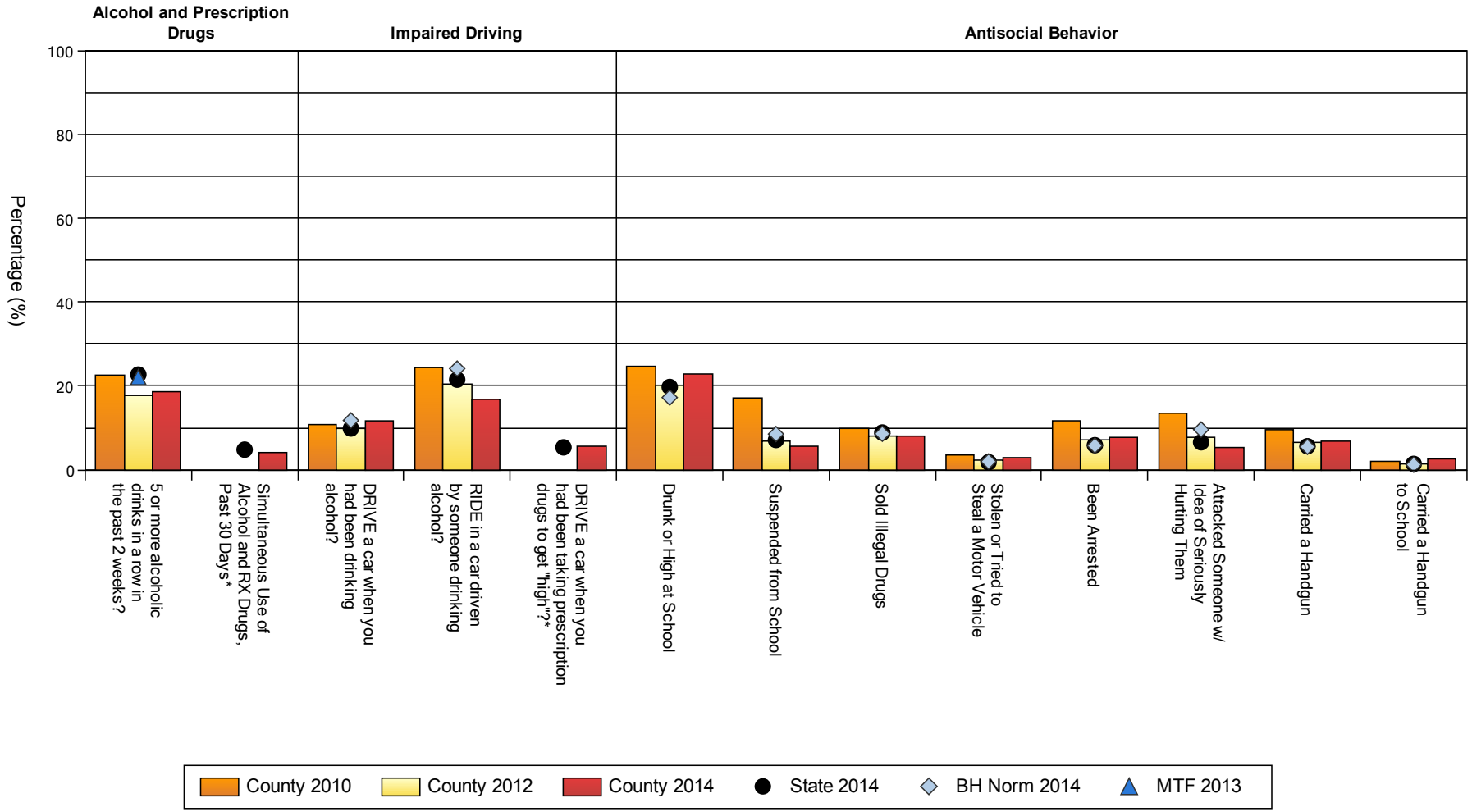
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Navajo County, Grade 10



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

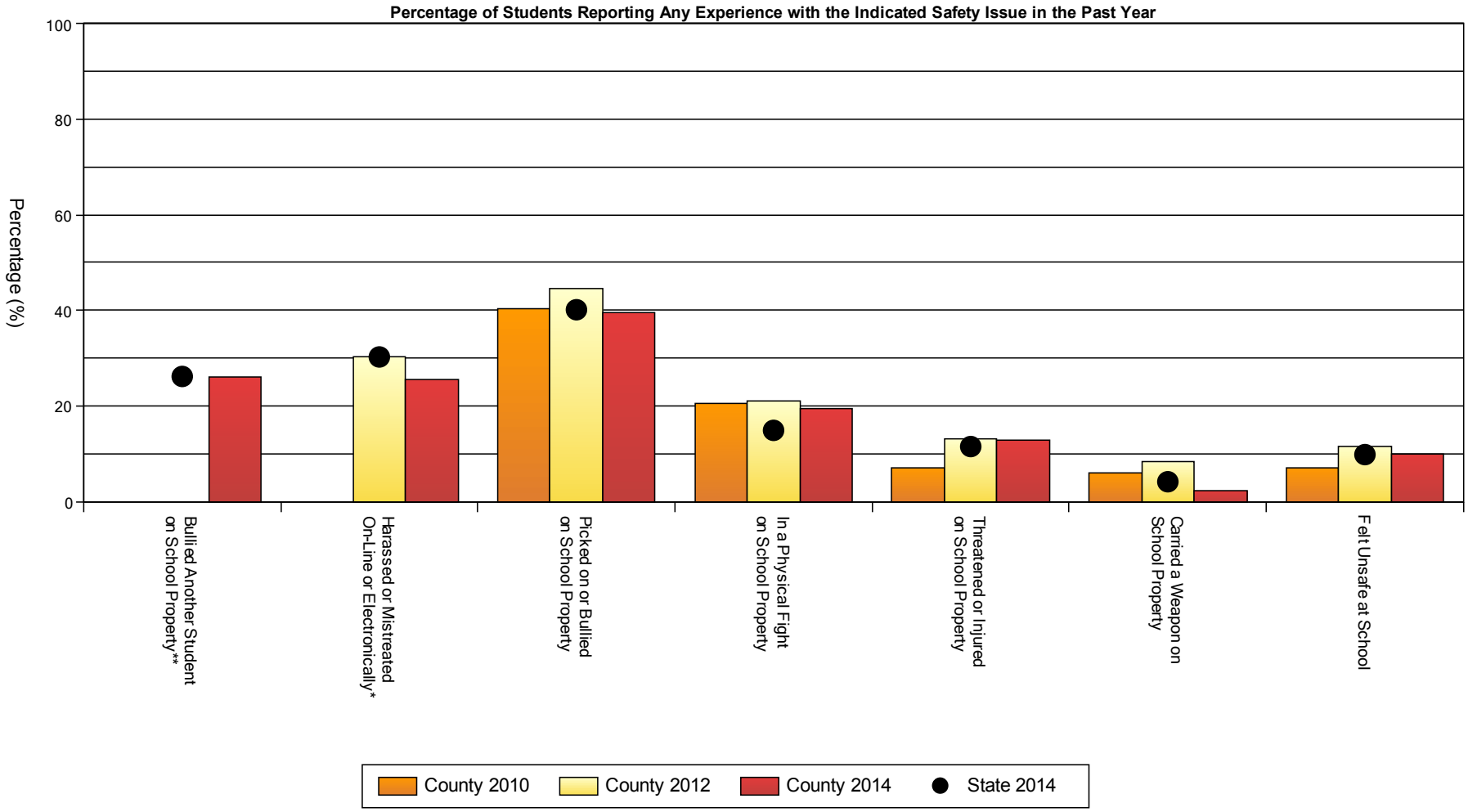
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Navajo County, Grade 12



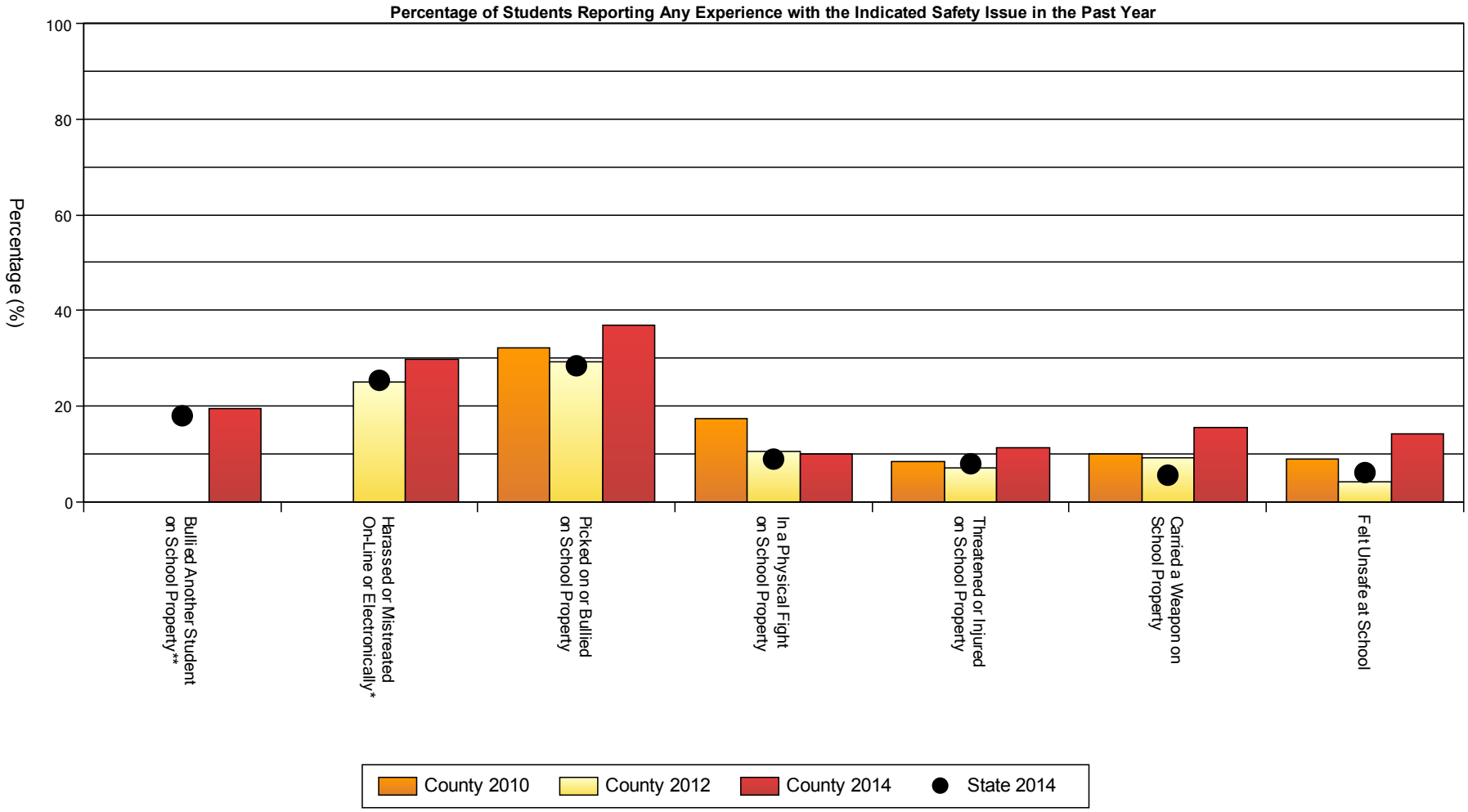
* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Navajo County, Grade 8



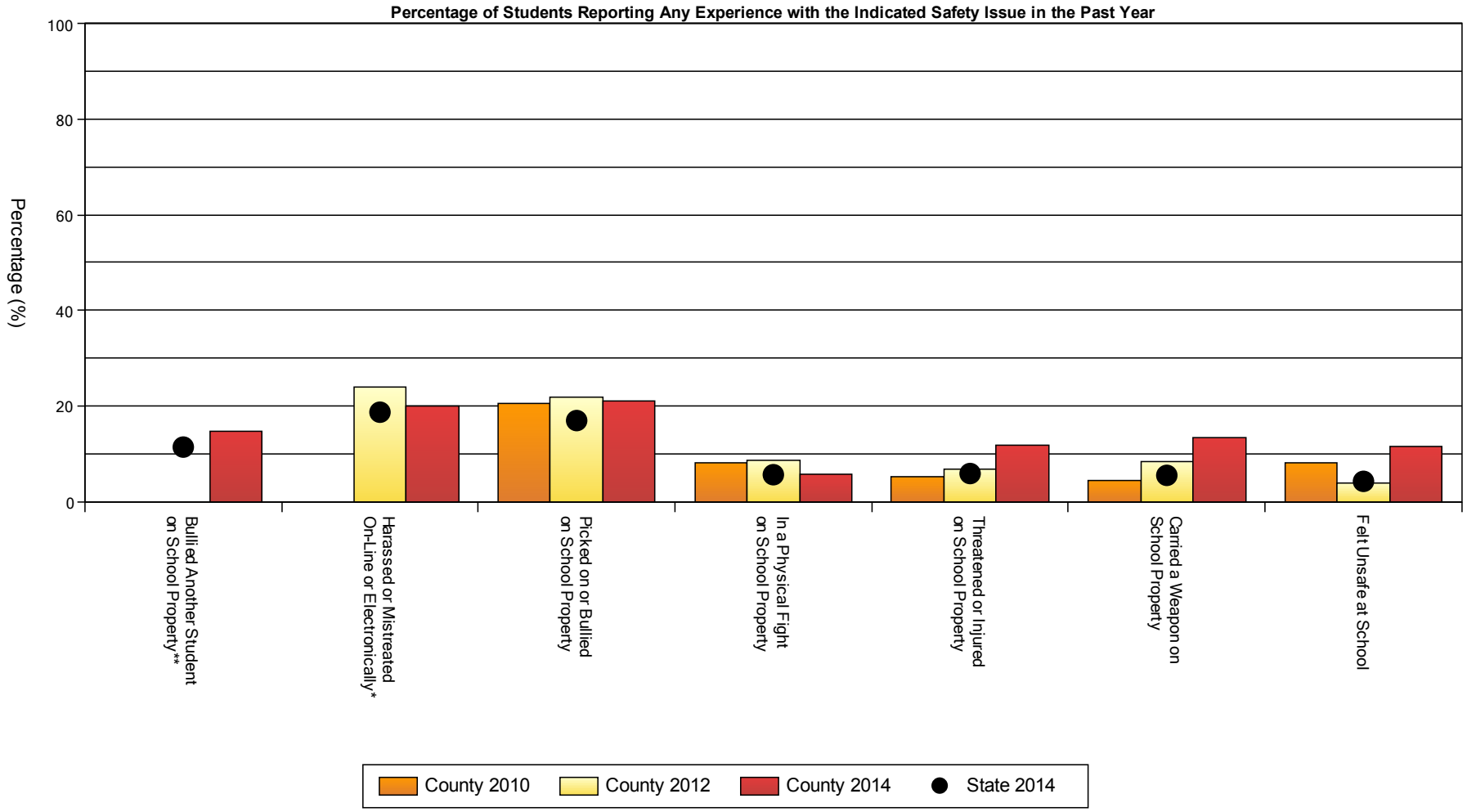
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey student reports of bullying against others.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Navajo County, Grade 10



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

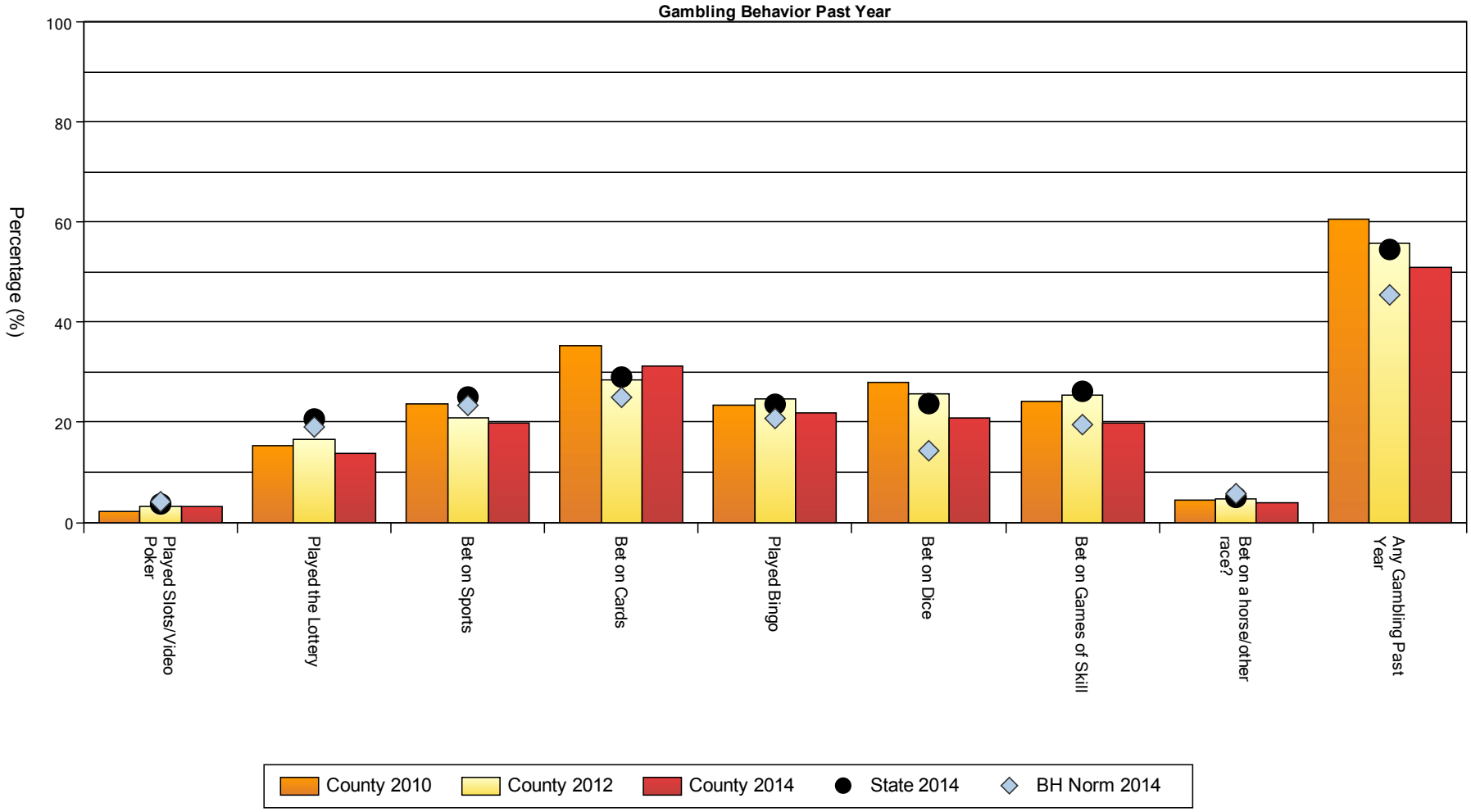
SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Navajo County, Grade 12



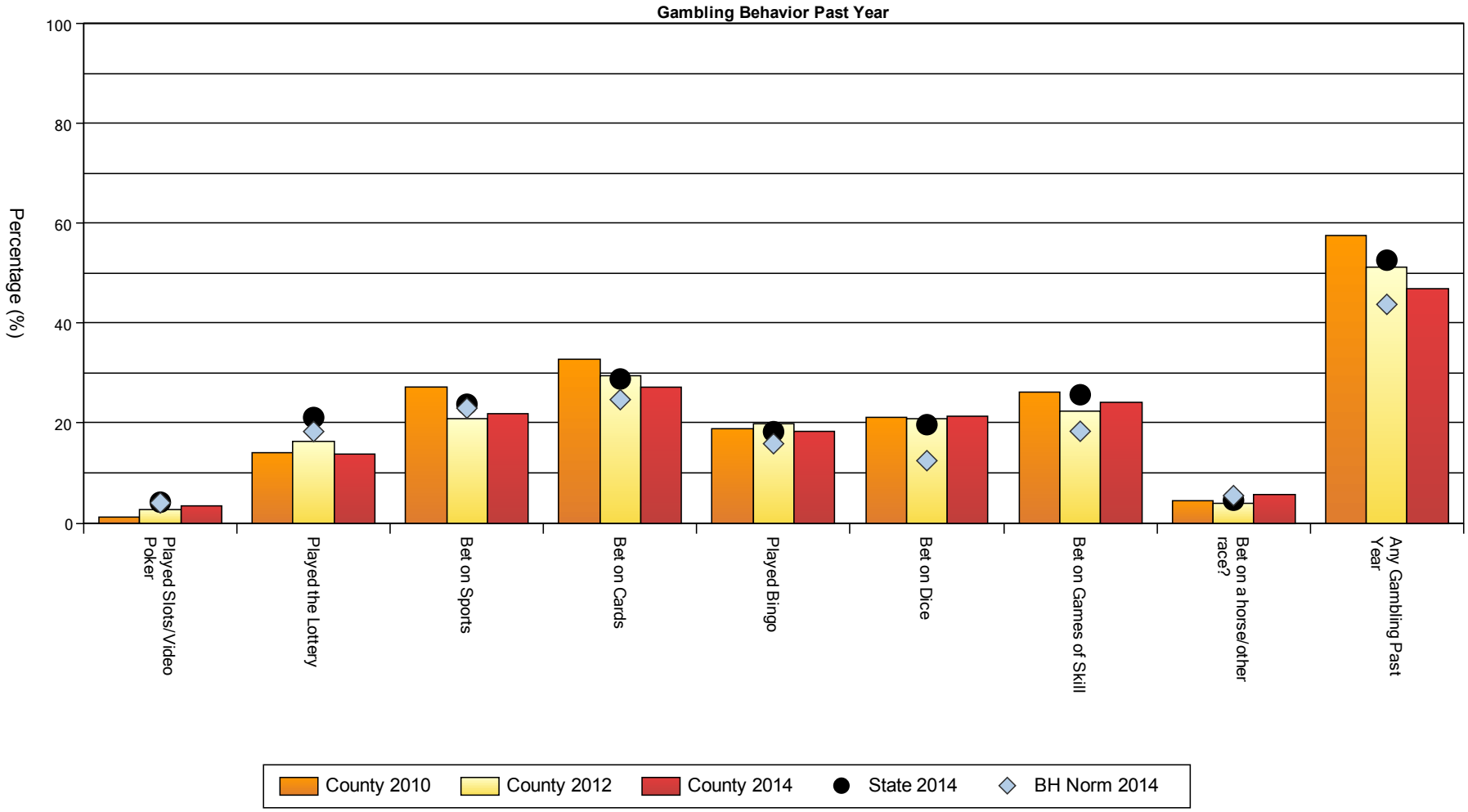
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.

** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

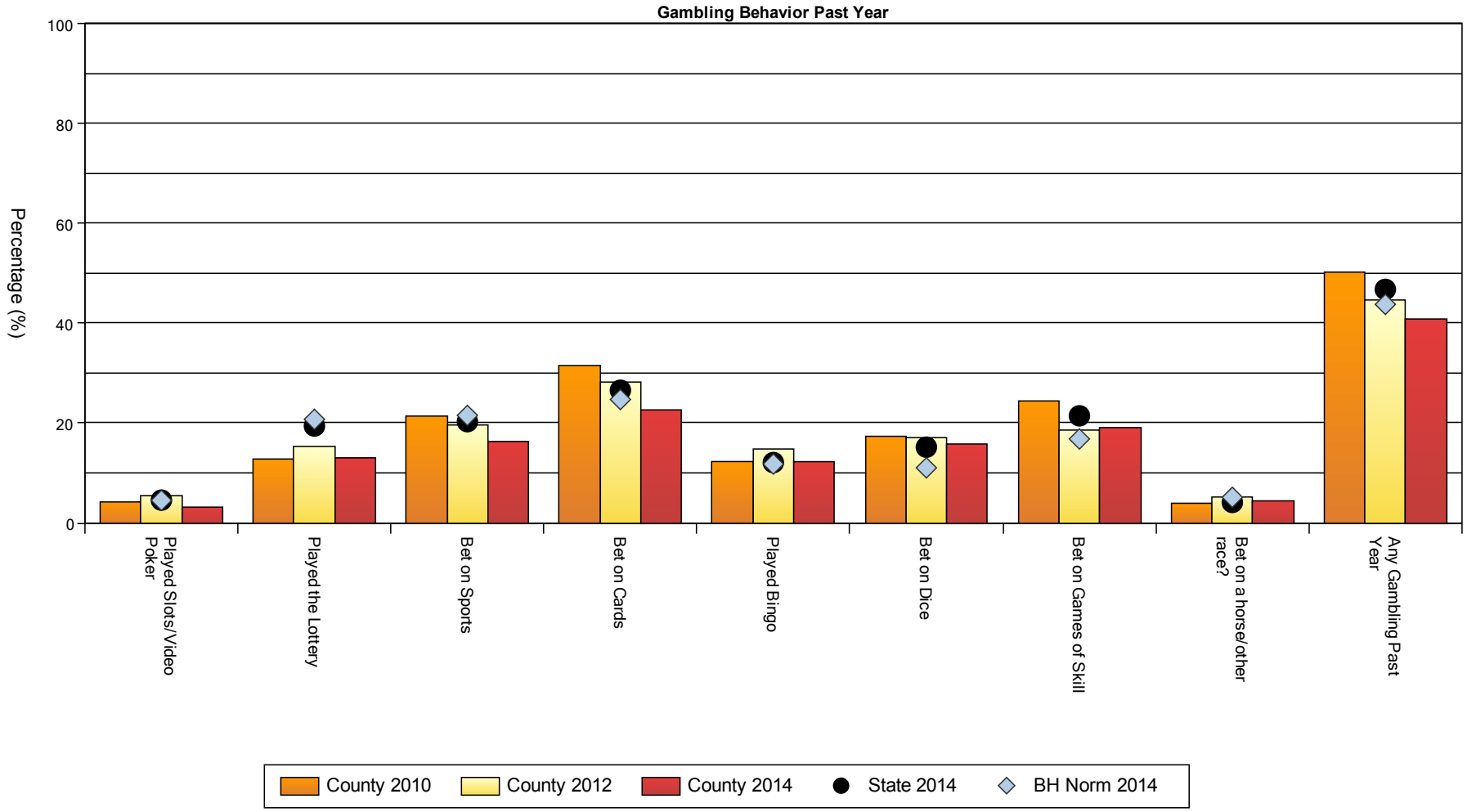
GAMBLING
2014 Navajo County, Grade 8



GAMBLING
2014 Navajo County, Grade 10

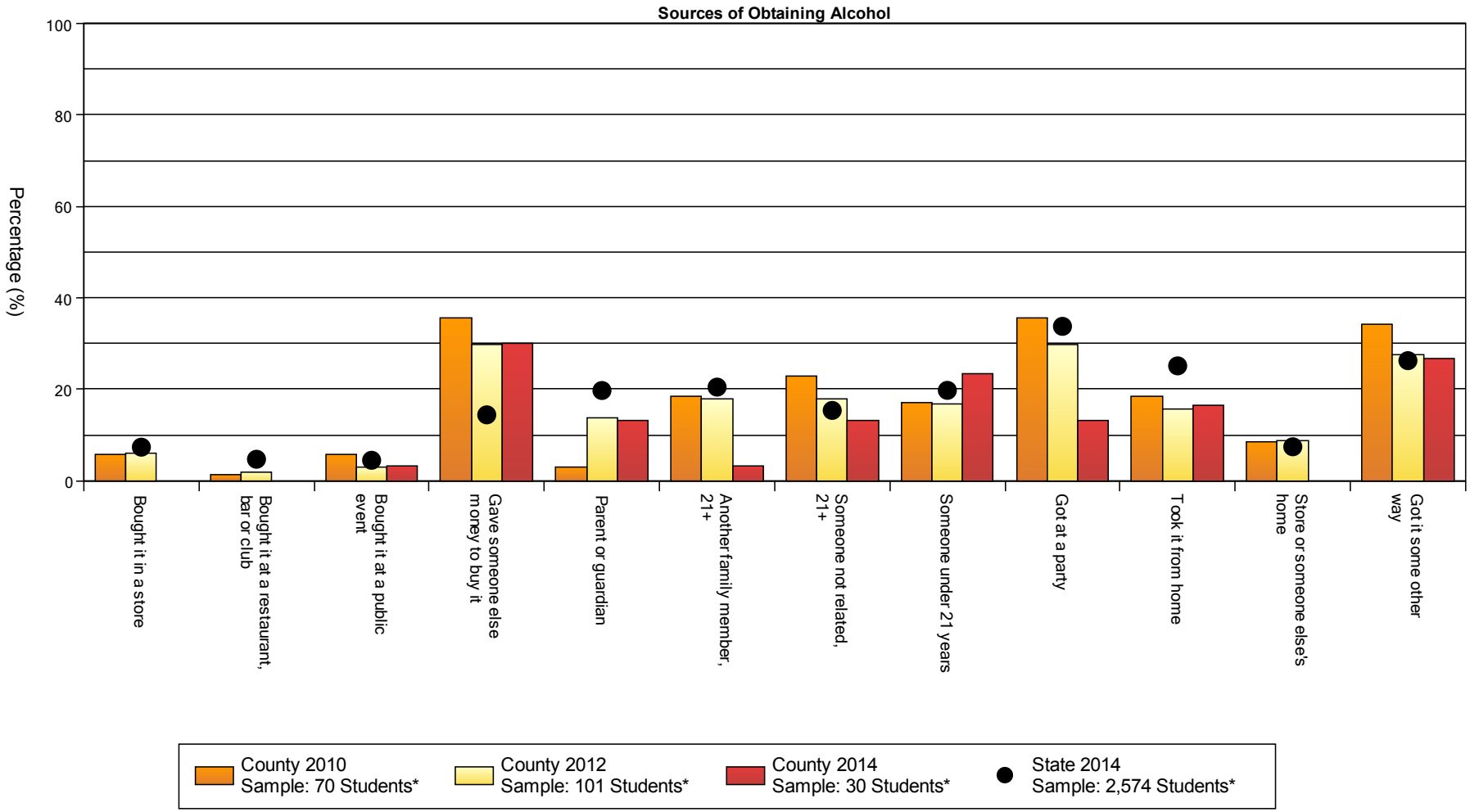


GAMBLING
2014 Navajo County, Grade 12



Sources of Alcohol

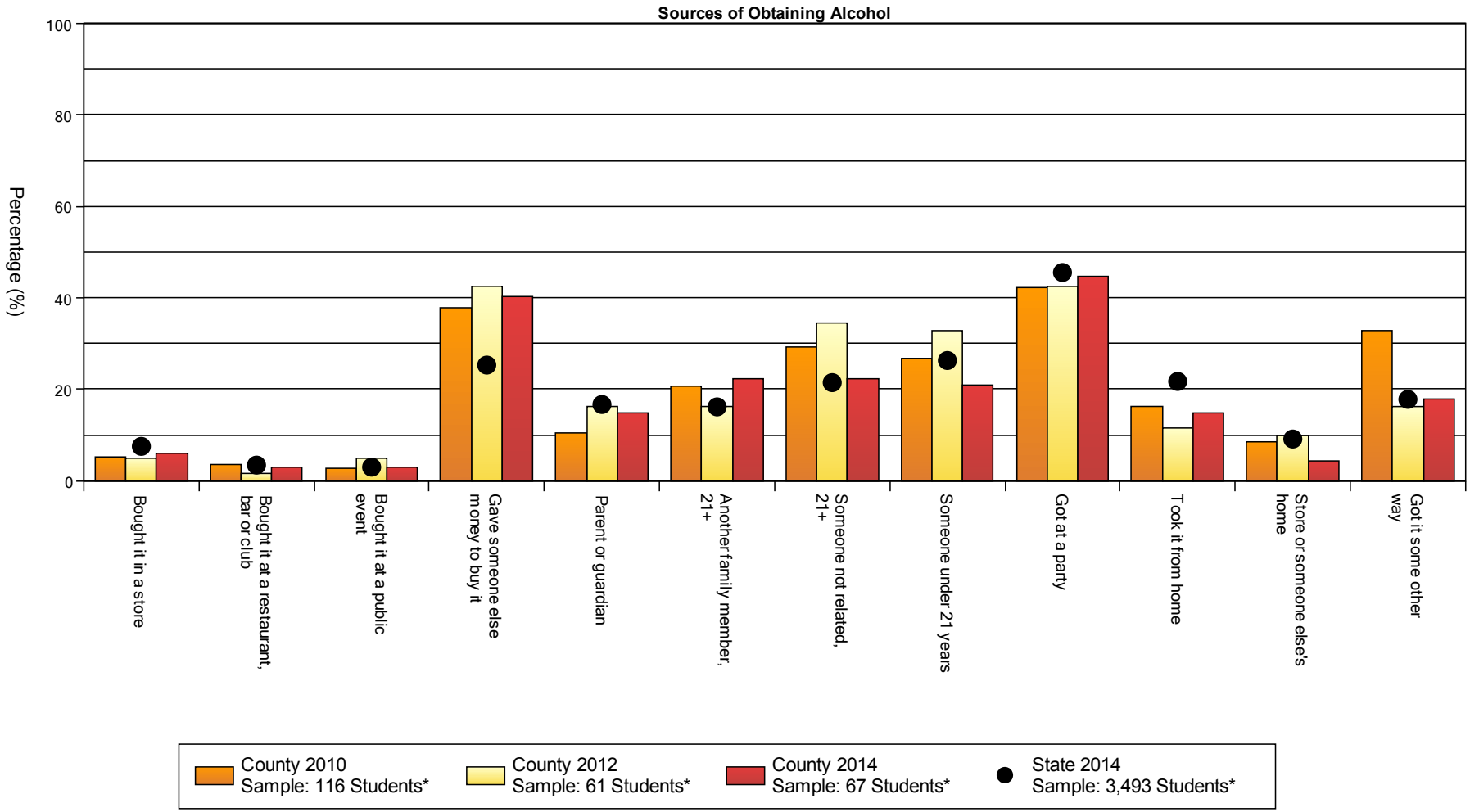
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Navajo County, Grade 8



* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Alcohol

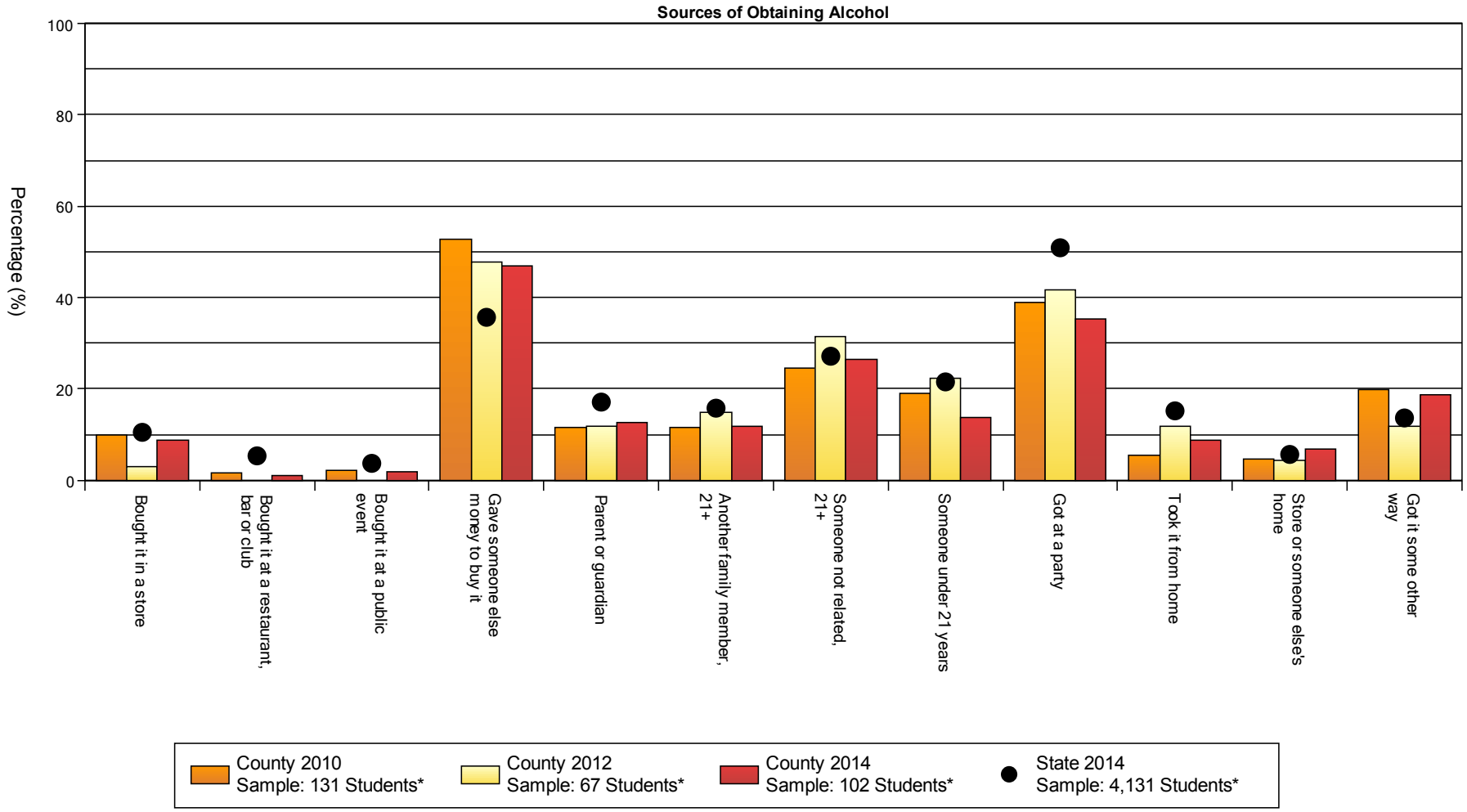
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Navajo County, Grade 10



* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Alcohol

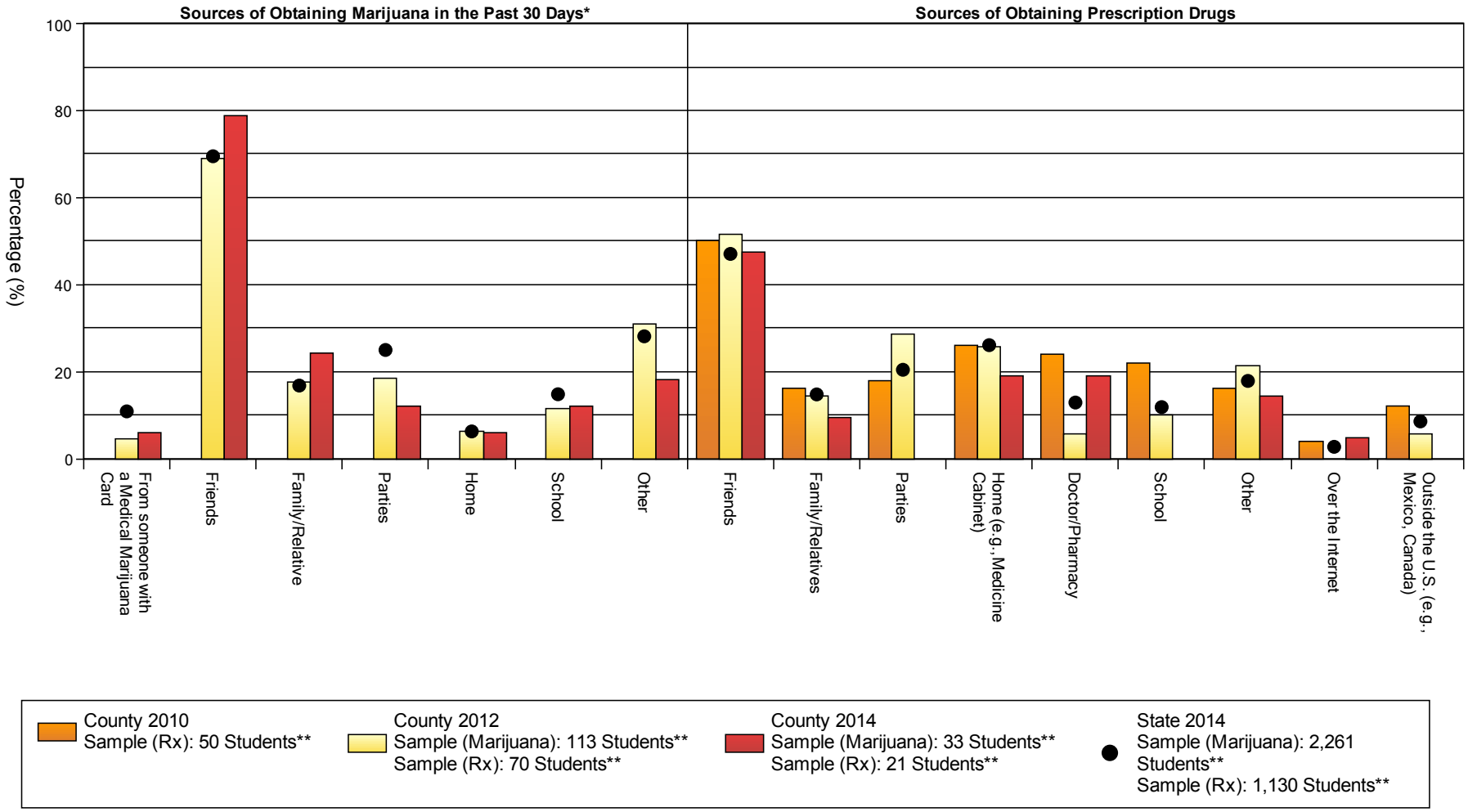
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Navajo County, Grade 12



* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Navajo County, Grade 8

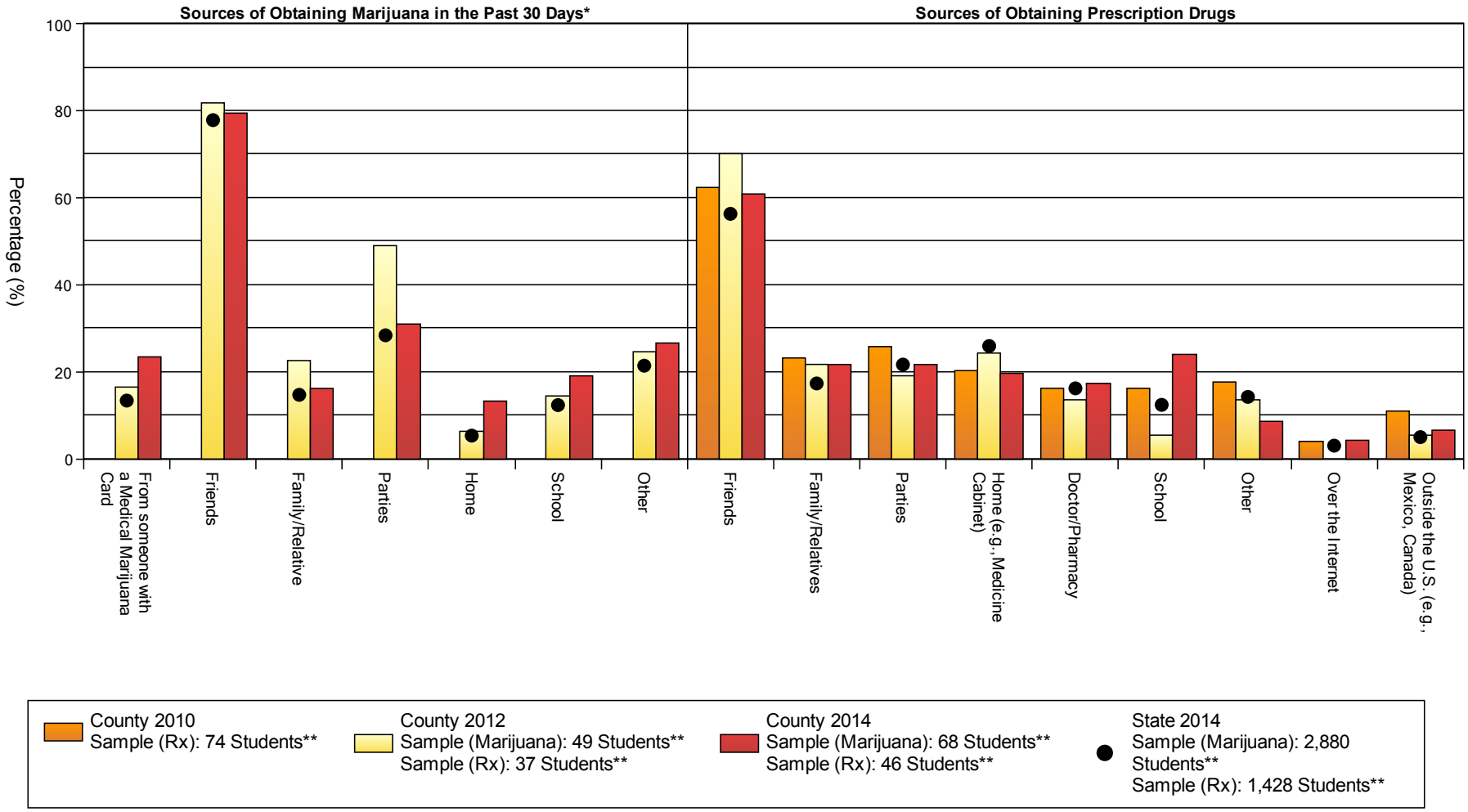


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Navajo County, Grade 10

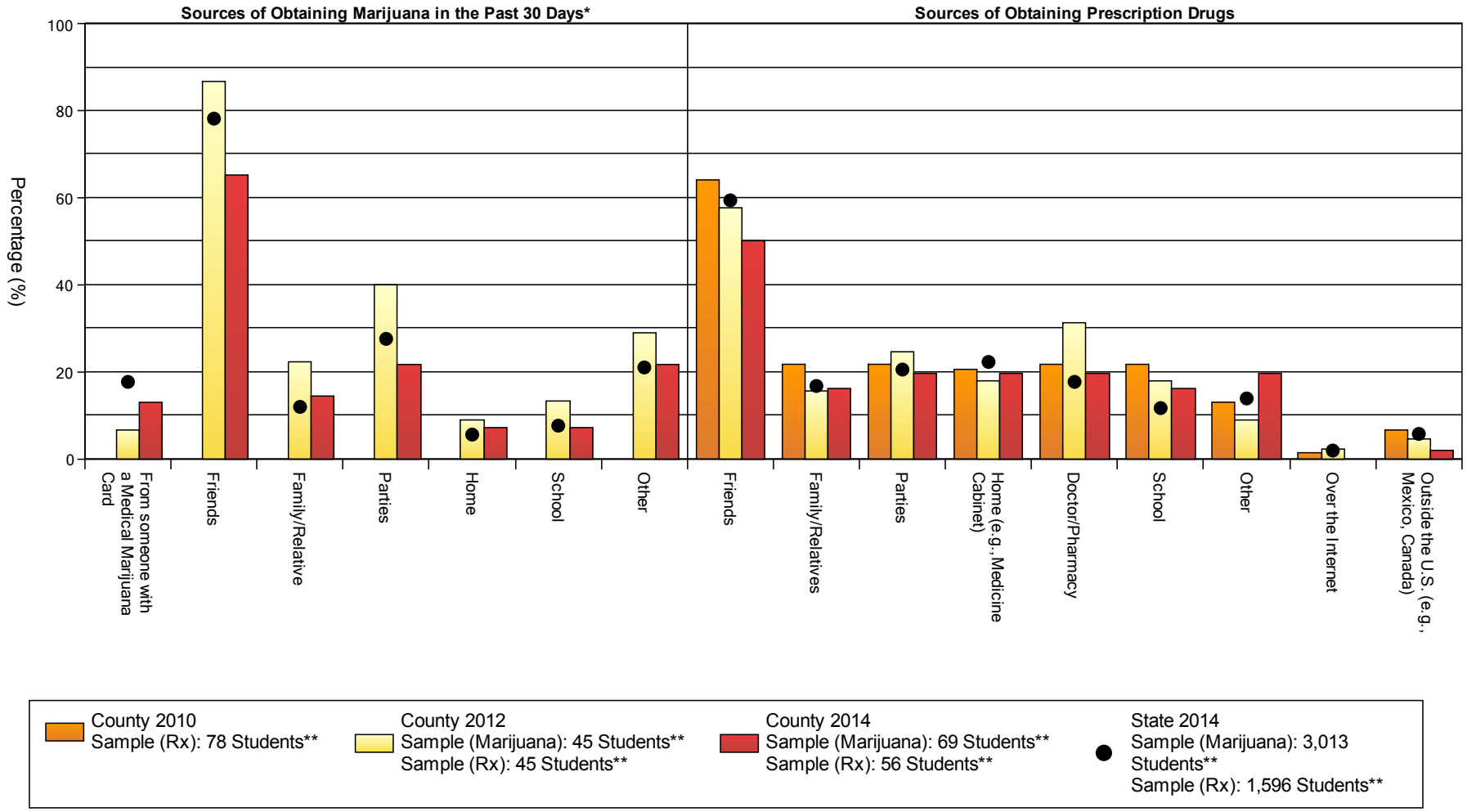


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Navajo County, Grade 12



* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
Community Domain Risk Factors	
Low Neighborhood Attachment	Research has shown that youth who don't like the neighborhoods in which they live are more likely to become involved in juvenile crime and drug selling.
Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	Research has shown that legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, such as raising the legal drinking age, restricting smoking in public places, and increased taxation have been followed by decreases in consumption. Moreover, national surveys of high school seniors have shown that shifts in normative attitudes toward drug use have preceded changes in prevalence of use.
Perceived Availability of Drugs and Handguns	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents. The availability of handguns is also related to a higher risk of crime and substance use by adolescents.
Community Domain Protective Factors	
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Rewards for positive participation in activities helps youth bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
Family Domain Risk Factors	
Poor Family Management	Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children places them at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Also, parents' failure to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that they will engage in drug abuse whether or not there are family drug problems.
Family Conflict	Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear at risk for both delinquency and drug use.
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	When children are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior & Drugs	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further increased if parents involve children in their own drug (or alcohol) using behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.
Family Domain Protective Factors	
Family Attachment	Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, children are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.
School Domain Risk Factors	
Academic Failure	Beginning in the late elementary grades (grades 4-6) academic failure increases the risk of both drug abuse and delinquency. It appears that the experience of failure itself, for whatever reasons, increases the risk of problem behaviors.
Low Commitment to School	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of drugs is significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not. Factors such as liking school, spending time on homework, and perceiving the coursework as relevant are also negatively related to drug use.

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
School Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are recognized and rewarded for their contributions at school, they are less likely to be involved in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Peer-Individual Risk Factors	
Rebelliousness	Young people who do not feel 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 abusing drugs. In addition, high tolerance for deviance, a strong need for independence and normlessness have all been linked with drug use.
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	Early onset of drug use predicts misuse of drugs. The earlier the onset of any drug use, the greater the involvement in other drug use and the greater frequency of use. Onset of drug use prior to the age of 15 is a consistent predictor of drug abuse, and a later age of onset of drug use has been shown to predict lower drug involvement and a greater probability of discontinuation of use.
Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs or engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs and engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use and antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
Friends' Use of Drugs	Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance abuse are much more likely to engage in the same behavior. Peer drug use has consistently been found to be among the strongest predictors of substance use among youth. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who use drugs greatly increases the risk of that problem developing.
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Gang Involvement	Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.
Peer-Individual Protective Factors	
Belief in the Moral Order	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in prosocial behavior are more protected from engaging in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Prosocial Involvement	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are rewarded for working hard in school and the community are less likely to engage in problem behavior.

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students at Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Low Neighborhood Attachment	35.5	35.8	29.8	37.6	34.0	46.3	39.9	40.9	42.9	41.5	52.8	52.0	47.0	47.8	45.9
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	32.1	31.9	23.1	29.2	31.1	41.5	36.9	33.4	34.8	37.8	34.5	32.7	26.8	33.7	38.1
Perceived Availability of Drugs	33.8	30.9	24.8	29.6	30.7	38.4	36.1	34.9	36.6	38.6	39.7	31.1	33.5	39.8	41.0
Perceived Availability of Handguns	41.3	34.7	36.3	31.8	36.7	33.5	39.4	43.4	20.6	23.7	38.4	42.4	49.4	27.5	27.6
Family															
Poor Family Management	38.5	38.1	35.1	41.2	40.3	35.2	29.2	23.5	35.4	40.0	36.3	32.0	31.9	38.4	40.5
Family Conflict	54.0	45.0	44.5	51.0	49.3	39.6	37.3	35.1	41.2	39.9	35.7	40.0	37.1	39.0	38.0
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	37.0	40.5	37.2	36.7	35.4	41.7	37.8	38.2	36.8	37.6	42.5	35.3	32.2	35.9	35.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	18.3	18.3	10.0	21.2	23.7	28.3	28.3	24.0	32.8	39.6	33.5	33.1	24.9	33.0	40.3
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	42.8	40.1	32.9	43.2	49.1	45.0	40.4	40.9	44.6	53.5	46.9	47.2	36.8	43.2	52.9
School															
Academic Failure	47.5	44.3	45.6	44.6	41.1	52.6	46.6	42.4	44.3	42.5	46.1	38.1	38.0	40.9	37.9
Low Commitment to School	38.9	36.4	36.8	45.0	38.2	41.3	43.2	46.2	51.6	40.4	38.5	44.0	57.9	55.3	42.1
Peer and Individual															
Rebelliousness	39.1	32.6	26.7	33.4	34.5	45.9	37.7	35.0	36.6	39.8	49.3	34.9	33.2	36.6	37.7
Early Initiation of Drug Use	26.6	30.2	21.3	19.8	23.5	30.7	25.3	21.3	22.4	36.1	32.2	21.7	20.8	23.4	44.5
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	21.8	27.3	13.1	21.4	24.7	29.8	29.0	26.6	29.8	35.5	31.8	24.4	25.3	29.5	36.0
Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	31.7	32.4	25.1	31.7	34.7	43.9	38.9	34.4	36.1	41.0	42.6	35.3	29.7	35.6	39.0
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	39.6	45.9	42.4	56.9	37.9	39.1	39.5	42.6	58.4	40.1	45.6	39.9	50.0	65.4	47.4
Interaction With Antisocial Peers	50.3	50.2	34.3	43.6	44.8	62.7	43.4	43.2	41.5	45.5	57.0	43.9	36.1	40.1	43.7
Friend's Use of Drugs	34.2	38.9	27.7	29.7	30.7	42.6	34.0	29.1	34.7	34.7	33.7	29.5	24.9	32.0	32.6
Rewards For Antisocial Behavior	38.6	38.6	27.9	41.9	37.1	37.9	47.0	43.4	49.0	42.1	47.6	48.4	47.5	60.3	54.7
Gang Involvement	16.0	18.5	10.4	10.4	14.7	20.4	14.0	8.0	8.4	13.3	21.7	8.1	7.8	7.0	10.7
Total															
Students at High Risk*	30.0	27.7	16.5	24.9	22.4	30.1	25.9	23.4	23.3	23.5	31.9	24.9	23.4	23.6	24.1

* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Data Tables

Table 5. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	41.5	46.4	48.9	31.4	40.9	52.4	51.5	47.3	35.0	45.2	48.0	49.6	50.9	34.0	44.5
Family															
Family Attachment	55.8	54.7	54.2	53.3	54.8	50.1	52.1	54.9	47.8	48.0	60.6	65.4	58.9	55.2	57.9
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	67.6	64.4	68.1	62.2	62.5	56.9	64.1	64.2	57.2	56.2	57.2	63.2	59.0	56.8	56.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	65.0	60.9	65.5	60.0	61.9	58.8	61.1	60.9	53.6	54.3	58.5	63.4	55.6	52.0	54.0
School															
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	70.3	66.5	65.9	64.7	68.7	61.4	71.8	65.4	66.6	69.5	68.6	69.1	68.7	67.4	71.4
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	64.1	58.4	67.0	53.7	56.9	60.2	76.4	56.3	62.5	63.4	52.5	53.8	50.5	47.8	52.4
Peer and Individual															
Belief in the Moral Order	68.6	69.6	77.6	69.6	65.8	71.5	77.6	82.9	75.8	70.2	62.6	68.4	68.9	59.6	55.6
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	64.2	53.3	56.5	47.9	60.5	62.6	66.8	62.6	53.5	61.7	61.2	61.3	58.7	49.6	60.0
Prosocial Involvement	46.5	47.8	42.6	42.7	49.0	45.2	55.6	58.0	51.9	52.0	41.4	51.6	44.5	44.2	47.9
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	68.2	72.3	72.3	61.3	61.4	61.9	65.1	70.0	63.6	60.1	58.5	59.6	58.0	56.2	52.2
Total															
Students with High Protection*	69.1	57.8	65.8	54.8	42.6	62.8	72.5	69.9	61.6	46.0	60.9	67.3	61.7	54.8	43.4

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

Data Tables

Table 6. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	36.4	35.0	21.8	31.5	27.8	55.9	45.6	38.0	52.9	52.1	64.2	54.4	50.4	67.0	68.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	24.4	28.9	20.2	15.8	14.8	39.7	29.6	30.2	25.6	25.7	49.3	38.7	33.8	35.7	38.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	17.3	24.1	19.0	14.9	16.5	33.3	26.5	28.9	32.4	35.8	40.4	36.2	36.6	44.7	45.5
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.5	4.9	3.3	3.7	4.7	5.4	5.3	7.7	4.7	8.0	7.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.6	1.0	0.0	1.6	1.7	5.7	2.0	2.9	3.0	3.3	8.9	5.9	3.9	6.2	4.5
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	10.8	12.4	7.0	9.0	10.8	10.5	6.2	8.6	6.6	8.7	11.6	8.5	7.7	5.4	6.9
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5	1.4	1.5	0.3	3.4	1.1	1.6	3.3	0.7	1.4	1.3	1.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.0	3.2	1.6	2.7	1.1	1.0	2.9	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.0
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	1.9	2.7	1.5	2.1	1.8	5.3	3.9	4.2	4.4	5.7	6.5	6.7	4.7	7.4	7.1
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.3	3.2	1.9	1.3	1.8	3.0	1.9	1.9	2.1
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	10.3	9.5	9.8	7.0	n/a	17.3	14.1	13.3	12.0	n/a	21.8	23.1	12.1	15.0	11.1
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2.1	2.6	0.6	1.6	4.2	4.7	3.9	4.9	5.3	8.1	3.8	6.7	5.0	8.4	12.4
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	7.2	4.9	4.6	3.9	n/a	9.8	6.9	5.6	6.3	n/a	10.9	9.0	6.3	7.8	7.5
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	13.4	11.5	12.5	9.3	n/a	21.4	16.6	14.9	15.0	n/a	24.7	25.0	14.3	18.7	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	8.0	8.4	7.4	5.8	n/a	11.3	10.7	9.9	8.2	n/a	12.1	12.3	10.7	9.6	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	8.2	3.4	2.3	n/a	n/a	10.7	4.7	4.2	n/a	n/a	11.6	6.6	6.4	n/a

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

** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

Data Tables

Table 7. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once in the past 30 days.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	17.0	17.6	10.0	13.4	10.2	30.4	23.0	20.3	27.8	25.7	34.9	30.5	30.1	40.6	39.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	10.5	12.8	8.8	5.7	4.5	18.0	11.2	13.4	10.1	9.1	24.3	18.1	15.3	15.7	16.3
Chew ing tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	4.2	6.6	7.3	4.3	2.8	7.8	8.2	10.5	7.5	6.4	15.6	10.7	17.3	10.4	8.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	9.9	12.7	7.3	6.9	7.0	15.4	13.1	15.1	16.8	18.0	17.9	16.7	15.5	22.9	22.7
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.7	1.1	0.7	3.0	1.7	2.4	1.4
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	2.6	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.8	2.2	1.1	0.8	2.1	1.1
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	3.0	4.2	2.4	3.1	2.3	2.8	1.6	2.7	1.3	1.3	2.2	2.2	1.7	0.9	1.0
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	0.3	1.4	0.3	0.8	0.5	1.7	1.0	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.9	1.1	1.7	1.5
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.7	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.8	1.0
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	5.2	5.3	4.3	3.8	n/a	7.8	6.6	4.7	5.4	n/a	10.5	9.4	4.4	5.5	2.8
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.8	1.4	1.3	2.3	1.5	2.1	2.8	1.1	3.4	1.9	2.8	4.1
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	1.9	2.3	2.5	1.7	n/a	4.0	4.0	1.5	2.6	n/a	4.2	2.6	1.9	2.7	2.2
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	6.6	6.1	6.1	4.9	n/a	9.3	8.2	5.2	7.1	n/a	12.2	11.2	5.8	8.0	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	3.0	4.4	4.3	3.1	n/a	5.1	5.5	3.0	3.7	n/a	5.4	6.0	3.0	3.4	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	4.7	1.2	0.9	n/a	n/a	4.6	0.5	0.8	n/a	n/a	5.2	1.1	0.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of Prescription Pain Relievers, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

Data Tables

Table 8. Percentage of Students Who Used Alcohol & Prescription Drugs, & Reported Impaired Driving

Alcohol And Prescription Drugs

	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	9.5	10.9	4.0	6.3	n/a	5.1	20.3	14.2	12.2	14.4	n/a	13.7	22.4	17.6	18.6	22.7	n/a	22.1
Drank beer, wine, or hard liquor at the same time you used prescription drugs during the past 30 days?*	n/a	n/a	2.5	2.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.0	4.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.1	4.8	n/a	n/a

Impaired Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
DRIVE a car when you had been drinking alcohol?	5.4	6.0	3.9	3.1	5.6	n/a	11.4	5.9	3.4	4.5	5.3	n/a	10.9	10.0	11.6	9.9	11.8	n/a
RIDE in a car driven by someone drinking alcohol?	22.4	20.6	16.3	21.5	22.3	n/a	26.7	20.2	16.6	19.9	24.0	n/a	24.5	20.5	16.9	21.5	24.1	n/a
DRIVE a car when you had been taking prescription drugs to get "high"?*	n/a	n/a	2.7	2.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.9	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.6	5.4	n/a	n/a

Table 9. Percentage of Students With Antisocial Behavior

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Drunk or high at school	12.6	15.8	10.1	8.4	7.8	23.3	17.8	18.8	16.5	14.7	24.7	20.0	22.8	19.8	17.3
Suspended from school	14.0	15.0	10.7	14.3	13.4	16.0	10.1	8.5	9.6	11.2	17.0	6.9	5.8	7.1	8.5
Sold illegal drugs	3.3	5.7	3.3	3.6	3.1	7.4	5.2	7.4	7.7	7.2	10.0	8.1	8.1	8.9	8.6
Stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle	3.6	3.1	3.0	1.7	2.2	5.7	1.6	3.7	2.1	2.7	3.5	2.2	3.0	1.8	2.0
Been arrested	6.9	7.6	6.5	5.0	4.8	12.9	5.6	8.1	6.0	6.0	11.7	7.2	7.7	5.9	5.8
Attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them	17.5	11.7	8.3	9.8	12.9	11.9	6.2	8.3	8.9	11.8	13.5	7.6	5.2	6.6	9.6
Carried a handgun	10.7	8.1	4.8	5.5	5.4	7.4	6.5	12.5	5.6	5.5	9.5	6.5	6.9	5.6	5.5
Carried a handgun to school	1.4	2.2	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.2	2.0	1.5	2.8	1.4	1.2

* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
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	92.9	86.8	87.2	88.5	91.6	92.9	88.8	92.0	94.9	93.1	88.1	94.1
	1 time	4.5	5.1	5.3	5.2	4.6	2.6	3.9	3.4	2.4	3.6	6.4	2.3
	2-3 times	1.2	3.1	5.3	3.4	1.5	1.0	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.2
	4-5 times	0.5	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.6
	6-7 times	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5
	8-9 times	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2
	10-11 times	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	12 or more times	0.7	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.8	2.3	2.0	1.0	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.9
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	79.4	79.0	80.5	85.1	82.7	89.6	90.0	91.1	91.8	91.3	94.2	94.3
	1 time	11.2	11.2	10.9	8.3	8.8	6.2	4.2	4.5	6.0	5.8	1.4	2.5
	2-3 times	6.2	5.5	4.7	4.1	4.6	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.4
	4-5 times	1.7	1.6	2.4	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.4
	6-7 times	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3
	8-9 times	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	10-11 times	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.3	1.3	2.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	59.7	55.5	60.5	59.8	67.8	70.8	63.1	71.6	79.6	78.3	78.9	83.0
	1 time	13.0	11.2	8.9	10.3	8.8	9.5	9.5	6.7	7.1	6.2	7.2	4.1
	2-3 times	10.6	12.5	11.9	12.0	9.8	8.9	9.3	9.3	6.7	4.7	6.1	5.9
	4-5 times	4.0	5.3	6.2	5.1	4.4	3.6	3.2	3.8	1.3	3.6	1.9	2.0
	6-7 times	1.7	2.3	0.6	2.5	1.5	1.3	2.7	1.8	0.7	2.9	1.7	1.0
	8-9 times	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.8	1.3	1.3	2.7	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7
	10-11 times	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3
	12 or more times	8.3	11.9	10.7	7.8	5.9	4.6	9.3	5.0	3.1	3.6	3.6	3.0
During the past 12 months, how often have you picked on or bullied another student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	n/a	n/a	73.9	73.8	n/a	n/a	80.6	82.0	n/a	n/a	85.3	88.6
	1 time	n/a	n/a	10.7	10.5	n/a	n/a	5.4	6.2	n/a	n/a	3.1	3.3
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	8.0	8.8	n/a	n/a	7.9	6.2	n/a	n/a	3.6	3.5
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	2.1	2.3	n/a	n/a	2.0	1.6	n/a	n/a	3.3	1.2
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	0.9	1.0	n/a	n/a	0.7	0.9	n/a	n/a	1.1	0.6
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	1.2	0.7	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.4	n/a	n/a	1.1	0.4
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.3	0.3	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.2	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.2
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	3.0	2.5	n/a	n/a	3.4	2.4	n/a	n/a	2.5	2.2
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 your way to or from school?	0 days	92.9	88.5	90.1	90.1	91.2	95.7	85.9	93.9	91.8	96.0	88.3	95.7
	1 day	3.7	4.6	6.0	4.7	4.4	2.6	9.8	2.8	4.0	1.5	8.3	1.8
	2-3 days	2.3	2.9	2.7	3.3	2.9	0.3	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.2
	4-5 days	0.7	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.4
	6 or more days	0.5	2.4	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.8
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	94.1	91.7	97.6	95.8	89.9	90.8	84.4	94.4	95.6	91.6	86.7	94.5
	1 day	3.3	2.0	0.6	1.9	3.4	2.3	2.9	1.5	1.1	0.7	2.2	1.1
	2-3 days	1.2	1.9	0.9	0.8	2.3	2.0	2.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.1
	4-5 days	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.5
	6 or more days	1.4	3.4	0.3	1.1	3.8	4.6	9.0	2.5	2.4	6.5	9.4	2.8
During the past 12 months, how many times have you been harassed, mistreated, or made fun of by another person while on-line or through a cell phone or other electronic device?**	0 times	n/a	69.6	74.5	69.7	n/a	74.8	70.2	74.6	n/a	76.0	80.1	81.3
	1 time	n/a	8.3	9.5	8.7	n/a	8.2	6.1	6.6	n/a	9.1	7.2	4.7
	2-3 times	n/a	8.7	7.4	9.0	n/a	6.9	10.0	8.0	n/a	4.7	6.1	6.1
	4-5 times	n/a	3.6	2.7	3.8	n/a	2.6	5.1	3.3	n/a	3.6	1.9	2.3
	6-7 times	n/a	2.0	0.3	1.8	n/a	2.0	1.5	1.5	n/a	1.1	0.6	1.2
	8-9 times	n/a	1.2	0.9	1.4	n/a	1.6	1.2	1.3	n/a	0.4	0.6	0.7
	10-11 times	n/a	0.8	0.6	0.6	n/a	0.3	0.2	0.5	n/a	0.0	0.3	0.3
	12 or more times	n/a	5.8	4.2	5.0	n/a	3.6	5.6	4.2	n/a	5.1	3.3	3.4

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

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

Data Tables

Table 11. Percentage of Students Gambling in the Past Year

How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value: (At least once in the past 12 months)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Any Gambling Past Year	60.6	55.7	51.1	54.6	45.5	57.5	51.1	46.9	52.6	43.8	50.2	44.7	40.8	46.8	43.8
Played at a slot machine, poker machine, or other gambling machine?	2.2	3.1	3.3	3.7	4.2	1.2	2.6	3.4	4.2	4.0	4.2	5.5	3.3	4.6	4.5
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	15.4	16.7	13.8	20.7	19.1	13.9	16.5	13.9	21.1	18.3	12.8	15.3	13.2	19.4	20.8
Bet on sports?	23.8	20.9	19.9	25.1	23.4	27.1	21.0	22.0	23.8	23.0	21.4	19.6	16.4	20.3	21.6
Bet on cards?	35.4	28.6	31.2	29.1	25.0	32.7	29.4	27.3	28.9	24.7	31.5	28.1	22.7	26.6	24.7
Played bingo?	23.3	24.6	21.8	23.6	20.8	18.8	19.9	18.2	18.3	15.9	12.2	14.8	12.4	12.1	11.8
Played a dice game?	28.0	25.7	20.8	23.8	14.3	21.1	20.8	21.4	19.7	12.5	17.4	17.2	15.9	15.2	11.1
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	24.1	25.3	19.9	26.2	19.6	26.2	22.4	24.2	25.7	18.4	24.3	18.5	19.2	21.5	16.9
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	4.3	4.8	3.9	5.0	5.8	4.4	3.9	5.8	4.6	5.5	4.0	5.1	4.4	4.1	5.2

Data Tables

Table 12. Where Youth Obtained Alcohol

If during the past 30 days you drank alcohol, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*70*	*101*	*30*	*2,574*	*116*	*61*	*67*	*3,493*	*131*	*67*	*102*	*4,131*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station.	5.7	5.9	0.0	7.4	5.2	4.9	6.0	7.6	9.9	3.0	8.8	10.5
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club.	1.4	2.0	0.0	4.7	3.4	1.6	3.0	3.5	1.5	0.0	1.0	5.4
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event.	5.7	3.0	3.3	4.5	2.6	4.9	3.0	3.0	2.3	0.0	2.0	3.7
I gave someone else money to buy it for me.	35.7	29.7	30.0	14.5	37.9	42.6	40.3	25.3	52.7	47.8	47.1	35.7
My parent or guardian gave it to me.	2.9	13.9	13.3	19.8	10.3	16.4	14.9	16.7	11.5	11.9	12.7	17.1
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me.	18.6	17.8	3.3	20.5	20.7	16.4	22.4	16.2	11.5	14.9	11.8	15.8
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me.	22.9	17.8	13.3	15.4	29.3	34.4	22.4	21.5	24.4	31.3	26.5	27.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me.	17.1	16.8	23.3	19.8	26.7	32.8	20.9	26.3	19.1	22.4	13.7	21.6
I got it at a party.	35.7	29.7	13.3	33.8	42.2	42.6	44.8	45.6	38.9	41.8	35.3	50.9
I took it from home.	18.6	15.8	16.7	25.2	16.4	11.5	14.9	21.8	5.3	11.9	8.8	15.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home.	8.6	8.9	0.0	7.5	8.6	9.8	4.5	9.2	4.6	4.5	6.9	5.7
I got it some other way.	34.3	27.7	26.7	26.3	32.8	16.4	17.9	17.8	19.8	11.9	18.6	13.7

* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 13. Where Youth Obtained Marijuana*

If during the past 30 days you used marijuana, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12		
	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size***	*113*	*33*	*2,261*	*49*	*68*	*2,880*	*45*	*69*	*3,013*
I got it from someone with a medical marijuana card	4.4	6.1	10.9	16.3	23.5	13.4	6.7	13.0	17.7
Friends	69.0	78.8	69.5	81.6	79.4	77.8	86.7	65.2	78.2
Family/relatives	17.7	24.2	16.8	22.4	16.2	14.7	22.2	14.5	11.9
Parties	18.6	12.1	25.0	49.0	30.9	28.4	40.0	21.7	27.5
Home	6.2	6.1	6.3	6.1	13.2	5.3	8.9	7.2	5.5
School	11.5	12.1	14.8	14.3	19.1	12.3	13.3	7.2	7.6
Other	31.0	18.2	28.1	24.5	26.5	21.4	28.9	21.7	21.0

Table 14. Where Youth Obtained Prescription Drugs

If you have ever used prescription drugs in order to get high, not for a medical reason, how did you get them? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size***	*50*	*70*	*21*	*1,130*	*74*	*37*	*46*	*1,428*	*78*	*45*	*56*	*1,596*
Friends	50.0	51.4	47.6	47.1	62.2	70.3	60.9	56.3	64.1	57.8	50.0	59.4
Family/relatives	16.0	14.3	9.5	14.8	23.0	21.6	21.7	17.3	21.8	15.6	16.1	16.7
Parties	18.0	28.6	0.0	20.4	25.7	18.9	21.7	21.6	21.8	24.4	19.6	20.5
Home (e.g., medicine cabinet)	26.0	25.7	19.0	26.1	20.3	24.3	19.6	25.9	20.5	17.8	19.6	22.2
Doctor/pharmacy	24.0	5.7	19.0	12.9	16.2	13.5	17.4	16.2	21.8	31.1	19.6	17.7
School	22.0	10.0	0.0	11.9	16.2	5.4	23.9	12.4	21.8	17.8	16.1	11.7
Other	16.0	21.4	14.3	17.9	17.6	13.5	8.7	14.2	12.8	8.9	19.6	13.8
Over the Internet	4.0	0.0	4.8	2.7	4.1	0.0	4.3	3.0	1.3	2.2	0.0	1.9
Outside the U.S. (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	12.0	5.7	0.0	8.6	10.8	5.4	6.5	5.0	6.4	4.4	1.8	5.7

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 15. Drug Free Communities Report - National Outcome Measures (NOMs)

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Male**		Female**	
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
Perception of Risk* (People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)	take five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) once or twice a week?	Binge drinking	82.7	313	85.7	399	79.7	354	80.4	536	85.5	524
	smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	Tobacco	83.1	313	91.5	398	88.7	355	87.7	535	88.4	525
	smoke marijuana once or twice a week?	Marijuana	70.3	313	60.1	393	51.3	349	56.7	533	63.8	516
	use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them?	Prescription drugs	80.8	313	90.2	397	85.9	355	83.9	535	88.2	524
Perception of Parental Disapproval* (Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	98.8	258	93.4	392	90.2	346	92.6	501	94.9	489
	smoke cigarettes?	Tobacco	98.5	259	95.1	391	93.1	346	94.8	500	95.9	490
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	97.7	256	90.5	388	88.4	344	90.5	493	92.8	489
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	97.7	257	96.7	391	97.4	345	97.8	497	96.7	490
Perception of Peer Disapproval* (Friends feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	91.0	277	72.1	394	72.5	349	78.0	513	76.8	501
	smoke tobacco?	Tobacco	90.9	275	71.9	395	71.8	348	75.1	510	78.9	502
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	85.9	277	66.0	394	65.8	348	72.2	511	70.5	502
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	93.9	277	86.8	395	86.2	349	89.5	513	87.8	502
Past 30-Day Use* (at least one use in the past 30 days)	had beer, wine, or hard liquor	Alcohol	10.0	329	20.3	408	30.1	362	21.5	553	19.1	539
	smoked cigarettes	Tobacco	8.8	329	13.4	409	15.3	360	14.4	554	10.6	537
	used marijuana	Marijuana	7.3	329	15.1	405	15.5	362	13.6	550	12.1	539
	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet, or Tylox) without a doctor's orders?	Prescription drugs	6.1	328	5.2	407	5.8	363	4.7	551	6.7	540

* For Perception of Risk, Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, and Past 30-Day Use, the "Sample" column represents the sample size - the number of people who answered the question and whose responses were used to determine the percentage. The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample answering the question as specified in the definition.

** The male and female values allow a gender comparison for youth who completed the survey. However, unless the percentage of students who participated from each grade is similar, the gender results are not necessarily representative of males and females in the community.

Data Tables

Table 16. Additional Data for Prevention Planning

In the last 30 days, about how many times were you offered:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
alcohol?	Never	75.1	71.7	81.9	78.5	54.0	60.1	66.5	58.3	48.9	58.1	63.3	47.1
	Once	12.5	10.9	9.6	10.3	11.5	13.2	11.2	13.1	11.1	10.5	5.8	13.2
	2-3 times	6.6	10.2	4.8	6.7	17.4	13.9	9.8	15.2	17.8	17.6	15.0	19.4
	4-6 times	2.3	3.1	0.6	2.1	7.7	5.9	5.6	6.7	10.2	6.0	7.2	9.4
	7-10 times	1.9	1.1	0.9	0.7	3.0	2.0	0.5	2.3	5.3	2.2	0.8	3.4
	More than 10 times	1.6	2.8	2.1	1.7	6.4	5.0	6.4	4.4	6.7	5.6	7.8	7.5
cigarettes?	Never	83.0	78.9	85.8	86.5	68.3	76.7	75.7	79.6	62.4	73.2	77.2	73.9
	Once	6.3	9.1	4.5	6.8	10.6	8.2	6.6	8.4	9.1	8.2	6.4	9.2
	2-3 times	4.0	5.6	5.1	3.7	6.8	7.5	4.7	5.3	11.1	7.8	3.9	6.8
	4-6 times	2.5	2.4	2.1	1.2	4.7	3.0	3.7	2.5	5.1	1.1	4.4	3.1
	7-10 times	1.4	1.4	0.3	0.5	2.6	0.7	1.7	1.2	3.1	1.5	3.3	1.6
	More than 10 times	2.8	2.6	2.1	1.3	7.0	3.9	7.6	3.1	9.1	8.2	4.7	5.4
marijuana?	Never	79.9	70.4	79.8	75.5	63.7	70.3	65.1	57.5	62.7	67.3	68.9	54.1
	Once	7.2	7.5	4.8	8.3	10.5	6.3	9.1	11.4	8.0	6.8	5.0	10.5
	2-3 times	4.9	7.5	5.1	6.6	8.8	8.0	8.1	10.8	8.7	9.8	8.9	12.0
	4-6 times	3.5	4.7	3.3	3.3	4.5	6.0	4.2	6.7	6.5	3.8	4.2	6.8
	7-10 times	1.9	2.2	2.1	1.7	2.8	2.3	2.9	3.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	3.8
	More than 10 times	2.6	7.8	4.8	4.6	9.7	7.0	10.6	9.8	12.1	10.2	10.6	12.7
other drugs?	Never	90.5	87.2	91.2	88.4	87.1	84.8	82.9	82.6	82.9	83.5	86.9	82.1
	Once	5.7	5.2	3.0	5.5	6.0	7.4	5.9	7.6	7.9	6.0	3.1	6.7
	2-3 times	1.6	3.6	1.5	2.7	2.1	4.4	3.7	4.3	2.5	4.9	4.2	5.0
	4-6 times	0.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.9	0.7	1.0	2.0	2.9	1.9	1.4	2.1
	7-10 times	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.3	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
	More than 10 times	1.4	1.6	2.4	1.7	2.1	2.4	4.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.3	3.0
In the last 30 days, how often did you respond in the following ways when alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana or other drugs were offered to you?		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
Say "No" without giving a reason why.	Never	32.9	33.0	30.9	30.5	74.4	28.9	34.6	35.2	69.1	33.2	42.0	39.2
	Once	12.2	11.6	10.2	11.6	25.6	11.6	11.9	14.4	30.9	11.5	9.6	15.6
	Twice	3.9	6.0	5.7	4.6	0.0	6.8	5.8	6.9	0.0	7.6	4.5	7.6
	Three times	3.4	2.7	2.5	2.3	0.0	4.1	2.0	3.5	0.0	3.1	3.7	3.8
	Four or more times	4.8	5.6	4.5	4.6	0.0	6.8	5.6	6.3	0.0	10.3	3.9	6.7
	I never get offers	42.9	41.1	46.2	46.4	0.0	41.8	40.2	33.6	0.0	34.4	36.3	27.1
Give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer.	Never	36.4	33.4	33.0	33.6	1.3	36.3	34.5	37.1	2.9	33.0	41.1	41.5
	Once	8.4	10.3	8.7	9.4	98.7	8.3	11.2	13.2	97.1	11.1	10.4	14.2
	Twice	4.3	6.3	5.1	4.3	0.0	6.3	4.8	7.0	0.0	6.5	4.8	8.1
	Three times	3.4	3.1	1.9	2.2	0.0	2.7	5.1	3.6	0.0	5.7	5.1	4.0
	Four or more times	3.4	5.2	3.5	3.7	0.0	4.7	5.1	5.4	0.0	8.0	3.4	5.2
	I never get offers	44.1	41.7	47.8	46.7	0.0	41.7	39.3	33.7	0.0	35.6	35.2	26.9
Decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer.	Never	37.4	37.1	37.0	35.4	0.8	41.0	42.8	46.0	0.4	44.6	45.1	53.3
	Once	8.6	8.3	6.4	8.5	99.2	6.4	7.6	9.7	99.6	6.5	8.5	9.2
	Twice	1.8	4.7	4.8	3.2	0.0	3.1	2.3	3.9	0.0	5.0	3.9	3.9
	Three times	3.4	2.2	0.6	1.9	0.0	1.7	2.5	2.3	0.0	0.8	2.3	2.3
	Four or more times	4.3	4.7	3.2	3.7	0.0	5.4	5.1	4.0	0.0	7.7	2.8	3.7
	I never get offers	44.5	42.9	47.9	47.3	0.0	42.4	39.7	34.2	0.0	35.4	37.5	27.6
Use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs.	Never	39.7	38.9	35.7	38.2	0.6	42.6	45.1	49.7	0.7	44.8	50.4	57.0
	Once	6.3	8.2	7.4	6.8	99.4	5.1	5.3	7.8	99.3	5.4	3.9	7.6
	Twice	4.5	3.1	3.9	2.4	0.0	2.4	3.8	2.9	0.0	2.7	3.1	3.0
	Three times	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.5	0.0	2.7	1.8	1.7	0.0	2.3	2.0	1.8
	Four or more times	4.3	4.9	2.6	3.3	0.0	4.1	4.1	3.3	0.0	7.3	2.8	2.7
	I never get offers	43.8	43.1	48.9	47.8	0.0	43.2	40.0	34.6	0.0	37.5	37.7	27.9

Data Tables

Table 17. Additional Data for Prevention Planning (Cont'd)

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	81.5	82.8	87.8	87.7	81.0	87.6	87.5	89.1	78.0	86.9	88.4	89.6
	1 or 2 times	7.9	7.9	6.8	6.4	7.8	4.9	4.2	5.0	10.1	4.7	6.1	4.7
	3 to 5 times	4.6	3.9	2.1	2.5	2.9	1.6	3.2	2.6	5.5	2.9	2.2	2.0
	6 to 9 times	2.2	1.4	0.9	1.2	2.5	1.3	0.7	1.1	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.2
	10 to 19 times	1.7	1.8	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.8
	20 to 29 times	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	1.6	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	40+ times	0.7	1.8	0.9	1.0	2.5	2.9	2.7	1.1	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.3
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	35.7	39.5	46.9	48.7	36.4	55.9	54.6	54.3	40.6	57.3	70.9	65.8
	1 or 2 times	26.5	24.1	22.6	26.4	25.4	25.5	21.0	22.6	26.9	20.4	12.6	17.9
	3 to 5 times	14.9	17.5	17.5	12.8	19.0	10.1	13.4	12.7	16.8	13.1	11.3	9.4
	6 to 9 times	9.3	8.2	7.4	5.4	7.0	3.3	4.4	5.2	7.3	4.0	0.8	3.1
	10 to 19 times	5.3	3.2	1.8	2.8	6.4	1.6	2.2	2.3	3.3	2.2	2.5	1.6
	20 to 29 times	2.7	2.0	0.9	1.2	2.9	1.6	0.5	1.0	2.2	0.0	0.3	0.7
	30 to 39 times	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
	40+ times	5.2	4.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.6	3.9	1.5	2.4	2.6	1.4	1.2
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	83.6	88.4	91.3	89.8	85.0	93.7	92.2	92.4	85.4	90.5	94.0	94.5
	1 or 2 times	8.3	6.9	5.7	6.0	6.6	2.6	3.4	4.2	7.1	5.8	2.7	3.0
	3 to 5 times	2.9	2.2	1.5	1.9	2.5	2.0	2.0	1.4	4.2	1.8	1.6	0.9
	6 to 9 times	1.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	2.7	0.0	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.5
	10 to 19 times	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.3
	20 to 29 times	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1
	40+ times	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.5
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	88.3	92.4	92.6	91.5	91.6	96.0	95.4	93.7	92.7	94.9	95.6	94.6
	1 or 2 times	8.2	4.6	5.1	5.4	4.1	2.3	2.9	3.8	4.6	4.0	1.9	3.2
	3 to 5 times	1.9	0.5	1.5	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.7	1.2	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.9
	6 to 9 times	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3
	10 to 19 times	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1
	20 to 29 times	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.7
In the last 30 days, how often have you avoided people or places because you might be offered alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or other drugs?	Never	61.0	52.7	58.6	69.0	61.9	53.9	66.8	70.4	60.6	63.1	78.2	75.5
	Once	15.2	13.9	11.8	11.2	11.0	14.9	10.3	10.5	11.9	8.6	6.1	7.8
	2-3 times	11.4	14.1	10.8	9.6	12.6	11.5	11.6	10.4	10.8	11.6	8.7	10.3
	4-6 times	4.1	5.4	5.4	3.4	4.8	7.1	2.3	3.5	5.9	4.9	2.5	3.0
	7-10 times	1.1	2.6	0.6	0.9	2.0	3.4	1.0	1.0	3.2	4.5	1.7	0.8
	More than 10 times	7.2	11.3	12.7	5.9	7.7	9.2	8.0	4.1	7.7	7.5	2.8	2.6
During the past 12 months, how many times have you talked with your parents about strategies to avoid or resist people or places where you might be offered alcohol, prescription drugs, or other drugs?*	Never	n/a	n/a	46.7	48.0	n/a	n/a	53.8	57.8	n/a	n/a	65.7	68.2
	Once	n/a	n/a	13.6	17.8	n/a	n/a	15.7	15.7	n/a	n/a	16.3	12.9
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	19.4	17.2	n/a	n/a	16.2	14.9	n/a	n/a	9.4	11.4
	4-6 times	n/a	n/a	8.5	6.8	n/a	n/a	5.2	4.7	n/a	n/a	4.4	3.4
	7-10 times	n/a	n/a	2.7	2.8	n/a	n/a	3.9	2.1	n/a	n/a	1.4	1.2
	More than 10 times	n/a	n/a	9.1	7.5	n/a	n/a	5.2	4.8	n/a	n/a	2.8	2.9
Compared to using illegal drugs (e.g. cocaine, meth, heroin), how harmful do you think it is for people to take prescription drugs (e.g. OxyContin, Vicodin, Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderal, sleeping pills) without a doctor telling them to take them?*	A lot less harmful	n/a	n/a	7.2	7.6	n/a	n/a	3.3	6.0	n/a	n/a	6.6	6.2
	Less harmful	n/a	n/a	7.2	12.4	n/a	n/a	10.7	14.8	n/a	n/a	9.5	16.6
	No difference	n/a	n/a	28.9	27.6	n/a	n/a	37.2	34.3	n/a	n/a	31.2	35.5
	More harmful	n/a	n/a	15.4	21.5	n/a	n/a	24.7	21.1	n/a	n/a	24.9	19.8
	A lot more harmful	n/a	n/a	41.3	30.9	n/a	n/a	24.0	23.8	n/a	n/a	27.7	21.9

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey these questions.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	Prior administration(s)	Current administration	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Heroin	used heroin or other opiates? (2010)	used heroin? (2012/2014)	Cautiously comparable across years.
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)? (2010/2012)	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')? (2014)	Added popular identifier "Molly" for clarification in 2014.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a (2010)*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)? (2012/2014)	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription pain relievers (Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them? used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)? used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?		*Prescription Drugs* is the the measure of any student report use of prescription sedatives, prescription stimulants or prescription pain relievers, (three separate questions) combined to create a single measure.

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Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
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Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families
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www.gocyf.az.gov

Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate
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www.drugfreeaz.org

Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development)
www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)
www.samhsa.gov/about/csap.aspx

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
Evidence Based Practices
www.samhsa.gov/ebpwebguide/index.asp

Center for the Application of Substance Abuse Technologies (CASAT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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2014 Arizona Youth Survey

Pima County



Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Acknowlegements

The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center thanks Bach Harrison, L.L.C. for their professionalism and contributions during the administration of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey. In addition we thank the Arizona Department of Gaming, Office of Problem Gambling for their continued financial support of the Arizona Youth Survey. We also benefited from the expertise, guidance, and assistance provided by our colleagues at the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission and from input received from many individuals working for agencies throughout the state.

Additionally, the success of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey could not have been achieved without the support and participation of school superintendents, principals, prevention coordinators, and teachers throughout the state. Finally, we extend our thanks to the students who responded to the survey. Their thoughtful participation resulted in a wealth of information that can be used to improve the circumstances in which they live and learn.

Table of Contents

Introduction 4

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention 5

Charts and Tables in this Report 6

The Community Data Project 7

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group 8

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data 10

Data Charts:

- Risk and Protective Factor Profiles 11
- Substance Use 17
- Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior 20
- School Safety 23
- Gambling 26
- Sources of Alcohol 29
- Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs 32

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions 35

Appendix 49

Contacts for Prevention 50

Introduction

2014 Arizona Youth Survey
Pima County Summary Report

This report summarizes findings from the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2014. The results for Pima county are presented along with comparisons to 2010 and 2012 survey results, where applicable, as well as to the overall results for the state. The survey was designed to assess school safety, adolescent substance use, antisocial behavior, and the risk and protective factors that are correlated with these adolescent problem behaviors.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students By Grade								
Grade 8	845	23.6	2,017	40.3	843	33.5	22,675	47.0
Grade 10	1,487	41.6	1,584	31.7	874	34.8	14,028	29.1
Grade 12	1,242	34.8	1,398	28.0	797	31.7	11,541	23.9
All Students Surveyed*	3,574	100.0	4,999	100.0	2,514	100.0	48,244	100.0
Students By Gender								
Male	1,666	47.6	2,415	49.5	1,210	48.5	23,460	49.1
Female	1,834	52.4	2,460	50.5	1,284	51.5	24,353	50.9

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	117	5.4	124	5.9	48	4.4	989	5.3
African American	67	3.1	71	3.4	35	3.2	574	3.1
Asian	19	0.9	21	1.0	19	1.8	169	0.9
Pacific Islander	24	1.1	28	1.3	18	1.7	220	1.2
White	420	19.4	641	30.2	398	36.7	6,067	32.5
Multi-Racial	83	3.8	107	5.0	56	5.2	1,027	5.5
Race Unmarked	1,430	66.2	1,129	53.2	510	47.1	9,603	51.5
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	74	5.5	66	2.5	35	2.5	1,274	4.5
African American	89	6.6	110	4.2	69	5.0	1,790	6.4
Asian	45	3.4	130	5.0	71	5.2	1,459	5.2
Pacific Islander	9	0.7	30	1.2	17	1.2	260	0.9
White	986	73.6	1,940	74.1	1,024	74.4	20,587	73.4
Multi-Racial	101	7.5	219	8.4	146	10.6	2,413	8.6
Race Unmarked	36	2.7	124	4.7	14	1.0	268	1.0
Totals								
	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	2,160	60.4	2,121	42.4	1,084	43.1	18,649	38.7
Non-Hispanic Students	1,340	37.5	2,619	52.4	1,376	54.7	28,051	58.1
*Total Students***	3,574	100.0	4,999	100.0	2,514	100.0	48,244	100.0

* As a small percentage of students skipped the question Are you Hispanic or Latino? (at the state level, 1,544 students, or 3.2% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than Total Students.

All schools in Arizona are eligible to participate in the survey, and recruitment efforts were successful in obtaining participation by schools in all of Arizona's 15 counties. Careful planning and uniform administration of the survey have resulted in survey data that are valid and representative of the students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades in Arizona.

Tables 1 and 2 describe the characteristics of the students who completed the survey from your county and the state of Arizona. Because not every student answered all of the questions, the number of students in the gender and ethnicity/race categories often will be less than the total number of students.

To better understand the diversity of Arizona's youth population, respondents were asked separate questions about their ethnicity (Hispanic vs. Non-Hispanic) and their race (Caucasian, African-American, Native American, or Alaska Native, etc.). This method for obtaining ethnicity and race information provides more comprehensive data on youth cultural and racial self-identification, and a more nuanced understanding of Arizona's diverse youth population.

Whenever data are obtained from a sample of students instead of the entire population, it is important to recognize the strengths and weaknesses of the data. One easy way to investigate the quality of the sample is to look at the basic demographic characteristics of the students who participated in the survey and compare them to what is known about the entire population of students. This will give the user of these data a basic understanding of the degree to which the sample data can be generalized to the entire population.

It is important to note that even when the characteristics of the sample do not match well to the characteristics of the population this does not mean the data lose their usefulness. The data included in this report describes the level of risk and protective factors, substance use, antisocial behavior, and delinquency of those youth who participated in the survey, which can be used to inform the development of school and community-based prevention and intervention activities that may benefit both the youth who participate in the survey and those who did not.

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention

Prevention is a science. The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention is a proven way of reducing substance abuse and its related consequences. This model is based on the simple premise that to prevent a problem from happening, we need to identify the factors that increase the risk of that problem developing and then find ways to reduce the risks. Just as medical researchers have found risk factors for heart disease such as diets high in fat, lack of exercise, and smoking, a team of researchers at the University of Washington have defined a set of risk factors for youth problem behaviors.

Risk factors are characteristics of school, community and family environments, and of students and their peer groups known to predict increased likelihood of drug use, delinquency, school dropout, and violent behaviors among youth. For example, children who live in families with high levels of conflict are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in families characterized by low levels of family conflict.

The chart below shows the links between 19 risk factors and five problem behaviors. The check marks indicate where at least two well designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

Protective factors exert a positive influence and buffer against the negative influence of risk, thus reducing the likelihood that adolescents will engage in problem behaviors. Protective factors identified through research include strong bonding to family, school, community and peers, and healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior.

Research on risk and protective factors also has important implications for children's academic success, positive youth development, and prevention of health and behavior problems. In order to promote academic success and positive youth development and to prevent problem behaviors, **it is necessary to address the factors that predict these outcomes.** By measuring risk and protective factors in a population, specific risk factors that are elevated and widespread can be identified and targeted by policies, programs, and actions shown to reduce those risk factors and to promote protective factors.

Many risk and protective factors can be linked to specific types of interventions that have been shown to be effective in either reducing risk(s) or enhancing protection(s). The steps outlined here will help your school make key decisions regarding allocation of resources, how and when to address specific needs, and which strategies are most effective and known to produce results.

Risk Factors

	Community						Family				School		Peer / Individual						
	Community Laws & Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms & Crime	Availability of Drugs & Firearms	Transitions & Mobility	Low Neighborhood Attachment	Community Disorganization	Extreme Economic & Social Deprivation	Family History of the Problem Behavior	Family Conflict	Family Management Problems	Favorable Parent Attitudes & Involvement in the Problem Behavior	Academic Failure	Lack of Commitment to School	Early Initiation of Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Early & Persistent Antisocial Behavior	Alienation & Rebelliousness	Friends Who Use Drugs & Engage in Problem Behaviors	Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Gang Involvement	Constitutional Factors
Substance Abuse	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delinquency	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Teen Pregnancy						✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
School Drop-Out			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Violence	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓

Source: Communities That Care (CTC) prevention model, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA)

Charts and Tables in this Report

There are seven types of charts presented in this report:

1. Risk profiles
2. Protective profiles
3. Lifetime and 30-day Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug (ATOD) use
4. Binge drinking and antisocial behavior
5. School safety and cyber-bullying
6. Gambling
7. Where youth acquired alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 14 that appear at the end of this report. The additional data found in Tables 15 through 17 are explained at the end of this section.

Understanding the Format of the Charts

There are several graphical elements common to all the charts. Understanding the format of the charts and what these elements represent is essential in interpreting the results of the 2014 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students who reported a given behavior. For the risk and protective charts, research has determined cutoff scores for each scale where the likelihood of youth problem behaviors were increased (youth at risk) or reduced (youth having protection). The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students scoring above the cutoff, reflecting elevated risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2010, 2012, and 2014. By looking at the percentages over time, it is possible to identify trends in substance use and antisocial behavior. By studying the percentage of youth at risk and with protection over time, it is possible to determine whether the percentage of students at risk or with protection is increasing, decreasing, or staying the same. This information is important when deciding which risk and protective factors warrant attention.

- **Dots, Diamonds, and Triangles.** The dots on the charts represent the percentage of all of the youth surveyed across Arizona who reported substance use, problem behavior, elevated risk, or elevated protection. The diamonds and triangles represent national data from the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey and the Bach Harrison Norm, respectively.

The Bach Harrison Norm was developed by Bach Harrison L.L.C. to provide states and communities with the ability to compare their results on risk, protection, and antisocial measures with more national measures. Survey participants from eight statewide surveys and five large regional surveys across the nation were combined into a database of approximately 460,000 students. The results were weighted to make the contribution of each state and region proportional to its share of the national population. Bach Harrison analysts then calculated rates for antisocial behavior and for students at risk and with protection. The results appear on the charts as BH Norm. In order to keep the Bach Harrison Norm relevant, it is updated approximately every two years as new data become available.

A comparison to state-wide and national results provides additional information for your community in determining the relative importance of levels of alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use, antisocial behavior, risk, and protection. Information about other students in the state and the nation can be helpful in determining the seriousness of a given level of problem behavior. Scanning across the charts, it is important to observe the factors that differ the most from the Bach Harrison Norm. This is the first step in identifying the levels of risk and protection that are higher or lower than those in other communities. The risk factors that are higher than the Bach Harrison Norm and the protective factors that are lower than the Bach Harrison Norm are probably the factors that your community should consider addressing when planning prevention programs.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

Risk and protective factor scales measure specific aspects of a youth's life experience that can be used to predict whether they will engage in problem behaviors. The scales, defined in Table 3, are grouped into four domains: community, family, school, and peer/individual. The risk and protective factor charts show the percentage of students at risk and with protection for each of the scales.

Lifetime and 30-Day ATOD Use

- **Lifetime use** is a measure of the percentage of students who tried the particular substance at least once in their lifetime and is used to show the percentage of students who have had experience with a particular substance.
- **30-day use** is a measure of the percentage of students who used the substance at least once in the 30 days prior to taking the survey and is a proxy for the level of current use of the substance.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

Binge Drinking and Antisocial Behavior

- **Binge Drinking** is measured as having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey.
- **Impaired Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving in the past 30 days, or riding with a driver in the past 30 days who had been drinking alcohol.
- **Antisocial behavior (ASB)** is a measure of the percentage of students who report any involvement during the past year with the eight antisocial behaviors listed in the charts.

School Safety and Cyber-Bullying

The school safety and cyber-bullying profile charts contain the percentages of students who felt unsafe at school or on the way to school, were threatened or injured with a weapon at school, were in a physical fight at school, carried a weapon to school, were picked on or bullied at school, bullied another student, or were harassed or mistreated while online or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 10.

Gambling

Gambling behavior charts show the percentage of students who engaged in each of the 10 types of gambling "for money, possessions, or anything of value" during the past year: played gambling machines, played the lottery, bet on sports, played cards, played bingo, bet on a dice game, bet on a game of personal skill, and bet on horse or other animal races. The chart also shows the percentage of students who engaged in any gambling behavior during the past year.

Where Youth Obtained Alcohol, Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

These charts display data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol, marijuana and prescription drugs in the past 30 days. Each chart focuses on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol, marijuana, or prescription drugs. (Students reporting no use of the relevant substance are not represented in these data.) The smaller the size of the subgroup (known as the sample size), the larger the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where they obtained alcohol, each category would show up as either 0% or 100%). The chart legends indicate the sample size for each grade surveyed to help readers know when caution should be taken as a result of a small sample.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 14, Tables 15 through 17 contain information useful for prevention planning and grant reporting.

Table 15 contains the information that is required by communities with Drug Free Communities Grants, such as the perception of the risk of ATOD use, perception of parent and peer disapproval of ATOD use, and past 30-day use.

The Community Data Project

Supported by a grant from the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Community Data Project is a multi-agency effort to create a central repository for Arizona's substance abuse and crime data. Through a user-friendly website, the public has access to a one-stop portal where they can select the type of data they need, specific demographic characteristics, and their geographic level of interest. Various output options are offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site is a useful tool for practitioners and policymakers who are addressing substance abuse, juvenile delinquency, and crime and the criminal justice system by providing them with a picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the user's geographic area of interest not only leads to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but also maximizes data-for-decision-making capabilities for things such as the appropriate program content, identification of at-risk target areas and populations, grant writing and reporting, monitoring progress of prevention and intervention initiatives over time, and determining resource allocation. Please visit the Community Data Project at:

www.bach-harrison.com/arizonadataproject/Indicators.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) is the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Acting Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and staff support is provided by the GOCYF. The body is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations, and is used as the conduit through which its Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP is tasked with developing and utilizing a shared-planning process that encourages state and local partnerships to maximize existing resources and with building the capacity of local communities to meet their identified needs. Further, the body is tasked with integrating strategies across systems to leverage existing funding and with increasing access to services at the community level. Specifically, the ASAP has the following duties and responsibilities:

a. Compile and summarize information and data on substance misuse and abuse and associated consequences and correlates, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process. Identify and address data gaps in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.

b. Utilize evaluation and research reports to promote the most effective and evidence-based programs, policies and practices across the state and make recommendations for modification as needed.

c. Encourage state and local partnerships to engage in shared planning processes and build the capacity of local communities to meet identified needs and maximize resources.

d. Identify and share effective practices to integrate strategies across systems that will leverage existing funding and increase access to services at the community level.

e. Analyze current state and federal laws and programs governing substance misuse and abuse prevention, treatment, and enforcement and recommend any changes that would enhance the effectiveness of these laws or programs.

f. Recommend specific drug and alcohol related policy and budget line-items for consideration by Arizona state agencies and/or the Arizona Legislature.

Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) operates under the authority of the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and the direction of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) in conformance with Executive Order 2007-12 signed by the Governor of Arizona on June 13, 2007 and continued by Executive Order 2013-05 on May 28, 2013.

Arizona's Epi Work Group was formed in 2004 as a requirement of the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) received by Arizona from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) and became an official standing work group of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership via Executive Order 2007-12 and Executive Order 2013-05.

In the past, the Epi Work Group was responsible for releasing a biennial comprehensive, informative and functional profile of substance use indicators for use by practitioners, policymakers, coalitions, agencies, individuals in relevant fields, and other key stakeholders. In order to publish the first Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile in 2005, the Epi Work Group identified indicators of substance use and consequence patterns and thoroughly analyzed available data.

In 2007, the second edition expanded upon the first report in that it contained a broader array of epidemiological data, including measures of tobacco-related mortality and morbidity, outlined differential consequences and/or consumption patterns by gender and race and ethnicity, and provided a more complete assessment of methamphetamine use and its effects on Arizona's adults and youth. The 2007 report also uncovered gaps in Arizona's data systems, including the need for data on the relationship between child welfare and substance use, sub-county data, substance-specific data, measures of the severity of substance use, and tribal data. The Epi Work Group and the GOCYF have dedicated themselves to addressing these data gaps in order to lay a solid foundation for reducing the state's substance use problem and to provide

ASAP and Epi Work Group (cont'd)

an accurate depiction of the impact of substance use on Arizona and its populace.

Recently, the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile has been replaced by the Community Data Project (CDP). While not yet as comprehensive in scope as the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile, the CDP is an interactive, user-friendly, data-sharing website that provides data online, a customizable, cost-effective and user-driven alternative to the hard-bound profiles. The CDP website currently houses over 300 indicators of substance use/prevalence and associated consequences. Data are provided over time in graph, table, and map formats and are available at the county- and community-level, and by race and ethnicity, gender, and age (where applicable and available).

The Epi Work Group's mission is to provide communities, policymakers and local, state and tribal officials with data on the use, consequences and context of alcohol and illicit, over-the-counter, and prescription drugs to inform their substance abuse prevention and intervention strategies.

The Epi Work Group's principles are to:

- Establish a clear purpose and set of goals and objectives consistent with a public health model;
- Establish work plans that identify specific workgroup products, schedules, and milestones;
- Establish and maintain regular contacts with appropriate State advisory group(s) and key State decision-makers;
- Ensure an ongoing and meaningful exchange of data and information between the Epi Work Group, State leaders and SAMHSA;
- Emphasize outcomes;
- Support data-driven decision-making at the State-level and local-level;
- Provide community-oriented data for use in community planning, and for monitoring and evaluation purposes;
- Promote continual improvements in data gathering for assessments; and
- Use data sources that will provide multiple measures over time and meet data quality technical standards

The Epi Work Group functions as a work group of the ASAP, the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families; is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations; and is used as the conduit through which the Epi Work Group facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP utilizes the data and analysis provided by the Epi Work Group to devise strategies and solutions and to guide decisions about the allocation of resources, including the funding of prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement efforts, and to inform the public about the prevalence of substance use and associated consequences, such as mortality and morbidity.

The Epi Work Group has three major goals, which are to:

1. Maintain and update the Community Data Project, the interactive website for substance misuse and abuse and associated consequence and correlate data, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process.
2. Identify data gaps and address them in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.
3. Serve as a resource to the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and member agencies to support data-driven decision-making that makes the best use of the resources available to address substance misuse abuse and related issues in Arizona.

Staffed by the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Epi Work Group is composed of statisticians, data analysts, academics, and holders of key datasets from various state agencies and universities who collaborate and advise on epidemiological reports and respond to data gaps and pressing substance use-related inquiries.

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data

What are the numbers telling you?

Review the charts and data tables presented in this report. Note your findings as you discuss the following questions:

- Which 3-5 risk factors appear to be higher than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which levels of 30-day drug use are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
  - Which substances are your students using the most?
  - At which grades do you see unacceptable usage levels?
- Which levels of antisocial behaviors are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
- Which behaviors are your students exhibiting the most?
- At which grades do you see unacceptable behavior levels?

How to identify high priority problem areas.

- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the others?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which problem(s) can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problem(s) fit best with the prevention resources at hand?
- **Determine the standards and values held within your community** – For example: Is it acceptable in your community for a percentage of high school students to drink alcohol regularly as long as that percentage is lower than the overall state rate?

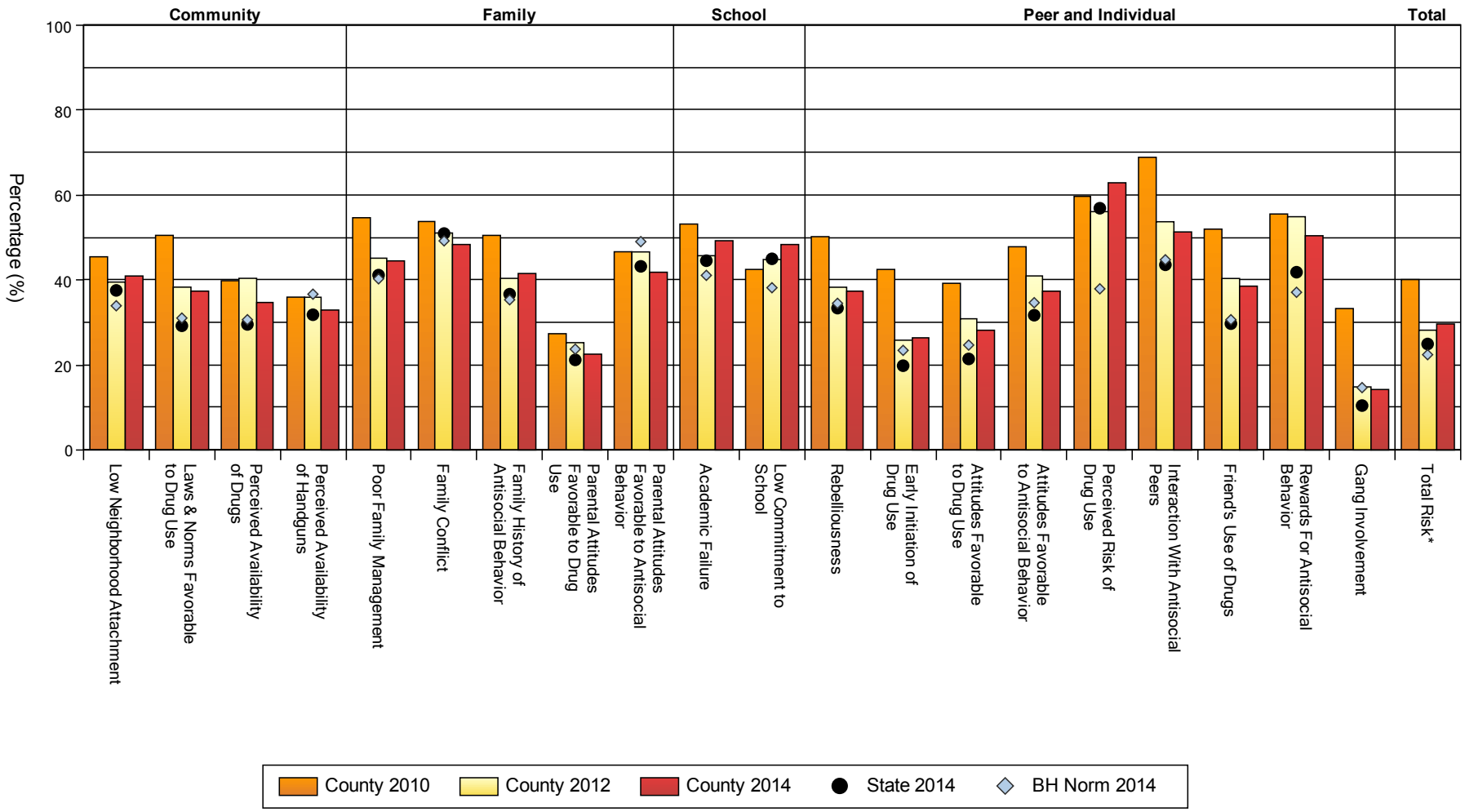
Use these data for planning.

- **Substance use and antisocial behavior data** – raise awareness about the problems and promote dialogue.
- **Risk and protective factor data** – identify exactly where the community needs to take action.
- **Promising approaches** – access resources listed on the last page of this report for ideas about programs that have been proven effective in addressing the risk factors that are high in your community, and improving the protective factors that are low.

	Sample notes	Priority rate 1	Priority rate 2	Priority rate 3
Risk factors	*8th grade Favorable Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @14% (8% > BH Norm.)*			
Protective factors	*10th grade School rewards for prosocial involvement down 7% from 2 yrs ago*			
Substance abuse	*8th grade 30-day Marijuana @7% (3% above state av.)*			
Antisocial behavior	*12th grade - Drunk/high at school @ 5% (same as state, but still too high)*			

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

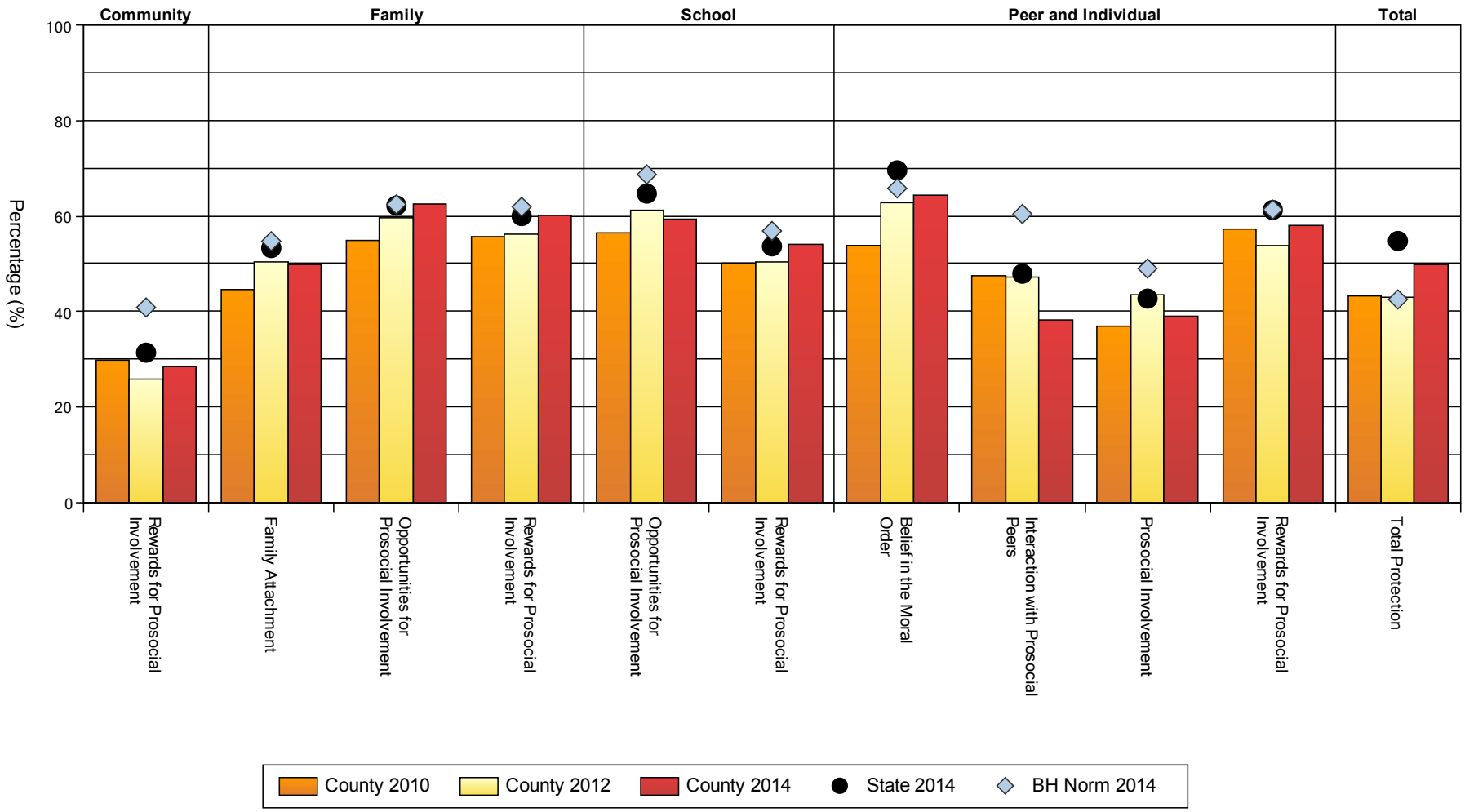
RISK PROFILE
2014 Pima County, Grade 8



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

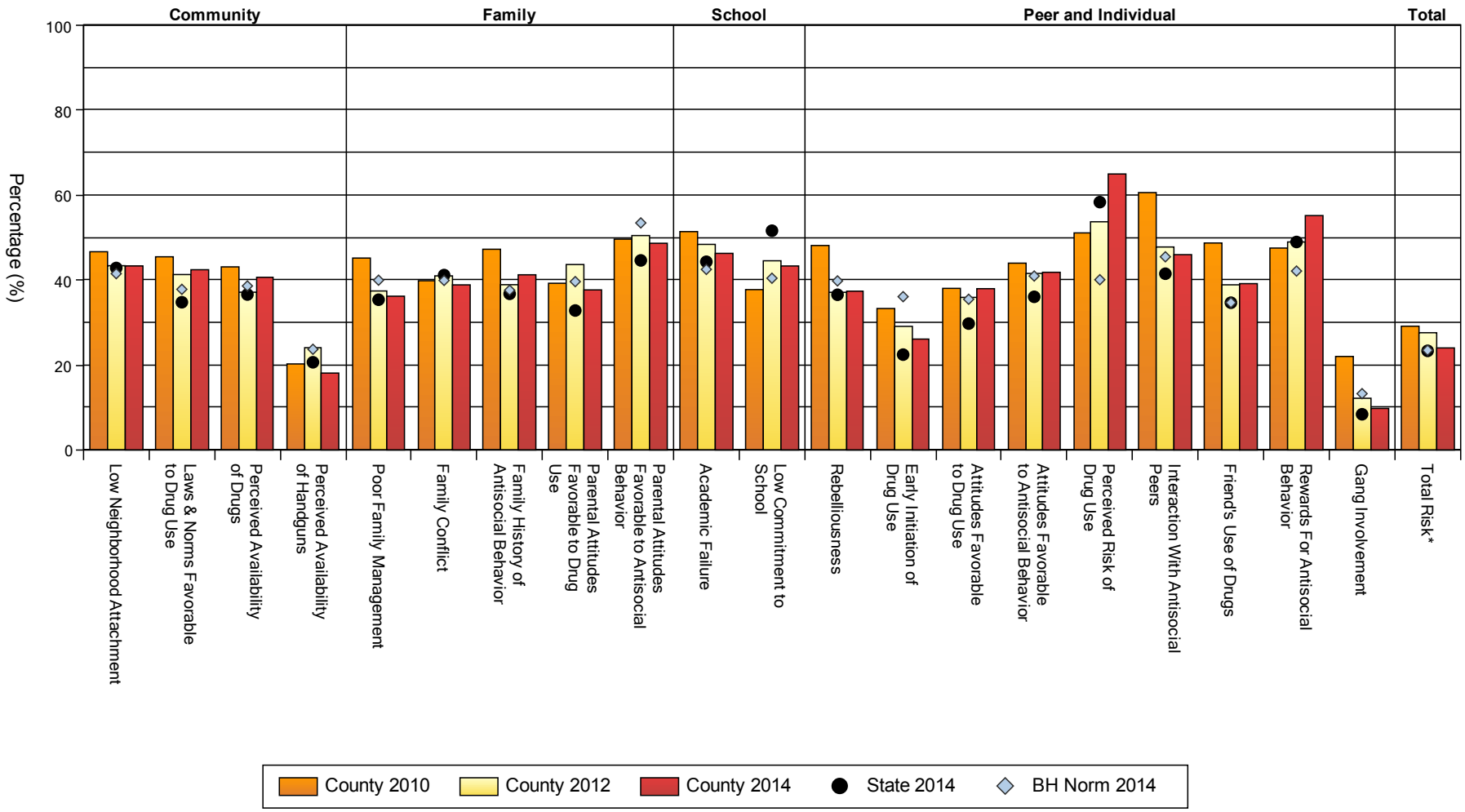
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Pima County, Grade 8



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

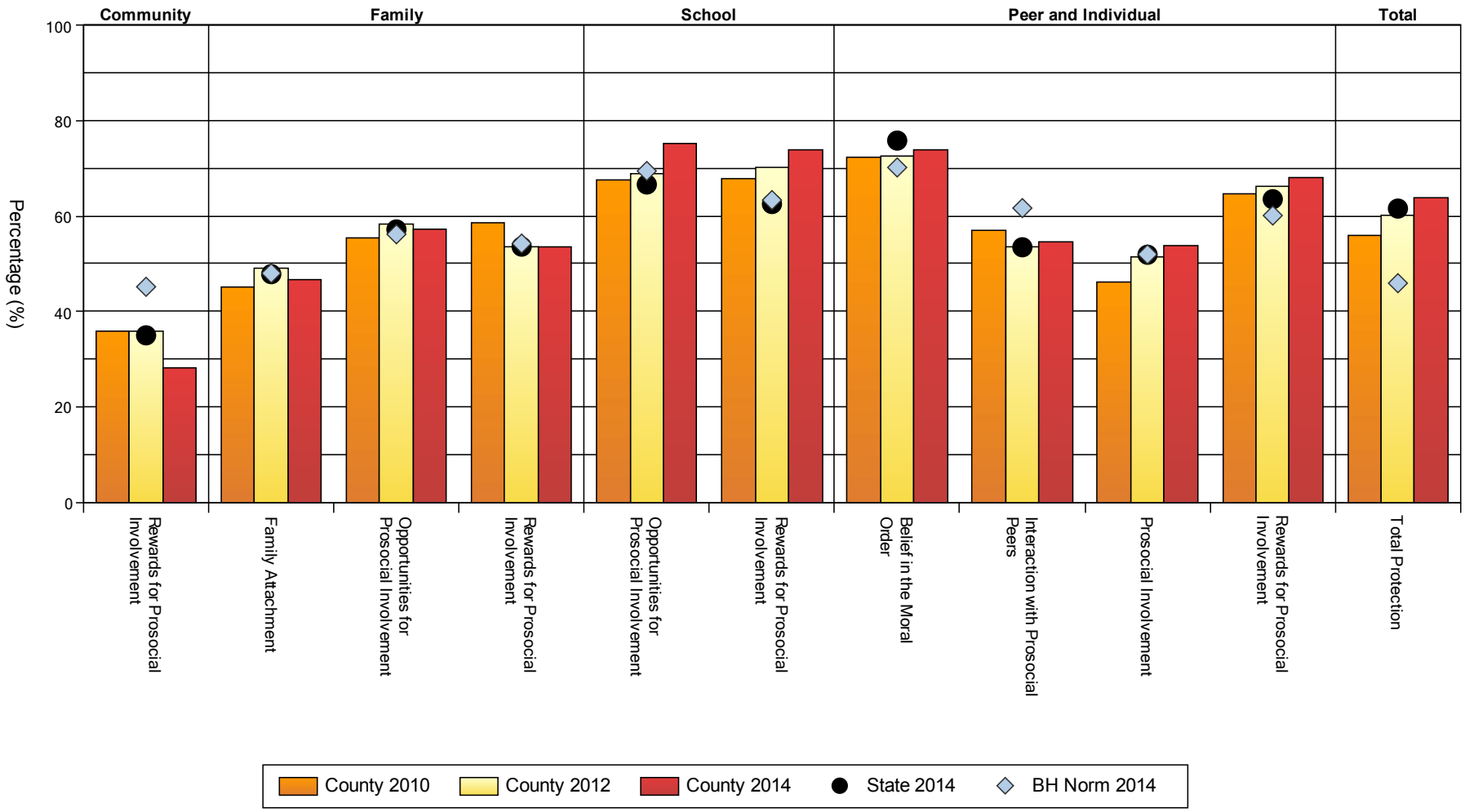
RISK PROFILE
2014 Pima County, Grade 10



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

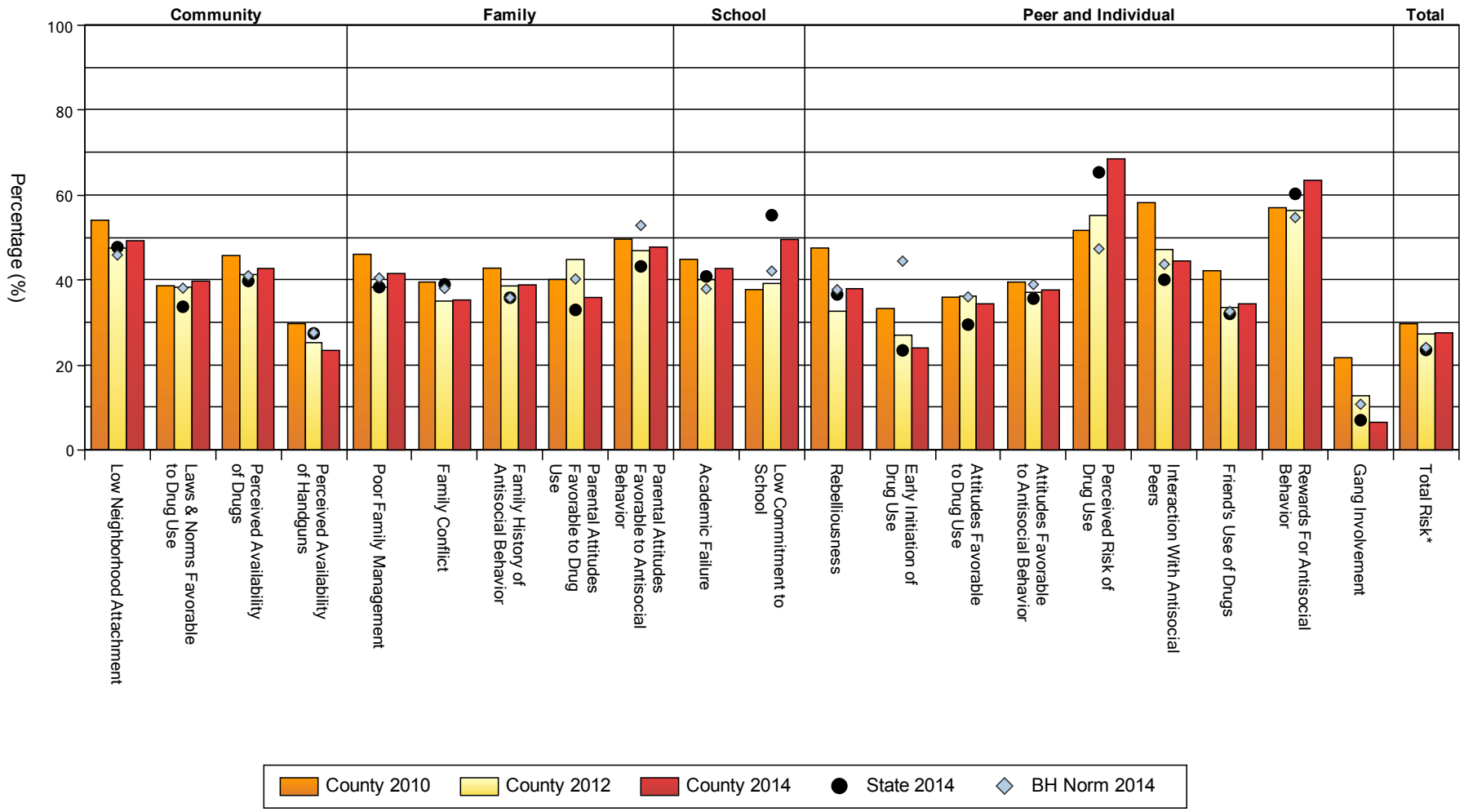
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Pima County, Grade 10



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

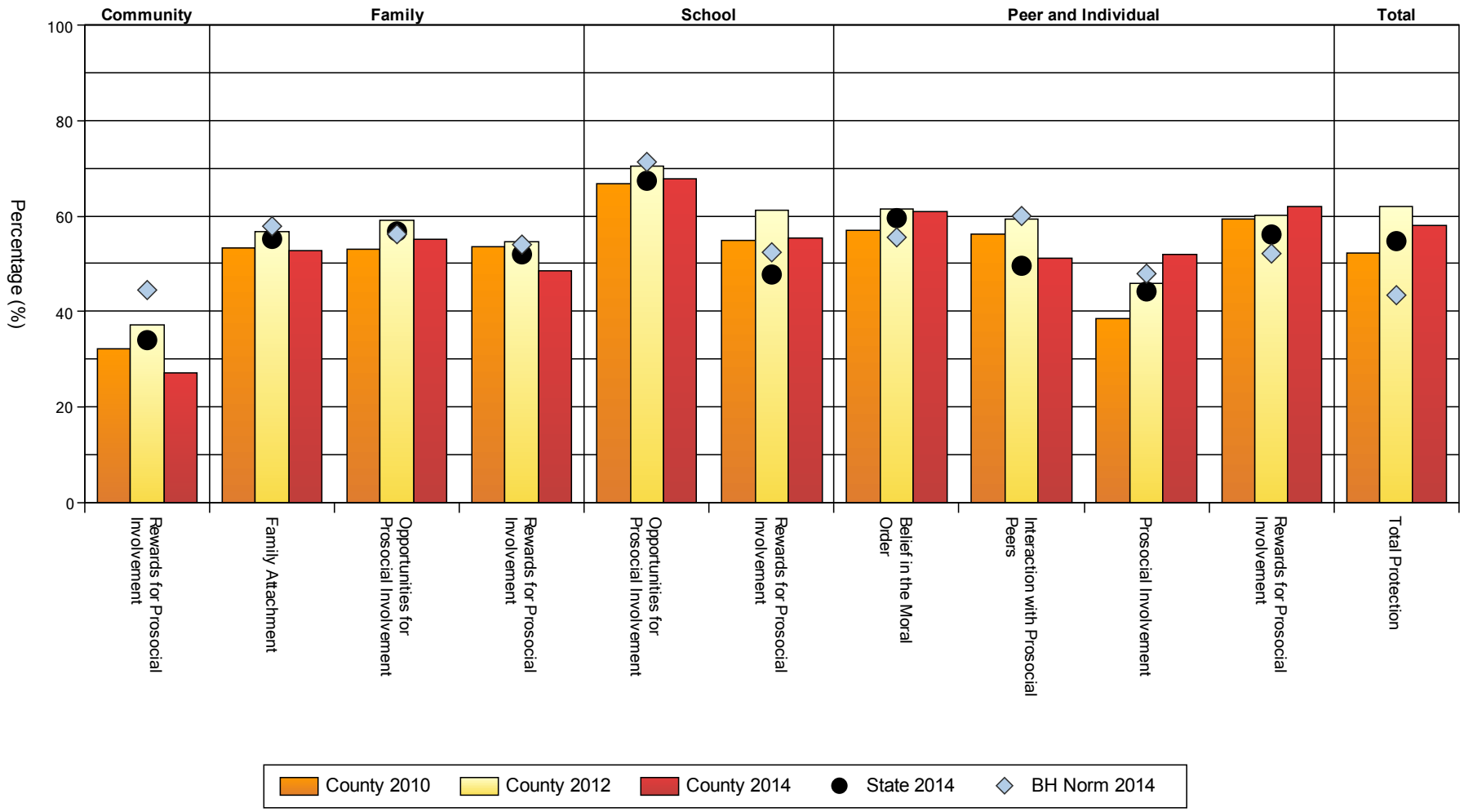
RISK PROFILE
2014 Pima County, Grade 12



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

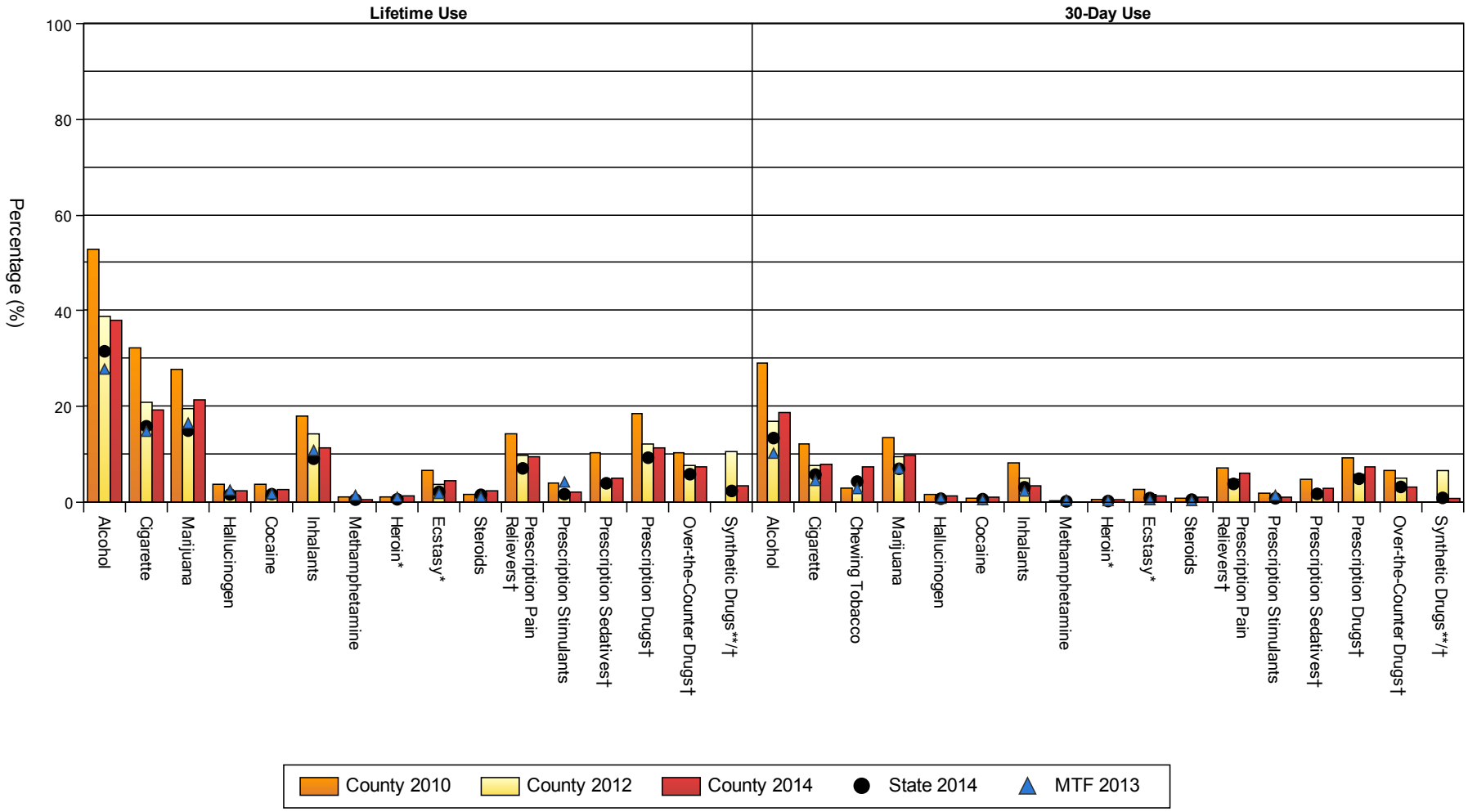
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Pima County, Grade 12



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

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Pima County, Grade 8

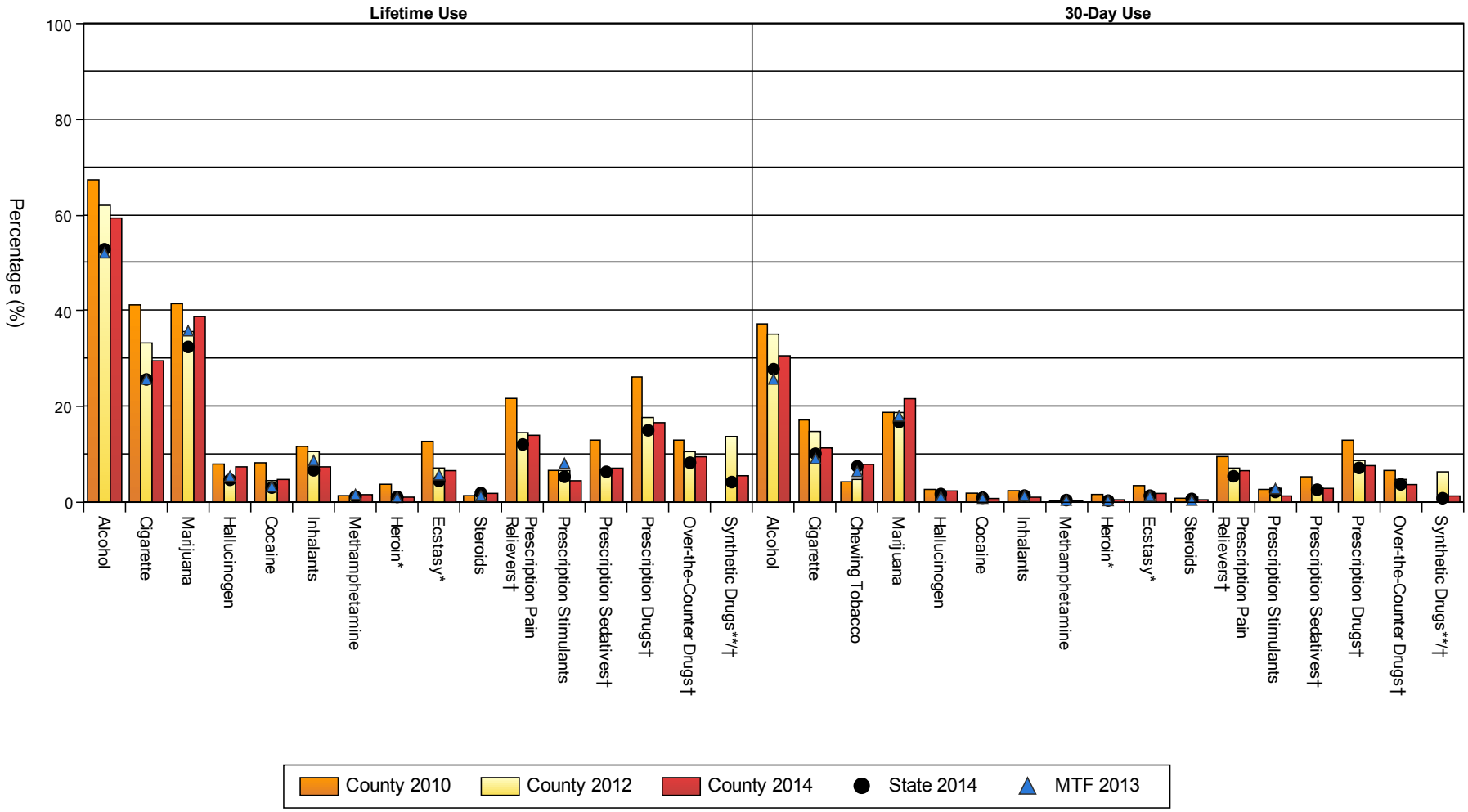


* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

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

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Pima County, Grade 10

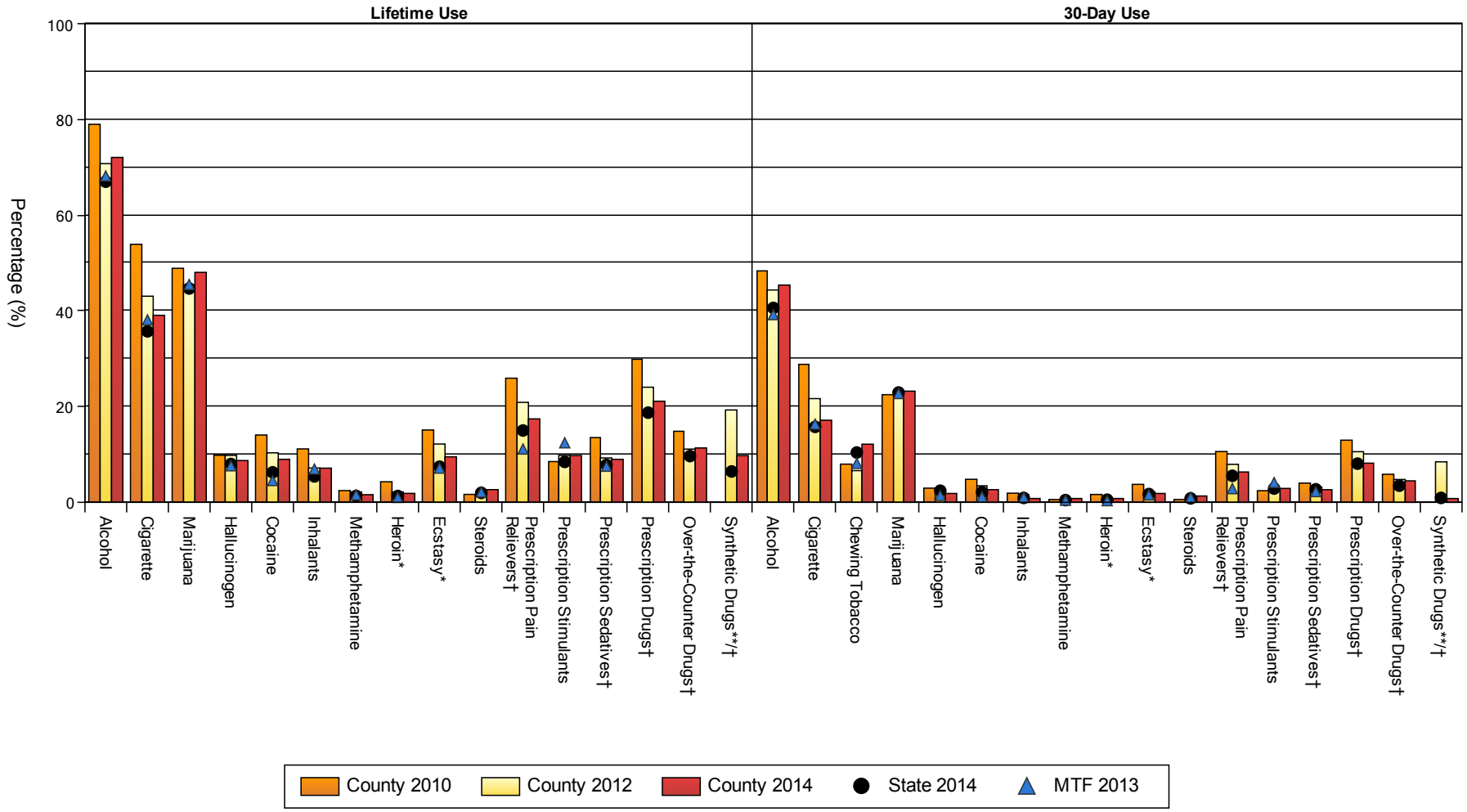


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LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Pima County, Grade 12



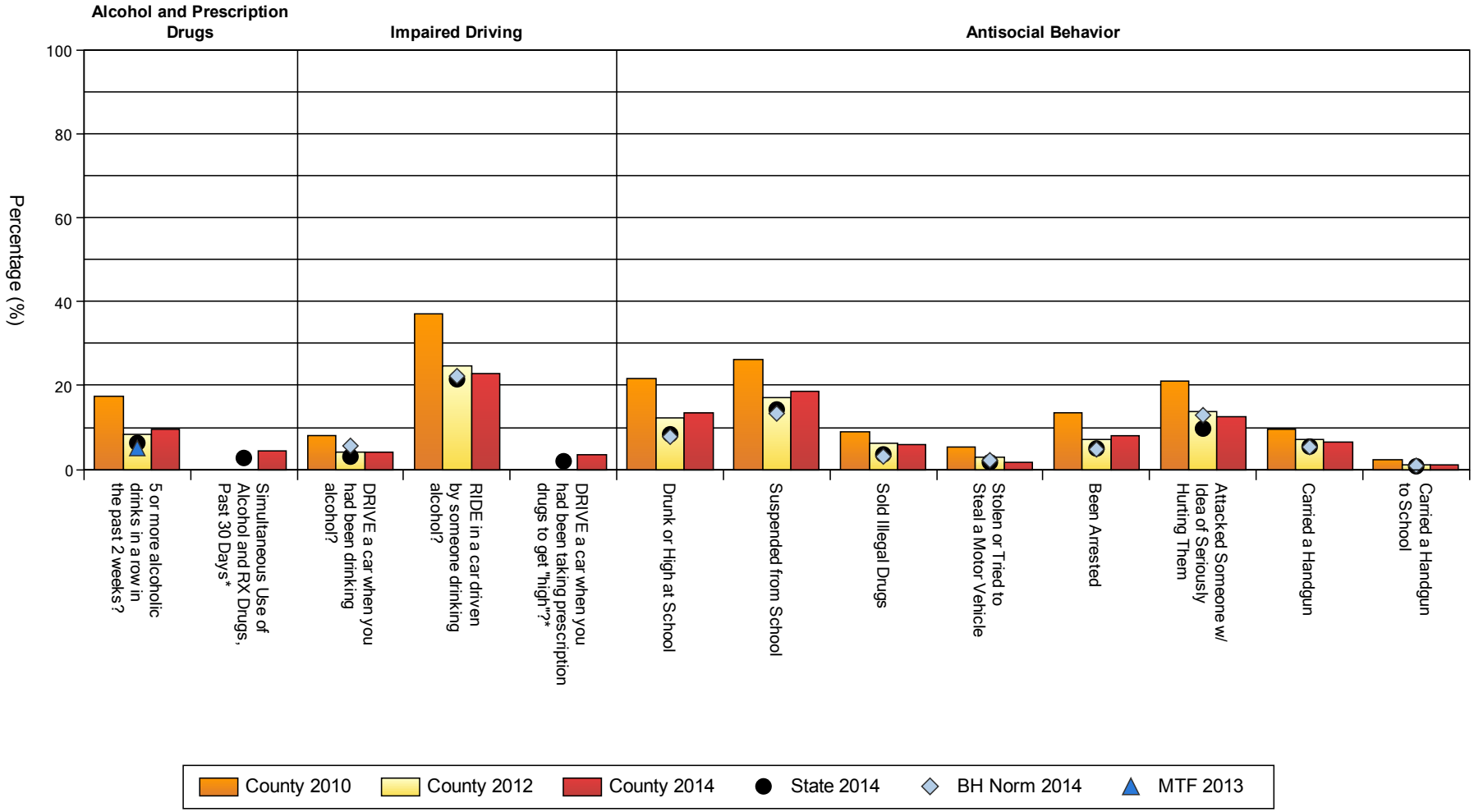
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** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014.

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Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

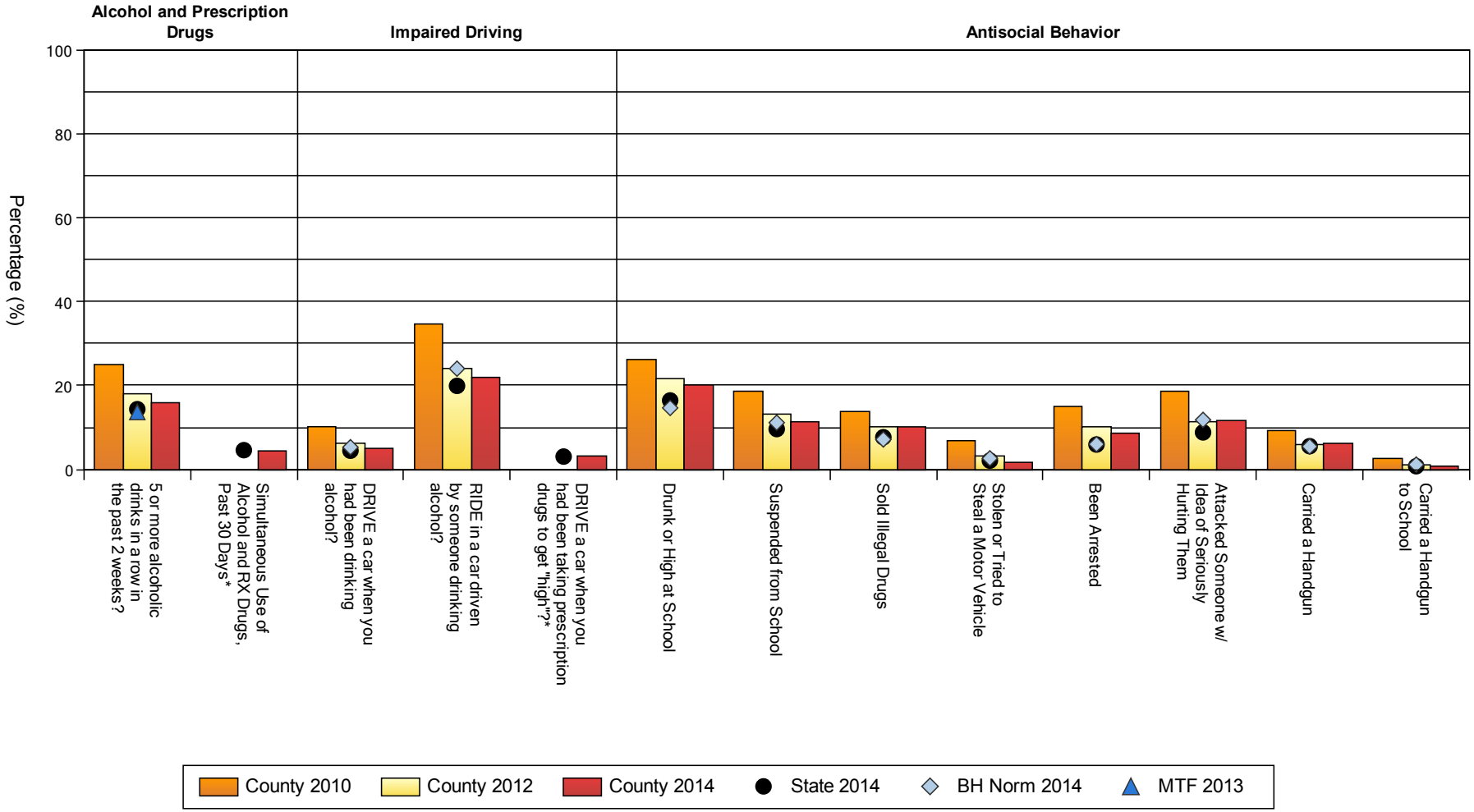
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Pima County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

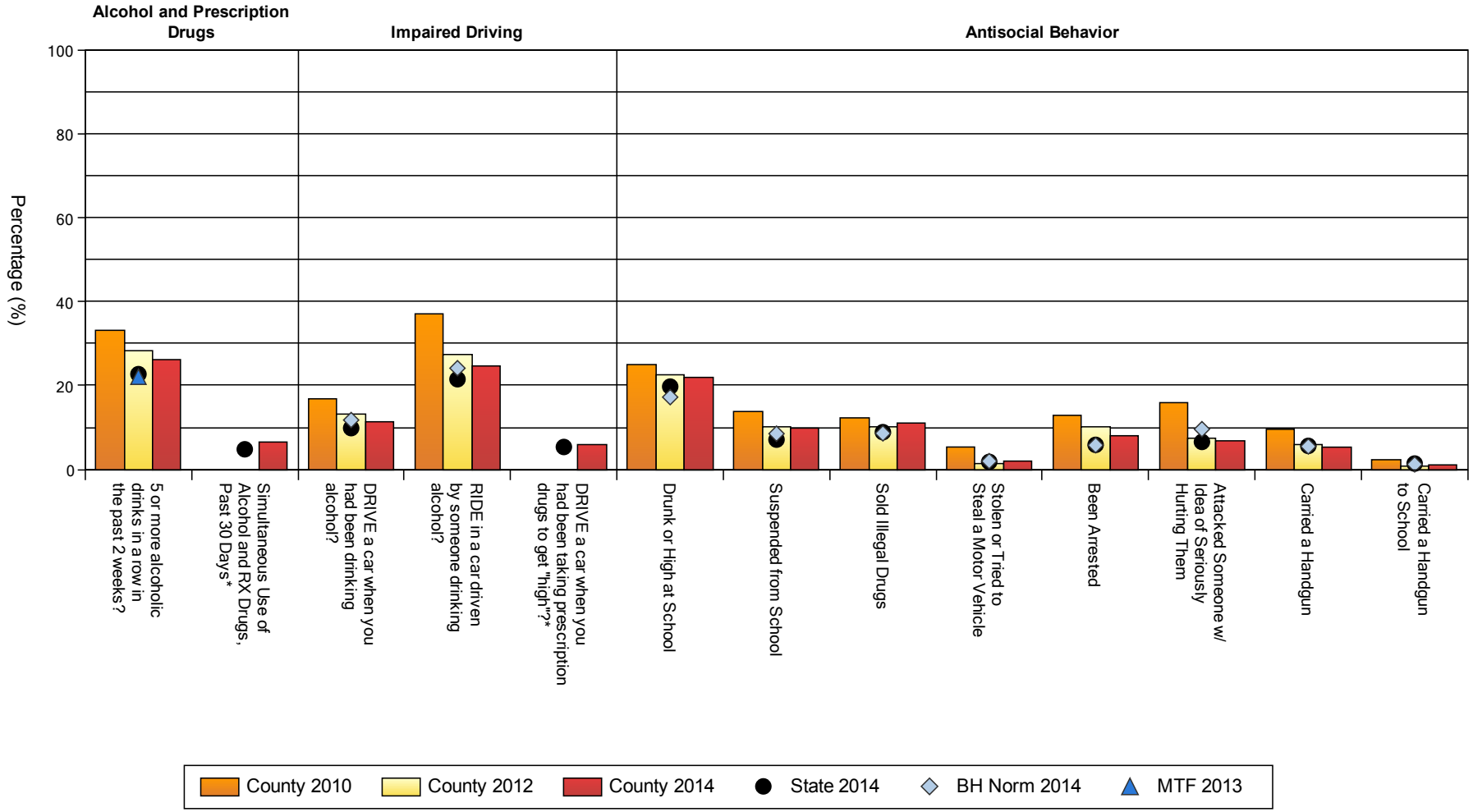
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Pima County, Grade 10



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

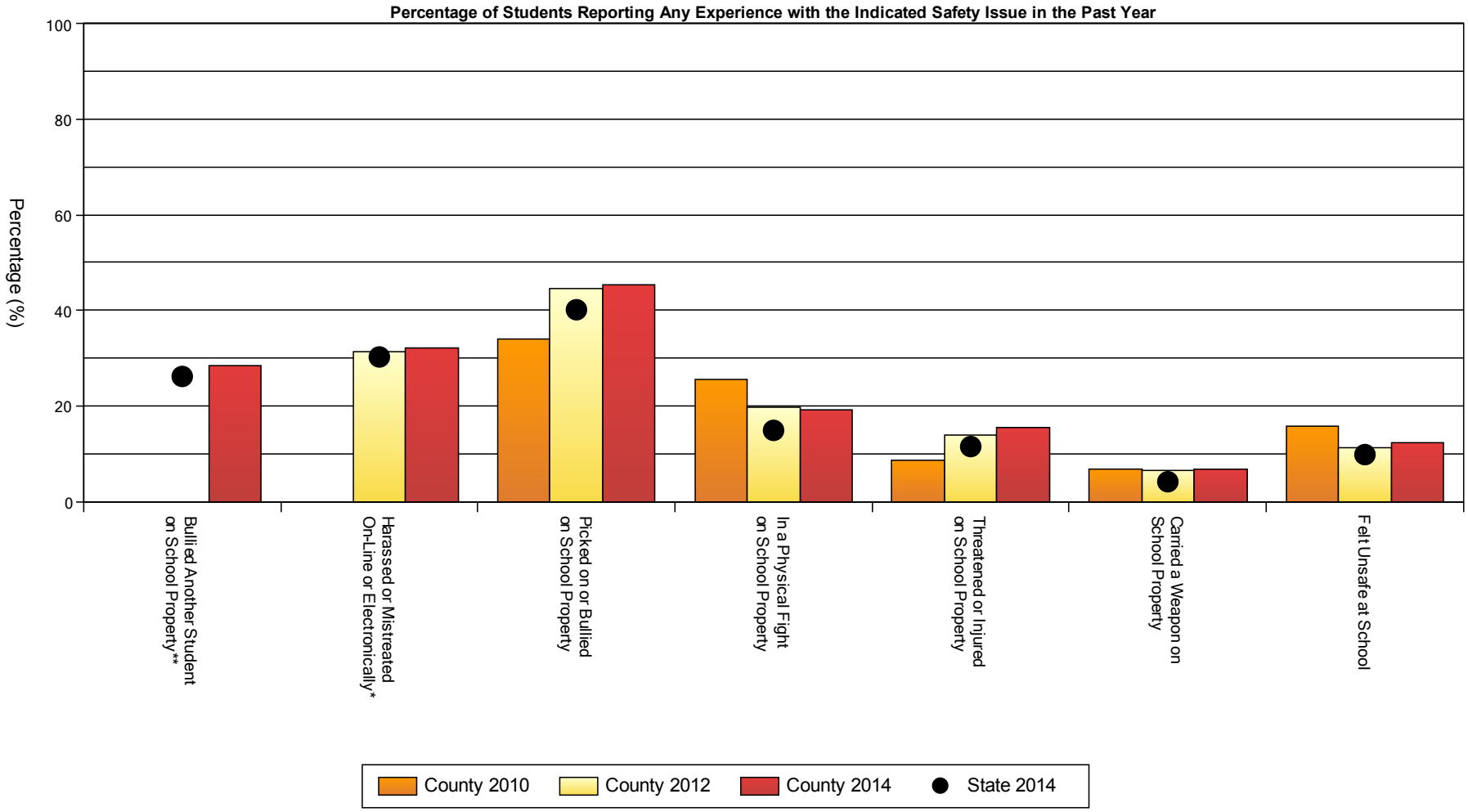
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Pima County, Grade 12



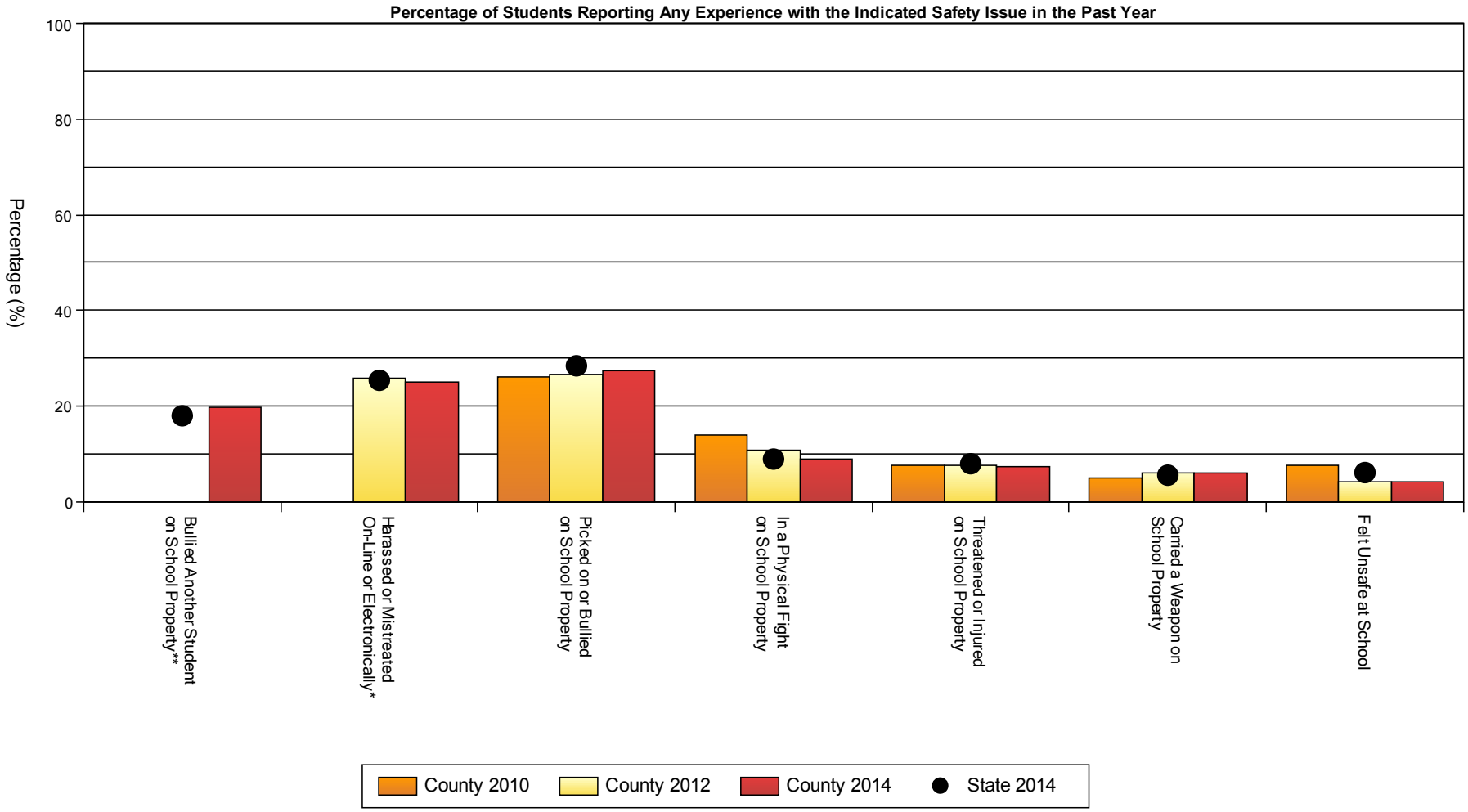
* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Pima County, Grade 8



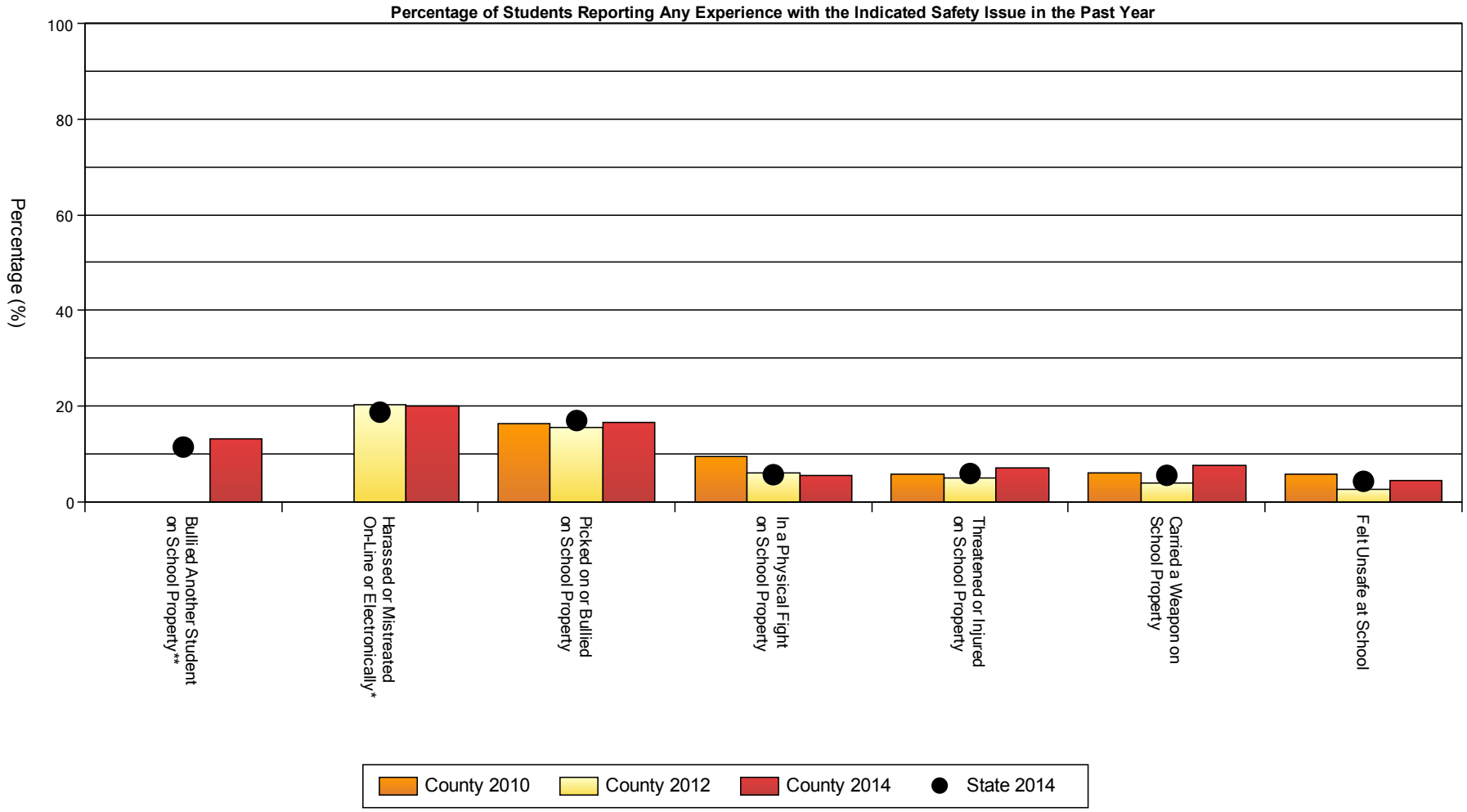
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey student reports of bullying against others.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Pima County, Grade 10



* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
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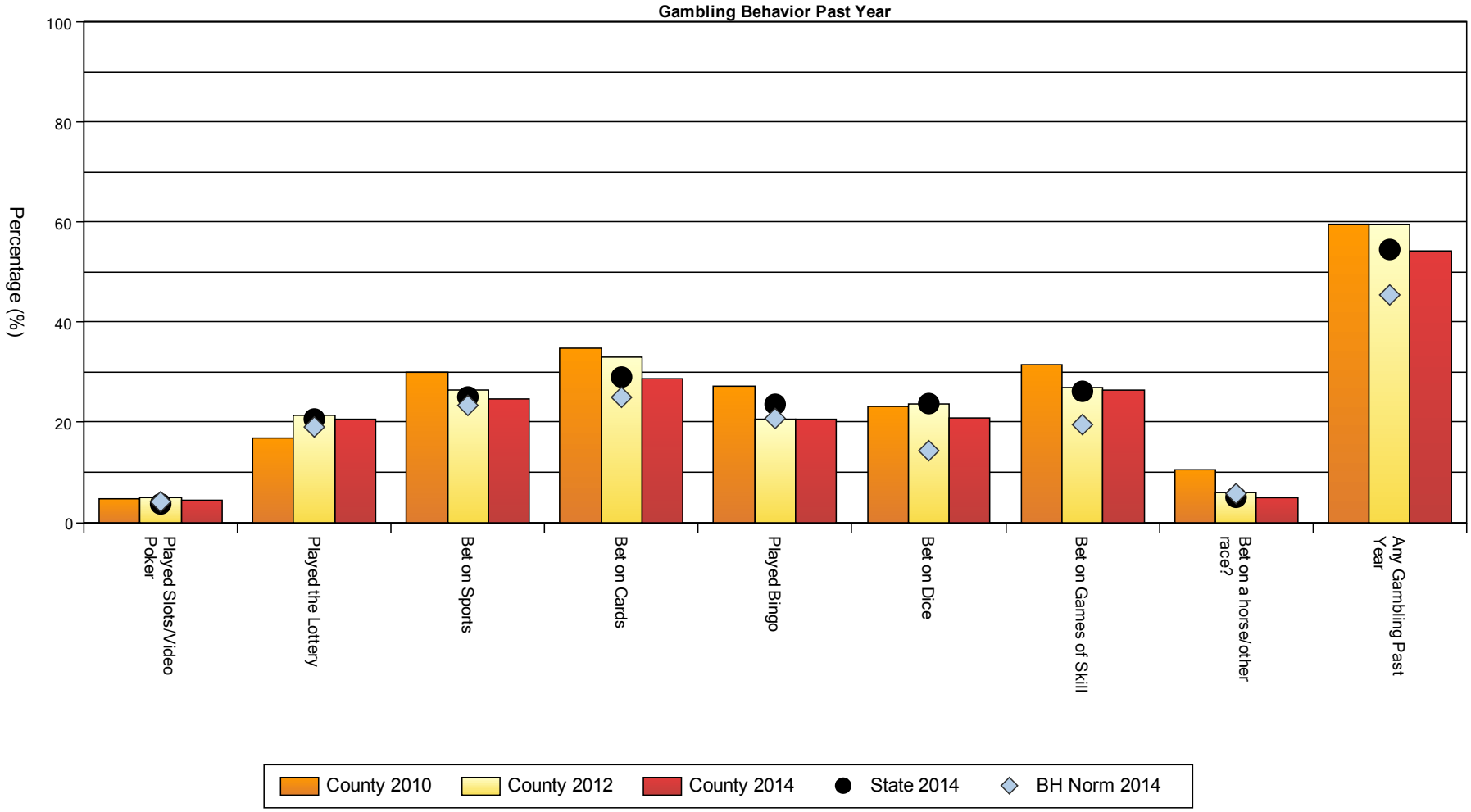
SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Pima County, Grade 12



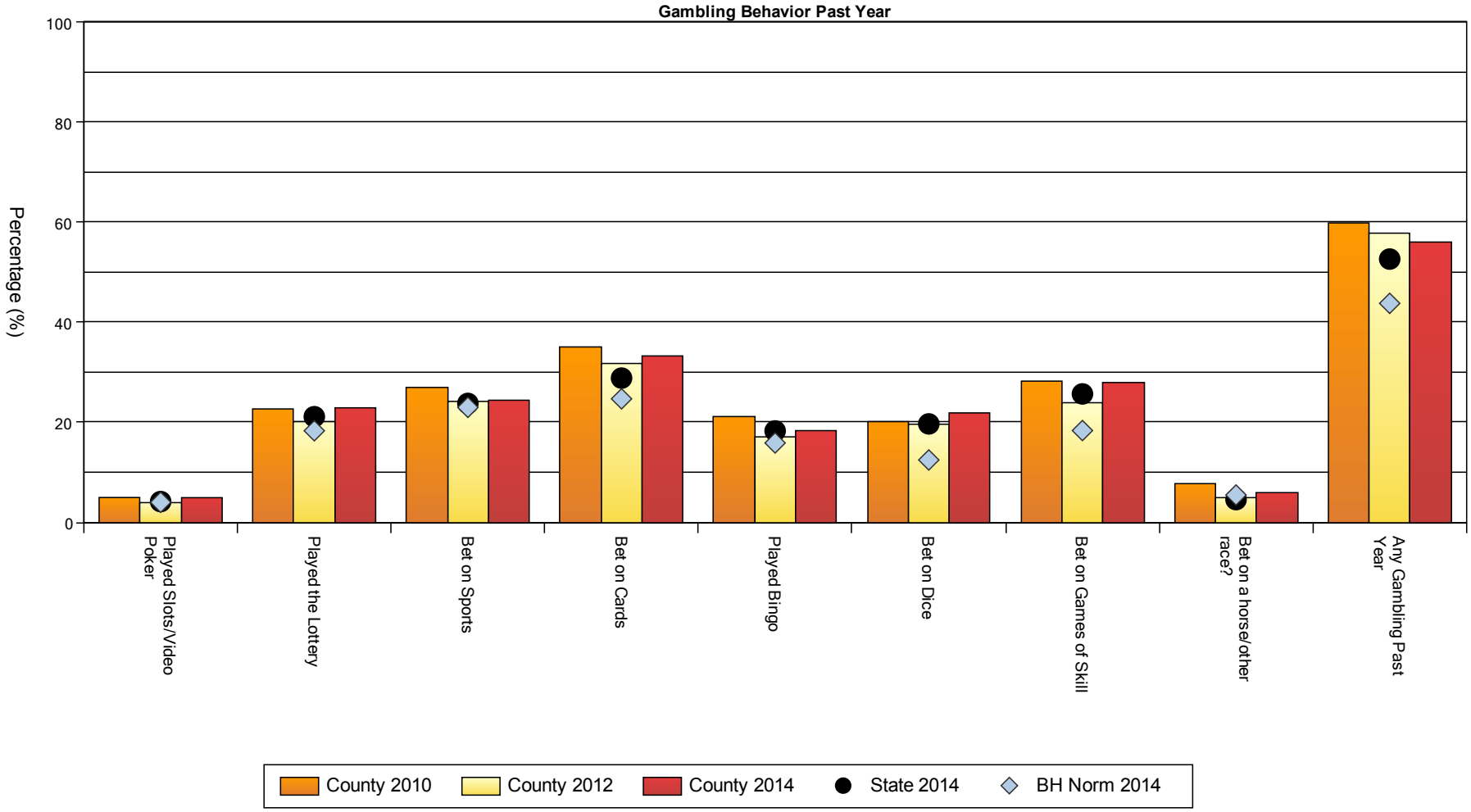
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.

** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

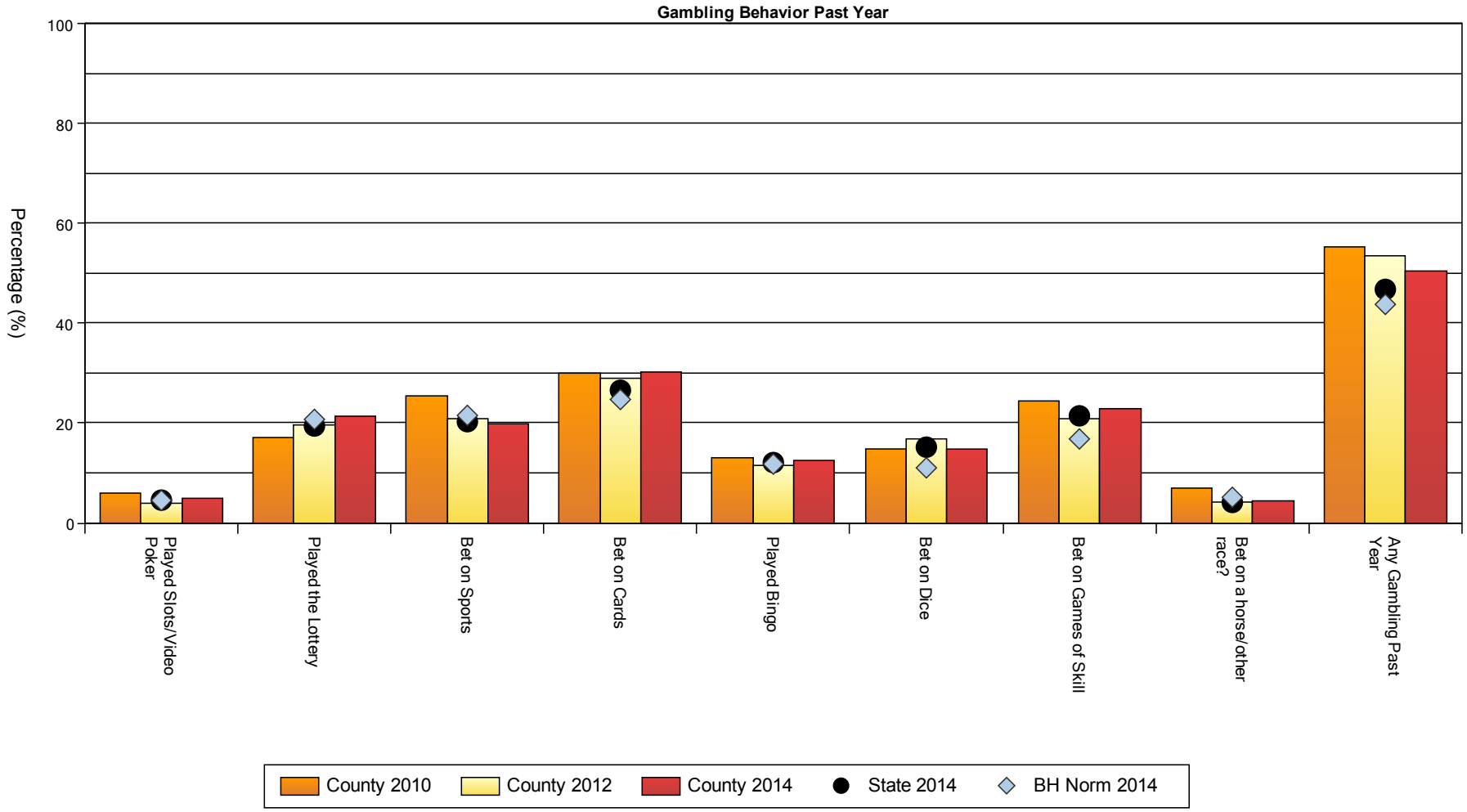
GAMBLING
2014 Pima County, Grade 8



GAMBLING
2014 Pima County, Grade 10

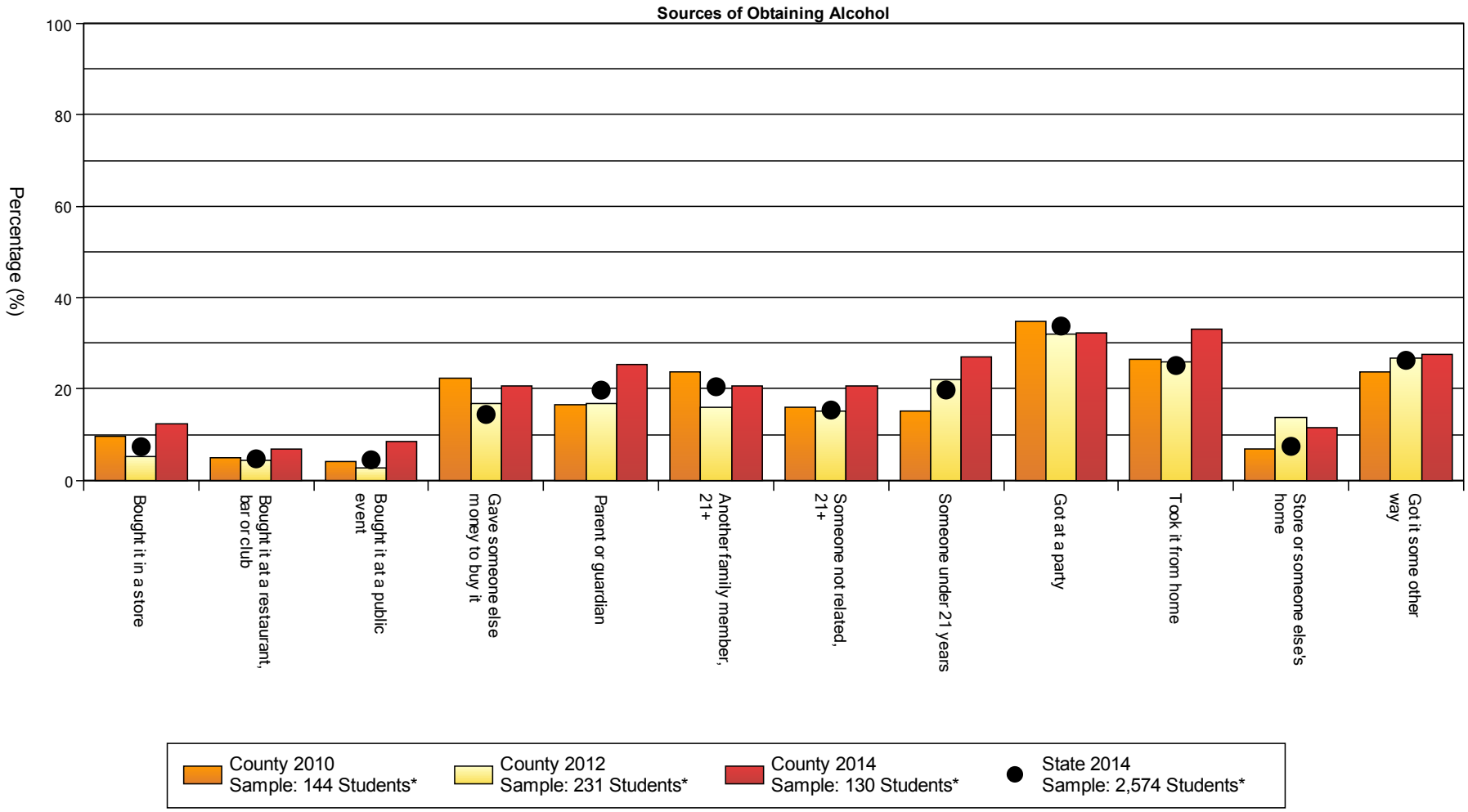


GAMBLING
2014 Pima County, Grade 12



Sources of Alcohol

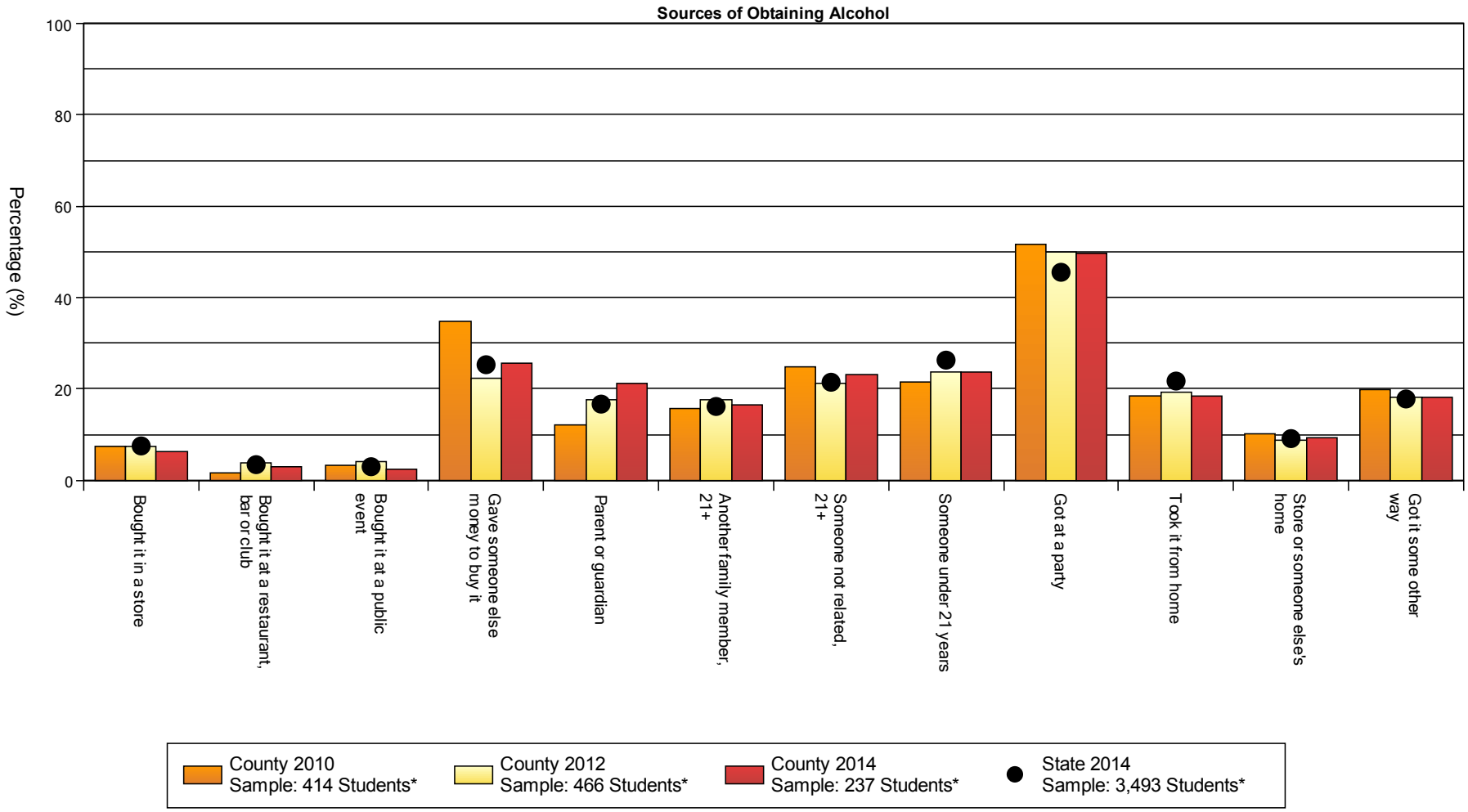
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Pima County, Grade 8



* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Alcohol

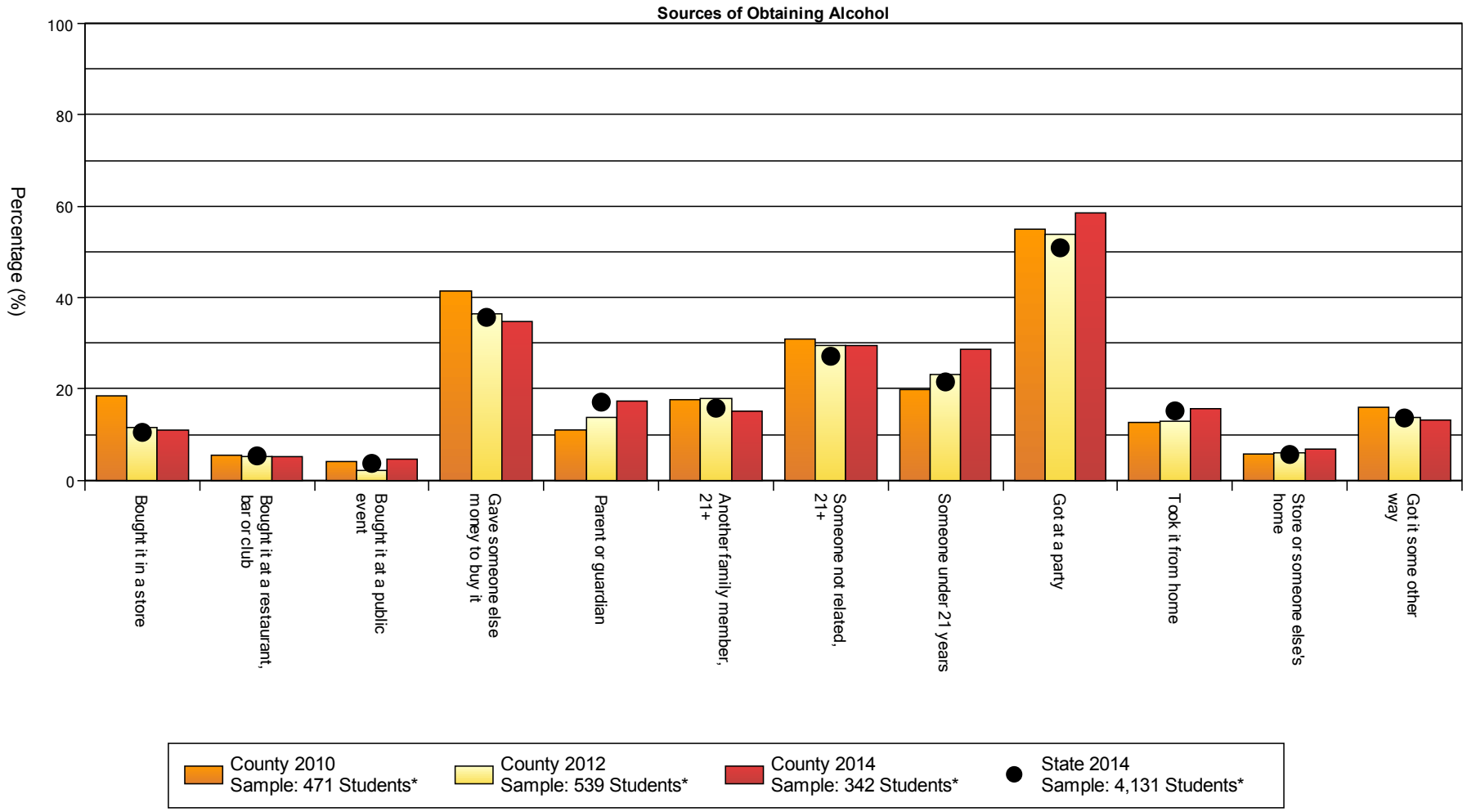
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Pima County, Grade 10



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Sources of Alcohol

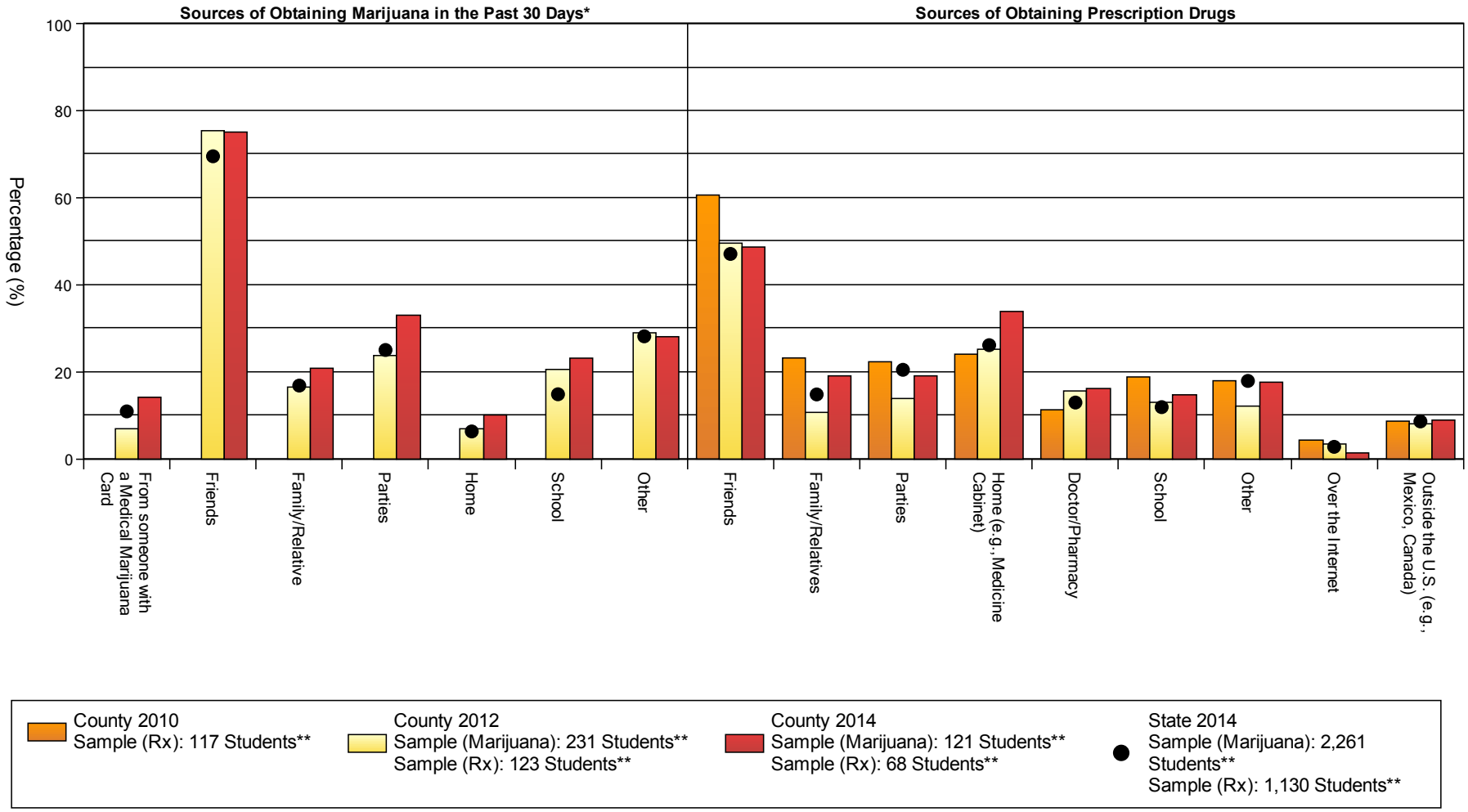
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Pima County, Grade 12



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Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Pima County, Grade 8

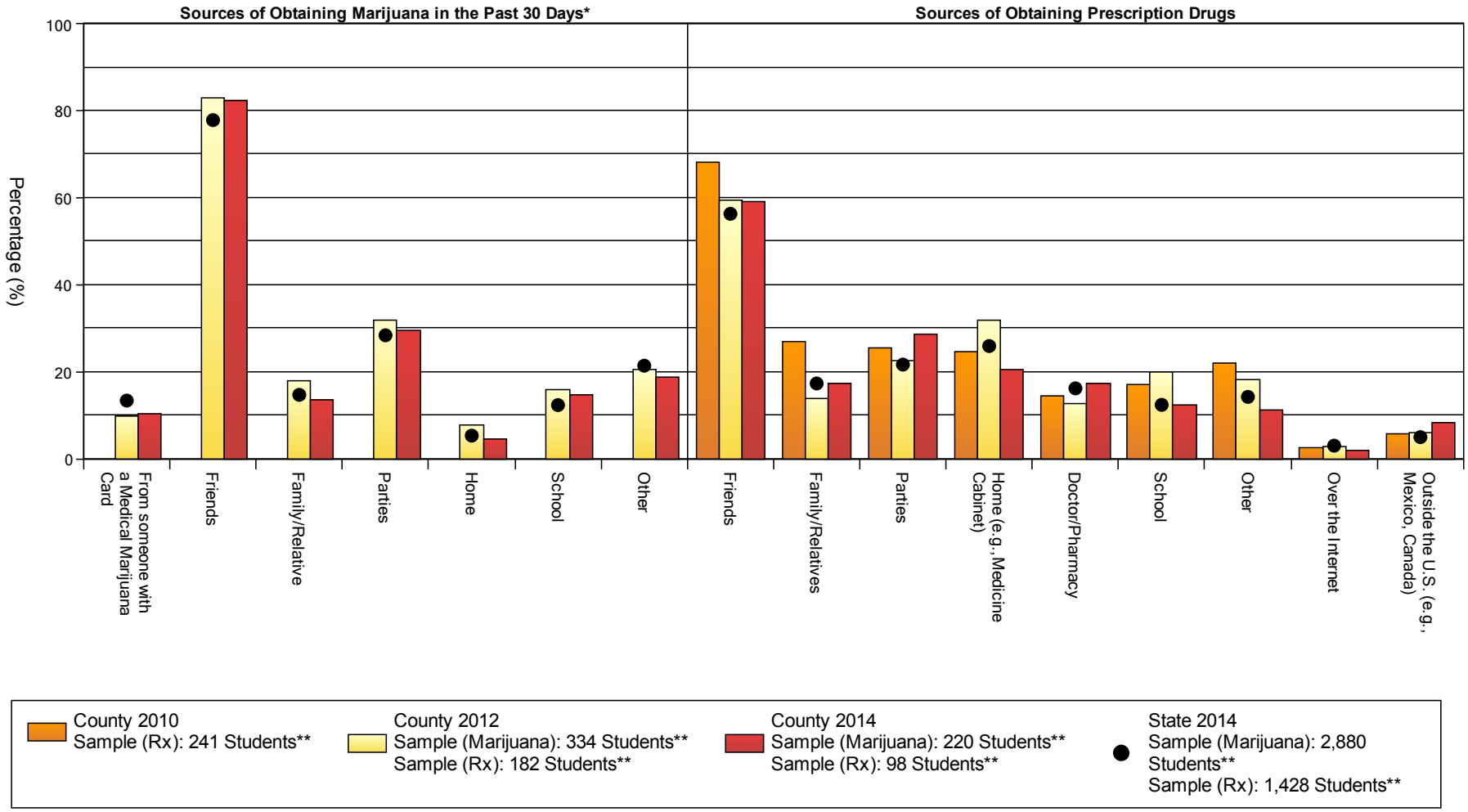


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Pima County, Grade 10

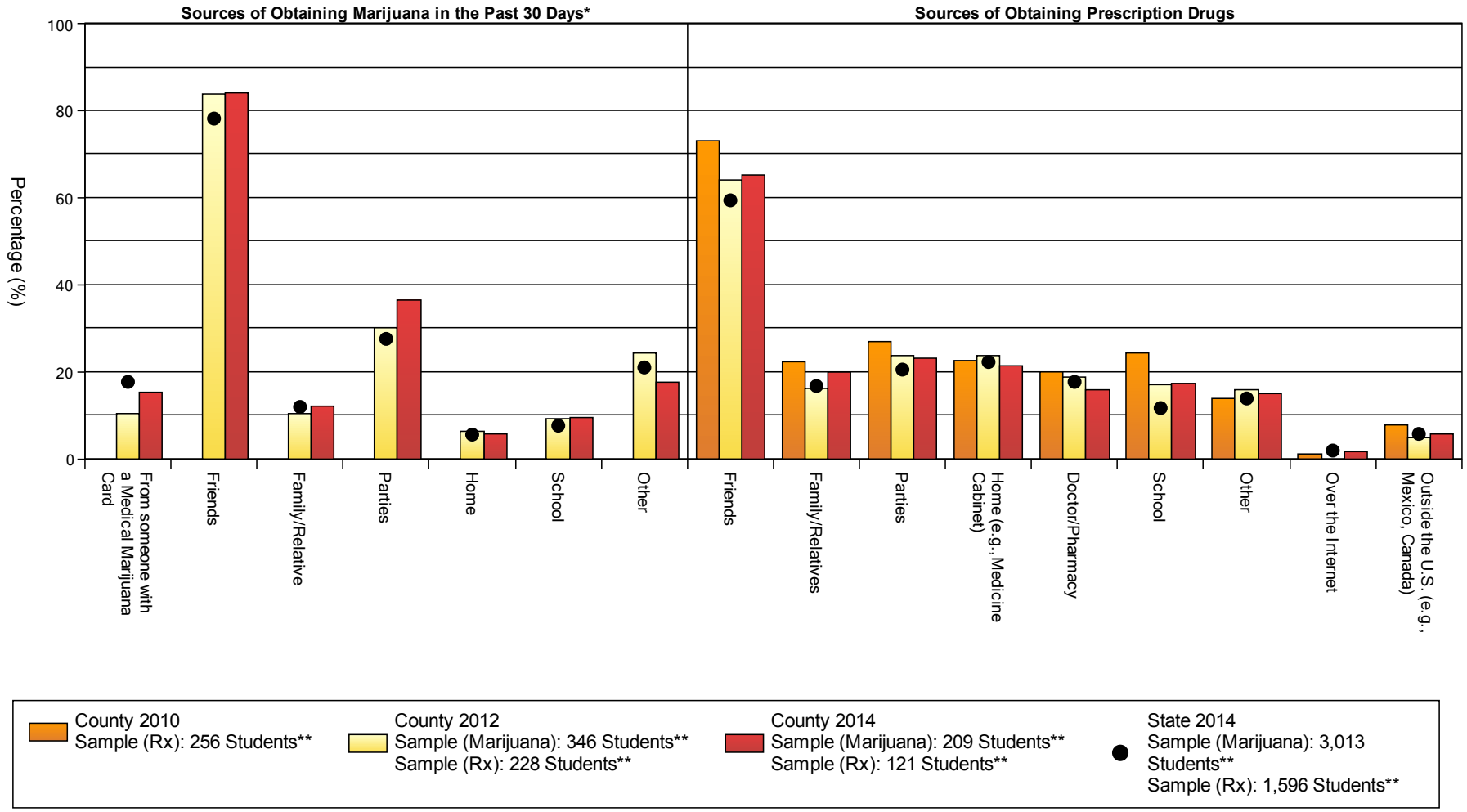


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Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Pima County, Grade 12



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Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
Community Domain Risk Factors	
Low Neighborhood Attachment	Research has shown that youth who don't like the neighborhoods in which they live are more likely to become involved in juvenile crime and drug selling.
Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	Research has shown that legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, such as raising the legal drinking age, restricting smoking in public places, and increased taxation have been followed by decreases in consumption. Moreover, national surveys of high school seniors have shown that shifts in normative attitudes toward drug use have preceded changes in prevalence of use.
Perceived Availability of Drugs and Handguns	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents. The availability of handguns is also related to a higher risk of crime and substance use by adolescents.
Community Domain Protective Factors	
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Rewards for positive participation in activities helps youth bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
Family Domain Risk Factors	
Poor Family Management	Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children places them at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Also, parents' failure to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that they will engage in drug abuse whether or not there are family drug problems.
Family Conflict	Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear at risk for both delinquency and drug use.
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	When children are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior & Drugs	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further increased if parents involve children in their own drug (or alcohol) using behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.
Family Domain Protective Factors	
Family Attachment	Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, children are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.
School Domain Risk Factors	
Academic Failure	Beginning in the late elementary grades (grades 4-6) academic failure increases the risk of both drug abuse and delinquency. It appears that the experience of failure itself, for whatever reasons, increases the risk of problem behaviors.
Low Commitment to School	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of drugs is significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not. Factors such as liking school, spending time on homework, and perceiving the coursework as relevant are also negatively related to drug use.

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
School Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are recognized and rewarded for their contributions at school, they are less likely to be involved in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Peer-Individual Risk Factors	
Rebelliousness	Young people who do not feel 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 abusing drugs. In addition, high tolerance for deviance, a strong need for independence and normlessness have all been linked with drug use.
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	Early onset of drug use predicts misuse of drugs. The earlier the onset of any drug use, the greater the involvement in other drug use and the greater frequency of use. Onset of drug use prior to the age of 15 is a consistent predictor of drug abuse, and a later age of onset of drug use has been shown to predict lower drug involvement and a greater probability of discontinuation of use.
Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs or engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs and engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use and antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
Friends' Use of Drugs	Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance abuse are much more likely to engage in the same behavior. Peer drug use has consistently been found to be among the strongest predictors of substance use among youth. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who use drugs greatly increases the risk of that problem developing.
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Gang Involvement	Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.
Peer-Individual Protective Factors	
Belief in the Moral Order	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in prosocial behavior are more protected from engaging in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Prosocial Involvement	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are rewarded for working hard in school and the community are less likely to engage in problem behavior.

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students at Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Low Neighborhood Attachment	45.4	39.5	41.0	37.6	34.0	46.6	43.5	43.2	42.9	41.5	53.9	47.6	49.4	47.8	45.9
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	50.5	38.4	37.3	29.2	31.1	45.3	41.1	42.4	34.8	37.8	38.6	38.3	39.6	33.7	38.1
Perceived Availability of Drugs	39.8	40.2	34.8	29.6	30.7	43.1	37.1	40.6	36.6	38.6	45.6	41.3	42.8	39.8	41.0
Perceived Availability of Handguns	35.9	36.0	32.8	31.8	36.7	20.2	24.0	18.2	20.6	23.7	29.6	25.1	23.5	27.5	27.6
Family															
Poor Family Management	54.6	45.1	44.4	41.2	40.3	45.2	37.4	36.3	35.4	40.0	45.9	38.2	41.4	38.4	40.5
Family Conflict	53.8	50.9	48.2	51.0	49.3	39.9	41.0	38.9	41.2	39.9	39.5	35.1	35.2	39.0	38.0
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	50.3	40.3	41.6	36.7	35.4	47.0	39.0	41.4	36.8	37.6	42.6	38.6	38.7	35.9	35.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	27.3	25.3	22.4	21.2	23.7	39.2	43.5	37.8	32.8	39.6	40.0	44.8	36.0	33.0	40.3
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	46.5	46.7	41.9	43.2	49.1	49.5	50.5	48.6	44.6	53.5	49.7	46.9	47.7	43.2	52.9
School															
Academic Failure	53.2	45.8	49.4	44.6	41.1	51.4	48.3	46.2	44.3	42.5	44.9	40.0	42.7	40.9	37.9
Low Commitment to School	42.4	44.7	48.5	45.0	38.2	37.7	44.5	43.4	51.6	40.4	37.6	39.1	49.6	55.3	42.1
Peer and Individual															
Rebelliousness	50.3	38.4	37.5	33.4	34.5	48.1	37.1	37.3	36.6	39.8	47.5	32.6	38.1	36.6	37.7
Early Initiation of Drug Use	42.5	25.8	26.3	19.8	23.5	33.2	28.9	26.2	22.4	36.1	33.2	26.9	24.1	23.4	44.5
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	39.1	30.8	28.2	21.4	24.7	37.9	35.9	37.9	29.8	35.5	35.8	36.1	34.3	29.5	36.0
Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	47.7	40.8	37.3	31.7	34.7	44.0	41.5	41.8	36.1	41.0	39.5	37.1	37.8	35.6	39.0
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	59.6	56.2	62.9	56.9	37.9	51.0	53.9	64.9	58.4	40.1	51.6	55.1	68.5	65.4	47.4
Interaction With Antisocial Peers	68.8	53.9	51.4	43.6	44.8	60.6	47.8	46.0	41.5	45.5	58.0	47.1	44.4	40.1	43.7
Friend's Use of Drugs	51.9	40.5	38.5	29.7	30.7	48.6	39.0	39.3	34.7	34.7	42.1	33.6	34.4	32.0	32.6
Rewards For Antisocial Behavior	55.4	54.9	50.6	41.9	37.1	47.5	49.1	55.1	49.0	42.1	56.9	56.5	63.6	60.3	54.7
Gang Involvement	33.2	14.7	14.2	10.4	14.7	22.1	12.2	9.7	8.4	13.3	21.6	12.8	6.4	7.0	10.7
Total															
Students at High Risk*	39.9	28.1	29.6	24.9	22.4	29.0	27.5	24.0	23.3	23.5	29.6	27.3	27.6	23.6	24.1

* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Data Tables

Table 5. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	29.8	25.7	28.6	31.4	40.9	35.8	35.9	28.3	35.0	45.2	32.3	37.2	27.3	34.0	44.5
Family															
Family Attachment	44.5	50.4	49.9	53.3	54.8	45.1	49.1	46.8	47.8	48.0	53.3	56.8	52.8	55.2	57.9
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	54.9	59.7	62.5	62.2	62.5	55.5	58.2	57.2	57.2	56.2	53.1	59.2	55.1	56.8	56.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	55.8	56.3	60.2	60.0	61.9	58.5	53.6	53.6	53.6	54.3	53.6	54.6	48.5	52.0	54.0
School															
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	56.6	61.2	59.3	64.7	68.7	67.5	68.9	75.2	66.6	69.5	66.6	70.5	67.8	67.4	71.4
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	50.0	50.4	54.2	53.7	56.9	67.8	70.2	74.0	62.5	63.4	54.8	61.2	55.3	47.8	52.4
Peer and Individual															
Belief in the Moral Order	53.8	62.7	64.4	69.6	65.8	72.4	72.6	73.9	75.8	70.2	56.9	61.5	60.9	59.6	55.6
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	47.5	47.2	38.2	47.9	60.5	57.0	53.7	54.6	53.5	61.7	56.3	59.5	51.1	49.6	60.0
Prosocial Involvement	36.9	43.6	38.9	42.7	49.0	46.2	51.5	53.8	51.9	52.0	38.5	45.9	52.0	44.2	47.9
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	57.3	53.7	58.1	61.3	61.4	64.6	66.3	68.2	63.6	60.1	59.4	60.1	62.0	56.2	52.2
Total															
Students with High Protection*	43.2	43.1	49.9	54.8	42.6	55.9	60.2	63.9	61.6	46.0	52.3	61.9	58.0	54.8	43.4

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

Data Tables

Table 6. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	52.8	38.8	37.9	31.5	27.8	67.4	62.1	59.5	52.9	52.1	78.8	70.8	71.9	67.0	68.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	32.0	20.8	19.3	15.8	14.8	41.0	33.3	29.5	25.6	25.7	53.7	43.0	39.1	35.7	38.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	27.7	19.6	21.3	14.9	16.5	41.4	35.5	38.9	32.4	35.8	48.8	45.4	47.9	44.7	45.5
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	3.6	2.2	2.3	1.6	2.5	7.8	4.9	7.2	4.7	5.4	9.6	9.8	8.7	8.0	7.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	3.6	1.4	2.7	1.6	1.7	8.2	4.5	4.6	3.0	3.3	13.9	10.1	8.9	6.2	4.5
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	17.9	14.1	11.3	9.0	10.8	11.6	10.5	7.5	6.6	8.7	11.0	7.1	7.2	5.4	6.9
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.5	1.1	1.6	2.3	2.0	1.4	1.3	1.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.6	1.0	3.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	4.2	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.0
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	6.5	3.6	4.5	2.1	1.8	12.7	7.0	6.7	4.4	5.7	15.0	12.1	9.5	7.4	7.1
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.2	2.6	1.9	2.1
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	14.3	9.8	9.4	7.0	n/a	21.5	14.5	13.9	12.0	n/a	25.8	20.7	17.3	15.0	11.1
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	3.9	2.0	1.9	1.6	4.2	6.6	6.6	4.4	5.3	8.1	8.4	9.8	9.7	8.4	12.4
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	10.1	4.0	5.0	3.9	n/a	12.8	6.8	7.0	6.3	n/a	13.4	9.2	8.9	7.8	7.5
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	18.4	12.0	11.3	9.3	n/a	26.2	17.7	16.7	15.0	n/a	29.8	23.9	21.2	18.7	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	10.2	7.6	7.2	5.8	n/a	12.9	10.6	9.6	8.2	n/a	14.7	11.1	11.4	9.6	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	10.5	3.3	2.3	n/a	n/a	13.8	5.4	4.2	n/a	n/a	19.4	9.8	6.4	n/a

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

** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

Data Tables

Table 7. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once in the past 30 days.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	29.0	16.7	18.6	13.4	10.2	37.2	35.0	30.6	27.8	25.7	48.2	44.4	45.5	40.6	39.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	12.0	7.6	7.9	5.7	4.5	17.2	14.7	11.3	10.1	9.1	28.6	21.6	17.1	15.7	16.3
Chew ing tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	2.7	1.9	7.3	4.3	2.8	4.2	4.8	7.8	7.5	6.4	8.0	6.7	12.2	10.4	8.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	13.4	9.3	9.8	6.9	7.0	18.8	18.6	21.5	16.8	18.0	22.4	23.2	23.2	22.9	22.7
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.5	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.8	2.6	1.5	2.3	1.7	1.1	2.8	2.7	1.7	2.4	1.4
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.9	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.8	4.8	3.4	2.5	2.1	1.1
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	8.1	5.1	3.5	3.1	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.5	0.6	0.9	1.0
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	2.5	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.5	3.3	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.2	3.5	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.5
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.8	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.8	1.0
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	7.2	4.6	6.0	3.8	n/a	9.5	7.1	6.5	5.4	n/a	10.4	7.8	6.2	5.5	2.8
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.8	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.4	2.5	2.7	1.3	2.1	2.8	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.8	4.1
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	4.8	1.8	2.8	1.7	n/a	5.3	2.9	2.9	2.6	n/a	4.0	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.2
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	9.2	5.8	7.4	4.9	n/a	12.9	8.6	7.5	7.1	n/a	12.8	10.4	8.0	8.0	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	6.5	5.0	3.2	3.1	n/a	6.6	4.6	3.7	3.7	n/a	5.8	4.6	4.4	3.4	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	6.6	0.7	0.9	n/a	n/a	6.4	1.2	0.8	n/a	n/a	8.4	0.8	0.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of Prescription Pain Relievers, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

Data Tables

Table 8. Percentage of Students Who Used Alcohol & Prescription Drugs, & Reported Impaired Driving

Alcohol And Prescription Drugs

	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	17.5	8.4	9.5	6.3	n/a	5.1	24.8	18.0	15.9	14.4	n/a	13.7	33.2	28.4	26.2	22.7	n/a	22.1
Drank beer, wine, or hard liquor at the same time you used prescription drugs during the past 30 days?*	n/a	n/a	4.5	2.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.3	4.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.6	4.8	n/a	n/a

Impaired Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
DRIVE a car when you had been drinking alcohol?	8.0	4.1	4.2	3.1	5.6	n/a	10.0	6.2	5.2	4.5	5.3	n/a	16.8	13.2	11.4	9.9	11.8	n/a
RIDE in a car driven by someone drinking alcohol?	36.9	24.5	23.0	21.5	22.3	n/a	34.5	24.0	21.9	19.9	24.0	n/a	37.1	27.5	24.6	21.5	24.1	n/a
DRIVE a car when you had been taking prescription drugs to get "high"?*	n/a	n/a	3.6	2.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.2	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.9	5.4	n/a	n/a

Table 9. Percentage of Students With Antisocial Behavior

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Drunk or high at school	21.8	12.4	13.4	8.4	7.8	26.1	21.8	20.2	16.5	14.7	25.1	22.5	21.8	19.8	17.3
Suspended from school	26.2	17.1	18.5	14.3	13.4	18.6	13.2	11.2	9.6	11.2	13.9	10.0	9.7	7.1	8.5
Sold illegal drugs	9.0	6.2	6.1	3.6	3.1	13.7	10.1	10.0	7.7	7.2	12.3	10.3	11.0	8.9	8.6
Stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle	5.3	2.9	1.8	1.7	2.2	7.0	3.3	1.7	2.1	2.7	5.3	1.5	2.1	1.8	2.0
Been arrested	13.6	7.2	8.1	5.0	4.8	14.9	10.0	8.5	6.0	6.0	12.9	10.1	8.0	5.9	5.8
Attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them	20.9	13.7	12.6	9.8	12.9	18.5	11.3	11.6	8.9	11.8	15.8	7.6	6.9	6.6	9.6
Carried a handgun	9.6	7.1	6.5	5.5	5.4	9.3	5.9	6.3	5.6	5.5	9.7	6.0	5.3	5.6	5.5
Carried a handgun to school	2.3	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.9	2.7	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.2	2.2	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.2

* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
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	91.3	86.0	84.6	88.5	92.4	92.3	92.7	92.0	94.4	94.9	92.8	94.1
	1 time	4.5	7.2	6.5	5.2	3.9	3.2	3.0	3.4	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.3
	2-3 times	2.7	3.4	4.8	3.4	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.2
	4-5 times	0.5	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6
	6-7 times	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.5
	8-9 times	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2
	10-11 times	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
	12 or more times	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.1	0.7	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.9
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	74.4	80.1	80.8	85.1	85.9	89.2	91.0	91.1	90.5	93.9	94.6	94.3
	1 time	13.5	9.8	9.9	8.3	7.9	6.3	4.6	4.5	5.6	3.4	2.5	2.5
	2-3 times	6.7	6.1	5.7	4.1	3.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.4	1.0	1.4
	4-5 times	2.7	1.6	1.2	1.0	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4
	6-7 times	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.3
	8-9 times	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2
	10-11 times	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	1.0	1.2	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.7
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	65.9	55.3	54.6	59.8	73.9	73.3	72.7	71.6	83.6	84.5	83.5	83.0
	1 time	11.5	11.5	11.5	10.3	8.8	6.8	6.3	6.7	5.2	5.9	4.8	4.1
	2-3 times	8.0	10.9	12.3	12.0	8.5	7.9	10.9	9.3	5.3	5.0	5.3	5.9
	4-5 times	4.6	6.5	5.7	5.1	2.6	3.8	4.1	3.8	1.9	1.2	1.6	2.0
	6-7 times	0.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.8	0.2	1.0	0.6	1.0
	8-9 times	1.2	2.0	2.2	1.8	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7
	10-11 times	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	12 or more times	7.1	10.7	10.3	7.8	4.0	5.0	3.1	5.0	3.1	1.7	3.2	3.0
During the past 12 months, how often have you picked on or bullied another student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	n/a	n/a	71.5	73.8	n/a	n/a	80.1	82.0	n/a	n/a	86.9	88.6
	1 time	n/a	n/a	11.3	10.5	n/a	n/a	7.9	6.2	n/a	n/a	4.0	3.3
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	9.6	8.8	n/a	n/a	6.1	6.2	n/a	n/a	2.9	3.5
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	2.0	2.3	n/a	n/a	1.8	1.6	n/a	n/a	1.9	1.2
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	1.8	1.0	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.9	n/a	n/a	1.4	0.6
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	0.9	0.7	n/a	n/a	0.8	0.4	n/a	n/a	0.4	0.4
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.4	0.3	n/a	n/a	0.1	0.2	n/a	n/a	0.3	0.2
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	2.6	2.5	n/a	n/a	2.7	2.4	n/a	n/a	2.3	2.2
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 your way to or from school?	0 days	84.2	88.8	87.5	90.1	92.4	95.8	95.7	93.9	94.3	97.5	95.5	95.7
	1 day	8.2	6.0	5.1	4.7	4.3	1.7	1.5	2.8	2.9	1.3	2.0	1.8
	2-3 days	4.7	3.0	4.3	3.3	2.2	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.0	1.3	1.2
	4-5 days	1.2	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.4
	6 or more days	1.8	0.8	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.8
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	93.2	93.5	93.1	95.8	94.9	94.0	94.0	94.4	94.0	96.1	92.4	94.5
	1 day	3.7	2.8	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.5	2.0	0.8	1.8	1.1
	2-3 days	1.4	1.4	1.8	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.9	1.1
	4-5 days	0.4	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
	6 or more days	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.1	2.0	2.5	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.7	3.3	2.8
During the past 12 months, how many times have you been harassed, mistreated, or made fun of by another person while on-line or through a cell phone or other electronic device?**	0 times	n/a	68.6	67.9	69.7	n/a	74.1	74.9	74.6	n/a	79.8	80.0	81.3
	1 time	n/a	10.1	9.6	8.7	n/a	6.9	6.8	6.6	n/a	6.5	5.0	4.7
	2-3 times	n/a	9.1	9.1	9.0	n/a	8.6	7.3	8.0	n/a	6.6	6.9	6.1
	4-5 times	n/a	3.6	4.4	3.8	n/a	3.1	3.9	3.3	n/a	1.8	1.8	2.3
	6-7 times	n/a	1.4	1.8	1.8	n/a	1.6	1.6	1.5	n/a	1.0	1.5	1.2
	8-9 times	n/a	1.2	1.0	1.4	n/a	1.1	1.3	1.3	n/a	0.6	0.9	0.7
	10-11 times	n/a	0.9	0.6	0.6	n/a	0.3	0.9	0.5	n/a	0.3	0.5	0.3
	12 or more times	n/a	5.1	5.5	5.0	n/a	4.4	3.2	4.2	n/a	3.4	3.4	3.4

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

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

Data Tables

Table 11. Percentage of Students Gambling in the Past Year

How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value: (At least once in the past 12 months)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Any Gambling Past Year	59.6	59.7	54.4	54.6	45.5	59.9	57.7	56.0	52.6	43.8	55.3	53.6	50.6	46.8	43.8
Played at a slot machine, poker machine, or other gambling machine?	4.6	4.8	4.3	3.7	4.2	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.2	4.0	5.9	4.0	5.1	4.6	4.5
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	16.8	21.5	20.7	20.7	19.1	22.7	20.2	22.9	21.1	18.3	17.1	19.7	21.3	19.4	20.8
Bet on sports?	30.1	26.3	24.7	25.1	23.4	27.0	24.1	24.5	23.8	23.0	25.4	20.9	19.9	20.3	21.6
Bet on cards?	34.7	33.1	28.7	29.1	25.0	34.9	31.8	33.3	28.9	24.7	29.9	29.1	30.2	26.6	24.7
Played bingo?	27.2	20.7	20.6	23.6	20.8	21.0	17.0	18.4	18.3	15.9	13.0	11.5	12.5	12.1	11.8
Played a dice game?	23.1	23.6	20.8	23.8	14.3	20.2	19.7	21.8	19.7	12.5	14.7	16.9	14.9	15.2	11.1
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	31.5	27.0	26.4	26.2	19.6	28.1	24.0	28.0	25.7	18.4	24.4	21.0	22.9	21.5	16.9
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	10.6	6.0	5.0	5.0	5.8	7.8	5.0	5.9	4.6	5.5	6.9	4.3	4.4	4.1	5.2

Data Tables

Table 12. Where Youth Obtained Alcohol

If during the past 30 days you drank alcohol, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*144*	*231*	*130*	*2,574*	*414*	*466*	*237*	*3,493*	*471*	*539*	*342*	*4,131*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station.	9.7	5.2	12.3	7.4	7.5	7.3	6.3	7.6	18.5	11.7	11.1	10.5
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club.	4.9	4.3	6.9	4.7	1.7	3.9	3.0	3.5	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.4
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event.	4.2	2.6	8.5	4.5	3.1	4.1	2.5	3.0	4.0	2.2	4.7	3.7
I gave someone else money to buy it for me.	22.2	16.9	20.8	14.5	34.8	22.3	25.7	25.3	41.4	36.4	34.8	35.7
My parent or guardian gave it to me.	16.7	16.9	25.4	19.8	12.1	17.6	21.1	16.7	11.0	13.7	17.3	17.1
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me.	23.6	16.0	20.8	20.5	15.7	17.6	16.5	16.2	17.6	17.8	15.2	15.8
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me.	16.0	15.2	20.8	15.4	24.9	21.2	23.2	21.5	30.8	29.5	29.5	27.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me.	15.3	22.1	26.9	19.8	21.5	23.8	23.6	26.3	19.7	23.2	28.7	21.6
I got it at a party.	34.7	32.0	32.3	33.8	51.7	50.0	49.8	45.6	55.0	54.0	58.5	50.9
I took it from home.	26.4	26.0	33.1	25.2	18.4	19.3	18.6	21.8	12.7	13.0	15.8	15.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home.	6.9	13.9	11.5	7.5	10.1	8.8	9.3	9.2	5.7	5.9	6.7	5.7
I got it some other way.	23.6	26.8	27.7	26.3	19.8	18.2	18.1	17.8	15.9	13.7	13.2	13.7

* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 13. Where Youth Obtained Marijuana*

If during the past 30 days you used marijuana, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12		
	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*231*	*121*	*2,261*	*334*	*220*	*2,880*	*346*	*209*	*3,013*
I got it from someone with a medical marijuana card	6.9	14.0	10.9	9.9	10.5	13.4	10.4	15.3	17.7
Friends	75.3	75.2	69.5	82.9	82.3	77.8	83.8	84.2	78.2
Family/relatives	16.5	20.7	16.8	18.0	13.6	14.7	10.4	12.0	11.9
Parties	23.8	33.1	25.0	31.7	29.5	28.4	30.1	36.4	27.5
Home	6.9	9.9	6.3	7.8	4.5	5.3	6.4	5.7	5.5
School	20.3	23.1	14.8	15.9	14.5	12.3	9.2	9.6	7.6
Other	29.0	28.1	28.1	20.4	18.6	21.4	24.3	17.7	21.0

Table 14. Where Youth Obtained Prescription Drugs

If you have ever used prescription drugs in order to get high, not for a medical reason, how did you get them? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*117*	*123*	*68*	*1,130*	*241*	*182*	*98*	*1,428*	*256*	*228*	*121*	*1,596*
Friends	60.7	49.6	48.5	47.1	68.0	59.3	59.2	56.3	73.0	64.0	65.3	59.4
Family/relatives	23.1	10.6	19.1	14.8	27.0	13.7	17.3	17.3	22.3	16.2	19.8	16.7
Parties	22.2	13.8	19.1	20.4	25.3	22.5	28.6	21.6	27.0	23.7	23.1	20.5
Home (e.g., medicine cabinet)	23.9	25.2	33.8	26.1	24.5	31.9	20.4	25.9	22.7	23.7	21.5	22.2
Doctor/pharmacy	11.1	15.4	16.2	12.9	14.5	12.6	17.3	16.2	19.9	18.9	15.7	17.7
School	18.8	13.0	14.7	11.9	17.0	19.8	12.2	12.4	24.2	17.1	17.4	11.7
Other	17.9	12.2	17.6	17.9	22.0	18.1	11.2	14.2	13.7	15.8	14.9	13.8
Over the Internet	4.3	3.3	1.5	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.0	3.0	1.2	0.0	1.7	1.9
Outside the U.S. (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	8.5	8.1	8.8	8.6	5.8	6.0	8.2	5.0	7.8	4.8	5.8	5.7

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 15. Drug Free Communities Report - National Outcome Measures (NOMs)

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Male**		Female**	
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
Perception of Risk* (People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)	take five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) once or twice a week?	Binge drinking	72.2	734	81.7	802	76.8	766	74.4	1,084	79.8	1,200
	smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	Tobacco	75.3	738	87.5	806	88.4	767	84.0	1,089	84.2	1,204
	smoke marijuana once or twice a week?	Marijuana	56.4	721	44.3	795	40.0	760	41.5	1,078	51.6	1,180
	use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them?	Prescription drugs	73.9	736	85.0	802	82.7	764	80.2	1,083	81.6	1,201
Perception of Parental Disapproval* (Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	94.1	640	92.9	705	87.2	744	90.5	979	91.9	1,097
	smoke cigarettes?	Tobacco	96.0	642	95.9	703	91.9	744	93.7	978	95.2	1,097
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	94.6	632	88.3	701	82.9	744	87.7	970	88.8	1,094
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	95.6	635	96.9	703	95.8	742	96.4	975	95.8	1,092
Perception of Peer Disapproval* (Friends feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	78.8	664	68.9	729	62.4	747	66.4	997	72.4	1,129
	smoke tobacco?	Tobacco	83.1	663	74.8	730	62.6	745	68.1	994	77.3	1,130
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	71.4	661	46.4	728	39.3	746	48.3	995	54.2	1,126
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	85.3	658	79.7	728	77.5	746	79.4	993	81.6	1,125
Past 30-Day Use* (at least one use in the past 30 days)	had beer, wine, or hard liquor	Alcohol	18.6	781	30.6	844	45.5	778	31.7	1,142	31.5	1,242
	smoked cigarettes	Tobacco	7.9	789	11.3	848	17.1	780	13.4	1,152	10.7	1,247
	used marijuana	Marijuana	9.8	774	21.5	836	23.2	771	20.4	1,129	16.5	1,234
	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet, or Tylox) without a doctor's orders?	Prescription drugs	7.4	770	7.5	838	8.0	774	6.3	1,128	9.0	1,236

* For Perception of Risk, Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, and Past 30-Day Use, the "Sample" column represents the sample size - the number of people who answered the question and whose responses were used to determine the percentage. The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample answering the question as specified in the definition.

** The male and female values allow a gender comparison for youth who completed the survey. However, unless the percentage of students who participated from each grade is similar, the gender results are not necessarily representative of males and females in the community.

Data Tables

Table 16. Additional Data for Prevention Planning

In the last 30 days, about how many times were you offered:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
alcohol?	Never	65.0	73.0	74.5	78.5	48.2	53.2	57.3	58.3	37.8	40.9	39.8	47.1
	Once	15.0	12.2	12.2	10.3	17.0	13.6	14.9	13.1	14.2	13.7	16.6	13.2
	2-3 times	12.3	8.1	7.1	6.7	18.2	17.3	14.9	15.2	22.0	19.8	21.7	19.4
	4-6 times	3.9	2.9	2.5	2.1	8.2	7.7	7.2	6.7	10.9	12.5	9.8	9.4
	7-10 times	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.7	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.3	6.4	4.5	4.4	3.4
	More than 10 times	3.1	2.4	3.0	1.7	6.0	5.6	3.7	4.4	8.7	8.7	7.8	7.5
cigarettes?	Never	79.1	81.8	80.9	86.5	67.3	75.0	76.9	79.6	58.5	64.9	70.1	73.9
	Once	10.1	8.3	8.5	6.8	10.2	8.6	9.5	8.4	11.0	10.2	9.1	9.2
	2-3 times	5.2	5.1	4.0	3.7	9.9	6.1	6.7	5.3	10.8	8.8	8.4	6.8
	4-6 times	2.7	1.8	3.3	1.2	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.5	4.9	4.4	3.9	3.1
	7-10 times	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.6	2.3	1.4	1.2	3.7	2.2	1.8	1.6
	More than 10 times	2.5	2.1	2.7	1.3	7.2	4.8	2.2	3.1	11.1	9.5	6.7	5.4
marijuana?	Never	62.2	68.8	67.2	75.5	52.5	58.3	48.6	57.5	57.3	55.8	49.8	54.1
	Once	12.6	9.5	10.5	8.3	13.6	9.8	14.6	11.4	10.5	10.3	14.2	10.5
	2-3 times	9.5	8.1	7.5	6.6	12.3	11.1	12.8	10.8	10.5	9.2	13.6	12.0
	4-6 times	3.9	3.9	4.7	3.3	6.4	6.4	8.6	6.7	5.7	6.7	7.7	6.8
	7-10 times	3.3	2.6	2.2	1.7	3.8	3.8	5.3	3.8	3.3	3.5	4.0	3.8
	More than 10 times	8.5	7.1	7.9	4.6	11.5	10.6	10.0	9.8	12.7	14.4	10.7	12.7
other drugs?	Never	86.3	88.0	82.4	88.4	78.8	82.4	78.7	82.6	81.3	82.0	78.4	82.1
	Once	6.0	5.3	8.2	5.5	8.4	7.9	9.2	7.6	6.9	6.2	8.6	6.7
	2-3 times	2.5	2.9	2.4	2.7	5.6	4.1	5.9	4.3	4.8	5.3	6.0	5.0
	4-6 times	1.7	1.1	2.4	1.1	2.8	2.2	3.1	2.0	2.4	2.2	1.9	2.1
	7-10 times	1.2	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.0	1.0
	More than 10 times	2.2	1.8	3.6	1.7	3.3	2.5	2.1	2.6	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.0
In the last 30 days, how often did you respond in the following ways when alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana or other drugs were offered to you?		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
Say "No" without giving a reason why.	Never	33.1	25.7	34.8	30.5	66.2	30.9	32.2	35.2	56.6	33.1	39.6	39.2
	Once	17.0	14.7	13.9	11.6	33.8	16.5	17.7	14.4	43.4	15.9	18.6	15.6
	Twice	8.0	4.6	4.5	4.6	0.0	7.1	9.6	6.9	0.0	9.1	8.4	7.6
	Three times	4.1	2.6	1.6	2.3	0.0	3.6	3.4	3.5	0.0	4.3	3.4	3.8
	Four or more times	9.3	7.2	7.1	4.6	0.0	6.8	6.0	6.3	0.0	8.7	7.5	6.7
	I never get offers	28.5	45.2	38.2	46.4	0.0	35.1	31.2	33.6	0.0	28.9	22.5	27.1
Give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer.	Never	39.4	31.2	38.3	33.6	2.5	33.1	33.3	37.1	7.8	34.8	43.1	41.5
	Once	14.0	10.2	11.4	9.4	97.5	15.1	16.1	13.2	92.2	15.2	16.8	14.2
	Twice	7.0	5.1	4.5	4.3	0.0	7.5	7.8	7.0	0.0	9.9	9.3	8.1
	Three times	3.6	4.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	3.3	5.0	3.6	0.0	4.4	3.5	4.0
	Four or more times	8.0	5.0	4.8	3.7	0.0	6.6	6.5	5.4	0.0	6.8	5.8	5.2
	I never get offers	28.1	44.5	38.7	46.7	0.0	34.4	31.3	33.7	0.0	28.9	21.6	26.9
Decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer.	Never	42.5	33.9	41.4	35.4	0.6	44.6	47.5	46.0	2.3	50.2	57.3	53.3
	Once	12.1	9.8	8.7	8.5	99.4	9.9	9.9	9.7	97.7	10.5	10.9	9.2
	Twice	4.5	3.0	3.3	3.2	0.0	3.6	4.5	3.9	0.0	3.8	3.7	3.9
	Three times	3.3	2.2	2.1	1.9	0.0	2.1	1.5	2.3	0.0	2.0	2.5	2.3
	Four or more times	8.9	5.0	5.4	3.7	0.0	4.5	4.4	4.0	0.0	3.9	2.9	3.7
	I never get offers	28.6	46.2	39.1	47.3	0.0	35.3	32.2	34.2	0.0	29.6	22.7	27.6
Use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs.	Never	46.7	36.5	43.2	38.2	1.0	46.7	48.3	49.7	1.7	52.2	59.4	57.0
	Once	9.5	9.2	8.0	6.8	99.0	8.7	11.1	7.8	98.3	8.9	10.4	7.6
	Twice	5.0	2.5	2.2	2.4	0.0	3.4	2.9	2.9	0.0	3.5	3.3	3.0
	Three times	3.2	1.6	1.5	1.5	0.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	0.0	2.1	1.5	1.8
	Four or more times	6.3	4.2	4.4	3.3	0.0	3.6	3.5	3.3	0.0	3.2	2.4	2.7
	I never get offers	29.2	45.9	40.6	47.8	0.0	35.6	32.5	34.6	0.0	30.2	23.0	27.9

Table 17. Additional Data for Prevention Planning (Cont'd)

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	81.8	84.0	84.2	87.7	79.9	86.5	89.1	89.1	81.2	87.7	88.6	89.6
	1 or 2 times	9.3	7.5	6.8	6.4	8.3	6.5	5.7	5.0	8.7	5.9	5.2	4.7
	3 to 5 times	2.9	3.5	3.6	2.5	3.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	3.5	2.6	2.1	2.0
	6 to 9 times	1.2	1.8	2.1	1.2	2.4	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.2
	10 to 19 times	2.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2
	40+ times	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.5	1.5	0.6	1.1	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.3
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	27.9	37.6	46.8	48.7	32.9	50.0	52.7	54.3	41.3	57.8	62.8	65.8
	1 or 2 times	24.7	26.3	24.7	26.4	25.8	24.1	21.7	22.6	26.4	22.1	20.7	17.9
	3 to 5 times	19.6	15.8	14.5	12.8	18.6	14.2	13.8	12.7	15.1	10.5	9.5	9.4
	6 to 9 times	10.2	8.7	5.9	5.4	9.5	6.4	5.5	5.2	6.4	4.4	2.8	3.1
	10 to 19 times	7.1	4.1	3.8	2.8	7.4	2.1	3.0	2.3	5.2	2.3	2.0	1.6
	20 to 29 times	3.3	2.9	1.0	1.2	1.9	1.2	1.0	1.0	1.8	1.3	0.6	0.7
	30 to 39 times	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.3
	40+ times	5.9	3.9	2.7	2.3	3.0	1.6	2.0	1.5	3.1	1.2	1.5	1.2
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	75.6	86.3	87.2	89.8	78.2	90.9	90.0	92.4	79.6	91.6	93.8	94.5
	1 or 2 times	12.6	6.9	7.9	6.0	9.9	5.0	6.0	4.2	12.1	4.7	3.8	3.0
	3 to 5 times	4.9	2.2	2.0	1.9	4.1	1.9	0.9	1.4	3.2	1.7	0.6	0.9
	6 to 9 times	2.2	1.5	1.2	1.0	1.9	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.5
	10 to 19 times	2.3	1.0	0.7	0.4	3.9	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
	20 to 29 times	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
	40+ times	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.5
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	79.3	88.0	88.3	91.5	82.7	91.5	91.1	93.7	84.1	92.7	93.4	94.6
	1 or 2 times	11.8	6.9	7.1	5.4	10.5	5.4	5.3	3.8	9.6	4.6	4.3	3.2
	3 to 5 times	3.2	1.8	2.1	1.2	2.8	1.4	1.6	1.2	3.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
	6 to 9 times	1.8	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.3
	10 to 19 times	1.2	0.7	0.2	0.3	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.1
	20 to 29 times	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	1.5	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.9	0.7
In the last 30 days, how often have you avoided people or places because you might be offered alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or other drugs?	Never	62.2	55.7	66.1	69.0	60.8	59.4	69.4	70.4	66.7	60.8	77.0	75.5
	Once	13.8	16.4	11.4	11.2	13.2	14.0	12.7	10.5	12.3	13.8	7.3	7.8
	2-3 times	9.8	11.7	9.1	9.6	12.9	13.4	9.0	10.4	10.0	12.8	10.4	10.3
	4-6 times	3.5	5.2	4.7	3.4	5.2	5.7	3.2	3.5	4.4	4.9	2.6	3.0
	7-10 times	2.9	2.5	1.2	0.9	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.9	2.1	0.3	0.8
	More than 10 times	7.7	8.5	7.4	5.9	5.8	5.9	4.2	4.1	4.7	5.5	2.5	2.6
During the past 12 months, how many times have you talked with your parents about strategies to avoid or resist people or places where you might be offered alcohol, prescription drugs, or other drugs?*	Never	n/a	n/a	52.9	48.0	n/a	n/a	57.5	57.8	n/a	n/a	65.5	68.2
	Once	n/a	n/a	17.1	17.8	n/a	n/a	15.9	15.7	n/a	n/a	13.5	12.9
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	15.8	17.2	n/a	n/a	14.9	14.9	n/a	n/a	12.9	11.4
	4-6 times	n/a	n/a	4.6	6.8	n/a	n/a	4.9	4.7	n/a	n/a	4.0	3.4
	7-10 times	n/a	n/a	1.9	2.8	n/a	n/a	2.8	2.1	n/a	n/a	1.0	1.2
	More than 10 times	n/a	n/a	7.7	7.5	n/a	n/a	4.0	4.8	n/a	n/a	3.1	2.9
Compared to using illegal drugs (e.g. cocaine, meth, heroin), how harmful do you think it is for people to take prescription drugs (e.g. OxyContin, Vicodin, Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderal, sleeping pills) without a doctor telling them to take them?*	A lot less harmful	n/a	n/a	10.1	7.6	n/a	n/a	4.9	6.0	n/a	n/a	5.4	6.2
	Less harmful	n/a	n/a	13.1	12.4	n/a	n/a	16.9	14.8	n/a	n/a	19.9	16.6
	No difference	n/a	n/a	25.3	27.6	n/a	n/a	34.3	34.3	n/a	n/a	35.7	35.5
	More harmful	n/a	n/a	20.3	21.5	n/a	n/a	24.9	21.1	n/a	n/a	21.0	19.8
	A lot more harmful	n/a	n/a	31.3	30.9	n/a	n/a	19.0	23.8	n/a	n/a	18.0	21.9

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey these questions.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	Prior administration(s)	Current administration	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Heroin	used heroin or other opiates? (2010)	used heroin? (2012/2014)	Cautiously comparable across years.
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)? (2010/2012)	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')? (2014)	Added popular identifier "Molly" for clarification in 2014.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a (2010)*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)? (2012/2014)	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription pain relievers (Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them? used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)? used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?		*Prescription Drugs* is the the measure of any student report use of prescription sedatives, prescription stimulants or prescription pain relievers, (three separate questions) combined to create a single measure.

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

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Arizona Department of Education
School Safety and Prevention
www.ade.az.gov/sa/health/

Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
Kathy Donner
602-255-3889
www.problemgambling.az.gov

Arizona Department of Health Services
Division of Behavioral Health Services
Kelly Charbonneau
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Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
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Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families
602-542-4043
www.gocyf.az.gov

Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate
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602-264-5700 ext. 13
www.drugfreeaz.org

Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development)
www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)
www.samhsa.gov/about/csap.aspx

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
Evidence Based Practices
www.samhsa.gov/ebpwebguide/index.asp

Center for the Application of Substance Abuse Technologies (CASAT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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2014 Arizona Youth Survey



Pinal County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Acknowlegements

The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center thanks Bach Harrison, L.L.C. for their professionalism and contributions during the administration of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey. In addition we thank the Arizona Department of Gaming, Office of Problem Gambling for their continued financial support of the Arizona Youth Survey. We also benefited from the expertise, guidance, and assistance provided by our colleagues at the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission and from input received from many individuals working for agencies throughout the state.

Additionally, the success of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey could not have been achieved without the support and participation of school superintendents, principals, prevention coordinators, and teachers throughout the state. Finally, we extend our thanks to the students who responded to the survey. Their thoughtful participation resulted in a wealth of information that can be used to improve the circumstances in which they live and learn.

Table of Contents

Introduction 4

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention 5

Charts and Tables in this Report 6

The Community Data Project 7

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group 8

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data 10

Data Charts:

- Risk and Protective Factor Profiles 11
- Substance Use 17
- Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior 20
- School Safety 23
- Gambling 26
- Sources of Alcohol 29
- Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs 32

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions 35

Appendix 49

Contacts for Prevention 50

Introduction

2014 Arizona Youth Survey
Pinal County Summary Report

This report summarizes findings from the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2014. The results for Pinal county are presented along with comparisons to 2010 and 2012 survey results, where applicable, as well as to the overall results for the state. The survey was designed to assess school safety, adolescent substance use, antisocial behavior, and the risk and protective factors that are correlated with these adolescent problem behaviors.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students By Grade								
Grade 8	1,633	45.9	1,675	41.4	516	19.2	22,675	47.0
Grade 10	1,170	32.9	1,462	36.2	1,435	53.3	14,028	29.1
Grade 12	757	21.3	906	22.4	741	27.5	11,541	23.9
All Students Surveyed*	3,560	100.0	4,043	100.0	2,692	100.0	48,244	100.0
Students By Gender								
Male	1,756	50.1	1,946	49.0	1,260	47.2	23,460	49.1
Female	1,749	49.9	2,023	51.0	1,411	52.8	24,353	50.9

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	102	5.6	125	6.5	97	7.6	989	5.3
African American	44	2.4	48	2.5	46	3.6	574	3.1
Asian	10	0.6	13	0.7	11	0.9	169	0.9
Pacific Islander	21	1.2	21	1.1	14	1.1	220	1.2
White	404	22.3	558	29.0	357	28.0	6,067	32.5
Multi-Racial	92	5.1	123	6.4	88	6.9	1,027	5.5
Race Unmarked	1,140	62.9	1,036	53.9	660	51.9	9,603	51.5
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	132	8.2	106	5.5	84	6.3	1,274	4.5
African American	180	11.2	202	10.5	196	14.7	1,790	6.4
Asian	44	2.7	49	2.6	45	3.4	1,459	5.2
Pacific Islander	24	1.5	13	0.7	12	0.9	260	0.9
White	1,060	65.8	1,265	65.9	841	63.0	20,587	73.4
Multi-Racial	144	8.9	209	10.9	147	11.0	2,413	8.6
Race Unmarked	27	1.7	77	4.0	10	0.8	268	1.0
Totals								
	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	1,813	50.9	1,924	47.6	1,273	47.3	18,649	38.7
Non-Hispanic Students	1,611	45.3	1,921	47.5	1,335	49.6	28,051	58.1
*Total Students***	3,560	100.0	4,043	100.0	2,692	100.0	48,244	100.0

* As a small percentage of students skipped the question Are you Hispanic or Latino? (at the state level, 1,544 students, or 3.2% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than Total Students.

All schools in Arizona are eligible to participate in the survey, and recruitment efforts were successful in obtaining participation by schools in all of Arizona's 15 counties. Careful planning and uniform administration of the survey have resulted in survey data that are valid and representative of the students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades in Arizona.

Tables 1 and 2 describe the characteristics of the students who completed the survey from your county and the state of Arizona. Because not every student answered all of the questions, the number of students in the gender and ethnicity/race categories often will be less than the total number of students.

To better understand the diversity of Arizona's youth population, respondents were asked separate questions about their ethnicity (Hispanic vs. Non-Hispanic) and their race (Caucasian, African-American, Native American, or Alaska Native, etc.). This method for obtaining ethnicity and race information provides more comprehensive data on youth cultural and racial self-identification, and a more nuanced understanding of Arizona's diverse youth population.

Whenever data are obtained from a sample of students instead of the entire population, it is important to recognize the strengths and weaknesses of the data. One easy way to investigate the quality of the sample is to look at the basic demographic characteristics of the students who participated in the survey and compare them to what is known about the entire population of students. This will give the user of these data a basic understanding of the degree to which the sample data can be generalized to the entire population.

It is important to note that even when the characteristics of the sample do not match well to the characteristics of the population this does not mean the data lose their usefulness. The data included in this report describes the level of risk and protective factors, substance use, antisocial behavior, and delinquency of those youth who participated in the survey, which can be used to inform the development of school and community-based prevention and intervention activities that may benefit both the youth who participate in the survey and those who did not.

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention

Prevention is a science. The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention is a proven way of reducing substance abuse and its related consequences. This model is based on the simple premise that to prevent a problem from happening, we need to identify the factors that increase the risk of that problem developing and then find ways to reduce the risks. Just as medical researchers have found risk factors for heart disease such as diets high in fat, lack of exercise, and smoking, a team of researchers at the University of Washington have defined a set of risk factors for youth problem behaviors.

Risk factors are characteristics of school, community and family environments, and of students and their peer groups known to predict increased likelihood of drug use, delinquency, school dropout, and violent behaviors among youth. For example, children who live in families with high levels of conflict are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in families characterized by low levels of family conflict.

The chart below shows the links between 19 risk factors and five problem behaviors. The check marks indicate where at least two well designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

Protective factors exert a positive influence and buffer against the negative influence of risk, thus reducing the likelihood that adolescents will engage in problem behaviors. Protective factors identified through research include strong bonding to family, school, community and peers, and healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior.

Research on risk and protective factors also has important implications for children's academic success, positive youth development, and prevention of health and behavior problems. In order to promote academic success and positive youth development and to prevent problem behaviors, **it is necessary to address the factors that predict these outcomes.** By measuring risk and protective factors in a population, specific risk factors that are elevated and widespread can be identified and targeted by policies, programs, and actions shown to reduce those risk factors and to promote protective factors.

Many risk and protective factors can be linked to specific types of interventions that have been shown to be effective in either reducing risk(s) or enhancing protection(s). The steps outlined here will help your school make key decisions regarding allocation of resources, how and when to address specific needs, and which strategies are most effective and known to produce results.

Risk Factors

	Community						Family				School		Peer / Individual						
	Community Laws & Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms & Crime	Availability of Drugs & Firearms	Transitions & Mobility	Low Neighborhood Attachment	Community Disorganization	Extreme Economic & Social Deprivation	Family History of the Problem Behavior	Family Conflict	Family Management Problems	Favorable Parent Attitudes & Involvement in the Problem Behavior	Academic Failure	Lack of Commitment to School	Early Initiation of Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Early & Persistent Antisocial Behavior	Alienation & Rebelliousness	Friends Who Use Drugs & Engage in Problem Behaviors	Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Gang Involvement	Constitutional Factors
Substance Abuse	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delinquency	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Teen Pregnancy						✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
School Drop-Out			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Violence	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓

Source: Communities That Care (CTC) prevention model, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA)

Charts and Tables in this Report

There are seven types of charts presented in this report:

1. Risk profiles
2. Protective profiles
3. Lifetime and 30-day Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug (ATOD) use
4. Binge drinking and antisocial behavior
5. School safety and cyber-bullying
6. Gambling
7. Where youth acquired alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 14 that appear at the end of this report. The additional data found in Tables 15 through 17 are explained at the end of this section.

Understanding the Format of the Charts

There are several graphical elements common to all the charts. Understanding the format of the charts and what these elements represent is essential in interpreting the results of the 2014 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students who reported a given behavior. For the risk and protective charts, research has determined cutoff scores for each scale where the likelihood of youth problem behaviors were increased (youth at risk) or reduced (youth having protection). The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students scoring above the cutoff, reflecting elevated risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2010, 2012, and 2014. By looking at the percentages over time, it is possible to identify trends in substance use and antisocial behavior. By studying the percentage of youth at risk and with protection over time, it is possible to determine whether the percentage of students at risk or with protection is increasing, decreasing, or staying the same. This information is important when deciding which risk and protective factors warrant attention.

- **Dots, Diamonds, and Triangles.** The dots on the charts represent the percentage of all of the youth surveyed across Arizona who reported substance use, problem behavior, elevated risk, or elevated protection. The diamonds and triangles represent national data from the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey and the Bach Harrison Norm, respectively.

The Bach Harrison Norm was developed by Bach Harrison L.L.C. to provide states and communities with the ability to compare their results on risk, protection, and antisocial measures with more national measures. Survey participants from eight statewide surveys and five large regional surveys across the nation were combined into a database of approximately 460,000 students. The results were weighted to make the contribution of each state and region proportional to its share of the national population. Bach Harrison analysts then calculated rates for antisocial behavior and for students at risk and with protection. The results appear on the charts as BH Norm. In order to keep the Bach Harrison Norm relevant, it is updated approximately every two years as new data become available.

A comparison to state-wide and national results provides additional information for your community in determining the relative importance of levels of alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use, antisocial behavior, risk, and protection. Information about other students in the state and the nation can be helpful in determining the seriousness of a given level of problem behavior. Scanning across the charts, it is important to observe the factors that differ the most from the Bach Harrison Norm. This is the first step in identifying the levels of risk and protection that are higher or lower than those in other communities. The risk factors that are higher than the Bach Harrison Norm and the protective factors that are lower than the Bach Harrison Norm are probably the factors that your community should consider addressing when planning prevention programs.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

Risk and protective factor scales measure specific aspects of a youth's life experience that can be used to predict whether they will engage in problem behaviors. The scales, defined in Table 3, are grouped into four domains: community, family, school, and peer/individual. The risk and protective factor charts show the percentage of students at risk and with protection for each of the scales.

Lifetime and 30-Day ATOD Use

- **Lifetime use** is a measure of the percentage of students who tried the particular substance at least once in their lifetime and is used to show the percentage of students who have had experience with a particular substance.
- **30-day use** is a measure of the percentage of students who used the substance at least once in the 30 days prior to taking the survey and is a proxy for the level of current use of the substance.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

Binge Drinking and Antisocial Behavior

- **Binge Drinking** is measured as having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey.
- **Impaired Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving in the past 30 days, or riding with a driver in the past 30 days who had been drinking alcohol.
- **Antisocial behavior (ASB)** is a measure of the percentage of students who report any involvement during the past year with the eight antisocial behaviors listed in the charts.

School Safety and Cyber-Bullying

The school safety and cyber-bullying profile charts contain the percentages of students who felt unsafe at school or on the way to school, were threatened or injured with a weapon at school, were in a physical fight at school, carried a weapon to school, were picked on or bullied at school, bullied another student, or were harassed or mistreated while online or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 10.

Gambling

Gambling behavior charts show the percentage of students who engaged in each of the 10 types of gambling "for money, possessions, or anything of value" during the past year: played gambling machines, played the lottery, bet on sports, played cards, played bingo, bet on a dice game, bet on a game of personal skill, and bet on horse or other animal races. The chart also shows the percentage of students who engaged in any gambling behavior during the past year.

Where Youth Obtained Alcohol, Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

These charts display data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol, marijuana and prescription drugs in the past 30 days. Each chart focuses on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol, marijuana, or prescription drugs. (Students reporting no use of the relevant substance are not represented in these data.) The smaller the size of the subgroup (known as the sample size), the larger the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where they obtained alcohol, each category would show up as either 0% or 100%). The chart legends indicate the sample size for each grade surveyed to help readers know when caution should be taken as a result of a small sample.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 14, Tables 15 through 17 contain information useful for prevention planning and grant reporting.

Table 15 contains the information that is required by communities with Drug Free Communities Grants, such as the perception of the risk of ATOD use, perception of parent and peer disapproval of ATOD use, and past 30-day use.

The Community Data Project

Supported by a grant from the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Community Data Project is a multi-agency effort to create a central repository for Arizona's substance abuse and crime data. Through a user-friendly website, the public has access to a one-stop portal where they can select the type of data they need, specific demographic characteristics, and their geographic level of interest. Various output options are offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site is a useful tool for practitioners and policymakers who are addressing substance abuse, juvenile delinquency, and crime and the criminal justice system by providing them with a picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the user's geographic area of interest not only leads to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but also maximizes data-for-decision-making capabilities for things such as the appropriate program content, identification of at-risk target areas and populations, grant writing and reporting, monitoring progress of prevention and intervention initiatives over time, and determining resource allocation. Please visit the Community Data Project at:

www.bach-harrison.com/arizonadataproject/Indicators.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) is the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Acting Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and staff support is provided by the GOCYF. The body is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations, and is used as the conduit through which its Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP is tasked with developing and utilizing a shared-planning process that encourages state and local partnerships to maximize existing resources and with building the capacity of local communities to meet their identified needs. Further, the body is tasked with integrating strategies across systems to leverage existing funding and with increasing access to services at the community level. Specifically, the ASAP has the following duties and responsibilities:

a. Compile and summarize information and data on substance misuse and abuse and associated consequences and correlates, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process. Identify and address data gaps in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.

b. Utilize evaluation and research reports to promote the most effective and evidence-based programs, policies and practices across the state and make recommendations for modification as needed.

c. Encourage state and local partnerships to engage in shared planning processes and build the capacity of local communities to meet identified needs and maximize resources.

d. Identify and share effective practices to integrate strategies across systems that will leverage existing funding and increase access to services at the community level.

e. Analyze current state and federal laws and programs governing substance misuse and abuse prevention, treatment, and enforcement and recommend any changes that would enhance the effectiveness of these laws or programs.

f. Recommend specific drug and alcohol related policy and budget line-items for consideration by Arizona state agencies and/or the Arizona Legislature.

Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) operates under the authority of the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and the direction of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) in conformance with Executive Order 2007-12 signed by the Governor of Arizona on June 13, 2007 and continued by Executive Order 2013-05 on May 28, 2013.

Arizona's Epi Work Group was formed in 2004 as a requirement of the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) received by Arizona from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) and became an official standing work group of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership via Executive Order 2007-12 and Executive Order 2013-05.

In the past, the Epi Work Group was responsible for releasing a biennial comprehensive, informative and functional profile of substance use indicators for use by practitioners, policymakers, coalitions, agencies, individuals in relevant fields, and other key stakeholders. In order to publish the first Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile in 2005, the Epi Work Group identified indicators of substance use and consequence patterns and thoroughly analyzed available data.

In 2007, the second edition expanded upon the first report in that it contained a broader array of epidemiological data, including measures of tobacco-related mortality and morbidity, outlined differential consequences and/or consumption patterns by gender and race and ethnicity, and provided a more complete assessment of methamphetamine use and its effects on Arizona's adults and youth. The 2007 report also uncovered gaps in Arizona's data systems, including the need for data on the relationship between child welfare and substance use, sub-county data, substance-specific data, measures of the severity of substance use, and tribal data. The Epi Work Group and the GOCYF have dedicated themselves to addressing these data gaps in order to lay a solid foundation for reducing the state's substance use problem and to provide

ASAP and Epi Work Group (cont'd)

an accurate depiction of the impact of substance use on Arizona and its populace.

Recently, the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile has been replaced by the Community Data Project (CDP). While not yet as comprehensive in scope as the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile, the CDP is an interactive, user-friendly, data-sharing website that provides data online, a customizable, cost-effective and user-driven alternative to the hard-bound profiles. The CDP website currently houses over 300 indicators of substance use/prevalence and associated consequences. Data are provided over time in graph, table, and map formats and are available at the county- and community-level, and by race and ethnicity, gender, and age (where applicable and available).

The Epi Work Group's mission is to provide communities, policymakers and local, state and tribal officials with data on the use, consequences and context of alcohol and illicit, over-the-counter, and prescription drugs to inform their substance abuse prevention and intervention strategies.

The Epi Work Group's principles are to:

- Establish a clear purpose and set of goals and objectives consistent with a public health model;
- Establish work plans that identify specific workgroup products, schedules, and milestones;
- Establish and maintain regular contacts with appropriate State advisory group(s) and key State decision-makers;
- Ensure an ongoing and meaningful exchange of data and information between the Epi Work Group, State leaders and SAMHSA;
- Emphasize outcomes;
- Support data-driven decision-making at the State-level and local-level;
- Provide community-oriented data for use in community planning, and for monitoring and evaluation purposes;
- Promote continual improvements in data gathering for assessments; and
- Use data sources that will provide multiple measures over time and meet data quality technical standards

The Epi Work Group functions as a work group of the ASAP, the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families; is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations; and is used as the conduit through which the Epi Work Group facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP utilizes the data and analysis provided by the Epi Work Group to devise strategies and solutions and to guide decisions about the allocation of resources, including the funding of prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement efforts, and to inform the public about the prevalence of substance use and associated consequences, such as mortality and morbidity.

The Epi Work Group has three major goals, which are to:

1. Maintain and update the Community Data Project, the interactive website for substance misuse and abuse and associated consequence and correlate data, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process.
2. Identify data gaps and address them in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.
3. Serve as a resource to the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and member agencies to support data-driven decision-making that makes the best use of the resources available to address substance misuse abuse and related issues in Arizona.

Staffed by the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Epi Work Group is composed of statisticians, data analysts, academics, and holders of key datasets from various state agencies and universities who collaborate and advise on epidemiological reports and respond to data gaps and pressing substance use-related inquiries.

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data

What are the numbers telling you?

Review the charts and data tables presented in this report. Note your findings as you discuss the following questions:

- Which 3-5 risk factors appear to be higher than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which levels of 30-day drug use are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
  - Which substances are your students using the most?
  - At which grades do you see unacceptable usage levels?
- Which levels of antisocial behaviors are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
- Which behaviors are your students exhibiting the most?
- At which grades do you see unacceptable behavior levels?

How to identify high priority problem areas.

- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the others?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which problem(s) can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problem(s) fit best with the prevention resources at hand?
- **Determine the standards and values held within your community** – For example: Is it acceptable in your community for a percentage of high school students to drink alcohol regularly as long as that percentage is lower than the overall state rate?

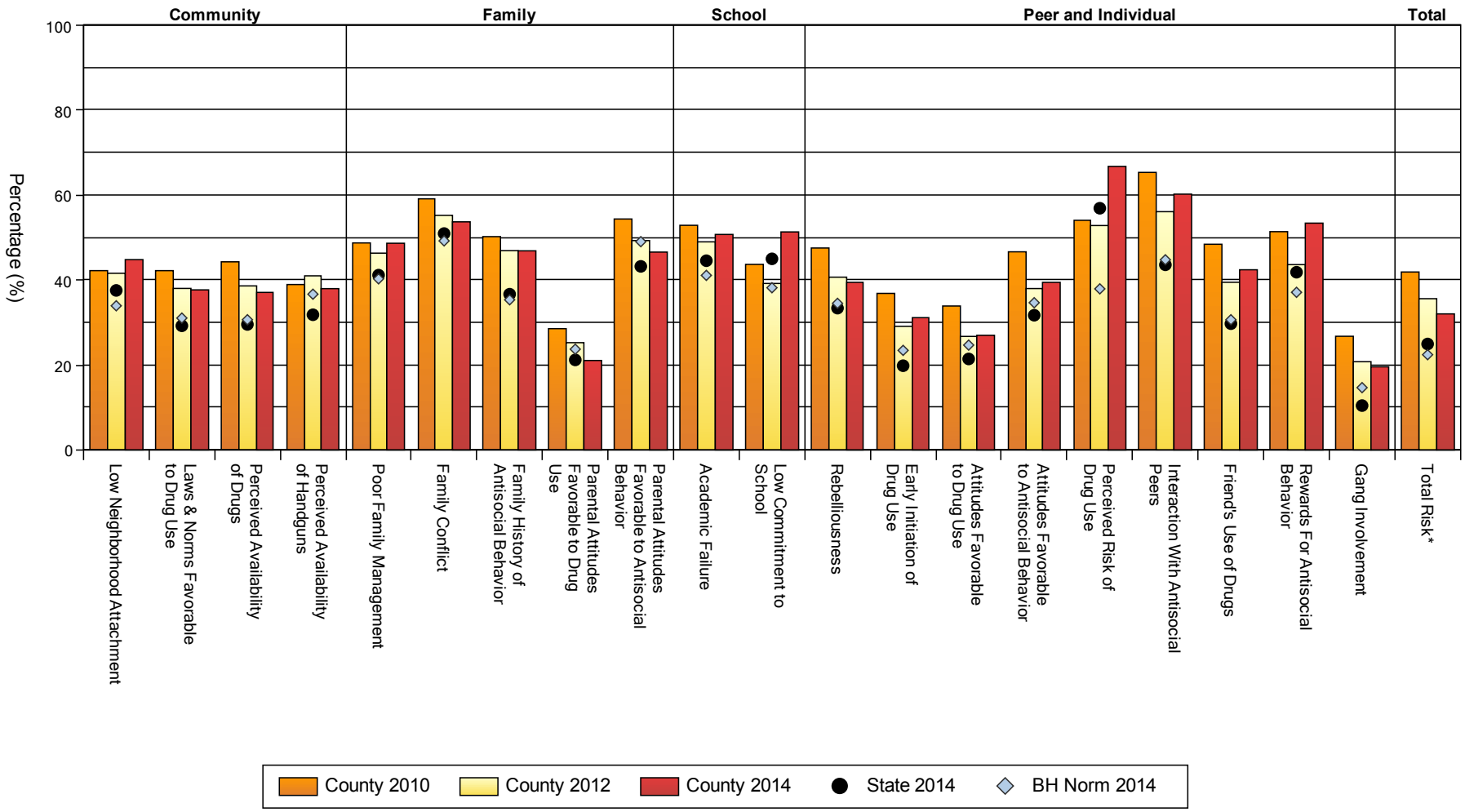
Use these data for planning.

- **Substance use and antisocial behavior data** – raise awareness about the problems and promote dialogue.
- **Risk and protective factor data** – identify exactly where the community needs to take action.
- **Promising approaches** – access resources listed on the last page of this report for ideas about programs that have been proven effective in addressing the risk factors that are high in your community, and improving the protective factors that are low.

	Sample notes	Priority rate 1	Priority rate 2	Priority rate 3
Risk factors	*8th grade Favorable Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @14% (8% > BH Norm.)*			
Protective factors	*10th grade School rewards for prosocial involvement down 7% from 2 yrs ago*			
Substance abuse	*8th grade 30-day Marijuana @7% (3% above state av.)*			
Antisocial behavior	*12th grade - Drunk/high at school @ 5% (same as state, but still too high)*			

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

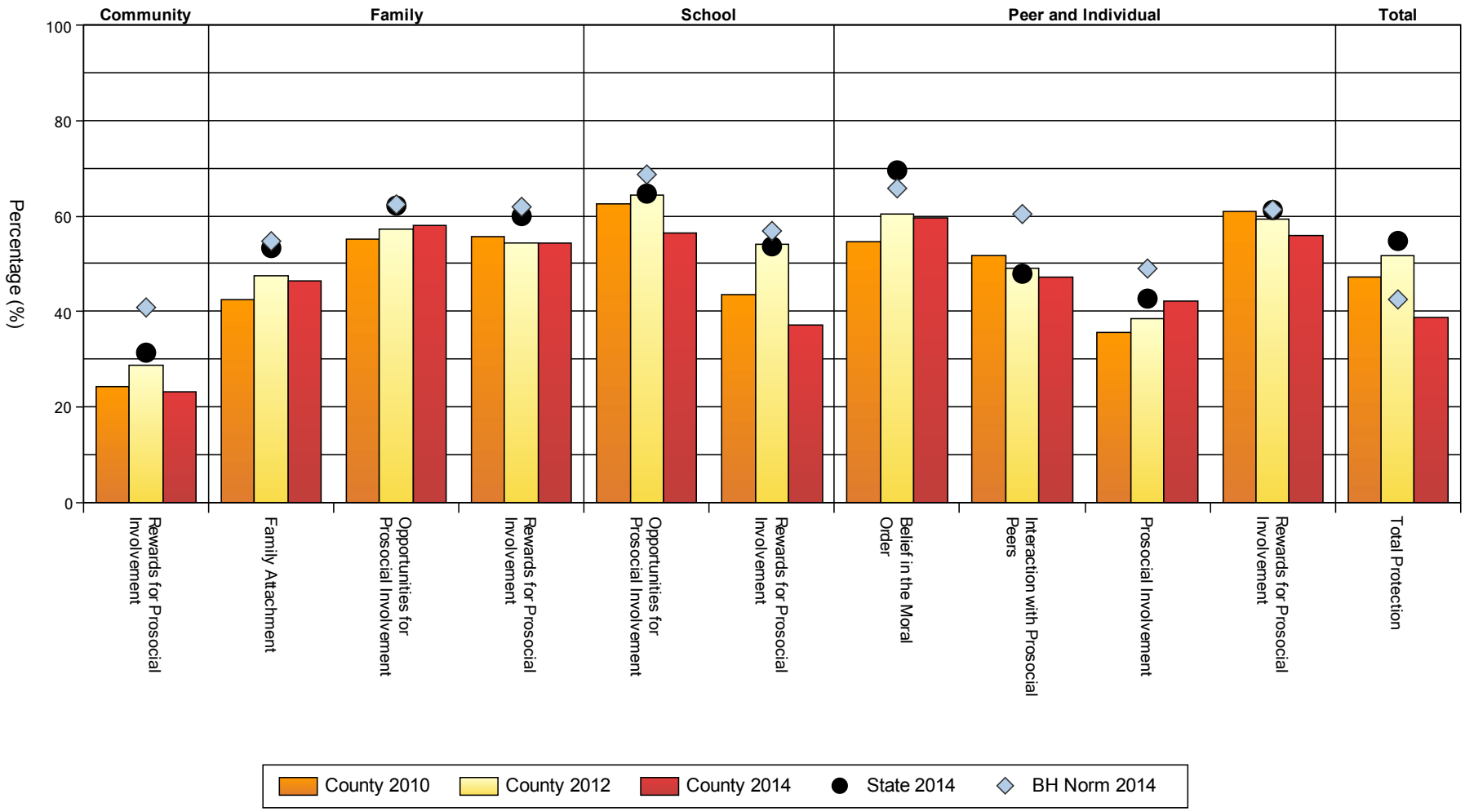
RISK PROFILE
2014 Pinal County, Grade 8



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

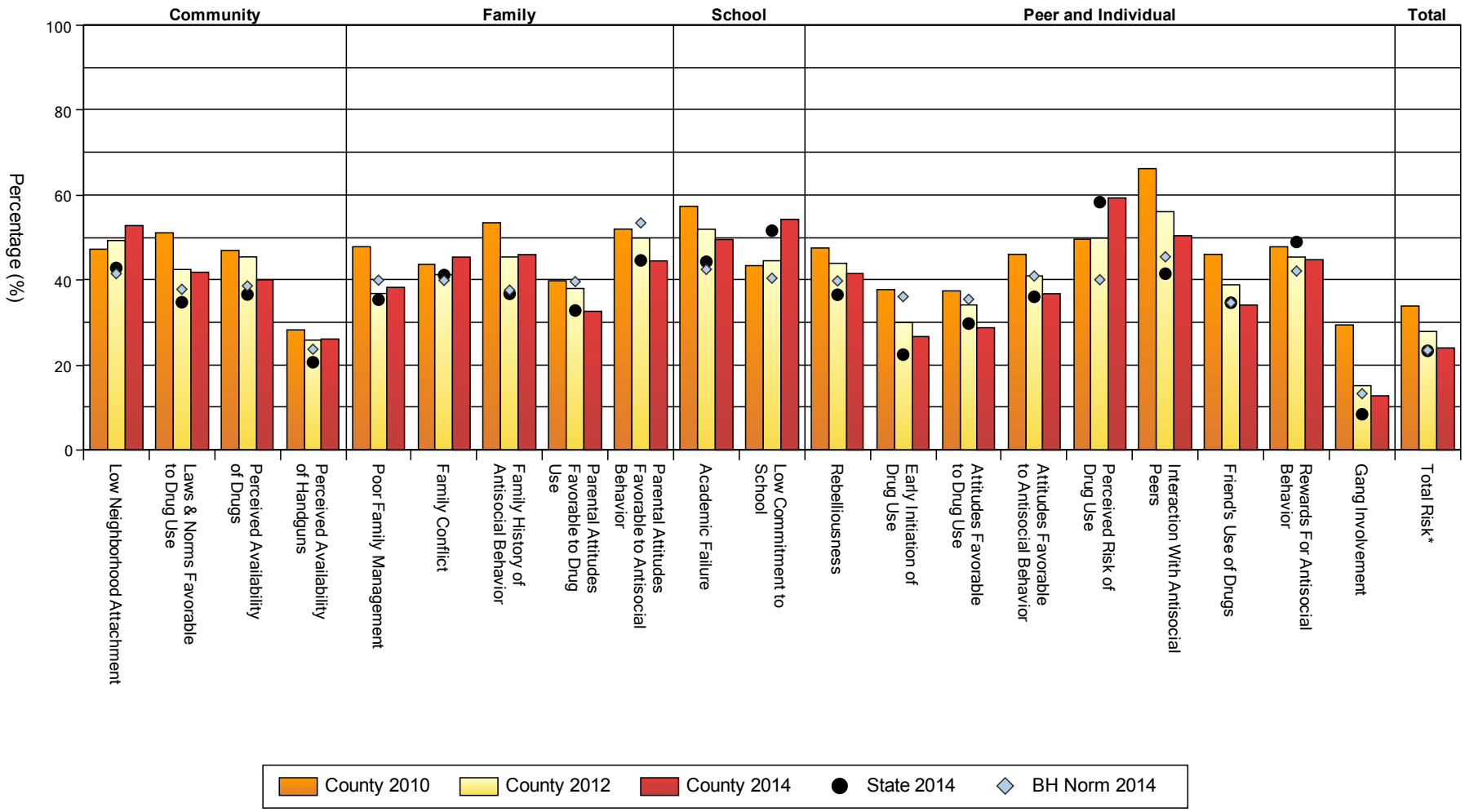
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Pinal County, Grade 8



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

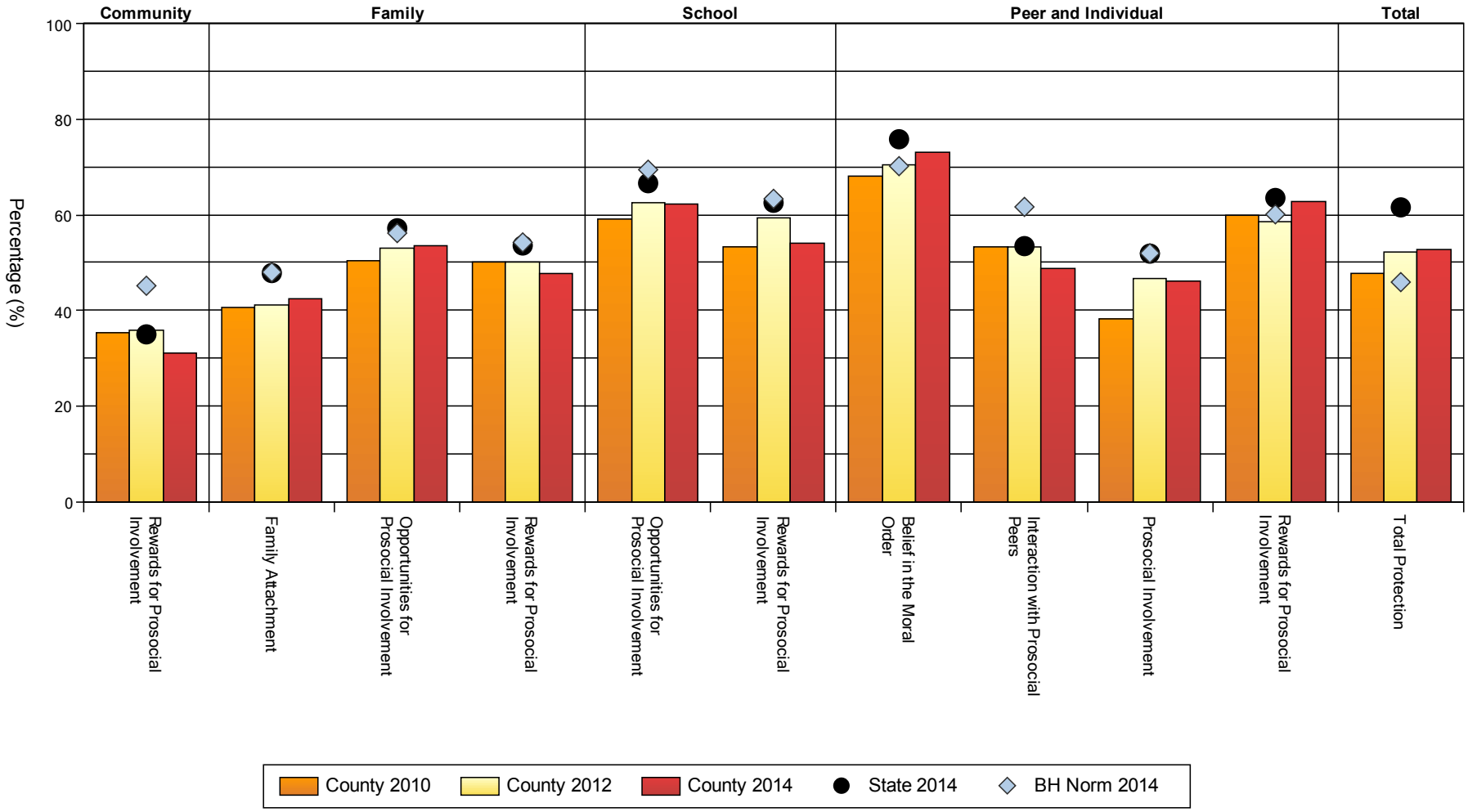
RISK PROFILE
2014 Pinal County, Grade 10



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

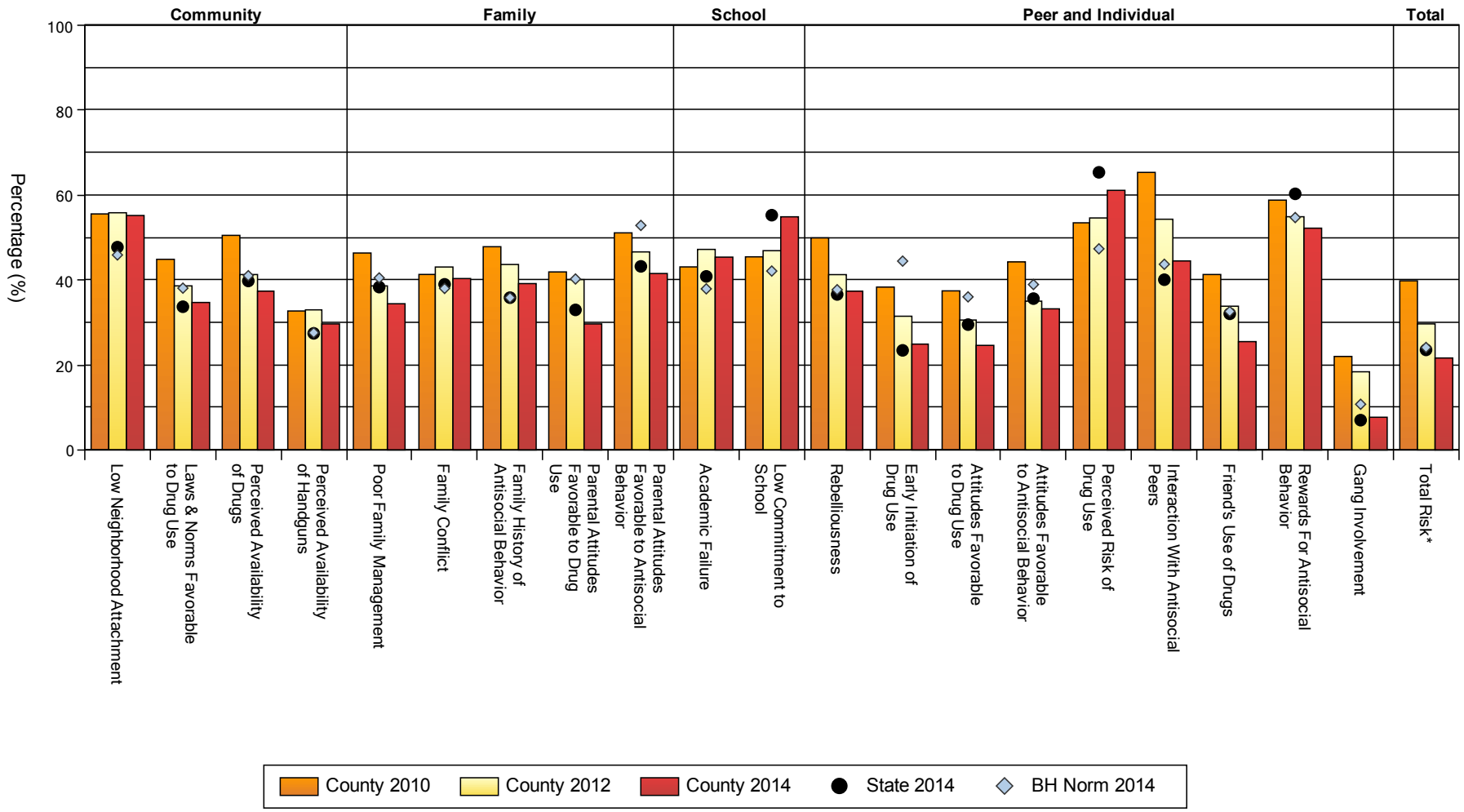
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Pinal County, Grade 10



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

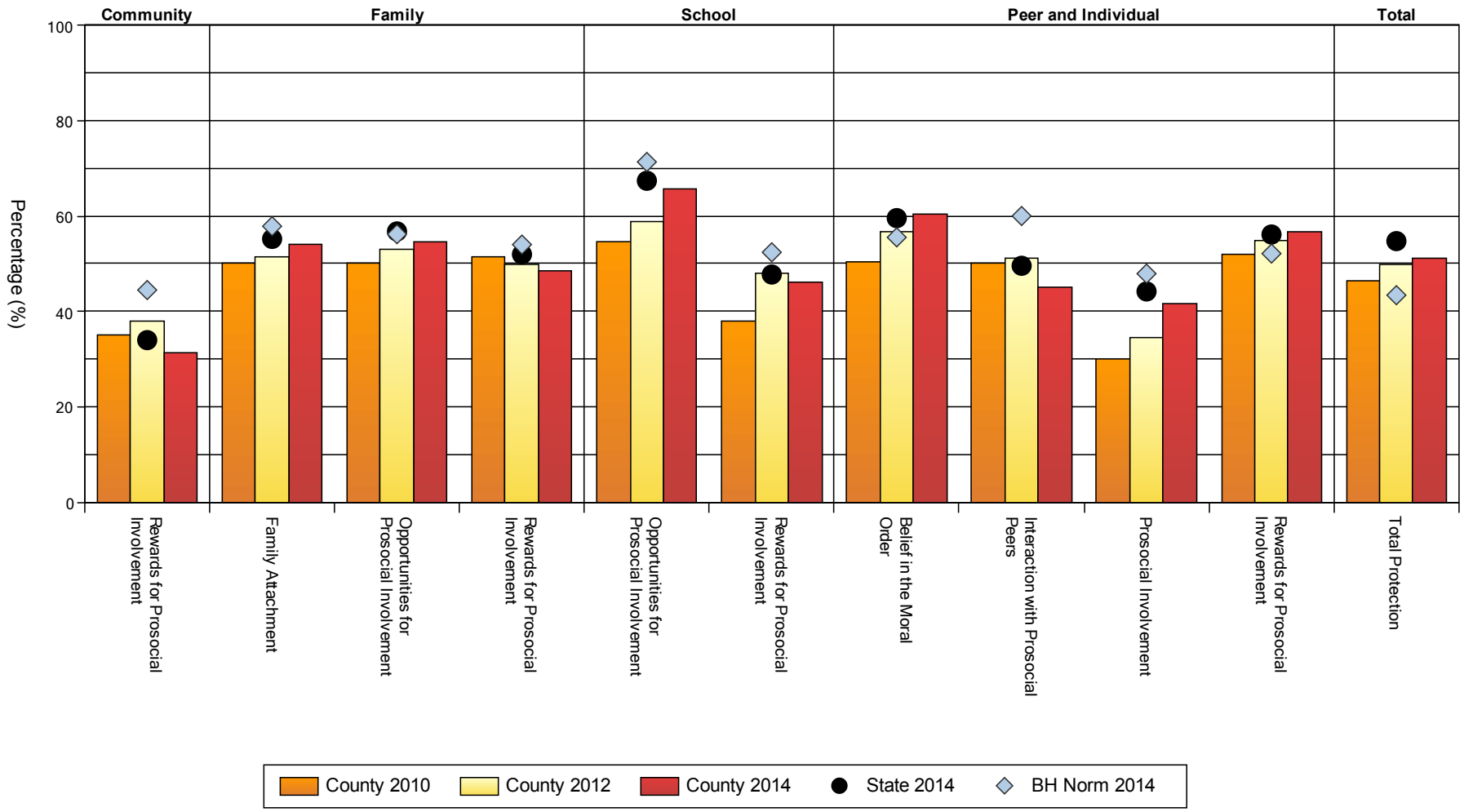
RISK PROFILE
2014 Pinal County, Grade 12



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

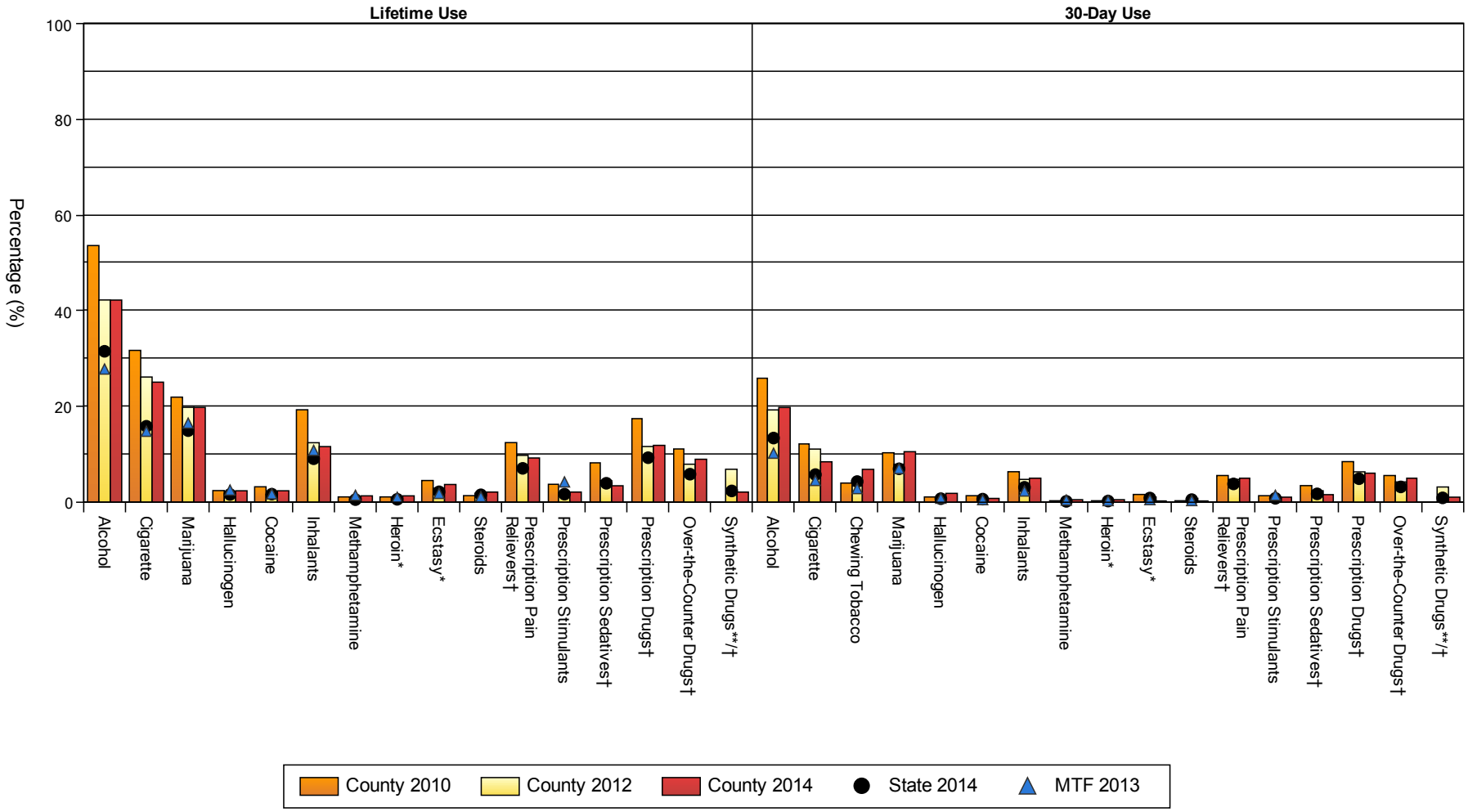
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Pinal County, Grade 12



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

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Pinal County, Grade 8



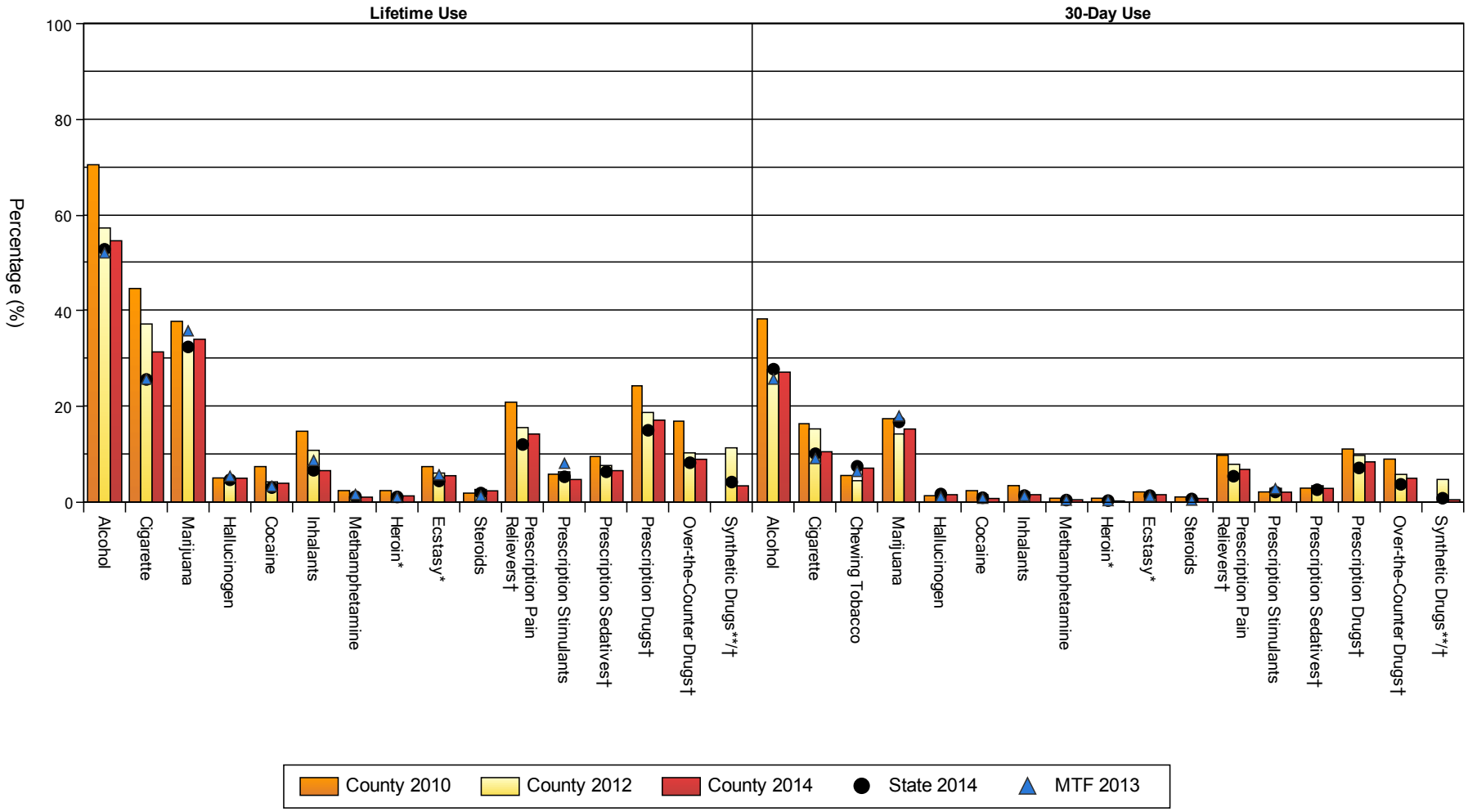
* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

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

Substance Use

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Pinal County, Grade 10

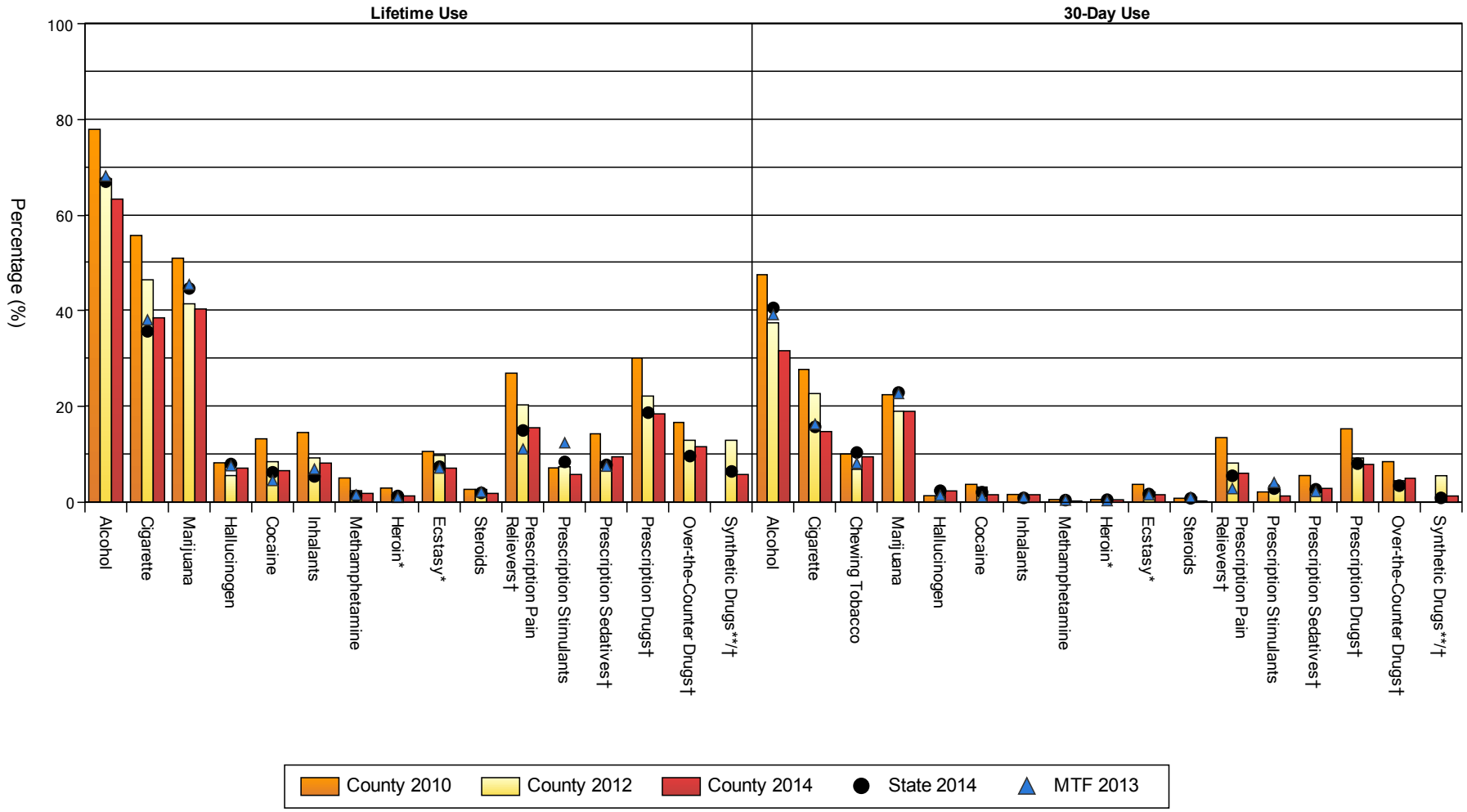


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LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Pinal County, Grade 12



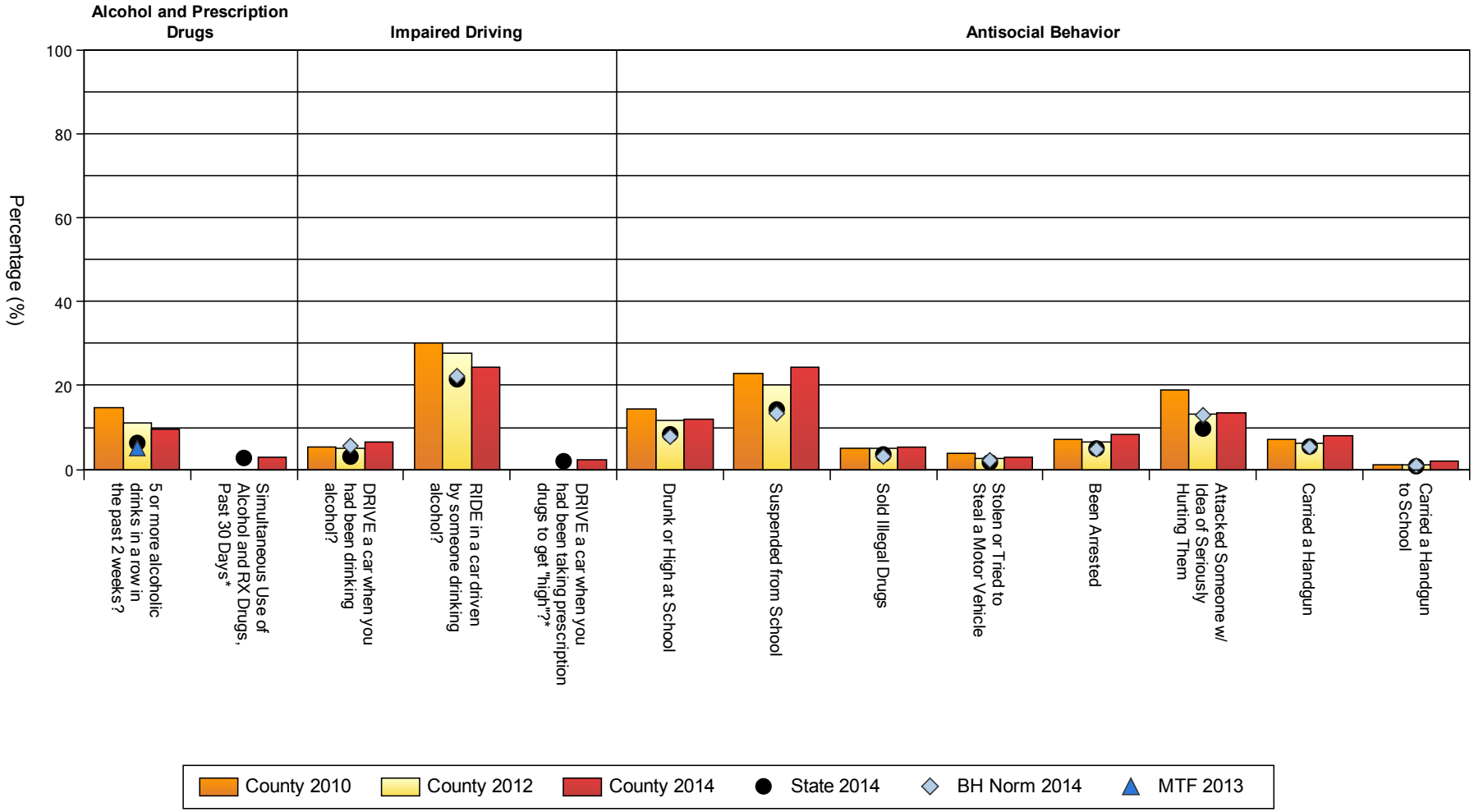
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Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

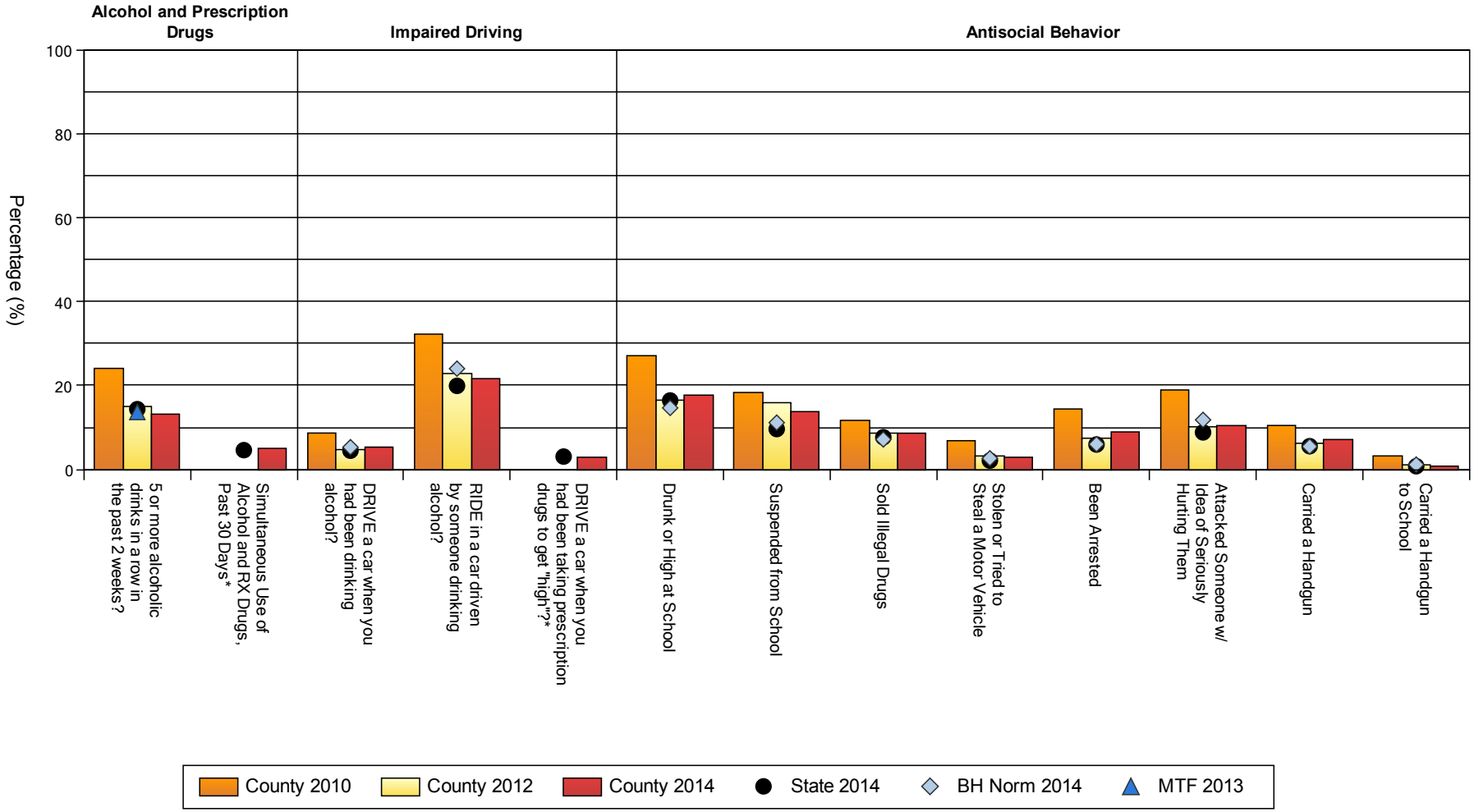
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Pinal County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

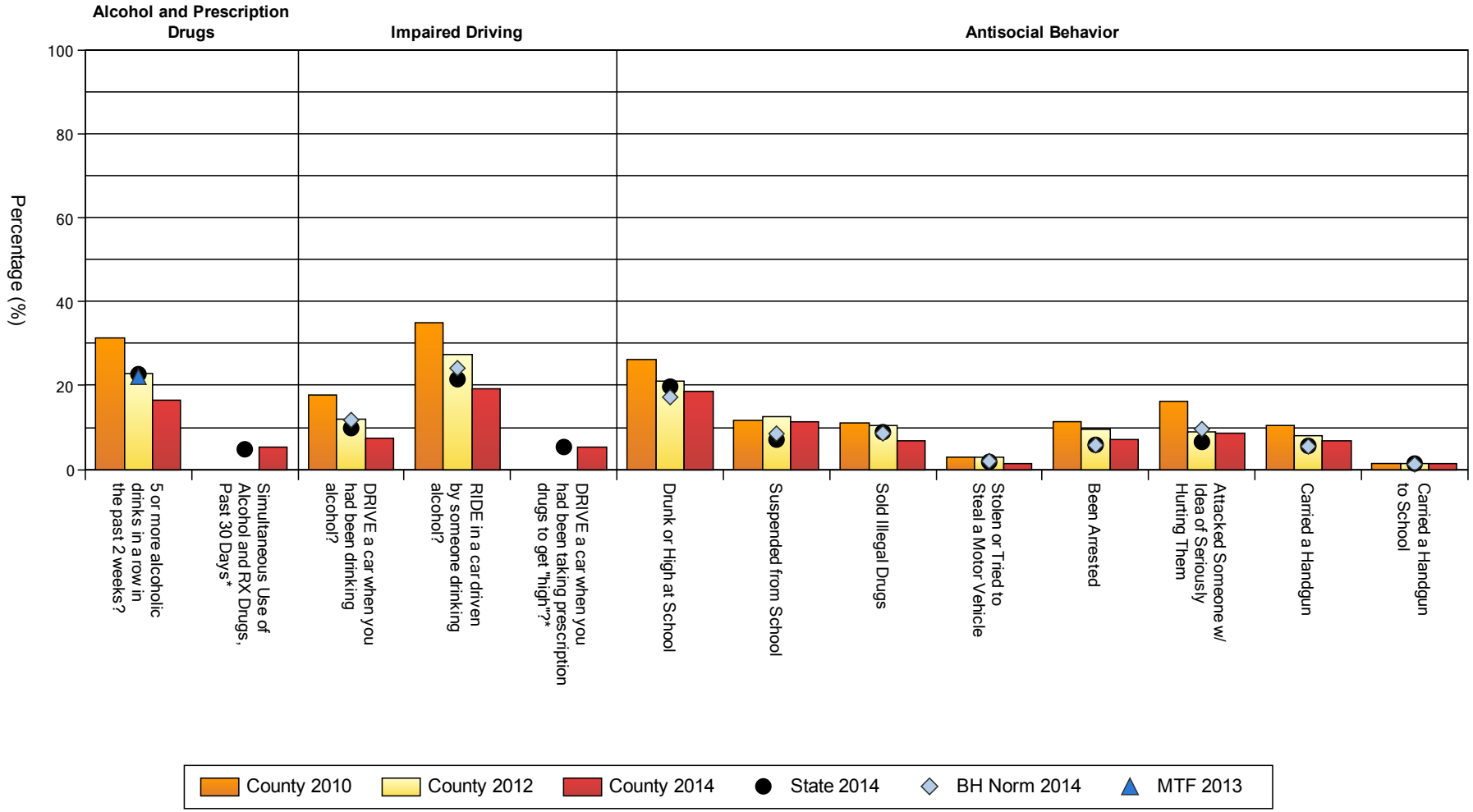
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Pinal County, Grade 10



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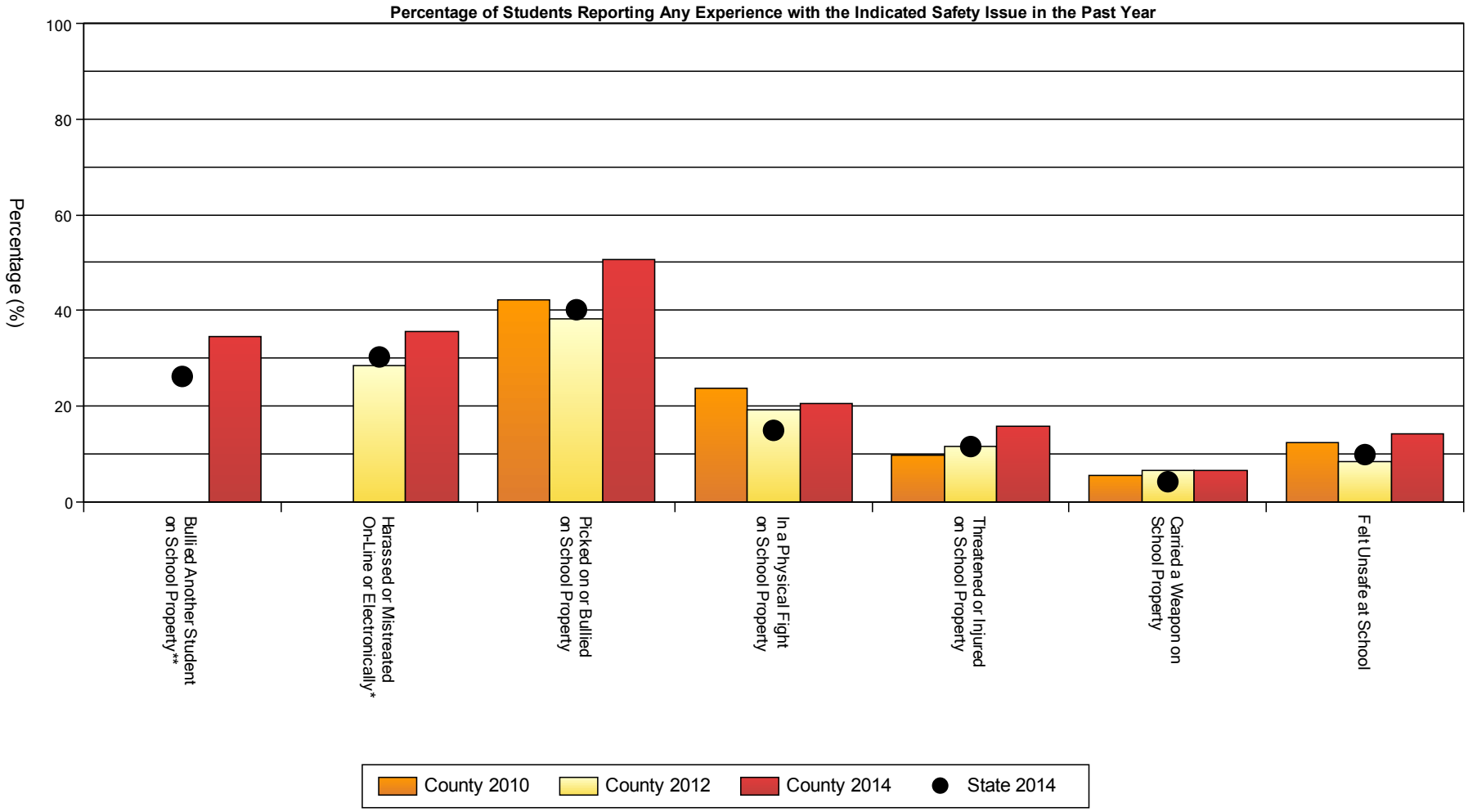
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Pinal County, Grade 12



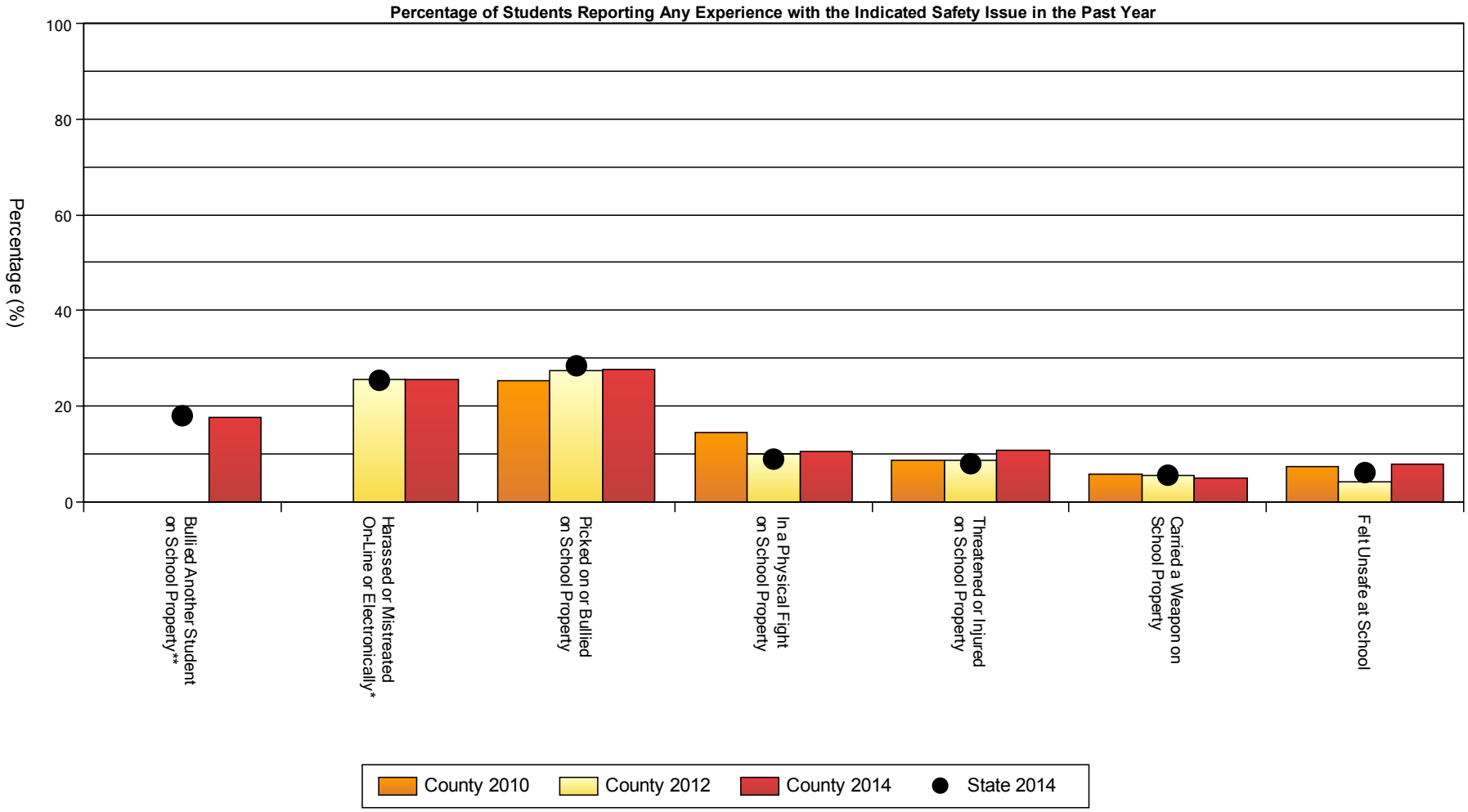
* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Pinal County, Grade 8



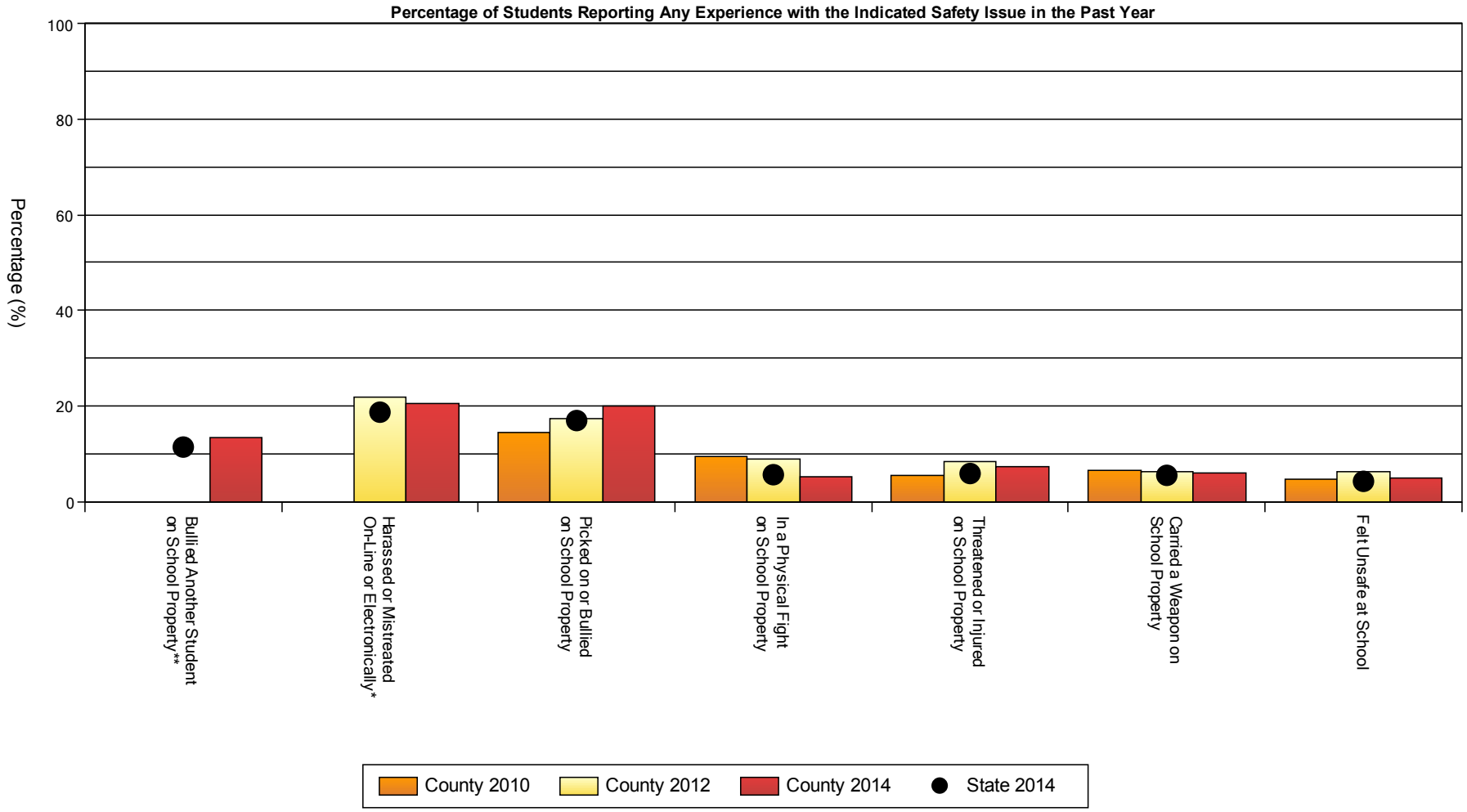
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey student reports of bullying against others.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Pinal County, Grade 10



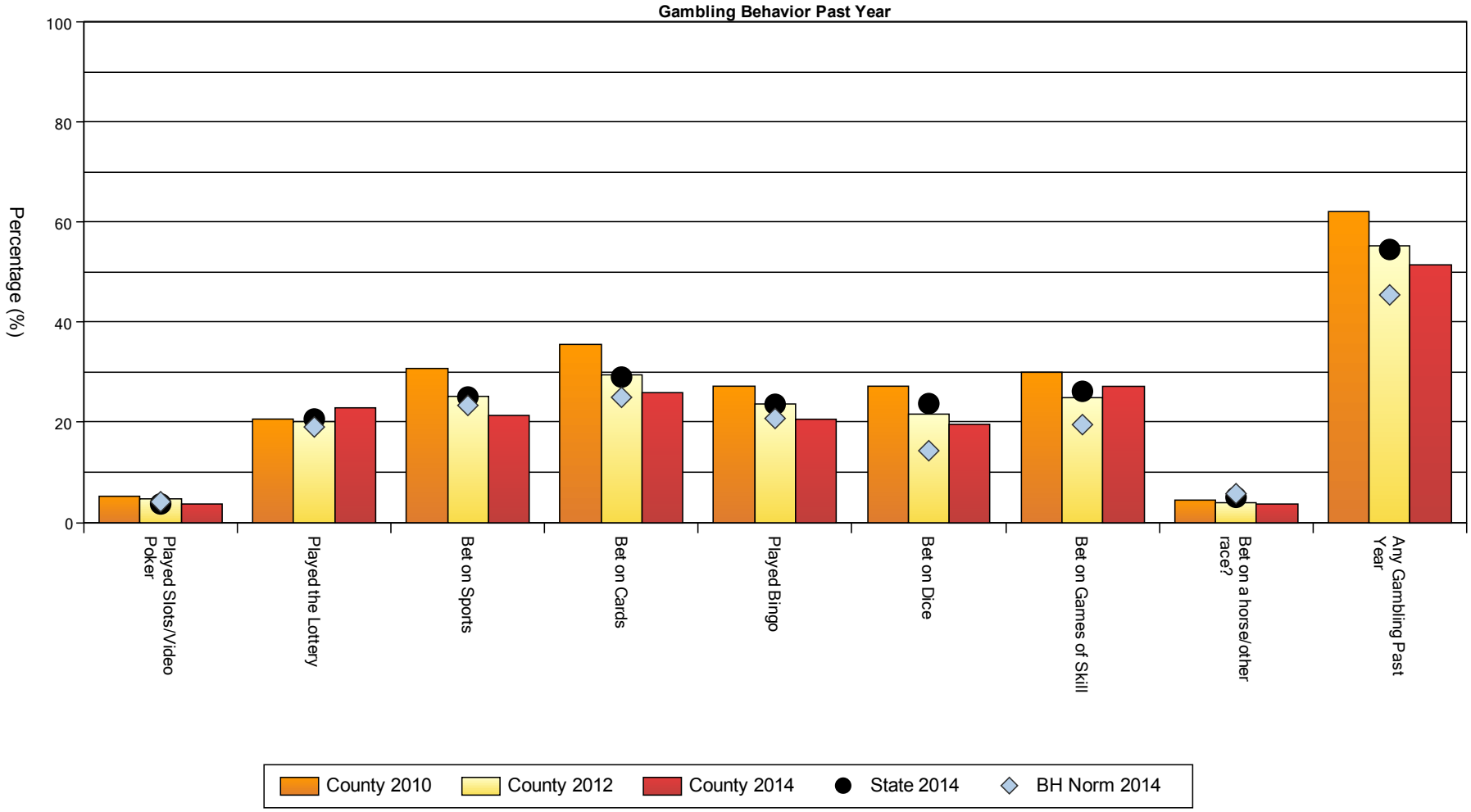
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SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Pinal County, Grade 12

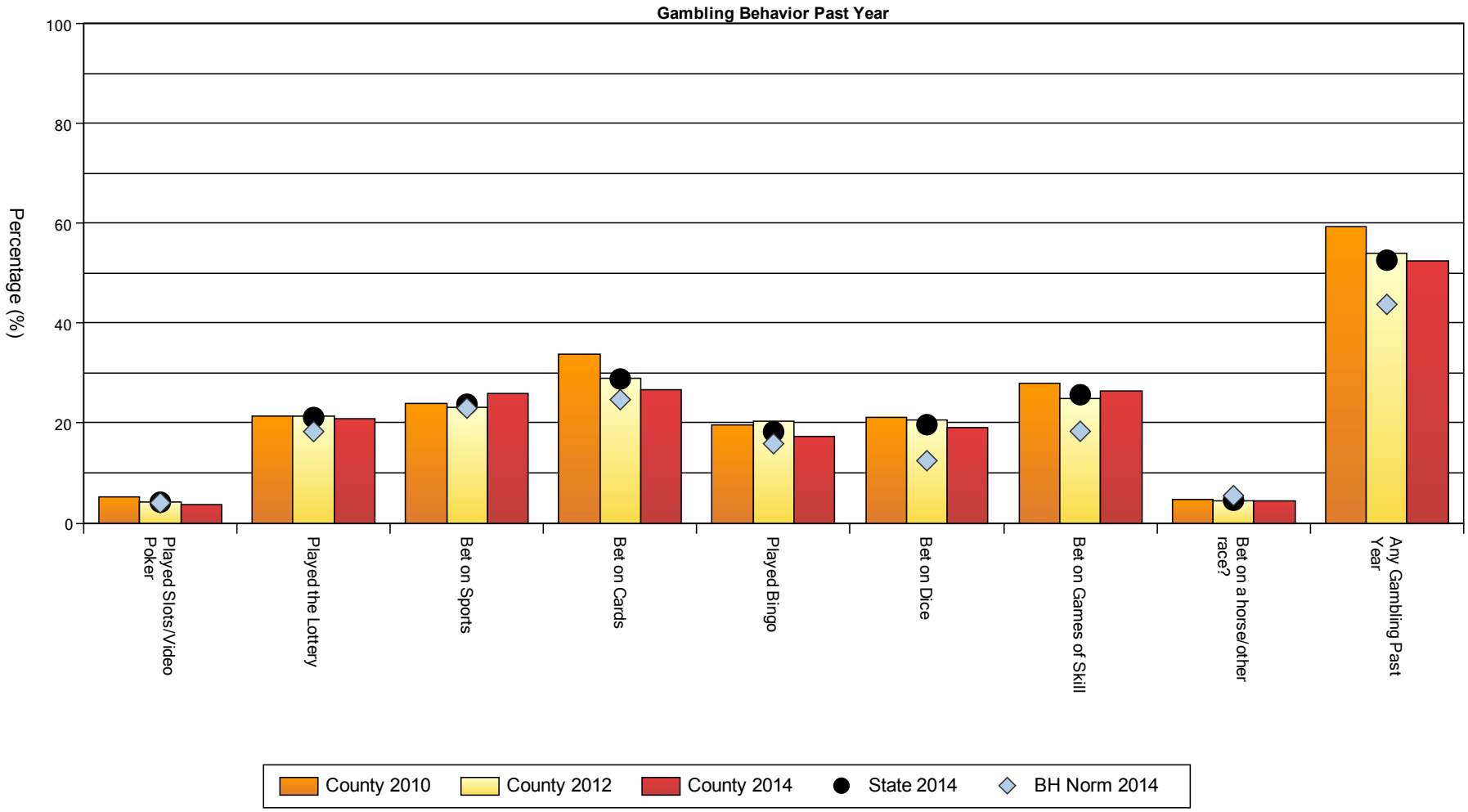


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

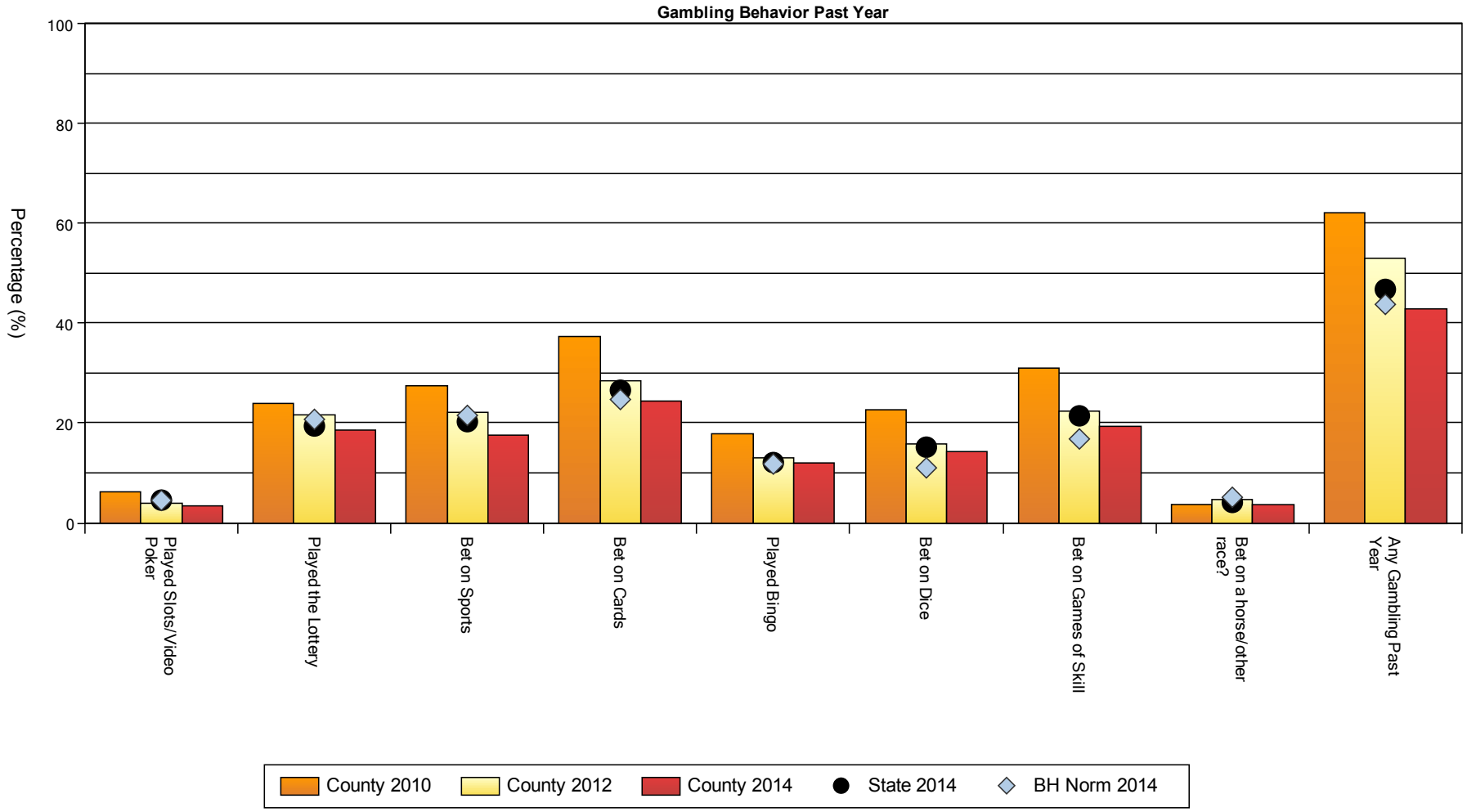
GAMBLING
2014 Pinal County, Grade 8



GAMBLING
2014 Pinal County, Grade 10

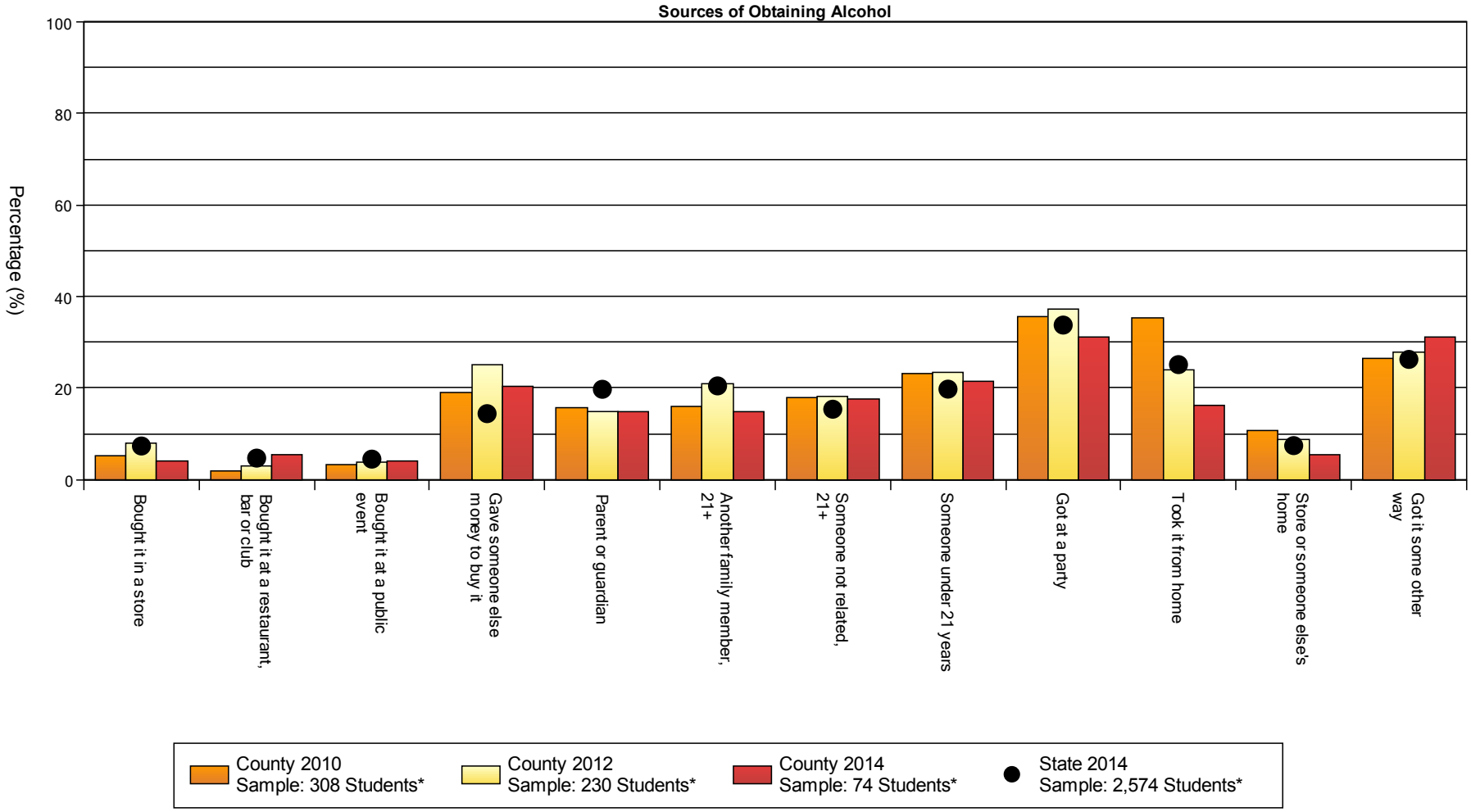


GAMBLING
2014 Pinal County, Grade 12



Sources of Alcohol

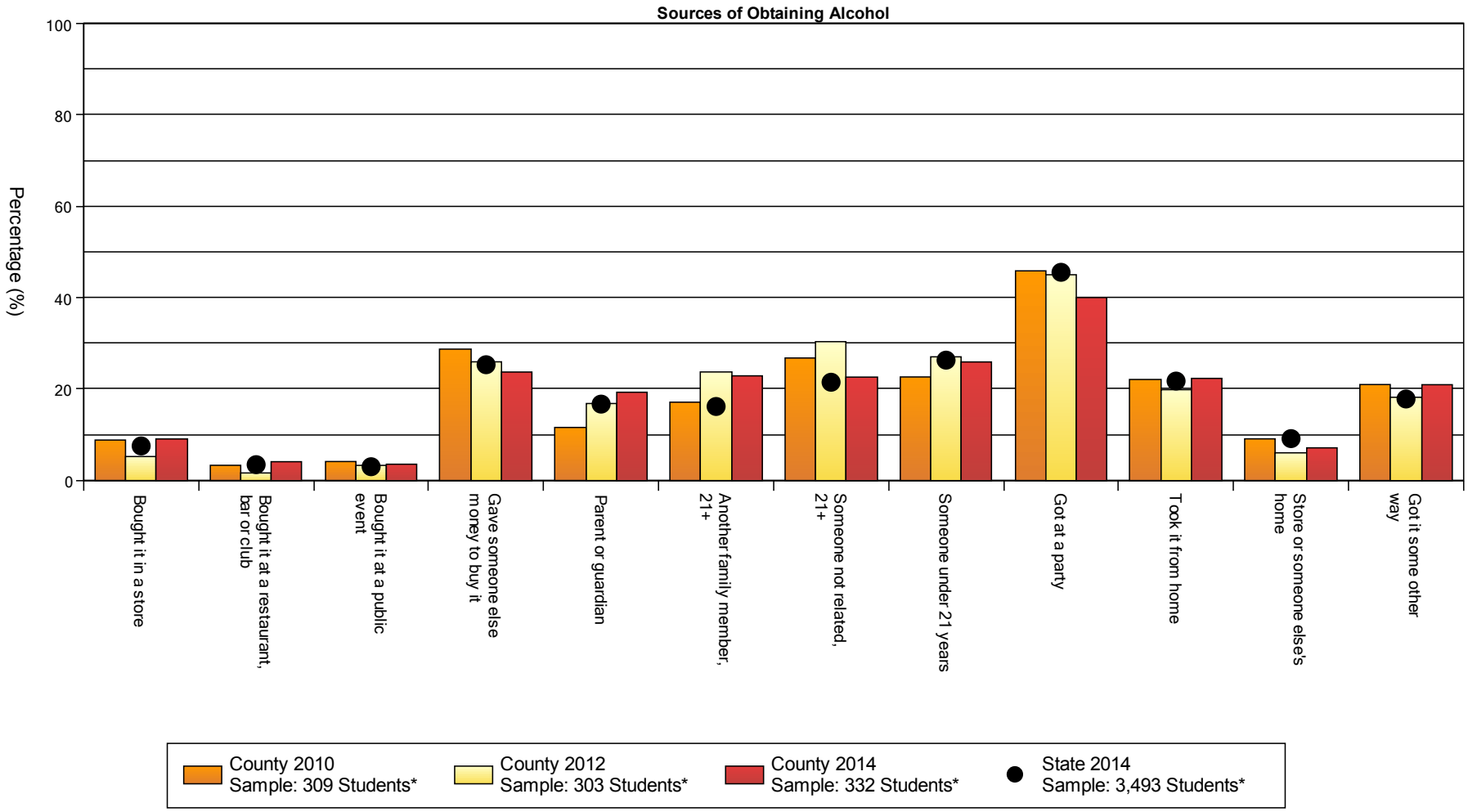
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Pinal County, Grade 8



* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Alcohol

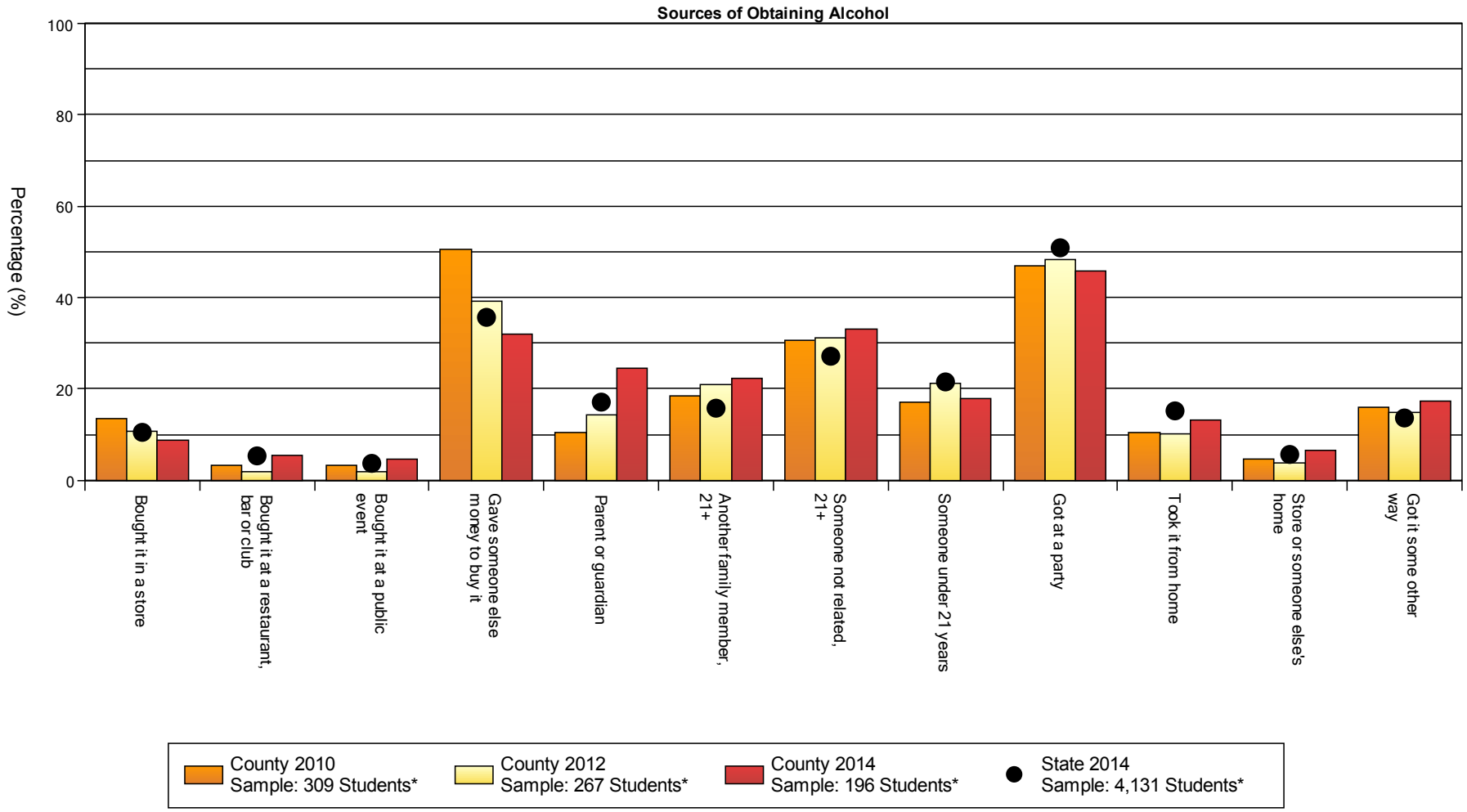
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Pinal County, Grade 10



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Sources of Alcohol

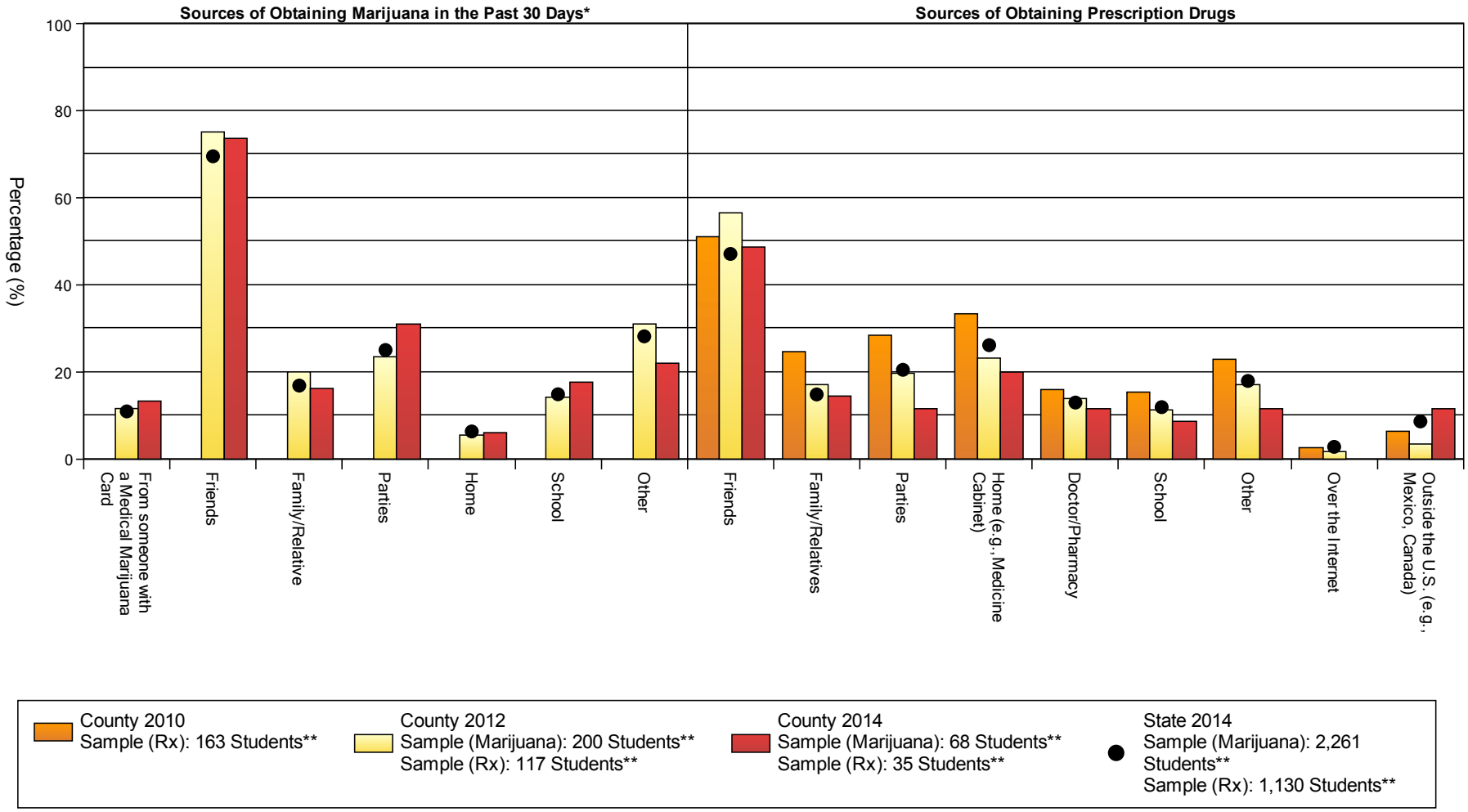
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Pinal County, Grade 12



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Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Pinal County, Grade 8

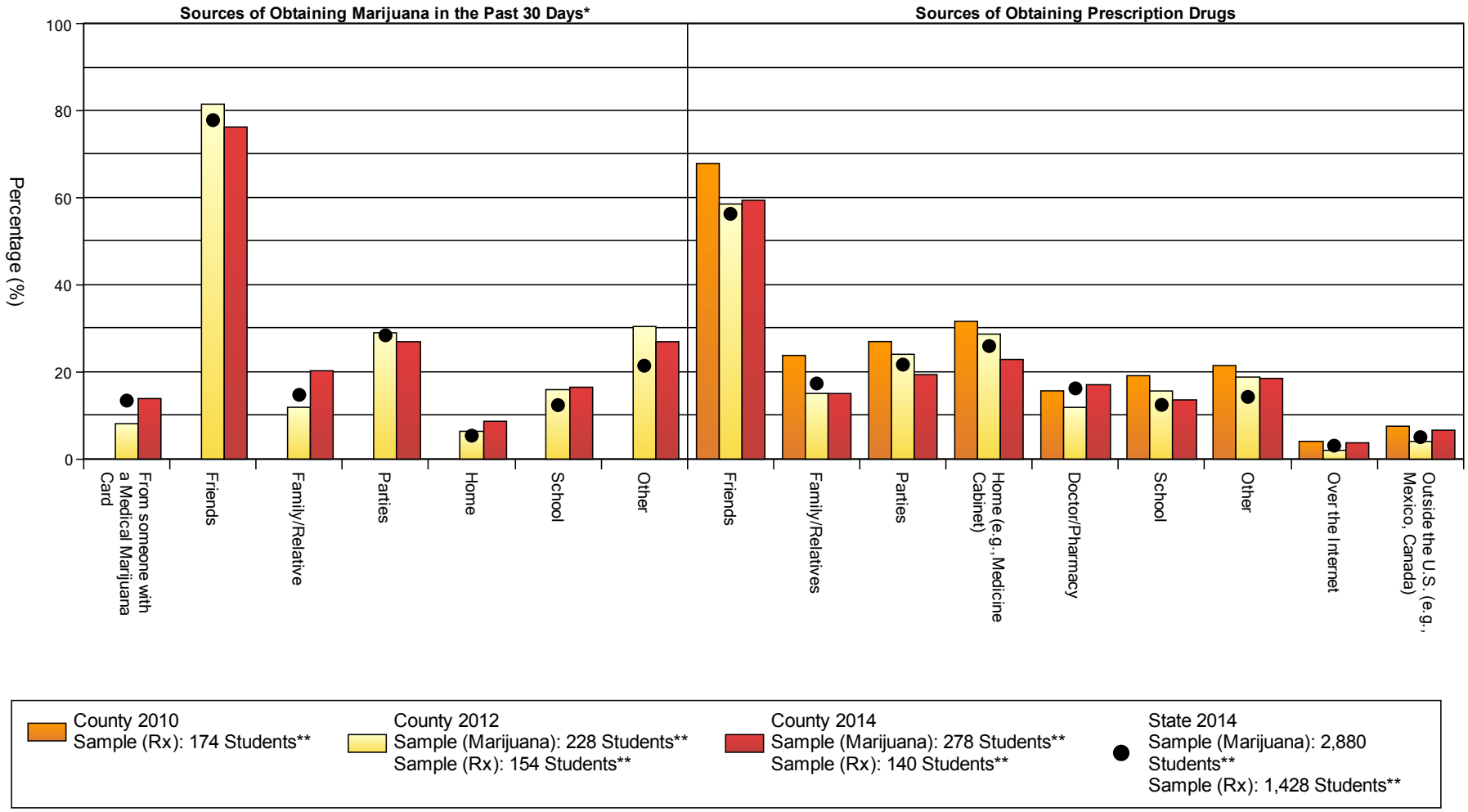


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Pinal County, Grade 10

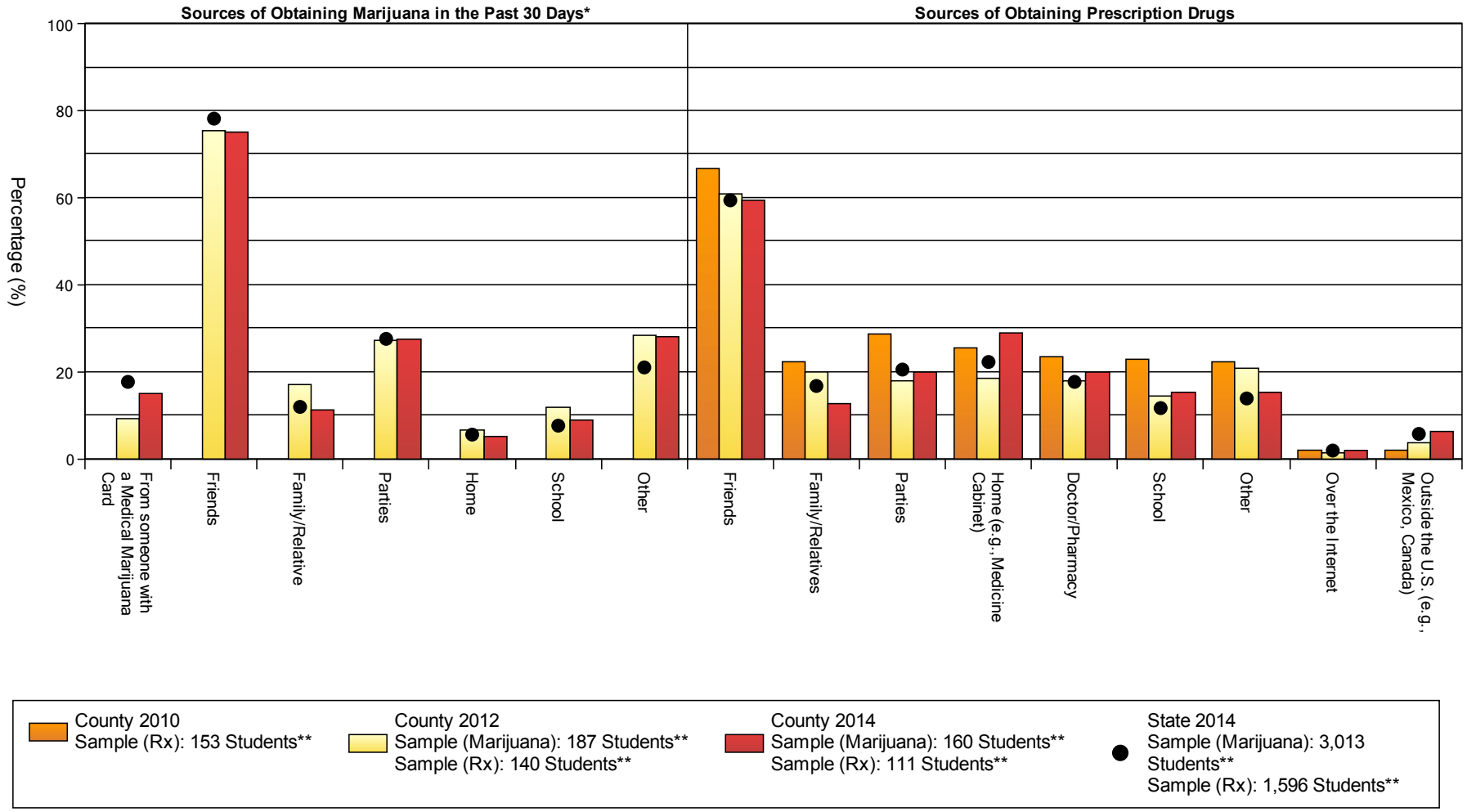


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Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Pinal County, Grade 12



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Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
Community Domain Risk Factors	
Low Neighborhood Attachment	Research has shown that youth who don't like the neighborhoods in which they live are more likely to become involved in juvenile crime and drug selling.
Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	Research has shown that legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, such as raising the legal drinking age, restricting smoking in public places, and increased taxation have been followed by decreases in consumption. Moreover, national surveys of high school seniors have shown that shifts in normative attitudes toward drug use have preceded changes in prevalence of use.
Perceived Availability of Drugs and Handguns	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents. The availability of handguns is also related to a higher risk of crime and substance use by adolescents.
Community Domain Protective Factors	
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Rewards for positive participation in activities helps youth bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
Family Domain Risk Factors	
Poor Family Management	Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children places them at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Also, parents' failure to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that they will engage in drug abuse whether or not there are family drug problems.
Family Conflict	Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear at risk for both delinquency and drug use.
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	When children are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior & Drugs	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further increased if parents involve children in their own drug (or alcohol) using behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.
Family Domain Protective Factors	
Family Attachment	Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, children are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.
School Domain Risk Factors	
Academic Failure	Beginning in the late elementary grades (grades 4-6) academic failure increases the risk of both drug abuse and delinquency. It appears that the experience of failure itself, for whatever reasons, increases the risk of problem behaviors.
Low Commitment to School	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of drugs is significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not. Factors such as liking school, spending time on homework, and perceiving the coursework as relevant are also negatively related to drug use.

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
School Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are recognized and rewarded for their contributions at school, they are less likely to be involved in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Peer-Individual Risk Factors	
Rebelliousness	Young people who do not feel 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 abusing drugs. In addition, high tolerance for deviance, a strong need for independence and normlessness have all been linked with drug use.
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	Early onset of drug use predicts misuse of drugs. The earlier the onset of any drug use, the greater the involvement in other drug use and the greater frequency of use. Onset of drug use prior to the age of 15 is a consistent predictor of drug abuse, and a later age of onset of drug use has been shown to predict lower drug involvement and a greater probability of discontinuation of use.
Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs or engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs and engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use and antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
Friends' Use of Drugs	Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance abuse are much more likely to engage in the same behavior. Peer drug use has consistently been found to be among the strongest predictors of substance use among youth. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who use drugs greatly increases the risk of that problem developing.
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Gang Involvement	Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.
Peer-Individual Protective Factors	
Belief in the Moral Order	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in prosocial behavior are more protected from engaging in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Prosocial Involvement	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are rewarded for working hard in school and the community are less likely to engage in problem behavior.

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students at Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Low Neighborhood Attachment	42.1	41.7	44.7	37.6	34.0	47.3	49.2	52.8	42.9	41.5	55.5	55.8	55.3	47.8	45.9
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	42.2	38.0	37.6	29.2	31.1	51.2	42.5	41.8	34.8	37.8	44.8	38.5	34.6	33.7	38.1
Perceived Availability of Drugs	44.3	38.6	37.1	29.6	30.7	46.8	45.4	40.2	36.6	38.6	50.3	41.3	37.4	39.8	41.0
Perceived Availability of Handguns	38.9	41.1	38.0	31.8	36.7	28.1	25.8	26.2	20.6	23.7	32.6	33.1	29.5	27.5	27.6
Family															
Poor Family Management	48.7	46.2	48.7	41.2	40.3	47.8	36.8	38.3	35.4	40.0	46.2	38.6	34.5	38.4	40.5
Family Conflict	59.0	55.3	53.7	51.0	49.3	43.6	41.3	45.5	41.2	39.9	41.1	43.1	40.2	39.0	38.0
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	50.3	46.8	46.9	36.7	35.4	53.5	45.5	46.1	36.8	37.6	47.7	43.6	39.0	35.9	35.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	28.4	25.2	21.1	21.2	23.7	39.7	38.0	32.7	32.8	39.6	41.9	40.0	29.6	33.0	40.3
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	54.2	49.3	46.4	43.2	49.1	51.8	49.9	44.4	44.6	53.5	51.2	46.6	41.4	43.2	52.9
School															
Academic Failure	52.8	49.0	50.7	44.6	41.1	57.4	51.9	49.6	44.3	42.5	43.0	47.0	45.5	40.9	37.9
Low Commitment to School	43.5	39.2	51.2	45.0	38.2	43.3	44.5	54.4	51.6	40.4	45.4	46.9	55.0	55.3	42.1
Peer and Individual															
Rebelliousness	47.5	40.6	39.3	33.4	34.5	47.5	44.0	41.4	36.6	39.8	50.0	41.3	37.2	36.6	37.7
Early Initiation of Drug Use	36.6	29.2	31.1	19.8	23.5	37.8	30.1	26.8	22.4	36.1	38.3	31.5	25.0	23.4	44.5
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	33.9	26.8	26.9	21.4	24.7	37.5	34.1	28.7	29.8	35.5	37.2	30.6	24.6	29.5	36.0
Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	46.6	37.9	39.4	31.7	34.7	46.0	40.8	36.6	36.1	41.0	44.3	35.0	33.1	35.6	39.0
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	54.0	52.7	66.7	56.9	37.9	49.5	49.9	59.5	58.4	40.1	53.4	54.5	61.0	65.4	47.4
Interaction With Antisocial Peers	65.2	56.1	60.2	43.6	44.8	66.1	56.0	50.6	41.5	45.5	65.3	54.3	44.5	40.1	43.7
Friend's Use of Drugs	48.4	39.5	42.4	29.7	30.7	45.9	38.9	34.1	34.7	34.7	41.3	33.8	25.4	32.0	32.6
Rewards For Antisocial Behavior	51.3	43.5	53.3	41.9	37.1	47.6	45.4	44.7	49.0	42.1	58.8	55.0	52.2	60.3	54.7
Gang Involvement	26.7	20.6	19.6	10.4	14.7	29.2	15.1	12.8	8.4	13.3	22.1	18.3	7.5	7.0	10.7
Total															
Students at High Risk*	41.8	35.7	32.0	24.9	22.4	33.7	27.9	24.1	23.3	23.5	39.7	29.8	21.5	23.6	24.1

* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Data Tables

Table 5. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	24.2	28.6	23.1	31.4	40.9	35.5	35.9	31.2	35.0	45.2	35.0	37.9	31.4	34.0	44.5
Family															
Family Attachment	42.5	47.6	46.4	53.3	54.8	40.5	41.2	42.6	47.8	48.0	50.0	51.5	54.0	55.2	57.9
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	55.1	57.1	58.0	62.2	62.5	50.5	53.0	53.5	57.2	56.2	50.1	52.9	54.6	56.8	56.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	55.5	54.5	54.3	60.0	61.9	50.1	50.0	47.7	53.6	54.3	51.4	49.7	48.4	52.0	54.0
School															
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	62.4	64.3	56.4	64.7	68.7	59.2	62.4	62.3	66.6	69.5	54.6	58.8	65.7	67.4	71.4
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	43.5	54.1	37.2	53.7	56.9	53.3	59.3	54.0	62.5	63.4	38.1	48.1	46.1	47.8	52.4
Peer and Individual															
Belief in the Moral Order	54.6	60.5	59.8	69.6	65.8	68.2	70.4	73.1	75.8	70.2	50.3	56.9	60.5	59.6	55.6
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	51.6	49.0	47.2	47.9	60.5	53.4	53.3	48.9	53.5	61.7	50.2	51.2	45.0	49.6	60.0
Prosocial Involvement	35.7	38.5	42.2	42.7	49.0	38.3	46.7	46.2	51.9	52.0	30.1	34.5	41.8	44.2	47.9
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	60.9	59.3	55.9	61.3	61.4	59.8	58.7	62.8	63.6	60.1	51.9	54.8	56.8	56.2	52.2
Total															
Students with High Protection*	47.3	51.6	38.8	54.8	42.6	47.6	52.2	52.9	61.6	46.0	46.4	49.9	51.2	54.8	43.4

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

Data Tables

Table 6. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	53.4	42.3	42.1	31.5	27.8	70.4	57.2	54.7	52.9	52.1	77.8	67.6	63.4	67.0	68.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	31.6	26.0	25.1	15.8	14.8	44.7	37.2	31.3	25.6	25.7	55.6	46.4	38.6	35.7	38.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	21.9	19.9	19.8	14.9	16.5	37.7	32.9	34.0	32.4	35.8	51.0	41.4	40.2	44.7	45.5
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	2.3	1.9	2.3	1.6	2.5	4.9	4.3	4.8	4.7	5.4	8.1	5.5	7.2	8.0	7.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	3.0	1.6	2.3	1.6	1.7	7.4	4.2	3.8	3.0	3.3	13.2	8.5	6.5	6.2	4.5
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	19.3	12.3	11.5	9.0	10.8	14.9	10.7	6.5	6.6	8.7	14.4	9.1	8.2	5.4	6.9
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	1.0	0.5	1.3	0.5	1.4	2.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.6	4.9	2.4	1.9	1.3	1.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.0	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	2.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.0
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	4.3	2.9	3.7	2.1	1.8	7.3	6.2	5.5	4.4	5.7	10.5	9.8	7.1	7.4	7.1
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.2	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.1	1.8	2.7	2.3	1.9	1.3	2.6	2.5	1.8	1.9	2.1
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	12.3	9.6	9.3	7.0	n/a	20.8	15.4	14.2	12.0	n/a	26.9	20.3	15.5	15.0	11.1
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	3.5	1.8	1.9	1.6	4.2	5.7	6.2	4.7	5.3	8.1	7.2	7.2	5.9	8.4	12.4
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	8.2	4.5	3.5	3.9	n/a	9.6	7.5	6.5	6.3	n/a	14.2	8.4	9.3	7.8	7.5
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	17.3	11.5	11.8	9.3	n/a	24.2	18.6	17.0	15.0	n/a	30.1	22.2	18.5	18.7	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	11.1	7.9	8.9	5.8	n/a	16.7	10.3	9.0	8.2	n/a	16.5	12.8	11.6	9.6	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	6.7	2.2	2.3	n/a	n/a	11.4	3.5	4.2	n/a	n/a	13.0	5.6	6.4	n/a

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

** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

Data Tables

Table 7. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once in the past 30 days.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	25.9	19.3	19.7	13.4	10.2	38.1	27.7	27.2	27.8	25.7	47.4	37.4	31.5	40.6	39.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	12.2	11.0	8.3	5.7	4.5	16.4	15.3	10.5	10.1	9.1	27.7	22.8	14.7	15.7	16.3
Chew ing tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	3.8	3.3	6.7	4.3	2.8	5.6	4.3	7.1	7.5	6.4	9.9	6.7	9.3	10.4	8.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	10.2	7.7	10.5	6.9	7.0	17.5	14.1	15.3	16.8	18.0	22.3	19.1	18.9	22.9	22.7
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.1	0.8	1.7	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.1	1.4	1.3	2.4	2.4	1.4
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	2.3	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.8	3.6	3.0	1.6	2.1	1.1
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	6.4	4.7	4.9	3.1	2.3	3.5	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.0
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	1.6	1.0	0.2	0.8	0.5	2.0	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.2	3.6	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.5
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.8	1.0
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	5.6	4.7	5.0	3.8	n/a	9.7	7.9	6.8	5.4	n/a	13.5	8.2	5.9	5.5	2.8
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	1.4	2.0	2.8	2.0	2.1	2.8	2.0	2.7	1.2	2.8	4.1
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	3.3	2.2	1.5	1.7	n/a	2.8	3.4	2.9	2.6	n/a	5.5	2.1	3.0	2.7	2.2
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	8.4	6.4	6.0	4.9	n/a	11.0	9.8	8.5	7.1	n/a	15.4	9.1	7.8	8.0	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	5.6	4.1	5.0	3.1	n/a	9.0	5.8	5.0	3.7	n/a	8.4	4.5	5.0	3.4	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	3.2	0.9	0.9	n/a	n/a	4.8	0.4	0.8	n/a	n/a	5.5	1.2	0.9	n/a

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

** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

Data Tables

Table 8. Percentage of Students Who Used Alcohol & Prescription Drugs, & Reported Impaired Driving

Alcohol And Prescription Drugs

	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	14.6	11.1	9.5	6.3	n/a	5.1	24.1	14.9	13.1	14.4	n/a	13.7	31.5	22.7	16.4	22.7	n/a	22.1
Drank beer, wine, or hard liquor at the same time you used prescription drugs during the past 30 days?*	n/a	n/a	3.1	2.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.0	4.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.3	4.8	n/a	n/a

Impaired Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
DRIVE a car when you had been drinking alcohol?	5.5	5.1	6.6	3.1	5.6	n/a	8.7	4.7	5.2	4.5	5.3	n/a	17.7	11.9	7.6	9.9	11.8	n/a
RIDE in a car driven by someone drinking alcohol?	30.2	27.6	24.4	21.5	22.3	n/a	32.3	22.8	21.5	19.9	24.0	n/a	34.9	27.3	19.2	21.5	24.1	n/a
DRIVE a car when you had been taking prescription drugs to get "high"?*	n/a	n/a	2.3	2.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.9	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.3	5.4	n/a	n/a

Table 9. Percentage of Students With Antisocial Behavior

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Drunk or high at school	14.3	11.7	12.1	8.4	7.8	27.0	16.6	17.7	16.5	14.7	26.0	21.1	18.6	19.8	17.3
Suspended from school	22.8	20.1	24.3	14.3	13.4	18.4	15.9	13.7	9.6	11.2	11.7	12.5	11.4	7.1	8.5
Sold illegal drugs	4.9	5.0	5.2	3.6	3.1	11.8	8.7	8.6	7.7	7.2	10.9	10.6	6.8	8.9	8.6
Stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle	4.0	2.6	2.8	1.7	2.2	6.7	3.3	2.9	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.9	1.3	1.8	2.0
Been arrested	7.2	6.6	8.4	5.0	4.8	14.5	7.5	8.8	6.0	6.0	11.3	9.5	7.1	5.9	5.8
Attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them	18.9	13.1	13.6	9.8	12.9	18.8	10.2	10.5	8.9	11.8	16.2	8.9	8.8	6.6	9.6
Carried a handgun	7.3	6.2	8.0	5.5	5.4	10.4	6.2	7.1	5.6	5.5	10.4	7.9	6.7	5.6	5.5
Carried a handgun to school	1.1	1.2	2.0	0.8	0.9	3.2	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2

* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
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	90.4	88.4	84.3	88.5	91.3	91.3	89.3	92.0	94.4	91.7	92.6	94.1
	1 time	4.3	4.8	5.0	5.2	4.1	3.6	4.2	3.4	2.7	2.3	2.4	2.3
	2-3 times	3.1	3.1	5.0	3.4	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.6	1.7	1.2
	4-5 times	0.8	1.1	2.2	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.6
	6-7 times	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5
	8-9 times	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.2
	10-11 times	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.2
	12 or more times	0.7	1.7	2.2	1.1	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.9
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	76.4	80.9	79.4	85.1	85.7	90.1	89.4	91.1	90.6	91.1	94.7	94.3
	1 time	12.3	10.0	10.7	8.3	7.4	5.7	5.2	4.5	5.9	4.0	2.5	2.5
	2-3 times	7.0	5.1	3.8	4.1	4.1	2.2	1.9	2.3	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.4
	4-5 times	2.3	1.7	3.2	1.0	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4
	6-7 times	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.3
	8-9 times	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2
	10-11 times	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1
	12 or more times	0.8	0.9	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.7
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	57.7	61.7	49.4	59.8	74.8	72.6	72.3	71.6	85.4	82.6	80.1	83.0
	1 time	11.6	9.1	9.7	10.3	9.6	6.9	6.1	6.7	4.9	4.0	5.2	4.1
	2-3 times	12.3	11.5	13.5	12.0	7.4	7.5	9.3	9.3	3.9	5.3	7.2	5.9
	4-5 times	5.7	5.2	7.9	5.1	2.7	3.7	4.1	3.8	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.0
	6-7 times	1.7	1.6	2.6	2.5	0.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	0.7	0.9	1.7	1.0
	8-9 times	1.1	2.2	2.2	1.8	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.4	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.7
	10-11 times	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3
	12 or more times	9.2	8.1	14.3	7.8	3.4	5.6	4.5	5.0	2.4	4.1	2.8	3.0
During the past 12 months, how often have you picked on or bullied another student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	n/a	n/a	65.5	73.8	n/a	n/a	82.3	82.0	n/a	n/a	86.7	88.6
	1 time	n/a	n/a	10.7	10.5	n/a	n/a	5.6	6.2	n/a	n/a	3.3	3.3
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	13.7	8.8	n/a	n/a	5.4	6.2	n/a	n/a	4.6	3.5
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	4.2	2.3	n/a	n/a	1.7	1.6	n/a	n/a	1.1	1.2
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	1.6	1.0	n/a	n/a	1.3	0.9	n/a	n/a	0.7	0.6
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	0.6	0.7	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.4	n/a	n/a	1.0	0.4
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.2	0.3	n/a	n/a	0.1	0.2	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.2
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	3.6	2.5	n/a	n/a	3.1	2.4	n/a	n/a	2.6	2.2
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 your way to or from school?	0 days	87.6	91.7	85.8	90.1	92.8	95.9	92.1	93.9	95.3	93.6	95.1	95.7
	1 day	7.1	3.9	5.1	4.7	3.5	1.4	3.6	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.5	1.8
	2-3 days	3.7	2.7	5.9	3.3	1.9	1.7	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.2
	4-5 days	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.4
	6 or more days	1.1	1.1	2.4	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.8
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	94.6	93.4	93.5	95.8	94.1	94.6	95.1	94.4	93.6	93.8	93.9	94.5
	1 day	2.8	3.3	3.6	1.9	2.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.1
	2-3 days	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.1
	4-5 days	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5
	6 or more days	0.9	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.5	2.5	3.0	3.0	2.8
During the past 12 months, how many times have you been harassed, mistreated, or made fun of by another person while on-line or through a cell phone or other electronic device?**	0 times	n/a	71.5	64.5	69.7	n/a	74.4	74.4	74.6	n/a	78.2	79.5	81.3
	1 time	n/a	10.1	8.2	8.7	n/a	7.1	5.4	6.6	n/a	5.5	5.4	4.7
	2-3 times	n/a	7.9	11.6	9.0	n/a	7.8	8.5	8.0	n/a	7.3	6.0	6.1
	4-5 times	n/a	3.5	5.0	3.8	n/a	3.5	3.6	3.3	n/a	1.6	3.8	2.3
	6-7 times	n/a	1.6	1.4	1.8	n/a	1.7	1.5	1.5	n/a	2.3	1.0	1.2
	8-9 times	n/a	1.2	2.0	1.4	n/a	0.8	1.1	1.3	n/a	0.8	1.0	0.7
	10-11 times	n/a	0.6	0.8	0.6	n/a	0.6	0.8	0.5	n/a	0.5	0.1	0.3
	12 or more times	n/a	3.7	6.6	5.0	n/a	4.2	4.7	4.2	n/a	3.8	3.2	3.4

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

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

Data Tables

Table 11. Percentage of Students Gambling in the Past Year

How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value: (At least once in the past 12 months)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Any Gambling Past Year	62.2	55.4	51.6	54.6	45.5	59.3	54.0	52.4	52.6	43.8	62.0	53.0	42.9	46.8	43.8
Played at a slot machine, poker machine, or other gambling machine?	5.3	4.6	3.6	3.7	4.2	5.1	4.3	3.7	4.2	4.0	6.3	3.9	3.4	4.6	4.5
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	20.7	20.1	22.8	20.7	19.1	21.4	21.3	21.0	21.1	18.3	23.9	21.7	18.7	19.4	20.8
Bet on sports?	30.8	25.2	21.5	25.1	23.4	23.8	23.2	25.8	23.8	23.0	27.5	22.2	17.7	20.3	21.6
Bet on cards?	35.5	29.5	26.0	29.1	25.0	33.9	29.1	26.7	28.9	24.7	37.3	28.5	24.5	26.6	24.7
Played bingo?	27.2	23.6	20.7	23.6	20.8	19.6	20.5	17.3	18.3	15.9	17.9	13.0	12.1	12.1	11.8
Played a dice game?	27.1	21.7	19.6	23.8	14.3	21.3	20.7	19.1	19.7	12.5	22.6	15.9	14.4	15.2	11.1
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	29.9	25.0	27.1	26.2	19.6	27.9	25.0	26.5	25.7	18.4	31.1	22.5	19.3	21.5	16.9
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	4.6	3.9	3.8	5.0	5.8	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.6	5.5	3.8	4.6	3.7	4.1	5.2

Data Tables

Table 12. Where Youth Obtained Alcohol

If during the past 30 days you drank alcohol, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*308*	*230*	*74*	*2,574*	*309*	*303*	*332*	*3,493*	*309*	*267*	*196*	*4,131*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station.	5.2	7.8	4.1	7.4	8.7	5.3	9.0	7.6	13.6	10.9	8.7	10.5
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club.	1.9	3.0	5.4	4.7	3.2	1.7	4.2	3.5	3.2	1.9	5.6	5.4
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event.	3.2	3.9	4.1	4.5	4.2	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.2	1.9	4.6	3.7
I gave someone else money to buy it for me.	19.2	25.2	20.3	14.5	28.8	26.1	23.8	25.3	50.5	39.3	32.1	35.7
My parent or guardian gave it to me.	15.6	14.8	14.9	19.8	11.7	16.8	19.3	16.7	10.4	14.2	24.5	17.1
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me.	15.9	20.9	14.9	20.5	17.2	23.8	22.9	16.2	18.4	21.0	22.4	15.8
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me.	17.9	18.3	17.6	15.4	26.9	30.4	22.6	21.5	30.7	31.1	33.2	27.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me.	23.1	23.5	21.6	19.8	22.7	27.1	25.9	26.3	17.2	21.3	17.9	21.6
I got it at a party.	35.7	37.4	31.1	33.8	46.0	44.9	40.1	45.6	46.9	48.3	45.9	50.9
I took it from home.	35.4	23.9	16.2	25.2	22.0	19.8	22.3	21.8	10.4	10.1	13.3	15.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home.	10.7	8.7	5.4	7.5	9.1	5.9	7.2	9.2	4.5	3.7	6.6	5.7
I got it some other way.	26.6	27.8	31.1	26.3	21.0	18.2	21.1	17.8	15.9	15.0	17.3	13.7

* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 13. Where Youth Obtained Marijuana*

If during the past 30 days you used marijuana, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12		
	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size***	*200*	*68*	*2,261*	*228*	*278*	*2,880*	*187*	*160*	*3,013*
I got it from someone with a medical marijuana card	11.5	13.2	10.9	7.9	13.7	13.4	9.1	15.0	17.7
Friends	75.0	73.5	69.5	81.6	76.3	77.8	75.4	75.0	78.2
Family/relatives	20.0	16.2	16.8	11.8	20.1	14.7	17.1	11.3	11.9
Parties	23.5	30.9	25.0	28.9	27.0	28.4	27.3	27.5	27.5
Home	5.5	5.9	6.3	6.1	8.6	5.3	6.4	5.0	5.5
School	14.0	17.6	14.8	15.8	16.5	12.3	11.8	8.8	7.6
Other	31.0	22.1	28.1	30.3	27.0	21.4	28.3	28.1	21.0

Table 14. Where Youth Obtained Prescription Drugs

If you have ever used prescription drugs in order to get high, not for a medical reason, how did you get them? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size***	*163*	*117*	*35*	*1,130*	*174*	*154*	*140*	*1,428*	*153*	*140*	*111*	*1,596*
Friends	50.9	56.4	48.6	47.1	67.8	58.4	59.3	56.3	66.7	60.7	59.5	59.4
Family/relatives	24.5	17.1	14.3	14.8	23.6	14.9	15.0	17.3	22.2	20.0	12.6	16.7
Parties	28.2	19.7	11.4	20.4	27.0	24.0	19.3	21.6	28.8	17.9	19.8	20.5
Home (e.g., medicine cabinet)	33.1	23.1	20.0	26.1	31.6	28.6	22.9	25.9	25.5	18.6	28.8	22.2
Doctor/pharmacy	16.0	13.7	11.4	12.9	15.5	11.7	17.1	16.2	23.5	17.9	19.8	17.7
School	15.3	11.1	8.6	11.9	19.0	15.6	13.6	12.4	22.9	14.3	15.3	11.7
Other	22.7	17.1	11.4	17.9	21.3	18.8	18.6	14.2	22.2	20.7	15.3	13.8
Over the Internet	2.5	1.7	0.0	2.7	4.0	1.9	3.6	3.0	2.0	1.4	1.8	1.9
Outside the U.S. (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	6.1	3.4	11.4	8.6	7.5	3.9	6.4	5.0	2.0	3.6	6.3	5.7

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 15. Drug Free Communities Report - National Outcome Measures (NOMs)

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Male**		Female**	
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
Perception of Risk* (People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)	take five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) once or twice a week?	Binge drinking	74.4	434	77.4	1,286	73.9	656	74.1	1,082	77.4	1,277
	smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	Tobacco	75.4	439	83.8	1,282	80.9	655	81.9	1,078	81.0	1,282
	smoke marijuana once or twice a week?	Marijuana	51.2	430	47.2	1,271	45.0	653	44.2	1,069	50.1	1,268
	use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them?	Prescription drugs	76.0	433	79.6	1,282	76.7	658	78.3	1,077	78.3	1,279
Perception of Parental Disapproval* (Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	95.7	347	90.0	1,159	87.0	624	89.3	969	90.7	1,145
	smoke cigarettes?	Tobacco	97.2	351	96.8	1,165	93.2	620	94.8	972	96.7	1,148
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	95.1	347	90.3	1,153	88.2	618	89.4	963	91.3	1,139
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	94.3	351	96.1	1,159	94.2	623	95.4	972	95.2	1,145
Perception of Peer Disapproval* (Friends feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	76.1	372	65.4	1,202	58.6	636	63.0	998	67.3	1,197
	smoke tobacco?	Tobacco	81.2	372	75.2	1,199	65.4	636	70.7	998	75.7	1,195
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	66.9	372	55.3	1,200	52.8	636	55.6	998	57.4	1,195
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	83.6	373	79.7	1,195	75.8	636	78.6	998	79.9	1,192
Past 30-Day Use* (at least one use in the past 30 days)	had beer, wine, or hard liquor	Alcohol	19.7	478	27.2	1,346	31.5	685	24.9	1,156	28.6	1,334
	smoked cigarettes	Tobacco	8.3	481	10.5	1,357	14.7	687	13.0	1,161	9.7	1,345
	used marijuana	Marijuana	10.5	475	15.3	1,337	18.9	672	15.9	1,143	14.8	1,323
	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet, or Tylox) without a doctor's orders?	Prescription drugs	6.0	463	8.5	1,335	7.8	681	7.2	1,142	8.4	1,319

* For Perception of Risk, Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, and Past 30-Day Use, the "Sample" column represents the sample size - the number of people who answered the question and whose responses were used to determine the percentage. The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample answering the question as specified in the definition.

** The male and female values allow a gender comparison for youth who completed the survey. However, unless the percentage of students who participated from each grade is similar, the gender results are not necessarily representative of males and females in the community.

Data Tables

Table 16. Additional Data for Prevention Planning

In the last 30 days, about how many times were you offered:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
alcohol?	Never	65.7	70.4	76.5	78.5	47.1	56.1	58.5	58.3	35.7	46.0	52.6	47.1
	Once	13.2	12.6	10.6	10.3	15.1	14.4	12.8	13.1	14.9	14.3	13.8	13.2
	2-3 times	12.2	10.0	6.7	6.7	20.4	15.9	15.9	15.2	20.5	20.0	17.9	19.4
	4-6 times	4.6	3.9	2.9	2.1	7.9	5.8	5.8	6.7	13.0	9.3	7.0	9.4
	7-10 times	1.4	1.0	1.5	0.7	2.4	3.4	1.9	2.3	5.9	3.6	1.9	3.4
	More than 10 times	3.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	7.1	4.4	5.1	4.4	10.1	6.8	6.9	7.5
cigarettes?	Never	75.0	79.4	85.3	86.5	67.3	71.4	78.9	79.6	55.8	62.1	74.9	73.9
	Once	11.3	8.8	5.5	6.8	11.6	11.5	8.4	8.4	12.5	11.2	8.4	9.2
	2-3 times	7.1	5.9	4.8	3.7	8.8	7.7	6.4	5.3	11.0	11.3	7.9	6.8
	4-6 times	2.5	2.4	2.5	1.2	3.7	3.2	1.9	2.5	5.4	5.4	2.2	3.1
	7-10 times	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	2.0	2.9	1.5	1.2	3.6	2.7	1.6	1.6
	More than 10 times	3.2	2.8	1.3	1.3	6.6	3.3	3.0	3.1	11.7	7.3	5.0	5.4
marijuana?	Never	72.0	73.6	70.6	75.5	56.5	60.3	57.6	57.5	53.7	60.1	57.1	54.1
	Once	8.6	8.9	7.9	8.3	10.1	11.7	10.8	11.4	9.8	9.3	10.6	10.5
	2-3 times	8.6	6.4	8.1	6.6	10.8	9.9	10.2	10.8	11.9	10.4	12.1	12.0
	4-6 times	4.0	3.3	2.7	3.3	7.2	6.1	7.0	6.7	6.6	6.7	5.3	6.8
	7-10 times	2.1	2.2	2.9	1.7	4.3	3.8	4.5	3.8	3.9	3.1	3.1	3.8
	More than 10 times	4.8	5.7	7.7	4.6	11.0	8.1	9.9	9.8	14.1	10.3	11.9	12.7
other drugs?	Never	87.4	89.2	86.6	88.4	83.4	82.5	78.4	82.6	78.6	81.3	81.5	82.1
	Once	6.1	4.6	4.4	5.5	6.3	7.8	9.3	7.6	8.2	7.6	5.6	6.7
	2-3 times	3.3	2.6	3.6	2.7	4.8	4.6	5.0	4.3	5.4	5.5	4.8	5.0
	4-6 times	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.9	2.4	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.8	2.1
	7-10 times	0.6	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.9	1.0	2.0	1.2	1.5	1.0
	More than 10 times	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.7	3.5	2.2	3.0	2.6	3.4	2.7	4.8	3.0
In the last 30 days, how often did you respond in the following ways when alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana or other drugs were offered to you?		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
Say "No" without giving a reason why.	Never	33.0	31.6	34.0	30.5	65.3	33.0	32.7	35.2	57.5	33.5	40.4	39.2
	Once	16.5	12.7	14.8	11.6	34.7	14.7	15.9	14.4	42.5	13.6	13.9	15.6
	Twice	7.6	5.0	4.6	4.6	0.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	0.0	8.8	6.3	7.6
	Three times	3.7	3.0	3.0	2.3	0.0	3.4	3.5	3.5	0.0	4.0	4.7	3.8
	Four or more times	6.3	6.5	5.9	4.6	0.0	9.7	7.3	6.3	0.0	10.8	7.5	6.7
	I never get offers	32.9	41.2	37.7	46.4	0.0	32.2	33.6	33.6	0.0	29.4	27.2	27.1
Give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer.	Never	38.8	35.2	35.0	33.6	2.9	40.0	40.1	37.1	5.8	39.0	44.1	41.5
	Once	13.4	11.3	12.3	9.4	97.1	10.2	12.5	13.2	94.2	13.1	13.2	14.2
	Twice	7.7	4.8	8.1	4.3	0.0	7.4	5.8	7.0	0.0	8.1	7.5	8.1
	Three times	2.9	2.4	2.8	2.2	0.0	4.1	2.7	3.6	0.0	3.5	3.5	4.0
	Four or more times	4.5	4.5	3.5	3.7	0.0	6.2	5.5	5.4	0.0	6.3	4.8	5.2
	I never get offers	32.7	41.9	38.4	46.7	0.0	32.1	33.6	33.7	0.0	30.1	26.9	26.9
Decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer.	Never	40.2	37.8	40.9	35.4	1.1	44.3	44.8	46.0	1.4	46.1	49.9	53.3
	Once	13.5	8.9	8.3	8.5	98.9	10.2	10.7	9.7	98.6	10.2	10.3	9.2
	Twice	4.4	3.4	3.7	3.2	0.0	4.0	3.6	3.9	0.0	4.9	4.3	3.9
	Three times	3.0	3.2	4.1	1.9	0.0	2.3	2.3	2.3	0.0	2.7	2.5	2.3
	Four or more times	5.2	5.0	4.6	3.7	0.0	6.0	4.7	4.0	0.0	4.8	5.4	3.7
	I never get offers	33.7	41.7	38.4	47.3	0.0	33.2	33.9	34.2	0.0	31.3	27.6	27.6
Use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs.	Never	43.8	41.4	40.8	38.2	1.4	47.9	48.8	49.7	1.4	48.7	56.2	57.0
	Once	10.4	7.6	10.1	6.8	98.6	9.2	9.0	7.8	98.6	7.2	7.2	7.6
	Twice	4.8	2.4	3.7	2.4	0.0	2.6	2.5	2.9	0.0	5.2	1.8	3.0
	Three times	2.6	2.2	2.8	1.5	0.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	0.0	2.7	3.1	1.8
	Four or more times	4.6	4.6	3.2	3.3	0.0	5.2	3.8	3.3	0.0	4.7	3.1	2.7
	I never get offers	33.8	41.8	39.4	47.8	0.0	33.1	34.1	34.6	0.0	31.6	28.6	27.9

Data Tables

Table 17. Additional Data for Prevention Planning (Cont'd)

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	79.1	82.3	86.9	87.7	77.9	85.8	85.0	89.1	81.4	86.1	86.6	89.6
	1 or 2 times	10.3	9.8	5.2	6.4	10.4	5.8	6.3	5.0	8.5	5.3	5.9	4.7
	3 to 5 times	3.6	3.1	2.4	2.5	3.3	3.0	4.4	2.6	3.9	3.0	2.8	2.0
	6 to 9 times	2.0	1.5	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.2
	10 to 19 times	1.6	1.2	1.2	0.7	3.7	1.4	0.8	0.6	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.2
	40+ times	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.0	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.4	1.3
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	23.5	38.9	32.5	48.7	26.1	36.3	49.5	54.3	30.0	47.7	62.4	65.8
	1 or 2 times	27.3	26.9	25.7	26.4	24.7	22.9	22.5	22.6	24.7	21.6	17.0	17.9
	3 to 5 times	21.2	16.7	19.2	12.8	20.4	19.4	14.1	12.7	19.0	16.2	11.1	9.4
	6 to 9 times	12.0	8.1	7.6	5.4	11.2	10.4	7.0	5.2	11.8	6.4	5.2	3.1
	10 to 19 times	6.1	4.0	5.0	2.8	9.4	4.9	3.4	2.3	7.7	3.6	2.0	1.6
	20 to 29 times	3.1	1.7	2.8	1.2	3.2	2.7	1.6	1.0	2.8	1.4	0.7	0.7
	30 to 39 times	1.3	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3
	40+ times	5.5	2.9	5.8	2.3	4.7	2.7	1.4	1.5	3.1	2.7	1.3	1.2
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	78.5	85.6	83.0	89.8	78.5	89.1	89.4	92.4	80.1	89.9	93.4	94.5
	1 or 2 times	12.4	9.0	8.4	6.0	10.6	6.0	6.2	4.2	10.6	5.4	3.2	3.0
	3 to 5 times	4.5	2.6	2.4	1.9	4.1	2.1	1.5	1.4	5.5	1.4	1.3	0.9
	6 to 9 times	1.3	1.2	2.6	1.0	1.9	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.5
	10 to 19 times	1.3	0.4	1.4	0.4	3.1	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.3
	20 to 29 times	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	40+ times	0.9	0.7	1.8	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	86.8	87.7	88.2	91.5	84.5	91.6	90.9	93.7	86.0	92.8	91.7	94.6
	1 or 2 times	7.8	7.9	5.8	5.4	9.0	5.5	5.7	3.8	8.5	4.3	5.3	3.2
	3 to 5 times	2.7	1.8	2.0	1.2	2.2	1.2	2.2	1.2	2.1	1.2	1.3	0.9
	6 to 9 times	0.9	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	10 to 19 times	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.7	0.6	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
	20 to 29 times	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.7
In the last 30 days, how often have you avoided people or places because you might be offered alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or other drugs?	Never	63.9	57.7	71.7	69.0	62.6	58.6	69.3	70.4	66.4	57.6	75.1	75.5
	Once	11.9	14.7	8.7	11.2	12.2	14.3	10.9	10.5	11.6	14.1	5.7	7.8
	2-3 times	11.1	12.4	9.9	9.6	10.5	12.8	9.9	10.4	8.8	13.5	10.3	10.3
	4-6 times	4.5	5.0	3.1	3.4	5.7	4.9	3.6	3.5	5.0	7.0	4.3	3.0
	7-10 times	2.2	1.8	0.9	0.9	2.4	1.7	1.5	1.0	2.0	3.1	1.0	0.8
	More than 10 times	6.4	8.4	5.6	5.9	6.7	7.6	4.8	4.1	6.2	4.7	3.4	2.6
During the past 12 months, how many times have you talked with your parents about strategies to avoid or resist people or places where you might be offered alcohol, prescription drugs, or other drugs?*	Never	n/a	n/a	55.9	48.0	n/a	n/a	58.7	57.8	n/a	n/a	68.7	68.2
	Once	n/a	n/a	14.1	17.8	n/a	n/a	14.9	15.7	n/a	n/a	11.5	12.9
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	15.1	17.2	n/a	n/a	14.6	14.9	n/a	n/a	10.9	11.4
	4-6 times	n/a	n/a	4.4	6.8	n/a	n/a	4.8	4.7	n/a	n/a	3.1	3.4
	7-10 times	n/a	n/a	2.7	2.8	n/a	n/a	1.8	2.1	n/a	n/a	1.7	1.2
	More than 10 times	n/a	n/a	7.8	7.5	n/a	n/a	5.3	4.8	n/a	n/a	4.1	2.9
Compared to using illegal drugs (e.g. cocaine, meth, heroin), how harmful do you think it is for people to take prescription drugs (e.g. OxyContin, Vicodin, Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderal, sleeping pills) without a doctor telling them to take them?*	A lot less harmful	n/a	n/a	8.3	7.6	n/a	n/a	6.9	6.0	n/a	n/a	7.1	6.2
	Less harmful	n/a	n/a	9.2	12.4	n/a	n/a	11.6	14.8	n/a	n/a	13.1	16.6
	No difference	n/a	n/a	27.6	27.6	n/a	n/a	28.0	34.3	n/a	n/a	29.8	35.5
	More harmful	n/a	n/a	24.8	21.5	n/a	n/a	22.5	21.1	n/a	n/a	20.8	19.8
	A lot more harmful	n/a	n/a	30.2	30.9	n/a	n/a	30.9	23.8	n/a	n/a	29.2	21.9

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey these questions.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	Prior administration(s)	Current administration	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Heroin	used heroin or other opiates? (2010)	used heroin? (2012/2014)	Cautiously comparable across years.
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)? (2010/2012)	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')? (2014)	Added popular identifier "Molly" for clarification in 2014.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a (2010)*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)? (2012/2014)	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription pain relievers (Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them? used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)? used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?		*Prescription Drugs* is the the measure of any student report use of prescription sedatives, prescription stimulants or prescription pain relievers, (three separate questions) combined to create a single measure.

Contacts for Prevention

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Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
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Arizona Department of Health Services
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Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
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Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families
602-542-4043
www.gocyf.az.gov

Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate
Thalia Williams
602-264-5700 ext. 13
www.drugfreeaz.org

Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development)
www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)
www.samhsa.gov/about/csap.aspx

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
Evidence Based Practices
www.samhsa.gov/ebpwebguide/index.asp

Center for the Application of Substance Abuse Technologies (CASAT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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2014 Arizona Youth Survey



Santa Cruz County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Acknowlegements

The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center thanks Bach Harrison, L.L.C. for their professionalism and contributions during the administration of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey. In addition we thank the Arizona Department of Gaming, Office of Problem Gambling for their continued financial support of the Arizona Youth Survey. We also benefited from the expertise, guidance, and assistance provided by our colleagues at the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission and from input received from many individuals working for agencies throughout the state.

Additionally, the success of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey could not have been achieved without the support and participation of school superintendents, principals, prevention coordinators, and teachers throughout the state. Finally, we extend our thanks to the students who responded to the survey. Their thoughtful participation resulted in a wealth of information that can be used to improve the circumstances in which they live and learn.

Table of Contents

Introduction 4

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention 5

Charts and Tables in this Report 6

The Community Data Project 7

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group 8

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data 10

Data Charts:

- Risk and Protective Factor Profiles 11
- Substance Use 17
- Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior 20
- School Safety 23
- Gambling 26
- Sources of Alcohol 29
- Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs 32

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions 35

Appendix 49

Contacts for Prevention 50

Introduction

2014 Arizona Youth Survey
Santa Cruz County Summary Report

This report summarizes findings from the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2014. The results for Santa Cruz county are presented along with comparisons to 2010 and 2012 survey results, where applicable, as well as to the overall results for the state. The survey was designed to assess school safety, adolescent substance use, antisocial behavior, and the risk and protective factors that are correlated with these adolescent problem behaviors.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students By Grade								
Grade 8	221	22.2	493	81.1	316	84.7	22,675	47.0
Grade 10	371	37.3	49	8.1	26	7.0	14,028	29.1
Grade 12	402	40.4	66	10.9	31	8.3	11,541	23.9
All Students Surveyed*	994	100.0	608	100.0	373	100.0	48,244	100.0
Students By Gender								
Male	449	45.7	313	53.0	205	55.6	23,460	49.1
Female	533	54.3	278	47.0	164	44.4	24,353	50.9

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	15	1.6	22	3.9	6	1.7	989	5.3
African American	25	2.6	22	3.9	6	1.7	574	3.1
Asian	5	0.5	3	0.5	2	0.6	169	0.9
Pacific Islander	11	1.2	4	0.7	3	0.9	220	1.2
White	254	26.8	226	40.1	93	26.7	6,067	32.5
Multi-Racial	15	1.6	11	2.0	4	1.2	1,027	5.5
Race Unmarked	623	65.7	276	48.9	234	67.2	9,603	51.5
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	2	5.4	1	4.2	1	7.1	1,274	4.5
African American	0	0.0	2	8.3	1	7.1	1,790	6.4
Asian	1	2.7	3	12.5	3	21.4	1,459	5.2
Pacific Islander	1	2.7	0	0.0	1	7.1	260	0.9
White	27	73.0	15	62.5	8	57.1	20,587	73.4
Multi-Racial	1	2.7	1	4.2	0	0.0	2,413	8.6
Race Unmarked	5	13.5	2	8.3	0	0.0	268	1.0
Totals								
	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	948	95.4	564	92.8	348	93.3	18,649	38.7
Non-Hispanic Students	37	3.7	24	4.0	14	3.8	28,051	58.1
*Total Students***	994	100.0	608	100.0	373	100.0	48,244	100.0

* As a small percentage of students skipped the question Are you Hispanic or Latino? (at the state level, 1,544 students, or 3.2% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than Total Students.

All schools in Arizona are eligible to participate in the survey, and recruitment efforts were successful in obtaining participation by schools in all of Arizona's 15 counties. Careful planning and uniform administration of the survey have resulted in survey data that are valid and representative of the students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades in Arizona.

Tables 1 and 2 describe the characteristics of the students who completed the survey from your county and the state of Arizona. Because not every student answered all of the questions, the number of students in the gender and ethnicity/race categories often will be less than the total number of students.

To better understand the diversity of Arizona's youth population, respondents were asked separate questions about their ethnicity (Hispanic vs. Non-Hispanic) and their race (Caucasian, African-American, Native American, or Alaska Native, etc.). This method for obtaining ethnicity and race information provides more comprehensive data on youth cultural and racial self-identification, and a more nuanced understanding of Arizona's diverse youth population.

Whenever data are obtained from a sample of students instead of the entire population, it is important to recognize the strengths and weaknesses of the data. One easy way to investigate the quality of the sample is to look at the basic demographic characteristics of the students who participated in the survey and compare them to what is known about the entire population of students. This will give the user of these data a basic understanding of the degree to which the sample data can be generalized to the entire population.

It is important to note that even when the characteristics of the sample do not match well to the characteristics of the population this does not mean the data lose their usefulness. The data included in this report describes the level of risk and protective factors, substance use, antisocial behavior, and delinquency of those youth who participated in the survey, which can be used to inform the development of school and community-based prevention and intervention activities that may benefit both the youth who participate in the survey and those who did not.

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention

Prevention is a science. The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention is a proven way of reducing substance abuse and its related consequences. This model is based on the simple premise that to prevent a problem from happening, we need to identify the factors that increase the risk of that problem developing and then find ways to reduce the risks. Just as medical researchers have found risk factors for heart disease such as diets high in fat, lack of exercise, and smoking, a team of researchers at the University of Washington have defined a set of risk factors for youth problem behaviors.

Risk factors are characteristics of school, community and family environments, and of students and their peer groups known to predict increased likelihood of drug use, delinquency, school dropout, and violent behaviors among youth. For example, children who live in families with high levels of conflict are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in families characterized by low levels of family conflict.

The chart below shows the links between 19 risk factors and five problem behaviors. The check marks indicate where at least two well designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

Protective factors exert a positive influence and buffer against the negative influence of risk, thus reducing the likelihood that adolescents will engage in problem behaviors. Protective factors identified through research include strong bonding to family, school, community and peers, and healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior.

Research on risk and protective factors also has important implications for children's academic success, positive youth development, and prevention of health and behavior problems. In order to promote academic success and positive youth development and to prevent problem behaviors, **it is necessary to address the factors that predict these outcomes.** By measuring risk and protective factors in a population, specific risk factors that are elevated and widespread can be identified and targeted by policies, programs, and actions shown to reduce those risk factors and to promote protective factors.

Many risk and protective factors can be linked to specific types of interventions that have been shown to be effective in either reducing risk(s) or enhancing protection(s). The steps outlined here will help your school make key decisions regarding allocation of resources, how and when to address specific needs, and which strategies are most effective and known to produce results.

Risk Factors

	Community						Family				School		Peer / Individual						
	Community Laws & Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms & Crime	Availability of Drugs & Firearms	Transitions & Mobility	Low Neighborhood Attachment	Community Disorganization	Extreme Economic & Social Deprivation	Family History of the Problem Behavior	Family Conflict	Family Management Problems	Favorable Parent Attitudes & Involvement in the Problem Behavior	Academic Failure	Lack of Commitment to School	Early Initiation of Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Early & Persistent Antisocial Behavior	Alienation & Rebelliousness	Friends Who Use Drugs & Engage in Problem Behaviors	Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Gang Involvement	Constitutional Factors
Substance Abuse	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delinquency	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Teen Pregnancy						✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
School Drop-Out			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Violence	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓

Source: Communities That Care (CTC) prevention model, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA)

Charts and Tables in this Report

There are seven types of charts presented in this report:

1. Risk profiles
2. Protective profiles
3. Lifetime and 30-day Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug (ATOD) use
4. Binge drinking and antisocial behavior
5. School safety and cyber-bullying
6. Gambling
7. Where youth acquired alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 14 that appear at the end of this report. The additional data found in Tables 15 through 17 are explained at the end of this section.

Understanding the Format of the Charts

There are several graphical elements common to all the charts. Understanding the format of the charts and what these elements represent is essential in interpreting the results of the 2014 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students who reported a given behavior. For the risk and protective charts, research has determined cutoff scores for each scale where the likelihood of youth problem behaviors were increased (youth at risk) or reduced (youth having protection). The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students scoring above the cutoff, reflecting elevated risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2010, 2012, and 2014. By looking at the percentages over time, it is possible to identify trends in substance use and antisocial behavior. By studying the percentage of youth at risk and with protection over time, it is possible to determine whether the percentage of students at risk or with protection is increasing, decreasing, or staying the same. This information is important when deciding which risk and protective factors warrant attention.

- **Dots, Diamonds, and Triangles.** The dots on the charts represent the percentage of all of the youth surveyed across Arizona who reported substance use, problem behavior, elevated risk, or elevated protection. The diamonds and triangles represent national data from the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey and the Bach Harrison Norm, respectively.

The Bach Harrison Norm was developed by Bach Harrison L.L.C. to provide states and communities with the ability to compare their results on risk, protection, and antisocial measures with more national measures. Survey participants from eight statewide surveys and five large regional surveys across the nation were combined into a database of approximately 460,000 students. The results were weighted to make the contribution of each state and region proportional to its share of the national population. Bach Harrison analysts then calculated rates for antisocial behavior and for students at risk and with protection. The results appear on the charts as BH Norm. In order to keep the Bach Harrison Norm relevant, it is updated approximately every two years as new data become available.

A comparison to state-wide and national results provides additional information for your community in determining the relative importance of levels of alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use, antisocial behavior, risk, and protection. Information about other students in the state and the nation can be helpful in determining the seriousness of a given level of problem behavior. Scanning across the charts, it is important to observe the factors that differ the most from the Bach Harrison Norm. This is the first step in identifying the levels of risk and protection that are higher or lower than those in other communities. The risk factors that are higher than the Bach Harrison Norm and the protective factors that are lower than the Bach Harrison Norm are probably the factors that your community should consider addressing when planning prevention programs.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

Risk and protective factor scales measure specific aspects of a youth's life experience that can be used to predict whether they will engage in problem behaviors. The scales, defined in Table 3, are grouped into four domains: community, family, school, and peer/individual. The risk and protective factor charts show the percentage of students at risk and with protection for each of the scales.

Lifetime and 30-Day ATOD Use

- **Lifetime use** is a measure of the percentage of students who tried the particular substance at least once in their lifetime and is used to show the percentage of students who have had experience with a particular substance.
- **30-day use** is a measure of the percentage of students who used the substance at least once in the 30 days prior to taking the survey and is a proxy for the level of current use of the substance.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

Binge Drinking and Antisocial Behavior

- **Binge Drinking** is measured as having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey.
- **Impaired Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving in the past 30 days, or riding with a driver in the past 30 days who had been drinking alcohol.
- **Antisocial behavior (ASB)** is a measure of the percentage of students who report any involvement during the past year with the eight antisocial behaviors listed in the charts.

School Safety and Cyber-Bullying

The school safety and cyber-bullying profile charts contain the percentages of students who felt unsafe at school or on the way to school, were threatened or injured with a weapon at school, were in a physical fight at school, carried a weapon to school, were picked on or bullied at school, bullied another student, or were harassed or mistreated while online or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 10.

Gambling

Gambling behavior charts show the percentage of students who engaged in each of the 10 types of gambling "for money, possessions, or anything of value" during the past year: played gambling machines, played the lottery, bet on sports, played cards, played bingo, bet on a dice game, bet on a game of personal skill, and bet on horse or other animal races. The chart also shows the percentage of students who engaged in any gambling behavior during the past year.

Where Youth Obtained Alcohol, Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

These charts display data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol, marijuana and prescription drugs in the past 30 days. Each chart focuses on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol, marijuana, or prescription drugs. (Students reporting no use of the relevant substance are not represented in these data.) The smaller the size of the subgroup (known as the sample size), the larger the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where they obtained alcohol, each category would show up as either 0% or 100%). The chart legends indicate the sample size for each grade surveyed to help readers know when caution should be taken as a result of a small sample.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 14, Tables 15 through 17 contain information useful for prevention planning and grant reporting.

Table 15 contains the information that is required by communities with Drug Free Communities Grants, such as the perception of the risk of ATOD use, perception of parent and peer disapproval of ATOD use, and past 30-day use.

The Community Data Project

Supported by a grant from the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Community Data Project is a multi-agency effort to create a central repository for Arizona's substance abuse and crime data. Through a user-friendly website, the public has access to a one-stop portal where they can select the type of data they need, specific demographic characteristics, and their geographic level of interest. Various output options are offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site is a useful tool for practitioners and policymakers who are addressing substance abuse, juvenile delinquency, and crime and the criminal justice system by providing them with a picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the user's geographic area of interest not only leads to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but also maximizes data-for-decision-making capabilities for things such as the appropriate program content, identification of at-risk target areas and populations, grant writing and reporting, monitoring progress of prevention and intervention initiatives over time, and determining resource allocation. Please visit the Community Data Project at:

www.bach-harrison.com/arizonadataproject/Indicators.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) is the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Acting Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and staff support is provided by the GOCYF. The body is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations, and is used as the conduit through which its Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP is tasked with developing and utilizing a shared-planning process that encourages state and local partnerships to maximize existing resources and with building the capacity of local communities to meet their identified needs. Further, the body is tasked with integrating strategies across systems to leverage existing funding and with increasing access to services at the community level. Specifically, the ASAP has the following duties and responsibilities:

a. Compile and summarize information and data on substance misuse and abuse and associated consequences and correlates, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process. Identify and address data gaps in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.

b. Utilize evaluation and research reports to promote the most effective and evidence-based programs, policies and practices across the state and make recommendations for modification as needed.

c. Encourage state and local partnerships to engage in shared planning processes and build the capacity of local communities to meet identified needs and maximize resources.

d. Identify and share effective practices to integrate strategies across systems that will leverage existing funding and increase access to services at the community level.

e. Analyze current state and federal laws and programs governing substance misuse and abuse prevention, treatment, and enforcement and recommend any changes that would enhance the effectiveness of these laws or programs.

f. Recommend specific drug and alcohol related policy and budget line-items for consideration by Arizona state agencies and/or the Arizona Legislature.

Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) operates under the authority of the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and the direction of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) in conformance with Executive Order 2007-12 signed by the Governor of Arizona on June 13, 2007 and continued by Executive Order 2013-05 on May 28, 2013.

Arizona's Epi Work Group was formed in 2004 as a requirement of the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) received by Arizona from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) and became an official standing work group of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership via Executive Order 2007-12 and Executive Order 2013-05.

In the past, the Epi Work Group was responsible for releasing a biennial comprehensive, informative and functional profile of substance use indicators for use by practitioners, policymakers, coalitions, agencies, individuals in relevant fields, and other key stakeholders. In order to publish the first Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile in 2005, the Epi Work Group identified indicators of substance use and consequence patterns and thoroughly analyzed available data.

In 2007, the second edition expanded upon the first report in that it contained a broader array of epidemiological data, including measures of tobacco-related mortality and morbidity, outlined differential consequences and/or consumption patterns by gender and race and ethnicity, and provided a more complete assessment of methamphetamine use and its effects on Arizona's adults and youth. The 2007 report also uncovered gaps in Arizona's data systems, including the need for data on the relationship between child welfare and substance use, sub-county data, substance-specific data, measures of the severity of substance use, and tribal data. The Epi Work Group and the GOCYF have dedicated themselves to addressing these data gaps in order to lay a solid foundation for reducing the state's substance use problem and to provide

ASAP and Epi Work Group (cont'd)

an accurate depiction of the impact of substance use on Arizona and its populace.

Recently, the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile has been replaced by the Community Data Project (CDP). While not yet as comprehensive in scope as the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile, the CDP is an interactive, user-friendly, data-sharing website that provides data online, a customizable, cost-effective and user-driven alternative to the hard-bound profiles. The CDP website currently houses over 300 indicators of substance use/prevalence and associated consequences. Data are provided over time in graph, table, and map formats and are available at the county- and community-level, and by race and ethnicity, gender, and age (where applicable and available).

The Epi Work Group's mission is to provide communities, policymakers and local, state and tribal officials with data on the use, consequences and context of alcohol and illicit, over-the-counter, and prescription drugs to inform their substance abuse prevention and intervention strategies.

The Epi Work Group's principles are to:

- Establish a clear purpose and set of goals and objectives consistent with a public health model;
- Establish work plans that identify specific workgroup products, schedules, and milestones;
- Establish and maintain regular contacts with appropriate State advisory group(s) and key State decision-makers;
- Ensure an ongoing and meaningful exchange of data and information between the Epi Work Group, State leaders and SAMHSA;
- Emphasize outcomes;
- Support data-driven decision-making at the State-level and local-level;
- Provide community-oriented data for use in community planning, and for monitoring and evaluation purposes;
- Promote continual improvements in data gathering for assessments; and
- Use data sources that will provide multiple measures over time and meet data quality technical standards

The Epi Work Group functions as a work group of the ASAP, the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families; is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations; and is used as the conduit through which the Epi Work Group facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP utilizes the data and analysis provided by the Epi Work Group to devise strategies and solutions and to guide decisions about the allocation of resources, including the funding of prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement efforts, and to inform the public about the prevalence of substance use and associated consequences, such as mortality and morbidity.

The Epi Work Group has three major goals, which are to:

1. Maintain and update the Community Data Project, the interactive website for substance misuse and abuse and associated consequence and correlate data, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process.
2. Identify data gaps and address them in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.
3. Serve as a resource to the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and member agencies to support data-driven decision-making that makes the best use of the resources available to address substance misuse abuse and related issues in Arizona.

Staffed by the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Epi Work Group is composed of statisticians, data analysts, academics, and holders of key datasets from various state agencies and universities who collaborate and advise on epidemiological reports and respond to data gaps and pressing substance use-related inquiries.

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data

What are the numbers telling you?

Review the charts and data tables presented in this report. Note your findings as you discuss the following questions:

- Which 3-5 risk factors appear to be higher than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which levels of 30-day drug use are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
  - Which substances are your students using the most?
  - At which grades do you see unacceptable usage levels?
- Which levels of antisocial behaviors are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
- Which behaviors are your students exhibiting the most?
- At which grades do you see unacceptable behavior levels?

How to identify high priority problem areas.

- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the others?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which problem(s) can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problem(s) fit best with the prevention resources at hand?
- **Determine the standards and values held within your community** – For example: Is it acceptable in your community for a percentage of high school students to drink alcohol regularly as long as that percentage is lower than the overall state rate?

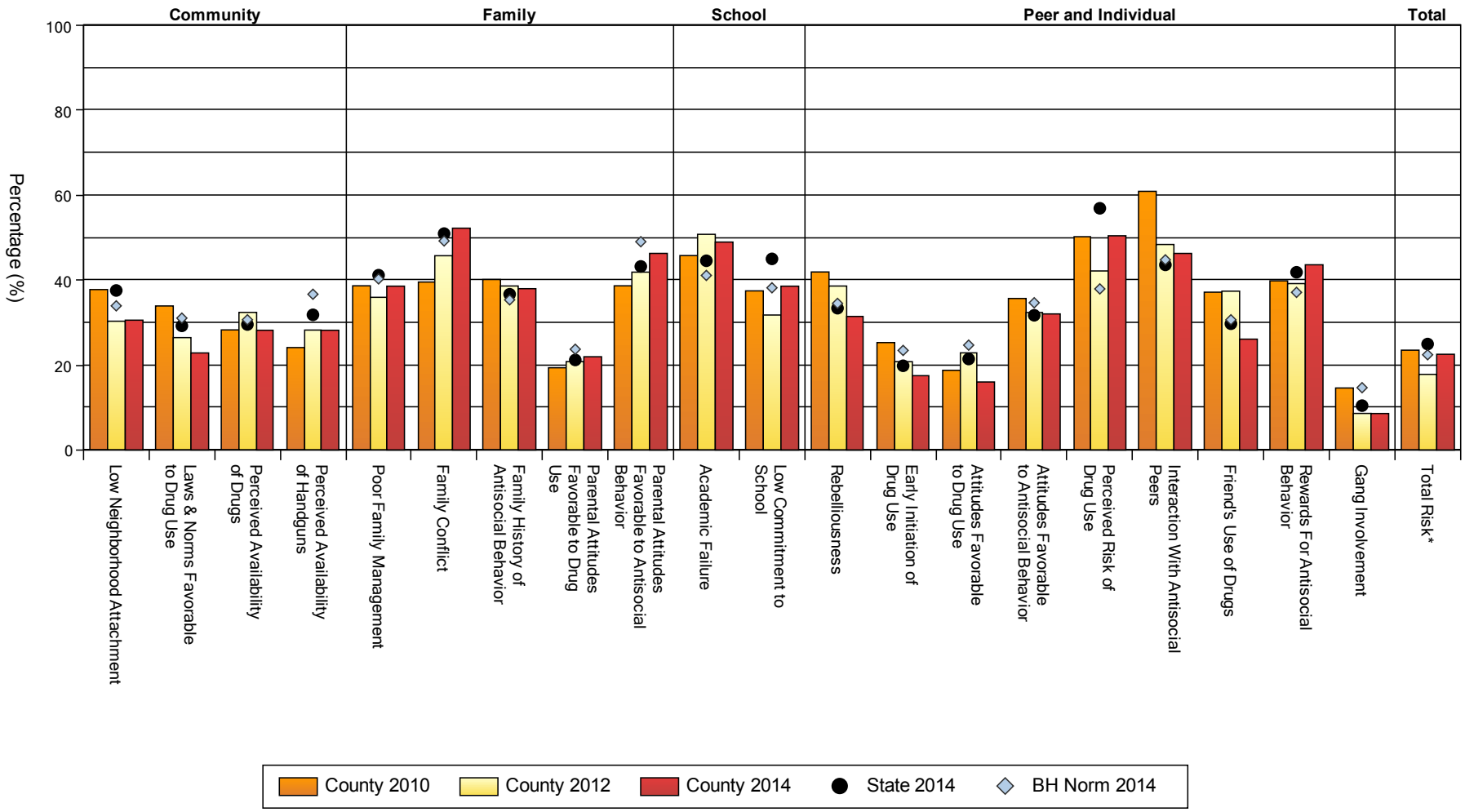
Use these data for planning.

- **Substance use and antisocial behavior data** – raise awareness about the problems and promote dialogue.
- **Risk and protective factor data** – identify exactly where the community needs to take action.
- **Promising approaches** – access resources listed on the last page of this report for ideas about programs that have been proven effective in addressing the risk factors that are high in your community, and improving the protective factors that are low.

	Sample notes	Priority rate 1	Priority rate 2	Priority rate 3
Risk factors	*8th grade Favorable Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @14% (8% > BH Norm.)*			
Protective factors	*10th grade School rewards for prosocial involvement down 7% from 2 yrs ago*			
Substance abuse	*8th grade 30-day Marijuana @7% (3% above state av.)*			
Antisocial behavior	*12th grade - Drunk/high at school @ 5% (same as state, but still too high)*			

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

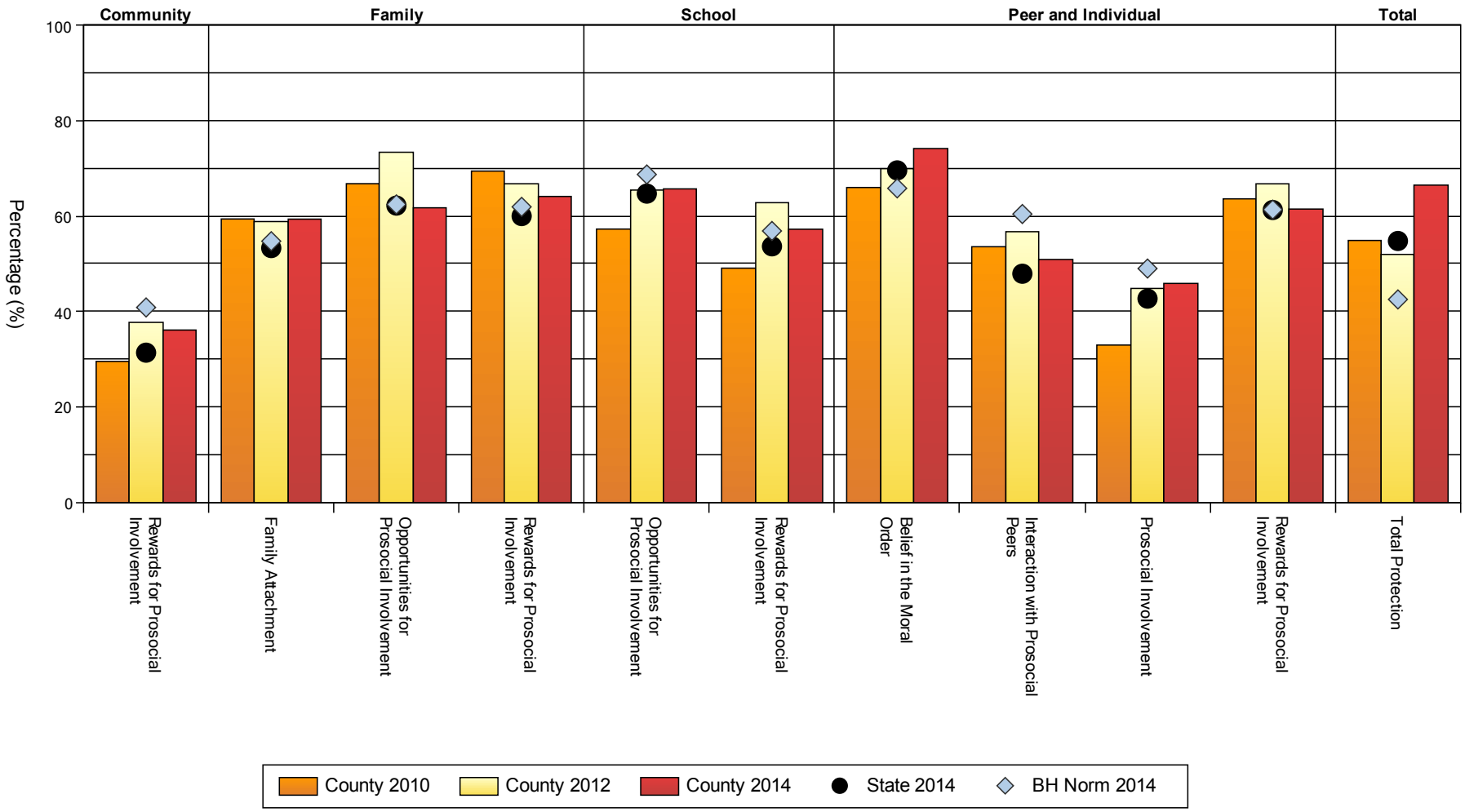
RISK PROFILE
2014 Santa Cruz County, Grade 8



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

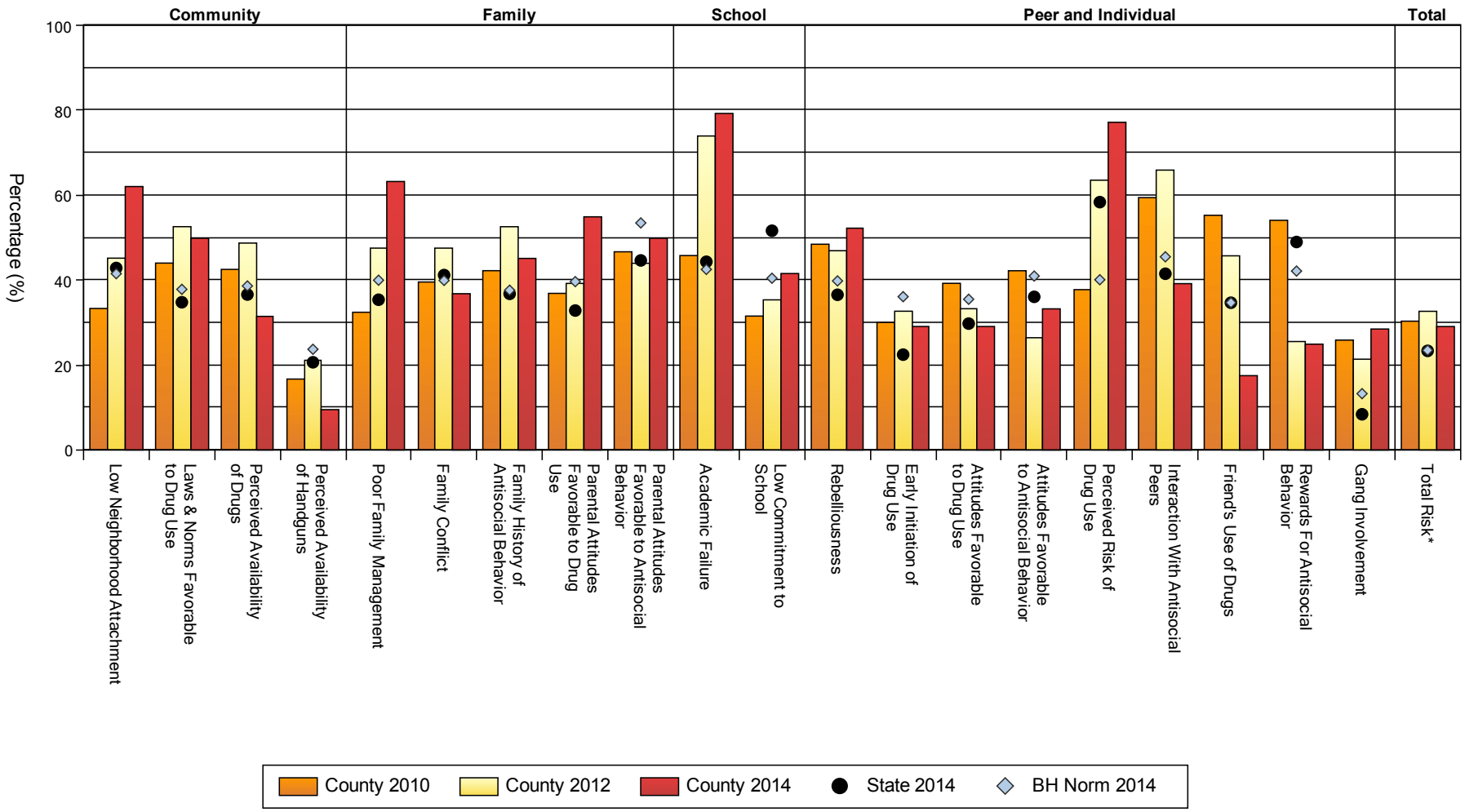
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Santa Cruz County, Grade 8



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

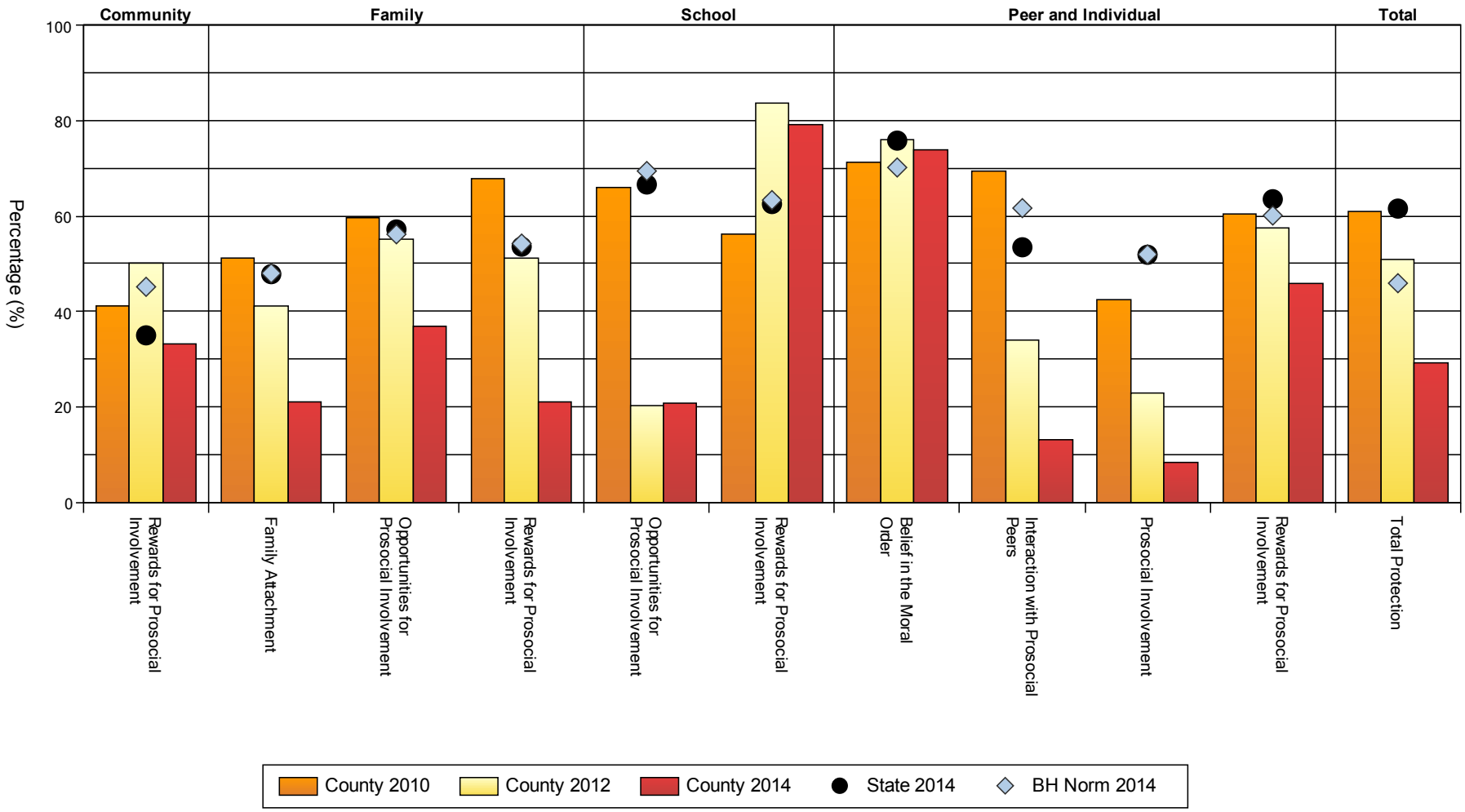
RISK PROFILE
2014 Santa Cruz County, Grade 10



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Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

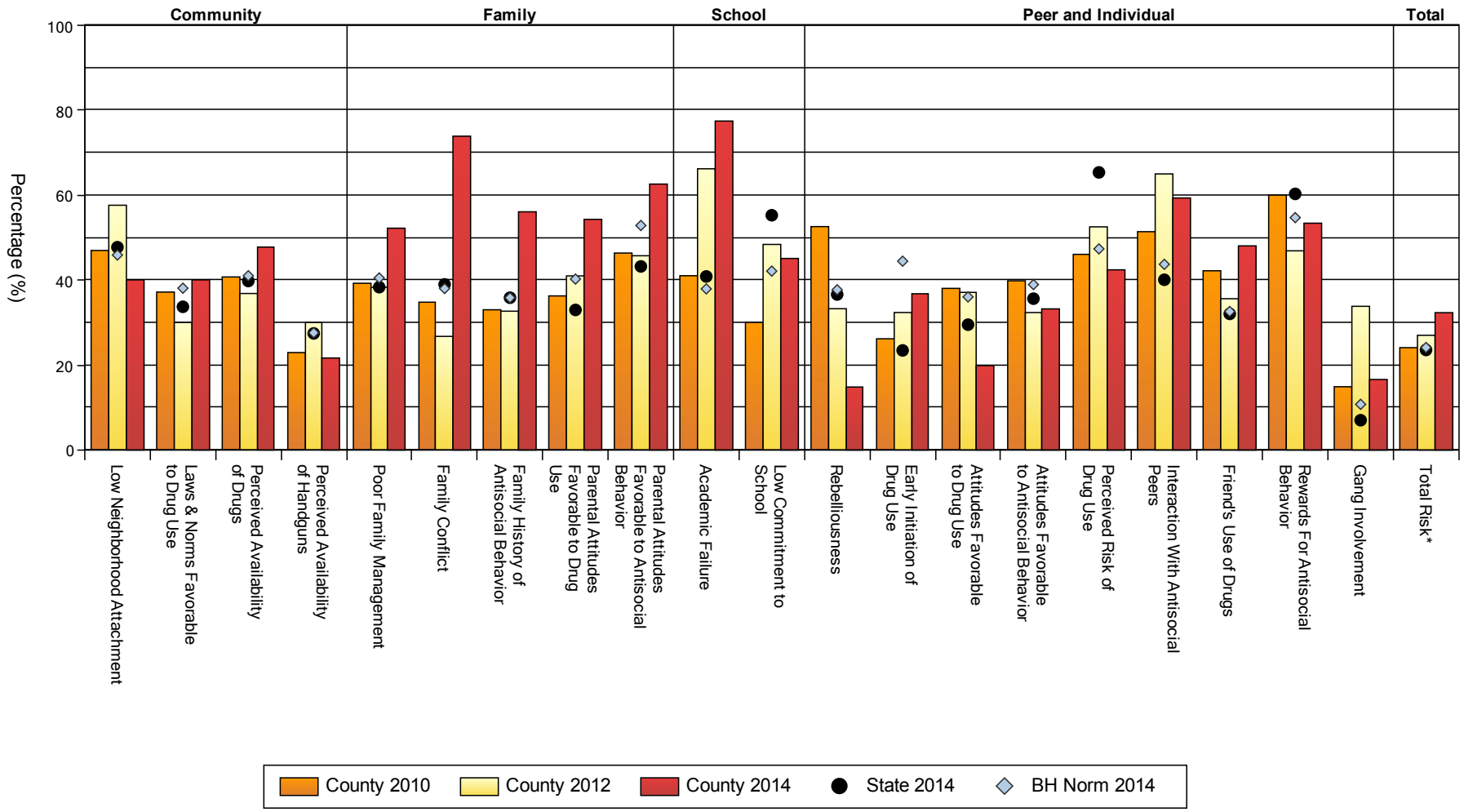
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Santa Cruz County, Grade 10



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

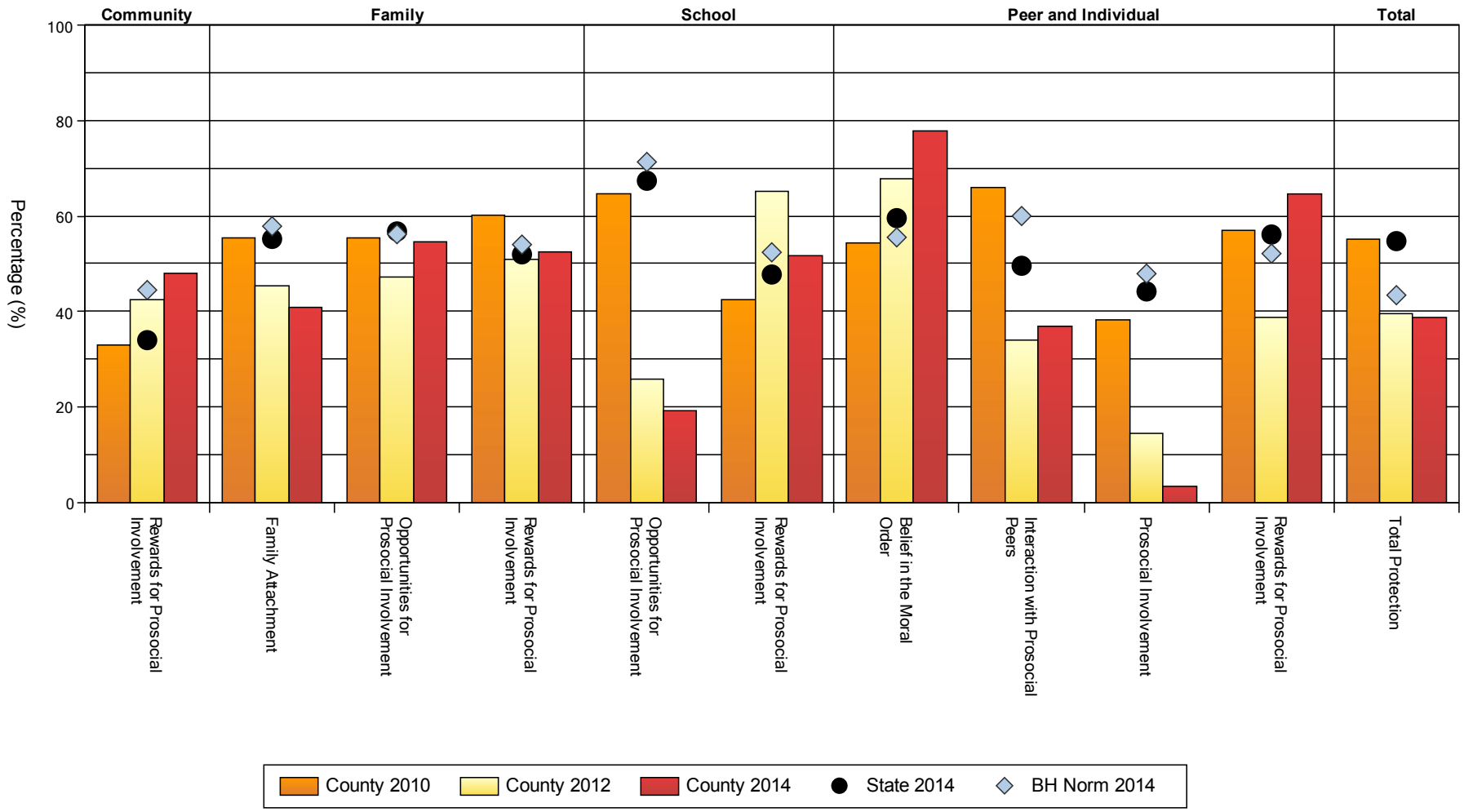
RISK PROFILE
2014 Santa Cruz County, Grade 12



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

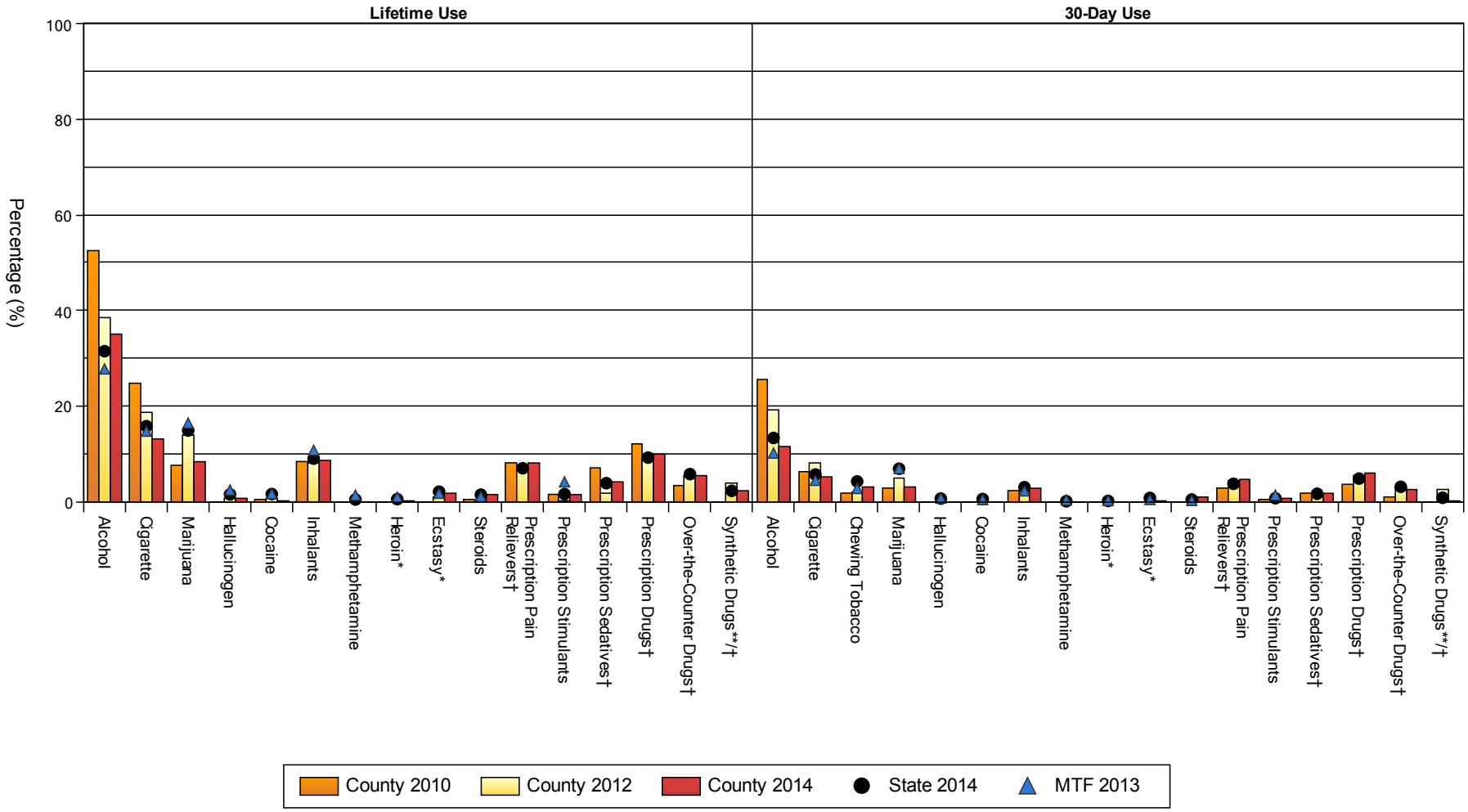
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Santa Cruz County, Grade 12



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

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Santa Cruz County, Grade 8

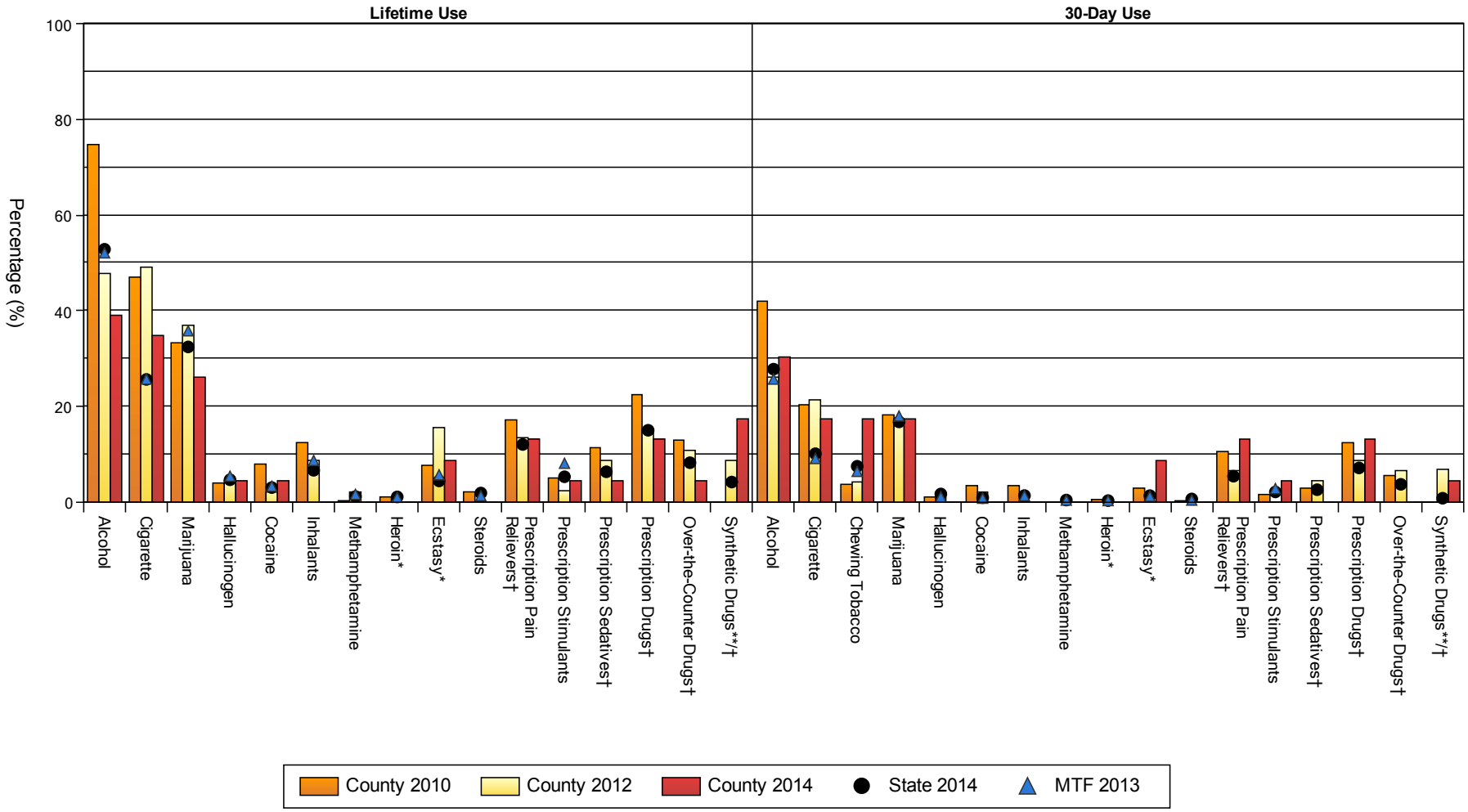


* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

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

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Santa Cruz County, Grade 10

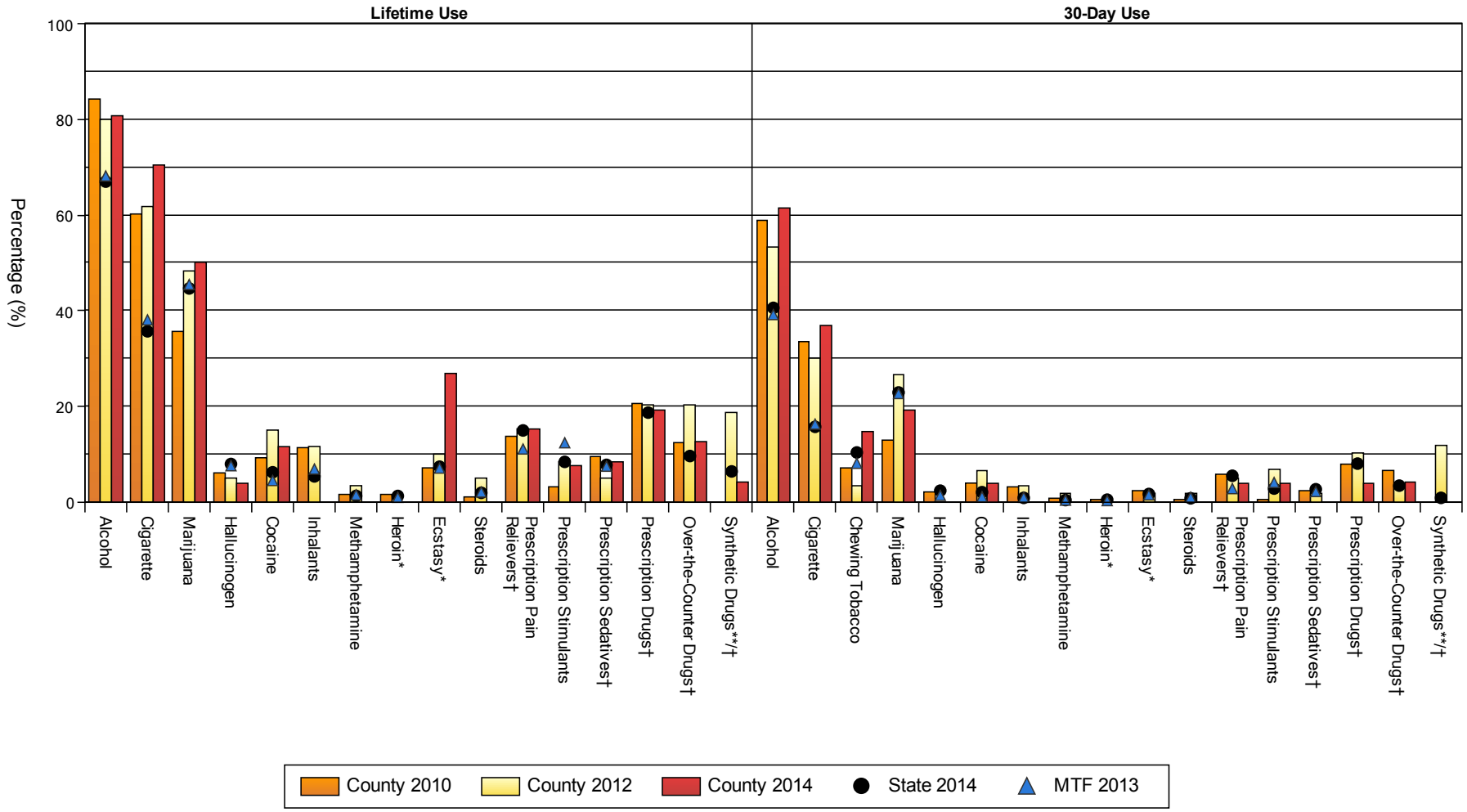


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LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Santa Cruz County, Grade 12



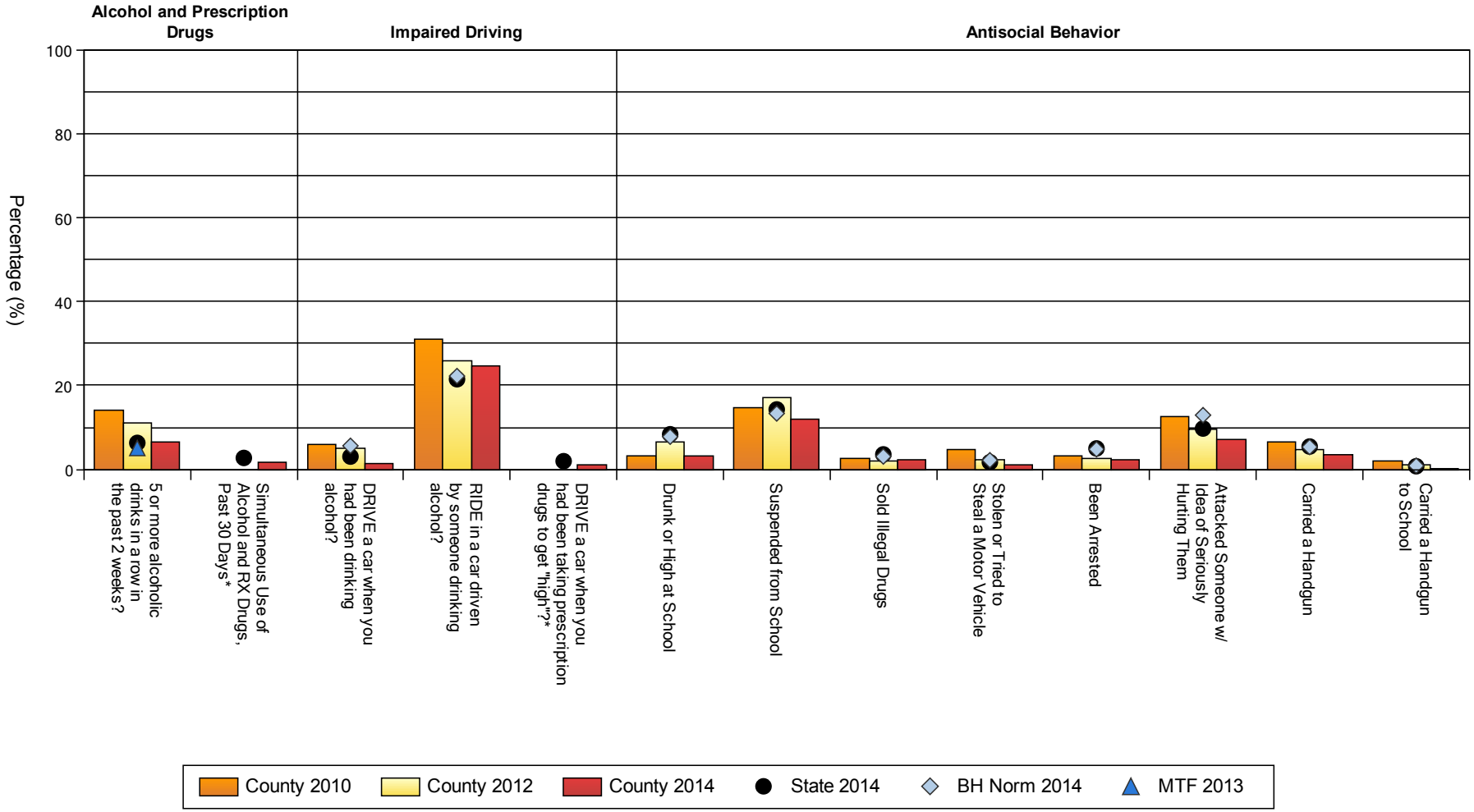
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Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

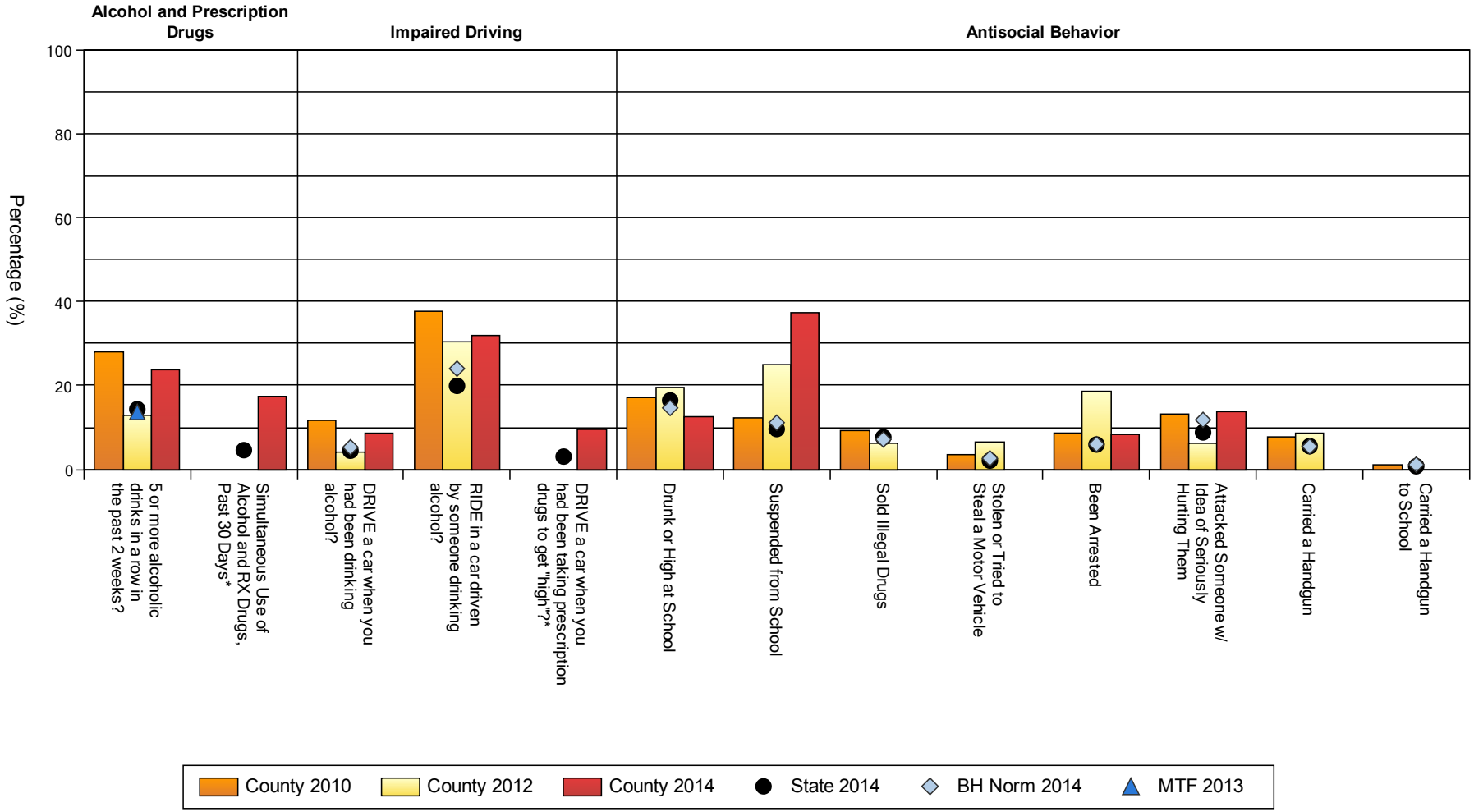
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Santa Cruz County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

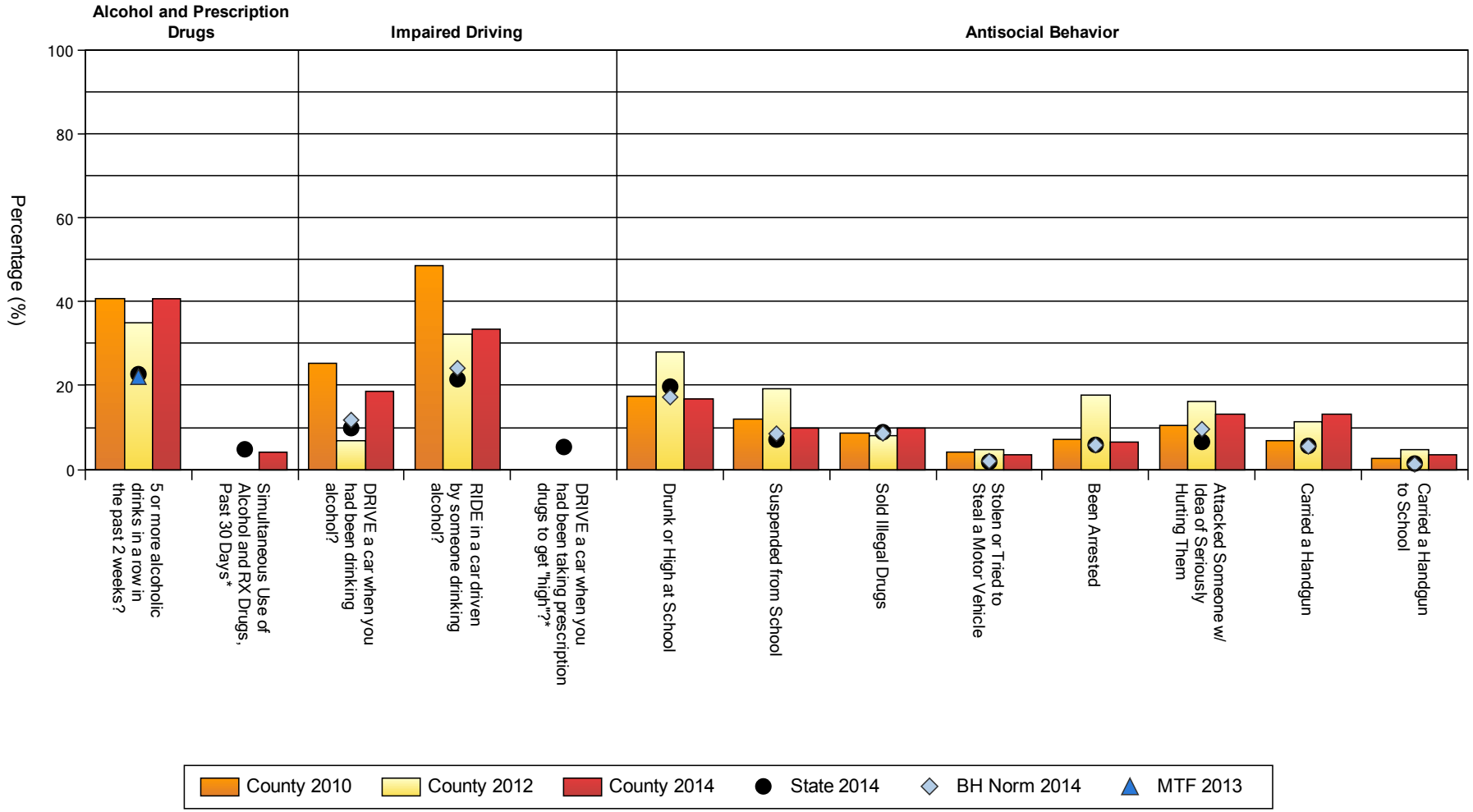
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Santa Cruz County, Grade 10



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

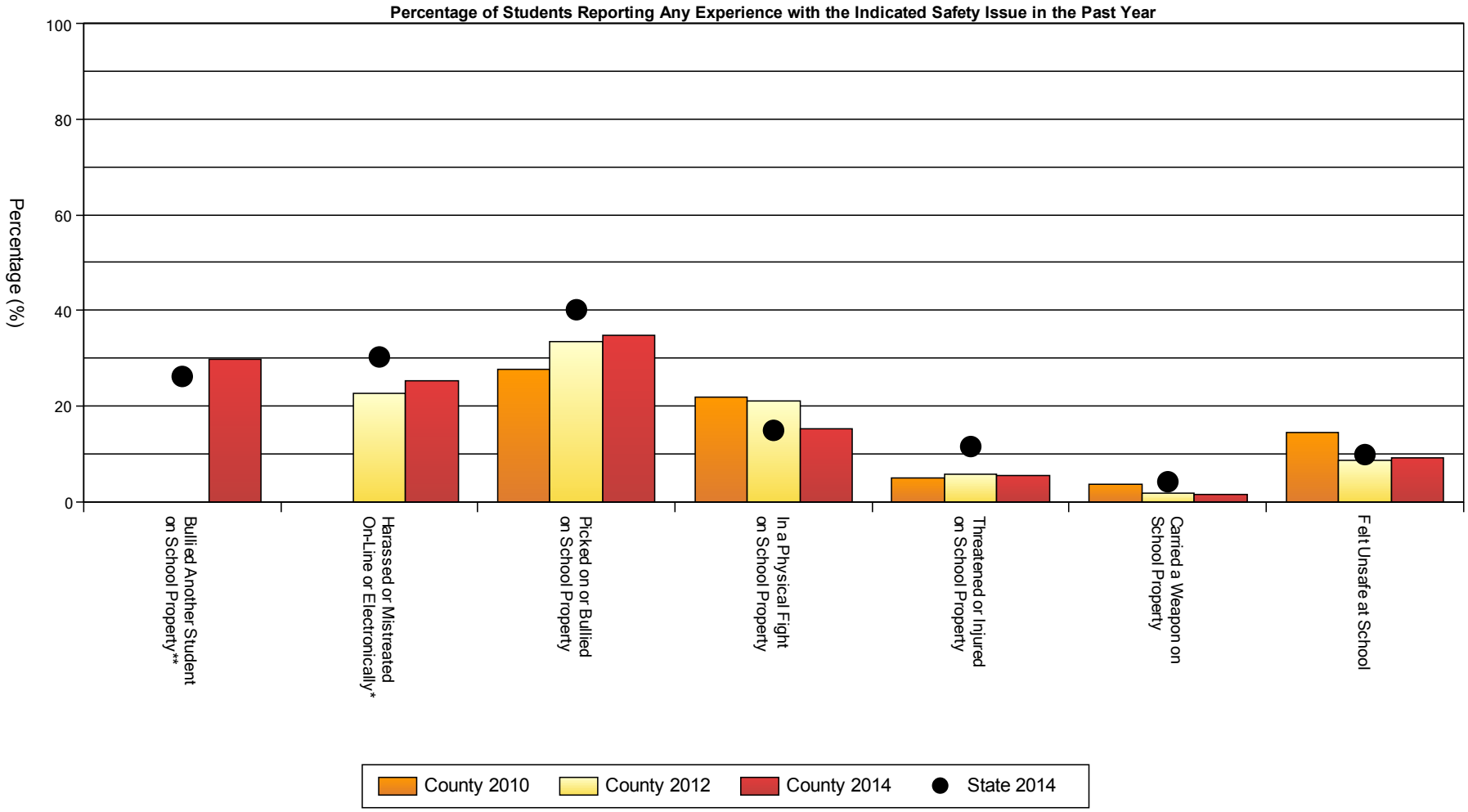
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Santa Cruz County, Grade 12



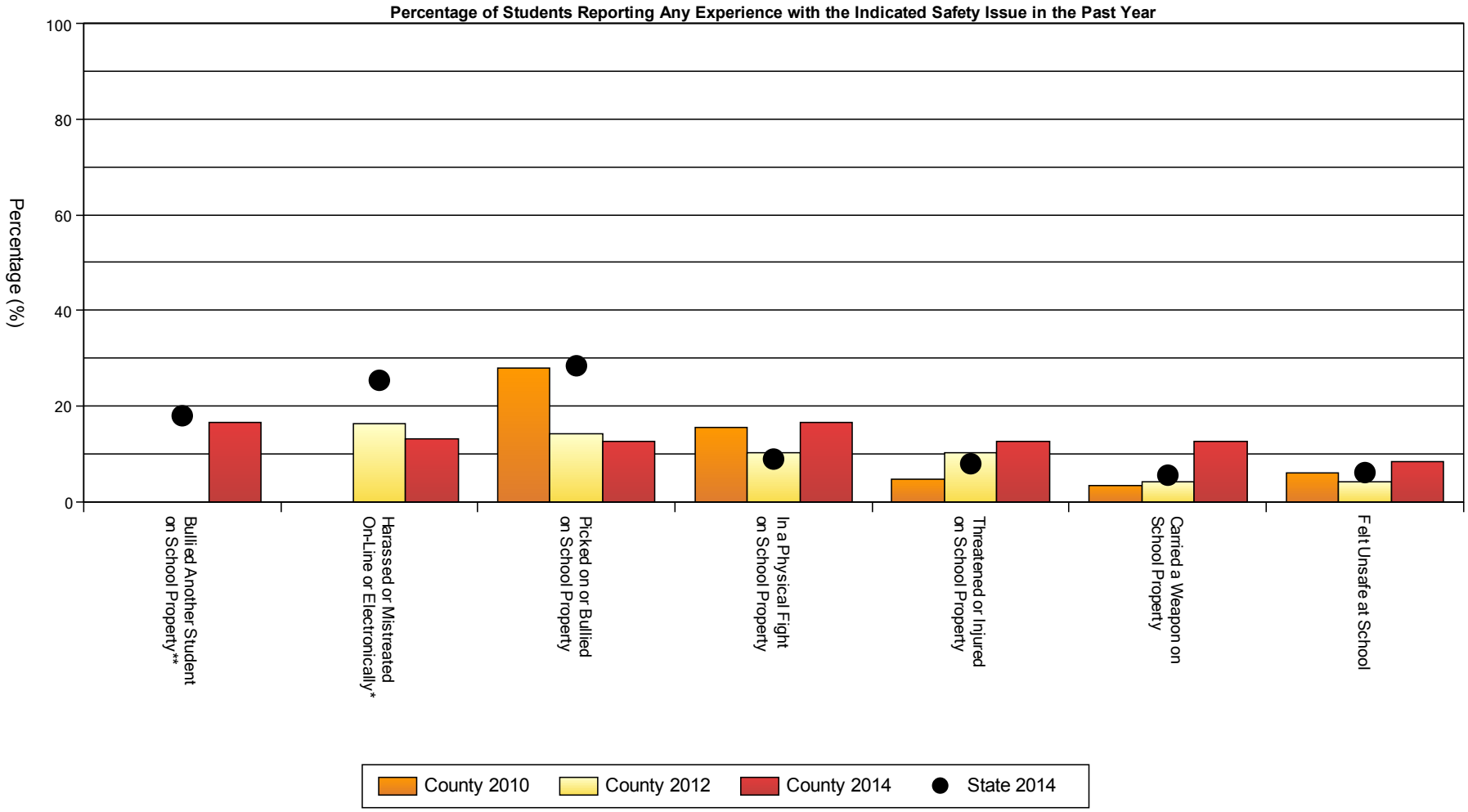
* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Santa Cruz County, Grade 8



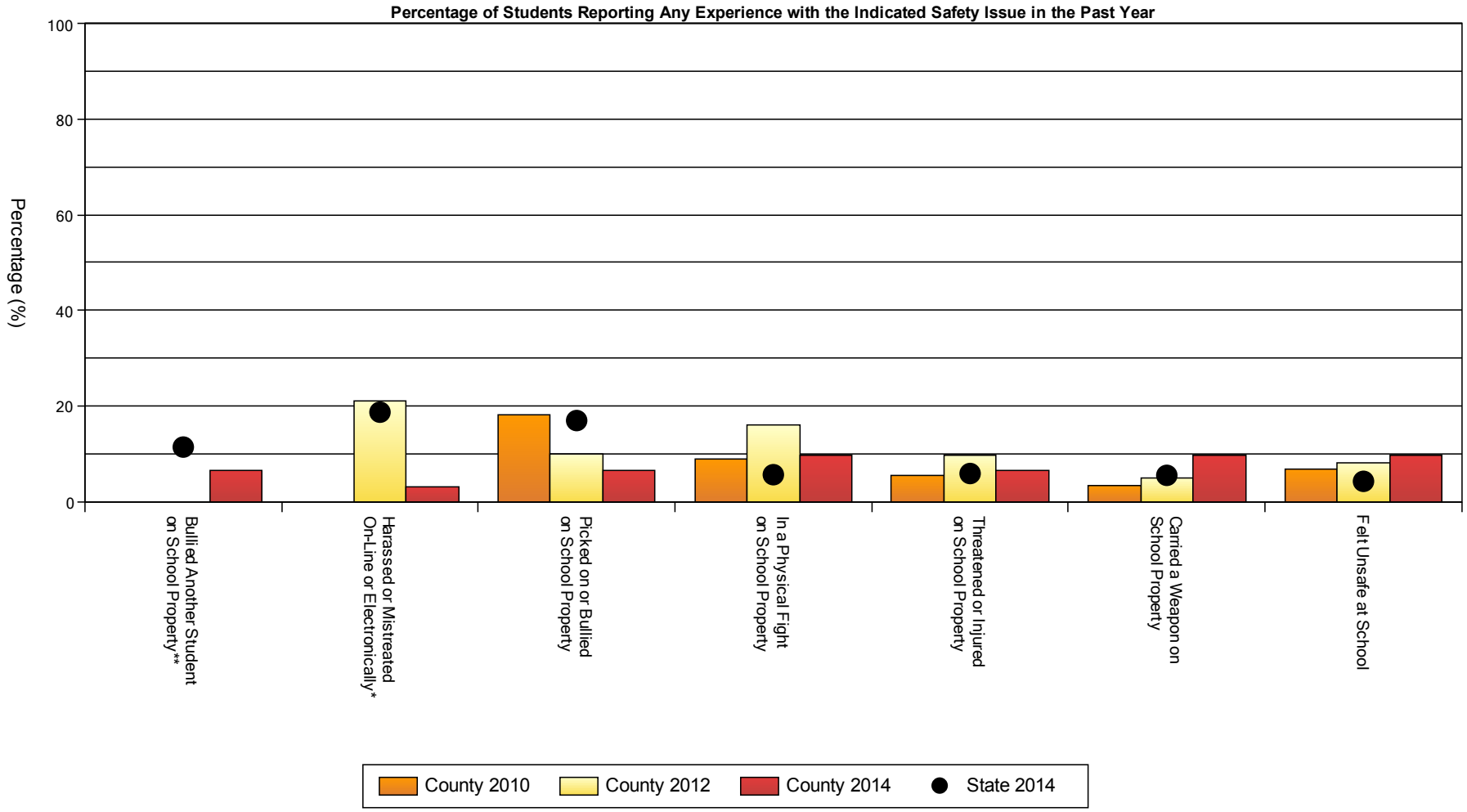
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey student reports of bullying against others.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Santa Cruz County, Grade 10



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

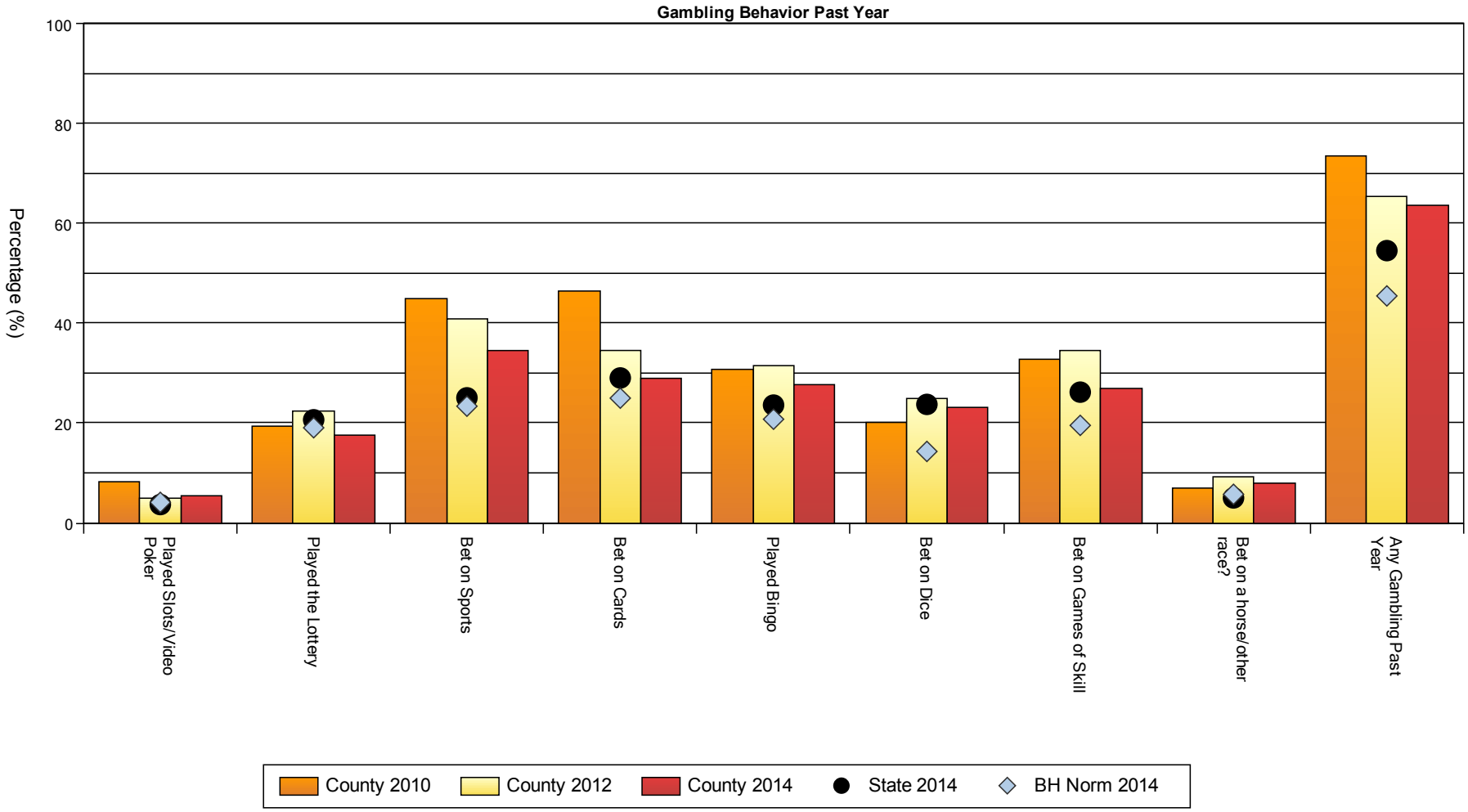
SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Santa Cruz County, Grade 12



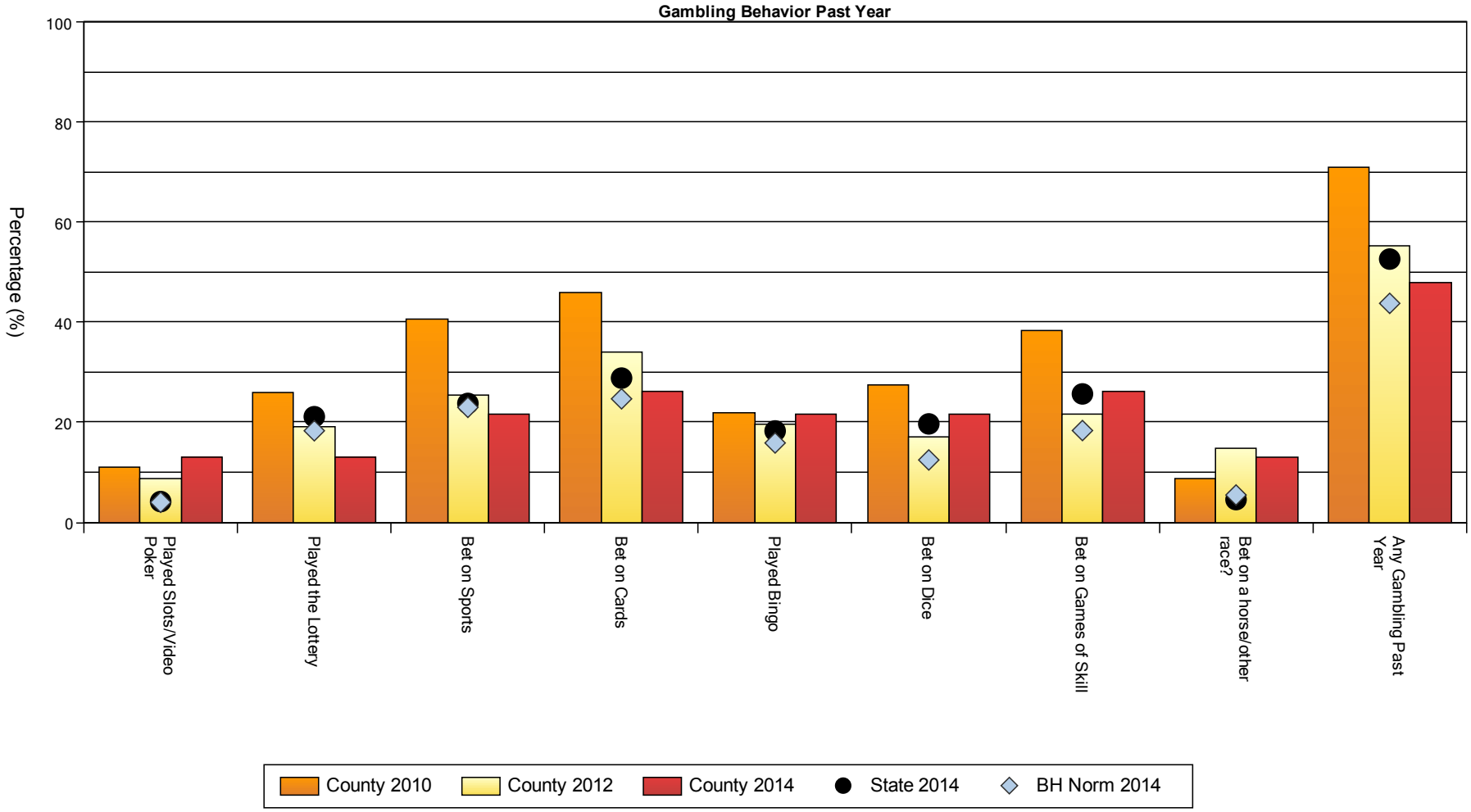
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.

** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

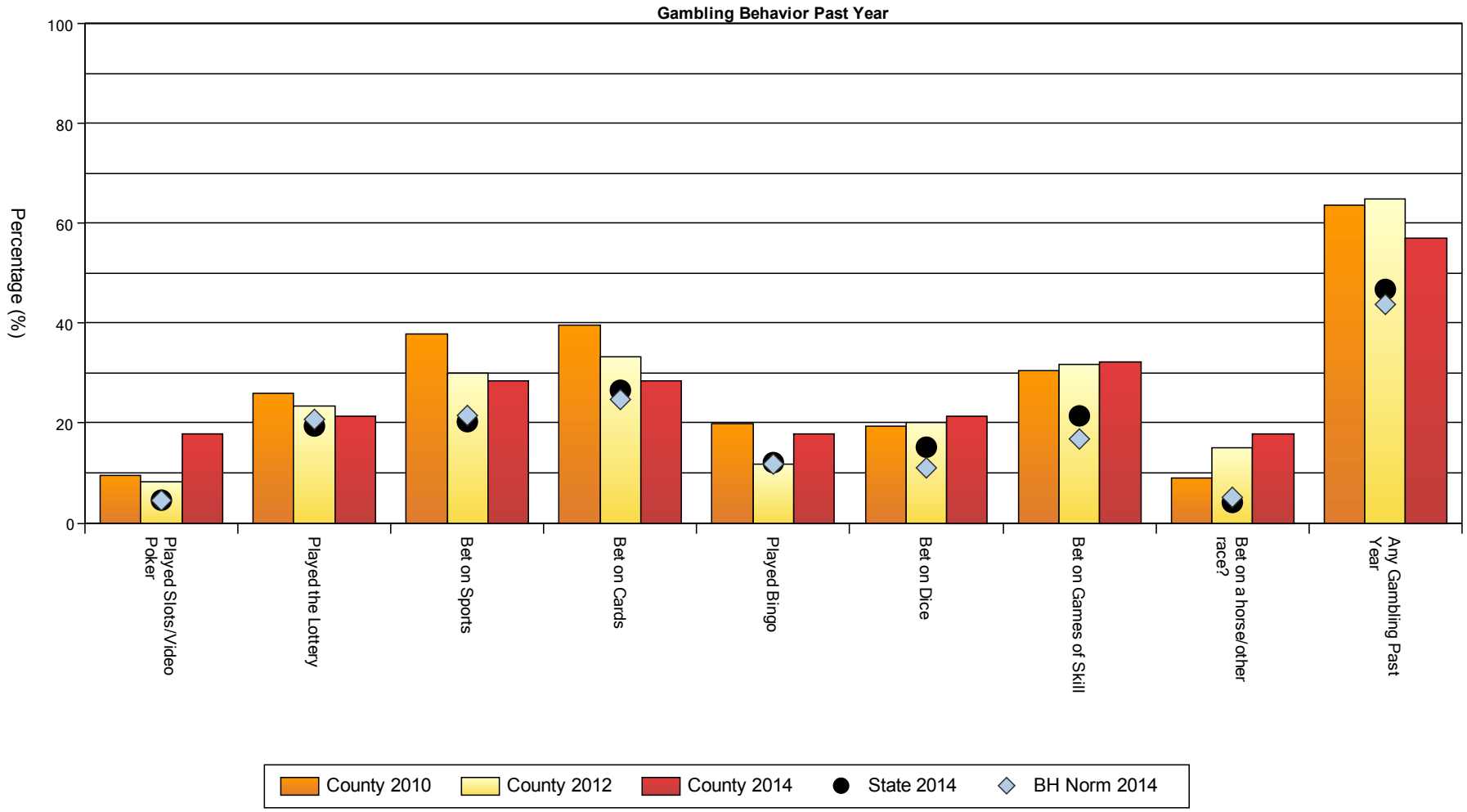
GAMBLING
2014 Santa Cruz County, Grade 8



GAMBLING
2014 Santa Cruz County, Grade 10

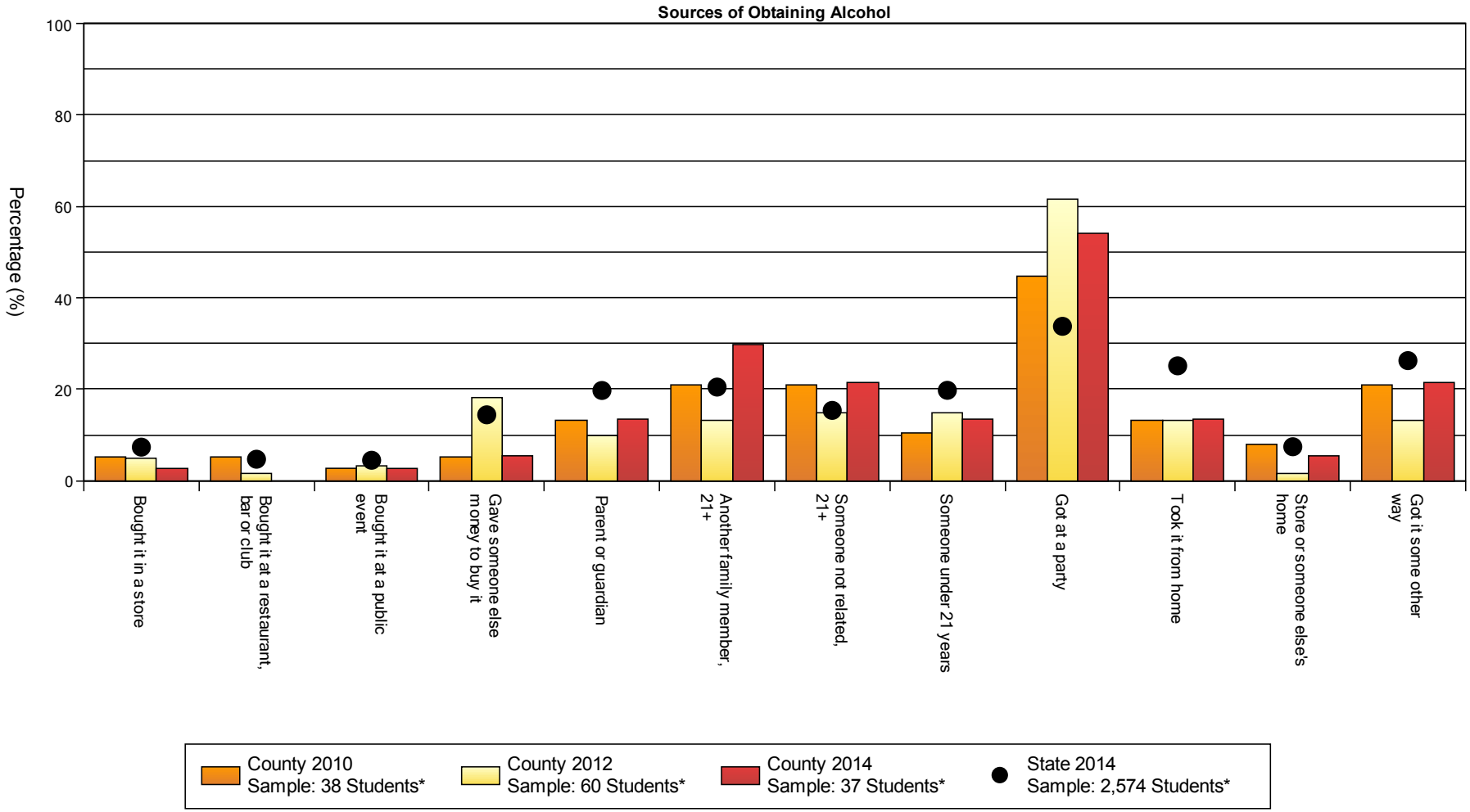


GAMBLING
2014 Santa Cruz County, Grade 12



Sources of Alcohol

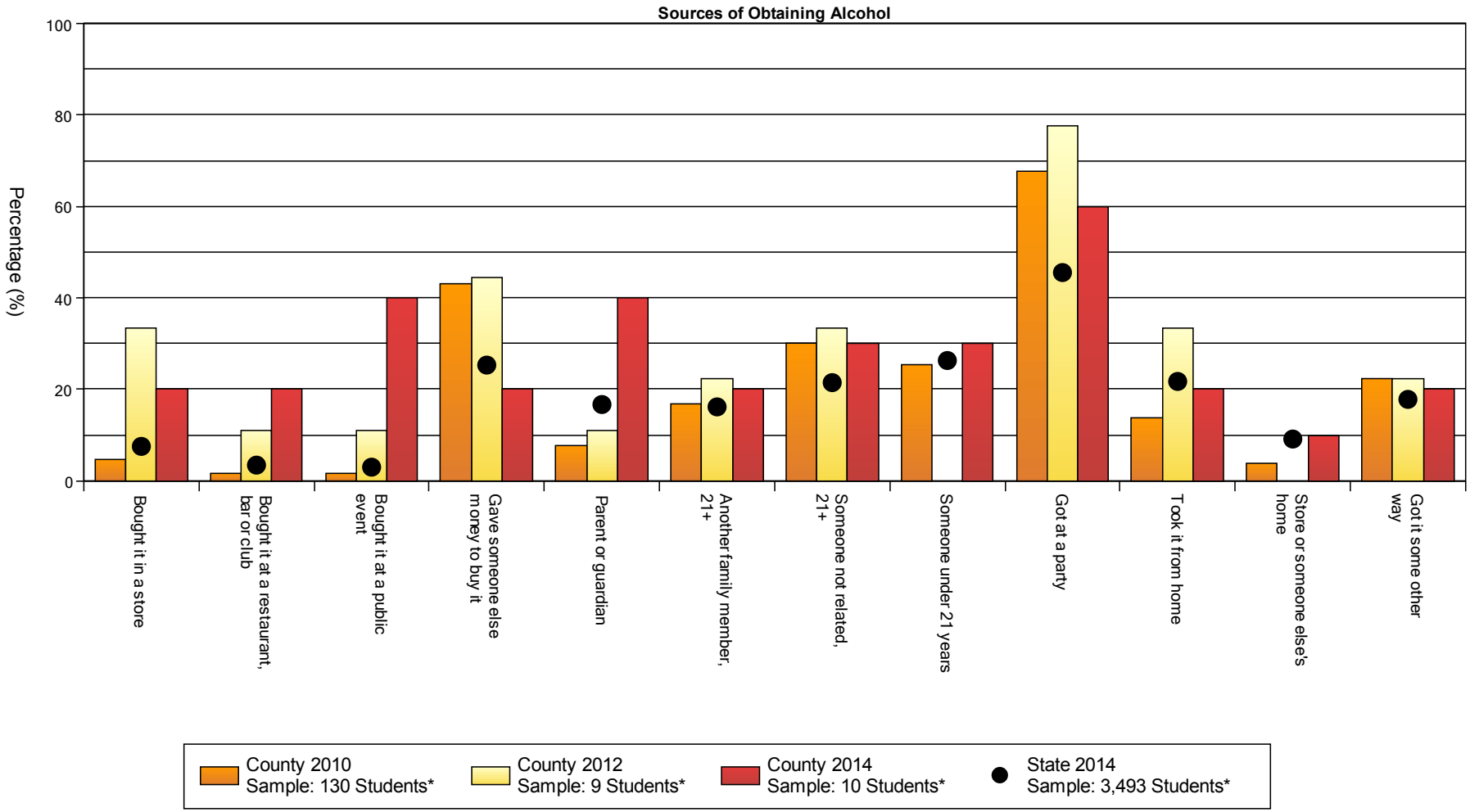
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Santa Cruz County, Grade 8



* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Alcohol

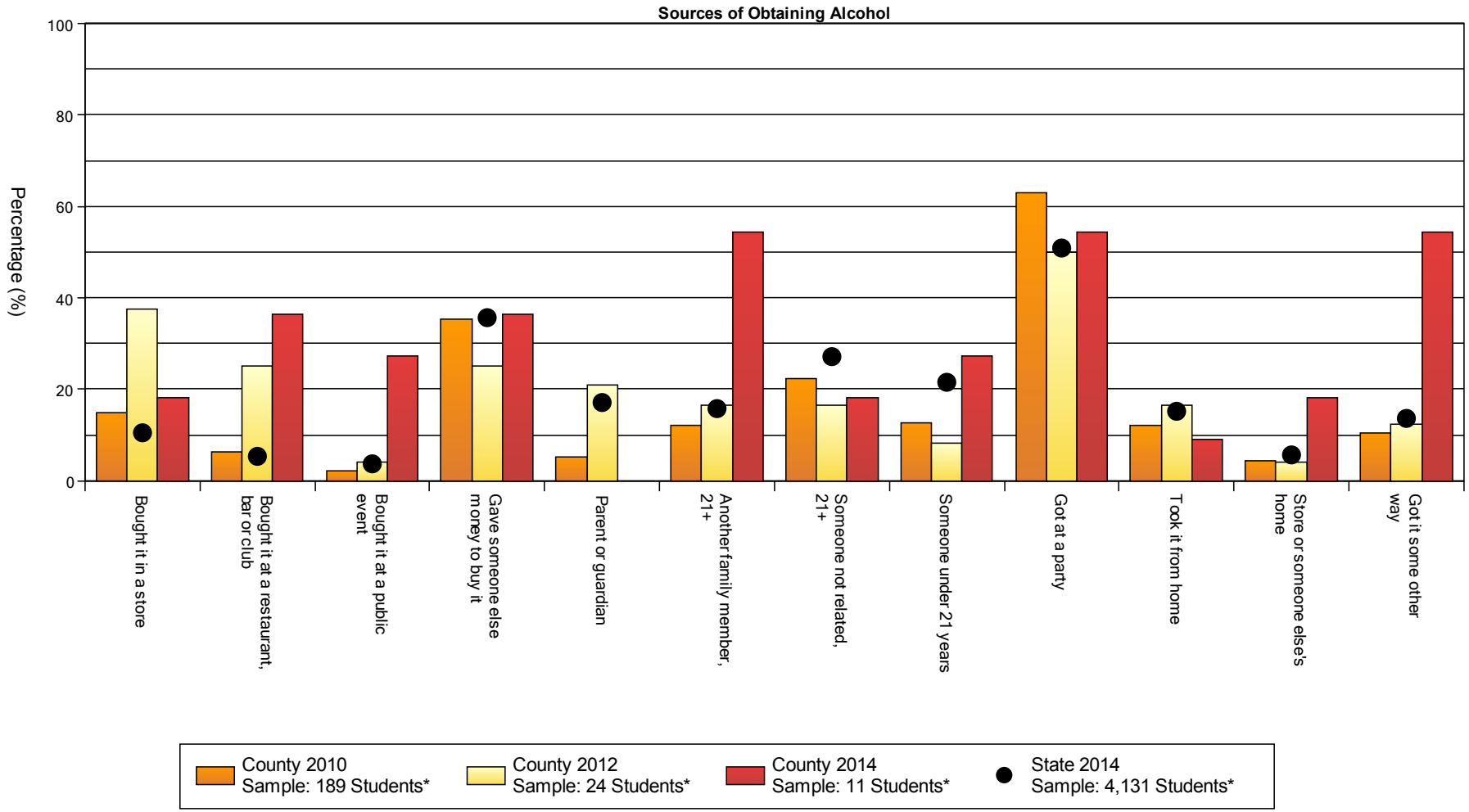
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Santa Cruz County, Grade 10



* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Alcohol

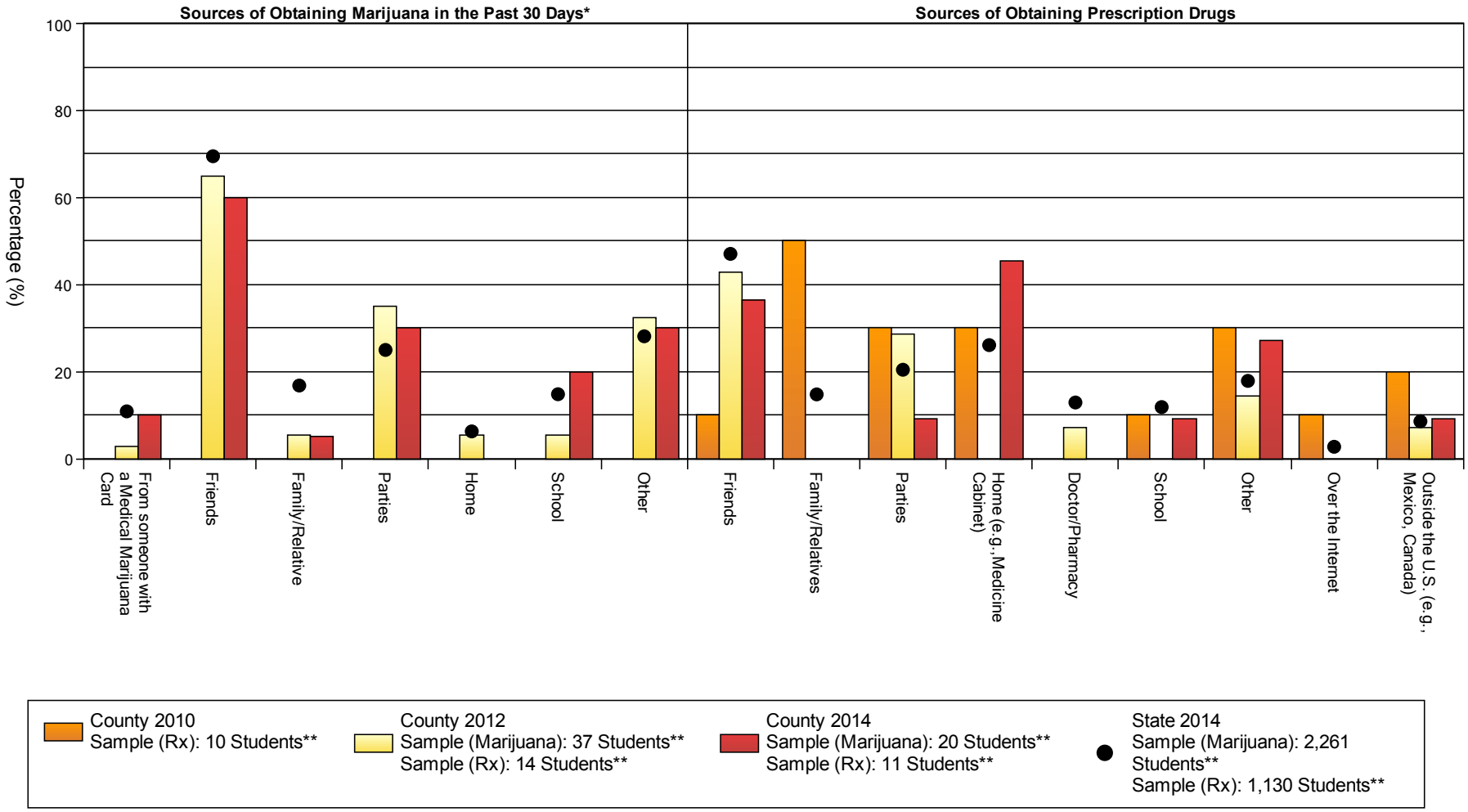
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Santa Cruz County, Grade 12



* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Santa Cruz County, Grade 8

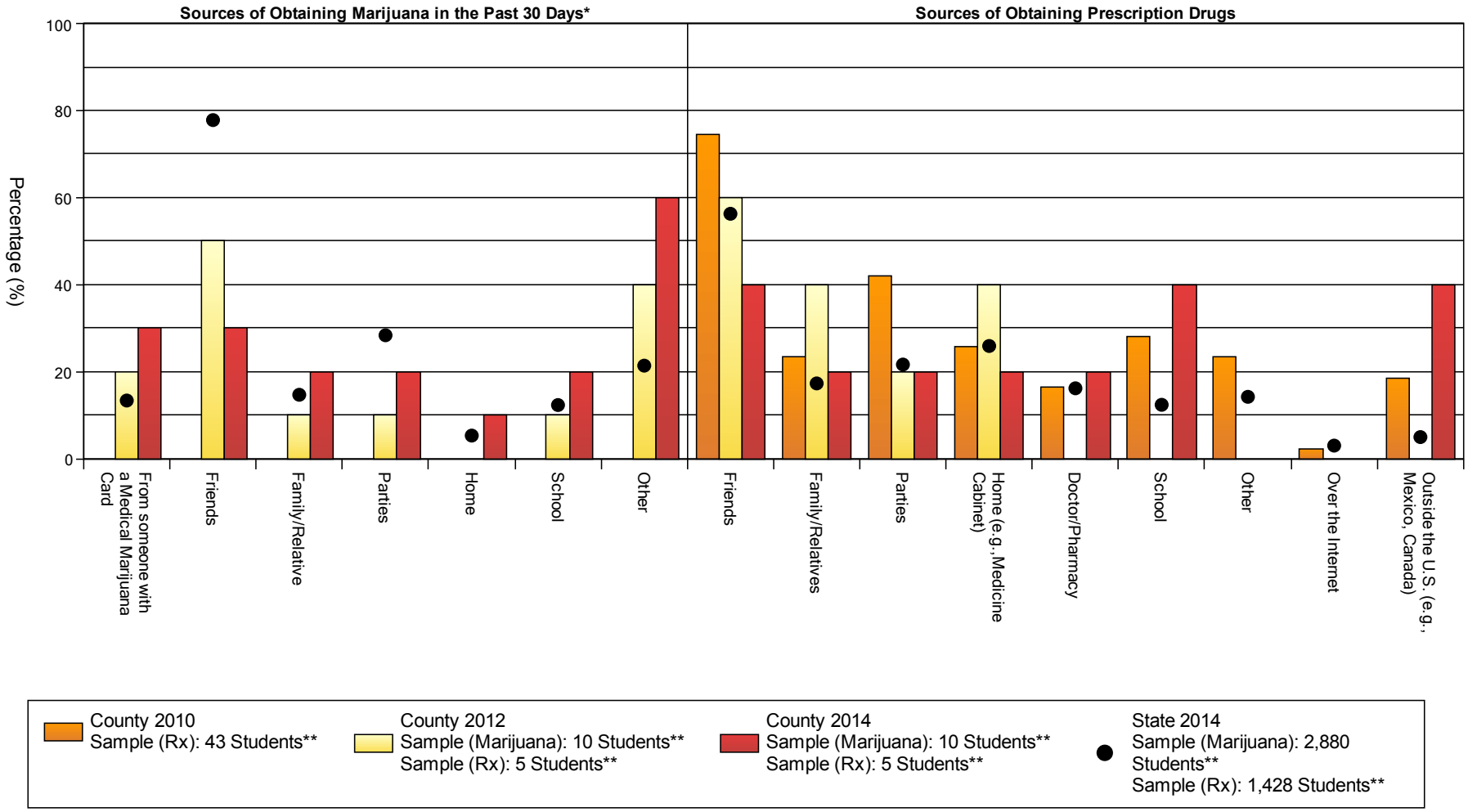


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Santa Cruz County, Grade 10

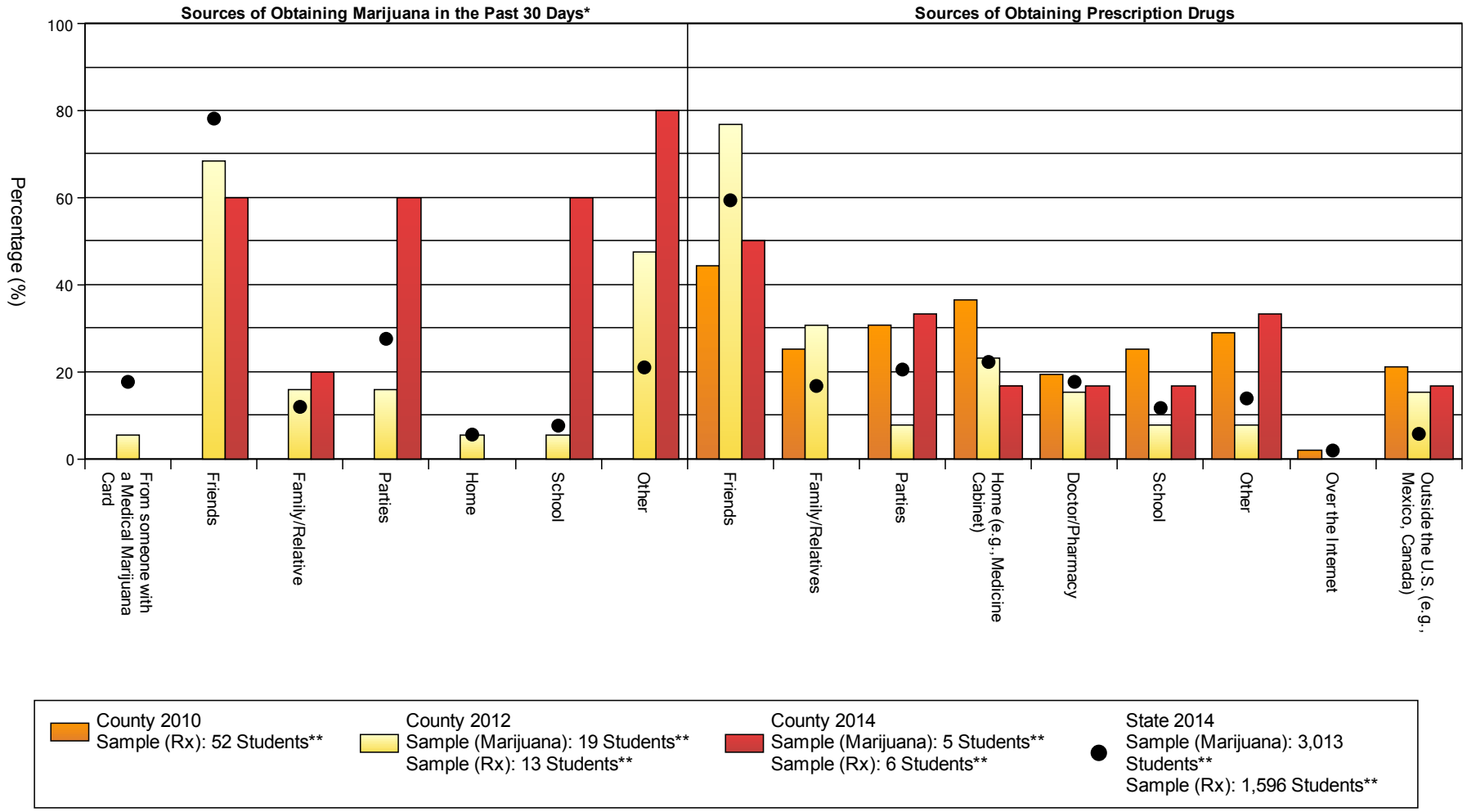


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Santa Cruz County, Grade 12



* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
Community Domain Risk Factors	
Low Neighborhood Attachment	Research has shown that youth who don't like the neighborhoods in which they live are more likely to become involved in juvenile crime and drug selling.
Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	Research has shown that legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, such as raising the legal drinking age, restricting smoking in public places, and increased taxation have been followed by decreases in consumption. Moreover, national surveys of high school seniors have shown that shifts in normative attitudes toward drug use have preceded changes in prevalence of use.
Perceived Availability of Drugs and Handguns	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents. The availability of handguns is also related to a higher risk of crime and substance use by adolescents.
Community Domain Protective Factors	
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Rewards for positive participation in activities helps youth bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
Family Domain Risk Factors	
Poor Family Management	Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children places them at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Also, parents' failure to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that they will engage in drug abuse whether or not there are family drug problems.
Family Conflict	Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear at risk for both delinquency and drug use.
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	When children are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior & Drugs	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further increased if parents involve children in their own drug (or alcohol) using behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.
Family Domain Protective Factors	
Family Attachment	Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, children are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.
School Domain Risk Factors	
Academic Failure	Beginning in the late elementary grades (grades 4-6) academic failure increases the risk of both drug abuse and delinquency. It appears that the experience of failure itself, for whatever reasons, increases the risk of problem behaviors.
Low Commitment to School	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of drugs is significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not. Factors such as liking school, spending time on homework, and perceiving the coursework as relevant are also negatively related to drug use.

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
School Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are recognized and rewarded for their contributions at school, they are less likely to be involved in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Peer-Individual Risk Factors	
Rebelliousness	Young people who do not feel 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 abusing drugs. In addition, high tolerance for deviance, a strong need for independence and normlessness have all been linked with drug use.
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	Early onset of drug use predicts misuse of drugs. The earlier the onset of any drug use, the greater the involvement in other drug use and the greater frequency of use. Onset of drug use prior to the age of 15 is a consistent predictor of drug abuse, and a later age of onset of drug use has been shown to predict lower drug involvement and a greater probability of discontinuation of use.
Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs or engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs and engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use and antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
Friends' Use of Drugs	Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance abuse are much more likely to engage in the same behavior. Peer drug use has consistently been found to be among the strongest predictors of substance use among youth. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who use drugs greatly increases the risk of that problem developing.
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Gang Involvement	Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.
Peer-Individual Protective Factors	
Belief in the Moral Order	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in prosocial behavior are more protected from engaging in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Prosocial Involvement	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are rewarded for working hard in school and the community are less likely to engage in problem behavior.

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students at Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Low Neighborhood Attachment	37.7	30.2	30.5	37.6	34.0	33.1	45.2	61.9	42.9	41.5	46.9	57.6	40.0	47.8	45.9
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	33.7	26.3	22.8	29.2	31.1	43.9	52.5	50.0	34.8	37.8	37.1	29.8	40.0	33.7	38.1
Perceived Availability of Drugs	28.1	32.2	28.1	29.6	30.7	42.4	48.7	31.6	36.6	38.6	40.7	36.8	47.8	39.8	41.0
Perceived Availability of Handguns	24.0	28.3	28.1	31.8	36.7	16.5	21.1	9.5	20.6	23.7	22.8	29.8	21.7	27.5	27.6
Family															
Poor Family Management	38.5	36.0	38.5	41.2	40.3	32.3	47.5	63.2	35.4	40.0	39.2	38.2	52.2	38.4	40.5
Family Conflict	39.5	45.8	52.3	51.0	49.3	39.4	47.5	36.8	41.2	39.9	34.6	26.8	73.9	39.0	38.0
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	40.1	38.5	37.9	36.7	35.4	42.2	52.5	45.0	36.8	37.6	32.8	32.8	56.0	35.9	35.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	19.2	20.8	22.0	21.2	23.7	36.8	39.0	55.0	32.8	39.6	36.2	41.1	54.2	33.0	40.3
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	38.5	41.7	46.3	43.2	49.1	46.6	43.9	50.0	44.6	53.5	46.3	45.6	62.5	43.2	52.9
School															
Academic Failure	45.6	50.9	49.0	44.6	41.1	45.8	73.9	79.2	44.3	42.5	40.8	66.1	77.4	40.9	37.9
Low Commitment to School	37.3	31.7	38.5	45.0	38.2	31.4	35.4	41.7	51.6	40.4	30.1	48.4	45.2	55.3	42.1
Peer and Individual															
Rebelliousness	41.9	38.6	31.5	33.4	34.5	48.5	46.8	52.2	36.6	39.8	52.4	33.3	14.8	36.6	37.7
Early Initiation of Drug Use	25.1	20.7	17.5	19.8	23.5	29.9	32.7	29.2	22.4	36.1	26.2	32.3	36.7	23.4	44.5
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	18.6	22.7	15.9	21.4	24.7	39.1	33.3	29.2	29.8	35.5	37.9	37.1	20.0	29.5	36.0
Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	35.5	32.2	32.0	31.7	34.7	42.0	26.5	33.3	36.1	41.0	39.8	32.3	33.3	35.6	39.0
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	50.2	42.3	50.3	56.9	37.9	37.6	63.6	77.3	58.4	40.1	46.1	52.6	42.3	65.4	47.4
Interaction With Antisocial Peers	60.8	48.4	46.3	43.6	44.8	59.3	66.0	39.1	41.5	45.5	51.4	65.0	59.3	40.1	43.7
Friend's Use of Drugs	37.0	37.3	26.2	29.7	30.7	55.2	45.7	17.4	34.7	34.7	42.2	35.6	48.1	32.0	32.6
Rewards For Antisocial Behavior	39.7	39.3	43.6	41.9	37.1	54.1	25.5	25.0	49.0	42.1	60.1	46.8	53.3	60.3	54.7
Gang Involvement	14.4	8.6	8.5	10.4	14.7	25.8	21.4	28.6	8.4	13.3	14.9	33.9	16.7	7.0	10.7
Total															
Students at High Risk*	23.5	17.7	22.5	24.9	22.4	30.2	32.7	29.2	23.3	23.5	24.1	27.0	32.3	23.6	24.1

* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Data Tables

Table 5. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	29.5	37.8	36.2	31.4	40.9	41.1	50.0	33.3	35.0	45.2	32.8	42.4	48.0	34.0	44.5
Family															
Family Attachment	59.3	58.8	59.3	53.3	54.8	51.1	41.0	21.1	47.8	48.0	55.5	45.5	40.9	55.2	57.9
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	66.9	73.4	61.6	62.2	62.5	59.6	55.3	36.8	57.2	56.2	55.5	47.3	54.5	56.8	56.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	69.4	66.7	64.2	60.0	61.9	67.9	51.3	21.1	53.6	54.3	60.2	50.9	52.4	52.0	54.0
School															
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	57.3	65.4	65.7	64.7	68.7	65.9	20.4	20.8	66.6	69.5	64.6	25.8	19.4	67.4	71.4
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	49.1	62.9	57.1	53.7	56.9	56.1	83.7	79.2	62.5	63.4	42.6	65.1	51.6	47.8	52.4
Peer and Individual															
Belief in the Moral Order	66.0	70.0	74.2	69.6	65.8	71.2	76.1	73.9	75.8	70.2	54.3	67.8	77.8	59.6	55.6
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	53.5	56.8	51.0	47.9	60.5	69.4	34.0	13.0	53.5	61.7	66.1	33.9	37.0	49.6	60.0
Prosocial Involvement	33.0	44.8	45.9	42.7	49.0	42.4	22.9	8.3	51.9	52.0	38.3	14.5	3.3	44.2	47.9
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	63.5	66.7	61.6	61.3	61.4	60.3	57.4	45.8	63.6	60.1	57.0	38.7	64.5	56.2	52.2
Total															
Students with High Protection*	54.8	52.0	66.5	54.8	42.6	60.9	51.0	29.2	61.6	46.0	55.2	39.7	38.7	54.8	43.4

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

Data Tables

Table 6. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	52.6	38.5	35.1	31.5	27.8	74.7	47.8	39.1	52.9	52.1	84.2	80.0	80.8	67.0	68.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	24.8	18.6	13.1	15.8	14.8	47.0	48.9	34.8	25.6	25.7	60.1	61.7	70.4	35.7	38.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	7.5	13.8	8.3	14.9	16.5	33.1	37.0	26.1	32.4	35.8	35.7	48.3	50.0	44.7	45.5
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.0	0.7	0.6	1.6	2.5	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.7	5.4	6.0	5.0	3.8	8.0	7.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.6	1.7	7.8	2.2	4.3	3.0	3.3	9.2	15.0	11.5	6.2	4.5
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	8.5	8.2	8.6	9.0	10.8	12.3	8.7	0.0	6.6	8.7	11.2	11.7	0.0	5.4	6.9
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.3	2.2	0.0	1.1	1.6	1.6	3.3	0.0	1.3	1.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.0
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	0.0	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.8	7.6	15.6	8.7	4.4	5.7	7.1	10.0	26.9	7.4	7.1
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.5	0.2	1.6	1.5	1.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.3	1.0	5.0	0.0	1.9	2.1
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	8.0	7.7	8.0	7.0	n/a	17.1	13.3	13.0	12.0	n/a	13.7	15.3	15.4	15.0	11.1
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.4	0.2	1.6	1.6	4.2	5.1	2.2	4.3	5.3	8.1	3.2	8.5	7.7	8.4	12.4
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	7.1	1.8	4.2	3.9	n/a	11.3	8.7	4.3	6.3	n/a	9.4	5.1	8.3	7.8	7.5
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	12.2	8.8	9.9	9.3	n/a	22.5	15.2	13.0	15.0	n/a	20.5	20.3	19.2	18.7	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	3.3	5.4	5.4	5.8	n/a	13.0	10.9	4.3	8.2	n/a	12.3	20.3	12.5	9.6	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	3.8	2.3	2.3	n/a	n/a	8.7	17.4	4.2	n/a	n/a	18.6	4.2	6.4	n/a

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

** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

Data Tables

Table 7. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once in the past 30 days.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	25.6	19.3	11.5	13.4	10.2	42.1	26.1	30.4	27.8	25.7	58.9	53.3	61.5	40.6	39.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	6.3	8.1	5.1	5.7	4.5	20.4	21.3	17.4	10.1	9.1	33.4	30.0	37.0	15.7	16.3
Chew ing tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	1.9	2.0	3.2	4.3	2.8	3.6	4.3	17.4	7.5	6.4	7.2	3.3	14.8	10.4	8.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	2.8	5.1	3.2	6.9	7.0	18.3	17.4	17.4	16.8	18.0	12.8	26.7	19.2	22.9	22.7
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.8	1.1	2.2	0.0	1.7	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.4
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.5	3.4	2.2	0.0	0.9	0.8	3.9	6.7	3.8	2.1	1.1
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	2.3	2.2	2.9	3.1	2.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.3	3.1	3.3	0.0	0.9	1.0
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.4
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	2.8	0.0	8.7	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.7	0.0	1.7	1.5
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.8	1.0
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2.9	4.3	4.8	3.8	n/a	10.5	6.7	13.0	5.4	n/a	5.8	5.1	3.8	5.5	2.8
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.4	1.4	0.0	4.3	2.1	2.8	0.5	6.8	3.8	2.8	4.1
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.7	n/a	2.8	4.3	0.0	2.6	n/a	2.4	1.8	0.0	2.7	2.2
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	3.8	5.4	6.1	4.9	n/a	12.4	8.7	13.0	7.1	n/a	7.9	10.2	3.8	8.0	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	0.9	2.9	2.6	3.1	n/a	5.4	6.5	0.0	3.7	n/a	6.6	3.4	4.2	3.4	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	2.6	0.3	0.9	n/a	n/a	6.8	4.3	0.8	n/a	n/a	11.9	0.0	0.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of Prescription Pain Relievers, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

Data Tables

Table 8. Percentage of Students Who Used Alcohol & Prescription Drugs, & Reported Impaired Driving

Alcohol And Prescription Drugs

	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	14.1	11.0	6.4	6.3	n/a	5.1	27.9	12.8	23.8	14.4	n/a	13.7	40.8	35.0	40.7	22.7	n/a	22.1
Drank beer, wine, or hard liquor at the same time you used prescription drugs during the past 30 days?*	n/a	n/a	1.6	2.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	17.4	4.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.2	4.8	n/a	n/a

Impaired Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
DRIVE a car when you had been drinking alcohol?	6.0	5.0	1.3	3.1	5.6	n/a	11.8	4.3	8.7	4.5	5.3	n/a	25.2	6.9	18.5	9.9	11.8	n/a
RIDE in a car driven by someone drinking alcohol?	31.2	25.8	24.6	21.5	22.3	n/a	37.6	30.4	31.8	19.9	24.0	n/a	48.4	32.2	33.3	21.5	24.1	n/a
DRIVE a car when you had been taking prescription drugs to get "high"?*	n/a	n/a	1.0	2.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.5	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0	5.4	n/a	n/a

Table 9. Percentage of Students With Antisocial Behavior

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Drunk or high at school	3.2	6.6	3.2	8.4	7.8	17.1	19.6	12.5	16.5	14.7	17.3	27.9	16.7	19.8	17.3
Suspended from school	14.6	17.1	12.1	14.3	13.4	12.2	25.0	37.5	9.6	11.2	12.0	19.4	10.0	7.1	8.5
Sold illegal drugs	2.7	2.1	2.2	3.6	3.1	9.2	6.3	0.0	7.7	7.2	8.6	8.1	10.0	8.9	8.6
Stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle	4.6	2.3	1.0	1.7	2.2	3.5	6.5	0.0	2.1	2.7	4.2	4.8	3.4	1.8	2.0
Been arrested	3.2	2.7	2.2	5.0	4.8	8.7	18.8	8.3	6.0	6.0	7.3	17.7	6.7	5.9	5.8
Attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them	12.4	9.7	7.0	9.8	12.9	13.2	6.3	13.6	8.9	11.8	10.5	16.1	13.3	6.6	9.6
Carried a handgun	6.5	4.8	3.5	5.5	5.4	7.8	8.5	0.0	5.6	5.5	7.0	11.3	13.3	5.6	5.5
Carried a handgun to school	1.9	1.0	0.3	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.2	2.6	4.8	3.6	1.4	1.2

* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
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	94.9	94.2	94.5	88.5	95.3	89.8	87.5	92.0	94.6	90.2	93.5	94.1
	1 time	3.2	2.9	3.2	5.2	1.4	6.1	0.0	3.4	3.6	0.0	3.2	2.3
	2-3 times	0.9	1.3	1.3	3.4	1.9	4.1	4.2	2.1	0.8	1.6	0.0	1.2
	4-5 times	0.0	0.6	0.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.9	3.2	0.6
	6-7 times	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.0	8.3	0.4	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.5
	8-9 times	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
	10-11 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.2
	12 or more times	0.5	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	78.1	79.0	84.6	85.1	84.6	89.8	83.3	91.1	91.0	83.9	90.3	94.3
	1 time	12.1	11.7	9.3	8.3	9.1	6.1	8.3	4.5	4.4	8.1	3.2	2.5
	2-3 times	6.5	5.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	2.8	4.8	6.5	1.4
	4-5 times	0.9	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.1	4.1	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.4
	6-7 times	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.4	0.8	1.6	0.0	0.3
	8-9 times	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	4.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	10-11 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	72.4	66.4	65.2	59.8	72.2	85.7	87.5	71.6	81.7	90.0	93.5	83.0
	1 time	11.7	10.0	9.3	10.3	10.7	6.1	0.0	6.7	7.2	3.3	3.2	4.1
	2-3 times	6.5	11.0	12.1	12.0	9.4	2.0	0.0	9.3	5.1	0.0	0.0	5.9
	4-5 times	1.4	3.7	4.2	5.1	3.6	4.1	8.3	3.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.0
	6-7 times	0.9	1.7	1.3	2.5	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.8	1.0	3.3	0.0	1.0
	8-9 times	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.8	0.6	0.0	4.2	1.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
	10-11 times	0.0	1.0	1.6	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	12 or more times	6.1	4.8	5.1	7.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	5.0	2.3	3.3	3.2	3.0
During the past 12 months, how often have you picked on or bullied another student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	n/a	n/a	70.3	73.8	n/a	n/a	83.3	82.0	n/a	n/a	93.5	88.6
	1 time	n/a	n/a	14.4	10.5	n/a	n/a	4.2	6.2	n/a	n/a	0.0	3.3
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	11.2	8.8	n/a	n/a	0.0	6.2	n/a	n/a	3.2	3.5
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	1.6	2.3	n/a	n/a	4.2	1.6	n/a	n/a	0.0	1.2
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	1.0	1.0	n/a	n/a	4.2	0.9	n/a	n/a	3.2	0.6
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.7	n/a	n/a	4.2	0.4	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.4
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.3	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.2	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.2
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	1.6	2.5	n/a	n/a	0.0	2.4	n/a	n/a	0.0	2.2
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 your way to or from school?	0 days	85.4	91.3	90.7	90.1	93.9	95.9	91.7	93.9	93.3	91.9	90.3	95.7
	1 day	6.1	3.3	4.5	4.7	4.4	2.0	4.2	2.8	3.1	4.8	6.5	1.8
	2-3 days	4.7	2.3	3.2	3.3	1.4	0.0	4.2	2.0	2.1	3.2	0.0	1.2
	4-5 days	2.3	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	3.2	0.4
	6 or more days	1.4	1.7	0.6	1.0	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
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	96.3	98.1	98.4	95.8	96.7	95.9	87.5	94.4	96.6	95.1	90.3	94.5
	1 day	0.9	0.4	0.6	1.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.3	1.6	0.0	1.1
	2-3 days	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.0	8.3	1.1	0.3	0.0	6.5	1.1
	4-5 days	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	2.0	4.2	0.5	0.3	1.6	0.0	0.5
	6 or more days	0.9	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.8	2.0	0.0	2.5	0.5	1.6	3.2	2.8
During the past 12 months, how many times have you been harassed, mistreated, or made fun of by another person while on-line or through a cell phone or other electronic device?**	0 times	n/a	77.2	74.8	69.7	n/a	83.7	87.0	74.6	n/a	79.0	96.8	81.3
	1 time	n/a	8.6	8.0	8.7	n/a	8.2	0.0	6.6	n/a	6.5	0.0	4.7
	2-3 times	n/a	8.6	8.9	9.0	n/a	4.1	4.3	8.0	n/a	6.5	0.0	6.1
	4-5 times	n/a	1.5	2.9	3.8	n/a	0.0	0.0	3.3	n/a	3.2	0.0	2.3
	6-7 times	n/a	0.6	1.9	1.8	n/a	2.0	8.7	1.5	n/a	1.6	0.0	1.2
	8-9 times	n/a	0.8	0.3	1.4	n/a	0.0	0.0	1.3	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.7
	10-11 times	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.6	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.5	n/a	1.6	0.0	0.3
	12 or more times	n/a	2.7	3.2	5.0	n/a	2.0	0.0	4.2	n/a	1.6	3.2	3.4

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

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

Data Tables

Table 11. Percentage of Students Gambling in the Past Year

How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value: (At least once in the past 12 months)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Any Gambling Past Year	73.5	65.5	63.6	54.6	45.5	71.0	55.3	47.8	52.6	43.8	63.5	65.0	57.1	46.8	43.8
Played at a slot machine, poker machine, or other gambling machine?	8.3	5.0	5.4	3.7	4.2	11.0	8.7	13.0	4.2	4.0	9.5	8.3	17.9	4.6	4.5
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	19.4	22.4	17.5	20.7	19.1	26.0	19.1	13.0	21.1	18.3	25.9	23.3	21.4	19.4	20.8
Bet on sports?	44.9	40.8	34.6	25.1	23.4	40.6	25.5	21.7	23.8	23.0	37.9	30.0	28.6	20.3	21.6
Bet on cards?	46.5	34.4	29.1	29.1	25.0	46.0	34.1	26.1	28.9	24.7	39.6	33.3	28.6	26.6	24.7
Played bingo?	30.8	31.6	27.7	23.6	20.8	21.9	19.6	21.7	18.3	15.9	19.9	11.9	17.9	12.1	11.8
Played a dice game?	20.1	24.9	23.2	23.8	14.3	27.4	17.0	21.7	19.7	12.5	19.5	20.0	21.4	15.2	11.1
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	32.9	34.7	26.9	26.2	19.6	38.3	21.7	26.1	25.7	18.4	30.6	31.7	32.1	21.5	16.9
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	7.0	9.3	7.9	5.0	5.8	8.8	14.9	13.0	4.6	5.5	9.0	15.0	17.9	4.1	5.2

Data Tables

Table 12. Where Youth Obtained Alcohol

If during the past 30 days you drank alcohol, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*38*	*60*	*37*	*2,574*	*130*	*9*	*10*	*3,493*	*189*	*24*	*11*	*4,131*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station.	5.3	5.0	2.7	7.4	4.6	33.3	20.0	7.6	14.8	37.5	18.2	10.5
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club.	5.3	1.7	0.0	4.7	1.5	11.1	20.0	3.5	6.3	25.0	36.4	5.4
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event.	2.6	3.3	2.7	4.5	1.5	11.1	40.0	3.0	2.1	4.2	27.3	3.7
I gave someone else money to buy it for me.	5.3	18.3	5.4	14.5	43.1	44.4	20.0	25.3	35.4	25.0	36.4	35.7
My parent or guardian gave it to me.	13.2	10.0	13.5	19.8	7.7	11.1	40.0	16.7	5.3	20.8	0.0	17.1
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me.	21.1	13.3	29.7	20.5	16.9	22.2	20.0	16.2	12.2	16.7	54.5	15.8
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me.	21.1	15.0	21.6	15.4	30.0	33.3	30.0	21.5	22.2	16.7	18.2	27.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me.	10.5	15.0	13.5	19.8	25.4	0.0	30.0	26.3	12.7	8.3	27.3	21.6
I got it at a party.	44.7	61.7	54.1	33.8	67.7	77.8	60.0	45.6	63.0	50.0	54.5	50.9
I took it from home.	13.2	13.3	13.5	25.2	13.8	33.3	20.0	21.8	12.2	16.7	9.1	15.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home.	7.9	1.7	5.4	7.5	3.8	0.0	10.0	9.2	4.2	4.2	18.2	5.7
I got it some other way.	21.1	13.3	21.6	26.3	22.3	22.2	20.0	17.8	10.6	12.5	54.5	13.7

* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 13. Where Youth Obtained Marijuana*

If during the past 30 days you used marijuana, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12		
	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size***	*37*	*20*	*2,261*	*10*	*10*	*2,880*	*19*	*5*	*3,013*
I got it from someone with a medical marijuana card	2.7	10.0	10.9	20.0	30.0	13.4	5.3	0.0	17.7
Friends	64.9	60.0	69.5	50.0	30.0	77.8	68.4	60.0	78.2
Family/relatives	5.4	5.0	16.8	10.0	20.0	14.7	15.8	20.0	11.9
Parties	35.1	30.0	25.0	10.0	20.0	28.4	15.8	60.0	27.5
Home	5.4	0.0	6.3	0.0	10.0	5.3	5.3	0.0	5.5
School	5.4	20.0	14.8	10.0	20.0	12.3	5.3	60.0	7.6
Other	32.4	30.0	28.1	40.0	60.0	21.4	47.4	80.0	21.0

Table 14. Where Youth Obtained Prescription Drugs

If you have ever used prescription drugs in order to get high, not for a medical reason, how did you get them? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size***	*10*	*14*	*11*	*1,130*	*43*	*5*	*5*	*1,428*	*52*	*13*	*6*	*1,596*
Friends	10.0	42.9	36.4	47.1	74.4	60.0	40.0	56.3	44.2	76.9	50.0	59.4
Family/relatives	50.0	0.0	0.0	14.8	23.3	40.0	20.0	17.3	25.0	30.8	0.0	16.7
Parties	30.0	28.6	9.1	20.4	41.9	20.0	20.0	21.6	30.8	7.7	33.3	20.5
Home (e.g., medicine cabinet)	30.0	0.0	45.5	26.1	25.6	40.0	20.0	25.9	36.5	23.1	16.7	22.2
Doctor/pharmacy	0.0	7.1	0.0	12.9	16.3	0.0	20.0	16.2	19.2	15.4	16.7	17.7
School	10.0	0.0	9.1	11.9	27.9	0.0	40.0	12.4	25.0	7.7	16.7	11.7
Other	30.0	14.3	27.3	17.9	23.3	0.0	0.0	14.2	28.8	7.7	33.3	13.8
Over the Internet	10.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.3	0.0	0.0	3.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.9
Outside the U.S. (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	20.0	7.1	9.1	8.6	18.6	0.0	40.0	5.0	21.2	15.4	16.7	5.7

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 15. Drug Free Communities Report - National Outcome Measures (NOMs)

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Male**		Female**	
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
Perception of Risk* (People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)	take five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) once or twice a week?	Binge drinking	82.1	308	47.6	21	61.5	26	76.2	193	82.9	158
	smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	Tobacco	85.0	307	59.1	22	88.5	26	84.5	193	84.2	158
	smoke marijuana once or twice a week?	Marijuana	71.8	301	27.3	22	53.8	26	63.7	190	73.5	155
	use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them?	Prescription drugs	80.1	306	50.0	22	73.1	26	79.8	193	76.4	157
Perception of Parental Disapproval* (Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	95.3	298	75.0	20	72.0	25	90.3	185	96.1	154
	smoke cigarettes?	Tobacco	98.3	300	95.0	20	66.7	24	93.5	185	99.4	155
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	97.0	296	83.3	18	87.5	24	95.1	183	97.4	151
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	95.7	299	95.0	20	91.7	24	96.8	185	94.2	154
Perception of Peer Disapproval* (Friends feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	88.9	305	68.4	19	40.0	25	78.8	189	90.4	156
	smoke tobacco?	Tobacco	93.1	305	81.0	21	40.0	25	85.2	189	92.4	158
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	87.8	304	57.1	21	44.0	25	77.4	190	89.1	156
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	93.5	306	80.0	20	80.0	25	87.9	190	96.2	157
Past 30-Day Use* (at least one use in the past 30 days)	had beer, wine, or hard liquor	Alcohol	11.5	312	30.4	23	61.5	26	16.2	197	16.3	160
	smoked cigarettes	Tobacco	5.1	313	17.4	23	37.0	27	7.6	198	9.3	161
	used marijuana	Marijuana	3.2	313	17.4	23	19.2	26	6.6	198	3.8	160
	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet, or Tylox) without a doctor's orders?	Prescription drugs	6.1	312	13.0	23	3.8	26	3.5	198	10.1	159

* For Perception of Risk, Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, and Past 30-Day Use, the "Sample" column represents the sample size - the number of people who answered the question and whose responses were used to determine the percentage. The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample answering the question as specified in the definition.

** The male and female values allow a gender comparison for youth who completed the survey. However, unless the percentage of students who participated from each grade is similar, the gender results are not necessarily representative of males and females in the community.

Data Tables

Table 16. Additional Data for Prevention Planning

In the last 30 days, about how many times were you offered:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
alcohol?	Never	62.4	65.6	78.8	78.5	42.6	51.1	60.9	58.3	24.4	45.0	33.3	47.1
	Once	18.3	11.8	9.0	10.3	16.7	10.6	17.4	13.1	12.6	20.0	22.2	13.2
	2-3 times	9.4	12.5	7.1	6.7	16.4	17.0	13.0	15.2	30.1	20.0	18.5	19.4
	4-6 times	6.1	5.5	3.2	2.1	12.3	10.6	0.0	6.7	14.9	8.3	11.1	9.4
	7-10 times	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.7	4.5	6.4	0.0	2.3	6.4	1.7	3.7	3.4
	More than 10 times	2.8	3.3	1.6	1.7	7.5	4.3	8.7	4.4	11.6	5.0	11.1	7.5
cigarettes?	Never	80.2	77.1	86.2	86.5	53.1	65.2	73.9	79.6	41.6	58.3	40.7	73.9
	Once	10.8	11.2	7.7	6.8	15.6	19.6	8.7	8.4	17.6	16.7	29.6	9.2
	2-3 times	5.2	6.2	3.8	3.7	15.1	10.9	13.0	5.3	15.2	10.0	11.1	6.8
	4-6 times	2.8	2.4	1.0	1.2	7.8	2.2	0.0	2.5	10.1	8.3	11.1	3.1
	7-10 times	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.5	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.4	1.7	0.0	1.6
	More than 10 times	0.5	2.4	1.0	1.3	5.0	2.2	4.3	3.1	12.1	5.0	7.4	5.4
marijuana?	Never	87.7	71.1	77.8	75.5	56.3	61.7	60.9	57.5	58.4	63.3	55.6	54.1
	Once	8.5	12.1	8.7	8.3	13.8	10.6	13.0	11.4	14.7	5.0	11.1	10.5
	2-3 times	1.4	6.8	6.8	6.6	8.7	4.3	4.3	10.8	12.1	6.7	7.4	12.0
	4-6 times	0.5	4.0	2.6	3.3	7.3	10.6	4.3	6.7	4.7	5.0	0.0	6.8
	7-10 times	0.9	1.3	0.6	1.7	3.7	4.3	4.3	3.8	2.1	3.3	3.7	3.8
	More than 10 times	0.9	4.6	3.5	4.6	10.1	8.5	13.0	9.8	8.0	16.7	22.2	12.7
other drugs?	Never	92.9	87.7	89.7	88.4	79.7	80.9	78.3	82.6	85.2	88.1	77.8	82.1
	Once	2.8	5.7	6.1	5.5	9.3	12.8	13.0	7.6	4.7	3.4	7.4	6.7
	2-3 times	2.4	3.5	2.3	2.7	4.8	2.1	4.3	4.3	4.1	1.7	0.0	5.0
	4-6 times	0.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	2.8	2.1	0.0	2.0	1.3	1.7	0.0	2.1
	7-10 times	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.0
	More than 10 times	1.4	1.8	0.6	1.7	2.5	2.1	4.3	2.6	3.4	5.1	14.8	3.0
In the last 30 days, how often did you respond in the following ways when alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana or other drugs were offered to you?		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
Say "No" without giving a reason why.	Never	34.7	27.2	27.4	30.5	60.1	40.0	40.9	35.2	46.3	36.2	20.0	39.2
	Once	14.4	12.4	16.0	11.6	39.9	15.6	27.3	14.4	53.7	15.5	40.0	15.6
	Twice	5.0	6.1	4.9	4.6	0.0	6.7	4.5	6.9	0.0	8.6	8.0	7.6
	Three times	5.0	2.7	3.3	2.3	0.0	8.9	4.5	3.5	0.0	6.9	8.0	3.8
	Four or more times	6.4	8.3	4.2	4.6	0.0	13.3	13.6	6.3	0.0	10.3	12.0	6.7
	I never get offers	34.7	43.4	44.3	46.4	0.0	15.6	9.1	33.6	0.0	22.4	12.0	27.1
Give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer.	Never	41.8	30.9	32.7	33.6	1.8	52.3	54.5	37.1	7.6	43.1	50.0	41.5
	Once	13.9	10.2	12.7	9.4	98.2	15.9	22.7	13.2	92.4	19.0	23.1	14.2
	Twice	3.5	6.1	4.2	4.3	0.0	6.8	9.1	7.0	0.0	6.9	11.5	8.1
	Three times	4.0	2.7	1.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.4	0.0	4.0
	Four or more times	4.5	7.5	4.2	3.7	0.0	9.1	4.5	5.4	0.0	6.9	3.8	5.2
	I never get offers	32.3	42.6	44.8	46.7	0.0	15.9	9.1	33.7	0.0	20.7	11.5	26.9
Decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer.	Never	37.8	29.6	30.4	35.4	0.6	48.8	63.6	46.0	3.3	47.4	42.3	53.3
	Once	14.4	12.7	10.5	8.5	99.4	16.3	18.2	9.7	96.7	17.5	23.1	9.2
	Twice	6.0	2.2	5.6	3.2	0.0	4.7	0.0	3.9	0.0	3.5	3.8	3.9
	Three times	3.0	3.9	2.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	4.5	2.3	0.0	1.8	15.4	2.3
	Four or more times	7.0	7.3	4.6	3.7	0.0	14.0	4.5	4.0	0.0	5.3	3.8	3.7
	I never get offers	31.8	44.3	46.1	47.3	0.0	16.3	9.1	34.2	0.0	24.6	11.5	27.6
Use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs.	Never	46.3	32.3	36.6	38.2	0.6	48.9	68.2	49.7	1.1	50.0	53.8	57.0
	Once	11.8	9.3	6.9	6.8	99.4	13.3	22.7	7.8	98.9	10.3	23.1	7.6
	Twice	3.4	4.2	1.6	2.4	0.0	6.7	0.0	2.9	0.0	6.9	0.0	3.0
	Three times	1.0	2.9	3.3	1.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.7	0.0	6.9	3.8	1.8
	Four or more times	4.9	7.1	4.2	3.3	0.0	11.1	0.0	3.3	0.0	3.4	7.7	2.7
	I never get offers	32.5	44.3	47.4	47.8	0.0	17.8	9.1	34.6	0.0	22.4	11.5	27.9

Data Tables

Table 17. Additional Data for Prevention Planning (Cont'd)

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	84.5	89.8	92.1	87.7	82.4	91.7	87.5	89.1	83.8	77.0	80.0	89.6
	1 or 2 times	7.8	5.2	5.4	6.4	8.6	4.2	8.3	5.0	7.7	13.1	16.7	4.7
	3 to 5 times	2.7	2.7	1.0	2.5	3.2	2.1	4.2	2.6	2.5	3.3	0.0	2.0
	6 to 9 times	0.9	0.8	0.3	1.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.2	1.6	0.0	1.2
	10 to 19 times	2.7	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.0	1.6	0.0	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	40+ times	1.4	1.0	0.6	1.0	1.4	2.1	0.0	1.1	1.7	3.3	3.3	1.3
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	34.1	43.5	45.4	48.7	31.3	68.8	62.5	54.3	43.8	54.8	60.0	65.8
	1 or 2 times	36.9	26.7	30.2	26.4	31.3	25.0	16.7	22.6	25.3	19.4	13.3	17.9
	3 to 5 times	14.3	14.9	14.3	12.8	17.7	6.3	8.3	12.7	14.5	14.5	16.7	9.4
	6 to 9 times	6.5	6.0	4.8	5.4	8.7	0.0	4.2	5.2	7.0	4.8	3.3	3.1
	10 to 19 times	3.7	3.1	2.9	2.8	5.7	0.0	8.3	2.3	6.0	4.8	3.3	1.6
	20 to 29 times	1.8	1.4	0.6	1.2	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
	30 to 39 times	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.6	0.0	0.3
	40+ times	2.3	3.9	1.6	2.3	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.0	0.0	3.3	1.2
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	85.8	91.3	94.0	89.8	80.7	91.7	87.5	92.4	84.2	80.6	83.3	94.5
	1 or 2 times	6.4	5.2	4.1	6.0	10.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	8.3	9.7	6.7	3.0
	3 to 5 times	2.3	1.2	0.0	1.9	4.1	0.0	4.2	1.4	1.8	1.6	0.0	0.9
	6 to 9 times	1.8	1.2	0.6	1.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.3	4.8	6.7	0.5
	10 to 19 times	2.8	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.0	4.2	0.5	2.5	3.2	0.0	0.3
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	4.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	3.3	0.5
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	89.4	92.3	93.9	91.5	88.0	93.8	87.5	93.7	91.4	82.3	86.7	94.6
	1 or 2 times	6.0	4.8	3.8	5.4	7.1	2.1	4.2	3.8	4.6	12.9	3.3	3.2
	3 to 5 times	1.9	0.6	0.3	1.2	1.9	0.0	8.3	1.2	0.5	1.6	3.3	0.9
	6 to 9 times	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.6	3.3	0.3
	10 to 19 times	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.8	2.1	0.0	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	1.4	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	3.3	0.7
In the last 30 days, how often have you avoided people or places because you might be offered alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or other drugs?	Never	62.1	42.3	61.2	69.0	56.6	70.2	68.2	70.4	61.6	66.7	53.8	75.5
	Once	13.3	21.4	16.3	11.2	16.6	6.4	13.6	10.5	13.3	10.0	23.1	7.8
	2-3 times	14.2	16.7	12.7	9.6	13.8	12.8	0.0	10.4	13.3	8.3	0.0	10.3
	4-6 times	2.4	6.2	3.3	3.4	3.7	0.0	4.5	3.5	5.0	6.7	11.5	3.0
	7-10 times	0.9	3.6	0.3	0.9	1.7	2.1	4.5	1.0	2.1	5.0	0.0	0.8
	More than 10 times	7.1	9.8	6.2	5.9	7.6	8.5	9.1	4.1	4.7	3.3	11.5	2.6
During the past 12 months, how many times have you talked with your parents about strategies to avoid or resist people or places where you might be offered alcohol, prescription drugs, or other drugs?*	Never	n/a	n/a	42.8	48.0	n/a	n/a	73.9	57.8	n/a	n/a	63.0	68.2
	Once	n/a	n/a	20.8	17.8	n/a	n/a	8.7	15.7	n/a	n/a	14.8	12.9
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	17.6	17.2	n/a	n/a	4.3	14.9	n/a	n/a	14.8	11.4
	4-6 times	n/a	n/a	5.8	6.8	n/a	n/a	4.3	4.7	n/a	n/a	7.4	3.4
	7-10 times	n/a	n/a	3.5	2.8	n/a	n/a	0.0	2.1	n/a	n/a	0.0	1.2
	More than 10 times	n/a	n/a	9.6	7.5	n/a	n/a	8.7	4.8	n/a	n/a	0.0	2.9
Compared to using illegal drugs (e.g. cocaine, meth, heroin), how harmful do you think it is for people to take prescription drugs (e.g. OxyContin, Vicodin, Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderal, sleeping pills) without a doctor telling them to take them?*	A lot less harmful	n/a	n/a	5.7	7.6	n/a	n/a	13.6	6.0	n/a	n/a	4.0	6.2
	Less harmful	n/a	n/a	14.7	12.4	n/a	n/a	4.5	14.8	n/a	n/a	8.0	16.6
	No difference	n/a	n/a	29.7	27.6	n/a	n/a	31.8	34.3	n/a	n/a	32.0	35.5
	More harmful	n/a	n/a	17.0	21.5	n/a	n/a	18.2	21.1	n/a	n/a	28.0	19.8
	A lot more harmful	n/a	n/a	33.0	30.9	n/a	n/a	31.8	23.8	n/a	n/a	28.0	21.9

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey these questions.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	Prior administration(s)	Current administration	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Heroin	used heroin or other opiates? (2010)	used heroin? (2012/2014)	Cautiously comparable across years.
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)? (2010/2012)	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')? (2014)	Added popular identifier "Molly" for clarification in 2014.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a (2010)*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)? (2012/2014)	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription pain relievers (Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them? used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)? used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?		*Prescription Drugs* is the the measure of any student report use of prescription sedatives, prescription stimulants or prescription pain relievers, (three separate questions) combined to create a single measure.

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Arizona Department of Education
School Safety and Prevention
www.ade.az.gov/sa/health/

Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
Kathy Donner
602-255-3889
www.problemgambling.az.gov

Arizona Department of Health Services
Division of Behavioral Health Services
Kelly Charbonneau
602-364-1356
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Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
Charles Katz
602-496-1471
cvpcs.asu.edu/

Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families
602-542-4043
www.gocyf.az.gov

Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate
Thalia Williams
602-264-5700 ext. 13
www.drugfreeaz.org

Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development)
www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)
www.samhsa.gov/about/csap.aspx

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
Evidence Based Practices
www.samhsa.gov/ebpwebguide/index.asp

Center for the Application of Substance Abuse Technologies (CASAT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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2014 Arizona Youth Survey



Yavapai County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Acknowlegements

The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center thanks Bach Harrison, L.L.C. for their professionalism and contributions during the administration of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey. In addition we thank the Arizona Department of Gaming, Office of Problem Gambling for their continued financial support of the Arizona Youth Survey. We also benefited from the expertise, guidance, and assistance provided by our colleagues at the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission and from input received from many individuals working for agencies throughout the state.

Additionally, the success of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey could not have been achieved without the support and participation of school superintendents, principals, prevention coordinators, and teachers throughout the state. Finally, we extend our thanks to the students who responded to the survey. Their thoughtful participation resulted in a wealth of information that can be used to improve the circumstances in which they live and learn.

Table of Contents

Introduction 4

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention 5

Charts and Tables in this Report 6

The Community Data Project 7

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group 8

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data 10

Data Charts:

- Risk and Protective Factor Profiles 11
- Substance Use 17
- Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior 20
- School Safety 23
- Gambling 26
- Sources of Alcohol 29
- Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs 32

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions 35

Appendix 49

Contacts for Prevention 50

Introduction

2014 Arizona Youth Survey
Yavapai County Summary Report

This report summarizes findings from the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2014. The results for Yavapai county are presented along with comparisons to 2010 and 2012 survey results, where applicable, as well as to the overall results for the state. The survey was designed to assess school safety, adolescent substance use, antisocial behavior, and the risk and protective factors that are correlated with these adolescent problem behaviors.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students By Grade								
Grade 8	1,033	40.5	904	40.2	877	43.6	22,675	47.0
Grade 10	893	35.0	806	35.9	698	34.7	14,028	29.1
Grade 12	627	24.6	538	23.9	435	21.6	11,541	23.9
All Students Surveyed*	2,553	100.0	2,248	100.0	2,010	100.0	48,244	100.0
Students By Gender								
Male	1,283	51.1	1,117	50.5	977	49.1	23,460	49.1
Female	1,228	48.9	1,097	49.5	1,014	50.9	24,353	50.9

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	26	4.0	29	4.4	39	5.6	989	5.3
African American	19	3.0	9	1.4	16	2.3	574	3.1
Asian	7	1.1	10	1.5	6	0.9	169	0.9
Pacific Islander	9	1.4	9	1.4	9	1.3	220	1.2
White	173	26.8	202	30.6	255	36.3	6,067	32.5
Multi-Racial	40	6.2	37	5.6	41	5.8	1,027	5.5
Race Unmarked	371	57.5	364	55.2	337	47.9	9,603	51.5
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	58	3.1	46	3.1	30	2.4	1,274	4.5
African American	31	1.7	25	1.7	15	1.2	1,790	6.4
Asian	25	1.4	18	1.2	26	2.1	1,459	5.2
Pacific Islander	24	1.3	15	1.0	5	0.4	260	0.9
White	1,557	84.2	1,223	83.3	1,062	85.0	20,587	73.4
Multi-Racial	127	6.9	103	7.0	99	7.9	2,413	8.6
Race Unmarked	27	1.5	38	2.6	13	1.0	268	1.0
Totals								
	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	645	25.3	660	29.4	703	35.0	18,649	38.7
Non-Hispanic Students	1,849	72.4	1,468	65.3	1,250	62.2	28,051	58.1
*Total Students***	2,553	100.0	2,248	100.0	2,010	100.0	48,244	100.0

* As a small percentage of students skipped the question Are you Hispanic or Latino? (at the state level, 1,544 students, or 3.2% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than Total Students.

All schools in Arizona are eligible to participate in the survey, and recruitment efforts were successful in obtaining participation by schools in all of Arizona's 15 counties. Careful planning and uniform administration of the survey have resulted in survey data that are valid and representative of the students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades in Arizona.

Tables 1 and 2 describe the characteristics of the students who completed the survey from your county and the state of Arizona. Because not every student answered all of the questions, the number of students in the gender and ethnicity/race categories often will be less than the total number of students.

To better understand the diversity of Arizona's youth population, respondents were asked separate questions about their ethnicity (Hispanic vs. Non-Hispanic) and their race (Caucasian, African-American, Native American, or Alaska Native, etc.). This method for obtaining ethnicity and race information provides more comprehensive data on youth cultural and racial self-identification, and a more nuanced understanding of Arizona's diverse youth population.

Whenever data are obtained from a sample of students instead of the entire population, it is important to recognize the strengths and weaknesses of the data. One easy way to investigate the quality of the sample is to look at the basic demographic characteristics of the students who participated in the survey and compare them to what is known about the entire population of students. This will give the user of these data a basic understanding of the degree to which the sample data can be generalized to the entire population.

It is important to note that even when the characteristics of the sample do not match well to the characteristics of the population this does not mean the data lose their usefulness. The data included in this report describes the level of risk and protective factors, substance use, antisocial behavior, and delinquency of those youth who participated in the survey, which can be used to inform the development of school and community-based prevention and intervention activities that may benefit both the youth who participate in the survey and those who did not.

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention

Prevention is a science. The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention is a proven way of reducing substance abuse and its related consequences. This model is based on the simple premise that to prevent a problem from happening, we need to identify the factors that increase the risk of that problem developing and then find ways to reduce the risks. Just as medical researchers have found risk factors for heart disease such as diets high in fat, lack of exercise, and smoking, a team of researchers at the University of Washington have defined a set of risk factors for youth problem behaviors.

Risk factors are characteristics of school, community and family environments, and of students and their peer groups known to predict increased likelihood of drug use, delinquency, school dropout, and violent behaviors among youth. For example, children who live in families with high levels of conflict are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in families characterized by low levels of family conflict.

The chart below shows the links between 19 risk factors and five problem behaviors. The check marks indicate where at least two well designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

Protective factors exert a positive influence and buffer against the negative influence of risk, thus reducing the likelihood that adolescents will engage in problem behaviors. Protective factors identified through research include strong bonding to family, school, community and peers, and healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior.

Research on risk and protective factors also has important implications for children's academic success, positive youth development, and prevention of health and behavior problems. In order to promote academic success and positive youth development and to prevent problem behaviors, **it is necessary to address the factors that predict these outcomes.** By measuring risk and protective factors in a population, specific risk factors that are elevated and widespread can be identified and targeted by policies, programs, and actions shown to reduce those risk factors and to promote protective factors.

Many risk and protective factors can be linked to specific types of interventions that have been shown to be effective in either reducing risk(s) or enhancing protection(s). The steps outlined here will help your school make key decisions regarding allocation of resources, how and when to address specific needs, and which strategies are most effective and known to produce results.

Risk Factors

	Community						Family				School		Peer / Individual						
	Community Laws & Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms & Crime	Availability of Drugs & Firearms	Transitions & Mobility	Low Neighborhood Attachment	Community Disorganization	Extreme Economic & Social Deprivation	Family History of the Problem Behavior	Family Conflict	Family Management Problems	Favorable Parent Attitudes & Involvement in the Problem Behavior	Academic Failure	Lack of Commitment to School	Early Initiation of Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Early & Persistent Antisocial Behavior	Alienation & Rebelliousness	Friends Who Use Drugs & Engage in Problem Behaviors	Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Gang Involvement	Constitutional Factors
Substance Abuse	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delinquency	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Teen Pregnancy						✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
School Drop-Out			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Violence	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓

Source: Communities That Care (CTC) prevention model, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA)

Charts and Tables in this Report

There are seven types of charts presented in this report:

1. Risk profiles
2. Protective profiles
3. Lifetime and 30-day Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug (ATOD) use
4. Binge drinking and antisocial behavior
5. School safety and cyber-bullying
6. Gambling
7. Where youth acquired alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 14 that appear at the end of this report. The additional data found in Tables 15 through 17 are explained at the end of this section.

Understanding the Format of the Charts

There are several graphical elements common to all the charts. Understanding the format of the charts and what these elements represent is essential in interpreting the results of the 2014 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students who reported a given behavior. For the risk and protective charts, research has determined cutoff scores for each scale where the likelihood of youth problem behaviors were increased (youth at risk) or reduced (youth having protection). The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students scoring above the cutoff, reflecting elevated risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2010, 2012, and 2014. By looking at the percentages over time, it is possible to identify trends in substance use and antisocial behavior. By studying the percentage of youth at risk and with protection over time, it is possible to determine whether the percentage of students at risk or with protection is increasing, decreasing, or staying the same. This information is important when deciding which risk and protective factors warrant attention.

- **Dots, Diamonds, and Triangles.** The dots on the charts represent the percentage of all of the youth surveyed across Arizona who reported substance use, problem behavior, elevated risk, or elevated protection. The diamonds and triangles represent national data from the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey and the Bach Harrison Norm, respectively.

The Bach Harrison Norm was developed by Bach Harrison L.L.C. to provide states and communities with the ability to compare their results on risk, protection, and antisocial measures with more national measures. Survey participants from eight statewide surveys and five large regional surveys across the nation were combined into a database of approximately 460,000 students. The results were weighted to make the contribution of each state and region proportional to its share of the national population. Bach Harrison analysts then calculated rates for antisocial behavior and for students at risk and with protection. The results appear on the charts as BH Norm. In order to keep the Bach Harrison Norm relevant, it is updated approximately every two years as new data become available.

A comparison to state-wide and national results provides additional information for your community in determining the relative importance of levels of alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use, antisocial behavior, risk, and protection. Information about other students in the state and the nation can be helpful in determining the seriousness of a given level of problem behavior. Scanning across the charts, it is important to observe the factors that differ the most from the Bach Harrison Norm. This is the first step in identifying the levels of risk and protection that are higher or lower than those in other communities. The risk factors that are higher than the Bach Harrison Norm and the protective factors that are lower than the Bach Harrison Norm are probably the factors that your community should consider addressing when planning prevention programs.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

Risk and protective factor scales measure specific aspects of a youth's life experience that can be used to predict whether they will engage in problem behaviors. The scales, defined in Table 3, are grouped into four domains: community, family, school, and peer/individual. The risk and protective factor charts show the percentage of students at risk and with protection for each of the scales.

Lifetime and 30-Day ATOD Use

- **Lifetime use** is a measure of the percentage of students who tried the particular substance at least once in their lifetime and is used to show the percentage of students who have had experience with a particular substance.
- **30-day use** is a measure of the percentage of students who used the substance at least once in the 30 days prior to taking the survey and is a proxy for the level of current use of the substance.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

Binge Drinking and Antisocial Behavior

- **Binge Drinking** is measured as having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey.
- **Impaired Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving in the past 30 days, or riding with a driver in the past 30 days who had been drinking alcohol.
- **Antisocial behavior (ASB)** is a measure of the percentage of students who report any involvement during the past year with the eight antisocial behaviors listed in the charts.

School Safety and Cyber-Bullying

The school safety and cyber-bullying profile charts contain the percentages of students who felt unsafe at school or on the way to school, were threatened or injured with a weapon at school, were in a physical fight at school, carried a weapon to school, were picked on or bullied at school, bullied another student, or were harassed or mistreated while online or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 10.

Gambling

Gambling behavior charts show the percentage of students who engaged in each of the 10 types of gambling "for money, possessions, or anything of value" during the past year: played gambling machines, played the lottery, bet on sports, played cards, played bingo, bet on a dice game, bet on a game of personal skill, and bet on horse or other animal races. The chart also shows the percentage of students who engaged in any gambling behavior during the past year.

Where Youth Obtained Alcohol, Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

These charts display data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol, marijuana and prescription drugs in the past 30 days. Each chart focuses on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol, marijuana, or prescription drugs. (Students reporting no use of the relevant substance are not represented in these data.) The smaller the size of the subgroup (known as the sample size), the larger the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where they obtained alcohol, each category would show up as either 0% or 100%). The chart legends indicate the sample size for each grade surveyed to help readers know when caution should be taken as a result of a small sample.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 14, Tables 15 through 17 contain information useful for prevention planning and grant reporting.

Table 15 contains the information that is required by communities with Drug Free Communities Grants, such as the perception of the risk of ATOD use, perception of parent and peer disapproval of ATOD use, and past 30-day use.

The Community Data Project

Supported by a grant from the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Community Data Project is a multi-agency effort to create a central repository for Arizona's substance abuse and crime data. Through a user-friendly website, the public has access to a one-stop portal where they can select the type of data they need, specific demographic characteristics, and their geographic level of interest. Various output options are offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site is a useful tool for practitioners and policymakers who are addressing substance abuse, juvenile delinquency, and crime and the criminal justice system by providing them with a picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the user's geographic area of interest not only leads to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but also maximizes data-for-decision-making capabilities for things such as the appropriate program content, identification of at-risk target areas and populations, grant writing and reporting, monitoring progress of prevention and intervention initiatives over time, and determining resource allocation. Please visit the Community Data Project at:

www.bach-harrison.com/arizonadataproject/Indicators.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) is the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Acting Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and staff support is provided by the GOCYF. The body is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations, and is used as the conduit through which its Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP is tasked with developing and utilizing a shared-planning process that encourages state and local partnerships to maximize existing resources and with building the capacity of local communities to meet their identified needs. Further, the body is tasked with integrating strategies across systems to leverage existing funding and with increasing access to services at the community level. Specifically, the ASAP has the following duties and responsibilities:

a. Compile and summarize information and data on substance misuse and abuse and associated consequences and correlates, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process. Identify and address data gaps in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.

b. Utilize evaluation and research reports to promote the most effective and evidence-based programs, policies and practices across the state and make recommendations for modification as needed.

c. Encourage state and local partnerships to engage in shared planning processes and build the capacity of local communities to meet identified needs and maximize resources.

d. Identify and share effective practices to integrate strategies across systems that will leverage existing funding and increase access to services at the community level.

e. Analyze current state and federal laws and programs governing substance misuse and abuse prevention, treatment, and enforcement and recommend any changes that would enhance the effectiveness of these laws or programs.

f. Recommend specific drug and alcohol related policy and budget line-items for consideration by Arizona state agencies and/or the Arizona Legislature.

Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) operates under the authority of the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and the direction of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) in conformance with Executive Order 2007-12 signed by the Governor of Arizona on June 13, 2007 and continued by Executive Order 2013-05 on May 28, 2013.

Arizona's Epi Work Group was formed in 2004 as a requirement of the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) received by Arizona from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) and became an official standing work group of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership via Executive Order 2007-12 and Executive Order 2013-05.

In the past, the Epi Work Group was responsible for releasing a biennial comprehensive, informative and functional profile of substance use indicators for use by practitioners, policymakers, coalitions, agencies, individuals in relevant fields, and other key stakeholders. In order to publish the first Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile in 2005, the Epi Work Group identified indicators of substance use and consequence patterns and thoroughly analyzed available data.

In 2007, the second edition expanded upon the first report in that it contained a broader array of epidemiological data, including measures of tobacco-related mortality and morbidity, outlined differential consequences and/or consumption patterns by gender and race and ethnicity, and provided a more complete assessment of methamphetamine use and its effects on Arizona's adults and youth. The 2007 report also uncovered gaps in Arizona's data systems, including the need for data on the relationship between child welfare and substance use, sub-county data, substance-specific data, measures of the severity of substance use, and tribal data. The Epi Work Group and the GOCYF have dedicated themselves to addressing these data gaps in order to lay a solid foundation for reducing the state's substance use problem and to provide

ASAP and Epi Work Group (cont'd)

an accurate depiction of the impact of substance use on Arizona and its populace.

Recently, the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile has been replaced by the Community Data Project (CDP). While not yet as comprehensive in scope as the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile, the CDP is an interactive, user-friendly, data-sharing website that provides data online, a customizable, cost-effective and user-driven alternative to the hard-bound profiles. The CDP website currently houses over 300 indicators of substance use/prevalence and associated consequences. Data are provided over time in graph, table, and map formats and are available at the county- and community-level, and by race and ethnicity, gender, and age (where applicable and available).

The Epi Work Group's mission is to provide communities, policymakers and local, state and tribal officials with data on the use, consequences and context of alcohol and illicit, over-the-counter, and prescription drugs to inform their substance abuse prevention and intervention strategies.

The Epi Work Group's principles are to:

- Establish a clear purpose and set of goals and objectives consistent with a public health model;
- Establish work plans that identify specific workgroup products, schedules, and milestones;
- Establish and maintain regular contacts with appropriate State advisory group(s) and key State decision-makers;
- Ensure an ongoing and meaningful exchange of data and information between the Epi Work Group, State leaders and SAMHSA;
- Emphasize outcomes;
- Support data-driven decision-making at the State-level and local-level;
- Provide community-oriented data for use in community planning, and for monitoring and evaluation purposes;
- Promote continual improvements in data gathering for assessments; and
- Use data sources that will provide multiple measures over time and meet data quality technical standards

The Epi Work Group functions as a work group of the ASAP, the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families; is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations; and is used as the conduit through which the Epi Work Group facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP utilizes the data and analysis provided by the Epi Work Group to devise strategies and solutions and to guide decisions about the allocation of resources, including the funding of prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement efforts, and to inform the public about the prevalence of substance use and associated consequences, such as mortality and morbidity.

The Epi Work Group has three major goals, which are to:

1. Maintain and update the Community Data Project, the interactive website for substance misuse and abuse and associated consequence and correlate data, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process.
2. Identify data gaps and address them in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.
3. Serve as a resource to the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and member agencies to support data-driven decision-making that makes the best use of the resources available to address substance misuse abuse and related issues in Arizona.

Staffed by the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Epi Work Group is composed of statisticians, data analysts, academics, and holders of key datasets from various state agencies and universities who collaborate and advise on epidemiological reports and respond to data gaps and pressing substance use-related inquiries.

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data

What are the numbers telling you?

Review the charts and data tables presented in this report. Note your findings as you discuss the following questions:

- Which 3-5 risk factors appear to be higher than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which levels of 30-day drug use are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
  - Which substances are your students using the most?
  - At which grades do you see unacceptable usage levels?
- Which levels of antisocial behaviors are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
- Which behaviors are your students exhibiting the most?
- At which grades do you see unacceptable behavior levels?

How to identify high priority problem areas.

- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the others?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which problem(s) can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problem(s) fit best with the prevention resources at hand?
- **Determine the standards and values held within your community** – For example: Is it acceptable in your community for a percentage of high school students to drink alcohol regularly as long as that percentage is lower than the overall state rate?

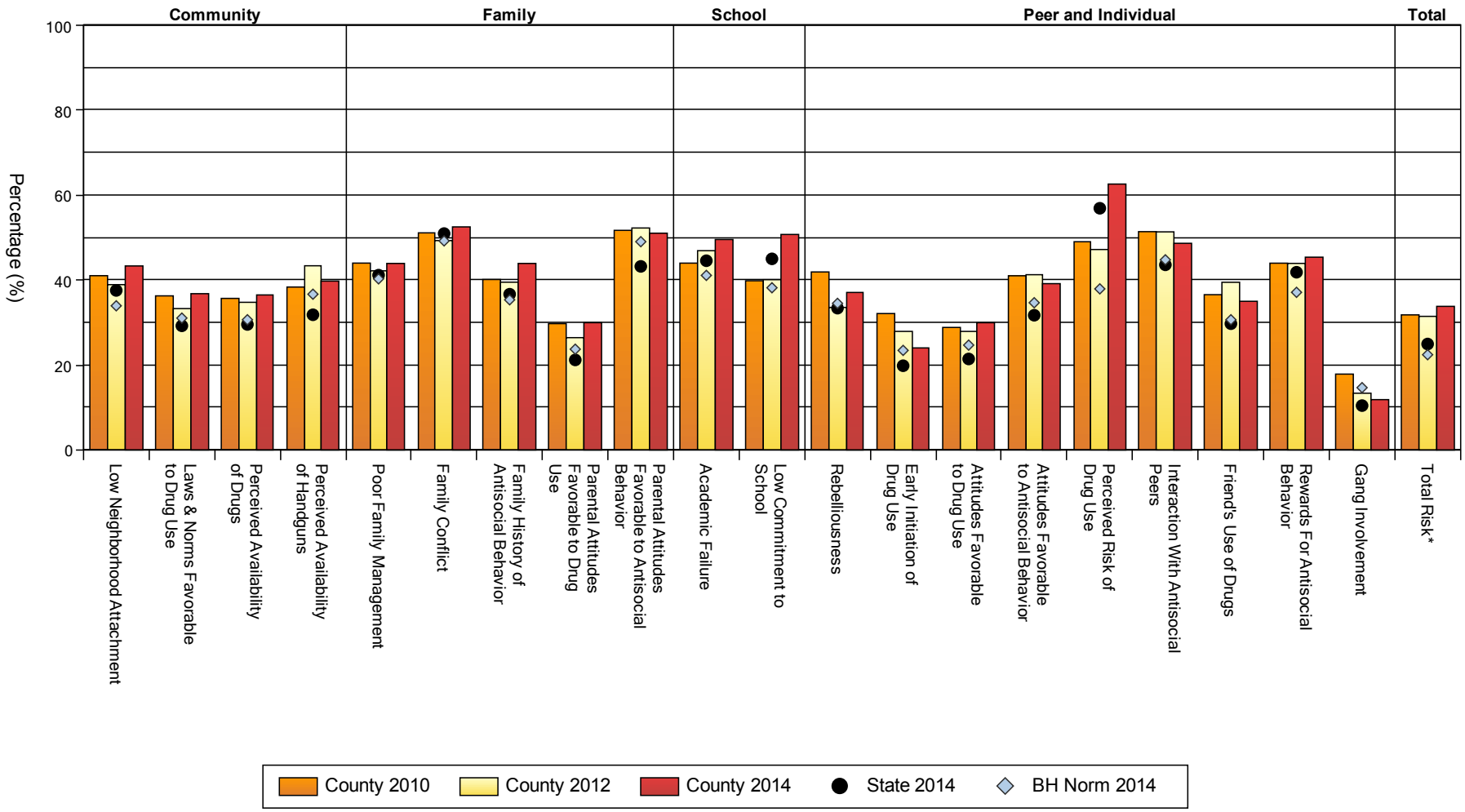
Use these data for planning.

- **Substance use and antisocial behavior data** – raise awareness about the problems and promote dialogue.
- **Risk and protective factor data** – identify exactly where the community needs to take action.
- **Promising approaches** – access resources listed on the last page of this report for ideas about programs that have been proven effective in addressing the risk factors that are high in your community, and improving the protective factors that are low.

	Sample notes	Priority rate 1	Priority rate 2	Priority rate 3
Risk factors	*8th grade Favorable Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @14% (8% > BH Norm.)*			
Protective factors	*10th grade School rewards for prosocial involvement down 7% from 2 yrs ago*			
Substance abuse	*8th grade 30-day Marijuana @7% (3% above state av.)*			
Antisocial behavior	*12th grade - Drunk/high at school @ 5% (same as state, but still too high)*			

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

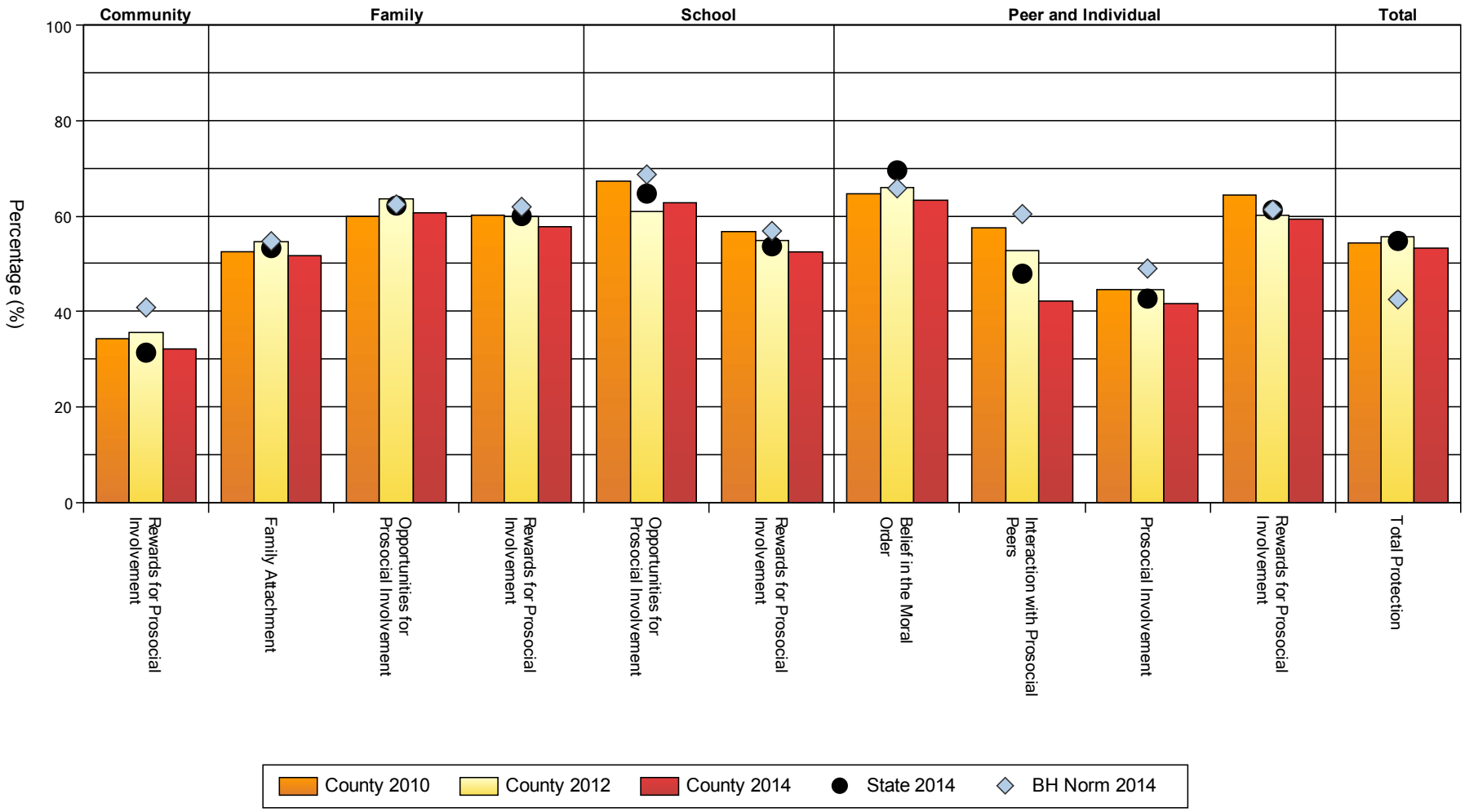
RISK PROFILE
2014 Yavapai County, Grade 8



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

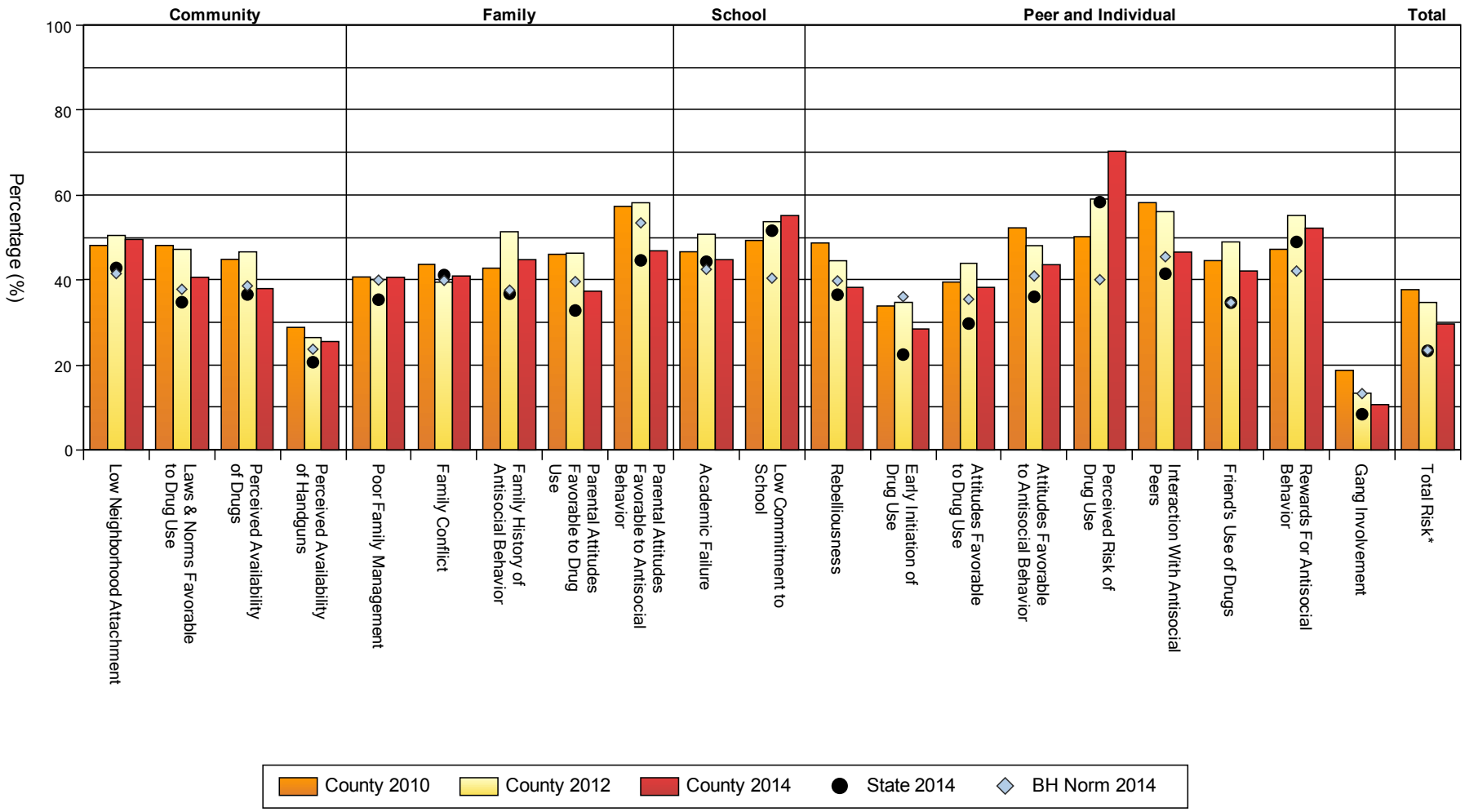
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Yavapai County, Grade 8



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

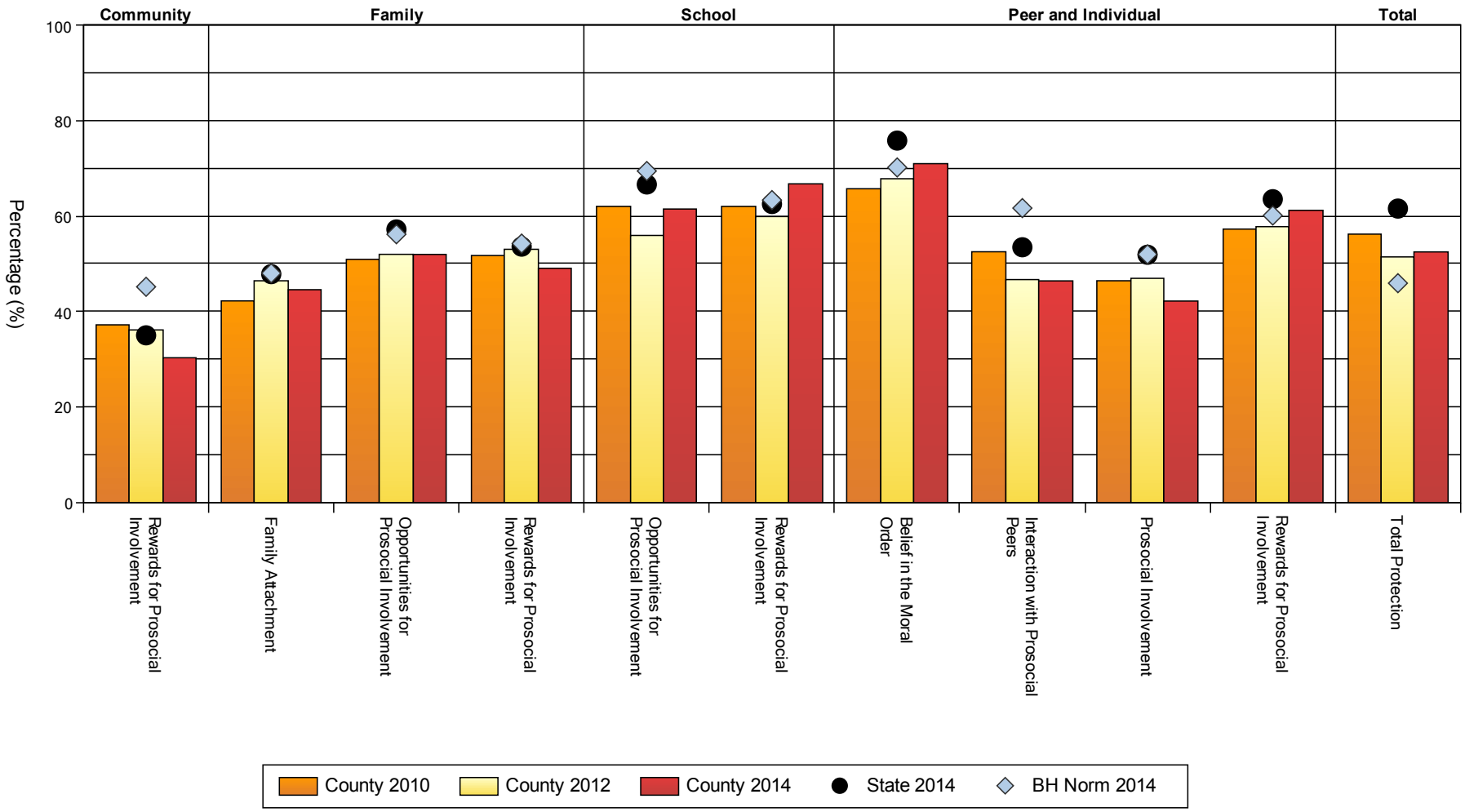
RISK PROFILE
2014 Yavapai County, Grade 10



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

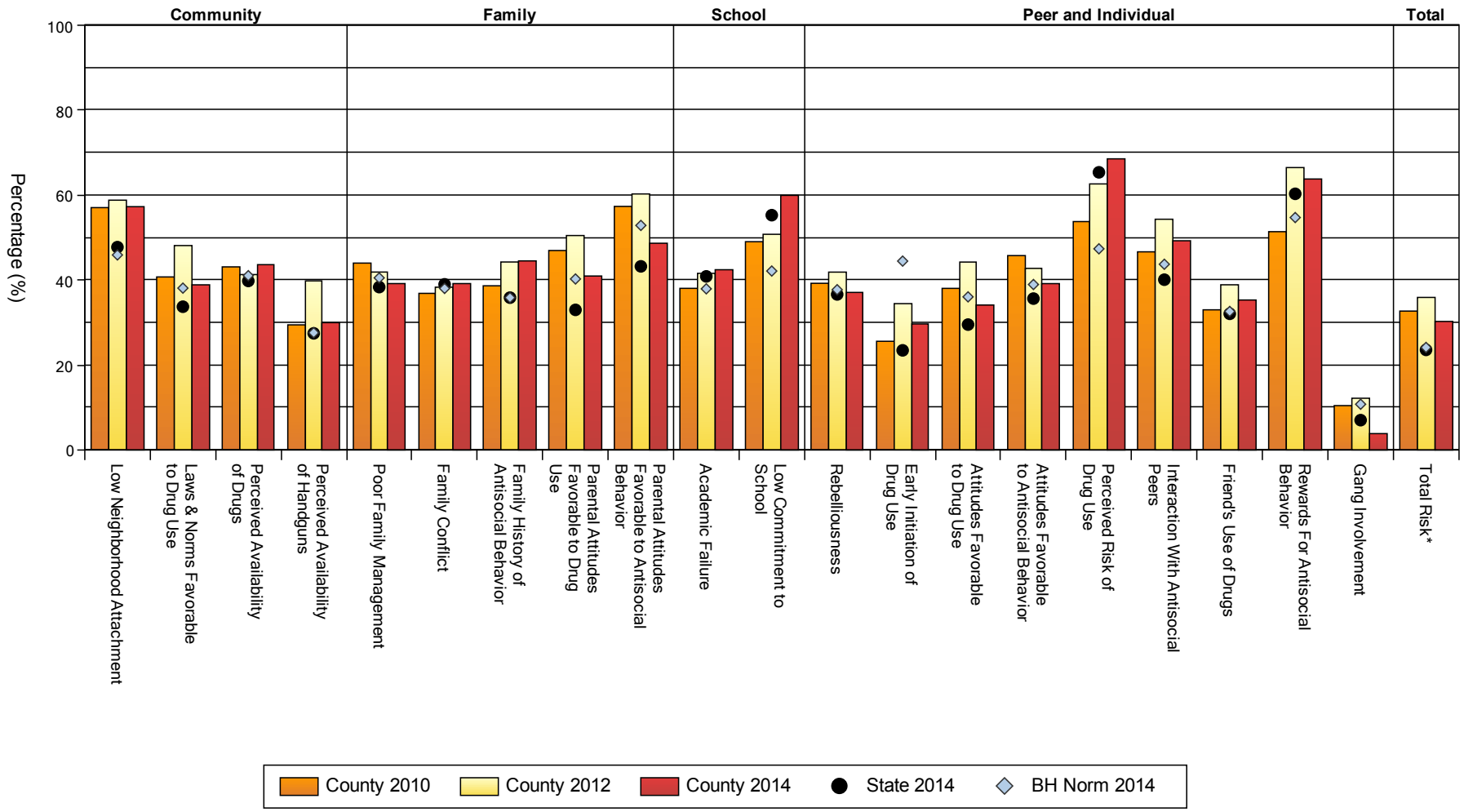
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Yavapai County, Grade 10



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

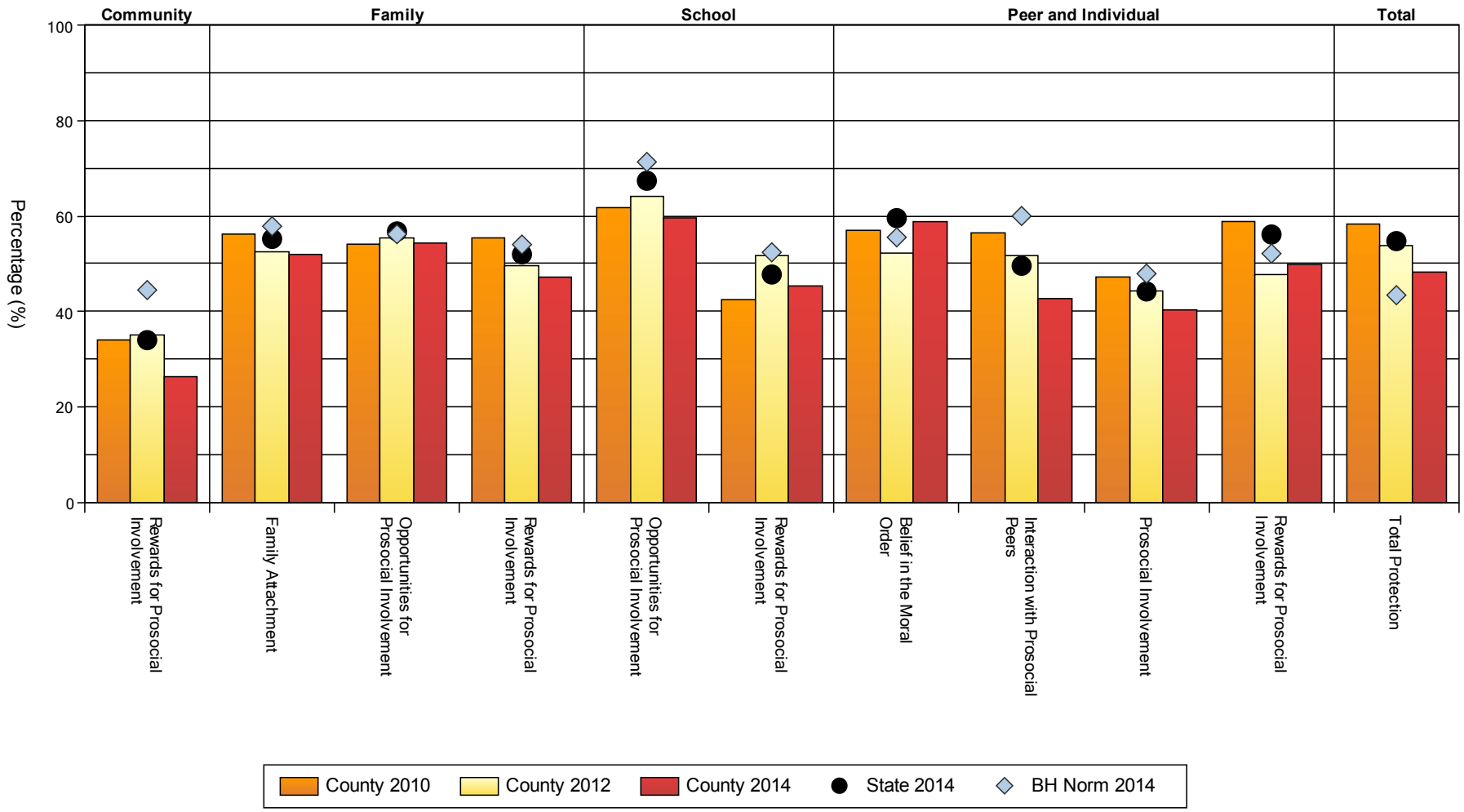
RISK PROFILE
2014 Yavapai County, Grade 12



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

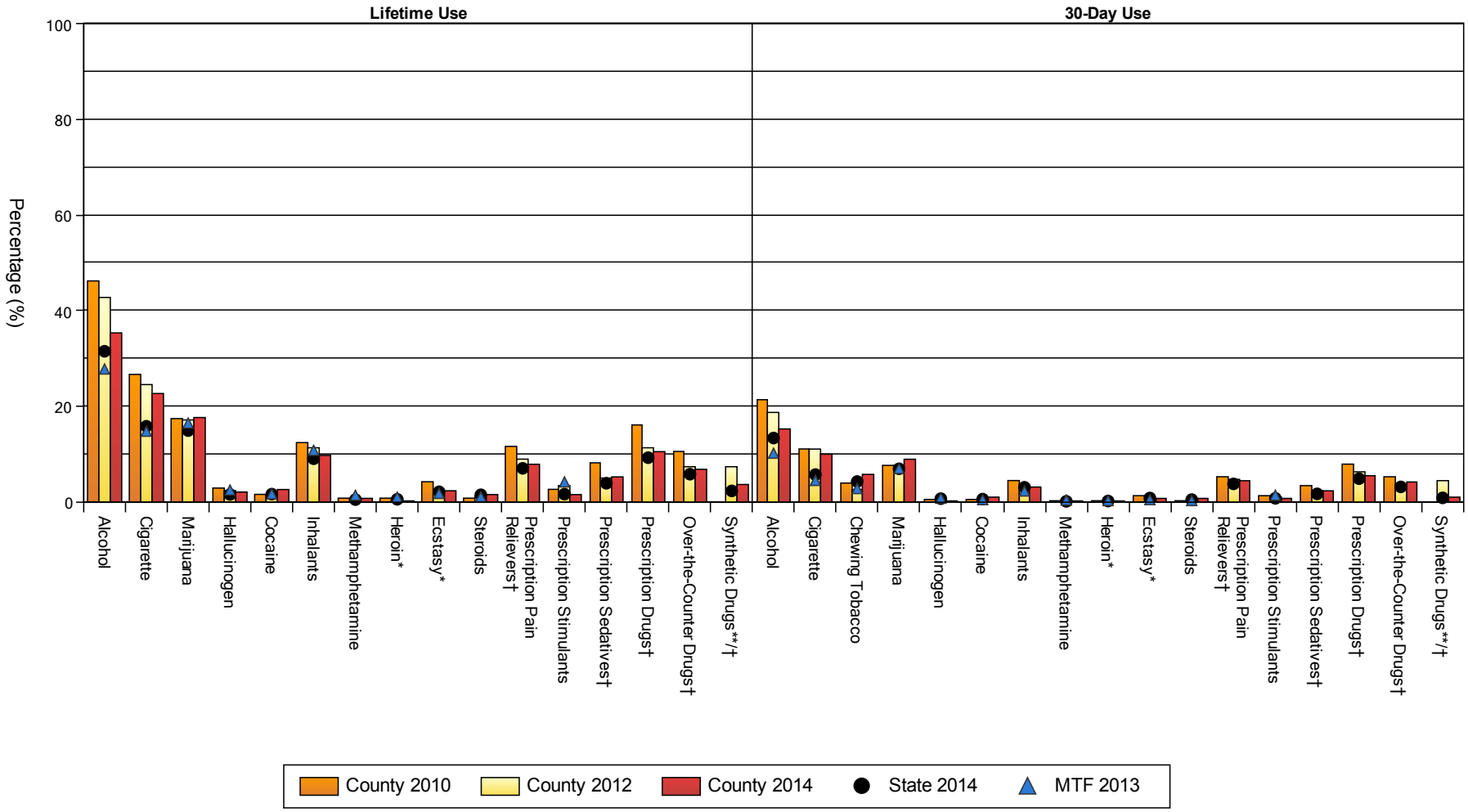
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Yavapai County, Grade 12



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

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Yavapai County, Grade 8



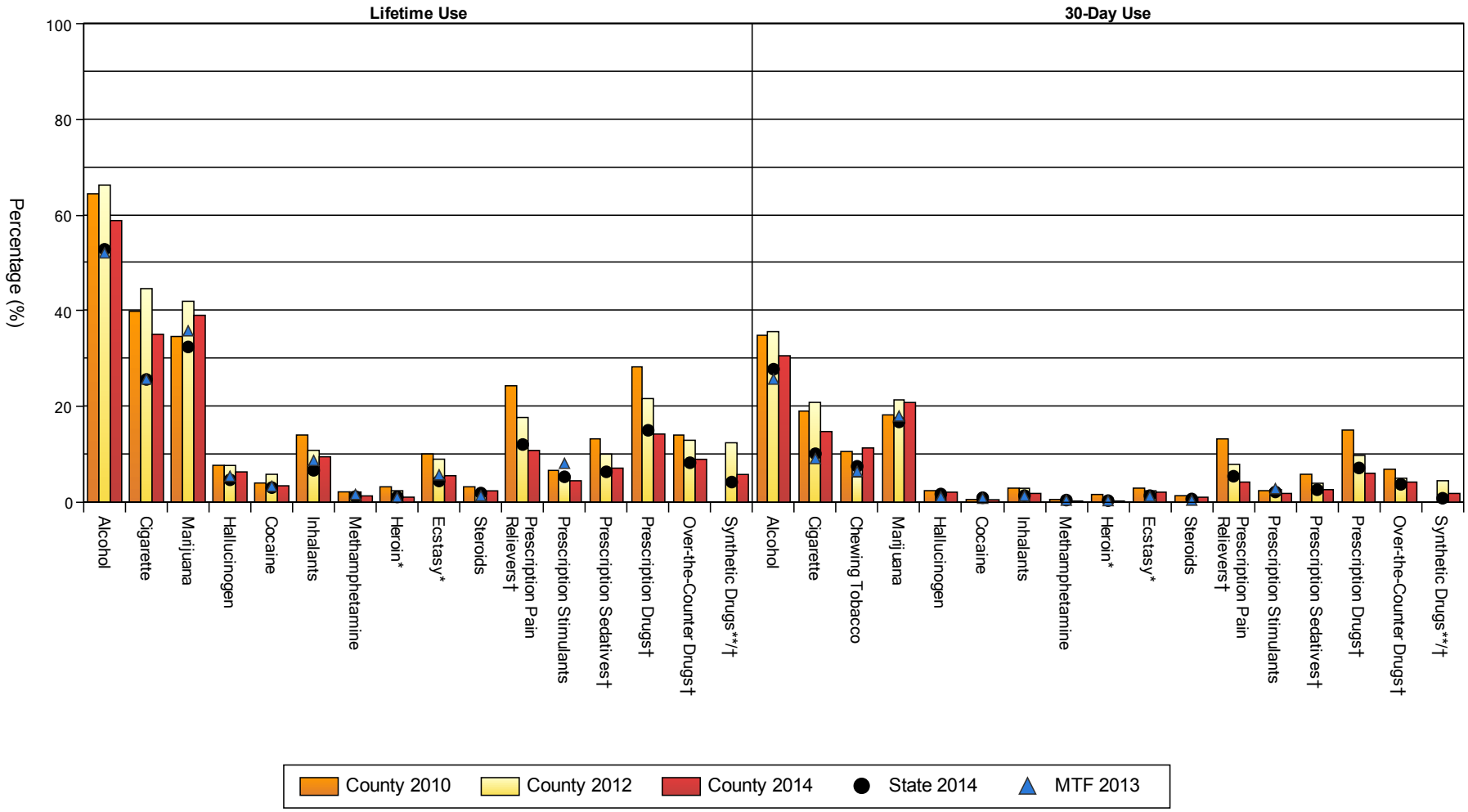
* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

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

Substance Use

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Yavapai County, Grade 10

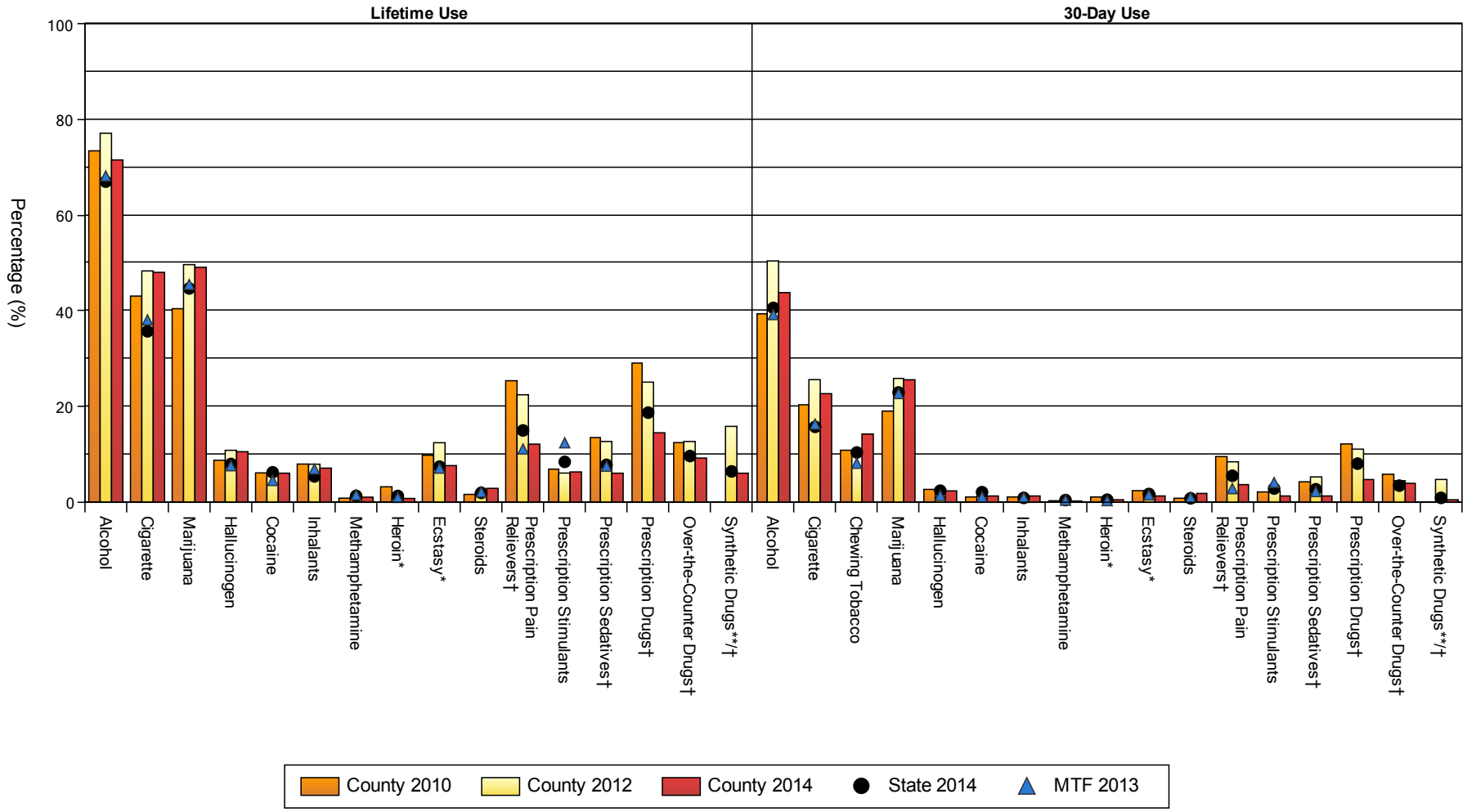


* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

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

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Yavapai County, Grade 12



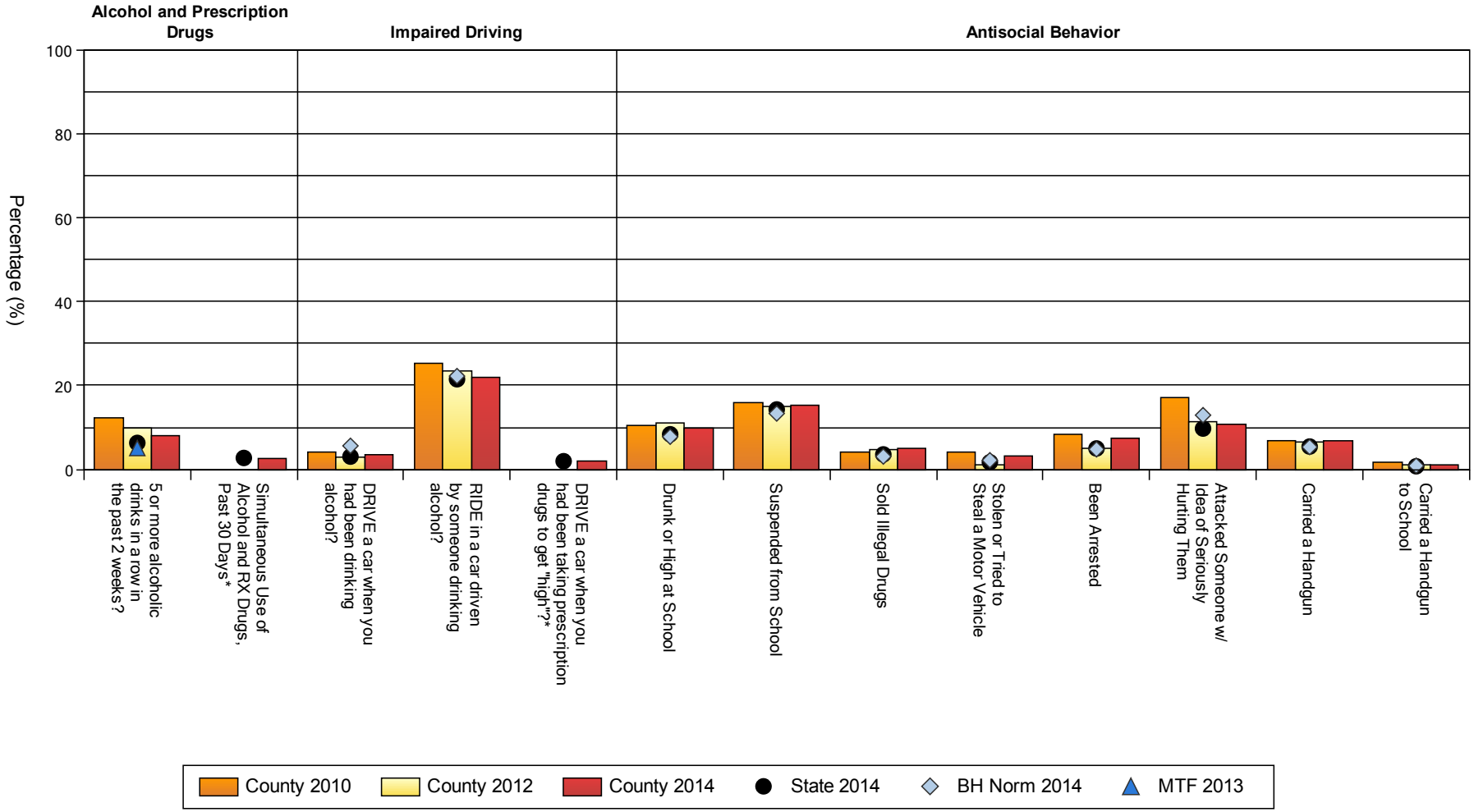
* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

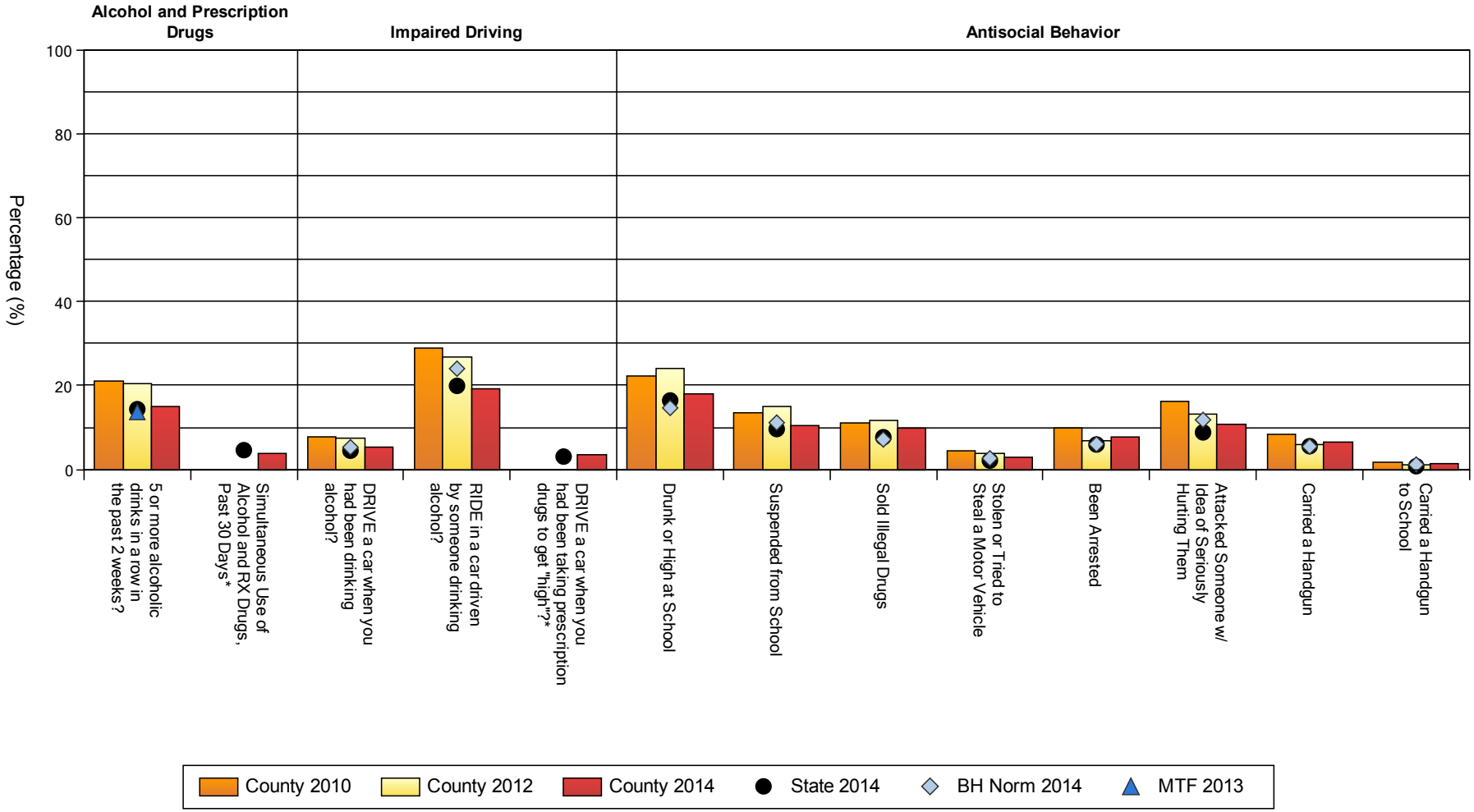
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Yavapai County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

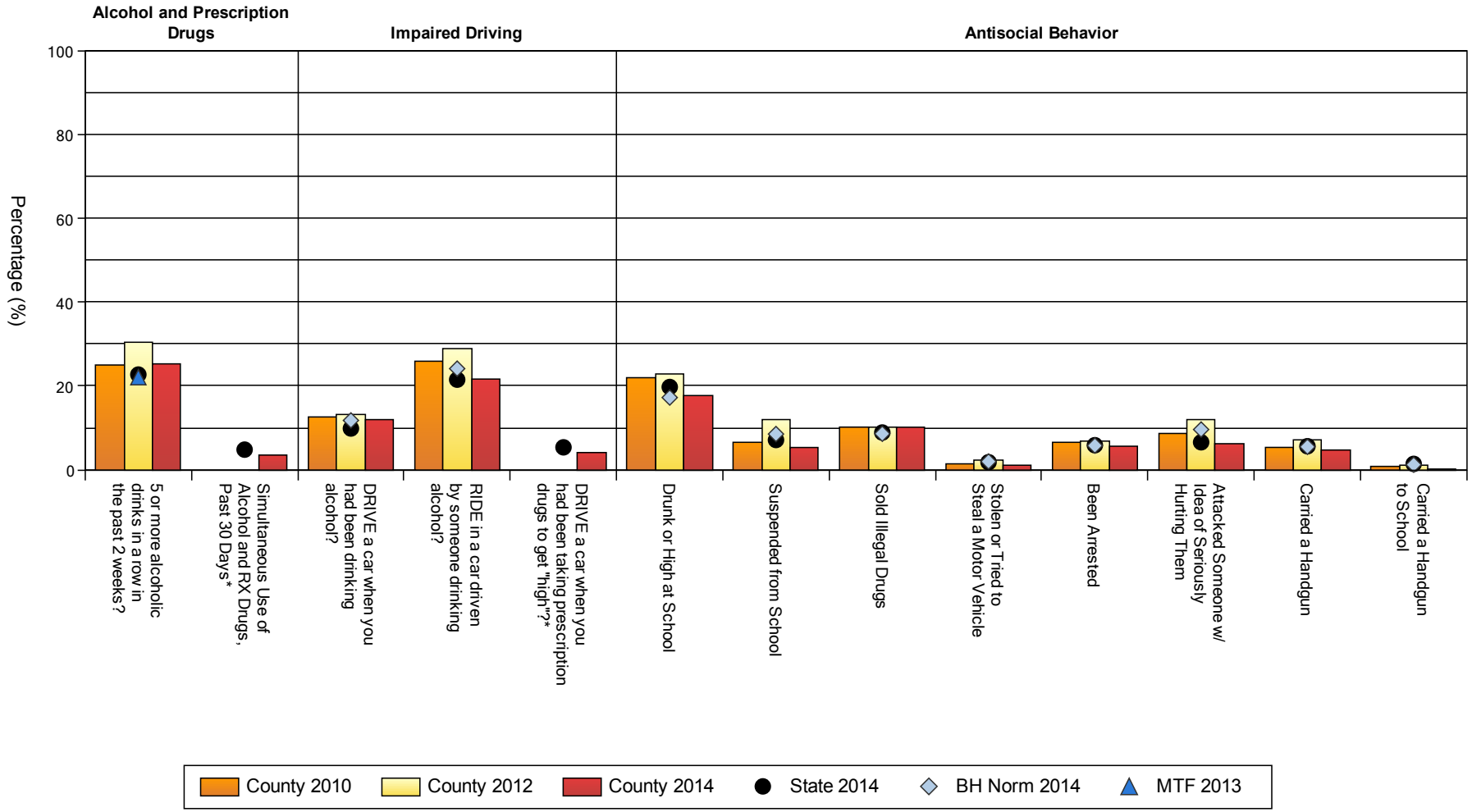
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Yavapai County, Grade 10



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

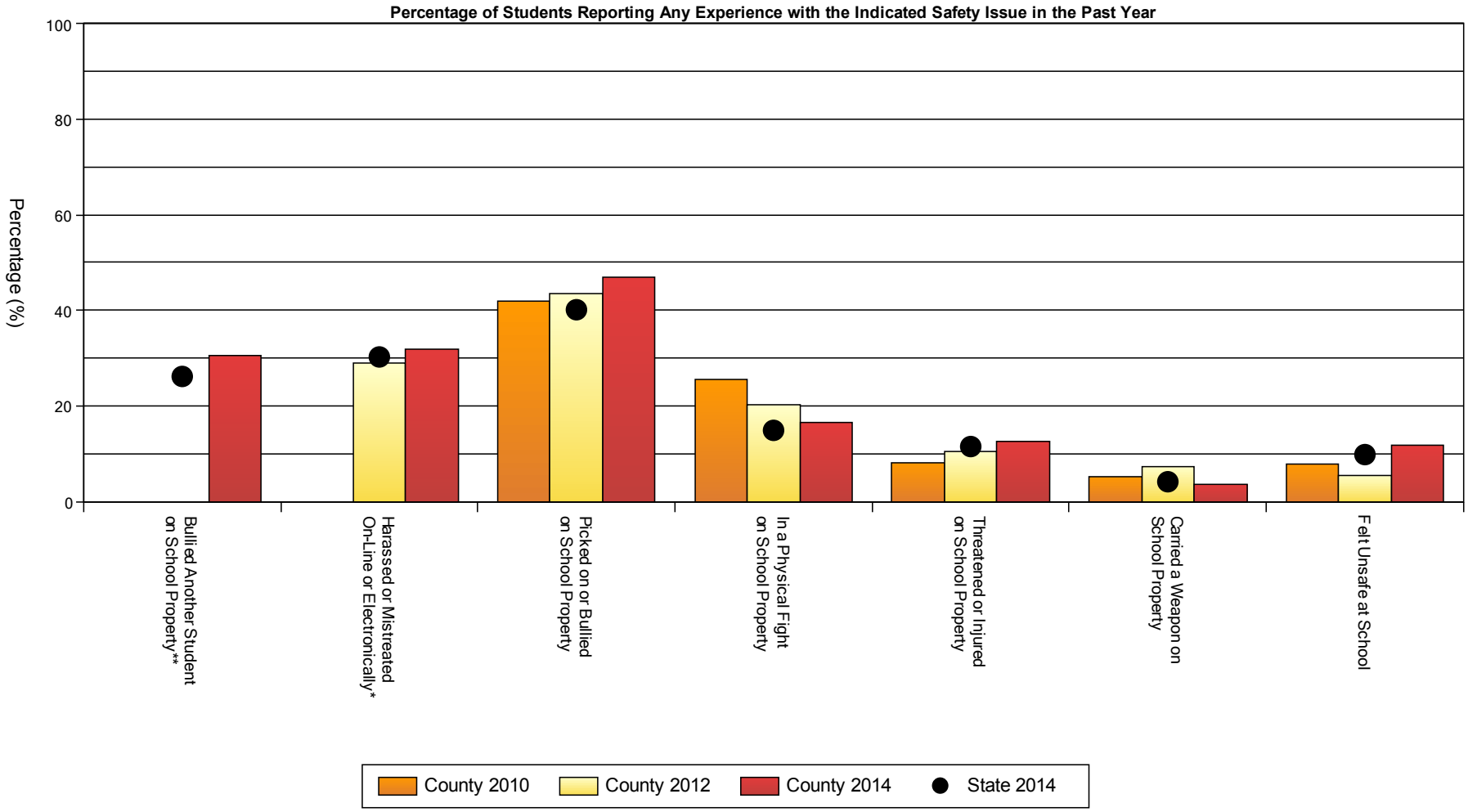
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Yavapai County, Grade 12



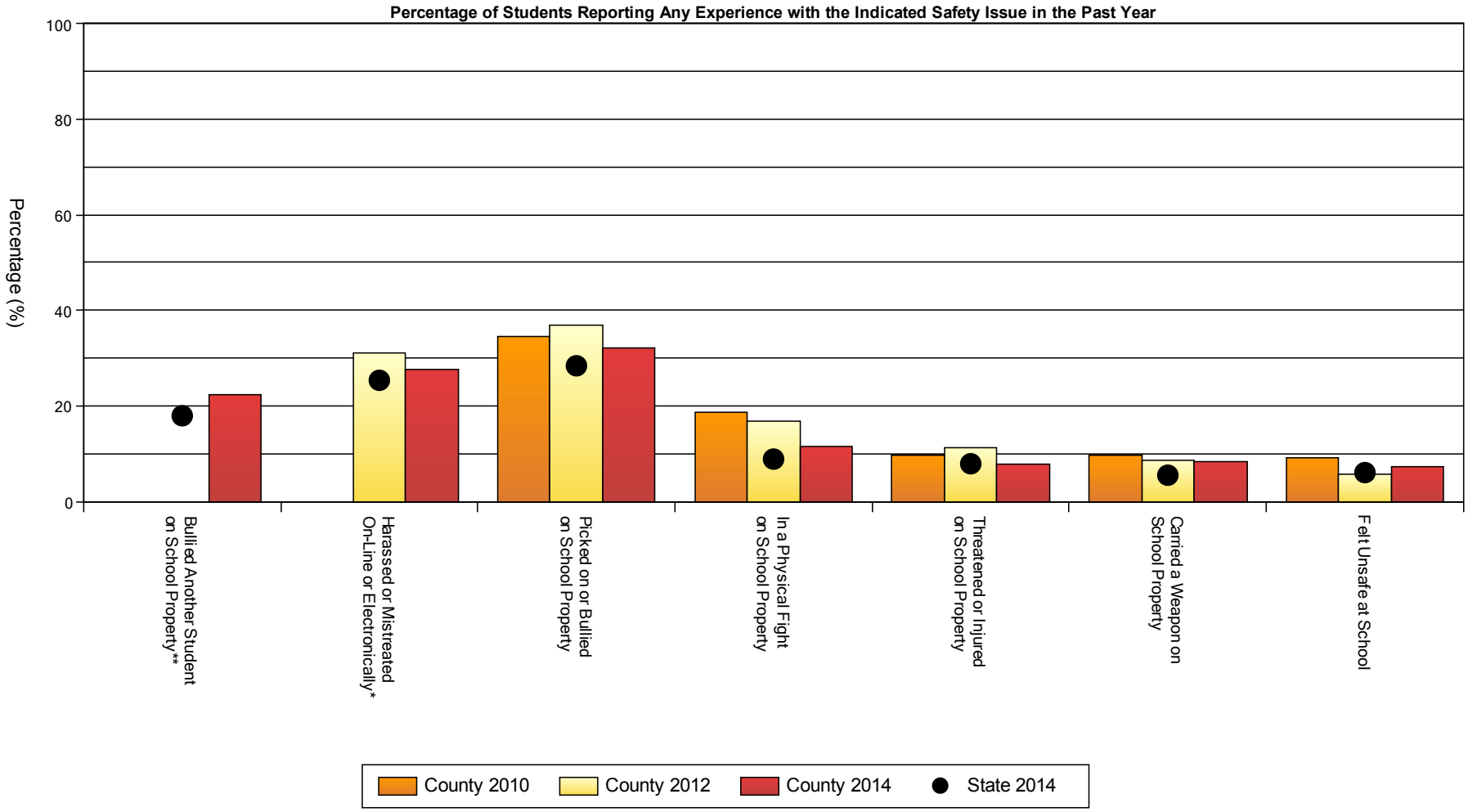
* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Yavapai County, Grade 8



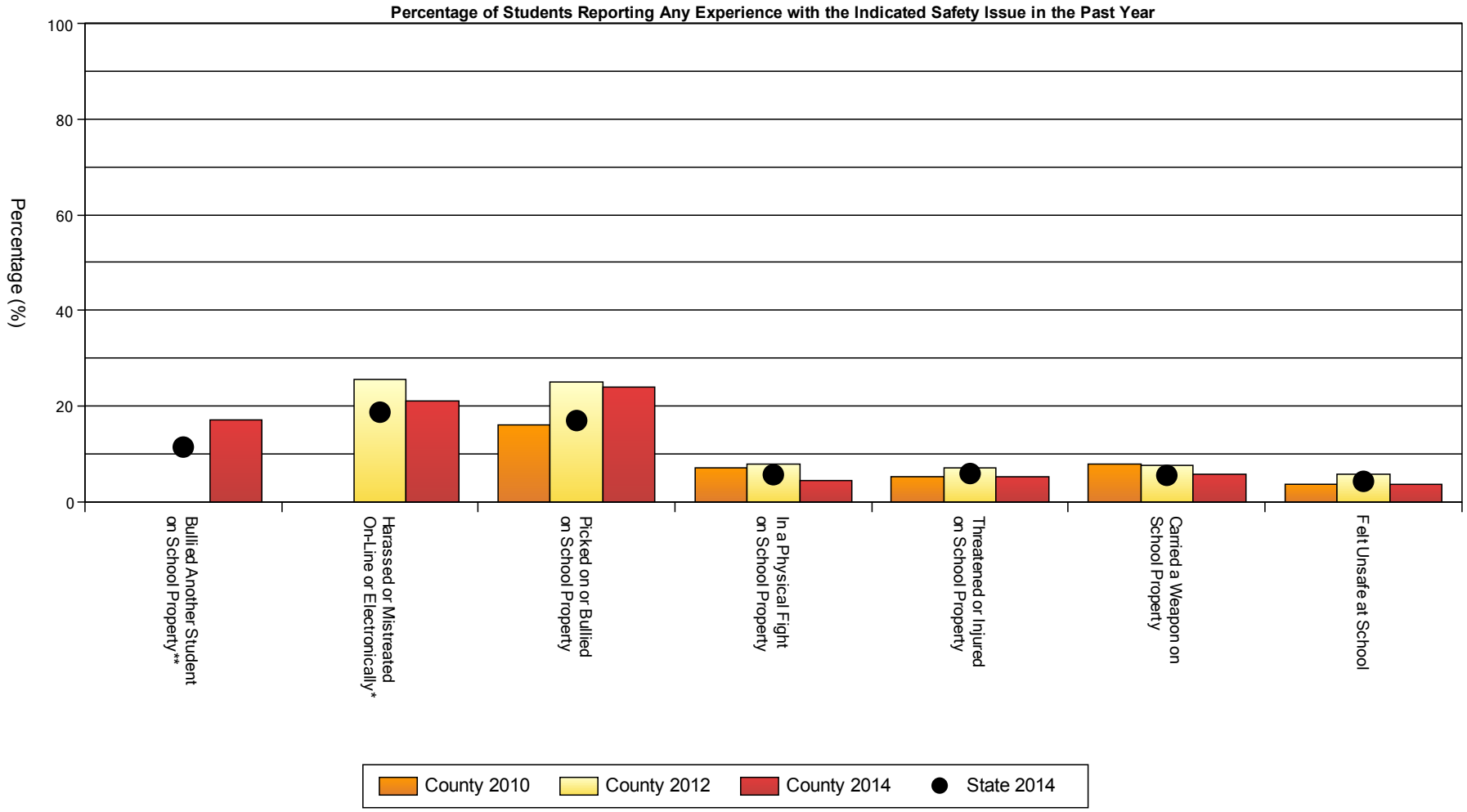
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey student reports of bullying against others.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Yavapai County, Grade 10



* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
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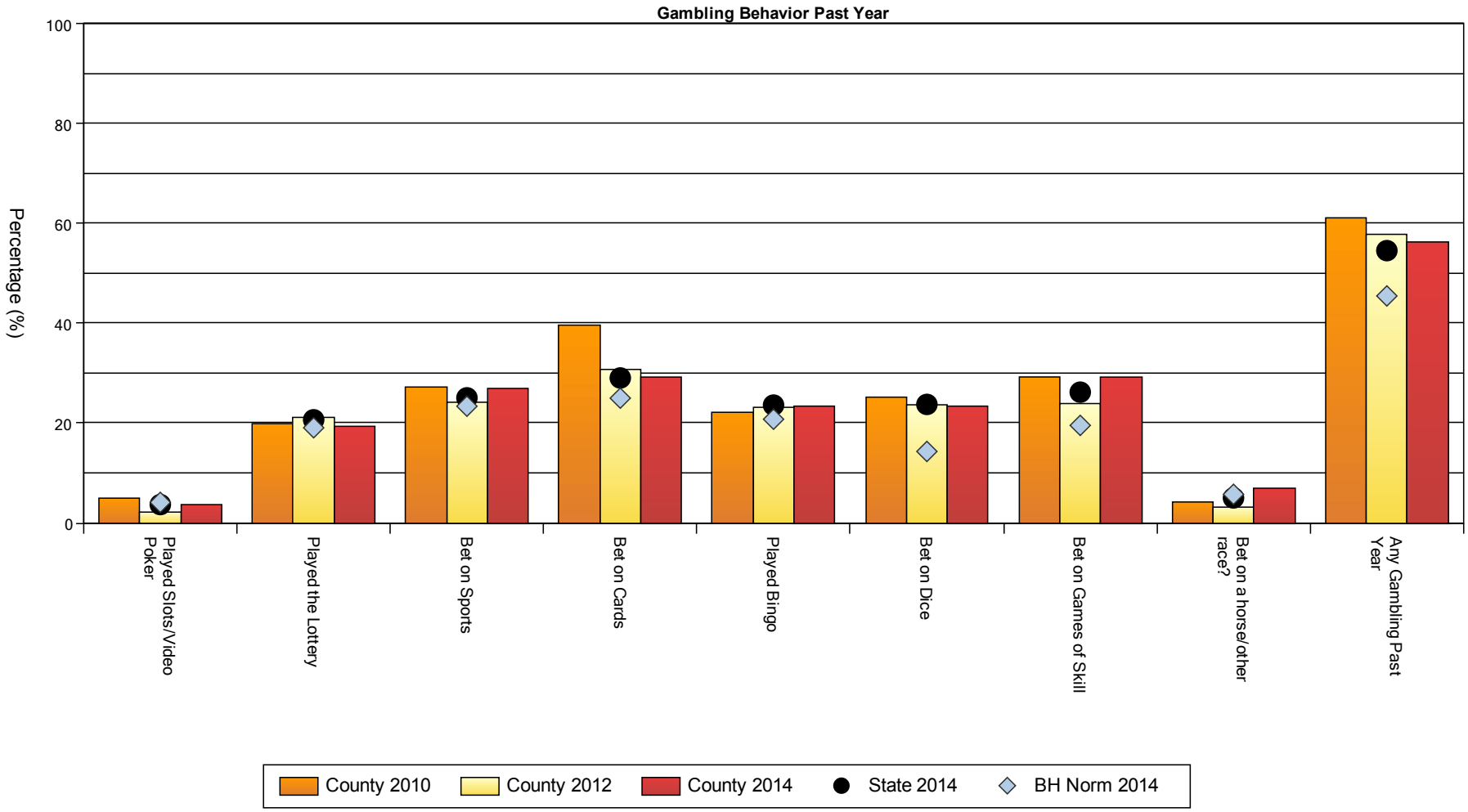
SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Yavapai County, Grade 12



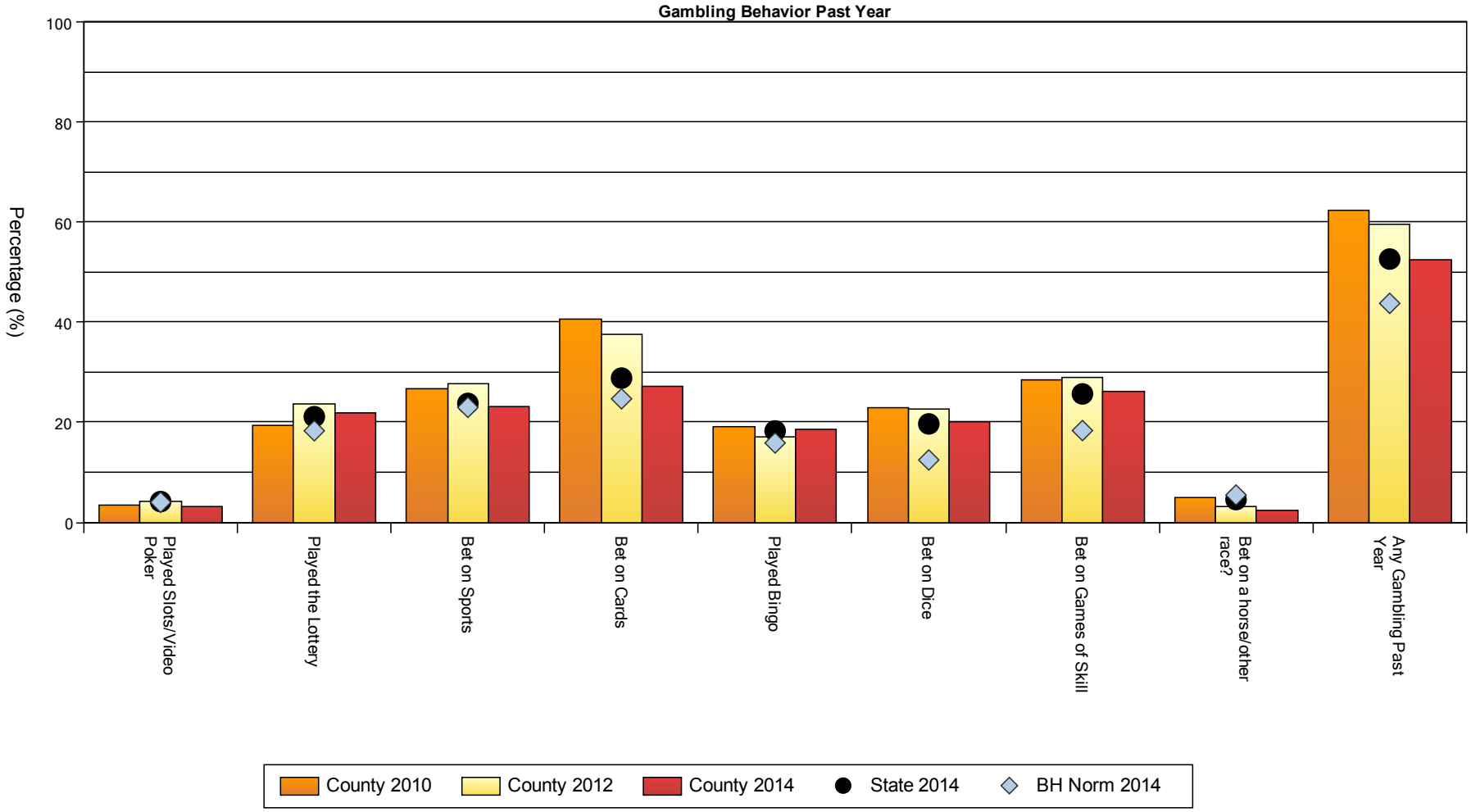
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.

** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

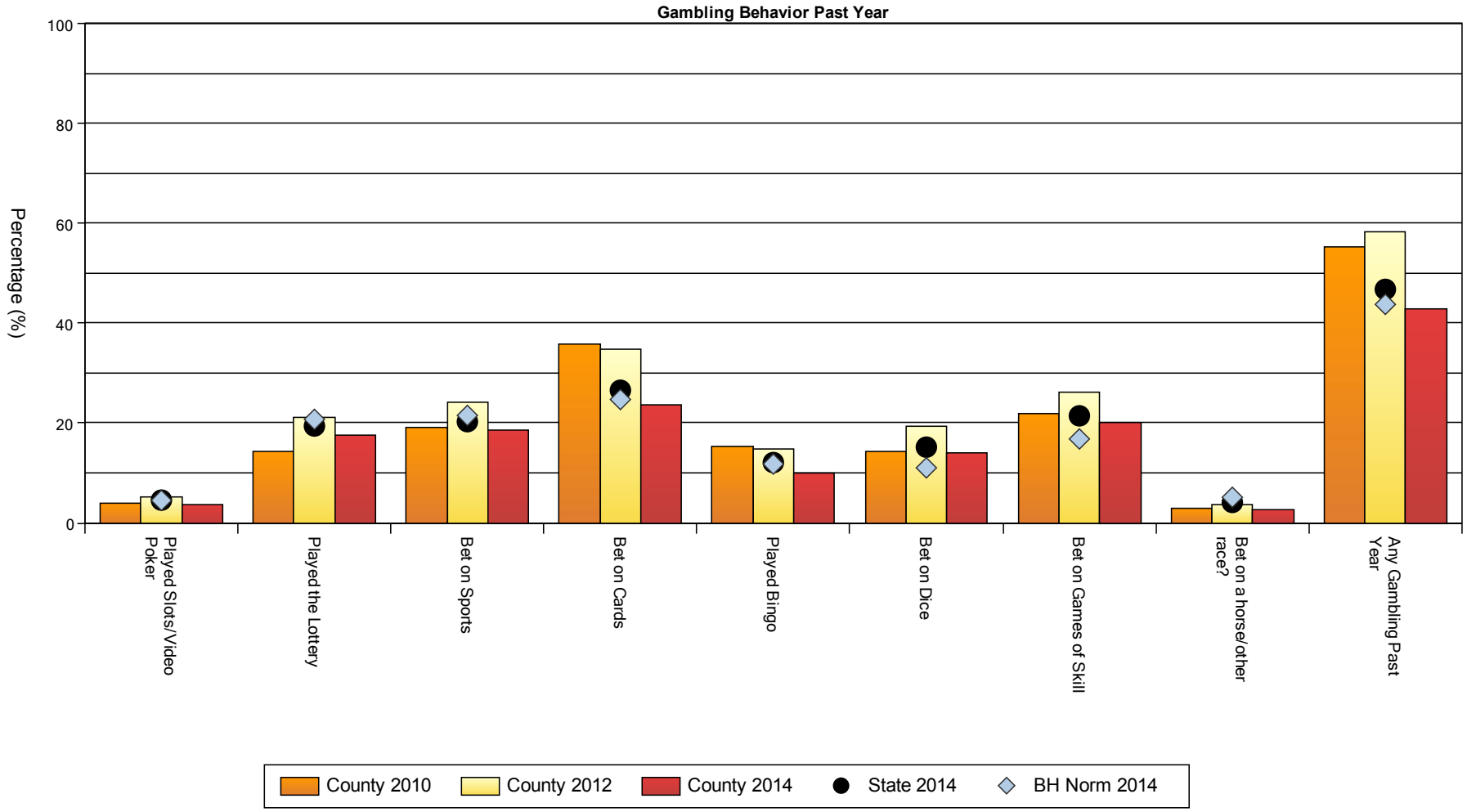
GAMBLING
2014 Yavapai County, Grade 8



GAMBLING
2014 Yavapai County, Grade 10

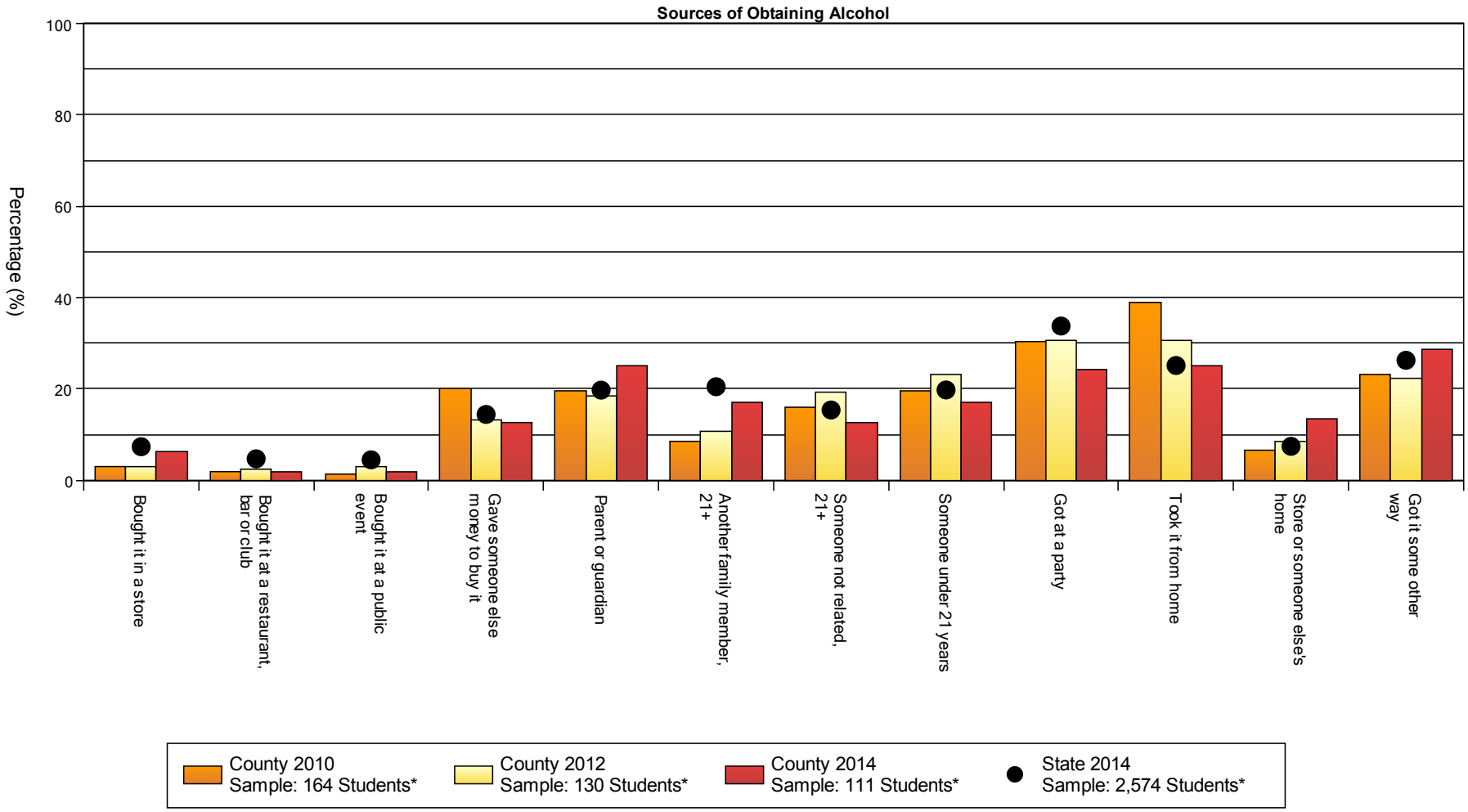


GAMBLING
2014 Yavapai County, Grade 12



Sources of Alcohol

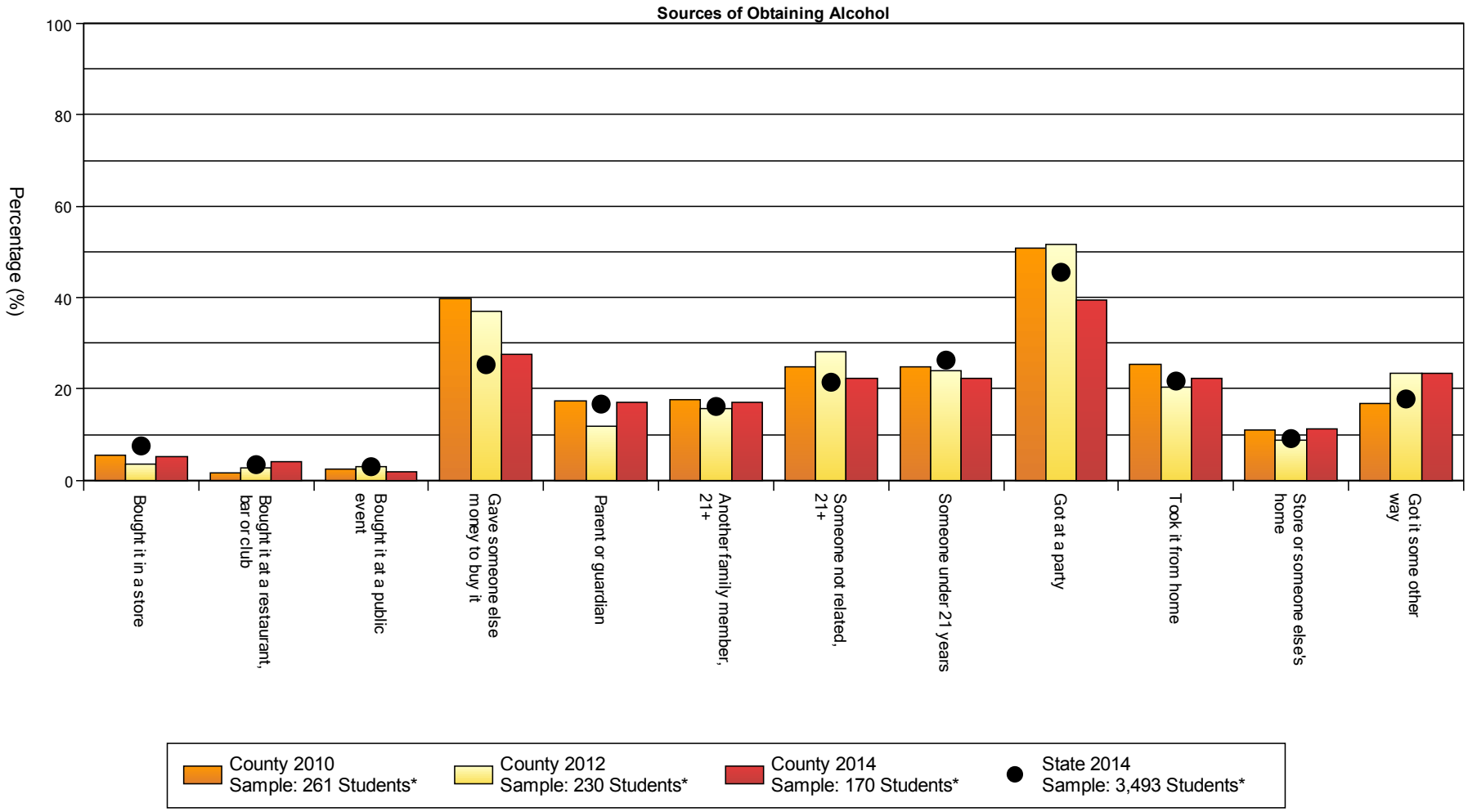
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Yavapai County, Grade 8



* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Alcohol

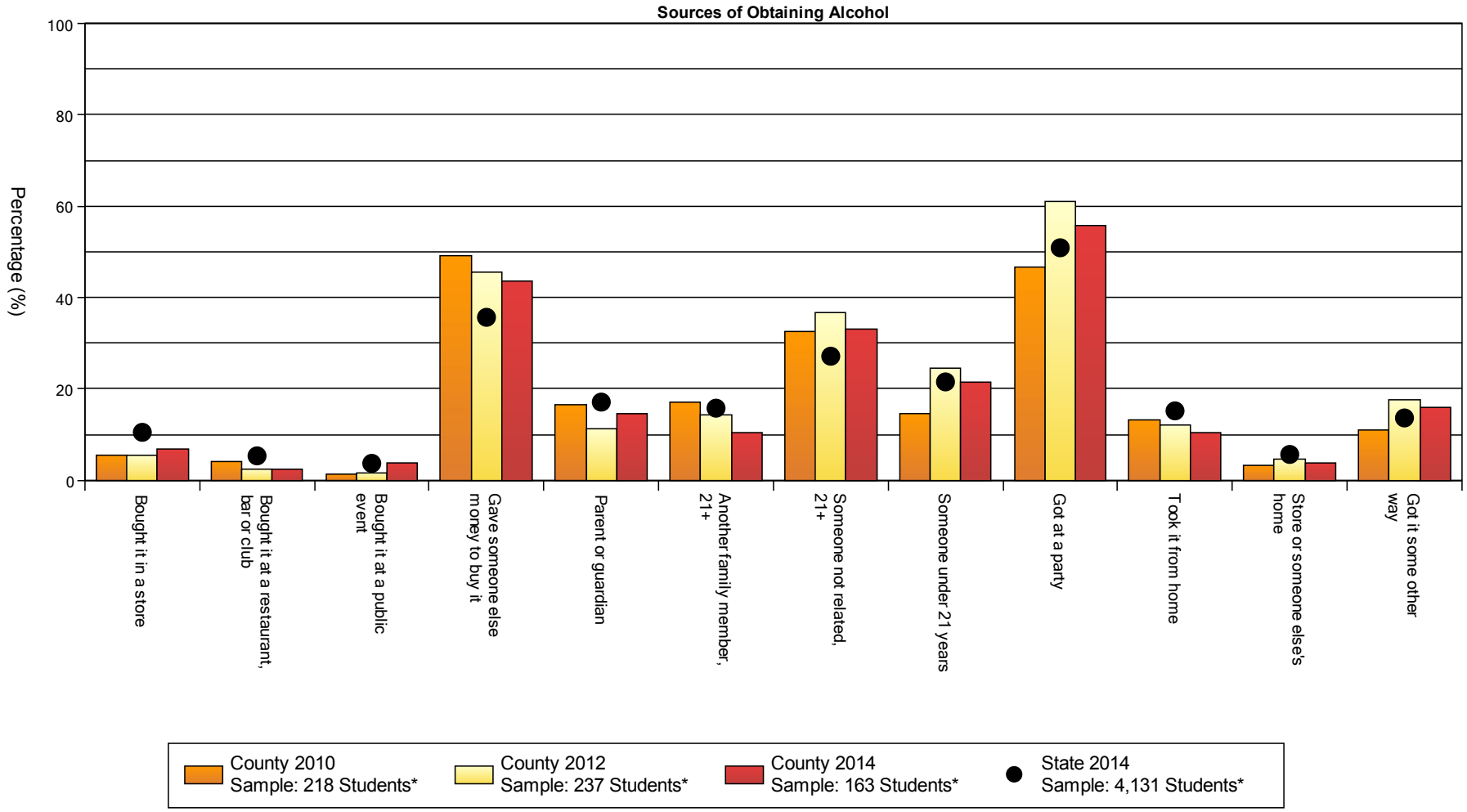
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Yavapai County, Grade 10



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Sources of Alcohol

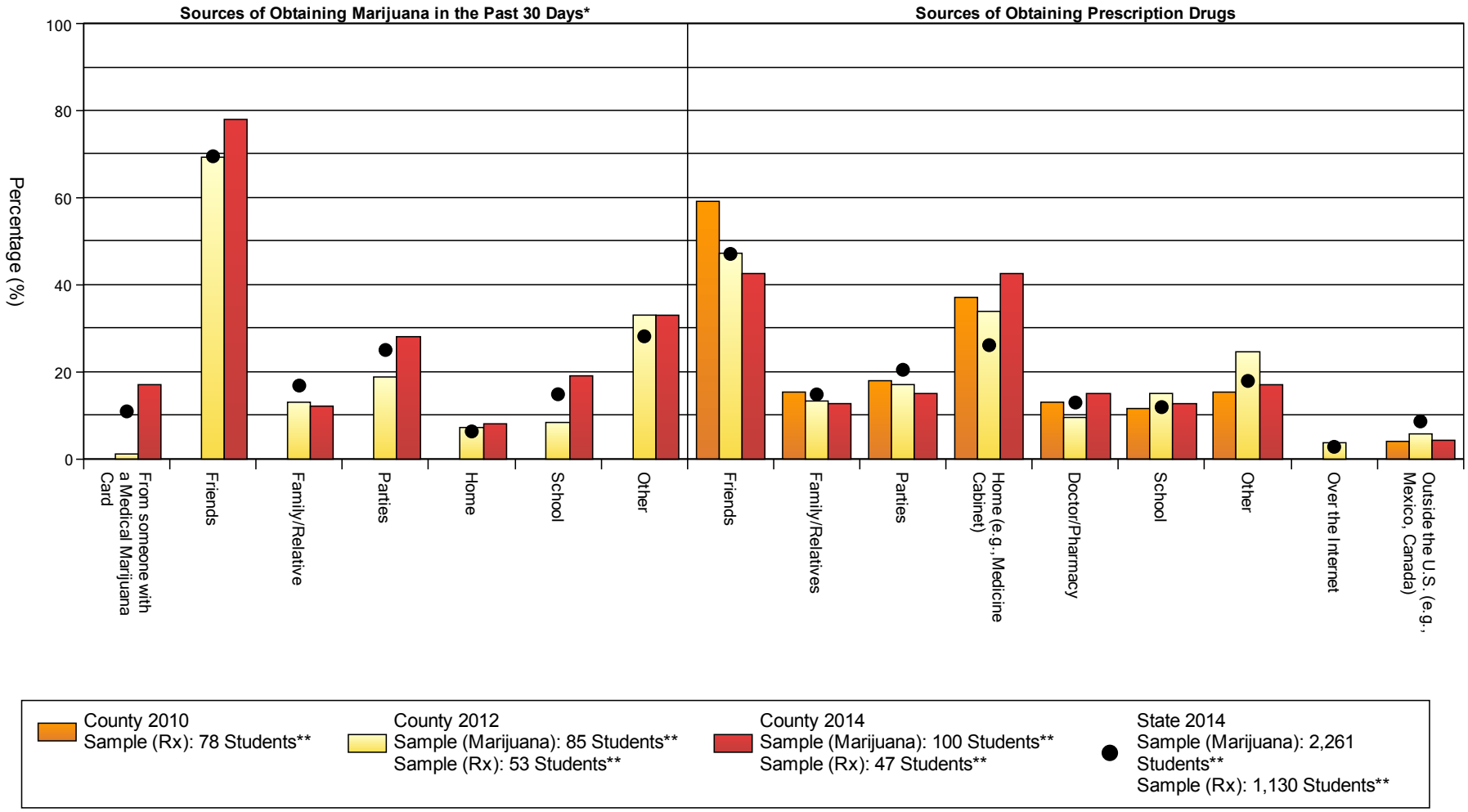
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Yavapai County, Grade 12



* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Yavapai County, Grade 8

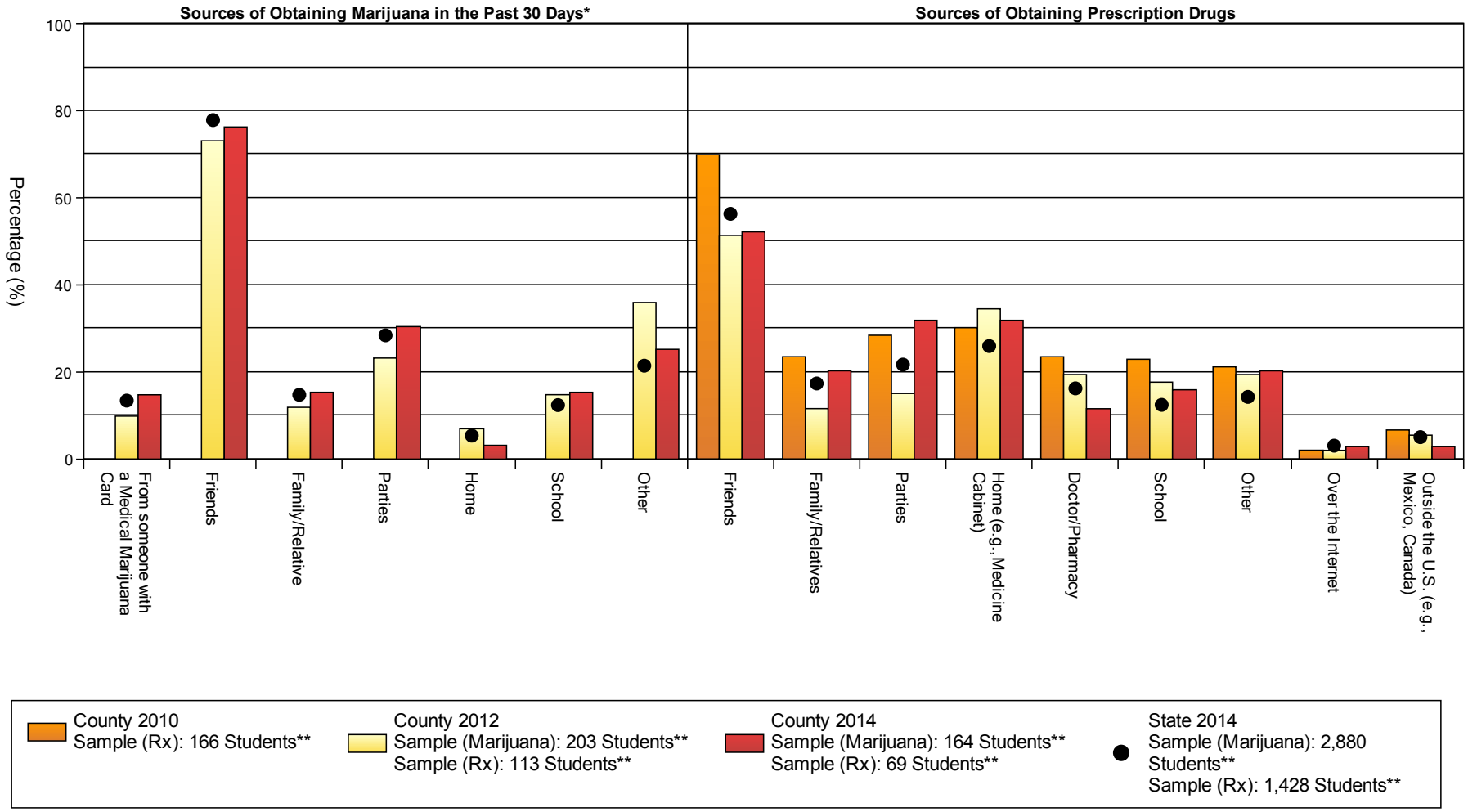


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Yavapai County, Grade 10

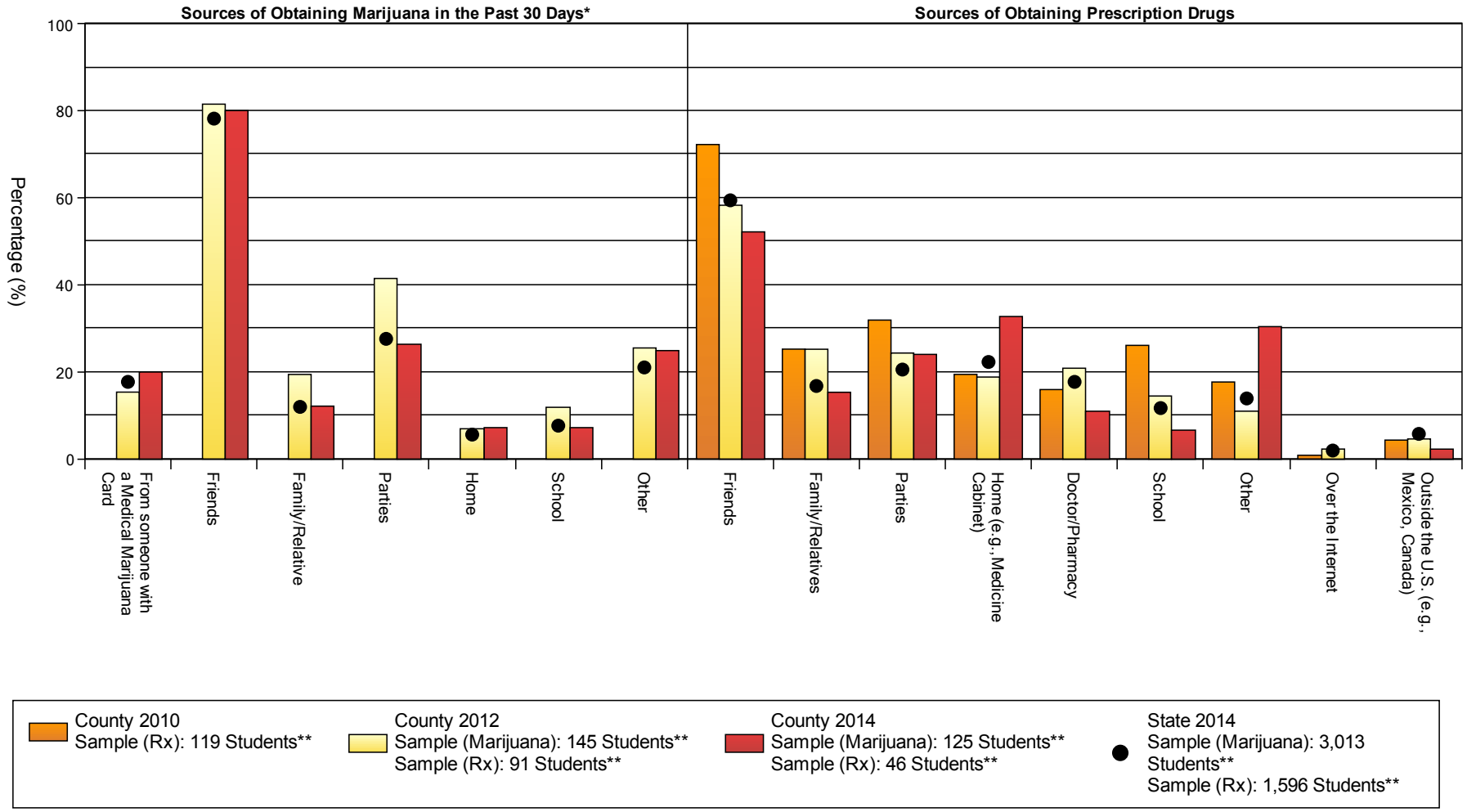


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Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Yavapai County, Grade 12



* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
Community Domain Risk Factors	
Low Neighborhood Attachment	Research has shown that youth who don't like the neighborhoods in which they live are more likely to become involved in juvenile crime and drug selling.
Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	Research has shown that legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, such as raising the legal drinking age, restricting smoking in public places, and increased taxation have been followed by decreases in consumption. Moreover, national surveys of high school seniors have shown that shifts in normative attitudes toward drug use have preceded changes in prevalence of use.
Perceived Availability of Drugs and Handguns	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents. The availability of handguns is also related to a higher risk of crime and substance use by adolescents.
Community Domain Protective Factors	
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Rewards for positive participation in activities helps youth bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
Family Domain Risk Factors	
Poor Family Management	Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children places them at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Also, parents' failure to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that they will engage in drug abuse whether or not there are family drug problems.
Family Conflict	Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear at risk for both delinquency and drug use.
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	When children are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior & Drugs	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further increased if parents involve children in their own drug (or alcohol) using behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.
Family Domain Protective Factors	
Family Attachment	Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, children are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.
School Domain Risk Factors	
Academic Failure	Beginning in the late elementary grades (grades 4-6) academic failure increases the risk of both drug abuse and delinquency. It appears that the experience of failure itself, for whatever reasons, increases the risk of problem behaviors.
Low Commitment to School	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of drugs is significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not. Factors such as liking school, spending time on homework, and perceiving the coursework as relevant are also negatively related to drug use.

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
School Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are recognized and rewarded for their contributions at school, they are less likely to be involved in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Peer-Individual Risk Factors	
Rebelliousness	Young people who do not feel 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 abusing drugs. In addition, high tolerance for deviance, a strong need for independence and normlessness have all been linked with drug use.
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	Early onset of drug use predicts misuse of drugs. The earlier the onset of any drug use, the greater the involvement in other drug use and the greater frequency of use. Onset of drug use prior to the age of 15 is a consistent predictor of drug abuse, and a later age of onset of drug use has been shown to predict lower drug involvement and a greater probability of discontinuation of use.
Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs or engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs and engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use and antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
Friends' Use of Drugs	Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance abuse are much more likely to engage in the same behavior. Peer drug use has consistently been found to be among the strongest predictors of substance use among youth. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who use drugs greatly increases the risk of that problem developing.
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Gang Involvement	Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.
Peer-Individual Protective Factors	
Belief in the Moral Order	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in prosocial behavior are more protected from engaging in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Prosocial Involvement	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are rewarded for working hard in school and the community are less likely to engage in problem behavior.

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students at Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Low Neighborhood Attachment	40.9	38.9	43.4	37.6	34.0	48.0	50.4	49.5	42.9	41.5	56.8	58.8	57.3	47.8	45.9
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	36.1	33.3	36.9	29.2	31.1	48.0	47.3	40.7	34.8	37.8	40.6	48.2	38.9	33.7	38.1
Perceived Availability of Drugs	35.4	34.8	36.5	29.6	30.7	44.9	46.7	38.1	36.6	38.6	43.1	41.2	43.7	39.8	41.0
Perceived Availability of Handguns	38.3	43.4	39.7	31.8	36.7	28.8	26.5	25.5	20.6	23.7	29.3	39.8	30.0	27.5	27.6
Family															
Poor Family Management	43.8	42.1	43.9	41.2	40.3	40.7	40.1	40.6	35.4	40.0	43.9	42.0	39.1	38.4	40.5
Family Conflict	51.0	49.2	52.5	51.0	49.3	43.7	39.6	41.0	41.2	39.9	36.7	38.3	39.2	39.0	38.0
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	40.0	39.3	43.9	36.7	35.4	42.7	51.4	44.8	36.8	37.6	38.6	44.1	44.4	35.9	35.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	29.6	26.4	29.9	21.2	23.7	46.1	46.3	37.3	32.8	39.6	47.0	50.3	40.9	33.0	40.3
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	51.5	52.1	51.2	43.2	49.1	57.4	58.2	47.0	44.6	53.5	57.2	60.2	48.7	43.2	52.9
School															
Academic Failure	44.0	47.0	49.7	44.6	41.1	46.6	50.8	44.8	44.3	42.5	37.9	41.6	42.4	40.9	37.9
Low Commitment to School	39.8	40.0	50.6	45.0	38.2	49.3	53.8	55.3	51.6	40.4	48.9	50.8	60.0	55.3	42.1
Peer and Individual															
Rebelliousness	41.8	33.4	37.2	33.4	34.5	48.6	44.4	38.2	36.6	39.8	39.0	41.9	37.0	36.6	37.7
Early Initiation of Drug Use	32.0	28.0	24.0	19.8	23.5	33.9	34.6	28.4	22.4	36.1	25.5	34.3	29.8	23.4	44.5
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	28.8	28.0	29.8	21.4	24.7	39.5	43.9	38.1	29.8	35.5	38.1	44.1	34.1	29.5	36.0
Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	41.0	41.2	39.2	31.7	34.7	52.1	48.2	43.5	36.1	41.0	45.7	42.9	39.2	35.6	39.0
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	49.0	47.1	62.6	56.9	37.9	50.1	59.0	70.4	58.4	40.1	53.6	62.7	68.5	65.4	47.4
Interaction With Antisocial Peers	51.4	51.3	48.7	43.6	44.8	58.1	56.0	46.5	41.5	45.5	46.7	54.2	49.1	40.1	43.7
Friend's Use of Drugs	36.6	39.5	35.0	29.7	30.7	44.5	48.9	42.0	34.7	34.7	33.1	38.8	35.2	32.0	32.6
Rewards For Antisocial Behavior	44.0	44.0	45.4	41.9	37.1	47.3	55.2	52.1	49.0	42.1	51.3	66.6	63.7	60.3	54.7
Gang Involvement	17.7	13.2	11.9	10.4	14.7	18.7	13.5	10.6	8.4	13.3	10.3	12.1	3.9	7.0	10.7
Total															
Students at High Risk*	31.8	31.6	33.7	24.9	22.4	37.7	34.8	29.5	23.3	23.5	32.5	35.8	30.3	23.6	24.1

* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Data Tables

Table 5. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	34.4	35.6	32.3	31.4	40.9	37.2	36.2	30.4	35.0	45.2	34.1	35.0	26.4	34.0	44.5
Family															
Family Attachment	52.5	54.7	51.6	53.3	54.8	42.3	46.5	44.6	47.8	48.0	56.3	52.4	52.0	55.2	57.9
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	60.0	63.7	60.7	62.2	62.5	50.8	51.9	52.0	57.2	56.2	54.1	55.4	54.3	56.8	56.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	60.3	60.0	57.8	60.0	61.9	51.6	53.0	49.1	53.6	54.3	55.5	49.6	47.2	52.0	54.0
School															
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	67.3	60.9	62.7	64.7	68.7	62.0	55.9	61.5	66.6	69.5	61.8	64.0	59.6	67.4	71.4
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	56.6	54.8	52.5	53.7	56.9	61.9	60.0	66.9	62.5	63.4	42.4	51.8	45.5	47.8	52.4
Peer and Individual															
Belief in the Moral Order	64.7	65.9	63.4	69.6	65.8	65.6	67.9	71.0	75.8	70.2	57.0	52.3	58.9	59.6	55.6
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	57.6	52.8	42.1	47.9	60.5	52.5	46.8	46.4	53.5	61.7	56.4	51.6	42.9	49.6	60.0
Prosocial Involvement	44.6	44.5	41.7	42.7	49.0	46.5	47.1	42.2	51.9	52.0	47.3	44.4	40.2	44.2	47.9
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	64.3	60.2	59.5	61.3	61.4	57.3	57.7	61.2	63.6	60.1	58.7	47.8	49.8	56.2	52.2
Total															
Students with High Protection*	54.2	55.7	53.2	54.8	42.6	56.2	51.4	52.5	61.6	46.0	58.2	53.9	48.4	54.8	43.4

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

Data Tables

Table 6. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	46.1	42.8	35.4	31.5	27.8	64.4	66.3	59.0	52.9	52.1	73.4	76.9	71.5	67.0	68.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	26.6	24.5	22.7	15.8	14.8	39.7	44.5	35.1	25.6	25.7	42.9	48.4	47.9	35.7	38.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	17.3	17.0	17.6	14.9	16.5	34.6	41.9	39.0	32.4	35.8	40.4	49.7	49.1	44.7	45.5
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	3.0	2.4	2.2	1.6	2.5	7.7	7.6	6.2	4.7	5.4	8.5	10.8	10.4	8.0	7.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.5	1.3	2.7	1.6	1.7	3.8	5.9	3.4	3.0	3.3	6.0	5.5	5.9	6.2	4.5
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	12.3	11.4	9.8	9.0	10.8	13.9	10.8	9.5	6.6	8.7	7.9	7.7	7.2	5.4	6.9
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.4	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.1	1.6	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.6	1.0	3.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	3.1	1.3	0.7	1.3	1.0
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	4.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	1.8	9.9	9.0	5.5	4.4	5.7	9.7	12.5	7.5	7.4	7.1
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.1	3.0	1.7	2.3	1.9	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.7	1.9	2.1
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	11.7	9.0	7.9	7.0	n/a	24.3	17.7	10.8	12.0	n/a	25.2	22.5	12.0	15.0	11.1
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2.7	3.5	1.6	1.6	4.2	6.7	4.9	4.5	5.3	8.1	6.8	6.0	6.2	8.4	12.4
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	8.1	4.9	5.1	3.9	n/a	13.1	9.9	7.1	6.3	n/a	13.4	12.6	6.0	7.8	7.5
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	16.0	11.2	10.5	9.3	n/a	28.3	21.5	14.3	15.0	n/a	28.9	25.1	14.6	18.7	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	10.5	7.3	6.7	5.8	n/a	14.0	13.0	8.9	8.2	n/a	12.4	12.7	9.3	9.6	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	7.3	3.5	2.3	n/a	n/a	12.4	5.8	4.2	n/a	n/a	15.7	6.0	6.4	n/a

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

** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

Data Tables

Table 7. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once in the past 30 days.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	21.3	18.6	15.2	13.4	10.2	34.7	35.6	30.5	27.8	25.7	39.2	50.4	43.7	40.6	39.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	11.1	11.1	9.9	5.7	4.5	19.0	20.8	14.7	10.1	9.1	20.2	25.7	22.7	15.7	16.3
Chew ing tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	3.9	2.7	5.8	4.3	2.8	10.4	5.1	11.3	7.5	6.4	10.7	7.4	14.2	10.4	8.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	7.6	7.6	9.0	6.9	7.0	18.1	21.3	20.7	16.8	18.0	19.0	25.8	25.6	22.9	22.7
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.8	2.4	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.1	2.6	1.1	2.2	2.4	1.4
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.2	2.1	1.1
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	4.4	3.6	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.9	2.9	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.2	0.9	1.0
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	1.5	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.5	2.8	2.2	2.0	1.3	1.2	2.4	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.5
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.1	1.8	0.8	1.0
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	5.3	4.8	4.5	3.8	n/a	13.1	7.8	4.2	5.4	n/a	9.5	8.5	3.7	5.5	2.8
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.4	2.4	2.6	1.7	2.1	2.8	2.1	2.3	1.3	2.8	4.1
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	3.4	2.4	2.2	1.7	n/a	5.8	4.0	2.5	2.6	n/a	4.1	5.1	1.3	2.7	2.2
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	7.8	6.3	5.6	4.9	n/a	15.0	9.8	5.9	7.1	n/a	12.0	11.0	4.7	8.0	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	5.2	3.5	4.3	3.1	n/a	6.9	5.0	4.2	3.7	n/a	5.8	4.4	4.0	3.4	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	4.6	1.1	0.9	n/a	n/a	4.5	1.9	0.8	n/a	n/a	4.6	0.5	0.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of Prescription Pain Relievers, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

Data Tables

Table 8. Percentage of Students Who Used Alcohol & Prescription Drugs, & Reported Impaired Driving

Alcohol And Prescription Drugs

	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	12.2	10.0	8.1	6.3	n/a	5.1	21.1	20.4	14.9	14.4	n/a	13.7	25.0	30.5	25.4	22.7	n/a	22.1
Drank beer, wine, or hard liquor at the same time you used prescription drugs during the past 30 days?*	n/a	n/a	2.7	2.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.9	4.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.5	4.8	n/a	n/a

Impaired Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
DRIVE a car when you had been drinking alcohol?	4.2	3.0	3.7	3.1	5.6	n/a	7.9	7.4	5.2	4.5	5.3	n/a	12.6	13.2	12.0	9.9	11.8	n/a
RIDE in a car driven by someone drinking alcohol?	25.4	23.6	22.0	21.5	22.3	n/a	29.0	26.9	19.3	19.9	24.0	n/a	26.0	29.0	21.8	21.5	24.1	n/a
DRIVE a car when you had been taking prescription drugs to get "high"?*	n/a	n/a	2.1	2.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.5	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.1	5.4	n/a	n/a

Table 9. Percentage of Students With Antisocial Behavior

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Drunk or high at school	10.4	11.0	9.8	8.4	7.8	22.3	24.1	18.1	16.5	14.7	22.0	22.9	17.6	19.8	17.3
Suspended from school	16.0	15.1	15.2	14.3	13.4	13.4	14.9	10.6	9.6	11.2	6.5	11.9	5.3	7.1	8.5
Sold illegal drugs	4.2	4.7	5.1	3.6	3.1	11.1	11.6	9.8	7.7	7.2	10.3	10.3	10.3	8.9	8.6
Stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle	4.1	1.1	3.2	1.7	2.2	4.3	3.8	3.0	2.1	2.7	1.3	2.3	1.2	1.8	2.0
Been arrested	8.3	5.1	7.6	5.0	4.8	9.9	6.9	7.7	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.8	5.5	5.9	5.8
Attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them	17.0	11.5	10.7	9.8	12.9	16.3	13.2	10.9	8.9	11.8	8.7	12.1	6.2	6.6	9.6
Carried a handgun	6.8	6.6	6.7	5.5	5.4	8.5	5.8	6.5	5.6	5.5	5.4	7.2	4.8	5.6	5.5
Carried a handgun to school	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.2	1.4	1.2

* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
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	91.7	89.5	87.4	88.5	90.4	88.8	92.1	92.0	94.8	92.8	94.8	94.1
	1 time	4.3	4.5	5.1	5.2	4.2	4.9	3.1	3.4	2.1	3.0	2.6	2.3
	2-3 times	2.3	3.6	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.0	1.2
	4-5 times	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6
	6-7 times	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5
	8-9 times	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2
	10-11 times	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	12 or more times	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.9
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	74.5	79.7	83.3	85.1	81.4	83.1	88.5	91.1	92.9	92.3	95.5	94.3
	1 time	14.4	10.5	9.8	8.3	10.4	10.3	5.6	4.5	4.7	4.3	2.4	2.5
	2-3 times	6.7	6.5	4.4	4.1	5.8	3.6	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.0	1.4
	4-5 times	2.3	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.4
	6-7 times	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.3
	8-9 times	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
	10-11 times	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	0.6	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.7
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	58.0	56.5	53.0	59.8	65.3	63.2	67.9	71.6	84.0	74.9	76.1	83.0
	1 time	14.0	10.0	11.3	10.3	10.2	9.0	6.0	6.7	4.7	5.7	5.9	4.1
	2-3 times	11.7	13.9	11.5	12.0	9.9	10.3	10.9	9.3	5.3	8.7	8.8	5.9
	4-5 times	4.7	4.9	6.3	5.1	4.0	6.3	4.1	3.8	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.0
	6-7 times	1.7	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.8	0.3	1.1	1.4	1.0
	8-9 times	2.0	2.6	2.2	1.8	0.9	2.2	2.4	1.4	0.2	1.7	1.2	0.7
	10-11 times	0.4	0.6	1.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.3
	12 or more times	7.4	8.8	11.1	7.8	7.1	7.0	6.0	5.0	2.9	4.7	3.1	3.0
During the past 12 months, how often have you picked on or bullied another student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	n/a	n/a	69.4	73.8	n/a	n/a	77.6	82.0	n/a	n/a	82.9	88.6
	1 time	n/a	n/a	11.4	10.5	n/a	n/a	6.9	6.2	n/a	n/a	5.9	3.3
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	11.0	8.8	n/a	n/a	7.9	6.2	n/a	n/a	4.5	3.5
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	3.1	2.3	n/a	n/a	2.3	1.6	n/a	n/a	2.1	1.2
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	1.2	1.0	n/a	n/a	1.5	0.9	n/a	n/a	0.2	0.6
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	0.7	0.7	n/a	n/a	0.9	0.4	n/a	n/a	0.2	0.4
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.6	0.3	n/a	n/a	0.3	0.2	n/a	n/a	0.9	0.2
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	2.7	2.5	n/a	n/a	2.6	2.4	n/a	n/a	3.1	2.2
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 your way to or from school?	0 days	92.1	94.6	88.3	90.1	90.7	94.3	92.7	93.9	96.4	94.4	96.5	95.7
	1 day	4.5	2.8	6.2	4.7	5.2	3.8	3.4	2.8	1.3	2.8	1.2	1.8
	2-3 days	1.7	1.6	4.1	3.3	2.4	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.1	1.2
	4-5 days	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.4
	6 or more days	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.8
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	94.7	92.7	96.4	95.8	90.2	91.3	91.7	94.4	92.1	92.4	94.3	94.5
	1 day	2.2	3.1	1.5	1.9	2.4	2.9	1.9	1.5	1.8	2.5	1.9	1.1
	2-3 days	1.7	1.6	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.1	0.3	1.3	1.0	1.1
	4-5 days	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5
	6 or more days	1.2	2.0	0.9	1.1	4.6	3.3	4.1	2.5	5.5	3.4	2.9	2.8
During the past 12 months, how many times have you been harassed, mistreated, or made fun of by another person while on-line or through a cell phone or other electronic device?**	0 times	n/a	70.9	68.1	69.7	n/a	69.0	72.3	74.6	n/a	74.4	78.8	81.3
	1 time	n/a	9.9	7.7	8.7	n/a	7.4	7.2	6.6	n/a	5.6	5.7	4.7
	2-3 times	n/a	7.8	9.0	9.0	n/a	9.9	8.4	8.0	n/a	8.9	7.4	6.1
	4-5 times	n/a	3.4	4.1	3.8	n/a	4.3	3.2	3.3	n/a	2.8	3.3	2.3
	6-7 times	n/a	2.0	3.0	1.8	n/a	2.4	1.6	1.5	n/a	1.5	1.2	1.2
	8-9 times	n/a	1.0	1.9	1.4	n/a	0.9	1.3	1.3	n/a	0.8	0.5	0.7
	10-11 times	n/a	0.8	0.7	0.6	n/a	0.9	1.2	0.5	n/a	0.8	0.2	0.3
	12 or more times	n/a	4.3	5.5	5.0	n/a	5.1	4.7	4.2	n/a	5.3	2.9	3.4

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

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

Data Tables

Table 11. Percentage of Students Gambling in the Past Year

How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value: (At least once in the past 12 months)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Any Gambling Past Year	61.1	57.9	56.2	54.6	45.5	62.4	59.6	52.6	52.6	43.8	55.3	58.4	42.8	46.8	43.8
Played at a slot machine, poker machine, or other gambling machine?	4.9	2.1	3.7	3.7	4.2	3.3	4.1	3.3	4.2	4.0	4.0	5.3	3.7	4.6	4.5
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	19.8	21.1	19.4	20.7	19.1	19.4	23.6	21.8	21.1	18.3	14.4	21.3	17.6	19.4	20.8
Bet on sports?	27.2	24.3	26.8	25.1	23.4	26.7	27.7	23.1	23.8	23.0	19.1	24.1	18.7	20.3	21.6
Bet on cards?	39.5	30.8	29.3	29.1	25.0	40.5	37.7	27.1	28.9	24.7	35.7	34.7	23.8	26.6	24.7
Played bingo?	22.1	23.1	23.4	23.6	20.8	19.2	17.1	18.6	18.3	15.9	15.3	14.8	10.0	12.1	11.8
Played a dice game?	25.3	23.6	23.3	23.8	14.3	23.0	22.8	20.2	19.7	12.5	14.4	19.3	14.0	15.2	11.1
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	29.3	23.9	29.2	26.2	19.6	28.5	28.9	26.1	25.7	18.4	21.8	26.3	20.1	21.5	16.9
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	4.2	3.3	7.0	5.0	5.8	4.9	3.1	2.4	4.6	5.5	2.9	3.6	2.7	4.1	5.2

Data Tables

Table 12. Where Youth Obtained Alcohol

If during the past 30 days you drank alcohol, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*164*	*130*	*111*	*2,574*	*261*	*230*	*170*	*3,493*	*218*	*237*	*163*	*4,131*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station.	3.0	3.1	6.3	7.4	5.4	3.5	5.3	7.6	5.5	5.5	6.7	10.5
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club.	1.8	2.3	1.8	4.7	1.5	2.6	4.1	3.5	4.1	2.5	2.5	5.4
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event.	1.2	3.1	1.8	4.5	2.3	3.0	1.8	3.0	1.4	1.7	3.7	3.7
I gave someone else money to buy it for me.	20.1	13.1	12.6	14.5	39.8	37.0	27.6	25.3	49.1	45.6	43.6	35.7
My parent or guardian gave it to me.	19.5	18.5	25.2	19.8	17.2	11.7	17.1	16.7	16.5	11.4	14.7	17.1
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me.	8.5	10.8	17.1	20.5	17.6	15.7	17.1	16.2	17.0	14.3	10.4	15.8
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me.	15.9	19.2	12.6	15.4	24.9	28.3	22.4	21.5	32.6	36.7	33.1	27.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me.	19.5	23.1	17.1	19.8	24.9	23.9	22.4	26.3	14.7	24.5	21.5	21.6
I got it at a party.	30.5	30.8	24.3	33.8	51.0	51.7	39.4	45.6	46.8	61.2	55.8	50.9
I took it from home.	39.0	30.8	25.2	25.2	25.3	20.4	22.4	21.8	13.3	12.2	10.4	15.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home.	6.7	8.5	13.5	7.5	11.1	8.7	11.2	9.2	3.2	4.6	3.7	5.7
I got it some other way.	23.2	22.3	28.8	26.3	16.9	23.5	23.5	17.8	11.0	17.7	16.0	13.7

* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 13. Where Youth Obtained Marijuana*

If during the past 30 days you used marijuana, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12		
	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*85*	*100*	*2,261*	*203*	*164*	*2,880*	*145*	*125*	*3,013*
I got it from someone with a medical marijuana card	1.2	17.0	10.9	9.9	14.6	13.4	15.2	20.0	17.7
Friends	69.4	78.0	69.5	72.9	76.2	77.8	81.4	80.0	78.2
Family/relatives	12.9	12.0	16.8	11.8	15.2	14.7	19.3	12.0	11.9
Parties	18.8	28.0	25.0	23.2	30.5	28.4	41.4	26.4	27.5
Home	7.1	8.0	6.3	6.9	3.0	5.3	6.9	7.2	5.5
School	8.2	19.0	14.8	14.8	15.2	12.3	11.7	7.2	7.6
Other	32.9	33.0	28.1	36.0	25.0	21.4	25.5	24.8	21.0

Table 14. Where Youth Obtained Prescription Drugs

If you have ever used prescription drugs in order to get high, not for a medical reason, how did you get them? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*78*	*53*	*47*	*1,130*	*166*	*113*	*69*	*1,428*	*119*	*91*	*46*	*1,596*
Friends	59.0	47.2	42.6	47.1	69.9	51.3	52.2	56.3	72.3	58.2	52.2	59.4
Family/relatives	15.4	13.2	12.8	14.8	23.5	11.5	20.3	17.3	25.2	25.3	15.2	16.7
Parties	17.9	17.0	14.9	20.4	28.3	15.0	31.9	21.6	31.9	24.2	23.9	20.5
Home (e.g., medicine cabinet)	37.2	34.0	42.6	26.1	30.1	34.5	31.9	25.9	19.3	18.7	32.6	22.2
Doctor/pharmacy	12.8	9.4	14.9	12.9	23.5	19.5	11.6	16.2	16.0	20.9	10.9	17.7
School	11.5	15.1	12.8	11.9	22.9	17.7	15.9	12.4	26.1	14.3	6.5	11.7
Other	15.4	24.5	17.0	17.9	21.1	19.5	20.3	14.2	17.6	11.0	30.4	13.8
Over the Internet	0.0	3.8	0.0	2.7	1.8	1.8	2.9	3.0	0.8	2.2	0.0	1.9
Outside the U.S. (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	3.8	5.7	4.3	8.6	6.6	5.3	2.9	5.0	4.2	4.4	2.2	5.7

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 15. Drug Free Communities Report - National Outcome Measures (NOMs)

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Male**		Female**	
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
Perception of Risk* (People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)	take five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) once or twice a week?	Binge drinking	73.8	789	72.4	627	75.6	397	69.8	863	77.5	936
	smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	Tobacco	77.5	791	79.7	629	85.8	400	78.1	868	82.0	938
	smoke marijuana once or twice a week?	Marijuana	57.9	779	39.0	620	37.4	398	43.1	859	50.5	924
	use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them?	Prescription drugs	79.9	787	81.5	626	81.2	398	79.5	862	81.9	935
Perception of Parental Disapproval* (Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	91.6	738	88.5	602	85.7	385	88.3	813	90.1	897
	smoke cigarettes?	Tobacco	96.6	735	95.0	601	86.0	386	93.3	811	94.1	896
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	93.5	727	88.8	599	84.1	383	89.8	805	89.9	889
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	97.1	736	96.8	595	96.4	387	97.8	809	96.2	894
Perception of Peer Disapproval* (Friends feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	77.0	756	64.0	606	55.4	392	65.4	835	70.2	905
	smoke tobacco?	Tobacco	81.5	752	71.2	608	55.9	390	70.4	832	74.1	904
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	71.4	747	50.7	605	39.5	390	55.8	828	58.4	901
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	87.0	754	82.1	603	81.2	389	85.4	831	82.9	902
Past 30-Day Use* (at least one use in the past 30 days)	had beer, wine, or hard liquor	Alcohol	15.2	833	30.5	652	43.7	405	26.7	909	26.7	965
	smoked cigarettes	Tobacco	9.9	825	14.7	652	22.7	406	15.7	906	13.0	962
	used marijuana	Marijuana	9.0	823	20.7	647	25.6	403	17.9	894	15.7	964
	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet, or Tylox) without a doctor's orders?	Prescription drugs	5.6	825	5.9	643	4.7	403	4.1	893	6.7	963

* For Perception of Risk, Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, and Past 30-Day Use, the "Sample" column represents the sample size - the number of people who answered the question and whose responses were used to determine the percentage. The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample answering the question as specified in the definition.

** The male and female values allow a gender comparison for youth who completed the survey. However, unless the percentage of students who participated from each grade is similar, the gender results are not necessarily representative of males and females in the community.

Data Tables

Table 16. Additional Data for Prevention Planning

In the last 30 days, about how many times were you offered:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
alcohol?	Never	71.9	70.7	75.8	78.5	48.7	45.5	56.4	58.3	47.2	32.5	42.1	47.1
	Once	11.6	14.3	10.1	10.3	15.1	16.2	14.1	13.1	11.7	14.3	13.6	13.2
	2-3 times	9.9	8.2	9.5	6.7	18.8	20.2	14.7	15.2	21.3	23.0	22.3	19.4
	4-6 times	3.6	3.4	1.8	2.1	7.5	7.9	7.3	6.7	9.4	14.1	11.6	9.4
	7-10 times	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.7	5.1	4.1	2.1	2.3	4.4	4.8	4.2	3.4
	More than 10 times	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.7	4.8	6.1	5.4	4.4	6.0	11.4	6.2	7.5
cigarettes?	Never	79.0	78.7	80.6	86.5	62.8	64.8	73.9	79.6	66.9	57.4	65.7	73.9
	Once	8.9	8.9	8.3	6.8	10.9	11.4	9.2	8.4	10.6	12.4	10.6	9.2
	2-3 times	6.0	5.5	6.5	3.7	9.0	8.6	4.6	5.3	8.8	11.8	10.4	6.8
	4-6 times	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.2	3.6	6.0	3.7	2.5	2.8	4.4	4.9	3.1
	7-10 times	1.1	1.0	0.4	0.5	4.2	2.8	2.1	1.2	2.6	2.1	1.5	1.6
	More than 10 times	3.0	3.9	2.2	1.3	9.5	6.5	6.4	3.1	8.4	12.0	6.9	5.4
marijuana?	Never	79.7	76.7	72.0	75.5	57.7	52.0	52.9	57.5	61.7	47.7	50.9	54.1
	Once	6.5	7.3	8.4	8.3	11.2	10.9	12.0	11.4	12.8	12.8	10.9	10.5
	2-3 times	6.5	6.9	9.2	6.6	9.1	12.1	10.7	10.8	7.0	14.1	11.7	12.0
	4-6 times	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	6.8	7.2	5.7	6.7	6.0	7.3	6.9	6.8
	7-10 times	1.4	1.9	2.4	1.7	4.0	5.5	5.2	3.8	2.6	3.6	4.2	3.8
	More than 10 times	2.6	3.8	4.8	4.6	11.1	12.4	13.5	9.8	9.9	14.5	15.4	12.7
other drugs?	Never	92.5	88.8	87.9	88.4	81.0	82.5	82.5	82.6	82.3	79.8	83.3	82.1
	Once	4.2	4.1	5.4	5.5	8.7	6.4	6.9	7.6	7.0	8.4	7.2	6.7
	2-3 times	1.2	3.2	3.4	2.7	3.9	5.6	4.6	4.3	5.4	5.5	4.2	5.0
	4-6 times	0.4	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.7	1.7	2.1
	7-10 times	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.0
	More than 10 times	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.7	3.4	2.5	3.7	2.6	2.3	3.4	2.7	3.0
In the last 30 days, how often did you respond in the following ways when alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana or other drugs were offered to you?		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
Say "No" without giving a reason why.	Never	32.4	28.8	30.2	30.5	67.8	36.4	38.3	35.2	63.7	35.1	41.8	39.2
	Once	12.9	11.5	13.4	11.6	32.2	16.5	14.5	14.4	36.3	15.9	16.9	15.6
	Twice	5.8	4.0	4.8	4.6	0.0	7.7	7.8	6.9	0.0	10.1	7.6	7.6
	Three times	2.3	3.3	2.5	2.3	0.0	4.2	3.0	3.5	0.0	4.3	4.0	3.8
	Four or more times	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.6	0.0	8.8	6.8	6.3	0.0	12.0	6.3	6.7
	I never get offers	42.2	47.9	44.1	46.4	0.0	26.3	29.6	33.6	0.0	22.5	23.4	27.1
Give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer.	Never	36.7	30.5	31.6	33.6	1.6	36.7	39.2	37.1	1.9	34.0	37.1	41.5
	Once	10.6	10.4	11.7	9.4	98.4	15.6	14.0	13.2	98.1	18.7	17.9	14.2
	Twice	5.8	3.9	5.0	4.3	0.0	10.1	8.0	7.0	0.0	10.5	12.4	8.1
	Three times	2.3	3.9	3.1	2.2	0.0	6.0	3.3	3.6	0.0	3.9	3.5	4.0
	Four or more times	3.1	4.0	4.7	3.7	0.0	5.6	5.4	5.4	0.0	10.7	6.1	5.2
	I never get offers	41.4	47.4	43.9	46.7	0.0	26.0	30.0	33.7	0.0	22.2	23.0	26.9
Decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer.	Never	38.5	33.9	36.6	35.4	0.5	48.9	48.3	46.0	1.5	47.9	55.6	53.3
	Once	8.9	8.9	9.7	8.5	99.5	11.4	9.8	9.7	98.5	13.0	11.5	9.2
	Twice	3.6	3.0	3.0	3.2	0.0	5.5	6.2	3.9	0.0	5.4	2.8	3.9
	Three times	2.2	1.6	1.5	1.9	0.0	3.4	1.4	2.3	0.0	3.1	1.3	2.3
	Four or more times	3.6	4.4	4.6	3.7	0.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	7.2	4.1	3.7
	I never get offers	43.1	48.2	44.6	47.3	0.0	26.8	30.2	34.2	0.0	23.3	24.7	27.6
Use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs.	Never	42.0	35.1	39.2	38.2	0.7	52.2	50.2	49.7	0.5	54.2	58.0	57.0
	Once	6.3	7.7	7.9	6.8	99.3	8.9	9.8	7.8	99.5	10.7	9.9	7.6
	Twice	3.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	0.0	5.5	4.3	2.9	0.0	3.5	3.8	3.0
	Three times	2.0	2.1	1.7	1.5	0.0	2.3	1.3	1.7	0.0	2.1	0.8	1.8
	Four or more times	2.8	4.1	4.1	3.3	0.0	4.1	3.4	3.3	0.0	5.8	3.3	2.7
	I never get offers	43.1	48.5	44.7	47.8	0.0	27.0	31.1	34.6	0.0	23.6	24.2	27.9

Data Tables

Table 17. Additional Data for Prevention Planning (Cont'd)

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	78.7	84.5	83.4	87.7	78.1	82.7	84.9	89.1	84.3	87.2	89.9	89.6
	1 or 2 times	10.3	7.3	9.0	6.4	8.4	6.8	7.3	5.0	6.9	4.9	6.3	4.7
	3 to 5 times	4.8	3.4	2.6	2.5	4.4	4.3	3.1	2.6	2.1	3.6	1.2	2.0
	6 to 9 times	1.5	2.3	1.8	1.2	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.1	1.8	1.1	0.5	1.2
	10 to 19 times	2.1	1.0	1.1	0.7	2.7	1.7	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.7	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.2
	40+ times	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.0	3.4	1.7	2.1	1.1	2.2	1.5	0.5	1.3
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	28.8	33.5	40.5	48.7	27.3	34.8	52.2	54.3	43.0	45.3	61.4	65.8
	1 or 2 times	29.6	29.7	30.0	26.4	25.5	25.0	25.0	22.6	26.9	28.0	19.9	17.9
	3 to 5 times	18.3	18.7	14.6	12.8	21.2	21.6	11.2	12.7	17.8	14.0	11.8	9.4
	6 to 9 times	10.6	7.4	5.6	5.4	12.1	8.8	7.1	5.2	5.6	5.9	3.4	3.1
	10 to 19 times	5.6	3.8	3.8	2.8	6.7	4.0	2.4	2.3	3.4	2.5	2.4	1.6
	20 to 29 times	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.2	2.9	1.4	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.7	0.7
	30 to 39 times	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.3
	40+ times	4.0	3.2	2.7	2.3	3.0	3.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.7	0.5	1.2
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	84.0	87.7	90.4	89.8	78.7	88.5	92.3	92.4	90.6	90.5	96.0	94.5
	1 or 2 times	9.6	6.4	5.2	6.0	14.9	5.9	3.9	4.2	4.8	5.7	1.9	3.0
	3 to 5 times	2.6	2.4	1.4	1.9	2.9	2.4	1.9	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.9	0.9
	6 to 9 times	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.4	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.5
	10 to 19 times	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.3
	20 to 29 times	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.5
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	90.5	91.2	91.5	91.5	91.5	92.6	93.2	93.7	93.4	94.9	98.6	94.6
	1 or 2 times	5.4	6.3	5.9	5.4	5.3	4.5	4.3	3.8	4.2	2.6	1.0	3.2
	3 to 5 times	2.0	1.3	0.6	1.2	1.8	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.9
	6 to 9 times	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3
	10 to 19 times	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
	20 to 29 times	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.7
In the last 30 days, how often have you avoided people or places because you might be offered alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or other drugs?	Never	62.8	54.7	66.1	69.0	64.1	57.0	69.9	70.4	67.7	56.0	67.3	75.5
	Once	13.7	14.7	11.3	11.2	13.1	16.4	10.6	10.5	10.5	12.7	10.6	7.8
	2-3 times	11.9	13.1	10.5	9.6	10.7	11.4	10.2	10.4	10.0	14.8	16.3	10.3
	4-6 times	3.0	6.2	3.8	3.4	4.4	5.0	5.2	3.5	3.7	6.7	3.2	3.0
	7-10 times	2.1	2.2	2.0	0.9	2.7	2.6	0.8	1.0	1.9	3.3	1.2	0.8
	More than 10 times	6.4	9.2	6.4	5.9	5.0	7.5	3.3	4.1	6.0	6.5	1.2	2.6
During the past 12 months, how many times have you talked with your parents about strategies to avoid or resist people or places where you might be offered alcohol, prescription drugs, or other drugs?*	Never	n/a	n/a	46.8	48.0	n/a	n/a	58.0	57.8	n/a	n/a	67.9	68.2
	Once	n/a	n/a	19.8	17.8	n/a	n/a	13.3	15.7	n/a	n/a	11.6	12.9
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	17.7	17.2	n/a	n/a	16.2	14.9	n/a	n/a	13.1	11.4
	4-6 times	n/a	n/a	6.2	6.8	n/a	n/a	5.1	4.7	n/a	n/a	3.0	3.4
	7-10 times	n/a	n/a	2.9	2.8	n/a	n/a	3.1	2.1	n/a	n/a	1.5	1.2
	More than 10 times	n/a	n/a	6.6	7.5	n/a	n/a	4.3	4.8	n/a	n/a	3.0	2.9
Compared to using illegal drugs (e.g. cocaine, meth, heroin), how harmful do you think it is for people to take prescription drugs (e.g. OxyContin, Vicodin, Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderal, sleeping pills) without a doctor telling them to take them?*	A lot less harmful	n/a	n/a	6.8	7.6	n/a	n/a	7.1	6.0	n/a	n/a	4.5	6.2
	Less harmful	n/a	n/a	12.7	12.4	n/a	n/a	12.5	14.8	n/a	n/a	15.2	16.6
	No difference	n/a	n/a	25.2	27.6	n/a	n/a	33.5	34.3	n/a	n/a	35.1	35.5
	More harmful	n/a	n/a	26.7	21.5	n/a	n/a	23.6	21.1	n/a	n/a	23.0	19.8
	A lot more harmful	n/a	n/a	28.5	30.9	n/a	n/a	23.4	23.8	n/a	n/a	22.2	21.9

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey these questions.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	Prior administration(s)	Current administration	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Heroin	used heroin or other opiates? (2010)	used heroin? (2012/2014)	Cautiously comparable across years.
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)? (2010/2012)	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')? (2014)	Added popular identifier "Molly" for clarification in 2014.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a (2010)*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)? (2012/2014)	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription pain relievers (Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them? used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)? used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?		*Prescription Drugs* is the the measure of any student report use of prescription sedatives, prescription stimulants or prescription pain relievers, (three separate questions) combined to create a single measure.

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

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Arizona Department of Education
School Safety and Prevention
www.ade.az.gov/sa/health/

Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
Kathy Donner
602-255-3889
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Arizona Department of Health Services
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Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
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602-496-1471
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Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families
602-542-4043
www.gocyf.az.gov

Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate
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602-264-5700 ext. 13
www.drugfreeaz.org

Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development)
www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)
www.samhsa.gov/about/csap.aspx

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
Evidence Based Practices
www.samhsa.gov/ebpwebguide/index.asp

Center for the Application of Substance Abuse Technologies (CASAT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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2014 Arizona Youth Survey



Yuma County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

Acknowlegements

The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center thanks Bach Harrison, L.L.C. for their professionalism and contributions during the administration of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey. In addition we thank the Arizona Department of Gaming, Office of Problem Gambling for their continued financial support of the Arizona Youth Survey. We also benefited from the expertise, guidance, and assistance provided by our colleagues at the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission and from input received from many individuals working for agencies throughout the state.

Additionally, the success of the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey could not have been achieved without the support and participation of school superintendents, principals, prevention coordinators, and teachers throughout the state. Finally, we extend our thanks to the students who responded to the survey. Their thoughtful participation resulted in a wealth of information that can be used to improve the circumstances in which they live and learn.

Table of Contents

Introduction 4

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention 5

Charts and Tables in this Report 6

The Community Data Project 7

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group 8

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data 10

Data Charts:

- Risk and Protective Factor Profiles 11
- Substance Use 17
- Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior 20
- School Safety 23
- Gambling 26
- Sources of Alcohol 29
- Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs 32

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions 35

Appendix 49

Contacts for Prevention 50

Introduction

2014 Arizona Youth Survey
Yuma County Summary Report

This report summarizes findings from the 2014 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2014. The results for Yuma county are presented along with comparisons to 2010 and 2012 survey results, where applicable, as well as to the overall results for the state. The survey was designed to assess school safety, adolescent substance use, antisocial behavior, and the risk and protective factors that are correlated with these adolescent problem behaviors.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students By Grade								
Grade 8	810	58.2	833	89.4	693	84.5	22,675	47.0
Grade 10	435	31.3	48	5.2	56	6.8	14,028	29.1
Grade 12	146	10.5	51	5.5	71	8.7	11,541	23.9
All Students Surveyed*	1,391	100.0	932	100.0	820	100.0	48,244	100.0
Students By Gender								
Male	684	50.1	459	50.5	434	53.3	23,460	49.1
Female	680	49.9	450	49.5	380	46.7	24,353	50.9

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	37	3.6	33	4.7	30	4.7	989	5.3
African American	17	1.7	22	3.2	18	2.8	574	3.1
Asian	8	0.8	6	0.9	4	0.6	169	0.9
Pacific Islander	10	1.0	1	0.1	10	1.6	220	1.2
White	211	20.6	245	35.2	207	32.5	6,067	32.5
Multi-Racial	42	4.1	13	1.9	26	4.1	1,027	5.5
Race Unmarked	699	68.3	376	54.0	343	53.8	9,603	51.5
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to Are you Hispanic or Latino? and marked their race as:	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	8	2.4	4	2.8	13	7.9	1,274	4.5
African American	22	6.7	3	2.1	9	5.5	1,790	6.4
Asian	9	2.7	3	2.1	6	3.6	1,459	5.2
Pacific Islander	3	0.9	1	0.7	1	0.6	260	0.9
White	235	71.0	97	68.3	108	65.5	20,587	73.4
Multi-Racial	48	14.5	16	11.3	23	13.9	2,413	8.6
Race Unmarked	6	1.8	18	12.7	5	3.0	268	1.0
Totals								
	County 2010		County 2012		County 2014		State 2014	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	1,024	73.6	696	74.7	638	77.8	18,649	38.7
Non-Hispanic Students	331	23.8	142	15.2	165	20.1	28,051	58.1
*Total Students***	1,391	100.0	932	100.0	820	100.0	48,244	100.0

* As a small percentage of students skipped the question Are you Hispanic or Latino? (at the state level, 1,544 students, or 3.2% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than Total Students.

All schools in Arizona are eligible to participate in the survey, and recruitment efforts were successful in obtaining participation by schools in all of Arizona's 15 counties. Careful planning and uniform administration of the survey have resulted in survey data that are valid and representative of the students in 8th, 10th, and 12th grades in Arizona.

Tables 1 and 2 describe the characteristics of the students who completed the survey from your county and the state of Arizona. Because not every student answered all of the questions, the number of students in the gender and ethnicity/race categories often will be less than the total number of students.

To better understand the diversity of Arizona's youth population, respondents were asked separate questions about their ethnicity (Hispanic vs. Non-Hispanic) and their race (Caucasian, African-American, Native American, or Alaska Native, etc.). This method for obtaining ethnicity and race information provides more comprehensive data on youth cultural and racial self-identification, and a more nuanced understanding of Arizona's diverse youth population.

Whenever data are obtained from a sample of students instead of the entire population, it is important to recognize the strengths and weaknesses of the data. One easy way to investigate the quality of the sample is to look at the basic demographic characteristics of the students who participated in the survey and compare them to what is known about the entire population of students. This will give the user of these data a basic understanding of the degree to which the sample data can be generalized to the entire population.

It is important to note that even when the characteristics of the sample do not match well to the characteristics of the population this does not mean the data lose their usefulness. The data included in this report describes the level of risk and protective factors, substance use, antisocial behavior, and delinquency of those youth who participated in the survey, which can be used to inform the development of school and community-based prevention and intervention activities that may benefit both the youth who participate in the survey and those who did not.

The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention

Prevention is a science. The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention is a proven way of reducing substance abuse and its related consequences. This model is based on the simple premise that to prevent a problem from happening, we need to identify the factors that increase the risk of that problem developing and then find ways to reduce the risks. Just as medical researchers have found risk factors for heart disease such as diets high in fat, lack of exercise, and smoking, a team of researchers at the University of Washington have defined a set of risk factors for youth problem behaviors.

Risk factors are characteristics of school, community and family environments, and of students and their peer groups known to predict increased likelihood of drug use, delinquency, school dropout, and violent behaviors among youth. For example, children who live in families with high levels of conflict are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in families characterized by low levels of family conflict.

The chart below shows the links between 19 risk factors and five problem behaviors. The check marks indicate where at least two well designed, published research studies have shown a link between the risk factor and the problem behavior.

Protective factors exert a positive influence and buffer against the negative influence of risk, thus reducing the likelihood that adolescents will engage in problem behaviors. Protective factors identified through research include strong bonding to family, school, community and peers, and healthy beliefs and clear standards for behavior.

Research on risk and protective factors also has important implications for children's academic success, positive youth development, and prevention of health and behavior problems. In order to promote academic success and positive youth development and to prevent problem behaviors, **it is necessary to address the factors that predict these outcomes.** By measuring risk and protective factors in a population, specific risk factors that are elevated and widespread can be identified and targeted by policies, programs, and actions shown to reduce those risk factors and to promote protective factors.

Many risk and protective factors can be linked to specific types of interventions that have been shown to be effective in either reducing risk(s) or enhancing protection(s). The steps outlined here will help your school make key decisions regarding allocation of resources, how and when to address specific needs, and which strategies are most effective and known to produce results.

Risk Factors

	Community						Family				School		Peer / Individual						
	Community Laws & Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use, Firearms & Crime	Availability of Drugs & Firearms	Transitions & Mobility	Low Neighborhood Attachment	Community Disorganization	Extreme Economic & Social Deprivation	Family History of the Problem Behavior	Family Conflict	Family Management Problems	Favorable Parent Attitudes & Involvement in the Problem Behavior	Academic Failure	Lack of Commitment to School	Early Initiation of Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Early & Persistent Antisocial Behavior	Alienation & Rebelliousness	Friends Who Use Drugs & Engage in Problem Behaviors	Favorable Attitudes Toward Drug Use & Other Problem Behaviors	Gang Involvement	Constitutional Factors
Substance Abuse	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Delinquency	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Teen Pregnancy						✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓		
School Drop-Out			✓			✓	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		
Violence	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓

Source: Communities That Care (CTC) prevention model, Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA)

Charts and Tables in this Report

There are seven types of charts presented in this report:

1. Risk profiles
2. Protective profiles
3. Lifetime and 30-day Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug (ATOD) use
4. Binge drinking and antisocial behavior
5. School safety and cyber-bullying
6. Gambling
7. Where youth acquired alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 14 that appear at the end of this report. The additional data found in Tables 15 through 17 are explained at the end of this section.

Understanding the Format of the Charts

There are several graphical elements common to all the charts. Understanding the format of the charts and what these elements represent is essential in interpreting the results of the 2014 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students who reported a given behavior. For the risk and protective charts, research has determined cutoff scores for each scale where the likelihood of youth problem behaviors were increased (youth at risk) or reduced (youth having protection). The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students scoring above the cutoff, reflecting elevated risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2010, 2012, and 2014. By looking at the percentages over time, it is possible to identify trends in substance use and antisocial behavior. By studying the percentage of youth at risk and with protection over time, it is possible to determine whether the percentage of students at risk or with protection is increasing, decreasing, or staying the same. This information is important when deciding which risk and protective factors warrant attention.

- **Dots, Diamonds, and Triangles.** The dots on the charts represent the percentage of all of the youth surveyed across Arizona who reported substance use, problem behavior, elevated risk, or elevated protection. The diamonds and triangles represent national data from the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey and the Bach Harrison Norm, respectively.

The Bach Harrison Norm was developed by Bach Harrison L.L.C. to provide states and communities with the ability to compare their results on risk, protection, and antisocial measures with more national measures. Survey participants from eight statewide surveys and five large regional surveys across the nation were combined into a database of approximately 460,000 students. The results were weighted to make the contribution of each state and region proportional to its share of the national population. Bach Harrison analysts then calculated rates for antisocial behavior and for students at risk and with protection. The results appear on the charts as BH Norm. In order to keep the Bach Harrison Norm relevant, it is updated approximately every two years as new data become available.

A comparison to state-wide and national results provides additional information for your community in determining the relative importance of levels of alcohol, tobacco and other drug (ATOD) use, antisocial behavior, risk, and protection. Information about other students in the state and the nation can be helpful in determining the seriousness of a given level of problem behavior. Scanning across the charts, it is important to observe the factors that differ the most from the Bach Harrison Norm. This is the first step in identifying the levels of risk and protection that are higher or lower than those in other communities. The risk factors that are higher than the Bach Harrison Norm and the protective factors that are lower than the Bach Harrison Norm are probably the factors that your community should consider addressing when planning prevention programs.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

Risk and protective factor scales measure specific aspects of a youth's life experience that can be used to predict whether they will engage in problem behaviors. The scales, defined in Table 3, are grouped into four domains: community, family, school, and peer/individual. The risk and protective factor charts show the percentage of students at risk and with protection for each of the scales.

Lifetime and 30-Day ATOD Use

- **Lifetime use** is a measure of the percentage of students who tried the particular substance at least once in their lifetime and is used to show the percentage of students who have had experience with a particular substance.
- **30-day use** is a measure of the percentage of students who used the substance at least once in the 30 days prior to taking the survey and is a proxy for the level of current use of the substance.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

Binge Drinking and Antisocial Behavior

- **Binge Drinking** is measured as having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey.
- **Impaired Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving in the past 30 days, or riding with a driver in the past 30 days who had been drinking alcohol.
- **Antisocial behavior (ASB)** is a measure of the percentage of students who report any involvement during the past year with the eight antisocial behaviors listed in the charts.

School Safety and Cyber-Bullying

The school safety and cyber-bullying profile charts contain the percentages of students who felt unsafe at school or on the way to school, were threatened or injured with a weapon at school, were in a physical fight at school, carried a weapon to school, were picked on or bullied at school, bullied another student, or were harassed or mistreated while online or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 10.

Gambling

Gambling behavior charts show the percentage of students who engaged in each of the 10 types of gambling "for money, possessions, or anything of value" during the past year: played gambling machines, played the lottery, bet on sports, played cards, played bingo, bet on a dice game, bet on a game of personal skill, and bet on horse or other animal races. The chart also shows the percentage of students who engaged in any gambling behavior during the past year.

Where Youth Obtained Alcohol, Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

These charts display data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol, marijuana and prescription drugs in the past 30 days. Each chart focuses on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol, marijuana, or prescription drugs. (Students reporting no use of the relevant substance are not represented in these data.) The smaller the size of the subgroup (known as the sample size), the larger the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where they obtained alcohol, each category would show up as either 0% or 100%). The chart legends indicate the sample size for each grade surveyed to help readers know when caution should be taken as a result of a small sample.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 14, Tables 15 through 17 contain information useful for prevention planning and grant reporting.

Table 15 contains the information that is required by communities with Drug Free Communities Grants, such as the perception of the risk of ATOD use, perception of parent and peer disapproval of ATOD use, and past 30-day use.

The Community Data Project

Supported by a grant from the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Community Data Project is a multi-agency effort to create a central repository for Arizona's substance abuse and crime data. Through a user-friendly website, the public has access to a one-stop portal where they can select the type of data they need, specific demographic characteristics, and their geographic level of interest. Various output options are offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site is a useful tool for practitioners and policymakers who are addressing substance abuse, juvenile delinquency, and crime and the criminal justice system by providing them with a picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the user's geographic area of interest not only leads to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but also maximizes data-for-decision-making capabilities for things such as the appropriate program content, identification of at-risk target areas and populations, grant writing and reporting, monitoring progress of prevention and intervention initiatives over time, and determining resource allocation. Please visit the Community Data Project at:

www.bach-harrison.com/arizonadataproject/Indicators.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) is the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Acting Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and staff support is provided by the GOCYF. The body is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations, and is used as the conduit through which its Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP is tasked with developing and utilizing a shared-planning process that encourages state and local partnerships to maximize existing resources and with building the capacity of local communities to meet their identified needs. Further, the body is tasked with integrating strategies across systems to leverage existing funding and with increasing access to services at the community level. Specifically, the ASAP has the following duties and responsibilities:

a. Compile and summarize information and data on substance misuse and abuse and associated consequences and correlates, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process. Identify and address data gaps in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.

b. Utilize evaluation and research reports to promote the most effective and evidence-based programs, policies and practices across the state and make recommendations for modification as needed.

c. Encourage state and local partnerships to engage in shared planning processes and build the capacity of local communities to meet identified needs and maximize resources.

d. Identify and share effective practices to integrate strategies across systems that will leverage existing funding and increase access to services at the community level.

e. Analyze current state and federal laws and programs governing substance misuse and abuse prevention, treatment, and enforcement and recommend any changes that would enhance the effectiveness of these laws or programs.

f. Recommend specific drug and alcohol related policy and budget line-items for consideration by Arizona state agencies and/or the Arizona Legislature.

Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group

The Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group) operates under the authority of the Arizona Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families (GOCYF) and the direction of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) in conformance with Executive Order 2007-12 signed by the Governor of Arizona on June 13, 2007 and continued by Executive Order 2013-05 on May 28, 2013.

Arizona's Epi Work Group was formed in 2004 as a requirement of the Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant (SPF SIG) received by Arizona from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) and became an official standing work group of the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership via Executive Order 2007-12 and Executive Order 2013-05.

In the past, the Epi Work Group was responsible for releasing a biennial comprehensive, informative and functional profile of substance use indicators for use by practitioners, policymakers, coalitions, agencies, individuals in relevant fields, and other key stakeholders. In order to publish the first Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile in 2005, the Epi Work Group identified indicators of substance use and consequence patterns and thoroughly analyzed available data.

In 2007, the second edition expanded upon the first report in that it contained a broader array of epidemiological data, including measures of tobacco-related mortality and morbidity, outlined differential consequences and/or consumption patterns by gender and race and ethnicity, and provided a more complete assessment of methamphetamine use and its effects on Arizona's adults and youth. The 2007 report also uncovered gaps in Arizona's data systems, including the need for data on the relationship between child welfare and substance use, sub-county data, substance-specific data, measures of the severity of substance use, and tribal data. The Epi Work Group and the GOCYF have dedicated themselves to addressing these data gaps in order to lay a solid foundation for reducing the state's substance use problem and to provide

ASAP and Epi Work Group (cont'd)

an accurate depiction of the impact of substance use on Arizona and its populace.

Recently, the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile has been replaced by the Community Data Project (CDP). While not yet as comprehensive in scope as the Arizona Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile, the CDP is an interactive, user-friendly, data-sharing website that provides data online, a customizable, cost-effective and user-driven alternative to the hard-bound profiles. The CDP website currently houses over 300 indicators of substance use/prevalence and associated consequences. Data are provided over time in graph, table, and map formats and are available at the county- and community-level, and by race and ethnicity, gender, and age (where applicable and available).

The Epi Work Group's mission is to provide communities, policymakers and local, state and tribal officials with data on the use, consequences and context of alcohol and illicit, over-the-counter, and prescription drugs to inform their substance abuse prevention and intervention strategies.

The Epi Work Group's principles are to:

- Establish a clear purpose and set of goals and objectives consistent with a public health model;
- Establish work plans that identify specific workgroup products, schedules, and milestones;
- Establish and maintain regular contacts with appropriate State advisory group(s) and key State decision-makers;
- Ensure an ongoing and meaningful exchange of data and information between the Epi Work Group, State leaders and SAMHSA;
- Emphasize outcomes;
- Support data-driven decision-making at the State-level and local-level;
- Provide community-oriented data for use in community planning, and for monitoring and evaluation purposes;
- Promote continual improvements in data gathering for assessments; and
- Use data sources that will provide multiple measures over time and meet data quality technical standards

The Epi Work Group functions as a work group of the ASAP, the single statewide council on substance abuse prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP is chaired by the Director of Governor Janice K. Brewer's Office for Children, Youth and Families; is composed of representatives from state governmental bodies, federal entities and community organizations; and is used as the conduit through which the Epi Work Group facilitates data-driven decisions and solutions to the critical substance abuse problems facing Arizona.

The ASAP utilizes the data and analysis provided by the Epi Work Group to devise strategies and solutions and to guide decisions about the allocation of resources, including the funding of prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement efforts, and to inform the public about the prevalence of substance use and associated consequences, such as mortality and morbidity.

The Epi Work Group has three major goals, which are to:

1. Maintain and update the Community Data Project, the interactive website for substance misuse and abuse and associated consequence and correlate data, including mental illness and emerging trends, through a collaborative and cooperative data-sharing process.
2. Identify data gaps and address them in order to provide Arizona with a comprehensive picture of substance misuse and abuse in the state.
3. Serve as a resource to the Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership and member agencies to support data-driven decision-making that makes the best use of the resources available to address substance misuse abuse and related issues in Arizona.

Staffed by the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, the Epi Work Group is composed of statisticians, data analysts, academics, and holders of key datasets from various state agencies and universities who collaborate and advise on epidemiological reports and respond to data gaps and pressing substance use-related inquiries.

School and Community Improvement Using Survey Data

What are the numbers telling you?

Review the charts and data tables presented in this report. Note your findings as you discuss the following questions:

- Which 3-5 risk factors appear to be higher than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state or the Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which levels of 30-day drug use are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
  - Which substances are your students using the most?
  - At which grades do you see unacceptable usage levels?
- Which levels of antisocial behaviors are increasing and/or unacceptably high?
- Which behaviors are your students exhibiting the most?
- At which grades do you see unacceptable behavior levels?

How to identify high priority problem areas.

- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the others?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which problem(s) can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problem(s) fit best with the prevention resources at hand?
- **Determine the standards and values held within your community** – For example: Is it acceptable in your community for a percentage of high school students to drink alcohol regularly as long as that percentage is lower than the overall state rate?

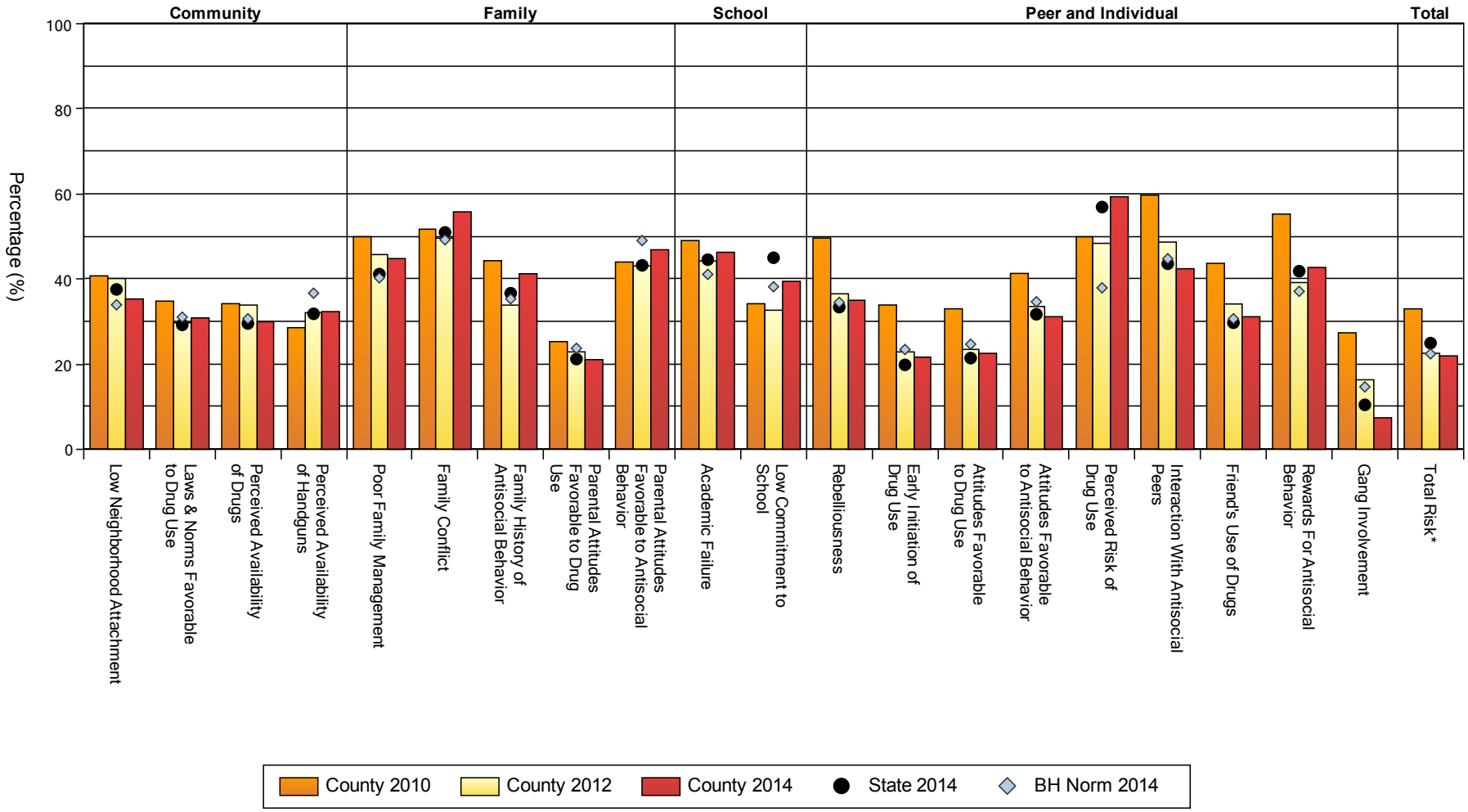
Use these data for planning.

- **Substance use and antisocial behavior data** – raise awareness about the problems and promote dialogue.
- **Risk and protective factor data** – identify exactly where the community needs to take action.
- **Promising approaches** – access resources listed on the last page of this report for ideas about programs that have been proven effective in addressing the risk factors that are high in your community, and improving the protective factors that are low.

	Sample notes	Priority rate 1	Priority rate 2	Priority rate 3
Risk factors	*8th grade Favorable Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @14% (8% > BH Norm.)*			
Protective factors	*10th grade School rewards for prosocial involvement down 7% from 2 yrs ago*			
Substance abuse	*8th grade 30-day Marijuana @7% (3% above state av.)*			
Antisocial behavior	*12th grade - Drunk/high at school @ 5% (same as state, but still too high)*			

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

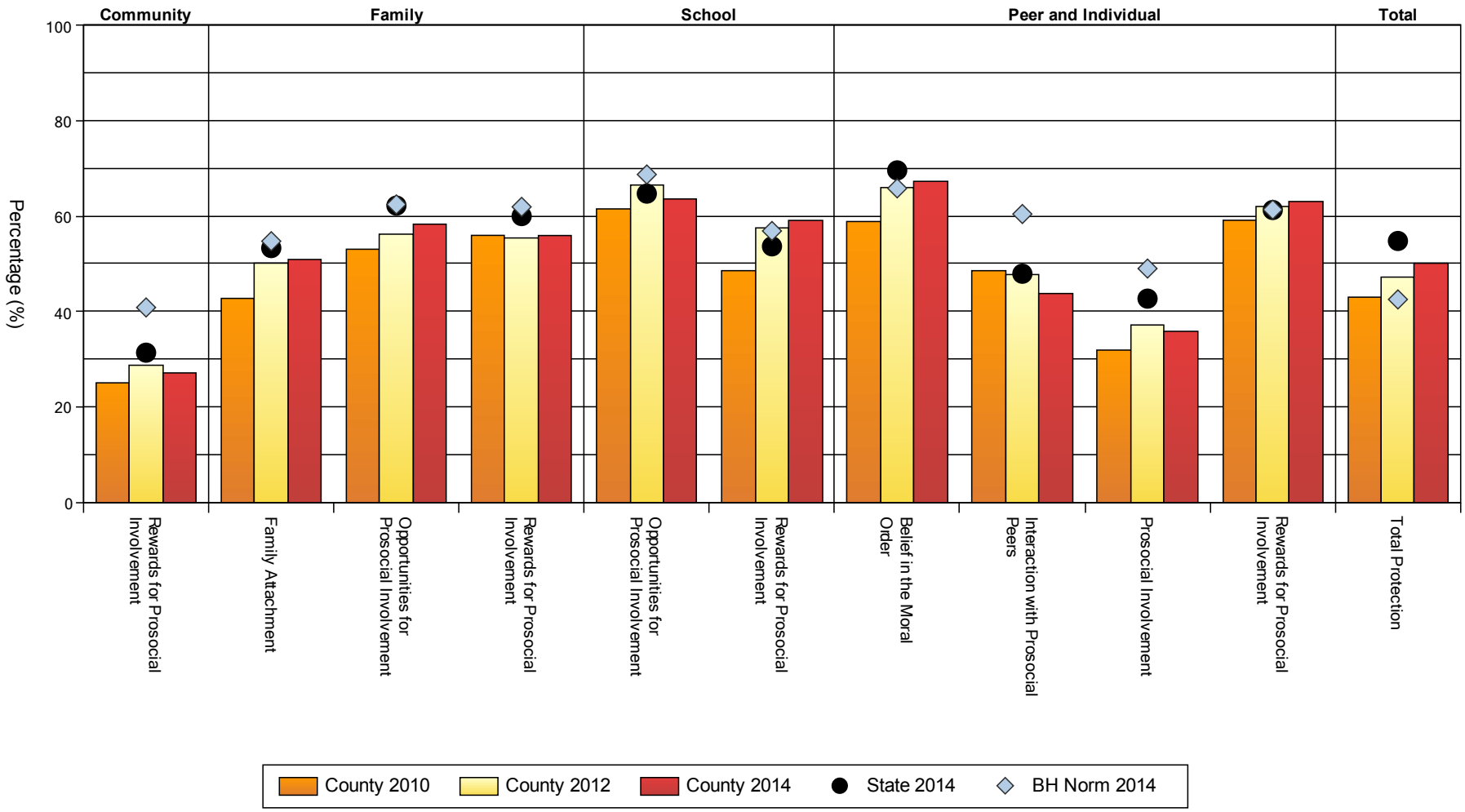
RISK PROFILE
2014 Yuma County, Grade 8



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

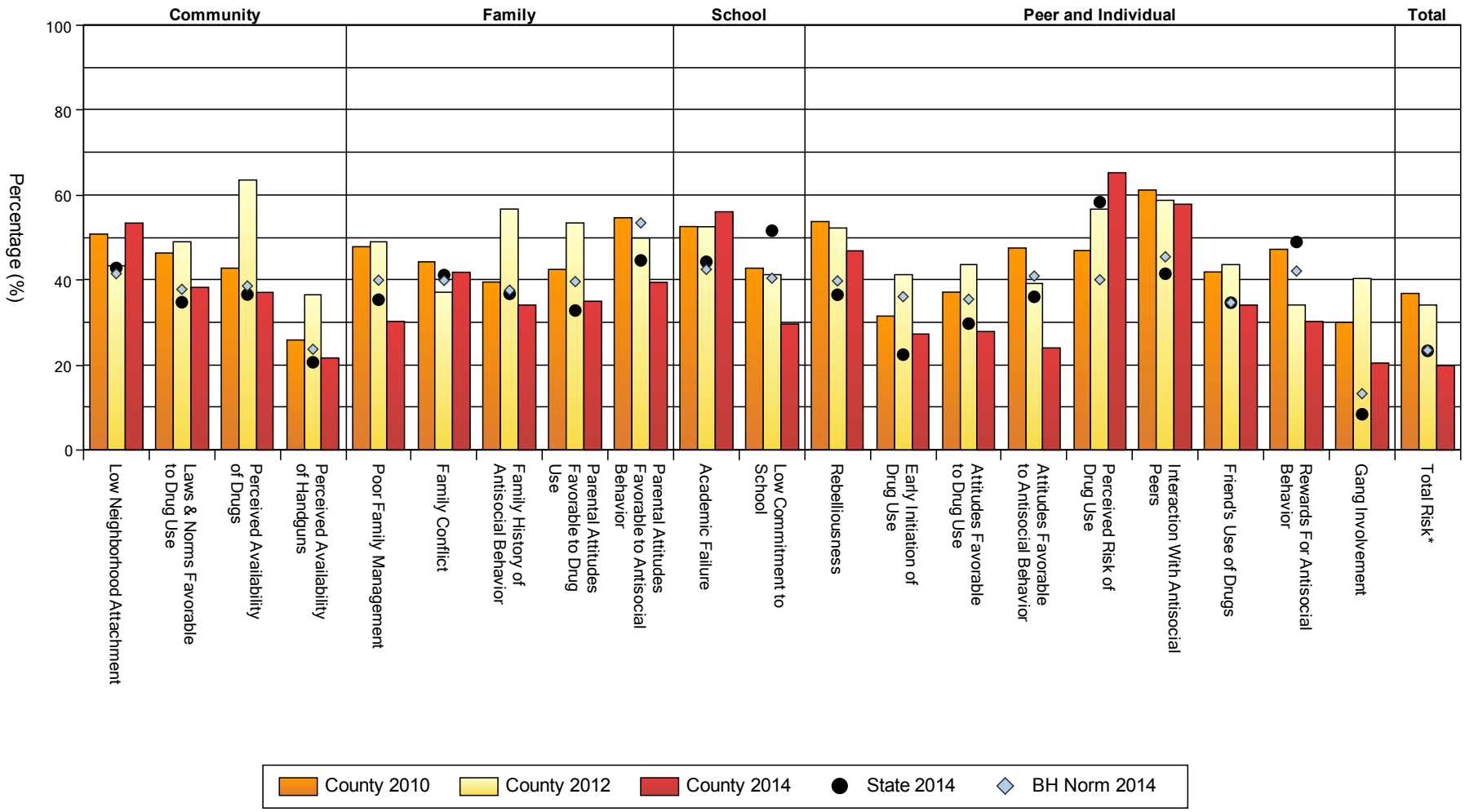
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Yuma County, Grade 8



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

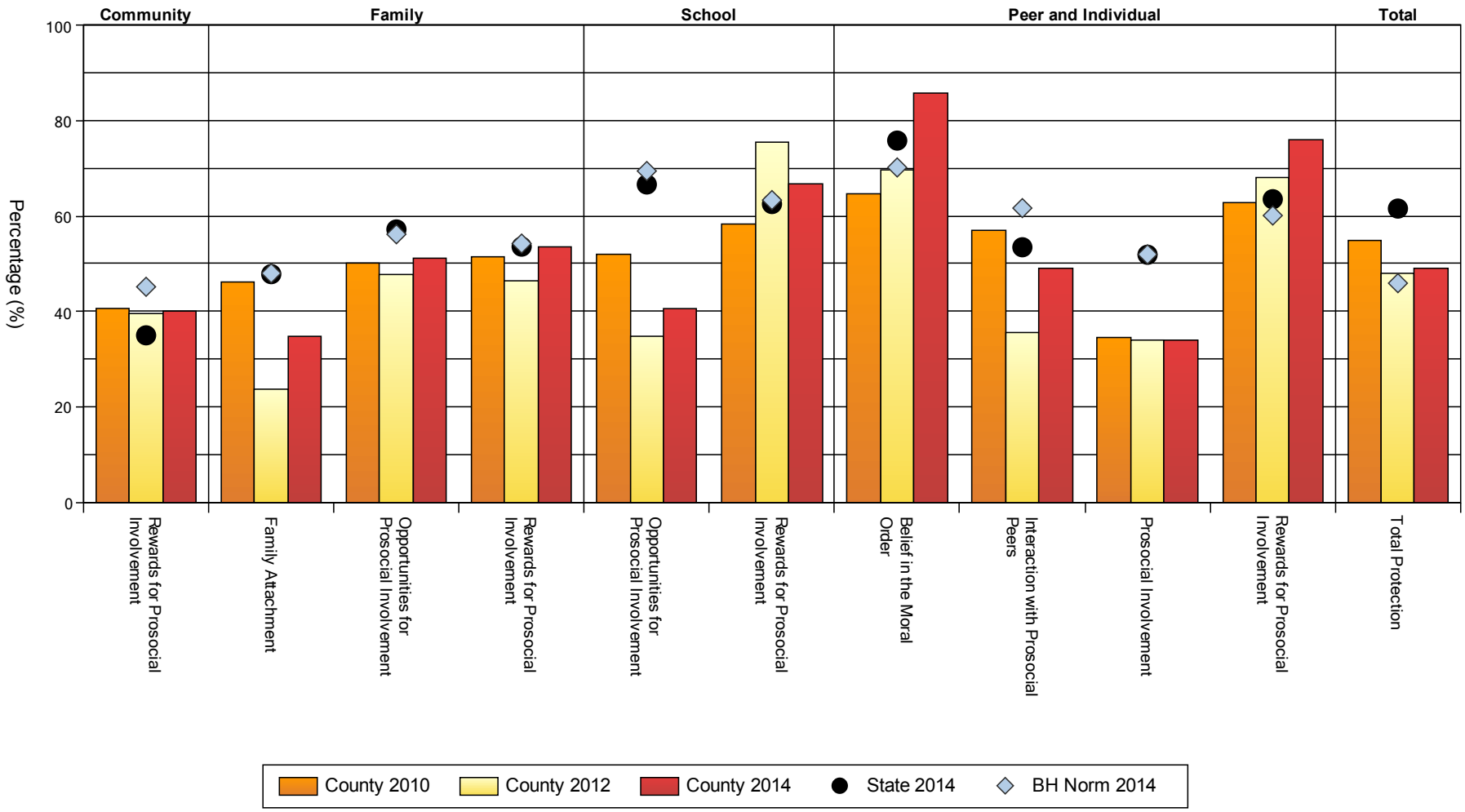
RISK PROFILE
2014 Yuma County, Grade 10



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

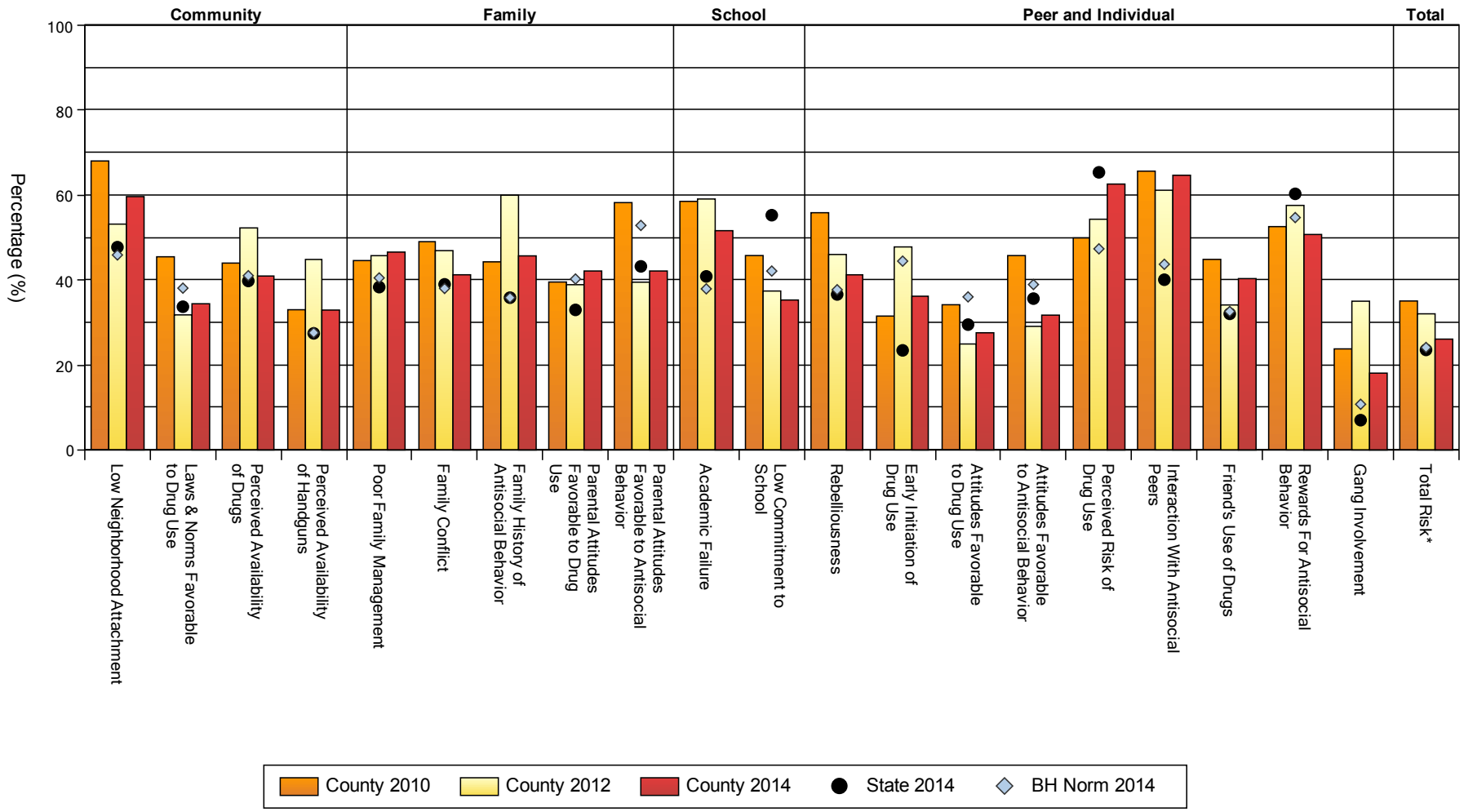
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Yuma County, Grade 10



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

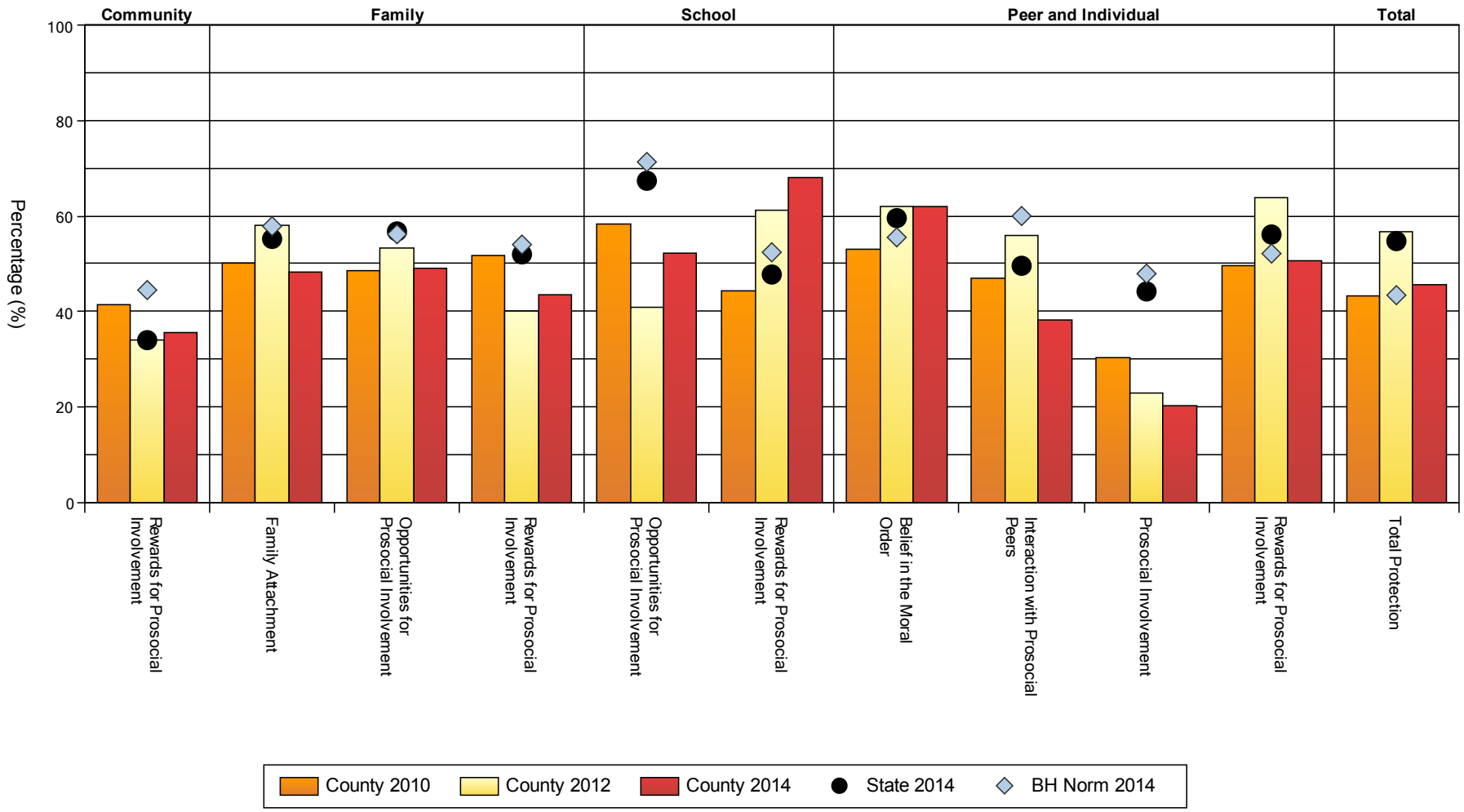
RISK PROFILE
2014 Yuma County, Grade 12



* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

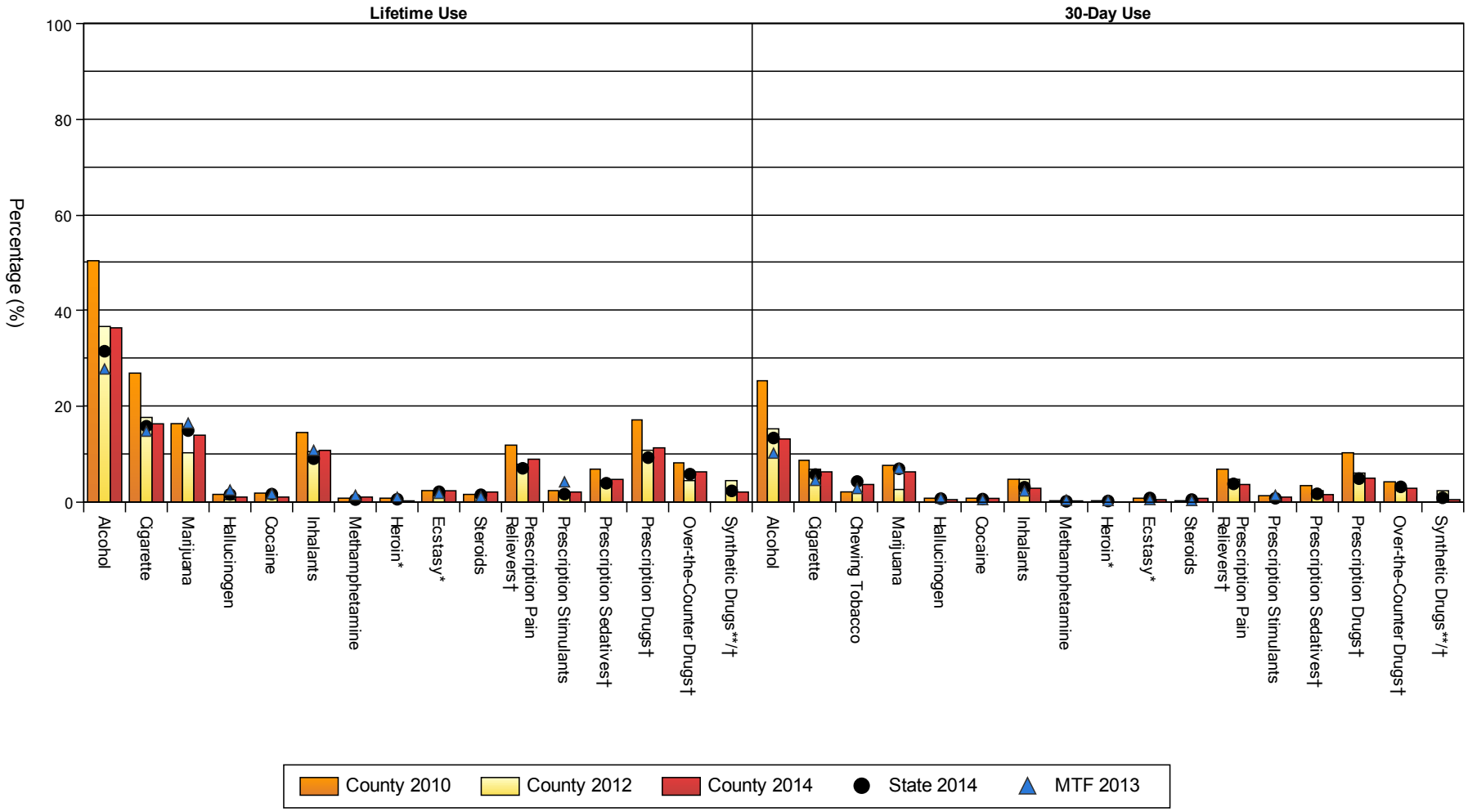
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2014 Yuma County, Grade 12



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

Substance Use

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Yuma County, Grade 8

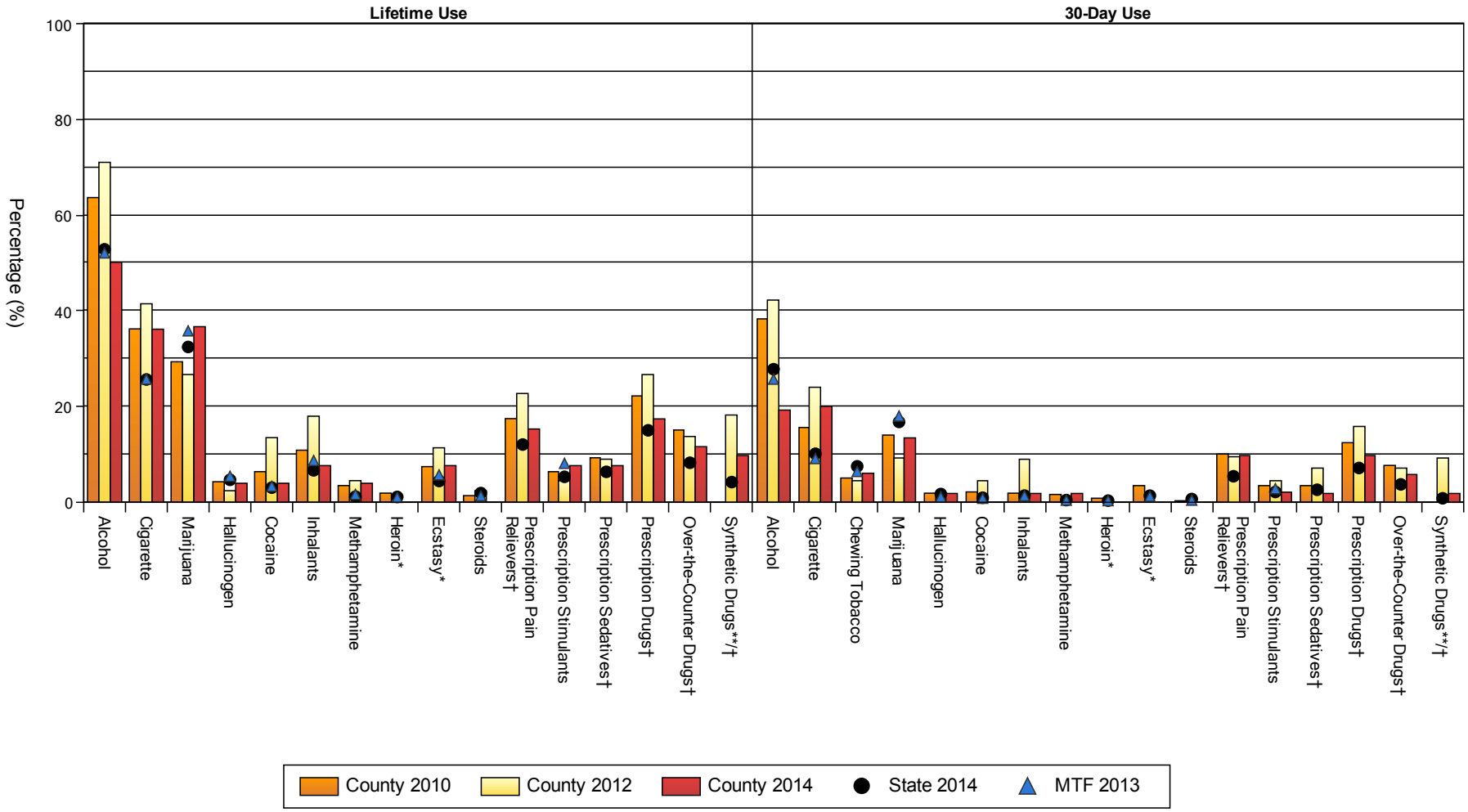


* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

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

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Yuma County, Grade 10

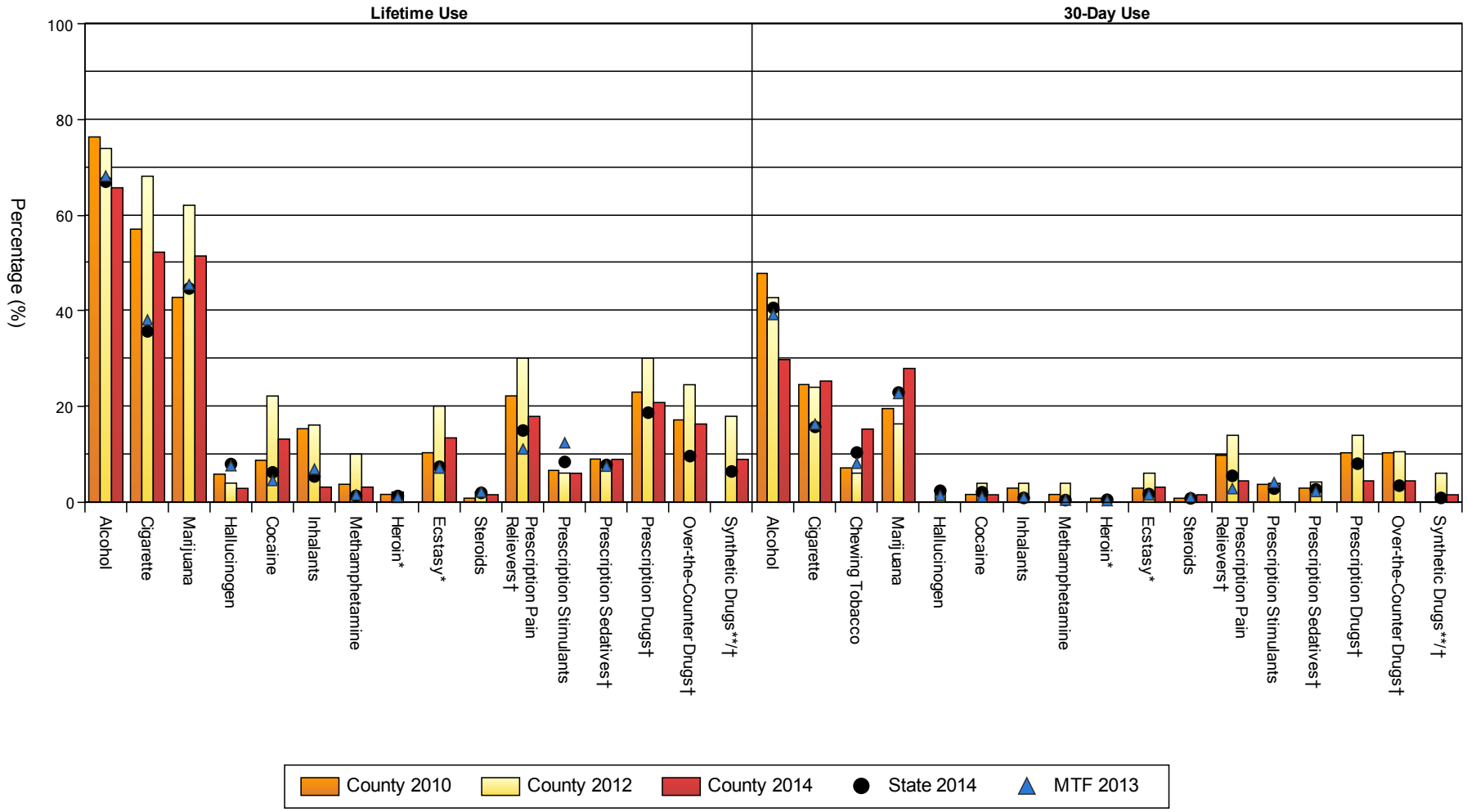


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LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2014 Yuma County, Grade 12



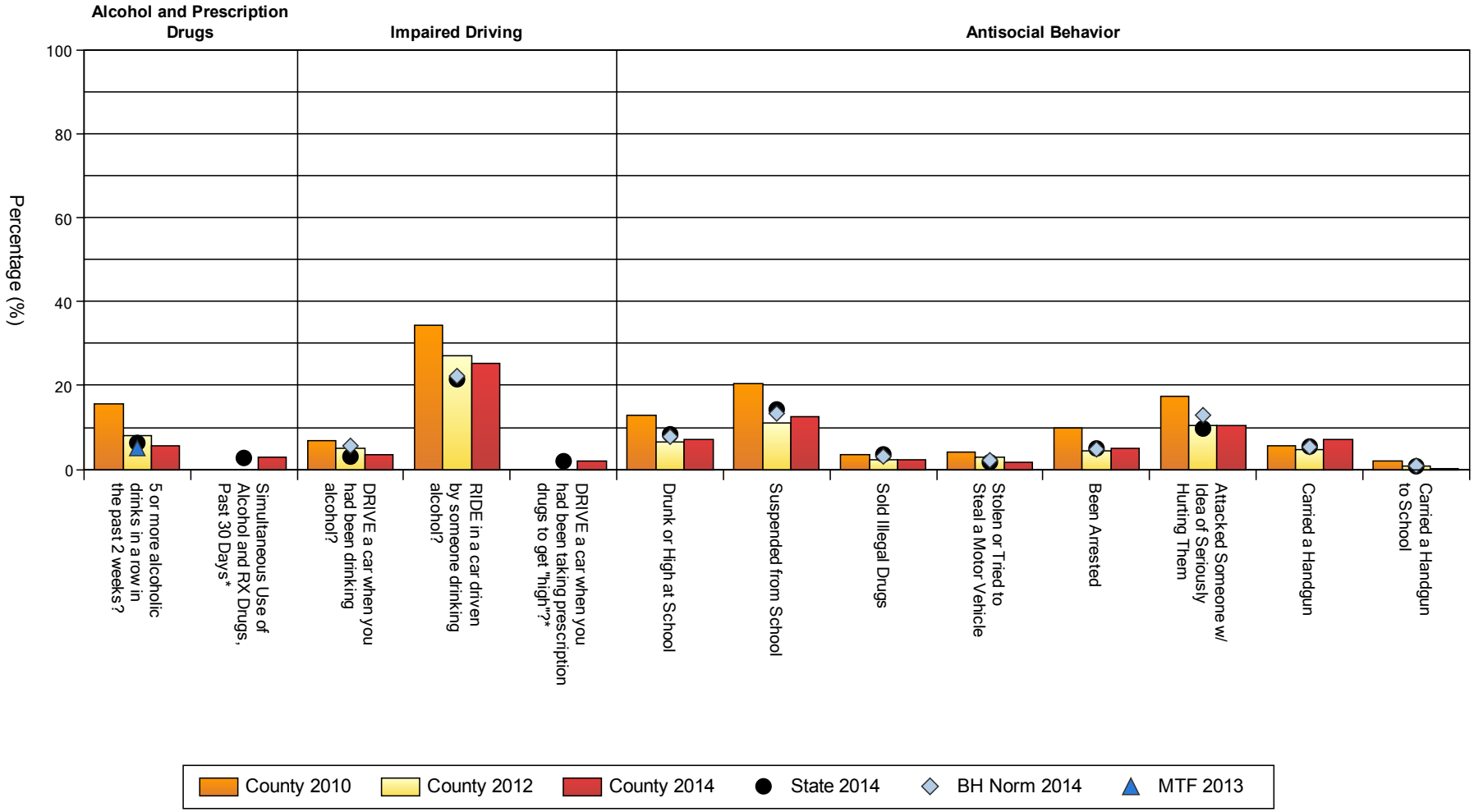
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Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

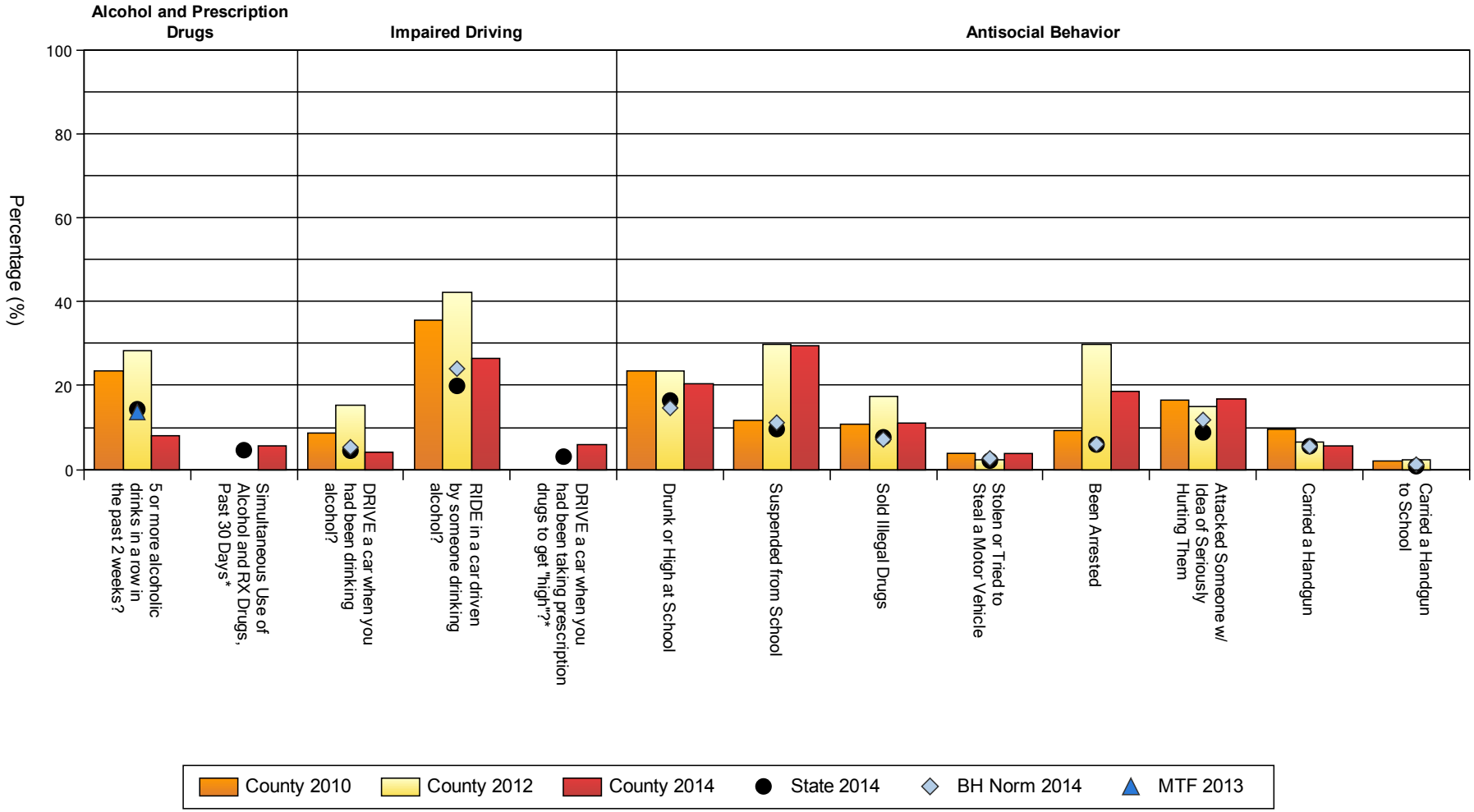
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Yuma County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

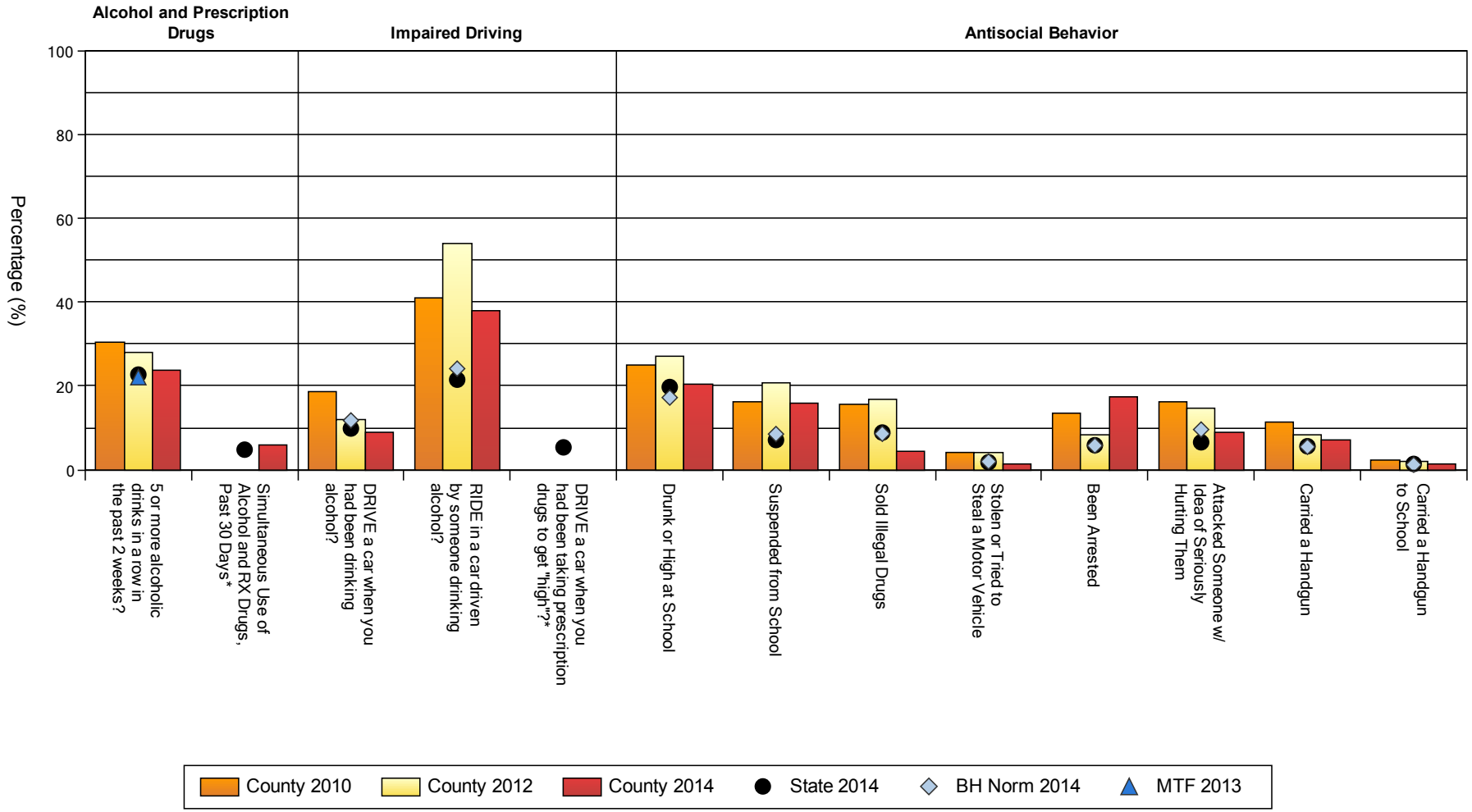
ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Yuma County, Grade 10



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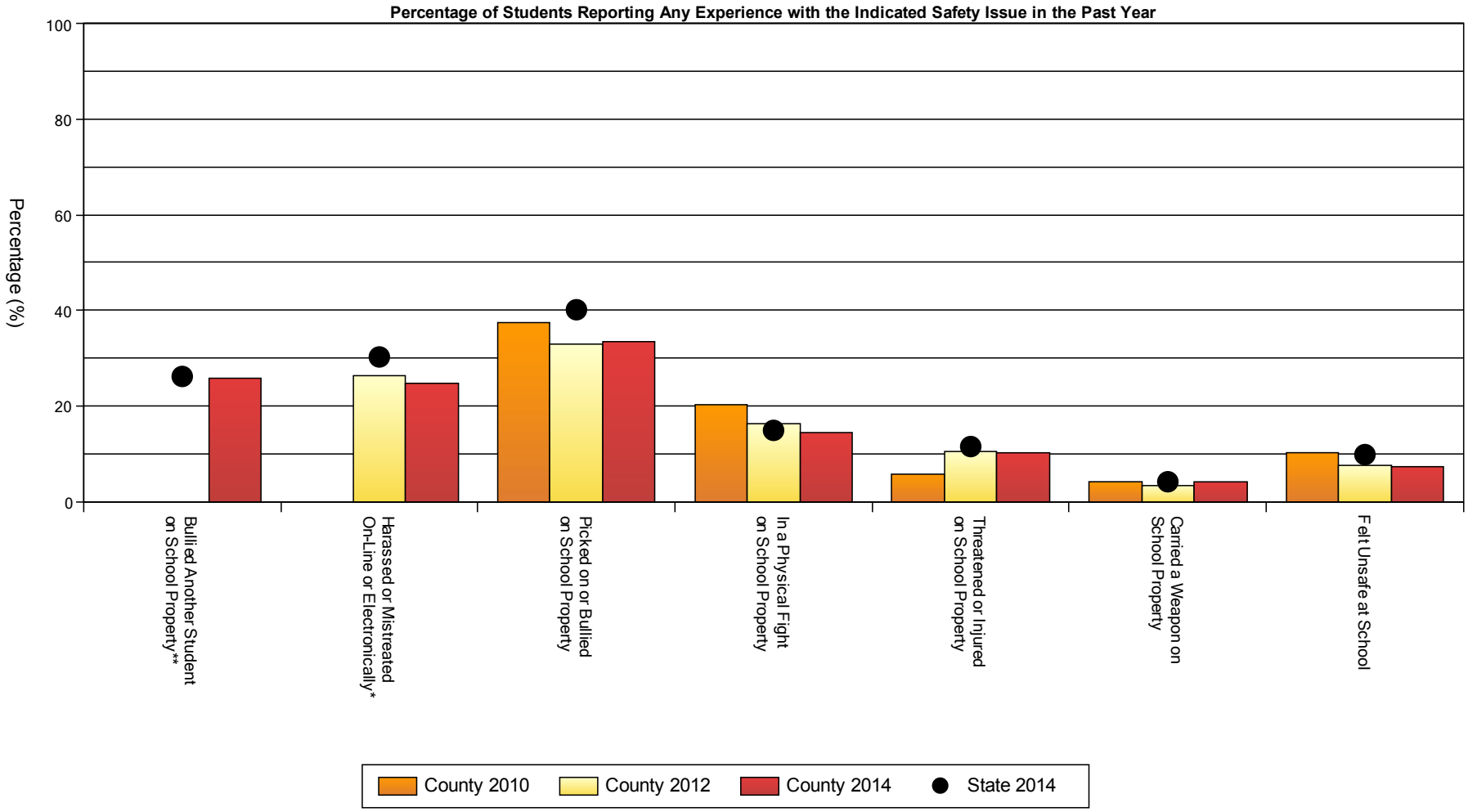
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

ALCOHOL & PRESCIPTION DRUGS, IMPAIRED DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2014 Yuma County, Grade 12



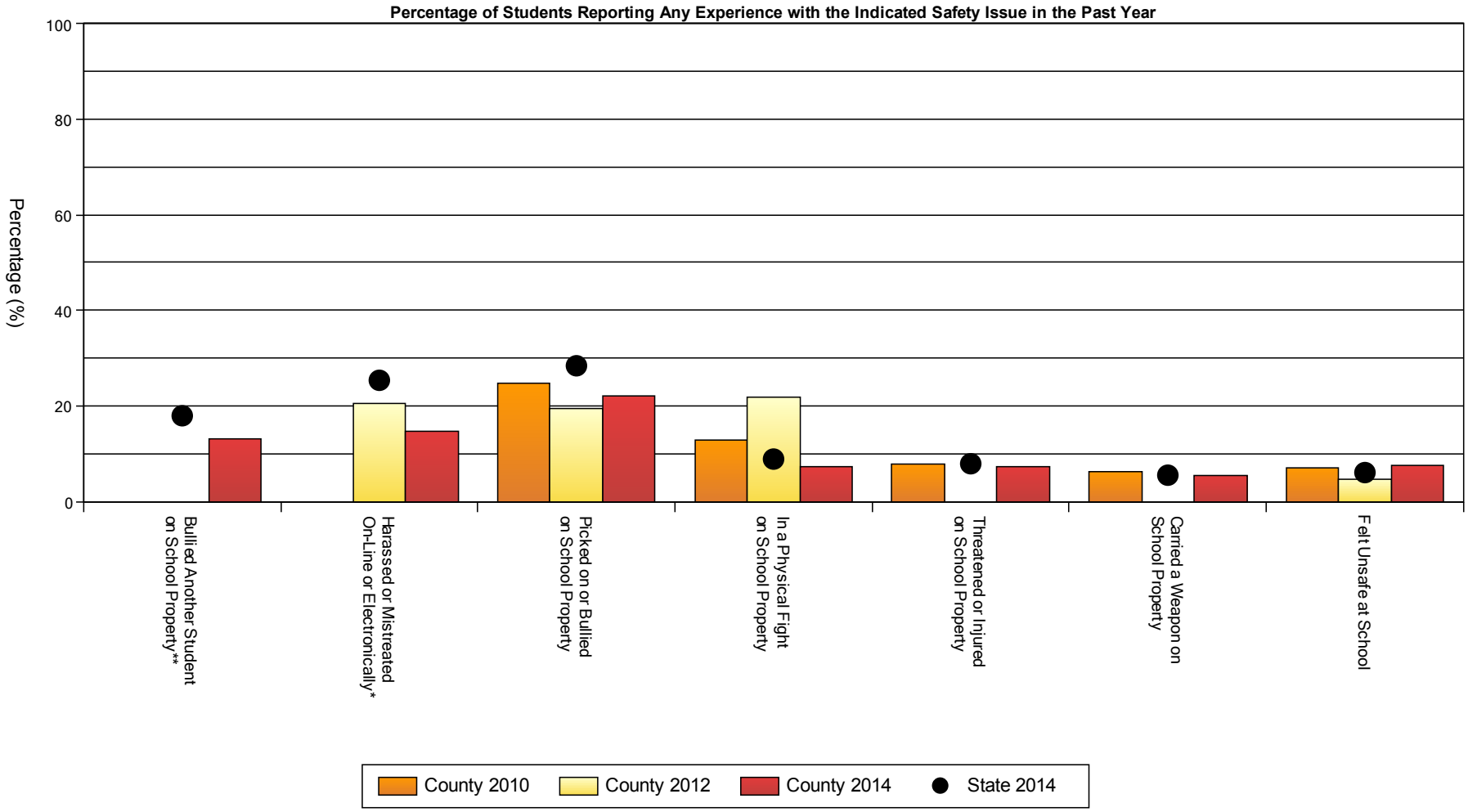
* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Yuma County, Grade 8



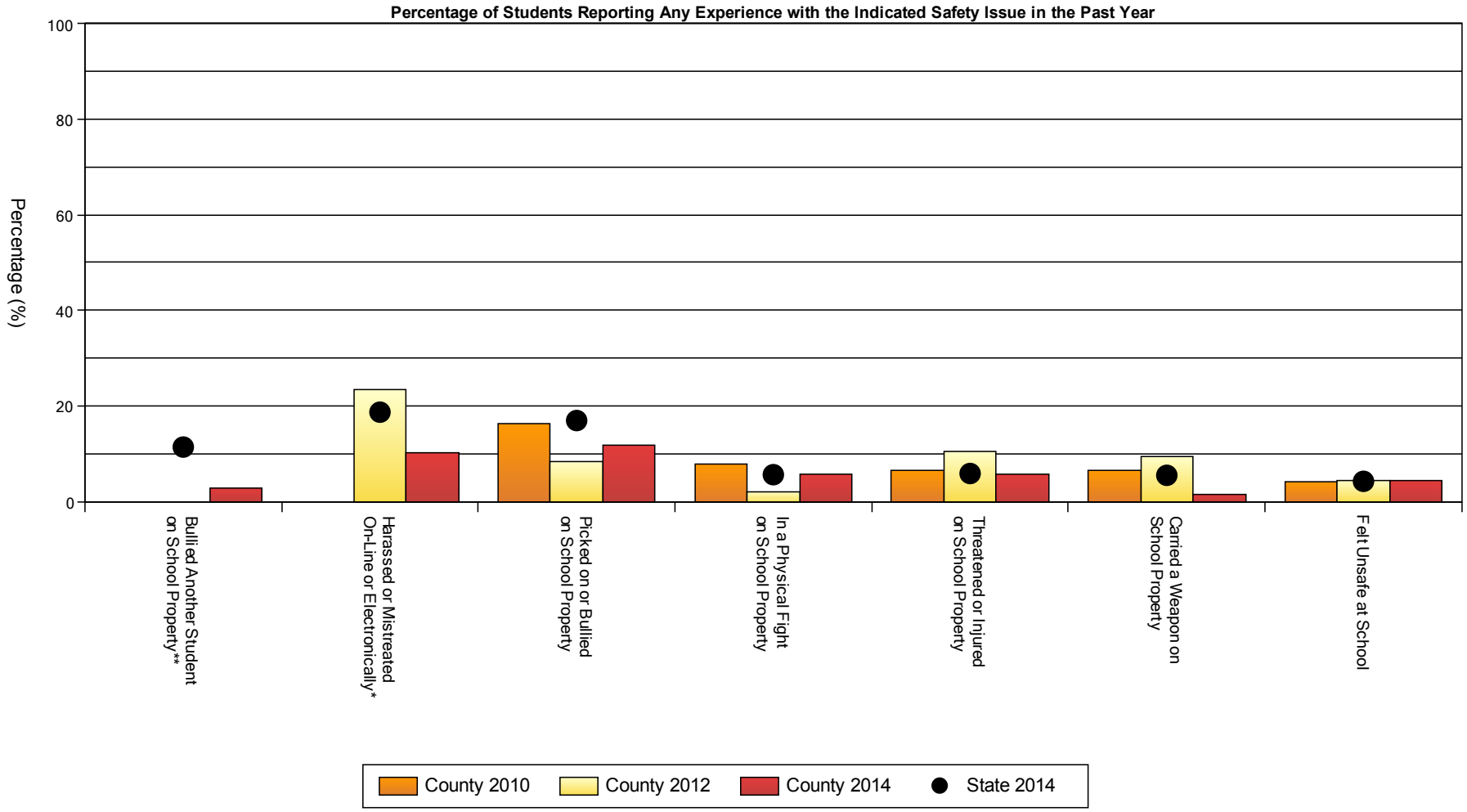
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey student reports of bullying against others.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Yuma County, Grade 10



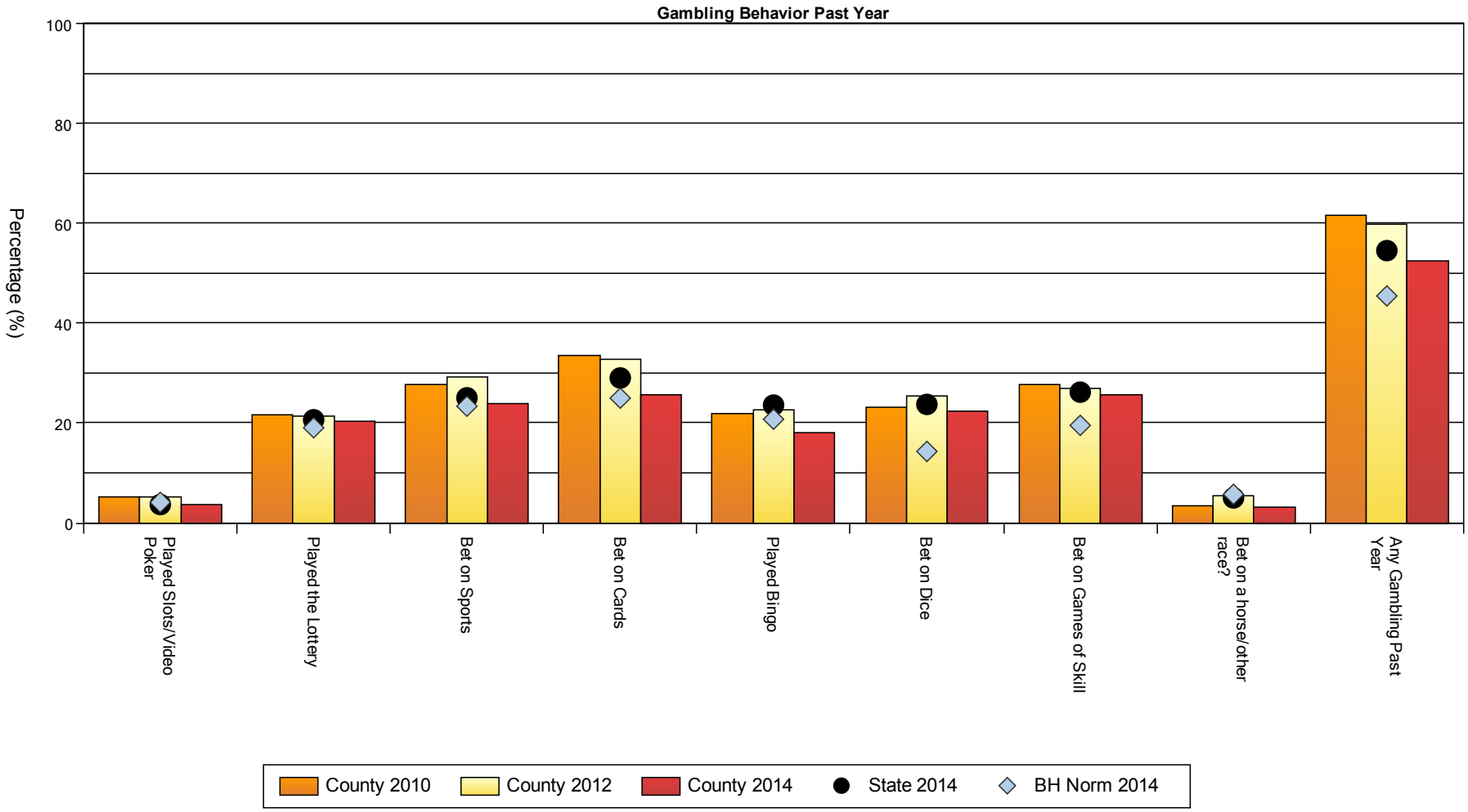
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SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2014 Yuma County, Grade 12

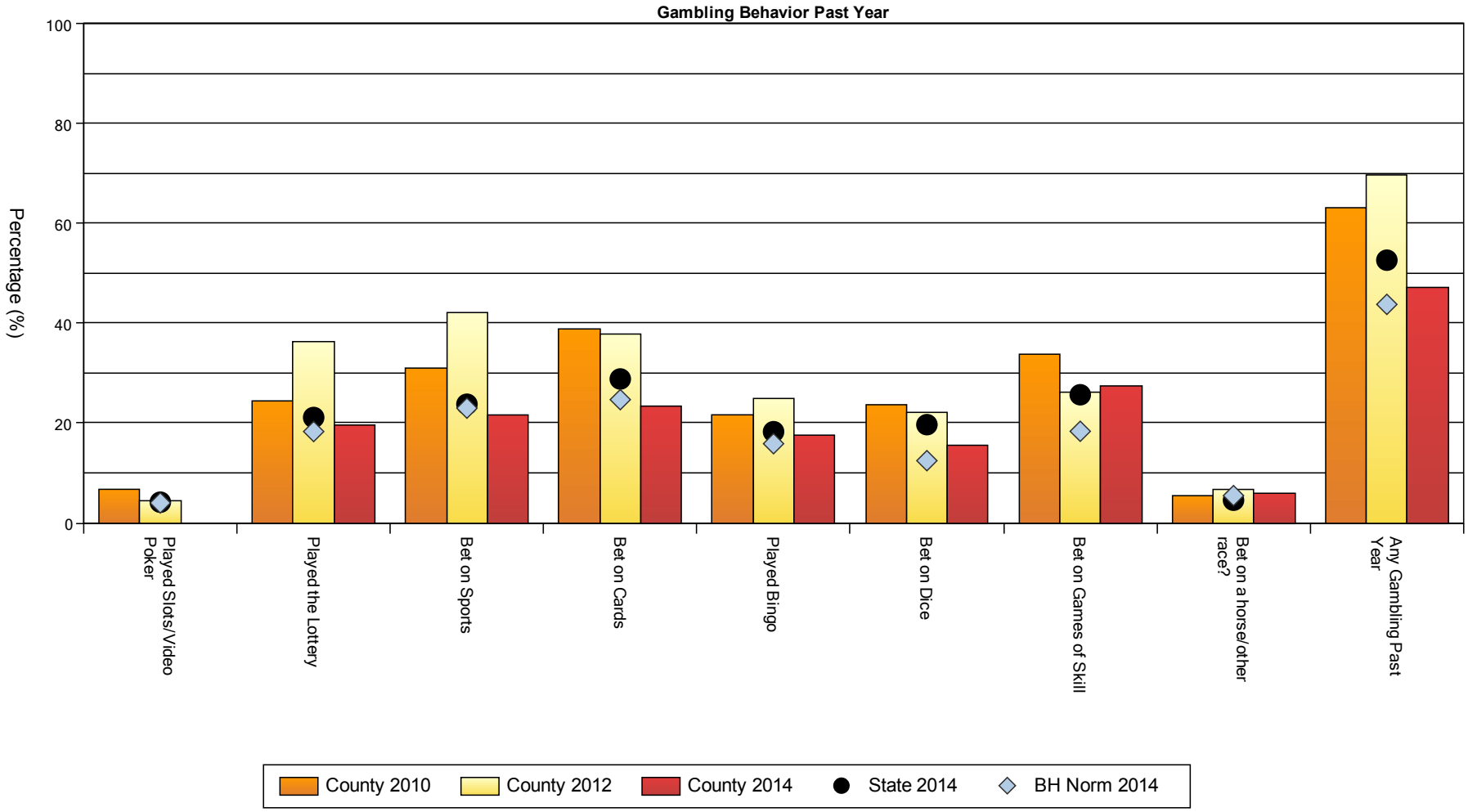


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not ask respondents about online and electronic harassment.
** Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

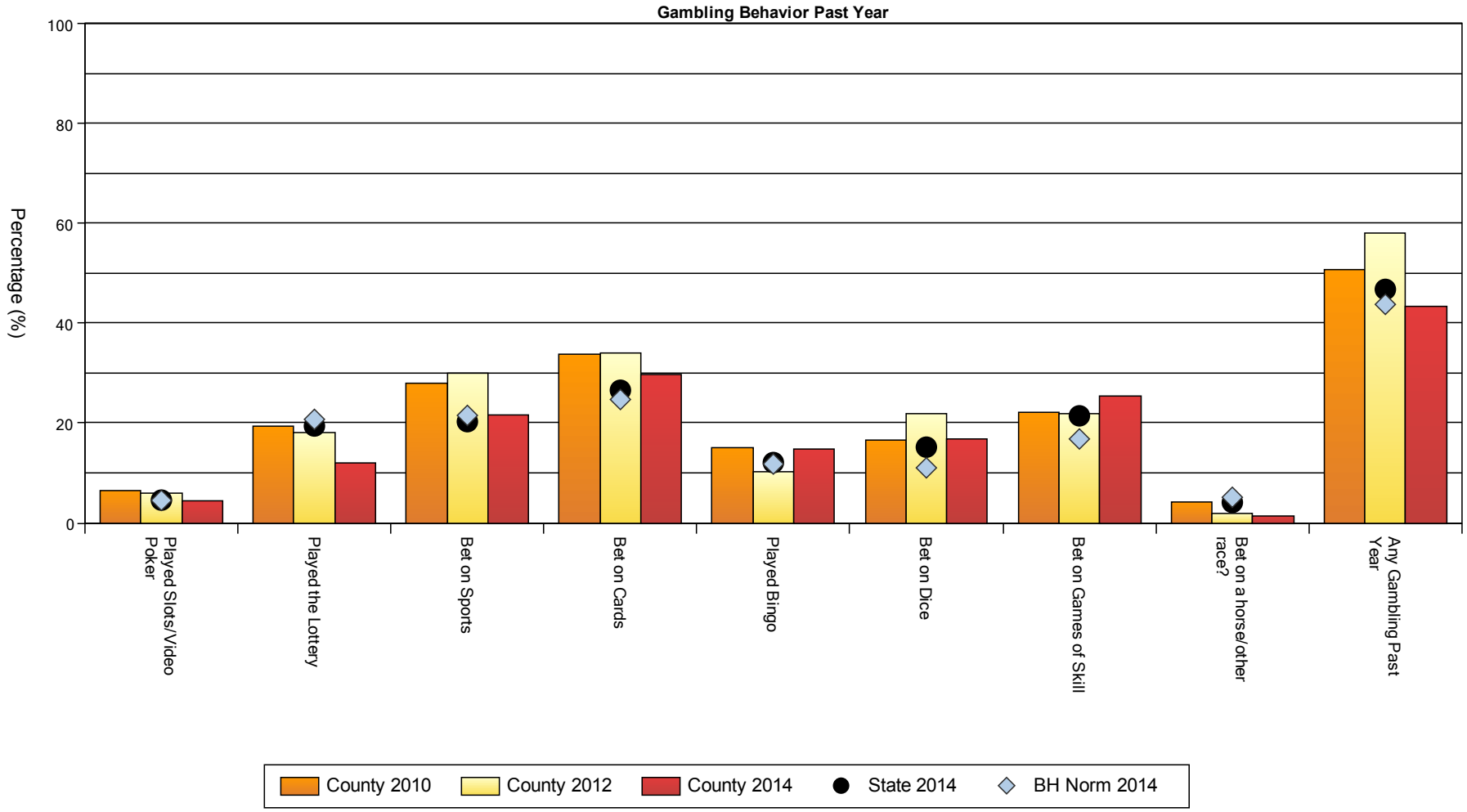
GAMBLING
2014 Yuma County, Grade 8



GAMBLING
2014 Yuma County, Grade 10

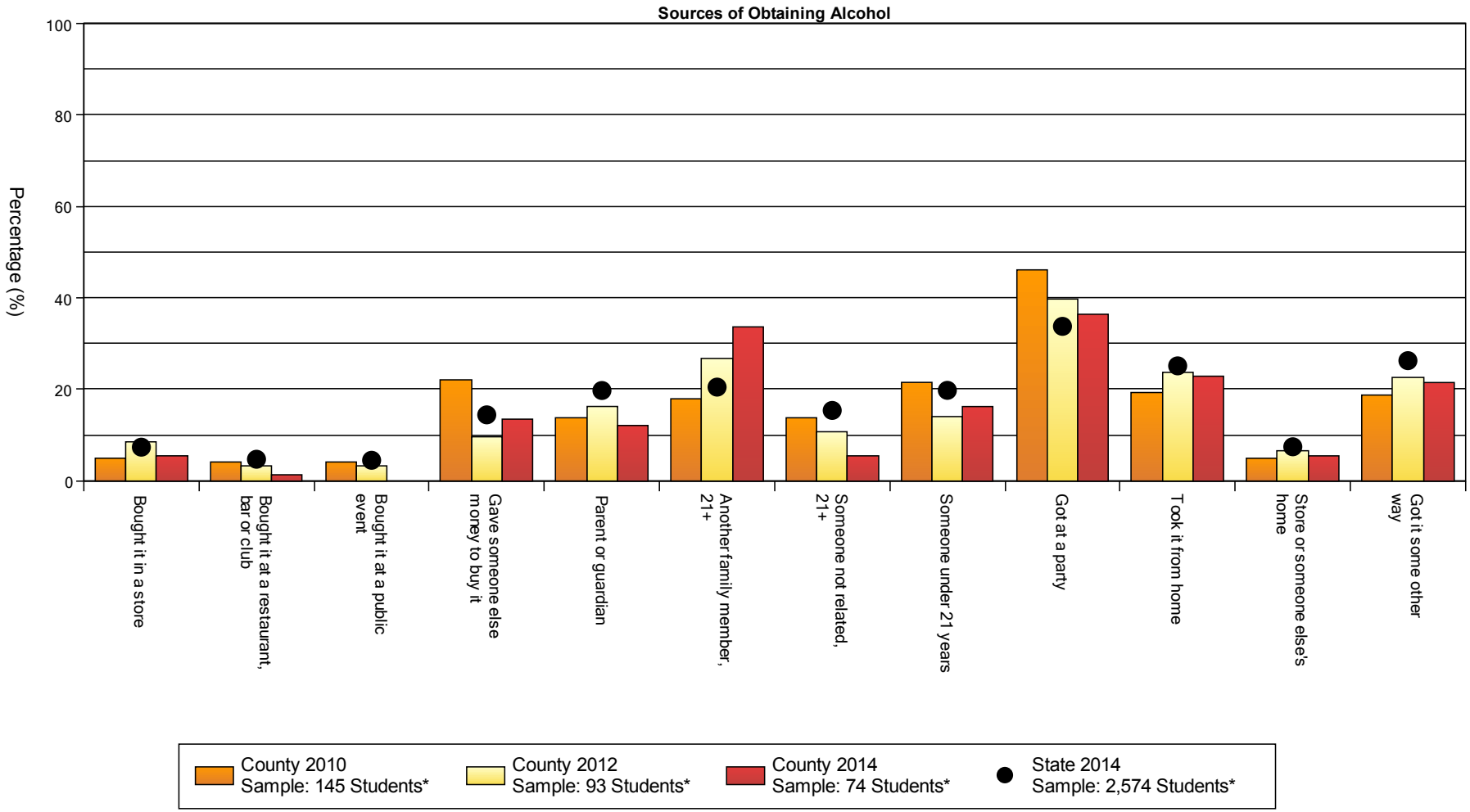


GAMBLING
2014 Yuma County, Grade 12



Sources of Alcohol

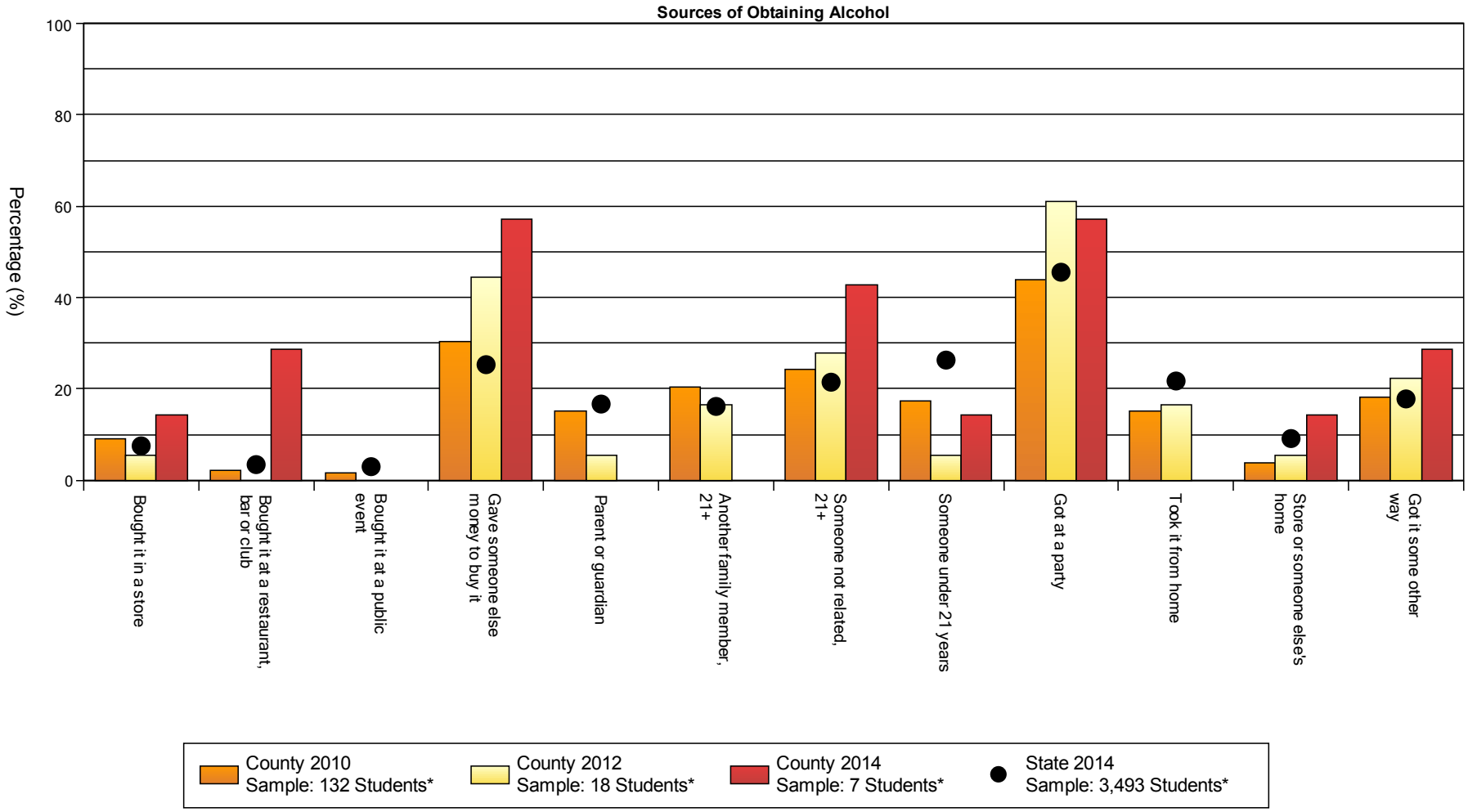
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Yuma County, Grade 8



* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Alcohol

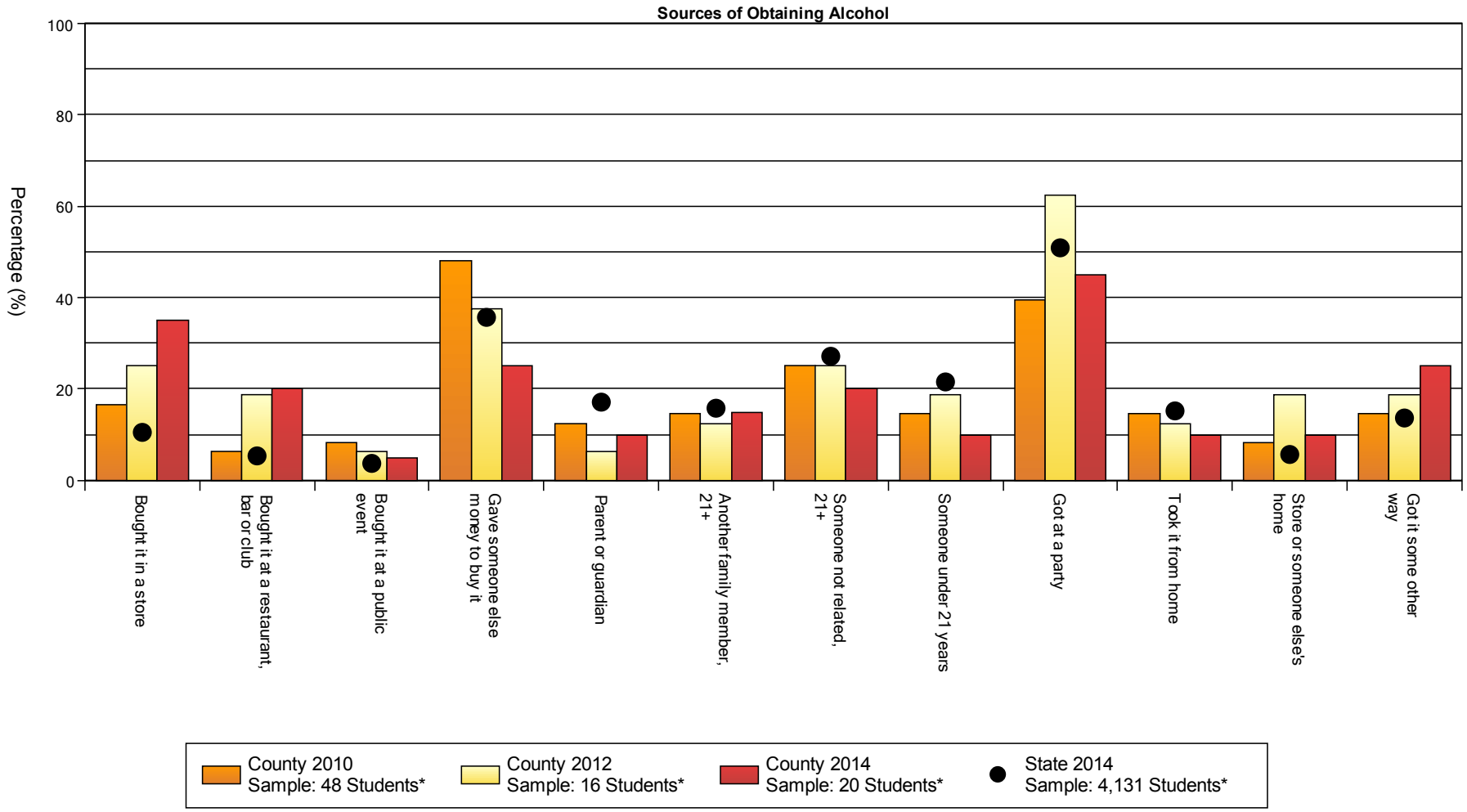
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Yuma County, Grade 10



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Sources of Alcohol

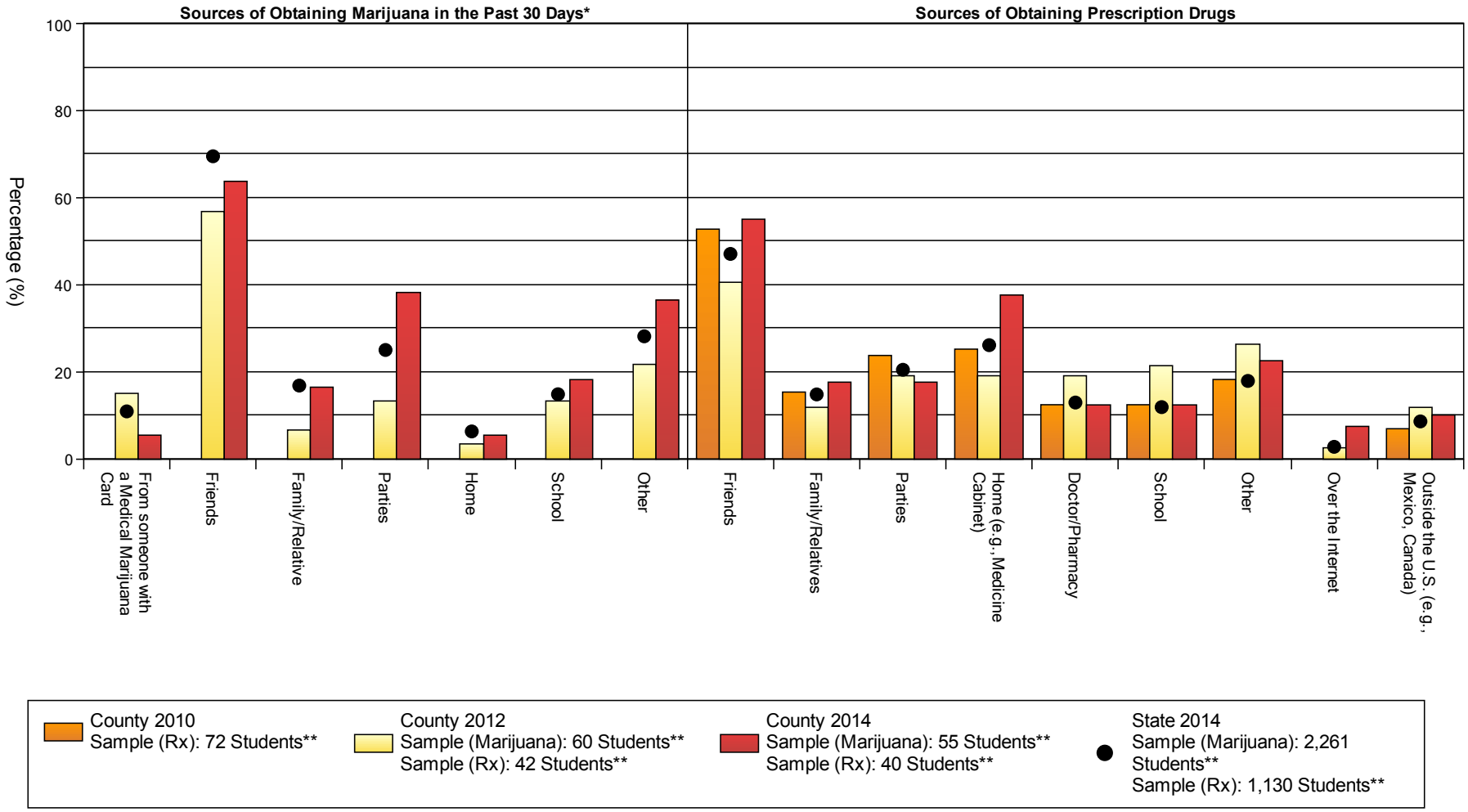
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL
2014 Yuma County, Grade 12



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Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Yuma County, Grade 8

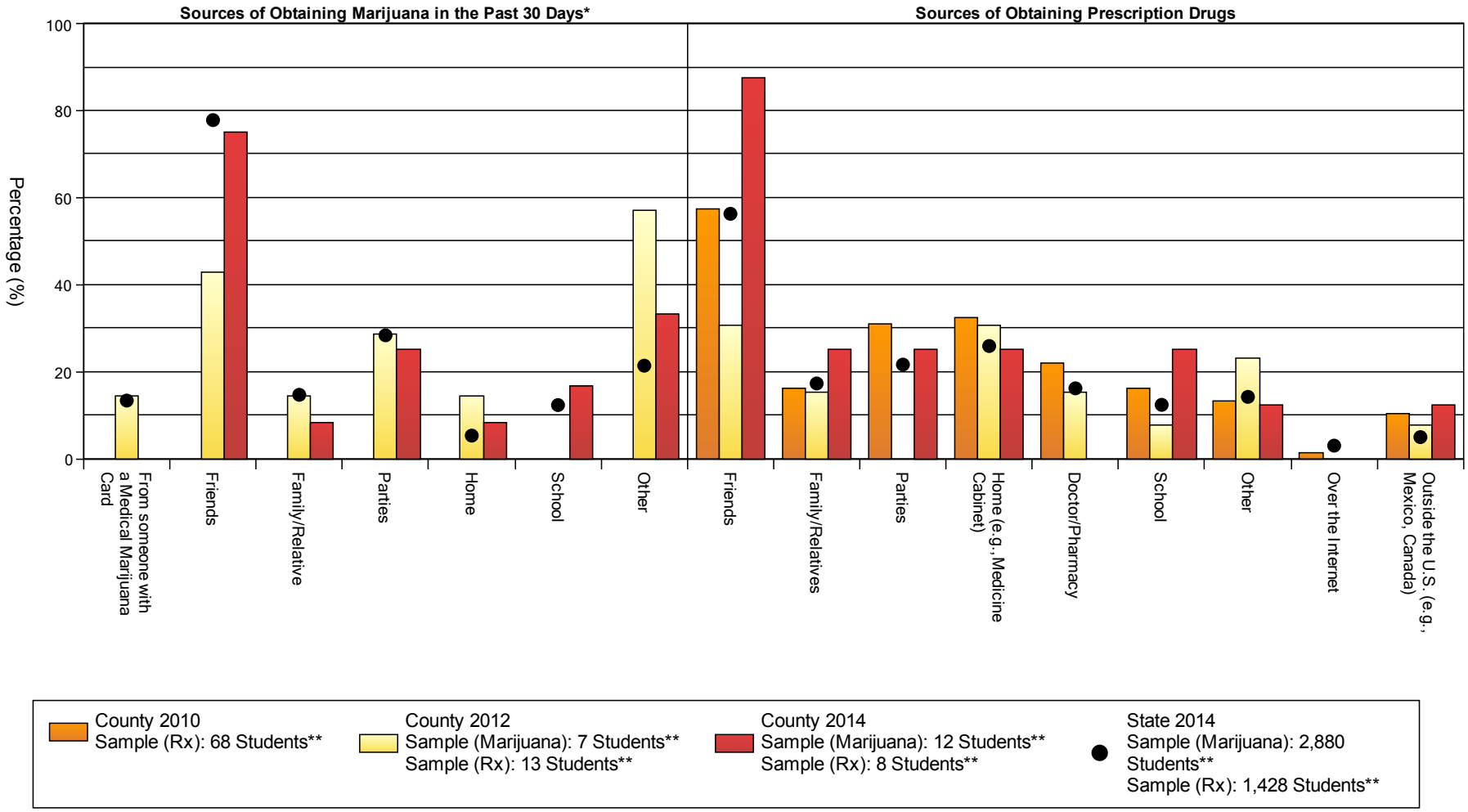


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Yuma County, Grade 10

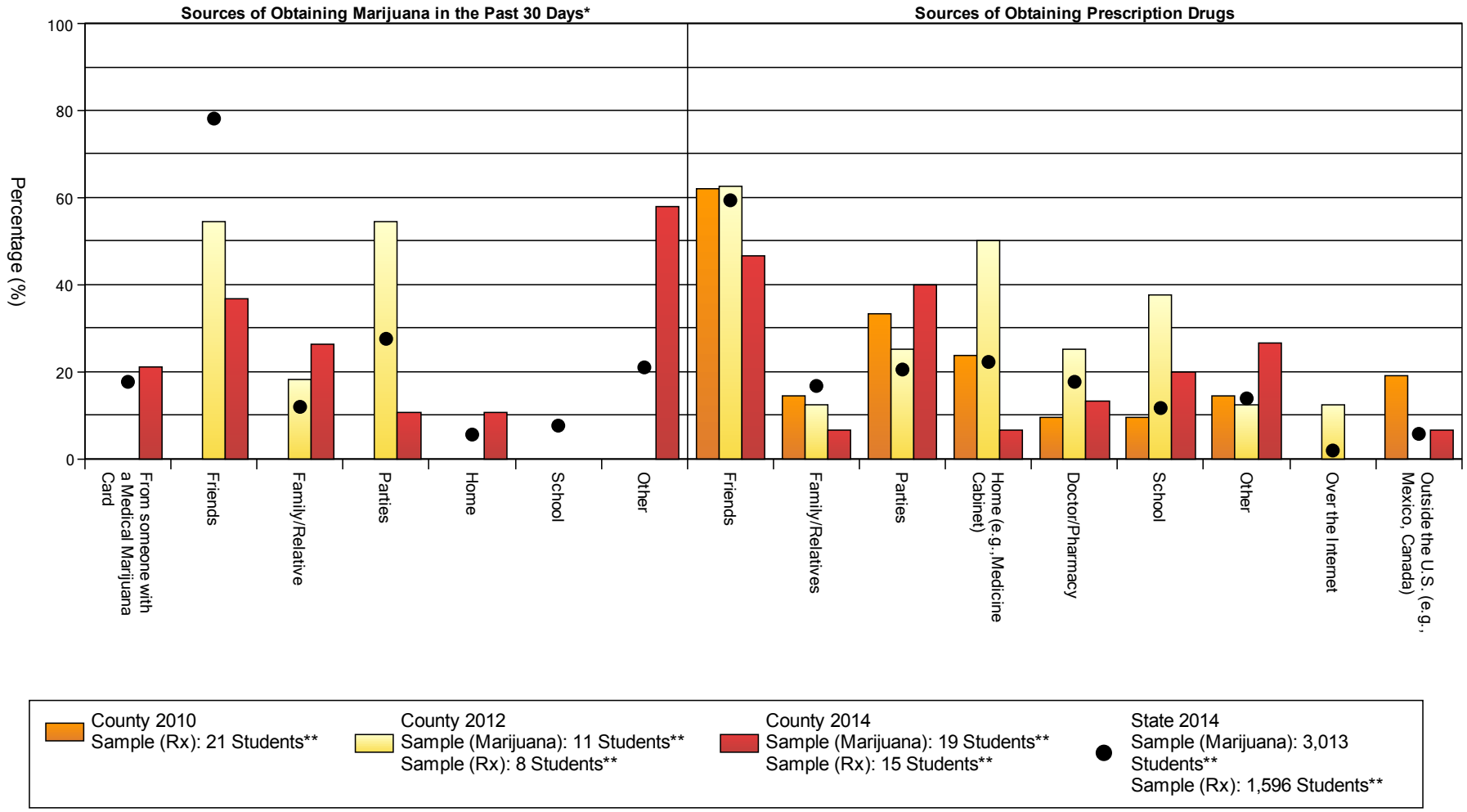


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Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2014 Yuma County, Grade 12



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Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
Community Domain Risk Factors	
Low Neighborhood Attachment	Research has shown that youth who don't like the neighborhoods in which they live are more likely to become involved in juvenile crime and drug selling.
Laws and Norms Favorable Toward Drug Use	Research has shown that legal restrictions on alcohol and tobacco use, such as raising the legal drinking age, restricting smoking in public places, and increased taxation have been followed by decreases in consumption. Moreover, national surveys of high school seniors have shown that shifts in normative attitudes toward drug use have preceded changes in prevalence of use.
Perceived Availability of Drugs and Handguns	The availability of cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, and other illegal drugs has been related to the use of these substances by adolescents. The availability of handguns is also related to a higher risk of crime and substance use by adolescents.
Community Domain Protective Factors	
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Rewards for positive participation in activities helps youth bond to the community, thus lowering their risk for substance use.
Family Domain Risk Factors	
Poor Family Management	Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh or severe punishment with their children places them at higher risk for substance use and other problem behaviors. Also, parents' failure to provide clear expectations and to monitor their children's behavior makes it more likely that they will engage in drug abuse whether or not there are family drug problems.
Family Conflict	Children raised in families high in conflict, whether or not the child is directly involved in the conflict, appear at risk for both delinquency and drug use.
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	When children are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence or ATOD use), the children are more likely to engage in these behaviors.
Parental Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior & Drugs	In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, children are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence. The risk is further increased if parents involve children in their own drug (or alcohol) using behavior, for example, asking the child to light the parent's cigarette or get the parent a beer from the refrigerator.
Family Domain Protective Factors	
Family Attachment	Young people who feel that they are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are exposed to more opportunities to participate meaningfully in the responsibilities and activities of the family are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When parents, siblings, and other family members praise, encourage, and attend to things done well by their child, children are less likely to engage in substance use and problem behaviors.
School Domain Risk Factors	
Academic Failure	Beginning in the late elementary grades (grades 4-6) academic failure increases the risk of both drug abuse and delinquency. It appears that the experience of failure itself, for whatever reasons, increases the risk of problem behaviors.
Low Commitment to School	Surveys of high school seniors have shown that the use of drugs is significantly lower among students who expect to attend college than among those who do not. Factors such as liking school, spending time on homework, and perceiving the coursework as relevant are also negatively related to drug use.

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

Table 3. Scales that Measure the Risk and Protective Factors Shown in the Profiles	
School Domain Protective Factors	
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are given more opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	When young people are recognized and rewarded for their contributions at school, they are less likely to be involved in substance use and other problem behaviors.
Peer-Individual Risk Factors	
Rebelliousness	Young people who do not feel 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 abusing drugs. In addition, high tolerance for deviance, a strong need for independence and normlessness have all been linked with drug use.
Early Initiation of Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	Early onset of drug use predicts misuse of drugs. The earlier the onset of any drug use, the greater the involvement in other drug use and the greater frequency of use. Onset of drug use prior to the age of 15 is a consistent predictor of drug abuse, and a later age of onset of drug use has been shown to predict lower drug involvement and a greater probability of discontinuation of use.
Attitudes Favorable Toward Antisocial Behavior and Drug Use	During the elementary school years, most children express anti-drug, anti-crime, and pro-social attitudes and have difficulty imagining why people use drugs or engage in antisocial behaviors. However, in middle school, as more youth are exposed to others who use drugs and engage in antisocial behavior, their attitudes often shift toward greater acceptance of these behaviors. Youth who express positive attitudes toward drug use and antisocial behavior are more likely to engage in a variety of problem behaviors, including drug use.
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	Young people who do not perceive drug use to be risky are far more likely to engage in drug use.
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves.
Friends' Use of Drugs	Young people who associate with peers who engage in alcohol or substance abuse are much more likely to engage in the same behavior. Peer drug use has consistently been found to be among the strongest predictors of substance use among youth. Even when young people come from well-managed families and do not experience other risk factors, spending time with friends who use drugs greatly increases the risk of that problem developing.
Rewards for Antisocial Behavior	Young people who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for engaging further in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Gang Involvement	Youth who belong to gangs are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use.
Peer-Individual Protective Factors	
Belief in the Moral Order	Young people who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	Young people who associate with peers who engage in prosocial behavior are more protected from engaging in antisocial behavior and substance use.
Prosocial Involvement	Participation in positive school and community activities helps provide protection for youth.
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	Young people who are rewarded for working hard in school and the community are less likely to engage in problem behavior.

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students at Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Low Neighborhood Attachment	40.5	40.1	35.2	37.6	34.0	50.6	43.2	53.3	42.9	41.5	68.1	53.2	59.7	47.8	45.9
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	34.6	29.7	30.8	29.2	31.1	46.1	48.8	38.3	34.8	37.8	45.3	31.8	34.4	33.7	38.1
Perceived Availability of Drugs	34.0	33.8	29.9	29.6	30.7	42.8	63.6	37.0	36.6	38.6	43.8	52.1	41.0	39.8	41.0
Perceived Availability of Handguns	28.6	31.9	32.3	31.8	36.7	25.7	36.4	21.7	20.6	23.7	33.1	44.7	32.8	27.5	27.6
Family															
Poor Family Management	49.7	45.7	44.8	41.2	40.3	47.8	48.8	30.2	35.4	40.0	44.5	45.7	46.6	38.4	40.5
Family Conflict	51.5	49.6	55.9	51.0	49.3	44.3	37.2	41.9	41.2	39.9	49.1	46.8	41.4	39.0	38.0
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	44.3	33.8	41.3	36.7	35.4	39.4	56.8	34.1	36.8	37.6	44.2	60.0	45.8	35.9	35.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	25.1	22.7	21.1	21.2	23.7	42.5	53.5	34.9	32.8	39.6	39.3	38.8	42.1	33.0	40.3
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	43.8	43.0	46.9	43.2	49.1	54.7	50.0	39.5	44.6	53.5	58.1	39.6	42.1	43.2	52.9
School															
Academic Failure	49.0	44.2	46.2	44.6	41.1	52.4	52.6	56.0	44.3	42.5	58.4	59.1	51.5	40.9	37.9
Low Commitment to School	34.0	32.5	39.4	45.0	38.2	42.8	41.3	29.6	51.6	40.4	45.8	37.5	35.3	55.3	42.1
Peer and Individual															
Rebelliousness	49.6	36.6	35.0	33.4	34.5	53.6	52.2	46.9	36.6	39.8	55.8	46.0	41.2	36.6	37.7
Early Initiation of Drug Use	33.8	23.0	21.7	19.8	23.5	31.3	41.3	27.3	22.4	36.1	31.5	47.9	36.2	23.4	44.5
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	33.0	23.5	22.7	21.4	24.7	37.2	43.5	27.8	29.8	35.5	34.0	25.0	27.5	29.5	36.0
Attitudes Favorable to Antisocial Behavior	41.1	33.5	31.0	31.7	34.7	47.6	39.1	24.1	36.1	41.0	45.7	29.2	31.9	35.6	39.0
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	49.9	48.3	59.4	56.9	37.9	46.8	56.8	65.3	58.4	40.1	50.0	54.2	62.5	65.4	47.4
Interaction With Antisocial Peers	59.7	48.6	42.6	43.6	44.8	61.1	58.7	58.0	41.5	45.5	65.7	61.2	64.7	40.1	43.7
Friend's Use of Drugs	43.5	34.2	31.2	29.7	30.7	41.9	43.5	34.0	34.7	34.7	44.8	34.0	40.3	32.0	32.6
Rewards For Antisocial Behavior	55.3	39.2	42.9	41.9	37.1	47.1	34.1	30.2	49.0	42.1	52.4	57.4	50.7	60.3	54.7
Gang Involvement	27.2	16.4	7.4	10.4	14.7	29.8	40.5	20.5	8.4	13.3	23.8	34.9	18.0	7.0	10.7
Total															
Students at High Risk*	33.0	22.6	21.9	24.9	22.4	36.9	34.0	20.0	23.3	23.5	34.9	32.0	26.1	23.6	24.1

* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives. (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors.) Note that in 2010/2012, there were 21 possible risk scales for this Total Risk calculation and in 2014, there were 20 possible risk scales.

Data Tables

Table 5. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Community															
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	24.9	28.6	27.1	31.4	40.9	40.7	39.5	40.0	35.0	45.2	41.5	34.0	35.5	34.0	44.5
Family															
Family Attachment	42.8	50.2	51.0	53.3	54.8	46.3	23.8	34.9	47.8	48.0	50.0	58.1	48.2	55.2	57.9
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	53.0	56.3	58.2	62.2	62.5	50.1	47.6	51.2	57.2	56.2	48.6	53.3	49.1	56.8	56.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	56.0	55.5	55.9	60.0	61.9	51.4	46.5	53.7	53.6	54.3	51.8	40.0	43.6	52.0	54.0
School															
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	61.4	66.5	63.7	64.7	68.7	52.1	34.8	40.7	66.6	69.5	58.3	40.8	52.2	67.4	71.4
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	48.4	57.6	59.2	53.7	56.9	58.4	75.6	66.7	62.5	63.4	44.4	61.2	68.1	47.8	52.4
Peer and Individual															
Belief in the Moral Order	58.9	66.0	67.4	69.6	65.8	64.6	69.6	85.7	75.8	70.2	52.9	62.0	62.1	59.6	55.6
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	48.7	47.7	43.9	47.9	60.5	56.9	35.6	49.0	53.5	61.7	46.9	56.0	38.2	49.6	60.0
Prosocial Involvement	31.9	37.2	35.9	42.7	49.0	34.6	34.0	34.0	51.9	52.0	30.2	22.9	20.3	44.2	47.9
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	59.1	61.9	63.0	61.3	61.4	62.7	68.2	75.9	63.6	60.1	49.7	63.8	50.7	56.2	52.2
Total															
Students with High Protection*	43.1	47.1	50.1	54.8	42.6	54.8	47.9	49.1	61.6	46.0	43.2	56.9	45.7	54.8	43.4

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

Data Tables

Table 6. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	50.5	36.6	36.4	31.5	27.8	63.7	71.1	50.0	52.9	52.1	76.3	74.0	65.7	67.0	68.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	26.9	17.7	16.4	15.8	14.8	36.1	41.3	36.0	25.6	25.7	56.9	68.0	52.2	35.7	38.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	16.4	10.2	13.9	14.9	16.5	29.2	26.7	36.5	32.4	35.8	42.8	62.0	51.5	44.7	45.5
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.4	0.5	0.9	1.6	2.5	4.2	2.3	3.8	4.7	5.4	5.8	4.0	2.9	8.0	7.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.8	1.5	0.9	1.6	1.7	6.3	13.3	3.8	3.0	3.3	8.7	22.0	13.2	6.2	4.5
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	14.5	10.6	10.7	9.0	10.8	10.7	17.8	7.7	6.6	8.7	15.3	16.0	3.0	5.4	6.9
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.8	0.3	0.9	0.5	1.4	3.3	4.5	3.8	1.1	1.6	3.7	10.0	3.0	1.3	1.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.0	0.0	1.3	1.0
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	2.4	1.2	2.3	2.1	1.8	7.2	11.4	7.7	4.4	5.7	10.3	20.0	13.4	7.4	7.1
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.5	1.2	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.2	2.2	0.0	1.9	1.3	0.7	2.0	1.5	1.9	2.1
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	11.7	7.9	9.0	7.0	n/a	17.4	22.7	15.4	12.0	n/a	22.2	30.0	17.9	15.0	11.1
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2.4	1.6	2.2	1.6	4.2	6.3	4.4	7.7	5.3	8.1	6.7	6.0	6.0	8.4	12.4
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	6.8	4.4	4.8	3.9	n/a	9.3	8.9	7.7	6.3	n/a	8.9	8.0	9.0	7.8	7.5
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	17.1	10.8	11.4	9.3	n/a	22.1	26.7	17.3	15.0	n/a	23.0	30.0	20.9	18.7	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	8.1	4.5	6.2	5.8	n/a	14.9	13.6	11.5	8.2	n/a	17.0	24.5	16.4	9.6	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	4.5	2.2	2.3	n/a	n/a	18.2	9.6	4.2	n/a	n/a	18.0	9.0	6.4	n/a

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

** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

Data Tables

Table 7. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs One or More Occasions During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you... (Percentage reporting use at least once in the past 30 days.)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	MTF 2013
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	25.3	15.3	13.0	13.4	10.2	38.2	42.2	19.2	27.8	25.7	47.8	42.9	29.9	40.6	39.2
Cigarette	smoked cigarettes?	8.8	6.8	6.3	5.7	4.5	15.4	23.9	20.0	10.1	9.1	24.4	24.0	25.4	15.7	16.3
Chew ing tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	2.1	2.0	3.8	4.3	2.8	4.9	4.3	6.0	7.5	6.4	7.2	6.0	15.2	10.4	8.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	7.5	2.7	6.2	6.9	7.0	13.9	9.3	13.5	16.8	18.0	19.4	16.3	27.9	22.9	22.7
Hallucinogen	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.9	0.0	1.9	1.7	1.1	0.0	2.0	0.0	2.4	1.4
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	2.1	4.4	0.0	0.9	0.8	1.4	4.0	1.5	2.1	1.1
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	4.6	4.6	2.9	3.1	2.3	1.9	8.9	1.9	1.3	1.3	2.9	4.0	0.0	0.9	1.0
Methamphetamine	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.4	1.6	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.4	1.5	4.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')?	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.2	2.9	6.0	3.0	1.7	1.5
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.8	1.0
Prescription pain relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	6.9	4.7	3.7	3.8	n/a	10.0	9.5	9.6	5.4	n/a	9.6	14.0	4.5	5.5	2.8
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.3	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.4	3.5	4.5	2.0	2.1	2.8	3.7	4.0	0.0	2.8	4.1
Prescription sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	3.3	2.4	1.6	1.7	n/a	3.3	7.0	1.9	2.6	n/a	3.0	4.2	0.0	2.7	2.2
Prescription drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	10.4	6.0	5.0	4.9	n/a	12.3	15.9	9.6	7.1	n/a	10.4	14.0	4.5	8.0	n/a
Over-the-counter drugs†	used over-the-counter drugs (such as cough syrup, cold medicine, or diet pills) for the purposes of getting high?	4.1	2.8	3.0	3.1	n/a	7.5	7.0	5.8	3.7	n/a	10.4	10.4	4.5	3.4	n/a
Synthetic drugs**/†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	2.4	0.5	0.9	n/a	n/a	9.1	1.9	0.8	n/a	n/a	6.1	1.5	0.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2014 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** Substance categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of Prescription Pain Relievers, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

Data Tables

Table 8. Percentage of Students Who Used Alcohol & Prescription Drugs, & Reported Impaired Driving

Alcohol And Prescription Drugs

	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	15.7	8.0	5.7	6.3	n/a	5.1	23.5	28.3	8.0	14.4	n/a	13.7	30.4	28.0	23.9	22.7	n/a	22.1
Drank beer, wine, or hard liquor at the same time you used prescription drugs during the past 30 days?*	n/a	n/a	3.0	2.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.8	4.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.0	4.8	n/a	n/a

Impaired Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8						Grade 10						Grade 12					
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	MTF 2013
DRIVE a car when you had been drinking alcohol?	6.9	4.9	3.6	3.1	5.6	n/a	8.6	15.2	4.0	4.5	5.3	n/a	18.6	12.0	9.0	9.9	11.8	n/a
RIDE in a car driven by someone drinking alcohol?	34.5	27.0	25.3	21.5	22.3	n/a	35.6	42.2	26.5	19.9	24.0	n/a	40.9	54.0	37.9	21.5	24.1	n/a
DRIVE a car when you had been taking prescription drugs to get "high"?*	n/a	n/a	2.0	2.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.0	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0	5.4	n/a	n/a

Table 9. Percentage of Students With Antisocial Behavior

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Drunk or high at school	12.9	6.7	7.0	8.4	7.8	23.4	23.4	20.4	16.5	14.7	25.0	27.1	20.3	19.8	17.3
Suspended from school	20.4	11.1	12.7	14.3	13.4	11.8	29.8	29.6	9.6	11.2	16.3	20.8	15.9	7.1	8.5
Sold illegal drugs	3.4	2.2	2.2	3.6	3.1	10.7	17.4	11.1	7.7	7.2	15.7	16.7	4.3	8.9	8.6
Stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle	4.2	2.8	1.8	1.7	2.2	3.9	2.2	3.7	2.1	2.7	4.2	4.2	1.4	1.8	2.0
Been arrested	9.9	4.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	9.3	29.8	18.5	6.0	6.0	13.5	8.3	17.4	5.9	5.8
Attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them	17.4	10.6	10.4	9.8	12.9	16.5	14.9	16.7	8.9	11.8	16.2	14.6	8.8	6.6	9.6
Carried a handgun	5.8	4.7	7.0	5.5	5.4	9.5	6.5	5.6	5.6	5.5	11.3	8.3	7.2	5.6	5.5
Carried a handgun to school	1.9	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.9	2.1	2.2	0.0	0.8	1.2	2.2	2.1	1.5	1.4	1.2

* Categories that were not measured and reported in one or more survey administrations prior to 2014 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
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	94.1	89.4	89.7	88.5	92.1	100.0	92.6	92.0	93.5	89.4	94.1	94.1
	1 time	3.8	4.8	5.9	5.2	3.3	0.0	1.9	3.4	2.9	4.3	5.9	2.3
	2-3 times	1.4	2.8	2.5	3.4	2.8	0.0	3.7	2.1	2.9	4.3	0.0	1.2
	4-5 times	0.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
	6-7 times	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.5
	8-9 times	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	10-11 times	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	12 or more times	0.1	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.9
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	79.8	83.6	85.4	85.1	87.0	78.3	92.6	91.1	92.1	97.9	94.1	94.3
	1 time	10.5	8.0	8.2	8.3	6.3	13.0	1.9	4.5	2.9	2.1	2.9	2.5
	2-3 times	7.3	5.3	3.4	4.1	3.9	8.7	3.7	2.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.4
	4-5 times	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	2.9	0.4
	6-7 times	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	8-9 times	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	10-11 times	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	62.6	67.0	66.6	59.8	75.4	80.4	77.8	71.6	83.6	91.7	88.2	83.0
	1 time	14.8	9.2	8.8	10.3	7.5	4.3	7.4	6.7	6.4	0.0	2.9	4.1
	2-3 times	10.5	10.3	11.6	12.0	8.7	6.5	3.7	9.3	3.6	4.2	4.4	5.9
	4-5 times	3.5	3.4	3.5	5.1	2.6	2.2	0.0	3.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.0
	6-7 times	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.5	0.9	2.2	5.6	1.8	0.7	4.2	1.5	1.0
	8-9 times	1.4	1.2	1.8	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.7
	10-11 times	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	12 or more times	5.3	7.2	6.0	7.8	3.5	4.3	5.6	5.0	2.9	0.0	1.5	3.0
During the past 12 months, how often have you picked on or bullied another student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	n/a	n/a	74.1	73.8	n/a	n/a	86.8	82.0	n/a	n/a	97.1	88.6
	1 time	n/a	n/a	10.3	10.5	n/a	n/a	5.7	6.2	n/a	n/a	1.5	3.3
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	10.0	8.8	n/a	n/a	5.7	6.2	n/a	n/a	0.0	3.5
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	1.8	2.3	n/a	n/a	0.0	1.6	n/a	n/a	0.0	1.2
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	0.9	1.0	n/a	n/a	1.9	0.9	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.6
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	0.4	0.7	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.4	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.4
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.1	0.3	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.2	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.2
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	2.4	2.5	n/a	n/a	0.0	2.4	n/a	n/a	1.5	2.2
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 your way to or from school?	0 days	89.9	92.3	92.5	90.1	92.8	95.3	92.5	93.9	95.7	95.5	95.6	95.7
	1 day	5.9	3.9	4.4	4.7	3.9	0.0	3.8	2.8	2.9	2.3	4.4	1.8
	2-3 days	2.8	2.4	1.9	3.3	2.1	4.7	3.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2
	4-5 days	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
	6 or more days	0.9	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.8
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	95.9	96.5	95.9	95.8	93.7	100.0	94.5	94.4	93.6	90.5	98.6	94.5
	1 day	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.3	0.0	3.6	1.5	0.7	4.8	0.0	1.1
	2-3 days	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.0	1.8	1.1	0.0	4.8	0.0	1.1
	4-5 days	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
	6 or more days	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	5.7	0.0	1.4	2.8
During the past 12 months, how many times have you been harassed, mistreated, or made fun of by another person while on-line or through a cell phone or other electronic device?**	0 times	n/a	73.5	75.1	69.7	n/a	79.5	85.2	74.6	n/a	76.6	89.7	81.3
	1 time	n/a	9.2	7.0	8.7	n/a	13.6	0.0	6.6	n/a	10.6	2.9	4.7
	2-3 times	n/a	7.0	9.4	9.0	n/a	2.3	7.4	8.0	n/a	2.1	5.9	6.1
	4-5 times	n/a	3.6	2.5	3.8	n/a	0.0	3.7	3.3	n/a	2.1	0.0	2.3
	6-7 times	n/a	1.6	1.0	1.8	n/a	0.0	1.9	1.5	n/a	4.3	0.0	1.2
	8-9 times	n/a	1.0	0.9	1.4	n/a	2.3	0.0	1.3	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.7
	10-11 times	n/a	0.6	0.1	0.6	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.5	n/a	2.1	0.0	0.3
	12 or more times	n/a	3.6	3.9	5.0	n/a	2.3	1.9	4.2	n/a	2.1	1.5	3.4

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not ask respondents if they had picked on or bullied other students.

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

Data Tables

Table 11. Percentage of Students Gambling in the Past Year

How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value: (At least once in the past 12 months)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12				
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	BH Norm 2014
Any Gambling Past Year	61.7	59.9	52.5	54.6	45.5	63.0	69.6	47.1	52.6	43.8	50.7	58.0	43.3	46.8	43.8
Played at a slot machine, poker machine, or other gambling machine?	5.2	5.1	3.8	3.7	4.2	6.7	4.3	0.0	4.2	4.0	6.5	6.0	4.5	4.6	4.5
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	21.7	21.3	20.3	20.7	19.1	24.4	36.4	19.6	21.1	18.3	19.4	18.0	11.9	19.4	20.8
Bet on sports?	27.6	29.2	24.0	25.1	23.4	31.0	42.2	21.6	23.8	23.0	28.1	30.0	21.5	20.3	21.6
Bet on cards?	33.5	32.7	25.7	29.1	25.0	38.8	37.8	23.5	28.9	24.7	33.8	34.0	29.9	26.6	24.7
Played bingo?	22.0	22.8	18.0	23.6	20.8	21.6	25.0	17.6	18.3	15.9	15.0	10.2	14.9	12.1	11.8
Played a dice game?	23.0	25.3	22.4	23.8	14.3	23.7	22.2	15.7	19.7	12.5	16.5	22.0	16.9	15.2	11.1
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	27.6	27.0	25.8	26.2	19.6	33.7	26.1	27.5	25.7	18.4	22.1	22.0	25.4	21.5	16.9
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	3.3	5.4	3.1	5.0	5.8	5.3	6.7	5.9	4.6	5.5	4.3	2.0	1.5	4.1	5.2

Data Tables

Table 12. Where Youth Obtained Alcohol

If during the past 30 days you drank alcohol, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*145*	*93*	*74*	*2,574*	*132*	*18*	*7*	*3,493*	*48*	*16*	*20*	*4,131*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station.	4.8	8.6	5.4	7.4	9.1	5.6	14.3	7.6	16.7	25.0	35.0	10.5
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club.	4.1	3.2	1.4	4.7	2.3	0.0	28.6	3.5	6.3	18.8	20.0	5.4
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event.	4.1	3.2	0.0	4.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.0	8.3	6.3	5.0	3.7
I gave someone else money to buy it for me.	22.1	9.7	13.5	14.5	30.3	44.4	57.1	25.3	47.9	37.5	25.0	35.7
My parent or guardian gave it to me.	13.8	16.1	12.2	19.8	15.2	5.6	0.0	16.7	12.5	6.3	10.0	17.1
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me.	17.9	26.9	33.8	20.5	20.5	16.7	0.0	16.2	14.6	12.5	15.0	15.8
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me.	13.8	10.8	5.4	15.4	24.2	27.8	42.9	21.5	25.0	25.0	20.0	27.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me.	21.4	14.0	16.2	19.8	17.4	5.6	14.3	26.3	14.6	18.8	10.0	21.6
I got it at a party.	46.2	39.8	36.5	33.8	43.9	61.1	57.1	45.6	39.6	62.5	45.0	50.9
I took it from home.	19.3	23.7	23.0	25.2	15.2	16.7	0.0	21.8	14.6	12.5	10.0	15.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home.	4.8	6.5	5.4	7.5	3.8	5.6	14.3	9.2	8.3	18.8	10.0	5.7
I got it some other way.	18.6	22.6	21.6	26.3	18.2	22.2	28.6	17.8	14.6	18.8	25.0	13.7

* Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. Students indicating they did not drink alcohol in the past 30 days are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 13. Where Youth Obtained Marijuana*

If during the past 30 days you used marijuana, how did you get it? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12		
	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*60*	*55*	*2,261*	*7*	*12*	*2,880*	*11*	*19*	*3,013*
I got it from someone with a medical marijuana card	15.0	5.5	10.9	14.3	0.0	13.4	0.0	21.1	17.7
Friends	56.7	63.6	69.5	42.9	75.0	77.8	54.5	36.8	78.2
Family/relatives	6.7	16.4	16.8	14.3	8.3	14.7	18.2	26.3	11.9
Parties	13.3	38.2	25.0	28.6	25.0	28.4	54.5	10.5	27.5
Home	3.3	5.5	6.3	14.3	8.3	5.3	0.0	10.5	5.5
School	13.3	18.2	14.8	0.0	16.7	12.3	0.0	0.0	7.6
Other	21.7	36.4	28.1	57.1	33.3	21.4	0.0	57.9	21.0

Table 14. Where Youth Obtained Prescription Drugs

If you have ever used prescription drugs in order to get high, not for a medical reason, how did you get them? (Mark all that apply.)	Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
*Sample size**	*72*	*42*	*40*	*1,130*	*68*	*13*	*8*	*1,428*	*21*	*8*	*15*	*1,596*
Friends	52.8	40.5	55.0	47.1	57.4	30.8	87.5	56.3	61.9	62.5	46.7	59.4
Family/relatives	15.3	11.9	17.5	14.8	16.2	15.4	25.0	17.3	14.3	12.5	6.7	16.7
Parties	23.6	19.0	17.5	20.4	30.9	0.0	25.0	21.6	33.3	25.0	40.0	20.5
Home (e.g., medicine cabinet)	25.0	19.0	37.5	26.1	32.4	30.8	25.0	25.9	23.8	50.0	6.7	22.2
Doctor/pharmacy	12.5	19.0	12.5	12.9	22.1	15.4	0.0	16.2	9.5	25.0	13.3	17.7
School	12.5	21.4	12.5	11.9	16.2	7.7	25.0	12.4	9.5	37.5	20.0	11.7
Other	18.1	26.2	22.5	17.9	13.2	23.1	12.5	14.2	14.3	12.5	26.7	13.8
Over the Internet	0.0	2.4	7.5	2.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	12.5	0.0	1.9
Outside the U.S. (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	6.9	11.9	10.0	8.6	10.3	7.7	12.5	5.0	19.0	0.0	6.7	5.7

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana.

** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or that they have never used prescription drugs to get high are not are not included in the sample. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Data Tables

Table 15. Drug Free Communities Report - National Outcome Measures (NOMs)

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		Male**		Female**	
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
Perception of Risk* (People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...)	take five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage (beer, wine, liquor) once or twice a week?	Binge drinking	79.8	608	76.0	50	75.0	64	78.8	377	79.1	340
	smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	Tobacco	82.2	613	77.6	49	87.5	64	81.5	379	83.0	342
	smoke marijuana once or twice a week?	Marijuana	64.1	604	40.8	49	37.7	61	55.8	373	65.2	336
	use prescription drugs that are not prescribed to them?	Prescription drugs	80.8	610	65.3	49	78.1	64	79.6	377	79.5	341
Perception of Parental Disapproval* (Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	94.6	483	97.7	43	79.3	58	94.1	306	92.3	273
	smoke cigarettes?	Tobacco	97.3	482	93.0	43	89.5	57	95.1	306	97.4	271
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	96.4	476	95.3	43	87.5	56	95.0	302	95.9	268
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	96.9	481	95.3	43	94.6	56	96.1	305	97.0	270
Perception of Peer Disapproval* (Friends feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)	have one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	Alcohol	79.8	529	73.9	46	53.2	62	76.2	332	77.0	300
	smoke tobacco?	Tobacco	89.1	530	78.3	46	56.7	60	83.9	330	86.7	301
	smoke marijuana?	Marijuana	77.0	531	65.2	46	46.8	62	71.7	332	74.6	303
	use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	Prescription drugs	88.4	528	82.6	46	72.6	62	85.8	332	87.3	299
Past 30-Day Use* (at least one use in the past 30 days)	had beer, wine, or hard liquor	Alcohol	13.0	653	19.2	52	29.9	67	13.1	406	16.9	360
	smoked cigarettes	Tobacco	6.3	665	20.0	50	25.4	67	8.8	410	9.0	366
	used marijuana	Marijuana	6.2	659	13.5	52	27.9	68	8.8	407	8.5	366
	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet, or Tylox) without a doctor's orders?	Prescription drugs	5.0	645	9.6	52	4.5	67	3.7	402	6.7	357

* For Perception of Risk, Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, and Past 30-Day Use, the "Sample" column represents the sample size - the number of people who answered the question and whose responses were used to determine the percentage. The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample answering the question as specified in the definition.

** The male and female values allow a gender comparison for youth who completed the survey. However, unless the percentage of students who participated from each grade is similar, the gender results are not necessarily representative of males and females in the community.

Data Tables

Table 16. Additional Data for Prevention Planning

In the last 30 days, about how many times were you offered:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
alcohol?	Never	66.2	73.8	77.7	78.5	49.5	47.7	58.0	58.3	41.3	34.1	45.5	47.1
	Once	17.2	11.6	11.7	10.3	16.9	15.9	12.0	13.1	13.8	22.7	13.6	13.2
	2-3 times	9.8	9.5	6.8	6.7	16.4	18.2	14.0	15.2	21.7	15.9	21.2	19.4
	4-6 times	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.1	8.3	6.8	4.0	6.7	9.4	9.1	10.6	9.4
	7-10 times	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.7	2.8	6.8	2.0	2.3	5.8	6.8	3.0	3.4
	More than 10 times	2.6	2.1	0.9	1.7	6.0	4.5	10.0	4.4	8.0	11.4	6.1	7.5
cigarettes?	Never	82.2	83.9	86.5	86.5	70.8	65.9	66.0	79.6	55.1	59.1	53.8	73.9
	Once	8.3	8.2	7.2	6.8	11.0	17.1	8.0	8.4	12.3	9.1	16.9	9.2
	2-3 times	4.3	4.8	3.9	3.7	8.2	7.3	12.0	5.3	11.6	6.8	13.8	6.8
	4-6 times	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.2	3.5	2.4	4.0	2.5	7.2	9.1	9.2	3.1
	7-10 times	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	1.6	2.4	2.0	1.2	3.6	2.3	0.0	1.6
	More than 10 times	2.3	1.0	0.6	1.3	4.9	4.9	8.0	3.1	10.1	13.6	6.2	5.4
marijuana?	Never	76.0	81.9	77.3	75.5	60.7	62.9	56.0	57.5	59.9	40.5	49.2	54.1
	Once	10.6	6.3	7.7	8.3	9.3	8.6	12.0	11.4	12.4	19.0	6.2	10.5
	2-3 times	6.3	5.0	6.6	6.6	8.9	8.6	14.0	10.8	9.5	11.9	10.8	12.0
	4-6 times	2.3	2.3	3.8	3.3	8.9	8.6	2.0	6.7	2.2	9.5	9.2	6.8
	7-10 times	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.9	4.0	3.8	2.9	2.4	1.5	3.8
	More than 10 times	3.5	2.9	3.5	4.6	10.3	8.6	12.0	9.8	13.1	16.7	23.1	12.7
other drugs?	Never	90.0	90.1	90.5	88.4	83.7	82.9	74.0	82.6	83.1	76.2	75.4	82.1
	Once	4.8	4.1	4.4	5.5	6.1	7.3	10.0	7.6	6.6	7.1	10.8	6.7
	2-3 times	2.2	2.0	2.6	2.7	3.7	4.9	4.0	4.3	2.9	2.4	9.2	5.0
	4-6 times	1.6	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.9	0.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	2.4	1.5	2.1
	7-10 times	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.2	2.4	0.0	1.0
	More than 10 times	0.9	1.7	1.1	1.7	3.7	4.9	10.0	2.6	3.7	9.5	3.1	3.0
In the last 30 days, how often did you respond in the following ways when alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana or other drugs were offered to you?		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
Say "No" without giving a reason why.	Never	31.1	31.8	33.6	30.5	67.8	22.7	38.0	35.2	60.8	32.7	30.2	39.2
	Once	17.3	12.2	14.2	11.6	32.2	25.0	18.0	14.4	39.2	16.3	19.0	15.6
	Twice	8.1	4.9	4.9	4.6	0.0	9.1	8.0	6.9	0.0	6.1	14.3	7.6
	Three times	2.0	2.9	2.1	2.3	0.0	6.8	2.0	3.5	0.0	10.2	6.3	3.8
	Four or more times	5.0	4.7	2.3	4.6	0.0	9.1	10.0	6.3	0.0	16.3	9.5	6.7
	I never get offers	36.5	43.5	42.8	46.4	0.0	27.3	24.0	33.6	0.0	18.4	20.6	27.1
Give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer.	Never	37.9	36.6	37.4	33.6	2.8	34.9	48.0	37.1	6.4	37.5	49.2	41.5
	Once	14.0	9.7	9.2	9.4	97.2	25.6	6.0	13.2	93.6	20.8	14.3	14.2
	Twice	5.6	4.2	5.9	4.3	0.0	2.3	10.0	7.0	0.0	4.2	7.9	8.1
	Three times	3.3	1.9	2.3	2.2	0.0	7.0	2.0	3.6	0.0	4.2	3.2	4.0
	Four or more times	3.4	3.0	2.0	3.7	0.0	4.7	10.0	5.4	0.0	12.5	7.9	5.2
	I never get offers	35.9	44.6	43.2	46.7	0.0	25.6	24.0	33.7	0.0	20.8	17.5	26.9
Decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer.	Never	36.4	37.2	40.6	35.4	0.7	44.2	40.0	46.0	2.4	38.8	43.8	53.3
	Once	14.1	7.8	7.8	8.5	99.3	9.3	14.0	9.7	97.6	8.2	18.8	9.2
	Twice	5.3	3.9	3.9	3.2	0.0	4.7	10.0	3.9	0.0	8.2	7.8	3.9
	Three times	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.9	0.0	9.3	4.0	2.3	0.0	8.2	4.7	2.3
	Four or more times	4.2	4.3	2.0	3.7	0.0	4.7	4.0	4.0	0.0	16.3	6.3	3.7
	I never get offers	37.4	44.7	43.5	47.3	0.0	27.9	28.0	34.2	0.0	20.4	18.8	27.6
Use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs.	Never	42.2	40.8	41.4	38.2	0.5	42.9	48.0	49.7	3.2	46.9	51.6	57.0
	Once	9.9	6.1	8.6	6.8	99.5	7.1	2.0	7.8	96.8	12.2	15.6	7.6
	Twice	5.0	2.6	2.0	2.4	0.0	4.8	14.0	2.9	0.0	6.1	6.3	3.0
	Three times	2.5	1.9	1.2	1.5	0.0	9.5	4.0	1.7	0.0	4.1	1.6	1.8
	Four or more times	2.9	4.0	2.3	3.3	0.0	7.1	6.0	3.3	0.0	14.3	7.8	2.7
	I never get offers	37.5	44.7	44.5	47.8	0.0	28.6	26.0	34.6	0.0	16.3	17.2	27.9

Data Tables

Table 17. Additional Data for Prevention Planning (Cont'd)

How many times in the past year (12 months) have you:		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12			
		County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014	County 2010	County 2012	County 2014	State 2014
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	81.5	85.5	89.3	87.7	81.0	71.7	88.9	89.1	82.1	79.2	82.6	89.6
	1 or 2 times	8.6	7.2	5.7	6.4	6.9	15.2	3.7	5.0	10.0	6.3	8.7	4.7
	3 to 5 times	4.0	4.0	2.3	2.5	3.9	4.3	3.7	2.6	2.9	8.3	4.3	2.0
	6 to 9 times	1.6	1.0	1.3	1.2	2.1	6.5	0.0	1.1	0.7	6.3	0.0	1.2
	10 to 19 times	2.6	1.1	0.3	0.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	40+ times	0.9	0.7	0.3	1.0	2.8	2.2	3.7	1.1	3.6	0.0	1.4	1.3
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	26.0	42.9	46.9	48.7	31.9	56.5	66.7	54.3	41.4	50.0	65.2	65.8
	1 or 2 times	29.8	27.6	30.9	26.4	24.8	21.7	20.4	22.6	21.4	19.6	23.2	17.9
	3 to 5 times	21.8	14.7	11.4	12.8	20.1	6.5	7.4	12.7	21.4	13.0	2.9	9.4
	6 to 9 times	10.8	6.1	4.4	5.4	10.0	10.9	0.0	5.2	7.9	10.9	5.8	3.1
	10 to 19 times	5.9	4.0	2.8	2.8	5.1	2.2	0.0	2.3	1.4	2.2	1.4	1.6
	20 to 29 times	1.5	1.6	0.7	1.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.4	4.3	0.0	0.7
	30 to 39 times	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3
	40+ times	3.6	2.7	2.3	2.3	4.6	2.2	5.6	1.5	5.0	0.0	1.4	1.2
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	78.7	89.0	88.2	89.8	82.2	86.7	90.7	92.4	82.3	88.9	85.5	94.5
	1 or 2 times	12.1	6.6	7.3	6.0	8.3	8.9	3.7	4.2	10.6	4.4	10.1	3.0
	3 to 5 times	5.0	2.0	2.3	1.9	3.9	2.2	3.7	1.4	2.1	4.4	1.4	0.9
	6 to 9 times	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.2	1.4	0.5
	10 to 19 times	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.8	0.0	1.4	0.3
	20 to 29 times	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	1.2	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.9	2.2	0.0	0.4	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	87.9	93.1	92.7	91.5	83.5	88.6	96.3	93.7	88.5	91.1	85.5	94.6
	1 or 2 times	8.3	4.6	4.5	5.4	10.0	11.4	0.0	3.8	6.5	8.9	8.7	3.2
	3 to 5 times	1.3	0.9	1.6	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.9	0.0	2.9	0.9
	6 to 9 times	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.3
	10 to 19 times	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.0	1.9	0.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
	20 to 29 times	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.4	0.7
In the last 30 days, how often have you avoided people or places because you might be offered alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or other drugs?	Never	67.1	63.0	73.4	69.0	63.3	58.5	54.9	70.4	64.7	52.4	66.2	75.5
	Once	13.9	14.5	12.2	11.2	13.5	17.1	15.7	10.5	11.0	19.0	6.2	7.8
	2-3 times	9.1	10.4	7.6	9.6	12.8	12.2	21.6	10.4	11.8	7.1	15.4	10.3
	4-6 times	4.0	4.8	2.7	3.4	3.2	7.3	2.0	3.5	6.6	9.5	6.2	3.0
	7-10 times	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.2	0.0	1.5	0.8
	More than 10 times	4.7	6.0	3.2	5.9	4.9	4.9	5.9	4.1	3.7	11.9	4.6	2.6
During the past 12 months, how many times have you talked with your parents about strategies to avoid or resist people or places where you might be offered alcohol, prescription drugs, or other drugs?*	Never	n/a	n/a	50.5	48.0	n/a	n/a	46.9	57.8	n/a	n/a	66.7	68.2
	Once	n/a	n/a	15.4	17.8	n/a	n/a	14.3	15.7	n/a	n/a	10.6	12.9
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	18.1	17.2	n/a	n/a	26.5	14.9	n/a	n/a	15.2	11.4
	4-6 times	n/a	n/a	6.0	6.8	n/a	n/a	2.0	4.7	n/a	n/a	3.0	3.4
	7-10 times	n/a	n/a	3.0	2.8	n/a	n/a	2.0	2.1	n/a	n/a	0.0	1.2
	More than 10 times	n/a	n/a	6.9	7.5	n/a	n/a	8.2	4.8	n/a	n/a	4.5	2.9
Compared to using illegal drugs (e.g. cocaine, meth, heroin), how harmful do you think it is for people to take prescription drugs (e.g. OxyContin, Vicodin, Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderal, sleeping pills) without a doctor telling them to take them?*	A lot less harmful	n/a	n/a	6.2	7.6	n/a	n/a	19.6	6.0	n/a	n/a	9.8	6.2
	Less harmful	n/a	n/a	12.5	12.4	n/a	n/a	17.4	14.8	n/a	n/a	19.7	16.6
	No difference	n/a	n/a	24.6	27.6	n/a	n/a	19.6	34.3	n/a	n/a	14.8	35.5
	More harmful	n/a	n/a	22.4	21.5	n/a	n/a	26.1	21.1	n/a	n/a	21.3	19.8
	A lot more harmful	n/a	n/a	34.3	30.9	n/a	n/a	17.4	23.8	n/a	n/a	34.4	21.9

* Prior to 2014, the AYS did not survey these questions.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	Prior administration(s)	Current administration	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Heroin	used heroin or other opiates? (2010)	used heroin? (2012/2014)	Cautiously comparable across years.
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)? (2010/2012)	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', MDMA, or 'Molly')? (2014)	Added popular identifier "Molly" for clarification in 2014.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a (2010)*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)? (2012/2014)	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription pain relievers (Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them? used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)? used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?		*Prescription Drugs* is the the measure of any student report use of prescription sedatives, prescription stimulants or prescription pain relievers, (three separate questions) combined to create a single measure.

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Arizona Department of Health Services
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Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
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Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families
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www.gocyf.az.gov

Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate
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www.drugfreeaz.org

Center for the Study and Prevention of Violence (Blueprints for Healthy Youth Development)
www.colorado.edu/cspv/blueprints/

Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)
www.samhsa.gov/about/csap.aspx

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www.ojjdp.gov/mpg/

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)
Evidence Based Practices
www.samhsa.gov/ebpwebguide/index.asp

Center for the Application of Substance Abuse Technologies (CASAT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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