2012 Arizona Youth Survey

Apache County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

November 2012

Acknowledgements

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Introduction

2012 Arizona Youth Survey
Apache County Summary Report

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

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.

Table 1 contains 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, 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.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	299	99.7	393	35.6	362	47.4	28,932	46.1
10	n/a	n/a	409	37.0	228	29.8	18,766	29.9
12	n/a	n/a	303	27.4	174	22.8	15,119	24.1
All Students Surveyed*	300	100.0	1,105	100.0	764	100.0	62,817	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	153	51.9	530	48.5	369	49.2	30,383	49.5
Female	142	48.1	562	51.5	381	50.8	30,938	50.5

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	12	70.6	33	25.6	20	17.4	1,121	4.9
African American	2	11.8	6	4.7	0	0.0	658	2.9
Asian	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	222	1.0
Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.9	225	1.0
White	0	0.0	40	31.0	42	36.5	6,774	29.7
Multi-Racial	2	11.8	7	5.4	8	7.0	1,099	4.8
Race Unmarked	1	5.9	43	33.3	44	38.3	12,732	55.8
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	231	91.3	615	66.1	391	65.1	1,909	5.2
African American	1	0.4	5	0.5	1	0.2	1,979	5.4
Asian	1	0.4	2	0.2	2	0.3	1,641	4.5
Pacific Islander	0	0.0	1	0.1	1	0.2	324	0.9
White	7	2.8	267	28.7	171	28.5	26,247	72.1
Multi-Racial	7	2.8	30	3.2	16	2.7	2,561	7.0
Race Unmarked	6	2.4	11	1.2	19	3.2	1,759	4.8
Totals								
	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	17	5.7	129	11.7	115	15.1	22,831	36.3
Non-Hispanic Students	253	84.3	931	84.3	601	78.7	36,420	58.0
*Total Students***	300	100.0	1,105	100.0	764	100.0	62,817	100.0

* Grades with fewer than 20 students participating are not included in this report. However, students from grades not making the cutoff **are** included in *All Students Surveyed*. This means the number of students reported in *All Students Surveyed* may exceed the sum of individual grades. (*All Students Surveyed* will match the grade total in reports with data drawn from a single grade.)

** As a small percentage of students skipped the question *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* (at the state level, 1,803 students, or 2.8% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than *Total Students*.

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

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 2012 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: 2008, 2010, and 2012. 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 and Diamonds**. 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 represent national data from either the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey or the Bach Harrison Norm.

  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.

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 more sensitive indicator of the level of current use of the substance.

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.
- **Drinking and Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

- **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.

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, bought a raffle ticket, played bingo, gambled on the Internet, 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.

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 he/she 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.

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 more dramatic the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where he/she 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 clarify the value of the data.

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, or were harassed or mistreated while on-line or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 14.

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 monitoring.

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, past 30-day use, and average age of first 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 web site, individuals have 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.azcjc.gov/ACJC.Web/sac/CommunDataPrj.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) was established by Executive Order 2007-12 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the Director of the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, who also acts as the Governor's Policy Advisor for Human Services, the ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse treatment, prevention, intervention/enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; and address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts. The ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources.

It is ASAP's mission to ensure community-driven, agency-supported outcomes to prevent and reduce the negative impacts of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by building and sustaining partnerships between professionals in the substance abuse field. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, the ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and that funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

Recognizing that prescription drug abuse is a serious threat to the health and well-being of families and communities in Arizona, the ASAP is devoted to reducing prescription drug abuse.

There are currently two work groups that assist the ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group)** – The Substance Abuse Epidemiology 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 produces *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona* and behavioral health epidemiology profiles for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Additionally, the Epi Work Group conducts analyses of individual substance abuse issues, responds to ad hoc data requests and brings data to bear on ASAP's policy decisions around its strategic plan and focus areas. Further, the Epi Work Group assists the ASAP to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona while maximizing available resources and supporting a data-driven decision-making process.

- **Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group (CPSAWG)** – The Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group is a merging of two former subcommittees of the ASAP, the Underage Drinking Prevention Committee and the Community Advisory Board. This group brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state and state agency representatives to provide an essential link between community and state-level efforts. The CPSAWG brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that inform ASAP's work; helps communities improve their capacity to identify emerging trends, as well as take action and report on them to the proper institutions/authorities; takes the data available through the Epi Work Group and the ASAP back to coalitions and communities to effectively target prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement activities; serves as a resource for communities and the state to identify the most effective ways to reduce substance abuse through collaborative efforts and by targeting limited resources where they are most needed; and elevates and recognizes the important work being carried out at the community level to ensure that state-level responses are cognizant of the impact of policies on individual communities. This work group assesses statewide epidemiological data, resources, strategies and policies, and builds relationships with tribes, youth, law enforcement, government agencies, and community coalitions. By combining resources, practice, and research, the work group collaborates to reduce substance abuse.

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/Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state/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?

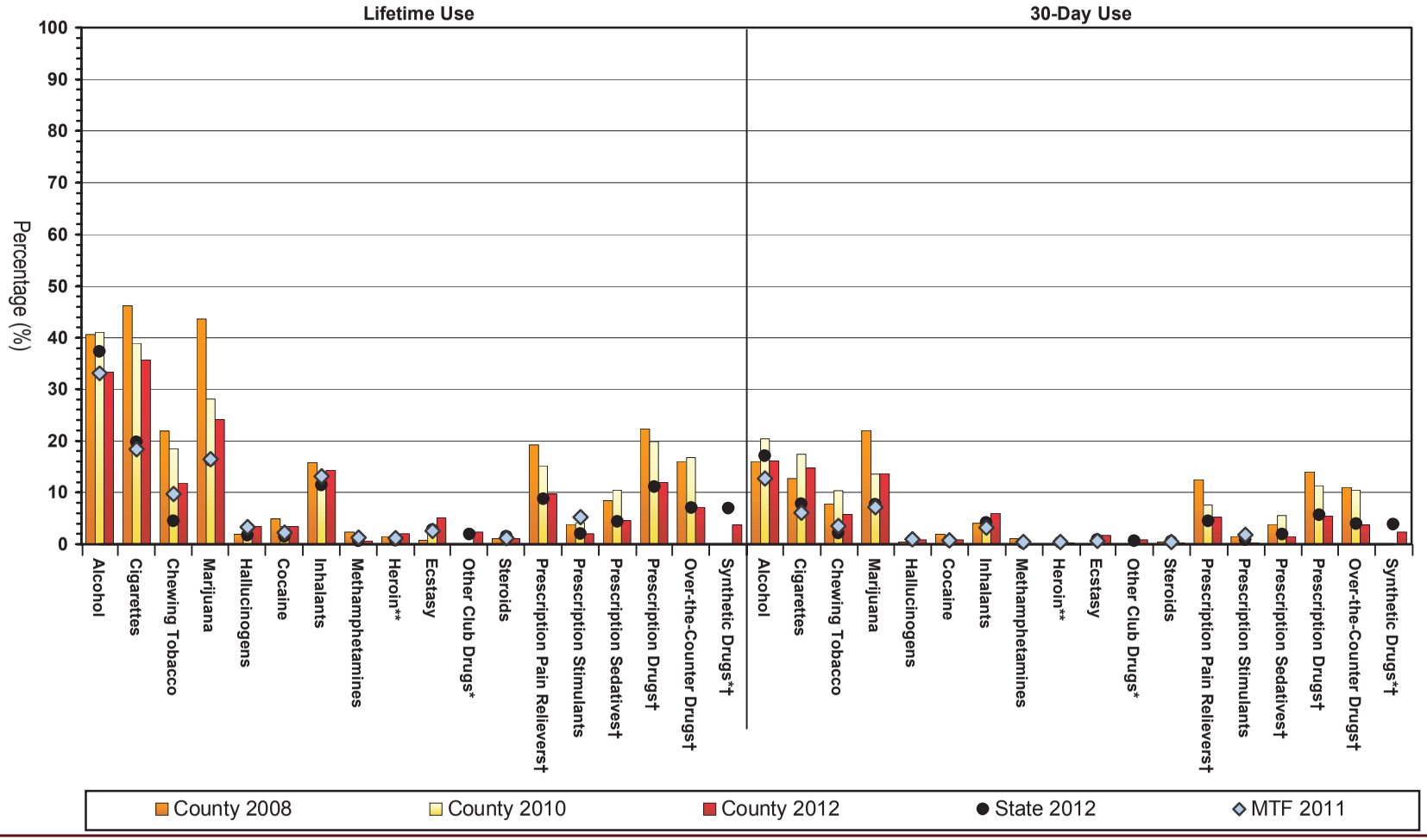
Use these data for planning.

- **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.

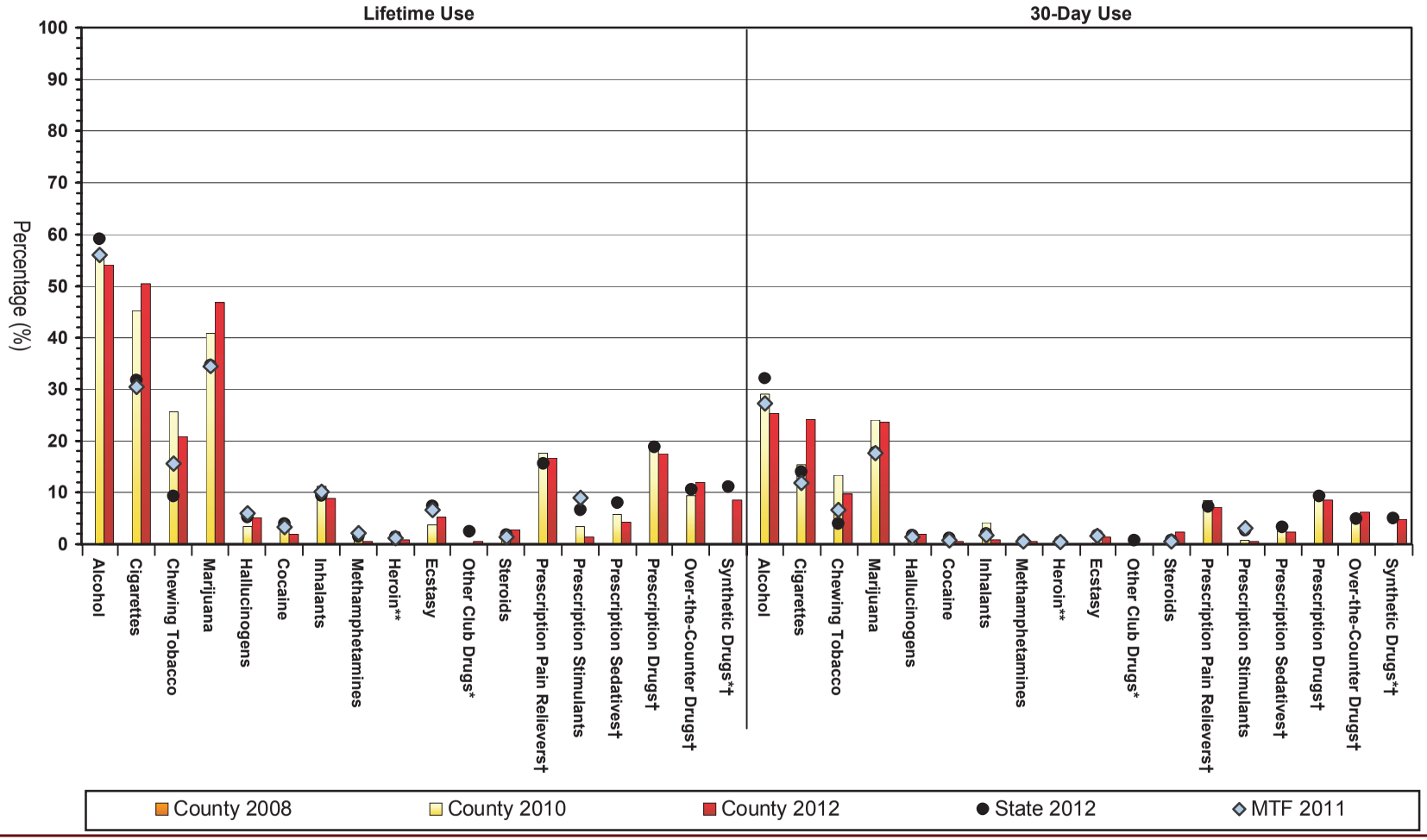
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	8th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > national av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	8th grd Binge Drinking @13% (5% above state av.)			
Antisocial Behavior	12th grd - Drunk/High at School @ 21% (about same as state, but remains a priority:)			

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Apache County, Grade 8



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.
** Denotes a change in the question between administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of *Prescription Pain Relievers*, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Apache County, Grade 10



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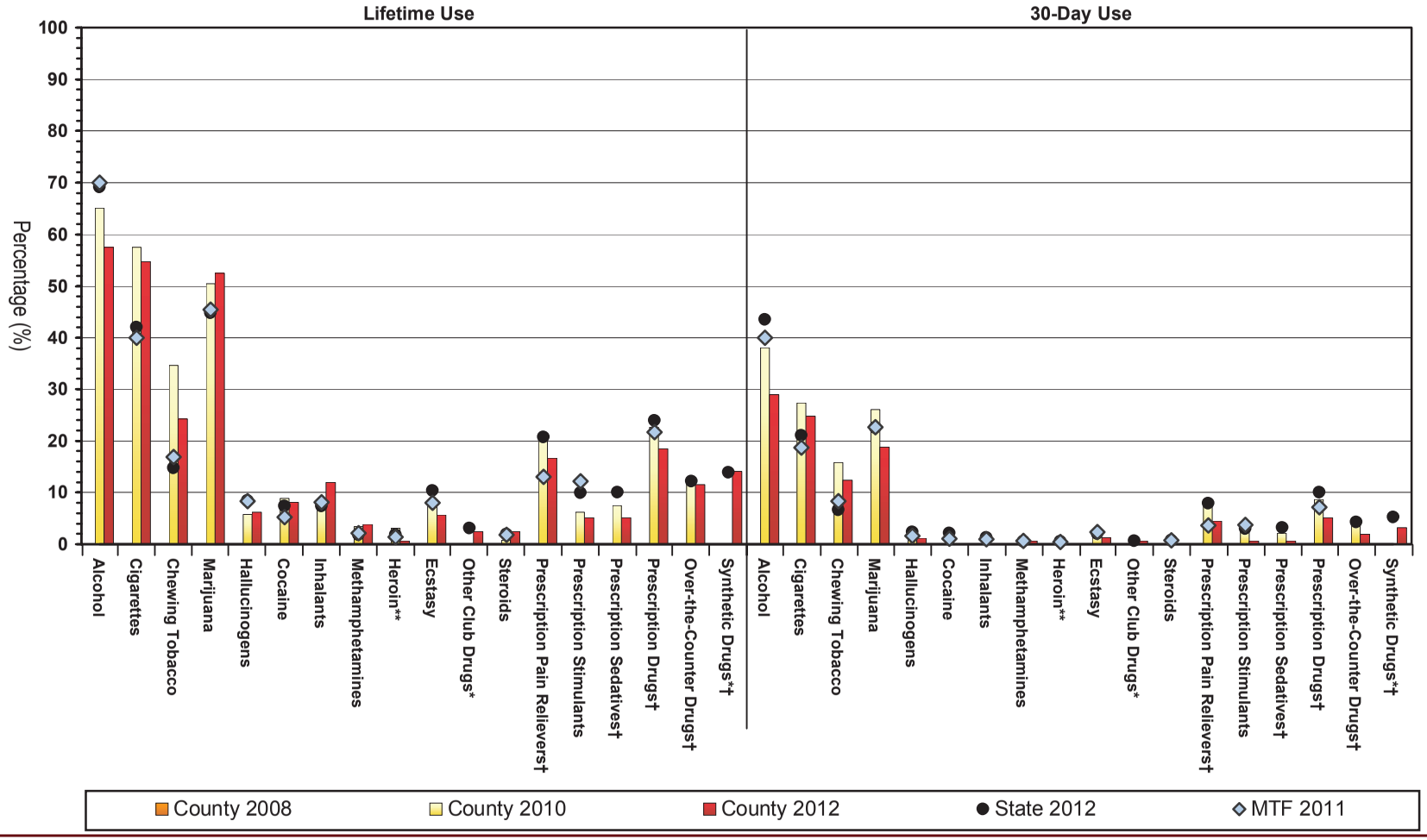
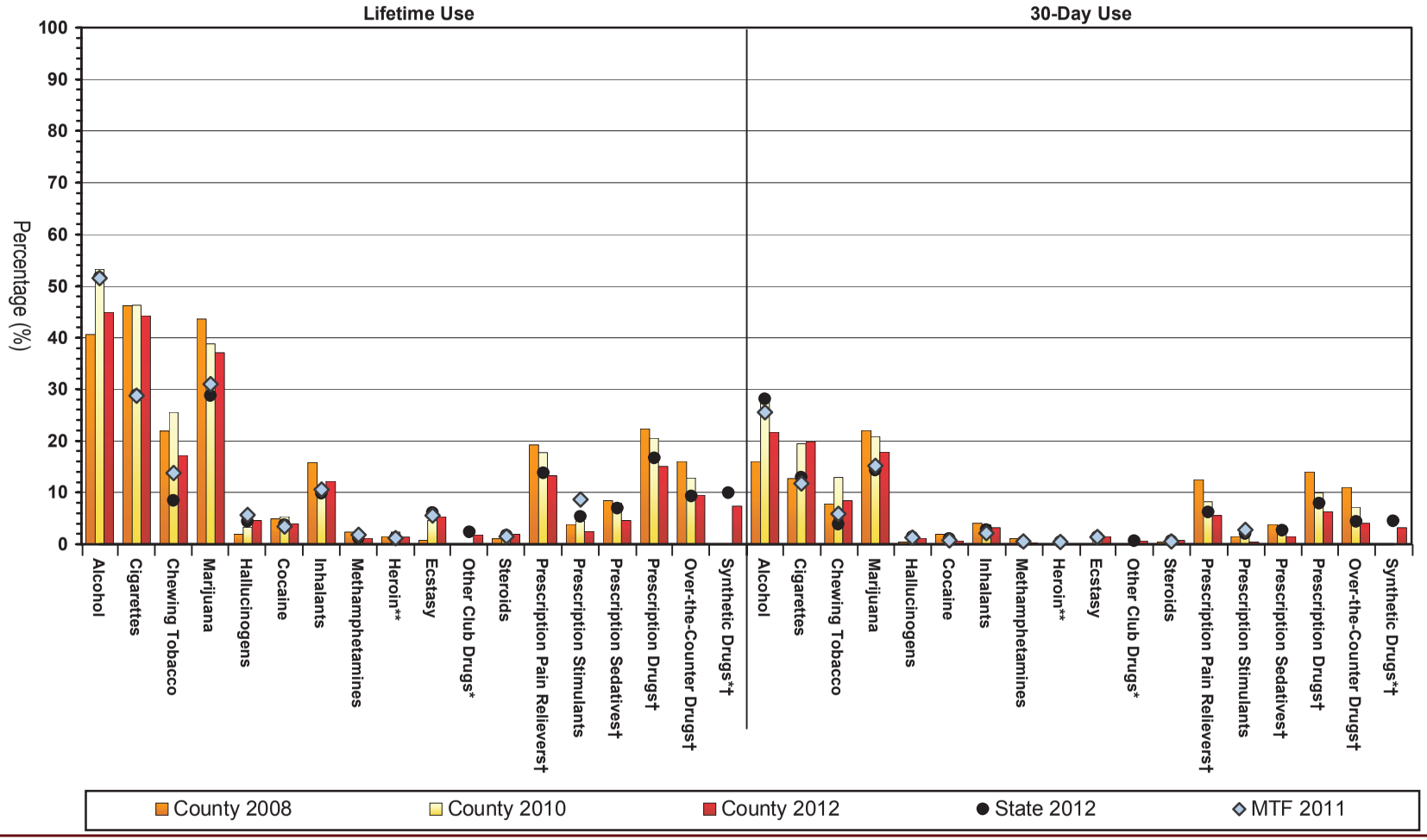
** Denotes a change in the question between administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of *Prescription Pain Relievers*, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Apache County, Grade 12



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.
** Denotes a change in the question between administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of *Prescription Pain Relievers*, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Apache County, All Students Surveyed



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.
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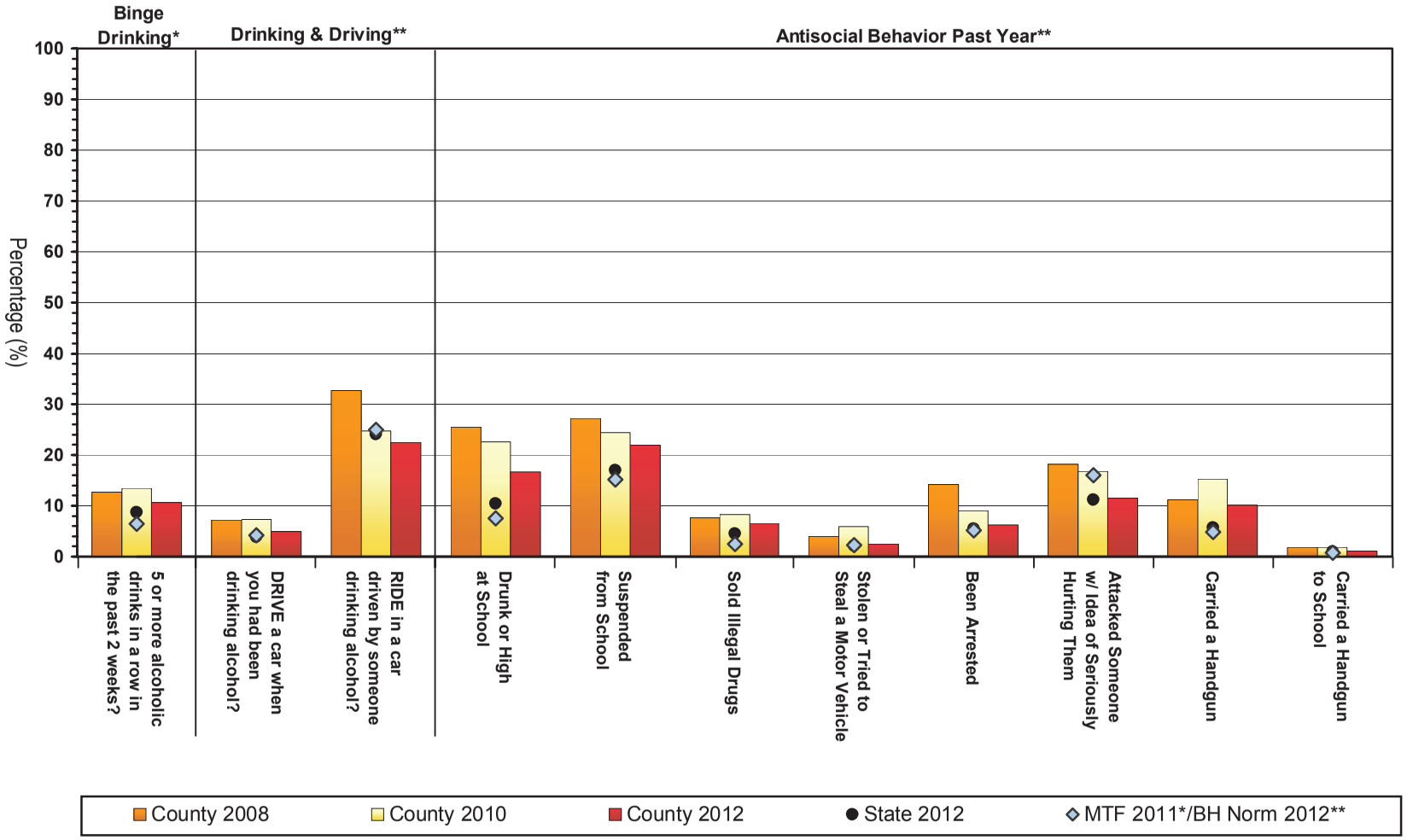
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of *Prescription Pain Relievers*, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

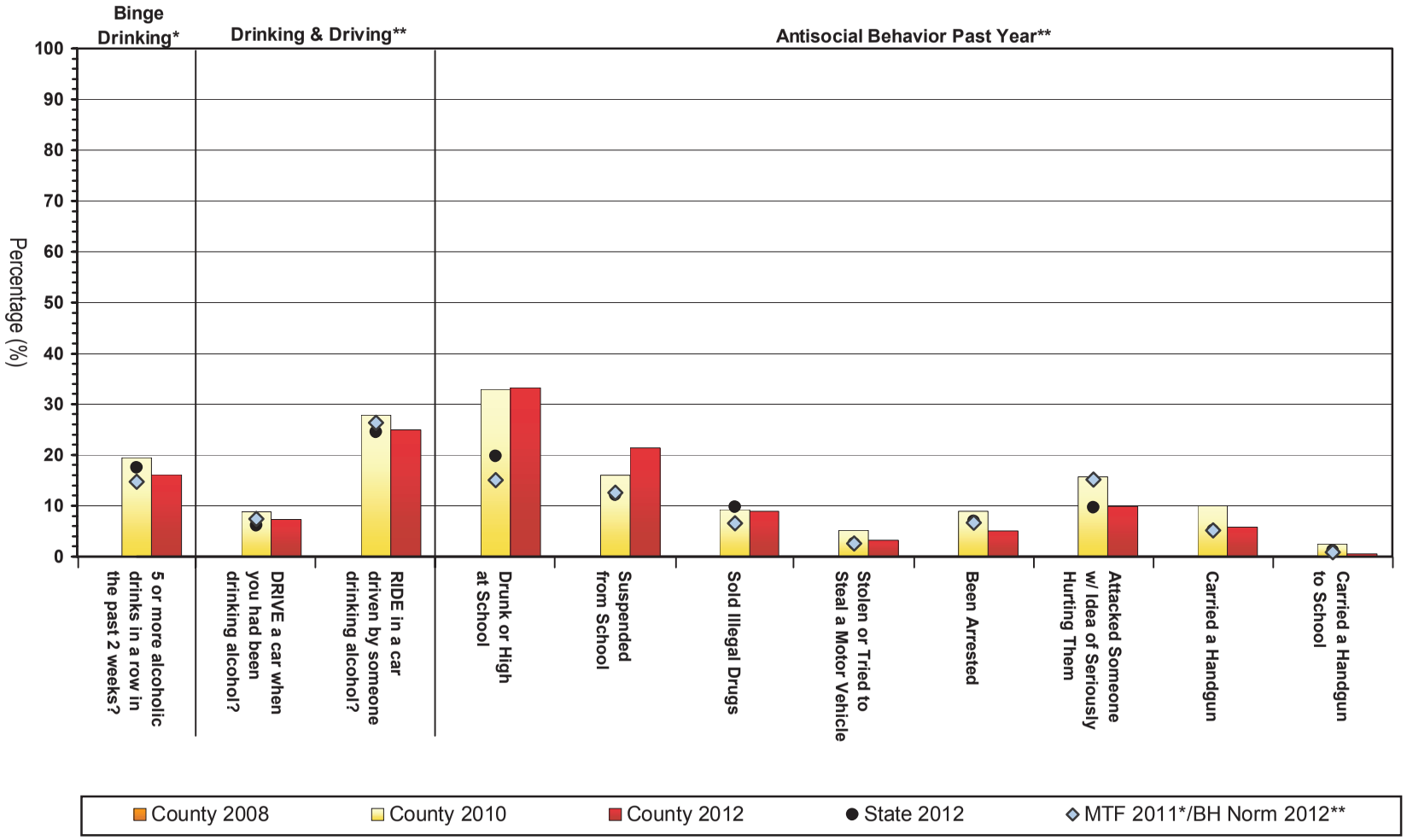
BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Apache County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

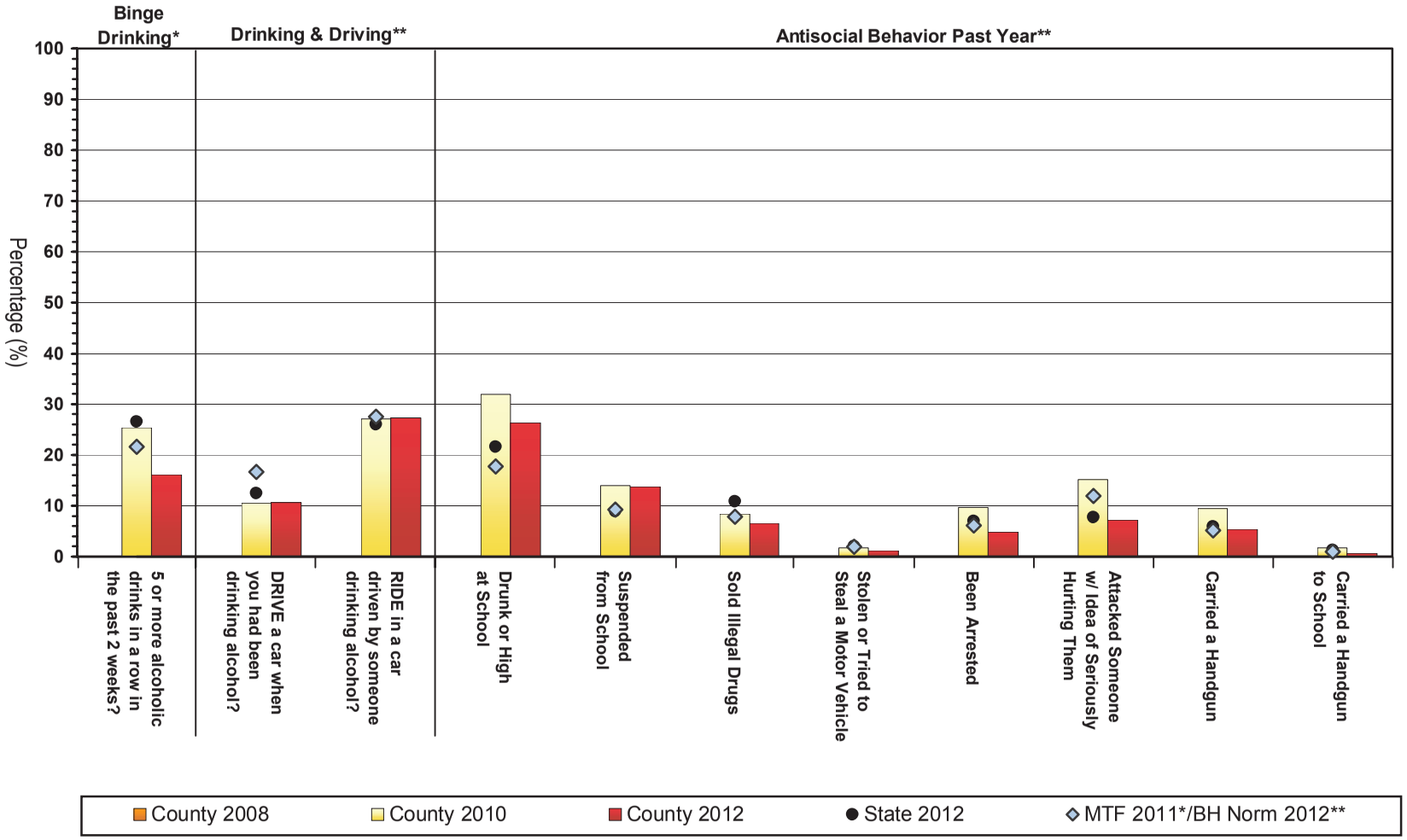
BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Apache County, Grade 10



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

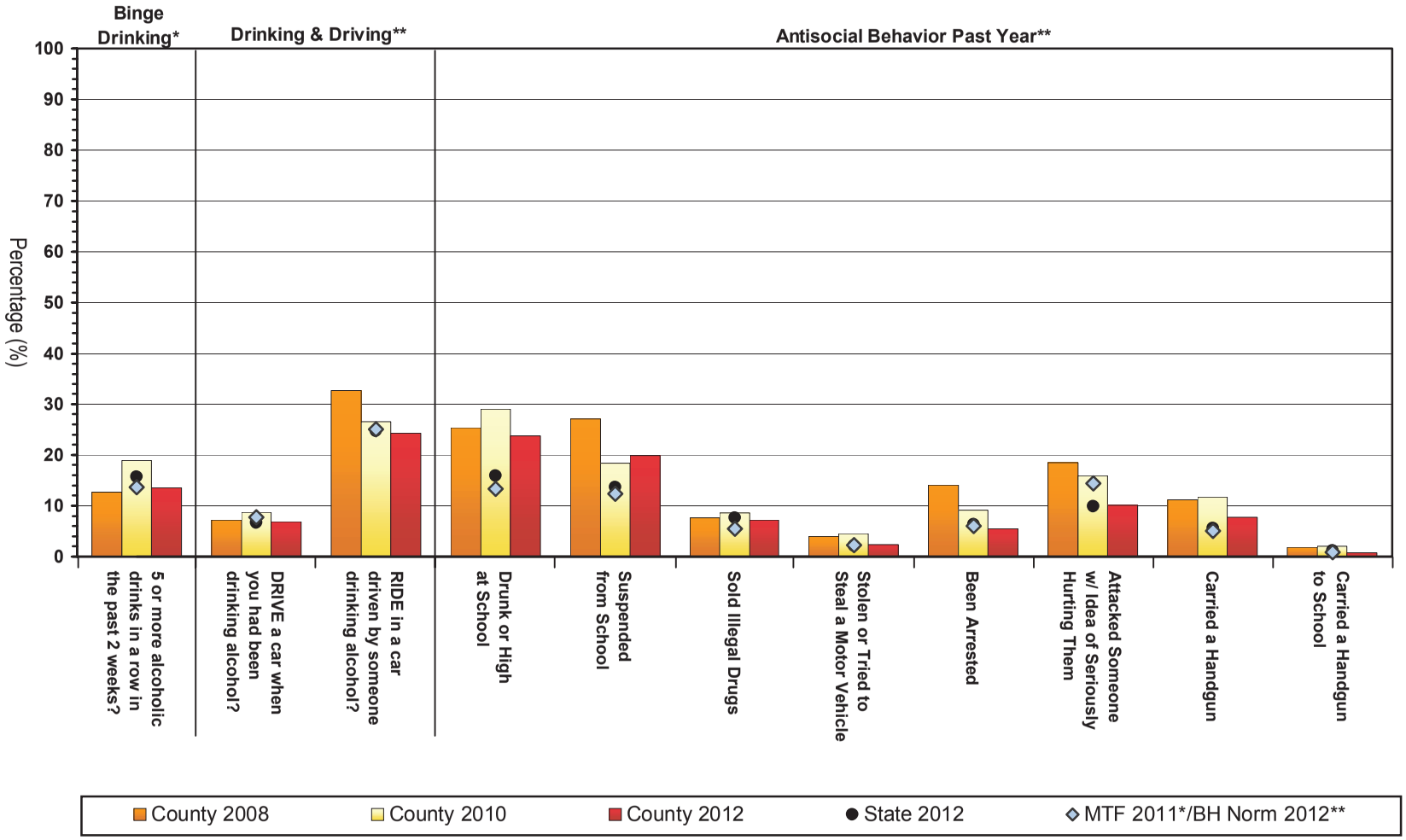
BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Apache County, Grade 12



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

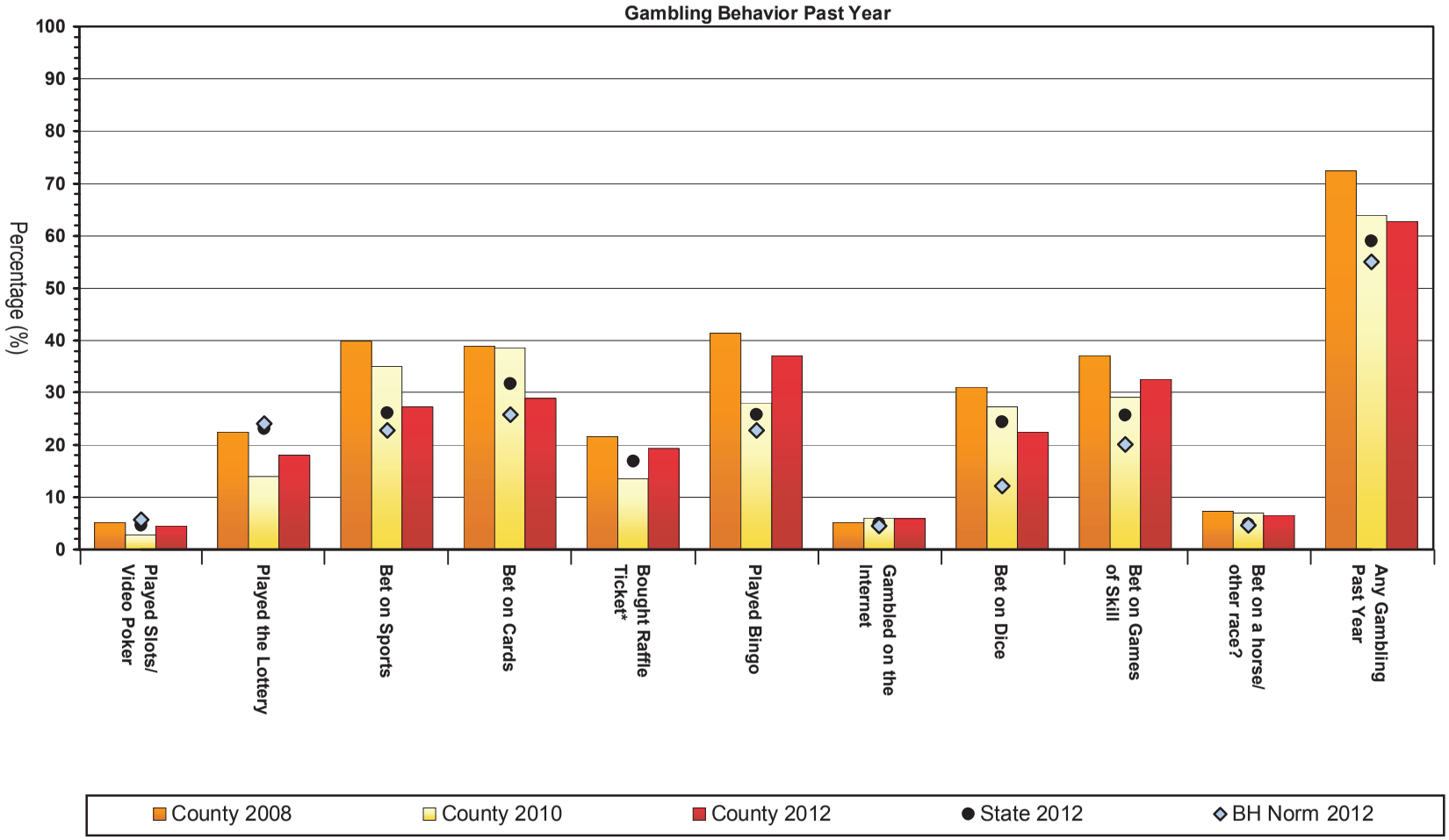
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Apache County, All Students Surveyed



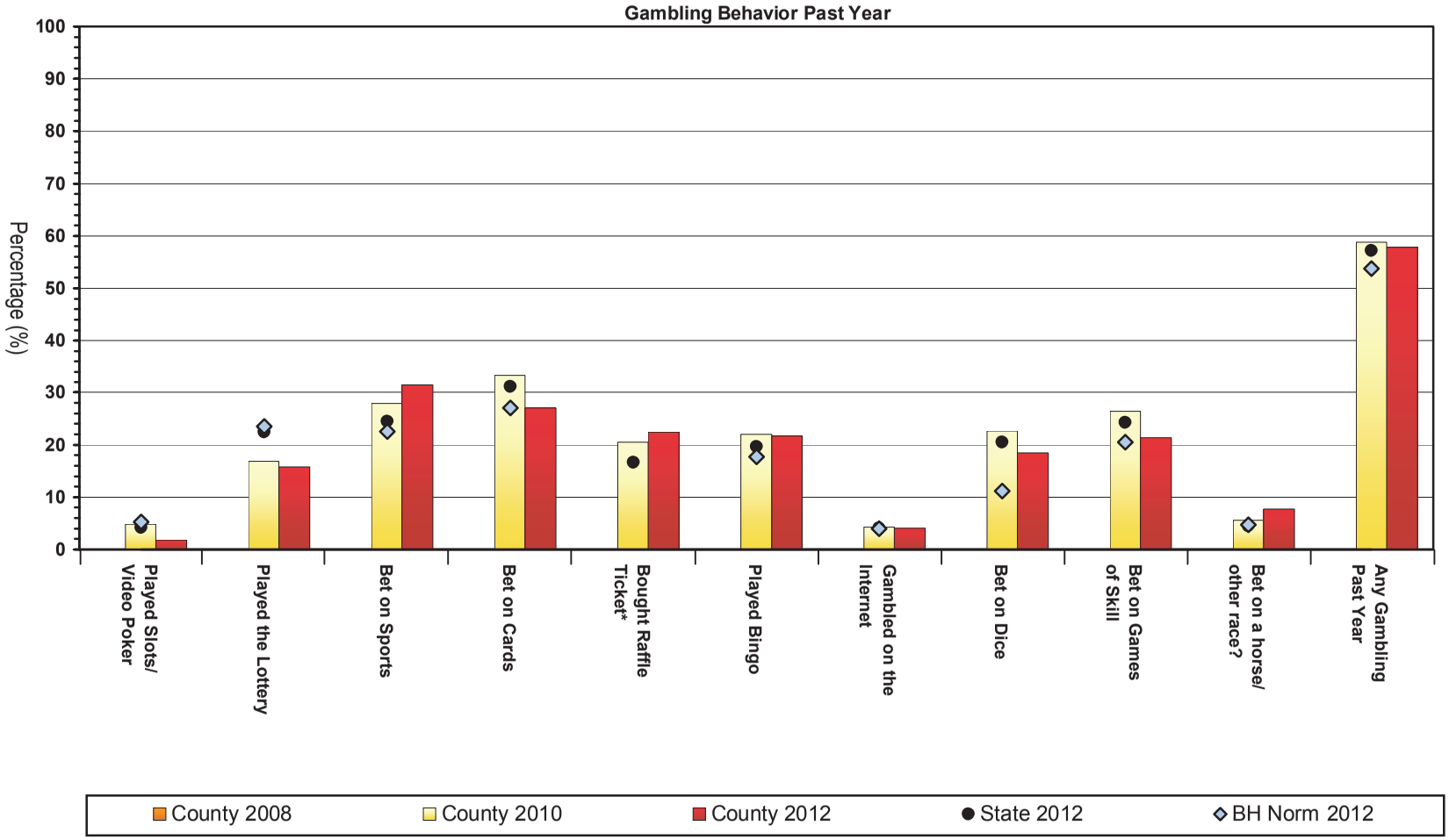
* National Comparison data for *Binge Drinking* category are Monitoring the Future values.
** National Comparison data for *Drinking & Driving* and *Antisocial Behavior* category are Bach Harrison Norm values.

GAMBLING
2012 Apache County, Grade 8



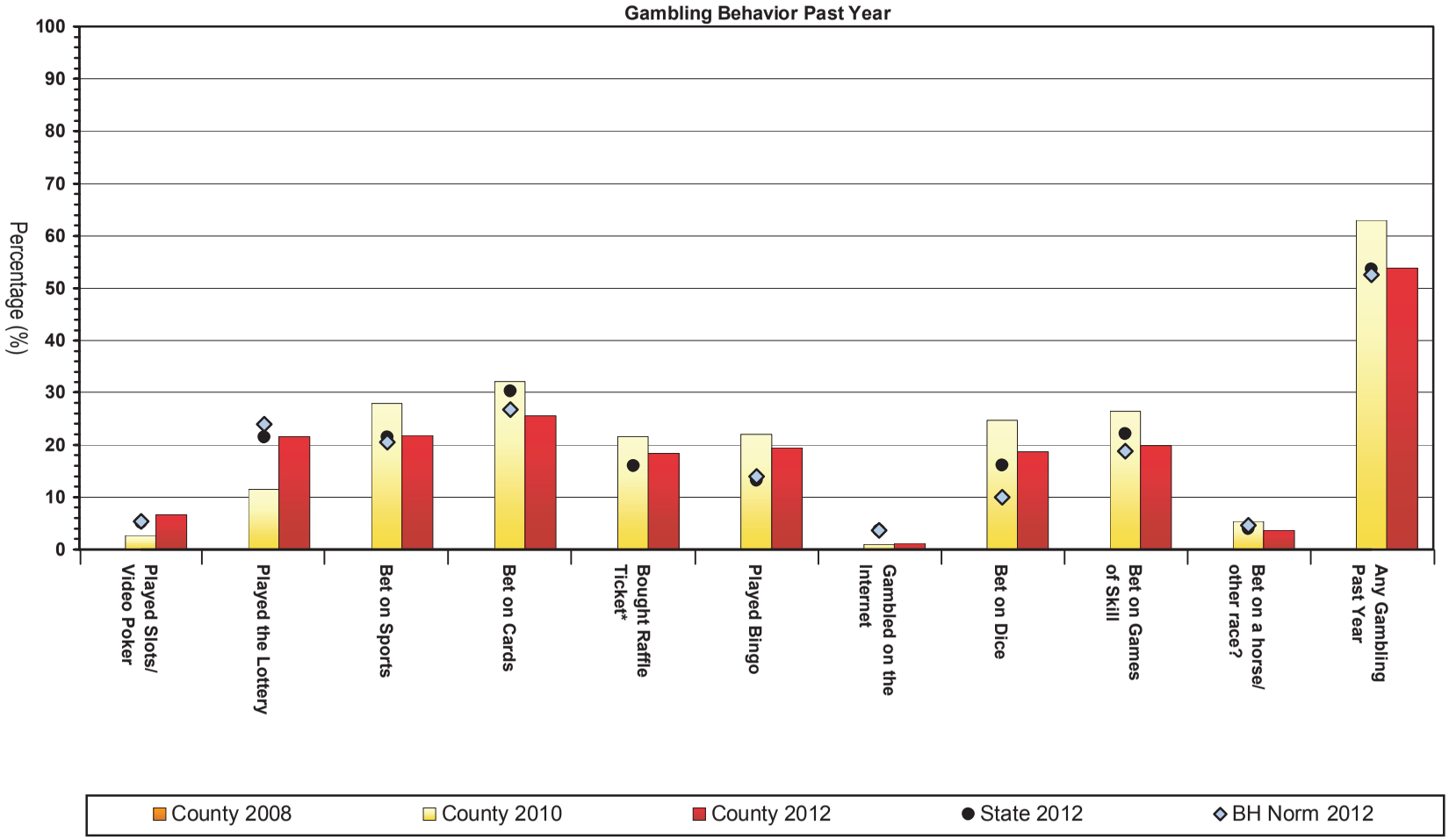
* National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2012 Apache County, Grade 10



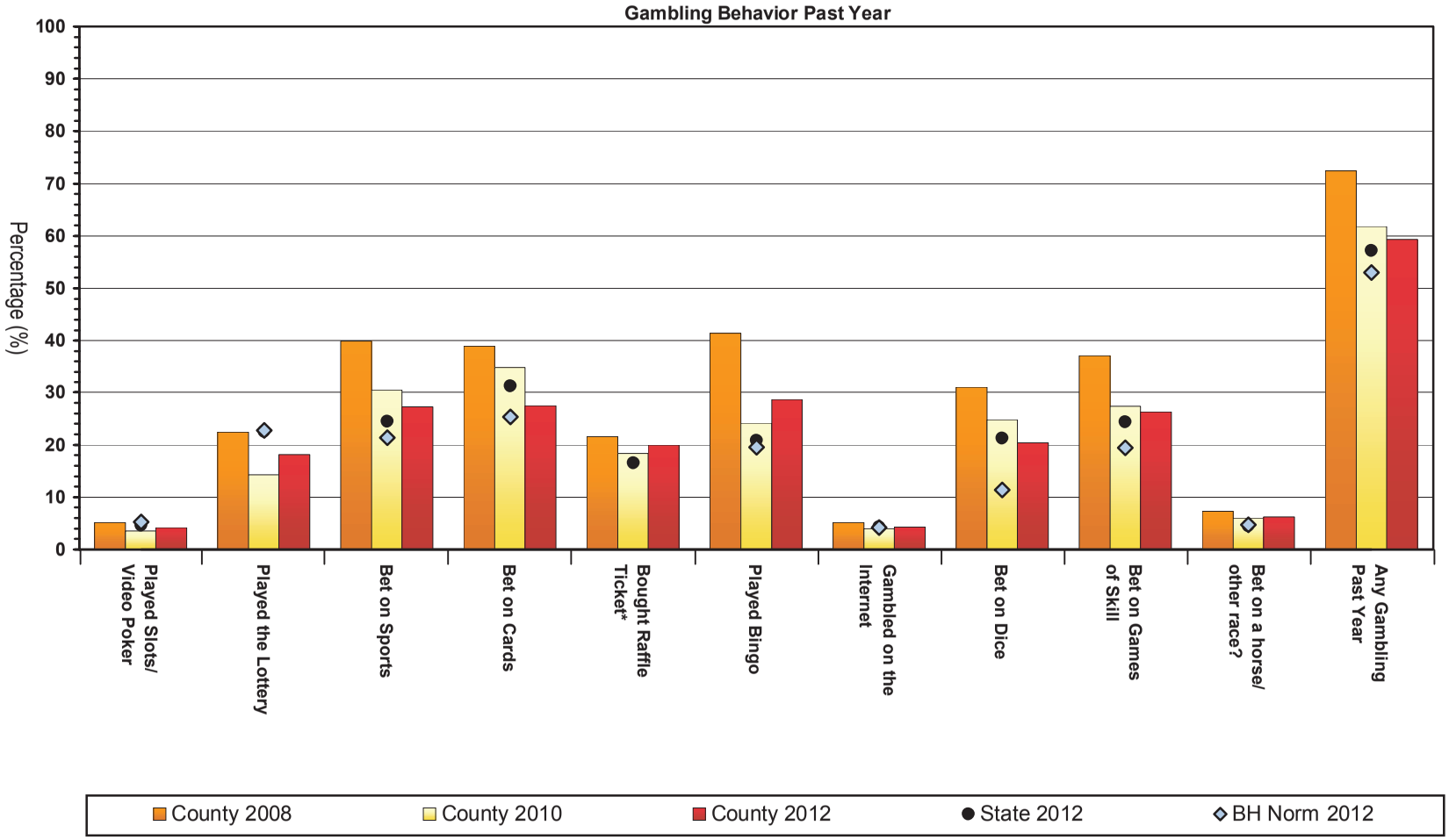
* National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2012 Apache County, Grade 12



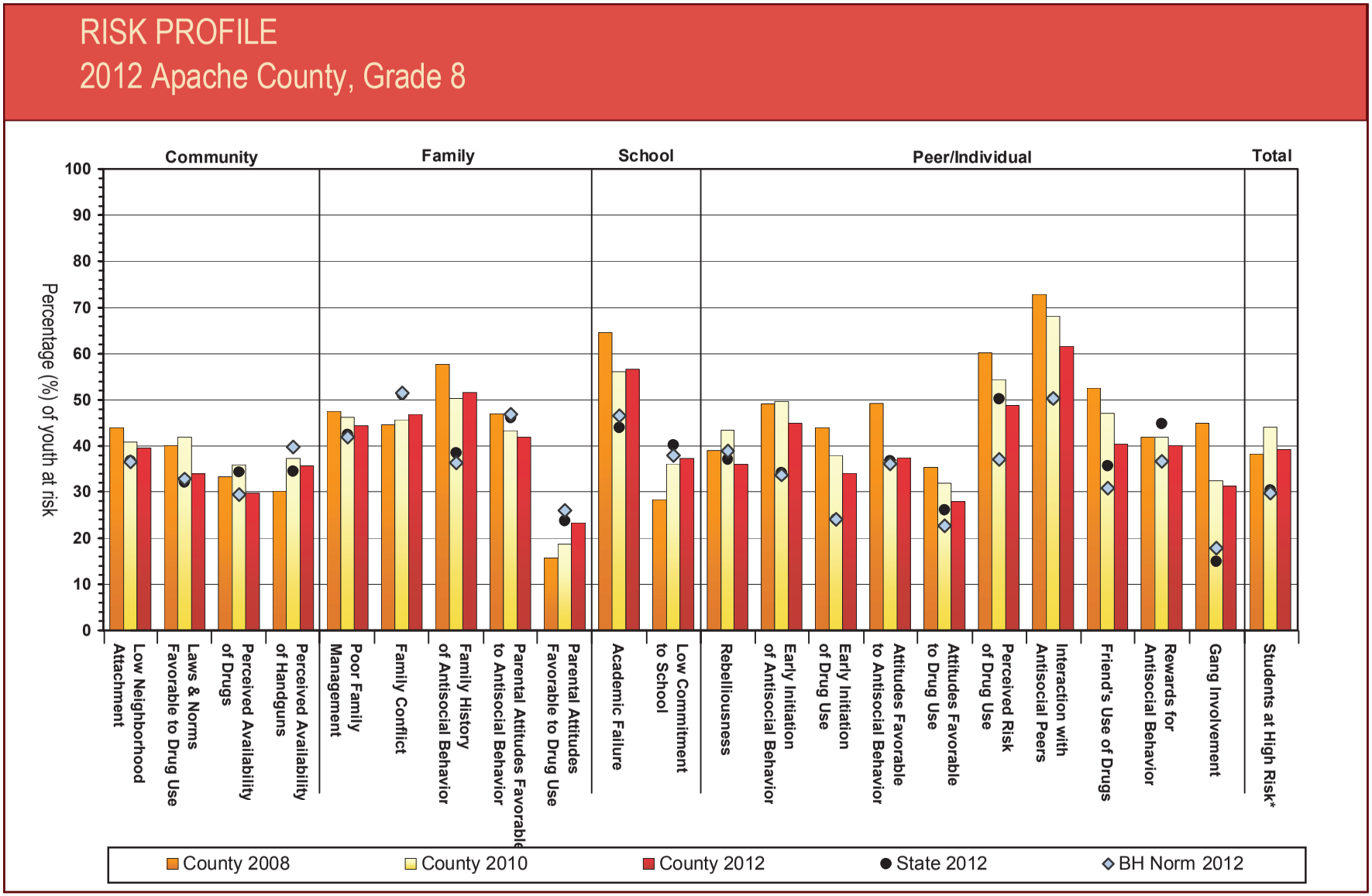
* National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2012 Apache County, All Students Surveyed



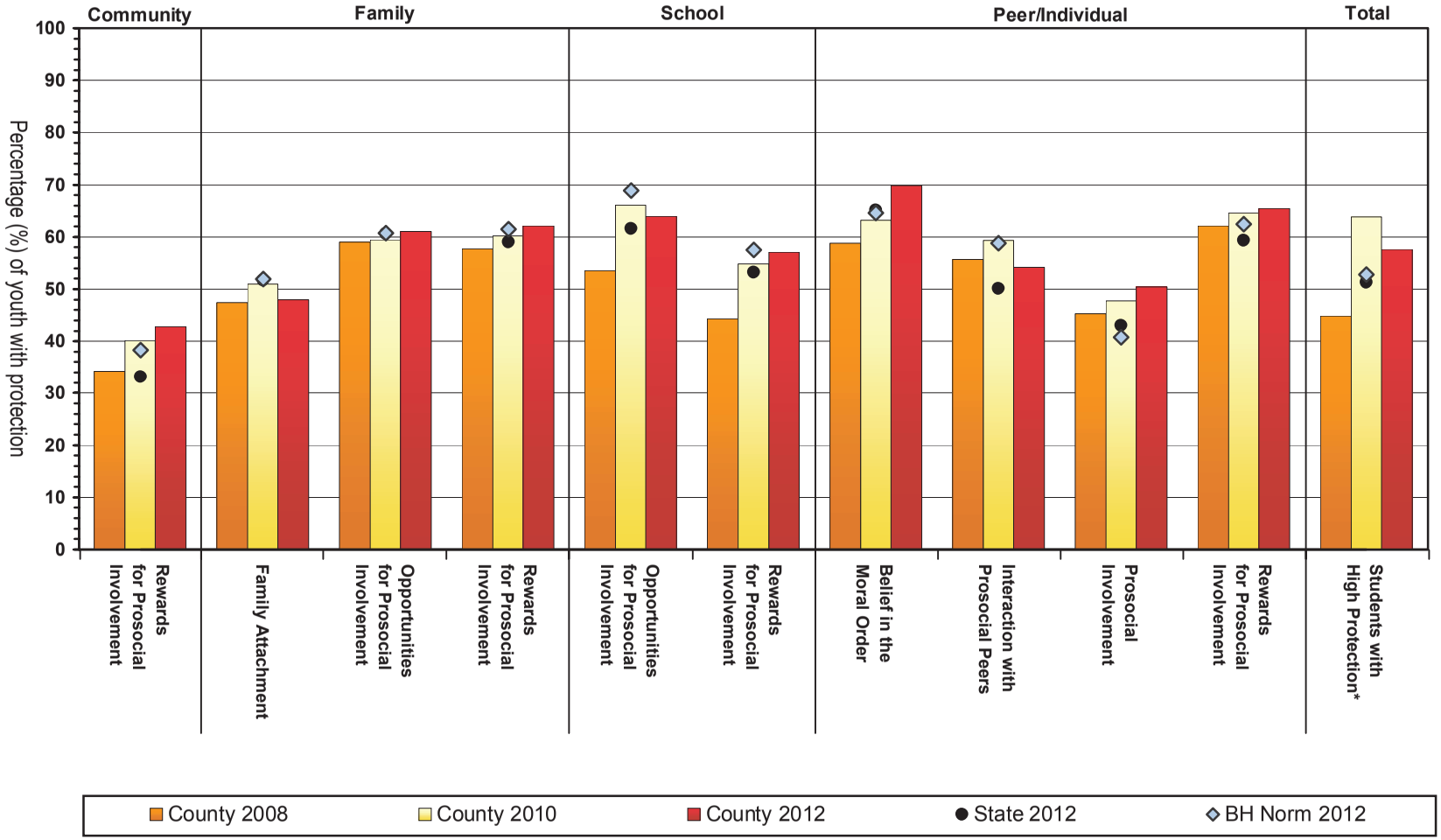
* National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles



* 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).

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Apache County, Grade 8

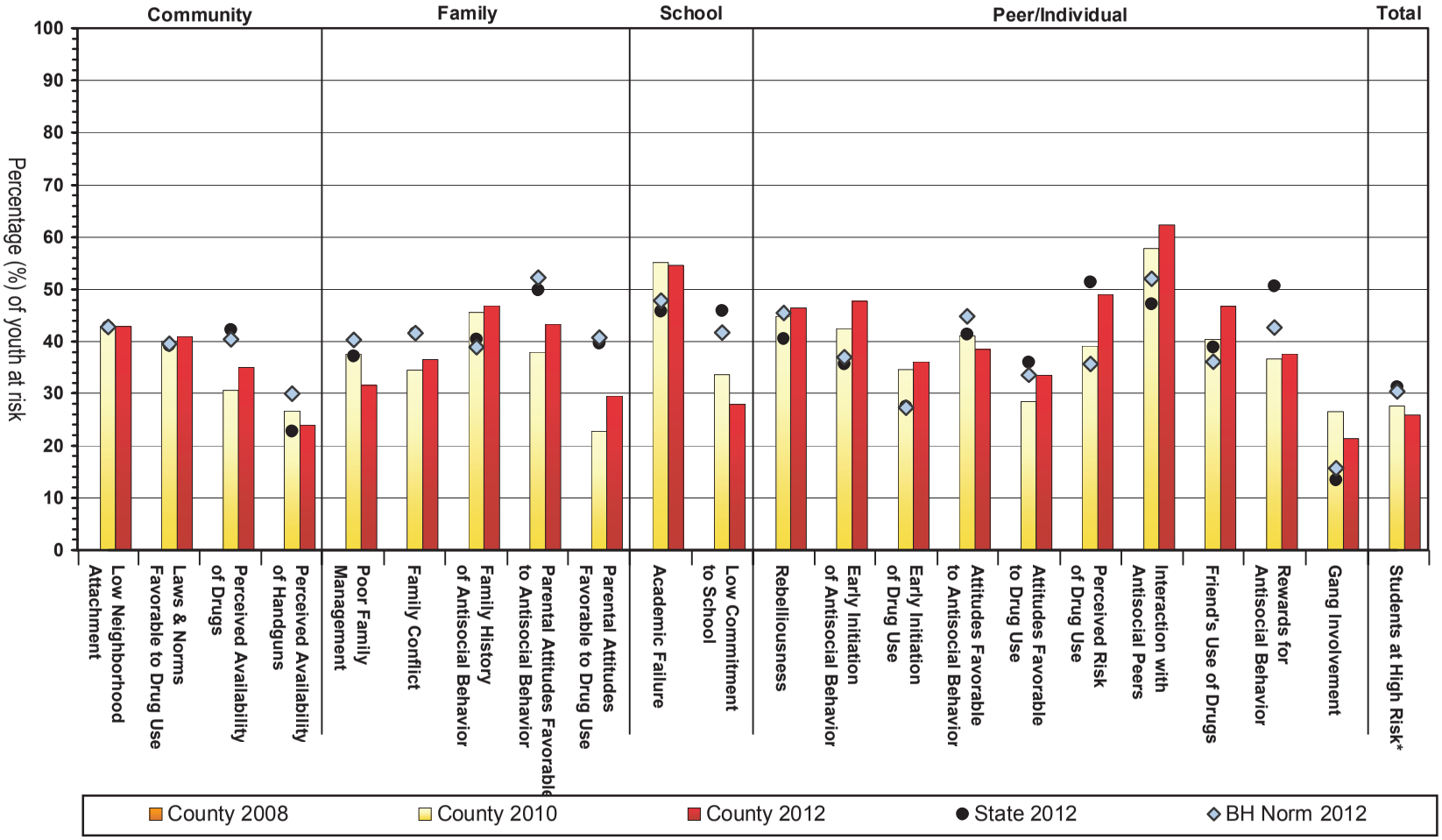


* High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2012 Apache County, Grade 10



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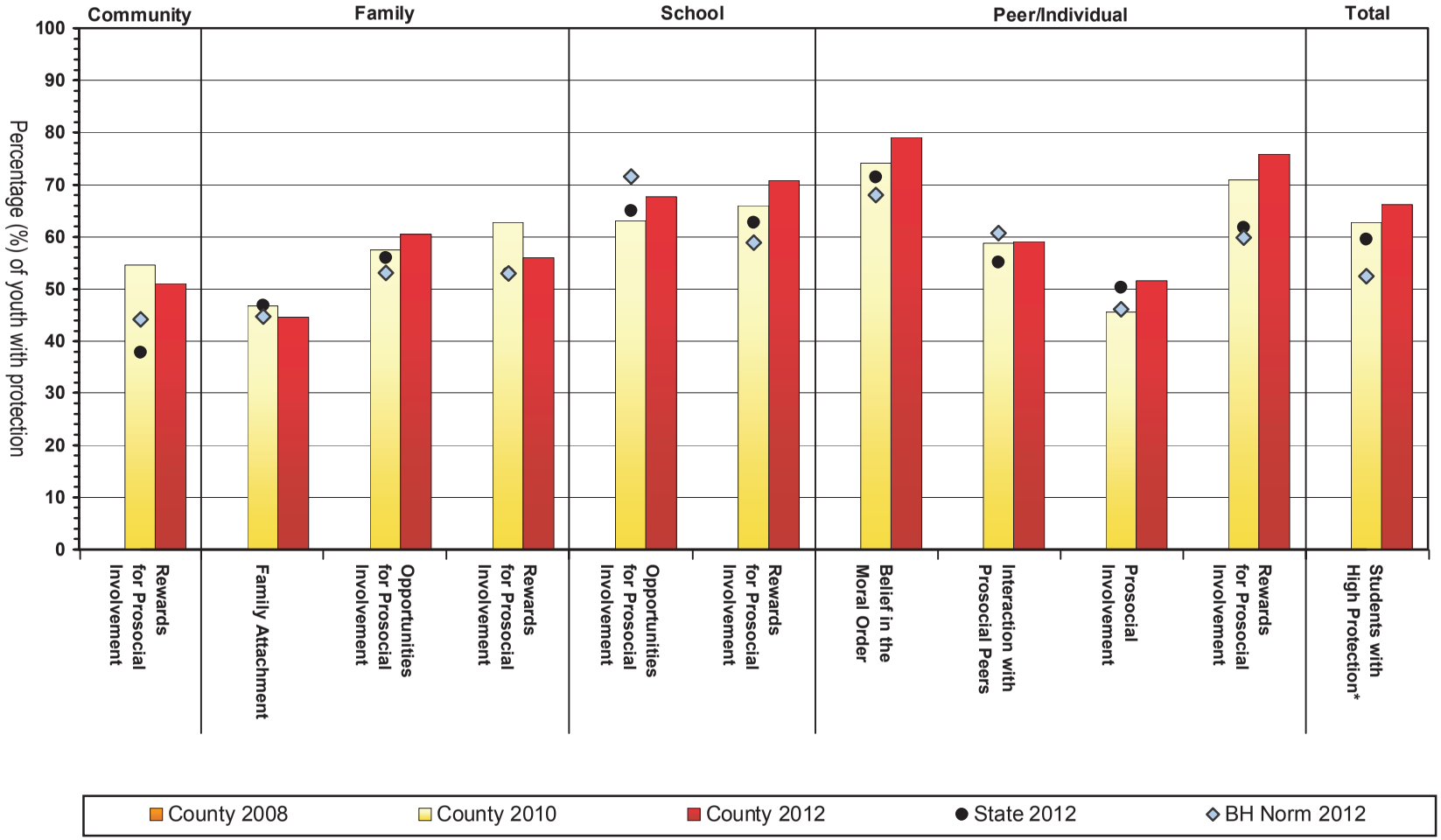
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Apache County, Grade 10



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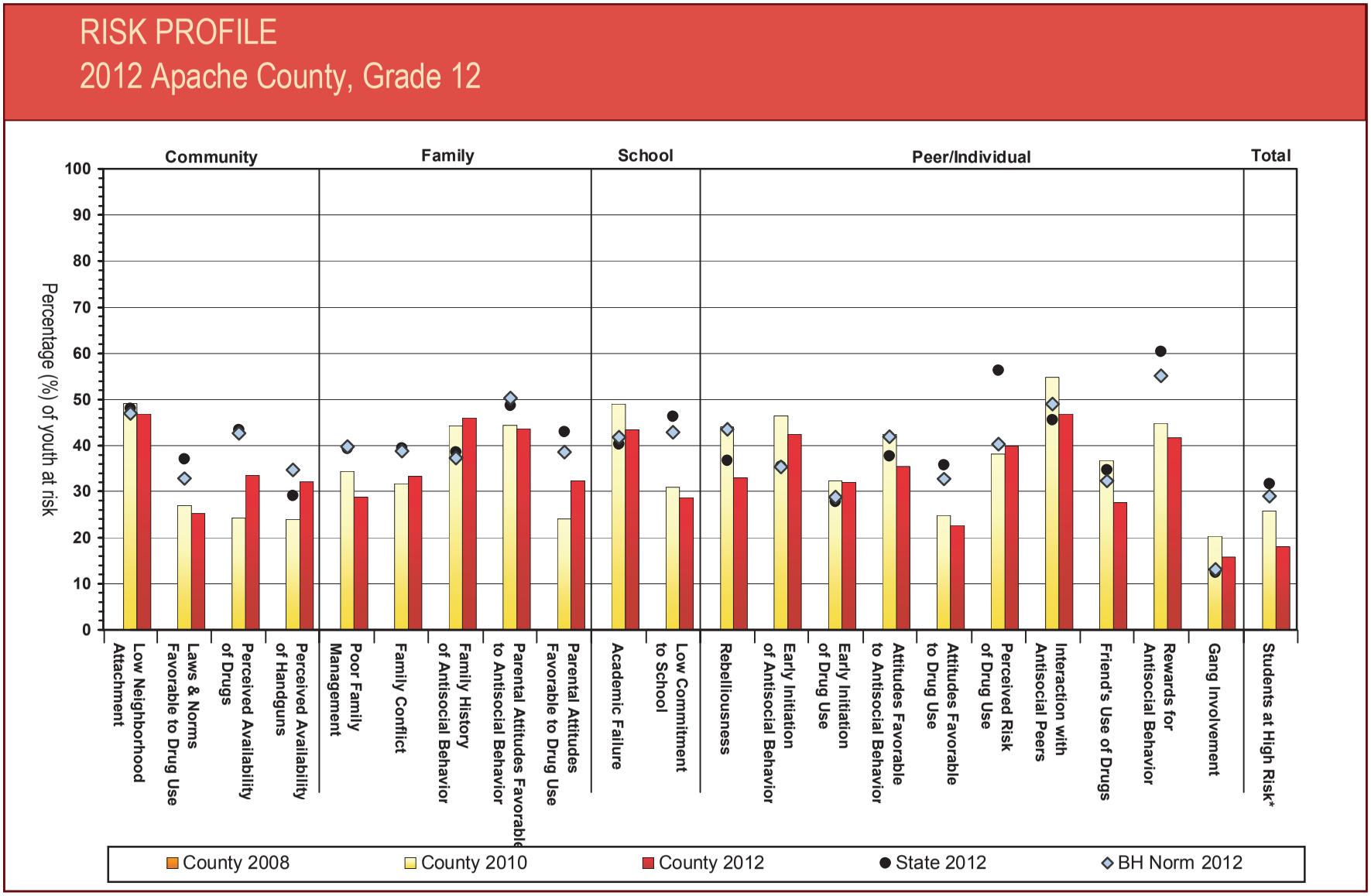
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles



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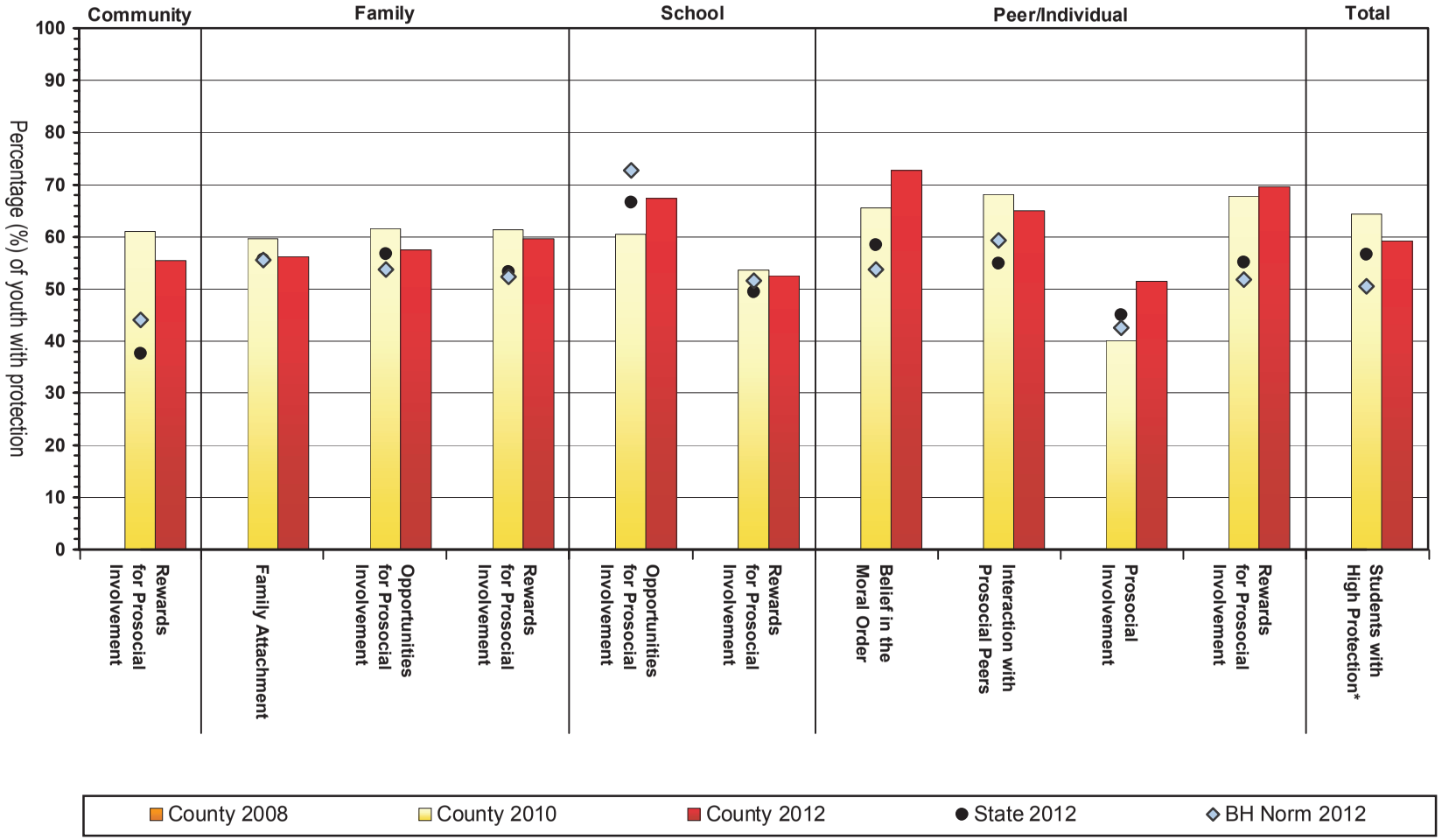
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Apache County, Grade 12



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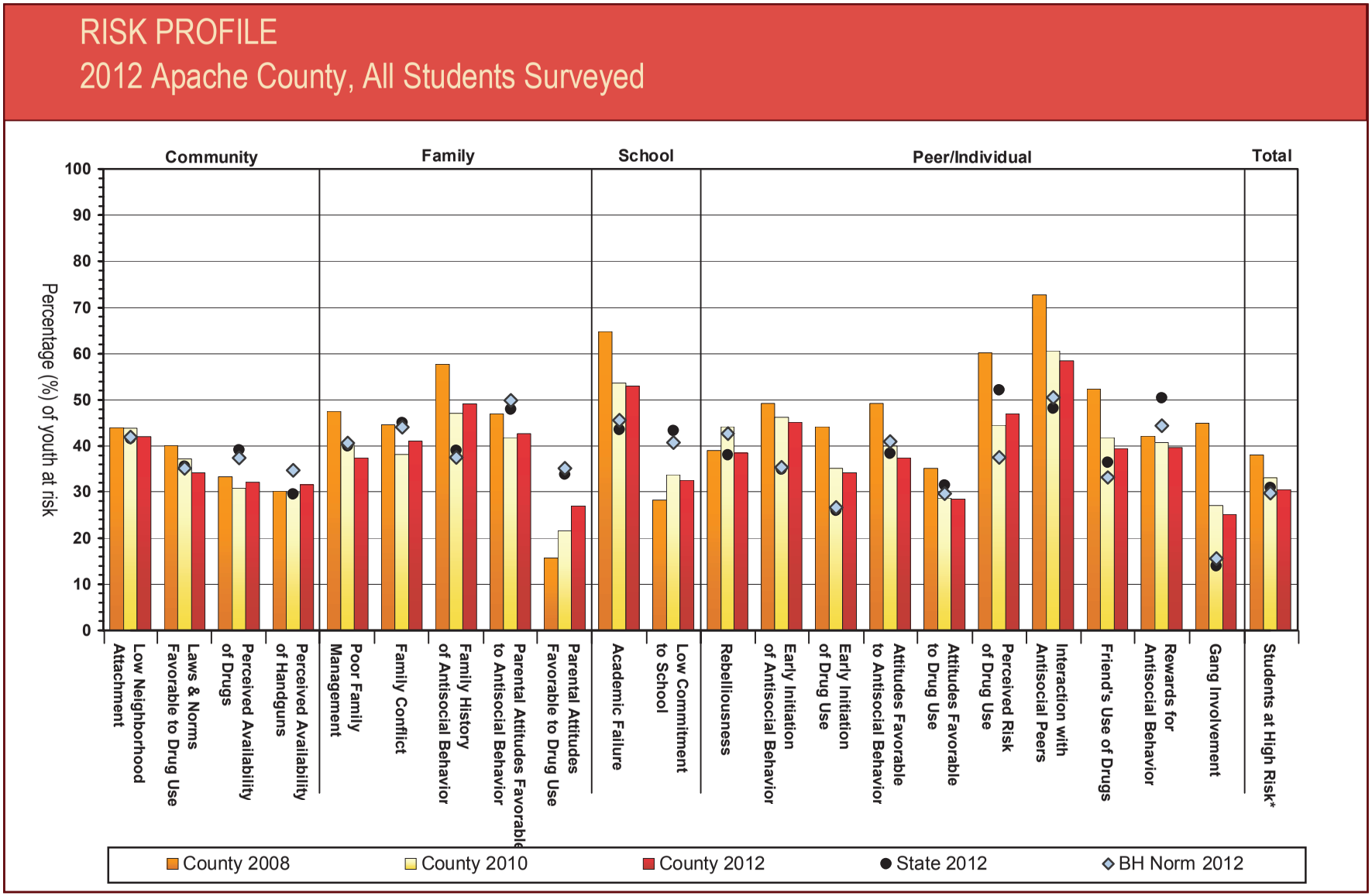

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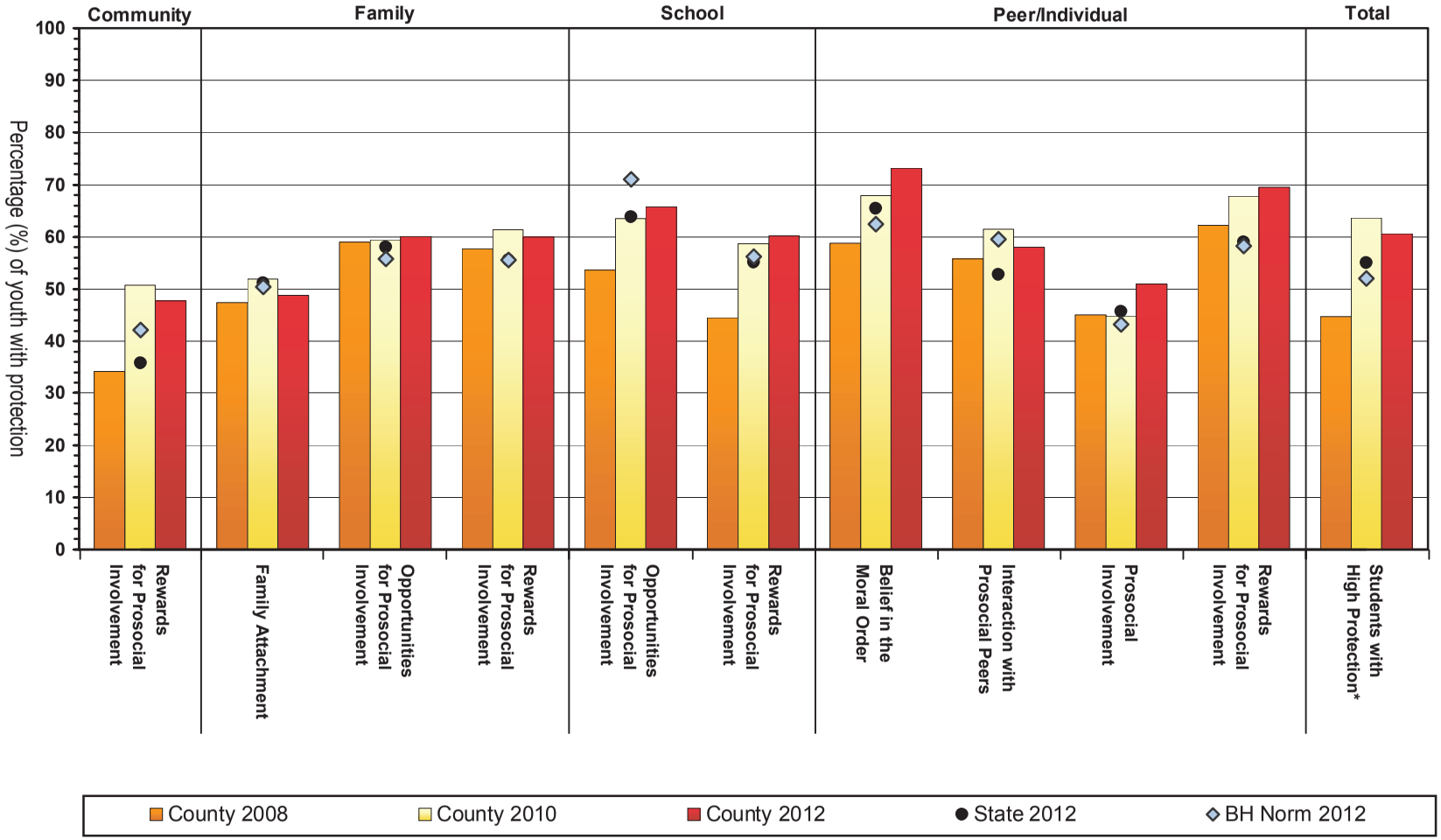
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Apache County, All Students Surveyed



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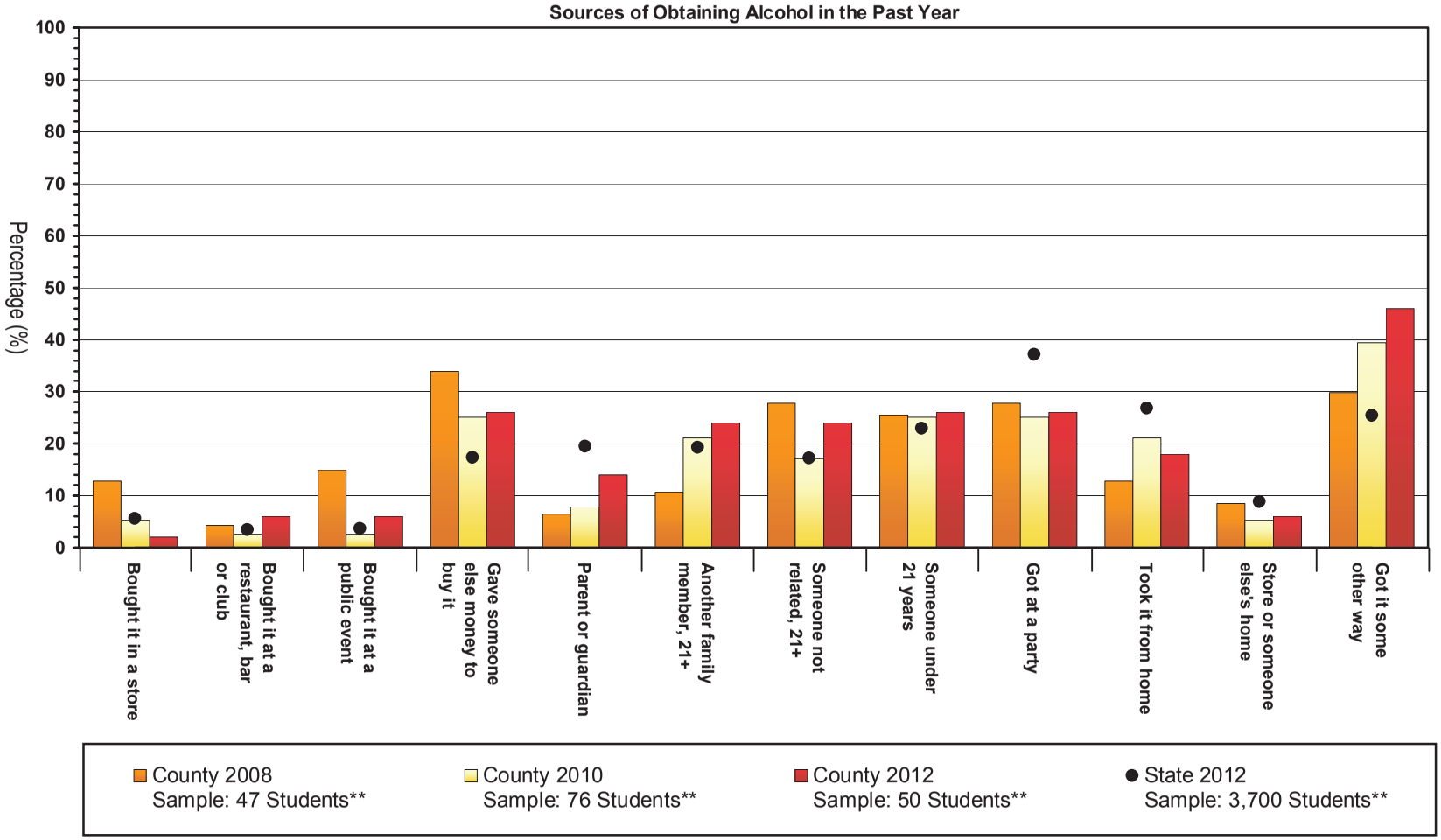
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2012 Apache County, Grade 8

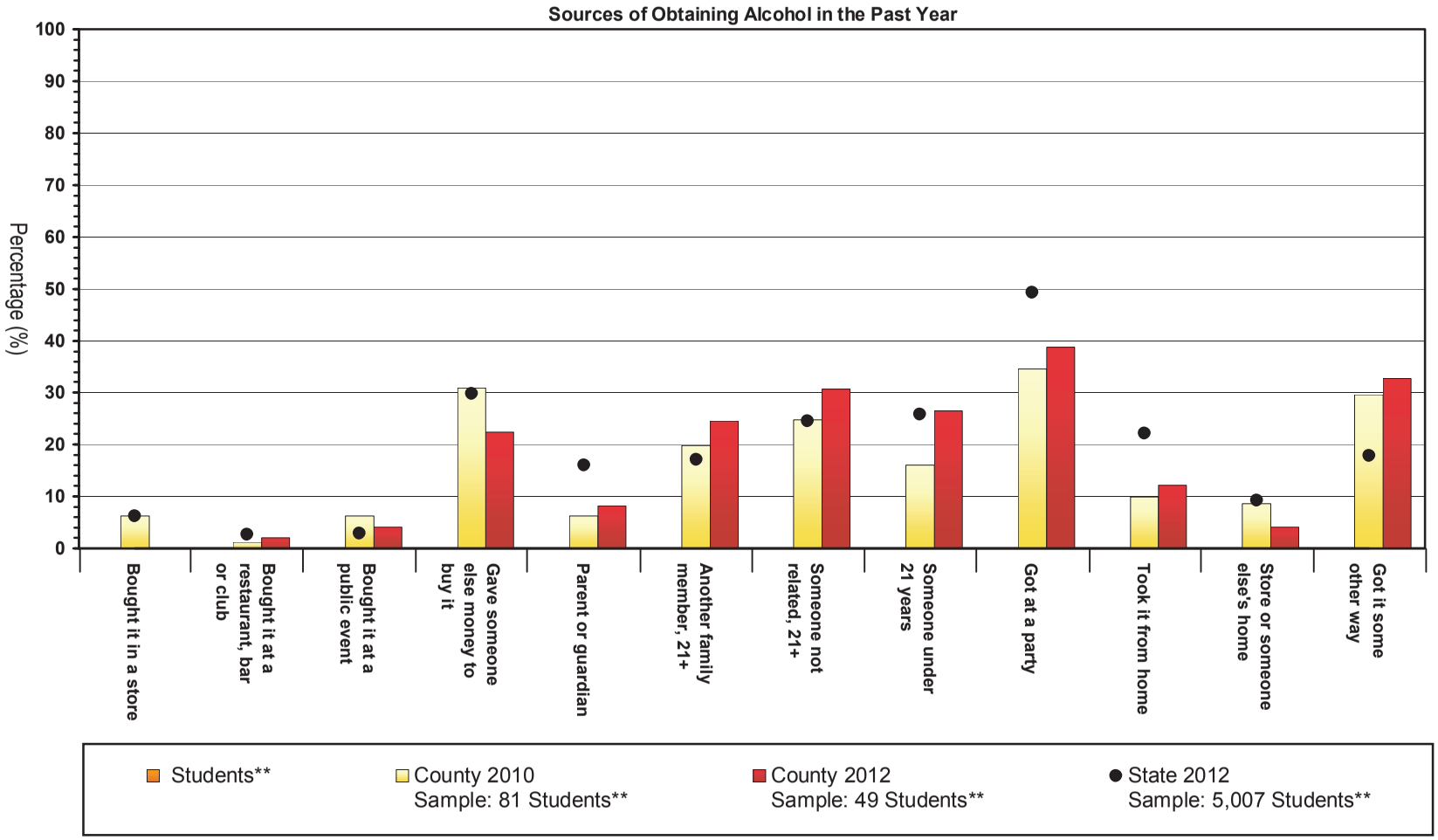


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Apache County, Grade 10



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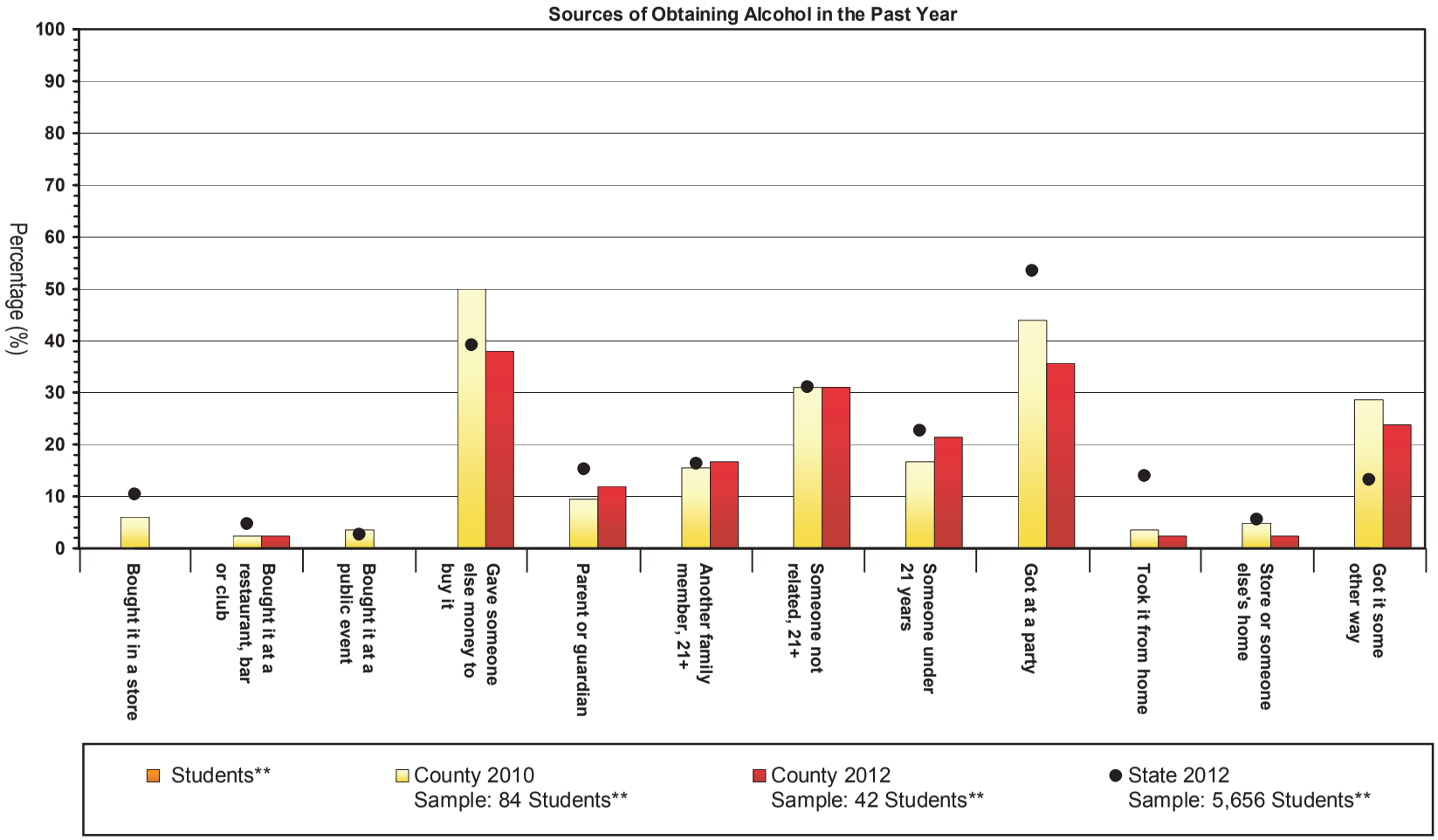
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2012 Apache County, Grade 12



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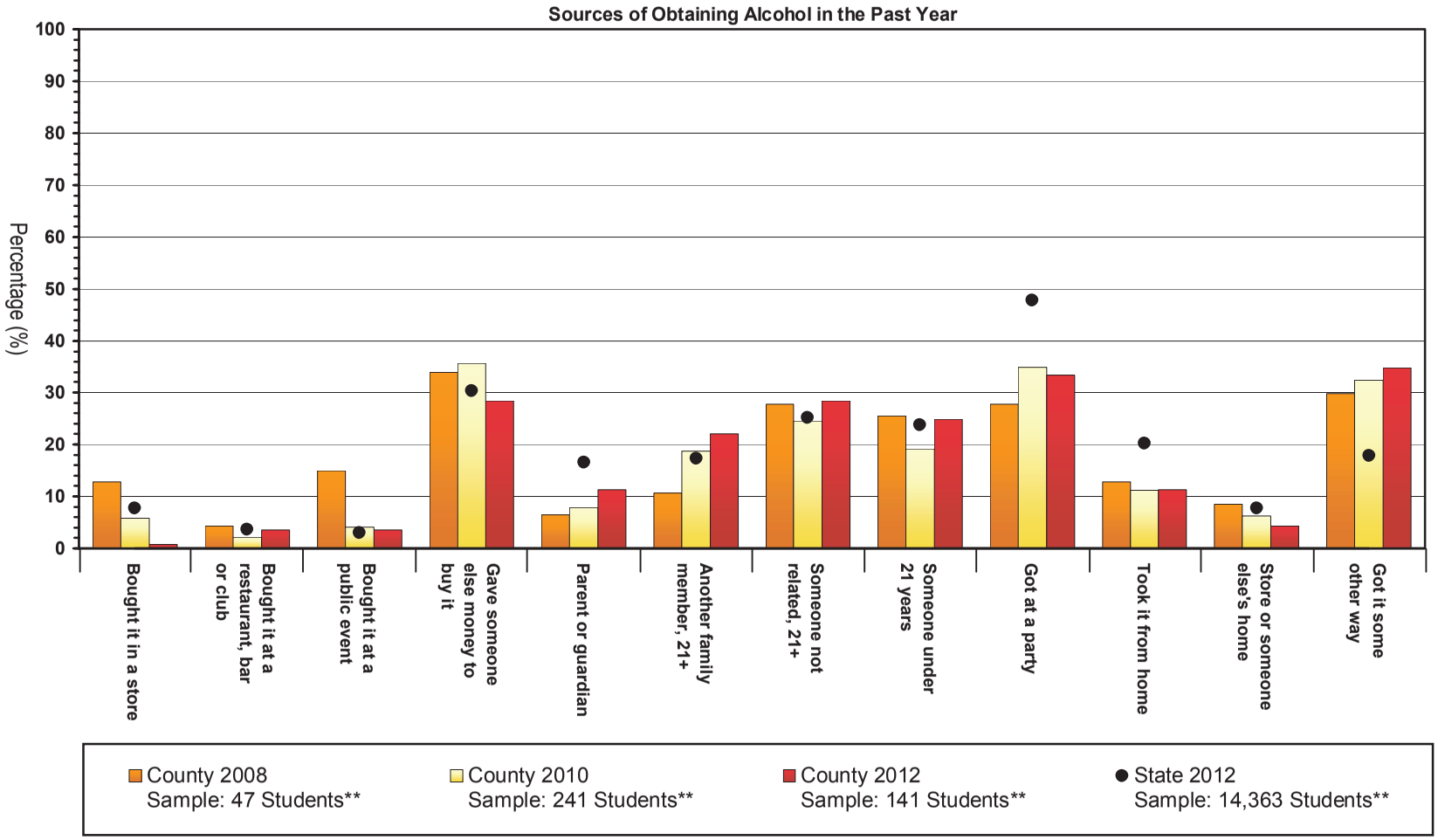
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2012 Apache County, All Students Surveyed



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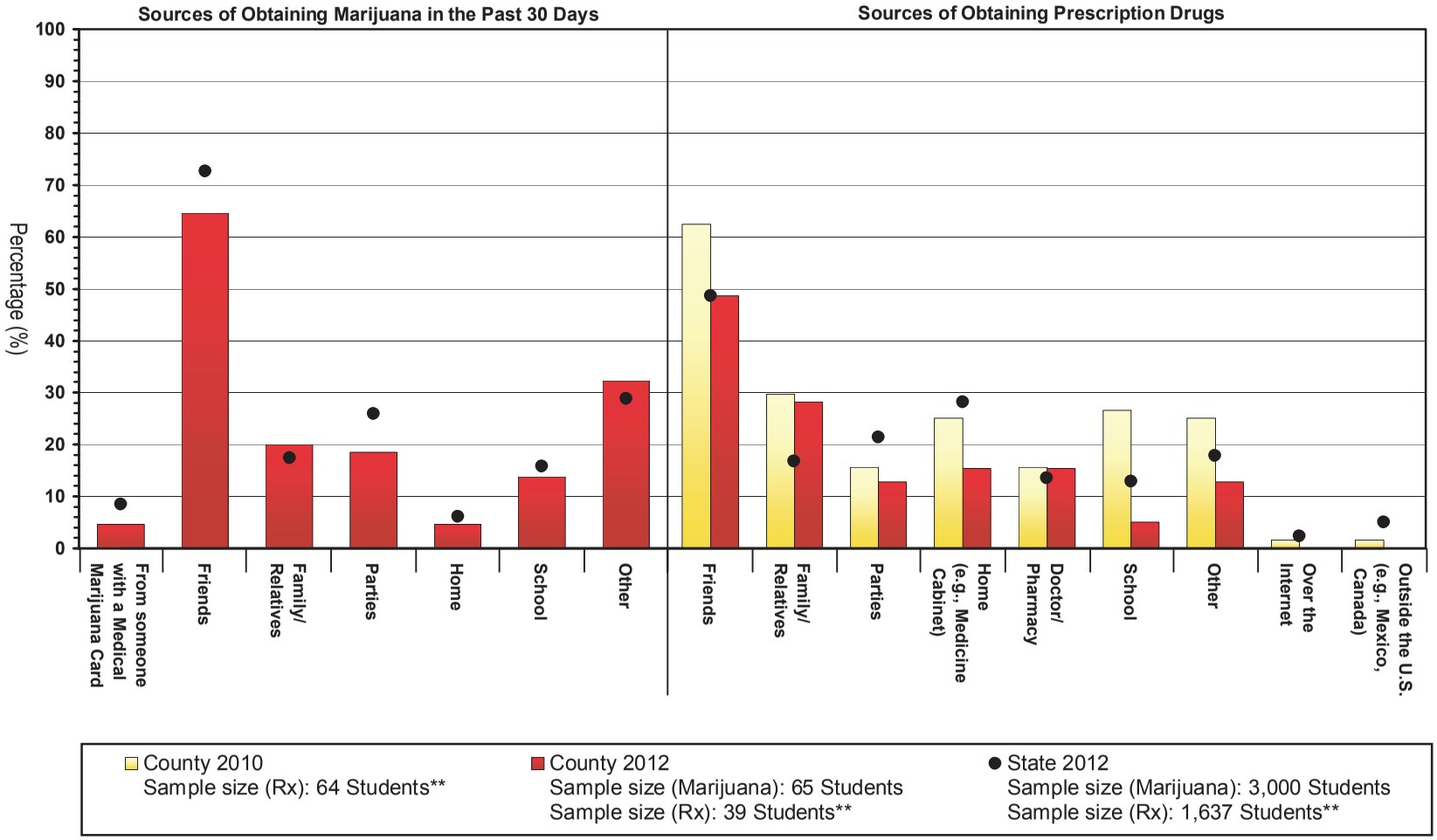
Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2012 Apache County, Grade 8

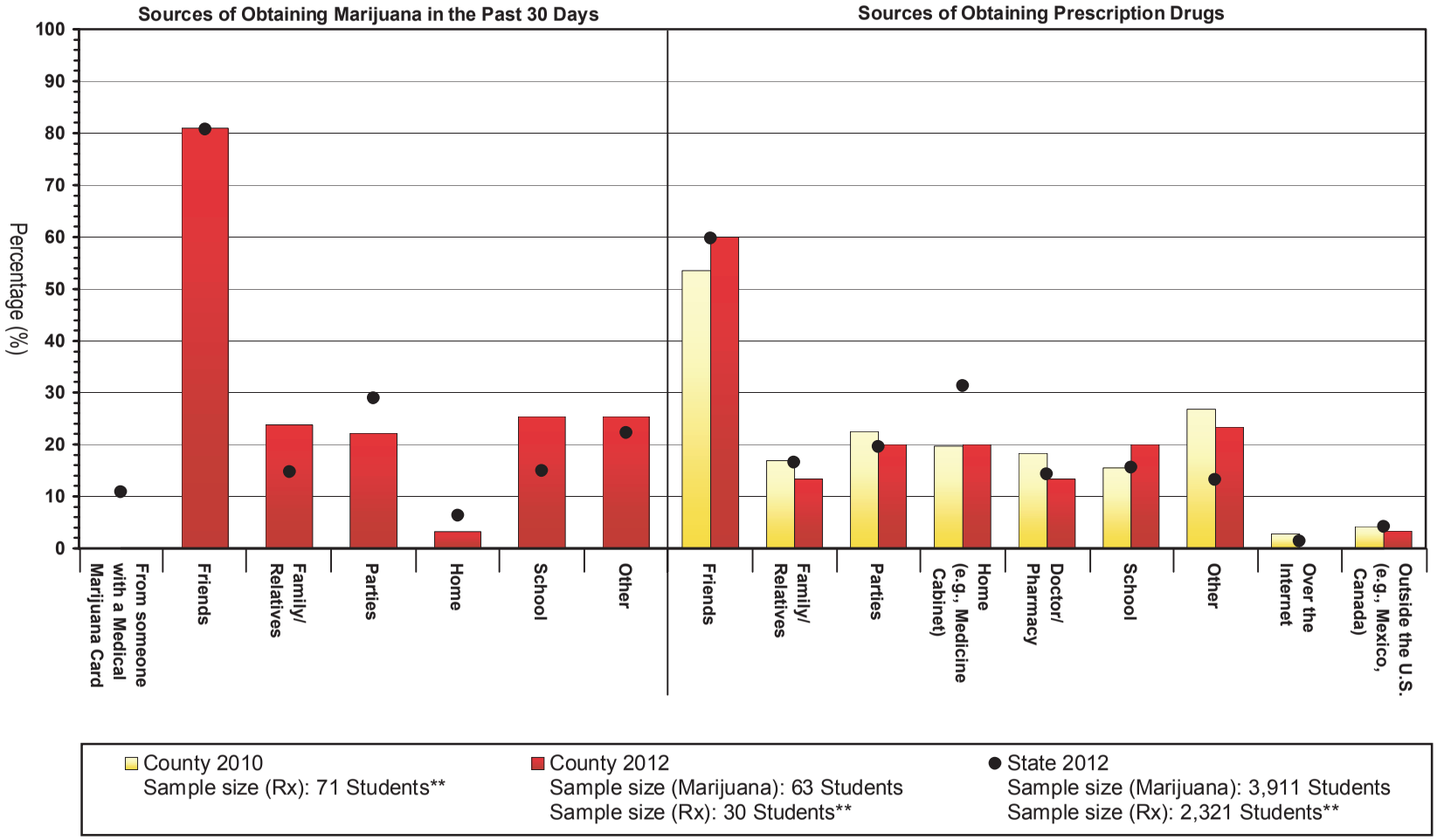


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Apache County, Grade 10



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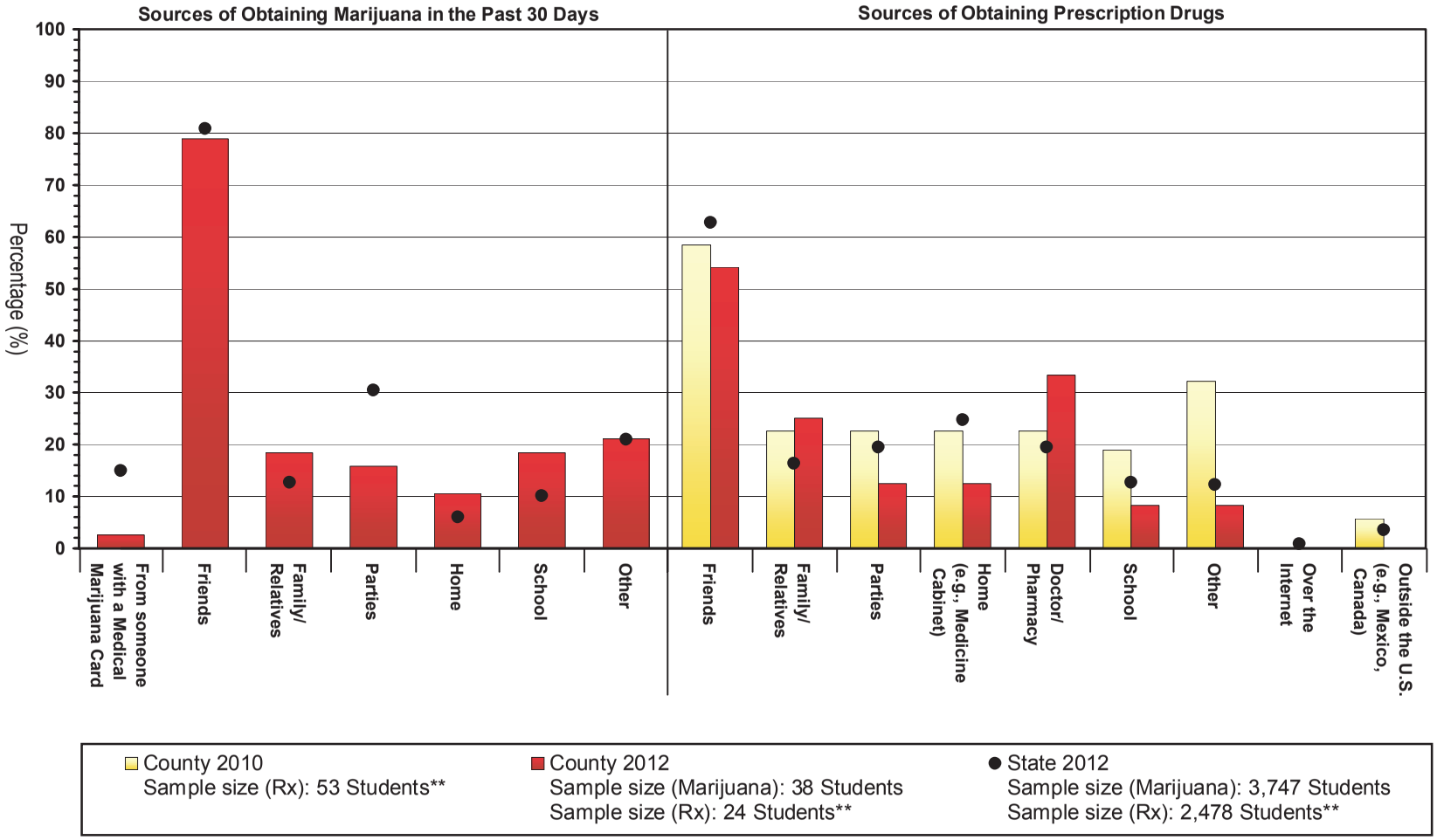

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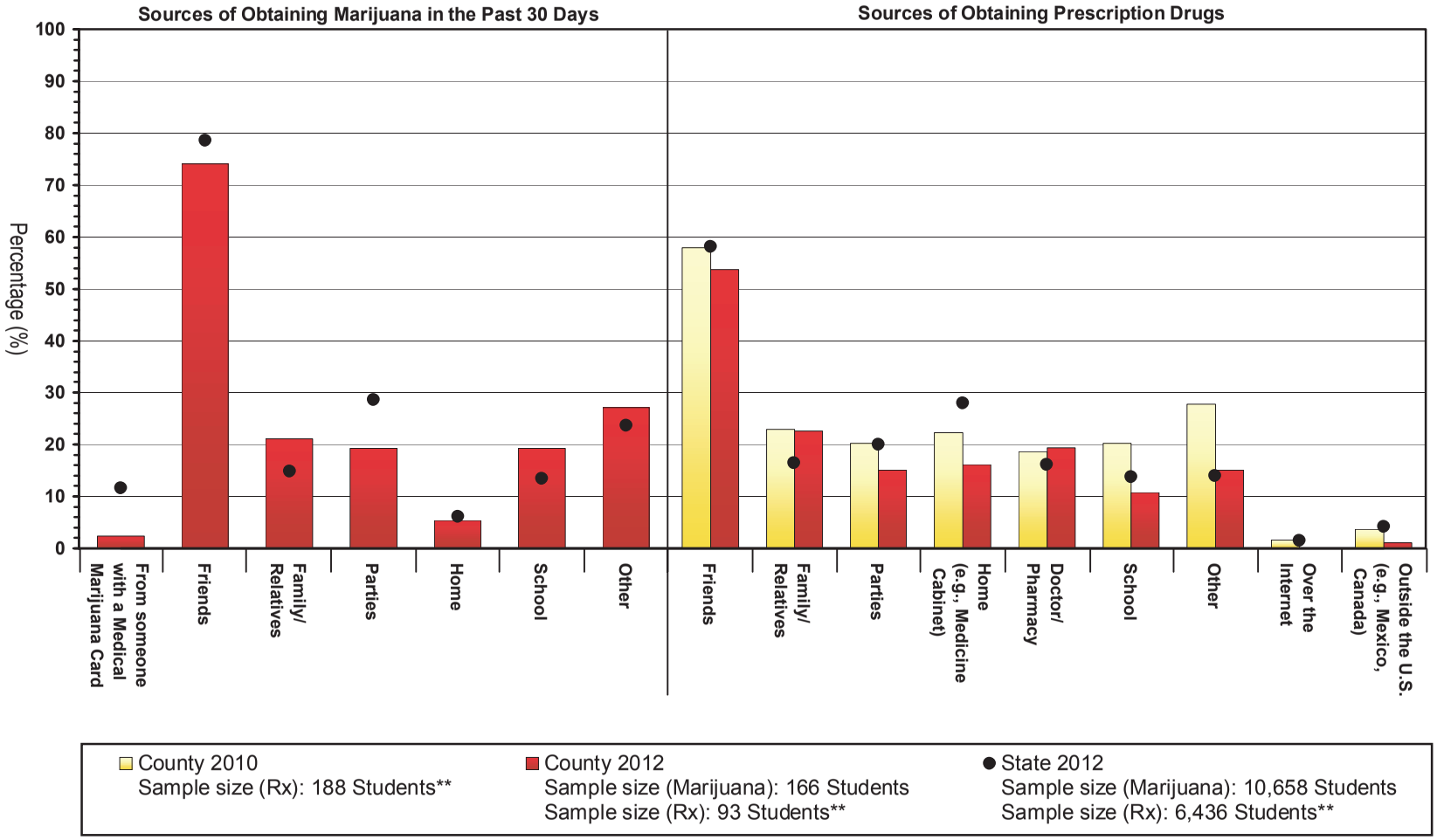
Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2012 Apache County, All Students Surveyed



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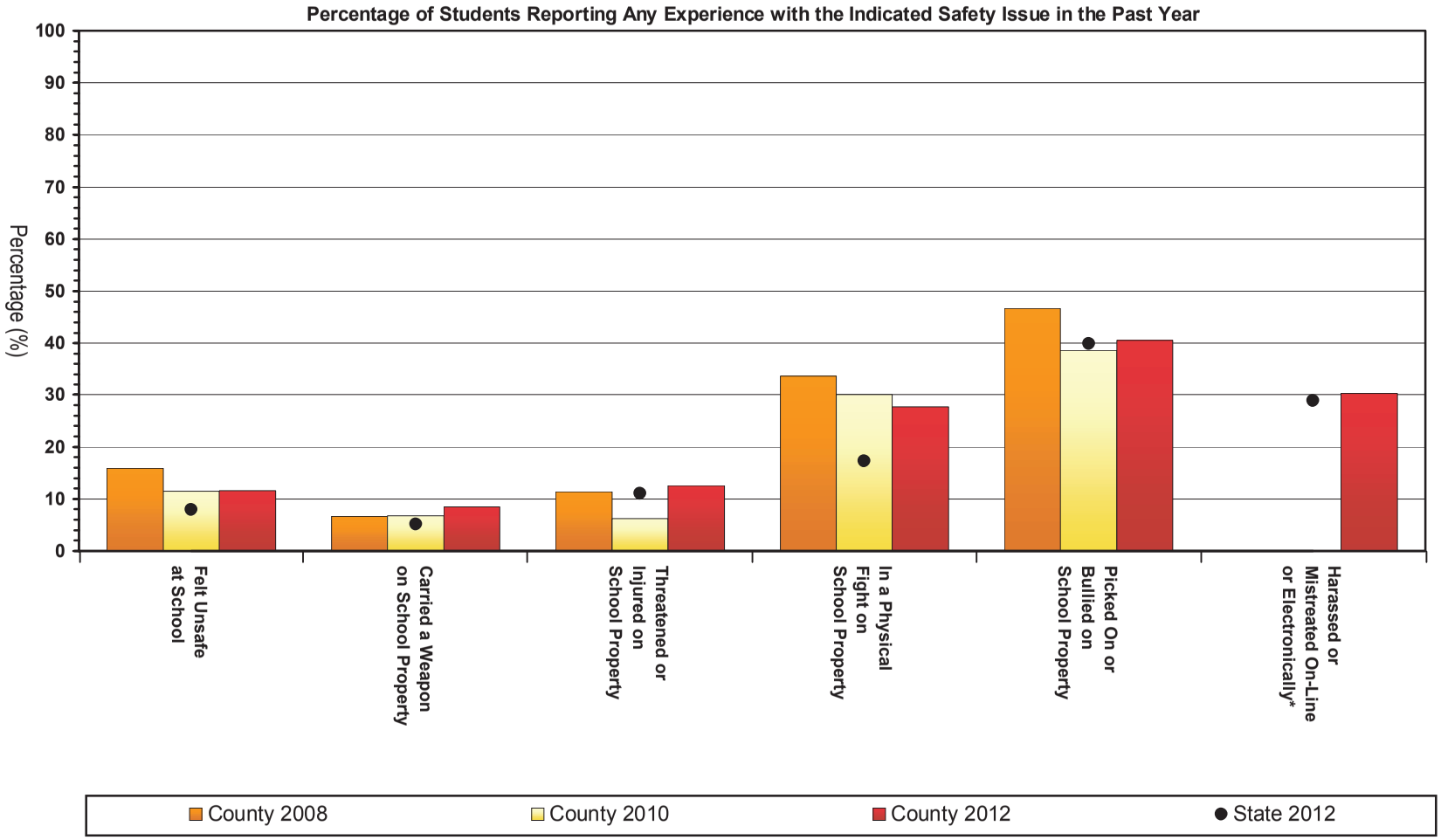
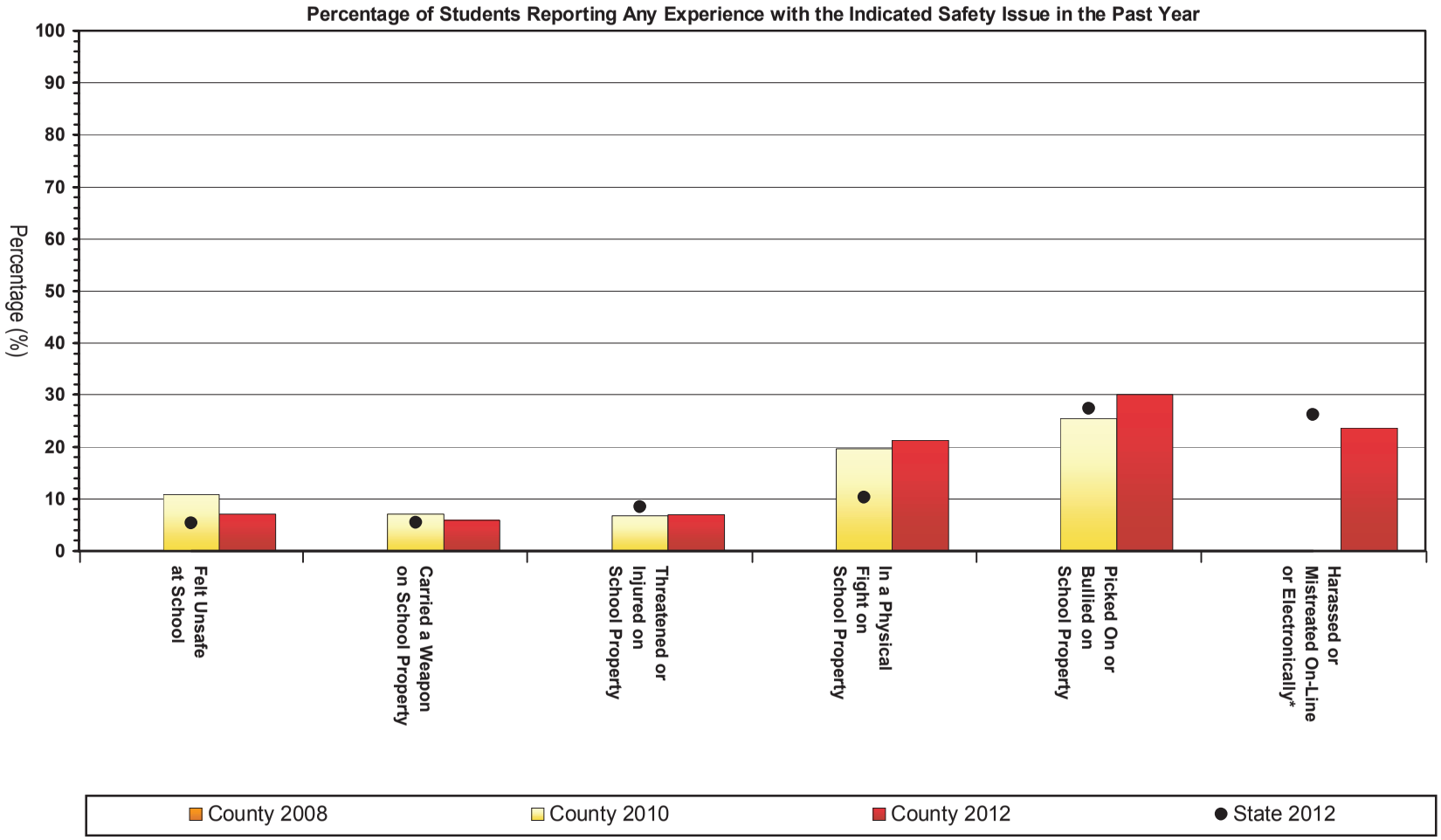
SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Apache County, Grade 8



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

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Apache County, Grade 10



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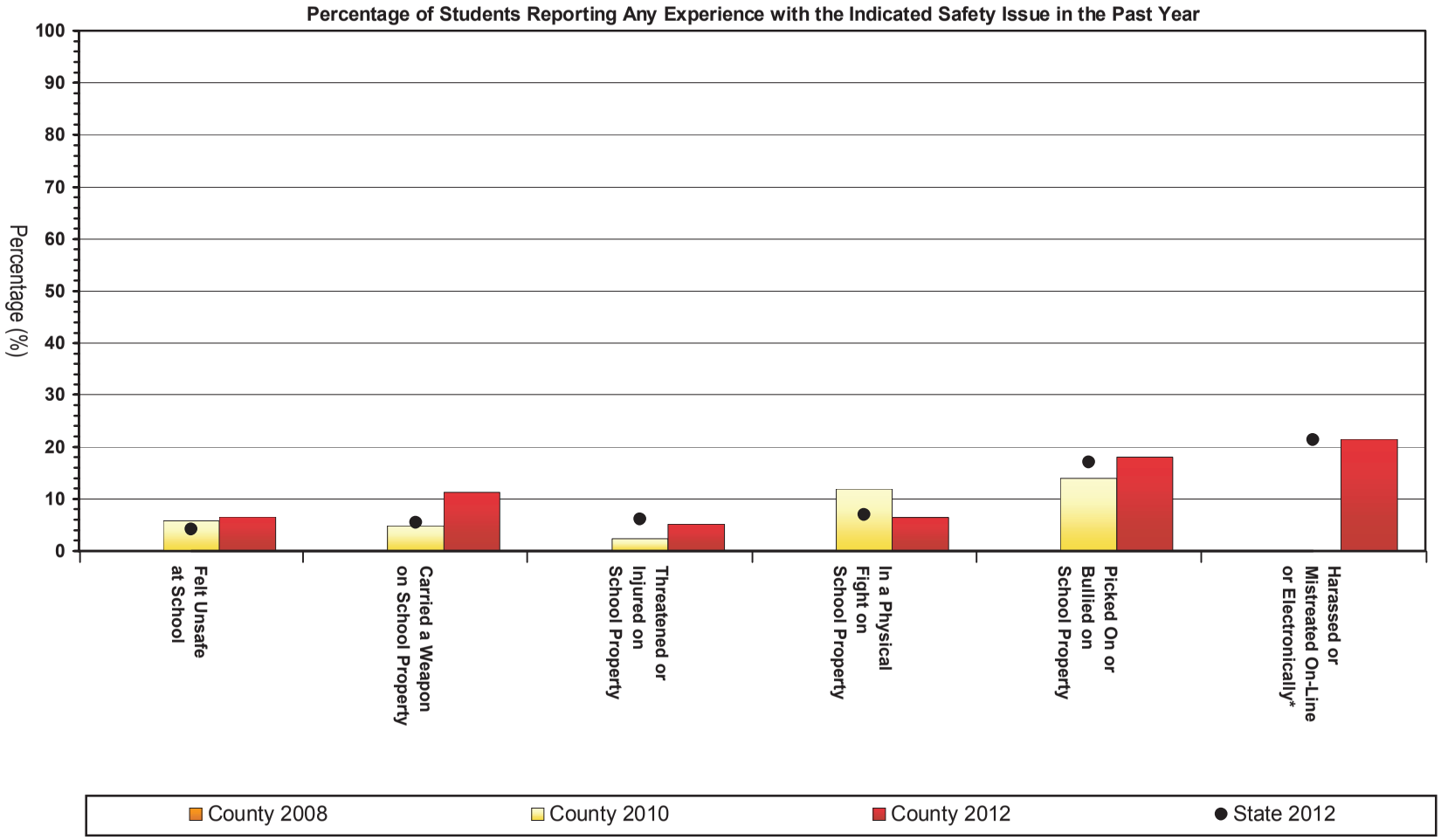
SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Apache County, Grade 12



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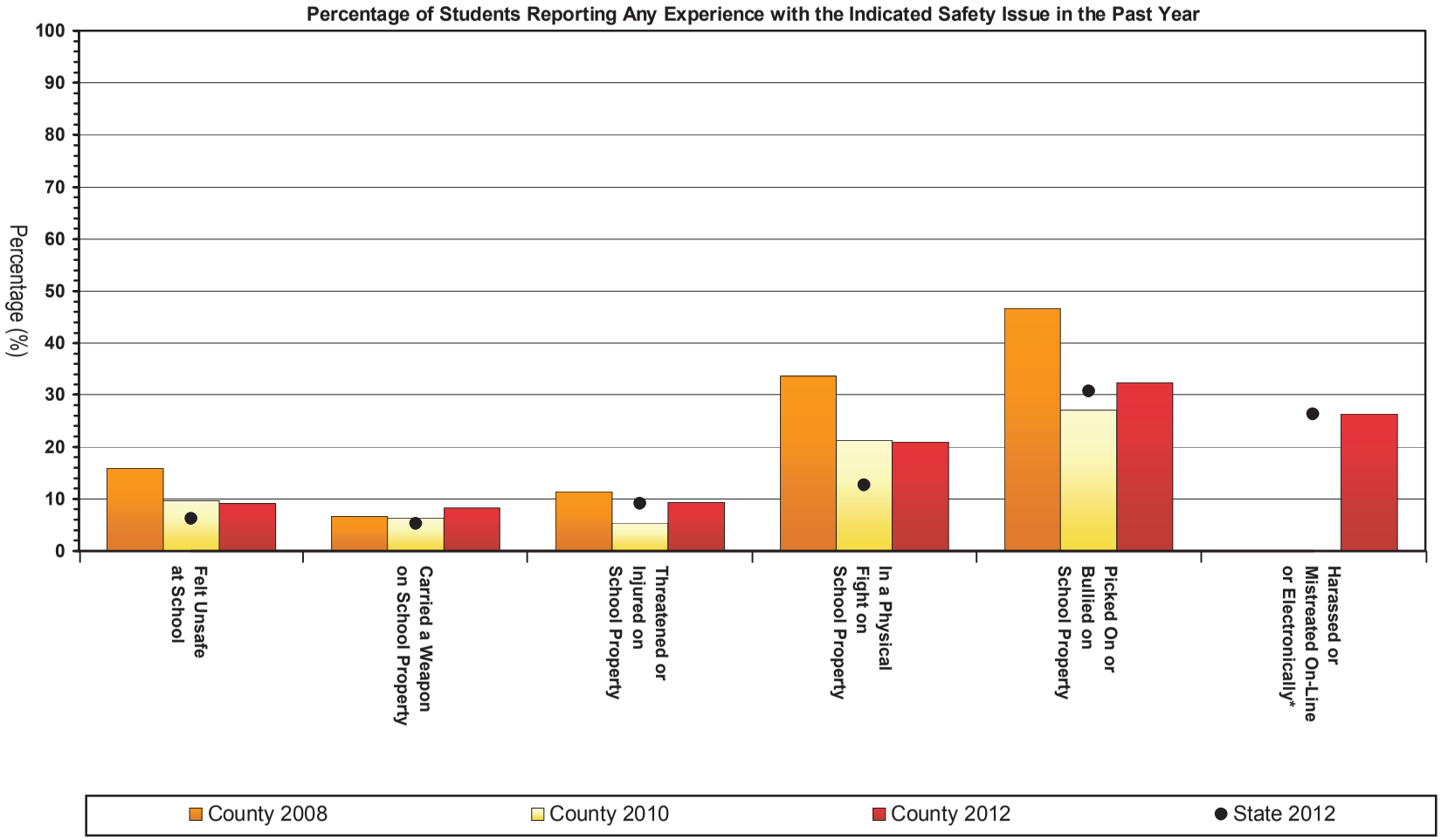
SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Apache County, All Students Surveyed



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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.

Table 4. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	40.7	41.1	33.4	37.3	33.1	n/a	56.3	54.1	59.1	56.0	n/a	65.1	57.5	69.2	70.0	40.7	53.3	44.9	51.7	51.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	46.2	39.0	35.7	19.7	18.4	n/a	45.2	50.5	31.7	30.4	n/a	57.5	54.7	42.1	40.0	46.2	46.3	44.3	28.8	28.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	21.9	18.5	11.8	4.5	9.7	n/a	25.6	20.8	9.3	15.6	n/a	34.7	24.2	14.7	16.9	21.9	25.5	17.2	8.4	13.8
Marijuana	used marijuana?	43.7	28.1	24.1	16.2	16.4	n/a	40.9	46.8	34.7	34.5	n/a	50.5	52.5	44.8	45.5	43.7	38.9	37.1	28.7	31.0
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.9	1.3	3.4	1.7	3.3	n/a	3.4	5.1	5.2	6.0	n/a	5.8	6.2	8.4	8.3	1.9	3.3	4.6	4.4	5.7
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	4.9	3.4	3.4	1.5	2.2	n/a	4.4	1.9	3.9	3.3	n/a	8.9	8.1	7.4	5.2	4.9	5.3	4.0	3.7	3.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	15.8	13.8	14.3	11.4	13.1	n/a	11.2	8.9	9.4	10.1	n/a	7.5	11.9	7.4	8.1	15.8	11.1	12.2	9.8	10.6
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	2.3	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.3	n/a	1.8	0.5	1.5	2.1	n/a	3.4	3.8	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.8
Heroin*	used heroin?	1.5	1.6	2.0	0.7	1.2	n/a	2.4	0.9	1.4	1.2	n/a	3.1	0.6	1.8	1.4	1.5	2.3	1.4	1.2	1.2
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	0.8	3.1	5.1	2.8	2.6	n/a	3.7	5.2	7.4	6.6	n/a	7.9	5.7	10.4	8.0	0.8	4.6	5.3	6.1	5.5
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	2.3	1.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.5	2.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.5	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.8	2.4	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.1	2.4	1.1	1.5	1.2	n/a	1.8	2.8	1.8	1.4	n/a	0.7	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.1	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	19.2	15.2	9.7	8.8	n/a	n/a	17.6	16.6	15.6	n/a	n/a	21.2	16.6	20.7	13.0	19.2	17.7	13.2	13.8	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	3.8	4.2	2.0	2.0	5.2	n/a	3.4	1.4	6.6	9.0	n/a	6.2	5.1	9.9	12.2	3.8	4.5	2.5	5.3	8.6
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	8.4	10.5	4.6	4.4	n/a	n/a	5.8	4.3	8.0	n/a	n/a	7.5	5.1	10.0	n/a	8.4	8.0	4.6	6.9	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	22.3	19.9	12.0	11.1	n/a	n/a	19.4	17.5	18.8	n/a	n/a	22.6	18.5	23.9	n/a	22.3	20.5	15.0	16.6	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?	16.0	16.8	7.1	7.0	n/a	n/a	9.4	11.9	10.6	n/a	n/a	11.9	11.5	12.2	n/a	16.0	12.8	9.5	9.3	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	3.7	6.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.5	11.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	14.1	13.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.4	9.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 5. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	16.0	20.4	16.1	17.1	12.7	n/a	29.0	25.3	32.1	27.2	n/a	38.1	28.9	43.5	40.0	16.0	28.4	21.7	28.1	25.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	12.7	17.4	14.7	7.8	6.1	n/a	15.4	24.1	14.0	11.8	n/a	27.3	24.8	21.0	18.7	12.7	19.4	19.8	12.9	11.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	7.8	10.4	5.8	2.1	3.5	n/a	13.3	9.7	3.9	6.6	n/a	15.8	12.4	6.6	8.3	7.8	12.9	8.4	3.8	5.9
Marijuana	used marijuana?	22.0	13.6	13.7	7.7	7.2	n/a	24.0	23.6	17.7	17.6	n/a	26.0	18.8	22.5	22.6	22.0	20.8	17.8	14.3	15.2
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.0	n/a	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.4	n/a	1.0	1.2	2.3	1.6	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.3
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.9	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.8	n/a	1.6	0.5	1.2	0.7	n/a	1.4	0.0	2.1	1.1	1.9	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.8
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	4.1	5.0	6.0	4.2	3.2	n/a	4.2	0.9	2.0	1.7	n/a	1.4	0.0	1.3	1.0	4.1	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.1
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.4	n/a	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	n/a	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	n/a	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	n/a	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.4
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.9	0.6	n/a	0.3	1.4	1.7	1.6	n/a	1.4	1.3	2.0	2.3	0.0	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.4
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	0.9	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.6	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.6	0.6	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.4	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	n/a	0.8	2.4	0.7	0.5	n/a	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	12.5	7.6	5.2	4.5	n/a	n/a	8.4	7.1	7.3	n/a	n/a	8.6	4.5	7.9	3.6	12.5	8.2	5.6	6.2	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.5	2.1	0.3	0.9	1.8	n/a	0.8	0.5	2.7	3.1	n/a	2.7	0.6	3.0	3.7	1.5	1.8	0.4	2.0	2.8
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	3.8	5.5	1.5	1.9	n/a	n/a	2.6	2.4	3.3	n/a	n/a	2.1	0.6	3.2	n/a	3.8	3.5	1.5	2.7	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	14.0	11.3	5.4	5.7	n/a	n/a	9.4	8.5	9.3	n/a	n/a	8.6	5.1	10.0	n/a	14.0	9.9	6.3	7.9	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?	11.0	10.5	3.7	4.0	n/a	n/a	5.2	6.2	4.9	n/a	n/a	5.1	1.9	4.3	n/a	11.0	7.1	4.1	4.4	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	2.3	3.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.8	5.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.2	5.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.2	4.5	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 6. Percentage of Students With Heavy ATOD Use

Drinking and Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	7.2	7.3	4.9	3.9	4.2	n/a	8.8	7.3	6.1	7.4	n/a	10.5	10.6	12.5	16.6	7.2	8.7	6.9	6.7	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	32.6	24.7	22.5	24.1	24.9	n/a	27.8	24.9	24.5	26.3	n/a	27.1	27.3	26.0	27.5	32.6	26.5	24.3	24.7	25.0

Binge Drinking

	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	12.7	13.4	10.6	8.7	6.4	n/a	19.4	16.1	17.5	14.7	n/a	25.3	16.1	26.5	21.6	12.7	18.9	13.5	15.7	13.6

Table 7. 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					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Been Drunk or High at School	25.5	22.6	16.6	10.4	7.5	n/a	32.9	33.2	19.8	15.0	n/a	31.9	26.3	21.6	17.7	25.4	29.0	23.7	15.9	13.3
Been Suspended from School	27.2	24.4	21.9	17.0	15.1	n/a	16.0	21.4	12.1	12.6	n/a	14.0	13.7	8.9	9.2	27.1	18.4	19.9	13.6	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	7.6	8.3	6.5	4.5	2.5	n/a	9.2	8.9	9.8	6.5	n/a	8.4	6.6	10.8	7.8	7.6	8.6	7.2	7.6	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	4.0	5.9	2.5	2.1	2.3	n/a	5.2	3.2	2.6	2.6	n/a	1.7	1.2	2.0	1.9	4.0	4.5	2.4	2.2	2.3
Been Arrested	14.2	9.0	6.2	5.5	5.2	n/a	8.9	5.0	7.0	6.7	n/a	9.7	4.8	7.0	6.1	14.1	9.1	5.5	6.3	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	18.2	16.8	11.5	11.2	16.0	n/a	15.7	9.9	9.7	15.1	n/a	15.1	7.2	7.7	11.9	18.5	15.9	10.1	9.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	11.2	15.2	10.1	5.7	4.8	n/a	10.0	5.8	5.2	5.2	n/a	9.4	5.4	5.9	5.2	11.2	11.7	7.7	5.6	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	1.8	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.8	n/a	2.5	0.5	1.2	0.9	n/a	1.7	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.8	2.0	0.8	1.2	0.9

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 8. 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					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Any Gambling	72.4	63.9	62.8	59.0	55.0	n/a	58.8	57.8	57.2	53.8	n/a	63.0	53.9	53.7	52.6	72.4	61.8	59.3	57.2	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	5.1	2.8	4.5	4.6	5.7	n/a	4.8	1.8	4.2	5.3	n/a	2.7	6.6	5.1	5.4	5.1	3.5	4.2	4.6	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	22.4	14.0	18.0	23.1	24.0	n/a	16.8	15.8	22.4	23.5	n/a	11.5	21.6	21.5	23.9	22.4	14.3	18.1	22.5	22.7
Bet on sports?	39.9	35.1	27.2	26.1	22.8	n/a	27.9	31.4	24.5	22.5	n/a	27.9	21.8	21.5	20.5	39.9	30.5	27.3	24.5	21.4
Played cards?	39.0	38.6	28.9	31.7	25.8	n/a	33.4	27.0	31.1	27.0	n/a	32.1	25.5	30.3	26.7	39.0	34.9	27.5	31.2	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?*	21.6	13.5	19.3	16.8	n/a	n/a	20.5	22.4	16.6	n/a	n/a	21.6	18.3	16.0	n/a	21.6	18.3	20.0	16.5	n/a
Played bingo?	41.4	28.0	37.1	25.7	22.7	n/a	22.0	21.7	19.6	17.7	n/a	22.0	19.4	13.2	14.0	41.4	24.1	28.6	20.8	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	5.1	6.0	5.9	4.9	4.5	n/a	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.0	n/a	1.0	1.2	3.6	3.7	5.1	4.0	4.3	4.3	4.2
Played a dice game?	31.0	27.2	22.4	24.4	12.1	n/a	22.6	18.5	20.5	11.2	n/a	24.7	18.7	16.1	10.0	31.0	24.8	20.4	21.2	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	37.1	29.1	32.5	25.6	20.1	n/a	26.4	21.3	24.3	20.5	n/a	26.4	19.9	22.1	18.8	37.1	27.4	26.3	24.4	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	7.3	7.0	6.5	4.8	4.6	n/a	5.6	7.7	4.5	4.7	n/a	5.4	3.6	4.0	4.6	7.3	6.0	6.2	4.5	4.7

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	44.0	40.9	39.6	36.8	36.6	n/a	43.0	42.9	42.8	42.8	n/a	49.1	46.9	48.1	47.0	44.0	43.9	42.1	41.6	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	40.1	41.9	34.0	32.1	32.8	n/a	40.1	41.0	39.3	39.6	n/a	26.9	25.2	37.1	32.8	40.1	37.2	34.2	35.6	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	33.3	35.9	29.7	34.3	29.4	n/a	30.6	35.1	42.3	40.5	n/a	24.3	33.6	43.5	42.7	33.3	30.8	32.1	39.2	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	30.1	37.3	35.7	34.6	39.8	n/a	26.6	23.9	22.8	29.9	n/a	23.9	32.1	29.1	34.8	30.1	29.8	31.5	29.5	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	47.5	46.2	44.4	42.5	41.9	n/a	37.7	31.5	37.2	40.3	n/a	34.4	28.8	39.4	39.8	47.5	40.2	37.5	40.0	40.7
Family Conflict	44.6	45.7	46.9	51.2	51.5	n/a	34.6	36.6	41.6	41.6	n/a	31.7	33.3	39.5	38.8	44.6	38.2	41.1	45.1	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	57.7	50.3	51.6	38.5	36.4	n/a	45.6	46.9	40.4	39.0	n/a	44.3	46.0	38.6	37.3	57.7	47.1	49.1	39.1	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	47.0	43.4	42.0	46.1	46.9	n/a	38.0	43.4	49.9	52.3	n/a	44.4	43.7	48.7	50.3	47.0	41.8	42.7	48.0	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	15.7	18.7	23.3	23.7	26.0	n/a	22.7	29.5	39.7	40.8	n/a	24.0	32.3	43.0	38.6	15.7	21.6	26.9	33.8	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	64.6	56.1	56.6	44.0	46.6	n/a	55.1	54.6	45.8	47.9	n/a	49.0	43.5	40.3	41.8	64.8	53.7	53.0	43.6	45.6
Low Commitment to School	28.3	36.2	37.3	40.2	38.0	n/a	33.7	27.9	45.9	41.7	n/a	30.9	28.7	46.4	42.9	28.2	33.8	32.5	43.4	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	39.1	43.5	36.1	37.1	39.0	n/a	44.9	46.5	40.6	45.5	n/a	44.1	32.9	36.8	43.6	39.1	44.2	38.5	38.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	49.1	49.7	45.0	34.2	33.7	n/a	42.5	47.7	35.7	37.0	n/a	46.5	42.5	35.5	35.4	49.3	46.2	45.2	35.0	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	44.0	38.0	34.1	24.0	24.0	n/a	34.7	36.2	27.5	27.3	n/a	32.3	32.0	27.8	28.8	44.2	35.2	34.2	26.0	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	49.3	37.0	37.5	36.8	36.2	n/a	41.1	38.5	41.4	44.9	n/a	42.5	35.5	37.8	41.9	49.3	40.0	37.4	38.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	35.4	31.9	27.9	26.1	22.6	n/a	28.4	33.6	36.1	33.6	n/a	24.8	22.6	35.8	32.7	35.2	28.7	28.4	31.4	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	60.2	54.4	48.8	50.2	37.1	n/a	39.2	49.0	51.4	35.7	n/a	38.2	39.9	56.3	40.3	60.2	44.5	47.0	52.1	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	72.9	68.1	61.6	50.2	50.3	n/a	57.8	62.3	47.2	52.0	n/a	54.8	46.9	45.6	49.0	72.7	60.6	58.5	48.2	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	52.6	47.1	40.5	35.7	30.8	n/a	40.5	46.8	39.0	36.2	n/a	36.8	27.6	34.8	32.3	52.4	41.8	39.5	36.5	33.2
Rewards for ASB	42.0	41.9	40.1	44.9	36.7	n/a	36.7	37.7	50.6	42.7	n/a	44.8	41.7	60.4	55.1	42.2	40.8	39.7	50.4	44.4
Gang Involvement	45.0	32.4	31.2	14.9	17.8	n/a	26.5	21.4	13.4	15.7	n/a	20.3	15.8	12.5	13.1	45.0	27.0	25.1	13.9	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	38.3	44.1	39.3	30.4	29.7	n/a	27.6	25.9	31.2	30.4	n/a	25.7	18.0	31.6	29.0	38.1	33.0	30.5	30.9	29.7

* 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.)

** State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	34.2	40.1	42.8	33.2	38.3	n/a	54.6	51.1	37.9	44.2	n/a	61.0	55.5	37.7	44.1	34.2	50.8	47.8	35.8	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	47.4	51.0	48.0	51.7	51.9	n/a	46.8	44.6	46.9	44.7	n/a	59.7	56.2	55.7	55.6	47.4	51.9	48.8	51.2	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	59.0	59.4	61.0	60.6	60.7	n/a	57.5	60.5	56.0	53.1	n/a	61.6	57.5	56.8	53.8	59.0	59.4	60.1	58.1	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	57.7	60.2	62.1	59.0	61.5	n/a	62.8	56.0	53.0	53.0	n/a	61.4	59.7	53.3	52.4	57.7	61.4	60.0	55.6	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	53.5	66.1	63.9	61.6	68.9	n/a	63.1	67.7	65.0	71.6	n/a	60.5	67.4	66.6	72.8	53.7	63.5	65.8	63.8	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	44.3	54.8	57.1	53.2	57.5	n/a	66.0	70.8	62.8	58.9	n/a	53.7	52.6	49.5	51.6	44.5	58.7	60.2	55.2	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	58.8	63.2	69.8	65.1	64.6	n/a	74.1	79.1	71.5	68.0	n/a	65.6	72.8	58.5	53.8	58.8	67.9	73.2	65.4	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	55.7	59.3	54.2	50.1	58.8	n/a	58.8	59.1	55.2	60.7	n/a	68.1	65.0	54.9	59.3	55.8	61.5	58.1	52.8	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	45.3	47.7	50.4	43.0	40.8	n/a	45.6	51.6	50.3	46.1	n/a	40.1	51.5	45.1	42.6	45.1	44.8	51.0	45.7	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	62.1	64.6	65.4	59.3	62.5	n/a	70.9	75.9	61.8	59.9	n/a	67.8	69.6	55.2	51.8	62.2	67.8	69.5	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection*	44.8	63.8	57.6	51.3	52.8	n/a	62.8	66.2	59.5	52.5	n/a	64.4	59.2	56.7	50.5	44.7	63.6	60.6	55.0	52.0

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 11. 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				All Students Surveyed†			
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*47*	*76*	*50*	*3,700*	*n/a*	*81*	*49*	*5,007*	*n/a*	*84*	*42*	*5,656*	*47*	*241*	*141*	*14,363*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	12.8	5.3	2.0	5.6	n/a	6.2	0.0	6.2	n/a	6.0	0.0	10.4	12.8	5.8	0.7	7.7
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	4.3	2.6	6.0	3.4	n/a	1.2	2.0	2.7	n/a	2.4	2.4	4.7	4.3	2.1	3.5	3.7
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	14.9	2.6	6.0	3.7	n/a	6.2	4.1	2.9	n/a	3.6	0.0	2.7	14.9	4.1	3.5	3.0
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	34.0	25.0	26.0	17.3	n/a	30.9	22.4	29.8	n/a	50.0	38.1	39.3	34.0	35.7	28.4	30.3
My parent or guardian gave it to me	6.4	7.9	14.0	19.5	n/a	6.2	8.2	16.0	n/a	9.5	11.9	15.3	6.4	7.9	11.3	16.6
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	10.6	21.1	24.0	19.2	n/a	19.8	24.5	17.1	n/a	15.5	16.7	16.3	10.6	18.7	22.0	17.3
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	27.7	17.1	24.0	17.2	n/a	24.7	30.6	24.5	n/a	31.0	31.0	31.1	27.7	24.5	28.4	25.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	25.5	25.0	26.0	22.9	n/a	16.0	26.5	25.8	n/a	16.7	21.4	22.7	25.5	19.1	24.8	23.8
I got it at a party	27.7	25.0	26.0	37.2	n/a	34.6	38.8	49.4	n/a	44.0	35.7	53.5	27.7	34.9	33.3	47.9
I took it from home	12.8	21.1	18.0	26.8	n/a	9.9	12.2	22.2	n/a	3.6	2.4	14.0	12.8	11.2	11.3	20.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home	8.5	5.3	6.0	8.8	n/a	8.6	4.1	9.2	n/a	4.8	2.4	5.6	8.5	6.2	4.3	7.7
I got it some other way	29.8	39.5	46.0	25.4	n/a	29.6	32.7	17.8	n/a	28.6	23.8	13.2	29.8	32.4	34.8	17.9

* 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.*, 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. 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		All Students Surveyed†	
	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*65*	*3,000*	*63*	*3,911*	*38*	*3,747*	*166*	*10,658*
I got it from someone with a Medical Marijuana Card	4.6	8.5	0.0	10.9	2.6	14.9	2.4	11.6
Friends	64.6	72.7	81.0	80.8	78.9	80.9	74.1	78.6
Family/Relatives	20.0	17.4	23.8	14.7	18.4	12.7	21.1	14.8
Parties	18.5	25.9	22.2	28.9	15.8	30.4	19.3	28.6
Home	4.6	6.1	3.2	6.3	10.5	6.0	5.4	6.1
School	13.8	15.8	25.4	14.9	18.4	10.1	19.3	13.4
Other	32.3	28.8	25.4	22.3	21.1	21.0	27.1	23.7

* 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. Students indicating they did not use marijuana 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 13. 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			All Students Surveyed†		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*64*	*39*	*1,637*	*71*	*30*	*2,321*	*53*	*24*	*2,478*	*188*	*93*	*6,436*
Friends	62.5	48.7	48.7	53.5	60.0	59.8	58.5	54.2	62.8	58.0	53.8	58.2
Family/Relatives	29.7	28.2	16.8	16.9	13.3	16.6	22.6	25.0	16.3	22.9	22.6	16.5
Parties	15.6	12.8	21.4	22.5	20.0	19.6	22.6	12.5	19.5	20.2	15.1	20.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	25.0	15.4	28.2	19.7	20.0	31.3	22.6	12.5	24.7	22.3	16.1	28.0
Doctor/Pharmacy	15.6	15.4	13.5	18.3	13.3	14.3	22.6	33.3	19.5	18.6	19.4	16.1
School	26.6	5.1	12.9	15.5	20.0	15.6	18.9	8.3	12.7	20.2	10.8	13.8
Other	25.0	12.8	17.8	26.8	23.3	13.2	32.1	8.3	12.3	27.7	15.1	14.0
Over the Internet	1.6	0.0	2.4	2.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.6	0.0	1.5
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	1.6	0.0	5.1	4.2	3.3	4.2	5.7	0.0	3.6	3.7	1.1	4.2

* Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs.

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

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.,* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 14. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed*			
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
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	88.6	93.8	87.4	88.9	n/a	93.2	93.0	91.5	n/a	97.6	94.8	93.9	88.6	94.6	90.7	90.9
	1 time	6.2	2.6	6.7	5.0	n/a	3.0	3.1	3.5	n/a	1.0	2.3	2.4	6.2	2.3	4.6	3.9
	2-3 times	2.6	1.8	2.2	3.0	n/a	1.3	1.8	2.1	n/a	0.7	1.2	1.4	2.6	1.3	1.9	2.4
	4-5 times	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.9	n/a	0.3	0.0	0.7	n/a	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.8
	6-7 times	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	n/a	0.3	0.4	0.5	n/a	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
	8-9 times	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	n/a	0.5	0.0	0.3	n/a	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.3
	10-11 times	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.1	n/a	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1
	12 or more times	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.2	n/a	1.5	1.8	1.3	n/a	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.2
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	66.3	70.0	72.3	82.7	n/a	80.4	78.8	89.7	n/a	88.1	93.6	93.0	66.3	78.8	79.1	87.3
	1 time	16.7	12.0	11.7	9.1	n/a	10.6	11.5	5.6	n/a	6.1	2.9	3.5	16.7	9.9	9.7	6.7
	2-3 times	12.6	10.4	9.8	5.1	n/a	5.8	5.8	2.5	n/a	1.7	2.3	1.7	12.6	6.3	6.9	3.5
	4-5 times	2.2	5.2	2.8	1.2	n/a	1.0	1.3	0.6	n/a	2.7	0.0	0.4	2.2	3.0	1.7	0.8
	6-7 times	1.1	0.3	1.4	0.6	n/a	1.0	0.4	0.4	n/a	0.0	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.9	0.5
	8-9 times	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	n/a	0.3	0.9	0.2	n/a	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.3
	10-11 times	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	n/a	0.3	0.0	0.1	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1
	12 or more times	0.4	1.3	1.4	0.8	n/a	0.8	1.3	0.9	n/a	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.8
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	53.3	61.4	59.4	60.1	n/a	74.6	70.0	72.6	n/a	86.1	82.0	82.9	53.3	73.0	67.7	69.3
	1 time	22.1	12.0	10.4	9.9	n/a	8.5	7.9	6.9	n/a	5.4	2.9	4.5	22.1	8.9	7.9	7.7
	2-3 times	9.9	10.7	11.2	12.0	n/a	7.0	8.8	8.4	n/a	4.8	5.2	5.2	9.9	7.7	9.1	9.3
	4-5 times	5.1	6.3	4.8	4.9	n/a	3.5	4.0	3.5	n/a	1.7	2.9	2.1	5.1	4.0	4.1	3.8
	6-7 times	1.5	1.8	2.5	2.3	n/a	1.0	3.5	1.8	n/a	0.3	0.0	1.2	1.5	1.1	2.2	1.9
	8-9 times	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	n/a	1.3	0.9	1.2	n/a	0.3	1.2	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3
	10-11 times	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	n/a	0.0	0.9	0.5	n/a	0.0	0.6	0.3	1.8	0.2	0.7	0.5
	12 or more times	5.1	6.0	9.8	8.5	n/a	4.0	4.0	5.1	n/a	1.4	5.2	3.1	5.1	4.0	7.0	6.2
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	84.1	88.5	88.4	92.1	n/a	89.2	92.9	94.6	n/a	94.2	93.5	95.8	84.1	90.3	90.9	93.8
	1 day	9.6	5.5	5.1	3.8	n/a	5.3	2.2	2.7	n/a	3.4	4.2	1.9	9.6	4.8	4.0	3.0
	2-3 days	3.3	1.8	3.4	2.4	n/a	3.0	3.1	1.5	n/a	1.7	0.6	1.3	3.3	2.2	2.7	1.9
	4-5 days	1.1	2.3	1.4	0.7	n/a	0.5	0.0	0.4	n/a	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.6
	6 or more days	1.9	1.8	1.7	0.9	n/a	2.0	1.8	0.7	n/a	0.7	1.8	0.6	1.9	1.6	1.7	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	93.3	93.2	91.5	94.8	n/a	92.9	94.1	94.5	n/a	95.2	88.7	94.5	93.3	93.7	91.7	94.7
	1 day	4.4	2.3	3.1	2.3	n/a	2.5	0.0	1.5	n/a	1.7	2.4	1.3	4.4	2.2	2.0	1.8
	2-3 days	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.1	n/a	1.3	1.8	1.1	n/a	0.7	1.2	1.1	2.2	1.4	1.6	1.1
	4-5 days	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	n/a	0.5	0.0	0.5	n/a	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.5
	6 or more days	0.0	2.1	3.4	1.4	n/a	2.8	4.1	2.4	n/a	1.4	7.1	2.6	0.0	2.1	4.4	2.0
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	n/a	69.7	71.1	n/a	n/a	76.4	73.8	n/a	n/a	78.5	78.7	n/a	n/a	73.7	73.7
	1 time	n/a	n/a	10.7	9.0	n/a	n/a	9.8	7.1	n/a	n/a	4.7	5.7	n/a	n/a	9.0	7.6
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	7.0	8.6	n/a	n/a	6.7	8.4	n/a	n/a	5.8	7.0	n/a	n/a	6.6	8.1
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	4.8	3.7	n/a	n/a	0.9	3.2	n/a	n/a	5.8	2.7	n/a	n/a	3.9	3.3
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	1.1	1.6	n/a	n/a	0.4	1.6	n/a	n/a	1.2	1.2	n/a	n/a	0.9	1.5
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	1.4	1.2	n/a	n/a	1.8	1.1	n/a	n/a	0.6	0.8	n/a	n/a	1.3	1.1
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.6	0.6	n/a	n/a	0.4	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.4	0.5
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	4.8	4.3	n/a	n/a	3.6	4.3	n/a	n/a	3.5	3.4	n/a	n/a	4.1	4.1

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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

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

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		All Students Surveyed†		Male ††		Female ††	
			Percent	Sample	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...)*	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	68.9	341	68.5	203	75.0	148	70.1	692	62.6	321	76.3	358
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	74.9	342	73.7	205	87.8	148	77.3	695	73.6	322	81.1	360
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	71.3	335	63.5	200	67.4	144	68.2	679	63.3	319	72.6	347
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	95.4	304	90.4	166	86.6	127	92.1	597	92.8	278	91.8	306
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	95.7	305	95.2	166	87.4	127	93.8	598	94.3	279	93.5	306
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	95.3	301	94.5	165	88.2	127	93.6	593	93.5	276	93.4	305
Perception of Peer Disapproval* *(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	86.3	357	79.1	225	76.2	168	81.9	750	82.9	357	81.5	379
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	86.5	355	76.1	226	75.0	168	80.8	749	82.0	356	79.7	379
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	81.9	353	73.3	225	74.9	167	77.7	745	76.1	355	78.8	377
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	16.1	347	25.3	217	28.9	159	21.7	723	19.5	343	23.7	367
		Cigarettes	14.7	347	24.1	216	24.8	161	19.8	724	19.0	343	20.5	370
		Marijuana	13.7	344	23.6	216	18.8	160	17.8	720	19.0	337	16.8	370
Average Age of Onset**														
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
(How old were you when you first...)	had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor?	Alcohol	39.9	358	60.3	224	62.1	169	51.0	751	49.7	360	52.8	377
		Average age:	11.4 years		13.2 years		14.0 years		12.8 years		12.7 years		12.8 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	36.2	354	54.0	224	56.5	168	46.1	746	43.4	357	48.5	375
		Average age:	10.9 years		12.4 years		13.6 years		12.2 years		12.0 years		12.2 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	26.6	357	50.7	225	56.5	170	40.6	752	41.1	360	41.0	378
		Average age:	11.5 years		13.1 years		14.5 years		13.1 years		13.0 years		13.1 years	

* For Past 30-Day Use, Perception of Risk, and Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, 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.

** For Average Age of Onset, the "Sample" column represents the overall sample size: the total number of people that responded to the questions about Age of Onset. This includes responses that are not used to calculate the average age of onset (i.e., youth that have never used alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana). The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample reporting any age of first use for the specified substance. "Average age" is calculated by averaging the ages of first use of students reporting any use.

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

†† 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.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
alcohol?	Never	69.5	74.1	72.9	55.4	50.2	53.1	46.9	55.4	41.6	58.2	62.9	59.4
	Once	11.7	11.0	12.1	15.1	17.4	13.7	14.8	13.4	12.9	13.8	13.4	12.8
	2-3 times	10.2	8.6	8.5	16.1	19.2	17.0	18.6	19.7	20.1	14.6	14.2	13.9
	4-6 times	4.2	3.5	3.1	5.9	7.0	7.3	9.0	5.7	11.5	6.1	5.0	6.4
	7-10 times	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.8	1.4	3.2	3.8	0.6	4.7	2.4	1.1	2.6
	More than 10 times	3.4	1.7	2.3	4.8	4.7	5.7	6.9	5.1	9.2	4.9	3.3	5.0
cigarettes?	Never	74.4	76.8	82.8	67.9	55.8	73.3	63.6	65.4	65.7	69.0	68.1	75.7
	Once	10.6	11.9	8.2	13.0	20.2	10.1	7.2	11.1	10.1	10.6	14.2	9.2
	2-3 times	6.0	6.4	4.6	6.9	10.1	6.8	13.4	10.5	8.9	8.3	8.4	6.3
	4-6 times	4.7	2.6	1.7	4.8	3.8	3.2	5.2	5.2	4.4	4.9	3.5	2.8
	7-10 times	1.6	1.2	0.8	2.3	2.4	1.8	3.8	0.0	2.2	2.4	1.3	1.4
	More than 10 times	2.8	1.2	1.9	5.1	7.7	4.8	6.9	7.8	8.7	4.8	4.5	4.4
marijuana?	Never	68.3	67.6	74.3	57.0	45.6	57.4	51.0	58.9	53.8	59.5	59.3	64.3
	Once	10.6	9.9	8.4	9.2	13.7	10.8	14.1	8.6	10.9	11.0	10.7	9.7
	2-3 times	7.3	6.1	6.5	10.9	13.2	11.1	11.0	7.9	11.4	9.6	8.6	9.1
	4-6 times	4.2	5.2	3.5	8.7	9.8	6.7	7.9	9.9	6.8	6.8	7.6	5.3
	7-10 times	3.4	4.4	2.1	4.6	4.4	3.8	7.9	4.6	3.8	5.1	4.4	3.0
	More than 10 times	6.2	6.7	5.2	9.7	13.2	10.4	7.9	9.9	13.3	8.0	9.3	8.7
other drugs?	Never	87.5	87.7	88.4	83.1	82.0	82.9	86.5	87.6	82.1	85.6	86.0	85.2
	Once	5.7	5.9	5.3	7.2	7.3	7.3	3.1	5.2	6.6	5.5	6.1	6.2
	2-3 times	2.9	3.2	2.6	5.4	4.4	4.2	3.8	2.6	4.8	4.0	3.4	3.6
	4-6 times	1.6	0.6	1.2	1.5	2.4	1.9	2.8	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.7
	7-10 times	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.4	0.0	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.9
	More than 10 times	1.8	1.2	1.7	1.8	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.6	3.2	2.0	2.0	2.4
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	57.4	57.6	52.2	59.0	56.5	59.5	61.4	59.8	55.8	58.9
	Once	12.0	13.9	15.1	12.3	13.5	13.7	10.9	8.8	12.1	11.8	12.7	13.9
	2-3 times	8.9	11.6	12.5	11.6	14.5	13.2	14.0	7.4	12.7	11.3	11.6	12.8
	4-6 times	4.2	6.5	4.8	4.9	4.3	5.1	5.6	8.8	5.4	4.8	6.4	5.0
	7-10 times	0.8	2.4	2.1	2.1	3.9	2.2	2.5	4.1	2.3	1.7	3.2	2.2
	More than 10 times	9.4	9.2	8.1	11.6	11.6	6.8	10.5	11.5	6.2	10.5	10.4	7.2

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	33.9	30.6	28.2	29.9	28.1	32.1	27.9	27.4	34.1	30.8	29.2	30.8
	Once	16.4	15.0	12.4	17.9	21.4	15.2	17.3	13.7	15.5	17.2	16.7	14.0
	Twice	6.9	4.1	4.6	10.9	10.5	7.1	10.2	7.5	8.9	9.2	6.8	6.4
	Three times	4.8	3.2	2.6	5.4	9.5	3.7	9.5	2.7	4.4	6.3	5.0	3.4
	Four or more times	6.9	6.5	5.5	9.0	7.6	8.1	12.7	15.8	9.1	9.2	8.8	7.2
	I never got offers	31.2	40.6	46.8	26.9	22.9	33.8	22.3	32.9	28.0	27.2	33.6	38.2
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	38.0	32.6	31.7	34.4	30.8	34.9	32.7	32.7	37.2	35.3	32.1	34.0
	Once	12.5	11.0	9.7	14.6	18.8	13.2	15.5	10.9	14.5	14.1	13.3	12.0
	Twice	6.9	7.1	4.7	8.9	11.1	7.5	10.6	9.5	8.6	8.6	8.8	6.5
	Three times	4.0	3.6	2.6	5.7	5.3	4.3	7.0	5.4	4.8	5.4	4.5	3.7
	Four or more times	7.2	4.5	4.4	8.7	9.6	6.5	11.3	11.6	7.1	8.8	7.5	5.7
	I never got offers	31.4	41.2	47.0	27.6	24.5	33.6	22.9	29.9	27.8	27.7	33.8	38.1
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	39.7	34.0	34.0	39.6	37.0	43.7	39.4	43.2	50.0	39.6	36.8	40.9
	Once	12.3	12.7	8.8	13.6	18.3	10.2	12.0	5.5	10.1	12.6	12.9	9.5
	Twice	4.8	4.7	3.1	6.2	7.2	4.0	7.0	6.8	4.3	5.9	5.9	3.7
	Three times	5.9	2.7	2.2	4.6	5.3	2.5	8.1	3.4	2.3	6.0	3.6	2.3
	Four or more times	4.3	3.8	4.5	7.0	8.7	5.1	12.0	10.3	4.8	7.4	6.6	4.8
	I never got offers	33.1	42.0	47.5	29.0	23.6	34.6	21.5	30.8	28.6	28.4	34.1	38.9
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	44.7	38.1	36.8	44.0	40.3	47.6	42.8	39.7	53.8	43.9	39.1	44.3
	Once	9.8	11.0	7.1	7.9	14.6	8.0	12.6	9.6	7.6	9.9	11.8	7.5
	Twice	4.3	4.5	2.7	6.5	6.8	3.3	8.1	5.5	3.7	6.1	5.4	3.1
	Three times	3.5	1.8	1.8	5.7	4.4	2.3	3.9	4.1	2.1	4.4	3.1	2.0
	Four or more times	5.3	3.6	3.7	7.3	9.2	4.1	10.2	8.9	3.9	7.4	6.4	3.9
	I never got offers	32.4	41.1	47.9	28.5	24.8	34.8	22.5	32.2	29.0	28.3	34.3	39.2

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	80.9	85.1	85.4	80.5	86.5	86.9	79.4	88.6	87.7	80.4	86.3	86.4
	1 or 2 times	9.8	7.3	7.2	8.6	6.8	5.9	10.1	1.8	5.3	9.4	5.9	6.3
	3 to 5 times	4.4	3.7	3.2	4.7	2.7	2.8	3.7	5.4	2.7	4.3	3.8	2.9
	6 to 9 times	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.0	0.9	1.3	3.4	2.4	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.4
	10 to 19 times	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2
	40+ times	1.3	0.3	1.3	2.2	0.9	1.5	2.0	0.6	1.5	1.8	0.5	1.4
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	29.3	37.7	39.2	32.8	41.9	43.7	36.1	48.2	55.3	32.5	41.3	44.4
	1 or 2 times	28.3	27.3	27.7	21.5	23.9	24.2	21.7	25.3	21.5	24.0	25.8	25.2
	3 to 5 times	14.7	19.2	16.3	16.6	16.2	17.1	20.4	15.1	12.8	17.0	17.4	15.6
	6 to 9 times	11.3	8.7	7.7	11.5	11.3	7.2	10.4	7.8	5.1	11.1	9.3	6.9
	10 to 19 times	5.7	2.0	3.8	6.1	2.7	3.5	6.0	1.8	2.5	5.9	2.2	3.4
	20 to 29 times	2.8	1.4	1.7	3.4	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.8	1.1	2.6	1.5	1.5
	30 to 39 times	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.7	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.5
	40+ times	7.5	3.1	3.0	6.4	2.3	2.3	3.7	0.0	1.5	6.0	2.2	2.4
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	81.4	90.7	87.6	84.0	91.0	90.2	82.9	95.2	91.9	82.8	91.8	89.4
	1 or 2 times	9.3	5.9	7.1	7.9	5.4	5.5	9.1	3.6	4.6	8.7	5.2	6.0
	3 to 5 times	3.4	2.0	2.3	3.4	1.4	1.9	3.4	0.6	1.6	3.4	1.5	2.0
	6 to 9 times	1.8	0.6	1.1	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.7	0.6	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.9
	10 to 19 times	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.5
	20 to 29 times	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3
	30 to 39 times	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.2
	40+ times	2.3	0.3	0.7	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.6
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	88.9	91.8	90.4	90.4	93.7	92.1	90.9	97.6	93.5	90.0	93.7	91.7
	1 or 2 times	5.9	5.6	6.0	3.7	4.1	4.8	5.4	1.2	3.8	5.0	4.2	5.1
	3 to 5 times	2.3	0.8	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.7	0.9	1.3
	6 to 9 times	0.8	0.3	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.6
	10 to 19 times	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.4
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
	40+ times	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.5	0.6

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			All Students Surveyed*		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	81.2	86.2	87.6	80.2	79.6	83.7	78.9	75.3	80.3	80.2	81.9	84.6
Friends	10.5	5.5	3.0	10.2	8.5	7.8	10.7	8.4	10.8	10.4	7.0	6.4
Family/Relatives	5.0	3.2	1.0	3.2	1.9	2.2	4.2	3.9	2.8	4.1	2.9	1.8
Parties	2.6	1.4	1.3	4.3	2.8	2.6	4.2	1.9	3.4	3.6	2.0	2.2
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	4.2	1.7	1.8	3.8	2.8	4.1	4.2	1.9	4.2	4.0	2.1	3.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	2.6	1.7	0.8	3.5	1.9	1.9	4.2	5.2	3.3	3.4	2.5	1.8
School	4.5	0.6	0.8	2.9	2.8	2.0	3.5	1.3	2.2	3.6	1.4	1.5
Other	4.2	1.4	1.1	5.1	3.3	1.7	5.9	1.3	2.1	5.0	2.0	1.5
Over the Internet	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.1	0.5

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	2008/2010 AYS	2012 AYS	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?	used heroin?	Cautiously comparable across years.
Other Club Drugs	*n/a*	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	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?		In 2006 there was a prescription drugs question with several examples (some of which overlapped examples from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions). Starting in 2008, the single prescription drug question was dropped in favor of more specific questions. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure.

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

Apache, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties
Jacque Gencarelle
Northern Arizona Regional Behavioral Health Authority (NARBHA)
928-226-6396

Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Gila, La Paz, Pinal, Yuma and Santa Cruz Counties
Linda Weinberg
Cenpatico of Arizona
866-495-6738

Maricopa County
Juan Aristizabal
Magellan Health Services of Arizona
602-797-8256

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

Gila River Indian Community
Julie Jimenez
Gila River Regional Behavioral Health Authority
520-562-3321 ext. 7031

Pascua Yaqui Tribe
Ralph Cota
Centered Spirit Program
480-768-2063

Other State and National Contacts:

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
Steve Irvine/Michelle Neitch/Phillip Stevenson
602-364-1173/602-364-1557/602-364-1157
www.azcjc.gov

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

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

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

Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
Charles Katz
602-496-1471
cvpcs.asu.edu/

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

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

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

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

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

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

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

Western Regional Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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

2012 Arizona Youth Survey

Cochise County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

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Introduction

2012 Arizona Youth Survey
Cochise County Summary Report

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

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.

Table 1 contains 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, 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.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	414	35.6	696	70.4	736	44.0	28,932	46.1
10	487	41.9	151	15.3	694	41.5	18,766	29.9
12	262	22.5	142	14.4	244	14.6	15,119	24.1
All Students Surveyed*	1,163	100.0	989	100.0	1,674	100.0	62,817	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	543	47.7	478	49.0	808	49.4	30,383	49.5
Female	596	52.3	497	51.0	829	50.6	30,938	50.5

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	39	6.3	29	5.5	61	6.2	1,121	4.9
African American	19	3.1	12	2.3	26	2.7	658	2.9
Asian	5	0.8	3	0.6	8	0.8	222	1.0
Pacific Islander	1	0.2	4	0.8	10	1.0	225	1.0
White	126	20.4	151	28.6	329	33.7	6,774	29.7
Multi-Racial	33	5.3	32	6.1	59	6.0	1,099	4.8
Race Unmarked	396	64.0	297	56.3	484	49.5	12,732	55.8
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	13	2.7	9	2.1	13	2.1	1,909	5.2
African American	32	6.6	26	6.1	47	7.8	1,979	5.4
Asian	13	2.7	13	3.1	13	2.1	1,641	4.5
Pacific Islander	9	1.8	5	1.2	7	1.2	324	0.9
White	352	72.3	306	72.0	388	64.0	26,247	72.1
Multi-Racial	60	12.3	61	14.4	80	13.2	2,561	7.0
Race Unmarked	8	1.6	5	1.2	58	9.6	1,759	4.8
Totals								
	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	619	53.2	528	53.4	977	58.4	22,831	36.3
Non-Hispanic Students	487	41.9	425	43.0	606	36.2	36,420	58.0
*Total Students***	1,163	100.0	989	100.0	1,674	100.0	62,817	100.0

* Grades with fewer than 20 students participating are not included in this report. However, students from grades not making the cutoff **are** included in *All Students Surveyed*. This means the number of students reported in *All Students Surveyed* may exceed the sum of individual grades. (*All Students Surveyed* will match the grade total in reports with data drawn from a single grade.)

*1 As a small percentage of students skipped the question *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* (at the state level, 1,803 students, or 2.8% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than *Total Students*.

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

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 2012 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: 2008, 2010, and 2012. 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 and Diamonds**. 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 represent national data from either the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey or the Bach Harrison Norm.

  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.

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 more sensitive indicator of the level of current use of the substance.

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.
- **Drinking and Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

- **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.

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, bought a raffle ticket, played bingo, gambled on the Internet, 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.

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 he/she 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.

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 more dramatic the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where he/she 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 clarify the value of the data.

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, or were harassed or mistreated while on-line or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 14.

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 monitoring.

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, past 30-day use, and average age of first 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 web site, individuals have 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.azcjc.gov/ACJC.Web/sac/CommunDataPrj.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) was established by Executive Order 2007-12 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the Director of the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, who also acts as the Governor's Policy Advisor for Human Services, the ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse treatment, prevention, intervention/enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; and address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts. The ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources.

It is ASAP's mission to ensure community-driven, agency-supported outcomes to prevent and reduce the negative impacts of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by building and sustaining partnerships between professionals in the substance abuse field. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, the ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and that funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

Recognizing that prescription drug abuse is a serious threat to the health and well-being of families and communities in Arizona, the ASAP is devoted to reducing prescription drug abuse.

There are currently two work groups that assist the ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group)** – The Substance Abuse Epidemiology 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 produces *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona* and behavioral health epidemiology profiles for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Additionally, the Epi Work Group conducts analyses of individual substance abuse issues, responds to ad hoc data requests and brings data to bear on ASAP's policy decisions around its strategic plan and focus areas. Further, the Epi Work Group assists the ASAP to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona while maximizing available resources and supporting a data-driven decision-making process.

- **Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group (CPSAWG)** – The Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group is a merging of two former subcommittees of the ASAP, the Underage Drinking Prevention Committee and the Community Advisory Board. This group brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state and state agency representatives to provide an essential link between community and state-level efforts. The CPSAWG brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that inform ASAP's work; helps communities improve their capacity to identify emerging trends, as well as take action and report on them to the proper institutions/authorities; takes the data available through the Epi Work Group and the ASAP back to coalitions and communities to effectively target prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement activities; serves as a resource for communities and the state to identify the most effective ways to reduce substance abuse through collaborative efforts and by targeting limited resources where they are most needed; and elevates and recognizes the important work being carried out at the community level to ensure that state-level responses are cognizant of the impact of policies on individual communities. This work group assesses statewide epidemiological data, resources, strategies and policies, and builds relationships with tribes, youth, law enforcement, government agencies, and community coalitions. By combining resources, practice, and research, the work group collaborates to reduce substance abuse.

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/Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state/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?

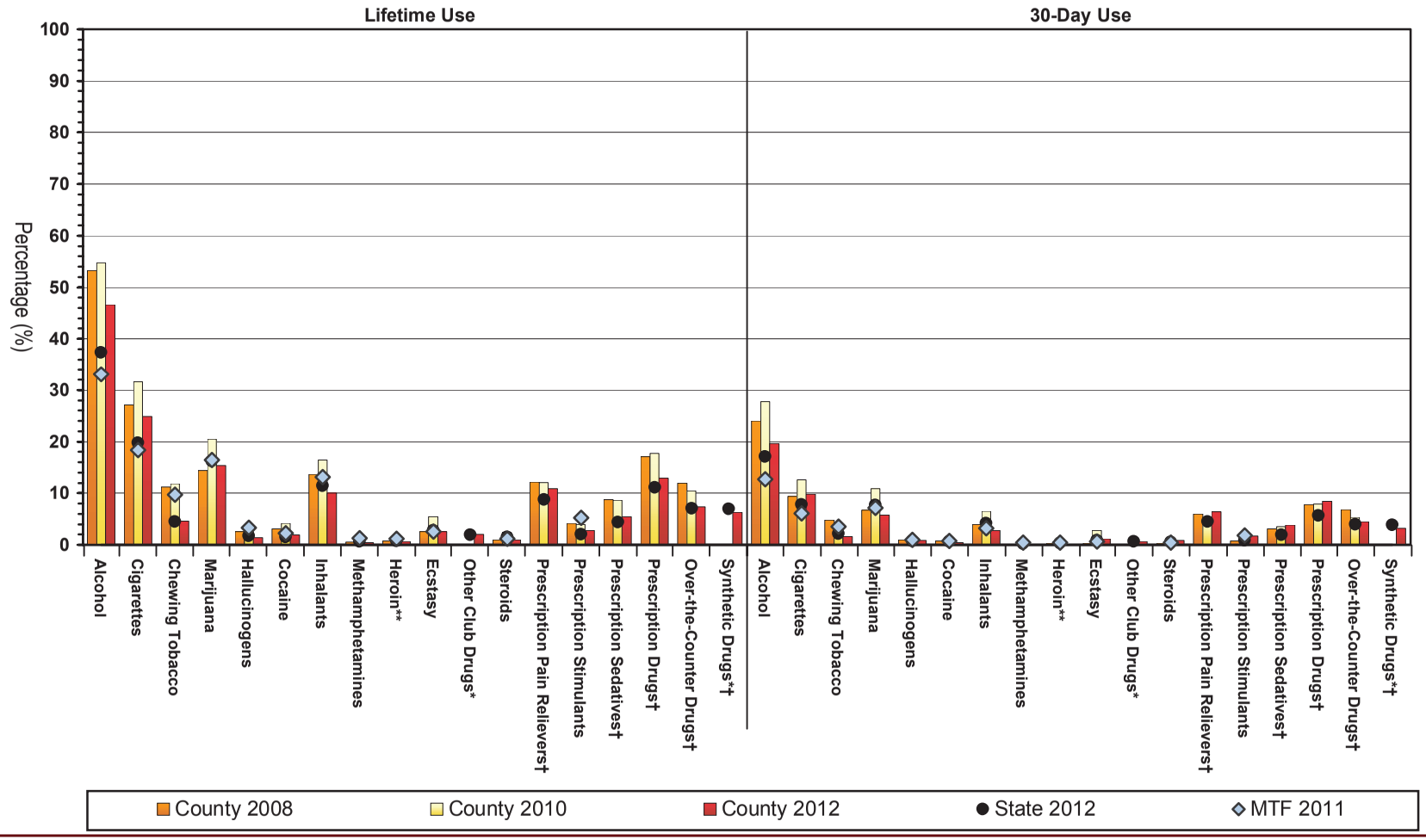
Use these data for planning.

- **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.

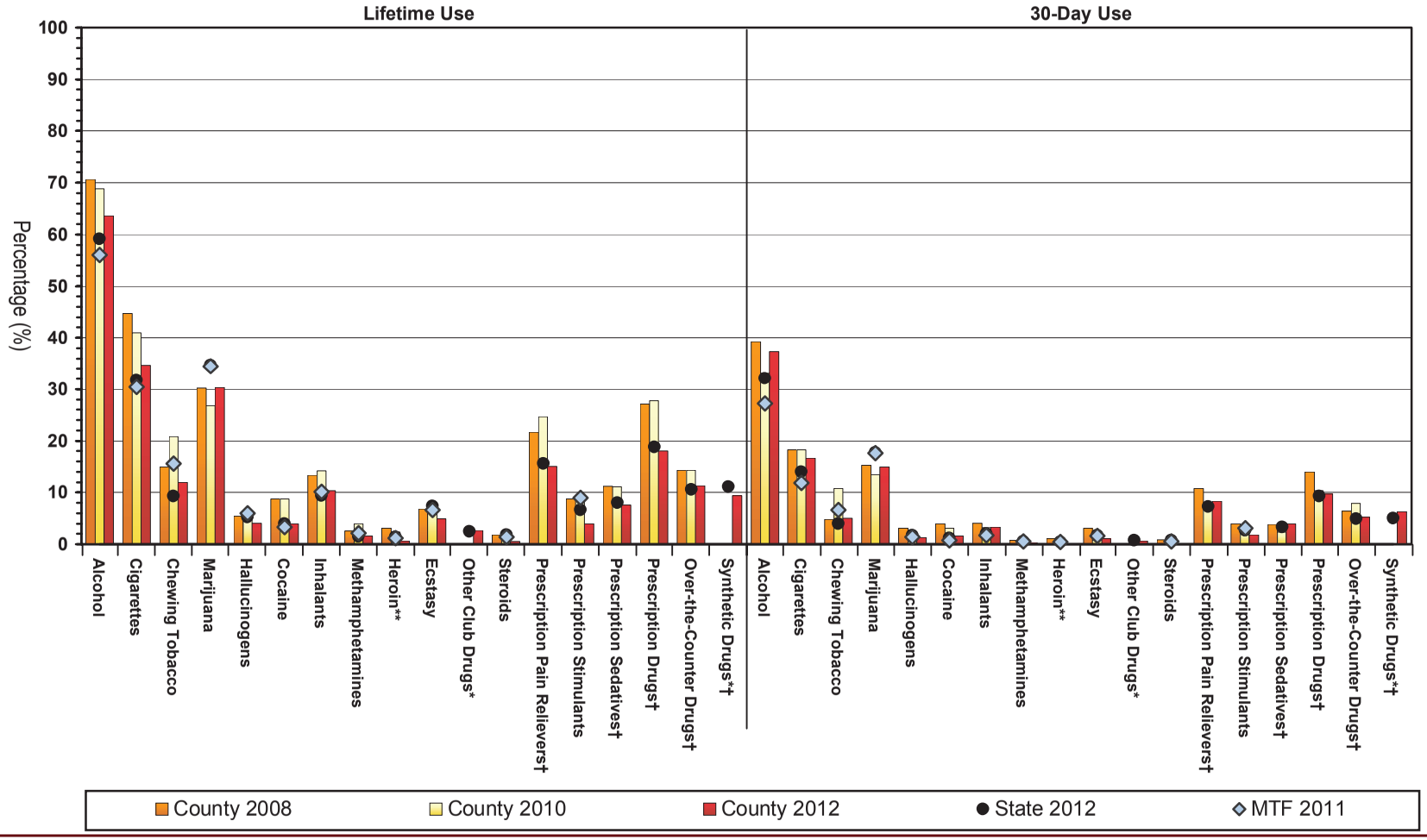
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	8th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > national av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	8th grd Binge Drinking @13% (5% above state av.)			
Antisocial Behavior	12th grd - Drunk/High at School @ 21% (about same as state, but remains a priority:)			

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Cochise County, Grade 8



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.
** Denotes a change in the question between administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of *Prescription Pain Relievers*, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Cochise County, Grade 10



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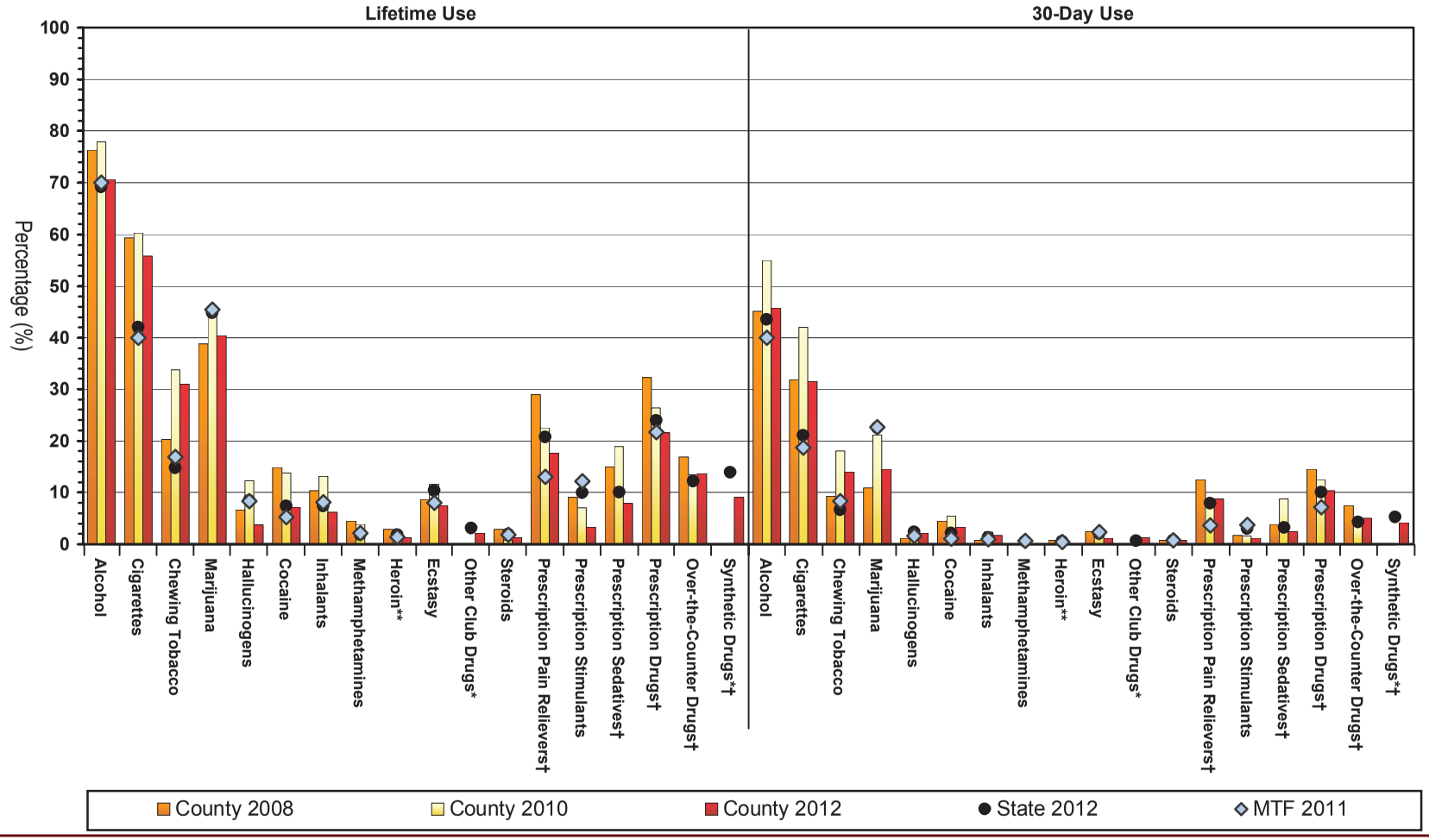
LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Cochise County, Grade 12



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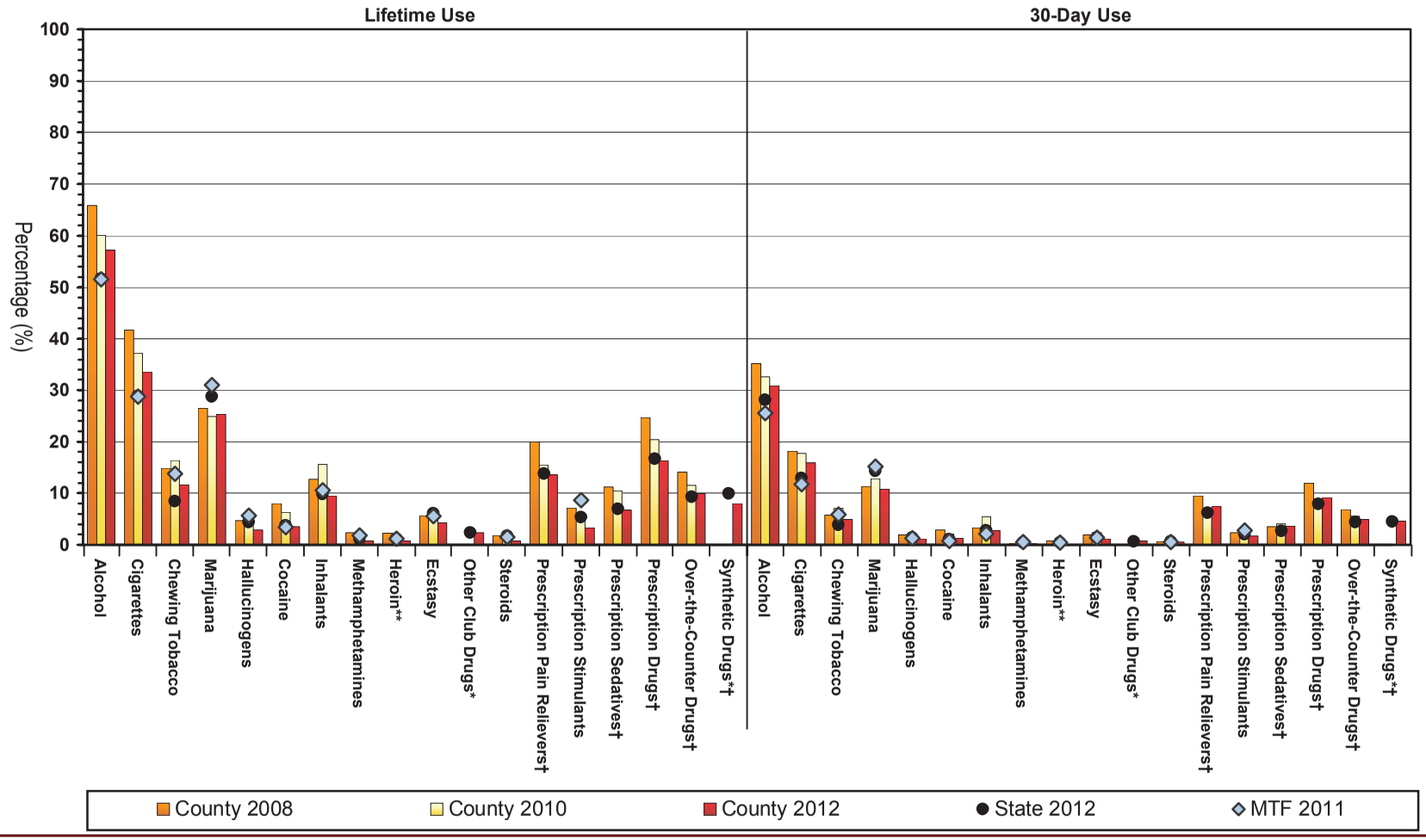
LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Cochise County, All Students Surveyed



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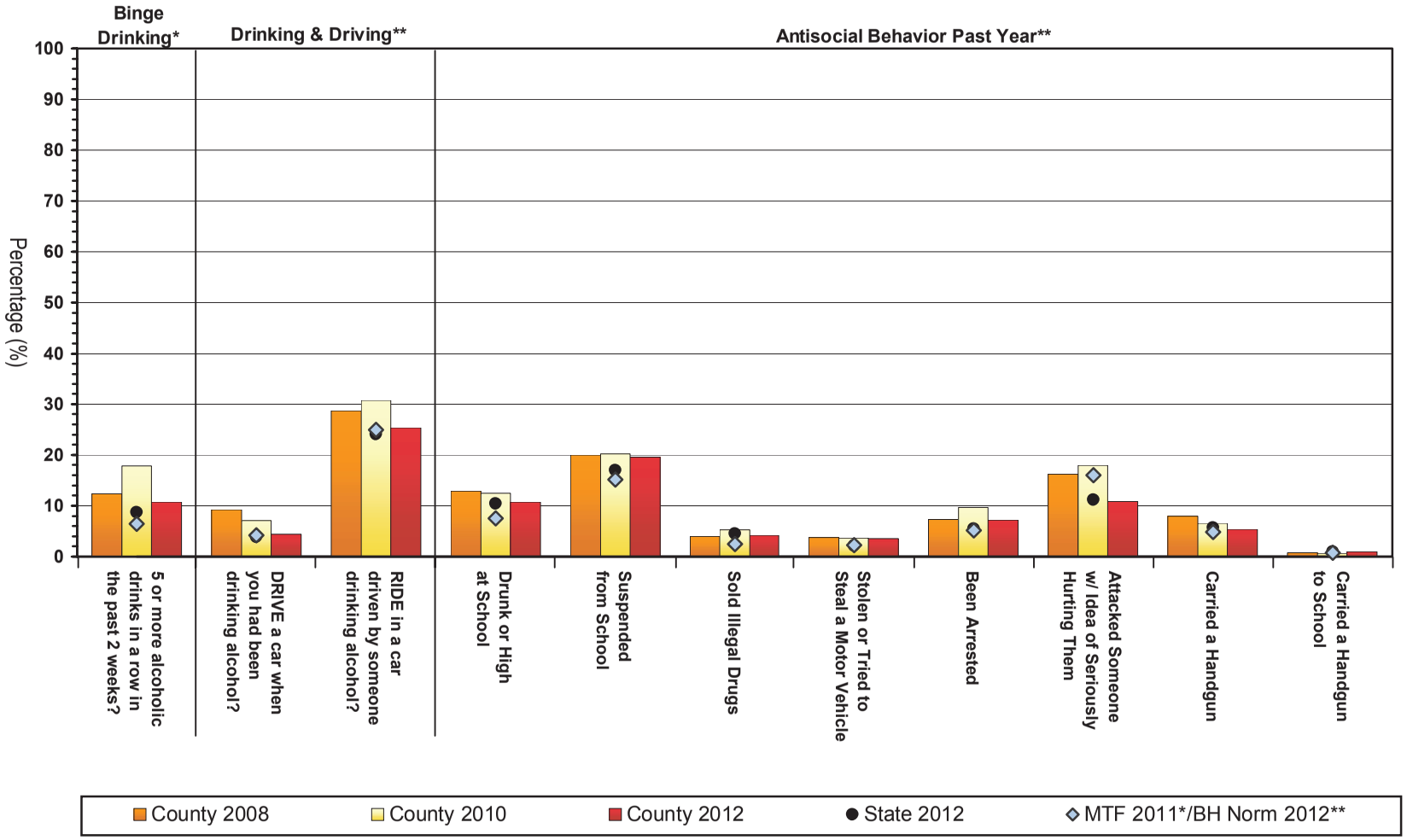
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

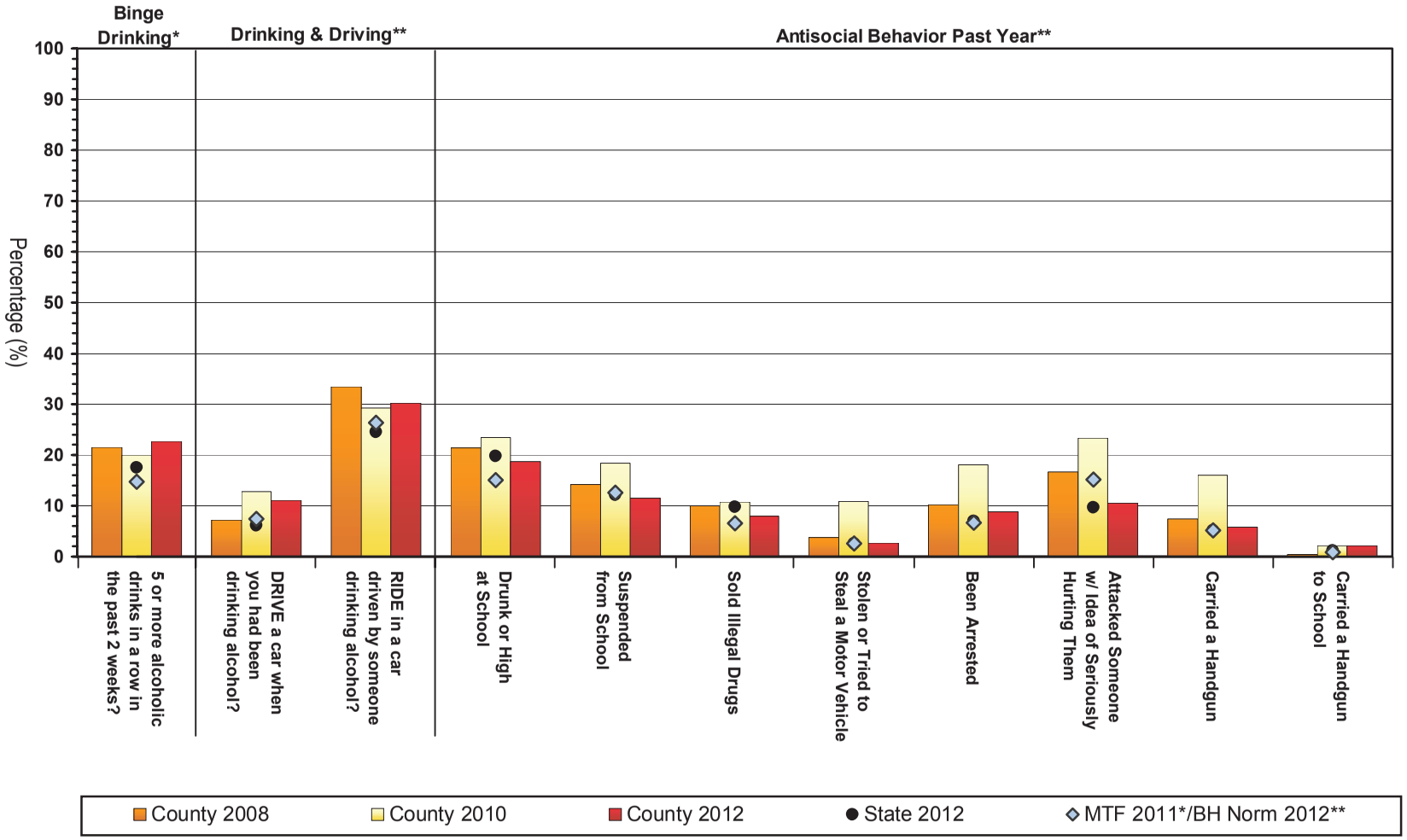
BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Cochise County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Cochise County, Grade 10



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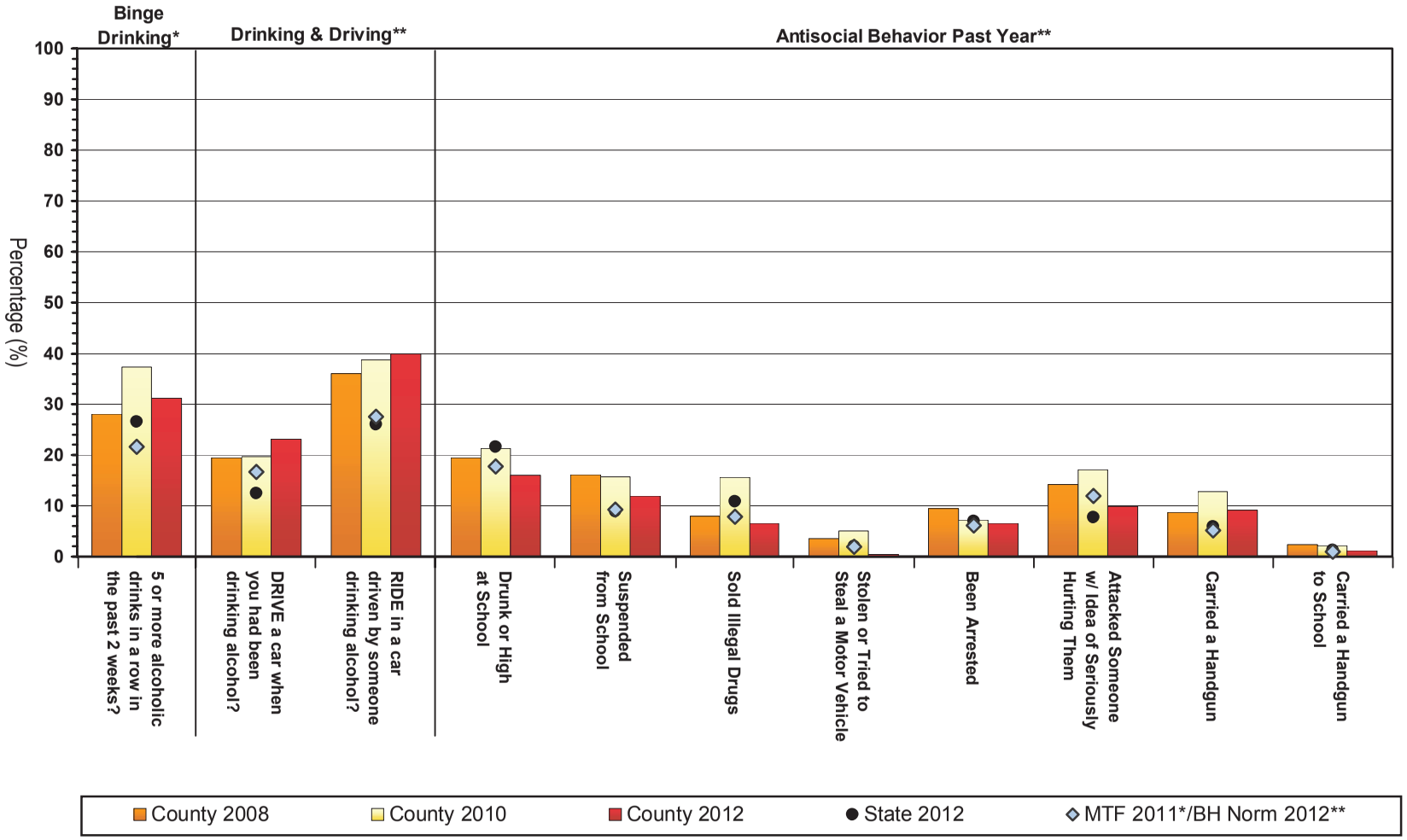
** National Comparison data for *Drinking & Driving* and *Antisocial Behavior* category are Bach Harrison Norm values.

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Cochise County, Grade 12



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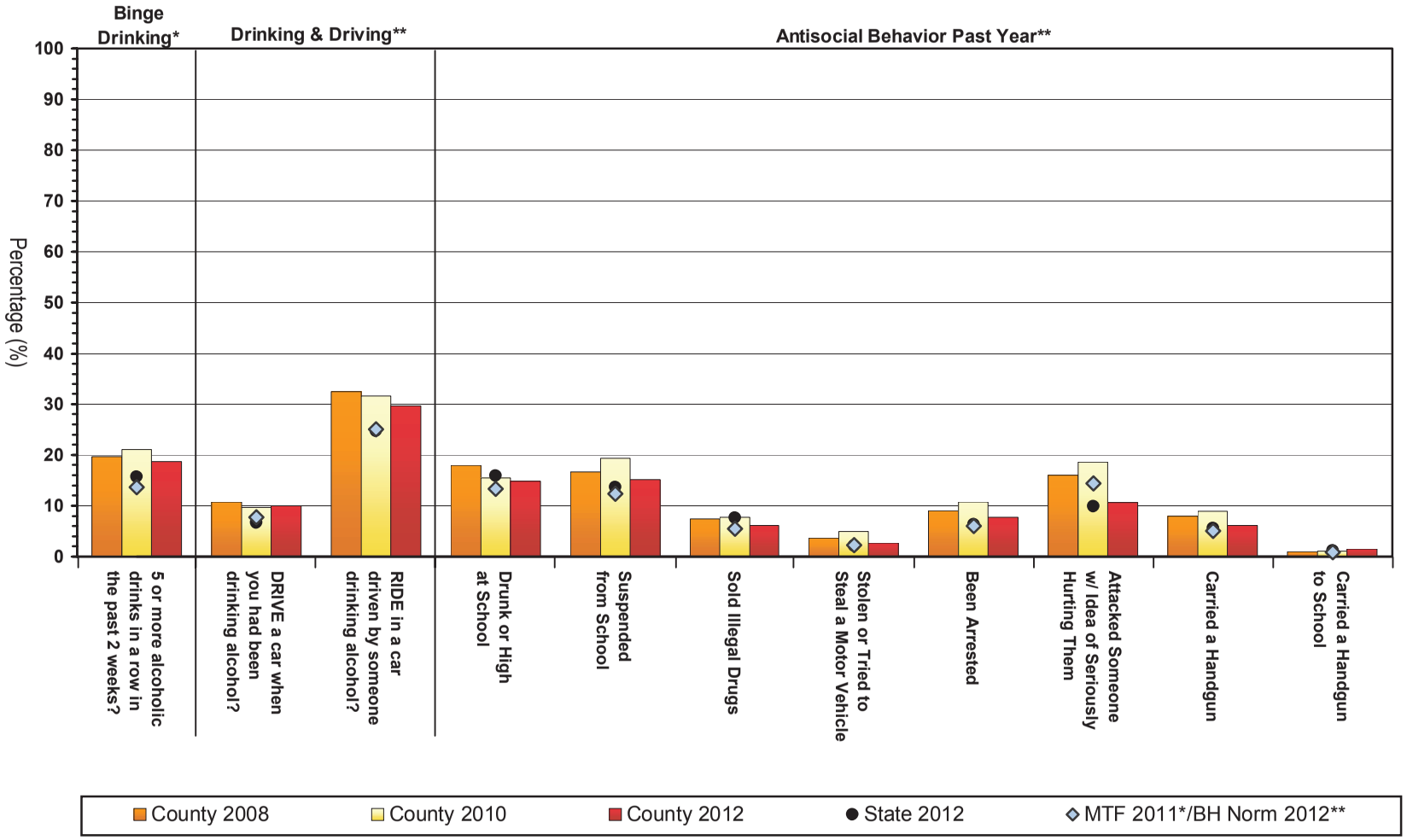
** National Comparison data for *Drinking & Driving* and *Antisocial Behavior* category are Bach Harrison Norm values.

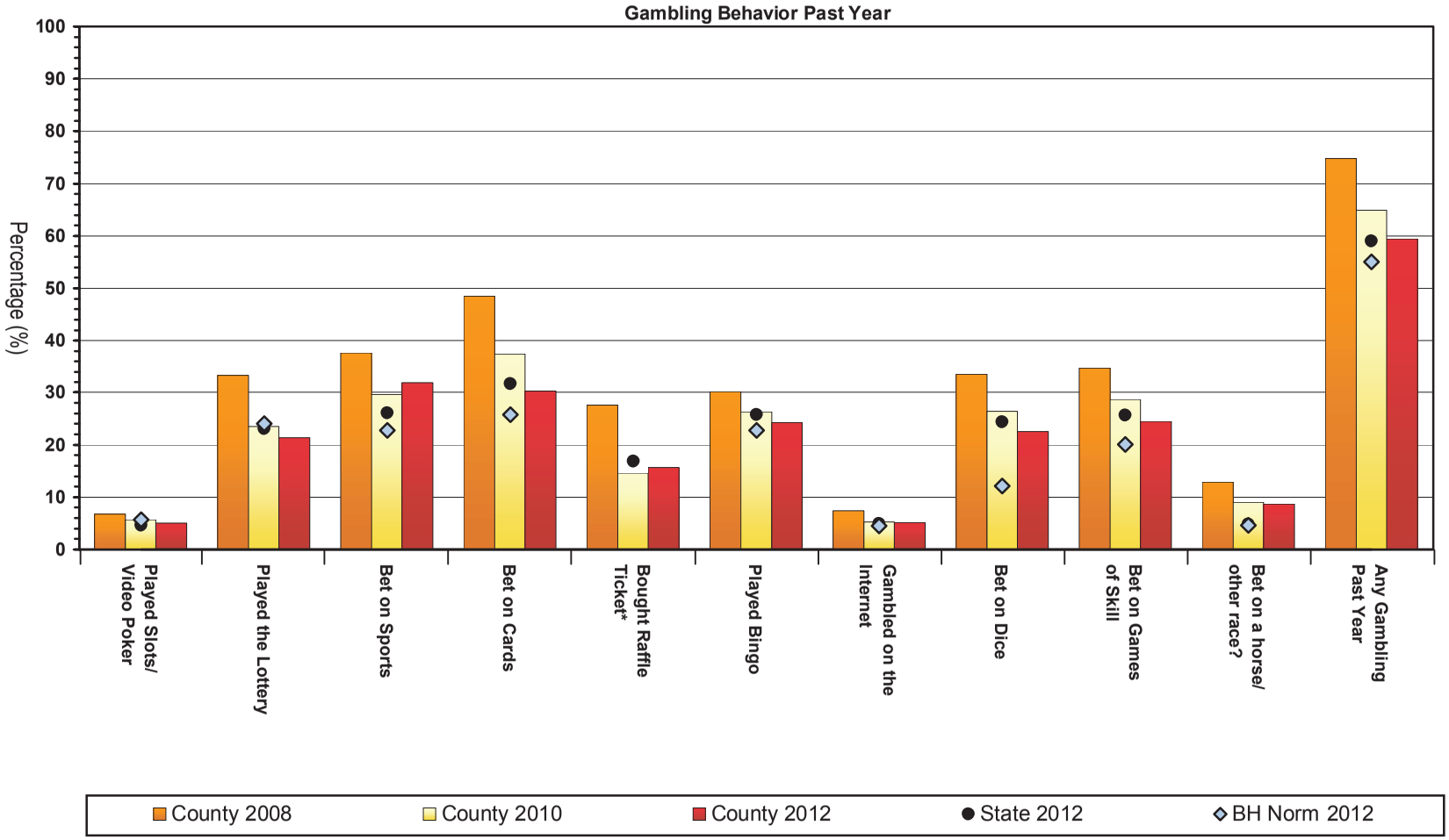
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Cochise County, All Students Surveyed



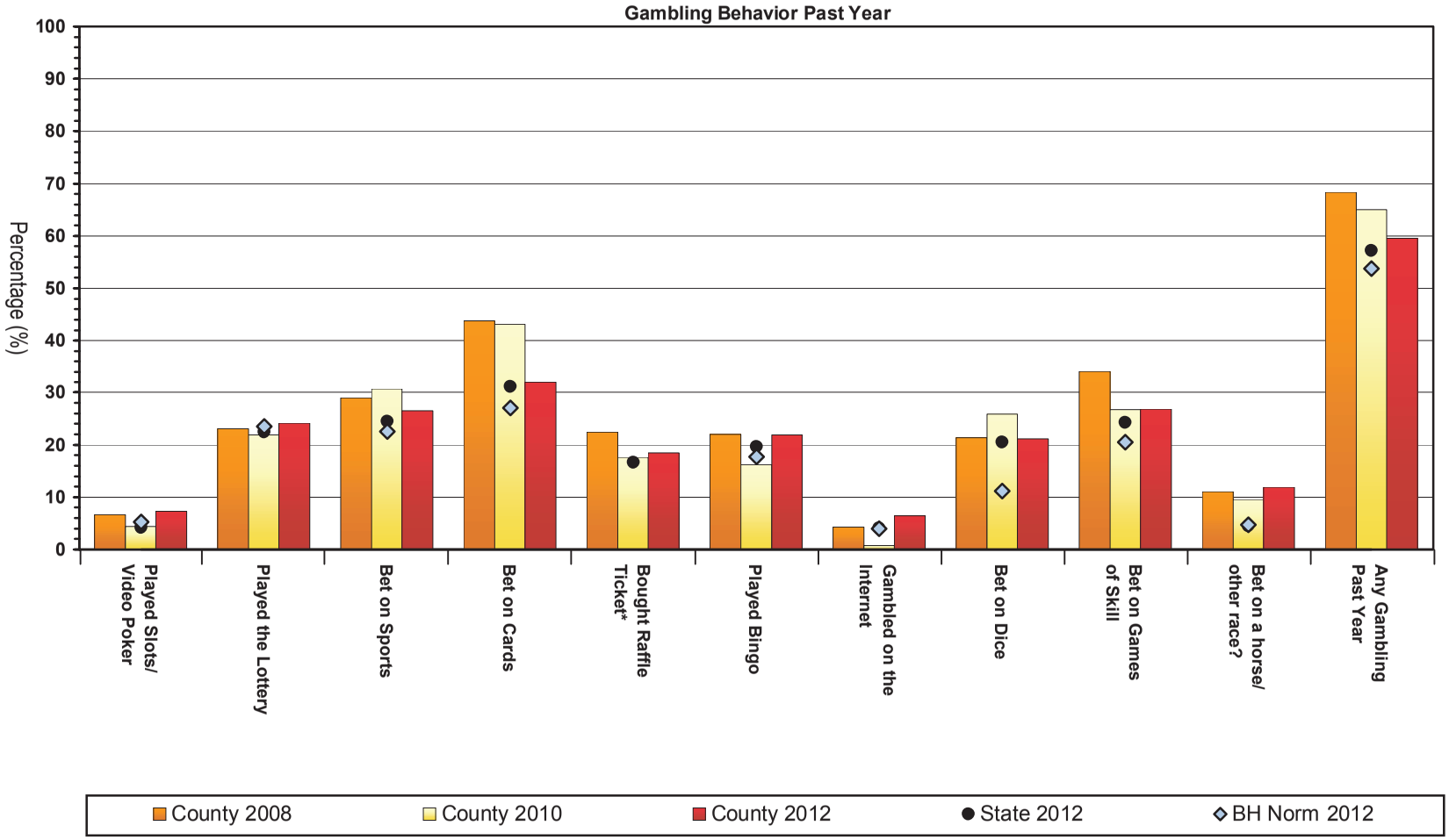
* National Comparison data for *Binge Drinking* category are Monitoring the Future values.
** National Comparison data for *Drinking & Driving* and *Antisocial Behavior* category are Bach Harrison Norm values.

GAMBLING
2012 Cochise County, Grade 8



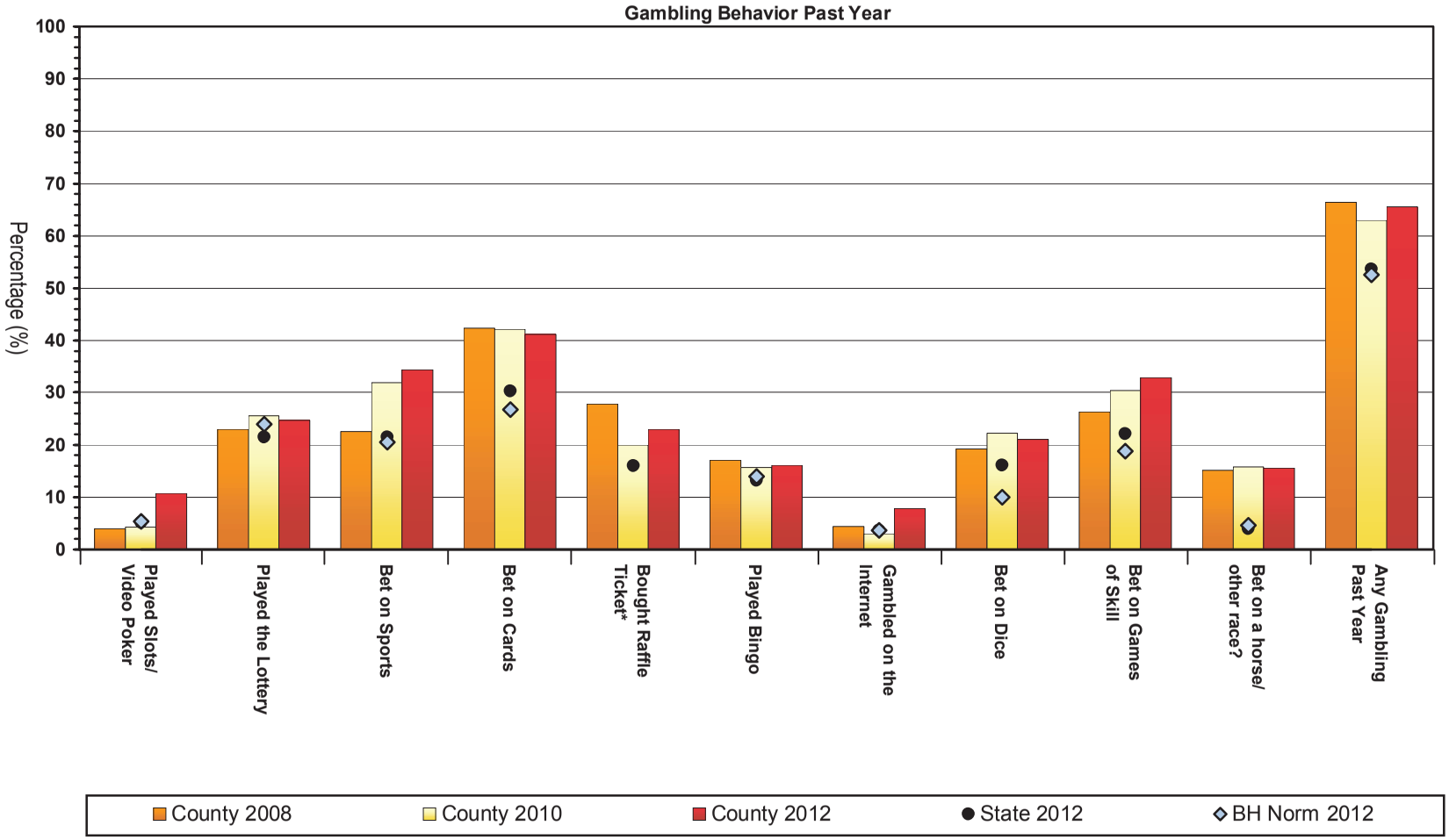
* National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2012 Cochise County, Grade 10



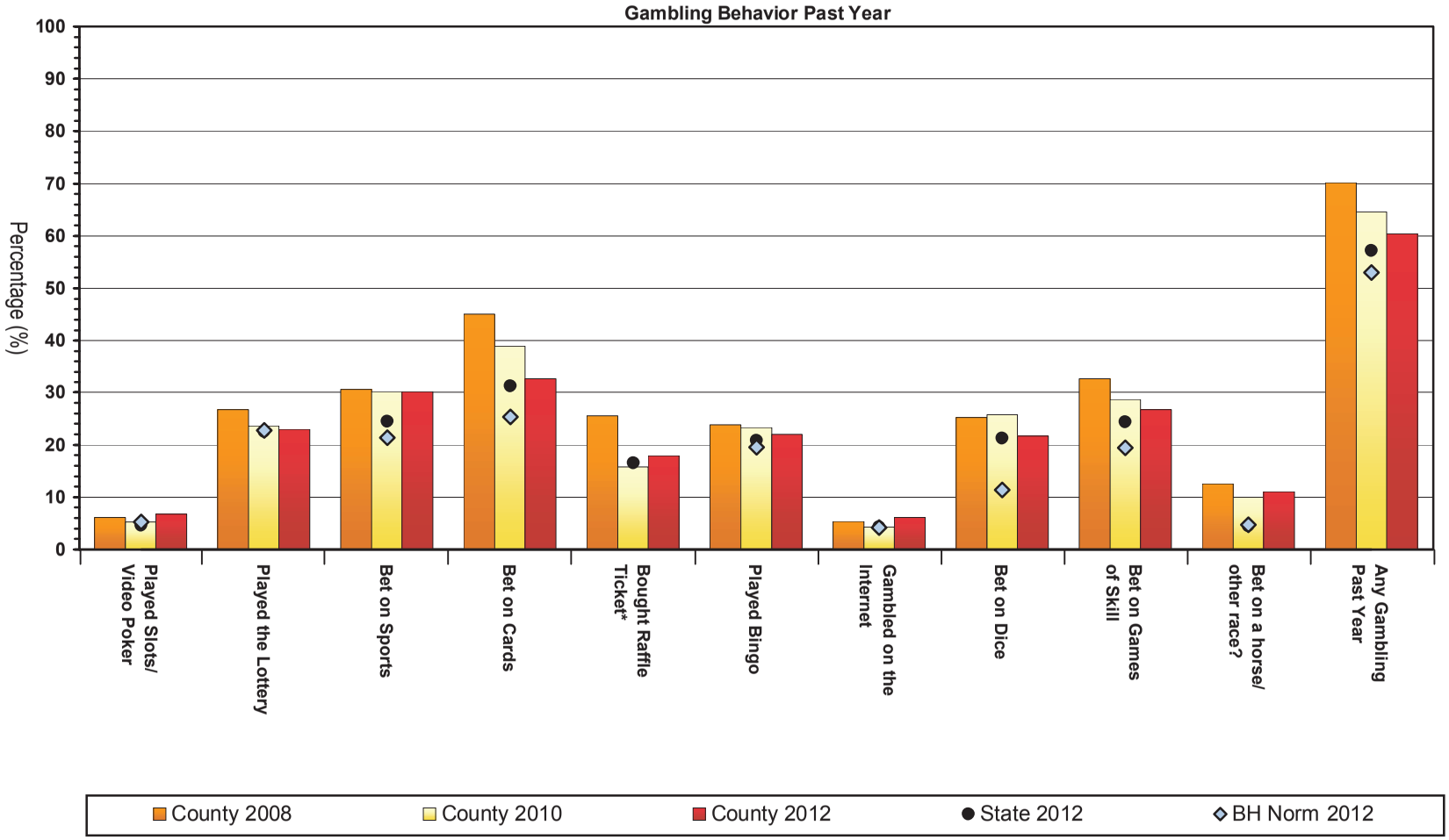
* National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2012 Cochise County, Grade 12



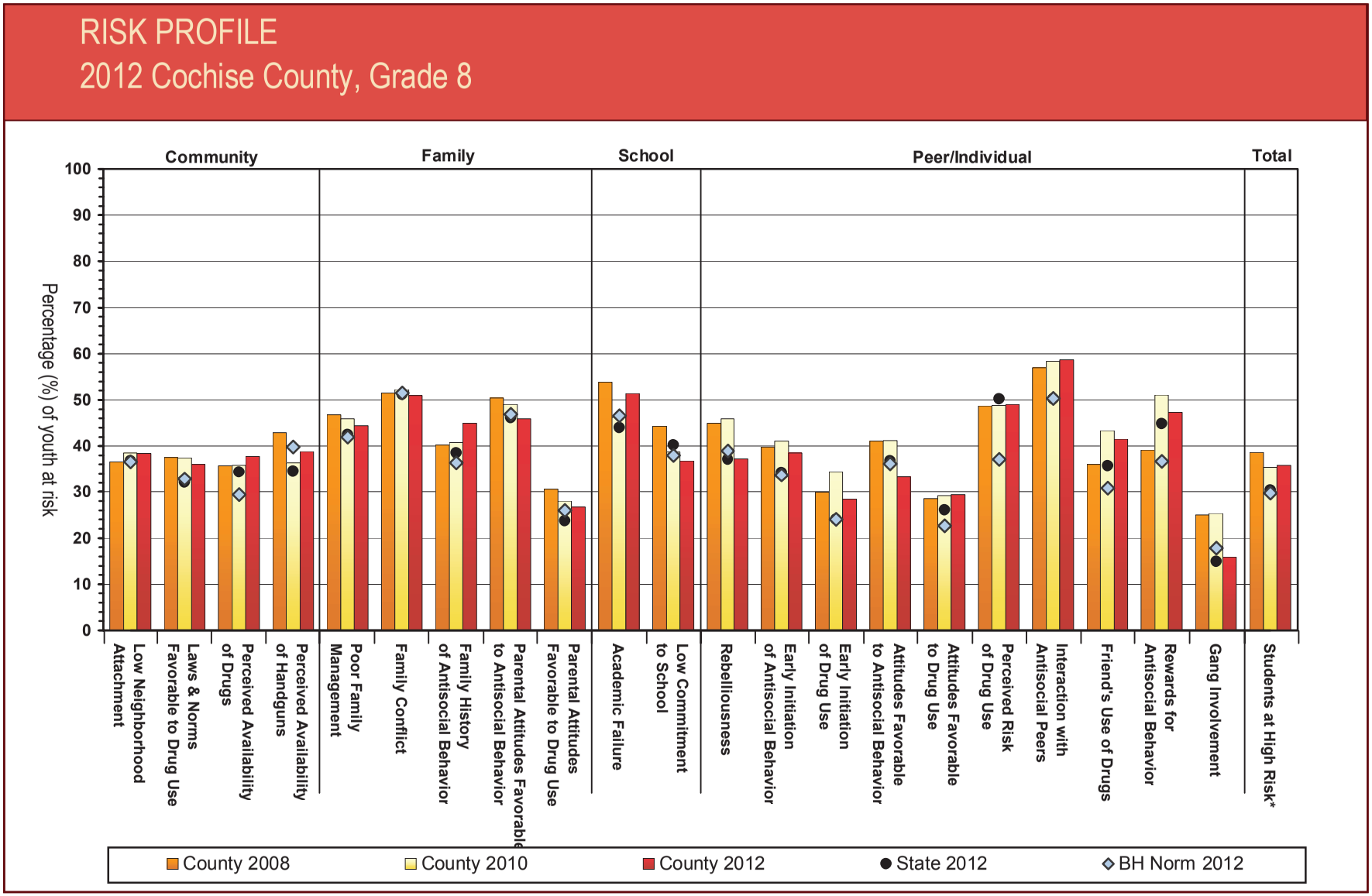
* National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2012 Cochise County, All Students Surveyed



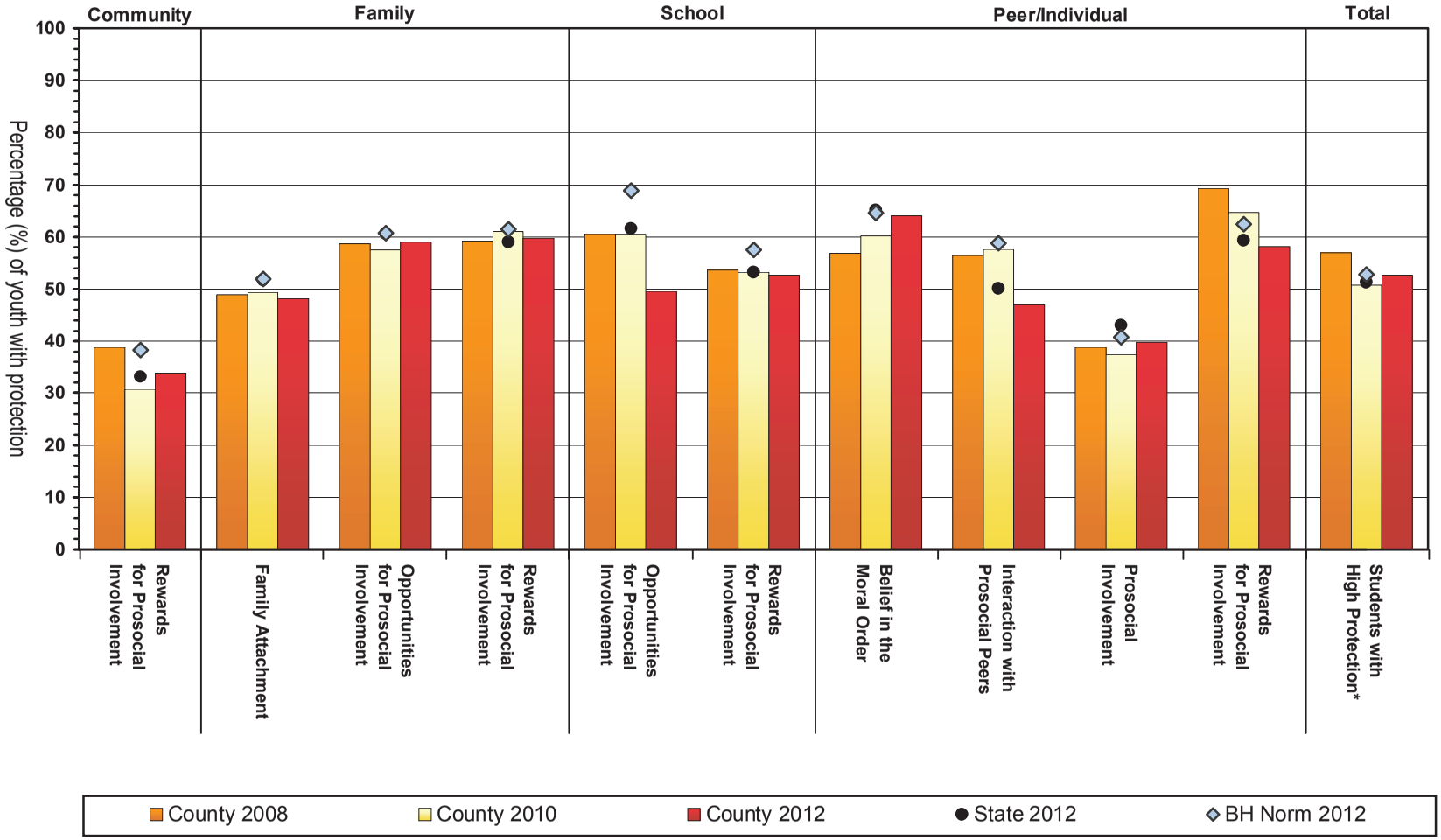
* National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles



* 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).

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Cochise County, Grade 8

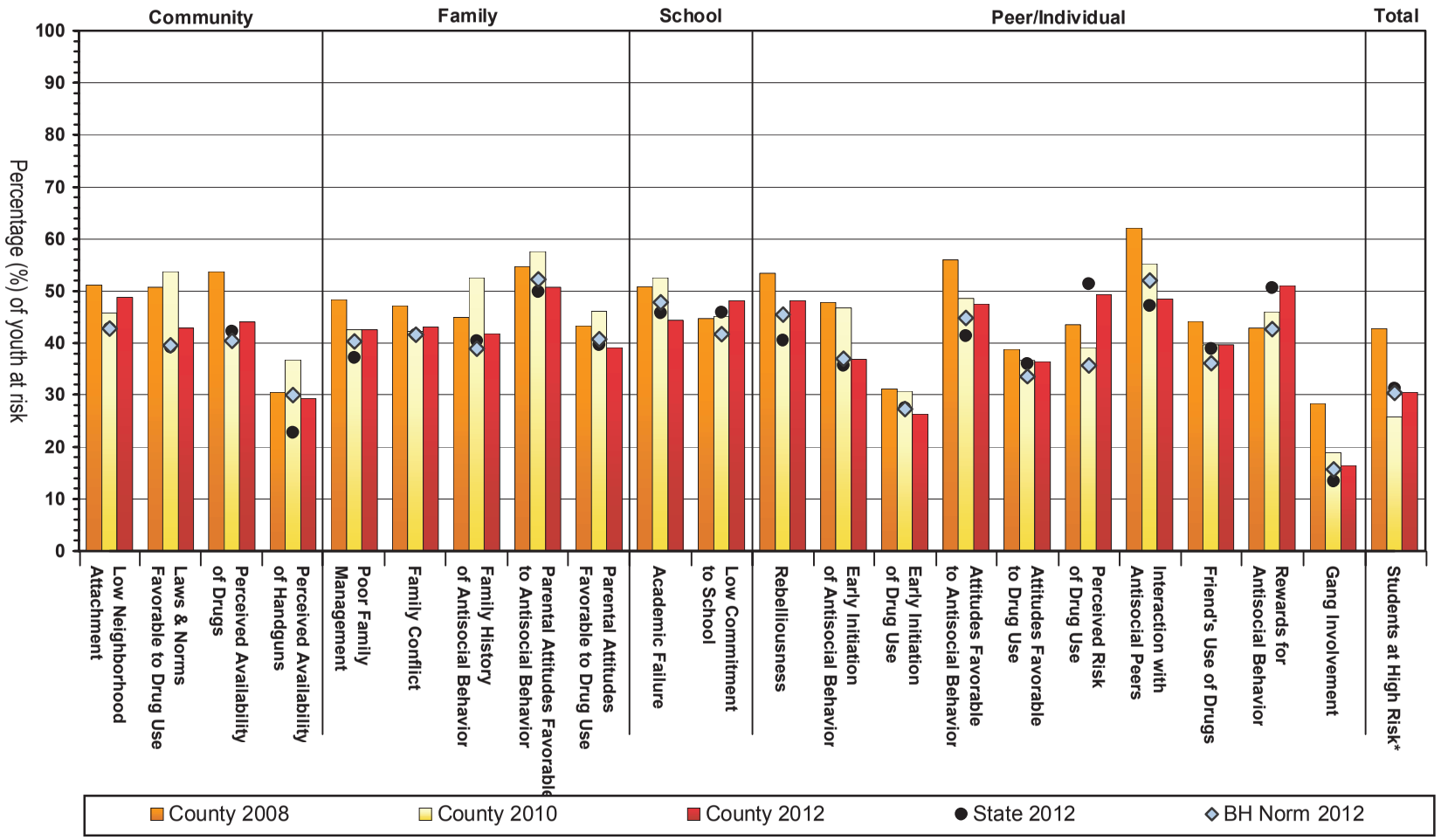


* High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2012 Cochise County, Grade 10



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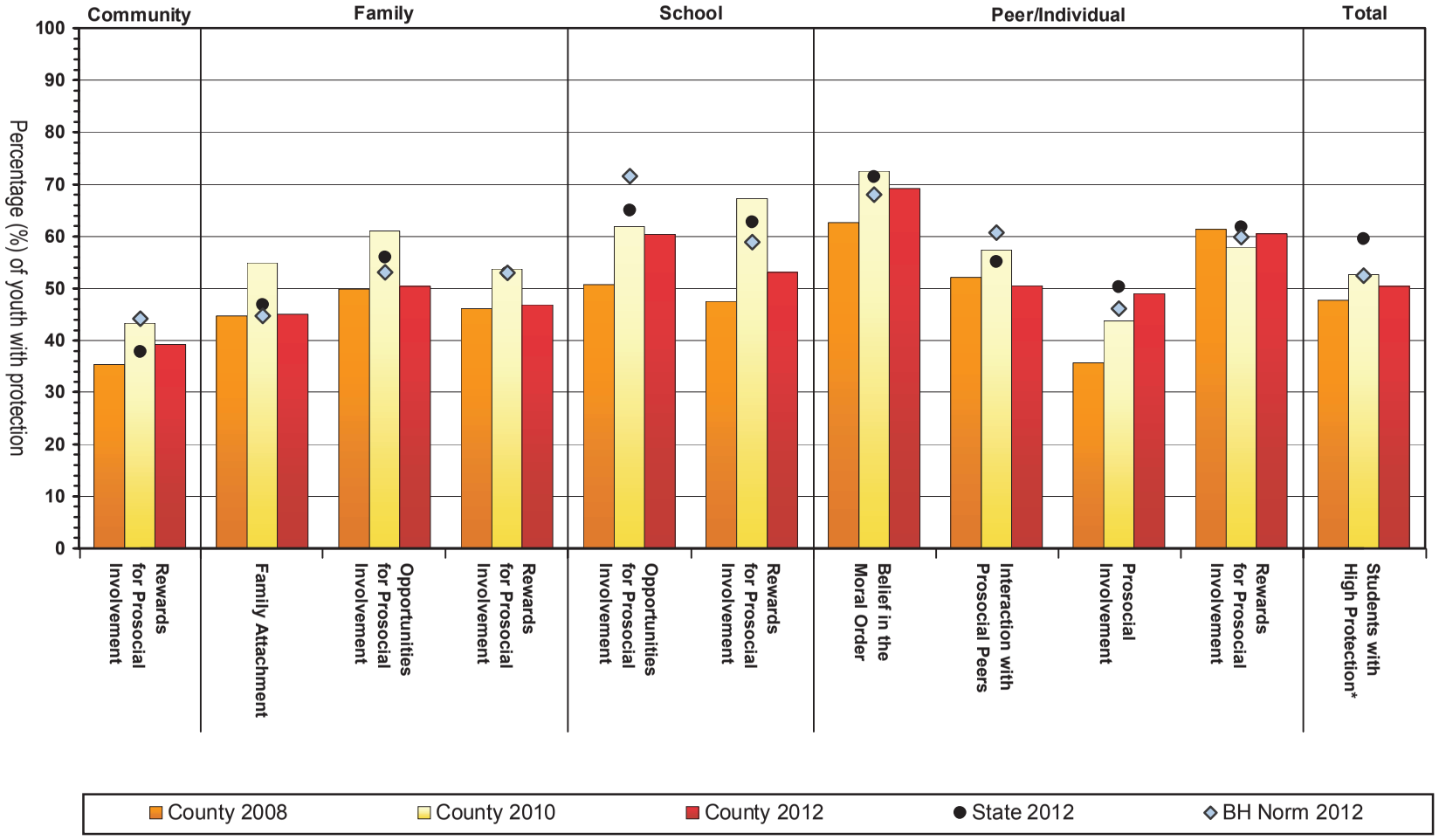
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Cochise County, Grade 10



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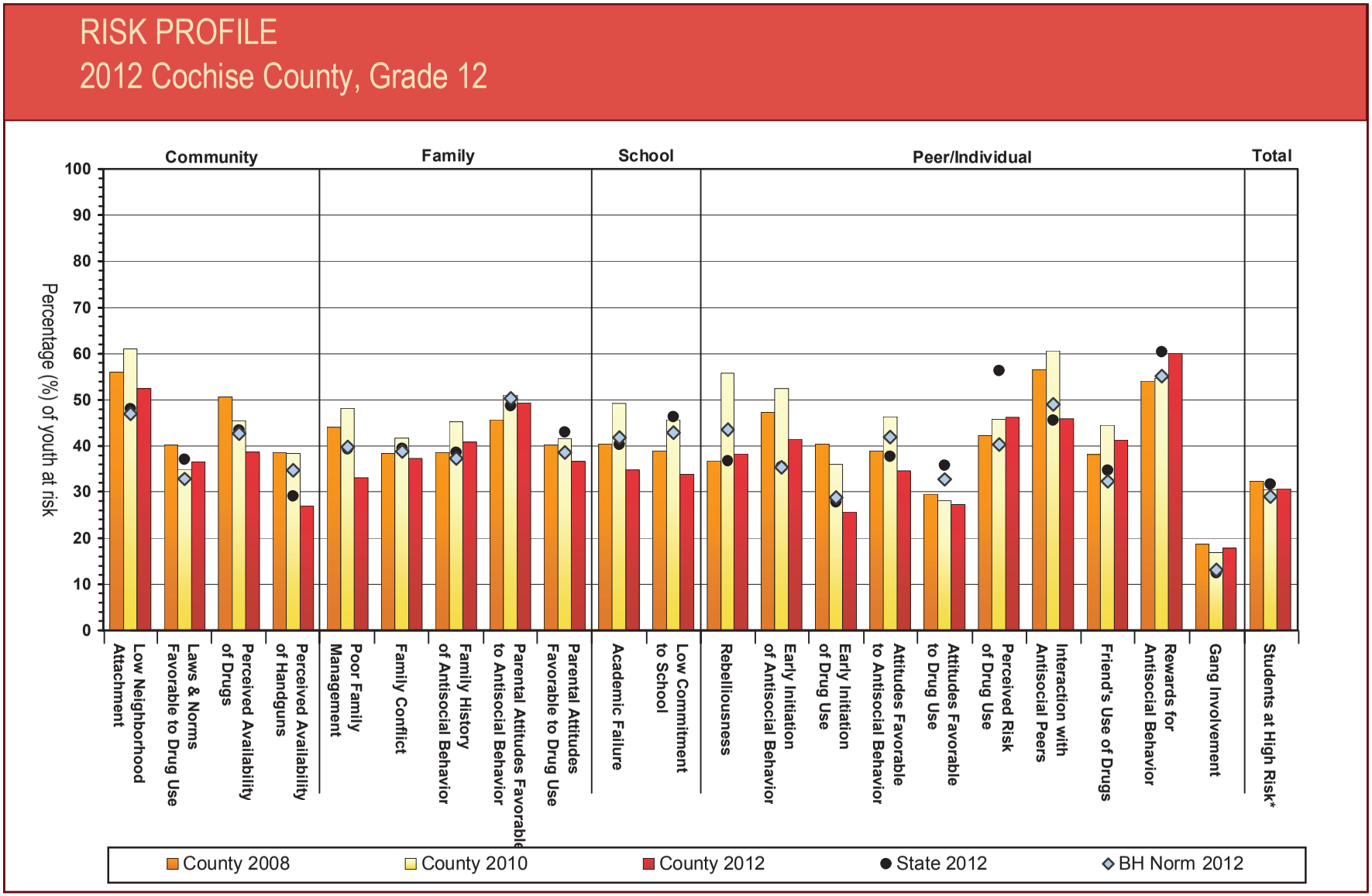

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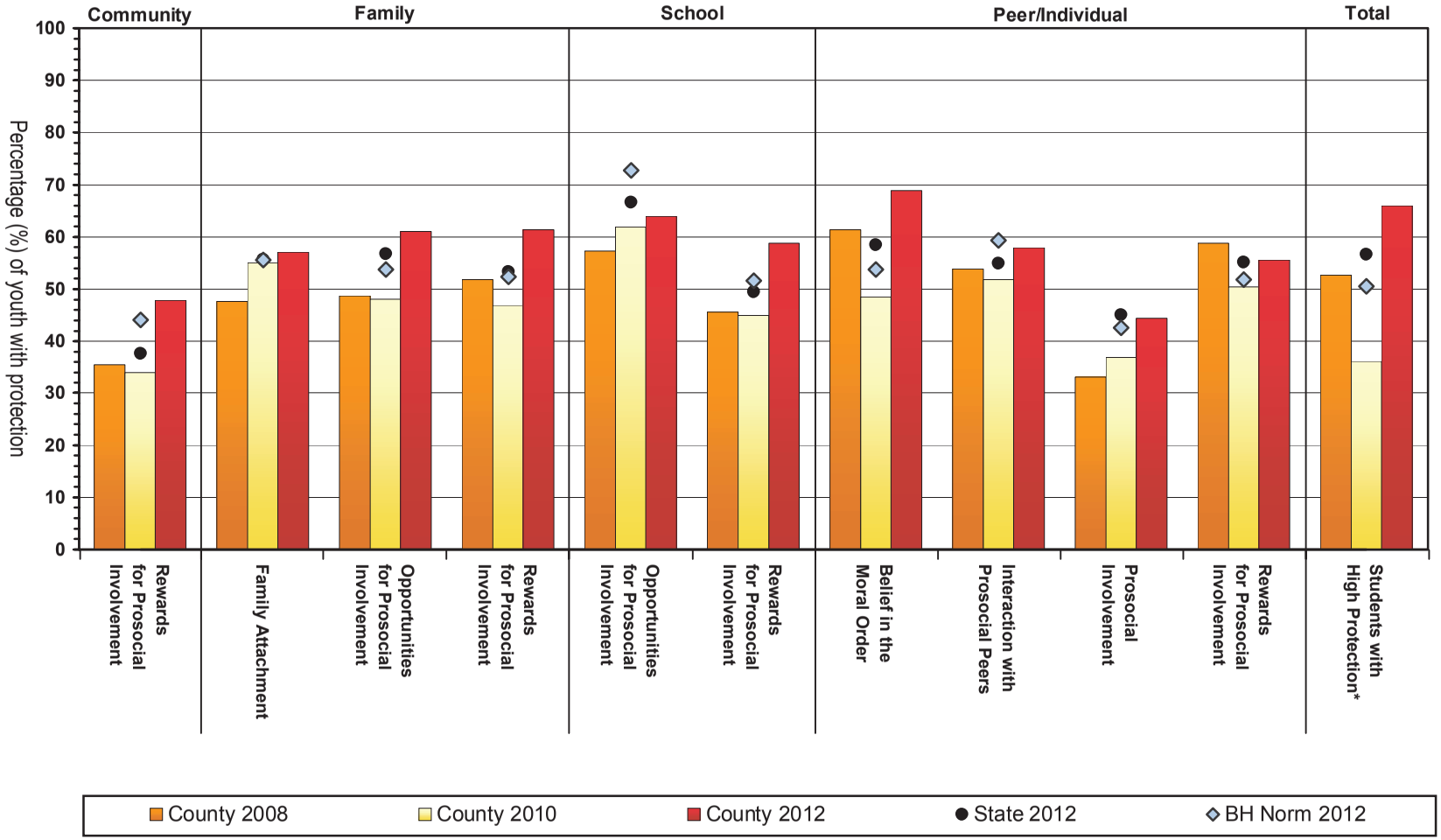
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Cochise County, Grade 12



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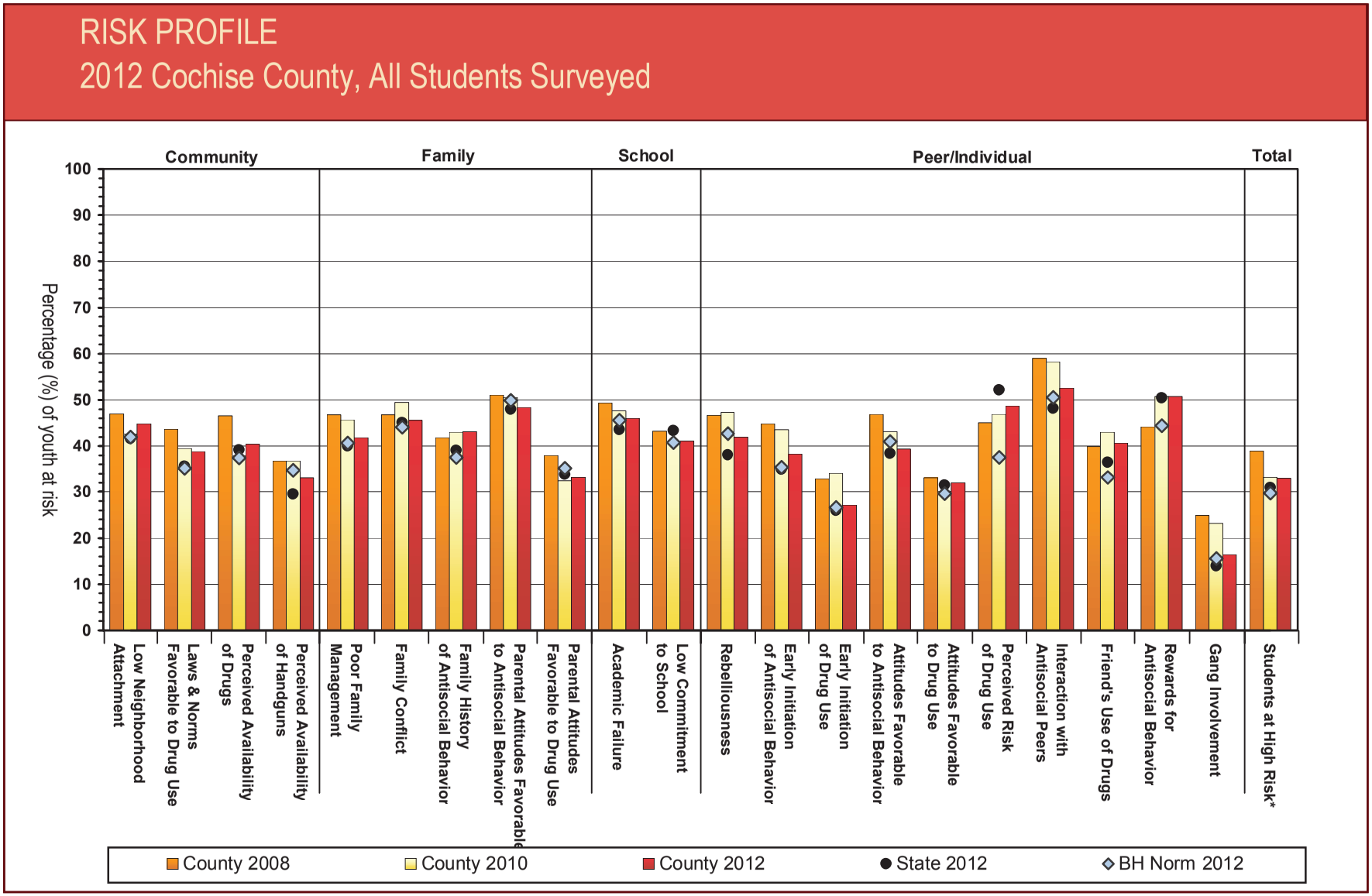

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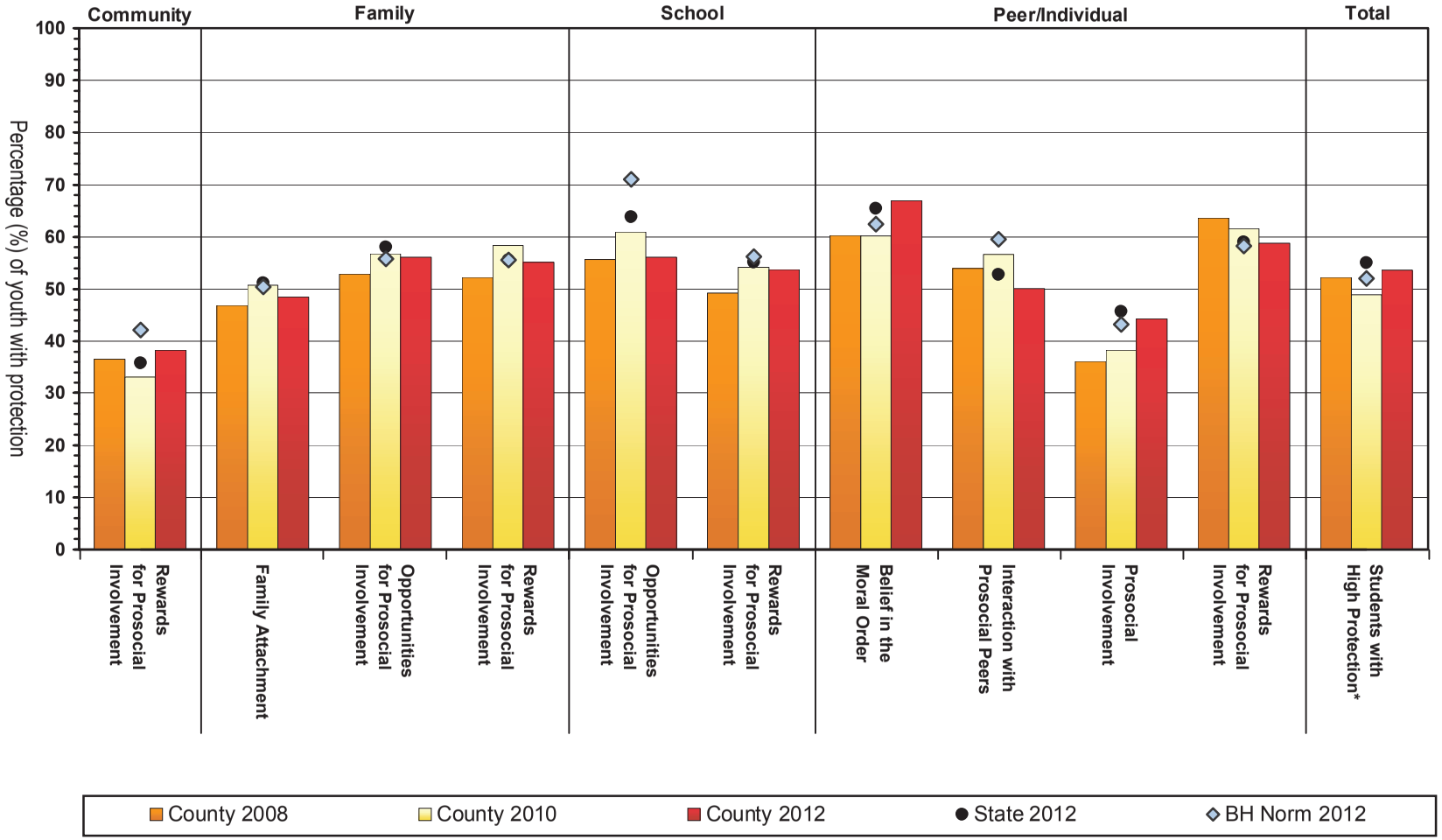
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Cochise County, All Students Surveyed



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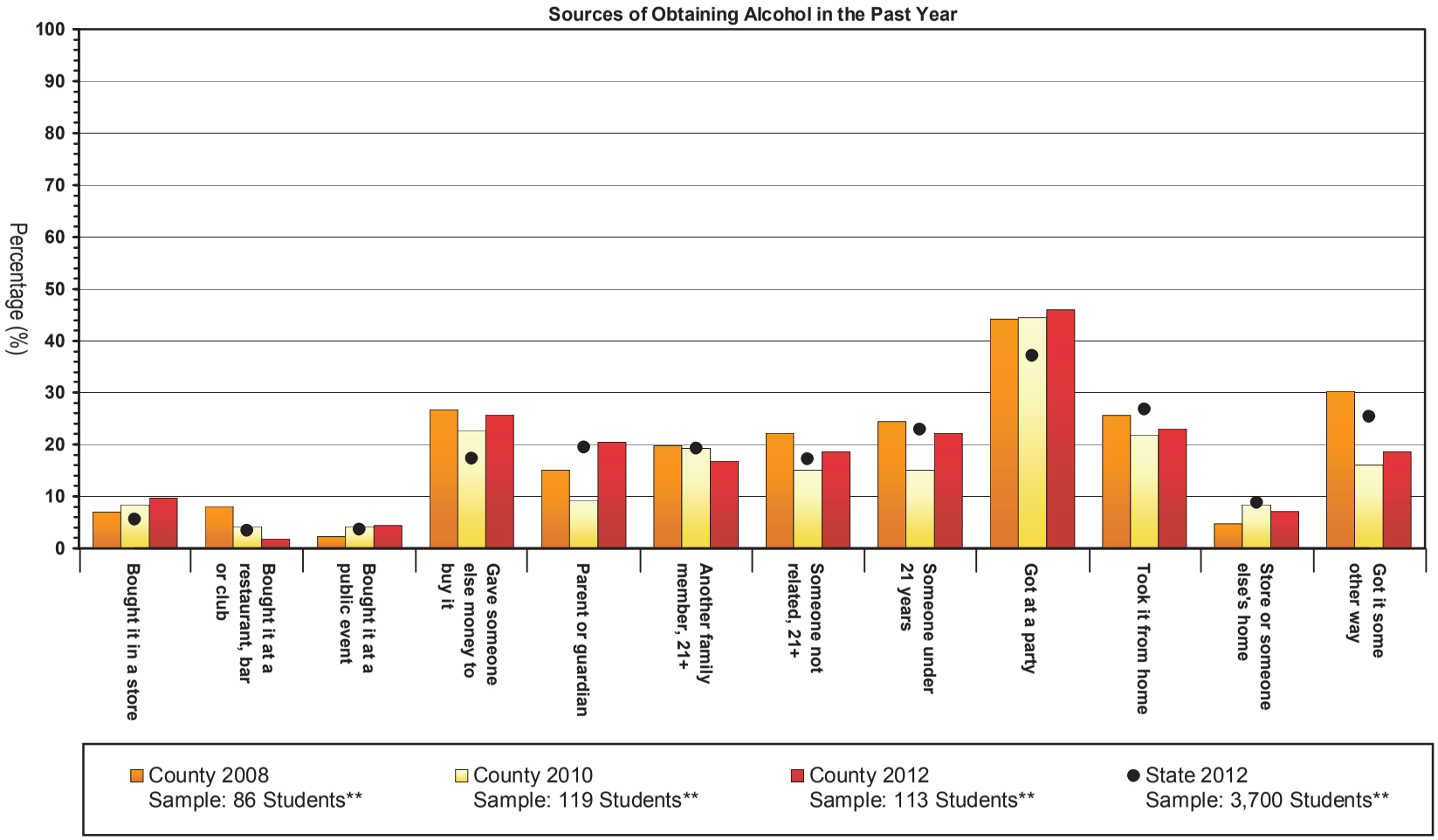
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2012 Cochise County, Grade 8

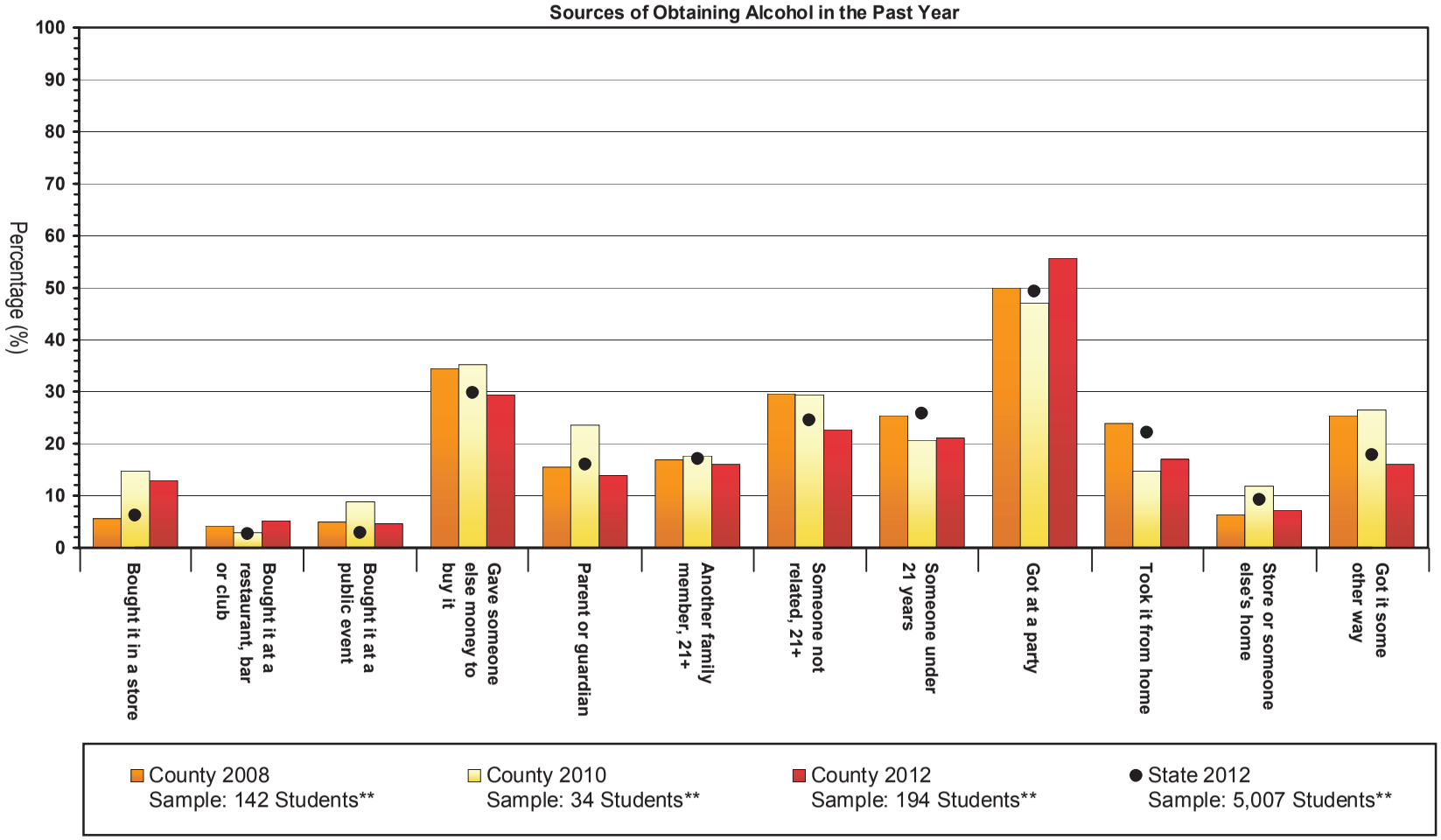


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Cochise County, Grade 10



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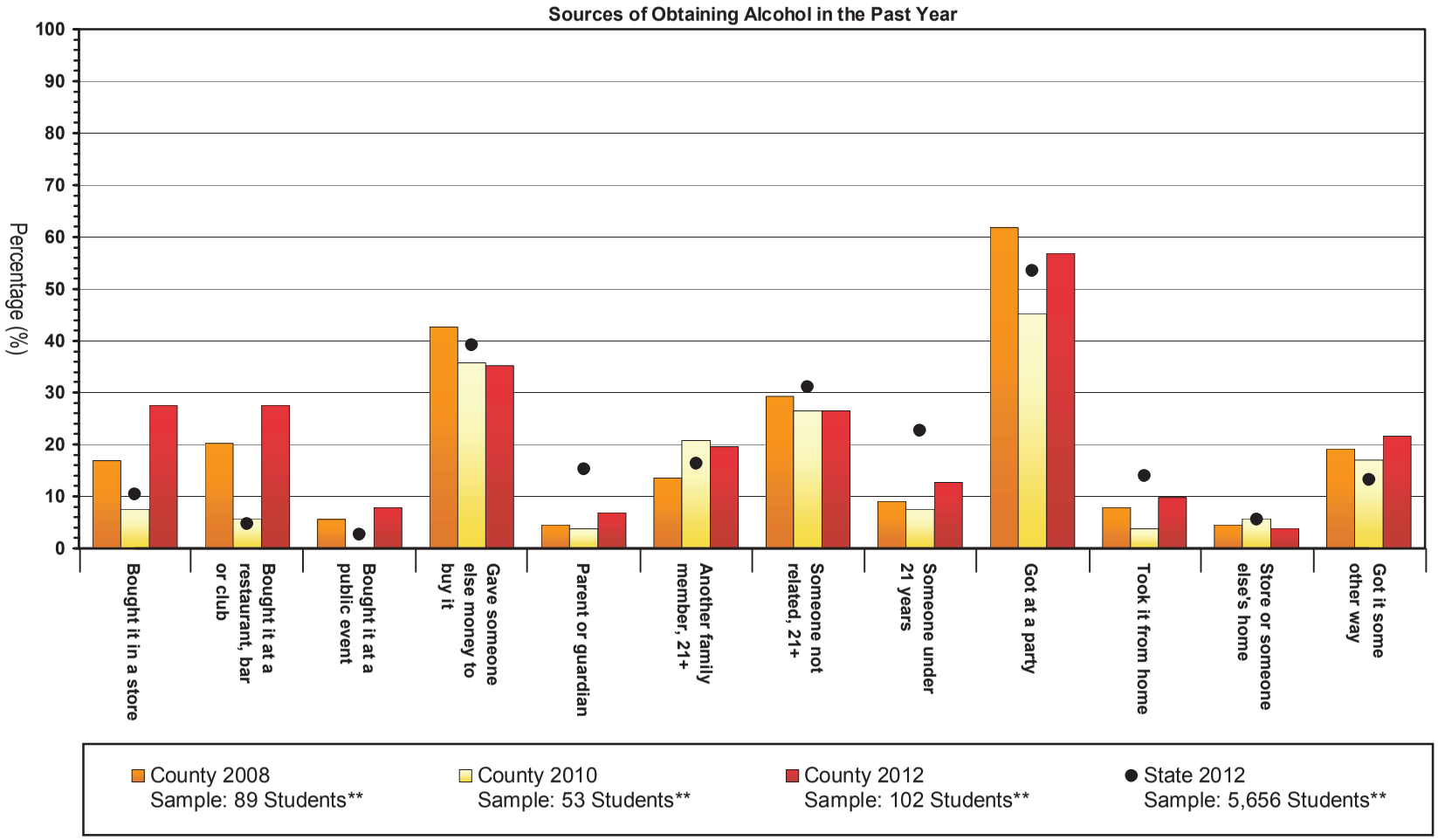
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2012 Cochise County, Grade 12



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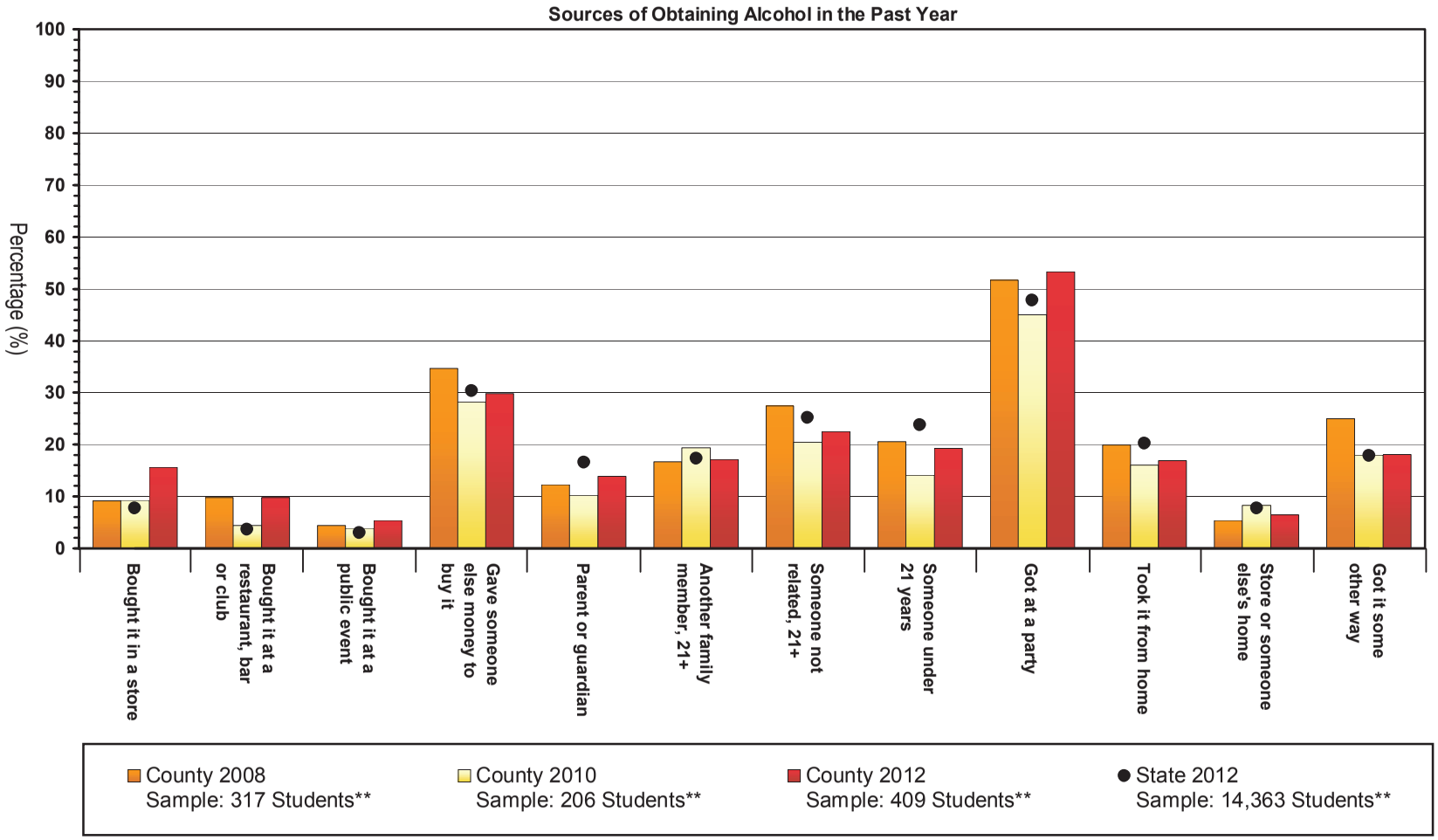
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2012 Cochise County, All Students Surveyed



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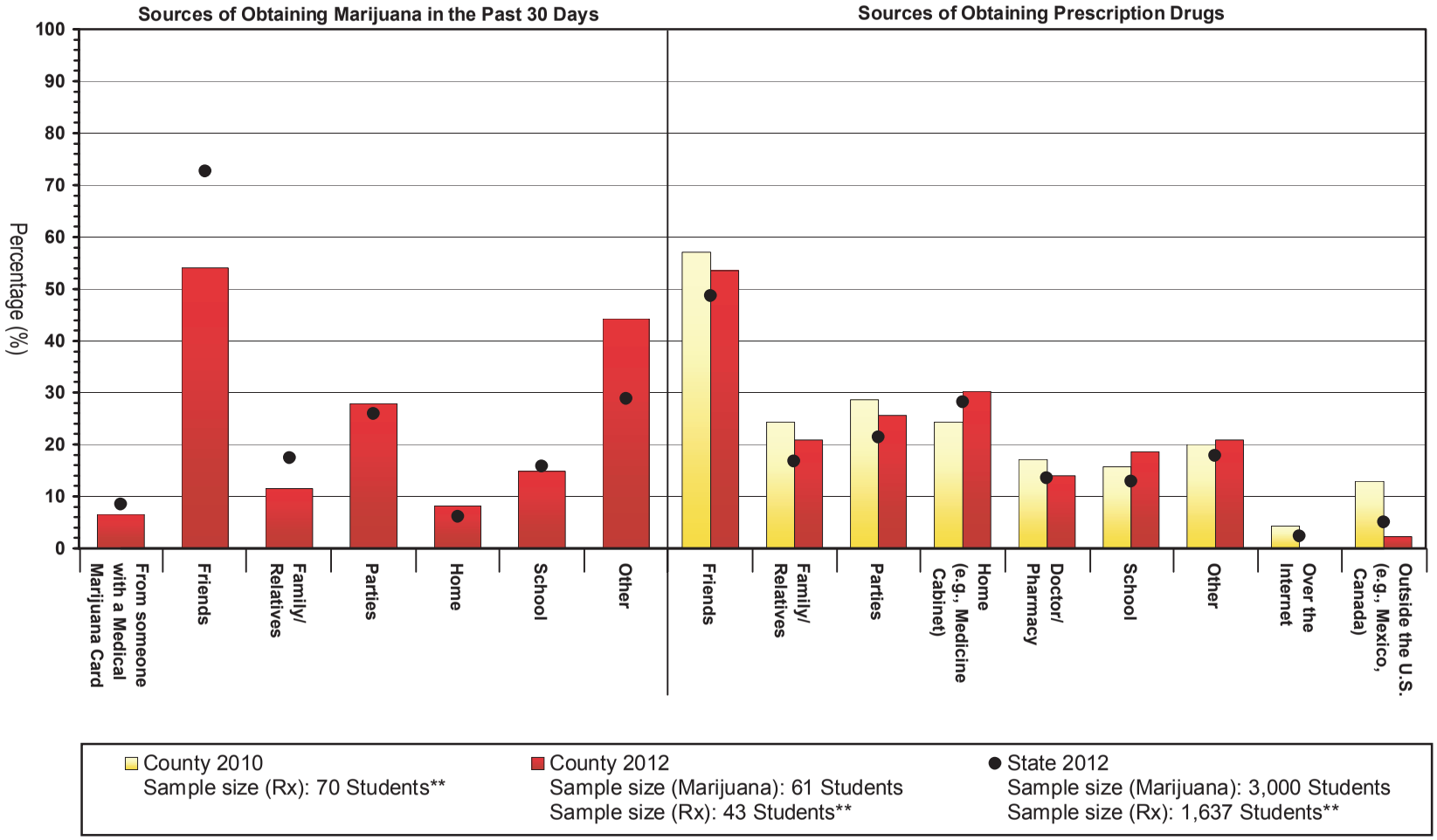
Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2012 Cochise County, Grade 8

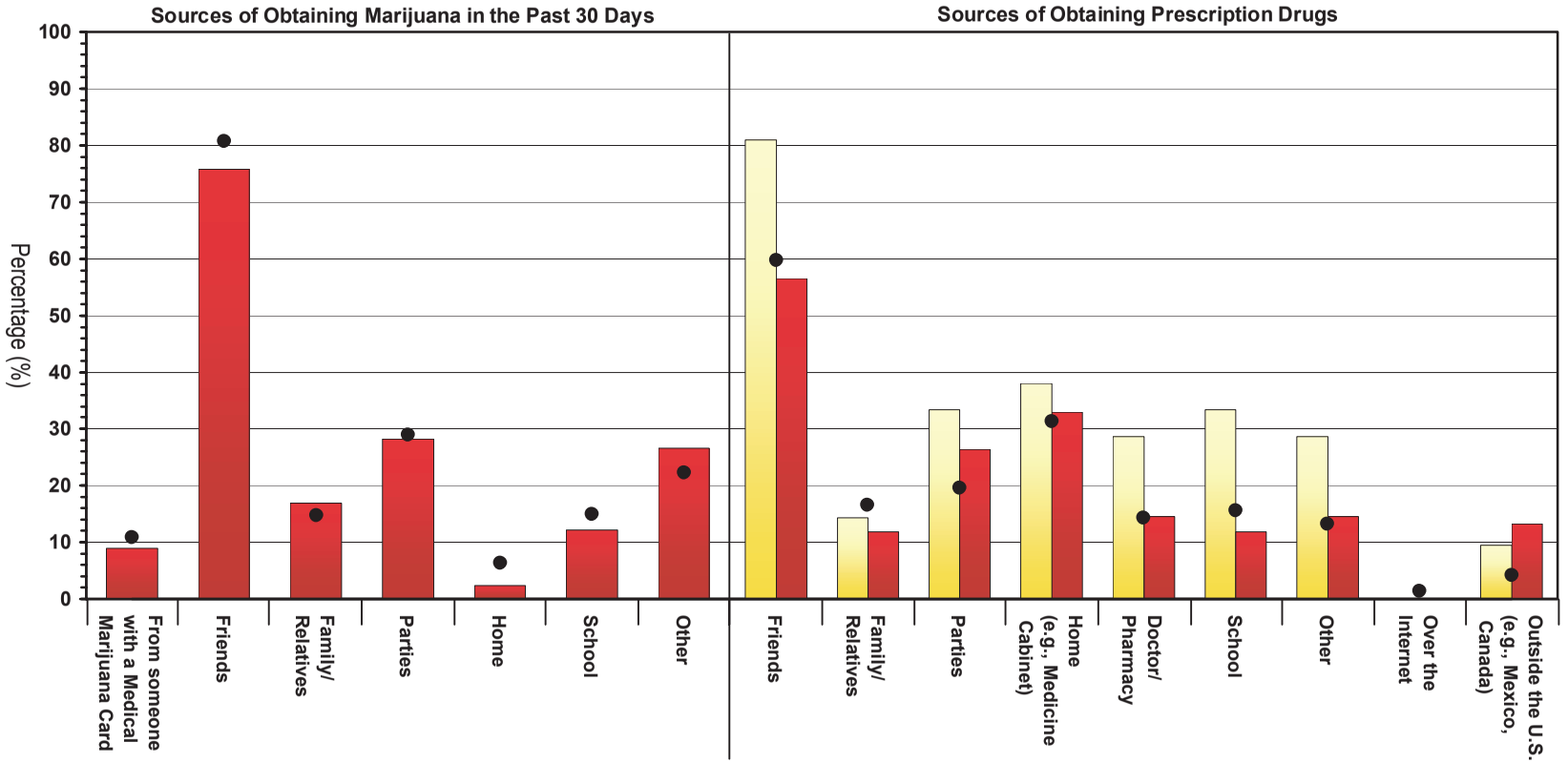


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Cochise County, Grade 10



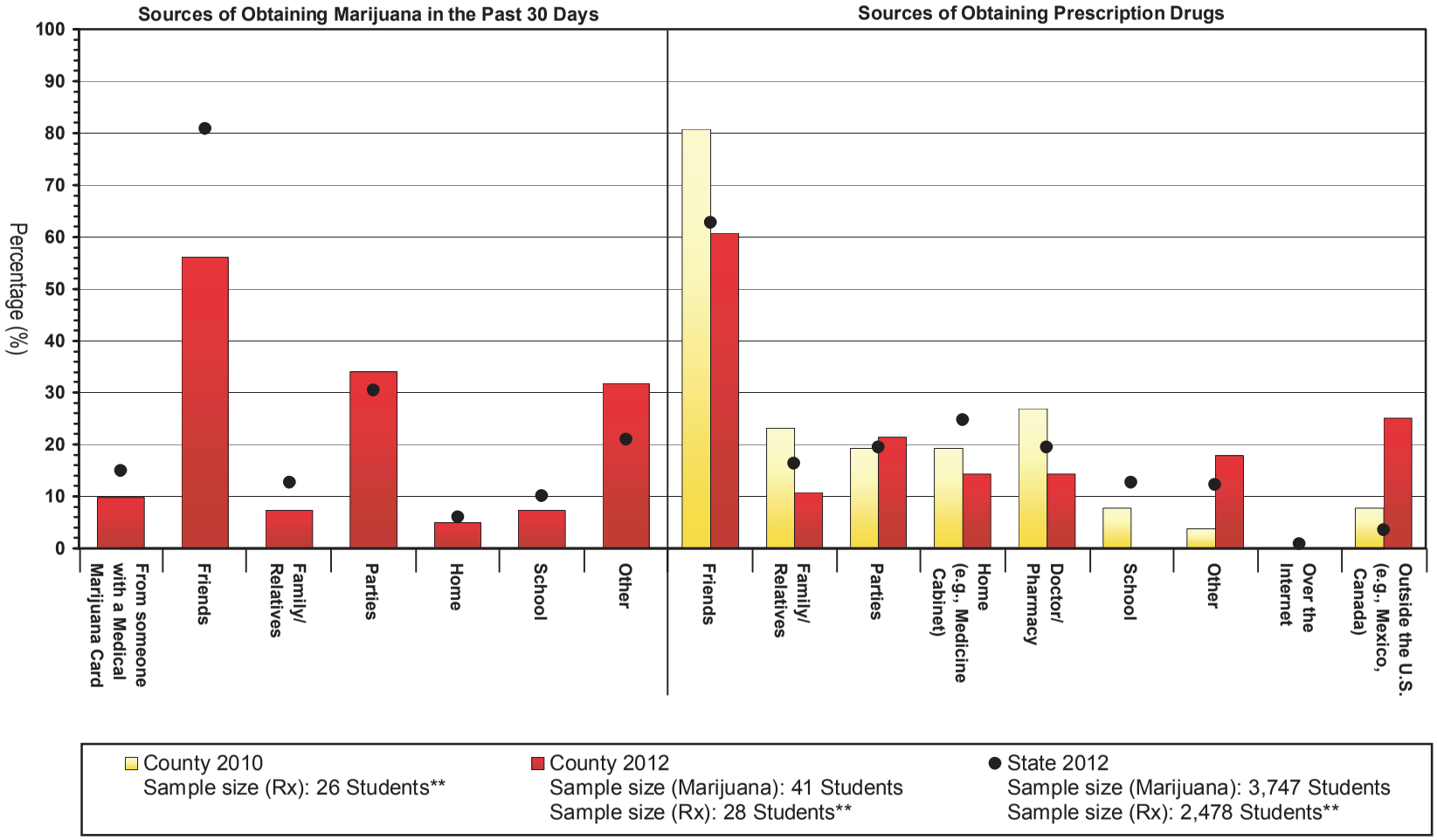
County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
Sample size (Rx): 21 Students**	Sample size (Marijuana): 124 Students Sample size (Rx): 76 Students**	Sample size (Marijuana): 3,911 Students Sample size (Rx): 2,321 Students**

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Cochise County, Grade 12



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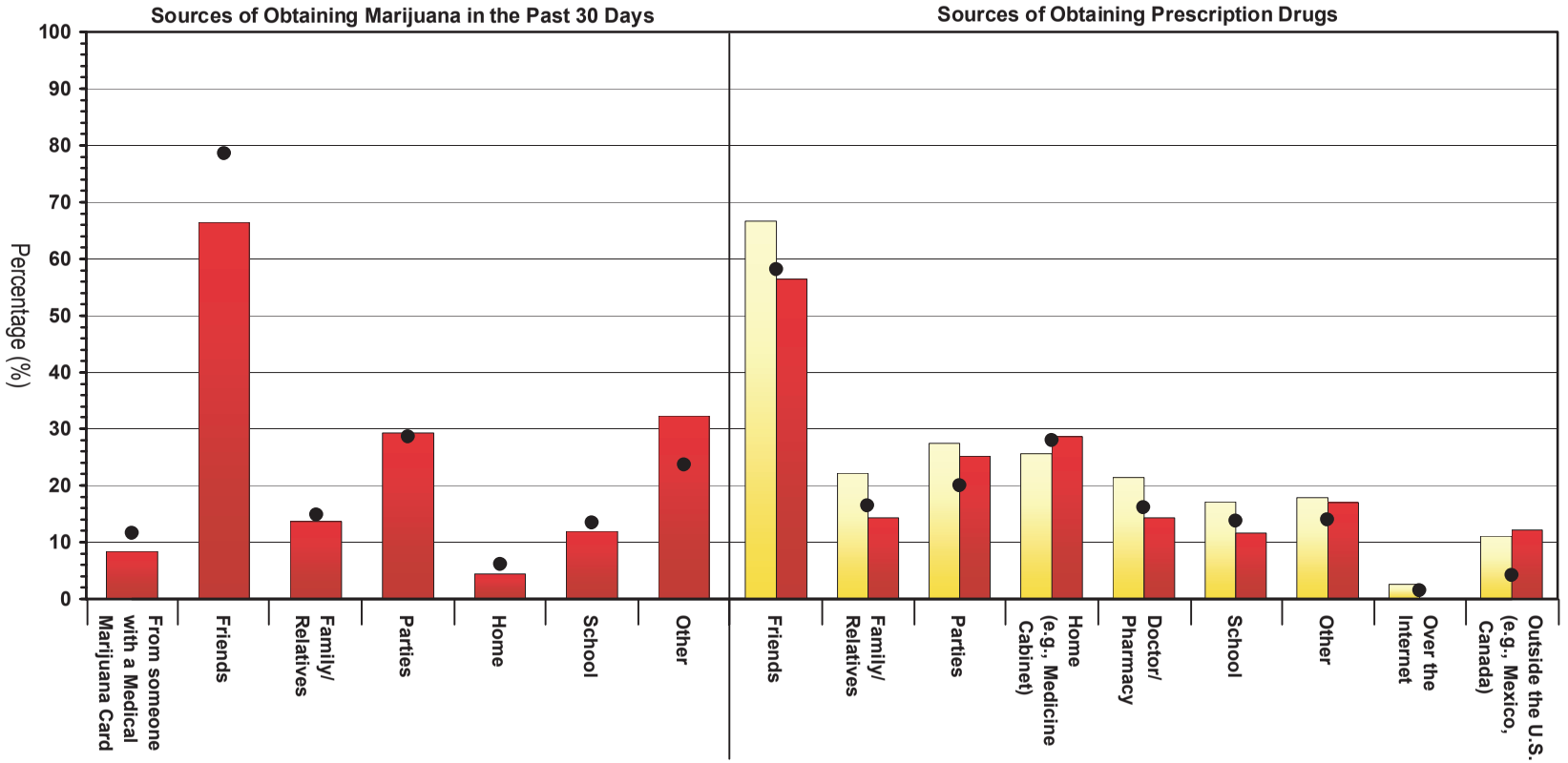
Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2012 Cochise County, All Students Surveyed



County 2010
Sample size (Rx): 117 Students**

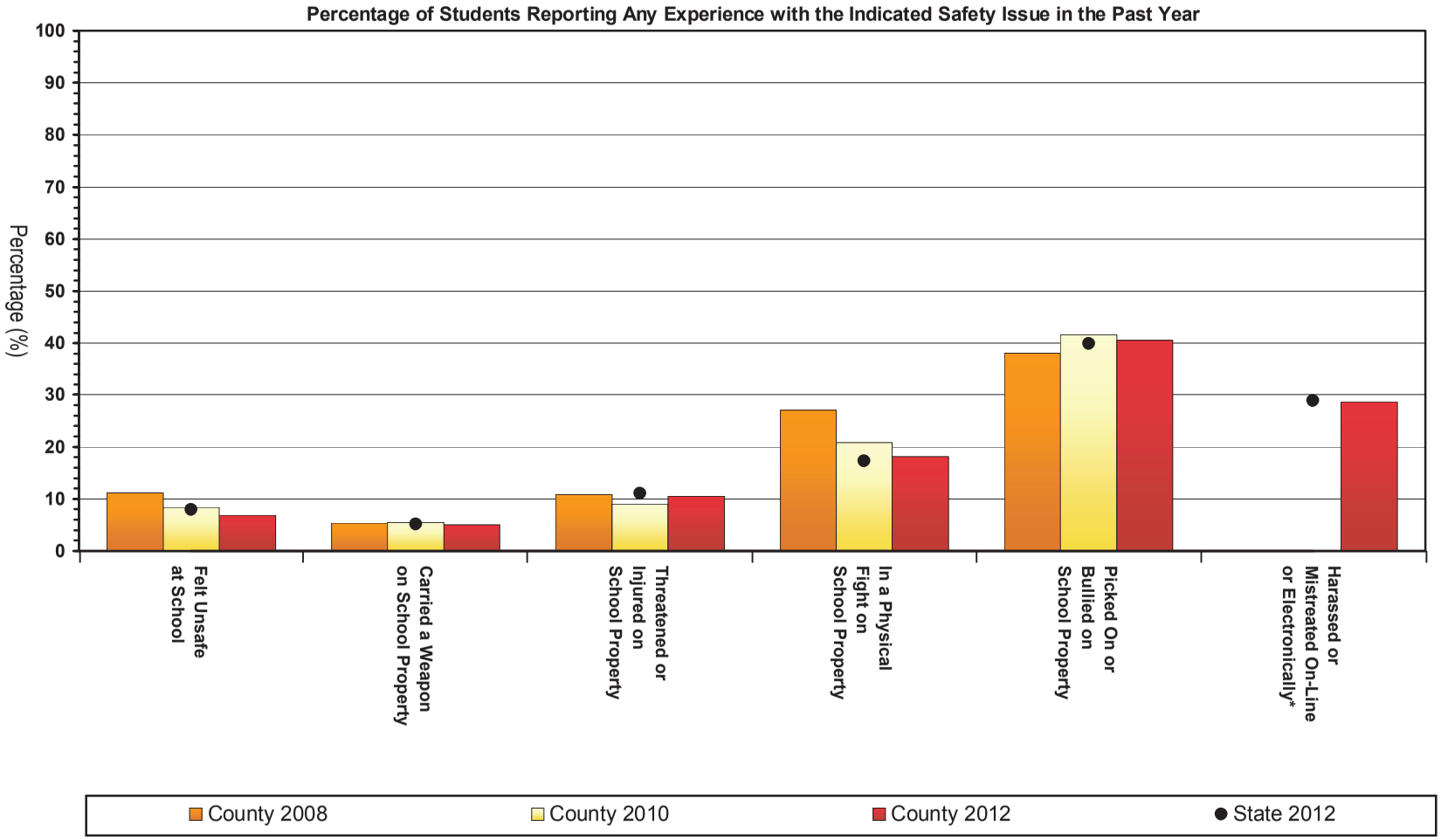
County 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 226 Students
Sample size (Rx): 147 Students**

State 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 10,658 Students
Sample size (Rx): 6,436 Students**

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

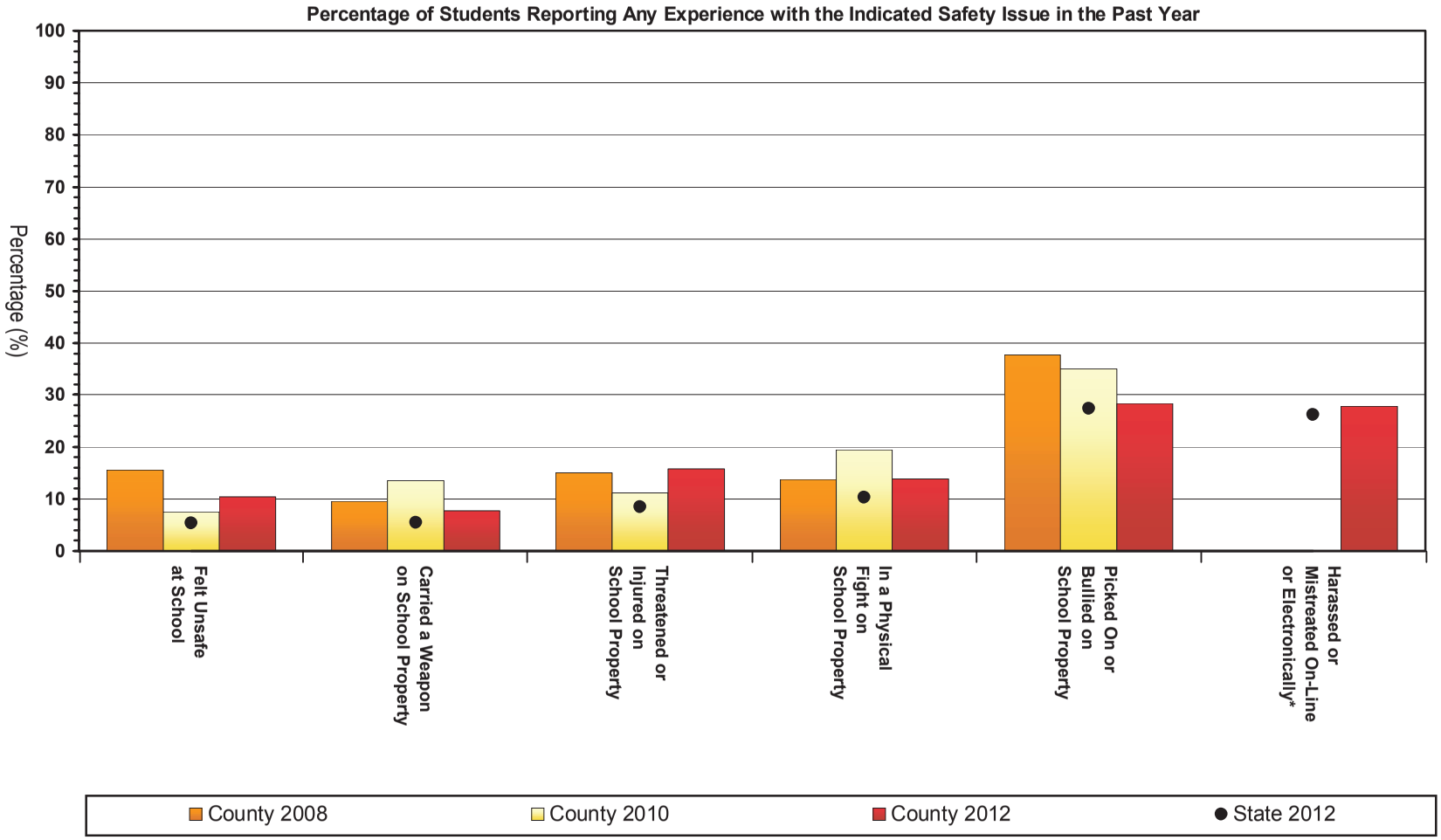
** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Cochise County, Grade 8



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

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Cochise County, Grade 10



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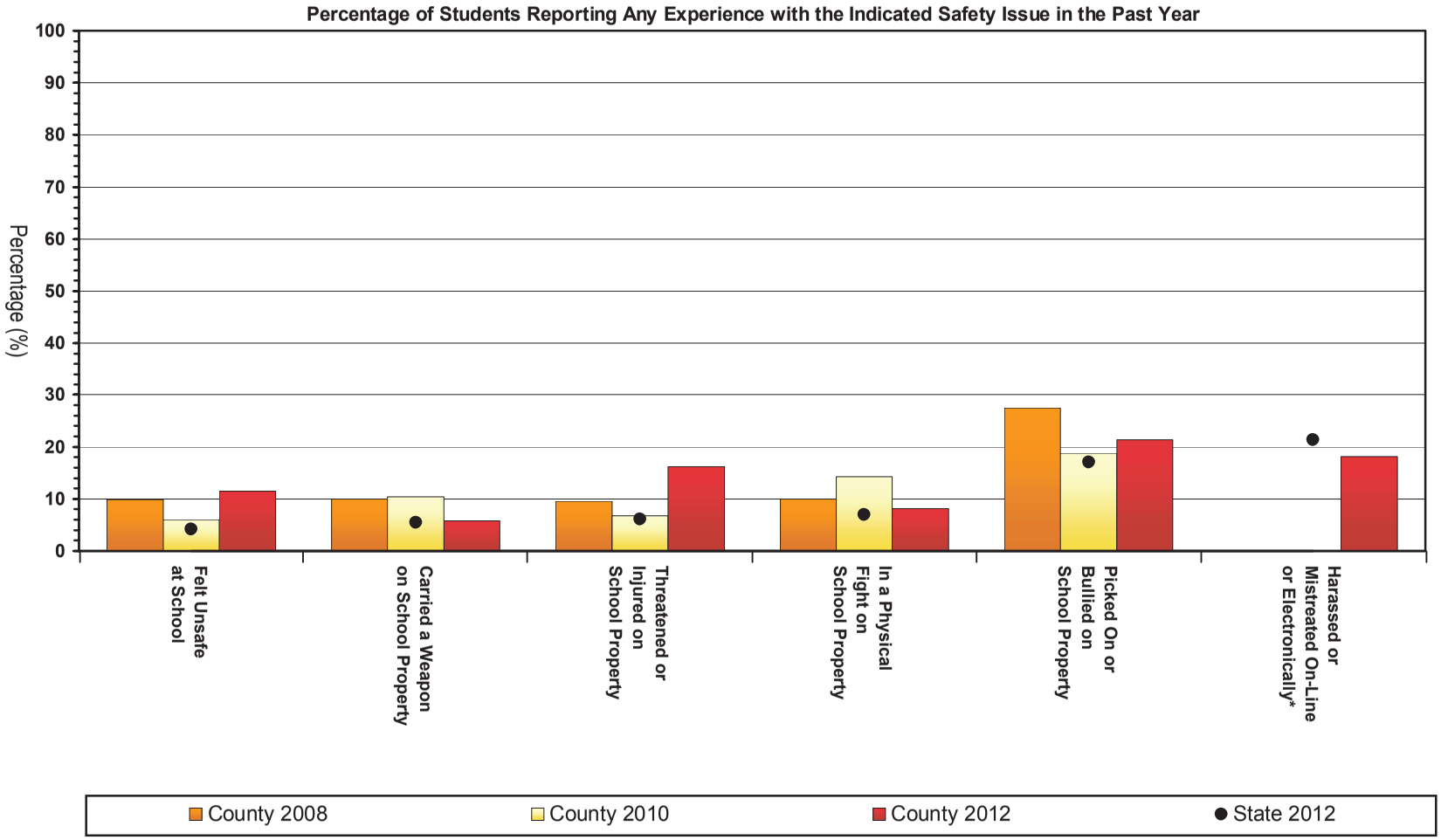
SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Cochise County, Grade 12



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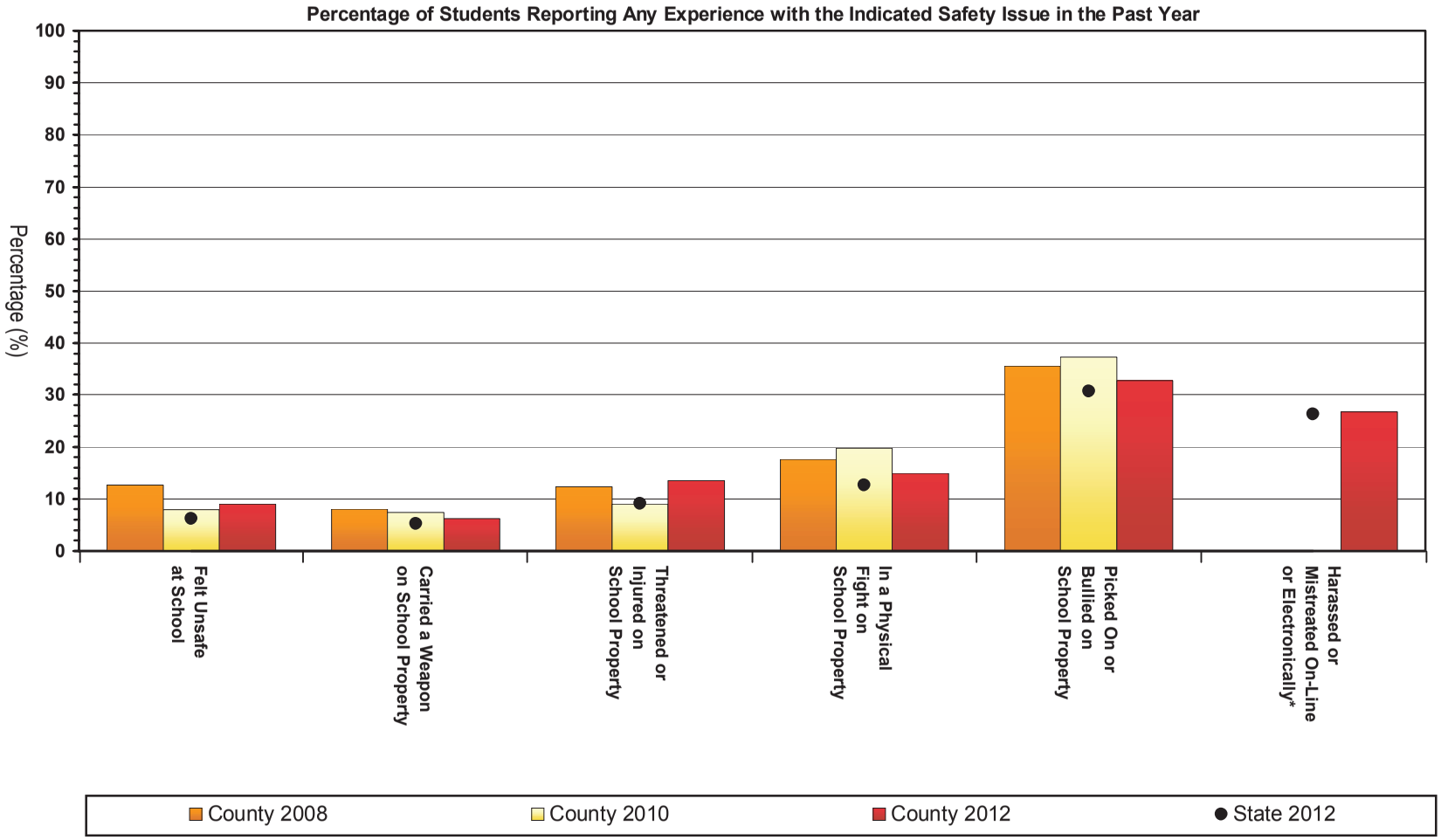
SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Cochise County, All Students Surveyed



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

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.

Table 4. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	53.3	54.7	46.6	37.3	33.1	70.7	68.8	63.6	59.1	56.0	76.3	77.9	70.7	69.2	70.0	65.8	60.1	57.2	51.7	51.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	27.1	31.6	24.9	19.7	18.4	44.7	41.0	34.7	31.7	30.4	59.3	60.3	55.8	42.1	40.0	41.7	37.2	33.6	28.8	28.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	11.2	11.8	4.6	4.5	9.7	14.9	20.8	11.9	9.3	15.6	20.3	33.8	31.0	14.7	16.9	14.8	16.3	11.6	8.4	13.8
Marijuana	used marijuana?	14.4	20.5	15.4	16.2	16.4	30.2	26.8	30.3	34.7	34.5	38.9	44.6	40.5	44.8	45.5	26.5	24.9	25.3	28.7	31.0
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	2.6	3.1	1.4	1.7	3.3	5.4	4.7	4.1	5.2	6.0	6.6	12.3	3.7	8.4	8.3	4.7	4.7	2.9	4.4	5.7
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	3.1	4.2	1.9	1.5	2.2	8.7	8.7	3.9	3.9	3.3	14.8	13.8	7.1	7.4	5.2	8.0	6.3	3.5	3.7	3.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	13.7	16.4	10.0	11.4	13.1	13.3	14.2	10.3	9.4	10.1	10.3	13.1	6.2	7.4	8.1	12.7	15.6	9.5	9.8	10.6
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	1.3	2.6	3.9	1.6	1.5	2.1	4.5	3.8	0.0	1.8	2.1	2.3	1.7	0.8	1.2	1.8
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.8	1.8	0.6	0.7	1.2	3.1	2.4	0.6	1.4	1.2	2.9	2.3	1.3	1.8	1.4	2.2	1.9	0.7	1.2	1.2
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2.6	5.4	2.6	2.8	2.6	6.8	7.9	4.9	7.4	6.6	8.6	11.6	7.5	10.4	8.0	5.7	6.7	4.3	6.1	5.5
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	2.0	1.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.7	2.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.1	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.3	2.4	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.0	2.5	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.8	0.8	0.5	1.8	1.4	2.9	0.8	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.0	0.8	1.7	1.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	12.2	12.1	10.9	8.8	n/a	21.7	24.6	15.1	15.6	n/a	28.9	22.5	17.6	20.7	13.0	20.0	15.5	13.6	13.8	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	4.2	4.0	2.8	2.0	5.2	8.8	9.5	4.0	6.6	9.0	9.1	7.0	3.3	9.9	12.2	7.2	5.2	3.3	5.3	8.6
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	8.8	8.6	5.4	4.4	n/a	11.2	11.1	7.6	8.0	n/a	14.9	18.9	7.9	10.0	n/a	11.2	10.5	6.7	6.9	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	17.1	17.7	12.9	11.1	n/a	27.1	27.8	18.0	18.8	n/a	32.2	26.4	21.6	23.9	n/a	24.7	20.4	16.3	16.6	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?	12.0	10.5	7.4	7.0	n/a	14.3	14.3	11.3	10.6	n/a	16.9	13.4	13.7	12.2	n/a	14.1	11.5	9.9	9.3	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	6.3	6.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.4	11.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.1	13.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.0	9.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 5. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	24.0	27.8	19.6	17.1	12.7	39.3	33.3	37.3	32.1	27.2	45.1	55.0	45.8	43.5	40.0	35.2	32.6	30.8	28.1	25.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	9.4	12.6	9.8	7.8	6.1	18.3	18.2	16.6	14.0	11.8	31.8	42.0	31.5	21.0	18.7	18.1	17.7	15.9	12.9	11.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	4.8	4.2	1.6	2.1	3.5	4.8	10.8	5.0	3.9	6.6	9.3	18.0	14.0	6.6	8.3	5.8	7.1	4.9	3.8	5.9
Marijuana	used marijuana?	6.7	10.9	5.8	7.7	7.2	15.3	13.5	14.9	17.7	17.6	10.9	21.1	14.5	22.5	22.6	11.3	12.8	10.8	14.3	15.2
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.0	3.1	0.8	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.2	2.3	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.3
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.8	3.9	3.1	1.6	1.2	0.7	4.5	5.4	3.3	2.1	1.1	2.9	2.1	1.3	1.1	0.8
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	3.9	6.5	2.8	4.2	3.2	4.1	3.2	3.3	2.0	1.7	0.8	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.0	3.3	5.4	2.8	2.8	2.1
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	0.3	2.8	1.2	0.9	0.6	3.1	0.8	1.1	1.7	1.6	2.5	2.4	1.2	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.4	1.2	1.4	1.4
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	0.6	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.6	0.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.3	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.7	0.6	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	6.0	5.1	6.4	4.5	n/a	10.8	7.9	8.3	7.3	n/a	12.5	8.6	8.8	7.9	3.6	9.5	6.0	7.5	6.2	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	0.8	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.8	4.0	2.4	1.8	2.7	3.1	1.7	1.6	1.2	3.0	3.7	2.3	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.8
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	3.1	3.5	3.8	1.9	n/a	3.8	2.4	3.9	3.3	n/a	3.8	8.7	2.5	3.2	n/a	3.5	4.1	3.6	2.7	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	7.8	7.9	8.4	5.7	n/a	14.0	10.3	9.7	9.3	n/a	14.5	12.5	10.4	10.0	n/a	11.9	8.9	9.2	7.9	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?	6.8	5.3	4.5	4.0	n/a	6.4	7.9	5.2	4.9	n/a	7.5	3.9	5.0	4.3	n/a	6.8	5.5	4.9	4.4	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	3.2	3.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.3	5.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.2	5.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.6	4.5	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 6. Percentage of Students With Heavy ATOD Use

Drinking and Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	9.2	7.1	4.4	3.9	4.2	7.2	12.8	11.1	6.1	7.4	19.4	19.7	23.1	12.5	16.6	10.7	9.7	10.0	6.7	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	28.7	30.7	25.4	24.1	24.9	33.5	29.2	30.2	24.5	26.3	36.1	38.8	40.0	26.0	27.5	32.4	31.6	29.6	24.7	25.0

Binge Drinking

	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	12.3	17.8	10.7	8.7	6.4	21.5	20.0	22.7	17.5	14.7	28.0	37.4	31.1	26.5	21.6	19.7	21.0	18.7	15.7	13.6

Table 7. 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					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Been Drunk or High at School	12.9	12.5	10.7	10.4	7.5	21.4	23.4	18.7	19.8	15.0	19.4	21.3	16.0	21.6	17.7	17.9	15.5	14.8	15.9	13.3
Been Suspended from School	20.0	20.2	19.6	17.0	15.1	14.2	18.4	11.5	12.1	12.6	16.1	15.7	11.9	8.9	9.2	16.7	19.3	15.1	13.6	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	4.0	5.3	4.2	4.5	2.5	10.0	10.7	7.9	9.8	6.5	7.9	15.6	6.6	10.8	7.8	7.4	7.7	6.1	7.6	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	3.8	3.6	3.5	2.1	2.3	3.8	10.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	3.5	5.0	0.4	2.0	1.9	3.7	4.9	2.7	2.2	2.3
Been Arrested	7.3	9.7	7.2	5.5	5.2	10.2	18.0	8.8	7.0	6.7	9.4	7.2	6.6	7.0	6.1	9.0	10.7	7.7	6.3	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	16.2	17.9	10.9	11.2	16.0	16.7	23.3	10.5	9.7	15.1	14.2	17.1	9.9	7.7	11.9	16.0	18.6	10.6	9.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	8.0	6.6	5.4	5.7	4.8	7.4	16.0	5.8	5.2	5.2	8.7	12.8	9.1	5.9	5.2	7.9	8.9	6.1	5.6	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.4	2.1	2.2	1.2	0.9	2.4	2.2	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.2	0.9

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 8. 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					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Any Gambling	74.8	64.9	59.4	59.0	55.0	68.4	65.0	59.5	57.2	53.8	66.4	63.0	65.6	53.7	52.6	70.2	64.6	60.4	57.2	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	6.8	5.7	5.0	4.6	5.7	6.6	4.4	7.3	4.2	5.3	4.0	4.3	10.7	5.1	5.4	6.1	5.3	6.8	4.6	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	33.4	23.5	21.4	23.1	24.0	23.1	21.9	24.1	22.4	23.5	23.0	25.5	24.7	21.5	23.9	26.7	23.6	23.0	22.5	22.7
Bet on sports?	37.7	29.6	31.9	26.1	22.8	29.0	30.7	26.5	24.5	22.5	22.5	31.9	34.4	21.5	20.5	30.6	30.1	30.1	24.5	21.4
Played cards?	48.5	37.4	30.3	31.7	25.8	43.8	43.1	32.0	31.1	27.0	42.4	42.2	41.2	30.3	26.7	45.1	38.9	32.6	31.2	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?*	27.6	14.6	15.7	16.8	n/a	22.4	17.6	18.5	16.6	n/a	27.8	20.0	23.0	16.0	n/a	25.5	15.8	17.9	16.5	n/a
Played bingo?	30.2	26.3	24.2	25.7	22.7	22.0	16.2	21.9	19.6	17.7	17.1	15.7	16.1	13.2	14.0	23.8	23.3	22.0	20.8	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	7.4	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.3	0.7	6.4	4.1	4.0	4.4	3.0	7.8	3.6	3.7	5.4	4.3	6.1	4.3	4.2
Played a dice game?	33.6	26.4	22.5	24.4	12.1	21.3	25.9	21.1	20.5	11.2	19.2	22.2	21.0	16.1	10.0	25.2	25.7	21.7	21.2	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	34.8	28.6	24.5	25.6	20.1	34.1	26.7	26.8	24.3	20.5	26.3	30.4	32.8	22.1	18.8	32.6	28.6	26.7	24.4	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	12.9	9.0	8.7	4.8	4.6	11.1	9.6	11.9	4.5	4.7	15.1	15.8	15.6	4.0	4.6	12.6	10.0	11.0	4.5	4.7

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	36.6	38.5	38.4	36.8	36.6	51.2	45.8	48.8	42.8	42.8	56.0	61.0	52.5	48.1	47.0	47.0	42.6	44.8	41.6	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	37.6	37.5	36.0	32.1	32.8	50.8	53.8	42.9	39.3	39.6	40.2	35.0	36.6	37.1	32.8	43.7	39.5	38.8	35.6	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	35.7	35.8	37.8	34.3	29.4	53.8	40.4	44.1	42.3	40.5	50.6	45.5	38.7	43.5	42.7	46.6	37.9	40.5	39.2	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	42.9	36.4	38.8	34.6	39.8	30.5	36.8	29.3	22.8	29.9	38.6	38.4	26.9	29.1	34.8	36.8	36.8	33.1	29.5	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	46.8	45.9	44.4	42.5	41.9	48.4	42.6	42.6	37.2	40.3	44.1	48.2	33.1	39.4	39.8	46.8	45.7	41.8	40.0	40.7
Family Conflict	51.5	52.2	51.0	51.2	51.5	47.2	42.3	43.1	41.6	41.6	38.4	41.7	37.3	39.5	38.8	46.8	49.5	45.6	45.1	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	40.2	40.8	45.0	38.5	36.4	45.0	52.6	41.8	40.4	39.0	38.6	45.3	40.9	38.6	37.3	41.8	43.0	43.1	39.1	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	50.4	49.0	45.9	46.1	46.9	54.7	57.6	50.8	49.9	52.3	45.7	51.1	49.4	48.7	50.3	51.1	50.5	48.4	48.0	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	30.6	28.0	26.7	23.7	26.0	43.3	46.1	39.2	39.7	40.8	40.2	41.6	36.7	43.0	38.6	38.0	32.4	33.2	33.8	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	53.9	46.2	51.4	44.0	46.6	50.9	52.6	44.4	45.8	47.9	40.5	49.3	34.9	40.3	41.8	49.4	47.6	46.0	43.6	45.6
Low Commitment to School	44.3	38.7	36.8	40.2	38.0	44.7	45.2	48.2	45.9	41.7	39.0	45.7	33.9	46.4	42.9	43.2	40.7	41.1	43.4	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	45.0	45.9	37.2	37.1	39.0	53.4	45.7	48.2	40.6	45.5	36.8	55.8	38.3	36.8	43.6	46.7	47.3	41.9	38.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	39.8	41.1	38.5	34.2	33.7	47.9	46.8	36.9	35.7	37.0	47.3	52.5	41.5	35.5	35.4	44.9	43.6	38.3	35.0	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	29.9	34.4	28.4	24.0	24.0	31.1	30.7	26.3	27.5	27.3	40.5	36.0	25.6	27.8	28.8	32.8	34.1	27.1	26.0	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	41.1	41.2	33.4	36.8	36.2	56.0	48.6	47.5	41.4	44.9	39.0	46.4	34.7	37.8	41.9	46.9	43.1	39.4	38.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	28.5	29.2	29.4	26.1	22.6	38.8	36.7	36.5	36.1	33.6	29.5	28.1	27.3	35.8	32.7	33.0	30.2	32.0	31.4	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	48.7	48.8	49.0	50.2	37.1	43.6	39.2	49.4	51.4	35.7	42.3	45.8	46.2	56.3	40.3	45.1	46.9	48.7	52.1	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	57.0	58.4	58.7	50.2	50.3	62.1	55.3	48.5	47.2	52.0	56.5	60.6	45.9	45.6	49.0	59.0	58.3	52.6	48.2	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	36.0	43.3	41.5	35.7	30.8	44.2	39.7	39.7	39.0	36.2	38.2	44.5	41.3	34.8	32.3	39.9	43.0	40.7	36.5	33.2
Rewards for ASB	39.2	51.1	47.3	44.9	36.7	42.9	46.0	51.1	50.6	42.7	54.1	54.7	60.1	60.4	55.1	44.2	50.8	50.8	50.4	44.4
Gang Involvement	25.0	25.3	15.9	14.9	17.8	28.3	18.9	16.4	13.4	15.7	18.7	16.8	17.8	12.5	13.1	24.9	23.2	16.4	13.9	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	38.6	35.4	35.8	30.4	29.7	42.8	25.8	30.5	31.2	30.4	32.3	30.5	30.7	31.6	29.0	38.9	33.2	32.9	30.9	29.7

* 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.)

** State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	38.8	30.7	33.9	33.2	38.3	35.4	43.4	39.3	37.9	44.2	35.5	34.0	47.9	37.7	44.1	36.6	33.0	38.3	35.8	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	48.9	49.4	48.2	51.7	51.9	44.7	54.9	45.1	46.9	44.7	47.6	55.0	57.1	55.7	55.6	46.9	50.8	48.5	51.2	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	58.7	57.5	59.0	60.6	60.7	49.9	61.1	50.4	56.0	53.1	48.7	48.1	61.1	56.8	53.8	52.9	56.8	56.1	58.1	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	59.2	61.1	59.8	59.0	61.5	46.1	53.8	46.9	53.0	53.0	51.8	46.9	61.4	53.3	52.4	52.2	58.4	55.2	55.6	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	60.6	60.5	49.6	61.6	68.9	50.7	61.9	60.4	65.0	71.6	57.3	61.9	63.9	66.6	72.8	55.7	60.9	56.1	63.8	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	53.6	53.2	52.7	53.2	57.5	47.5	67.3	53.1	62.8	58.9	45.6	45.0	58.8	49.5	51.6	49.2	54.2	53.8	55.2	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	56.9	60.2	64.1	65.1	64.6	62.7	72.5	69.2	71.5	68.0	61.4	48.5	68.9	58.5	53.8	60.3	60.2	66.9	65.4	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	56.4	57.6	47.0	50.1	58.8	52.1	57.4	50.5	55.2	60.7	53.9	51.8	57.9	54.9	59.3	54.0	56.7	50.1	52.8	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	38.8	37.4	39.8	43.0	40.8	35.7	43.8	49.0	50.3	46.1	33.1	36.9	44.4	45.1	42.6	36.2	38.3	44.3	45.7	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	69.3	64.7	58.2	59.3	62.5	61.4	57.9	60.5	61.8	59.9	58.8	50.4	55.6	55.2	51.8	63.6	61.6	58.8	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection*	57.0	50.7	52.7	51.3	52.8	47.8	52.7	50.4	59.5	52.5	52.7	36.2	66.0	56.7	50.5	52.2	48.9	53.7	55.0	52.0

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 11. 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				All Students Surveyed†			
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*86*	*119*	*113*	*3,700*	*142*	*34*	*194*	*5,007*	*89*	*53*	*102*	*5,656*	*317*	*206*	*409*	*14,363*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	7.0	8.4	9.7	5.6	5.6	14.7	12.9	6.2	16.9	7.5	27.5	10.4	9.1	9.2	15.6	7.7
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	8.1	4.2	1.8	3.4	4.2	2.9	5.2	2.7	20.2	5.7	27.5	4.7	9.8	4.4	9.8	3.7
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	2.3	4.2	4.4	3.7	4.9	8.8	4.6	2.9	5.6	0.0	7.8	2.7	4.4	3.9	5.4	3.0
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	26.7	22.7	25.7	17.3	34.5	35.3	29.4	29.8	42.7	35.8	35.3	39.3	34.7	28.2	29.8	30.3
My parent or guardian gave it to me	15.1	9.2	20.4	19.5	15.5	23.5	13.9	16.0	4.5	3.8	6.9	15.3	12.3	10.2	13.9	16.6
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	19.8	19.3	16.8	19.2	16.9	17.6	16.0	17.1	13.5	20.8	19.6	16.3	16.7	19.4	17.1	17.3
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	22.1	15.1	18.6	17.2	29.6	29.4	22.7	24.5	29.2	26.4	26.5	31.1	27.4	20.4	22.5	25.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	24.4	15.1	22.1	22.9	25.4	20.6	21.1	25.8	9.0	7.5	12.7	22.7	20.5	14.1	19.3	23.8
I got it at a party	44.2	44.5	46.0	37.2	50.0	47.1	55.7	49.4	61.8	45.3	56.9	53.5	51.7	45.1	53.3	47.9
I took it from home	25.6	21.8	23.0	26.8	23.9	14.7	17.0	22.2	7.9	3.8	9.8	14.0	19.9	16.0	16.9	20.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home	4.7	8.4	7.1	8.8	6.3	11.8	7.2	9.2	4.5	5.7	3.9	5.6	5.4	8.3	6.4	7.7
I got it some other way	30.2	16.0	18.6	25.4	25.4	26.5	16.0	17.8	19.1	17.0	21.6	13.2	24.9	18.0	18.1	17.9

* 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.*, 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. 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		All Students Surveyed†	
	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*61*	*3,000*	*124*	*3,911*	*41*	*3,747*	*226*	*10,658*
I got it from someone with a Medical Marijuana Card	6.6	8.5	8.9	10.9	9.8	14.9	8.4	11.6
Friends	54.1	72.7	75.8	80.8	56.1	80.9	66.4	78.6
Family/Relatives	11.5	17.4	16.9	14.7	7.3	12.7	13.7	14.8
Parties	27.9	25.9	28.2	28.9	34.1	30.4	29.2	28.6
Home	8.2	6.1	2.4	6.3	4.9	6.0	4.4	6.1
School	14.8	15.8	12.1	14.9	7.3	10.1	11.9	13.4
Other	44.3	28.8	26.6	22.3	31.7	21.0	32.3	23.7

* 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. Students indicating they did not use marijuana 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 13. 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			All Students Surveyed†		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*70*	*43*	*1,637*	*21*	*76*	*2,321*	*26*	*28*	*2,478*	*117*	*147*	*6,436*
Friends	57.1	53.5	48.7	81.0	56.6	59.8	80.8	60.7	62.8	66.7	56.5	58.2
Family/Relatives	24.3	20.9	16.8	14.3	11.8	16.6	23.1	10.7	16.3	22.2	14.3	16.5
Parties	28.6	25.6	21.4	33.3	26.3	19.6	19.2	21.4	19.5	27.4	25.2	20.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	24.3	30.2	28.2	38.1	32.9	31.3	19.2	14.3	24.7	25.6	28.6	28.0
Doctor/Pharmacy	17.1	14.0	13.5	28.6	14.5	14.3	26.9	14.3	19.5	21.4	14.3	16.1
School	15.7	18.6	12.9	33.3	11.8	15.6	7.7	0.0	12.7	17.1	11.6	13.8
Other	20.0	20.9	17.8	28.6	14.5	13.2	3.8	17.9	12.3	17.9	17.0	14.0
Over the Internet	4.3	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	2.6	0.0	1.5
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	12.9	2.3	5.1	9.5	13.2	4.2	7.7	25.0	3.6	11.1	12.2	4.2

* Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs.

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

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.,* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 14. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed*			
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
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	89.2	91.0	89.5	88.9	85.0	88.8	84.2	91.5	90.5	93.2	83.8	93.9	87.7	91.0	86.5	90.9
	1 time	5.3	4.7	5.8	5.0	8.6	5.2	4.5	3.5	6.3	1.5	1.7	2.4	6.9	4.3	4.7	3.9
	2-3 times	3.5	2.9	2.3	3.0	4.1	3.0	2.6	2.1	0.4	1.5	1.7	1.4	3.0	2.7	2.4	2.4
	4-5 times	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.0	3.5	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.9	0.8
	6-7 times	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.8	0.5	0.4	1.5	10.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	2.7	0.5
	8-9 times	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
	10-11 times	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	12 or more times	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.5	2.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.5	1.2
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	73.0	79.2	81.9	82.7	86.3	80.6	86.2	89.7	90.0	85.7	91.8	93.0	82.4	80.3	85.1	87.3
	1 time	17.4	11.1	8.7	9.1	8.1	12.7	6.0	5.6	7.2	6.8	2.9	3.5	11.2	10.7	6.7	6.7
	2-3 times	7.3	6.8	5.8	5.1	2.8	5.2	3.1	2.5	1.2	6.0	4.1	1.7	4.0	6.5	4.4	3.5
	4-5 times	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.4	1.5	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.8
	6-7 times	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5
	8-9 times	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3
	10-11 times	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
	12 or more times	0.3	0.2	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.8
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	61.9	58.4	59.4	60.1	62.2	64.9	71.7	72.6	72.5	81.2	78.6	82.9	64.4	62.7	67.3	69.3
	1 time	10.4	12.5	10.7	9.9	9.2	8.2	6.6	6.9	8.0	5.3	7.8	4.5	9.3	10.8	8.6	7.7
	2-3 times	14.4	14.8	13.1	12.0	10.9	12.7	8.5	8.4	7.6	5.3	6.2	5.2	11.4	13.1	10.2	9.3
	4-5 times	2.8	4.9	4.4	4.9	4.1	3.7	3.8	3.5	3.6	2.3	1.2	2.1	3.5	4.3	3.7	3.8
	6-7 times	2.0	1.4	2.8	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.8	3.6	1.5	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.4	1.9	1.9
	8-9 times	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.6	2.1	0.0	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.7	1.3	0.4	1.1	1.3
	10-11 times	1.0	1.2	0.1	0.6	1.1	2.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.5
	12 or more times	7.1	6.4	8.3	8.5	8.4	6.7	6.6	5.1	3.6	3.8	2.9	3.1	6.8	6.1	6.8	6.2
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	88.8	91.6	93.1	92.1	84.4	92.5	89.6	94.6	90.1	94.0	88.5	95.8	87.3	92.1	91.0	93.8
	1 day	5.3	5.8	3.7	3.8	9.1	3.0	5.4	2.7	7.1	3.0	3.3	1.9	7.3	5.0	4.3	3.0
	2-3 days	3.6	1.7	1.7	2.4	4.1	3.0	2.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	5.8	1.3	3.3	2.0	2.6	1.9
	4-5 days	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.8	0.2	0.8	0.6
	6 or more days	1.8	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.6	1.3	0.8	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	94.6	94.5	95.0	94.8	90.5	86.5	92.3	94.5	90.0	89.6	94.2	94.5	91.9	92.6	93.8	94.7
	1 day	2.8	2.0	2.7	2.3	2.8	3.8	2.1	1.5	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.3	2.7	2.3	2.3	1.8
	2-3 days	0.5	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.9	0.0	1.3	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.1
	4-5 days	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	2.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.5
	6 or more days	1.8	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.5	8.3	3.9	2.4	6.0	5.2	2.5	2.6	3.4	2.9	2.6	2.0
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	n/a	71.4	71.1	n/a	n/a	72.2	73.8	n/a	n/a	81.9	78.7	n/a	n/a	73.3	73.7
	1 time	n/a	n/a	9.4	9.0	n/a	n/a	7.4	7.1	n/a	n/a	7.0	5.7	n/a	n/a	8.2	7.6
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	9.2	8.6	n/a	n/a	8.6	8.4	n/a	n/a	4.1	7.0	n/a	n/a	8.2	8.1
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	4.3	3.7	n/a	n/a	2.7	3.2	n/a	n/a	1.6	2.7	n/a	n/a	3.2	3.3
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	1.5	1.6	n/a	n/a	2.7	1.6	n/a	n/a	0.4	1.2	n/a	n/a	1.8	1.5
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	1.0	1.2	n/a	n/a	1.5	1.1	n/a	n/a	1.2	0.8	n/a	n/a	1.2	1.1
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.3	0.6	n/a	n/a	0.3	0.5	n/a	n/a	1.2	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.4	0.5
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	2.9	4.3	n/a	n/a	4.6	4.3	n/a	n/a	2.5	3.4	n/a	n/a	3.5	4.1

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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

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

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		All Students Surveyed†		Male ††		Female ††	
			Percent	Sample	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...)*	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	62.6	658	61.2	608	62.2	233	62.0	1,499	59.0	708	65.2	761
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	80.2	665	80.9	614	85.5	235	81.3	1,514	78.5	716	83.9	768
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	75.2	645	64.7	598	67.7	226	69.8	1,469	63.1	694	75.8	745
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	91.0	630	84.8	560	76.8	237	86.2	1,427	86.5	673	85.8	726
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	97.6	634	94.3	559	89.0	237	94.9	1,430	94.7	676	95.0	726
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	97.2	633	92.8	555	92.4	236	94.7	1,424	94.8	672	94.5	725
Perception of Peer Disapproval* *(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	84.1	712	65.3	677	62.1	243	73.0	1,632	72.0	779	73.8	816
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	88.7	714	79.7	679	68.3	243	81.9	1,636	81.2	781	82.3	818
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	86.0	713	72.4	678	75.5	241	78.8	1,632	76.8	779	80.6	816
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	19.6	695	37.3	640	45.8	238	30.8	1,573	30.0	751	31.8	789
		Cigarettes	9.8	691	16.6	638	31.5	241	15.9	1,570	18.0	748	14.2	788
		Marijuana	5.8	688	14.9	630	14.5	242	10.8	1,560	13.2	748	8.7	779
Average Age of Onset**														
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
(How old were you when you first...)	had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor?	Alcohol	52.4	720	66.8	683	74.4	242	61.6	1,645	60.0	787	63.3	821
		Average age:	11.6 years		13.0 years		14.4 years		12.7 years		12.6 years		12.8 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	25.5	718	35.9	682	57.7	241	34.6	1,641	36.5	788	33.1	816
		Average age:	11.5 years		13.0 years		14.6 years		12.9 years		12.7 years		13.1 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	16.1	720	32.2	684	40.1	242	26.3	1,646	30.9	789	22.2	820
		Average age:	12.1 years		13.6 years		15.1 years		13.6 years		13.5 years		13.7 years	

* For Past 30-Day Use, Perception of Risk, and Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, 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.

** For Average Age of Onset, the "Sample" column represents the overall sample size: the total number of people that responded to the questions about Age of Onset. This includes responses that are not used to calculate the average age of onset (i.e., youth that have never used alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana). The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample reporting any age of first use for the specified substance. "Average age" is calculated by averaging the ages of first use of students reporting any use.

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

†† 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.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
alcohol?	Never	64.7	68.2	72.9	55.4	48.9	53.1	34.6	35.3	41.6	58.9	55.3	59.4
	Once	13.1	14.8	12.1	13.8	13.8	13.7	14.3	14.5	12.9	13.4	14.4	12.8
	2-3 times	12.9	7.8	8.5	13.8	17.0	17.0	22.6	16.6	20.1	14.5	12.9	13.9
	4-6 times	4.2	4.2	3.1	9.2	8.1	7.3	12.0	14.5	11.5	6.1	7.4	6.4
	7-10 times	0.9	1.6	1.1	2.3	3.9	3.2	3.8	7.1	4.7	1.5	3.4	2.6
	More than 10 times	4.2	3.4	2.3	5.4	8.3	5.7	12.8	12.0	9.2	5.6	6.7	5.0
cigarettes?	Never	72.2	76.5	82.8	62.8	67.3	73.3	51.1	47.5	65.7	67.8	68.3	75.7
	Once	12.8	12.8	8.2	10.9	10.0	10.1	6.8	15.0	10.1	11.6	12.0	9.2
	2-3 times	7.2	4.6	4.6	11.6	9.1	6.8	9.0	12.5	8.9	8.1	7.6	6.3
	4-6 times	3.6	2.1	1.7	1.6	6.1	3.2	6.8	8.3	4.4	3.8	4.7	2.8
	7-10 times	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.6	2.3	1.8	8.3	3.3	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.4
	More than 10 times	3.4	3.4	1.9	11.6	5.1	4.8	18.0	13.3	8.7	6.8	5.7	4.4
marijuana?	Never	74.2	75.4	74.3	68.2	62.1	57.4	65.4	62.3	53.8	72.1	68.1	64.3
	Once	7.8	9.5	8.4	9.3	9.6	10.8	11.3	10.9	10.9	8.5	9.8	9.7
	2-3 times	6.1	5.1	6.5	7.0	8.9	11.1	5.3	10.0	11.4	6.1	7.4	9.1
	4-6 times	3.9	2.7	3.5	5.4	5.8	6.7	4.5	4.2	6.8	4.2	4.1	5.3
	7-10 times	2.2	1.5	2.1	1.6	3.8	3.8	4.5	2.9	3.8	2.4	2.6	3.0
	More than 10 times	5.8	5.8	5.2	8.5	9.9	10.4	9.0	9.6	13.3	6.7	8.0	8.7
other drugs?	Never	86.4	89.4	88.4	83.7	84.3	82.9	84.2	85.7	82.1	85.7	86.8	85.2
	Once	5.5	6.0	5.3	5.4	7.2	7.3	6.0	6.3	6.6	5.5	6.5	6.2
	2-3 times	3.3	2.1	2.6	3.1	2.5	4.2	4.5	3.0	4.8	3.4	2.4	3.6
	4-6 times	1.7	0.4	1.2	3.1	2.5	1.9	3.0	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.7
	7-10 times	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.9
	More than 10 times	2.2	1.8	1.7	3.9	2.8	2.8	1.5	3.0	3.2	2.3	2.4	2.4
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	57.4	60.8	55.4	59.0	68.7	51.1	61.4	64.7	54.2	58.9
	Once	13.6	14.0	15.1	11.5	12.1	13.7	12.2	14.3	12.1	13.1	13.3	13.9
	2-3 times	9.8	13.4	12.5	10.0	15.2	13.2	5.3	16.0	12.7	9.2	14.5	12.8
	4-6 times	4.4	5.9	4.8	5.4	5.9	5.1	3.1	6.8	5.4	4.4	6.0	5.0
	7-10 times	2.1	2.7	2.1	3.1	2.1	2.2	0.8	3.0	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.2
	More than 10 times	5.5	9.6	8.1	9.2	9.3	6.8	9.9	8.9	6.2	6.7	9.3	7.2

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	30.6	29.6	28.2	30.1	33.4	32.1	36.1	28.3	34.1	31.3	31.0	30.8
	Once	14.9	14.1	12.4	15.4	15.5	15.2	23.5	17.6	15.5	16.3	15.2	14.0
	Twice	7.6	6.0	4.6	5.7	9.1	7.1	7.6	9.9	8.9	7.3	7.9	6.4
	Three times	2.9	4.0	2.6	7.3	4.7	3.7	3.4	3.9	4.4	3.6	4.3	3.4
	Four or more times	7.4	7.0	5.5	11.4	10.1	8.1	10.9	12.0	9.1	8.5	9.0	7.2
	I never got offers	36.6	39.2	46.8	30.1	27.2	33.8	18.5	28.3	28.0	33.0	32.7	38.2
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	35.2	35.8	31.7	35.8	39.3	34.9	50.4	34.3	37.2	37.5	37.0	34.0
	Once	13.1	10.5	9.7	10.6	11.4	13.2	15.1	11.9	14.5	13.0	11.1	12.0
	Twice	6.6	5.7	4.7	7.3	9.4	7.5	7.6	11.9	8.6	6.8	8.2	6.5
	Three times	2.9	3.0	2.6	2.4	4.8	4.3	2.5	5.9	4.8	2.8	4.2	3.7
	Four or more times	6.0	6.0	4.4	13.0	6.6	6.5	7.6	8.9	7.1	7.3	6.7	5.7
	I never got offers	36.2	38.9	47.0	30.9	28.4	33.6	16.8	27.1	27.8	32.6	32.8	38.1
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	38.8	37.7	34.0	37.4	45.0	43.7	53.8	42.5	50.0	40.8	41.4	40.9
	Once	11.8	9.8	8.8	8.1	12.1	10.2	5.0	15.0	10.1	10.3	11.5	9.5
	Twice	3.5	3.8	3.1	2.4	4.6	4.0	8.4	6.4	4.3	4.0	4.5	3.7
	Three times	2.3	3.6	2.2	5.7	2.8	2.5	2.5	1.7	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.3
	Four or more times	6.2	6.2	4.5	13.8	5.6	5.1	11.8	5.2	4.8	8.2	5.8	4.8
	I never got offers	37.4	39.0	47.5	32.5	29.9	34.6	18.5	29.2	28.6	33.9	33.8	38.9
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	40.2	39.4	36.8	44.3	48.7	47.6	53.8	44.6	53.8	42.8	44.0	44.3
	Once	10.1	9.2	7.1	7.4	8.8	8.0	11.8	11.2	7.6	9.9	9.4	7.5
	Twice	5.4	3.0	2.7	2.5	4.7	3.3	5.9	5.2	3.7	5.0	4.0	3.1
	Three times	1.7	3.5	1.8	2.5	3.3	2.3	2.5	3.0	2.1	2.0	3.3	2.0
	Four or more times	6.1	5.3	3.7	10.7	5.3	4.1	9.2	6.9	3.9	7.2	5.5	3.9
	I never got offers	36.6	39.6	47.9	32.8	29.2	34.8	16.8	29.2	29.0	33.1	33.8	39.2

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	85.2	83.6	85.4	74.3	82.8	86.9	78.4	87.7	87.7	82.5	83.9	86.4
	1 or 2 times	7.8	9.8	7.2	9.0	8.3	5.9	9.4	6.2	5.3	8.2	8.6	6.3
	3 to 5 times	2.5	3.6	3.2	5.6	3.6	2.8	0.7	2.1	2.7	2.7	3.4	2.9
	6 to 9 times	1.3	0.4	1.5	0.7	1.8	1.3	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4
	10 to 19 times	1.3	1.1	0.9	6.2	0.6	0.8	2.9	0.0	0.8	2.3	0.7	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
	40+ times	1.0	0.8	1.3	4.2	1.8	1.5	5.0	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.3	1.4
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	27.4	37.2	39.2	23.1	37.9	43.7	33.6	47.7	55.3	27.7	39.0	44.4
	1 or 2 times	28.4	26.2	27.7	28.0	23.1	24.2	29.3	24.7	21.5	28.5	24.7	25.2
	3 to 5 times	21.9	19.2	16.3	20.3	18.9	17.1	18.6	19.8	12.8	21.1	19.2	15.6
	6 to 9 times	7.6	7.7	7.7	14.7	9.2	7.2	5.7	2.9	5.1	8.4	7.6	6.9
	10 to 19 times	6.1	5.7	3.8	4.9	4.6	3.5	7.9	1.6	2.5	6.2	4.7	3.4
	20 to 29 times	2.4	1.8	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.4	2.1	0.8	1.1	2.3	1.8	1.5
	30 to 39 times	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.5
	40+ times	5.4	2.0	3.0	7.0	3.0	2.3	2.1	2.5	1.5	5.2	2.5	2.4
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	81.6	84.5	87.6	76.2	88.9	90.2	83.5	88.4	91.9	81.1	86.9	89.4
	1 or 2 times	9.6	10.1	7.1	12.2	5.8	5.5	10.8	7.0	4.6	10.2	7.9	6.0
	3 to 5 times	3.2	1.8	2.3	3.4	2.1	1.9	3.6	2.9	1.6	3.3	2.1	2.0
	6 to 9 times	2.6	1.4	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.7	2.0	1.1	0.9
	10 to 19 times	1.4	0.4	0.6	5.4	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.9	0.6	0.5
	20 to 29 times	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.3
	30 to 39 times	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.2
	40+ times	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	88.6	90.6	90.4	82.4	91.2	92.1	93.5	93.0	93.5	88.4	91.2	91.7
	1 or 2 times	7.4	6.2	6.0	12.7	4.9	4.8	3.6	3.3	3.8	7.6	5.2	5.1
	3 to 5 times	1.7	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.2	0.7	2.1	1.1	1.5	1.3	1.3
	6 to 9 times	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.6
	10 to 19 times	1.4	0.6	0.4	2.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.4
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
	40+ times	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6

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			All Students Surveyed*		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	84.1	89.1	87.6	78.0	84.8	83.7	73.3	87.0	80.3	81.7	87.1	84.6
Friends	6.8	3.3	3.0	13.8	6.9	7.8	17.5	7.1	10.8	9.4	5.3	6.4
Family/Relatives	2.9	1.3	1.0	2.4	1.4	2.2	5.0	1.3	2.8	3.1	1.4	1.8
Parties	3.4	1.6	1.3	5.7	3.2	2.6	4.2	2.5	3.4	3.9	2.4	2.2
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	2.9	1.9	1.8	6.5	4.0	4.1	4.2	1.7	4.2	3.6	2.7	3.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	2.0	0.9	0.8	4.9	1.8	1.9	5.8	1.7	3.3	3.0	1.4	1.8
School	1.9	1.2	0.8	5.7	1.4	2.0	1.7	0.0	2.2	2.4	1.1	1.5
Other	2.4	1.3	1.1	4.9	1.8	1.7	0.8	2.1	2.1	2.5	1.6	1.5
Over the Internet	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	1.5	0.1	0.3	1.6	1.6	0.5	1.7	2.9	0.6	1.6	1.2	0.5

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	2008/2010 AYS	2012 AYS	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?	used heroin?	Cautiously comparable across years.
Other Club Drugs	*n/a*	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	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?		In 2006 there was a prescription drugs question with several examples (some of which overlapped examples from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions). Starting in 2008, the single prescription drug question was dropped in favor of more specific questions. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure.

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

Apache, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties
Jacque Gencarelle
Northern Arizona Regional Behavioral Health Authority (NARBHA)
928-226-6396

Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Gila, La Paz, Pinal, Yuma and Santa Cruz Counties
Linda Weinberg
Cenpatico of Arizona
866-495-6738

Maricopa County
Juan Aristizabal
Magellan Health Services of Arizona
602-797-8256

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

Gila River Indian Community
Julie Jimenez
Gila River Regional Behavioral Health Authority
520-562-3321 ext. 7031

Pascua Yaqui Tribe
Ralph Cota
Centered Spirit Program
480-768-2063

Other State and National Contacts:

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
Steve Irvine/Michelle Neitch/Phillip Stevenson
602-364-1173/602-364-1557/602-364-1157
www.azcjc.gov

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

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

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

Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
Charles Katz
602-496-1471
cvpcs.asu.edu/

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

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

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

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

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

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

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

Western Regional Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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

2012 Arizona Youth Survey

Coconino County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

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Introduction

2012 Arizona Youth Survey
Coconino County Summary Report

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

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.

Table 1 contains 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, 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.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	379	33.6	533	44.0	319	63.2	28,932	46.1
10	400	35.4	370	30.5	74	14.7	18,766	29.9
12	350	31.0	309	25.5	112	22.2	15,119	24.1
All Students Surveyed*	1,129	100.0	1,212	100.0	505	100.0	62,817	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	541	48.7	612	51.1	264	52.7	30,383	49.5
Female	571	51.3	585	48.9	237	47.3	30,938	50.5

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	25	9.5	32	10.6	9	5.2	1,121	4.9
African American	6	2.3	2	0.7	5	2.9	658	2.9
Asian	1	0.4	3	1.0	0	0.0	222	1.0
Pacific Islander	3	1.1	3	1.0	5	2.9	225	1.0
White	85	32.2	76	25.2	62	35.8	6,774	29.7
Multi-Racial	12	4.5	27	9.0	9	5.2	1,099	4.8
Race Unmarked	132	50.0	158	52.5	83	48.0	12,732	55.8
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	174	21.7	360	40.9	88	27.5	1,909	5.2
African American	13	1.6	22	2.5	4	1.3	1,979	5.4
Asian	8	1.0	10	1.1	4	1.3	1,641	4.5
Pacific Islander	5	0.6	3	0.3	1	0.3	324	0.9
White	550	68.5	409	46.4	203	63.4	26,247	72.1
Multi-Racial	45	5.6	57	6.5	19	5.9	2,561	7.0
Race Unmarked	8	1.0	20	2.3	1	0.3	1,759	4.8
Totals								
	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	264	23.4	301	24.8	173	34.3	22,831	36.3
Non-Hispanic Students	803	71.1	881	72.7	320	63.4	36,420	58.0
*Total Students***	1,129	100.0	1,212	100.0	505	100.0	62,817	100.0

* Grades with fewer than 20 students participating are not included in this report. However, students from grades not making the cutoff **are** included in *All Students Surveyed*. This means the number of students reported in *All Students Surveyed* may exceed the sum of individual grades. (*All Students Surveyed* will match the grade total in reports with data drawn from a single grade.)

** As a small percentage of students skipped the question *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* (at the state level, 1,803 students, or 2.8% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than *Total Students*.

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

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 2012 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: 2008, 2010, and 2012. 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 and Diamonds**. 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 represent national data from either the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey or the Bach Harrison Norm.

  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.

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 more sensitive indicator of the level of current use of the substance.

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.
- **Drinking and Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

- **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.

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, bought a raffle ticket, played bingo, gambled on the Internet, 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.

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 he/she 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.

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 more dramatic the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where he/she 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 clarify the value of the data.

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, or were harassed or mistreated while on-line or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 14.

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 monitoring.

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, past 30-day use, and average age of first 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 web site, individuals have 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.azcjc.gov/ACJC.Web/sac/CommunDataPrj.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) was established by Executive Order 2007-12 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the Director of the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, who also acts as the Governor's Policy Advisor for Human Services, the ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse treatment, prevention, intervention/enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; and address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts. The ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources.

It is ASAP's mission to ensure community-driven, agency-supported outcomes to prevent and reduce the negative impacts of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by building and sustaining partnerships between professionals in the substance abuse field. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, the ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and that funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

Recognizing that prescription drug abuse is a serious threat to the health and well-being of families and communities in Arizona, the ASAP is devoted to reducing prescription drug abuse.

There are currently two work groups that assist the ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group)** – The Substance Abuse Epidemiology 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 produces *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona* and behavioral health epidemiology profiles for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Additionally, the Epi Work Group conducts analyses of individual substance abuse issues, responds to ad hoc data requests and brings data to bear on ASAP's policy decisions around its strategic plan and focus areas. Further, the Epi Work Group assists the ASAP to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona while maximizing available resources and supporting a data-driven decision-making process.

- **Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group (CPSAWG)** – The Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group is a merging of two former subcommittees of the ASAP, the Underage Drinking Prevention Committee and the Community Advisory Board. This group brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state and state agency representatives to provide an essential link between community and state-level efforts. The CPSAWG brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that inform ASAP's work; helps communities improve their capacity to identify emerging trends, as well as take action and report on them to the proper institutions/authorities; takes the data available through the Epi Work Group and the ASAP back to coalitions and communities to effectively target prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement activities; serves as a resource for communities and the state to identify the most effective ways to reduce substance abuse through collaborative efforts and by targeting limited resources where they are most needed; and elevates and recognizes the important work being carried out at the community level to ensure that state-level responses are cognizant of the impact of policies on individual communities. This work group assesses statewide epidemiological data, resources, strategies and policies, and builds relationships with tribes, youth, law enforcement, government agencies, and community coalitions. By combining resources, practice, and research, the work group collaborates to reduce substance abuse.

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/Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state/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?

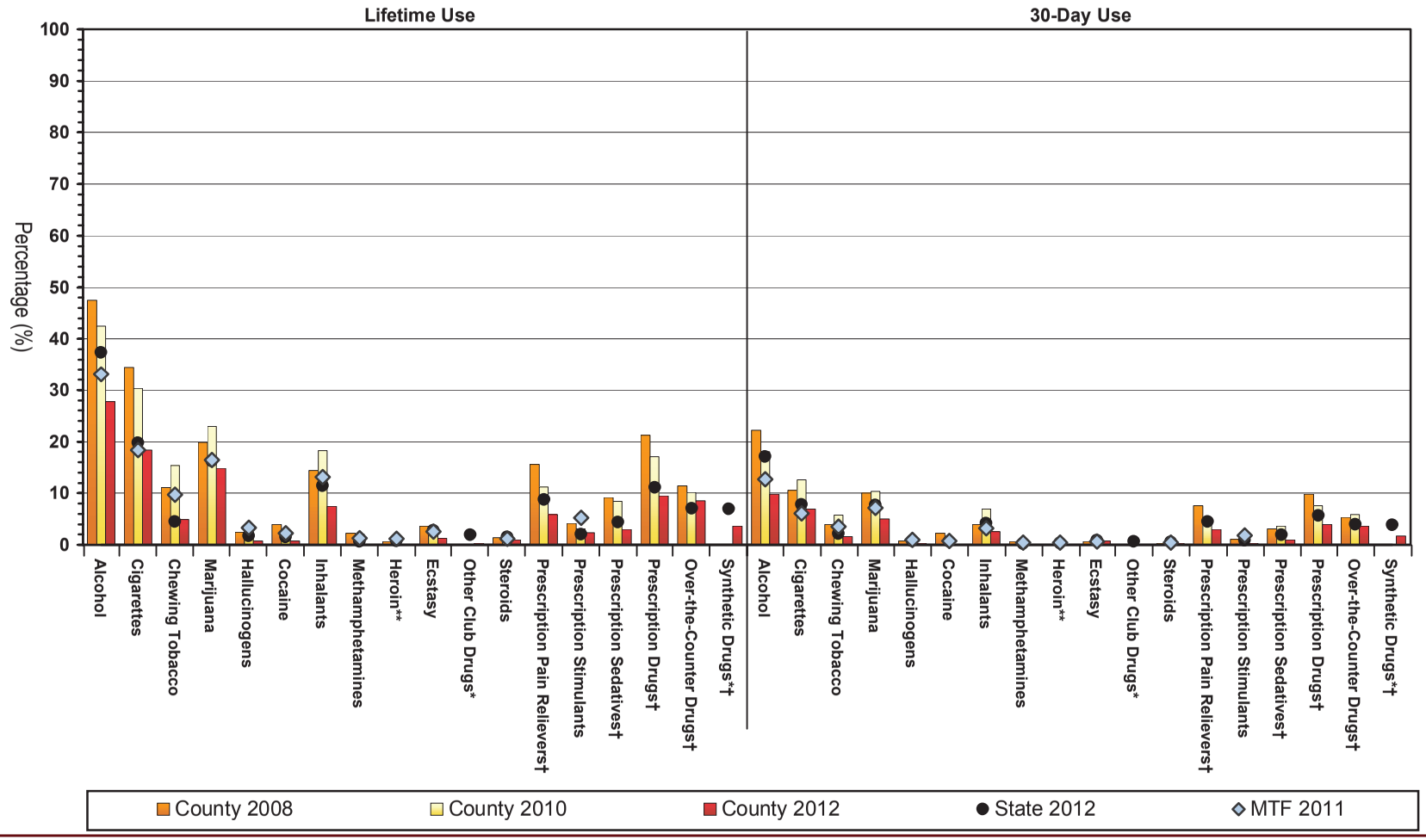
Use these data for planning.

- **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.

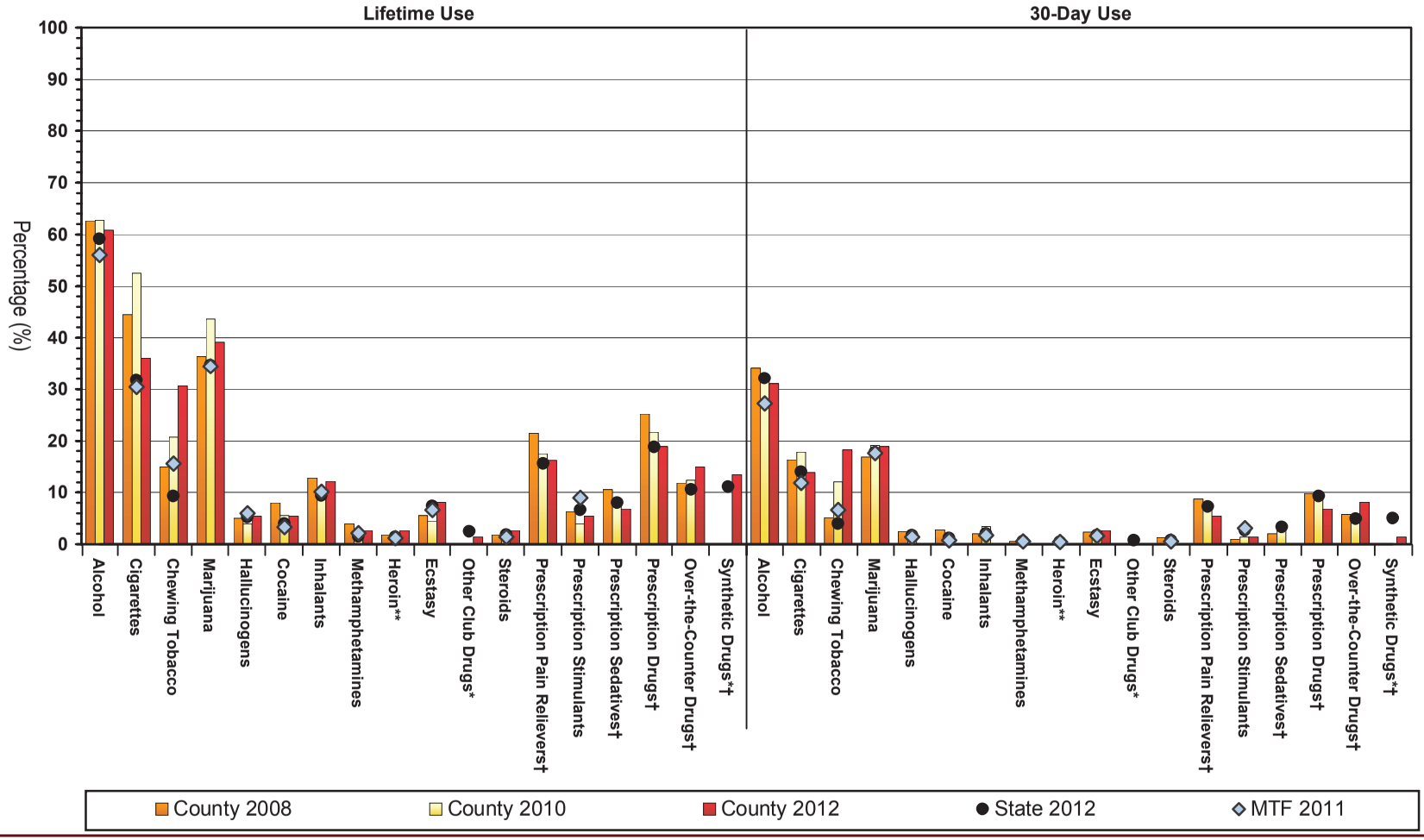
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	8th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > national av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	8th grd Binge Drinking @13% (5% above state av.)			
Antisocial Behavior	12th grd - Drunk/High at School @ 21% (about same as state, but remains a priority:)			

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Coconino County, Grade 8



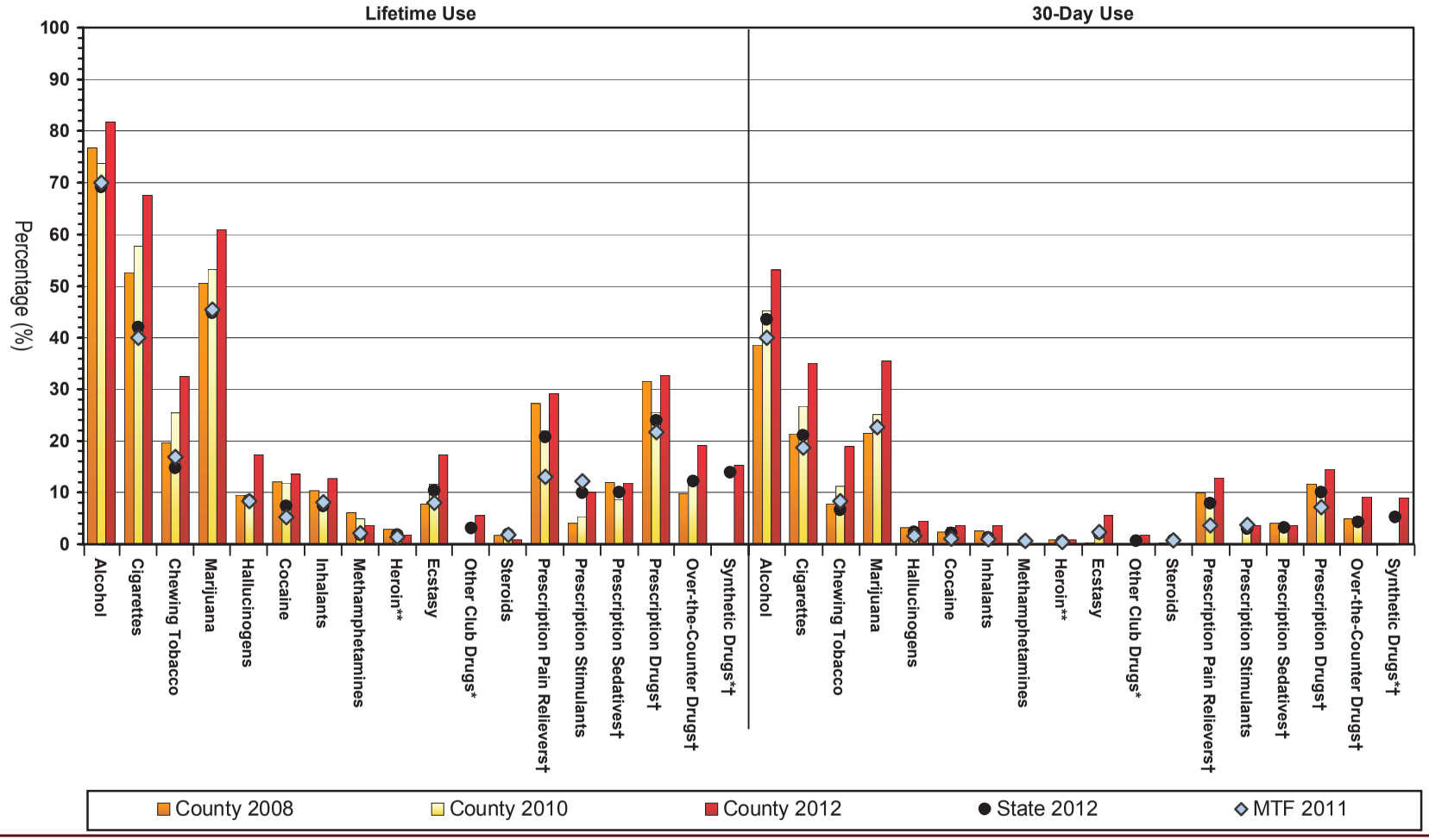
* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.
** Denotes a change in the question between administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of *Prescription Pain Relievers*, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Coconino County, Grade 10



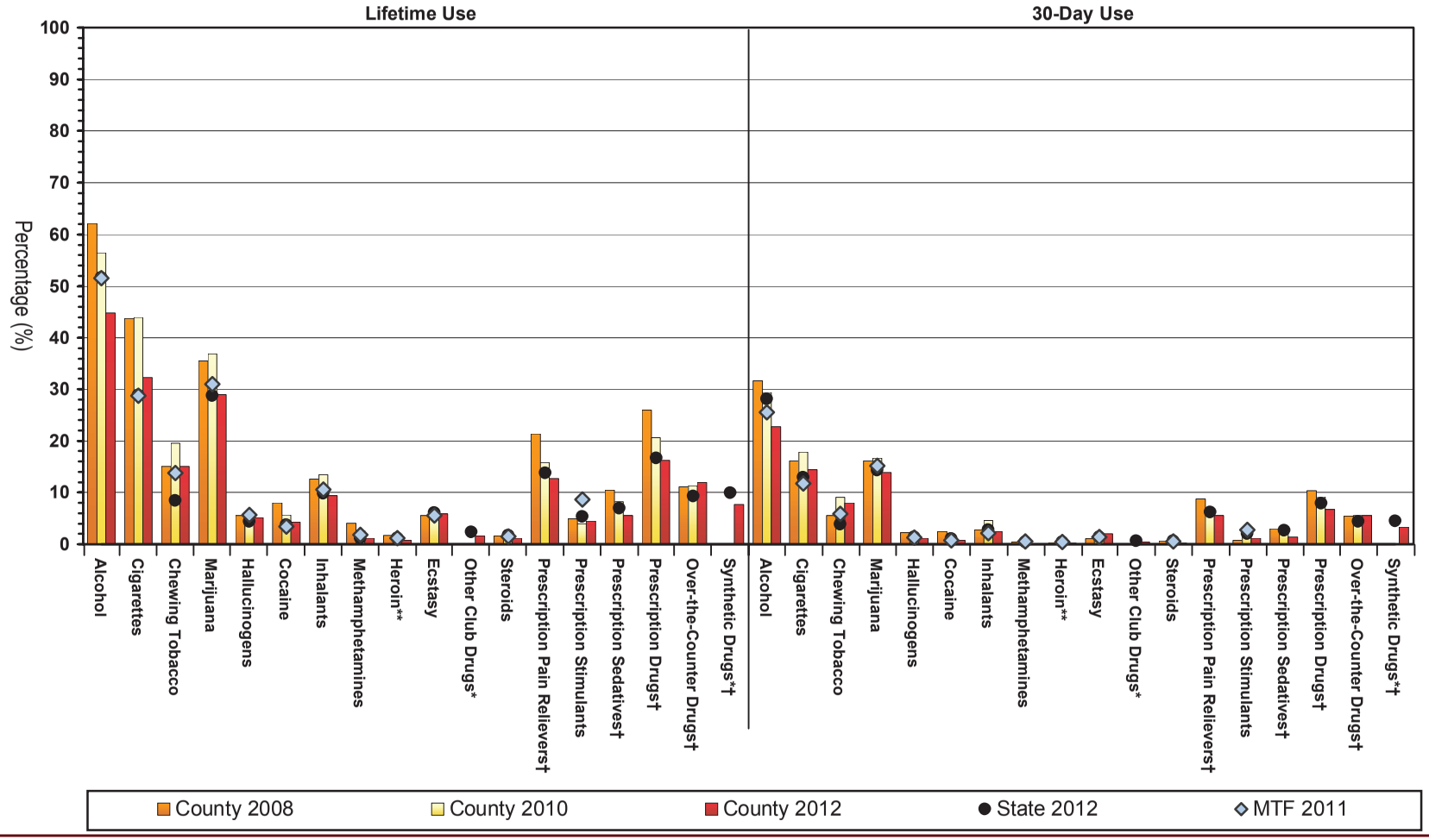
* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.
** Denotes a change in the question between administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of *Prescription Pain Relievers*, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Coconino County, Grade 12



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.
** Denotes a change in the question between administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of *Prescription Pain Relievers*, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Coconino County, All Students Surveyed



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.
** Denotes a change in the question between administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
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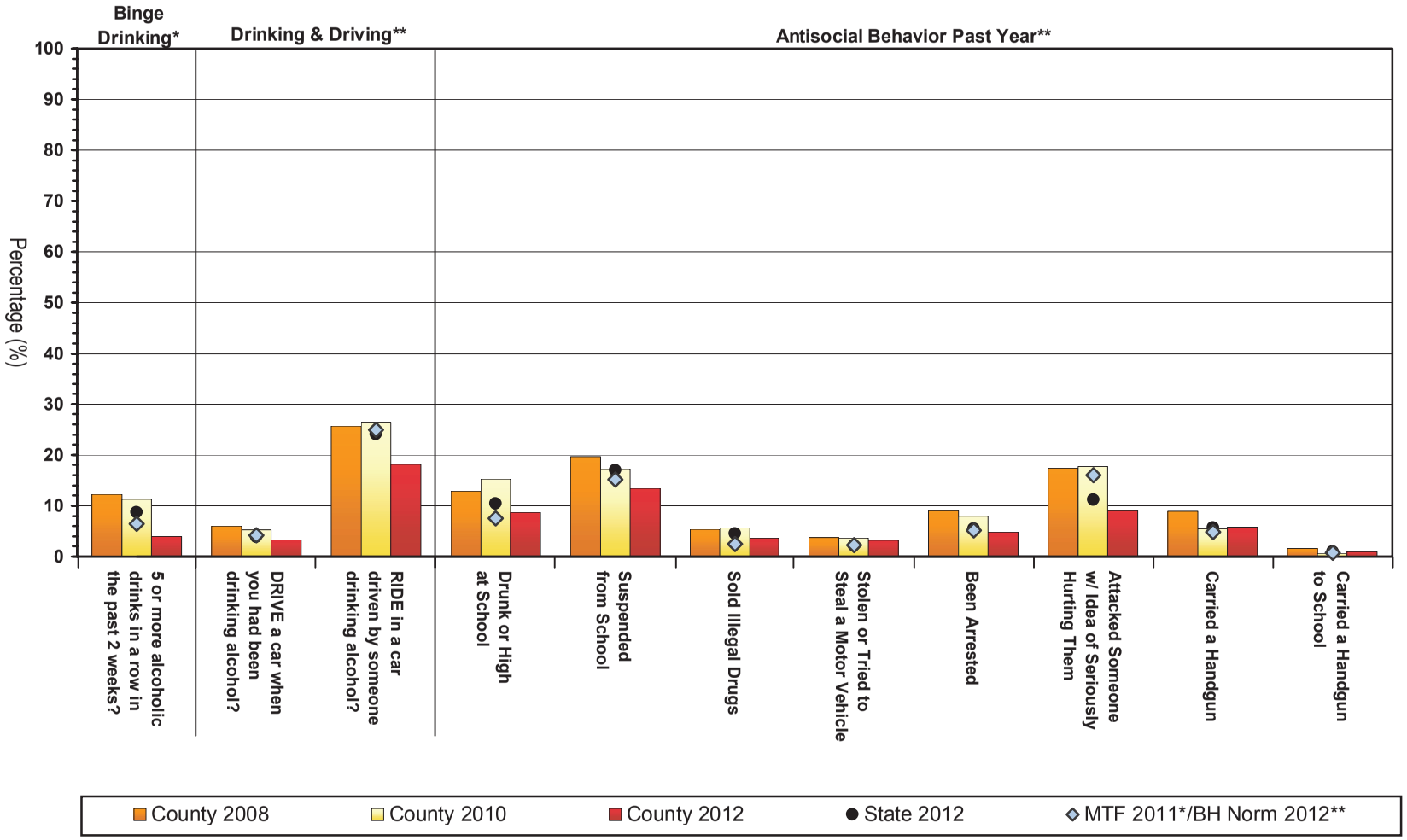
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

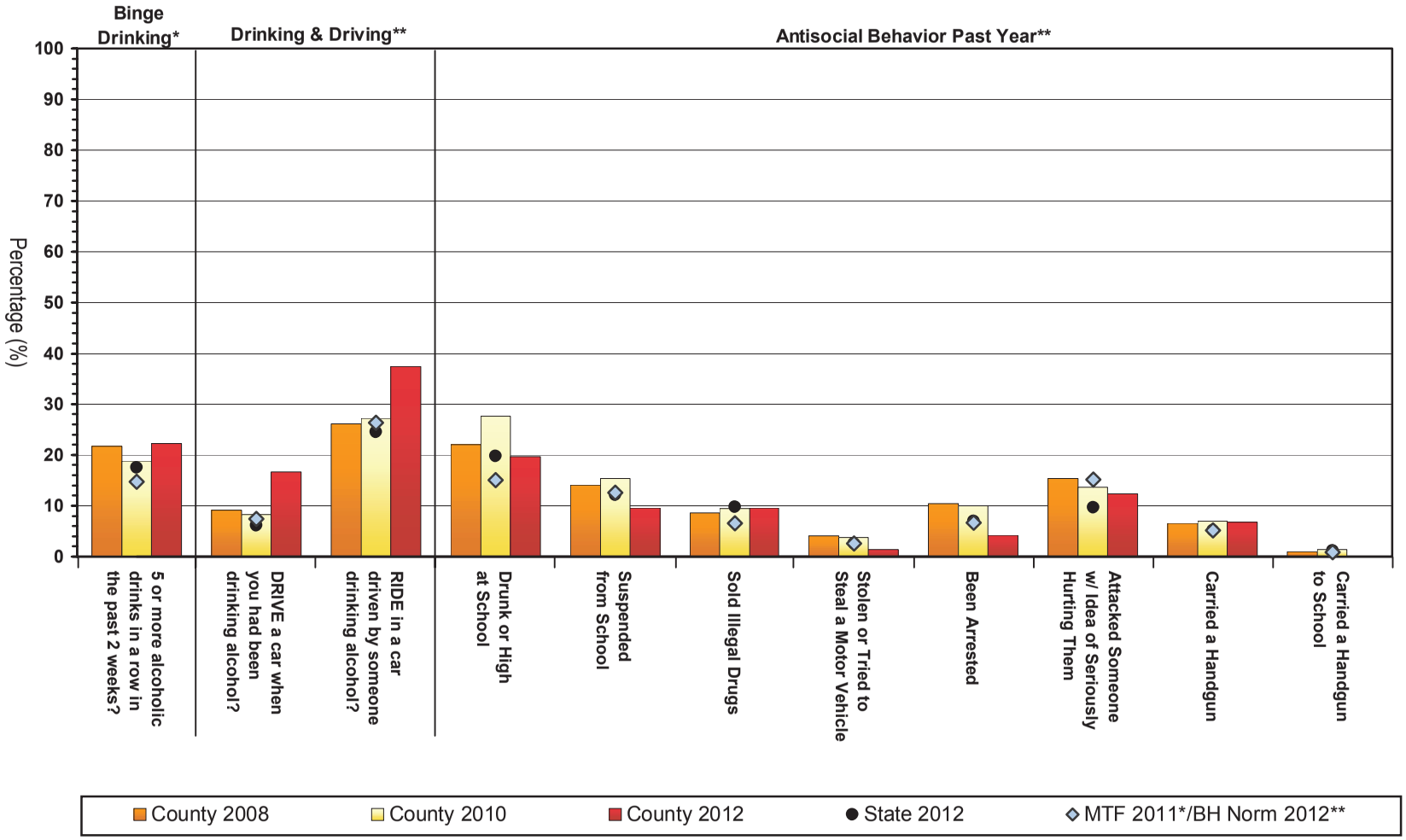
BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Coconino County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

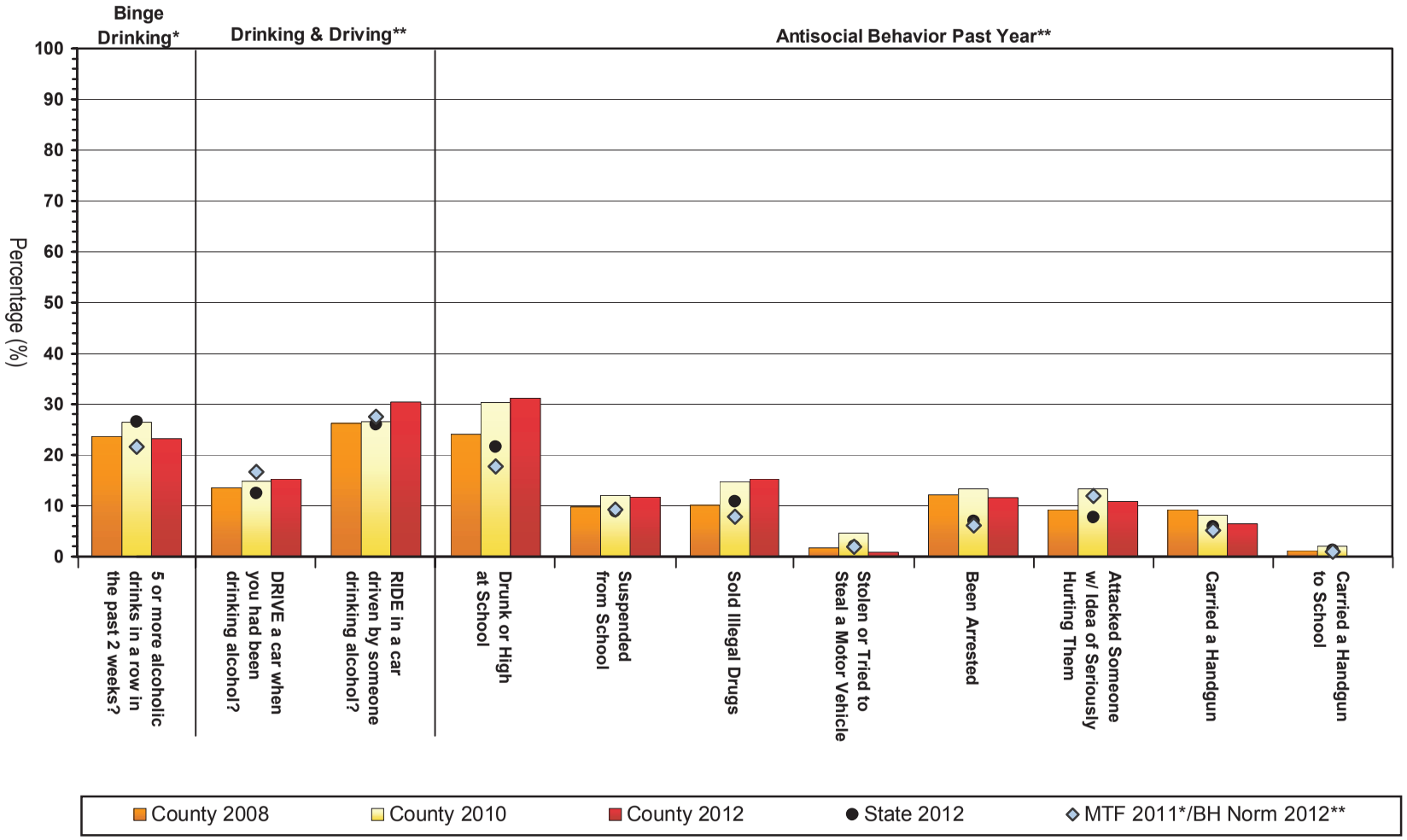
BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Coconino County, Grade 10



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

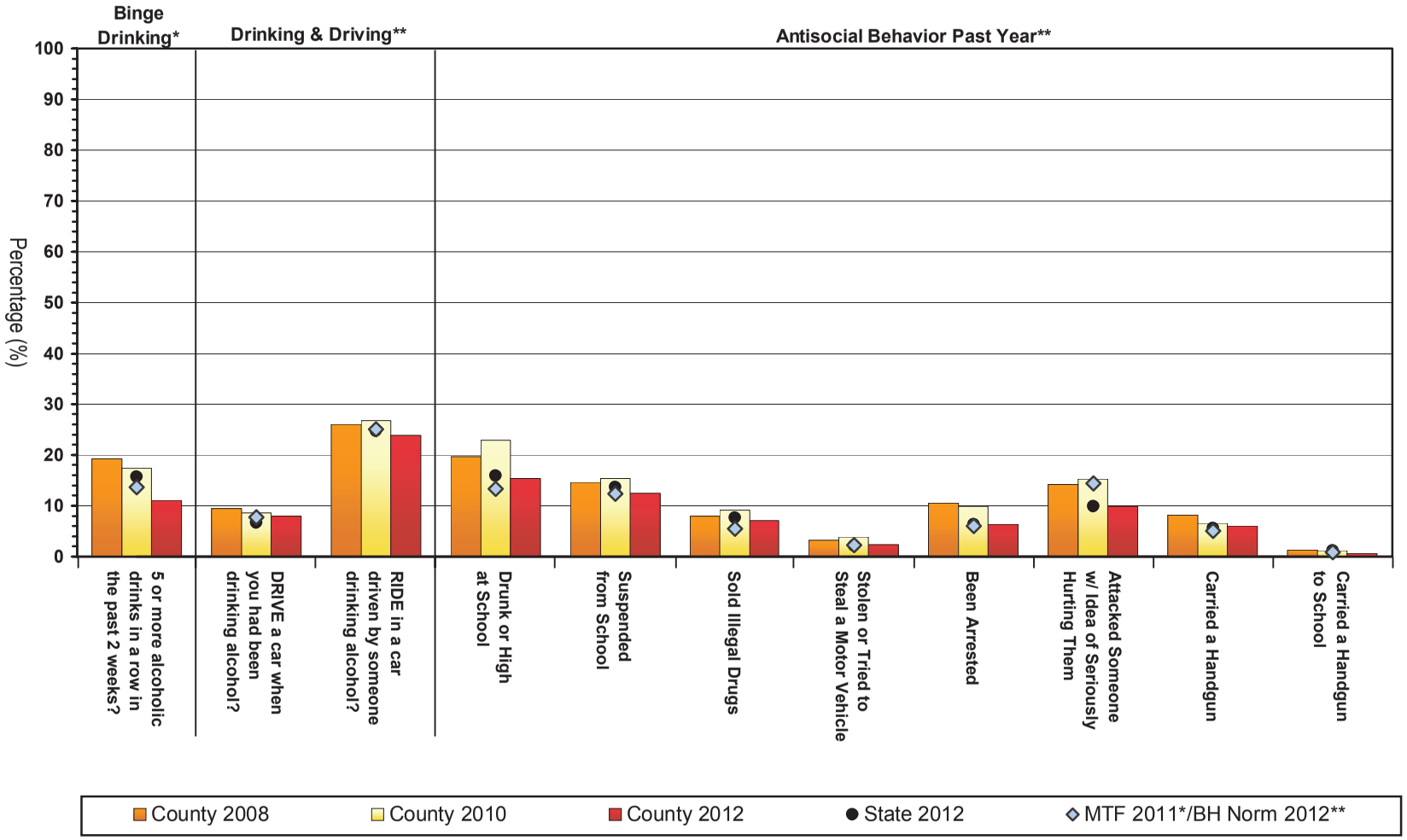
BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Coconino County, Grade 12



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

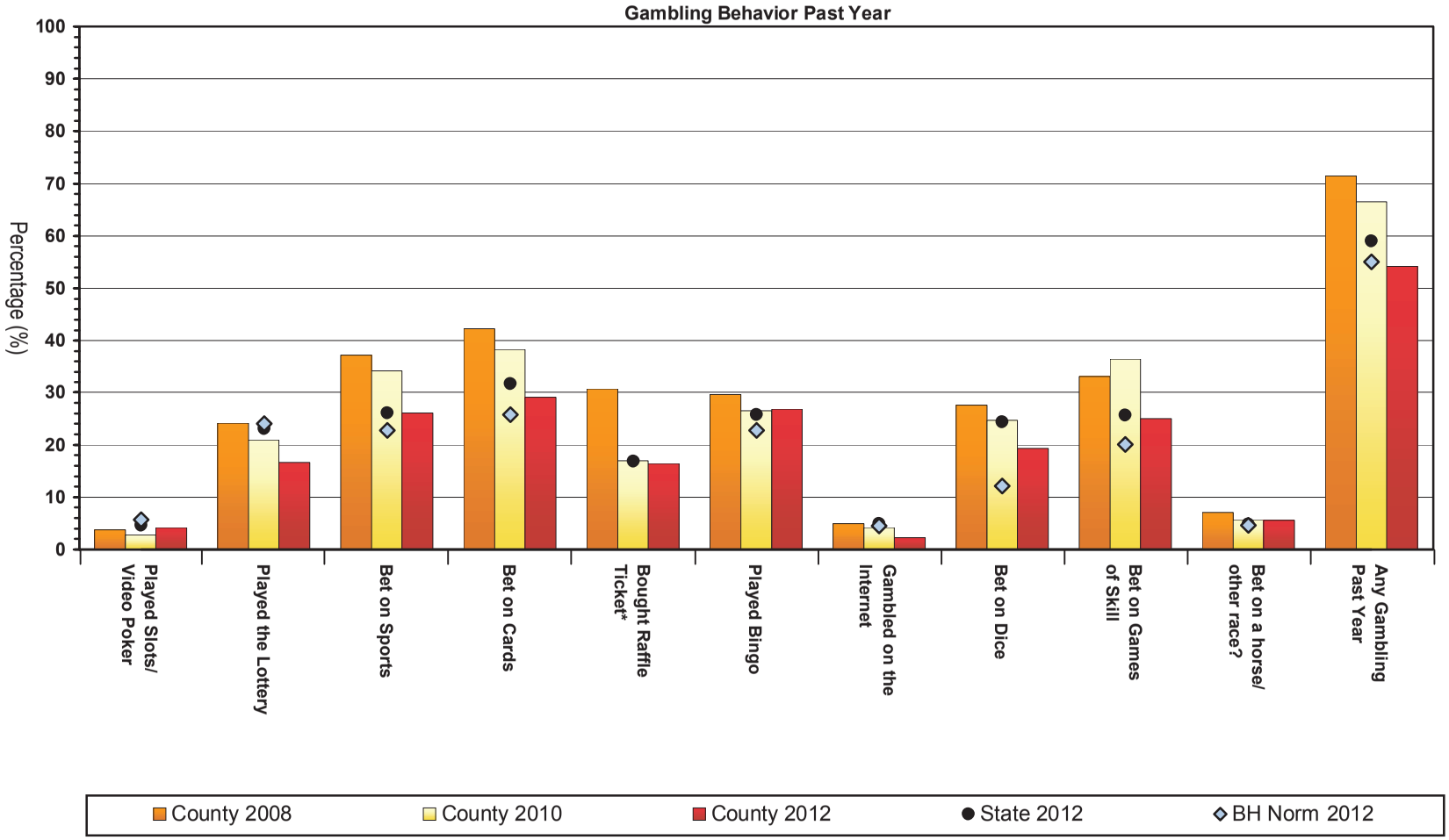
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Coconino County, All Students Surveyed



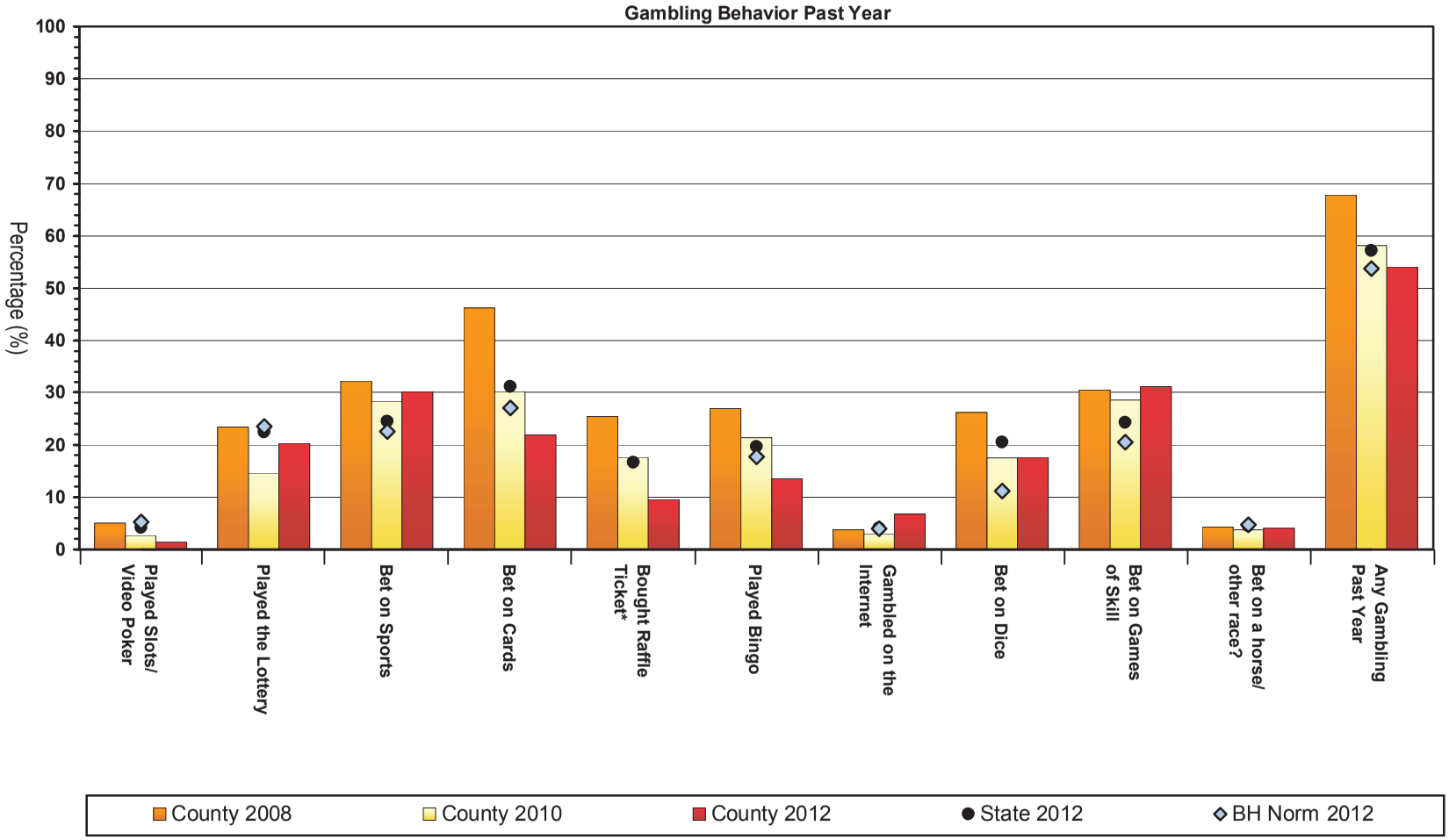
* National Comparison data for *Binge Drinking* category are Monitoring the Future values.
** National Comparison data for *Drinking & Driving* and *Antisocial Behavior* category are Bach Harrison Norm values.

GAMBLING
2012 Coconino County, Grade 8



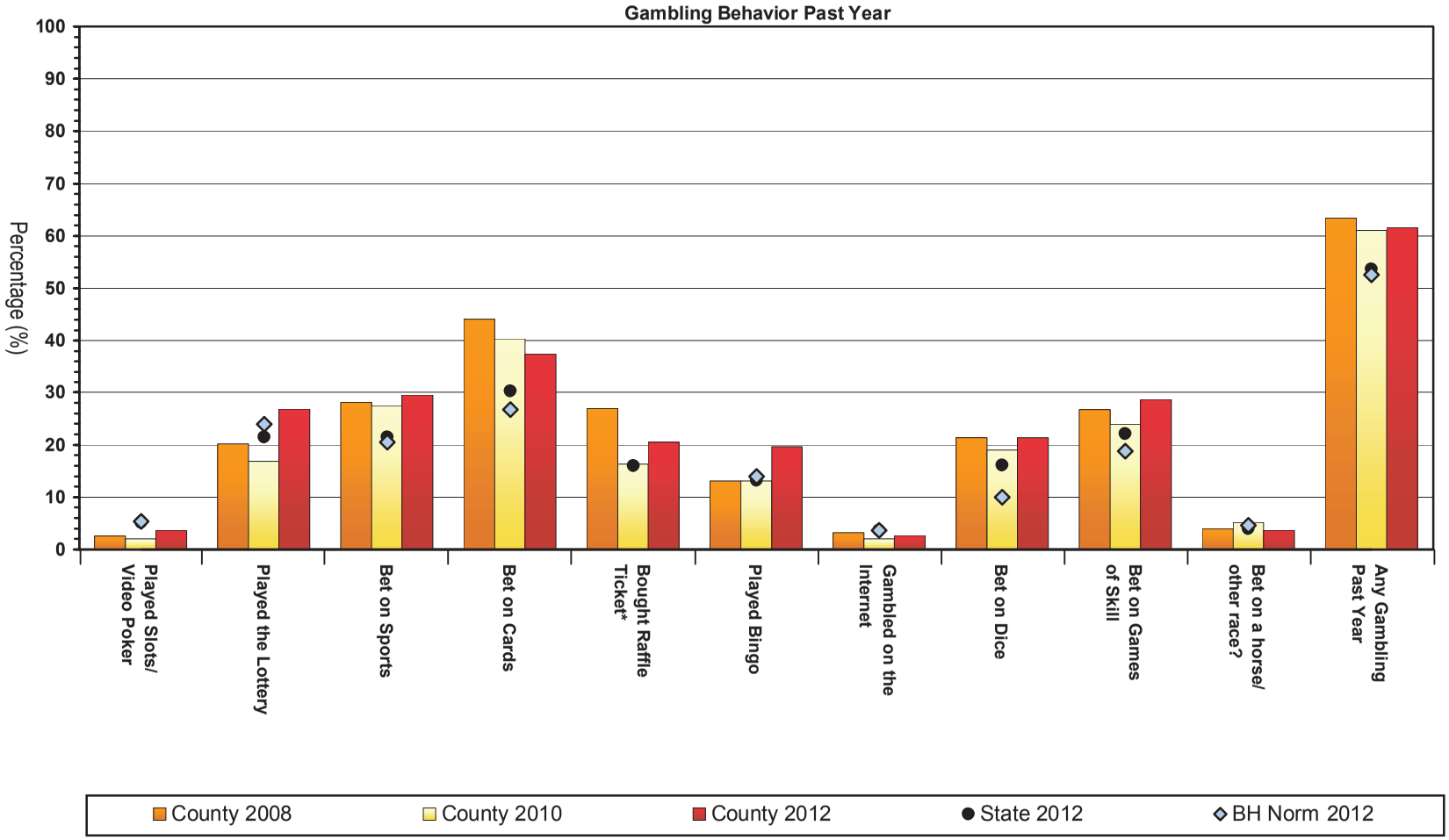
* National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2012 Coconino County, Grade 10



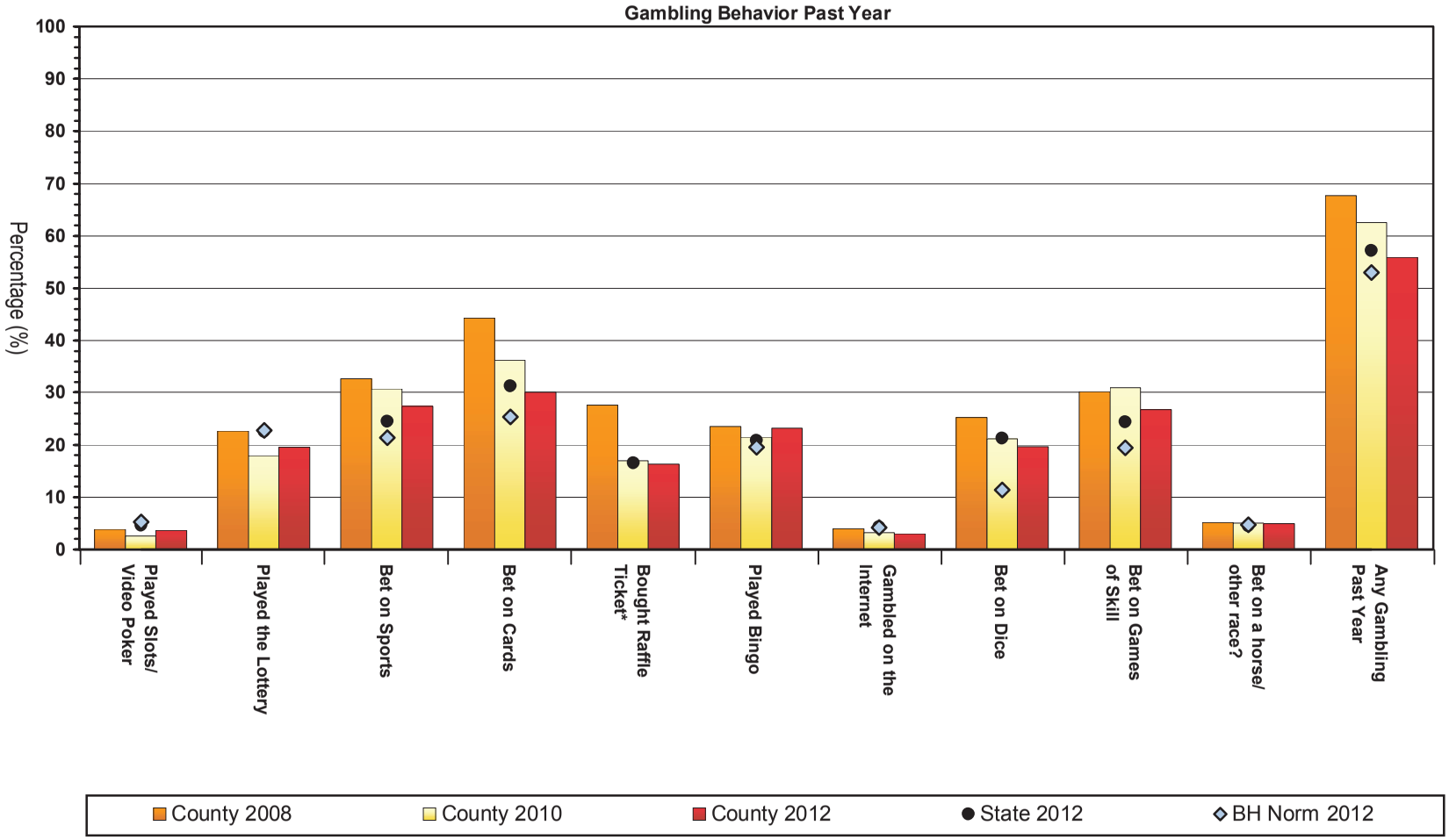
* National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2012 Coconino County, Grade 12

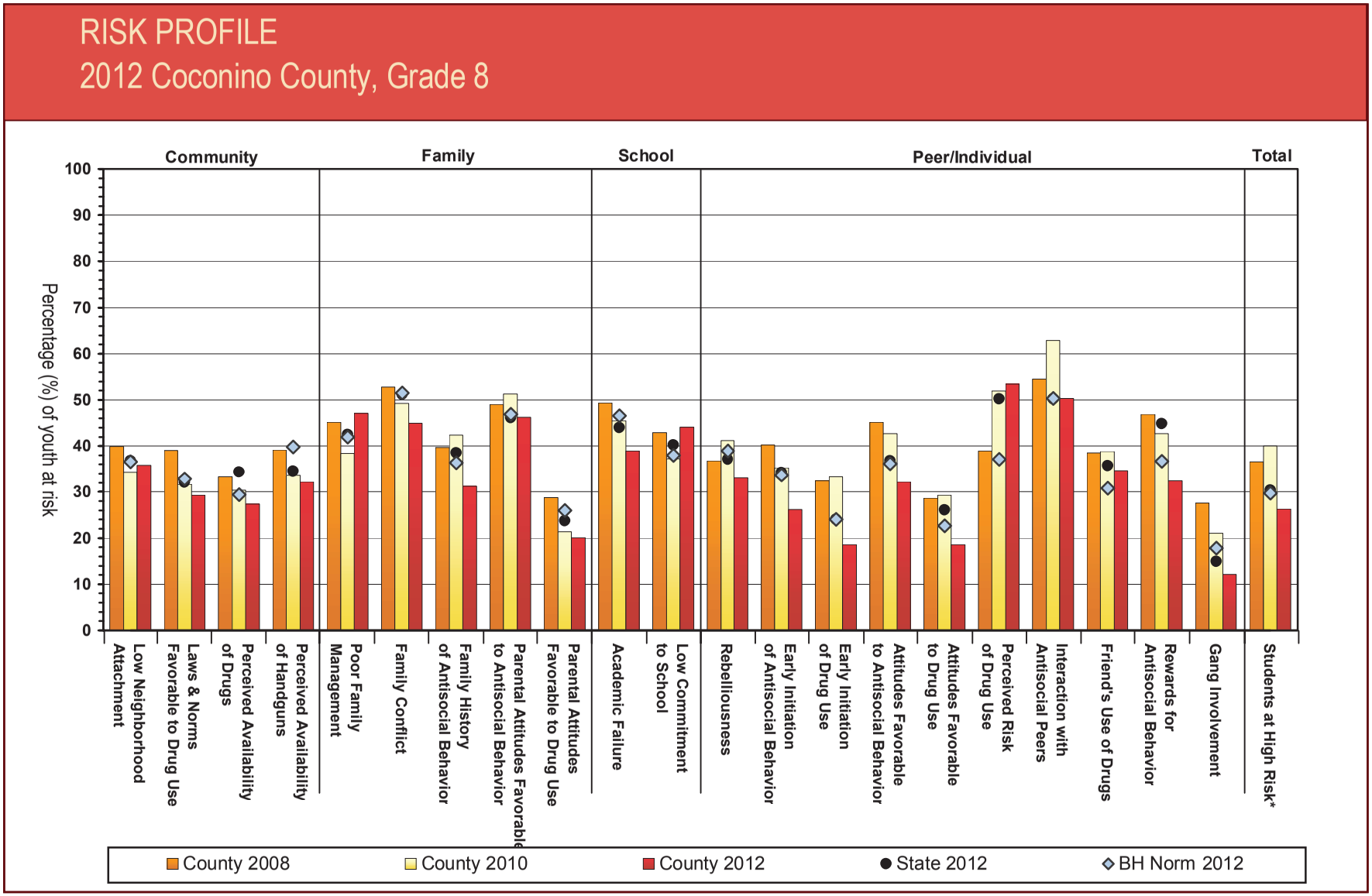


* National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2012 Coconino County, All Students Surveyed

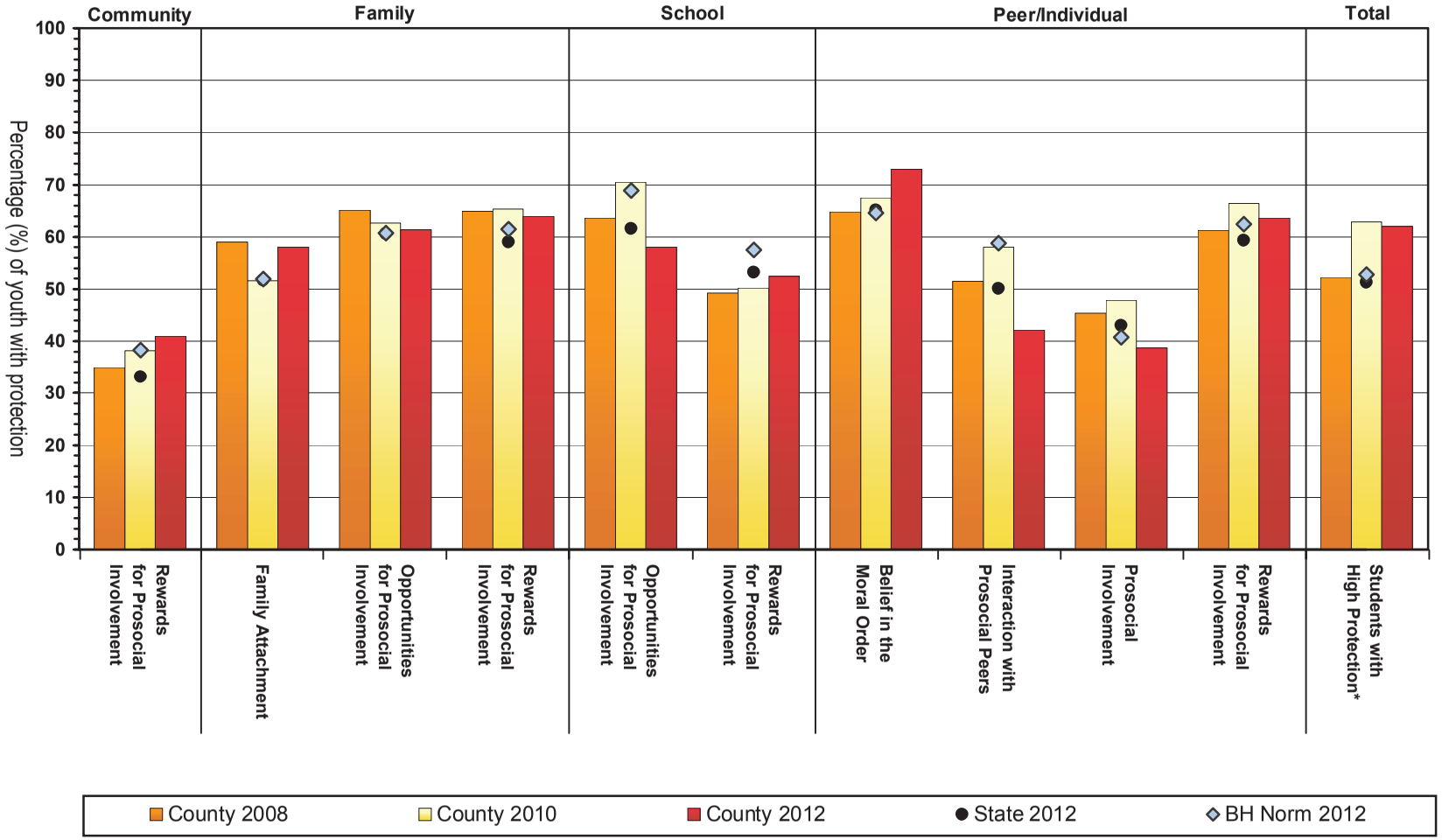


* National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.



* 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).

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Coconino County, Grade 8

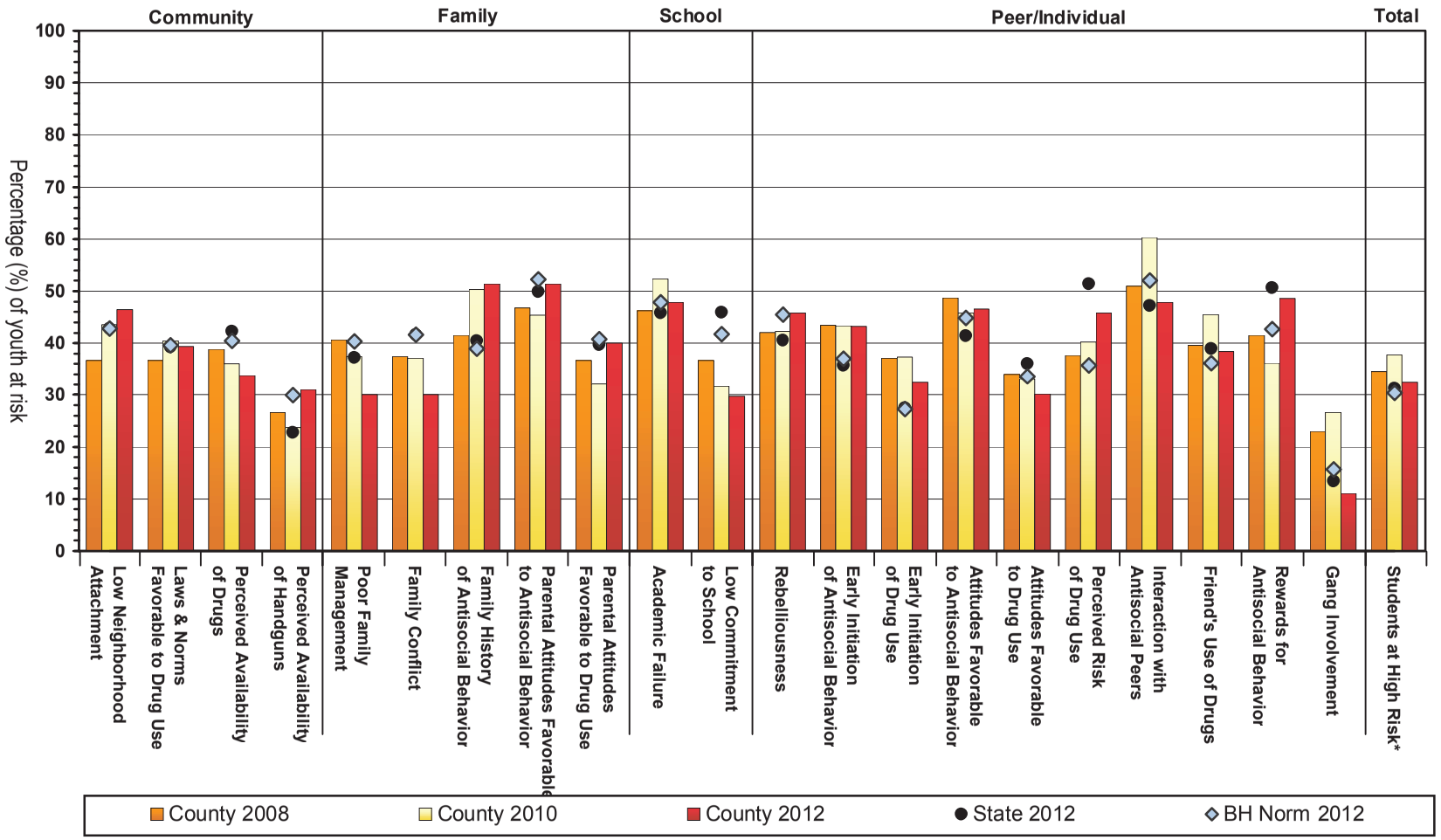


* High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

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

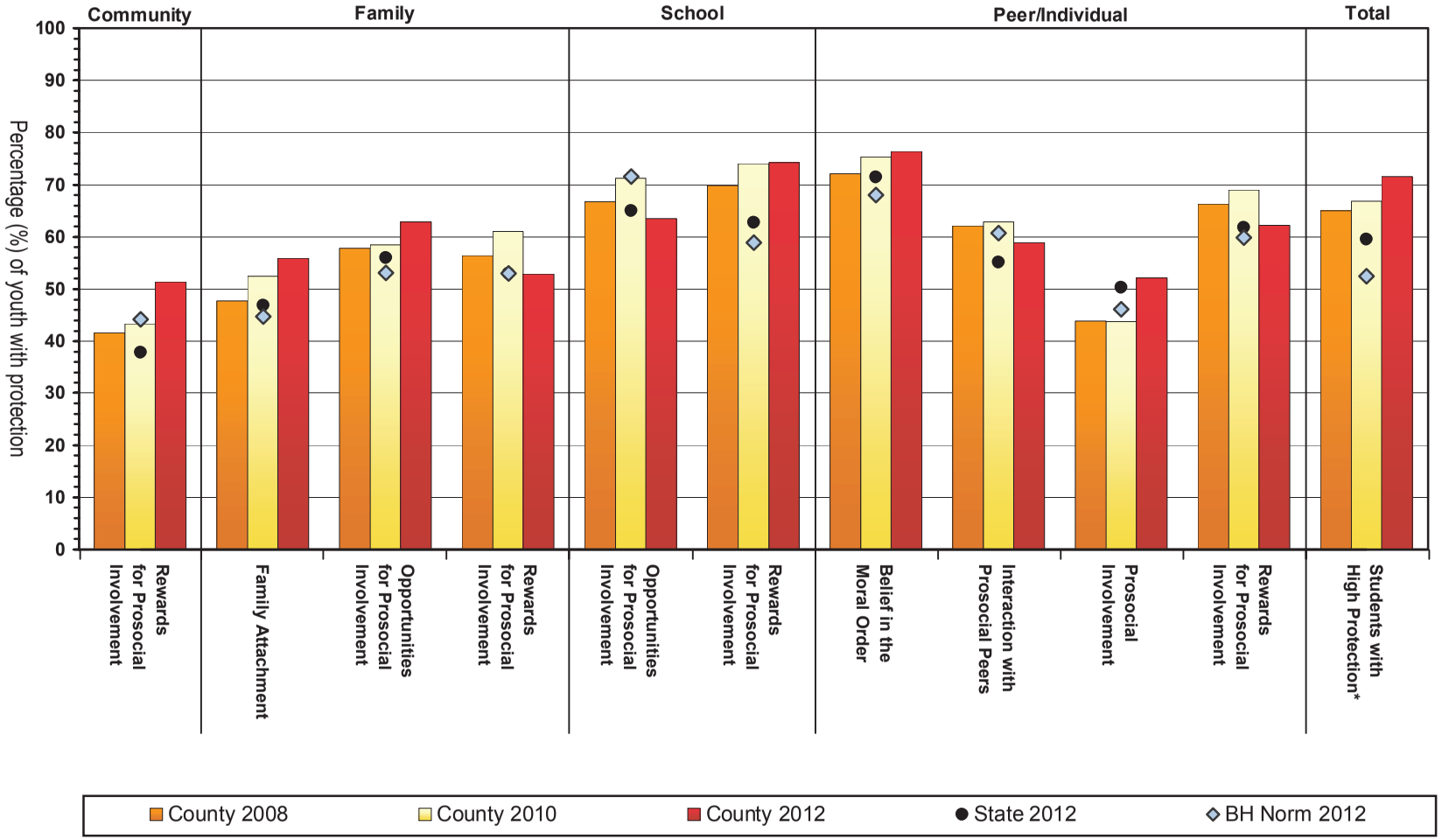
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2012 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).

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Coconino County, Grade 10



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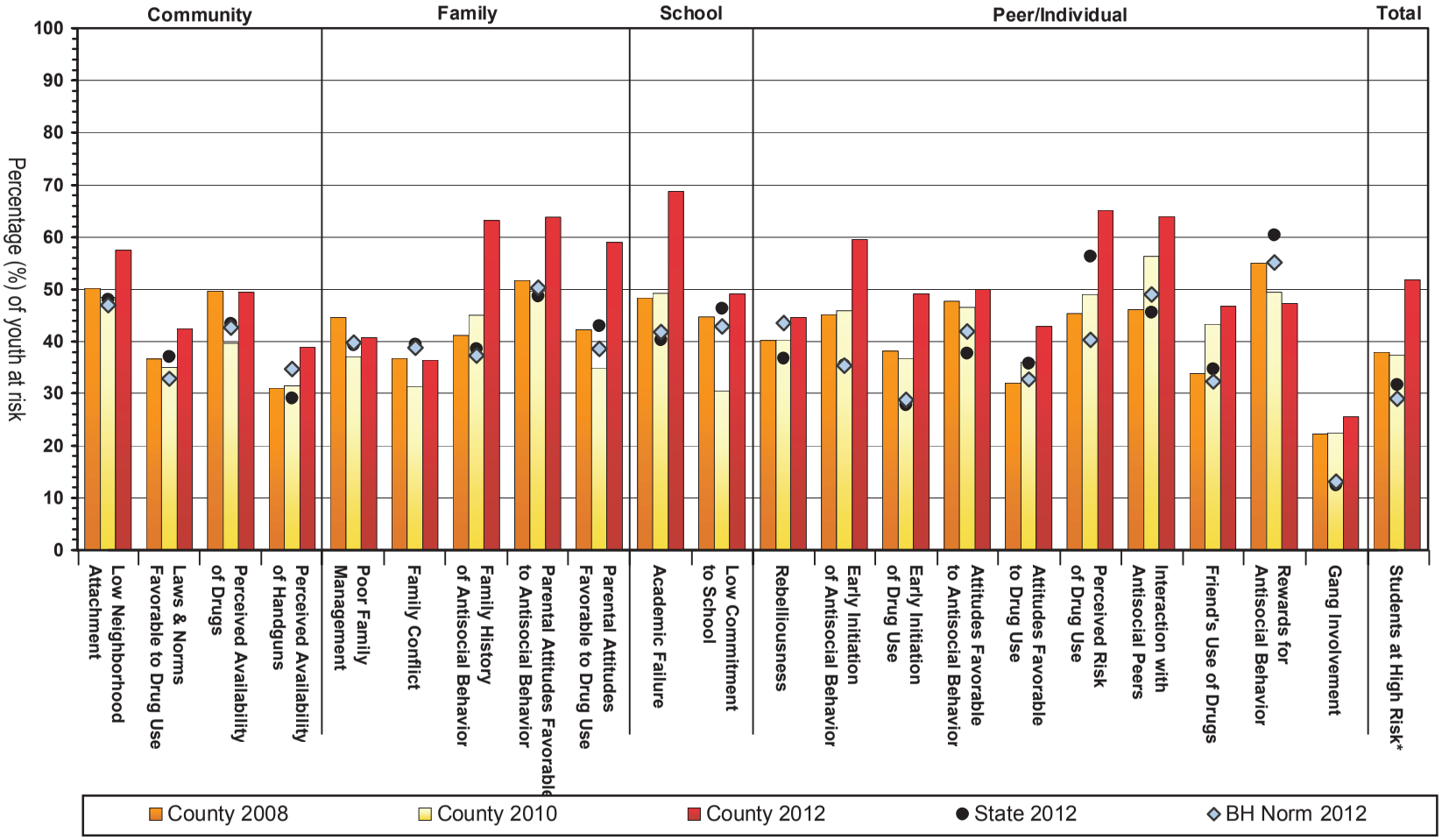
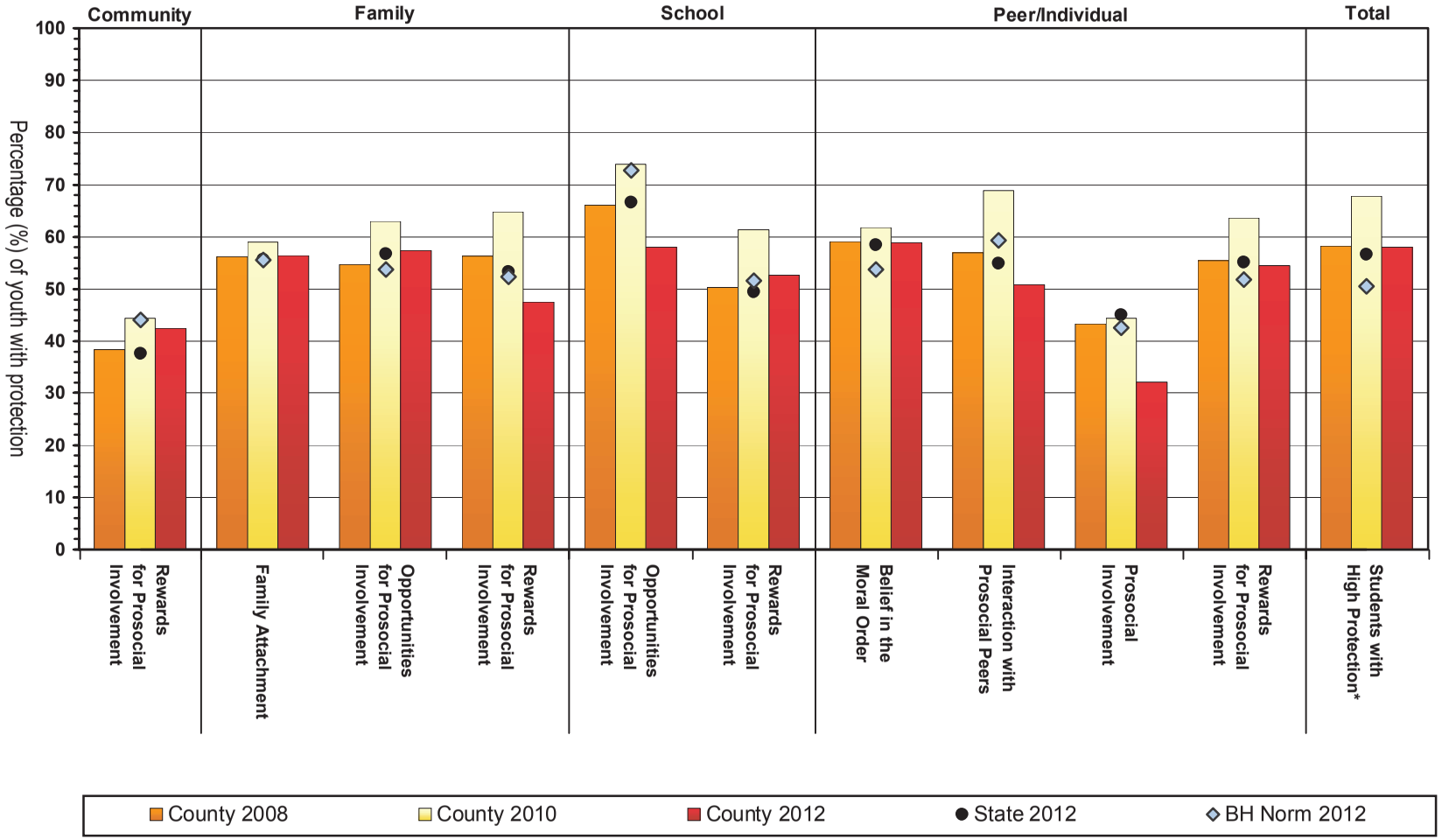
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2012 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).

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Coconino County, Grade 12



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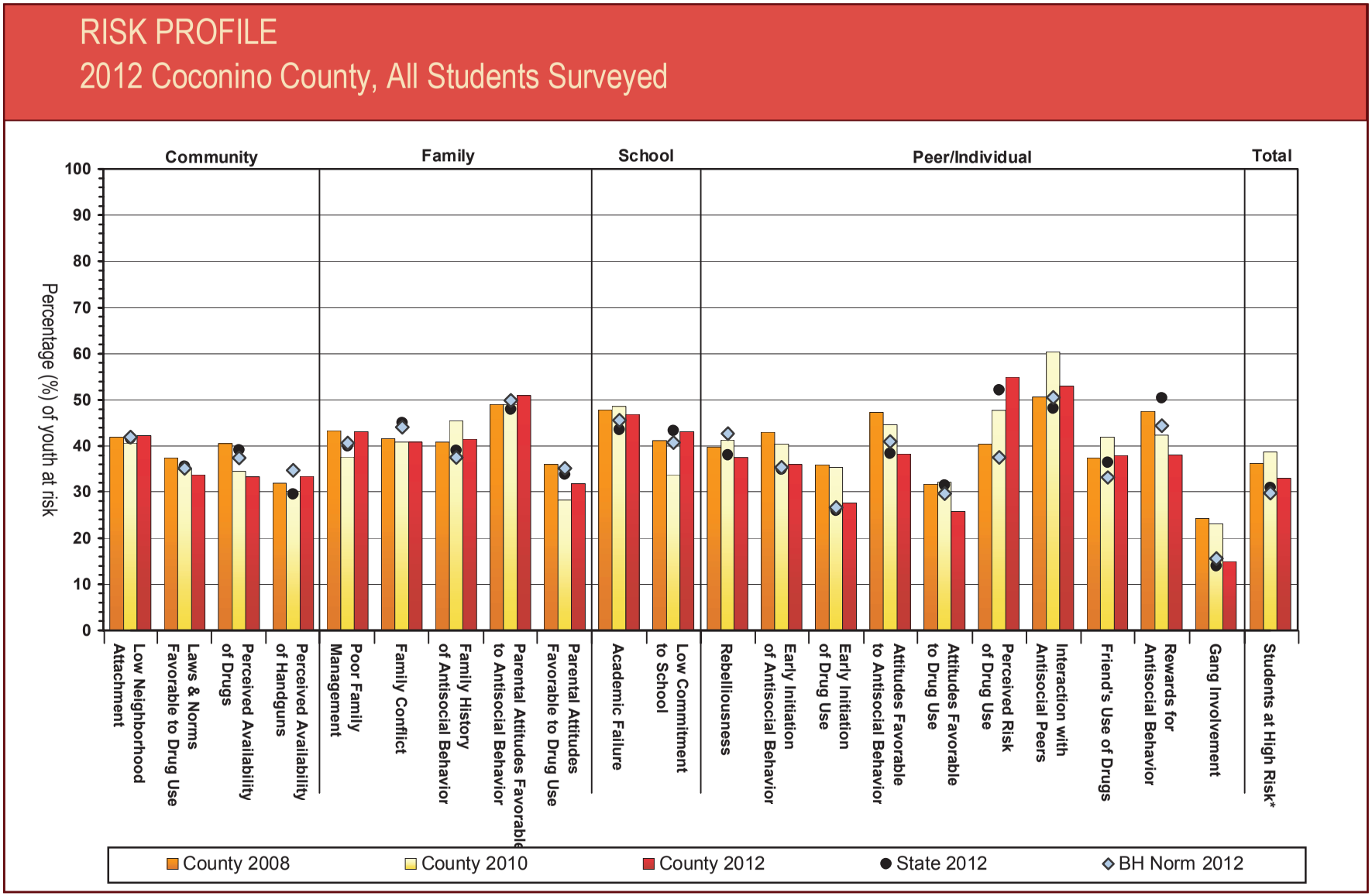

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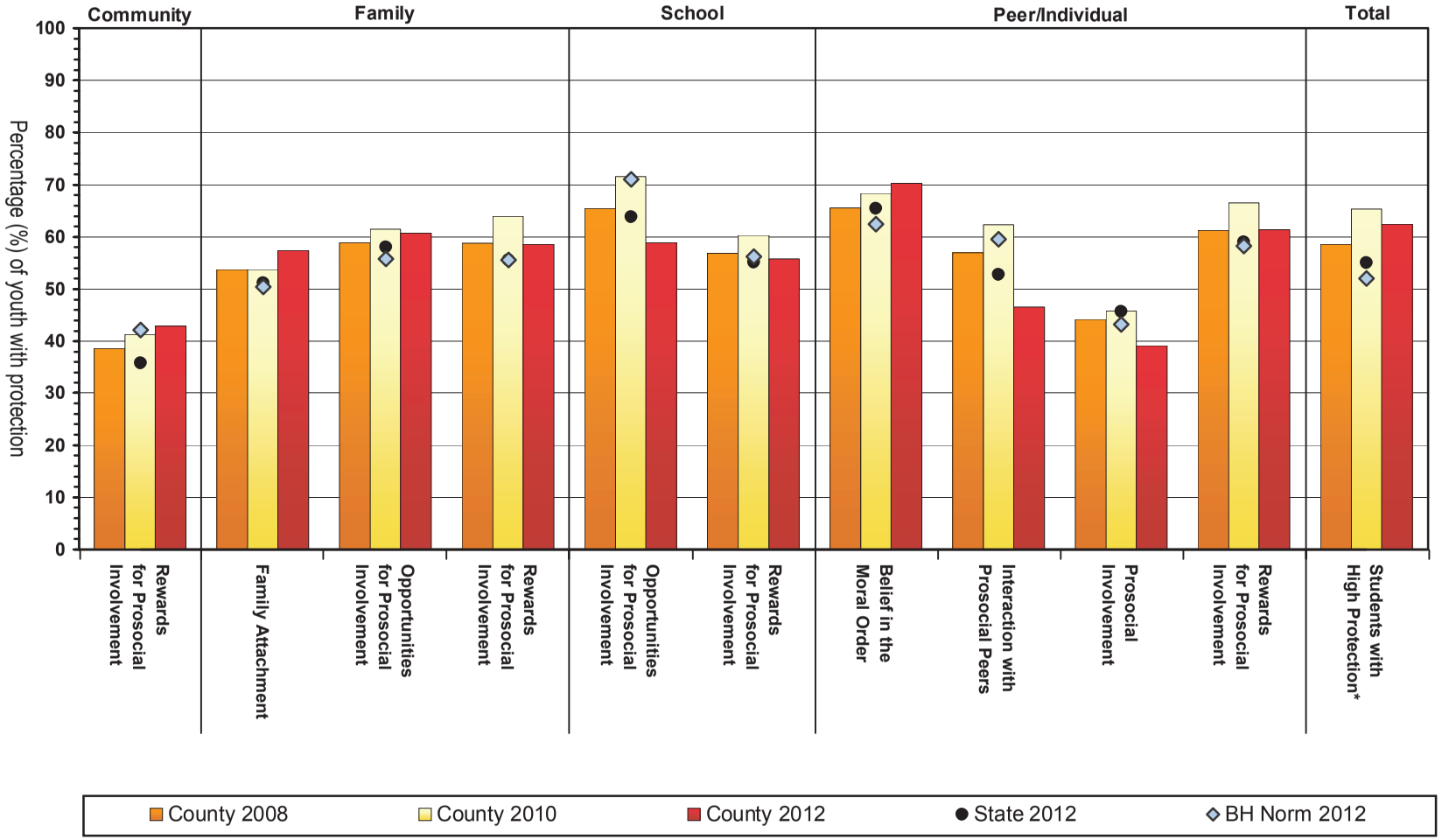
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Coconino County, All Students Surveyed



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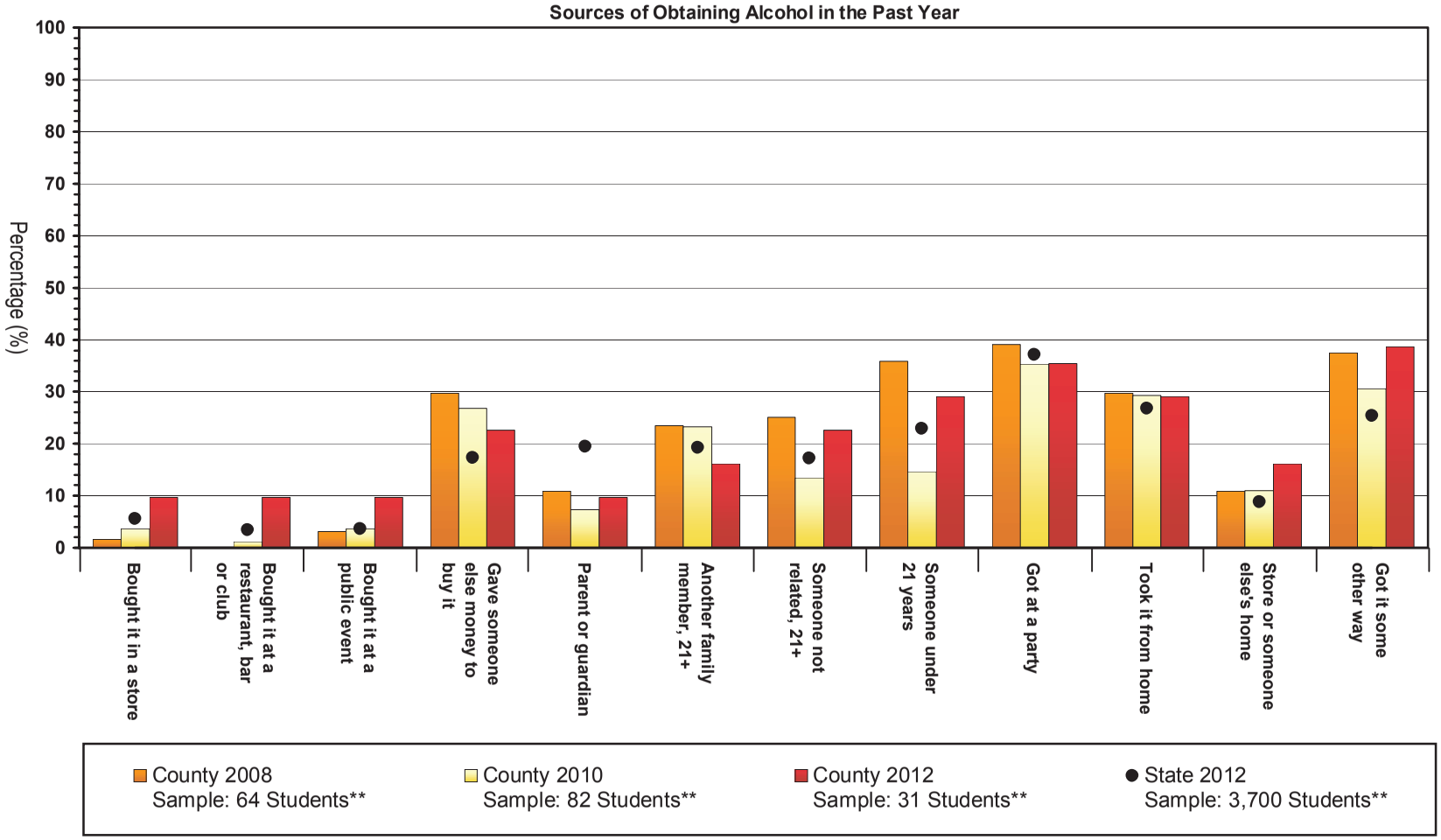
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2012 Coconino County, Grade 8

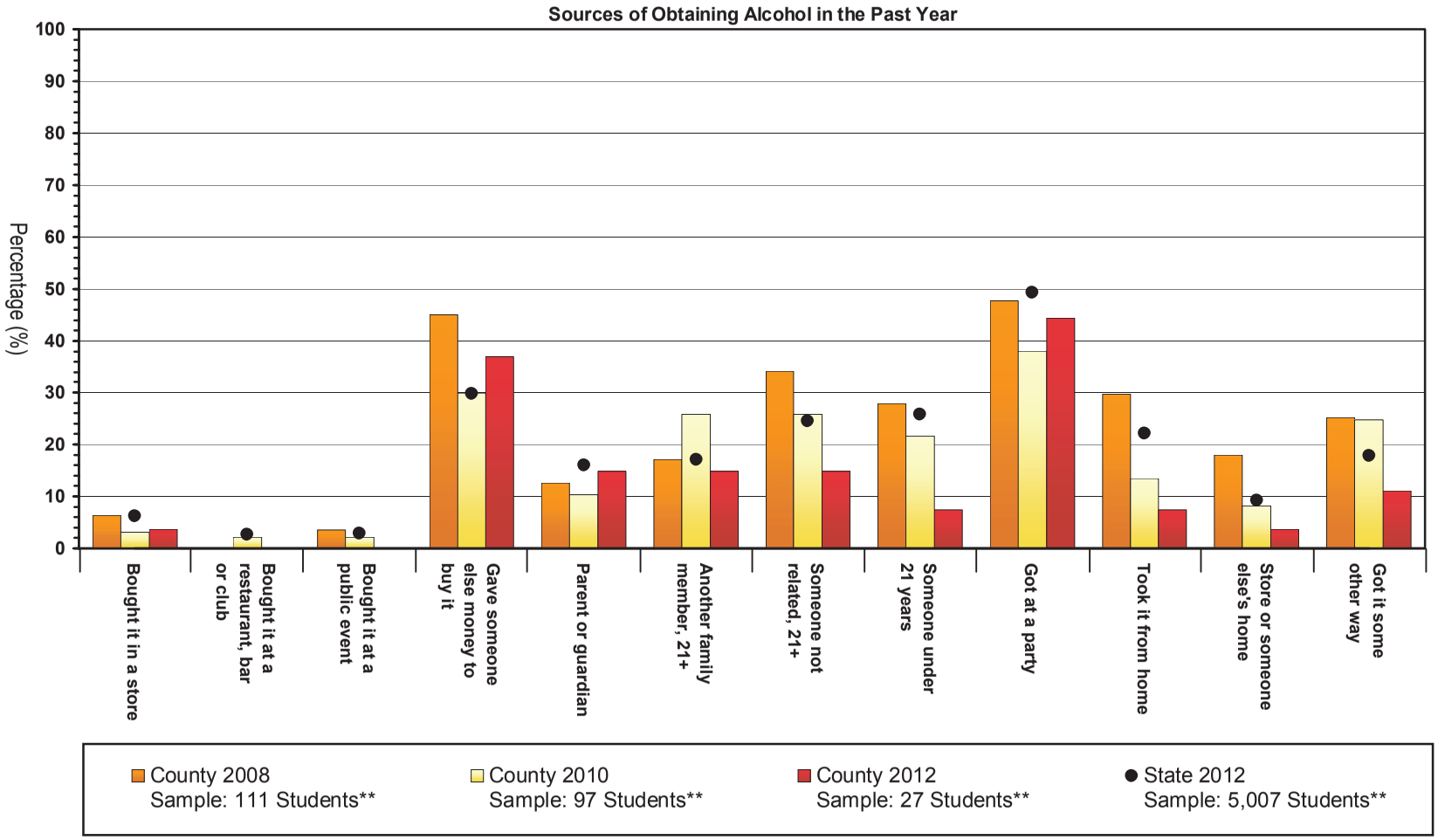


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Coconino County, Grade 10



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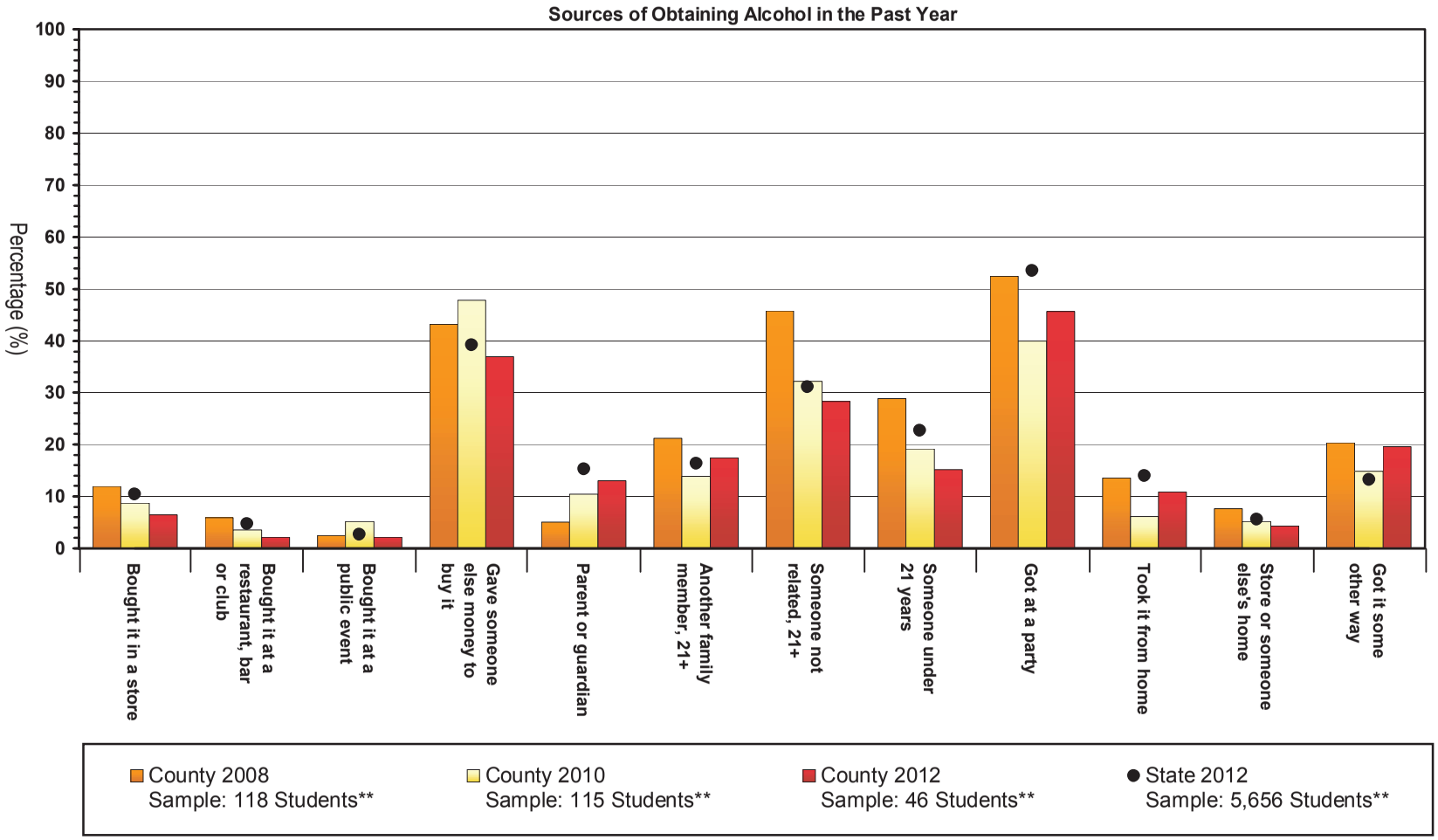
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2012 Coconino County, Grade 12



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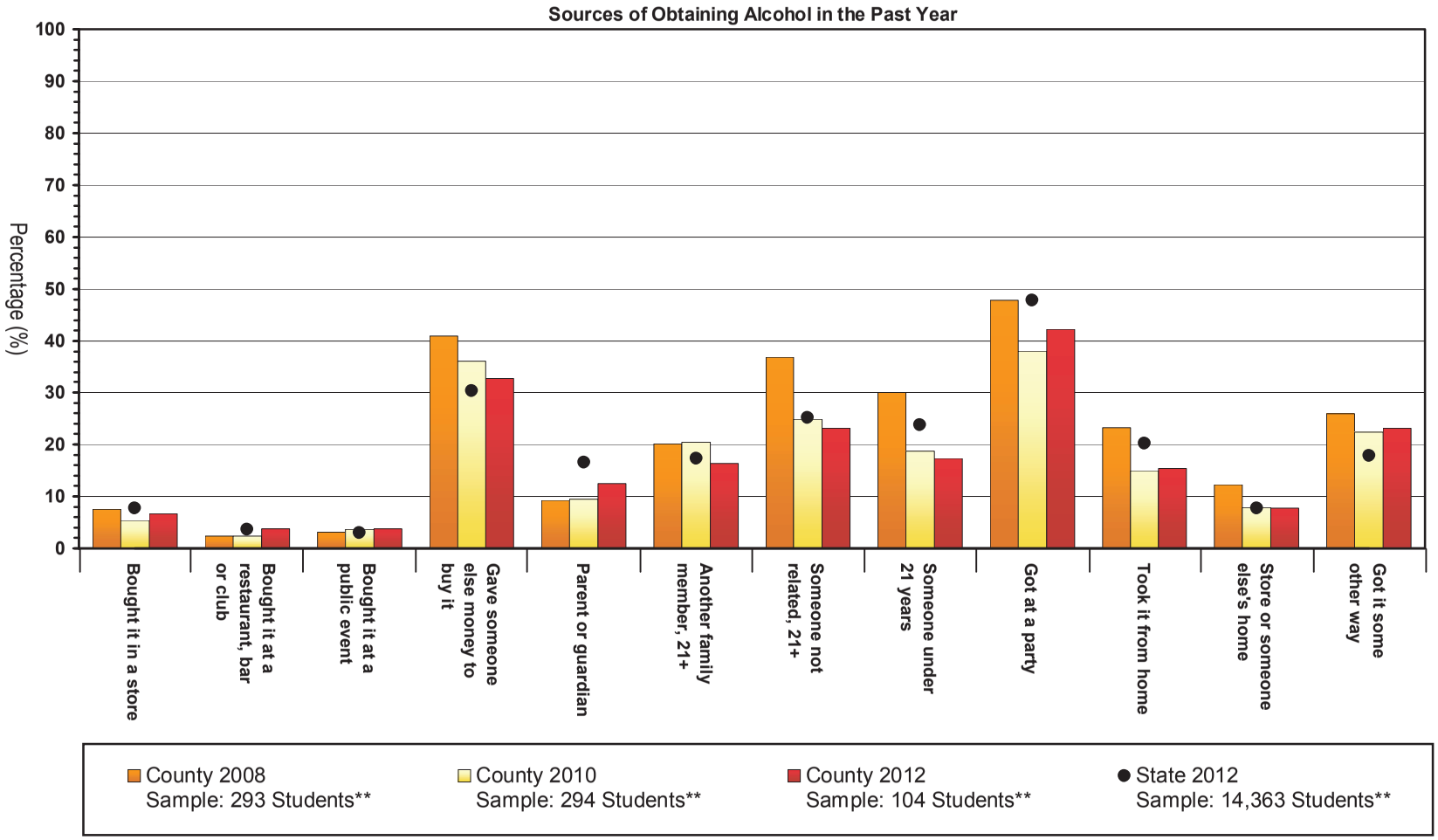
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2012 Coconino County, All Students Surveyed



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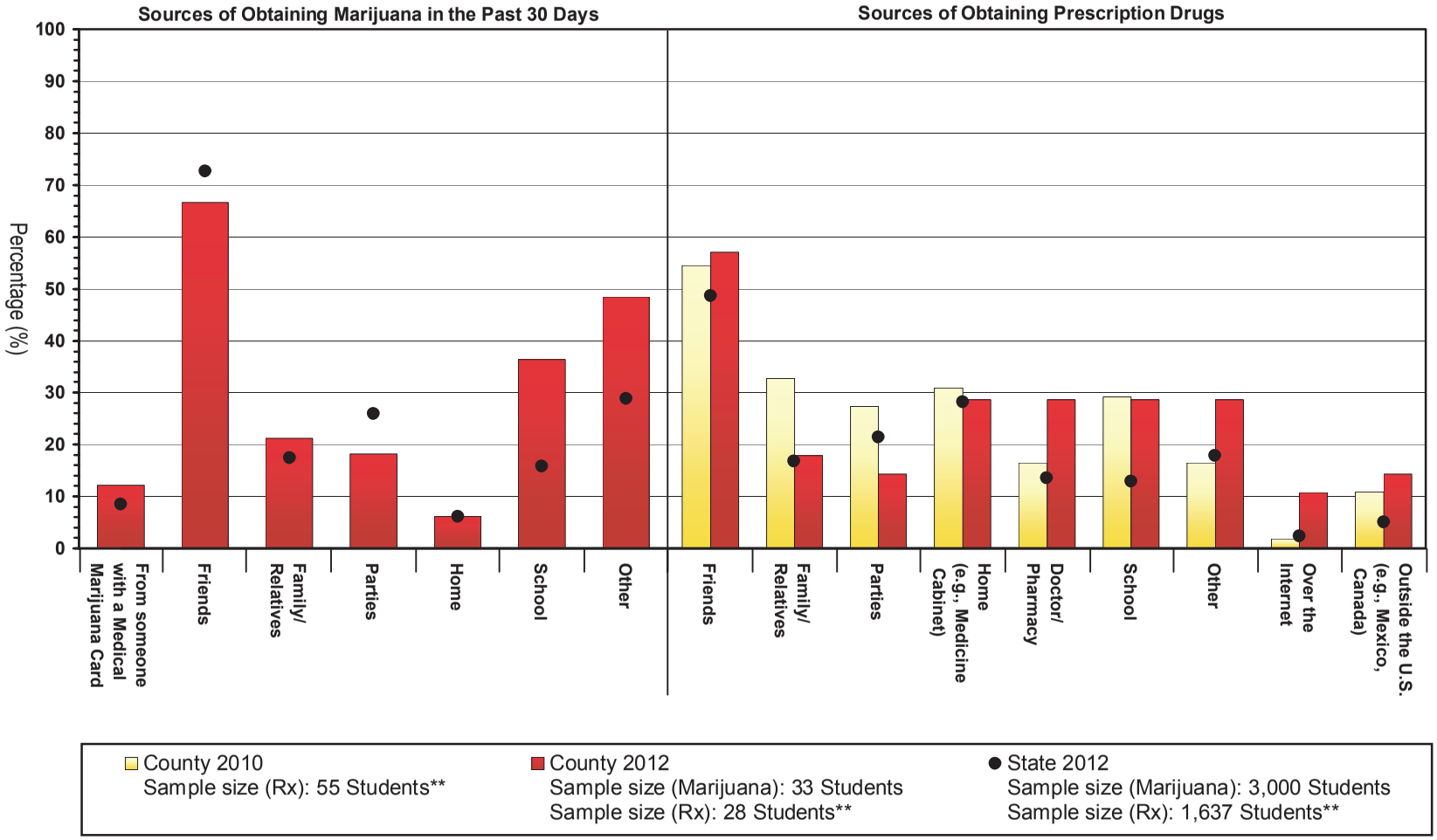
Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2012 Coconino County, Grade 8

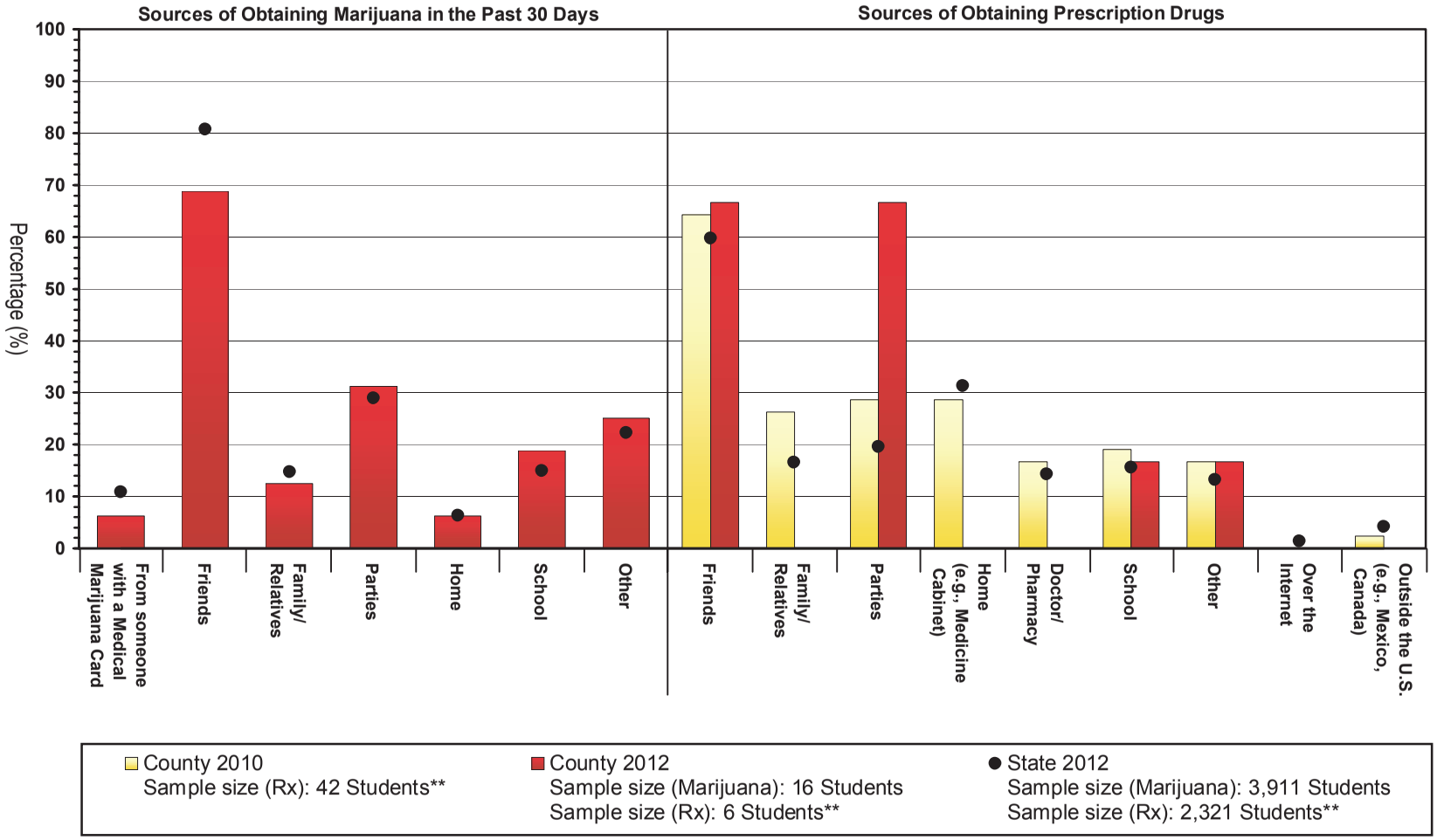


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Coconino County, Grade 10



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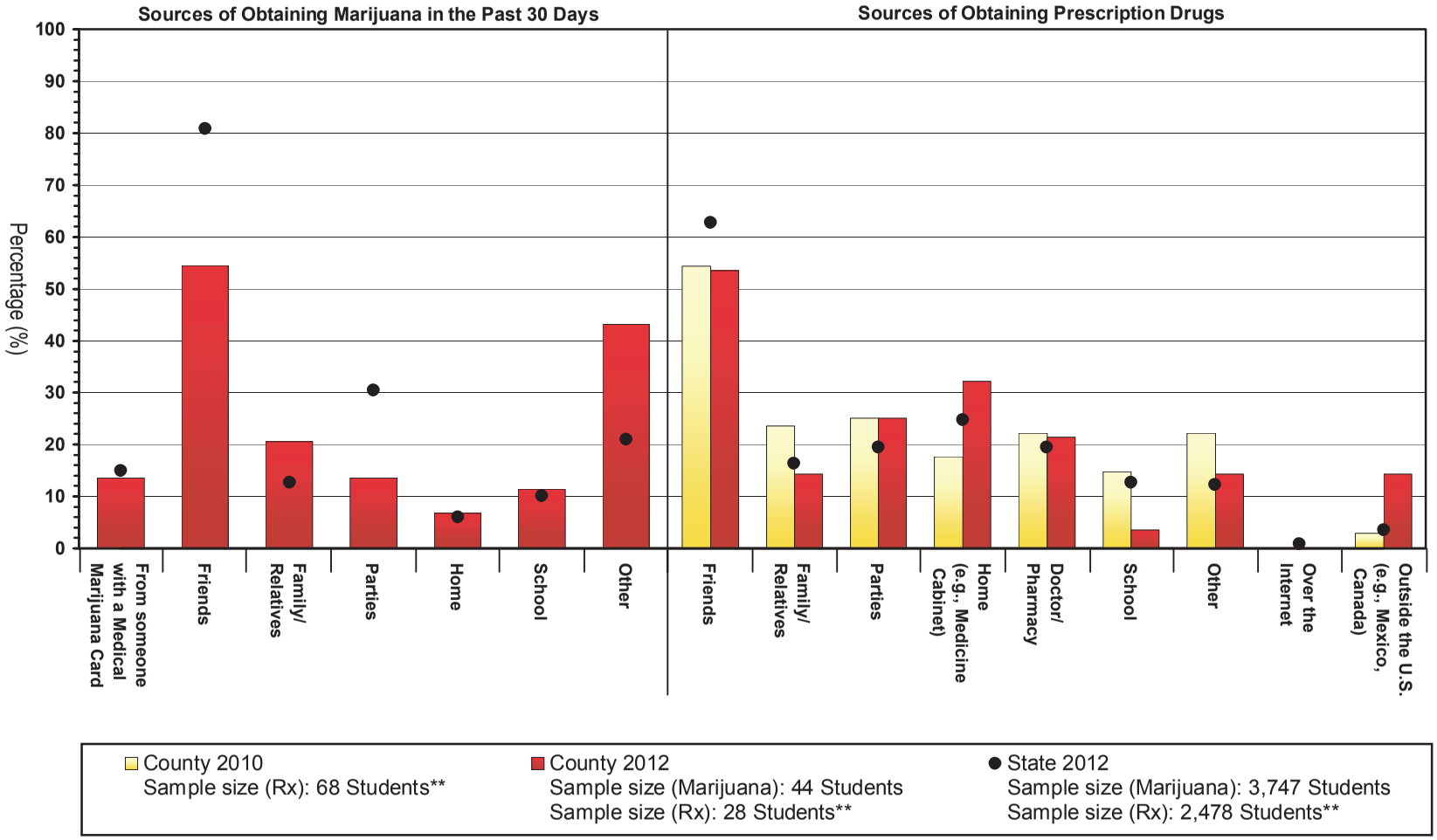
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2012 Coconino County, Grade 12



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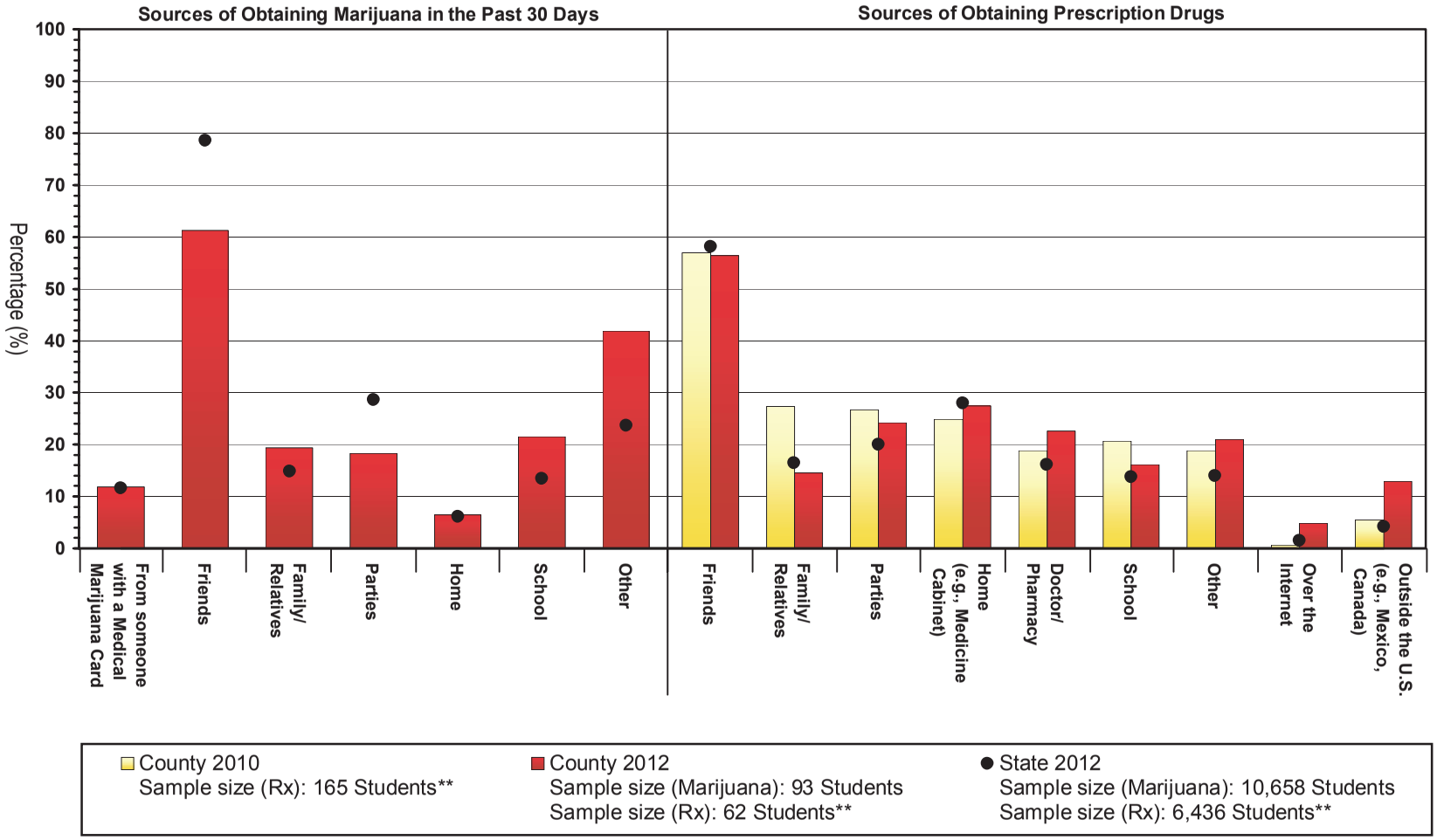
Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2012 Coconino County, All Students Surveyed



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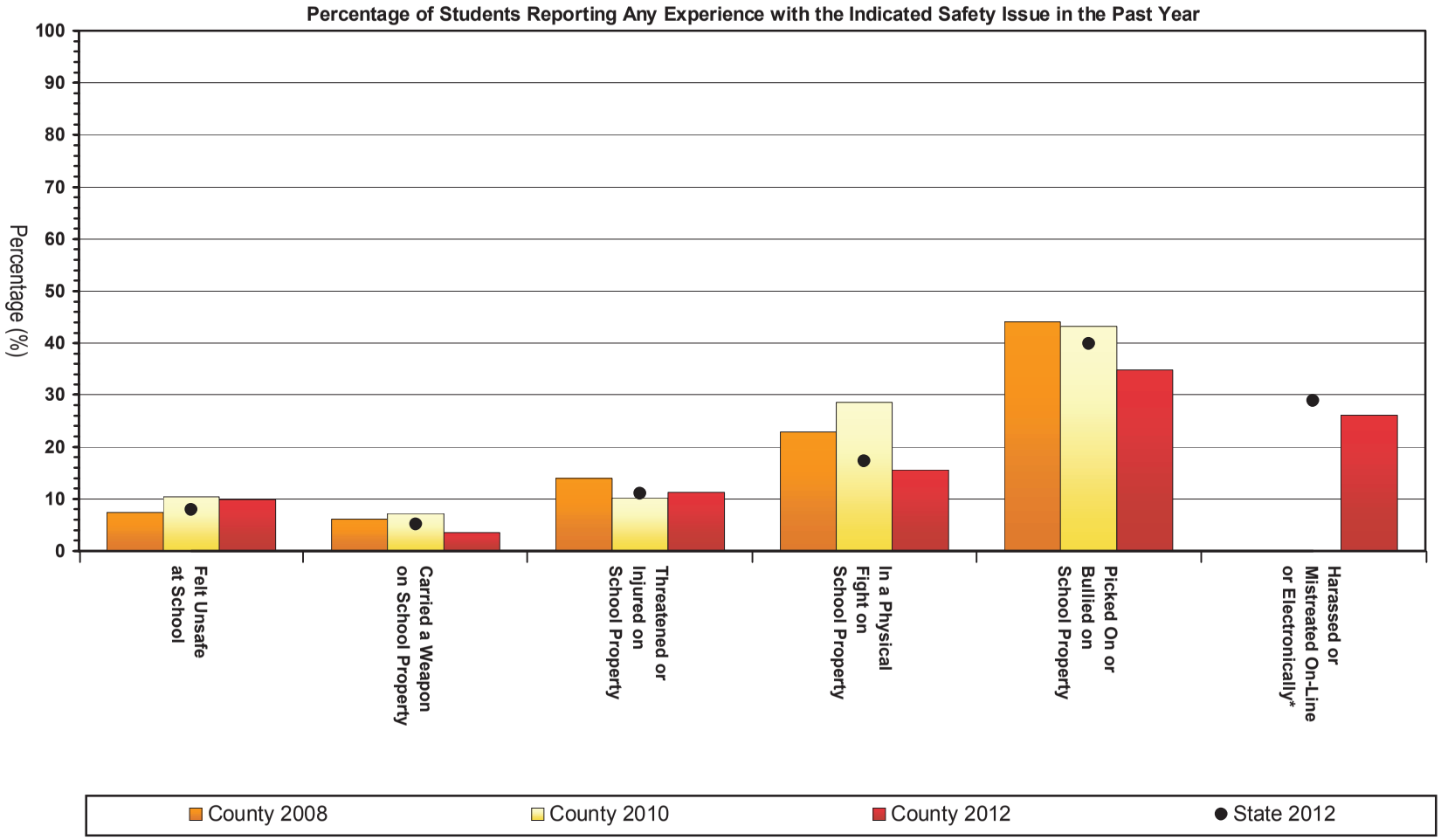
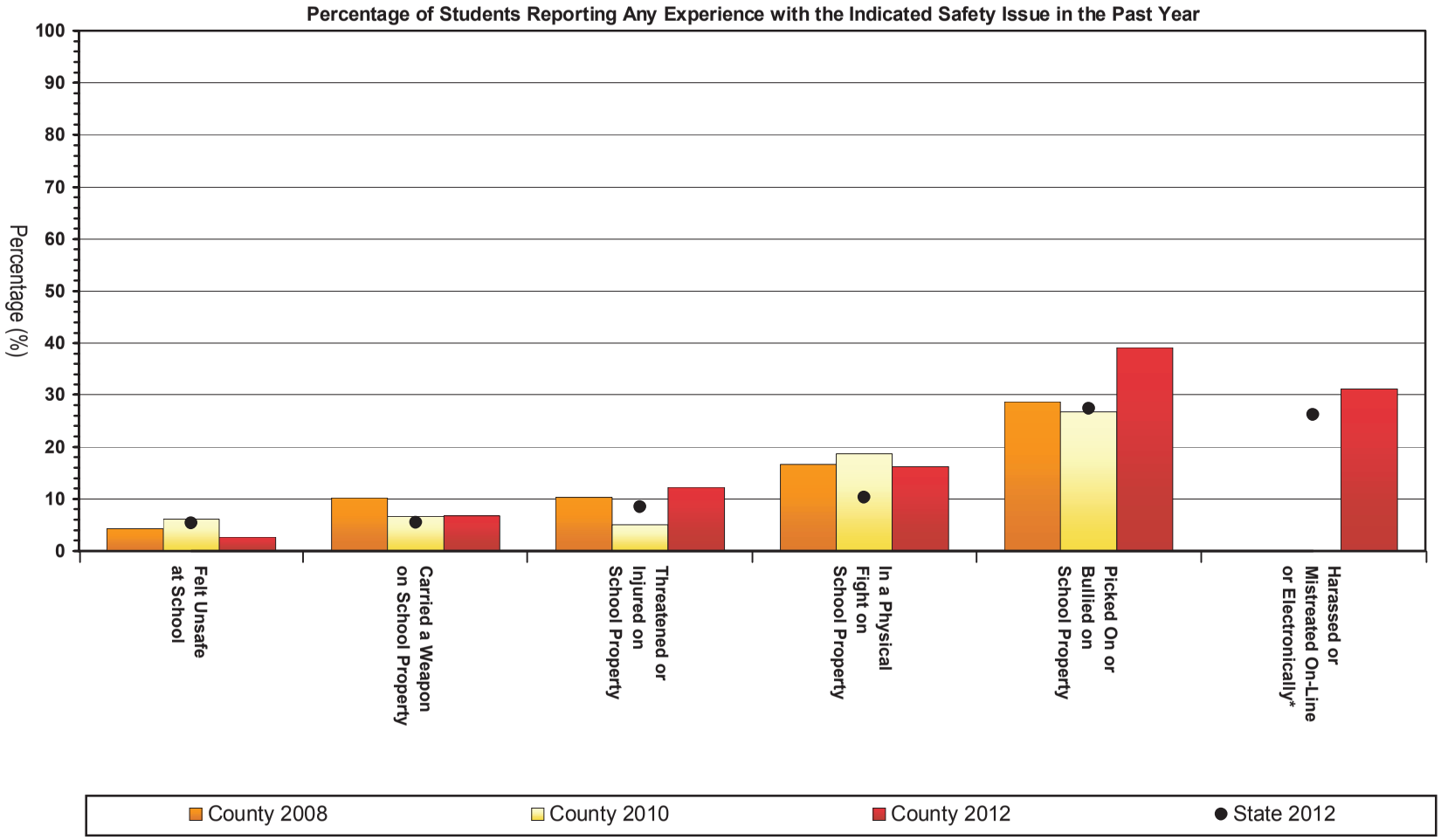
SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Coconino County, Grade 8



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

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Coconino County, Grade 10



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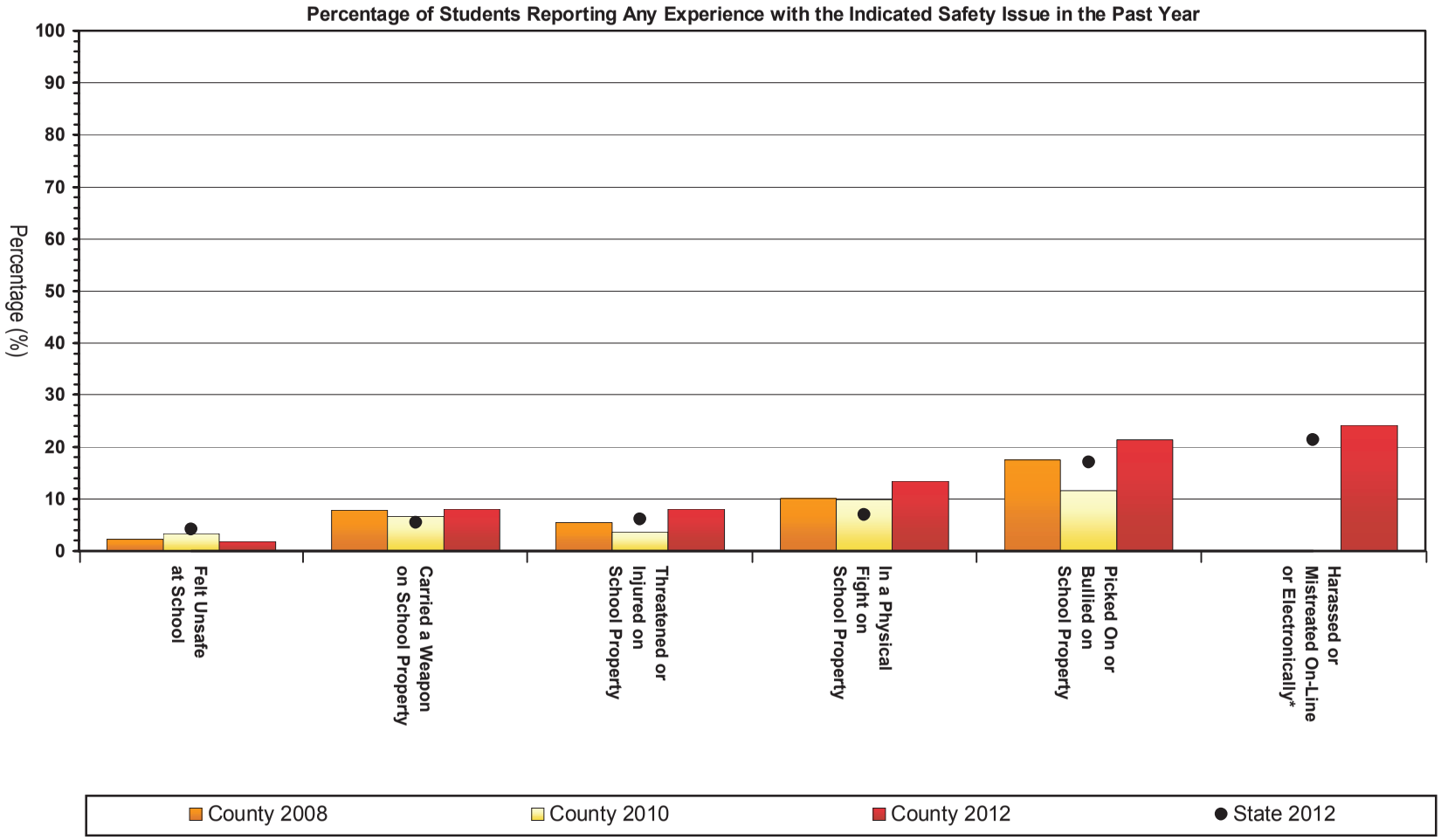
SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Coconino County, Grade 12



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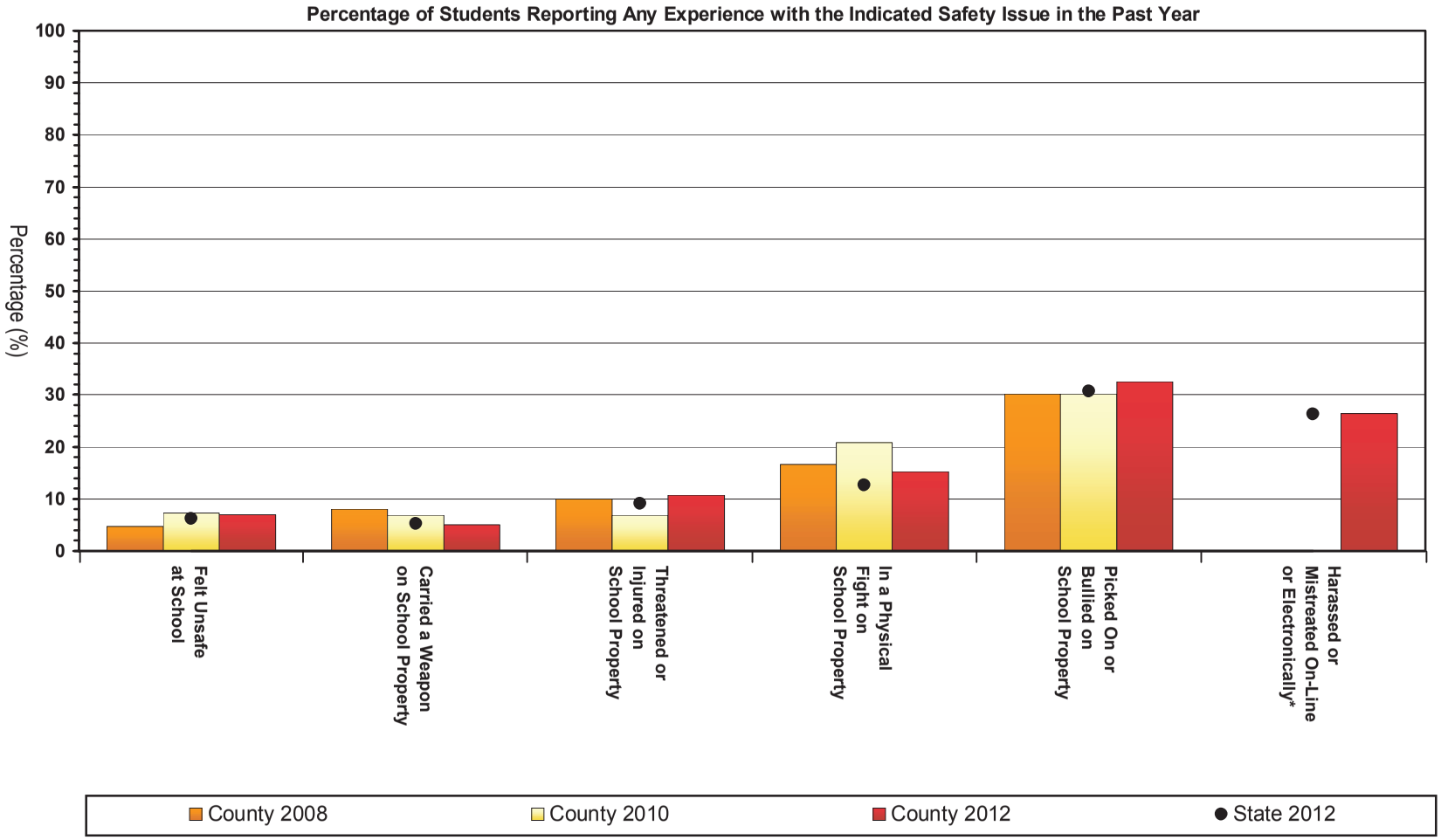
SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Coconino County, All Students Surveyed



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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.

Table 4. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	47.5	42.5	27.7	37.3	33.1	62.6	62.8	60.8	59.1	56.0	76.7	73.7	81.8	69.2	70.0	62.1	56.5	44.8	51.7	51.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	34.5	30.3	18.4	19.7	18.4	44.5	52.5	36.1	31.7	30.4	52.6	57.7	67.6	42.1	40.0	43.8	44.0	32.2	28.8	28.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	11.1	15.4	4.9	4.5	9.7	14.9	20.7	30.6	9.3	15.6	19.6	25.4	32.4	14.7	16.9	15.1	19.5	15.0	8.4	13.8
Marijuana	used marijuana?	19.9	22.9	14.8	16.2	16.4	36.4	43.7	39.2	34.7	34.5	50.6	53.3	60.9	44.8	45.5	35.5	36.9	28.9	28.7	31.0
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	2.5	3.0	0.7	1.7	3.3	5.0	3.9	5.4	5.2	6.0	9.5	7.9	17.3	8.4	8.3	5.6	4.5	5.1	4.4	5.7
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	3.9	2.3	0.7	1.5	2.2	8.0	5.6	5.4	3.9	3.3	12.1	11.8	13.6	7.4	5.2	8.0	5.7	4.3	3.7	3.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	14.4	18.2	7.5	11.4	13.1	12.8	11.0	12.2	9.4	10.1	10.4	8.2	12.7	7.4	8.1	12.6	13.5	9.4	9.8	10.6
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	2.2	2.1	0.0	0.6	1.3	4.0	1.7	2.7	1.5	2.1	6.1	4.9	3.6	1.8	2.1	4.1	2.7	1.2	1.2	1.8
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.7	1.2	1.8	1.1	2.7	1.4	1.2	2.9	2.6	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.5	0.8	1.2	1.2
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	3.6	3.0	1.3	2.8	2.6	5.5	4.5	8.1	7.4	6.6	7.8	11.6	17.3	10.4	8.0	5.6	5.7	5.9	6.1	5.5
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	0.3	1.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.4	2.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.5	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.6	2.4	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.5	1.2	1.8	1.1	2.7	1.8	1.4	1.7	2.3	0.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	15.6	11.2	5.9	8.8	n/a	21.4	17.5	16.2	15.6	n/a	27.2	21.9	29.1	20.7	13.0	21.3	15.8	12.7	13.8	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	4.2	3.1	2.3	2.0	5.2	6.3	4.0	5.4	6.6	9.0	4.1	5.3	10.0	9.9	12.2	4.9	3.9	4.5	5.3	8.6
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	9.2	8.4	3.0	4.4	n/a	10.6	7.6	6.8	8.0	n/a	11.9	8.6	11.8	10.0	n/a	10.5	8.2	5.5	6.9	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	21.2	17.1	9.5	11.1	n/a	25.2	21.7	18.9	18.8	n/a	31.5	25.5	32.7	23.9	n/a	25.9	20.6	16.2	16.6	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?	11.4	10.1	8.5	7.0	n/a	11.8	12.4	14.9	10.6	n/a	9.8	11.9	19.1	12.2	n/a	11.1	11.3	11.9	9.3	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	3.6	6.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	13.5	11.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	15.3	13.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.7	9.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 5. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	22.2	18.0	9.8	17.1	12.7	34.2	32.6	31.1	32.1	27.2	38.6	45.2	53.2	43.5	40.0	31.6	29.3	22.7	28.1	25.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	10.6	12.6	6.9	7.8	6.1	16.3	17.8	13.9	14.0	11.8	21.3	26.7	35.1	21.0	18.7	16.1	17.8	14.4	12.9	11.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	3.9	5.8	1.6	2.1	3.5	5.1	12.1	18.3	3.9	6.6	7.8	11.2	18.9	6.6	8.3	5.5	9.1	8.0	3.8	5.9
Marijuana	used marijuana?	10.0	10.3	5.0	7.7	7.2	16.9	19.1	18.9	17.7	17.6	21.5	25.1	35.5	22.5	22.6	16.1	16.7	13.9	14.3	15.2
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.7	1.0	2.5	1.1	0.0	1.7	1.4	3.2	2.0	4.5	2.3	1.6	2.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.3
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	2.2	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.8	2.8	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.7	2.3	3.3	3.6	2.1	1.1	2.5	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.8
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	3.9	6.9	2.6	4.2	3.2	2.0	3.4	0.0	2.0	1.7	2.6	2.0	3.6	1.3	1.0	2.8	4.6	2.5	2.8	2.1
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	0.6	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	2.3	1.7	2.7	1.7	1.6	0.3	2.0	5.5	2.0	2.3	1.1	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.4
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.8	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.4	0.6	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	7.6	4.2	3.0	4.5	n/a	8.8	7.0	5.4	7.3	n/a	9.9	8.6	12.8	7.9	3.6	8.8	6.2	5.6	6.2	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.1	1.7	0.3	0.9	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.4	2.7	3.1	0.0	2.3	3.6	3.0	3.7	0.7	1.8	1.2	2.0	2.8
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	3.1	3.6	1.0	1.9	n/a	2.0	2.8	0.0	3.3	n/a	4.1	2.6	3.6	3.2	n/a	3.0	3.1	1.4	2.7	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	9.8	7.6	3.9	5.7	n/a	9.8	10.1	6.8	9.3	n/a	11.6	10.9	14.5	10.0	n/a	10.4	9.2	6.7	7.9	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	5.9	3.6	4.0	n/a	5.8	5.1	8.1	4.9	n/a	4.9	5.3	9.2	4.3	n/a	5.4	5.5	5.5	4.4	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	1.7	3.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.4	5.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.0	5.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.3	4.5	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 6. Percentage of Students With Heavy ATOD Use

Drinking and Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	6.0	5.3	3.3	3.9	4.2	9.1	8.3	16.7	6.1	7.4	13.5	14.8	15.2	12.5	16.6	9.4	8.6	8.0	6.7	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	25.7	26.4	18.1	24.1	24.9	26.1	27.2	37.5	24.5	26.3	26.2	26.5	30.4	26.0	27.5	26.0	26.7	23.8	24.7	25.0

Binge Drinking

	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
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	11.3	4.0	8.7	6.4	21.7	18.8	22.2	17.5	14.7	23.6	26.4	23.2	26.5	21.6	19.2	17.4	11.1	15.7	13.6

Table 7. 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					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Been Drunk or High at School	12.9	15.3	8.7	10.4	7.5	22.0	27.6	19.7	19.8	15.0	24.1	30.3	31.2	21.6	17.7	19.7	22.9	15.4	15.9	13.3
Been Suspended from School	19.7	17.3	13.4	17.0	15.1	14.1	15.4	9.6	12.1	12.6	9.8	12.0	11.7	8.9	9.2	14.6	15.4	12.5	13.6	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	5.4	5.7	3.6	4.5	2.5	8.6	9.5	9.6	9.8	6.5	10.1	14.7	15.2	10.8	7.8	8.0	9.1	7.1	7.6	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	3.8	3.6	3.2	2.1	2.3	4.1	3.8	1.4	2.6	2.6	1.7	4.6	0.9	2.0	1.9	3.2	3.9	2.4	2.2	2.3
Been Arrested	9.0	7.9	4.8	5.5	5.2	10.4	10.0	4.2	7.0	6.7	12.1	13.3	11.6	7.0	6.1	10.5	9.9	6.3	6.3	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	17.4	17.7	9.0	11.2	16.0	15.4	13.6	12.3	9.7	15.1	9.2	13.3	10.8	7.7	11.9	14.2	15.3	9.9	9.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	8.9	5.5	5.8	5.7	4.8	6.6	7.0	6.8	5.2	5.2	9.2	8.2	6.4	5.9	5.2	8.2	6.6	6.0	5.6	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.4	0.0	1.2	0.9	1.2	2.0	0.0	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.9

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 8. 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					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Any Gambling	71.5	66.5	54.2	59.0	55.0	67.8	58.2	54.1	57.2	53.8	63.4	61.1	61.6	53.7	52.6	67.7	62.6	55.9	57.2	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	3.8	2.8	4.2	4.6	5.7	5.0	2.7	1.4	4.2	5.3	2.6	2.0	3.6	5.1	5.4	3.9	2.6	3.6	4.6	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	24.1	20.9	16.6	23.1	24.0	23.4	14.6	20.3	22.4	23.5	20.2	16.8	26.8	21.5	23.9	22.6	17.9	19.5	22.5	22.7
Bet on sports?	37.2	34.2	26.1	26.1	22.8	32.2	28.3	30.1	24.5	22.5	28.1	27.5	29.5	21.5	20.5	32.6	30.7	27.4	24.5	21.4
Played cards?	42.3	38.3	29.1	31.7	25.8	46.2	30.1	21.9	31.1	27.0	44.1	40.3	37.5	30.3	26.7	44.3	36.3	30.0	31.2	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?*	30.7	17.0	16.4	16.8	n/a	25.4	17.6	9.5	16.6	n/a	26.9	16.3	20.5	16.0	n/a	27.6	17.0	16.3	16.5	n/a
Played bingo?	29.6	26.5	26.8	25.7	22.7	26.9	21.4	13.5	19.6	17.7	13.1	13.1	19.6	13.2	14.0	23.5	21.5	23.2	20.8	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	4.9	4.2	2.3	4.9	4.5	3.8	3.0	6.8	4.1	4.0	3.2	2.0	2.7	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.2	3.0	4.3	4.2
Played a dice game?	27.6	24.7	19.3	24.4	12.1	26.2	17.5	17.6	20.5	11.2	21.4	19.0	21.4	16.1	10.0	25.2	21.1	19.6	21.2	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	33.0	36.5	25.0	25.6	20.1	30.5	28.5	31.1	24.3	20.5	26.7	23.9	28.6	22.1	18.8	30.1	30.9	26.7	24.4	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	7.1	5.7	5.6	4.8	4.6	4.3	3.8	4.1	4.5	4.7	4.0	5.2	3.6	4.0	4.6	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.7

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	39.9	34.3	35.8	36.8	36.6	36.7	43.6	46.5	42.8	42.8	50.2	48.5	57.5	48.1	47.0	41.9	40.7	42.3	41.6	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	39.1	31.6	29.3	32.1	32.8	36.7	40.4	39.4	39.3	39.6	36.7	35.1	42.5	37.1	32.8	37.4	35.1	33.8	35.6	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	33.3	30.4	27.4	34.3	29.4	38.8	36.0	33.8	42.3	40.5	49.7	39.7	49.5	43.5	42.7	40.6	34.5	33.4	39.2	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	39.2	33.7	32.2	34.6	39.8	26.6	23.7	31.0	22.8	29.9	31.0	31.4	39.0	29.1	34.8	31.9	30.1	33.5	29.5	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	45.2	38.4	47.1	42.5	41.9	40.7	37.4	30.0	37.2	40.3	44.6	37.1	40.8	39.4	39.8	43.3	37.7	43.1	40.0	40.7
Family Conflict	52.8	49.2	45.0	51.2	51.5	37.4	37.1	30.0	41.6	41.6	36.8	31.3	36.5	39.5	38.8	41.6	40.9	40.9	45.1	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	39.7	42.4	31.2	38.5	36.4	41.5	50.3	51.4	40.4	39.0	41.2	45.1	63.2	38.6	37.3	40.9	45.5	41.5	39.1	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	49.0	51.3	46.2	46.1	46.9	46.8	45.4	51.4	49.9	52.3	51.7	49.7	63.8	48.7	50.3	49.0	49.0	51.0	48.0	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	28.8	21.3	20.1	23.7	26.0	36.7	32.1	40.0	39.7	40.8	42.3	35.0	59.0	43.0	38.6	36.1	28.2	31.8	33.8	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	49.4	45.5	39.0	44.0	46.6	46.2	52.4	47.9	45.8	47.9	48.4	49.2	68.8	40.3	41.8	47.9	48.6	46.9	43.6	45.6
Low Commitment to School	42.9	37.2	44.1	40.2	38.0	36.7	31.7	29.7	45.9	41.7	44.7	30.5	49.1	46.4	42.9	41.2	33.8	43.1	43.4	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	36.8	41.2	33.0	37.1	39.0	42.1	42.3	45.8	40.6	45.5	40.2	40.3	44.6	36.8	43.6	39.8	41.3	37.6	38.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	40.2	35.3	26.2	34.2	33.7	43.5	43.3	43.2	35.7	37.0	45.2	45.9	59.5	35.5	35.4	43.0	40.4	36.1	35.0	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	32.4	33.3	18.6	24.0	24.0	37.1	37.3	32.4	27.5	27.3	38.2	36.8	49.1	27.8	28.8	35.9	35.4	27.6	26.0	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	45.2	42.7	32.2	36.8	36.2	48.7	45.8	46.6	41.4	44.9	47.8	46.6	50.0	37.8	41.9	47.3	44.6	38.3	38.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	28.6	29.3	18.6	26.1	22.6	34.0	33.0	30.1	36.1	33.6	32.0	36.2	42.9	35.8	32.7	31.6	32.1	25.8	31.4	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	39.0	51.9	53.4	50.2	37.1	37.7	40.2	45.8	51.4	35.7	45.4	49.0	65.1	56.3	40.3	40.5	47.7	54.9	52.1	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	54.5	62.9	50.3	50.2	50.3	51.0	60.3	47.9	47.2	52.0	46.1	56.3	64.0	45.6	49.0	50.6	60.4	53.0	48.2	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	38.5	38.8	34.7	35.7	30.8	39.6	45.5	38.4	39.0	36.2	33.9	43.4	46.8	34.8	32.3	37.5	42.0	38.0	36.5	33.2
Rewards for ASB	46.9	42.7	32.4	44.9	36.7	41.5	36.2	48.6	50.6	42.7	55.0	49.5	47.3	60.4	55.1	47.5	42.4	38.1	50.4	44.4
Gang Involvement	27.6	21.0	12.1	14.9	17.8	23.0	26.6	11.1	13.4	15.7	22.2	22.4	25.5	12.5	13.1	24.2	23.1	14.9	13.9	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	36.6	40.0	26.3	30.4	29.7	34.5	37.8	32.4	31.2	30.4	38.0	37.5	51.8	31.6	29.0	36.3	38.7	32.9	30.9	29.7

* 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.)

** State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	35.0	38.2	41.0	33.2	38.3	41.6	43.3	51.4	37.9	44.2	38.4	44.4	42.5	37.7	44.1	38.6	41.3	42.9	35.8	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	59.0	51.6	58.1	51.7	51.9	47.7	52.5	55.9	46.9	44.7	56.2	59.0	56.4	55.7	55.6	53.8	53.8	57.4	51.2	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	65.1	62.7	61.4	60.6	60.7	57.8	58.5	62.9	56.0	53.1	54.7	63.0	57.4	56.8	53.8	58.9	61.5	60.7	58.1	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	64.9	65.3	63.9	59.0	61.5	56.4	61.1	52.9	53.0	53.0	56.3	64.8	47.5	53.3	52.4	58.8	63.9	58.6	55.6	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	63.6	70.5	58.1	61.6	68.9	66.7	71.2	63.5	65.0	71.6	66.1	73.9	58.0	66.6	72.8	65.4	71.6	58.9	63.8	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	49.2	50.2	52.5	53.2	57.5	69.8	74.0	74.3	62.8	58.9	50.3	61.4	52.7	49.5	51.6	56.9	60.3	55.8	55.2	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	64.8	67.5	73.0	65.1	64.6	72.1	75.3	76.4	71.5	68.0	59.1	61.8	58.9	58.5	53.8	65.6	68.4	70.3	65.4	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	51.5	58.0	42.2	50.1	58.8	62.1	62.9	58.9	55.2	60.7	57.0	68.9	50.9	54.9	59.3	57.0	62.3	46.6	52.8	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	45.4	47.9	38.7	43.0	40.8	43.9	43.8	52.1	50.3	46.1	43.3	44.4	32.1	45.1	42.6	44.2	45.8	39.2	45.7	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	61.3	66.4	63.6	59.3	62.5	66.3	69.0	62.2	61.8	59.9	55.5	63.6	54.5	55.2	51.8	61.3	66.5	61.4	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection*	52.2	62.9	62.0	51.3	52.8	65.0	66.8	71.6	59.5	52.5	58.3	67.8	58.0	56.7	50.5	58.6	65.3	62.5	55.0	52.0

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 11. 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				All Students Surveyed†			
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*64*	*82*	*31*	*3,700*	*111*	*97*	*27*	*5,007*	*118*	*115*	*46*	*5,656*	*293*	*294*	*104*	*14,363*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	1.6	3.7	9.7	5.6	6.3	3.1	3.7	6.2	11.9	8.7	6.5	10.4	7.5	5.4	6.7	7.7
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	0.0	1.2	9.7	3.4	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.7	5.9	3.5	2.2	4.7	2.4	2.4	3.8	3.7
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	3.1	3.7	9.7	3.7	3.6	2.1	0.0	2.9	2.5	5.2	2.2	2.7	3.1	3.7	3.8	3.0
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	29.7	26.8	22.6	17.3	45.0	29.9	37.0	29.8	43.2	47.8	37.0	39.3	41.0	36.1	32.7	30.3
My parent or guardian gave it to me	10.9	7.3	9.7	19.5	12.6	10.3	14.8	16.0	5.1	10.4	13.0	15.3	9.2	9.5	12.5	16.6
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	23.4	23.2	16.1	19.2	17.1	25.8	14.8	17.1	21.2	13.9	17.4	16.3	20.1	20.4	16.3	17.3
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	25.0	13.4	22.6	17.2	34.2	25.8	14.8	24.5	45.8	32.2	28.3	31.1	36.9	24.8	23.1	25.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	35.9	14.6	29.0	22.9	27.9	21.6	7.4	25.8	28.8	19.1	15.2	22.7	30.0	18.7	17.3	23.8
I got it at a party	39.1	35.4	35.5	37.2	47.7	38.1	44.4	49.4	52.5	40.0	45.7	53.5	47.8	38.1	42.3	47.9
I took it from home	29.7	29.3	29.0	26.8	29.7	13.4	7.4	22.2	13.6	6.1	10.9	14.0	23.2	15.0	15.4	20.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home	10.9	11.0	16.1	8.8	18.0	8.2	3.7	9.2	7.6	5.2	4.3	5.6	12.3	7.8	7.7	7.7
I got it some other way	37.5	30.5	38.7	25.4	25.2	24.7	11.1	17.8	20.3	14.8	19.6	13.2	25.9	22.4	23.1	17.9

* 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.*, 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. 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		All Students Surveyed†	
	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*33*	*3,000*	*16*	*3,911*	*44*	*3,747*	*93*	*10,658*
I got it from someone with a Medical Marijuana Card	12.1	8.5	6.2	10.9	13.6	14.9	11.8	11.6
Friends	66.7	72.7	68.8	80.8	54.5	80.9	61.3	78.6
Family/Relatives	21.2	17.4	12.5	14.7	20.5	12.7	19.4	14.8
Parties	18.2	25.9	31.2	28.9	13.6	30.4	18.3	28.6
Home	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.8	6.0	6.5	6.1
School	36.4	15.8	18.8	14.9	11.4	10.1	21.5	13.4
Other	48.5	28.8	25.0	22.3	43.2	21.0	41.9	23.7

* 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. Students indicating they did not use marijuana 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 13. 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			All Students Surveyed†		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*55*	*28*	*1,637*	*42*	*6*	*2,321*	*68*	*28*	*2,478*	*165*	*62*	*6,436*
Friends	54.5	57.1	48.7	64.3	66.7	59.8	54.4	53.6	62.8	57.0	56.5	58.2
Family/Relatives	32.7	17.9	16.8	26.2	0.0	16.6	23.5	14.3	16.3	27.3	14.5	16.5
Parties	27.3	14.3	21.4	28.6	66.7	19.6	25.0	25.0	19.5	26.7	24.2	20.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	30.9	28.6	28.2	28.6	0.0	31.3	17.6	32.1	24.7	24.8	27.4	28.0
Doctor/Pharmacy	16.4	28.6	13.5	16.7	0.0	14.3	22.1	21.4	19.5	18.8	22.6	16.1
School	29.1	28.6	12.9	19.0	16.7	15.6	14.7	3.6	12.7	20.6	16.1	13.8
Other	16.4	28.6	17.8	16.7	16.7	13.2	22.1	14.3	12.3	18.8	21.0	14.0
Over the Internet	1.8	10.7	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	4.8	1.5
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	10.9	14.3	5.1	2.4	0.0	4.2	2.9	14.3	3.6	5.5	12.9	4.2

* Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs.

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

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.,* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 14. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed*			
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
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	86.0	89.8	88.7	88.9	89.7	95.0	87.8	91.5	94.5	96.4	92.0	93.9	90.0	93.1	89.3	90.9
	1 time	7.1	4.0	3.5	5.0	4.8	4.1	6.8	3.5	2.3	2.0	5.4	2.4	4.8	3.5	4.4	3.9
	2-3 times	4.4	3.8	4.5	3.0	4.0	0.3	1.4	2.1	1.4	1.3	1.8	1.4	3.3	2.1	3.4	2.4
	4-5 times	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.8
	6-7 times	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5
	8-9 times	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3
	10-11 times	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
	12 or more times	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.6	2.7	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.6	1.2
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	77.1	71.5	84.4	82.7	83.4	81.3	83.8	89.7	89.9	90.1	86.6	93.0	83.4	79.2	84.8	87.3
	1 time	11.6	12.6	8.9	9.1	9.3	12.1	12.2	5.6	5.8	6.9	7.1	3.5	8.9	11.0	9.0	6.7
	2-3 times	6.4	9.4	4.8	5.1	4.5	4.7	4.1	2.5	2.9	2.3	5.4	1.7	4.6	6.2	4.8	3.5
	4-5 times	3.0	3.6	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.5	1.9	0.6	0.8
	6-7 times	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
	8-9 times	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.3
	10-11 times	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	0.6	1.3	0.3	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.8
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	55.9	56.8	65.1	60.1	71.4	73.3	60.8	72.6	82.5	88.4	78.6	82.9	69.8	69.9	67.5	69.3
	1 time	14.0	14.1	6.4	9.9	11.6	8.6	9.5	6.9	4.9	3.3	2.7	4.5	10.3	9.7	6.0	7.7
	2-3 times	12.9	10.8	11.9	12.0	6.3	7.2	9.5	8.4	5.2	5.3	8.0	5.2	8.1	8.3	10.6	9.3
	4-5 times	4.7	5.1	5.4	4.9	3.0	4.4	6.8	3.5	2.6	1.0	5.4	2.1	3.4	3.9	5.6	3.8
	6-7 times	1.1	3.0	2.2	2.3	1.8	0.8	5.4	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.4	1.9
	8-9 times	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.3
	10-11 times	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5
	12 or more times	7.7	7.4	7.1	8.5	4.5	4.2	6.8	5.1	3.4	1.3	4.5	3.1	5.2	4.9	6.4	6.2
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	92.6	89.6	90.1	92.1	95.7	93.9	97.3	94.6	97.7	96.7	98.2	95.8	95.3	92.7	93.0	93.8
	1 day	4.4	5.5	4.2	3.8	2.3	3.3	2.7	2.7	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.9	2.7	3.8	3.2	3.0
	2-3 days	1.9	2.5	2.2	2.4	0.8	2.2	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.8	1.6	1.9
	4-5 days	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6
	6 or more days	0.5	1.7	2.9	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	1.2	1.8	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	93.9	92.8	96.5	94.8	89.8	93.3	93.2	94.5	92.2	93.4	91.9	94.5	91.9	93.1	95.0	94.7
	1 day	3.6	4.3	1.9	2.3	3.3	2.2	2.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.7	1.3	2.9	3.0	2.2	1.8
	2-3 days	1.4	2.1	0.3	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.1	1.4	1.3	0.4	1.1
	4-5 days	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.5
	6 or more days	1.1	0.6	1.3	1.4	4.3	2.8	2.7	2.4	4.3	3.9	5.4	2.6	3.3	2.1	2.4	2.0
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	n/a	73.9	71.1	n/a	n/a	68.9	73.8	n/a	n/a	75.9	78.7	n/a	n/a	73.6	73.7
	1 time	n/a	n/a	10.8	9.0	n/a	n/a	6.8	7.1	n/a	n/a	6.2	5.7	n/a	n/a	9.2	7.6
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	6.1	8.6	n/a	n/a	14.9	8.4	n/a	n/a	9.8	7.0	n/a	n/a	8.2	8.1
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	2.5	3.7	n/a	n/a	2.7	3.2	n/a	n/a	2.7	2.7	n/a	n/a	2.6	3.3
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	1.9	1.6	n/a	n/a	1.4	1.6	n/a	n/a	0.9	1.2	n/a	n/a	1.6	1.5
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	1.0	1.2	n/a	n/a	2.7	1.1	n/a	n/a	0.9	0.8	n/a	n/a	1.2	1.1
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.3	0.6	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.9	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.4	0.5
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	3.5	4.3	n/a	n/a	2.7	4.3	n/a	n/a	2.7	3.4	n/a	n/a	3.2	4.1

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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

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

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		All Students Surveyed†		Male ††		Female ††	
			Percent	Sample	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...)*	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	62.6	302	58.3	72	58.7	109	61.1	483	59.1	254	63.6	225
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	74.8	305	83.3	72	86.2	109	78.6	486	78.8	255	78.9	227
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	69.9	302	73.2	71	54.2	107	66.9	480	64.1	251	70.2	225
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	96.6	294	85.7	70	71.4	105	89.3	469	91.0	244	87.3	221
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	97.3	294	95.7	70	79.0	105	93.0	469	94.3	244	91.4	221
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	96.9	287	91.4	70	82.7	104	92.8	461	92.9	241	92.6	216
Perception of Peer Disapproval* *(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	89.4	310	71.2	73	61.3	111	80.4	494	80.7	259	79.7	231
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	90.4	311	86.3	73	63.4	112	83.7	496	84.2	259	82.8	233
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	87.8	311	79.5	73	57.7	111	79.8	495	80.6	258	78.5	233
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	9.8	307	31.1	74	53.2	109	22.7	490	20.6	257	25.3	229
		Cigarettes	6.9	303	13.9	72	35.1	111	14.4	486	14.5	256	14.6	226
		Marijuana	5.0	301	18.9	74	35.5	107	13.9	482	13.8	253	14.2	225
Average Age of Onset**														
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
(How old were you when you first...)	had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor?	Alcohol	31.1	312	66.2	74	83.0	112	48.0	498	46.5	260	50.4	234
		Average age:	11.1 years		12.3 years		13.4 years		12.2 years		11.9 years		12.5 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	17.7	311	39.2	74	72.3	112	33.2	497	37.1	259	29.5	234
		Average age:	11.1 years		11.5 years		12.8 years		12.0 years		12.0 years		12.0 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	14.8	311	39.2	74	65.2	112	29.8	497	31.3	259	28.6	234
		Average age:	11.9 years		13.2 years		13.8 years		13.1 years		13.0 years		13.2 years	

* For Past 30-Day Use, Perception of Risk, and Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, 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.

** For Average Age of Onset, the "Sample" column represents the overall sample size: the total number of people that responded to the questions about Age of Onset. This includes responses that are not used to calculate the average age of onset (i.e., youth that have never used alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana). The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample reporting any age of first use for the specified substance. "Average age" is calculated by averaging the ages of first use of students reporting any use.

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

†† 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.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
alcohol?	Never	71.0	75.4	72.9	53.9	45.8	53.1	40.5	27.9	41.6	58.1	60.2	59.4
	Once	13.4	11.8	12.1	13.8	16.7	13.7	16.1	21.6	12.9	14.2	14.8	12.8
	2-3 times	8.1	8.5	8.5	18.8	18.1	17.0	23.0	23.4	20.1	15.2	13.3	13.9
	4-6 times	3.6	1.0	3.1	5.3	13.9	7.3	9.5	13.5	11.5	5.6	5.7	6.4
	7-10 times	1.1	0.7	1.1	2.8	2.8	3.2	4.6	5.4	4.7	2.5	2.0	2.6
	More than 10 times	2.7	2.6	2.3	5.3	2.8	5.7	6.2	8.1	9.2	4.4	3.9	5.0
cigarettes?	Never	75.0	82.8	82.8	65.0	72.2	73.3	65.0	54.1	65.7	69.4	74.7	75.7
	Once	10.4	8.6	8.2	11.2	9.7	10.1	7.9	12.6	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.2
	2-3 times	7.2	3.3	4.6	10.6	9.7	6.8	8.6	15.3	8.9	8.6	7.0	6.3
	4-6 times	3.6	2.0	1.7	3.9	4.2	3.2	6.3	5.4	4.4	4.4	3.1	2.8
	7-10 times	0.9	0.7	0.8	4.8	1.4	1.8	2.0	2.7	2.2	2.4	1.2	1.4
	More than 10 times	2.8	2.6	1.9	4.5	2.8	4.8	10.2	9.9	8.7	5.2	4.3	4.4
marijuana?	Never	73.1	74.7	74.3	56.0	54.2	57.4	54.2	45.0	53.8	63.2	64.9	64.3
	Once	9.8	8.9	8.4	14.0	13.9	10.8	12.0	9.0	10.9	11.6	9.7	9.7
	2-3 times	5.7	6.2	6.5	8.1	8.3	11.1	9.3	11.7	11.4	7.3	7.8	9.1
	4-6 times	3.0	3.0	3.5	6.2	5.6	6.7	6.0	11.7	6.8	4.7	5.3	5.3
	7-10 times	2.7	2.0	2.1	5.0	9.7	3.8	6.0	2.7	3.8	4.2	3.3	3.0
	More than 10 times	5.7	5.3	5.2	10.6	8.3	10.4	12.6	19.8	13.3	8.9	9.0	8.7
other drugs?	Never	89.0	89.1	88.4	84.9	84.5	82.9	84.1	80.0	82.1	86.5	86.4	85.2
	Once	4.6	4.3	5.3	5.9	4.2	7.3	6.6	6.4	6.6	5.5	4.7	6.2
	2-3 times	3.2	2.0	2.6	4.5	4.2	4.2	4.3	7.3	4.8	3.9	3.5	3.6
	4-6 times	0.6	0.3	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.3	1.8	2.2	1.4	0.8	1.7
	7-10 times	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.1	0.8	1.0	0.9
	More than 10 times	1.9	3.0	1.7	2.2	4.2	2.8	1.7	4.5	3.2	1.9	3.5	2.4
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	57.4	61.0	55.7	59.0	64.7	49.1	61.4	61.0	52.7	58.9
	Once	16.9	18.8	15.1	11.5	17.1	13.7	12.7	17.3	12.1	14.2	18.2	13.9
	2-3 times	10.6	16.1	12.5	8.3	12.9	13.2	11.3	12.7	12.7	10.1	14.9	12.8
	4-6 times	3.8	3.3	4.8	6.9	8.6	5.1	4.0	4.5	5.4	4.8	4.3	5.0
	7-10 times	0.9	1.0	2.1	1.7	0.0	2.2	0.7	5.5	2.3	1.1	1.9	2.2
	More than 10 times	8.9	7.6	8.1	10.6	5.7	6.8	6.7	10.9	6.2	8.8	8.1	7.2

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	35.7	31.7	28.2	26.9	24.6	32.1	29.7	34.9	34.1	31.5	31.4	30.8
	Once	16.5	11.3	12.4	17.8	15.9	15.2	17.2	16.5	15.5	17.1	13.2	14.0
	Twice	5.6	4.0	4.6	9.6	10.1	7.1	12.5	15.6	8.9	8.6	7.5	6.4
	Three times	3.5	3.3	2.6	5.1	5.8	3.7	6.8	2.8	4.4	4.8	3.6	3.4
	Four or more times	3.3	8.3	5.5	13.9	7.2	8.1	13.9	11.9	9.1	9.2	9.0	7.2
	I never got offers	35.5	41.3	46.8	26.6	36.2	33.8	19.9	18.3	28.0	28.8	35.4	38.2
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	37.2	31.3	31.7	34.1	28.6	34.9	38.5	37.3	37.2	36.6	32.3	34.0
	Once	13.8	11.1	9.7	15.5	11.4	13.2	16.2	15.5	14.5	14.9	12.2	12.0
	Twice	6.0	4.7	4.7	9.5	12.9	7.5	12.5	6.4	8.6	8.7	6.3	6.5
	Three times	3.1	4.0	2.6	6.0	8.6	4.3	6.1	11.8	4.8	4.7	6.5	3.7
	Four or more times	3.7	6.1	4.4	8.6	4.3	6.5	7.8	9.1	7.1	6.2	6.5	5.7
	I never got offers	36.1	42.8	47.0	26.4	34.3	33.6	18.9	20.0	27.8	28.8	36.3	38.1
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	40.8	38.4	34.0	37.4	29.0	43.7	47.5	44.5	50.0	41.5	38.4	40.9
	Once	11.5	5.7	8.8	16.0	21.7	10.2	14.9	11.8	10.1	13.7	9.5	9.5
	Twice	3.7	3.7	3.1	4.9	4.3	4.0	6.8	8.2	4.3	4.8	4.8	3.7
	Three times	3.3	4.0	2.2	5.4	1.4	2.5	3.1	5.5	2.3	3.9	4.0	2.3
	Four or more times	4.1	5.7	4.5	8.3	7.2	5.1	6.8	9.1	4.8	6.1	6.7	4.8
	I never got offers	36.5	42.4	47.5	28.0	36.2	34.6	21.0	20.9	28.6	30.0	36.6	38.9
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	40.9	37.7	36.8	49.0	35.7	47.6	53.0	50.5	53.8	46.5	40.4	44.3
	Once	11.6	7.7	7.1	7.1	11.4	8.0	12.5	11.7	7.6	10.5	9.2	7.5
	Twice	3.5	2.7	2.7	4.3	5.7	3.3	5.1	8.1	3.7	4.2	4.4	3.1
	Three times	2.9	3.7	1.8	3.4	2.9	2.3	3.4	3.6	2.1	3.2	3.6	2.0
	Four or more times	3.7	5.4	3.7	8.5	8.6	4.1	5.4	5.4	3.9	5.6	5.9	3.9
	I never got offers	37.3	42.8	47.9	27.6	35.7	34.8	20.6	20.7	29.0	30.1	36.6	39.2

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	80.3	85.3	85.4	83.8	86.3	86.9	82.7	83.8	87.7	82.0	85.1	86.4
	1 or 2 times	7.8	7.7	7.2	8.6	4.1	5.9	6.8	4.5	5.3	7.8	6.4	6.3
	3 to 5 times	3.6	2.6	3.2	1.6	4.1	2.8	4.2	5.4	2.7	3.2	3.4	2.9
	6 to 9 times	2.3	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.3	2.9	1.8	1.3	2.2	1.2	1.4
	10 to 19 times	2.3	0.6	0.9	1.6	0.0	0.8	2.0	1.8	0.8	2.0	0.8	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	40+ times	2.6	2.6	1.3	2.7	2.7	1.5	0.0	1.8	1.5	2.0	2.4	1.4
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	32.1	52.1	39.2	36.3	52.1	43.7	45.4	55.4	55.3	36.8	52.8	44.4
	1 or 2 times	29.5	27.2	27.7	28.7	19.2	24.2	23.5	17.9	21.5	27.8	23.9	25.2
	3 to 5 times	15.0	10.5	16.3	15.7	16.4	17.1	16.3	14.3	12.8	15.6	12.2	15.6
	6 to 9 times	8.6	3.8	7.7	8.7	5.5	7.2	4.9	8.0	5.1	7.7	5.0	6.9
	10 to 19 times	5.3	3.5	3.8	6.0	2.7	3.5	4.6	1.8	2.5	5.3	3.0	3.4
	20 to 29 times	3.8	0.3	1.7	1.6	0.0	1.4	2.0	0.9	1.1	2.7	0.4	1.5
	30 to 39 times	0.9	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.5
	40+ times	4.7	1.9	3.0	1.9	2.7	2.3	2.6	0.9	1.5	3.3	1.8	2.4
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	83.2	90.7	87.6	83.5	90.4	90.2	87.9	89.3	91.9	84.5	90.4	89.4
	1 or 2 times	9.0	6.1	7.1	10.0	4.1	5.5	5.5	8.9	4.6	8.5	6.4	6.0
	3 to 5 times	1.9	1.6	2.3	1.9	4.1	1.9	2.6	0.0	1.6	2.1	1.6	2.0
	6 to 9 times	2.3	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.6	0.4	0.9
	10 to 19 times	1.3	0.3	0.6	1.6	0.0	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.2	0.5
	20 to 29 times	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3
	30 to 39 times	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2
	40+ times	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.6
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	89.8	95.2	90.4	88.9	91.8	92.1	92.7	92.0	93.5	90.3	94.0	91.7
	1 or 2 times	6.2	3.2	6.0	7.6	5.5	4.8	3.3	4.5	3.8	5.9	3.8	5.1
	3 to 5 times	1.7	1.0	1.5	0.8	0.0	1.2	2.6	2.7	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.3
	6 to 9 times	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6
	10 to 19 times	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.2	0.4
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6

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			All Students Surveyed*		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	88.7	89.3	87.6	87.3	86.5	83.7	77.7	72.1	80.3	85.5	85.0	84.6
Friends	5.7	5.2	3.0	7.6	5.4	7.8	12.3	13.5	10.8	8.0	7.1	6.4
Family/Relatives	3.4	1.6	1.0	3.1	0.0	2.2	5.3	3.6	2.8	3.8	1.8	1.8
Parties	2.9	1.3	1.3	3.4	5.4	2.6	5.7	6.3	3.4	3.7	3.0	2.2
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	3.2	2.6	1.8	3.4	0.0	4.1	4.0	8.1	4.2	3.5	3.5	3.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	1.7	2.6	0.8	2.0	0.0	1.9	5.0	5.4	3.3	2.6	2.8	1.8
School	3.1	2.6	0.8	2.3	1.4	2.0	3.3	0.9	2.2	2.9	2.0	1.5
Other	1.7	2.6	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.7	5.0	3.6	2.1	2.6	2.6	1.5
Over the Internet	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.7	3.6	0.6	0.8	1.6	0.5

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	2008/2010 AYS	2012 AYS	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?	used heroin?	Cautiously comparable across years.
Other Club Drugs	*n/a*	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	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?		In 2006 there was a prescription drugs question with several examples (some of which overlapped examples from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions). Starting in 2008, the single prescription drug question was dropped in favor of more specific questions. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure.

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

Apache, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties
Jacque Gencarelle
Northern Arizona Regional Behavioral Health Authority (NARBHA)
928-226-6396

Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Gila, La Paz, Pinal, Yuma and Santa Cruz Counties
Linda Weinberg
Cenpatico of Arizona
866-495-6738

Maricopa County
Juan Aristizabal
Magellan Health Services of Arizona
602-797-8256

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

Gila River Indian Community
Julie Jimenez
Gila River Regional Behavioral Health Authority
520-562-3321 ext. 7031

Pascua Yaqui Tribe
Ralph Cota
Centered Spirit Program
480-768-2063

Other State and National Contacts:

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
Steve Irvine/Michelle Neitch/Phillip Stevenson
602-364-1173/602-364-1557/602-364-1157
www.azcjc.gov

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

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

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

Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
Charles Katz
602-496-1471
cvpcs.asu.edu/

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

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

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

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

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

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

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

Western Regional Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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

2012 Arizona Youth Survey

Gila County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

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Introduction

2012 Arizona Youth Survey
Gila County Summary Report

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

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.

Table 1 contains 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, 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.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	369	44.2	289	40.5	435	47.3	28,932	46.1
10	264	31.6	224	31.4	282	30.7	18,766	29.9
12	202	24.2	201	28.2	202	22.0	15,119	24.1
All Students Surveyed*	835	100.0	714	100.0	919	100.0	62,817	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	391	47.7	308	43.8	455	50.2	30,383	49.5
Female	428	52.3	395	56.2	451	49.8	30,938	50.5

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	20	6.6	19	6.6	16	5.3	1,121	4.9
African American	6	2.0	14	4.9	7	2.3	658	2.9
Asian	1	0.3	1	0.3	5	1.7	222	1.0
Pacific Islander	2	0.7	1	0.3	0	0.0	225	1.0
White	105	34.8	90	31.3	137	45.5	6,774	29.7
Multi-Racial	15	5.0	12	4.2	17	5.6	1,099	4.8
Race Unmarked	153	50.7	151	52.4	119	39.5	12,732	55.8
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	117	23.5	192	48.9	184	32.3	1,909	5.2
African American	7	1.4	2	0.5	6	1.1	1,979	5.4
Asian	4	0.8	4	1.0	10	1.8	1,641	4.5
Pacific Islander	2	0.4	2	0.5	2	0.4	324	0.9
White	335	67.3	167	42.5	334	58.6	26,247	72.1
Multi-Racial	32	6.4	20	5.1	29	5.1	2,561	7.0
Race Unmarked	1	0.2	6	1.5	5	0.9	1,759	4.8
Totals								
	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	302	36.2	288	40.3	301	32.8	22,831	36.3
Non-Hispanic Students	498	59.6	393	55.0	570	62.0	36,420	58.0
*Total Students***	835	100.0	714	100.0	919	100.0	62,817	100.0

* Grades with fewer than 20 students participating are not included in this report. However, students from grades not making the cutoff **are** included in *All Students Surveyed*. This means the number of students reported in *All Students Surveyed* may exceed the sum of individual grades. (*All Students Surveyed* will match the grade total in reports with data drawn from a single grade.)

*1 As a small percentage of students skipped the question *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* (at the state level, 1,803 students, or 2.8% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than *Total Students*.

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

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 2012 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: 2008, 2010, and 2012. 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 and Diamonds**. 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 represent national data from either the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey or the Bach Harrison Norm.

  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.

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 more sensitive indicator of the level of current use of the substance.

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.
- **Drinking and Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

- **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.

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, bought a raffle ticket, played bingo, gambled on the Internet, 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.

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 he/she 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.

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 more dramatic the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where he/she 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 clarify the value of the data.

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, or were harassed or mistreated while on-line or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 14.

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 monitoring.

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, past 30-day use, and average age of first 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 web site, individuals have 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.azcjc.gov/ACJC.Web/sac/CommunDataPrj.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) was established by Executive Order 2007-12 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the Director of the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, who also acts as the Governor's Policy Advisor for Human Services, the ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse treatment, prevention, intervention/enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; and address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts. The ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources.

It is ASAP's mission to ensure community-driven, agency-supported outcomes to prevent and reduce the negative impacts of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by building and sustaining partnerships between professionals in the substance abuse field. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, the ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and that funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

Recognizing that prescription drug abuse is a serious threat to the health and well-being of families and communities in Arizona, the ASAP is devoted to reducing prescription drug abuse.

There are currently two work groups that assist the ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group)** – The Substance Abuse Epidemiology 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 produces *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona* and behavioral health epidemiology profiles for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Additionally, the Epi Work Group conducts analyses of individual substance abuse issues, responds to ad hoc data requests and brings data to bear on ASAP's policy decisions around its strategic plan and focus areas. Further, the Epi Work Group assists the ASAP to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona while maximizing available resources and supporting a data-driven decision-making process.

- **Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group (CPSAWG)** – The Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group is a merging of two former subcommittees of the ASAP, the Underage Drinking Prevention Committee and the Community Advisory Board. This group brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state and state agency representatives to provide an essential link between community and state-level efforts. The CPSAWG brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that inform ASAP's work; helps communities improve their capacity to identify emerging trends, as well as take action and report on them to the proper institutions/authorities; takes the data available through the Epi Work Group and the ASAP back to coalitions and communities to effectively target prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement activities; serves as a resource for communities and the state to identify the most effective ways to reduce substance abuse through collaborative efforts and by targeting limited resources where they are most needed; and elevates and recognizes the important work being carried out at the community level to ensure that state-level responses are cognizant of the impact of policies on individual communities. This work group assesses statewide epidemiological data, resources, strategies and policies, and builds relationships with tribes, youth, law enforcement, government agencies, and community coalitions. By combining resources, practice, and research, the work group collaborates to reduce substance abuse.

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/Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state/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?

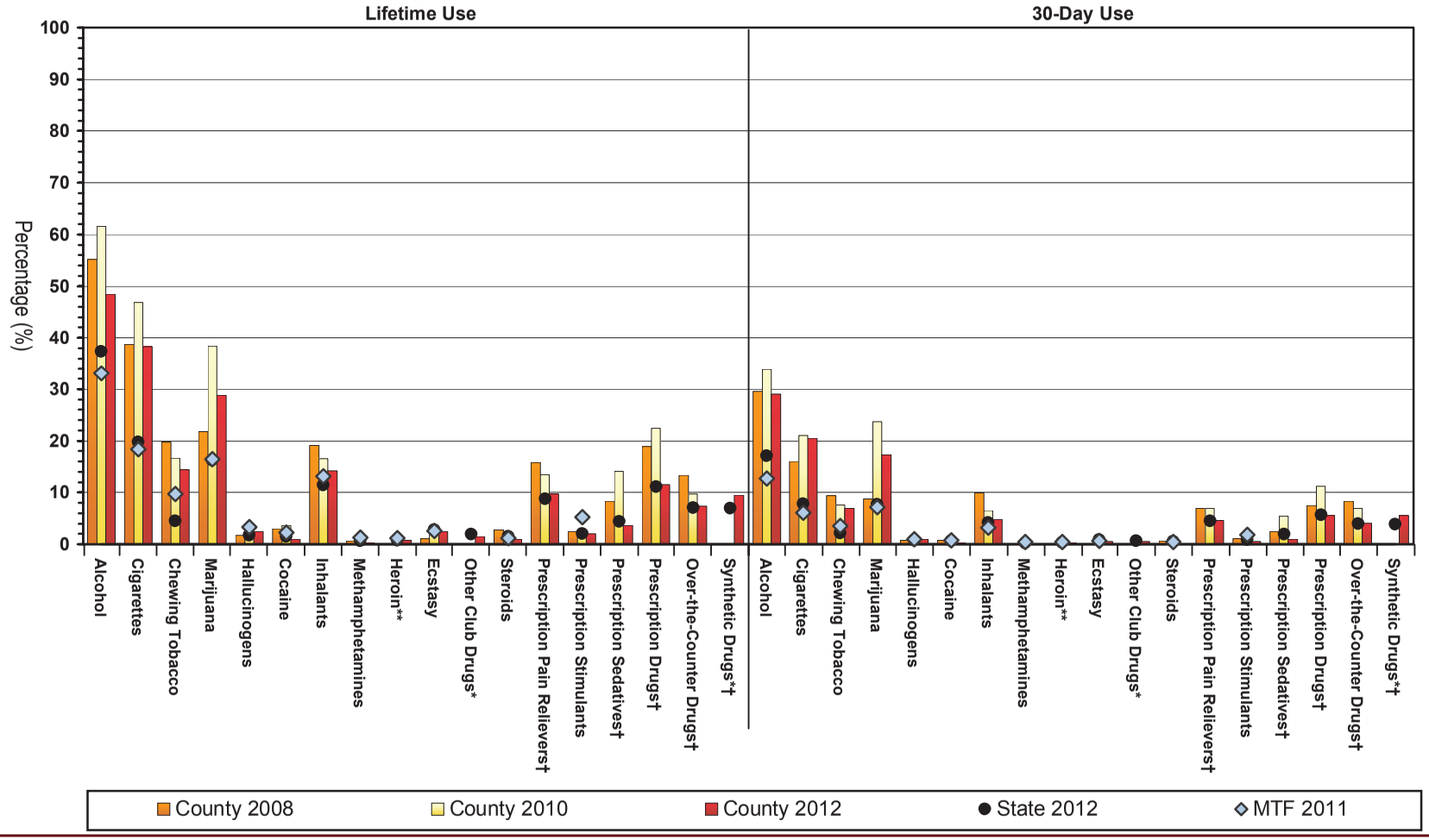
Use these data for planning.

- **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.

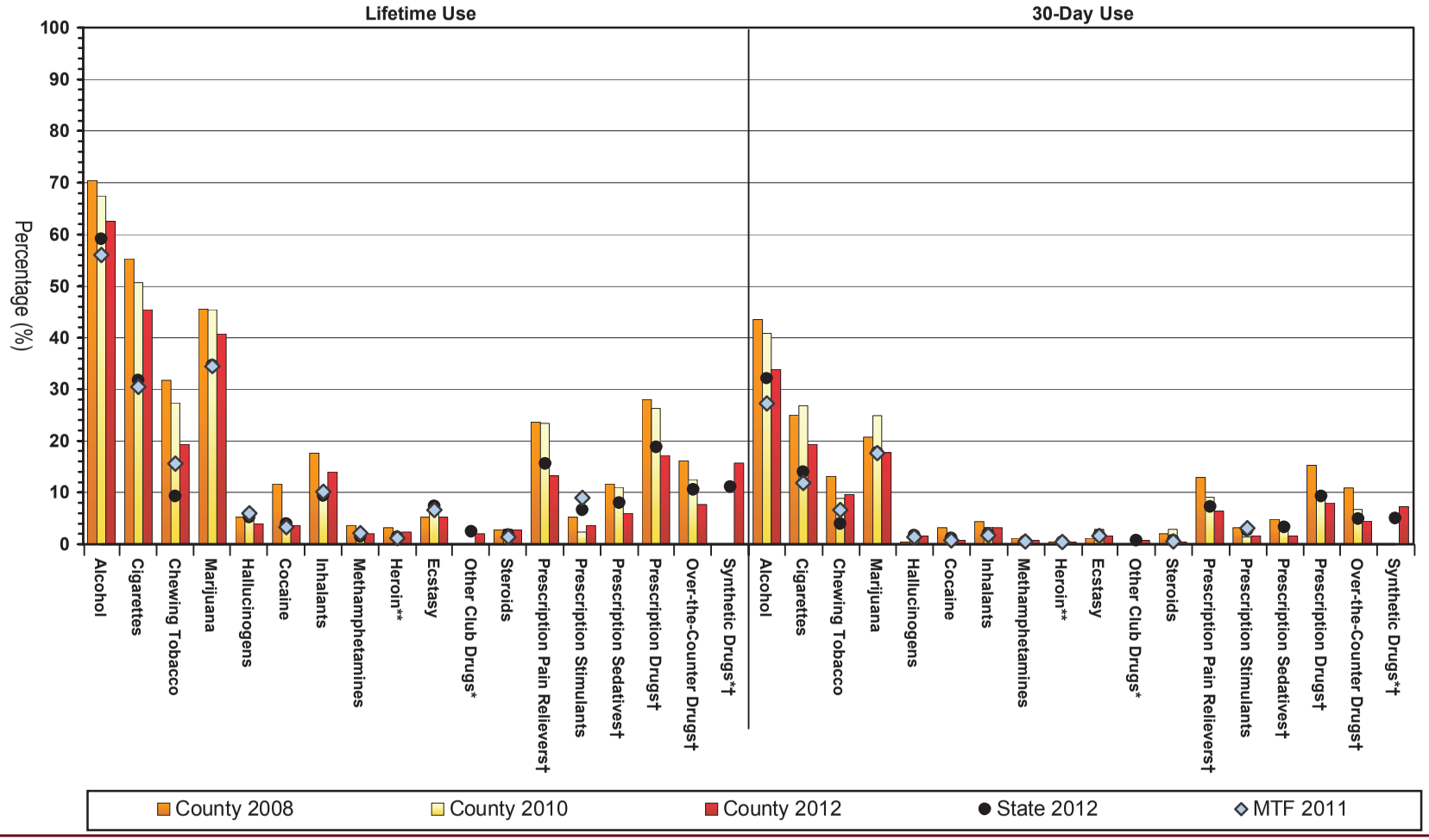
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	8th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > national av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	8th grd Binge Drinking @13% (5% above state av.)			
Antisocial Behavior	12th grd - Drunk/High at School @ 21% (about same as state, but remains a priority:)			

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Gila County, Grade 8



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.
** Denotes a change in the question between administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of *Prescription Pain Relievers*, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Gila County, Grade 10



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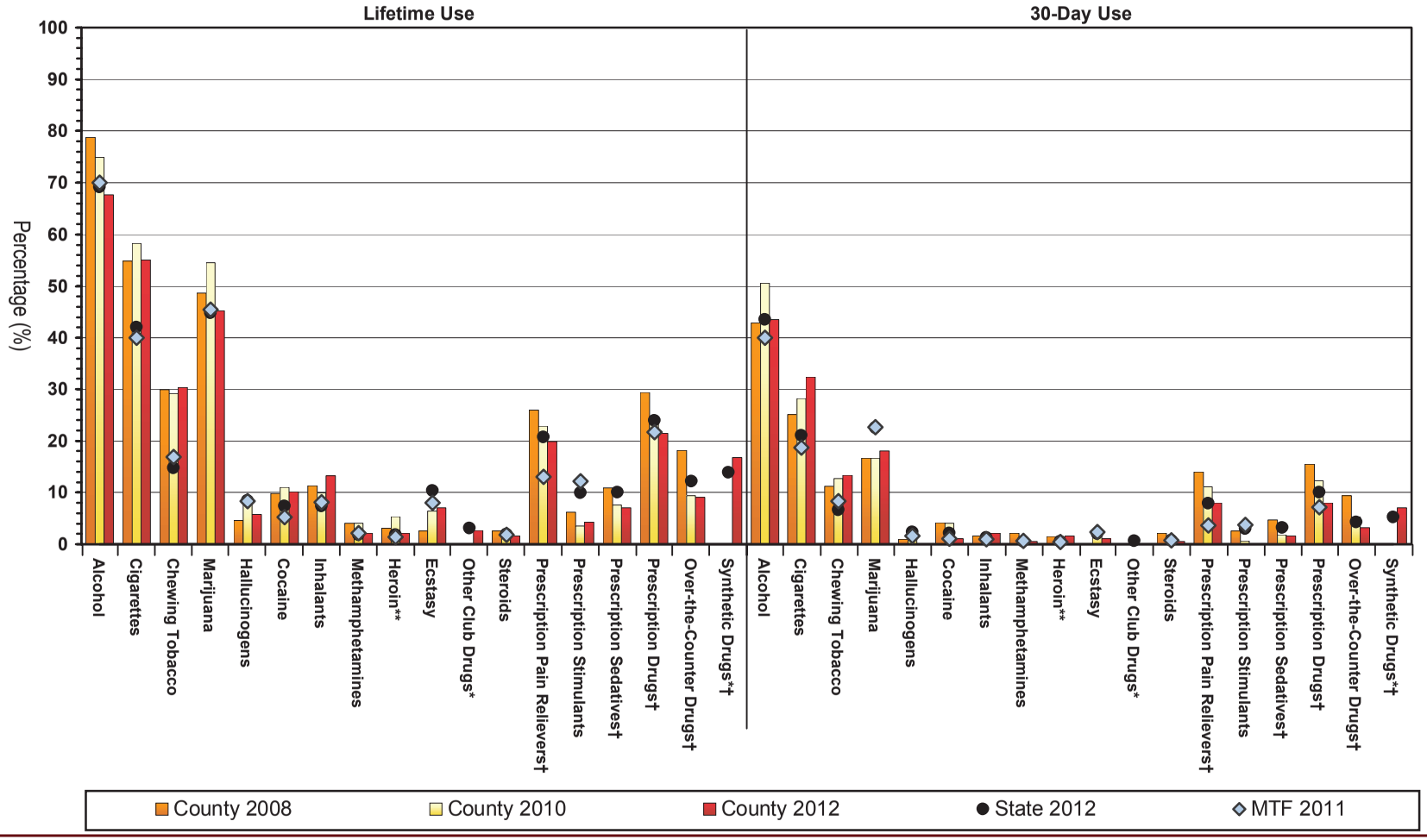
LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Gila County, Grade 12



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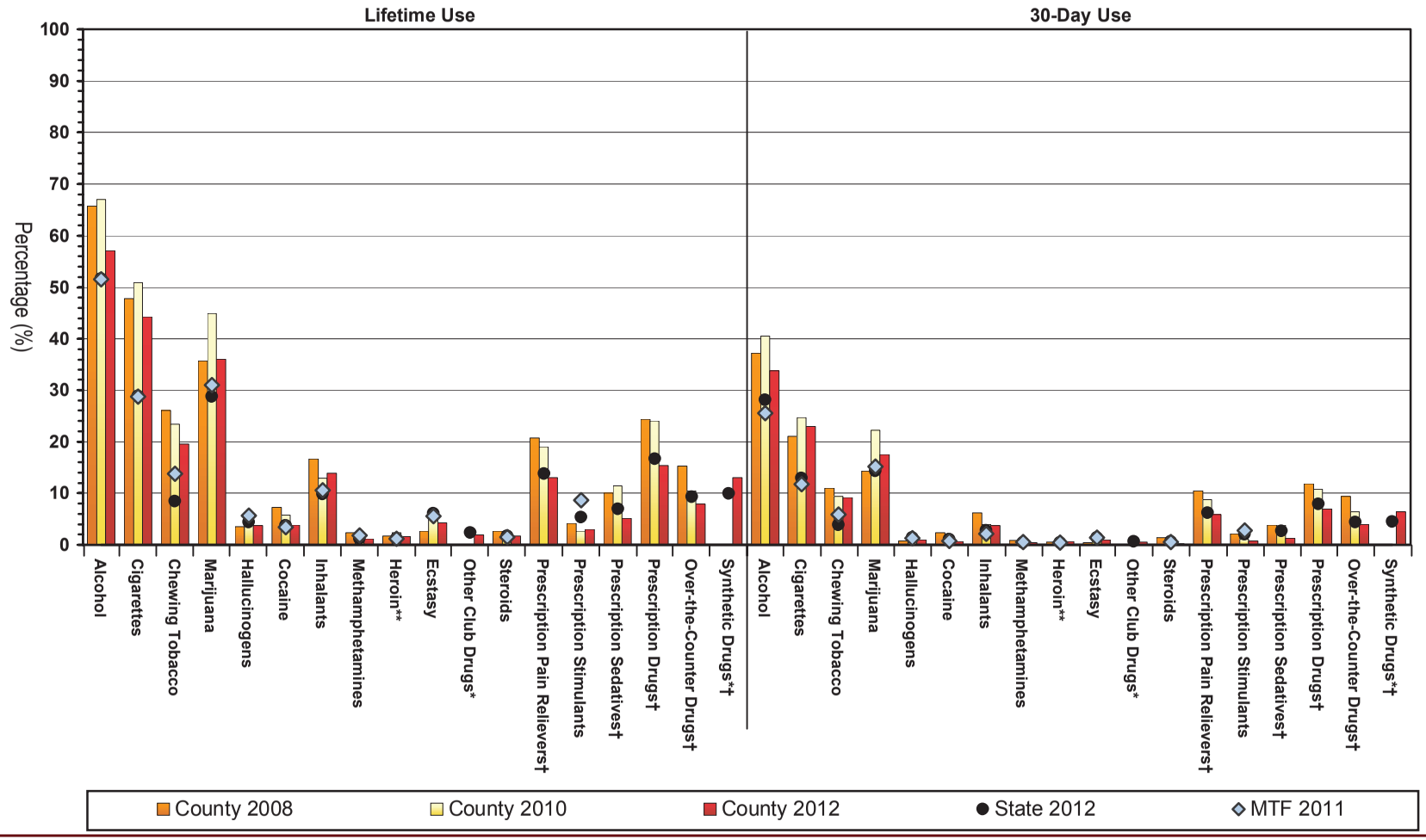
LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Gila County, All Students Surveyed



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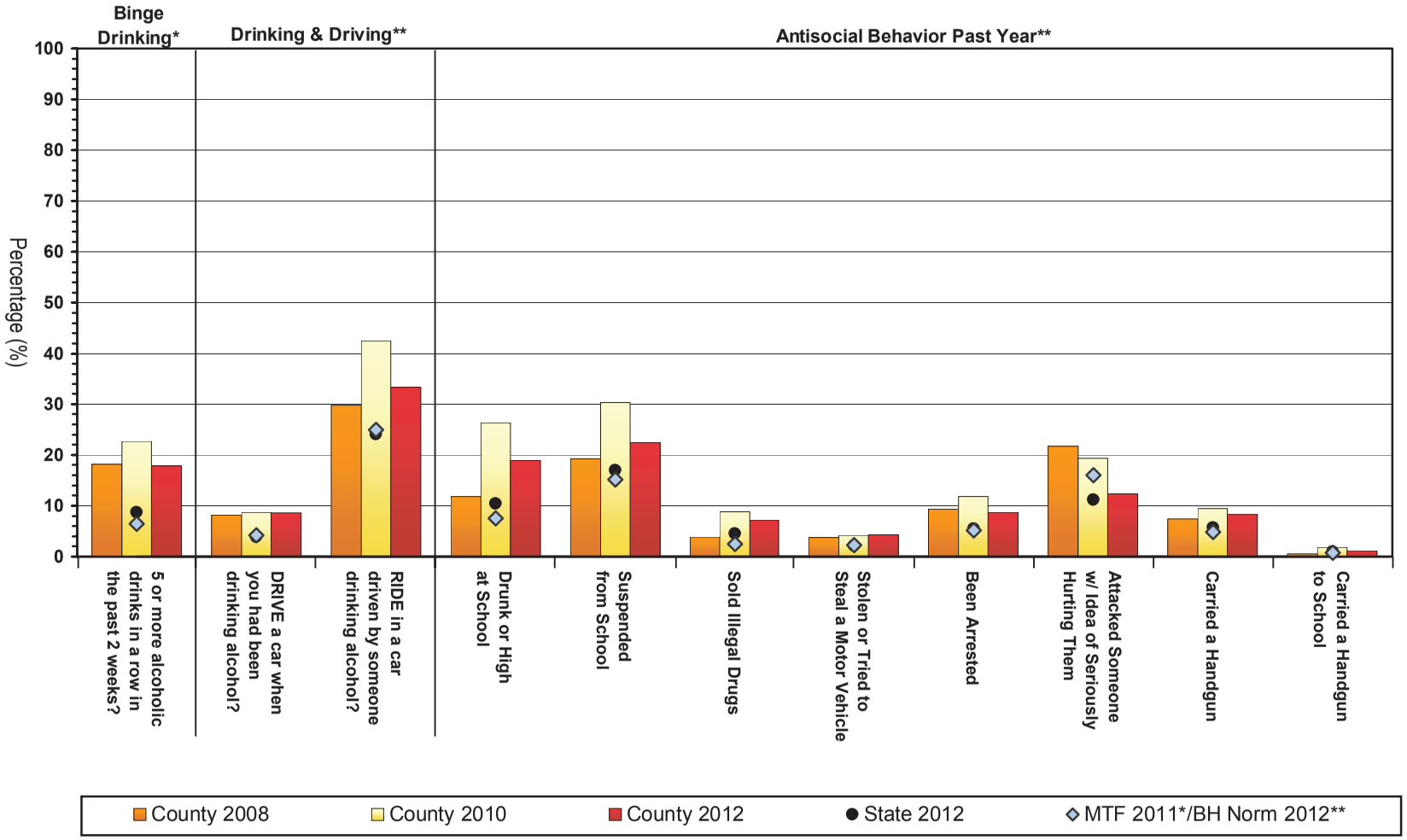
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of *Prescription Pain Relievers*, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

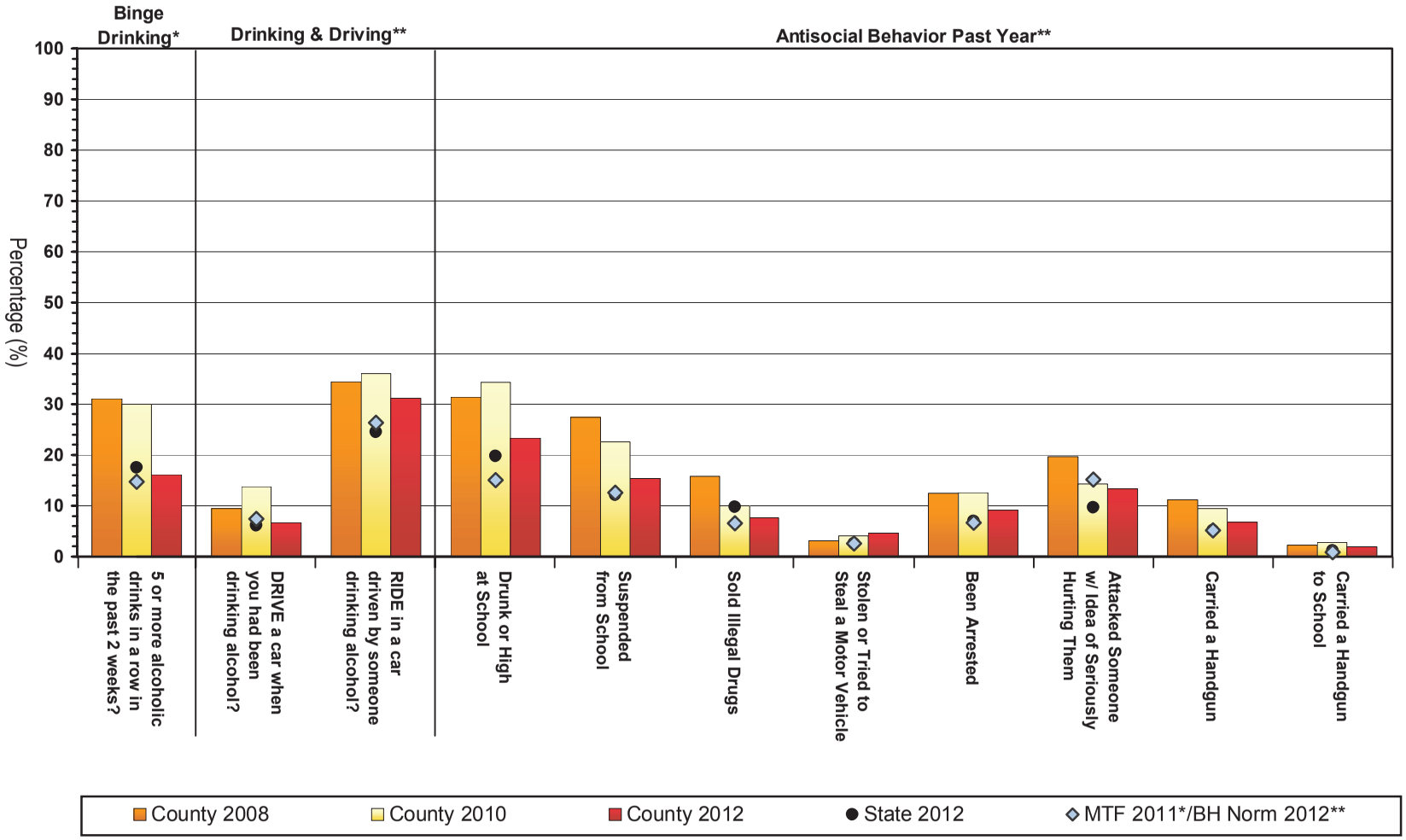
BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Gila County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Gila County, Grade 10



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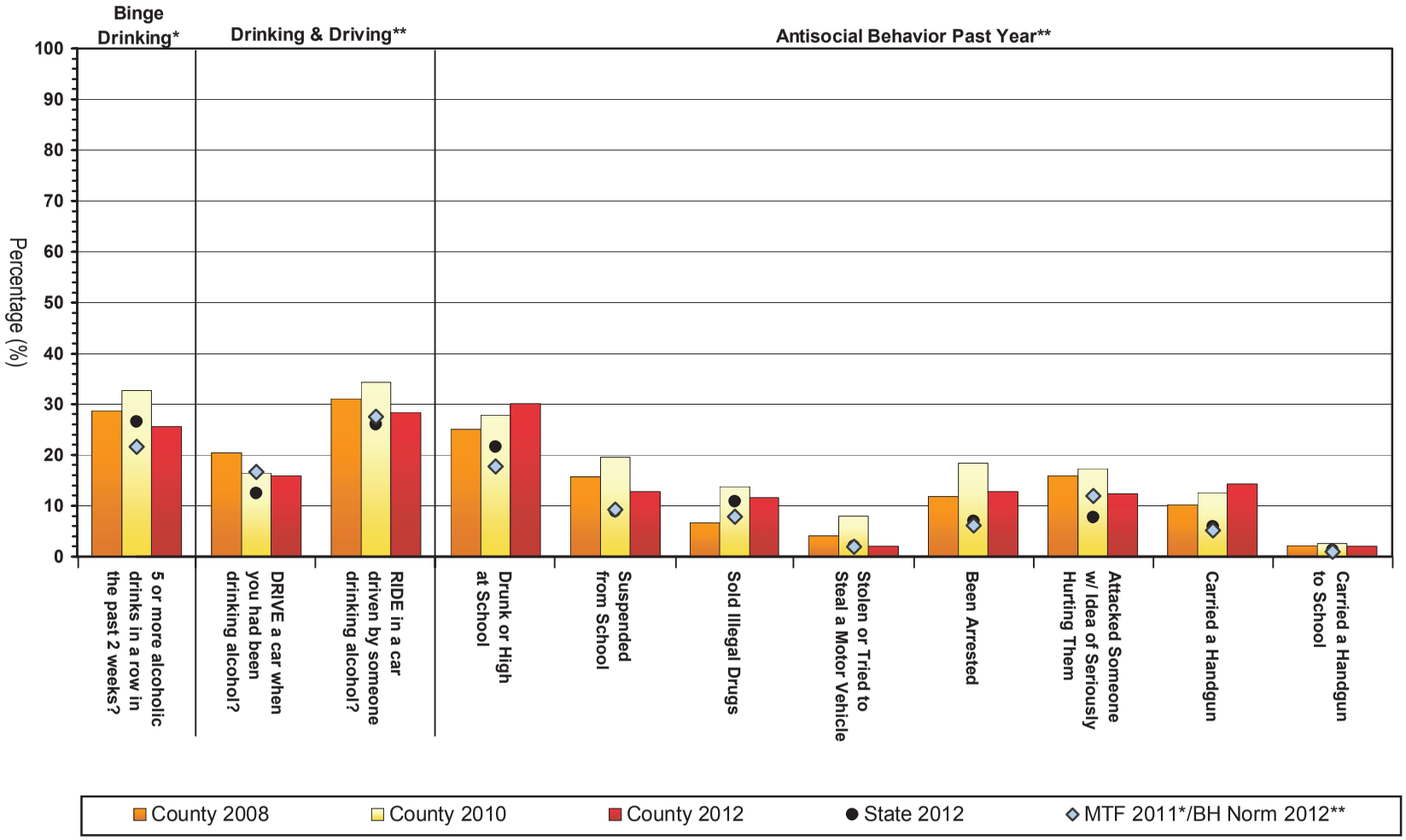
** National Comparison data for *Drinking & Driving* and *Antisocial Behavior* category are Bach Harrison Norm values.

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Gila County, Grade 12



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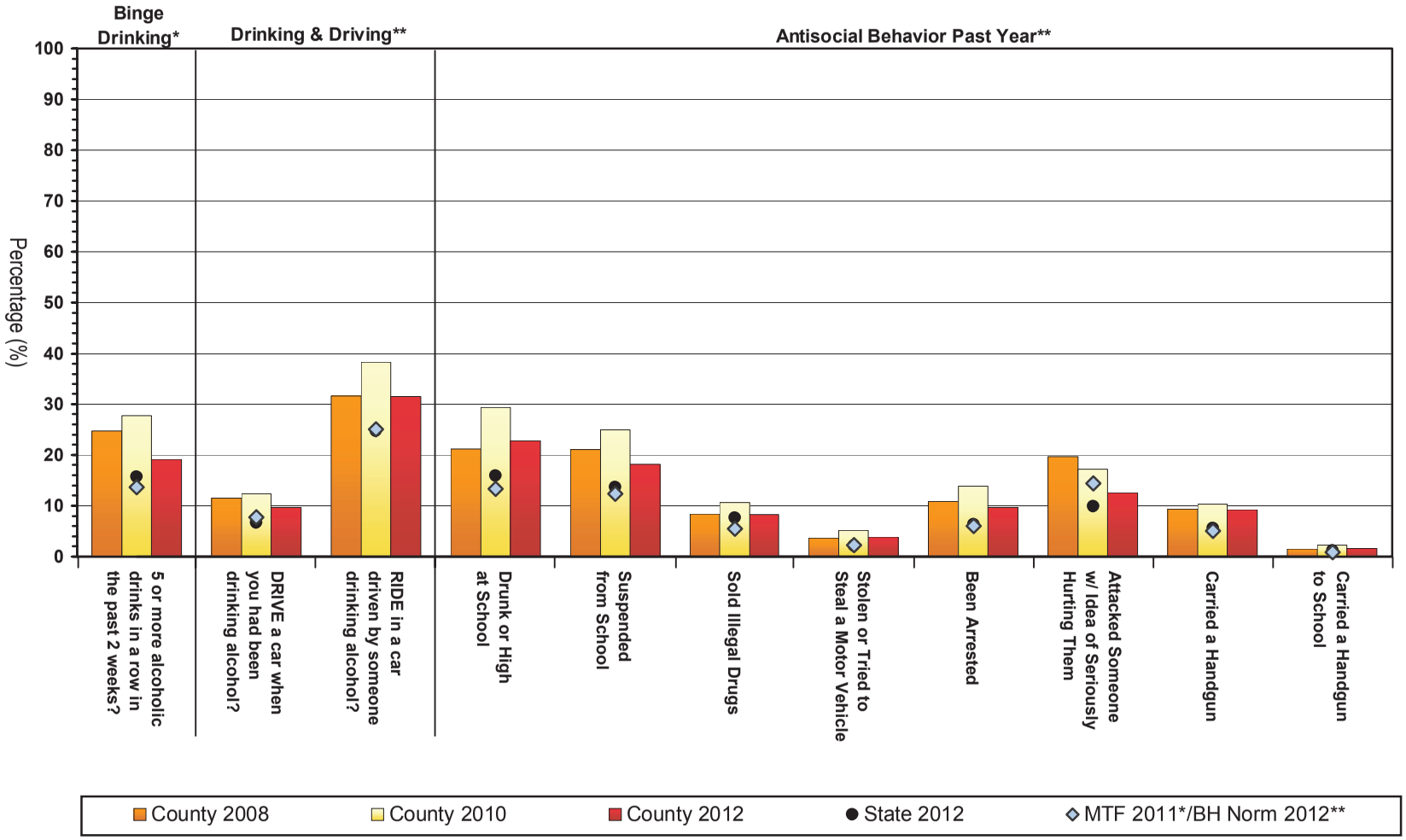
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Gila County, All Students Surveyed



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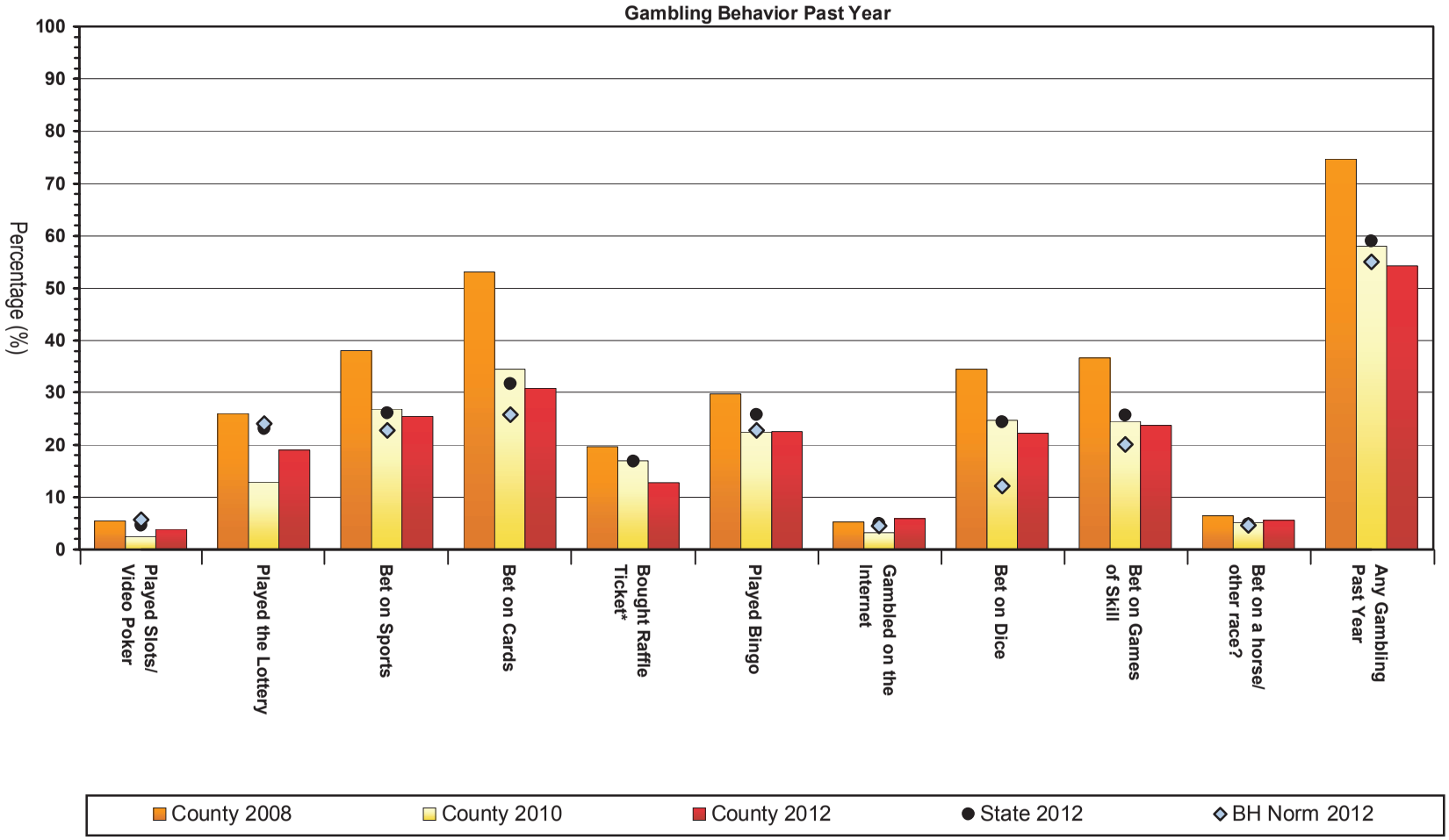
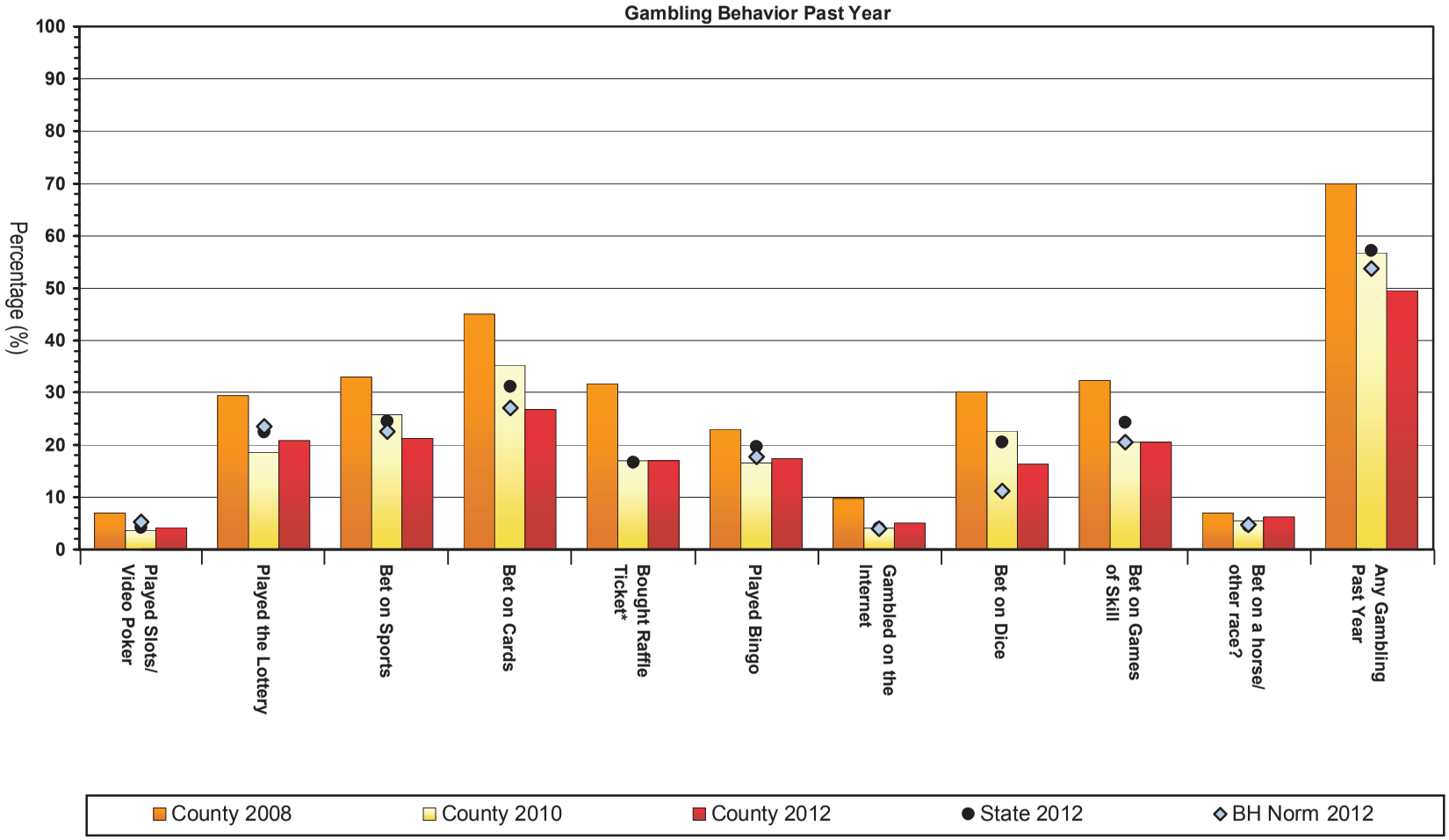
GAMBLING
2012 Gila County, Grade 8



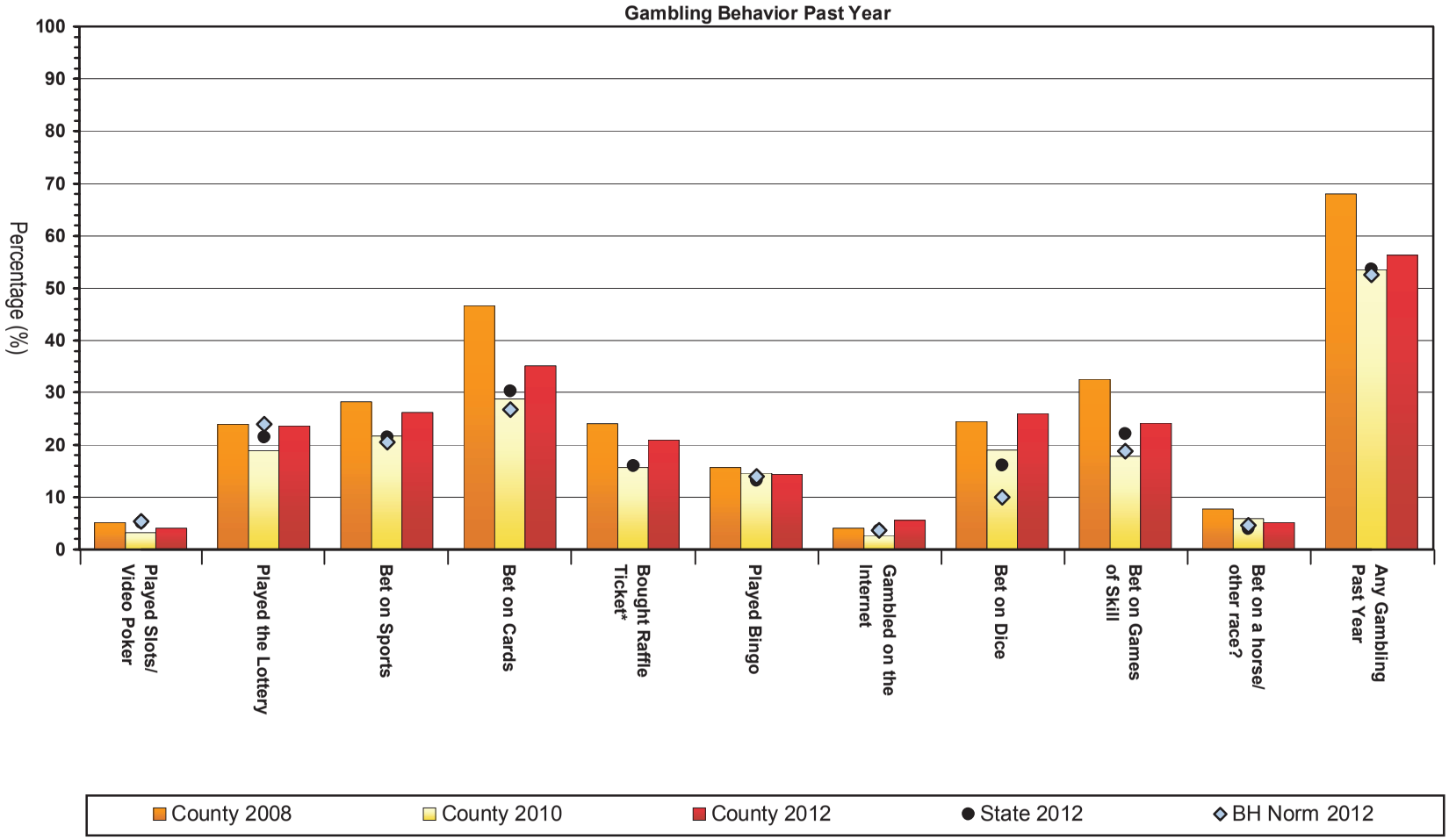
* National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2012 Gila County, Grade 10



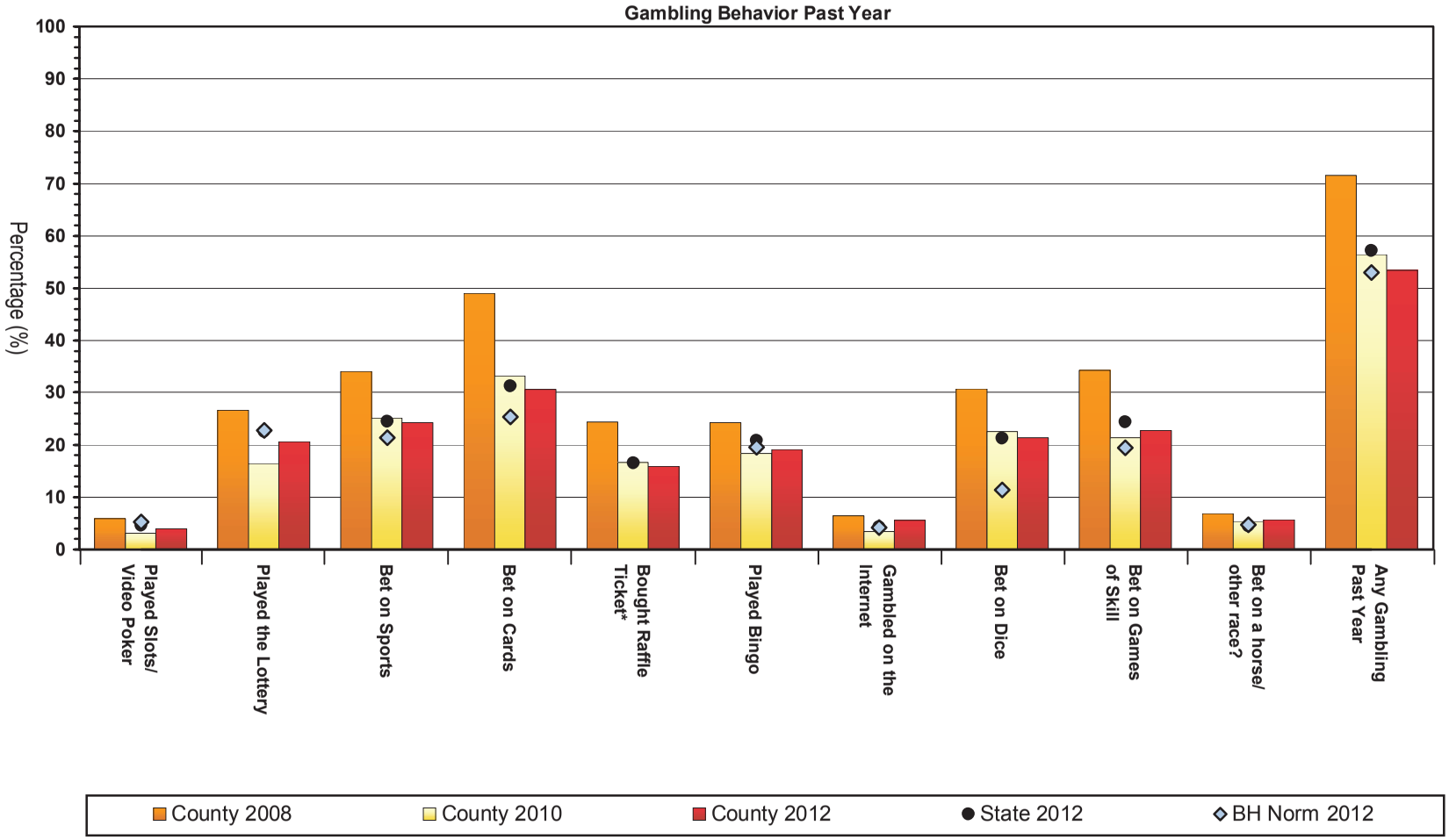
* National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2012 Gila County, Grade 12



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

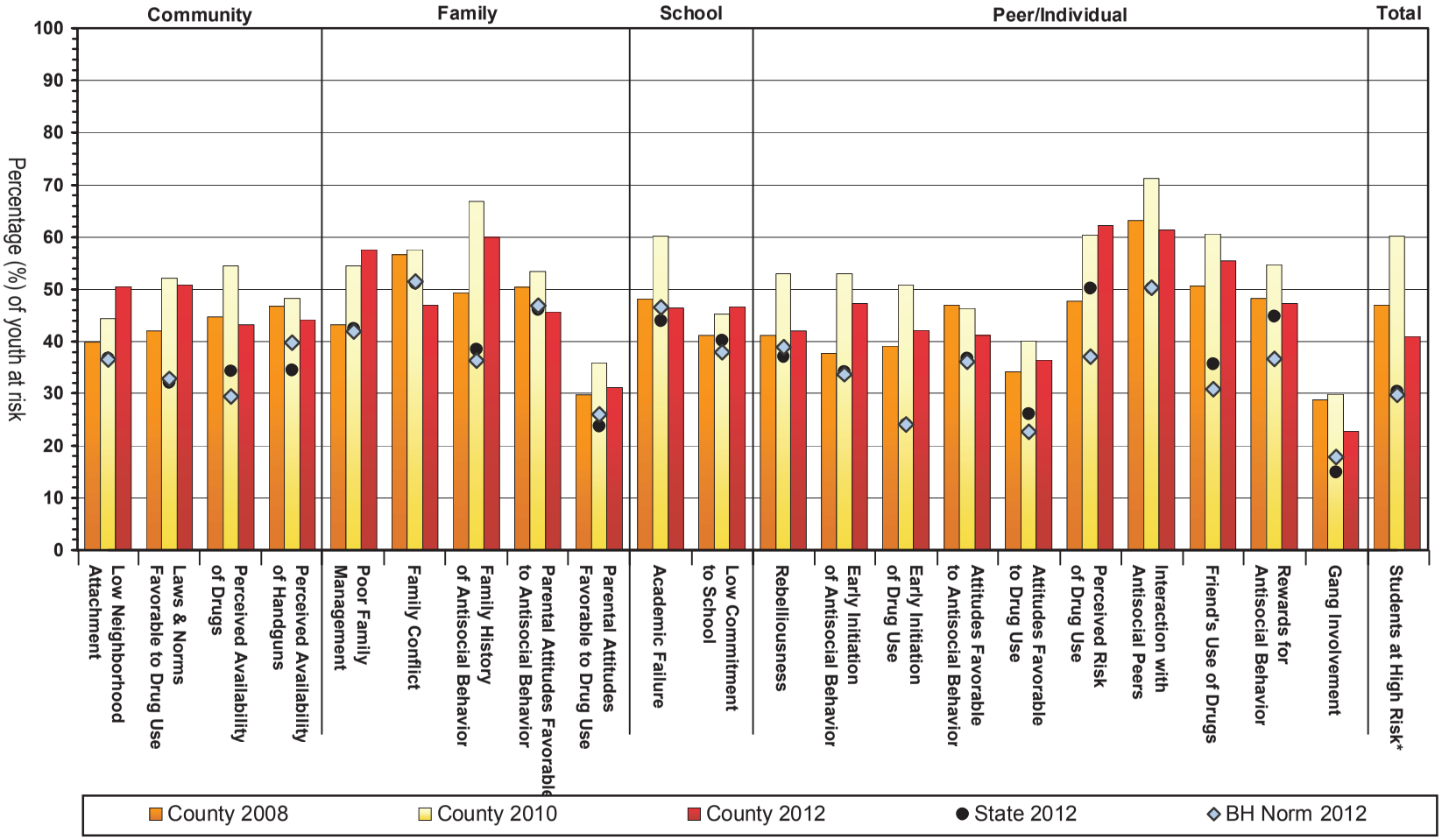
GAMBLING
2012 Gila County, All Students Surveyed



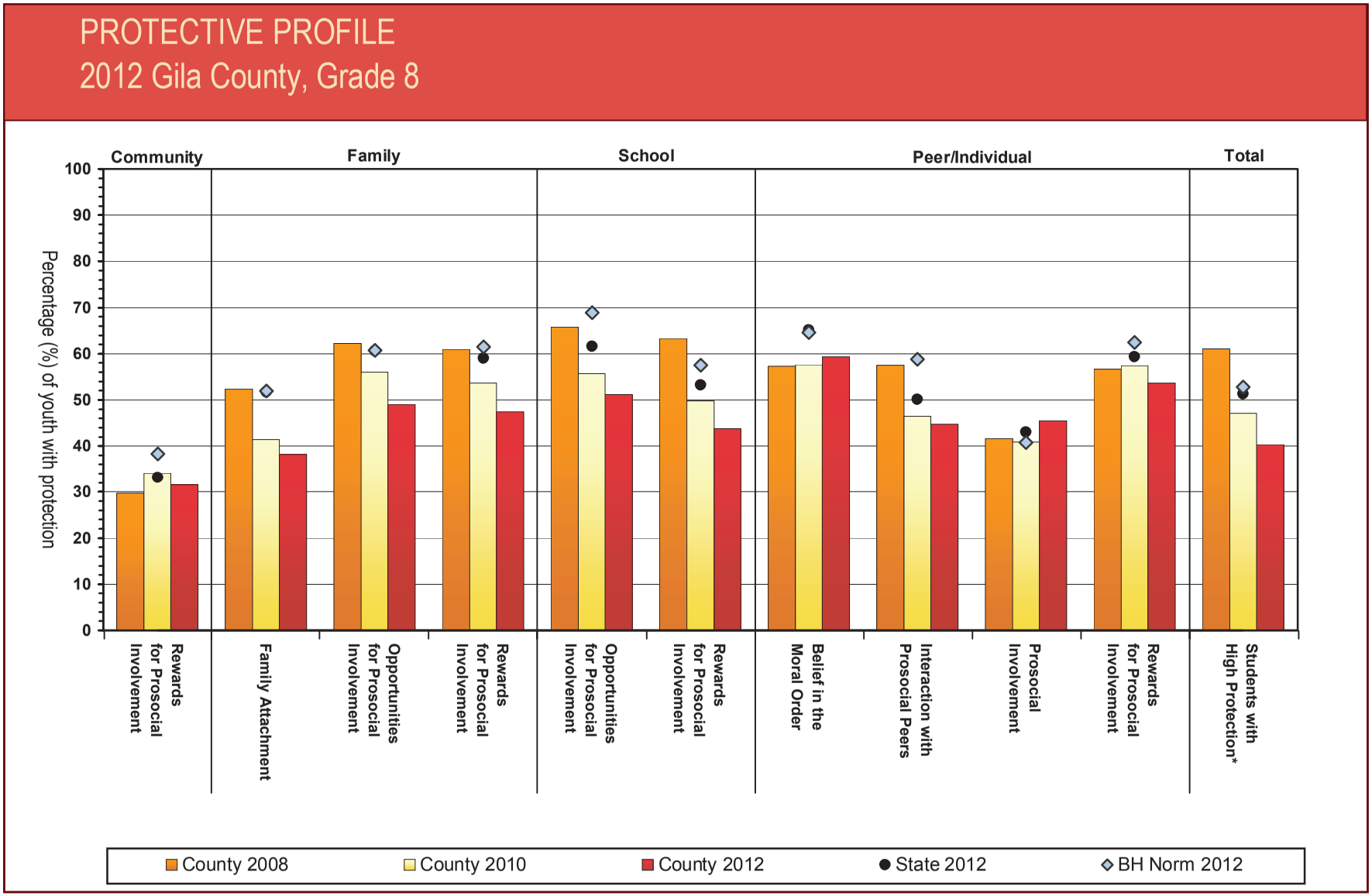
* National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2012 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).

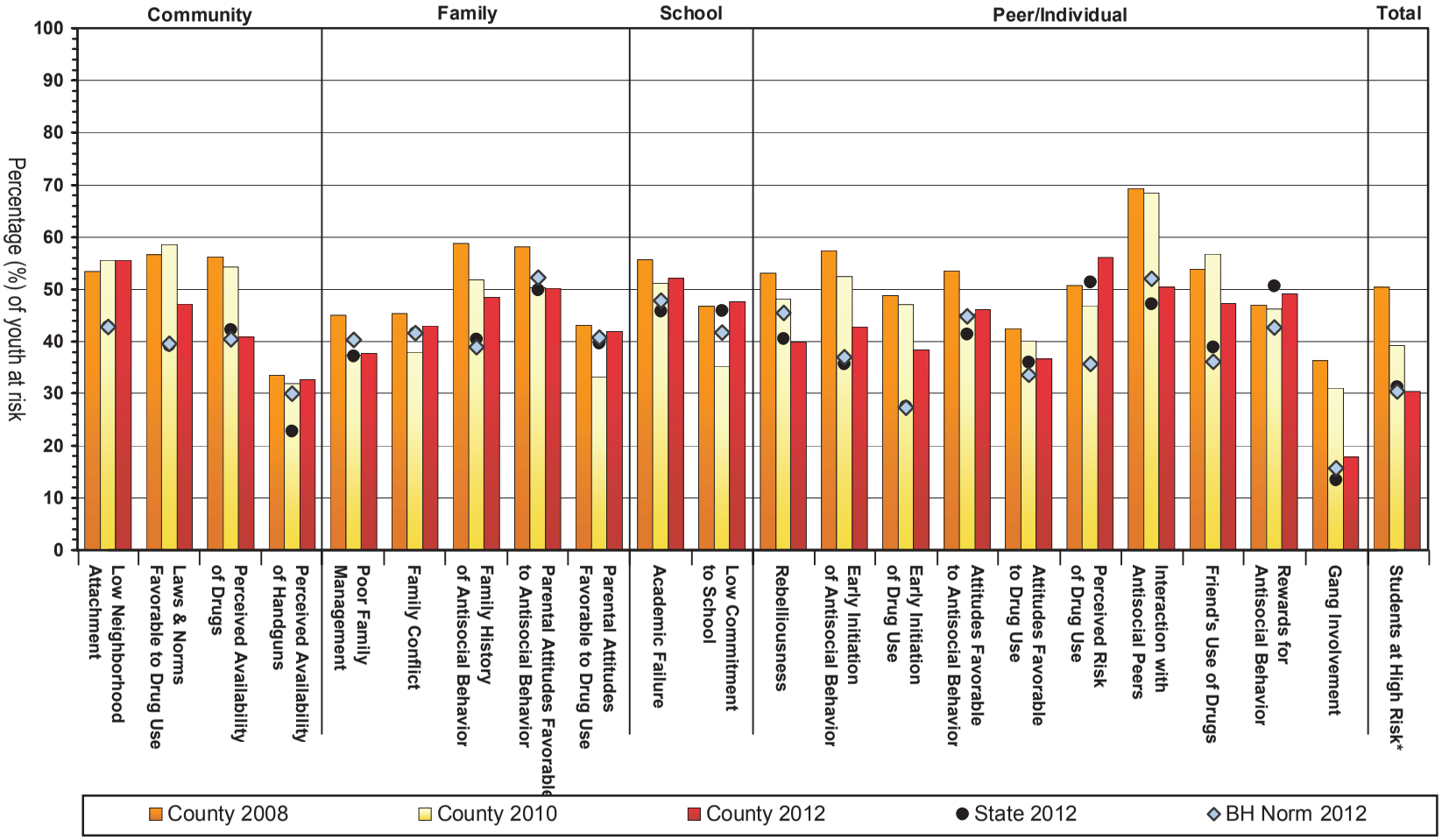


* High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

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

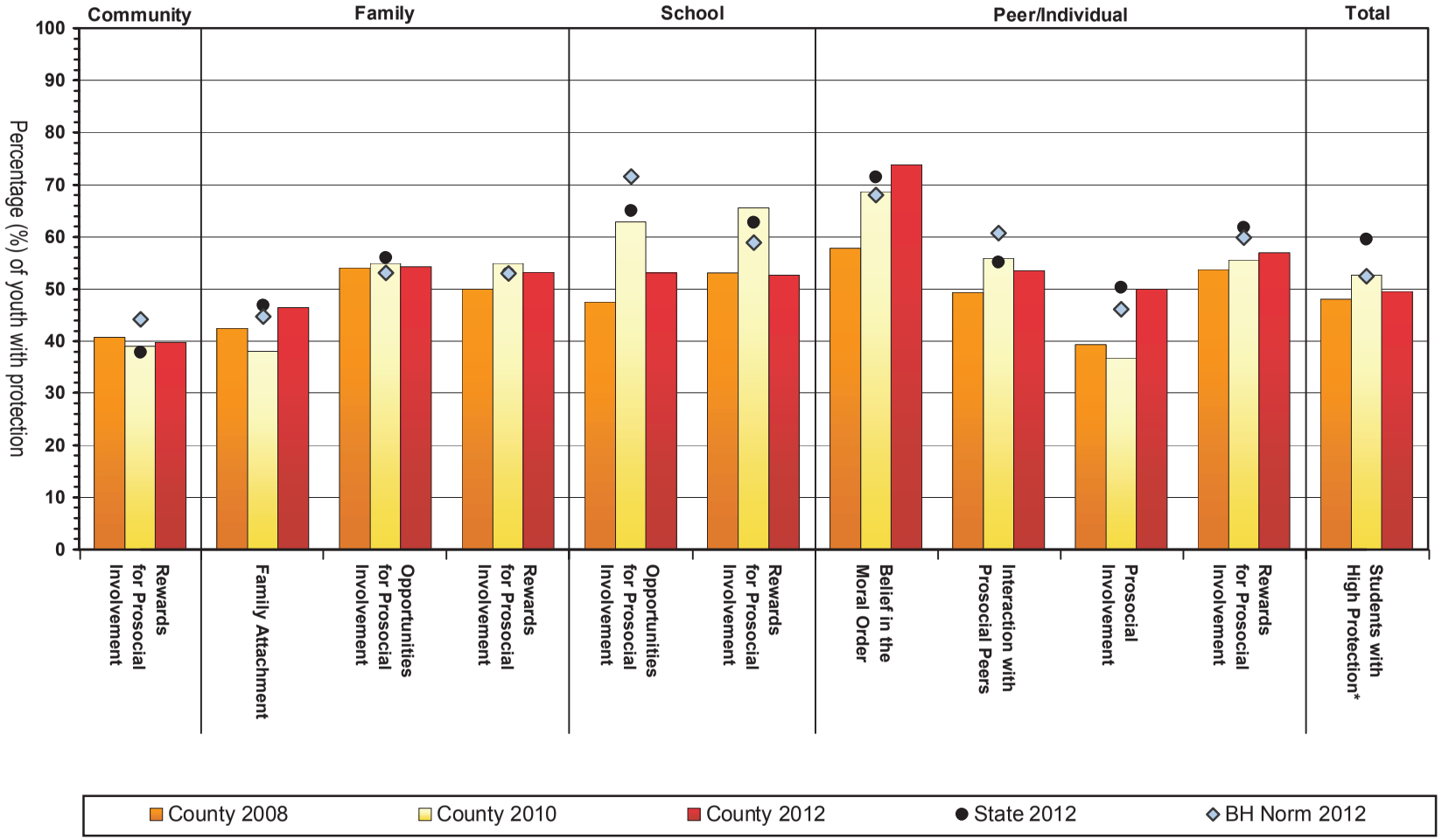
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2012 Gila County, Grade 10



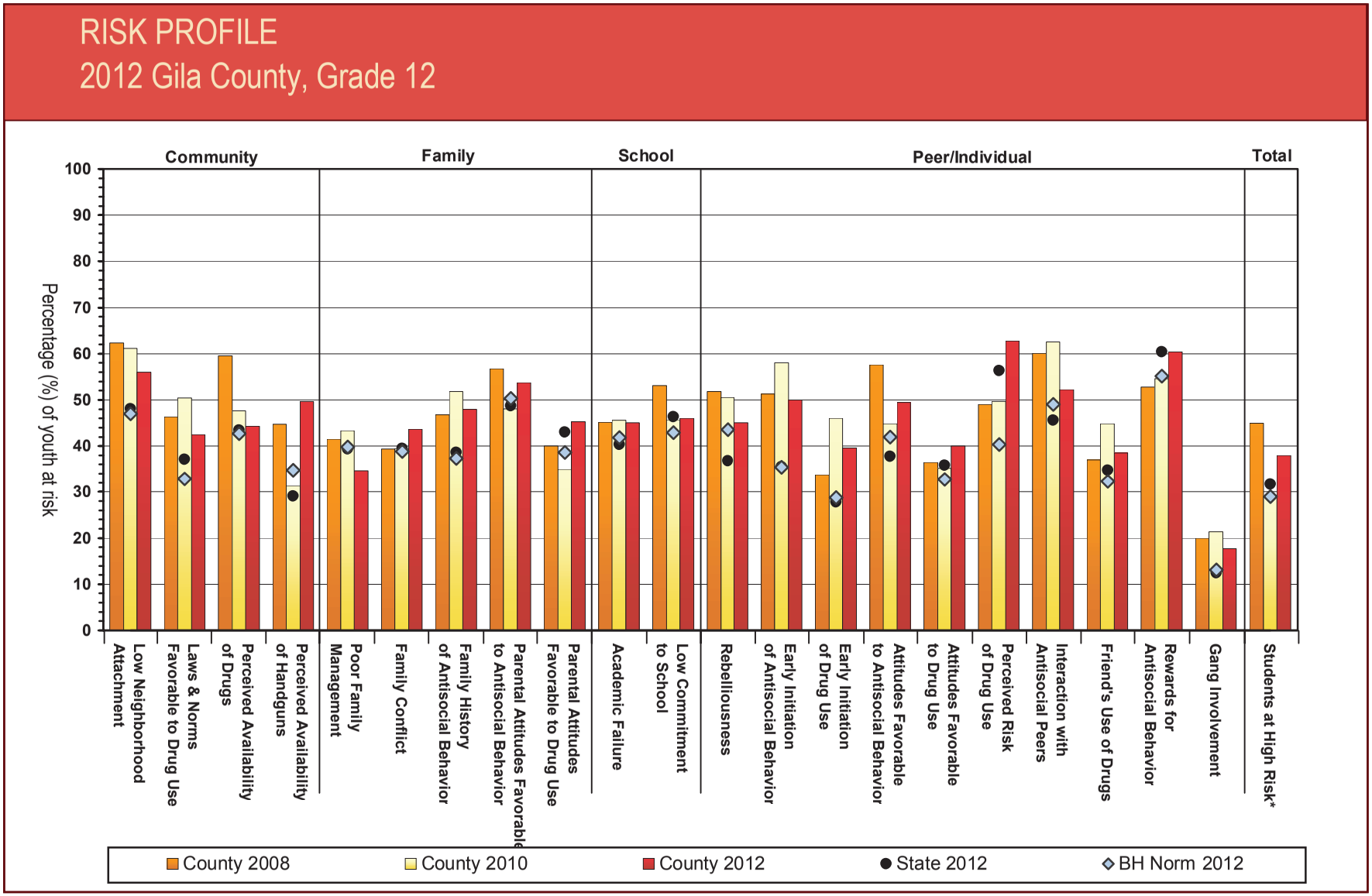
* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors).

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Gila County, Grade 10



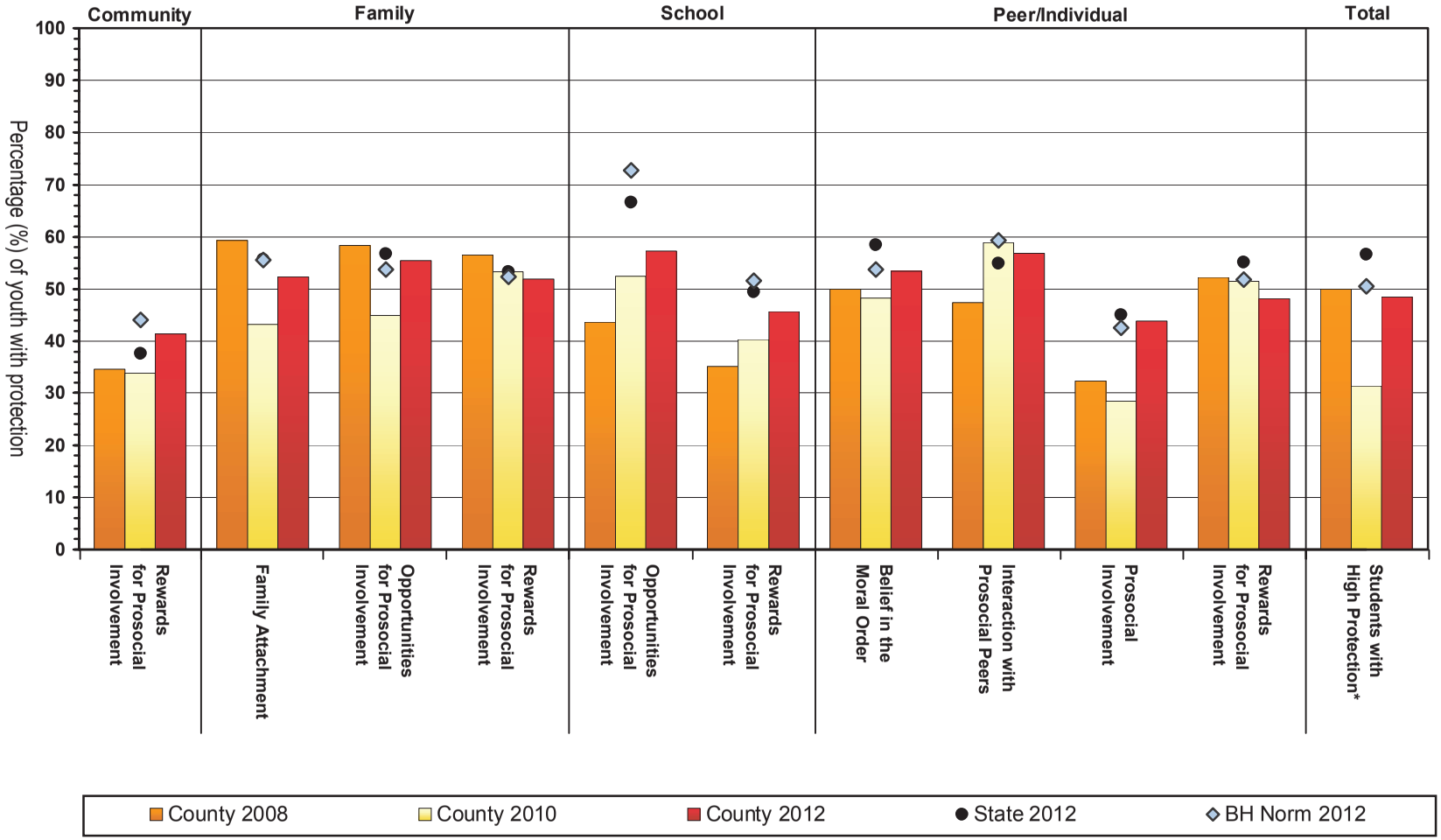
* High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

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



* 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).

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Gila County, Grade 12

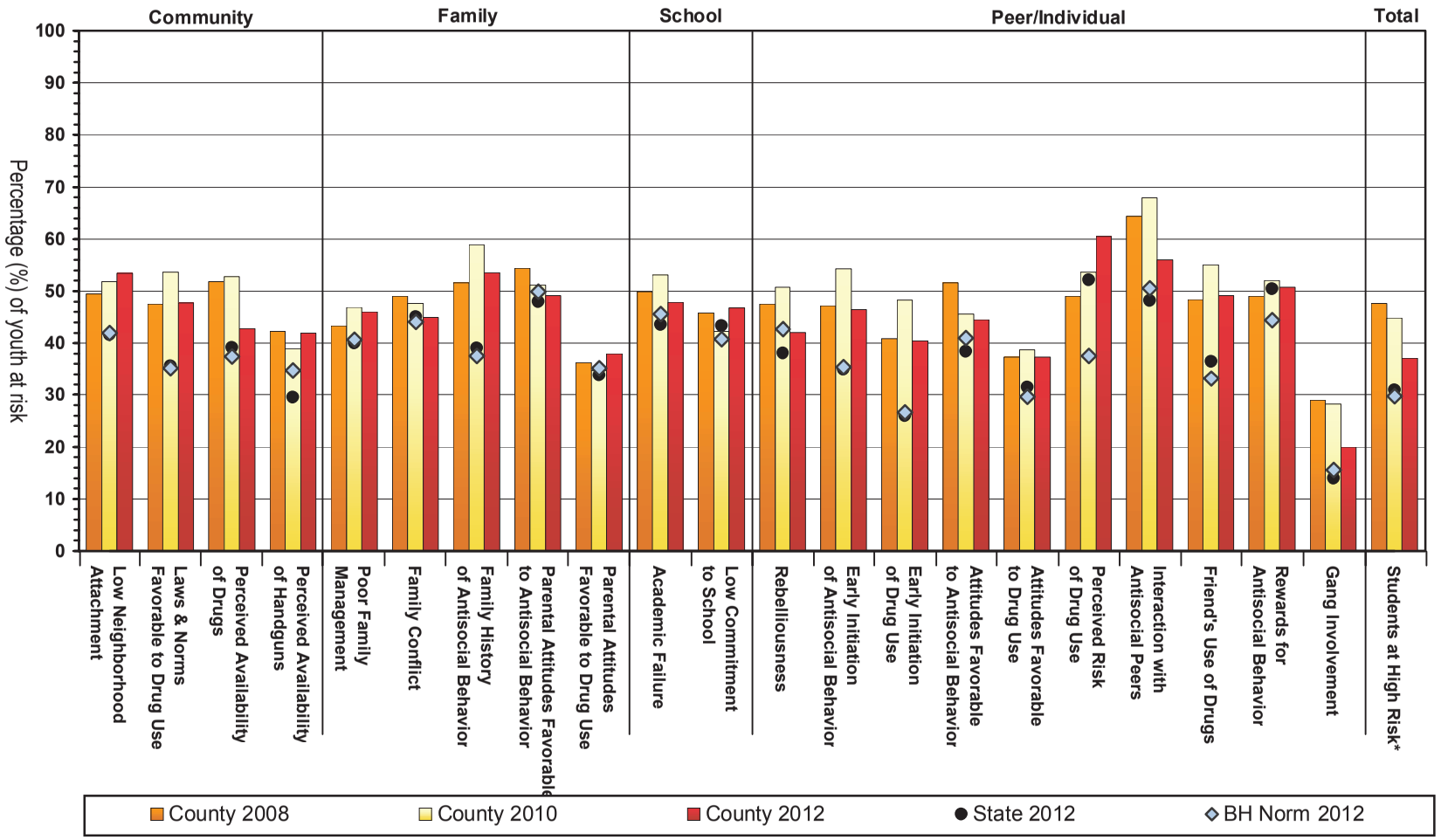


* High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

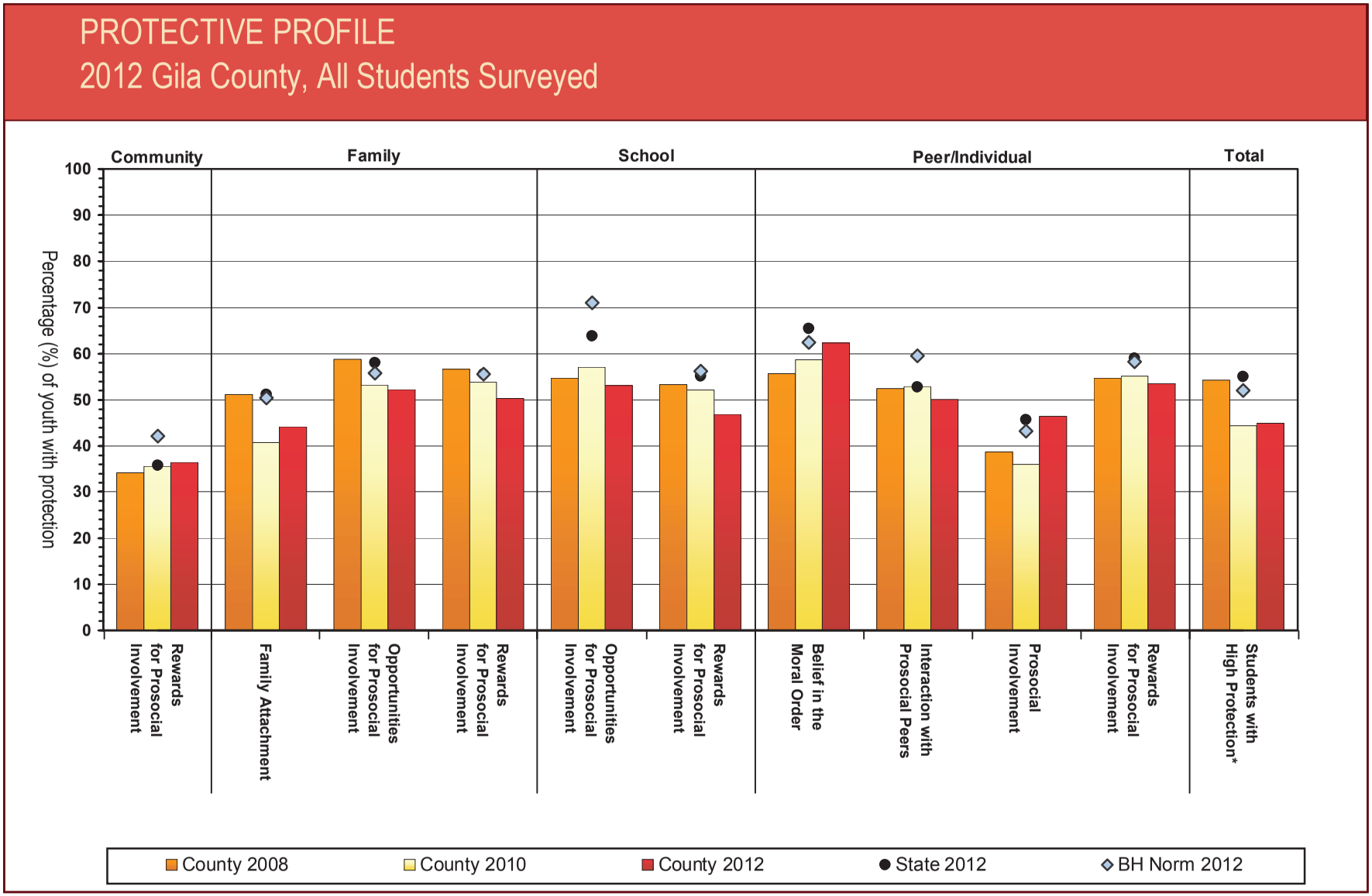
** NOTE: Prior to the 2010 administration, this value was defined as the percentage of students who had five or more protective factors operating in their lives. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2012 Gila County, All Students Surveyed



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

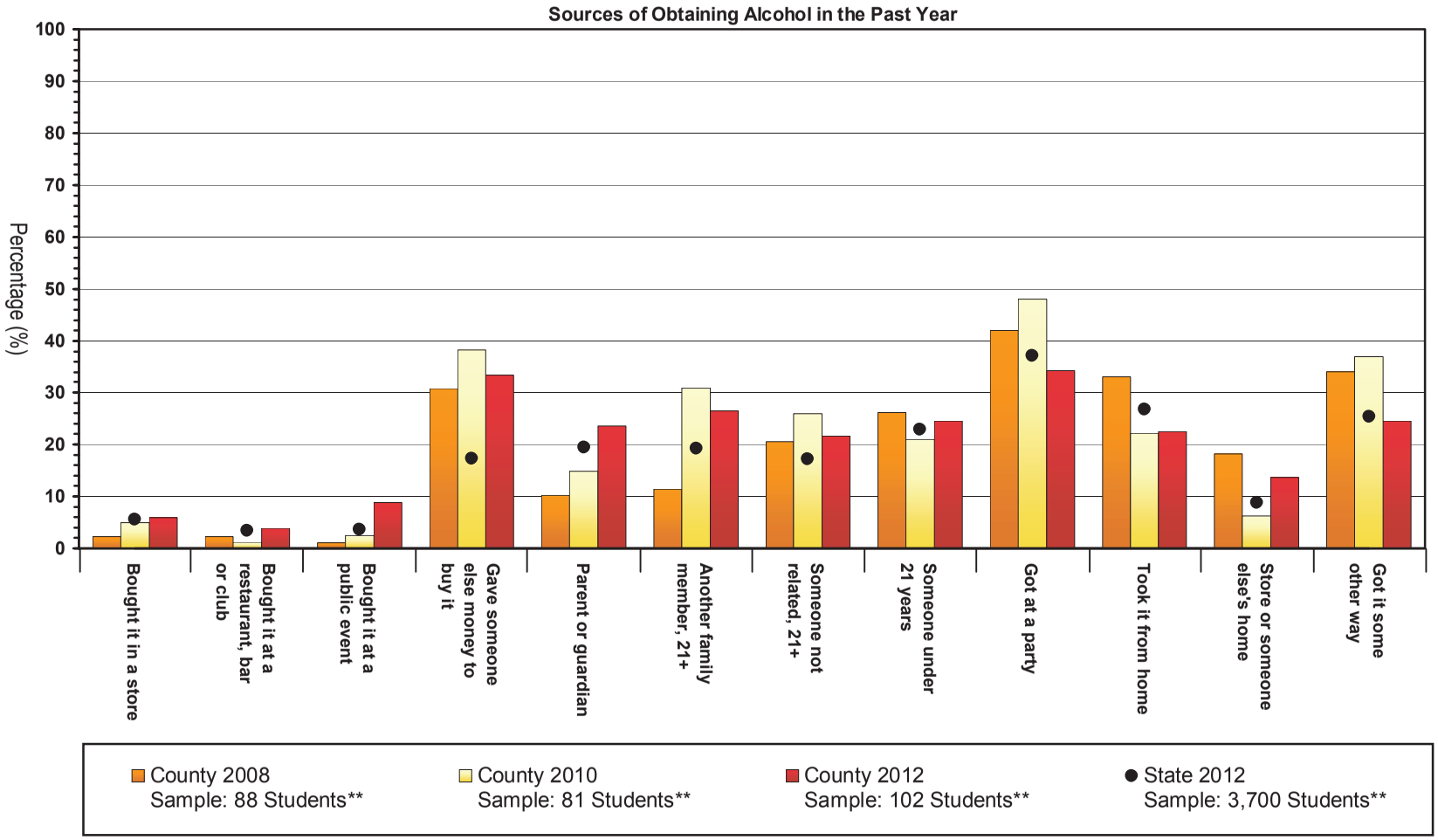


* High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

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

Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2012 Gila County, Grade 8

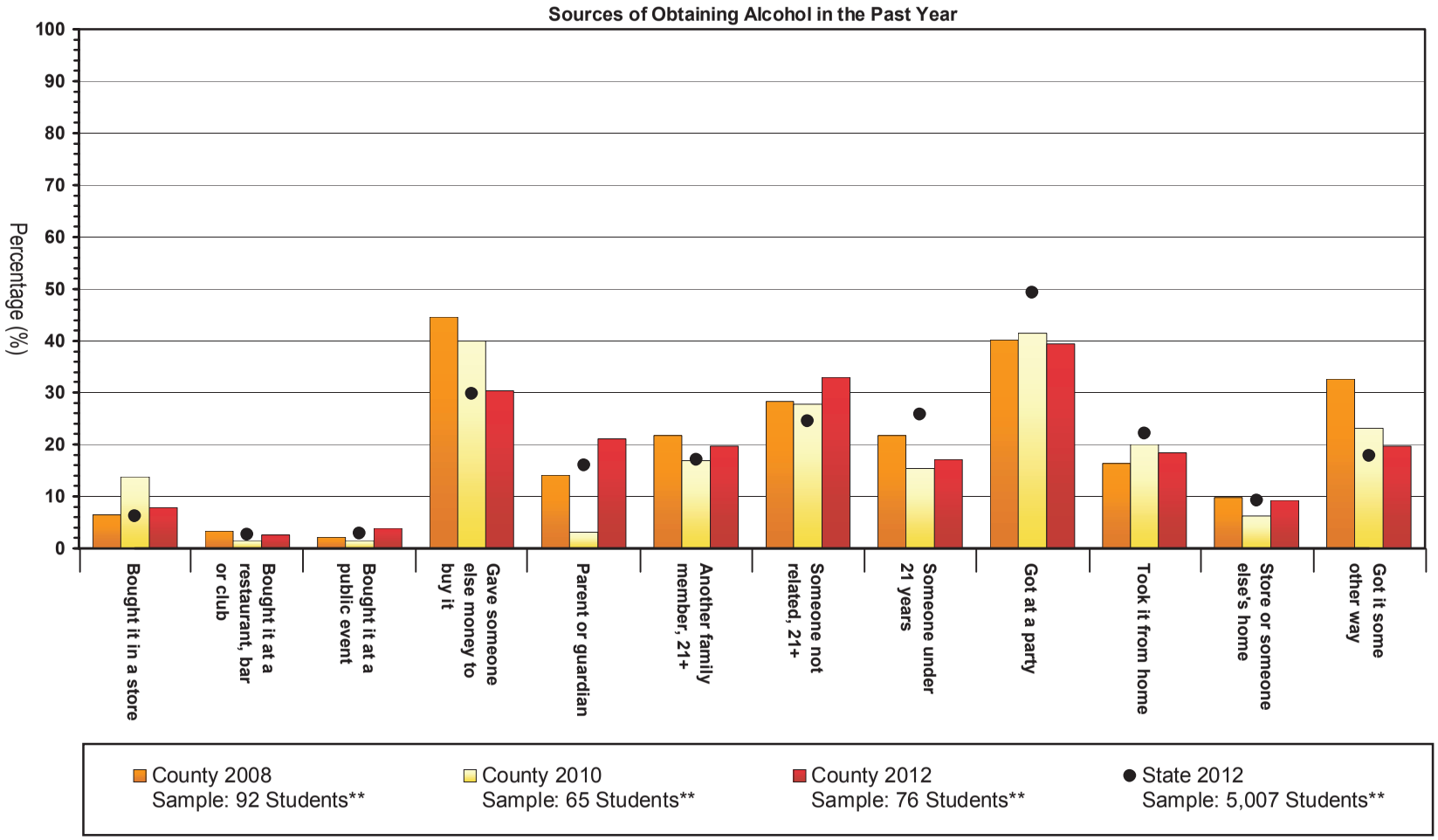


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Gila County, Grade 10

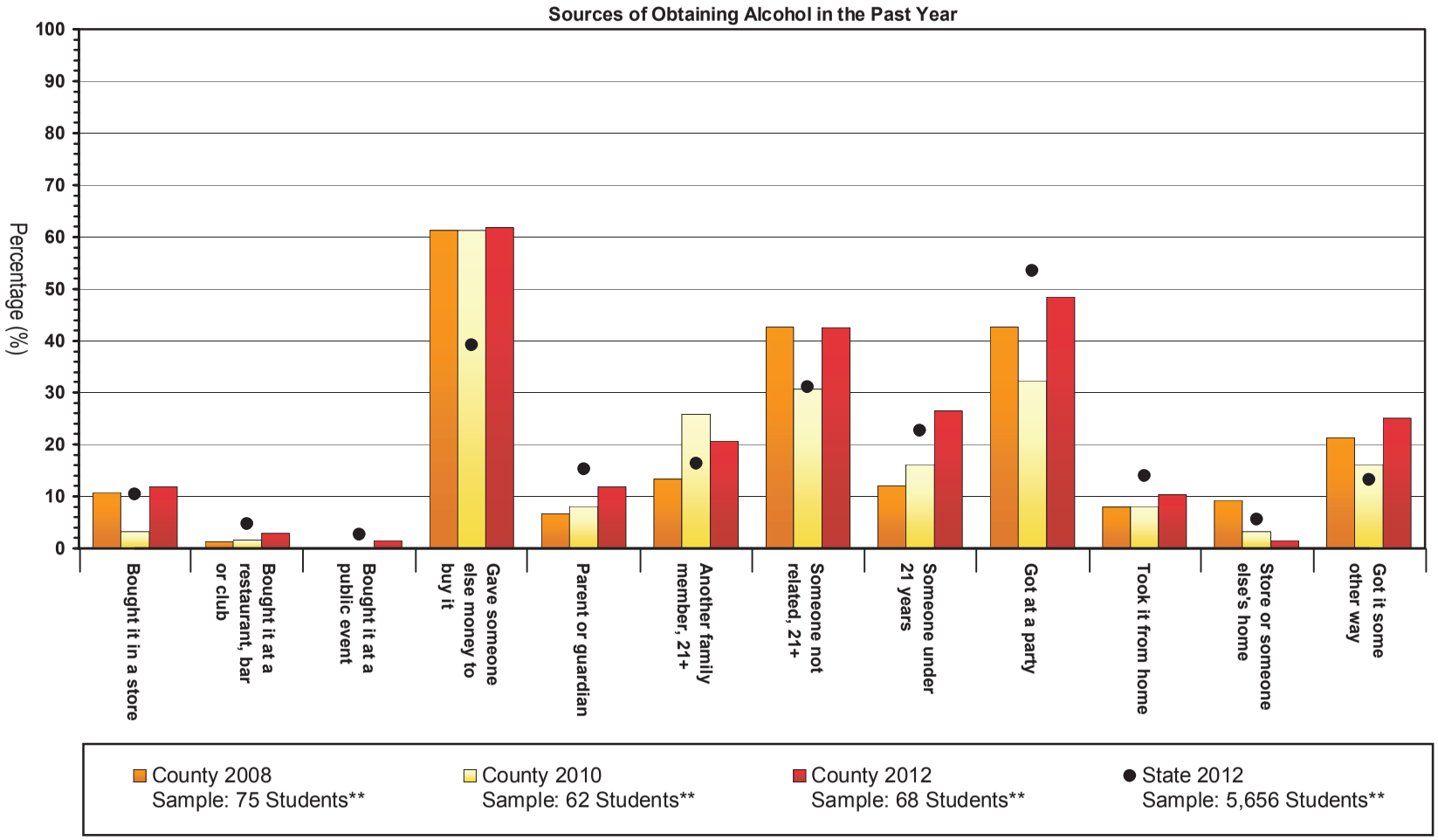


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Gila County, Grade 12



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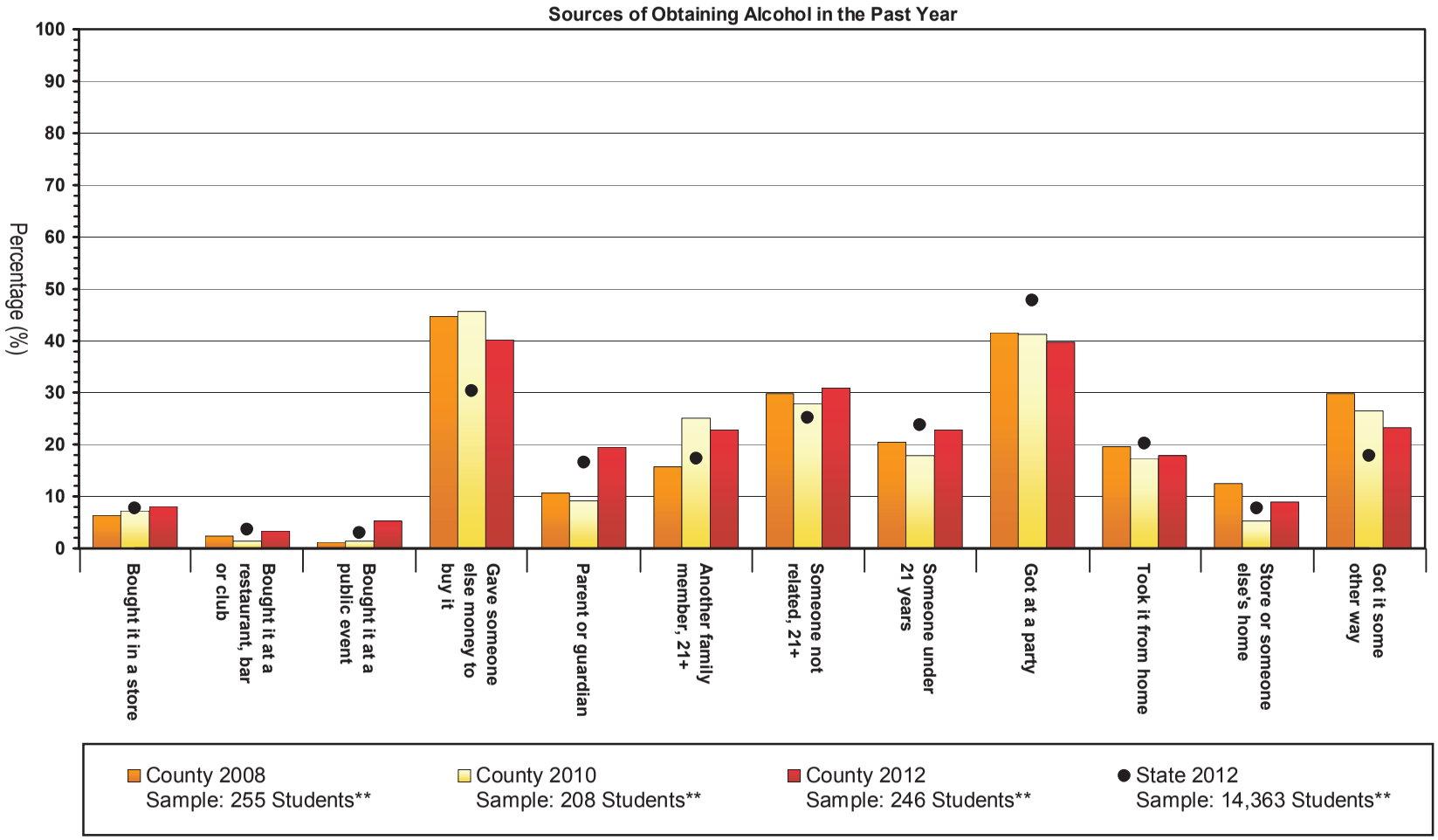
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2012 Gila County, All Students Surveyed



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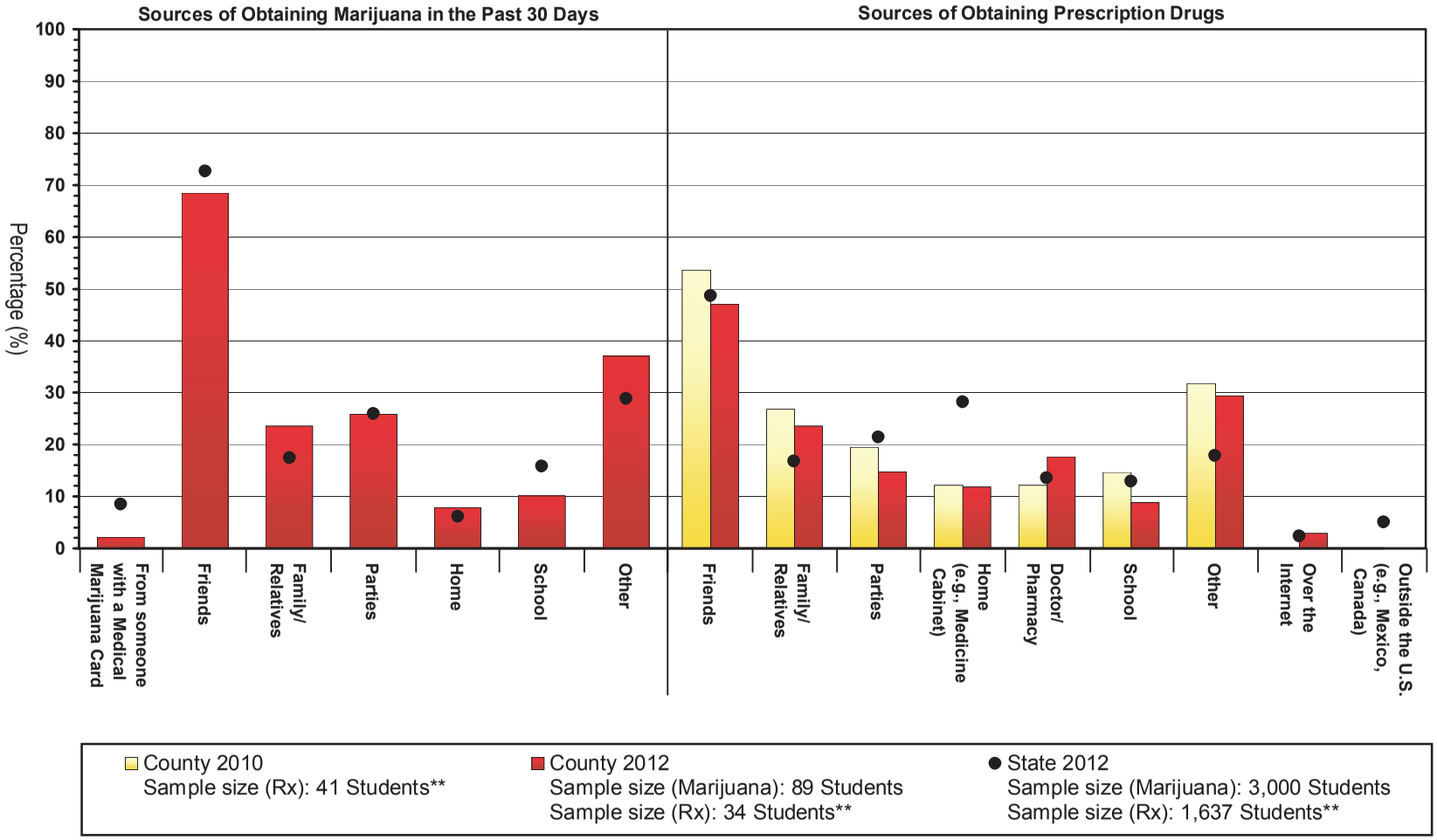
Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2012 Gila County, Grade 8

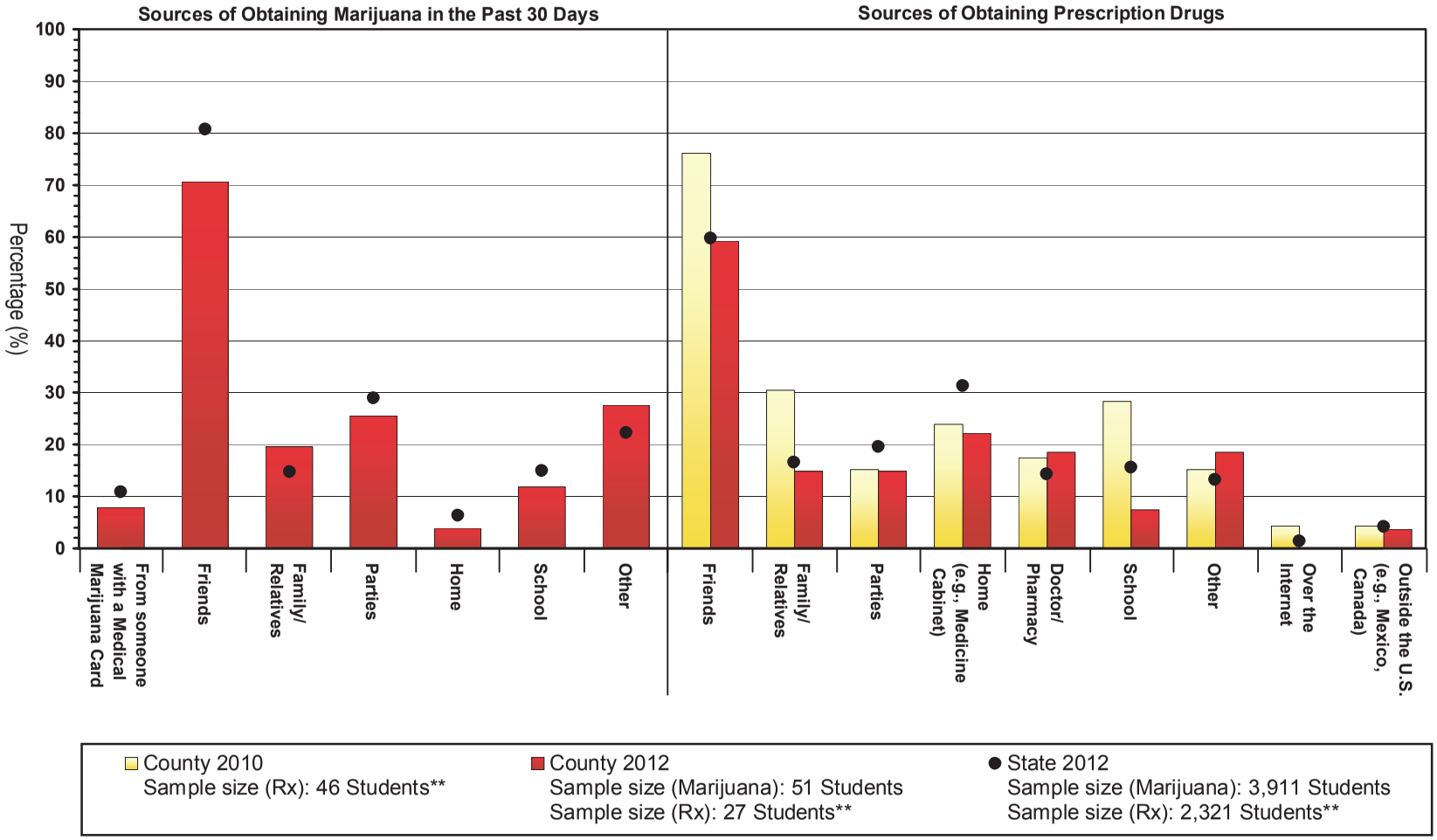


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Gila County, Grade 10



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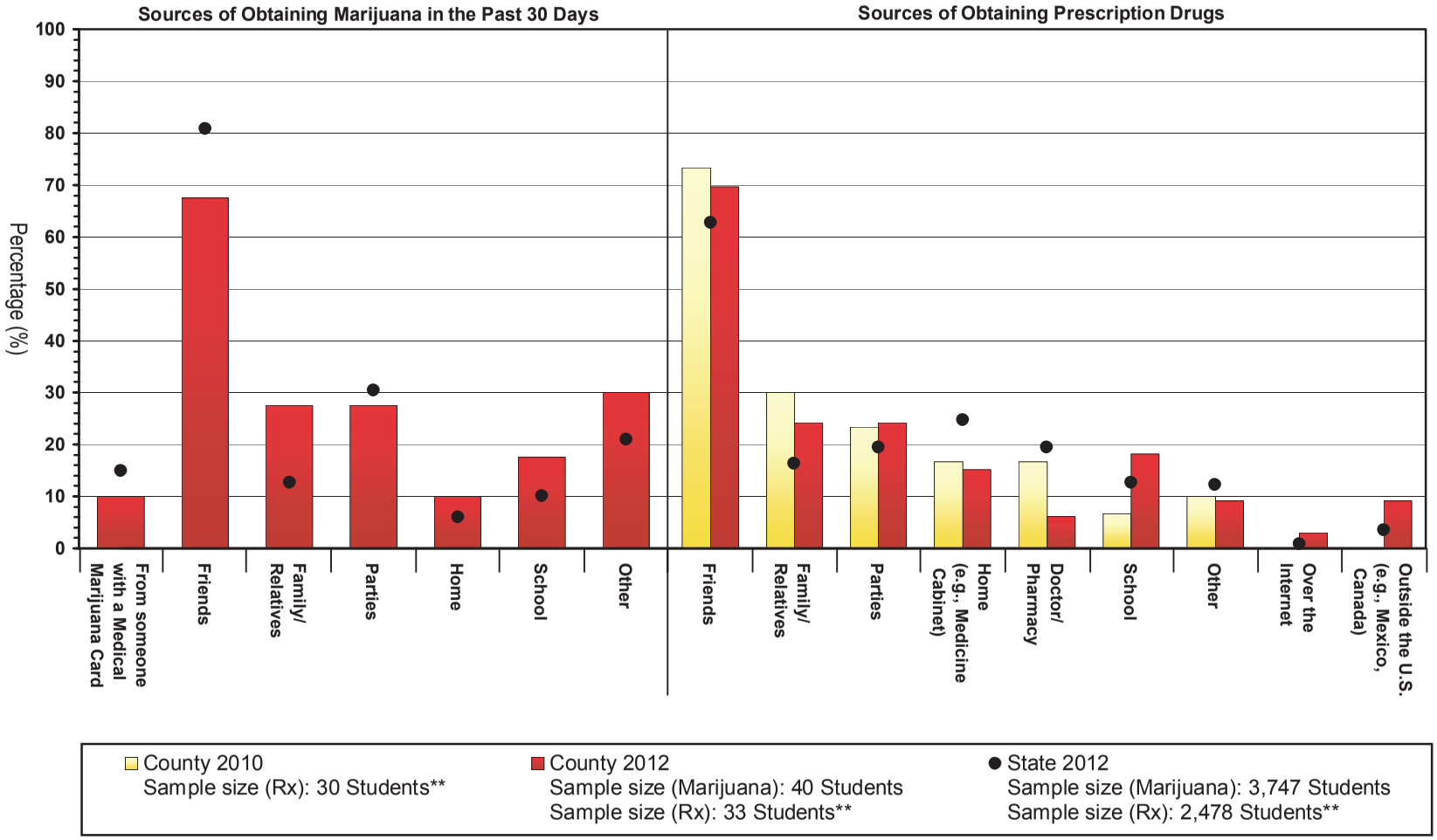
Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2012 Gila County, Grade 12



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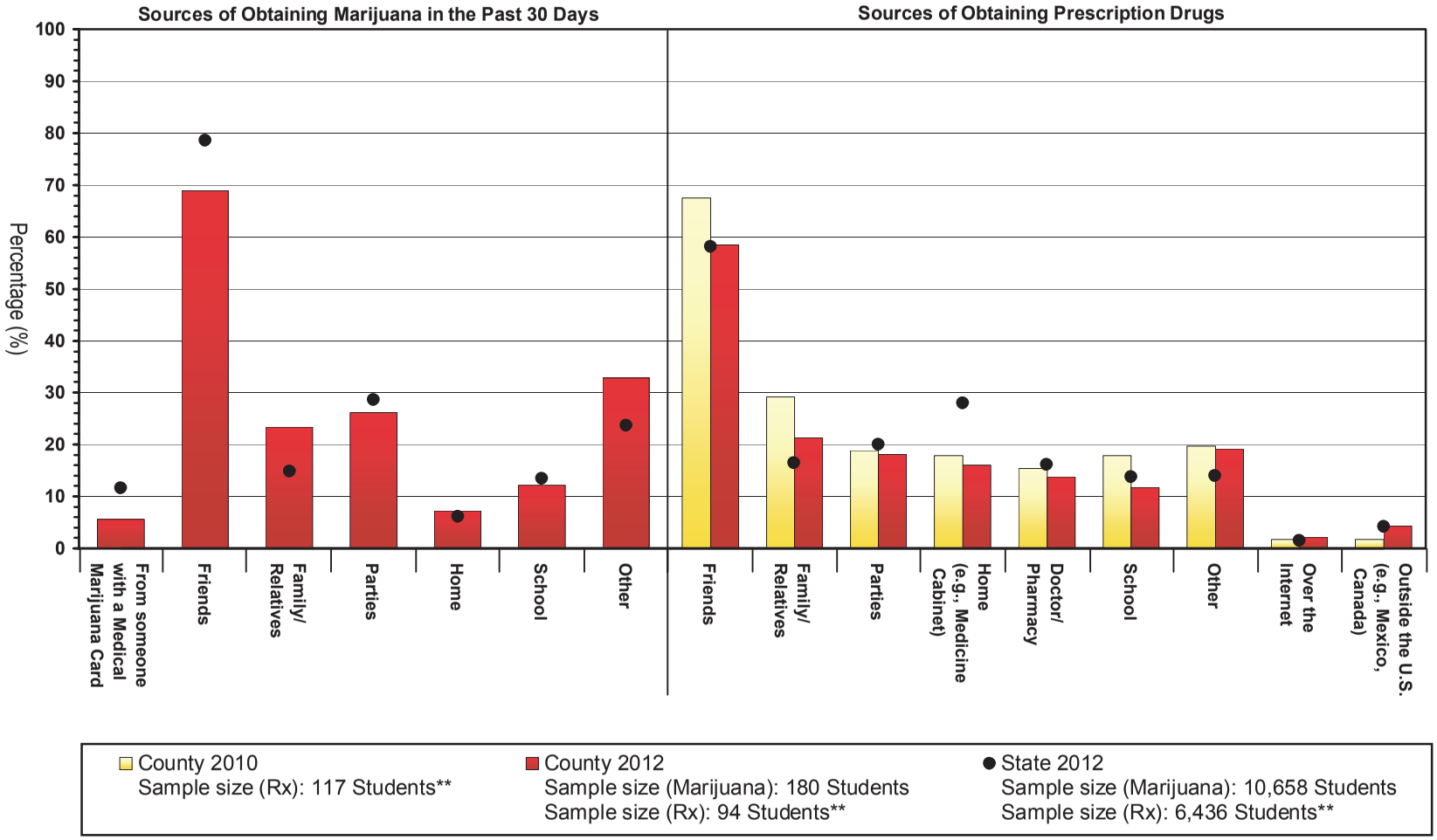
Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2012 Gila County, All Students Surveyed



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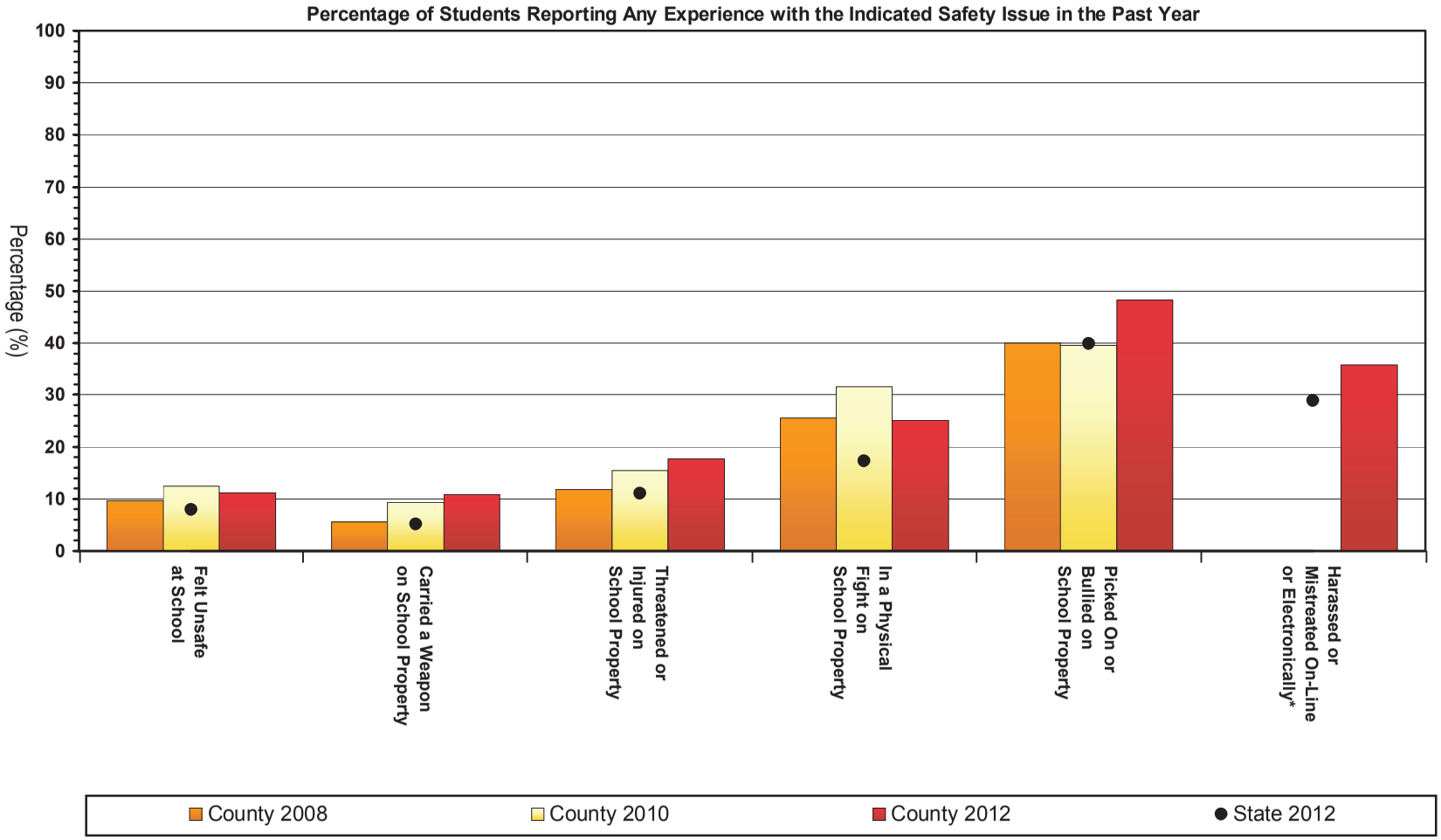
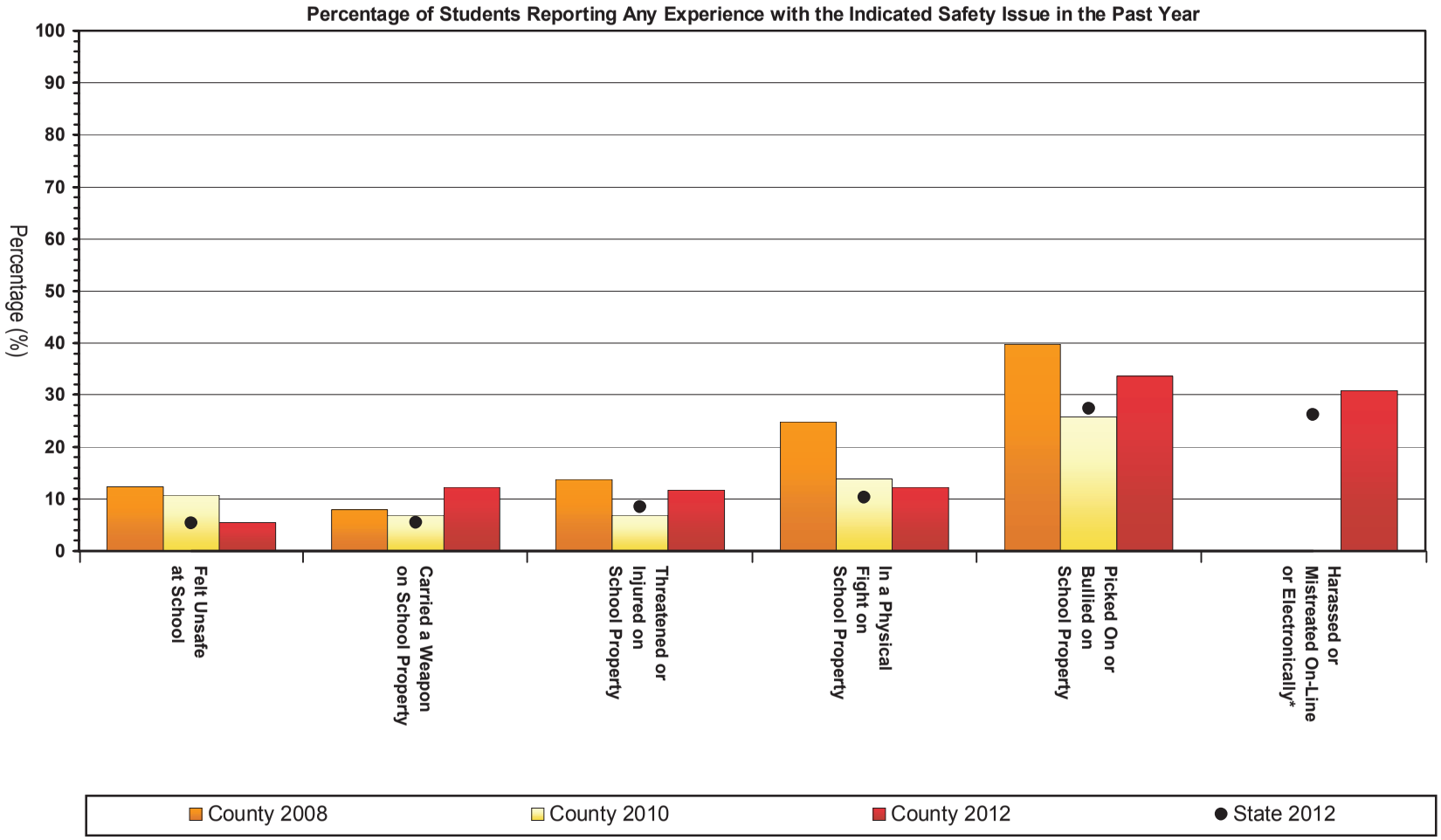
** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Gila County, Grade 8



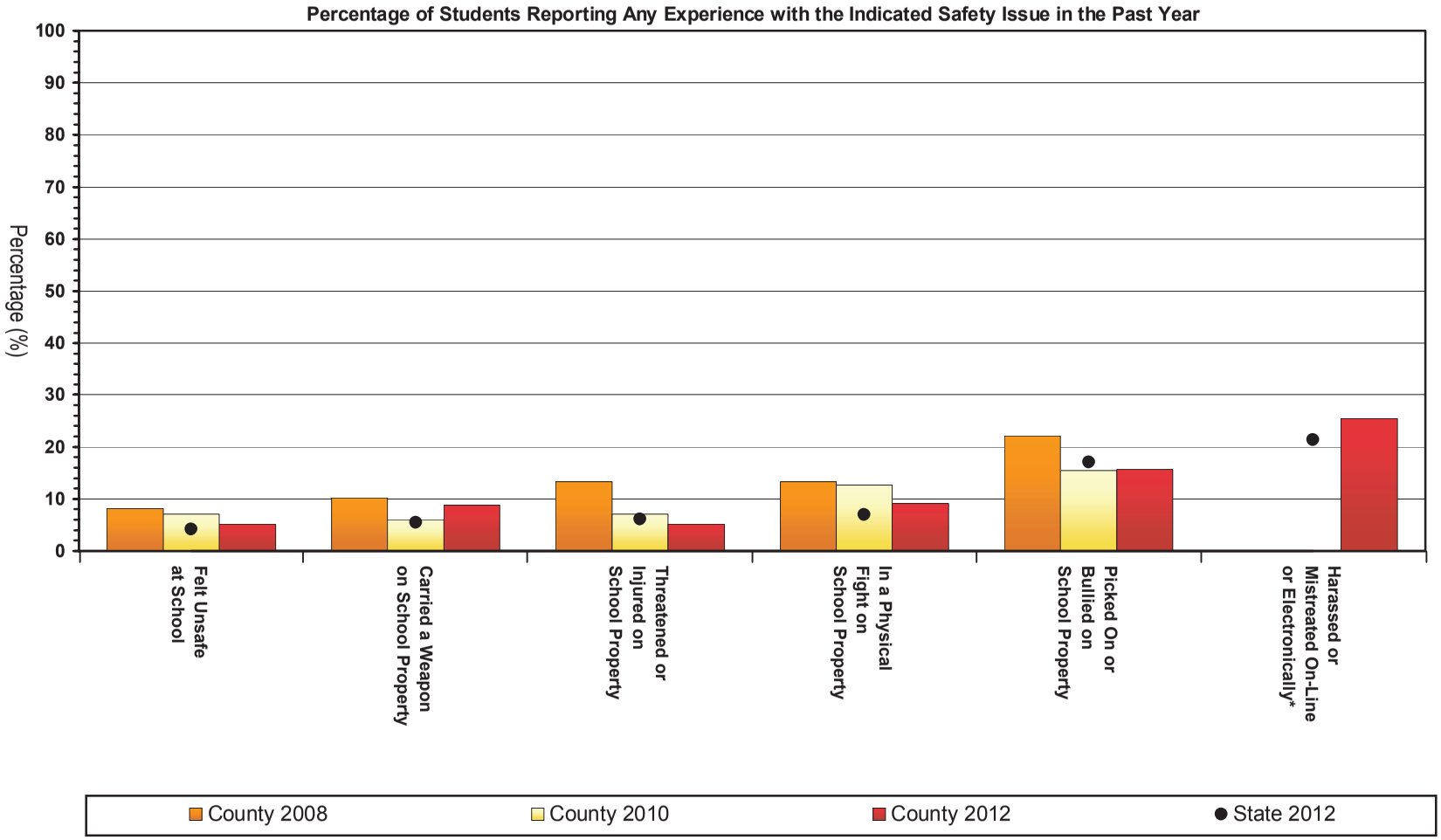
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Gila County, Grade 10



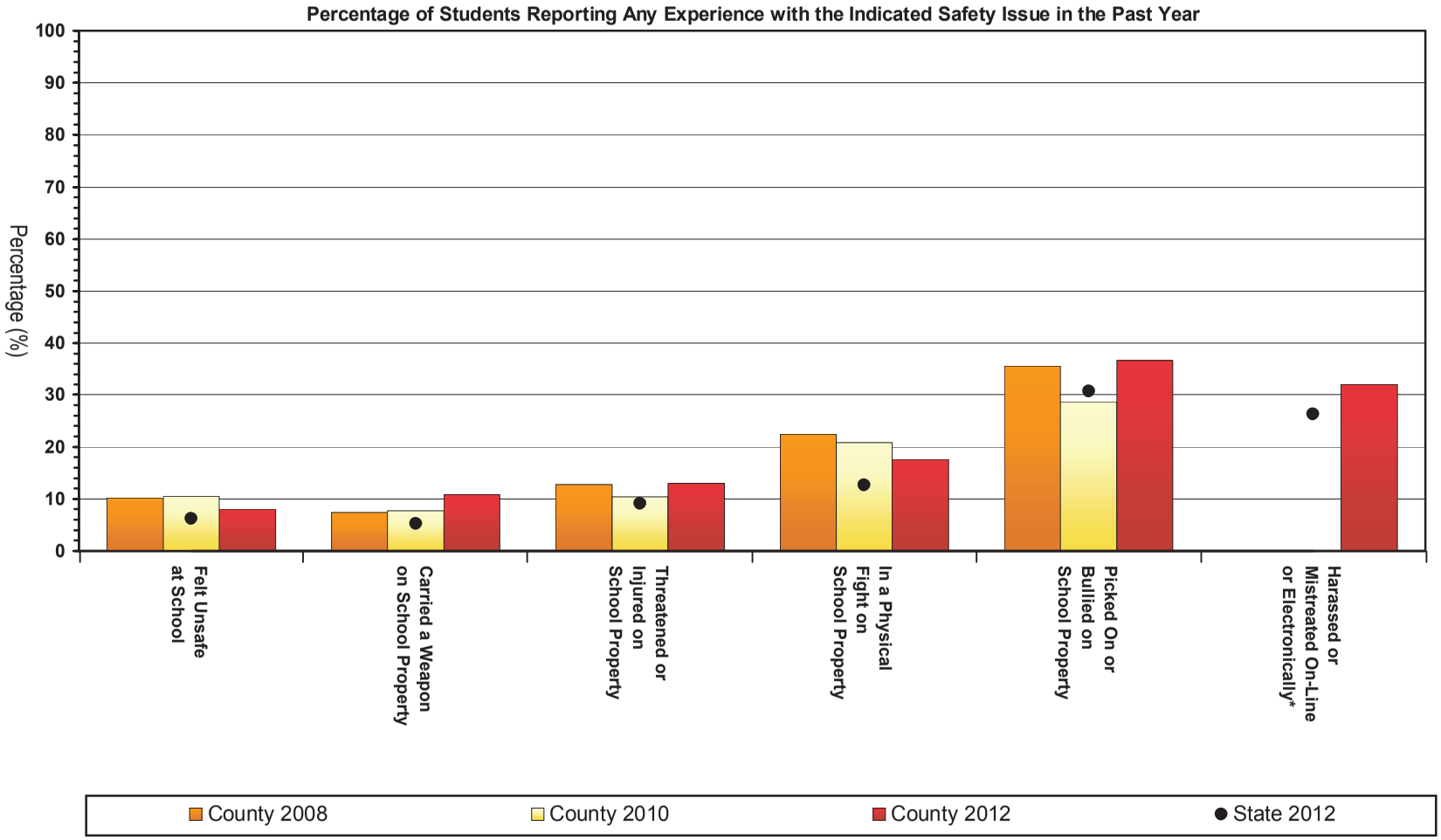
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Gila County, Grade 12



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

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Gila County, All Students Surveyed



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

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.

Table 4. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	55.2	61.6	48.5	37.3	33.1	70.4	67.4	62.5	59.1	56.0	78.8	74.9	67.7	69.2	70.0	65.7	67.0	57.1	51.7	51.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	38.7	46.9	38.3	19.7	18.4	55.3	50.7	45.5	31.7	30.4	54.9	58.3	55.1	42.1	40.0	47.8	50.9	44.3	28.8	28.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	19.7	16.6	14.4	4.5	9.7	31.7	27.3	19.3	9.3	15.6	29.9	29.1	30.3	14.7	16.9	26.0	23.4	19.5	8.4	13.8
Marijuana	used marijuana?	21.8	38.4	28.8	16.2	16.4	45.6	45.5	40.8	34.7	34.5	48.7	54.5	45.3	44.8	45.5	35.7	44.9	36.1	28.7	31.0
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.7	1.4	2.5	1.7	3.3	5.2	6.7	4.0	5.2	6.0	4.6	8.1	5.8	8.4	8.3	3.5	4.8	3.7	4.4	5.7
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	3.0	3.6	1.0	1.5	2.2	11.6	4.3	3.6	3.9	3.3	9.8	11.0	10.1	7.4	5.2	7.3	5.8	3.8	3.7	3.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	19.1	16.5	14.2	11.4	13.1	17.6	10.5	14.0	9.4	10.1	11.3	9.9	13.2	7.4	8.1	16.7	12.9	13.9	9.8	10.6
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.6	1.8	0.3	0.6	1.3	3.6	1.9	2.0	1.5	2.1	4.1	4.1	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.2	1.2	1.8
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.0	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.2	3.2	1.0	2.4	1.4	1.2	3.1	5.3	2.1	1.8	1.4	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.2	1.2
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	1.1	2.5	2.5	2.8	2.6	5.2	7.7	5.2	7.4	6.6	2.6	6.4	7.0	10.4	8.0	2.7	5.2	4.3	6.1	5.5
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	1.5	1.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.0	2.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.7	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.9	2.4	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	2.8	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.2	2.8	2.9	2.8	1.8	1.4	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	15.8	13.4	9.7	8.8	n/a	23.6	23.4	13.2	15.6	n/a	25.9	22.8	19.8	20.7	13.0	20.7	19.0	13.0	13.8	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2.5	2.5	2.0	2.0	5.2	5.2	2.4	3.6	6.6	9.0	6.2	3.5	4.3	9.9	12.2	4.2	2.7	3.0	5.3	8.6
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	8.3	14.1	3.6	4.4	n/a	11.6	11.0	6.0	8.0	n/a	10.9	7.6	7.0	10.0	n/a	10.0	11.4	5.1	6.9	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	18.9	22.4	11.5	11.1	n/a	28.0	26.3	17.2	18.8	n/a	29.4	24.0	21.4	23.9	n/a	24.3	24.0	15.4	16.6	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?	13.3	9.7	7.4	7.0	n/a	16.1	12.5	7.7	10.6	n/a	18.1	9.4	9.1	12.2	n/a	15.3	10.5	7.9	9.3	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	9.5	6.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	15.7	11.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	16.8	13.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	13.0	9.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 5. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	29.6	33.9	29.0	17.1	12.7	43.5	40.9	33.9	32.1	27.2	42.9	50.6	43.5	43.5	40.0	37.2	40.6	33.8	28.1	25.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	16.0	21.0	20.5	7.8	6.1	25.0	26.8	19.3	14.0	11.8	25.1	28.2	32.3	21.0	18.7	21.0	24.6	22.9	12.9	11.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	9.4	7.6	6.9	2.1	3.5	13.1	8.9	9.6	3.9	6.6	11.2	12.7	13.3	6.6	8.3	11.0	9.4	9.2	3.8	5.9
Marijuana	used marijuana?	8.7	23.7	17.3	7.7	7.2	20.7	24.9	17.7	17.7	17.6	16.6	16.6	18.0	22.5	22.6	14.3	22.2	17.5	14.3	15.2
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.0	0.4	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.0	2.3	1.6	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.3
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.8	3.2	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.7	4.2	4.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	2.4	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.8
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	9.9	6.5	4.8	4.2	3.2	4.4	3.3	3.2	2.0	1.7	1.6	0.6	2.1	1.3	1.0	6.2	3.9	3.7	2.8	2.1
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	2.1	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.6	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.2	2.9	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.0	1.8	1.1	2.0	2.3	0.4	1.7	1.0	1.4	1.4
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.8	0.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.6	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	2.0	2.9	0.4	0.7	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.4	0.2	0.6	0.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	6.9	6.9	4.6	4.5	n/a	12.9	9.1	6.4	7.3	n/a	14.0	11.1	8.0	7.9	3.6	10.5	8.7	5.9	6.2	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.8	3.2	1.4	1.6	2.7	3.1	2.6	0.6	0.0	3.0	3.7	2.1	1.1	0.7	2.0	2.8
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	2.5	5.4	1.0	1.9	n/a	4.8	3.3	1.6	3.3	n/a	4.7	1.8	1.6	3.2	n/a	3.8	3.8	1.3	2.7	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	7.5	11.2	5.6	5.7	n/a	15.3	9.1	8.0	9.3	n/a	15.5	12.3	8.0	10.0	n/a	11.8	10.8	6.9	7.9	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?	8.3	6.9	4.1	4.0	n/a	10.9	6.7	4.5	4.9	n/a	9.4	5.3	3.2	4.3	n/a	9.4	6.4	4.0	4.4	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	5.5	3.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.3	5.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.0	5.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.4	4.5	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 6. Percentage of Students With Heavy ATOD Use

Drinking and Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	8.2	8.7	8.6	3.9	4.2	9.4	13.7	6.7	6.1	7.4	20.4	16.4	15.9	12.5	16.6	11.5	12.4	9.7	6.7	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	29.8	42.5	33.3	24.1	24.9	34.5	36.1	31.1	24.5	26.3	31.0	34.4	28.4	26.0	27.5	31.6	38.3	31.5	24.7	25.0

Binge Drinking

	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	18.1	22.7	17.8	8.7	6.4	31.0	30.0	16.1	17.5	14.7	28.7	32.6	25.6	26.5	21.6	24.7	27.7	19.1	15.7	13.6

Table 7. 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					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Been Drunk or High at School	11.8	26.3	18.9	10.4	7.5	31.4	34.4	23.3	19.8	15.0	25.0	27.8	30.1	21.6	17.7	21.2	29.3	22.8	15.9	13.3
Been Suspended from School	19.2	30.3	22.4	17.0	15.1	27.4	22.6	15.4	12.1	12.6	15.7	19.6	12.8	8.9	9.2	21.0	24.9	18.1	13.6	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	3.9	8.8	7.2	4.5	2.5	15.8	10.0	7.6	9.8	6.5	6.7	13.8	11.6	10.8	7.8	8.4	10.6	8.3	7.6	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	3.8	4.2	4.3	2.1	2.3	3.1	4.1	4.6	2.6	2.6	4.1	8.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	3.7	5.2	3.9	2.2	2.3
Been Arrested	9.3	11.8	8.7	5.5	5.2	12.5	12.6	9.1	7.0	6.7	11.8	18.4	12.8	7.0	6.1	10.9	13.9	9.7	6.3	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	21.7	19.3	12.3	11.2	16.0	19.7	14.3	13.3	9.7	15.1	15.9	17.3	12.4	7.7	11.9	19.7	17.2	12.6	9.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	7.4	9.5	8.4	5.7	4.8	11.2	9.4	6.8	5.2	5.2	10.2	12.6	14.3	5.9	5.2	9.3	10.3	9.2	5.6	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	0.5	1.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	2.3	2.8	1.9	1.2	0.9	2.1	2.6	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.5	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.9

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 8. 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					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Any Gambling	74.7	58.0	54.3	59.0	55.0	70.0	56.8	49.6	57.2	53.8	68.0	53.5	56.3	53.7	52.6	71.6	56.4	53.4	57.2	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	5.5	2.5	3.9	4.6	5.7	7.0	3.6	4.2	4.2	5.3	5.1	3.2	4.1	5.1	5.4	5.9	3.1	4.0	4.6	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	26.0	12.9	19.0	23.1	24.0	29.4	18.6	20.8	22.4	23.5	23.9	18.9	23.6	21.5	23.9	26.6	16.4	20.6	22.5	22.7
Bet on sports?	38.1	26.8	25.4	26.1	22.8	32.9	25.7	21.2	24.5	22.5	28.2	21.7	26.2	21.5	20.5	34.1	25.1	24.3	24.5	21.4
Played cards?	53.1	34.5	30.8	31.7	25.8	45.1	35.3	26.7	31.1	27.0	46.7	28.8	35.2	30.3	26.7	49.0	33.2	30.6	31.2	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?*	19.6	17.0	12.8	16.8	n/a	31.6	16.9	17.0	16.6	n/a	24.0	15.7	20.9	16.0	n/a	24.4	16.6	15.9	16.5	n/a
Played bingo?	29.7	22.4	22.5	25.7	22.7	23.0	16.5	17.4	19.6	17.7	15.7	14.6	14.4	13.2	14.0	24.2	18.4	19.1	20.8	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	5.3	3.2	5.9	4.9	4.5	9.8	4.1	5.0	4.1	4.0	4.1	2.7	5.6	3.6	3.7	6.4	3.4	5.6	4.3	4.2
Played a dice game?	34.5	24.7	22.2	24.4	12.1	30.1	22.6	16.3	20.5	11.2	24.5	19.0	26.0	16.1	10.0	30.7	22.5	21.3	21.2	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	36.7	24.5	23.7	25.6	20.1	32.3	20.5	20.5	24.3	20.5	32.5	17.8	24.1	22.1	18.8	34.3	21.4	22.8	24.4	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	6.4	5.1	5.6	4.8	4.6	7.0	5.5	6.2	4.5	4.7	7.7	5.9	5.1	4.0	4.6	6.9	5.4	5.7	4.5	4.7

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	39.9	44.4	50.5	36.8	36.6	53.4	55.6	55.6	42.8	42.8	62.3	61.2	56.0	48.1	47.0	49.5	51.8	53.4	41.6	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	42.1	52.1	50.9	32.1	32.8	56.6	58.6	47.2	39.3	39.6	46.3	50.4	42.5	37.1	32.8	47.5	53.7	47.8	35.6	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	44.7	54.5	43.2	34.3	29.4	56.2	54.3	40.9	42.3	40.5	59.6	47.6	44.3	43.5	42.7	51.8	52.8	42.8	39.2	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	46.8	48.3	44.2	34.6	39.8	33.6	31.9	32.6	22.8	29.9	44.7	31.3	49.7	29.1	34.8	42.3	39.0	41.9	29.5	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	43.2	54.5	57.6	42.5	41.9	45.1	37.4	37.8	37.2	40.3	41.5	43.4	34.7	39.4	39.8	43.3	46.9	46.0	40.0	40.7
Family Conflict	56.7	57.6	47.0	51.2	51.5	45.4	38.0	43.0	41.6	41.6	39.4	39.5	43.7	39.5	38.8	49.0	47.6	45.0	45.1	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	49.4	66.8	60.0	38.5	36.4	58.8	51.8	48.5	40.4	39.0	46.8	51.8	48.0	38.6	37.3	51.6	58.9	53.5	39.1	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	50.4	53.4	45.7	46.1	46.9	58.2	50.3	50.2	49.9	52.3	56.8	48.1	53.8	48.7	50.3	54.4	51.2	49.1	48.0	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	29.7	35.9	31.1	23.7	26.0	43.1	33.2	42.0	39.7	40.8	40.0	35.0	45.3	43.0	38.6	36.3	34.8	38.0	33.8	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	48.2	60.2	46.5	44.0	46.6	55.7	51.2	52.1	45.8	47.9	45.2	45.6	45.1	40.3	41.8	49.9	53.1	47.9	43.6	45.6
Low Commitment to School	41.2	45.3	46.7	40.2	38.0	46.8	35.3	47.6	45.9	41.7	53.1	45.7	46.0	46.4	42.9	45.8	42.3	46.8	43.4	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	41.2	53.0	42.1	37.1	39.0	53.1	48.2	39.9	40.6	45.5	51.8	50.5	45.1	36.8	43.6	47.5	50.8	42.1	38.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	37.8	53.0	47.3	34.2	33.7	57.4	52.5	42.8	35.7	37.0	51.3	58.1	50.0	35.5	35.4	47.2	54.3	46.5	35.0	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	39.2	50.9	42.2	24.0	24.0	48.8	47.1	38.4	27.5	27.3	33.8	46.0	39.6	27.8	28.8	40.9	48.3	40.5	26.0	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	47.0	46.3	41.2	36.8	36.2	53.5	45.3	46.1	41.4	44.9	57.6	44.9	49.5	37.8	41.9	51.6	45.6	44.5	38.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	34.2	40.1	36.5	26.1	22.6	42.5	40.1	36.7	36.1	33.6	36.5	35.2	40.0	35.8	32.7	37.3	38.7	37.3	31.4	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	47.7	60.4	62.2	50.2	37.1	50.8	46.9	56.1	51.4	35.7	49.0	49.7	62.8	56.3	40.3	49.0	53.6	60.5	52.1	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	63.2	71.2	61.4	50.2	50.3	69.3	68.5	50.4	47.2	52.0	60.1	62.6	52.3	45.6	49.0	64.4	67.9	56.0	48.2	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	50.6	60.6	55.5	35.7	30.8	53.9	56.8	47.3	39.0	36.2	37.0	44.9	38.5	34.8	32.3	48.4	55.0	49.1	36.5	33.2
Rewards for ASB	48.3	54.7	47.3	44.9	36.7	47.0	46.2	49.1	50.6	42.7	52.8	54.6	60.4	60.4	55.1	49.0	52.0	50.8	50.4	44.4
Gang Involvement	28.8	29.8	22.7	14.9	17.8	36.4	31.0	17.8	13.4	15.7	20.0	21.4	17.7	12.5	13.1	29.0	28.2	20.0	13.9	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	47.0	60.2	41.0	30.4	29.7	50.4	39.3	30.4	31.2	30.4	45.0	29.0	38.0	31.6	29.0	47.6	44.9	37.1	30.9	29.7

* 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.)

** State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	29.7	34.1	31.5	33.2	38.3	40.8	39.1	39.8	37.9	44.2	34.7	33.9	41.4	37.7	44.1	34.2	35.6	36.5	35.8	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	52.4	41.4	38.2	51.7	51.9	42.5	38.1	46.5	46.9	44.7	59.3	43.2	52.4	55.7	55.6	51.2	40.8	44.2	51.2	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	62.2	56.0	49.0	60.6	60.7	54.1	54.9	54.3	56.0	53.1	58.4	45.0	55.5	56.8	53.8	58.8	53.2	52.2	58.1	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	60.9	53.6	47.4	59.0	61.5	50.0	54.9	53.2	53.0	53.0	56.5	53.3	51.9	53.3	52.4	56.6	53.9	50.3	55.6	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	65.8	55.7	51.2	61.6	68.9	47.5	62.9	53.1	65.0	71.6	43.7	52.5	57.3	66.6	72.8	54.7	57.1	53.1	63.8	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	63.3	49.8	43.8	53.2	57.5	53.1	65.6	52.7	62.8	58.9	35.2	40.3	45.7	49.5	51.6	53.3	52.1	46.9	55.2	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	57.3	57.6	59.3	65.1	64.6	57.8	68.7	73.8	71.5	68.0	50.0	48.3	53.4	58.5	53.8	55.7	58.7	62.3	65.4	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	57.5	46.5	44.7	50.1	58.8	49.4	55.9	53.5	55.2	60.7	47.4	58.9	56.9	54.9	59.3	52.5	52.9	50.1	52.8	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	41.6	40.9	45.5	43.0	40.8	39.4	36.8	50.0	50.3	46.1	32.3	28.4	43.9	45.1	42.6	38.7	36.1	46.5	45.7	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	56.6	57.4	53.7	59.3	62.5	53.8	55.6	57.0	61.8	59.9	52.3	51.5	48.2	55.2	51.8	54.7	55.2	53.5	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection*	61.1	47.1	40.3	51.3	52.8	48.1	52.7	49.6	59.5	52.5	50.0	31.3	48.5	56.7	50.5	54.3	44.4	45.0	55.0	52.0

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 11. 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				All Students Surveyed†			
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*88*	*81*	*102*	*3,700*	*92*	*65*	*76*	*5,007*	*75*	*62*	*68*	*5,656*	*255*	*208*	*246*	*14,363*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	2.3	4.9	5.9	5.6	6.5	13.8	7.9	6.2	10.7	3.2	11.8	10.4	6.3	7.2	8.1	7.7
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	2.3	1.2	3.9	3.4	3.3	1.5	2.6	2.7	1.3	1.6	2.9	4.7	2.4	1.4	3.3	3.7
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	1.1	2.5	8.8	3.7	2.2	1.5	3.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.7	1.2	1.4	5.3	3.0
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	30.7	38.3	33.3	17.3	44.6	40.0	30.3	29.8	61.3	61.3	61.8	39.3	44.7	45.7	40.2	30.3
My parent or guardian gave it to me	10.2	14.8	23.5	19.5	14.1	3.1	21.1	16.0	6.7	8.1	11.8	15.3	10.6	9.1	19.5	16.6
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	11.4	30.9	26.5	19.2	21.7	16.9	19.7	17.1	13.3	25.8	20.6	16.3	15.7	25.0	22.8	17.3
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	20.5	25.9	21.6	17.2	28.3	27.7	32.9	24.5	42.7	30.6	42.6	31.1	29.8	27.9	30.9	25.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	26.1	21.0	24.5	22.9	21.7	15.4	17.1	25.8	12.0	16.1	26.5	22.7	20.4	17.8	22.8	23.8
I got it at a party	42.0	48.1	34.3	37.2	40.2	41.5	39.5	49.4	42.7	32.3	48.5	53.5	41.6	41.3	39.8	47.9
I took it from home	33.0	22.2	22.5	26.8	16.3	20.0	18.4	22.2	8.0	8.1	10.3	14.0	19.6	17.3	17.9	20.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home	18.2	6.2	13.7	8.8	9.8	6.2	9.2	9.2	9.3	3.2	1.5	5.6	12.5	5.3	8.9	7.7
I got it some other way	34.1	37.0	24.5	25.4	32.6	23.1	19.7	17.8	21.3	16.1	25.0	13.2	29.8	26.4	23.2	17.9

* 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.*, 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. 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		All Students Surveyed†	
	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*89*	*3,000*	*51*	*3,911*	*40*	*3,747*	*180*	*10,658*
I got it from someone with a Medical Marijuana Card	2.2	8.5	7.8	10.9	10.0	14.9	5.6	11.6
Friends	68.5	72.7	70.6	80.8	67.5	80.9	68.9	78.6
Family/Relatives	23.6	17.4	19.6	14.7	27.5	12.7	23.3	14.8
Parties	25.8	25.9	25.5	28.9	27.5	30.4	26.1	28.6
Home	7.9	6.1	3.9	6.3	10.0	6.0	7.2	6.1
School	10.1	15.8	11.8	14.9	17.5	10.1	12.2	13.4
Other	37.1	28.8	27.5	22.3	30.0	21.0	32.8	23.7

* 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. Students indicating they did not use marijuana 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 13. 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			All Students Surveyed†		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*41*	*34*	*1,637*	*46*	*27*	*2,321*	*30*	*33*	*2,478*	*117*	*94*	*6,436*
Friends	53.7	47.1	48.7	76.1	59.3	59.8	73.3	69.7	62.8	67.5	58.5	58.2
Family/Relatives	26.8	23.5	16.8	30.4	14.8	16.6	30.0	24.2	16.3	29.1	21.3	16.5
Parties	19.5	14.7	21.4	15.2	14.8	19.6	23.3	24.2	19.5	18.8	18.1	20.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	12.2	11.8	28.2	23.9	22.2	31.3	16.7	15.2	24.7	17.9	16.0	28.0
Doctor/Pharmacy	12.2	17.6	13.5	17.4	18.5	14.3	16.7	6.1	19.5	15.4	13.8	16.1
School	14.6	8.8	12.9	28.3	7.4	15.6	6.7	18.2	12.7	17.9	11.7	13.8
Other	31.7	29.4	17.8	15.2	18.5	13.2	10.0	9.1	12.3	19.7	19.1	14.0
Over the Internet	0.0	2.9	2.4	4.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	3.0	0.9	1.7	2.1	1.5
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.0	0.0	5.1	4.3	3.7	4.2	0.0	9.1	3.6	1.7	4.3	4.2

* Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs.

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

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.,* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 14. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed*			
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
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	88.2	84.6	82.3	88.9	86.3	93.1	88.3	91.5	86.7	92.9	94.9	93.9	87.2	89.6	87.0	90.9
	1 time	6.9	7.5	8.6	5.0	6.2	3.7	5.1	3.5	5.1	4.4	1.5	2.4	6.3	5.4	5.9	3.9
	2-3 times	3.3	3.9	4.1	3.0	4.3	2.3	3.6	2.1	3.1	1.1	2.0	1.4	3.6	2.6	3.5	2.4
	4-5 times	1.1	2.1	1.7	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8
	6-7 times	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.8	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.5
	8-9 times	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3
	10-11 times	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
	12 or more times	0.0	0.7	1.9	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.7	1.3	2.1	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.4	1.2	1.2
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	74.5	68.5	74.9	82.7	75.2	86.2	87.8	89.7	86.7	87.3	90.9	93.0	77.6	79.2	82.4	87.3
	1 time	14.3	13.3	12.3	9.1	16.1	8.8	5.5	5.6	8.7	8.3	4.0	3.5	13.5	10.5	8.4	6.7
	2-3 times	8.8	11.8	8.3	5.1	5.5	3.2	3.0	2.5	3.6	2.8	3.0	1.7	6.5	6.6	5.5	3.5
	4-5 times	1.1	3.6	2.6	1.2	2.4	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.6	1.8	0.8
	6-7 times	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.5
	8-9 times	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3
	10-11 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
	12 or more times	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	60.0	60.4	51.7	60.1	60.2	74.2	66.3	72.6	77.9	84.6	84.3	82.9	64.4	71.3	63.3	69.3
	1 time	13.1	11.5	9.2	9.9	10.2	9.2	8.1	6.9	7.2	5.5	3.0	4.5	10.8	9.2	7.5	7.7
	2-3 times	13.3	12.2	12.0	12.0	14.2	8.3	7.3	8.4	4.1	6.0	7.6	5.2	11.4	9.3	9.6	9.3
	4-5 times	2.8	5.8	8.0	4.9	5.1	1.4	5.1	3.5	2.6	1.1	1.5	2.1	3.5	3.1	5.7	3.8
	6-7 times	2.8	1.4	3.5	2.3	2.8	0.0	2.6	1.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.3	0.6	2.5	1.9
	8-9 times	1.4	0.7	3.1	1.6	1.2	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.7	1.1	0.7	2.1	1.3
	10-11 times	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5
	12 or more times	5.8	7.6	12.5	8.5	5.9	5.5	9.5	5.1	6.7	2.2	2.0	3.1	6.1	5.5	9.3	6.2
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	90.3	87.5	88.8	92.1	87.7	89.3	94.5	94.6	91.8	92.9	94.9	95.8	89.8	89.5	91.9	93.8
	1 day	6.7	6.5	5.0	3.8	4.7	4.2	1.1	2.7	4.1	2.7	0.5	1.9	5.5	4.7	2.8	3.0
	2-3 days	1.9	4.3	4.0	2.4	4.7	3.7	2.6	1.5	2.6	2.7	3.6	1.3	3.0	3.7	3.5	1.9
	4-5 days	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.6
	6 or more days	1.1	1.8	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.9	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.6	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	94.4	90.7	89.2	94.8	92.1	93.1	87.8	94.5	89.8	94.0	91.2	94.5	92.6	92.3	89.2	94.7
	1 day	3.1	6.1	3.9	2.3	1.6	3.2	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.3	2.2	4.0	2.7	1.8
	2-3 days	1.4	0.0	1.4	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.1	2.5	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.7	0.7	1.5	1.1
	4-5 days	0.3	0.7	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.5
	6 or more days	0.8	2.5	4.1	1.4	4.3	2.3	8.1	2.4	5.6	2.2	4.1	2.6	3.1	2.4	5.3	2.0
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	n/a	64.2	71.1	n/a	n/a	69.2	73.8	n/a	n/a	74.6	78.7	n/a	n/a	68.0	73.7
	1 time	n/a	n/a	9.2	9.0	n/a	n/a	9.5	7.1	n/a	n/a	7.1	5.7	n/a	n/a	8.9	7.6
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	9.7	8.6	n/a	n/a	8.4	8.4	n/a	n/a	9.1	7.0	n/a	n/a	9.2	8.1
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	4.5	3.7	n/a	n/a	4.4	3.2	n/a	n/a	4.1	2.7	n/a	n/a	4.4	3.3
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	1.2	1.6	n/a	n/a	2.6	1.6	n/a	n/a	0.5	1.2	n/a	n/a	1.5	1.5
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	1.9	1.2	n/a	n/a	1.5	1.1	n/a	n/a	1.0	0.8	n/a	n/a	1.6	1.1
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.7	0.6	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.4	0.5
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	8.5	4.3	n/a	n/a	4.4	4.3	n/a	n/a	3.0	3.4	n/a	n/a	6.1	4.1

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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

Data Tables

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

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		All Students Surveyed†		Male ††		Female ††	
			Percent	Sample	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...)*	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	51.4	370	58.8	238	55.1	185	54.5	793	51.3	378	57.3	405
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	69.2	373	82.4	239	77.5	182	75.1	794	72.7	377	77.4	407
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	58.8	369	57.0	235	55.0	180	57.4	784	55.8	371	58.8	403
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	88.1	318	87.0	230	80.5	169	85.9	717	86.3	343	85.4	364
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	93.1	317	92.2	231	83.9	168	90.6	716	90.9	342	90.4	364
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	91.1	316	91.3	231	85.8	169	89.9	716	88.6	342	91.2	364
Perception of Peer Disapproval* *(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	73.7	414	72.8	268	66.2	195	71.7	877	71.8	426	71.6	440
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	80.6	417	77.0	270	60.0	195	74.9	882	78.5	428	71.6	443
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	74.0	416	69.1	269	61.3	194	69.7	879	69.8	427	69.2	441
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	29.0	396	33.9	251	43.5	193	33.8	840	30.8	402	36.7	428
		Cigarettes	20.5	404	19.3	254	32.3	195	22.9	853	22.0	410	23.1	433
		Marijuana	17.3	394	17.7	249	18.0	189	17.5	832	18.2	396	17.1	426
Average Age of Onset**														
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
(How old were you when you first...)	had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor?	Alcohol	56.7	416	66.8	271	69.5	197	62.7	884	59.2	431	65.8	442
		Average age:	11.4 years		12.9 years		13.4 years		12.4 years		12.0 years		12.7 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	39.0	420	51.3	271	56.1	196	46.6	887	44.6	433	48.3	443
		Average age:	11.1 years		12.4 years		13.1 years		12.1 years		11.9 years		12.2 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	33.5	418	44.3	271	48.2	197	40.1	886	38.2	432	41.8	443
		Average age:	11.4 years		13.1 years		13.3 years		12.5 years		12.1 years		12.8 years	

* For Past 30-Day Use, Perception of Risk, and Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, 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.

** For Average Age of Onset, the "Sample" column represents the overall sample size: the total number of people that responded to the questions about Age of Onset. This includes responses that are not used to calculate the average age of onset (i.e., youth that have never used alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana). The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample reporting any age of first use for the specified substance. "Average age" is calculated by averaging the ages of first use of students reporting any use.

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

†† 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.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
alcohol?	Never	55.2	58.5	72.9	45.6	53.0	53.1	41.9	50.0	41.6	48.6	54.9	59.4
	Once	15.2	14.2	12.1	13.5	12.4	13.7	12.3	8.3	12.9	13.9	12.3	12.8
	2-3 times	18.8	11.7	8.5	21.4	18.5	17.0	17.3	18.2	20.1	19.2	15.2	13.9
	4-6 times	6.9	7.0	3.1	9.3	8.4	7.3	11.2	10.9	11.5	8.8	8.3	6.4
	7-10 times	1.8	2.5	1.1	4.2	2.0	3.2	3.4	5.2	4.7	3.0	3.0	2.6
	More than 10 times	2.2	6.2	2.3	6.0	5.6	5.7	14.0	7.3	9.2	6.6	6.3	5.0
cigarettes?	Never	66.3	69.6	82.8	55.9	67.1	73.3	58.7	58.9	65.7	60.9	66.4	75.7
	Once	16.3	10.5	8.2	8.5	10.4	10.1	7.8	11.5	10.1	11.5	10.7	9.2
	2-3 times	9.4	7.5	4.6	16.0	9.6	6.8	14.5	9.4	8.9	12.9	8.6	6.3
	4-6 times	2.9	3.7	1.7	7.5	4.0	3.2	7.8	6.8	4.4	5.7	4.5	2.8
	7-10 times	1.1	2.2	0.8	3.3	2.0	1.8	3.4	1.6	2.2	2.4	2.0	1.4
	More than 10 times	4.0	6.5	1.9	8.9	6.8	4.8	7.8	12.0	8.7	6.6	7.8	4.4
marijuana?	Never	59.4	62.0	74.3	50.9	57.3	57.4	59.2	61.3	53.8	56.7	60.4	64.3
	Once	12.7	10.1	8.4	11.2	10.1	10.8	9.5	8.9	10.9	11.4	9.8	9.7
	2-3 times	10.9	8.9	6.5	11.7	14.5	11.1	12.8	9.9	11.4	11.7	10.8	9.1
	4-6 times	4.3	5.3	3.5	11.2	6.5	6.7	5.0	5.2	6.8	6.7	5.6	5.3
	7-10 times	3.3	3.0	2.1	3.3	4.4	3.8	1.7	3.7	3.8	2.8	3.6	3.0
	More than 10 times	9.4	10.6	5.2	11.7	7.3	10.4	11.7	11.0	13.3	10.8	9.7	8.7
other drugs?	Never	90.2	86.6	88.4	85.4	87.5	82.9	82.0	82.9	82.1	86.5	86.0	85.2
	Once	6.2	5.3	5.3	5.6	4.4	7.3	5.1	5.7	6.6	5.7	5.1	6.2
	2-3 times	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.8	3.6	4.2	3.4	5.2	4.8	2.5	3.1	3.6
	4-6 times	0.4	2.0	1.2	3.8	2.4	1.9	2.8	3.1	2.2	2.1	2.4	1.7
	7-10 times	0.7	1.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
	More than 10 times	0.7	3.0	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.8	4.5	2.1	3.2	2.1	2.4	2.4
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	57.4	55.8	51.6	59.0	60.8	61.6	61.4	57.5	54.0	58.9
	Once	16.5	16.5	15.1	14.4	15.0	13.7	6.8	14.2	12.1	13.3	15.5	13.9
	2-3 times	11.0	12.7	12.5	6.5	15.9	13.2	16.5	9.5	12.7	11.0	12.9	12.8
	4-6 times	4.8	6.1	4.8	8.4	5.7	5.1	3.4	4.2	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.0
	7-10 times	2.9	3.6	2.1	4.7	2.4	2.2	0.6	1.6	2.3	2.9	2.8	2.2
	More than 10 times	8.1	9.4	8.1	10.2	9.3	6.8	11.9	8.9	6.2	9.8	9.3	7.2

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	32.1	38.6	28.2	29.7	33.1	32.1	34.8	38.0	34.1	32.0	36.8	30.8
	Once	23.0	16.2	12.4	16.8	15.1	15.2	15.5	14.7	15.5	19.2	15.5	14.0
	Twice	8.0	5.1	4.6	15.8	8.6	7.1	11.6	9.8	8.9	11.4	7.3	6.4
	Three times	4.7	4.9	2.6	7.4	4.5	3.7	11.0	3.3	4.4	7.1	4.4	3.4
	Four or more times	5.5	5.1	5.5	8.9	9.8	8.1	12.3	10.3	9.1	8.2	7.8	7.2
	I never got offers	26.6	30.0	46.8	21.3	29.0	33.8	14.8	23.9	28.0	22.0	28.3	38.2
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	38.5	43.1	31.7	37.6	34.7	34.9	42.3	40.2	37.2	39.1	39.9	34.0
	Once	16.5	13.0	9.7	13.9	16.9	13.2	20.5	14.1	14.5	16.6	14.5	12.0
	Twice	8.8	6.2	4.7	9.4	8.7	7.5	9.0	7.1	8.6	9.0	7.2	6.5
	Three times	3.7	2.7	2.6	8.4	6.2	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.8	5.4	4.2	3.7
	Four or more times	7.0	3.8	4.4	8.9	6.2	6.5	7.7	12.0	7.1	7.8	6.4	5.7
	I never got offers	25.6	31.2	47.0	21.8	27.3	33.6	16.0	22.3	27.8	22.0	27.9	38.1
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	40.2	44.7	34.0	47.5	44.1	43.7	47.1	54.9	50.0	44.2	46.9	40.9
	Once	16.6	13.6	8.8	11.9	11.8	10.2	15.0	8.2	10.1	14.7	11.8	9.5
	Twice	8.5	4.4	3.1	6.4	4.1	4.0	5.2	3.8	4.3	7.0	4.1	3.7
	Three times	1.5	3.0	2.2	4.0	2.9	2.5	6.5	3.8	2.3	3.5	3.1	2.3
	Four or more times	7.0	3.5	4.5	8.9	8.2	5.1	8.5	4.9	4.8	8.0	5.3	4.8
	I never got offers	26.2	30.8	47.5	21.3	29.0	34.6	17.6	24.5	28.6	22.5	28.8	38.9
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	40.8	50.3	36.8	47.3	46.5	47.6	59.1	55.7	53.8	47.4	50.4	44.3
	Once	17.6	9.6	7.1	12.4	9.8	8.0	13.0	5.9	7.6	14.8	8.8	7.5
	Twice	6.2	3.8	2.7	4.0	3.7	3.3	4.5	3.8	3.7	5.1	3.8	3.1
	Three times	1.5	1.9	1.8	6.0	3.3	2.3	3.2	1.1	2.1	3.3	2.1	2.0
	Four or more times	7.4	2.5	3.7	8.0	6.5	4.1	3.2	7.6	3.9	6.5	4.9	3.9
	I never got offers	26.5	32.0	47.9	22.4	30.2	34.8	16.9	25.9	29.0	22.8	30.0	39.2

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	74.0	80.2	85.4	74.9	85.9	86.9	68.5	81.6	87.7	72.8	82.3	86.4
	1 or 2 times	11.6	9.9	7.2	11.0	5.7	5.9	12.7	6.1	5.3	11.7	7.8	6.3
	3 to 5 times	6.3	3.1	3.2	6.4	3.8	2.8	3.6	4.6	2.7	5.6	3.7	2.9
	6 to 9 times	3.2	2.2	1.5	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.6	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.4
	10 to 19 times	1.4	0.5	0.9	2.3	1.1	0.8	6.1	1.0	0.8	3.0	0.8	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.0	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	1.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.2
	40+ times	3.2	2.2	1.3	2.7	1.1	1.5	6.1	2.6	1.5	3.9	1.9	1.4
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	19.4	36.2	39.2	24.1	45.6	43.7	32.5	49.5	55.3	24.5	42.0	44.4
	1 or 2 times	28.9	24.4	27.7	22.7	18.6	24.2	25.4	18.4	21.5	26.0	21.3	25.2
	3 to 5 times	24.3	18.6	16.3	20.5	19.0	17.1	17.8	19.4	12.8	21.3	18.9	15.6
	6 to 9 times	7.7	9.7	7.7	13.2	8.0	7.2	9.6	5.6	5.1	10.0	8.2	6.9
	10 to 19 times	7.0	5.3	3.8	7.3	3.4	3.5	7.1	4.6	2.5	7.1	4.6	3.4
	20 to 29 times	6.0	1.2	1.7	3.6	2.3	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.1	4.1	1.7	1.5
	30 to 39 times	0.7	2.2	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.5
	40+ times	6.0	2.4	3.0	6.8	3.0	2.3	5.1	0.0	1.5	6.0	2.1	2.4
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	70.0	84.5	87.6	71.6	87.5	90.2	76.8	86.7	91.9	72.4	85.9	89.4
	1 or 2 times	15.7	8.5	7.1	15.8	6.8	5.5	10.1	7.7	4.6	14.1	7.8	6.0
	3 to 5 times	4.9	1.9	2.3	4.5	1.5	1.9	4.5	1.5	1.6	4.7	1.7	2.0
	6 to 9 times	2.8	2.4	1.1	1.8	1.1	0.9	2.0	2.0	0.7	2.3	1.9	0.9
	10 to 19 times	2.8	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	3.0	1.5	0.4	2.3	1.0	0.5
	20 to 29 times	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.3	2.0	0.5	0.2	1.7	0.3	0.3
	30 to 39 times	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
	40+ times	1.4	0.7	0.7	4.5	2.3	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.5	2.3	1.0	0.6
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	84.2	87.9	90.4	84.7	90.5	92.1	88.3	91.3	93.5	85.5	89.4	91.7
	1 or 2 times	8.1	6.5	6.0	7.7	4.9	4.8	6.1	3.6	3.8	7.4	5.4	5.1
	3 to 5 times	4.6	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.9	1.2	1.5	1.5	1.1	3.0	1.8	1.3
	6 to 9 times	1.1	1.2	0.7	1.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.6
	10 to 19 times	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.4	2.6	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.4
	20 to 29 times	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
	40+ times	1.1	1.0	0.7	2.7	1.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.0	0.6

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			All Students Surveyed*		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	83.3	82.9	87.6	74.5	85.4	83.7	76.9	79.1	80.3	79.0	82.8	84.6
Friends	8.0	4.1	3.0	17.5	6.5	7.8	14.1	12.3	10.8	12.5	6.7	6.4
Family/Relatives	4.0	2.1	1.0	7.0	1.6	2.2	5.8	4.3	2.8	5.4	2.4	1.8
Parties	2.9	1.3	1.3	3.5	1.6	2.6	4.5	4.3	3.4	3.5	2.1	2.2
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	1.8	1.0	1.8	5.5	2.4	4.1	3.2	2.7	4.2	3.3	1.8	3.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	1.8	1.6	0.8	4.0	2.0	1.9	3.2	1.1	3.3	2.8	1.6	1.8
School	2.2	0.8	0.8	6.5	0.8	2.0	1.3	3.2	2.2	3.3	1.3	1.5
Other	4.7	2.6	1.1	3.5	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.6	2.1	3.6	2.2	1.5
Over the Internet	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	2008/2010 AYS	2012 AYS	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?	used heroin?	Cautiously comparable across years.
Other Club Drugs	*n/a*	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	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?		In 2006 there was a prescription drugs question with several examples (some of which overlapped examples from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions). Starting in 2008, the single prescription drug question was dropped in favor of more specific questions. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure.

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

Apache, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties
Jacque Gencarelle
Northern Arizona Regional Behavioral Health Authority (NARBHA)
928-226-6396

Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Gila, La Paz, Pinal, Yuma and Santa Cruz Counties
Linda Weinberg
Cenpatico of Arizona
866-495-6738

Maricopa County
Juan Aristizabal
Magellan Health Services of Arizona
602-797-8256

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

Gila River Indian Community
Julie Jimenez
Gila River Regional Behavioral Health Authority
520-562-3321 ext. 7031

Pascua Yaqui Tribe
Ralph Cota
Centered Spirit Program
480-768-2063

Other State and National Contacts:

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
Steve Irvine/Michelle Neitch/Phillip Stevenson
602-364-1173/602-364-1557/602-364-1157
www.azcjc.gov

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

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

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

Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
Charles Katz
602-496-1471
cvpcs.asu.edu/

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

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

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

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

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

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

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

Western Regional Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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

2012 Arizona Youth Survey

Graham County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

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Introduction

2012 Arizona Youth Survey
Graham County Summary Report

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

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.

Table 1 contains 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, 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.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	289	36.7	169	20.1	245	32.5	28,932	46.1
10	245	31.1	359	42.7	283	37.5	18,766	29.9
12	254	32.2	312	37.1	226	30.0	15,119	24.1
All Students Surveyed*	788	100.0	840	100.0	754	100.0	62,817	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	386	49.5	427	51.6	387	52.4	30,383	49.5
Female	394	50.5	400	48.4	351	47.6	30,938	50.5

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	16	5.5	24	8.0	17	6.8	1,121	4.9
African American	13	4.4	9	3.0	10	4.0	658	2.9
Asian	0	0.0	2	0.7	1	0.4	222	1.0
Pacific Islander	1	0.3	5	1.7	2	0.8	225	1.0
White	106	36.2	100	33.3	102	40.8	6,774	29.7
Multi-Racial	11	3.8	8	2.7	8	3.2	1,099	4.8
Race Unmarked	146	49.8	152	50.7	110	44.0	12,732	55.8
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	59	13.9	55	10.7	54	11.6	1,909	5.2
African American	11	2.6	3	0.6	7	1.5	1,979	5.4
Asian	2	0.5	1	0.2	3	0.6	1,641	4.5
Pacific Islander	2	0.5	4	0.8	1	0.2	324	0.9
White	332	78.1	414	80.7	379	81.5	26,247	72.1
Multi-Racial	14	3.3	29	5.7	16	3.4	2,561	7.0
Race Unmarked	5	1.2	7	1.4	5	1.1	1,759	4.8
Totals								
	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	293	37.2	300	35.7	250	33.2	22,831	36.3
Non-Hispanic Students	425	53.9	513	61.1	465	61.7	36,420	58.0
*Total Students***	788	100.0	840	100.0	754	100.0	62,817	100.0

* Grades with fewer than 20 students participating are not included in this report. However, students from grades not making the cutoff **are** included in *All Students Surveyed*. This means the number of students reported in *All Students Surveyed* may exceed the sum of individual grades. (*All Students Surveyed* will match the grade total in reports with data drawn from a single grade.)

*1 As a small percentage of students skipped the question *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* (at the state level, 1,803 students, or 2.8% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than *Total Students*.

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

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 2012 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: 2008, 2010, and 2012. 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 and Diamonds**. 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 represent national data from either the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey or the Bach Harrison Norm.

  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.

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 more sensitive indicator of the level of current use of the substance.

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.
- **Drinking and Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

- **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.

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, bought a raffle ticket, played bingo, gambled on the Internet, 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.

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 he/she 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.

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 more dramatic the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where he/she 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 clarify the value of the data.

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, or were harassed or mistreated while on-line or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 14.

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 monitoring.

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, past 30-day use, and average age of first 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 web site, individuals have 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.azcjc.gov/ACJC.Web/sac/CommunDataPrj.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) was established by Executive Order 2007-12 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the Director of the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, who also acts as the Governor's Policy Advisor for Human Services, the ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse treatment, prevention, intervention/enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; and address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts. The ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources.

It is ASAP's mission to ensure community-driven, agency-supported outcomes to prevent and reduce the negative impacts of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by building and sustaining partnerships between professionals in the substance abuse field. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, the ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and that funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

Recognizing that prescription drug abuse is a serious threat to the health and well-being of families and communities in Arizona, the ASAP is devoted to reducing prescription drug abuse.

There are currently two work groups that assist the ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group)** – The Substance Abuse Epidemiology 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 produces *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona* and behavioral health epidemiology profiles for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Additionally, the Epi Work Group conducts analyses of individual substance abuse issues, responds to ad hoc data requests and brings data to bear on ASAP's policy decisions around its strategic plan and focus areas. Further, the Epi Work Group assists the ASAP to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona while maximizing available resources and supporting a data-driven decision-making process.

- **Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group (CPSAWG)** – The Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group is a merging of two former subcommittees of the ASAP, the Underage Drinking Prevention Committee and the Community Advisory Board. This group brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state and state agency representatives to provide an essential link between community and state-level efforts. The CPSAWG brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that inform ASAP's work; helps communities improve their capacity to identify emerging trends, as well as take action and report on them to the proper institutions/authorities; takes the data available through the Epi Work Group and the ASAP back to coalitions and communities to effectively target prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement activities; serves as a resource for communities and the state to identify the most effective ways to reduce substance abuse through collaborative efforts and by targeting limited resources where they are most needed; and elevates and recognizes the important work being carried out at the community level to ensure that state-level responses are cognizant of the impact of policies on individual communities. This work group assesses statewide epidemiological data, resources, strategies and policies, and builds relationships with tribes, youth, law enforcement, government agencies, and community coalitions. By combining resources, practice, and research, the work group collaborates to reduce substance abuse.

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/Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state/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?

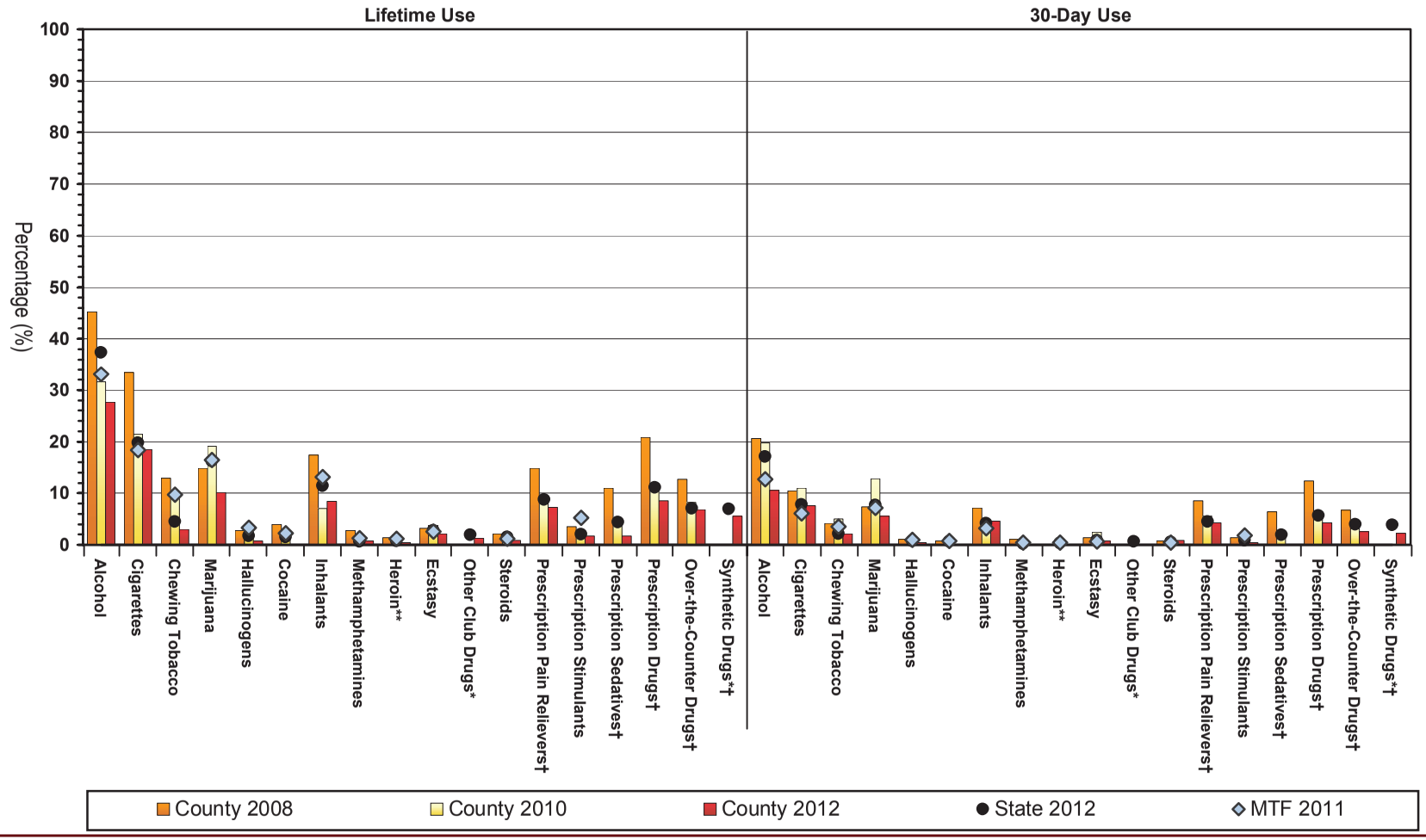
Use these data for planning.

- **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.

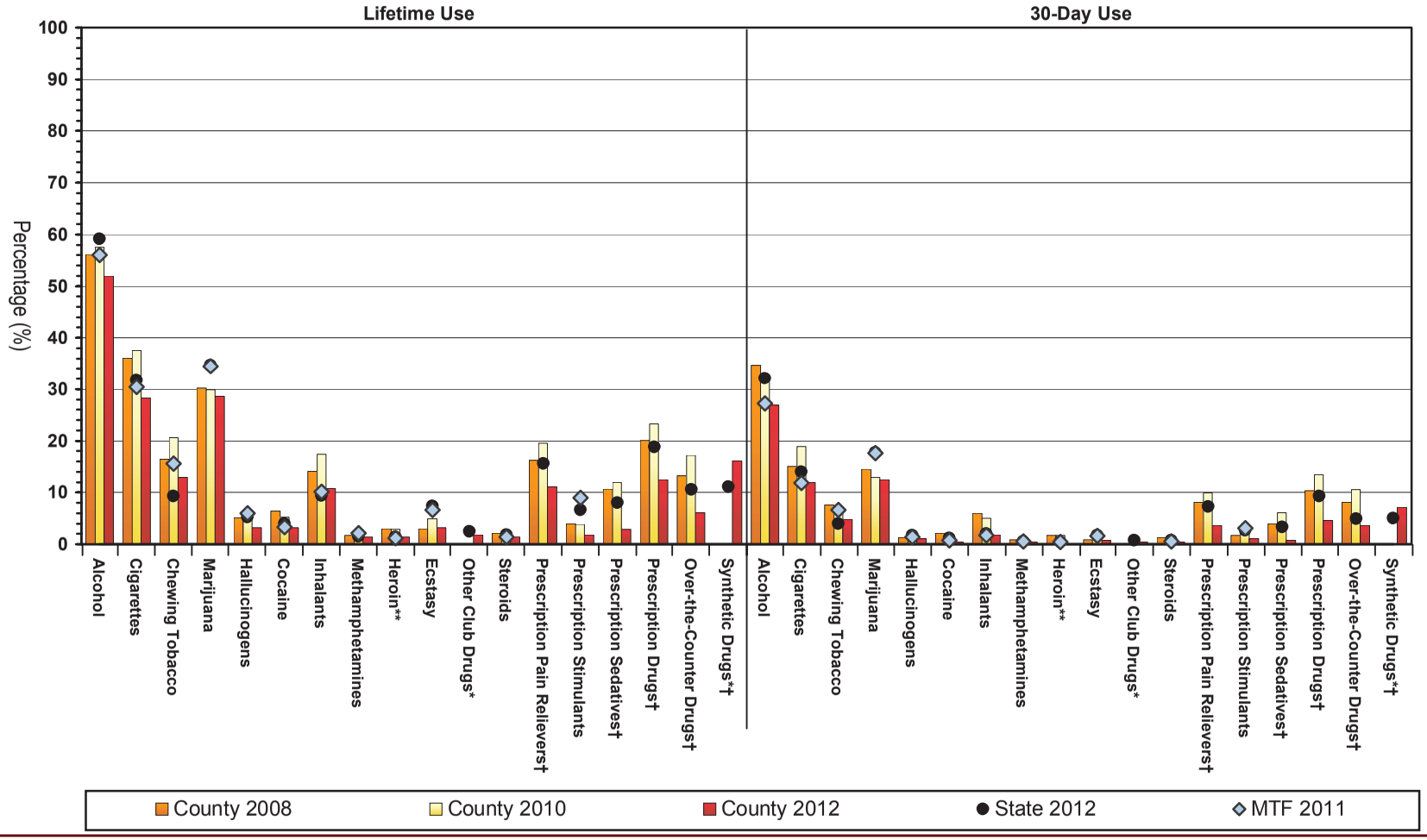
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	8th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > national av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	8th grd Binge Drinking @13% (5% above state av.)			
Antisocial Behavior	12th grd - Drunk/High at School @ 21% (about same as state, but remains a priority:)			

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Graham County, Grade 8



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.
** Denotes a change in the question between administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of *Prescription Pain Relievers*, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Graham County, Grade 10



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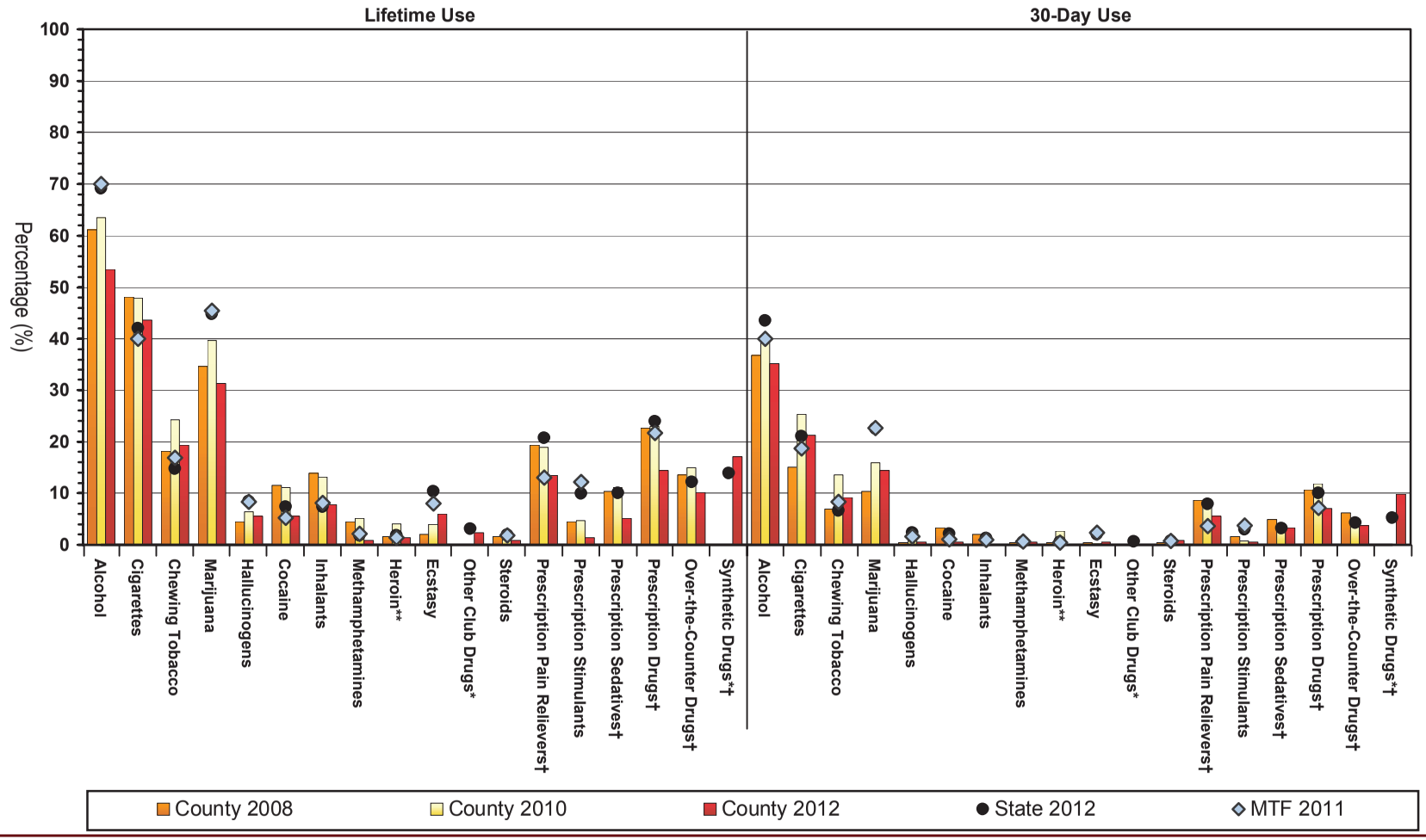
LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Graham County, Grade 12



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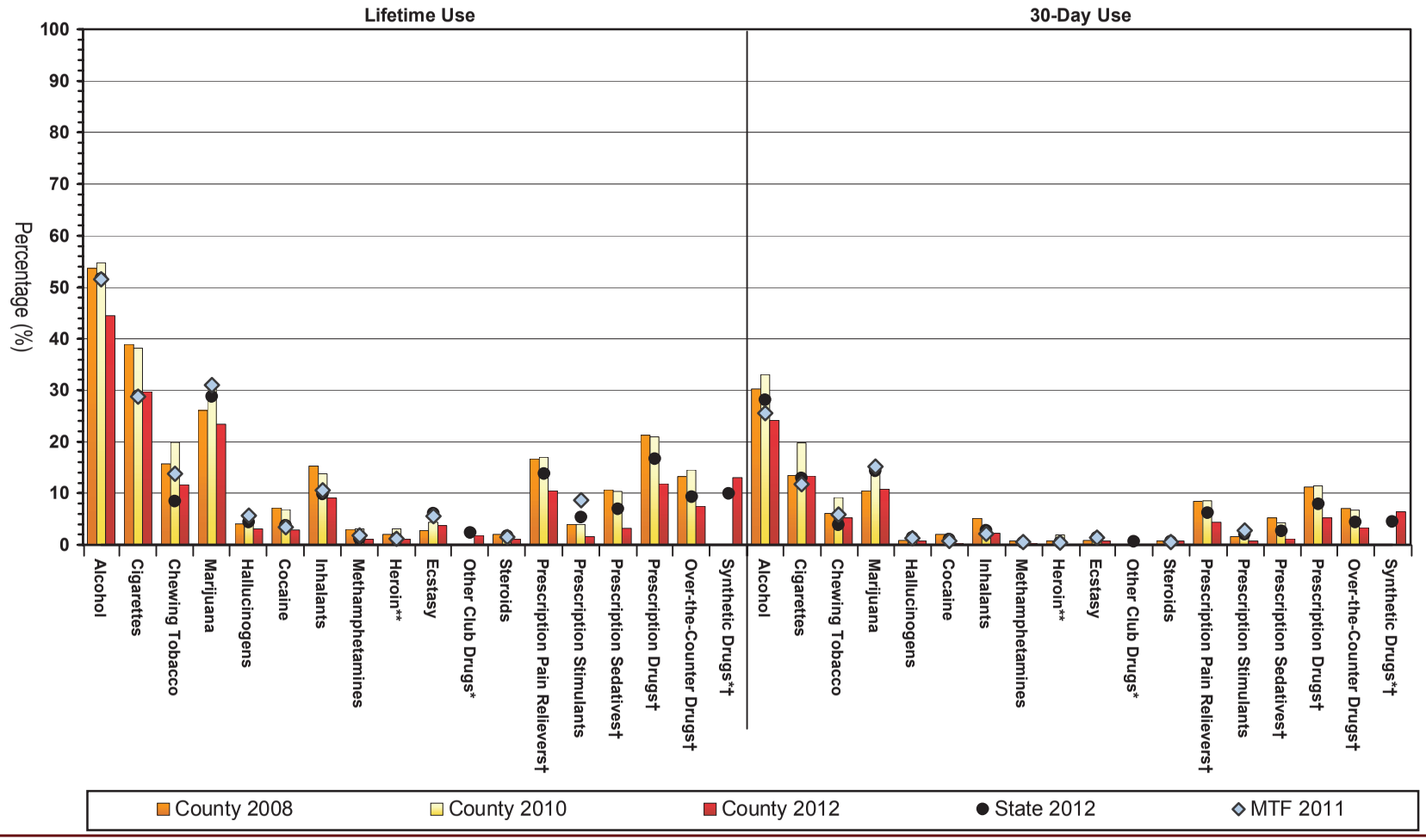
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of *Prescription Pain Relievers*, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Graham County, All Students Surveyed



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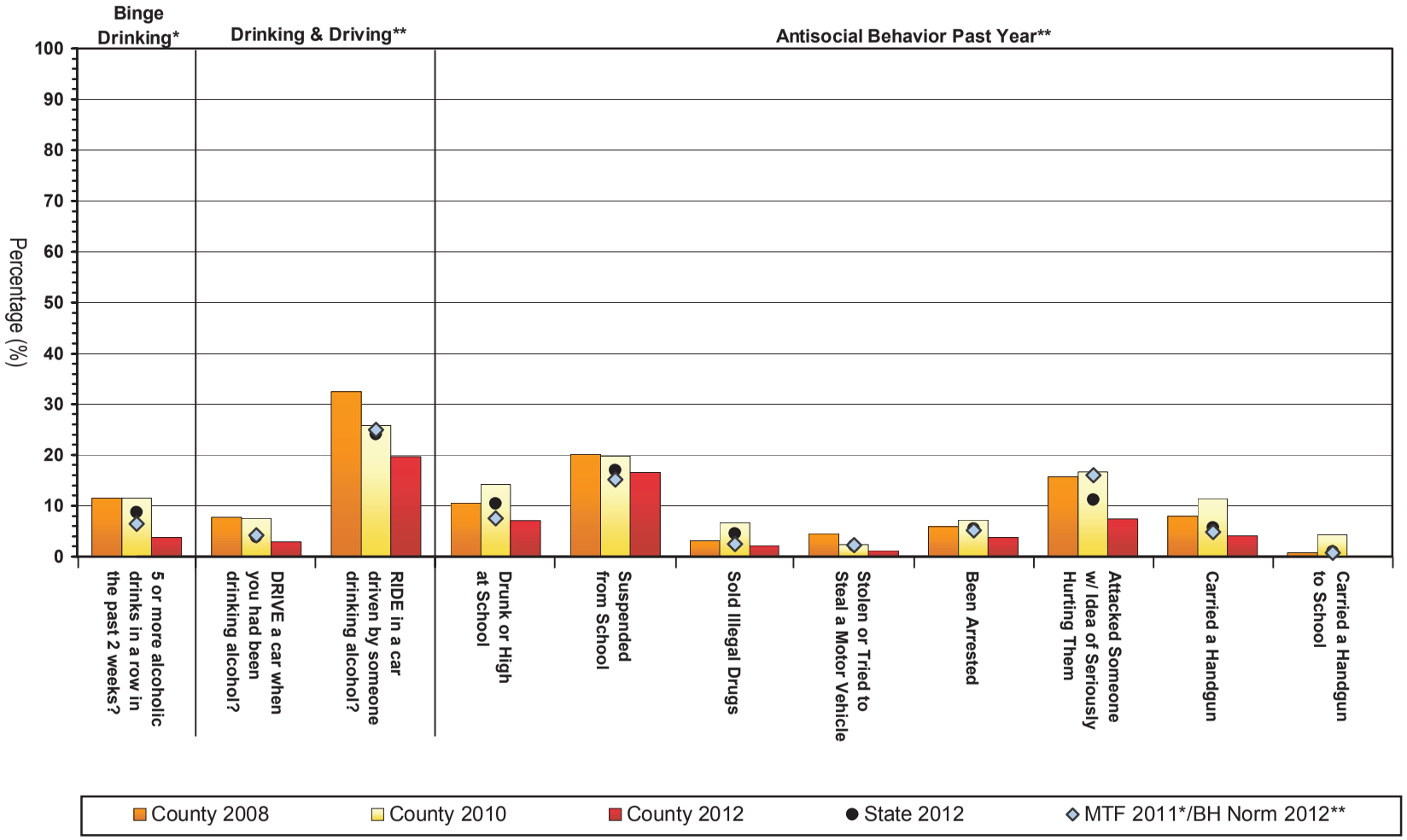
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

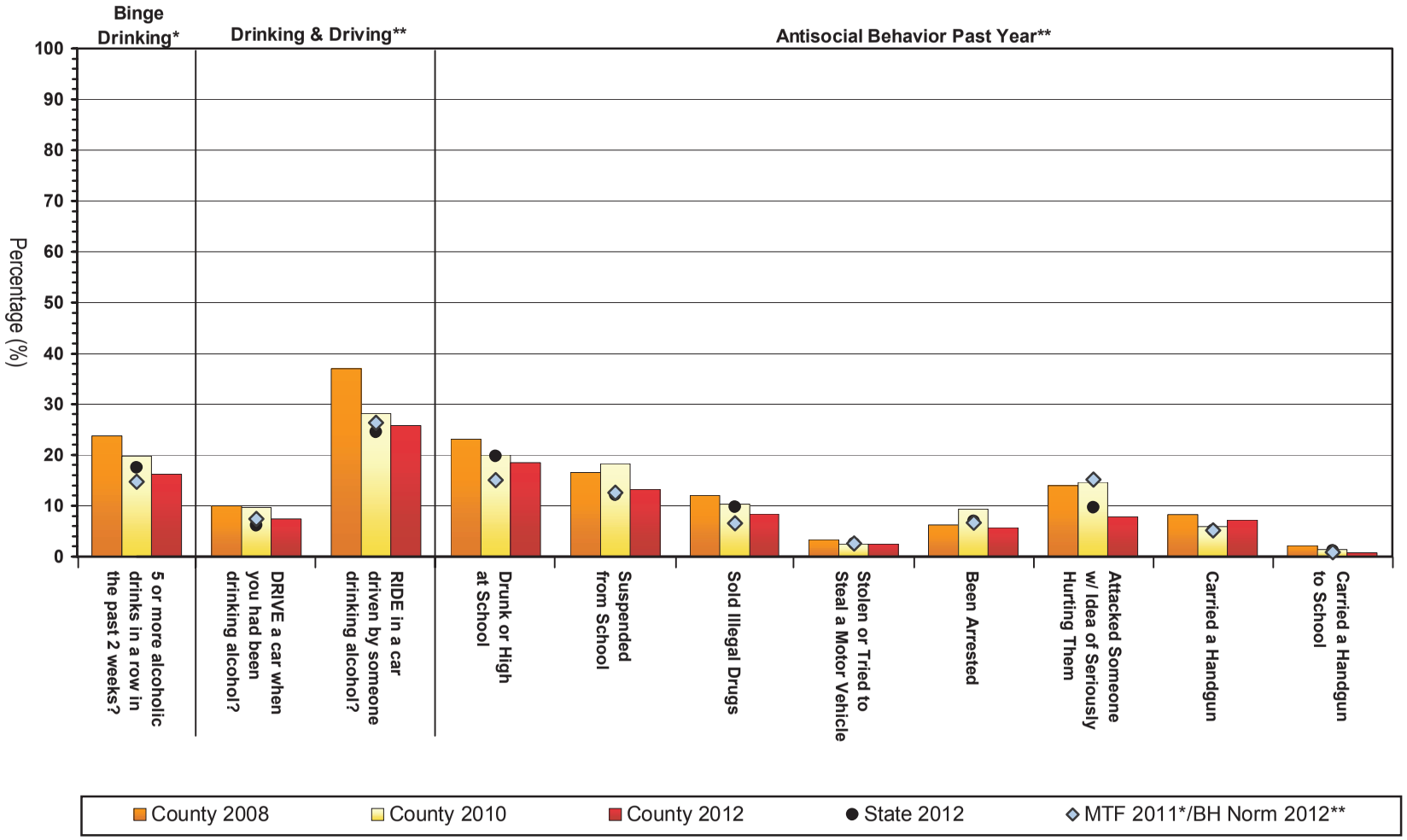
BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Graham County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Graham County, Grade 10



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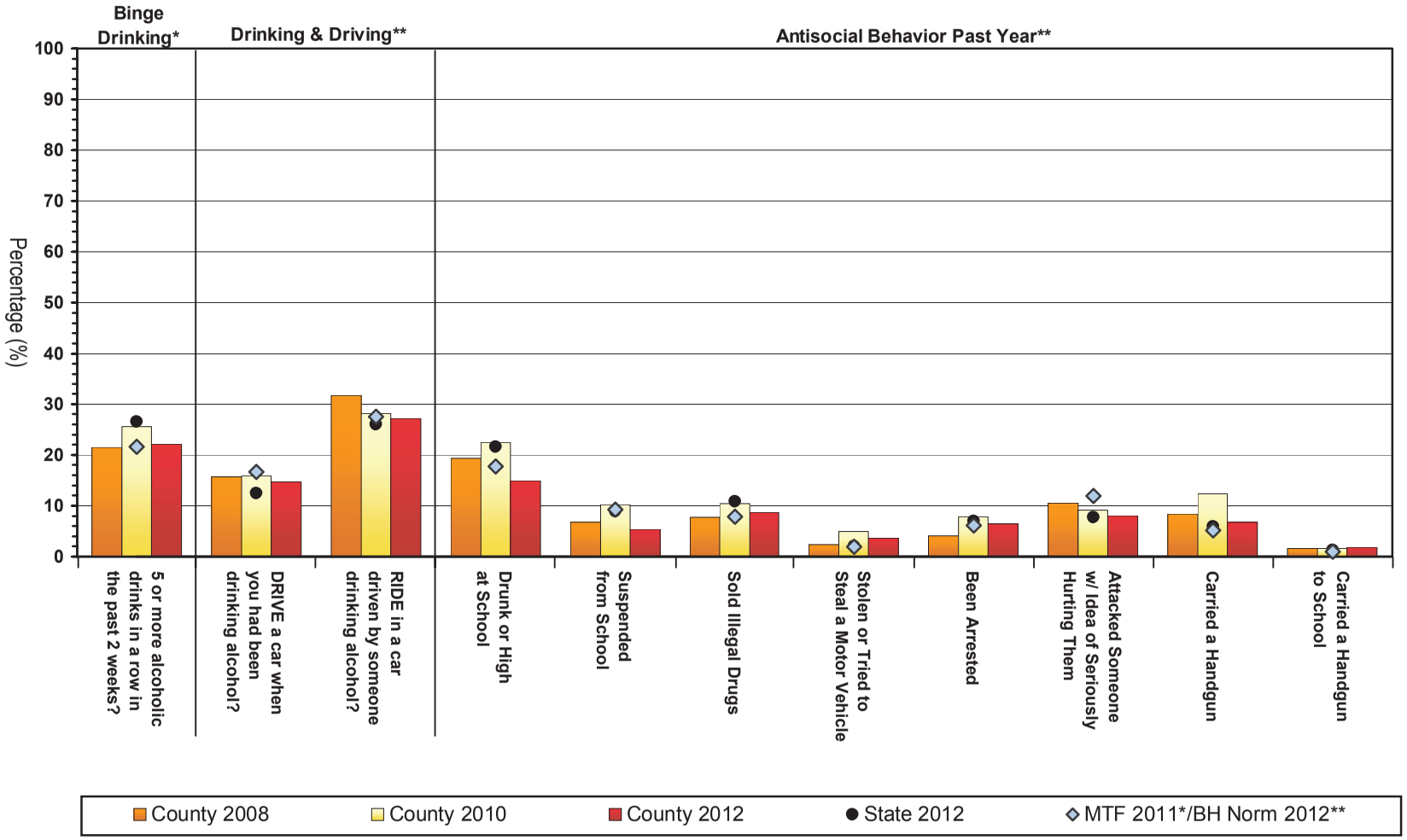
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Graham County, Grade 12



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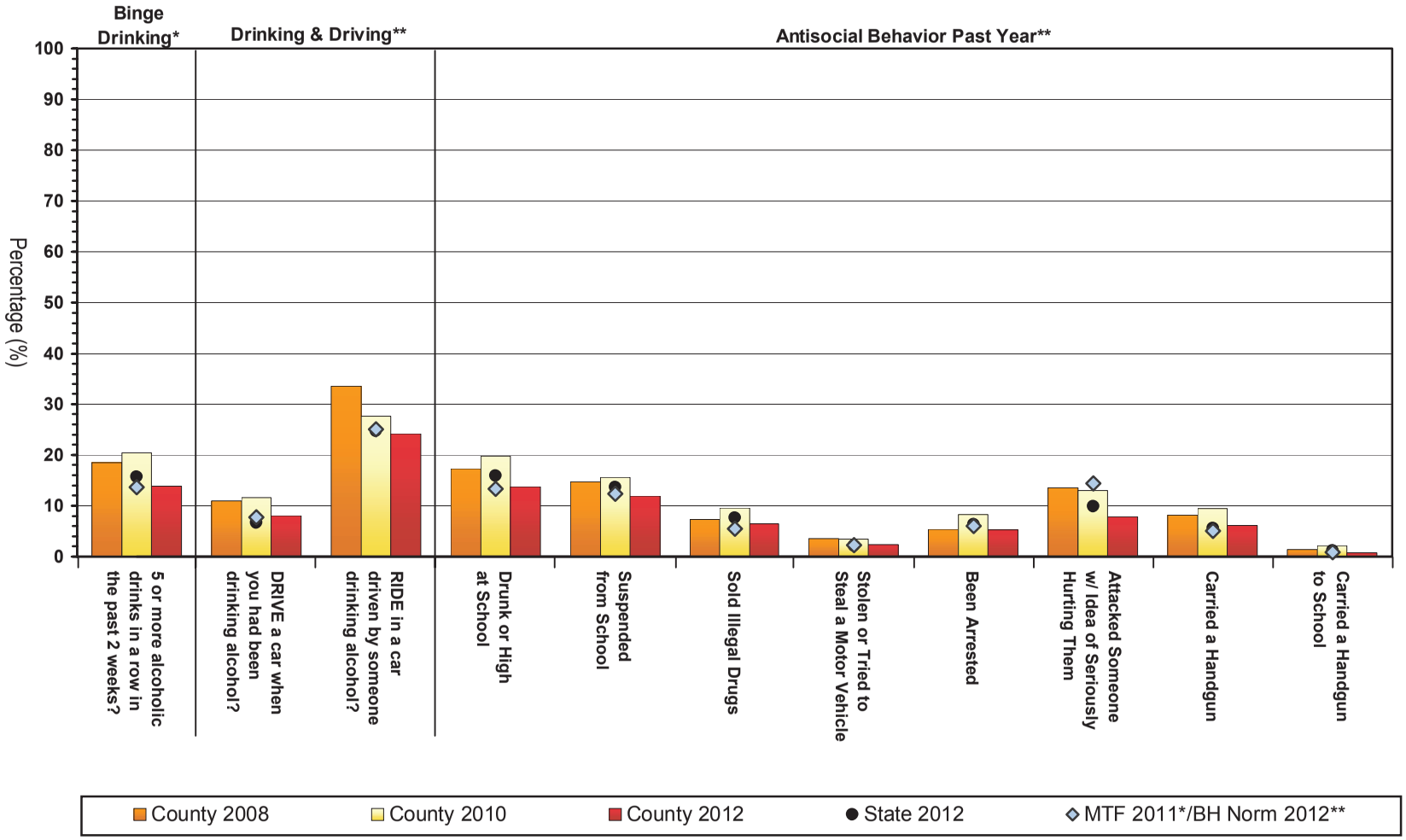
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Graham County, All Students Surveyed



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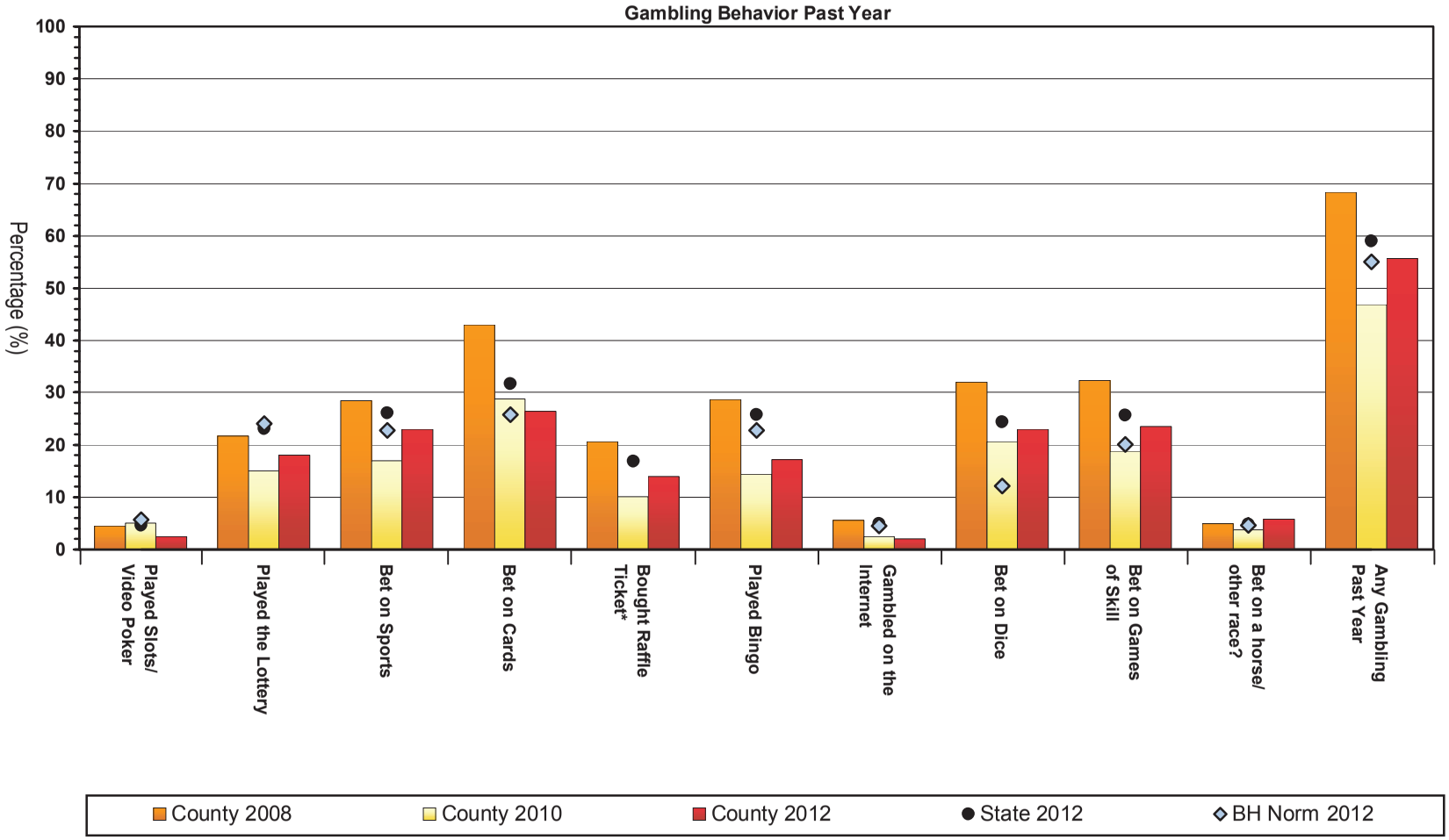
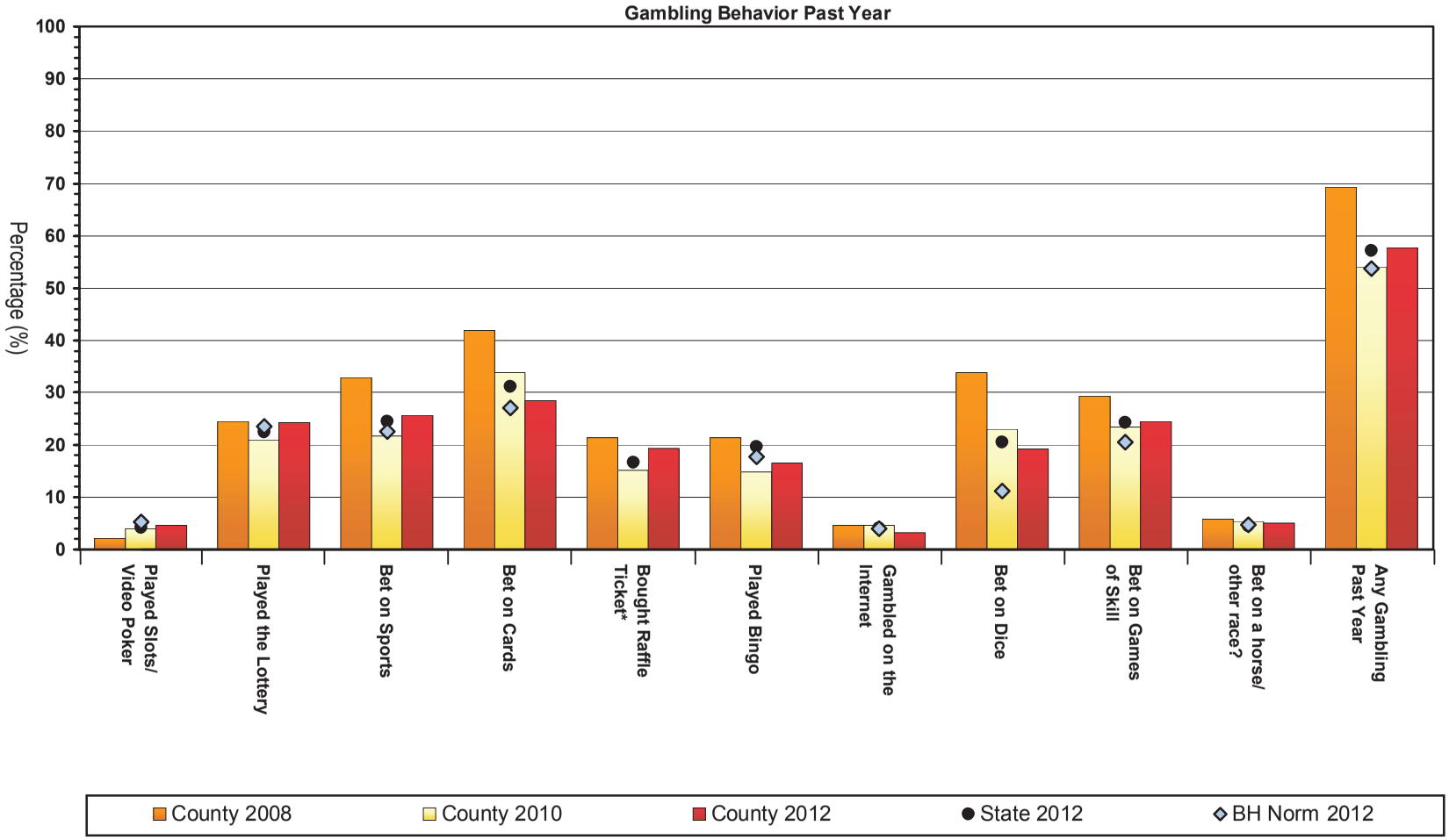
GAMBLING
2012 Graham County, Grade 8



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

GAMBLING
2012 Graham County, Grade 10



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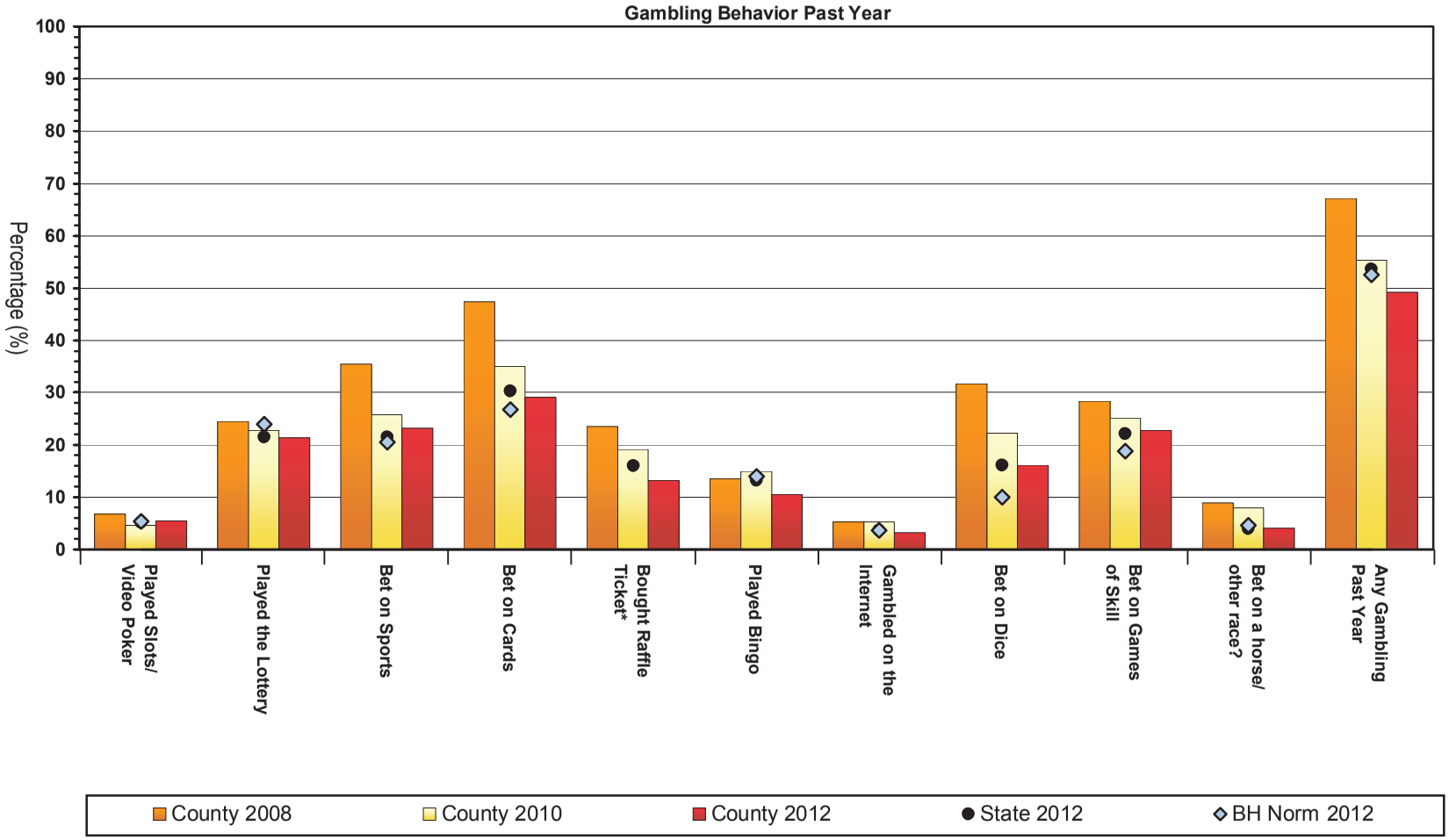
GAMBLING
2012 Graham County, Grade 12



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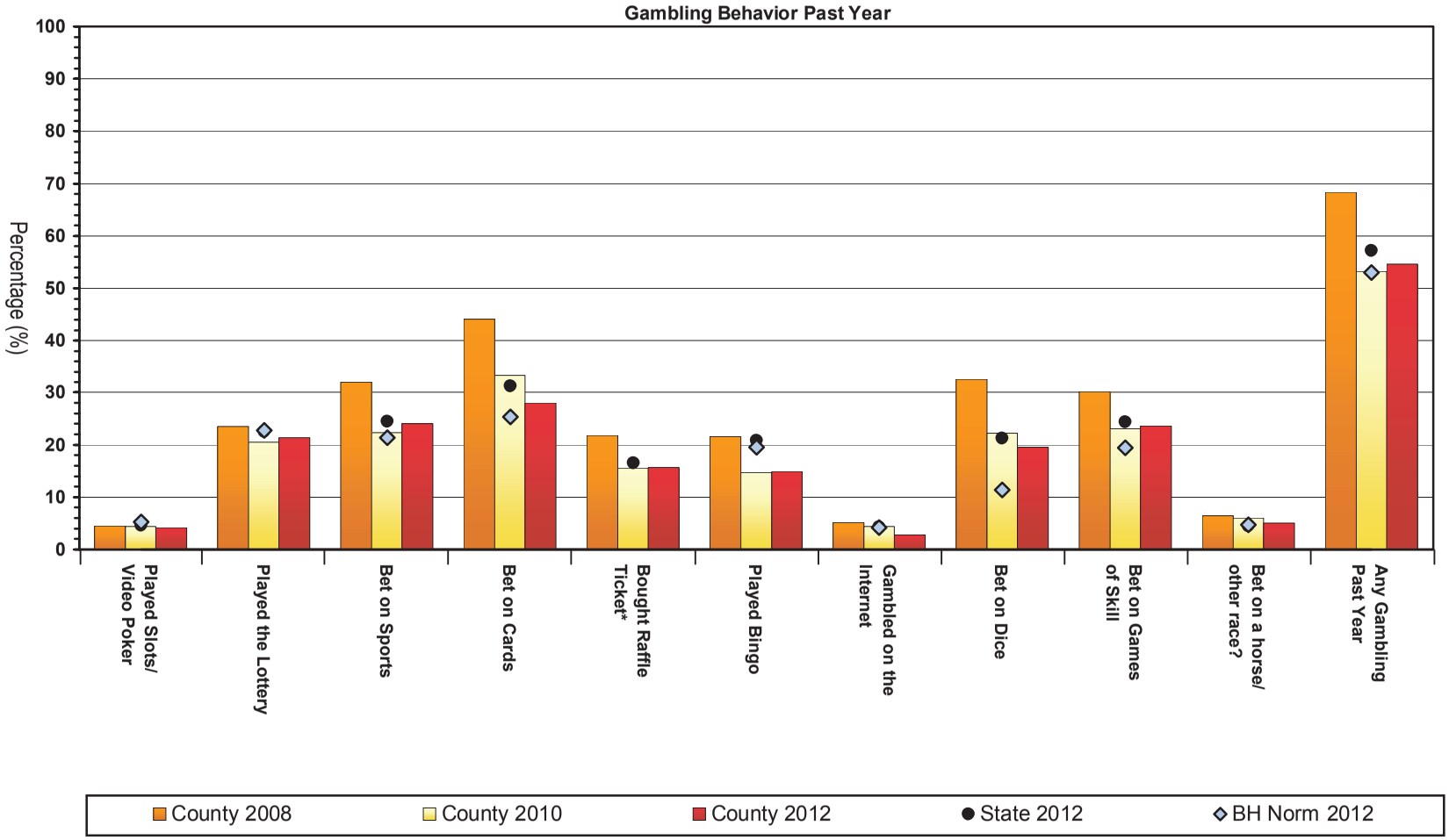
GAMBLING
2012 Graham County, All Students Surveyed



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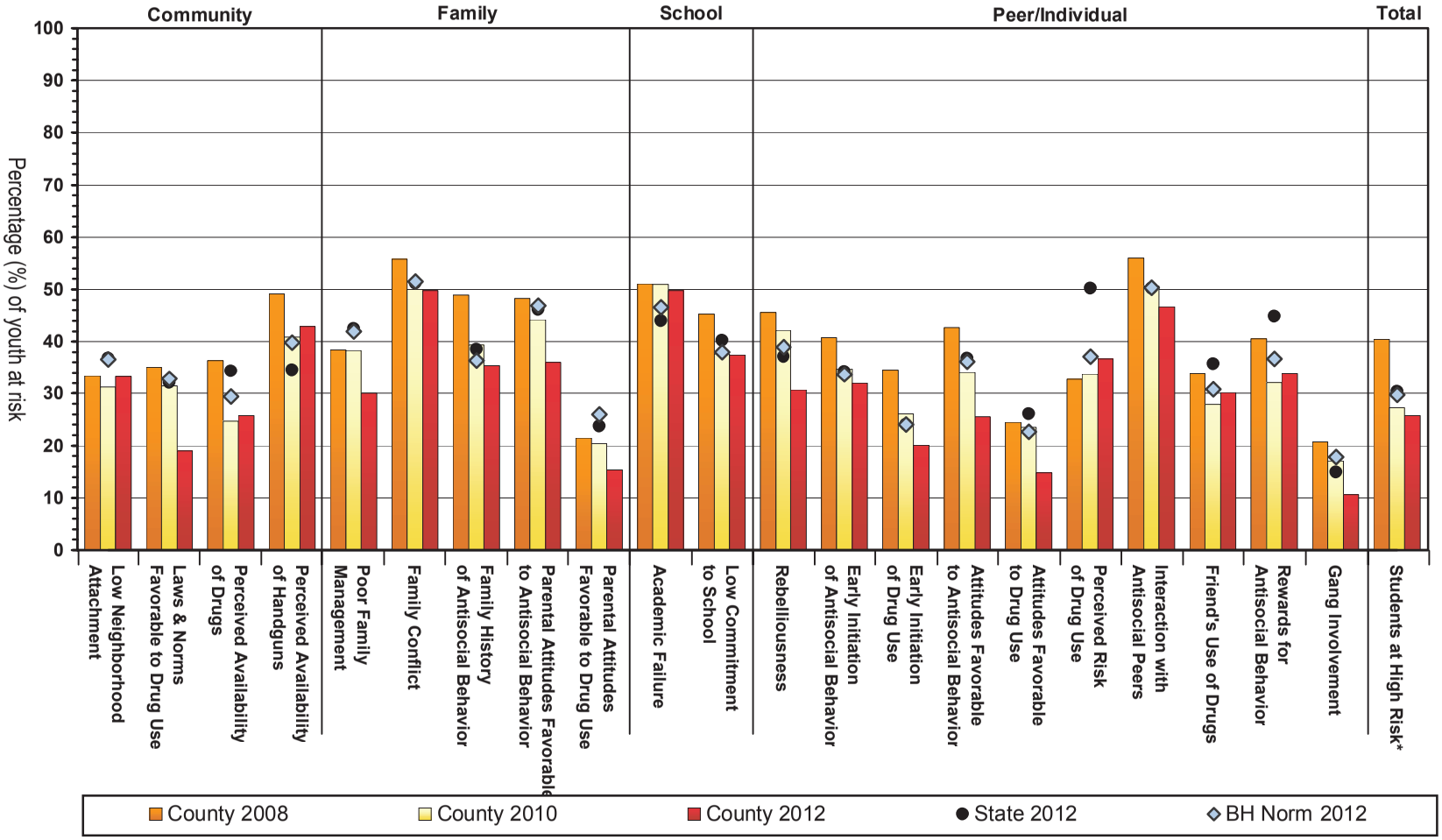
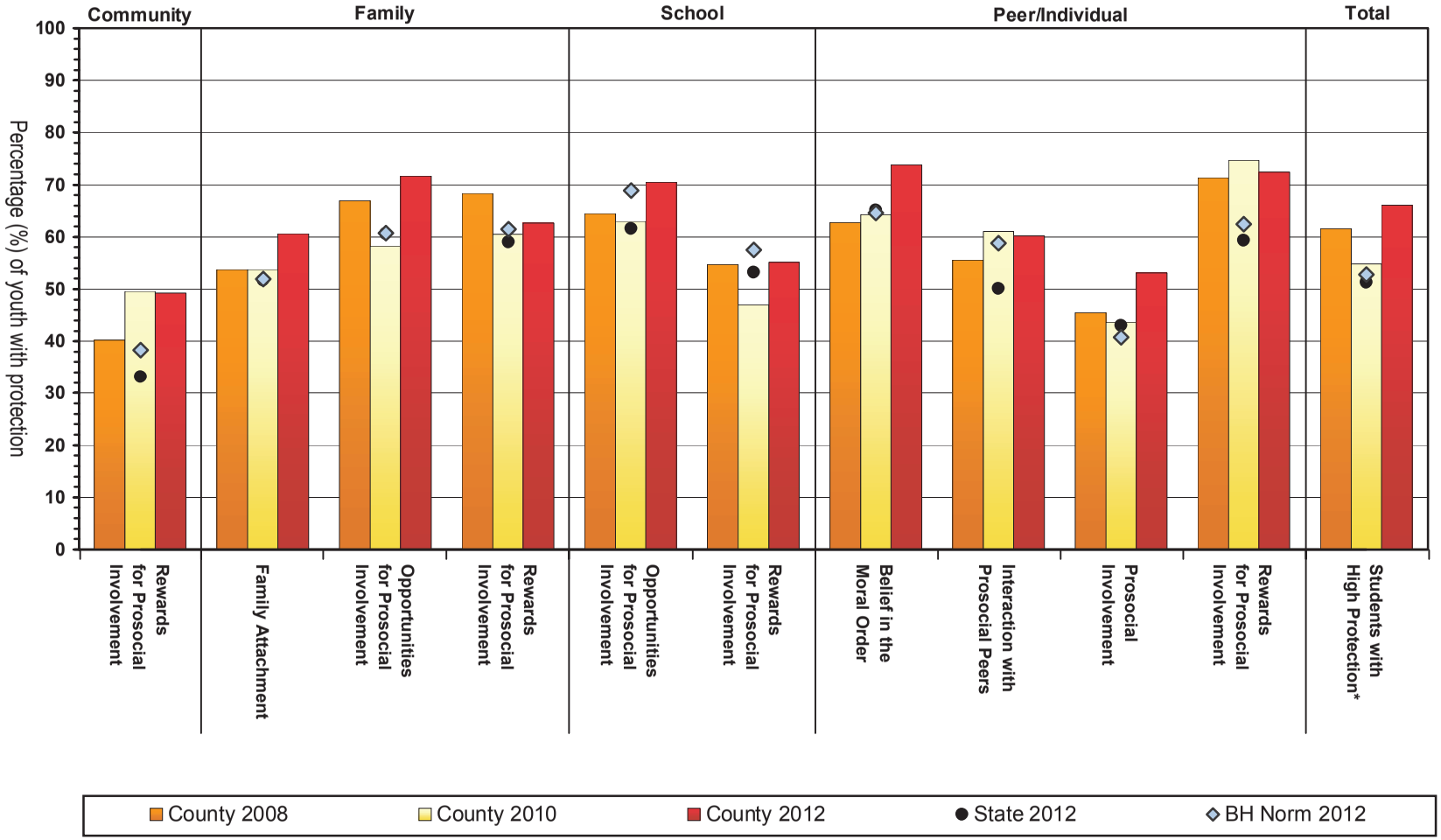
RISK PROFILE
2012 Graham County, Grade 8



* 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).

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Graham County, Grade 8

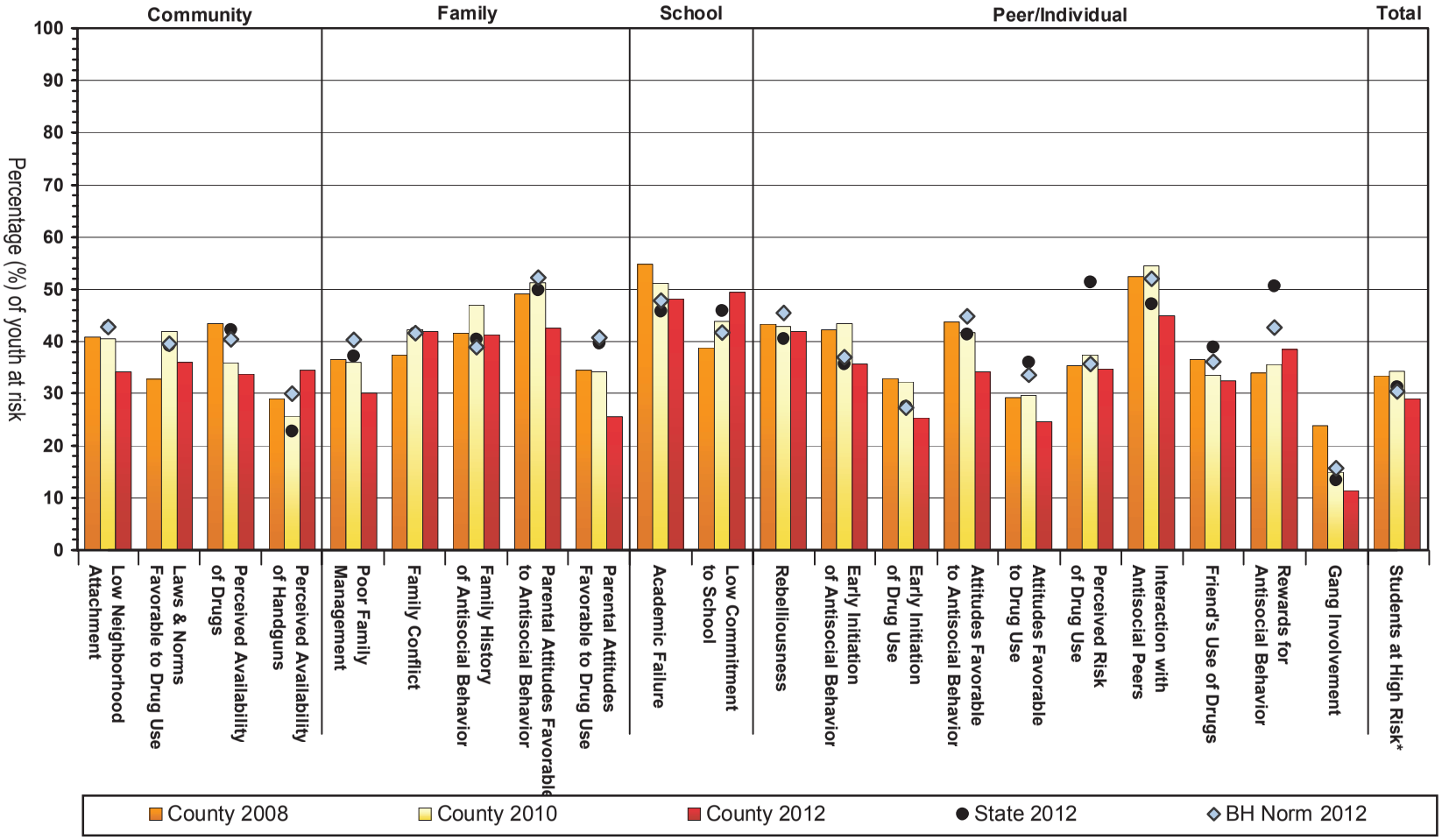


* High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2012 Graham County, Grade 10



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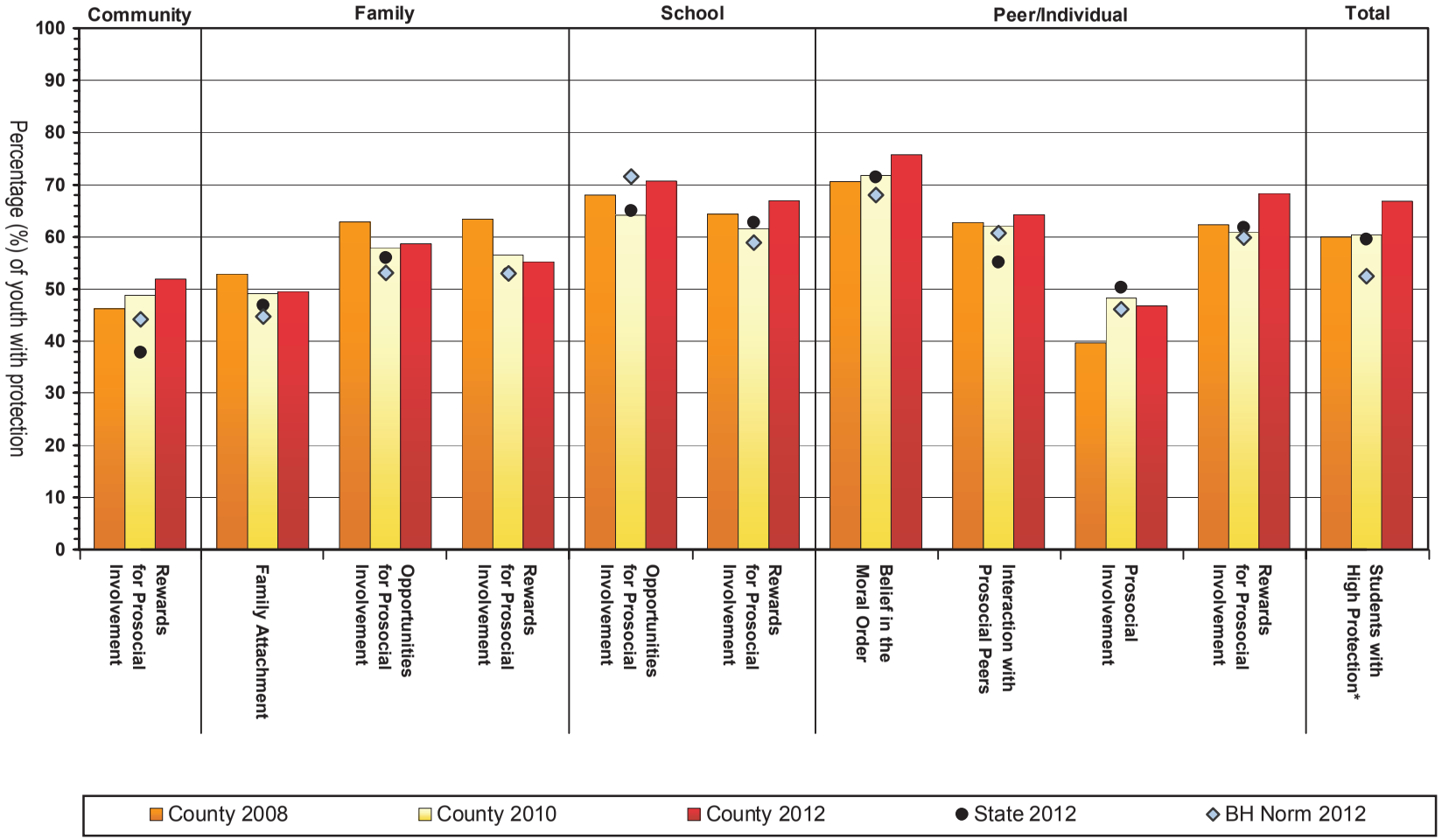
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Graham County, Grade 10



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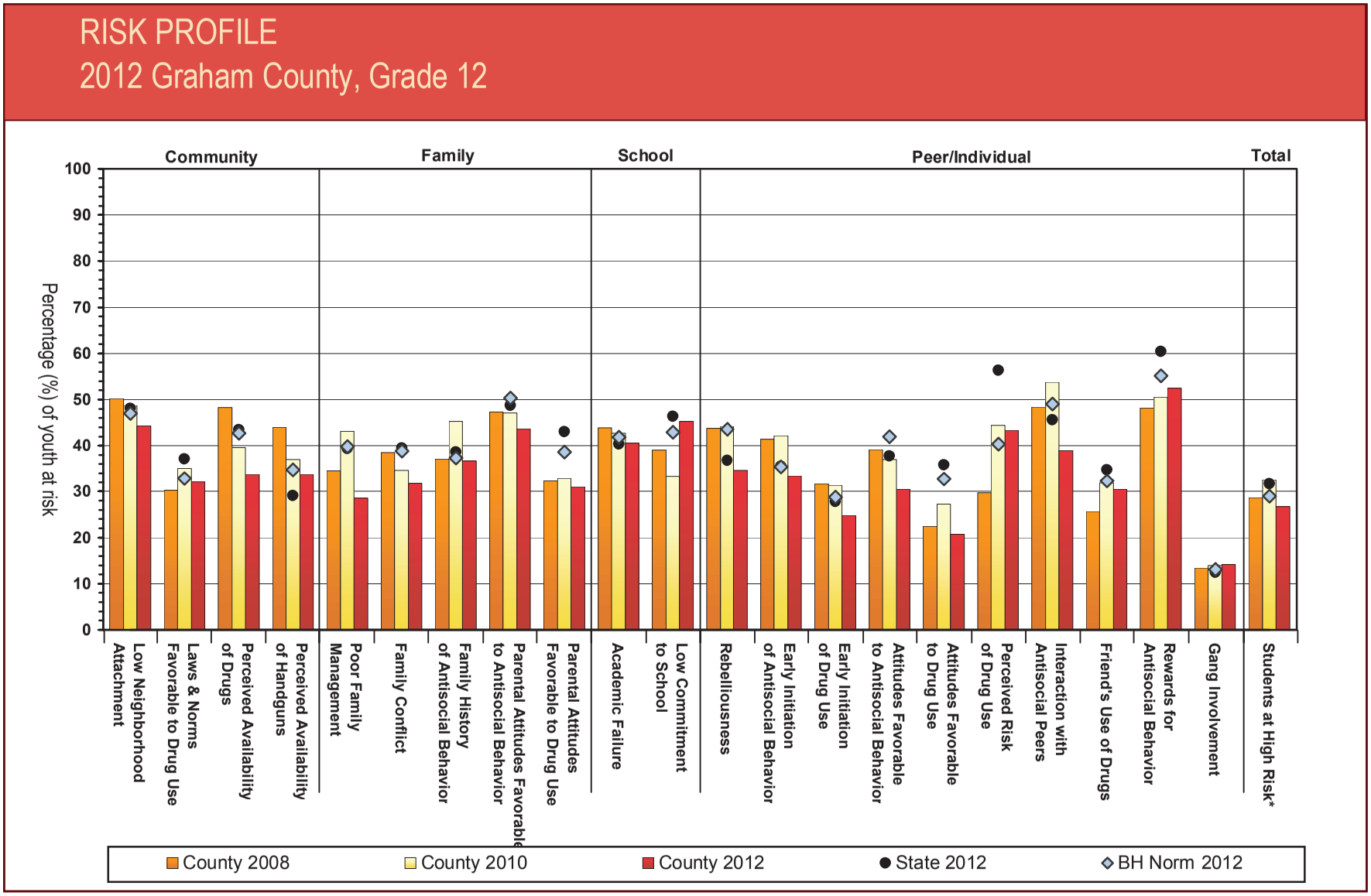
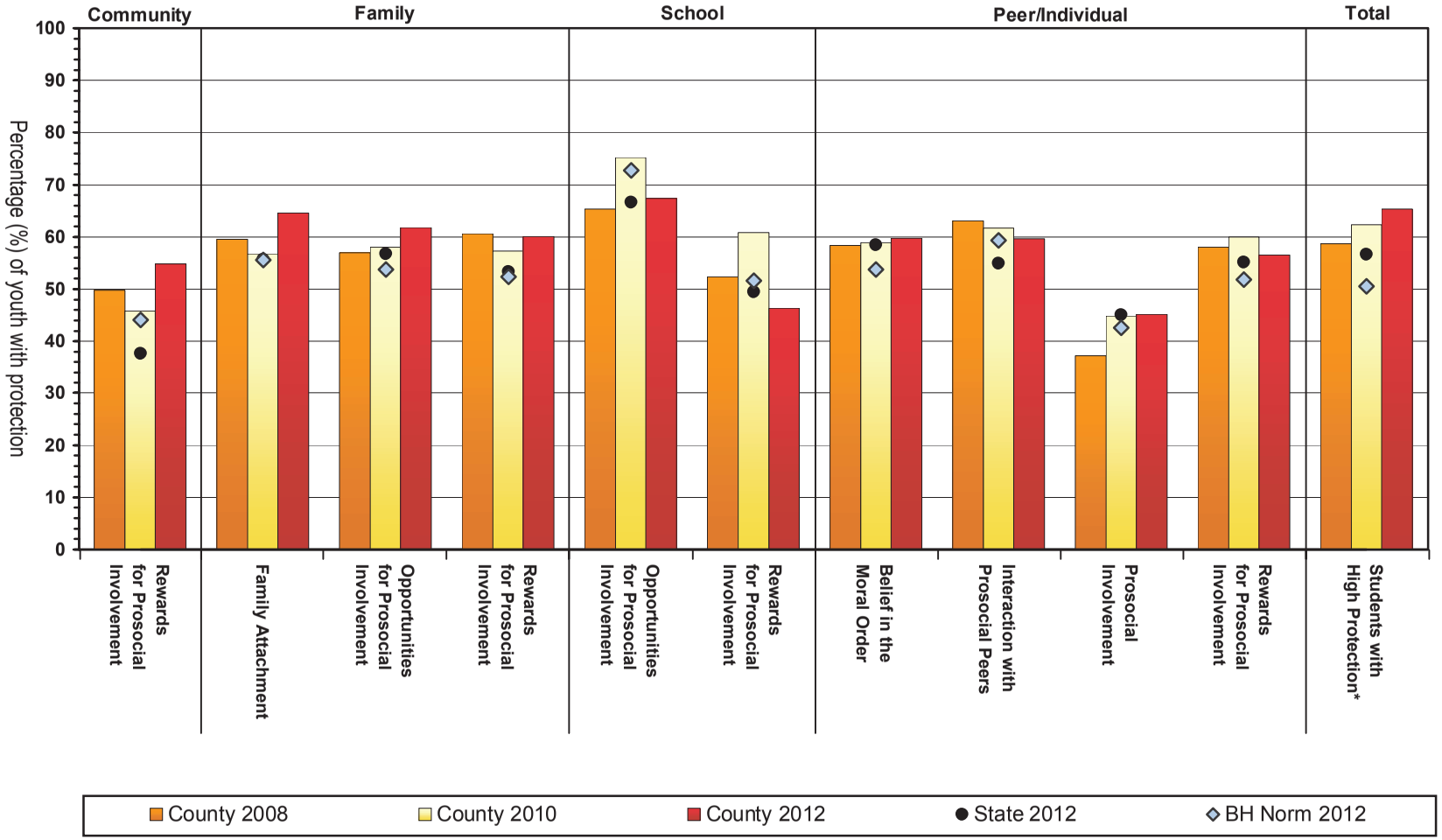


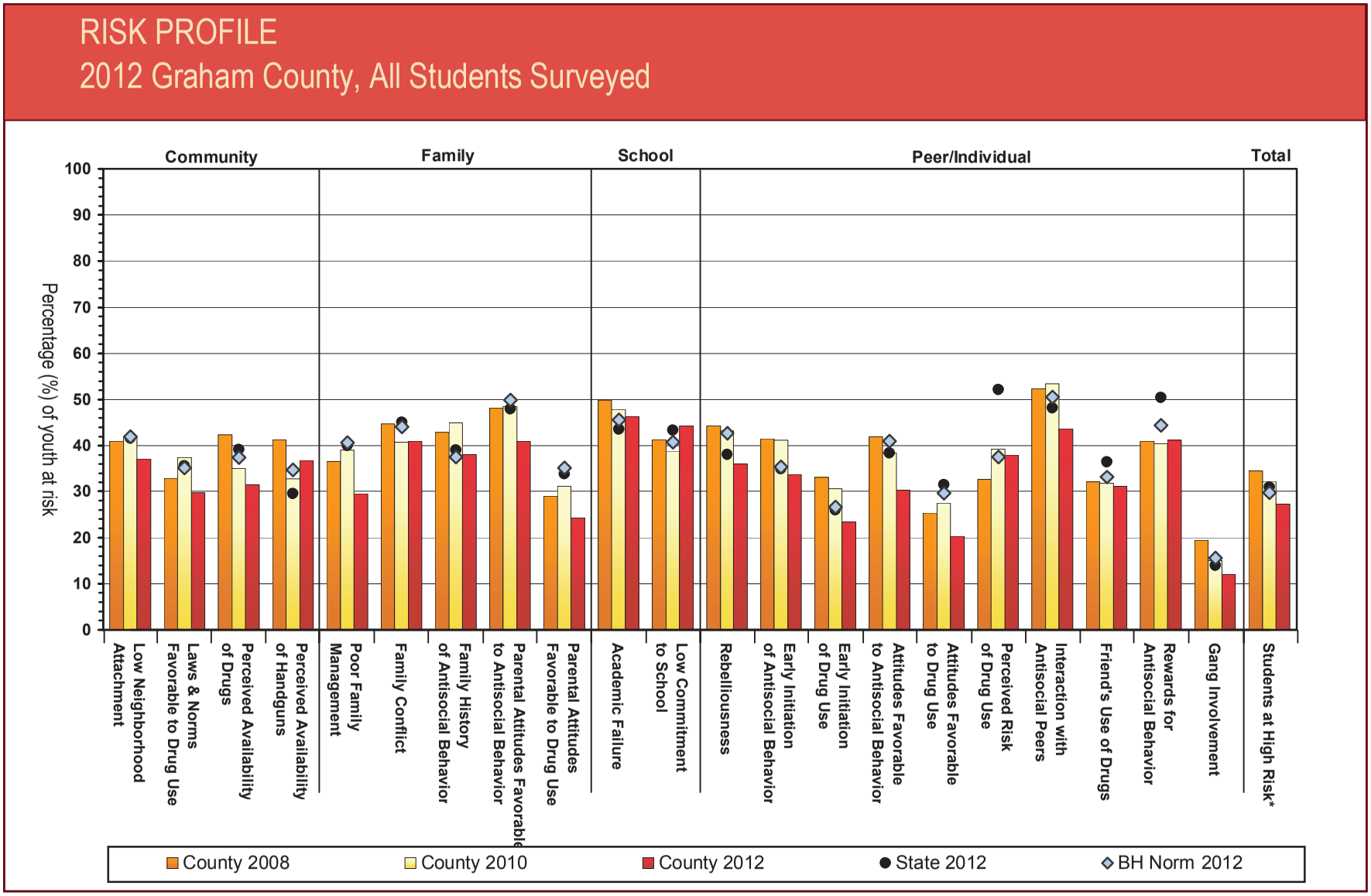
* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors).

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Graham County, Grade 12



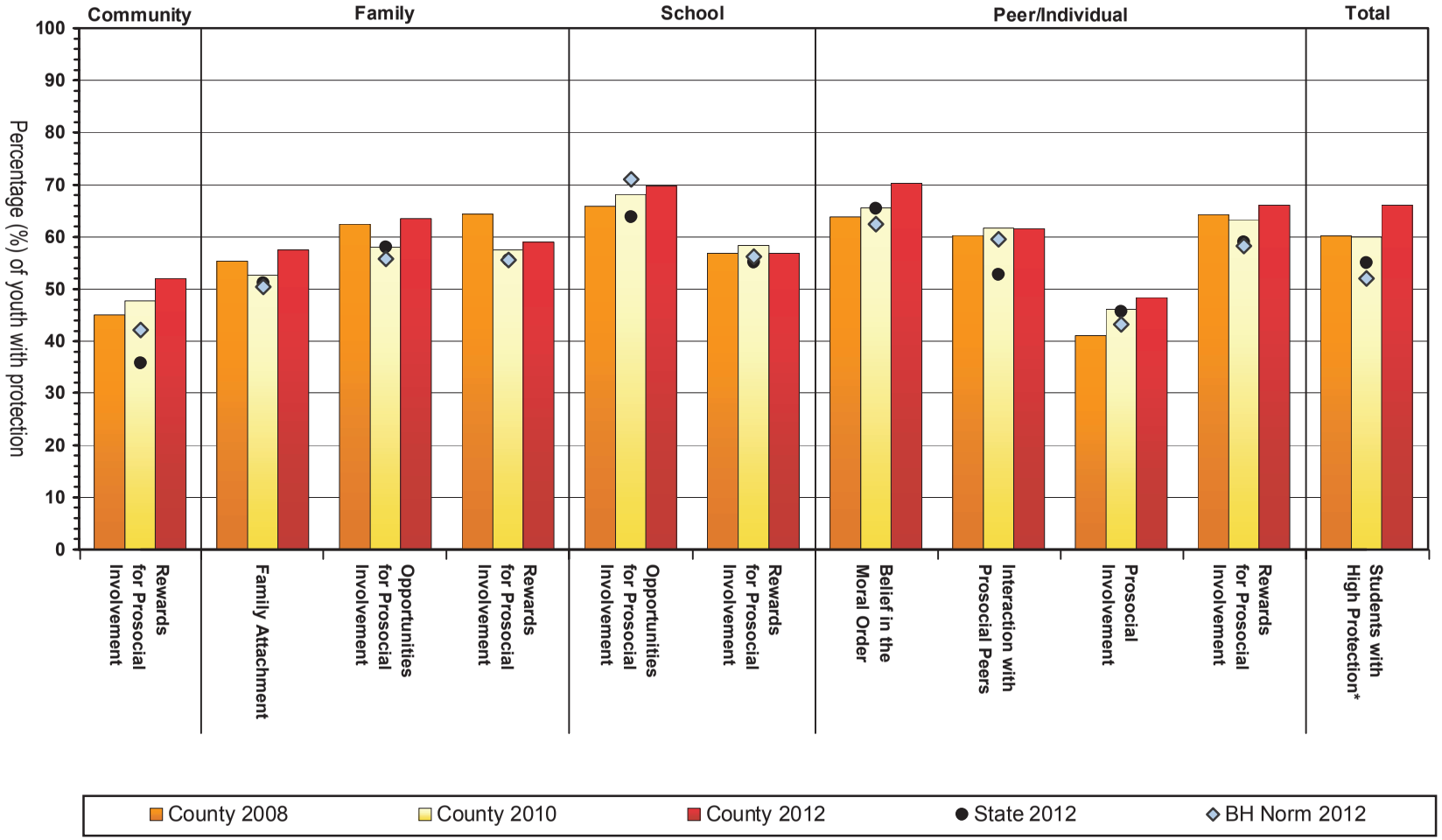
* High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

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



* 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).

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Graham County, All Students Surveyed

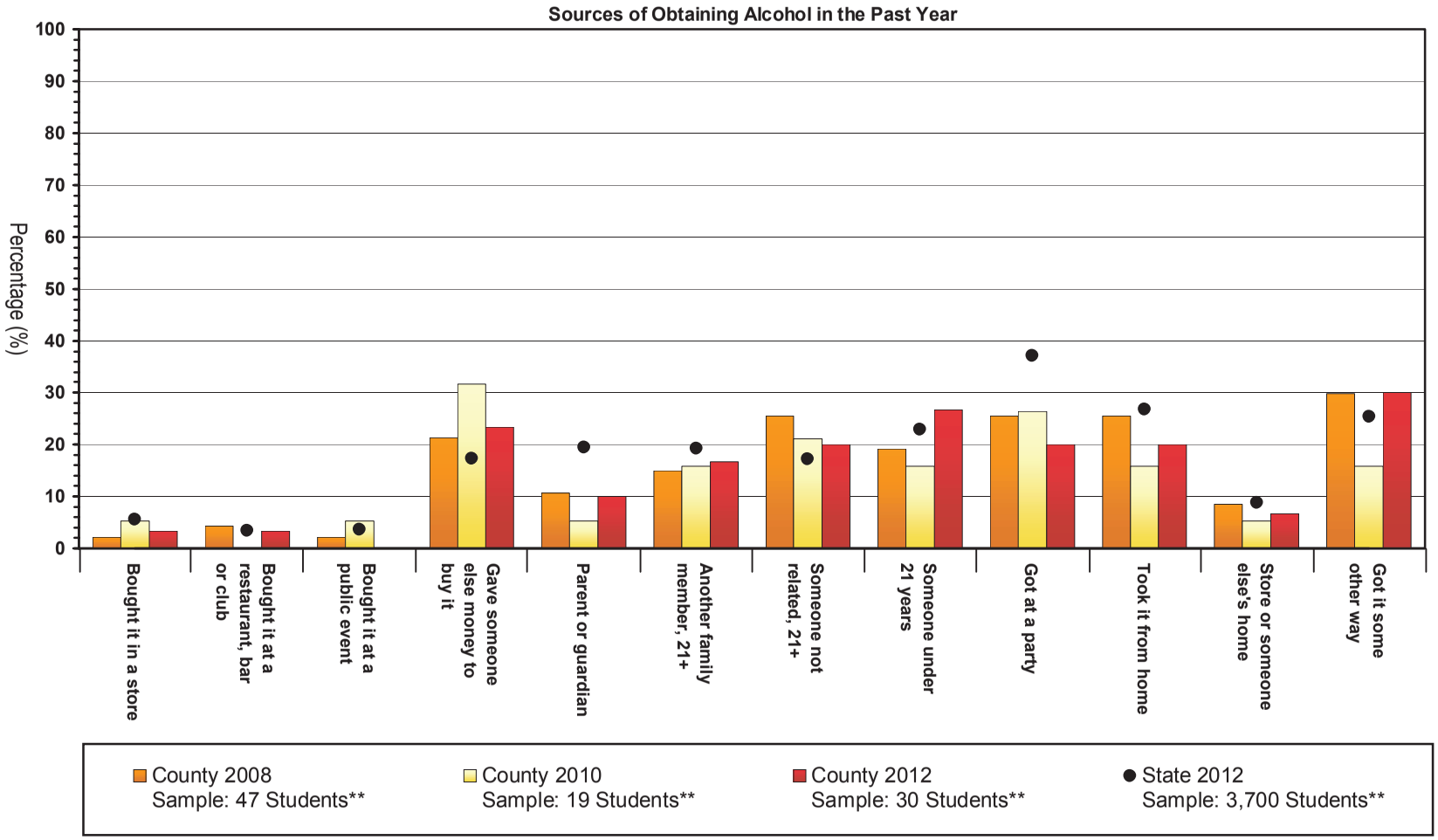


* High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

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

Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2012 Graham County, Grade 8

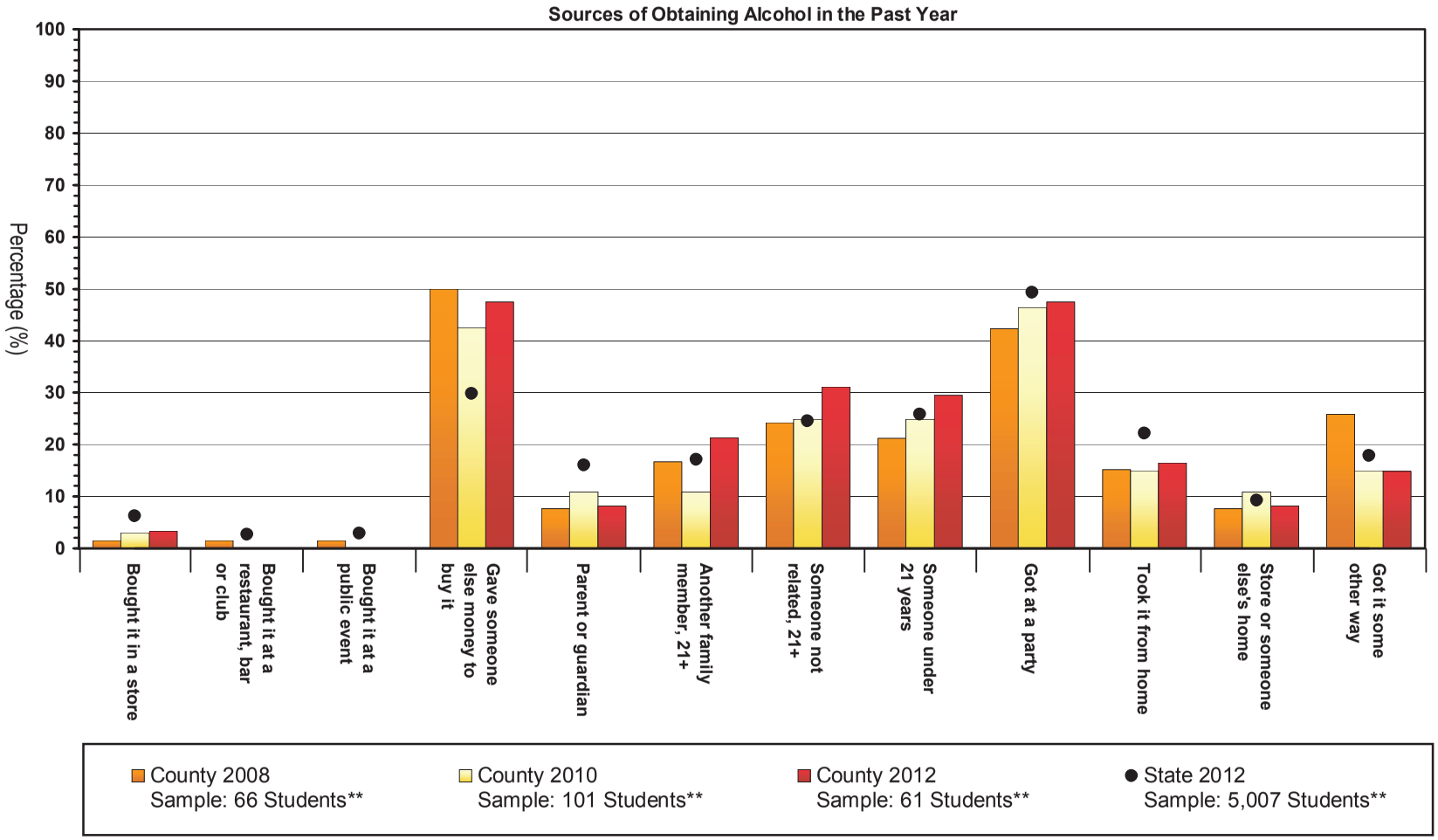


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Graham County, Grade 10

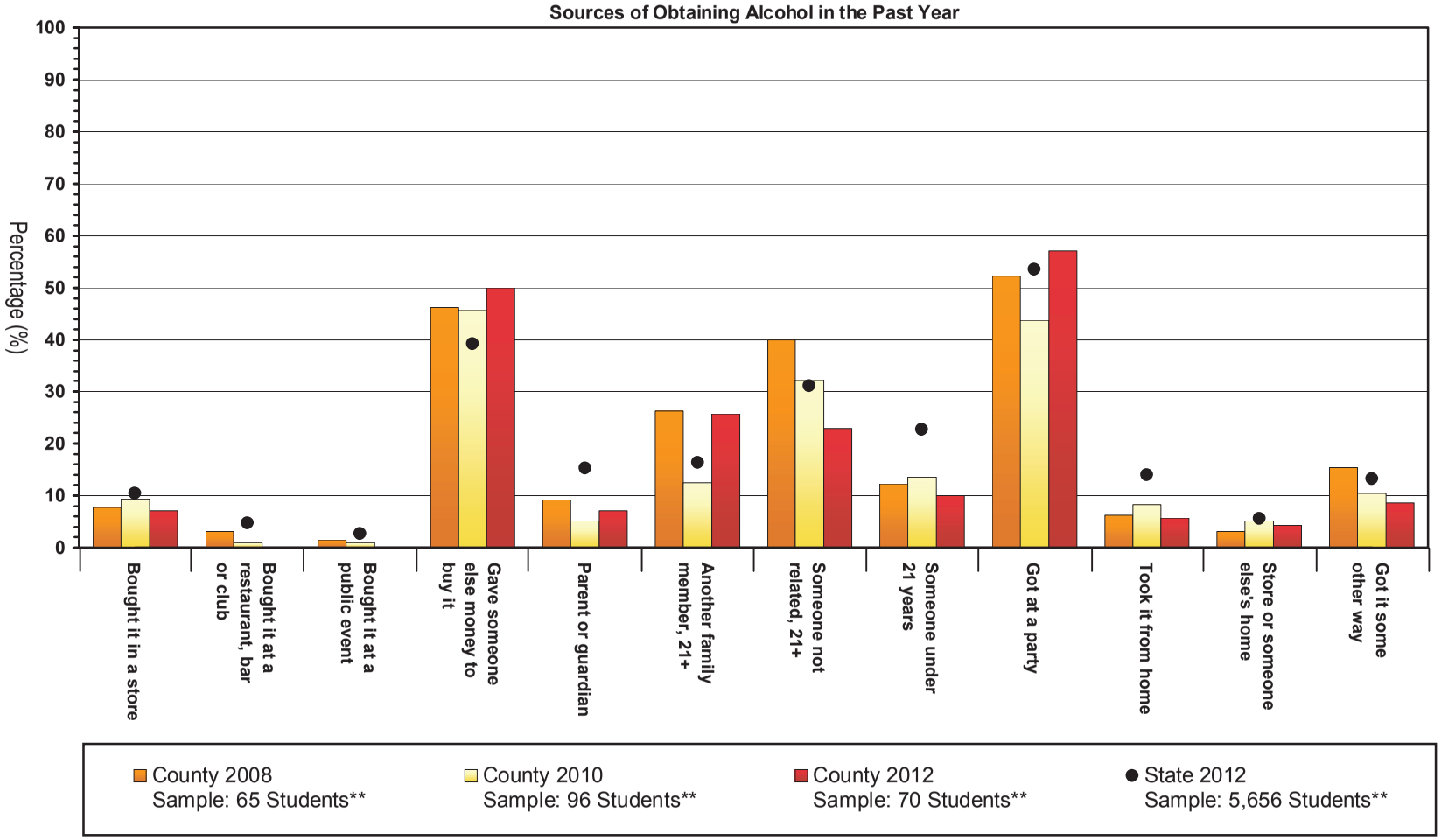


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Graham County, Grade 12

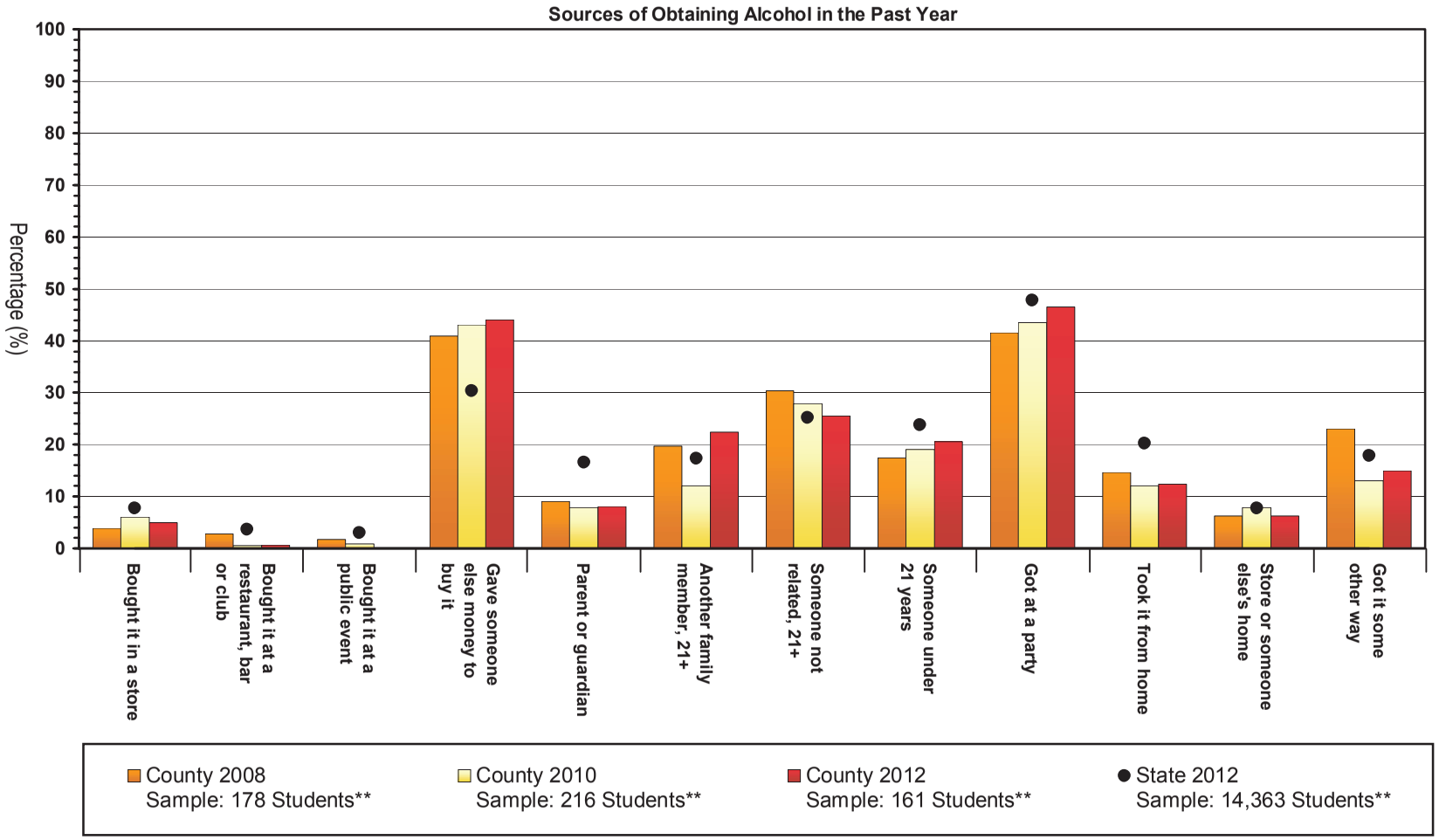


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Graham County, All Students Surveyed

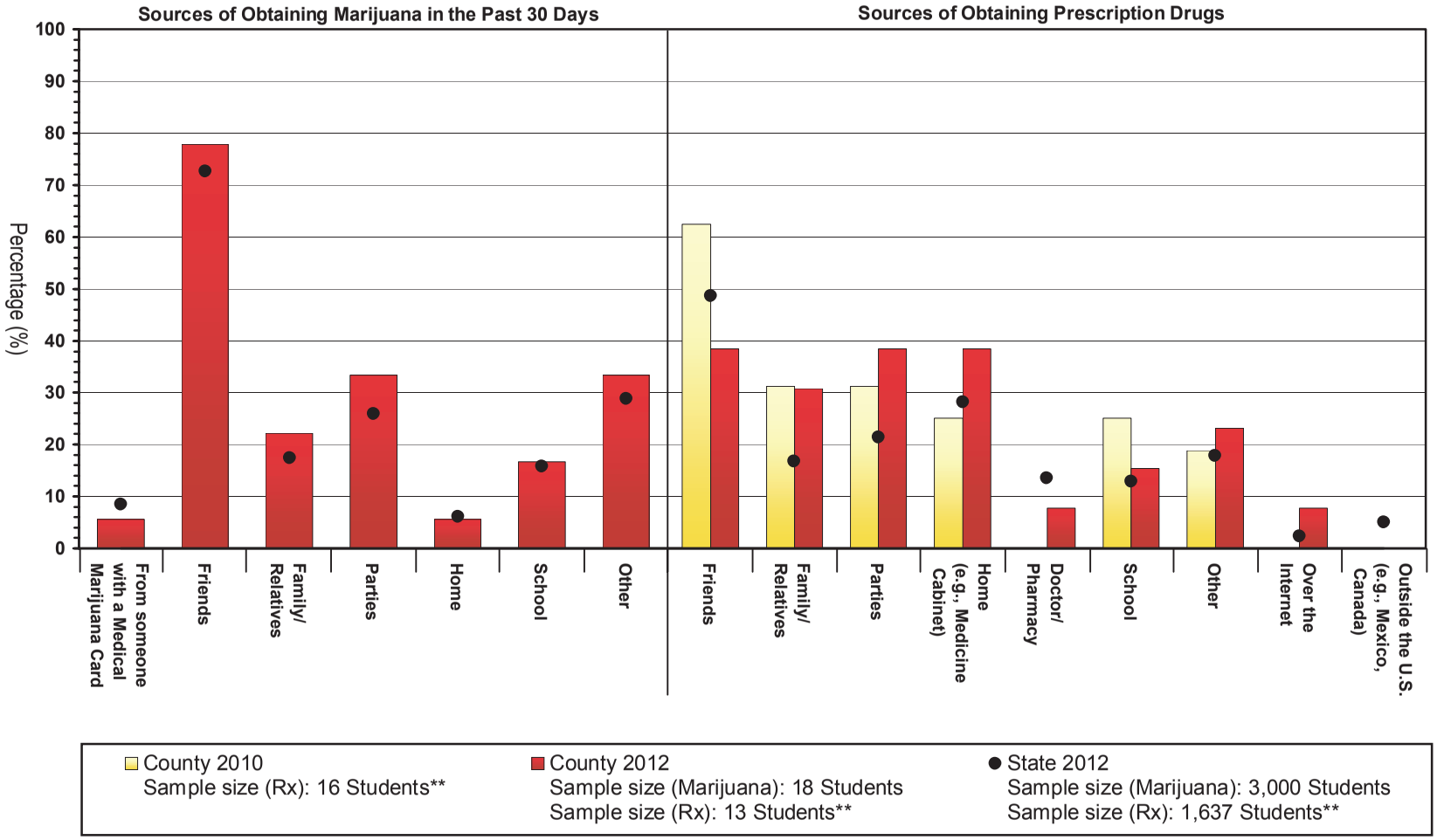


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Graham County, Grade 8

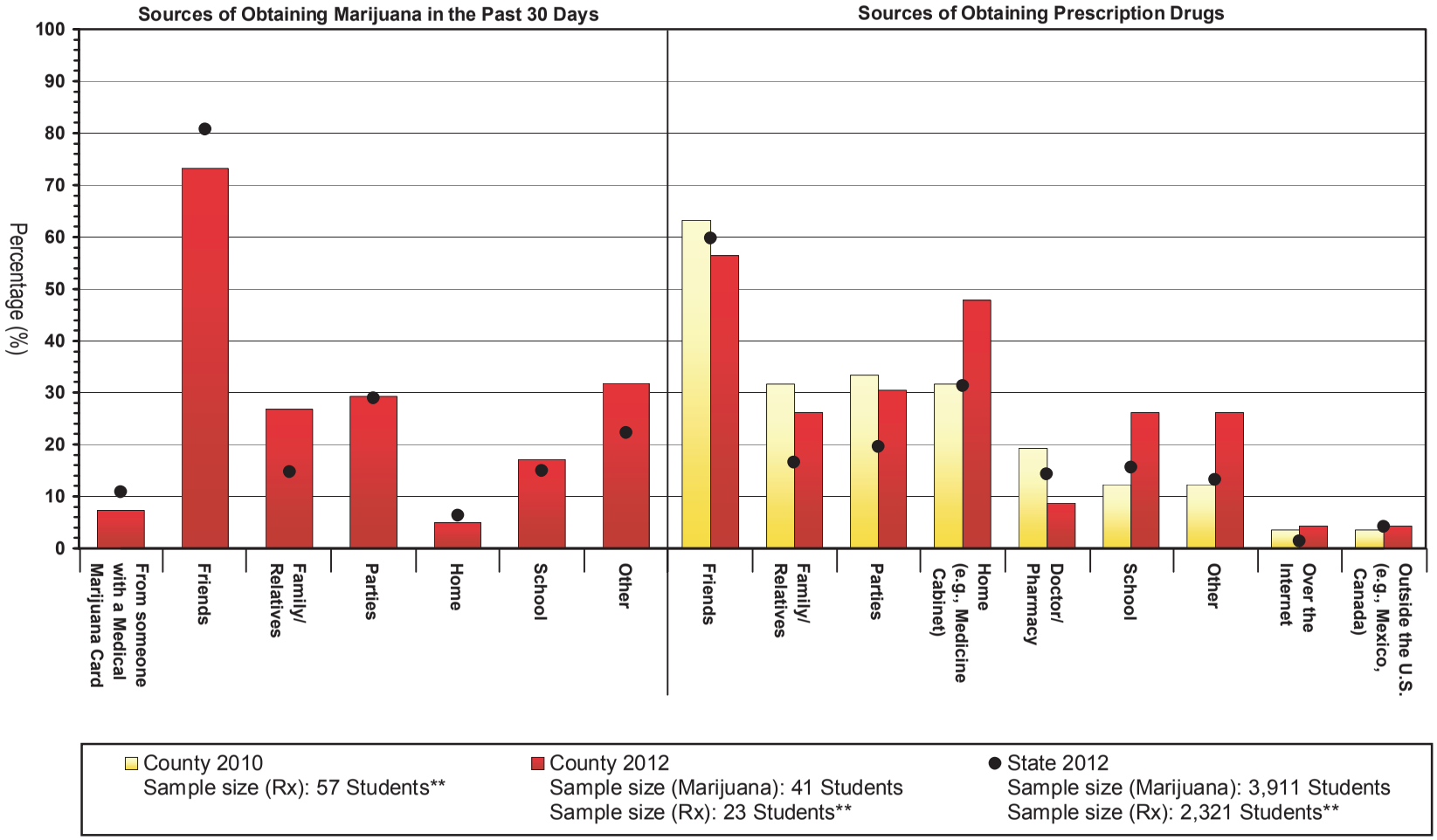


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Graham County, Grade 10



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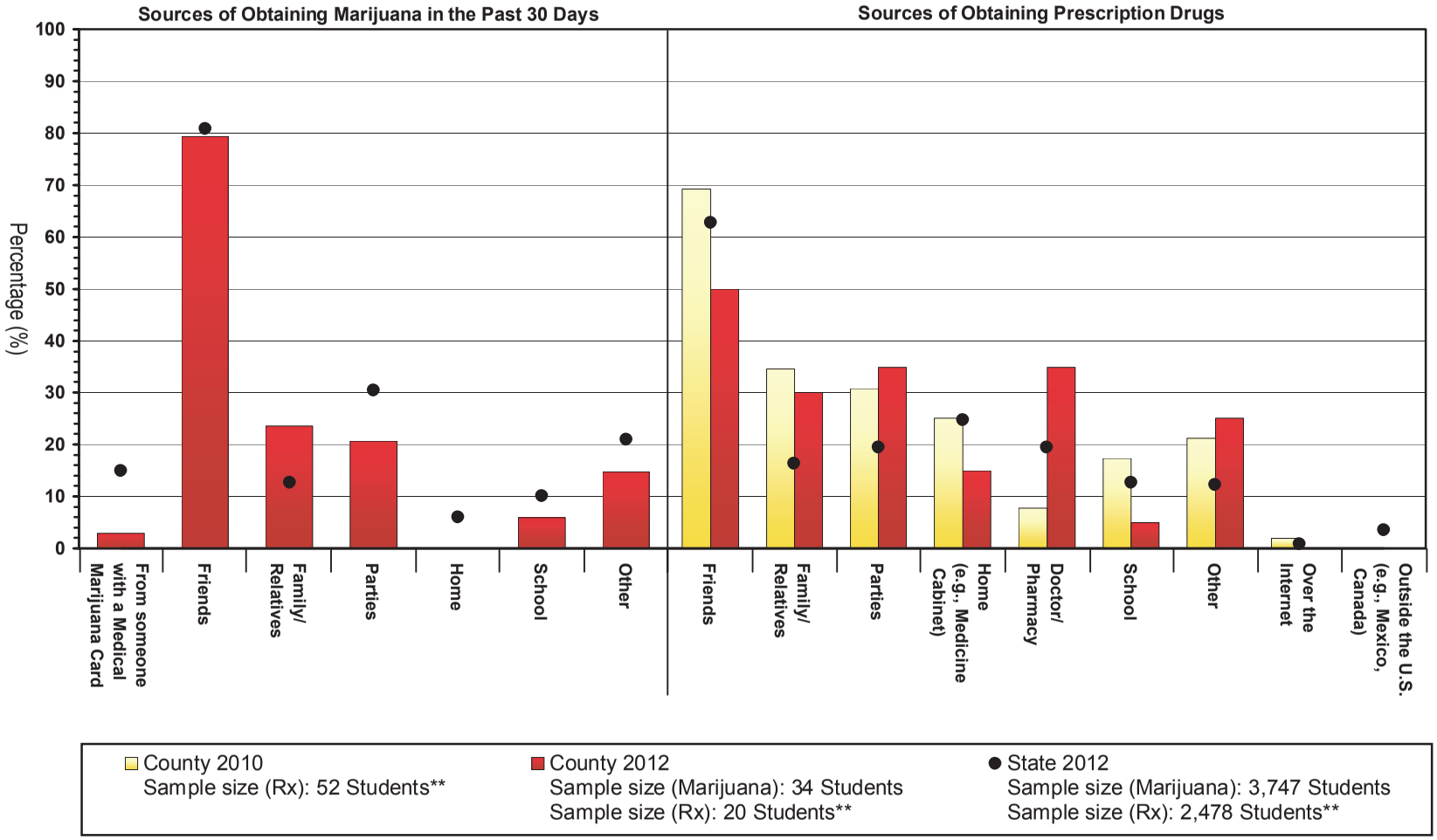
** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. In the case 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*
2012 Graham County, Grade 12



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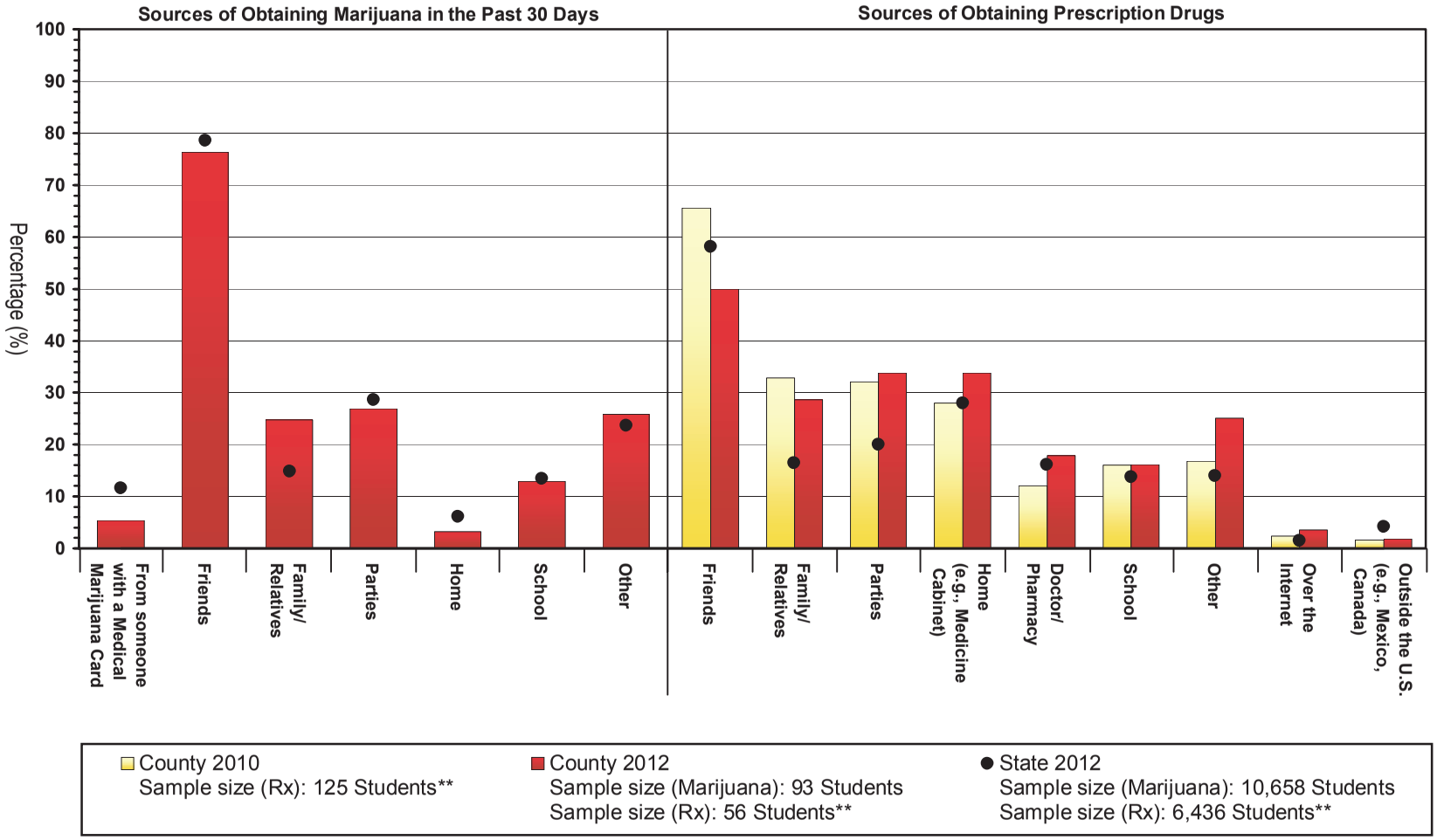
Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2012 Graham County, All Students Surveyed



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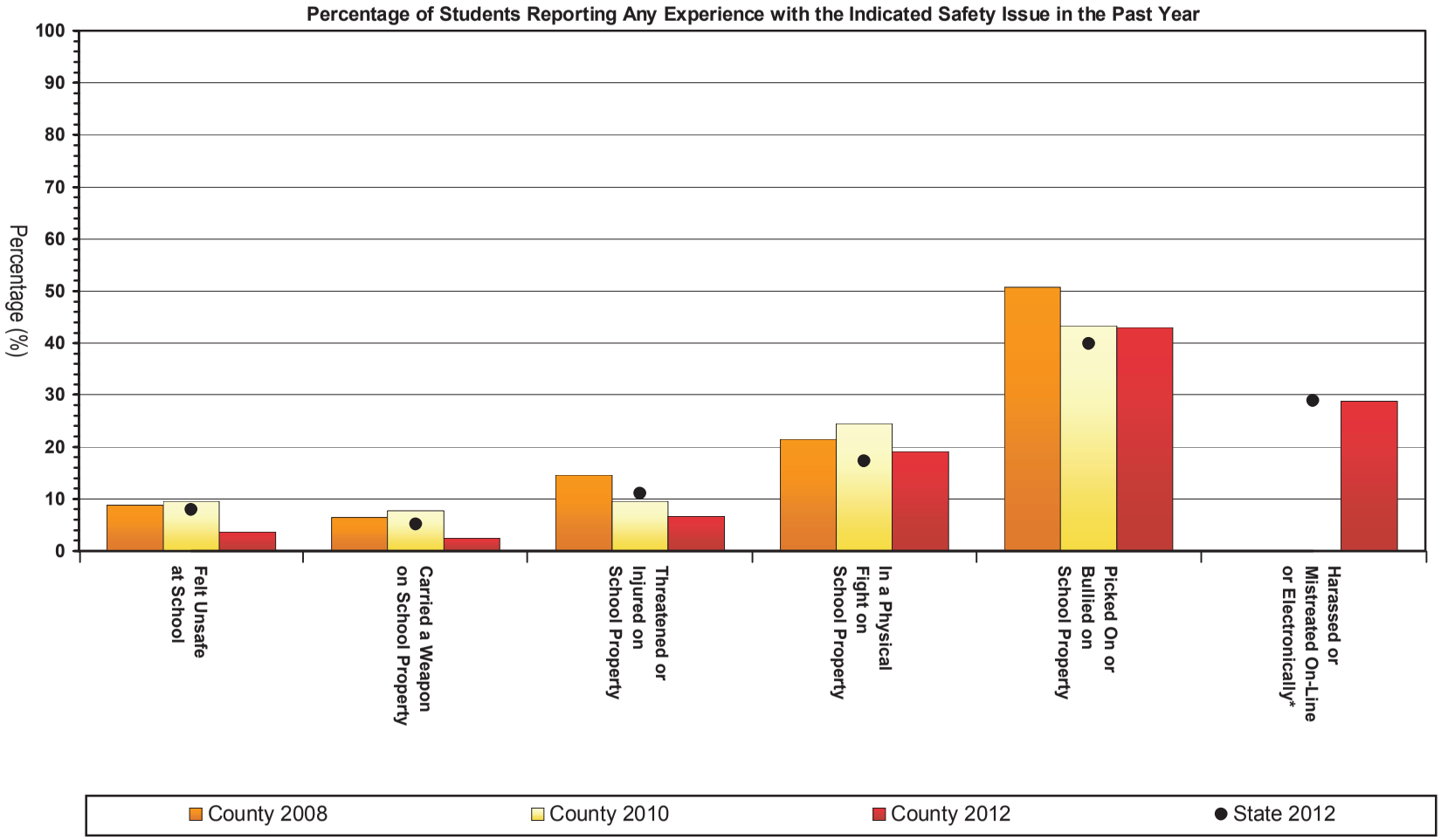
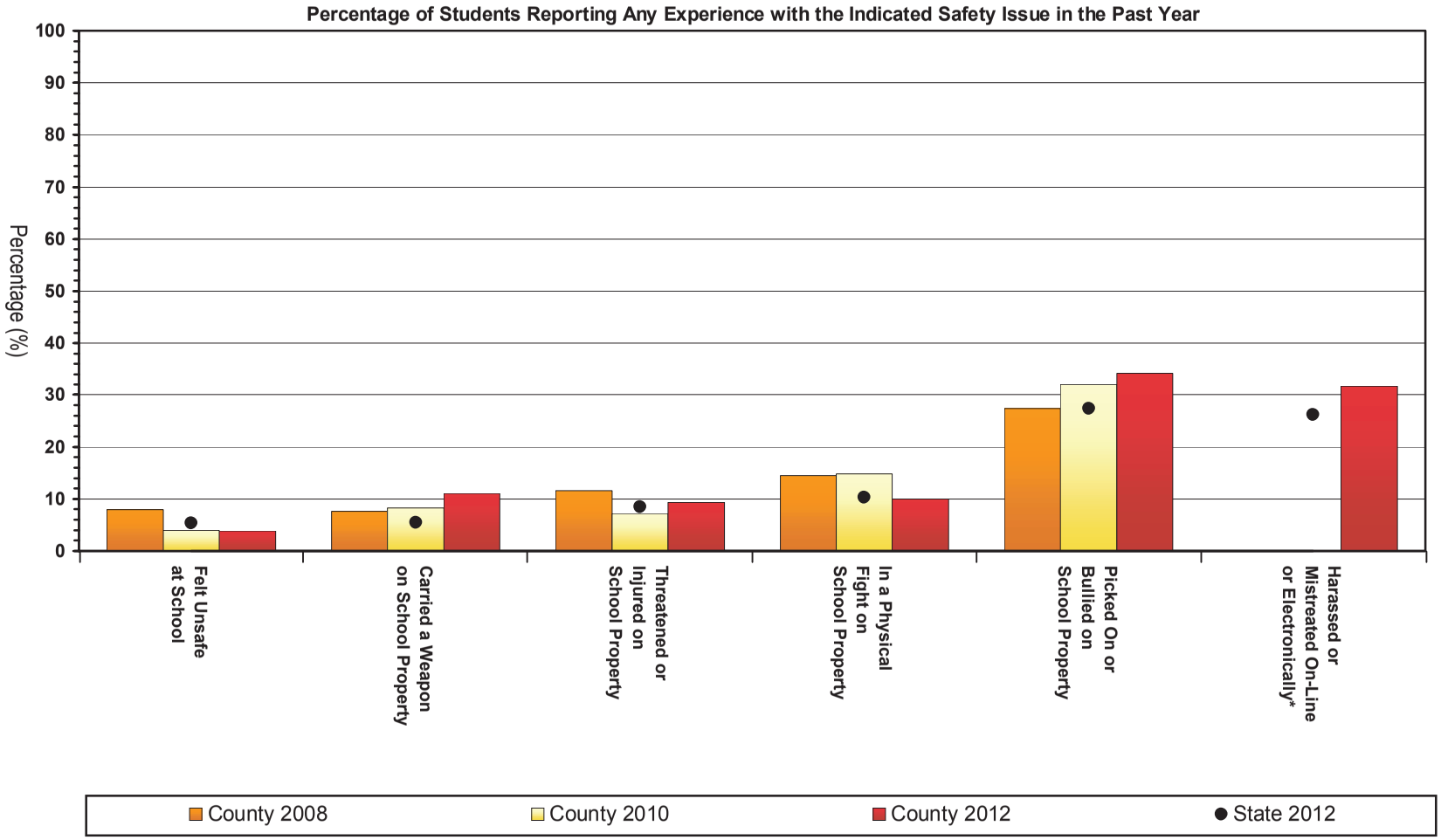
** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Graham County, Grade 8



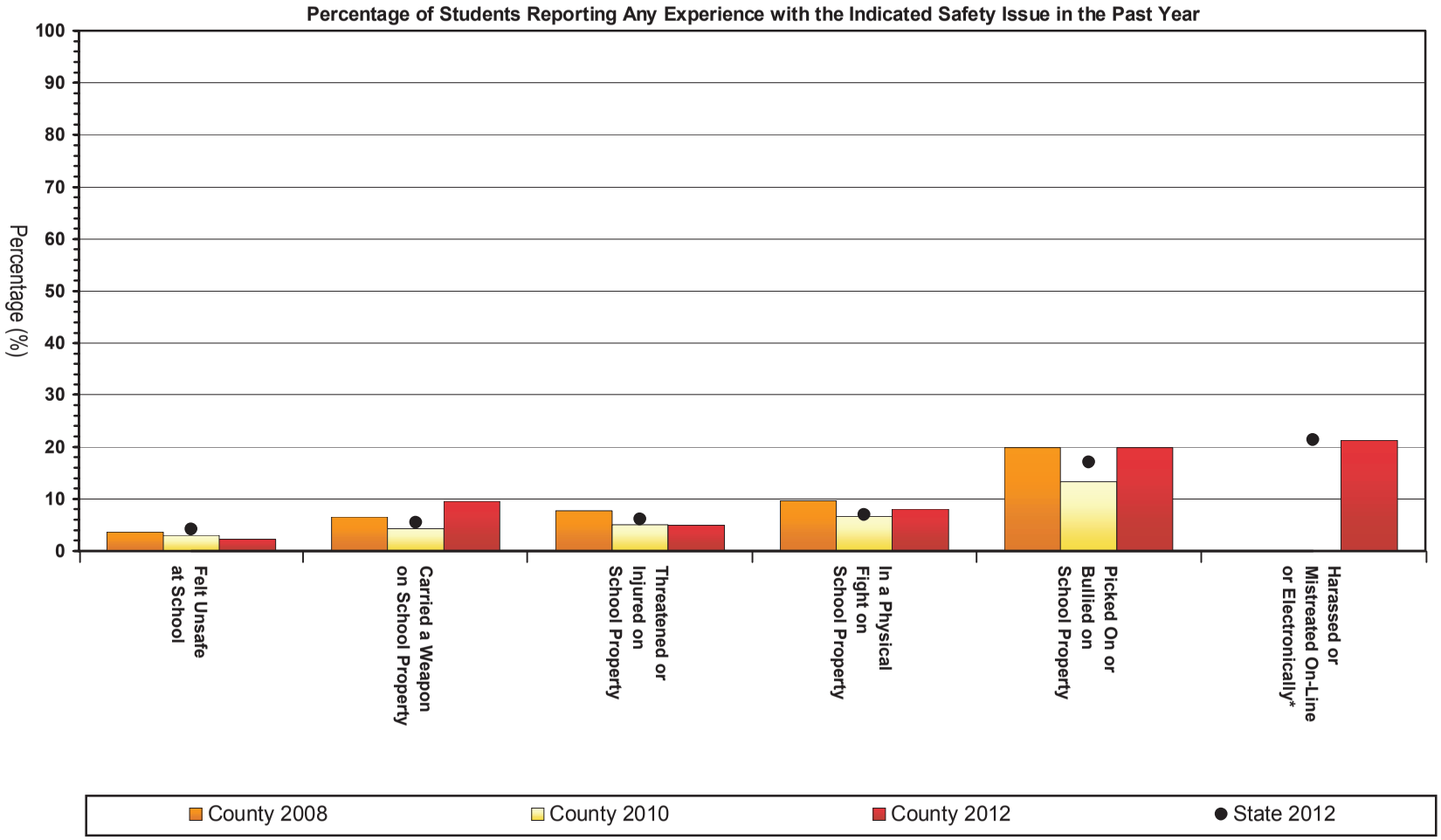
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Graham County, Grade 10



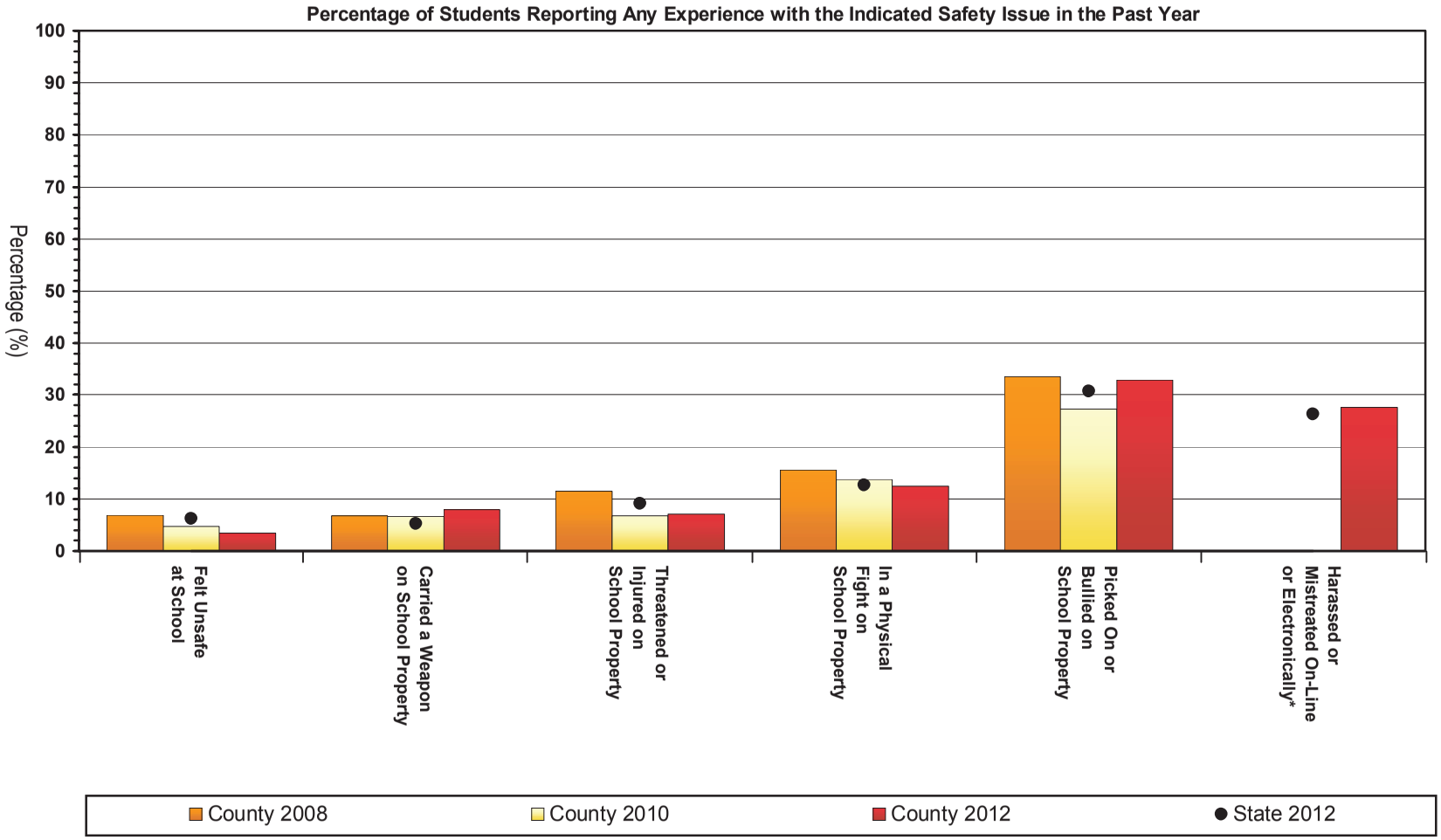
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Graham County, Grade 12



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

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Graham County, All Students Surveyed



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

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.

Table 4. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	45.2	31.6	27.6	37.3	33.1	56.1	57.5	52.0	59.1	56.0	61.1	63.5	53.5	69.2	70.0	53.7	54.7	44.5	51.7	51.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	33.5	21.4	18.5	19.7	18.4	36.1	37.6	28.3	31.7	30.4	48.1	47.9	43.6	42.1	40.0	39.0	38.2	29.7	28.8	28.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	12.9	10.1	3.0	4.5	9.7	16.4	20.6	12.9	9.3	15.6	18.1	24.2	19.3	14.7	16.9	15.7	19.9	11.6	8.4	13.8
Marijuana	used marijuana?	14.8	19.1	10.1	16.2	16.4	30.2	29.9	28.6	34.7	34.5	34.7	39.7	31.3	44.8	45.5	26.0	31.5	23.4	28.7	31.0
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	2.8	3.2	0.8	1.7	3.3	5.1	5.5	3.2	5.2	6.0	4.5	6.4	5.5	8.4	8.3	4.1	5.4	3.1	4.4	5.7
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	3.9	1.9	0.0	1.5	2.2	6.4	5.2	3.2	3.9	3.3	11.5	11.1	5.5	7.4	5.2	7.1	6.8	2.9	3.7	3.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	17.4	7.0	8.4	11.4	13.1	14.1	17.4	10.8	9.4	10.1	13.9	13.1	7.8	7.4	8.1	15.3	13.8	9.1	9.8	10.6
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	2.8	1.9	0.8	0.6	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.5	2.1	4.5	5.1	0.9	1.8	2.1	3.0	3.1	1.1	1.2	1.8
Heroin*	used heroin?	1.4	1.9	0.4	0.7	1.2	3.0	2.9	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.6	4.1	1.4	1.8	1.4	2.0	3.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	3.2	3.8	2.1	2.8	2.6	3.0	4.9	3.2	7.4	6.6	2.0	4.0	6.0	10.4	8.0	2.8	4.4	3.7	6.1	5.5
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	1.3	1.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.8	2.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.3	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.8	2.4	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	2.1	0.6	0.9	1.5	1.2	2.1	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.0	0.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	14.8	8.2	7.3	8.8	n/a	16.2	19.5	11.1	15.6	n/a	19.3	18.9	13.4	20.7	13.0	16.7	17.0	10.5	13.8	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	3.5	2.5	1.7	2.0	5.2	3.9	3.8	1.8	6.6	9.0	4.5	4.7	1.4	9.9	12.2	4.0	3.9	1.6	5.3	8.6
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	11.0	5.1	1.7	4.4	n/a	10.7	11.9	2.9	8.0	n/a	10.3	11.1	5.1	10.0	n/a	10.7	10.3	3.2	6.9	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	20.8	12.0	8.5	11.1	n/a	20.1	23.3	12.5	18.8	n/a	22.6	22.9	14.4	23.9	n/a	21.2	20.9	11.8	16.6	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?	12.7	8.2	6.8	7.0	n/a	13.2	17.2	6.1	10.6	n/a	13.6	14.9	10.1	12.2	n/a	13.2	14.5	7.5	9.3	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	5.6	6.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	16.1	11.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	17.1	13.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	13.0	9.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 5. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	20.6	19.7	10.6	17.1	12.7	34.7	32.8	26.9	32.1	27.2	36.8	40.1	35.2	43.5	40.0	30.2	33.0	24.1	28.1	25.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	10.5	11.0	7.6	7.8	6.1	15.1	18.9	11.9	14.0	11.8	15.1	25.3	21.2	21.0	18.7	13.4	19.7	13.3	12.9	11.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	4.2	5.0	2.1	2.1	3.5	7.6	7.2	4.8	3.9	6.6	6.9	13.6	9.2	6.6	8.3	6.1	9.2	5.2	3.8	5.9
Marijuana	used marijuana?	7.4	12.8	5.5	7.7	7.2	14.5	12.9	12.5	17.7	17.6	10.3	15.9	14.4	22.5	22.6	10.5	14.0	10.8	14.3	15.2
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.1	1.3	0.4	0.7	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.7	1.4	0.4	1.0	0.5	2.3	1.6	0.9	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.3
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.8	2.1	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.7	3.3	0.3	0.5	2.1	1.1	2.0	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.8
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	7.1	3.2	4.6	4.2	3.2	6.0	5.0	1.8	2.0	1.7	2.0	0.7	0.0	1.3	1.0	5.1	3.0	2.2	2.8	2.1
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.7	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.9	0.0	0.4	0.4
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	1.4	2.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.5	0.7	1.7	1.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	2.0	2.3	0.9	1.3	0.7	1.4	1.4
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.4	0.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.1	0.6	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	8.5	5.7	4.3	4.5	n/a	8.1	9.9	3.6	7.3	n/a	8.6	8.4	5.6	7.9	3.6	8.4	8.5	4.4	6.2	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.4	1.3	0.4	0.9	1.8	1.7	2.6	1.1	2.7	3.1	1.6	0.7	0.5	3.0	3.7	1.6	1.6	0.7	2.0	2.8
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	6.4	1.3	0.0	1.9	n/a	3.9	6.1	0.7	3.3	n/a	4.9	3.7	3.3	3.2	n/a	5.2	4.3	1.2	2.7	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	12.4	6.3	4.3	5.7	n/a	10.3	13.4	4.6	9.3	n/a	10.7	11.8	7.0	10.0	n/a	11.2	11.4	5.2	7.9	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?	6.7	3.2	2.6	4.0	n/a	8.1	10.6	3.6	4.9	n/a	6.2	4.1	3.7	4.3	n/a	7.0	6.7	3.3	4.4	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	2.2	3.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.2	5.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.8	5.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.4	4.5	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 6. Percentage of Students With Heavy ATOD Use

Drinking and Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	7.7	7.5	2.9	3.9	4.2	10.0	9.7	7.4	6.1	7.4	15.7	15.9	14.7	12.5	16.6	11.0	11.6	8.1	6.7	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	32.4	25.8	19.7	24.1	24.9	37.1	28.1	25.8	24.5	26.3	31.7	28.1	27.2	26.0	27.5	33.6	27.6	24.2	24.7	25.0

Binge Drinking

	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
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	11.5	3.8	8.7	6.4	23.7	19.8	16.2	17.5	14.7	21.5	25.6	22.1	26.5	21.6	18.5	20.4	13.9	15.7	13.6

Table 7. 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					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Been Drunk or High at School	10.5	14.2	7.1	10.4	7.5	23.1	20.0	18.5	19.8	15.0	19.3	22.5	14.9	21.6	17.7	17.3	19.8	13.7	15.9	13.3
Been Suspended from School	20.1	19.8	16.5	17.0	15.1	16.5	18.3	13.2	12.1	12.6	6.8	10.2	5.4	8.9	9.2	14.7	15.6	11.9	13.6	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	3.1	6.7	2.1	4.5	2.5	12.0	10.3	8.4	9.8	6.5	7.7	10.4	8.7	10.8	7.8	7.3	9.6	6.4	7.6	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	4.5	2.4	1.2	2.1	2.3	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.4	4.9	3.6	2.0	1.9	3.5	3.4	2.4	2.2	2.3
Been Arrested	5.9	7.2	3.8	5.5	5.2	6.2	9.3	5.7	7.0	6.7	4.1	7.8	6.4	7.0	6.1	5.4	8.3	5.3	6.3	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	15.7	16.7	7.4	11.2	16.0	14.0	14.6	7.8	9.7	15.1	10.5	9.1	8.1	7.7	11.9	13.5	13.0	7.8	9.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	8.0	11.4	4.1	5.7	4.8	8.3	5.9	7.2	5.2	5.2	8.4	12.4	6.8	5.9	5.2	8.2	9.5	6.1	5.6	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	0.7	4.3	0.0	1.0	0.8	2.1	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.0	1.4	2.1	0.8	1.2	0.9

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 8. 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					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Any Gambling	68.3	46.9	55.7	59.0	55.0	69.3	54.1	57.7	57.2	53.8	67.2	55.4	49.3	53.7	52.6	68.3	53.2	54.6	57.2	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	4.5	5.0	2.5	4.6	5.7	2.1	4.0	4.6	4.2	5.3	6.8	4.6	5.5	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.6	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	21.7	15.0	18.0	23.1	24.0	24.5	20.9	24.2	22.4	23.5	24.5	22.8	21.3	21.5	23.9	23.5	20.5	21.3	22.5	22.7
Bet on sports?	28.4	16.9	23.0	26.1	22.8	32.8	21.7	25.6	24.5	22.5	35.5	25.8	23.2	21.5	20.5	32.0	22.3	24.0	24.5	21.4
Played cards?	43.0	28.8	26.4	31.7	25.8	41.9	33.9	28.4	31.1	27.0	47.4	35.1	29.1	30.3	26.7	44.1	33.3	28.0	31.2	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?*	20.6	10.1	13.9	16.8	n/a	21.4	15.1	19.3	16.6	n/a	23.5	19.1	13.2	16.0	n/a	21.8	15.6	15.7	16.5	n/a
Played bingo?	28.7	14.4	17.2	25.7	22.7	21.4	14.8	16.5	19.6	17.7	13.5	14.9	10.5	13.2	14.0	21.6	14.7	14.9	20.8	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	5.6	2.5	2.0	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.6	3.2	4.1	4.0	5.3	5.3	3.2	3.6	3.7	5.2	4.4	2.8	4.3	4.2
Played a dice game?	32.0	20.6	23.0	24.4	12.1	33.9	23.0	19.2	20.5	11.2	31.6	22.2	16.1	16.1	10.0	32.5	22.2	19.5	21.2	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	32.3	18.8	23.5	25.6	20.1	29.3	23.4	24.5	24.3	20.5	28.3	25.1	22.8	22.1	18.8	30.1	23.1	23.6	24.4	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	4.9	3.8	5.8	4.8	4.6	5.8	5.4	5.0	4.5	4.7	8.9	7.9	4.1	4.0	4.6	6.4	6.0	5.0	4.5	4.7

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	33.5	31.2	33.3	36.8	36.6	40.9	40.6	34.2	42.8	42.8	50.2	48.7	44.3	48.1	47.0	41.0	41.9	37.1	41.6	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	35.1	31.4	19.0	32.1	32.8	32.7	41.9	36.1	39.3	39.6	30.3	35.1	32.1	37.1	32.8	32.8	37.5	29.7	35.6	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	36.4	24.7	25.7	34.3	29.4	43.5	35.9	33.8	42.3	40.5	48.3	39.6	33.8	43.5	42.7	42.4	35.1	31.4	39.2	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	49.1	40.9	42.9	34.6	39.8	29.0	25.6	34.5	22.8	29.9	44.0	37.0	33.8	29.1	34.8	41.3	32.7	36.8	29.5	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	38.4	38.3	30.0	42.5	41.9	36.6	36.1	30.0	37.2	40.3	34.5	43.1	28.5	39.4	39.8	36.6	39.1	29.5	40.0	40.7
Family Conflict	55.8	50.0	49.8	51.2	51.5	37.4	42.3	41.9	41.6	41.6	38.5	34.7	31.8	39.5	38.8	44.7	40.8	41.0	45.1	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	48.9	39.4	35.4	38.5	36.4	41.6	47.0	41.3	40.4	39.0	37.1	45.3	36.7	38.6	37.3	42.9	45.0	38.1	39.1	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	48.3	44.2	36.1	46.1	46.9	49.1	51.3	42.6	49.9	52.3	47.3	47.1	43.7	48.7	50.3	48.2	48.5	41.0	48.0	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	21.5	20.4	15.3	23.7	26.0	34.5	34.2	25.5	39.7	40.8	32.3	32.8	31.0	43.0	38.6	29.0	31.1	24.2	33.8	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	51.1	51.0	49.8	44.0	46.6	54.8	51.2	48.2	45.8	47.9	43.9	42.7	40.6	40.3	41.8	49.9	47.9	46.4	43.6	45.6
Low Commitment to School	45.3	37.7	37.4	40.2	38.0	38.8	43.9	49.5	45.9	41.7	39.1	33.3	45.3	46.4	42.9	41.3	38.8	44.3	43.4	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	45.6	42.2	30.7	37.1	39.0	43.3	42.9	41.9	40.6	45.5	43.8	44.2	34.7	36.8	43.6	44.3	43.2	36.0	38.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	40.8	34.8	32.0	34.2	33.7	42.3	43.5	35.7	35.7	37.0	41.4	42.2	33.5	35.5	35.4	41.5	41.2	33.8	35.0	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	34.5	26.1	20.1	24.0	24.0	32.8	32.2	25.3	27.5	27.3	31.6	31.3	24.8	27.8	28.8	33.0	30.6	23.4	26.0	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	42.7	34.1	25.5	36.8	36.2	43.8	41.7	34.2	41.4	44.9	39.2	37.0	30.5	37.8	41.9	41.9	38.4	30.3	38.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	24.5	23.5	14.8	26.1	22.6	29.2	29.6	24.6	36.1	33.6	22.4	27.3	20.7	35.8	32.7	25.3	27.5	20.3	31.4	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	32.7	33.8	36.7	50.2	37.1	35.4	37.5	34.8	51.4	35.7	29.7	44.4	43.3	56.3	40.3	32.6	39.3	38.0	52.1	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	56.0	50.6	46.7	50.2	50.3	52.5	54.5	45.0	47.2	52.0	48.4	53.8	38.9	45.6	49.0	52.4	53.4	43.7	48.2	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	33.9	27.9	30.2	35.7	30.8	36.6	33.6	32.4	39.0	36.2	25.6	31.9	30.5	34.8	32.3	32.1	31.8	31.1	36.5	33.2
Rewards for ASB	40.6	32.1	33.9	44.9	36.7	34.0	35.6	38.5	50.6	42.7	48.2	50.5	52.5	60.4	55.1	41.0	40.5	41.2	50.4	44.4
Gang Involvement	20.7	17.1	10.6	14.9	17.8	23.8	14.9	11.4	13.4	15.7	13.4	14.0	14.2	12.5	13.1	19.4	15.0	12.0	13.9	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	40.5	27.2	25.7	30.4	29.7	33.5	34.3	29.0	31.2	30.4	28.7	32.5	26.7	31.6	29.0	34.5	32.2	27.2	30.9	29.7

* 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.)

** State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	40.2	49.6	49.3	33.2	38.3	46.2	48.8	51.9	37.9	44.2	49.8	45.8	54.8	37.7	44.1	45.1	47.8	52.0	35.8	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	53.8	53.8	60.6	51.7	51.9	52.9	49.1	49.6	46.9	44.7	59.6	56.8	64.6	55.7	55.6	55.4	52.7	57.5	51.2	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	66.9	58.3	71.7	60.6	60.7	62.9	57.9	58.7	56.0	53.1	57.0	58.1	61.8	56.8	53.8	62.5	58.0	63.5	58.1	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	68.3	60.5	62.7	59.0	61.5	63.4	56.5	55.3	53.0	53.0	60.6	57.3	60.1	53.3	52.4	64.4	57.5	59.0	55.6	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	64.5	63.0	70.5	61.6	68.9	68.0	64.2	70.7	65.0	71.6	65.3	75.2	67.4	66.6	72.8	65.9	68.1	69.7	63.8	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	54.7	47.0	55.1	53.2	57.5	64.4	61.6	66.9	62.8	58.9	52.4	60.8	46.4	49.5	51.6	56.9	58.4	56.9	55.2	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	62.8	64.3	73.8	65.1	64.6	70.6	71.8	75.7	71.5	68.0	58.4	58.9	59.8	58.5	53.8	63.8	65.6	70.3	65.4	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	55.6	61.0	60.2	50.1	58.8	62.8	62.1	64.3	55.2	60.7	63.1	61.7	59.7	54.9	59.3	60.3	61.7	61.6	52.8	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	45.5	43.7	53.1	43.0	40.8	39.7	48.3	46.8	50.3	46.1	37.2	44.8	45.2	45.1	42.6	41.1	46.1	48.4	45.7	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	71.3	74.7	72.4	59.3	62.5	62.3	60.9	68.3	61.8	59.9	58.1	60.0	56.5	55.2	51.8	64.3	63.3	66.1	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection*	61.6	54.8	66.1	51.3	52.8	60.0	60.4	66.8	59.5	52.5	58.7	62.3	65.3	56.7	50.5	60.2	60.0	66.1	55.0	52.0

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 11. 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				All Students Surveyed†			
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*47*	*19*	*30*	*3,700*	*66*	*101*	*61*	*5,007*	*65*	*96*	*70*	*5,656*	*178*	*216*	*161*	*14,363*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	2.1	5.3	3.3	5.6	1.5	3.0	3.3	6.2	7.7	9.4	7.1	10.4	3.9	6.0	5.0	7.7
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	4.3	0.0	3.3	3.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.7	3.1	1.0	0.0	4.7	2.8	0.5	0.6	3.7
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	2.1	5.3	0.0	3.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.5	1.0	0.0	2.7	1.7	0.9	0.0	3.0
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	21.3	31.6	23.3	17.3	50.0	42.6	47.5	29.8	46.2	45.8	50.0	39.3	41.0	43.1	44.1	30.3
My parent or guardian gave it to me	10.6	5.3	10.0	19.5	7.6	10.9	8.2	16.0	9.2	5.2	7.1	15.3	9.0	7.9	8.1	16.6
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	14.9	15.8	16.7	19.2	16.7	10.9	21.3	17.1	26.2	12.5	25.7	16.3	19.7	12.0	22.4	17.3
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	25.5	21.1	20.0	17.2	24.2	24.8	31.1	24.5	40.0	32.3	22.9	31.1	30.3	27.8	25.5	25.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	19.1	15.8	26.7	22.9	21.2	24.8	29.5	25.8	12.3	13.5	10.0	22.7	17.4	19.0	20.5	23.8
I got it at a party	25.5	26.3	20.0	37.2	42.4	46.5	47.5	49.4	52.3	43.8	57.1	53.5	41.6	43.5	46.6	47.9
I took it from home	25.5	15.8	20.0	26.8	15.2	14.9	16.4	22.2	6.2	8.3	5.7	14.0	14.6	12.0	12.4	20.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home	8.5	5.3	6.7	8.8	7.6	10.9	8.2	9.2	3.1	5.2	4.3	5.6	6.2	7.9	6.2	7.7
I got it some other way	29.8	15.8	30.0	25.4	25.8	14.9	14.8	17.8	15.4	10.4	8.6	13.2	23.0	13.0	14.9	17.9

* 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.*, 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. 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		All Students Surveyed†	
	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*18*	*3,000*	*41*	*3,911*	*34*	*3,747*	*93*	*10,658*
I got it from someone with a Medical Marijuana Card	5.6	8.5	7.3	10.9	2.9	14.9	5.4	11.6
Friends	77.8	72.7	73.2	80.8	79.4	80.9	76.3	78.6
Family/Relatives	22.2	17.4	26.8	14.7	23.5	12.7	24.7	14.8
Parties	33.3	25.9	29.3	28.9	20.6	30.4	26.9	28.6
Home	5.6	6.1	4.9	6.3	0.0	6.0	3.2	6.1
School	16.7	15.8	17.1	14.9	5.9	10.1	12.9	13.4
Other	33.3	28.8	31.7	22.3	14.7	21.0	25.8	23.7

* 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. Students indicating they did not use marijuana 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 13. 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			All Students Surveyed†		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*16*	*13*	*1,637*	*57*	*23*	*2,321*	*52*	*20*	*2,478*	*125*	*56*	*6,436*
Friends	62.5	38.5	48.7	63.2	56.5	59.8	69.2	50.0	62.8	65.6	50.0	58.2
Family/Relatives	31.2	30.8	16.8	31.6	26.1	16.6	34.6	30.0	16.3	32.8	28.6	16.5
Parties	31.2	38.5	21.4	33.3	30.4	19.6	30.8	35.0	19.5	32.0	33.9	20.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	25.0	38.5	28.2	31.6	47.8	31.3	25.0	15.0	24.7	28.0	33.9	28.0
Doctor/Pharmacy	0.0	7.7	13.5	19.3	8.7	14.3	7.7	35.0	19.5	12.0	17.9	16.1
School	25.0	15.4	12.9	12.3	26.1	15.6	17.3	5.0	12.7	16.0	16.1	13.8
Other	18.8	23.1	17.8	12.3	26.1	13.2	21.2	25.0	12.3	16.8	25.0	14.0
Over the Internet	0.0	7.7	2.4	3.5	4.3	1.4	1.9	0.0	0.9	2.4	3.6	1.5
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.0	0.0	5.1	3.5	4.3	4.2	0.0	0.0	3.6	1.6	1.8	4.2

* Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs.

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

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.,* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 14. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed*			
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
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	85.4	90.5	93.4	88.9	88.4	92.8	90.7	91.5	92.3	95.0	95.1	93.9	88.5	93.2	92.9	90.9
	1 time	6.6	4.4	1.2	5.0	5.8	3.7	3.2	3.5	5.2	2.6	1.8	2.4	5.9	3.5	2.1	3.9
	2-3 times	4.5	3.2	3.7	3.0	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.1	1.6	2.3	0.9	1.4	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4
	4-5 times	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.7	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.8
	6-7 times	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.4	0.5
	8-9 times	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.3
	10-11 times	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1
	12 or more times	0.7	0.6	0.4	1.2	1.7	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.2
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	78.5	75.5	80.9	82.7	85.5	85.2	90.0	89.7	90.3	93.4	91.9	93.0	84.4	86.3	87.6	87.3
	1 time	13.5	13.8	10.4	9.1	8.7	8.8	5.3	5.6	6.5	5.0	5.0	3.5	9.8	8.4	6.9	6.7
	2-3 times	5.2	6.9	6.2	5.1	2.5	4.6	2.1	2.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	3.1	3.8	3.2	3.5
	4-5 times	2.1	2.5	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.9	0.4	0.8
	6-7 times	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.5
	8-9 times	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3
	10-11 times	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1
	12 or more times	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.7	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.8
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	49.3	56.7	57.0	60.1	72.6	68.0	65.8	72.6	80.2	86.7	80.2	82.9	66.4	72.8	67.2	69.3
	1 time	14.0	10.8	9.1	9.9	11.2	11.7	7.5	6.9	7.7	3.0	5.9	4.5	11.1	8.3	7.5	7.7
	2-3 times	11.5	12.1	12.0	12.0	7.1	10.3	7.8	8.4	8.5	4.0	7.7	5.2	9.2	8.3	9.1	9.3
	4-5 times	7.0	4.5	5.4	4.9	2.5	2.0	5.0	3.5	1.6	3.0	2.3	2.1	3.9	2.8	4.3	3.8
	6-7 times	3.1	3.8	1.7	2.3	2.5	1.7	2.8	1.8	0.0	0.7	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.7	2.1	1.9
	8-9 times	2.1	1.9	1.2	1.6	0.4	0.9	2.5	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.3
	10-11 times	1.4	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
	12 or more times	11.5	9.6	12.8	8.5	3.3	5.1	8.2	5.1	1.6	1.7	1.4	3.1	5.8	4.7	7.7	6.2
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	91.2	90.4	96.3	92.1	92.1	96.0	96.1	94.6	96.4	97.0	97.7	95.8	93.1	95.3	96.6	93.8
	1 day	4.2	3.2	2.1	3.8	3.8	1.7	1.8	2.7	3.2	2.0	0.0	1.9	3.8	2.1	1.3	3.0
	2-3 days	3.2	3.8	0.8	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	0.0	0.3	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.9
	4-5 days	0.4	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.6
	6 or more days	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.9	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.1	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	93.6	92.3	97.5	94.8	92.4	91.7	88.9	94.5	93.5	95.7	90.5	94.5	93.2	93.3	92.1	94.7
	1 day	4.6	2.6	1.7	2.3	0.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.3	2.1	1.4	1.2	1.8
	2-3 days	1.1	3.2	0.0	1.1	2.1	2.3	1.8	1.1	1.2	0.7	4.1	1.1	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.1
	4-5 days	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5
	6 or more days	0.7	1.9	0.0	1.4	5.0	3.4	7.2	2.4	3.3	2.7	4.5	2.6	2.9	2.9	4.1	2.0
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	n/a	71.2	71.1	n/a	n/a	68.3	73.8	n/a	n/a	78.8	78.7	n/a	n/a	72.4	73.7
	1 time	n/a	n/a	9.5	9.0	n/a	n/a	8.5	7.1	n/a	n/a	7.2	5.7	n/a	n/a	8.4	7.6
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	7.4	8.6	n/a	n/a	9.3	8.4	n/a	n/a	6.3	7.0	n/a	n/a	7.8	8.1
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	4.1	3.7	n/a	n/a	2.8	3.2	n/a	n/a	1.8	2.7	n/a	n/a	2.9	3.3
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	1.6	1.6	n/a	n/a	3.9	1.6	n/a	n/a	1.4	1.2	n/a	n/a	2.4	1.5
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	1.2	1.2	n/a	n/a	1.8	1.1	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.8	n/a	n/a	1.1	1.1
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.4	0.6	n/a	n/a	0.4	0.5	n/a	n/a	1.4	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.7	0.5
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	4.5	4.3	n/a	n/a	5.0	4.3	n/a	n/a	3.2	3.4	n/a	n/a	4.3	4.1

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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

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

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		All Students Surveyed†		Male ††		Female ††	
			Percent	Sample	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...)*	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	71.1	228	72.3	274	72.7	216	72.0	718	70.7	365	73.4	338
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	87.3	228	88.8	277	89.4	217	88.5	722	87.7	367	89.4	340
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	83.3	228	76.8	271	67.5	212	76.1	711	71.3	363	81.1	334
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	95.5	202	89.6	269	81.9	215	88.9	686	89.7	341	88.2	331
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	98.0	202	95.6	271	88.4	215	94.0	688	93.6	344	94.2	330
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	97.0	201	93.6	267	94.0	215	94.7	683	95.6	341	93.6	328
Perception of Peer Disapproval* *(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	90.5	243	75.1	281	73.4	222	79.6	746	77.0	383	81.9	348
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	95.1	243	83.6	280	74.8	222	84.7	745	83.0	383	86.2	347
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	91.7	242	81.1	281	77.9	222	83.6	745	79.9	383	87.3	347
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	10.6	236	26.9	279	35.2	216	24.1	731	25.1	374	23.4	342
		Cigarettes	7.6	236	11.9	270	21.2	217	13.3	723	15.1	370	11.8	338
		Marijuana	5.5	238	12.5	279	14.4	215	10.8	732	12.8	374	8.7	343
Average Age of Onset**														
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
(How old were you when you first...)	had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor?	Alcohol	31.1	241	52.3	281	55.9	222	46.5	744	44.0	382	49.9	347
		Average age:	11.4 years		13.0 years		14.1 years		13.1 years		12.9 years		13.2 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	18.6	242	30.1	279	45.7	223	31.0	744	31.3	383	31.0	345
		Average age:	11.2 years		12.8 years		13.7 years		12.9 years		12.6 years		13.2 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	12.7	244	29.9	281	34.8	224	25.8	749	27.9	384	23.5	349
		Average age:	12.0 years		13.0 years		14.7 years		13.5 years		13.4 years		13.8 years	

* For Past 30-Day Use, Perception of Risk, and Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, 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.

** For Average Age of Onset, the "Sample" column represents the overall sample size: the total number of people that responded to the questions about Age of Onset. This includes responses that are not used to calculate the average age of onset (i.e., youth that have never used alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana). The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample reporting any age of first use for the specified substance. "Average age" is calculated by averaging the ages of first use of students reporting any use.

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

†† 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.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
alcohol?	Never	73.1	77.7	72.9	57.5	59.0	53.1	47.8	46.3	41.6	56.9	61.1	59.4
	Once	9.0	11.4	12.1	12.6	11.4	13.7	10.7	12.8	12.9	11.2	11.8	12.8
	2-3 times	9.6	6.6	8.5	14.9	15.1	17.0	20.1	20.6	20.1	15.8	14.1	13.9
	4-6 times	3.2	2.2	3.1	7.5	7.0	7.3	10.0	9.2	11.5	7.6	6.1	6.4
	7-10 times	2.6	0.9	1.1	1.4	1.5	3.2	3.3	4.6	4.7	2.4	2.2	2.6
	More than 10 times	2.6	1.3	2.3	6.0	5.9	5.7	8.0	6.4	9.2	6.1	4.6	5.0
cigarettes?	Never	76.5	85.4	82.8	70.9	75.8	73.3	63.2	65.9	65.7	69.1	75.8	75.7
	Once	12.4	8.0	8.2	7.8	9.1	10.1	11.0	12.4	10.1	9.9	9.7	9.2
	2-3 times	5.9	2.7	4.6	8.1	7.2	6.8	7.4	8.3	8.9	7.4	6.1	6.3
	4-6 times	1.3	1.3	1.7	5.2	1.9	3.2	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.0	2.4	2.8
	7-10 times	0.7	0.4	0.8	2.0	0.8	1.8	3.7	0.9	2.2	2.4	0.7	1.4
	More than 10 times	3.3	2.2	1.9	6.1	5.3	4.8	10.7	8.3	8.7	7.3	5.2	4.4
marijuana?	Never	77.8	84.8	74.3	71.2	70.0	57.4	69.0	69.7	53.8	71.6	74.6	64.3
	Once	5.2	6.2	8.4	5.2	9.0	10.8	5.1	6.4	10.9	5.1	7.3	9.7
	2-3 times	5.2	3.1	6.5	9.2	7.9	11.1	8.1	8.7	11.4	8.0	6.6	9.1
	4-6 times	5.2	1.8	3.5	3.7	4.5	6.7	3.7	6.4	6.8	4.0	4.2	5.3
	7-10 times	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.4	1.5	3.8	4.4	2.8	3.8	2.6	2.1	3.0
	More than 10 times	4.6	1.8	5.2	9.2	7.1	10.4	9.8	6.0	13.3	8.5	5.1	8.7
other drugs?	Never	92.2	95.5	88.4	85.6	86.9	82.9	86.1	89.4	82.1	87.1	90.4	85.2
	Once	3.3	0.4	5.3	6.3	5.6	7.3	4.1	2.8	6.6	4.9	3.1	6.2
	2-3 times	3.3	2.7	2.6	3.5	2.6	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.8	3.6	3.0	3.6
	4-6 times	0.0	0.4	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.4	2.2	1.0	1.1	1.7
	7-10 times	0.7	0.4	0.7	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.9
	More than 10 times	0.7	0.4	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.8	3.7	1.4	3.2	2.1	1.3	2.4
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	57.4	63.8	57.1	59.0	66.7	57.3	61.4	66.2	56.4	58.9
	Once	11.2	11.9	15.1	15.1	13.5	13.7	9.4	12.4	12.1	12.2	12.7	13.9
	2-3 times	7.9	15.0	12.5	8.7	13.5	13.2	11.8	15.1	12.7	9.7	14.5	12.8
	4-6 times	4.6	7.0	4.8	5.5	4.5	5.1	4.7	6.0	5.4	5.0	5.8	5.0
	7-10 times	0.0	1.8	2.1	2.3	3.8	2.2	1.3	2.3	2.3	1.5	2.7	2.2
	More than 10 times	5.3	9.7	8.1	4.6	7.5	6.8	6.1	6.9	6.2	5.3	8.0	7.2

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	27.2	20.4	28.2	31.6	25.5	32.1	31.8	32.1	34.1	30.8	25.9	30.8
	Once	9.9	9.8	12.4	15.5	12.8	15.2	15.7	15.6	15.5	14.5	12.7	14.0
	Twice	3.3	4.0	4.6	9.4	7.7	7.1	11.5	11.3	8.9	9.0	7.6	6.4
	Three times	3.3	1.8	2.6	4.1	2.2	3.7	4.9	3.3	4.4	4.2	2.4	3.4
	Four or more times	2.0	4.9	5.5	6.7	11.3	8.1	11.2	9.0	9.1	7.4	8.6	7.2
	I never got offers	54.3	59.1	46.8	32.7	40.5	33.8	24.8	28.8	28.0	34.0	42.9	38.2
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	29.1	22.3	31.7	35.3	27.5	34.9	37.3	37.2	37.2	34.8	28.7	34.0
	Once	7.9	6.7	9.7	11.5	13.2	13.2	14.1	9.2	14.5	11.7	9.9	12.0
	Twice	4.0	5.8	4.7	7.4	6.2	7.5	10.2	11.1	8.6	7.7	7.5	6.5
	Three times	2.6	3.1	2.6	5.3	4.0	4.3	3.9	5.3	4.8	4.3	4.1	3.7
	Four or more times	3.3	2.7	4.4	7.1	8.1	6.5	8.8	7.2	7.1	7.0	6.1	5.7
	I never got offers	53.0	59.4	47.0	33.5	41.0	33.6	25.7	30.0	27.8	34.5	43.6	38.1
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	33.8	21.0	34.0	41.0	35.2	43.7	48.1	45.9	50.0	42.2	33.9	40.9
	Once	5.3	8.9	8.8	10.6	8.8	10.2	10.6	9.6	10.1	9.6	9.1	9.5
	Twice	4.6	1.3	3.1	6.8	5.5	4.0	6.0	4.8	4.3	6.1	4.0	3.7
	Three times	0.7	4.9	2.2	3.5	1.5	2.5	1.8	5.3	2.3	2.3	3.7	2.3
	Four or more times	1.3	4.9	4.5	5.0	7.3	5.1	7.1	4.3	4.8	5.0	5.7	4.8
	I never got offers	54.3	58.9	47.5	33.0	41.8	34.6	26.5	30.1	28.6	34.8	43.8	38.9
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	35.8	25.2	36.8	44.2	39.6	47.6	51.4	46.9	53.8	45.2	37.1	44.3
	Once	4.6	8.4	7.1	8.3	8.1	8.0	10.2	10.5	7.6	8.3	8.9	7.5
	Twice	2.6	2.7	2.7	4.7	2.6	3.3	3.5	4.8	3.7	3.9	3.2	3.1
	Three times	2.0	1.8	1.8	3.2	1.8	2.3	3.2	2.4	2.1	3.0	2.0	2.0
	Four or more times	0.7	2.2	3.7	4.7	5.9	4.1	4.6	3.3	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9
	I never got offers	54.3	59.7	47.9	34.8	42.1	34.8	27.1	32.1	29.0	35.8	44.8	39.2

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	80.2	90.1	85.4	81.1	84.6	86.9	78.5	82.8	87.7	80.0	85.9	86.4
	1 or 2 times	9.0	4.5	7.2	6.5	7.1	5.9	6.8	7.2	5.3	7.1	6.3	6.3
	3 to 5 times	4.8	2.9	3.2	4.8	3.2	2.8	4.2	3.2	2.7	4.6	3.1	2.9
	6 to 9 times	0.6	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.3	2.6	2.3	1.3	1.7	1.3	1.4
	10 to 19 times	2.4	0.0	0.9	1.7	0.4	0.8	3.6	1.8	0.8	2.5	0.7	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
	40+ times	2.4	0.8	1.3	2.8	1.8	1.5	3.3	2.3	1.5	2.9	1.6	1.4
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	34.1	42.6	39.2	29.1	47.3	43.7	41.2	62.6	55.3	34.6	50.3	44.4
	1 or 2 times	23.4	28.1	27.7	29.4	22.1	24.2	27.9	17.8	21.5	27.6	22.8	25.2
	3 to 5 times	16.8	15.3	16.3	20.6	14.6	17.1	17.5	10.5	12.8	18.7	13.6	15.6
	6 to 9 times	10.2	6.2	7.7	9.3	6.4	7.2	6.2	3.7	5.1	8.3	5.5	6.9
	10 to 19 times	7.8	3.3	3.8	4.8	4.3	3.5	4.9	2.7	2.5	5.4	3.5	3.4
	20 to 29 times	2.4	2.5	1.7	2.5	1.8	1.4	0.6	0.9	1.1	1.8	1.8	1.5
	30 to 39 times	2.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5
	40+ times	3.0	1.7	3.0	3.7	2.8	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.5	2.8	2.0	2.4
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	82.5	90.9	87.6	87.0	90.0	90.2	88.9	94.1	91.9	86.8	91.5	89.4
	1 or 2 times	6.6	5.0	7.1	7.4	4.6	5.5	7.8	2.7	4.6	7.4	4.2	6.0
	3 to 5 times	3.0	1.7	2.3	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.0	0.9	1.6	2.2	1.6	2.0
	6 to 9 times	1.8	1.7	1.1	1.4	2.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.9	0.9
	10 to 19 times	2.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5
	20 to 29 times	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2
	40+ times	2.4	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.1	0.6
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	88.6	93.8	90.4	92.3	92.8	92.1	93.5	95.5	93.5	92.0	93.9	91.7
	1 or 2 times	6.0	4.1	6.0	4.8	4.3	4.8	4.9	2.7	3.8	5.1	3.8	5.1
	3 to 5 times	1.2	0.8	1.5	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.3
	6 to 9 times	2.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6
	10 to 19 times	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.6

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			All Students Surveyed*		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	87.7	88.8	87.6	83.2	90.0	83.7	79.9	86.2	80.3	82.9	88.5	84.6
Friends	6.5	2.2	3.0	10.4	4.7	7.8	12.5	4.6	10.8	10.4	3.8	6.4
Family/Relatives	3.2	1.7	1.0	5.2	2.2	2.2	6.2	2.8	2.8	5.2	2.2	1.8
Parties	3.2	2.2	1.3	5.5	2.5	2.6	5.6	3.2	3.4	5.1	2.6	2.2
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	2.6	2.2	1.8	5.2	3.9	4.1	4.5	1.4	4.2	4.4	2.6	3.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	0.0	0.4	0.8	3.2	0.7	1.9	1.4	3.2	3.3	1.9	1.4	1.8
School	2.6	0.9	0.8	2.0	2.2	2.0	3.1	0.5	2.2	2.5	1.2	1.5
Other	1.9	1.3	1.1	2.0	2.2	1.7	3.8	2.3	2.1	2.7	1.9	1.5
Over the Internet	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	2008/2010 AYS	2012 AYS	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?	used heroin?	Cautiously comparable across years.
Other Club Drugs	*n/a*	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	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?		In 2006 there was a prescription drugs question with several examples (some of which overlapped examples from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions). Starting in 2008, the single prescription drug question was dropped in favor of more specific questions. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure.

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

Apache, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties
Jacque Gencarelle
Northern Arizona Regional Behavioral Health Authority (NARBHA)
928-226-6396

Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Gila, La Paz, Pinal, Yuma and Santa Cruz Counties
Linda Weinberg
Cenpatico of Arizona
866-495-6738

Maricopa County
Juan Aristizabal
Magellan Health Services of Arizona
602-797-8256

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

Gila River Indian Community
Julie Jimenez
Gila River Regional Behavioral Health Authority
520-562-3321 ext. 7031

Pascua Yaqui Tribe
Ralph Cota
Centered Spirit Program
480-768-2063

Other State and National Contacts:

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
Steve Irvine/Michelle Neitch/Phillip Stevenson
602-364-1173/602-364-1557/602-364-1157
www.azcjc.gov

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

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

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

Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
Charles Katz
602-496-1471
cvpcs.asu.edu/

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

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

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

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

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

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

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

Western Regional Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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

2012 Arizona Youth Survey

Greenlee County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

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Introduction

2012 Arizona Youth Survey
Greenlee County Summary Report

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

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.

Table 1 contains 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, 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.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	79	48.8	79	31.0	119	39.4	28,932	46.1
10	57	35.2	99	38.8	115	38.1	18,766	29.9
12	26	16.0	77	30.2	68	22.5	15,119	24.1
All Students Surveyed*	162	100.0	255	100.0	302	100.0	62,817	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	69	43.7	125	49.4	154	51.9	30,383	49.5
Female	89	56.3	128	50.6	143	48.1	30,938	50.5

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	4	3.4	11	7.2	8	4.5	1,121	4.9
African American	4	3.4	3	2.0	3	1.7	658	2.9
Asian	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	222	1.0
Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	225	1.0
White	46	39.7	73	47.7	84	47.2	6,774	29.7
Multi-Racial	9	7.8	7	4.6	16	9.0	1,099	4.8
Race Unmarked	53	45.7	59	38.6	66	37.1	12,732	55.8
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	4	9.3	4	4.0	4	3.8	1,909	5.2
African American	2	4.7	7	7.1	6	5.8	1,979	5.4
Asian	1	2.3	0	0.0	1	1.0	1,641	4.5
Pacific Islander	1	2.3	1	1.0	1	1.0	324	0.9
White	29	67.4	80	80.8	84	80.8	26,247	72.1
Multi-Racial	5	11.6	6	6.1	4	3.8	2,561	7.0
Race Unmarked	1	2.3	1	1.0	4	3.8	1,759	4.8
Totals								
	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	116	71.6	153	60.0	178	58.9	22,831	36.3
Non-Hispanic Students	43	26.5	99	38.8	104	34.4	36,420	58.0
*Total Students***	162	100.0	255	100.0	302	100.0	62,817	100.0

* Grades with fewer than 20 students participating are not included in this report. However, students from grades not making the cutoff **are** included in *All Students Surveyed*. This means the number of students reported in *All Students Surveyed* may exceed the sum of individual grades. (*All Students Surveyed* will match the grade total in reports with data drawn from a single grade.)

*1 As a small percentage of students skipped the question *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* (at the state level, 1,803 students, or 2.8% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than *Total Students*.

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

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 2012 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: 2008, 2010, and 2012. 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 and Diamonds**. 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 represent national data from either the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey or the Bach Harrison Norm.

  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.

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 more sensitive indicator of the level of current use of the substance.

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.
- **Drinking and Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

- **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.

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, bought a raffle ticket, played bingo, gambled on the Internet, 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.

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 he/she 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.

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 more dramatic the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where he/she 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 clarify the value of the data.

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, or were harassed or mistreated while on-line or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 14.

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 monitoring.

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, past 30-day use, and average age of first 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 web site, individuals have 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.azcjc.gov/ACJC.Web/sac/CommunDataPrj.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) was established by Executive Order 2007-12 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the Director of the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, who also acts as the Governor's Policy Advisor for Human Services, the ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse treatment, prevention, intervention/enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; and address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts. The ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources.

It is ASAP's mission to ensure community-driven, agency-supported outcomes to prevent and reduce the negative impacts of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by building and sustaining partnerships between professionals in the substance abuse field. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, the ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and that funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

Recognizing that prescription drug abuse is a serious threat to the health and well-being of families and communities in Arizona, the ASAP is devoted to reducing prescription drug abuse.

There are currently two work groups that assist the ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group)** – The Substance Abuse Epidemiology 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 produces *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona* and behavioral health epidemiology profiles for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Additionally, the Epi Work Group conducts analyses of individual substance abuse issues, responds to ad hoc data requests and brings data to bear on ASAP's policy decisions around its strategic plan and focus areas. Further, the Epi Work Group assists the ASAP to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona while maximizing available resources and supporting a data-driven decision-making process.

- **Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group (CPSAWG)** – The Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group is a merging of two former subcommittees of the ASAP, the Underage Drinking Prevention Committee and the Community Advisory Board. This group brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state and state agency representatives to provide an essential link between community and state-level efforts. The CPSAWG brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that inform ASAP's work; helps communities improve their capacity to identify emerging trends, as well as take action and report on them to the proper institutions/authorities; takes the data available through the Epi Work Group and the ASAP back to coalitions and communities to effectively target prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement activities; serves as a resource for communities and the state to identify the most effective ways to reduce substance abuse through collaborative efforts and by targeting limited resources where they are most needed; and elevates and recognizes the important work being carried out at the community level to ensure that state-level responses are cognizant of the impact of policies on individual communities. This work group assesses statewide epidemiological data, resources, strategies and policies, and builds relationships with tribes, youth, law enforcement, government agencies, and community coalitions. By combining resources, practice, and research, the work group collaborates to reduce substance abuse.

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/Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state/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?

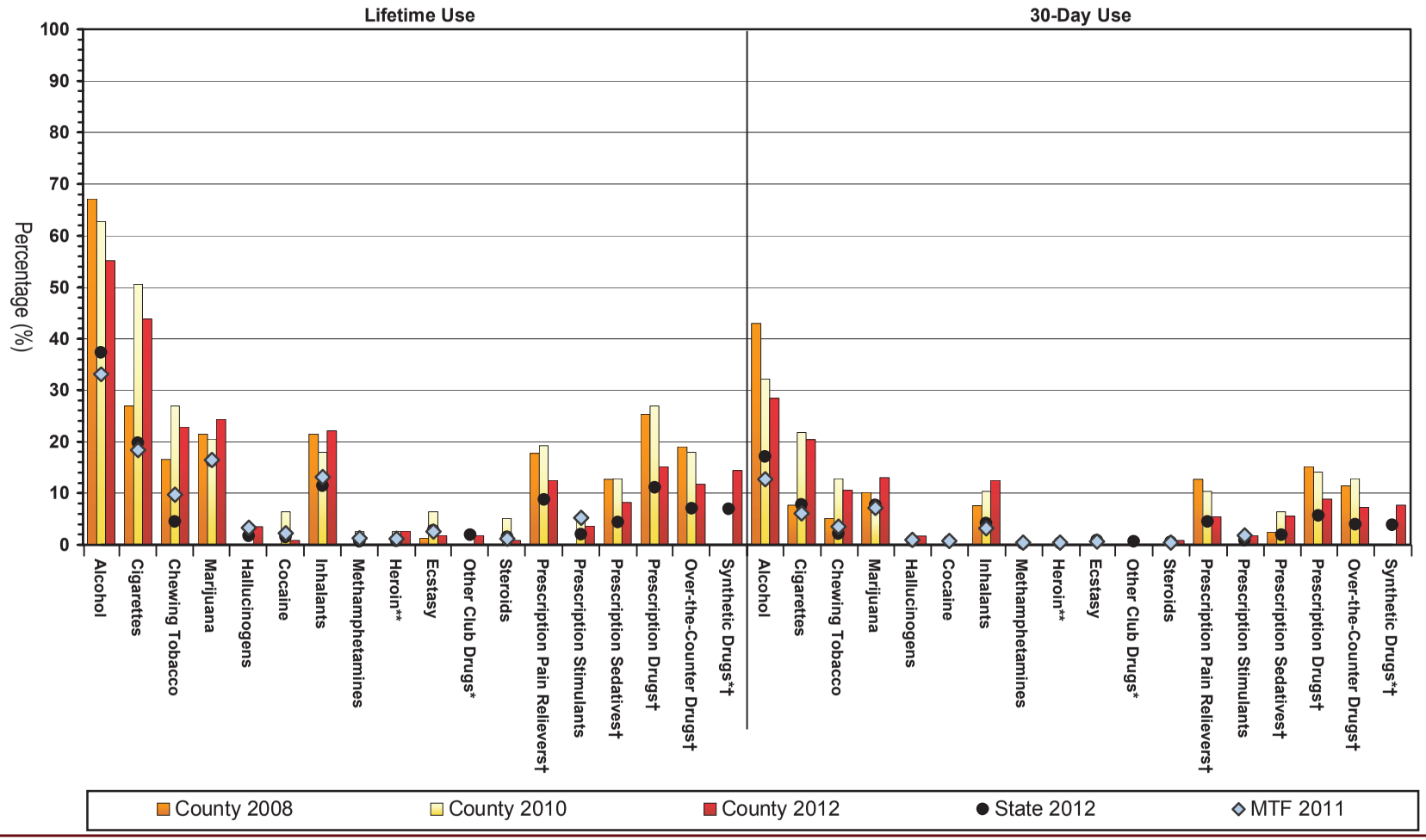
Use these data for planning.

- **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.

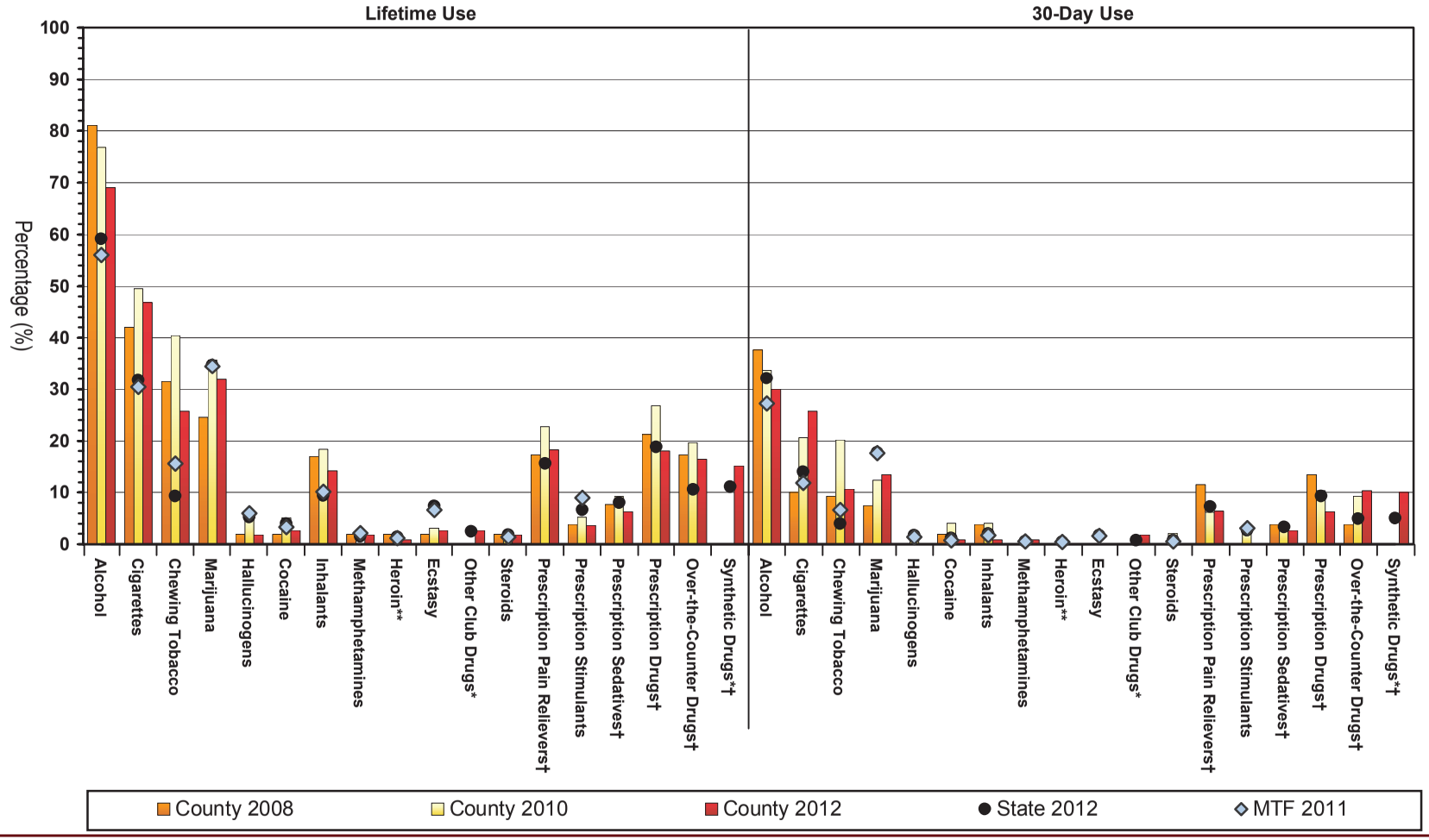
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	8th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > national av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	8th grd Binge Drinking @13% (5% above state av.)			
Antisocial Behavior	12th grd - Drunk/High at School @ 21% (about same as state, but remains a priority:)			

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Greenlee County, Grade 8



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.
** Denotes a change in the question between administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of *Prescription Pain Relievers*, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Greenlee County, Grade 10



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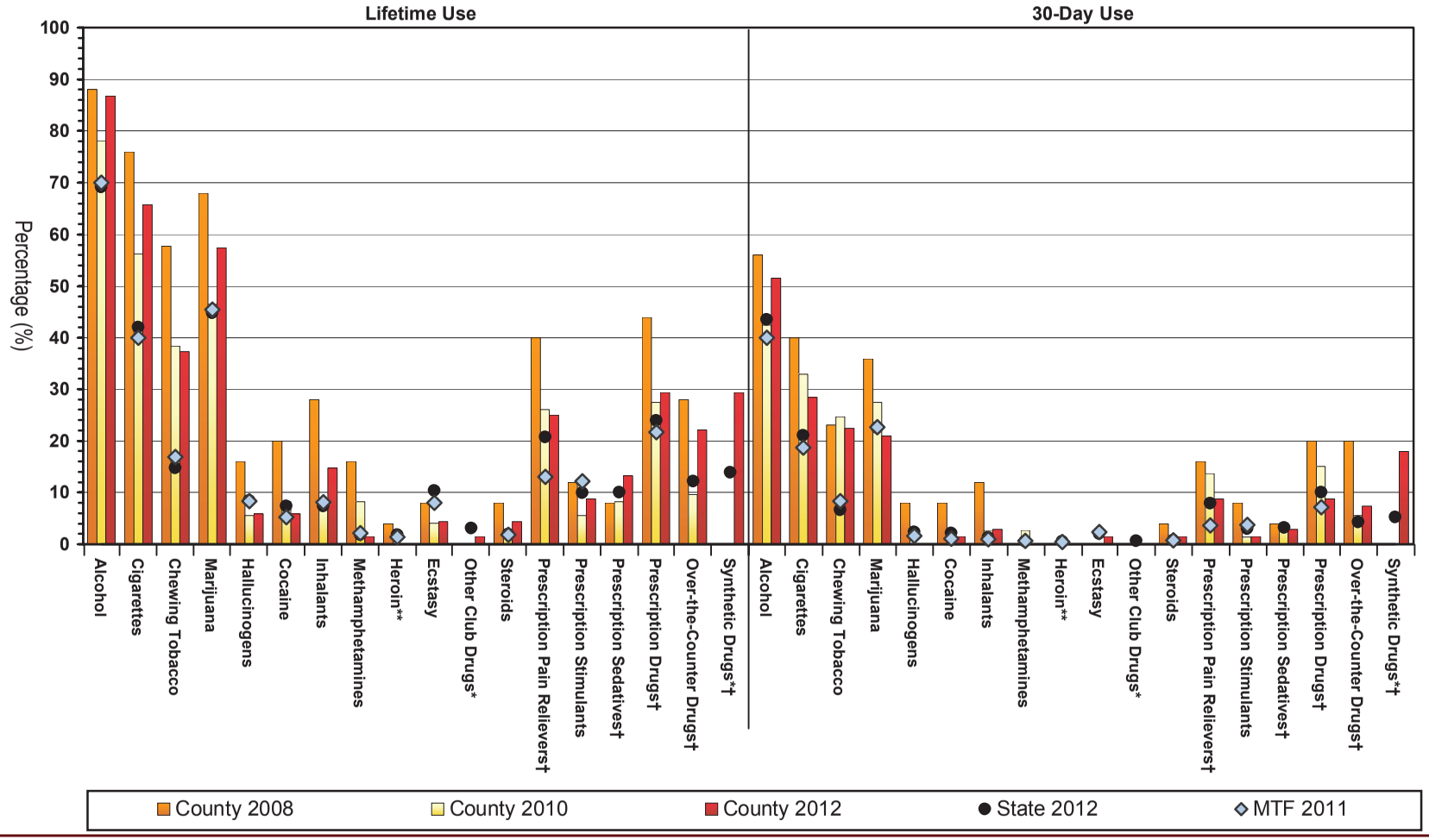
LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Greenlee County, Grade 12



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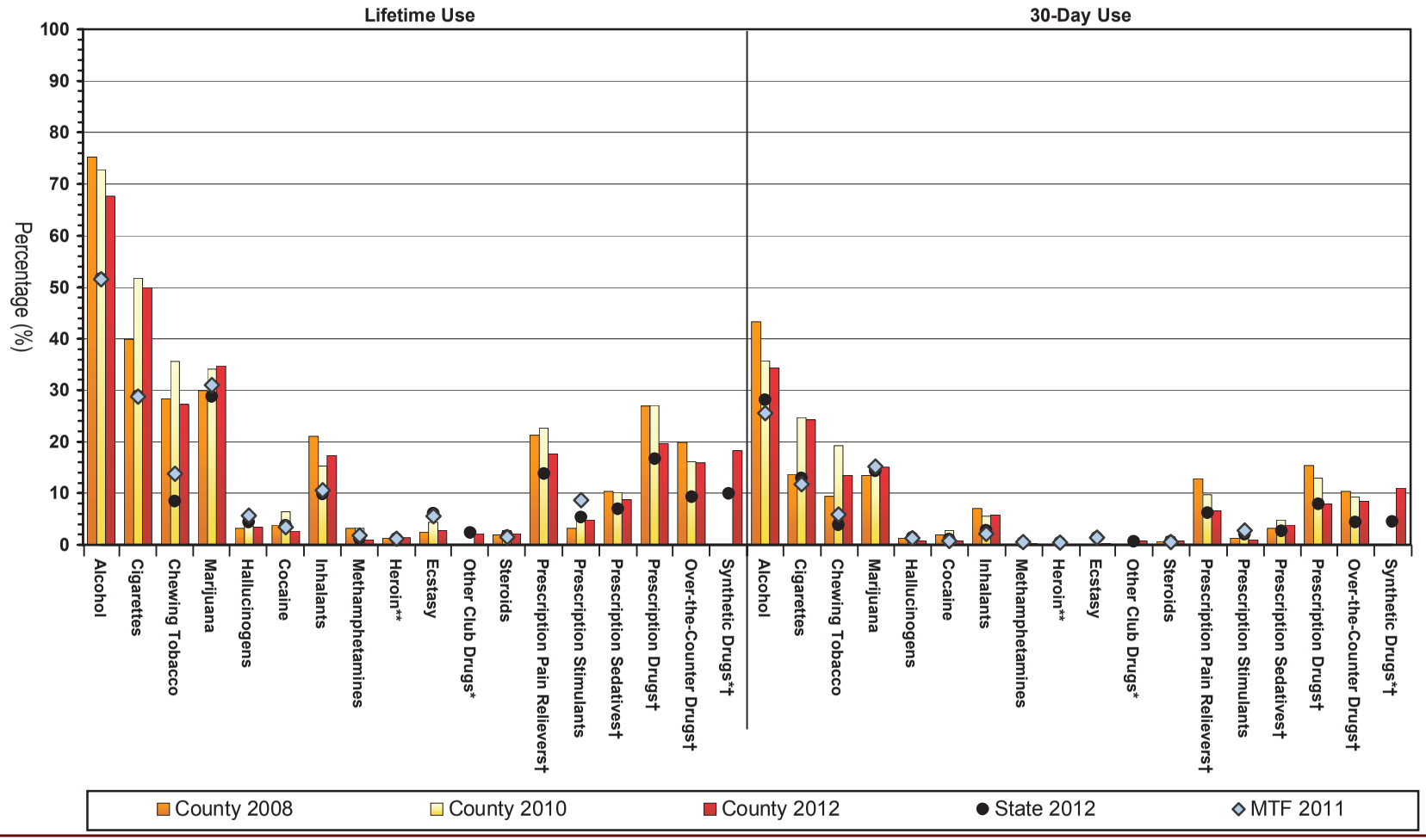
LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Greenlee County, All Students Surveyed



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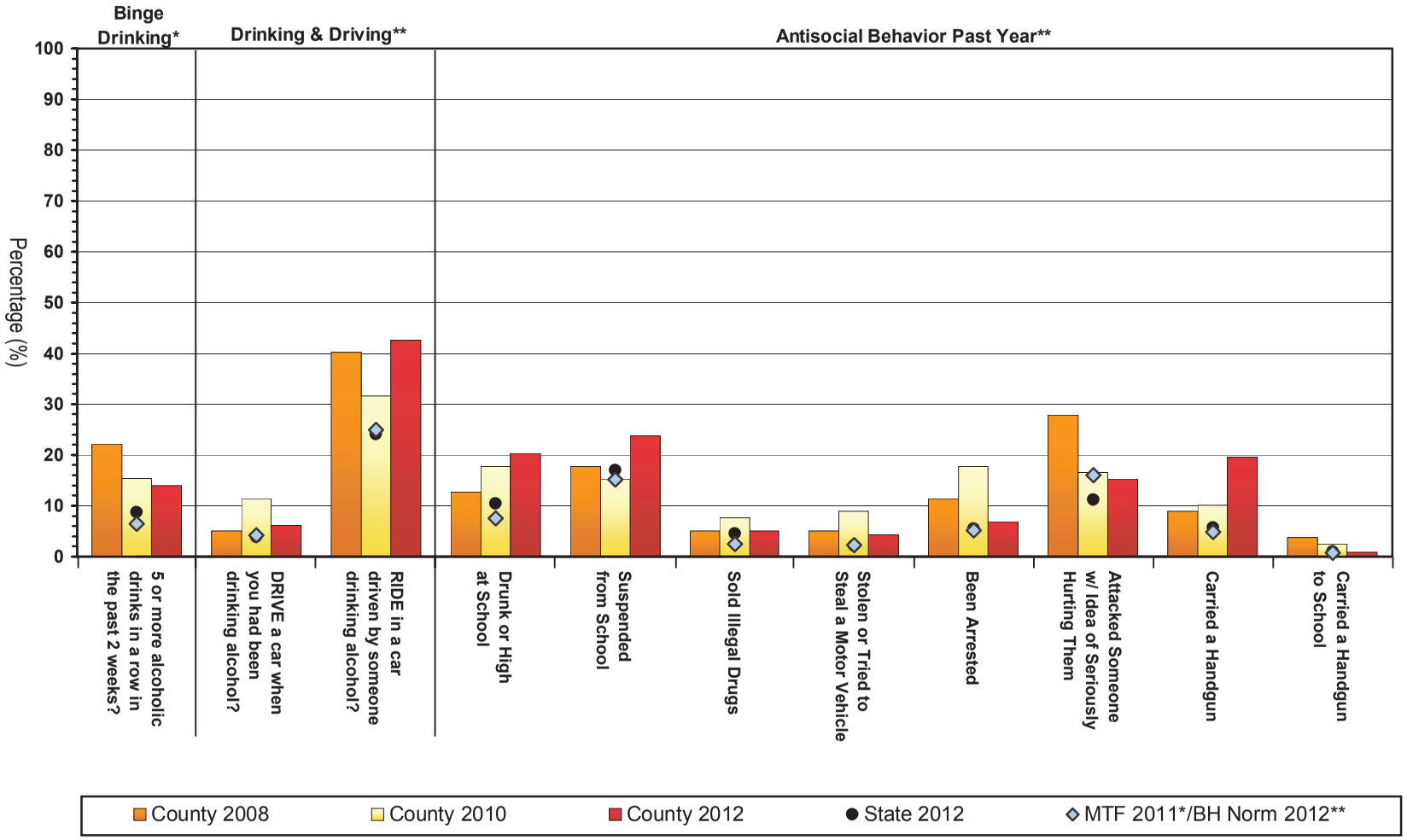
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

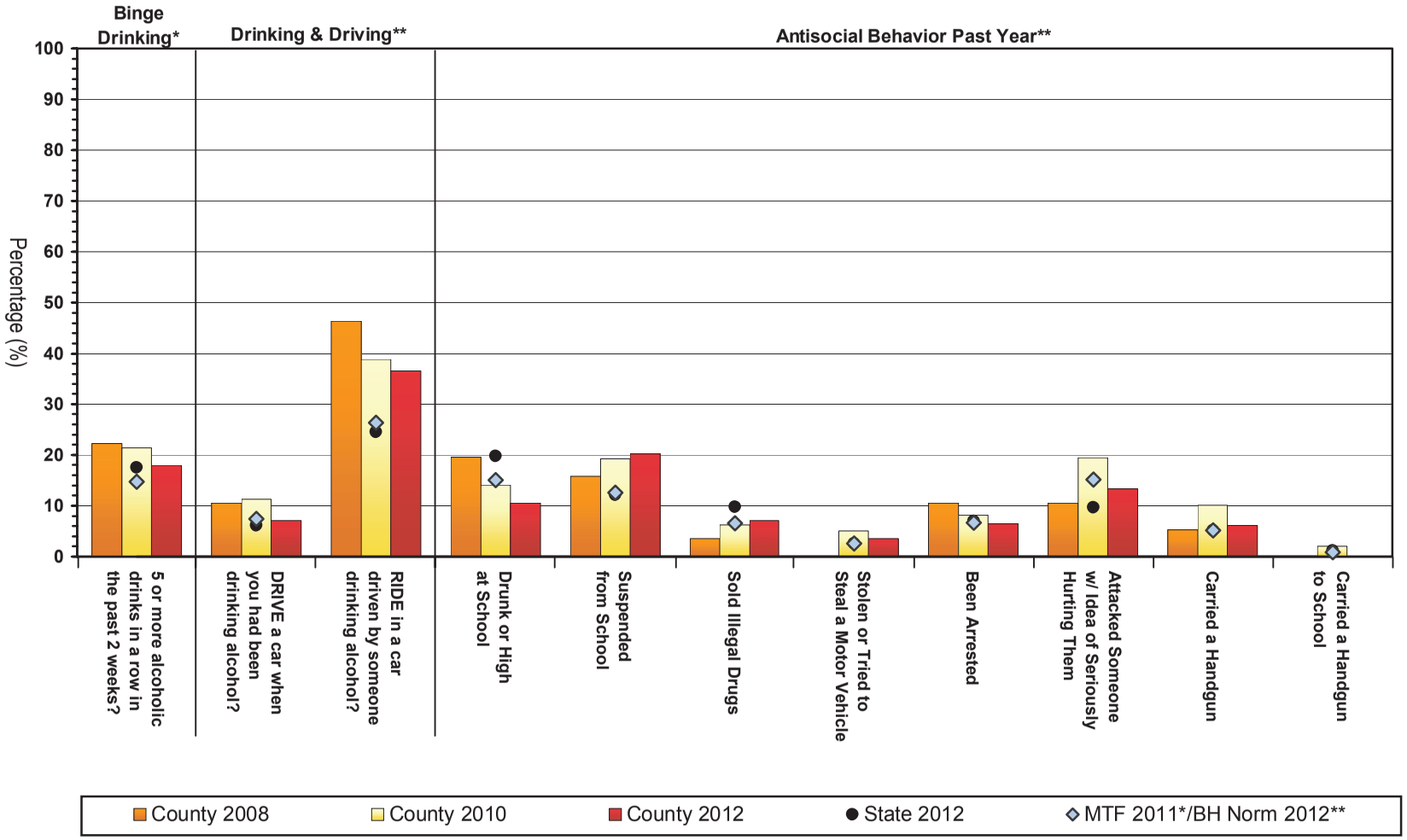
BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Greenlee County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Greenlee County, Grade 10



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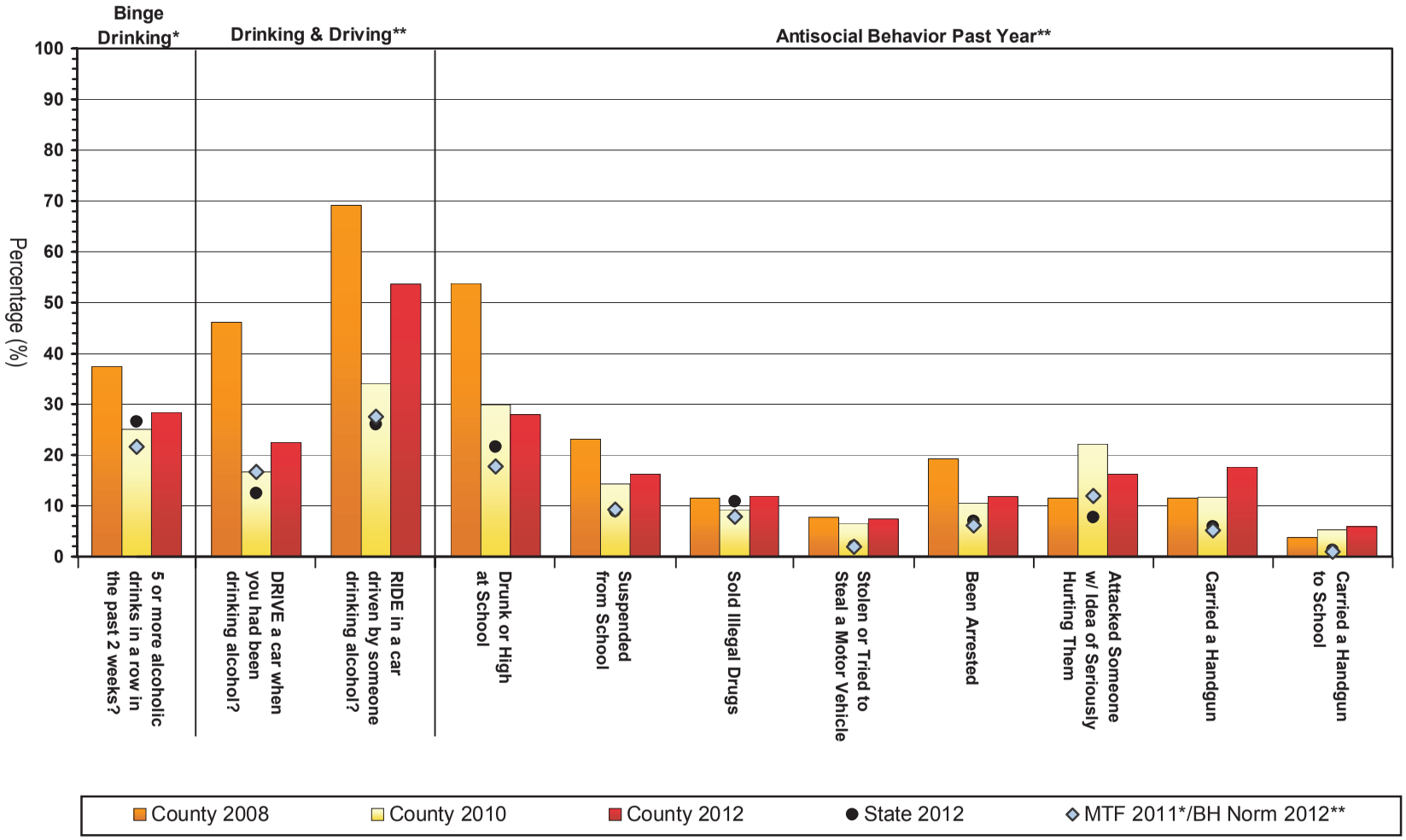
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Greenlee County, Grade 12



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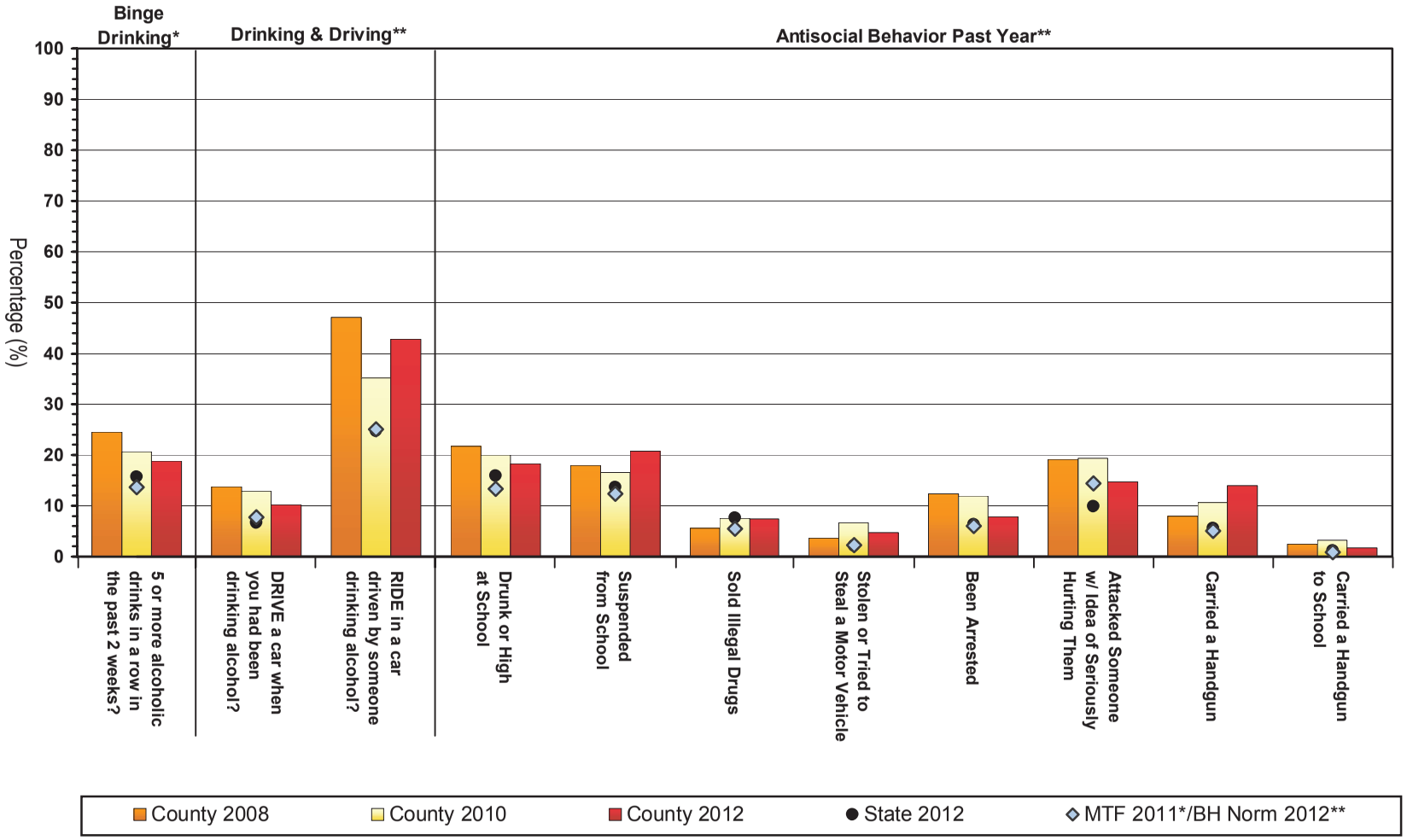
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Greenlee County, All Students Surveyed



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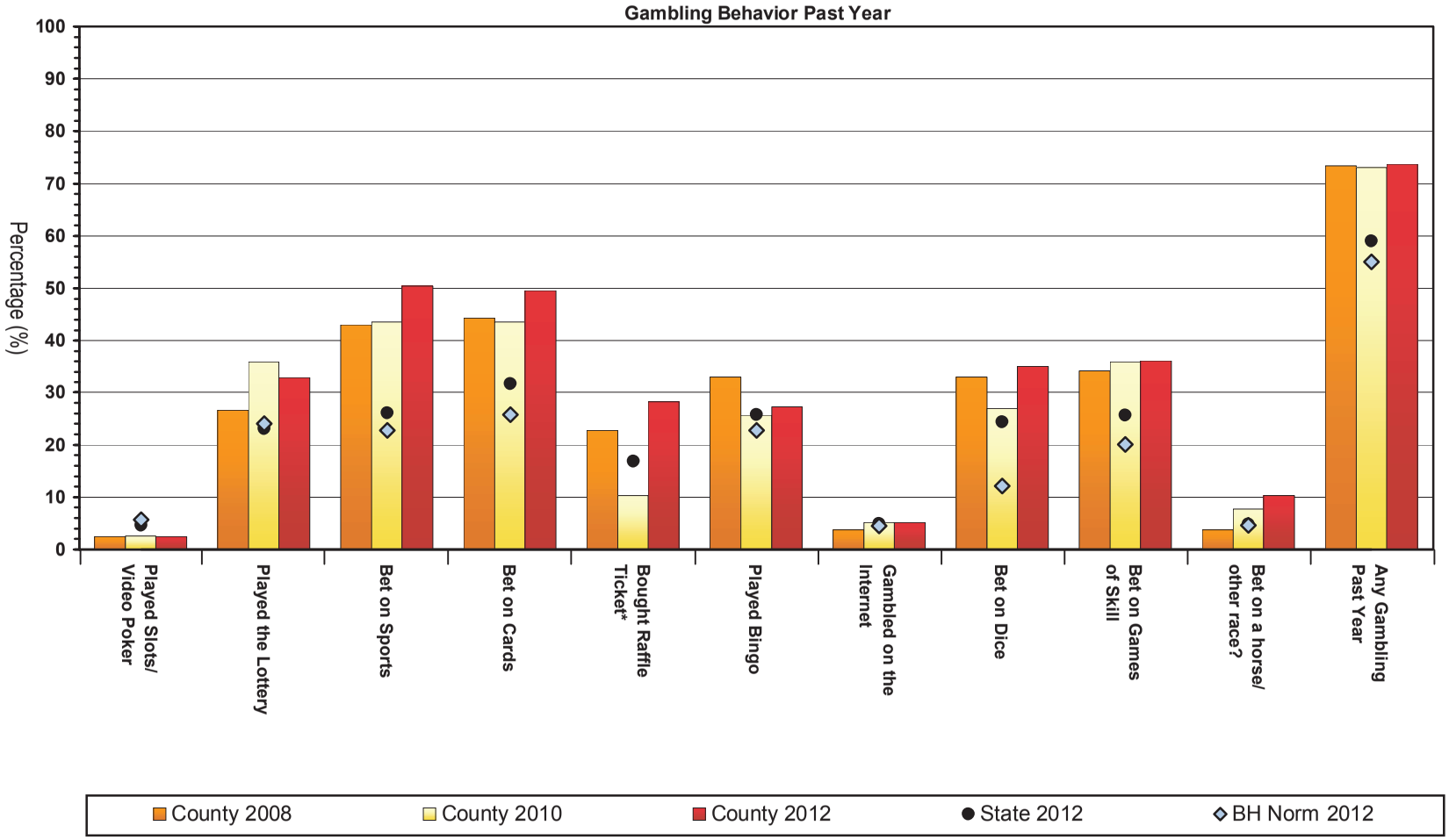
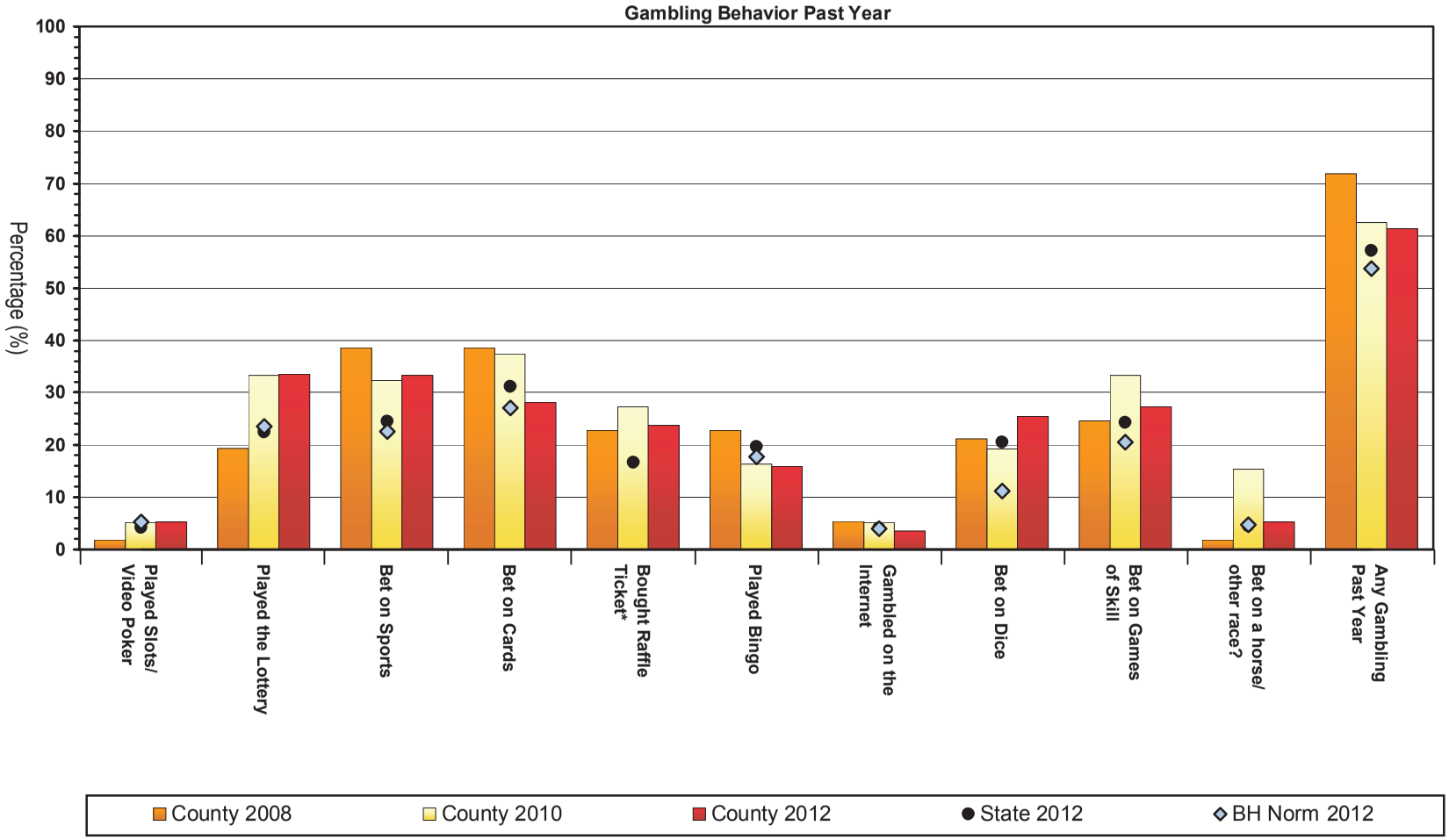
GAMBLING
2012 Greenlee County, Grade 8



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

GAMBLING
2012 Greenlee County, Grade 10



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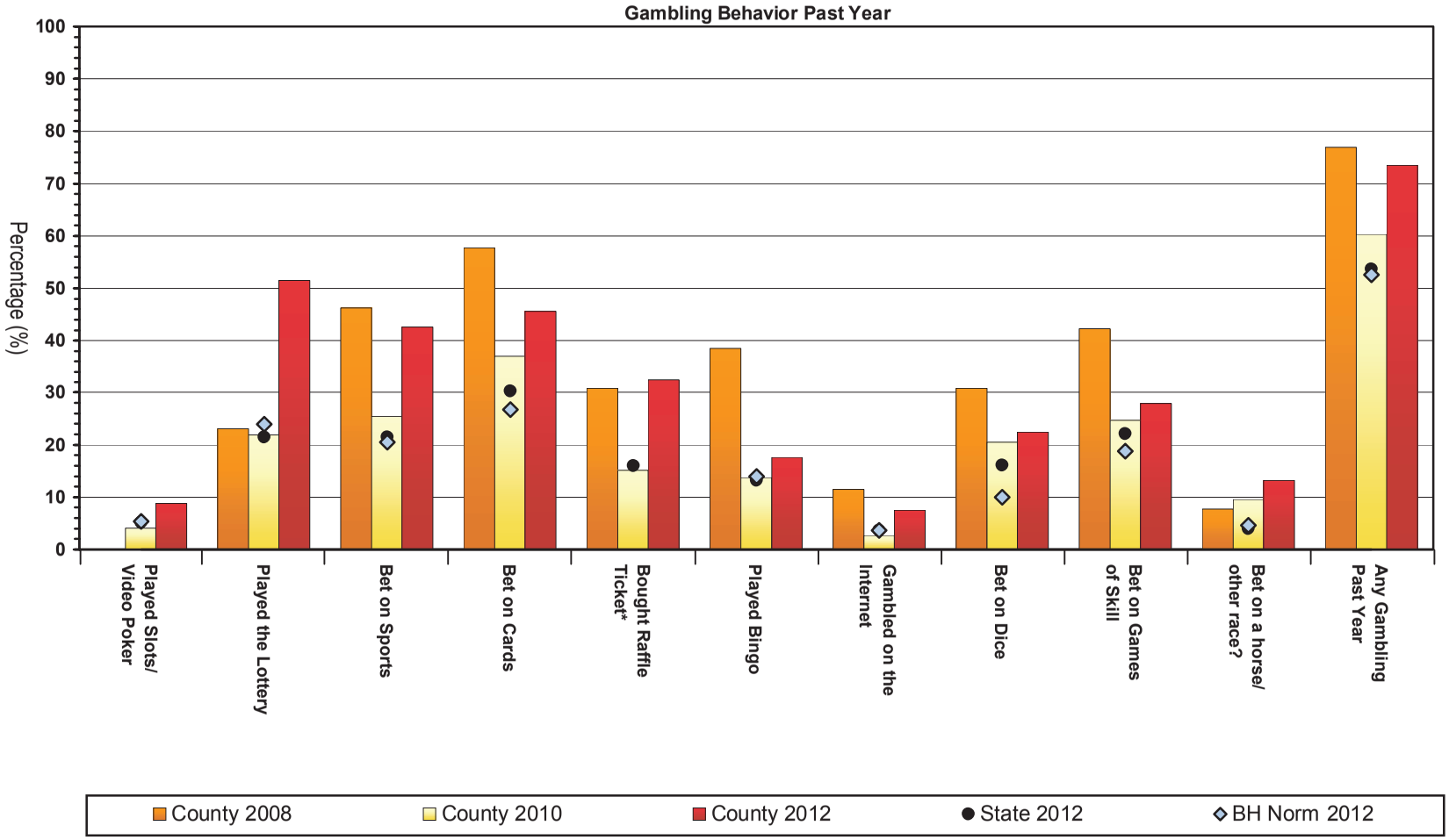
GAMBLING
2012 Greenlee County, Grade 12



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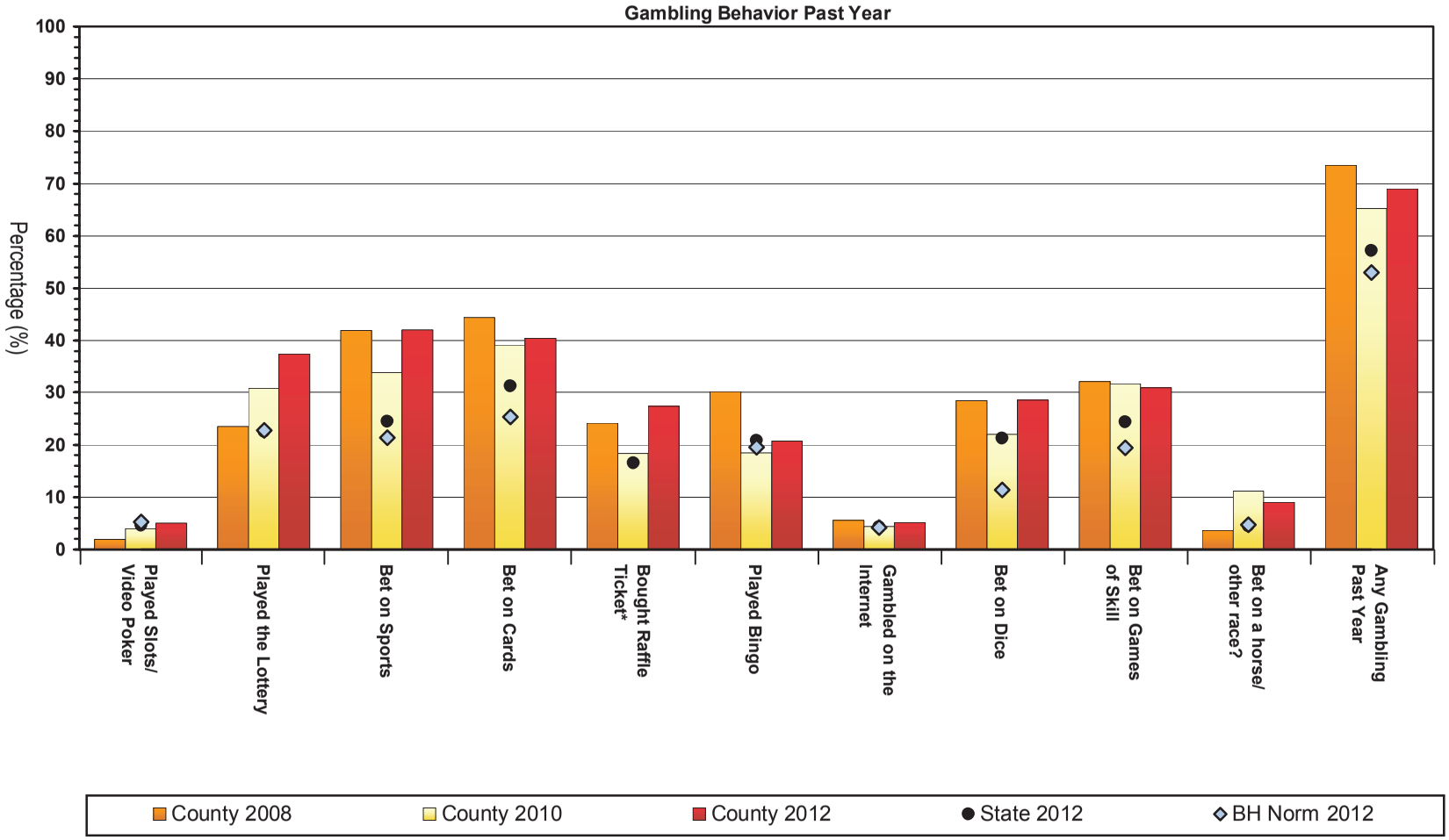
GAMBLING
2012 Greenlee County, All Students Surveyed



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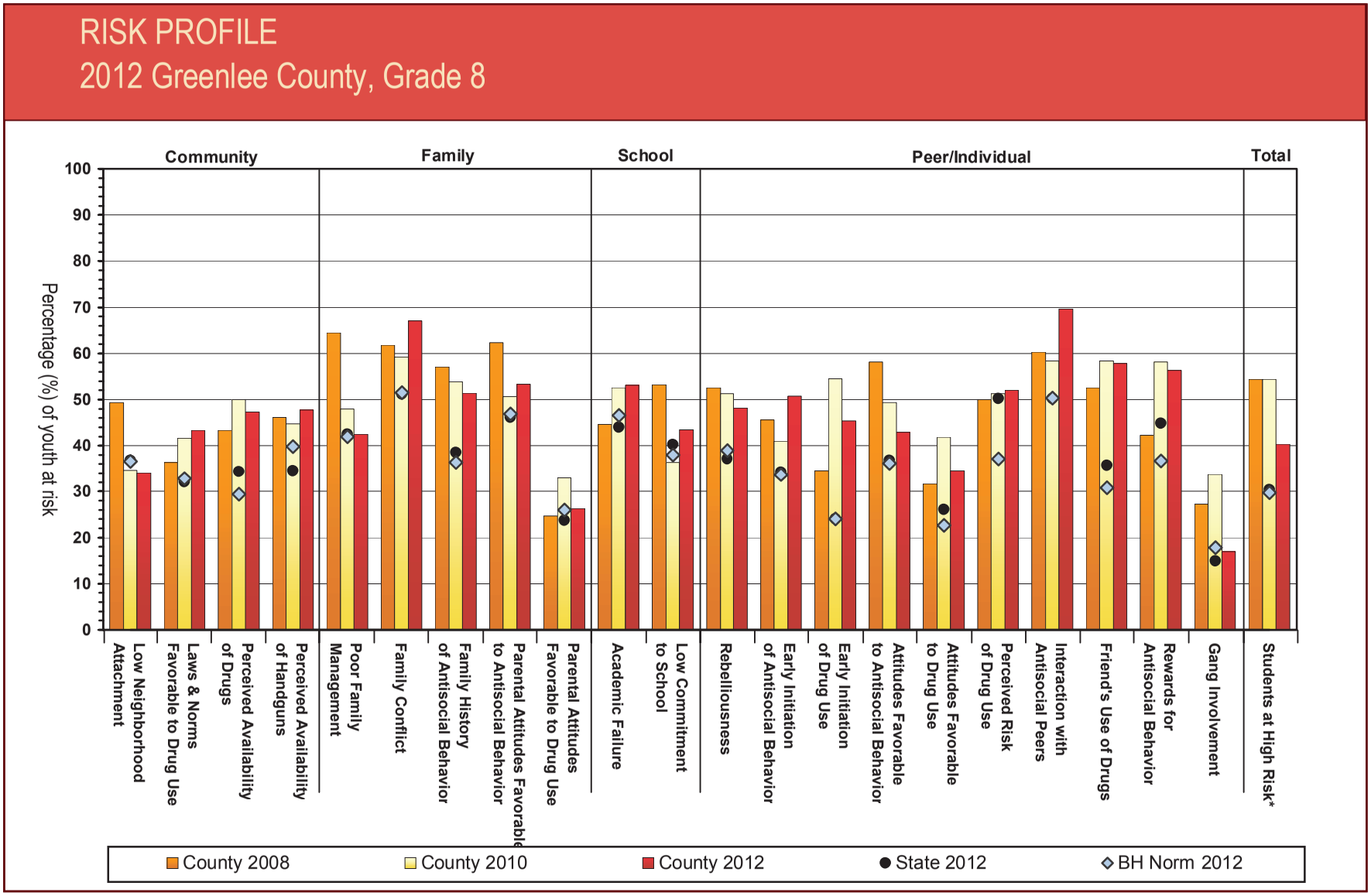
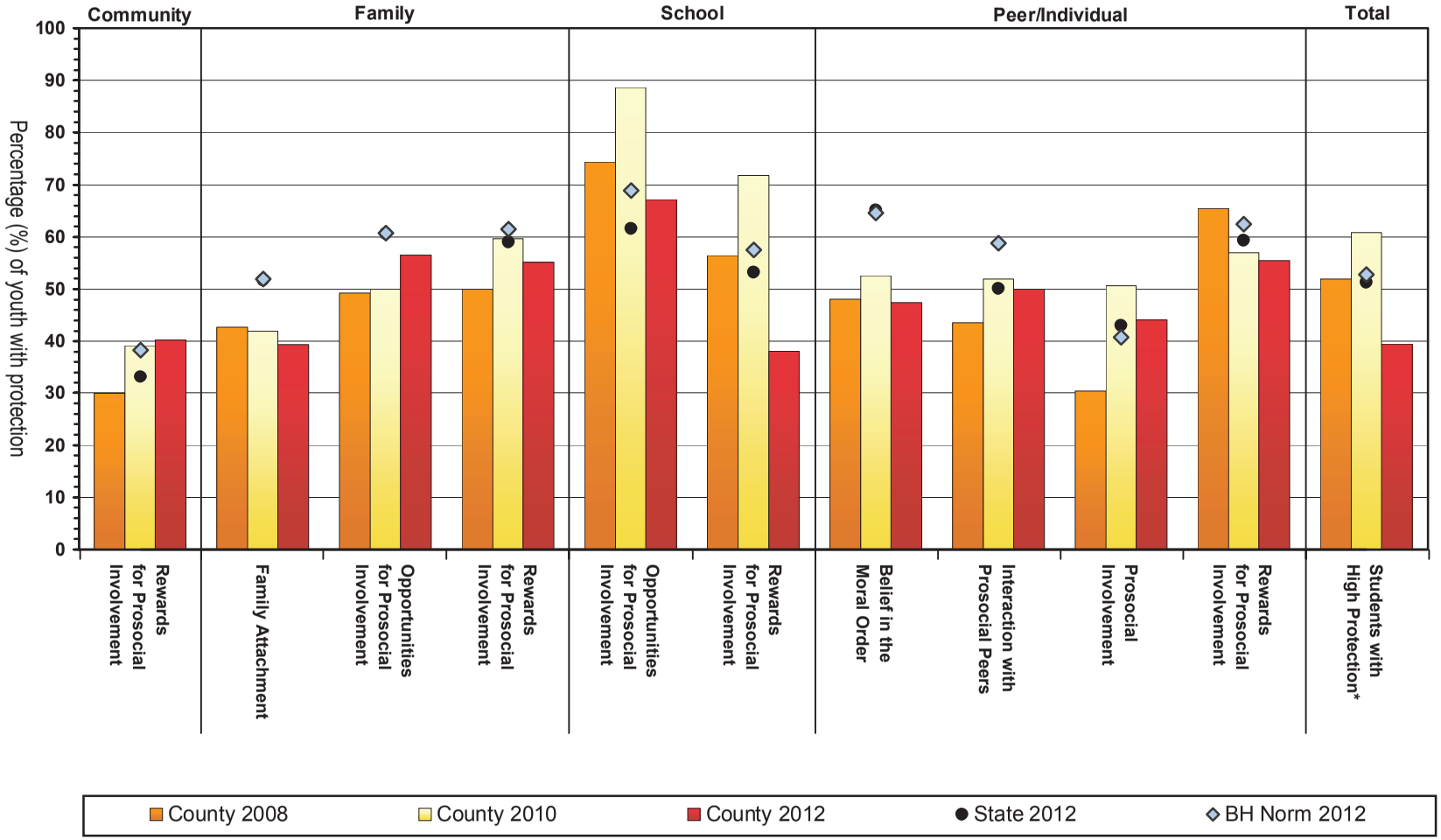


* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors).

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Greenlee County, Grade 8

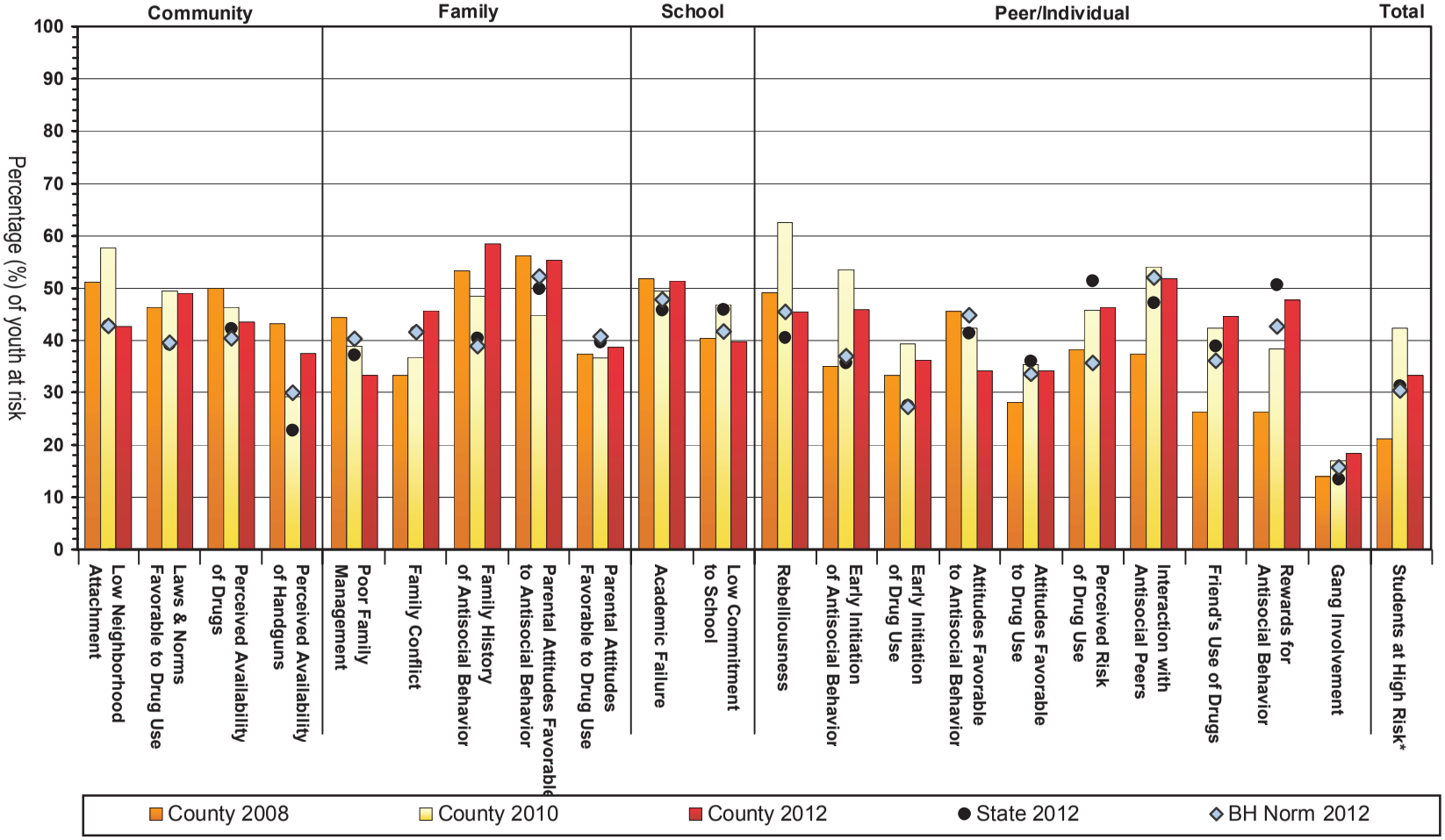


* High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2012 Greenlee County, Grade 10



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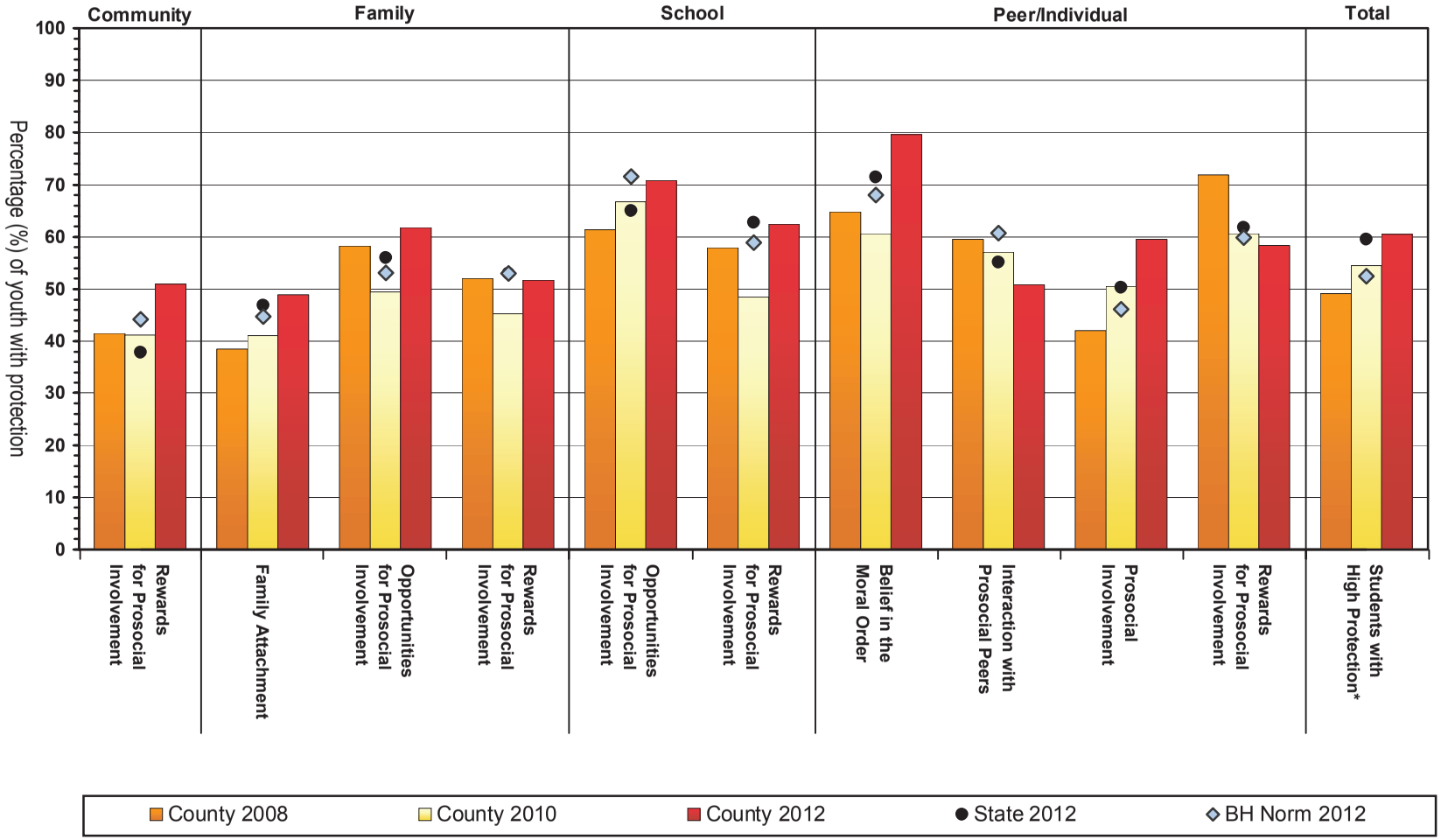
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Greenlee County, Grade 10



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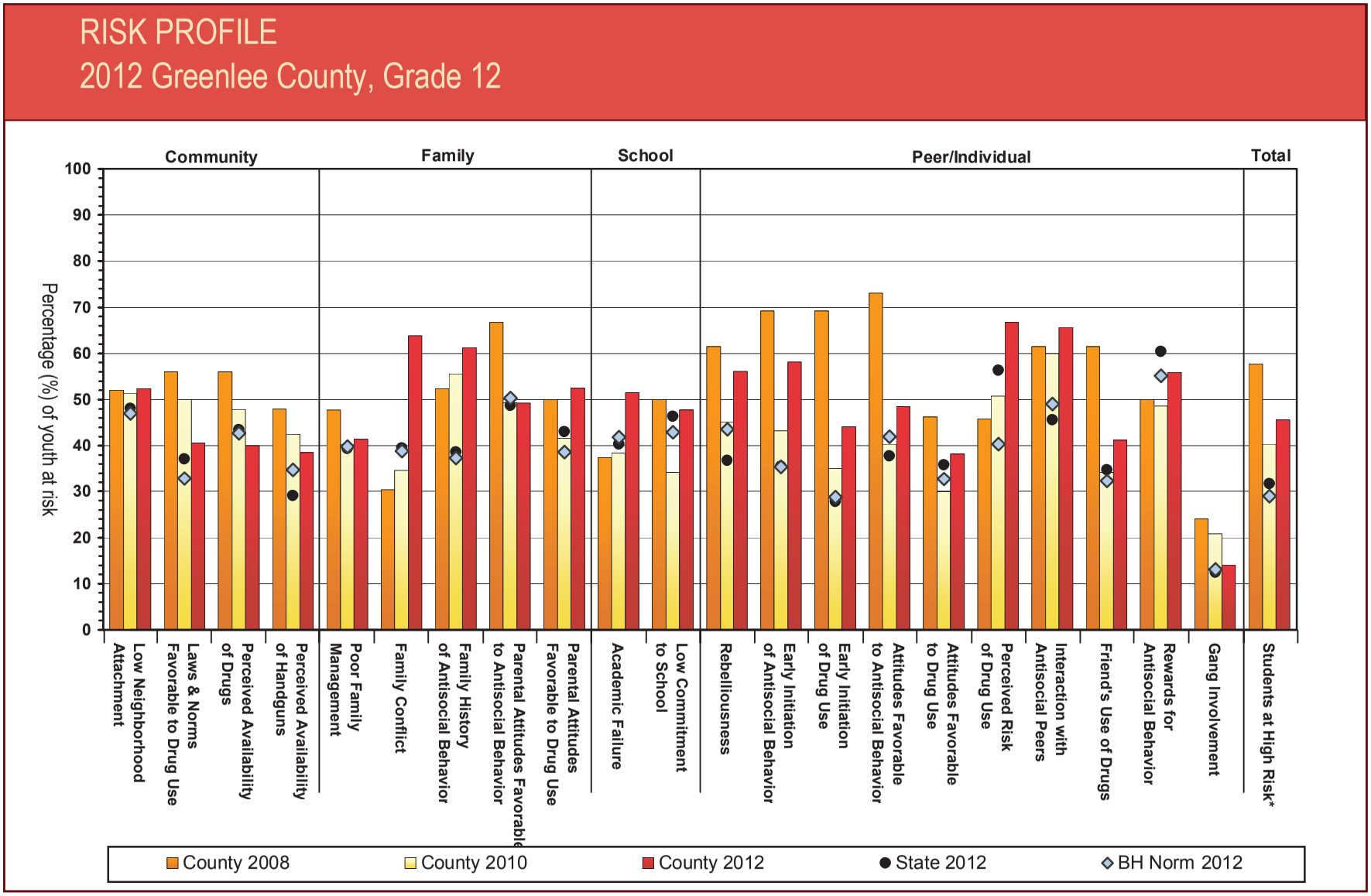

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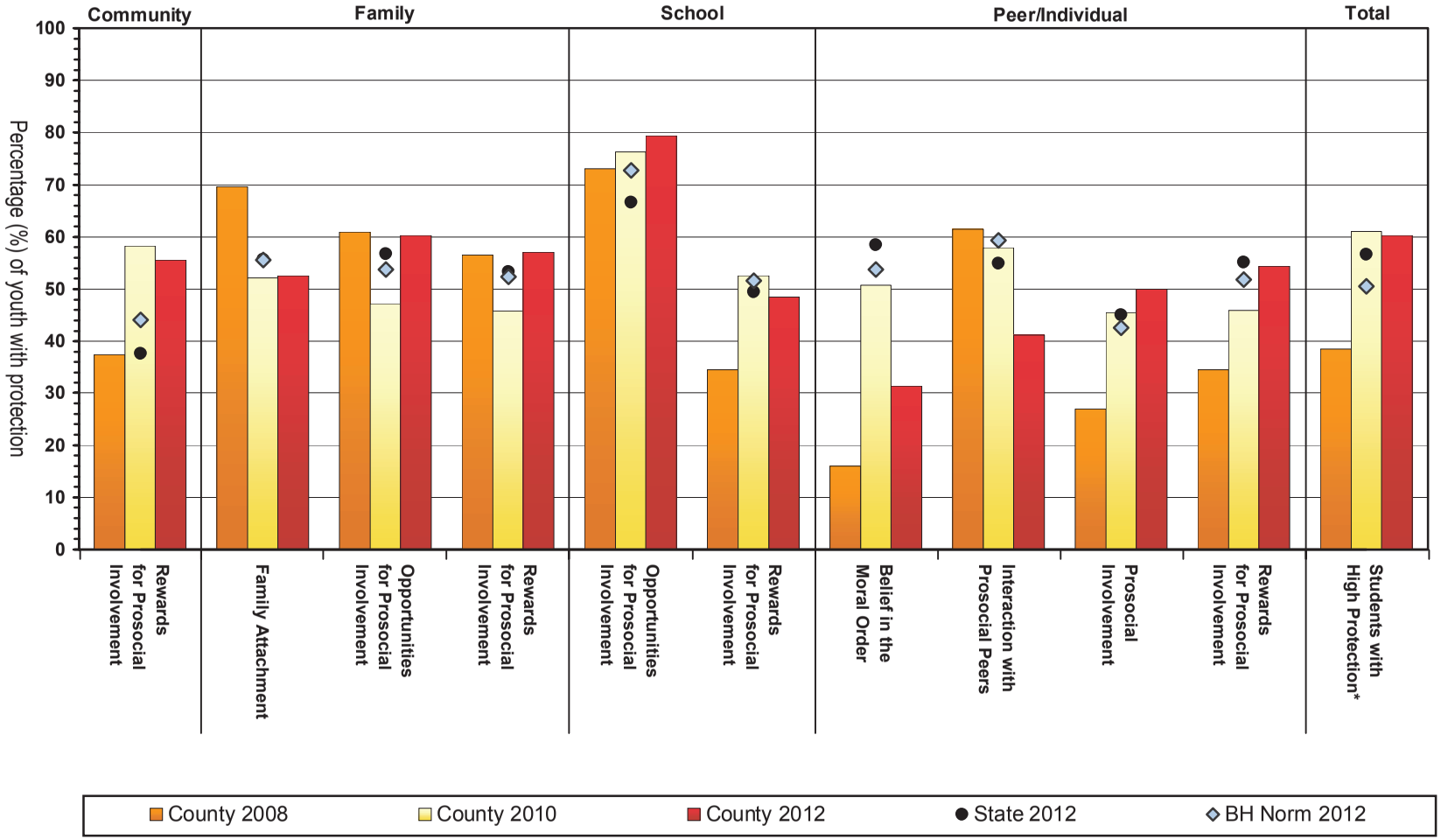
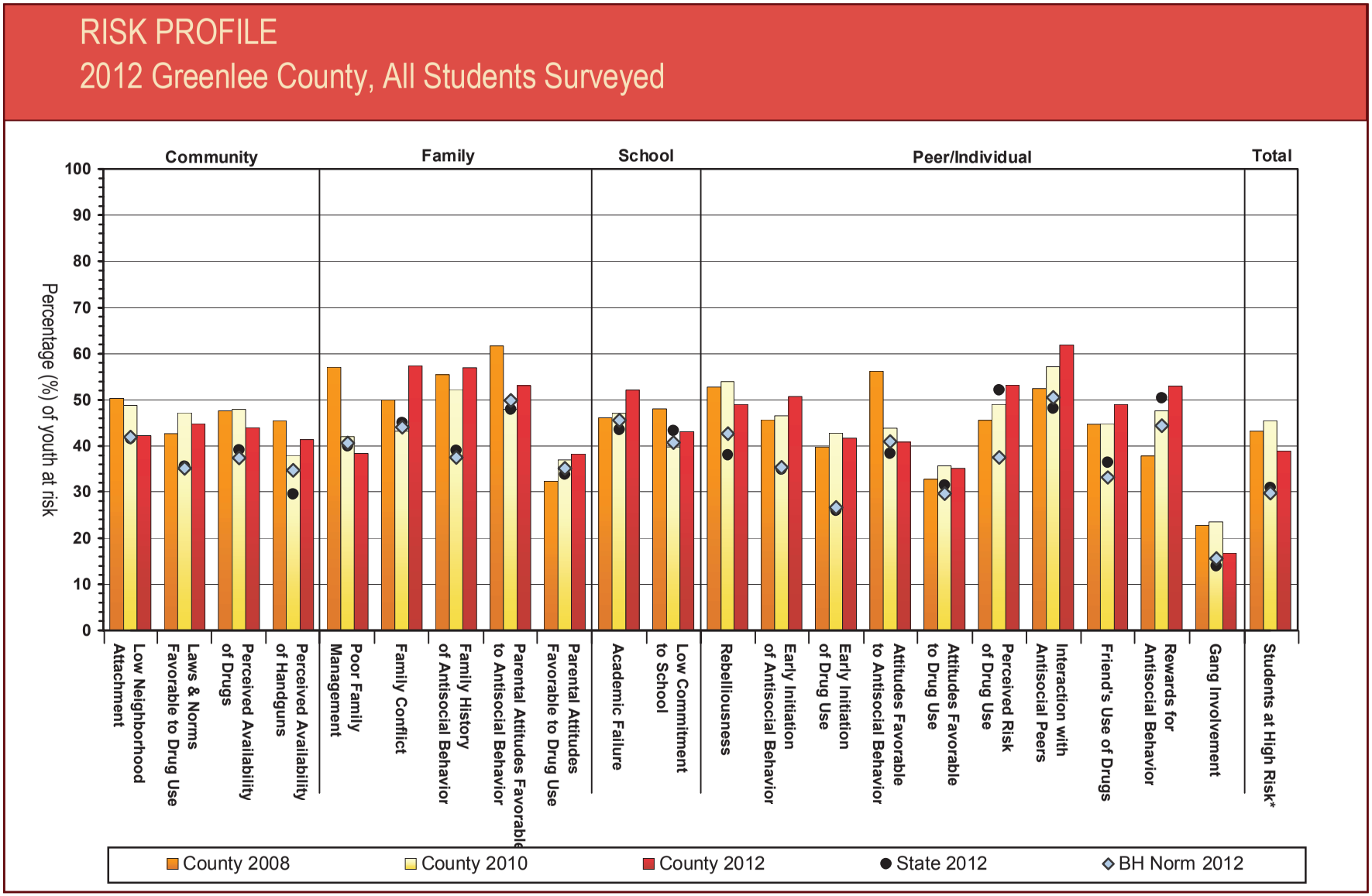
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Greenlee County, Grade 12



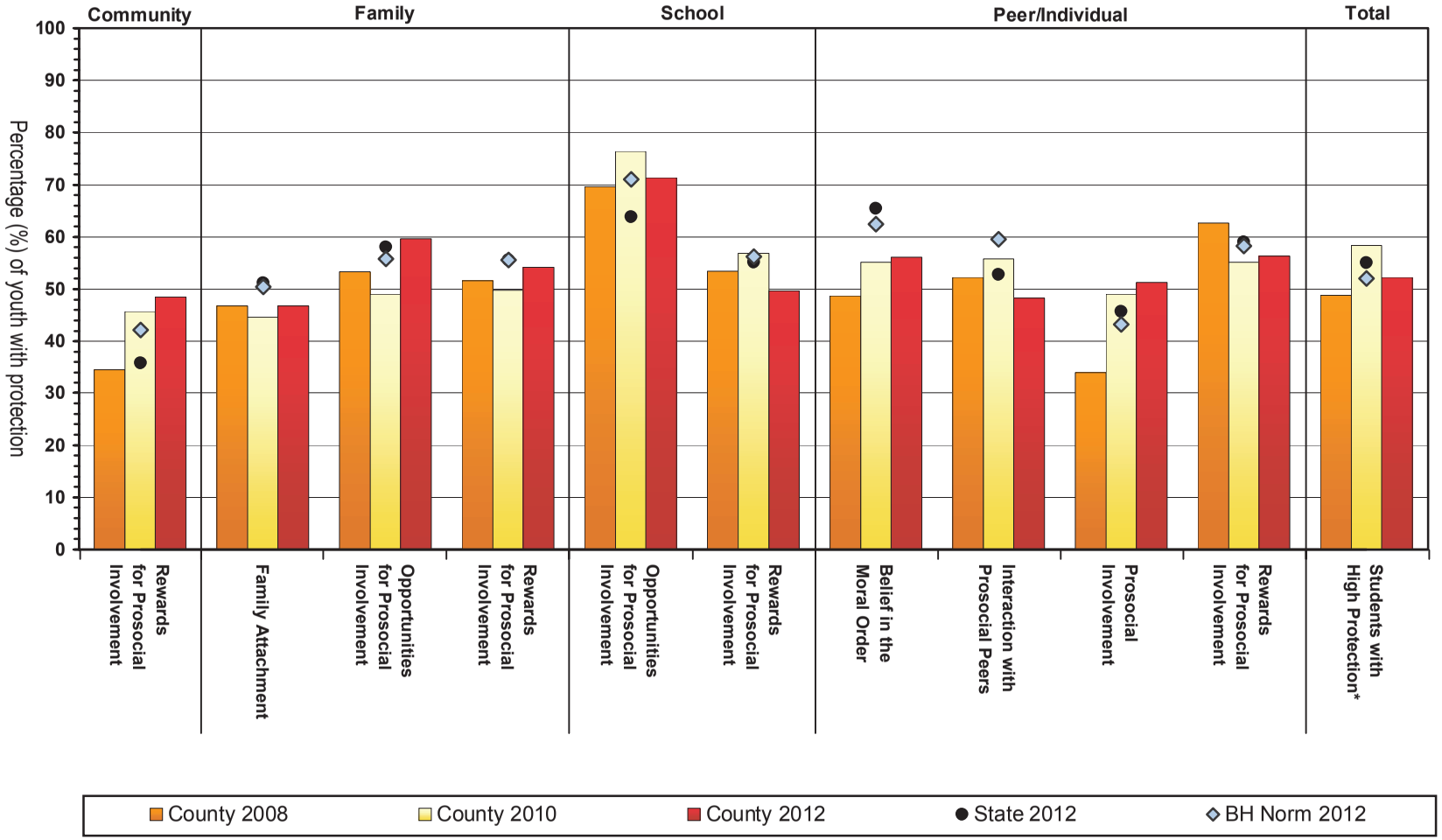
* High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

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



* 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).

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Greenlee County, All Students Surveyed

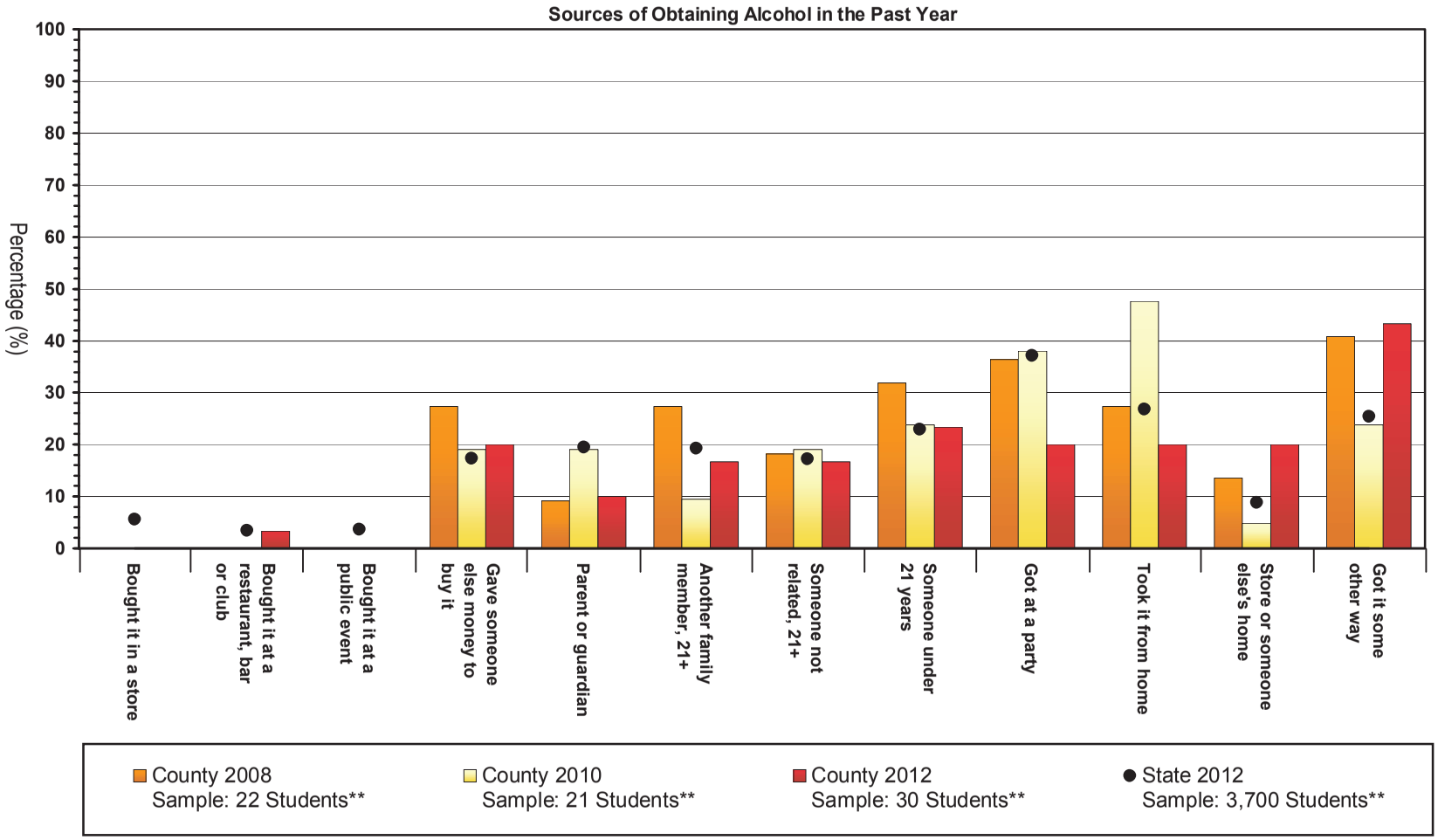


* High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

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

Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2012 Greenlee County, Grade 8

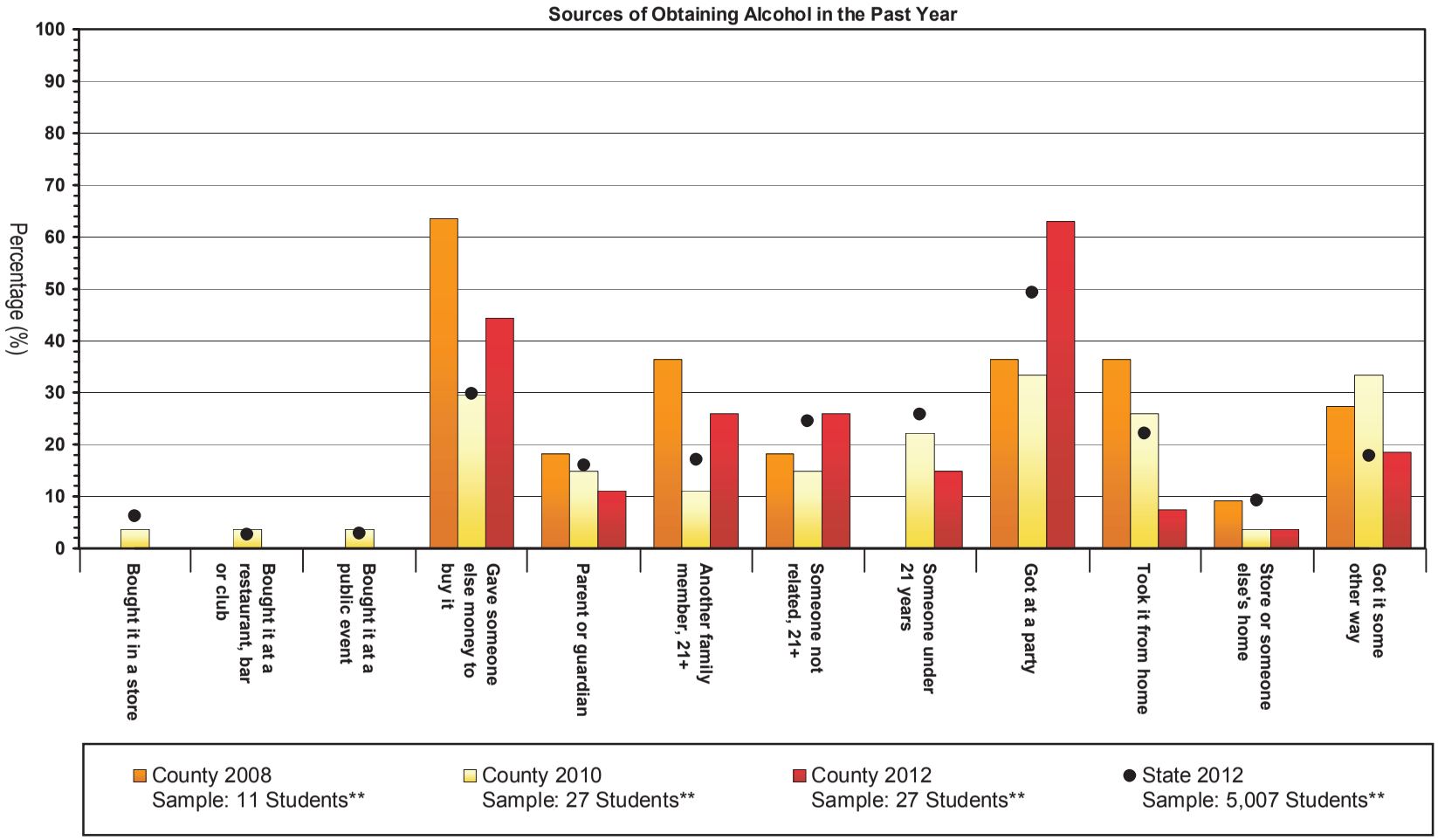


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Greenlee County, Grade 10

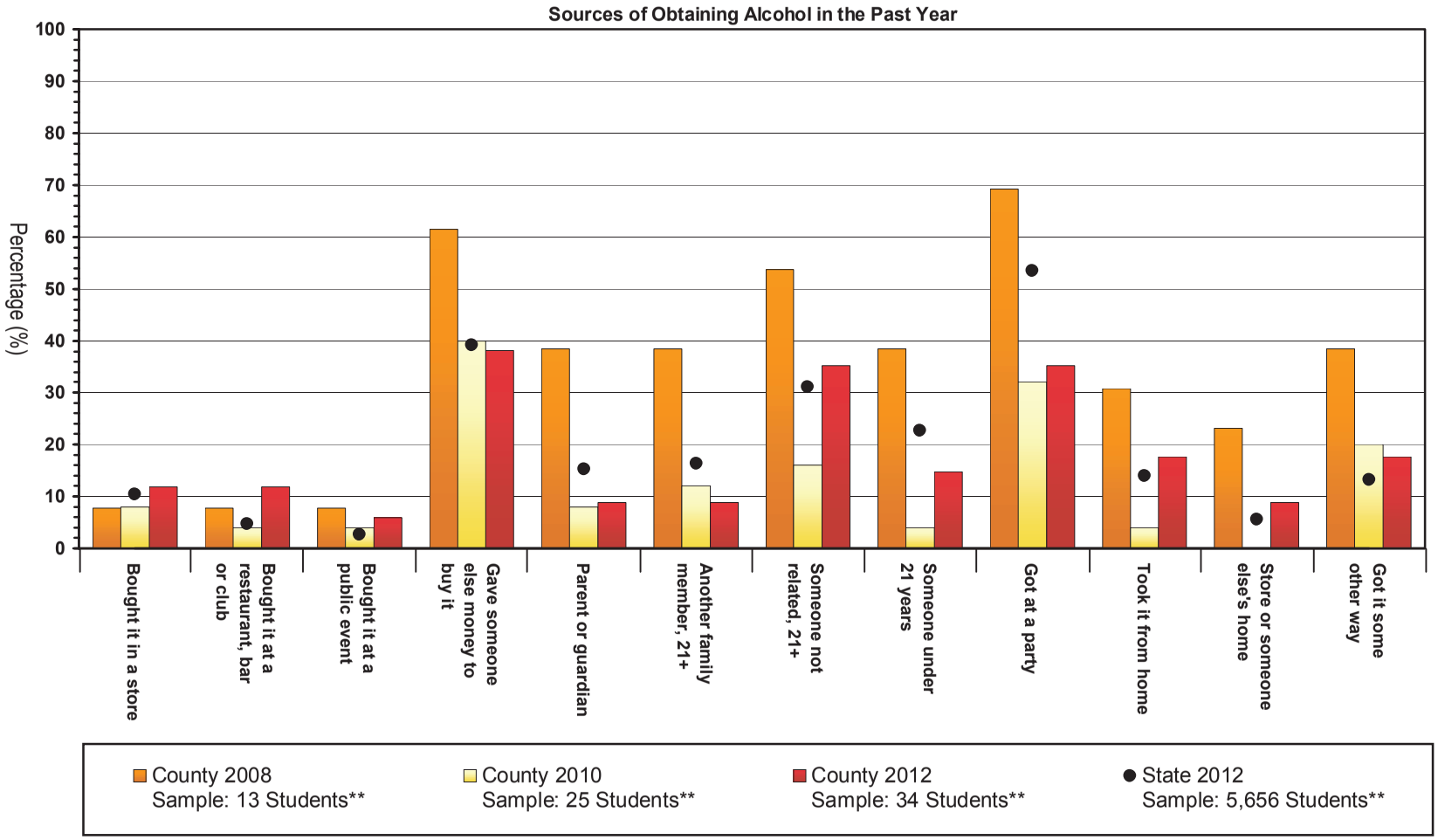


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Greenlee County, Grade 12

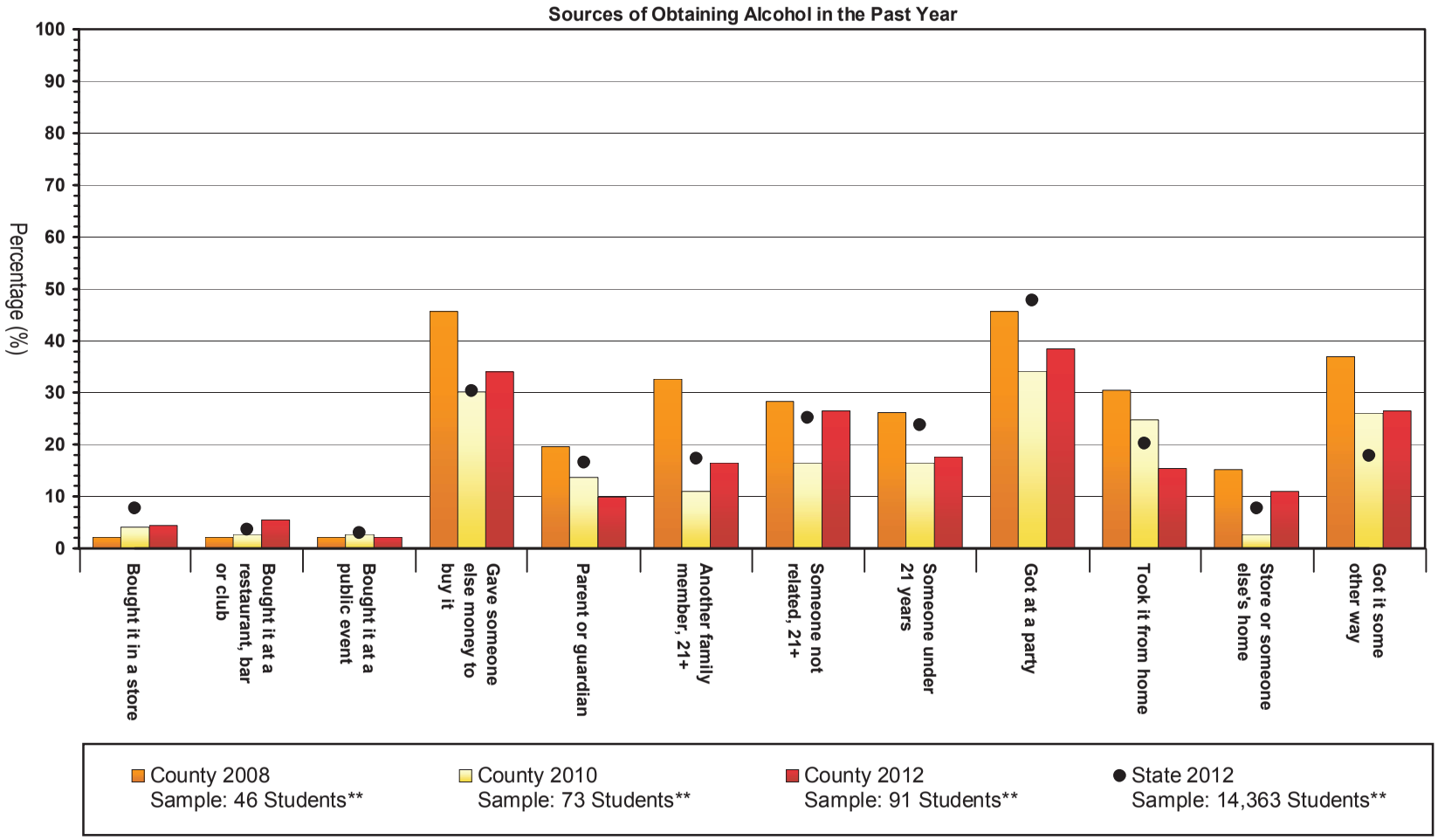


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Greenlee County, All Students Surveyed

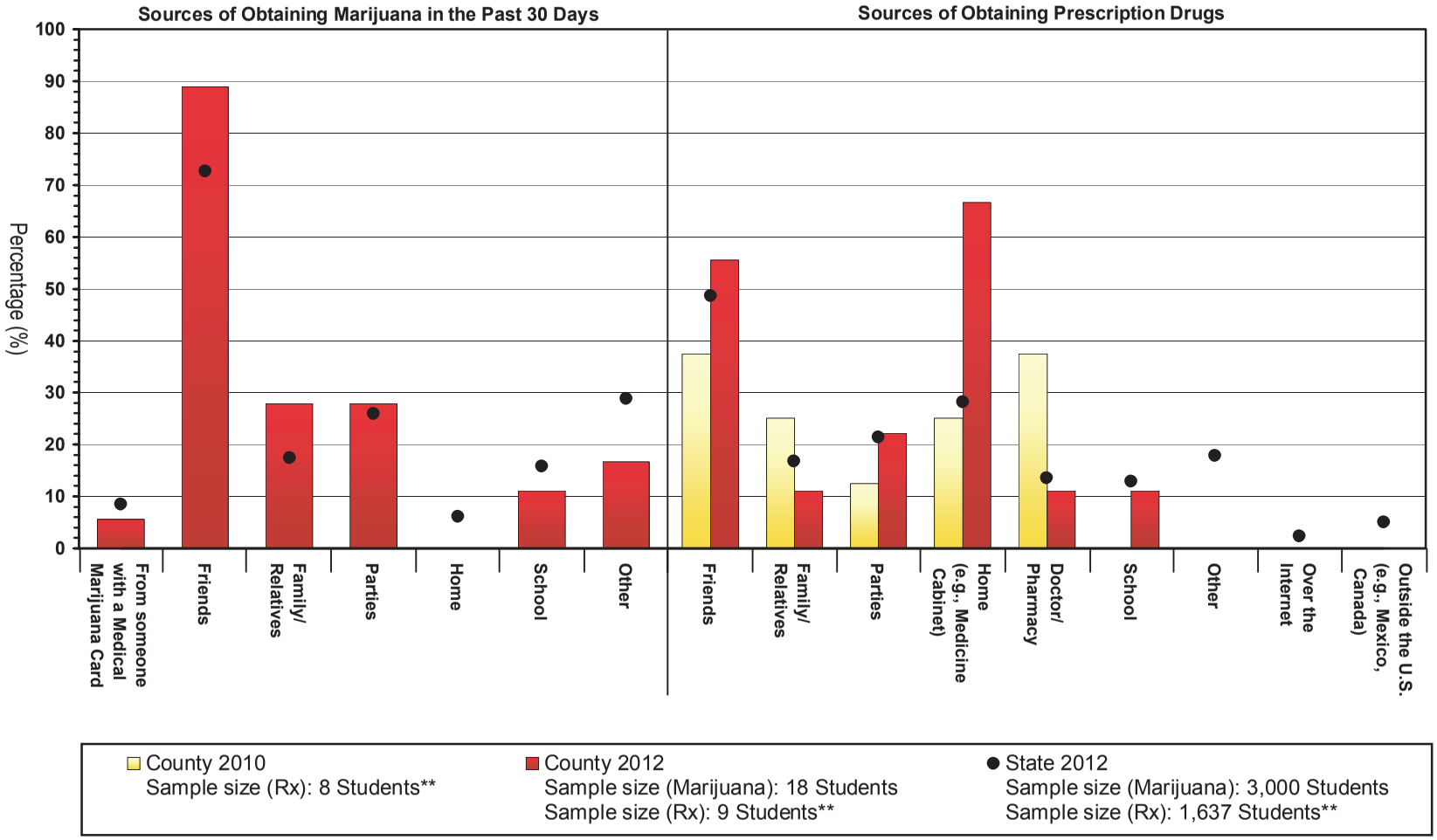


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Greenlee County, Grade 8

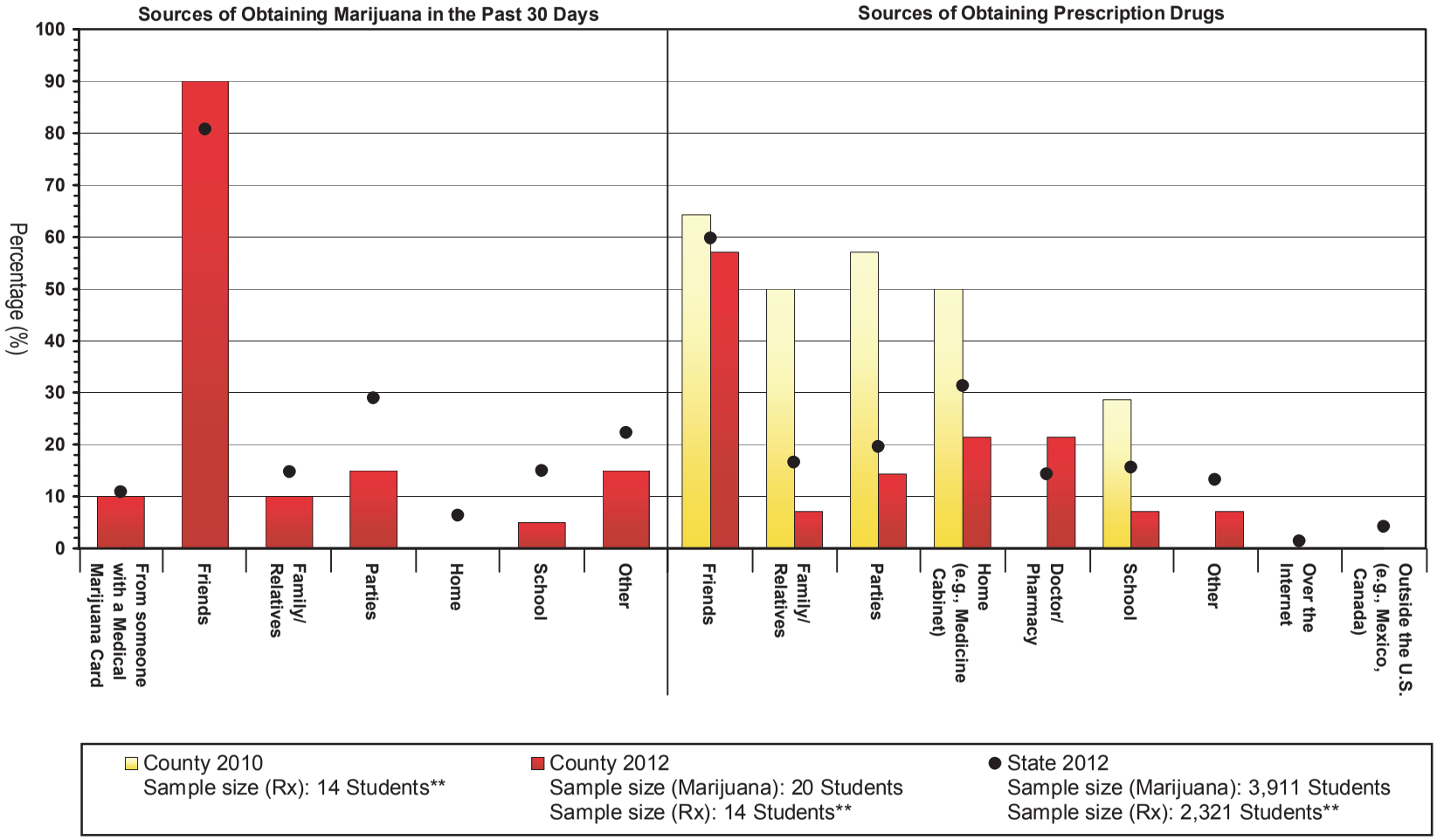


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Greenlee County, Grade 10

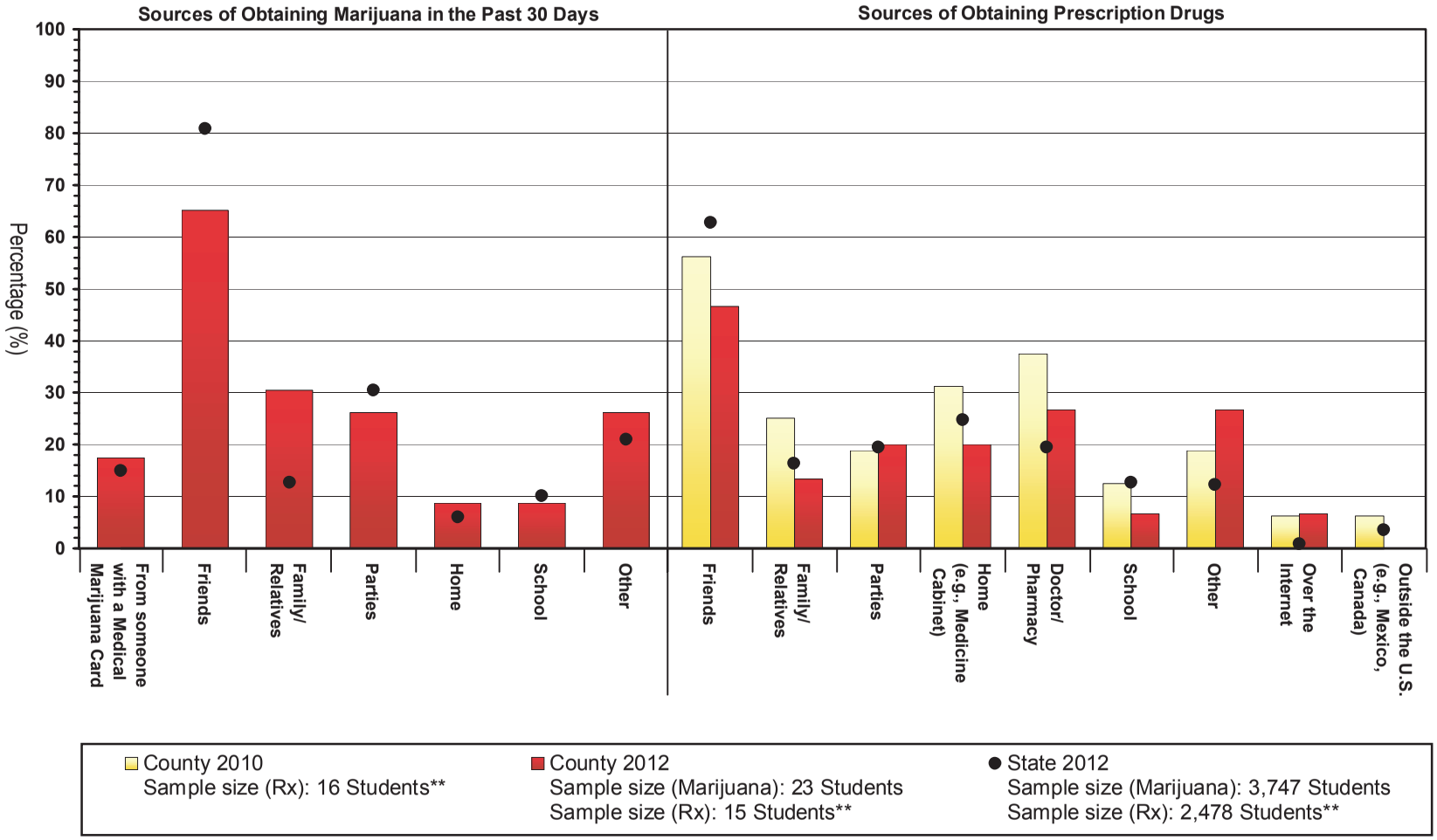


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Greenlee County, Grade 12

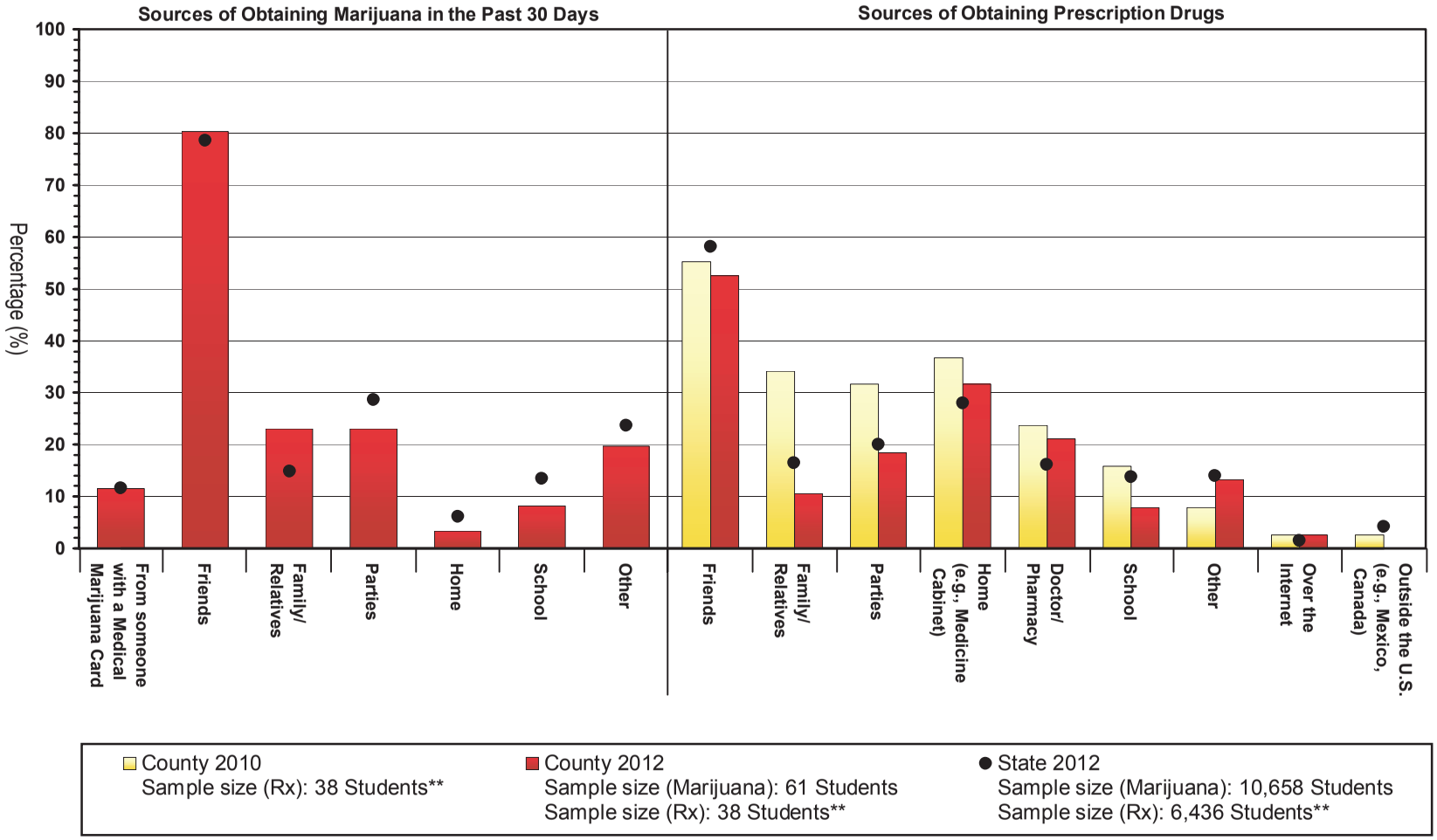


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

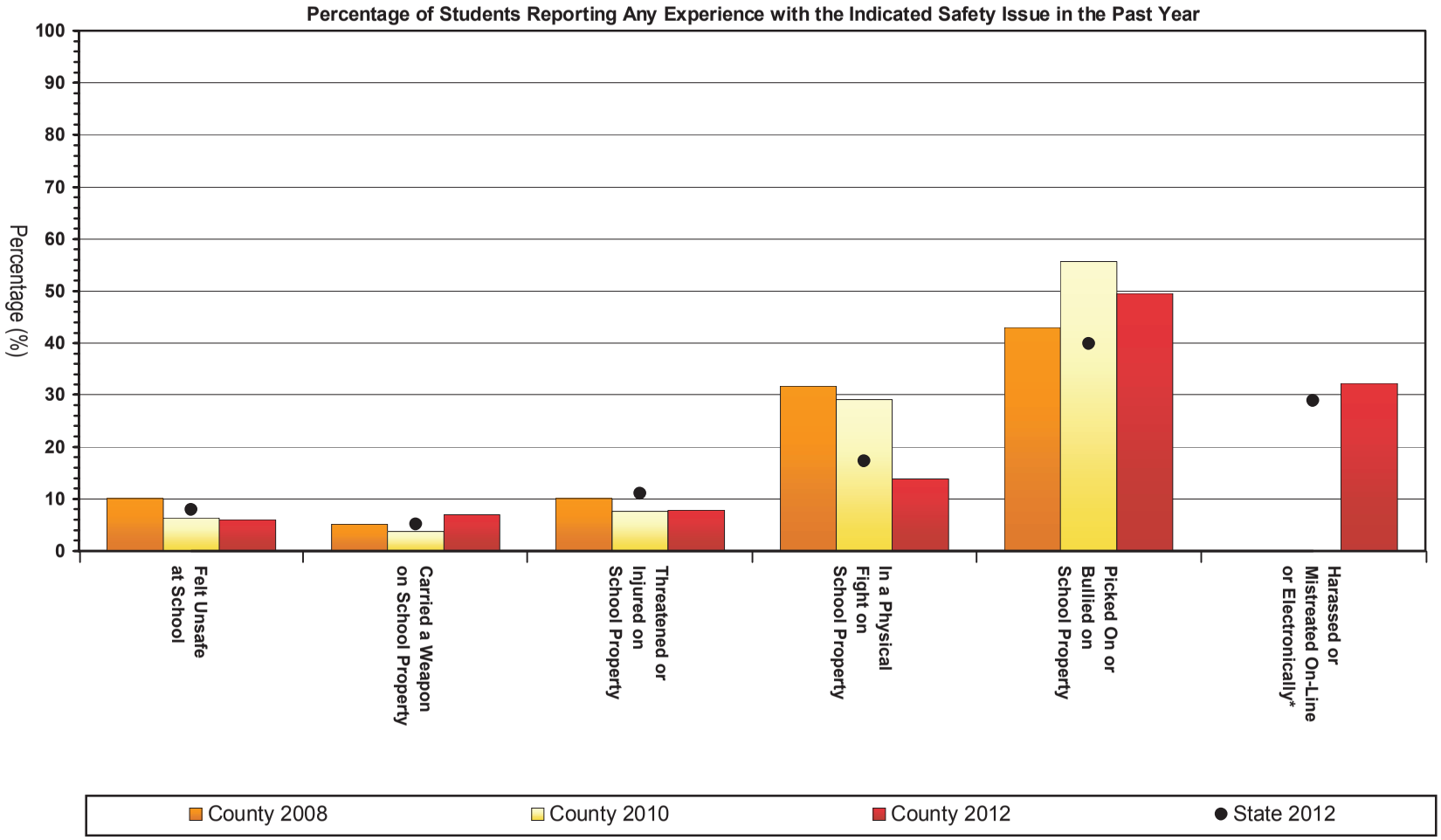
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2012 Greenlee County, All Students Surveyed



* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

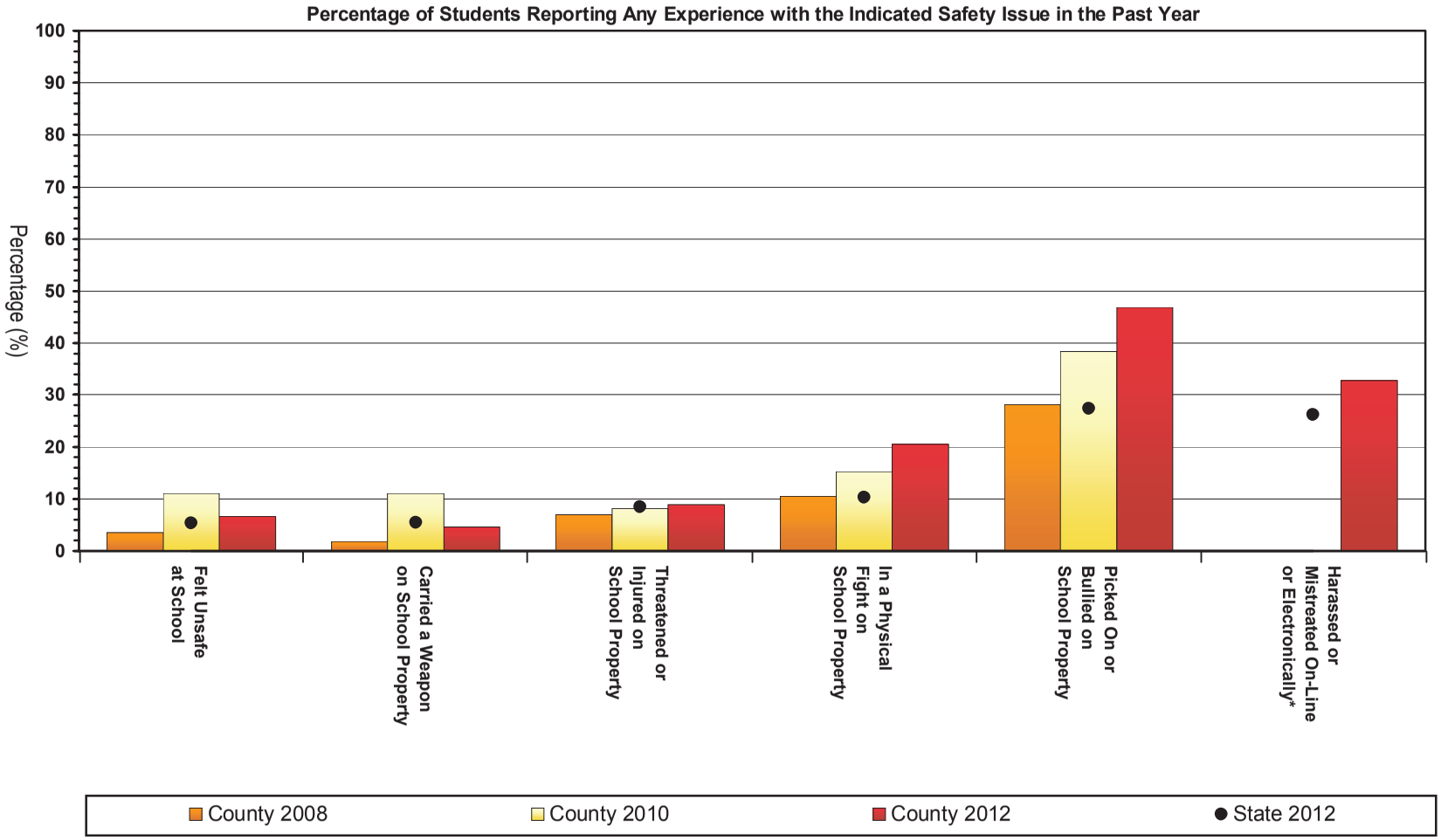
** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Greenlee County, Grade 8



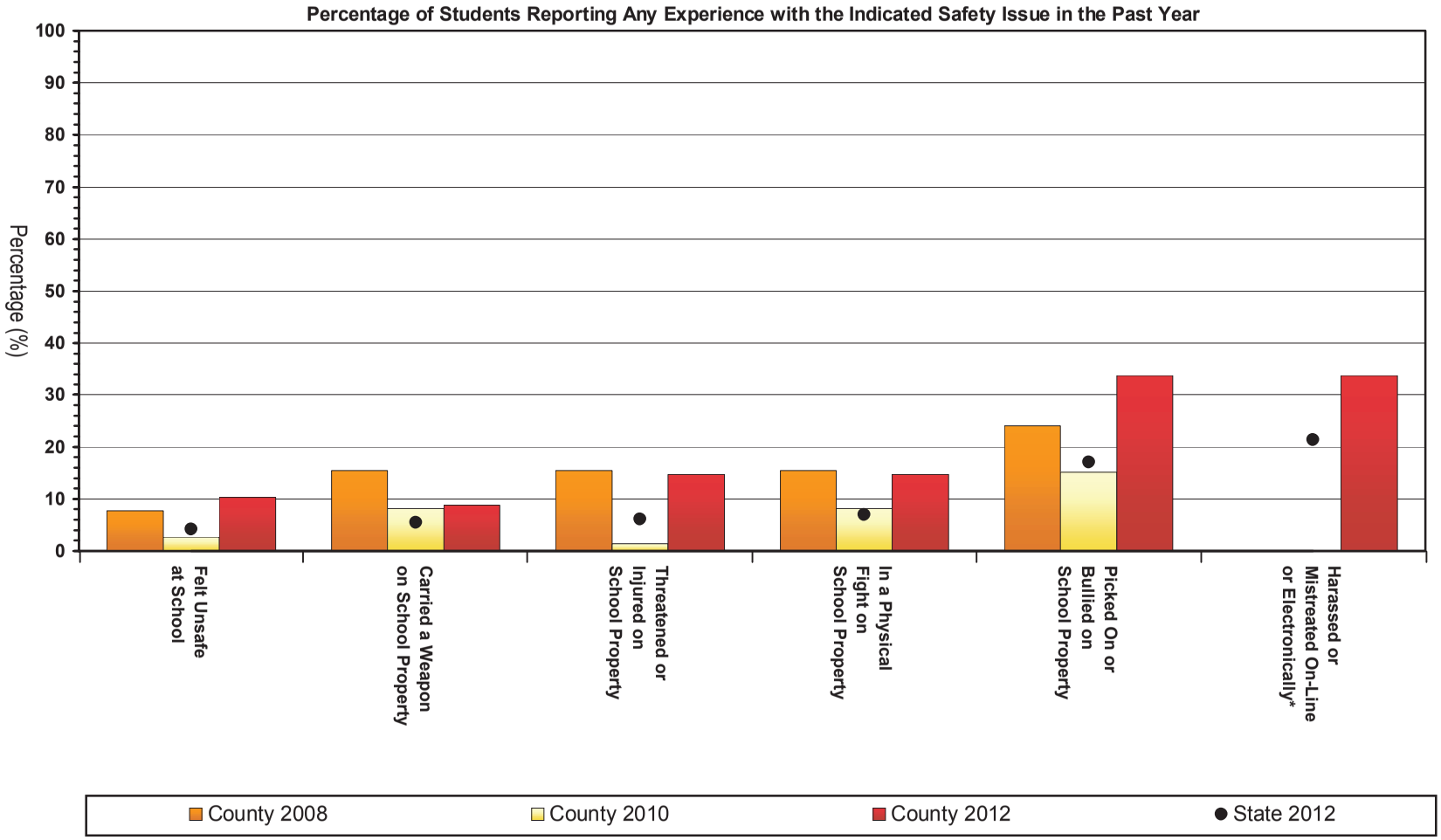
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Greenlee County, Grade 10



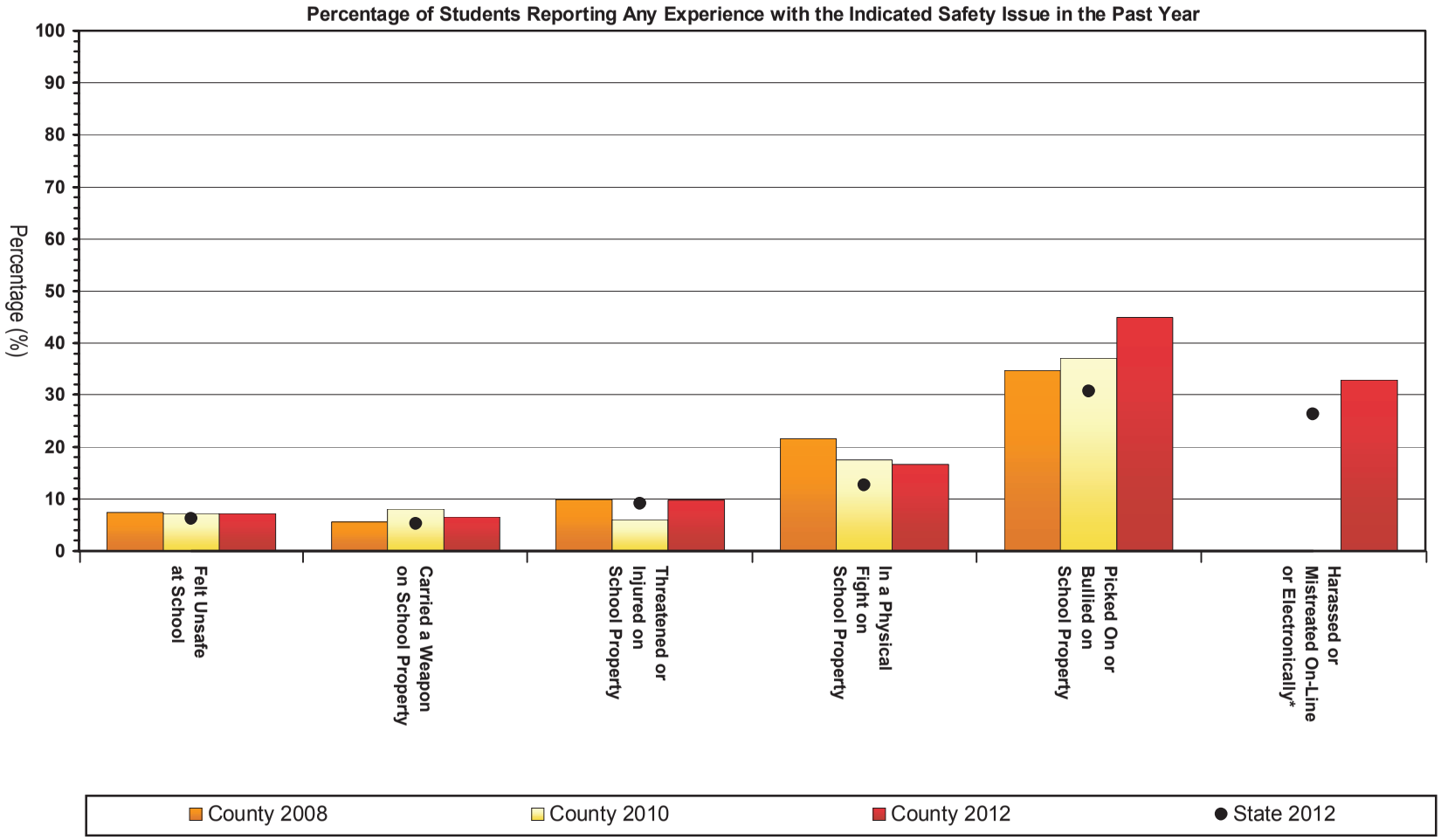
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Greenlee County, Grade 12



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

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Greenlee County, All Students Surveyed



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

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.

Table 4. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	67.1	62.8	55.2	37.3	33.1	81.1	76.8	69.0	59.1	56.0	88.0	78.1	86.8	69.2	70.0	75.2	72.8	67.7	51.7	51.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	26.9	50.6	43.9	19.7	18.4	42.0	49.5	46.9	31.7	30.4	76.0	56.2	65.7	42.1	40.0	39.9	51.8	50.0	28.8	28.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	16.5	26.9	22.8	4.5	9.7	31.5	40.4	25.7	9.3	15.6	57.7	38.4	37.3	14.7	16.9	28.3	35.6	27.2	8.4	13.8
Marijuana	used marijuana?	21.5	20.5	24.3	16.2	16.4	24.5	35.7	31.9	34.7	34.5	68.0	46.6	57.4	44.8	45.5	29.9	34.1	34.8	28.7	31.0
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.7	3.3	1.9	5.1	1.8	5.2	6.0	16.0	5.5	5.9	8.4	8.3	3.2	3.6	3.4	4.4	5.7
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.0	6.4	0.9	1.5	2.2	1.9	5.1	2.7	3.9	3.3	20.0	8.2	5.9	7.4	5.2	3.8	6.4	2.7	3.7	3.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	21.5	17.9	22.1	11.4	13.1	17.0	18.4	14.2	9.4	10.1	28.0	8.2	14.7	7.4	8.1	21.0	15.3	17.3	9.8	10.6
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.6	1.3	1.9	0.0	1.8	1.5	2.1	16.0	8.2	1.5	1.8	2.1	3.2	3.2	1.0	1.2	1.8
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.0	2.6	2.7	0.7	1.2	1.9	0.0	0.9	1.4	1.2	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.4	1.3	0.8	1.4	1.2	1.2
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	1.3	6.4	1.8	2.8	2.6	1.9	3.1	2.7	7.4	6.6	8.0	4.1	4.4	10.4	8.0	2.5	4.4	2.8	6.1	5.5
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	1.8	1.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.7	2.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.5	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.1	2.4	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.0	5.1	0.9	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.4	8.0	1.4	4.4	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	17.7	19.2	12.5	8.8	n/a	17.3	22.7	18.2	15.6	n/a	40.0	26.0	25.0	20.7	13.0	21.2	22.6	17.6	13.8	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	0.0	5.1	3.6	2.0	5.2	3.8	5.2	3.6	6.6	9.0	12.0	5.5	8.8	9.9	12.2	3.2	5.2	4.8	5.3	8.6
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	12.7	12.8	8.2	4.4	n/a	7.7	9.3	6.3	8.0	n/a	8.0	8.2	13.2	10.0	n/a	10.3	10.1	8.7	6.9	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	25.3	26.9	15.2	11.1	n/a	21.2	26.8	18.0	18.8	n/a	44.0	27.4	29.4	23.9	n/a	26.9	27.0	19.6	16.6	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?	19.0	17.9	11.7	7.0	n/a	17.3	19.6	16.4	10.6	n/a	28.0	9.6	22.1	12.2	n/a	19.9	16.1	15.9	9.3	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	14.4	6.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	15.2	11.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	29.4	13.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	18.2	9.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 5. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	43.0	32.1	28.4	17.1	12.7	37.7	33.7	30.0	32.1	27.2	56.0	42.5	51.5	43.5	40.0	43.3	35.7	34.4	28.1	25.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	7.7	21.8	20.4	7.8	6.1	10.0	20.6	25.7	14.0	11.8	40.0	32.9	28.4	21.0	18.7	13.7	24.6	24.2	12.9	11.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	5.1	12.8	10.6	2.1	3.5	9.3	20.2	10.7	3.9	6.6	23.1	24.7	22.4	6.6	8.3	9.4	19.2	13.4	3.8	5.9
Marijuana	used marijuana?	10.1	6.4	13.0	7.7	7.2	7.5	12.4	13.4	17.7	17.6	36.0	27.4	20.9	22.5	22.6	13.4	14.9	15.0	14.3	15.2
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.7	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.7	1.4	8.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.6	1.3	0.4	0.7	1.4	1.3
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.9	4.1	0.9	1.2	0.7	8.0	2.7	1.5	2.1	1.1	1.9	2.8	0.7	1.1	0.8
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	7.6	10.3	12.5	4.2	3.2	3.8	4.1	0.9	2.0	1.7	12.0	2.7	2.9	1.3	1.0	7.0	5.6	5.8	2.8	2.1
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	1.4
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.8	0.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.7	0.6	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.0	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.7	0.5	4.0	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.6	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	12.7	10.3	5.4	4.5	n/a	11.5	6.2	6.4	7.3	n/a	16.0	13.7	8.8	7.9	3.6	12.8	9.7	6.6	6.2	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	0.0	1.3	1.8	0.9	1.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.7	3.1	8.0	1.4	1.5	3.0	3.7	1.3	1.6	1.0	2.0	2.8
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	2.5	6.4	5.5	1.9	n/a	3.8	4.1	2.7	3.3	n/a	4.0	4.1	2.9	3.2	n/a	3.2	4.8	3.8	2.7	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	15.2	14.1	8.9	5.7	n/a	13.5	10.3	6.3	9.3	n/a	20.0	15.1	8.8	10.0	n/a	15.4	12.9	7.9	7.9	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?	11.4	12.8	7.3	4.0	n/a	3.8	9.3	10.3	4.9	n/a	20.0	5.5	7.4	4.3	n/a	10.3	9.3	8.4	4.4	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	7.7	3.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.0	5.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	17.9	5.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	11.0	4.5	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 6. Percentage of Students With Heavy ATOD Use

Drinking and Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	5.1	11.4	6.1	3.9	4.2	10.5	11.3	7.1	6.1	7.4	46.2	16.7	22.4	12.5	16.6	13.7	12.9	10.2	6.7	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	40.3	31.6	42.6	24.1	24.9	46.4	38.9	36.6	24.5	26.3	69.2	34.2	53.7	26.0	27.5	47.2	35.2	42.9	24.7	25.0

Binge Drinking

	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	22.1	15.4	14.0	8.7	6.4	22.2	21.4	17.9	17.5	14.7	37.5	25.0	28.4	26.5	21.6	24.5	20.6	18.8	15.7	13.6

Table 7. 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					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Been Drunk or High at School	12.7	17.7	20.3	10.4	7.5	19.6	14.1	10.5	19.8	15.0	53.8	29.9	27.9	21.6	17.7	21.7	20.0	18.3	15.9	13.3
Been Suspended from School	17.7	15.2	23.7	17.0	15.1	15.8	19.2	20.2	12.1	12.6	23.1	14.3	16.2	8.9	9.2	17.9	16.5	20.7	13.6	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	5.1	7.6	5.1	4.5	2.5	3.5	6.2	7.1	9.8	6.5	11.5	9.2	11.9	10.8	7.8	5.6	7.5	7.4	7.6	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	5.1	8.9	4.3	2.1	2.3	0.0	5.1	3.5	2.6	2.6	7.7	6.5	7.4	2.0	1.9	3.7	6.7	4.7	2.2	2.3
Been Arrested	11.4	17.7	6.9	5.5	5.2	10.5	8.2	6.4	7.0	6.7	19.2	10.5	11.8	7.0	6.1	12.3	11.9	7.8	6.3	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	27.8	16.5	15.3	11.2	16.0	10.5	19.4	13.3	9.7	15.1	11.5	22.1	16.2	7.7	11.9	19.1	19.3	14.7	9.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	8.9	10.1	19.5	5.7	4.8	5.3	10.1	6.1	5.2	5.2	11.5	11.7	17.6	5.9	5.2	8.0	10.6	14.0	5.6	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	3.8	2.5	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.2	0.9	3.8	5.3	5.9	1.3	1.0	2.5	3.2	1.7	1.2	0.9

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 8. 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					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Any Gambling	73.4	73.1	73.7	59.0	55.0	71.9	62.6	61.4	57.2	53.8	76.9	60.3	73.5	53.7	52.6	73.5	65.2	69.0	57.2	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	2.5	2.6	2.5	4.6	5.7	1.8	5.1	5.3	4.2	5.3	0.0	4.1	8.8	5.1	5.4	1.9	4.0	5.0	4.6	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	26.6	35.9	32.8	23.1	24.0	19.3	33.3	33.6	22.4	23.5	23.1	21.9	51.5	21.5	23.9	23.5	30.8	37.4	22.5	22.7
Bet on sports?	43.0	43.6	50.4	26.1	22.8	38.6	32.3	33.3	24.5	22.5	46.2	25.4	42.6	21.5	20.5	42.0	33.9	42.1	24.5	21.4
Played cards?	44.3	43.6	49.6	31.7	25.8	38.6	37.4	28.1	31.1	27.0	57.7	37.0	45.6	30.3	26.7	44.4	39.2	40.5	31.2	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?*	22.8	10.3	28.2	16.8	n/a	22.8	27.3	23.7	16.6	n/a	30.8	15.1	32.4	16.0	n/a	24.1	18.4	27.4	16.5	n/a
Played bingo?	32.9	25.6	27.2	25.7	22.7	22.8	16.3	15.9	19.6	17.7	38.5	13.7	17.6	13.2	14.0	30.2	18.5	20.7	20.8	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	3.8	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.5	5.4	5.1	3.5	4.1	4.0	11.5	2.7	7.5	3.6	3.7	5.6	4.4	5.1	4.3	4.2
Played a dice game?	32.9	26.9	35.1	24.4	12.1	21.1	19.2	25.4	20.5	11.2	30.8	20.5	22.4	16.1	10.0	28.4	22.0	28.5	21.2	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	34.2	35.9	36.2	25.6	20.1	24.6	33.3	27.2	24.3	20.5	42.3	24.7	27.9	22.1	18.8	32.1	31.6	30.9	24.4	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	3.8	7.7	10.3	4.8	4.6	1.8	15.3	5.3	4.5	4.7	7.7	9.6	13.2	4.0	4.6	3.7	11.2	9.0	4.5	4.7

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	49.4	34.7	34.1	36.8	36.6	51.2	57.7	42.7	42.8	42.8	52.0	51.4	52.4	48.1	47.0	50.3	48.8	42.3	41.6	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	36.4	41.6	43.4	32.1	32.8	46.3	49.5	49.0	39.3	39.6	56.0	50.0	40.6	37.1	32.8	42.7	47.2	44.9	35.6	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	43.4	50.0	47.3	34.3	29.4	50.0	46.4	43.6	42.3	40.5	56.0	47.9	40.0	43.5	42.7	47.6	48.0	44.0	39.2	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	46.1	44.7	47.8	34.6	39.8	43.2	29.2	37.6	22.8	29.9	48.0	42.5	38.5	29.1	34.8	45.5	38.0	41.4	29.5	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	64.5	48.0	42.5	42.5	41.9	44.4	38.9	33.3	37.2	40.3	47.8	40.3	41.4	39.4	39.8	57.1	42.1	38.4	40.0	40.7
Family Conflict	61.8	59.2	67.1	51.2	51.5	33.3	36.8	45.7	41.6	41.6	30.4	34.7	63.8	39.5	38.8	50.0	43.2	57.4	45.1	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	57.1	53.9	51.4	38.5	36.4	53.3	48.5	58.5	40.4	39.0	52.4	55.6	61.3	38.6	37.3	55.5	52.2	57.0	39.1	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	62.3	50.6	53.3	46.1	46.9	56.2	44.9	55.4	49.9	52.3	66.7	49.4	49.2	48.7	50.3	61.7	48.0	53.1	48.0	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	24.7	32.9	26.3	23.7	26.0	37.5	36.7	38.7	39.7	40.8	50.0	41.6	52.5	43.0	38.6	32.3	37.0	38.3	33.8	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	44.6	52.6	53.1	44.0	46.6	51.8	49.5	51.4	45.8	47.9	37.5	38.4	51.5	40.3	41.8	46.1	47.1	52.1	43.6	45.6
Low Commitment to School	53.2	36.4	43.5	40.2	38.0	40.4	46.9	39.8	45.9	41.7	50.0	34.2	47.8	46.4	42.9	48.1	39.8	43.1	43.4	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	52.6	51.3	48.2	37.1	39.0	49.1	62.6	45.5	40.6	45.5	61.5	45.2	56.1	36.8	43.6	52.8	54.0	49.0	38.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	45.6	41.0	50.8	34.2	33.7	35.1	53.5	45.9	35.7	37.0	69.2	43.2	58.2	35.5	35.4	45.7	46.6	50.7	35.0	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	34.6	54.5	45.4	24.0	24.0	33.3	39.4	36.3	27.5	27.3	69.2	35.1	44.1	27.8	28.8	39.8	42.8	41.7	26.0	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	58.2	49.4	42.9	36.8	36.2	45.6	42.4	34.2	41.4	44.9	73.1	40.3	48.5	37.8	41.9	56.2	43.9	40.9	38.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	31.6	41.8	34.5	26.1	22.6	28.1	35.4	34.2	36.1	33.6	46.2	29.9	38.2	35.8	32.7	32.7	35.7	35.2	31.4	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	50.0	51.3	52.0	50.2	37.1	38.3	45.8	46.4	51.4	35.7	45.8	50.7	66.7	56.3	40.3	45.6	49.0	53.2	52.1	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	60.3	58.4	69.6	50.2	50.3	37.5	54.1	51.8	47.2	52.0	61.5	60.0	65.7	45.6	49.0	52.5	57.2	61.9	48.2	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	52.6	58.4	57.8	35.7	30.8	26.3	42.4	44.6	39.0	36.2	61.5	34.2	41.2	34.8	32.3	44.7	44.8	49.0	36.5	33.2
Rewards for ASB	42.3	58.2	56.3	44.9	36.7	26.3	38.4	47.7	50.6	42.7	50.0	48.6	55.9	60.4	55.1	37.9	47.6	53.0	50.4	44.4
Gang Involvement	27.3	33.8	16.9	14.9	17.8	14.0	17.0	18.4	13.4	15.7	24.0	20.8	14.1	12.5	13.1	22.8	23.5	16.7	13.9	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	54.4	54.4	40.3	30.4	29.7	21.1	42.4	33.3	31.2	30.4	57.7	40.3	45.6	31.6	29.0	43.2	45.5	38.9	30.9	29.7

* 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.)

** State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	29.9	39.2	40.2	33.2	38.3	41.5	41.2	51.0	37.9	44.2	37.5	58.3	55.6	37.7	44.1	34.5	45.7	48.5	35.8	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	42.7	41.9	39.4	51.7	51.9	38.5	41.1	48.9	46.9	44.7	69.6	52.1	52.6	55.7	55.6	46.8	44.6	46.8	51.2	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	49.3	50.0	56.5	60.6	60.7	58.3	49.5	61.8	56.0	53.1	60.9	47.2	60.3	56.8	53.8	53.3	49.0	59.7	58.1	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	50.0	59.7	55.2	59.0	61.5	52.0	45.3	51.7	53.0	53.0	56.5	45.8	57.1	53.3	52.4	51.6	49.8	54.2	55.6	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	74.4	88.6	67.2	61.6	68.9	61.4	66.7	70.8	65.0	71.6	73.1	76.3	79.4	66.6	72.8	69.6	76.4	71.3	63.8	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	56.4	71.8	38.1	53.2	57.5	57.9	48.5	62.5	62.8	58.9	34.6	52.6	48.5	49.5	51.6	53.4	56.9	49.7	55.2	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	48.1	52.6	47.4	65.1	64.6	64.8	60.6	79.6	71.5	68.0	16.0	50.7	31.3	58.5	53.8	48.7	55.2	56.1	65.4	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	43.6	51.9	50.0	50.1	58.8	59.6	57.1	50.9	55.2	60.7	61.5	57.9	41.2	54.9	59.3	52.2	55.8	48.3	52.8	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	30.4	50.6	44.1	43.0	40.8	42.1	50.5	59.6	50.3	46.1	26.9	45.5	50.0	45.1	42.6	34.0	49.0	51.3	45.7	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	65.4	57.0	55.5	59.3	62.5	71.9	60.6	58.4	61.8	59.9	34.6	45.9	54.4	55.2	51.8	62.7	55.2	56.3	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection*	51.9	60.8	39.5	51.3	52.8	49.1	54.5	60.5	59.5	52.5	38.5	61.0	60.3	56.7	50.5	48.8	58.4	52.2	55.0	52.0

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 11. 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				All Students Surveyed†			
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*22*	*21*	*30*	*3,700*	*11*	*27*	*27*	*5,007*	*13*	*25*	*34*	*5,656*	*46*	*73*	*91*	*14,363*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	0.0	3.7	0.0	6.2	7.7	8.0	11.8	10.4	2.2	4.1	4.4	7.7
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	0.0	0.0	3.3	3.4	0.0	3.7	0.0	2.7	7.7	4.0	11.8	4.7	2.2	2.7	5.5	3.7
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	3.7	0.0	2.9	7.7	4.0	5.9	2.7	2.2	2.7	2.2	3.0
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	27.3	19.0	20.0	17.3	63.6	29.6	44.4	29.8	61.5	40.0	38.2	39.3	45.7	30.1	34.1	30.3
My parent or guardian gave it to me	9.1	19.0	10.0	19.5	18.2	14.8	11.1	16.0	38.5	8.0	8.8	15.3	19.6	13.7	9.9	16.6
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	27.3	9.5	16.7	19.2	36.4	11.1	25.9	17.1	38.5	12.0	8.8	16.3	32.6	11.0	16.5	17.3
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	18.2	19.0	16.7	17.2	18.2	14.8	25.9	24.5	53.8	16.0	35.3	31.1	28.3	16.4	26.4	25.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	31.8	23.8	23.3	22.9	0.0	22.2	14.8	25.8	38.5	4.0	14.7	22.7	26.1	16.4	17.6	23.8
I got it at a party	36.4	38.1	20.0	37.2	36.4	33.3	63.0	49.4	69.2	32.0	35.3	53.5	45.7	34.2	38.5	47.9
I took it from home	27.3	47.6	20.0	26.8	36.4	25.9	7.4	22.2	30.8	4.0	17.6	14.0	30.4	24.7	15.4	20.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home	13.6	4.8	20.0	8.8	9.1	3.7	3.7	9.2	23.1	0.0	8.8	5.6	15.2	2.7	11.0	7.7
I got it some other way	40.9	23.8	43.3	25.4	27.3	33.3	18.5	17.8	38.5	20.0	17.6	13.2	37.0	26.0	26.4	17.9

* 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.*, 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. 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		All Students Surveyed†	
	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*18*	*3,000*	*20*	*3,911*	*23*	*3,747*	*61*	*10,658*
I got it from someone with a Medical Marijuana Card	5.6	8.5	10.0	10.9	17.4	14.9	11.5	11.6
Friends	88.9	72.7	90.0	80.8	65.2	80.9	80.3	78.6
Family/Relatives	27.8	17.4	10.0	14.7	30.4	12.7	23.0	14.8
Parties	27.8	25.9	15.0	28.9	26.1	30.4	23.0	28.6
Home	0.0	6.1	0.0	6.3	8.7	6.0	3.3	6.1
School	11.1	15.8	5.0	14.9	8.7	10.1	8.2	13.4
Other	16.7	28.8	15.0	22.3	26.1	21.0	19.7	23.7

* 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. Students indicating they did not use marijuana 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 13. 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			All Students Surveyed†		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*8*	*9*	*1,637*	*14*	*14*	*2,321*	*16*	*15*	*2,478*	*38*	*38*	*6,436*
Friends	37.5	55.6	48.7	64.3	57.1	59.8	56.2	46.7	62.8	55.3	52.6	58.2
Family/Relatives	25.0	11.1	16.8	50.0	7.1	16.6	25.0	13.3	16.3	34.2	10.5	16.5
Parties	12.5	22.2	21.4	57.1	14.3	19.6	18.8	20.0	19.5	31.6	18.4	20.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	25.0	66.7	28.2	50.0	21.4	31.3	31.2	20.0	24.7	36.8	31.6	28.0
Doctor/Pharmacy	37.5	11.1	13.5	0.0	21.4	14.3	37.5	26.7	19.5	23.7	21.1	16.1
School	0.0	11.1	12.9	28.6	7.1	15.6	12.5	6.7	12.7	15.8	7.9	13.8
Other	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	7.1	13.2	18.8	26.7	12.3	7.9	13.2	14.0
Over the Internet	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.4	6.2	6.7	0.9	2.6	2.6	1.5
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	4.2	6.2	0.0	3.6	2.6	0.0	4.2

* Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs.

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

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.,* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 14. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed*			
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
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	89.9	92.4	92.2	88.9	93.0	91.8	91.1	91.5	84.6	98.6	85.3	93.9	90.1	94.0	90.2	90.9
	1 time	8.9	1.3	3.5	5.0	5.3	6.1	7.1	3.5	7.7	1.4	2.9	2.4	7.4	3.2	4.7	3.9
	2-3 times	0.0	3.8	1.7	3.0	1.8	2.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.6	2.0	0.7	2.4
	4-5 times	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8
	6-7 times	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5
	8-9 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3
	10-11 times	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	0.0	1.3	1.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.8	0.0	11.8	1.0	0.6	0.4	3.4	1.2
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	68.4	70.9	86.2	82.7	89.5	84.8	79.5	89.7	84.6	91.8	85.3	93.0	78.4	82.5	83.4	87.3
	1 time	17.7	15.2	6.0	9.1	7.0	12.1	13.4	5.6	7.7	6.8	5.9	3.5	12.3	11.6	8.8	6.7
	2-3 times	7.6	6.3	6.9	5.1	0.0	2.0	5.4	2.5	3.8	1.4	1.5	1.7	4.3	3.2	5.1	3.5
	4-5 times	1.3	2.5	0.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8
	6-7 times	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	3.5	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.8	0.3	0.5
	8-9 times	3.8	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.3
	10-11 times	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.1
	12 or more times	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.8	0.0	4.4	0.7	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.8
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	57.0	44.3	50.4	60.1	71.9	61.6	53.1	72.6	76.0	84.9	66.2	82.9	65.2	62.9	55.0	69.3
	1 time	19.0	11.4	5.1	9.9	7.0	10.1	11.5	6.9	4.0	2.7	5.9	4.5	12.4	8.4	7.7	7.7
	2-3 times	13.9	12.7	12.8	12.0	15.8	12.1	14.2	8.4	0.0	5.5	11.8	5.2	12.4	10.4	13.1	9.3
	4-5 times	3.8	8.9	3.4	4.9	0.0	6.1	6.2	3.5	8.0	0.0	1.5	2.1	3.1	5.2	4.0	3.8
	6-7 times	0.0	2.5	4.3	2.3	0.0	2.0	0.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.2	0.0	1.6	2.7	1.9
	8-9 times	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.5	1.2	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.0	2.7	1.3
	10-11 times	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.5
	12 or more times	5.1	20.3	20.5	8.5	5.3	8.1	10.6	5.1	4.0	5.5	11.8	3.1	5.0	11.2	14.8	6.2
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	93.7	94.0	92.1	96.5	88.9	93.4	94.6	92.3	97.3	89.7	95.8	92.6	92.8	92.8	93.8
	1 day	5.1	5.1	5.2	3.8	1.8	7.1	3.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.9	3.1	4.4	4.1	3.0
	2-3 days	3.8	1.3	0.0	2.4	1.8	1.0	1.9	1.5	7.7	2.7	0.0	1.3	3.7	1.6	0.7	1.9
	4-5 days	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.6
	6 or more days	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.6	0.0	0.8	2.4	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	94.9	96.2	93.0	94.8	98.2	88.9	95.4	94.5	84.6	91.8	91.2	94.5	94.4	92.0	93.5	94.7
	1 day	3.8	1.3	1.8	2.3	1.8	2.0	0.0	1.5	3.8	2.7	0.0	1.3	3.1	2.0	0.7	1.8
	2-3 days	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.1	0.0	1.0	0.9	1.1	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.4	1.4	1.1
	4-5 days	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
	6 or more days	1.3	2.6	2.6	1.4	0.0	8.1	3.7	2.4	7.7	5.5	8.8	2.6	1.9	5.6	4.5	2.0
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	n/a	67.8	71.1	n/a	n/a	67.3	73.8	n/a	n/a	66.2	78.7	n/a	n/a	67.2	73.7
	1 time	n/a	n/a	9.6	9.0	n/a	n/a	8.0	7.1	n/a	n/a	4.4	5.7	n/a	n/a	7.8	7.6
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	7.0	8.6	n/a	n/a	8.8	8.4	n/a	n/a	8.8	7.0	n/a	n/a	8.1	8.1
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	1.7	3.7	n/a	n/a	4.4	3.2	n/a	n/a	1.5	2.7	n/a	n/a	2.7	3.3
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	2.6	1.6	n/a	n/a	6.2	1.6	n/a	n/a	2.9	1.2	n/a	n/a	4.1	1.5
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	2.6	1.2	n/a	n/a	0.0	1.1	n/a	n/a	2.9	0.8	n/a	n/a	1.7	1.1
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.9	0.6	n/a	n/a	1.8	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.5	n/a	n/a	1.0	0.5
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	7.8	4.3	n/a	n/a	3.5	4.3	n/a	n/a	13.2	3.4	n/a	n/a	7.4	4.1

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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

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

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		All Students Surveyed†		Male ††		Female ††	
			Percent	Sample	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...)*	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	49.0	102	60.6	109	54.5	66	54.9	277	51.8	139	58.2	134
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	84.6	104	88.2	110	79.1	67	84.7	281	84.9	139	83.9	137
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	84.7	98	72.7	110	45.5	66	70.4	274	67.4	138	75.6	131
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	86.8	76	82.6	92	73.8	61	81.7	229	85.2	115	78.4	111
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	92.1	76	89.2	93	72.1	61	85.7	230	86.2	116	85.6	111
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	94.5	73	92.4	92	80.3	61	89.8	226	90.3	113	89.1	110
Perception of Peer Disapproval* *(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	73.7	118	70.2	114	52.9	68	67.7	300	75.7	152	60.1	143
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	75.6	119	77.2	114	58.8	68	72.4	301	77.8	153	68.5	143
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	79.7	118	76.3	114	61.8	68	74.3	300	78.4	153	71.1	142
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	28.4	116	30.0	110	51.5	68	34.4	294	29.7	148	39.0	141
		Cigarettes	20.4	113	25.7	113	28.4	67	24.2	293	22.4	147	26.1	142
		Marijuana	13.0	115	13.4	112	20.9	67	15.0	294	14.9	148	14.8	142
Average Age of Onset**														
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
(How old were you when you first...)	had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor?	Alcohol	62.2	119	69.9	113	91.2	68	71.7	300	64.1	153	79.0	143
		Average age:	11.1 years		12.5 years		13.6 years		12.3 years		12.1 years		12.5 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	41.0	117	51.3	113	66.2	68	50.7	298	45.0	151	55.9	143
		Average age:	11.4 years		12.5 years		13.6 years		12.5 years		12.4 years		12.6 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	23.5	119	34.8	112	60.3	68	36.1	299	32.0	153	39.4	142
		Average age:	12.5 years		13.6 years		13.8 years		13.4 years		13.0 years		13.7 years	

* For Past 30-Day Use, Perception of Risk, and Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, 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.

** For Average Age of Onset, the "Sample" column represents the overall sample size: the total number of people that responded to the questions about Age of Onset. This includes responses that are not used to calculate the average age of onset (i.e., youth that have never used alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana). The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample reporting any age of first use for the specified substance. "Average age" is calculated by averaging the ages of first use of students reporting any use.

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

†† 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.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
alcohol?	Never	57.7	52.2	72.9	46.5	59.6	53.1	45.2	26.9	41.6	49.6	49.1	59.4
	Once	10.3	19.5	12.1	12.1	9.2	13.7	11.0	7.5	12.9	11.2	12.8	12.8
	2-3 times	19.2	15.9	8.5	22.2	20.2	17.0	26.0	34.3	20.1	22.4	21.8	13.9
	4-6 times	6.4	4.4	3.1	7.1	6.4	7.3	9.6	7.5	11.5	7.6	5.9	6.4
	7-10 times	1.3	2.7	1.1	2.0	4.6	3.2	5.5	6.0	4.7	2.8	4.2	2.6
	More than 10 times	5.1	5.3	2.3	10.1	0.0	5.7	2.7	17.9	9.2	6.4	6.2	5.0
cigarettes?	Never	70.5	65.5	82.8	60.6	61.8	73.3	56.2	47.0	65.7	62.4	59.9	75.7
	Once	11.5	10.6	8.2	11.1	14.5	10.1	6.8	15.2	10.1	10.0	13.1	9.2
	2-3 times	9.0	12.4	4.6	11.1	7.3	6.8	8.2	9.1	8.9	9.6	9.7	6.3
	4-6 times	3.8	2.7	1.7	5.1	8.2	3.2	9.6	6.1	4.4	6.0	5.5	2.8
	7-10 times	1.3	3.5	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.8	5.5	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.4	1.4
	More than 10 times	3.8	5.3	1.9	12.1	7.3	4.8	13.7	19.7	8.7	10.0	9.3	4.4
marijuana?	Never	76.9	69.6	74.3	69.7	67.0	57.4	67.1	47.8	53.8	71.2	63.5	64.3
	Once	11.5	8.9	8.4	9.1	14.7	10.8	4.1	17.9	10.9	8.4	13.2	9.7
	2-3 times	2.6	8.0	6.5	8.1	6.4	11.1	6.8	14.9	11.4	6.0	9.0	9.1
	4-6 times	3.8	5.4	3.5	5.1	5.5	6.7	6.8	1.5	6.8	5.2	4.5	5.3
	7-10 times	2.6	3.6	2.1	3.0	3.7	3.8	6.8	6.0	3.8	4.0	4.2	3.0
	More than 10 times	2.6	4.5	5.2	5.1	2.8	10.4	8.2	11.9	13.3	5.2	5.6	8.7
other drugs?	Never	83.3	88.3	88.4	88.9	90.7	82.9	84.9	80.3	82.1	86.0	87.4	85.2
	Once	9.0	5.4	5.3	4.0	5.6	7.3	2.7	6.1	6.6	5.2	5.6	6.2
	2-3 times	3.8	3.6	2.6	4.0	3.7	4.2	4.1	3.0	4.8	4.0	3.5	3.6
	4-6 times	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.0	1.9	1.4	3.0	2.2	0.8	0.7	1.7
	7-10 times	1.3	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	1.0	4.1	1.5	1.1	2.0	0.4	0.9
	More than 10 times	2.6	2.7	1.7	1.0	0.0	2.8	2.7	6.1	3.2	2.0	2.5	2.4
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	57.4	58.2	57.9	59.0	65.8	64.6	61.4	60.2	58.7	58.9
	Once	17.9	16.2	15.1	18.4	16.8	13.7	6.8	10.8	12.1	14.9	15.2	13.9
	2-3 times	14.1	9.9	12.5	9.2	12.1	13.2	16.4	9.2	12.7	12.9	10.6	12.8
	4-6 times	2.6	4.5	4.8	5.1	4.7	5.1	5.5	4.6	5.4	4.4	4.6	5.0
	7-10 times	2.6	3.6	2.1	3.1	0.9	2.2	1.4	0.0	2.3	2.4	1.8	2.2
	More than 10 times	5.1	9.9	8.1	6.1	7.5	6.8	4.1	10.8	6.2	5.2	9.2	7.2

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	24.1	26.5	28.2	34.0	33.0	32.1	34.2	48.5	34.1	30.9	34.3	30.8
	Once	19.0	22.5	12.4	24.7	11.3	15.2	11.0	22.7	15.5	18.9	18.2	14.0
	Twice	8.9	7.8	4.6	8.2	10.4	7.1	9.6	7.6	8.9	8.8	8.8	6.4
	Three times	5.1	1.0	2.6	6.2	4.7	3.7	2.7	4.5	4.4	4.8	3.3	3.4
	Four or more times	6.3	11.8	5.5	8.2	8.5	8.1	11.0	3.0	9.1	8.4	8.4	7.2
	I never got offers	36.7	30.4	46.8	18.6	32.1	33.8	31.5	13.6	28.0	28.1	27.0	38.2
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	38.5	35.6	31.7	44.8	35.5	34.9	35.6	50.0	37.2	40.1	39.1	34.0
	Once	9.0	16.8	9.7	12.5	15.9	13.2	11.0	21.2	14.5	10.9	17.5	12.0
	Twice	9.0	8.9	4.7	11.5	6.5	7.5	9.6	7.6	8.6	10.1	7.7	6.5
	Three times	5.1	3.0	2.6	5.2	4.7	4.3	6.8	3.0	4.8	5.7	3.6	3.7
	Four or more times	3.8	5.9	4.4	7.3	6.5	6.5	5.5	3.0	7.1	5.7	5.5	5.7
	I never got offers	34.6	29.7	47.0	18.8	30.8	33.6	31.5	15.2	27.8	27.5	26.6	38.1
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	35.9	42.2	34.0	44.8	44.3	43.7	47.9	65.2	50.0	42.9	48.5	40.9
	Once	9.0	13.7	8.8	21.9	11.3	10.2	11.0	9.1	10.1	14.6	11.7	9.5
	Twice	7.7	4.9	3.1	4.2	6.6	4.0	2.7	4.5	4.3	4.9	5.5	3.7
	Three times	3.8	1.0	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.5	4.1	3.0	2.3	3.2	1.8	2.3
	Four or more times	6.4	8.8	4.5	5.2	4.7	5.1	2.7	4.5	4.8	4.9	6.2	4.8
	I never got offers	37.2	29.4	47.5	21.9	31.1	34.6	31.5	13.6	28.6	29.6	26.3	38.9
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	38.5	44.1	36.8	53.1	47.2	47.6	53.4	66.7	53.8	48.6	50.7	44.3
	Once	11.5	16.7	7.1	10.4	10.4	8.0	8.2	10.6	7.6	10.1	12.8	7.5
	Twice	3.8	2.9	2.7	8.3	5.7	3.3	0.0	3.0	3.7	4.5	4.0	3.1
	Three times	2.6	1.0	1.8	3.1	1.9	2.3	2.7	0.0	2.1	2.8	1.1	2.0
	Four or more times	5.1	5.9	3.7	2.1	2.8	4.1	4.1	4.5	3.9	3.6	4.4	3.9
	I never got offers	38.5	29.4	47.9	22.9	32.1	34.8	31.5	15.2	29.0	30.4	27.0	39.2

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	77.2	76.7	85.4	73.7	82.3	86.9	72.7	80.9	87.7	74.5	79.8	86.4
	1 or 2 times	10.1	7.8	7.2	10.1	6.2	5.9	7.8	7.4	5.3	9.4	7.1	6.3
	3 to 5 times	6.3	6.9	3.2	5.1	2.7	2.8	7.8	0.0	2.7	6.3	3.7	2.9
	6 to 9 times	3.8	3.4	1.5	3.0	2.7	1.3	3.9	1.5	1.3	3.5	2.7	1.4
	10 to 19 times	2.5	1.7	0.9	3.0	1.8	0.8	5.2	0.0	0.8	3.5	1.3	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
	40+ times	0.0	2.6	1.3	4.0	4.4	1.5	2.6	7.4	1.5	2.4	4.4	1.4
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	15.2	22.0	39.2	23.2	27.4	43.7	26.0	43.3	55.3	21.6	28.9	44.4
	1 or 2 times	19.0	30.5	27.7	26.3	27.4	24.2	33.8	20.9	21.5	26.3	27.2	25.2
	3 to 5 times	35.4	24.6	16.3	27.3	20.4	17.1	20.8	11.9	12.8	27.8	20.1	15.6
	6 to 9 times	16.5	8.5	7.7	9.1	11.5	7.2	5.2	7.5	5.1	10.2	9.4	6.9
	10 to 19 times	8.9	8.5	3.8	5.1	4.4	3.5	10.4	7.5	2.5	7.8	6.7	3.4
	20 to 29 times	1.3	2.5	1.7	3.0	3.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.1	2.0	2.7	1.5
	30 to 39 times	1.3	0.0	0.6	2.0	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
	40+ times	2.5	3.4	3.0	4.0	3.5	2.3	2.6	7.5	1.5	3.1	4.4	2.4
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	86.1	82.1	87.6	78.6	89.4	90.2	84.4	82.4	91.9	82.7	84.9	89.4
	1 or 2 times	8.9	6.0	7.1	12.2	8.0	5.5	7.8	13.2	4.6	9.8	8.4	6.0
	3 to 5 times	2.5	6.0	2.3	5.1	1.8	1.9	1.3	0.0	1.6	3.1	3.0	2.0
	6 to 9 times	1.3	1.7	1.1	3.1	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.0	0.7	2.0	0.7	0.9
	10 to 19 times	1.3	2.6	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.5	5.2	0.0	0.4	2.0	1.3	0.5
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.3
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.2
	40+ times	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.6
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	88.6	87.9	90.4	90.9	91.2	92.1	87.0	86.8	93.5	89.0	88.9	91.7
	1 or 2 times	6.3	10.3	6.0	7.1	6.1	4.8	3.9	7.4	3.8	5.9	8.1	5.1
	3 to 5 times	2.5	0.9	1.5	0.0	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.3
	6 to 9 times	0.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.6
	10 to 19 times	1.3	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.4	5.2	0.0	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.4
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1
	40+ times	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	4.4	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6

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			All Students Surveyed*		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	87.3	84.0	87.6	81.4	84.7	83.7	79.5	76.1	80.3	82.7	82.4	84.6
Friends	3.8	4.7	3.0	9.3	7.2	7.8	12.3	10.4	10.8	8.4	7.0	6.4
Family/Relatives	2.5	0.9	1.0	7.2	0.9	2.2	5.5	3.0	2.8	5.2	1.4	1.8
Parties	1.3	1.9	1.3	8.2	1.8	2.6	4.1	4.5	3.4	4.8	2.5	2.2
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	2.5	5.7	1.8	7.2	2.7	4.1	6.8	4.5	4.2	5.6	4.2	3.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	3.8	0.9	0.8	0.0	2.7	1.9	8.2	6.0	3.3	3.6	2.8	1.8
School	0.0	0.9	0.8	4.1	0.9	2.0	2.7	1.5	2.2	2.4	1.1	1.5
Other	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.9	1.7	4.1	6.0	2.1	1.2	1.8	1.5
Over the Internet	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.4	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.2
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.5

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	2008/2010 AYS	2012 AYS	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?	used heroin?	Cautiously comparable across years.
Other Club Drugs	*n/a*	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	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?		In 2006 there was a prescription drugs question with several examples (some of which overlapped examples from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions). Starting in 2008, the single prescription drug question was dropped in favor of more specific questions. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure.

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

Apache, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties
Jacque Gencarelle
Northern Arizona Regional Behavioral Health Authority (NARBHA)
928-226-6396

Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Gila, La Paz, Pinal, Yuma and Santa Cruz Counties
Linda Weinberg
Cenpatico of Arizona
866-495-6738

Maricopa County
Juan Aristizabal
Magellan Health Services of Arizona
602-797-8256

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

Gila River Indian Community
Julie Jimenez
Gila River Regional Behavioral Health Authority
520-562-3321 ext. 7031

Pascua Yaqui Tribe
Ralph Cota
Centered Spirit Program
480-768-2063

Other State and National Contacts:

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
Steve Irvine/Michelle Neitch/Phillip Stevenson
602-364-1173/602-364-1557/602-364-1157
www.azcjc.gov

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

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

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

Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
Charles Katz
602-496-1471
cvpcs.asu.edu/

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

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

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

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

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

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

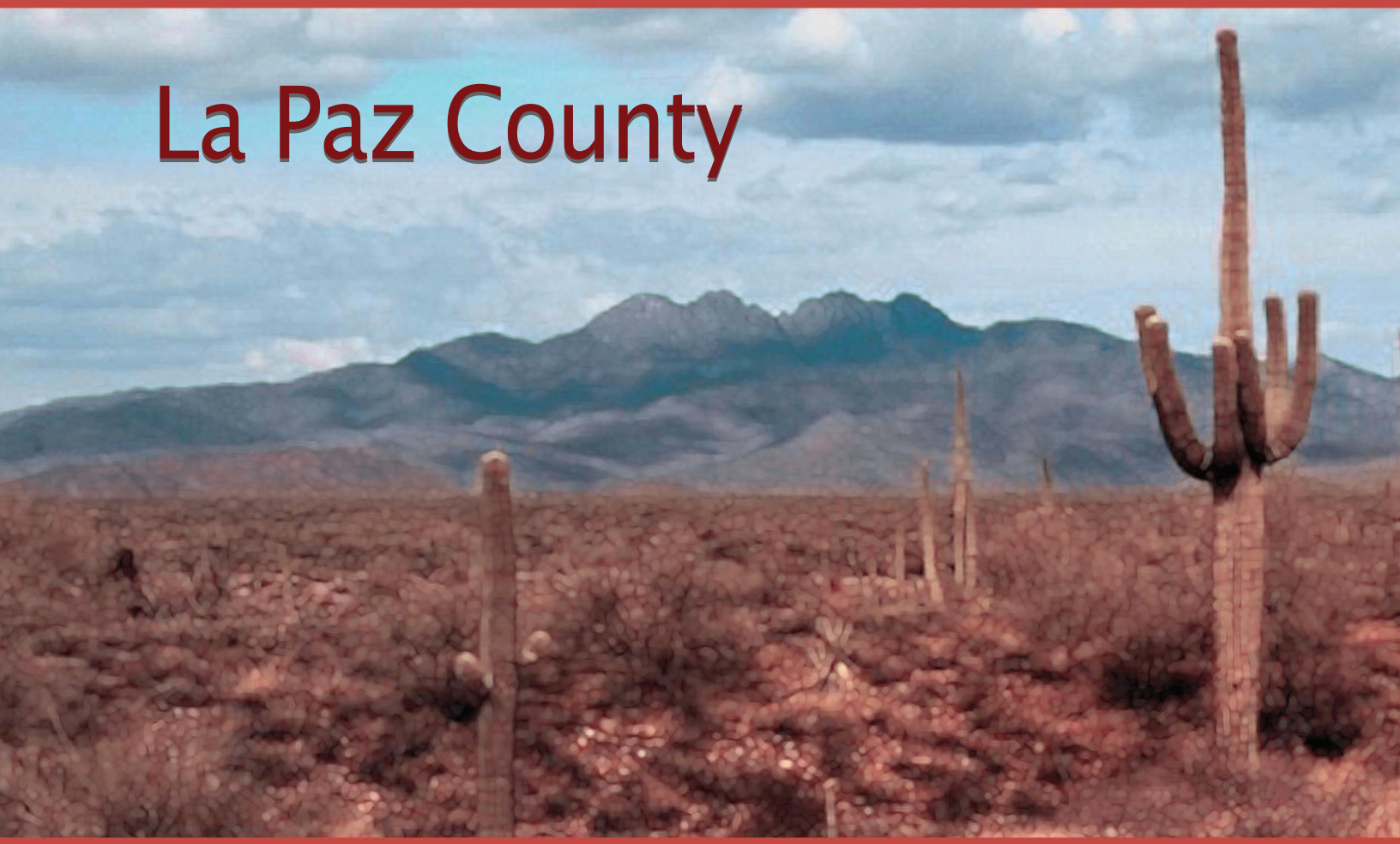
Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities
U.S. Department of Education
www.ed.gov/offices/OESE/SDFS

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

Western Regional Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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

2012 Arizona Youth Survey



La Paz County

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Introduction

2012 Arizona Youth Survey
La Paz County Summary Report

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

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.

Table 1 contains 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, 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.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	118	33.8	126	34.4	153	40.8	28,932	46.1
10	124	35.5	146	39.9	126	33.6	18,766	29.9
12	107	30.7	94	25.7	96	25.6	15,119	24.1
All Students Surveyed*	349	100.0	366	100.0	375	100.0	62,817	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	189	55.4	195	54.2	187	50.5	30,383	49.5
Female	152	44.6	165	45.8	183	49.5	30,938	50.5

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	20	12.7	23	13.7	26	13.7	1,121	4.9
African American	1	0.6	2	1.2	2	1.1	658	2.9
Asian	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.5	222	1.0
Pacific Islander	2	1.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	225	1.0
White	26	16.6	22	13.1	51	26.8	6,774	29.7
Multi-Racial	6	3.8	11	6.5	13	6.8	1,099	4.8
Race Unmarked	102	65.0	110	65.5	97	51.1	12,732	55.8
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	45	26.3	44	23.7	47	27.5	1,909	5.2
African American	6	3.5	5	2.7	3	1.8	1,979	5.4
Asian	1	0.6	1	0.5	1	0.6	1,641	4.5
Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.6	324	0.9
White	99	57.9	115	61.8	98	57.3	26,247	72.1
Multi-Racial	20	11.7	21	11.3	17	9.9	2,561	7.0
Race Unmarked	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	2.3	1,759	4.8
Totals								
	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	157	45.0	168	45.9	190	50.7	22,831	36.3
Non-Hispanic Students	171	49.0	186	50.8	171	45.6	36,420	58.0
*Total Students***	349	100.0	366	100.0	375	100.0	62,817	100.0

* Grades with fewer than 20 students participating are not included in this report. However, students from grades not making the cutoff **are** included in *All Students Surveyed*. This means the number of students reported in *All Students Surveyed* may exceed the sum of individual grades. (*All Students Surveyed* will match the grade total in reports with data drawn from a single grade.)

*1 As a small percentage of students skipped the question *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* (at the state level, 1,803 students, or 2.8% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than *Total Students*.

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

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 2012 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: 2008, 2010, and 2012. 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 and Diamonds**. 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 represent national data from either the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey or the Bach Harrison Norm.

  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.

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 more sensitive indicator of the level of current use of the substance.

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.
- **Drinking and Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

- **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.

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, bought a raffle ticket, played bingo, gambled on the Internet, 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.

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 he/she 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.

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 more dramatic the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where he/she 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 clarify the value of the data.

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, or were harassed or mistreated while on-line or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 14.

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 monitoring.

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, past 30-day use, and average age of first 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 web site, individuals have 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.azcjc.gov/ACJC.Web/sac/CommunDataPrj.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) was established by Executive Order 2007-12 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the Director of the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, who also acts as the Governor's Policy Advisor for Human Services, the ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse treatment, prevention, intervention/enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; and address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts. The ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources.

It is ASAP's mission to ensure community-driven, agency-supported outcomes to prevent and reduce the negative impacts of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by building and sustaining partnerships between professionals in the substance abuse field. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, the ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and that funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

Recognizing that prescription drug abuse is a serious threat to the health and well-being of families and communities in Arizona, the ASAP is devoted to reducing prescription drug abuse.

There are currently two work groups that assist the ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group)** – The Substance Abuse Epidemiology 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 produces *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona* and behavioral health epidemiology profiles for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Additionally, the Epi Work Group conducts analyses of individual substance abuse issues, responds to ad hoc data requests and brings data to bear on ASAP's policy decisions around its strategic plan and focus areas. Further, the Epi Work Group assists the ASAP to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona while maximizing available resources and supporting a data-driven decision-making process.

- **Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group (CPSAWG)** – The Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group is a merging of two former subcommittees of the ASAP, the Underage Drinking Prevention Committee and the Community Advisory Board. This group brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state and state agency representatives to provide an essential link between community and state-level efforts. The CPSAWG brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that inform ASAP's work; helps communities improve their capacity to identify emerging trends, as well as take action and report on them to the proper institutions/authorities; takes the data available through the Epi Work Group and the ASAP back to coalitions and communities to effectively target prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement activities; serves as a resource for communities and the state to identify the most effective ways to reduce substance abuse through collaborative efforts and by targeting limited resources where they are most needed; and elevates and recognizes the important work being carried out at the community level to ensure that state-level responses are cognizant of the impact of policies on individual communities. This work group assesses statewide epidemiological data, resources, strategies and policies, and builds relationships with tribes, youth, law enforcement, government agencies, and community coalitions. By combining resources, practice, and research, the work group collaborates to reduce substance abuse.

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/Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state/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?

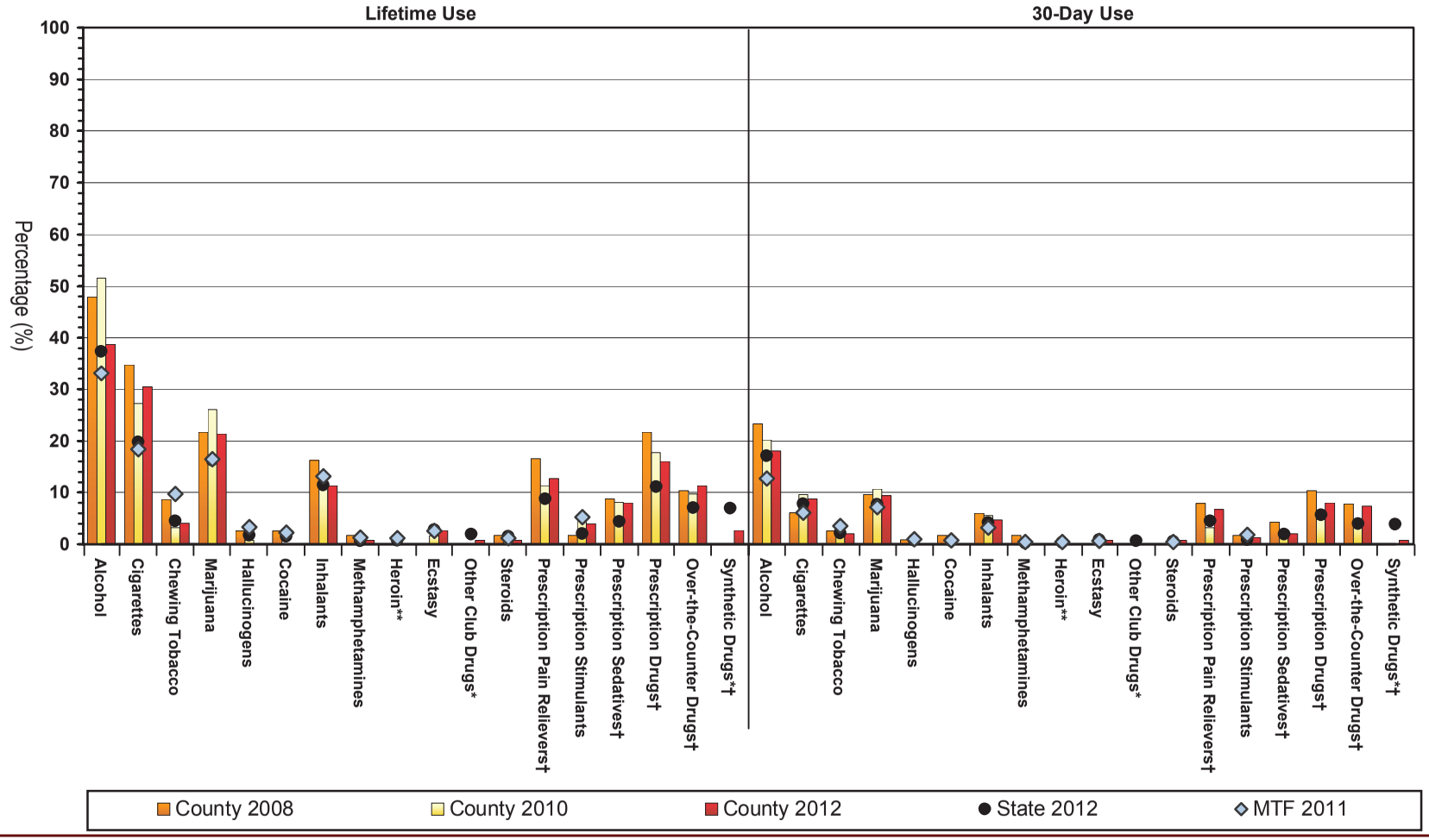
Use these data for planning.

- **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.

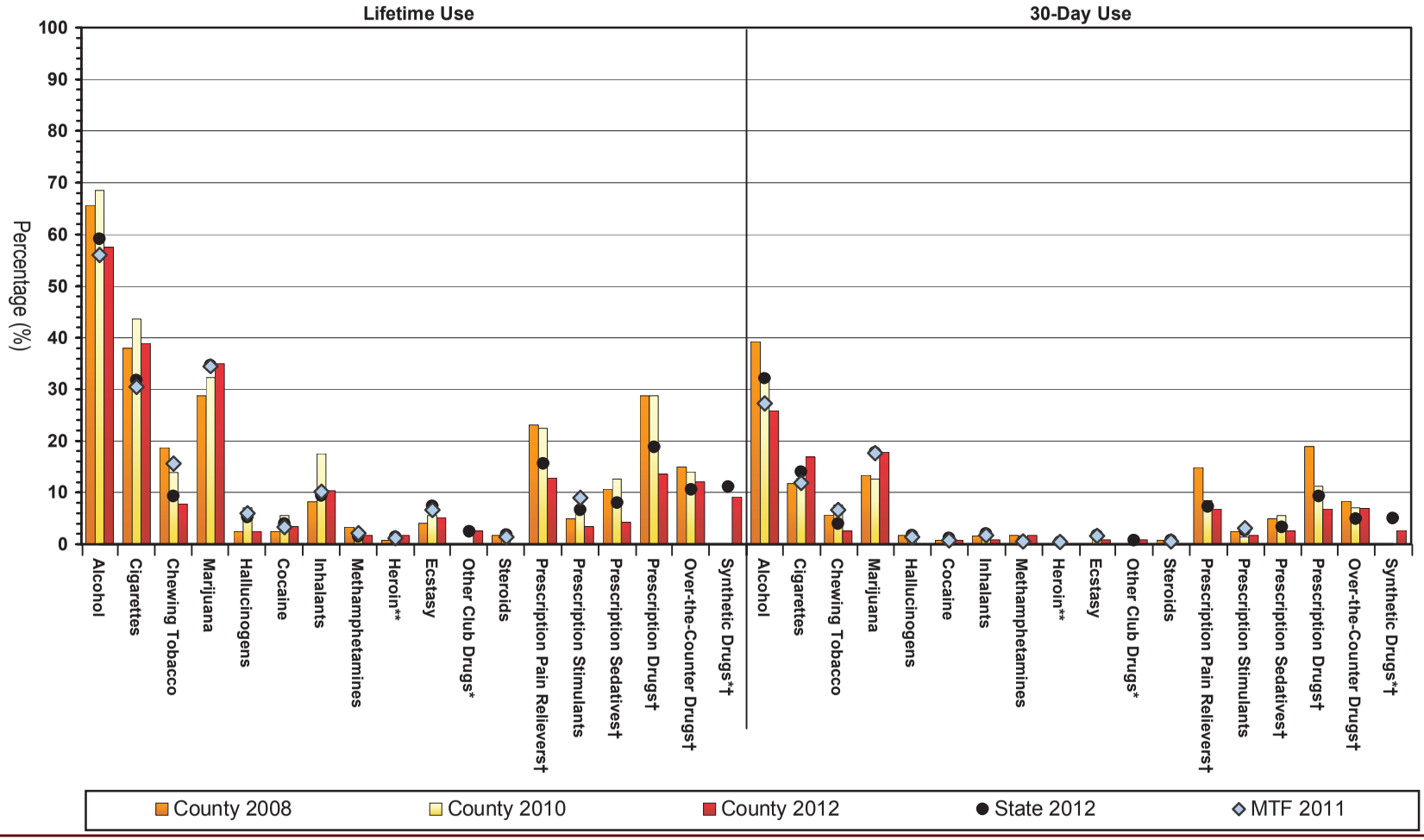
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	8th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > national av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	8th grd Binge Drinking @13% (5% above state av.)			
Antisocial Behavior	12th grd - Drunk/High at School @ 21% (about same as state, but remains a priority:)			

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 La Paz County, Grade 8



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.
** Denotes a change in the question between administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of *Prescription Pain Relievers*, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 La Paz County, Grade 10



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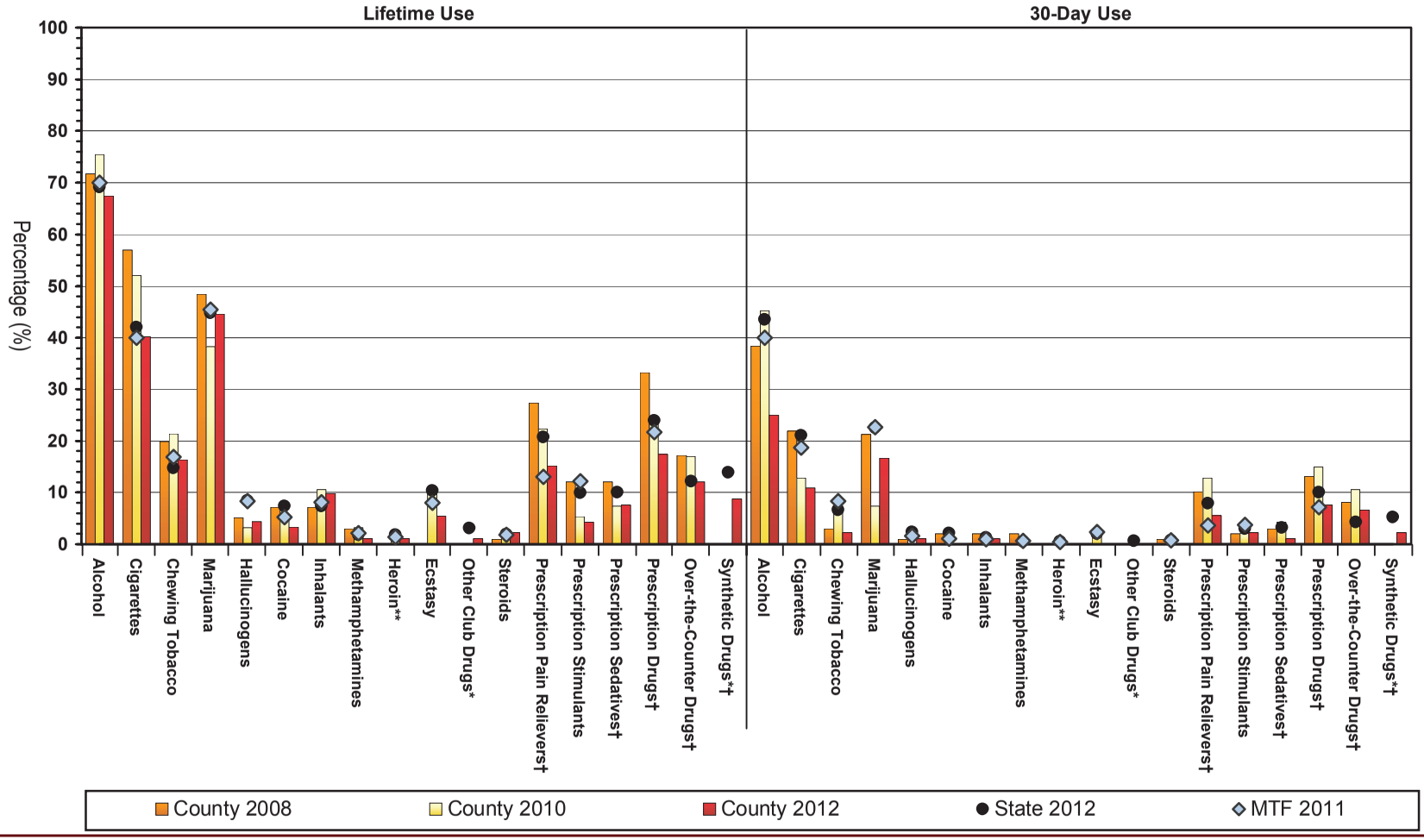
LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 La Paz County, Grade 12



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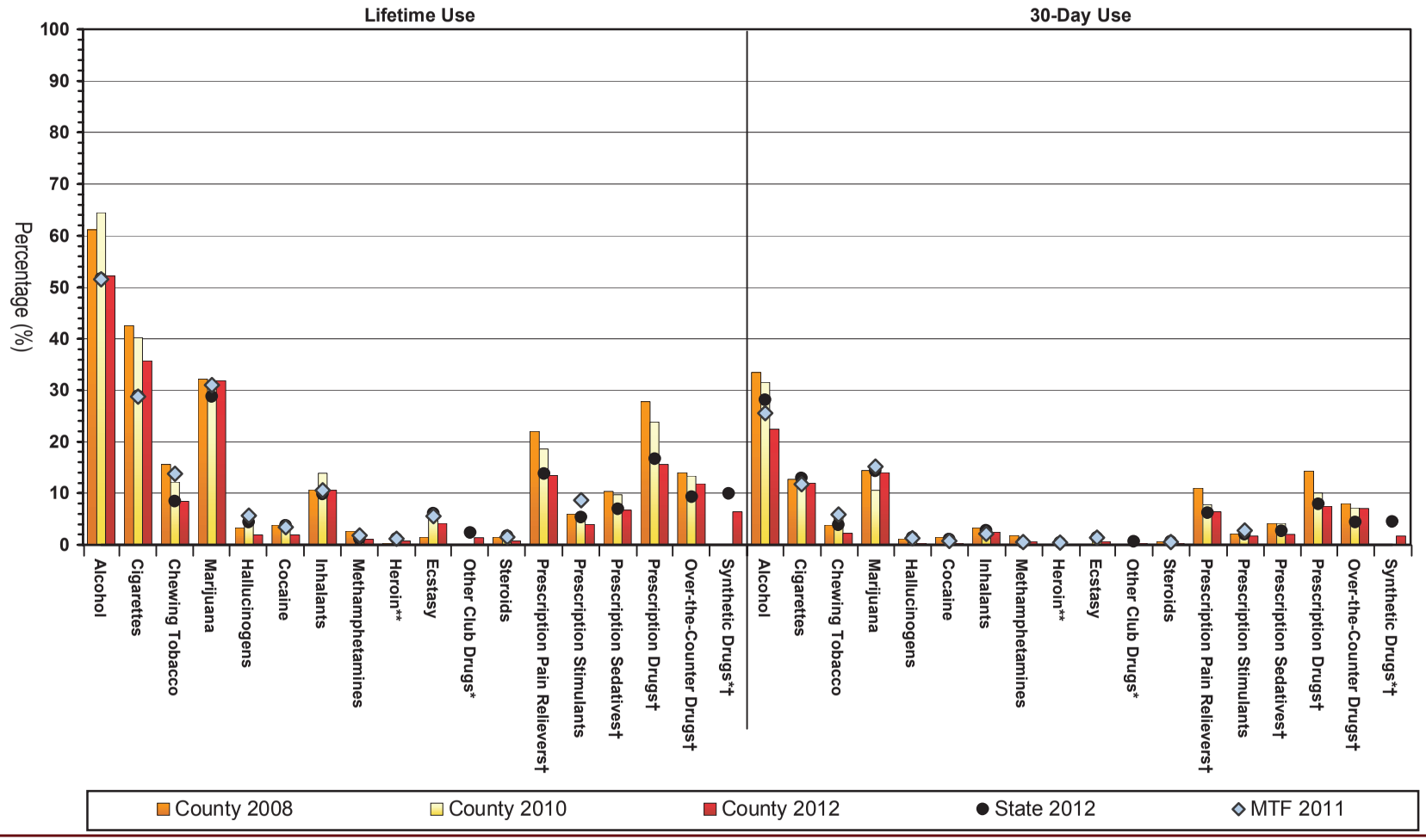
LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 La Paz County, All Students Surveyed



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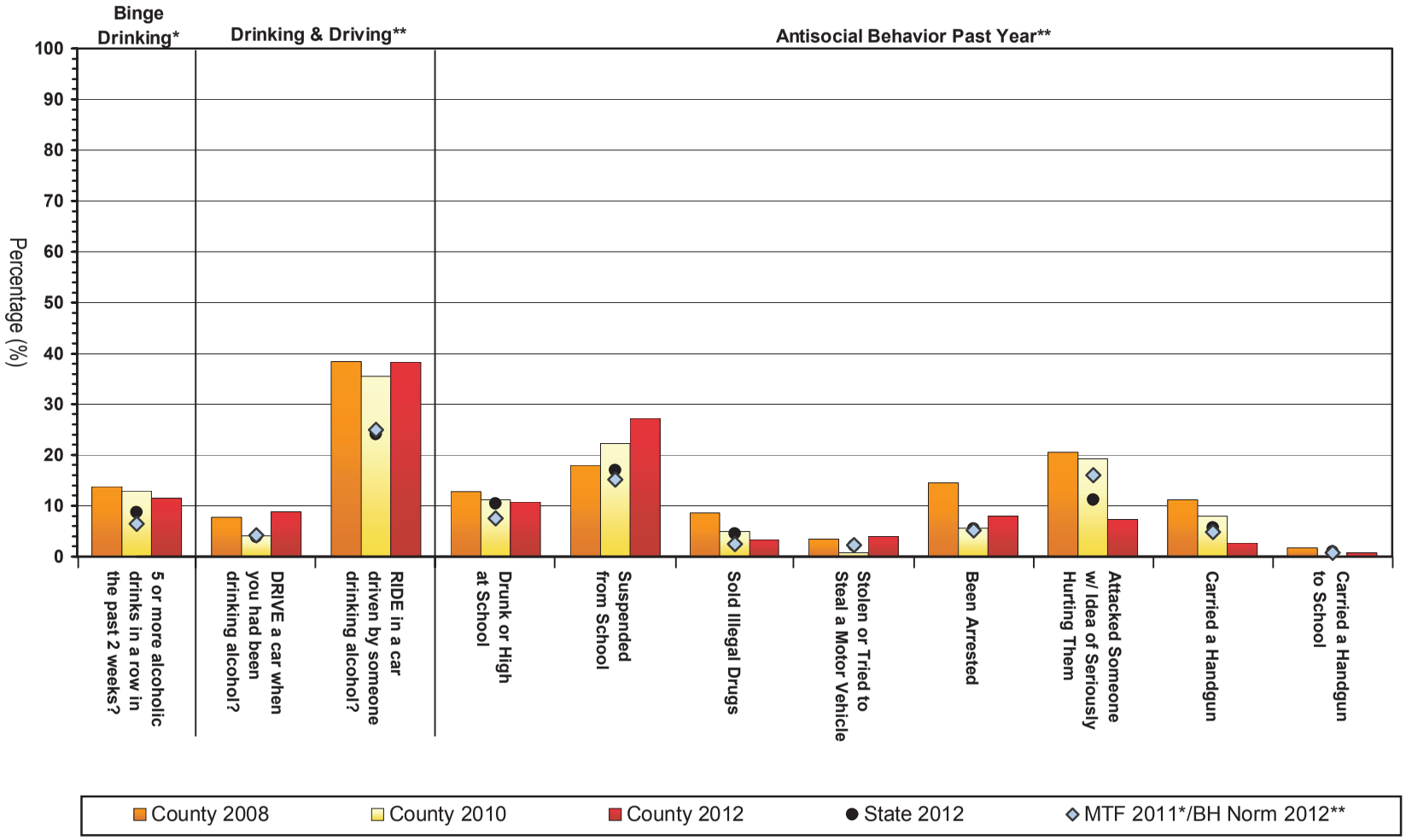
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

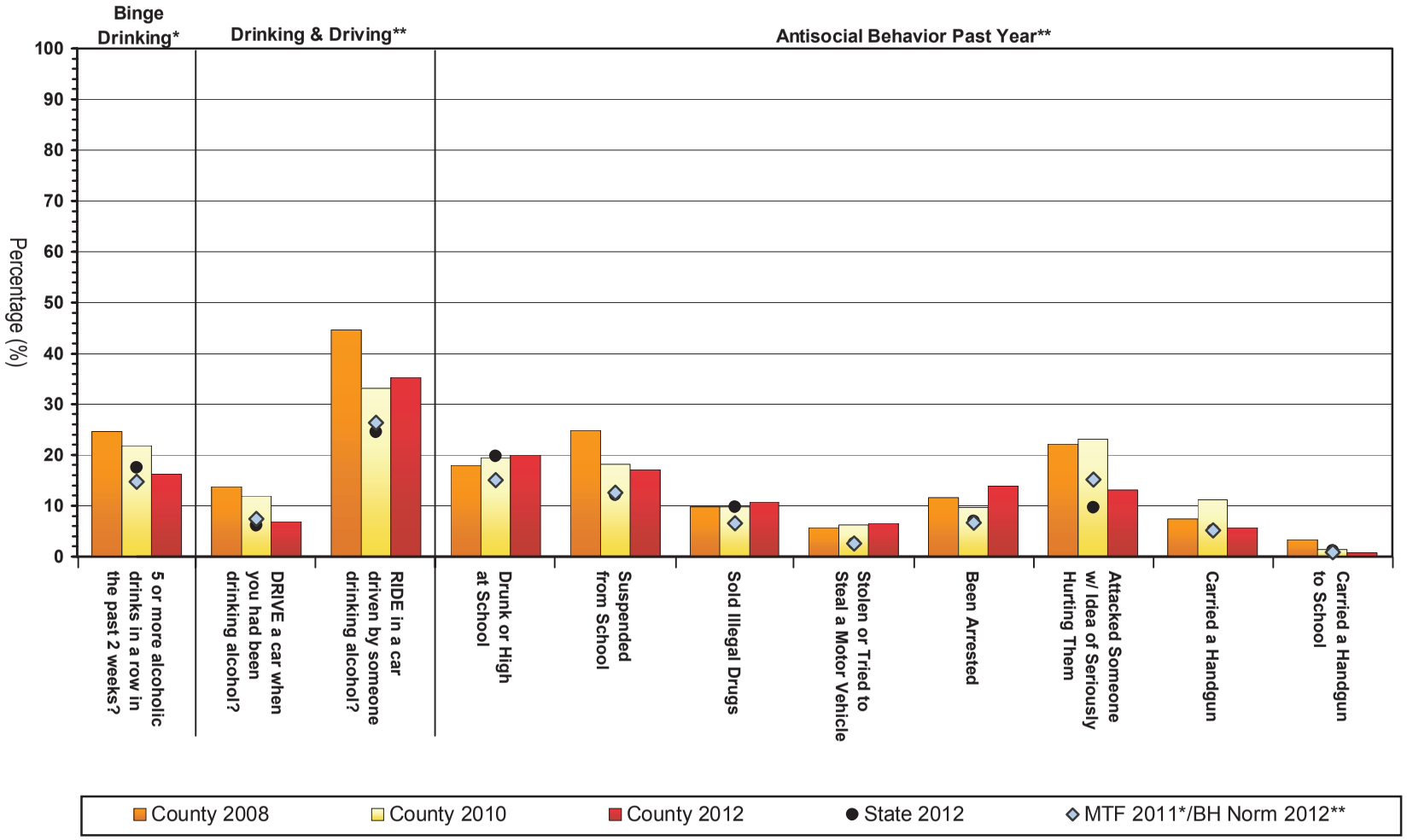
BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 La Paz County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 La Paz County, Grade 10



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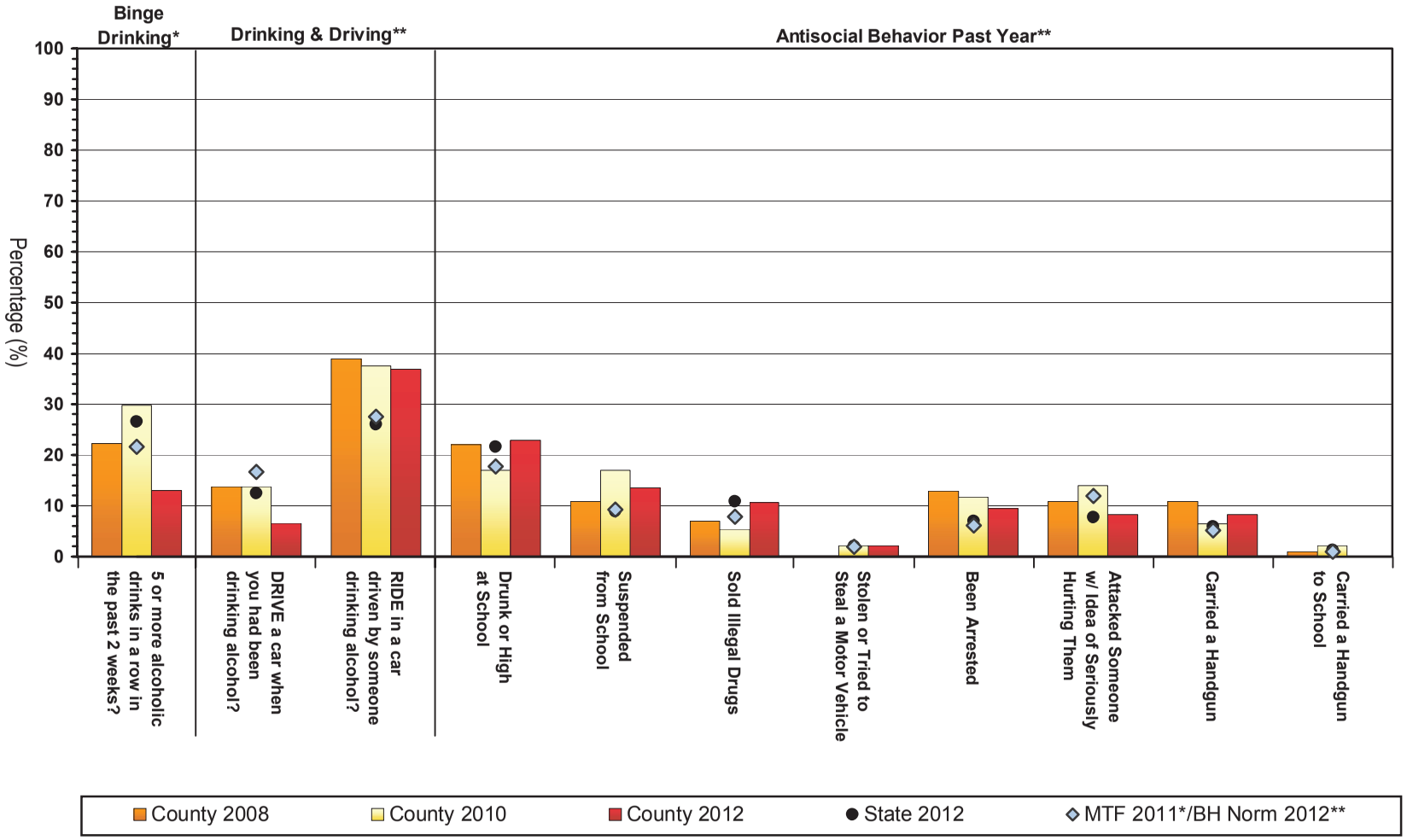
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 La Paz County, Grade 12



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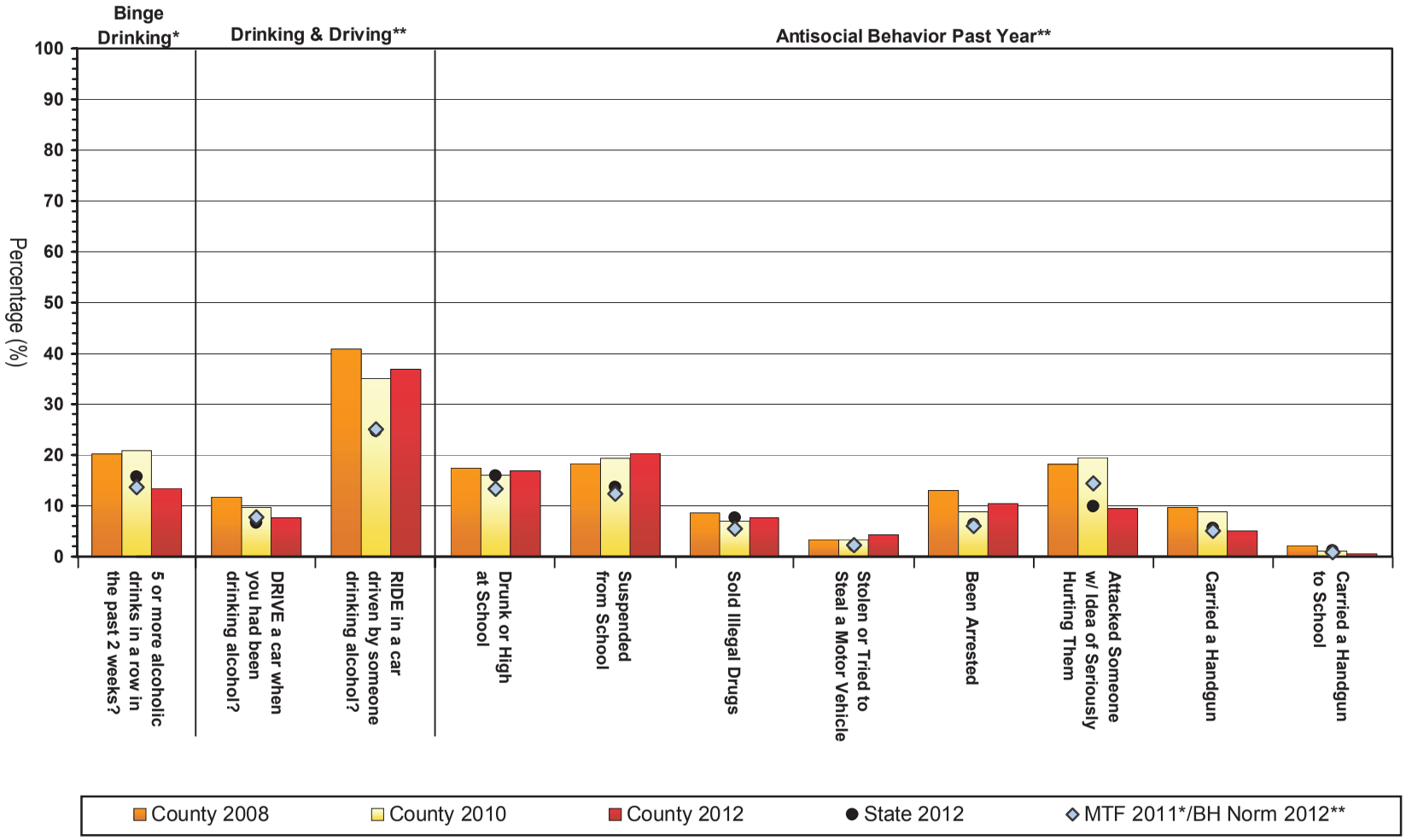
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 La Paz County, All Students Surveyed



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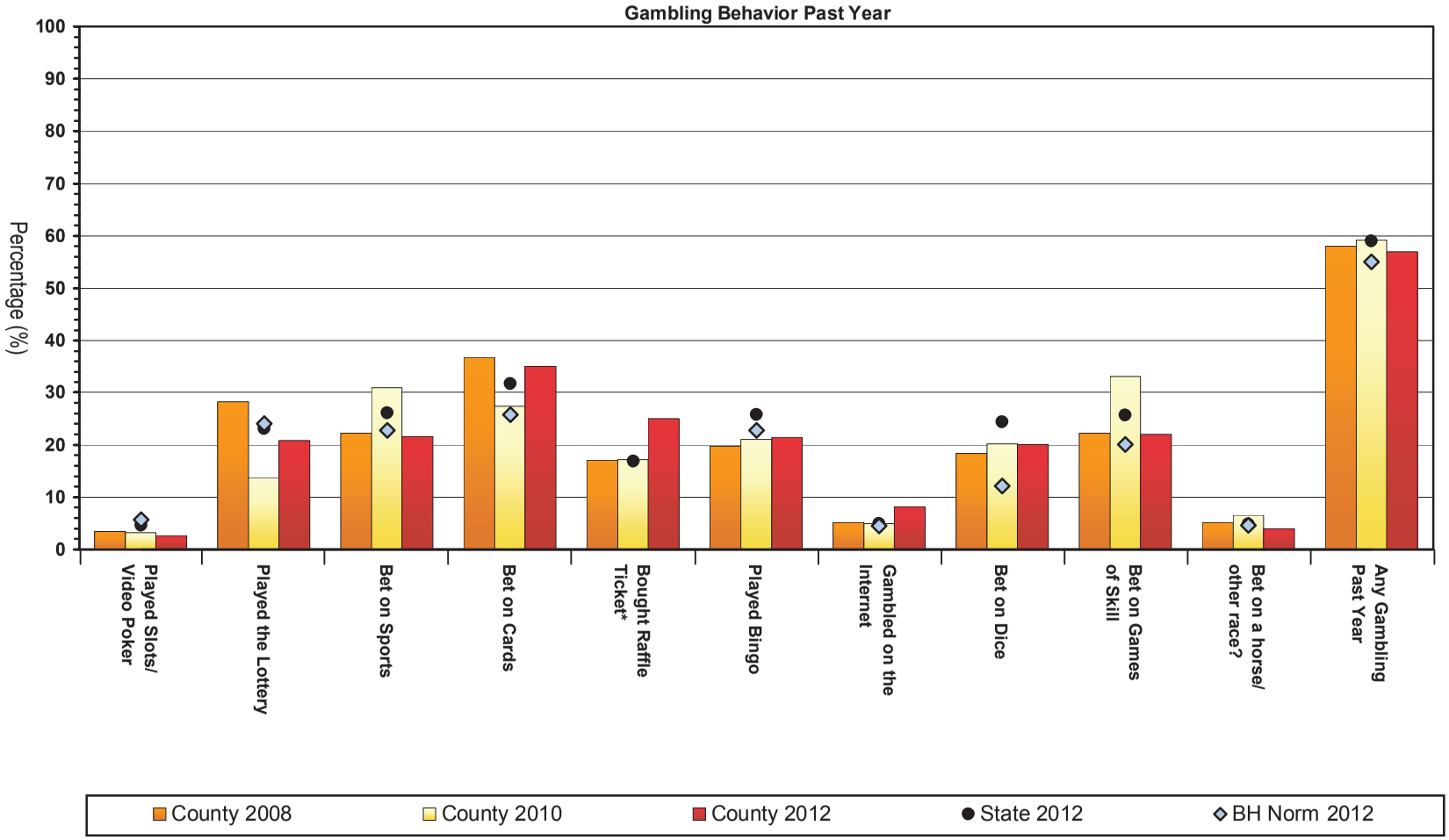
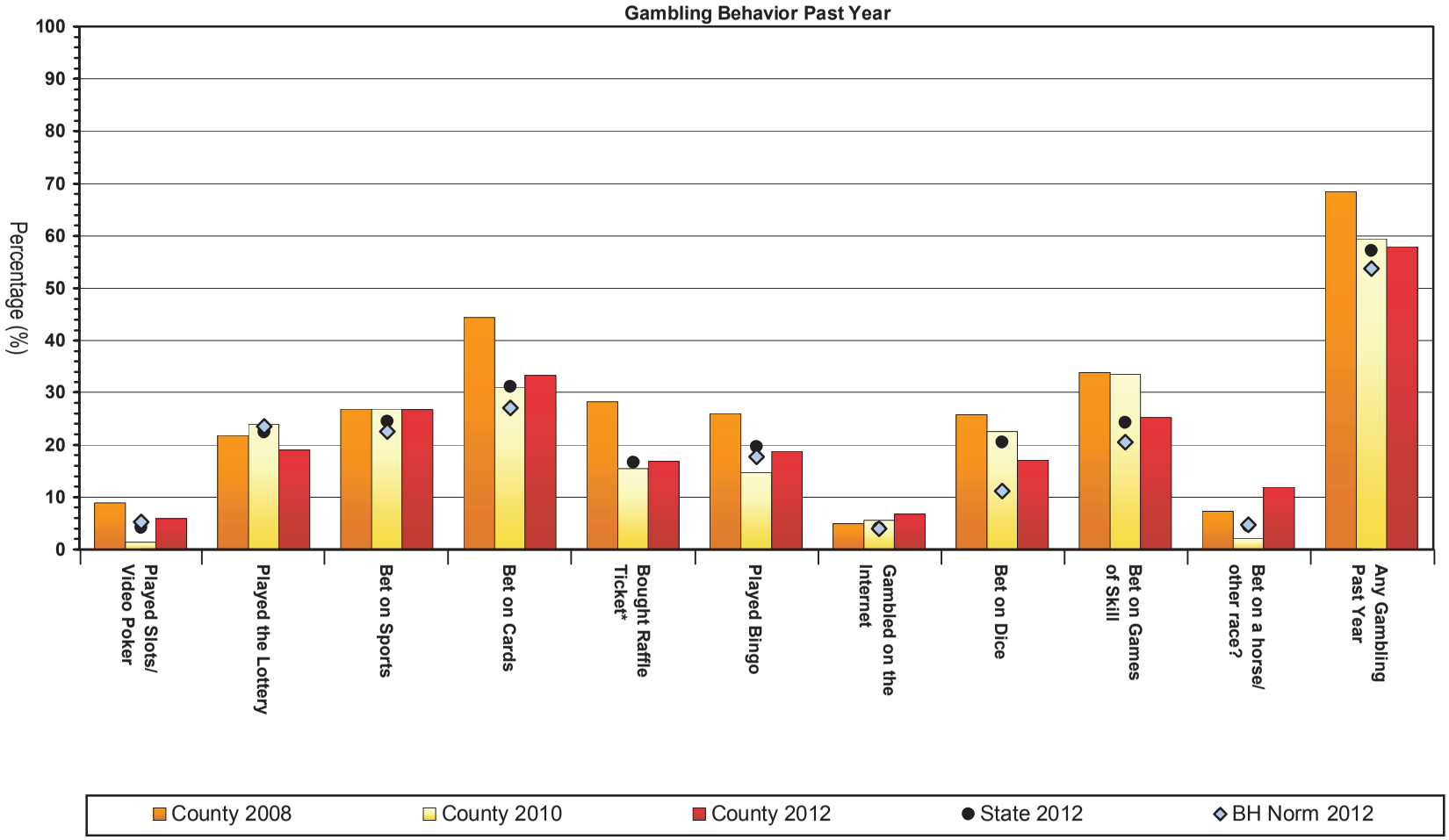
GAMBLING
2012 La Paz County, Grade 8



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

GAMBLING
2012 La Paz County, Grade 10



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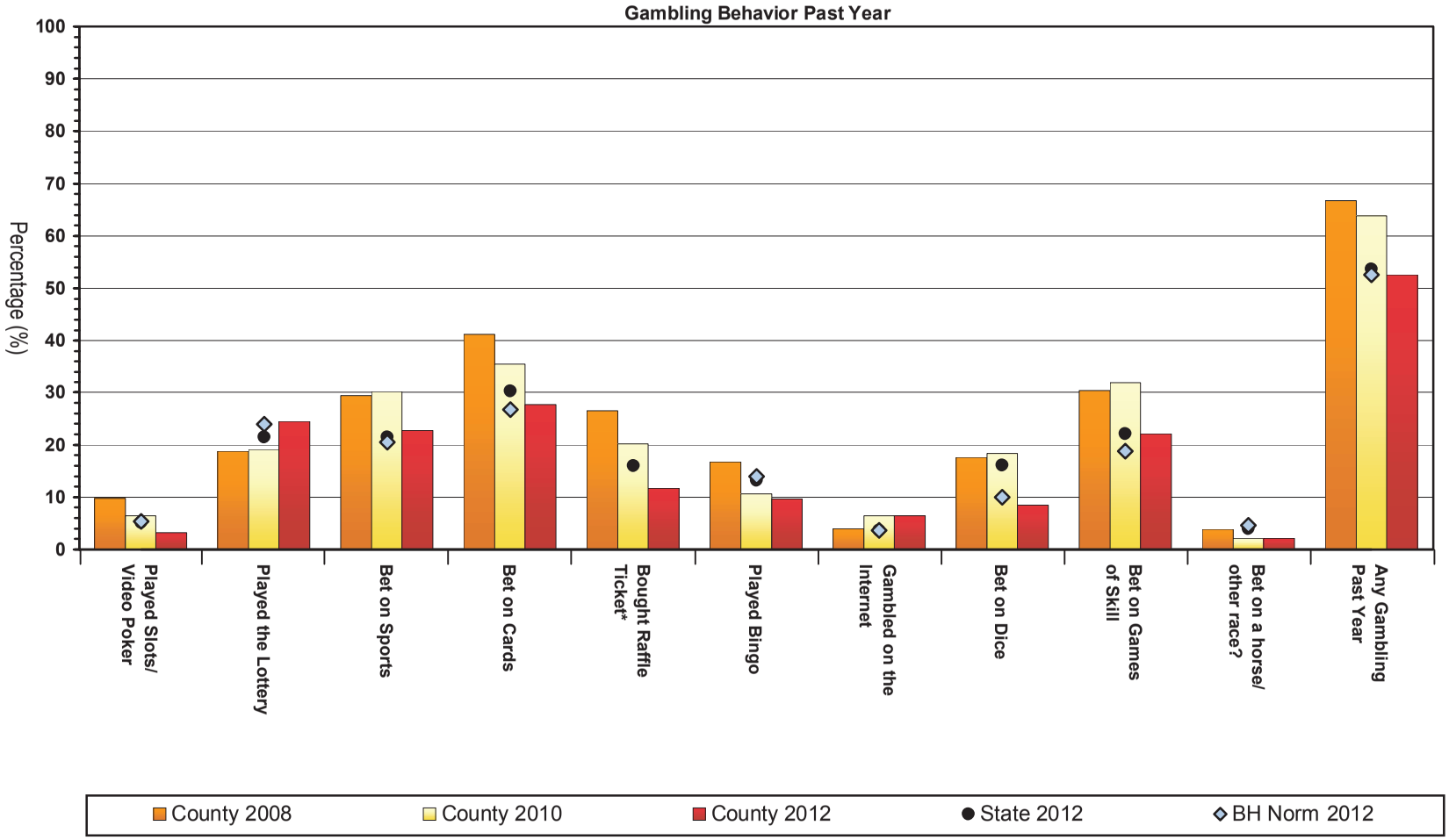
GAMBLING
2012 La Paz County, Grade 12



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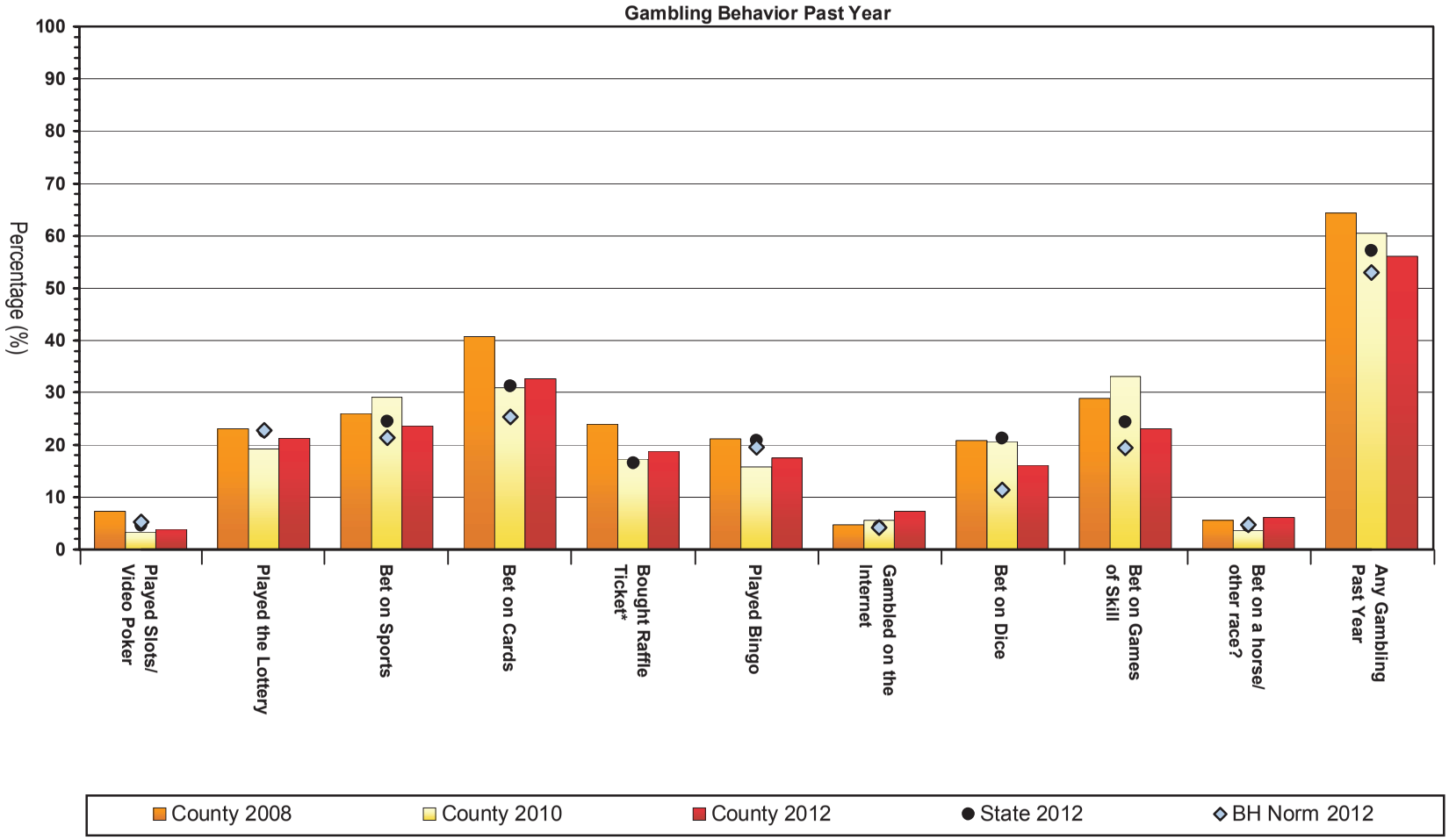
GAMBLING
2012 La Paz County, All Students Surveyed



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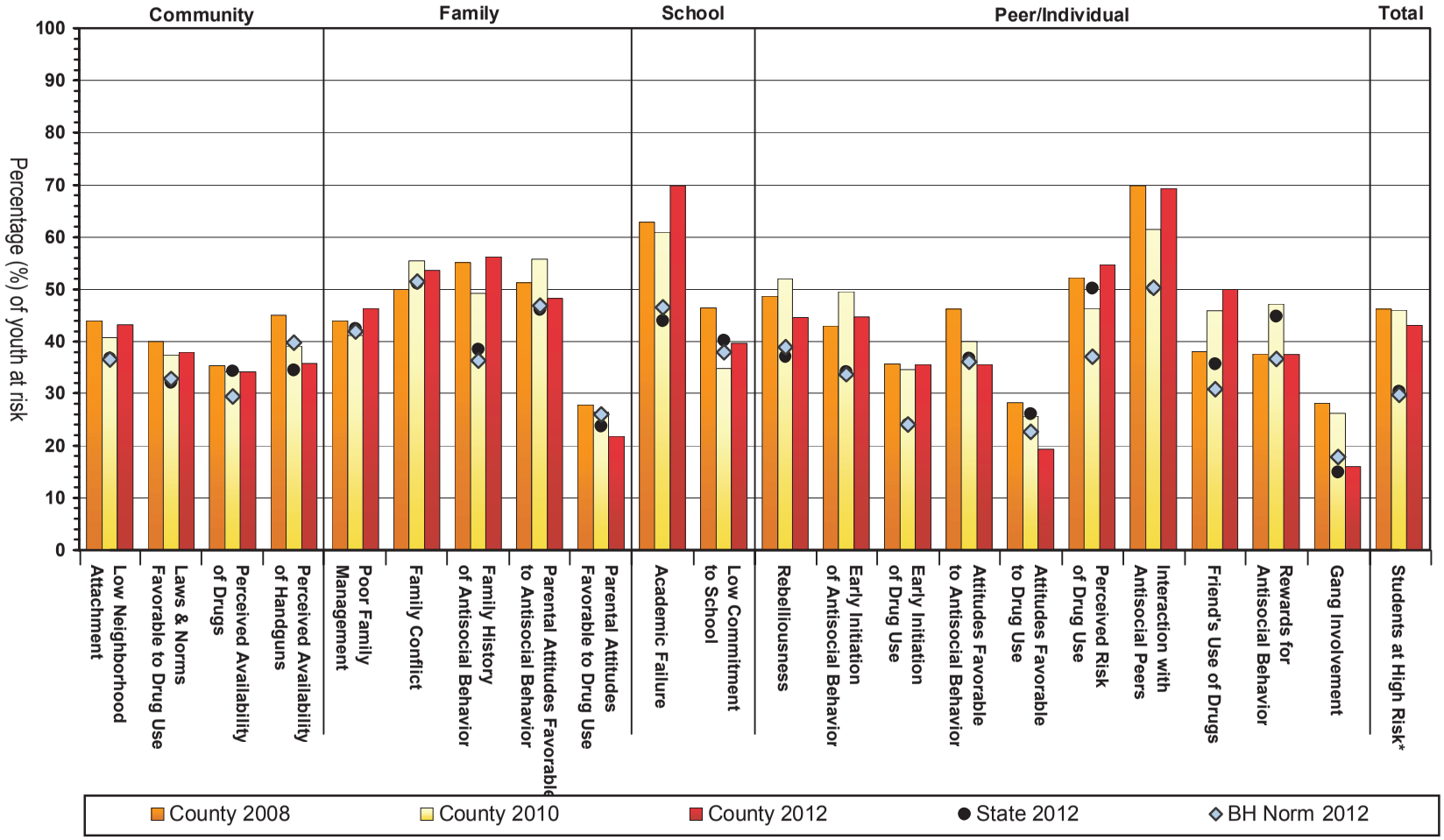
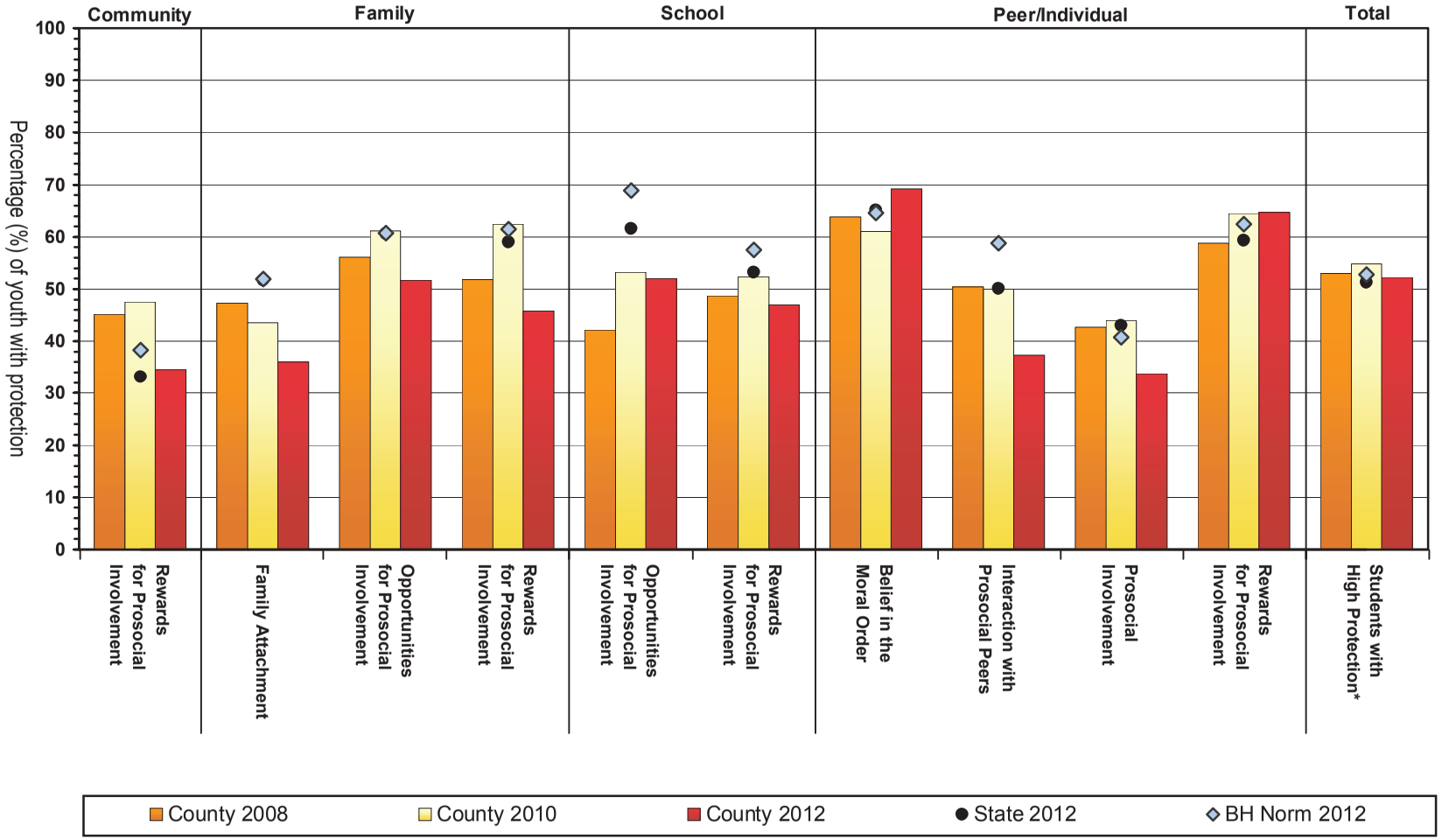
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2012 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).

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 La Paz County, Grade 8

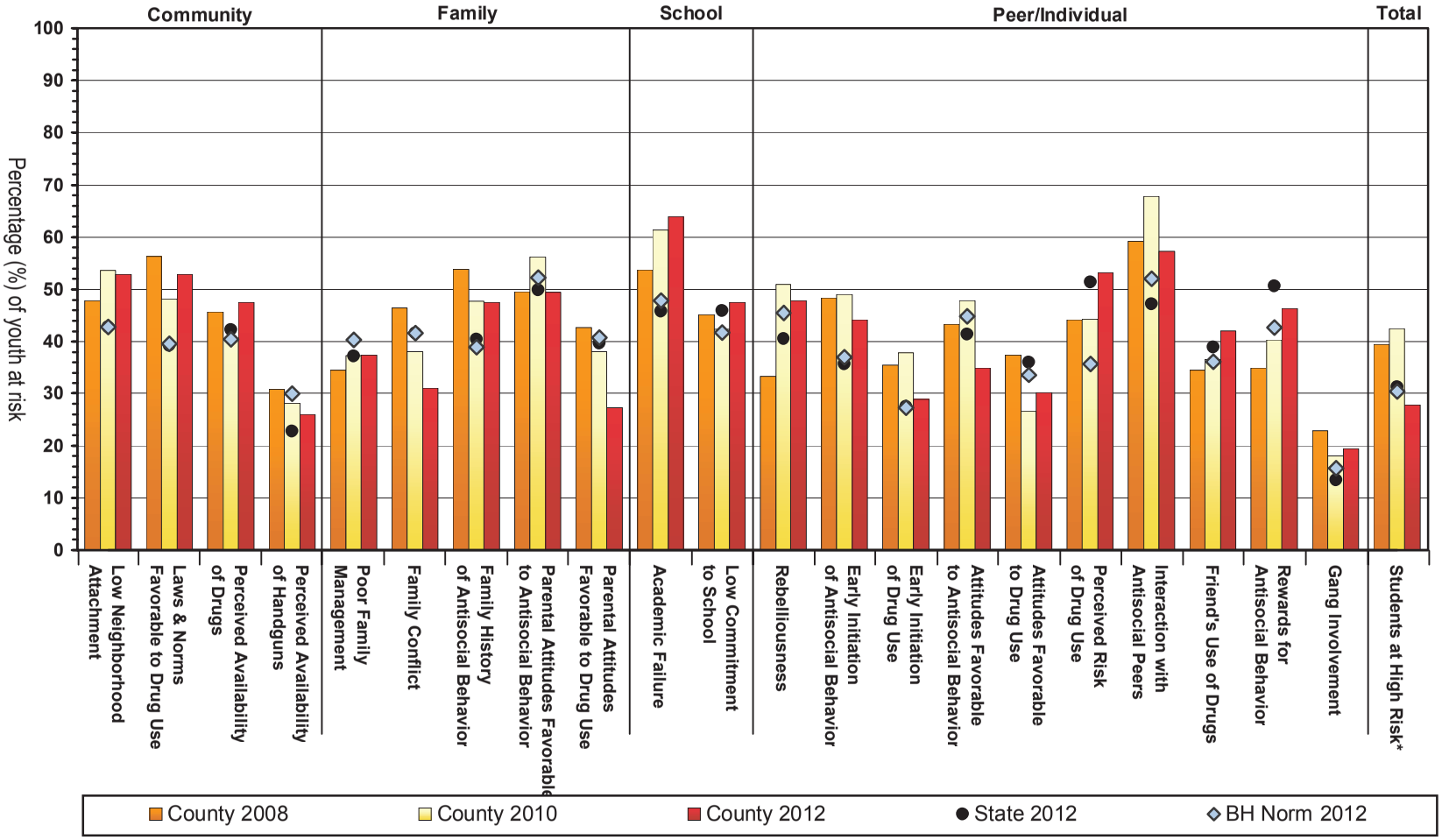


* High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2012 La Paz County, Grade 10



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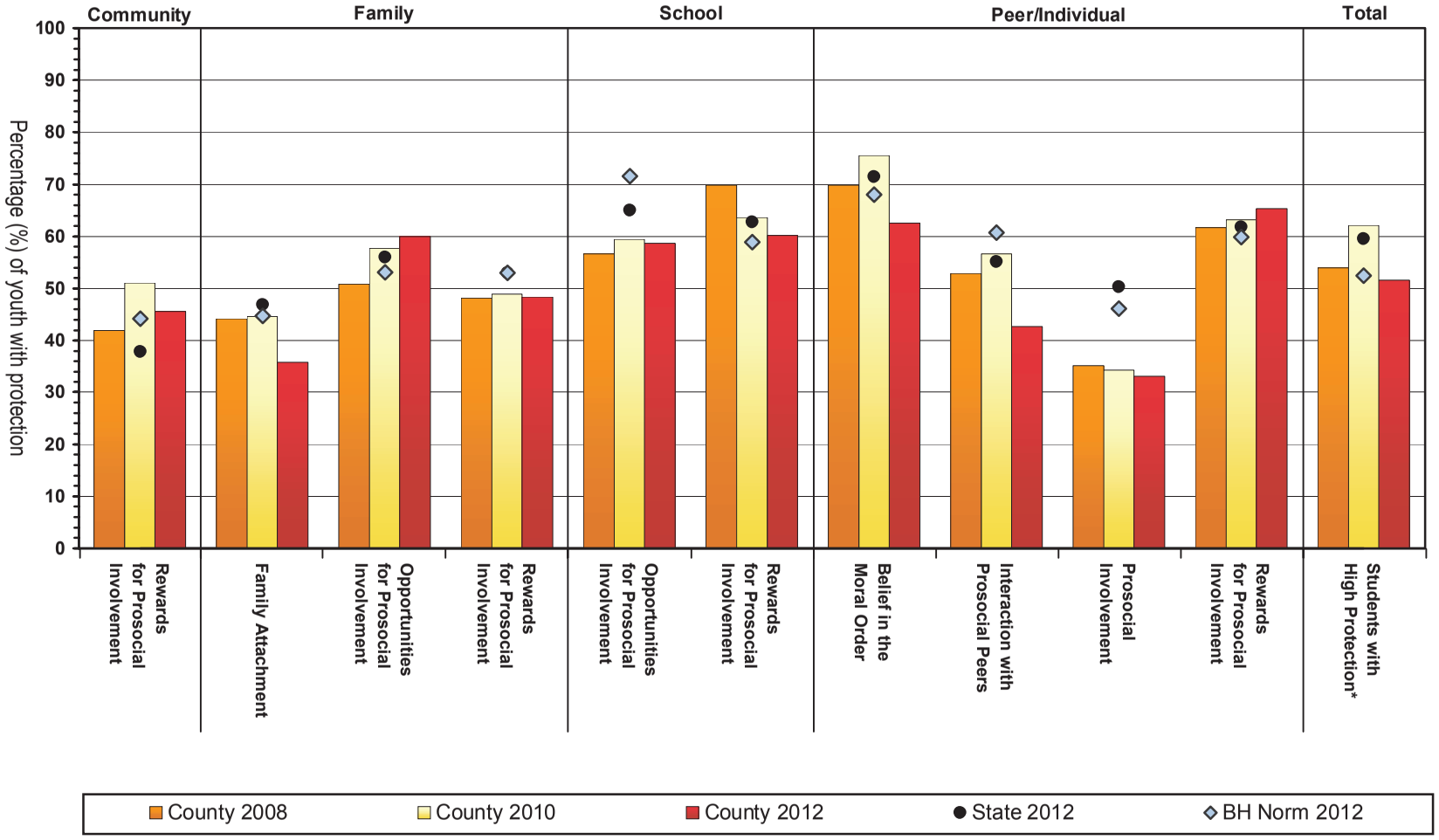
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 La Paz County, Grade 10



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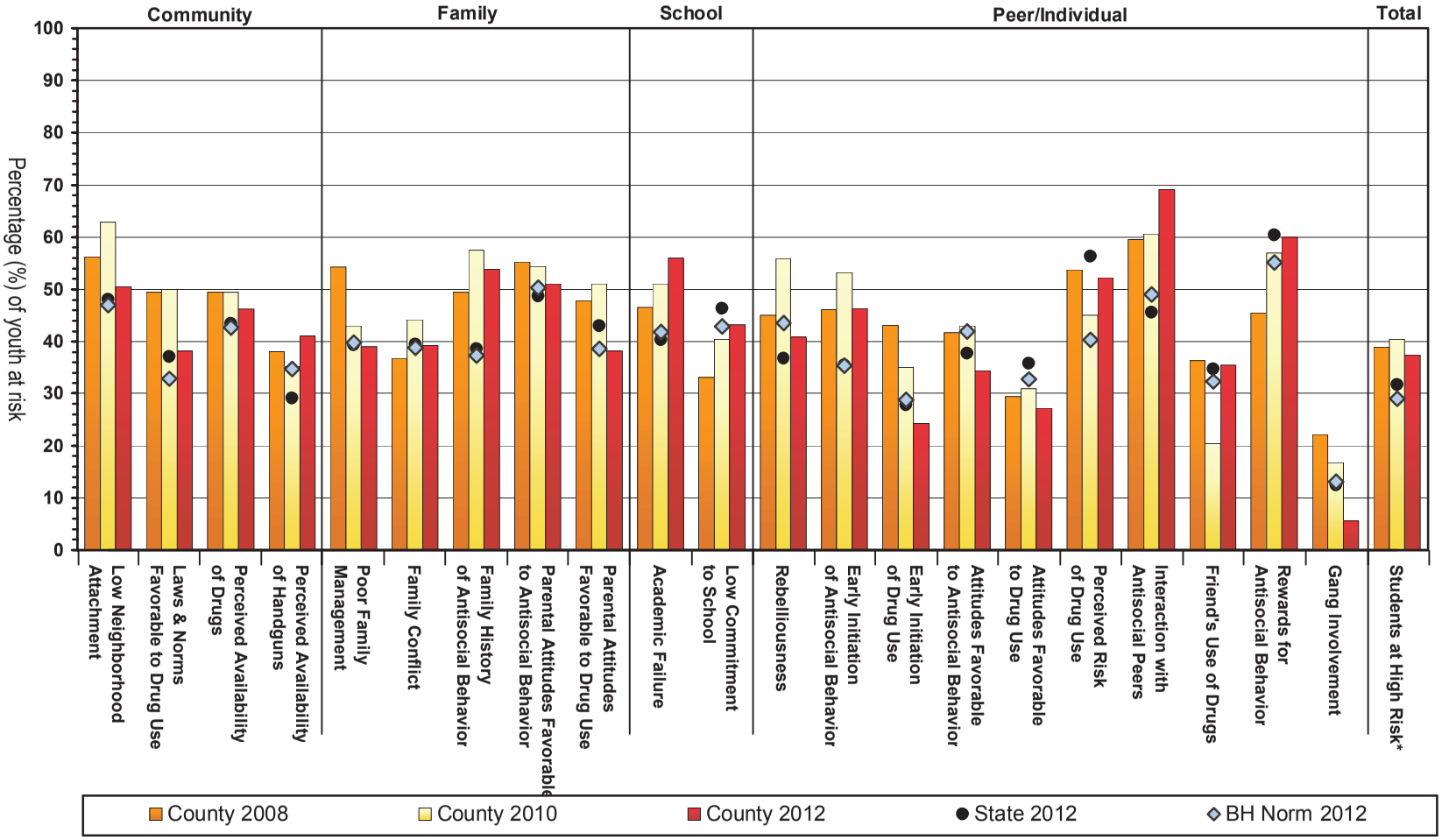
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2012 La Paz County, Grade 12



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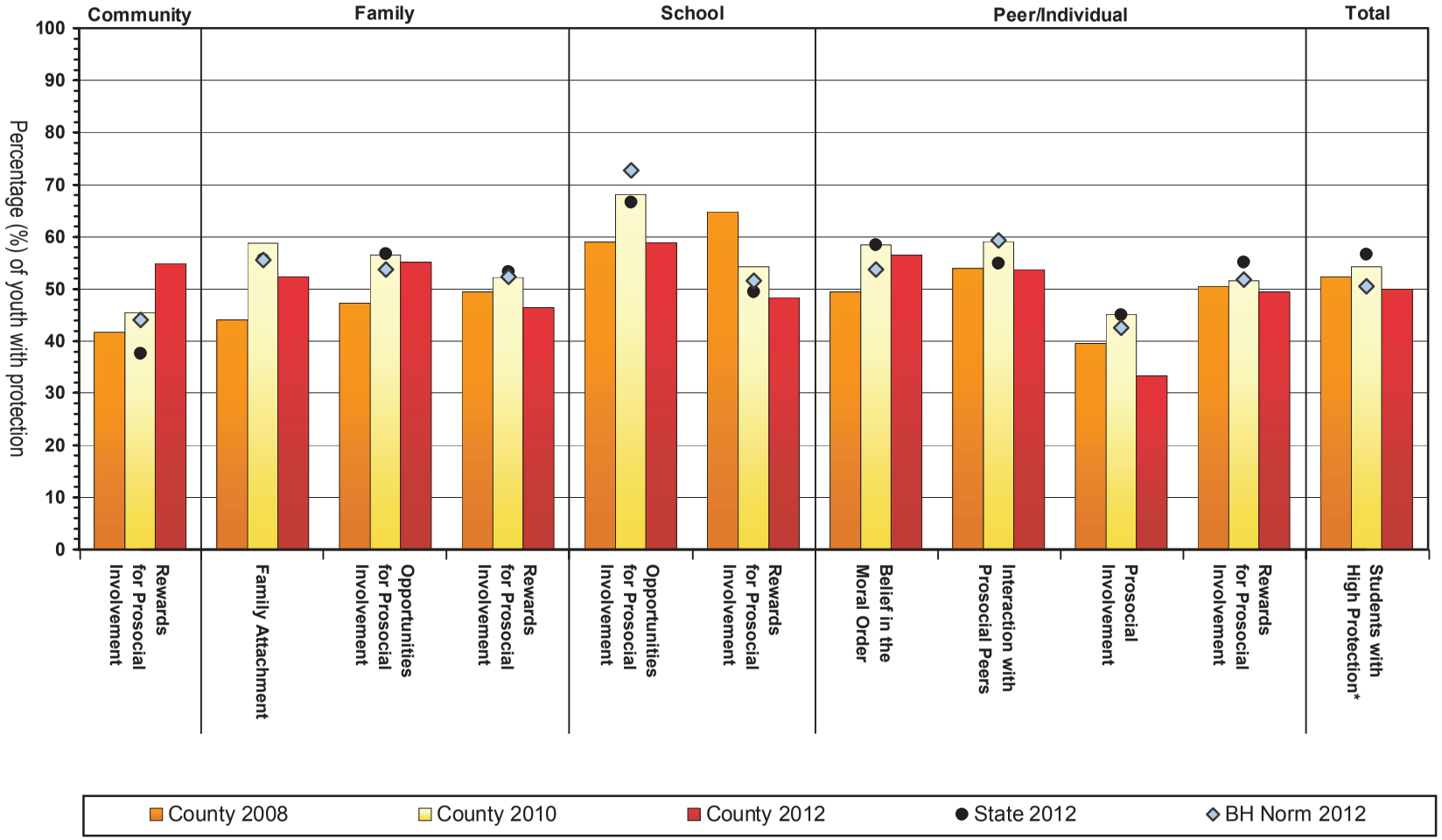
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 La Paz County, Grade 12



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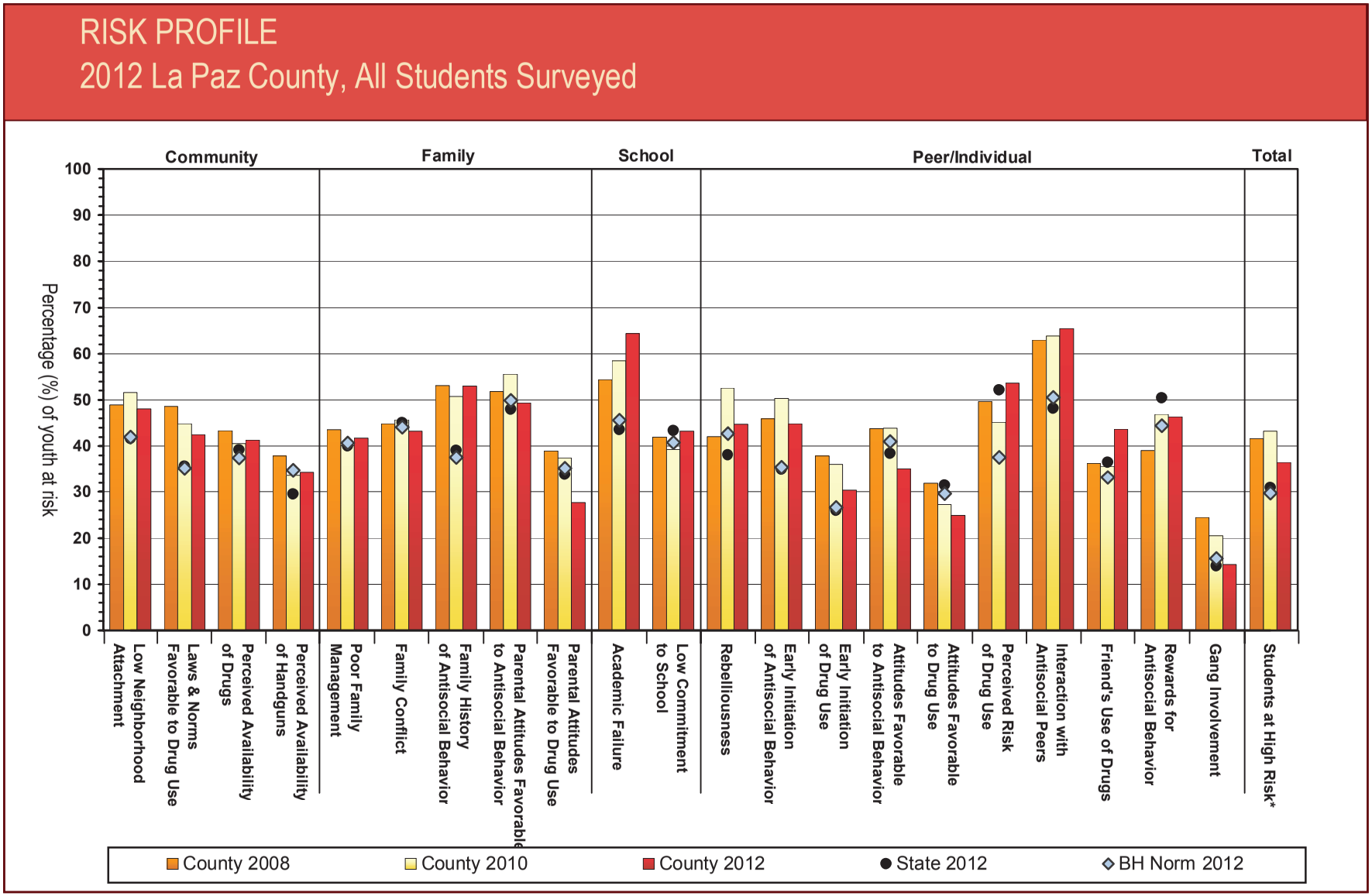
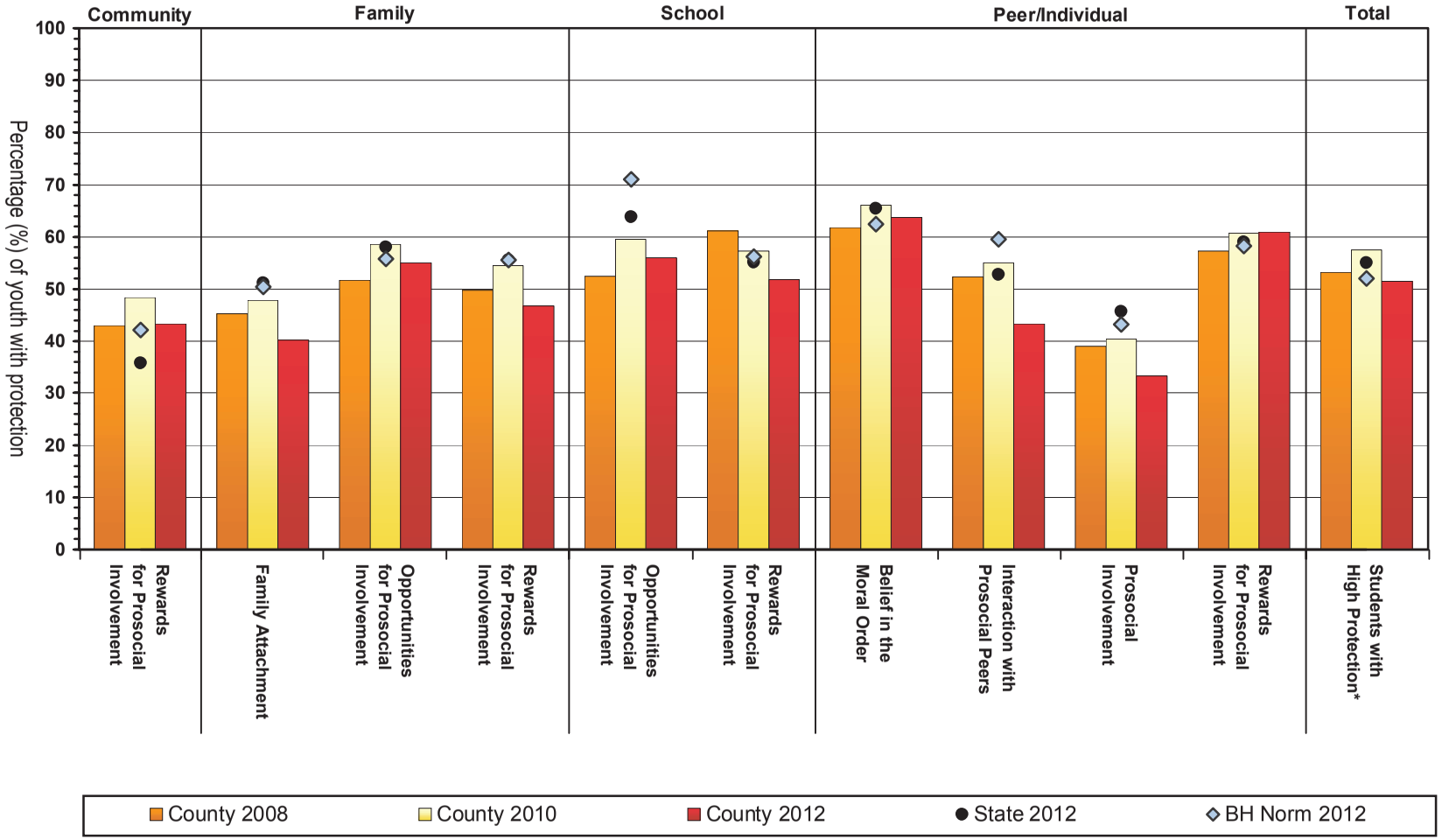
** NOTE: Prior to the 2010 administration, this value was defined as the percentage of students who had five or more protective factors operating in their lives. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.



* 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).

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 La Paz County, All Students Surveyed

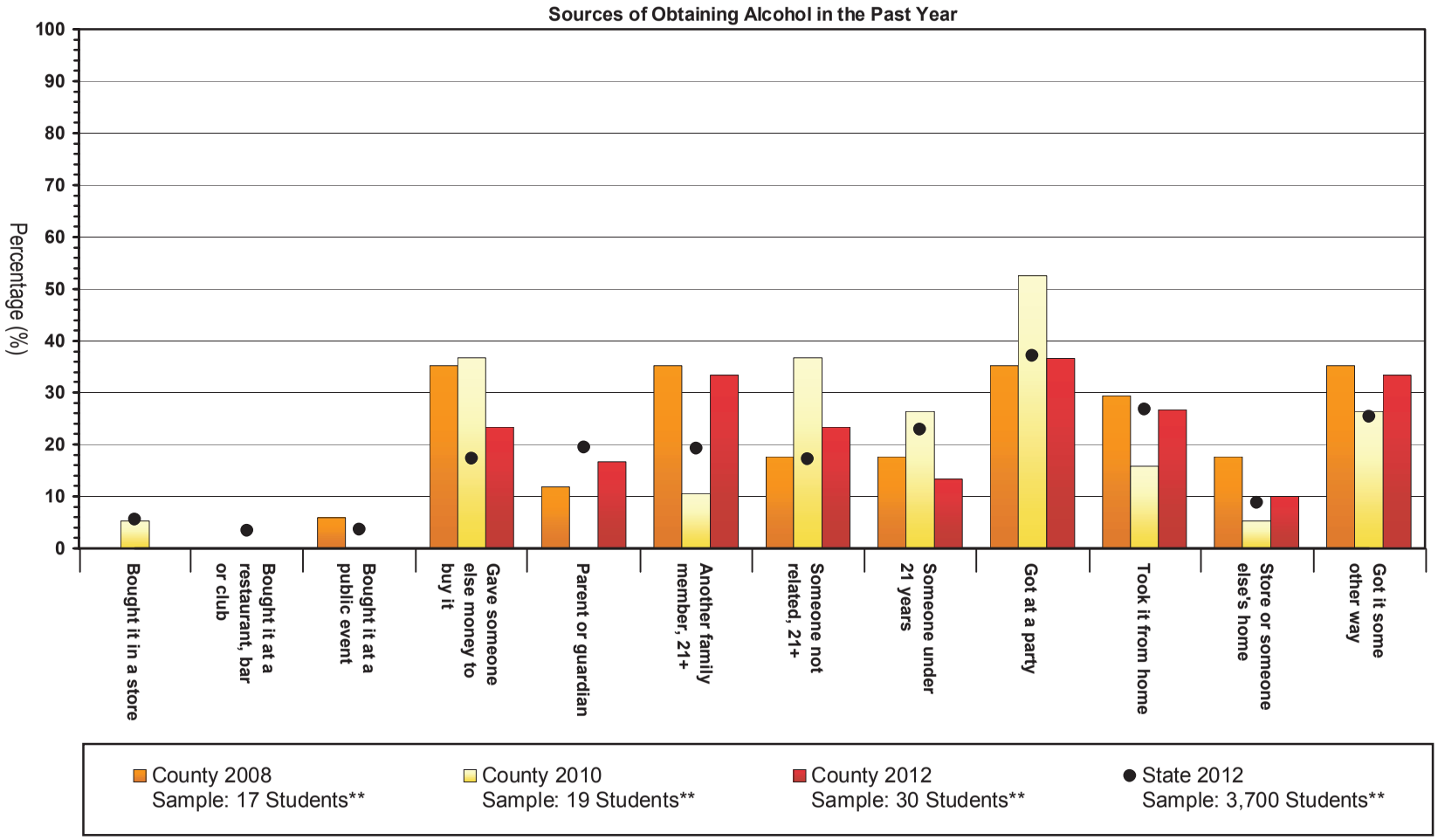


* High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

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

Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2012 La Paz County, Grade 8

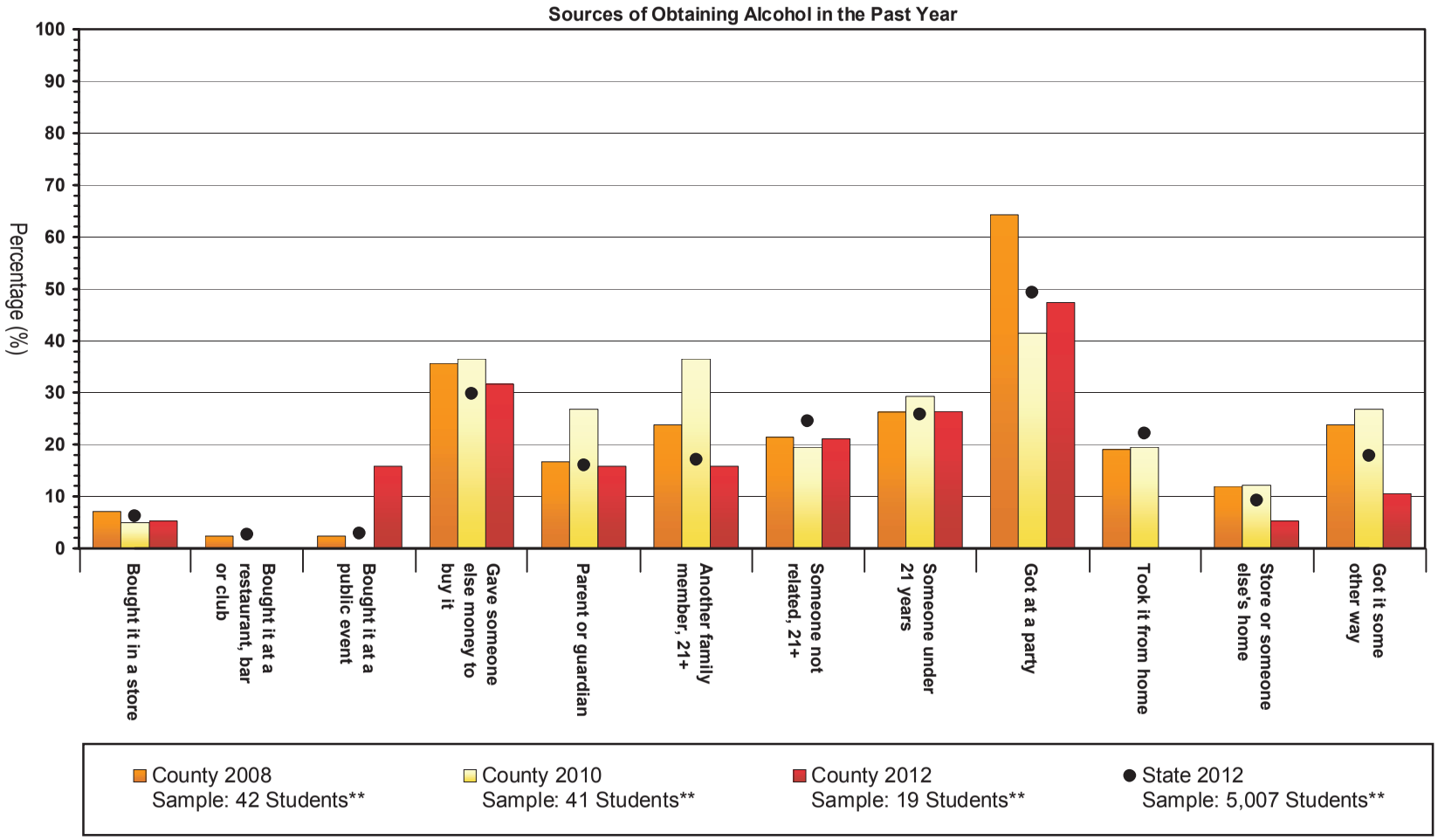


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 La Paz County, Grade 10

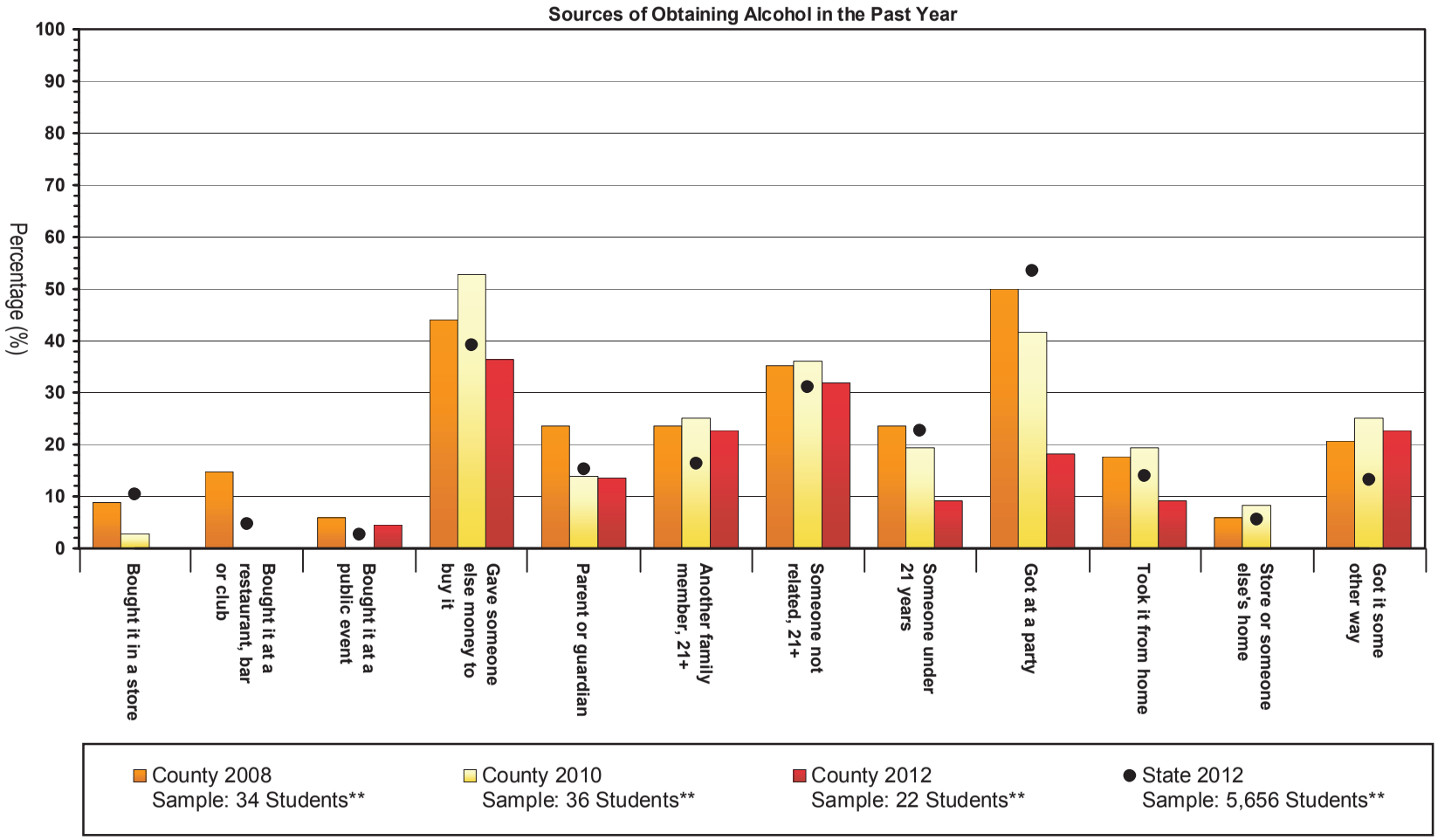


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 La Paz County, Grade 12

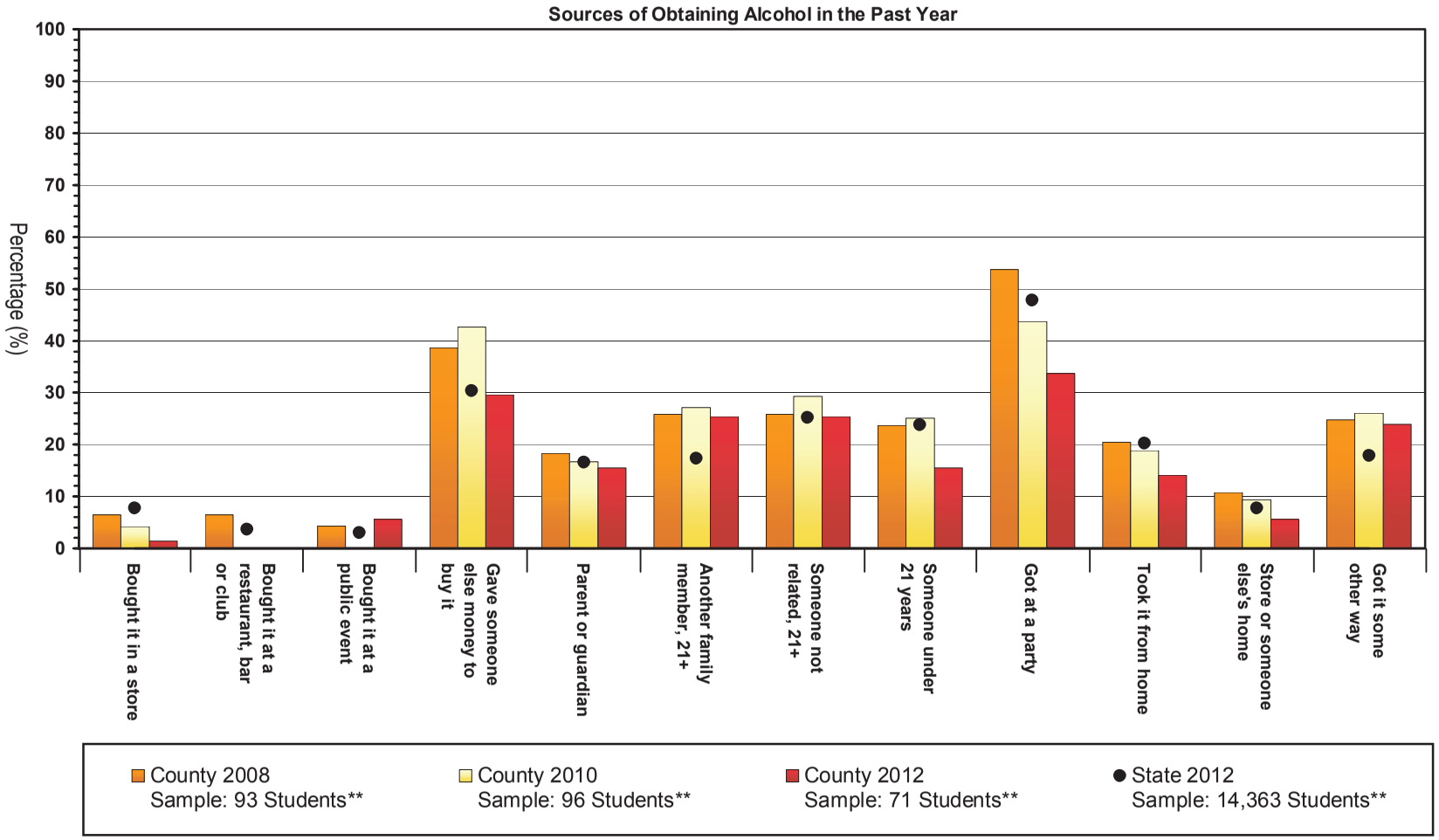


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 La Paz County, All Students Surveyed

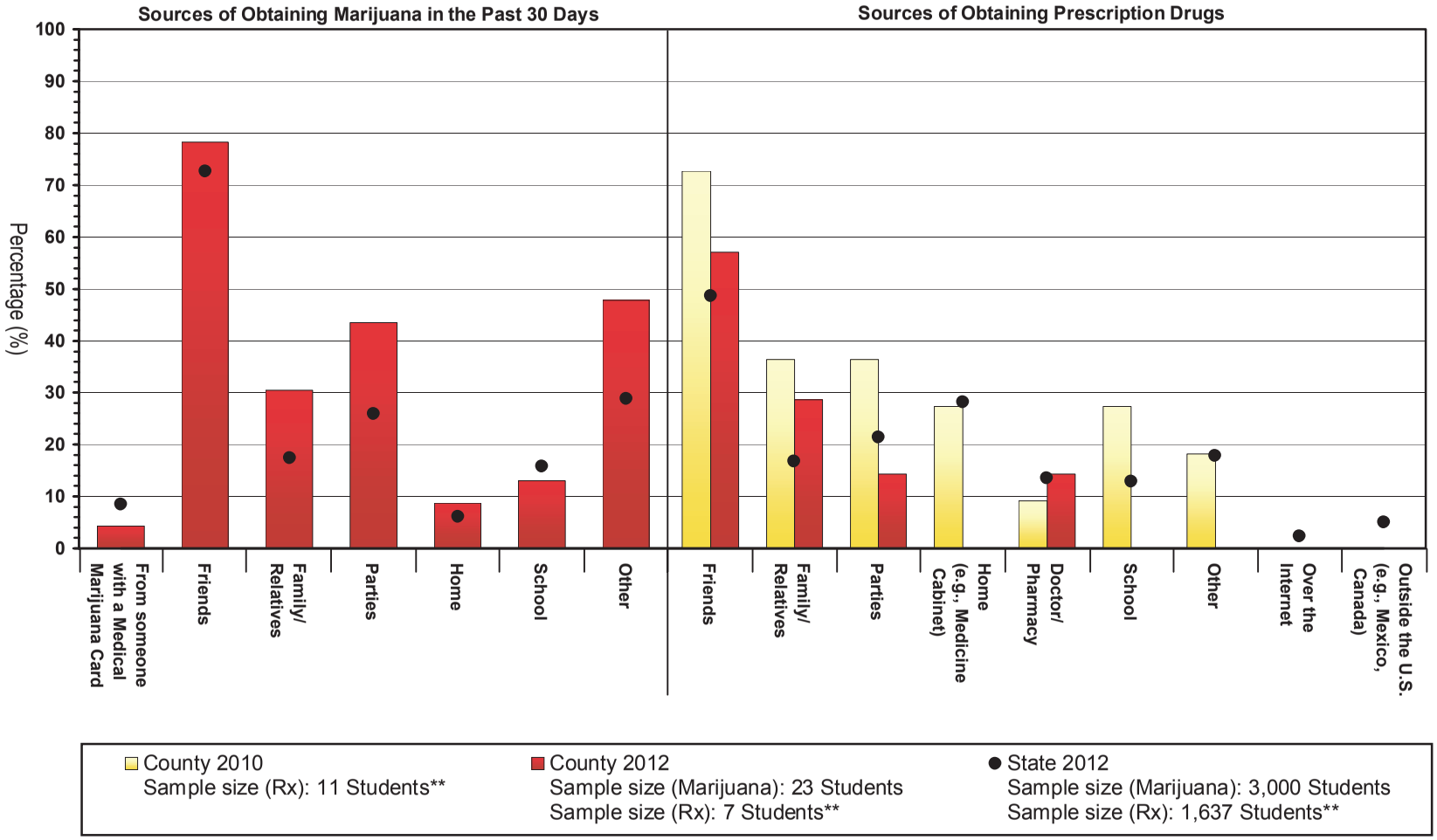


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 La Paz County, Grade 8

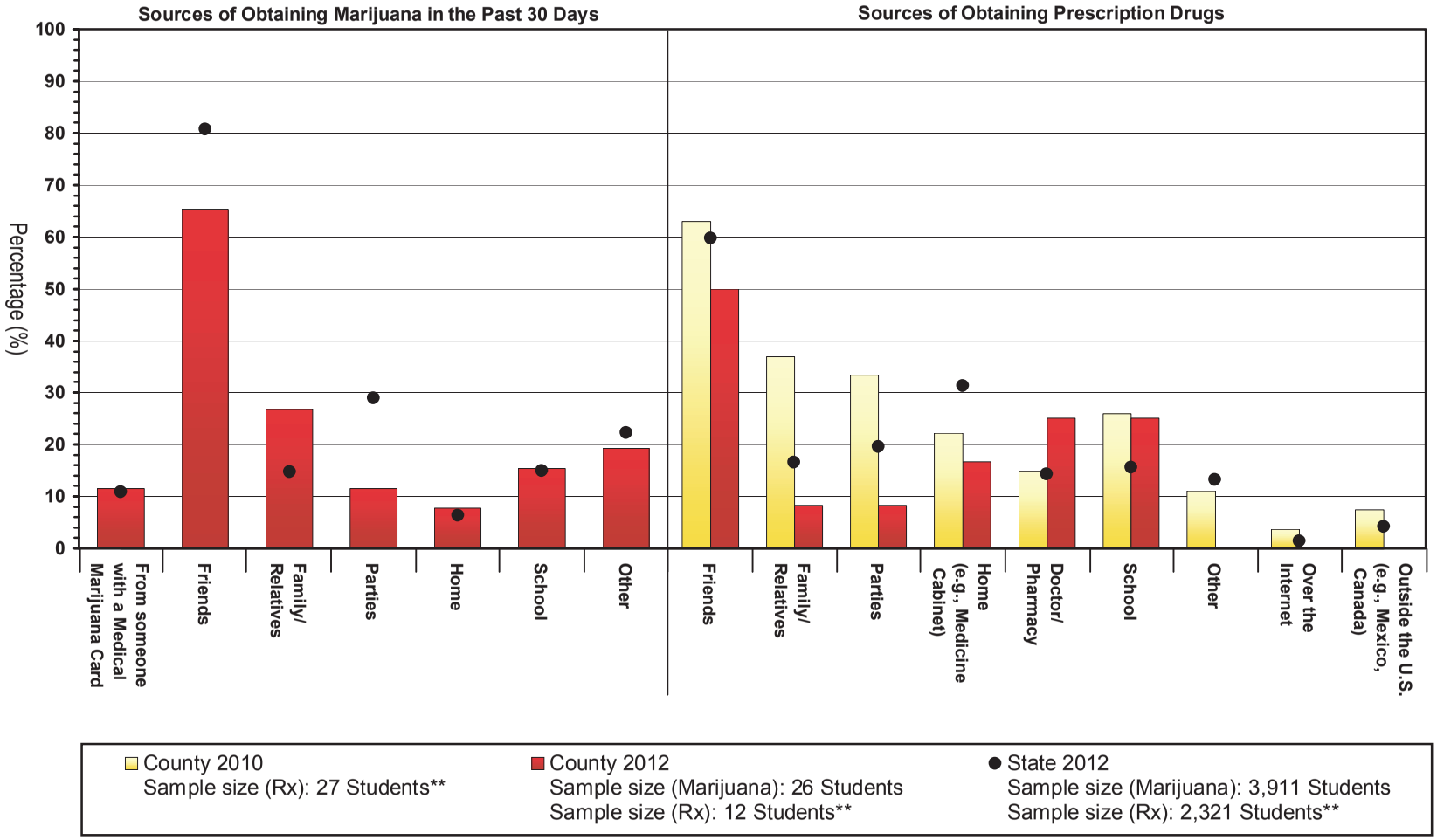


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 La Paz County, Grade 10

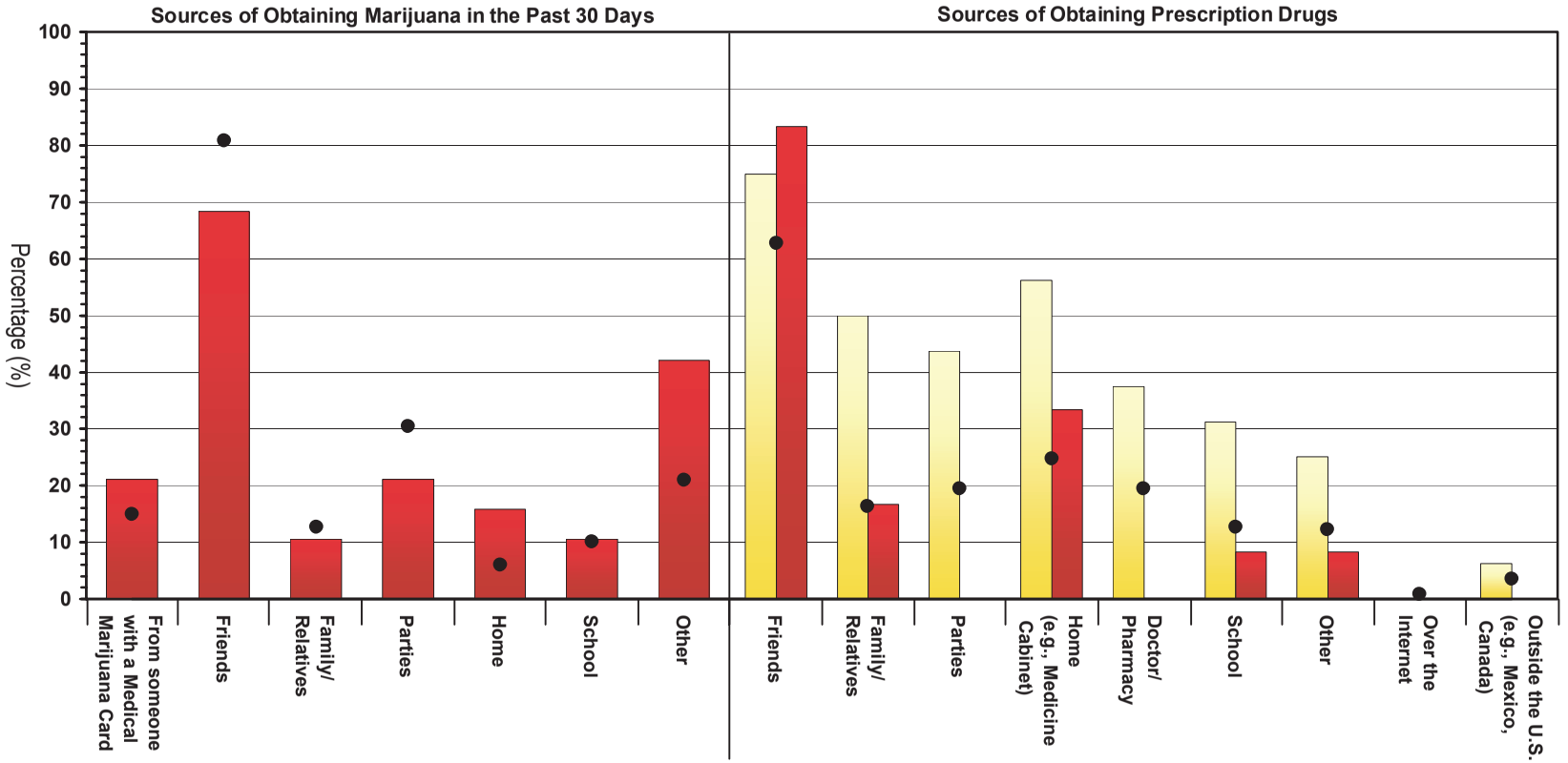


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 La Paz County, Grade 12



County 2010
Sample size (Rx): 16 Students**

County 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 19 Students
Sample size (Rx): 12 Students**

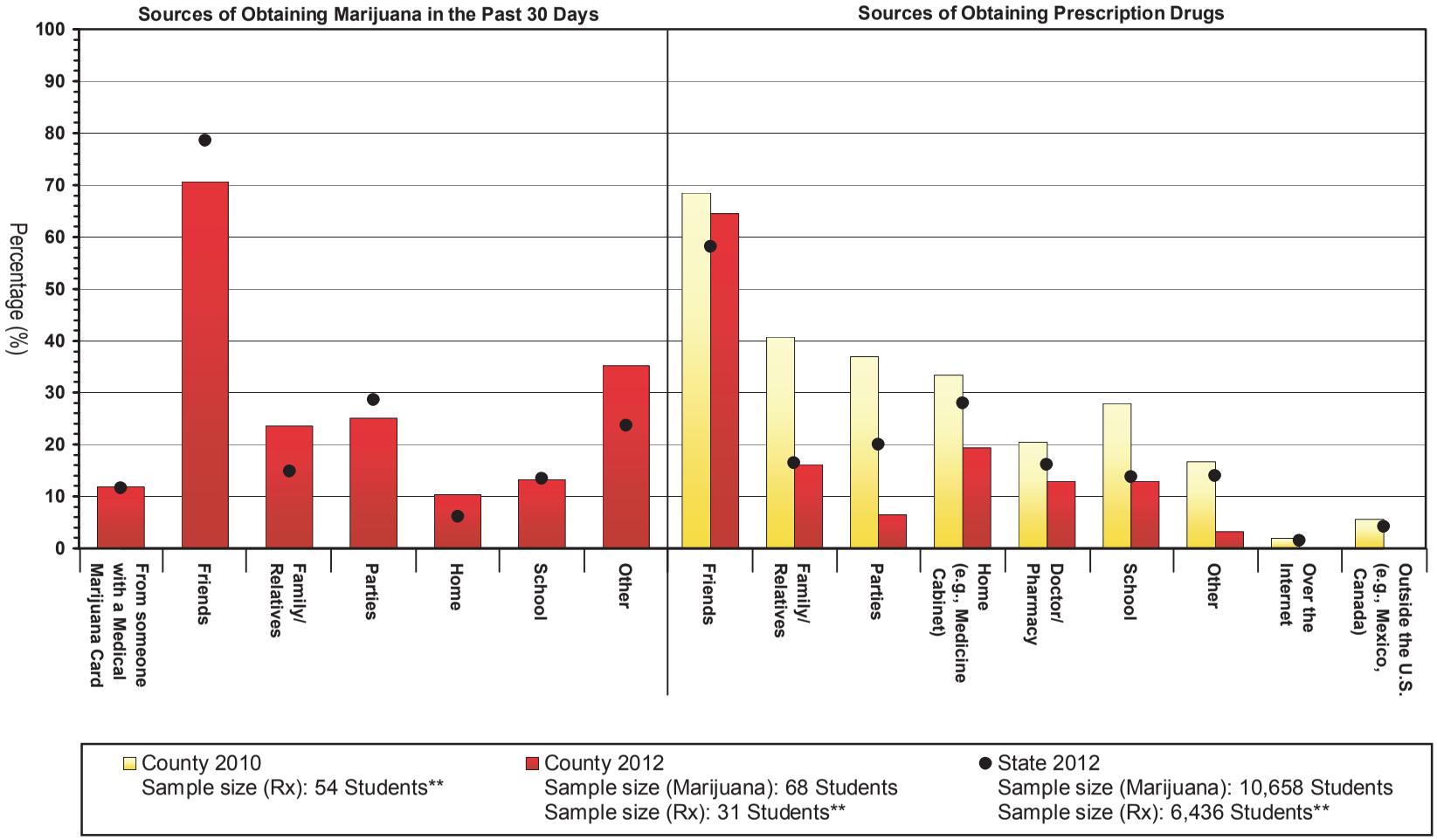
State 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 3,747 Students
Sample size (Rx): 2,478 Students**

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

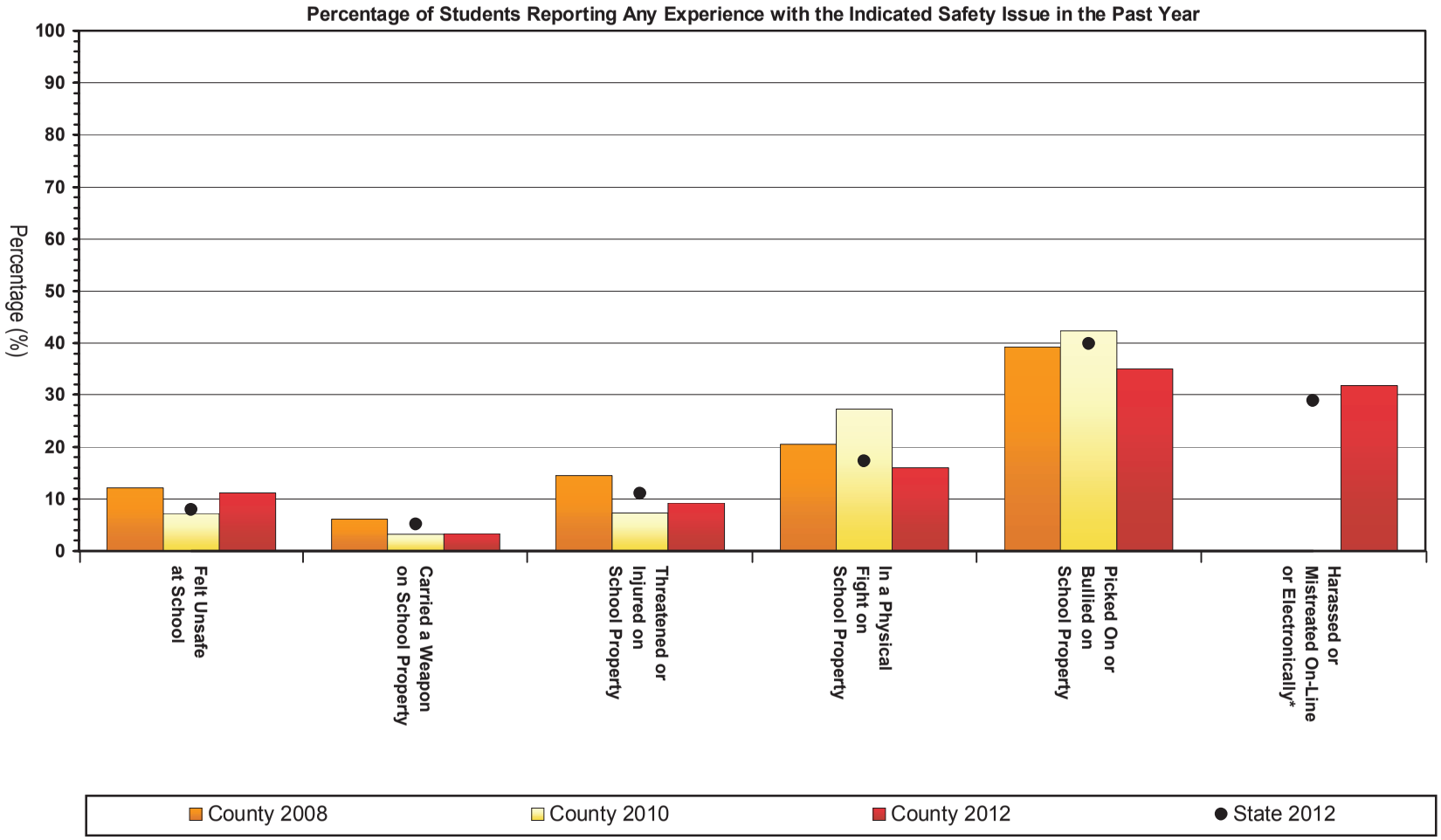
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2012 La Paz County, All Students Surveyed



* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

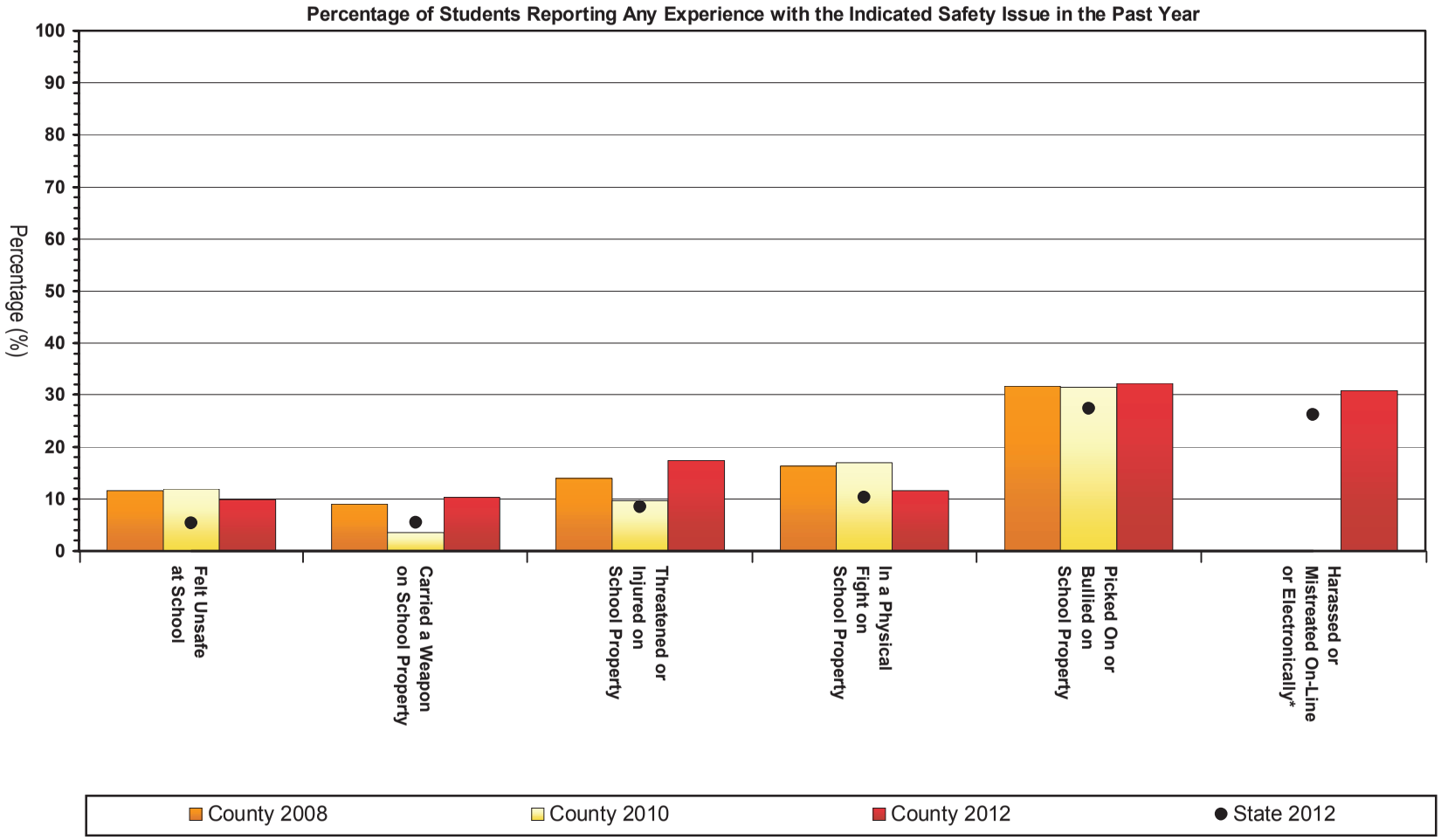
** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 La Paz County, Grade 8



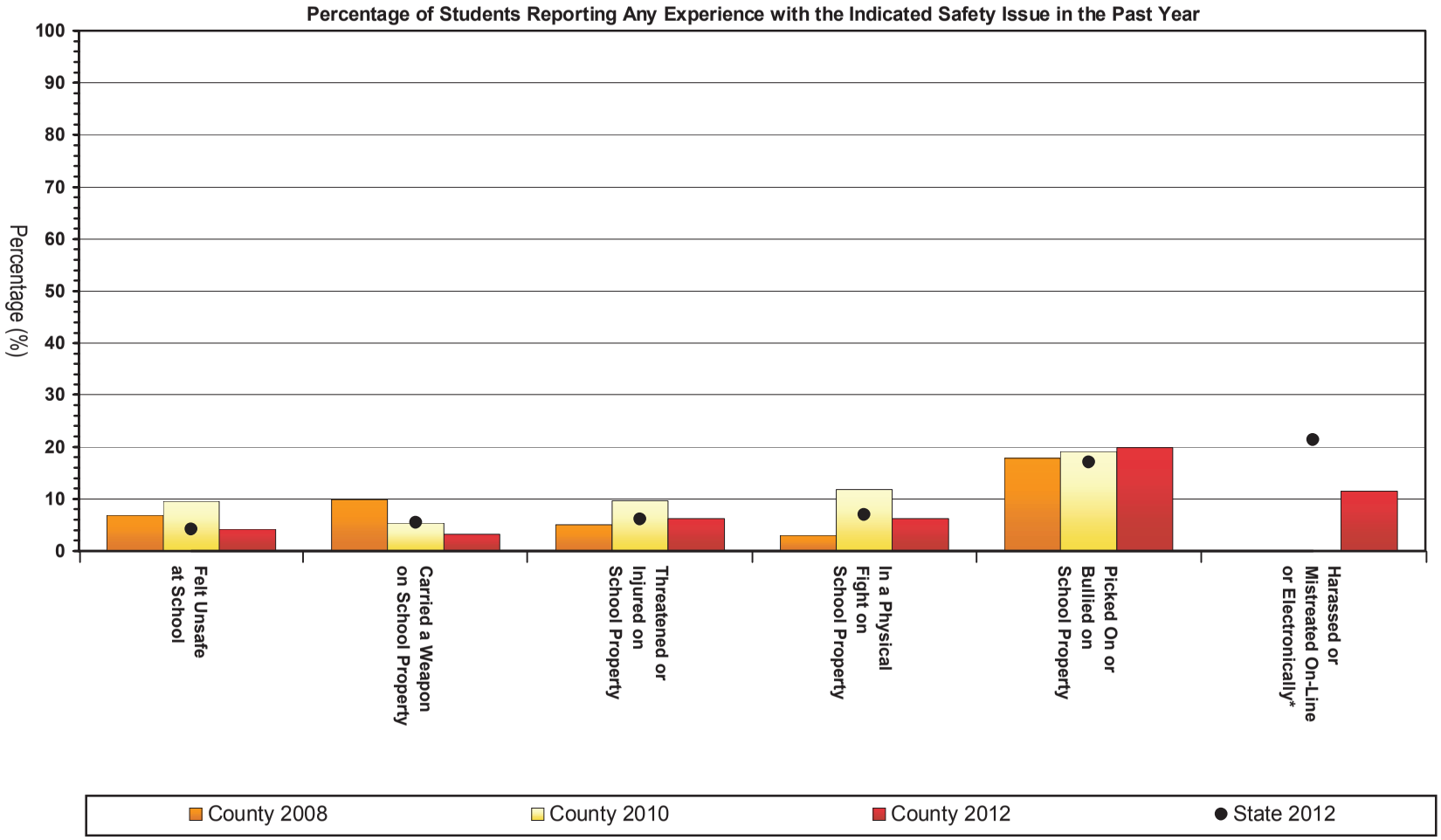
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 La Paz County, Grade 10



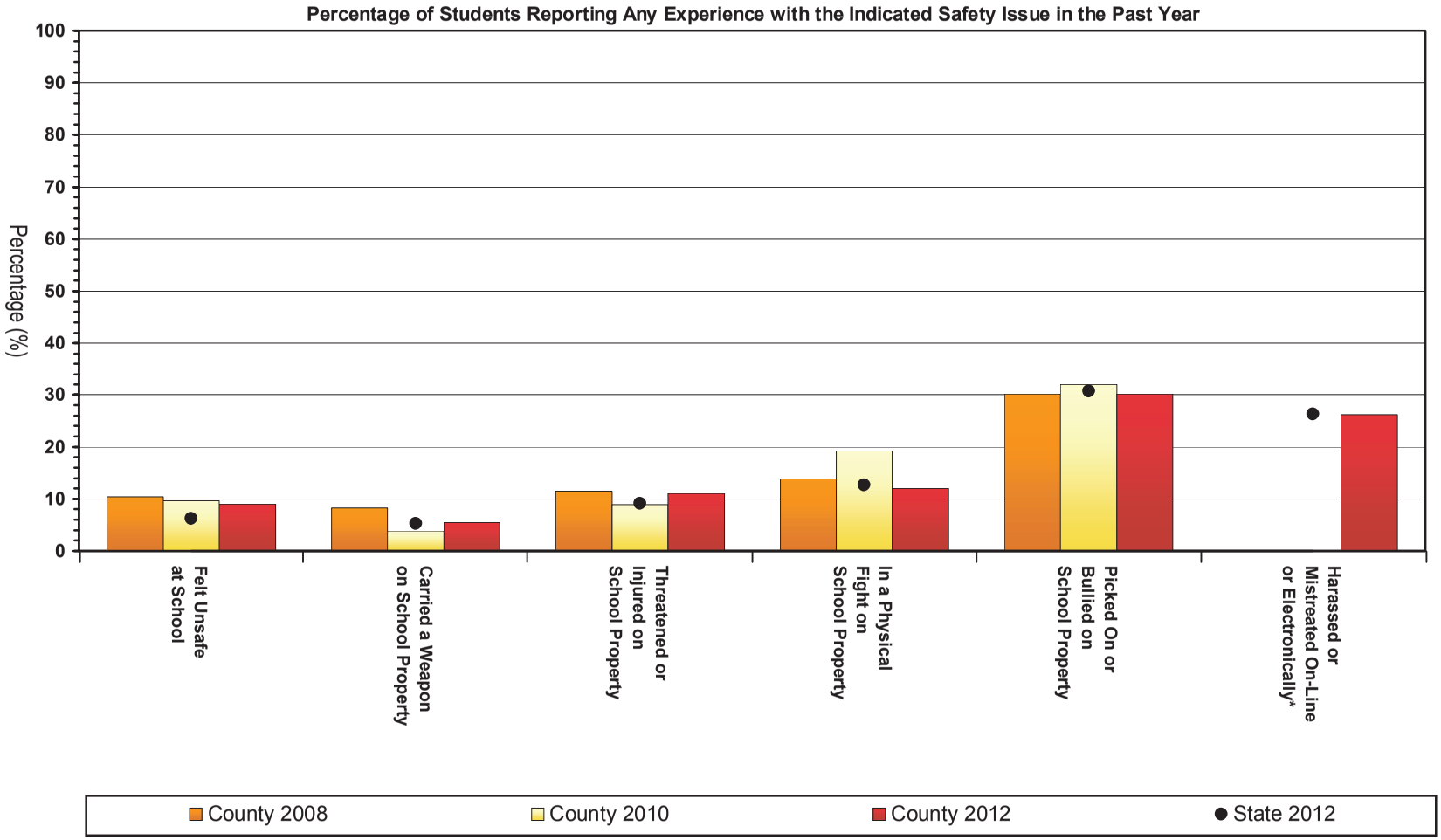
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 La Paz County, Grade 12



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

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 La Paz County, All Students Surveyed



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

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.

Table 4. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	47.9	51.6	38.7	37.3	33.1	65.6	68.5	57.5	59.1	56.0	71.7	75.5	67.4	69.2	70.0	61.2	64.5	52.2	51.7	51.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	34.8	27.2	30.4	19.7	18.4	38.0	43.7	39.0	31.7	30.4	57.0	52.1	40.2	42.1	40.0	42.6	40.2	35.8	28.8	28.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	8.6	3.2	4.1	4.5	9.7	18.7	13.9	7.8	9.3	15.6	19.8	21.3	16.3	14.7	16.9	15.6	12.2	8.4	8.4	13.8
Marijuana	used marijuana?	21.7	26.0	21.3	16.2	16.4	28.7	32.2	35.0	34.7	34.5	48.5	38.3	44.6	44.8	45.5	32.1	31.7	31.8	28.7	31.0
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	2.6	0.8	0.0	1.7	3.3	2.5	7.0	2.5	5.2	6.0	5.1	3.2	4.4	8.4	8.3	3.3	3.9	1.9	4.4	5.7
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	2.2	2.5	5.6	3.4	3.9	3.3	7.1	5.3	3.3	7.4	5.2	3.8	3.6	1.9	3.7	3.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	16.2	12.1	11.3	11.4	13.1	8.2	17.5	10.3	9.4	10.1	7.1	10.6	9.8	7.4	8.1	10.7	13.9	10.6	9.8	10.6
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.3	3.3	2.8	1.7	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.2	1.1	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.8
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.8	1.4	0.3	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.2
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	0.0	1.6	2.7	2.8	2.6	4.1	5.6	5.1	7.4	6.6	0.0	10.6	5.4	10.4	8.0	1.5	5.5	4.2	6.1	5.5
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	0.7	1.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.6	2.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.1	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.4	2.4	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.4	0.0	1.8	1.4	1.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.7	1.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	16.5	11.3	12.7	8.8	n/a	23.0	22.4	12.8	15.6	n/a	27.3	22.3	15.2	20.7	13.0	22.0	18.6	13.4	13.8	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.7	4.8	4.0	2.0	5.2	4.9	7.0	3.4	6.6	9.0	12.1	5.3	4.3	9.9	12.2	6.0	5.8	3.9	5.3	8.6
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	8.7	8.1	8.0	4.4	n/a	10.7	12.6	4.3	8.0	n/a	12.1	7.4	7.6	10.0	n/a	10.4	9.7	6.7	6.9	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	21.7	17.7	16.0	11.1	n/a	28.7	28.7	13.6	18.8	n/a	33.3	24.5	17.4	23.9	n/a	27.7	23.8	15.6	16.6	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?	10.3	9.7	11.3	7.0	n/a	14.9	14.0	12.1	10.6	n/a	17.2	17.0	12.1	12.2	n/a	14.0	13.3	11.8	9.3	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	2.7	6.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.2	11.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.7	13.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.4	9.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 5. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	23.3	20.2	18.0	17.1	12.7	39.3	32.4	25.8	32.1	27.2	38.4	45.2	25.0	43.5	40.0	33.5	31.5	22.4	28.1	25.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	6.1	9.6	8.8	7.8	6.1	11.7	12.7	16.9	14.0	11.8	21.9	12.8	10.9	21.0	18.7	12.7	11.6	12.0	12.9	11.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	2.6	3.2	2.0	2.1	3.5	5.7	7.6	2.6	3.9	6.6	3.0	7.4	2.2	6.6	8.3	3.8	6.1	2.2	3.8	5.9
Marijuana	used marijuana?	9.6	10.7	9.4	7.7	7.2	13.3	12.6	17.8	17.7	17.6	21.2	7.4	16.7	22.5	22.6	14.4	10.6	14.0	14.3	15.2
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.9	0.8	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.7	2.1	0.0	1.7	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.1	2.3	1.6	1.2	1.1	0.3	1.4	1.3
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.2	0.7	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	1.1	1.5	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.8
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	6.0	5.6	4.7	4.2	3.2	1.6	2.8	0.9	2.0	1.7	2.0	0.0	1.1	1.3	1.0	3.3	3.0	2.5	2.8	2.1
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.7	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	2.1	0.9	1.7	1.6	0.0	2.1	0.0	2.0	2.3	0.0	1.4	0.6	1.4	1.4
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.9	0.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.3	0.6	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	7.9	3.2	6.7	4.5	n/a	14.8	8.4	6.8	7.3	n/a	10.1	12.8	5.6	7.9	3.6	11.0	7.8	6.4	6.2	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.7	0.8	1.3	0.9	1.8	2.5	1.4	1.7	2.7	3.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	3.0	3.7	2.1	1.4	1.7	2.0	2.8
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	4.3	2.4	2.0	1.9	n/a	4.9	5.6	2.6	3.3	n/a	3.0	4.3	1.1	3.2	n/a	4.2	4.2	2.0	2.7	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	10.4	4.8	8.0	5.7	n/a	18.9	11.2	6.8	9.3	n/a	13.1	14.9	7.6	10.0	n/a	14.3	10.0	7.5	7.9	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?	7.8	4.8	7.4	4.0	n/a	8.3	7.0	6.9	4.9	n/a	8.1	10.6	6.6	4.3	n/a	8.0	7.2	7.0	4.4	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	0.7	3.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.7	5.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.2	5.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.7	4.5	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 6. Percentage of Students With Heavy ATOD Use

Drinking and Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	7.7	4.1	8.8	3.9	4.2	13.7	11.9	6.9	6.1	7.4	13.7	13.8	6.5	12.5	16.6	11.7	9.7	7.6	6.7	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	38.5	35.5	38.3	24.1	24.9	44.7	33.1	35.3	24.5	26.3	39.0	37.6	37.0	26.0	27.5	40.9	35.1	37.0	24.7	25.0

Binge Drinking

	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	13.8	12.9	11.5	8.7	6.4	24.6	21.8	16.2	17.5	14.7	22.2	29.8	13.0	26.5	21.6	20.2	20.8	13.4	15.7	13.6

Table 7. 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					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Been Drunk or High at School	12.8	11.2	10.7	10.4	7.5	17.9	19.4	20.0	19.8	15.0	22.0	17.0	22.9	21.6	17.7	17.4	16.0	16.9	15.9	13.3
Been Suspended from School	17.9	22.2	27.2	17.0	15.1	24.8	18.2	17.1	12.1	12.6	10.9	17.0	13.5	8.9	9.2	18.3	19.3	20.3	13.6	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	8.6	4.9	3.3	4.5	2.5	9.8	9.8	10.7	9.8	6.5	7.0	5.4	10.6	10.8	7.8	8.6	7.0	7.6	7.6	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	3.4	0.8	4.0	2.1	2.3	5.7	6.2	6.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	3.3	3.3	4.3	2.2	2.3
Been Arrested	14.5	5.6	8.0	5.5	5.2	11.6	9.7	13.9	7.0	6.7	12.9	11.7	9.5	7.0	6.1	13.0	8.8	10.4	6.3	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	20.5	19.2	7.3	11.2	16.0	22.1	23.1	13.1	9.7	15.1	10.9	14.0	8.3	7.7	11.9	18.2	19.4	9.5	9.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	11.2	8.0	2.7	5.7	4.8	7.4	11.2	5.7	5.2	5.2	10.9	6.4	8.3	5.9	5.2	9.7	8.8	5.1	5.6	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	1.7	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.8	3.3	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.0	2.1	0.0	1.3	1.0	2.1	1.1	0.5	1.2	0.9

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 8. 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					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Any Gambling	58.1	59.2	57.0	59.0	55.0	68.5	59.4	57.9	57.2	53.8	66.7	63.8	52.6	53.7	52.6	64.4	60.5	56.1	57.2	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	3.4	3.2	2.7	4.6	5.7	8.9	1.4	5.9	4.2	5.3	9.8	6.4	3.2	5.1	5.4	7.3	3.3	3.9	4.6	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	28.2	13.7	20.8	23.1	24.0	21.8	23.9	19.0	22.4	23.5	18.8	19.1	24.5	21.5	23.9	23.1	19.2	21.2	22.5	22.7
Bet on sports?	22.2	30.9	21.6	26.1	22.8	26.8	26.8	26.7	24.5	22.5	29.4	30.1	22.8	21.5	20.5	26.0	29.1	23.6	24.5	21.4
Played cards?	36.8	27.4	35.1	31.7	25.8	44.4	31.0	33.3	31.1	27.0	41.2	35.5	27.7	30.3	26.7	40.8	30.9	32.6	31.2	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?*	17.1	17.2	25.0	16.8	n/a	28.2	15.4	16.8	16.6	n/a	26.5	20.2	11.7	16.0	n/a	23.9	17.3	18.8	16.5	n/a
Played bingo?	19.7	21.0	21.5	25.7	22.7	26.0	14.7	18.8	19.6	17.7	16.7	10.6	9.7	13.2	14.0	21.1	15.8	17.5	20.8	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	5.2	4.9	8.2	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.6	6.8	4.1	4.0	4.0	6.4	6.4	3.6	3.7	4.7	5.6	7.3	4.3	4.2
Played a dice game?	18.3	20.2	20.1	24.4	12.1	25.8	22.5	17.1	20.5	11.2	17.6	18.3	8.5	16.1	10.0	20.8	20.6	16.1	21.2	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	22.2	33.1	22.0	25.6	20.1	33.9	33.6	25.2	24.3	20.5	30.4	31.9	22.1	22.1	18.8	28.9	33.0	23.1	24.4	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	5.2	6.5	4.0	4.8	4.6	7.3	2.1	11.9	4.5	4.7	3.9	2.1	2.1	4.0	4.6	5.6	3.6	6.1	4.5	4.7

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	44.0	40.8	43.2	36.8	36.6	47.9	53.6	52.9	42.8	42.8	56.2	62.9	50.5	48.1	47.0	48.9	51.6	48.1	41.6	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	40.0	37.4	38.0	32.1	32.8	56.3	48.2	52.9	39.3	39.6	49.5	50.0	38.2	37.1	32.8	48.6	44.9	42.5	35.6	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	35.4	34.2	34.2	34.3	29.4	45.7	40.3	47.5	42.3	40.5	49.5	49.5	46.2	43.5	42.7	43.3	40.6	41.3	39.2	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	45.1	39.2	35.8	34.6	39.8	30.8	28.1	26.0	22.8	29.9	38.1	35.2	41.1	29.1	34.8	37.9	33.7	34.3	29.5	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	44.0	41.2	46.3	42.5	41.9	34.5	37.3	37.4	37.2	40.3	54.3	43.0	39.1	39.4	39.8	43.6	40.1	41.7	40.0	40.7
Family Conflict	50.0	55.5	53.7	51.2	51.5	46.5	38.1	31.0	41.6	41.6	36.8	44.2	39.3	39.5	38.8	44.9	45.7	43.2	45.1	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	55.2	49.2	56.2	38.5	36.4	53.9	47.8	47.5	40.4	39.0	49.5	57.5	53.9	38.6	37.3	53.1	50.7	53.0	39.1	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	51.3	55.8	48.3	46.1	46.9	49.6	56.2	49.5	49.9	52.3	55.3	54.4	51.1	48.7	50.3	51.8	55.6	49.4	48.0	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	27.8	26.4	21.8	23.7	26.0	42.7	38.1	27.2	39.7	40.8	47.9	51.1	38.2	43.0	38.6	39.0	37.4	27.7	33.8	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	62.9	60.9	69.8	44.0	46.6	53.8	61.4	64.0	45.8	47.9	46.6	51.1	56.0	40.3	41.8	54.4	58.5	64.4	43.6	45.6
Low Commitment to School	46.5	34.9	39.7	40.2	38.0	45.2	42.4	47.5	45.9	41.7	33.0	40.4	43.2	46.4	42.9	41.9	39.3	43.2	43.4	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	48.7	52.0	44.6	37.1	39.0	33.3	51.0	47.9	40.6	45.5	45.1	55.9	40.9	36.8	43.6	42.1	52.6	44.7	38.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	43.0	49.6	44.7	34.2	33.7	48.4	49.0	44.2	35.7	37.0	46.1	53.2	46.3	35.5	35.4	45.9	50.3	44.9	35.0	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	35.7	34.7	35.6	24.0	24.0	35.5	37.9	28.9	27.5	27.3	43.1	35.1	24.2	27.8	28.8	37.9	36.1	30.4	26.0	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	46.2	40.0	35.6	36.8	36.2	43.3	47.9	35.0	41.4	44.9	41.7	43.0	34.4	37.8	41.9	43.8	43.9	35.1	38.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	28.2	25.6	19.3	26.1	22.6	37.5	26.6	30.1	36.1	33.6	29.4	30.9	27.1	35.8	32.7	31.9	27.3	24.9	31.4	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	52.2	46.3	54.7	50.2	37.1	44.2	44.3	53.2	51.4	35.7	53.8	45.1	52.2	56.3	40.3	49.7	45.2	53.6	52.1	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	69.9	61.5	69.3	50.2	50.3	59.2	67.8	57.3	47.2	52.0	59.6	60.6	69.1	45.6	49.0	63.0	63.8	65.4	48.2	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	38.1	45.9	50.0	35.7	30.8	34.5	36.6	42.1	39.0	36.2	36.4	20.4	35.5	34.8	32.3	36.3	35.6	43.7	36.5	33.2
Rewards for ASB	37.7	47.2	37.6	44.9	36.7	35.0	40.3	46.3	50.6	42.7	45.5	57.0	60.0	60.4	55.1	39.1	46.9	46.3	50.4	44.4
Gang Involvement	28.1	26.2	16.0	14.9	17.8	22.9	18.0	19.4	13.4	15.7	22.1	16.7	5.6	12.5	13.1	24.5	20.5	14.3	13.9	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	46.2	46.0	43.1	30.4	29.7	39.5	42.5	27.8	31.2	30.4	39.0	40.4	37.5	31.6	29.0	41.6	43.2	36.5	30.9	29.7

* 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.)

** State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	45.2	47.5	34.5	33.2	38.3	42.0	51.1	45.6	37.9	44.2	41.7	45.5	54.9	37.7	44.1	43.0	48.4	43.3	35.8	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	47.3	43.6	36.1	51.7	51.9	44.2	44.6	35.8	46.9	44.7	44.1	58.8	52.4	55.7	55.6	45.3	47.9	40.2	51.2	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	56.1	61.2	51.7	60.6	60.7	50.9	57.7	60.0	56.0	53.1	47.3	56.5	55.2	56.8	53.8	51.7	58.6	55.0	58.1	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	51.8	62.4	45.8	59.0	61.5	48.2	48.9	48.4	53.0	53.0	49.5	52.3	46.5	53.3	52.4	49.8	54.5	46.8	55.6	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	42.2	53.2	52.0	61.6	68.9	56.6	59.4	58.7	65.0	71.6	59.0	68.1	58.9	66.6	72.8	52.5	59.5	56.0	63.8	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	48.7	52.4	47.0	53.2	57.5	69.9	63.6	60.2	62.8	58.9	64.8	54.3	48.4	49.5	51.6	61.2	57.3	51.8	55.2	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	63.8	61.0	69.2	65.1	64.6	69.9	75.5	62.6	71.5	68.0	49.5	58.5	56.5	58.5	53.8	61.8	66.1	63.7	65.4	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	50.4	50.0	37.3	50.1	58.8	52.9	56.6	42.7	55.2	60.7	54.0	59.1	53.8	54.9	59.3	52.4	55.0	43.3	52.8	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	42.7	44.0	33.8	43.0	40.8	35.2	34.3	33.1	50.3	46.1	39.6	45.2	33.3	45.1	42.6	39.1	40.4	33.4	45.7	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	58.8	64.5	64.7	59.3	62.5	61.7	63.2	65.3	61.8	59.9	50.5	51.6	49.5	55.2	51.8	57.3	60.7	60.9	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection*	53.0	54.8	52.3	51.3	52.8	54.0	62.1	51.6	59.5	52.5	52.4	54.3	50.0	56.7	50.5	53.2	57.5	51.5	55.0	52.0

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 11. 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				All Students Surveyed†			
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*17*	*19*	*30*	*3,700*	*42*	*41*	*19*	*5,007*	*34*	*36*	*22*	*5,656*	*93*	*96*	*71*	*14,363*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	0.0	5.3	0.0	5.6	7.1	4.9	5.3	6.2	8.8	2.8	0.0	10.4	6.5	4.2	1.4	7.7
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.7	14.7	0.0	0.0	4.7	6.5	0.0	0.0	3.7
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	5.9	0.0	0.0	3.7	2.4	0.0	15.8	2.9	5.9	0.0	4.5	2.7	4.3	0.0	5.6	3.0
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	35.3	36.8	23.3	17.3	35.7	36.6	31.6	29.8	44.1	52.8	36.4	39.3	38.7	42.7	29.6	30.3
My parent or guardian gave it to me	11.8	0.0	16.7	19.5	16.7	26.8	15.8	16.0	23.5	13.9	13.6	15.3	18.3	16.7	15.5	16.6
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	35.3	10.5	33.3	19.2	23.8	36.6	15.8	17.1	23.5	25.0	22.7	16.3	25.8	27.1	25.4	17.3
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	17.6	36.8	23.3	17.2	21.4	19.5	21.1	24.5	35.3	36.1	31.8	31.1	25.8	29.2	25.4	25.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	17.6	26.3	13.3	22.9	26.2	29.3	26.3	25.8	23.5	19.4	9.1	22.7	23.7	25.0	15.5	23.8
I got it at a party	35.3	52.6	36.7	37.2	64.3	41.5	47.4	49.4	50.0	41.7	18.2	53.5	53.8	43.8	33.8	47.9
I took it from home	29.4	15.8	26.7	26.8	19.0	19.5	0.0	22.2	17.6	19.4	9.1	14.0	20.4	18.8	14.1	20.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home	17.6	5.3	10.0	8.8	11.9	12.2	5.3	9.2	5.9	8.3	0.0	5.6	10.8	9.4	5.6	7.7
I got it some other way	35.3	26.3	33.3	25.4	23.8	26.8	10.5	17.8	20.6	25.0	22.7	13.2	24.7	26.0	23.9	17.9

* 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.*, 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. 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		All Students Surveyed†	
	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*23*	*3,000*	*26*	*3,911*	*19*	*3,747*	*68*	*10,658*
I got it from someone with a Medical Marijuana Card	4.3	8.5	11.5	10.9	21.1	14.9	11.8	11.6
Friends	78.3	72.7	65.4	80.8	68.4	80.9	70.6	78.6
Family/Relatives	30.4	17.4	26.9	14.7	10.5	12.7	23.5	14.8
Parties	43.5	25.9	11.5	28.9	21.1	30.4	25.0	28.6
Home	8.7	6.1	7.7	6.3	15.8	6.0	10.3	6.1
School	13.0	15.8	15.4	14.9	10.5	10.1	13.2	13.4
Other	47.8	28.8	19.2	22.3	42.1	21.0	35.3	23.7

* 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. Students indicating they did not use marijuana 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 13. 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			All Students Surveyed†		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*11*	*7*	*1,637*	*27*	*12*	*2,321*	*16*	*12*	*2,478*	*54*	*31*	*6,436*
Friends	72.7	57.1	48.7	63.0	50.0	59.8	75.0	83.3	62.8	68.5	64.5	58.2
Family/Relatives	36.4	28.6	16.8	37.0	8.3	16.6	50.0	16.7	16.3	40.7	16.1	16.5
Parties	36.4	14.3	21.4	33.3	8.3	19.6	43.8	0.0	19.5	37.0	6.5	20.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	27.3	0.0	28.2	22.2	16.7	31.3	56.2	33.3	24.7	33.3	19.4	28.0
Doctor/Pharmacy	9.1	14.3	13.5	14.8	25.0	14.3	37.5	0.0	19.5	20.4	12.9	16.1
School	27.3	0.0	12.9	25.9	25.0	15.6	31.2	8.3	12.7	27.8	12.9	13.8
Other	18.2	0.0	17.8	11.1	0.0	13.2	25.0	8.3	12.3	16.7	3.2	14.0
Over the Internet	0.0	0.0	2.4	3.7	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.9	0.0	1.5
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.0	0.0	5.1	7.4	0.0	4.2	6.2	0.0	3.6	5.6	0.0	4.2

* Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs.

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

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.,* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 14. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed*			
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
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	85.5	92.7	90.8	88.9	86.1	90.3	82.6	91.5	95.0	90.3	93.8	93.9	88.5	91.1	88.9	90.9
	1 time	6.0	4.8	5.3	5.0	4.9	4.2	6.6	3.5	3.0	6.5	3.1	2.4	4.7	5.0	5.1	3.9
	2-3 times	2.6	0.8	3.3	3.0	6.6	2.1	3.3	2.1	0.0	3.2	2.1	1.4	3.2	1.9	3.0	2.4
	4-5 times	2.6	1.6	0.0	0.9	0.8	0.0	1.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.8
	6-7 times	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.5
	8-9 times	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3
	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	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	1.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.1	4.1	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.2
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	79.5	72.8	84.0	82.7	83.7	83.1	88.4	89.7	97.0	88.2	93.8	93.0	86.2	80.8	88.0	87.3
	1 time	10.3	12.8	8.7	9.1	9.8	7.7	5.8	5.6	1.0	3.2	4.2	3.5	7.3	8.3	6.5	6.7
	2-3 times	6.0	9.6	6.7	5.1	4.1	4.2	2.5	2.5	0.0	6.5	2.1	1.7	3.5	6.7	4.1	3.5
	4-5 times	1.7	4.0	0.7	1.2	0.8	2.1	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	2.2	0.3	0.8
	6-7 times	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.5
	8-9 times	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3
	10-11 times	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	3.3	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.8
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	60.7	57.6	64.9	60.1	68.3	68.6	67.8	72.6	82.2	80.9	80.2	82.9	69.8	68.0	69.8	69.3
	1 time	9.4	11.2	7.9	9.9	7.5	7.1	6.6	6.9	8.9	4.3	4.2	4.5	8.6	7.8	6.5	7.7
	2-3 times	8.5	8.8	10.6	12.0	10.0	7.9	7.4	8.4	5.0	6.4	6.2	5.2	8.0	7.8	8.4	9.3
	4-5 times	8.5	7.2	4.6	4.9	4.2	5.0	4.1	3.5	1.0	2.1	3.1	2.1	4.7	5.0	4.1	3.8
	6-7 times	0.9	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.5	0.0	1.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.6	1.4	1.9
	8-9 times	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.4	0.8	1.2	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.3
	10-11 times	0.9	2.4	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5
	12 or more times	9.4	9.6	8.6	8.5	5.8	10.0	10.7	5.1	3.0	5.3	4.2	3.1	6.2	8.6	8.2	6.2
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	87.9	92.8	88.8	92.1	88.4	88.1	90.1	94.6	93.1	90.4	95.8	95.8	89.6	90.3	91.0	93.8
	1 day	5.2	2.4	5.9	3.8	7.4	7.0	5.8	2.7	4.0	5.3	2.1	1.9	5.6	5.0	4.9	3.0
	2-3 days	3.4	3.2	4.6	2.4	2.5	2.8	1.7	1.5	1.0	1.1	2.1	1.3	2.4	2.5	3.0	1.9
	4-5 days	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4	1.0	3.2	0.0	0.3	0.9	1.4	0.3	0.6
	6 or more days	1.7	0.0	0.7	0.9	1.7	2.1	1.7	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.8	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	93.9	96.8	96.7	94.8	91.0	96.5	89.7	94.5	90.1	94.6	96.8	94.5	91.7	96.1	94.5	94.7
	1 day	3.5	0.0	1.3	2.3	3.3	1.4	2.6	1.5	3.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	3.3	0.8	1.7	1.8
	2-3 days	0.0	1.6	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.0	2.6	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.8	1.1	1.1
	4-5 days	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5
	6 or more days	0.9	1.6	1.3	1.4	4.9	2.1	4.3	2.4	5.9	2.2	2.2	2.6	3.8	2.0	2.5	2.0
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	n/a	68.2	71.1	n/a	n/a	69.2	73.8	n/a	n/a	88.5	78.7	n/a	n/a	73.8	73.7
	1 time	n/a	n/a	7.9	9.0	n/a	n/a	5.0	7.1	n/a	n/a	5.2	5.7	n/a	n/a	6.3	7.6
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	13.2	8.6	n/a	n/a	10.8	8.4	n/a	n/a	3.1	7.0	n/a	n/a	9.8	8.1
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	4.6	3.7	n/a	n/a	4.2	3.2	n/a	n/a	1.0	2.7	n/a	n/a	3.5	3.3
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	1.3	1.6	n/a	n/a	0.0	1.6	n/a	n/a	2.1	1.2	n/a	n/a	1.1	1.5
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	1.3	1.2	n/a	n/a	1.7	1.1	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.8	n/a	n/a	1.1	1.1
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.6	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.5
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	3.3	4.3	n/a	n/a	9.2	4.3	n/a	n/a	0.0	3.4	n/a	n/a	4.4	4.1

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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

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

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		All Students Surveyed†		Male ††		Female ††	
			Percent	Sample	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...)*	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	60.1	148	56.0	109	64.4	90	59.9	347	59.1	171	60.5	172
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	72.1	147	73.4	109	87.8	90	76.6	346	78.8	170	74.3	171
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	69.9	146	62.3	106	59.8	87	64.9	339	65.1	169	64.8	165
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	95.2	146	90.2	102	79.8	89	89.6	337	92.8	166	86.7	166
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	100.0	147	95.1	102	86.5	89	95.0	338	92.2	167	97.6	167
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	94.5	145	90.3	103	88.4	86	91.6	334	90.9	164	92.1	165
Perception of Peer Disapproval* *(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	89.3	150	78.0	123	75.0	96	81.8	369	82.4	182	81.3	182
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	93.3	149	86.2	123	75.0	96	86.1	368	85.6	181	86.3	182
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	90.7	150	73.2	123	65.6	96	78.3	369	76.9	182	79.7	182
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	18.0	150	25.8	120	25.0	92	22.4	362	17.9	179	26.4	178
		Cigarettes	8.8	147	16.9	118	10.9	92	12.0	357	12.5	176	11.4	176
		Marijuana	9.4	149	17.8	118	16.7	90	14.0	357	15.8	177	12.0	175
Average Age of Onset**														
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
(How old were you when you first...)	had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor?	Alcohol	48.6	146	65.0	120	72.9	96	60.5	362	57.0	179	64.0	178
		Average age:	11.1 years		12.5 years		14.1 years		12.6 years		12.3 years		12.8 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	30.7	150	39.2	120	45.3	95	37.3	365	37.0	181	36.9	179
		Average age:	11.0 years		12.3 years		13.6 years		12.2 years		12.6 years		11.9 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	19.5	149	36.4	121	49.0	96	32.8	366	33.7	181	32.2	180
		Average age:	12.2 years		13.4 years		14.9 years		13.7 years		13.6 years		13.9 years	

* For Past 30-Day Use, Perception of Risk, and Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, 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.

** For Average Age of Onset, the "Sample" column represents the overall sample size: the total number of people that responded to the questions about Age of Onset. This includes responses that are not used to calculate the average age of onset (i.e., youth that have never used alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana). The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample reporting any age of first use for the specified substance. "Average age" is calculated by averaging the ages of first use of students reporting any use.

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

†† 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.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
alcohol?	Never	66.1	61.1	72.9	49.3	54.7	53.1	33.0	55.1	41.6	50.8	57.6	59.4
	Once	18.5	18.1	12.1	16.7	19.8	13.7	18.1	14.6	12.9	17.7	17.7	12.8
	2-3 times	8.9	13.4	8.5	18.1	12.3	17.0	26.6	18.0	20.1	17.1	14.2	13.9
	4-6 times	4.0	3.4	3.1	5.6	7.5	7.3	8.5	6.7	11.5	5.8	5.5	6.4
	7-10 times	0.0	0.7	1.1	3.5	0.9	3.2	5.3	2.2	4.7	2.8	1.2	2.6
	More than 10 times	2.4	3.4	2.3	6.9	4.7	5.7	8.5	3.4	9.2	5.8	3.8	5.0
cigarettes?	Never	82.9	78.1	82.8	71.5	77.5	73.3	69.6	78.7	65.7	74.9	78.0	75.7
	Once	8.9	8.9	8.2	9.7	4.9	10.1	14.1	5.6	10.1	10.6	6.8	9.2
	2-3 times	4.9	8.9	4.6	6.2	8.8	6.8	8.7	9.0	8.9	6.4	8.9	6.3
	4-6 times	1.6	0.7	1.7	4.2	2.9	3.2	2.2	2.2	4.4	2.8	1.8	2.8
	7-10 times	0.0	2.1	0.8	2.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.1	2.2	1.1	1.2	1.4
	More than 10 times	1.6	1.4	1.9	5.6	5.9	4.8	5.4	3.4	8.7	4.2	3.3	4.4
marijuana?	Never	76.2	66.2	74.3	67.6	51.5	57.4	64.9	50.6	53.8	69.8	57.7	64.3
	Once	8.2	8.8	8.4	12.7	12.9	10.8	11.7	12.4	10.9	10.9	10.9	9.7
	2-3 times	7.4	8.8	6.5	4.9	13.9	11.1	9.6	14.6	11.4	7.0	11.8	9.1
	4-6 times	2.5	8.1	3.5	5.6	9.9	6.7	4.3	6.7	6.8	4.2	8.3	5.3
	7-10 times	1.6	3.4	2.1	2.8	2.0	3.8	2.1	2.2	3.8	2.2	2.7	3.0
	More than 10 times	4.1	4.7	5.2	6.3	9.9	10.4	7.4	13.5	13.3	5.9	8.6	8.7
other drugs?	Never	95.1	92.6	88.4	82.4	82.9	82.9	81.9	89.9	82.1	86.6	88.9	85.2
	Once	1.6	4.7	5.3	8.5	3.8	7.3	8.5	4.5	6.6	6.1	4.4	6.2
	2-3 times	1.6	1.4	2.6	4.2	2.9	4.2	4.3	2.2	4.8	3.3	2.0	3.6
	4-6 times	0.8	0.0	1.2	2.8	3.8	1.9	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.7	1.5	1.7
	7-10 times	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.9
	More than 10 times	0.8	0.7	1.7	0.7	5.7	2.8	3.2	2.2	3.2	1.4	2.6	2.4
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	57.4	53.2	46.6	59.0	67.0	57.3	61.4	58.5	50.6	58.9
	Once	15.6	18.2	15.1	13.5	21.4	13.7	6.4	7.9	12.1	12.3	16.5	13.9
	2-3 times	12.3	16.9	12.5	16.3	15.5	13.2	16.0	15.7	12.7	14.8	16.2	12.8
	4-6 times	4.1	8.8	4.8	2.8	5.8	5.1	4.3	4.5	5.4	3.6	6.8	5.0
	7-10 times	1.6	0.7	2.1	3.5	1.9	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.5	2.2
	More than 10 times	8.2	6.1	8.1	10.6	8.7	6.8	6.4	12.4	6.2	8.7	8.5	7.2

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	36.1	25.7	28.2	34.3	28.3	32.1	34.0	30.3	34.1	34.8	27.7	30.8
	Once	21.3	25.7	12.4	16.8	22.1	15.2	12.8	16.9	15.5	17.3	22.3	14.0
	Twice	3.3	7.6	4.6	10.5	8.0	7.1	7.4	14.6	8.9	7.2	9.5	6.4
	Three times	2.5	4.2	2.6	4.2	4.4	3.7	9.6	3.4	4.4	5.0	4.0	3.4
	Four or more times	5.7	7.6	5.5	7.7	10.6	8.1	12.8	5.6	9.1	8.4	8.1	7.2
	I never got offers	31.1	29.2	46.8	26.6	26.5	33.8	23.4	29.2	28.0	27.3	28.3	38.2
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	35.2	37.3	31.7	36.9	35.1	34.9	42.6	37.5	37.2	37.8	36.7	34.0
	Once	13.9	18.3	9.7	13.5	11.7	13.2	5.3	11.4	14.5	11.5	14.4	12.0
	Twice	6.6	5.6	4.7	7.8	8.1	7.5	12.8	13.6	8.6	8.7	8.5	6.5
	Three times	5.7	2.1	2.6	5.0	8.1	4.3	7.4	3.4	4.8	5.9	4.4	3.7
	Four or more times	6.6	7.7	4.4	7.1	13.5	6.5	6.4	3.4	7.1	6.7	8.5	5.7
	I never got offers	32.0	28.9	47.0	29.8	23.4	33.6	25.5	30.7	27.8	29.4	27.6	38.1
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	38.8	39.4	34.0	39.7	41.1	43.7	45.2	39.8	50.0	40.8	40.1	40.9
	Once	13.2	16.2	8.8	12.8	16.1	10.2	12.9	13.6	10.1	13.0	15.5	9.5
	Twice	4.1	6.3	3.1	7.8	4.5	4.0	5.4	10.2	4.3	5.9	6.7	3.7
	Three times	2.5	2.8	2.2	2.8	2.7	2.5	3.2	3.4	2.3	2.8	2.9	2.3
	Four or more times	9.1	7.0	4.5	5.7	10.7	5.1	7.5	4.5	4.8	7.3	7.6	4.8
	I never got offers	32.2	28.2	47.5	31.2	25.0	34.6	25.8	28.4	28.6	30.1	27.2	38.9
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	41.8	40.4	36.8	44.0	48.2	47.6	52.7	45.5	53.8	45.5	44.3	44.3
	Once	8.2	17.7	7.1	12.1	9.8	8.0	8.6	9.1	7.6	9.8	12.9	7.5
	Twice	4.1	2.1	2.7	5.0	5.4	3.3	5.4	9.1	3.7	4.8	5.0	3.1
	Three times	2.5	2.1	1.8	4.3	2.7	2.3	2.2	3.4	2.1	3.1	2.6	2.0
	Four or more times	9.0	6.4	3.7	5.0	7.1	4.1	6.5	3.4	3.9	6.7	5.9	3.9
	I never got offers	34.4	31.2	47.9	29.8	26.8	34.8	24.7	29.5	29.0	30.1	29.3	39.2

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	81.6	75.5	85.4	75.9	76.4	86.9	84.0	88.5	87.7	79.9	79.2	86.4
	1 or 2 times	10.4	11.3	7.2	8.3	8.9	5.9	4.3	3.1	5.3	8.0	8.4	6.3
	3 to 5 times	0.8	4.6	3.2	4.1	7.3	2.8	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.5	4.9	2.9
	6 to 9 times	2.4	2.6	1.5	2.8	0.8	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.3	2.5	1.9	1.4
	10 to 19 times	1.6	0.7	0.9	4.1	2.4	0.8	2.1	2.1	0.8	2.7	1.6	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.8	2.0	0.4	0.7	1.6	0.5	2.1	0.0	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2
	40+ times	1.6	2.0	1.3	3.4	2.4	1.5	3.2	2.1	1.5	2.7	2.2	1.4
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	24.8	34.4	39.2	33.1	34.7	43.7	36.6	64.6	55.3	31.1	42.4	44.4
	1 or 2 times	30.4	32.5	27.7	23.9	30.6	24.2	22.6	12.5	21.5	25.8	26.6	25.2
	3 to 5 times	26.4	19.9	16.3	19.7	15.7	17.1	20.4	10.4	12.8	22.2	16.0	15.6
	6 to 9 times	7.2	8.6	7.7	13.4	7.4	7.2	5.4	4.2	5.1	9.2	7.1	6.9
	10 to 19 times	4.0	0.7	3.8	4.2	6.6	3.5	7.5	1.0	2.5	5.0	2.7	3.4
	20 to 29 times	3.2	2.0	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.4	0.0	1.0	1.1	1.9	1.6	1.5
	30 to 39 times	2.4	0.7	0.6	0.0	1.7	0.5	2.2	3.1	0.4	1.4	1.6	0.5
	40+ times	1.6	1.3	3.0	3.5	1.7	2.3	5.4	3.1	1.5	3.3	1.9	2.4
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	77.8	87.3	87.6	84.7	91.8	90.2	88.3	94.6	91.9	83.2	90.7	89.4
	1 or 2 times	14.3	8.0	7.1	5.6	4.9	5.5	3.2	3.2	4.6	8.0	5.8	6.0
	3 to 5 times	4.8	3.3	2.3	3.5	1.6	1.9	3.2	1.1	1.6	3.8	2.2	2.0
	6 to 9 times	0.8	0.0	1.1	0.7	0.0	0.9	4.3	0.0	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.9
	10 to 19 times	1.6	0.0	0.6	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.5
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.7	0.3	1.4	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.3
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2
	40+ times	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.6
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	88.8	88.1	90.4	90.9	92.6	92.1	89.4	95.8	93.5	89.8	91.6	91.7
	1 or 2 times	7.2	9.3	6.0	4.2	4.9	4.8	6.4	2.1	3.8	5.8	6.0	5.1
	3 to 5 times	1.6	0.7	1.5	1.4	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.5	1.3
	6 to 9 times	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.5	3.2	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.6
	10 to 19 times	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	1.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.4
	20 to 29 times	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.6

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			All Students Surveyed*		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	86.4	89.4	87.6	81.7	81.6	83.7	80.9	83.7	80.3	83.1	85.4	84.6
Friends	6.4	2.6	3.0	12.0	5.3	7.8	12.8	10.9	10.8	10.2	5.6	6.4
Family/Relatives	3.2	1.3	1.0	7.0	0.9	2.2	8.5	2.2	2.8	6.1	1.4	1.8
Parties	3.2	0.7	1.3	6.3	0.9	2.6	7.4	0.0	3.4	5.5	0.6	2.2
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	2.4	0.0	1.8	4.2	1.8	4.1	9.6	4.3	4.2	5.0	1.7	3.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	0.8	0.7	0.8	2.8	2.6	1.9	6.4	0.0	3.3	3.0	1.1	1.8
School	2.4	0.0	0.8	4.9	2.6	2.0	5.3	1.1	2.2	4.2	1.1	1.5
Other	1.6	0.0	1.1	2.1	0.0	1.7	4.3	1.1	2.1	2.5	0.3	1.5
Over the Internet	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.5

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	2008/2010 AYS	2012 AYS	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?	used heroin?	Cautiously comparable across years.
Other Club Drugs	*n/a*	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	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?		In 2006 there was a prescription drugs question with several examples (some of which overlapped examples from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions). Starting in 2008, the single prescription drug question was dropped in favor of more specific questions. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure.

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

Apache, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties
Jacque Gencarelle
Northern Arizona Regional Behavioral Health Authority (NARBHA)
928-226-6396

Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Gila, La Paz, Pinal, Yuma and Santa Cruz Counties
Linda Weinberg
Cenpatico of Arizona
866-495-6738

Maricopa County
Juan Aristizabal
Magellan Health Services of Arizona
602-797-8256

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

Gila River Indian Community
Julie Jimenez
Gila River Regional Behavioral Health Authority
520-562-3321 ext. 7031

Pascua Yaqui Tribe
Ralph Cota
Centered Spirit Program
480-768-2063

Other State and National Contacts:

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
Steve Irvine/Michelle Neitch/Phillip Stevenson
602-364-1173/602-364-1557/602-364-1157
www.azcjc.gov

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

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

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

Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
Charles Katz
602-496-1471
cvpcs.asu.edu/

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

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

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

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

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

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

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

Western Regional Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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

2012 Arizona Youth Survey

Maricopa County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

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Introduction

2012 Arizona Youth Survey
Maricopa County Summary Report

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

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.

Table 1 contains 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, 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.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	16,911	51.4	19,118	45.1	18,821	46.1	28,932	46.1
10	8,647	26.3	12,105	28.5	11,867	29.1	18,766	29.9
12	7,371	22.4	11,212	26.4	10,158	24.9	15,119	24.1
All Students Surveyed*	32,929	100.0	42,435	100.0	40,846	100.0	62,817	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	15,699	48.6	20,301	48.8	19,624	49.3	30,383	49.5
Female	16,590	51.4	21,269	51.2	20,183	50.7	30,938	50.5

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	416	3.5	681	4.4	575	4.2	1,121	4.9
African American	294	2.4	427	2.7	411	3.0	658	2.9
Asian	103	0.9	141	0.9	147	1.1	222	1.0
Pacific Islander	115	1.0	181	1.2	133	1.0	225	1.0
White	2,205	18.4	3,463	22.2	3,735	27.1	6,774	29.7
Multi-Racial	494	4.1	591	3.8	609	4.4	1,099	4.8
Race Unmarked	8,379	69.8	10,138	64.9	8,152	59.2	12,732	55.8
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	441	2.3	658	2.6	638	2.6	1,909	5.2
African American	1,142	5.9	1,702	6.6	1,524	6.2	1,979	5.4
Asian	804	4.1	1,361	5.3	1,374	5.6	1,641	4.5
Pacific Islander	204	1.0	274	1.1	224	0.9	324	0.9
White	15,244	78.4	19,376	75.5	17,901	72.5	26,247	72.1
Multi-Racial	1,438	7.4	1,720	6.7	1,658	6.7	2,561	7.0
Race Unmarked	173	0.9	556	2.2	1,366	5.5	1,759	4.8
Totals								
	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	12,006	36.5	15,622	36.8	13,762	33.7	22,831	36.3
Non-Hispanic Students	19,446	59.1	25,647	60.4	24,685	60.4	36,420	58.0
*Total Students***	32,929	100.0	42,435	100.0	40,846	100.0	62,817	100.0

* Grades with fewer than 20 students participating are not included in this report. However, students from grades not making the cutoff **are** included in *All Students Surveyed*. This means the number of students reported in *All Students Surveyed* may exceed the sum of individual grades. (*All Students Surveyed* will match the grade total in reports with data drawn from a single grade.)

** As a small percentage of students skipped the question *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* (at the state level, 1,803 students, or 2.8% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than *Total Students*.

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

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 2012 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: 2008, 2010, and 2012. 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 and Diamonds**. 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 represent national data from either the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey or the Bach Harrison Norm.

  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.

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 more sensitive indicator of the level of current use of the substance.

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.
- **Drinking and Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

- **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.

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, bought a raffle ticket, played bingo, gambled on the Internet, 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.

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 he/she 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.

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 more dramatic the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where he/she 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 clarify the value of the data.

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, or were harassed or mistreated while on-line or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 14.

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 monitoring.

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, past 30-day use, and average age of first 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 web site, individuals have 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.azcjc.gov/ACJC.Web/sac/CommunDataPrj.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) was established by Executive Order 2007-12 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the Director of the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, who also acts as the Governor's Policy Advisor for Human Services, the ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse treatment, prevention, intervention/enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; and address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts. The ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources.

It is ASAP's mission to ensure community-driven, agency-supported outcomes to prevent and reduce the negative impacts of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by building and sustaining partnerships between professionals in the substance abuse field. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, the ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and that funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

Recognizing that prescription drug abuse is a serious threat to the health and well-being of families and communities in Arizona, the ASAP is devoted to reducing prescription drug abuse.

There are currently two work groups that assist the ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group)** – The Substance Abuse Epidemiology 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 produces *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona* and behavioral health epidemiology profiles for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Additionally, the Epi Work Group conducts analyses of individual substance abuse issues, responds to ad hoc data requests and brings data to bear on ASAP's policy decisions around its strategic plan and focus areas. Further, the Epi Work Group assists the ASAP to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona while maximizing available resources and supporting a data-driven decision-making process.

- **Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group (CPSAWG)** – The Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group is a merging of two former subcommittees of the ASAP, the Underage Drinking Prevention Committee and the Community Advisory Board. This group brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state and state agency representatives to provide an essential link between community and state-level efforts. The CPSAWG brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that inform ASAP's work; helps communities improve their capacity to identify emerging trends, as well as take action and report on them to the proper institutions/authorities; takes the data available through the Epi Work Group and the ASAP back to coalitions and communities to effectively target prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement activities; serves as a resource for communities and the state to identify the most effective ways to reduce substance abuse through collaborative efforts and by targeting limited resources where they are most needed; and elevates and recognizes the important work being carried out at the community level to ensure that state-level responses are cognizant of the impact of policies on individual communities. This work group assesses statewide epidemiological data, resources, strategies and policies, and builds relationships with tribes, youth, law enforcement, government agencies, and community coalitions. By combining resources, practice, and research, the work group collaborates to reduce substance abuse.

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/Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state/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?

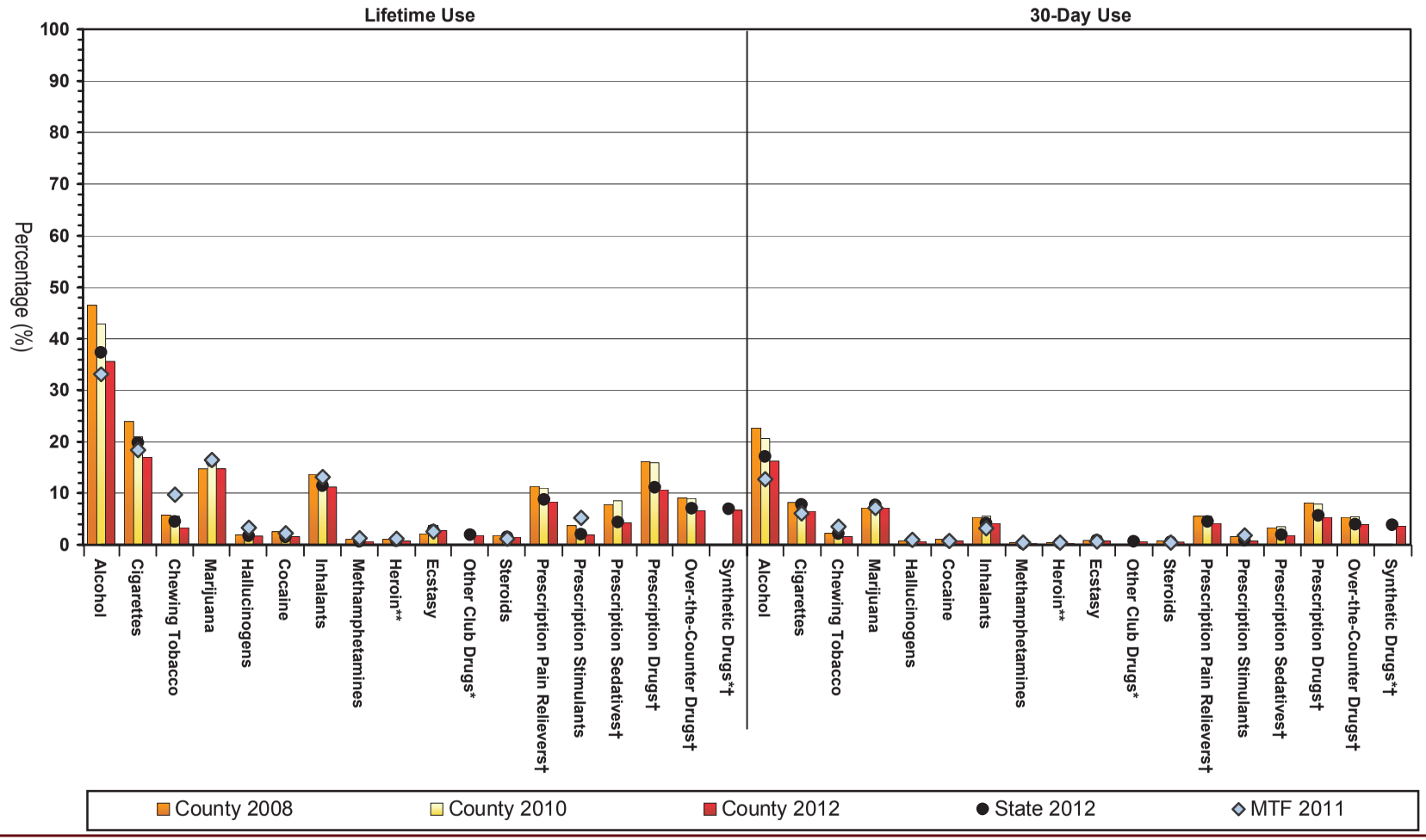
Use these data for planning.

- **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.

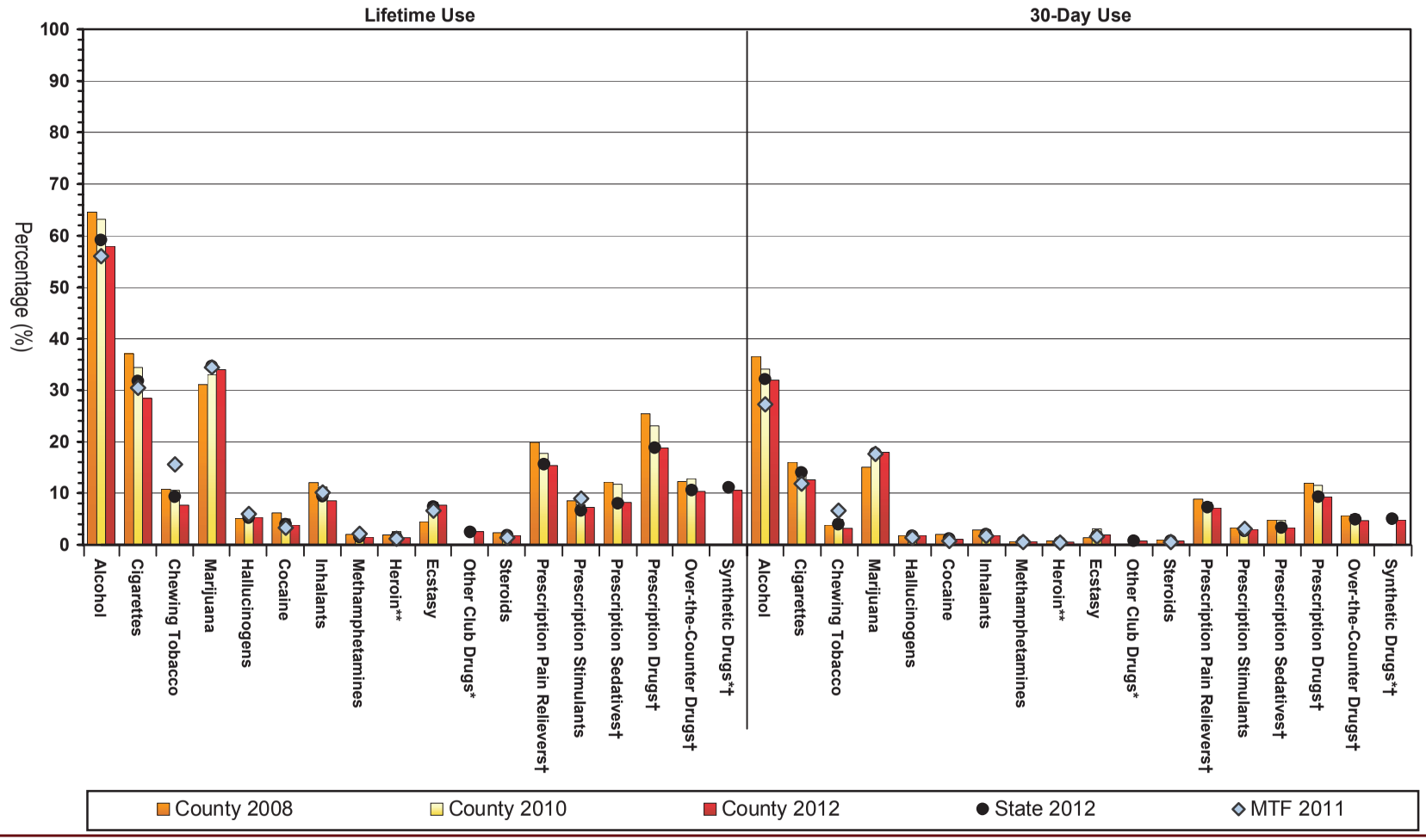
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	8th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > national av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	8th grd Binge Drinking @13% (5% above state av.)			
Antisocial Behavior	12th grd - Drunk/High at School @ 21% (about same as state, but remains a priority:)			

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Maricopa County, Grade 8



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.
** Denotes a change in the question between administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of *Prescription Pain Relievers*, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Maricopa County, Grade 10



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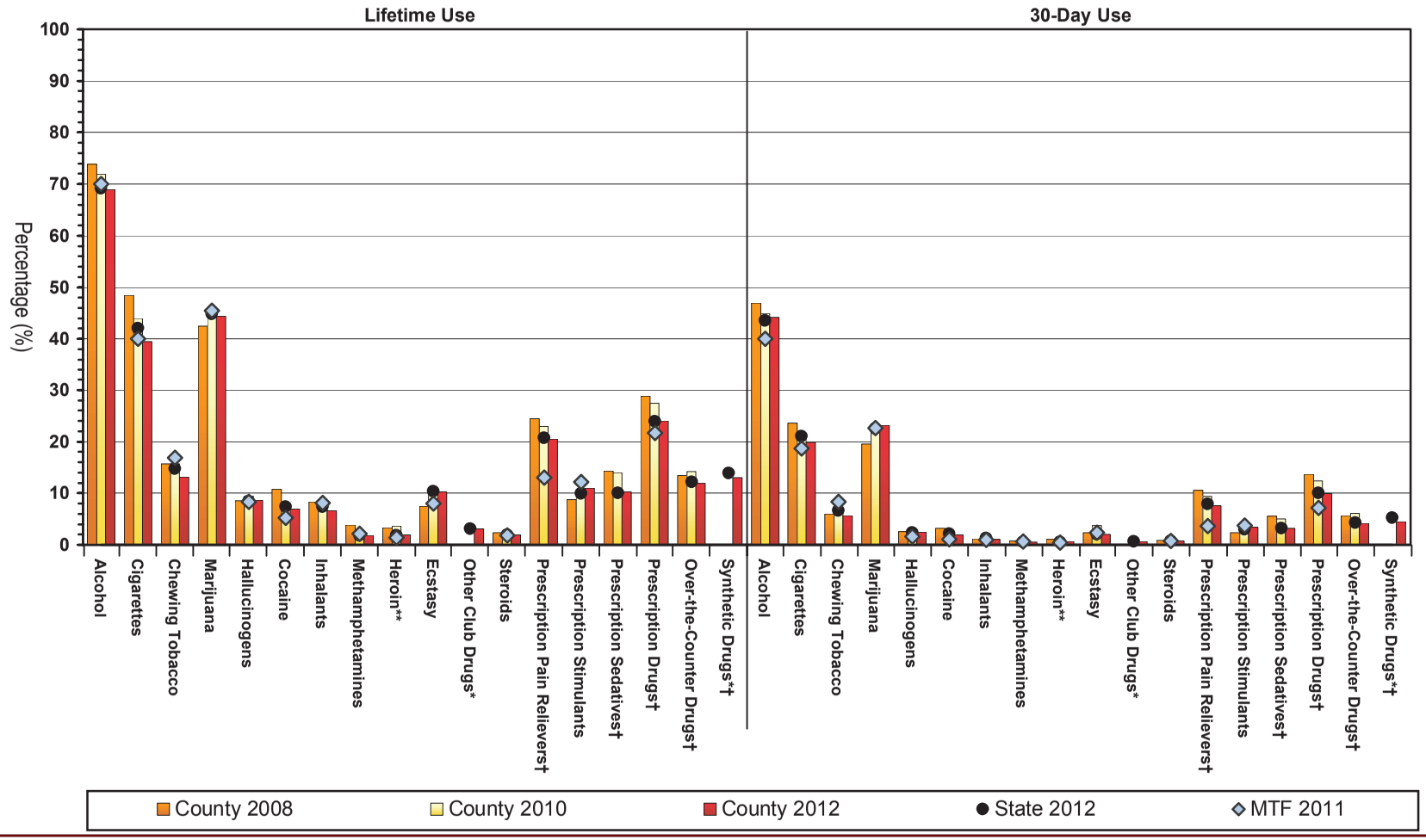
LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Maricopa County, Grade 12



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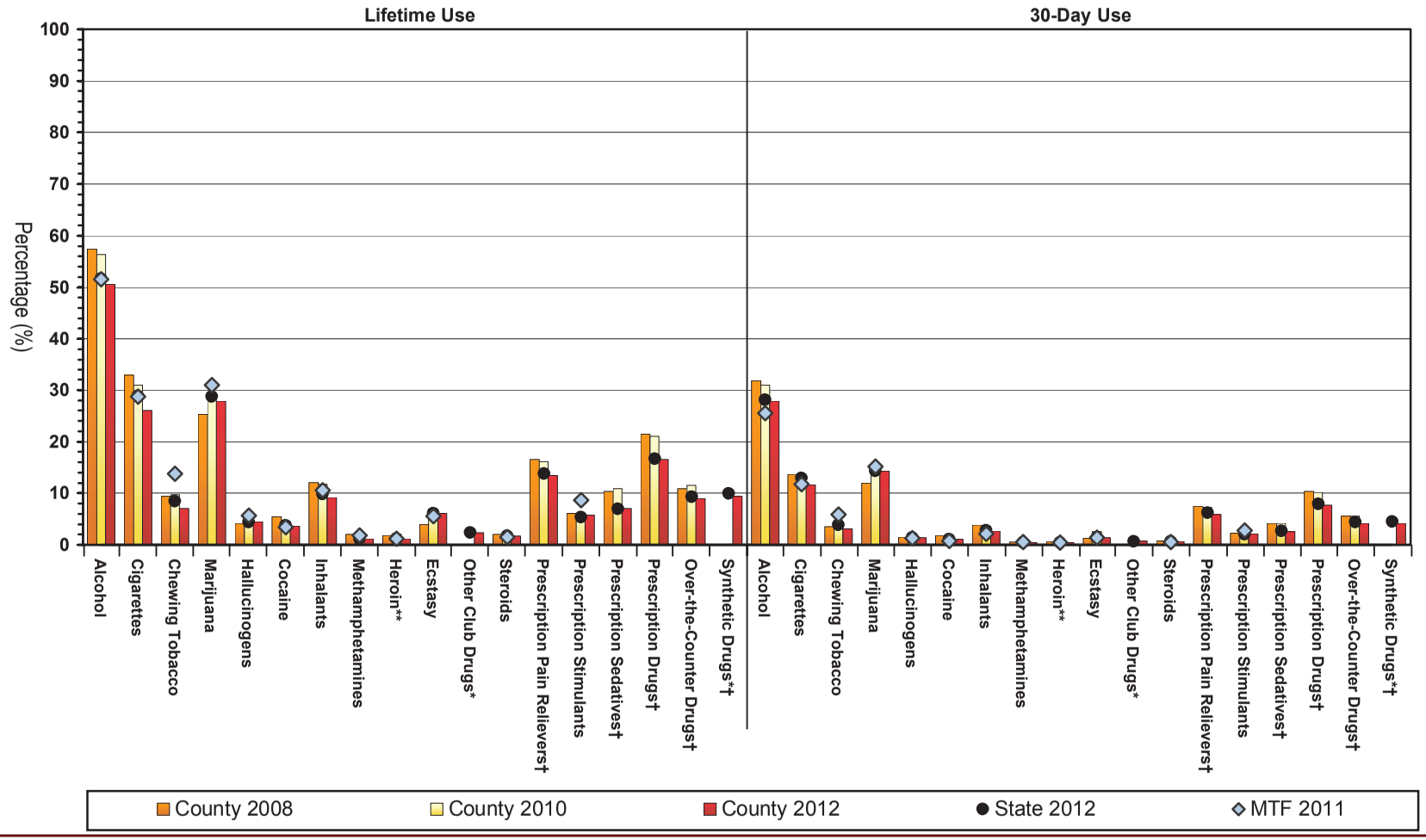
LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Maricopa County, All Students Surveyed



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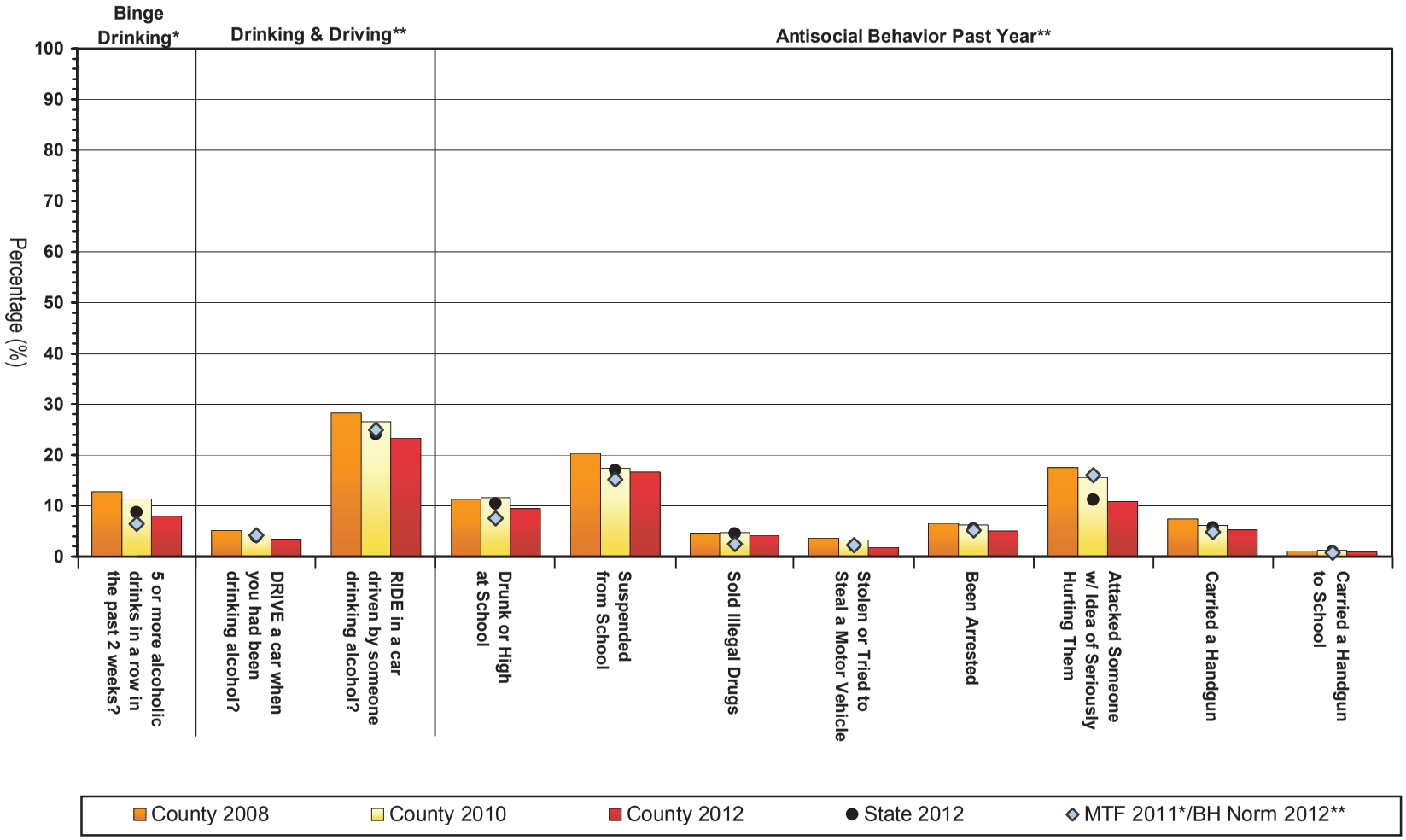
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

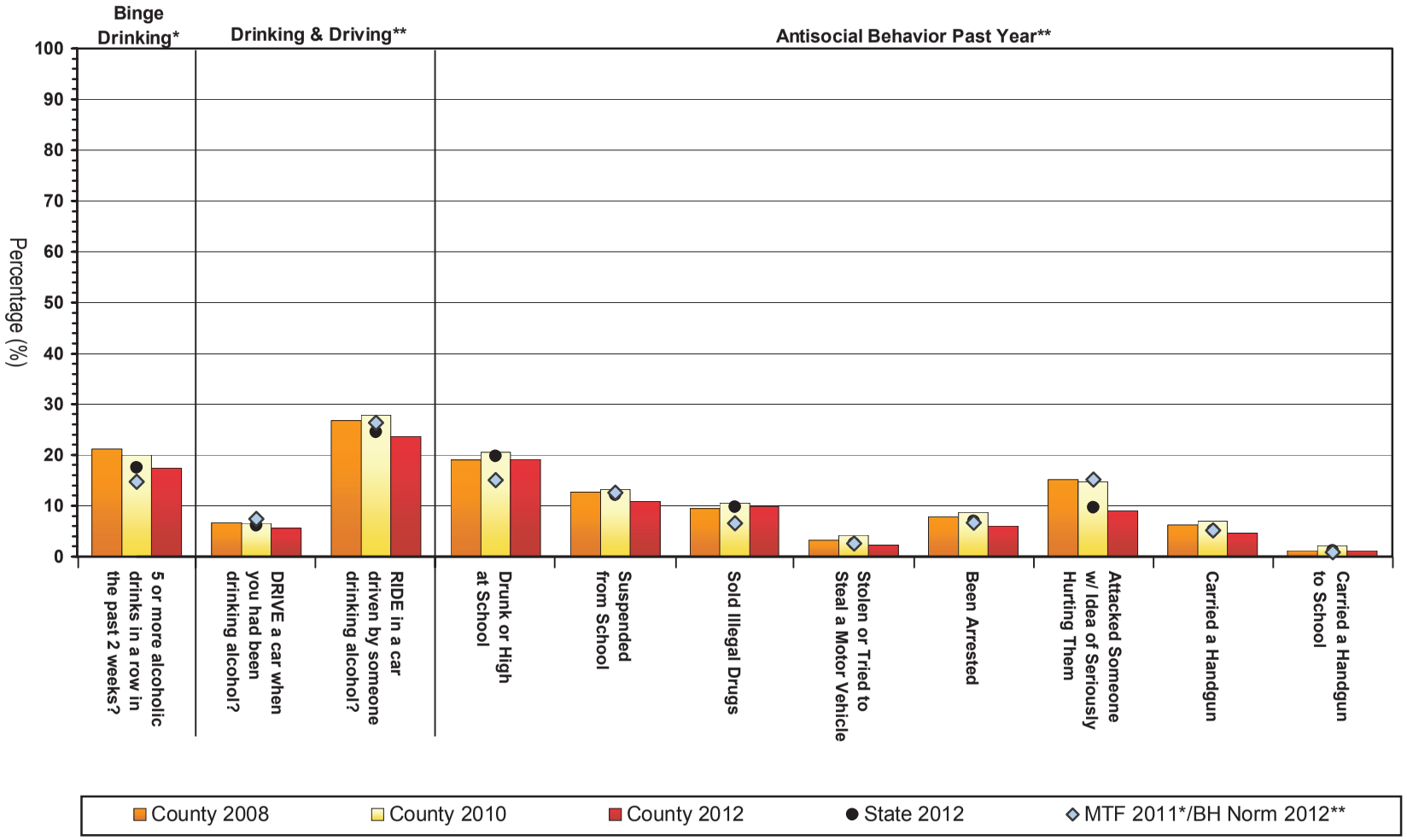
BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Maricopa County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Maricopa County, Grade 10



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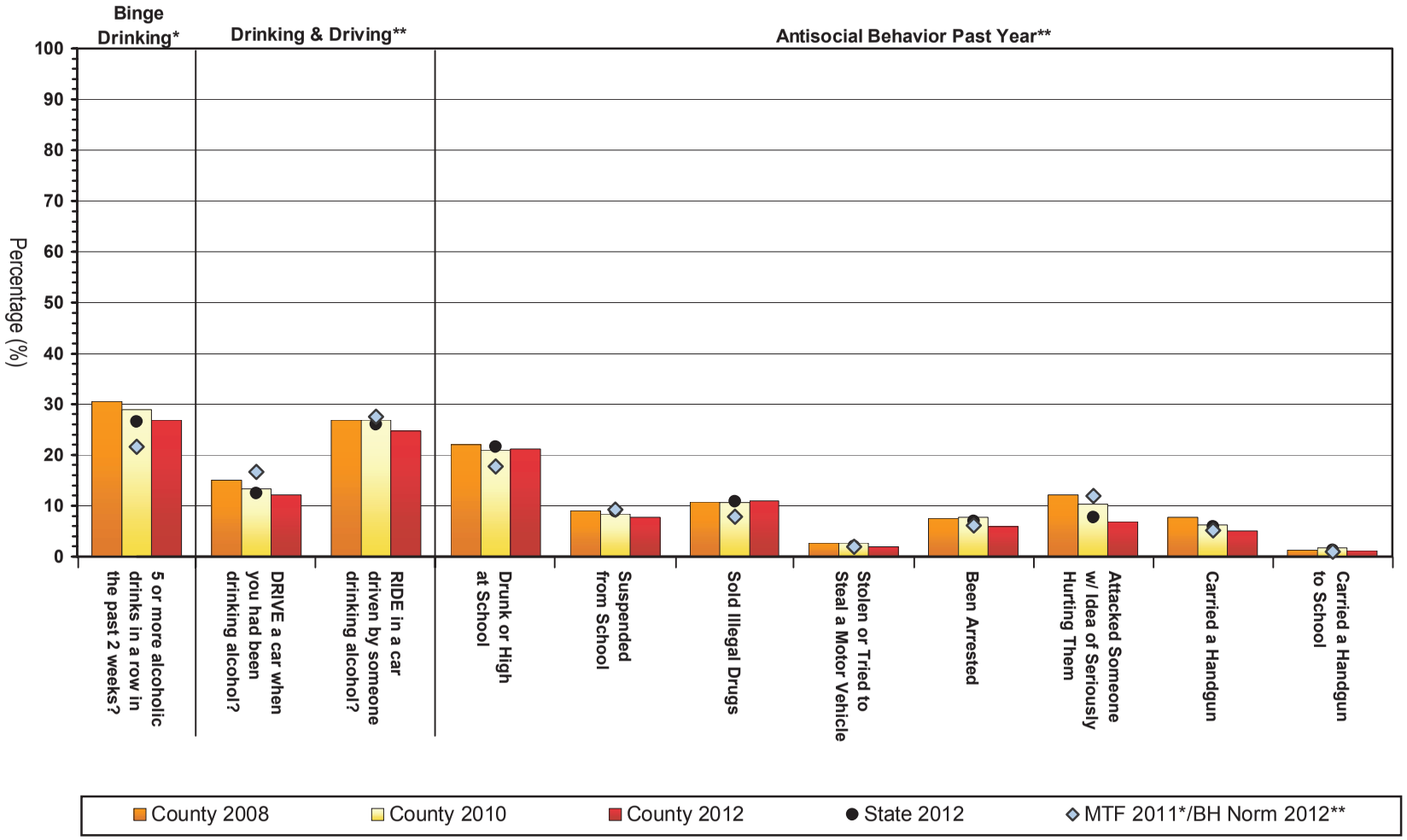
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Maricopa County, Grade 12



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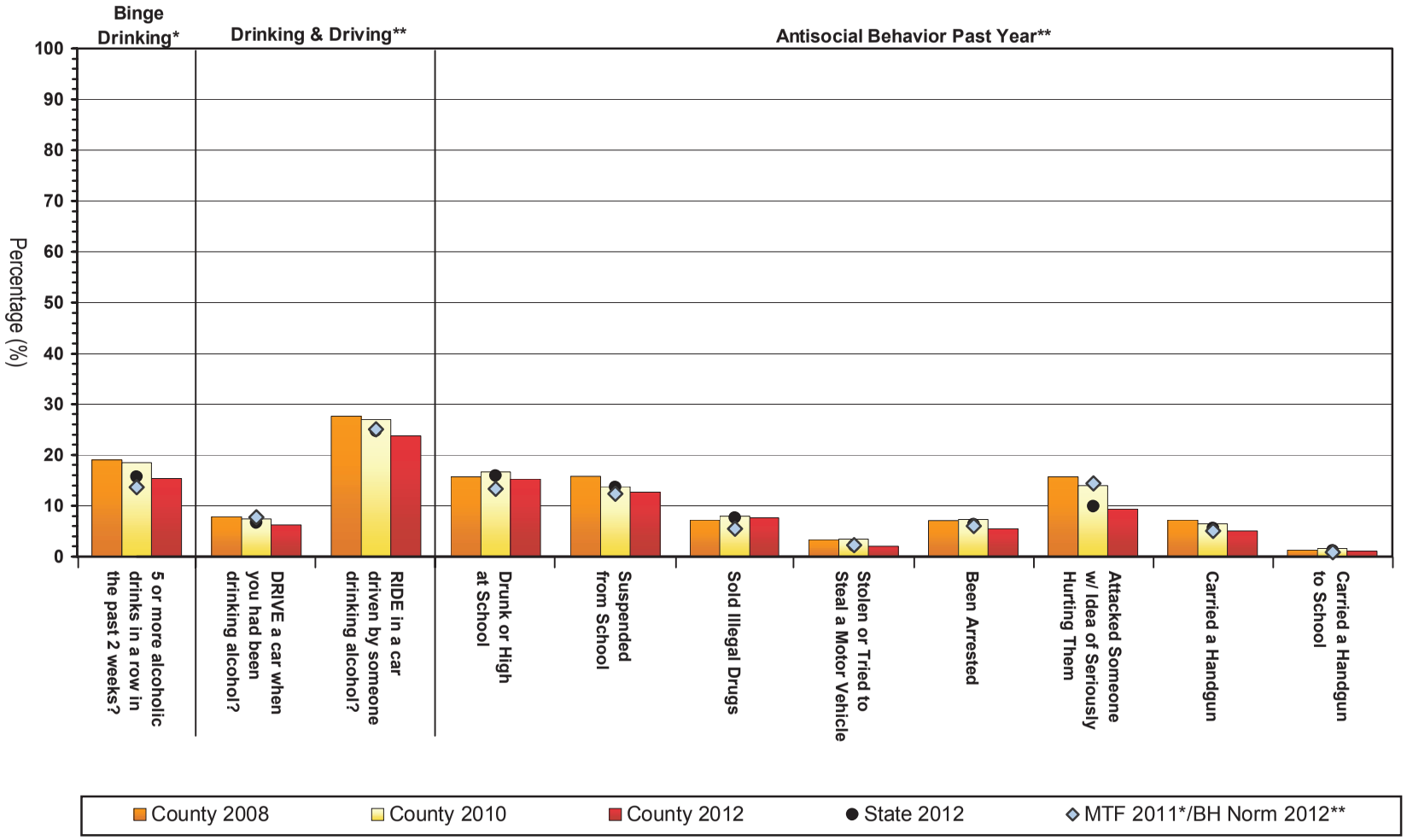
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Maricopa County, All Students Surveyed



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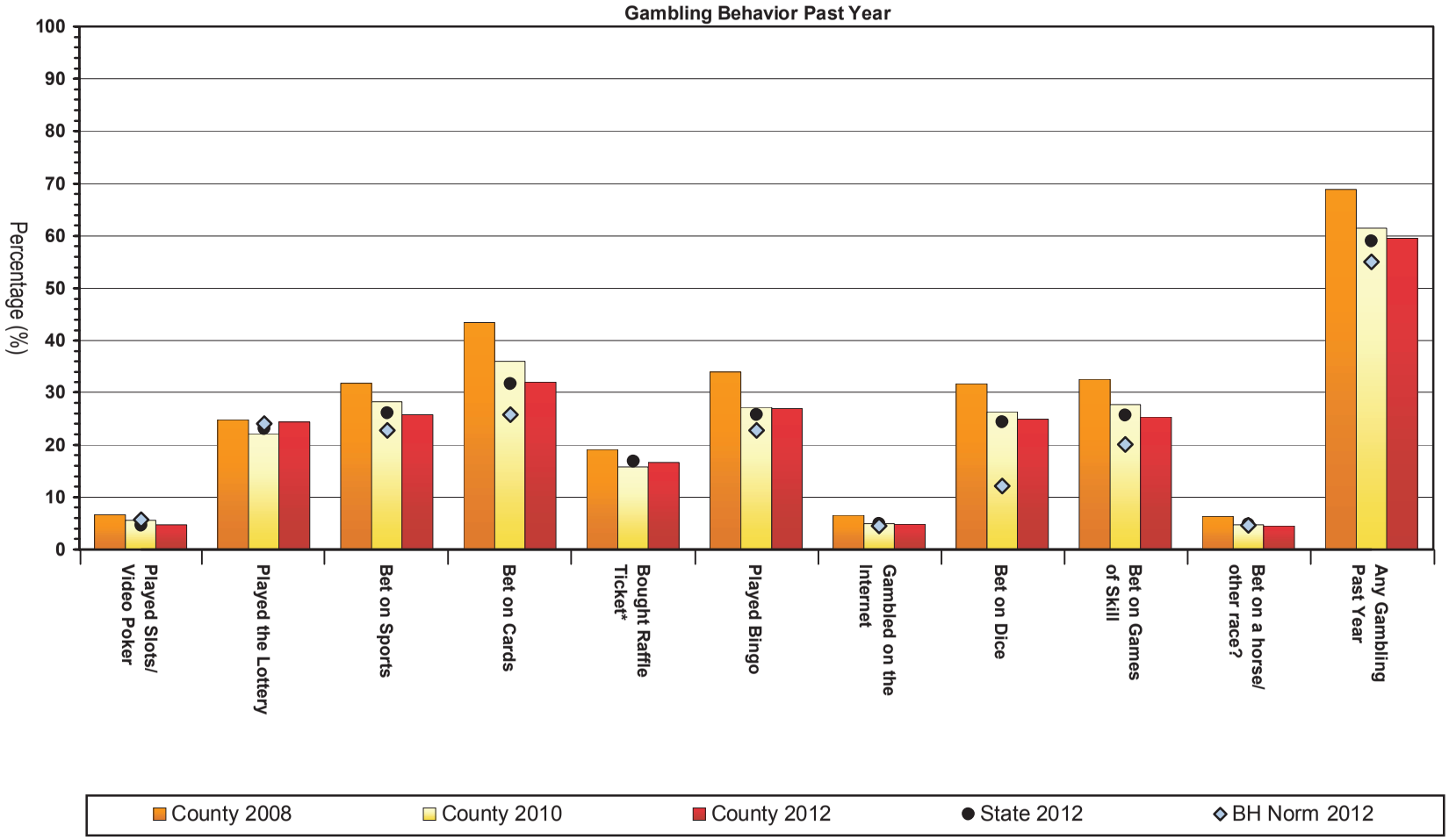
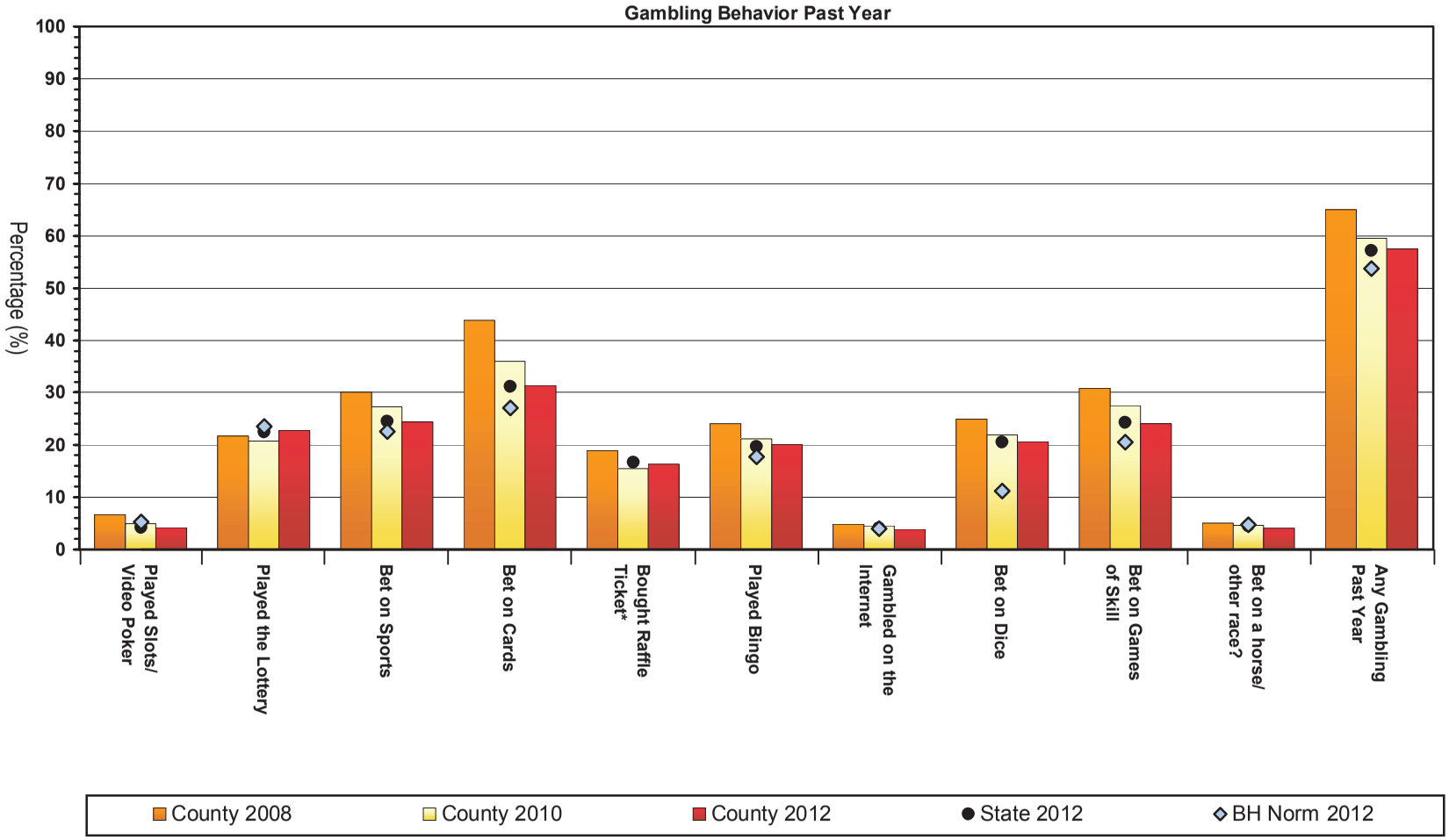
GAMBLING
2012 Maricopa County, Grade 8



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

GAMBLING
2012 Maricopa County, Grade 10



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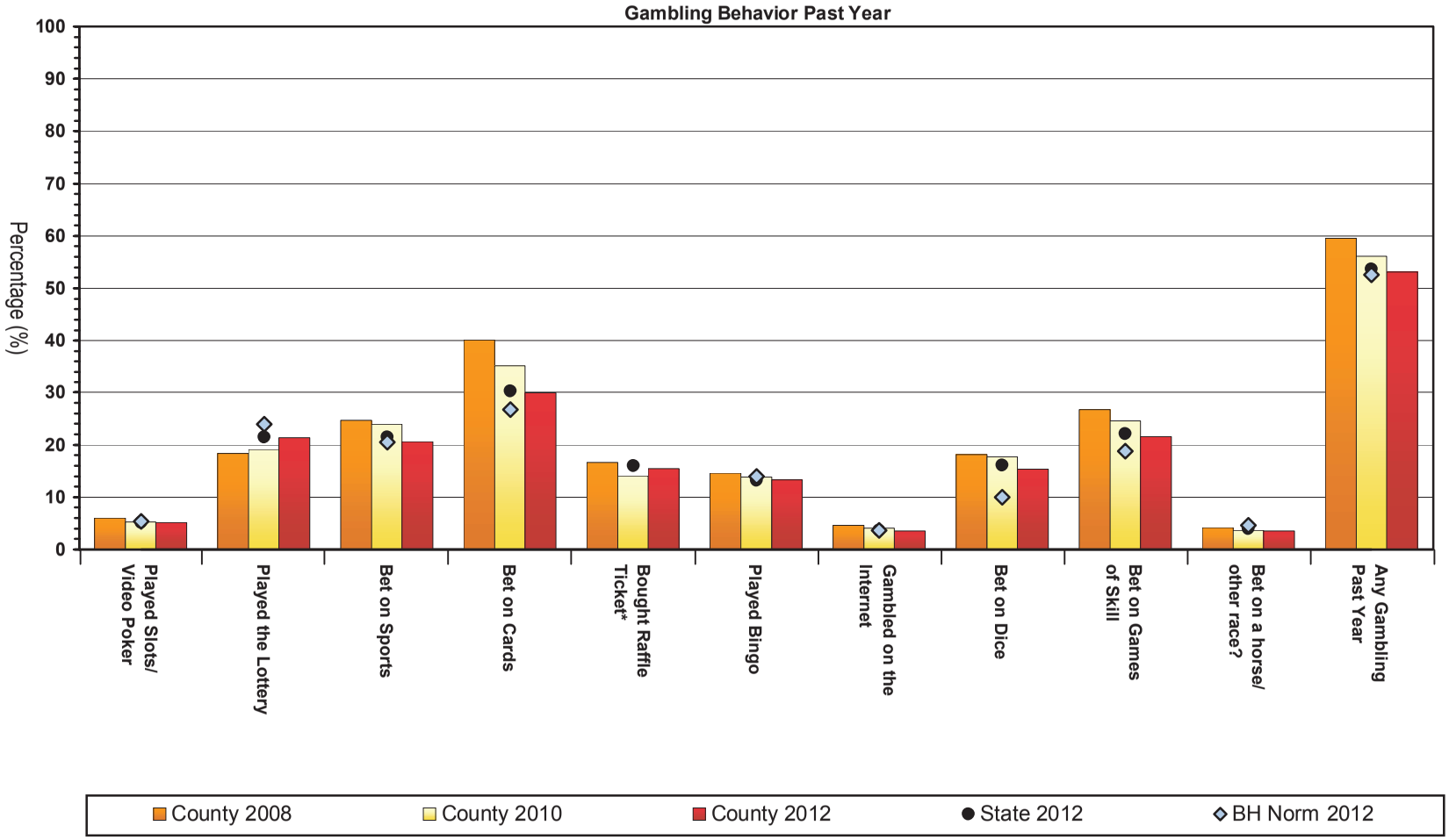
GAMBLING
2012 Maricopa County, Grade 12



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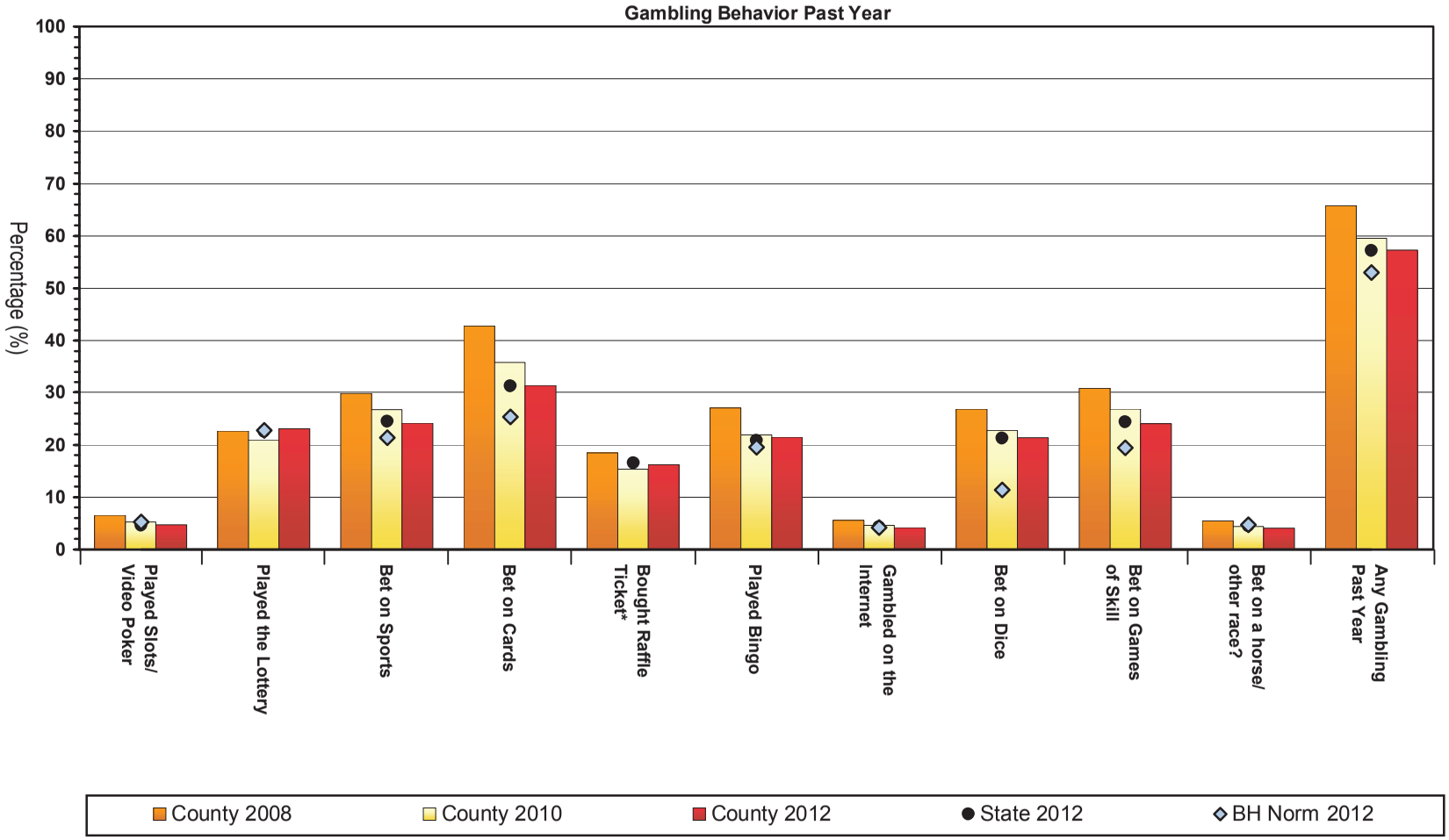
GAMBLING
2012 Maricopa County, All Students Surveyed



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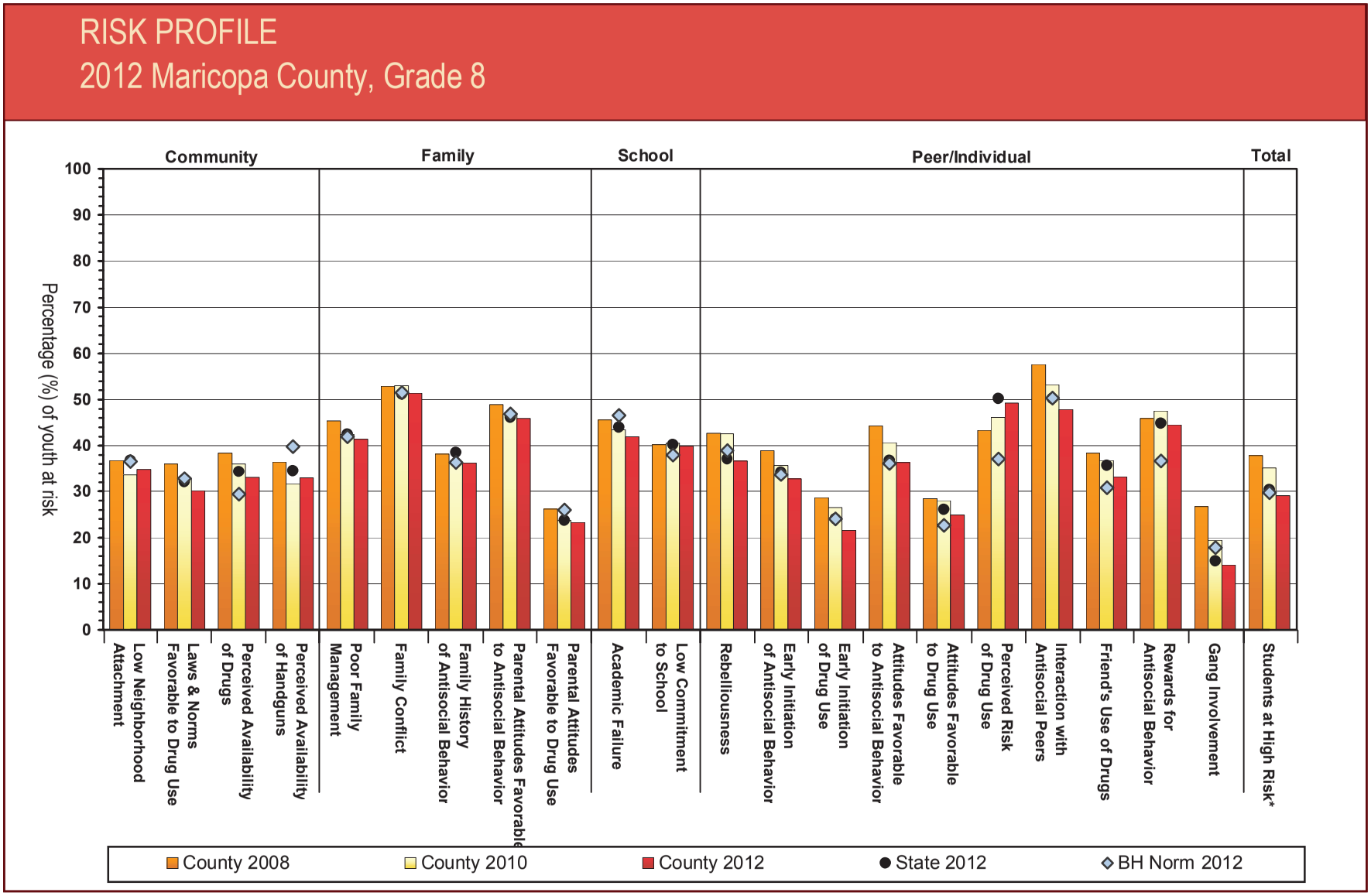
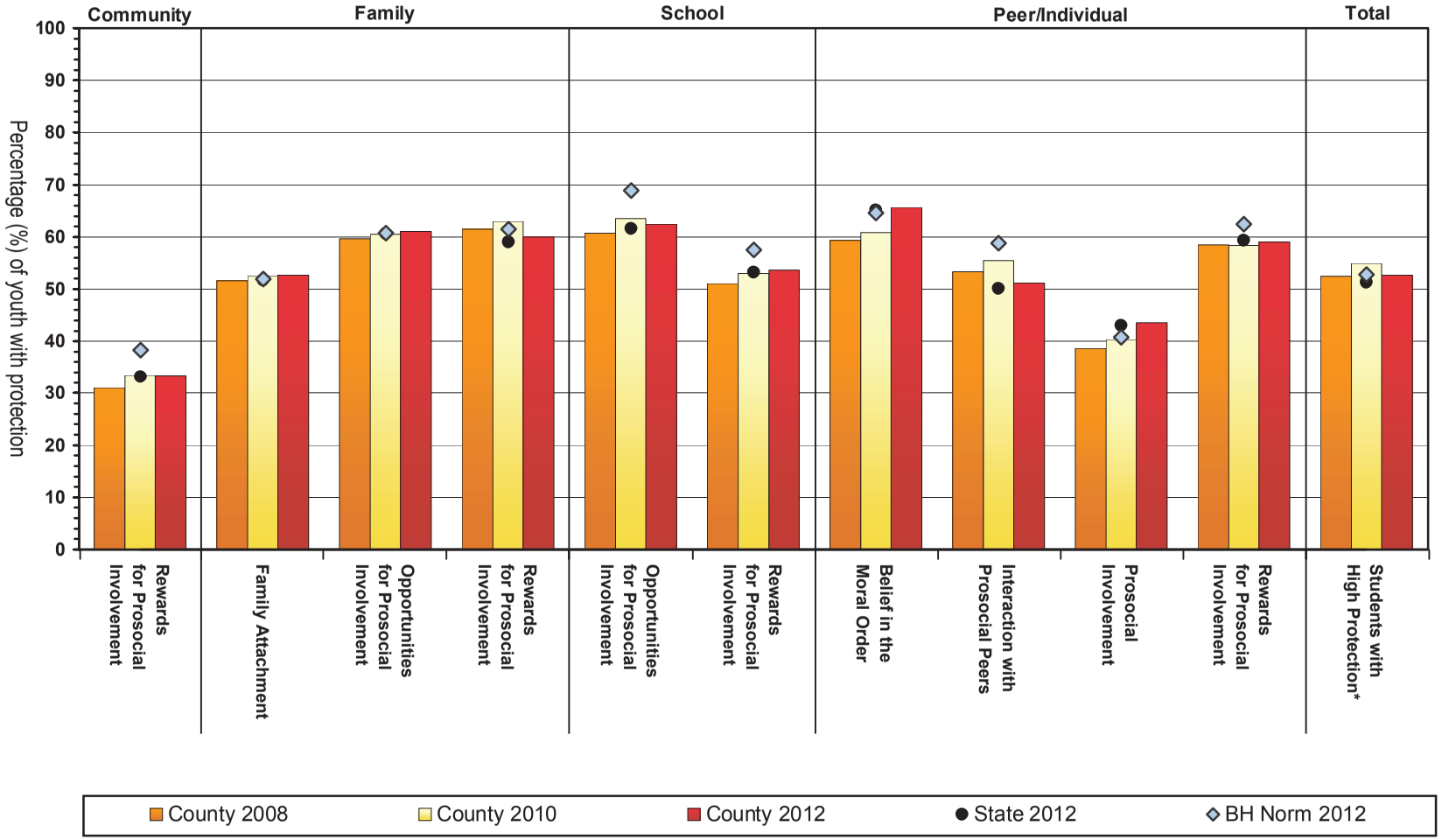


* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors).

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Maricopa County, Grade 8

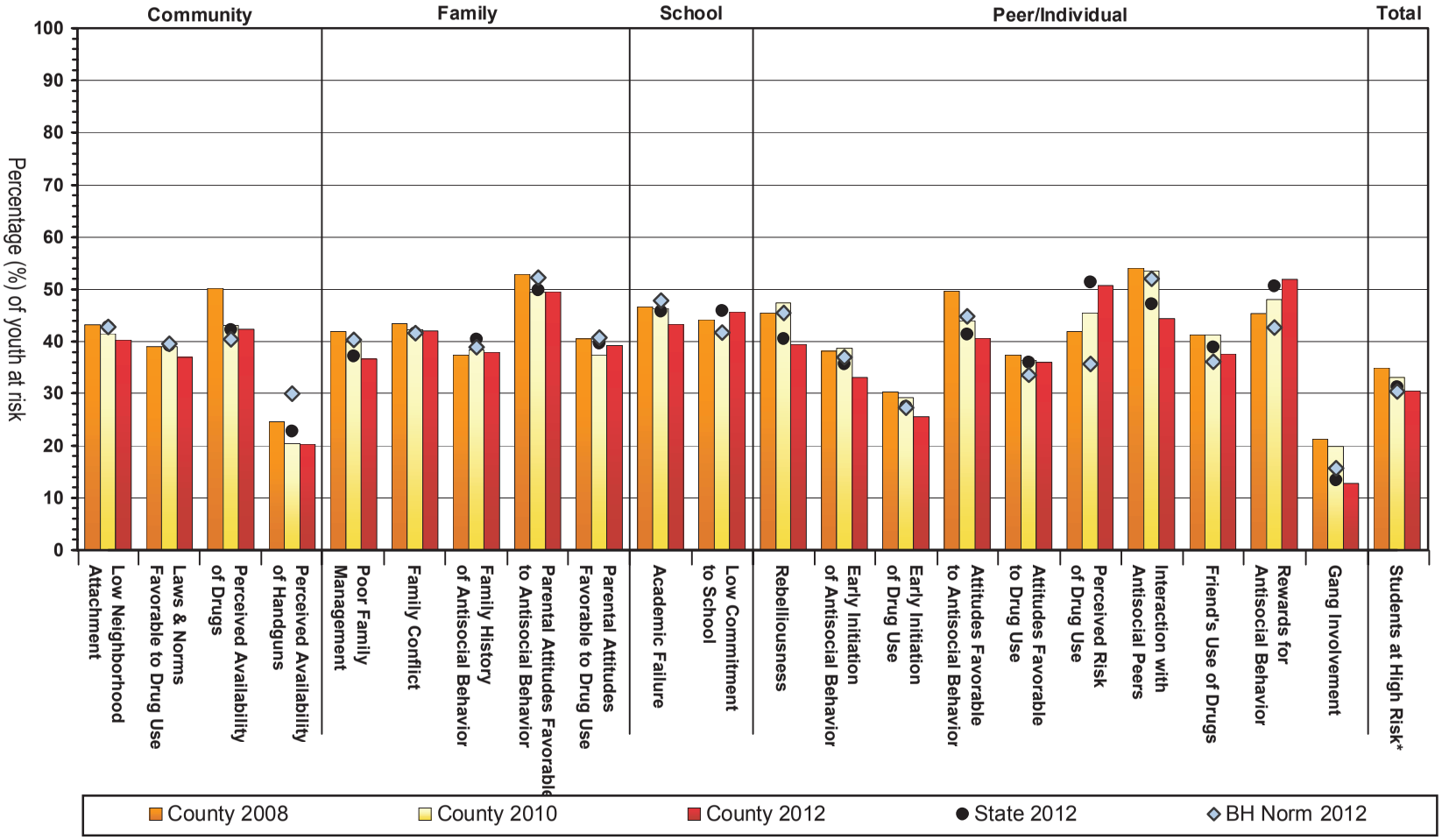


* High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2012 Maricopa County, Grade 10



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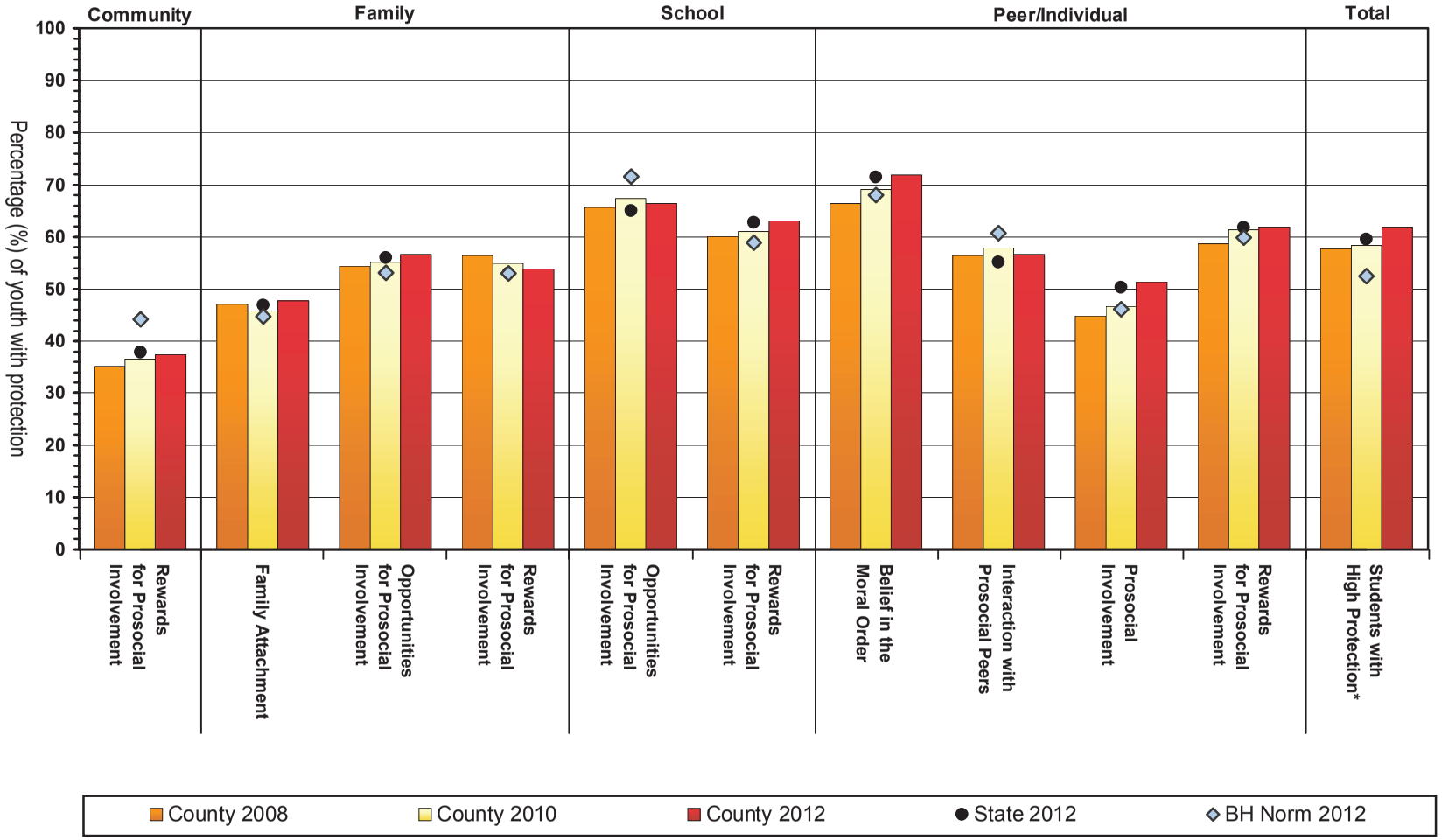
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Maricopa County, Grade 10



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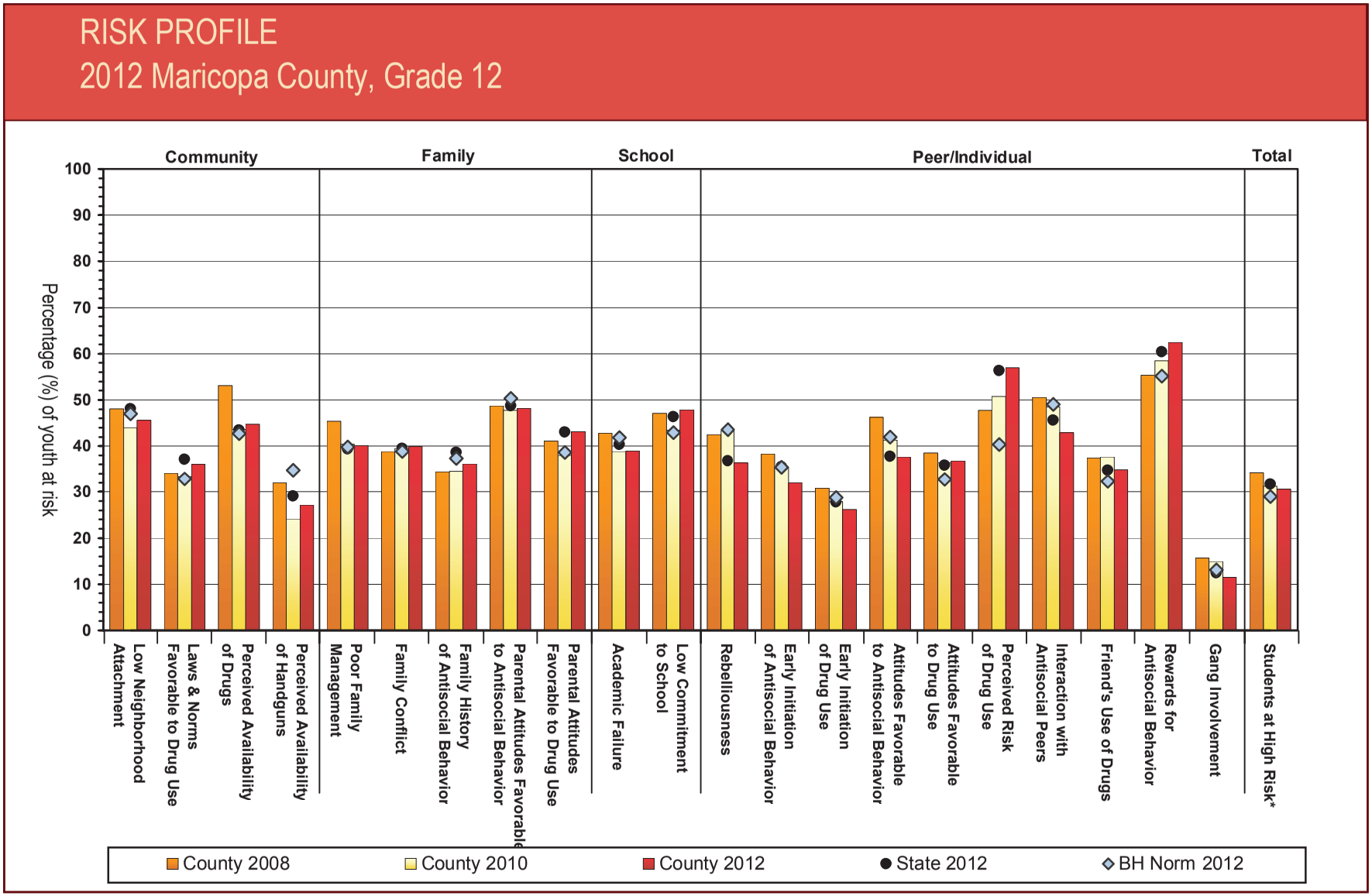

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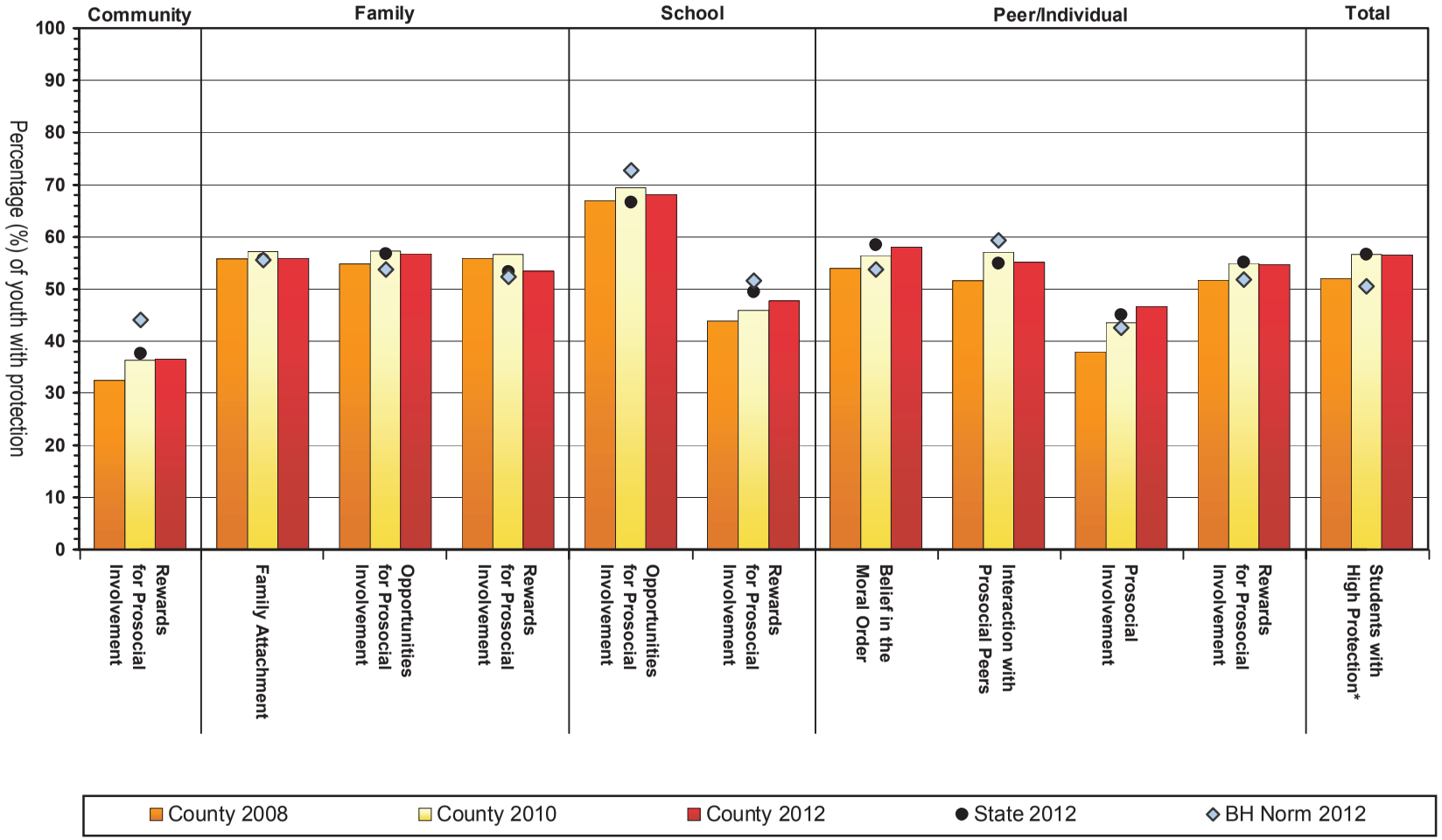
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Maricopa County, Grade 12



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

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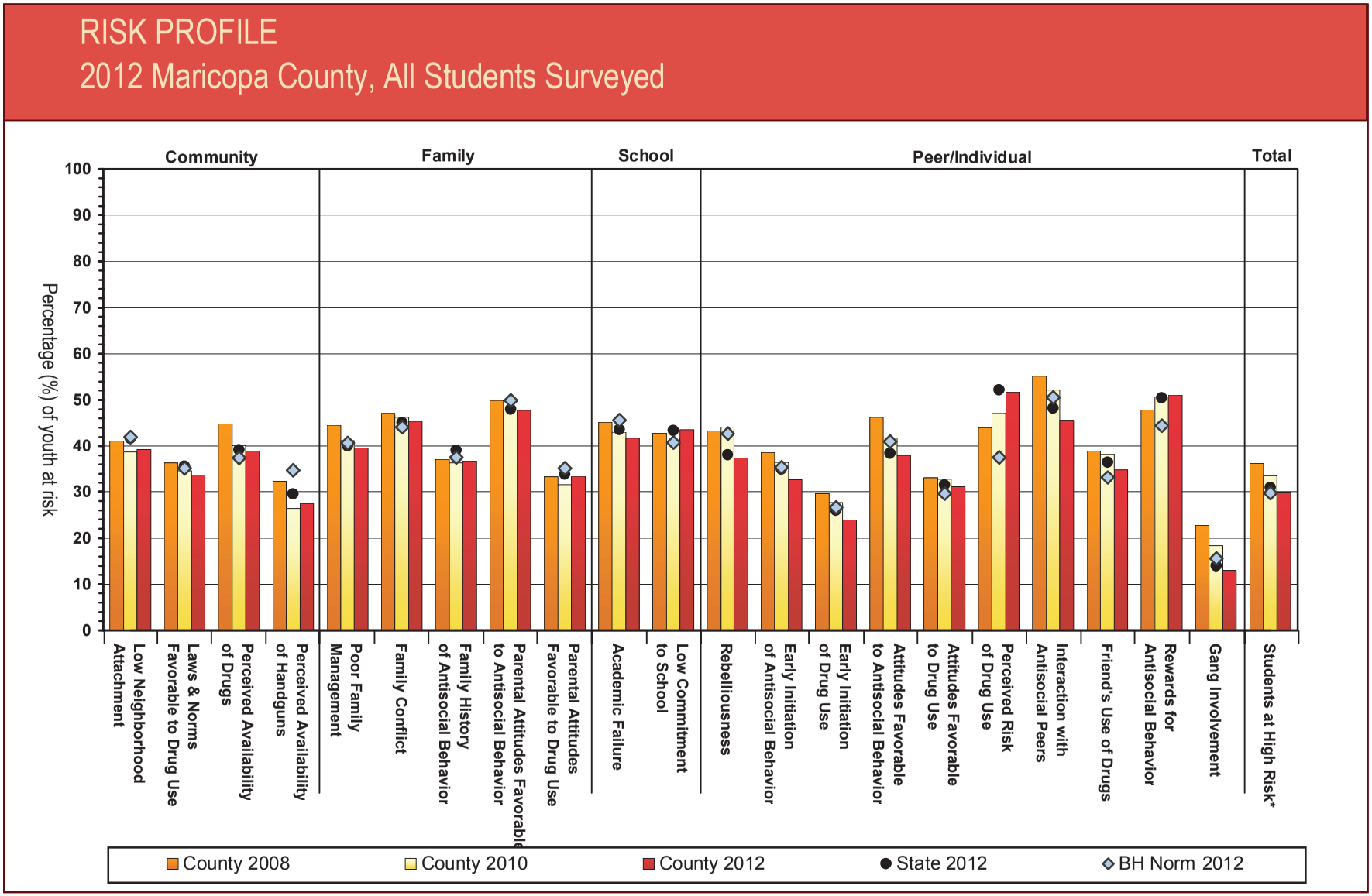

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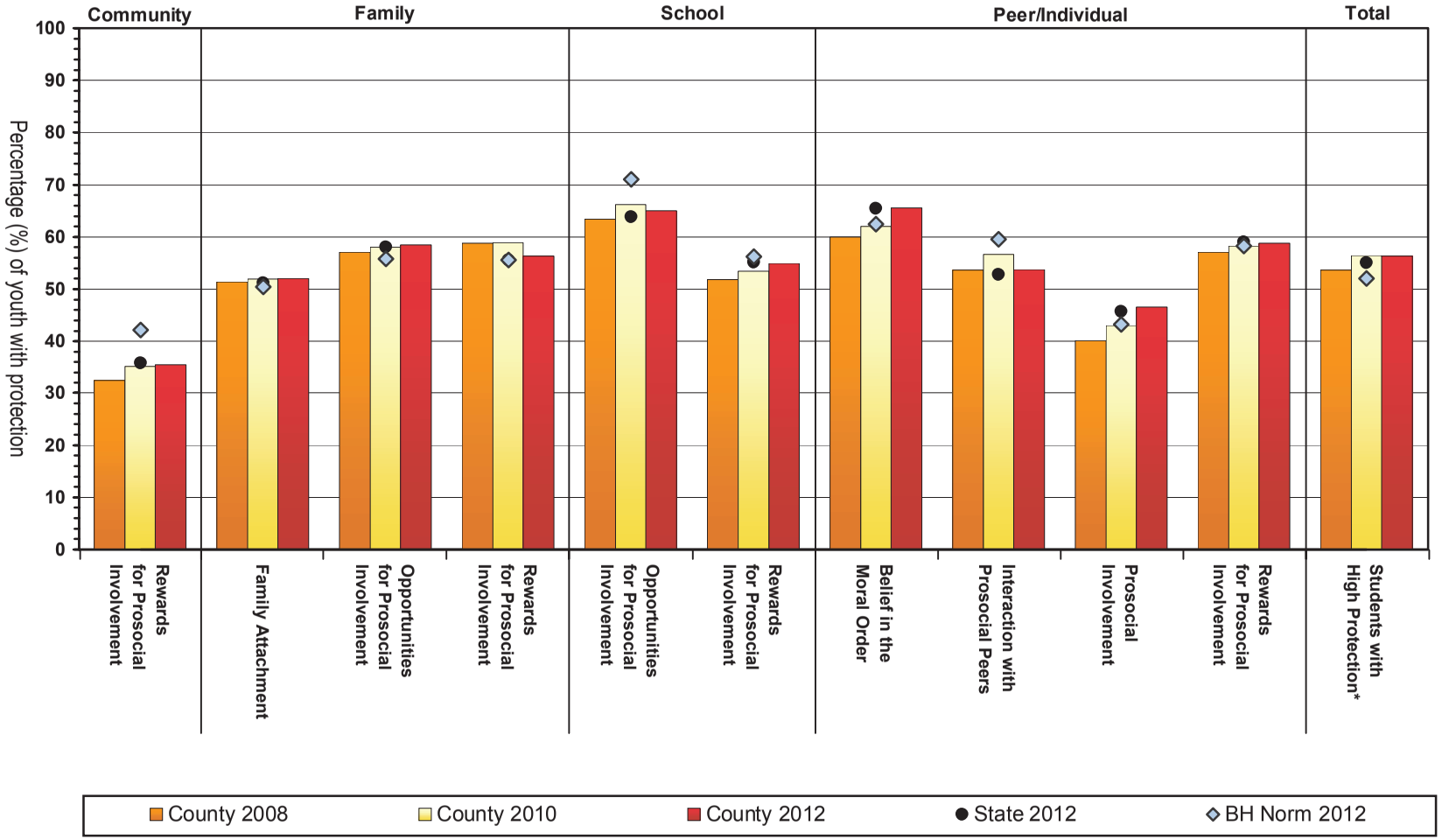
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Maricopa County, All Students Surveyed

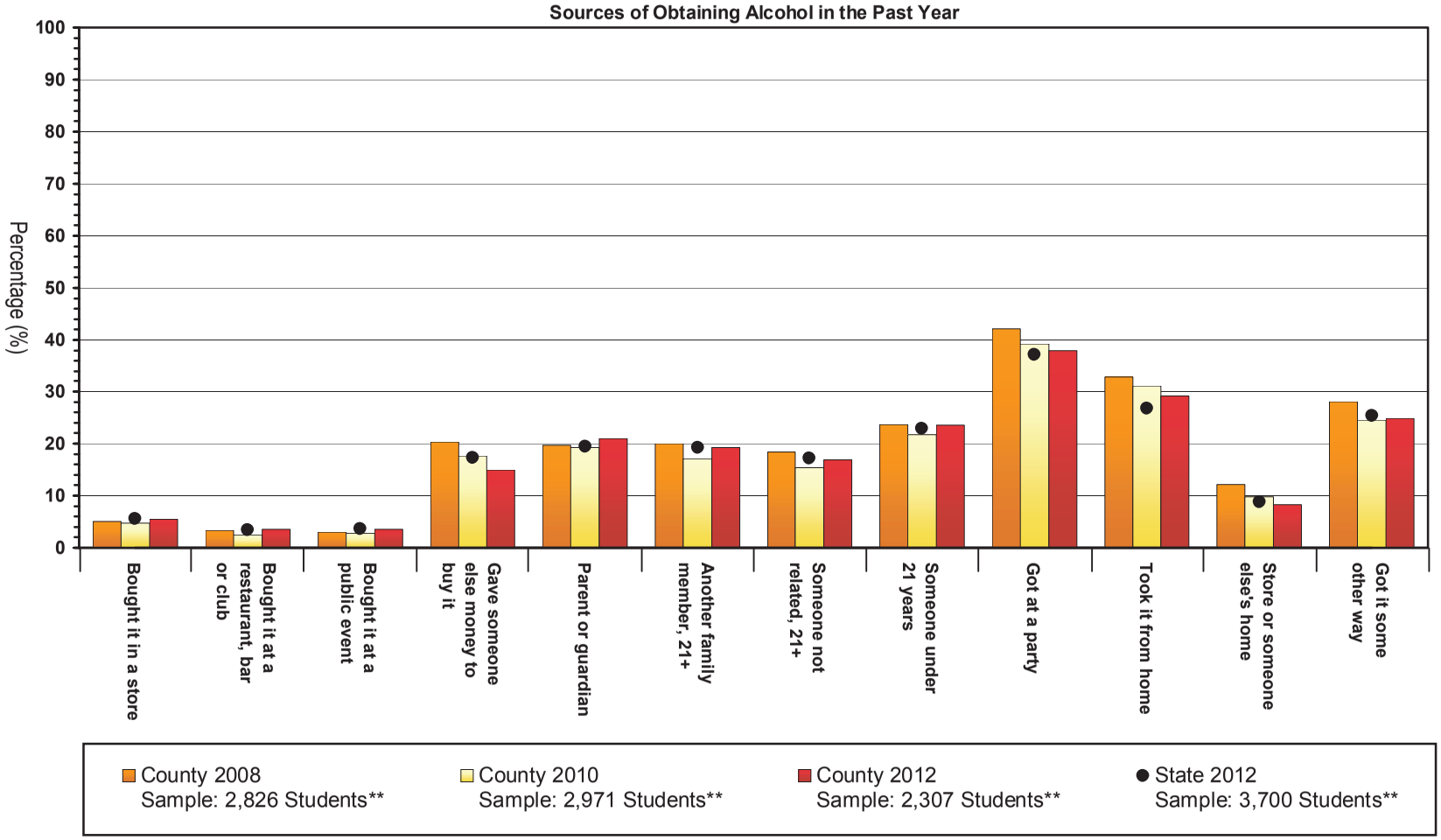


* High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

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

Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2012 Maricopa County, Grade 8

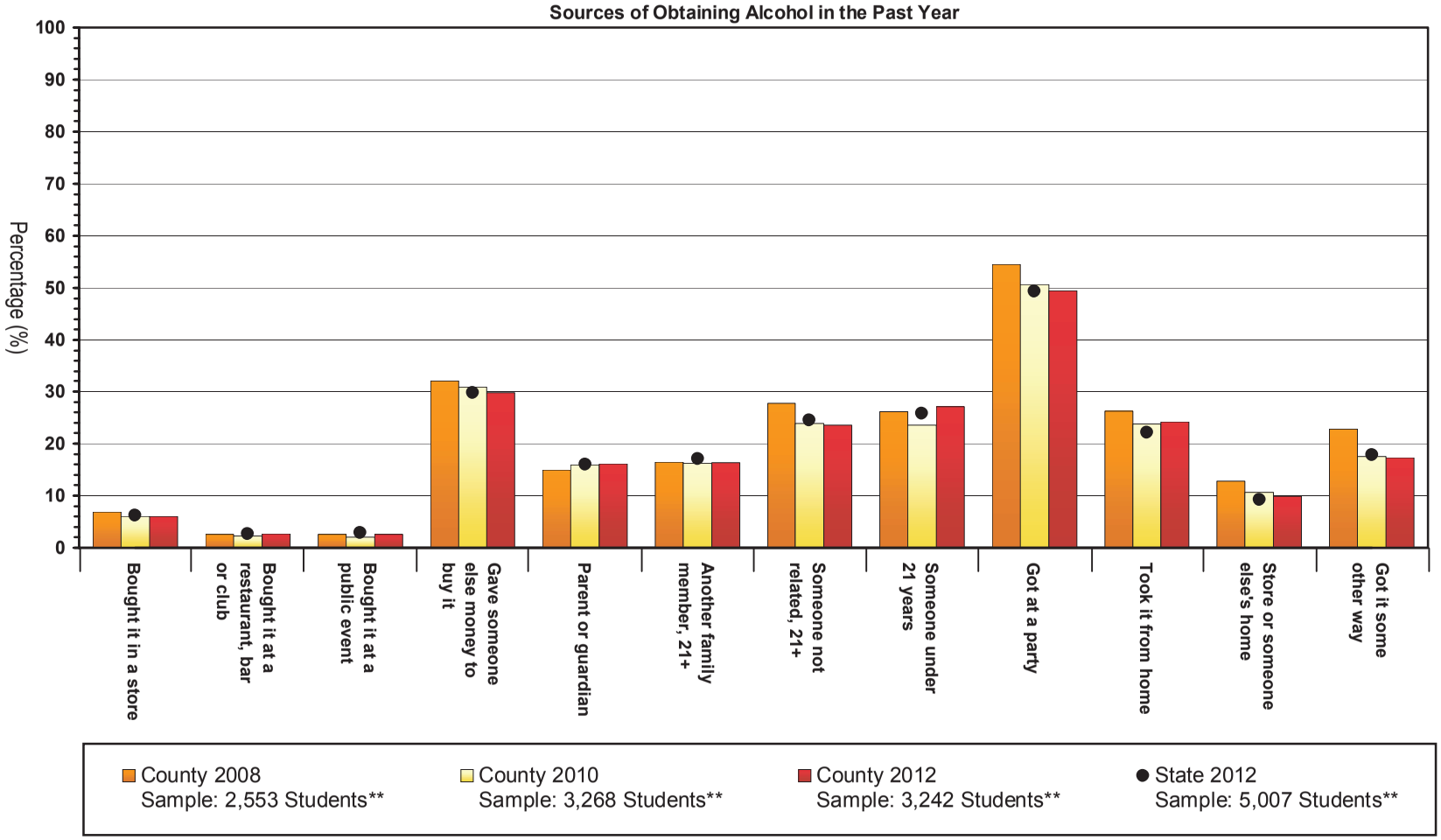


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Maricopa County, Grade 10

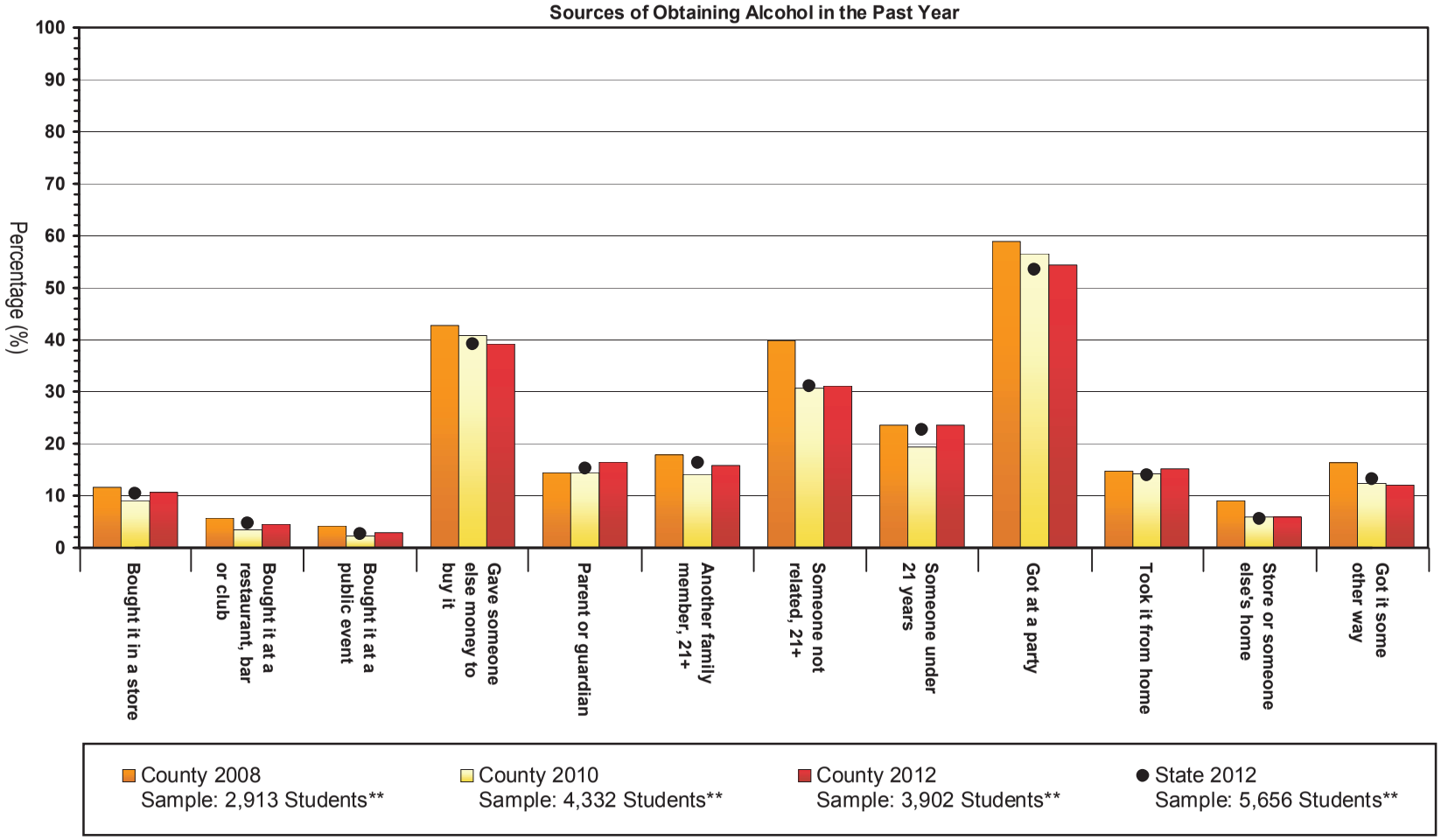


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Maricopa County, Grade 12

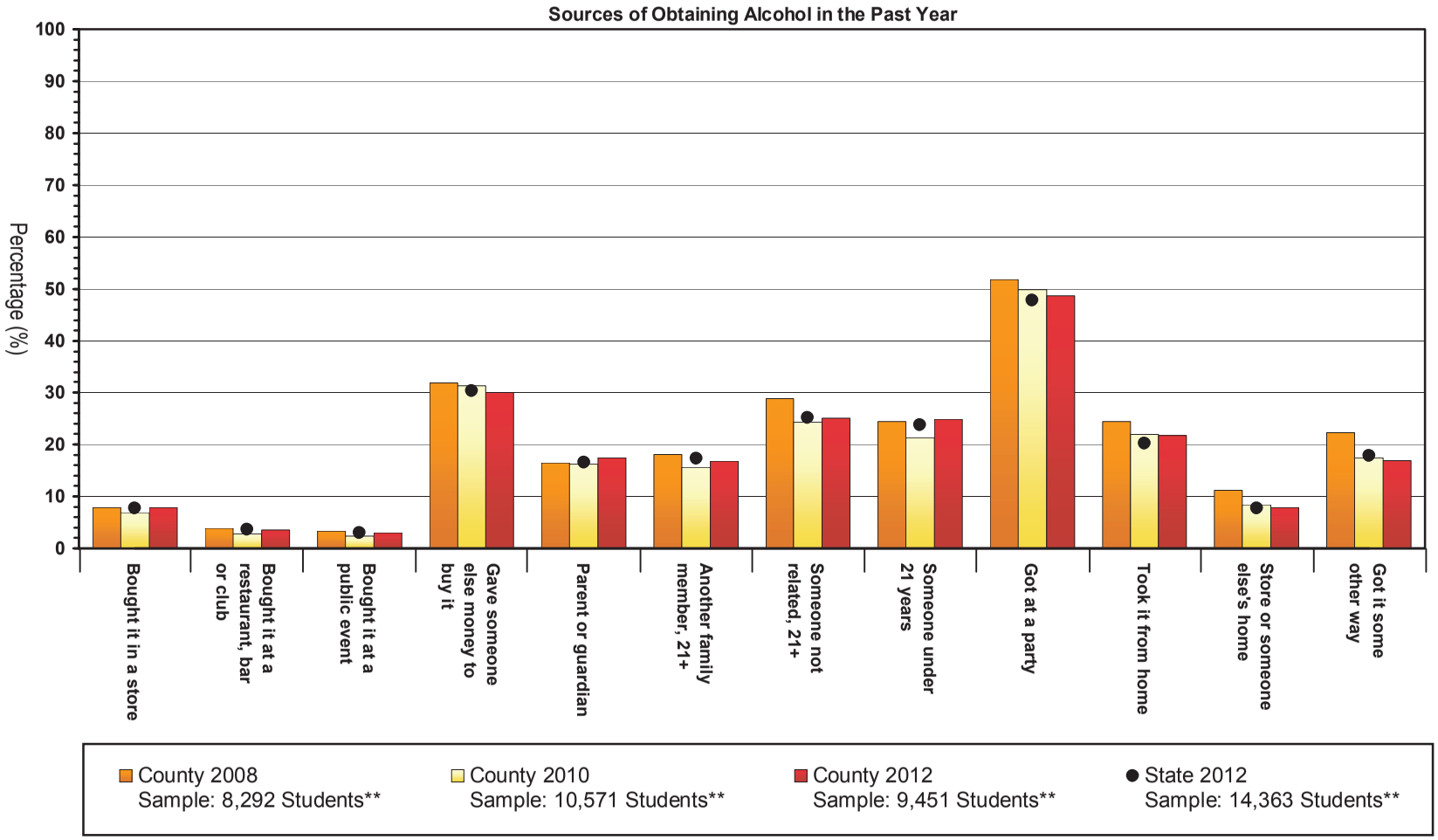


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Maricopa County, All Students Surveyed

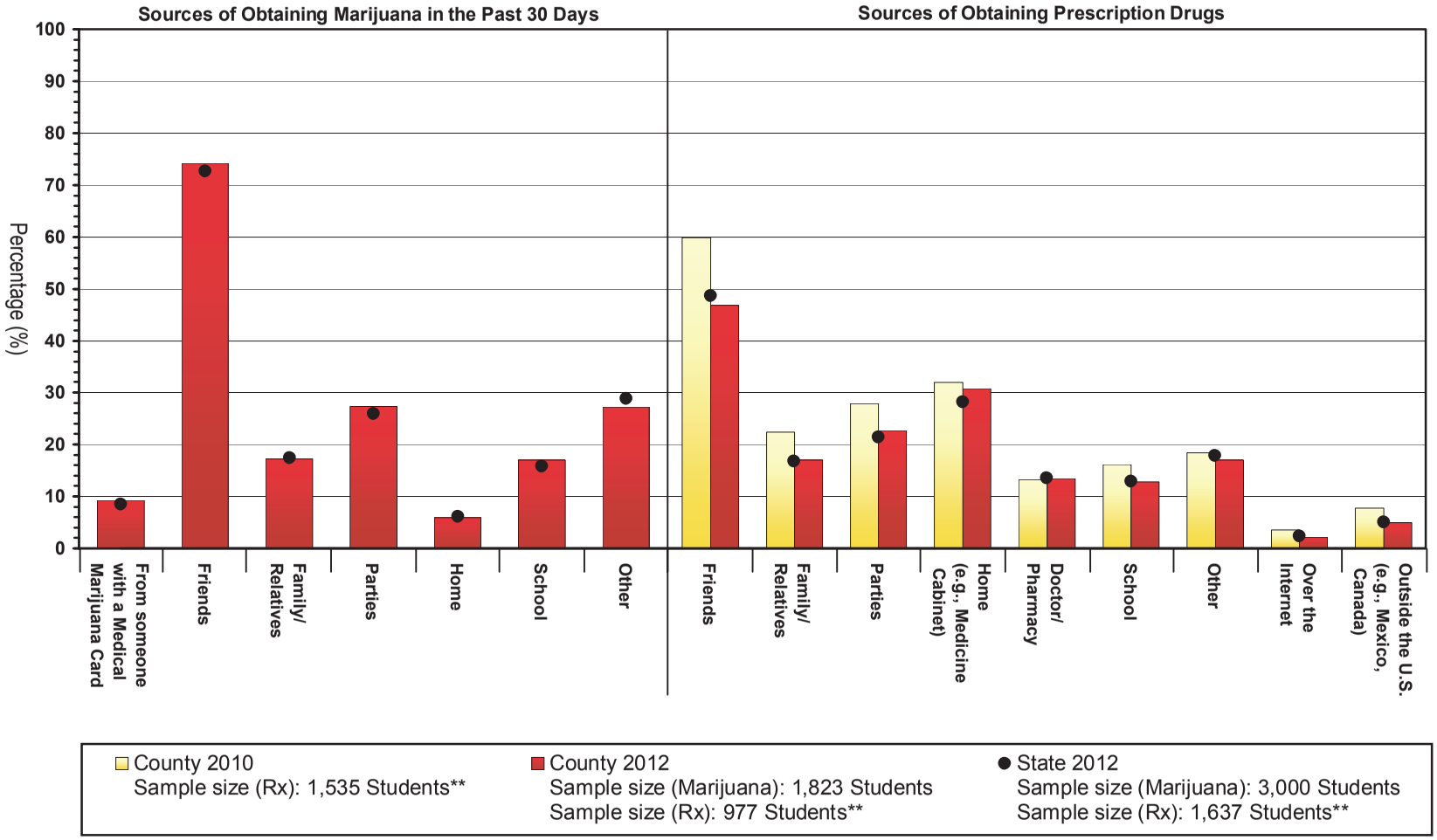


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Maricopa County, Grade 8

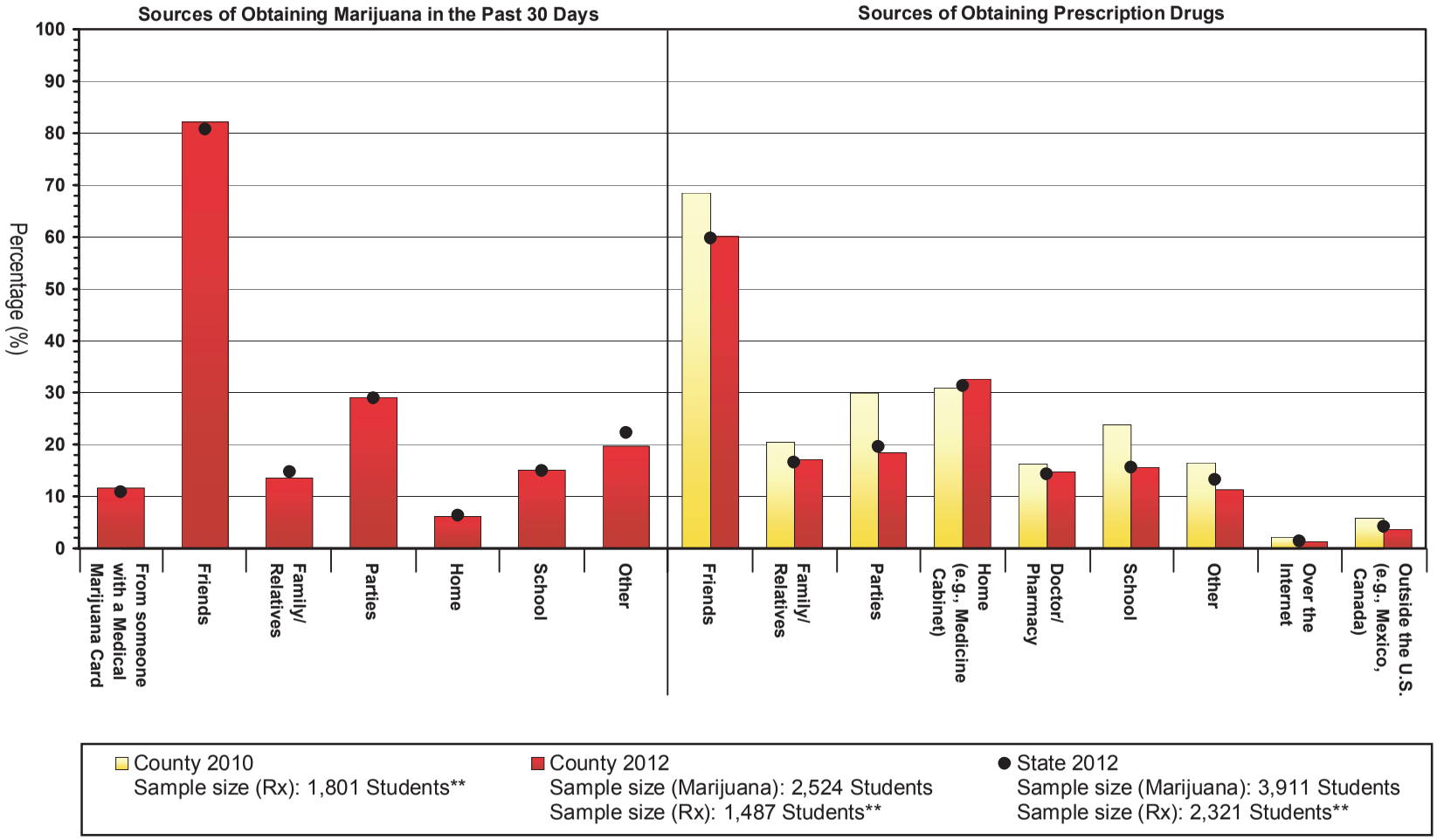


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Maricopa County, Grade 10

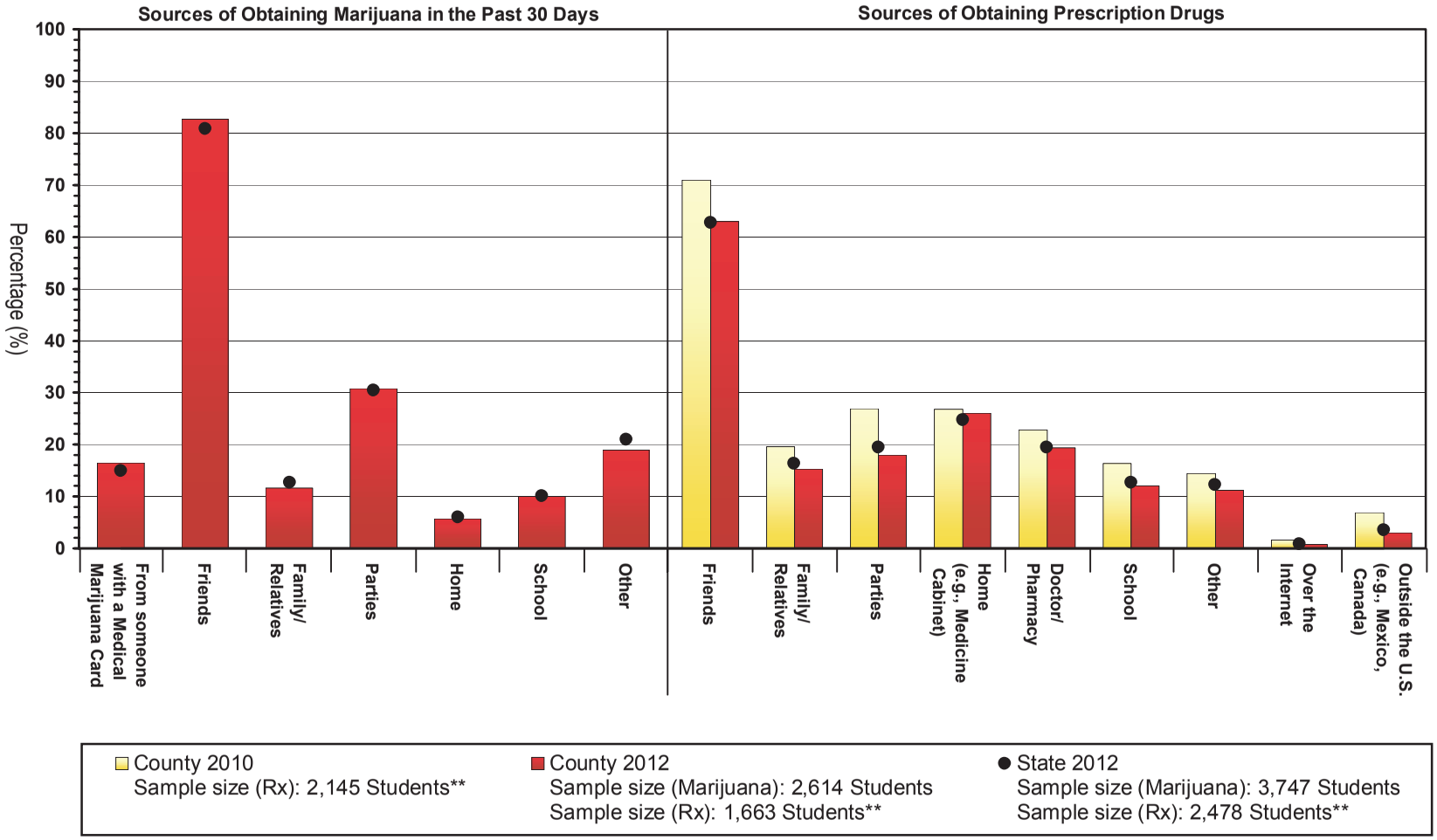


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Maricopa County, Grade 12

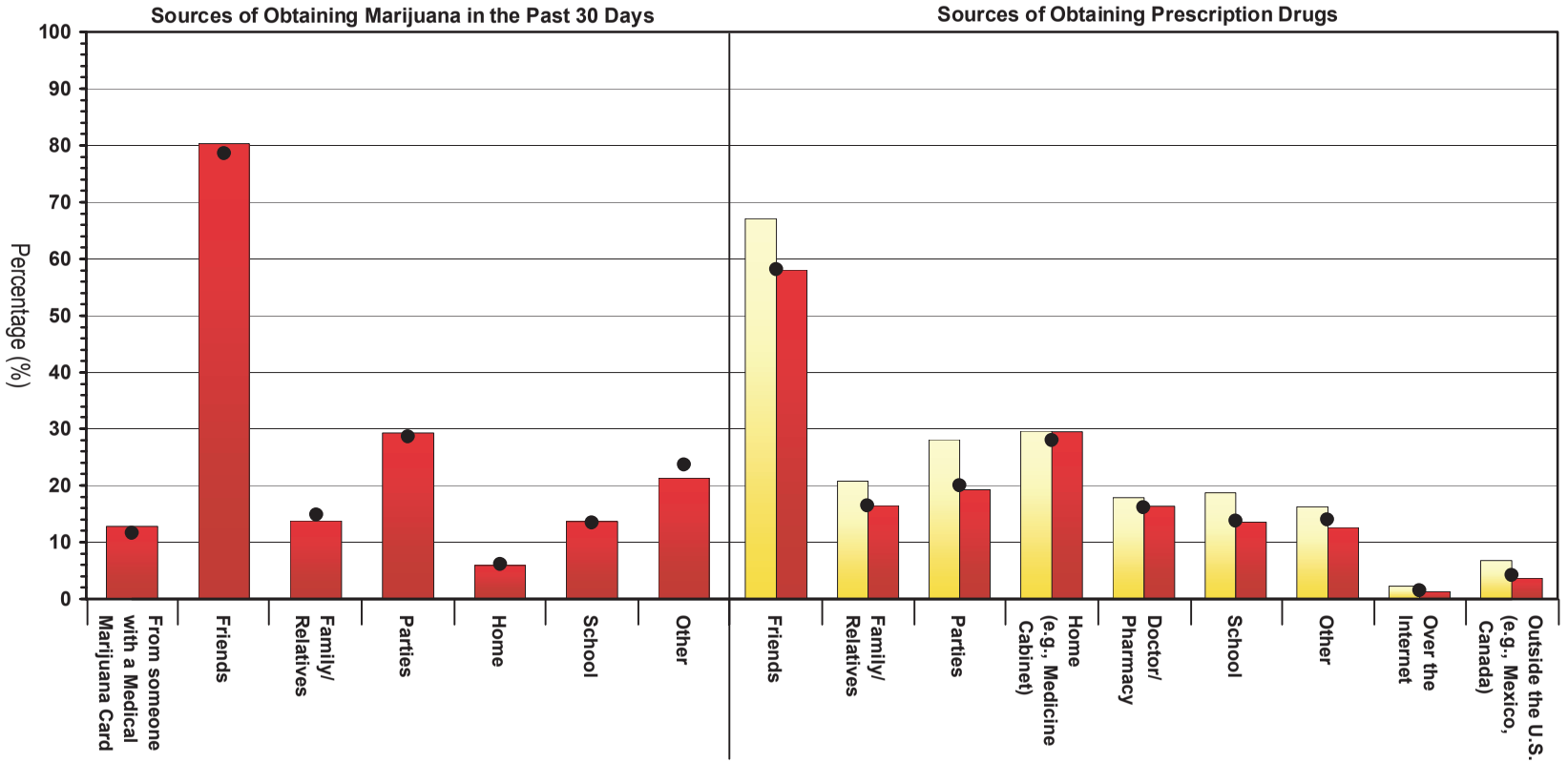


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Maricopa County, All Students Surveyed

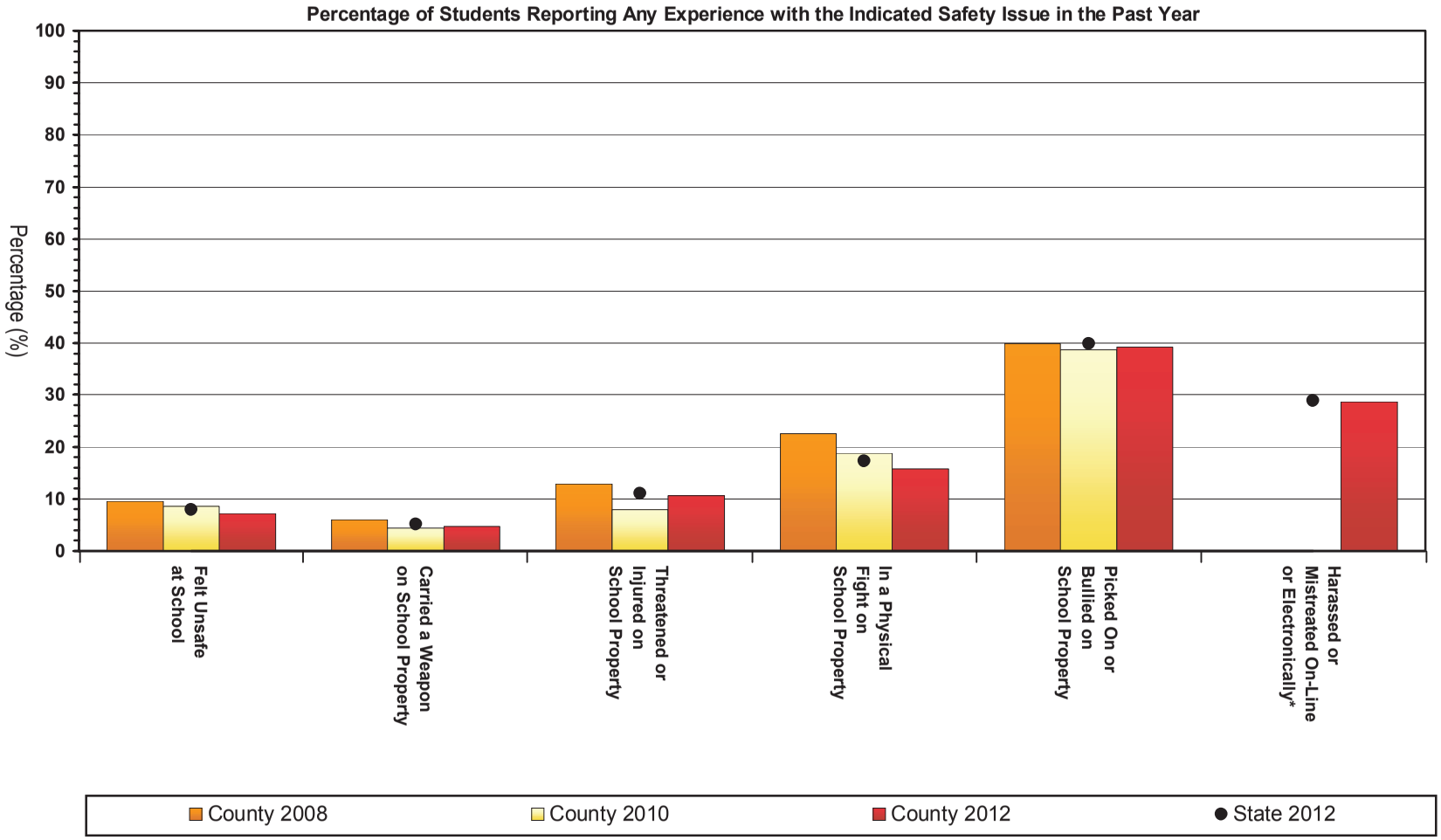


County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
Sample size (Rx): 5,481 Students**	Sample size (Marijuana): 6,961 Students Sample size (Rx): 4,127 Students**	Sample size (Marijuana): 10,658 Students Sample size (Rx): 6,436 Students**

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

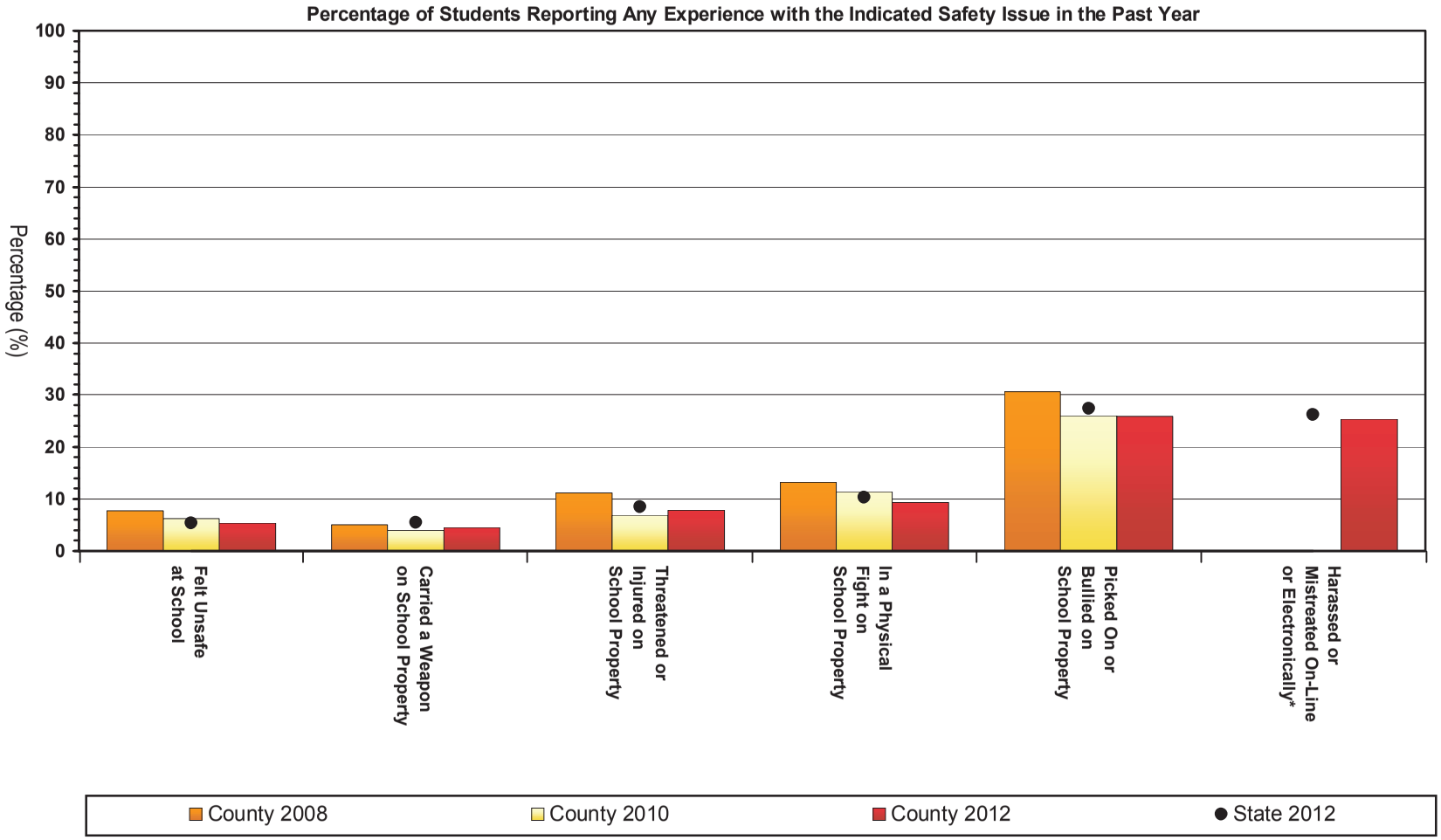
** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Maricopa County, Grade 8



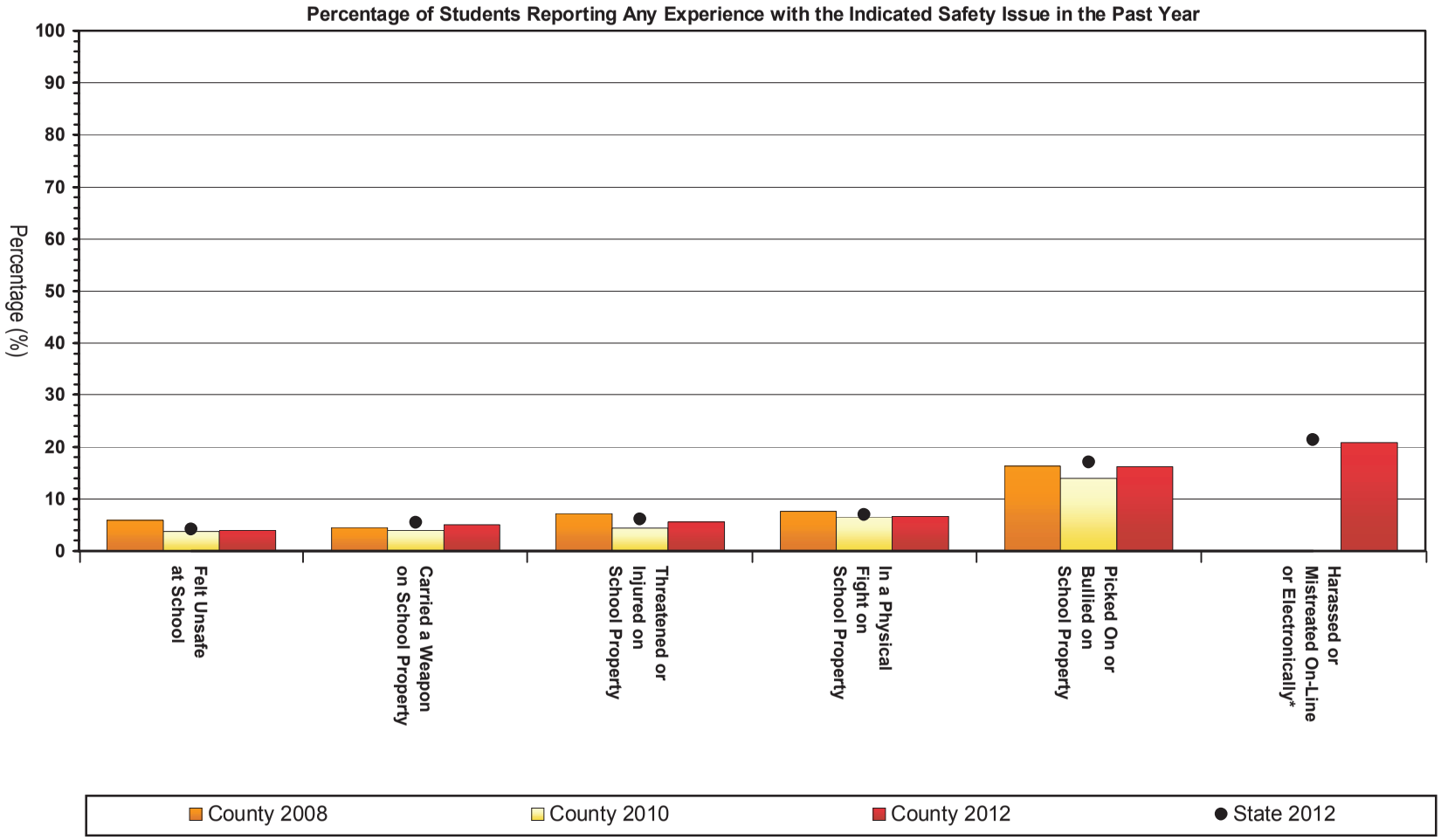
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Maricopa County, Grade 10



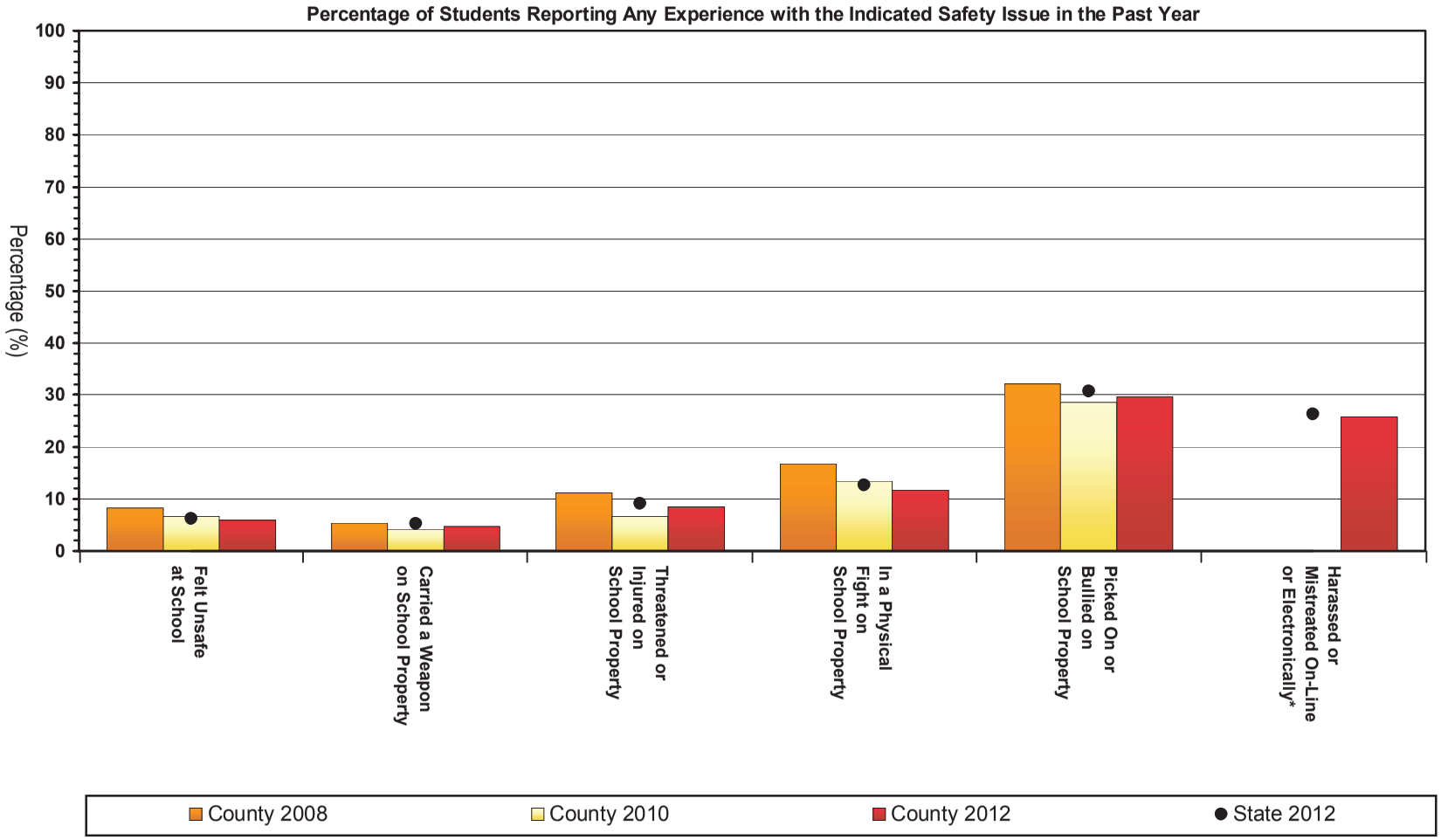
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Maricopa County, Grade 12



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

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Maricopa County, All Students Surveyed



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

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.

Table 4. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	46.5	42.9	35.6	37.3	33.1	64.6	63.2	58.0	59.1	56.0	73.8	71.9	68.9	69.2	70.0	57.4	56.4	50.6	51.7	51.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	23.9	20.9	17.0	19.7	18.4	37.1	34.5	28.4	31.7	30.4	48.4	44.0	39.5	42.1	40.0	32.9	30.9	26.0	28.8	28.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	5.8	5.6	3.3	4.5	9.7	10.8	10.6	7.7	9.3	15.6	15.7	15.7	13.1	14.7	16.9	9.4	9.7	7.0	8.4	13.8
Marijuana	used marijuana?	14.7	16.1	14.7	16.2	16.4	31.1	33.0	34.0	34.7	34.5	42.5	44.2	44.4	44.8	45.5	25.3	28.4	27.9	28.7	31.0
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	3.3	5.1	5.9	5.3	5.2	6.0	8.5	9.5	8.6	8.4	8.3	4.2	5.1	4.5	4.4	5.7
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	2.6	2.3	1.6	1.5	2.2	6.2	5.0	3.8	3.9	3.3	10.8	8.0	6.9	7.4	5.2	5.4	4.6	3.6	3.7	3.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	13.7	13.9	11.2	11.4	13.1	12.1	11.2	8.5	9.4	10.1	8.3	8.5	6.6	7.4	8.1	12.1	11.7	9.2	9.8	10.6
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.1	3.8	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.8
Heroin*	used heroin?	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.9	2.6	1.4	1.4	1.2	3.3	3.6	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2.1	3.8	2.8	2.8	2.6	4.5	8.2	7.7	7.4	6.6	7.5	10.8	10.2	10.4	8.0	4.0	6.9	6.1	6.1	5.5
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	1.8	1.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.6	2.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.1	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.4	2.4	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.2	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.4	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	11.3	11.0	8.3	8.8	n/a	19.8	17.7	15.4	15.6	n/a	24.4	22.9	20.5	20.7	13.0	16.5	16.1	13.5	13.8	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	3.7	3.0	1.9	2.0	5.2	8.5	7.8	7.3	6.6	9.0	8.8	9.6	11.0	9.9	12.2	6.1	6.1	5.8	5.3	8.6
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	7.8	8.5	4.3	4.4	n/a	12.2	11.7	8.2	8.0	n/a	14.3	14.0	10.2	10.0	n/a	10.4	10.9	7.0	6.9	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	16.1	15.9	10.7	11.1	n/a	25.4	23.0	18.8	18.8	n/a	28.8	27.4	24.0	23.9	n/a	21.4	21.0	16.5	16.6	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?	9.1	9.0	6.6	7.0	n/a	12.3	12.8	10.3	10.6	n/a	13.4	14.2	11.9	12.2	n/a	10.9	11.5	9.0	9.3	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	6.7	6.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.6	11.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	13.0	13.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.4	9.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 5. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	22.6	20.6	16.2	17.1	12.7	36.6	34.2	31.9	32.1	27.2	47.0	44.9	44.2	43.5	40.0	31.8	30.9	27.9	28.1	25.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	8.2	7.5	6.5	7.8	6.1	16.0	14.6	12.6	14.0	11.8	23.6	21.2	19.8	21.0	18.7	13.7	13.2	11.6	12.9	11.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	2.2	2.2	1.6	2.1	3.5	3.8	4.9	3.2	3.9	6.6	6.0	6.9	5.7	6.6	8.3	3.5	4.2	3.1	3.8	5.9
Marijuana	used marijuana?	7.1	8.1	7.2	7.7	7.2	15.0	17.2	17.9	17.7	17.6	19.5	21.9	23.2	22.5	22.6	11.9	14.3	14.3	14.3	15.2
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.4	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.3	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.3
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.7	3.2	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.8
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	5.3	5.5	4.2	4.2	3.2	2.9	2.9	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.0	3.8	3.6	2.7	2.8	2.1
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	0.9	1.7	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.4	3.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.3	3.7	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.3	2.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	0.6	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.7	0.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.6	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.7	0.6	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	5.5	5.5	4.2	4.5	n/a	8.9	8.3	7.2	7.3	n/a	10.6	9.4	7.6	7.9	3.6	7.5	7.3	5.9	6.2	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.9	1.8	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.3	2.8	3.4	3.0	3.7	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.8
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	3.3	3.5	1.8	1.9	n/a	4.8	4.8	3.3	3.3	n/a	5.5	5.0	3.2	3.2	n/a	4.2	4.2	2.6	2.7	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	8.1	7.9	5.3	5.7	n/a	12.0	11.5	9.3	9.3	n/a	13.7	12.4	9.9	10.0	n/a	10.4	10.1	7.7	7.9	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	5.4	3.9	4.0	n/a	5.7	5.9	4.7	4.9	n/a	5.7	6.1	4.2	4.3	n/a	5.5	5.7	4.2	4.4	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	3.6	3.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.8	5.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.5	5.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.2	4.5	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 6. Percentage of Students With Heavy ATOD Use

Drinking and Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	5.2	4.5	3.4	3.9	4.2	6.7	6.5	5.6	6.1	7.4	15.0	13.3	12.1	12.5	16.6	7.8	7.4	6.2	6.7	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	28.3	26.5	23.3	24.1	24.9	26.7	27.8	23.6	24.5	26.3	26.9	26.8	24.7	26.0	27.5	27.6	27.0	23.7	24.7	25.0

Binge Drinking

	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	12.8	11.4	7.9	8.7	6.4	21.2	20.0	17.4	17.5	14.7	30.5	28.9	26.9	26.5	21.6	19.0	18.5	15.4	15.7	13.6

Table 7. 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					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Been Drunk or High at School	11.3	11.6	9.5	10.4	7.5	19.0	20.5	19.1	19.8	15.0	22.0	20.9	21.2	21.6	17.7	15.7	16.6	15.2	15.9	13.3
Been Suspended from School	20.3	17.4	16.6	17.0	15.1	12.7	13.2	10.8	12.1	12.6	9.0	8.4	7.7	8.9	9.2	15.8	13.8	12.7	13.6	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	4.6	4.7	4.2	4.5	2.5	9.4	10.5	9.9	9.8	6.5	10.7	10.6	11.0	10.8	7.8	7.2	7.9	7.6	7.6	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	3.6	3.3	1.8	2.1	2.3	3.2	4.2	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	3.3	3.4	2.0	2.2	2.3
Been Arrested	6.6	6.2	5.0	5.5	5.2	7.8	8.7	6.0	7.0	6.7	7.5	7.7	5.9	7.0	6.1	7.1	7.3	5.5	6.3	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	17.5	15.6	10.8	11.2	16.0	15.1	14.7	9.0	9.7	15.1	12.1	10.3	6.9	7.7	11.9	15.7	14.0	9.3	9.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	7.4	6.1	5.3	5.7	4.8	6.2	7.0	4.6	5.2	5.2	7.7	6.2	5.1	5.9	5.2	7.2	6.4	5.0	5.6	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.2	2.1	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.9

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 8. 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					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Any Gambling	68.9	61.5	59.5	59.0	55.0	65.0	59.6	57.5	57.2	53.8	59.5	56.1	53.1	53.7	52.6	65.8	59.5	57.3	57.2	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	6.7	5.6	4.7	4.6	5.7	6.6	4.9	4.2	4.2	5.3	6.0	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.4	6.5	5.3	4.7	4.6	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	24.8	22.1	24.4	23.1	24.0	21.7	20.7	22.7	22.4	23.5	18.4	19.1	21.4	21.5	23.9	22.6	20.9	23.1	22.5	22.7
Bet on sports?	31.8	28.2	25.8	26.1	22.8	30.0	27.2	24.4	24.5	22.5	24.7	23.9	20.6	21.5	20.5	29.8	26.7	24.1	24.5	21.4
Played cards?	43.5	36.0	32.0	31.7	25.8	43.9	36.1	31.3	31.1	27.0	40.1	35.2	29.9	30.3	26.7	42.8	35.8	31.3	31.2	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?*	19.1	15.8	16.6	16.8	n/a	18.9	15.5	16.3	16.6	n/a	16.6	14.1	15.5	16.0	n/a	18.5	15.3	16.2	16.5	n/a
Played bingo?	34.0	27.1	26.9	25.7	22.7	24.0	21.1	20.1	19.6	17.7	14.6	13.8	13.3	13.2	14.0	27.0	21.9	21.5	20.8	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	6.5	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.6	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.7	5.6	4.6	4.2	4.3	4.2
Played a dice game?	31.7	26.3	24.9	24.4	12.1	24.9	21.9	20.6	20.5	11.2	18.1	17.7	15.3	16.1	10.0	26.8	22.8	21.3	21.2	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	32.5	27.7	25.3	25.6	20.1	30.8	27.5	24.0	24.3	20.5	26.7	24.6	21.6	22.1	18.8	30.8	26.8	24.0	24.4	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	6.3	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.6	5.0	4.6	4.1	4.5	4.7	4.2	3.7	3.5	4.0	4.6	5.5	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.7

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	36.8	33.7	34.9	36.8	36.6	43.2	41.5	40.3	42.8	42.8	48.1	44.0	45.6	48.1	47.0	41.1	38.7	39.3	41.6	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	36.0	32.8	30.2	32.1	32.8	39.1	39.1	37.0	39.3	39.6	34.1	33.4	36.0	37.1	32.8	36.4	34.7	33.8	35.6	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	38.4	36.0	33.1	34.3	29.4	50.2	43.1	42.4	42.3	40.5	53.1	43.7	44.7	43.5	42.7	44.9	40.1	39.0	39.2	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	36.5	31.6	32.9	34.6	39.8	24.6	20.4	20.3	22.8	29.9	32.0	24.1	27.1	29.1	34.8	32.3	26.4	27.5	29.5	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	45.4	42.5	41.4	42.5	41.9	42.0	39.9	36.7	37.2	40.3	45.4	40.5	40.1	39.4	39.8	44.5	41.2	39.6	40.0	40.7
Family Conflict	52.9	53.0	51.4	51.2	51.5	43.5	42.3	42.1	41.6	41.6	38.8	39.5	39.9	39.5	38.8	47.1	46.2	45.4	45.1	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	38.2	36.2	36.3	38.5	36.4	37.4	38.4	38.0	40.4	39.0	34.4	34.5	36.2	38.6	37.3	37.1	36.4	36.8	39.1	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	48.9	46.9	45.9	46.1	46.9	52.9	49.5	49.6	49.9	52.3	48.7	47.8	48.2	48.7	50.3	49.9	47.9	47.7	48.0	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	26.2	23.7	23.3	23.7	26.0	40.6	37.5	39.3	39.7	40.8	41.1	38.0	43.1	43.0	38.6	33.4	31.5	33.5	33.8	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	45.6	43.5	42.0	44.0	46.6	46.7	46.4	43.4	45.8	47.9	42.8	38.8	38.9	40.3	41.8	45.2	43.0	41.7	43.6	45.6
Low Commitment to School	40.2	40.6	39.9	40.2	38.0	44.2	42.0	45.7	45.9	41.7	47.1	43.5	47.9	46.4	42.9	42.8	41.8	43.6	43.4	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	42.7	42.6	36.7	37.1	39.0	45.5	47.4	39.5	40.6	45.5	42.5	43.4	36.4	36.8	43.6	43.4	44.2	37.4	38.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	38.9	35.7	32.7	34.2	33.7	38.2	38.7	33.1	35.7	37.0	38.3	35.4	32.0	35.5	35.4	38.6	36.5	32.6	35.0	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	28.7	26.5	21.6	24.0	24.0	30.3	29.2	25.5	27.5	27.3	30.8	27.9	26.2	27.8	28.8	29.6	27.7	23.9	26.0	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	44.3	40.7	36.4	36.8	36.2	49.7	44.0	40.7	41.4	44.9	46.2	41.3	37.7	37.8	41.9	46.2	41.8	38.0	38.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	28.4	28.0	24.9	26.1	22.6	37.5	36.5	36.0	36.1	33.6	38.5	36.4	36.8	35.8	32.7	33.0	32.7	31.1	31.4	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	43.4	46.1	49.3	50.2	37.1	42.0	45.5	50.8	51.4	35.7	47.8	50.7	57.0	56.3	40.3	44.0	47.2	51.7	52.1	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	57.6	53.2	47.9	50.2	50.3	54.1	53.5	44.4	47.2	52.0	50.5	48.5	42.9	45.6	49.0	55.1	52.1	45.6	48.2	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	38.4	36.8	33.2	35.7	30.8	41.3	41.3	37.7	39.0	36.2	37.4	37.7	34.9	34.8	32.3	38.9	38.3	34.9	36.5	33.2
Rewards for ASB	45.9	47.5	44.5	44.9	36.7	45.4	48.1	51.9	50.6	42.7	55.4	58.5	62.4	60.4	55.1	47.9	50.6	51.1	50.4	44.4
Gang Involvement	26.7	19.4	14.1	14.9	17.8	21.2	19.9	12.8	13.4	15.7	15.7	14.9	11.5	12.5	13.1	22.7	18.3	13.0	13.9	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	37.9	35.2	29.1	30.4	29.7	35.0	33.1	30.5	31.2	30.4	34.2	31.2	30.6	31.6	29.0	36.3	33.6	29.9	30.9	29.7

* 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.)

** State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	31.0	33.5	33.3	33.2	38.3	35.2	36.6	37.5	37.9	44.2	32.4	36.4	36.6	37.7	44.1	32.4	35.2	35.5	35.8	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	51.6	52.6	52.7	51.7	51.9	47.1	45.8	47.8	46.9	44.7	55.8	57.2	55.9	55.7	55.6	51.4	51.9	52.0	51.2	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	59.7	60.5	61.1	60.6	60.7	54.4	55.1	56.6	56.0	53.1	54.8	57.3	56.8	56.8	53.8	57.1	58.1	58.5	58.1	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	61.5	63.0	60.0	59.0	61.5	56.4	54.9	53.9	53.0	53.0	55.9	56.7	53.4	53.3	52.4	58.8	58.9	56.3	55.6	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	60.7	63.5	62.5	61.6	68.9	65.7	67.4	66.4	65.0	71.6	67.0	69.4	68.1	66.6	72.8	63.4	66.2	65.0	63.8	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	51.1	53.0	53.6	53.2	57.5	60.1	61.0	63.1	62.8	58.9	43.9	45.9	47.8	49.5	51.6	51.8	53.4	54.9	55.2	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	59.3	60.8	65.7	65.1	64.6	66.4	69.1	71.9	71.5	68.0	54.0	56.4	58.0	58.5	53.8	60.0	62.0	65.6	65.4	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	53.3	55.5	51.2	50.1	58.8	56.4	57.9	56.7	55.2	60.7	51.6	57.1	55.1	54.9	59.3	53.7	56.6	53.8	52.8	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	38.6	40.3	43.6	43.0	40.8	44.9	46.7	51.4	50.3	46.1	38.0	43.6	46.7	45.1	42.6	40.1	43.0	46.6	45.7	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	58.5	58.4	59.0	59.3	62.5	58.7	61.4	61.9	61.8	59.9	51.7	54.9	54.7	55.2	51.8	57.1	58.3	58.8	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection*	52.5	54.9	52.7	51.3	52.8	57.7	58.4	61.9	59.5	52.5	52.0	56.7	56.5	56.7	50.5	53.7	56.4	56.3	55.0	52.0

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 11. 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				All Students Surveyed†			
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*2,826*	*2,971*	*2,307*	*3,700*	*2,553*	*3,268*	*3,242*	*5,007*	*2,913*	*4,332*	*3,902*	*5,656*	*8,292*	*10,571*	*9,451*	*14,363*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	5.1	4.7	5.5	5.6	6.9	6.0	6.0	6.2	11.6	9.0	10.6	10.4	7.9	6.9	7.8	7.7
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	3.3	2.5	3.5	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.7	5.7	3.4	4.5	4.7	3.9	2.8	3.6	3.7
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	3.0	2.8	3.6	3.7	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.9	4.2	2.3	2.9	2.7	3.3	2.4	3.0	3.0
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	20.3	17.6	14.9	17.3	32.0	30.9	29.8	29.8	42.8	40.9	39.2	39.3	31.8	31.3	30.0	30.3
My parent or guardian gave it to me	19.7	19.2	21.0	19.5	14.9	15.9	16.1	16.0	14.4	14.4	16.4	15.3	16.4	16.2	17.4	16.6
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	20.0	17.1	19.2	19.2	16.4	16.2	16.3	17.1	17.9	14.1	15.8	16.3	18.1	15.6	16.8	17.3
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	18.4	15.4	16.9	17.2	27.7	23.9	23.5	24.5	39.9	30.6	31.1	31.1	28.8	24.3	25.0	25.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	23.7	21.7	23.5	22.9	26.1	23.6	27.1	25.8	23.5	19.4	23.6	22.7	24.4	21.3	24.8	23.8
I got it at a party	42.1	39.3	38.0	37.2	54.5	50.6	49.5	49.4	58.9	56.6	54.4	53.5	51.8	49.9	48.7	47.9
I took it from home	32.8	31.1	29.1	26.8	26.2	23.8	24.2	22.2	14.7	14.2	15.2	14.0	24.4	21.9	21.7	20.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home	12.1	9.8	8.3	8.8	12.8	10.6	9.9	9.2	9.0	5.9	5.9	5.6	11.2	8.4	7.9	7.7
I got it some other way	28.1	24.5	24.8	25.4	22.8	17.5	17.3	17.8	16.3	12.4	12.0	13.2	22.3	17.4	16.9	17.9

* 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.*, 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. 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		All Students Surveyed†	
	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*1,823*	*3,000*	*2,524*	*3,911*	*2,614*	*3,747*	*6,961*	*10,658*
I got it from someone with a Medical Marijuana Card	9.2	8.5	11.6	10.9	16.4	14.9	12.8	11.6
Friends	74.2	72.7	82.2	80.8	82.7	80.9	80.3	78.6
Family/Relatives	17.2	17.4	13.6	14.7	11.6	12.7	13.8	14.8
Parties	27.3	25.9	29.0	28.9	30.8	30.4	29.2	28.6
Home	5.9	6.1	6.1	6.3	5.7	6.0	5.9	6.1
School	17.0	15.8	15.1	14.9	10.0	10.1	13.7	13.4
Other	27.2	28.8	19.7	22.3	18.9	21.0	21.3	23.7

* 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. Students indicating they did not use marijuana 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 13. 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			All Students Surveyed†		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*1,535*	*977*	*1,637*	*1,801*	*1,487*	*2,321*	*2,145*	*1,663*	*2,478*	*5,481*	*4,127*	*6,436*
Friends	59.9	46.9	48.7	68.5	60.1	59.8	71.0	63.0	62.8	67.1	58.1	58.2
Family/Relatives	22.4	17.0	16.8	20.4	17.1	16.6	19.6	15.3	16.3	20.7	16.4	16.5
Parties	27.8	22.7	21.4	29.9	18.4	19.6	26.9	18.0	19.5	28.1	19.3	20.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	31.9	30.7	28.2	30.9	32.6	31.3	26.8	26.0	24.7	29.6	29.5	28.0
Doctor/Pharmacy	13.2	13.4	13.5	16.2	14.7	14.3	22.8	19.4	19.5	17.9	16.3	16.1
School	16.1	12.8	12.9	23.8	15.6	15.6	16.3	12.0	12.7	18.7	13.5	13.8
Other	18.4	17.0	17.8	16.5	11.3	13.2	14.4	11.2	12.3	16.2	12.6	14.0
Over the Internet	3.5	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	0.8	0.9	2.3	1.3	1.5
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	7.7	4.9	5.1	5.8	3.7	4.2	6.9	3.0	3.6	6.8	3.7	4.2

* Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs.

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

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.,* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 14. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed*			
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
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	92.1	89.4	88.9	88.8	93.1	92.2	91.5	92.8	95.6	94.4	93.9	88.8	93.3	91.5	90.9
	1 time	6.8	4.4	4.7	5.0	6.0	3.6	3.3	3.5	3.6	2.3	2.3	2.4	5.9	3.6	3.7	3.9
	2-3 times	3.4	2.0	2.9	3.0	2.6	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.9	1.7	2.2	2.4
	4-5 times	1.0	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.8
	6-7 times	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5
	8-9 times	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
	10-11 times	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
	12 or more times	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.5	1.2	1.3	0.6	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.2
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	77.5	81.2	84.2	82.7	86.8	88.6	90.7	89.7	92.4	93.5	93.4	93.0	83.3	86.6	88.3	87.3
	1 time	12.4	10.3	8.6	9.1	8.0	6.5	4.9	5.6	4.5	3.8	3.2	3.5	9.5	7.5	6.2	6.7
	2-3 times	6.6	5.5	4.6	5.1	3.4	3.1	2.4	2.5	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	4.7	3.8	3.2	3.5
	4-5 times	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8
	6-7 times	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
	8-9 times	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
	10-11 times	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
	12 or more times	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	60.1	61.3	60.7	60.1	69.4	74.0	74.1	72.6	83.7	86.1	83.8	82.9	67.9	71.5	70.4	69.3
	1 time	12.9	13.0	10.0	9.9	10.7	8.9	6.7	6.9	6.3	5.3	4.2	4.5	10.9	9.8	7.6	7.7
	2-3 times	11.3	11.0	12.1	12.0	9.6	8.2	8.3	8.4	5.4	4.5	4.8	5.2	9.5	8.4	9.2	9.3
	4-5 times	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.9	3.1	2.9	3.0	3.5	1.2	1.6	2.2	2.1	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.8
	6-7 times	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.3	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.8	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.9
	8-9 times	1.2	0.9	1.6	1.6	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.3
	10-11 times	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.5
	12 or more times	7.5	6.8	7.9	8.5	4.2	3.7	4.6	5.1	1.9	1.4	2.9	3.1	5.4	4.5	5.7	6.2
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	91.4	92.8	92.1	92.3	93.8	94.6	94.6	94.1	96.2	96.0	95.8	91.7	93.3	94.1	93.8
	1 day	5.6	4.9	3.5	3.8	4.5	3.4	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	4.8	3.7	2.9	3.0
	2-3 days	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	0.9	1.2	1.3	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.9
	4-5 days	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6
	6 or more days	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	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	94.0	95.6	95.3	94.8	95.0	96.0	95.5	94.5	95.5	96.0	95.0	94.5	94.6	95.8	95.3	94.7
	1 day	2.9	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.3	1.8	1.6	1.8
	2-3 days	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
	4-5 days	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5
	6 or more days	1.2	0.8	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.4	1.9	1.6	2.3	2.6	1.4	1.1	1.7	2.0
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	n/a	71.4	71.1	n/a	n/a	74.7	73.8	n/a	n/a	79.2	78.7	n/a	n/a	74.3	73.7
	1 time	n/a	n/a	8.7	9.0	n/a	n/a	6.9	7.1	n/a	n/a	5.4	5.7	n/a	n/a	7.4	7.6
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	8.6	8.6	n/a	n/a	8.3	8.4	n/a	n/a	7.0	7.0	n/a	n/a	8.1	8.1
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	3.7	3.7	n/a	n/a	3.0	3.2	n/a	n/a	2.8	2.7	n/a	n/a	3.3	3.3
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	1.7	1.6	n/a	n/a	1.4	1.6	n/a	n/a	1.2	1.2	n/a	n/a	1.5	1.5
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	1.3	1.2	n/a	n/a	1.0	1.1	n/a	n/a	0.8	0.8	n/a	n/a	1.1	1.1
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.6	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.5
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	4.1	4.3	n/a	n/a	4.1	4.3	n/a	n/a	3.1	3.4	n/a	n/a	3.9	4.1

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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

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

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		All Students Surveyed†		Male ††		Female ††	
			Percent	Sample	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...)*	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	64.0	16,605	65.9	11,207	64.8	9,545	64.8	37,357	60.3	17,646	69.4	18,834
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	82.6	16,720	88.4	11,254	89.0	9,579	86.0	37,553	84.8	17,736	87.3	18,931
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	76.1	16,382	62.0	11,065	55.0	9,445	66.5	36,892	60.8	17,427	72.2	18,597
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	92.4	14,697	85.3	10,830	73.6	9,224	85.2	34,751	84.7	16,289	85.7	17,653
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	97.6	14,688	95.3	10,804	88.8	9,211	94.5	34,703	94.1	16,250	95.0	17,645
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	96.3	14,560	91.1	10,746	86.4	9,167	92.0	34,473	91.0	16,150	93.1	17,519
Perception of Peer Disapproval* *(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	84.3	18,412	68.4	11,658	59.8	9,976	73.6	40,046	73.2	19,126	74.0	19,930
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	91.0	18,414	82.2	11,654	69.6	9,971	83.1	40,039	82.6	19,127	83.7	19,923
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	85.1	18,358	67.5	11,630	59.9	9,942	73.7	39,930	70.5	19,080	76.9	19,867
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	16.2	17,578	31.9	11,457	44.2	9,767	27.9	38,802	26.9	18,404	28.8	19,455
		Cigarettes	6.5	17,669	12.6	11,415	19.8	9,763	11.6	38,847	12.2	18,376	11.0	19,532
		Marijuana	7.2	17,533	17.9	11,358	23.2	9,667	14.3	38,558	16.4	18,288	12.3	19,333
Average Age of Onset**														
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
(How old were you when you first...)	had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor?	Alcohol	40.3	18,374	60.4	11,663	71.0	9,997	53.8	40,034	53.3	19,155	54.1	19,896
		Average age:	11.3 years		13.1 years		14.3 years		12.9 years		12.6 years		13.1 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	17.5	18,446	30.4	11,672	42.0	10,001	27.3	40,119	28.5	19,198	26.0	19,926
		Average age:	11.3 years		12.8 years		14.1 years		12.9 years		12.7 years		13.1 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	15.0	18,479	35.0	11,682	46.8	10,000	28.7	40,161	31.1	19,216	26.3	19,946
		Average age:	12.1 years		13.6 years		14.8 years		13.7 years		13.5 years		13.9 years	

* For Past 30-Day Use, Perception of Risk, and Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, 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.

** For Average Age of Onset, the "Sample" column represents the overall sample size: the total number of people that responded to the questions about Age of Onset. This includes responses that are not used to calculate the average age of onset (i.e., youth that have never used alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana). The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample reporting any age of first use for the specified substance. "Average age" is calculated by averaging the ages of first use of students reporting any use.

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

†† 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.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
alcohol?	Never	73.4	74.5	72.9	53.7	53.8	53.1	42.3	41.4	41.6	59.5	60.2	59.4
	Once	11.7	11.6	12.1	13.7	13.2	13.7	13.1	12.4	12.9	12.6	12.3	12.8
	2-3 times	8.7	7.9	8.5	16.8	16.9	17.0	21.2	20.1	20.1	14.3	13.6	13.9
	4-6 times	3.1	2.9	3.1	7.6	7.3	7.3	10.7	11.6	11.5	6.4	6.4	6.4
	7-10 times	0.9	1.0	1.1	2.8	3.2	3.2	4.7	4.9	4.7	2.5	2.6	2.6
	More than 10 times	2.2	2.1	2.3	5.4	5.7	5.7	8.1	9.5	9.2	4.7	5.0	5.0
cigarettes?	Never	82.2	84.6	82.8	69.7	74.9	73.3	64.2	67.2	65.7	73.9	77.4	75.7
	Once	8.0	7.6	8.2	10.0	9.7	10.1	10.0	9.6	10.1	9.1	8.7	9.2
	2-3 times	4.7	4.2	4.6	8.2	6.3	6.8	9.1	8.4	8.9	6.9	5.9	6.3
	4-6 times	1.9	1.5	1.7	3.8	2.9	3.2	4.5	4.2	4.4	3.2	2.6	2.8
	7-10 times	1.0	0.7	0.8	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.3	1.4
	More than 10 times	2.1	1.5	1.9	6.2	4.5	4.8	9.5	8.3	8.7	5.2	4.1	4.4
marijuana?	Never	76.5	75.5	74.3	58.8	57.1	57.4	56.0	52.3	53.8	66.0	64.4	64.3
	Once	7.7	8.1	8.4	11.1	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.3	10.9	9.5	9.7	9.7
	2-3 times	6.2	6.3	6.5	10.5	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.9	11.4	8.7	9.1	9.1
	4-6 times	3.5	3.4	3.5	6.0	6.8	6.7	6.6	6.9	6.8	5.0	5.2	5.3
	7-10 times	1.7	1.9	2.1	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.8	4.0	3.8	2.8	2.9	3.0
	More than 10 times	4.5	4.7	5.2	10.0	10.6	10.4	11.4	13.6	13.3	7.9	8.7	8.7
other drugs?	Never	88.3	88.4	88.4	80.7	82.8	82.9	81.4	82.0	82.1	84.3	85.2	85.2
	Once	5.5	5.5	5.3	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.3	6.2
	2-3 times	2.8	2.6	2.6	5.1	4.2	4.2	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.1	3.6	3.6
	4-6 times	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.7
	7-10 times	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9
	More than 10 times	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.4
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	57.4	63.8	60.0	59.0	67.9	62.9	61.4	65.7	60.0	58.9
	Once	13.6	14.9	15.1	12.6	13.3	13.7	10.8	11.8	12.1	12.6	13.7	13.9
	2-3 times	10.1	12.5	12.5	12.1	13.2	13.2	10.7	12.4	12.7	10.9	12.7	12.8
	4-6 times	3.4	4.5	4.8	4.2	5.0	5.1	4.0	5.1	5.4	3.8	4.8	5.0
	7-10 times	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.2
	More than 10 times	5.9	7.7	8.1	5.5	6.4	6.8	4.6	5.7	6.2	5.4	6.8	7.2

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	30.2	27.3	28.2	33.0	31.9	32.1	34.4	34.4	34.1	32.1	30.5	30.8
	Once	13.6	11.8	12.4	17.4	14.9	15.2	17.0	15.4	15.5	15.6	13.6	14.0
	Twice	5.4	4.3	4.6	8.6	6.8	7.1	10.2	8.7	8.9	7.6	6.2	6.4
	Three times	2.4	2.3	2.6	4.1	3.4	3.7	5.2	4.6	4.4	3.7	3.2	3.4
	Four or more times	5.0	5.1	5.5	8.4	7.7	8.1	9.7	8.6	9.1	7.2	6.8	7.2
	I never got offers	43.3	49.2	46.8	28.5	35.2	33.8	23.4	28.3	28.0	33.8	39.7	38.2
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	35.0	30.5	31.7	38.6	34.4	34.9	38.8	37.6	37.2	37.0	33.5	34.0
	Once	10.2	9.1	9.7	13.6	13.1	13.2	15.5	14.6	14.5	12.6	11.7	12.0
	Twice	4.9	4.3	4.7	7.8	7.1	7.5	10.3	8.3	8.6	7.2	6.2	6.5
	Three times	2.4	2.4	2.6	4.5	4.2	4.3	5.1	4.8	4.8	3.7	3.5	3.7
	Four or more times	4.1	4.1	4.4	7.1	6.4	6.5	7.2	6.7	7.1	5.8	5.5	5.7
	I never got offers	43.4	49.6	47.0	28.4	34.9	33.6	23.1	28.1	27.8	33.7	39.7	38.1
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	36.5	32.8	34.0	45.3	43.5	43.7	51.8	51.2	50.0	43.1	40.7	40.9
	Once	9.4	8.3	8.8	11.7	9.8	10.2	11.2	9.6	10.1	10.6	9.1	9.5
	Twice	3.5	2.8	3.1	4.9	3.7	4.0	5.0	4.0	4.3	4.3	3.4	3.7
	Three times	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.3
	Four or more times	4.4	4.3	4.5	6.1	4.7	5.1	5.2	4.3	4.8	5.1	4.4	4.8
	I never got offers	44.1	50.0	47.5	29.2	35.9	34.6	24.0	28.8	28.6	34.5	40.4	38.9
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	39.9	35.7	36.8	49.9	47.8	47.6	56.4	55.3	53.8	47.2	44.3	44.3
	Once	7.7	6.3	7.1	9.8	7.4	8.0	9.0	7.1	7.6	8.6	6.8	7.5
	Twice	2.8	2.7	2.7	3.8	2.9	3.3	4.1	3.4	3.7	3.4	2.9	3.1
	Three times	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.0
	Four or more times	3.5	3.3	3.7	4.8	3.6	4.1	4.0	3.4	3.9	4.0	3.4	3.9
	I never got offers	44.5	50.4	47.9	29.5	36.1	34.8	24.3	29.0	29.0	34.8	40.7	39.2

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	83.9	86.4	85.4	83.2	88.2	86.9	85.1	88.6	87.7	84.0	87.5	86.4
	1 or 2 times	8.0	6.7	7.2	7.7	5.4	5.9	7.1	5.2	5.3	7.7	5.9	6.3
	3 to 5 times	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.1	2.5	2.8	2.9	2.5	2.7	3.0	2.7	2.9
	6 to 9 times	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.3	1.4
	10 to 19 times	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.8	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	40+ times	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.4
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	30.3	39.8	39.2	31.7	44.6	43.7	43.7	56.6	55.3	34.2	45.4	44.4
	1 or 2 times	29.0	28.2	27.7	27.2	24.5	24.2	25.7	21.3	21.5	27.6	25.4	25.2
	3 to 5 times	18.3	15.8	16.3	18.9	17.1	17.1	16.2	12.3	12.8	17.9	15.3	15.6
	6 to 9 times	8.9	7.6	7.7	9.5	6.7	7.2	6.6	4.8	5.1	8.5	6.6	6.9
	10 to 19 times	5.6	3.6	3.8	6.2	3.3	3.5	4.0	2.3	2.5	5.4	3.2	3.4
	20 to 29 times	2.4	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.1	2.1	1.3	1.5
	30 to 39 times	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5
	40+ times	4.5	2.8	3.0	3.5	2.2	2.3	2.0	1.3	1.5	3.6	2.3	2.4
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	81.8	88.0	87.6	82.4	90.5	90.2	86.9	92.4	91.9	83.3	89.8	89.4
	1 or 2 times	10.2	6.9	7.1	9.7	5.4	5.5	7.6	4.2	4.6	9.4	5.8	6.0
	3 to 5 times	3.4	2.4	2.3	3.2	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.6	3.1	2.0	2.0
	6 to 9 times	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	1.4	0.9	0.9
	10 to 19 times	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.5	0.5
	20 to 29 times	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
	30 to 39 times	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
	40+ times	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.6
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	87.2	90.5	90.4	87.7	92.1	92.1	90.1	93.6	93.5	88.1	91.7	91.7
	1 or 2 times	7.7	5.9	6.0	7.0	4.9	4.8	5.9	3.7	3.8	7.0	5.0	5.1
	3 to 5 times	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.3
	6 to 9 times	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6
	10 to 19 times	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4
	20 to 29 times	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
	30 to 39 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
	40+ times	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6

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			All Students Surveyed*		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	89.1	88.4	87.6	82.2	84.3	83.7	78.5	80.5	80.3	84.3	85.2	84.6
Friends	5.1	2.7	3.0	10.9	7.8	7.8	14.2	10.8	10.8	9.2	6.3	6.4
Family/Relatives	1.9	1.0	1.0	3.3	2.2	2.2	3.9	2.6	2.8	2.8	1.8	1.8
Parties	2.4	1.3	1.3	4.8	2.4	2.6	5.4	3.1	3.4	3.8	2.1	2.2
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	2.7	1.7	1.8	4.9	4.3	4.1	5.4	4.5	4.2	4.0	3.2	3.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	1.1	0.8	0.8	2.6	1.9	1.9	4.5	3.3	3.3	2.4	1.8	1.8
School	1.4	0.7	0.8	3.8	2.0	2.0	3.2	2.1	2.2	2.6	1.5	1.5
Other	1.6	1.0	1.1	2.6	1.5	1.7	2.9	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.5
Over the Internet	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	2008/2010 AYS	2012 AYS	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?	used heroin?	Cautiously comparable across years.
Other Club Drugs	*n/a*	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	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?		In 2006 there was a prescription drugs question with several examples (some of which overlapped examples from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions). Starting in 2008, the single prescription drug question was dropped in favor of more specific questions. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure.

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

Apache, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties
Jacque Gencarelle
Northern Arizona Regional Behavioral Health Authority (NARBHA)
928-226-6396

Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Gila, La Paz, Pinal, Yuma and Santa Cruz Counties
Linda Weinberg
Cenpatico of Arizona
866-495-6738

Maricopa County
Juan Aristizabal
Magellan Health Services of Arizona
602-797-8256

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

Gila River Indian Community
Julie Jimenez
Gila River Regional Behavioral Health Authority
520-562-3321 ext. 7031

Pascua Yaqui Tribe
Ralph Cota
Centered Spirit Program
480-768-2063

Other State and National Contacts:

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
Steve Irvine/Michelle Neitch/Phillip Stevenson
602-364-1173/602-364-1557/602-364-1157
www.azcjc.gov

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

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

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

Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
Charles Katz
602-496-1471
cvpcs.asu.edu/

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

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

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

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

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

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

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

Western Regional Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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

2012 Arizona Youth Survey

Mohave County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

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Introduction

2012 Arizona Youth Survey
Mohave County Summary Report

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

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.

Table 1 contains 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, 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.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	549	31.0	1,061	47.0	1,048	42.2	28,932	46.1
10	701	39.6	776	34.4	835	33.6	18,766	29.9
12	522	29.5	420	18.6	602	24.2	15,119	24.1
All Students Surveyed*	1,772	100.0	2,257	100.0	2,485	100.0	62,817	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	851	48.9	1,067	48.0	1,180	48.7	30,383	49.5
Female	890	51.1	1,157	52.0	1,244	51.3	30,938	50.5

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	24	7.0	34	6.6	34	5.2	1,121	4.9
African American	5	1.5	5	1.0	14	2.2	658	2.9
Asian	4	1.2	6	1.2	6	0.9	222	1.0
Pacific Islander	7	2.0	8	1.6	5	0.8	225	1.0
White	115	33.4	178	34.6	243	37.3	6,774	29.7
Multi-Racial	29	8.4	38	7.4	50	7.7	1,099	4.8
Race Unmarked	160	46.5	246	47.8	299	45.9	12,732	55.8
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	26	1.9	36	2.1	53	3.1	1,909	5.2
African American	12	0.9	25	1.5	22	1.3	1,979	5.4
Asian	21	1.5	27	1.6	24	1.4	1,641	4.5
Pacific Islander	5	0.4	14	0.8	18	1.0	324	0.9
White	1,195	87.9	1,397	83.3	1,461	85.0	26,247	72.1
Multi-Racial	89	6.5	104	6.2	113	6.6	2,561	7.0
Race Unmarked	11	0.8	74	4.4	27	1.6	1,759	4.8
Totals								
	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	344	19.4	515	22.8	651	26.2	22,831	36.3
Non-Hispanic Students	1,359	76.7	1,677	74.3	1,718	69.1	36,420	58.0
*Total Students***	1,772	100.0	2,257	100.0	2,485	100.0	62,817	100.0

* Grades with fewer than 20 students participating are not included in this report. However, students from grades not making the cutoff **are** included in *All Students Surveyed*. This means the number of students reported in *All Students Surveyed* may exceed the sum of individual grades. (*All Students Surveyed* will match the grade total in reports with data drawn from a single grade.)

*1 As a small percentage of students skipped the question *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* (at the state level, 1,803 students, or 2.8% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than *Total Students*.

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

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 2012 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: 2008, 2010, and 2012. 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 and Diamonds**. 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 represent national data from either the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey or the Bach Harrison Norm.

  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.

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 more sensitive indicator of the level of current use of the substance.

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.
- **Drinking and Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

- **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.

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, bought a raffle ticket, played bingo, gambled on the Internet, 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.

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 he/she 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.

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 more dramatic the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where he/she 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 clarify the value of the data.

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, or were harassed or mistreated while on-line or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 14.

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 monitoring.

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, past 30-day use, and average age of first 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 web site, individuals have 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.azcjc.gov/ACJC.Web/sac/CommunDataPrj.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) was established by Executive Order 2007-12 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the Director of the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, who also acts as the Governor's Policy Advisor for Human Services, the ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse treatment, prevention, intervention/enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; and address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts. The ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources.

It is ASAP's mission to ensure community-driven, agency-supported outcomes to prevent and reduce the negative impacts of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by building and sustaining partnerships between professionals in the substance abuse field. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, the ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and that funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

Recognizing that prescription drug abuse is a serious threat to the health and well-being of families and communities in Arizona, the ASAP is devoted to reducing prescription drug abuse.

There are currently two work groups that assist the ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group)** – The Substance Abuse Epidemiology 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 produces *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona* and behavioral health epidemiology profiles for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Additionally, the Epi Work Group conducts analyses of individual substance abuse issues, responds to ad hoc data requests and brings data to bear on ASAP's policy decisions around its strategic plan and focus areas. Further, the Epi Work Group assists the ASAP to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona while maximizing available resources and supporting a data-driven decision-making process.

- **Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group (CPSAWG)** – The Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group is a merging of two former subcommittees of the ASAP, the Underage Drinking Prevention Committee and the Community Advisory Board. This group brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state and state agency representatives to provide an essential link between community and state-level efforts. The CPSAWG brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that inform ASAP's work; helps communities improve their capacity to identify emerging trends, as well as take action and report on them to the proper institutions/authorities; takes the data available through the Epi Work Group and the ASAP back to coalitions and communities to effectively target prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement activities; serves as a resource for communities and the state to identify the most effective ways to reduce substance abuse through collaborative efforts and by targeting limited resources where they are most needed; and elevates and recognizes the important work being carried out at the community level to ensure that state-level responses are cognizant of the impact of policies on individual communities. This work group assesses statewide epidemiological data, resources, strategies and policies, and builds relationships with tribes, youth, law enforcement, government agencies, and community coalitions. By combining resources, practice, and research, the work group collaborates to reduce substance abuse.

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/Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state/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?

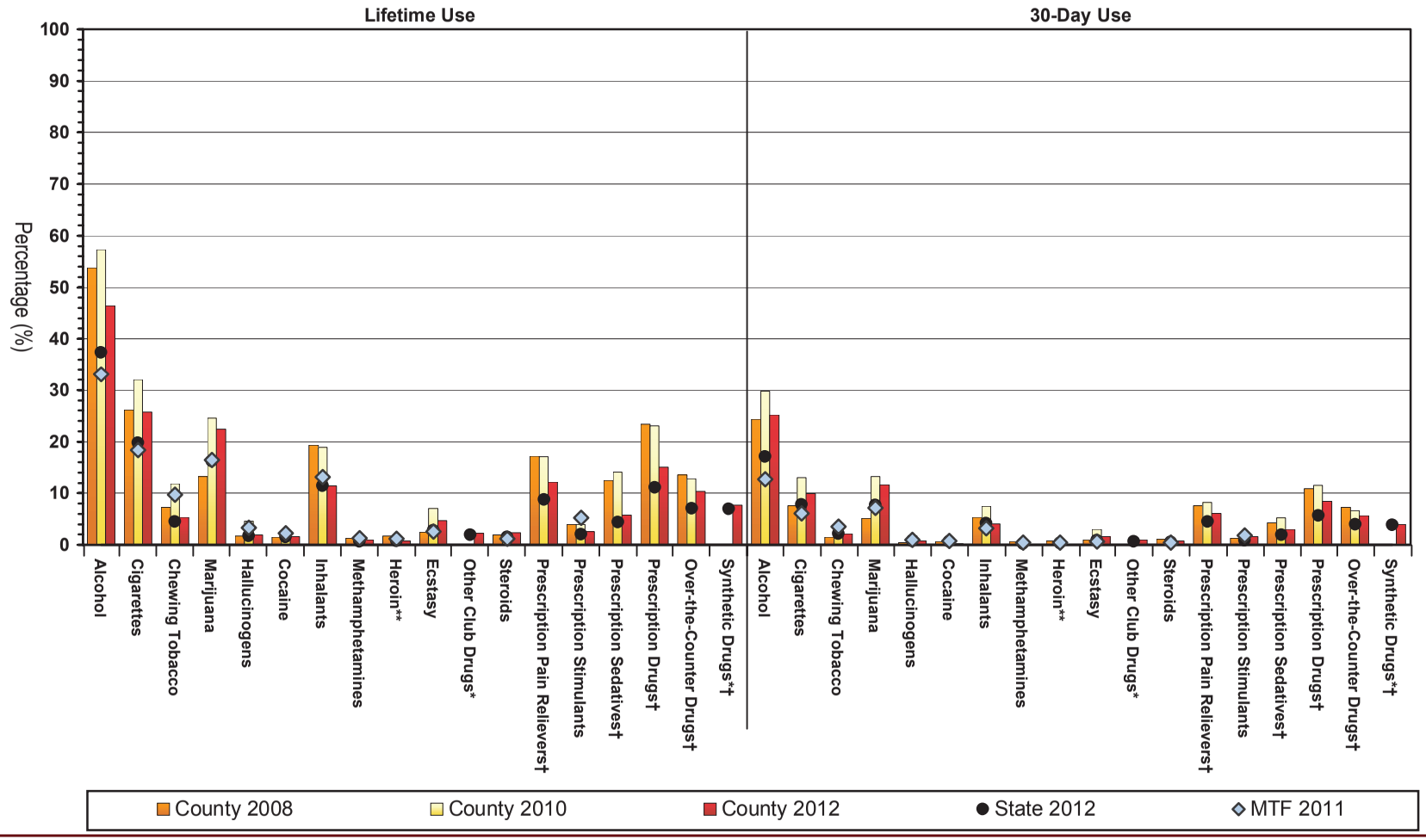
Use these data for planning.

- **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.

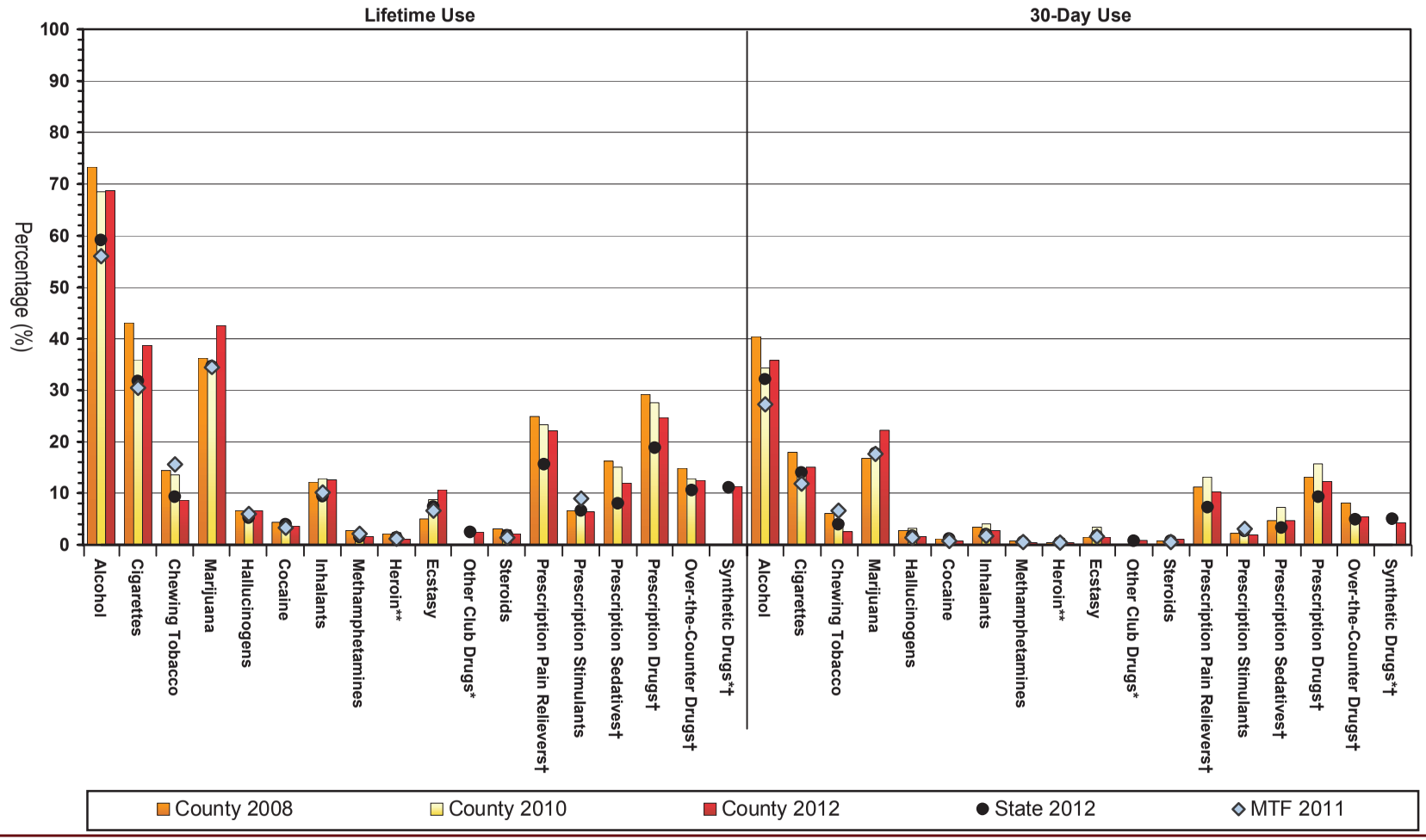
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	8th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > national av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	8th grd Binge Drinking @13% (5% above state av.)			
Antisocial Behavior	12th grd - Drunk/High at School @ 21% (about same as state, but remains a priority:)			

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Mohave County, Grade 8



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.
** Denotes a change in the question between administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of *Prescription Pain Relievers*, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Mohave County, Grade 10



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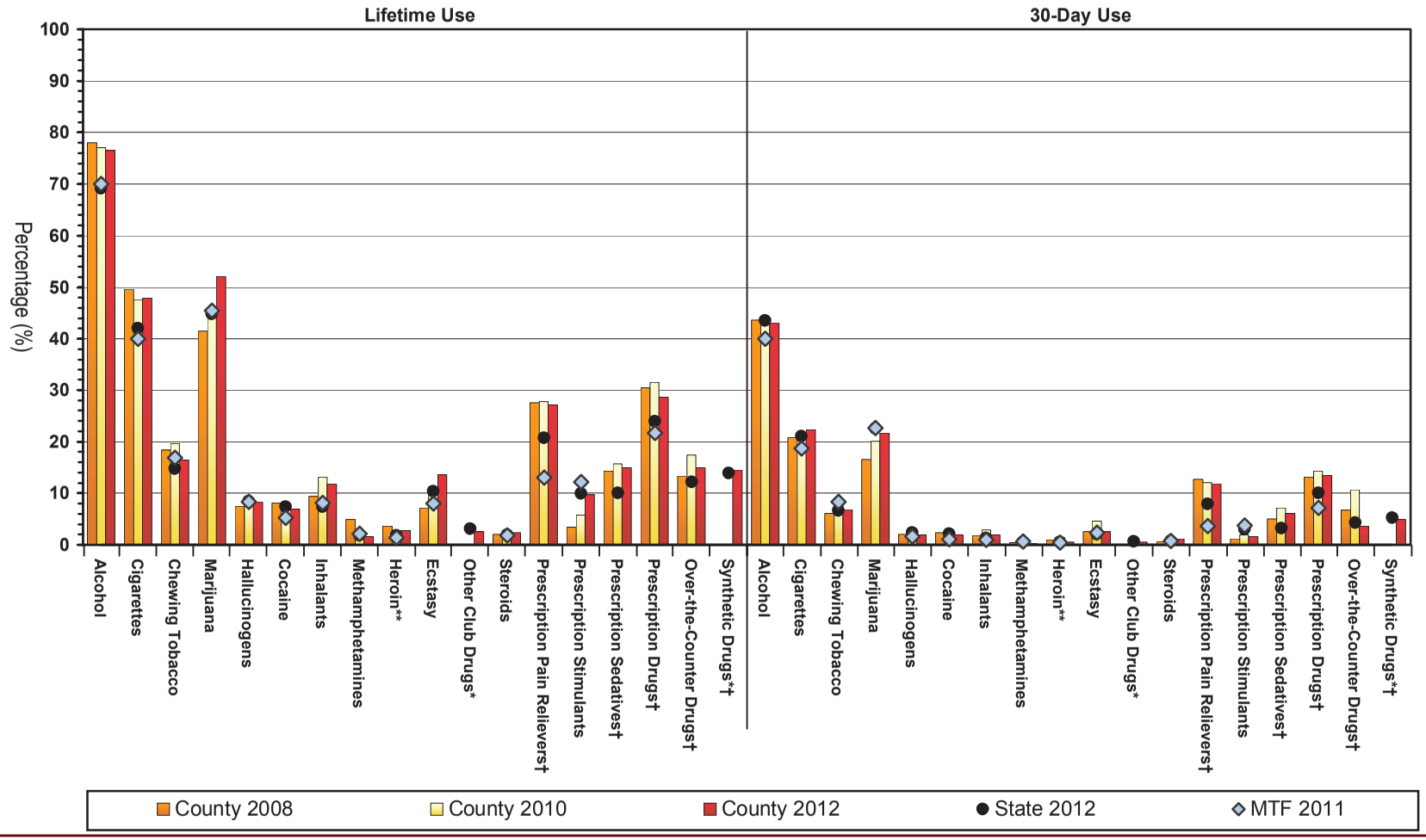
LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Mohave County, Grade 12



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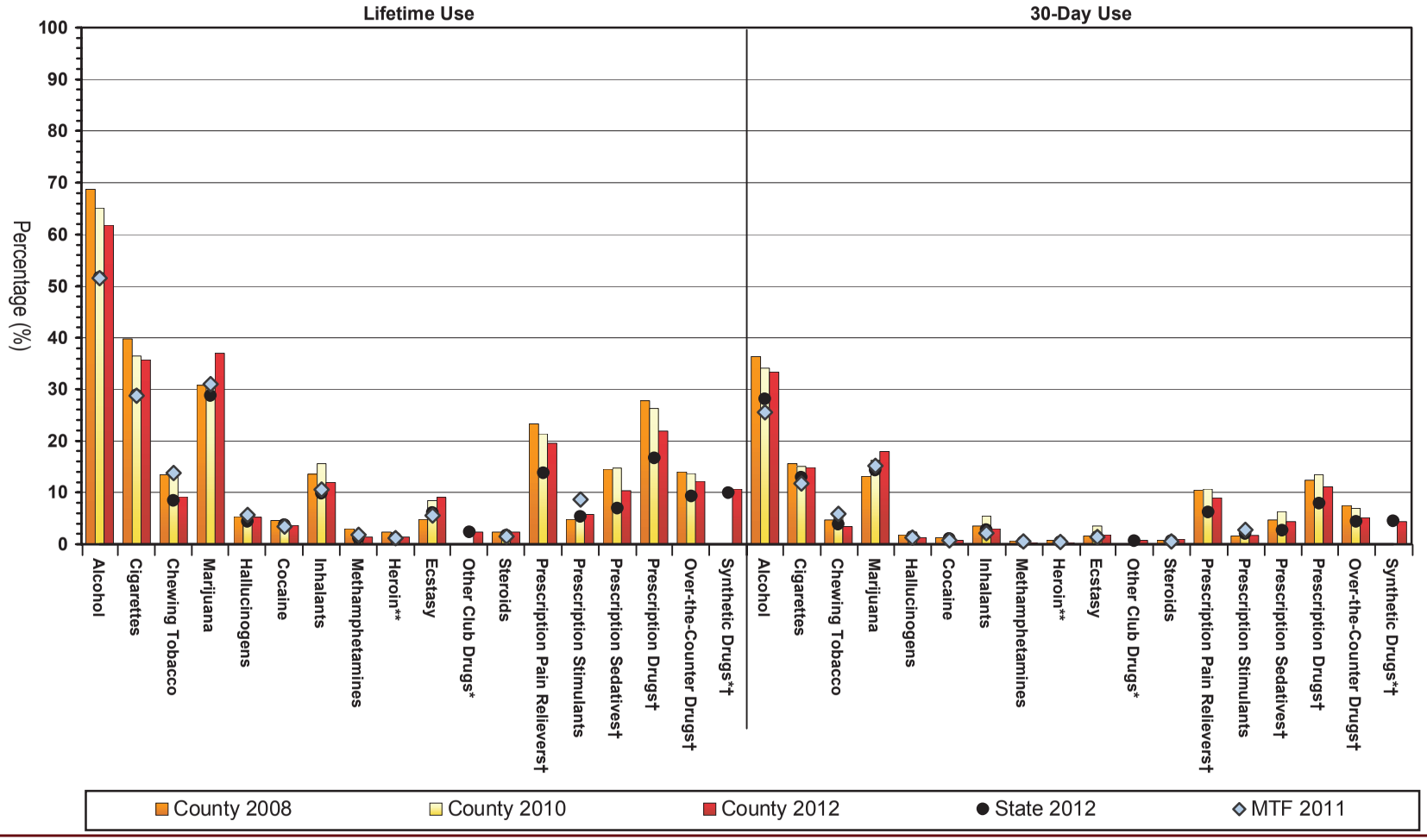
LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Mohave County, All Students Surveyed



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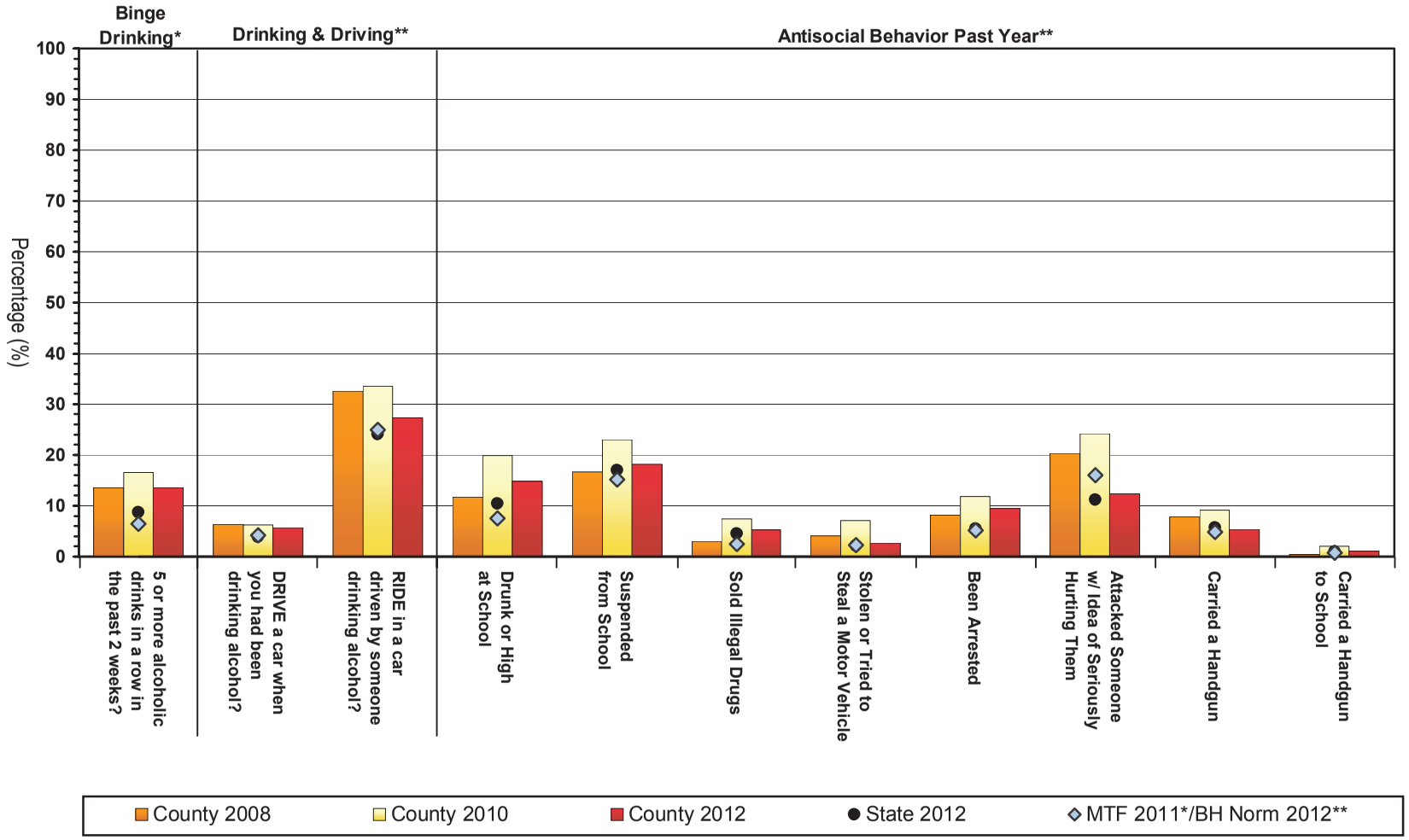
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

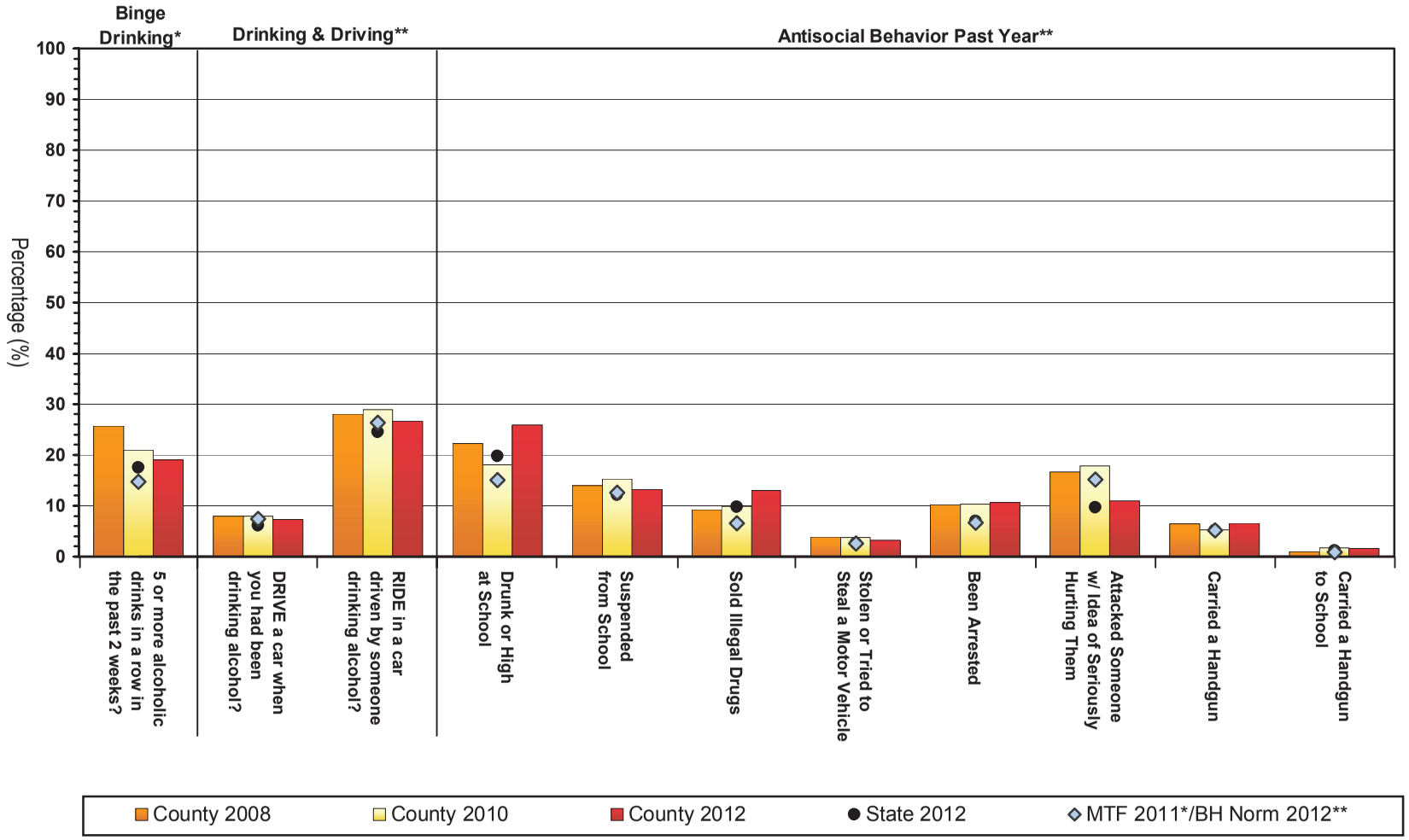
BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Mohave County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Mohave County, Grade 10



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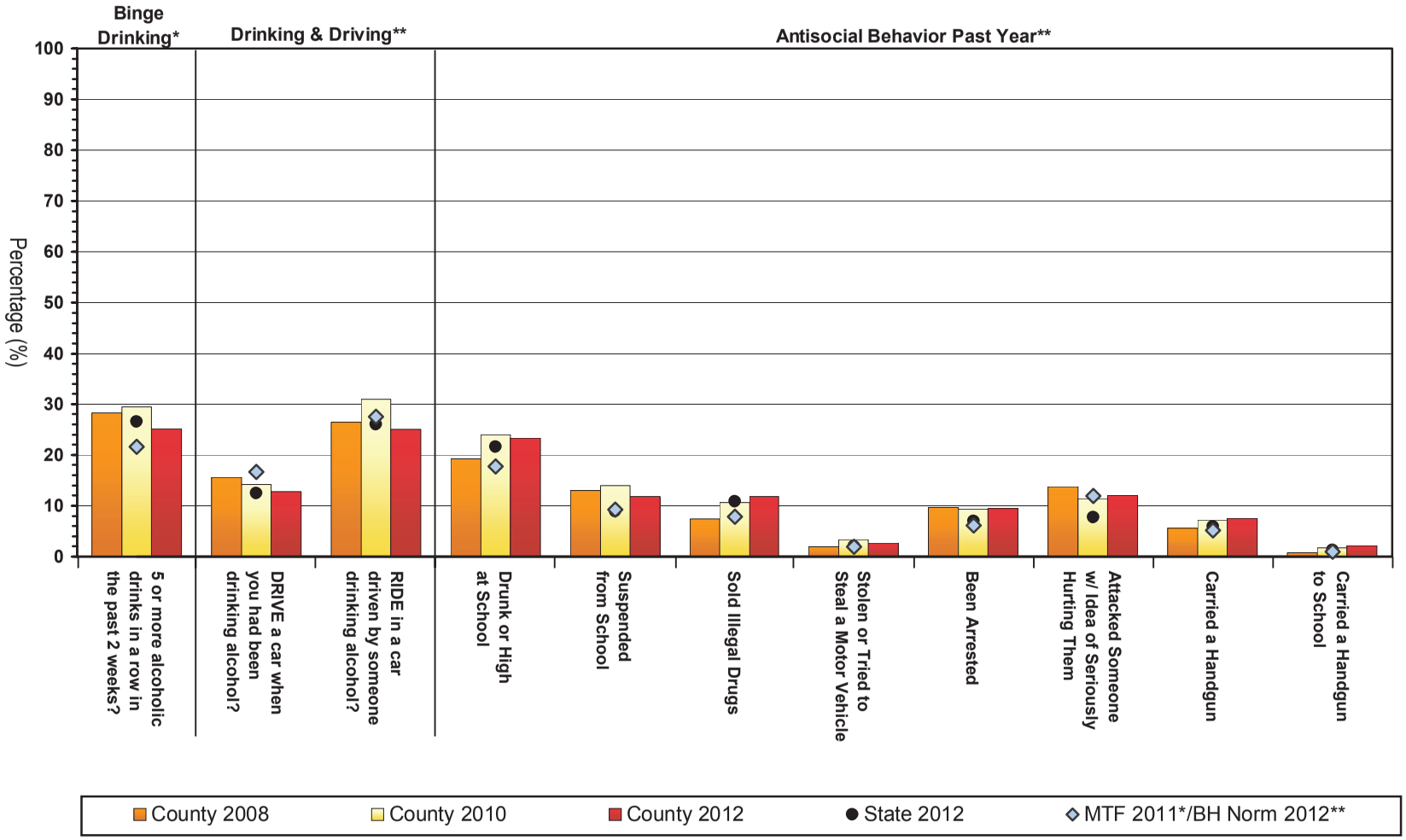
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Mohave County, Grade 12



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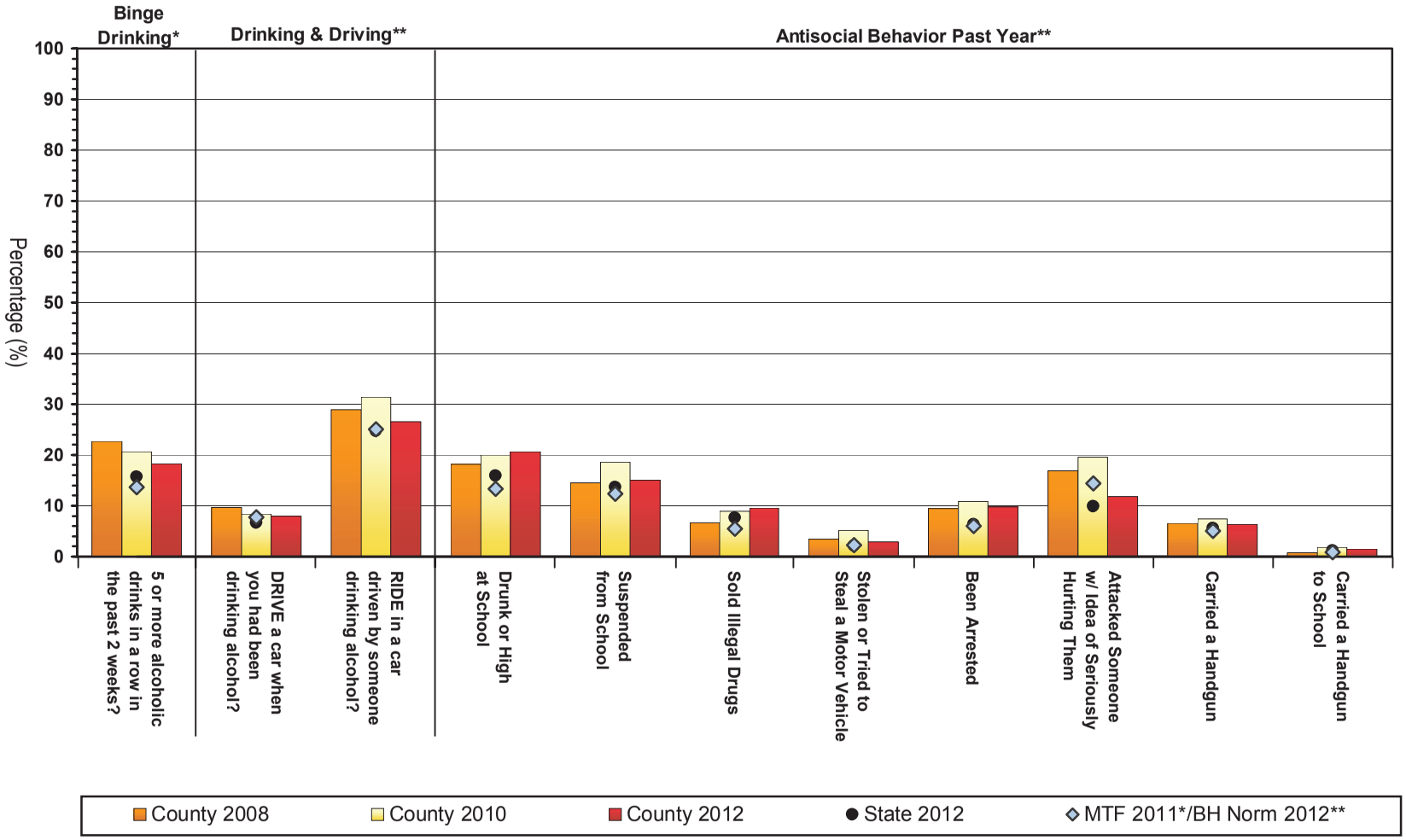
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Mohave County, All Students Surveyed



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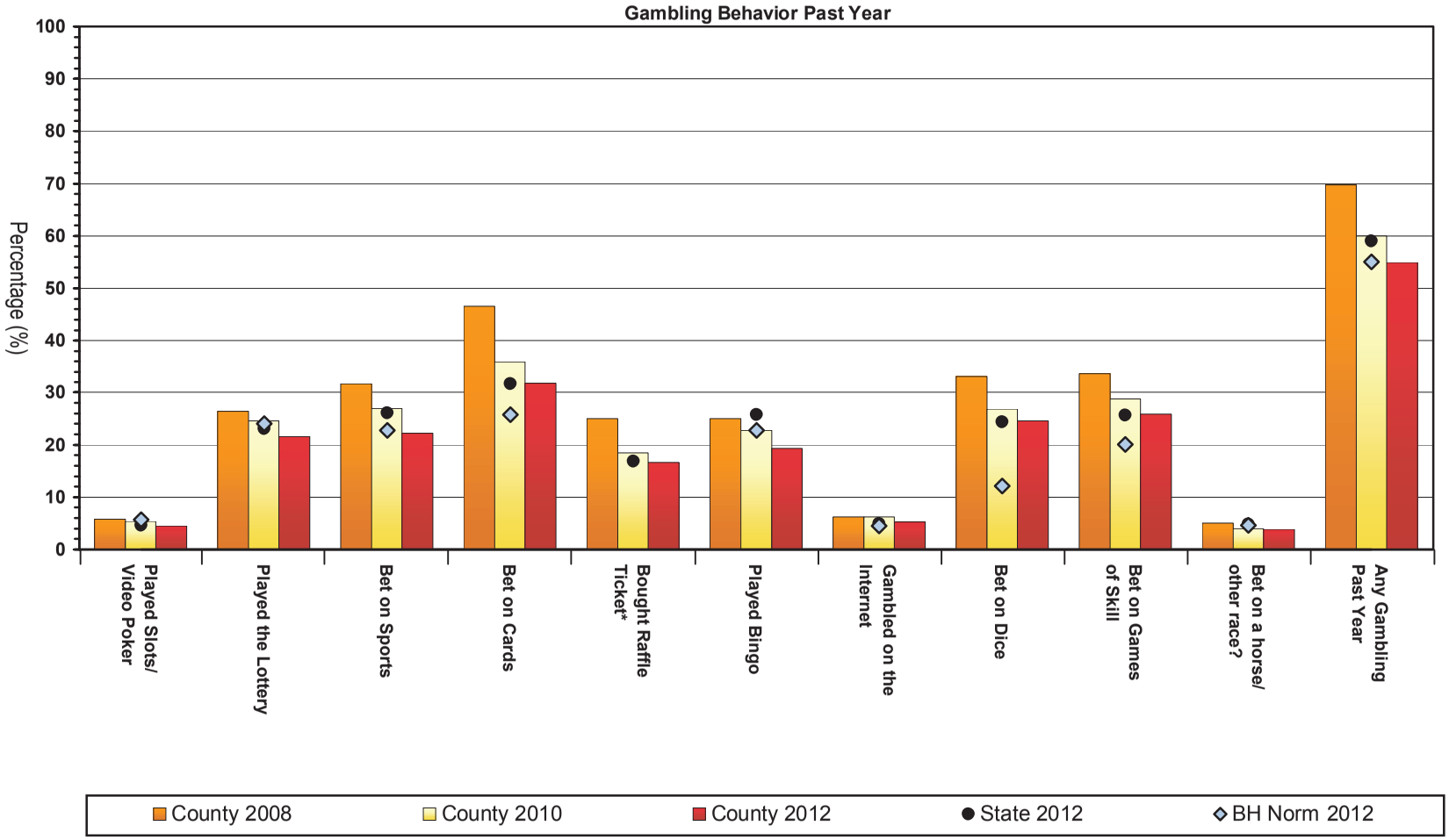
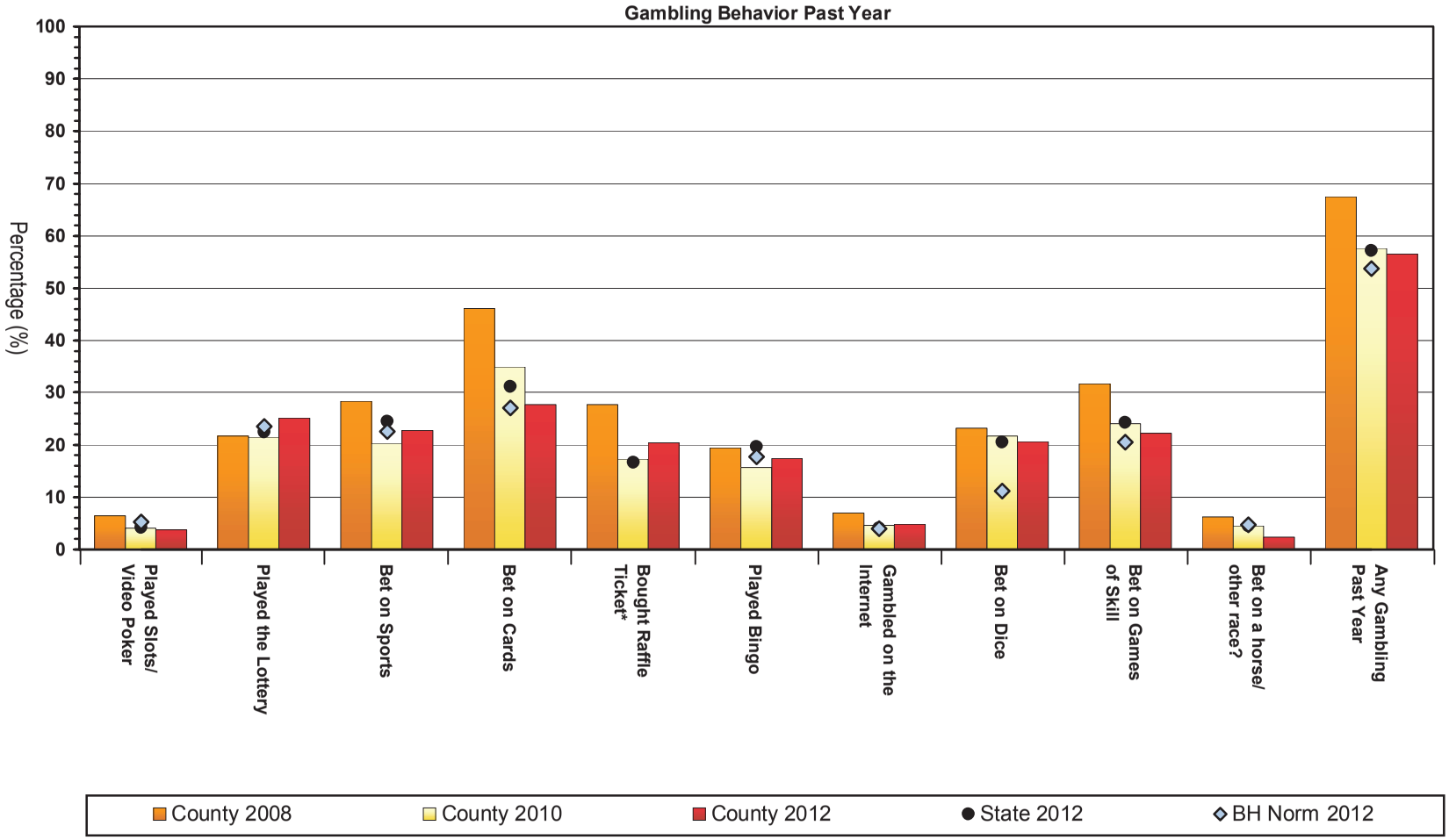
GAMBLING
2012 Mohave County, Grade 8



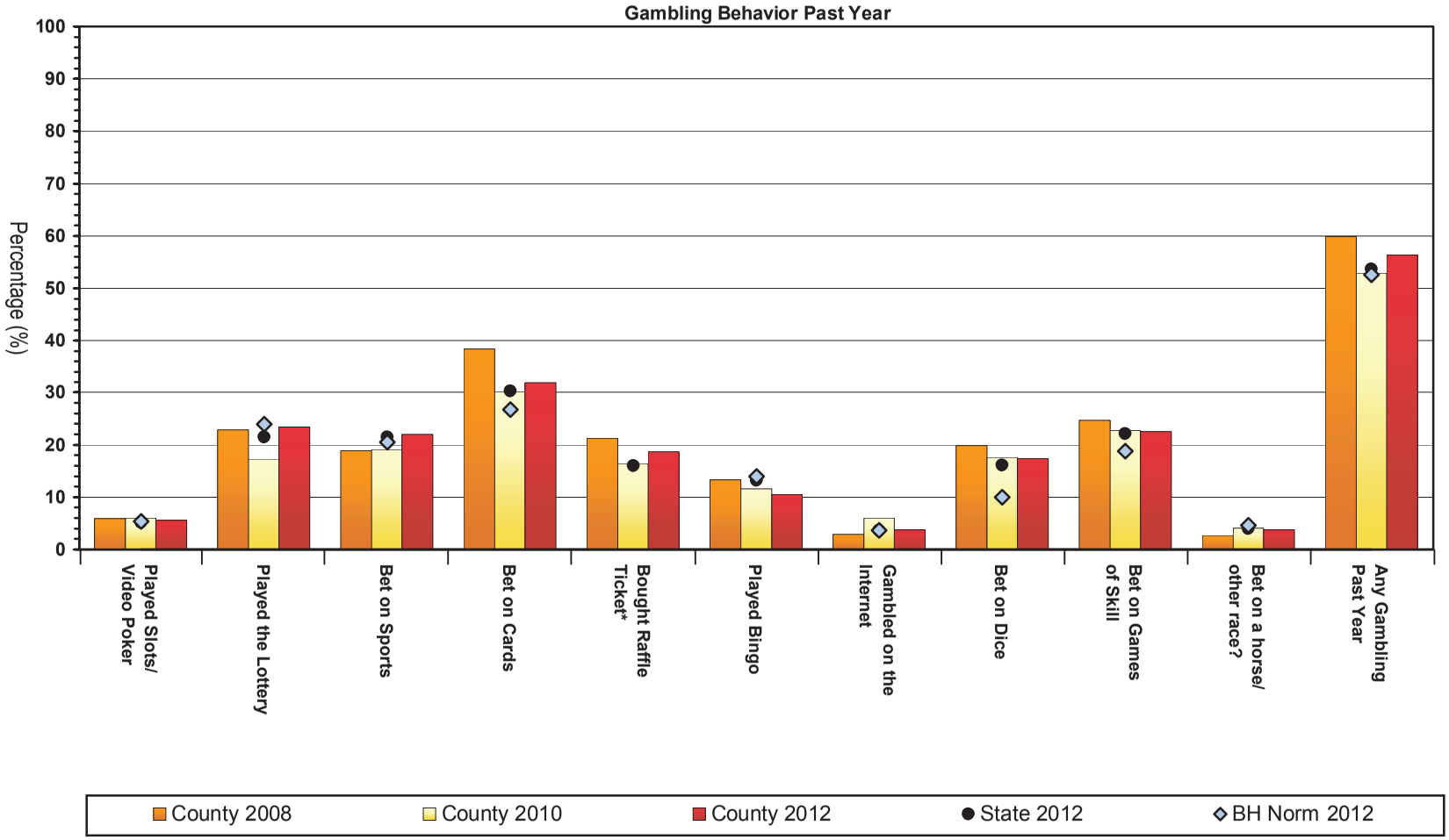
* National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2012 Mohave County, Grade 10



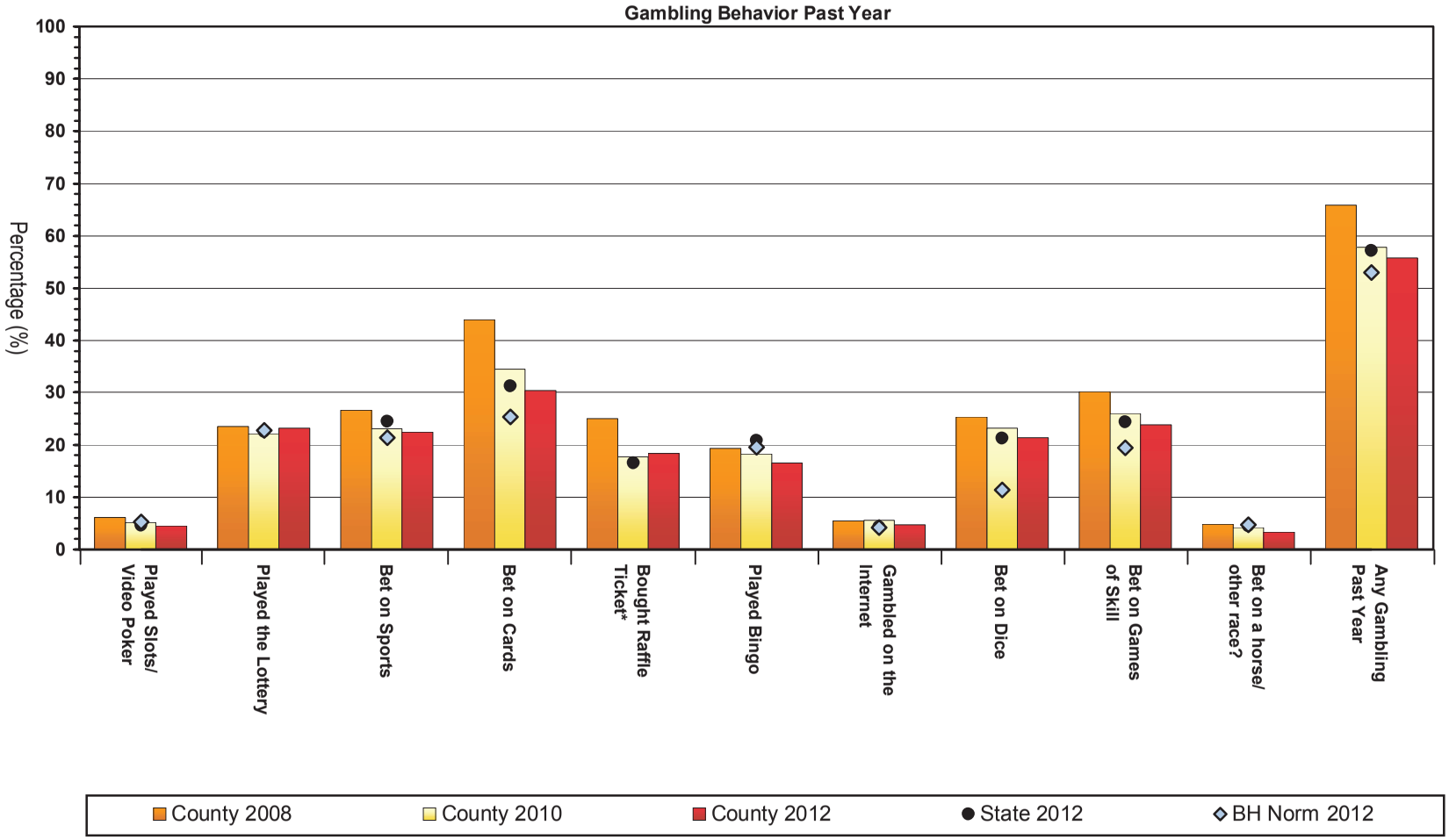
* National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2012 Mohave County, Grade 12



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

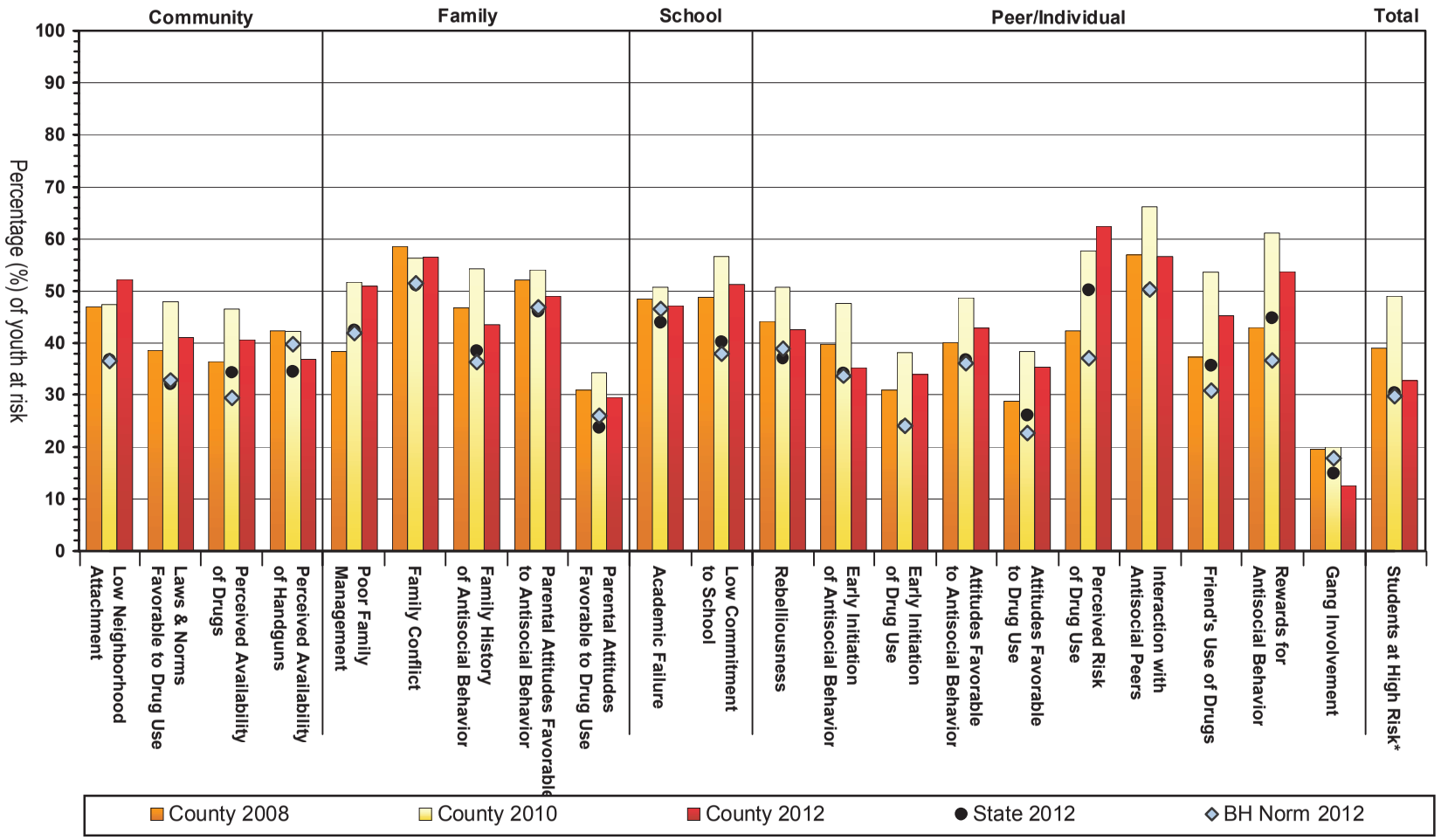
GAMBLING
2012 Mohave County, All Students Surveyed



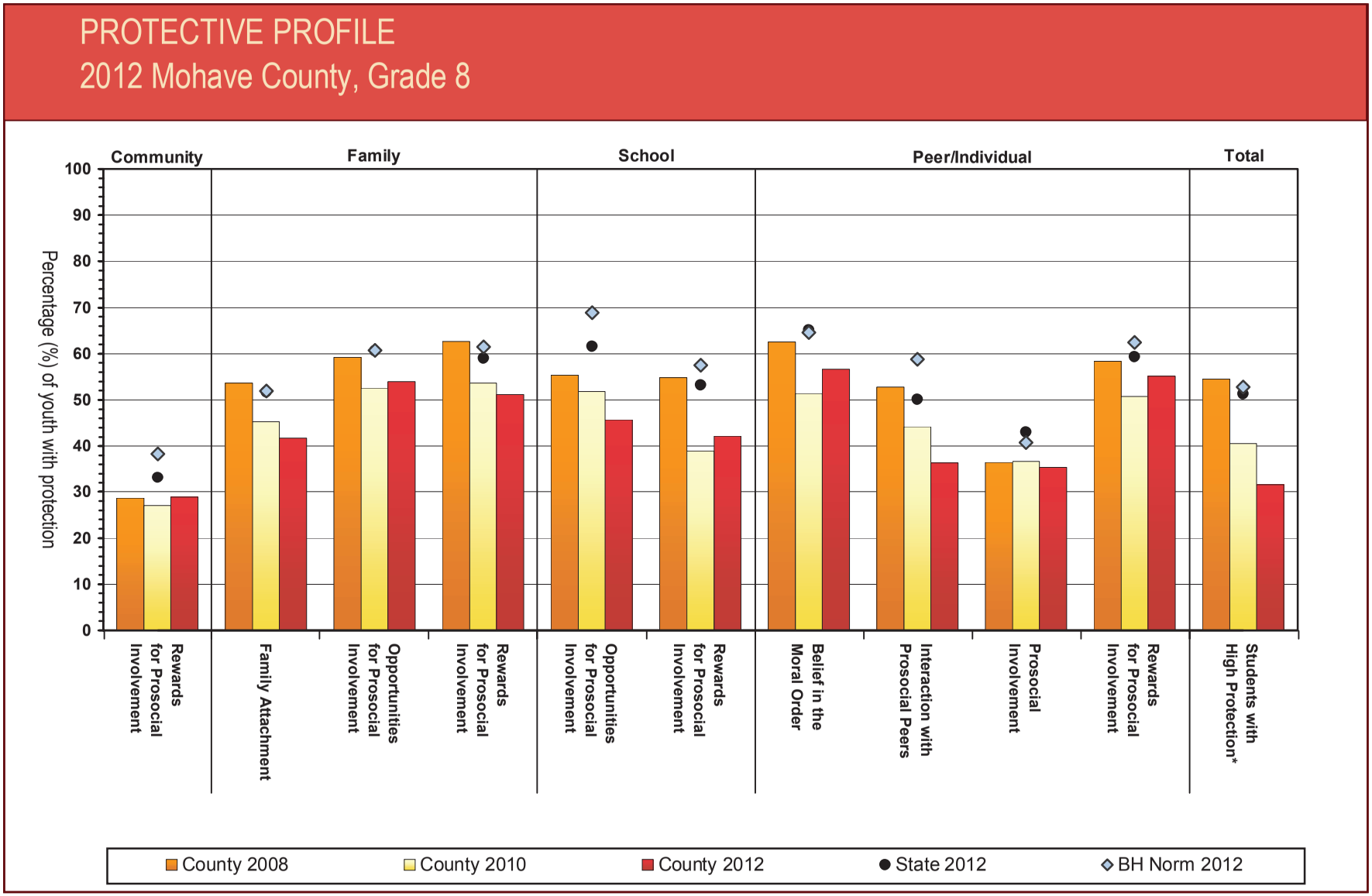
* National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2012 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).

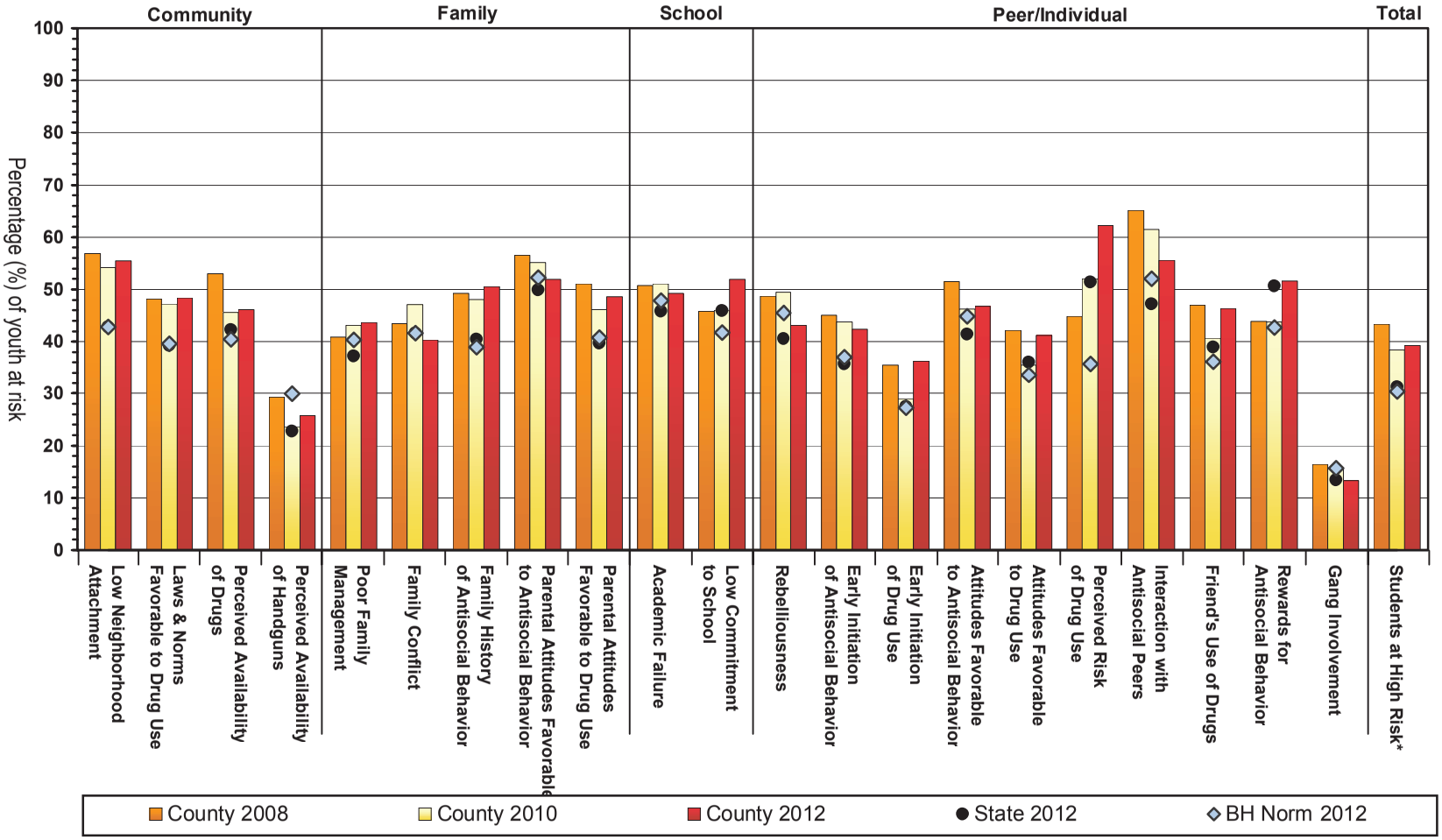


* High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2012 Mohave County, Grade 10



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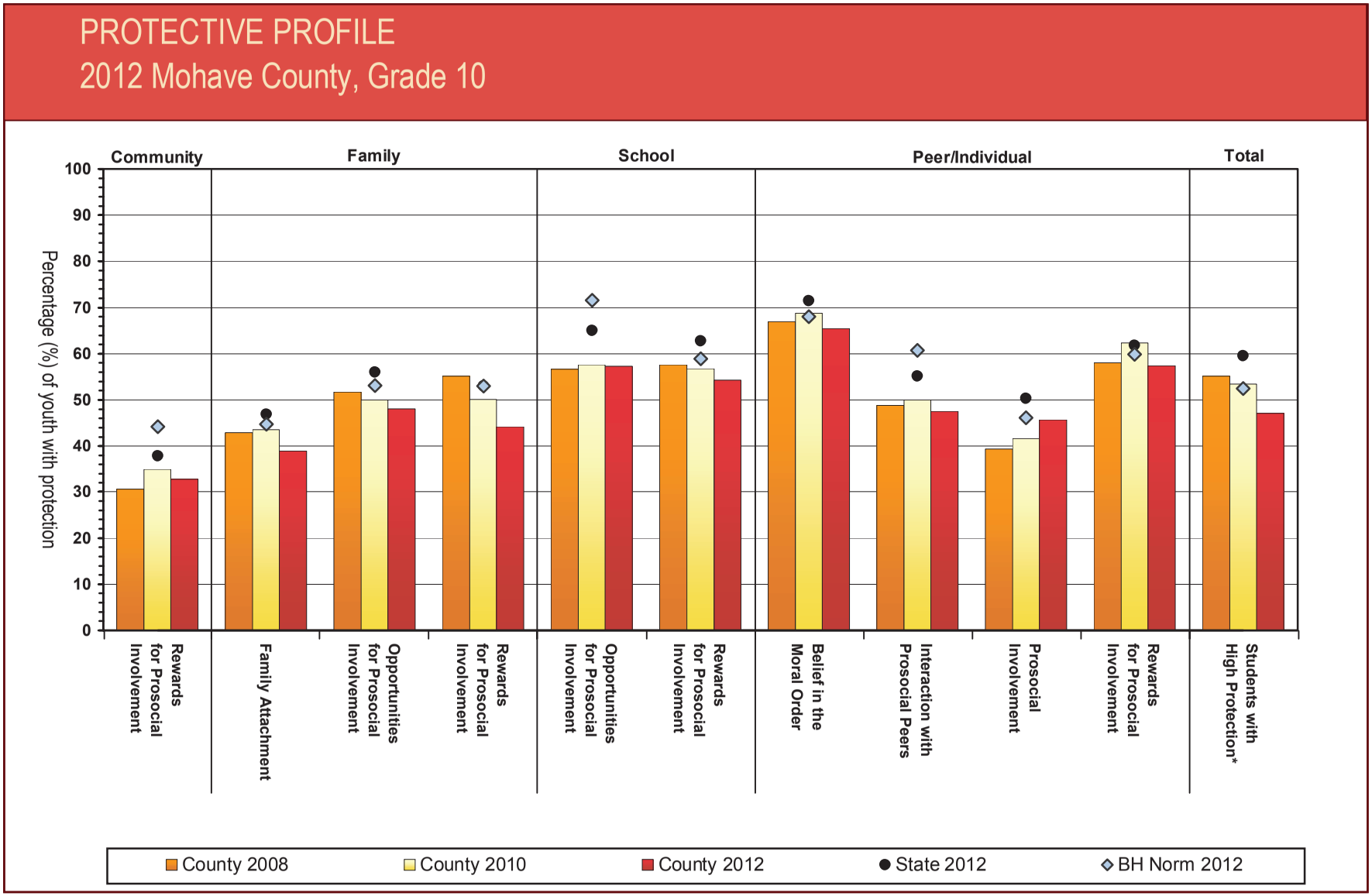

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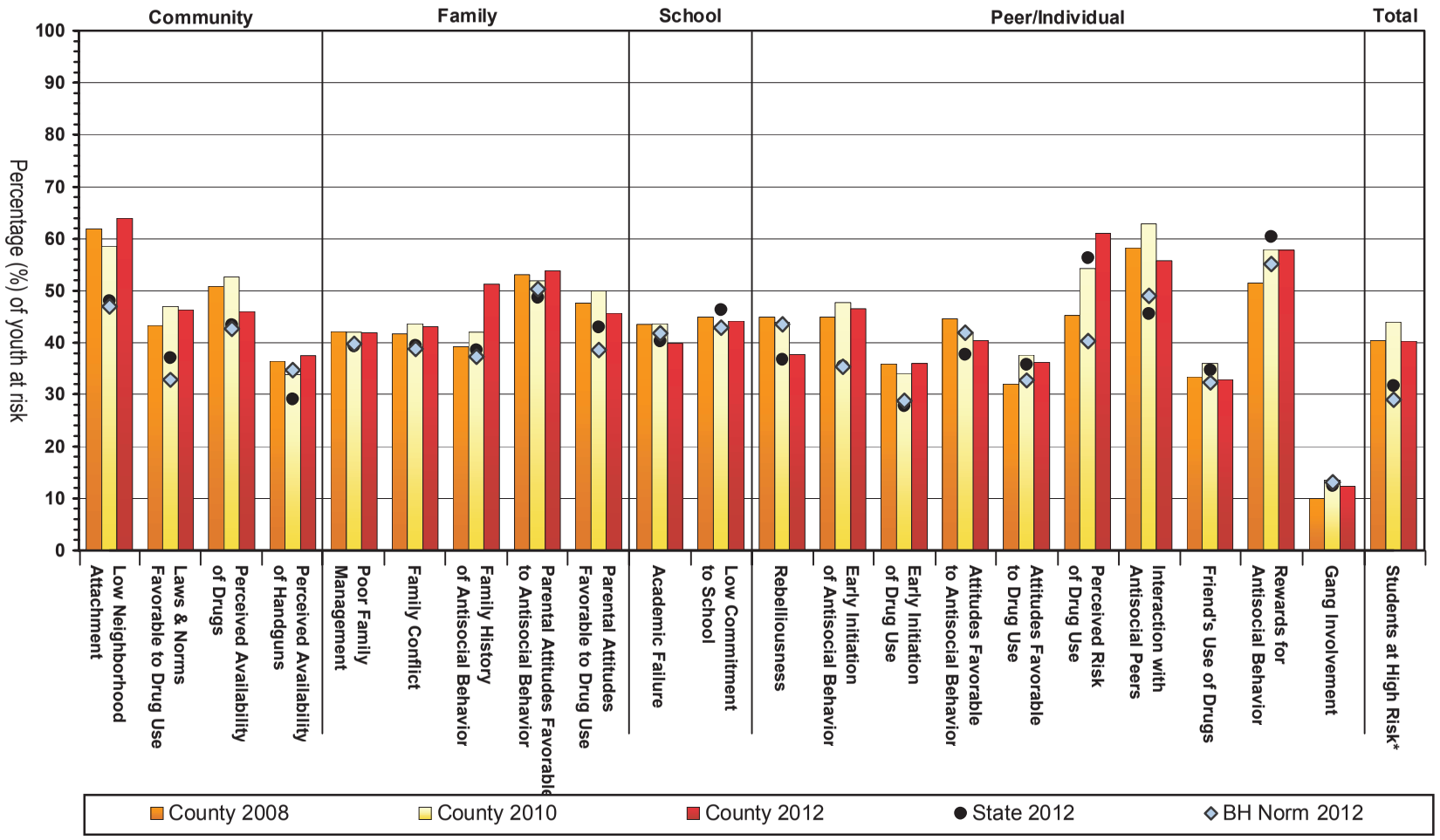
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2012 Mohave County, Grade 12



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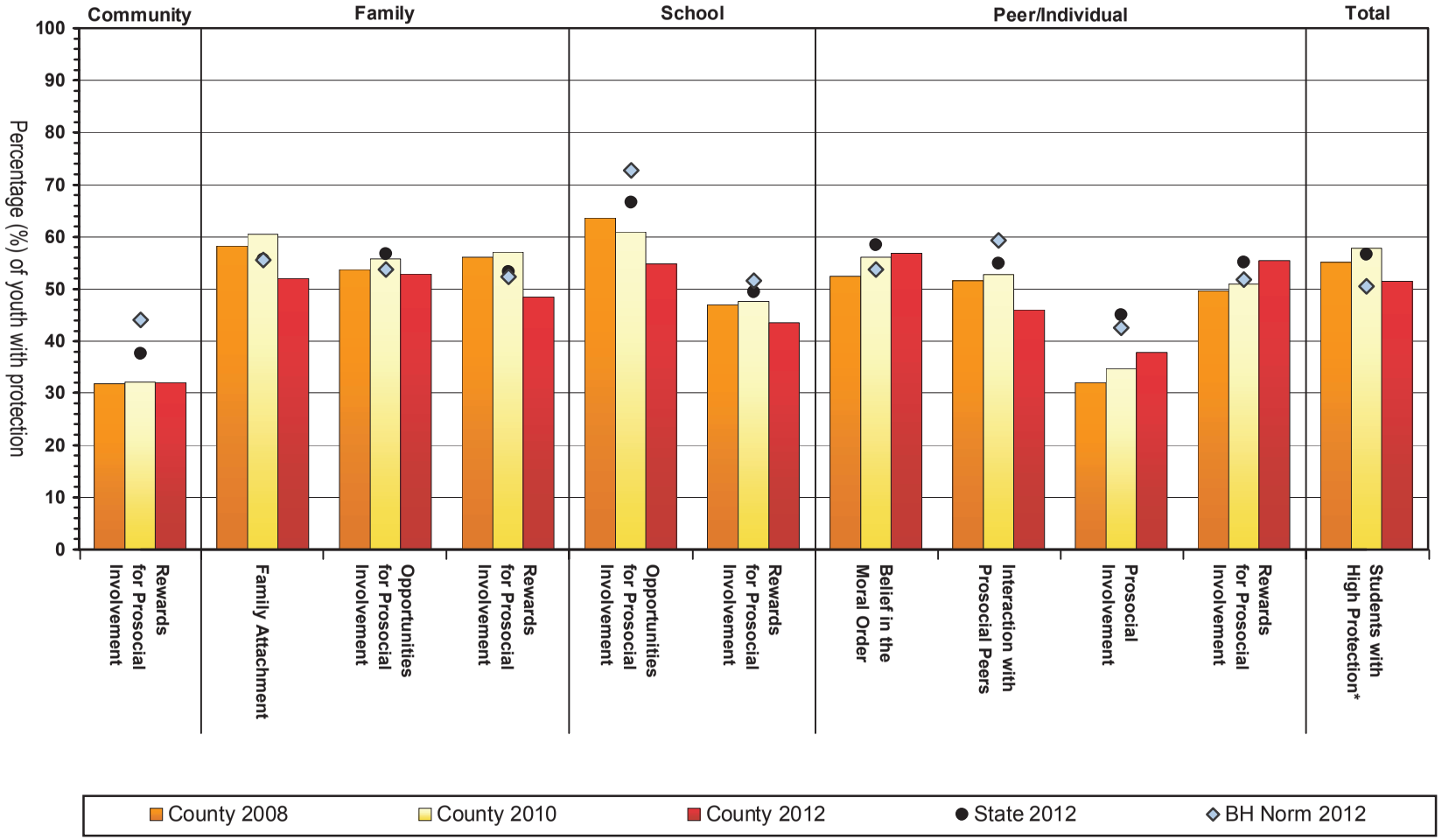
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Mohave County, Grade 12



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

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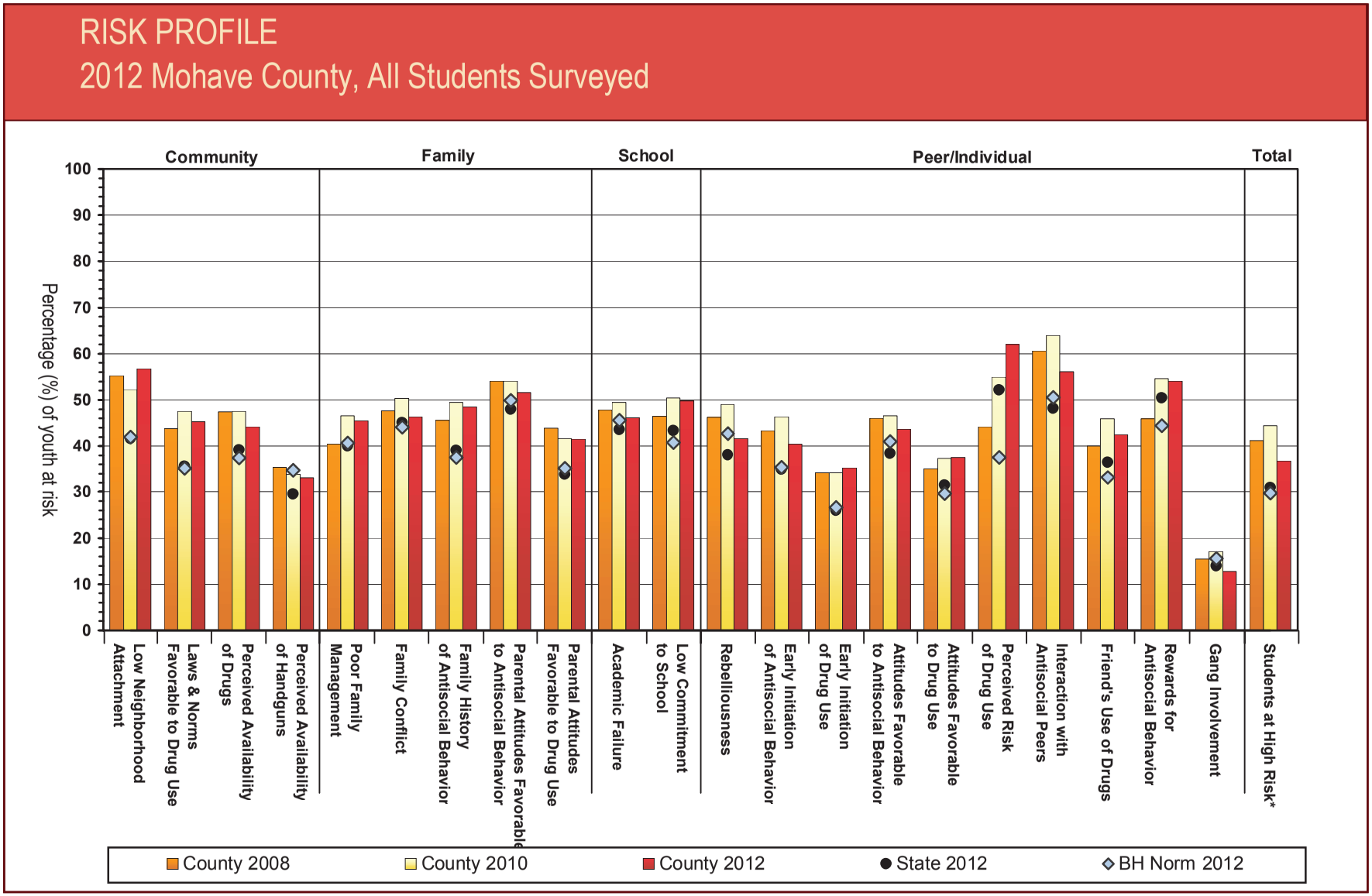
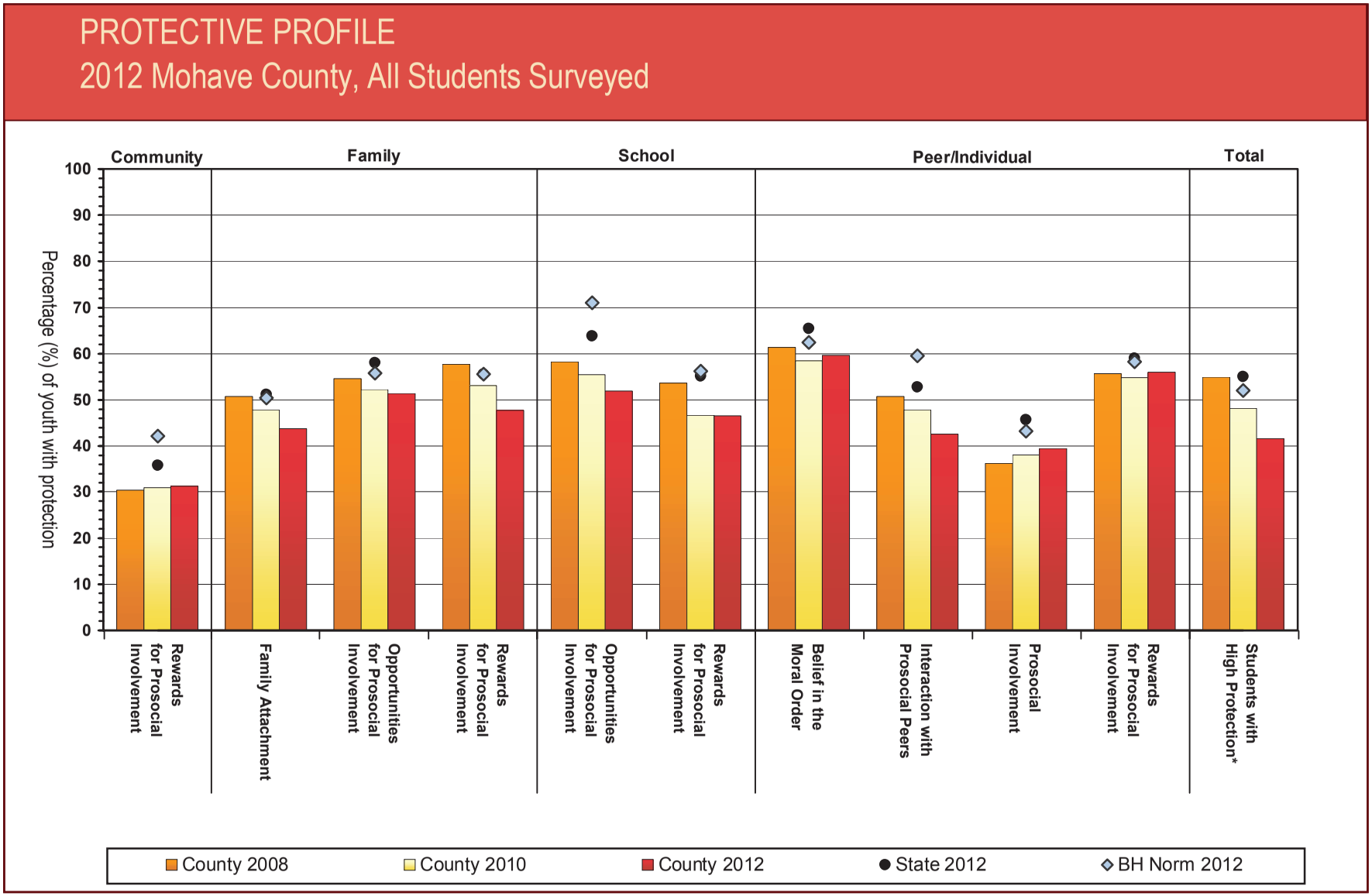


* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors).

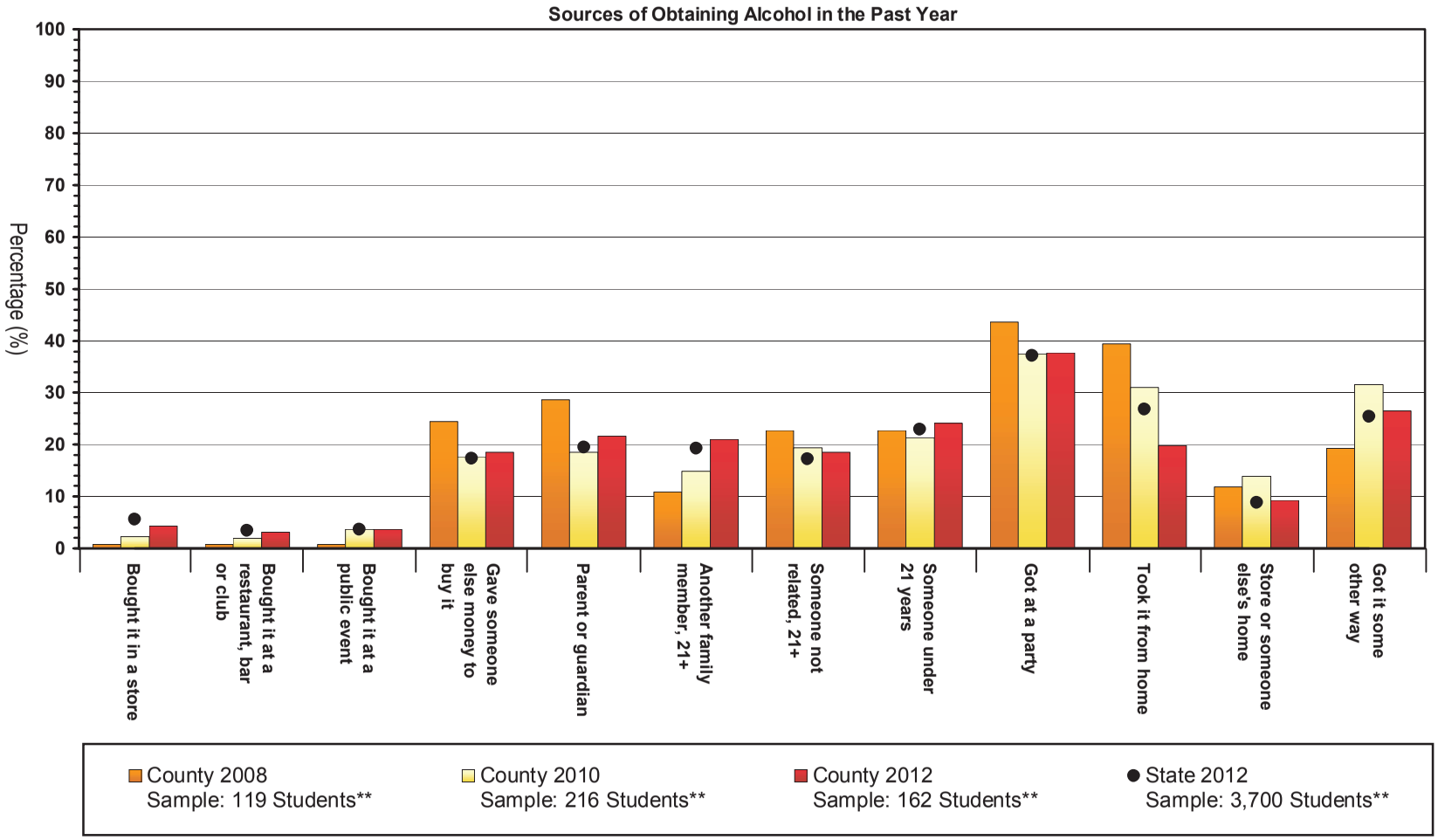


* High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

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

Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2012 Mohave County, Grade 8

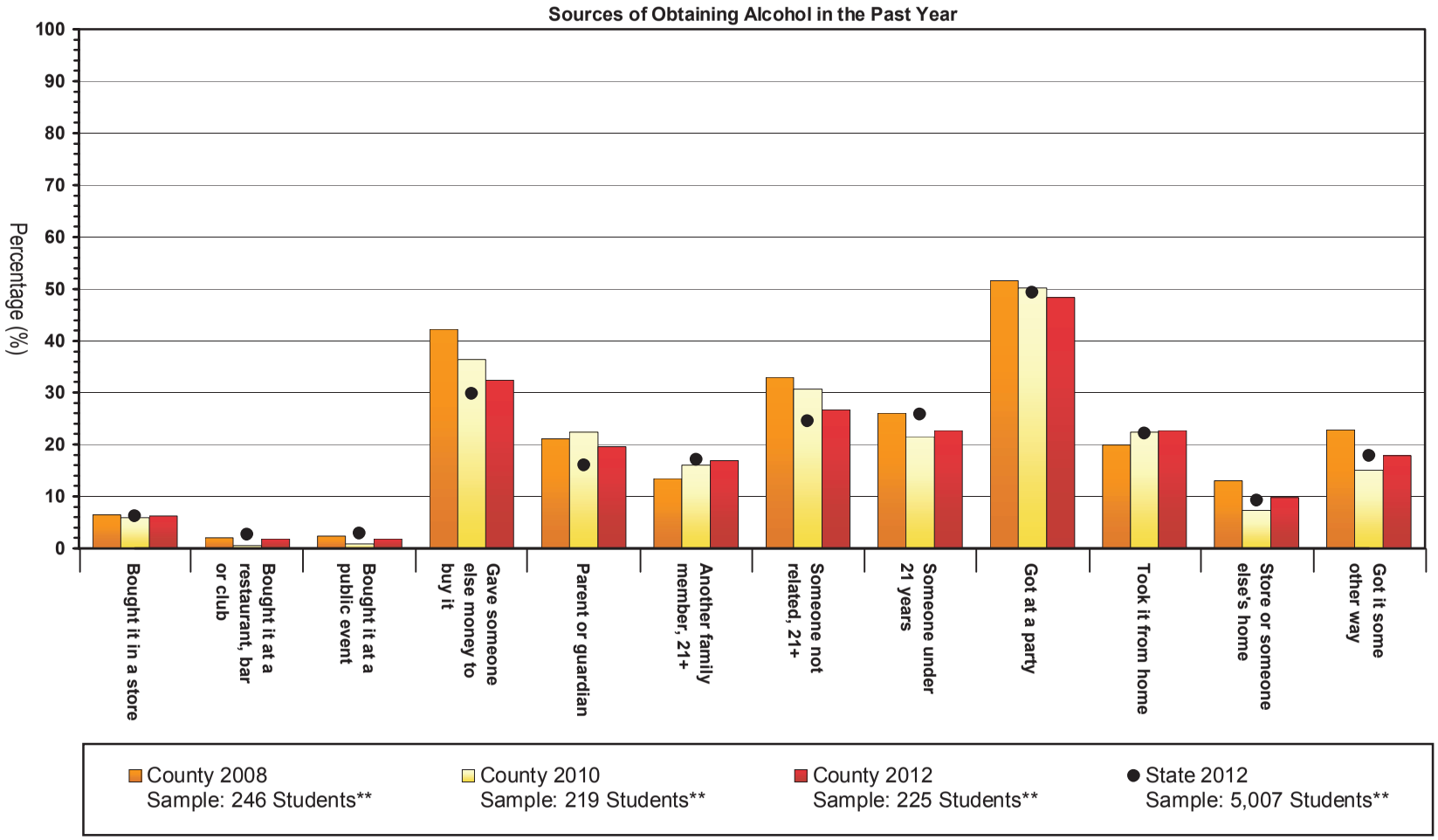


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Mohave County, Grade 10

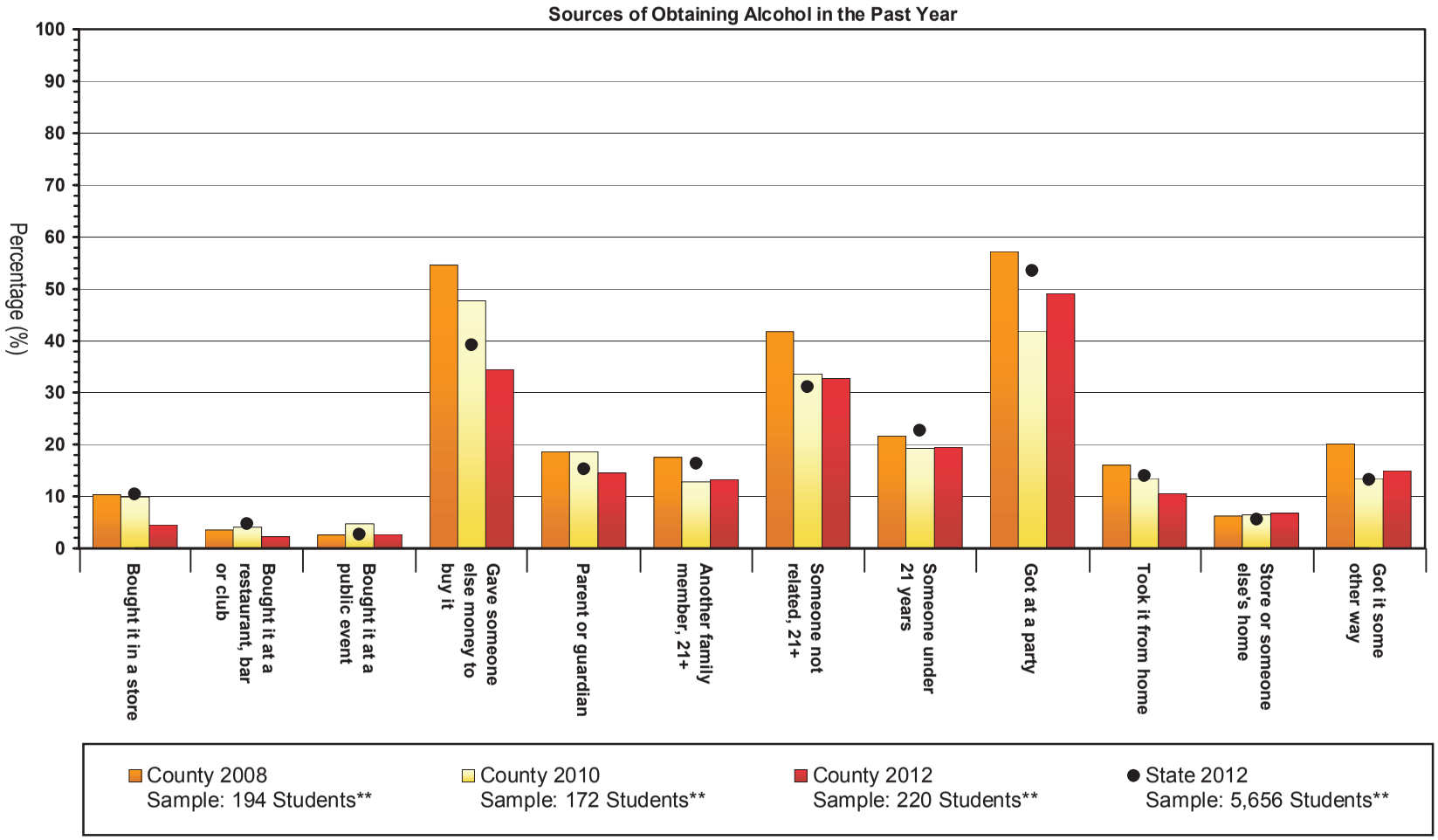


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Mohave County, Grade 12

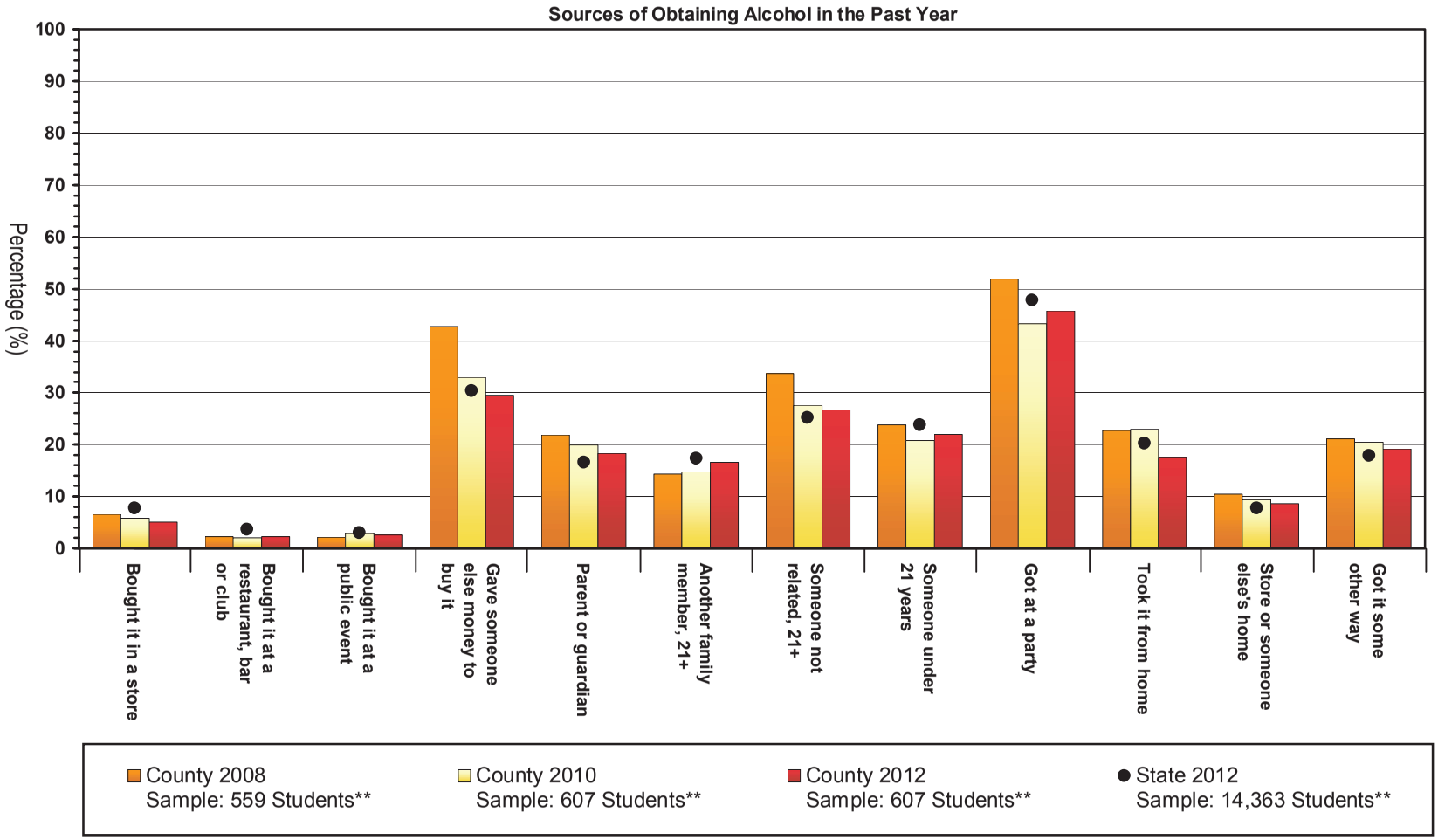


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Mohave County, All Students Surveyed

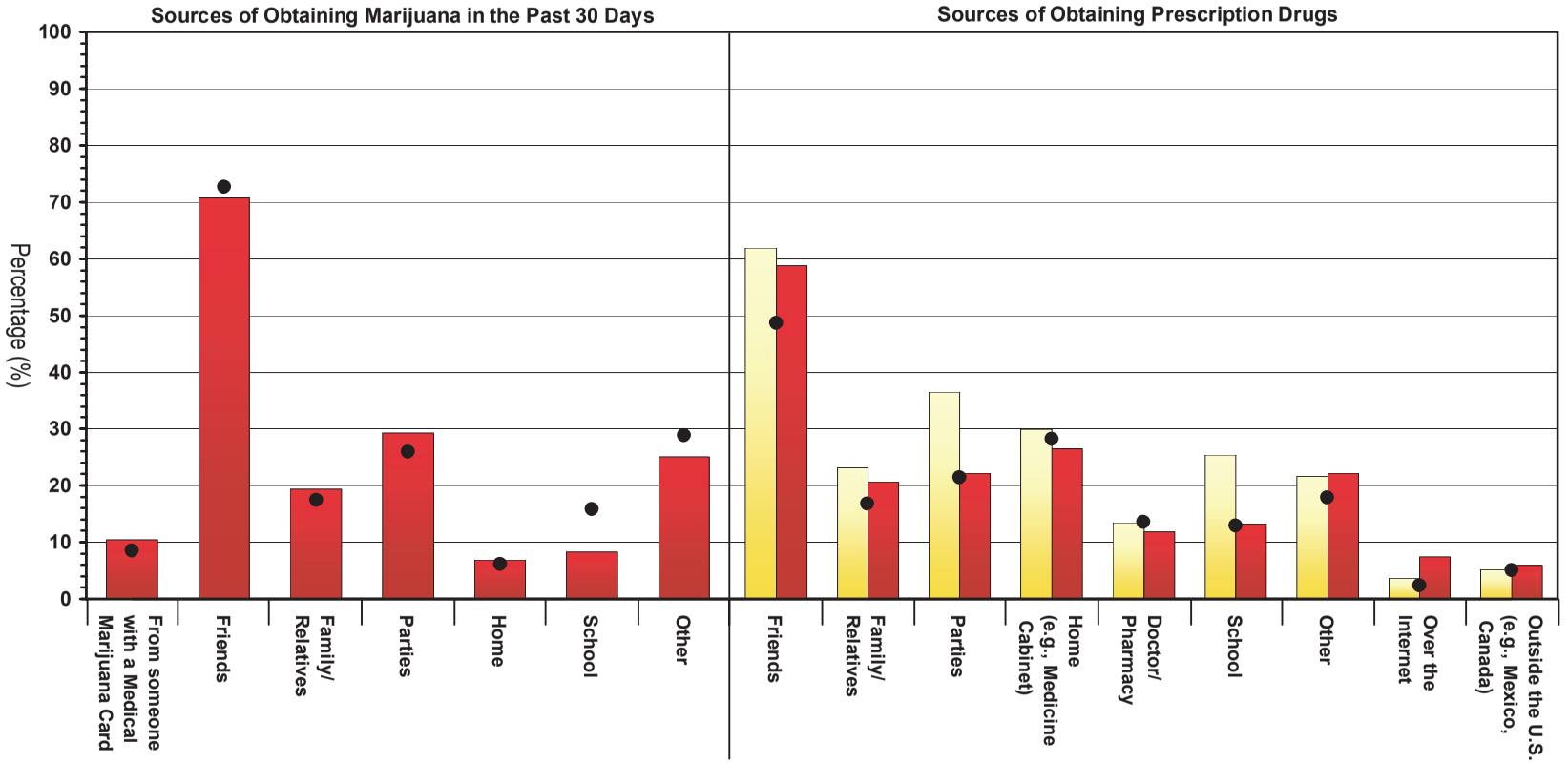


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Mohave County, Grade 8



County 2010
Sample size (Rx): 134 Students**

County 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 144 Students
Sample size (Rx): 68 Students**

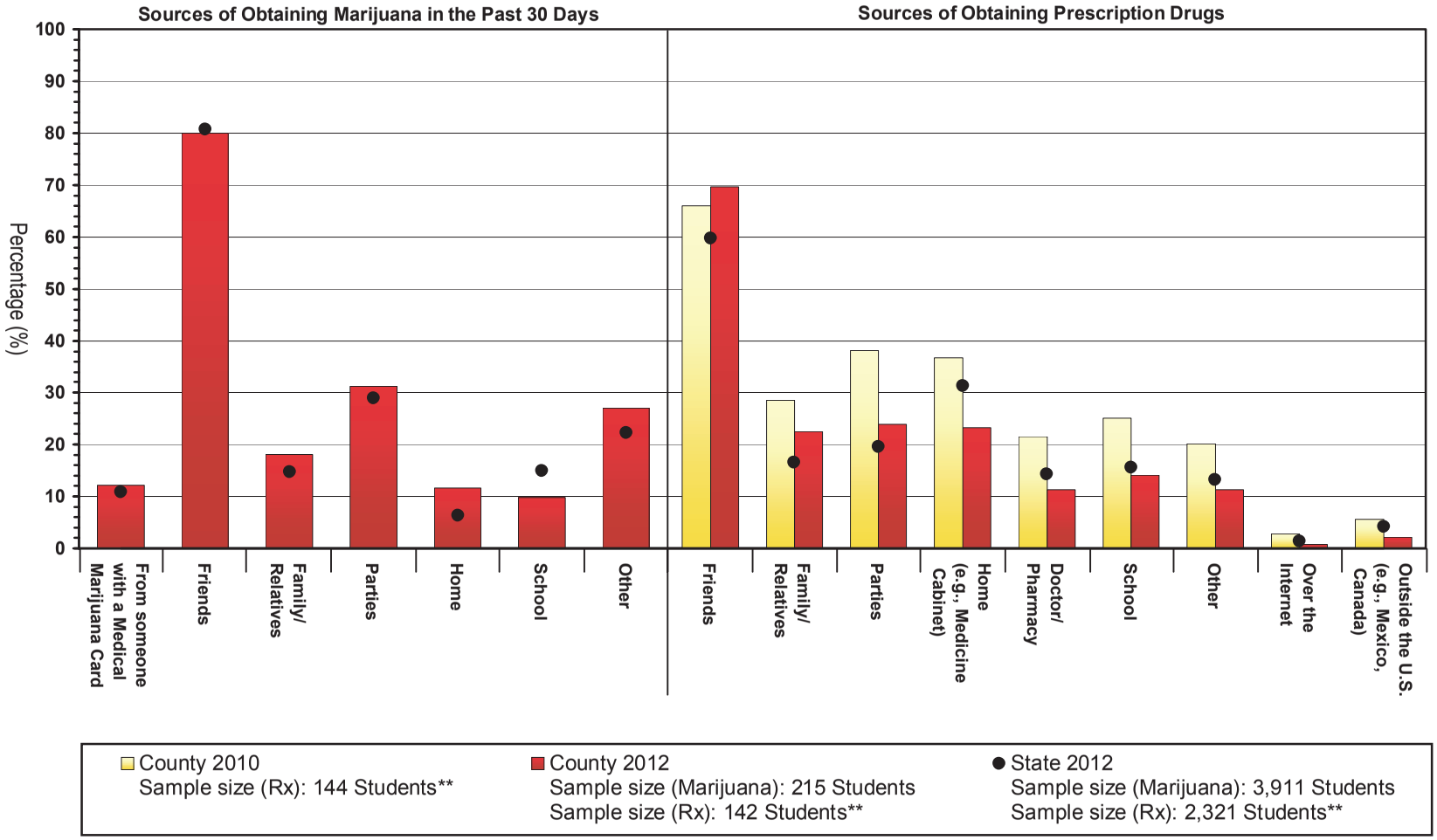
State 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 3,000 Students
Sample size (Rx): 1,637 Students**

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Mohave County, Grade 10

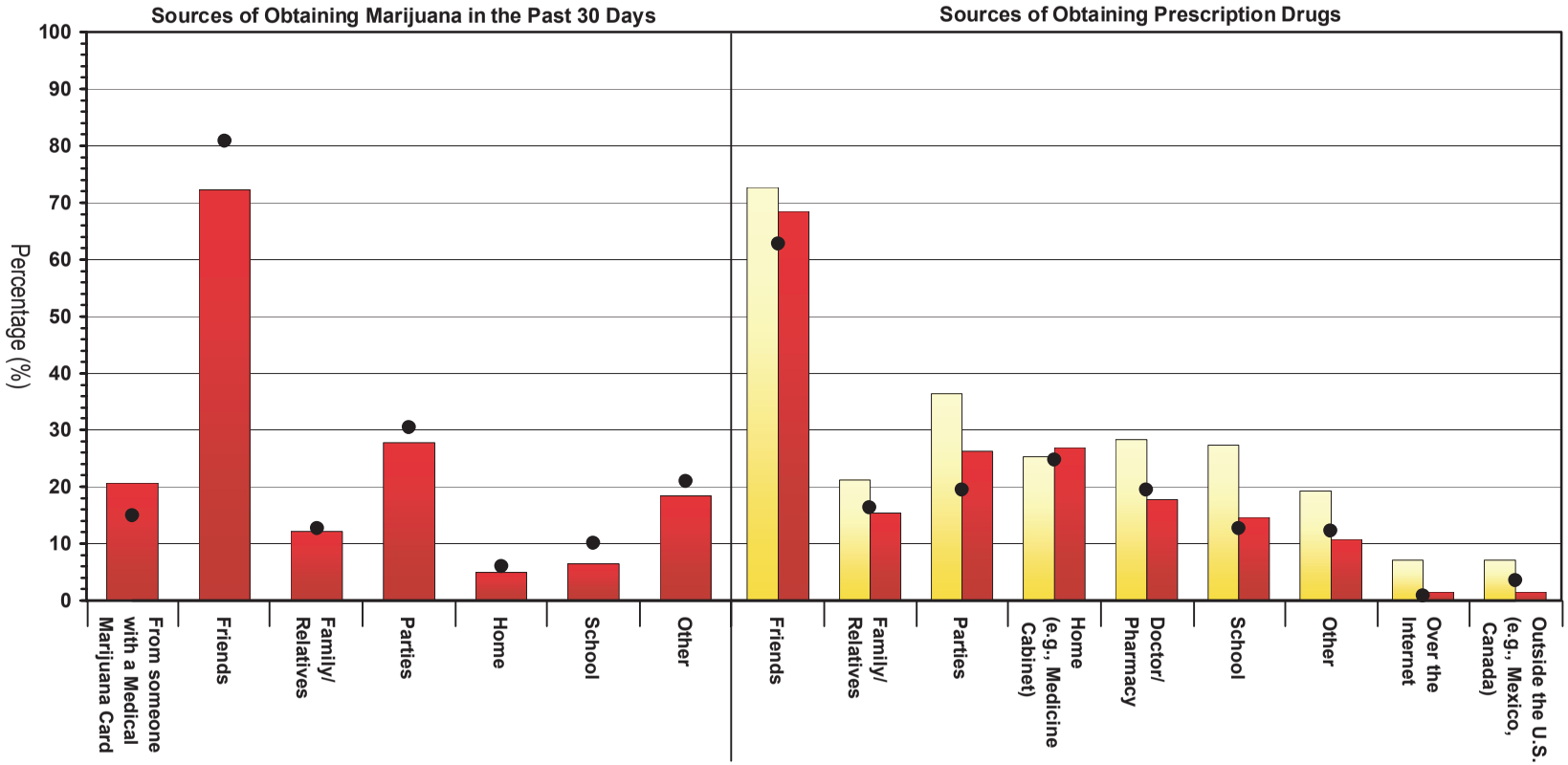


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Mohave County, Grade 12



County 2010
Sample size (Rx): 99 Students**

County 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 141 Students
Sample size (Rx): 130 Students**

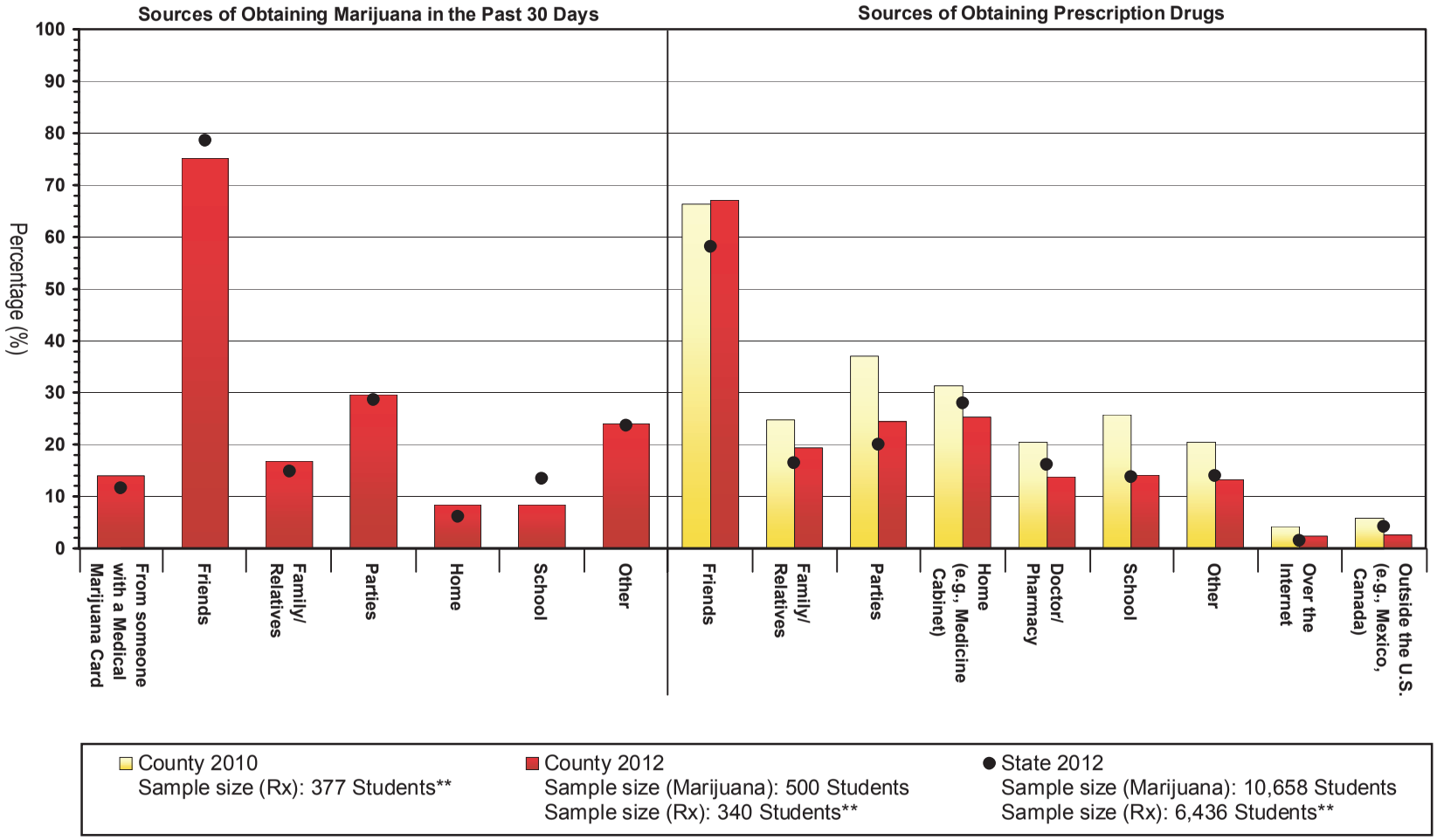
State 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 3,747 Students
Sample size (Rx): 2,478 Students**

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

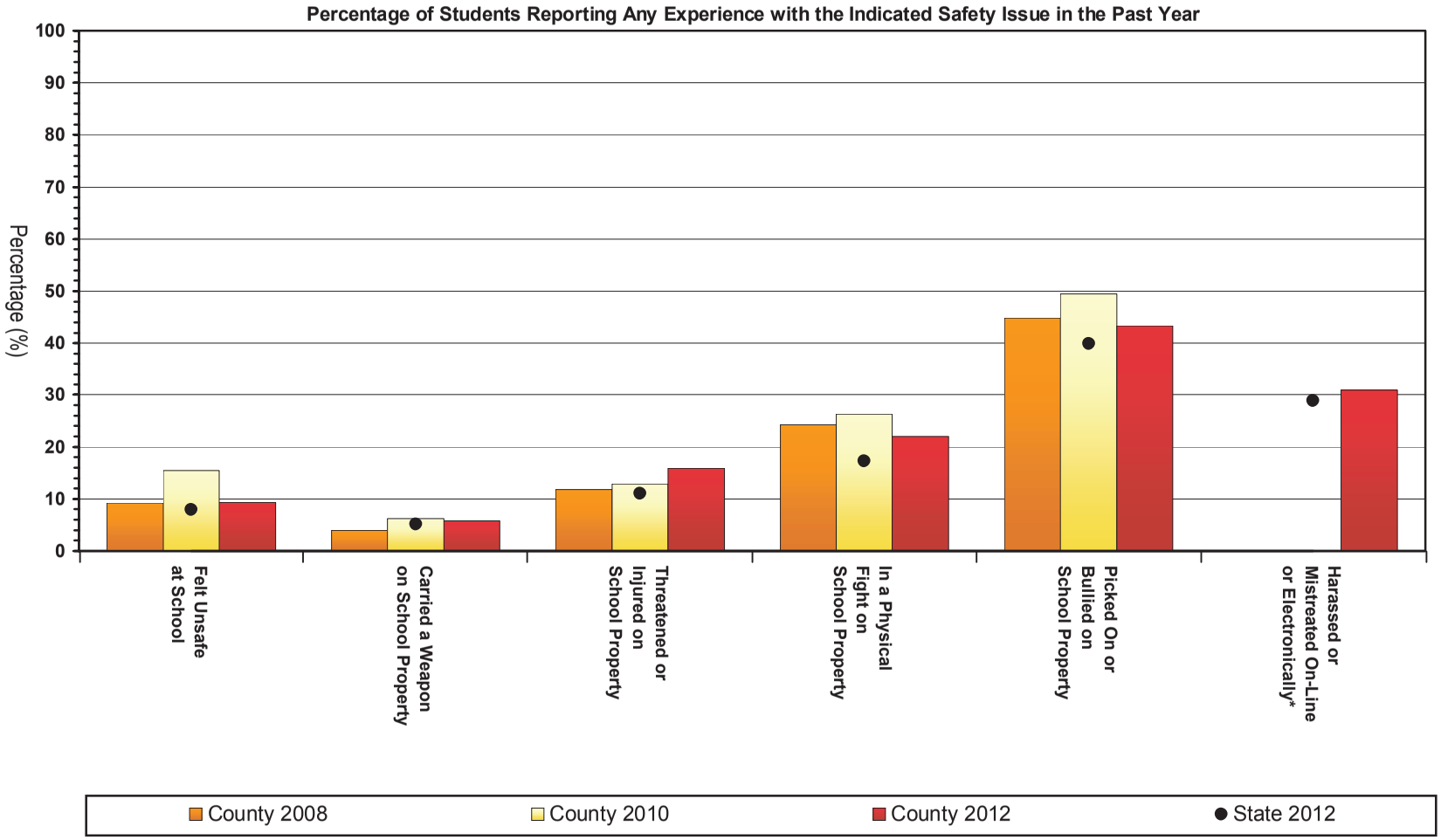
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2012 Mohave County, All Students Surveyed



* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

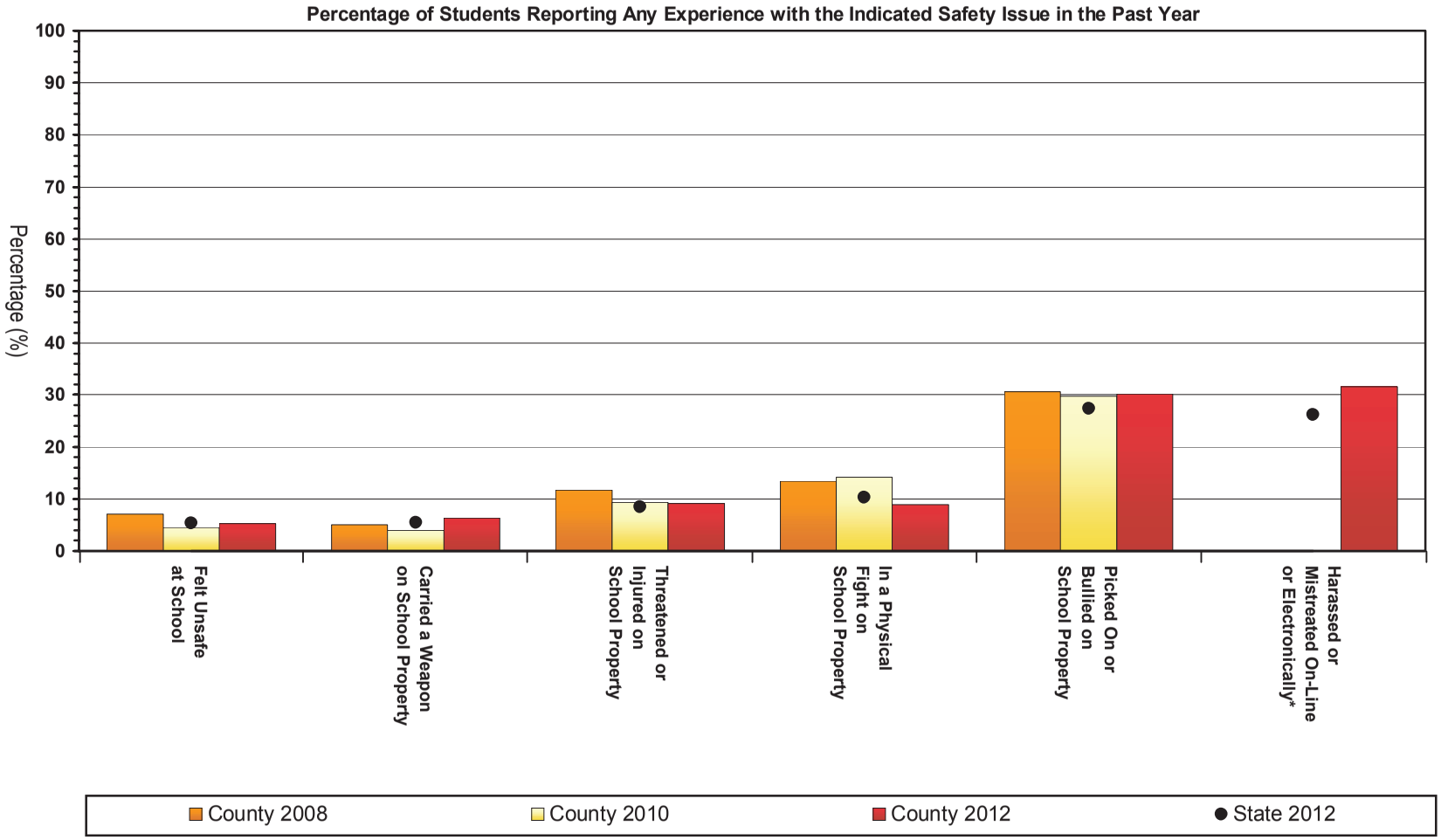
** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Mohave County, Grade 8



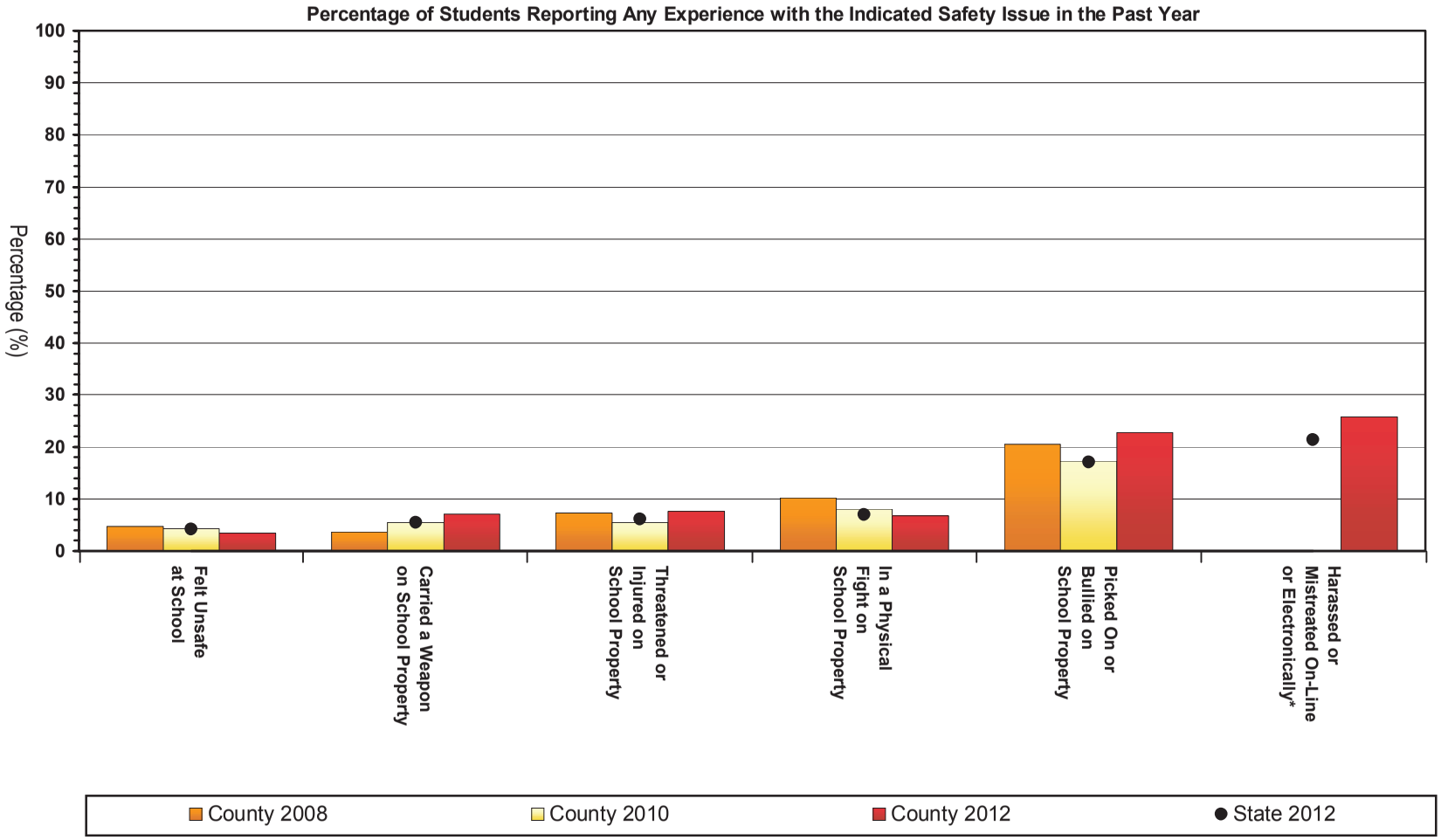
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Mohave County, Grade 10



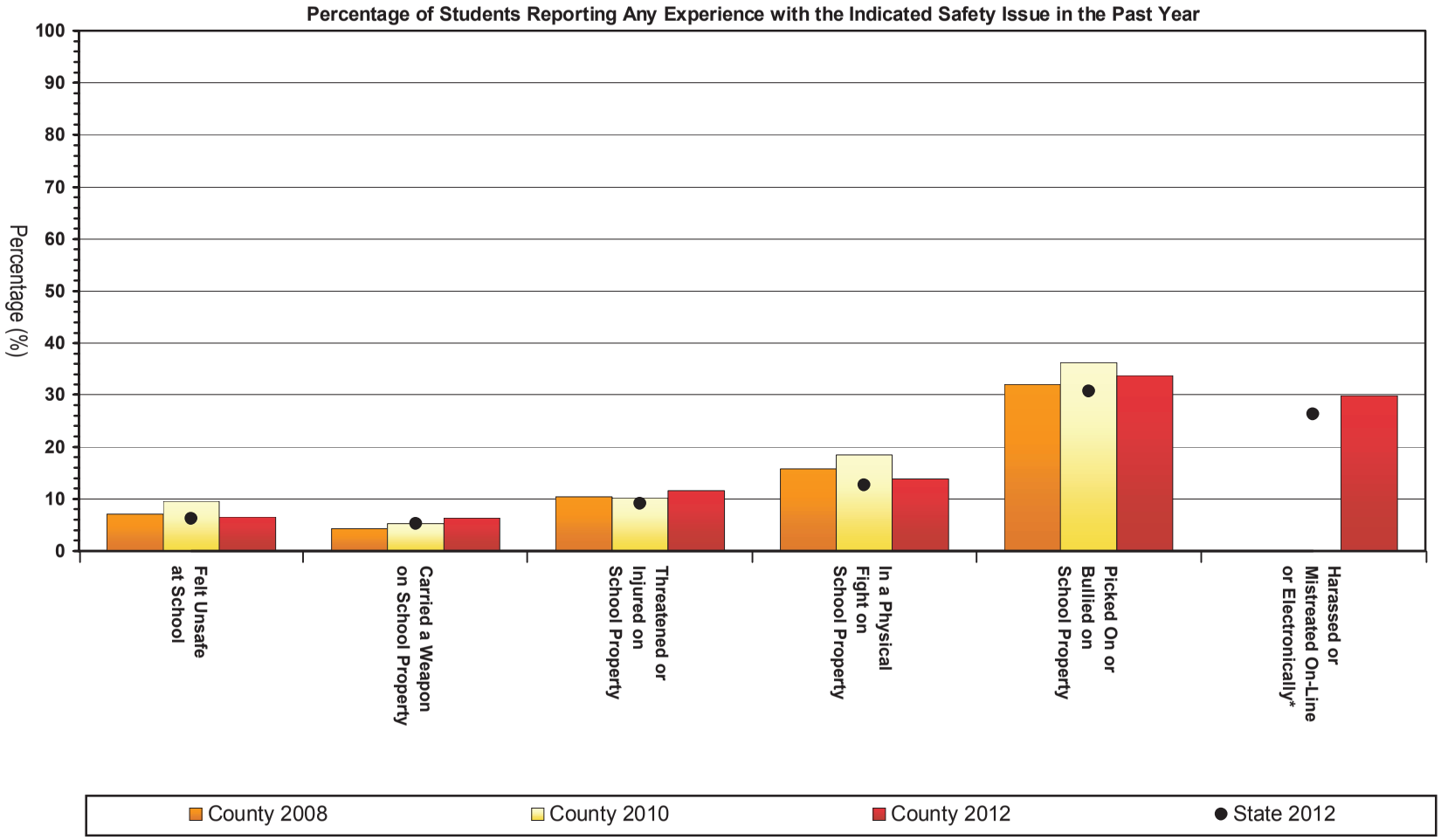
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Mohave County, Grade 12



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

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Mohave County, All Students Surveyed



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

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.

Table 4. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	53.8	57.3	46.4	37.3	33.1	73.3	68.5	68.7	59.1	56.0	78.0	77.1	76.5	69.2	70.0	68.7	65.1	61.8	51.7	51.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	26.1	32.0	25.7	19.7	18.4	43.1	36.0	38.7	31.7	30.4	49.6	47.6	47.9	42.1	40.0	39.8	36.5	35.8	28.8	28.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	7.3	11.8	5.3	4.5	9.7	14.4	13.6	8.6	9.3	15.6	18.4	19.6	16.4	14.7	16.9	13.4	13.9	9.2	8.4	13.8
Marijuana	used marijuana?	13.2	24.5	22.4	16.2	16.4	36.3	33.7	42.6	34.7	34.5	41.5	44.4	52.1	44.8	45.5	30.7	31.6	37.0	28.7	31.0
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.7	4.6	1.9	1.7	3.3	6.6	6.0	6.6	5.2	6.0	7.5	9.2	8.3	8.4	8.3	5.3	6.0	5.2	4.4	5.7
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	2.2	4.4	3.3	3.6	3.9	3.3	8.1	4.8	6.9	7.4	5.2	4.6	2.8	3.6	3.7	3.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	19.3	18.9	11.4	11.4	13.1	12.2	12.8	12.6	9.4	10.1	9.4	13.1	11.7	7.4	8.1	13.6	15.6	11.9	9.8	10.6
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.3	2.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.1	4.9	1.4	1.6	1.8	2.1	3.0	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.8
Heroin*	used heroin?	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	1.2	2.1	2.4	1.1	1.4	1.2	3.6	2.7	2.8	1.8	1.4	2.4	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.2
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2.5	7.0	4.7	2.8	2.6	5.0	8.7	10.7	7.4	6.6	7.1	11.2	13.6	10.4	8.0	4.8	8.4	9.1	6.1	5.5
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	2.2	1.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.5	2.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.6	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.4	2.4	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.5	1.2	3.1	2.9	2.1	1.8	1.4	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.7	1.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	17.2	17.1	12.2	8.8	n/a	24.9	23.3	22.1	15.6	n/a	27.5	27.7	27.1	20.7	13.0	23.3	21.3	19.5	13.8	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	4.0	4.0	2.6	2.0	5.2	6.6	6.1	6.4	6.6	9.0	3.4	5.8	9.7	9.9	12.2	4.8	5.1	5.8	5.3	8.6
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	12.5	14.1	5.8	4.4	n/a	16.2	15.0	11.9	8.0	n/a	14.3	15.7	14.9	10.0	n/a	14.5	14.7	10.3	6.9	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	23.4	23.1	15.0	11.1	n/a	29.1	27.5	24.7	18.8	n/a	30.4	31.5	28.6	23.9	n/a	27.7	26.3	21.9	16.6	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?	13.6	12.8	10.3	7.0	n/a	14.8	12.8	12.5	10.6	n/a	13.3	17.4	14.9	12.2	n/a	14.0	13.7	12.2	9.3	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	7.7	6.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	11.3	11.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	14.5	13.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.7	9.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 5. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	24.3	29.8	25.2	17.1	12.7	40.4	34.4	35.9	32.1	27.2	43.6	43.7	43.1	43.5	40.0	36.4	34.1	33.4	28.1	25.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	7.6	13.0	9.9	7.8	6.1	17.9	13.9	15.1	14.0	11.8	20.8	21.3	22.3	21.0	18.7	15.6	15.0	14.8	12.9	11.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	1.5	3.9	2.1	2.1	3.5	6.1	4.7	2.6	3.9	6.6	6.1	8.7	6.8	6.6	8.3	4.7	5.1	3.4	3.8	5.9
Marijuana	used marijuana?	5.1	13.2	11.6	7.7	7.2	16.8	17.8	22.2	17.7	17.6	16.5	20.1	21.7	22.5	22.6	13.1	16.2	17.9	14.3	15.2
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.4	1.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	2.8	3.2	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.8	2.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.7	2.4	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.1	0.8
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	5.3	7.5	4.1	4.2	3.2	3.4	4.1	2.8	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.9	1.9	1.3	1.0	3.5	5.4	3.0	2.8	2.1
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	1.0	3.0	1.6	0.9	0.6	1.5	3.4	1.5	1.7	1.6	2.6	4.6	2.6	2.0	2.3	1.6	3.5	1.8	1.4	1.4
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	1.0	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.9	0.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.8	0.6	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	7.6	8.2	6.1	4.5	n/a	11.2	13.1	10.2	7.3	n/a	12.7	12.1	11.8	7.9	3.6	10.5	10.7	9.0	6.2	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.3	1.9	1.6	0.9	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.7	3.1	1.2	1.9	1.6	3.0	3.7	1.6	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.8
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	4.3	5.2	3.0	1.9	n/a	4.7	7.3	4.7	3.3	n/a	5.0	7.1	6.1	3.2	n/a	4.7	6.3	4.4	2.7	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	10.9	11.5	8.4	5.7	n/a	13.1	15.7	12.3	9.3	n/a	13.1	14.3	13.4	10.0	n/a	12.4	13.5	11.1	7.9	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?	7.3	6.6	5.7	4.0	n/a	8.1	5.3	5.4	4.9	n/a	6.7	10.7	3.6	4.3	n/a	7.5	6.9	5.1	4.4	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	4.0	3.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.3	5.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.9	5.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.4	4.5	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 6. Percentage of Students With Heavy ATOD Use

Drinking and Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	6.3	6.2	5.7	3.9	4.2	8.0	8.0	7.3	6.1	7.4	15.6	14.2	12.8	12.5	16.6	9.7	8.4	8.0	6.7	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	32.5	33.6	27.3	24.1	24.9	28.0	28.9	26.6	24.5	26.3	26.4	30.9	25.0	26.0	27.5	28.9	31.4	26.5	24.7	25.0

Binge Drinking

	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	13.5	16.5	13.5	8.7	6.4	25.7	20.9	19.0	17.5	14.7	28.3	29.4	25.1	26.5	21.6	22.7	20.6	18.3	15.7	13.6

Table 7. 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					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Been Drunk or High at School	11.7	19.9	14.8	10.4	7.5	22.2	18.0	25.9	19.8	15.0	19.2	23.9	23.3	21.6	17.7	18.1	20.0	20.6	15.9	13.3
Been Suspended from School	16.7	23.0	18.2	17.0	15.1	14.0	15.2	13.2	12.1	12.6	13.0	14.0	11.8	8.9	9.2	14.5	18.6	15.0	13.6	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	3.0	7.4	5.3	4.5	2.5	9.2	9.9	13.0	9.8	6.5	7.4	10.6	11.8	10.8	7.8	6.7	8.9	9.6	7.6	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	4.1	7.1	2.7	2.1	2.3	3.9	3.8	3.2	2.6	2.6	1.9	3.3	2.7	2.0	1.9	3.4	5.2	2.9	2.2	2.3
Been Arrested	8.2	11.8	9.4	5.5	5.2	10.2	10.3	10.6	7.0	6.7	9.7	9.3	9.4	7.0	6.1	9.5	10.8	9.8	6.3	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	20.3	24.2	12.4	11.2	16.0	16.7	17.8	11.0	9.7	15.1	13.8	11.4	12.0	7.7	11.9	16.9	19.5	11.8	9.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	7.8	9.1	5.4	5.7	4.8	6.4	5.3	6.6	5.2	5.2	5.6	7.2	7.5	5.9	5.2	6.6	7.4	6.3	5.6	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	0.4	2.0	1.1	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.2	0.9	0.8	1.7	2.1	1.3	1.0	0.7	1.8	1.5	1.2	0.9

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 8. 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					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Any Gambling	69.7	60.0	54.9	59.0	55.0	67.5	57.6	56.5	57.2	53.8	59.9	52.9	56.3	53.7	52.6	65.9	57.8	55.8	57.2	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	5.8	5.4	4.5	4.6	5.7	6.4	4.1	3.8	4.2	5.3	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.1	5.4	6.1	5.1	4.5	4.6	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	26.4	24.6	21.6	23.1	24.0	21.7	21.5	25.1	22.4	23.5	22.9	17.3	23.4	21.5	23.9	23.5	22.1	23.2	22.5	22.7
Bet on sports?	31.6	26.9	22.2	26.1	22.8	28.3	20.3	22.8	24.5	22.5	18.9	19.1	22.0	21.5	20.5	26.6	23.1	22.4	24.5	21.4
Played cards?	46.6	35.9	31.8	31.7	25.8	46.1	35.0	27.7	31.1	27.0	38.4	30.2	31.9	30.3	26.7	44.0	34.5	30.4	31.2	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?*	25.0	18.5	16.6	16.8	n/a	27.7	17.3	20.4	16.6	n/a	21.2	16.4	18.7	16.0	n/a	25.0	17.7	18.4	16.5	n/a
Played bingo?	25.0	22.8	19.3	25.7	22.7	19.4	15.7	17.4	19.6	17.7	13.3	11.6	10.5	13.2	14.0	19.3	18.2	16.5	20.8	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	6.2	6.2	5.3	4.9	4.5	7.0	4.6	4.8	4.1	4.0	2.9	6.0	3.8	3.6	3.7	5.5	5.6	4.7	4.3	4.2
Played a dice game?	33.1	26.8	24.6	24.4	12.1	23.2	21.7	20.6	20.5	11.2	19.8	17.6	17.4	16.1	10.0	25.3	23.2	21.4	21.2	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	33.7	28.8	25.9	25.6	20.1	31.6	24.0	22.2	24.3	20.5	24.7	22.7	22.5	22.1	18.8	30.2	26.0	23.8	24.4	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	5.0	4.0	3.9	4.8	4.6	6.2	4.5	2.4	4.5	4.7	2.7	4.1	3.8	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.2	3.3	4.5	4.7

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	47.0	47.4	52.3	36.8	36.6	56.9	54.2	55.5	42.8	42.8	61.9	58.6	63.9	48.1	47.0	55.3	52.2	56.8	41.6	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	38.6	48.0	41.1	32.1	32.8	48.2	47.2	48.4	39.3	39.6	43.3	47.0	46.4	37.1	32.8	43.8	47.5	45.3	35.6	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	36.5	46.6	40.7	34.3	29.4	53.0	45.6	46.1	42.3	40.5	50.9	52.7	46.0	43.5	42.7	47.4	47.5	44.2	39.2	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	42.4	42.3	36.9	34.6	39.8	29.3	23.6	25.8	22.8	29.9	36.5	33.9	37.6	29.1	34.8	35.4	33.9	33.0	29.5	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	38.4	51.7	51.0	42.5	41.9	40.9	43.1	43.7	37.2	40.3	42.2	42.1	41.9	39.4	39.8	40.5	46.6	45.5	40.0	40.7
Family Conflict	58.6	56.3	56.5	51.2	51.5	43.5	47.1	40.3	41.6	41.6	41.7	43.7	43.1	39.5	38.8	47.6	50.3	46.3	45.1	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	46.8	54.3	43.6	38.5	36.4	49.2	48.1	50.5	40.4	39.0	39.3	42.1	51.3	38.6	37.3	45.6	49.5	48.5	39.1	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	52.1	54.1	49.0	46.1	46.9	56.5	55.2	51.9	49.9	52.3	53.1	51.9	53.9	48.7	50.3	54.1	54.1	51.6	48.0	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	30.9	34.3	29.5	23.7	26.0	51.1	46.1	48.6	39.7	40.8	47.6	50.0	45.7	43.0	38.6	43.9	41.6	41.5	33.8	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	48.5	50.7	47.2	44.0	46.6	50.7	51.1	49.2	45.8	47.9	43.6	43.7	39.9	40.3	41.8	47.9	49.5	46.1	43.6	45.6
Low Commitment to School	48.8	56.7	51.3	40.2	38.0	45.8	46.0	51.9	45.9	41.7	45.0	42.7	44.2	46.4	42.9	46.5	50.4	49.8	43.4	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	44.2	50.7	42.6	37.1	39.0	48.7	49.5	43.1	40.6	45.5	45.0	44.0	37.8	36.8	43.6	46.2	49.0	41.6	38.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	39.8	47.6	35.3	34.2	33.7	45.1	43.8	42.4	35.7	37.0	45.0	47.8	46.6	35.5	35.4	43.4	46.3	40.4	35.0	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	30.9	38.2	34.0	24.0	24.0	35.5	29.0	36.3	27.5	27.3	35.9	34.1	36.0	27.8	28.8	34.2	34.2	35.3	26.0	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	40.1	48.7	42.9	36.8	36.2	51.5	46.2	46.8	41.4	44.9	44.6	42.1	40.5	37.8	41.9	46.0	46.6	43.7	38.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	28.8	38.4	35.4	26.1	22.6	42.2	35.5	41.2	36.1	33.6	32.0	37.7	36.3	35.8	32.7	35.1	37.3	37.6	31.4	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	42.4	57.7	62.5	50.2	37.1	44.9	52.0	62.2	51.4	35.7	45.3	54.3	61.0	56.3	40.3	44.2	54.9	62.0	52.1	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	57.0	66.2	56.7	50.2	50.3	65.1	61.5	55.6	47.2	52.0	58.3	62.9	55.8	45.6	49.0	60.6	64.0	56.1	48.2	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	37.3	53.7	45.3	35.7	30.8	47.0	40.7	46.3	39.0	36.2	33.5	36.0	32.8	34.8	32.3	40.0	45.9	42.5	36.5	33.2
Rewards for ASB	43.0	61.2	53.8	44.9	36.7	43.9	43.8	51.6	50.6	42.7	51.5	57.9	57.8	60.4	55.1	45.9	54.6	54.1	50.4	44.4
Gang Involvement	19.5	20.0	12.6	14.9	17.8	16.4	15.7	13.3	13.4	15.7	10.0	13.5	12.3	12.5	13.1	15.5	17.1	12.8	13.9	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	39.1	49.0	32.7	30.4	29.7	43.3	38.4	39.3	31.2	30.4	40.5	44.0	40.3	31.6	29.0	41.2	44.4	36.8	30.9	29.7

* 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.)

** State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	28.7	27.0	28.9	33.2	38.3	30.6	35.0	32.7	37.9	44.2	31.8	32.1	32.0	37.7	44.1	30.4	30.9	31.2	35.8	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	53.6	45.3	41.7	51.7	51.9	42.9	43.6	39.0	46.9	44.7	58.3	60.5	52.0	55.7	55.6	50.8	47.9	43.8	51.2	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	59.2	52.6	54.0	60.6	60.7	51.7	50.0	48.1	56.0	53.1	53.8	55.8	52.9	56.8	53.8	54.6	52.3	51.4	58.1	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	62.7	53.7	51.2	59.0	61.5	55.1	50.1	44.2	53.0	53.0	56.1	57.1	48.5	53.3	52.4	57.7	53.1	47.7	55.6	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	55.4	51.8	45.7	61.6	68.9	56.6	57.6	57.3	65.0	71.6	63.6	60.9	54.8	66.6	72.8	58.3	55.5	51.9	63.8	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	54.8	38.9	42.2	53.2	57.5	57.6	56.8	54.3	62.8	58.9	47.0	47.6	43.6	49.5	51.6	53.6	46.7	46.6	55.2	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	62.6	51.4	56.6	65.1	64.6	66.9	68.8	65.4	71.5	68.0	52.5	56.1	56.9	58.5	53.8	61.4	58.5	59.7	65.4	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	52.8	44.2	36.4	50.1	58.8	48.8	50.0	47.5	55.2	60.7	51.6	52.8	46.0	54.9	59.3	50.8	47.9	42.6	52.8	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	36.5	36.7	35.4	43.0	40.8	39.4	41.6	45.7	50.3	46.1	32.0	34.8	37.9	45.1	42.6	36.3	38.1	39.5	45.7	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	58.4	50.8	55.1	59.3	62.5	58.1	62.3	57.4	61.8	59.9	49.7	51.0	55.5	55.2	51.8	55.7	54.8	56.0	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection*	54.5	40.6	31.5	51.3	52.8	55.2	53.4	47.1	59.5	52.5	55.1	57.8	51.5	56.7	50.5	54.9	48.2	41.6	55.0	52.0

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 11. 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				All Students Surveyed†			
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*119*	*216*	*162*	*3,700*	*246*	*219*	*225*	*5,007*	*194*	*172*	*220*	*5,656*	*559*	*607*	*607*	*14,363*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	0.8	2.3	4.3	5.6	6.5	5.9	6.2	6.2	10.3	9.9	4.5	10.4	6.6	5.8	5.1	7.7
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	0.8	1.9	3.1	3.4	2.0	0.5	1.8	2.7	3.6	4.1	2.3	4.7	2.3	2.0	2.3	3.7
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	0.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	2.4	0.9	1.8	2.9	2.6	4.7	2.7	2.7	2.1	3.0	2.6	3.0
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	24.4	17.6	18.5	17.3	42.3	36.5	32.4	29.8	54.6	47.7	34.5	39.3	42.8	32.9	29.5	30.3
My parent or guardian gave it to me	28.6	18.5	21.6	19.5	21.1	22.4	19.6	16.0	18.6	18.6	14.5	15.3	21.8	19.9	18.3	16.6
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	10.9	14.8	21.0	19.2	13.4	16.0	16.9	17.1	17.5	12.8	13.2	16.3	14.3	14.7	16.6	17.3
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	22.7	19.4	18.5	17.2	32.9	30.6	26.7	24.5	41.8	33.7	32.7	31.1	33.8	27.5	26.7	25.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	22.7	21.3	24.1	22.9	26.0	21.5	22.7	25.8	21.6	19.2	19.5	22.7	23.8	20.8	21.9	23.8
I got it at a party	43.7	37.5	37.7	37.2	51.6	50.2	48.4	49.4	57.2	41.9	49.1	53.5	51.9	43.3	45.8	47.9
I took it from home	39.5	31.0	19.8	26.8	19.9	22.4	22.7	22.2	16.0	13.4	10.5	14.0	22.7	22.9	17.5	20.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home	11.8	13.9	9.3	8.8	13.0	7.3	9.8	9.2	6.2	6.4	6.8	5.6	10.4	9.4	8.6	7.7
I got it some other way	19.3	31.5	26.5	25.4	22.8	15.1	17.8	17.8	20.1	13.4	15.0	13.2	21.1	20.4	19.1	17.9

* 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.*, 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. 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		All Students Surveyed†	
	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*144*	*3,000*	*215*	*3,911*	*141*	*3,747*	*500*	*10,658*
I got it from someone with a Medical Marijuana Card	10.4	8.5	12.1	10.9	20.6	14.9	14.0	11.6
Friends	70.8	72.7	80.0	80.8	72.3	80.9	75.2	78.6
Family/Relatives	19.4	17.4	18.1	14.7	12.1	12.7	16.8	14.8
Parties	29.2	25.9	31.2	28.9	27.7	30.4	29.6	28.6
Home	6.9	6.1	11.6	6.3	5.0	6.0	8.4	6.1
School	8.3	15.8	9.8	14.9	6.4	10.1	8.4	13.4
Other	25.0	28.8	27.0	22.3	18.4	21.0	24.0	23.7

* 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. Students indicating they did not use marijuana 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 13. 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			All Students Surveyed†		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*134*	*68*	*1,637*	*144*	*142*	*2,321*	*99*	*130*	*2,478*	*377*	*340*	*6,436*
Friends	61.9	58.8	48.7	66.0	69.7	59.8	72.7	68.5	62.8	66.3	67.1	58.2
Family/Relatives	23.1	20.6	16.8	28.5	22.5	16.6	21.2	15.4	16.3	24.7	19.4	16.5
Parties	36.6	22.1	21.4	38.2	23.9	19.6	36.4	26.2	19.5	37.1	24.4	20.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	29.9	26.5	28.2	36.8	23.2	31.3	25.3	26.9	24.7	31.3	25.3	28.0
Doctor/Pharmacy	13.4	11.8	13.5	21.5	11.3	14.3	28.3	17.7	19.5	20.4	13.8	16.1
School	25.4	13.2	12.9	25.0	14.1	15.6	27.3	14.6	12.7	25.7	14.1	13.8
Other	21.6	22.1	17.8	20.1	11.3	13.2	19.2	10.8	12.3	20.4	13.2	14.0
Over the Internet	3.7	7.4	2.4	2.8	0.7	1.4	7.1	1.5	0.9	4.2	2.4	1.5
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	5.2	5.9	5.1	5.6	2.1	4.2	7.1	1.5	3.6	5.8	2.6	4.2

* Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs.

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

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.,* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 14. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed*			
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
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	88.2	87.1	84.1	88.9	88.3	90.7	90.9	91.5	92.7	94.5	92.4	93.9	89.6	89.8	88.4	90.9
	1 time	5.4	7.0	6.7	5.0	5.7	5.0	3.4	3.5	4.1	2.9	3.2	2.4	5.1	5.5	4.7	3.9
	2-3 times	4.1	3.4	4.5	3.0	3.3	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.4	3.3	2.6	3.2	2.4
	4-5 times	1.3	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.8
	6-7 times	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5
	8-9 times	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3
	10-11 times	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
	12 or more times	0.4	1.1	2.1	1.2	1.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.7	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.7	1.2
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	75.8	73.7	78.0	82.7	86.6	85.8	91.1	89.7	89.8	92.0	93.2	93.0	84.2	81.5	86.2	87.3
	1 time	12.2	13.4	10.3	9.1	8.3	7.6	4.9	5.6	6.5	4.6	3.9	3.5	8.9	9.7	6.9	6.7
	2-3 times	8.1	9.1	7.2	5.1	3.1	4.0	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.2	1.0	1.7	4.3	6.0	4.1	3.5
	4-5 times	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	0.6	1.7	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.8
	6-7 times	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.5
	8-9 times	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
	10-11 times	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	0.6	1.6	1.6	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	55.1	50.5	56.7	60.1	69.4	70.3	69.9	72.6	79.5	82.7	77.2	82.9	68.0	63.7	66.2	69.3
	1 time	13.6	12.1	8.4	9.9	8.7	10.1	6.3	6.9	8.0	5.0	5.4	4.5	10.0	10.0	7.0	7.7
	2-3 times	12.0	12.6	11.9	12.0	10.3	8.4	9.1	8.4	6.1	4.8	6.9	5.2	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.3
	4-5 times	4.1	5.4	6.0	4.9	2.6	2.0	5.0	3.5	2.2	1.7	3.0	2.1	2.9	3.5	4.9	3.8
	6-7 times	1.1	2.6	2.0	2.3	1.0	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.1	2.1	1.9	1.9
	8-9 times	0.6	2.2	1.5	1.6	0.6	1.0	1.7	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
	10-11 times	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5
	12 or more times	12.9	13.7	12.9	8.5	6.4	6.2	5.6	5.1	2.3	3.4	5.1	3.1	7.2	9.1	8.5	6.2
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	90.8	84.5	90.7	92.1	92.9	95.5	94.7	94.6	95.3	95.7	96.6	95.8	92.9	90.5	93.5	93.8
	1 day	5.1	8.1	4.6	3.8	4.2	2.2	2.5	2.7	3.1	1.7	1.5	1.9	4.2	4.8	3.2	3.0
	2-3 days	2.8	4.5	2.9	2.4	1.9	1.0	1.6	1.5	0.8	1.4	0.5	1.3	1.9	2.7	1.9	1.9
	4-5 days	0.4	1.4	0.5	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.6
	6 or more days	0.9	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.4	0.6	0.7	1.2	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	96.0	93.8	94.2	94.8	95.0	96.0	93.7	94.5	96.3	94.5	92.9	94.5	95.7	94.7	93.7	94.7
	1 day	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.5	2.0	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8
	2-3 days	1.1	1.9	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.4	1.9	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.0	1.1
	4-5 days	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.5
	6 or more days	0.4	1.8	1.5	1.4	2.2	2.1	3.5	2.4	1.4	1.9	3.7	2.6	1.4	1.9	2.7	2.0
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	n/a	69.1	71.1	n/a	n/a	68.5	73.8	n/a	n/a	74.3	78.7	n/a	n/a	70.2	73.7
	1 time	n/a	n/a	7.7	9.0	n/a	n/a	8.5	7.1	n/a	n/a	6.4	5.7	n/a	n/a	7.7	7.6
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	10.5	8.6	n/a	n/a	10.2	8.4	n/a	n/a	8.3	7.0	n/a	n/a	9.9	8.1
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	4.4	3.7	n/a	n/a	4.1	3.2	n/a	n/a	3.0	2.7	n/a	n/a	4.0	3.3
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	1.7	1.6	n/a	n/a	1.2	1.6	n/a	n/a	1.4	1.2	n/a	n/a	1.4	1.5
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	0.6	1.2	n/a	n/a	1.8	1.1	n/a	n/a	0.7	0.8	n/a	n/a	1.0	1.1
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.7	0.6	n/a	n/a	1.0	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.8	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.8	0.5
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	5.3	4.3	n/a	n/a	4.6	4.3	n/a	n/a	5.1	3.4	n/a	n/a	5.0	4.1

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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

Data Tables

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

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		All Students Surveyed†		Male ††		Female ††	
			Percent	Sample	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...)*	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	53.9	802	55.4	767	61.4	567	56.4	2,136	53.0	970	59.9	1,118
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	79.7	809	84.0	771	84.0	568	82.4	2,148	81.5	978	83.4	1,121
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	64.1	788	52.0	752	52.9	561	56.8	2,101	51.7	960	62.3	1,092
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	88.8	608	81.0	707	70.4	564	80.4	1,879	79.0	860	82.2	977
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	97.0	608	91.2	704	82.2	563	90.4	1,875	90.4	854	90.7	979
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	93.3	600	86.9	702	83.8	563	88.0	1,865	87.7	855	88.8	969
Perception of Peer Disapproval* *(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	73.5	1,003	63.0	821	61.2	587	66.9	2,411	66.8	1,129	67.9	1,223
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	85.4	1,000	79.5	819	63.8	586	78.1	2,405	79.3	1,123	77.1	1,222
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	77.8	1,001	63.4	815	62.8	583	69.3	2,399	68.7	1,129	70.3	1,211
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	25.2	910	35.9	796	43.1	576	33.4	2,282	32.7	1,058	33.8	1,174
		Cigarettes	9.9	920	15.1	800	22.3	573	14.8	2,293	14.2	1,066	15.1	1,175
		Marijuana	11.6	899	22.2	793	21.7	571	17.9	2,263	17.2	1,049	18.0	1,163
Average Age of Onset**														
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
(How old were you when you first...)	had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor?	Alcohol	52.5	1,009	71.1	821	77.8	590	65.0	2,420	62.1	1,137	67.6	1,224
		Average age:	11.3 years		12.7 years		14.0 years		12.6 years		12.4 years		12.8 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	27.2	1,009	41.0	821	51.2	588	37.7	2,418	35.2	1,135	39.7	1,223
		Average age:	11.1 years		12.5 years		13.7 years		12.5 years		12.3 years		12.7 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	23.6	1,008	45.1	819	53.3	589	38.1	2,416	37.9	1,135	37.9	1,222
		Average age:	12.1 years		13.3 years		14.5 years		13.4 years		13.2 years		13.6 years	

* For Past 30-Day Use, Perception of Risk, and Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, 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.

** For Average Age of Onset, the "Sample" column represents the overall sample size: the total number of people that responded to the questions about Age of Onset. This includes responses that are not used to calculate the average age of onset (i.e., youth that have never used alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana). The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample reporting any age of first use for the specified substance. "Average age" is calculated by averaging the ages of first use of students reporting any use.

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

†† 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.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
alcohol?	Never	61.7	63.8	72.9	51.4	45.9	53.1	40.6	38.4	41.6	54.0	51.2	59.4
	Once	13.1	14.3	12.1	13.9	17.4	13.7	14.3	15.3	12.9	13.6	15.6	12.8
	2-3 times	14.7	11.1	8.5	17.9	18.2	17.0	20.5	19.4	20.1	17.0	15.7	13.9
	4-6 times	5.7	4.0	3.1	7.0	7.8	7.3	8.9	12.2	11.5	6.8	7.4	6.4
	7-10 times	1.2	2.0	1.1	3.3	2.8	3.2	5.6	4.2	4.7	2.8	2.8	2.6
	More than 10 times	3.5	4.8	2.3	6.4	7.9	5.7	10.1	10.4	9.2	5.8	7.3	5.0
cigarettes?	Never	76.4	78.3	82.8	69.4	68.9	73.3	65.9	65.2	65.7	71.9	71.7	75.7
	Once	8.9	10.0	8.2	10.0	12.4	10.1	9.0	9.5	10.1	9.3	10.7	9.2
	2-3 times	6.8	5.6	4.6	8.2	6.8	6.8	8.0	9.2	8.9	7.5	6.9	6.3
	4-6 times	2.7	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.4	3.2	3.9	3.2	4.4	2.7	2.5	2.8
	7-10 times	1.7	1.1	0.8	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.9	3.0	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.4
	More than 10 times	3.5	2.9	1.9	8.0	7.5	4.8	11.4	9.9	8.7	6.7	6.3	4.4
marijuana?	Never	68.5	67.5	74.3	62.8	49.4	57.4	58.4	53.3	53.8	64.5	57.6	64.3
	Once	8.1	8.8	8.4	9.2	13.1	10.8	11.4	11.1	10.9	9.2	10.9	9.7
	2-3 times	7.5	8.6	6.5	9.2	13.4	11.1	8.0	10.4	11.4	8.2	10.7	9.1
	4-6 times	4.9	5.1	3.5	4.4	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.8	5.1	6.1	5.3
	7-10 times	2.5	3.1	2.1	2.8	4.4	3.8	2.4	4.2	3.8	2.6	3.9	3.0
	More than 10 times	8.4	6.8	5.2	11.6	13.1	10.4	12.9	14.1	13.3	10.4	10.8	8.7
other drugs?	Never	85.6	86.5	88.4	82.9	79.7	82.9	81.8	79.9	82.1	83.9	82.5	85.2
	Once	6.3	6.5	5.3	6.0	8.0	7.3	8.5	6.2	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.2
	2-3 times	2.6	2.6	2.6	3.7	4.7	4.2	2.4	4.6	4.8	3.0	3.8	3.6
	4-6 times	1.6	1.6	1.2	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.2	3.2	2.2	2.0	2.3	1.7
	7-10 times	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.7	1.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9
	More than 10 times	3.0	2.2	1.7	3.9	4.2	2.8	3.4	4.2	3.2	3.4	3.4	2.4
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	57.4	65.5	58.4	59.0	66.7	57.0	61.4	65.7	58.6	58.9
	Once	11.5	15.1	15.1	10.9	14.6	13.7	8.4	9.3	12.1	10.7	13.4	13.9
	2-3 times	11.9	10.7	12.5	11.5	13.7	13.2	12.3	14.8	12.7	11.9	12.8	12.8
	4-6 times	2.8	3.8	4.8	5.8	4.0	5.1	5.4	6.8	5.4	4.4	4.6	5.0
	7-10 times	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.2	2.2	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.3	1.6	1.9	2.2
	More than 10 times	6.5	9.2	8.1	5.1	7.2	6.8	5.4	10.0	6.2	5.8	8.7	7.2

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	32.1	33.3	28.2	35.1	35.5	32.1	36.7	32.1	34.1	34.1	33.8	30.8
	Once	15.7	13.4	12.4	14.7	16.1	15.2	15.2	18.8	15.5	15.2	15.8	14.0
	Twice	6.0	5.3	4.6	8.8	7.2	7.1	9.0	9.3	8.9	7.6	7.0	6.4
	Three times	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.8	3.5	3.7	6.4	4.3	4.4	3.6	3.4	3.4
	Four or more times	5.7	6.2	5.5	9.3	9.4	8.1	11.5	10.7	9.1	8.2	8.5	7.2
	I never got offers	37.4	39.3	46.8	29.2	28.3	33.8	21.3	24.8	28.0	31.3	31.6	38.2
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	35.4	37.5	31.7	37.3	34.9	34.9	45.5	36.4	37.2	38.1	36.3	34.0
	Once	10.6	11.5	9.7	15.0	15.1	13.2	11.3	14.7	14.5	12.3	13.6	12.0
	Twice	7.3	5.6	4.7	8.0	9.1	7.5	7.6	9.3	8.6	7.6	7.8	6.5
	Three times	4.3	2.6	2.6	3.8	4.1	4.3	5.7	6.6	4.8	4.4	4.2	3.7
	Four or more times	5.5	4.0	4.4	6.5	8.8	6.5	8.1	9.3	7.1	6.4	7.1	5.7
	I never got offers	36.9	38.9	47.0	29.5	28.1	33.6	21.9	23.7	27.8	31.3	31.0	38.1
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	38.3	39.5	34.0	43.3	44.3	43.7	50.6	44.8	50.0	42.5	42.6	40.9
	Once	10.8	9.6	8.8	13.2	11.8	10.2	11.5	13.5	10.1	11.8	11.4	9.5
	Twice	4.4	5.0	3.1	4.1	4.9	4.0	4.2	5.2	4.3	4.2	5.0	3.7
	Three times	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.6	3.2	2.5	4.9	3.1	2.3	3.5	2.8	2.3
	Four or more times	4.9	4.2	4.5	6.2	6.6	5.1	6.4	8.3	4.8	5.7	6.1	4.8
	I never got offers	38.1	39.5	47.5	30.7	29.3	34.6	22.5	25.1	28.6	32.3	32.1	38.9
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	44.2	43.9	36.8	51.0	48.7	47.6	58.3	54.2	53.8	49.5	48.3	44.3
	Once	8.0	7.5	7.1	7.9	9.4	8.0	9.3	8.9	7.6	8.2	8.5	7.5
	Twice	3.5	3.4	2.7	4.1	3.4	3.3	3.7	4.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.1
	Three times	2.2	2.1	1.8	2.4	3.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.0
	Four or more times	3.8	2.7	3.7	4.5	5.4	4.1	4.1	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.0	3.9
	I never got offers	38.2	40.3	47.9	30.1	29.8	34.8	22.2	26.0	29.0	32.1	32.8	39.2

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	76.8	80.3	85.4	80.6	81.7	86.9	79.0	83.2	87.7	78.6	81.5	86.4
	1 or 2 times	9.9	7.5	7.2	6.5	7.9	5.9	9.8	6.8	5.3	8.7	7.5	6.3
	3 to 5 times	4.3	4.9	3.2	5.6	4.4	2.8	4.1	3.9	2.7	4.7	4.5	2.9
	6 to 9 times	2.1	2.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.8	2.1	1.4
	10 to 19 times	3.3	1.3	0.9	1.9	1.7	0.8	1.4	1.9	0.8	2.5	1.6	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.9	0.4	1.0	0.5	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
	40+ times	2.6	2.9	1.3	2.5	2.1	1.5	2.6	1.4	1.5	2.6	2.3	1.4
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	18.6	33.2	39.2	28.3	40.4	43.7	36.6	49.9	55.3	25.3	39.8	44.4
	1 or 2 times	23.5	26.1	27.7	27.8	24.4	24.2	22.7	21.2	21.5	24.9	24.3	25.2
	3 to 5 times	23.7	19.0	16.3	18.8	16.8	17.1	21.5	13.8	12.8	21.6	17.0	15.6
	6 to 9 times	12.4	8.4	7.7	12.2	8.8	7.2	9.1	7.5	5.1	11.7	8.3	6.9
	10 to 19 times	8.7	4.8	3.8	5.3	4.7	3.5	5.3	2.9	2.5	6.9	4.3	3.4
	20 to 29 times	3.9	1.8	1.7	3.1	2.0	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.1	3.2	1.8	1.5
	30 to 39 times	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.5
	40+ times	7.4	5.8	3.0	3.6	2.7	2.3	3.1	2.6	1.5	5.3	3.9	2.4
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	79.6	85.0	87.6	82.9	87.2	90.2	87.9	91.8	91.9	82.3	87.4	89.4
	1 or 2 times	10.0	9.2	7.1	9.3	6.5	5.5	6.7	5.0	4.6	9.1	7.2	6.0
	3 to 5 times	2.8	2.9	2.3	3.7	2.9	1.9	1.7	1.0	1.6	2.9	2.4	2.0
	6 to 9 times	1.9	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.4	0.9	1.9	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.1	0.9
	10 to 19 times	3.7	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.3	0.4	2.3	0.5	0.5
	20 to 29 times	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
	30 to 39 times	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
	40+ times	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.6
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	86.8	90.7	90.4	93.8	93.4	92.1	91.4	93.8	93.5	90.1	92.4	91.7
	1 or 2 times	8.3	5.3	6.0	3.4	3.8	4.8	6.5	3.4	3.8	6.2	4.3	5.1
	3 to 5 times	1.3	2.4	1.5	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3
	6 to 9 times	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
	10 to 19 times	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	0.4
	20 to 29 times	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.6

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			All Students Surveyed*		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	82.5	82.6	87.6	81.4	77.5	83.7	76.0	75.7	80.3	80.8	79.0	84.6
Friends	9.0	4.6	3.0	12.7	12.5	7.8	17.5	15.5	10.8	12.0	10.2	6.4
Family/Relatives	3.4	1.6	1.0	5.5	4.0	2.2	5.1	3.5	2.8	4.5	3.0	1.8
Parties	5.3	1.7	1.3	7.4	4.3	2.6	8.7	5.9	3.4	6.7	3.7	2.2
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	4.3	2.1	1.8	7.1	4.2	4.1	6.1	6.1	4.2	5.7	3.9	3.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	2.0	0.9	0.8	4.1	2.0	1.9	6.8	4.0	3.3	3.7	2.1	1.8
School	3.7	1.0	0.8	4.8	2.5	2.0	6.6	3.3	2.2	4.7	2.2	1.5
Other	3.1	1.7	1.1	3.9	2.0	1.7	4.6	2.4	2.1	3.7	2.0	1.5
Over the Internet	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.2
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.5

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	2008/2010 AYS	2012 AYS	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?	used heroin?	Cautiously comparable across years.
Other Club Drugs	*n/a*	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	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?		In 2006 there was a prescription drugs question with several examples (some of which overlapped examples from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions). Starting in 2008, the single prescription drug question was dropped in favor of more specific questions. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure.

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

Apache, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties
Jacque Gencarelle
Northern Arizona Regional Behavioral Health Authority (NARBHA)
928-226-6396

Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Gila, La Paz, Pinal, Yuma and Santa Cruz Counties
Linda Weinberg
Cenpatico of Arizona
866-495-6738

Maricopa County
Juan Aristizabal
Magellan Health Services of Arizona
602-797-8256

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

Gila River Indian Community
Julie Jimenez
Gila River Regional Behavioral Health Authority
520-562-3321 ext. 7031

Pascua Yaqui Tribe
Ralph Cota
Centered Spirit Program
480-768-2063

Other State and National Contacts:

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
Steve Irvine/Michelle Neitch/Phillip Stevenson
602-364-1173/602-364-1557/602-364-1157
www.azcjc.gov

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

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

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

Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
Charles Katz
602-496-1471
cvpcs.asu.edu/

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

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

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

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

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

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

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

Western Regional Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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

2012 Arizona Youth Survey

Navajo County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

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Introduction

2012 Arizona Youth Survey
Navajo County Summary Report

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

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.

Table 1 contains 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, 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.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	489	28.7	586	38.1	772	56.6	28,932	46.1
10	682	40.0	494	32.1	313	23.0	18,766	29.9
12	535	31.4	459	29.8	278	20.4	15,119	24.1
All Students Surveyed*	1,706	100.0	1,539	100.0	1,363	100.0	62,817	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	800	47.4	764	50.6	705	52.9	30,383	49.5
Female	886	52.6	746	49.4	628	47.1	30,938	50.5

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	38	15.1	24	8.7	22	8.2	1,121	4.9
African American	11	4.4	5	1.8	8	3.0	658	2.9
Asian	2	0.8	1	0.4	1	0.4	222	1.0
Pacific Islander	2	0.8	3	1.1	5	1.9	225	1.0
White	84	33.3	117	42.5	117	43.5	6,774	29.7
Multi-Racial	10	4.0	16	5.8	19	7.1	1,099	4.8
Race Unmarked	105	41.7	109	39.6	97	36.1	12,732	55.8
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	589	44.1	270	22.7	214	21.3	1,909	5.2
African American	10	0.7	10	0.8	17	1.7	1,979	5.4
Asian	11	0.8	8	0.7	6	0.6	1,641	4.5
Pacific Islander	2	0.1	7	0.6	9	0.9	324	0.9
White	651	48.8	784	65.8	688	68.4	26,247	72.1
Multi-Racial	61	4.6	70	5.9	61	6.1	2,561	7.0
Race Unmarked	11	0.8	43	3.6	11	1.1	1,759	4.8
Totals								
	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	252	14.8	275	17.9	269	19.7	22,831	36.3
Non-Hispanic Students	1,335	78.3	1,192	77.5	1,006	73.8	36,420	58.0
*Total Students***	1,706	100.0	1,539	100.0	1,363	100.0	62,817	100.0

* Grades with fewer than 20 students participating are not included in this report. However, students from grades not making the cutoff **are** included in *All Students Surveyed*. This means the number of students reported in *All Students Surveyed* may exceed the sum of individual grades. (*All Students Surveyed* will match the grade total in reports with data drawn from a single grade.)

** As a small percentage of students skipped the question *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* (at the state level, 1,803 students, or 2.8% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than *Total Students*.

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

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 2012 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: 2008, 2010, and 2012. 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 and Diamonds**. 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 represent national data from either the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey or the Bach Harrison Norm.

  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.

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 more sensitive indicator of the level of current use of the substance.

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.
- **Drinking and Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

- **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.

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, bought a raffle ticket, played bingo, gambled on the Internet, 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.

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 he/she 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.

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 more dramatic the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where he/she 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 clarify the value of the data.

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, or were harassed or mistreated while on-line or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 14.

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 monitoring.

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, past 30-day use, and average age of first 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 web site, individuals have 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.azcjc.gov/ACJC.Web/sac/CommunDataPrj.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) was established by Executive Order 2007-12 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the Director of the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, who also acts as the Governor's Policy Advisor for Human Services, the ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse treatment, prevention, intervention/enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; and address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts. The ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources.

It is ASAP's mission to ensure community-driven, agency-supported outcomes to prevent and reduce the negative impacts of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by building and sustaining partnerships between professionals in the substance abuse field. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, the ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and that funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

Recognizing that prescription drug abuse is a serious threat to the health and well-being of families and communities in Arizona, the ASAP is devoted to reducing prescription drug abuse.

There are currently two work groups that assist the ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group)** – The Substance Abuse Epidemiology 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 produces *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona* and behavioral health epidemiology profiles for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Additionally, the Epi Work Group conducts analyses of individual substance abuse issues, responds to ad hoc data requests and brings data to bear on ASAP's policy decisions around its strategic plan and focus areas. Further, the Epi Work Group assists the ASAP to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona while maximizing available resources and supporting a data-driven decision-making process.

- **Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group (CPSAWG)** – The Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group is a merging of two former subcommittees of the ASAP, the Underage Drinking Prevention Committee and the Community Advisory Board. This group brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state and state agency representatives to provide an essential link between community and state-level efforts. The CPSAWG brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that inform ASAP's work; helps communities improve their capacity to identify emerging trends, as well as take action and report on them to the proper institutions/authorities; takes the data available through the Epi Work Group and the ASAP back to coalitions and communities to effectively target prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement activities; serves as a resource for communities and the state to identify the most effective ways to reduce substance abuse through collaborative efforts and by targeting limited resources where they are most needed; and elevates and recognizes the important work being carried out at the community level to ensure that state-level responses are cognizant of the impact of policies on individual communities. This work group assesses statewide epidemiological data, resources, strategies and policies, and builds relationships with tribes, youth, law enforcement, government agencies, and community coalitions. By combining resources, practice, and research, the work group collaborates to reduce substance abuse.

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/Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state/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?

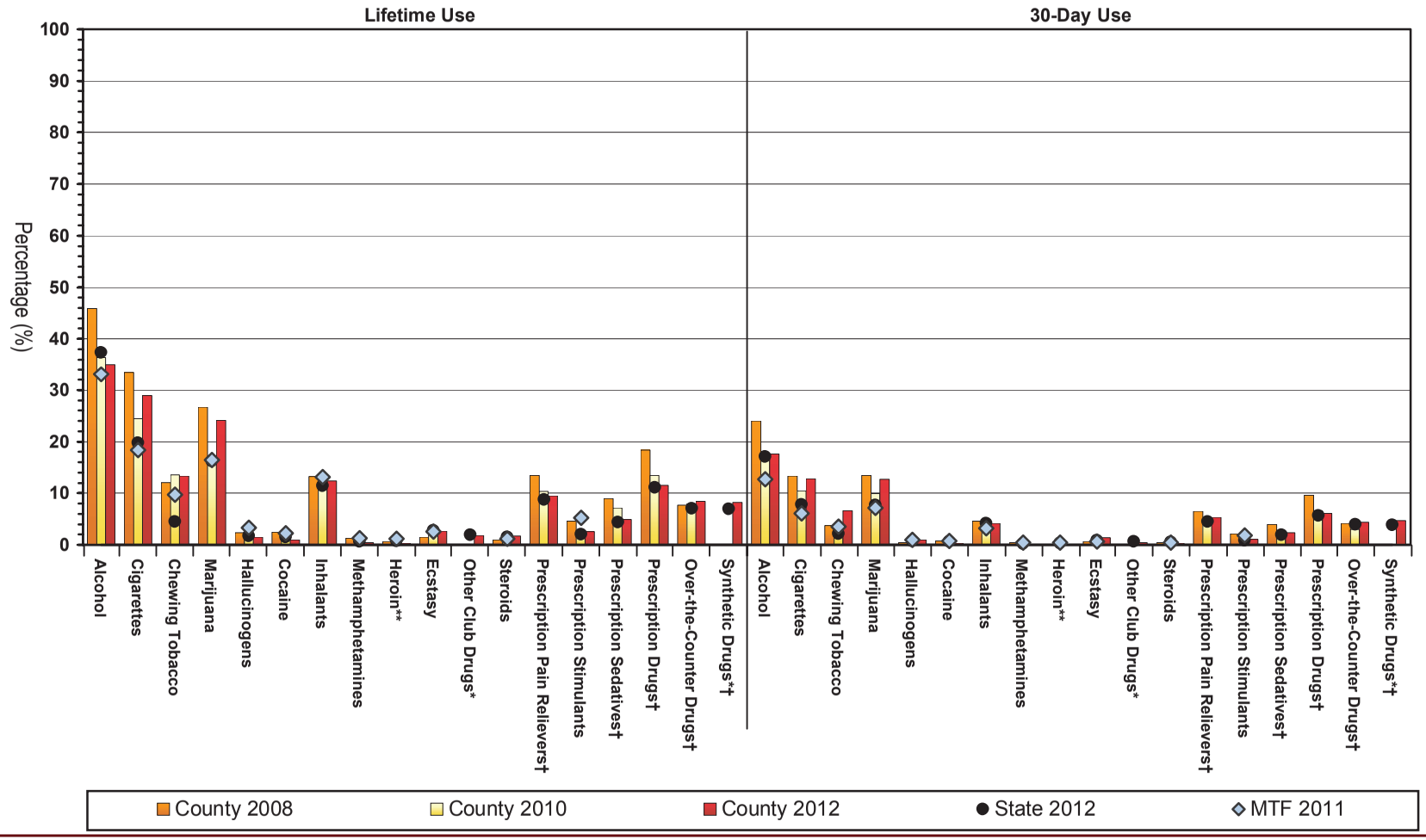
Use these data for planning.

- **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.

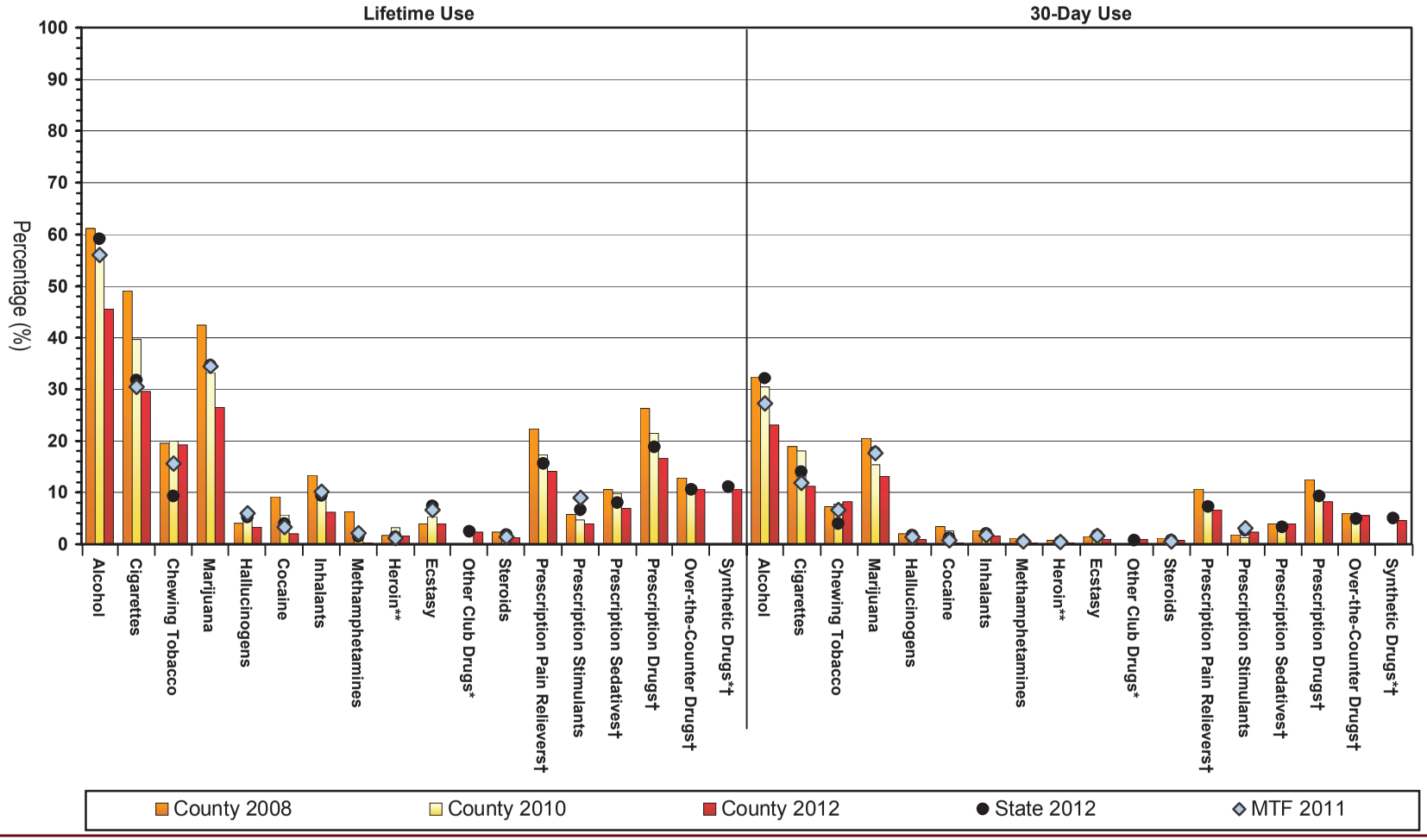
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	8th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > national av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	8th grd Binge Drinking @13% (5% above state av.)			
Antisocial Behavior	12th grd - Drunk/High at School @ 21% (about same as state, but remains a priority:)			

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Navajo County, Grade 8



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.
** Denotes a change in the question between administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of *Prescription Pain Relievers*, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Navajo County, Grade 10



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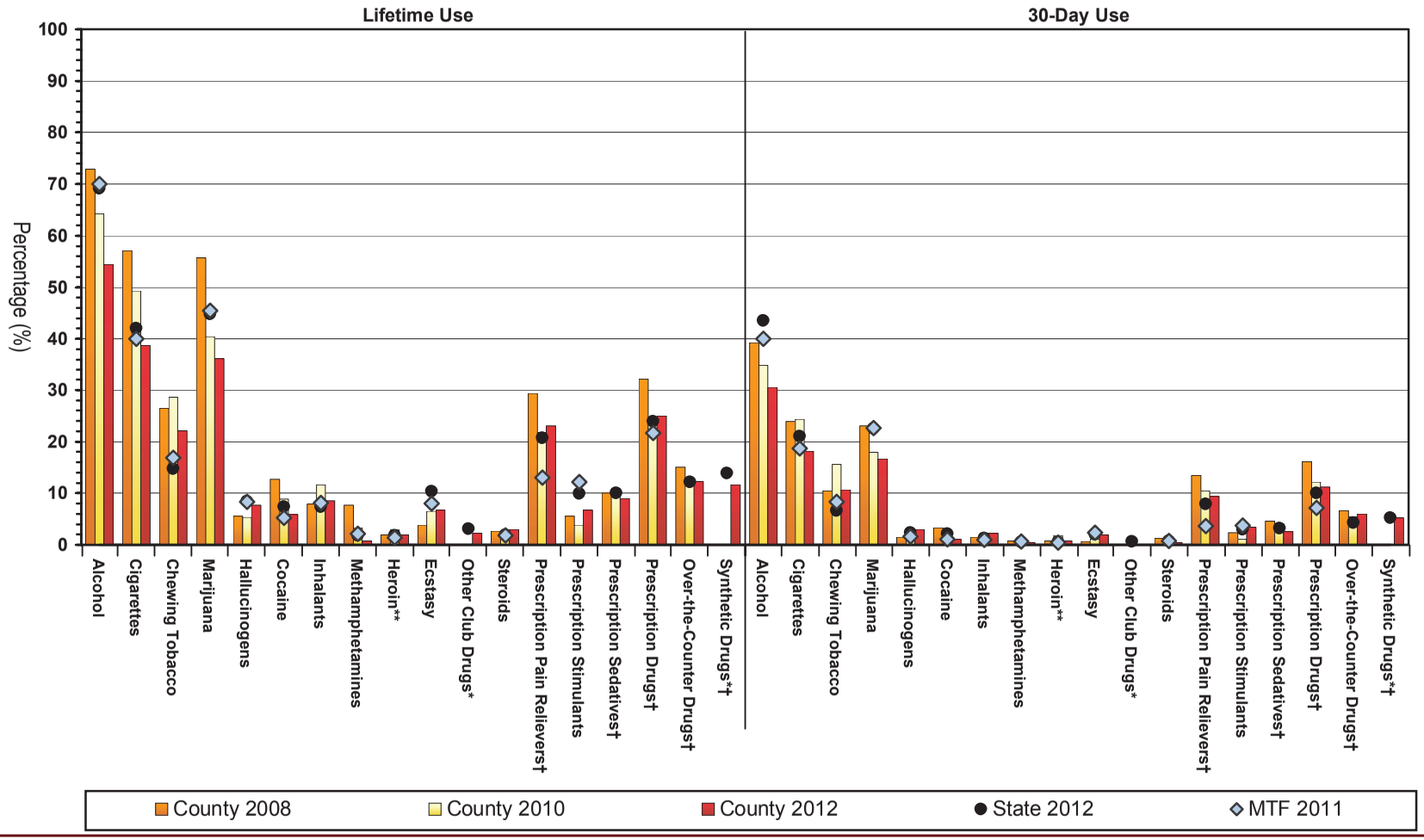
LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Navajo County, Grade 12



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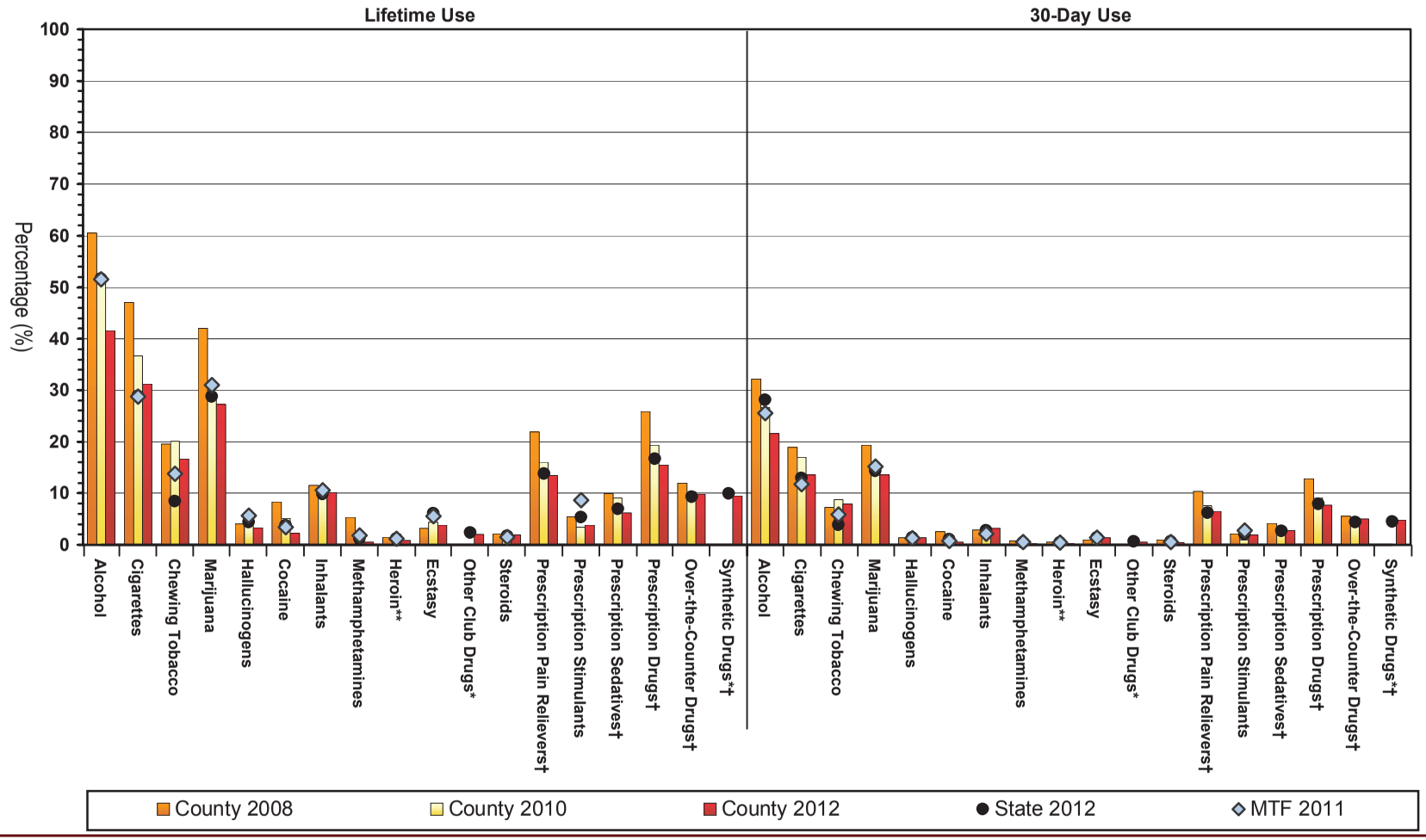
LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Navajo County, All Students Surveyed



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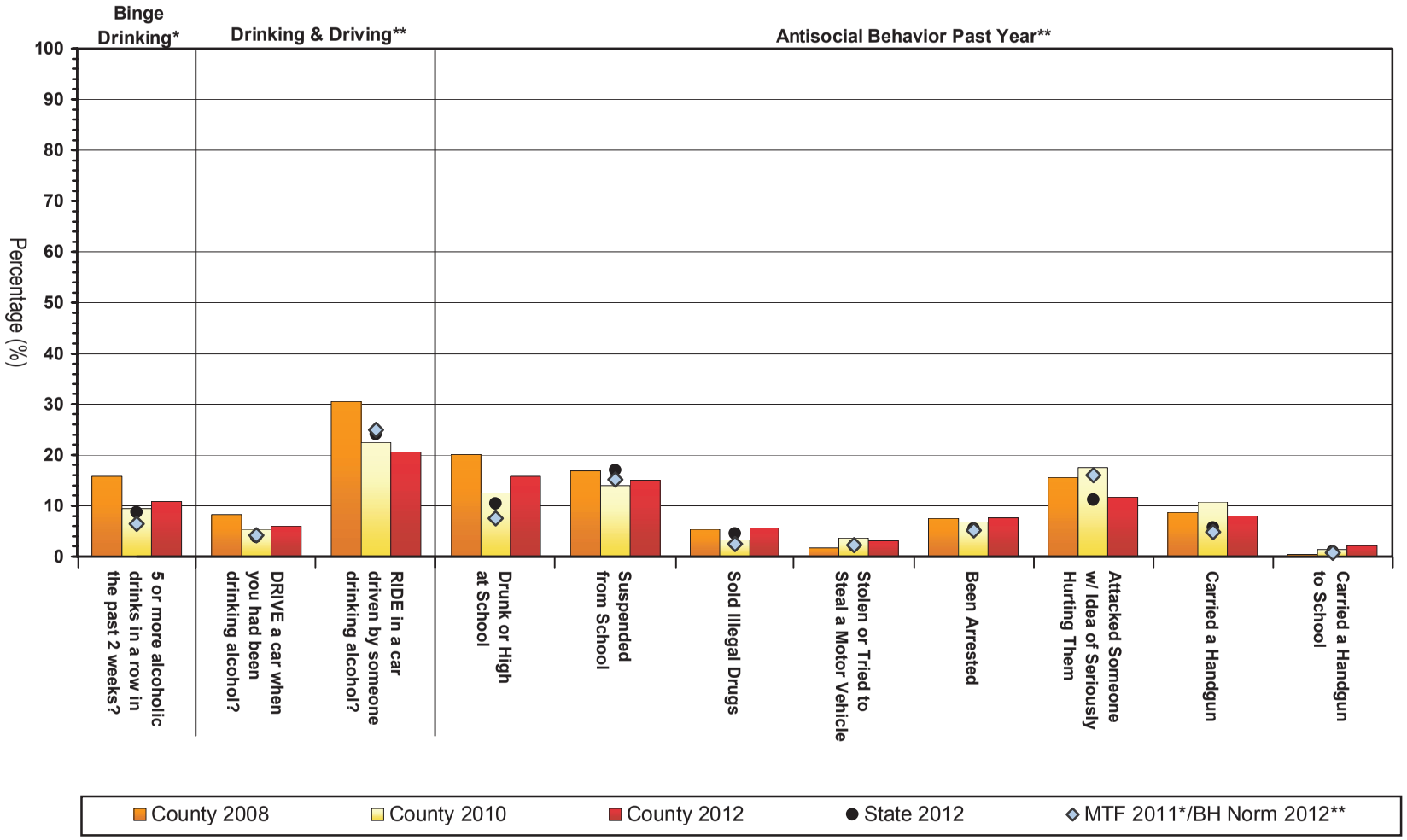
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

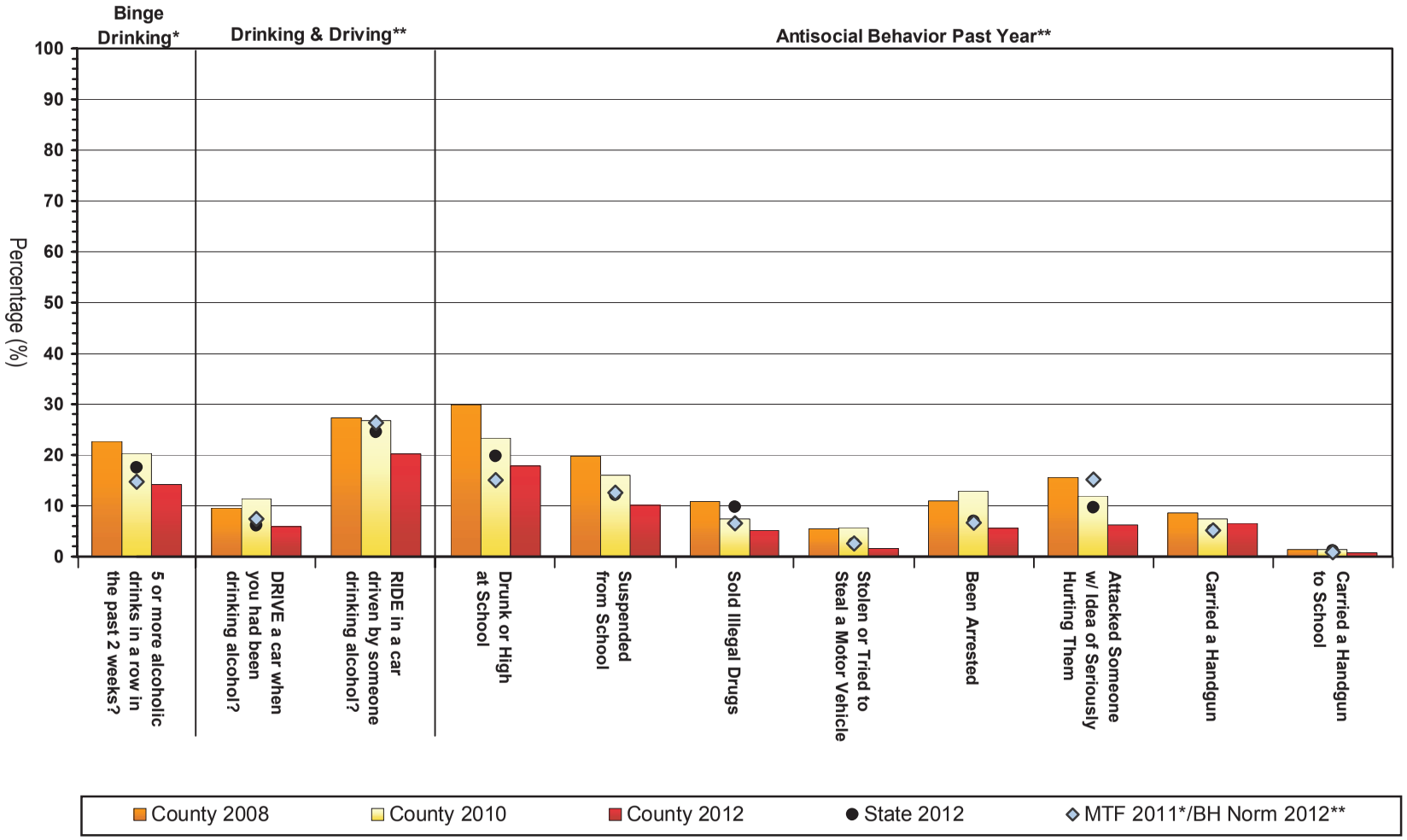
BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Navajo County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Navajo County, Grade 10



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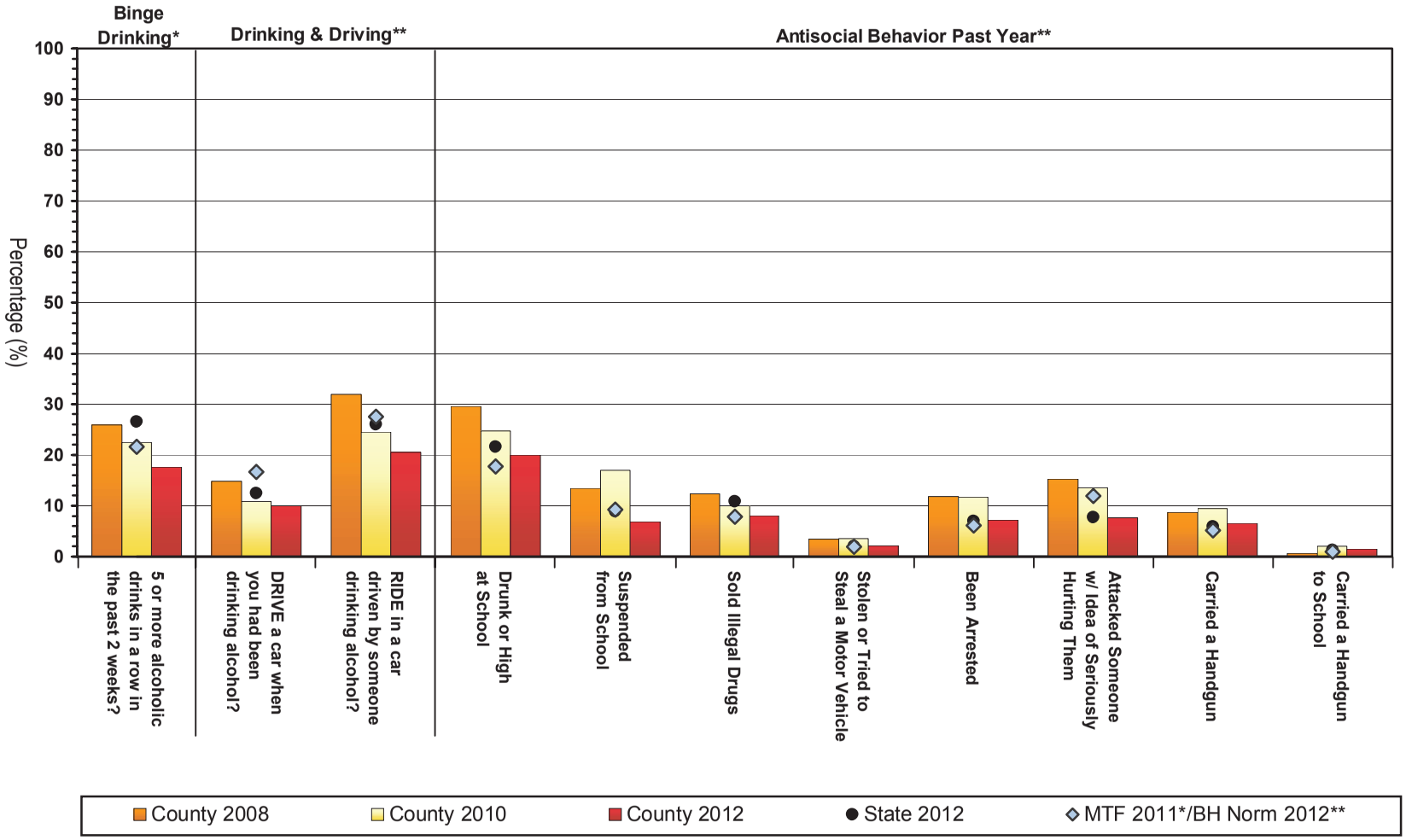
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Navajo County, Grade 12



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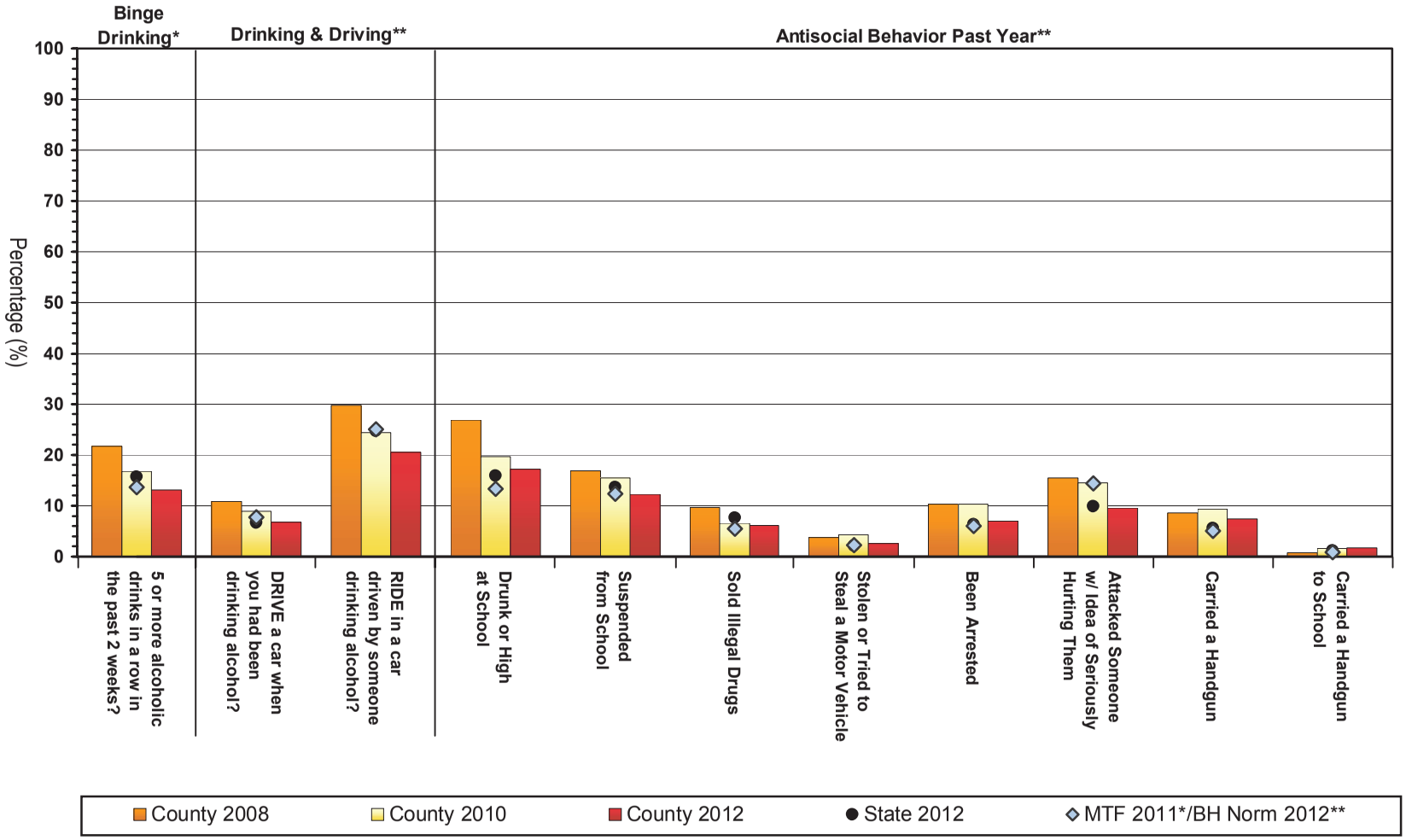
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Navajo County, All Students Surveyed



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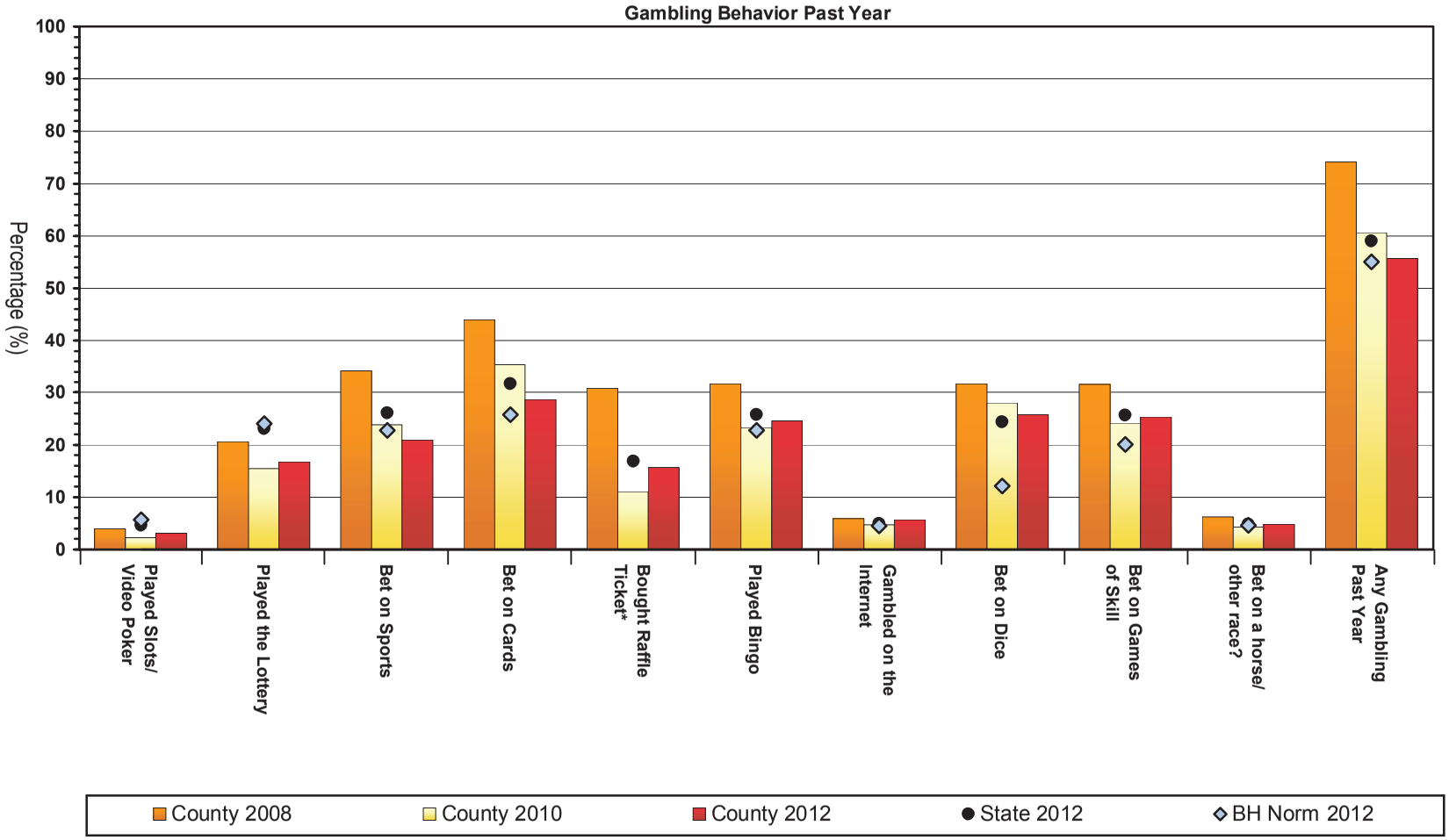
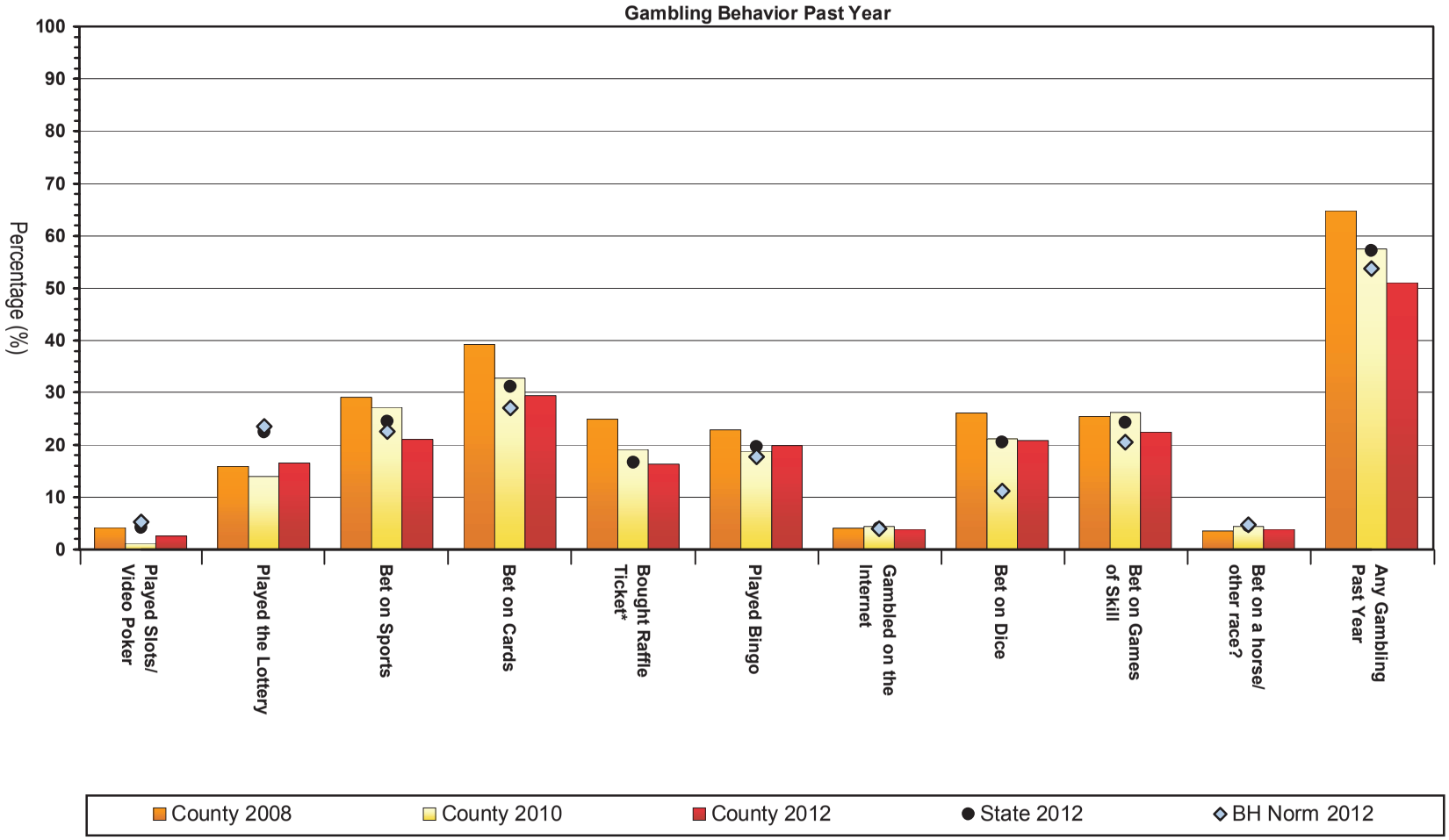
GAMBLING
2012 Navajo County, Grade 8



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

GAMBLING
2012 Navajo County, Grade 10



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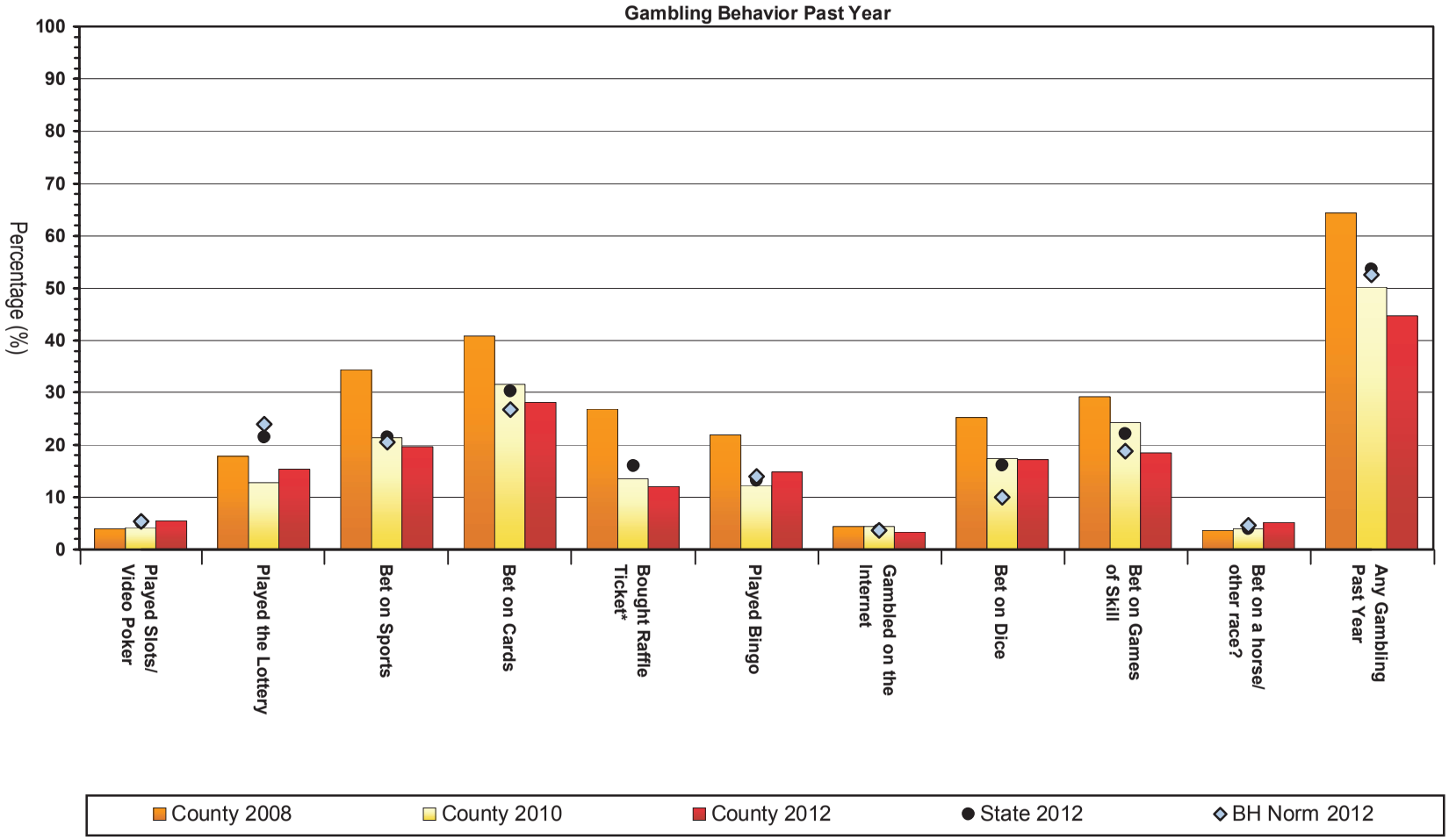
GAMBLING
2012 Navajo County, Grade 12



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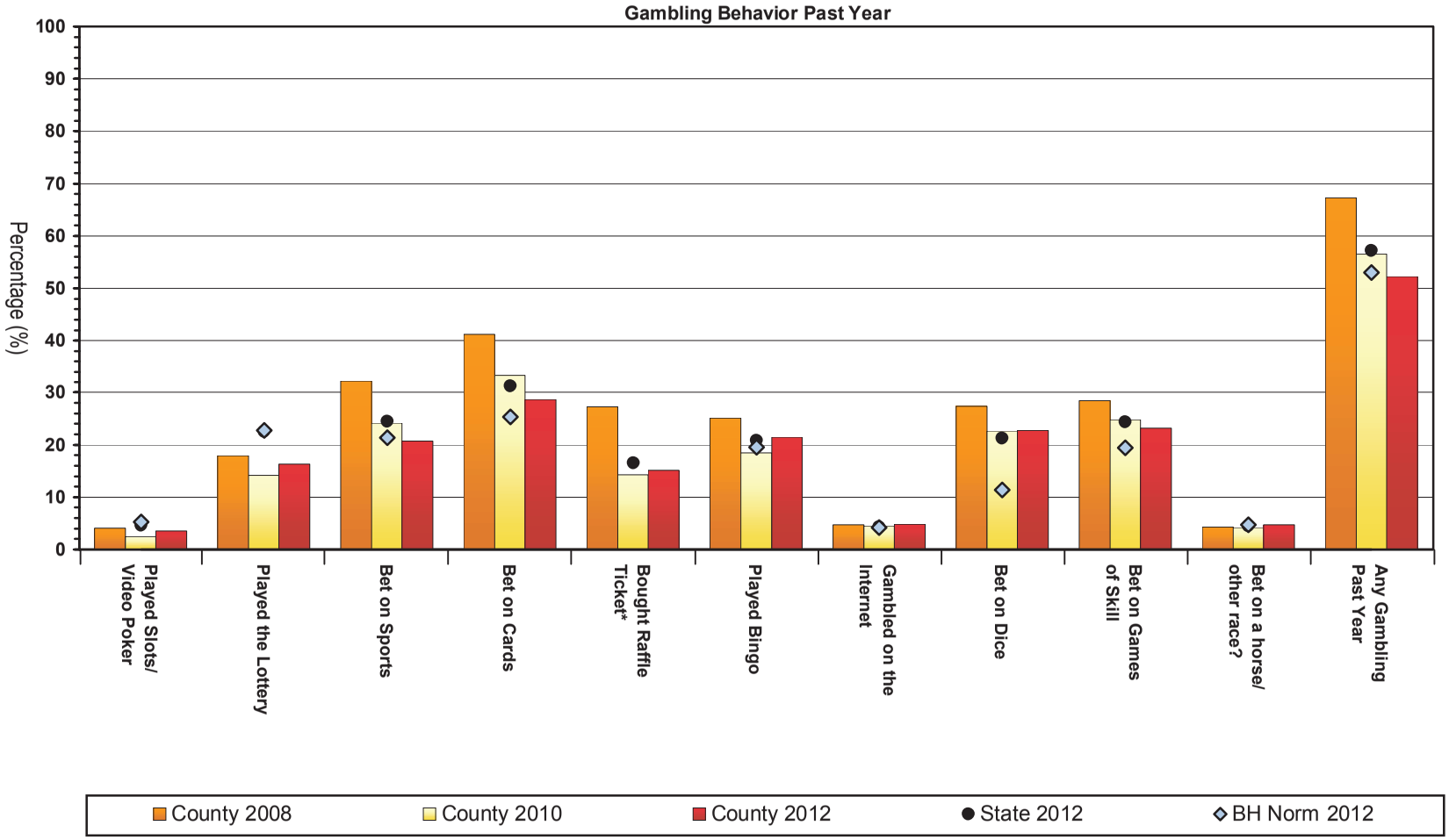
GAMBLING
2012 Navajo County, All Students Surveyed



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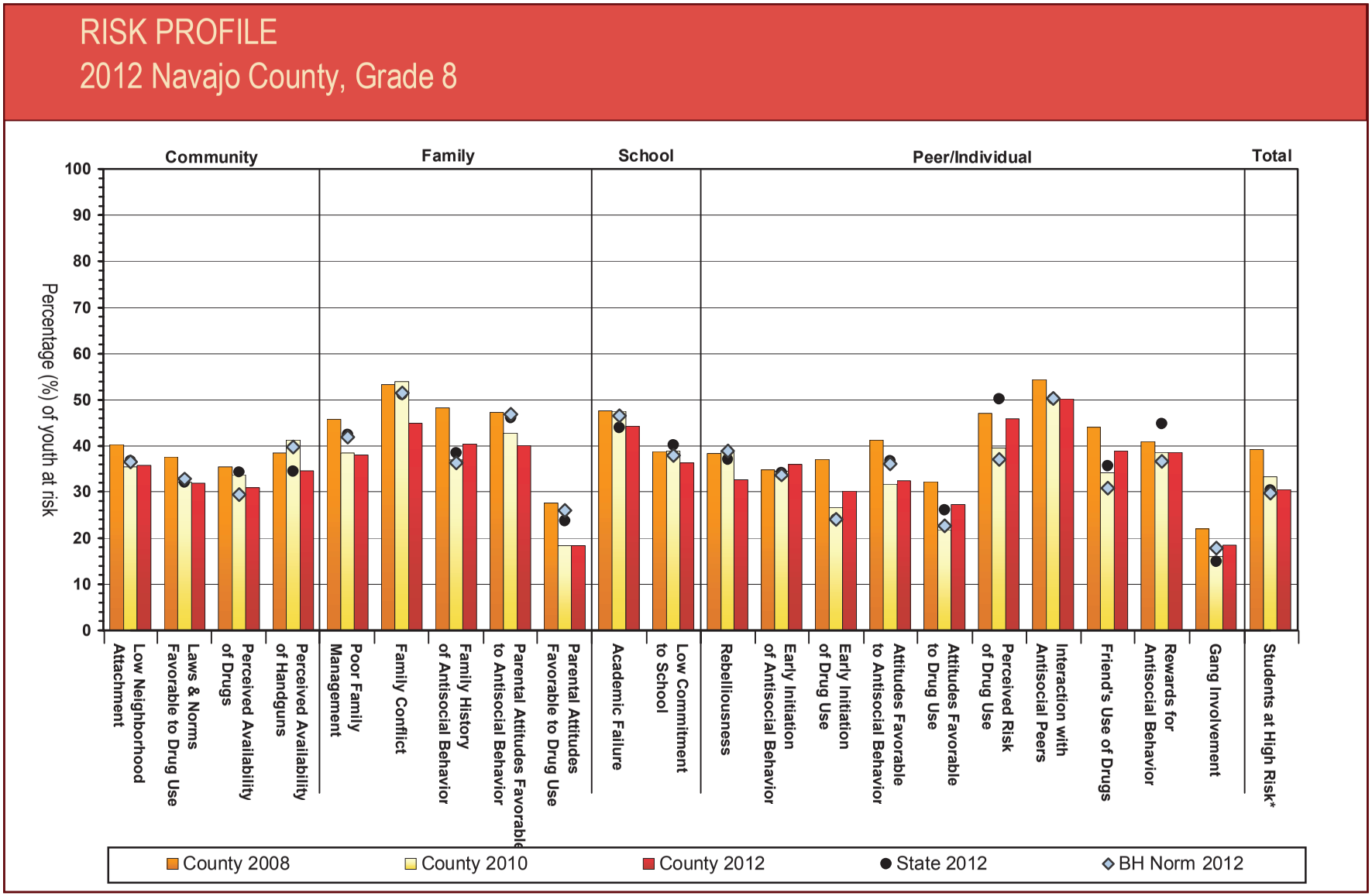
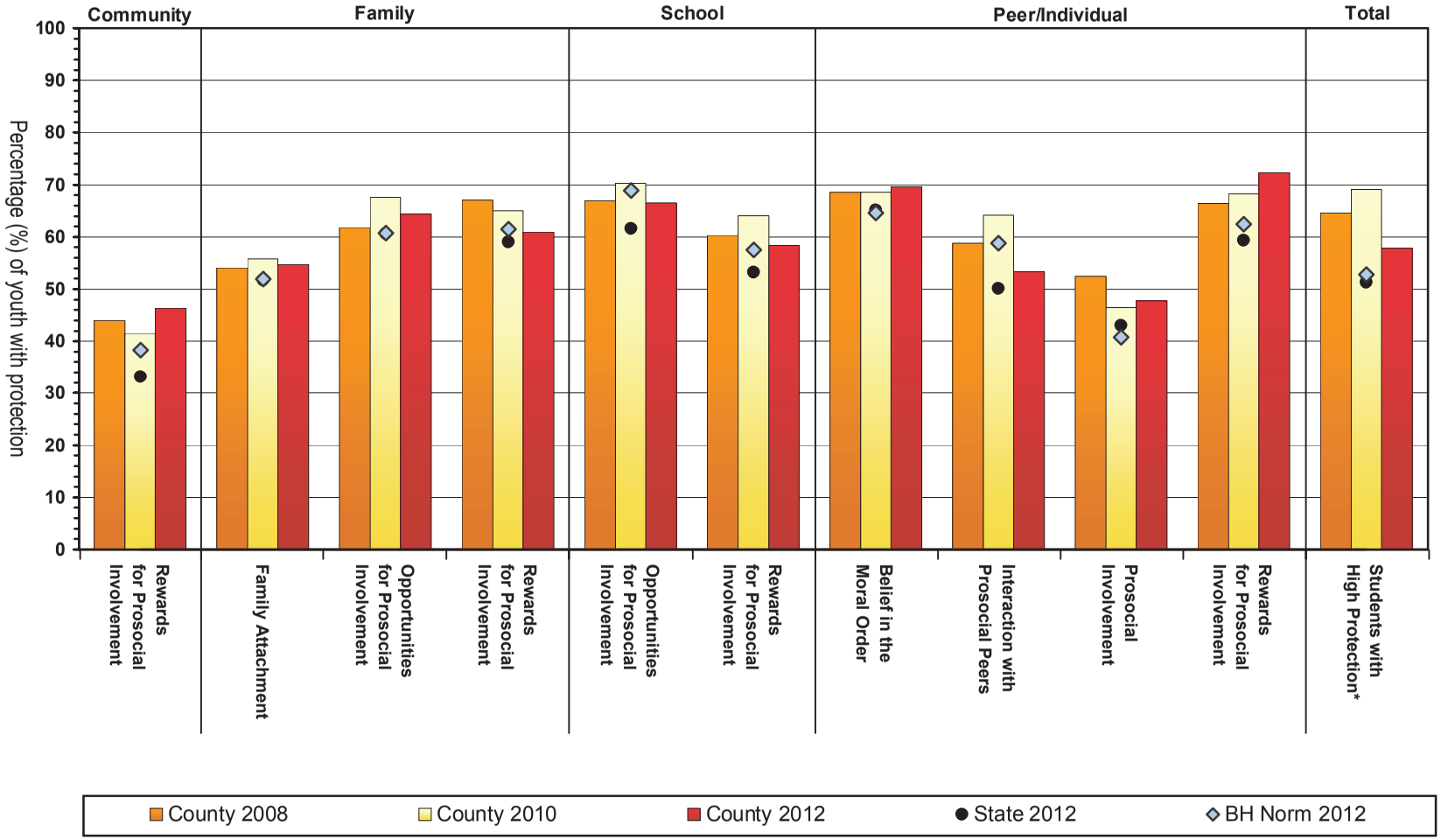


* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors).

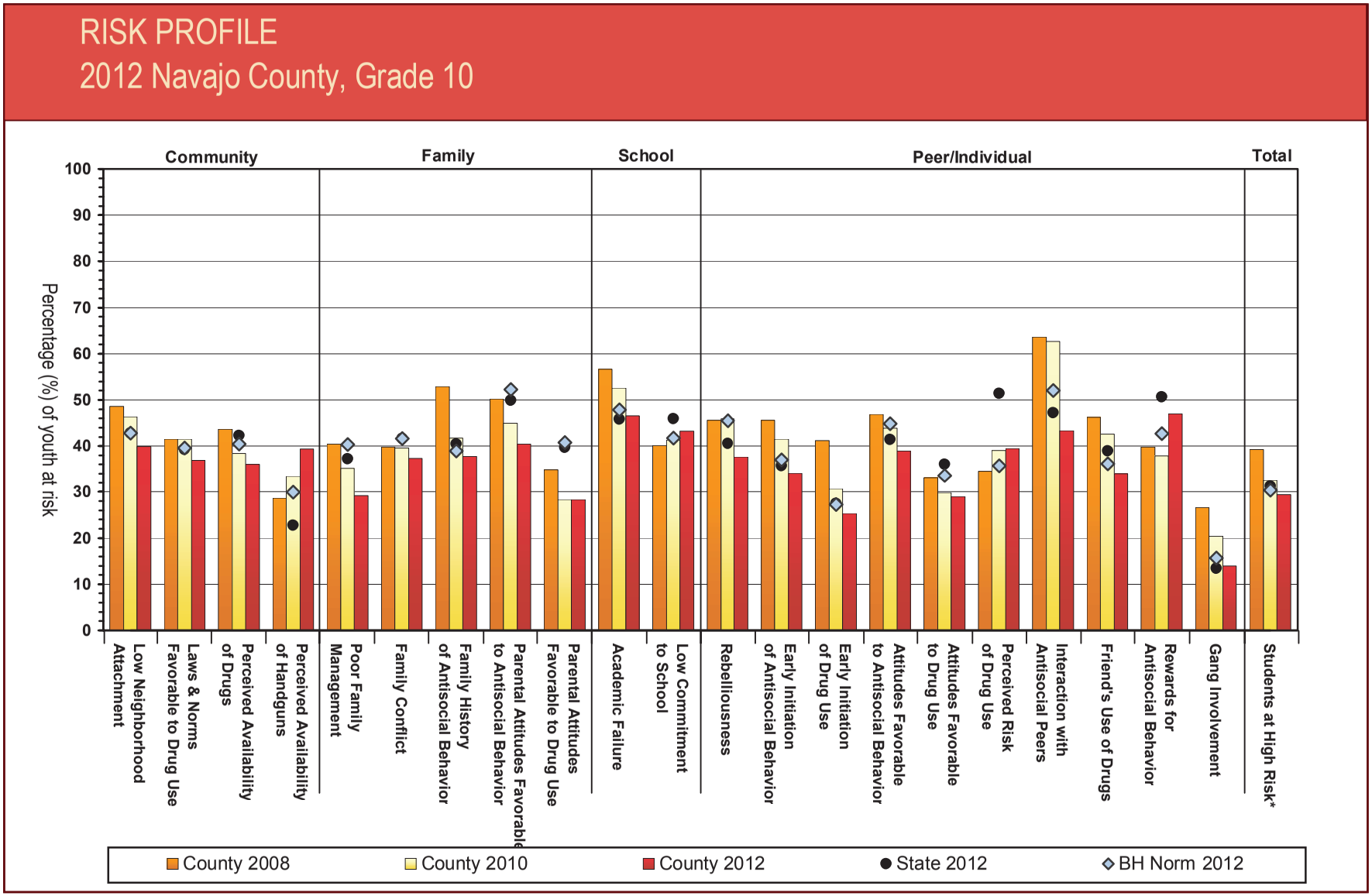
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Navajo County, Grade 8



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

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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles



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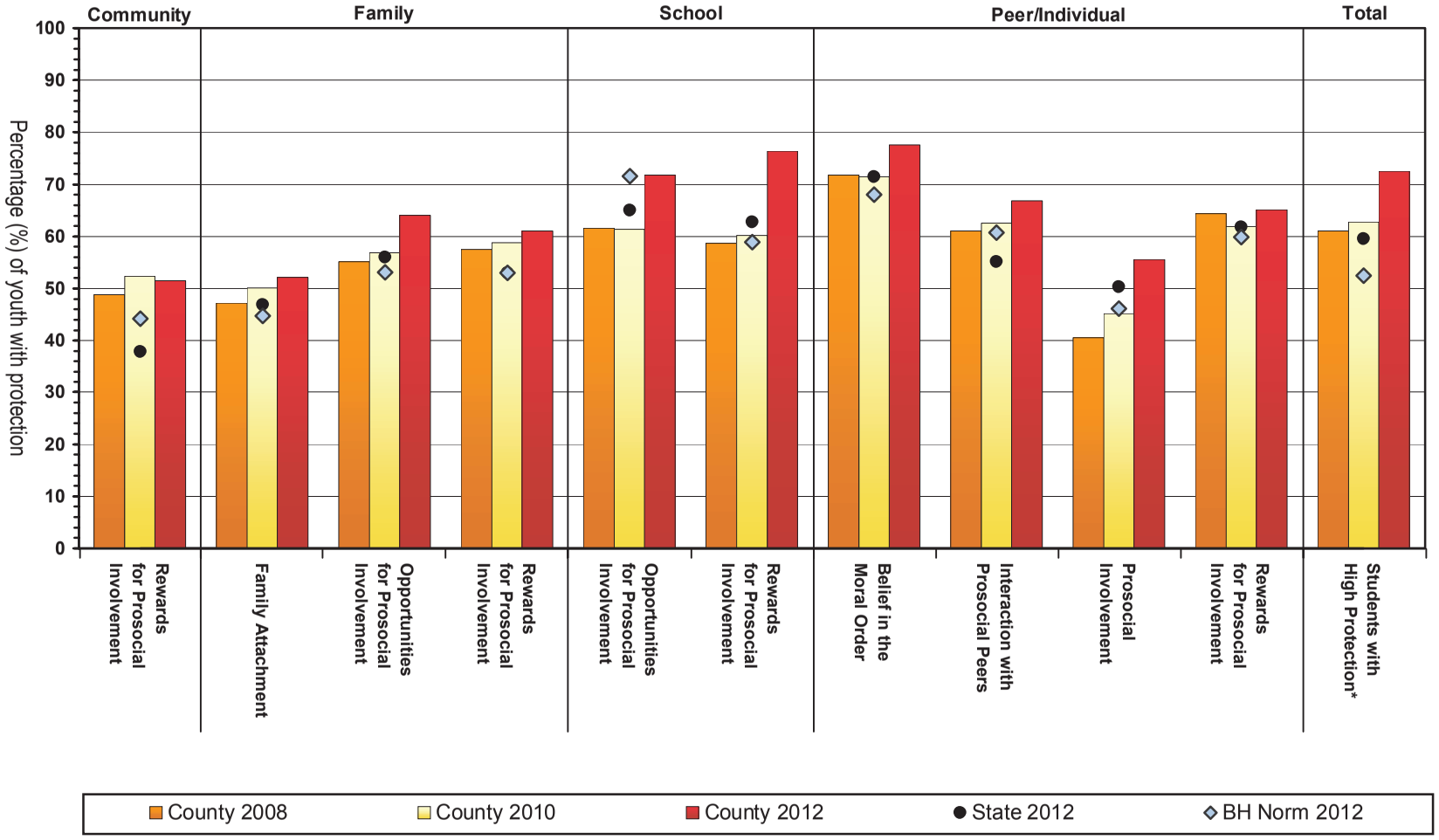
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Navajo County, Grade 10



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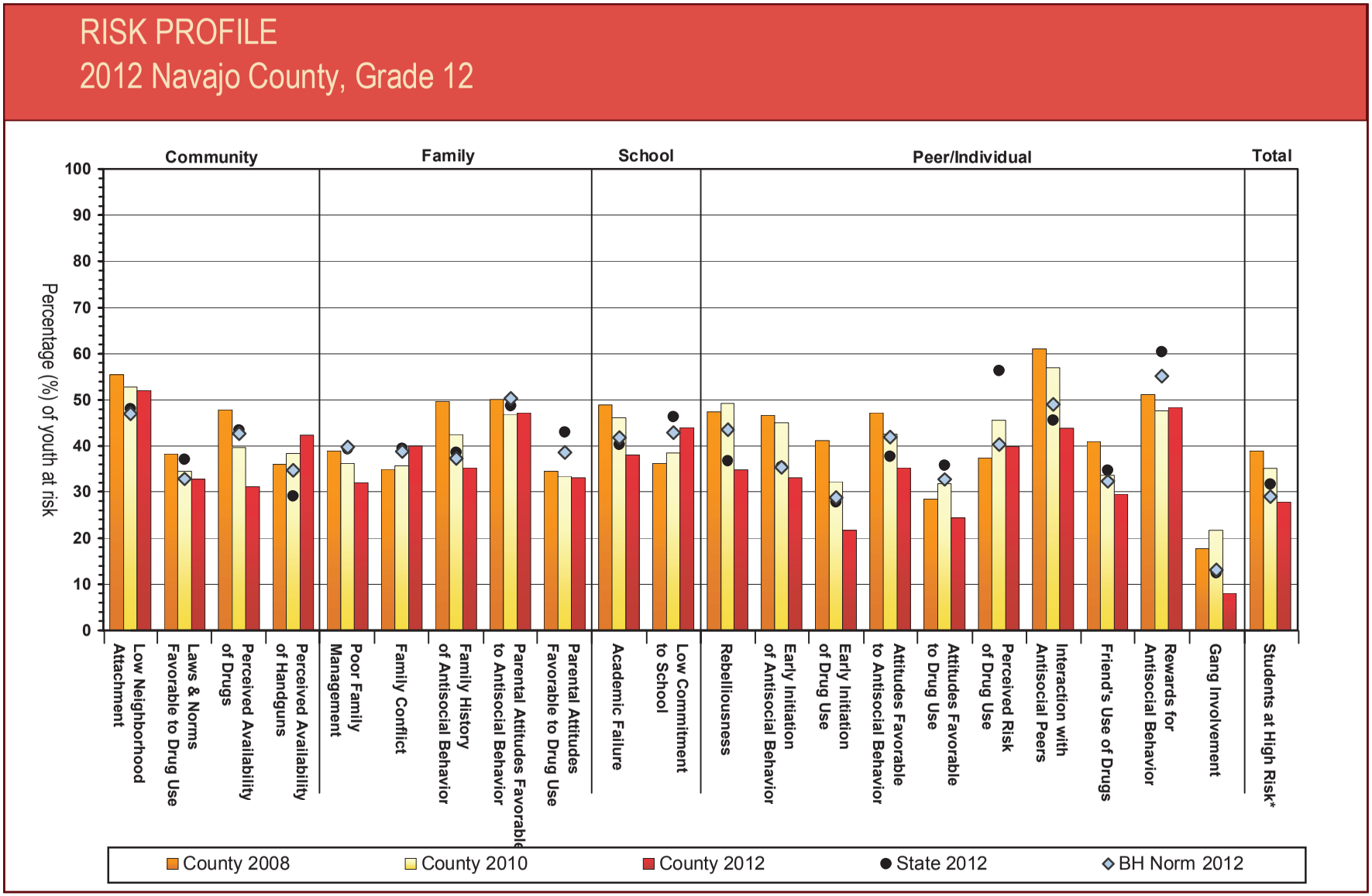

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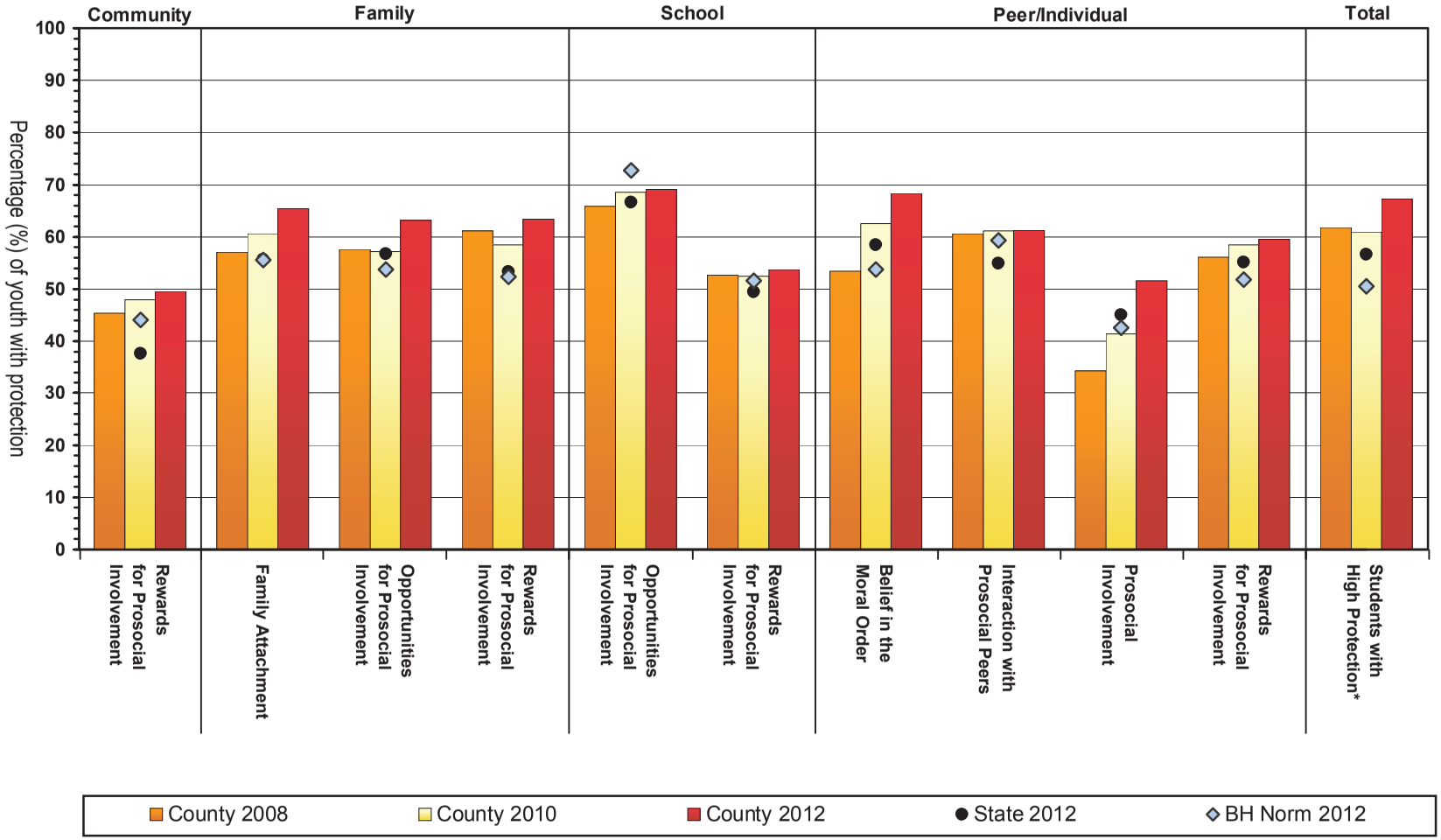
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Navajo County, Grade 12



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

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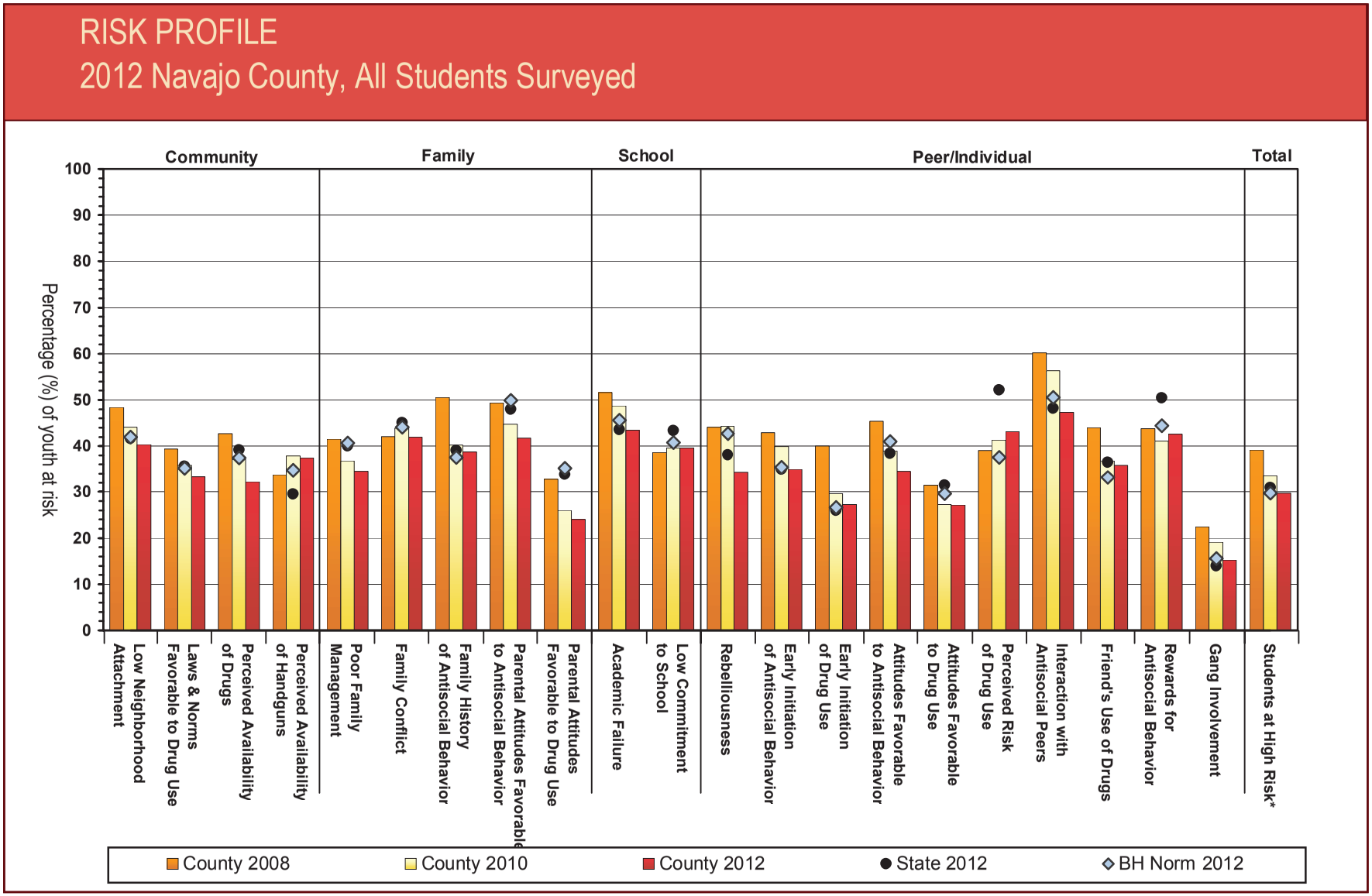

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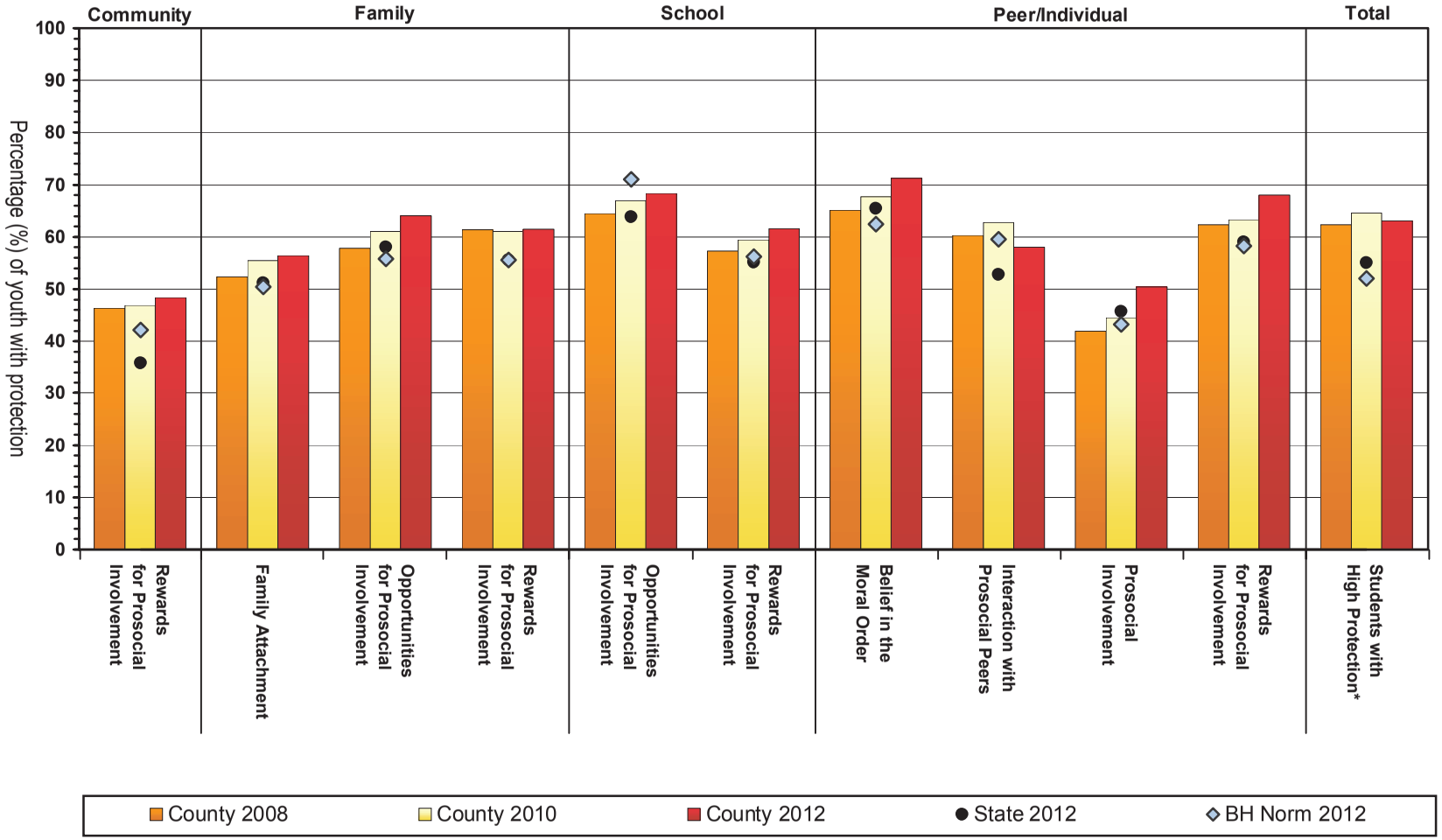
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Navajo County, All Students Surveyed

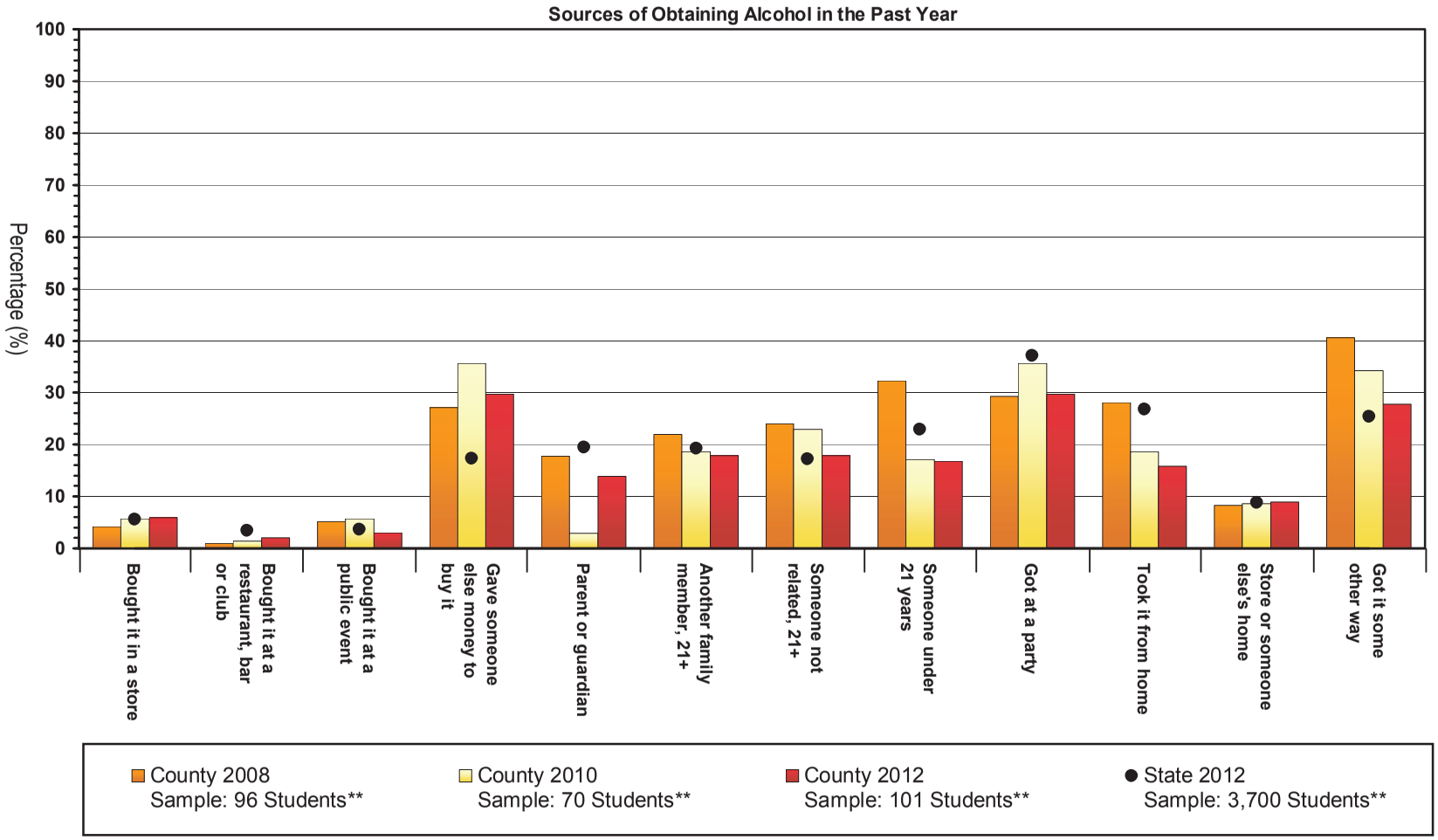


* High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

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

Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2012 Navajo County, Grade 8

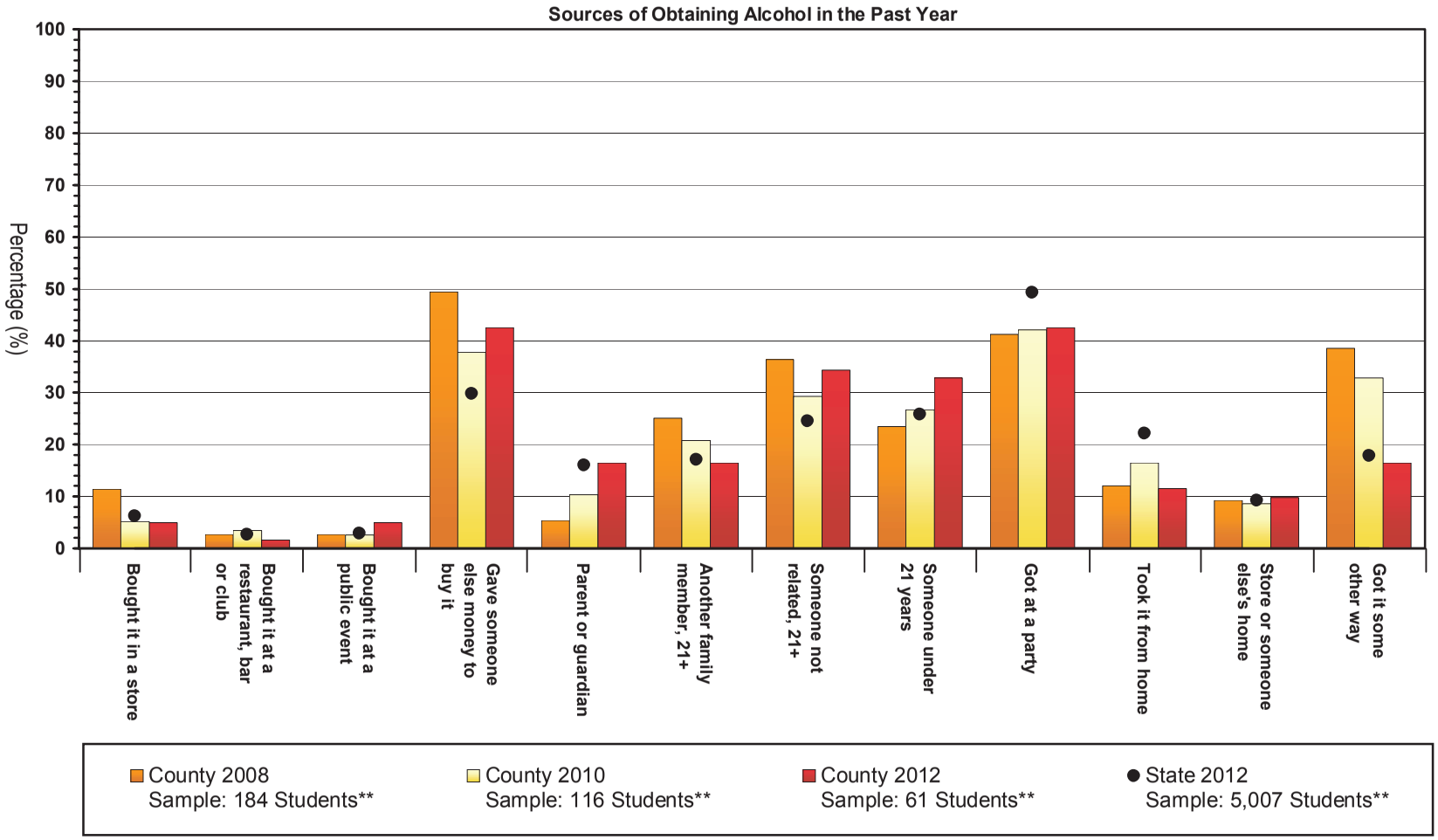


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Navajo County, Grade 10

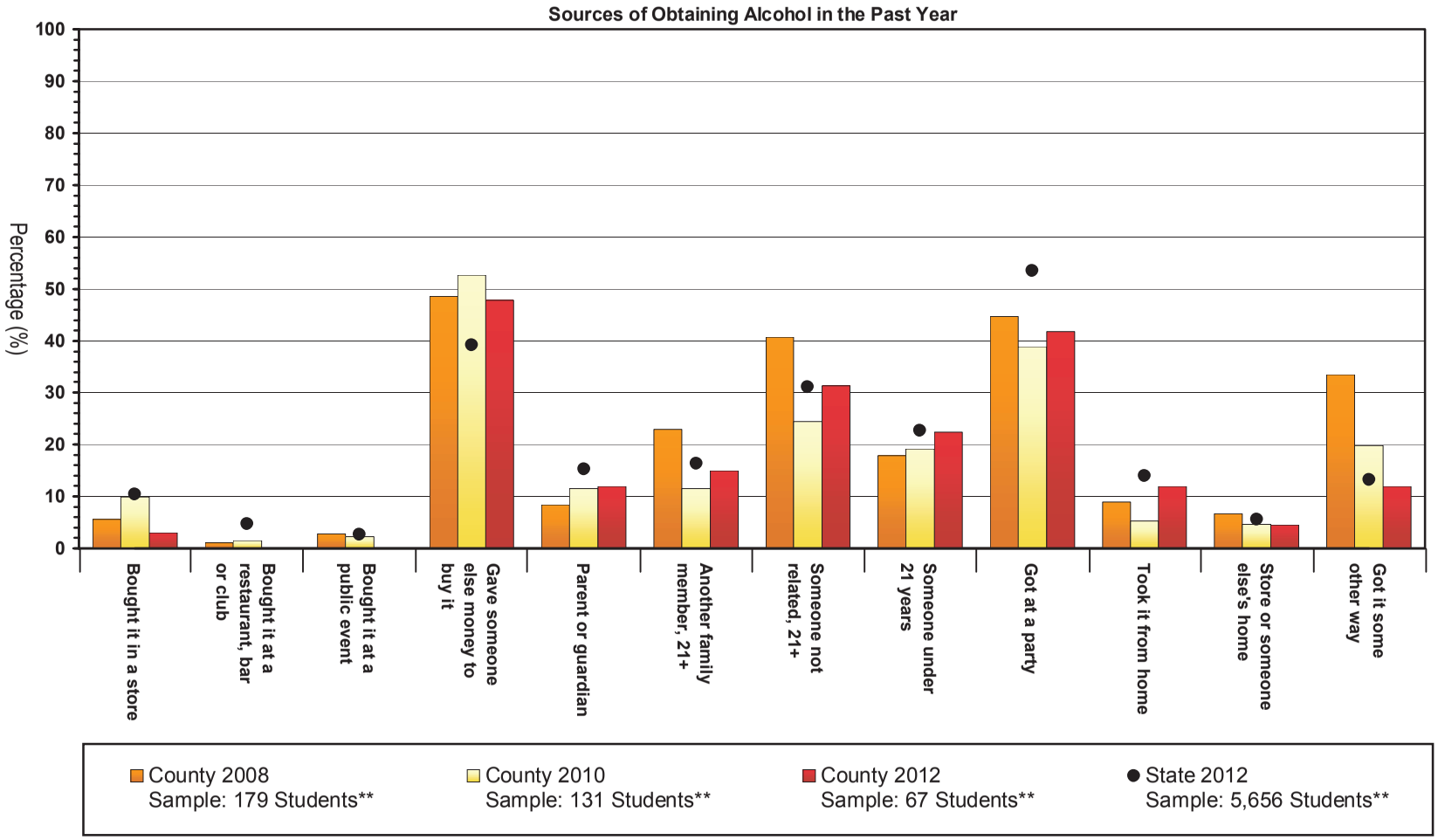


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Navajo County, Grade 12

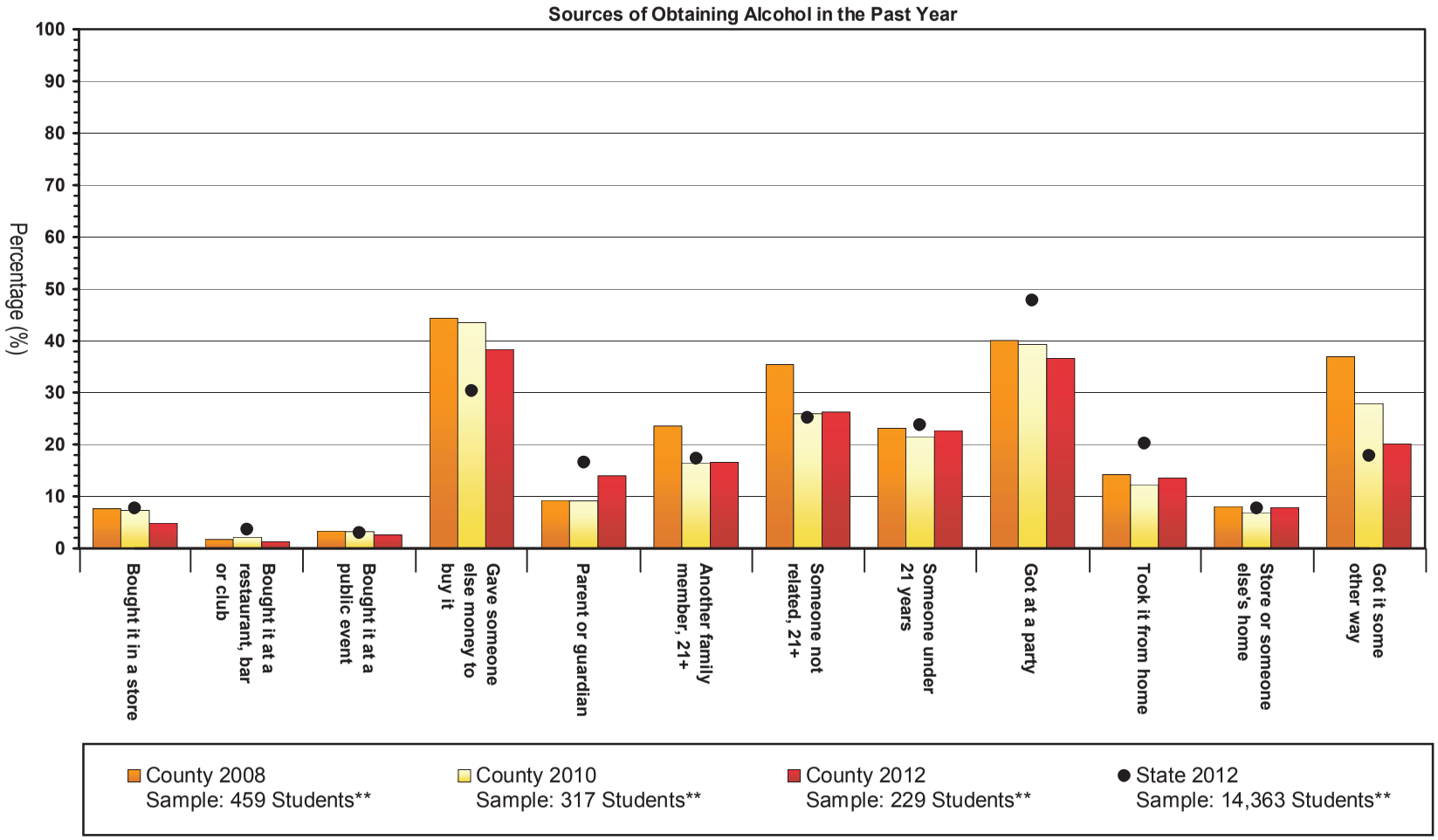


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Navajo County, All Students Surveyed

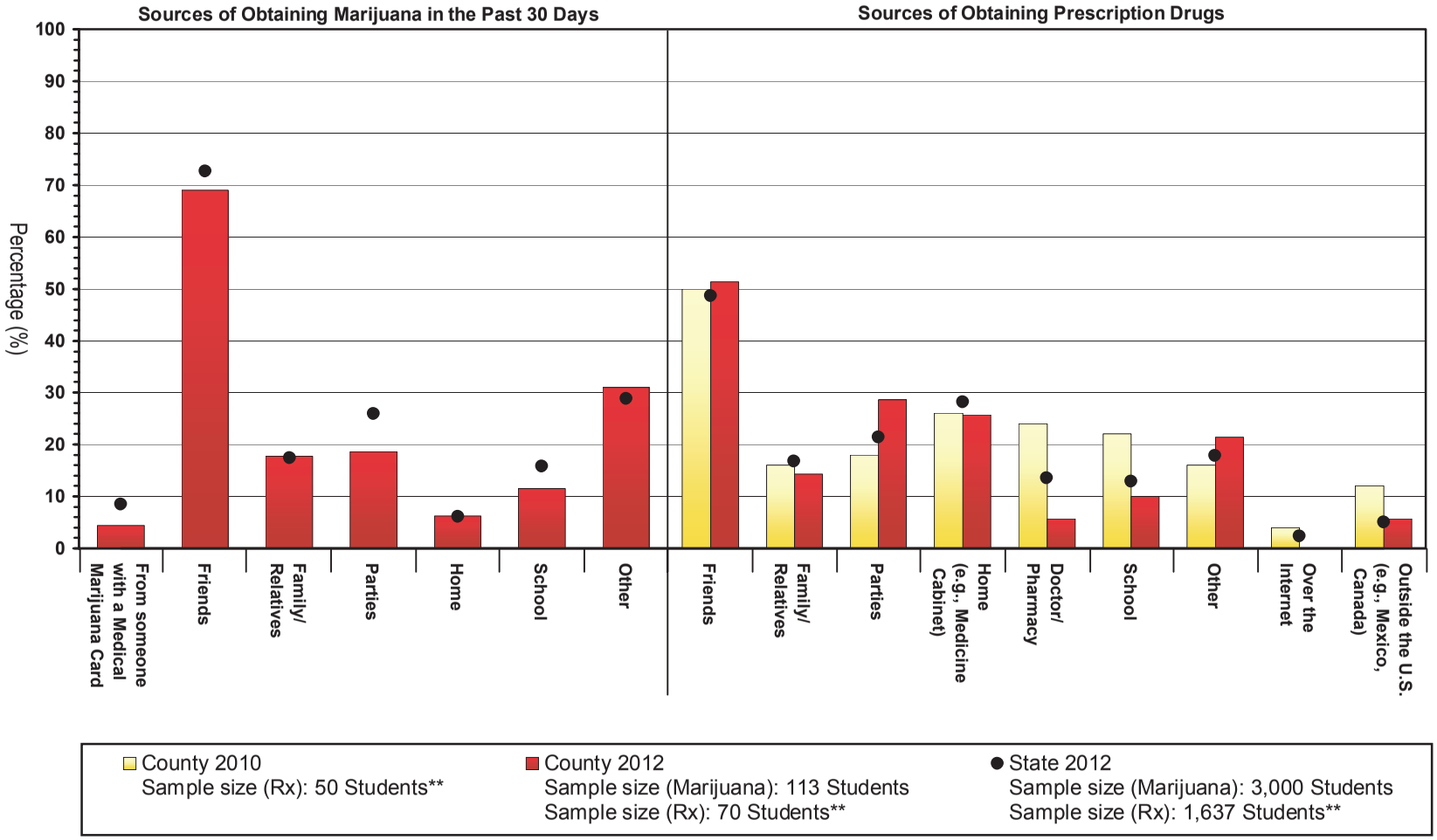


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Navajo County, Grade 8

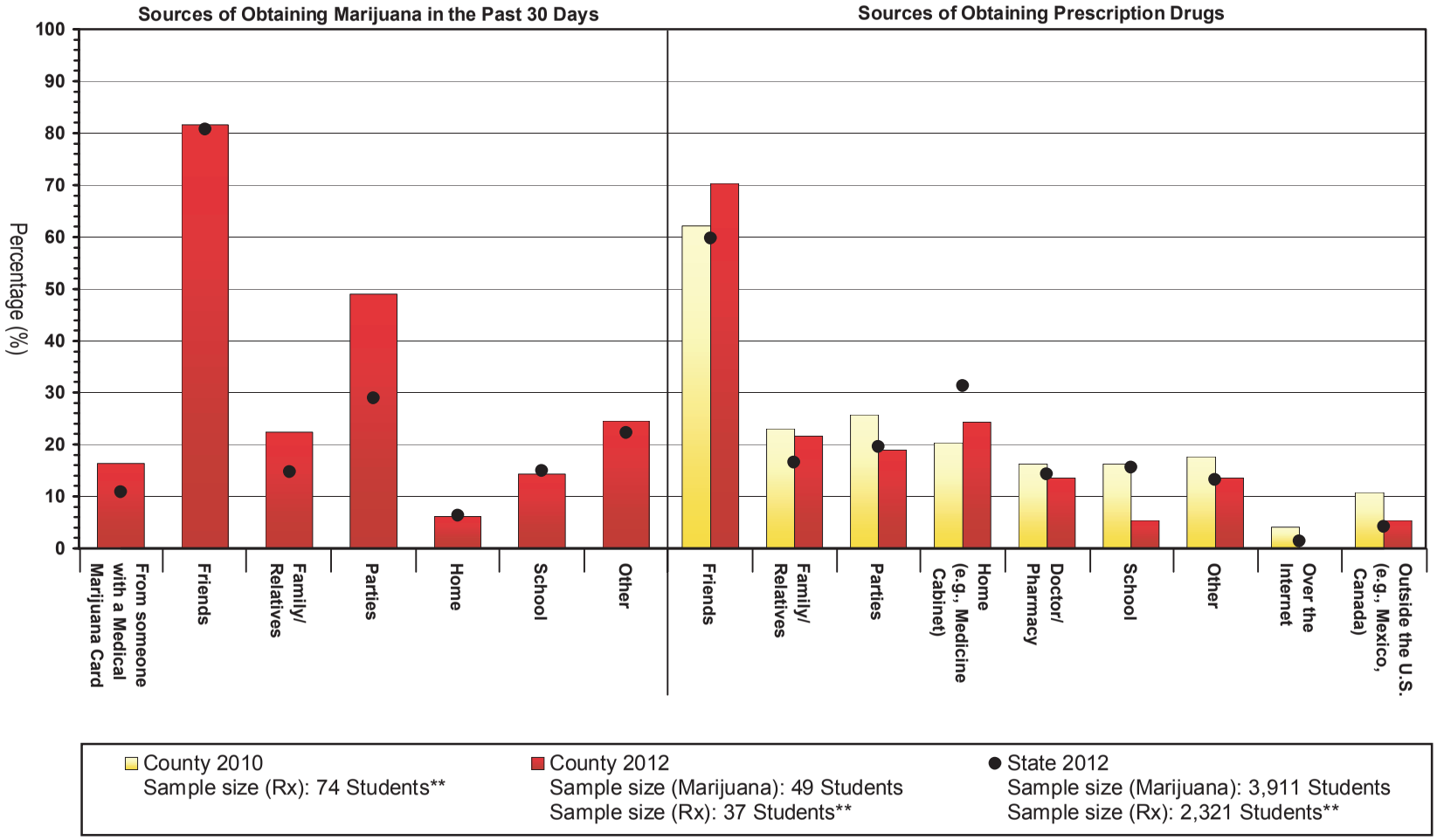


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Navajo County, Grade 10

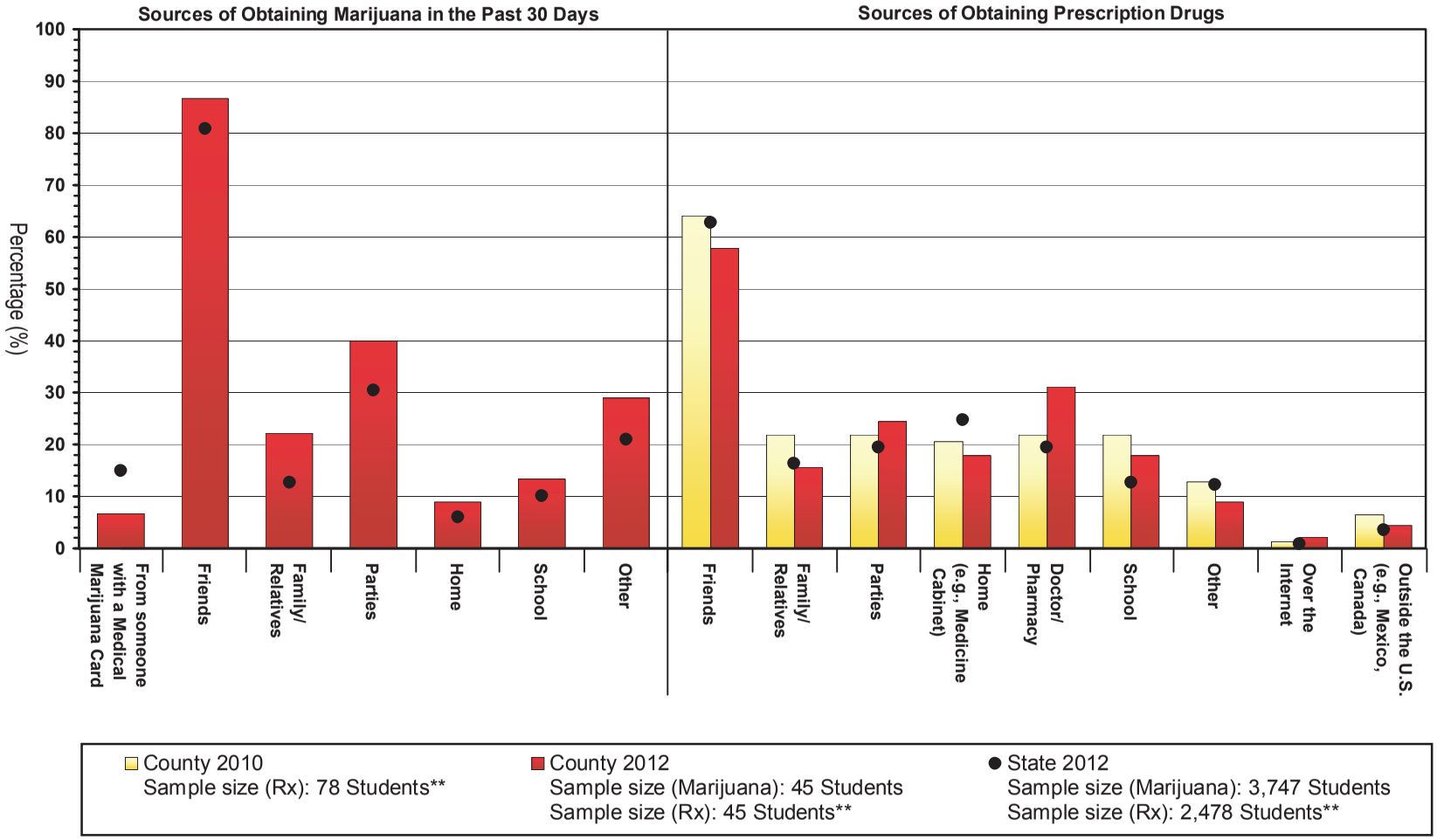


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Navajo County, Grade 12

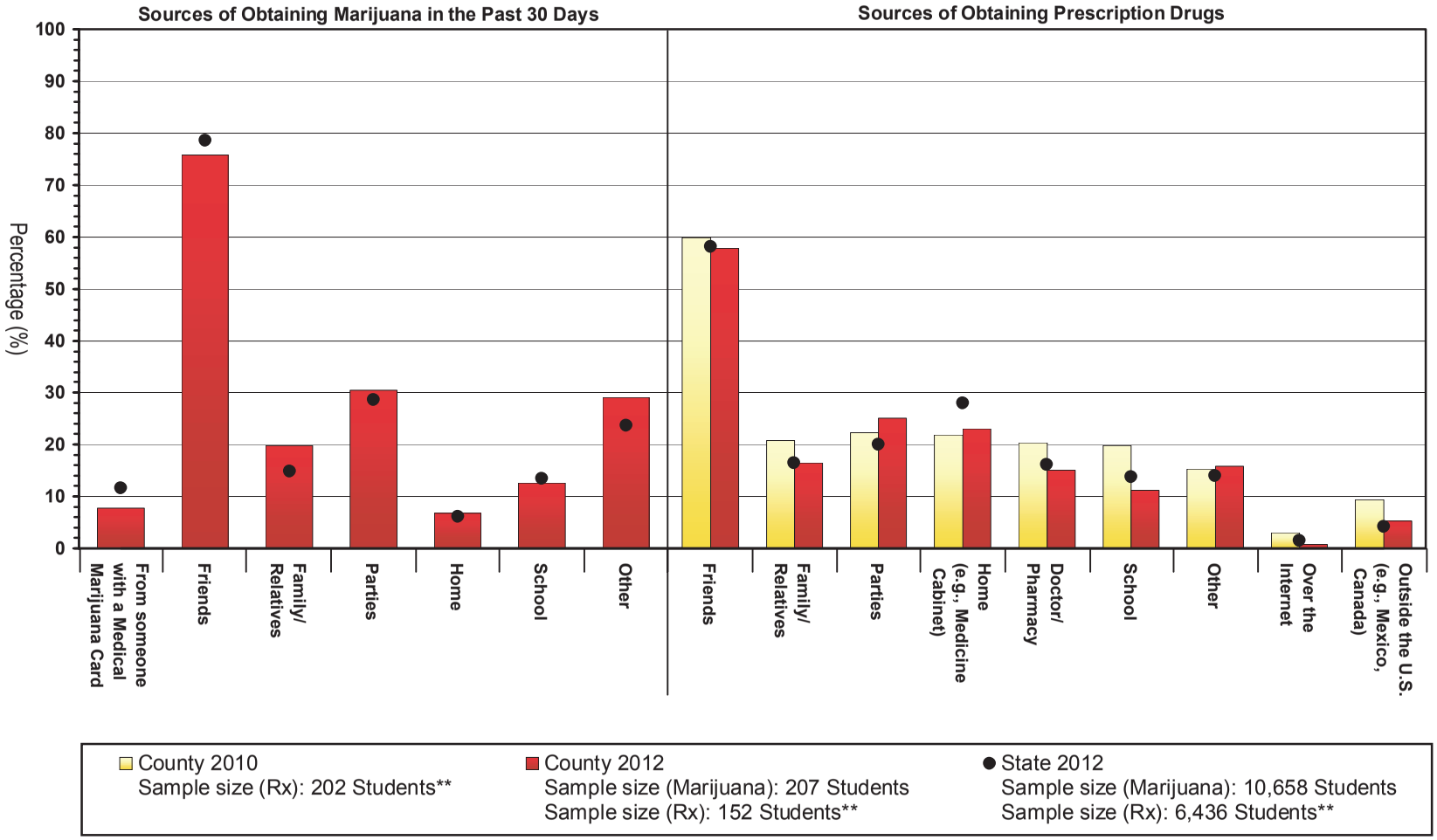


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

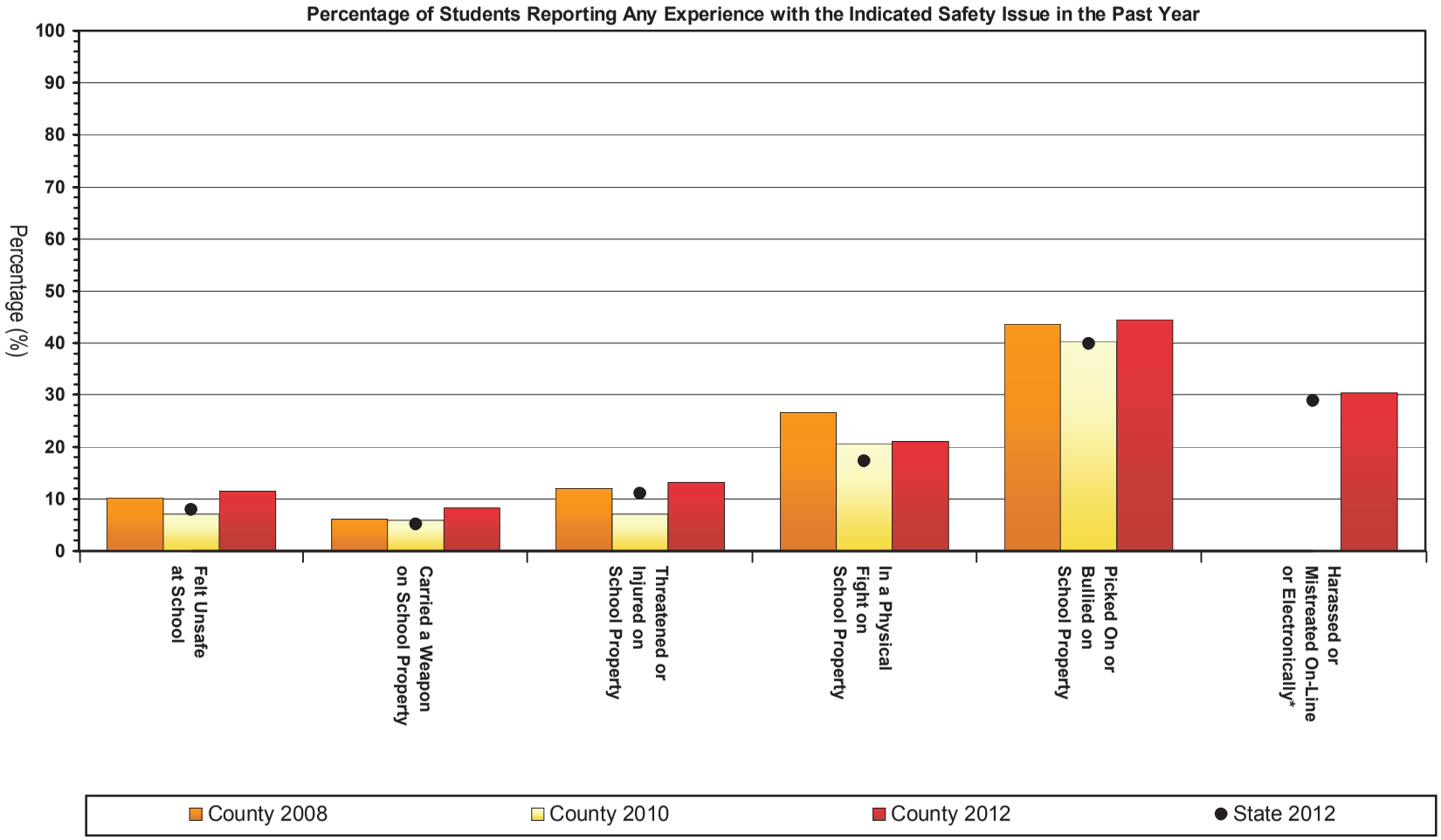
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2012 Navajo County, All Students Surveyed



* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

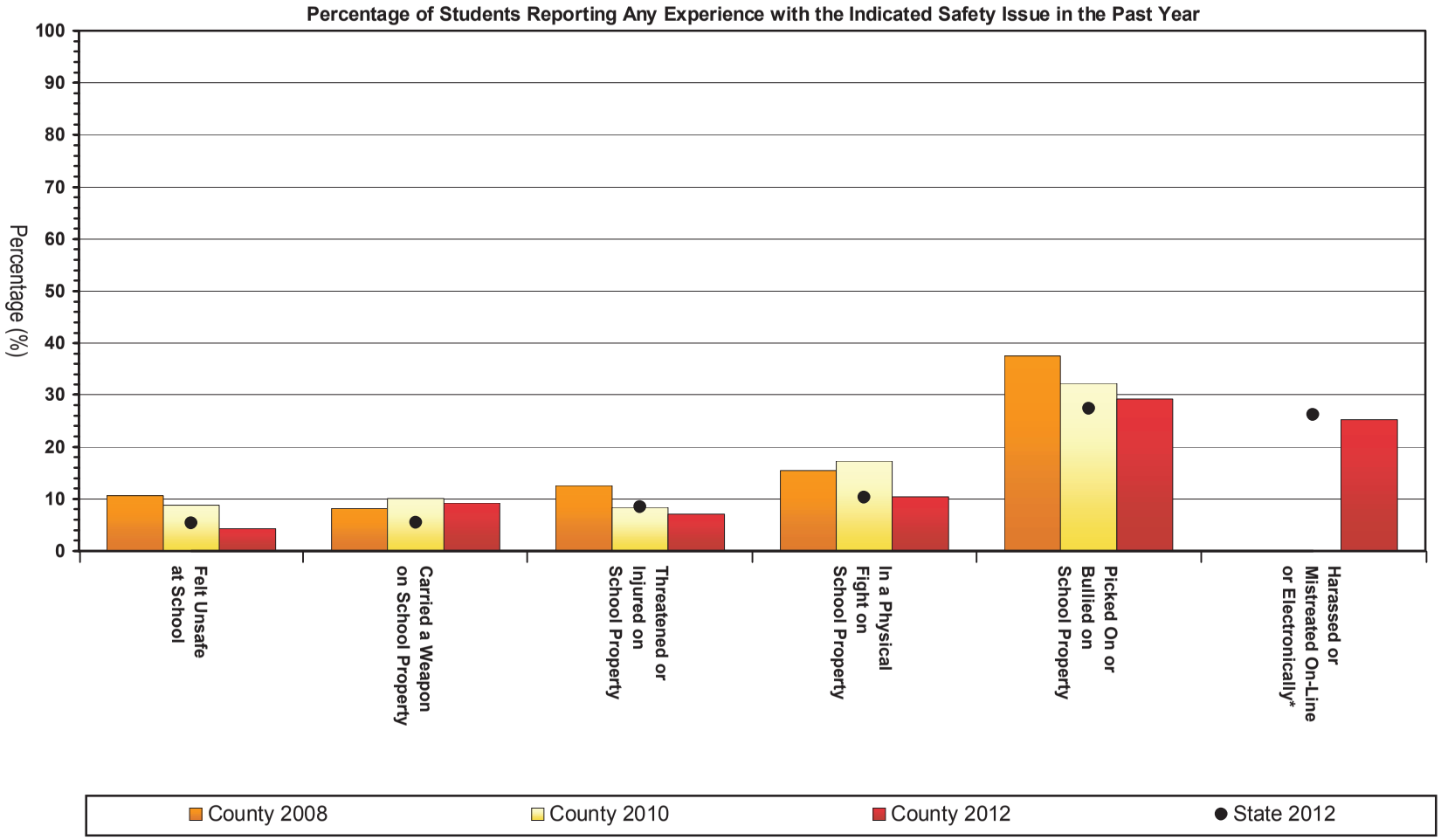
** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Navajo County, Grade 8



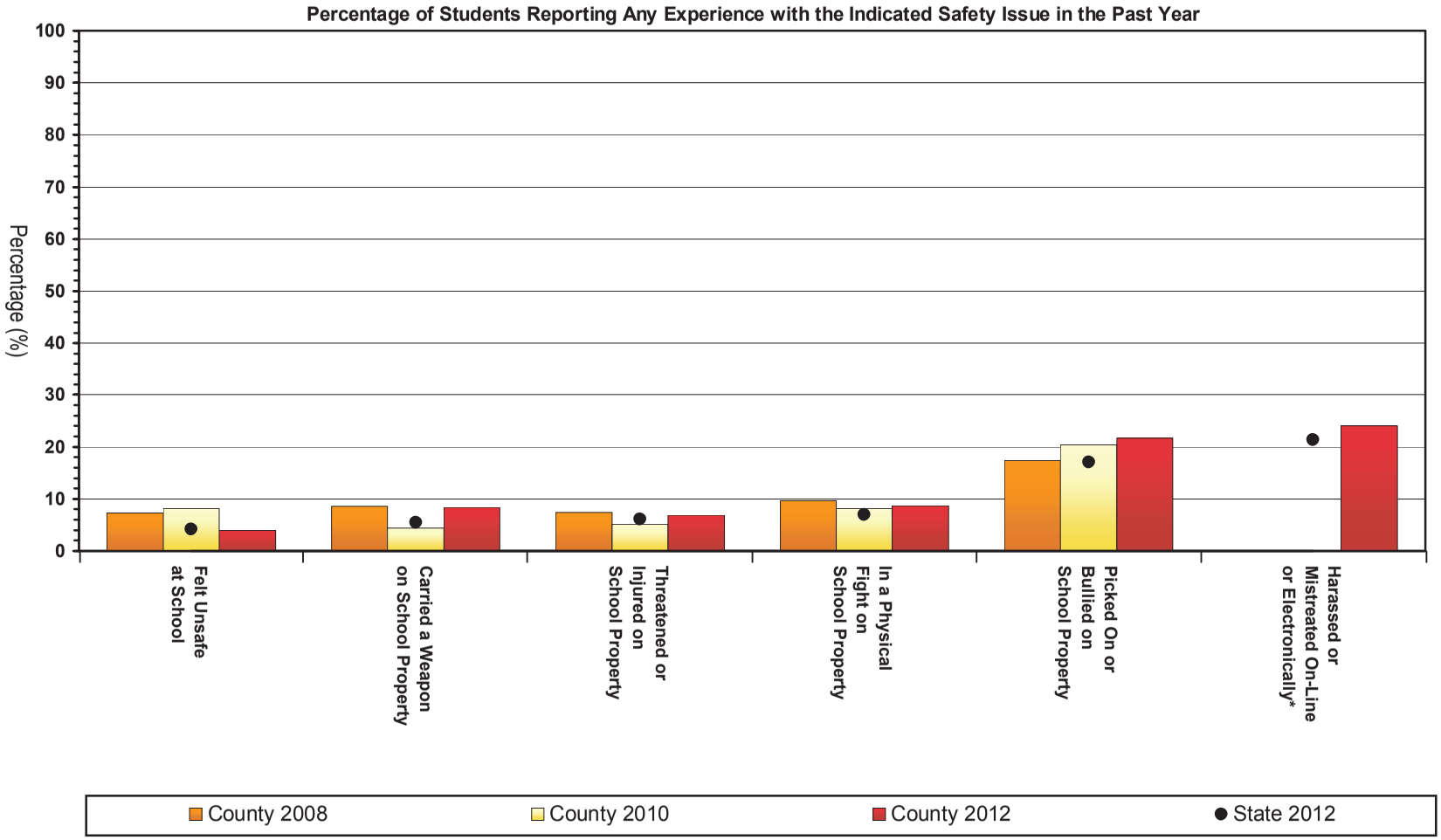
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Navajo County, Grade 10



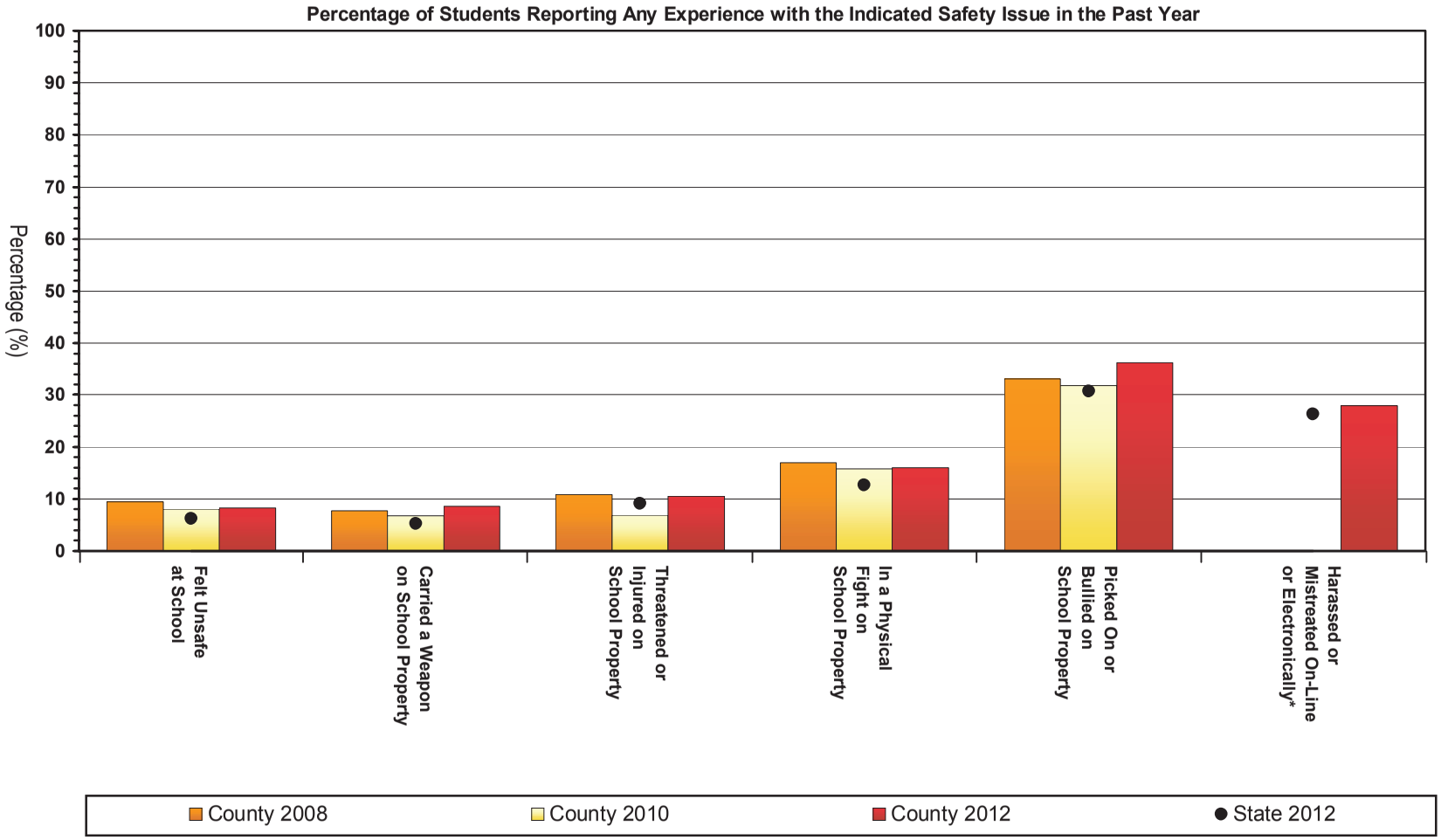
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Navajo County, Grade 12



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

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Navajo County, All Students Surveyed



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

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.

Table 4. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	45.9	36.4	35.0	37.3	33.1	61.2	55.9	45.6	59.1	56.0	72.9	64.2	54.4	69.2	70.0	60.5	50.9	41.6	51.7	51.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	33.5	24.4	28.9	19.7	18.4	49.1	39.7	29.6	31.7	30.4	57.1	49.3	38.7	42.1	40.0	47.1	36.7	31.2	28.8	28.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	12.1	13.6	13.3	4.5	9.7	19.5	20.0	19.2	9.3	15.6	26.5	28.6	22.1	14.7	16.9	19.5	20.1	16.6	8.4	13.8
Marijuana	used marijuana?	26.7	17.3	24.1	16.2	16.4	42.5	33.3	26.5	34.7	34.5	55.7	40.4	36.2	44.8	45.5	42.1	29.2	27.2	28.7	31.0
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	2.3	1.4	1.5	1.7	3.3	4.1	4.9	3.3	5.2	6.0	5.6	5.3	7.7	8.4	8.3	4.1	3.7	3.3	4.4	5.7
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	2.5	1.6	1.0	1.5	2.2	9.2	5.7	2.0	3.9	3.3	12.7	8.9	5.9	7.4	5.2	8.3	5.1	2.2	3.7	3.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	13.2	10.8	12.4	11.4	13.1	13.3	10.5	6.2	9.4	10.1	7.9	11.6	8.5	7.4	8.1	11.5	10.9	10.1	9.8	10.6
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.3	6.3	1.5	0.3	1.5	2.1	7.7	3.3	0.7	1.8	2.1	5.3	1.6	0.5	1.2	1.8
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.2	1.7	3.2	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.9	2.9	1.9	1.8	1.4	1.5	2.0	0.9	1.2	1.2
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	1.5	1.9	2.7	2.8	2.6	4.0	5.3	3.9	7.4	6.6	3.8	6.5	6.7	10.4	8.0	3.2	4.4	3.8	6.1	5.5
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	1.8	1.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.3	2.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.2	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.0	2.4	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.0	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.2	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.4	2.7	1.8	3.0	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	13.4	10.3	9.5	8.8	n/a	22.3	17.3	14.1	15.6	n/a	29.4	21.8	23.1	20.7	13.0	21.9	16.0	13.5	13.8	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	4.6	2.1	2.6	2.0	5.2	5.8	4.7	3.9	6.6	9.0	5.6	3.8	6.7	9.9	12.2	5.4	3.4	3.8	5.3	8.6
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	9.0	7.2	4.9	4.4	n/a	10.6	9.8	6.9	8.0	n/a	10.0	10.9	9.0	10.0	n/a	9.9	9.1	6.2	6.9	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	18.4	13.4	11.5	11.1	n/a	26.3	21.4	16.6	18.8	n/a	32.1	24.7	25.0	23.9	n/a	25.8	19.3	15.5	16.6	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?	7.7	8.0	8.4	7.0	n/a	12.8	11.3	10.7	10.6	n/a	15.0	12.1	12.3	12.2	n/a	12.0	10.2	9.8	9.3	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	8.2	6.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	10.7	11.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	11.6	13.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.5	9.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 5. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	24.0	17.0	17.6	17.1	12.7	32.3	30.4	23.0	32.1	27.2	39.3	34.9	30.5	43.5	40.0	32.1	26.6	21.6	28.1	25.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	13.3	10.5	12.8	7.8	6.1	18.9	18.0	11.2	14.0	11.8	23.9	24.3	18.1	21.0	18.7	18.9	17.0	13.6	12.9	11.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	3.7	4.2	6.6	2.1	3.5	7.3	7.8	8.2	3.9	6.6	10.5	15.6	10.7	6.6	8.3	7.3	8.8	7.9	3.8	5.9
Marijuana	used marijuana?	13.5	9.9	12.7	7.7	7.2	20.5	15.4	13.1	17.7	17.6	23.0	17.9	16.7	22.5	22.6	19.3	14.0	13.6	14.3	15.2
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.4	0.5	1.0	0.7	1.0	2.0	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.4	1.5	0.7	3.0	2.3	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.4	1.4	1.3
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.8	3.4	2.6	0.3	1.2	0.7	3.3	2.2	1.1	2.1	1.1	2.6	1.7	0.5	1.1	0.8
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	4.6	3.0	4.2	4.2	3.2	2.7	2.8	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.5	2.2	2.2	1.3	1.0	2.9	2.7	3.2	2.8	2.1
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.8	1.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	0.6	0.3	1.4	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.7	1.0	1.7	1.6	0.6	1.1	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.4
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	0.4	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.0	0.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.6	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	6.5	5.2	5.3	4.5	n/a	10.7	7.8	6.6	7.3	n/a	13.5	10.5	9.4	7.9	3.6	10.4	7.6	6.5	6.2	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2.1	0.7	1.1	0.9	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.3	2.7	3.1	2.3	1.1	3.4	3.0	3.7	2.1	1.0	1.9	2.0	2.8
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	4.0	1.9	2.3	1.9	n/a	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.3	n/a	4.6	4.2	2.6	3.2	n/a	4.2	3.3	2.8	2.7	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	9.6	6.6	6.1	5.7	n/a	12.5	9.3	8.2	9.3	n/a	16.1	12.2	11.2	10.0	n/a	12.8	9.2	7.7	7.9	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?	4.2	3.0	4.4	4.0	n/a	6.0	5.1	5.5	4.9	n/a	6.6	5.4	6.0	4.3	n/a	5.6	4.4	5.0	4.4	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	4.7	3.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.6	5.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.2	5.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.8	4.5	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 6. Percentage of Students With Heavy ATOD Use

Drinking and Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	8.3	5.4	6.0	3.9	4.2	9.6	11.4	5.9	6.1	7.4	14.8	10.9	10.0	12.5	16.6	10.9	8.9	6.8	6.7	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	30.5	22.4	20.6	24.1	24.9	27.3	26.7	20.2	24.5	26.3	31.9	24.5	20.5	26.0	27.5	29.7	24.4	20.5	24.7	25.0

Binge Drinking

	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	15.8	9.5	10.9	8.7	6.4	22.7	20.3	14.2	17.5	14.7	25.9	22.4	17.6	26.5	21.6	21.7	16.8	13.1	15.7	13.6

Table 7. 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					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Been Drunk or High at School	20.1	12.6	15.8	10.4	7.5	29.9	23.3	17.8	19.8	15.0	29.5	24.7	20.0	21.6	17.7	26.9	19.7	17.2	15.9	13.3
Been Suspended from School	16.9	14.0	15.0	17.0	15.1	19.8	16.0	10.1	12.1	12.6	13.4	17.0	6.9	8.9	9.2	16.9	15.5	12.2	13.6	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	5.4	3.3	5.7	4.5	2.5	10.9	7.4	5.2	9.8	6.5	12.3	10.0	8.1	10.8	7.8	9.7	6.6	6.1	7.6	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	1.7	3.6	3.1	2.1	2.3	5.5	5.7	1.6	2.6	2.6	3.4	3.5	2.2	2.0	1.9	3.8	4.3	2.6	2.2	2.3
Been Arrested	7.5	6.9	7.6	5.5	5.2	11.0	12.9	5.6	7.0	6.7	11.8	11.7	7.2	7.0	6.1	10.3	10.3	7.0	6.3	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	15.6	17.5	11.7	11.2	16.0	15.6	11.9	6.2	9.7	15.1	15.2	13.5	7.6	7.7	11.9	15.5	14.5	9.6	9.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	8.7	10.7	8.1	5.7	4.8	8.6	7.4	6.5	5.2	5.2	8.7	9.5	6.5	5.9	5.2	8.6	9.3	7.4	5.6	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	0.4	1.4	2.2	1.0	0.8	1.4	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.9	0.6	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.6	1.7	1.2	0.9

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 8. 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					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Any Gambling	74.1	60.6	55.7	59.0	55.0	64.8	57.5	51.1	57.2	53.8	64.4	50.2	44.7	53.7	52.6	67.3	56.5	52.3	57.2	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	4.0	2.2	3.1	4.6	5.7	4.2	1.2	2.6	4.2	5.3	4.0	4.2	5.5	5.1	5.4	4.1	2.5	3.5	4.6	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	20.6	15.4	16.7	23.1	24.0	15.9	13.9	16.5	22.4	23.5	17.8	12.8	15.3	21.5	23.9	17.9	14.2	16.3	22.5	22.7
Bet on sports?	34.2	23.8	20.9	26.1	22.8	29.1	27.1	21.0	24.5	22.5	34.4	21.4	19.6	21.5	20.5	32.2	24.1	20.7	24.5	21.4
Played cards?	44.0	35.4	28.6	31.7	25.8	39.3	32.7	29.4	31.1	27.0	40.9	31.5	28.1	30.3	26.7	41.2	33.4	28.7	31.2	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?*	30.8	11.1	15.7	16.8	n/a	24.9	19.1	16.3	16.6	n/a	26.8	13.5	12.0	16.0	n/a	27.2	14.3	15.1	16.5	n/a
Played bingo?	31.6	23.3	24.6	25.7	22.7	22.9	18.8	19.9	19.6	17.7	21.9	12.2	14.8	13.2	14.0	25.1	18.5	21.5	20.8	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	5.9	4.7	5.7	4.9	4.5	4.1	4.4	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.4	4.4	3.3	3.6	3.7	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.3	4.2
Played a dice game?	31.7	28.0	25.7	24.4	12.1	26.1	21.1	20.8	20.5	11.2	25.2	17.4	17.2	16.1	10.0	27.4	22.6	22.8	21.2	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	31.5	24.1	25.3	25.6	20.1	25.4	26.2	22.4	24.3	20.5	29.2	24.3	18.5	22.1	18.8	28.4	24.8	23.2	24.4	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	6.2	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.6	3.5	4.4	3.9	4.5	4.7	3.6	4.0	5.1	4.0	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.5	4.7

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	40.3	35.5	35.8	36.8	36.6	48.6	46.3	39.9	42.8	42.8	55.5	52.8	52.0	48.1	47.0	48.4	44.1	40.3	41.6	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	37.7	32.1	31.9	32.1	32.8	41.5	41.5	36.9	39.3	39.6	38.3	34.5	32.7	37.1	32.8	39.4	35.8	33.3	35.6	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	35.5	33.8	30.9	34.3	29.4	43.7	38.4	36.1	42.3	40.5	47.9	39.7	31.1	43.5	42.7	42.7	37.1	32.2	39.2	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	38.5	41.3	34.7	34.6	39.8	28.7	33.5	39.4	22.8	29.9	36.0	38.4	42.4	29.1	34.8	33.8	37.9	37.5	29.5	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	45.8	38.5	38.1	42.5	41.9	40.5	35.2	29.2	37.2	40.3	39.0	36.3	32.0	39.4	39.8	41.5	36.8	34.5	40.0	40.7
Family Conflict	53.3	54.0	45.0	51.2	51.5	39.8	39.6	37.3	41.6	41.6	35.0	35.7	40.0	39.5	38.8	42.1	43.9	42.0	45.1	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	48.3	37.0	40.5	38.5	36.4	52.9	41.7	37.8	40.4	39.0	49.7	42.5	35.3	38.6	37.3	50.5	40.2	38.7	39.1	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	47.3	42.8	40.1	46.1	46.9	50.2	45.0	40.4	49.9	52.3	50.1	46.9	47.2	48.7	50.3	49.4	44.7	41.7	48.0	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	27.6	18.3	18.3	23.7	26.0	34.9	28.3	28.3	39.7	40.8	34.5	33.5	33.1	43.0	38.6	32.7	26.0	24.0	33.8	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	47.6	47.5	44.3	44.0	46.6	56.6	52.6	46.6	45.8	47.9	48.9	46.1	38.1	40.3	41.8	51.6	48.7	43.5	43.6	45.6
Low Commitment to School	38.8	38.9	36.4	40.2	38.0	40.1	41.3	43.2	45.9	41.7	36.3	38.5	44.0	46.4	42.9	38.6	39.6	39.6	43.4	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	38.4	39.1	32.6	37.1	39.0	45.6	45.9	37.7	40.6	45.5	47.4	49.3	34.9	36.8	43.6	44.1	44.3	34.3	38.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	34.9	34.6	36.0	34.2	33.7	45.6	41.5	34.1	35.7	37.0	46.7	45.1	33.1	35.5	35.4	42.9	39.9	35.0	35.0	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	37.1	26.6	30.2	24.0	24.0	41.2	30.7	25.3	27.5	27.3	41.2	32.2	21.7	27.8	28.8	40.0	29.6	27.3	26.0	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	41.3	31.7	32.4	36.8	36.2	46.9	43.9	38.9	41.4	44.9	47.2	42.6	35.3	37.8	41.9	45.4	38.9	34.5	38.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	32.2	21.8	27.3	26.1	22.6	33.1	29.8	29.0	36.1	33.6	28.4	31.8	24.4	35.8	32.7	31.4	27.3	27.1	31.4	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	47.1	39.6	45.9	50.2	37.1	34.6	39.1	39.5	51.4	35.7	37.4	45.6	39.9	56.3	40.3	39.1	41.3	43.1	52.1	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	54.4	50.3	50.2	50.2	50.3	63.6	62.7	43.4	47.2	52.0	61.0	57.0	43.9	45.6	49.0	60.2	56.3	47.3	48.2	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	44.1	34.2	38.9	35.7	30.8	46.2	42.6	34.0	39.0	36.2	41.0	33.7	29.5	34.8	32.3	44.0	36.8	35.8	36.5	33.2
Rewards for ASB	41.0	38.6	38.6	44.9	36.7	39.8	37.9	47.0	50.6	42.7	51.2	47.6	48.4	60.4	55.1	43.8	41.1	42.6	50.4	44.4
Gang Involvement	22.0	16.0	18.5	14.9	17.8	26.6	20.4	14.0	13.4	15.7	17.7	21.7	8.1	12.5	13.1	22.4	19.1	15.2	13.9	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	39.3	33.3	30.5	30.4	29.7	39.3	32.5	29.4	31.2	30.4	39.0	35.2	27.8	31.6	29.0	39.2	33.6	29.7	30.9	29.7

* 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.)

** State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	44.0	41.5	46.4	33.2	38.3	48.8	52.4	51.5	37.9	44.2	45.4	48.0	49.6	37.7	44.1	46.3	46.9	48.4	35.8	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	54.1	55.8	54.7	51.7	51.9	47.2	50.1	52.1	46.9	44.7	57.1	60.6	65.4	55.7	55.6	52.4	55.5	56.4	51.2	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	61.8	67.6	64.4	60.6	60.7	55.1	56.9	64.1	56.0	53.1	57.6	57.2	63.2	56.8	53.8	57.8	61.1	64.1	58.1	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	67.1	65.0	60.9	59.0	61.5	57.5	58.8	61.1	53.0	53.0	61.2	58.5	63.4	53.3	52.4	61.4	61.1	61.5	55.6	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	67.0	70.3	66.5	61.6	68.9	61.6	61.4	71.8	65.0	71.6	65.9	68.6	69.1	66.6	72.8	64.5	67.0	68.3	63.8	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	60.3	64.1	58.4	53.2	57.5	58.7	60.2	76.4	62.8	58.9	52.7	52.5	53.8	49.5	51.6	57.3	59.4	61.6	55.2	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	68.6	68.6	69.6	65.1	64.6	71.8	71.5	77.6	71.5	68.0	53.4	62.6	68.4	58.5	53.8	65.1	67.7	71.2	65.4	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	58.8	64.2	53.3	50.1	58.8	61.1	62.6	66.8	55.2	60.7	60.6	61.2	61.3	54.9	59.3	60.3	62.8	58.1	52.8	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	52.5	46.5	47.8	43.0	40.8	40.6	45.2	55.6	50.3	46.1	34.3	41.4	51.6	45.1	42.6	42.0	44.5	50.4	45.7	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	66.4	68.2	72.3	59.3	62.5	64.4	61.9	65.1	61.8	59.9	56.1	58.5	59.6	55.2	51.8	62.3	63.3	68.0	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection*	64.6	69.1	57.8	51.3	52.8	61.0	62.8	72.5	59.5	52.5	61.8	60.9	67.3	56.7	50.5	62.3	64.6	63.1	55.0	52.0

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 11. 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				All Students Surveyed†			
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*96*	*70*	*101*	*3,700*	*184*	*116*	*61*	*5,007*	*179*	*131*	*67*	*5,656*	*459*	*317*	*229*	*14,363*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	4.2	5.7	5.9	5.6	11.4	5.2	4.9	6.2	5.6	9.9	3.0	10.4	7.6	7.3	4.8	7.7
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	1.0	1.4	2.0	3.4	2.7	3.4	1.6	2.7	1.1	1.5	0.0	4.7	1.7	2.2	1.3	3.7
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	5.2	5.7	3.0	3.7	2.7	2.6	4.9	2.9	2.8	2.3	0.0	2.7	3.3	3.2	2.6	3.0
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	27.1	35.7	29.7	17.3	49.5	37.9	42.6	29.8	48.6	52.7	47.8	39.3	44.4	43.5	38.4	30.3
My parent or guardian gave it to me	17.7	2.9	13.9	19.5	5.4	10.3	16.4	16.0	8.4	11.5	11.9	15.3	9.2	9.1	14.0	16.6
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	21.9	18.6	17.8	19.2	25.0	20.7	16.4	17.1	22.9	11.5	14.9	16.3	23.5	16.4	16.6	17.3
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	24.0	22.9	17.8	17.2	36.4	29.3	34.4	24.5	40.8	24.4	31.3	31.1	35.5	25.9	26.2	25.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	32.3	17.1	16.8	22.9	23.4	26.7	32.8	25.8	17.9	19.1	22.4	22.7	23.1	21.5	22.7	23.8
I got it at a party	29.2	35.7	29.7	37.2	41.3	42.2	42.6	49.4	44.7	38.9	41.8	53.5	40.1	39.4	36.7	47.9
I took it from home	28.1	18.6	15.8	26.8	12.0	16.4	11.5	22.2	8.9	5.3	11.9	14.0	14.2	12.3	13.5	20.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home	8.3	8.6	8.9	8.8	9.2	8.6	9.8	9.2	6.7	4.6	4.5	5.6	8.1	6.9	7.9	7.7
I got it some other way	40.6	34.3	27.7	25.4	38.6	32.8	16.4	17.8	33.5	19.8	11.9	13.2	37.0	27.8	20.1	17.9

* 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.*, 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. 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		All Students Surveyed†	
	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*113*	*3,000*	*49*	*3,911*	*45*	*3,747*	*207*	*10,658*
I got it from someone with a Medical Marijuana Card	4.4	8.5	16.3	10.9	6.7	14.9	7.7	11.6
Friends	69.0	72.7	81.6	80.8	86.7	80.9	75.8	78.6
Family/Relatives	17.7	17.4	22.4	14.7	22.2	12.7	19.8	14.8
Parties	18.6	25.9	49.0	28.9	40.0	30.4	30.4	28.6
Home	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.3	8.9	6.0	6.8	6.1
School	11.5	15.8	14.3	14.9	13.3	10.1	12.6	13.4
Other	31.0	28.8	24.5	22.3	28.9	21.0	29.0	23.7

* 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. Students indicating they did not use marijuana 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 13. 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			All Students Surveyed†		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*50*	*70*	*1,637*	*74*	*37*	*2,321*	*78*	*45*	*2,478*	*202*	*152*	*6,436*
Friends	50.0	51.4	48.7	62.2	70.3	59.8	64.1	57.8	62.8	59.9	57.9	58.2
Family/Relatives	16.0	14.3	16.8	23.0	21.6	16.6	21.8	15.6	16.3	20.8	16.4	16.5
Parties	18.0	28.6	21.4	25.7	18.9	19.6	21.8	24.4	19.5	22.3	25.0	20.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	26.0	25.7	28.2	20.3	24.3	31.3	20.5	17.8	24.7	21.8	23.0	28.0
Doctor/Pharmacy	24.0	5.7	13.5	16.2	13.5	14.3	21.8	31.1	19.5	20.3	15.1	16.1
School	22.0	10.0	12.9	16.2	5.4	15.6	21.8	17.8	12.7	19.8	11.2	13.8
Other	16.0	21.4	17.8	17.6	13.5	13.2	12.8	8.9	12.3	15.3	15.8	14.0
Over the Internet	4.0	0.0	2.4	4.1	0.0	1.4	1.3	2.2	0.9	3.0	0.7	1.5
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	12.0	5.7	5.1	10.8	5.4	4.2	6.4	4.4	3.6	9.4	5.3	4.2

* Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs.

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

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.,* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 14. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed*			
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
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	88.0	92.9	86.8	88.9	87.4	91.6	92.9	91.5	92.6	94.9	93.1	93.9	89.2	93.1	89.5	90.9
	1 time	5.2	4.5	5.1	5.0	5.2	4.6	2.6	3.5	4.2	2.4	3.6	2.4	4.9	3.9	4.2	3.9
	2-3 times	4.4	1.2	3.1	3.0	3.9	1.5	1.0	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.4	3.4	1.4	2.3	2.4
	4-5 times	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.8
	6-7 times	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.5
	8-9 times	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3
	10-11 times	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
	12 or more times	1.2	0.7	1.7	1.2	1.5	0.8	2.3	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.7	1.6	1.2
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	73.4	79.4	79.0	82.7	84.6	82.7	89.6	89.7	90.3	91.8	91.3	93.0	83.1	84.2	84.0	87.3
	1 time	15.2	11.2	11.2	9.1	8.5	8.8	6.2	5.6	4.6	6.0	5.8	3.5	9.2	8.9	8.9	6.7
	2-3 times	8.1	6.2	5.5	5.1	4.4	4.6	2.0	2.5	2.1	1.8	2.2	1.7	4.7	4.4	4.0	3.5
	4-5 times	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.8
	6-7 times	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.5
	8-9 times	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3
	10-11 times	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
	12 or more times	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.9	1.1	0.8
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	56.3	59.7	55.5	60.1	62.4	67.8	70.8	72.6	82.6	79.6	78.3	82.9	67.0	68.2	63.7	69.3
	1 time	14.8	13.0	11.2	9.9	11.9	8.8	9.5	6.9	6.7	7.1	6.2	4.5	11.1	9.9	9.8	7.7
	2-3 times	13.9	10.6	12.5	12.0	12.6	9.8	8.9	8.4	5.2	6.7	4.7	5.2	10.7	9.2	10.1	9.3
	4-5 times	5.4	4.0	5.3	4.9	5.2	4.4	3.6	3.5	1.5	1.3	3.6	2.1	4.1	3.3	4.6	3.8
	6-7 times	2.1	1.7	2.3	2.3	0.6	1.5	1.3	1.8	0.6	0.7	2.9	1.2	1.0	1.3	2.2	1.9
	8-9 times	2.5	1.4	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.5	1.2	0.9	1.3
	10-11 times	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.5
	12 or more times	4.6	8.3	11.9	8.5	5.8	5.9	4.6	5.1	2.3	3.1	3.6	3.1	4.3	6.0	8.5	6.2
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	89.8	92.9	88.5	92.1	89.4	91.2	95.7	94.6	92.7	91.8	96.0	95.8	90.6	92.0	91.7	93.8
	1 day	5.4	3.7	4.6	3.8	4.8	4.4	2.6	2.7	1.9	4.0	1.5	1.9	4.1	4.0	3.5	3.0
	2-3 days	2.7	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.9	0.3	1.5	3.2	2.0	1.8	1.3	2.8	2.4	2.1	1.9
	4-5 days	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.6
	6 or more days	1.2	0.5	2.4	0.9	2.3	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.6	1.7	0.9	1.7	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	93.9	94.1	91.7	94.8	91.8	89.9	90.8	94.5	91.4	95.6	91.6	94.5	92.3	93.2	91.4	94.7
	1 day	2.7	3.3	2.0	2.3	2.1	3.4	2.3	1.5	2.1	1.1	0.7	1.3	2.3	2.7	1.8	1.8
	2-3 days	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.1	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.1	1.9	0.7	0.7	1.1	2.0	1.4	1.7	1.1
	4-5 days	0.2	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.5
	6 or more days	1.7	1.4	3.4	1.4	3.0	3.8	4.6	2.4	4.2	2.4	6.5	2.6	3.0	2.5	4.3	2.0
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	n/a	69.6	71.1	n/a	n/a	74.8	73.8	n/a	n/a	76.0	78.7	n/a	n/a	72.1	73.7
	1 time	n/a	n/a	8.3	9.0	n/a	n/a	8.2	7.1	n/a	n/a	9.1	5.7	n/a	n/a	8.4	7.6
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	8.7	8.6	n/a	n/a	6.9	8.4	n/a	n/a	4.7	7.0	n/a	n/a	7.5	8.1
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	3.6	3.7	n/a	n/a	2.6	3.2	n/a	n/a	3.6	2.7	n/a	n/a	3.4	3.3
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	2.0	1.6	n/a	n/a	2.0	1.6	n/a	n/a	1.1	1.2	n/a	n/a	1.8	1.5
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	1.2	1.2	n/a	n/a	1.6	1.1	n/a	n/a	0.4	0.8	n/a	n/a	1.1	1.1
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.8	0.6	n/a	n/a	0.3	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.5
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	5.8	4.3	n/a	n/a	3.6	4.3	n/a	n/a	5.1	3.4	n/a	n/a	5.1	4.1

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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

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

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		All Students Surveyed†		Male ††		Female ††	
			Percent	Sample	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...)*	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	69.5	685	69.8	301	73.3	262	70.4	1,248	67.6	638	73.2	585
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	79.3	685	86.1	303	89.0	264	83.0	1,252	81.6	640	84.5	586
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	70.9	667	74.2	299	68.8	260	71.3	1,226	65.6	625	77.8	577
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	94.2	623	88.4	292	78.2	248	89.3	1,163	89.6	587	89.3	550
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	96.3	621	96.9	292	86.5	245	94.4	1,158	94.2	582	94.7	550
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	96.3	618	93.1	289	89.0	245	93.9	1,152	93.5	582	94.3	544
Perception of Peer Disapproval* *(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	84.9	746	75.2	307	72.0	275	80.0	1,328	78.9	684	81.5	616
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	87.9	745	83.3	306	74.5	274	84.1	1,325	83.0	683	85.5	615
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	82.9	742	79.3	304	70.1	274	79.4	1,320	76.9	679	82.4	613
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	17.6	715	23.0	304	30.5	269	21.6	1,288	21.7	665	21.3	601
		Cigarettes	12.8	710	11.2	303	18.1	271	13.6	1,284	14.7	659	11.8	602
		Marijuana	12.7	709	13.1	306	16.7	269	13.6	1,284	15.5	659	11.5	601
Average Age of Onset**														
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
(How old were you when you first...)	had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor?	Alcohol	39.2	750	50.3	308	55.6	275	45.2	1,333	45.2	684	44.7	620
		Average age:	11.5 years		13.2 years		14.2 years		12.6 years		12.3 years		12.9 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	27.2	745	33.1	308	38.8	276	31.0	1,329	32.7	685	28.4	617
		Average age:	11.2 years		12.9 years		14.0 years		12.3 years		12.2 years		12.3 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	25.4	747	29.9	308	36.7	275	28.8	1,330	30.5	685	26.5	618
		Average age:	11.7 years		13.7 years		14.5 years		12.9 years		12.7 years		13.0 years	

* For Past 30-Day Use, Perception of Risk, and Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, 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.

** For Average Age of Onset, the "Sample" column represents the overall sample size: the total number of people that responded to the questions about Age of Onset. This includes responses that are not used to calculate the average age of onset (i.e., youth that have never used alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana). The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample reporting any age of first use for the specified substance. "Average age" is calculated by averaging the ages of first use of students reporting any use.

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

†† 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.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
alcohol?	Never	75.1	71.7	72.9	54.0	60.1	53.1	48.9	58.1	41.6	60.6	66.1	59.4
	Once	12.5	10.9	12.1	11.5	13.2	13.7	11.1	10.5	12.9	11.8	11.4	12.8
	2-3 times	6.6	10.2	8.5	17.4	13.9	17.0	17.8	17.6	20.1	13.4	12.6	13.9
	4-6 times	2.3	3.1	3.1	7.7	5.9	7.3	10.2	6.0	11.5	6.4	4.4	6.4
	7-10 times	1.9	1.1	1.1	3.0	2.0	3.2	5.3	2.2	4.7	3.3	1.6	2.6
	More than 10 times	1.6	2.8	2.3	6.4	5.0	5.7	6.7	5.6	9.2	4.6	3.9	5.0
cigarettes?	Never	83.0	78.9	82.8	68.3	76.7	73.3	62.4	73.2	65.7	72.1	77.2	75.7
	Once	6.3	9.1	8.2	10.6	8.2	10.1	9.1	8.2	10.1	8.5	8.7	9.2
	2-3 times	4.0	5.6	4.6	6.8	7.5	6.8	11.1	7.8	8.9	7.0	6.5	6.3
	4-6 times	2.5	2.4	1.7	4.7	3.0	3.2	5.1	1.1	4.4	4.0	2.3	2.8
	7-10 times	1.4	1.4	0.8	2.6	0.7	1.8	3.1	1.5	2.2	2.3	1.3	1.4
	More than 10 times	2.8	2.6	1.9	7.0	3.9	4.8	9.1	8.2	8.7	6.0	4.1	4.4
marijuana?	Never	79.9	70.4	74.3	63.7	70.3	57.4	62.7	67.3	53.8	69.7	69.7	64.3
	Once	7.2	7.5	8.4	10.5	6.3	10.8	8.0	6.8	10.9	8.5	7.1	9.7
	2-3 times	4.9	7.5	6.5	8.8	8.0	11.1	8.7	9.8	11.4	7.3	8.1	9.1
	4-6 times	3.5	4.7	3.5	4.5	6.0	6.7	6.5	3.8	6.8	4.7	4.8	5.3
	7-10 times	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.8	2.3	3.8	2.0	2.3	3.8	2.2	2.2	3.0
	More than 10 times	2.6	7.8	5.2	9.7	7.0	10.4	12.1	10.2	13.3	7.7	8.1	8.7
other drugs?	Never	90.5	87.2	88.4	87.1	84.8	82.9	82.9	83.5	82.1	87.1	85.8	85.2
	Once	5.7	5.2	5.3	6.0	7.4	7.3	7.9	6.0	6.6	6.4	5.9	6.2
	2-3 times	1.6	3.6	2.6	2.1	4.4	4.2	2.5	4.9	4.8	2.0	4.1	3.6
	4-6 times	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.9	0.7	1.9	2.9	1.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.7
	7-10 times	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.3	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.0	0.9
	More than 10 times	1.4	1.6	1.7	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.7	2.6	3.2	2.0	2.0	2.4
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	57.4	61.9	53.9	59.0	60.6	63.1	61.4	61.2	55.2	58.9
	Once	15.2	13.9	15.1	11.0	14.9	13.7	11.9	8.6	12.1	12.9	13.0	13.9
	2-3 times	11.4	14.1	12.5	12.6	11.5	13.2	10.8	11.6	12.7	11.6	13.0	12.8
	4-6 times	4.1	5.4	4.8	4.8	7.1	5.1	5.9	4.9	5.4	4.9	5.7	5.0
	7-10 times	1.1	2.6	2.1	2.0	3.4	2.2	3.2	4.5	2.3	2.0	3.2	2.2
	More than 10 times	7.2	11.3	8.1	7.7	9.2	6.8	7.7	7.5	6.2	7.5	10.0	7.2

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	32.9	33.0	28.2	37.0	28.9	32.1	31.5	33.2	34.1	33.8	32.1	30.8
	Once	12.2	11.6	12.4	16.2	11.6	15.2	15.8	11.5	15.5	14.5	11.6	14.0
	Twice	3.9	6.0	4.6	7.9	6.8	7.1	8.1	7.6	8.9	6.4	6.6	6.4
	Three times	3.4	2.7	2.6	3.4	4.1	3.7	5.4	3.1	4.4	4.0	3.1	3.4
	Four or more times	4.8	5.6	5.5	6.8	6.8	8.1	10.8	10.3	9.1	7.2	6.9	7.2
	I never got offers	42.9	41.1	46.8	28.6	41.8	33.8	28.4	34.4	28.0	34.0	39.8	38.2
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	36.4	33.4	31.7	36.5	36.3	34.9	38.7	33.0	37.2	37.1	34.0	34.0
	Once	8.4	10.3	9.7	15.2	8.3	13.2	14.0	11.1	14.5	12.2	10.0	12.0
	Twice	4.3	6.3	4.7	9.0	6.3	7.5	7.7	6.5	8.6	6.8	6.4	6.5
	Three times	3.4	3.1	2.6	5.2	2.7	4.3	5.0	5.7	4.8	4.4	3.5	3.7
	Four or more times	3.4	5.2	4.4	5.6	4.7	6.5	7.4	8.0	7.1	5.3	5.6	5.7
	I never got offers	44.1	41.7	47.0	28.5	41.7	33.6	27.3	35.6	27.8	34.1	40.4	38.1
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	37.4	37.1	34.0	43.1	41.0	43.7	41.8	44.6	50.0	40.5	39.6	40.9
	Once	8.6	8.3	8.8	11.0	6.4	10.2	10.3	6.5	10.1	9.9	7.5	9.5
	Twice	1.8	4.7	3.1	7.1	3.1	4.0	5.4	5.0	4.3	4.6	4.4	3.7
	Three times	3.4	2.2	2.2	3.4	1.7	2.5	4.7	0.8	2.3	3.8	1.8	2.3
	Four or more times	4.3	4.7	4.5	5.8	5.4	5.1	9.2	7.7	4.8	6.3	5.5	4.8
	I never got offers	44.5	42.9	47.5	29.5	42.4	34.6	28.5	35.4	28.6	34.9	41.2	38.9
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	39.7	38.9	36.8	45.3	42.6	47.6	47.3	44.8	53.8	43.8	41.0	44.3
	Once	6.3	8.2	7.1	11.4	5.1	8.0	7.0	5.4	7.6	8.1	6.9	7.5
	Twice	4.5	3.1	2.7	5.6	2.4	3.3	4.7	2.7	3.7	4.9	2.9	3.1
	Three times	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.7	2.3	3.6	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.0
	Four or more times	4.3	4.9	3.7	5.6	4.1	4.1	7.2	7.3	3.9	5.6	5.2	3.9
	I never got offers	43.8	43.1	47.9	29.7	43.2	34.8	30.2	37.5	29.0	35.2	41.9	39.2

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	81.5	82.8	85.4	81.0	87.6	86.9	78.0	86.9	87.7	80.3	84.8	86.4
	1 or 2 times	7.9	7.9	7.2	7.8	4.9	5.9	10.1	4.7	5.3	8.5	6.5	6.3
	3 to 5 times	4.6	3.9	3.2	2.9	1.6	2.8	5.5	2.9	2.7	4.3	3.2	2.9
	6 to 9 times	2.2	1.4	1.5	2.5	1.3	1.3	2.2	1.5	1.3	2.3	1.4	1.4
	10 to 19 times	1.7	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.3	0.8
	20 to 29 times	1.2	0.4	0.4	1.6	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2
	40+ times	0.7	1.8	1.3	2.5	2.9	1.5	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.4
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	35.7	39.5	39.2	36.4	55.9	43.7	40.6	57.3	55.3	37.4	47.0	44.4
	1 or 2 times	26.5	24.1	27.7	25.4	25.5	24.2	26.9	20.4	21.5	26.3	23.7	25.2
	3 to 5 times	14.9	17.5	16.3	19.0	10.1	17.1	16.8	13.1	12.8	16.8	14.9	15.6
	6 to 9 times	9.3	8.2	7.7	7.0	3.3	7.2	7.3	4.0	5.1	8.0	6.2	6.9
	10 to 19 times	5.3	3.2	3.8	6.4	1.6	3.5	3.3	2.2	2.5	5.1	2.6	3.4
	20 to 29 times	2.7	2.0	1.7	2.9	1.6	1.4	2.2	0.0	1.1	2.6	1.5	1.5
	30 to 39 times	0.3	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.5
	40+ times	5.2	4.3	3.0	2.3	1.6	2.3	2.4	2.6	1.5	3.4	3.3	2.4
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	83.6	88.4	87.6	85.0	93.7	90.2	85.4	90.5	91.9	84.6	90.1	89.4
	1 or 2 times	8.3	6.9	7.1	6.6	2.6	5.5	7.1	5.8	4.6	7.4	5.7	6.0
	3 to 5 times	2.9	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.0	1.9	4.2	1.8	1.6	3.2	2.0	2.0
	6 to 9 times	1.7	0.9	1.1	2.7	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.8	0.7	0.9
	10 to 19 times	1.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.5	0.5
	20 to 29 times	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
	30 to 39 times	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2
	40+ times	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	88.3	92.4	90.4	91.6	96.0	92.1	92.7	94.9	93.5	90.7	93.8	91.7
	1 or 2 times	8.2	4.6	6.0	4.1	2.3	4.8	4.6	4.0	3.8	5.8	4.0	5.1
	3 to 5 times	1.9	0.5	1.5	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.8	0.7	1.1	1.6	0.5	1.3
	6 to 9 times	0.3	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
	10 to 19 times	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4
	20 to 29 times	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
	40+ times	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6

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			All Students Surveyed*		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	89.8	84.9	87.6	85.0	84.7	83.7	82.3	80.5	80.3	86.0	84.0	84.6
Friends	4.4	5.1	3.0	9.7	8.4	7.8	11.2	9.7	10.8	8.1	6.8	6.4
Family/Relatives	1.4	1.4	1.0	3.6	2.6	2.2	3.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	1.9	1.8
Parties	1.6	2.8	1.3	4.0	2.3	2.6	3.8	4.1	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.2
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	2.3	2.5	1.8	3.2	2.9	4.1	3.6	3.0	4.2	3.0	2.7	3.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	2.1	0.6	0.8	2.5	1.6	1.9	3.8	5.2	3.3	2.7	1.8	1.8
School	1.9	1.0	0.8	2.5	0.6	2.0	3.8	3.0	2.2	2.7	1.3	1.5
Other	1.4	2.1	1.1	2.7	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.5	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.5
Over the Internet	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	1.1	0.6	0.3	1.7	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.6	1.3	0.6	0.5

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	2008/2010 AYS	2012 AYS	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?	used heroin?	Cautiously comparable across years.
Other Club Drugs	*n/a*	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	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?		In 2006 there was a prescription drugs question with several examples (some of which overlapped examples from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions). Starting in 2008, the single prescription drug question was dropped in favor of more specific questions. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure.

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

Apache, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties
Jacque Gencarelle
Northern Arizona Regional Behavioral Health Authority (NARBHA)
928-226-6396

Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Gila, La Paz, Pinal, Yuma and Santa Cruz Counties
Linda Weinberg
Cenpatico of Arizona
866-495-6738

Maricopa County
Juan Aristizabal
Magellan Health Services of Arizona
602-797-8256

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

Gila River Indian Community
Julie Jimenez
Gila River Regional Behavioral Health Authority
520-562-3321 ext. 7031

Pascua Yaqui Tribe
Ralph Cota
Centered Spirit Program
480-768-2063

Other State and National Contacts:

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
Steve Irvine/Michelle Neitch/Phillip Stevenson
602-364-1173/602-364-1557/602-364-1157
www.azcjc.gov

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

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

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

Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
Charles Katz
602-496-1471
cvpcs.asu.edu/

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

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

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

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

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

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

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

Western Regional Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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

2012 Arizona Youth Survey

Pima County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

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Introduction

2012 Arizona Youth Survey
Pima County Summary Report

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

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.

Table 1 contains 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, 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.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	1,515	30.5	845	23.6	2,017	40.3	28,932	46.1
10	1,828	36.8	1,487	41.6	1,584	31.7	18,766	29.9
12	1,618	32.6	1,242	34.8	1,398	28.0	15,119	24.1
All Students Surveyed*	4,961	100.0	3,574	100.0	4,999	100.0	62,817	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	2,388	49.1	1,666	47.6	2,415	49.5	30,383	49.5
Female	2,472	50.9	1,834	52.4	2,460	50.5	30,938	50.5

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	111	4.5	117	5.4	124	5.8	1,121	4.9
African American	83	3.4	67	3.1	71	3.3	658	2.9
Asian	19	0.8	19	0.9	21	1.0	222	1.0
Pacific Islander	20	0.8	24	1.1	28	1.3	225	1.0
White	507	20.6	420	19.4	641	30.2	6,774	29.7
Multi-Racial	98	4.0	83	3.8	107	5.0	1,099	4.8
Race Unmarked	1,624	66.0	1,430	66.2	1,129	53.2	12,732	55.8
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	122	5.3	74	5.5	66	2.5	1,909	5.2
African American	149	6.5	89	6.6	110	4.2	1,979	5.4
Asian	82	3.6	45	3.4	130	5.0	1,641	4.5
Pacific Islander	23	1.0	9	0.7	30	1.1	324	0.9
White	1,694	73.9	986	73.6	1,940	74.1	26,247	72.1
Multi-Racial	207	9.0	101	7.5	219	8.4	2,561	7.0
Race Unmarked	15	0.7	36	2.7	124	4.7	1,759	4.8
Totals								
	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	2,462	49.6	2,160	60.4	2,121	42.4	22,831	36.3
Non-Hispanic Students	2,292	46.2	1,340	37.5	2,619	52.4	36,420	58.0
*Total Students***	4,961	100.0	3,574	100.0	4,999	100.0	62,817	100.0

* Grades with fewer than 20 students participating are not included in this report. However, students from grades not making the cutoff **are** included in *All Students Surveyed*. This means the number of students reported in *All Students Surveyed* may exceed the sum of individual grades. (*All Students Surveyed* will match the grade total in reports with data drawn from a single grade.)

** As a small percentage of students skipped the question *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* (at the state level, 1,803 students, or 2.8% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than *Total Students*.

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

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 2012 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: 2008, 2010, and 2012. 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 and Diamonds**. 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 represent national data from either the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey or the Bach Harrison Norm.

  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.

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 more sensitive indicator of the level of current use of the substance.

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.
- **Drinking and Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

- **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.

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, bought a raffle ticket, played bingo, gambled on the Internet, 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.

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 he/she 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.

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 more dramatic the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where he/she 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 clarify the value of the data.

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, or were harassed or mistreated while on-line or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 14.

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 monitoring.

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, past 30-day use, and average age of first 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 web site, individuals have 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.azcjc.gov/ACJC.Web/sac/CommunDataPrj.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) was established by Executive Order 2007-12 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the Director of the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, who also acts as the Governor's Policy Advisor for Human Services, the ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse treatment, prevention, intervention/enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; and address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts. The ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources.

It is ASAP's mission to ensure community-driven, agency-supported outcomes to prevent and reduce the negative impacts of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by building and sustaining partnerships between professionals in the substance abuse field. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, the ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and that funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

Recognizing that prescription drug abuse is a serious threat to the health and well-being of families and communities in Arizona, the ASAP is devoted to reducing prescription drug abuse.

There are currently two work groups that assist the ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group)** – The Substance Abuse Epidemiology 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 produces *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona* and behavioral health epidemiology profiles for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Additionally, the Epi Work Group conducts analyses of individual substance abuse issues, responds to ad hoc data requests and brings data to bear on ASAP's policy decisions around its strategic plan and focus areas. Further, the Epi Work Group assists the ASAP to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona while maximizing available resources and supporting a data-driven decision-making process.

- **Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group (CPSAWG)** – The Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group is a merging of two former subcommittees of the ASAP, the Underage Drinking Prevention Committee and the Community Advisory Board. This group brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state and state agency representatives to provide an essential link between community and state-level efforts. The CPSAWG brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that inform ASAP's work; helps communities improve their capacity to identify emerging trends, as well as take action and report on them to the proper institutions/authorities; takes the data available through the Epi Work Group and the ASAP back to coalitions and communities to effectively target prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement activities; serves as a resource for communities and the state to identify the most effective ways to reduce substance abuse through collaborative efforts and by targeting limited resources where they are most needed; and elevates and recognizes the important work being carried out at the community level to ensure that state-level responses are cognizant of the impact of policies on individual communities. This work group assesses statewide epidemiological data, resources, strategies and policies, and builds relationships with tribes, youth, law enforcement, government agencies, and community coalitions. By combining resources, practice, and research, the work group collaborates to reduce substance abuse.

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/Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state/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?

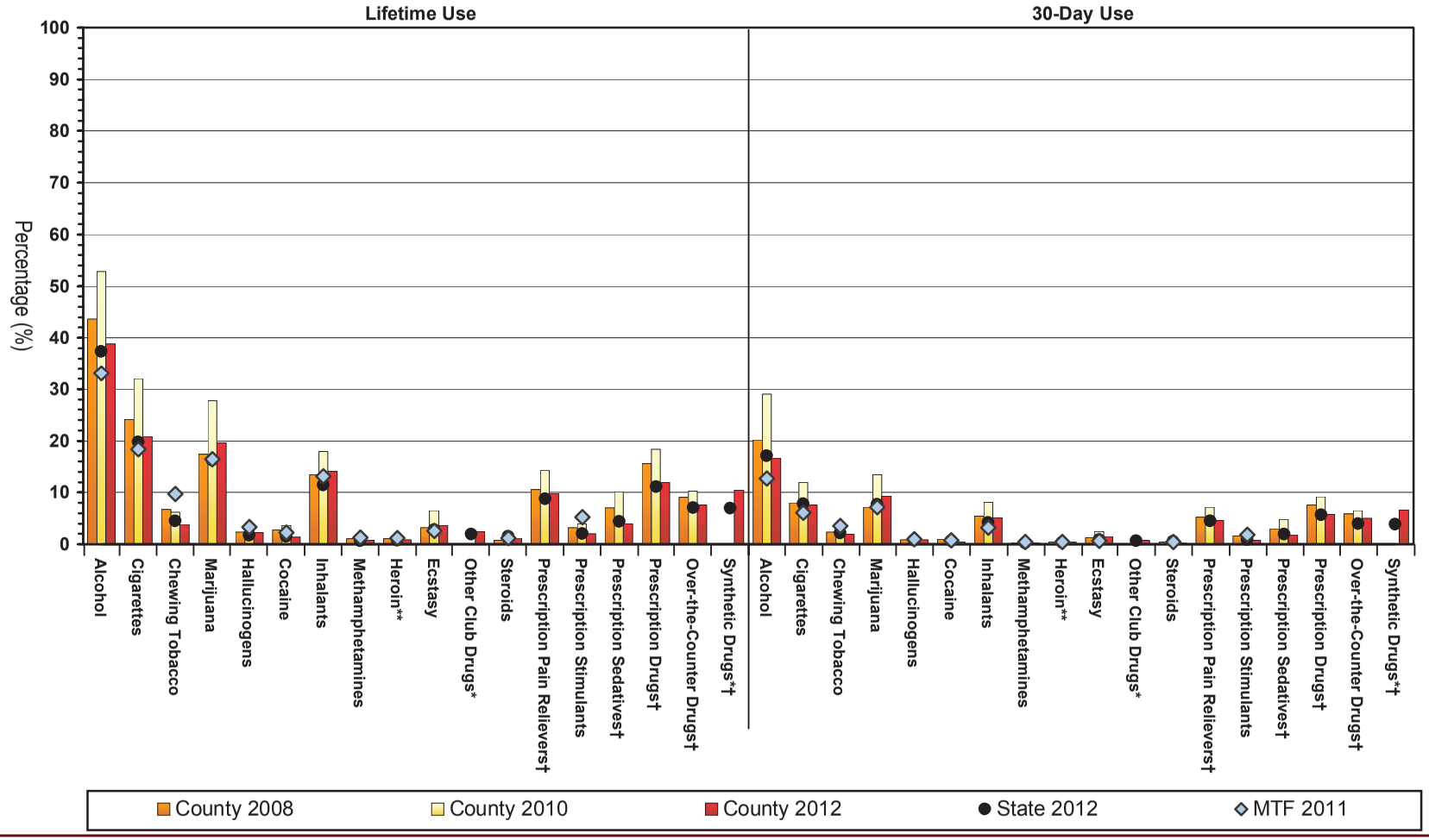
Use these data for planning.

- **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.

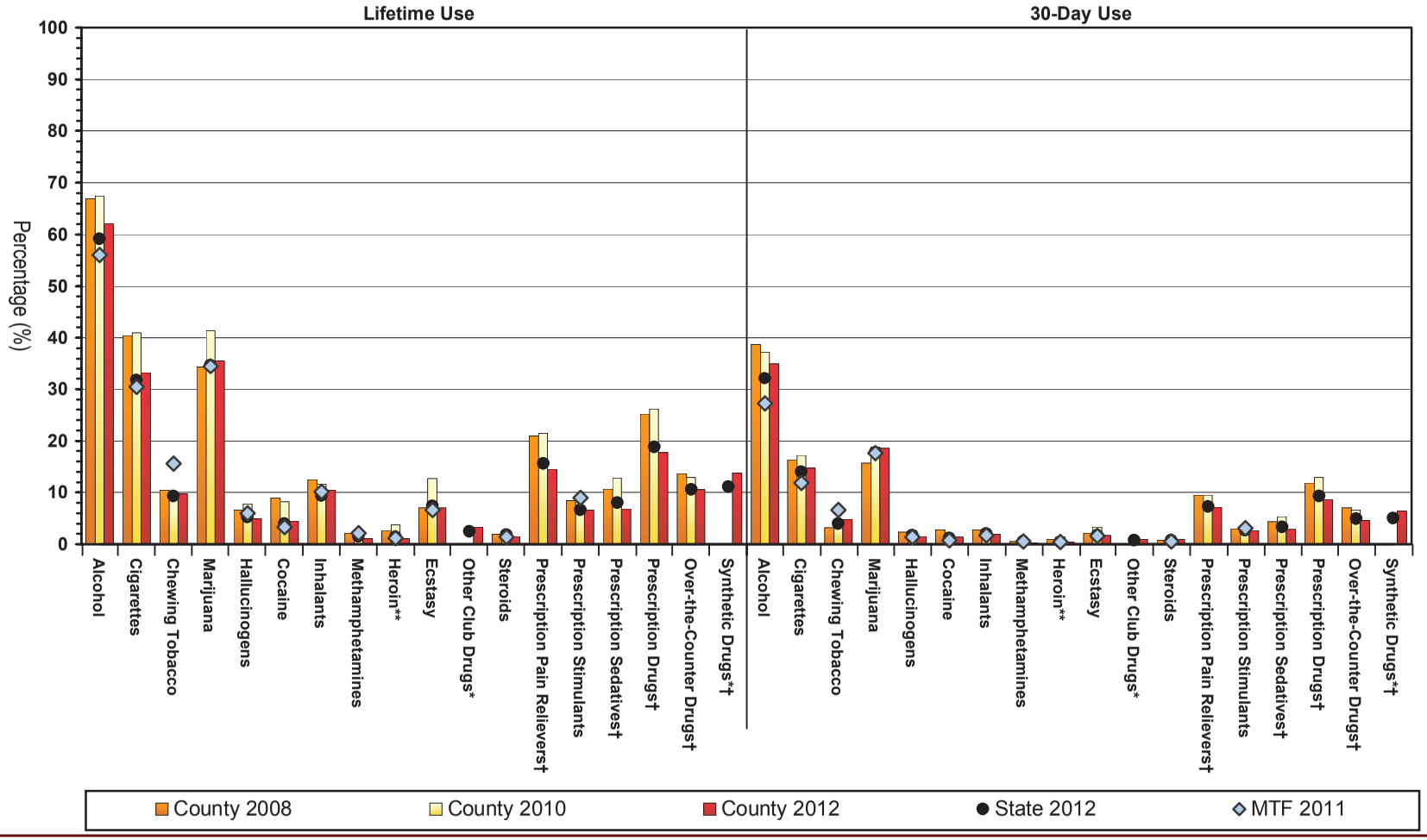
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	8th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > national av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	8th grd Binge Drinking @13% (5% above state av.)			
Antisocial Behavior	12th grd - Drunk/High at School @ 21% (about same as state, but remains a priority:)			

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Pima County, Grade 8



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.
** Denotes a change in the question between administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of *Prescription Pain Relievers*, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Pima County, Grade 10



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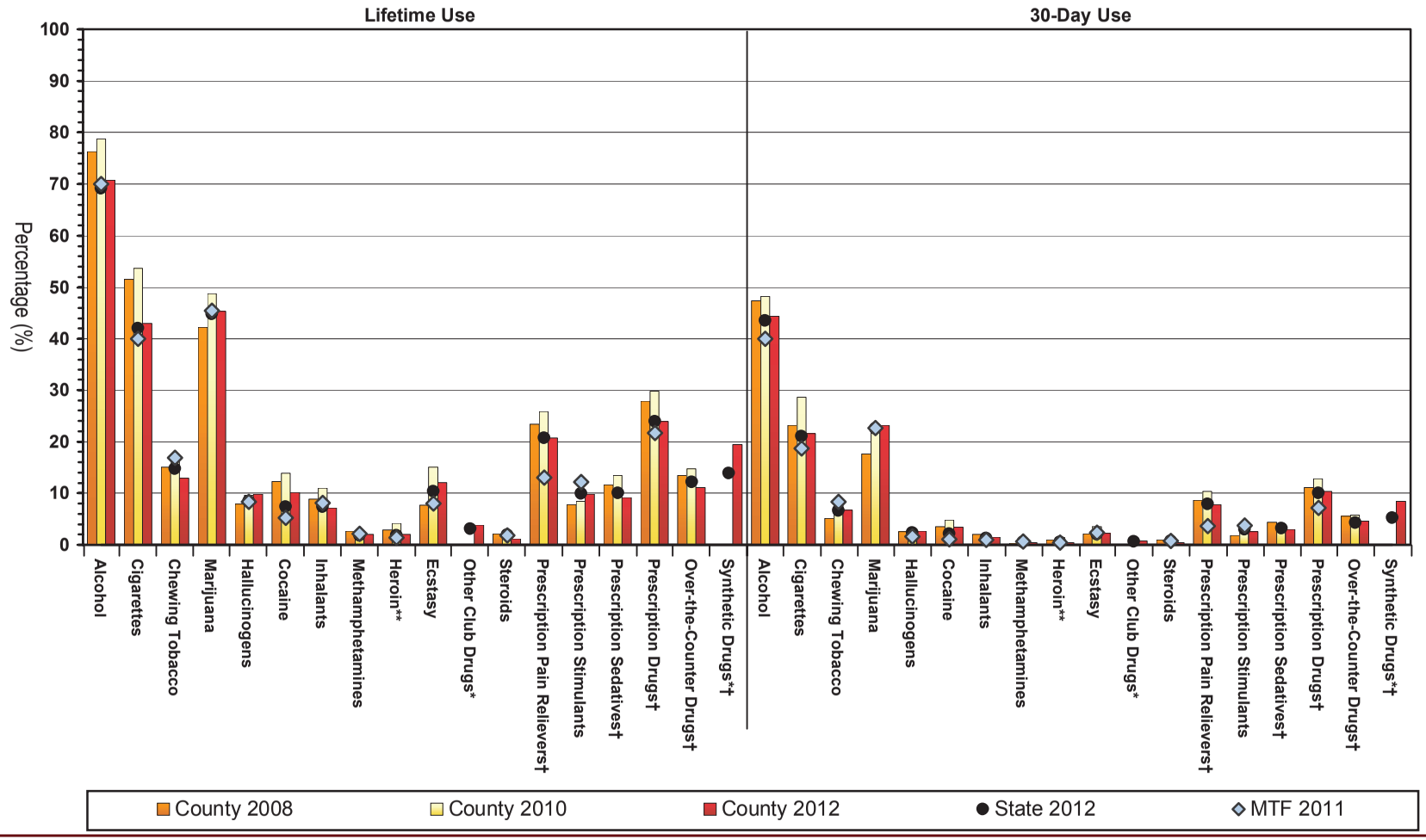
LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Pima County, Grade 12



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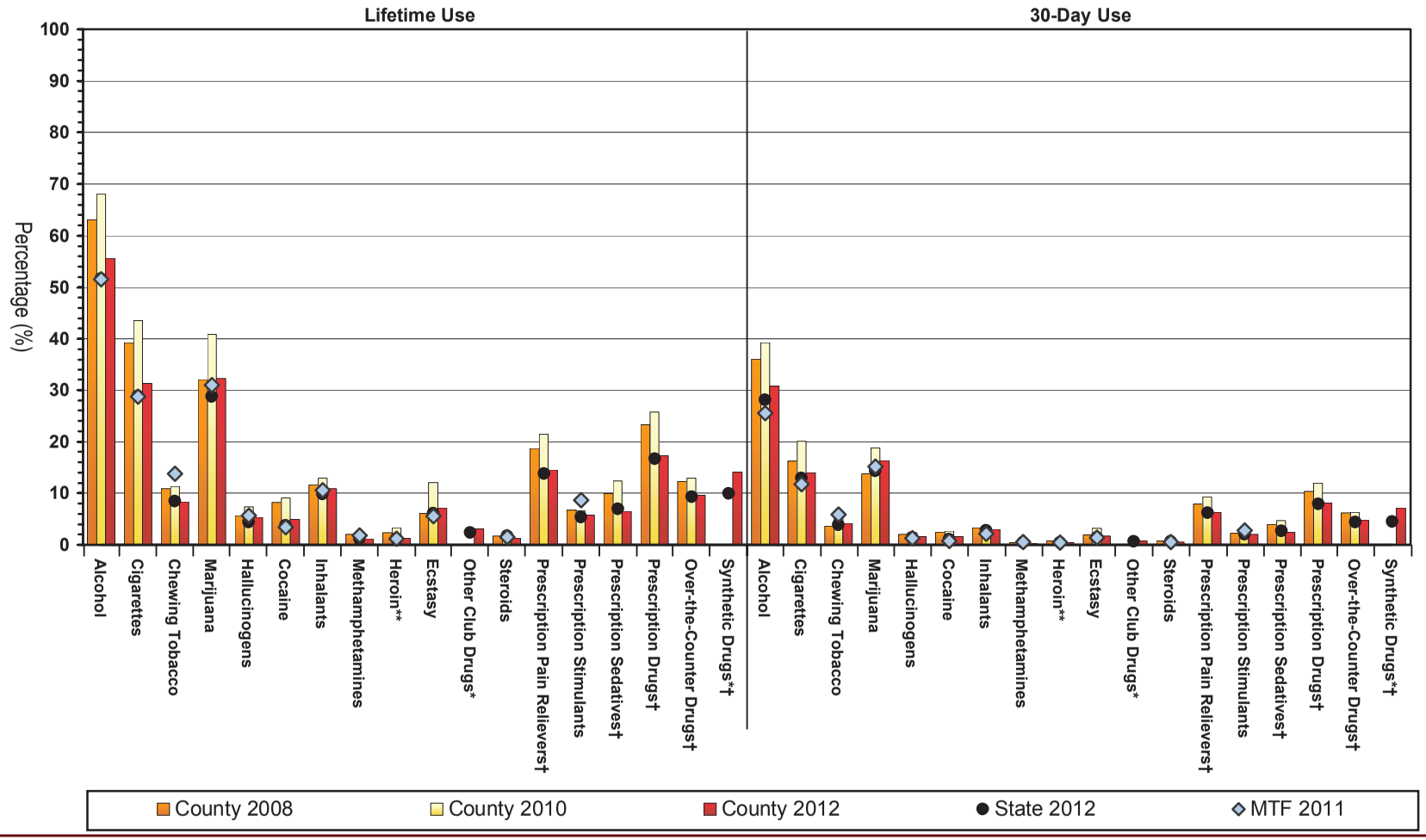
LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Pima County, All Students Surveyed



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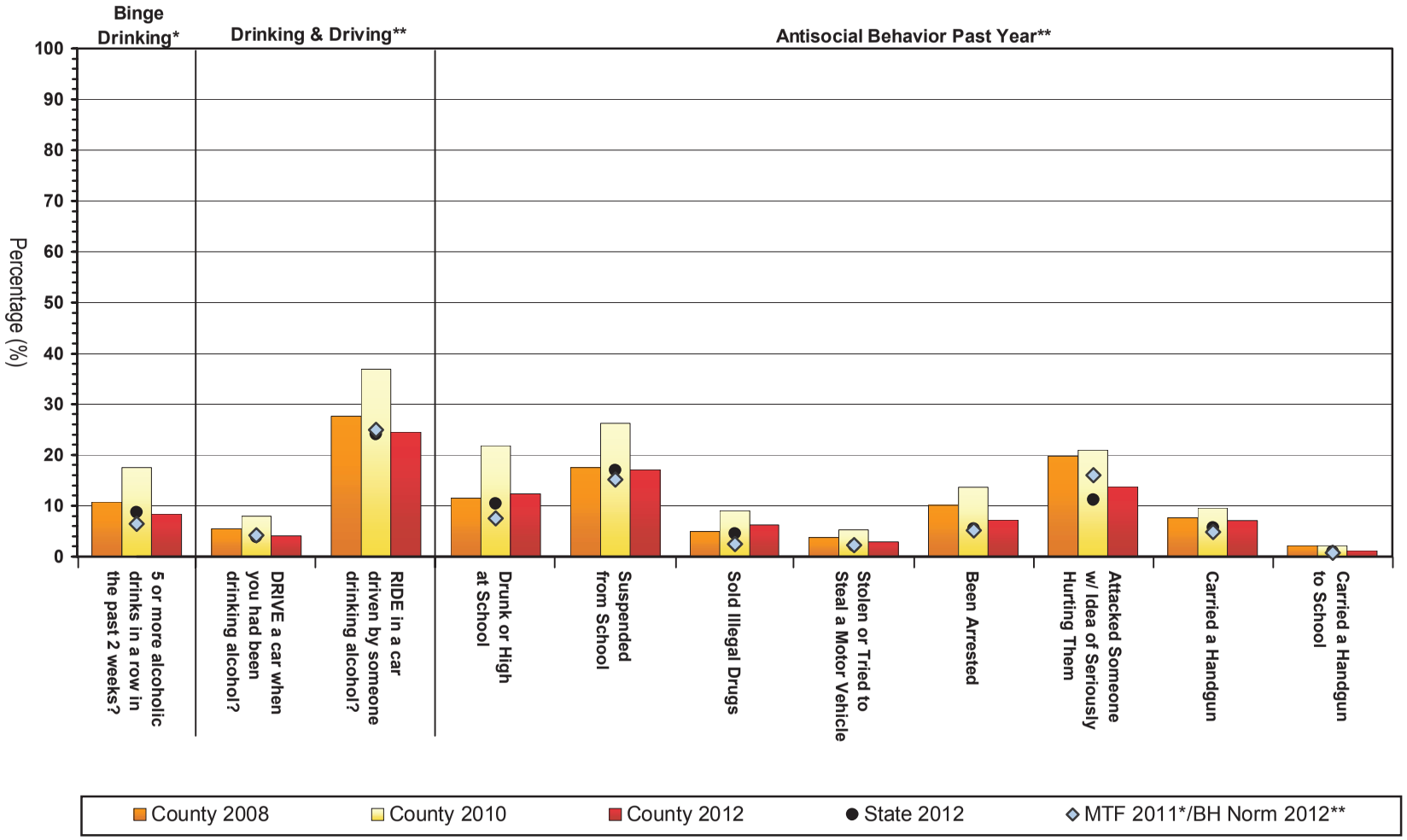
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

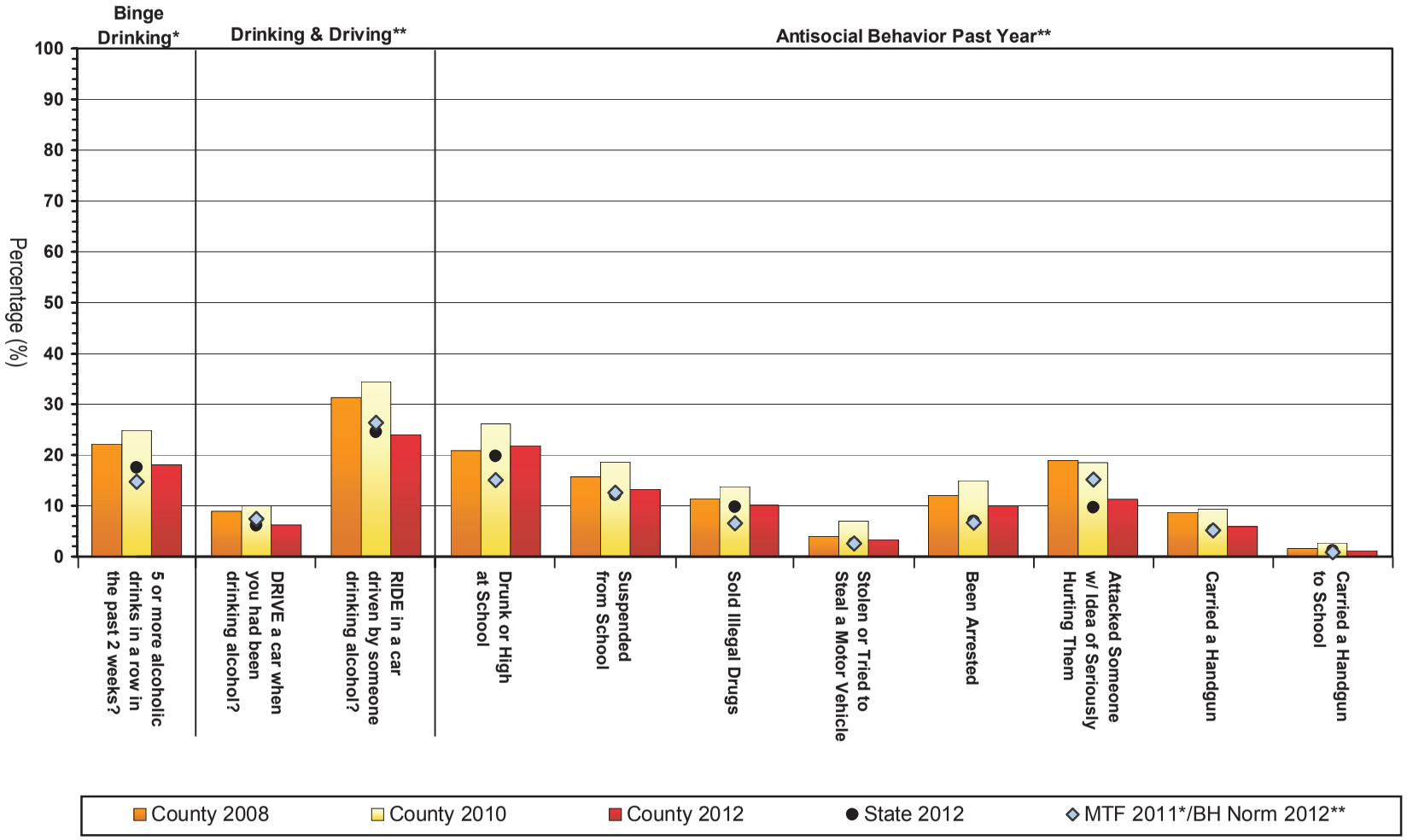
BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Pima County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Pima County, Grade 10



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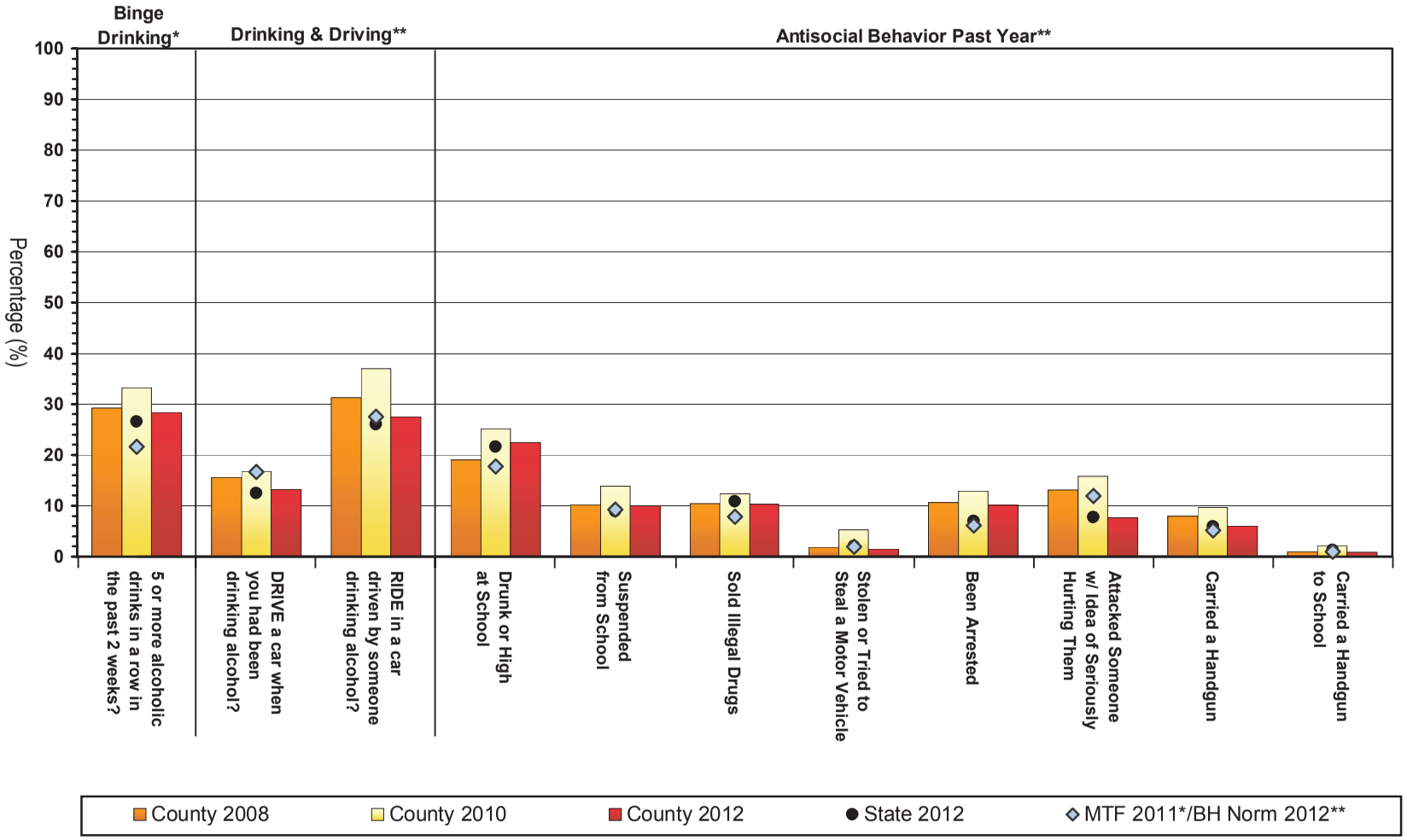
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Pima County, Grade 12



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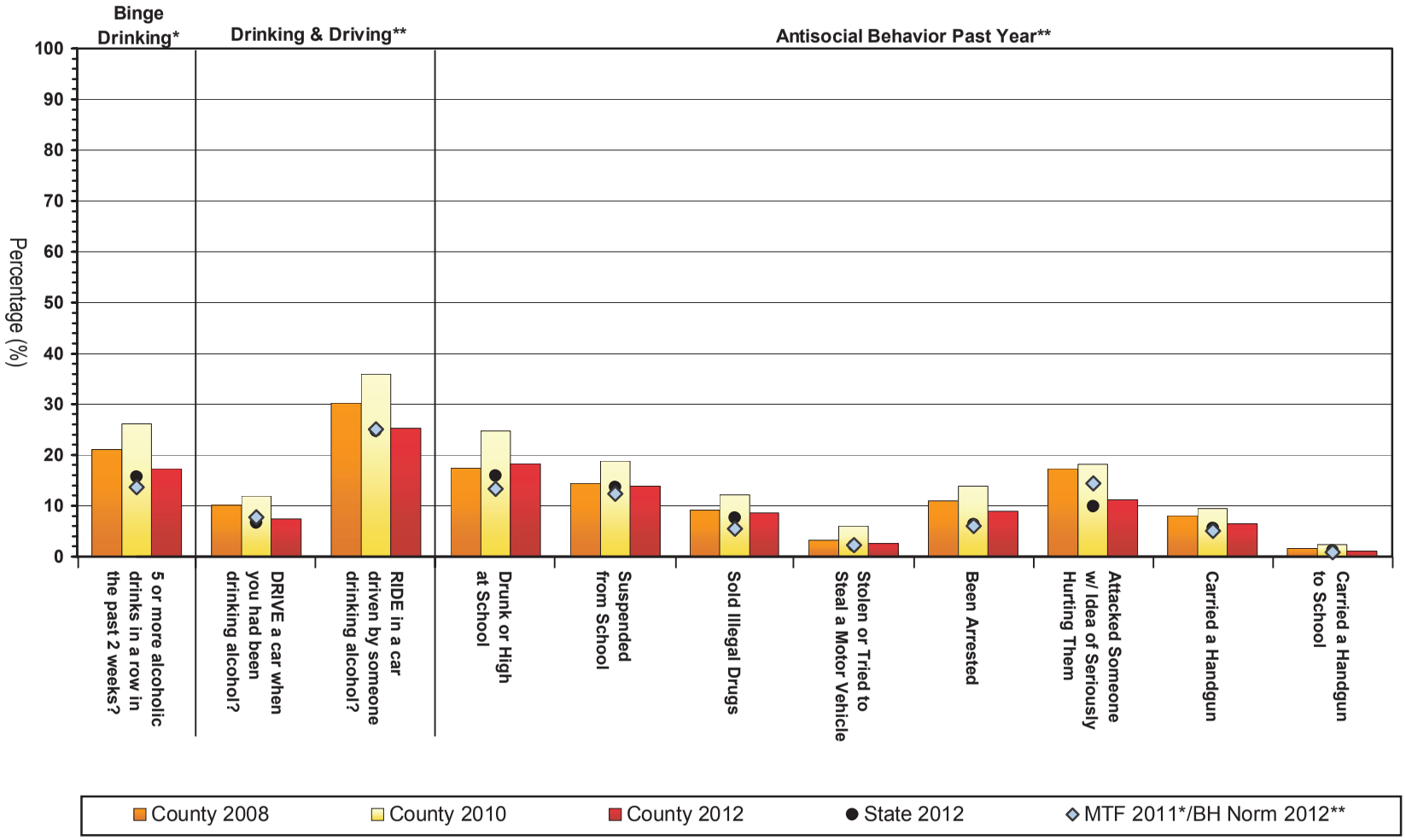
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Pima County, All Students Surveyed



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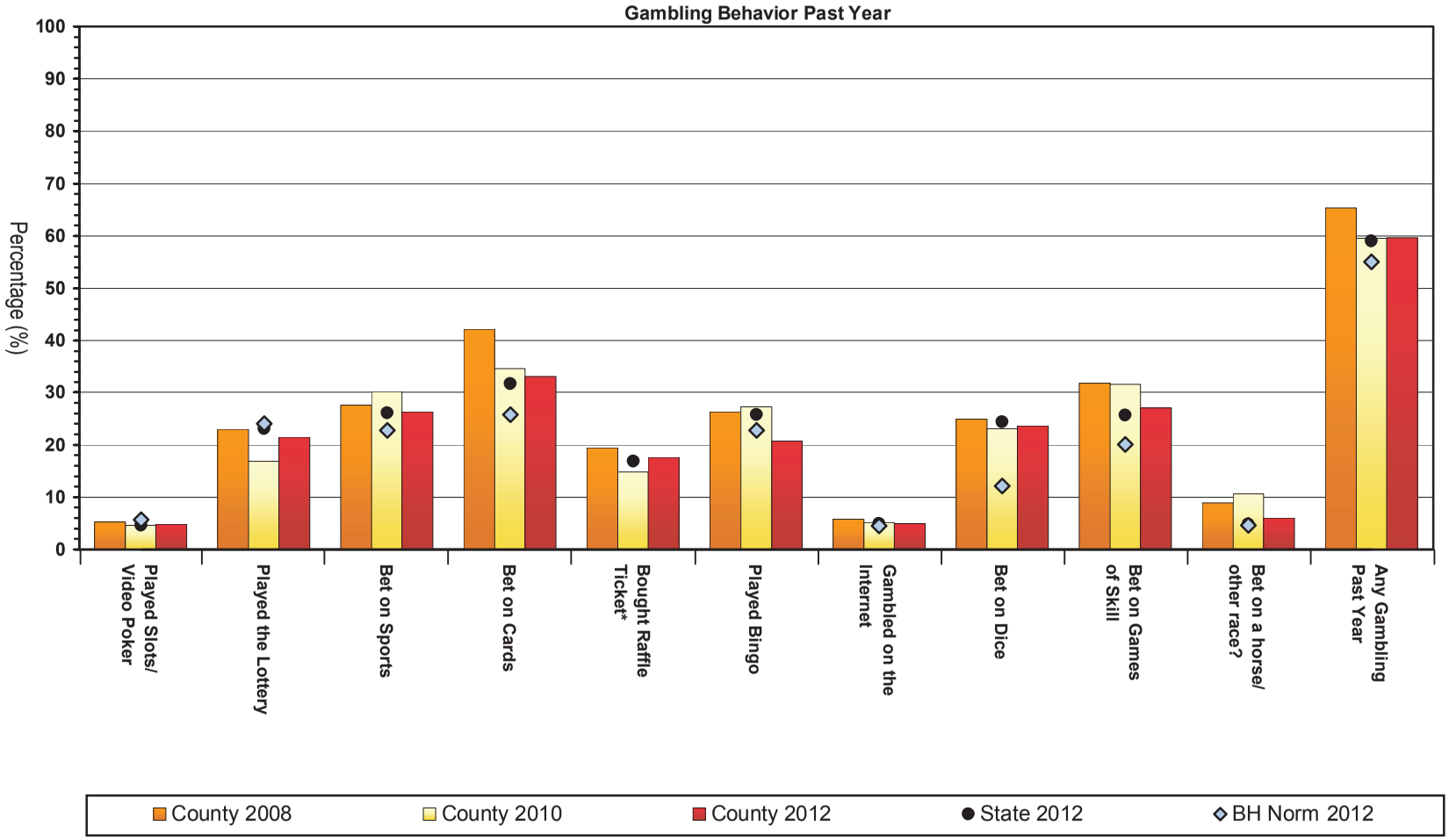
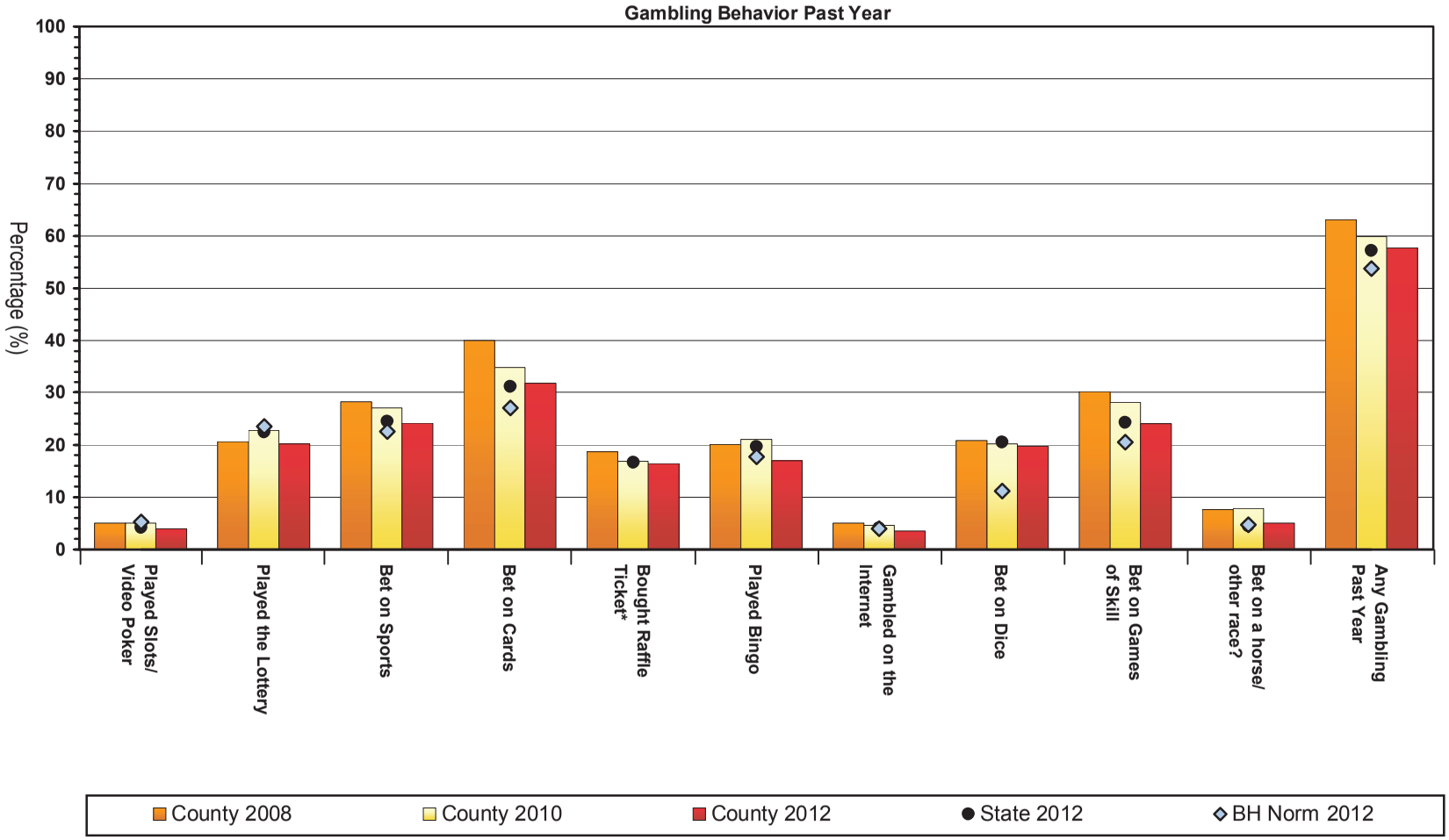
GAMBLING
2012 Pima County, Grade 8



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

GAMBLING
2012 Pima County, Grade 10



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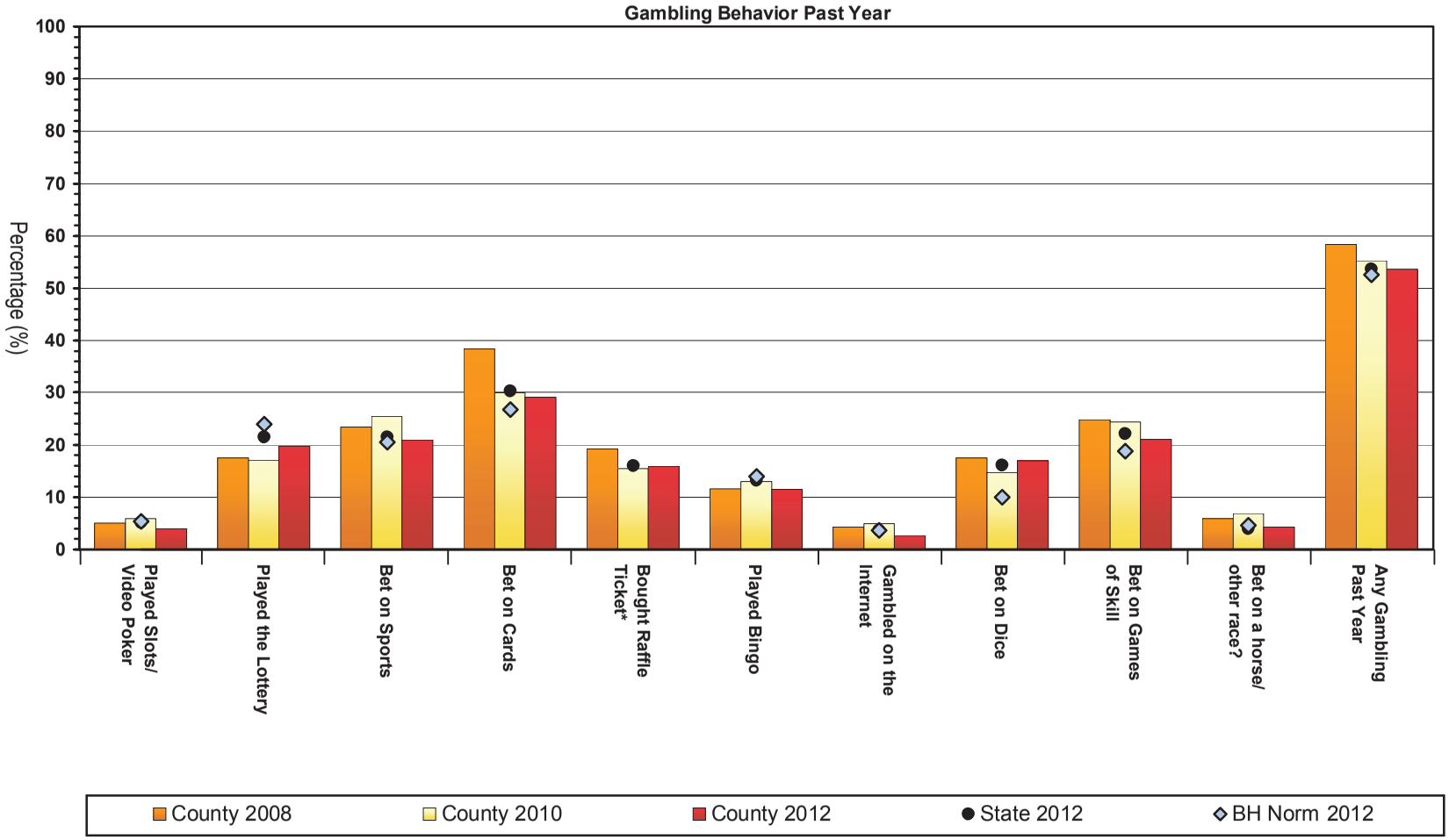
GAMBLING
2012 Pima County, Grade 12



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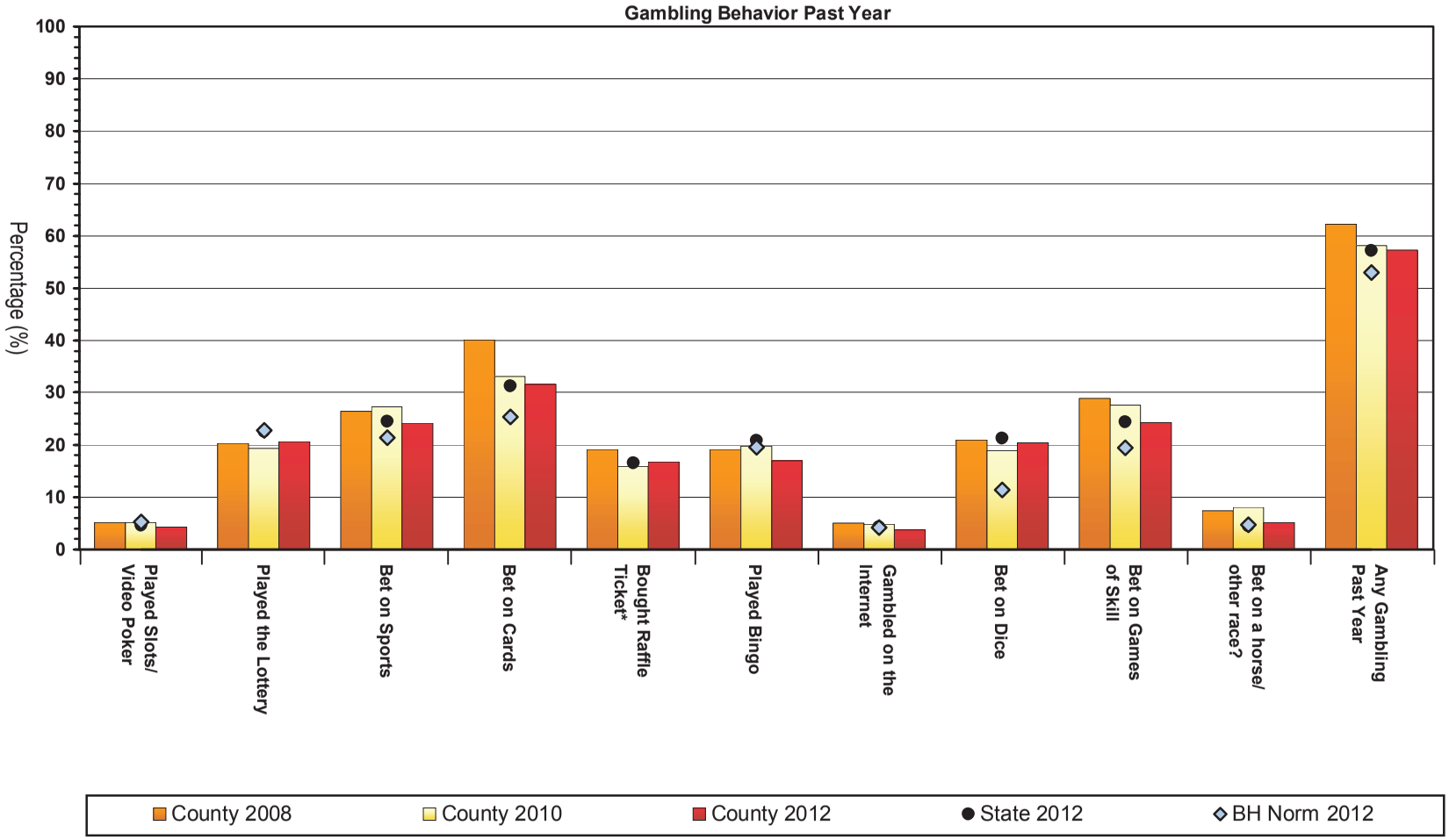
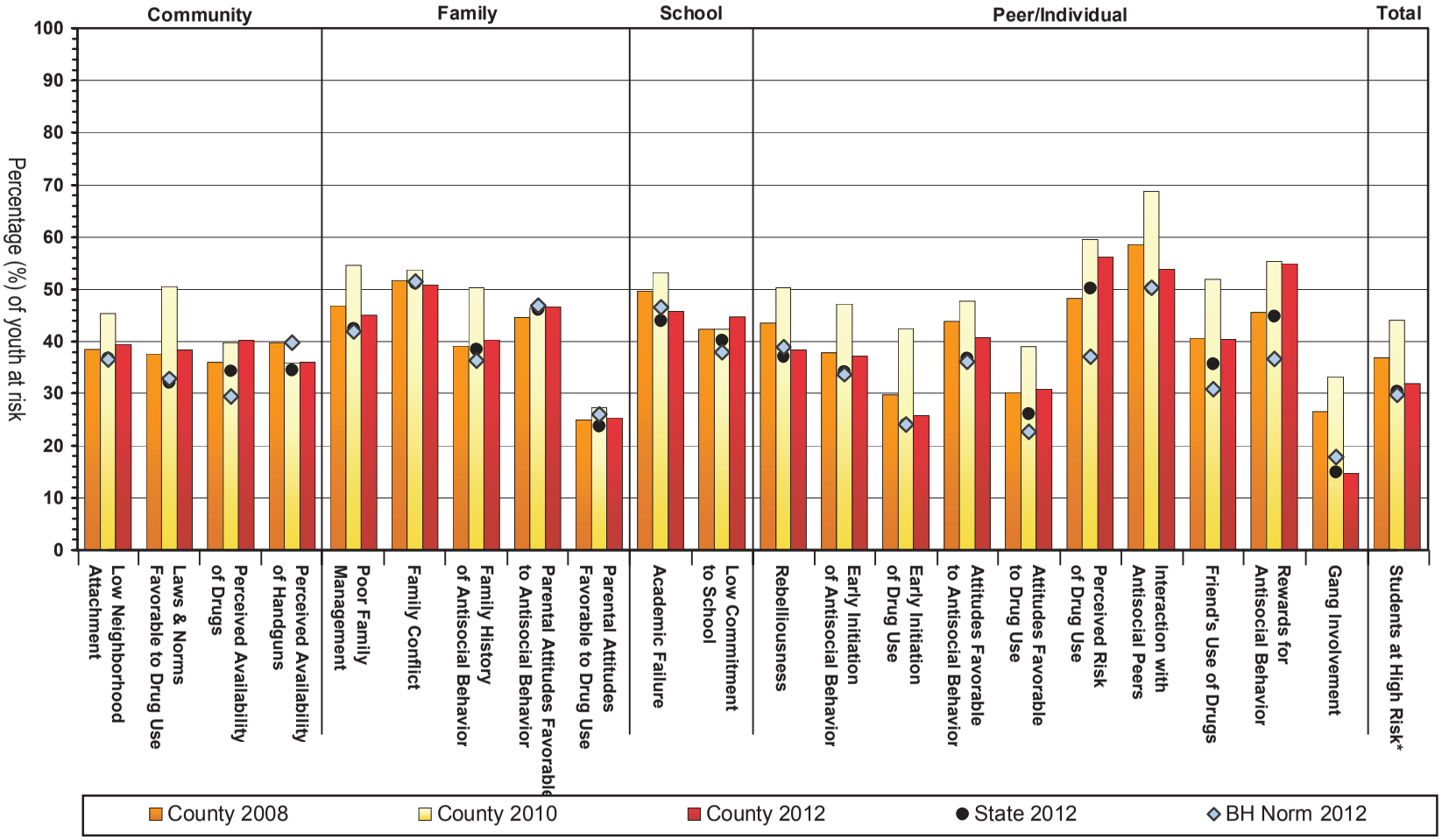
GAMBLING
2012 Pima County, All Students Surveyed



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

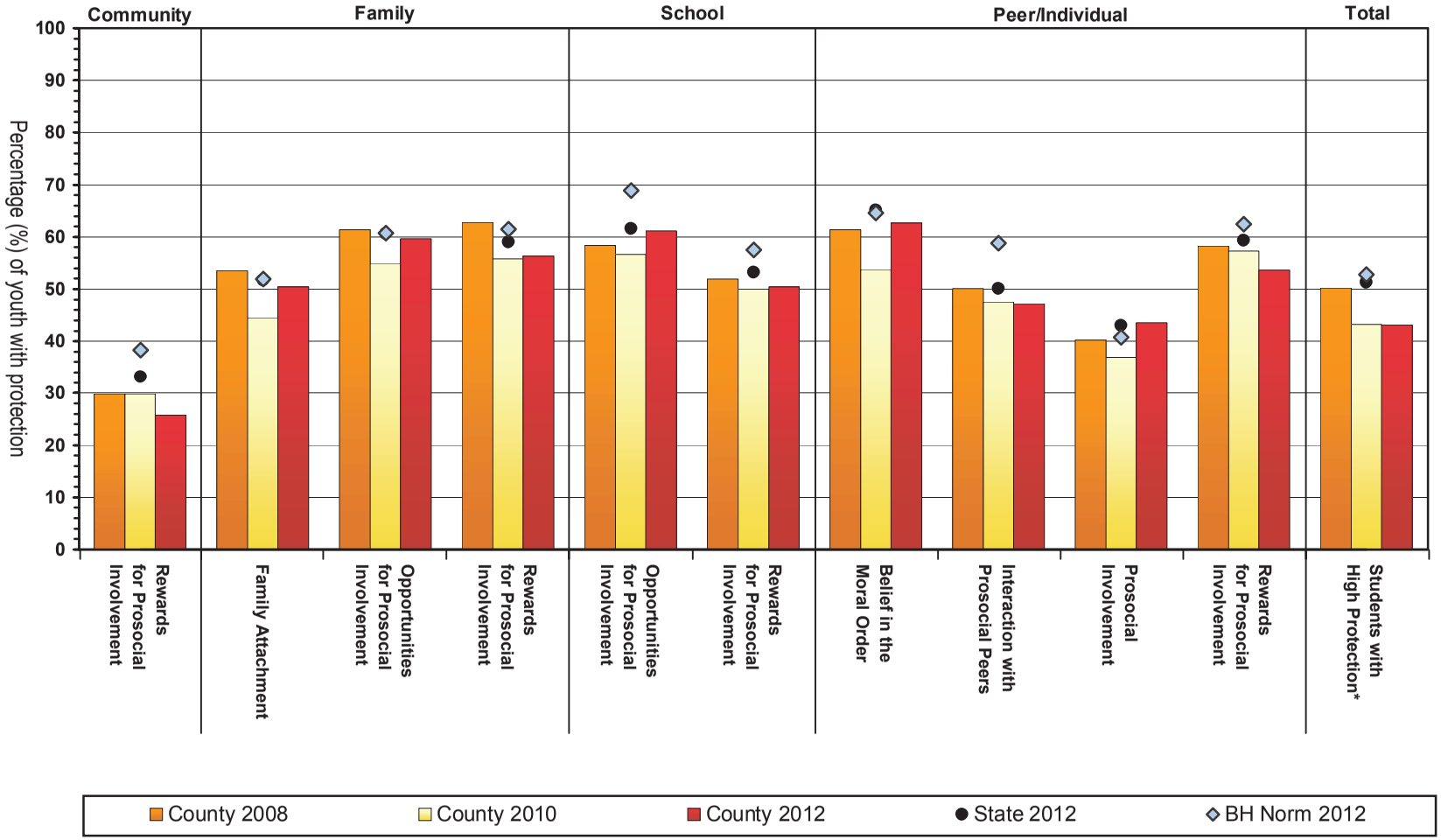
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2012 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).

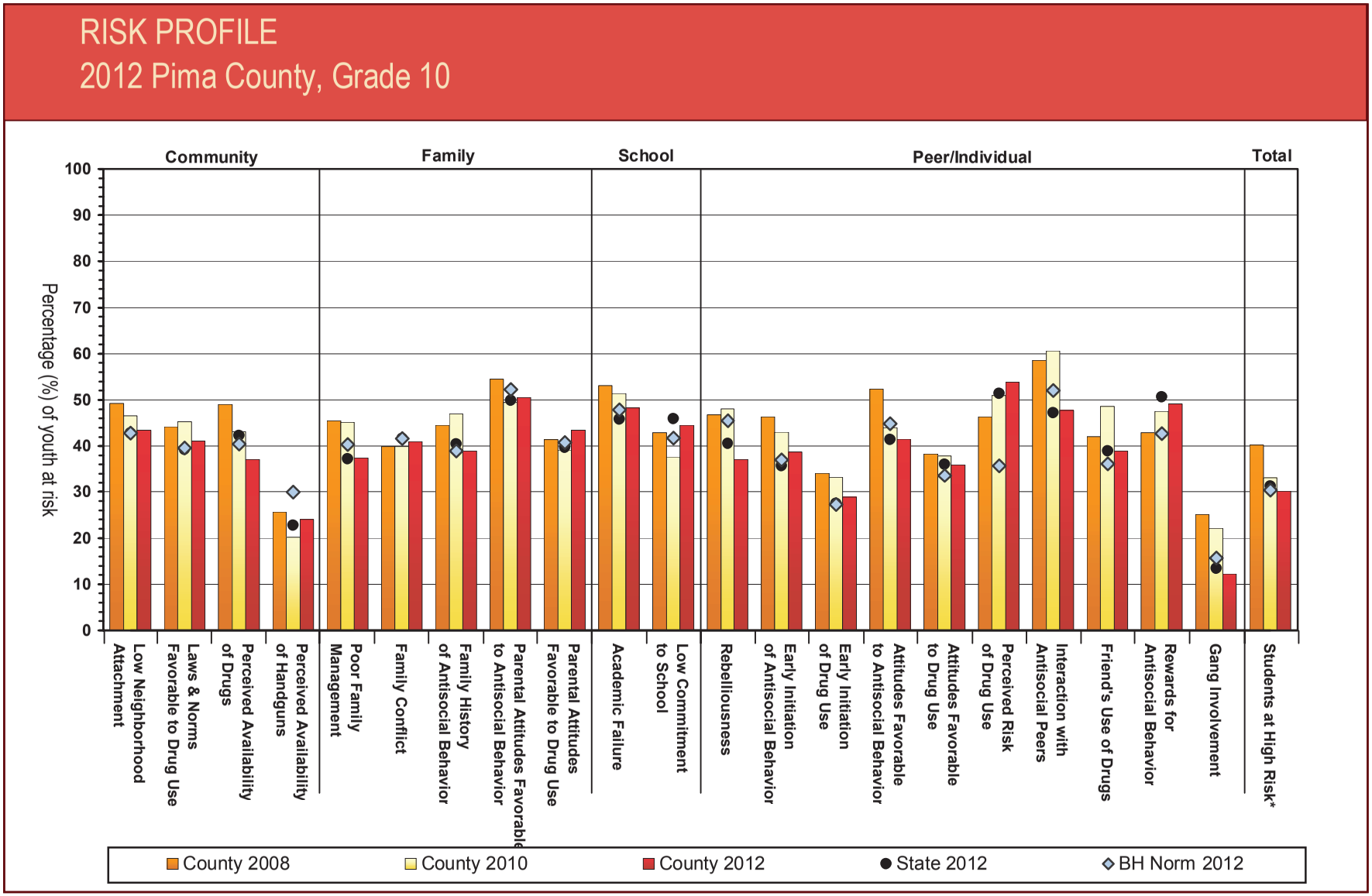
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Pima County, Grade 8



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

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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles



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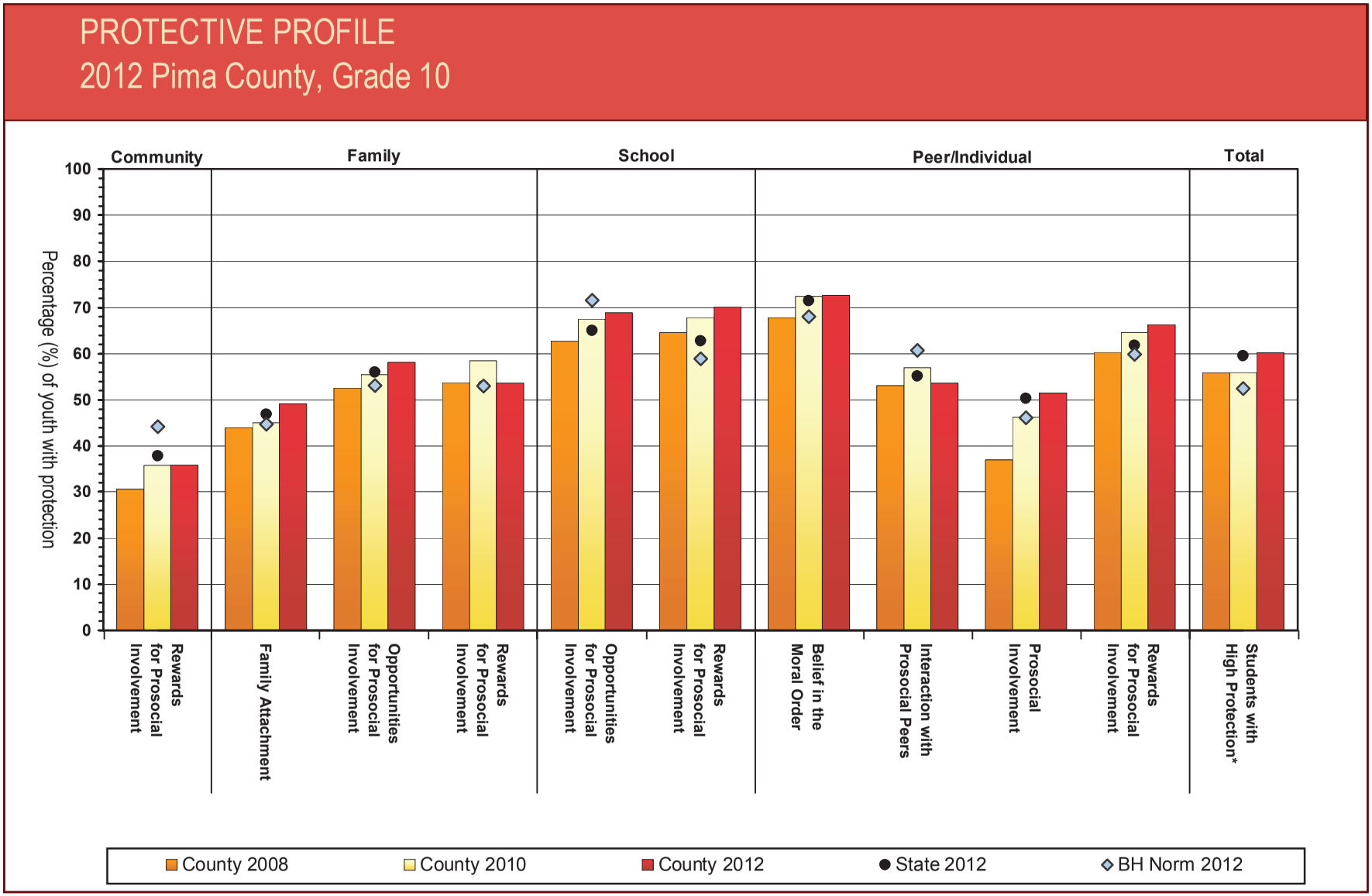

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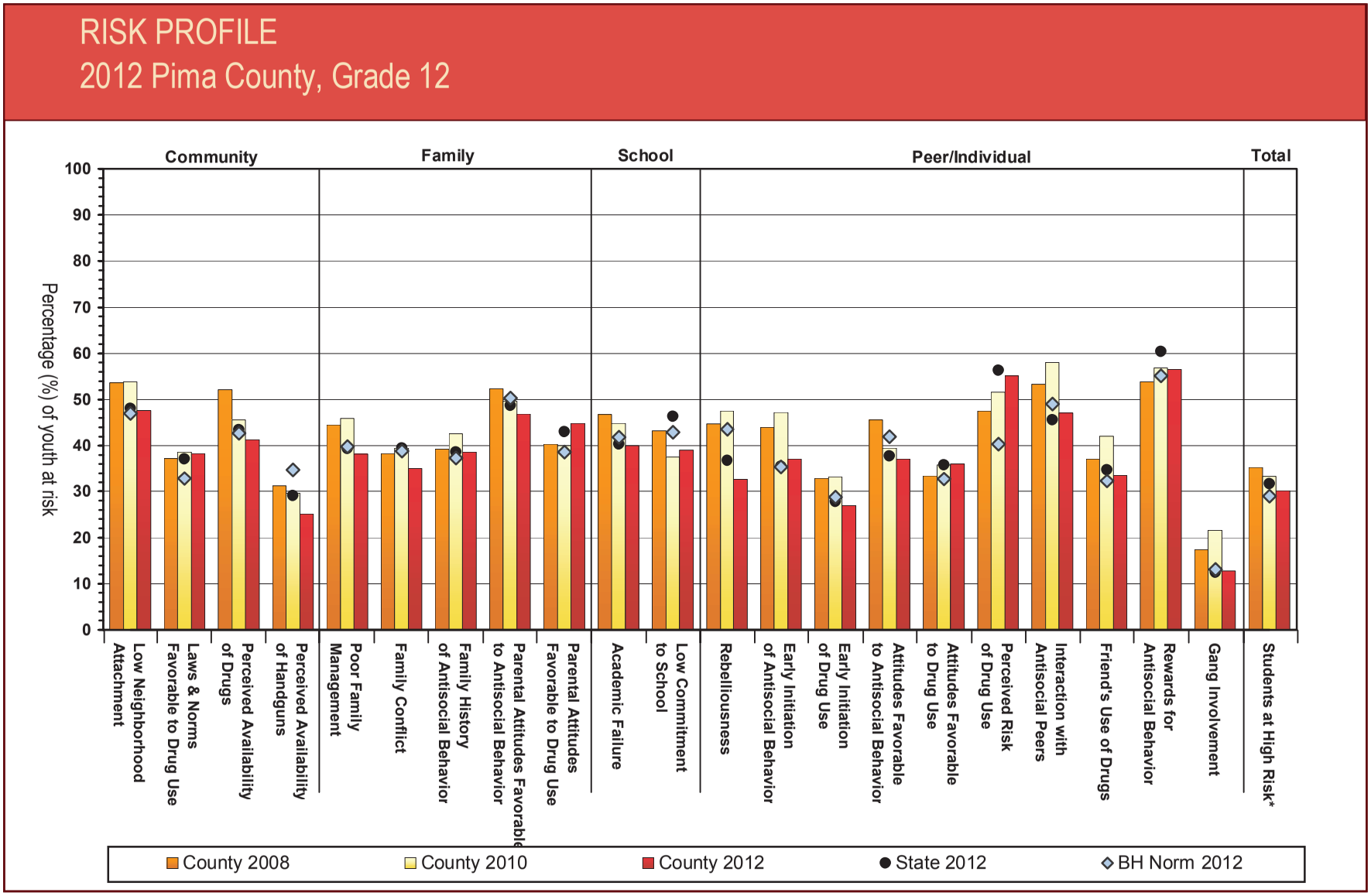

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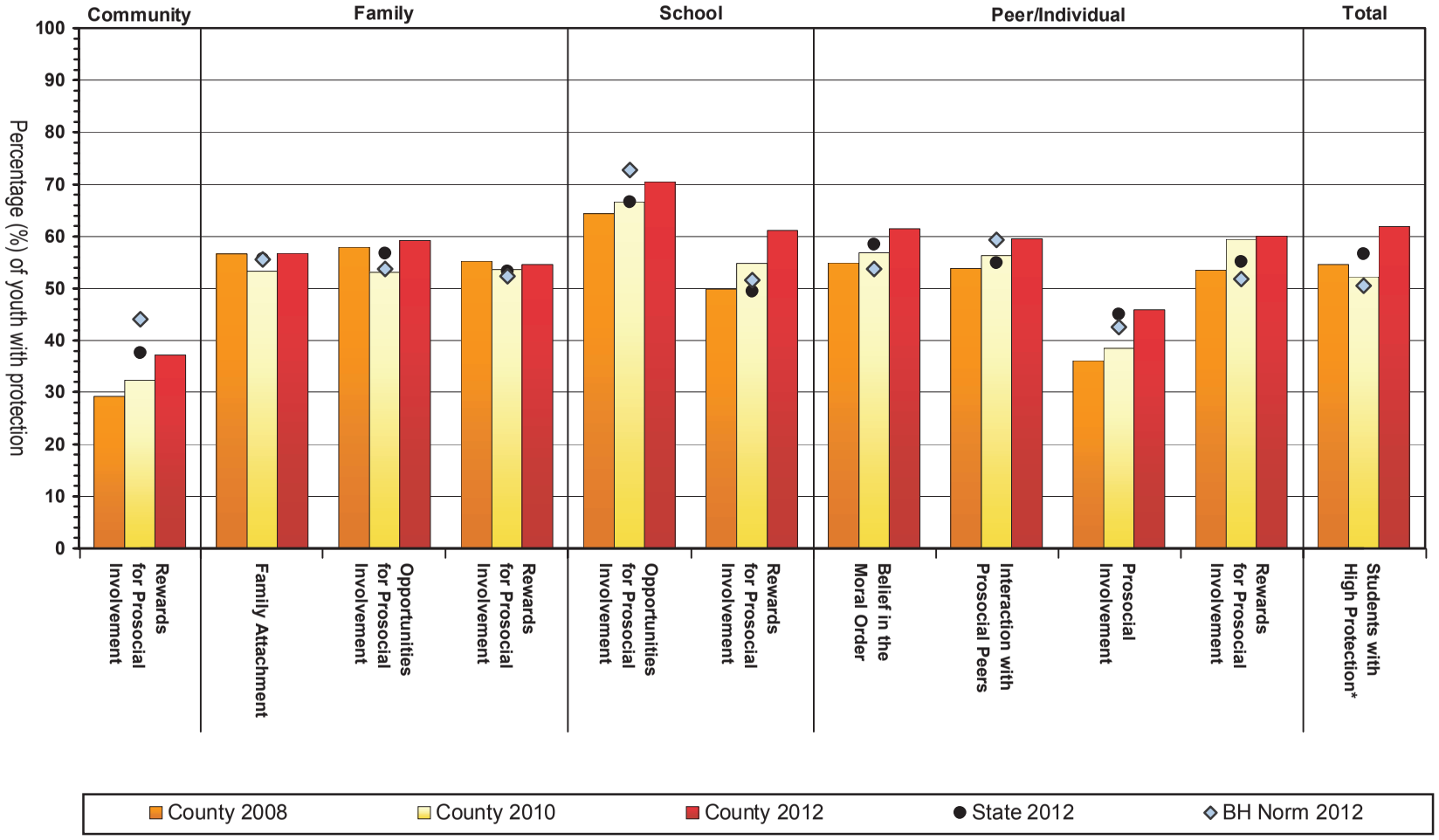
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Pima County, Grade 12



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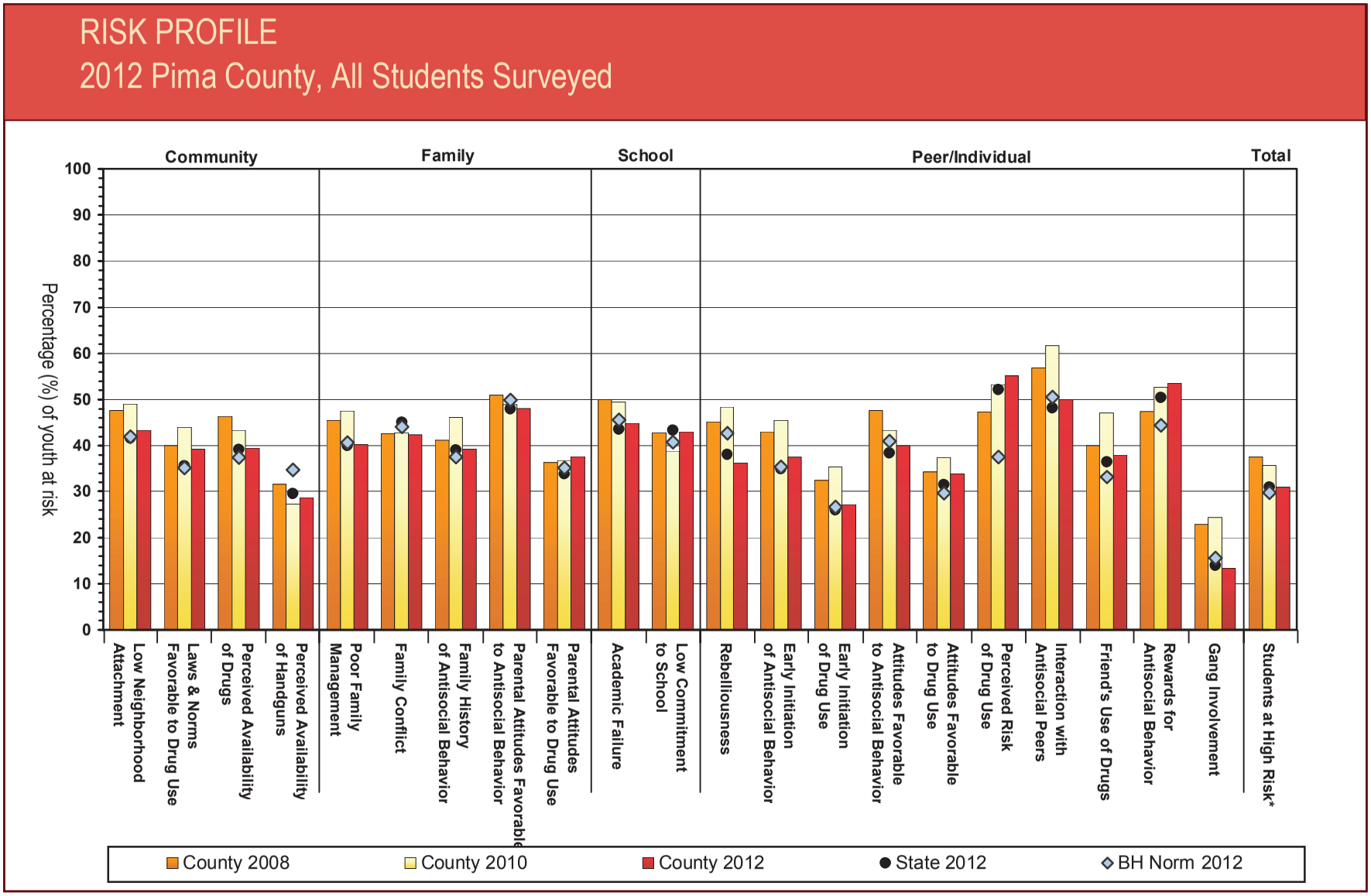

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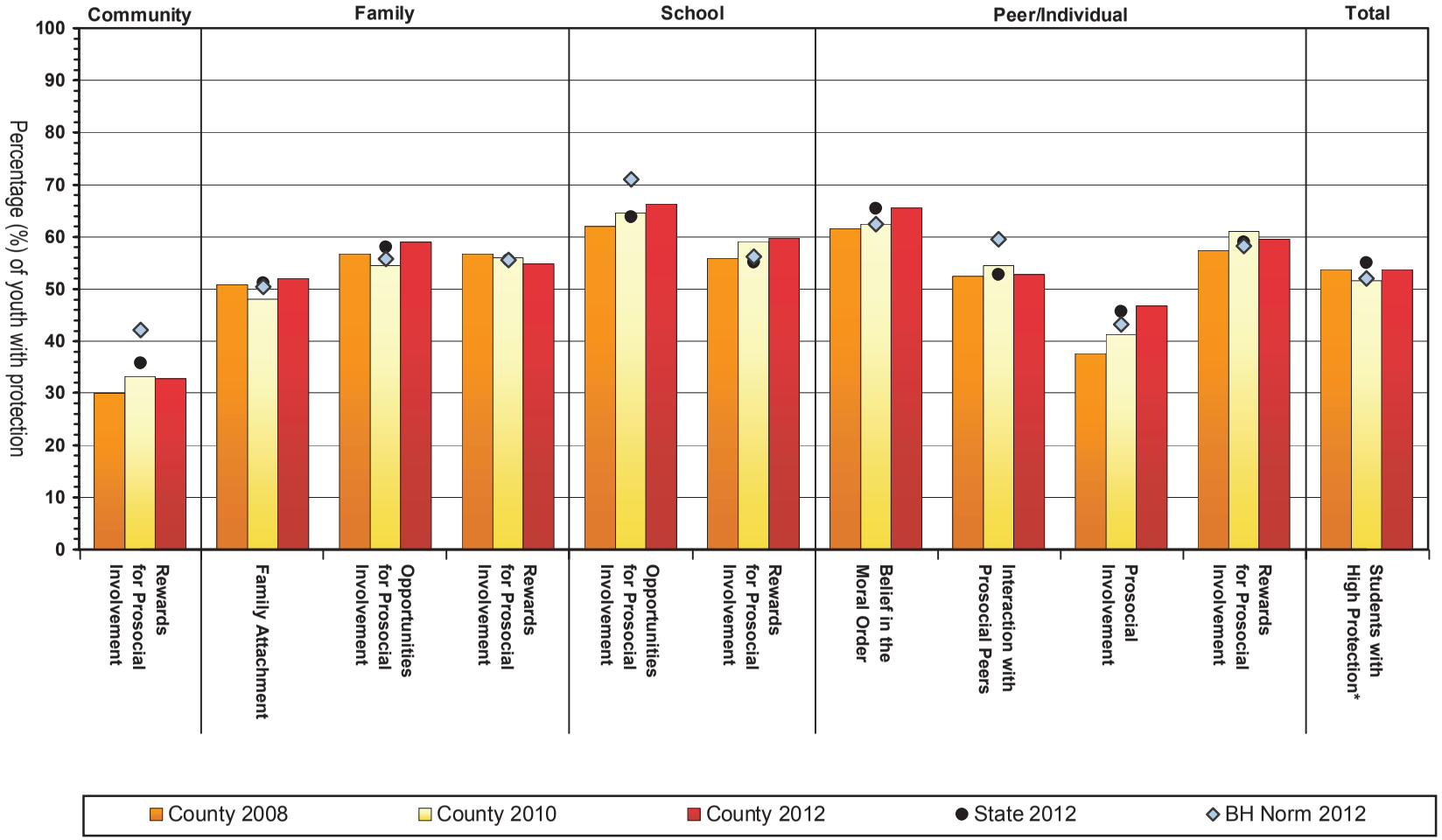
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Pima County, All Students Surveyed



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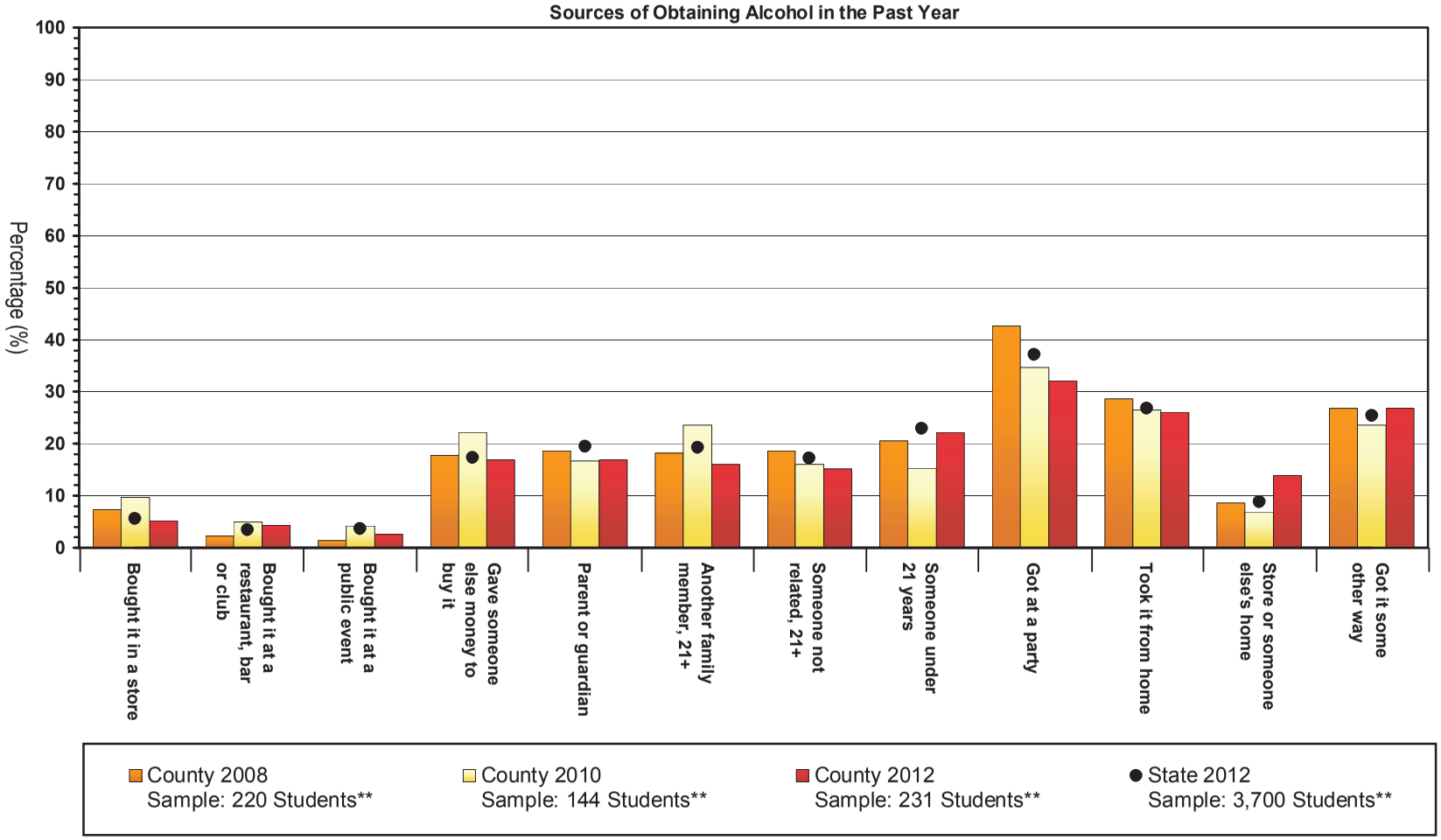
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2012 Pima County, Grade 8

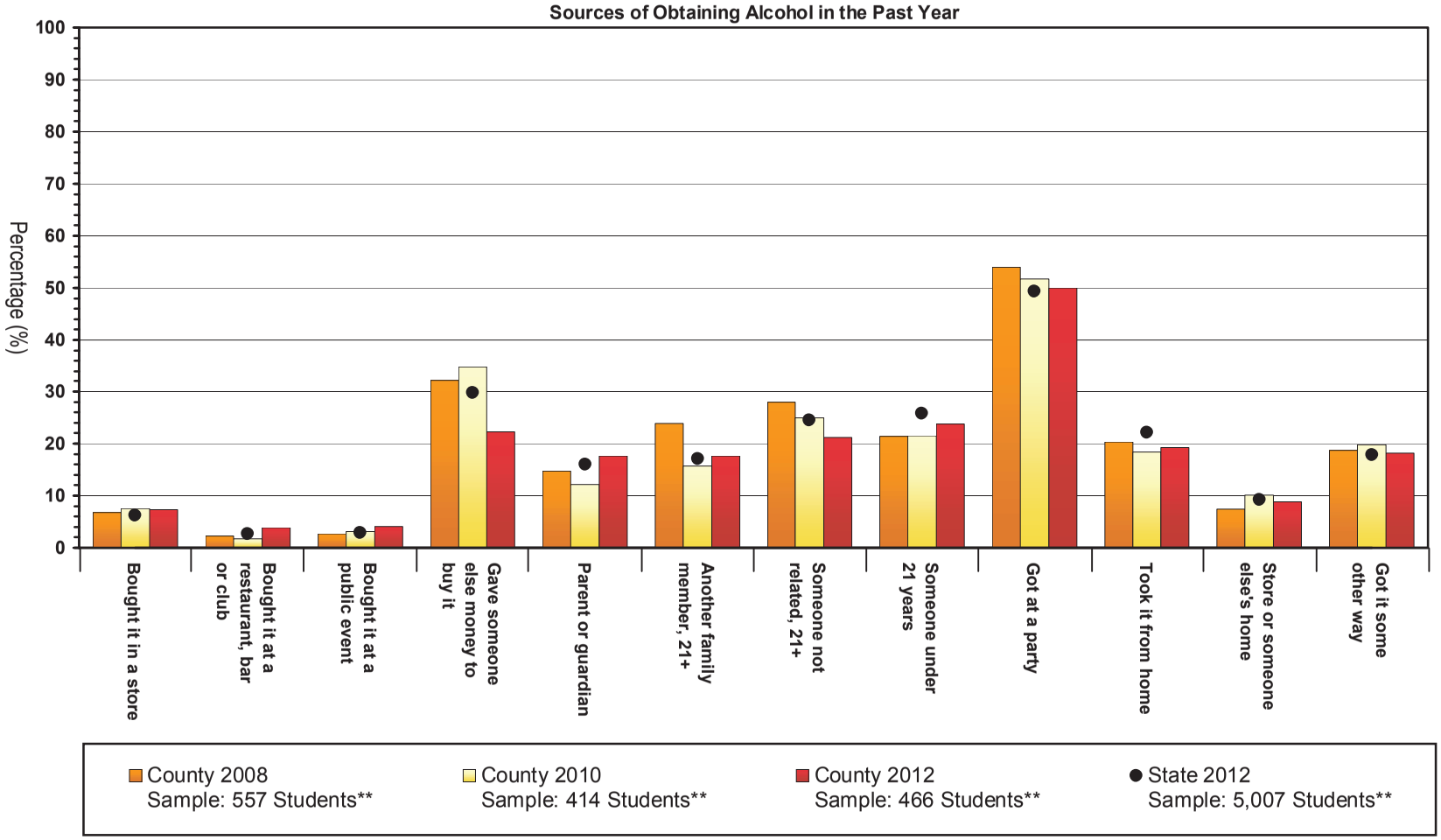


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Pima County, Grade 10

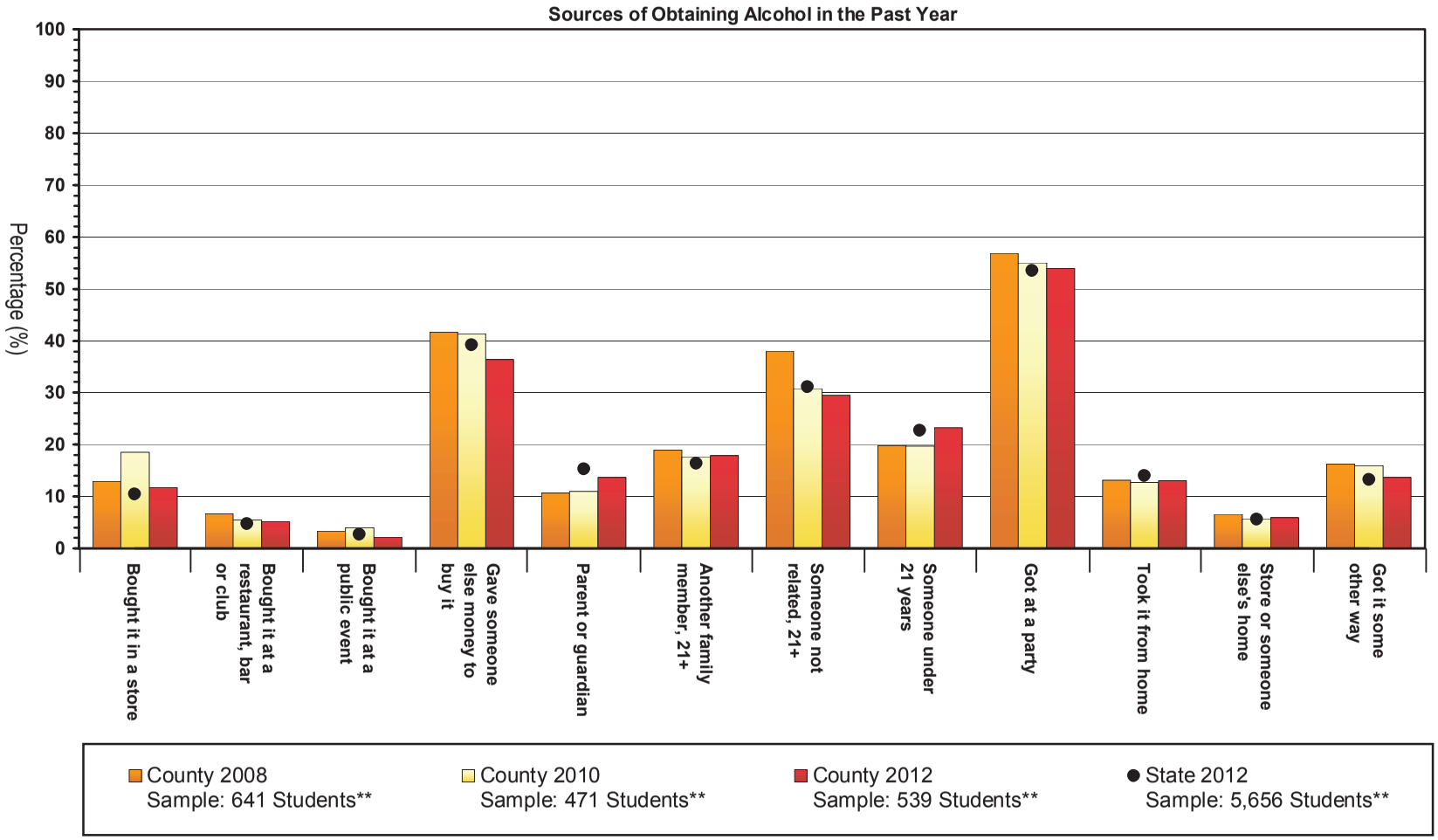


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Pima County, Grade 12

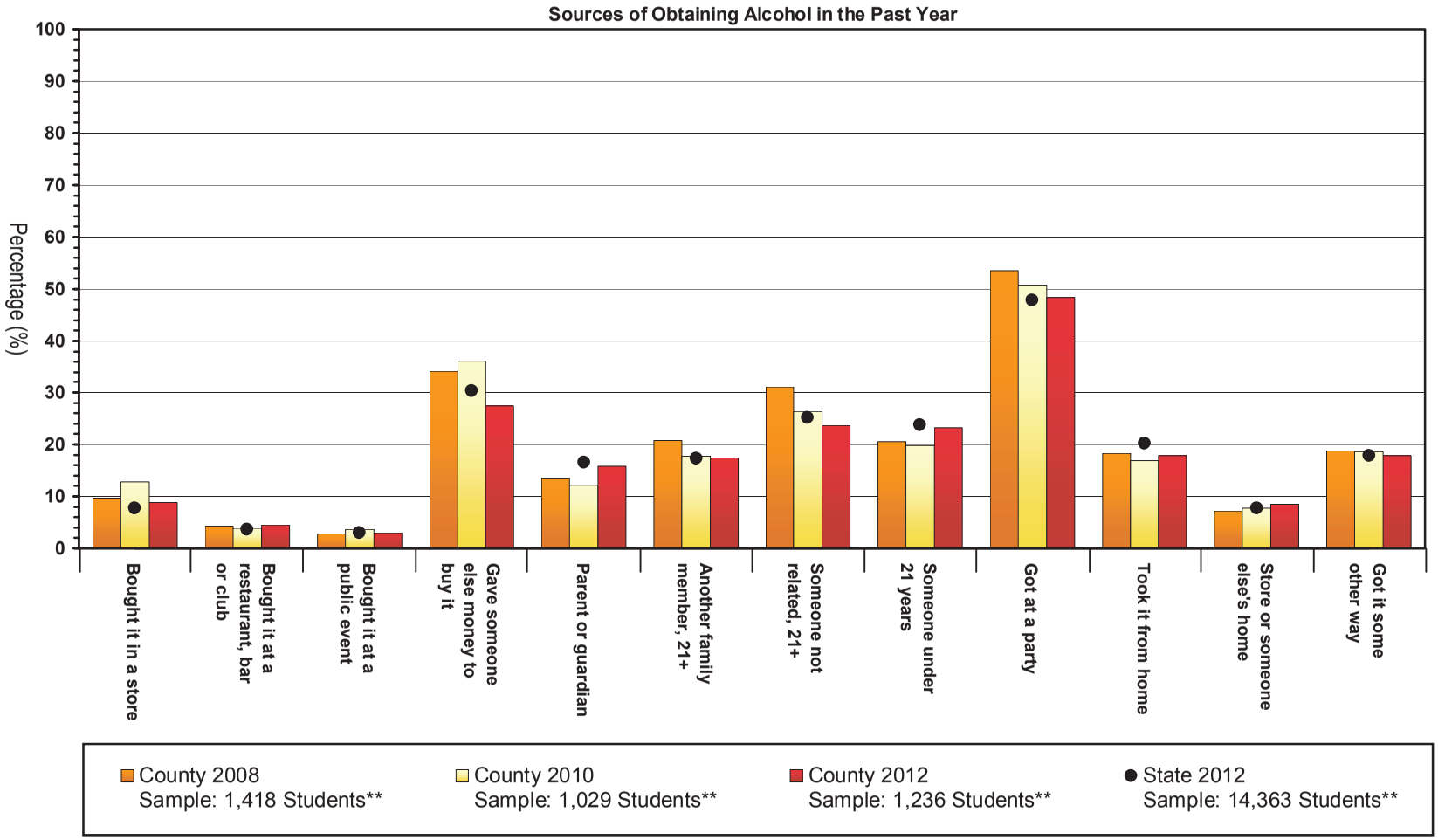


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Pima County, All Students Surveyed

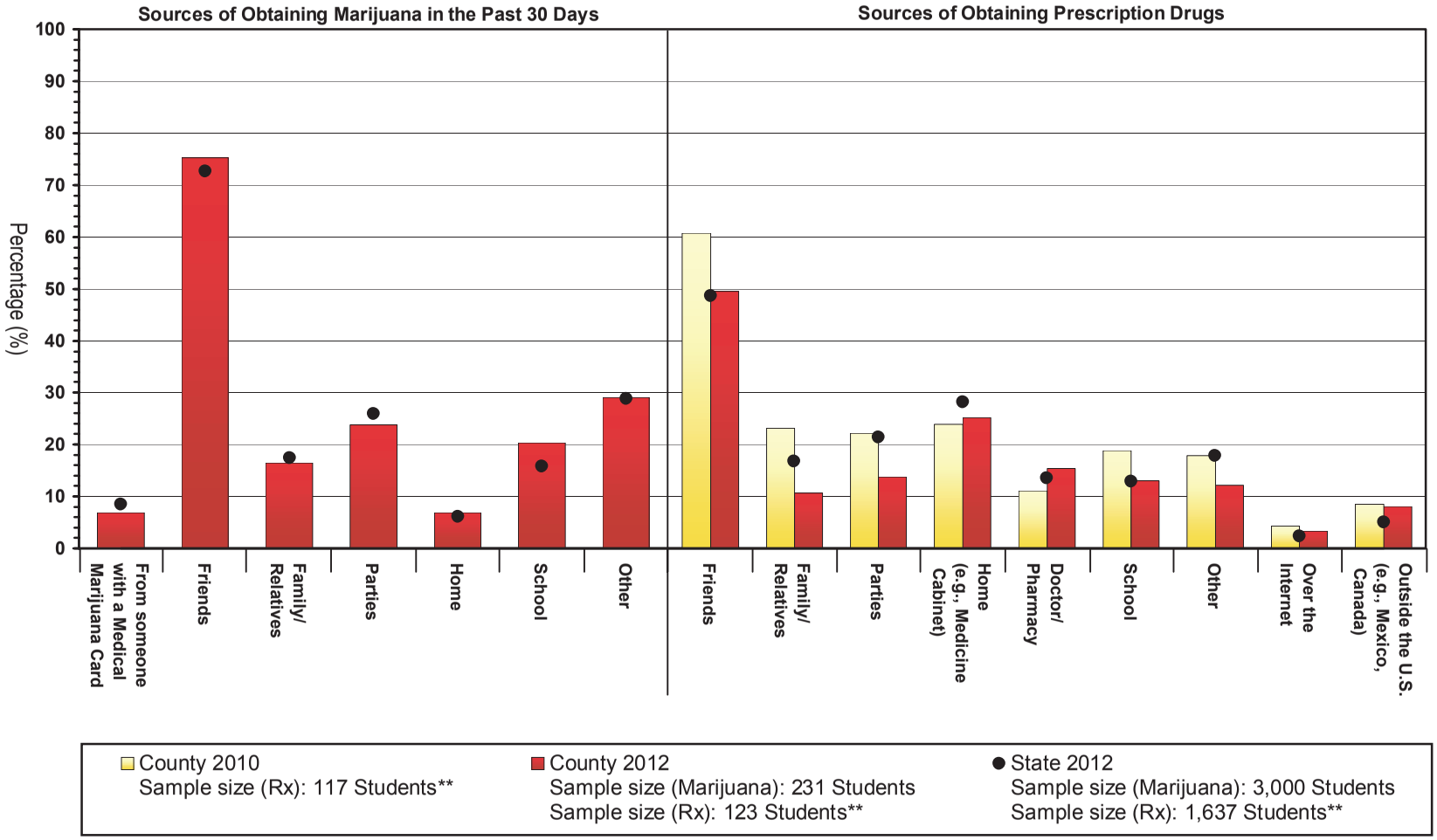


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Pima County, Grade 8

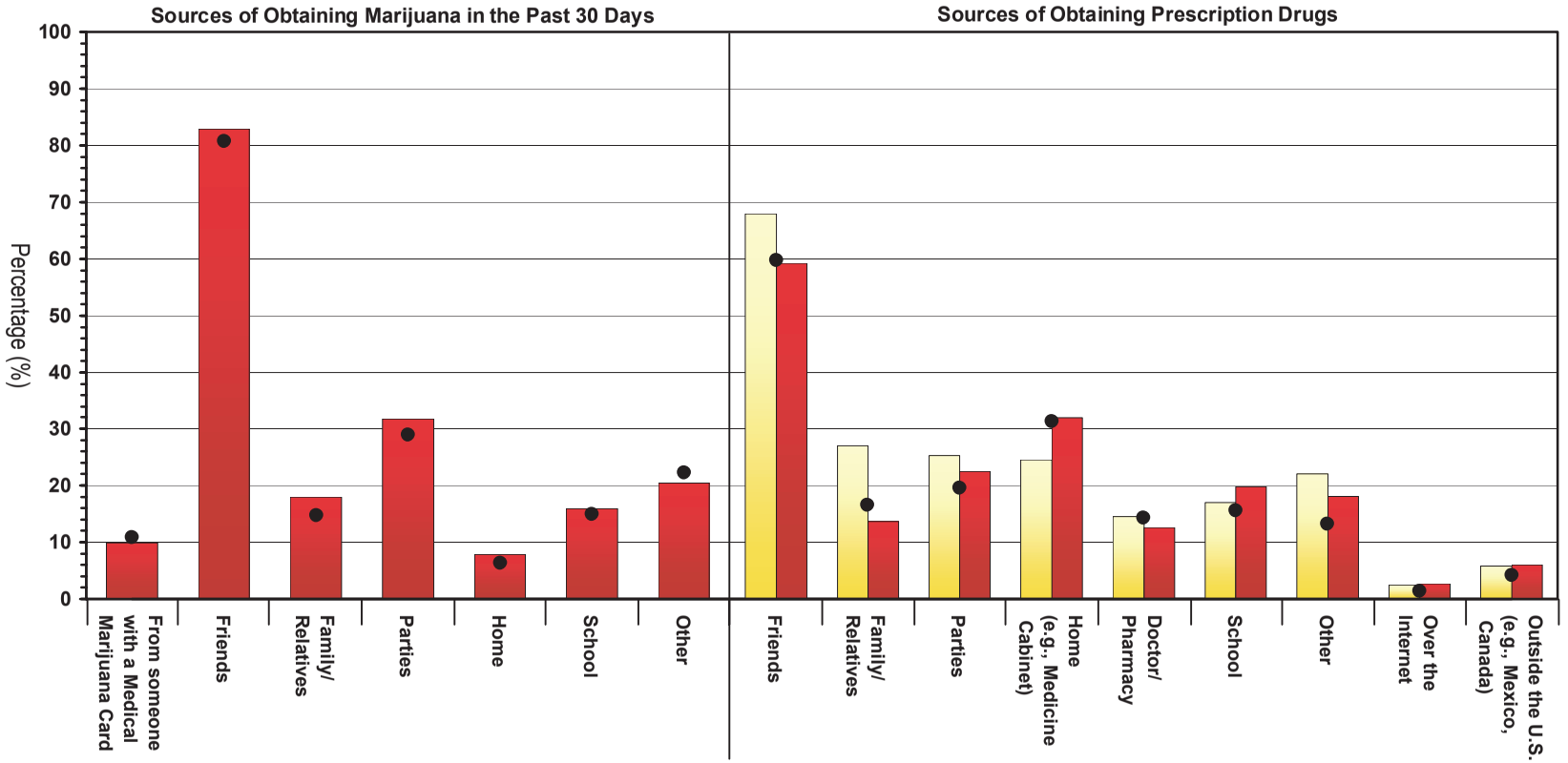


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Pima County, Grade 10



County 2010
Sample size (Rx): 241 Students**

County 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 334 Students
Sample size (Rx): 182 Students**

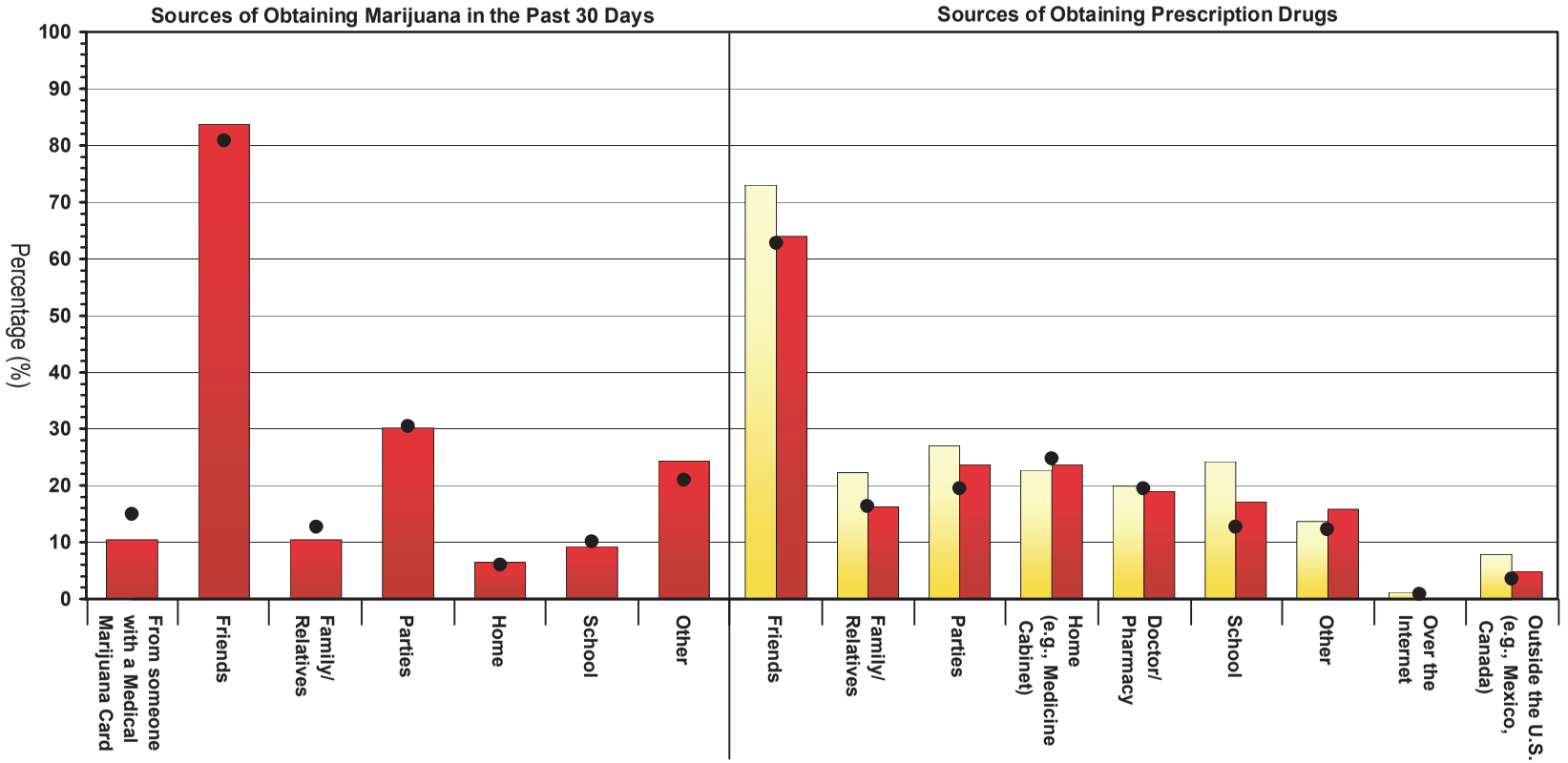
State 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 3,911 Students
Sample size (Rx): 2,321 Students**

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Pima County, Grade 12



County 2010
Sample size (Rx): 256 Students**

County 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 346 Students
Sample size (Rx): 228 Students**

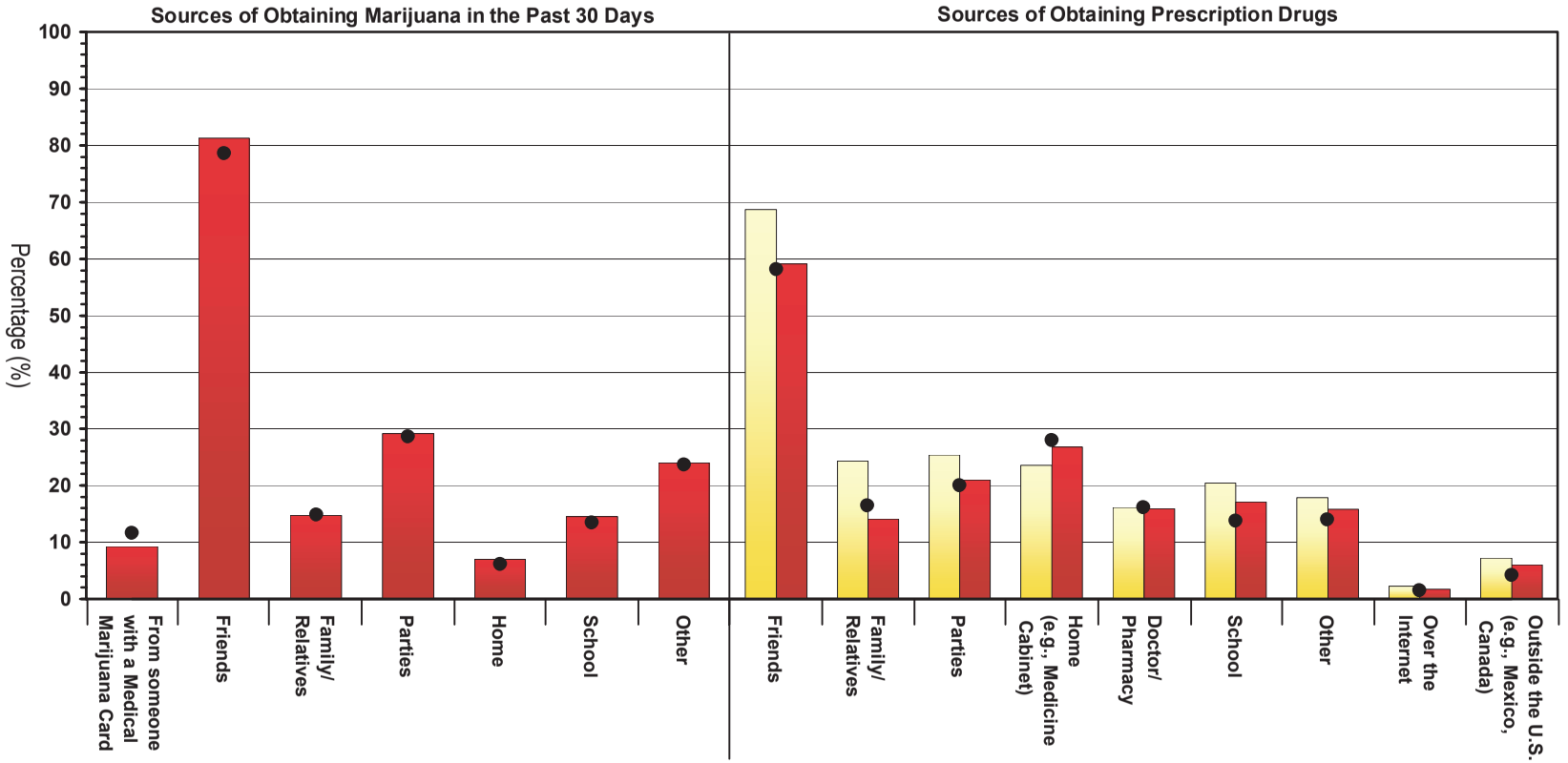
State 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 3,747 Students
Sample size (Rx): 2,478 Students**

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Pima County, All Students Surveyed



County 2010
Sample size (Rx): 614 Students**

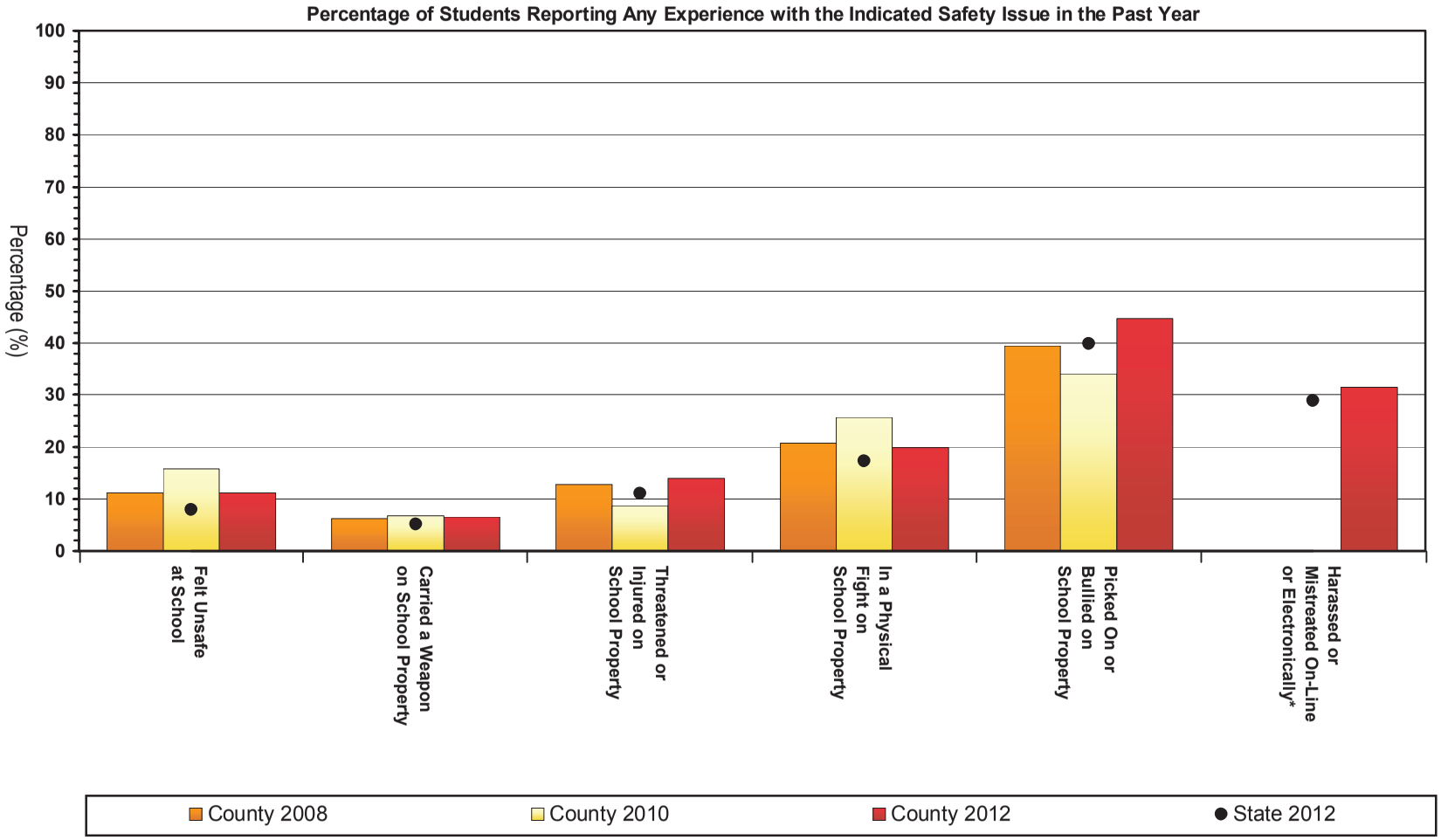
County 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 911 Students
Sample size (Rx): 533 Students**

State 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 10,658 Students
Sample size (Rx): 6,436 Students**

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

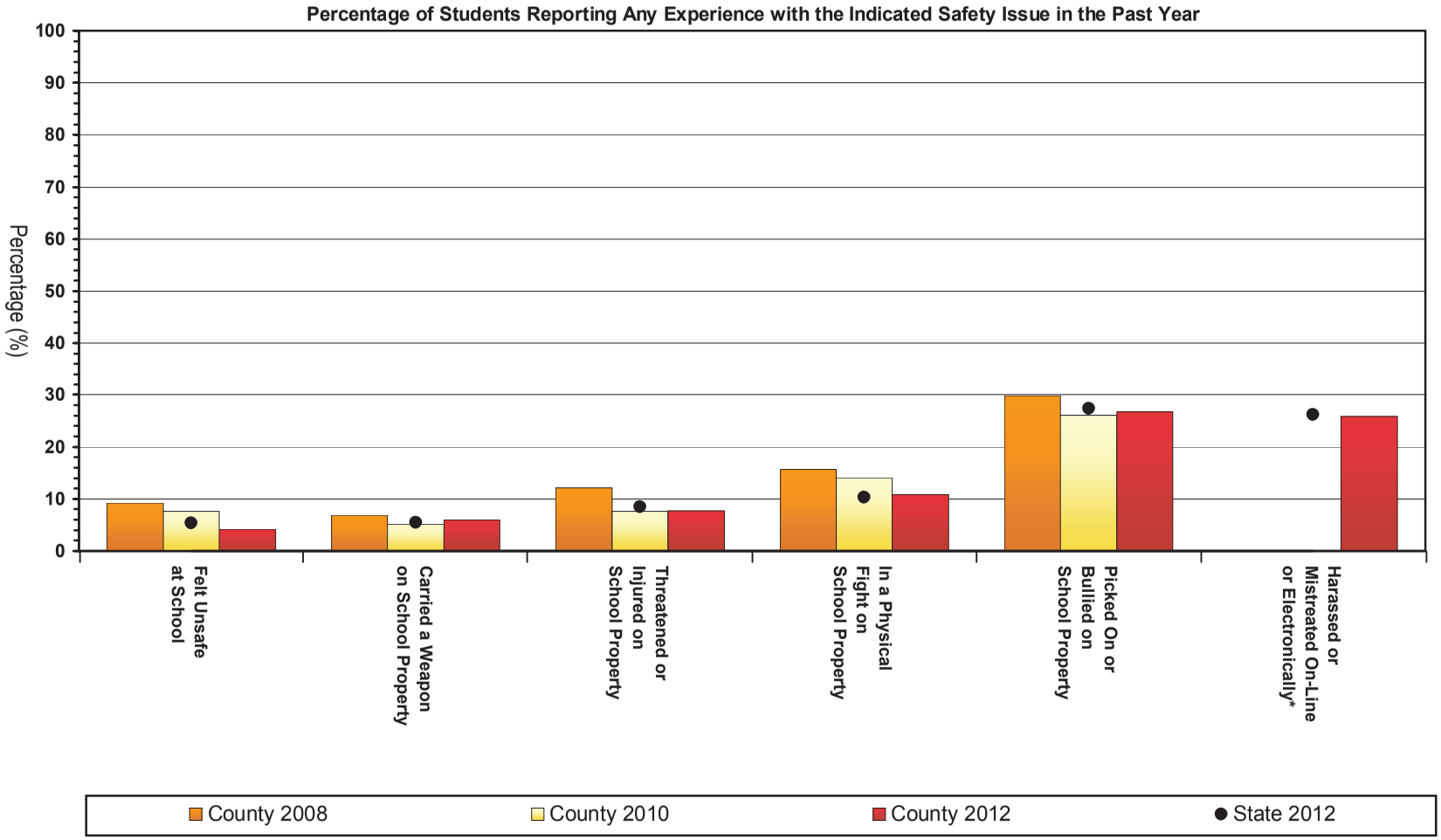
** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Pima County, Grade 8



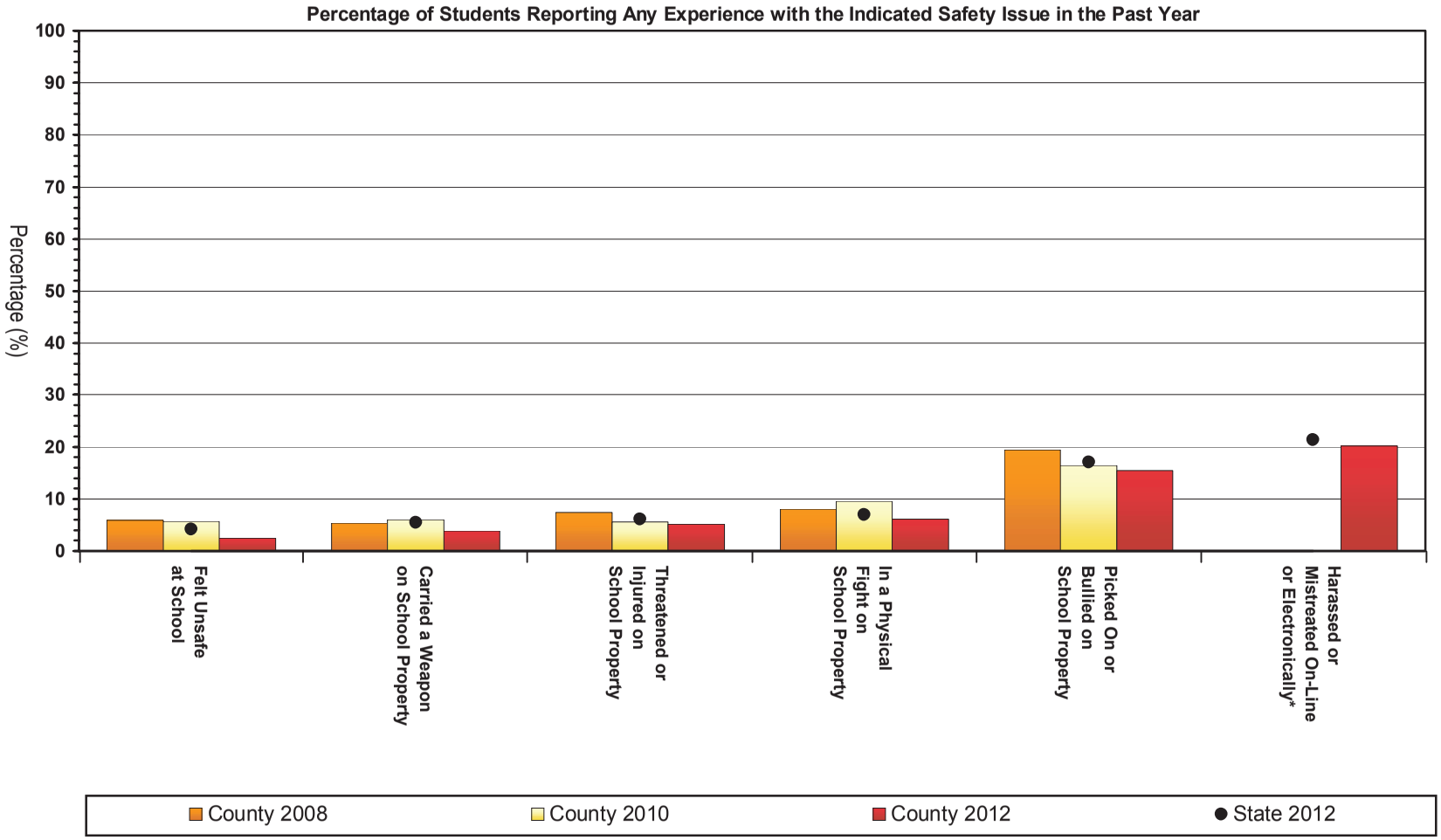
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Pima County, Grade 10



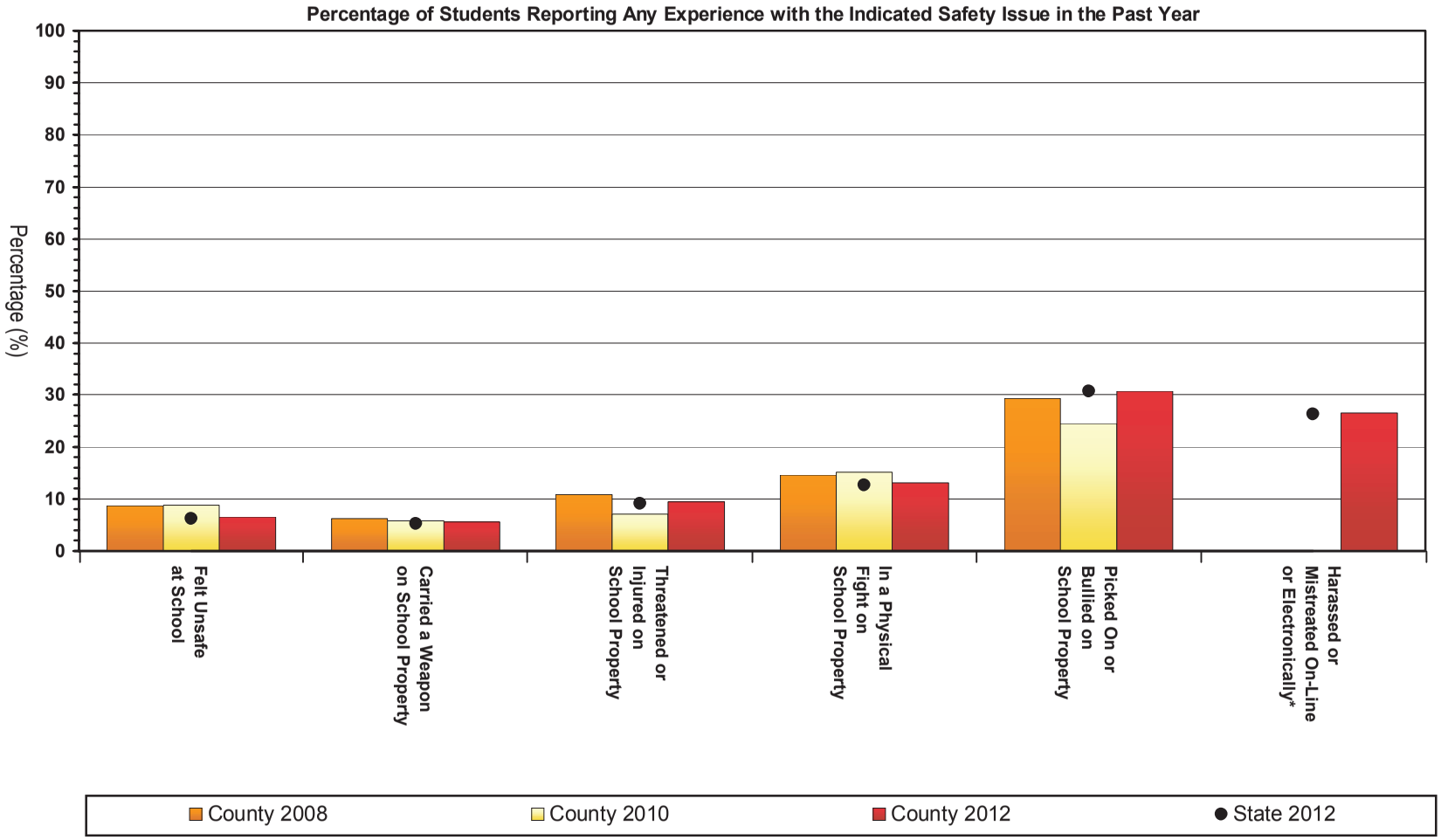
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Pima County, Grade 12



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

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Pima County, All Students Surveyed



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

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.

Table 4. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	43.6	52.8	38.8	37.3	33.1	66.9	67.4	62.1	59.1	56.0	76.3	78.8	70.8	69.2	70.0	63.1	68.1	55.6	51.7	51.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	24.1	32.0	20.8	19.7	18.4	40.5	41.0	33.3	31.7	30.4	51.5	53.7	43.0	42.1	40.0	39.3	43.5	31.3	28.8	28.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	6.7	6.2	3.8	4.5	9.7	10.5	8.9	9.7	9.3	15.6	15.1	17.4	12.9	14.7	16.9	10.9	11.3	8.3	8.4	13.8
Marijuana	used marijuana?	17.4	27.7	19.6	16.2	16.4	34.4	41.4	35.5	34.7	34.5	42.3	48.8	45.4	44.8	45.5	32.0	40.9	32.2	28.7	31.0
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	2.3	3.6	2.2	1.7	3.3	6.6	7.8	4.9	5.2	6.0	7.9	9.6	9.8	8.4	8.3	5.7	7.4	5.3	4.4	5.7
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	2.8	3.6	1.4	1.5	2.2	9.0	8.2	4.5	3.9	3.3	12.3	13.9	10.1	7.4	5.2	8.2	9.1	4.9	3.7	3.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	13.5	17.9	14.1	11.4	13.1	12.5	11.6	10.5	9.4	10.1	8.9	11.0	7.1	7.4	8.1	11.6	12.9	10.9	9.8	10.6
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.3	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.1	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.1	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.8
Heroin*	used heroin?	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.7	1.2	2.7	3.7	1.1	1.4	1.2	2.9	4.2	2.0	1.8	1.4	2.3	3.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	3.2	6.5	3.6	2.8	2.6	7.0	12.7	7.0	7.4	6.6	7.7	15.0	12.1	10.4	8.0	6.1	12.1	7.2	6.1	5.5
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	2.5	1.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.3	2.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.8	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.1	2.4	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.8	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	10.6	14.3	9.8	8.8	n/a	20.9	21.5	14.5	15.6	n/a	23.4	25.8	20.7	20.7	13.0	18.7	21.4	14.5	13.8	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	3.2	3.9	2.0	2.0	5.2	8.4	6.6	6.6	6.6	9.0	7.8	8.4	9.8	9.9	12.2	6.7	6.6	5.8	5.3	8.6
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	7.0	10.1	4.0	4.4	n/a	10.7	12.8	6.8	8.0	n/a	11.6	13.4	9.2	10.0	n/a	9.9	12.4	6.5	6.9	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	15.6	18.4	12.0	11.1	n/a	25.2	26.2	17.7	18.8	n/a	27.9	29.8	23.9	23.9	n/a	23.3	25.7	17.3	16.6	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?	9.1	10.2	7.6	7.0	n/a	13.7	12.9	10.6	10.6	n/a	13.5	14.7	11.1	12.2	n/a	12.3	12.9	9.6	9.3	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	10.5	6.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	13.8	11.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	19.4	13.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	14.1	9.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 5. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	20.2	29.0	16.7	17.1	12.7	38.7	37.2	35.0	32.1	27.2	47.4	48.2	44.4	43.5	40.0	36.1	39.3	30.7	28.1	25.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	8.0	12.0	7.6	7.8	6.1	16.3	17.2	14.7	14.0	11.8	23.2	28.6	21.6	21.0	18.7	16.2	20.1	14.0	12.9	11.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	2.3	2.7	1.9	2.1	3.5	3.2	4.2	4.8	3.9	6.6	5.1	8.0	6.7	6.6	8.3	3.6	5.2	4.2	3.8	5.9
Marijuana	used marijuana?	7.2	13.4	9.3	7.7	7.2	15.7	18.8	18.6	17.7	17.6	17.6	22.4	23.2	22.5	22.6	13.8	18.8	16.3	14.3	15.2
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.7	1.0	2.3	2.6	1.5	1.7	1.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.3	1.6	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.4	1.3
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.8	2.8	1.9	1.4	1.2	0.7	3.5	4.8	3.4	2.1	1.1	2.5	2.7	1.6	1.1	0.8
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	5.4	8.1	5.1	4.2	3.2	2.8	2.4	1.9	2.0	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.3	1.0	3.3	3.5	3.0	2.8	2.1
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	1.3	2.5	1.5	0.9	0.6	2.1	3.3	1.7	1.7	1.6	2.1	3.5	2.2	2.0	2.3	1.9	3.2	1.7	1.4	1.4
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	0.7	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.0	0.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.7	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.8	0.6	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.4	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	5.2	7.2	4.6	4.5	n/a	9.5	9.5	7.1	7.3	n/a	8.6	10.4	7.8	7.9	3.6	7.9	9.3	6.3	6.2	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.6	1.8	0.8	0.9	1.8	3.0	2.5	2.7	2.7	3.1	1.8	2.3	2.6	3.0	3.7	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.0	2.8
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	3.0	4.8	1.8	1.9	n/a	4.4	5.3	2.9	3.3	n/a	4.4	4.0	3.0	3.2	n/a	4.0	4.7	2.5	2.7	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	7.6	9.2	5.8	5.7	n/a	11.8	12.9	8.6	9.3	n/a	11.1	12.8	10.4	10.0	n/a	10.3	12.0	8.1	7.9	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	6.5	5.0	4.0	n/a	7.0	6.6	4.6	4.9	n/a	5.5	5.8	4.6	4.3	n/a	6.2	6.3	4.8	4.4	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	6.6	3.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.4	5.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.4	5.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	7.1	4.5	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 6. Percentage of Students With Heavy ATOD Use

Drinking and Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	5.5	8.0	4.1	3.9	4.2	8.9	10.0	6.2	6.1	7.4	15.6	16.8	13.2	12.5	16.6	10.1	11.9	7.4	6.7	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	27.6	36.9	24.5	24.1	24.9	31.3	34.5	24.0	24.5	26.3	31.3	37.1	27.5	26.0	27.5	30.2	36.0	25.2	24.7	25.0

Binge Drinking

	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	10.7	17.5	8.4	8.7	6.4	22.1	24.8	18.0	17.5	14.7	29.2	33.2	28.4	26.5	21.6	21.1	26.1	17.3	15.7	13.6

Table 7. 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					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Been Drunk or High at School	11.5	21.8	12.4	10.4	7.5	20.8	26.1	21.8	19.8	15.0	19.0	25.1	22.5	21.6	17.7	17.4	24.7	18.3	15.9	13.3
Been Suspended from School	17.5	26.2	17.1	17.0	15.1	15.7	18.6	13.2	12.1	12.6	10.2	13.9	10.0	8.9	9.2	14.4	18.8	13.9	13.6	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	4.9	9.0	6.2	4.5	2.5	11.4	13.7	10.1	9.8	6.5	10.4	12.3	10.3	10.8	7.8	9.1	12.1	8.6	7.6	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	3.8	5.3	2.9	2.1	2.3	4.0	7.0	3.3	2.6	2.6	1.8	5.3	1.5	2.0	1.9	3.2	6.0	2.6	2.2	2.3
Been Arrested	10.1	13.6	7.2	5.5	5.2	12.0	14.9	10.0	7.0	6.7	10.6	12.9	10.1	7.0	6.1	11.0	13.9	8.9	6.3	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	19.8	20.9	13.7	11.2	16.0	18.9	18.5	11.3	9.7	15.1	13.1	15.8	7.6	7.7	11.9	17.3	18.1	11.2	9.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	7.6	9.6	7.1	5.7	4.8	8.7	9.3	5.9	5.2	5.2	7.9	9.7	6.0	5.9	5.2	8.1	9.5	6.4	5.6	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.6	2.7	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0	2.2	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.6	2.4	1.1	1.2	0.9

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 8. 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					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Any Gambling	65.3	59.6	59.7	59.0	55.0	63.1	59.9	57.7	57.2	53.8	58.4	55.3	53.6	53.7	52.6	62.2	58.2	57.3	57.2	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	5.3	4.6	4.8	4.6	5.7	5.0	5.0	4.0	4.2	5.3	5.0	5.9	4.0	5.1	5.4	5.1	5.2	4.3	4.6	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	23.0	16.8	21.5	23.1	24.0	20.6	22.7	20.2	22.4	23.5	17.5	17.1	19.7	21.5	23.9	20.3	19.3	20.6	22.5	22.7
Bet on sports?	27.6	30.1	26.3	26.1	22.8	28.2	27.0	24.1	24.5	22.5	23.4	25.4	20.9	21.5	20.5	26.4	27.2	24.1	24.5	21.4
Played cards?	42.2	34.7	33.1	31.7	25.8	40.0	34.9	31.8	31.1	27.0	38.4	29.9	29.1	30.3	26.7	40.1	33.1	31.5	31.2	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?*	19.4	14.8	17.6	16.8	n/a	18.7	16.8	16.4	16.6	n/a	19.2	15.5	15.9	16.0	n/a	19.1	15.9	16.7	16.5	n/a
Played bingo?	26.3	27.2	20.7	25.7	22.7	20.1	21.0	17.0	19.6	17.7	11.6	13.0	11.5	13.2	14.0	19.1	19.7	16.9	20.8	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	5.8	5.2	4.9	4.9	4.5	5.0	4.6	3.5	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.9	2.7	3.6	3.7	5.0	4.8	3.8	4.3	4.2
Played a dice game?	24.9	23.1	23.6	24.4	12.1	20.8	20.2	19.7	20.5	11.2	17.5	14.7	16.9	16.1	10.0	20.9	18.9	20.4	21.2	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	31.8	31.5	27.0	25.6	20.1	30.2	28.1	24.0	24.3	20.5	24.8	24.4	21.0	22.1	18.8	28.9	27.6	24.3	24.4	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	8.9	10.6	6.0	4.8	4.6	7.6	7.8	5.0	4.5	4.7	5.9	6.9	4.3	4.0	4.6	7.4	8.1	5.2	4.5	4.7

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	38.5	45.4	39.5	36.8	36.6	49.2	46.6	43.5	42.8	42.8	53.6	53.9	47.6	48.1	47.0	47.6	49.0	43.3	41.6	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	37.7	50.5	38.4	32.1	32.8	44.2	45.3	41.1	39.3	39.6	37.2	38.6	38.3	37.1	32.8	40.0	44.0	39.3	35.6	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	36.0	39.8	40.2	34.3	29.4	49.0	43.1	37.1	42.3	40.5	52.1	45.6	41.3	43.5	42.7	46.3	43.3	39.5	39.2	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	39.8	35.9	36.0	34.6	39.8	25.6	20.2	24.0	22.8	29.9	31.2	29.6	25.1	29.1	34.8	31.5	27.2	28.7	29.5	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	46.9	54.6	45.1	42.5	41.9	45.5	45.2	37.4	37.2	40.3	44.5	45.9	38.2	39.4	39.8	45.5	47.5	40.2	40.0	40.7
Family Conflict	51.7	53.8	50.9	51.2	51.5	39.9	39.9	41.0	41.6	41.6	38.3	39.5	35.1	39.5	38.8	42.6	42.8	42.4	45.1	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	39.2	50.3	40.3	38.5	36.4	44.5	47.0	39.0	40.4	39.0	39.3	42.6	38.6	38.6	37.3	41.2	46.1	39.3	39.1	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	44.6	46.5	46.7	46.1	46.9	54.5	49.5	50.5	49.9	52.3	52.4	49.7	46.9	48.7	50.3	51.0	48.9	48.1	48.0	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	24.9	27.3	25.3	23.7	26.0	41.4	39.2	43.5	39.7	40.8	40.3	40.0	44.8	43.0	38.6	36.4	36.8	37.7	33.8	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	49.7	53.2	45.8	44.0	46.6	53.1	51.4	48.3	45.8	47.9	46.8	44.9	40.0	40.3	41.8	50.0	49.5	44.9	43.6	45.6
Low Commitment to School	42.4	42.4	44.7	40.2	38.0	42.9	37.7	44.5	45.9	41.7	43.2	37.6	39.1	46.4	42.9	42.8	38.8	43.0	43.4	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	43.6	50.3	38.4	37.1	39.0	46.8	48.1	37.1	40.6	45.5	44.7	47.5	32.6	36.8	43.6	45.2	48.4	36.3	38.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	37.9	47.2	37.2	34.2	33.7	46.4	43.0	38.7	35.7	37.0	44.0	47.2	37.1	35.5	35.4	43.0	45.5	37.6	35.0	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	29.7	42.5	25.8	24.0	24.0	34.1	33.2	28.9	27.5	27.3	32.8	33.2	26.9	27.8	28.8	32.4	35.4	27.1	26.0	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	43.9	47.7	40.8	36.8	36.2	52.4	44.0	41.5	41.4	44.9	45.6	39.5	37.1	37.8	41.9	47.6	43.3	40.0	38.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	30.2	39.1	30.8	26.1	22.6	38.3	37.9	35.9	36.1	33.6	33.5	35.8	36.1	35.8	32.7	34.3	37.4	33.9	31.4	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	48.3	59.6	56.2	50.2	37.1	46.3	51.0	53.9	51.4	35.7	47.5	51.6	55.1	56.3	40.3	47.3	53.2	55.1	52.1	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	58.6	68.8	53.9	50.2	50.3	58.6	60.6	47.8	47.2	52.0	53.3	58.0	47.1	45.6	49.0	56.9	61.7	50.0	48.2	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	40.7	51.9	40.5	35.7	30.8	42.1	48.6	39.0	39.0	36.2	37.1	42.1	33.6	34.8	32.3	40.0	47.1	38.0	36.5	33.2
Rewards for ASB	45.6	55.4	54.9	44.9	36.7	42.9	47.5	49.1	50.6	42.7	53.9	56.9	56.5	60.4	55.1	47.4	52.7	53.5	50.4	44.4
Gang Involvement	26.5	33.2	14.7	14.9	17.8	25.1	22.1	12.2	13.4	15.7	17.4	21.6	12.8	12.5	13.1	22.9	24.4	13.3	13.9	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	36.9	44.1	31.9	30.4	29.7	40.2	33.0	30.2	31.2	30.4	35.3	33.4	30.2	31.6	29.0	37.6	35.7	30.9	30.9	29.7

* 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.)

** State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	29.8	29.8	25.7	33.2	38.3	30.6	35.8	35.9	37.9	44.2	29.2	32.3	37.2	37.7	44.1	29.9	33.2	32.7	35.8	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	53.5	44.5	50.4	51.7	51.9	44.0	45.1	49.1	46.9	44.7	56.6	53.3	56.8	55.7	55.6	50.9	48.1	52.0	51.2	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	61.4	54.9	59.7	60.6	60.7	52.6	55.5	58.2	56.0	53.1	57.9	53.1	59.2	56.8	53.8	56.8	54.5	59.0	58.1	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	62.8	55.8	56.3	59.0	61.5	53.8	58.5	53.6	53.0	53.0	55.3	53.6	54.6	53.3	52.4	56.8	56.0	54.8	55.6	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	58.4	56.6	61.2	61.6	68.9	62.8	67.5	68.9	65.0	71.6	64.4	66.6	70.5	66.6	72.8	62.0	64.6	66.3	63.8	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	51.9	50.0	50.4	53.2	57.5	64.6	67.8	70.2	62.8	58.9	49.9	54.8	61.2	49.5	51.6	55.9	59.1	59.8	55.2	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	61.4	53.8	62.7	65.1	64.6	67.8	72.4	72.6	71.5	68.0	54.9	56.9	61.5	58.5	53.8	61.6	62.5	65.6	65.4	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	50.1	47.5	47.2	50.1	58.8	53.1	57.0	53.7	55.2	60.7	53.9	56.3	59.5	54.9	59.3	52.5	54.5	52.8	52.8	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	40.2	36.9	43.6	43.0	40.8	37.0	46.2	51.5	50.3	46.1	36.2	38.5	45.9	45.1	42.6	37.7	41.3	46.8	45.7	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	58.3	57.3	53.7	59.3	62.5	60.3	64.6	66.3	61.8	59.9	53.5	59.4	60.1	55.2	51.8	57.4	61.0	59.5	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection*	50.2	43.2	43.1	51.3	52.8	55.9	55.9	60.2	59.5	52.5	54.6	52.3	61.9	56.7	50.5	53.8	51.6	53.8	55.0	52.0

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 11. 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				All Students Surveyed†			
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*220*	*144*	*231*	*3,700*	*557*	*414*	*466*	*5,007*	*641*	*471*	*539*	*5,656*	*1,418*	*1,029*	*1,236*	*14,363*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	7.3	9.7	5.2	5.6	6.8	7.5	7.3	6.2	12.9	18.5	11.7	10.4	9.7	12.8	8.8	7.7
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	2.3	4.9	4.3	3.4	2.3	1.7	3.9	2.7	6.7	5.5	5.2	4.7	4.3	3.9	4.5	3.7
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	1.4	4.2	2.6	3.7	2.7	3.1	4.1	2.9	3.3	4.0	2.2	2.7	2.8	3.7	3.0	3.0
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	17.7	22.2	16.9	17.3	32.1	34.8	22.3	29.8	41.7	41.4	36.4	39.3	34.2	36.1	27.4	30.3
My parent or guardian gave it to me	18.6	16.7	16.9	19.5	14.7	12.1	17.6	16.0	10.6	11.0	13.7	15.3	13.5	12.2	15.8	16.6
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	18.2	23.6	16.0	19.2	23.9	15.7	17.6	17.1	18.9	17.6	17.8	16.3	20.7	17.7	17.4	17.3
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	18.6	16.0	15.2	17.2	28.0	24.9	21.2	24.5	38.1	30.8	29.5	31.1	31.1	26.3	23.7	25.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	20.5	15.3	22.1	22.9	21.4	21.5	23.8	25.8	19.8	19.7	23.2	22.7	20.5	19.8	23.2	23.8
I got it at a party	42.7	34.7	32.0	37.2	54.0	51.7	50.0	49.4	56.9	55.0	54.0	53.5	53.6	50.8	48.4	47.9
I took it from home	28.6	26.4	26.0	26.8	20.3	18.4	19.3	22.2	13.1	12.7	13.0	14.0	18.3	16.9	17.8	20.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home	8.6	6.9	13.9	8.8	7.4	10.1	8.8	9.2	6.6	5.7	5.9	5.6	7.2	7.7	8.5	7.7
I got it some other way	26.8	23.6	26.8	25.4	18.7	19.8	18.2	17.8	16.2	15.9	13.7	13.2	18.8	18.6	17.9	17.9

* 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.*, 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. 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		All Students Surveyed†	
	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*231*	*3,000*	*334*	*3,911*	*346*	*3,747*	*911*	*10,658*
I got it from someone with a Medical Marijuana Card	6.9	8.5	9.9	10.9	10.4	14.9	9.3	11.6
Friends	75.3	72.7	82.9	80.8	83.8	80.9	81.3	78.6
Family/Relatives	16.5	17.4	18.0	14.7	10.4	12.7	14.7	14.8
Parties	23.8	25.9	31.7	28.9	30.1	30.4	29.1	28.6
Home	6.9	6.1	7.8	6.3	6.4	6.0	7.0	6.1
School	20.3	15.8	15.9	14.9	9.2	10.1	14.5	13.4
Other	29.0	28.8	20.4	22.3	24.3	21.0	24.0	23.7

* 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. Students indicating they did not use marijuana 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 13. 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			All Students Surveyed†		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*117*	*123*	*1,637*	*241*	*182*	*2,321*	*256*	*228*	*2,478*	*614*	*533*	*6,436*
Friends	60.7	49.6	48.7	68.0	59.3	59.8	73.0	64.0	62.8	68.7	59.1	58.2
Family/Relatives	23.1	10.6	16.8	27.0	13.7	16.6	22.3	16.2	16.3	24.3	14.1	16.5
Parties	22.2	13.8	21.4	25.3	22.5	19.6	27.0	23.7	19.5	25.4	21.0	20.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	23.9	25.2	28.2	24.5	31.9	31.3	22.7	23.7	24.7	23.6	26.8	28.0
Doctor/Pharmacy	11.1	15.4	13.5	14.5	12.6	14.3	19.9	18.9	19.5	16.1	15.9	16.1
School	18.8	13.0	12.9	17.0	19.8	15.6	24.2	17.1	12.7	20.4	17.1	13.8
Other	17.9	12.2	17.8	22.0	18.1	13.2	13.7	15.8	12.3	17.8	15.8	14.0
Over the Internet	4.3	3.3	2.4	2.5	2.7	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.9	2.3	1.7	1.5
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	8.5	8.1	5.1	5.8	6.0	4.2	7.8	4.8	3.6	7.2	6.0	4.2

* Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs.

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

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.,* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 14. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed*			
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
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	87.2	91.3	86.0	88.9	87.9	92.4	92.3	91.5	92.6	94.4	94.9	93.9	89.2	92.9	90.6	90.9
	1 time	6.8	4.5	7.2	5.0	5.8	3.9	3.2	3.5	3.4	2.7	2.3	2.4	5.3	3.6	4.5	3.9
	2-3 times	3.8	2.7	3.4	3.0	3.4	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	3.0	1.8	2.3	2.4
	4-5 times	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.8
	6-7 times	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.5
	8-9 times	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3
	10-11 times	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
	12 or more times	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.7	1.5	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.2
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	79.3	74.4	80.1	82.7	84.3	85.9	89.2	89.7	92.0	90.5	93.9	93.0	85.4	84.9	86.9	87.3
	1 time	10.3	13.5	9.8	9.1	9.0	7.9	6.3	5.6	4.6	5.6	3.4	3.5	7.9	8.4	6.9	6.7
	2-3 times	6.2	6.7	6.1	5.1	5.2	3.6	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.2	1.4	1.7	4.6	3.8	3.6	3.5
	4-5 times	1.8	2.7	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.8
	6-7 times	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5
	8-9 times	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.3
	10-11 times	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
	12 or more times	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	60.5	65.9	55.3	60.1	70.2	73.9	73.3	72.6	80.6	83.6	84.5	82.9	70.7	75.5	69.3	69.3
	1 time	13.3	11.5	11.5	9.9	9.5	8.8	6.8	6.9	7.1	5.2	5.9	4.5	9.8	8.2	8.4	7.7
	2-3 times	11.6	8.0	10.9	12.0	9.7	8.5	7.9	8.4	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.2	8.9	7.2	8.3	9.3
	4-5 times	2.6	4.6	6.5	4.9	3.0	2.6	3.8	3.5	1.7	1.9	1.2	2.1	2.4	2.8	4.1	3.8
	6-7 times	1.3	0.5	2.6	2.3	1.4	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.2	0.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.7	2.0	1.9
	8-9 times	1.2	1.2	2.0	1.6	1.2	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.2	1.3
	10-11 times	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5
	12 or more times	8.9	7.1	10.7	8.5	4.0	4.0	5.0	5.1	3.4	3.1	1.7	3.1	5.3	4.4	6.3	6.2
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	88.8	84.2	88.8	92.1	90.8	92.4	95.8	94.6	94.1	94.3	97.5	95.8	91.3	91.2	93.5	93.8
	1 day	5.7	8.2	6.0	3.8	5.1	4.3	1.7	2.7	3.4	2.9	1.3	1.9	4.7	4.7	3.3	3.0
	2-3 days	3.1	4.7	3.0	2.4	2.3	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.0	1.3	2.3	2.7	1.9	1.9
	4-5 days	0.7	1.2	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6
	6 or more days	1.7	1.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.6	1.1	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	93.8	93.2	93.5	94.8	93.1	94.9	94.0	94.5	94.6	94.0	96.1	94.5	93.8	94.2	94.4	94.7
	1 day	2.7	3.7	2.8	2.3	2.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.9	2.0	0.8	1.3	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.8
	2-3 days	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.5	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
	4-5 days	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5
	6 or more days	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.4	2.3	2.0	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	1.7	2.6	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.0
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	n/a	68.6	71.1	n/a	n/a	74.1	73.8	n/a	n/a	79.8	78.7	n/a	n/a	73.5	73.7
	1 time	n/a	n/a	10.1	9.0	n/a	n/a	6.9	7.1	n/a	n/a	6.5	5.7	n/a	n/a	8.1	7.6
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	9.1	8.6	n/a	n/a	8.6	8.4	n/a	n/a	6.6	7.0	n/a	n/a	8.2	8.1
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	3.6	3.7	n/a	n/a	3.1	3.2	n/a	n/a	1.8	2.7	n/a	n/a	2.9	3.3
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	1.4	1.6	n/a	n/a	1.6	1.6	n/a	n/a	1.0	1.2	n/a	n/a	1.4	1.5
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	1.2	1.2	n/a	n/a	1.1	1.1	n/a	n/a	0.6	0.8	n/a	n/a	1.0	1.1
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.9	0.6	n/a	n/a	0.3	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.3	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.5
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	5.1	4.3	n/a	n/a	4.4	4.3	n/a	n/a	3.4	3.4	n/a	n/a	4.4	4.1

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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

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

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		All Students Surveyed†		Male ††		Female ††	
			Percent	Sample	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...)*	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	62.6	1,651	64.3	1,459	63.4	1,327	63.4	4,437	59.8	2,097	67.0	2,235
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	81.4	1,670	88.3	1,471	88.0	1,328	85.7	4,469	84.7	2,114	86.9	2,252
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	70.6	1,624	60.8	1,438	57.4	1,308	63.4	4,370	57.9	2,072	68.7	2,199
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	93.9	1,361	84.8	1,361	75.9	1,267	85.1	3,989	84.9	1,871	85.5	2,026
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	97.5	1,354	94.1	1,361	86.8	1,269	92.9	3,984	92.3	1,875	93.5	2,019
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	95.9	1,348	90.8	1,344	86.0	1,256	91.0	3,948	90.3	1,860	91.7	1,996
Perception of Peer Disapproval* *(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	82.4	1,941	68.0	1,555	62.2	1,377	72.1	4,873	70.2	2,339	74.0	2,415
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	89.5	1,936	80.0	1,555	68.7	1,377	80.6	4,868	79.1	2,335	82.3	2,416
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	79.9	1,924	68.7	1,553	61.3	1,371	71.1	4,848	67.3	2,325	74.7	2,406
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	16.7	1,806	35.0	1,518	44.4	1,351	30.7	4,675	30.5	2,229	30.6	2,333
		Cigarettes	7.6	1,797	14.7	1,526	21.6	1,349	14.0	4,672	15.6	2,217	12.4	2,344
		Marijuana	9.3	1,790	18.6	1,507	23.2	1,336	16.3	4,633	17.8	2,202	15.2	2,321
Average Age of Onset**														
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
(How old were you when you first...)	had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor?	Alcohol	45.8	1,932	63.5	1,559	71.4	1,367	58.7	4,858	58.8	2,337	58.5	2,406
		Average age:	11.3 years		13.0 years		14.2 years		12.9 years		12.7 years		13.1 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	21.1	1,936	33.7	1,549	45.6	1,371	32.0	4,856	34.4	2,337	29.6	2,405
		Average age:	11.3 years		12.6 years		14.2 years		12.9 years		12.7 years		13.1 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	21.2	1,943	36.8	1,555	46.6	1,377	33.4	4,875	35.9	2,342	30.9	2,417
		Average age:	12.2 years		13.2 years		14.6 years		13.5 years		13.2 years		13.7 years	

* For Past 30-Day Use, Perception of Risk, and Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, 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.

** For Average Age of Onset, the "Sample" column represents the overall sample size: the total number of people that responded to the questions about Age of Onset. This includes responses that are not used to calculate the average age of onset (i.e., youth that have never used alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana). The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample reporting any age of first use for the specified substance. "Average age" is calculated by averaging the ages of first use of students reporting any use.

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

†† 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.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
alcohol?	Never	65.0	73.0	72.9	48.2	53.2	53.1	37.8	40.9	41.6	48.4	57.3	59.4
	Once	15.0	12.2	12.1	17.0	13.6	13.7	14.2	13.7	12.9	15.5	13.1	12.8
	2-3 times	12.3	8.1	8.5	18.2	17.3	17.0	22.0	19.8	20.1	18.2	14.5	13.9
	4-6 times	3.9	2.9	3.1	8.2	7.7	7.3	10.9	12.5	11.5	8.2	7.2	6.4
	7-10 times	0.7	1.4	1.1	2.5	2.6	3.2	6.4	4.5	4.7	3.4	2.7	2.6
	More than 10 times	3.1	2.4	2.3	6.0	5.6	5.7	8.7	8.7	9.2	6.3	5.2	5.0
cigarettes?	Never	79.1	81.8	82.8	67.3	75.0	73.3	58.5	64.9	65.7	66.9	74.7	75.7
	Once	10.1	8.3	8.2	10.2	8.6	10.1	11.0	10.2	10.1	10.4	8.9	9.2
	2-3 times	5.2	5.1	4.6	9.9	6.1	6.8	10.8	8.8	8.9	9.1	6.5	6.3
	4-6 times	2.7	1.8	1.7	3.8	3.2	3.2	4.9	4.4	4.4	4.0	3.0	2.8
	7-10 times	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.6	2.3	1.8	3.7	2.2	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.4
	More than 10 times	2.5	2.1	1.9	7.2	4.8	4.8	11.1	9.5	8.7	7.5	5.1	4.4
marijuana?	Never	62.2	68.8	74.3	52.5	58.3	57.4	57.3	55.8	53.8	56.5	61.6	64.3
	Once	12.6	9.5	8.4	13.6	9.8	10.8	10.5	10.3	10.9	12.3	9.8	9.7
	2-3 times	9.5	8.1	6.5	12.3	11.1	11.1	10.5	9.2	11.4	11.0	9.4	9.1
	4-6 times	3.9	3.9	3.5	6.4	6.4	6.7	5.7	6.7	6.8	5.6	5.6	5.3
	7-10 times	3.3	2.6	2.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.3	3.0
	More than 10 times	8.5	7.1	5.2	11.5	10.6	10.4	12.7	14.4	13.3	11.2	10.4	8.7
other drugs?	Never	86.3	88.0	88.4	78.8	82.4	82.9	81.3	82.0	82.1	81.4	84.4	85.2
	Once	6.0	5.3	5.3	8.4	7.9	7.3	6.9	6.2	6.6	7.3	6.4	6.2
	2-3 times	2.5	2.9	2.6	5.6	4.1	4.2	4.8	5.3	4.8	4.6	4.0	3.6
	4-6 times	1.7	1.1	1.2	2.8	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	1.8	1.7
	7-10 times	1.2	0.9	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9
	More than 10 times	2.2	1.8	1.7	3.3	2.5	2.8	3.6	3.8	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.4
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	57.4	60.8	59.4	59.0	66.7	60.8	61.4	63.3	58.4	58.9
	Once	13.8	16.4	15.1	13.2	14.0	13.7	12.3	13.8	12.1	13.0	14.8	13.9
	2-3 times	9.8	11.7	12.5	12.9	13.4	13.2	10.0	12.8	12.7	11.1	12.6	12.8
	4-6 times	3.5	5.2	4.8	5.2	5.7	5.1	4.4	4.9	5.4	4.5	5.3	5.0
	7-10 times	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.6	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2
	More than 10 times	7.7	8.5	8.1	5.8	5.9	6.8	4.7	5.5	6.2	5.9	6.8	7.2

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	33.1	25.7	28.2	33.4	30.9	32.1	35.0	33.1	34.1	33.9	29.6	30.8
	Once	17.0	14.7	12.4	21.1	16.5	15.2	18.1	15.9	15.5	19.1	15.7	14.0
	Twice	8.0	4.6	4.6	9.2	7.1	7.1	10.2	9.1	8.9	9.3	6.8	6.4
	Three times	4.1	2.6	2.6	4.5	3.6	3.7	6.6	4.3	4.4	5.2	3.4	3.4
	Four or more times	9.3	7.2	5.5	9.9	6.8	8.1	12.0	8.7	9.1	10.5	7.5	7.2
	I never got offers	28.5	45.2	46.8	21.8	35.1	33.8	18.1	28.9	28.0	22.0	37.1	38.2
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	39.4	31.2	31.7	39.7	33.1	34.9	43.1	34.8	37.2	40.8	32.9	34.0
	Once	14.0	10.2	9.7	16.4	15.1	13.2	15.6	15.2	14.5	15.6	13.3	12.0
	Twice	7.0	5.1	4.7	9.7	7.5	7.5	10.1	9.9	8.6	9.2	7.3	6.5
	Three times	3.6	4.0	2.6	4.6	3.3	4.3	5.7	4.4	4.8	4.8	3.9	3.7
	Four or more times	8.0	5.0	4.4	7.8	6.6	6.5	7.3	6.8	7.1	7.6	6.1	5.7
	I never got offers	28.1	44.5	47.0	21.8	34.4	33.6	18.3	28.9	27.8	22.0	36.6	38.1
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	42.5	33.9	34.0	48.9	44.6	43.7	53.6	50.2	50.0	49.1	42.2	40.9
	Once	12.1	9.8	8.8	13.5	9.9	10.2	12.2	10.5	10.1	12.7	10.0	9.5
	Twice	4.5	3.0	3.1	4.8	3.6	4.0	5.3	3.8	4.3	4.9	3.4	3.7
	Three times	3.3	2.2	2.2	3.4	2.1	2.5	3.8	2.0	2.3	3.5	2.1	2.3
	Four or more times	8.9	5.0	4.5	6.6	4.5	5.1	6.4	3.9	4.8	7.0	4.5	4.8
	I never got offers	28.6	46.2	47.5	22.8	35.3	34.6	18.7	29.6	28.6	22.7	37.7	38.9
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	46.7	36.5	36.8	51.0	46.7	47.6	54.7	52.2	53.8	51.4	44.4	44.3
	Once	9.5	9.2	7.1	11.8	8.7	8.0	11.1	8.9	7.6	11.0	9.0	7.5
	Twice	5.0	2.5	2.7	5.2	3.4	3.3	5.9	3.5	3.7	5.4	3.1	3.1
	Three times	3.2	1.6	1.8	3.2	1.9	2.3	3.3	2.1	2.1	3.2	1.8	2.0
	Four or more times	6.3	4.2	3.7	5.9	3.6	4.1	5.8	3.2	3.9	6.0	3.7	3.9
	I never got offers	29.2	45.9	47.9	22.9	35.6	34.8	19.3	30.2	29.0	23.0	37.9	39.2

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	81.8	84.0	85.4	79.9	86.5	86.9	81.2	87.7	87.7	80.8	85.8	86.4
	1 or 2 times	9.3	7.5	7.2	8.3	6.5	5.9	8.7	5.9	5.3	8.7	6.7	6.3
	3 to 5 times	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.6	2.6	2.8	3.5	2.6	2.7	3.4	3.0	2.9
	6 to 9 times	1.2	1.8	1.5	2.4	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.4
	10 to 19 times	2.1	0.7	0.9	3.5	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.8	2.5	0.7	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
	40+ times	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.4
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	27.9	37.6	39.2	32.9	50.0	43.7	41.3	57.8	55.3	34.7	47.3	44.4
	1 or 2 times	24.7	26.3	27.7	25.8	24.1	24.2	26.4	22.1	21.5	25.8	24.4	25.2
	3 to 5 times	19.6	15.8	16.3	18.6	14.2	17.1	15.1	10.5	12.8	17.6	13.8	15.6
	6 to 9 times	10.2	8.7	7.7	9.5	6.4	7.2	6.4	4.4	5.1	8.5	6.7	6.9
	10 to 19 times	7.1	4.1	3.8	7.4	2.1	3.5	5.2	2.3	2.5	6.5	2.9	3.4
	20 to 29 times	3.3	2.9	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.8	1.3	1.1	2.2	1.9	1.5
	30 to 39 times	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.5
	40+ times	5.9	3.9	3.0	3.0	1.6	2.3	3.1	1.2	1.5	3.7	2.4	2.4
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	75.6	86.3	87.6	78.2	90.9	90.2	79.6	91.6	91.9	78.1	89.3	89.4
	1 or 2 times	12.6	6.9	7.1	9.9	5.0	5.5	12.1	4.7	4.6	11.3	5.7	6.0
	3 to 5 times	4.9	2.2	2.3	4.1	1.9	1.9	3.2	1.7	1.6	4.0	1.9	2.0
	6 to 9 times	2.2	1.5	1.1	1.9	0.9	0.9	1.9	0.8	0.7	2.0	1.1	0.9
	10 to 19 times	2.3	1.0	0.6	3.9	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.4	2.8	0.7	0.5
	20 to 29 times	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.3
	30 to 39 times	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
	40+ times	1.5	1.2	0.7	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.1	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.6
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	79.3	88.0	90.4	82.7	91.5	92.1	84.1	92.7	93.5	82.4	90.5	91.7
	1 or 2 times	11.8	6.9	6.0	10.5	5.4	4.8	9.6	4.6	3.8	10.5	5.8	5.1
	3 to 5 times	3.2	1.8	1.5	2.8	1.4	1.2	3.1	0.9	1.1	3.0	1.4	1.3
	6 to 9 times	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.6
	10 to 19 times	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.8	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.4
	20 to 29 times	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
	40+ times	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.6

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			All Students Surveyed*		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	80.2	84.7	87.6	78.3	83.8	83.7	75.9	80.8	80.3	77.9	83.3	84.6
Friends	9.8	3.5	3.0	12.7	7.2	7.8	16.5	10.9	10.8	13.4	6.9	6.4
Family/Relatives	3.7	0.7	1.0	5.0	1.7	2.2	5.0	2.8	2.8	4.7	1.6	1.8
Parties	3.6	1.0	1.3	4.7	2.7	2.6	6.1	4.0	3.4	5.0	2.4	2.2
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	3.8	1.8	1.8	4.6	3.9	4.1	5.1	4.0	4.2	4.6	3.1	3.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	1.8	1.1	0.8	2.7	1.5	1.9	4.5	3.2	3.3	3.1	1.9	1.8
School	3.0	0.9	0.8	3.2	2.4	2.0	5.5	2.9	2.2	4.0	2.0	1.5
Other	2.9	0.9	1.1	4.1	2.2	1.7	3.1	2.7	2.1	3.5	1.8	1.5
Over the Internet	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	1.4	0.6	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.8	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.5

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	2008/2010 AYS	2012 AYS	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?	used heroin?	Cautiously comparable across years.
Other Club Drugs	*n/a*	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	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?		In 2006 there was a prescription drugs question with several examples (some of which overlapped examples from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions). Starting in 2008, the single prescription drug question was dropped in favor of more specific questions. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure.

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

Apache, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties
Jacque Gencarelle
Northern Arizona Regional Behavioral Health Authority (NARBHA)
928-226-6396

Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Gila, La Paz, Pinal, Yuma and Santa Cruz Counties
Linda Weinberg
Cenpatico of Arizona
866-495-6738

Maricopa County
Juan Aristizabal
Magellan Health Services of Arizona
602-797-8256

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

Gila River Indian Community
Julie Jimenez
Gila River Regional Behavioral Health Authority
520-562-3321 ext. 7031

Pascua Yaqui Tribe
Ralph Cota
Centered Spirit Program
480-768-2063

Other State and National Contacts:

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
Steve Irvine/Michelle Neitch/Phillip Stevenson
602-364-1173/602-364-1557/602-364-1157
www.azcjc.gov

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

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

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

Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
Charles Katz
602-496-1471
cvpcs.asu.edu/

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

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

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

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

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

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

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

Western Regional Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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

2012 Arizona Youth Survey

Pinal County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

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Introduction

2012 Arizona Youth Survey
Pinal County Summary Report

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

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.

Table 1 contains 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, 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.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	1,609	55.6	1,633	45.9	1,675	41.4	28,932	46.1
10	936	32.3	1,170	32.9	1,462	36.2	18,766	29.9
12	351	12.1	757	21.3	906	22.4	15,119	24.1
All Students Surveyed*	2,896	100.0	3,560	100.0	4,043	100.0	62,817	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	1,426	50.0	1,756	50.1	1,946	49.0	30,383	49.5
Female	1,425	50.0	1,749	49.9	2,023	51.0	30,938	50.5

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	105	6.6	102	5.6	125	6.5	1,121	4.9
African American	45	2.8	44	2.4	48	2.5	658	2.9
Asian	8	0.5	10	0.6	13	0.7	222	1.0
Pacific Islander	11	0.7	21	1.2	21	1.1	225	1.0
White	316	19.8	404	22.3	558	29.0	6,774	29.7
Multi-Racial	68	4.3	92	5.1	123	6.4	1,099	4.8
Race Unmarked	1,047	65.4	1,140	62.9	1,036	53.8	12,732	55.8
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	85	7.4	132	8.2	106	5.5	1,909	5.2
African American	136	11.9	180	11.2	202	10.5	1,979	5.4
Asian	35	3.1	44	2.7	49	2.6	1,641	4.5
Pacific Islander	13	1.1	24	1.5	13	0.7	324	0.9
White	734	64.1	1,060	65.8	1,265	65.9	26,247	72.1
Multi-Racial	136	11.9	144	8.9	209	10.9	2,561	7.0
Race Unmarked	6	0.5	27	1.7	77	4.0	1,759	4.8
Totals								
	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	1,600	55.2	1,813	50.9	1,924	47.6	22,831	36.3
Non-Hispanic Students	1,145	39.5	1,611	45.3	1,921	47.5	36,420	58.0
*Total Students***	2,896	100.0	3,560	100.0	4,043	100.0	62,817	100.0

* Grades with fewer than 20 students participating are not included in this report. However, students from grades not making the cutoff **are** included in *All Students Surveyed*. This means the number of students reported in *All Students Surveyed* may exceed the sum of individual grades. (*All Students Surveyed* will match the grade total in reports with data drawn from a single grade.)

** As a small percentage of students skipped the question *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* (at the state level, 1,803 students, or 2.8% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than *Total Students*.

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

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 2012 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: 2008, 2010, and 2012. 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 and Diamonds**. 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 represent national data from either the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey or the Bach Harrison Norm.

  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.

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 more sensitive indicator of the level of current use of the substance.

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.
- **Drinking and Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

- **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.

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, bought a raffle ticket, played bingo, gambled on the Internet, 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.

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 he/she 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.

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 more dramatic the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where he/she 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 clarify the value of the data.

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, or were harassed or mistreated while on-line or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 14.

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 monitoring.

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, past 30-day use, and average age of first 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 web site, individuals have 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.azcjc.gov/ACJC.Web/sac/CommunDataPrj.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) was established by Executive Order 2007-12 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the Director of the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, who also acts as the Governor's Policy Advisor for Human Services, the ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse treatment, prevention, intervention/enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; and address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts. The ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources.

It is ASAP's mission to ensure community-driven, agency-supported outcomes to prevent and reduce the negative impacts of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by building and sustaining partnerships between professionals in the substance abuse field. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, the ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and that funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

Recognizing that prescription drug abuse is a serious threat to the health and well-being of families and communities in Arizona, the ASAP is devoted to reducing prescription drug abuse.

There are currently two work groups that assist the ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group)** – The Substance Abuse Epidemiology 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 produces *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona* and behavioral health epidemiology profiles for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Additionally, the Epi Work Group conducts analyses of individual substance abuse issues, responds to ad hoc data requests and brings data to bear on ASAP's policy decisions around its strategic plan and focus areas. Further, the Epi Work Group assists the ASAP to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona while maximizing available resources and supporting a data-driven decision-making process.

- **Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group (CPSAWG)** – The Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group is a merging of two former subcommittees of the ASAP, the Underage Drinking Prevention Committee and the Community Advisory Board. This group brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state and state agency representatives to provide an essential link between community and state-level efforts. The CPSAWG brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that inform ASAP's work; helps communities improve their capacity to identify emerging trends, as well as take action and report on them to the proper institutions/authorities; takes the data available through the Epi Work Group and the ASAP back to coalitions and communities to effectively target prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement activities; serves as a resource for communities and the state to identify the most effective ways to reduce substance abuse through collaborative efforts and by targeting limited resources where they are most needed; and elevates and recognizes the important work being carried out at the community level to ensure that state-level responses are cognizant of the impact of policies on individual communities. This work group assesses statewide epidemiological data, resources, strategies and policies, and builds relationships with tribes, youth, law enforcement, government agencies, and community coalitions. By combining resources, practice, and research, the work group collaborates to reduce substance abuse.

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/Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state/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?

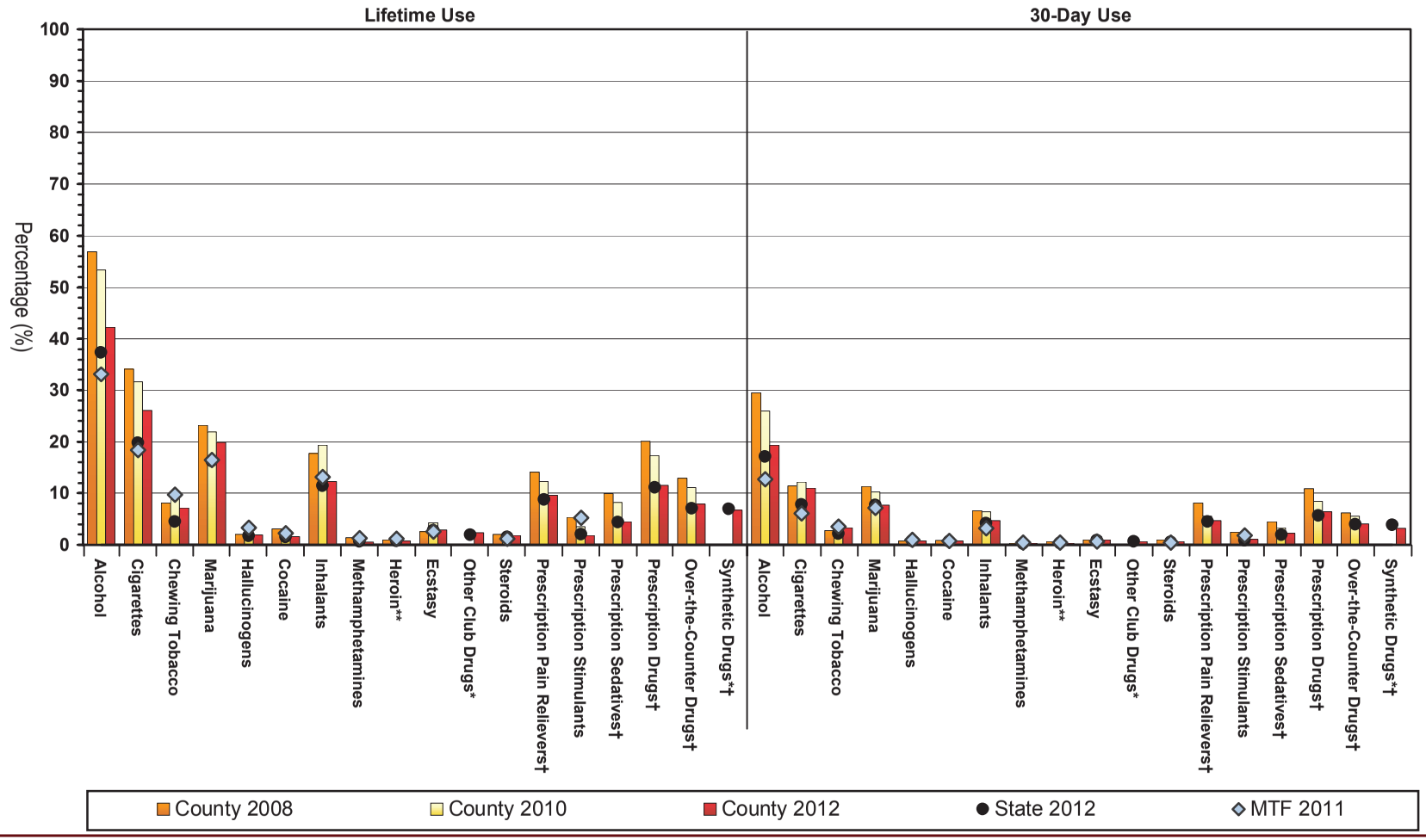
Use these data for planning.

- **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.

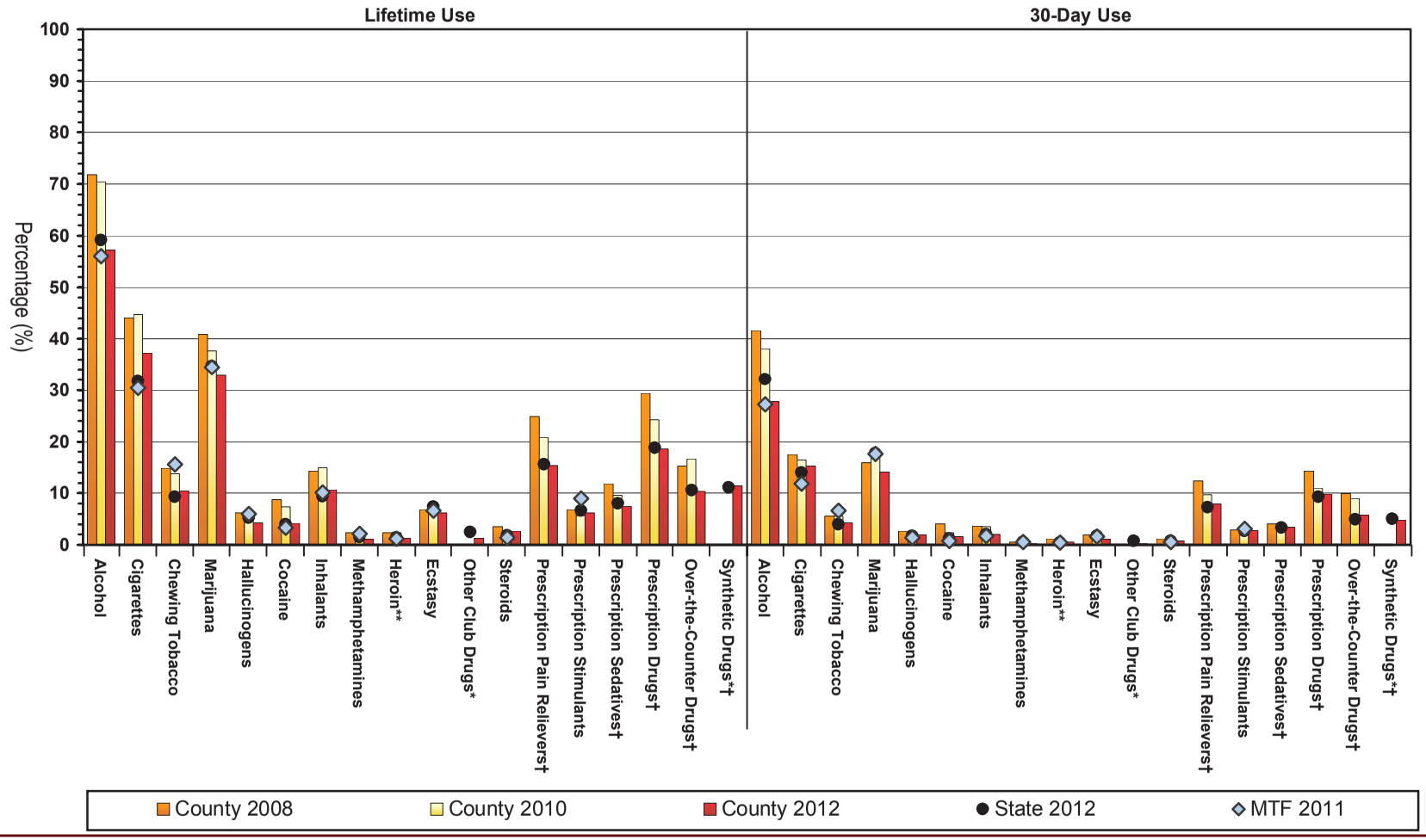
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	8th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > national av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	8th grd Binge Drinking @13% (5% above state av.)			
Antisocial Behavior	12th grd - Drunk/High at School @ 21% (about same as state, but remains a priority:)			

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Pinal County, Grade 8



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.
** Denotes a change in the question between administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of *Prescription Pain Relievers*, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Pinal County, Grade 10



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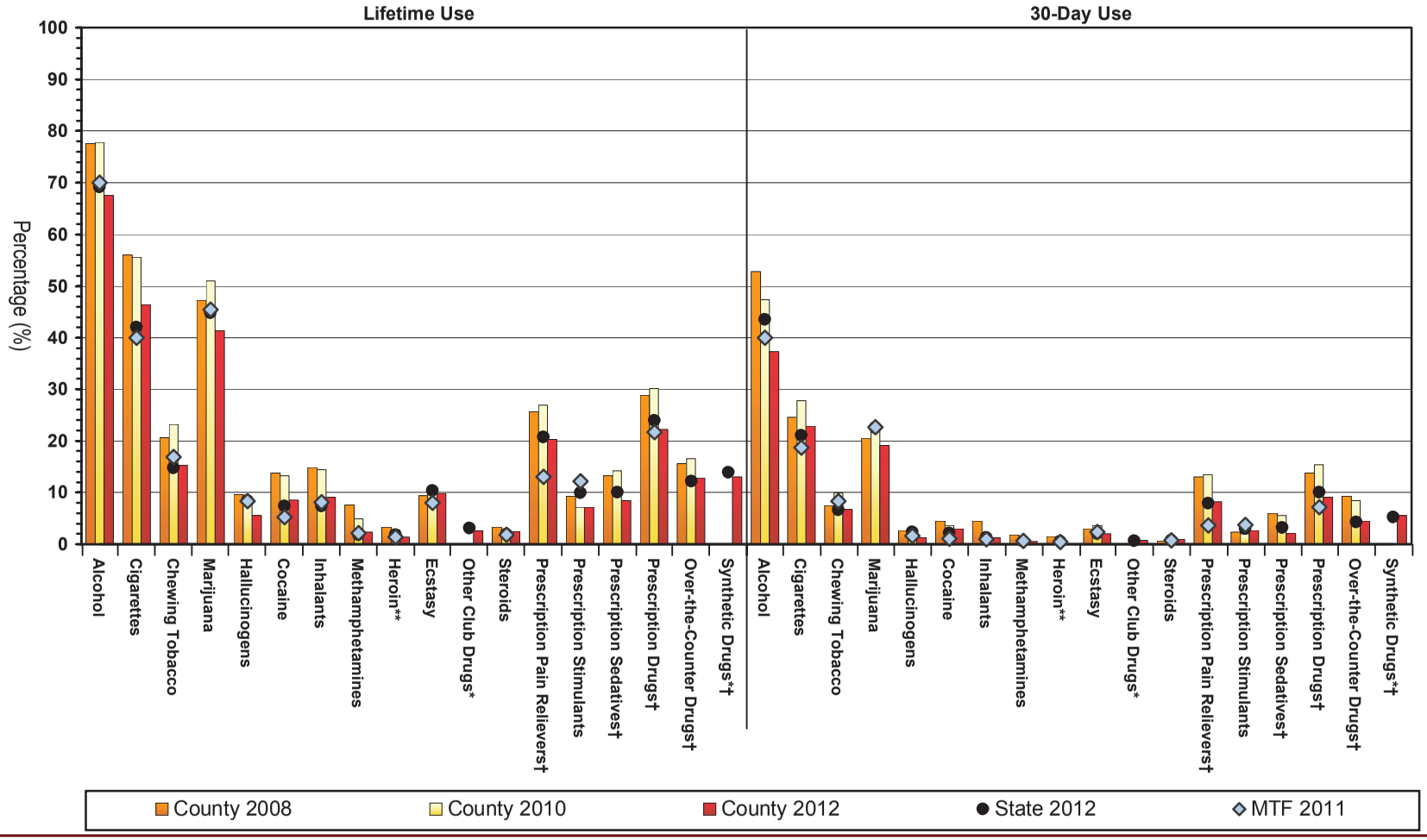
LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Pinal County, Grade 12



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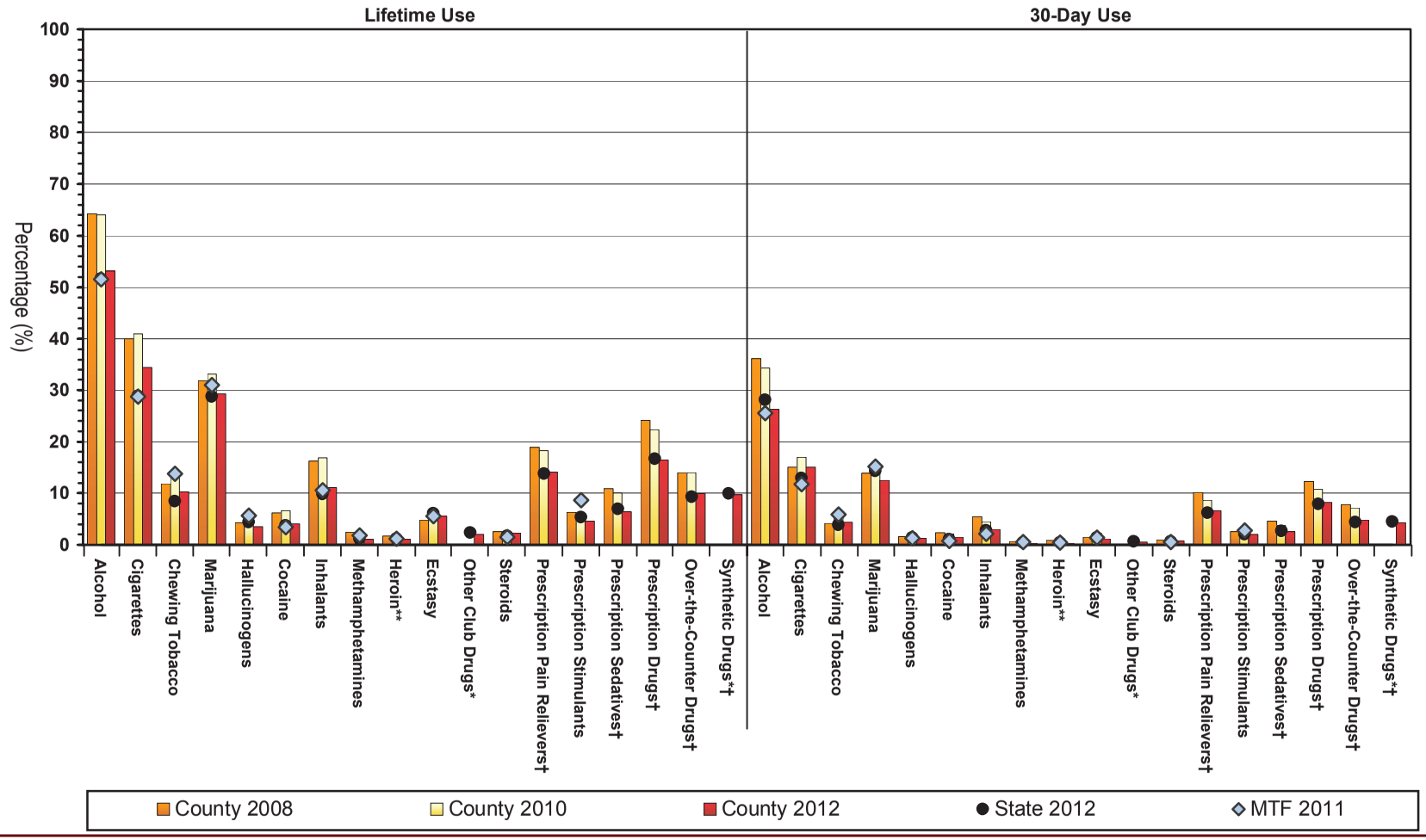
LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Pinal County, All Students Surveyed



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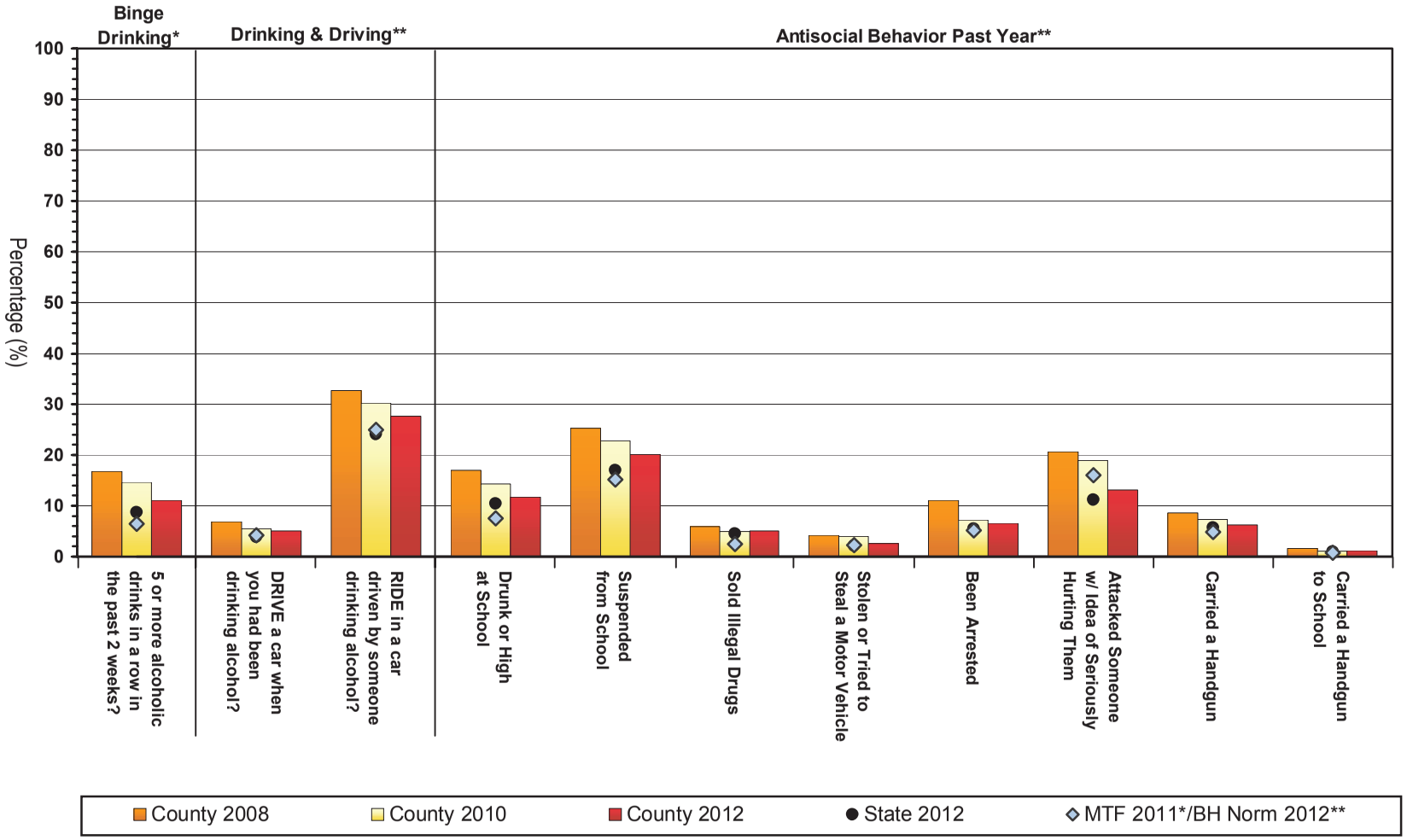
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

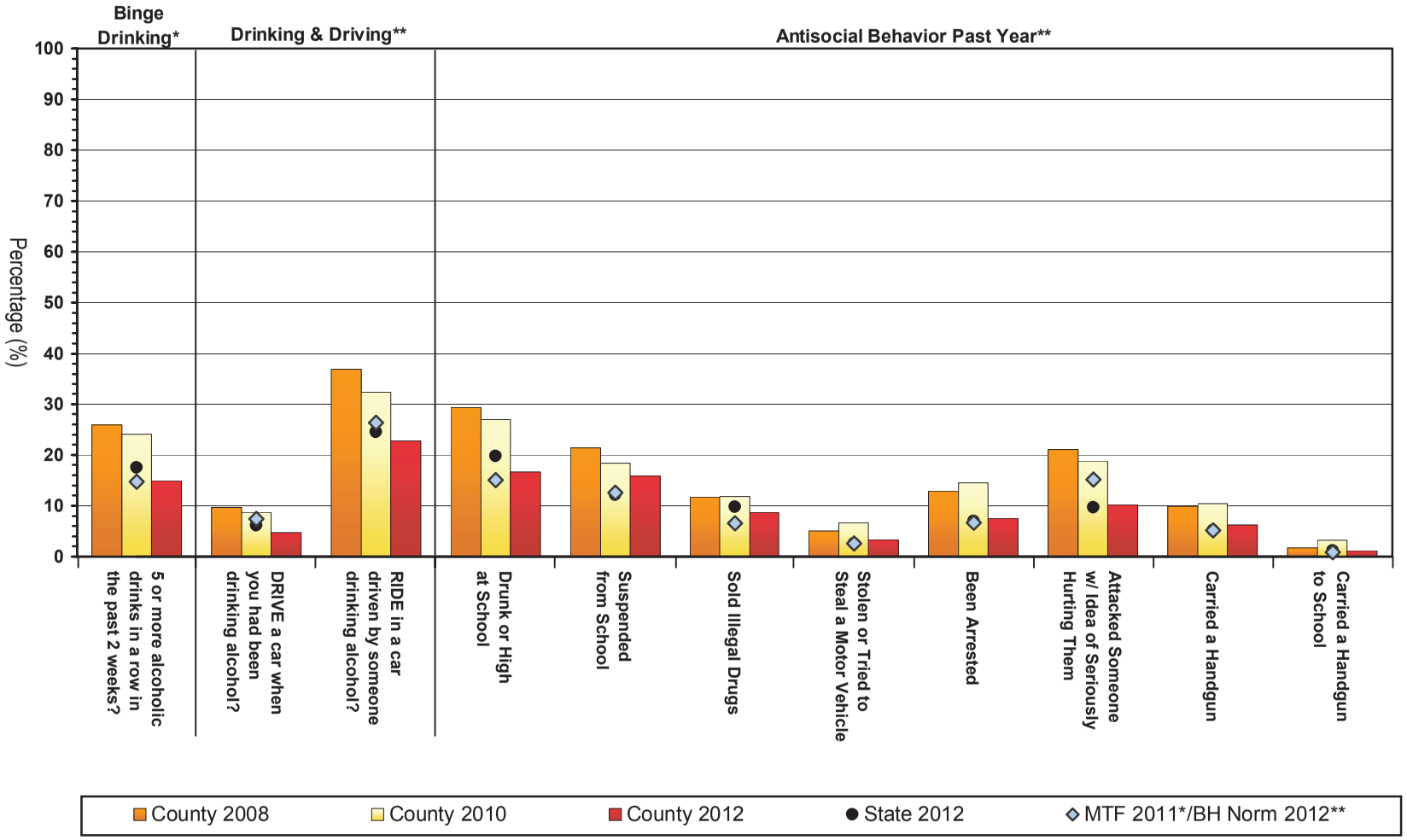
BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Pinal County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Pinal County, Grade 10



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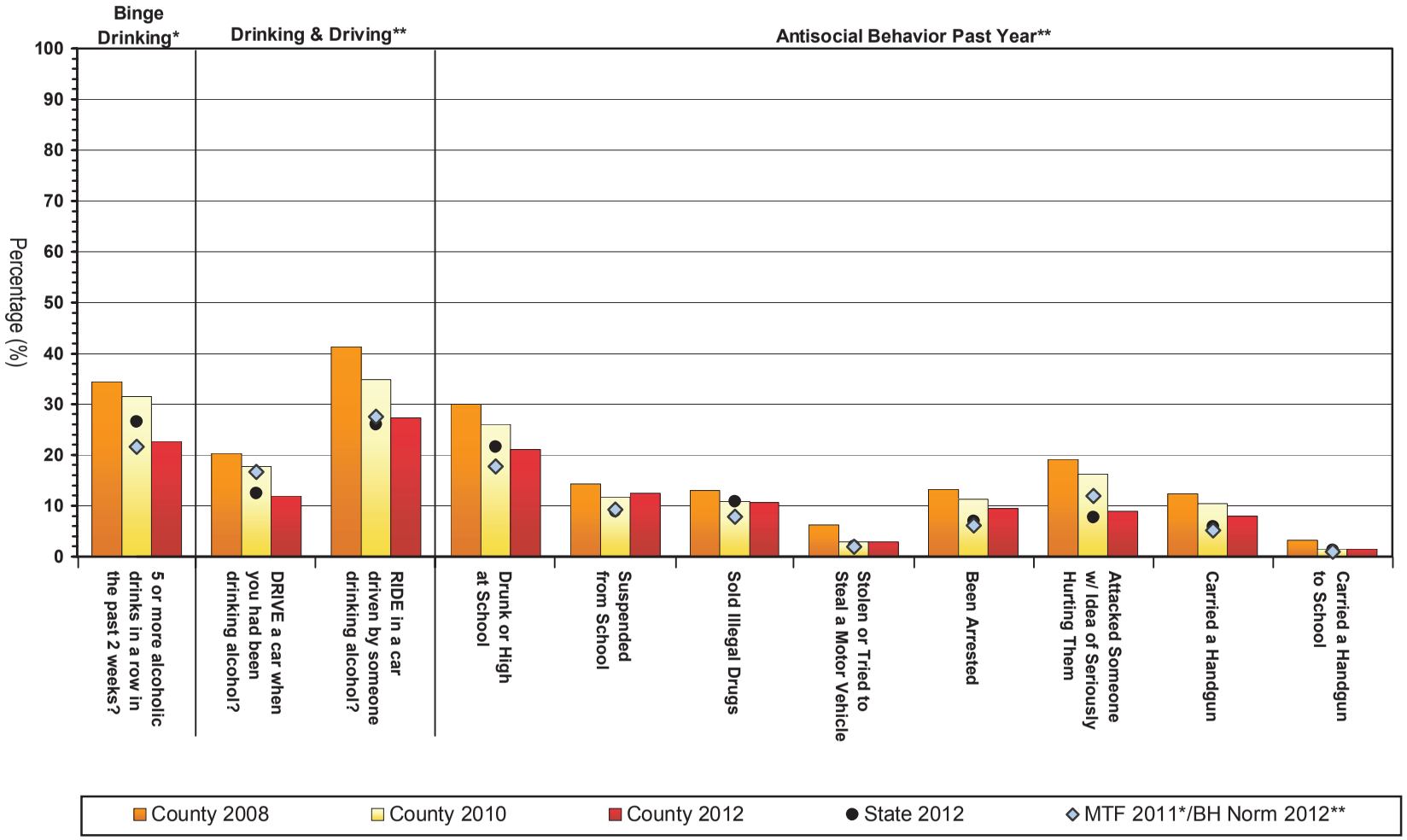
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Pinal County, Grade 12



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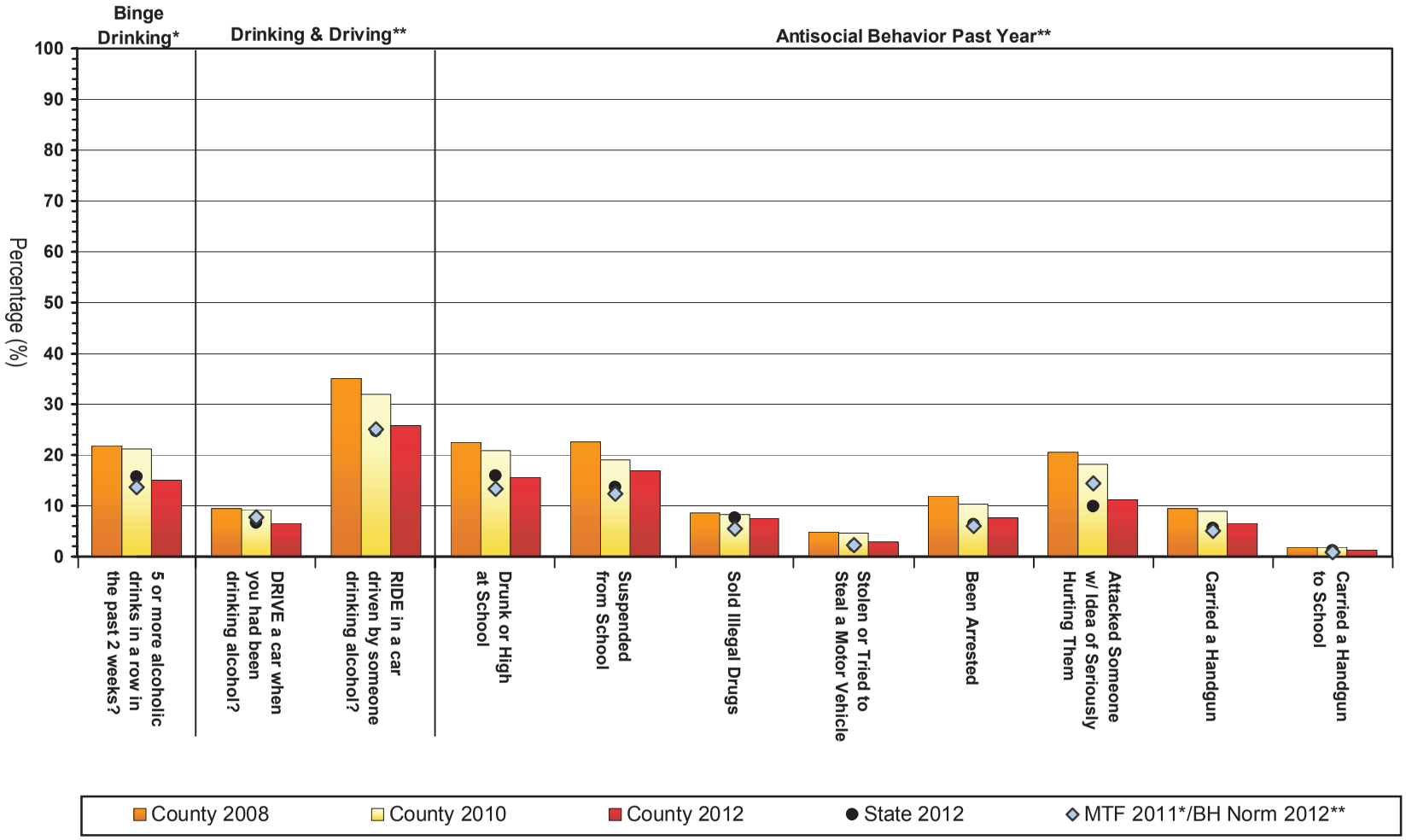
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Pinal County, All Students Surveyed



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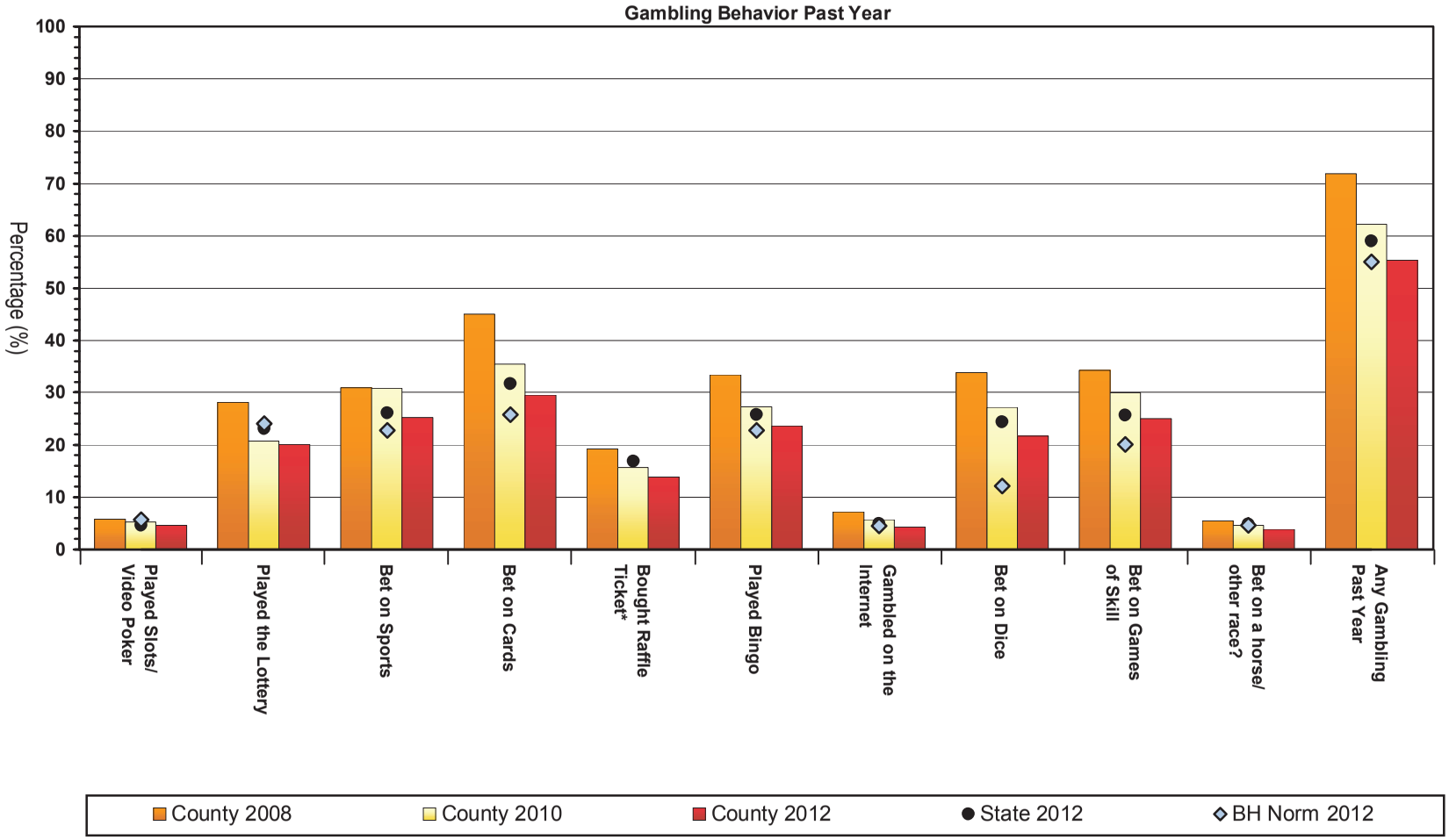
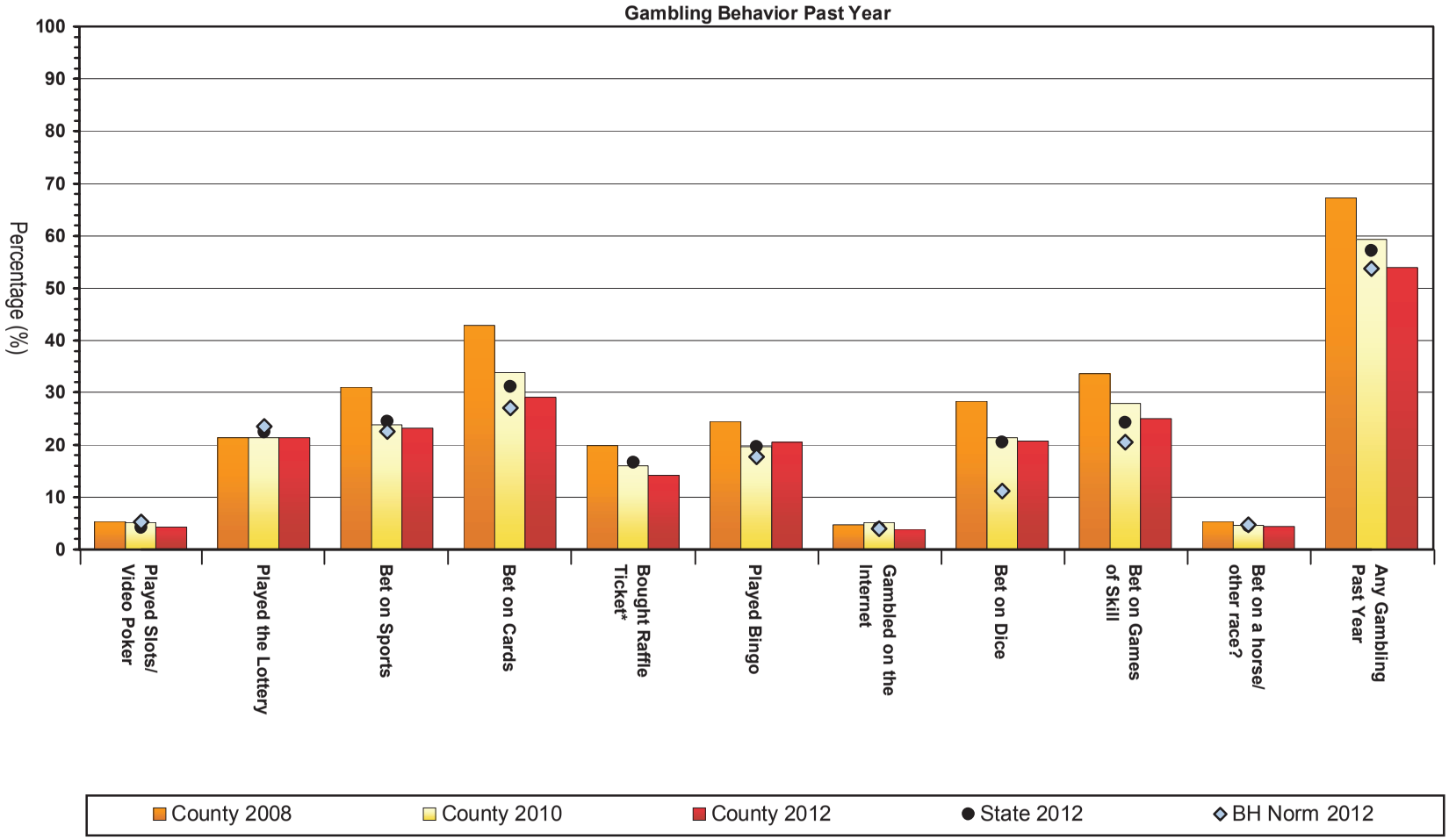
GAMBLING
2012 Pinal County, Grade 8



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

GAMBLING
2012 Pinal County, Grade 10



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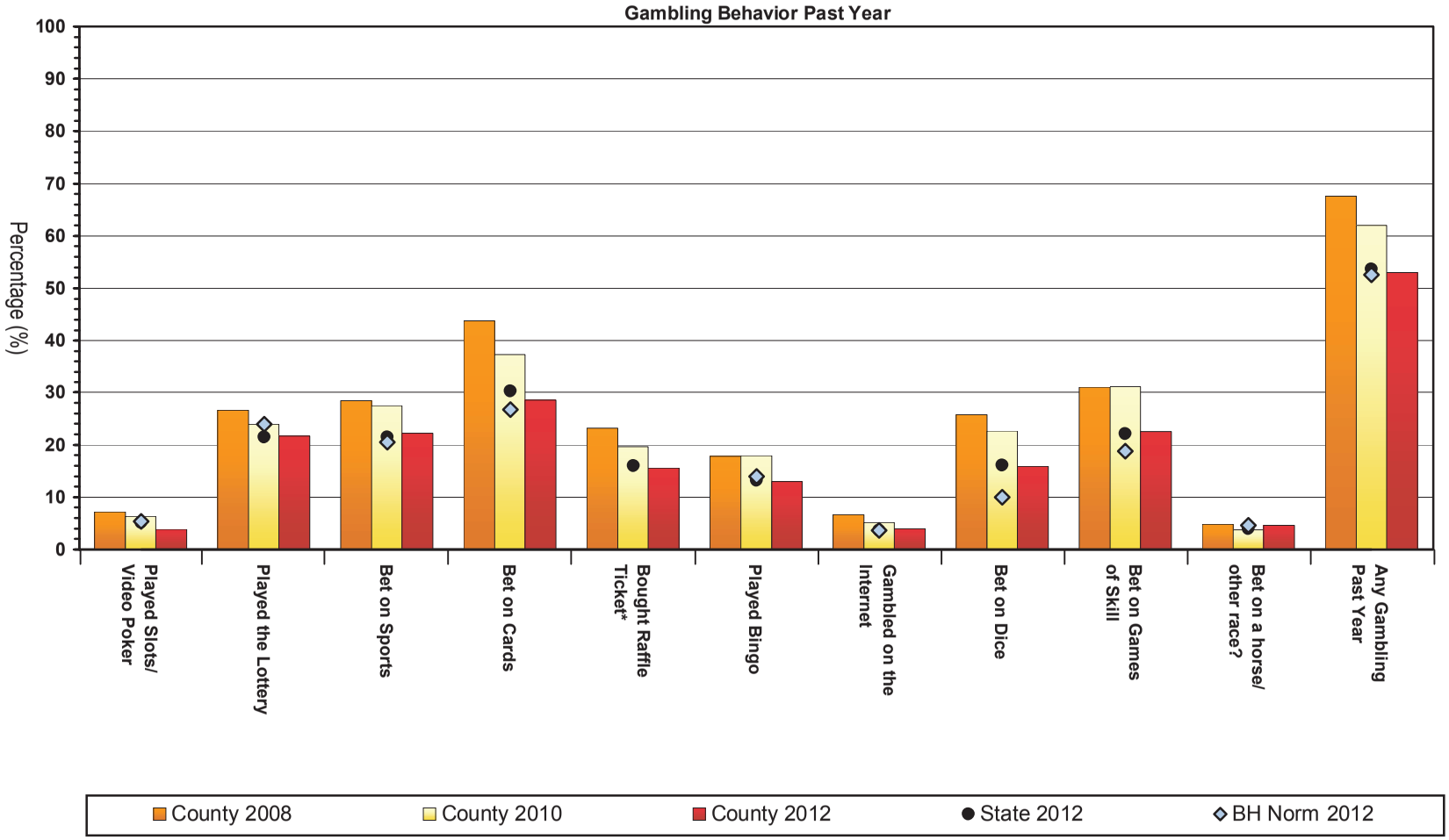
GAMBLING
2012 Pinal County, Grade 12



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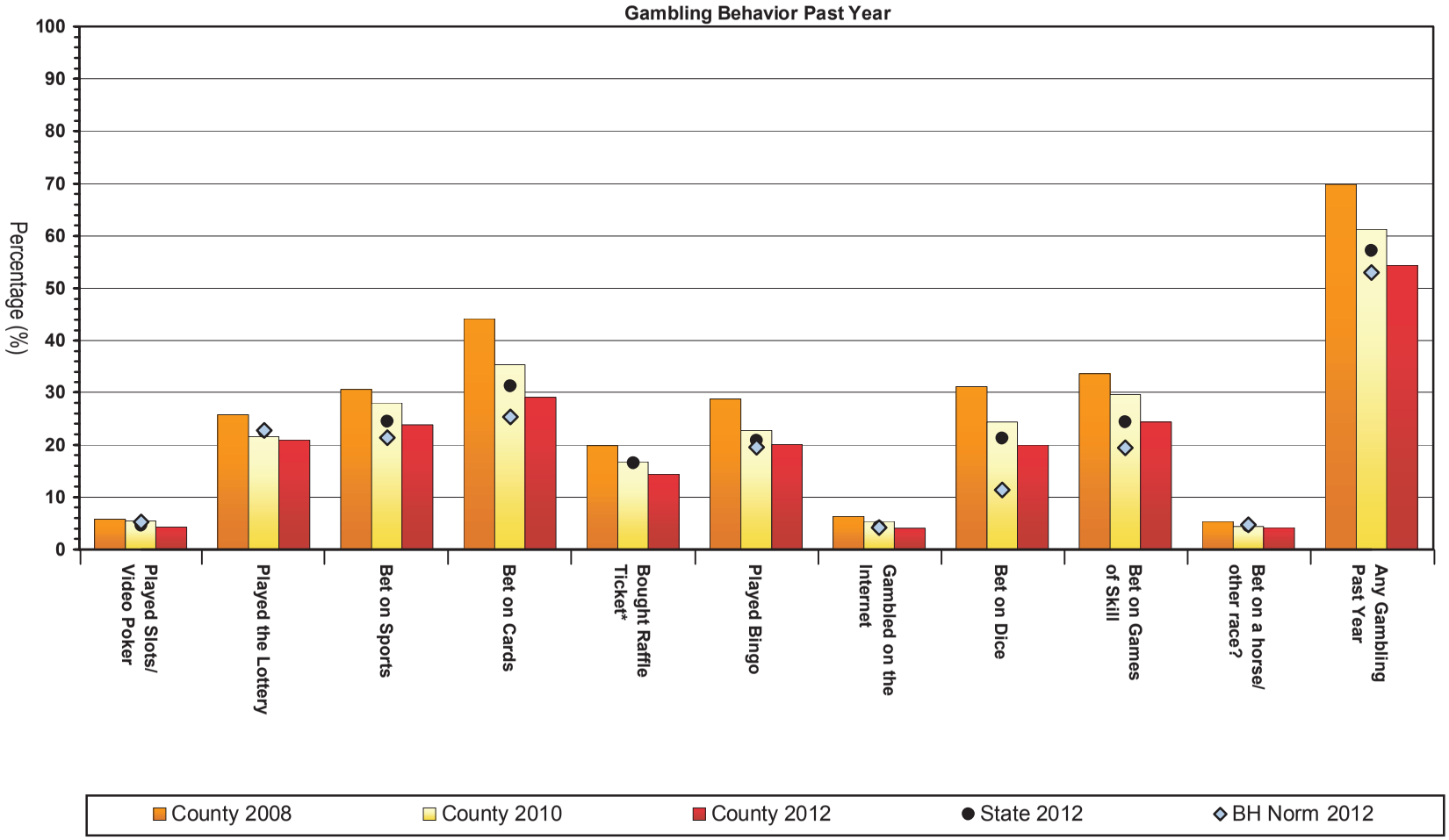
GAMBLING
2012 Pinal County, All Students Surveyed



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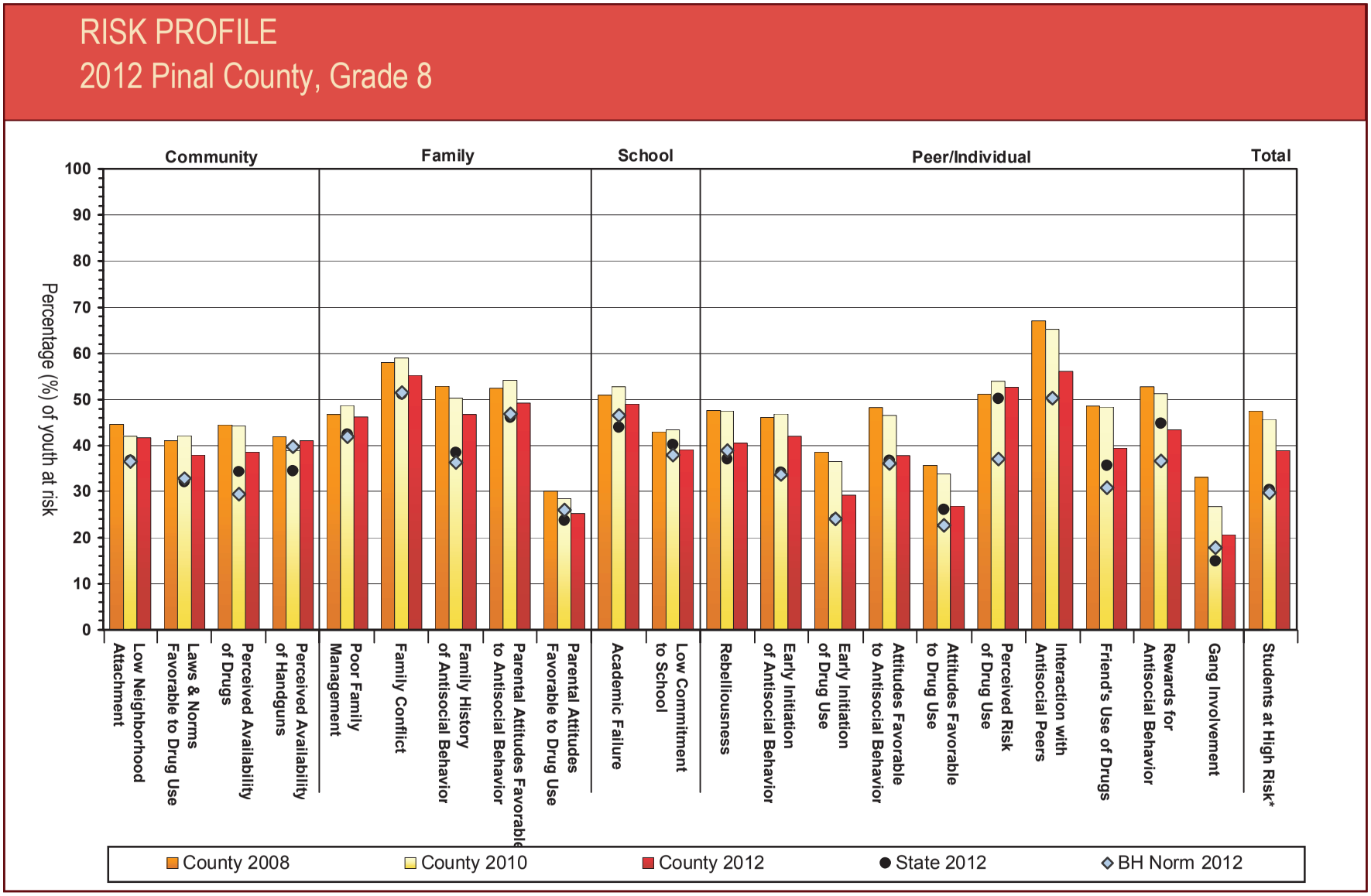
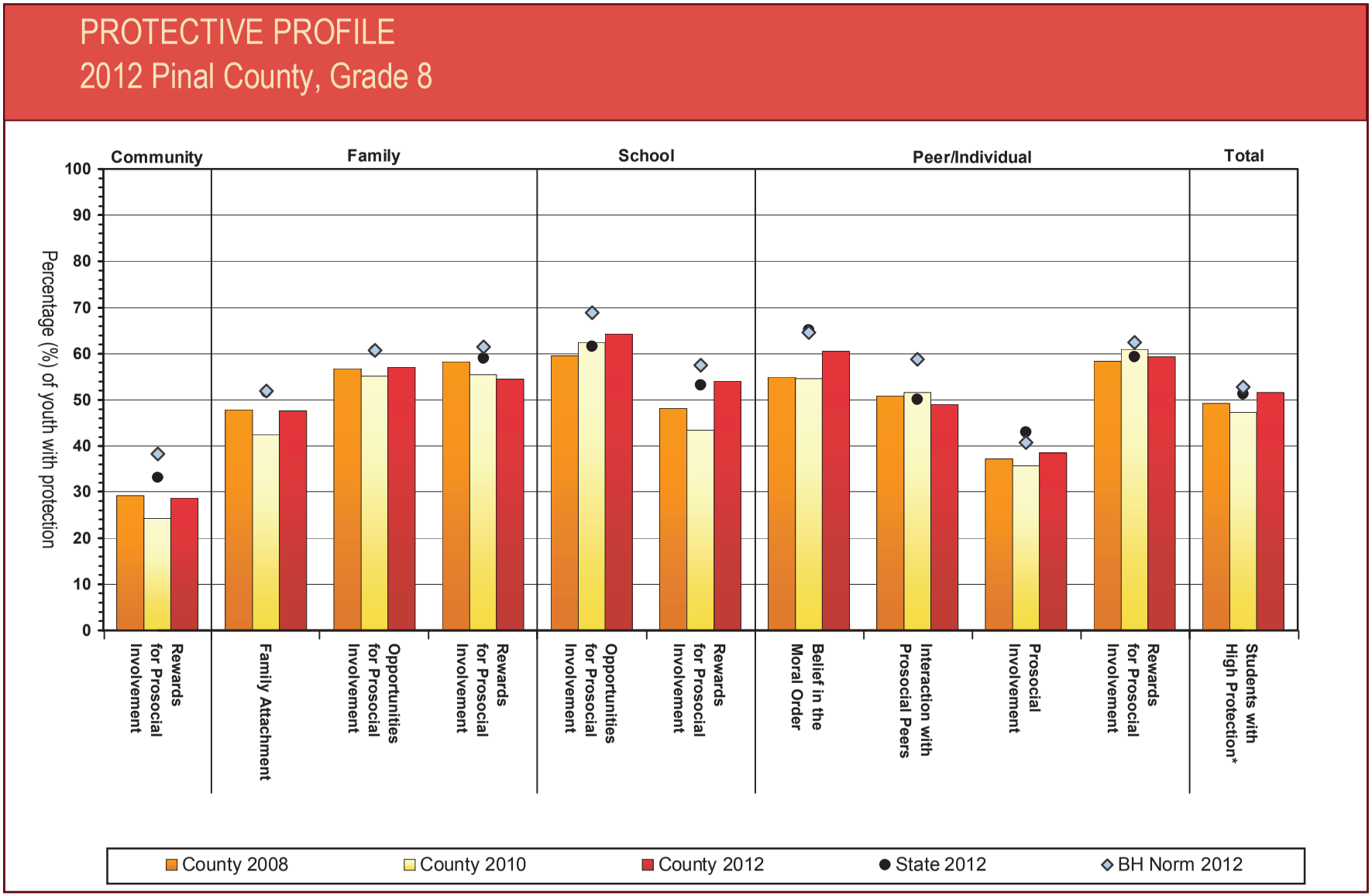


* High Risk youth are defined as the percentage of students who have more than a specified number of risk factors operating in their lives (8th grade: 8 or more risk factors, 10th &12th grades: 9 or more risk factors).

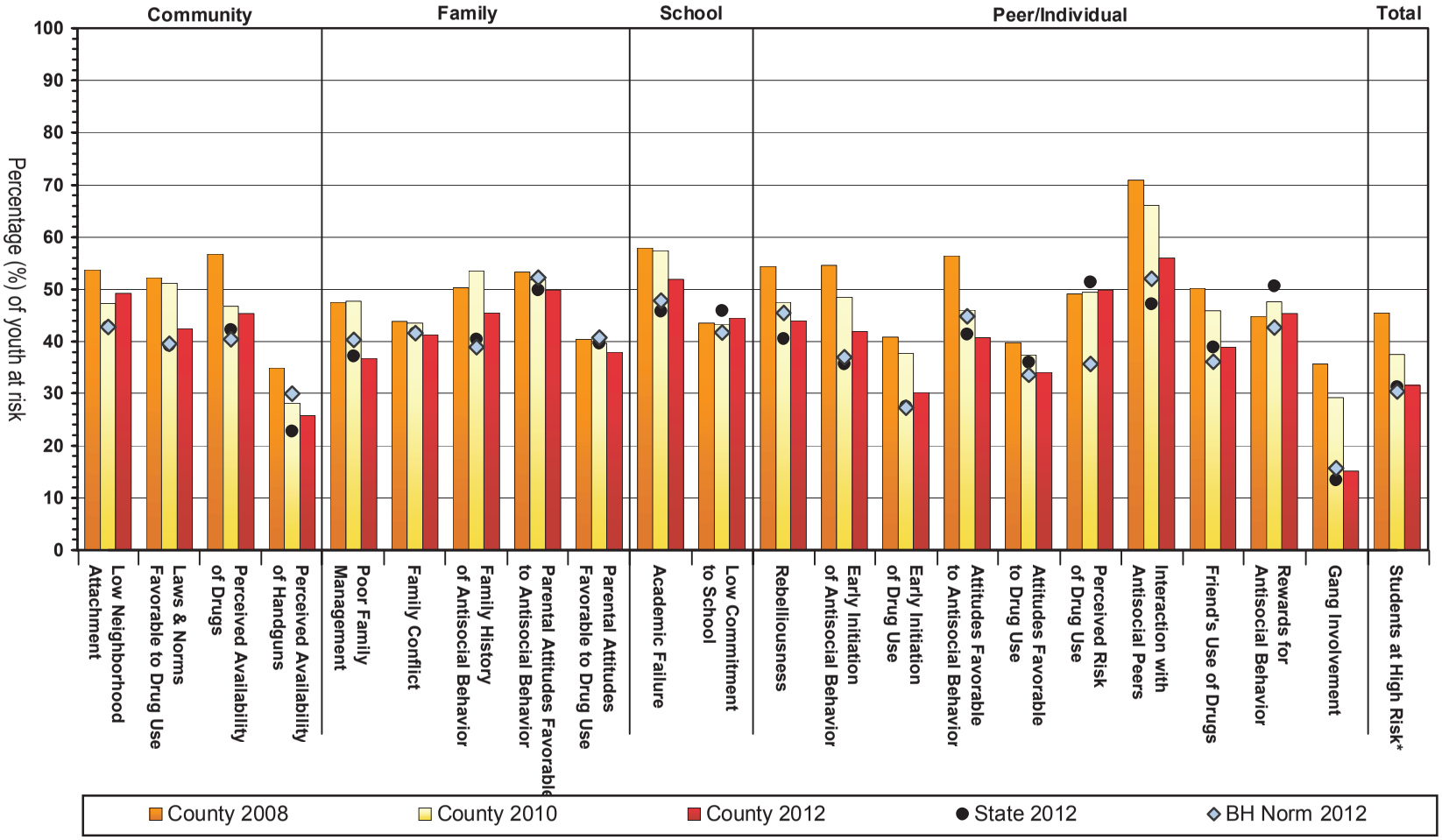


* High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2012 Pinal County, Grade 10



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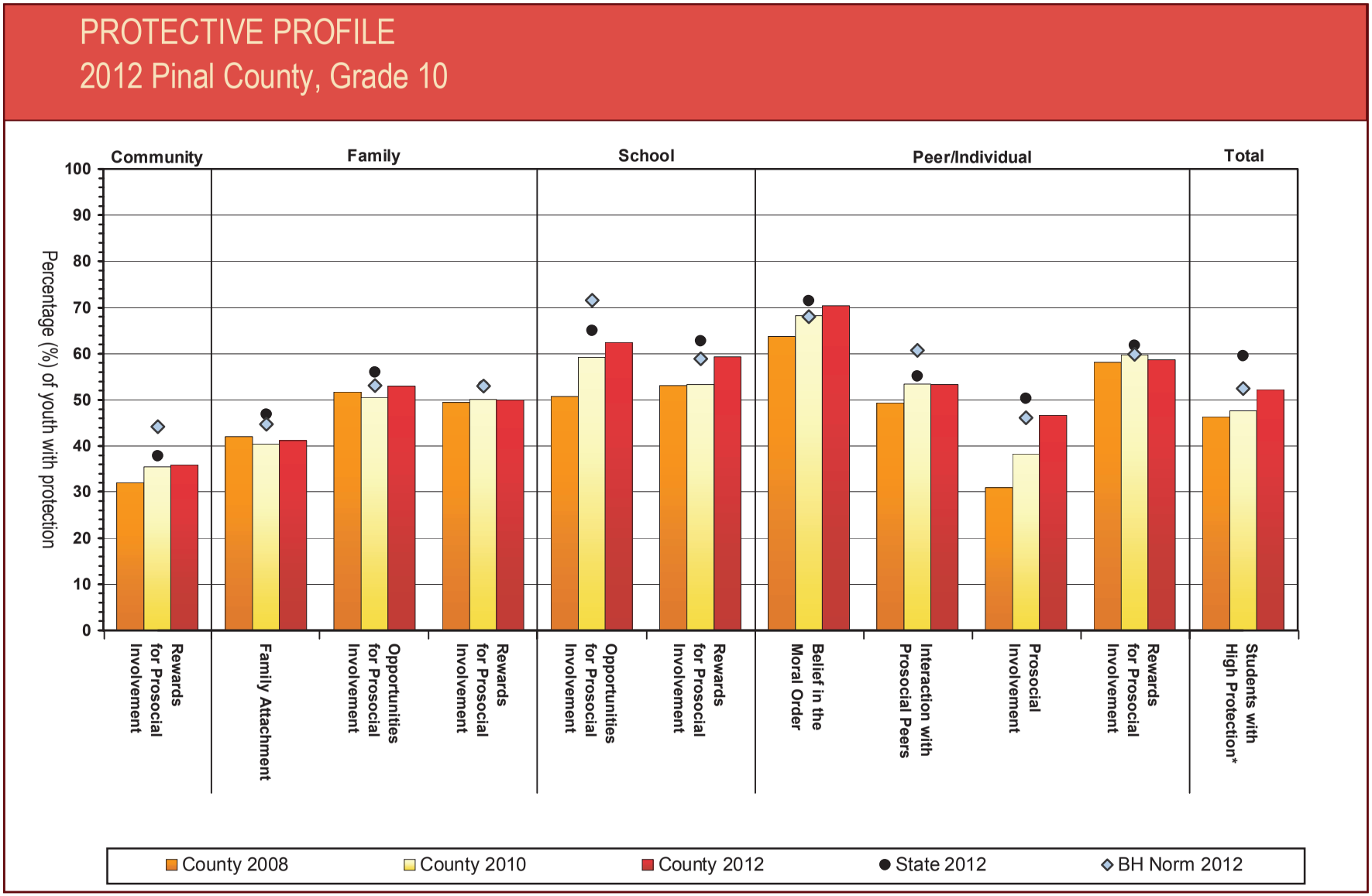

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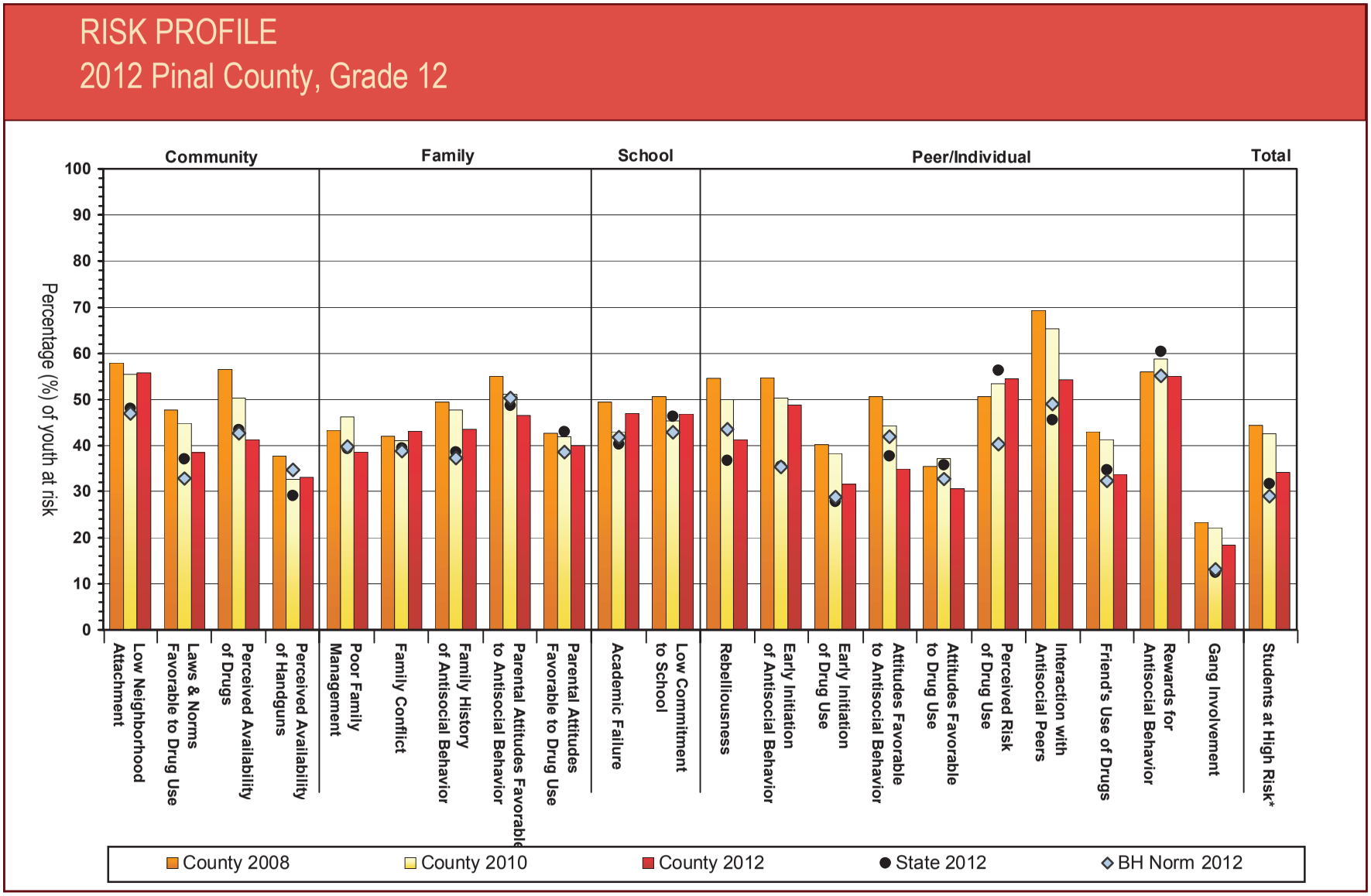

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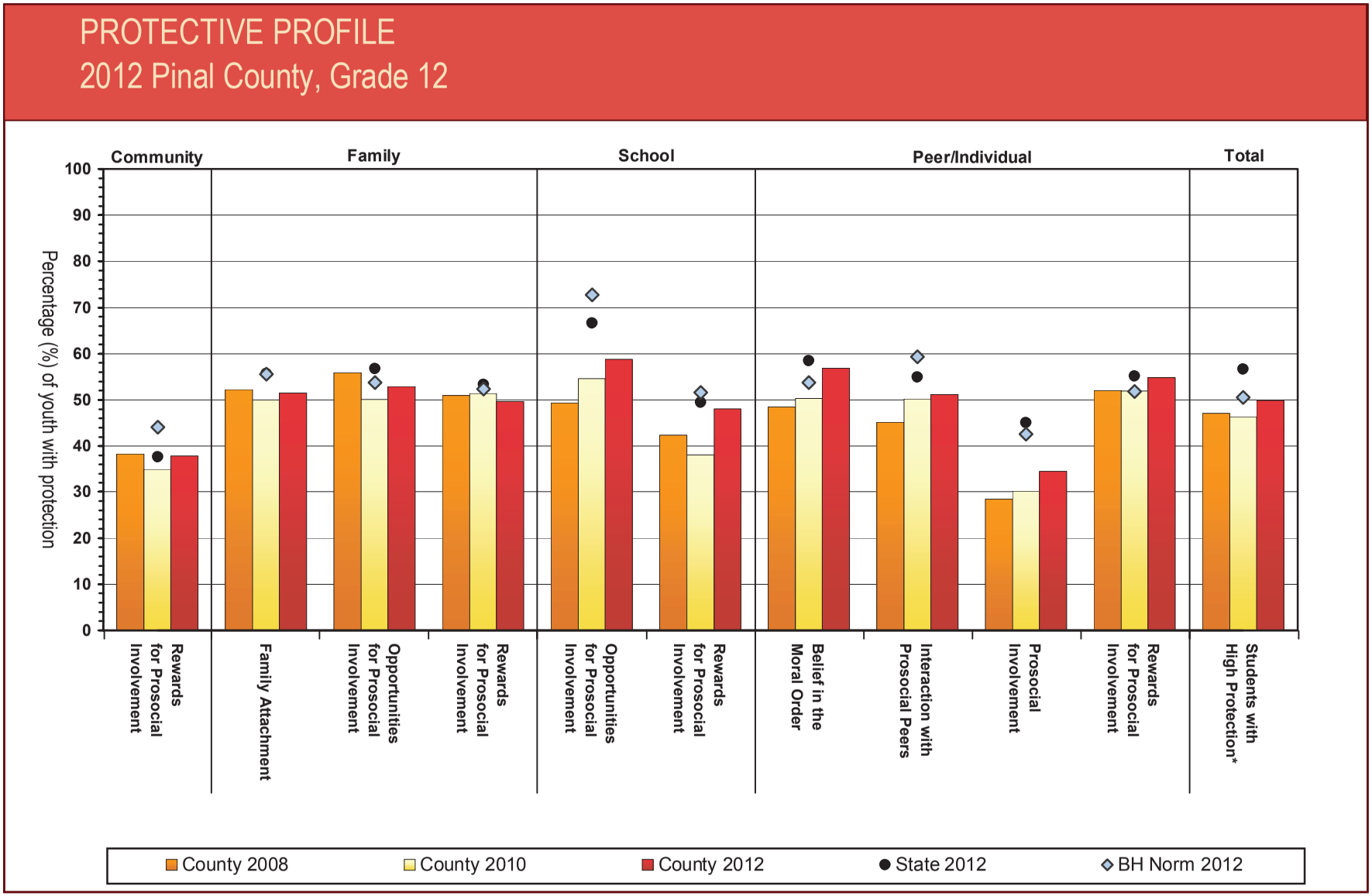

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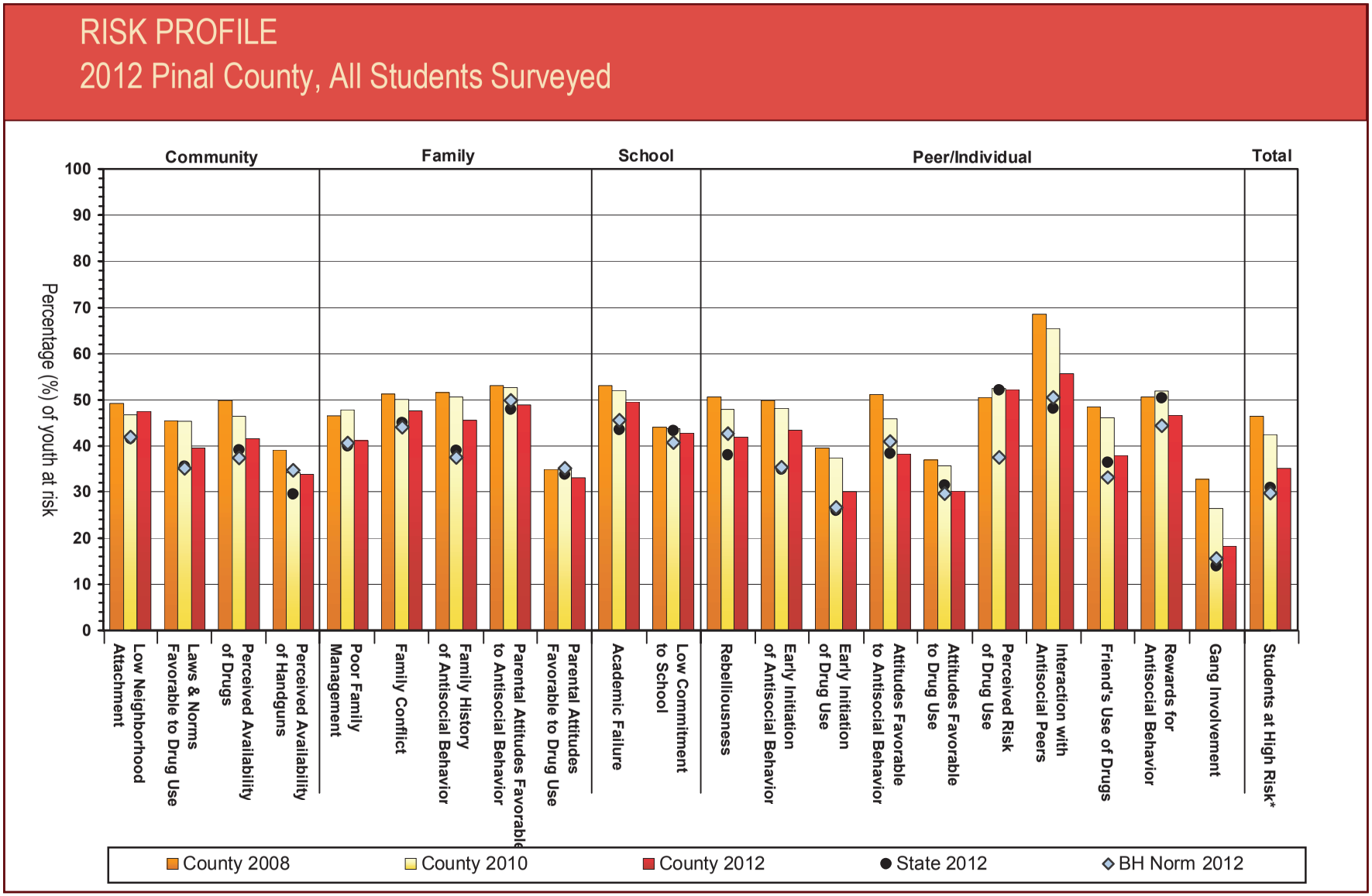

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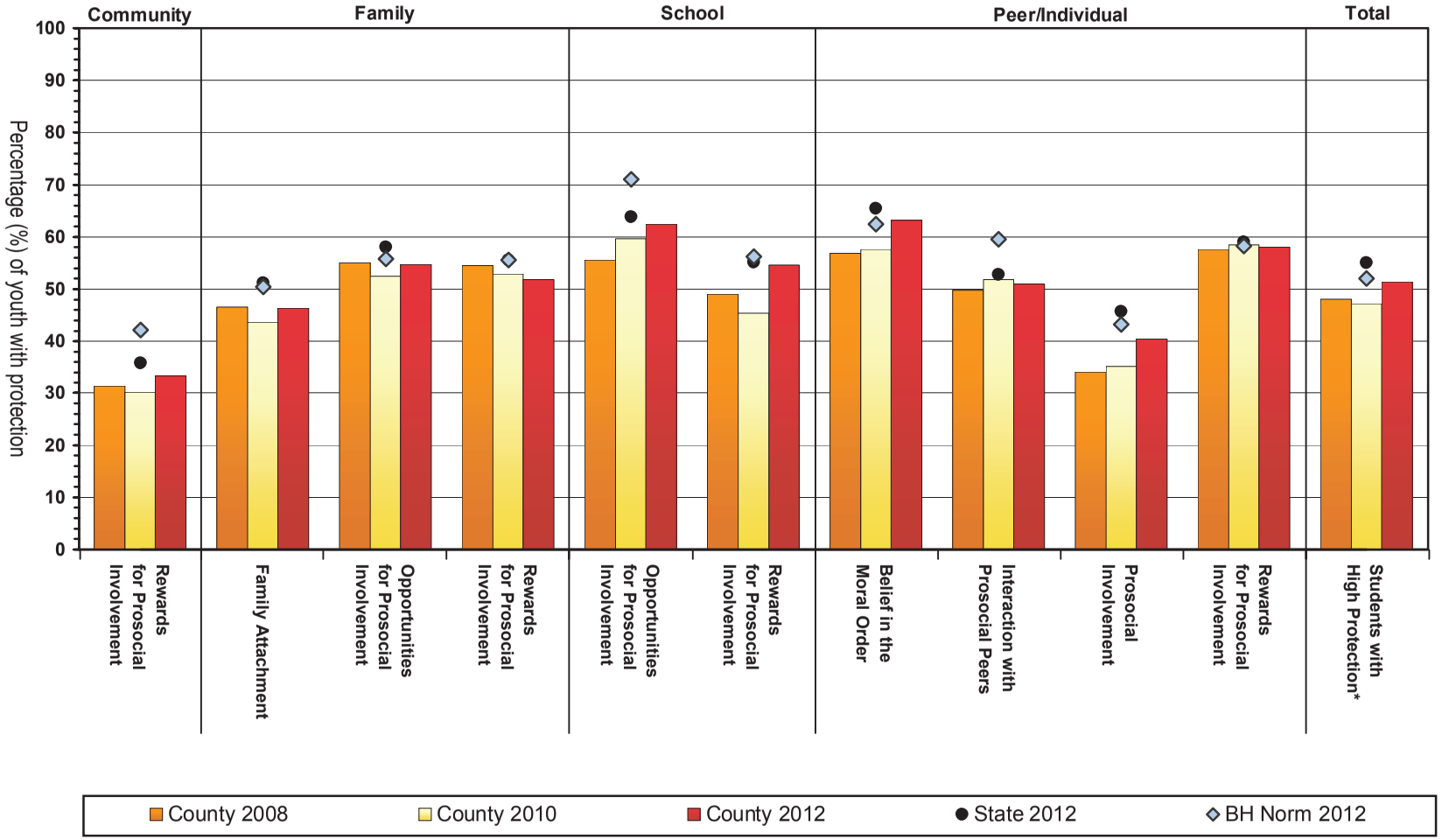
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Pinal County, All Students Surveyed



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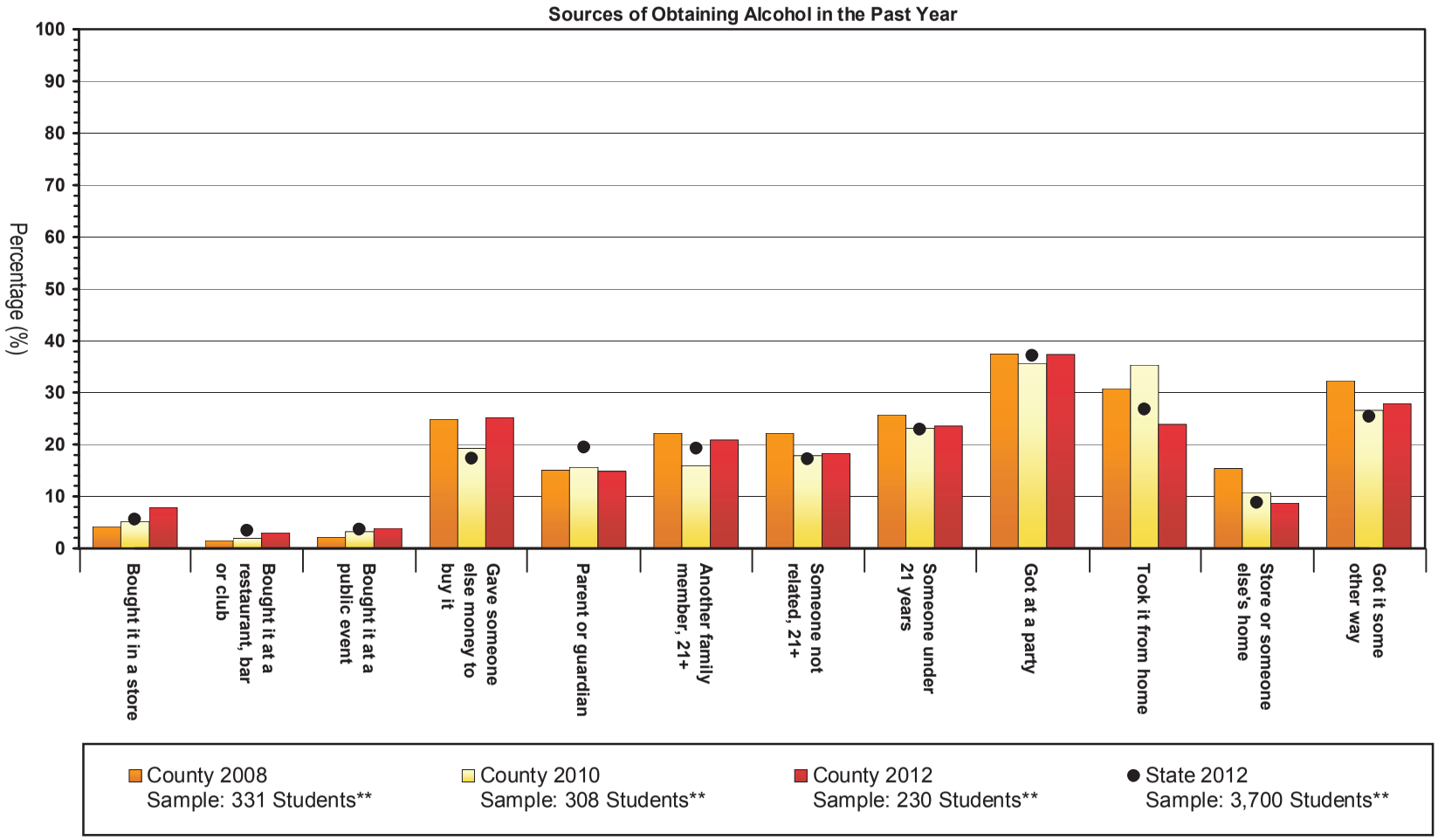
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2012 Pinal County, Grade 8

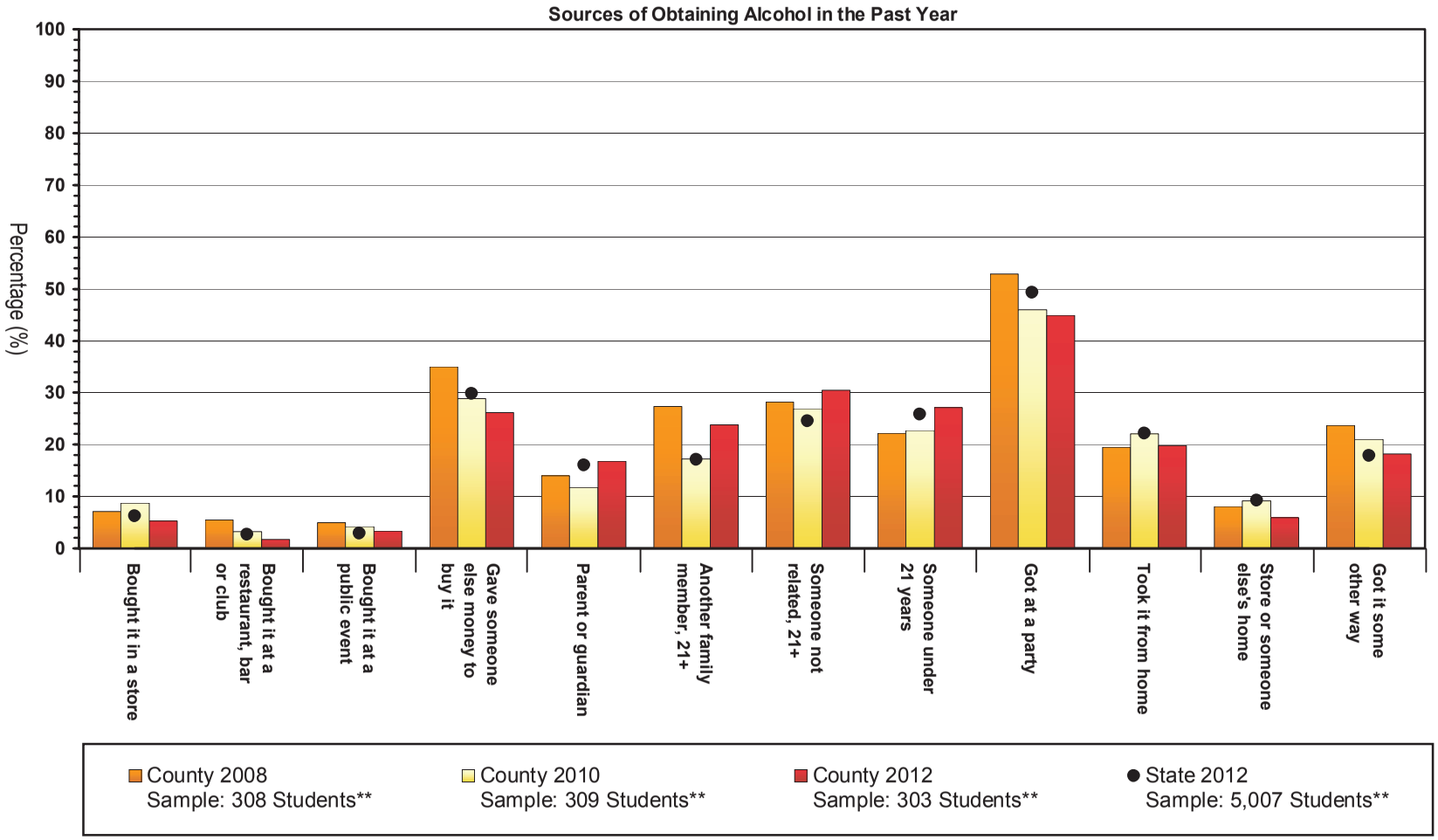


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Pinal County, Grade 10

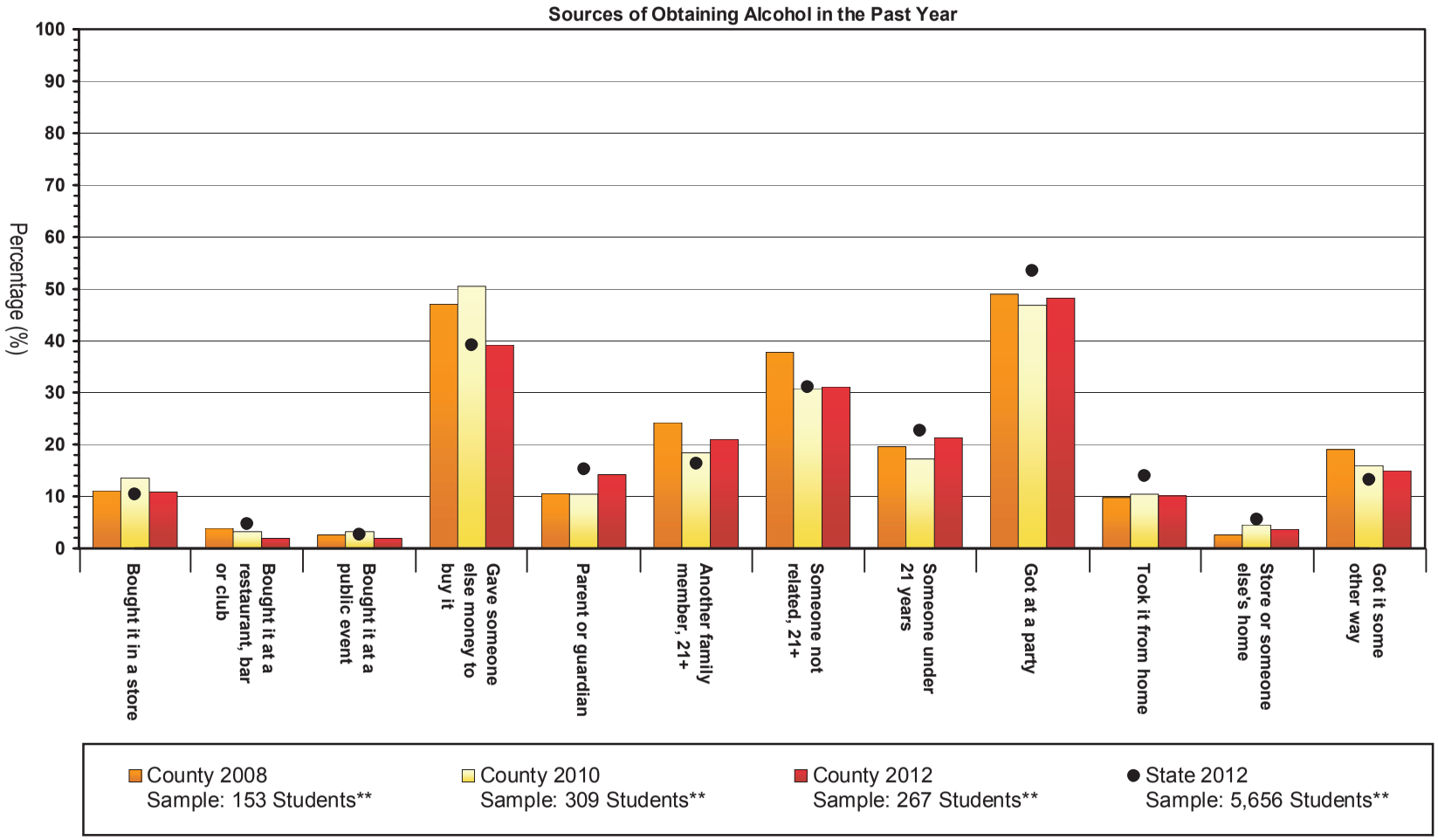


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Pinal County, Grade 12

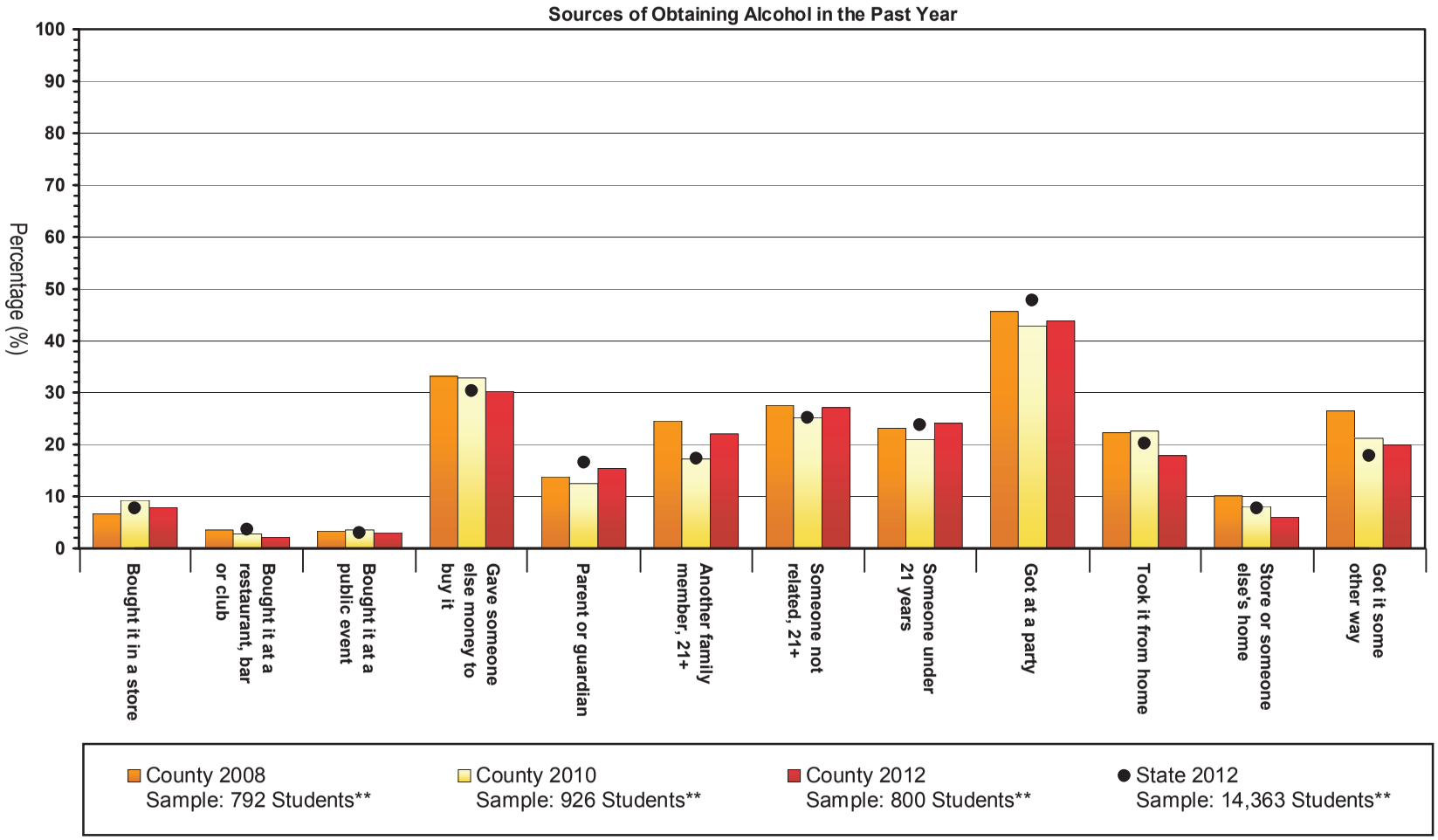


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Pinal County, All Students Surveyed

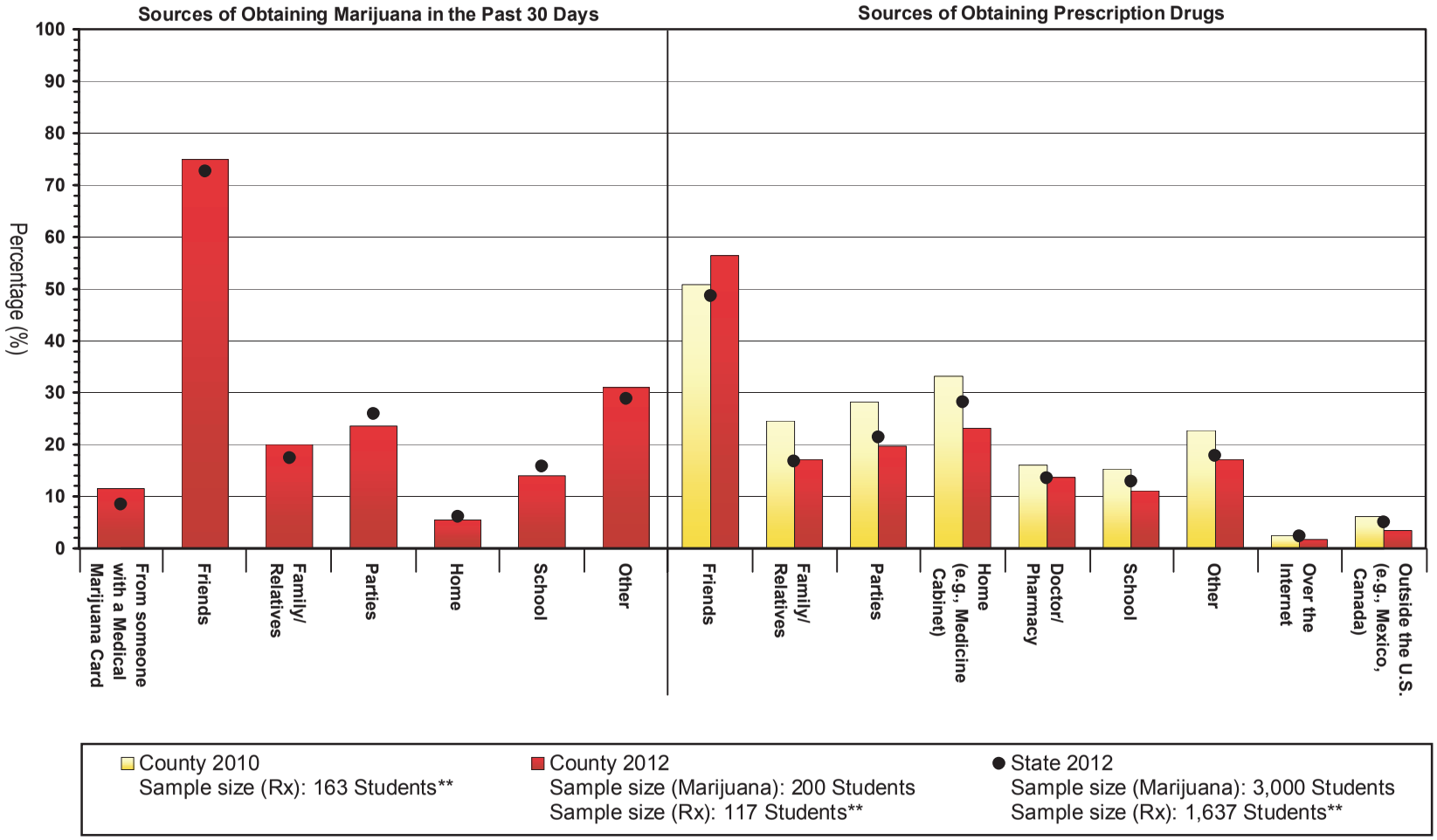


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Pinal County, Grade 8

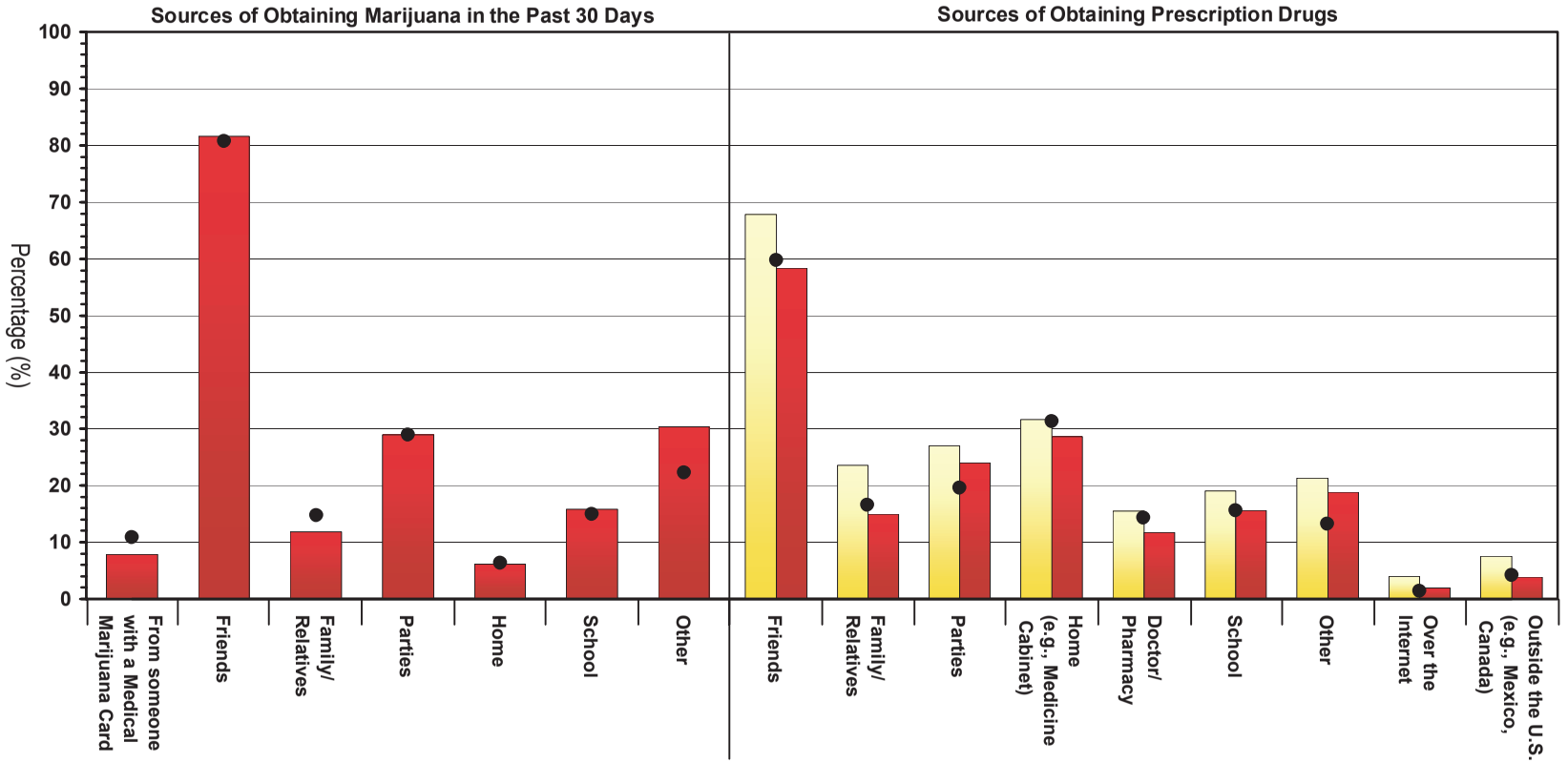


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Pinal County, Grade 10



County 2010
Sample size (Rx): 174 Students**

County 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 228 Students
Sample size (Rx): 154 Students**

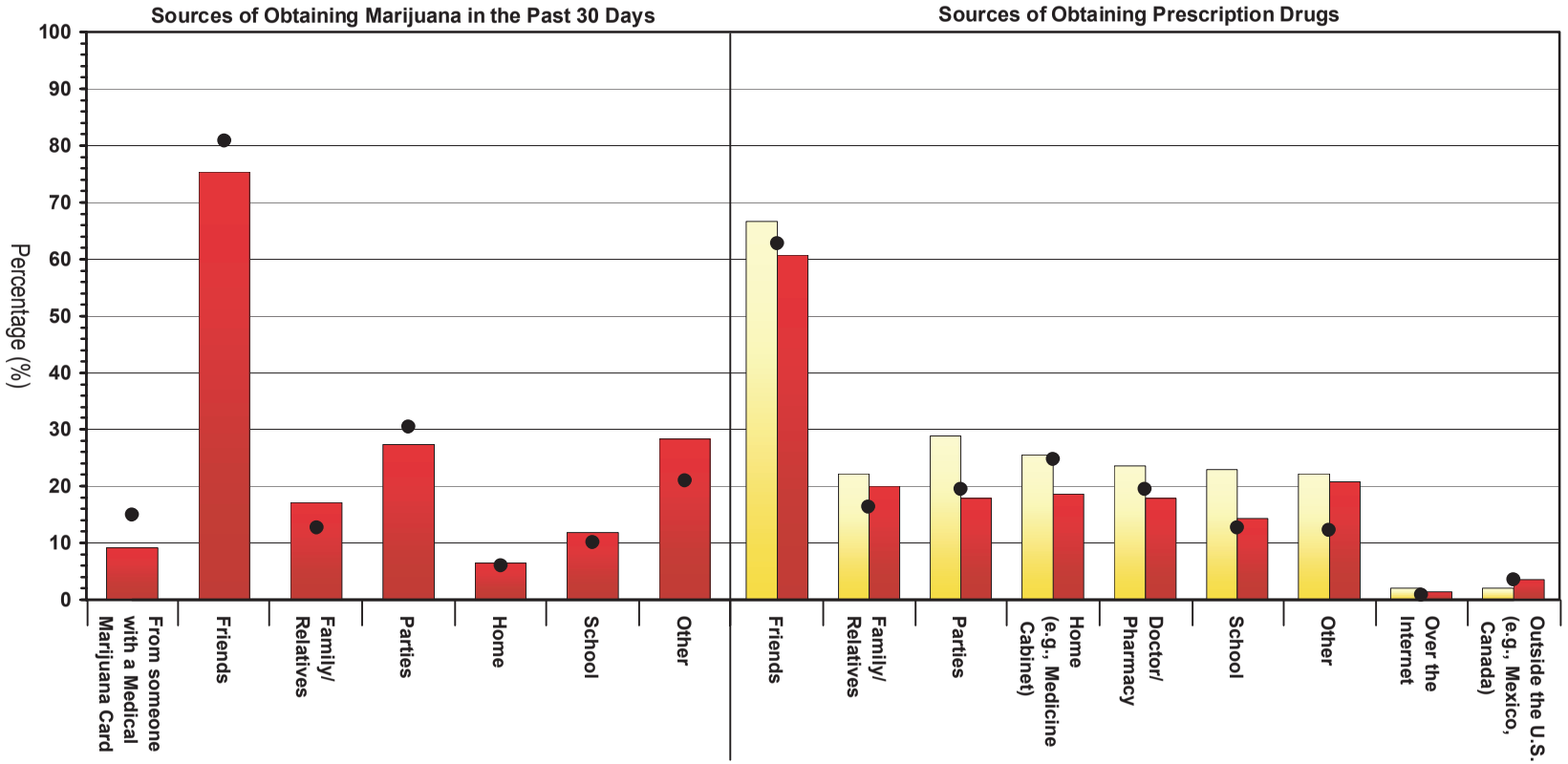
State 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 3,911 Students
Sample size (Rx): 2,321 Students**

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Pinal County, Grade 12



County 2010
Sample size (Rx): 153 Students**

County 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 187 Students
Sample size (Rx): 140 Students**

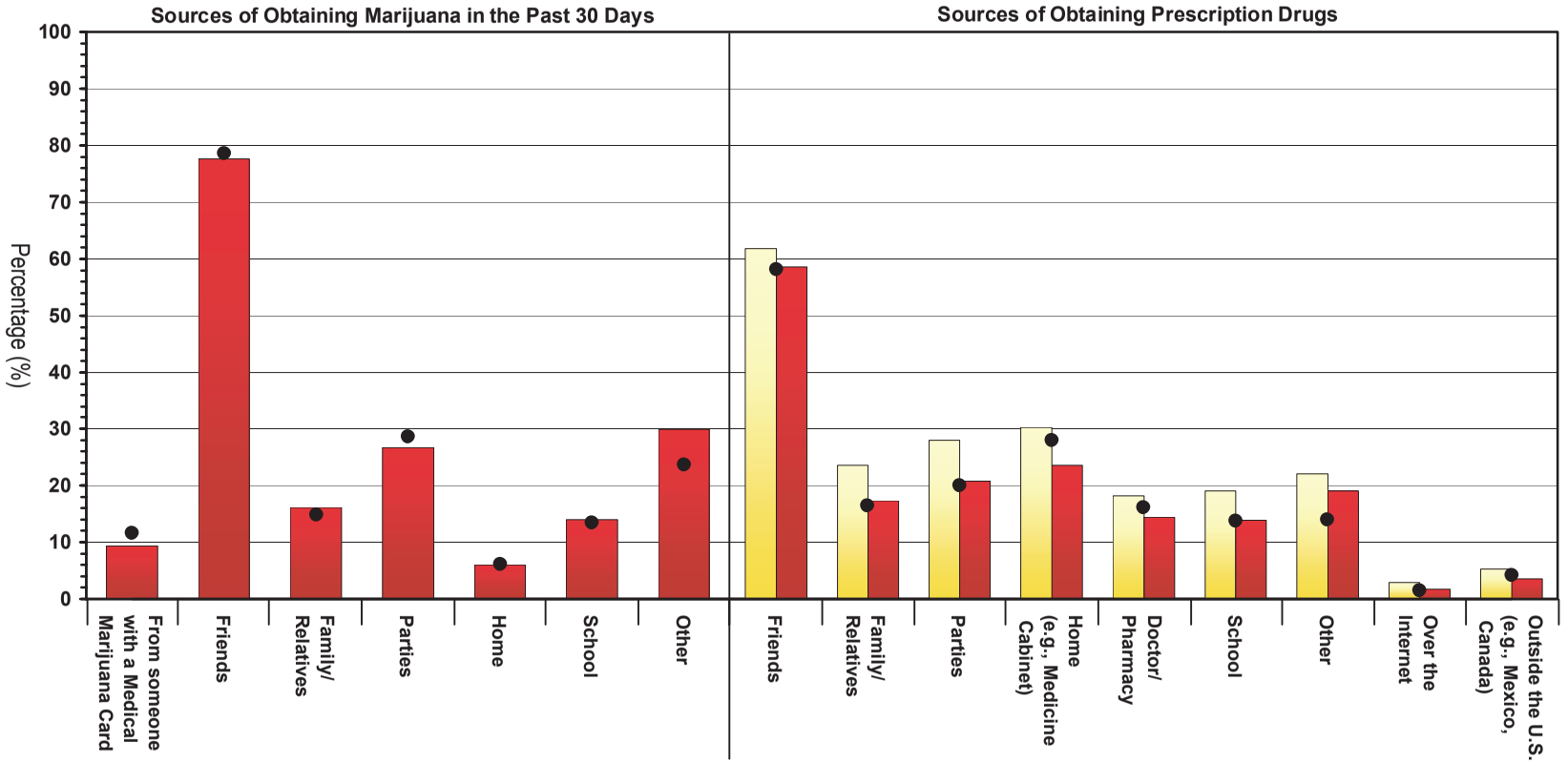
State 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 3,747 Students
Sample size (Rx): 2,478 Students**

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Pinal County, All Students Surveyed



County 2010
Sample size (Rx): 490 Students**

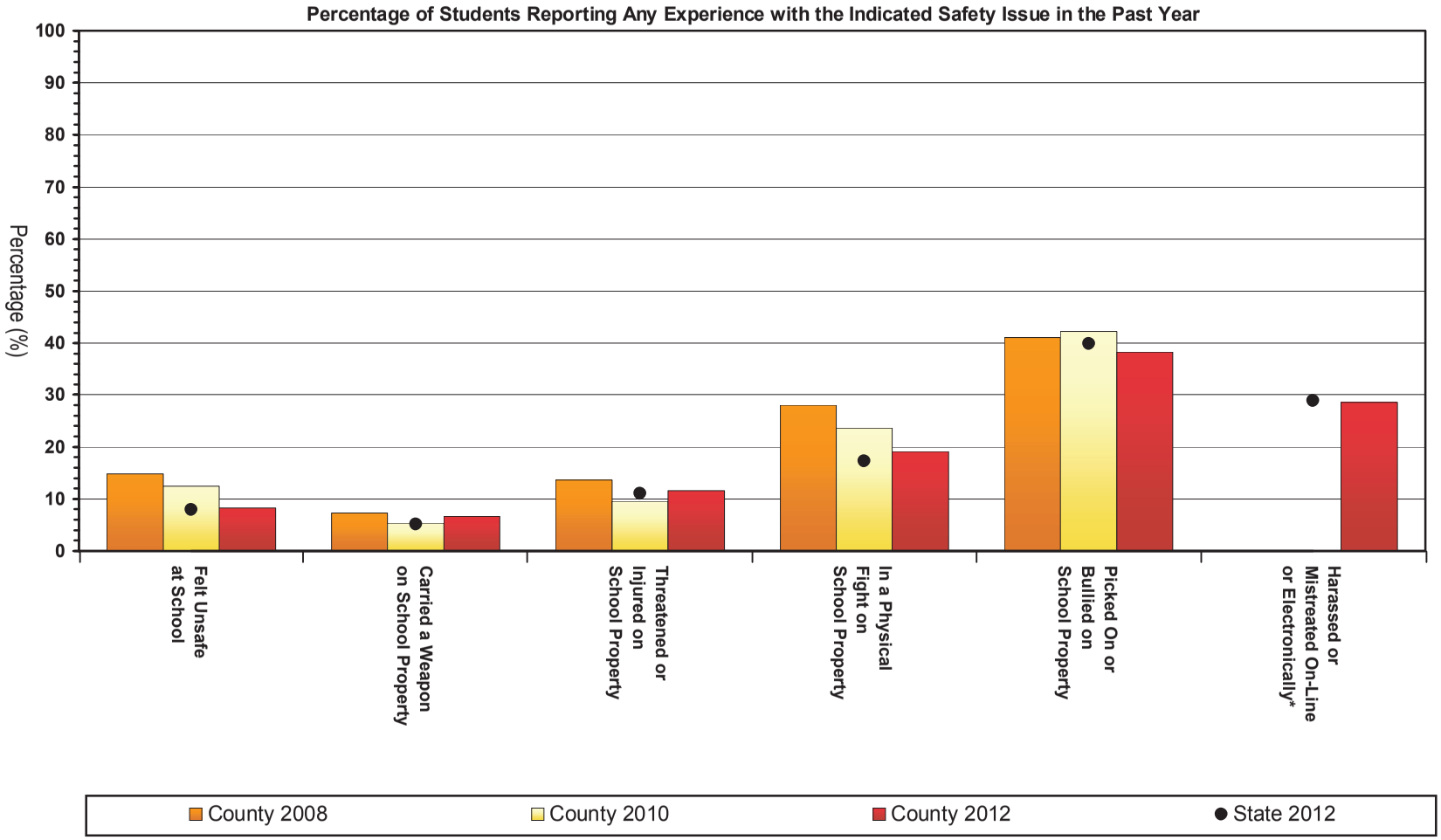
County 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 615 Students
Sample size (Rx): 411 Students**

State 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 10,658 Students
Sample size (Rx): 6,436 Students**

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

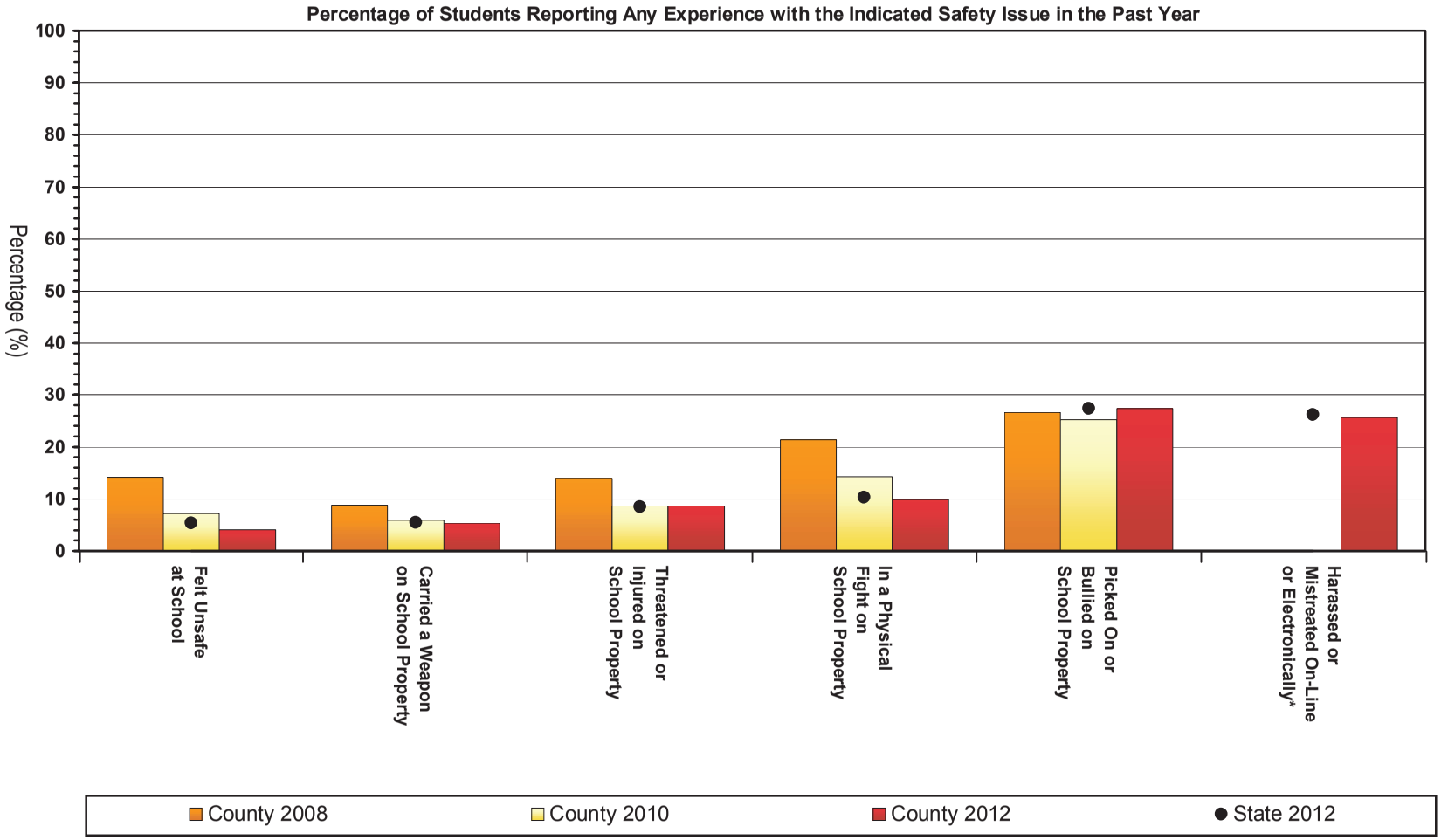
** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Pinal County, Grade 8



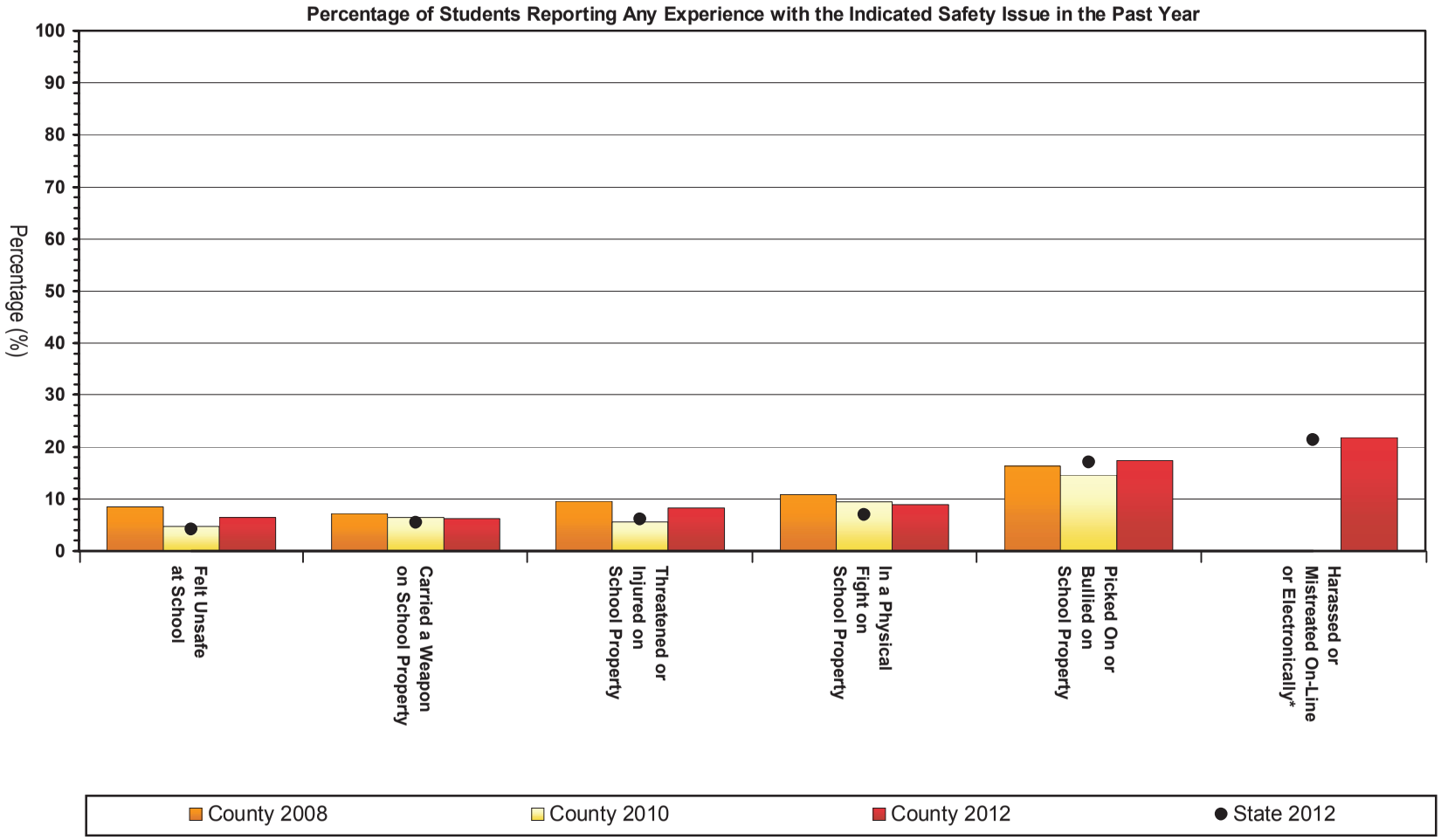
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Pinal County, Grade 10



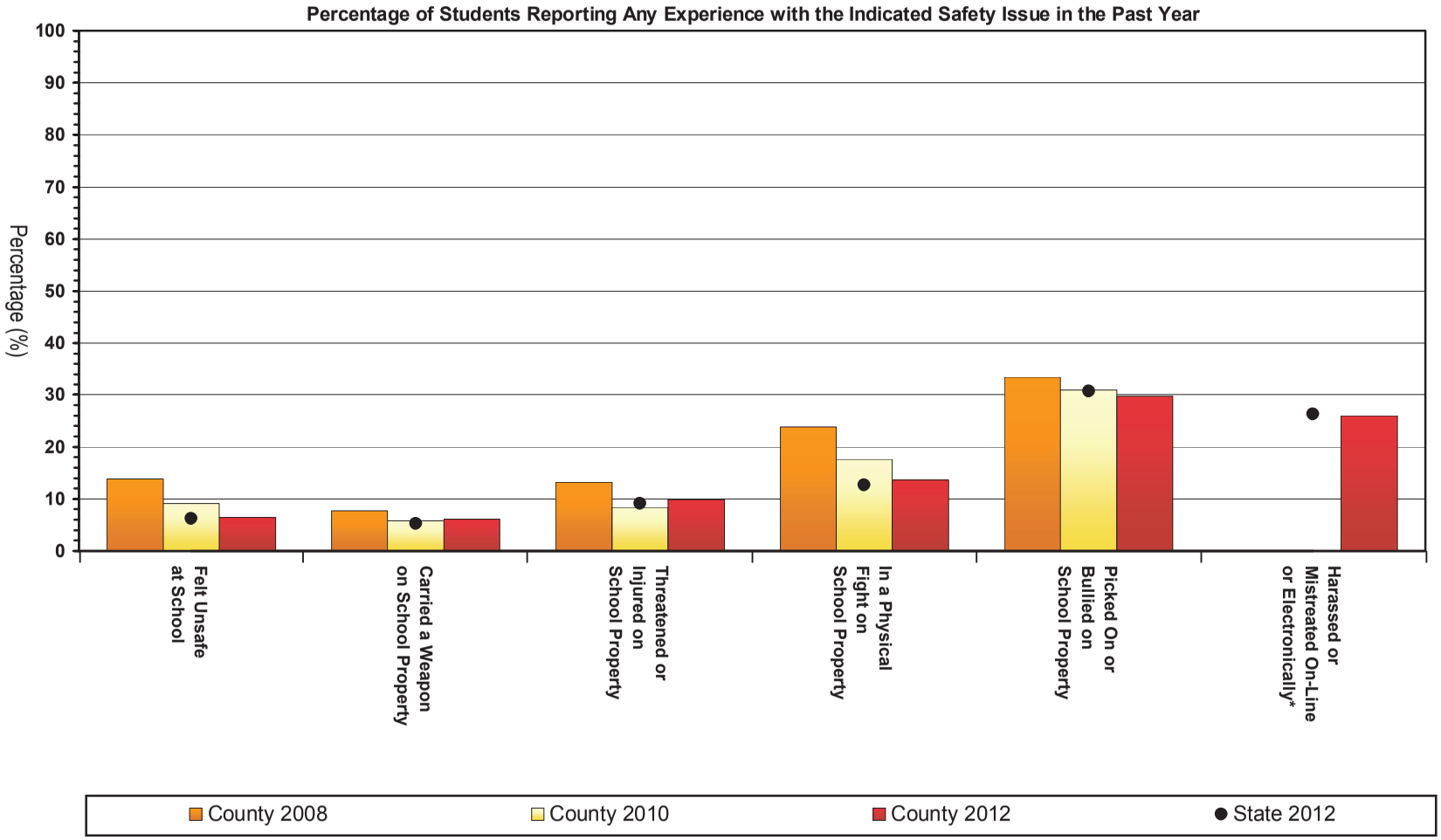
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Pinal County, Grade 12



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

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Pinal County, All Students Surveyed



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

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.

Table 4. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	56.9	53.4	42.3	37.3	33.1	71.8	70.4	57.2	59.1	56.0	77.6	77.8	67.6	69.2	70.0	64.2	64.0	53.2	51.7	51.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	34.1	31.6	26.0	19.7	18.4	44.1	44.7	37.2	31.7	30.4	56.0	55.6	46.4	42.1	40.0	40.0	41.0	34.5	28.8	28.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	8.1	9.2	7.2	4.5	9.7	14.8	13.8	10.5	9.3	15.6	20.6	23.2	15.3	14.7	16.9	11.8	13.7	10.2	8.4	13.8
Marijuana	used marijuana?	23.2	21.9	19.9	16.2	16.4	40.9	37.7	32.9	34.7	34.5	47.3	51.0	41.4	44.8	45.5	31.8	33.2	29.2	28.7	31.0
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.7	3.3	6.2	4.9	4.3	5.2	6.0	9.6	8.1	5.5	8.4	8.3	4.3	4.4	3.5	4.4	5.7
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	3.1	3.0	1.6	1.5	2.2	8.8	7.4	4.2	3.9	3.3	13.8	13.2	8.5	7.4	5.2	6.2	6.6	4.1	3.7	3.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	17.7	19.3	12.3	11.4	13.1	14.3	14.9	10.7	9.4	10.1	14.8	14.4	9.1	7.4	8.1	16.2	16.9	11.1	9.8	10.6
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	1.4	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.3	2.4	2.3	1.1	1.5	2.1	7.6	4.9	2.4	1.8	2.1	2.5	2.3	1.1	1.2	1.8
Heroin*	used heroin?	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.2	2.4	2.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	3.3	2.8	1.4	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.2
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2.6	4.3	2.9	2.8	2.6	6.8	7.3	6.2	7.4	6.6	9.4	10.5	9.8	10.4	8.0	4.8	6.6	5.6	6.1	5.5
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	2.3	1.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.3	2.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.6	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.0	2.4	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	2.0	1.2	1.8	1.5	1.2	3.5	1.8	2.7	1.8	1.4	3.3	2.6	2.5	1.9	1.8	2.6	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	14.1	12.3	9.6	8.8	n/a	24.9	20.8	15.4	15.6	n/a	25.6	26.9	20.3	20.7	13.0	18.9	18.2	14.1	13.8	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	5.3	3.5	1.8	2.0	5.2	6.8	5.7	6.2	6.6	9.0	9.3	7.2	7.2	9.9	12.2	6.3	5.0	4.6	5.3	8.6
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	9.9	8.2	4.5	4.4	n/a	11.8	9.6	7.5	8.0	n/a	13.2	14.2	8.4	10.0	n/a	10.9	10.0	6.4	6.9	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	20.1	17.3	11.5	11.1	n/a	29.3	24.2	18.6	18.8	n/a	28.8	30.1	22.2	23.9	n/a	24.1	22.3	16.4	16.6	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?	12.9	11.1	7.9	7.0	n/a	15.3	16.7	10.3	10.6	n/a	15.6	16.5	12.8	12.2	n/a	14.0	14.0	9.9	9.3	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	6.7	6.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	11.4	11.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	13.0	13.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.7	9.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 5. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	29.5	25.9	19.3	17.1	12.7	41.6	38.1	27.7	32.1	27.2	52.8	47.4	37.4	43.5	40.0	36.2	34.4	26.3	28.1	25.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	11.4	12.2	11.0	7.8	6.1	17.5	16.4	15.3	14.0	11.8	24.5	27.7	22.8	21.0	18.7	15.0	17.0	15.1	12.9	11.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	2.8	3.8	3.3	2.1	3.5	5.6	5.6	4.3	3.9	6.6	7.5	9.9	6.7	6.6	8.3	4.2	5.7	4.4	3.8	5.9
Marijuana	used marijuana?	11.3	10.2	7.7	7.7	7.2	15.9	17.5	14.1	17.7	17.6	20.5	22.3	19.1	22.5	22.6	13.9	15.1	12.5	14.3	15.2
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.0	2.7	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.4	2.7	1.4	1.3	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.8	4.1	2.3	1.6	1.2	0.7	4.5	3.6	3.0	2.1	1.1	2.3	2.1	1.5	1.1	0.8
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	6.6	6.4	4.7	4.2	3.2	3.6	3.5	2.0	2.0	1.7	4.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.0	5.4	4.5	3.0	2.8	2.1
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.4
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	1.0	1.6	1.0	0.9	0.6	1.9	2.0	1.1	1.7	1.6	3.0	3.6	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.5	2.2	1.2	1.4	1.4
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	0.6	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.2	0.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.7	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.6	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	8.1	5.6	4.7	4.5	n/a	12.4	9.7	7.9	7.3	n/a	13.0	13.5	8.2	7.9	3.6	10.1	8.6	6.6	6.2	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.8	2.9	2.0	2.8	2.7	3.1	2.4	2.0	2.7	3.0	3.7	2.6	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.8
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	4.5	3.3	2.2	1.9	n/a	4.1	2.8	3.4	3.3	n/a	6.0	5.5	2.1	3.2	n/a	4.6	3.7	2.6	2.7	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	10.9	8.4	6.4	5.7	n/a	14.3	11.0	9.8	9.3	n/a	13.8	15.4	9.1	10.0	n/a	12.3	10.8	8.2	7.9	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?	6.2	5.6	4.1	4.0	n/a	9.9	9.0	5.8	4.9	n/a	9.3	8.4	4.5	4.3	n/a	7.8	7.2	4.8	4.4	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	3.2	3.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.8	5.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.5	5.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.3	4.5	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 6. Percentage of Students With Heavy ATOD Use

Drinking and Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	6.9	5.5	5.1	3.9	4.2	9.7	8.7	4.7	6.1	7.4	20.3	17.7	11.9	12.5	16.6	9.4	9.2	6.5	6.7	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	32.6	30.2	27.6	24.1	24.9	36.9	32.3	22.8	24.5	26.3	41.4	34.9	27.3	26.0	27.5	35.1	31.9	25.8	24.7	25.0

Binge Drinking

	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	16.8	14.6	11.1	8.7	6.4	25.9	24.1	14.9	17.5	14.7	34.5	31.5	22.7	26.5	21.6	21.8	21.2	15.0	15.7	13.6

Table 7. 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					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Been Drunk or High at School	17.0	14.3	11.7	10.4	7.5	29.3	27.0	16.6	19.8	15.0	30.0	26.0	21.1	21.6	17.7	22.5	20.8	15.6	15.9	13.3
Been Suspended from School	25.2	22.8	20.1	17.0	15.1	21.4	18.4	15.9	12.1	12.6	14.3	11.7	12.5	8.9	9.2	22.6	19.0	16.9	13.6	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	5.9	4.9	5.0	4.5	2.5	11.7	11.8	8.7	9.8	6.5	13.0	10.9	10.6	10.8	7.8	8.6	8.3	7.5	7.6	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	4.2	4.0	2.6	2.1	2.3	5.1	6.7	3.3	2.6	2.6	6.2	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.9	4.8	4.6	2.9	2.2	2.3
Been Arrested	11.1	7.2	6.6	5.5	5.2	12.9	14.5	7.5	7.0	6.7	13.2	11.3	9.5	7.0	6.1	11.9	10.3	7.6	6.3	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	20.6	18.9	13.1	11.2	16.0	21.0	18.8	10.2	9.7	15.1	19.1	16.2	8.9	7.7	11.9	20.5	18.2	11.2	9.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	8.6	7.3	6.2	5.7	4.8	9.9	10.4	6.2	5.2	5.2	12.3	10.4	7.9	5.9	5.2	9.5	8.9	6.6	5.6	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.7	3.2	1.2	1.2	0.9	3.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.2	0.9

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 8. 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					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Any Gambling	71.9	62.2	55.4	59.0	55.0	67.3	59.3	54.0	57.2	53.8	67.6	62.0	53.0	53.7	52.6	69.9	61.3	54.4	57.2	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	5.8	5.3	4.6	4.6	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.3	4.2	5.3	7.2	6.3	3.9	5.1	5.4	5.8	5.5	4.3	4.6	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	28.1	20.7	20.1	23.1	24.0	21.4	21.4	21.3	22.4	23.5	26.6	23.9	21.7	21.5	23.9	25.8	21.6	20.9	22.5	22.7
Bet on sports?	30.9	30.8	25.2	26.1	22.8	31.0	23.8	23.2	24.5	22.5	28.4	27.5	22.2	21.5	20.5	30.6	28.0	23.8	24.5	21.4
Played cards?	45.1	35.5	29.5	31.7	25.8	42.9	33.9	29.1	31.1	27.0	43.8	37.3	28.5	30.3	26.7	44.2	35.4	29.1	31.2	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?*	19.2	15.7	13.8	16.8	n/a	19.8	16.0	14.2	16.6	n/a	23.2	19.6	15.6	16.0	n/a	19.9	16.7	14.4	16.5	n/a
Played bingo?	33.5	27.2	23.6	25.7	22.7	24.5	19.6	20.5	19.6	17.7	17.8	17.9	13.0	13.2	14.0	28.8	22.8	20.1	20.8	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	7.2	5.7	4.3	4.9	4.5	4.7	5.1	3.9	4.1	4.0	6.6	5.2	4.0	3.6	3.7	6.3	5.4	4.1	4.3	4.2
Played a dice game?	33.9	27.1	21.7	24.4	12.1	28.3	21.3	20.7	20.5	11.2	25.7	22.6	15.9	16.1	10.0	31.1	24.4	20.0	21.2	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	34.3	29.9	25.0	25.6	20.1	33.7	27.9	25.0	24.3	20.5	31.0	31.1	22.5	22.1	18.8	33.7	29.6	24.4	24.4	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	5.5	4.6	3.9	4.8	4.6	5.4	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	3.8	4.6	4.0	4.6	5.4	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.7

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	44.6	42.1	41.7	36.8	36.6	53.8	47.3	49.2	42.8	42.8	57.9	55.5	55.8	48.1	47.0	49.2	46.8	47.5	41.6	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	41.1	42.2	38.0	32.1	32.8	52.2	51.2	42.5	39.3	39.6	47.8	44.8	38.5	37.1	32.8	45.5	45.4	39.6	35.6	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	44.5	44.3	38.6	34.3	29.4	56.8	46.8	45.4	42.3	40.5	56.5	50.3	41.3	43.5	42.7	49.9	46.5	41.6	39.2	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	41.9	38.9	41.1	34.6	39.8	35.0	28.1	25.8	22.8	29.9	37.8	32.6	33.1	29.1	34.8	39.2	34.2	33.9	29.5	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	46.8	48.7	46.2	42.5	41.9	47.5	47.8	36.8	37.2	40.3	43.4	46.2	38.6	39.4	39.8	46.6	47.9	41.2	40.0	40.7
Family Conflict	58.0	59.0	55.3	51.2	51.5	43.9	43.6	41.3	41.6	41.6	42.1	41.1	43.1	39.5	38.8	51.3	50.1	47.6	45.1	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	52.9	50.3	46.8	38.5	36.4	50.3	53.5	45.5	40.4	39.0	49.5	47.7	43.6	38.6	37.3	51.6	50.6	45.6	39.1	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	52.5	54.2	49.3	46.1	46.9	53.3	51.8	49.9	49.9	52.3	55.0	51.2	46.6	48.7	50.3	53.1	52.7	48.9	48.0	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	30.0	28.4	25.2	23.7	26.0	40.5	39.7	38.0	39.7	40.8	42.7	41.9	40.0	43.0	38.6	35.0	35.1	33.1	33.8	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	51.0	52.8	49.0	44.0	46.6	57.9	57.4	51.9	45.8	47.9	49.5	43.0	47.0	40.3	41.8	53.1	52.0	49.6	43.6	45.6
Low Commitment to School	43.0	43.5	39.2	40.2	38.0	43.6	43.3	44.5	45.9	41.7	50.6	45.4	46.9	46.4	42.9	44.1	43.8	42.8	43.4	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	47.6	47.5	40.6	37.1	39.0	54.4	47.5	44.0	40.6	45.5	54.6	50.0	41.3	36.8	43.6	50.6	48.0	41.9	38.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	46.1	46.9	42.1	34.2	33.7	54.6	48.5	41.9	35.7	37.0	54.7	50.3	48.8	35.5	35.4	49.9	48.2	43.5	35.0	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	38.6	36.6	29.2	24.0	24.0	40.9	37.8	30.1	27.5	27.3	40.2	38.3	31.5	27.8	28.8	39.6	37.4	30.0	26.0	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	48.3	46.6	37.9	36.8	36.2	56.4	46.0	40.8	41.4	44.9	50.6	44.3	35.0	37.8	41.9	51.2	45.9	38.3	38.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	35.7	33.9	26.8	26.1	22.6	39.8	37.5	34.1	36.1	33.6	35.5	37.2	30.6	35.8	32.7	37.0	35.7	30.2	31.4	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	51.2	54.0	52.7	50.2	37.1	49.1	49.5	49.9	51.4	35.7	50.6	53.4	54.5	56.3	40.3	50.5	52.5	52.2	52.1	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	67.1	65.2	56.1	50.2	50.3	70.9	66.1	56.0	47.2	52.0	69.3	65.3	54.3	45.6	49.0	68.6	65.5	55.7	48.2	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	48.6	48.4	39.5	35.7	30.8	50.2	45.9	38.9	39.0	36.2	43.0	41.3	33.8	34.8	32.3	48.5	46.1	38.0	36.5	33.2
Rewards for ASB	52.8	51.3	43.5	44.9	36.7	44.8	47.6	45.4	50.6	42.7	56.0	58.8	55.0	60.4	55.1	50.6	51.9	46.7	50.4	44.4
Gang Involvement	33.1	26.7	20.6	14.9	17.8	35.7	29.2	15.1	13.4	15.7	23.3	22.1	18.3	12.5	13.1	32.7	26.4	18.2	13.9	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	47.5	45.7	38.9	30.4	29.7	45.5	37.6	31.5	31.2	30.4	44.4	42.6	34.2	31.6	29.0	46.5	42.5	35.2	30.9	29.7

* 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.)

** State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	29.2	24.2	28.6	33.2	38.3	32.0	35.5	35.9	37.9	44.2	38.3	35.0	37.9	37.7	44.1	31.3	30.1	33.3	35.8	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	47.9	42.5	47.6	51.7	51.9	42.1	40.5	41.2	46.9	44.7	52.2	50.0	51.5	55.7	55.6	46.6	43.7	46.3	51.2	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	56.8	55.1	57.1	60.6	60.7	51.7	50.5	53.0	56.0	53.1	55.9	50.1	52.9	56.8	53.8	55.0	52.5	54.7	58.1	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	58.3	55.5	54.5	59.0	61.5	49.5	50.1	50.0	53.0	53.0	51.0	51.4	49.7	53.3	52.4	54.5	52.9	51.8	55.6	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	59.6	62.4	64.3	61.6	68.9	50.8	59.2	62.4	65.0	71.6	49.4	54.6	58.8	66.6	72.8	55.6	59.7	62.4	63.8	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	48.2	43.5	54.1	53.2	57.5	53.1	53.3	59.3	62.8	58.9	42.4	38.1	48.1	49.5	51.6	49.0	45.4	54.6	55.2	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	54.9	54.6	60.5	65.1	64.6	63.7	68.2	70.4	71.5	68.0	48.5	50.3	56.9	58.5	53.8	56.9	57.6	63.2	65.4	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	50.9	51.6	49.0	50.1	58.8	49.4	53.4	53.3	55.2	60.7	45.2	50.2	51.2	54.9	59.3	49.8	51.8	51.0	52.8	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	37.2	35.7	38.5	43.0	40.8	30.9	38.3	46.7	50.3	46.1	28.4	30.1	34.5	45.1	42.6	34.1	35.2	40.5	45.7	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	58.4	60.9	59.3	59.3	62.5	58.2	59.8	58.7	61.8	59.9	52.0	51.9	54.8	55.2	51.8	57.6	58.5	58.1	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection*	49.3	47.3	51.6	51.3	52.8	46.3	47.6	52.2	59.5	52.5	47.1	46.4	49.9	56.7	50.5	48.1	47.2	51.4	55.0	52.0

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 11. 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				All Students Surveyed†			
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*331*	*308*	*230*	*3,700*	*308*	*309*	*303*	*5,007*	*153*	*309*	*267*	*5,656*	*792*	*926*	*800*	*14,363*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	4.2	5.2	7.8	5.6	7.1	8.7	5.3	6.2	11.1	13.6	10.9	10.4	6.7	9.2	7.9	7.7
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	1.5	1.9	3.0	3.4	5.5	3.2	1.7	2.7	3.9	3.2	1.9	4.7	3.5	2.8	2.1	3.7
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	2.1	3.2	3.9	3.7	4.9	4.2	3.3	2.9	2.6	3.2	1.9	2.7	3.3	3.6	3.0	3.0
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	24.8	19.2	25.2	17.3	35.1	28.8	26.1	29.8	47.1	50.5	39.3	39.3	33.1	32.8	30.2	30.3
My parent or guardian gave it to me	15.1	15.6	14.8	19.5	14.0	11.7	16.8	16.0	10.5	10.4	14.2	15.3	13.8	12.5	15.4	16.6
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	22.1	15.9	20.9	19.2	27.3	17.2	23.8	17.1	24.2	18.4	21.0	16.3	24.5	17.2	22.0	17.3
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	22.1	17.9	18.3	17.2	28.2	26.9	30.4	24.5	37.9	30.7	31.1	31.1	27.5	25.2	27.1	25.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	25.7	23.1	23.5	22.9	22.1	22.7	27.1	25.8	19.6	17.2	21.3	22.7	23.1	21.0	24.1	23.8
I got it at a party	37.5	35.7	37.4	37.2	52.9	46.0	44.9	49.4	49.0	46.9	48.3	53.5	45.7	42.9	43.9	47.9
I took it from home	30.8	35.4	23.9	26.8	19.5	22.0	19.8	22.2	9.8	10.4	10.1	14.0	22.3	22.6	17.8	20.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home	15.4	10.7	8.7	8.8	8.1	9.1	5.9	9.2	2.6	4.5	3.7	5.6	10.1	8.1	6.0	7.7
I got it some other way	32.3	26.6	27.8	25.4	23.7	21.0	18.2	17.8	19.0	15.9	15.0	13.2	26.4	21.2	19.9	17.9

* 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.*, 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. 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		All Students Surveyed†	
	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*200*	*3,000*	*228*	*3,911*	*187*	*3,747*	*615*	*10,658*
I got it from someone with a Medical Marijuana Card	11.5	8.5	7.9	10.9	9.1	14.9	9.4	11.6
Friends	75.0	72.7	81.6	80.8	75.4	80.9	77.6	78.6
Family/Relatives	20.0	17.4	11.8	14.7	17.1	12.7	16.1	14.8
Parties	23.5	25.9	28.9	28.9	27.3	30.4	26.7	28.6
Home	5.5	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.0	6.0	6.1
School	14.0	15.8	15.8	14.9	11.8	10.1	14.0	13.4
Other	31.0	28.8	30.3	22.3	28.3	21.0	29.9	23.7

* 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. Students indicating they did not use marijuana 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 13. 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			All Students Surveyed†		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*163*	*117*	*1,637*	*174*	*154*	*2,321*	*153*	*140*	*2,478*	*490*	*411*	*6,436*
Friends	50.9	56.4	48.7	67.8	58.4	59.8	66.7	60.7	62.8	61.8	58.6	58.2
Family/Relatives	24.5	17.1	16.8	23.6	14.9	16.6	22.2	20.0	16.3	23.5	17.3	16.5
Parties	28.2	19.7	21.4	27.0	24.0	19.6	28.8	17.9	19.5	28.0	20.7	20.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	33.1	23.1	28.2	31.6	28.6	31.3	25.5	18.6	24.7	30.2	23.6	28.0
Doctor/Pharmacy	16.0	13.7	13.5	15.5	11.7	14.3	23.5	17.9	19.5	18.2	14.4	16.1
School	15.3	11.1	12.9	19.0	15.6	15.6	22.9	14.3	12.7	19.0	13.9	13.8
Other	22.7	17.1	17.8	21.3	18.8	13.2	22.2	20.7	12.3	22.0	19.0	14.0
Over the Internet	2.5	1.7	2.4	4.0	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.4	0.9	2.9	1.7	1.5
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	6.1	3.4	5.1	7.5	3.9	4.2	2.0	3.6	3.6	5.3	3.6	4.2

* Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs.

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

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.,* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 14. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed*			
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
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	86.4	90.4	88.4	88.9	86.1	91.3	91.3	91.5	90.4	94.4	91.7	93.9	86.8	91.6	90.1	90.9
	1 time	5.6	4.3	4.8	5.0	6.2	4.1	3.6	3.5	4.2	2.7	2.3	2.4	5.6	3.9	3.8	3.9
	2-3 times	4.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	4.0	2.6	2.5	2.1	3.3	2.1	2.6	1.4	3.9	2.7	2.8	2.4
	4-5 times	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.8
	6-7 times	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.5
	8-9 times	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3
	10-11 times	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
	12 or more times	1.9	0.7	1.7	1.2	1.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.7	0.6	1.4	1.2
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	72.0	76.4	80.9	82.7	78.6	85.7	90.1	89.7	89.2	90.6	91.1	93.0	76.2	82.4	86.4	87.3
	1 time	14.5	12.3	10.0	9.1	11.1	7.4	5.7	5.6	4.8	5.9	4.0	3.5	12.2	9.4	7.1	6.7
	2-3 times	8.5	7.0	5.1	5.1	5.8	4.1	2.2	2.5	3.9	2.0	1.3	1.7	7.1	5.0	3.2	3.5
	4-5 times	2.9	2.3	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.4	2.2	1.6	1.1	0.8
	6-7 times	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
	8-9 times	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
	10-11 times	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1
	12 or more times	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.8	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.7	1.5	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.8
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	58.9	57.7	61.7	60.1	73.4	74.8	72.6	72.6	83.7	85.4	82.6	82.9	66.5	69.1	70.3	69.3
	1 time	13.2	11.6	9.1	9.9	7.6	9.6	6.9	6.9	3.6	4.9	4.0	4.5	10.3	9.5	7.2	7.7
	2-3 times	11.2	12.3	11.5	12.0	7.1	7.4	7.5	8.4	5.7	3.9	5.3	5.2	9.3	8.9	8.7	9.3
	4-5 times	3.9	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.0	2.7	3.7	3.5	2.1	1.9	1.5	2.1	3.7	3.9	3.8	3.8
	6-7 times	2.8	1.7	1.6	2.3	1.4	0.8	1.9	1.8	1.5	0.7	0.9	1.2	2.2	1.2	1.6	1.9
	8-9 times	0.6	1.1	2.2	1.6	1.4	0.8	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.3
	10-11 times	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
	12 or more times	8.7	9.2	8.1	8.5	4.8	3.4	5.6	5.1	3.0	2.4	4.1	3.1	6.8	5.9	6.3	6.2
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	85.2	87.6	91.7	92.1	85.8	92.8	95.9	94.6	91.5	95.3	93.6	95.8	86.2	90.9	93.6	93.8
	1 day	8.5	7.1	3.9	3.8	7.8	3.5	1.4	2.7	3.6	2.3	2.7	1.9	7.7	4.9	2.8	3.0
	2-3 days	4.1	3.7	2.7	2.4	3.2	1.9	1.7	1.5	2.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	3.6	2.7	2.1	1.9
	4-5 days	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.6
	6 or more days	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	2.5	1.3	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.7	1.3	0.6	1.7	1.1	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	92.7	94.6	93.4	94.8	91.2	94.1	94.6	94.5	92.8	93.6	93.8	94.5	92.3	94.2	93.9	94.7
	1 day	3.8	2.8	3.3	2.3	3.4	2.7	1.6	1.5	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.3	3.4	2.6	2.2	1.8
	2-3 days	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.1
	4-5 days	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.5
	6 or more days	1.5	0.9	1.7	1.4	3.5	1.5	1.9	2.4	3.6	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.4	1.5	2.0	2.0
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	n/a	71.5	71.1	n/a	n/a	74.4	73.8	n/a	n/a	78.2	78.7	n/a	n/a	74.0	73.7
	1 time	n/a	n/a	10.1	9.0	n/a	n/a	7.1	7.1	n/a	n/a	5.5	5.7	n/a	n/a	8.0	7.6
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	7.9	8.6	n/a	n/a	7.8	8.4	n/a	n/a	7.3	7.0	n/a	n/a	7.7	8.1
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	3.5	3.7	n/a	n/a	3.5	3.2	n/a	n/a	1.6	2.7	n/a	n/a	3.1	3.3
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	1.6	1.6	n/a	n/a	1.7	1.6	n/a	n/a	2.3	1.2	n/a	n/a	1.8	1.5
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	1.2	1.2	n/a	n/a	0.8	1.1	n/a	n/a	0.8	0.8	n/a	n/a	0.9	1.1
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.6	0.6	n/a	n/a	0.6	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.6	0.5
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	3.7	4.3	n/a	n/a	4.2	4.3	n/a	n/a	3.8	3.4	n/a	n/a	3.9	4.1

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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

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

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		All Students Surveyed†		Male ††		Female ††	
			Percent	Sample	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...)*	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	58.6	1,522	63.3	1,259	60.3	801	60.6	3,582	56.6	1,710	64.8	1,809
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	79.3	1,534	84.4	1,266	83.5	807	82.1	3,607	80.8	1,718	83.4	1,825
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	74.6	1,507	65.1	1,247	58.9	793	67.7	3,547	63.3	1,686	72.2	1,799
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	92.0	1,421	84.6	1,162	77.3	772	86.1	3,355	86.1	1,587	86.1	1,708
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	97.4	1,414	95.1	1,161	85.3	774	93.8	3,349	93.5	1,583	94.1	1,706
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	96.1	1,403	93.1	1,152	89.9	769	93.6	3,324	92.8	1,568	94.2	1,696
Perception of Peer Disapproval* *(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	83.6	1,639	70.5	1,383	70.3	866	76.0	3,888	75.3	1,870	76.8	1,950
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	90.4	1,634	80.5	1,379	73.4	867	83.1	3,880	82.2	1,866	84.4	1,947
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	85.1	1,632	72.6	1,376	69.7	866	77.2	3,874	76.1	1,865	78.9	1,942
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	19.3	1,600	27.7	1,330	37.4	837	26.3	3,767	24.3	1,797	27.8	1,903
		Cigarettes	11.0	1,602	15.3	1,336	22.8	834	15.1	3,772	15.6	1,789	14.5	1,914
		Marijuana	7.7	1,590	14.1	1,319	19.1	833	12.5	3,742	12.8	1,782	12.2	1,893
Average Age of Onset**														
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
(How old were you when you first...)	had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor?	Alcohol	48.6	1,628	61.3	1,386	71.2	865	58.2	3,879	55.6	1,866	60.2	1,945
		Average age:	11.2 years		13.0 years		13.7 years		12.6 years		12.3 years		12.8 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	26.3	1,636	39.2	1,384	47.2	866	35.6	3,886	36.0	1,870	34.8	1,949
		Average age:	11.1 years		12.7 years		13.4 years		12.4 years		12.2 years		12.6 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	19.4	1,640	34.4	1,381	44.7	868	30.4	3,889	31.1	1,870	29.3	1,949
		Average age:	11.9 years		13.5 years		14.1 years		13.3 years		13.0 years		13.6 years	

* For Past 30-Day Use, Perception of Risk, and Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, 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.

** For Average Age of Onset, the "Sample" column represents the overall sample size: the total number of people that responded to the questions about Age of Onset. This includes responses that are not used to calculate the average age of onset (i.e., youth that have never used alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana). The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample reporting any age of first use for the specified substance. "Average age" is calculated by averaging the ages of first use of students reporting any use.

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

†† 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.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
alcohol?	Never	65.7	70.4	72.9	47.1	56.1	53.1	35.7	46.0	41.6	53.3	59.9	59.4
	Once	13.2	12.6	12.1	15.1	14.4	13.7	14.9	14.3	12.9	14.1	13.6	12.8
	2-3 times	12.2	10.0	8.5	20.4	15.9	17.0	20.5	20.0	20.1	16.5	14.3	13.9
	4-6 times	4.6	3.9	3.1	7.9	5.8	7.3	13.0	9.3	11.5	7.5	5.8	6.4
	7-10 times	1.4	1.0	1.1	2.4	3.4	3.2	5.9	3.6	4.7	2.7	2.4	2.6
	More than 10 times	3.0	2.0	2.3	7.1	4.4	5.7	10.1	6.8	9.2	5.8	3.9	5.0
cigarettes?	Never	75.0	79.4	82.8	67.3	71.4	73.3	55.8	62.1	65.7	68.3	72.7	75.7
	Once	11.3	8.8	8.2	11.6	11.5	10.1	12.5	11.2	10.1	11.7	10.3	9.2
	2-3 times	7.1	5.9	4.6	8.8	7.7	6.8	11.0	11.3	8.9	8.5	7.7	6.3
	4-6 times	2.5	2.4	1.7	3.7	3.2	3.2	5.4	5.4	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.8
	7-10 times	0.9	0.8	0.8	2.0	2.9	1.8	3.6	2.7	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.4
	More than 10 times	3.2	2.8	1.9	6.6	3.3	4.8	11.7	7.3	8.7	6.1	4.0	4.4
marijuana?	Never	72.0	73.6	74.3	56.5	60.3	57.4	53.7	60.1	53.8	63.2	65.9	64.3
	Once	8.6	8.9	8.4	10.1	11.7	10.8	9.8	9.3	10.9	9.3	10.0	9.7
	2-3 times	8.6	6.4	6.5	10.8	9.9	11.1	11.9	10.4	11.4	10.0	8.5	9.1
	4-6 times	4.0	3.3	3.5	7.2	6.1	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.8	5.5	5.1	5.3
	7-10 times	2.1	2.2	2.1	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.1	3.8	3.2	2.9	3.0
	More than 10 times	4.8	5.7	5.2	11.0	8.1	10.4	14.1	10.3	13.3	8.8	7.6	8.7
other drugs?	Never	87.4	89.2	88.4	83.4	82.5	82.9	78.6	81.3	82.1	84.2	85.1	85.2
	Once	6.1	4.6	5.3	6.3	7.8	7.3	8.2	7.6	6.6	6.6	6.4	6.2
	2-3 times	3.3	2.6	2.6	4.8	4.6	4.2	5.4	5.5	4.8	4.2	3.9	3.6
	4-6 times	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.9	2.4	1.6	2.2	1.5	1.5	1.7
	7-10 times	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
	More than 10 times	1.4	1.9	1.7	3.5	2.2	2.8	3.4	2.7	3.2	2.5	2.2	2.4
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	57.4	62.6	58.6	59.0	66.4	57.6	61.4	64.1	58.0	58.9
	Once	11.9	14.7	15.1	12.2	14.3	13.7	11.6	14.1	12.1	11.9	14.4	13.9
	2-3 times	11.1	12.4	12.5	10.5	12.8	13.2	8.8	13.5	12.7	10.4	12.8	12.8
	4-6 times	4.5	5.0	4.8	5.7	4.9	5.1	5.0	7.0	5.4	5.0	5.4	5.0
	7-10 times	2.2	1.8	2.1	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.0	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.2
	More than 10 times	6.4	8.4	8.1	6.7	7.6	6.8	6.2	4.7	6.2	6.4	7.3	7.2
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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	33.0	31.6	28.2	34.4	33.0	32.1	29.5	33.5	34.1	32.6	32.5	30.8
	Once	16.5	12.7	12.4	16.4	14.7	15.2	18.7	13.6	15.5	17.0	13.6	14.0
	Twice	7.6	5.0	4.6	9.4	7.0	7.1	11.9	8.8	8.9	9.1	6.6	6.4
	Three times	3.7	3.0	2.6	4.1	3.4	3.7	4.9	4.0	4.4	4.1	3.3	3.4
	Four or more times	6.3	6.5	5.5	12.1	9.7	8.1	14.3	10.8	9.1	9.9	8.6	7.2
	I never got offers	32.9	41.2	46.8	23.7	32.2	33.8	20.6	29.4	28.0	27.3	35.4	38.2
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	38.8	35.2	31.7	41.1	40.0	34.9	40.9	39.0	37.2	40.0	37.7	34.0
	Once	13.4	11.3	9.7	13.3	10.2	13.2	13.1	13.1	14.5	13.3	11.3	12.0
	Twice	7.7	4.8	4.7	10.0	7.4	7.5	12.0	8.1	8.6	9.4	6.4	6.5
	Three times	2.9	2.4	2.6	4.4	4.1	4.3	5.6	3.5	4.8	4.0	3.3	3.7
	Four or more times	4.5	4.5	4.4	7.8	6.2	6.5	8.2	6.3	7.1	6.3	5.5	5.7
	I never got offers	32.7	41.9	47.0	23.4	32.1	33.6	20.2	30.1	27.8	27.0	35.8	38.1
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	40.2	37.8	34.0	44.4	44.3	43.7	50.0	46.1	50.0	43.7	41.9	40.9
	Once	13.5	8.9	8.8	13.5	10.2	10.2	13.8	10.2	10.1	13.6	9.7	9.5
	Twice	4.4	3.4	3.1	7.0	4.0	4.0	5.8	4.9	4.3	5.5	3.9	3.7
	Three times	3.0	3.2	2.2	3.4	2.3	2.5	3.7	2.7	2.3	3.3	2.8	2.3
	Four or more times	5.2	5.0	4.5	7.8	6.0	5.1	6.2	4.8	4.8	6.2	5.3	4.8
	I never got offers	33.7	41.7	47.5	23.9	33.2	34.6	20.5	31.3	28.6	27.7	36.4	38.9
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	43.8	41.4	36.8	49.8	47.9	47.6	55.1	48.7	53.8	48.2	45.3	44.3
	Once	10.4	7.6	7.1	11.4	9.2	8.0	11.4	7.2	7.6	10.9	8.1	7.5
	Twice	4.8	2.4	2.7	4.8	2.6	3.3	3.8	5.2	3.7	4.6	3.1	3.1
	Three times	2.6	2.2	1.8	3.0	2.0	2.3	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.8	2.2	2.0
	Four or more times	4.6	4.6	3.7	6.7	5.2	4.1	5.5	4.7	3.9	5.4	4.8	3.9
	I never got offers	33.8	41.8	47.9	24.2	33.1	34.8	21.2	31.6	29.0	28.0	36.4	39.2

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	79.1	82.3	85.4	77.9	85.8	86.9	81.4	86.1	87.7	79.2	84.4	86.4
	1 or 2 times	10.3	9.8	7.2	10.4	5.8	5.9	8.5	5.3	5.3	9.9	7.4	6.3
	3 to 5 times	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.0	2.8	3.9	3.0	2.7	3.5	3.0	2.9
	6 to 9 times	2.0	1.5	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.7	1.3	2.0	1.6	1.4
	10 to 19 times	1.6	1.2	0.9	3.7	1.4	0.8	1.7	1.2	0.8	2.2	1.2	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2
	40+ times	2.3	1.4	1.3	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.5	2.1	1.6	1.4
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	23.5	38.9	39.2	26.1	36.3	43.7	30.0	47.7	55.3	25.7	39.9	44.4
	1 or 2 times	27.3	26.9	27.7	24.7	22.9	24.2	24.7	21.6	21.5	26.0	24.3	25.2
	3 to 5 times	21.2	16.7	16.3	20.4	19.4	17.1	19.0	16.2	12.8	20.5	17.6	15.6
	6 to 9 times	12.0	8.1	7.7	11.2	10.4	7.2	11.8	6.4	5.1	11.7	8.5	6.9
	10 to 19 times	6.1	4.0	3.8	9.4	4.9	3.5	7.7	3.6	2.5	7.4	4.2	3.4
	20 to 29 times	3.1	1.7	1.7	3.2	2.7	1.4	2.8	1.4	1.1	3.1	2.0	1.5
	30 to 39 times	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.5
	40+ times	5.5	2.9	3.0	4.7	2.7	2.3	3.1	2.7	1.5	4.7	2.8	2.4
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	78.5	85.6	87.6	78.5	89.1	90.2	80.1	89.9	91.9	78.8	87.8	89.4
	1 or 2 times	12.4	9.0	7.1	10.6	6.0	5.5	10.6	5.4	4.6	11.4	7.1	6.0
	3 to 5 times	4.5	2.6	2.3	4.1	2.1	1.9	5.5	1.4	1.6	4.6	2.1	2.0
	6 to 9 times	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.9	0.8	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.7	1.5	1.1	0.9
	10 to 19 times	1.3	0.4	0.6	3.1	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.4	1.9	0.5	0.5
	20 to 29 times	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3
	30 to 39 times	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
	40+ times	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.6
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	86.8	87.7	90.4	84.5	91.6	92.1	86.0	92.8	93.5	85.9	90.2	91.7
	1 or 2 times	7.8	7.9	6.0	9.0	5.5	4.8	8.5	4.3	3.8	8.3	6.2	5.1
	3 to 5 times	2.7	1.8	1.5	2.2	1.2	1.2	2.1	1.2	1.1	2.4	1.5	1.3
	6 to 9 times	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.3	0.5	1.0	0.4	0.6
	10 to 19 times	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.7	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.4
	20 to 29 times	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
	40+ times	0.7	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.6

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			All Students Surveyed*		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	87.2	87.3	87.6	79.5	82.6	83.7	77.7	79.7	80.3	82.7	84.0	84.6
Friends	5.5	4.2	3.0	12.6	6.9	7.8	13.9	10.3	10.8	9.5	6.5	6.4
Family/Relatives	2.6	1.3	1.0	4.4	1.8	2.2	4.6	3.4	2.8	3.6	1.9	1.8
Parties	3.0	1.5	1.3	5.0	2.9	2.6	6.0	3.0	3.4	4.3	2.3	2.2
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	3.6	1.7	1.8	5.9	3.4	4.1	5.3	3.2	4.2	4.6	2.6	3.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	1.7	1.0	0.8	2.9	1.4	1.9	4.9	3.0	3.3	2.8	1.6	1.8
School	1.7	0.8	0.8	3.5	1.8	2.0	4.8	2.4	2.2	2.9	1.5	1.5
Other	2.5	1.3	1.1	3.9	2.2	1.7	4.6	3.5	2.1	3.4	2.1	1.5
Over the Internet	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.5

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	2008/2010 AYS	2012 AYS	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?	used heroin?	Cautiously comparable across years.
Other Club Drugs	*n/a*	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	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?		In 2006 there was a prescription drugs question with several examples (some of which overlapped examples from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions). Starting in 2008, the single prescription drug question was dropped in favor of more specific questions. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure.

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

Apache, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties
Jacque Gencarelle
Northern Arizona Regional Behavioral Health Authority (NARBHA)
928-226-6396

Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Gila, La Paz, Pinal, Yuma and Santa Cruz Counties
Linda Weinberg
Cenpatico of Arizona
866-495-6738

Maricopa County
Juan Aristizabal
Magellan Health Services of Arizona
602-797-8256

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

Gila River Indian Community
Julie Jimenez
Gila River Regional Behavioral Health Authority
520-562-3321 ext. 7031

Pascua Yaqui Tribe
Ralph Cota
Centered Spirit Program
480-768-2063

Other State and National Contacts:

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
Steve Irvine/Michelle Neitch/Phillip Stevenson
602-364-1173/602-364-1557/602-364-1157
www.azcjc.gov

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

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

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

Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
Charles Katz
602-496-1471
cvpcs.asu.edu/

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

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

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

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

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

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

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

Western Regional Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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

2012 Arizona Youth Survey

Santa Cruz County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

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Introduction

2012 Arizona Youth Survey
Santa Cruz County Summary Report

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

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.

Table 1 contains 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, 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.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	221	18.8	221	22.2	493	81.1	28,932	46.1
10	538	45.8	371	37.3	49	8.1	18,766	29.9
12	416	35.4	402	40.4	66	10.9	15,119	24.1
All Students Surveyed*	1,175	100.0	994	100.0	608	100.0	62,817	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	564	48.7	449	45.7	313	53.0	30,383	49.5
Female	594	51.3	533	54.3	278	47.0	30,938	50.5

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	47	4.2	15	1.6	22	3.9	1,121	4.9
African American	25	2.2	25	2.6	22	3.9	658	2.9
Asian	6	0.5	5	0.5	3	0.5	222	1.0
Pacific Islander	9	0.8	11	1.2	4	0.7	225	1.0
White	242	21.7	254	26.8	226	40.1	6,774	29.7
Multi-Racial	16	1.4	15	1.6	11	2.0	1,099	4.8
Race Unmarked	771	69.1	623	65.7	276	48.9	12,732	55.8
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	2	4.2	2	5.4	1	4.2	1,909	5.2
African American	1	2.1	0	0.0	2	8.3	1,979	5.4
Asian	2	4.2	1	2.7	3	12.5	1,641	4.5
Pacific Islander	2	4.2	1	2.7	0	0.0	324	0.9
White	33	68.8	27	73.0	15	62.5	26,247	72.1
Multi-Racial	4	8.3	1	2.7	1	4.2	2,561	7.0
Race Unmarked	4	8.3	5	13.5	2	8.3	1,759	4.8
Totals								
	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	1,116	95.0	948	95.4	564	92.8	22,831	36.3
Non-Hispanic Students	48	4.1	37	3.7	24	3.9	36,420	58.0
*Total Students***	1,175	100.0	994	100.0	608	100.0	62,817	100.0

* Grades with fewer than 20 students participating are not included in this report. However, students from grades not making the cutoff **are** included in *All Students Surveyed*. This means the number of students reported in *All Students Surveyed* may exceed the sum of individual grades. (*All Students Surveyed* will match the grade total in reports with data drawn from a single grade.)

** As a small percentage of students skipped the question *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* (at the state level, 1,803 students, or 2.8% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than *Total Students*.

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

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 2012 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: 2008, 2010, and 2012. 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 and Diamonds**. 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 represent national data from either the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey or the Bach Harrison Norm.

  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.

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 more sensitive indicator of the level of current use of the substance.

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.
- **Drinking and Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

- **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.

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, bought a raffle ticket, played bingo, gambled on the Internet, 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.

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 he/she 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.

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 more dramatic the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where he/she 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 clarify the value of the data.

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, or were harassed or mistreated while on-line or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 14.

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 monitoring.

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, past 30-day use, and average age of first 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 web site, individuals have 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.azcjc.gov/ACJC.Web/sac/CommunDataPrj.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) was established by Executive Order 2007-12 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the Director of the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, who also acts as the Governor's Policy Advisor for Human Services, the ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse treatment, prevention, intervention/enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; and address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts. The ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources.

It is ASAP's mission to ensure community-driven, agency-supported outcomes to prevent and reduce the negative impacts of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by building and sustaining partnerships between professionals in the substance abuse field. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, the ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and that funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

Recognizing that prescription drug abuse is a serious threat to the health and well-being of families and communities in Arizona, the ASAP is devoted to reducing prescription drug abuse.

There are currently two work groups that assist the ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group)** – The Substance Abuse Epidemiology 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 produces *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona* and behavioral health epidemiology profiles for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Additionally, the Epi Work Group conducts analyses of individual substance abuse issues, responds to ad hoc data requests and brings data to bear on ASAP's policy decisions around its strategic plan and focus areas. Further, the Epi Work Group assists the ASAP to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona while maximizing available resources and supporting a data-driven decision-making process.

- **Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group (CPSAWG)** – The Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group is a merging of two former subcommittees of the ASAP, the Underage Drinking Prevention Committee and the Community Advisory Board. This group brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state and state agency representatives to provide an essential link between community and state-level efforts. The CPSAWG brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that inform ASAP's work; helps communities improve their capacity to identify emerging trends, as well as take action and report on them to the proper institutions/authorities; takes the data available through the Epi Work Group and the ASAP back to coalitions and communities to effectively target prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement activities; serves as a resource for communities and the state to identify the most effective ways to reduce substance abuse through collaborative efforts and by targeting limited resources where they are most needed; and elevates and recognizes the important work being carried out at the community level to ensure that state-level responses are cognizant of the impact of policies on individual communities. This work group assesses statewide epidemiological data, resources, strategies and policies, and builds relationships with tribes, youth, law enforcement, government agencies, and community coalitions. By combining resources, practice, and research, the work group collaborates to reduce substance abuse.

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/Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state/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?

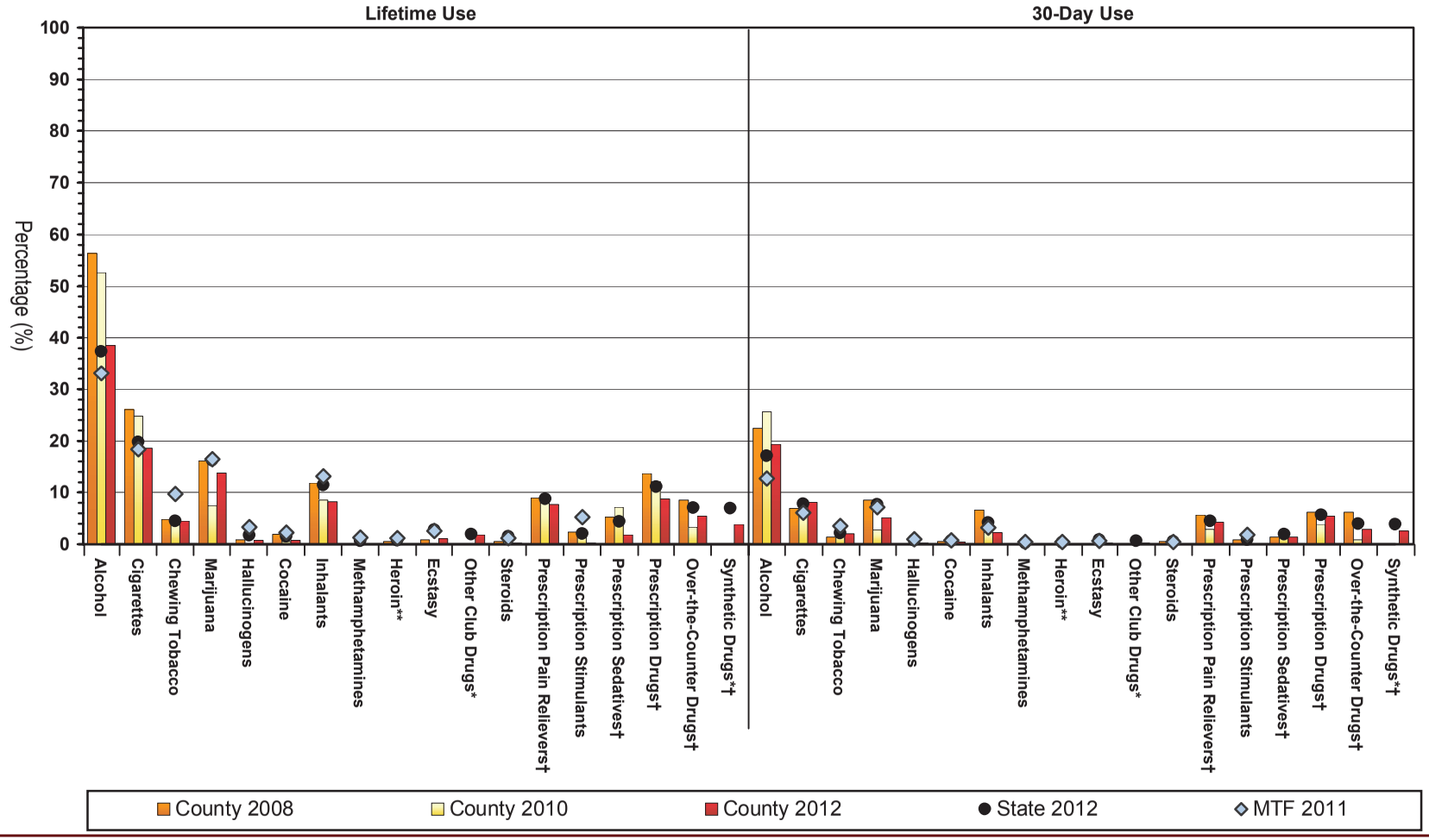
Use these data for planning.

- **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.

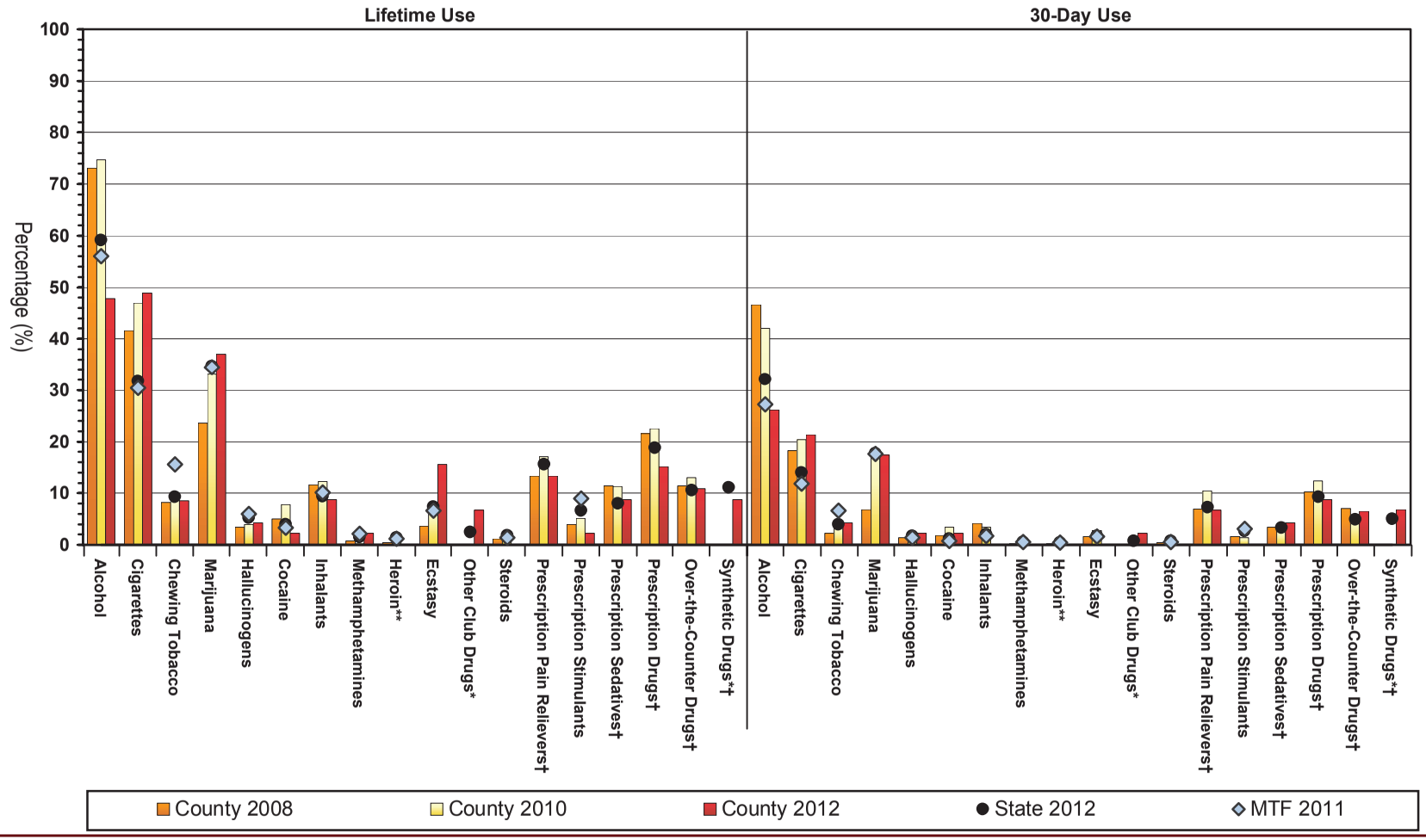
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	8th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > national av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	8th grd Binge Drinking @13% (5% above state av.)			
Antisocial Behavior	12th grd - Drunk/High at School @ 21% (about same as state, but remains a priority:)			

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Santa Cruz County, Grade 8



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.
** Denotes a change in the question between administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of *Prescription Pain Relievers*, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Santa Cruz County, Grade 10



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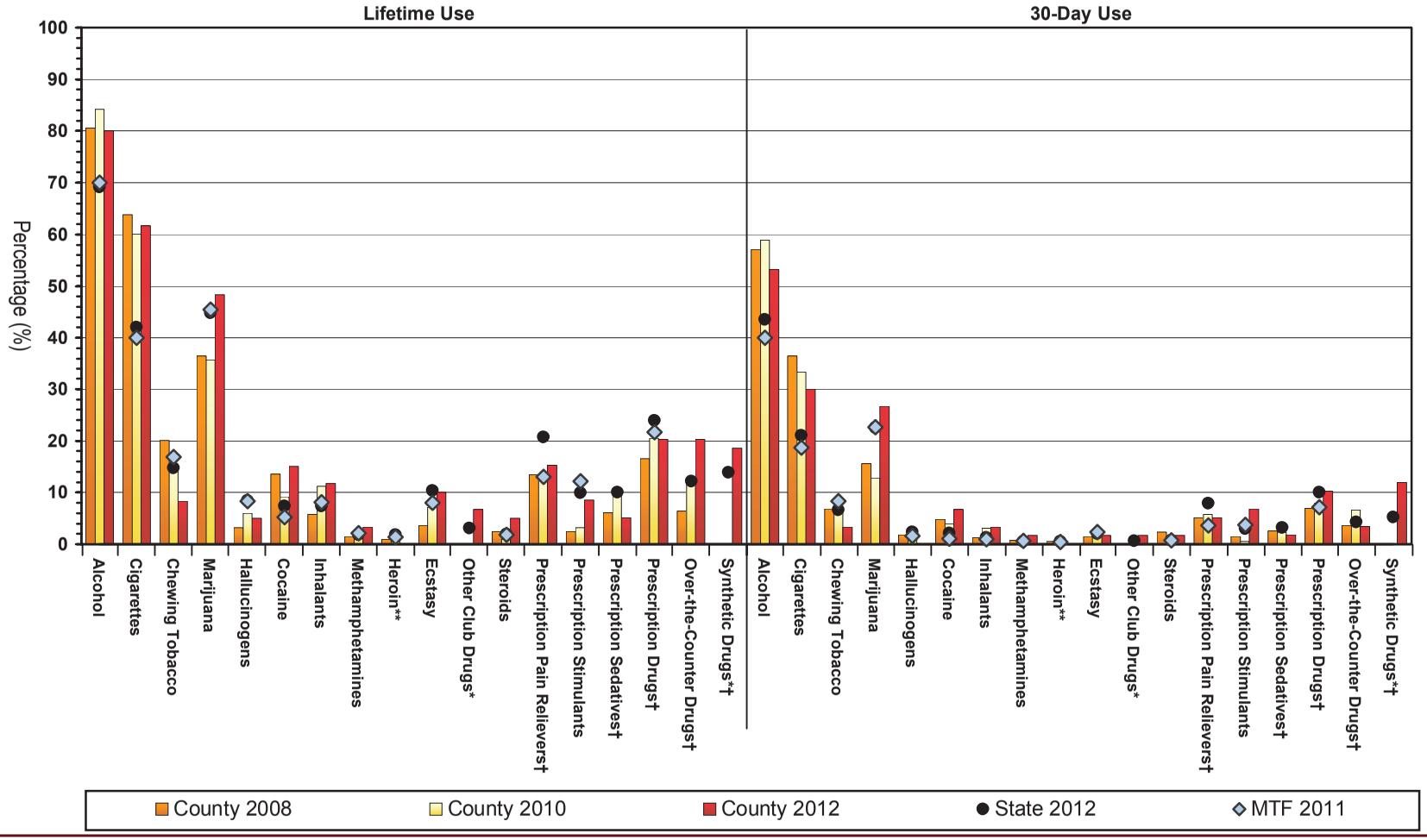
LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Santa Cruz County, Grade 12



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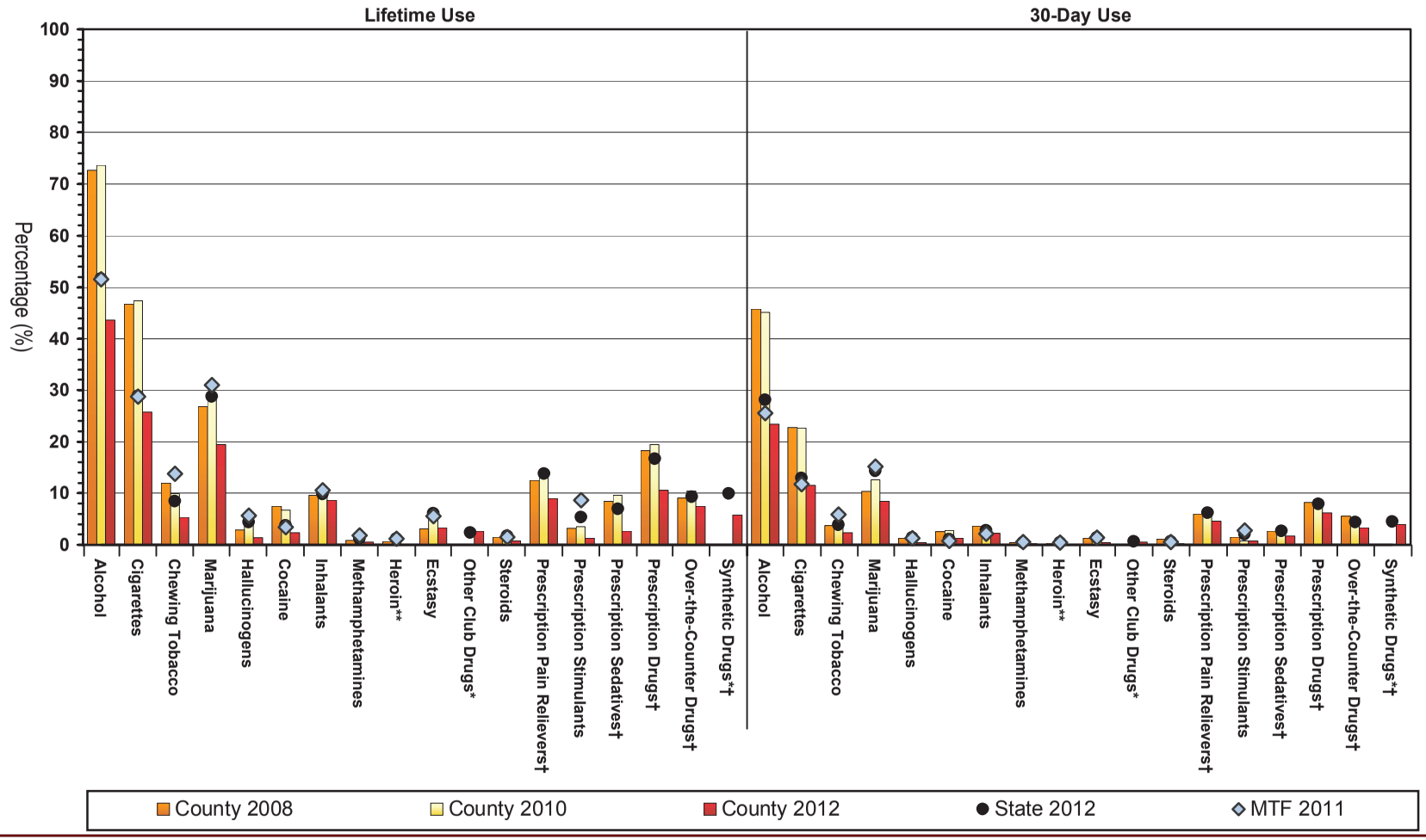
LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Santa Cruz County, All Students Surveyed



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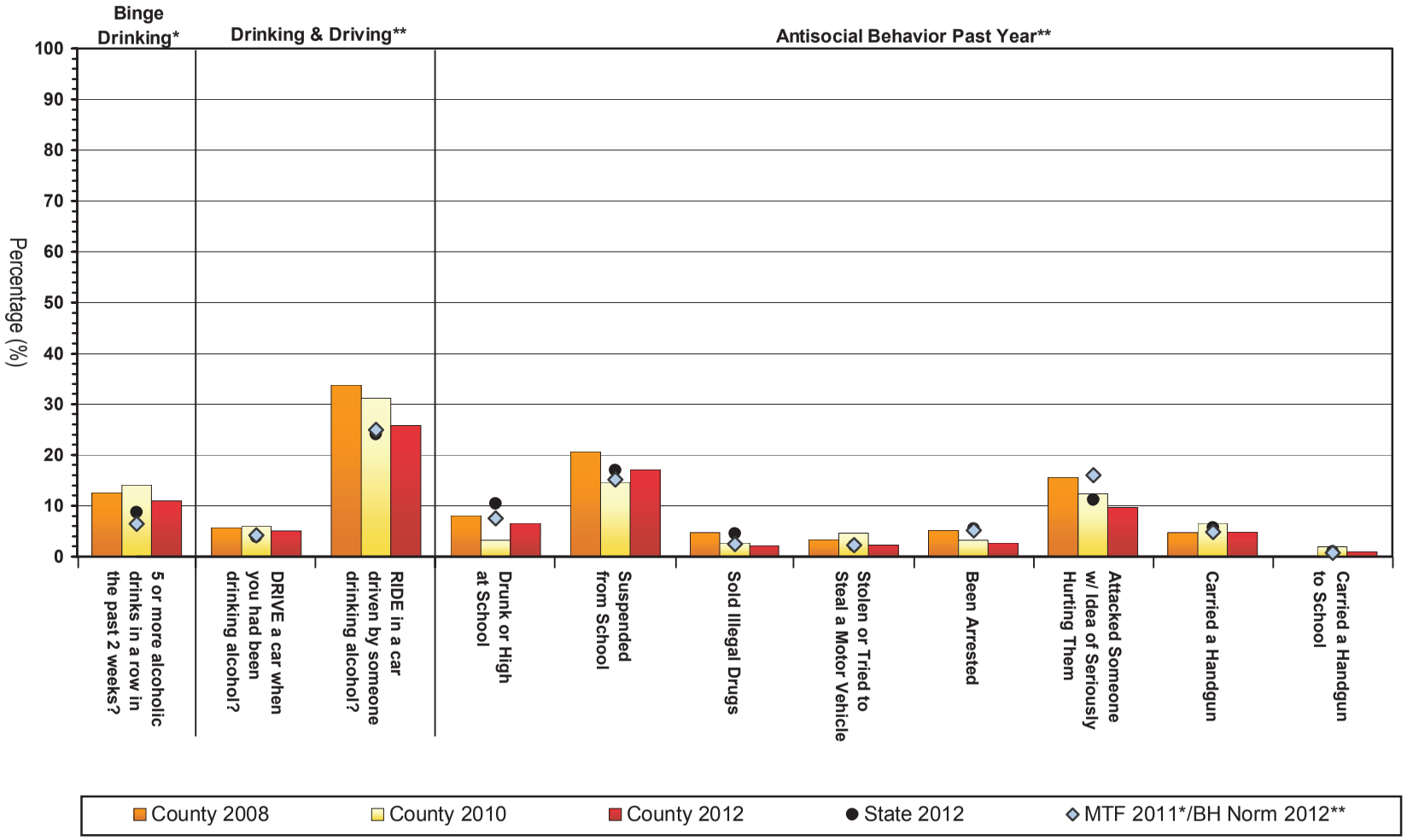
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

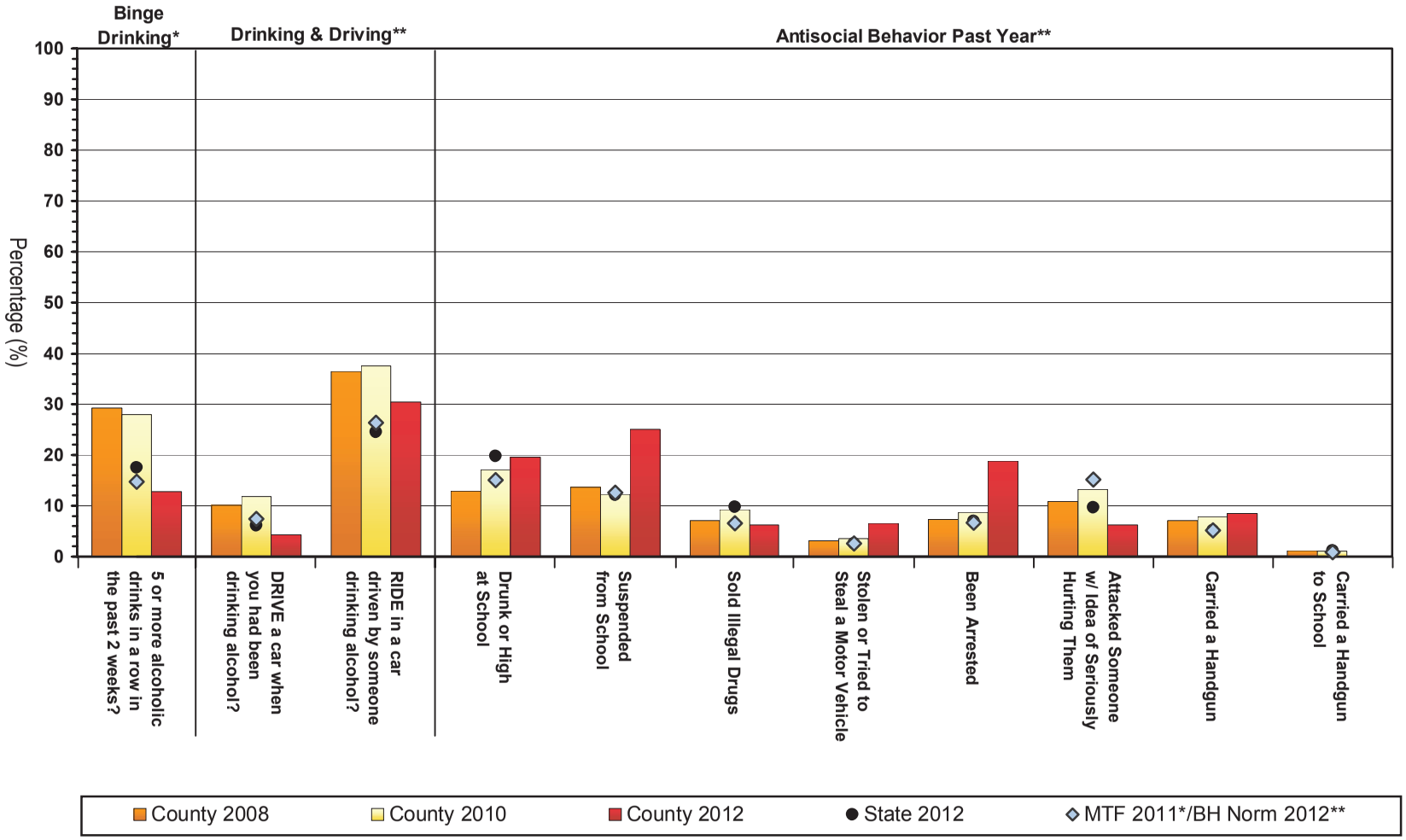
BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Santa Cruz County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Santa Cruz County, Grade 10



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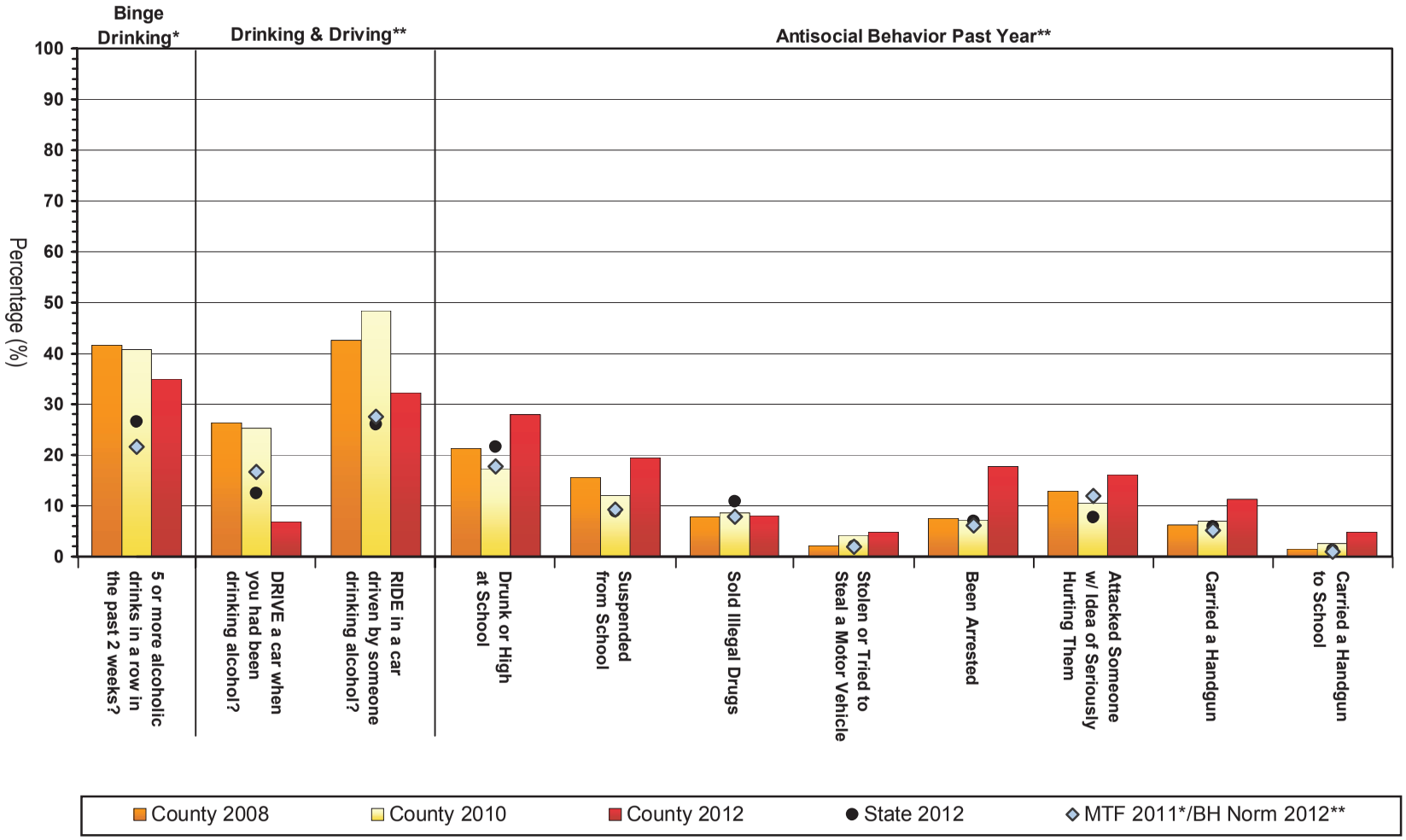
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Santa Cruz County, Grade 12



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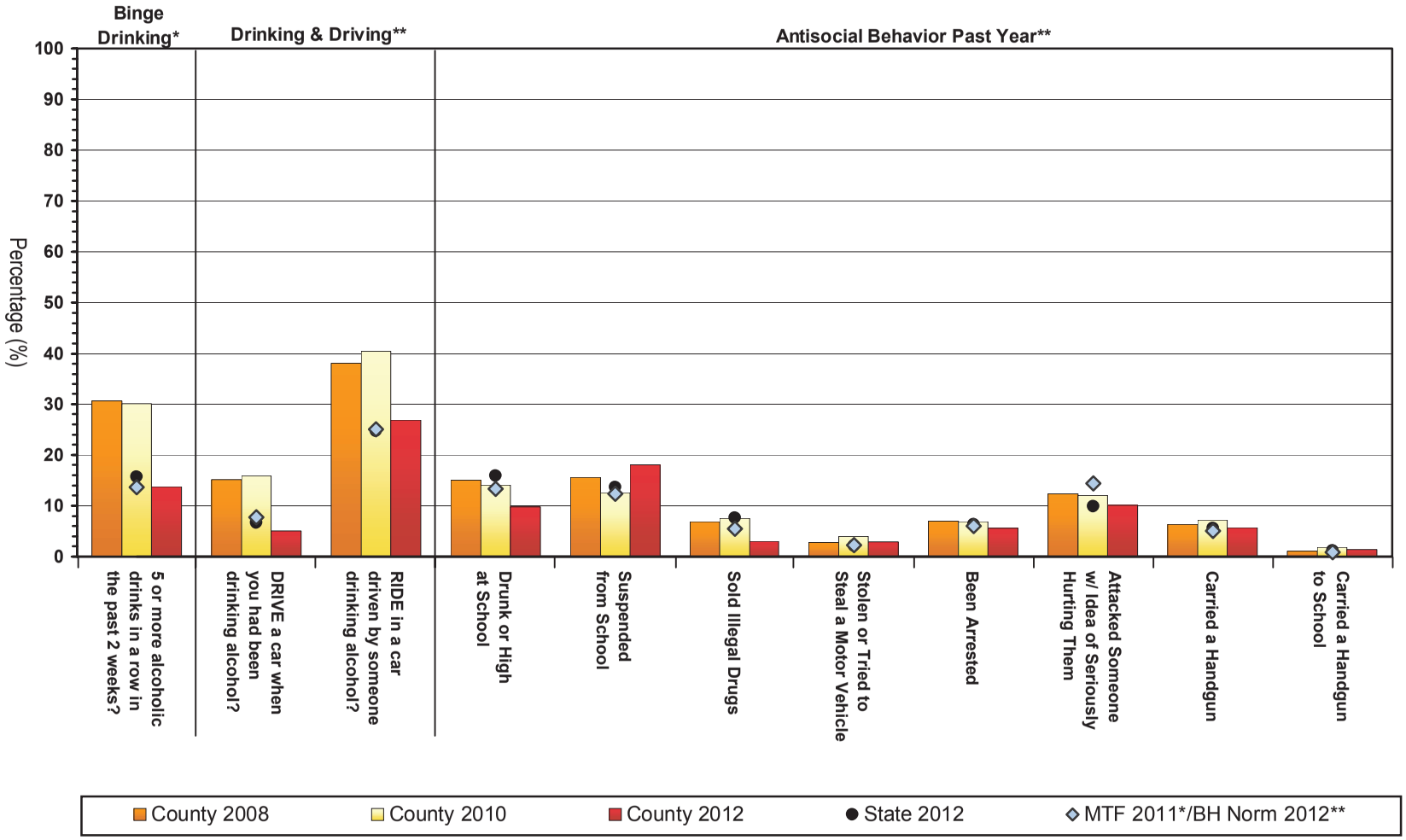
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Santa Cruz County, All Students Surveyed



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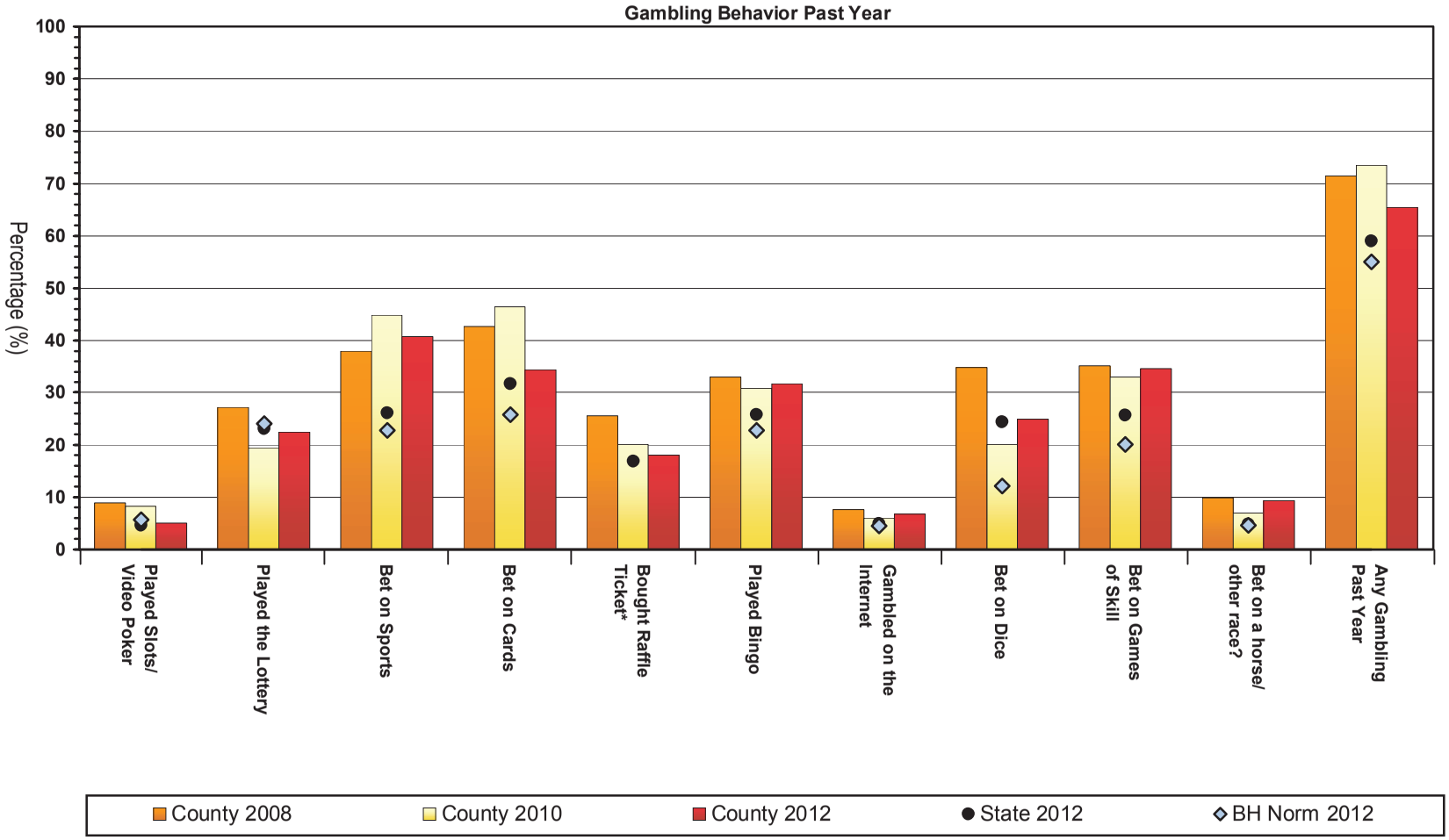
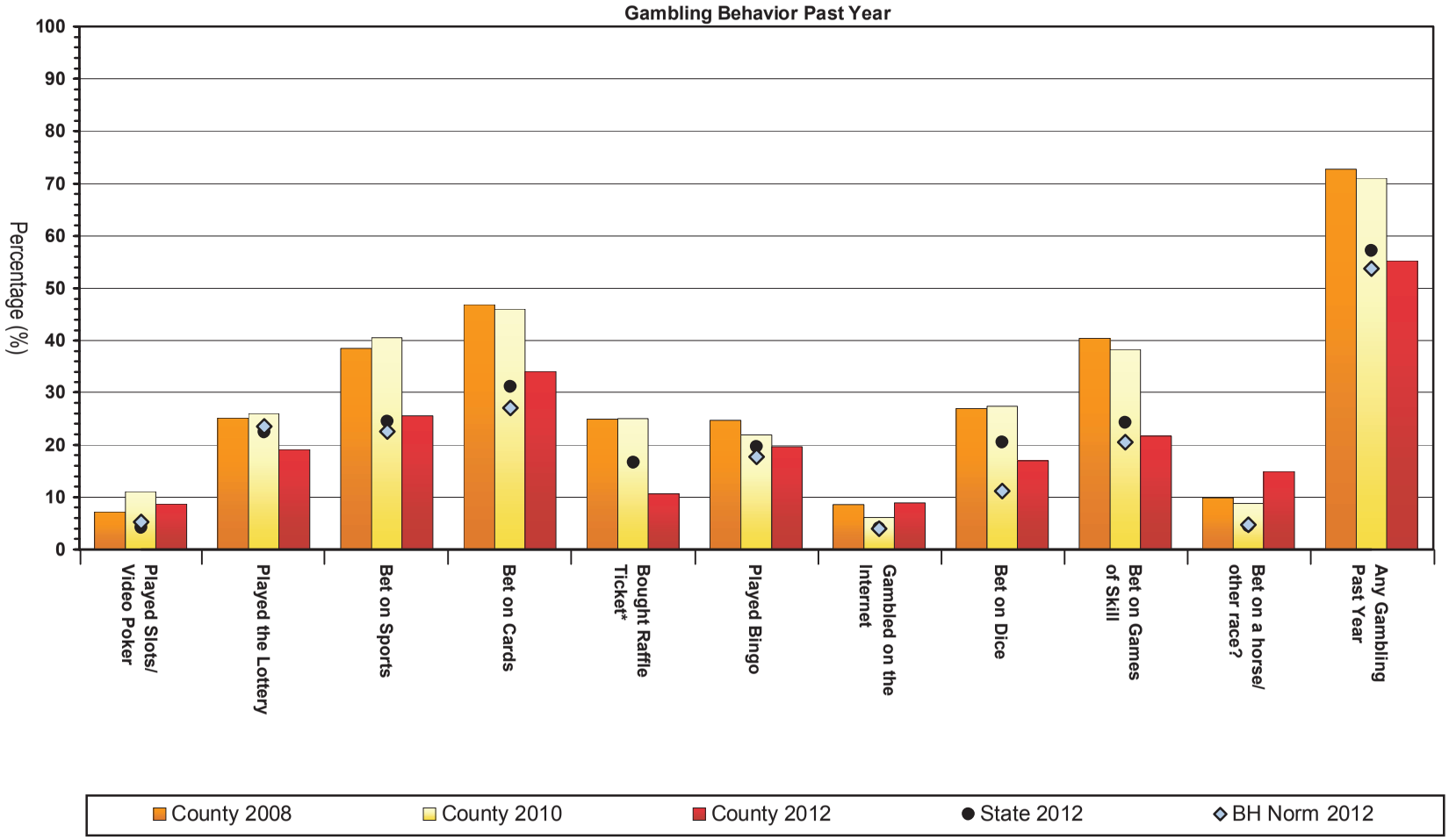
GAMBLING
2012 Santa Cruz County, Grade 8



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

GAMBLING
2012 Santa Cruz County, Grade 10



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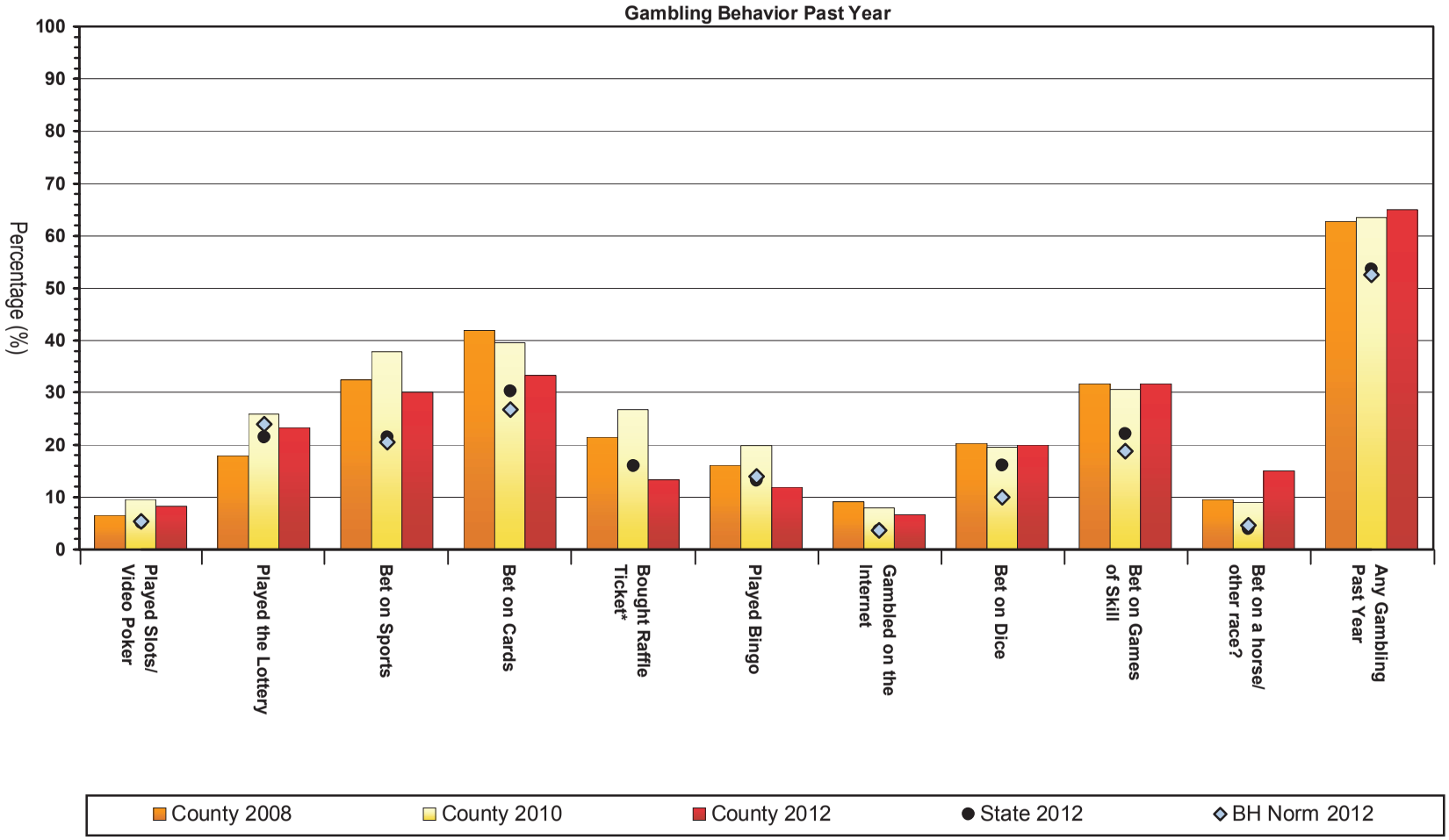
GAMBLING
2012 Santa Cruz County, Grade 12



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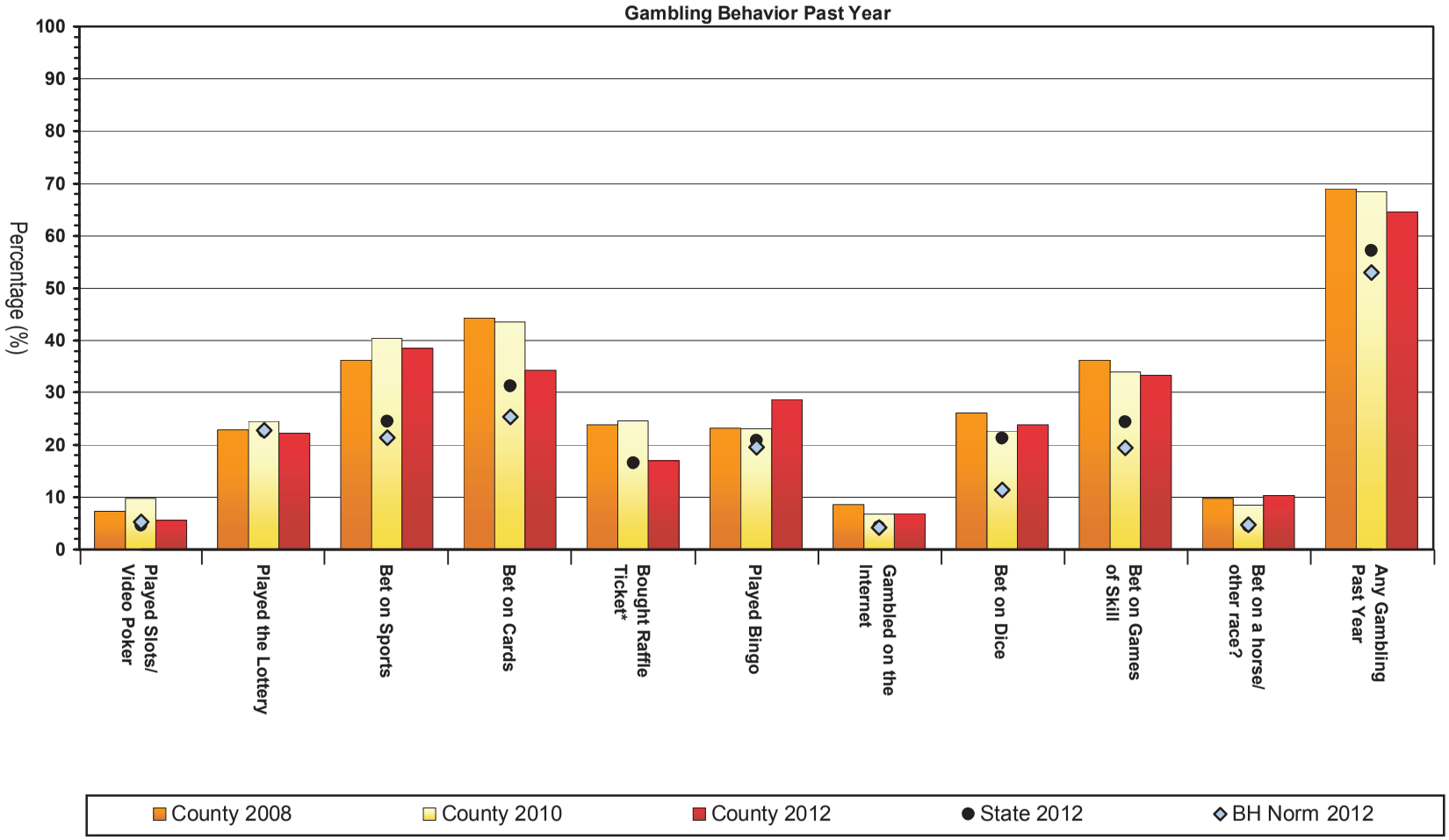
GAMBLING
2012 Santa Cruz County, All Students Surveyed



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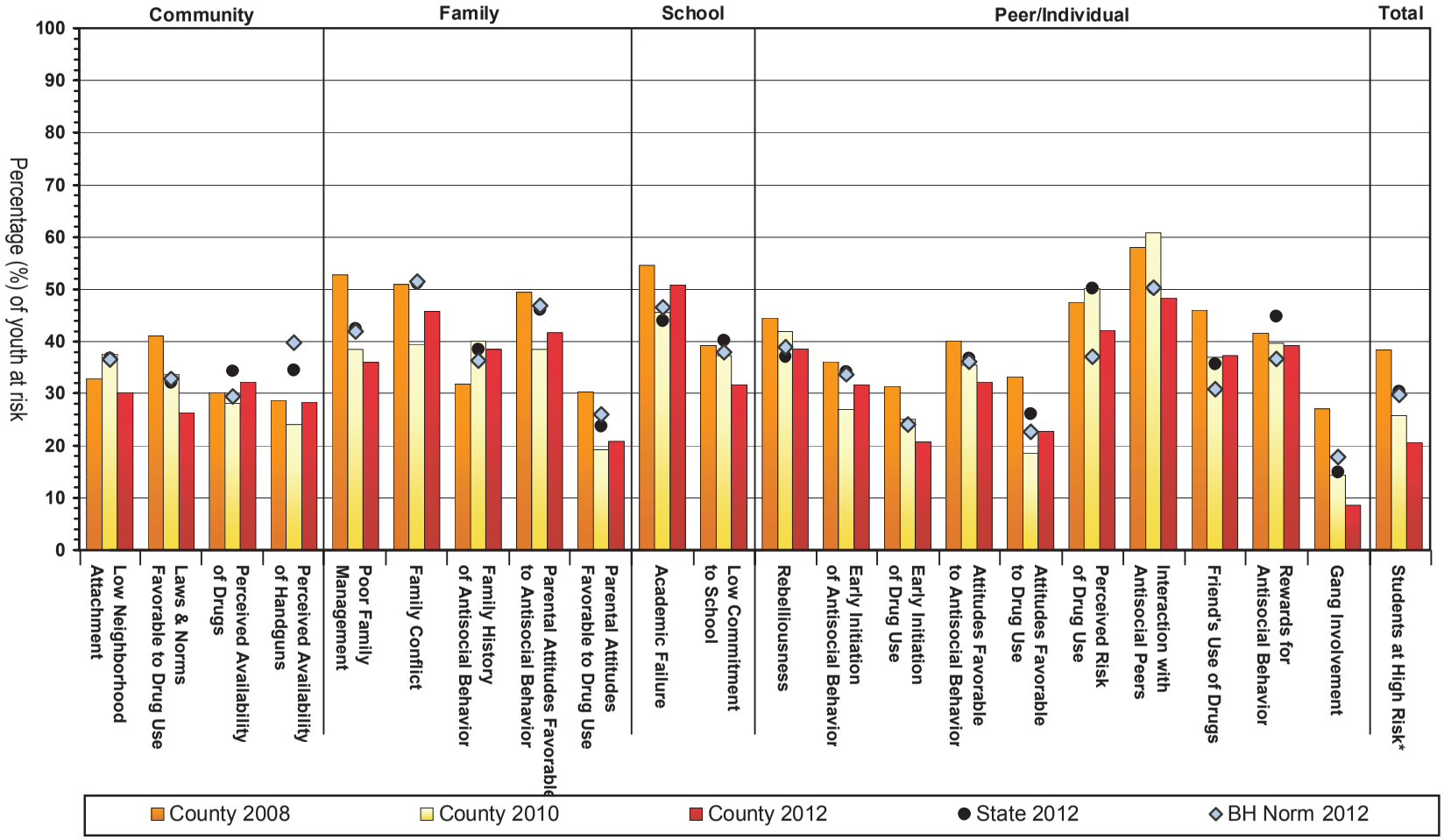
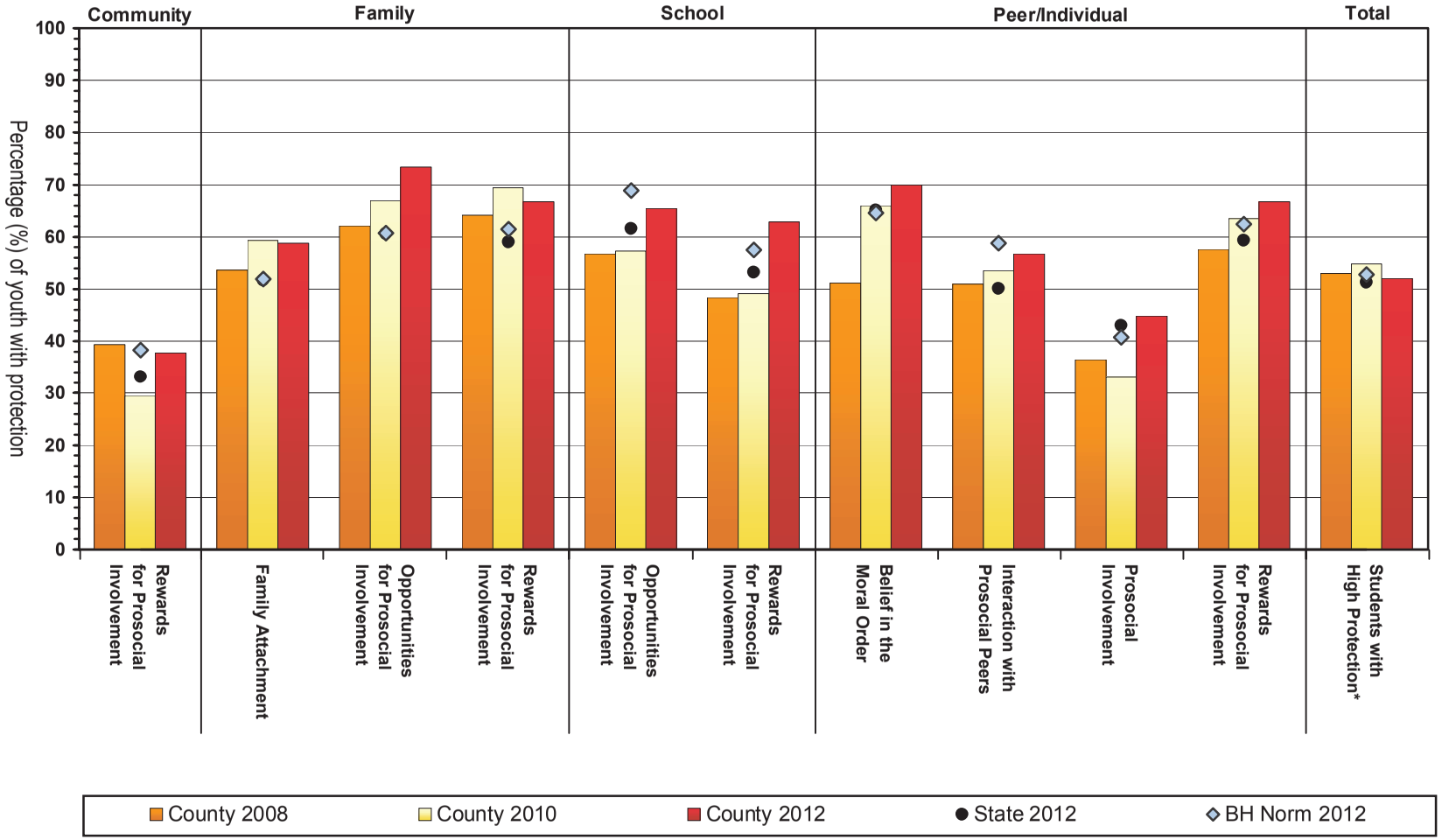
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2012 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).

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Santa Cruz County, Grade 8

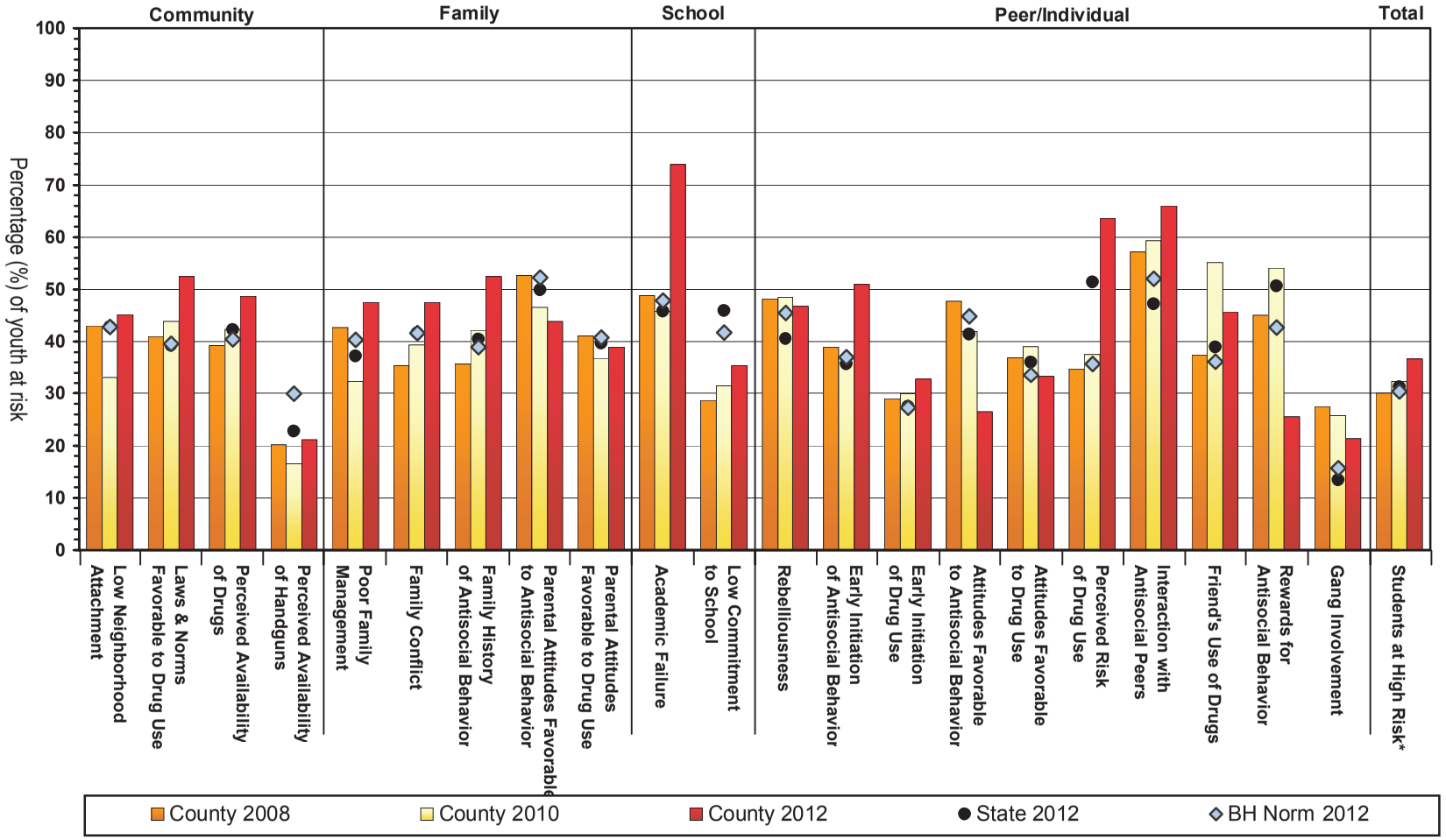


* High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2012 Santa Cruz County, Grade 10



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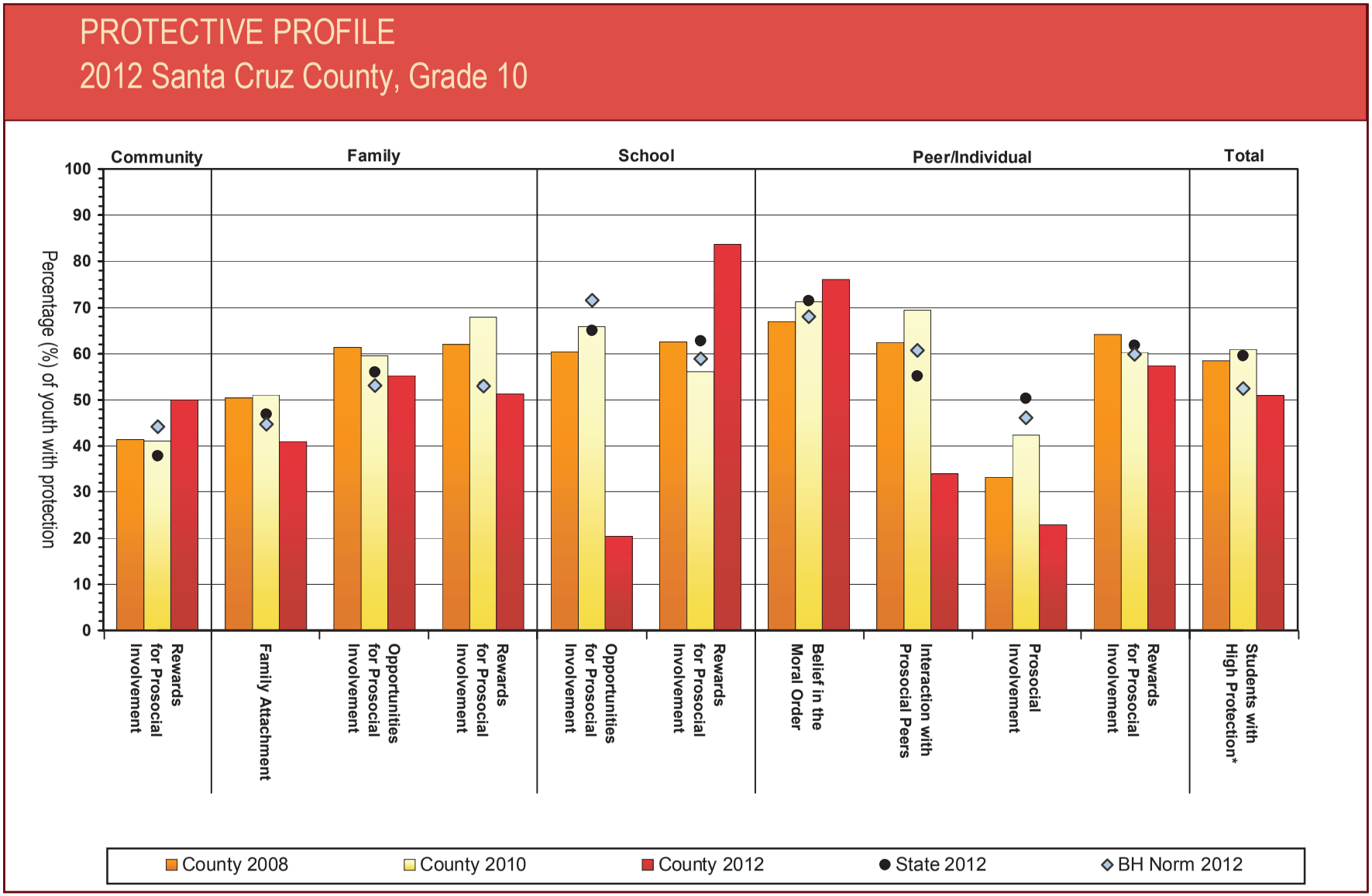

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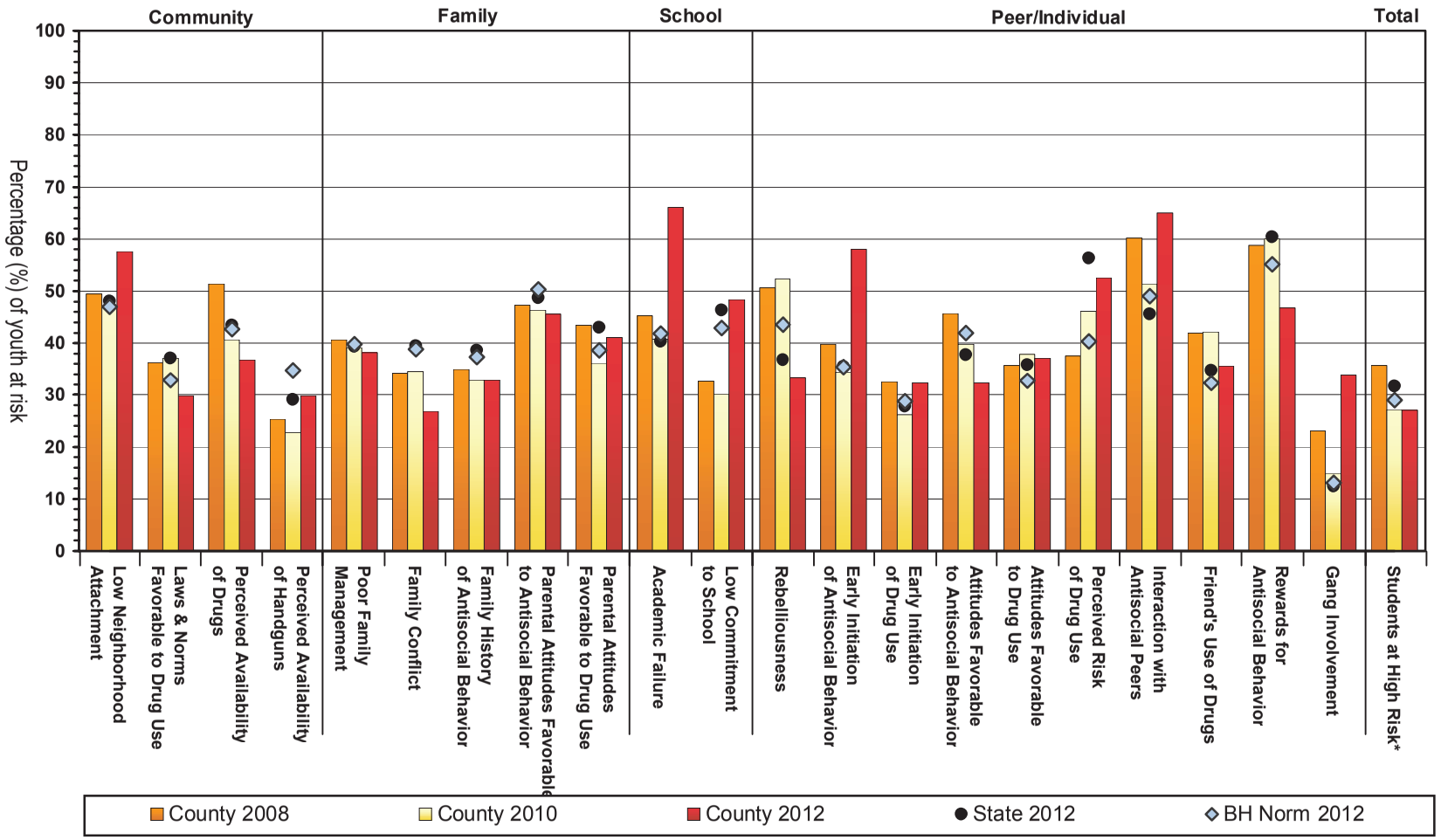
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2012 Santa Cruz County, Grade 12



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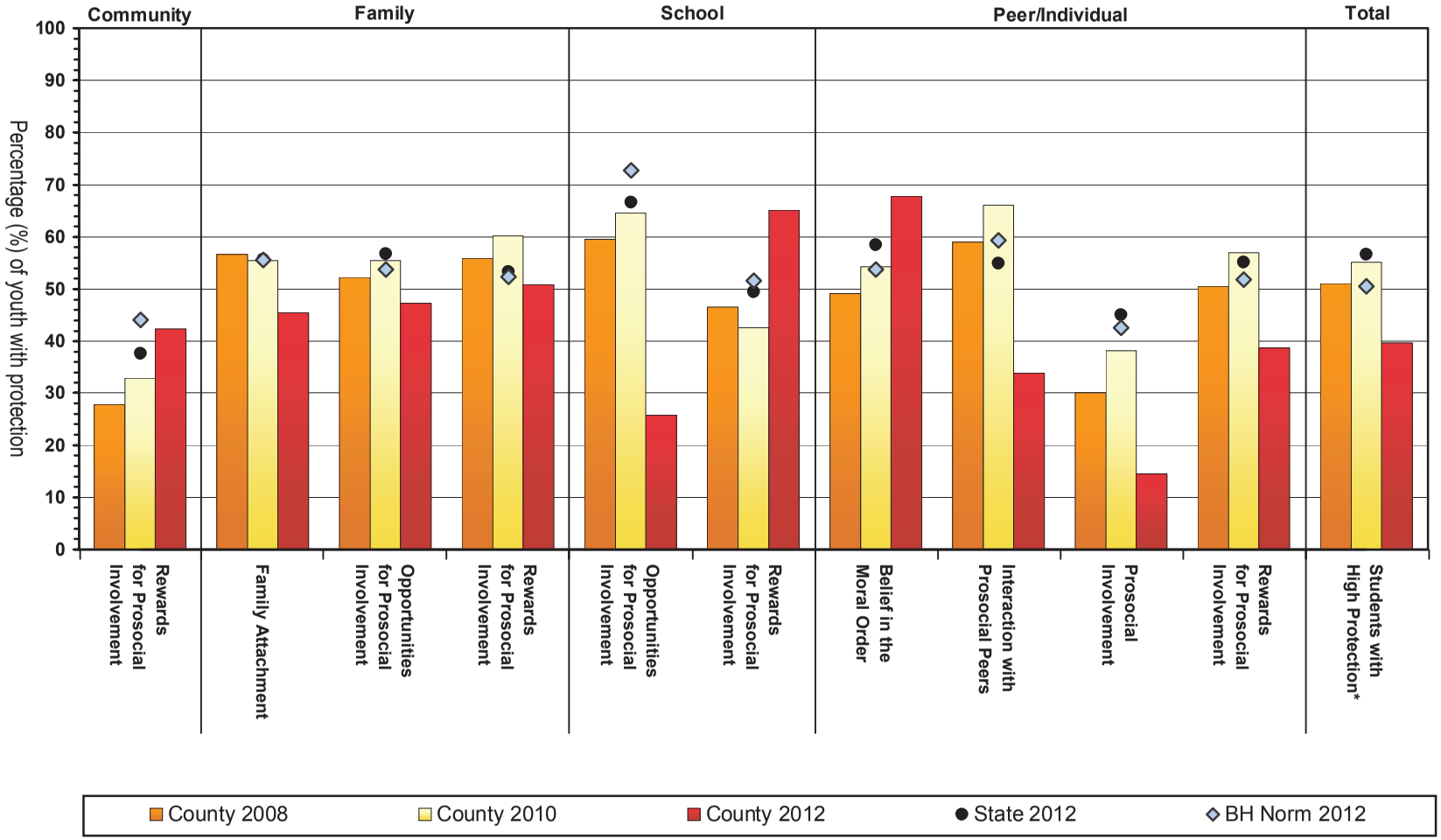
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Santa Cruz County, Grade 12



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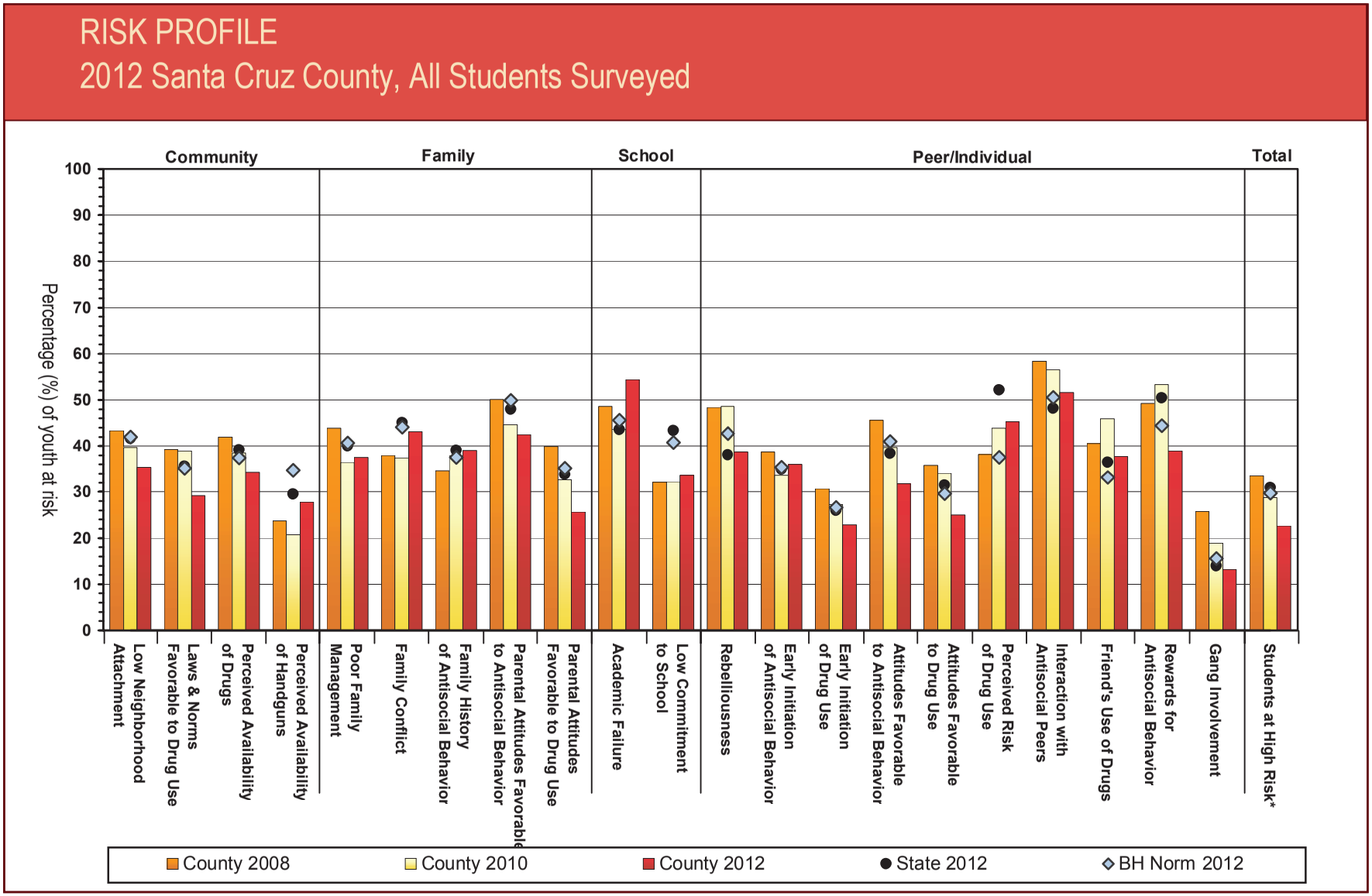

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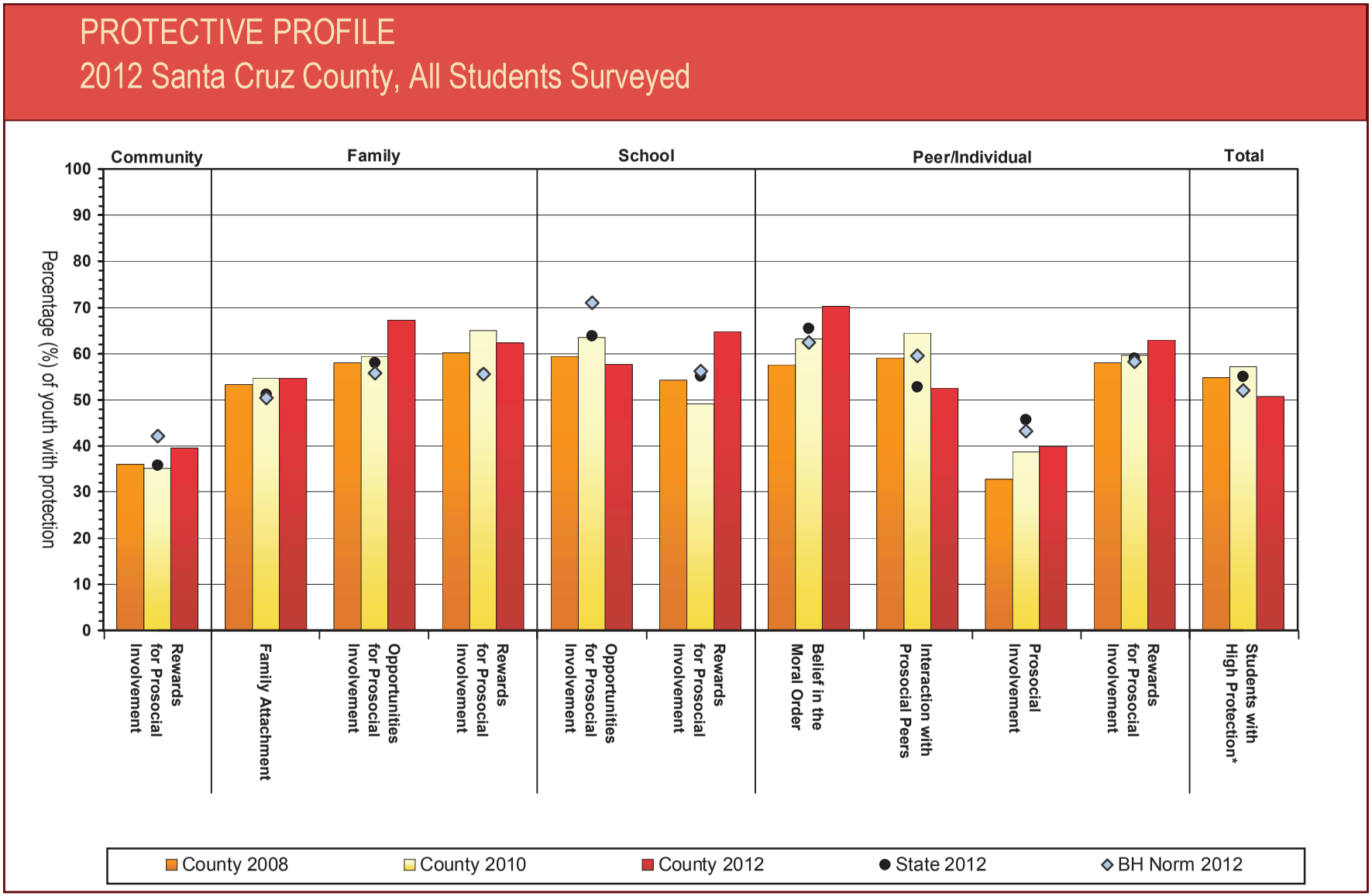

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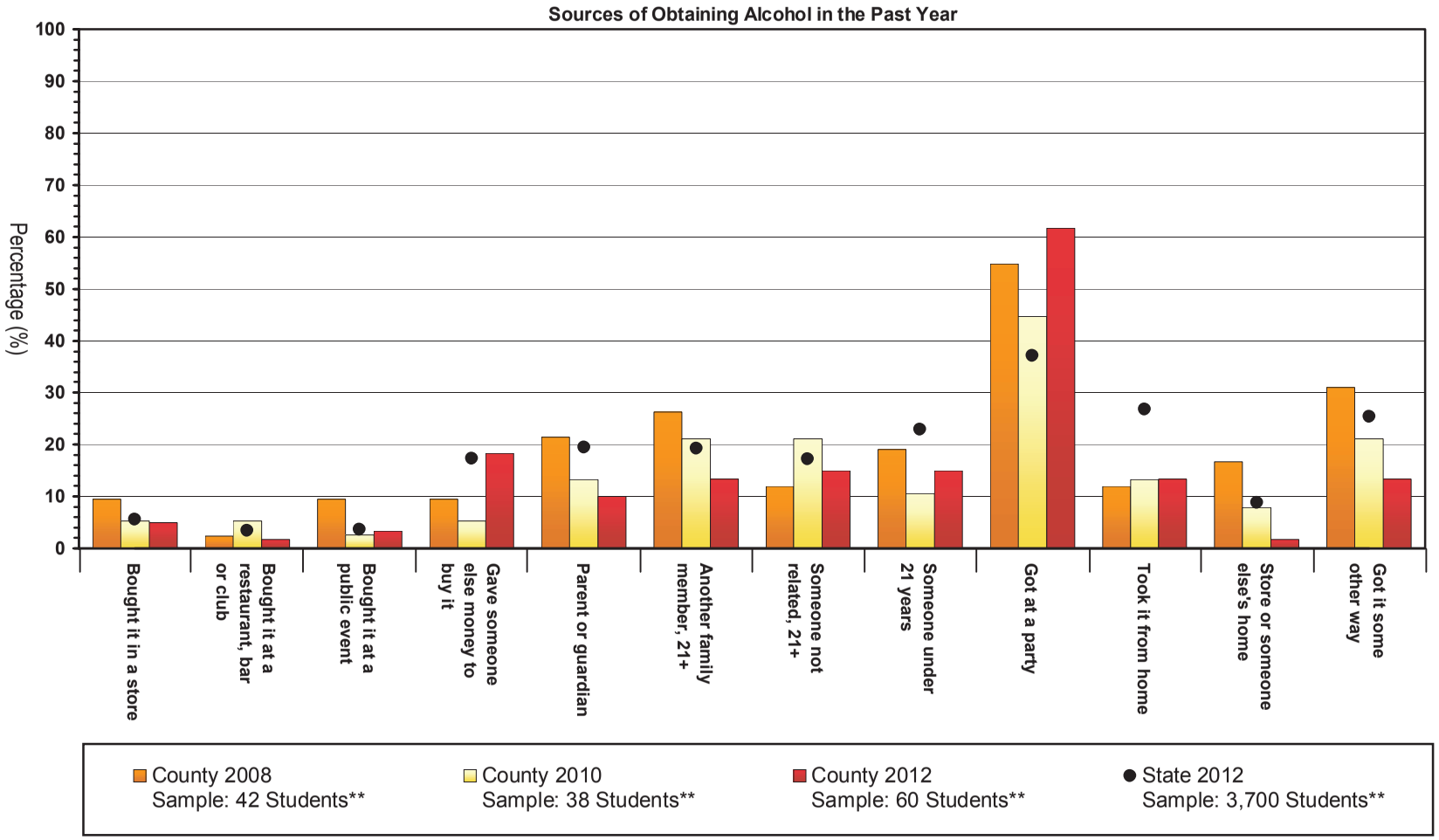
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2012 Santa Cruz County, Grade 8

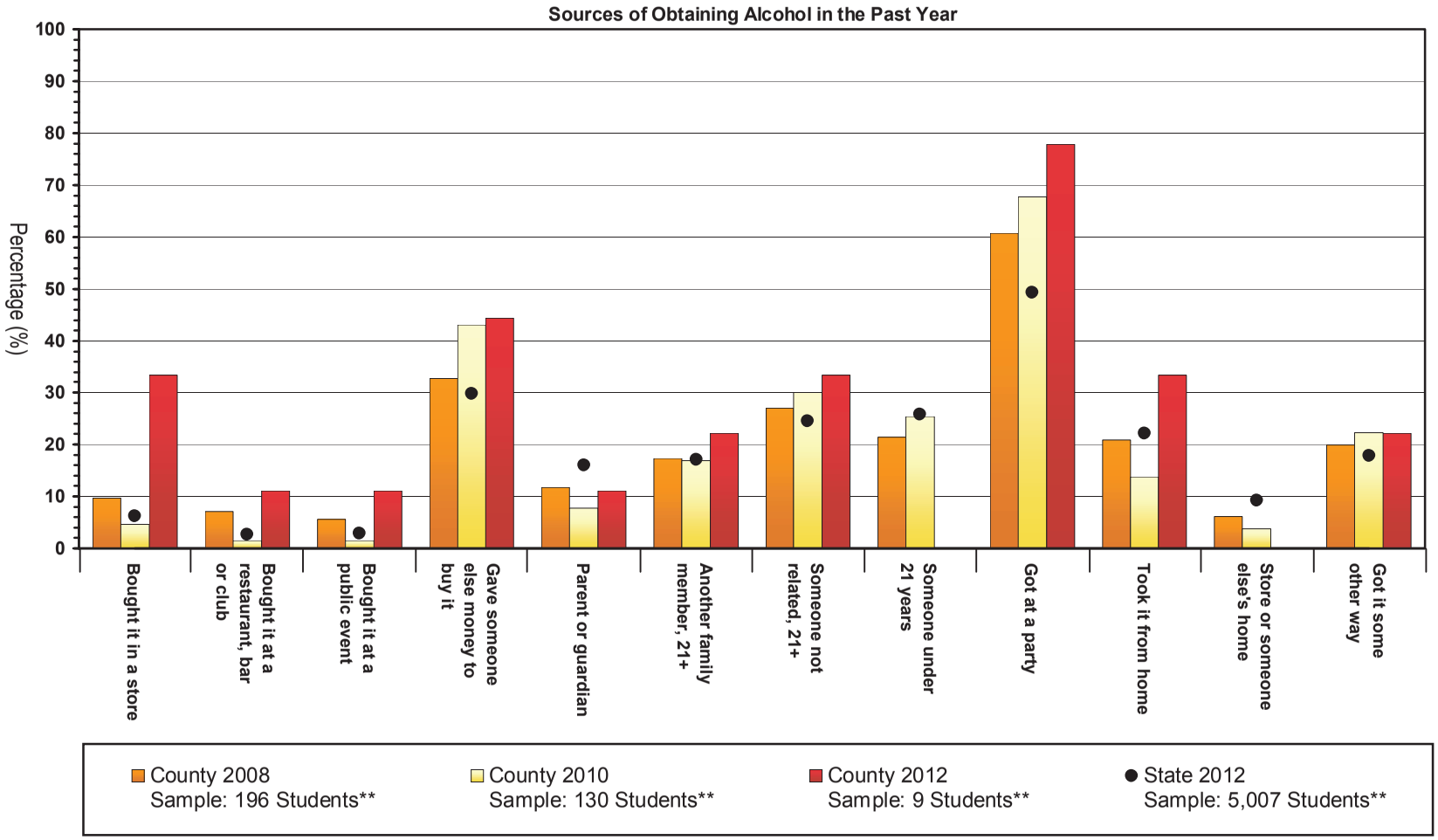


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Santa Cruz County, Grade 10

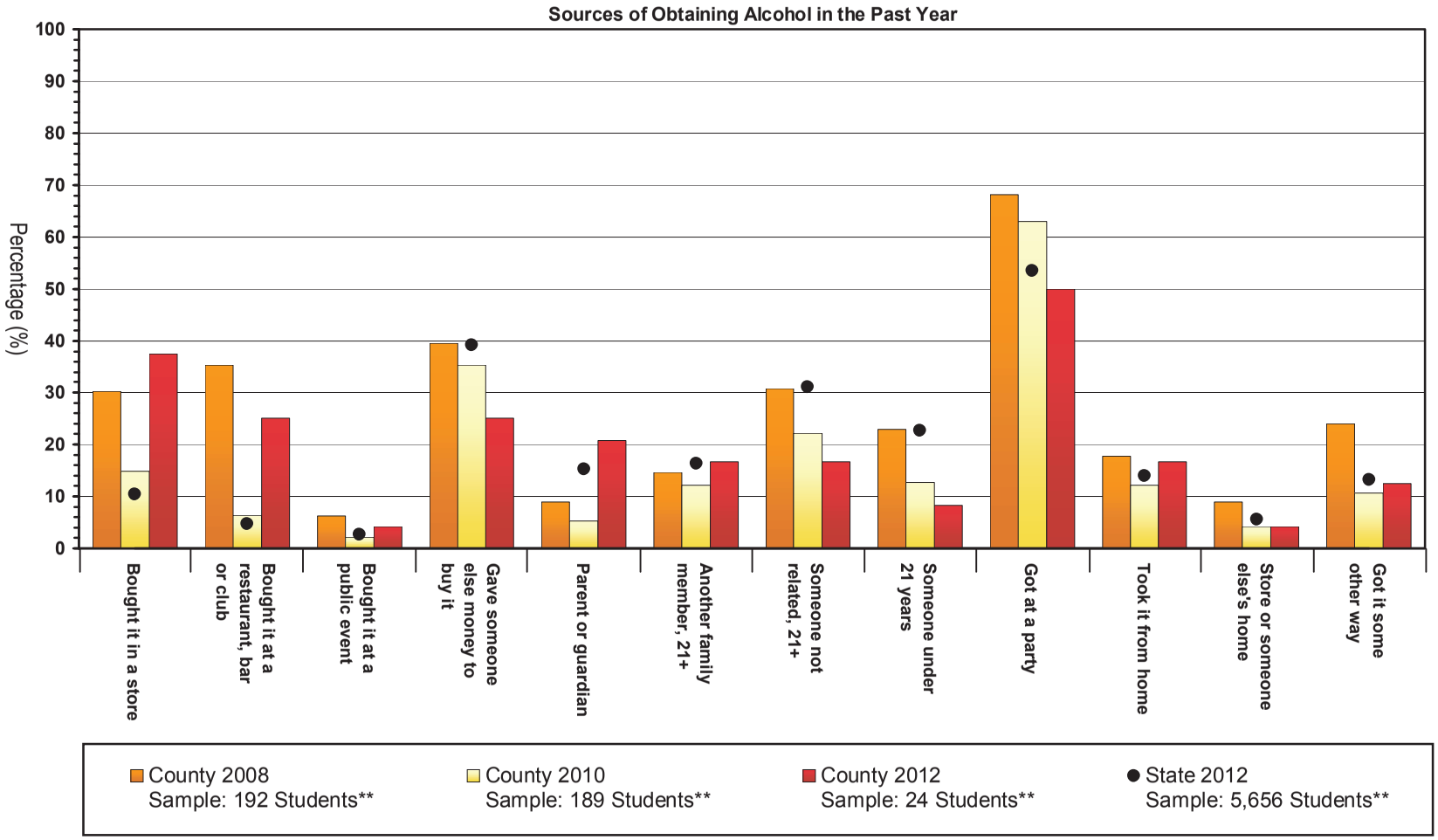


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Santa Cruz County, Grade 12

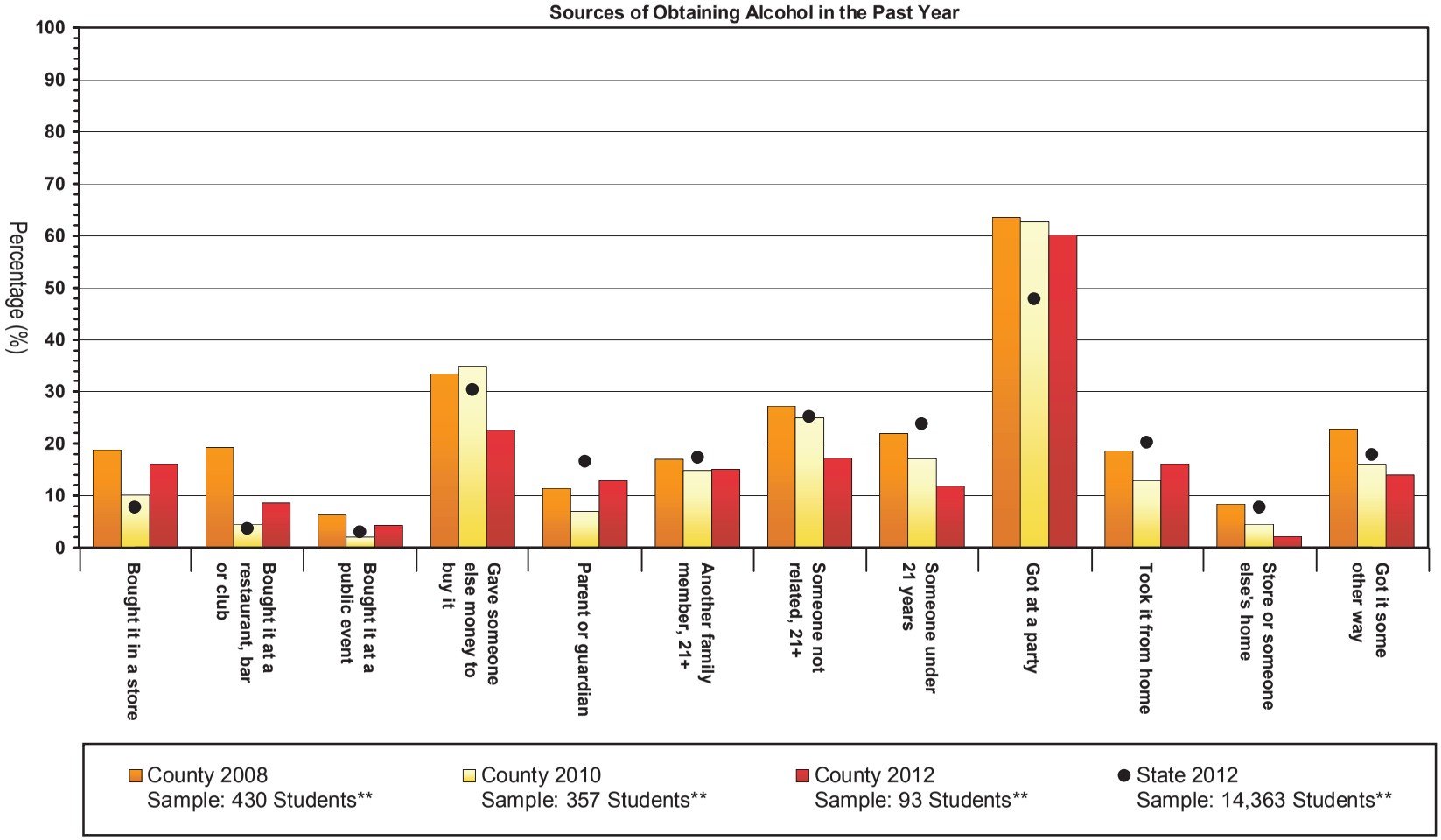


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Santa Cruz County, All Students Surveyed

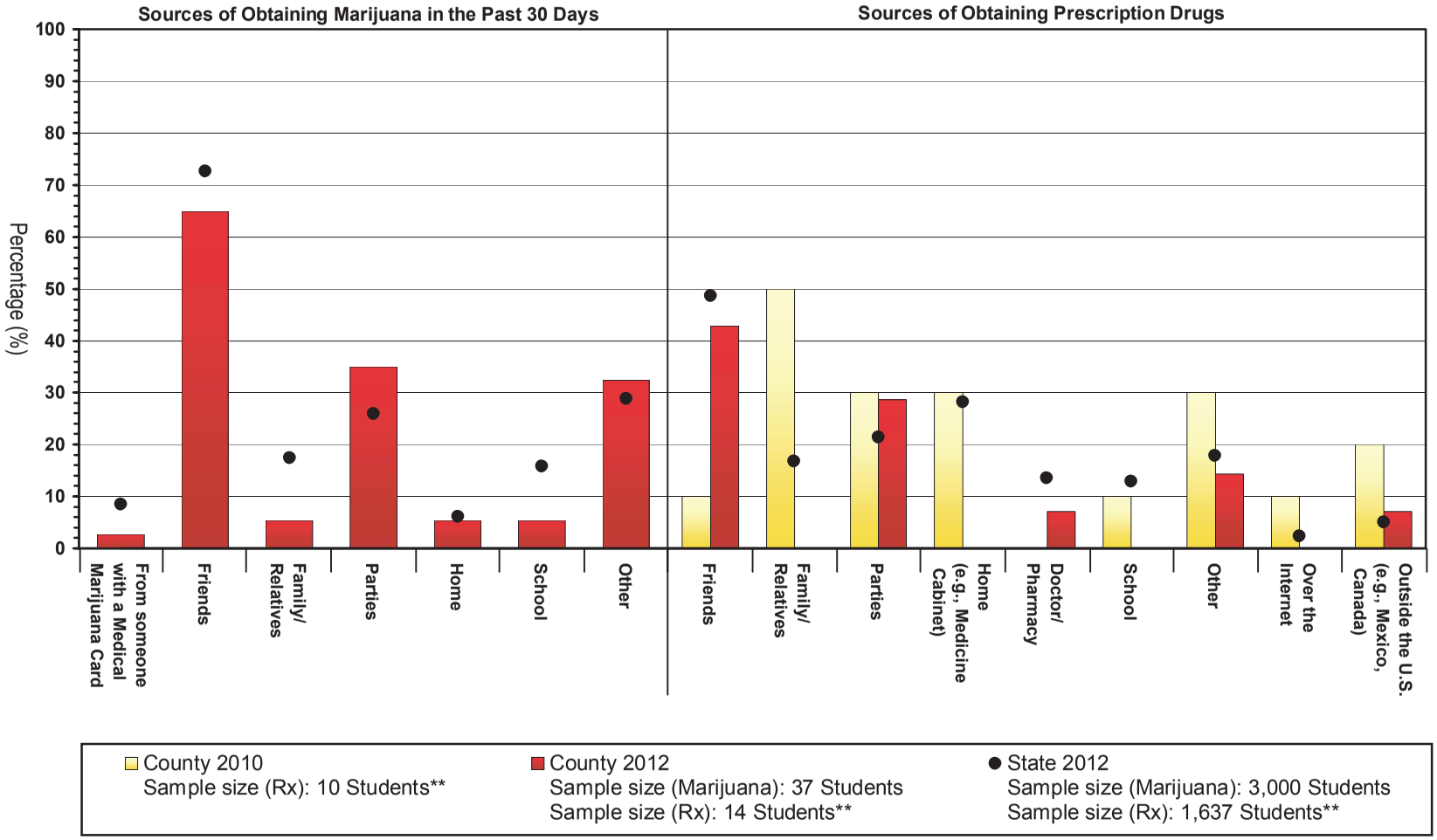


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Santa Cruz County, Grade 8

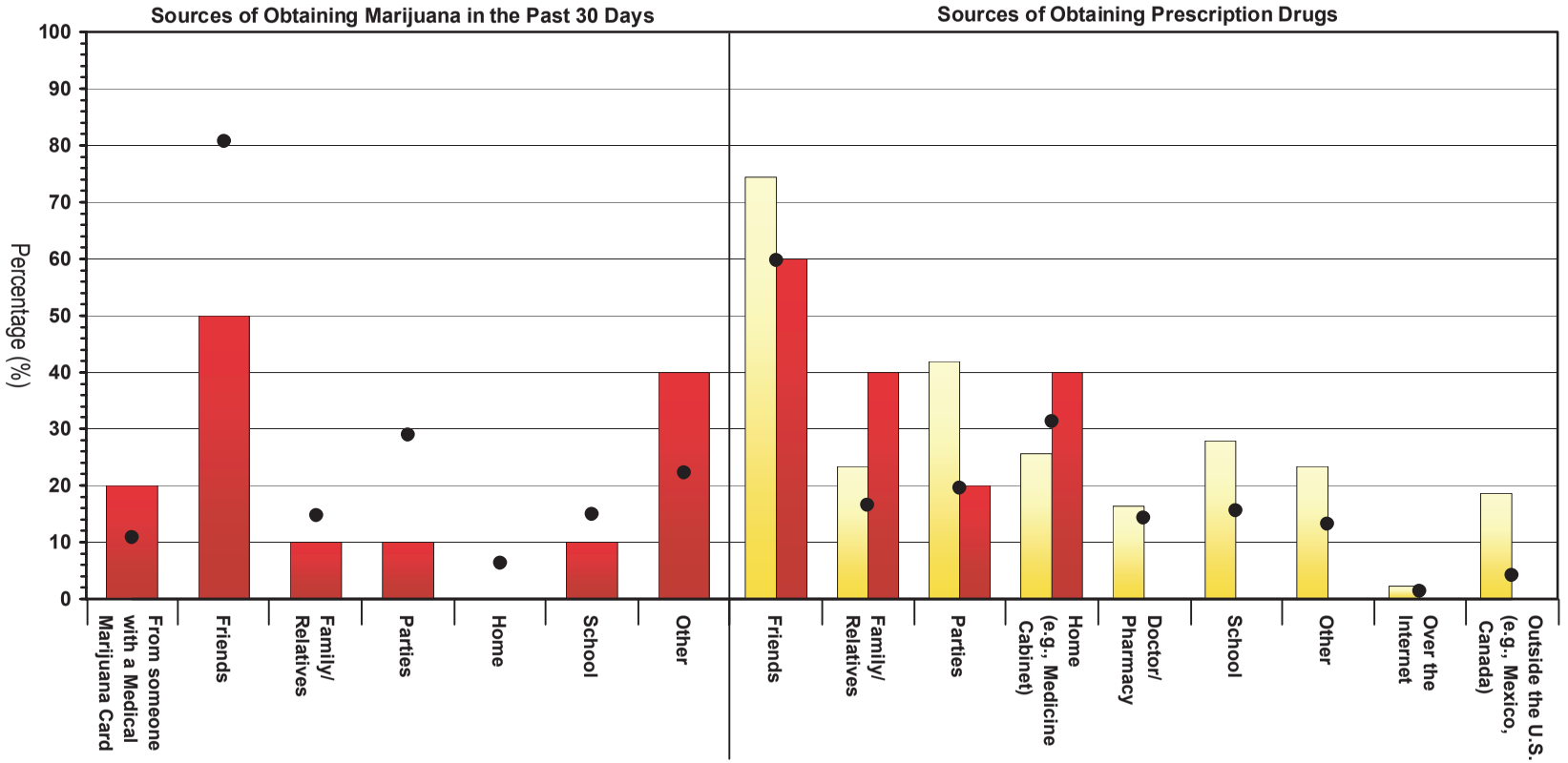


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Santa Cruz County, Grade 10



County 2010
Sample size (Rx): 43 Students**

County 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 10 Students
Sample size (Rx): 5 Students**

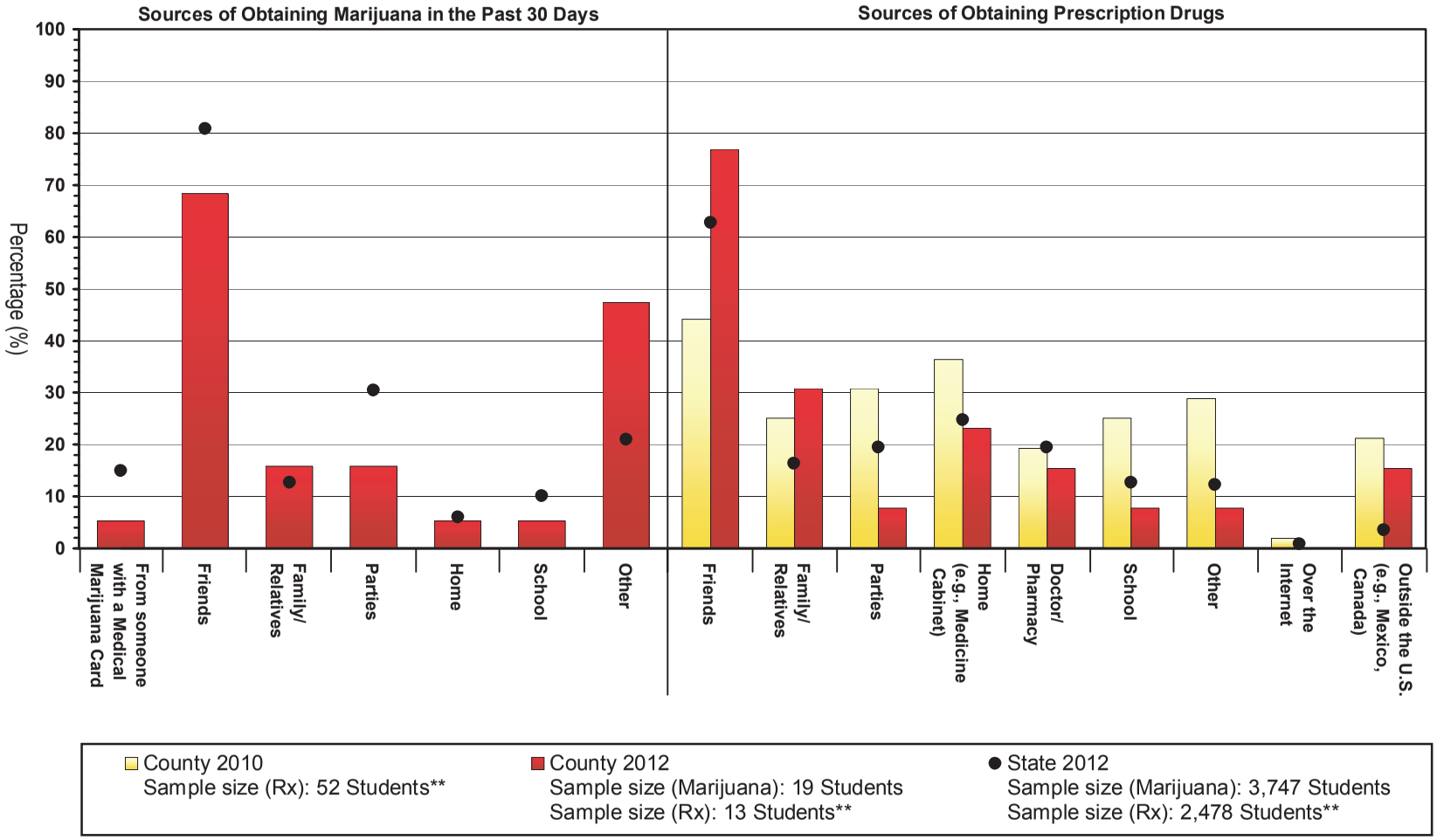
State 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 3,911 Students
Sample size (Rx): 2,321 Students**

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Santa Cruz County, Grade 12

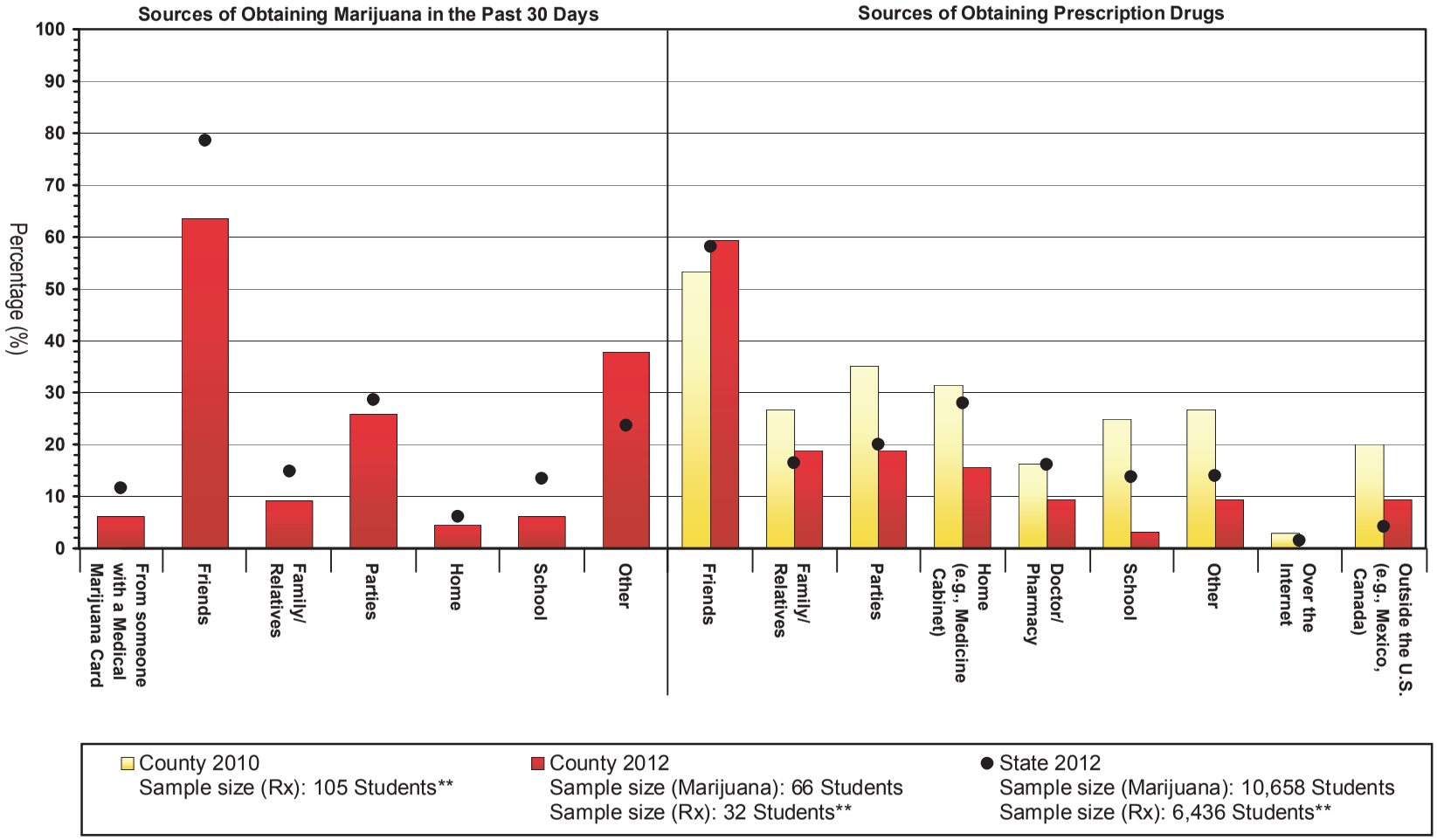


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

Sources of Marijuana and Prescription Drugs

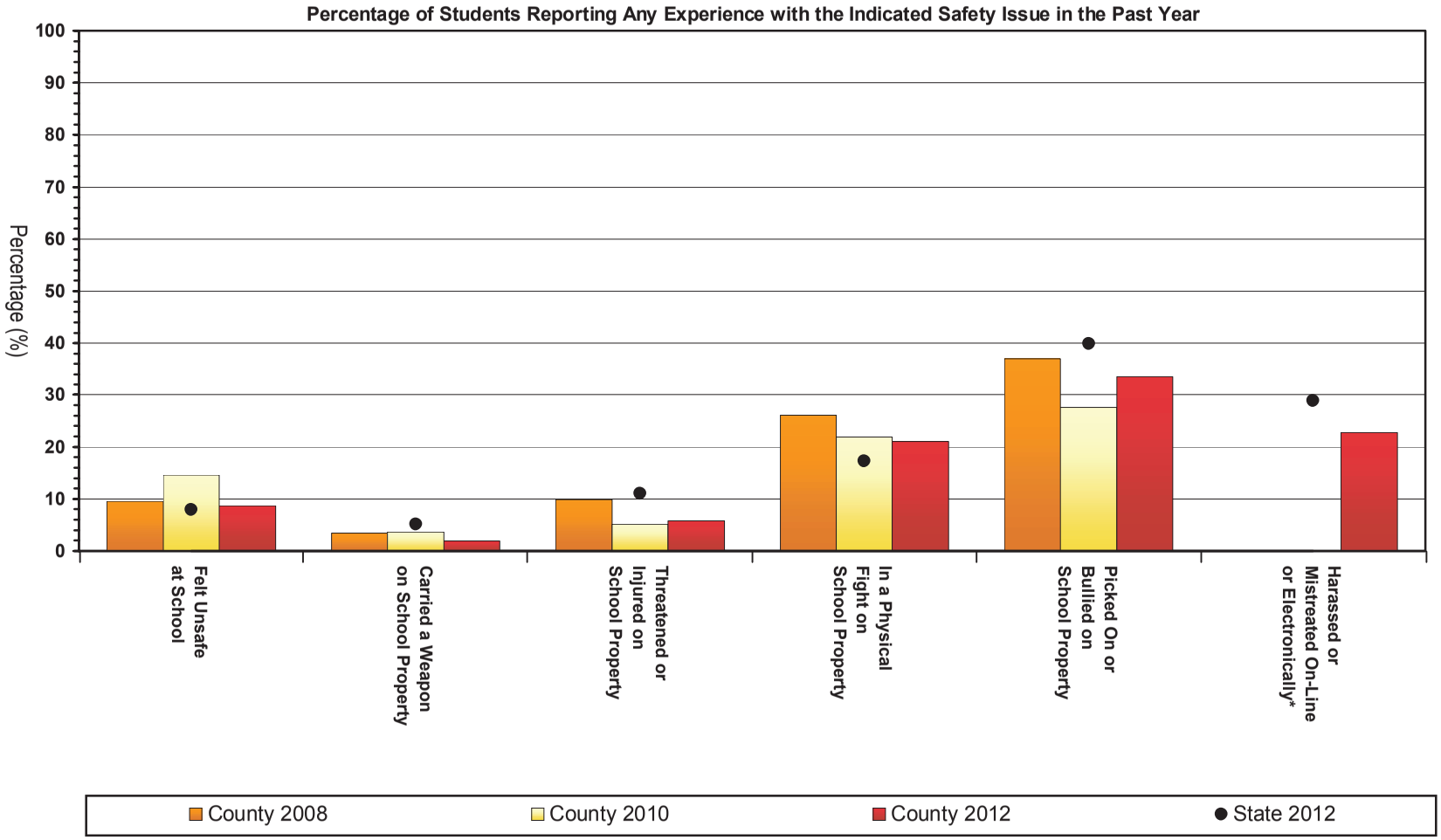
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED MARIJUANA & PRESCRIPTION DRUGS*
2012 Santa Cruz County, All Students Surveyed



* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

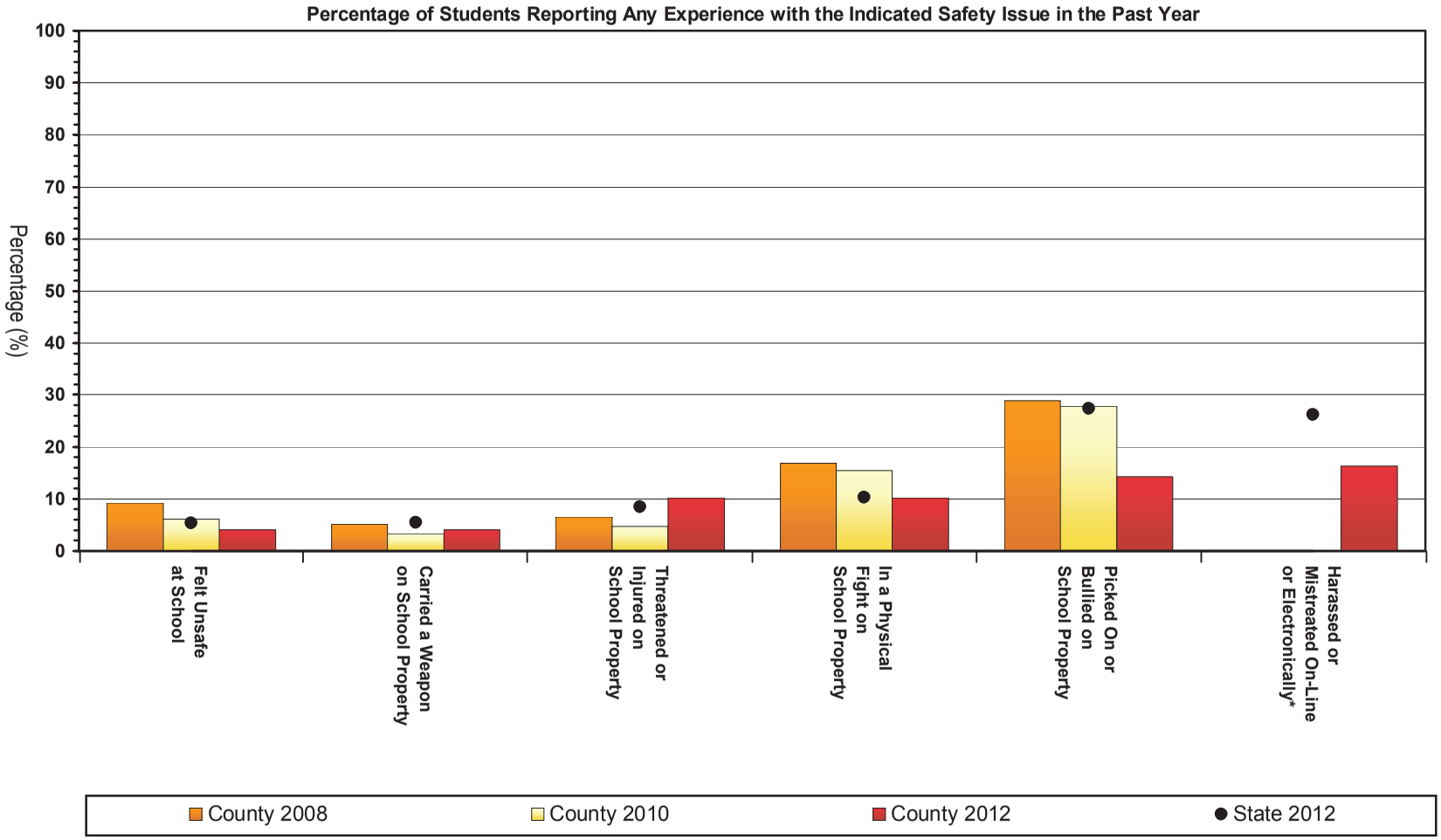
** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Santa Cruz County, Grade 8



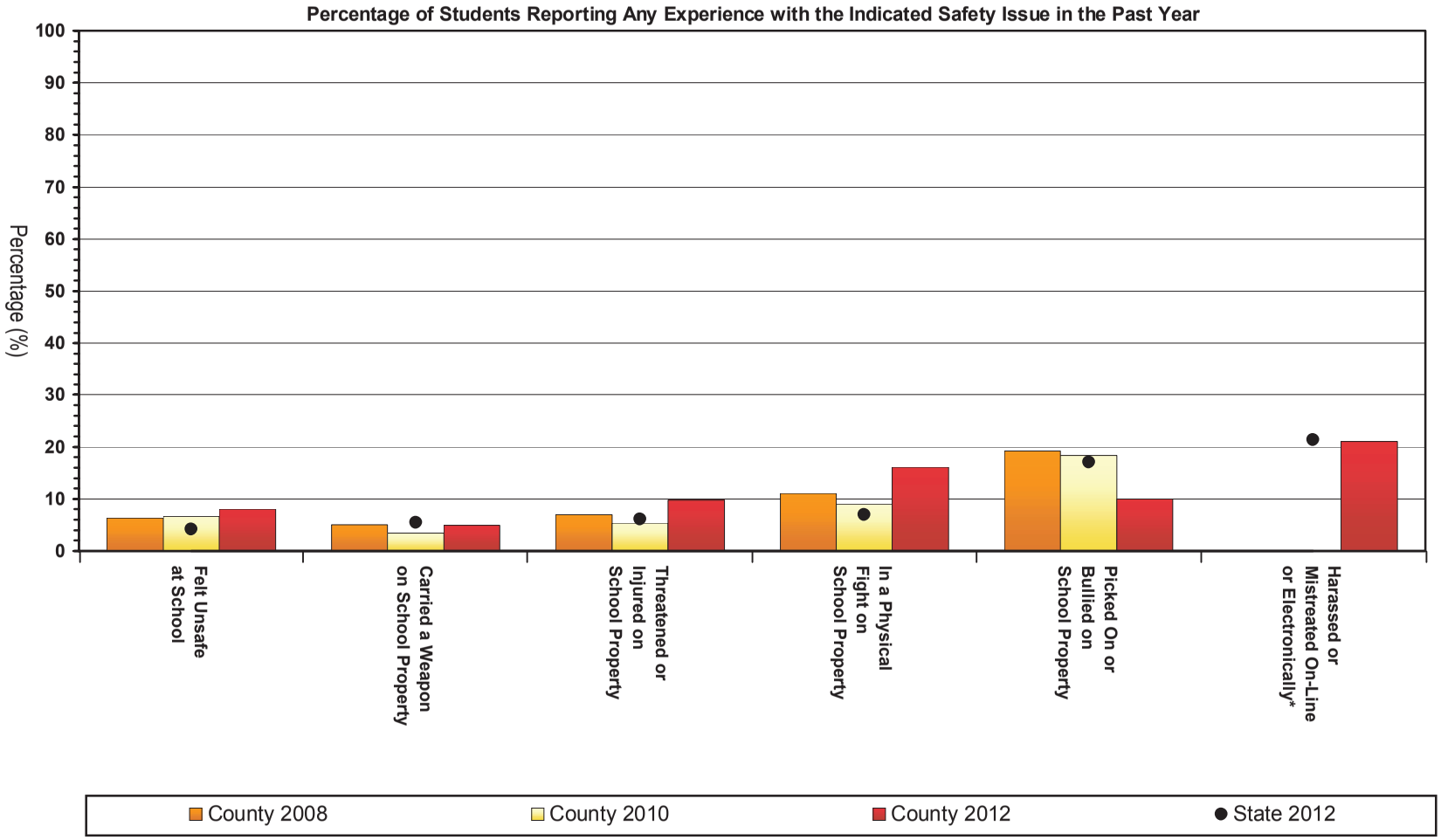
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Santa Cruz County, Grade 10



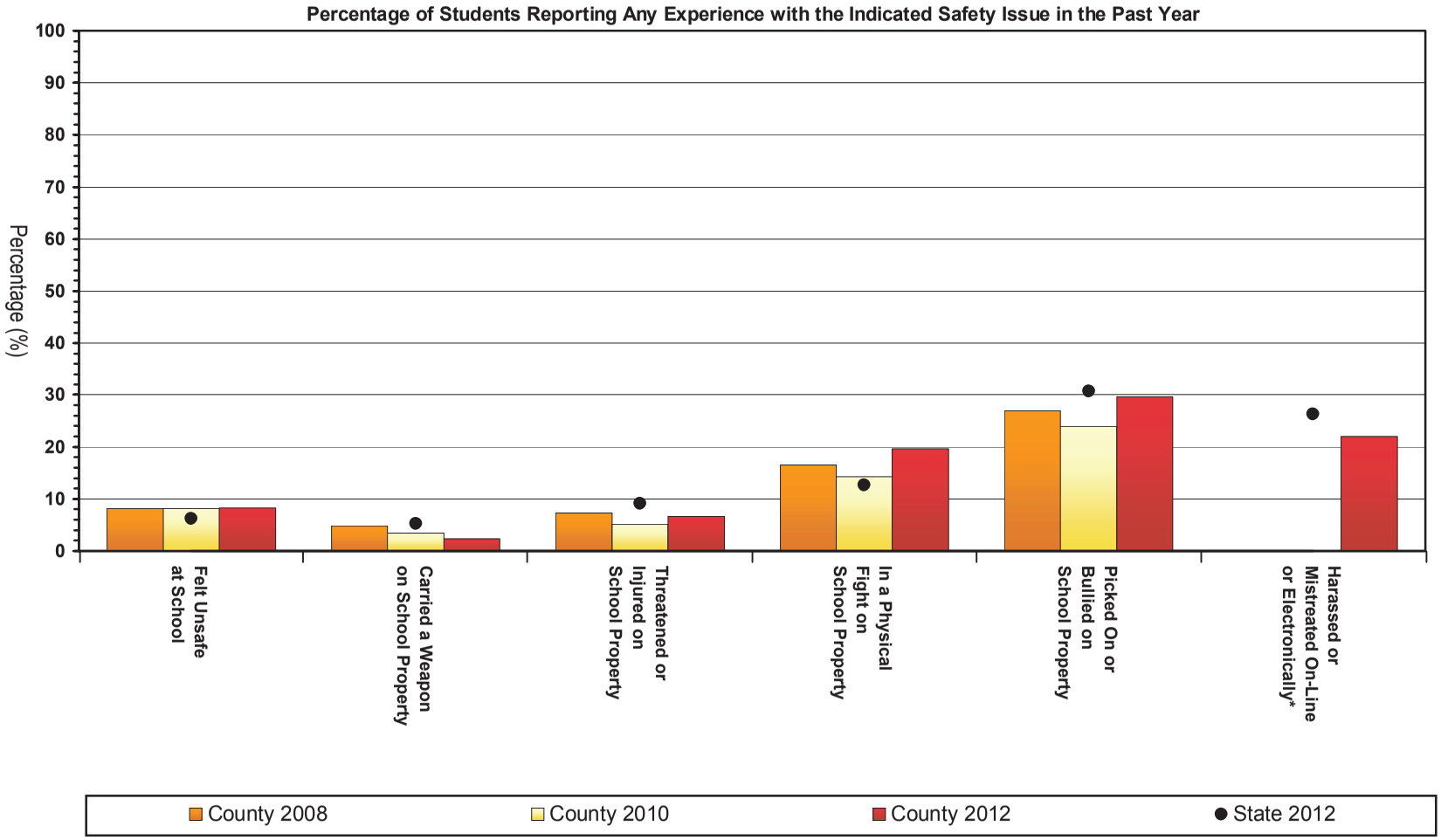
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Santa Cruz County, Grade 12



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

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Santa Cruz County, All Students Surveyed



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

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.

Table 4. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	56.4	52.6	38.5	37.3	33.1	73.1	74.7	47.8	59.1	56.0	80.6	84.2	80.0	69.2	70.0	72.7	73.6	43.7	51.7	51.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	26.0	24.8	18.6	19.7	18.4	41.6	47.0	48.9	31.7	30.4	63.8	60.1	61.7	42.1	40.0	46.7	47.4	25.7	28.8	28.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	4.8	3.7	4.5	4.5	9.7	8.2	8.6	8.5	9.3	15.6	20.1	14.4	8.3	14.7	16.9	11.9	9.9	5.3	8.4	13.8
Marijuana	used marijuana?	16.1	7.5	13.8	16.2	16.4	23.6	33.1	37.0	34.7	34.5	36.5	35.7	48.3	44.8	45.5	26.8	28.4	19.4	28.7	31.0
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.9	0.0	0.7	1.7	3.3	3.4	3.9	4.3	5.2	6.0	3.2	6.0	5.0	8.4	8.3	2.9	3.9	1.4	4.4	5.7
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.9	0.5	0.7	1.5	2.2	5.0	7.8	2.2	3.9	3.3	13.6	9.2	15.0	7.4	5.2	7.5	6.7	2.3	3.7	3.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	11.8	8.5	8.2	11.4	13.1	11.6	12.3	8.7	9.4	10.1	5.8	11.2	11.7	7.4	8.1	9.6	11.0	8.6	9.8	10.6
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.3	2.2	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.6	3.3	1.8	2.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.8
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.2	0.4	1.1	0.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.6	0.0	1.8	1.4	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.2	1.2
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	0.9	0.0	1.1	2.8	2.6	3.6	7.6	15.6	7.4	6.6	3.6	7.1	10.0	10.4	8.0	3.1	5.7	3.3	6.1	5.5
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	1.8	1.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.7	2.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.7	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.7	2.4	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.5	1.2	1.2	2.0	0.0	1.8	1.4	2.5	1.0	5.0	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.3	0.7	1.7	1.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	9.0	8.0	7.7	8.8	n/a	13.3	17.1	13.3	15.6	n/a	13.5	13.7	15.3	20.7	13.0	12.5	13.7	9.0	13.8	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2.4	1.4	0.2	2.0	5.2	4.0	5.1	2.2	6.6	9.0	2.5	3.2	8.5	9.9	12.2	3.2	3.5	1.3	5.3	8.6
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	5.2	7.1	1.8	4.4	n/a	11.4	11.3	8.7	8.0	n/a	6.1	9.4	5.1	10.0	n/a	8.4	9.6	2.7	6.9	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	13.7	12.2	8.8	11.1	n/a	21.6	22.5	15.2	18.8	n/a	16.5	20.5	20.3	23.9	n/a	18.3	19.4	10.6	16.6	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?	8.5	3.3	5.4	7.0	n/a	11.4	13.0	10.9	10.6	n/a	6.4	12.3	20.3	12.2	n/a	9.1	10.5	7.5	9.3	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	3.8	6.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.7	11.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	18.6	13.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	5.8	9.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 5. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	22.4	25.6	19.3	17.1	12.7	46.6	42.1	26.1	32.1	27.2	57.1	58.9	53.3	43.5	40.0	45.8	45.1	23.4	28.1	25.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	6.9	6.3	8.1	7.8	6.1	18.2	20.4	21.3	14.0	11.8	36.5	33.4	30.0	21.0	18.7	22.7	22.6	11.5	12.9	11.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.1	3.5	2.2	3.6	4.3	3.9	6.6	6.8	7.2	3.3	6.6	8.3	3.7	4.7	2.3	3.8	5.9
Marijuana	used marijuana?	8.5	2.8	5.1	7.7	7.2	6.8	18.3	17.4	17.7	17.6	15.6	12.8	26.7	22.5	22.6	10.3	12.6	8.4	14.3	15.2
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.4	1.1	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.8	2.1	0.0	2.3	1.6	1.3	1.3	0.4	1.4	1.3
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.8	1.8	3.4	2.2	1.2	0.7	4.8	3.9	6.7	2.1	1.1	2.6	2.8	1.3	1.1	0.8
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	6.6	2.3	2.2	4.2	3.2	4.2	3.4	0.0	2.0	1.7	1.3	3.1	3.3	1.3	1.0	3.6	3.0	2.2	2.8	2.1
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.7	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.4
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.6	1.6	2.8	0.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	2.4	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.3	2.0	0.4	1.4	1.4
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	0.2	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.2	0.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	1.7	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.6	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.5	2.3	0.5	1.7	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	5.7	2.9	4.3	4.5	n/a	6.9	10.5	6.7	7.3	n/a	5.1	5.8	5.1	7.9	3.6	6.0	6.9	4.6	6.2	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	0.0	2.7	3.1	1.5	0.5	6.8	3.0	3.7	1.5	0.8	0.7	2.0	2.8
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.9	n/a	3.4	2.8	4.3	3.3	n/a	2.6	2.4	1.8	3.2	n/a	2.7	2.4	1.7	2.7	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	6.2	3.8	5.4	5.7	n/a	10.2	12.4	8.7	9.3	n/a	6.9	7.9	10.2	10.0	n/a	8.2	8.7	6.2	7.9	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?	6.2	0.9	2.9	4.0	n/a	7.0	5.4	6.5	4.9	n/a	3.6	6.6	3.4	4.3	n/a	5.6	4.9	3.3	4.4	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	2.6	3.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.8	5.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	11.9	5.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.0	4.5	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 6. Percentage of Students With Heavy ATOD Use

Drinking and Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	5.7	6.0	5.0	3.9	4.2	10.1	11.8	4.3	6.1	7.4	26.3	25.2	6.9	12.5	16.6	15.1	15.9	5.1	6.7	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	33.8	31.2	25.8	24.1	24.9	36.5	37.6	30.4	24.5	26.3	42.6	48.4	32.2	26.0	27.5	38.1	40.5	26.9	24.7	25.0

Binge Drinking

	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	12.6	14.1	11.0	8.7	6.4	29.2	27.9	12.8	17.5	14.7	41.7	40.8	35.0	26.5	21.6	30.6	30.1	13.7	15.7	13.6

Table 7. 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					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Been Drunk or High at School	8.1	3.2	6.6	10.4	7.5	12.9	17.1	19.6	19.8	15.0	21.3	17.3	27.9	21.6	17.7	15.0	14.1	9.8	15.9	13.3
Been Suspended from School	20.6	14.6	17.1	17.0	15.1	13.6	12.2	25.0	12.1	12.6	15.6	12.0	19.4	8.9	9.2	15.6	12.6	18.0	13.6	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	4.7	2.7	2.1	4.5	2.5	7.1	9.2	6.2	9.8	6.5	7.8	8.6	8.1	10.8	7.8	6.9	7.5	3.0	7.6	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	3.3	4.6	2.3	2.1	2.3	3.1	3.5	6.5	2.6	2.6	2.2	4.2	4.8	2.0	1.9	2.8	4.0	2.9	2.2	2.3
Been Arrested	5.2	3.2	2.7	5.5	5.2	7.3	8.7	18.8	7.0	6.7	7.5	7.2	17.7	7.0	6.1	7.0	6.9	5.6	6.3	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	15.6	12.4	9.7	11.2	16.0	10.8	13.2	6.2	9.7	15.1	12.9	10.5	16.1	7.7	11.9	12.4	12.0	10.1	9.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	4.7	6.5	4.8	5.7	4.8	7.1	7.8	8.5	5.2	5.2	6.2	7.0	11.3	5.9	5.2	6.3	7.2	5.7	5.6	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	0.0	1.9	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.2	1.1	0.0	1.2	0.9	1.5	2.6	4.8	1.3	1.0	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.2	0.9

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 8. 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					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Any Gambling	71.5	73.5	65.5	59.0	55.0	72.8	71.0	55.3	57.2	53.8	62.8	63.5	65.0	53.7	52.6	69.0	68.5	64.6	57.2	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	8.9	8.3	5.0	4.6	5.7	7.2	11.0	8.7	4.2	5.3	6.5	9.5	8.3	5.1	5.4	7.3	9.8	5.6	4.6	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	27.1	19.4	22.4	23.1	24.0	25.1	26.0	19.1	22.4	23.5	17.9	25.9	23.3	21.5	23.9	22.9	24.5	22.2	22.5	22.7
Bet on sports?	38.0	44.9	40.8	26.1	22.8	38.5	40.6	25.5	24.5	22.5	32.4	37.9	30.0	21.5	20.5	36.3	40.5	38.5	24.5	21.4
Played cards?	42.7	46.5	34.4	31.7	25.8	46.9	46.0	34.1	31.1	27.0	41.9	39.6	33.3	30.3	26.7	44.3	43.6	34.3	31.2	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?*	25.5	20.1	18.0	16.8	n/a	24.9	25.0	10.6	16.6	n/a	21.5	26.7	13.3	16.0	n/a	23.8	24.6	16.9	16.5	n/a
Played bingo?	32.9	30.8	31.6	25.7	22.7	24.7	21.9	19.6	19.6	17.7	16.1	19.9	11.9	13.2	14.0	23.2	23.1	28.6	20.8	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	7.6	6.0	6.8	4.9	4.5	8.6	6.1	8.9	4.1	4.0	9.1	7.9	6.7	3.6	3.7	8.6	6.8	6.9	4.3	4.2
Played a dice game?	34.9	20.1	24.9	24.4	12.1	26.9	27.4	17.0	20.5	11.2	20.3	19.5	20.0	16.1	10.0	26.1	22.6	23.8	21.2	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	35.2	32.9	34.7	25.6	20.1	40.4	38.3	21.7	24.3	20.5	31.6	30.6	31.7	22.1	18.8	36.3	34.0	33.3	24.4	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	9.9	7.0	9.3	4.8	4.6	9.9	8.8	14.9	4.5	4.7	9.5	9.0	15.0	4.0	4.6	9.8	8.5	10.3	4.5	4.7

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	32.8	37.7	30.2	36.8	36.6	43.0	33.1	45.2	42.8	42.8	49.5	46.9	57.6	48.1	47.0	43.4	39.7	35.4	41.6	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	41.1	33.7	26.3	32.1	32.8	41.0	43.9	52.5	39.3	39.6	36.3	37.1	29.8	37.1	32.8	39.3	38.9	29.2	35.6	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	30.2	28.1	32.2	34.3	29.4	39.3	42.4	48.7	42.3	40.5	51.4	40.7	36.8	43.5	42.7	42.0	38.5	34.3	39.2	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	28.7	24.0	28.3	34.6	39.8	20.2	16.5	21.1	22.8	29.9	25.3	22.8	29.8	29.1	34.8	23.7	20.7	27.8	29.5	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	52.8	38.5	36.0	42.5	41.9	42.7	32.3	47.5	37.2	40.3	40.7	39.2	38.2	39.4	39.8	43.9	36.5	37.6	40.0	40.7
Family Conflict	51.0	39.5	45.8	51.2	51.5	35.4	39.4	47.5	41.6	41.6	34.2	34.6	26.8	39.5	38.8	38.0	37.4	43.1	45.1	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	31.8	40.1	38.5	38.5	36.4	35.7	42.2	52.5	40.4	39.0	35.0	32.8	32.8	38.6	37.3	34.7	37.9	39.1	39.1	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	49.5	38.5	41.7	46.1	46.9	52.7	46.6	43.9	49.9	52.3	47.3	46.3	45.6	48.7	50.3	50.1	44.6	42.5	48.0	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	30.3	19.2	20.8	23.7	26.0	41.1	36.8	39.0	39.7	40.8	43.5	36.2	41.1	43.0	38.6	39.9	32.6	25.6	33.8	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	54.6	45.6	50.9	44.0	46.6	48.8	45.8	73.9	45.8	47.9	45.3	40.8	66.1	40.3	41.8	48.6	43.7	54.4	43.6	45.6
Low Commitment to School	39.3	37.3	31.7	40.2	38.0	28.7	31.4	35.4	45.9	41.7	32.6	30.1	48.4	46.4	42.9	32.1	32.2	33.7	43.4	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	44.5	41.9	38.6	37.1	39.0	48.2	48.5	46.8	40.6	45.5	50.6	52.4	33.3	36.8	43.6	48.4	48.6	38.7	38.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	36.2	26.9	31.7	34.2	33.7	38.9	37.0	51.0	35.7	37.0	39.8	34.4	58.1	35.5	35.4	38.7	33.7	36.0	35.0	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	31.3	25.1	20.7	24.0	24.0	29.0	29.9	32.7	27.5	27.3	32.5	26.2	32.3	27.8	28.8	30.7	27.3	22.9	26.0	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	40.1	35.5	32.2	36.8	36.2	47.7	42.0	26.5	41.4	44.9	45.7	39.8	32.3	37.8	41.9	45.6	39.7	31.8	38.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	33.2	18.6	22.7	26.1	22.6	36.9	39.1	33.3	36.1	33.6	35.7	37.9	37.1	35.8	32.7	35.8	34.1	25.0	31.4	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	47.5	50.2	42.2	50.2	37.1	34.8	37.6	63.6	51.4	35.7	37.6	46.1	52.6	56.3	40.3	38.2	43.9	45.3	52.1	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	58.1	60.8	48.4	50.2	50.3	57.2	59.3	66.0	47.2	52.0	60.2	51.4	65.0	45.6	49.0	58.4	56.5	51.6	48.2	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	46.0	37.0	37.3	35.7	30.8	37.5	55.2	45.7	39.0	36.2	41.9	42.2	35.6	34.8	32.3	40.6	45.9	37.8	36.5	33.2
Rewards for ASB	41.6	39.7	39.3	44.9	36.7	45.1	54.1	25.5	50.6	42.7	58.8	60.1	46.8	60.4	55.1	49.3	53.3	39.0	50.4	44.4
Gang Involvement	27.0	14.4	8.6	14.9	17.8	27.5	25.8	21.4	13.4	15.7	23.1	14.9	33.9	12.5	13.1	25.8	18.9	13.2	13.9	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	38.4	25.8	20.6	30.4	29.7	30.0	32.3	36.7	31.2	30.4	35.7	27.1	27.0	31.6	29.0	33.6	28.8	22.6	30.9	29.7

* 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.)

** State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	39.4	29.5	37.8	33.2	38.3	41.4	41.1	50.0	37.9	44.2	27.8	32.8	42.4	37.7	44.1	36.0	35.2	39.6	35.8	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	53.6	59.3	58.8	51.7	51.9	50.4	51.1	41.0	46.9	44.7	56.7	55.5	45.5	55.7	55.6	53.3	54.7	54.7	51.2	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	62.1	66.9	73.4	60.6	60.7	61.4	59.6	55.3	56.0	53.1	52.2	55.5	47.3	56.8	53.8	58.1	59.4	67.3	58.1	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	64.2	69.4	66.7	59.0	61.5	62.0	67.9	51.3	53.0	53.0	55.9	60.2	50.9	53.3	52.4	60.2	65.0	62.3	55.6	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	56.8	57.3	65.4	61.6	68.9	60.4	65.9	20.4	65.0	71.6	59.5	64.6	25.8	66.6	72.8	59.4	63.5	57.7	63.8	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	48.4	49.1	62.9	53.2	57.5	62.6	56.1	83.7	62.8	58.9	46.6	42.6	65.1	49.5	51.6	54.3	49.1	64.8	55.2	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	51.2	66.0	70.0	65.1	64.6	67.0	71.2	76.1	71.5	68.0	49.1	54.3	67.8	58.5	53.8	57.6	63.2	70.3	65.4	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	51.0	53.5	56.8	50.1	58.8	62.4	69.4	34.0	55.2	60.7	59.0	66.1	33.9	54.9	59.3	59.1	64.5	52.6	52.8	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	36.5	33.0	44.8	43.0	40.8	33.2	42.4	22.9	50.3	46.1	30.0	38.2	14.5	45.1	42.6	32.7	38.7	39.9	45.7	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	57.6	63.5	66.7	59.3	62.5	64.2	60.3	57.4	61.8	59.9	50.5	57.0	38.7	55.2	51.8	58.1	59.7	63.0	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection*	53.0	54.8	52.0	51.3	52.8	58.5	60.9	51.0	59.5	52.5	51.1	55.2	39.7	56.7	50.5	54.8	57.2	50.7	55.0	52.0

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 11. 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				All Students Surveyed†			
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*42*	*38*	*60*	*3,700*	*196*	*130*	*9*	*5,007*	*192*	*189*	*24*	*5,656*	*430*	*357*	*93*	*14,363*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	9.5	5.3	5.0	5.6	9.7	4.6	33.3	6.2	30.2	14.8	37.5	10.4	18.8	10.1	16.1	7.7
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	2.4	5.3	1.7	3.4	7.1	1.5	11.1	2.7	35.4	6.3	25.0	4.7	19.3	4.5	8.6	3.7
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	9.5	2.6	3.3	3.7	5.6	1.5	11.1	2.9	6.2	2.1	4.2	2.7	6.3	2.0	4.3	3.0
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	9.5	5.3	18.3	17.3	32.7	43.1	44.4	29.8	39.6	35.4	25.0	39.3	33.5	35.0	22.6	30.3
My parent or guardian gave it to me	21.4	13.2	10.0	19.5	11.7	7.7	11.1	16.0	8.9	5.3	20.8	15.3	11.4	7.0	12.9	16.6
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	26.2	21.1	13.3	19.2	17.3	16.9	22.2	17.1	14.6	12.2	16.7	16.3	17.0	14.8	15.1	17.3
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	11.9	21.1	15.0	17.2	27.0	30.0	33.3	24.5	30.7	22.2	16.7	31.1	27.2	24.9	17.2	25.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	19.0	10.5	15.0	22.9	21.4	25.4	0.0	25.8	22.9	12.7	8.3	22.7	21.9	17.1	11.8	23.8
I got it at a party	54.8	44.7	61.7	37.2	60.7	67.7	77.8	49.4	68.2	63.0	50.0	53.5	63.5	62.7	60.2	47.9
I took it from home	11.9	13.2	13.3	26.8	20.9	13.8	33.3	22.2	17.7	12.2	16.7	14.0	18.6	12.9	16.1	20.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home	16.7	7.9	1.7	8.8	6.1	3.8	0.0	9.2	8.9	4.2	4.2	5.6	8.4	4.5	2.2	7.7
I got it some other way	31.0	21.1	13.3	25.4	19.9	22.3	22.2	17.8	24.0	10.6	12.5	13.2	22.8	16.0	14.0	17.9

* 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.*, 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. 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		All Students Surveyed†	
	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*37*	*3,000*	*10*	*3,911*	*19*	*3,747*	*66*	*10,658*
I got it from someone with a Medical Marijuana Card	2.7	8.5	20.0	10.9	5.3	14.9	6.1	11.6
Friends	64.9	72.7	50.0	80.8	68.4	80.9	63.6	78.6
Family/Relatives	5.4	17.4	10.0	14.7	15.8	12.7	9.1	14.8
Parties	35.1	25.9	10.0	28.9	15.8	30.4	25.8	28.6
Home	5.4	6.1	0.0	6.3	5.3	6.0	4.5	6.1
School	5.4	15.8	10.0	14.9	5.3	10.1	6.1	13.4
Other	32.4	28.8	40.0	22.3	47.4	21.0	37.9	23.7

* 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. Students indicating they did not use marijuana 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 13. 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			All Students Surveyed†		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*10*	*14*	*1,637*	*43*	*5*	*2,321*	*52*	*13*	*2,478*	*105*	*32*	*6,436*
Friends	10.0	42.9	48.7	74.4	60.0	59.8	44.2	76.9	62.8	53.3	59.4	58.2
Family/Relatives	50.0	0.0	16.8	23.3	40.0	16.6	25.0	30.8	16.3	26.7	18.8	16.5
Parties	30.0	28.6	21.4	41.9	20.0	19.6	30.8	7.7	19.5	35.2	18.8	20.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	30.0	0.0	28.2	25.6	40.0	31.3	36.5	23.1	24.7	31.4	15.6	28.0
Doctor/Pharmacy	0.0	7.1	13.5	16.3	0.0	14.3	19.2	15.4	19.5	16.2	9.4	16.1
School	10.0	0.0	12.9	27.9	0.0	15.6	25.0	7.7	12.7	24.8	3.1	13.8
Other	30.0	14.3	17.8	23.3	0.0	13.2	28.8	7.7	12.3	26.7	9.4	14.0
Over the Internet	10.0	0.0	2.4	2.3	0.0	1.4	1.9	0.0	0.9	2.9	0.0	1.5
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	20.0	7.1	5.1	18.6	0.0	4.2	21.2	15.4	3.6	20.0	9.4	4.2

* Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs.

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

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.,* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 14. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed*			
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
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	90.1	94.9	94.2	88.9	93.5	95.3	89.8	91.5	93.0	94.6	90.2	93.9	92.7	94.9	93.4	90.9
	1 time	3.8	3.2	2.9	5.0	2.9	1.4	6.1	3.5	4.0	3.6	0.0	2.4	3.5	2.7	2.9	3.9
	2-3 times	1.9	0.9	1.2	3.0	1.4	1.9	4.1	2.1	1.5	0.8	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.2	1.5	2.4
	4-5 times	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	4.9	0.6	0.4	0.1	1.0	0.8
	6-7 times	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5
	8-9 times	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3
	10-11 times	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1
	12 or more times	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.2	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.5	1.2
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	73.9	78.1	79.0	82.7	83.2	84.6	89.8	89.7	89.0	91.0	83.9	93.0	83.5	85.7	80.4	87.3
	1 time	11.8	12.1	11.7	9.1	10.6	9.1	6.1	5.6	5.7	4.4	8.1	3.5	9.1	7.9	10.8	6.7
	2-3 times	9.5	6.5	5.2	5.1	3.7	4.1	0.0	2.5	3.2	2.8	4.8	1.7	4.6	4.1	4.7	3.5
	4-5 times	2.4	0.9	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	4.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	1.6	0.4	1.2	0.9	2.0	0.8
	6-7 times	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.8	0.5
	8-9 times	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.3
	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	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	0.9	1.9	0.8	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	63.0	72.4	66.4	60.1	71.1	72.2	85.7	72.6	80.8	81.7	90.0	82.9	73.1	76.1	70.4	69.3
	1 time	12.8	11.7	10.0	9.9	11.8	10.7	6.1	6.9	8.2	7.2	3.3	4.5	10.7	9.5	9.0	7.7
	2-3 times	11.4	6.5	11.0	12.0	9.0	9.4	2.0	8.4	7.5	5.1	0.0	5.2	8.9	7.0	9.1	9.3
	4-5 times	2.8	1.4	3.7	4.9	2.2	3.6	4.1	3.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	3.4	3.8
	6-7 times	4.3	0.9	1.7	2.3	1.2	0.0	2.0	1.8	0.0	1.0	3.3	1.2	1.3	0.6	1.9	1.9
	8-9 times	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.6	0.8	0.6	0.0	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.3
	10-11 times	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.5
	12 or more times	4.3	6.1	4.8	8.5	3.3	3.3	0.0	5.1	1.5	2.3	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.5	4.2	6.2
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	85.4	91.3	92.1	90.8	93.9	95.9	94.6	93.7	93.3	91.9	95.8	91.8	91.8	91.7	93.8
	1 day	5.3	6.1	3.3	3.8	4.9	4.4	2.0	2.7	3.3	3.1	4.8	1.9	4.4	4.3	3.4	3.0
	2-3 days	3.3	4.7	2.3	2.4	2.7	1.4	0.0	1.5	2.3	2.1	3.2	1.3	2.7	2.4	2.2	1.9
	4-5 days	0.5	2.3	1.5	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.6
	6 or more days	0.5	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.3	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.5	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	96.6	96.3	98.1	94.8	94.9	96.7	95.9	94.5	95.0	96.6	95.1	94.5	95.2	96.6	97.6	94.7
	1 day	1.0	0.9	0.4	2.3	2.6	1.4	0.0	1.5	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.3	2.2	1.7	0.5	1.8
	2-3 days	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.1	1.3	0.3	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.3	1.1
	4-5 days	1.0	1.4	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.6	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5
	6 or more days	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.6	0.8	2.0	2.4	1.3	0.5	1.6	2.6	1.4	0.7	1.2	2.0
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	n/a	77.2	71.1	n/a	n/a	83.7	73.8	n/a	n/a	79.0	78.7	n/a	n/a	78.0	73.7
	1 time	n/a	n/a	8.6	9.0	n/a	n/a	8.2	7.1	n/a	n/a	6.5	5.7	n/a	n/a	8.3	7.6
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	8.6	8.6	n/a	n/a	4.1	8.4	n/a	n/a	6.5	7.0	n/a	n/a	8.0	8.1
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	1.5	3.7	n/a	n/a	0.0	3.2	n/a	n/a	3.2	2.7	n/a	n/a	1.5	3.3
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	0.6	1.6	n/a	n/a	2.0	1.6	n/a	n/a	1.6	1.2	n/a	n/a	0.8	1.5
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	0.8	1.2	n/a	n/a	0.0	1.1	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.8	n/a	n/a	0.7	1.1
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.6	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.5	n/a	n/a	1.6	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.2	0.5
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	2.7	4.3	n/a	n/a	2.0	4.3	n/a	n/a	1.6	3.4	n/a	n/a	2.5	4.1

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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

Data Tables

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

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		All Students Surveyed†		Male ††		Female ††	
			Percent	Sample	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...)*	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	65.8	401	54.5	44	54.4	57	63.5	502	62.9	259	64.3	230
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	82.2	404	70.5	44	73.7	57	80.2	505	83.4	259	76.4	233
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	77.4	390	39.5	43	52.6	57	71.2	490	66.9	257	76.1	222
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	94.1	287	80.0	40	75.0	56	89.8	383	88.4	190	91.4	185
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	98.6	288	87.8	41	87.5	56	95.8	385	94.8	191	97.3	186
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	99.0	286	92.7	41	88.9	54	96.9	381	94.1	188	99.5	185
Perception of Peer Disapproval* *(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	82.3	486	68.8	48	66.1	62	79.5	596	76.2	307	84.2	273
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	92.3	483	77.1	48	63.9	61	88.2	592	86.8	304	90.4	272
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	88.1	481	68.8	48	59.7	62	83.6	591	79.3	305	88.9	270
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	19.3	457	26.1	46	53.3	60	23.4	563	26.0	288	19.2	260
		Cigarettes	8.1	459	21.3	47	30.0	60	11.5	566	12.5	287	9.1	264
		Marijuana	5.1	452	17.4	46	26.7	60	8.4	558	12.5	287	3.5	256
Average Age of Onset**														
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
(How old were you when you first...)	had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor?	Alcohol	46.0	480	71.4	49	83.9	62	52.1	591	52.0	306	51.9	270
		Average age:	12.1 years		13.4 years		15.1 years		12.8 years		12.8 years		12.7 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	17.8	483	52.1	48	69.4	62	26.0	593	27.5	305	23.5	272
		Average age:	12.1 years		13.0 years		14.6 years		13.0 years		12.9 years		13.1 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	11.8	483	39.6	48	48.4	62	17.9	593	21.6	305	13.2	273
		Average age:	13.1 years		13.9 years		14.1 years		13.5 years		13.4 years		13.9 years	

* For Past 30-Day Use, Perception of Risk, and Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, 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.

** For Average Age of Onset, the "Sample" column represents the overall sample size: the total number of people that responded to the questions about Age of Onset. This includes responses that are not used to calculate the average age of onset (i.e., youth that have never used alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana). The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample reporting any age of first use for the specified substance. "Average age" is calculated by averaging the ages of first use of students reporting any use.

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

†† 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.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
alcohol?	Never	62.4	65.6	72.9	42.6	51.1	53.1	24.4	45.0	41.6	39.6	62.2	59.4
	Once	18.3	11.8	12.1	16.7	10.6	13.7	12.6	20.0	12.9	15.4	12.6	12.8
	2-3 times	9.4	12.5	8.5	16.4	17.0	17.0	30.1	20.0	20.1	20.4	13.7	13.9
	4-6 times	6.1	5.5	3.1	12.3	10.6	7.3	14.9	8.3	11.5	12.0	6.2	6.4
	7-10 times	0.9	1.3	1.1	4.5	6.4	3.2	6.4	1.7	4.7	4.5	1.8	2.6
	More than 10 times	2.8	3.3	2.3	7.5	4.3	5.7	11.6	5.0	9.2	8.1	3.5	5.0
cigarettes?	Never	80.2	77.1	82.8	53.1	65.2	73.3	41.6	58.3	65.7	54.4	74.1	75.7
	Once	10.8	11.2	8.2	15.6	19.6	10.1	17.6	16.7	10.1	15.4	12.5	9.2
	2-3 times	5.2	6.2	4.6	15.1	10.9	6.8	15.2	10.0	8.9	13.0	7.0	6.3
	4-6 times	2.8	2.4	1.7	7.8	2.2	3.2	10.1	8.3	4.4	7.6	3.0	2.8
	7-10 times	0.5	0.7	0.8	3.4	0.0	1.8	3.4	1.7	2.2	2.7	0.7	1.4
	More than 10 times	0.5	2.4	1.9	5.0	2.2	4.8	12.1	5.0	8.7	6.9	2.7	4.4
marijuana?	Never	87.7	71.1	74.3	56.3	61.7	57.4	58.4	63.3	53.8	64.2	69.5	64.3
	Once	8.5	12.1	8.4	13.8	10.6	10.8	14.7	5.0	10.9	13.0	11.2	9.7
	2-3 times	1.4	6.8	6.5	8.7	4.3	11.1	12.1	6.7	11.4	8.5	6.6	9.1
	4-6 times	0.5	4.0	3.5	7.3	10.6	6.7	4.7	5.0	6.8	4.7	4.6	5.3
	7-10 times	0.9	1.3	2.1	3.7	4.3	3.8	2.1	3.3	3.8	2.4	1.8	3.0
	More than 10 times	0.9	4.6	5.2	10.1	8.5	10.4	8.0	16.7	13.3	7.2	6.2	8.7
other drugs?	Never	92.9	87.7	88.4	79.7	80.9	82.9	85.2	88.1	82.1	84.9	87.2	85.2
	Once	2.8	5.7	5.3	9.3	12.8	7.3	4.7	3.4	6.6	6.0	6.1	6.2
	2-3 times	2.4	3.5	2.6	4.8	2.1	4.2	4.1	1.7	4.8	4.0	3.2	3.6
	4-6 times	0.0	1.1	1.2	2.8	2.1	1.9	1.3	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.2	1.7
	7-10 times	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.8	0.0	1.0	1.3	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.9
	More than 10 times	1.4	1.8	1.7	2.5	2.1	2.8	3.4	5.1	3.2	2.6	2.1	2.4
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	57.4	56.6	70.2	59.0	61.6	66.7	61.4	59.9	47.3	58.9
	Once	13.3	21.4	15.1	16.6	6.4	13.7	13.3	10.0	12.1	14.5	18.9	13.9
	2-3 times	14.2	16.7	12.5	13.8	12.8	13.2	13.3	8.3	12.7	13.7	15.5	12.8
	4-6 times	2.4	6.2	4.8	3.7	0.0	5.1	5.0	6.7	5.4	3.9	5.8	5.0
	7-10 times	0.9	3.6	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.2	2.1	5.0	2.3	1.7	3.6	2.2
	More than 10 times	7.1	9.8	8.1	7.6	8.5	6.8	4.7	3.3	6.2	6.3	9.0	7.2

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	34.7	27.2	28.2	28.8	40.0	32.1	26.5	36.2	34.1	29.2	29.3	30.8
	Once	14.4	12.4	12.4	21.9	15.6	15.2	19.6	15.5	15.5	19.3	13.0	14.0
	Twice	5.0	6.1	4.6	11.0	6.7	7.1	14.5	8.6	8.9	11.1	6.4	6.4
	Three times	5.0	2.7	2.6	3.7	8.9	3.7	8.0	6.9	4.4	5.7	3.7	3.4
	Four or more times	6.4	8.3	5.5	13.5	13.3	8.1	13.7	10.3	9.1	12.0	8.9	7.2
	I never got offers	34.7	43.4	46.8	21.0	15.6	33.8	17.7	22.4	28.0	22.7	38.6	38.2
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	41.8	30.9	31.7	39.0	52.3	34.9	39.5	43.1	37.2	39.8	34.1	34.0
	Once	13.9	10.2	9.7	14.7	15.9	13.2	18.8	19.0	14.5	16.2	11.7	12.0
	Twice	3.5	6.1	4.7	11.8	6.8	7.5	10.5	6.9	8.6	9.5	6.2	6.5
	Three times	4.0	2.7	2.6	3.5	0.0	4.3	4.3	3.4	4.8	3.9	2.5	3.7
	Four or more times	4.5	7.5	4.4	10.1	9.1	6.5	10.2	6.9	7.1	8.9	7.6	5.7
	I never got offers	32.3	42.6	47.0	20.8	15.9	33.6	16.7	20.7	27.8	21.7	37.8	38.1
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	37.8	29.6	34.0	40.2	48.8	43.7	46.8	47.4	50.0	42.3	33.2	40.9
	Once	14.4	12.7	8.8	15.0	16.3	10.2	14.3	17.5	10.1	14.6	13.6	9.5
	Twice	6.0	2.2	3.1	9.5	4.7	4.0	6.8	3.5	4.3	7.6	2.6	3.7
	Three times	3.0	3.9	2.2	2.9	0.0	2.5	3.8	1.8	2.3	3.3	3.3	2.3
	Four or more times	7.0	7.3	4.5	8.7	14.0	5.1	11.1	5.3	4.8	9.3	7.7	4.8
	I never got offers	31.8	44.3	47.5	23.7	16.3	34.6	17.3	24.6	28.6	22.9	39.7	38.9
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	46.3	32.3	36.8	48.3	48.9	47.6	49.3	50.0	53.8	48.3	35.7	44.3
	Once	11.8	9.3	7.1	10.8	13.3	8.0	14.8	10.3	7.6	12.6	9.8	7.5
	Twice	3.4	4.2	2.7	7.6	6.7	3.3	6.5	6.9	3.7	6.2	4.7	3.1
	Three times	1.0	2.9	1.8	3.8	2.2	2.3	3.0	6.9	2.1	2.8	3.3	2.0
	Four or more times	4.9	7.1	3.7	7.8	11.1	4.1	9.4	3.4	3.9	7.8	7.0	3.9
	I never got offers	32.5	44.3	47.9	21.8	17.8	34.8	17.0	22.4	29.0	22.2	39.5	39.2

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	84.5	89.8	85.4	82.4	91.7	86.9	83.8	77.0	87.7	83.4	88.6	86.4
	1 or 2 times	7.8	5.2	7.2	8.6	4.2	5.9	7.7	13.1	5.3	8.1	5.9	6.3
	3 to 5 times	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.2	2.1	2.8	2.5	3.3	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9
	6 to 9 times	0.9	0.8	1.5	2.4	0.0	1.3	1.2	1.6	1.3	1.6	0.8	1.4
	10 to 19 times	2.7	0.2	0.9	1.4	0.0	0.8	3.0	1.6	0.8	2.3	0.3	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2
	40+ times	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.4	2.1	1.5	1.7	3.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	34.1	43.5	39.2	31.2	68.8	43.7	43.8	54.8	55.3	37.0	46.7	44.4
	1 or 2 times	36.9	26.7	27.7	31.2	25.0	24.2	25.2	19.4	21.5	30.1	25.8	25.2
	3 to 5 times	14.3	14.9	16.3	17.7	6.2	17.1	14.5	14.5	12.8	15.6	14.2	15.6
	6 to 9 times	6.5	6.0	7.7	8.7	0.0	7.2	7.0	4.8	5.1	7.5	5.4	6.9
	10 to 19 times	3.7	3.1	3.8	5.7	0.0	3.5	6.0	4.8	2.5	5.4	3.0	3.4
	20 to 29 times	1.8	1.4	1.7	2.4	0.0	1.4	1.0	0.0	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.5
	30 to 39 times	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
	40+ times	2.3	3.9	3.0	2.2	0.0	2.3	2.0	0.0	1.5	2.1	3.2	2.4
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	85.8	91.3	87.6	80.7	91.7	90.2	84.2	80.6	91.9	83.2	90.2	89.4
	1 or 2 times	6.4	5.2	7.1	10.1	4.2	5.5	8.3	9.7	4.6	8.5	5.6	6.0
	3 to 5 times	2.3	1.2	2.3	4.1	0.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	2.7	1.2	2.0
	6 to 9 times	1.8	1.2	1.1	2.5	0.0	0.9	2.3	4.8	0.7	2.2	1.5	0.9
	10 to 19 times	2.8	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.5	2.5	3.2	0.4	2.1	0.3	0.5
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.5	4.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.7	0.3
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2
	40+ times	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	89.4	92.3	90.4	88.0	93.8	92.1	91.4	82.3	93.5	89.7	91.4	91.7
	1 or 2 times	6.0	4.8	6.0	7.1	2.1	4.8	4.6	12.9	3.8	5.8	5.4	5.1
	3 to 5 times	1.9	0.6	1.5	1.9	0.0	1.2	0.5	1.6	1.1	1.3	0.7	1.3
	6 to 9 times	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.0	0.5	1.0	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.6
	10 to 19 times	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.8	2.1	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.4
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1
	40+ times	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.6

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			All Students Surveyed*		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	91.3	84.4	87.6	85.2	86.7	83.7	82.3	76.3	80.3	85.4	83.7	84.6
Friends	0.5	1.4	3.0	9.3	6.7	7.8	6.1	16.9	10.8	6.0	3.6	6.4
Family/Relatives	2.4	0.0	1.0	2.9	4.4	2.2	3.4	6.8	2.8	3.0	1.1	1.8
Parties	1.5	0.9	1.3	5.2	2.2	2.6	4.2	1.7	3.4	4.0	1.1	2.2
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	1.5	0.0	1.8	3.2	4.4	4.1	5.0	5.1	4.2	3.6	0.9	3.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	0.0	0.2	0.8	2.0	0.0	1.9	2.6	3.4	3.3	1.8	0.6	1.8
School	0.5	0.0	0.8	3.5	0.0	2.0	3.4	1.7	2.2	2.8	0.2	1.5
Other	1.5	0.5	1.1	2.9	0.0	1.7	4.0	1.7	2.1	3.0	0.6	1.5
Over the Internet	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.2
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	1.0	0.2	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.5	2.9	3.4	0.6	2.3	0.6	0.5

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	2008/2010 AYS	2012 AYS	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?	used heroin?	Cautiously comparable across years.
Other Club Drugs	*n/a*	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	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?		In 2006 there was a prescription drugs question with several examples (some of which overlapped examples from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions). Starting in 2008, the single prescription drug question was dropped in favor of more specific questions. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure.

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

Apache, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties
Jacque Gencarelle
Northern Arizona Regional Behavioral Health Authority (NARBHA)
928-226-6396

Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Gila, La Paz, Pinal, Yuma and Santa Cruz Counties
Linda Weinberg
Cenpatico of Arizona
866-495-6738

Maricopa County
Juan Aristizabal
Magellan Health Services of Arizona
602-797-8256

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

Gila River Indian Community
Julie Jimenez
Gila River Regional Behavioral Health Authority
520-562-3321 ext. 7031

Pascua Yaqui Tribe
Ralph Cota
Centered Spirit Program
480-768-2063

Other State and National Contacts:

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
Steve Irvine/Michelle Neitch/Phillip Stevenson
602-364-1173/602-364-1557/602-364-1157
www.azcjc.gov

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

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

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

Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
Charles Katz
602-496-1471
cvpcs.asu.edu/

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

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

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

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

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

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

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

Western Regional Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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

2012 Arizona Youth Survey

Yavapai County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

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Introduction

2012 Arizona Youth Survey
Yavapai County Summary Report

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

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.

Table 1 contains 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, 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.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	1,148	40.2	1,033	40.5	904	40.2	28,932	46.1
10	976	34.2	893	35.0	806	35.9	18,766	29.9
12	729	25.6	627	24.6	538	23.9	15,119	24.1
All Students Surveyed*	2,853	100.0	2,553	100.0	2,248	100.0	62,817	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	1,375	49.0	1,283	51.1	1,117	50.5	30,383	49.5
Female	1,431	51.0	1,228	48.9	1,097	49.5	30,938	50.5

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	30	4.5	26	4.0	29	4.4	1,121	4.9
African American	13	2.0	19	2.9	9	1.4	658	2.9
Asian	10	1.5	7	1.1	10	1.5	222	1.0
Pacific Islander	12	1.8	9	1.4	9	1.4	225	1.0
White	174	26.2	173	26.8	202	30.6	6,774	29.7
Multi-Racial	46	6.9	40	6.2	37	5.6	1,099	4.8
Race Unmarked	380	57.1	371	57.5	364	55.2	12,732	55.8
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	50	2.5	58	3.1	46	3.1	1,909	5.2
African American	35	1.7	31	1.7	25	1.7	1,979	5.4
Asian	31	1.5	25	1.4	18	1.2	1,641	4.5
Pacific Islander	16	0.8	24	1.3	15	1.0	324	0.9
White	1,762	86.5	1,557	84.2	1,223	83.3	26,247	72.1
Multi-Racial	126	6.2	127	6.9	103	7.0	2,561	7.0
Race Unmarked	16	0.8	27	1.5	38	2.6	1,759	4.8
Totals								
	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	665	23.3	645	25.3	660	29.4	22,831	36.3
Non-Hispanic Students	2,036	71.4	1,849	72.4	1,468	65.3	36,420	58.0
*Total Students***	2,853	100.0	2,553	100.0	2,248	100.0	62,817	100.0

* Grades with fewer than 20 students participating are not included in this report. However, students from grades not making the cutoff **are** included in *All Students Surveyed*. This means the number of students reported in *All Students Surveyed* may exceed the sum of individual grades. (*All Students Surveyed* will match the grade total in reports with data drawn from a single grade.)

** As a small percentage of students skipped the question *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* (at the state level, 1,803 students, or 2.8% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than *Total Students*.

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

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 2012 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: 2008, 2010, and 2012. 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 and Diamonds**. 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 represent national data from either the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey or the Bach Harrison Norm.

  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.

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 more sensitive indicator of the level of current use of the substance.

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.
- **Drinking and Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

- **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.

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, bought a raffle ticket, played bingo, gambled on the Internet, 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.

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 he/she 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.

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 more dramatic the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where he/she 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 clarify the value of the data.

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, or were harassed or mistreated while on-line or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 14.

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 monitoring.

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, past 30-day use, and average age of first 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 web site, individuals have 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.azcjc.gov/ACJC.Web/sac/CommunDataPrj.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) was established by Executive Order 2007-12 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the Director of the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, who also acts as the Governor's Policy Advisor for Human Services, the ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse treatment, prevention, intervention/enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; and address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts. The ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources.

It is ASAP's mission to ensure community-driven, agency-supported outcomes to prevent and reduce the negative impacts of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by building and sustaining partnerships between professionals in the substance abuse field. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, the ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and that funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

Recognizing that prescription drug abuse is a serious threat to the health and well-being of families and communities in Arizona, the ASAP is devoted to reducing prescription drug abuse.

There are currently two work groups that assist the ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group)** – The Substance Abuse Epidemiology 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 produces *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona* and behavioral health epidemiology profiles for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Additionally, the Epi Work Group conducts analyses of individual substance abuse issues, responds to ad hoc data requests and brings data to bear on ASAP's policy decisions around its strategic plan and focus areas. Further, the Epi Work Group assists the ASAP to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona while maximizing available resources and supporting a data-driven decision-making process.

- **Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group (CPSAWG)** – The Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group is a merging of two former subcommittees of the ASAP, the Underage Drinking Prevention Committee and the Community Advisory Board. This group brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state and state agency representatives to provide an essential link between community and state-level efforts. The CPSAWG brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that inform ASAP's work; helps communities improve their capacity to identify emerging trends, as well as take action and report on them to the proper institutions/authorities; takes the data available through the Epi Work Group and the ASAP back to coalitions and communities to effectively target prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement activities; serves as a resource for communities and the state to identify the most effective ways to reduce substance abuse through collaborative efforts and by targeting limited resources where they are most needed; and elevates and recognizes the important work being carried out at the community level to ensure that state-level responses are cognizant of the impact of policies on individual communities. This work group assesses statewide epidemiological data, resources, strategies and policies, and builds relationships with tribes, youth, law enforcement, government agencies, and community coalitions. By combining resources, practice, and research, the work group collaborates to reduce substance abuse.

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/Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state/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?

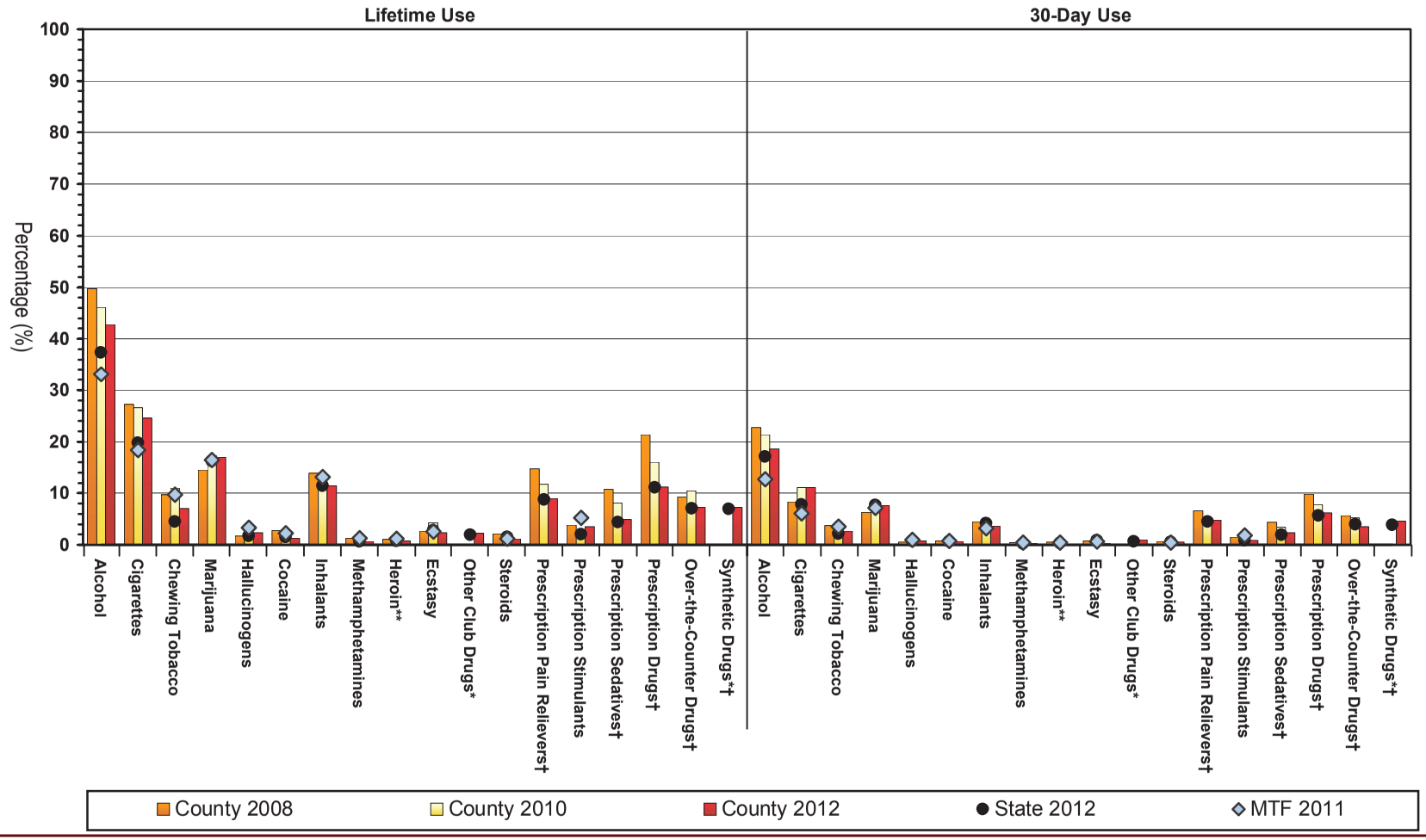
Use these data for planning.

- **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.

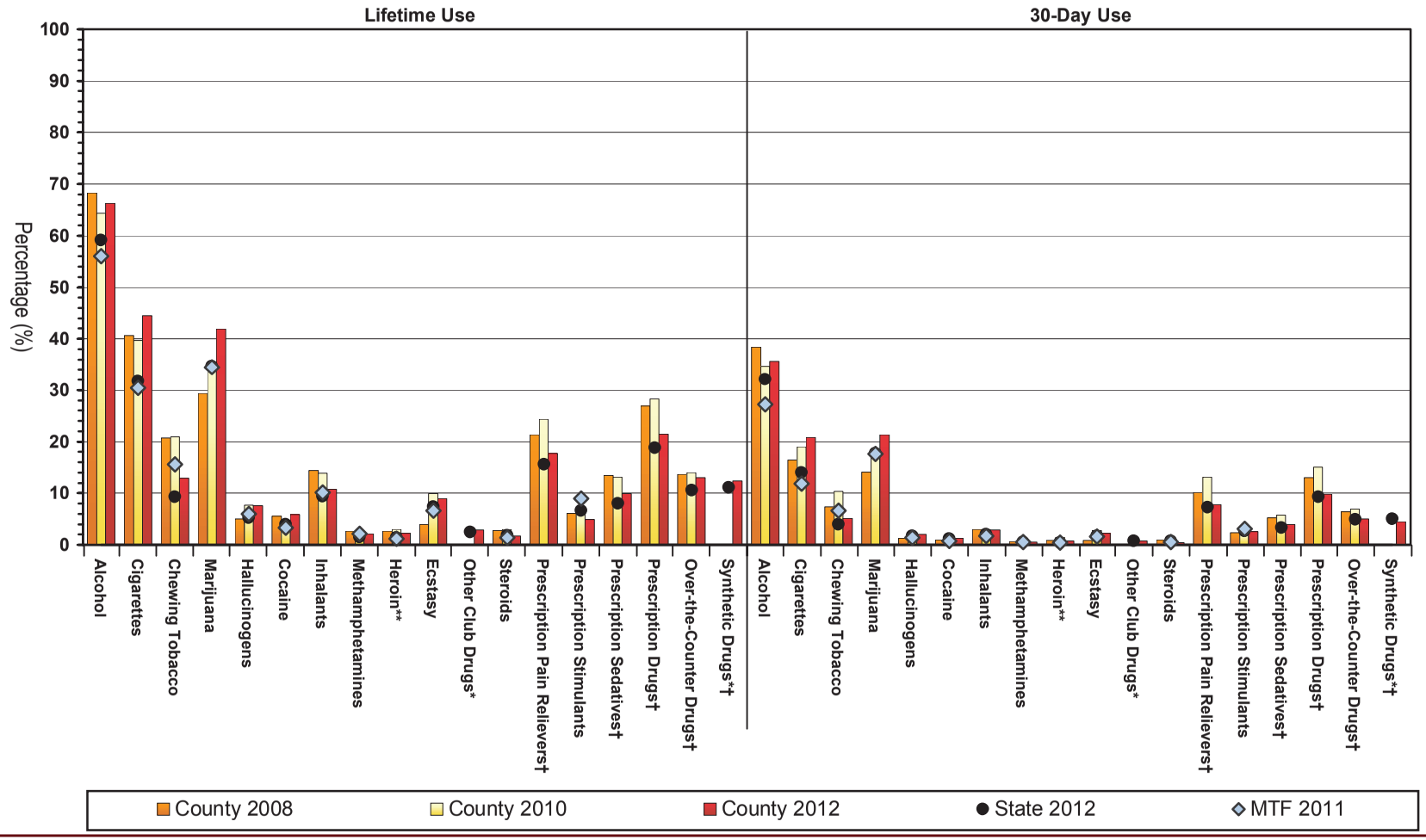
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	8th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > national av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	8th grd Binge Drinking @13% (5% above state av.)			
Antisocial Behavior	12th grd - Drunk/High at School @ 21% (about same as state, but remains a priority:)			

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Yavapai County, Grade 8



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.
** Denotes a change in the question between administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of *Prescription Pain Relievers*, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Yavapai County, Grade 10



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.
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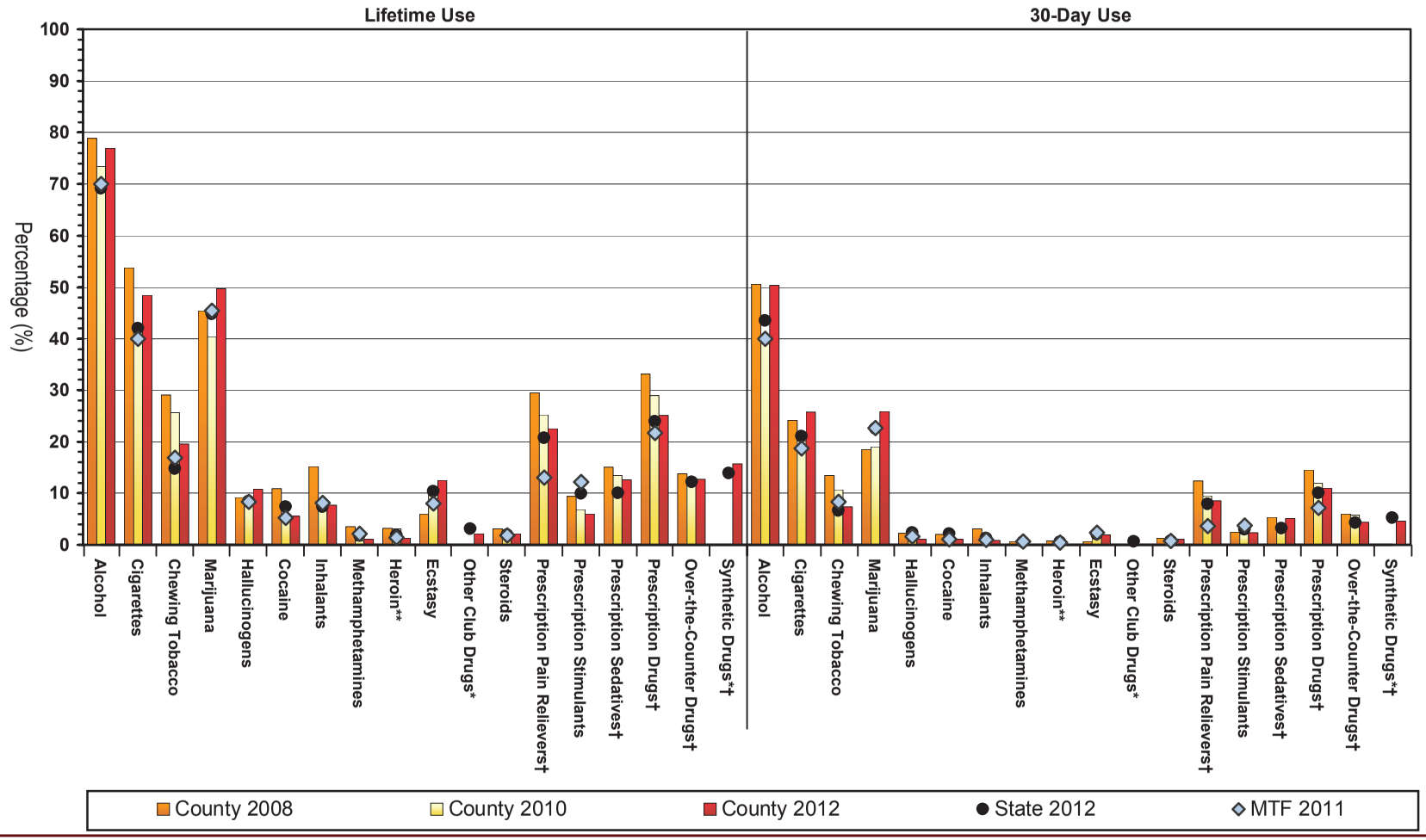
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of *Prescription Pain Relievers*, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Yavapai County, Grade 12



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.
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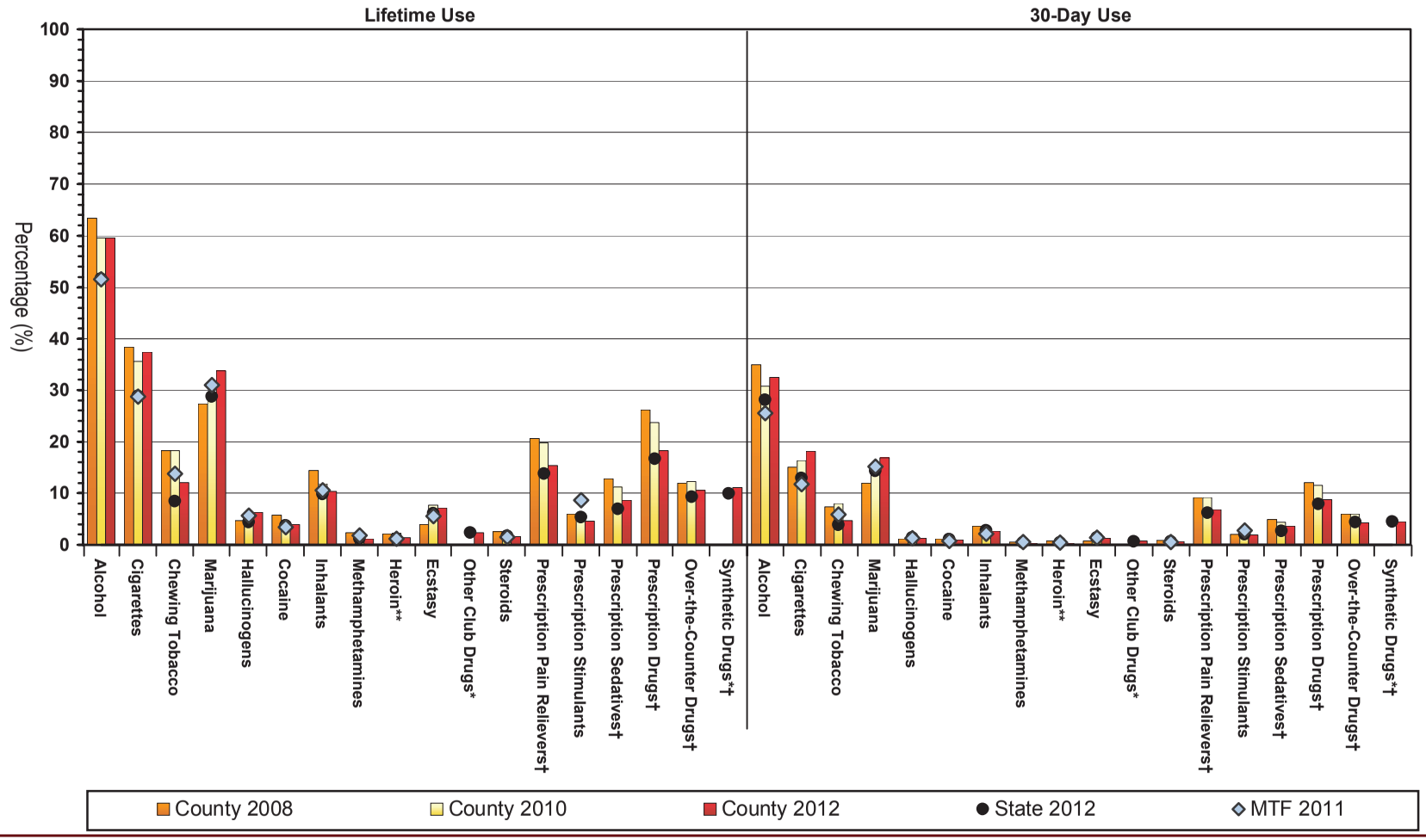
LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Yavapai County, All Students Surveyed



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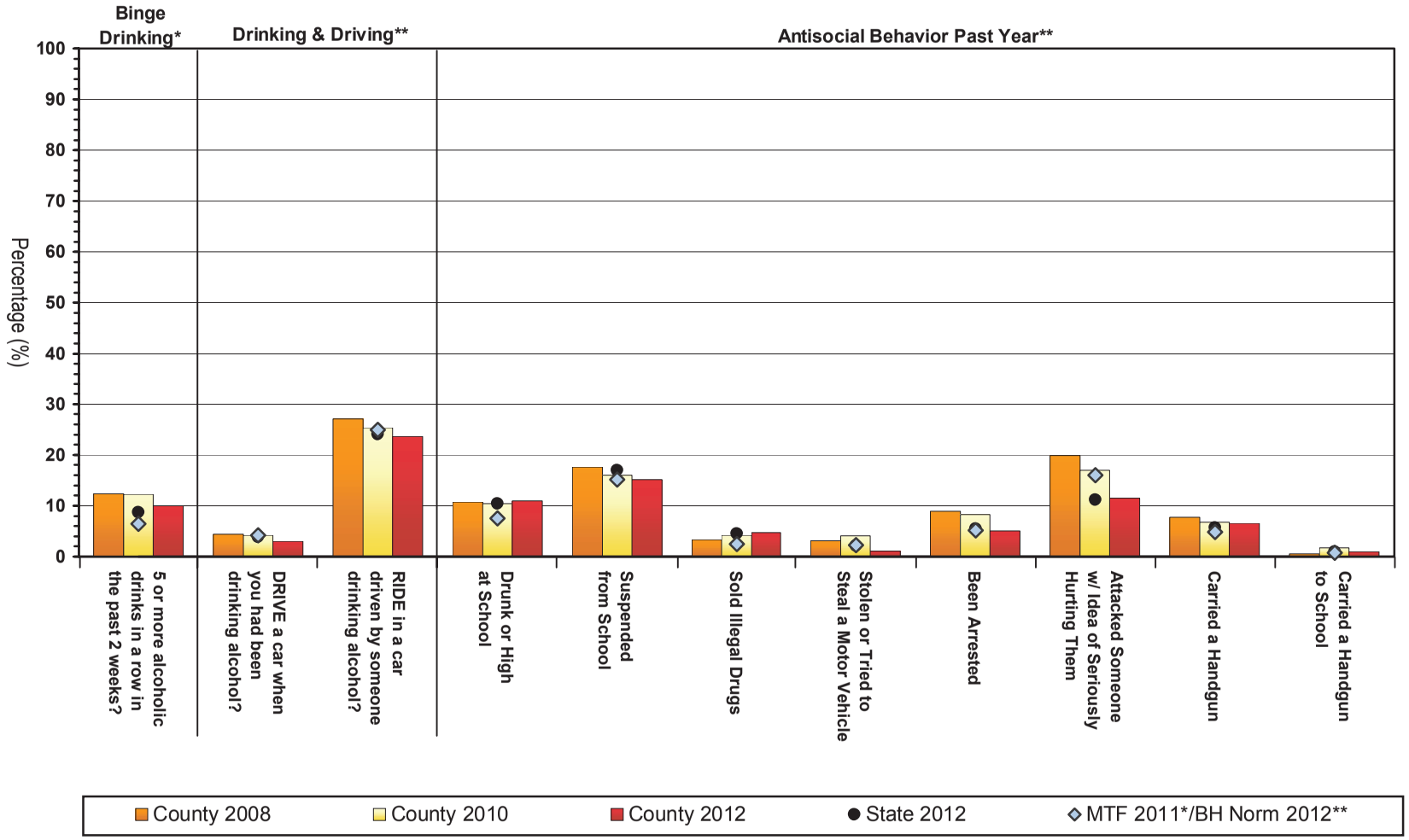
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

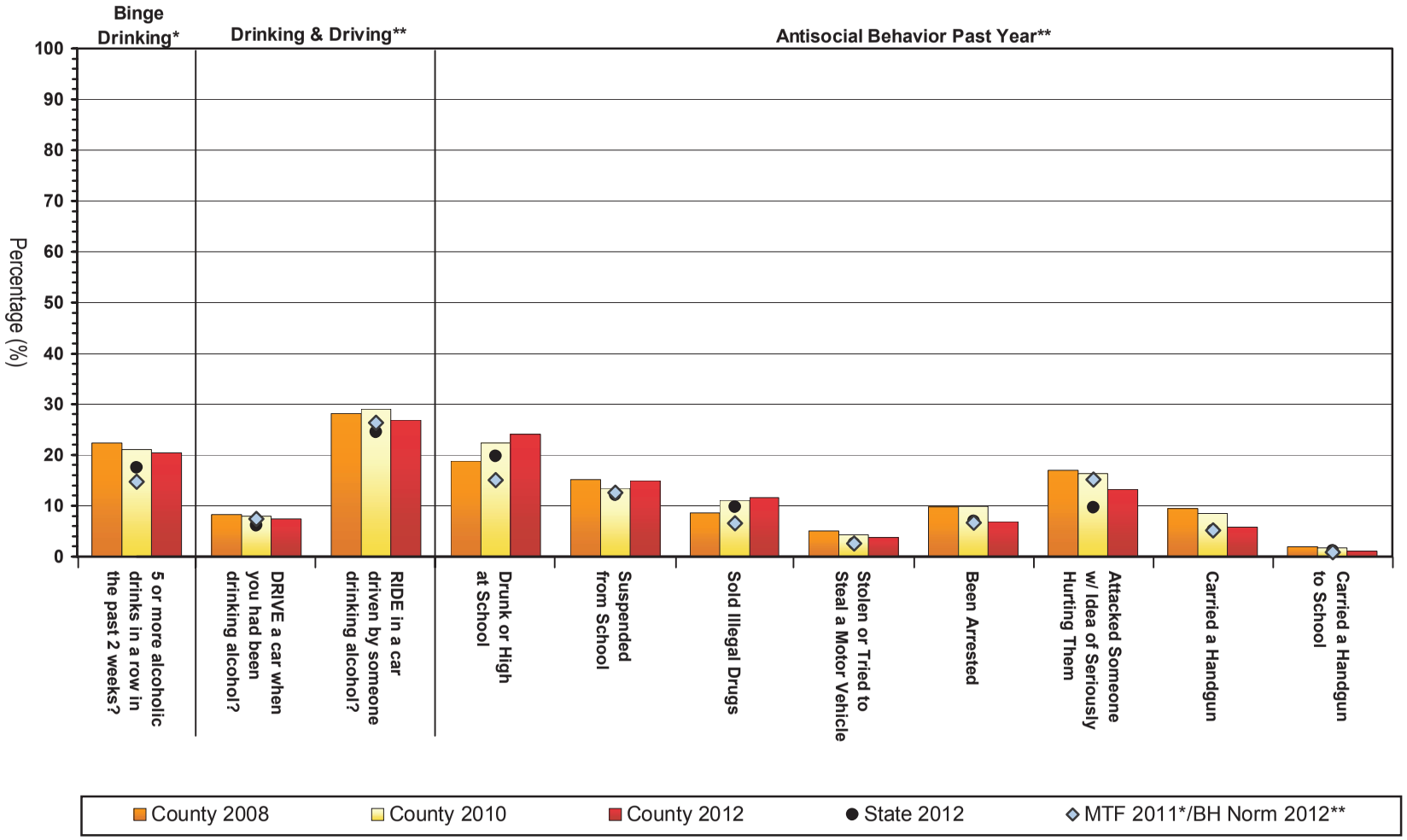
BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Yavapai County, Grade 8



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Yavapai County, Grade 10



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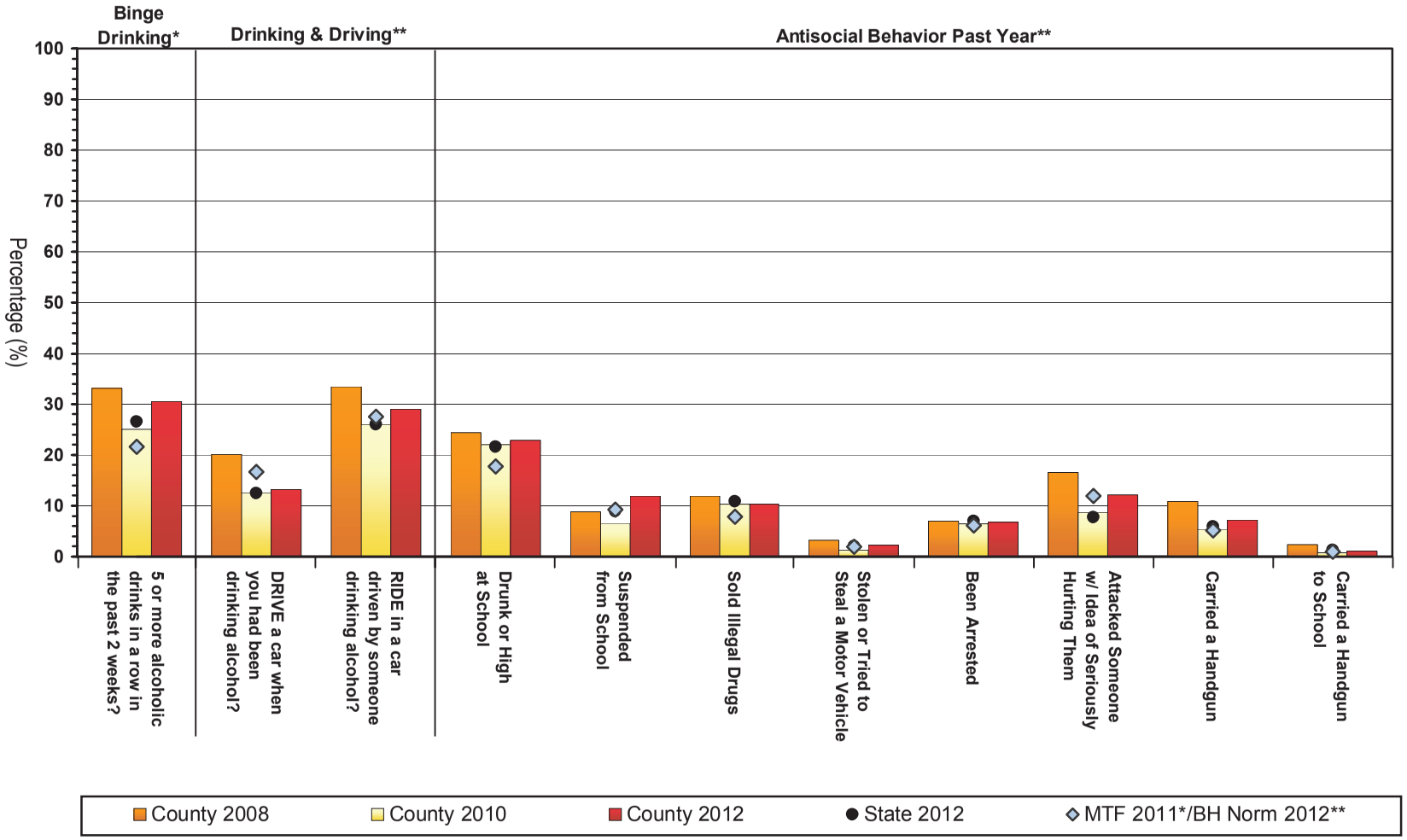
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Yavapai County, Grade 12



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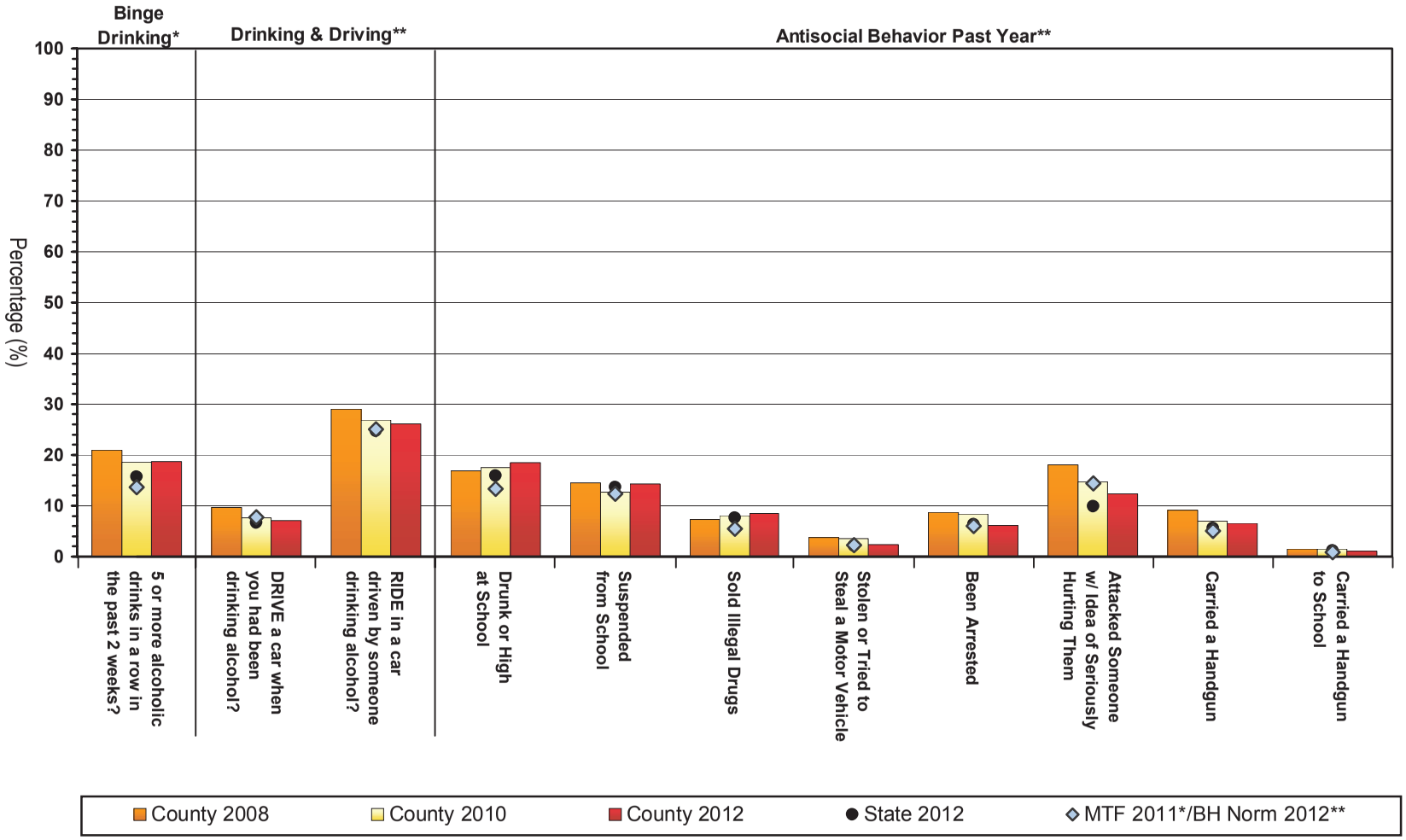
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Yavapai County, All Students Surveyed



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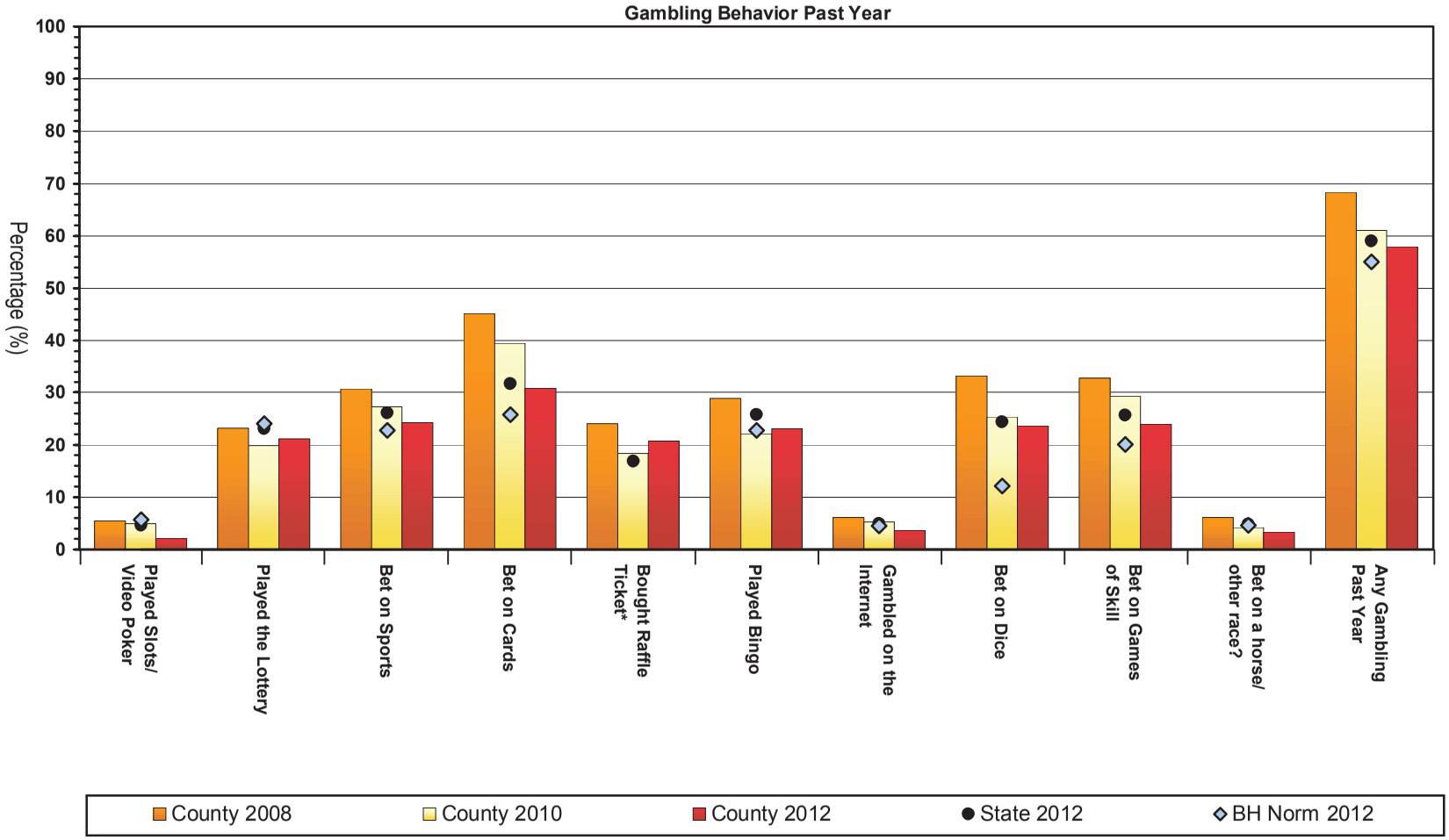
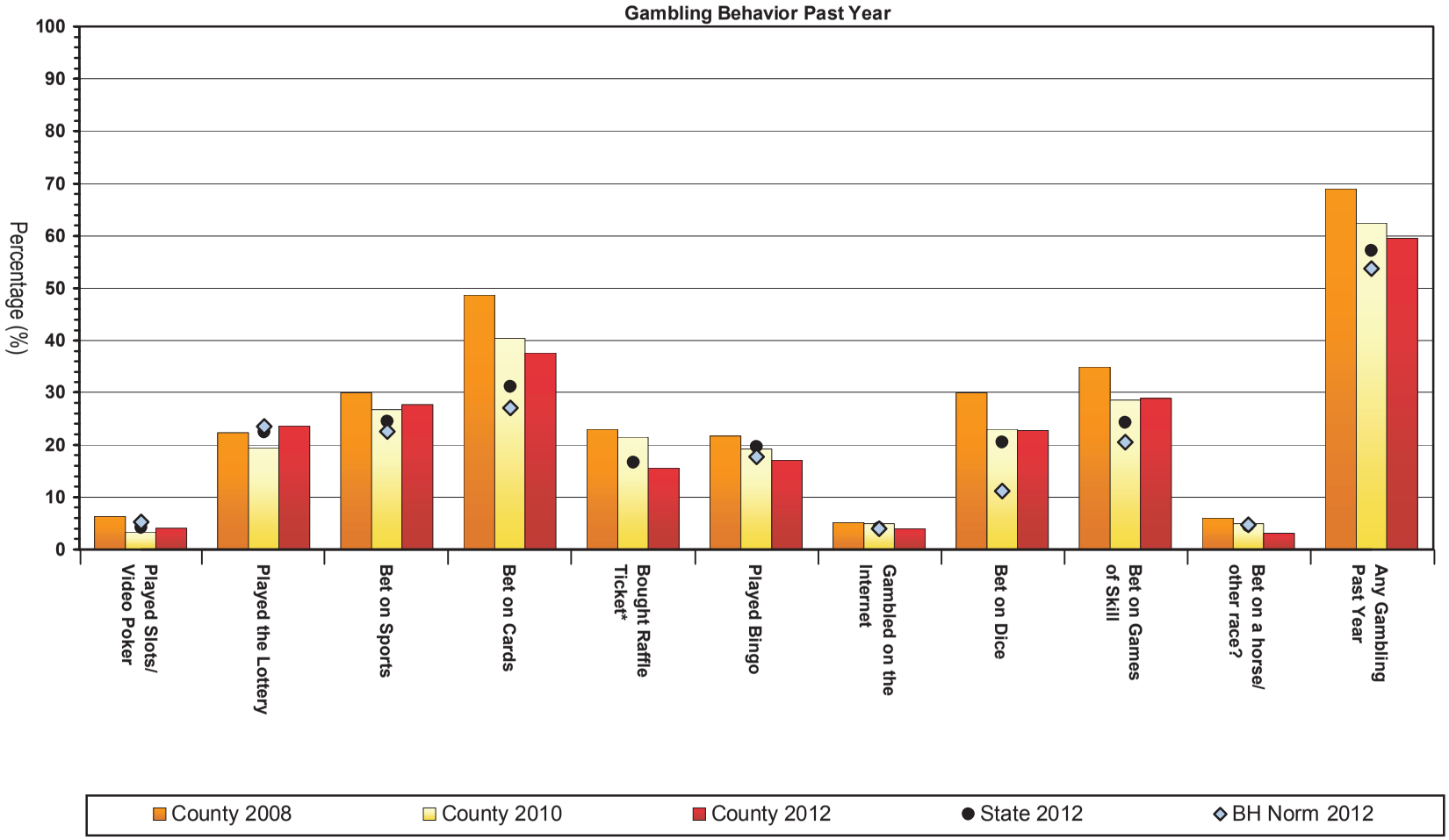
GAMBLING
2012 Yavapai County, Grade 8



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

GAMBLING
2012 Yavapai County, Grade 10



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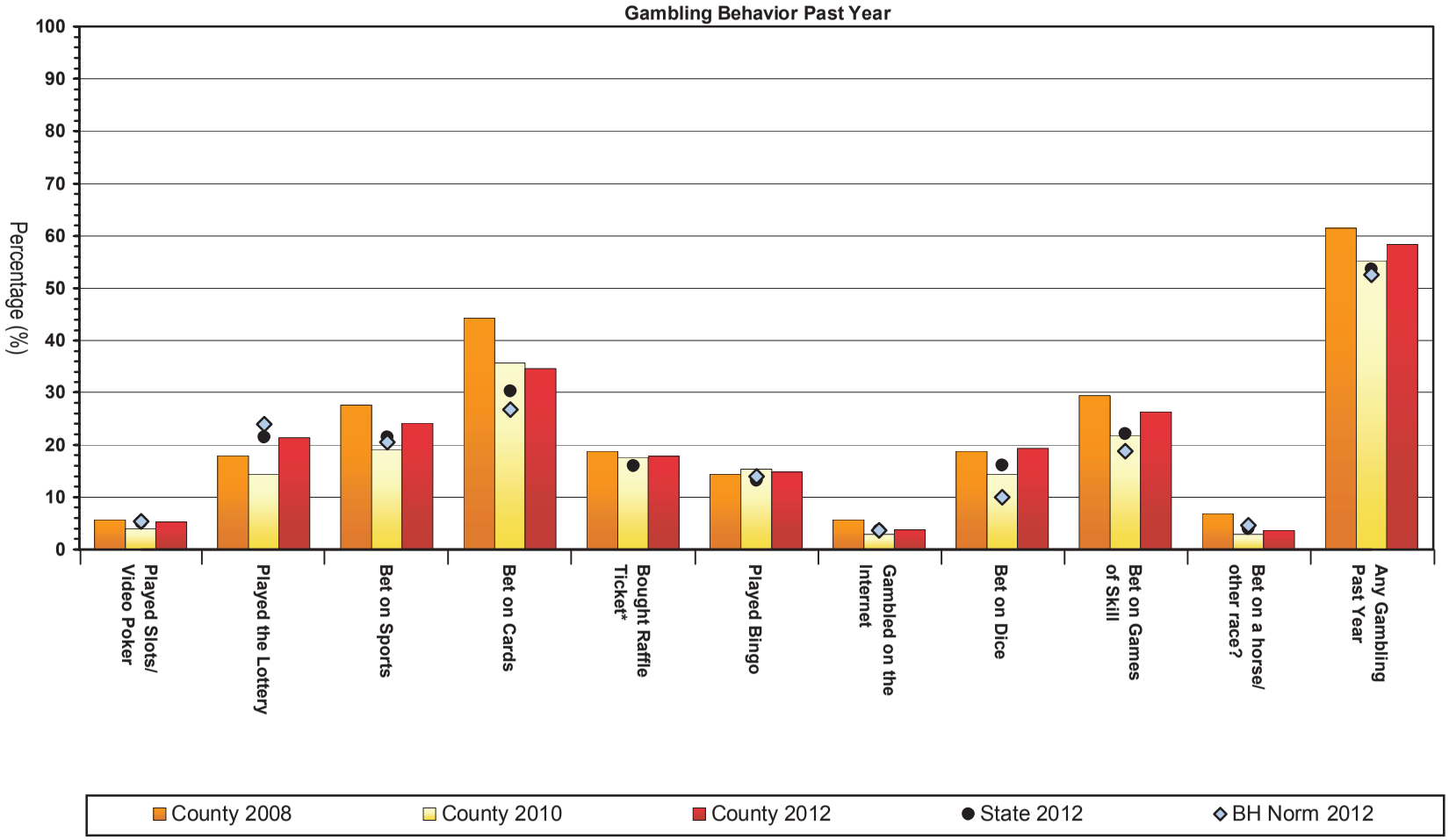
GAMBLING
2012 Yavapai County, Grade 12



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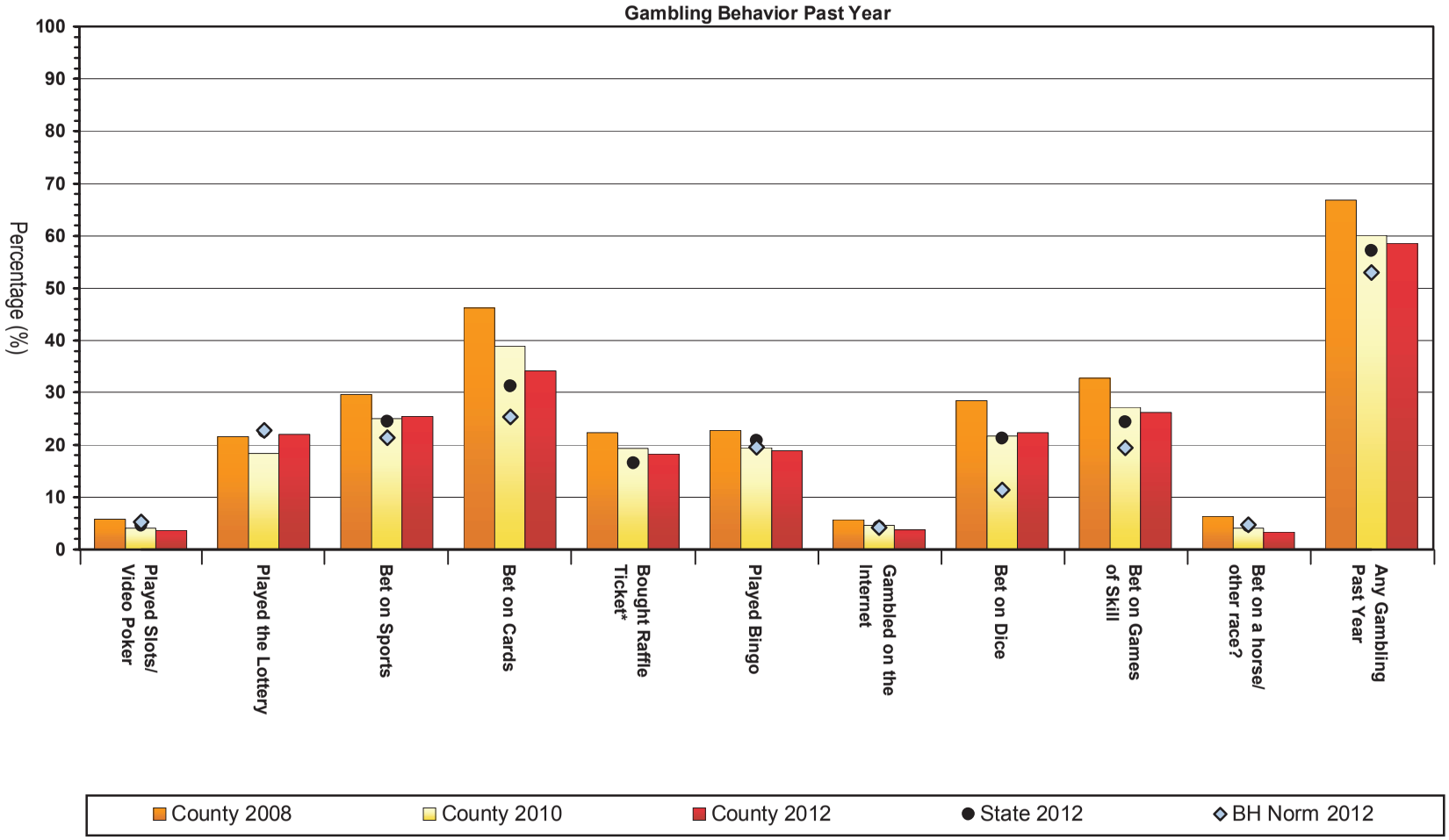
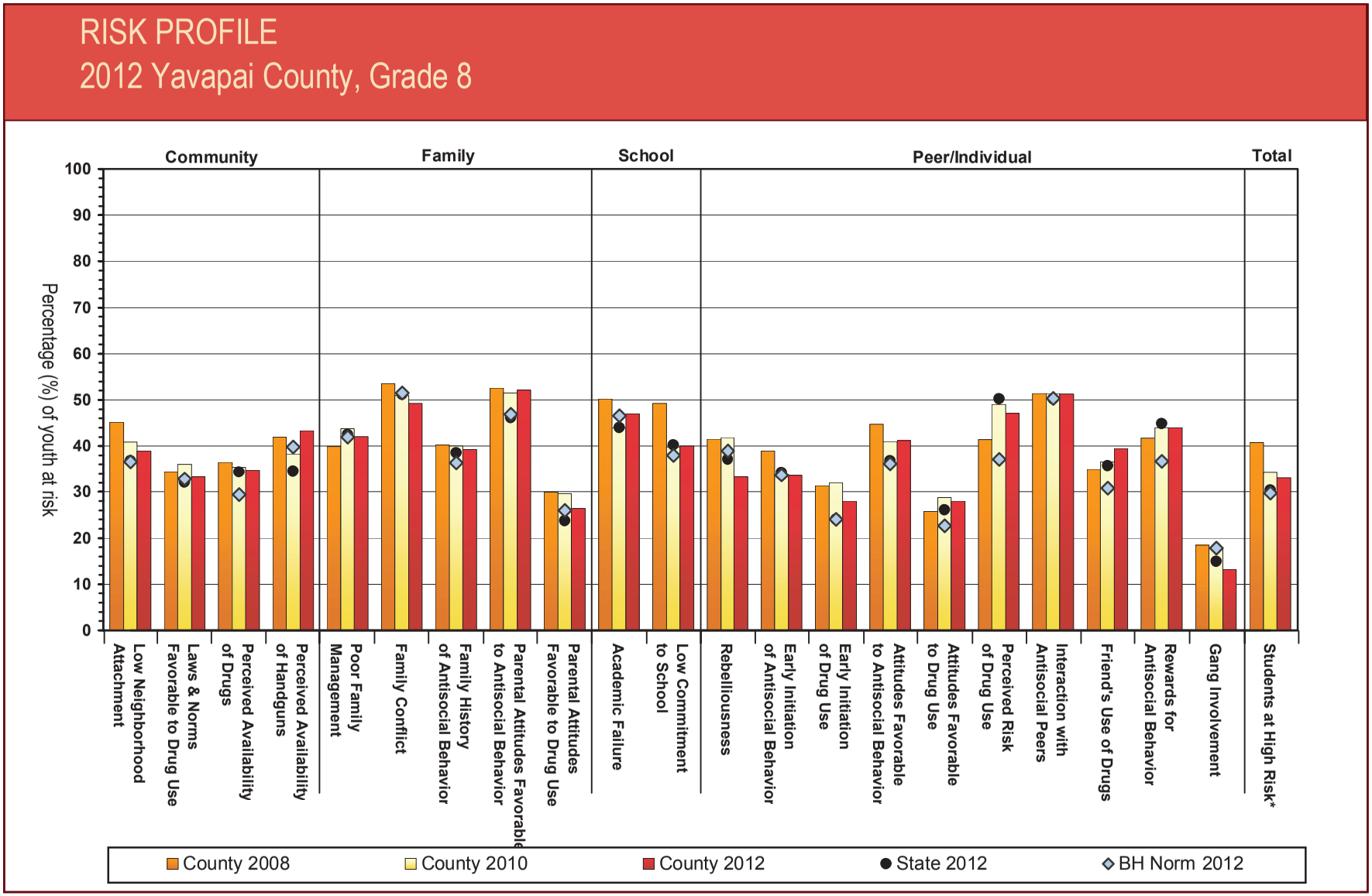
GAMBLING
2012 Yavapai County, All Students Surveyed



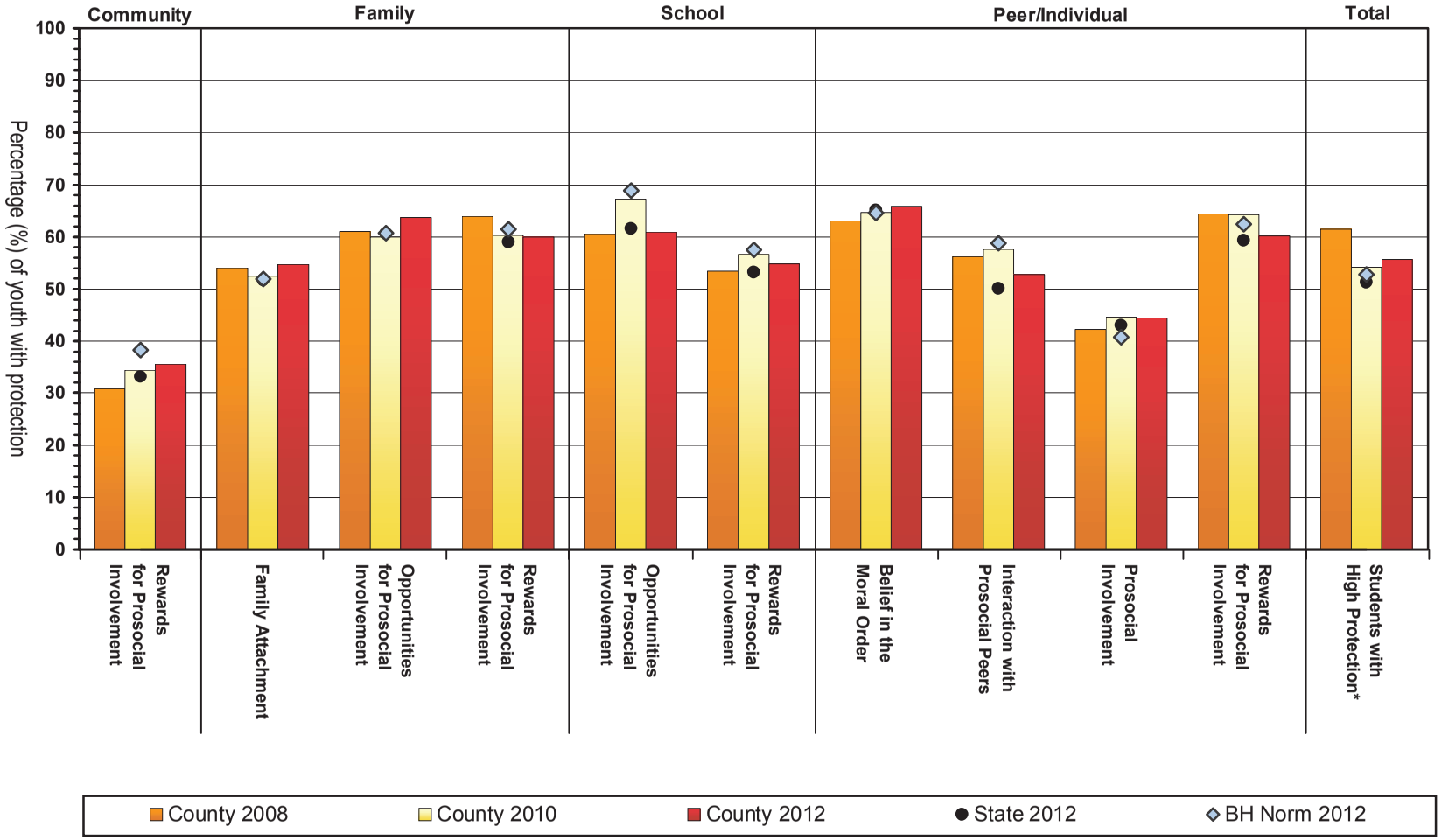
* National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles



* 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).

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Yavapai County, Grade 8

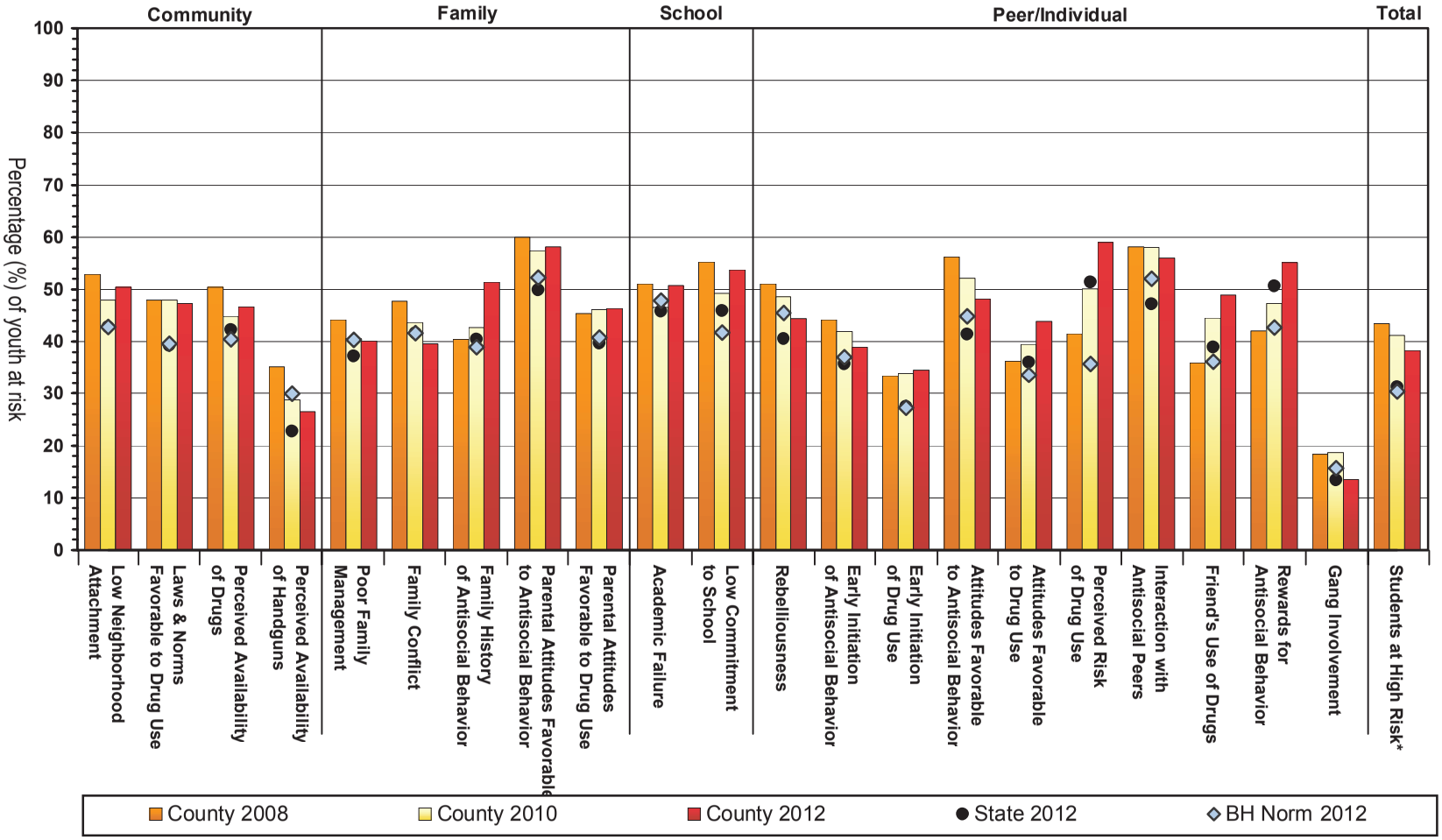


* High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2012 Yavapai County, Grade 10



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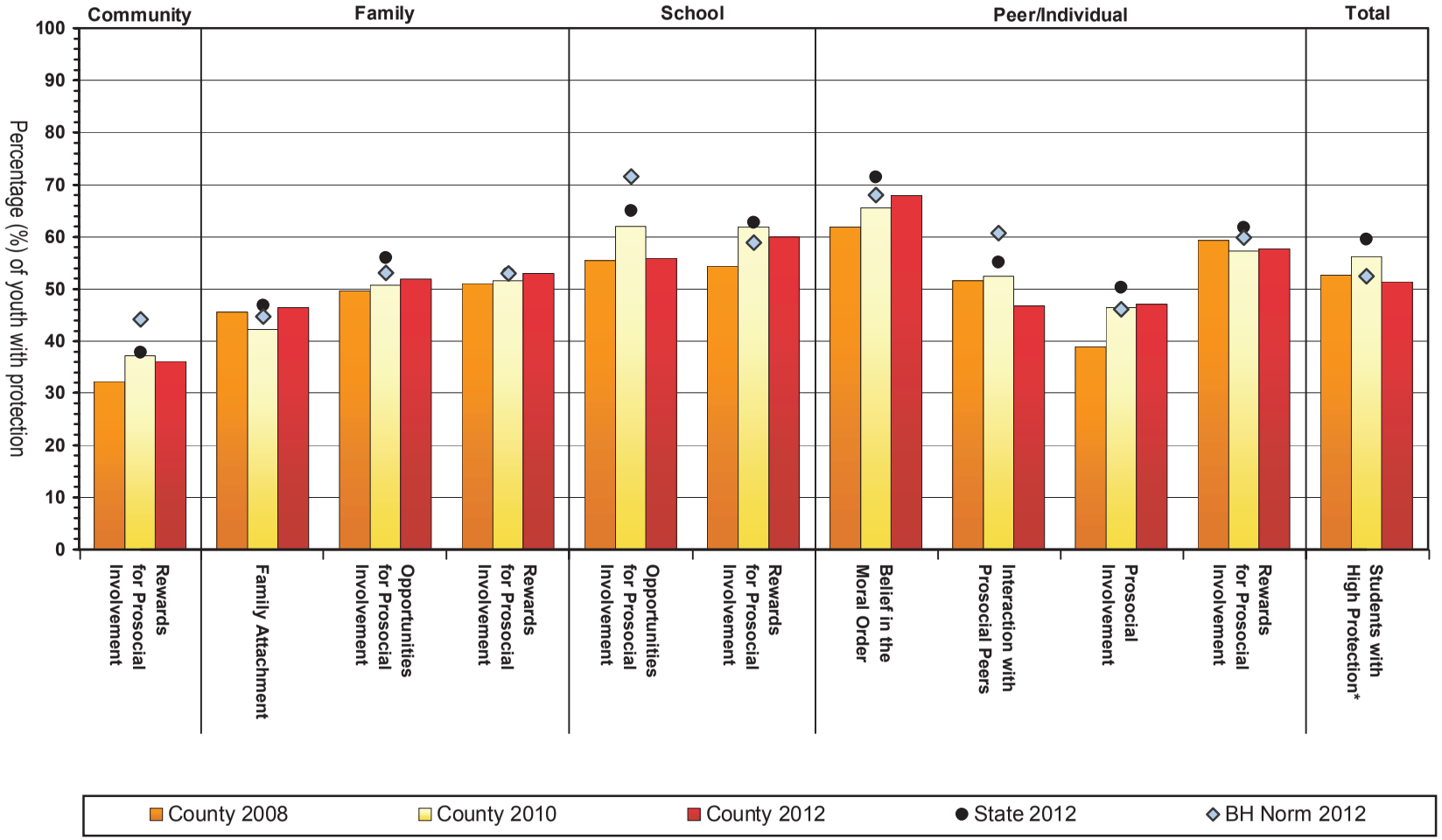
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Yavapai County, Grade 10



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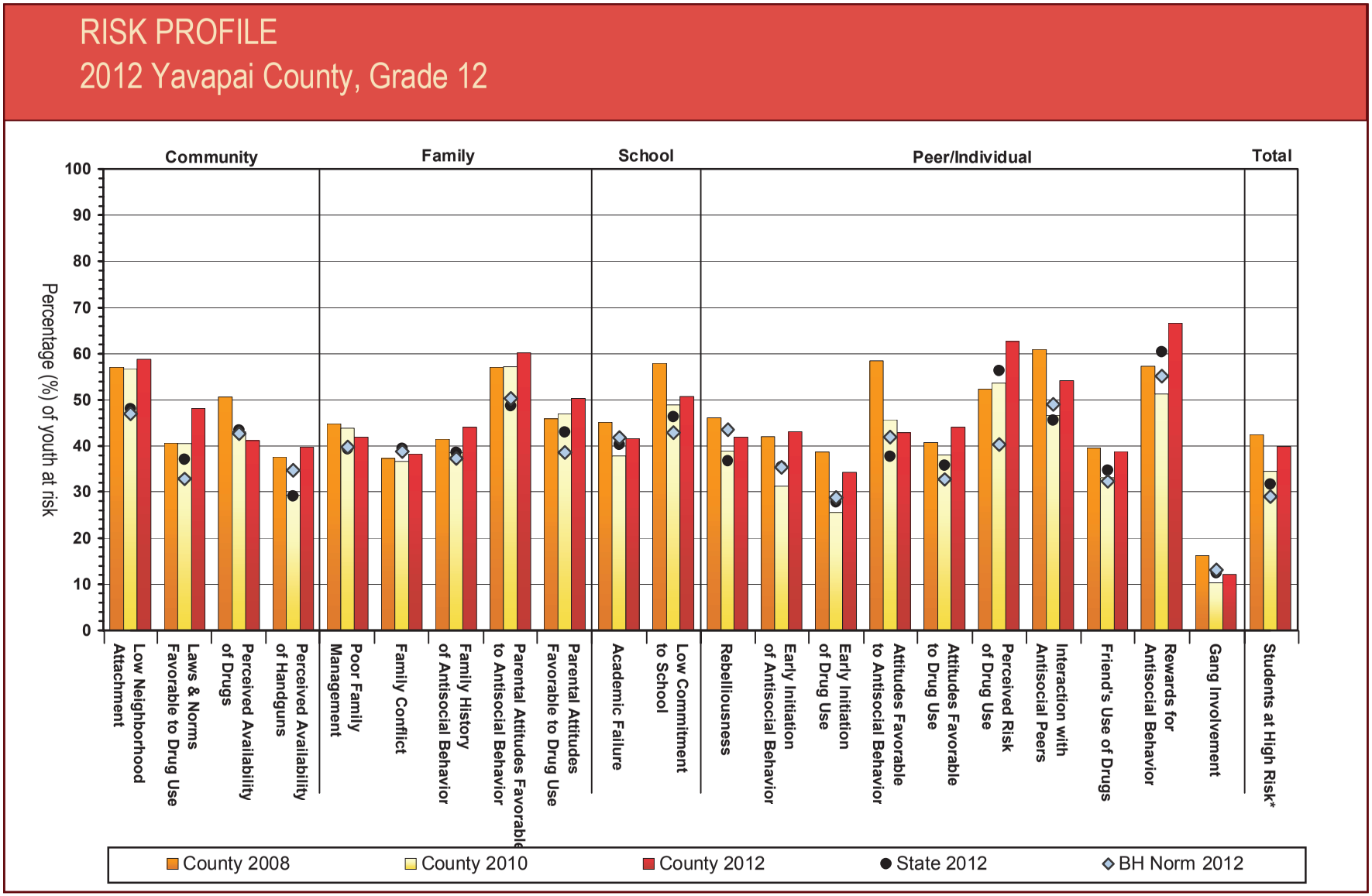

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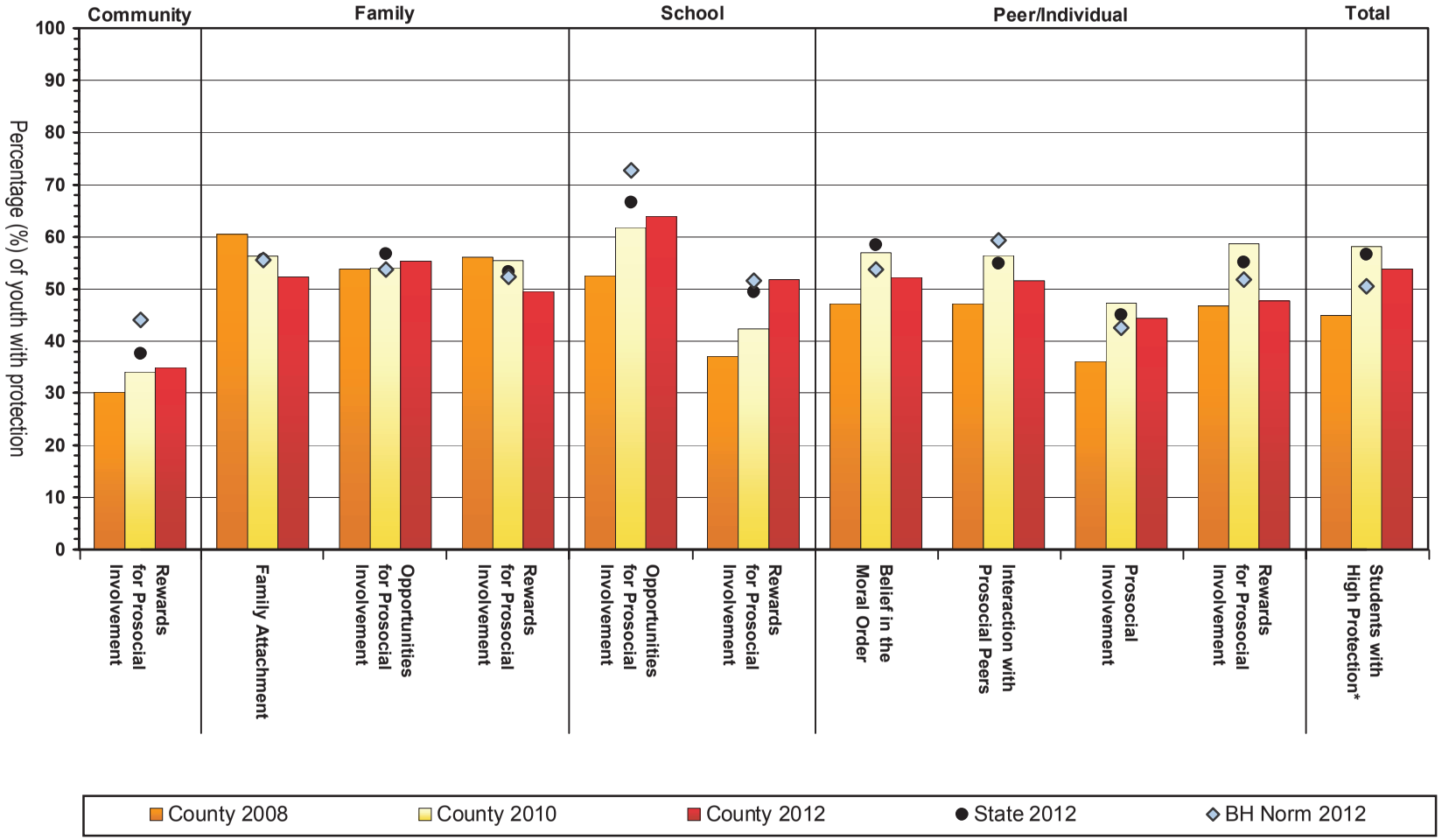
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Yavapai County, Grade 12



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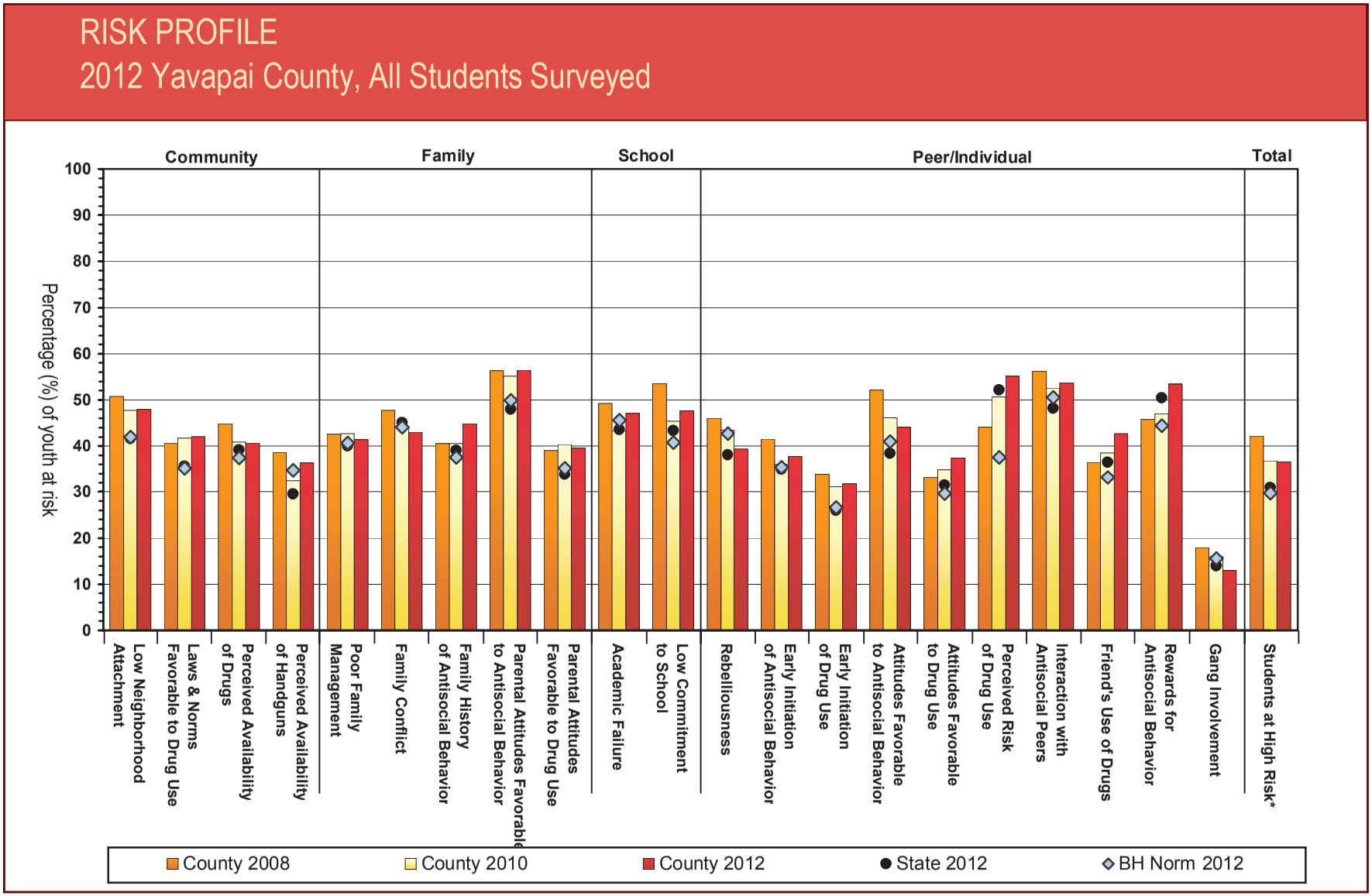

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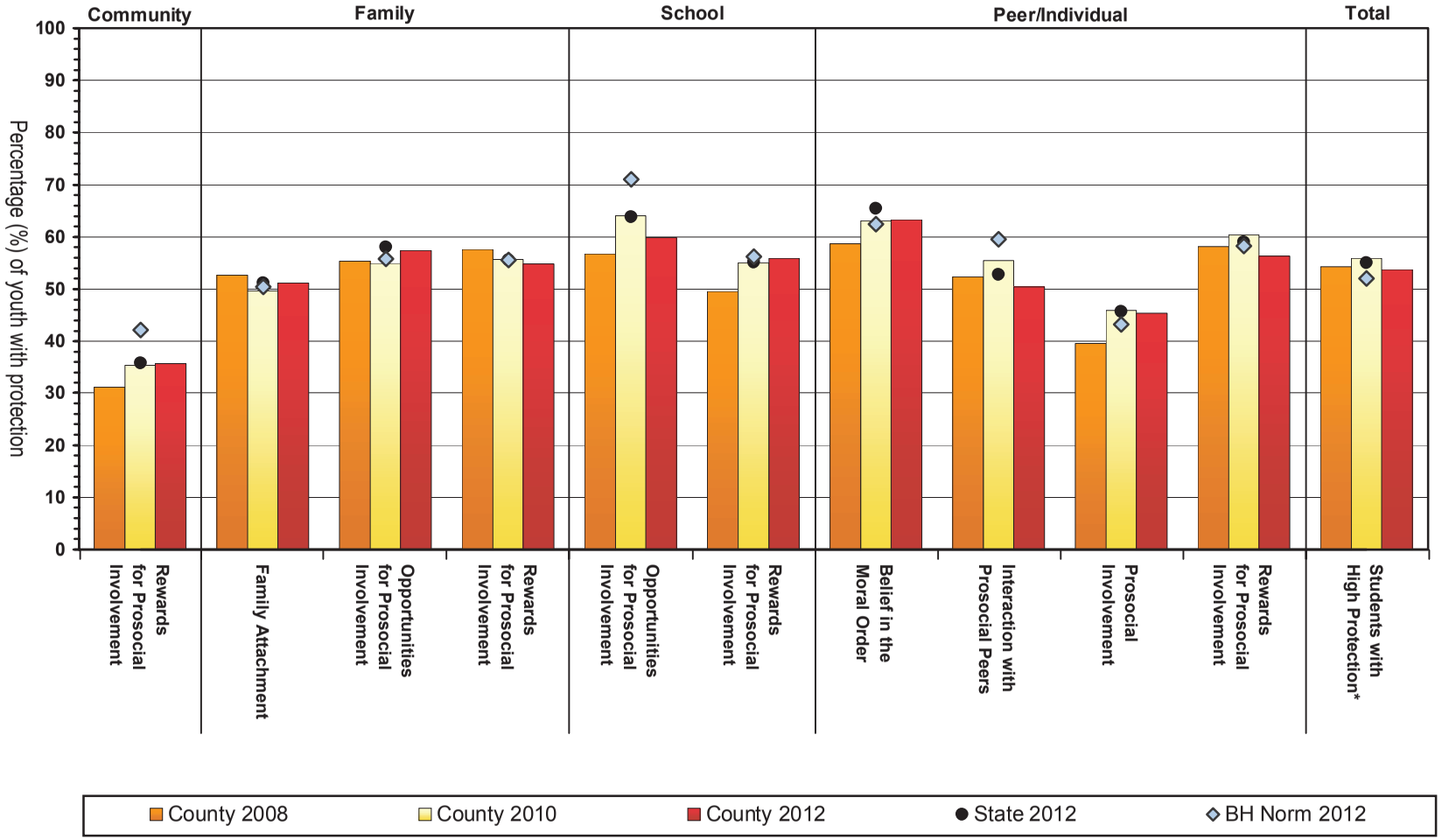
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Yavapai County, All Students Surveyed



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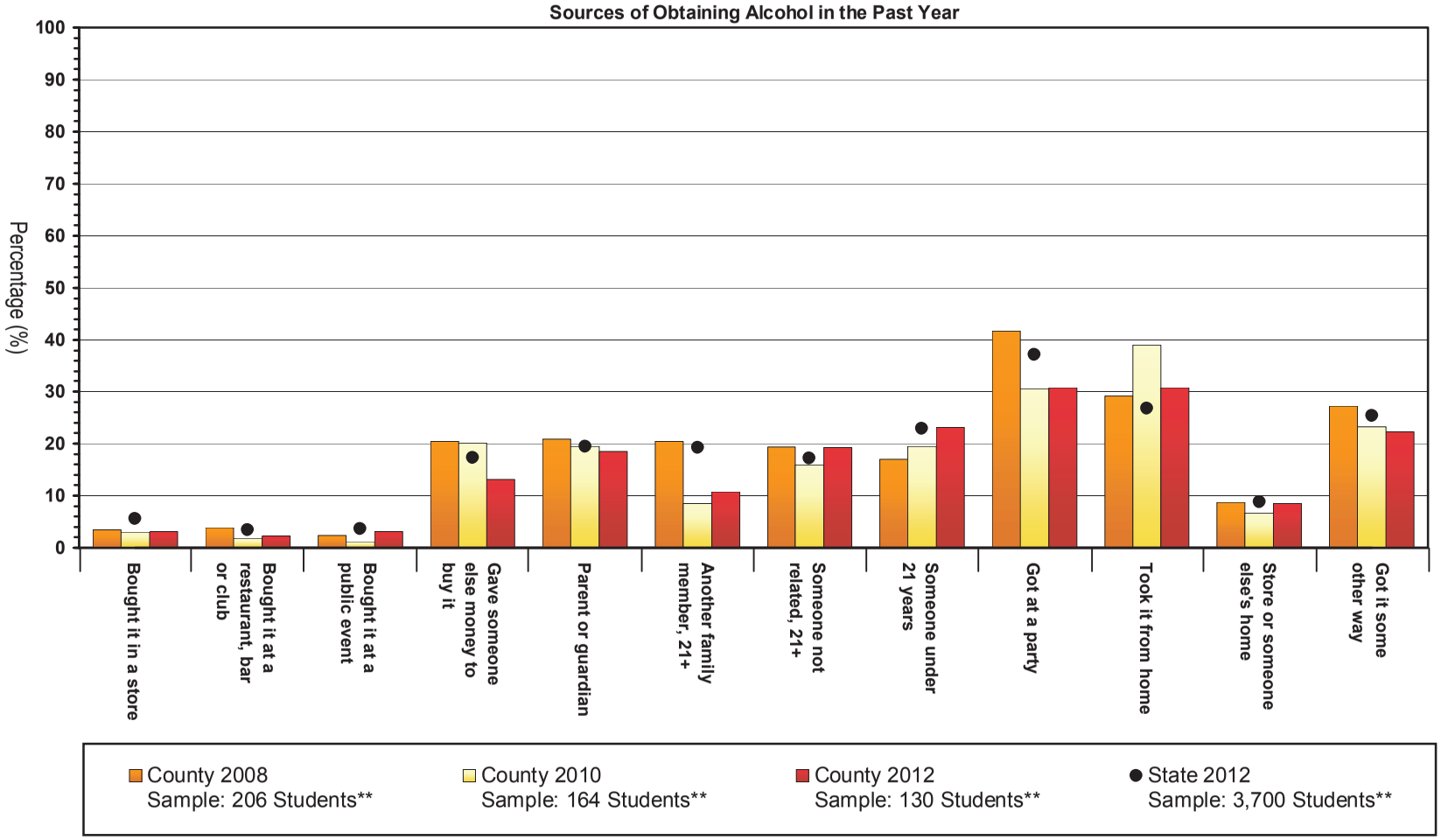
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2012 Yavapai County, Grade 8

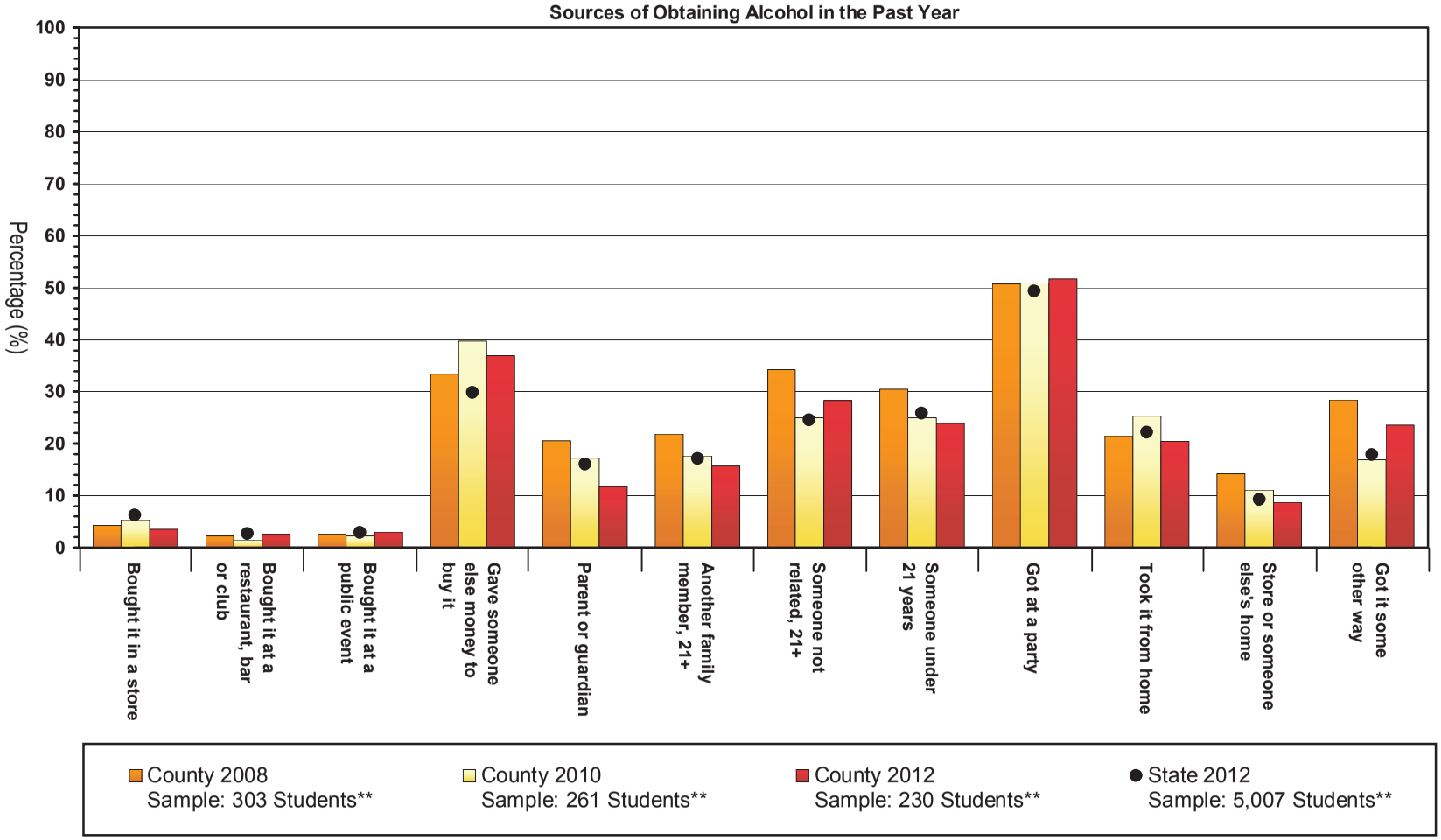


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Yavapai County, Grade 10

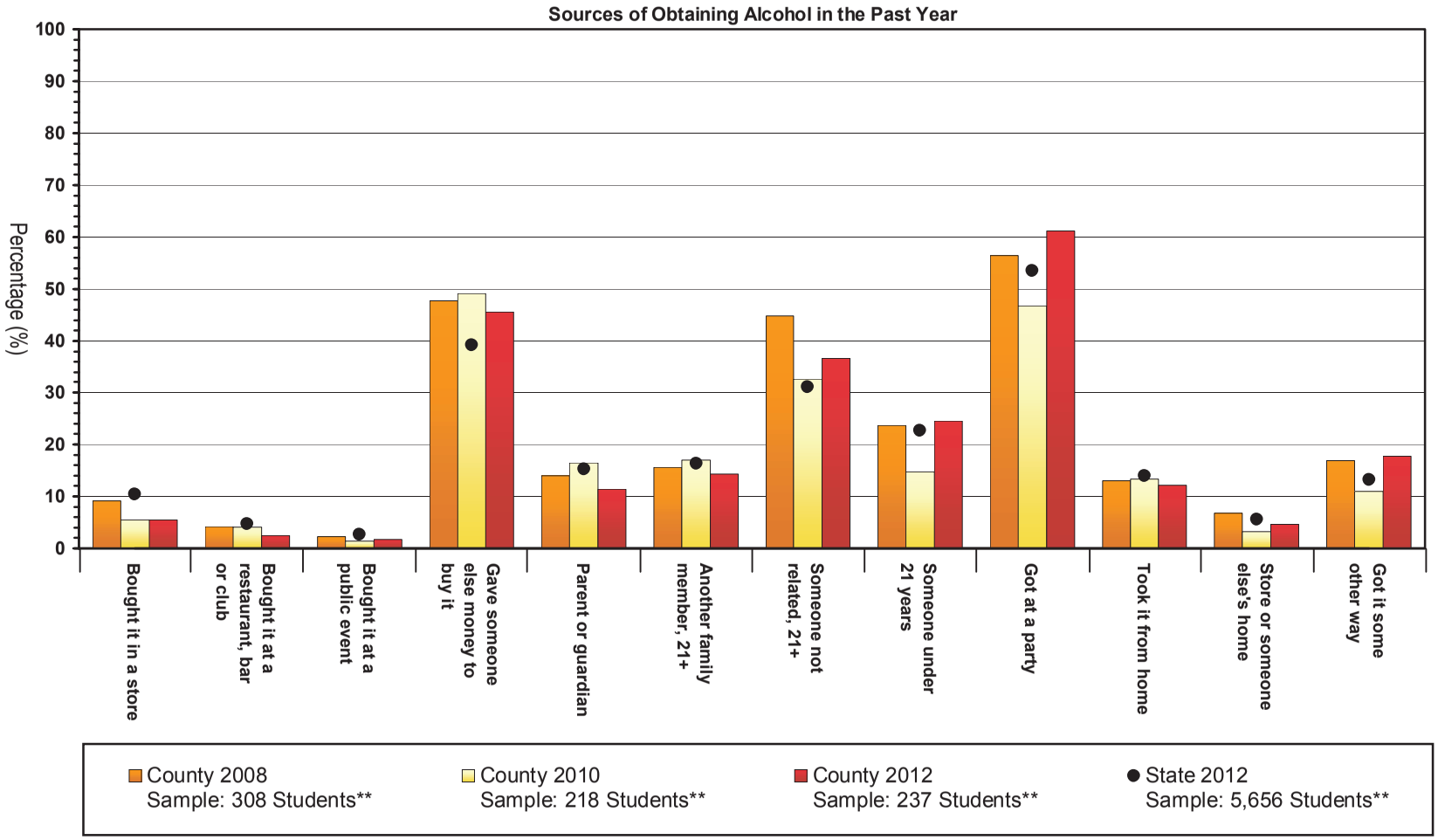


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Yavapai County, Grade 12

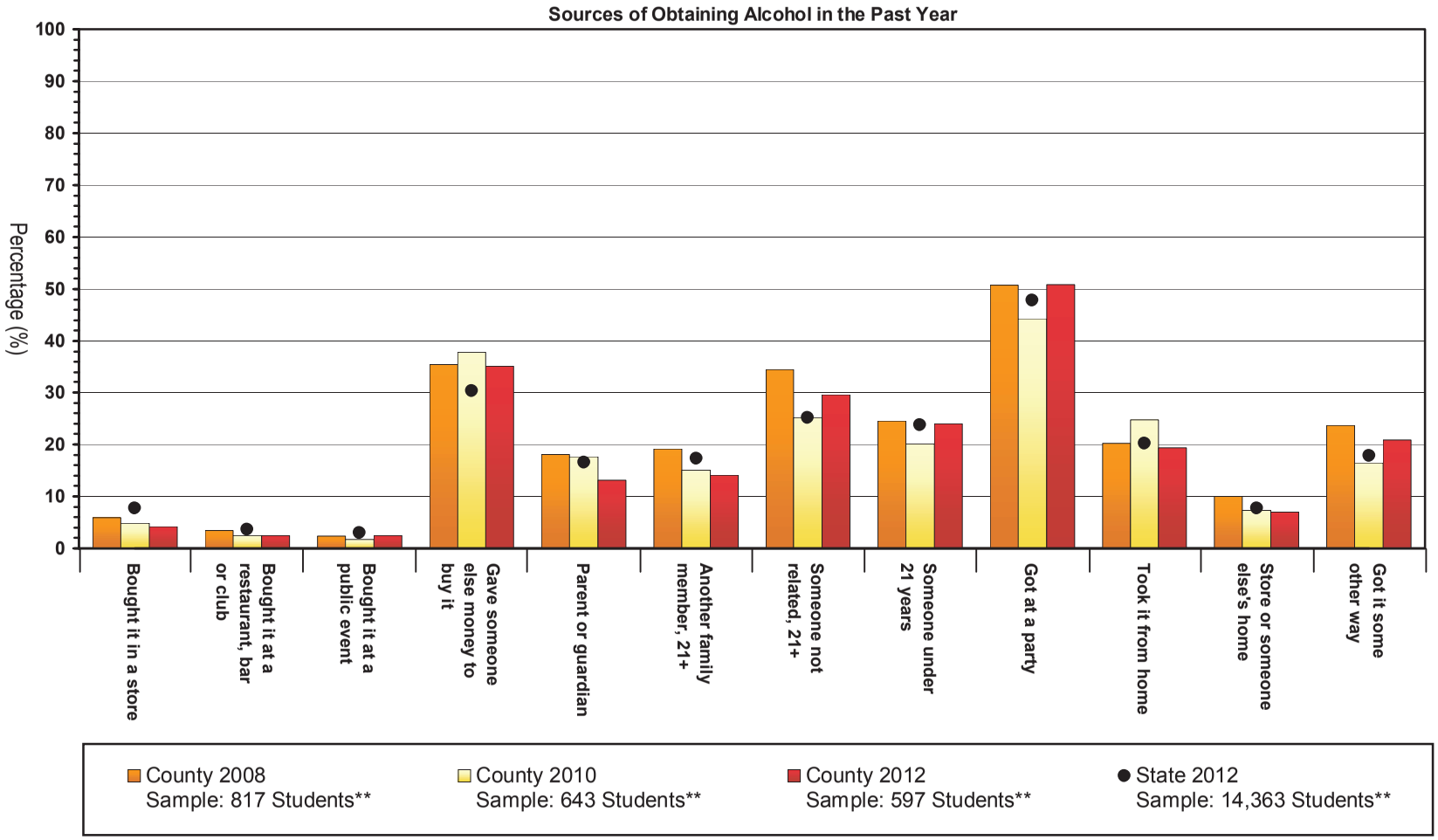


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Yavapai County, All Students Surveyed

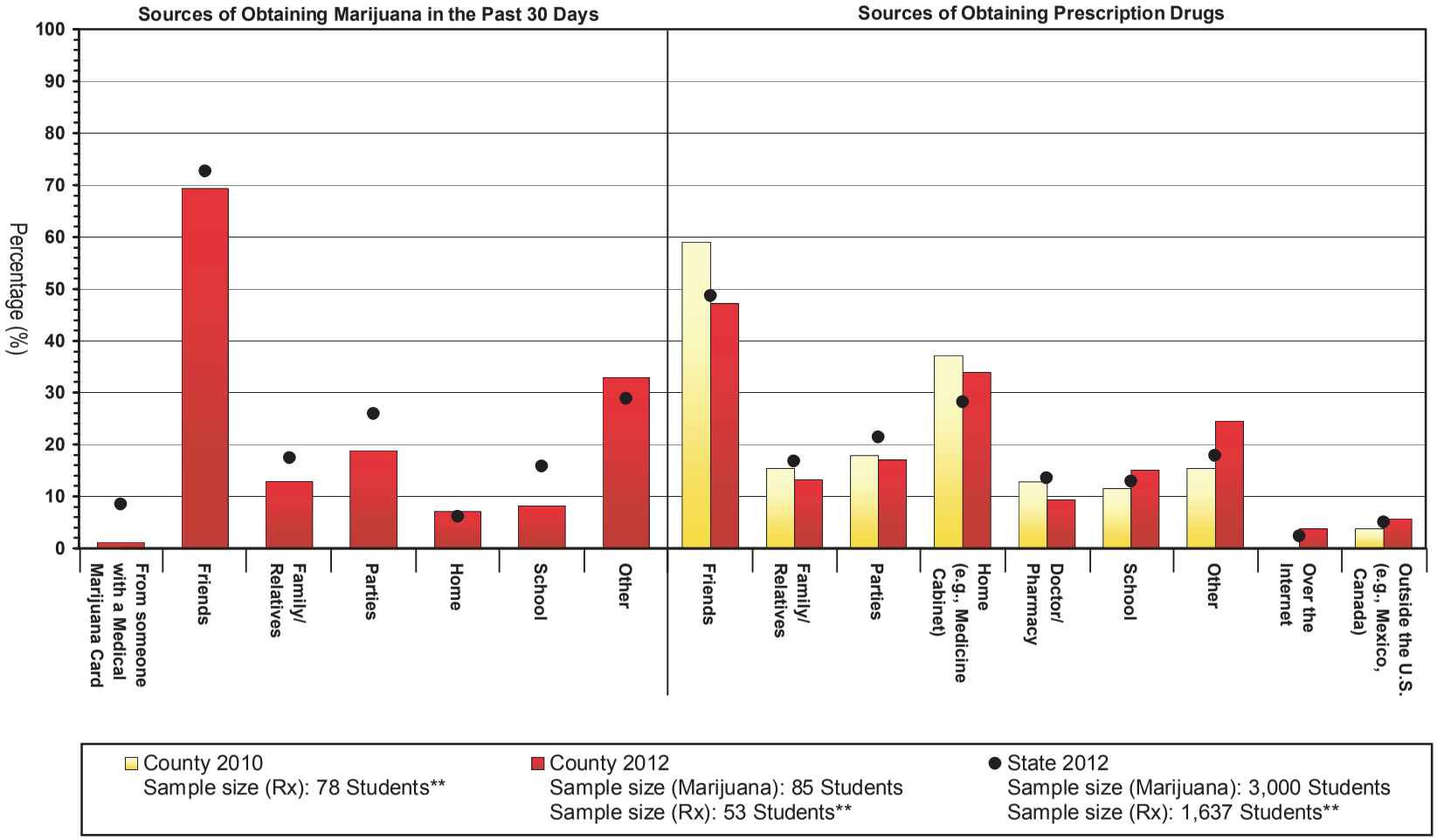


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Yavapai County, Grade 8

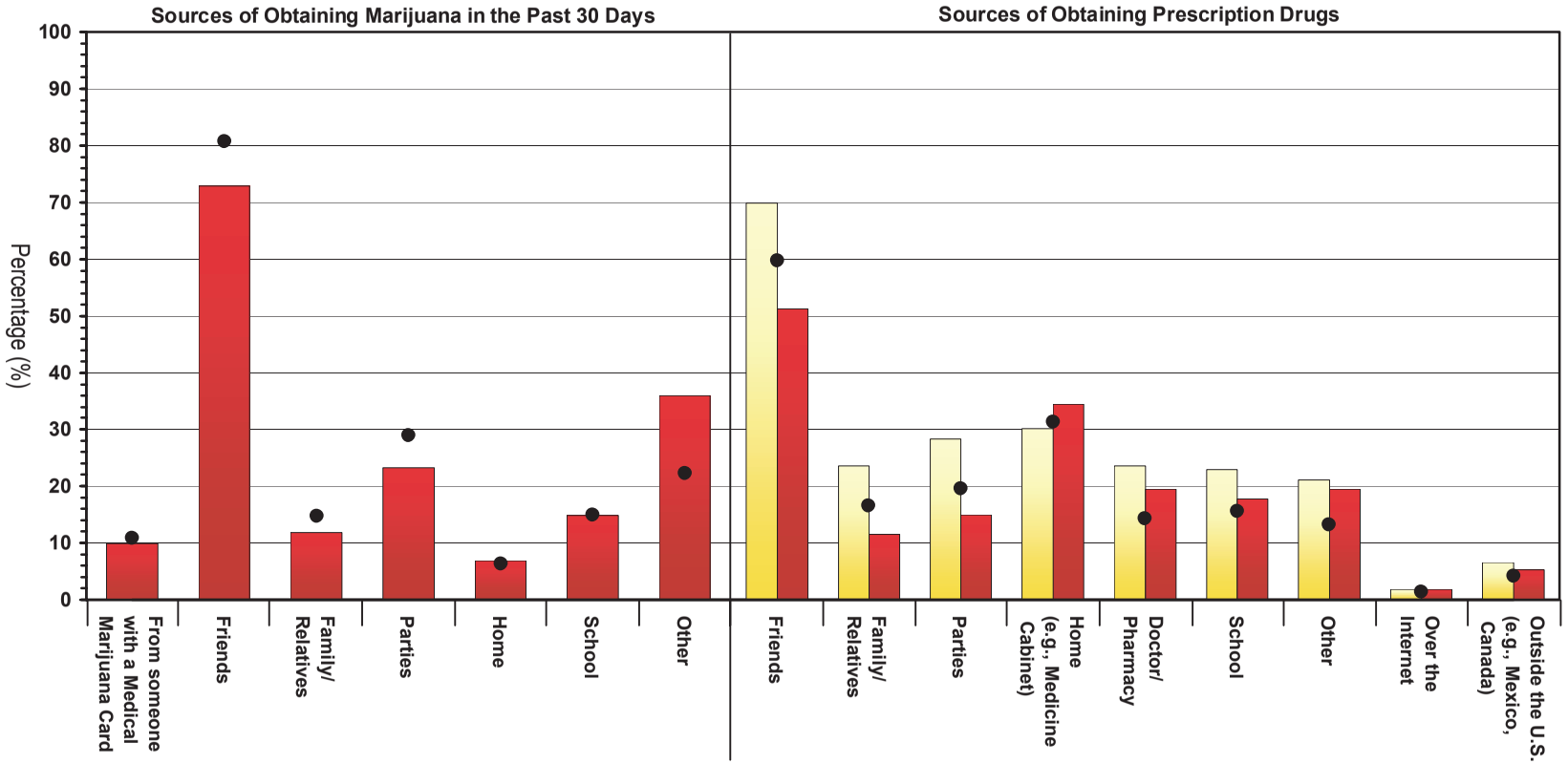


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Yavapai County, Grade 10



County 2010
Sample size (Rx): 166 Students**

County 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 203 Students
Sample size (Rx): 113 Students**

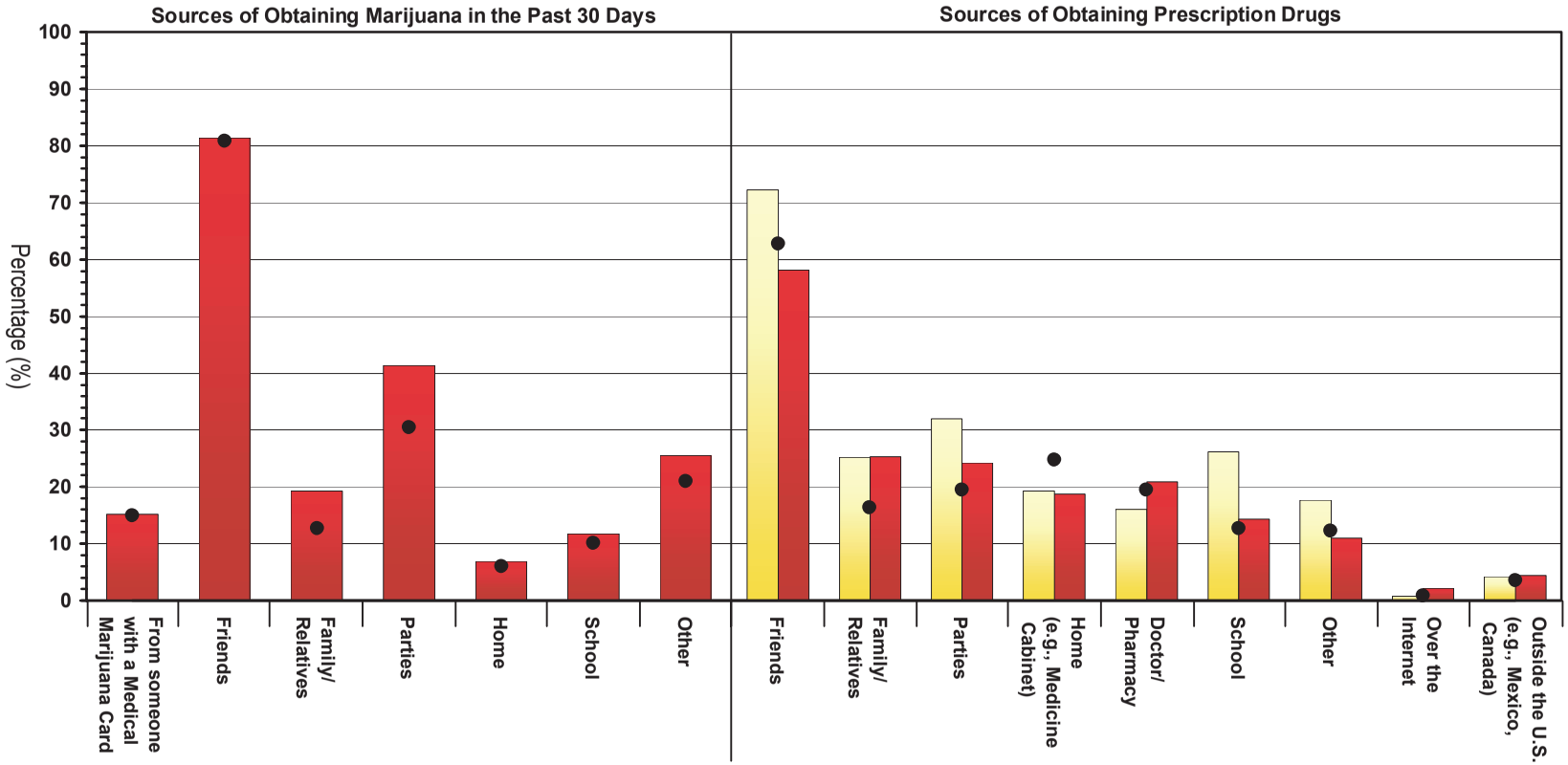
State 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 3,911 Students
Sample size (Rx): 2,321 Students**

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Yavapai County, Grade 12



County 2010
Sample size (Rx): 119 Students**

County 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 145 Students
Sample size (Rx): 91 Students**

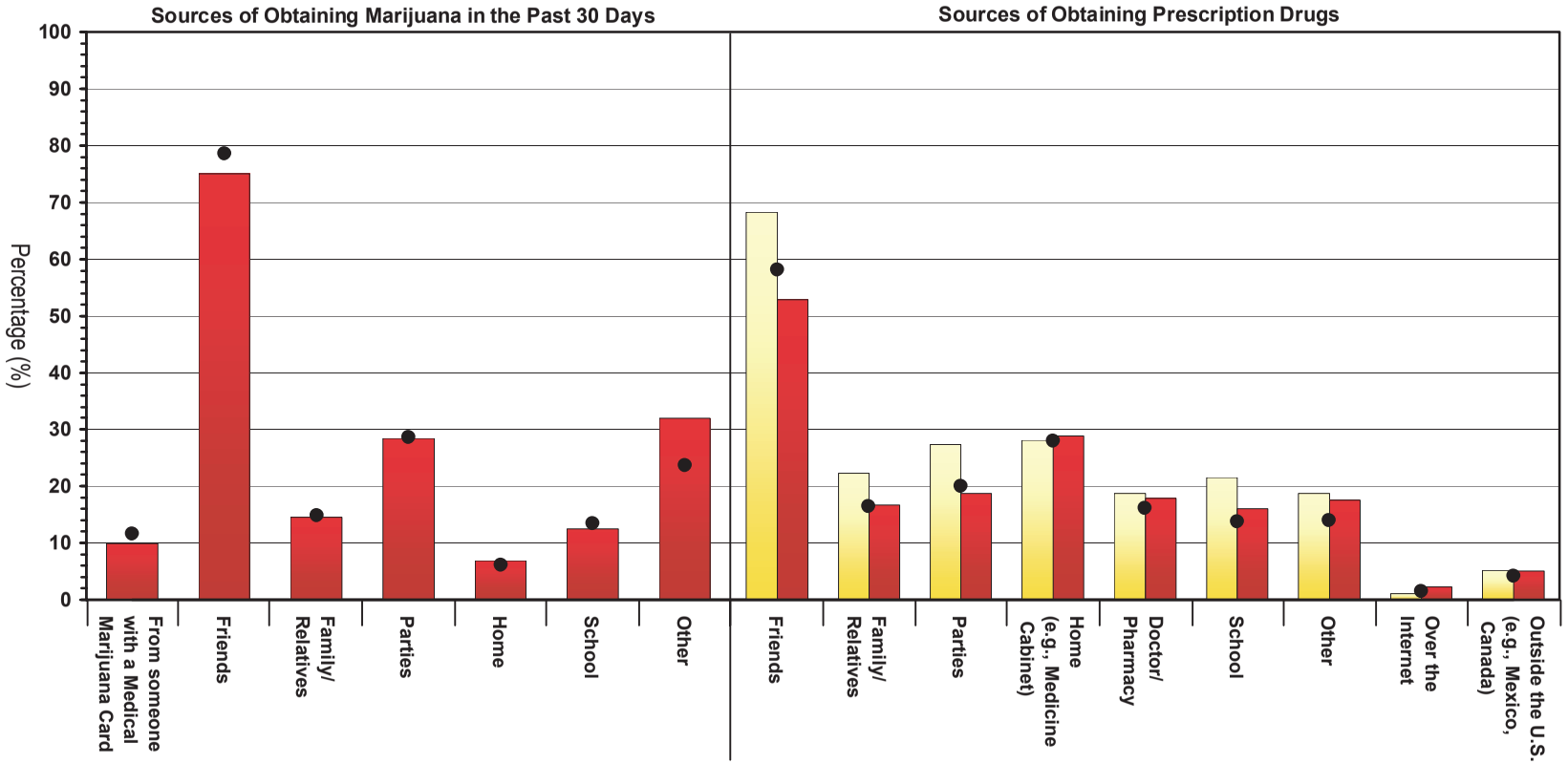
State 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 3,747 Students
Sample size (Rx): 2,478 Students**

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Yavapai County, All Students Surveyed



County 2010
Sample size (Rx): 363 Students**

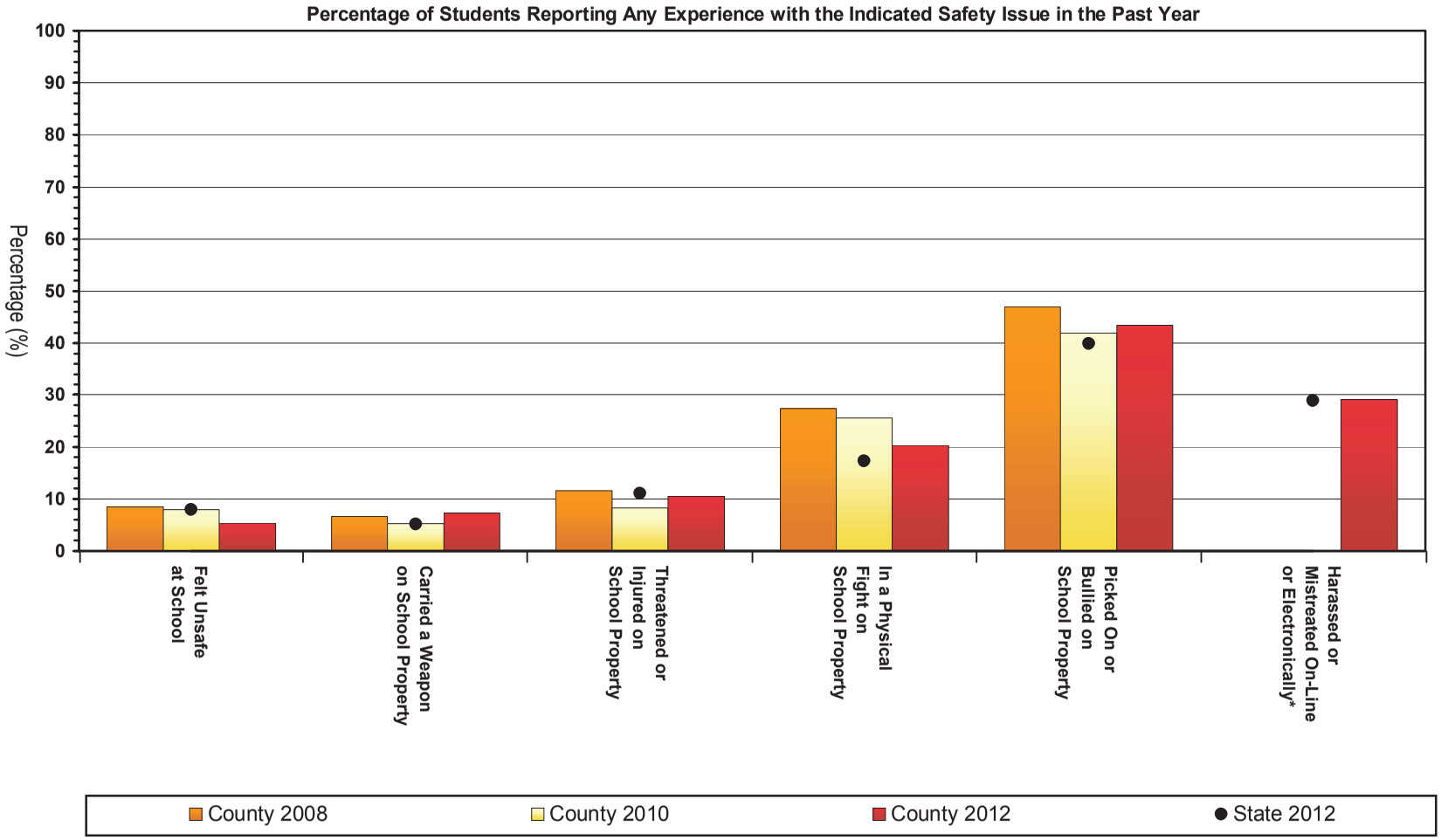
County 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 433 Students
Sample size (Rx): 257 Students**

State 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 10,658 Students
Sample size (Rx): 6,436 Students**

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

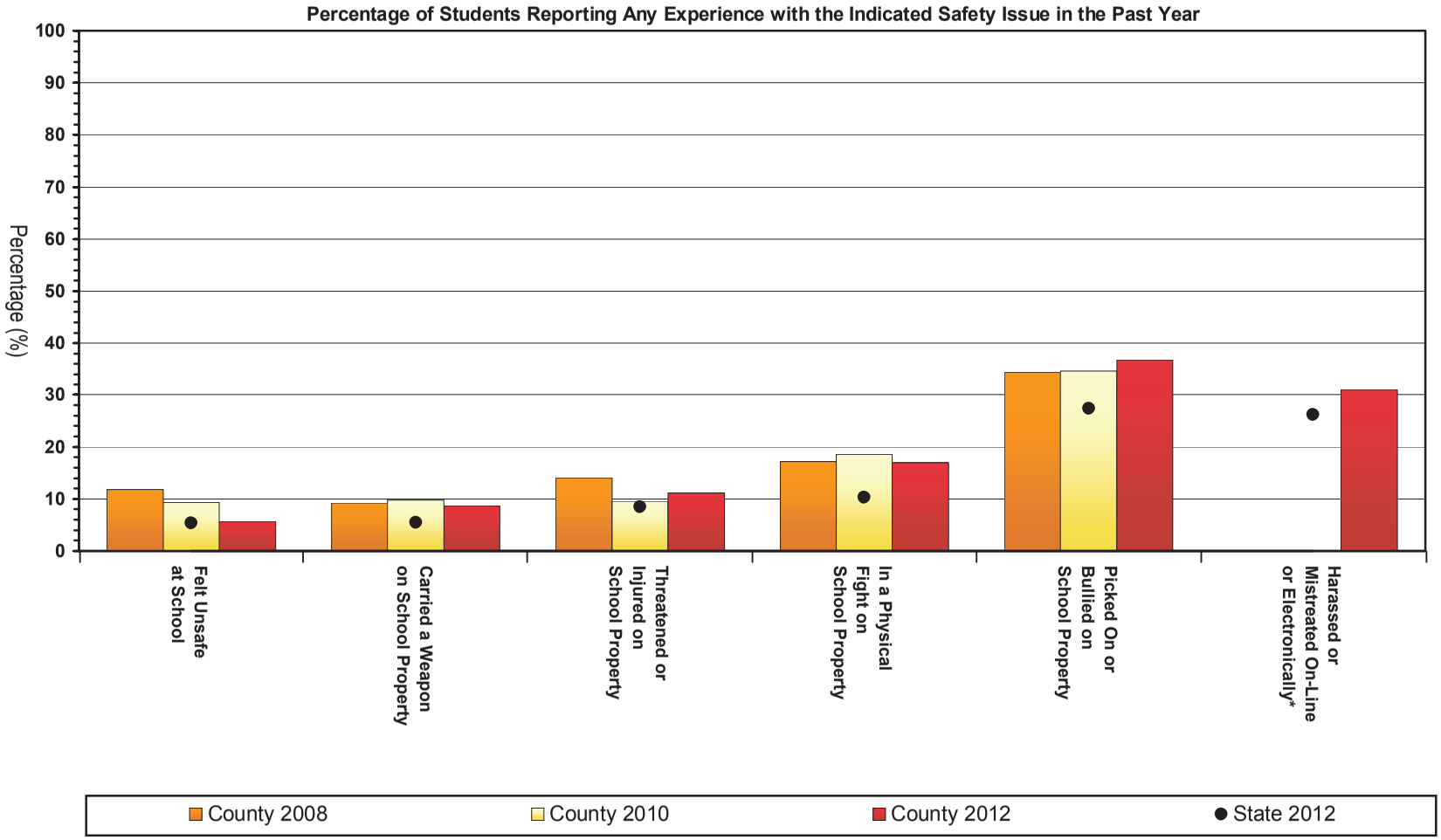
** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Yavapai County, Grade 8



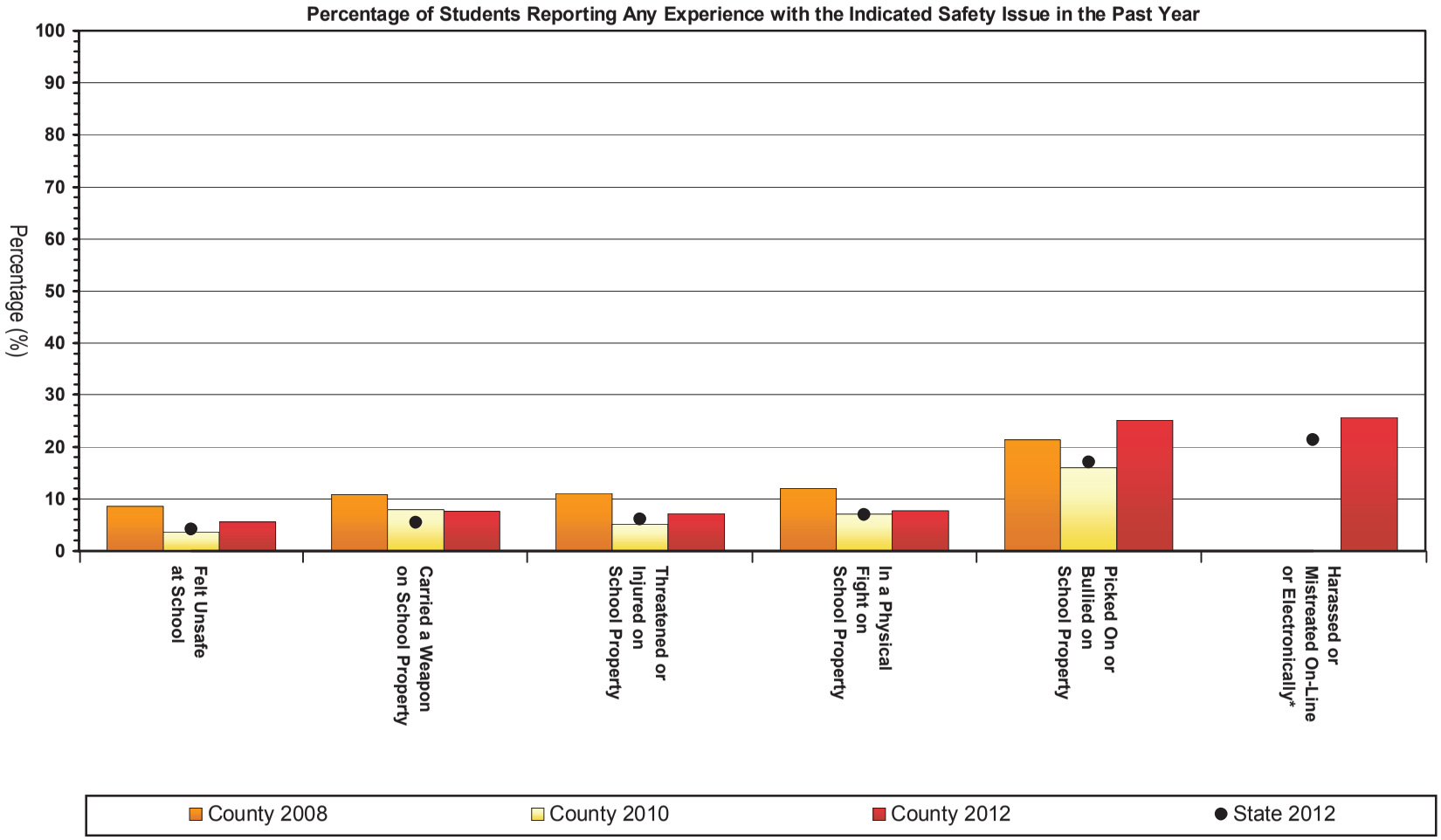
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Yavapai County, Grade 10



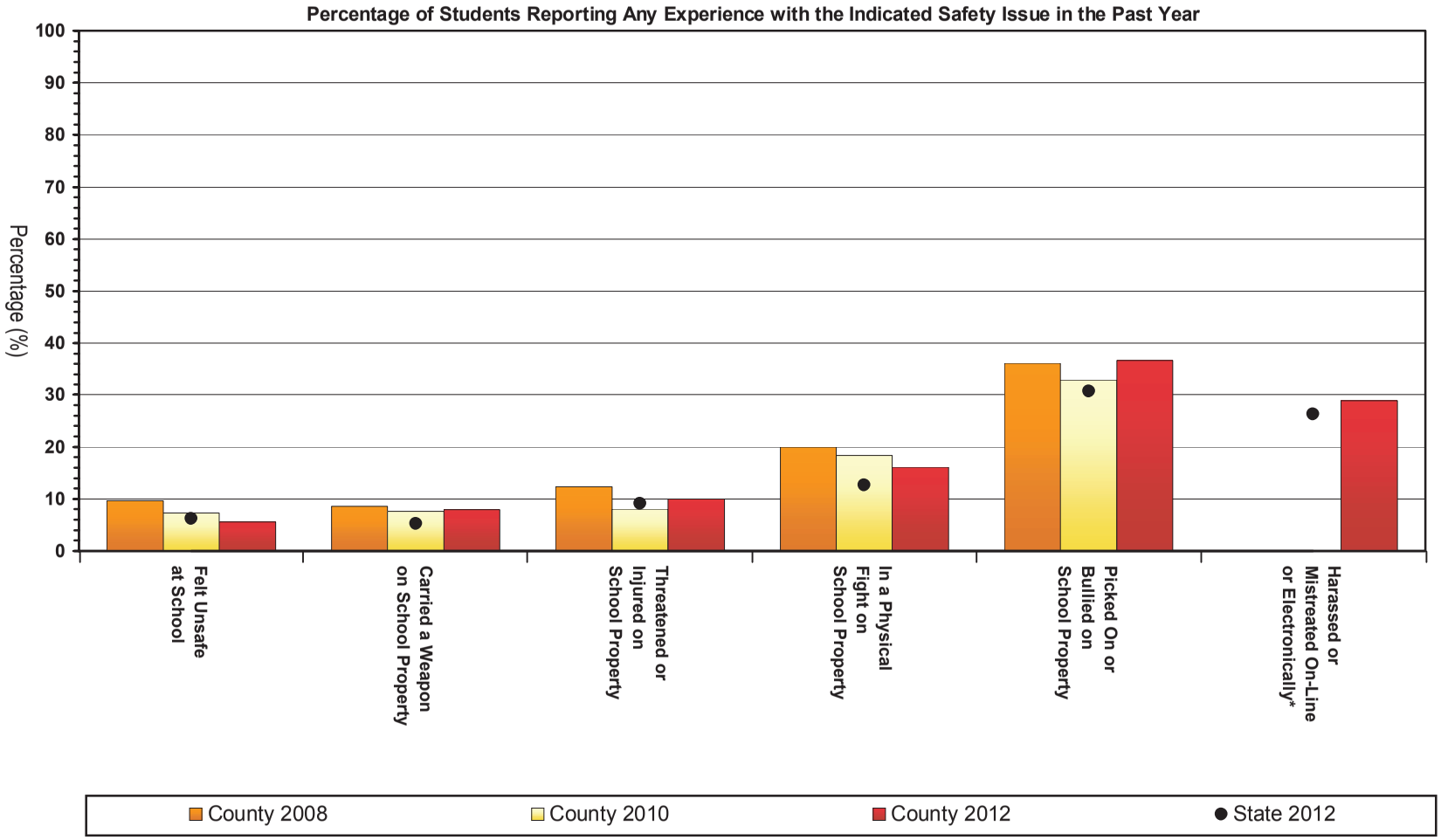
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Yavapai County, Grade 12



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

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Yavapai County, All Students Surveyed



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

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.

Table 4. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	49.7	46.1	42.8	37.3	33.1	68.3	64.4	66.3	59.1	56.0	78.9	73.4	76.9	69.2	70.0	63.4	59.6	59.5	51.7	51.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	27.2	26.6	24.5	19.7	18.4	40.7	39.7	44.5	31.7	30.4	53.8	42.9	48.4	42.1	40.0	38.4	35.6	37.5	28.8	28.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	9.7	11.0	7.0	4.5	9.7	20.7	20.9	12.9	9.3	15.6	29.0	25.6	19.5	14.7	16.9	18.3	18.2	12.1	8.4	13.8
Marijuana	used marijuana?	14.5	17.3	17.0	16.2	16.4	29.3	34.6	41.9	34.7	34.5	45.5	40.4	49.7	44.8	45.5	27.3	29.4	33.8	28.7	31.0
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.7	3.0	2.4	1.7	3.3	5.0	7.7	7.6	5.2	6.0	9.2	8.5	10.8	8.4	8.3	4.7	6.1	6.3	4.4	5.7
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	2.8	1.5	1.3	1.5	2.2	5.5	3.8	5.9	3.9	3.3	10.9	6.0	5.5	7.4	5.2	5.8	3.5	3.9	3.7	3.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	13.9	12.3	11.4	11.4	13.1	14.4	13.9	10.8	9.4	10.1	15.2	7.9	7.7	7.4	8.1	14.4	11.8	10.3	9.8	10.6
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.3	2.7	2.2	2.1	1.5	2.1	3.5	0.8	1.1	1.8	2.1	2.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.8
Heroin*	used heroin?	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.2	2.7	3.0	2.2	1.4	1.2	3.2	3.1	1.3	1.8	1.4	2.1	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.2
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2.7	4.3	2.4	2.8	2.6	4.0	9.9	9.0	7.4	6.6	6.0	9.7	12.5	10.4	8.0	3.9	7.7	7.2	6.1	5.5
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	2.2	1.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.9	2.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.1	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.4	2.4	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	2.1	0.9	1.2	1.5	1.2	2.8	3.0	1.7	1.8	1.4	3.1	1.6	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	14.7	11.7	9.0	8.8	n/a	21.3	24.3	17.7	15.6	n/a	29.5	25.2	22.5	20.7	13.0	20.6	19.7	15.4	13.8	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	3.8	2.7	3.5	2.0	5.2	6.1	6.7	4.9	6.6	9.0	9.4	6.8	6.0	9.9	12.2	6.0	5.2	4.6	5.3	8.6
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	10.8	8.1	4.9	4.4	n/a	13.5	13.1	9.9	8.0	n/a	15.1	13.4	12.6	10.0	n/a	12.8	11.2	8.6	6.9	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	21.3	16.0	11.2	11.1	n/a	26.9	28.3	21.5	18.8	n/a	33.2	28.9	25.1	23.9	n/a	26.1	23.7	18.3	16.6	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?	9.3	10.5	7.3	7.0	n/a	13.7	14.0	13.0	10.6	n/a	13.8	12.4	12.7	12.2	n/a	11.9	12.3	10.6	9.3	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	7.3	6.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	12.4	11.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	15.7	13.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	11.1	9.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 5. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	22.7	21.3	18.6	17.1	12.7	38.4	34.7	35.6	32.1	27.2	50.6	39.2	50.4	43.5	40.0	35.0	30.7	32.4	28.1	25.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	8.3	11.1	11.1	7.8	6.1	16.4	19.0	20.8	14.0	11.8	24.1	20.2	25.7	21.0	18.7	15.0	16.3	18.1	12.9	11.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	3.7	3.9	2.7	2.1	3.5	7.4	10.4	5.1	3.9	6.6	13.5	10.7	7.4	6.6	8.3	7.4	8.0	4.7	3.8	5.9
Marijuana	used marijuana?	6.3	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.2	14.1	18.1	21.3	17.7	17.6	18.5	19.0	25.8	22.5	22.6	12.0	14.3	16.9	14.3	15.2
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.3	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.4	2.2	2.6	1.1	2.3	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.3	1.4	1.3
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.6	1.3	1.2	0.7	2.0	1.0	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.2	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.8
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	4.5	4.4	3.6	4.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.0	1.7	3.1	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.0	3.6	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.1
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.9	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.4
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.9	2.8	2.2	1.7	1.6	0.6	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.3	0.8	2.1	1.3	1.4	1.4
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	1.0	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.7	0.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.7	0.6	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.5	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	6.6	5.3	4.8	4.5	n/a	10.1	13.1	7.8	7.3	n/a	12.4	9.5	8.5	7.9	3.6	9.2	9.2	6.8	6.2	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.9	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.3	3.0	3.7	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.8
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	4.4	3.4	2.4	1.9	n/a	5.2	5.8	4.0	3.3	n/a	5.3	4.1	5.1	3.2	n/a	4.9	4.4	3.6	2.7	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	9.8	7.8	6.2	5.7	n/a	13.0	15.0	9.8	9.3	n/a	14.5	12.0	11.0	10.0	n/a	12.1	11.5	8.7	7.9	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?	5.7	5.2	3.5	4.0	n/a	6.4	6.9	5.0	4.9	n/a	6.0	5.8	4.4	4.3	n/a	6.0	6.0	4.3	4.4	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	4.6	3.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.5	5.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.6	5.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.5	4.5	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 6. Percentage of Students With Heavy ATOD Use

Drinking and Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	4.4	4.2	3.0	3.9	4.2	8.3	7.9	7.4	6.1	7.4	20.1	12.6	13.2	12.5	16.6	9.7	7.6	7.1	6.7	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	27.1	25.4	23.6	24.1	24.9	28.1	29.0	26.9	24.5	26.3	33.5	26.0	29.0	26.0	27.5	29.0	26.8	26.1	24.7	25.0

Binge Drinking

	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	12.4	12.2	10.0	8.7	6.4	22.3	21.1	20.4	17.5	14.7	33.1	25.0	30.5	26.5	21.6	20.9	18.6	18.7	15.7	13.6

Table 7. 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					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Been Drunk or High at School	10.7	10.4	11.0	10.4	7.5	18.8	22.3	24.1	19.8	15.0	24.4	22.0	22.9	21.6	17.7	16.9	17.5	18.5	15.9	13.3
Been Suspended from School	17.6	16.0	15.1	17.0	15.1	15.1	13.4	14.9	12.1	12.6	8.8	6.5	11.9	8.9	9.2	14.5	12.7	14.3	13.6	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	3.3	4.2	4.7	4.5	2.5	8.6	11.1	11.6	9.8	6.5	11.9	10.3	10.3	10.8	7.8	7.3	8.1	8.5	7.6	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	3.1	4.1	1.1	2.1	2.3	5.0	4.3	3.8	2.6	2.6	3.2	1.3	2.3	2.0	1.9	3.8	3.5	2.4	2.2	2.3
Been Arrested	8.9	8.3	5.1	5.5	5.2	9.8	9.9	6.9	7.0	6.7	7.0	6.4	6.8	7.0	6.1	8.7	8.4	6.1	6.3	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	19.9	17.0	11.5	11.2	16.0	17.0	16.3	13.2	9.7	15.1	16.5	8.7	12.1	7.7	11.9	18.0	14.7	12.3	9.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	7.7	6.8	6.6	5.7	4.8	9.4	8.5	5.8	5.2	5.2	10.9	5.4	7.2	5.9	5.2	9.1	7.0	6.5	5.6	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	0.5	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.9	1.7	1.1	1.2	0.9	2.4	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.2	0.9

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 8. 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					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Any Gambling	68.3	61.1	57.9	59.0	55.0	69.0	62.4	59.6	57.2	53.8	61.5	55.3	58.4	53.7	52.6	66.8	60.1	58.6	57.2	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	5.5	4.9	2.1	4.6	5.7	6.3	3.3	4.1	4.2	5.3	5.7	4.0	5.3	5.1	5.4	5.8	4.1	3.6	4.6	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	23.2	19.8	21.1	23.1	24.0	22.3	19.4	23.6	22.4	23.5	17.9	14.4	21.3	21.5	23.9	21.6	18.3	22.0	22.5	22.7
Bet on sports?	30.7	27.2	24.3	26.1	22.8	29.9	26.7	27.7	24.5	22.5	27.6	19.1	24.1	21.5	20.5	29.6	25.0	25.4	24.5	21.4
Played cards?	45.2	39.5	30.8	31.7	25.8	48.7	40.5	37.7	31.1	27.0	44.3	35.7	34.7	30.3	26.7	46.2	38.9	34.2	31.2	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?*	24.0	18.4	20.7	16.8	n/a	23.0	21.5	15.6	16.6	n/a	18.8	17.6	17.8	16.0	n/a	22.3	19.3	18.2	16.5	n/a
Played bingo?	28.9	22.1	23.1	25.7	22.7	21.7	19.2	17.1	19.6	17.7	14.4	15.3	14.8	13.2	14.0	22.7	19.4	18.9	20.8	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	6.1	5.3	3.6	4.9	4.5	5.2	4.9	4.0	4.1	4.0	5.7	2.9	3.8	3.6	3.7	5.7	4.6	3.8	4.3	4.2
Played a dice game?	33.2	25.3	23.6	24.4	12.1	29.9	23.0	22.8	20.5	11.2	18.8	14.4	19.3	16.1	10.0	28.4	21.7	22.3	21.2	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	32.7	29.3	23.9	25.6	20.1	35.0	28.5	28.9	24.3	20.5	29.4	21.8	26.3	22.1	18.8	32.7	27.1	26.2	24.4	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	6.1	4.2	3.3	4.8	4.6	6.0	4.9	3.1	4.5	4.7	6.9	2.9	3.6	4.0	4.6	6.3	4.1	3.3	4.5	4.7

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	45.2	40.9	38.9	36.8	36.6	52.9	48.0	50.4	42.8	42.8	57.1	56.8	58.8	48.1	47.0	50.8	47.7	48.0	41.6	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	34.4	36.1	33.3	32.1	32.8	48.0	48.0	47.3	39.3	39.6	40.7	40.6	48.2	37.1	32.8	40.7	41.7	42.1	35.6	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	36.5	35.4	34.8	34.3	29.4	50.4	44.9	46.7	42.3	40.5	50.6	43.1	41.2	43.5	42.7	44.8	40.9	40.7	39.2	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	42.0	38.3	43.4	34.6	39.8	35.2	28.8	26.5	22.8	29.9	37.7	29.3	39.8	29.1	34.8	38.6	32.4	36.4	29.5	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	39.9	43.8	42.1	42.5	41.9	44.2	40.7	40.1	37.2	40.3	44.9	43.9	42.0	39.4	39.8	42.6	42.7	41.4	40.0	40.7
Family Conflict	53.5	51.0	49.2	51.2	51.5	47.8	43.7	39.6	41.6	41.6	37.3	36.7	38.3	39.5	38.8	47.7	44.3	43.0	45.1	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	40.2	40.0	39.3	38.5	36.4	40.4	42.7	51.4	40.4	39.0	41.5	38.6	44.1	38.6	37.3	40.6	40.6	44.8	39.1	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	52.6	51.5	52.1	46.1	46.9	60.0	57.4	58.2	49.9	52.3	57.1	57.2	60.2	48.7	50.3	56.3	55.2	56.4	48.0	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	29.9	29.6	26.4	23.7	26.0	45.4	46.1	46.3	39.7	40.8	45.9	47.0	50.3	43.0	38.6	39.1	40.3	39.6	33.8	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	50.2	44.0	47.0	44.0	46.6	51.1	46.6	50.8	45.8	47.9	45.2	37.9	41.6	40.3	41.8	49.2	43.3	47.1	43.6	45.6
Low Commitment to School	49.2	39.8	40.0	40.2	38.0	55.3	49.3	53.8	45.9	41.7	57.9	48.9	50.8	46.4	42.9	53.5	45.4	47.6	43.4	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	41.5	41.8	33.4	37.1	39.0	51.1	48.6	44.4	40.6	45.5	46.1	39.0	41.9	36.8	43.6	46.0	43.5	39.4	38.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	38.9	33.9	33.7	34.2	33.7	44.2	42.0	38.9	35.7	37.0	42.1	31.2	43.1	35.5	35.4	41.5	36.1	37.8	35.0	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	31.3	32.0	28.0	24.0	24.0	33.5	33.9	34.6	27.5	27.3	38.7	25.5	34.3	27.8	28.8	33.9	31.1	31.8	26.0	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	44.7	41.0	41.2	36.8	36.2	56.2	52.1	48.2	41.4	44.9	58.5	45.7	42.9	37.8	41.9	52.1	46.1	44.1	38.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	25.7	28.8	28.0	26.1	22.6	36.3	39.5	43.9	36.1	33.6	40.8	38.1	44.1	35.8	32.7	33.2	34.9	37.5	31.4	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	41.4	49.0	47.1	50.2	37.1	41.5	50.1	59.0	51.4	35.7	52.4	53.6	62.7	56.3	40.3	44.1	50.6	55.2	52.1	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	51.4	51.4	51.3	50.2	50.3	58.2	58.1	56.0	47.2	52.0	60.9	46.7	54.2	45.6	49.0	56.2	52.6	53.6	48.2	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	35.0	36.6	39.5	35.7	30.8	35.9	44.5	48.9	39.0	36.2	39.6	33.1	38.8	34.8	32.3	36.5	38.5	42.7	36.5	33.2
Rewards for ASB	41.7	44.0	44.0	44.9	36.7	42.1	47.3	55.2	50.6	42.7	57.3	51.3	66.6	60.4	55.1	45.8	47.0	53.4	50.4	44.4
Gang Involvement	18.5	17.7	13.2	14.9	17.8	18.4	18.7	13.5	13.4	15.7	16.2	10.3	12.1	12.5	13.1	17.9	16.1	13.0	13.9	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	40.8	34.3	33.1	30.4	29.7	43.5	41.2	38.3	31.2	30.4	42.5	34.6	39.9	31.6	29.0	42.2	36.8	36.6	30.9	29.7

* 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.)

** State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	30.8	34.4	35.6	33.2	38.3	32.2	37.2	36.2	37.9	44.2	30.2	34.1	35.0	37.7	44.1	31.1	35.4	35.7	35.8	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	54.1	52.5	54.7	51.7	51.9	45.6	42.3	46.5	46.9	44.7	60.5	56.3	52.4	55.7	55.6	52.7	49.7	51.2	51.2	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	61.0	60.0	63.7	60.6	60.7	49.7	50.8	51.9	56.0	53.1	53.9	54.1	55.4	56.8	53.8	55.4	54.9	57.4	58.1	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	63.9	60.3	60.0	59.0	61.5	51.1	51.6	53.0	53.0	53.0	56.1	55.5	49.6	53.3	52.4	57.6	55.7	54.8	55.6	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	60.6	67.3	60.9	61.6	68.9	55.5	62.0	55.9	65.0	71.6	52.6	61.8	64.0	66.6	72.8	56.8	64.1	59.9	63.8	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	53.4	56.6	54.8	53.2	57.5	54.4	61.9	60.0	62.8	58.9	37.1	42.4	51.8	49.5	51.6	49.6	55.0	55.9	55.2	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	63.1	64.7	65.9	65.1	64.6	61.9	65.6	67.9	71.5	68.0	47.2	57.0	52.3	58.5	53.8	58.7	63.1	63.3	65.4	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	56.2	57.6	52.8	50.1	58.8	51.6	52.5	46.8	55.2	60.7	47.2	56.4	51.6	54.9	59.3	52.4	55.5	50.4	52.8	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	42.3	44.6	44.5	43.0	40.8	38.9	46.5	47.1	50.3	46.1	36.2	47.3	44.4	45.1	42.6	39.6	45.9	45.4	45.7	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	64.5	64.3	60.2	59.3	62.5	59.3	57.3	57.7	61.8	59.9	46.8	58.7	47.8	55.2	51.8	58.2	60.4	56.3	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection*	61.5	54.2	55.7	51.3	52.8	52.7	56.2	51.4	59.5	52.5	45.0	58.2	53.9	56.7	50.5	54.3	55.9	53.8	55.0	52.0

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 11. 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				All Students Surveyed†			
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*206*	*164*	*130*	*3,700*	*303*	*261*	*230*	*5,007*	*308*	*218*	*237*	*5,656*	*817*	*643*	*597*	*14,363*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	3.4	3.0	3.1	5.6	4.3	5.4	3.5	6.2	9.1	5.5	5.5	10.4	5.9	4.8	4.2	7.7
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	3.9	1.8	2.3	3.4	2.3	1.5	2.6	2.7	4.2	4.1	2.5	4.7	3.4	2.5	2.5	3.7
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	2.4	1.2	3.1	3.7	2.6	2.3	3.0	2.9	2.3	1.4	1.7	2.7	2.4	1.7	2.5	3.0
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	20.4	20.1	13.1	17.3	33.3	39.8	37.0	29.8	47.7	49.1	45.6	39.3	35.5	37.9	35.2	30.3
My parent or guardian gave it to me	20.9	19.5	18.5	19.5	20.5	17.2	11.7	16.0	14.0	16.5	11.4	15.3	18.1	17.6	13.1	16.6
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	20.4	8.5	10.8	19.2	21.8	17.6	15.7	17.1	15.6	17.0	14.3	16.3	19.1	15.1	14.1	17.3
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	19.4	15.9	19.2	17.2	34.3	24.9	28.3	24.5	44.8	32.6	36.7	31.1	34.5	25.2	29.6	25.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	17.0	19.5	23.1	22.9	30.4	24.9	23.9	25.8	23.7	14.7	24.5	22.7	24.5	20.1	24.0	23.8
I got it at a party	41.7	30.5	30.8	37.2	50.8	51.0	51.7	49.4	56.5	46.8	61.2	53.5	50.7	44.3	50.9	47.9
I took it from home	29.1	39.0	30.8	26.8	21.5	25.3	20.4	22.2	13.0	13.3	12.2	14.0	20.2	24.7	19.4	20.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home	8.7	6.7	8.5	8.8	14.2	11.1	8.7	9.2	6.8	3.2	4.6	5.6	10.0	7.3	7.0	7.7
I got it some other way	27.2	23.2	22.3	25.4	28.4	16.9	23.5	17.8	16.9	11.0	17.7	13.2	23.7	16.5	20.9	17.9

* 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.*, 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. 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		All Students Surveyed†	
	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*85*	*3,000*	*203*	*3,911*	*145*	*3,747*	*433*	*10,658*
I got it from someone with a Medical Marijuana Card	1.2	8.5	9.9	10.9	15.2	14.9	9.9	11.6
Friends	69.4	72.7	72.9	80.8	81.4	80.9	75.1	78.6
Family/Relatives	12.9	17.4	11.8	14.7	19.3	12.7	14.5	14.8
Parties	18.8	25.9	23.2	28.9	41.4	30.4	28.4	28.6
Home	7.1	6.1	6.9	6.3	6.9	6.0	6.9	6.1
School	8.2	15.8	14.8	14.9	11.7	10.1	12.5	13.4
Other	32.9	28.8	36.0	22.3	25.5	21.0	31.9	23.7

* 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. Students indicating they did not use marijuana 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 13. 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			All Students Surveyed†		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*78*	*53*	*1,637*	*166*	*113*	*2,321*	*119*	*91*	*2,478*	*363*	*257*	*6,436*
Friends	59.0	47.2	48.7	69.9	51.3	59.8	72.3	58.2	62.8	68.3	52.9	58.2
Family/Relatives	15.4	13.2	16.8	23.5	11.5	16.6	25.2	25.3	16.3	22.3	16.7	16.5
Parties	17.9	17.0	21.4	28.3	15.0	19.6	31.9	24.2	19.5	27.3	18.7	20.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	37.2	34.0	28.2	30.1	34.5	31.3	19.3	18.7	24.7	28.1	28.8	28.0
Doctor/Pharmacy	12.8	9.4	13.5	23.5	19.5	14.3	16.0	20.9	19.5	18.7	17.9	16.1
School	11.5	15.1	12.9	22.9	17.7	15.6	26.1	14.3	12.7	21.5	16.0	13.8
Other	15.4	24.5	17.8	21.1	19.5	13.2	17.6	11.0	12.3	18.7	17.5	14.0
Over the Internet	0.0	3.8	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.4	0.8	2.2	0.9	1.1	2.3	1.5
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	3.8	5.7	5.1	6.6	5.3	4.2	4.2	4.4	3.6	5.2	5.1	4.2

* Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs.

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

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.,* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 14. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed*			
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
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	88.4	91.7	89.5	88.9	85.9	90.4	88.8	91.5	88.9	94.8	92.8	93.9	87.7	92.0	90.0	90.9
	1 time	6.6	4.3	4.5	5.0	7.0	4.2	4.9	3.5	6.5	2.1	3.0	2.4	6.7	3.7	4.3	3.9
	2-3 times	3.2	2.3	3.6	3.0	4.2	2.9	3.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.4	3.2	2.4	3.0	2.4
	4-5 times	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.8
	6-7 times	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5
	8-9 times	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3
	10-11 times	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
	12 or more times	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.7	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.2
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	72.6	74.5	79.7	82.7	82.8	81.4	83.1	89.7	88.0	92.9	92.3	93.0	80.0	81.6	83.9	87.3
	1 time	15.8	14.4	10.5	9.1	12.0	10.4	10.3	5.6	7.7	4.7	4.3	3.5	12.5	10.5	9.0	6.7
	2-3 times	8.0	6.7	6.5	5.1	3.8	5.8	3.6	2.5	3.3	1.9	1.9	1.7	5.3	5.2	4.3	3.5
	4-5 times	2.1	2.3	1.5	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.8
	6-7 times	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5
	8-9 times	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
	10-11 times	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
	12 or more times	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.8
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	53.0	58.0	56.5	60.1	65.6	65.3	63.2	72.6	78.6	84.0	74.9	82.9	63.8	67.2	63.3	69.3
	1 time	14.0	14.0	10.0	9.9	11.2	10.2	9.0	6.9	7.4	4.7	5.7	4.5	11.4	10.3	8.6	7.7
	2-3 times	12.4	11.7	13.9	12.0	9.3	9.9	10.3	8.4	7.7	5.3	8.7	5.2	10.2	9.5	11.4	9.3
	4-5 times	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9	3.5	4.0	6.3	3.5	1.1	2.1	2.6	2.1	3.3	3.8	4.9	3.8
	6-7 times	2.1	1.7	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.8	0.4	0.3	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.9
	8-9 times	2.0	2.0	2.6	1.6	1.7	0.9	2.2	1.2	0.3	0.2	1.7	0.7	1.5	1.1	2.2	1.3
	10-11 times	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5
	12 or more times	10.6	7.4	8.8	8.5	6.1	7.1	7.0	5.1	3.9	2.9	4.7	3.1	7.4	6.2	7.2	6.2
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	91.5	92.1	94.6	92.1	88.2	90.7	94.3	94.6	91.4	96.4	94.4	95.8	90.3	92.7	94.4	93.8
	1 day	5.2	4.5	2.8	3.8	7.3	5.2	3.8	2.7	5.9	1.3	2.8	1.9	6.1	3.9	3.2	3.0
	2-3 days	2.3	1.7	1.6	2.4	3.4	2.4	1.5	1.5	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.3	2.7	2.0	1.6	1.9
	4-5 days	0.1	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6
	6 or more days	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	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	93.3	94.7	92.7	94.8	90.8	90.2	91.3	94.5	89.2	92.1	92.4	94.5	91.4	92.4	92.1	94.7
	1 day	4.3	2.2	3.1	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.9	1.5	2.3	1.8	2.5	1.3	3.1	2.2	2.9	1.8
	2-3 days	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.1	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.1	1.4	0.3	1.3	1.1	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.1
	4-5 days	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5
	6 or more days	1.1	1.2	2.0	1.4	4.7	4.6	3.3	2.4	6.2	5.5	3.4	2.6	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.0
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	n/a	70.9	71.1	n/a	n/a	69.0	73.8	n/a	n/a	74.4	78.7	n/a	n/a	71.1	73.7
	1 time	n/a	n/a	9.9	9.0	n/a	n/a	7.4	7.1	n/a	n/a	5.6	5.7	n/a	n/a	8.0	7.6
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	7.8	8.6	n/a	n/a	9.9	8.4	n/a	n/a	8.9	7.0	n/a	n/a	8.8	8.1
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	3.4	3.7	n/a	n/a	4.3	3.2	n/a	n/a	2.8	2.7	n/a	n/a	3.6	3.3
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	2.0	1.6	n/a	n/a	2.4	1.6	n/a	n/a	1.5	1.2	n/a	n/a	2.0	1.5
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	1.0	1.2	n/a	n/a	0.9	1.1	n/a	n/a	0.8	0.8	n/a	n/a	0.9	1.1
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.8	0.6	n/a	n/a	0.9	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.8	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.8	0.5
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	4.3	4.3	n/a	n/a	5.1	4.3	n/a	n/a	5.3	3.4	n/a	n/a	4.8	4.1

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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

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

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		All Students Surveyed†		Male ††		Female ††	
			Percent	Sample	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...)*	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	60.6	824	54.5	740	57.2	516	57.5	2,080	52.8	1,024	62.2	1,028
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	86.4	837	84.1	744	87.6	517	85.9	2,098	84.3	1,032	87.7	1,038
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	77.8	812	57.6	738	51.3	509	64.0	2,059	59.4	1,005	69.2	1,027
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	91.0	747	82.0	678	71.3	492	82.8	1,917	81.9	919	83.4	968
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	96.6	742	91.7	671	85.5	491	92.0	1,904	90.8	915	93.1	960
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	96.2	730	88.2	668	81.9	492	89.6	1,890	89.6	905	89.4	957
Perception of Peer Disapproval* *(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	80.1	894	63.2	785	50.7	531	67.0	2,210	66.6	1,094	67.3	1,082
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	86.4	895	74.0	786	59.6	532	75.6	2,213	75.3	1,096	75.8	1,083
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	83.3	891	62.6	786	58.1	530	69.9	2,207	68.7	1,092	71.0	1,081
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	18.6	860	35.6	767	50.4	528	32.4	2,155	31.2	1,062	33.6	1,064
		Cigarettes	11.1	857	20.8	766	25.7	526	18.1	2,149	18.5	1,057	17.7	1,062
		Marijuana	7.6	864	21.3	757	25.8	527	16.9	2,148	16.9	1,057	16.9	1,060
Average Age of Onset**														
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
(How old were you when you first...)	had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor?	Alcohol	46.1	892	70.2	782	79.3	526	62.6	2,200	61.8	1,092	63.2	1,075
		Average age:	11.2 years		12.9 years		14.0 years		12.7 years		12.5 years		13.0 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	25.0	893	44.4	788	50.7	531	38.1	2,212	38.8	1,100	37.2	1,078
		Average age:	11.0 years		12.6 years		13.7 years		12.5 years		12.3 years		12.8 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	17.6	894	43.6	789	52.2	529	35.1	2,212	35.6	1,097	34.4	1,081
		Average age:	12.0 years		13.7 years		14.7 years		13.7 years		13.5 years		14.0 years	

* For Past 30-Day Use, Perception of Risk, and Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, 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.

** For Average Age of Onset, the "Sample" column represents the overall sample size: the total number of people that responded to the questions about Age of Onset. This includes responses that are not used to calculate the average age of onset (i.e., youth that have never used alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana). The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample reporting any age of first use for the specified substance. "Average age" is calculated by averaging the ages of first use of students reporting any use.

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

†† 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.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
alcohol?	Never	71.9	70.7	72.9	48.7	45.5	53.1	47.2	32.5	41.6	57.4	52.2	59.4
	Once	11.6	14.3	12.1	15.1	16.2	13.7	11.7	14.3	12.9	12.9	15.0	12.8
	2-3 times	9.9	8.2	8.5	18.8	20.2	17.0	21.3	23.0	20.1	16.0	16.1	13.9
	4-6 times	3.6	3.4	3.1	7.5	7.9	7.3	9.4	14.1	11.5	6.5	7.6	6.4
	7-10 times	1.3	1.4	1.1	5.1	4.1	3.2	4.4	4.8	4.7	3.4	3.2	2.6
	More than 10 times	1.7	2.0	2.3	4.8	6.1	5.7	6.0	11.4	9.2	3.9	5.8	5.0
cigarettes?	Never	79.0	78.7	82.8	62.8	64.8	73.3	66.9	57.4	65.7	70.2	68.4	75.7
	Once	8.9	8.9	8.2	10.9	11.4	10.1	10.6	12.4	10.1	10.0	10.6	9.2
	2-3 times	6.0	5.5	4.6	9.0	8.6	6.8	8.8	11.8	8.9	7.8	8.2	6.3
	4-6 times	2.0	2.1	1.7	3.6	6.0	3.2	2.8	4.4	4.4	2.8	4.0	2.8
	7-10 times	1.1	1.0	0.8	4.2	2.8	1.8	2.6	2.1	2.2	2.6	1.9	1.4
	More than 10 times	3.0	3.9	1.9	9.5	6.5	4.8	8.4	12.0	8.7	6.7	6.8	4.4
marijuana?	Never	79.7	76.7	74.3	57.7	52.0	57.4	61.7	47.7	53.8	67.3	60.5	64.3
	Once	6.5	7.3	8.4	11.2	10.9	10.8	12.8	12.8	10.9	9.8	10.0	9.7
	2-3 times	6.5	6.9	6.5	9.1	12.1	11.1	7.0	14.1	11.4	7.5	10.6	9.1
	4-6 times	3.4	3.3	3.5	6.8	7.2	6.7	6.0	7.3	6.8	5.3	5.7	5.3
	7-10 times	1.4	1.9	2.1	4.0	5.5	3.8	2.6	3.6	3.8	2.6	3.6	3.0
	More than 10 times	2.6	3.8	5.2	11.1	12.4	10.4	9.9	14.5	13.3	7.5	9.6	8.7
other drugs?	Never	92.5	88.8	88.4	81.0	82.5	82.9	82.3	79.8	82.1	85.8	84.3	85.2
	Once	4.2	4.1	5.3	8.7	6.4	7.3	7.0	8.4	6.6	6.5	6.0	6.2
	2-3 times	1.2	3.2	2.6	3.9	5.6	4.2	5.4	5.5	4.8	3.2	4.7	3.6
	4-6 times	0.4	1.5	1.2	1.8	2.3	1.9	2.3	1.7	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.7
	7-10 times	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.9
	More than 10 times	1.2	2.0	1.7	3.4	2.5	2.8	2.3	3.4	3.2	2.2	2.5	2.4
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	57.4	64.1	57.0	59.0	67.7	56.0	61.4	64.6	55.9	58.9
	Once	13.7	14.7	15.1	13.1	16.4	13.7	10.5	12.7	12.1	12.7	14.8	13.9
	2-3 times	11.9	13.1	12.5	10.7	11.4	13.2	10.0	14.8	12.7	11.0	12.9	12.8
	4-6 times	3.0	6.2	4.8	4.4	5.0	5.1	3.7	6.7	5.4	3.7	5.9	5.0
	7-10 times	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.2	1.9	3.3	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.2
	More than 10 times	6.4	9.2	8.1	5.0	7.5	6.8	6.0	6.5	6.2	5.8	7.9	7.2

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	32.4	28.8	28.2	40.0	36.4	32.1	33.0	35.1	34.1	35.3	33.1	30.8
	Once	12.9	11.5	12.4	15.3	16.5	15.2	19.5	15.9	15.5	15.4	14.4	14.0
	Twice	5.8	4.0	4.6	8.0	7.7	7.1	9.2	10.1	8.9	7.5	6.8	6.4
	Three times	2.3	3.3	2.6	4.0	4.2	3.7	4.3	4.3	4.4	3.4	3.8	3.4
	Four or more times	4.3	4.6	5.5	7.5	8.8	8.1	7.3	12.0	9.1	6.2	7.9	7.2
	I never got offers	42.2	47.9	46.8	25.2	26.3	33.8	26.7	22.5	28.0	32.1	34.0	38.2
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	36.7	30.5	31.7	42.8	36.7	34.9	37.9	34.0	37.2	39.2	33.6	34.0
	Once	10.6	10.4	9.7	13.3	15.6	13.2	15.2	18.7	14.5	12.8	14.3	12.0
	Twice	5.8	3.9	4.7	6.8	10.1	7.5	9.4	10.5	8.6	7.1	7.7	6.5
	Three times	2.3	3.9	2.6	4.1	6.0	4.3	4.9	3.9	4.8	3.7	4.6	3.7
	Four or more times	3.1	4.0	4.4	7.7	5.6	6.5	5.9	10.7	7.1	5.5	6.2	5.7
	I never got offers	41.4	47.4	47.0	25.3	26.0	33.6	26.7	22.2	27.8	31.8	33.5	38.1
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	38.5	33.9	34.0	48.7	48.9	43.7	50.7	47.9	50.0	45.3	42.7	40.9
	Once	8.9	8.9	8.8	12.0	11.4	10.2	9.8	13.0	10.1	10.3	10.8	9.5
	Twice	3.6	3.0	3.1	5.4	5.5	4.0	4.2	5.4	4.3	4.4	4.5	3.7
	Three times	2.2	1.6	2.2	1.9	3.4	2.5	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.3
	Four or more times	3.6	4.4	4.5	5.8	4.0	5.1	4.2	7.2	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.8
	I never got offers	43.1	48.2	47.5	26.2	26.8	34.6	28.1	23.3	28.6	33.1	34.5	38.9
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	42.0	35.1	36.8	54.0	52.2	47.6	53.3	54.2	53.8	49.3	45.9	44.3
	Once	6.3	7.7	7.1	8.6	8.9	8.0	10.5	10.7	7.6	8.2	8.8	7.5
	Twice	3.8	2.6	2.7	4.2	5.5	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.1
	Three times	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.8	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.0
	Four or more times	2.8	4.1	3.7	4.5	4.1	4.1	3.2	5.8	3.9	3.5	4.5	3.9
	I never got offers	43.1	48.5	47.9	25.9	27.0	34.8	27.9	23.6	29.0	33.0	34.7	39.2

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	78.7	84.5	85.4	78.1	82.7	86.9	84.3	87.2	87.7	79.9	84.5	86.4
	1 or 2 times	10.3	7.3	7.2	8.4	6.8	5.9	6.9	4.9	5.3	8.8	6.5	6.3
	3 to 5 times	4.8	3.4	3.2	4.4	4.3	2.8	2.1	3.6	2.7	4.0	3.8	2.9
	6 to 9 times	1.5	2.3	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.3	1.8	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.4
	10 to 19 times	2.1	1.0	0.9	2.7	1.7	0.8	1.6	0.8	0.8	2.2	1.2	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.2
	40+ times	1.5	0.9	1.3	3.4	1.7	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.5	2.4	1.3	1.4
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	28.8	33.5	39.2	27.3	34.8	43.7	43.0	45.3	55.3	31.8	36.8	44.4
	1 or 2 times	29.6	29.7	27.7	25.5	25.0	24.2	26.9	28.0	21.5	27.5	27.6	25.2
	3 to 5 times	18.3	18.7	16.3	21.2	21.6	17.1	17.8	14.0	12.8	19.2	18.6	15.6
	6 to 9 times	10.6	7.4	7.7	12.1	8.8	7.2	5.6	5.9	5.1	9.9	7.5	6.9
	10 to 19 times	5.6	3.8	3.8	6.7	4.0	3.5	3.4	2.5	2.5	5.5	3.5	3.4
	20 to 29 times	2.2	2.5	1.7	2.9	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.1	2.2	1.8	1.5
	30 to 39 times	0.8	1.2	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.5
	40+ times	4.0	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.8	2.3	1.6	2.7	1.5	3.1	3.3	2.4
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	84.0	87.7	87.6	78.7	88.5	90.2	90.6	90.5	91.9	83.7	88.7	89.4
	1 or 2 times	9.6	6.4	7.1	14.9	5.9	5.5	4.8	5.7	4.6	10.3	6.0	6.0
	3 to 5 times	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.9	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.6	2.5	2.3	2.0
	6 to 9 times	1.4	1.3	1.1	0.4	1.5	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.9
	10 to 19 times	1.3	1.0	0.6	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.5
	20 to 29 times	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
	30 to 39 times	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
	40+ times	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.7	0.6
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	90.5	91.2	90.4	91.5	92.6	92.1	93.4	94.9	93.5	91.6	92.6	91.7
	1 or 2 times	5.4	6.3	6.0	5.3	4.5	4.8	4.2	2.6	3.8	5.1	4.8	5.1
	3 to 5 times	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.8	0.9	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.7	1.2	1.3
	6 to 9 times	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.6
	10 to 19 times	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4
	20 to 29 times	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
	40+ times	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6

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			All Students Surveyed*		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	87.7	87.5	87.6	79.3	79.9	83.7	80.4	79.8	80.3	82.8	83.0	84.6
Friends	5.0	2.9	3.0	13.5	7.6	7.8	13.9	10.1	10.8	10.4	6.3	6.4
Family/Relatives	1.3	0.8	1.0	4.5	1.7	2.2	4.9	4.4	2.8	3.4	2.0	1.8
Parties	1.5	1.0	1.3	5.5	2.2	2.6	6.1	4.2	3.4	4.1	2.2	2.2
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	3.2	2.1	1.8	5.8	5.1	4.1	3.7	3.2	4.2	4.3	3.4	3.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	1.1	0.6	0.8	4.5	2.9	1.9	3.1	3.6	3.3	2.8	2.1	1.8
School	1.0	0.9	0.8	4.4	2.6	2.0	5.0	2.5	2.2	3.3	1.9	1.5
Other	1.3	1.5	1.1	4.1	2.9	1.7	3.4	1.9	2.1	2.8	2.1	1.5
Over the Internet	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	2008/2010 AYS	2012 AYS	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?	used heroin?	Cautiously comparable across years.
Other Club Drugs	*n/a*	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	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?		In 2006 there was a prescription drugs question with several examples (some of which overlapped examples from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions). Starting in 2008, the single prescription drug question was dropped in favor of more specific questions. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure.

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

Apache, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties
Jacque Gencarelle
Northern Arizona Regional Behavioral Health Authority (NARBHA)
928-226-6396

Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Gila, La Paz, Pinal, Yuma and Santa Cruz Counties
Linda Weinberg
Cenpatico of Arizona
866-495-6738

Maricopa County
Juan Aristizabal
Magellan Health Services of Arizona
602-797-8256

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

Gila River Indian Community
Julie Jimenez
Gila River Regional Behavioral Health Authority
520-562-3321 ext. 7031

Pascua Yaqui Tribe
Ralph Cota
Centered Spirit Program
480-768-2063

Other State and National Contacts:

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
Steve Irvine/Michelle Neitch/Phillip Stevenson
602-364-1173/602-364-1557/602-364-1157
www.azcjc.gov

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

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

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

Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
Charles Katz
602-496-1471
cvpcs.asu.edu/

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

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

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

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

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

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

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

Western Regional Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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

2012 Arizona Youth Survey

Yuma County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

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Introduction

2012 Arizona Youth Survey
Yuma County Summary Report

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

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.

Table 1 contains 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, 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.

Table 1. Characteristics of Participants

	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	1,306	76.1	810	58.2	833	89.4	28,932	46.1
10	204	11.9	435	31.3	48	5.2	18,766	29.9
12	206	12.0	146	10.5	51	5.5	15,119	24.1
All Students Surveyed*	1,716	100.0	1,391	100.0	932	100.0	62,817	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	838	49.5	684	50.1	459	50.5	30,383	49.5
Female	854	50.5	680	49.9	450	49.5	30,938	50.5

Table 2. Race/Ethnicity of Participants

Hispanic								
Student marked 'Yes' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	63	4.8	37	3.6	33	4.7	1,121	4.9
African American	28	2.1	17	1.7	22	3.2	658	2.9
Asian	6	0.5	8	0.8	6	0.9	222	1.0
Pacific Islander	7	0.5	10	1.0	1	0.1	225	1.0
White	153	11.7	211	20.6	245	35.2	6,774	29.7
Multi-Racial	41	3.1	42	4.1	13	1.9	1,099	4.8
Race Unmarked	1,014	77.3	699	68.3	376	54.0	12,732	55.8
Non-Hispanic								
Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	6	1.7	8	2.4	4	2.8	1,909	5.2
African American	22	6.4	22	6.6	3	2.1	1,979	5.4
Asian	13	3.8	9	2.7	3	2.1	1,641	4.5
Pacific Islander	2	0.6	3	0.9	1	0.7	324	0.9
White	240	70.0	235	71.0	97	68.3	26,247	72.1
Multi-Racial	54	15.7	48	14.5	16	11.3	2,561	7.0
Race Unmarked	6	1.7	6	1.8	18	12.7	1,759	4.8
Totals								
	County 2008		County 2010		County 2012		State 2012	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	1,312	76.5	1,024	73.6	696	74.7	22,831	36.3
Non-Hispanic Students	343	20.0	331	23.8	142	15.2	36,420	58.0
*Total Students***	1,716	100.0	1,391	100.0	932	100.0	62,817	100.0

* Grades with fewer than 20 students participating are not included in this report. However, students from grades not making the cutoff **are** included in *All Students Surveyed*. This means the number of students reported in *All Students Surveyed* may exceed the sum of individual grades. (*All Students Surveyed* will match the grade total in reports with data drawn from a single grade.)

*1 As a small percentage of students skipped the question *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* (at the state level, 1,803 students, or 2.8% of the total), the sum of Hispanic and Non-Hispanic students is less than *Total Students*.

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

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 2012 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: 2008, 2010, and 2012. 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 and Diamonds**. 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 represent national data from either the Monitoring the Future (MTF) Survey or the Bach Harrison Norm.

  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.

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 more sensitive indicator of the level of current use of the substance.

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.
- **Drinking and Driving** is measured by youth drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

- **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.

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, bought a raffle ticket, played bingo, gambled on the Internet, 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.

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 he/she 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.

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 more dramatic the influence of a student's responses (e.g., if only one student in a particular grade reported where he/she 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 clarify the value of the data.

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, or were harassed or mistreated while on-line or using an electronic device. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 14.

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 monitoring.

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, past 30-day use, and average age of first 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 web site, individuals have 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.azcjc.gov/ACJC.Web/sac/CommunDataPrj.aspx

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership

The Arizona Substance Abuse Partnership (ASAP) was established by Executive Order 2007-12 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the Director of the Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families, who also acts as the Governor's Policy Advisor for Human Services, the ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse treatment, prevention, intervention/enforcement, and recovery issues. The ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; and address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts. The ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources.

It is ASAP's mission to ensure community-driven, agency-supported outcomes to prevent and reduce the negative impacts of alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by building and sustaining partnerships between professionals in the substance abuse field. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, the ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and that funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

Recognizing that prescription drug abuse is a serious threat to the health and well-being of families and communities in Arizona, the ASAP is devoted to reducing prescription drug abuse.

There are currently two work groups that assist the ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi Work Group)** – The Substance Abuse Epidemiology 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 produces *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona* and behavioral health epidemiology profiles for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Additionally, the Epi Work Group conducts analyses of individual substance abuse issues, responds to ad hoc data requests and brings data to bear on ASAP's policy decisions around its strategic plan and focus areas. Further, the Epi Work Group assists the ASAP to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona while maximizing available resources and supporting a data-driven decision-making process.

- **Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group (CPSAWG)** – The Communities Preventing Substance Abuse Work Group is a merging of two former subcommittees of the ASAP, the Underage Drinking Prevention Committee and the Community Advisory Board. This group brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state and state agency representatives to provide an essential link between community and state-level efforts. The CPSAWG brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that inform ASAP's work; helps communities improve their capacity to identify emerging trends, as well as take action and report on them to the proper institutions/authorities; takes the data available through the Epi Work Group and the ASAP back to coalitions and communities to effectively target prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement activities; serves as a resource for communities and the state to identify the most effective ways to reduce substance abuse through collaborative efforts and by targeting limited resources where they are most needed; and elevates and recognizes the important work being carried out at the community level to ensure that state-level responses are cognizant of the impact of policies on individual communities. This work group assesses statewide epidemiological data, resources, strategies and policies, and builds relationships with tribes, youth, law enforcement, government agencies, and community coalitions. By combining resources, practice, and research, the work group collaborates to reduce substance abuse.

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/Bach Harrison Norm?
- Which 3-5 protective factors appear to be lower than you would want when compared to the state/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?

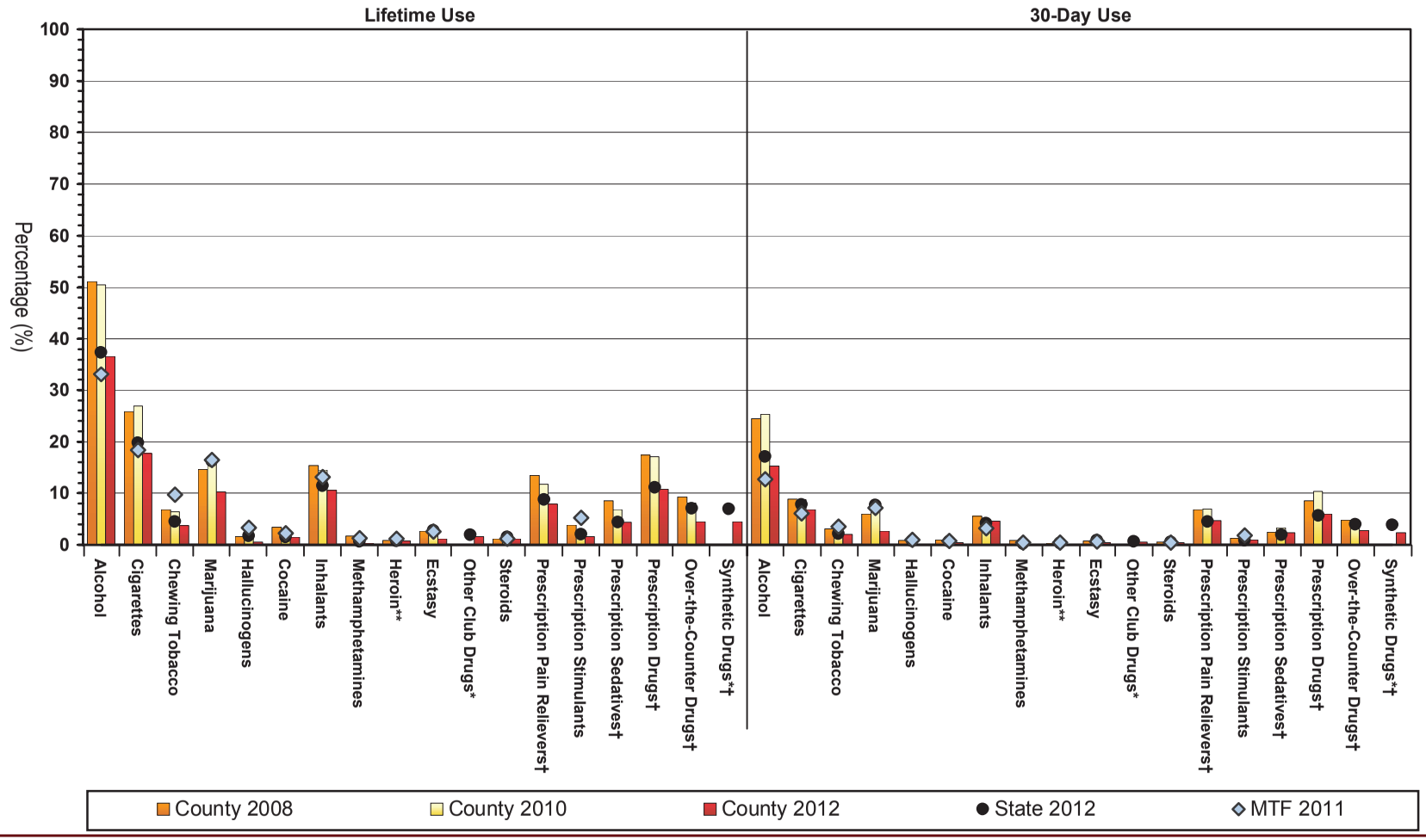
Use these data for planning.

- **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.

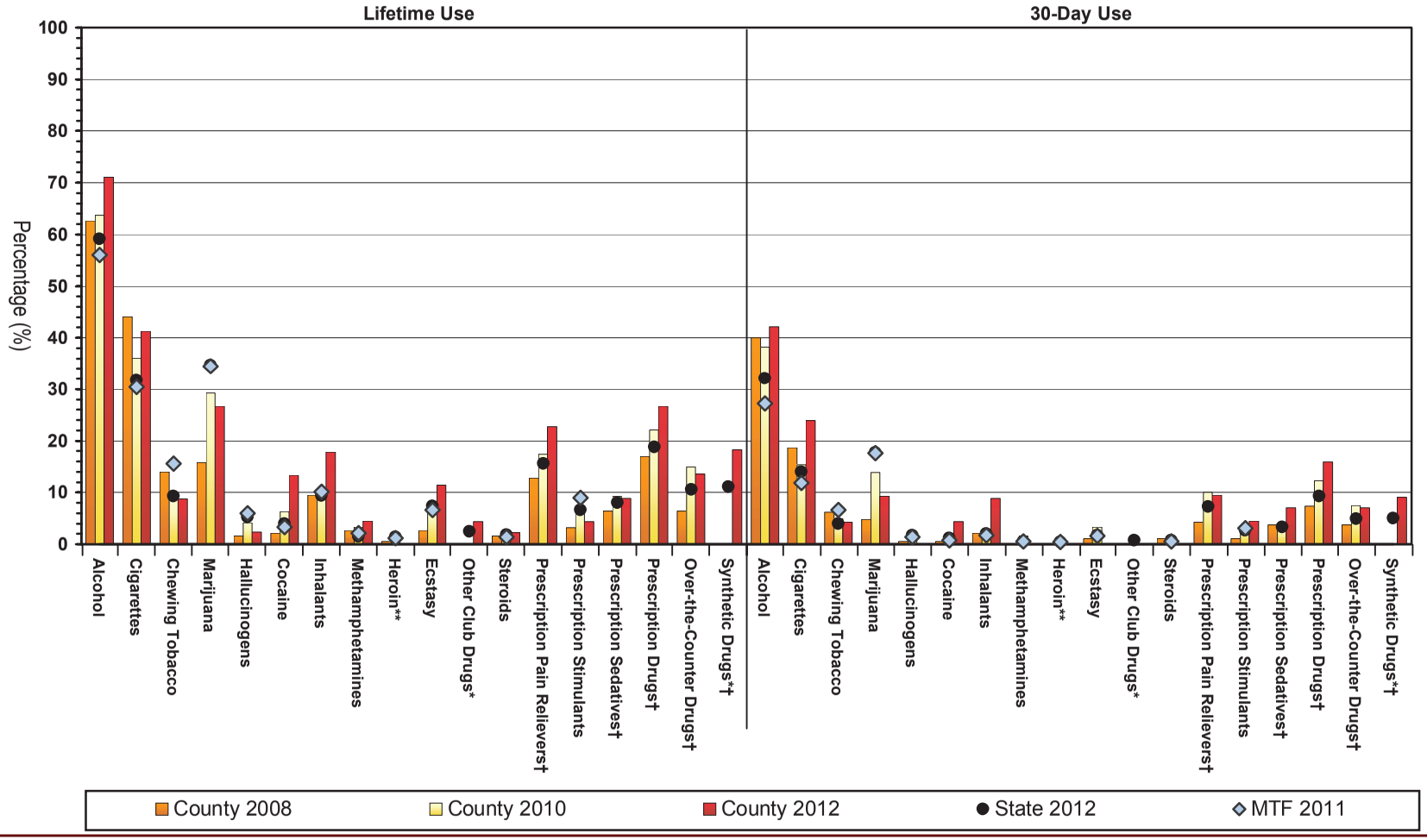
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	8th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > national av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	8th grd Binge Drinking @13% (5% above state av.)			
Antisocial Behavior	12th grd - Drunk/High at School @ 21% (about same as state, but remains a priority:)			

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Yuma County, Grade 8



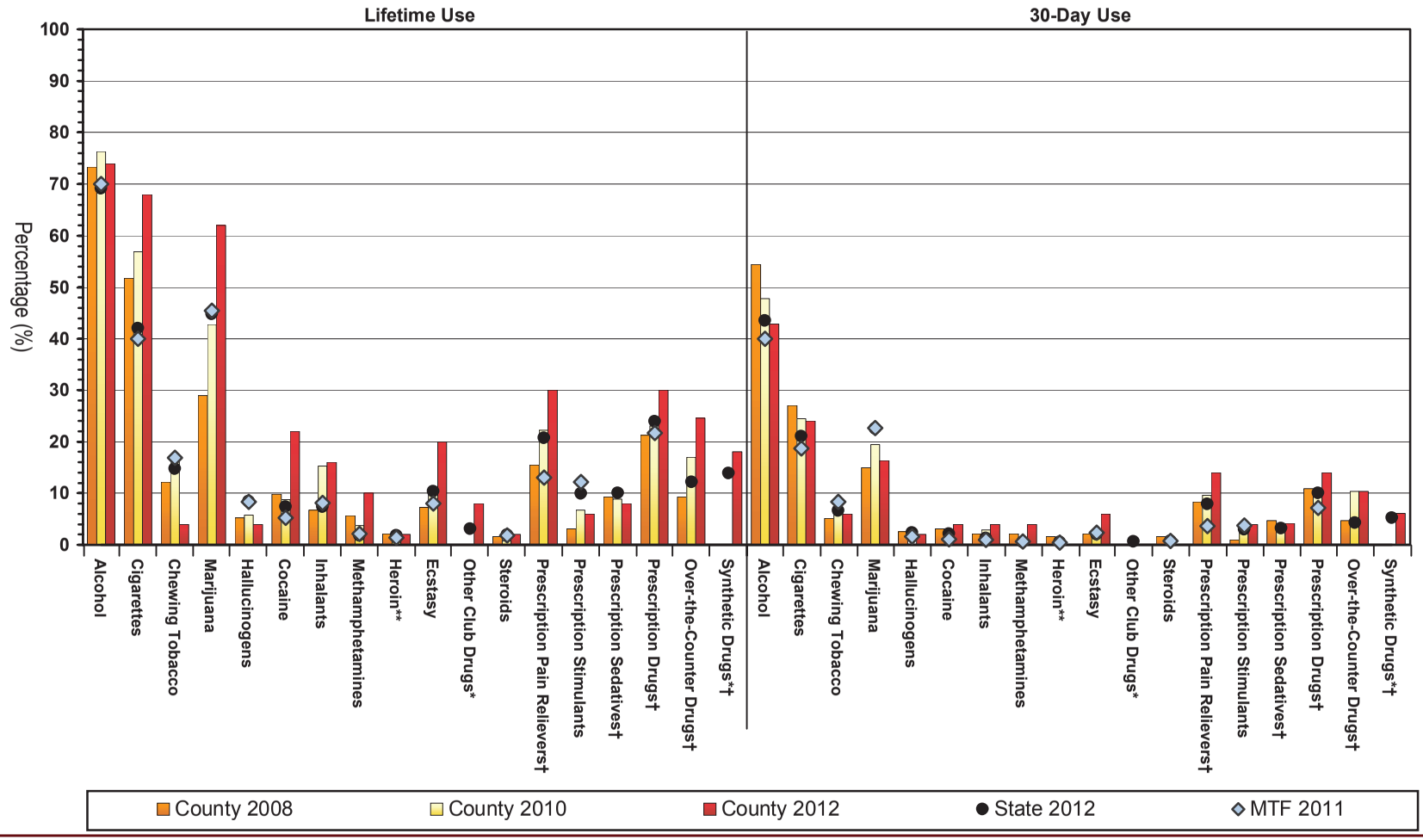
* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.
** Denotes a change in the question between administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of *Prescription Pain Relievers*, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Yuma County, Grade 10



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2012.
** Denotes a change in the question between administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey. In the case of *Prescription Pain Relievers*, MTF does not have reliable data for grades 8 and 10.

LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Yuma County, Grade 12



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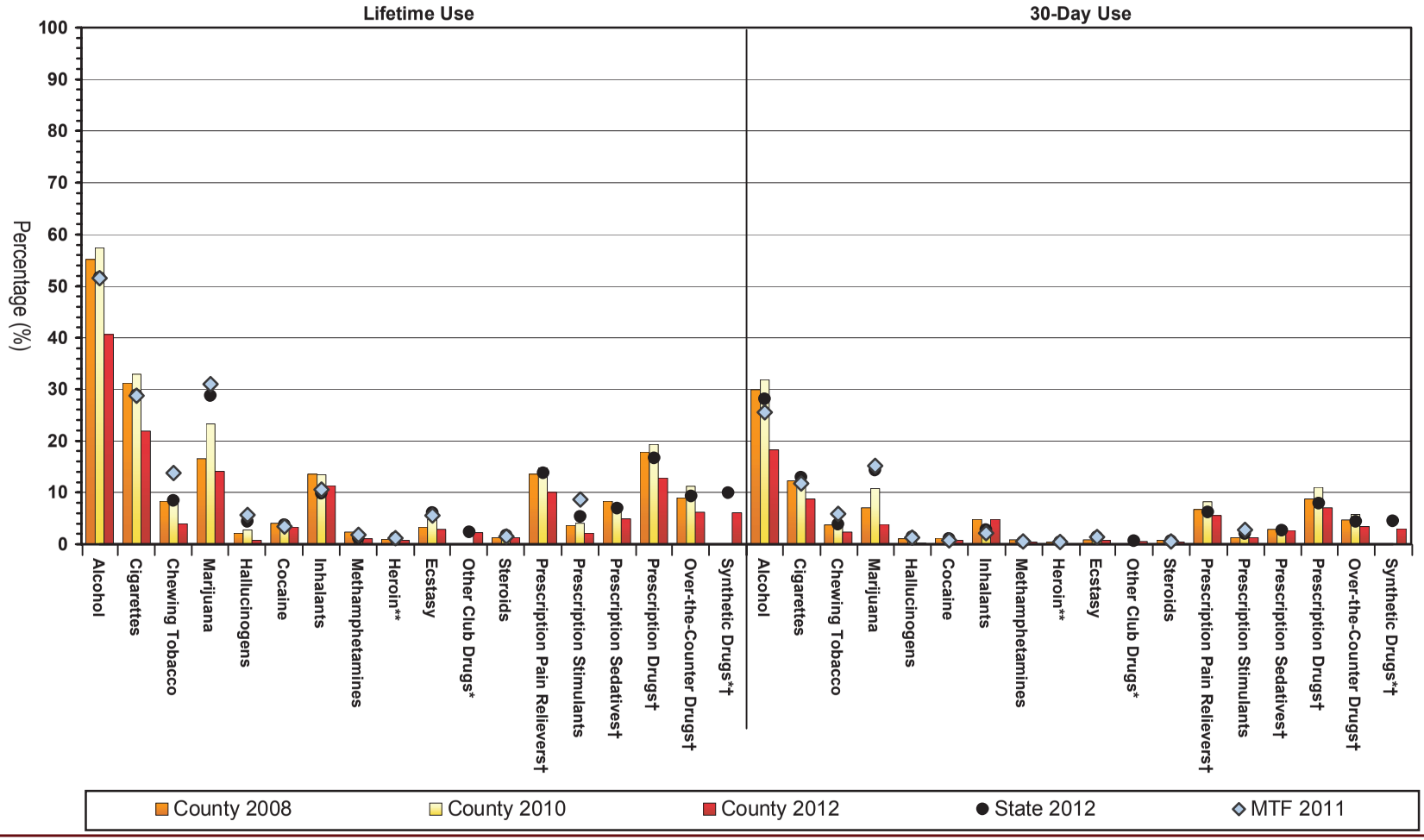
LIFETIME & 30-DAY ATOD USE
2012 Yuma County, All Students Surveyed



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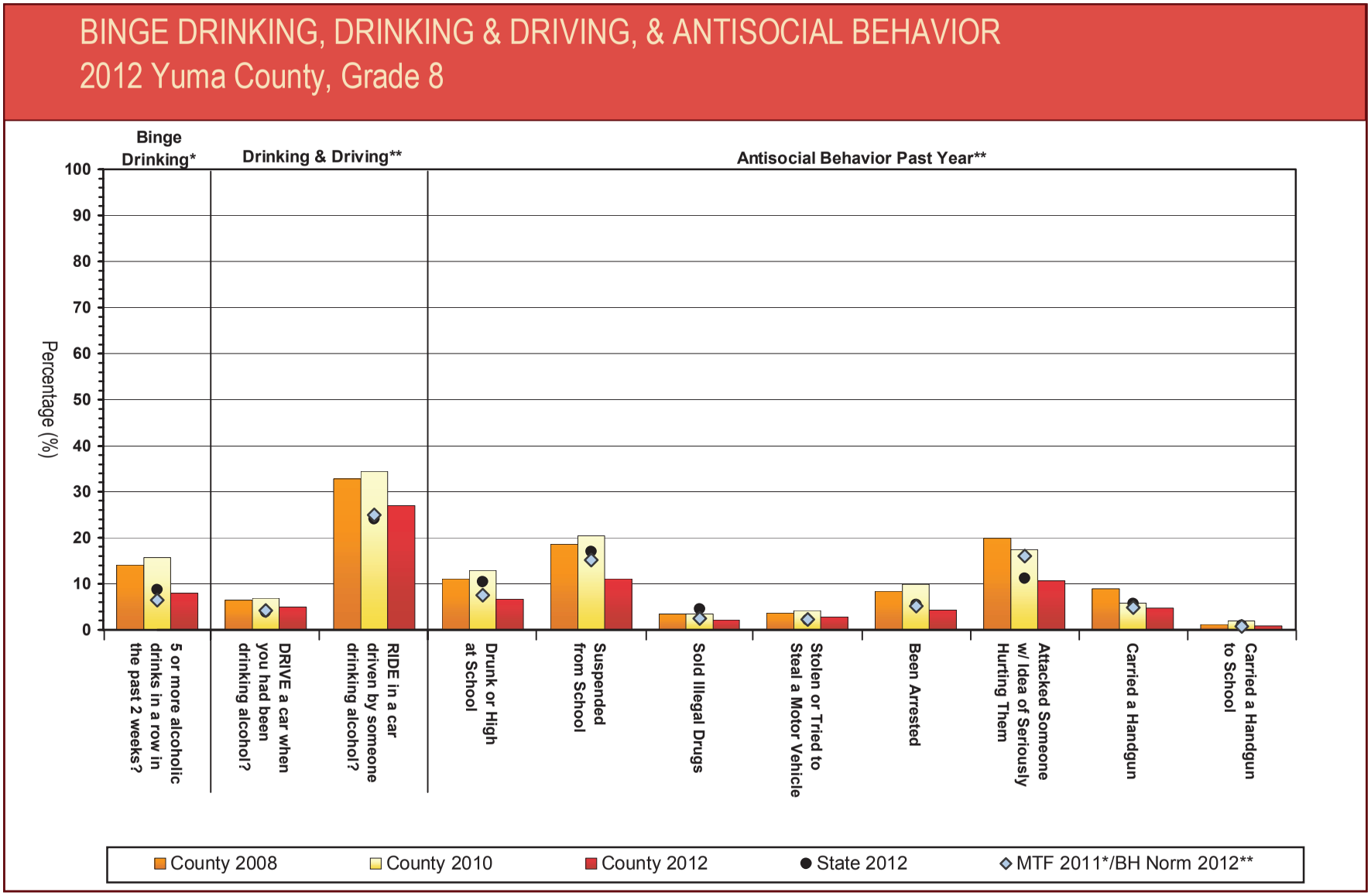
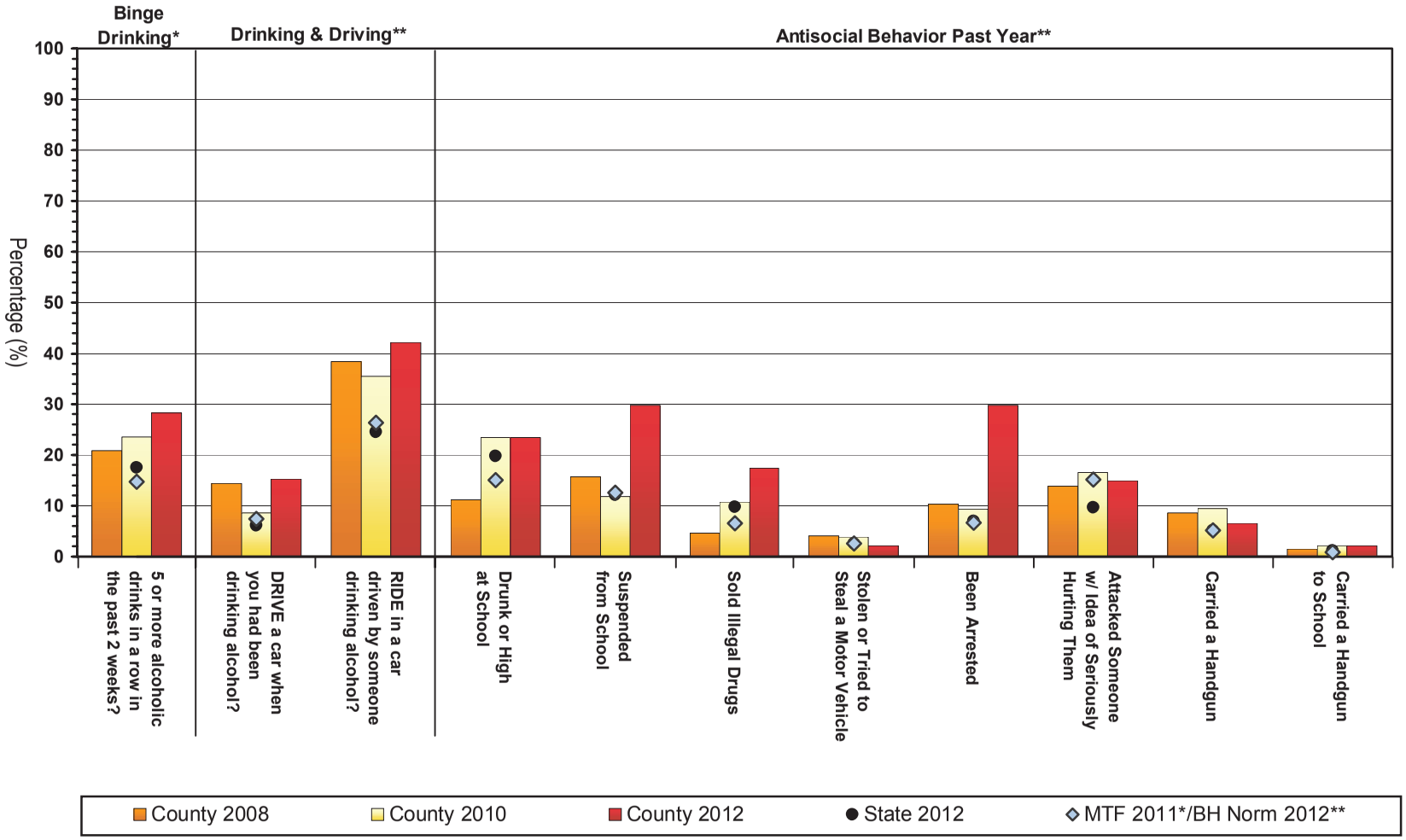
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior



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

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Yuma County, Grade 10



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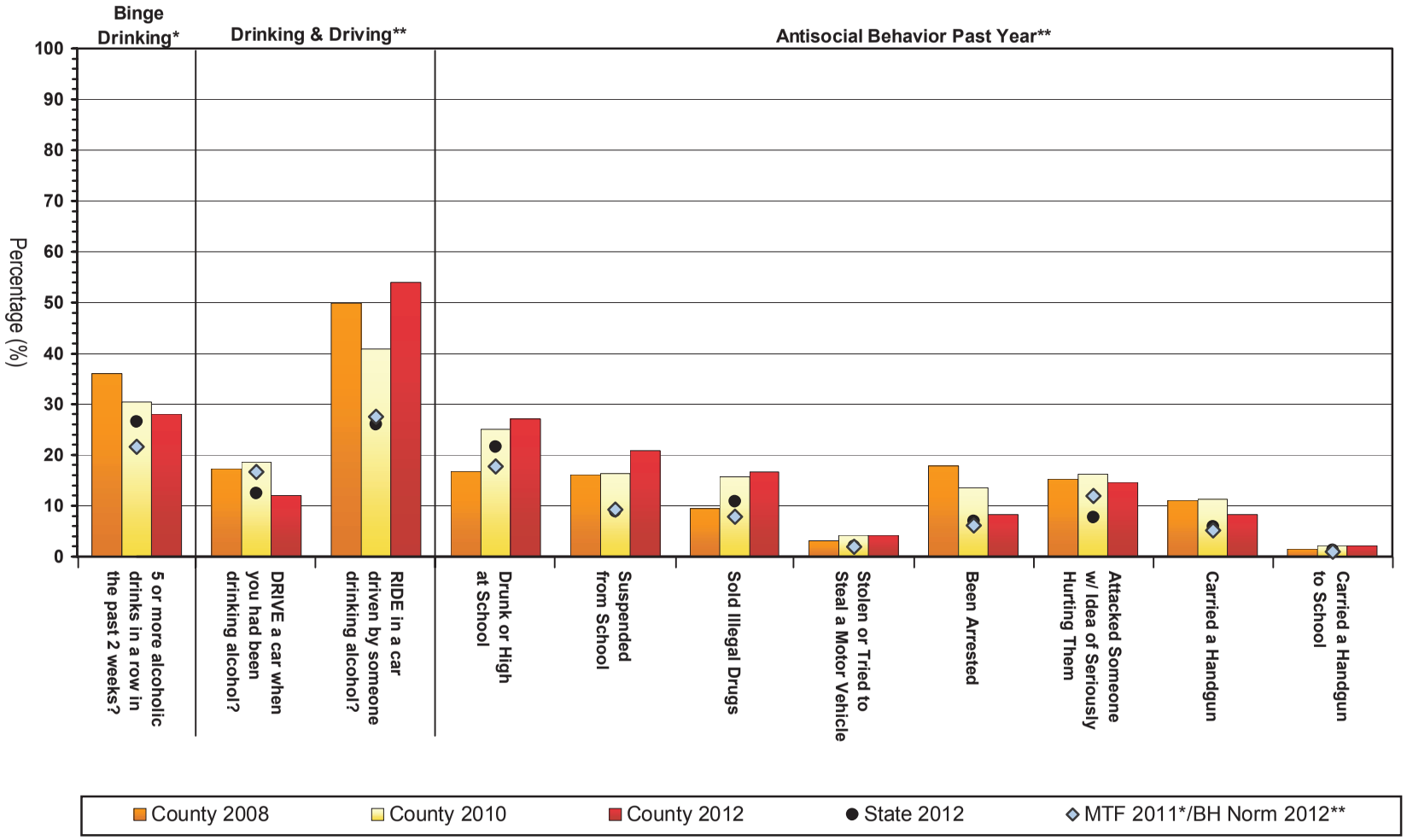
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Yuma County, Grade 12



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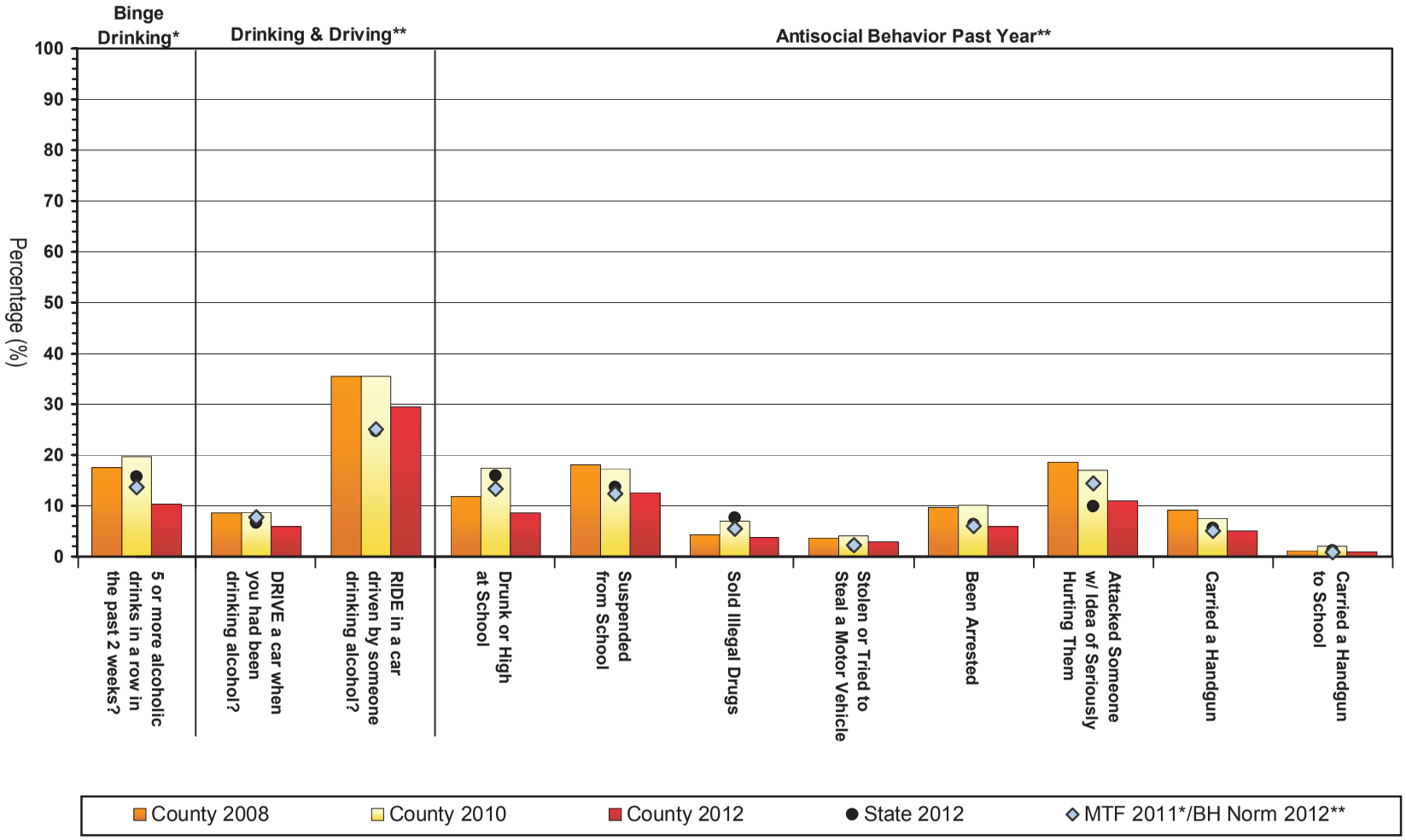
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

BINGE DRINKING, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2012 Yuma County, All Students Surveyed



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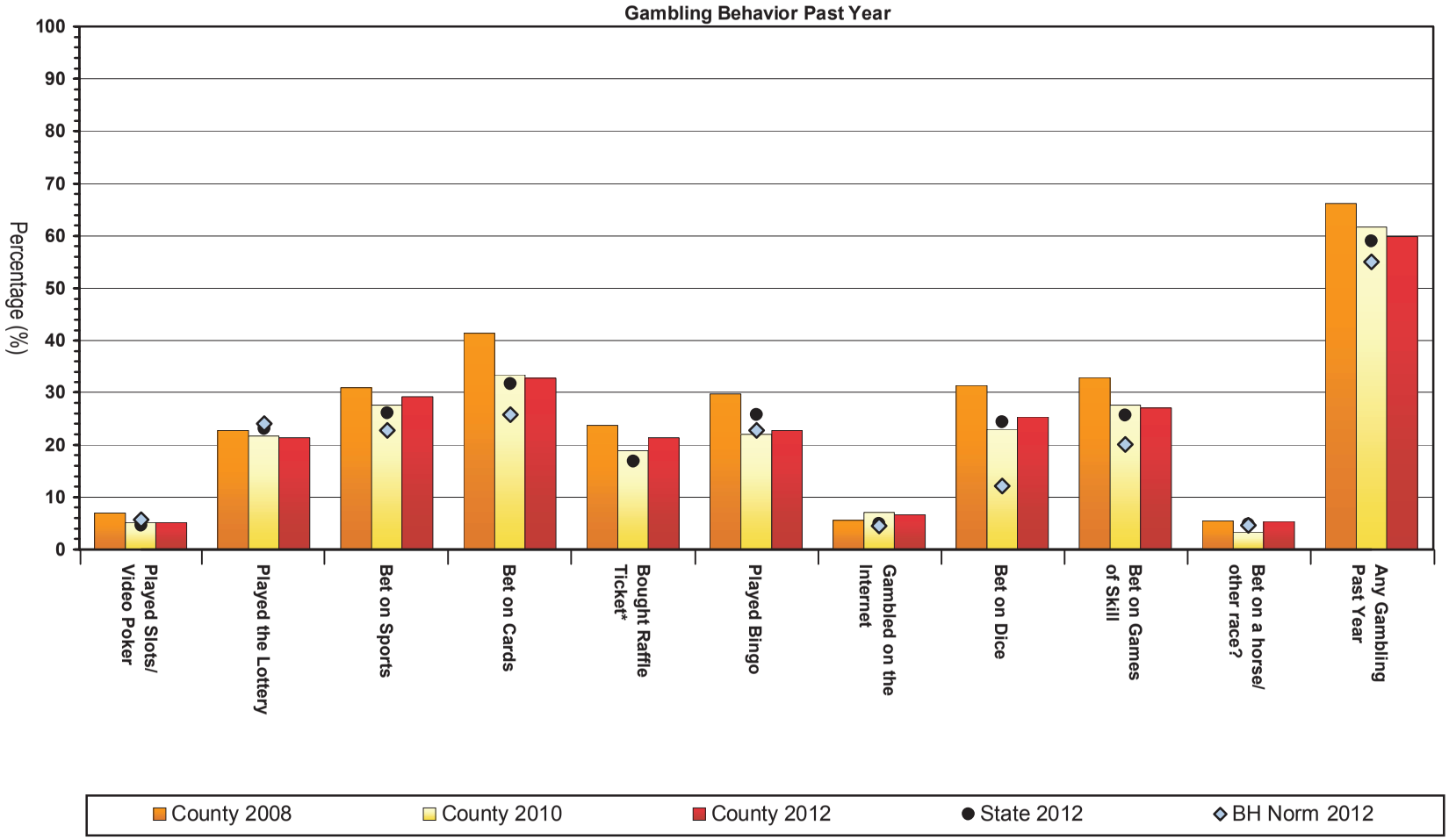
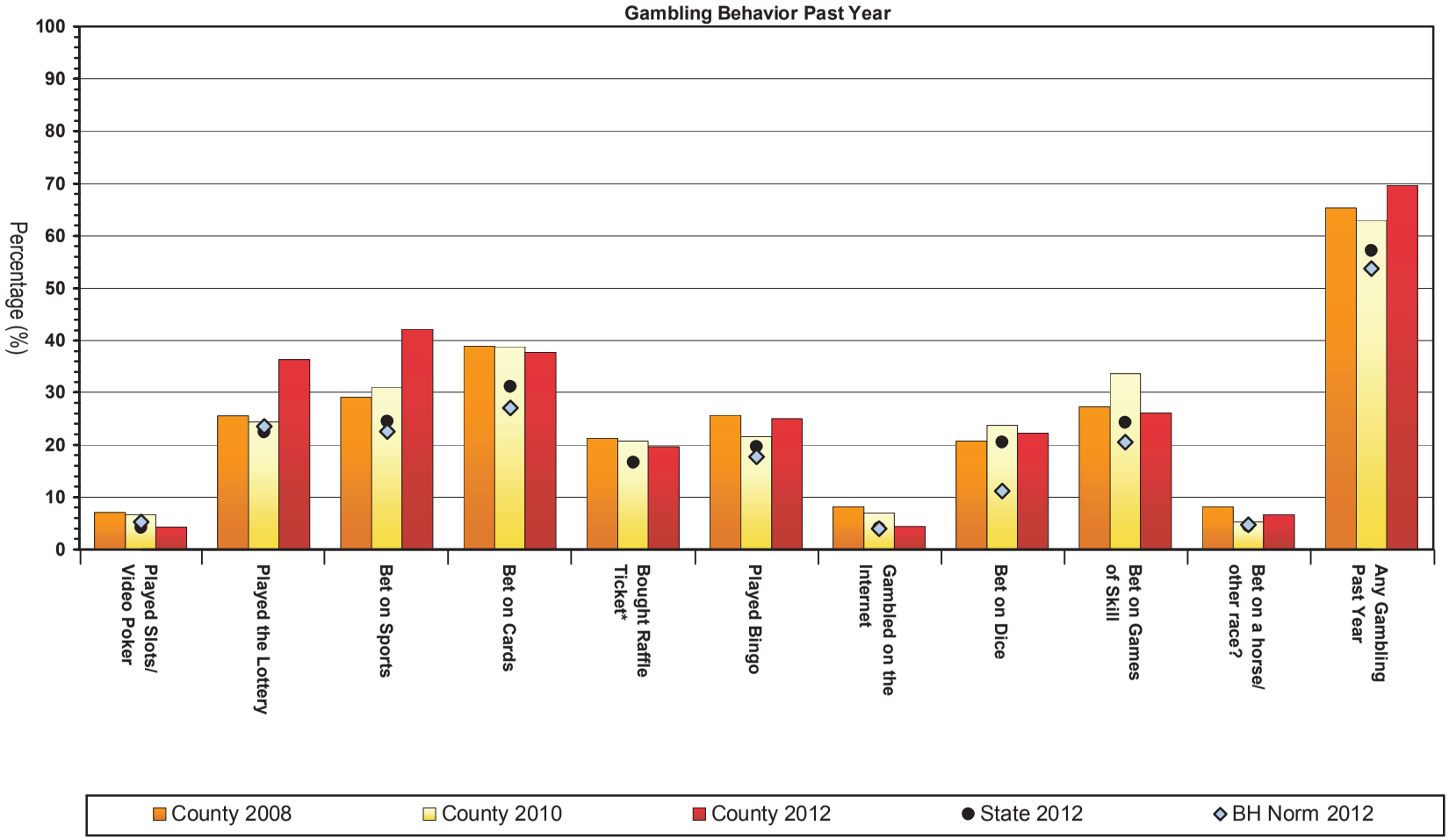
GAMBLING
2012 Yuma County, Grade 8



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

GAMBLING
2012 Yuma County, Grade 10



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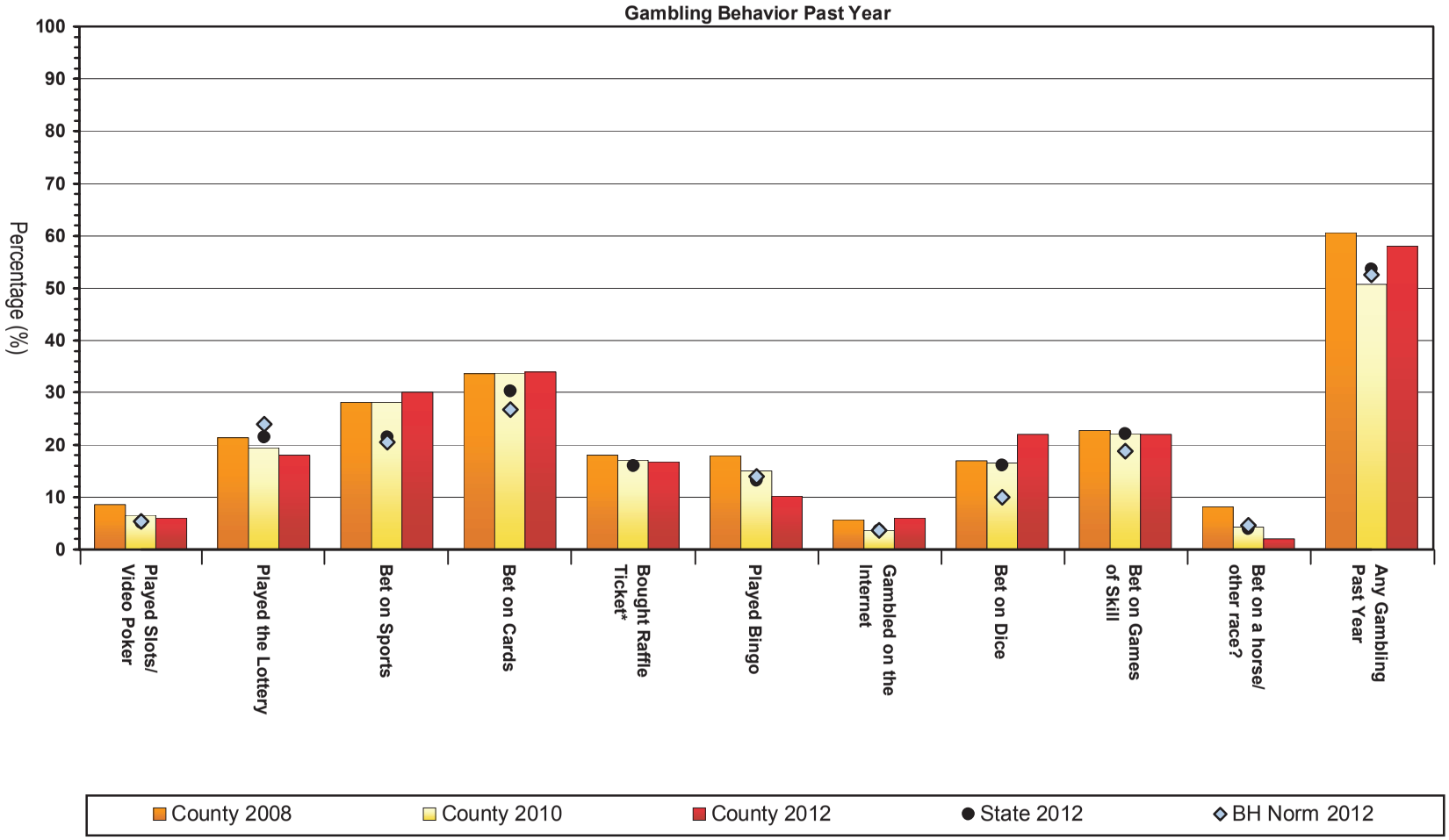
GAMBLING
2012 Yuma County, Grade 12



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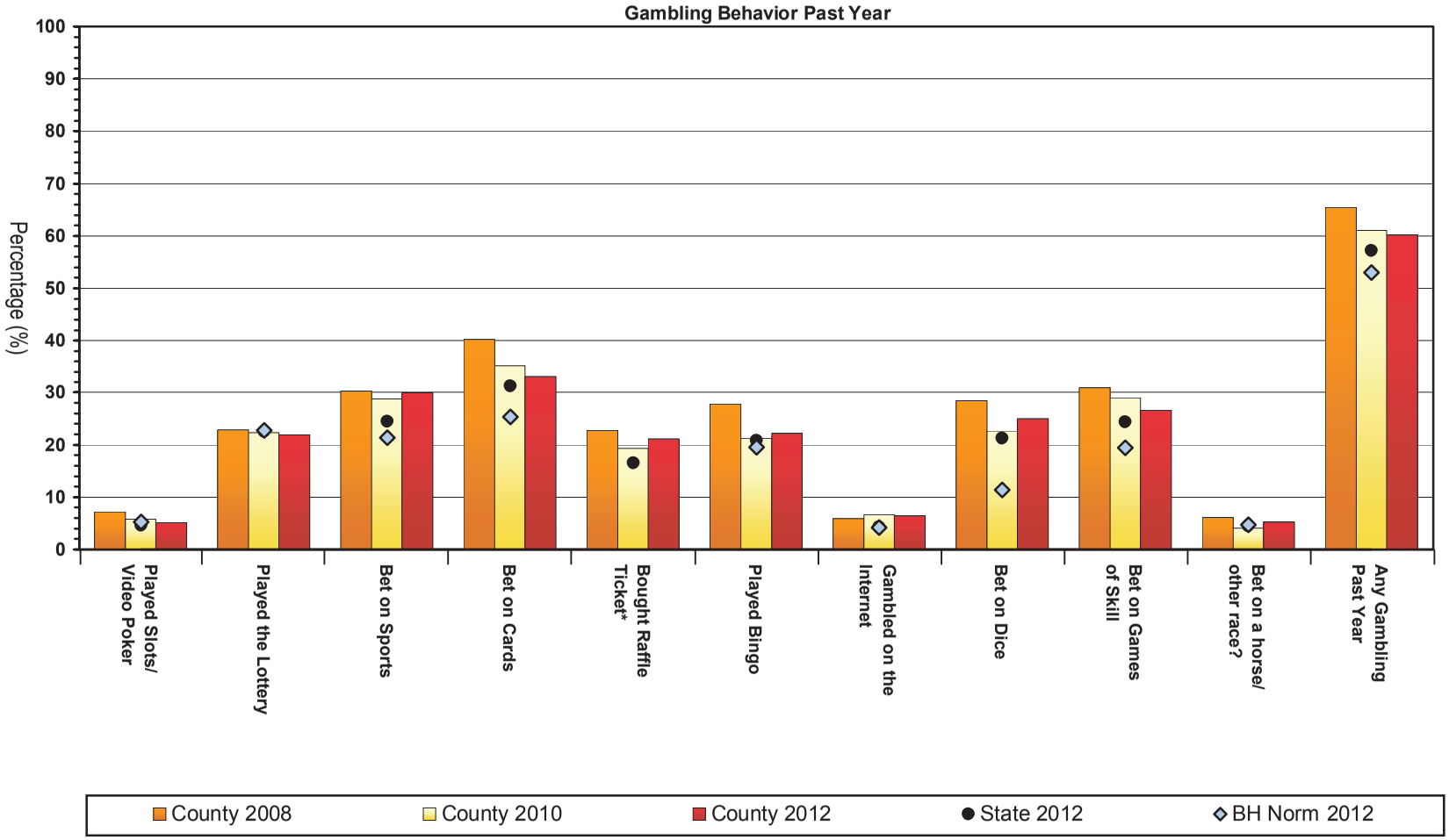
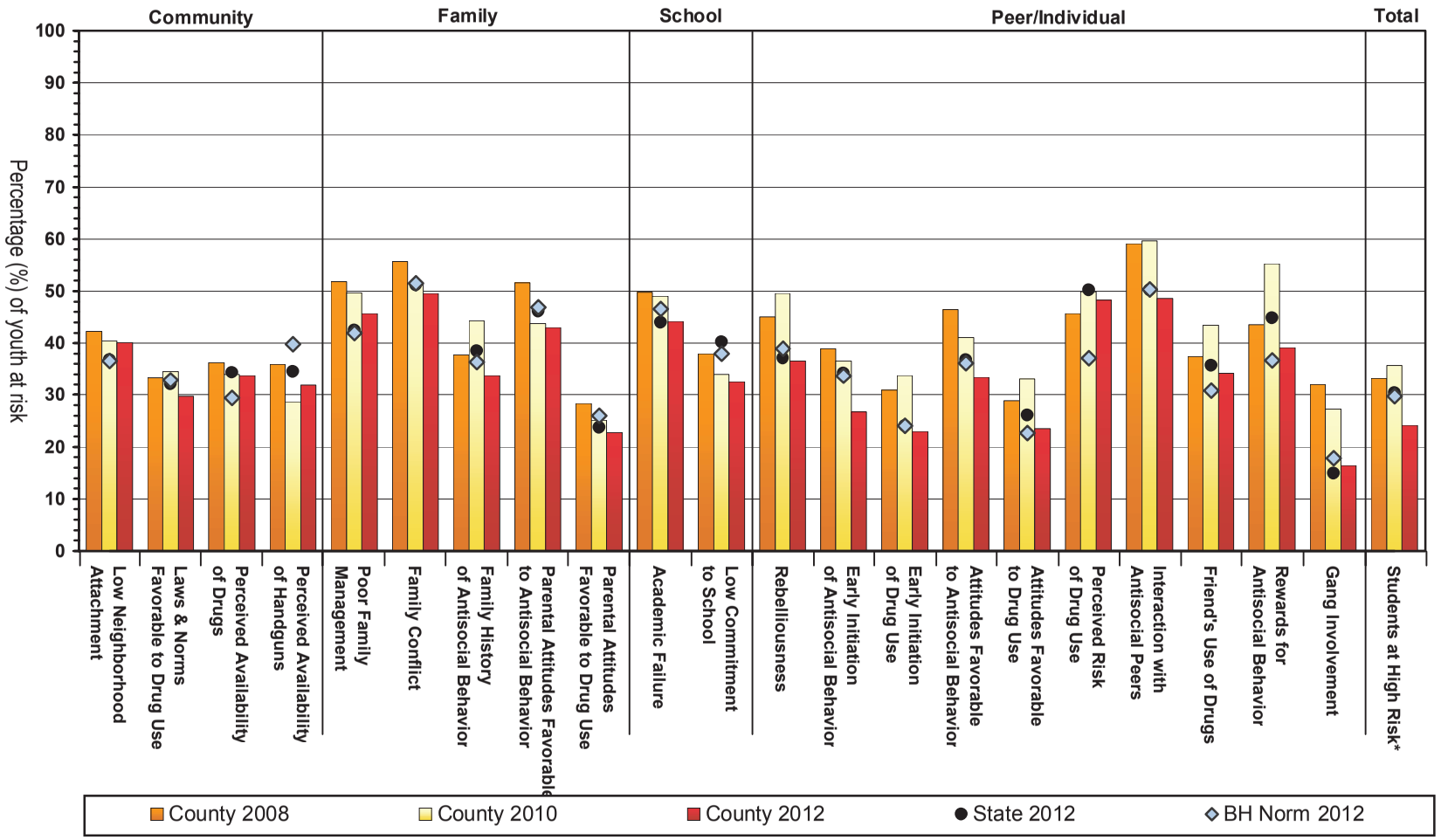
GAMBLING
2012 Yuma County, All Students Surveyed



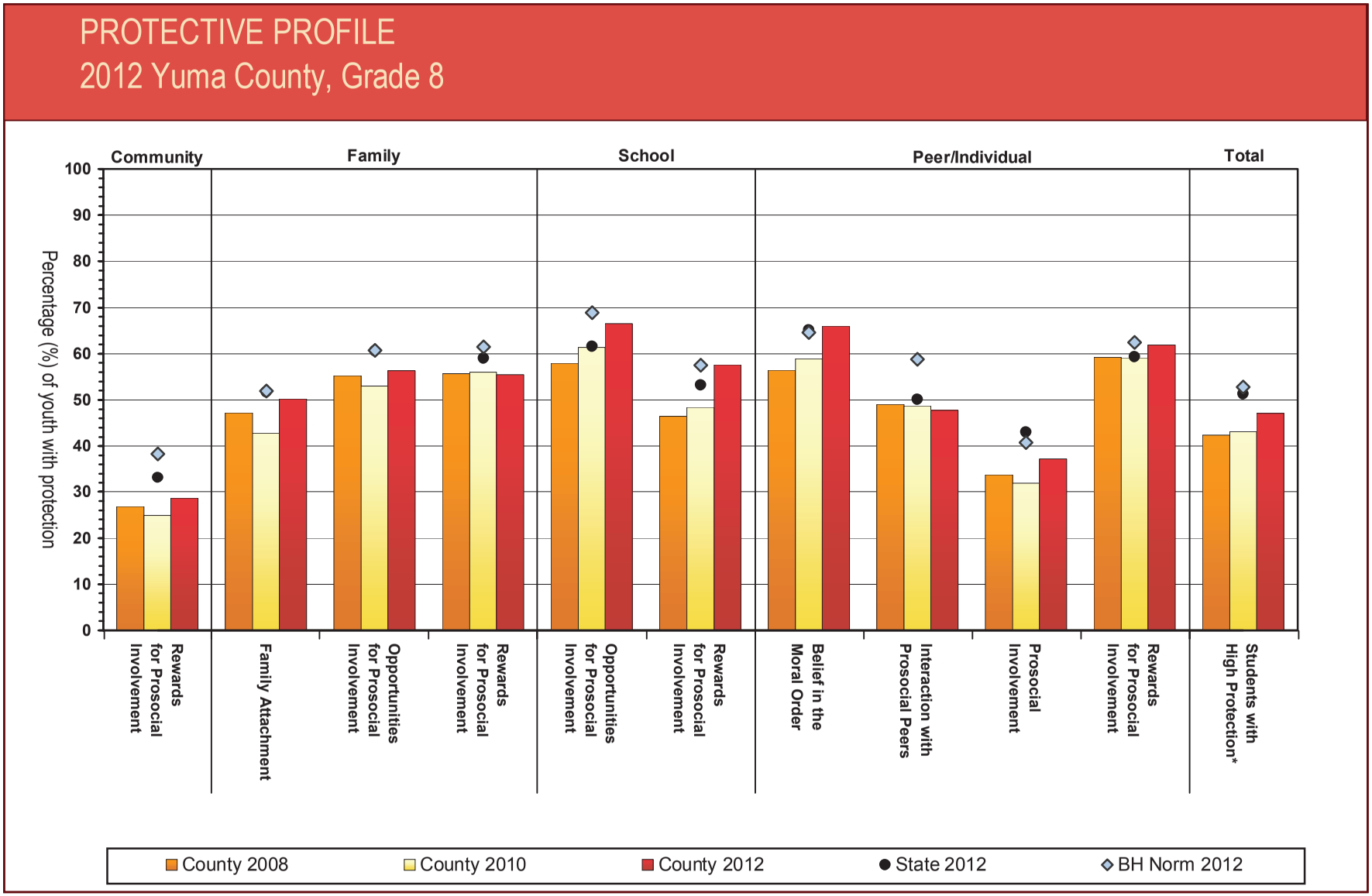
* National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2012 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).

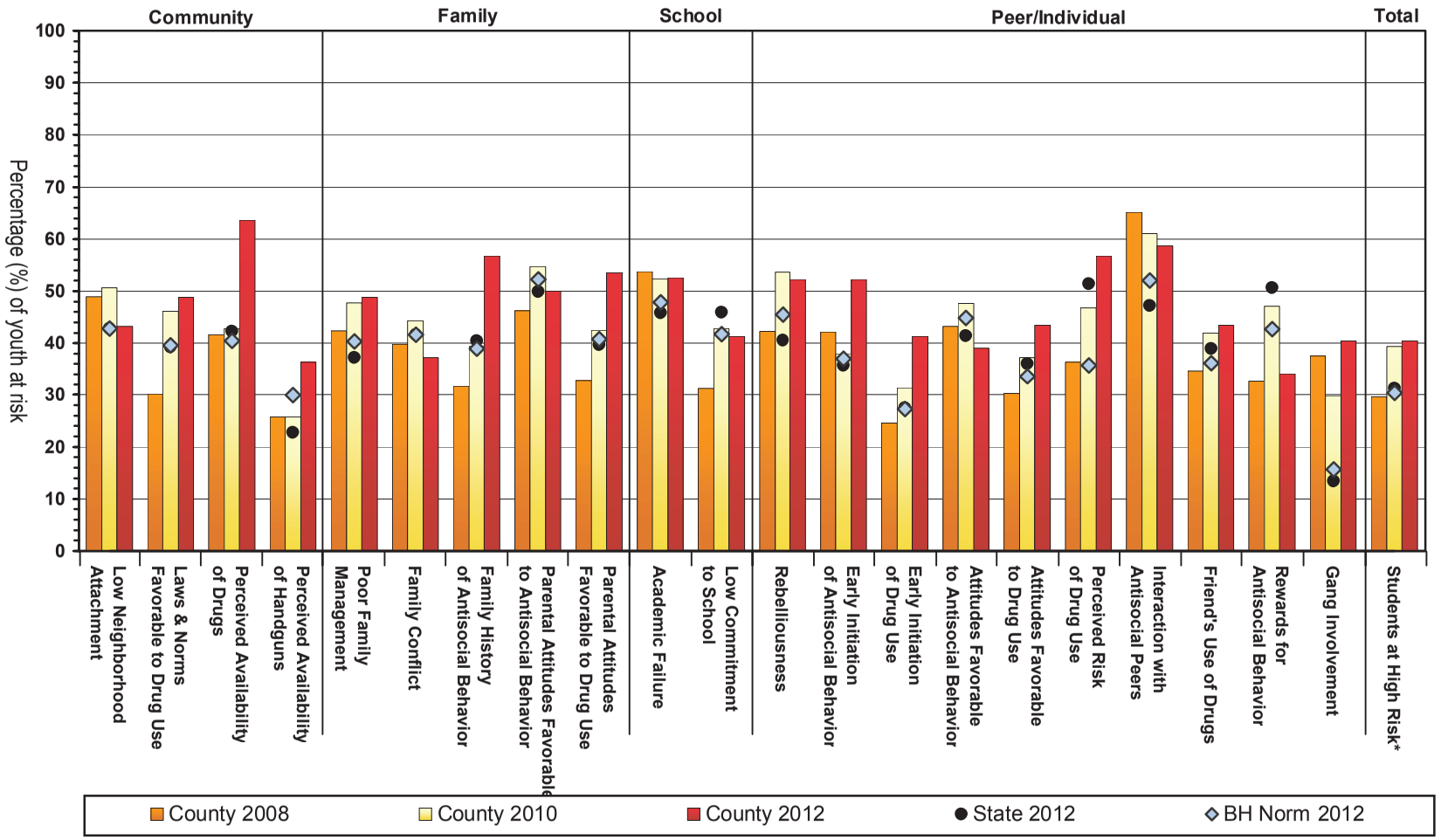


* High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.

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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2012 Yuma County, Grade 10



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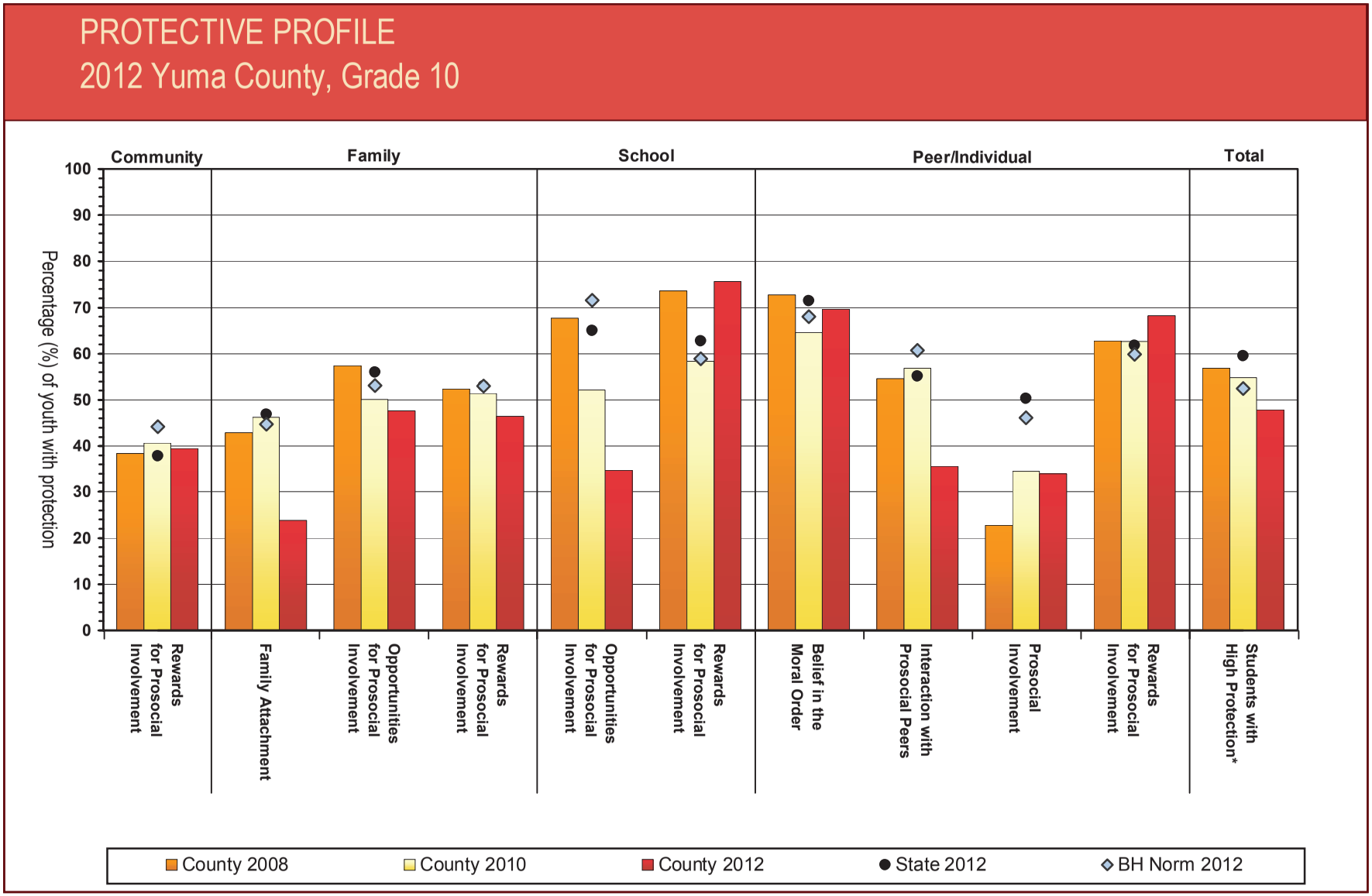

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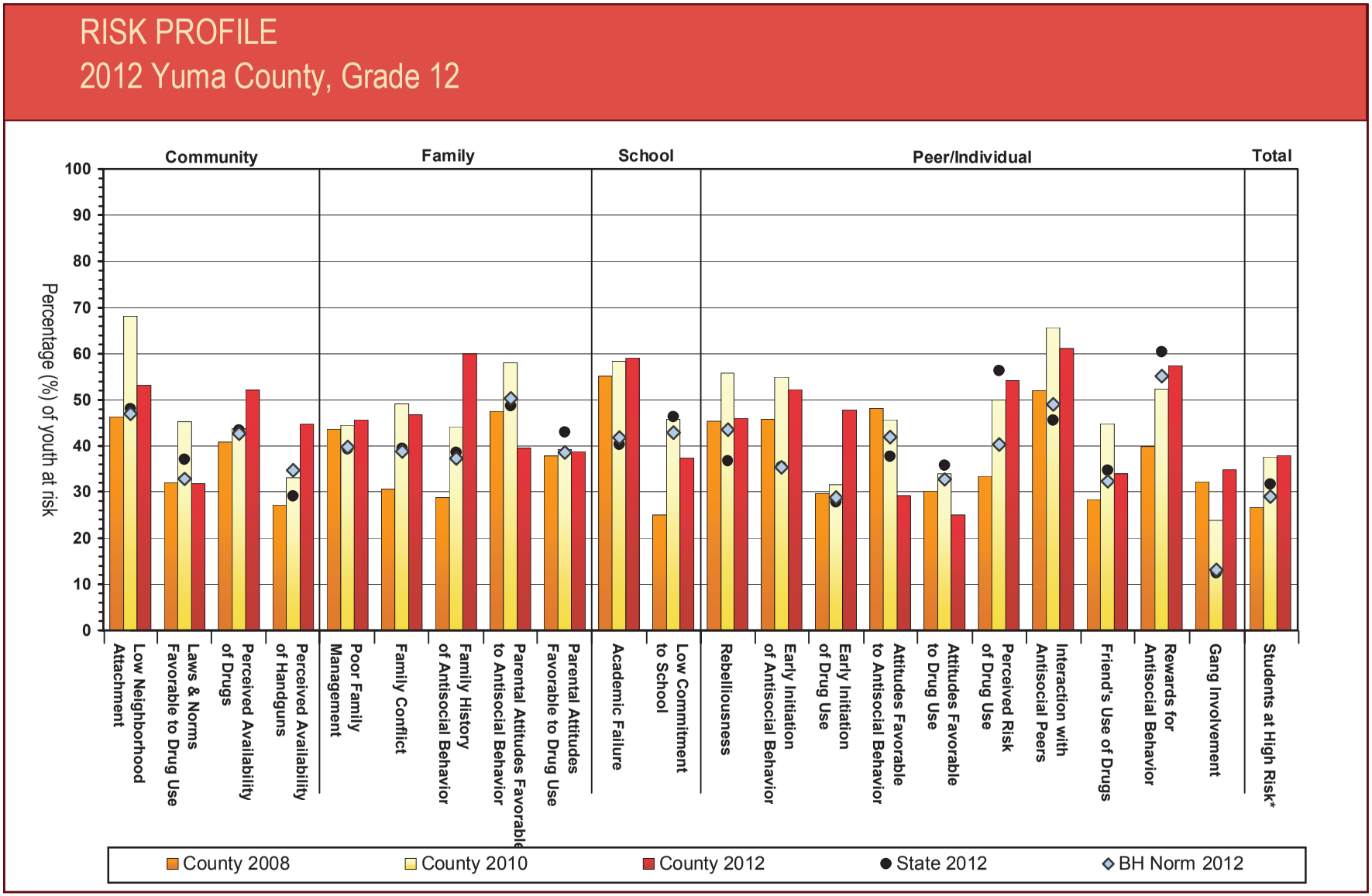

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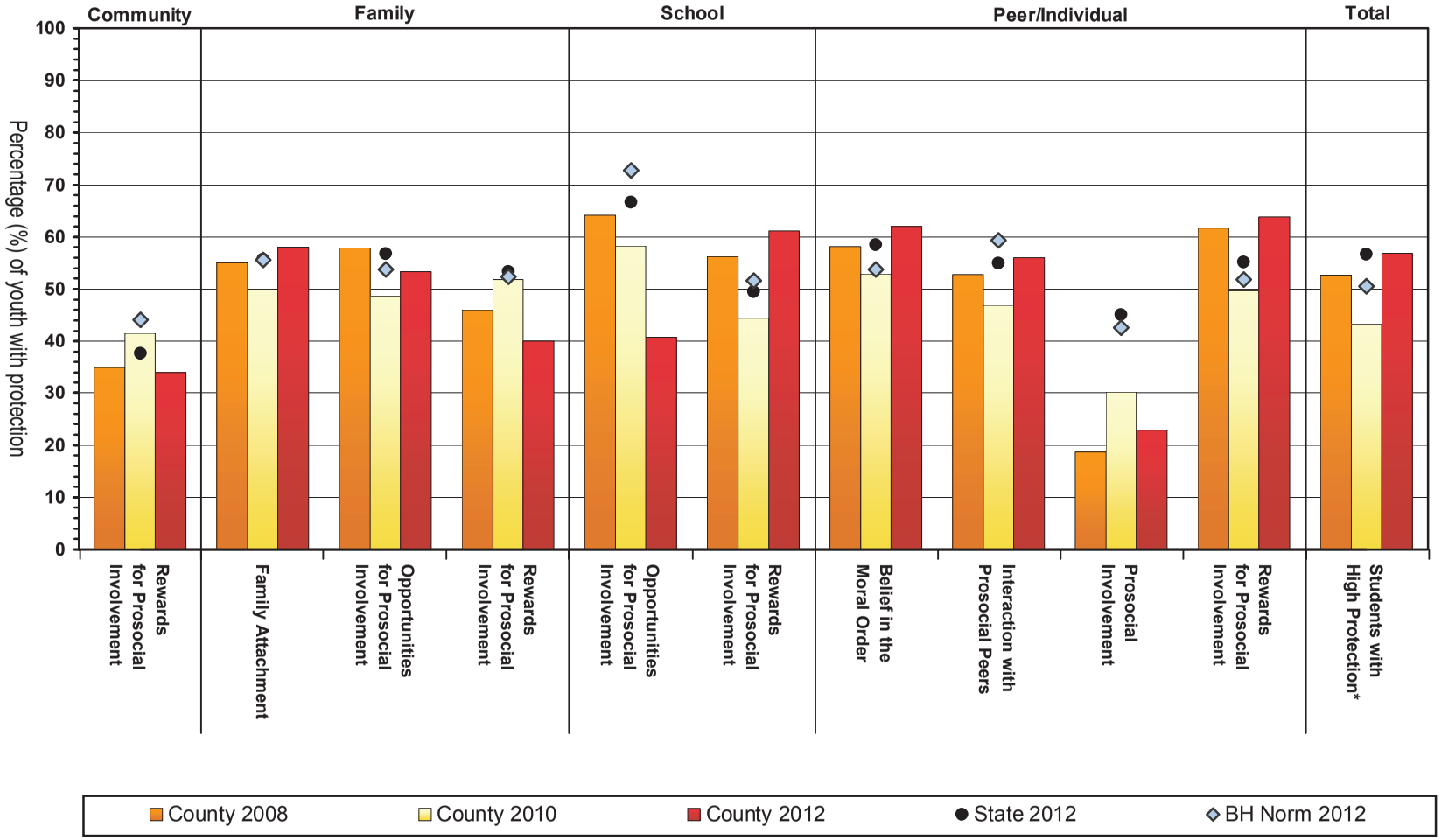
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Yuma County, Grade 12



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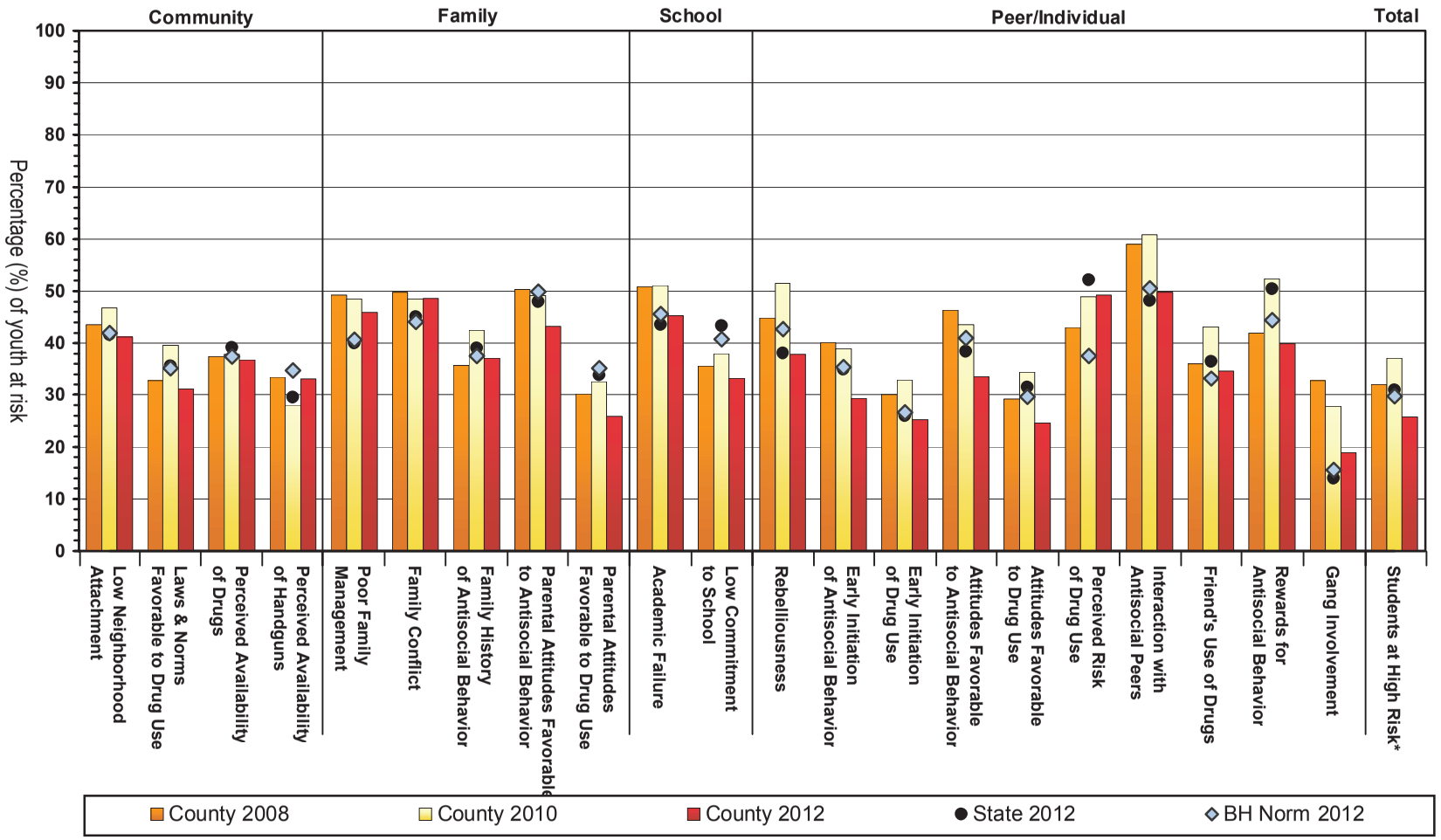
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2012 Yuma County, All Students Surveyed



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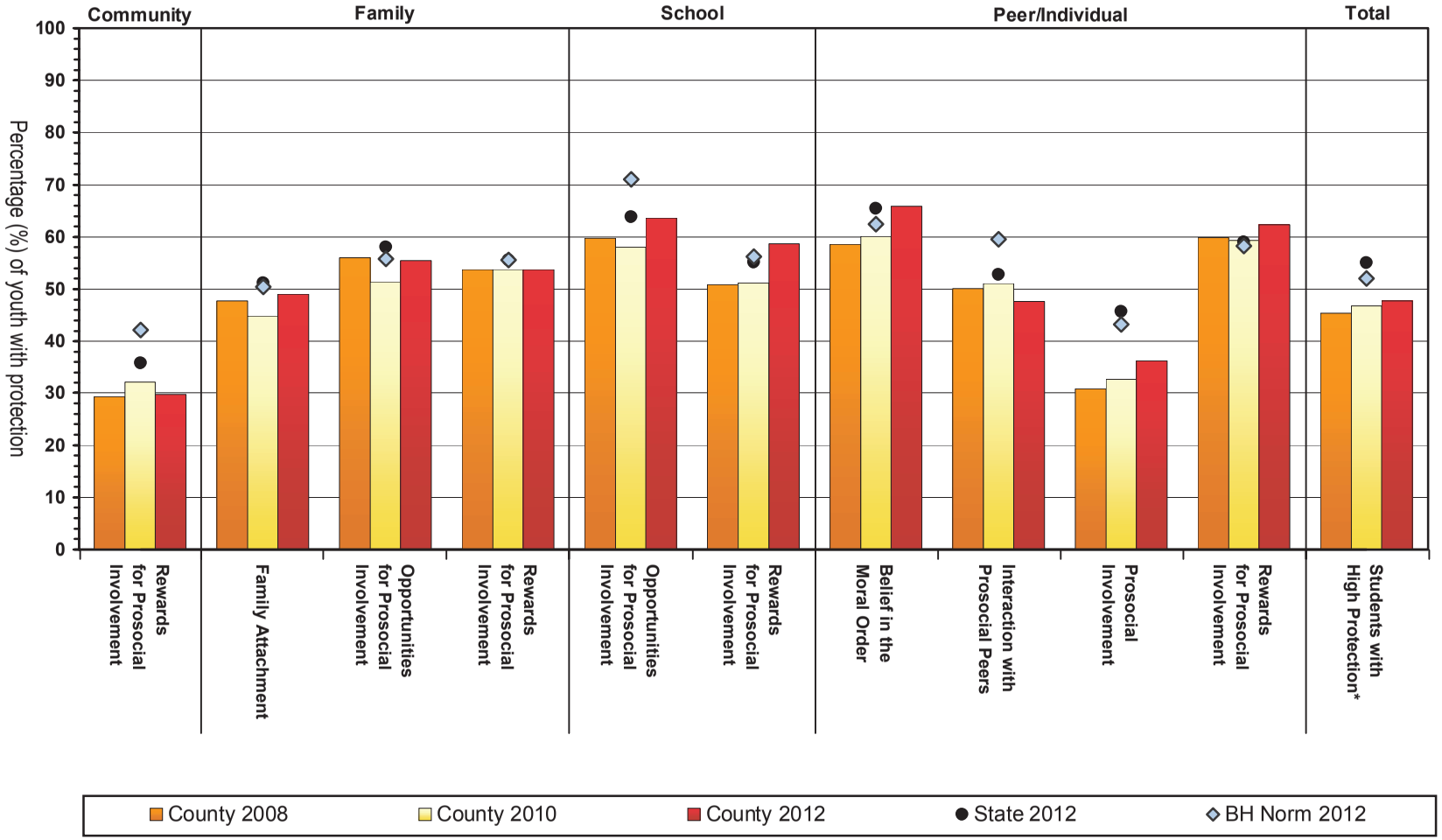
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2012 Yuma County, All Students Surveyed



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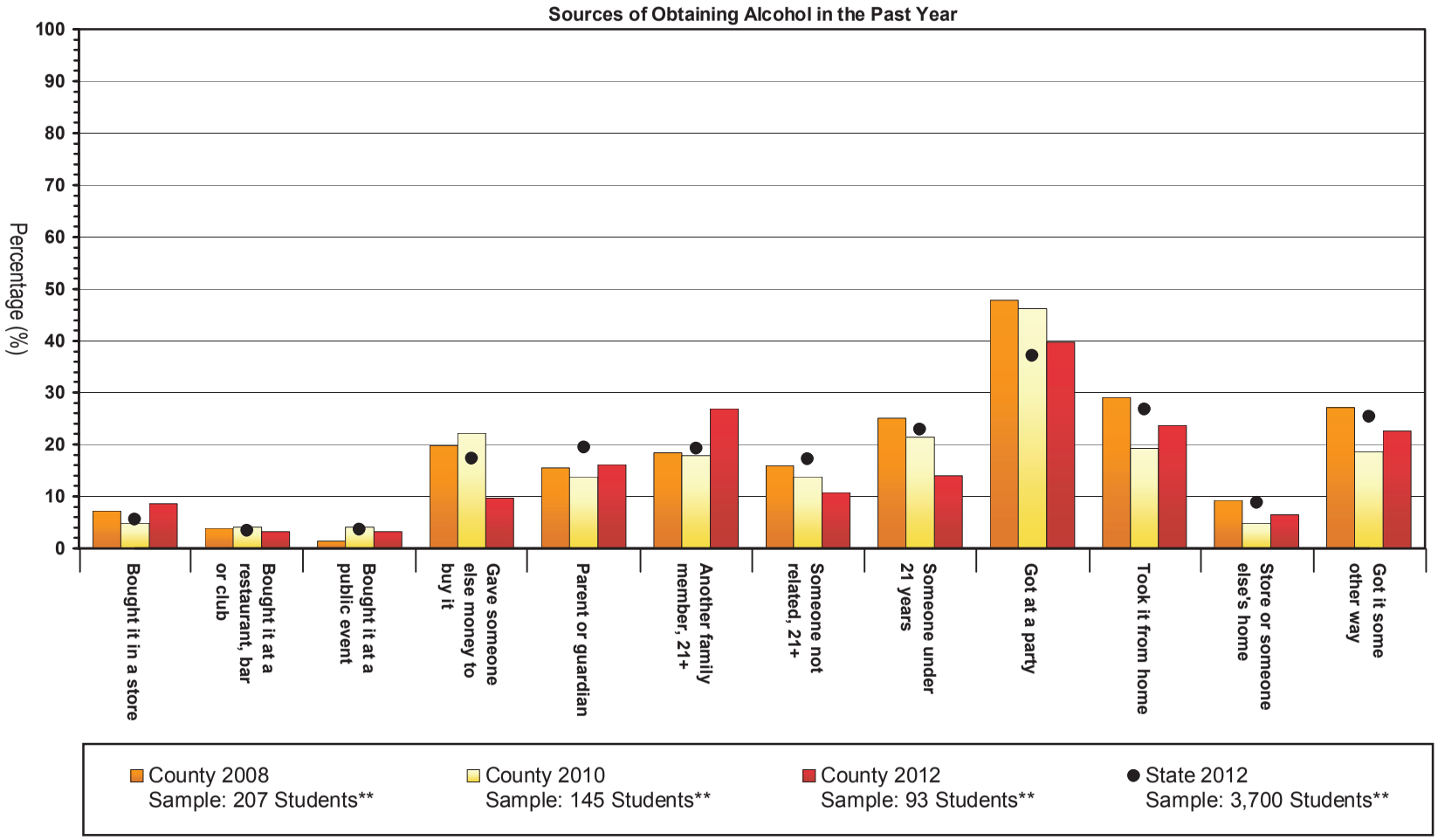
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2012 Yuma County, Grade 8

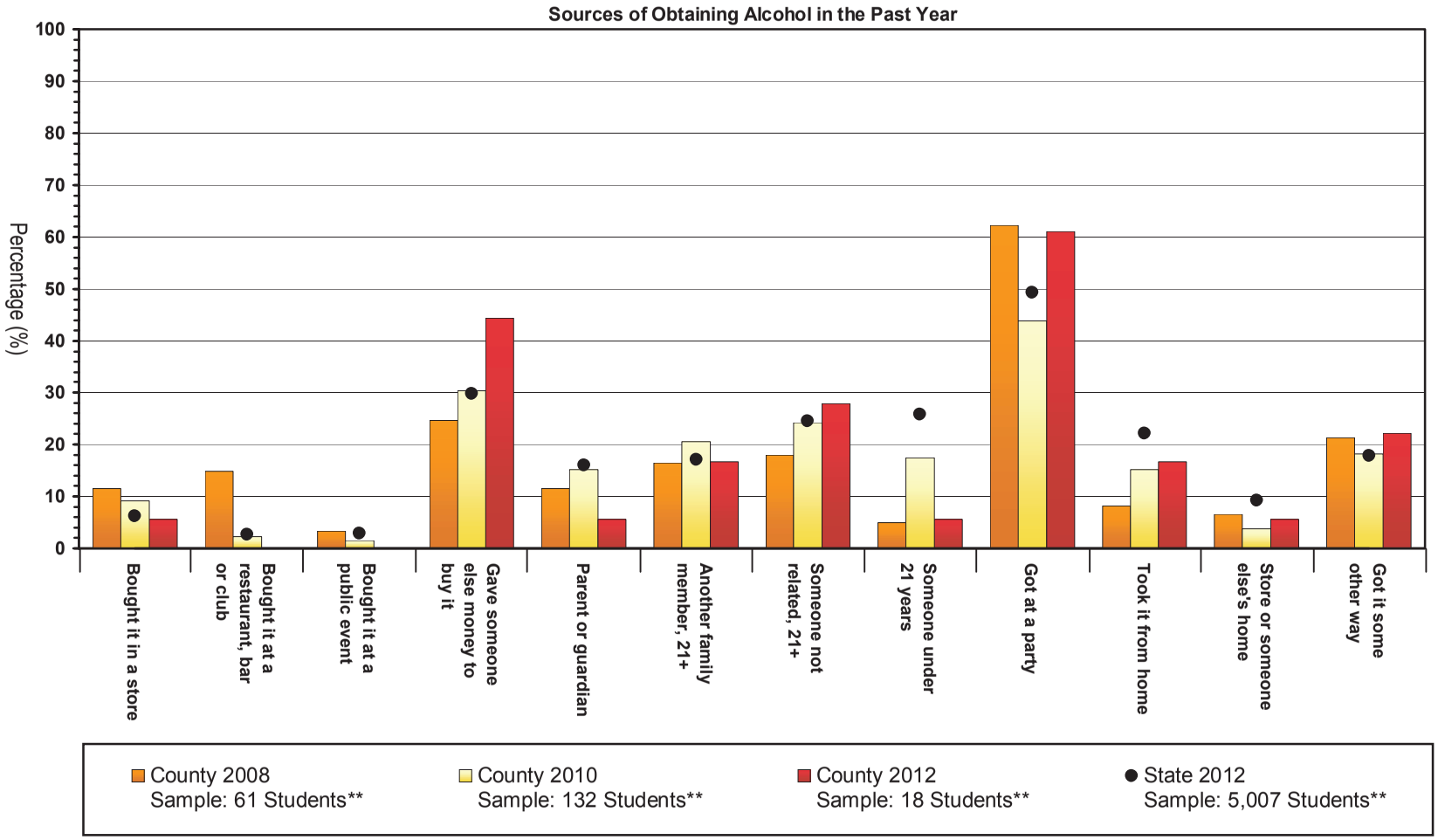


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Yuma County, Grade 10

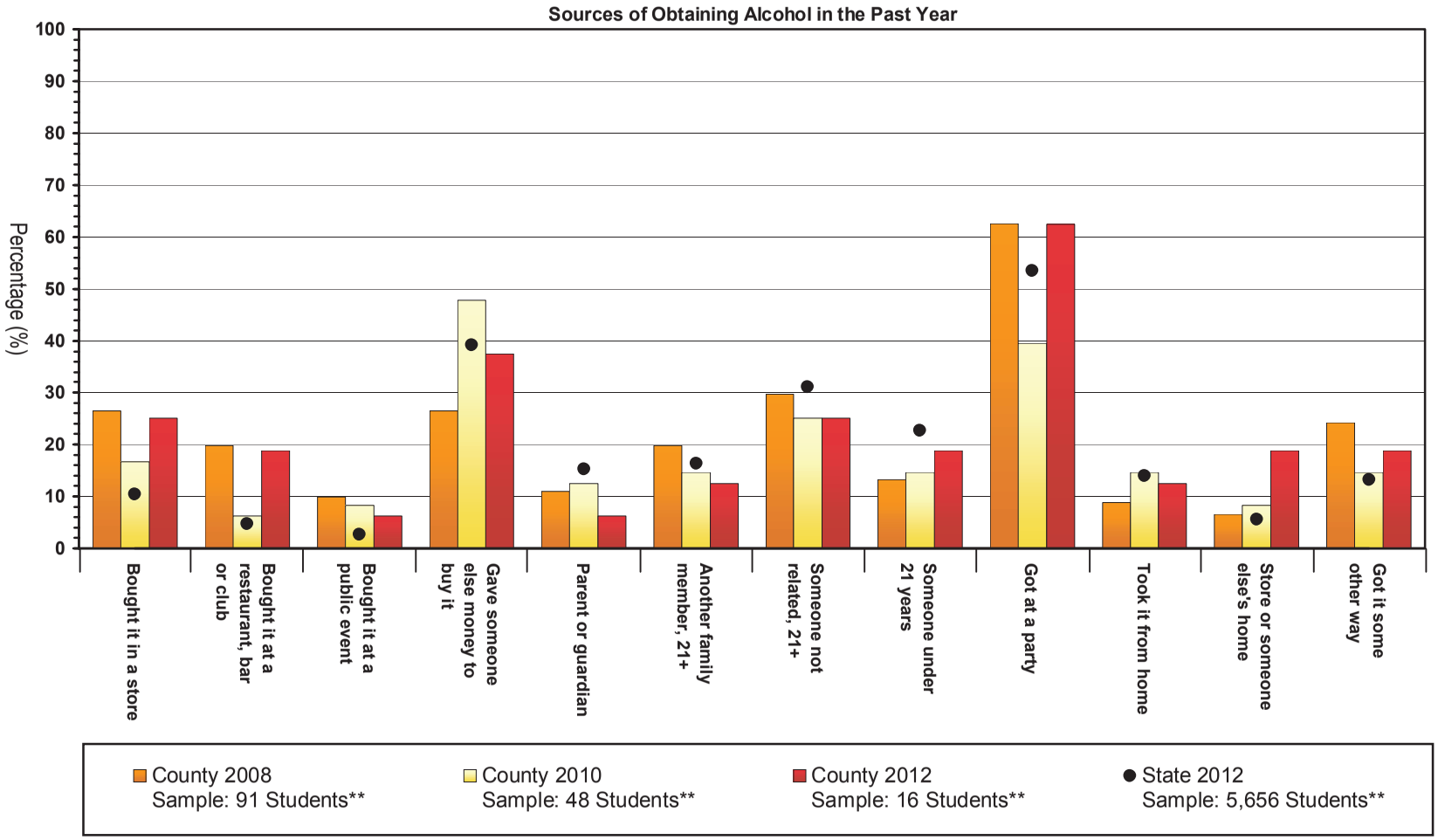


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Yuma County, Grade 12

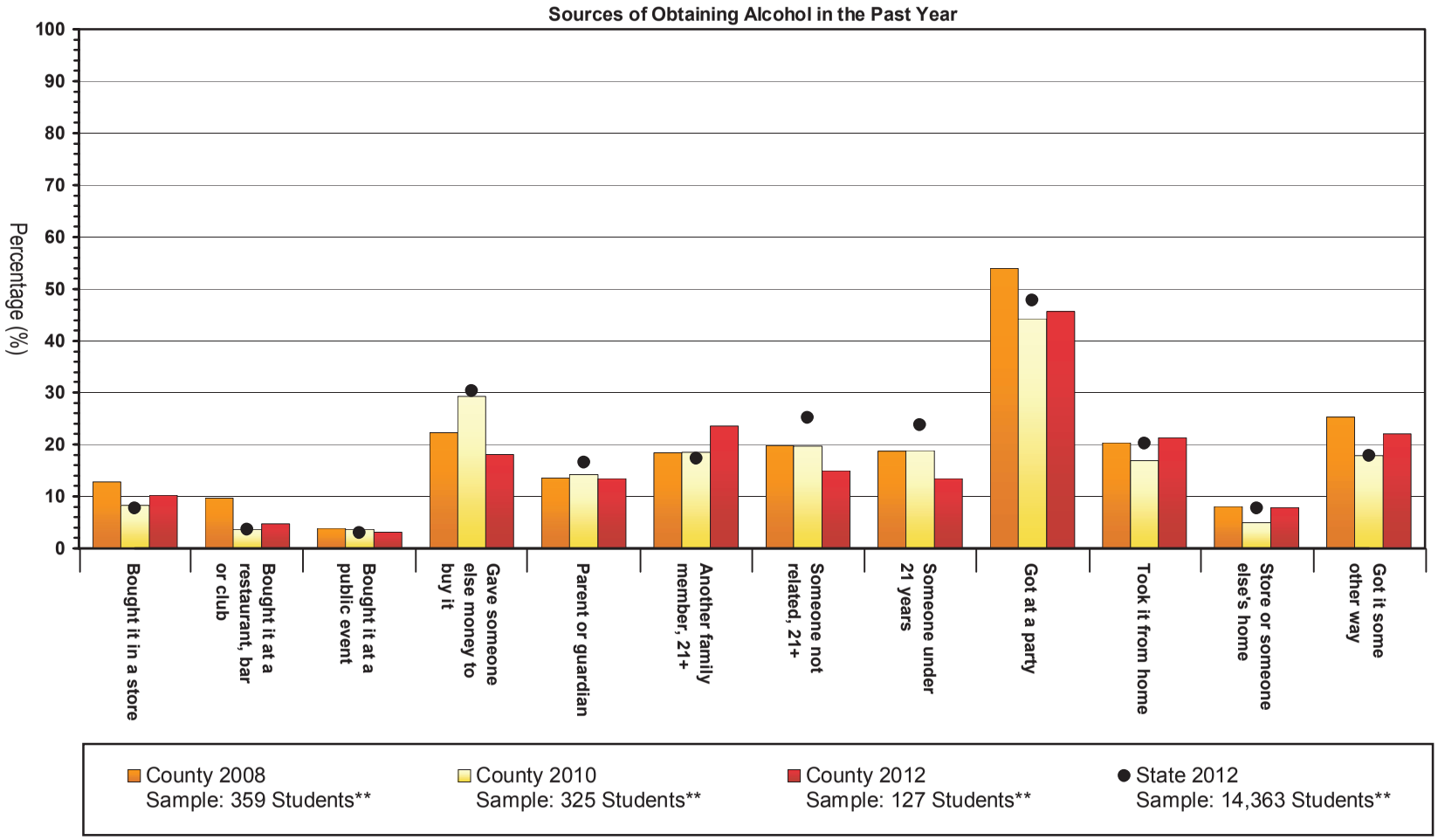


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Yuma County, All Students Surveyed

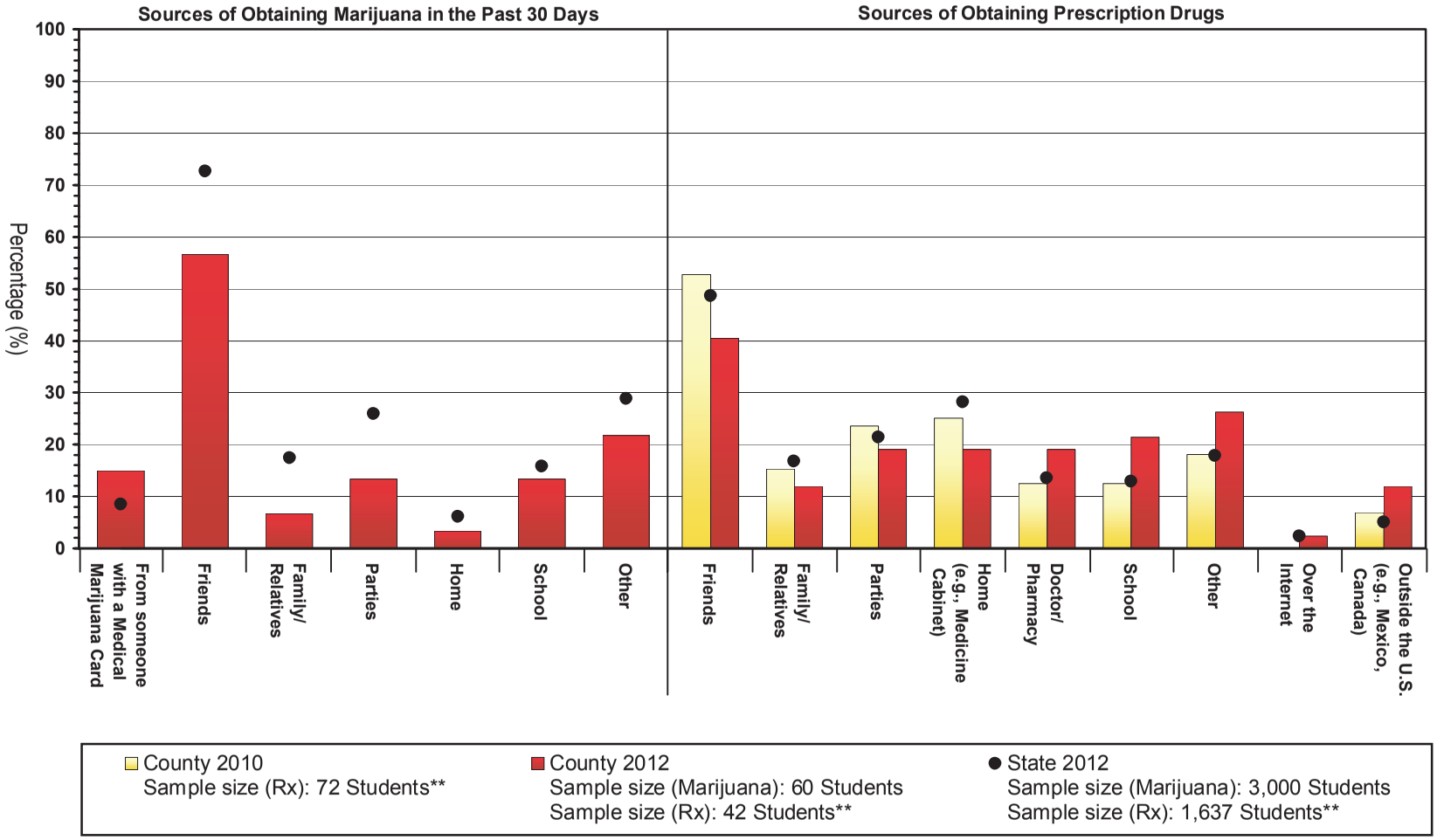


* Because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2012 Yuma County, Grade 8

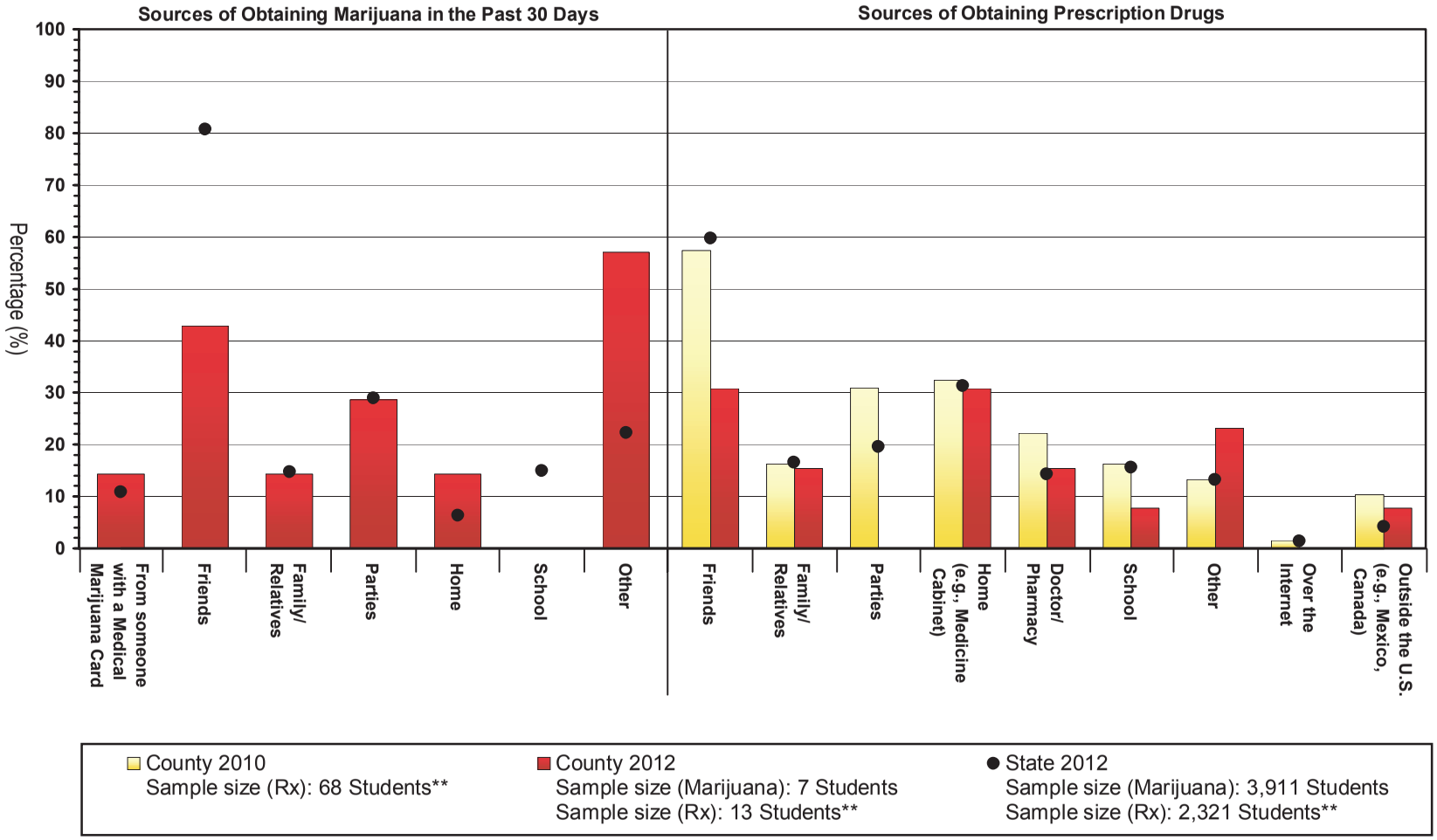


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Yuma County, Grade 10

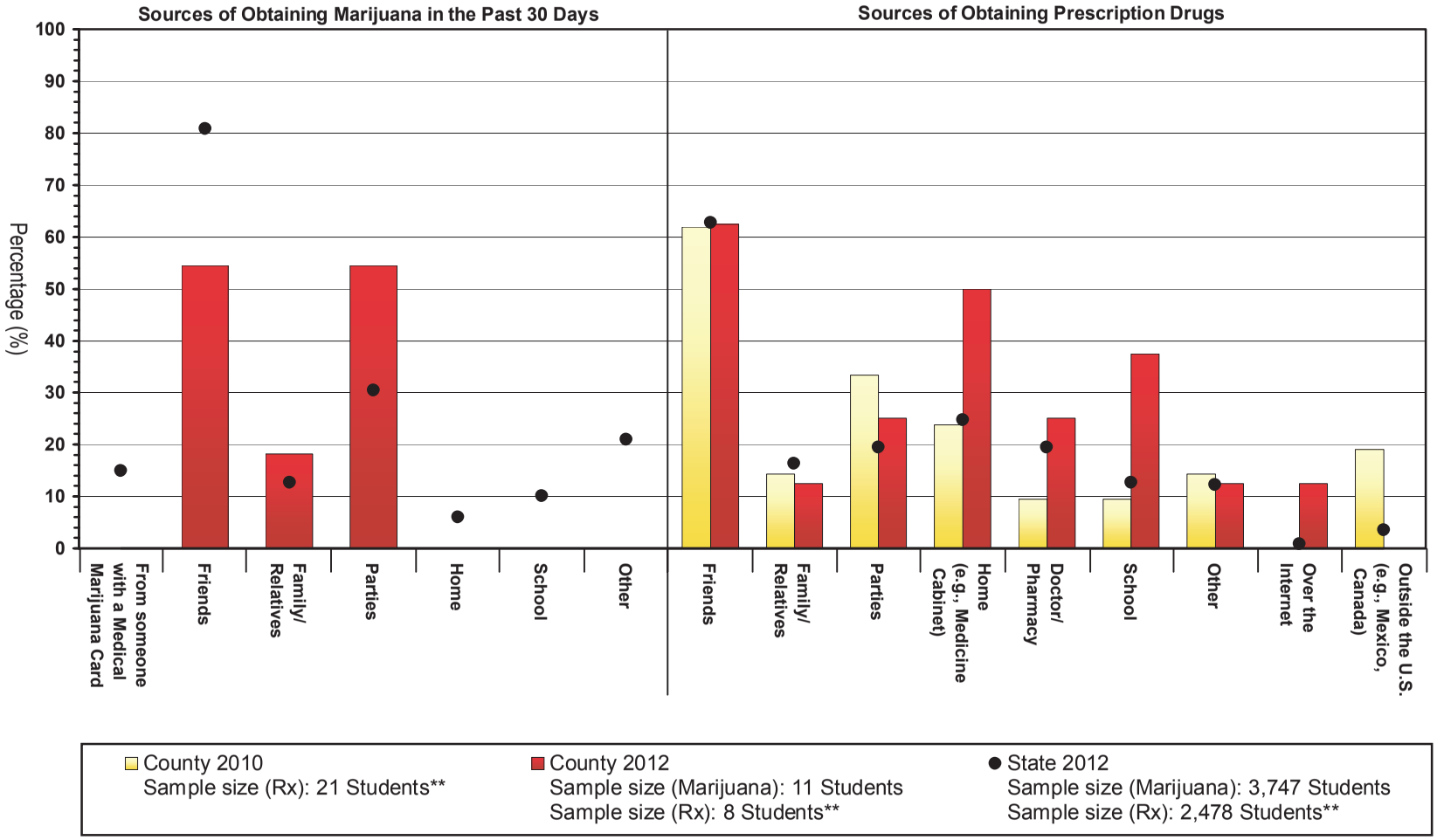


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Yuma County, Grade 12

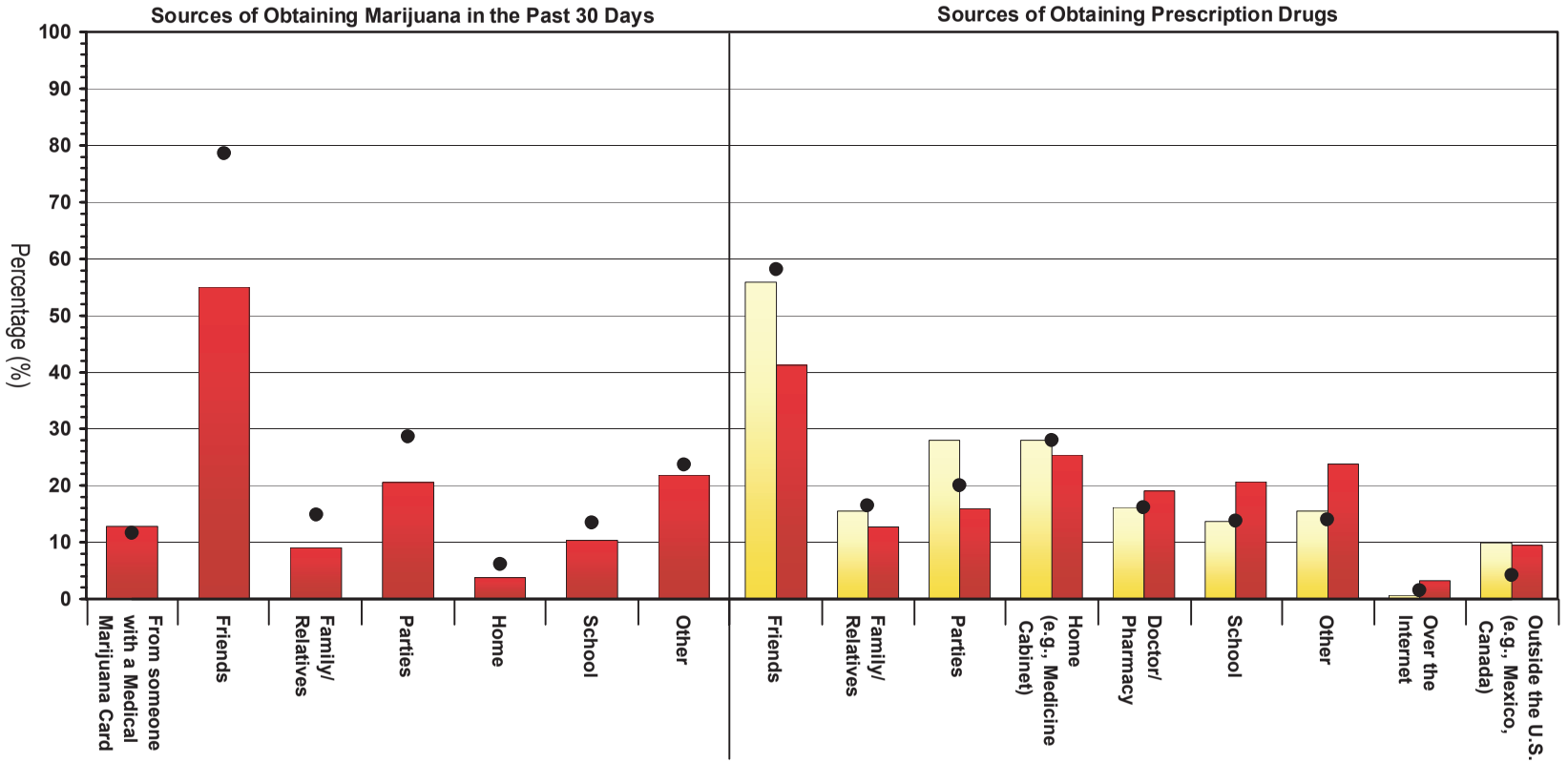


* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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 have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. 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*
2012 Yuma County, All Students Surveyed



County 2010
Sample size (Rx): 161 Students**

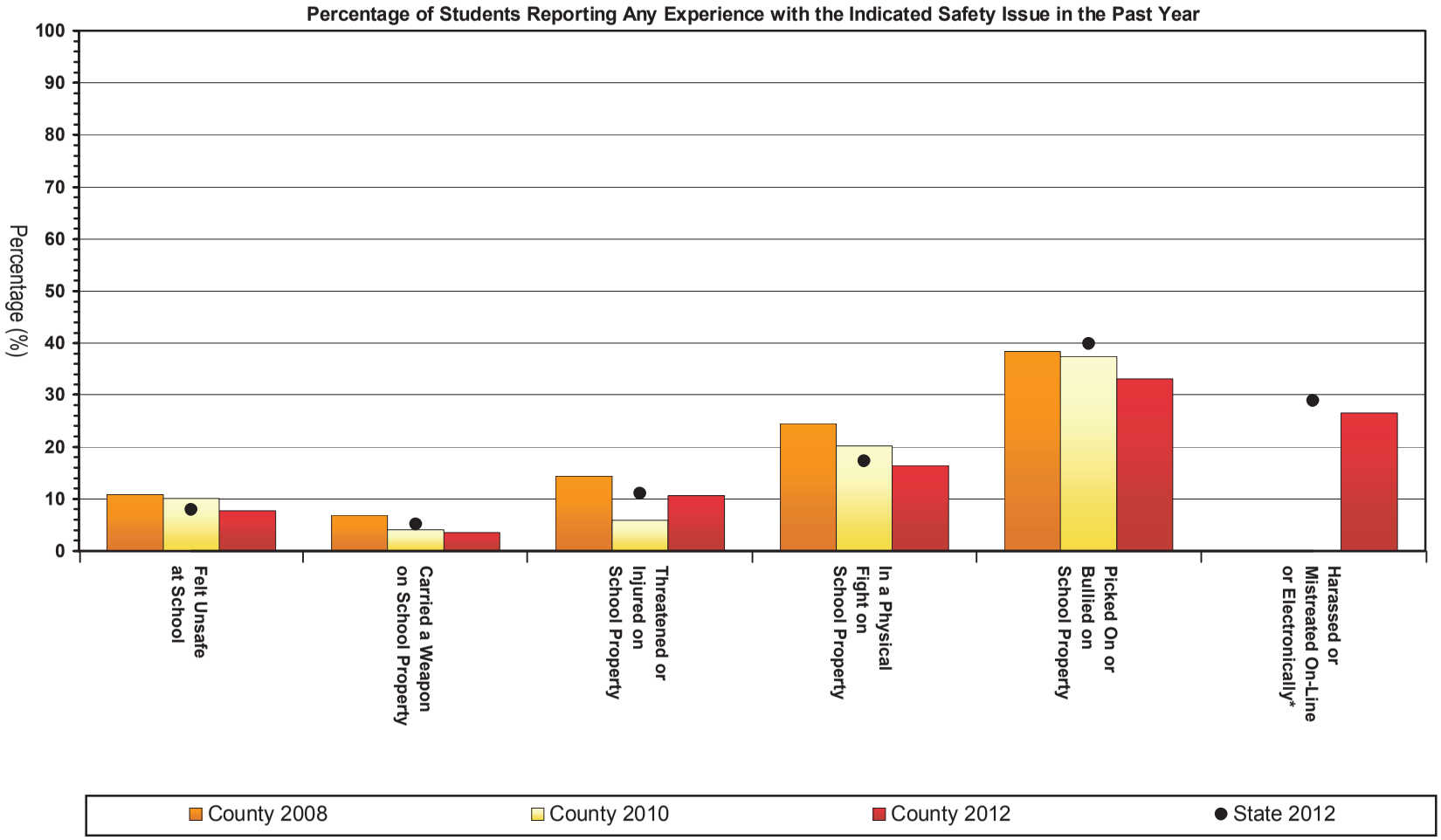
County 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 78 Students
Sample size (Rx): 63 Students**

State 2012
Sample size (Marijuana): 10,658 Students
Sample size (Rx): 6,436 Students**

* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained marijuana. Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained these substances, no BH Norm value is reported.

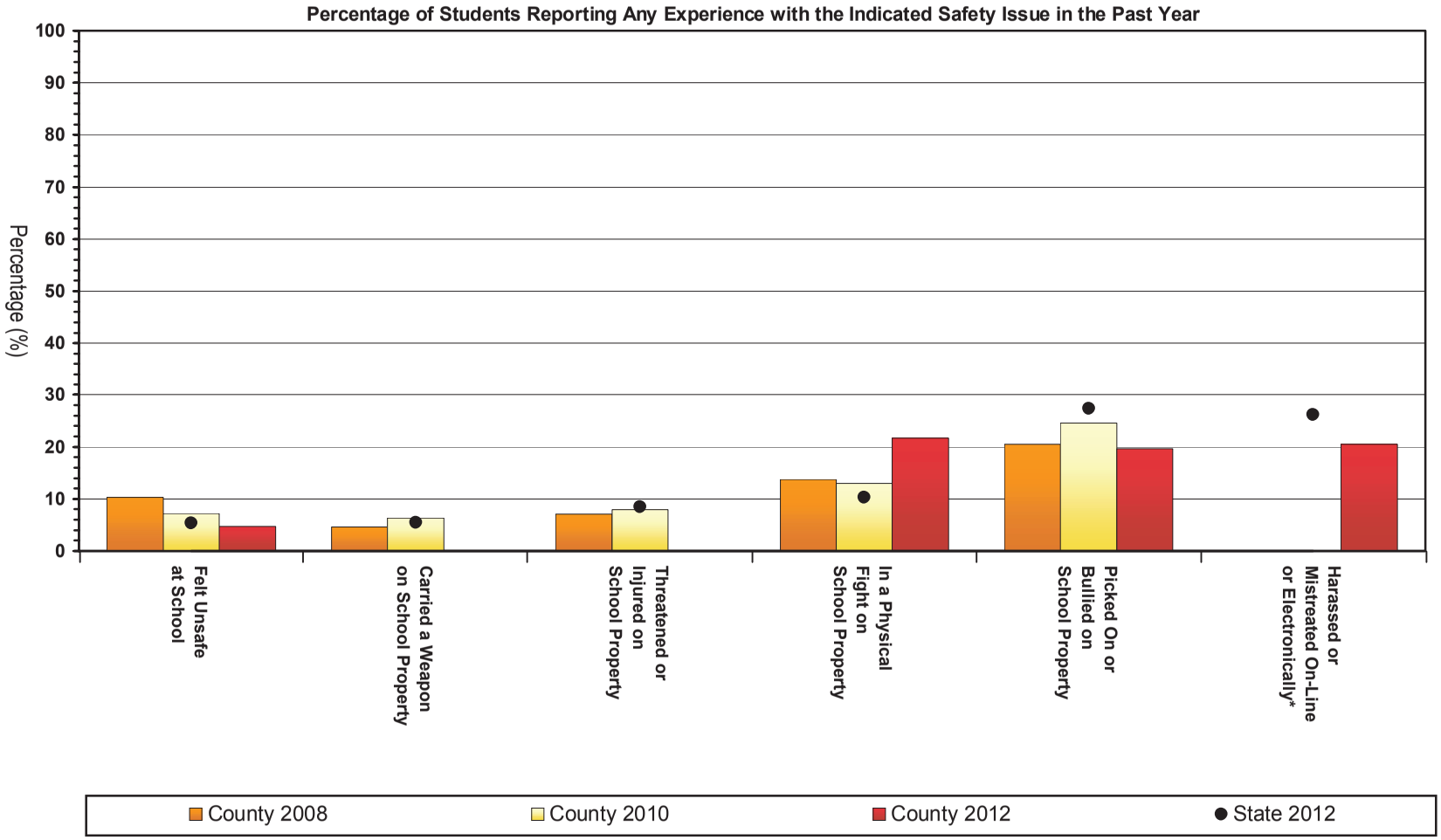
** Sample size represents the number of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining marijuana/prescription drugs. Students indicating they did not use marijuana in the past 30 days or have not used prescription drugs to get high are not included in their respective sample sizes. In the case of smaller sample sizes, caution should be exercised before generalizing results to the entire community.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Yuma County, Grade 8



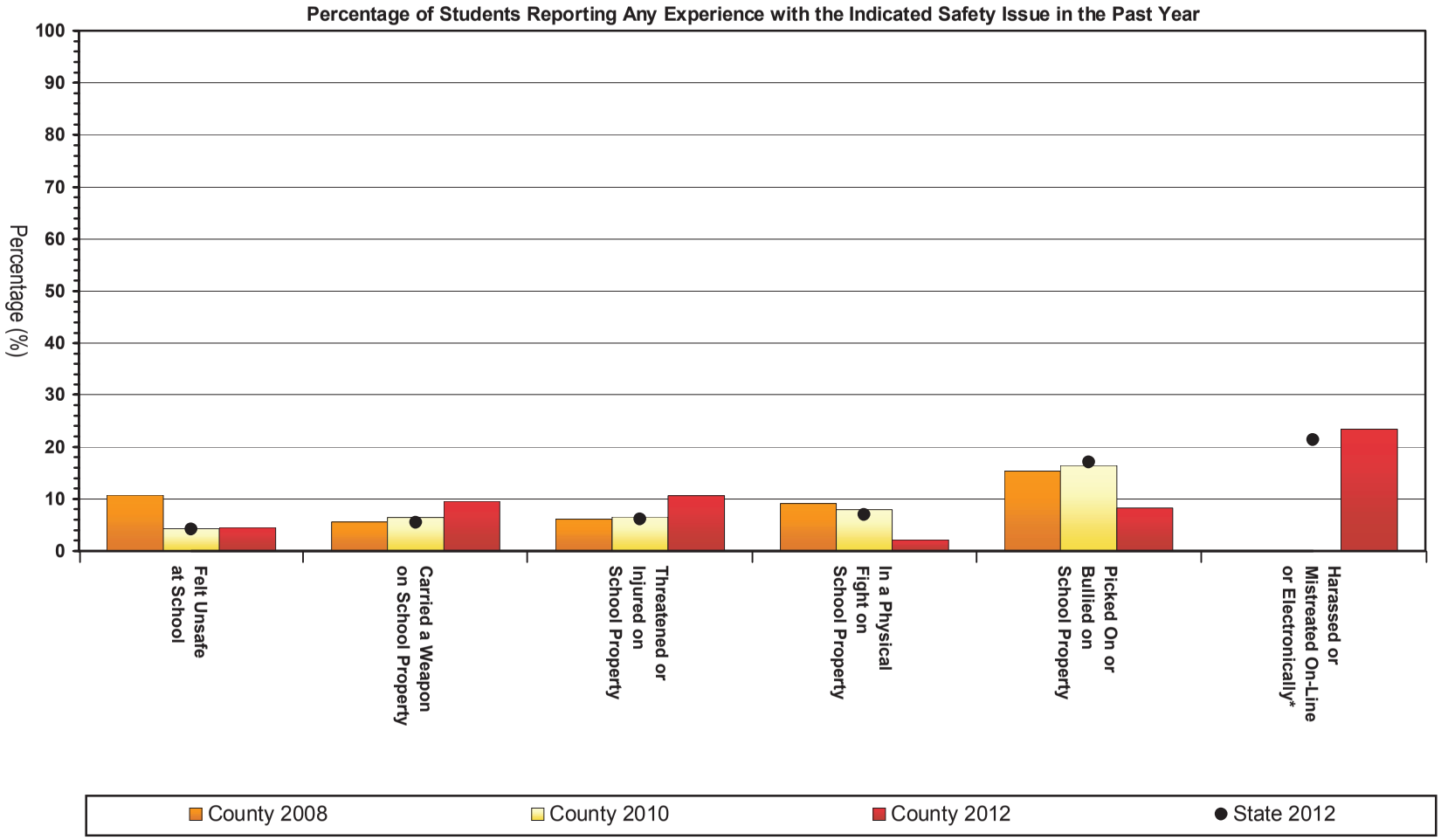
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Yuma County, Grade 10



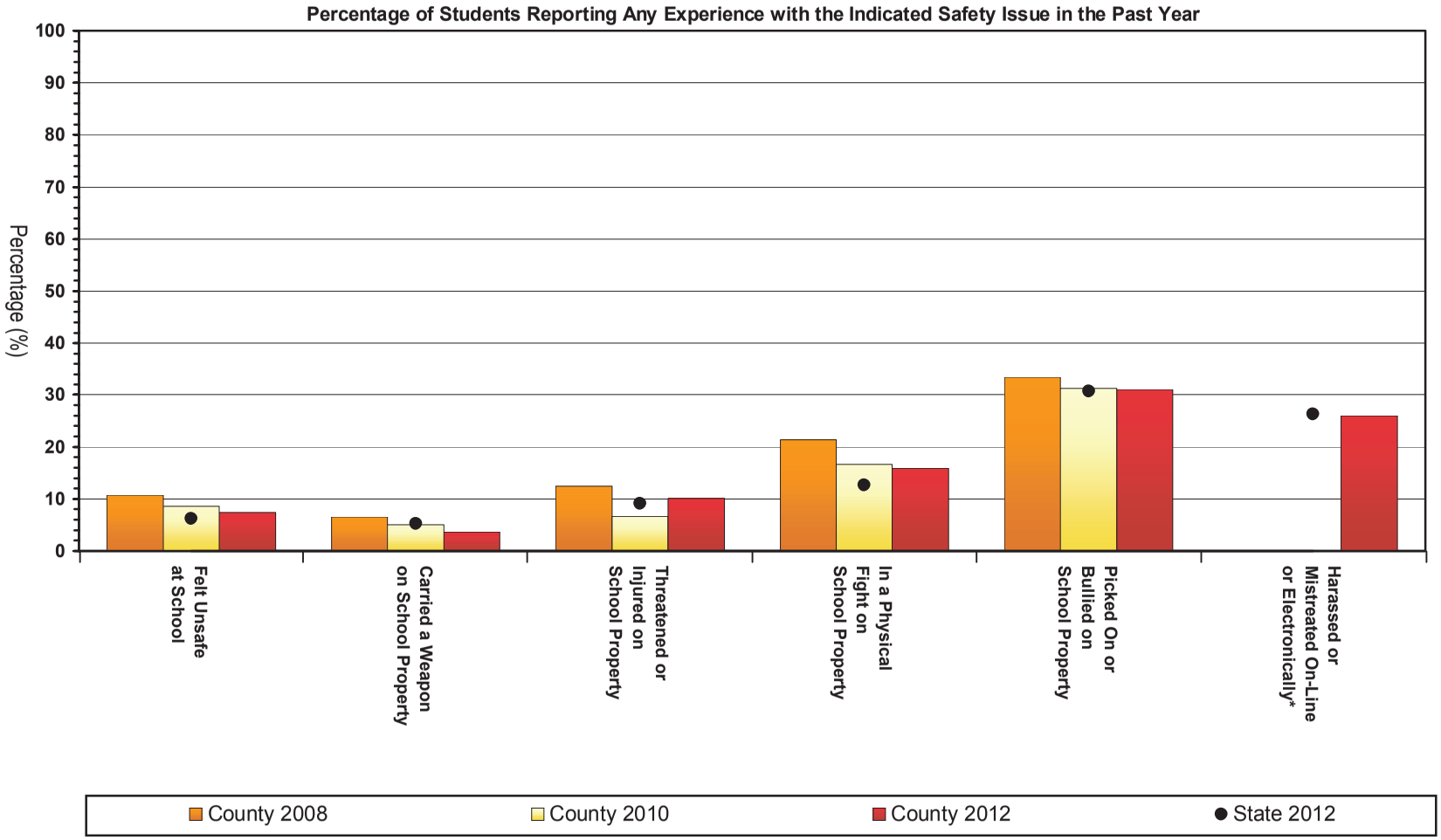
* Prior to 2012, the AYS did not survey online and electronic harassment.

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Yuma County, Grade 12



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

SCHOOL SAFETY & CYBER-BULLYING
2012 Yuma County, All Students Surveyed



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

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.

Table 4. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	51.1	50.5	36.6	37.3	33.1	62.7	63.7	71.1	59.1	56.0	73.3	76.3	74.0	69.2	70.0	55.2	57.4	40.7	51.7	51.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	25.8	26.9	17.7	19.7	18.4	44.1	36.1	41.3	31.7	30.4	51.8	56.9	68.0	42.1	40.0	31.2	32.9	21.9	28.8	28.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	6.8	6.4	3.7	4.5	9.7	14.0	8.6	8.7	9.3	15.6	12.2	17.1	4.0	14.7	16.9	8.3	8.2	4.0	8.4	13.8
Marijuana	used marijuana?	14.6	16.4	10.2	16.2	16.4	15.8	29.2	26.7	34.7	34.5	28.9	42.8	62.0	44.8	45.5	16.5	23.3	14.1	28.7	31.0
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.6	1.4	0.5	1.7	3.3	1.6	4.2	2.3	5.2	6.0	5.2	5.8	4.0	8.4	8.3	2.1	2.8	0.8	4.4	5.7
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	3.4	1.8	1.5	1.5	2.2	2.1	6.3	13.3	3.9	3.3	9.8	8.7	22.0	7.4	5.2	4.1	4.0	3.3	3.7	3.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	15.4	14.5	10.6	11.4	13.1	9.5	10.7	17.8	9.4	10.1	6.7	15.3	16.0	7.4	8.1	13.6	13.4	11.3	9.8	10.6
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.6	1.3	2.7	3.3	4.5	1.5	2.1	5.7	3.7	10.0	1.8	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.1	1.2	1.8
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.2	0.5	1.9	0.0	1.4	1.2	2.1	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.2	1.2
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2.7	2.4	1.2	2.8	2.6	2.7	7.2	11.4	7.4	6.6	7.3	10.3	20.0	10.4	8.0	3.3	4.8	2.9	6.1	5.5
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	1.6	1.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	4.4	2.5	n/a	n/a	n/a	8.0	3.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	2.2	2.4	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.6	0.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	13.4	11.7	7.9	8.8	n/a	12.8	17.4	22.7	15.6	n/a	15.5	22.2	30.0	20.7	13.0	13.6	14.7	10.0	13.8	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	3.8	2.4	1.6	2.0	5.2	3.2	6.3	4.4	6.6	9.0	3.1	6.7	6.0	9.9	12.2	3.6	4.1	2.1	5.3	8.6
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	8.5	6.8	4.4	4.4	n/a	6.4	9.3	8.9	8.0	n/a	9.3	8.9	8.0	10.0	n/a	8.3	7.8	4.9	6.9	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	17.4	17.1	10.8	11.1	n/a	17.0	22.1	26.7	18.8	n/a	21.2	23.0	30.0	23.9	n/a	17.8	19.3	12.8	16.6	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?	9.3	8.1	4.5	7.0	n/a	6.4	14.9	13.6	10.6	n/a	9.3	17.0	24.5	12.2	n/a	9.0	11.2	6.2	9.3	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	4.5	6.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	18.2	11.1	n/a	n/a	n/a	18.0	13.9	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.1	9.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 5. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs During the Past 30 Days

In the past 30 days, on how many occasions (if any) have you… (One or more occasions)		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed††				
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	24.4	25.3	15.3	17.1	12.7	40.0	38.2	42.2	32.1	27.2	54.4	47.8	42.9	43.5	40.0	29.9	31.8	18.3	28.1	25.5
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	8.9	8.8	6.8	7.8	6.1	18.7	15.4	23.9	14.0	11.8	27.0	24.4	24.0	21.0	18.7	12.3	12.5	8.7	12.9	11.7
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	3.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	3.5	6.2	4.9	4.3	3.9	6.6	5.1	7.2	6.0	6.6	8.3	3.7	3.5	2.4	3.8	5.9
Marijuana	used marijuana?	6.0	7.5	2.7	7.7	7.2	4.8	13.9	9.3	17.7	17.6	14.9	19.4	16.3	22.5	22.6	7.0	10.8	3.8	14.3	15.2
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.7	1.0	0.5	1.9	0.0	1.7	1.4	2.6	0.0	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.2	1.4	1.3
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.5	2.1	4.4	1.2	0.7	3.1	1.4	4.0	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.1	0.8
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	5.6	4.6	4.6	4.2	3.2	2.1	1.9	8.9	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.9	4.0	1.3	1.0	4.8	3.5	4.8	2.8	2.1
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.1	1.5	4.0	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.5
Heroin*	used heroin?	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4
Ecstasy	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.6	1.1	3.3	0.0	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.9	6.0	2.0	2.3	0.9	1.7	0.7	1.4	1.4
Other Club Drugs**	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.7	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.6	n/a	n/a	n/a	0.5	0.6	n/a
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.6	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.5
Prescription Pain Relievers†	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	6.8	6.9	4.7	4.5	n/a	4.3	10.0	9.5	7.3	n/a	8.3	9.6	14.0	7.9	3.6	6.7	8.2	5.5	6.2	n/a
Prescription Stimulants	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.1	3.5	4.5	2.7	3.1	1.0	3.7	4.0	3.0	3.7	1.3	2.3	1.3	2.0	2.8
Prescription Sedatives†	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	2.5	3.3	2.4	1.9	n/a	3.7	3.3	7.0	3.3	n/a	4.7	3.0	4.2	3.2	n/a	2.9	3.3	2.7	2.7	n/a
Prescription Drugs†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	8.5	10.4	6.0	5.7	n/a	7.4	12.3	15.9	9.3	n/a	10.9	10.4	14.0	10.0	n/a	8.7	11.0	7.0	7.9	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	4.1	2.8	4.0	n/a	3.7	7.5	7.0	4.9	n/a	4.7	10.4	10.4	4.3	n/a	4.7	5.8	3.4	4.4	n/a
Synthetic Drugs**†	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	n/a	n/a	2.4	3.8	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.1	5.0	n/a	n/a	n/a	6.1	5.2	n/a	n/a	n/a	3.0	4.5	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2012 and prior administrations. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

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

†† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 6. Percentage of Students With Heavy ATOD Use

Drinking and Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you: (One or more times)	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	6.4	6.9	4.9	3.9	4.2	14.4	8.6	15.2	6.1	7.4	17.3	18.6	12.0	12.5	16.6	8.6	8.7	5.9	6.7	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	32.8	34.5	27.0	24.1	24.9	38.5	35.6	42.2	24.5	26.3	50.0	40.9	54.0	26.0	27.5	35.5	35.5	29.4	24.7	25.0

Binge Drinking

	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	MTF 2011
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	15.7	8.0	8.7	6.4	20.8	23.5	28.3	17.5	14.7	36.1	30.4	28.0	26.5	21.6	17.5	19.7	10.3	15.7	13.6

Table 7. 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					All Students Surveyed*				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Been Drunk or High at School	11.1	12.9	6.7	10.4	7.5	11.2	23.4	23.4	19.8	15.0	16.8	25.0	27.1	21.6	17.7	11.8	17.4	8.6	15.9	13.3
Been Suspended from School	18.6	20.4	11.1	17.0	15.1	15.7	11.8	29.8	12.1	12.6	16.1	16.3	20.8	8.9	9.2	18.0	17.3	12.6	13.6	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	3.4	3.4	2.2	4.5	2.5	4.6	10.7	17.4	9.8	6.5	9.5	15.7	16.7	10.8	7.8	4.3	7.0	3.8	7.6	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	3.7	4.2	2.8	2.1	2.3	4.1	3.9	2.2	2.6	2.6	3.1	4.2	4.2	2.0	1.9	3.7	4.1	2.9	2.2	2.3
Been Arrested	8.4	9.9	4.3	5.5	5.2	10.3	9.3	29.8	7.0	6.7	17.8	13.5	8.3	7.0	6.1	9.7	10.1	5.9	6.3	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	19.9	17.4	10.6	11.2	16.0	13.9	16.5	14.9	9.7	15.1	15.2	16.2	14.6	7.7	11.9	18.6	17.0	11.0	9.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	8.9	5.8	4.7	5.7	4.8	8.6	9.5	6.5	5.2	5.2	11.1	11.3	8.3	5.9	5.2	9.1	7.5	5.0	5.6	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	1.2	1.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	1.5	2.1	2.2	1.2	0.9	1.5	2.2	2.1	1.3	1.0	1.2	2.0	1.0	1.2	0.9

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 8. 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					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Any Gambling	66.2	61.7	59.9	59.0	55.0	65.3	63.0	69.6	57.2	53.8	60.6	50.7	58.0	53.7	52.6	65.4	61.0	60.2	57.2	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	7.0	5.2	5.1	4.6	5.7	7.1	6.7	4.3	4.2	5.3	8.6	6.5	6.0	5.1	5.4	7.2	5.8	5.1	4.6	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	22.7	21.7	21.3	23.1	24.0	25.5	24.4	36.4	22.4	23.5	21.4	19.4	18.0	21.5	23.9	22.9	22.3	21.9	22.5	22.7
Bet on sports?	30.9	27.6	29.2	26.1	22.8	29.1	31.0	42.2	24.5	22.5	28.1	28.1	30.0	21.5	20.5	30.3	28.8	29.9	24.5	21.4
Played cards?	41.4	33.5	32.7	31.7	25.8	39.0	38.8	37.8	31.1	27.0	33.7	33.8	34.0	30.3	26.7	40.2	35.2	33.0	31.2	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?*	23.7	18.9	21.4	16.8	n/a	21.2	20.7	19.6	16.6	n/a	18.0	17.1	16.7	16.0	n/a	22.8	19.3	21.1	16.5	n/a
Played bingo?	29.7	22.0	22.8	25.7	22.7	25.6	21.6	25.0	19.6	17.7	17.9	15.0	10.2	13.2	14.0	27.8	21.2	22.2	20.8	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	5.6	7.1	6.6	4.9	4.5	8.2	7.0	4.4	4.1	4.0	5.7	3.6	6.0	3.6	3.7	5.9	6.7	6.4	4.3	4.2
Played a dice game?	31.3	23.0	25.3	24.4	12.1	20.7	23.7	22.2	20.5	11.2	17.0	16.5	22.0	16.1	10.0	28.4	22.6	25.0	21.2	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	32.8	27.6	27.0	25.6	20.1	27.3	33.7	26.1	24.3	20.5	22.8	22.1	22.0	22.1	18.8	30.9	29.0	26.6	24.4	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?	5.5	3.3	5.4	4.8	4.6	8.2	5.3	6.7	4.5	4.7	8.2	4.3	2.0	4.0	4.6	6.1	4.1	5.3	4.5	4.7

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	42.3	40.5	40.1	36.8	36.6	48.9	50.6	43.2	42.8	42.8	46.4	68.1	53.2	48.1	47.0	43.6	46.8	41.2	41.6	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	33.3	34.6	29.7	32.1	32.8	30.2	46.1	48.8	39.3	39.6	32.0	45.3	31.8	37.1	32.8	32.7	39.6	31.1	35.6	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	36.3	34.0	33.8	34.3	29.4	41.6	42.8	63.6	42.3	40.5	40.9	43.8	52.1	43.5	42.7	37.5	37.9	36.8	39.2	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	35.9	28.6	31.9	34.6	39.8	25.7	25.7	36.4	22.8	29.9	27.1	33.1	44.7	29.1	34.8	33.5	28.0	33.0	29.5	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	51.8	49.7	45.7	42.5	41.9	42.4	47.8	48.8	37.2	40.3	43.7	44.5	45.7	39.4	39.8	49.3	48.5	45.9	40.0	40.7
Family Conflict	55.7	51.5	49.6	51.2	51.5	39.8	44.3	37.2	41.6	41.6	30.6	49.1	46.8	39.5	38.8	49.8	48.5	48.6	45.1	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	37.8	44.3	33.8	38.5	36.4	31.6	39.4	56.8	40.4	39.0	28.8	44.2	60.0	38.6	37.3	35.7	42.5	37.1	39.1	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	51.6	43.8	43.0	46.1	46.9	46.2	54.7	50.0	49.9	52.3	47.5	58.1	39.6	48.7	50.3	50.3	49.1	43.2	48.0	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	28.3	25.1	22.7	23.7	26.0	32.7	42.5	53.5	39.7	40.8	37.9	39.3	38.8	43.0	38.6	30.2	32.5	25.9	33.8	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	49.8	49.0	44.2	44.0	46.6	53.8	52.4	52.6	45.8	47.9	55.2	58.4	59.1	40.3	41.8	50.9	51.1	45.3	43.6	45.6
Low Commitment to School	38.0	34.0	32.5	40.2	38.0	31.2	42.8	41.3	45.9	41.7	25.0	45.8	37.5	46.4	42.9	35.6	38.0	33.2	43.4	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	45.1	49.6	36.6	37.1	39.0	42.3	53.6	52.2	40.6	45.5	45.4	55.8	46.0	36.8	43.6	44.8	51.5	37.9	38.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	38.9	36.6	26.7	34.2	33.7	42.2	38.0	52.2	35.7	37.0	45.8	54.9	52.2	35.5	35.4	40.1	38.9	29.3	35.0	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	30.9	33.8	23.0	24.0	24.0	24.6	31.3	41.3	27.5	27.3	29.6	31.5	47.9	27.8	28.8	30.0	32.8	25.2	26.0	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	46.5	41.1	33.5	36.8	36.2	43.2	47.6	39.1	41.4	44.9	48.2	45.7	29.2	37.8	41.9	46.3	43.6	33.6	38.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	28.9	33.0	23.5	26.1	22.6	30.3	37.2	43.5	36.1	33.6	30.1	34.0	25.0	35.8	32.7	29.2	34.4	24.6	31.4	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	45.7	49.9	48.3	50.2	37.1	36.4	46.8	56.8	51.4	35.7	33.5	50.0	54.2	56.3	40.3	43.0	48.9	49.2	52.1	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	59.1	59.7	48.6	50.2	50.3	65.1	61.1	58.7	47.2	52.0	52.0	65.7	61.2	45.6	49.0	59.0	60.8	49.8	48.2	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	37.4	43.5	34.2	35.7	30.8	34.7	41.9	43.5	39.0	36.2	28.3	44.8	34.0	34.8	32.3	36.0	43.1	34.7	36.5	33.2
Rewards for ASB	43.6	55.3	39.2	44.9	36.7	32.6	47.1	34.1	50.6	42.7	39.9	52.4	57.4	60.4	55.1	41.9	52.4	39.9	50.4	44.4
Gang Involvement	32.0	27.2	16.4	14.9	17.8	37.6	29.8	40.5	13.4	15.7	32.2	23.8	34.9	12.5	13.1	32.7	27.8	18.9	13.9	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	33.2	35.7	24.1	30.4	29.7	29.6	39.4	40.4	31.2	30.4	26.6	37.7	38.0	31.6	29.0	32.0	37.1	25.7	30.9	29.7

* 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.)

** State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	BH Norm 2012
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	26.8	24.9	28.6	33.2	38.3	38.4	40.7	39.5	37.9	44.2	35.0	41.5	34.0	37.7	44.1	29.3	32.1	29.7	35.8	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	47.2	42.8	50.2	51.7	51.9	42.9	46.2	23.8	46.9	44.7	55.0	50.0	58.1	55.7	55.6	47.7	44.9	49.0	51.2	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	55.3	53.0	56.3	60.6	60.7	57.4	50.1	47.6	56.0	53.1	57.9	48.6	53.3	56.8	53.8	56.0	51.4	55.5	58.1	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	55.7	56.0	55.5	59.0	61.5	52.4	51.4	46.5	53.0	53.0	46.0	51.8	40.0	53.3	52.4	53.8	53.8	53.8	55.6	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	57.9	61.4	66.5	61.6	68.9	67.7	52.1	34.8	65.0	71.6	64.2	58.3	40.8	66.6	72.8	59.8	58.1	63.6	63.8	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	46.5	48.4	57.6	53.2	57.5	73.6	58.4	75.6	62.8	58.9	56.2	44.4	61.2	49.5	51.6	50.9	51.2	58.7	55.2	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	56.4	58.9	66.0	65.1	64.6	72.8	64.6	69.6	71.5	68.0	58.2	52.9	62.0	58.5	53.8	58.6	60.1	65.9	65.4	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	49.0	48.7	47.7	50.1	58.8	54.6	56.9	35.6	55.2	60.7	52.8	46.9	56.0	54.9	59.3	50.1	51.1	47.6	52.8	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	33.8	31.9	37.2	43.0	40.8	22.8	34.6	34.0	50.3	46.1	18.7	30.2	22.9	45.1	42.6	30.8	32.6	36.3	45.7	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	59.2	59.1	61.9	59.3	62.5	62.8	62.7	68.2	61.8	59.9	61.7	49.7	63.8	55.2	51.8	59.9	59.3	62.3	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection*	42.4	43.1	47.1	51.3	52.8	56.9	54.8	47.9	59.5	52.5	52.7	43.2	56.9	56.7	50.5	45.4	46.8	47.7	55.0	52.0

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

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 11. 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				All Students Surveyed†			
	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*207*	*145*	*93*	*3,700*	*61*	*132*	*18*	*5,007*	*91*	*48*	*16*	*5,656*	*359*	*325*	*127*	*14,363*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	7.2	4.8	8.6	5.6	11.5	9.1	5.6	6.2	26.4	16.7	25.0	10.4	12.8	8.3	10.2	7.7
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	3.9	4.1	3.2	3.4	14.8	2.3	0.0	2.7	19.8	6.2	18.8	4.7	9.7	3.7	4.7	3.7
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	1.4	4.1	3.2	3.7	3.3	1.5	0.0	2.9	9.9	8.3	6.2	2.7	3.9	3.7	3.1	3.0
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	19.8	22.1	9.7	17.3	24.6	30.3	44.4	29.8	26.4	47.9	37.5	39.3	22.3	29.2	18.1	30.3
My parent or guardian gave it to me	15.5	13.8	16.1	19.5	11.5	15.2	5.6	16.0	11.0	12.5	6.2	15.3	13.6	14.2	13.4	16.6
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	18.4	17.9	26.9	19.2	16.4	20.5	16.7	17.1	19.8	14.6	12.5	16.3	18.4	18.5	23.6	17.3
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	15.9	13.8	10.8	17.2	18.0	24.2	27.8	24.5	29.7	25.0	25.0	31.1	19.8	19.7	15.0	25.2
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	25.1	21.4	14.0	22.9	4.9	17.4	5.6	25.8	13.2	14.6	18.8	22.7	18.7	18.8	13.4	23.8
I got it at a party	47.8	46.2	39.8	37.2	62.3	43.9	61.1	49.4	62.6	39.6	62.5	53.5	54.0	44.3	45.7	47.9
I took it from home	29.0	19.3	23.7	26.8	8.2	15.2	16.7	22.2	8.8	14.6	12.5	14.0	20.3	16.9	21.3	20.2
I took it from a store or someone else's home	9.2	4.8	6.5	8.8	6.6	3.8	5.6	9.2	6.6	8.3	18.8	5.6	8.1	4.9	7.9	7.7
I got it some other way	27.1	18.6	22.6	25.4	21.3	18.2	22.2	17.8	24.2	14.6	18.8	13.2	25.3	17.8	22.0	17.9

* 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.*, 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. 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		All Students Surveyed†	
	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*60*	*3,000*	*7*	*3,911*	*11*	*3,747*	*78*	*10,658*
I got it from someone with a Medical Marijuana Card	15.0	8.5	14.3	10.9	0.0	14.9	12.8	11.6
Friends	56.7	72.7	42.9	80.8	54.5	80.9	55.1	78.6
Family/Relatives	6.7	17.4	14.3	14.7	18.2	12.7	9.0	14.8
Parties	13.3	25.9	28.6	28.9	54.5	30.4	20.5	28.6
Home	3.3	6.1	14.3	6.3	0.0	6.0	3.8	6.1
School	13.3	15.8	0.0	14.9	0.0	10.1	10.3	13.4
Other	21.7	28.8	57.1	22.3	0.0	21.0	21.8	23.7

* 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. Students indicating they did not use marijuana 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.

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 13. 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			All Students Surveyed†		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
*Sample size***	*72*	*42*	*1,637*	*68*	*13*	*2,321*	*21*	*8*	*2,478*	*161*	*63*	*6,436*
Friends	52.8	40.5	48.7	57.4	30.8	59.8	61.9	62.5	62.8	55.9	41.3	58.2
Family/Relatives	15.3	11.9	16.8	16.2	15.4	16.6	14.3	12.5	16.3	15.5	12.7	16.5
Parties	23.6	19.0	21.4	30.9	0.0	19.6	33.3	25.0	19.5	28.0	15.9	20.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	25.0	19.0	28.2	32.4	30.8	31.3	23.8	50.0	24.7	28.0	25.4	28.0
Doctor/Pharmacy	12.5	19.0	13.5	22.1	15.4	14.3	9.5	25.0	19.5	16.1	19.0	16.1
School	12.5	21.4	12.9	16.2	7.7	15.6	9.5	37.5	12.7	13.7	20.6	13.8
Other	18.1	26.2	17.8	13.2	23.1	13.2	14.3	12.5	12.3	15.5	23.8	14.0
Over the Internet	0.0	2.4	2.4	1.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	12.5	0.9	0.6	3.2	1.5
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	6.9	11.9	5.1	10.3	7.7	4.2	19.0	0.0	3.6	9.9	9.5	4.2

* Prior to 2010, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained prescription drugs.

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

† State and national data for *All Students Surveyed* are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (*e.g.,* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 14. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety and Cyber-Bullying Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed*			
		County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2008	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
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	85.6	94.1	89.4	88.9	92.9	92.1	100.0	91.5	93.9	93.5	89.4	93.9	87.5	93.4	89.9	90.9
	1 time	7.5	3.8	4.8	5.0	3.0	3.3	0.0	3.5	2.0	2.9	4.3	2.4	6.3	3.6	4.5	3.9
	2-3 times	4.3	1.4	2.8	3.0	2.0	2.8	0.0	2.1	2.0	2.9	4.3	1.4	3.7	2.0	2.7	2.4
	4-5 times	1.3	0.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.8
	6-7 times	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	2.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5
	8-9 times	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3
	10-11 times	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1
	12 or more times	0.7	0.1	0.9	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.8	1.2
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	75.5	79.8	83.6	82.7	86.3	87.0	78.3	89.7	90.9	92.1	97.9	93.0	78.6	83.4	84.1	87.3
	1 time	13.5	10.5	8.0	9.1	4.6	6.2	13.0	5.6	5.1	2.9	2.1	3.5	11.4	8.4	7.9	6.7
	2-3 times	6.7	7.3	5.3	5.1	6.1	3.9	8.7	2.5	3.5	2.9	0.0	1.7	6.2	5.8	5.2	3.5
	4-5 times	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	0.8
	6-7 times	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.5
	8-9 times	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
	10-11 times	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.8
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?	0 times	61.6	62.6	67.0	60.1	79.5	75.4	80.4	72.6	84.7	83.6	91.7	82.9	66.5	68.8	69.0	69.3
	1 time	14.1	14.8	9.2	9.9	7.2	7.5	4.3	6.9	6.1	6.4	0.0	4.5	12.3	11.6	8.5	7.7
	2-3 times	10.7	10.5	10.3	12.0	8.2	8.7	6.5	8.4	3.1	3.6	4.2	5.2	9.5	9.2	9.8	9.3
	4-5 times	4.1	3.5	3.4	4.9	1.5	2.6	2.2	3.5	1.5	2.1	0.0	2.1	3.5	3.0	3.2	3.8
	6-7 times	1.8	1.3	1.3	2.3	0.5	0.9	2.2	1.8	1.0	0.7	4.2	1.2	1.6	1.1	1.5	1.9
	8-9 times	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	1.5	1.0	1.1	1.3
	10-11 times	0.5	0.6	0.2	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.5
	12 or more times	5.6	5.3	7.2	8.5	2.1	3.5	4.3	5.1	2.6	2.9	0.0	3.1	4.8	4.5	6.7	6.2
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	89.2	89.9	92.3	92.1	89.7	92.8	95.3	94.6	89.3	95.7	95.5	95.8	89.3	91.4	92.6	93.8
	1 day	6.2	5.9	3.9	3.8	5.6	3.9	0.0	2.7	4.1	2.9	2.3	1.9	5.9	5.0	3.6	3.0
	2-3 days	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.1	4.7	1.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.0	2.3	2.4	1.9
	4-5 days	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6
	6 or more days	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.7	3.1	0.0	2.3	0.6	1.2	0.9	0.9	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	93.1	95.9	96.5	94.8	95.4	93.7	100.0	94.5	94.4	93.6	90.5	94.5	93.5	95.0	96.4	94.7
	1 day	3.3	2.6	2.3	2.3	1.0	2.3	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.7	4.8	1.3	2.7	2.3	2.3	1.8
	2-3 days	1.9	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.5	1.4	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.0	4.8	1.1	1.7	1.0	0.6	1.1
	4-5 days	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.5
	6 or more days	1.4	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.5	2.1	0.0	2.4	2.6	5.7	0.0	2.6	1.6	1.5	0.7	2.0
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	n/a	73.5	71.1	n/a	n/a	79.5	73.8	n/a	n/a	76.6	78.7	n/a	n/a	74.0	73.7
	1 time	n/a	n/a	9.2	9.0	n/a	n/a	13.6	7.1	n/a	n/a	10.6	5.7	n/a	n/a	9.5	7.6
	2-3 times	n/a	n/a	7.0	8.6	n/a	n/a	2.3	8.4	n/a	n/a	2.1	7.0	n/a	n/a	6.5	8.1
	4-5 times	n/a	n/a	3.6	3.7	n/a	n/a	0.0	3.2	n/a	n/a	2.1	2.7	n/a	n/a	3.3	3.3
	6-7 times	n/a	n/a	1.6	1.6	n/a	n/a	0.0	1.6	n/a	n/a	4.3	1.2	n/a	n/a	1.7	1.5
	8-9 times	n/a	n/a	1.0	1.2	n/a	n/a	2.3	1.1	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.8	n/a	n/a	1.0	1.1
	10-11 times	n/a	n/a	0.6	0.6	n/a	n/a	0.0	0.5	n/a	n/a	2.1	0.5	n/a	n/a	0.7	0.5
	12 or more times	n/a	n/a	3.6	4.3	n/a	n/a	2.3	4.3	n/a	n/a	2.1	3.4	n/a	n/a	3.4	4.1

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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

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

Outcome	Definition	Substance	Grade 8		Grade 10		Grade 12		All Students Surveyed†		Male ††		Female ††	
			Percent	Sample	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...)*	drink 1 or two drinks nearly every day	Alcohol	59.3	688	50.0	44	68.8	48	59.4	780	55.9	376	63.7	388
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	76.7	691	79.5	44	83.3	48	77.3	783	75.9	377	79.0	390
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	74.5	682	59.1	44	55.3	47	72.4	773	69.2	377	76.8	380
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	92.2	577	85.7	42	79.6	49	90.9	668	91.6	323	90.4	333
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	97.6	574	88.1	42	91.7	48	96.5	664	96.6	322	96.7	330
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	97.5	571	92.9	42	95.7	47	97.1	660	95.9	320	98.2	328
Perception of Peer Disapproval* *(I think it is Wrong or Very Wrong for someone my age to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	82.1	815	50.0	46	68.8	48	79.8	909	81.2	448	78.1	439
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	89.9	813	80.0	45	85.4	48	89.2	906	87.9	447	90.4	438
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	88.1	810	67.4	46	70.8	48	86.2	904	83.9	446	88.1	436
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	15.3	751	42.2	45	42.9	49	18.3	845	14.0	415	23.1	412
		Cigarettes	6.8	755	23.9	46	24.0	50	8.7	851	8.7	414	8.6	418
		Marijuana	2.7	742	9.3	43	16.3	49	3.8	834	4.6	410	3.2	406
Average Age of Onset**														
			Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample	Percent	Sample
(How old were you when you first...)	had more than a sip or two of beer, wine or hard liquor?	Alcohol	42.7	813	78.3	46	85.4	48	46.7	907	47.1	448	47.2	439
		Average age:	11.3 years		13.1 years		14.0 years		11.8 years		11.5 years		12.0 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	20.7	816	54.3	46	72.3	47	25.1	909	25.4	448	24.3	441
		Average age:	11.3 years		11.8 years		13.4 years		11.7 years		11.3 years		12.1 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	11.4	817	37.8	45	64.6	48	15.5	910	17.1	450	14.3	440
		Average age:	12.1 years		12.3 years		13.5 years		12.4 years		12.3 years		12.5 years	

* For Past 30-Day Use, Perception of Risk, and Perception of Parental/Peer Disapproval, 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.

** For Average Age of Onset, the "Sample" column represents the overall sample size: the total number of people that responded to the questions about Age of Onset. This includes responses that are not used to calculate the average age of onset (i.e., youth that have never used alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana). The "Percent" column represents the percentage of youth in the sample reporting any age of first use for the specified substance. "Average age" is calculated by averaging the ages of first use of students reporting any use.

† State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

†† 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.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
alcohol?	Never	66.2	73.8	72.9	49.5	47.7	53.1	41.3	34.1	41.6	58.3	70.2	59.4
	Once	17.2	11.6	12.1	16.9	15.9	13.7	13.8	22.7	12.9	16.8	12.4	12.8
	2-3 times	9.8	9.5	8.5	16.4	18.2	17.0	21.7	15.9	20.1	13.1	10.3	13.9
	4-6 times	3.1	2.5	3.1	8.3	6.8	7.3	9.4	9.1	11.5	5.4	3.1	6.4
	7-10 times	1.2	0.6	1.1	2.8	6.8	3.2	5.8	6.8	4.7	2.2	1.2	2.6
	More than 10 times	2.6	2.1	2.3	6.0	4.5	5.7	8.0	11.4	9.2	4.2	2.7	5.0
cigarettes?	Never	82.2	83.9	82.8	70.8	65.9	73.3	55.1	59.1	65.7	75.8	81.6	75.7
	Once	8.3	8.2	8.2	11.0	17.1	10.1	12.3	9.1	10.1	9.5	8.7	9.2
	2-3 times	4.3	4.8	4.6	8.2	7.3	6.8	11.6	6.8	8.9	6.3	5.0	6.3
	4-6 times	1.8	1.7	1.7	3.5	2.4	3.2	7.2	9.1	4.4	2.9	2.1	2.8
	7-10 times	1.2	0.4	0.8	1.6	2.4	1.8	3.6	2.3	2.2	1.6	0.6	1.4
	More than 10 times	2.3	1.0	1.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	10.1	13.6	8.7	4.0	1.9	4.4
marijuana?	Never	76.0	81.9	74.3	60.7	62.9	57.4	59.9	40.5	53.8	69.5	78.8	64.3
	Once	10.6	6.3	8.4	9.3	8.6	10.8	12.4	19.0	10.9	10.4	7.1	9.7
	2-3 times	6.3	5.0	6.5	8.9	8.6	11.1	9.5	11.9	11.4	7.5	5.6	9.1
	4-6 times	2.3	2.3	3.5	8.9	8.6	6.7	2.2	9.5	6.8	4.4	3.0	5.3
	7-10 times	1.3	1.6	2.1	1.9	2.9	3.8	2.9	2.4	3.8	1.6	1.7	3.0
	More than 10 times	3.5	2.9	5.2	10.3	8.6	10.4	13.1	16.7	13.3	6.6	3.9	8.7
other drugs?	Never	90.0	90.1	88.4	83.7	82.9	82.9	83.1	76.2	82.1	87.3	89.0	85.2
	Once	4.8	4.1	5.3	6.1	7.3	7.3	6.6	7.1	6.6	5.4	4.4	6.2
	2-3 times	2.2	2.0	2.6	3.7	4.9	4.2	2.9	2.4	4.8	2.8	2.2	3.6
	4-6 times	1.6	1.2	1.2	1.9	0.0	1.9	1.5	2.4	2.2	1.6	1.2	1.7
	7-10 times	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.0	1.0	2.2	2.4	1.1	0.8	0.9	0.9
	More than 10 times	0.9	1.7	1.7	3.7	4.9	2.8	3.7	9.5	3.2	2.1	2.3	2.4
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	57.4	63.3	58.5	59.0	64.7	52.4	61.4	65.7	62.1	58.9
	Once	13.9	14.5	15.1	13.5	17.1	13.7	11.0	19.0	12.1	13.5	14.9	13.9
	2-3 times	9.1	10.4	12.5	12.8	12.2	13.2	11.8	7.1	12.7	10.5	10.3	12.8
	4-6 times	4.0	4.8	4.8	3.2	7.3	5.1	6.6	9.5	5.4	4.0	5.2	5.0
	7-10 times	1.2	1.3	2.1	2.3	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	2.3	1.6	1.2	2.2
	More than 10 times	4.7	6.0	8.1	4.9	4.9	6.8	3.7	11.9	6.2	4.6	6.3	7.2

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	31.1	31.8	28.2	38.2	22.7	32.1	40.0	32.7	34.1	34.3	31.3	30.8
	Once	17.3	12.2	12.4	16.0	25.0	15.2	16.9	16.3	15.5	16.8	13.2	14.0
	Twice	8.1	4.9	4.6	11.3	9.1	7.1	6.2	6.1	8.9	9.0	5.2	6.4
	Three times	2.0	2.9	2.6	2.6	6.8	3.7	4.6	10.2	4.4	2.5	3.6	3.4
	Four or more times	5.0	4.7	5.5	7.5	9.1	8.1	10.0	16.3	9.1	6.3	5.7	7.2
	I never got offers	36.5	43.5	46.8	24.3	27.3	33.8	22.3	18.4	28.0	31.1	41.0	38.2
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	37.9	36.6	31.7	42.8	34.9	34.9	48.9	37.5	37.2	40.6	36.6	34.0
	Once	14.0	9.7	9.7	13.9	25.6	13.2	12.2	20.8	14.5	13.8	11.3	12.0
	Twice	5.6	4.2	4.7	10.4	2.3	7.5	8.4	4.2	8.6	7.4	4.1	6.5
	Three times	3.3	1.9	2.6	4.0	7.0	4.3	4.6	4.2	4.8	3.6	2.3	3.7
	Four or more times	3.4	3.0	4.4	5.0	4.7	6.5	9.2	12.5	7.1	4.5	3.7	5.7
	I never got offers	35.9	44.6	47.0	23.9	25.6	33.6	16.8	20.8	27.8	30.0	42.1	38.1
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	36.4	37.2	34.0	47.6	44.2	43.7	54.6	38.8	50.0	41.9	37.7	40.9
	Once	14.1	7.8	8.8	14.7	9.3	10.2	10.0	8.2	10.1	13.9	7.9	9.5
	Twice	5.3	3.9	3.1	5.5	4.7	4.0	3.8	8.2	4.3	5.2	4.2	3.7
	Three times	2.6	2.0	2.2	1.9	9.3	2.5	2.3	8.2	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.3
	Four or more times	4.2	4.3	4.5	5.5	4.7	5.1	10.8	16.3	4.8	5.3	5.1	4.8
	I never got offers	37.4	44.7	47.5	24.9	27.9	34.6	18.5	20.4	28.6	31.4	42.3	38.9
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	42.2	40.8	36.8	49.6	42.9	47.6	59.2	46.9	53.8	46.4	41.3	44.3
	Once	9.9	6.1	7.1	12.6	7.1	8.0	11.5	12.2	7.6	11.0	6.5	7.5
	Twice	5.0	2.6	2.7	4.3	4.8	3.3	3.1	6.1	3.7	4.6	2.9	3.1
	Three times	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.9	9.5	2.3	0.0	4.1	2.1	2.0	2.4	2.0
	Four or more times	2.9	4.0	3.7	5.7	7.1	4.1	8.5	14.3	3.9	4.4	4.9	3.9
	I never got offers	37.5	44.7	47.9	25.9	28.6	34.8	17.7	16.3	29.0	31.7	42.0	39.2

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

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			All Students Surveyed*		
		County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	81.5	85.5	85.4	81.0	71.7	86.9	82.1	79.2	87.7	81.4	84.5	86.4
	1 or 2 times	8.6	7.2	7.2	6.9	15.2	5.9	10.0	6.2	5.3	8.2	7.5	6.3
	3 to 5 times	4.0	4.0	3.2	3.9	4.3	2.8	2.9	8.3	2.7	3.9	4.2	2.9
	6 to 9 times	1.6	1.0	1.5	2.1	6.5	1.3	0.7	6.2	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.4
	10 to 19 times	2.6	1.1	0.9	2.1	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.8	2.3	1.0	0.8
	20 to 29 times	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2
	40+ times	0.9	0.7	1.3	2.8	2.2	1.5	3.6	0.0	1.5	1.8	0.8	1.4
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	26.0	42.9	39.2	31.9	56.5	43.7	41.4	50.0	55.3	29.5	44.0	44.4
	1 or 2 times	29.8	27.6	27.7	24.8	21.7	24.2	21.4	19.6	21.5	27.4	26.9	25.2
	3 to 5 times	21.8	14.7	16.3	20.1	6.5	17.1	21.4	13.0	12.8	21.2	14.2	15.6
	6 to 9 times	10.8	6.1	7.7	10.0	10.9	7.2	7.9	10.9	5.1	10.2	6.6	6.9
	10 to 19 times	5.9	4.0	3.8	5.1	2.2	3.5	1.4	2.2	2.5	5.2	3.8	3.4
	20 to 29 times	1.5	1.6	1.7	2.3	0.0	1.4	1.4	4.3	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.5
	30 to 39 times	0.6	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.5
	40+ times	3.6	2.7	3.0	4.6	2.2	2.3	5.0	0.0	1.5	4.1	2.6	2.4
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	78.7	89.0	87.6	82.2	86.7	90.2	82.3	88.9	91.9	80.2	88.9	89.4
	1 or 2 times	12.1	6.6	7.1	8.3	8.9	5.5	10.6	4.4	4.6	10.8	6.6	6.0
	3 to 5 times	5.0	2.0	2.3	3.9	2.2	1.9	2.1	4.4	1.6	4.4	2.1	2.0
	6 to 9 times	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	2.2	0.7	1.2	1.2	0.9
	10 to 19 times	2.0	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.5	2.8	0.0	0.4	1.9	0.6	0.5
	20 to 29 times	0.1	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3
	30 to 39 times	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
	40+ times	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.9	2.2	0.7	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.6
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	87.9	93.1	90.4	83.5	88.6	92.1	88.5	91.1	93.5	86.6	92.7	91.7
	1 or 2 times	8.3	4.6	6.0	10.0	11.4	4.8	6.5	8.9	3.8	8.7	5.1	5.1
	3 to 5 times	1.3	0.9	1.5	1.6	0.0	1.2	2.9	0.0	1.1	1.5	0.8	1.3
	6 to 9 times	0.5	0.6	0.7	2.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.6
	10 to 19 times	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.4
	20 to 29 times	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1
	40+ times	0.5	0.5	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6

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			All Students Surveyed*		
	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012	County 2010	County 2012	State 2012
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	87.2	87.0	87.6	83.6	70.5	83.7	82.8	81.6	80.3	85.6	85.8	84.6
Friends	5.1	2.4	3.0	9.1	9.1	7.8	10.2	10.2	10.8	6.9	3.2	6.4
Family/Relatives	1.5	0.7	1.0	2.6	4.5	2.2	2.3	2.0	2.8	1.9	1.0	1.8
Parties	2.3	1.1	1.3	4.9	0.0	2.6	5.5	4.1	3.4	3.5	1.2	2.2
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	2.4	1.1	1.8	5.1	9.1	4.1	3.9	8.2	4.2	3.5	2.0	3.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	1.2	1.1	0.8	3.5	4.5	1.9	1.6	4.1	3.3	2.0	1.5	1.8
School	1.2	1.3	0.8	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.6	6.1	2.2	1.7	1.6	1.5
Other	1.8	1.5	1.1	2.1	6.8	1.7	2.3	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.5
Over the Internet	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.7	0.7	0.3	1.6	2.3	0.5	3.1	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.5

* State and national data for All Students Surveyed are drawn from grades 8, 10 and 12. Depending on which grades were surveyed in a particular report, (e.g., 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations and additional notes

Issue	2008/2010 AYS	2012 AYS	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?	used heroin?	Cautiously comparable across years.
Other Club Drugs	*n/a*	used other "club" drugs (such as Special K, Roofies, GHB, or Rohypnol)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Synthetic Drugs	*n/a*	used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lighting or herbal incense products like K2, Spice, or Gold)?	Added in 2012 to track potential emerging usage trends.
Prescription drugs	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?		In 2006 there was a prescription drugs question with several examples (some of which overlapped examples from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions). Starting in 2008, the single prescription drug question was dropped in favor of more specific questions. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure.

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

Apache, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties
Jacque Gencarelle
Northern Arizona Regional Behavioral Health Authority (NARBHA)
928-226-6396

Cochise, Graham, Greenlee, Gila, La Paz, Pinal, Yuma and Santa Cruz Counties
Linda Weinberg
Cenpatico of Arizona
866-495-6738

Maricopa County
Juan Aristizabal
Magellan Health Services of Arizona
602-797-8256

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

Gila River Indian Community
Julie Jimenez
Gila River Regional Behavioral Health Authority
520-562-3321 ext. 7031

Pascua Yaqui Tribe
Ralph Cota
Centered Spirit Program
480-768-2063

Other State and National Contacts:

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
Steve Irvine/Michelle Neitch/Phillip Stevenson
602-364-1173/602-364-1557/602-364-1157
www.azcjc.gov

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

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

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

Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
Charles Katz
602-496-1471
cvpcs.asu.edu/

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

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

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

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

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

Office of Justice Programs
Crime Solutions
www.crimesolutions.gov

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

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

Western Regional Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT)
casat.unr.edu/westcapt.html

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