2010 Arizona Youth Survey

Apache County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Shining Light on Arizona Youth

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
in partnership with

- Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Division of Behavioral Health
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Tobacco Education and Prevention Program
- Arizona Parent's Commission on Drug Education and Prevention
- Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families

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Introduction

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Apache County Summary Report

This report summarizes all findings from the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2010. 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 the 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 2006		County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	357	41.0	299	99.7	393	35.6	27,592	43.3
10	283	32.5	n/a	n/a	409	37.0	19,489	30.6
12	231	26.5	n/a	n/a	303	27.4	16,703	26.2
All Students Surveyed*	871	100.0	300	100.0	1,105	100.0	63,784	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	424	49.4	153	51.9	530	48.5	30,645	49.0
Female	435	50.6	142	48.1	562	51.5	31,928	51.0

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		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	12	70.6	33	25.6	1,207	4.9
African American	2	11.8	6	4.7	657	2.6
Asian	0	0.0	0	0.0	206	0.8
Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0	0.0	280	1.1
White	0	0.0	40	31.0	5,772	23.2
Multi-Racial	2	11.8	7	5.4	1,021	4.1
Race Unmarked	1	5.9	43	33.3	15,726	63.2
Non-Hispanic						
Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	231	91.3	615	66.1	2,517	6.8
African American	1	0.4	5	0.5	2,129	5.7
Asian	1	0.4	2	0.2	1,551	4.2
Pacific Islander	0	0.0	1	0.1	372	1.0
White	7	2.8	267	28.7	27,180	73.2
Multi-Racial	7	2.8	30	3.2	2,539	6.8
Race Unmarked	6	2.4	11	1.2	824	2.2
Totals						
	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	17	5.7	129	11.7	24,869	39.0
Non-Hispanic Students	253	84.3	931	84.3	37,112	58.2
*Total Students***	300	100.0	1,105	100.0	63,784	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 communities with physical deterioration and high rates of adult crime are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in organized neighborhoods.

The chart below shows the links between the 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 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.

Each risk and protective factor 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. Heavy substance use and antisocial behavior
3. Gambling
4. Risk profiles
5. Protective profiles
6. Where youth acquired alcohol
7. School safety

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 12. The additional data found in Tables 13 through 15 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 2010 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students in that grade who reported a given behavior. The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students whose answers reflect significant risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2006, 2008, and 2010. 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 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.

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

- **Heavy substance use** is measured in two different ways: binge drinking (having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey) and use of one-half a pack or more of cigarettes per day.
- **Drinking and Driving** - youth indicating drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.
- **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.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

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 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

This chart displays data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol in the past 30 days. The data focus on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. (Students reporting no alcohol use are not represented.) It is important to note that the charts represent a subgroup of users and not the entire survey population. Additionally, the smaller the sample, the more dramatic the influence of a student's responses. For example, 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 legend indicates the sample size for each grade surveyed to help clarify the value of the data.

School Safety

The school safety 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 or were picked on or bullied at school. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 12.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 12, Tables 13 through 15 contain information useful for prevention planning.

Table 13 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.

Tables 14 and 15 contain questions new to the 2010 AYS on subjects of interest to prevention providers.

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 will have 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 will be offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site will be 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 comprehensive picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the users geographic area of interest will not only lead to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but it will also maximize 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. Currently, the web site is under construction, but we anticipate it will be ready by end of summer 2010. Please visit us then 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 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the governor's policy advisor on Health and Human Services, ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse issues. ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts; and improve funding allocation. ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources. ASAP also studies current policy and recommends relevant legislation for the Arizona Legislature's consideration.

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 prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement arenas. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

ASAP's 2010 strategic plan identifies five strategic focus areas: 1) child welfare/children of incarcerated parents/drug-endangered children; 2) law enforcement and drug trafficking; 3) prescription drugs; 4) underage drinking; and 5) community partnerships.

There are currently four sub-committees that assist ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Underage Drinking Prevention Committee (UAD) –** This subcommittee addresses the problem of underage drinking in Arizona by implementing a statewide underage drinking initiative that 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 committee collaborates across state systems to reduce underage drinking.
- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi) –** This work group produces a biennial *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile*, which highlights trends and new substance abuse data in Arizona and an annual summary profile, entitled *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona.* The *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile* is a comprehensive, informative, and functional profile of substance abuse in the state for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Currently, Epi 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.
- **Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force (AMTF) –**The Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force was created in August 2006 in response to Arizona's decade-long increase in the number of individuals regularly using methamphetamine and the increase in the resulting social and economic costs associated with the drug. The AMTF was instructed to approach Arizona's methamphetamine problem holistically, focusing equally on enforcement, prevention, treatment, and recovery. Specifically, the AMTF was charged with identifying specific, action-oriented recommendations to eradicate methamphetamine use in Arizona and build safe and healthy communities throughout the state. The AMTF brings together representatives from state agencies, local government, businesses, and community groups to develop collaborative efforts among the treatment, prevention, and law enforcement systems to assess and address the impact of methamphetamine statewide through information sharing, resource allocation, services coordination, and the development of statewide policy recommendations sensitive to the needs of local and tribal communities.
- **The Community Advisory Board –** The Community Advisory Board (CAB) brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state to improve substance abuse prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement policies and programs. The CAB provides an essential link between communities, ASAP and its sub-committees. The CAB brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that informs 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 Epidemiology Work Group and 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.

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

How to identify high priority problem areas.

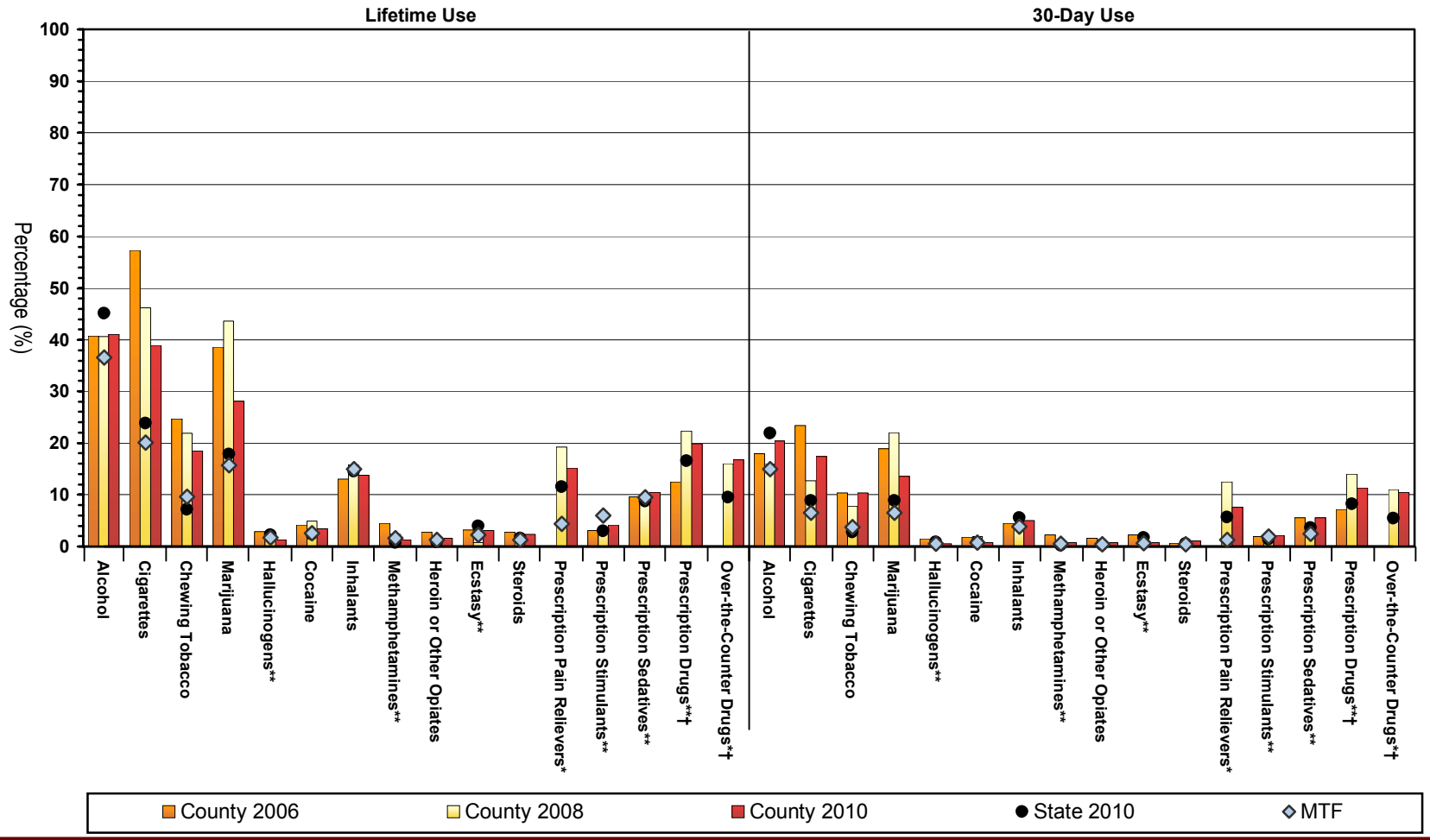
- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the other?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problems 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.

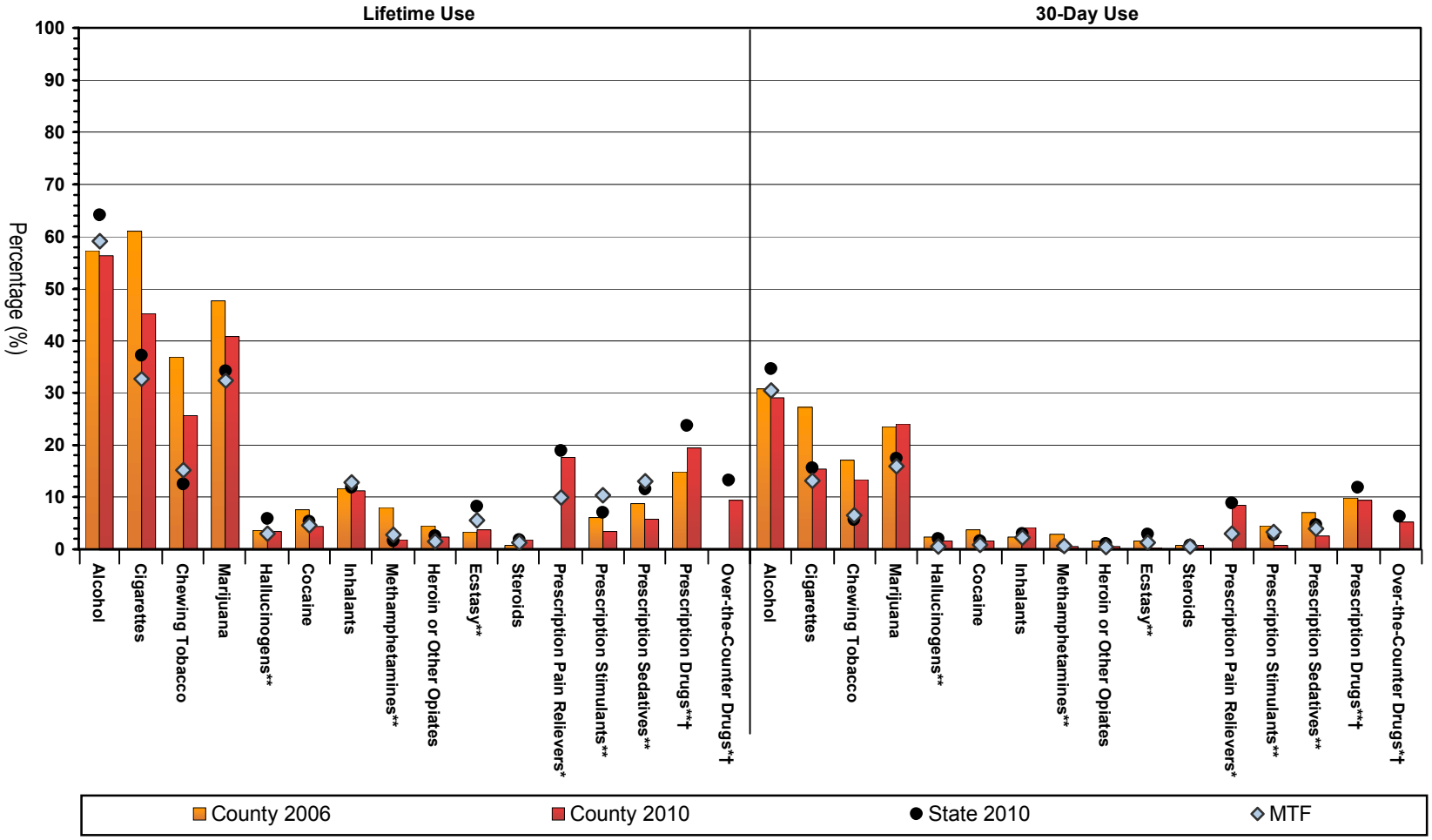
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	6th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > 8-state av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	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
2010 Apache County, Grade 8



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
** Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior 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.

LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Apache County, Grade 10



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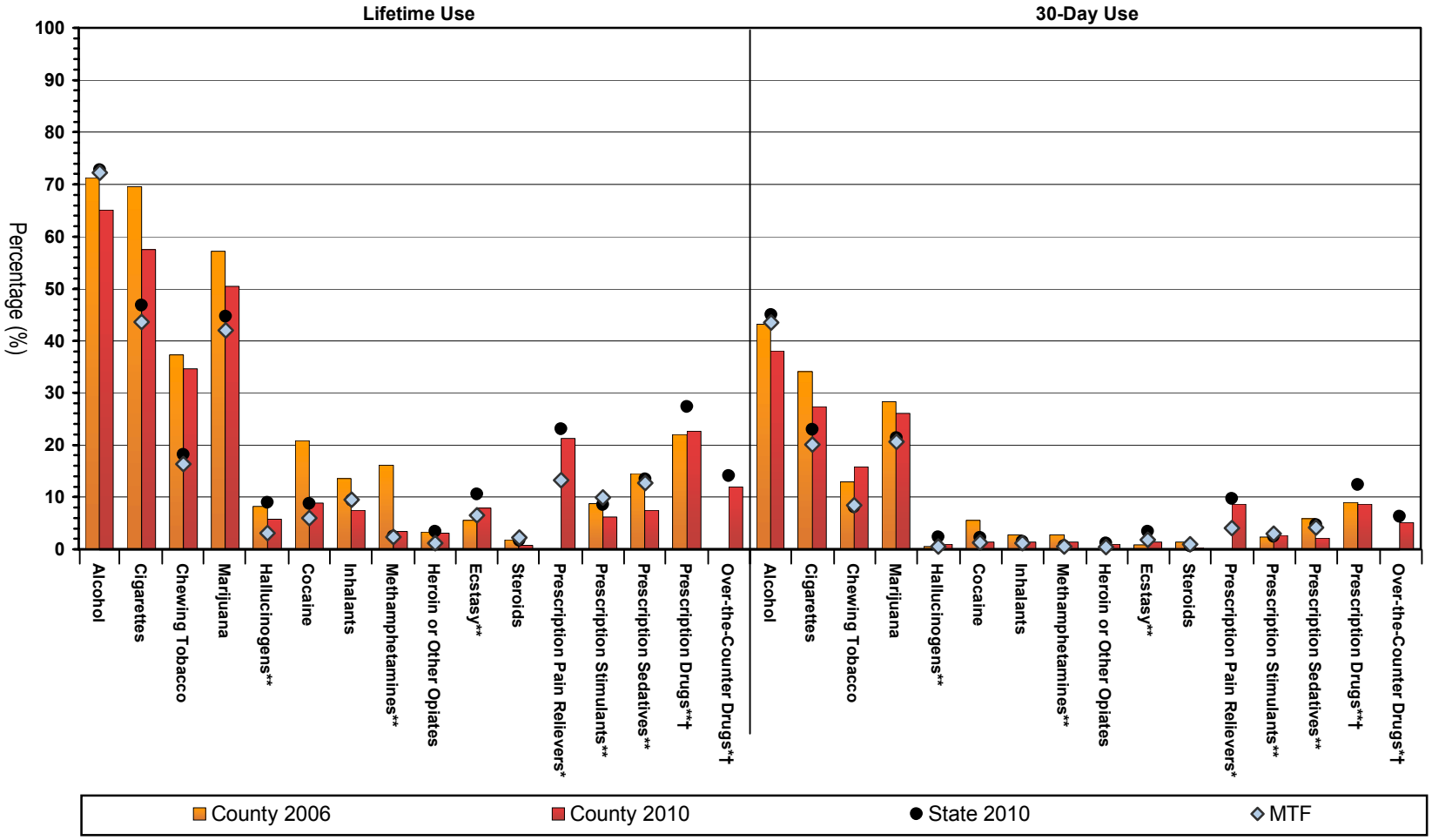
LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Apache County, Grade 12



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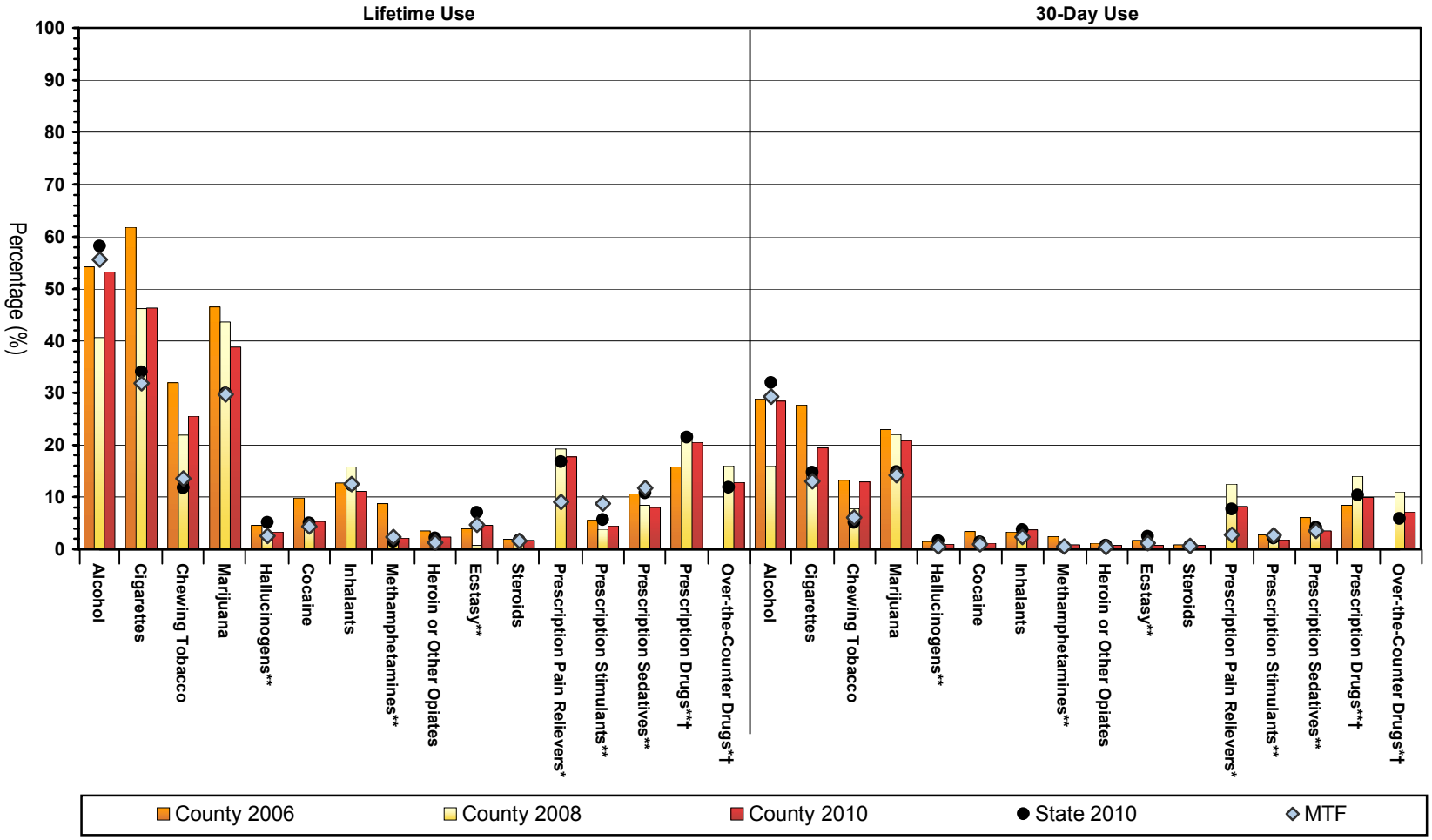
LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Apache County, All Students Surveyed



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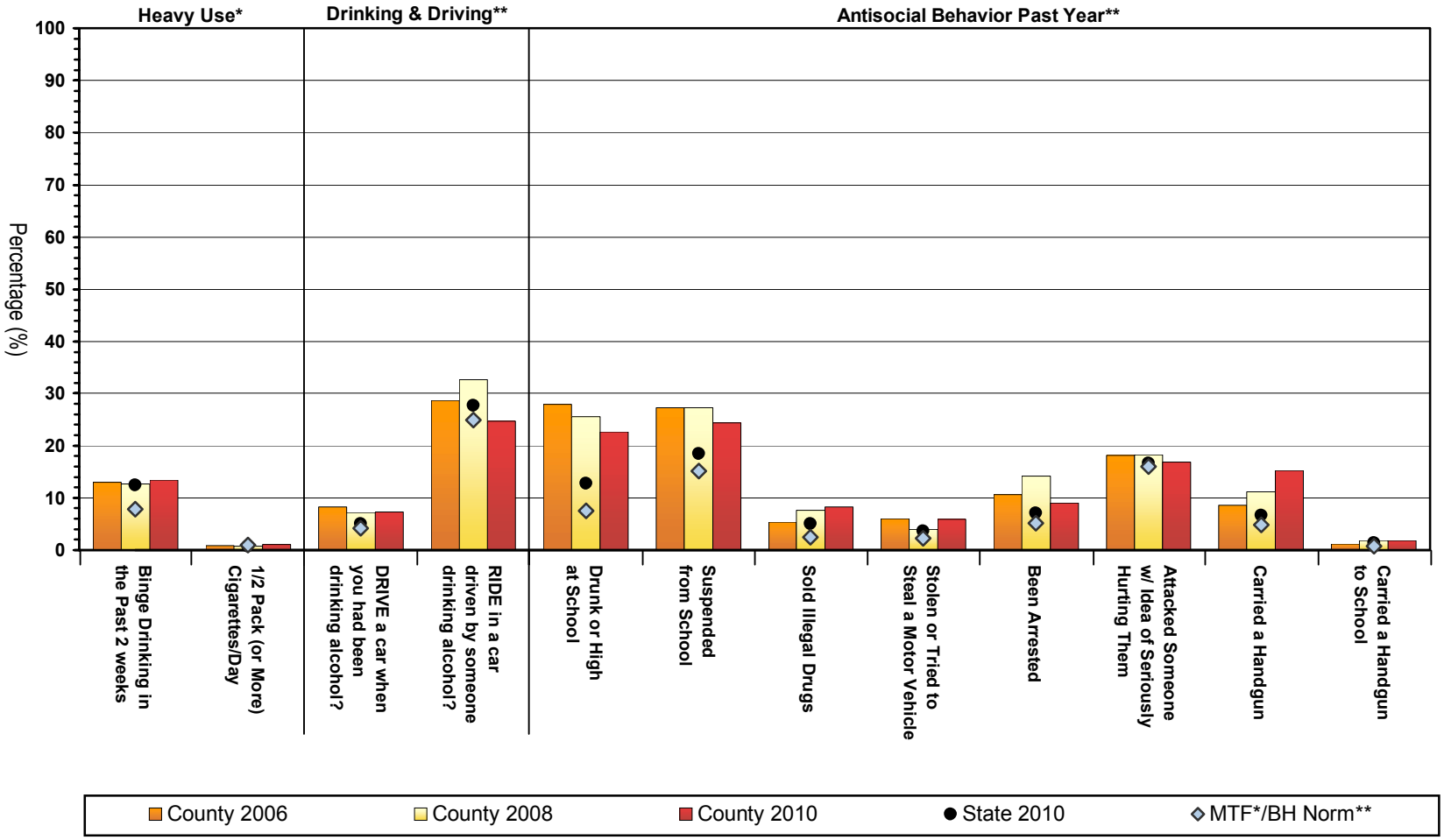
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

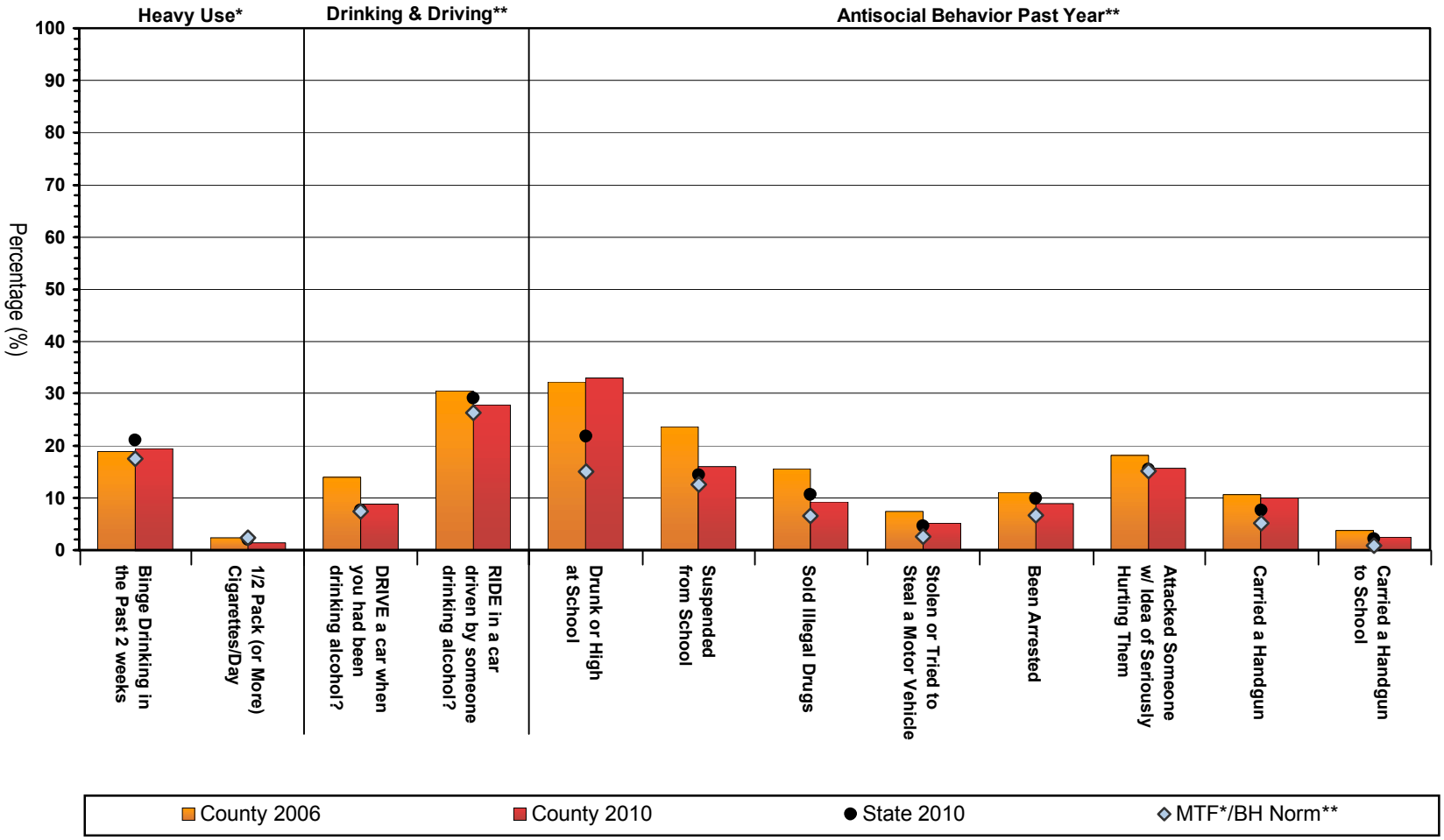
HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Apache County, Grade 8



* National Comparison data for *Heavy Use* 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

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Apache County, Grade 10



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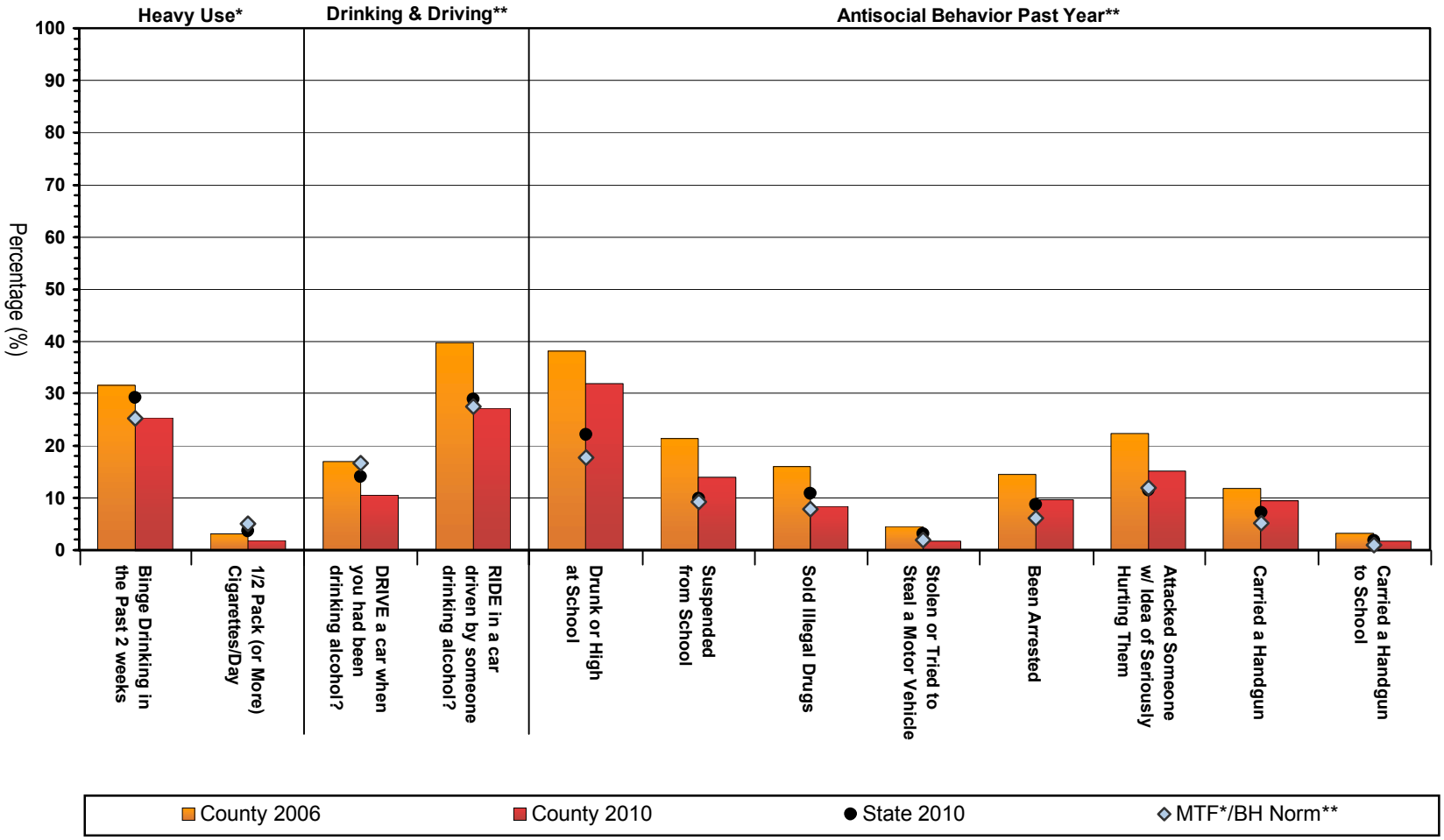
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Apache County, Grade 12



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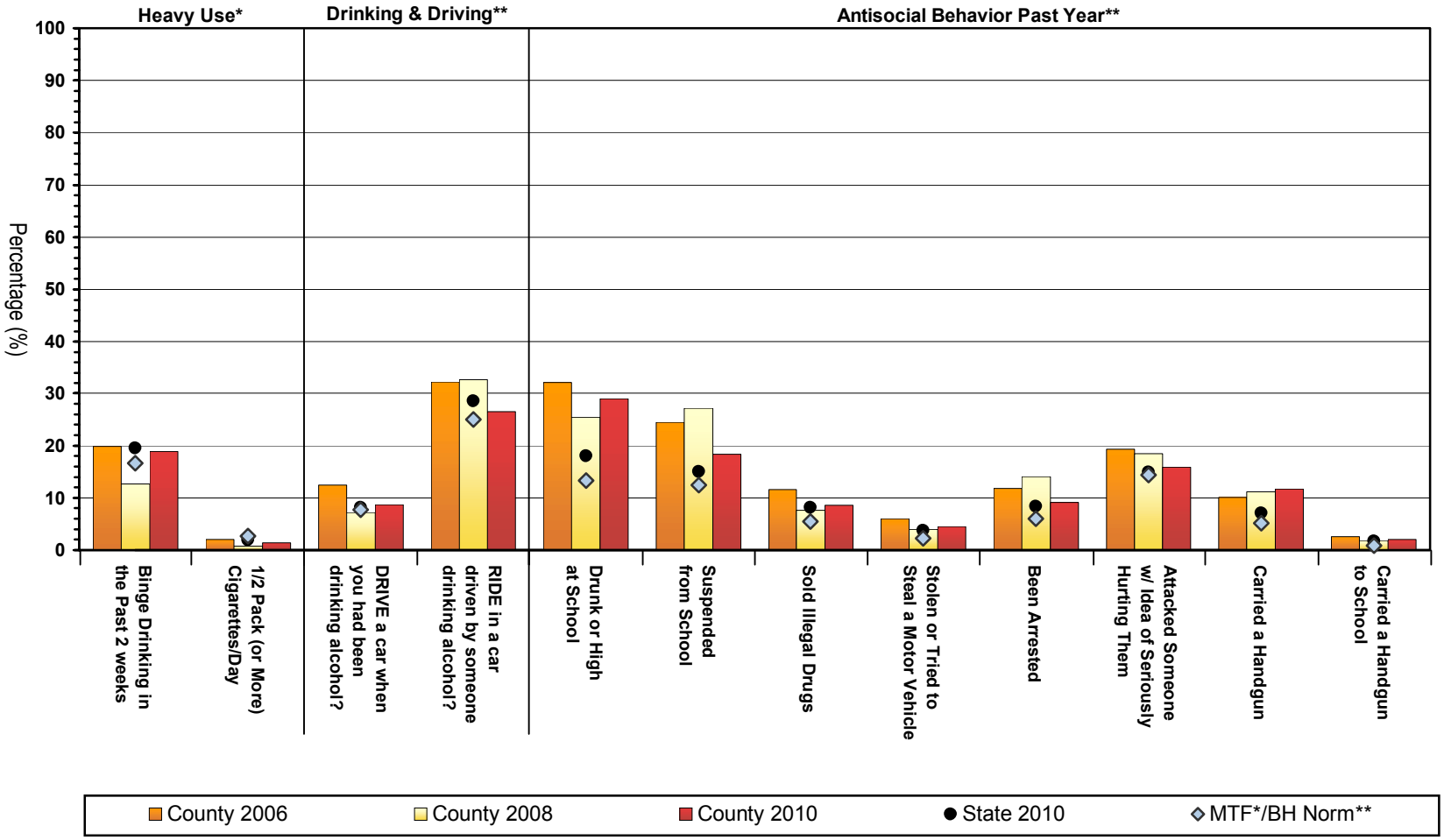
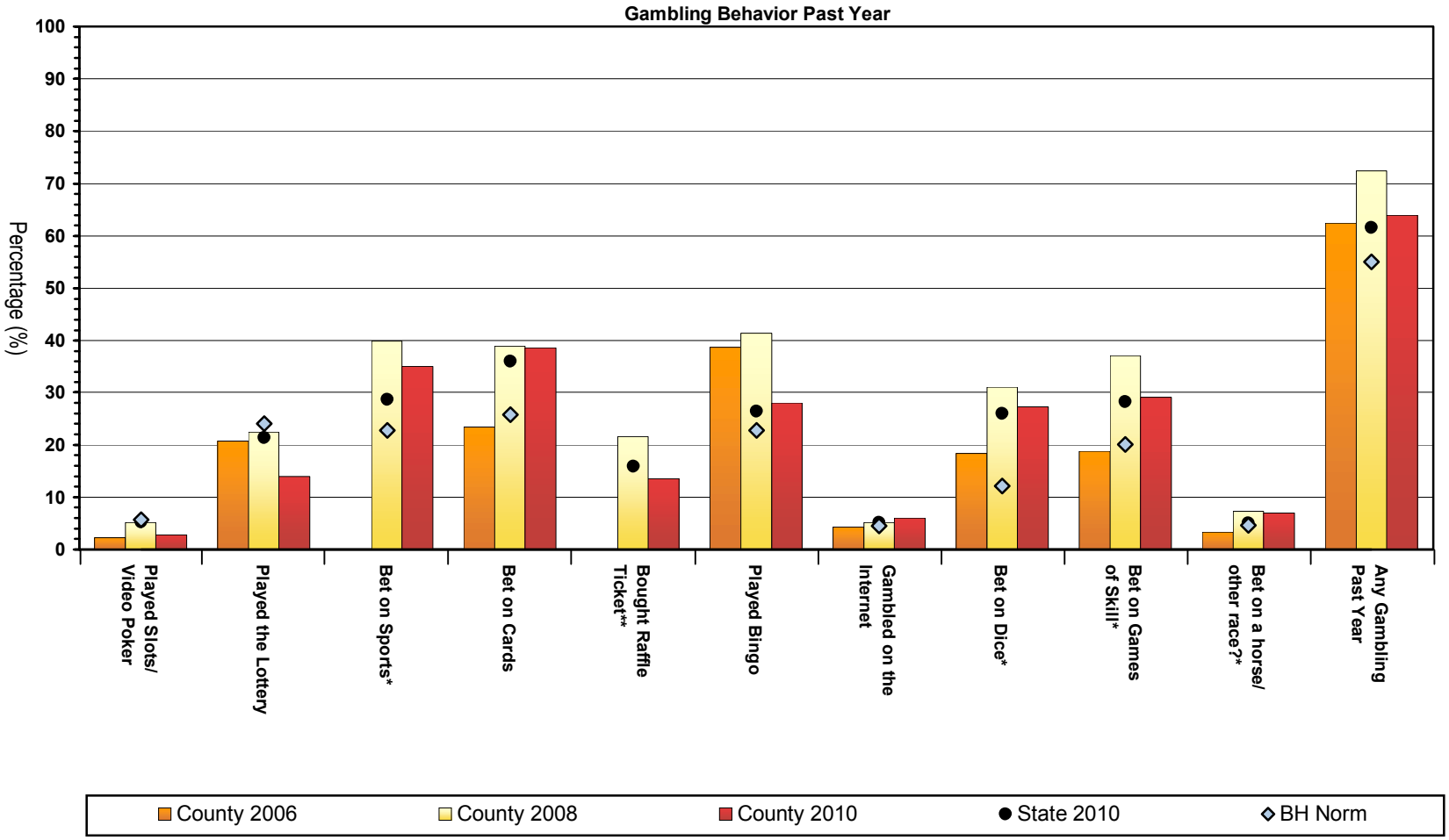
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Apache County, All Students Surveyed



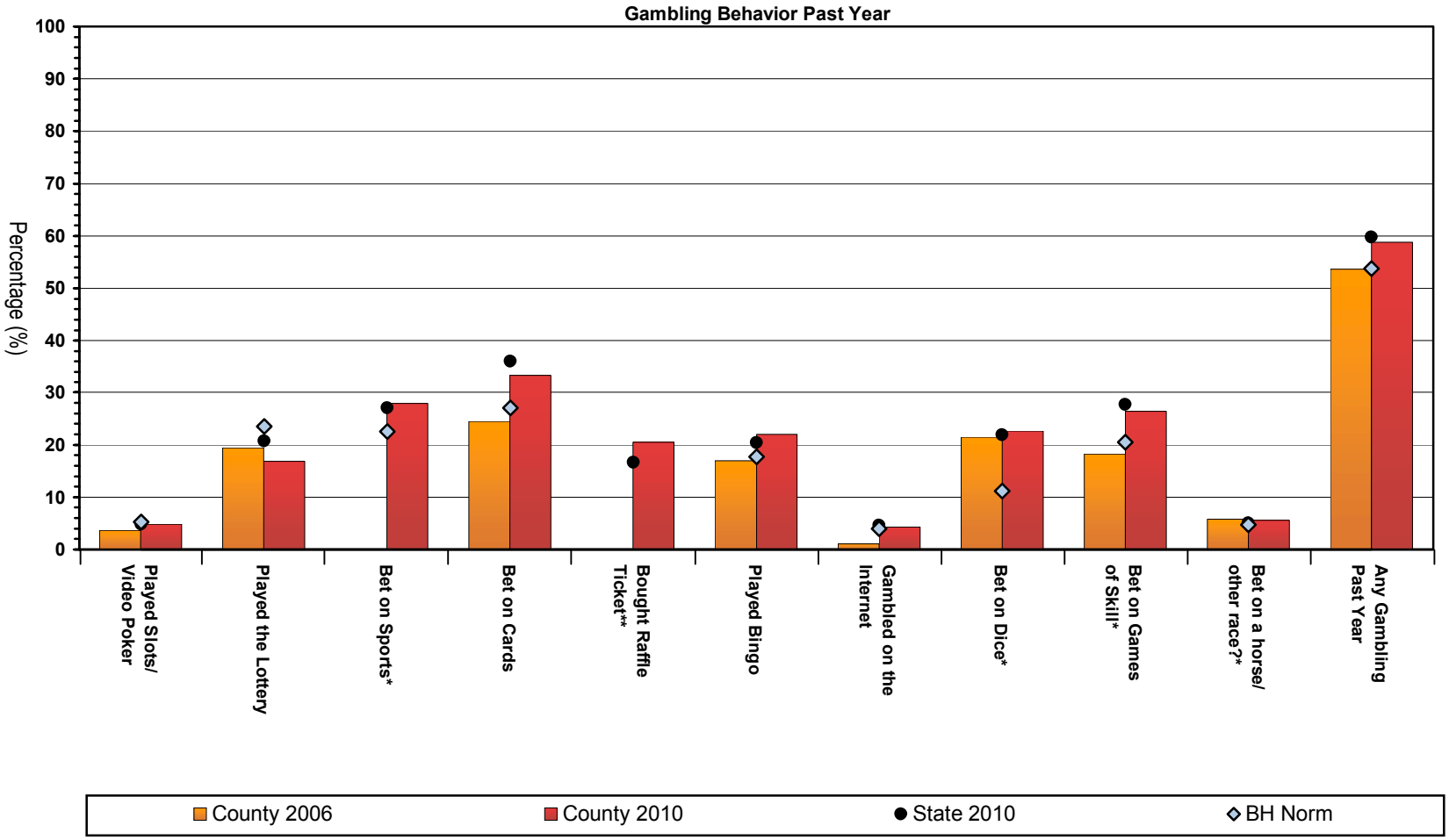
* National Comparison data for *Heavy Use* category are Monitoring the Future values.
** National Comparison data for *Drinking & Driving* and *Antisocial Behavior* category are Bach Harrison Norm values.

GAMBLING
2010 Apache County, Grade 8



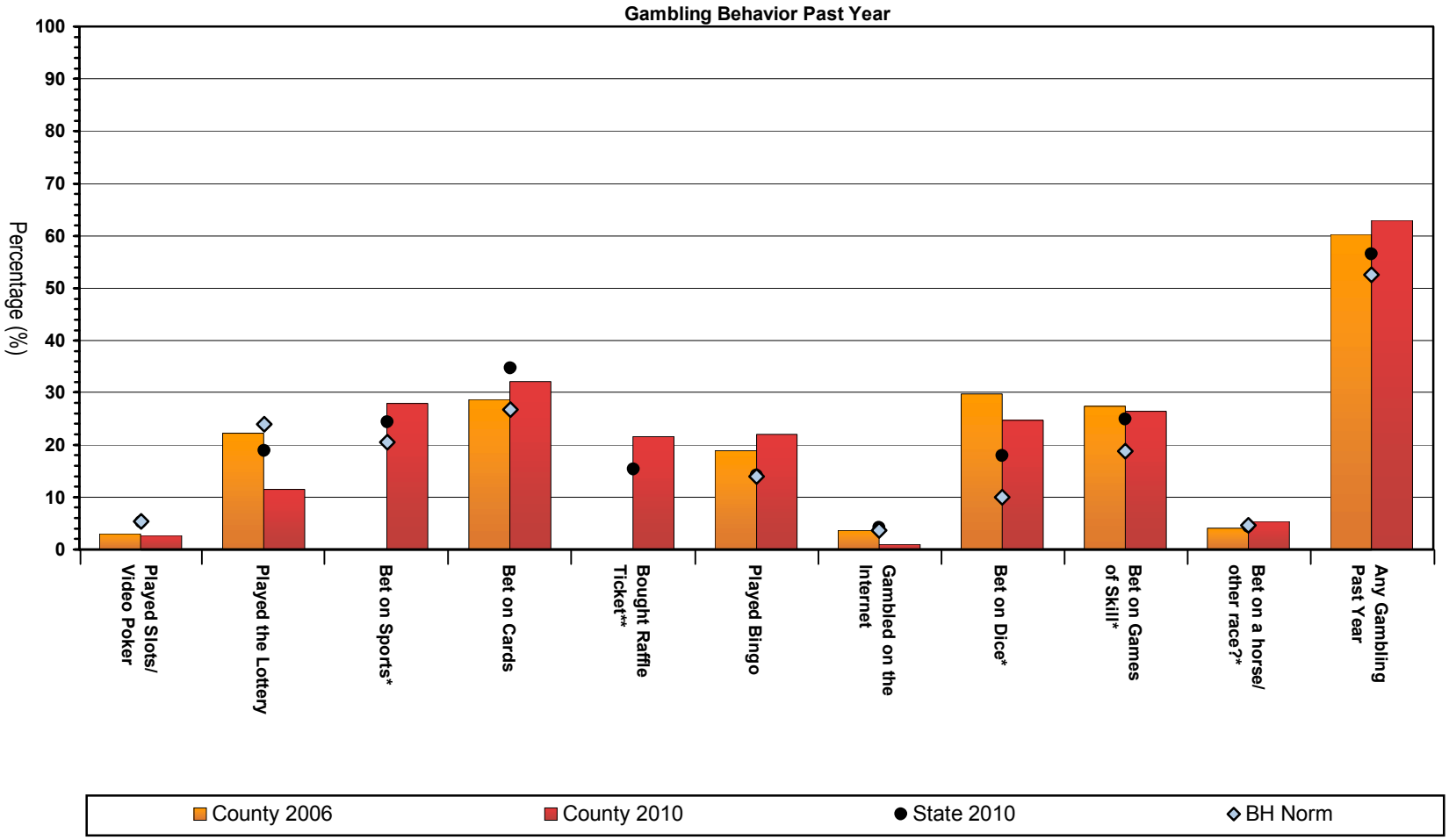
* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2010 Apache County, Grade 10



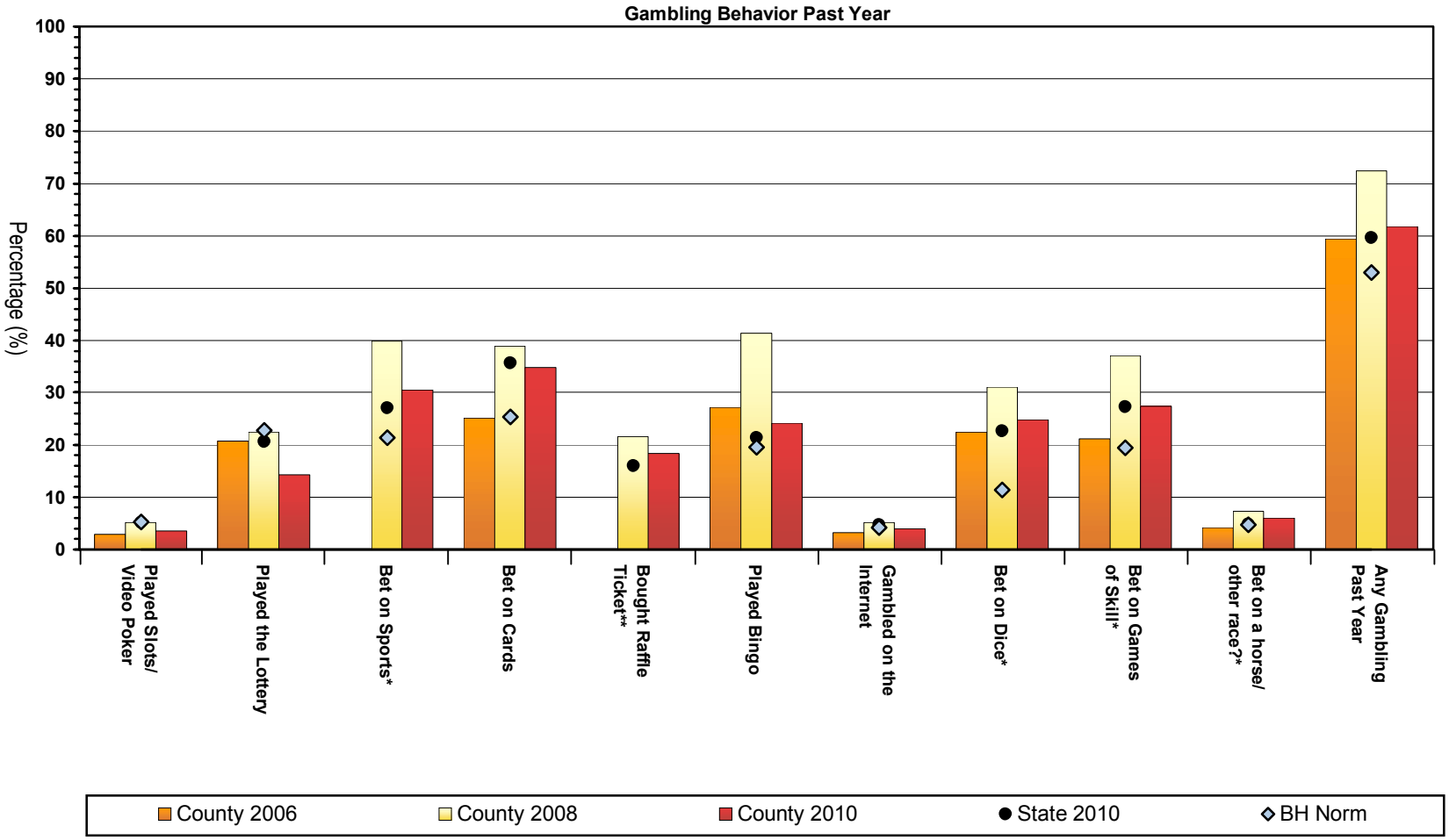
* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2010 Apache County, Grade 12



* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2010 Apache County, All Students Surveyed



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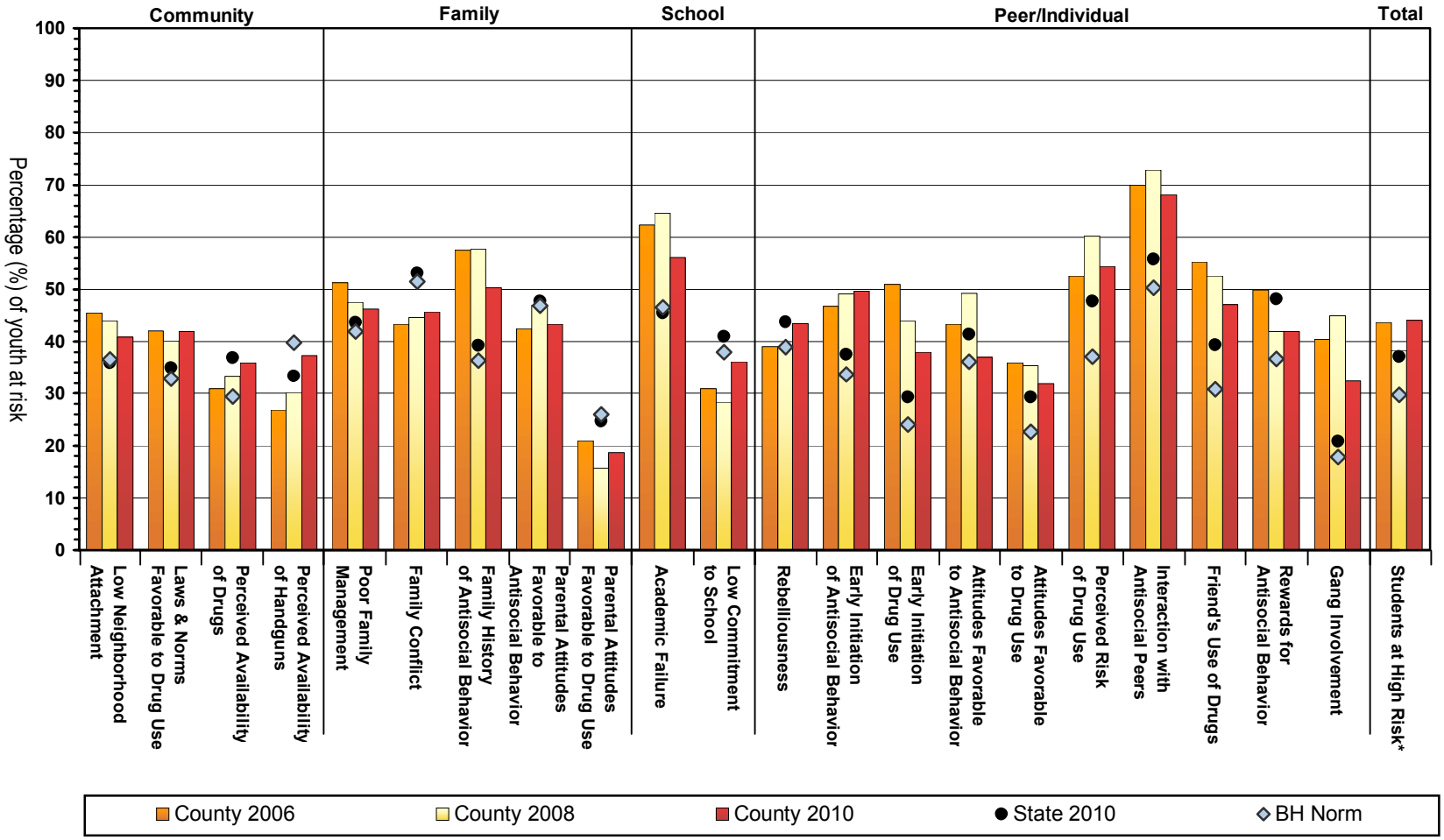
** National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

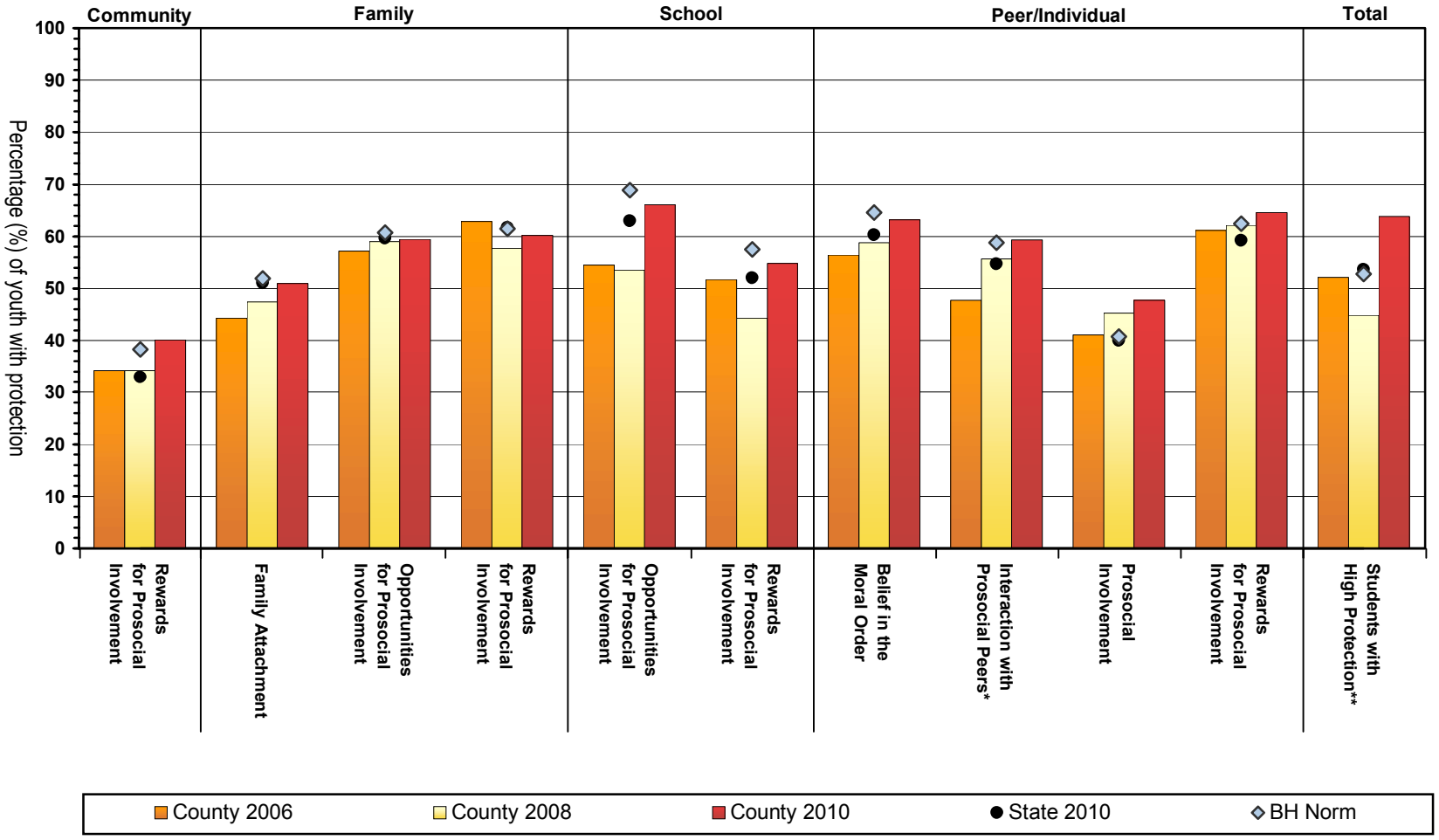
RISK PROFILE
2010 Apache County, Grade 8



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Apache County, Grade 8

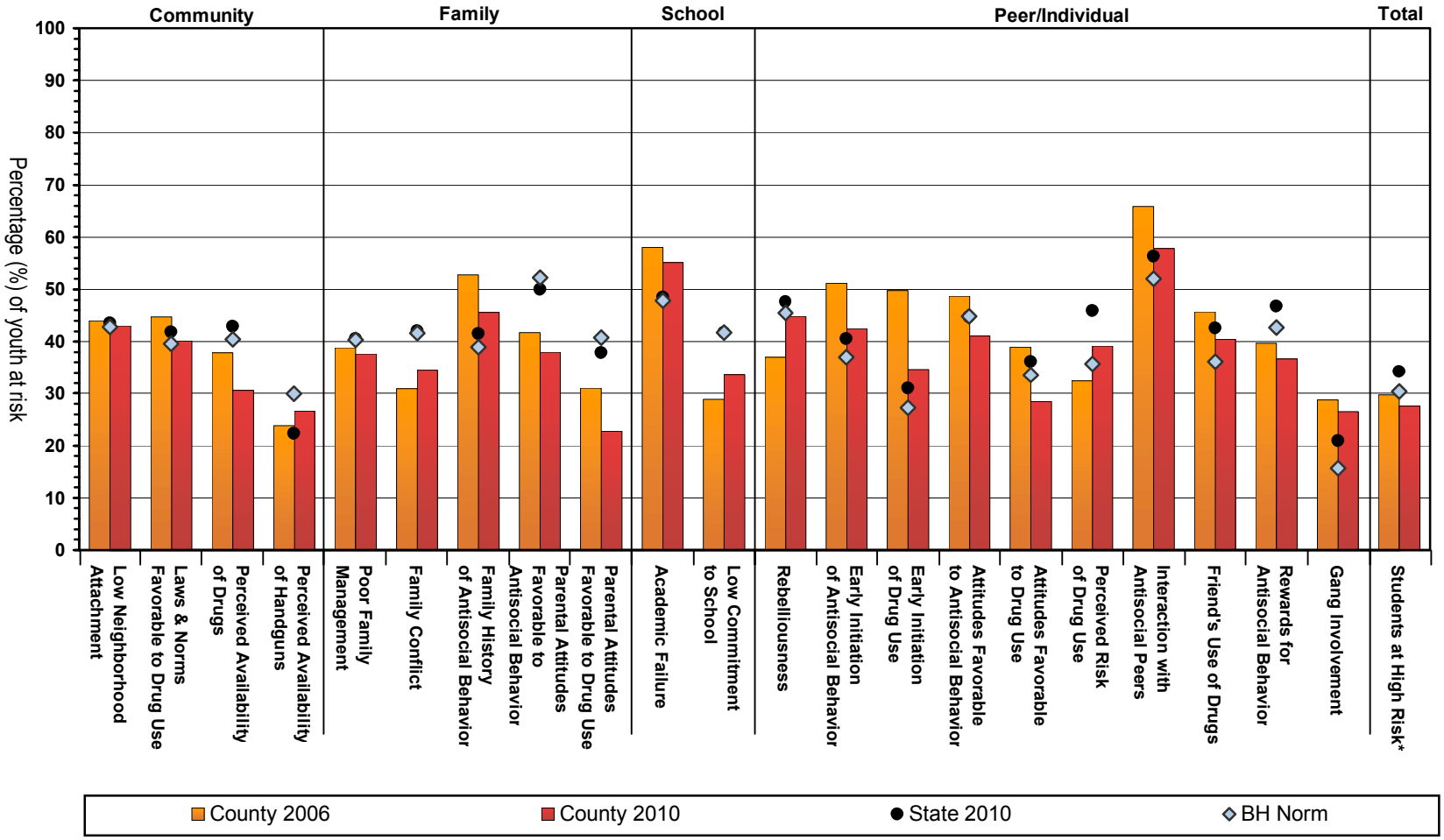


* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 and a prior administration. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

** 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, 2006/2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

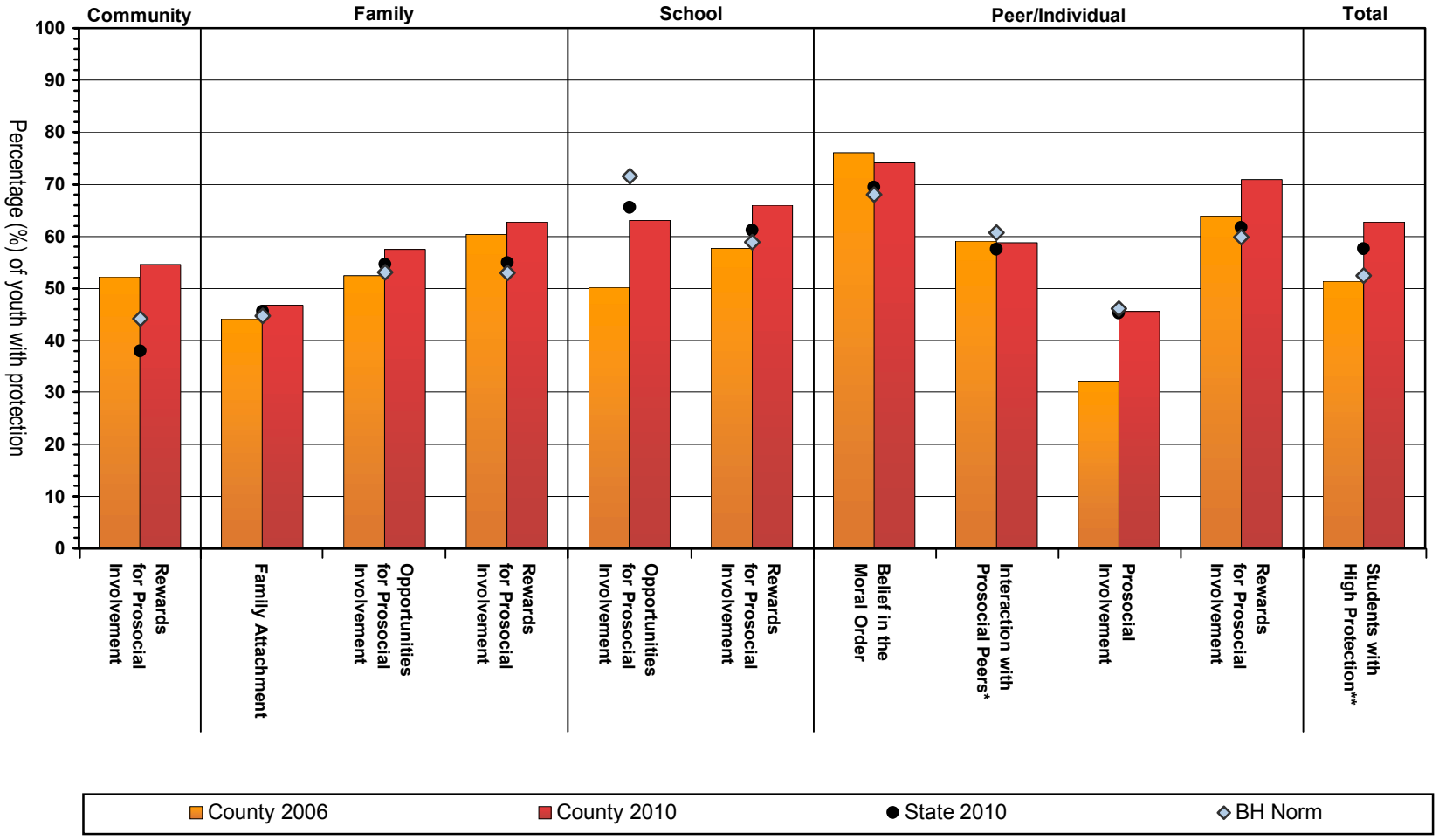
RISK PROFILE
2010 Apache County, Grade 10



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Apache County, Grade 10



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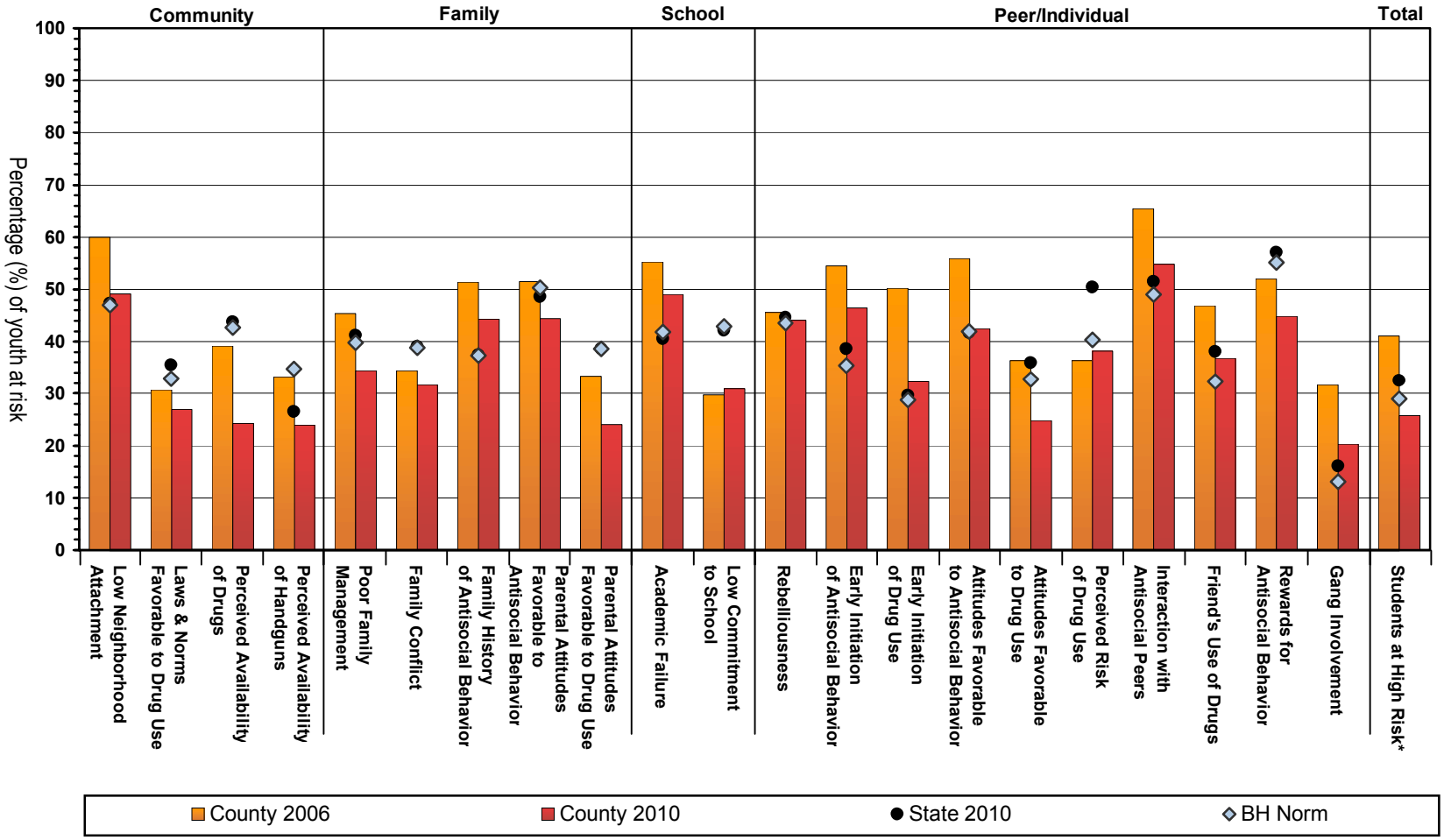
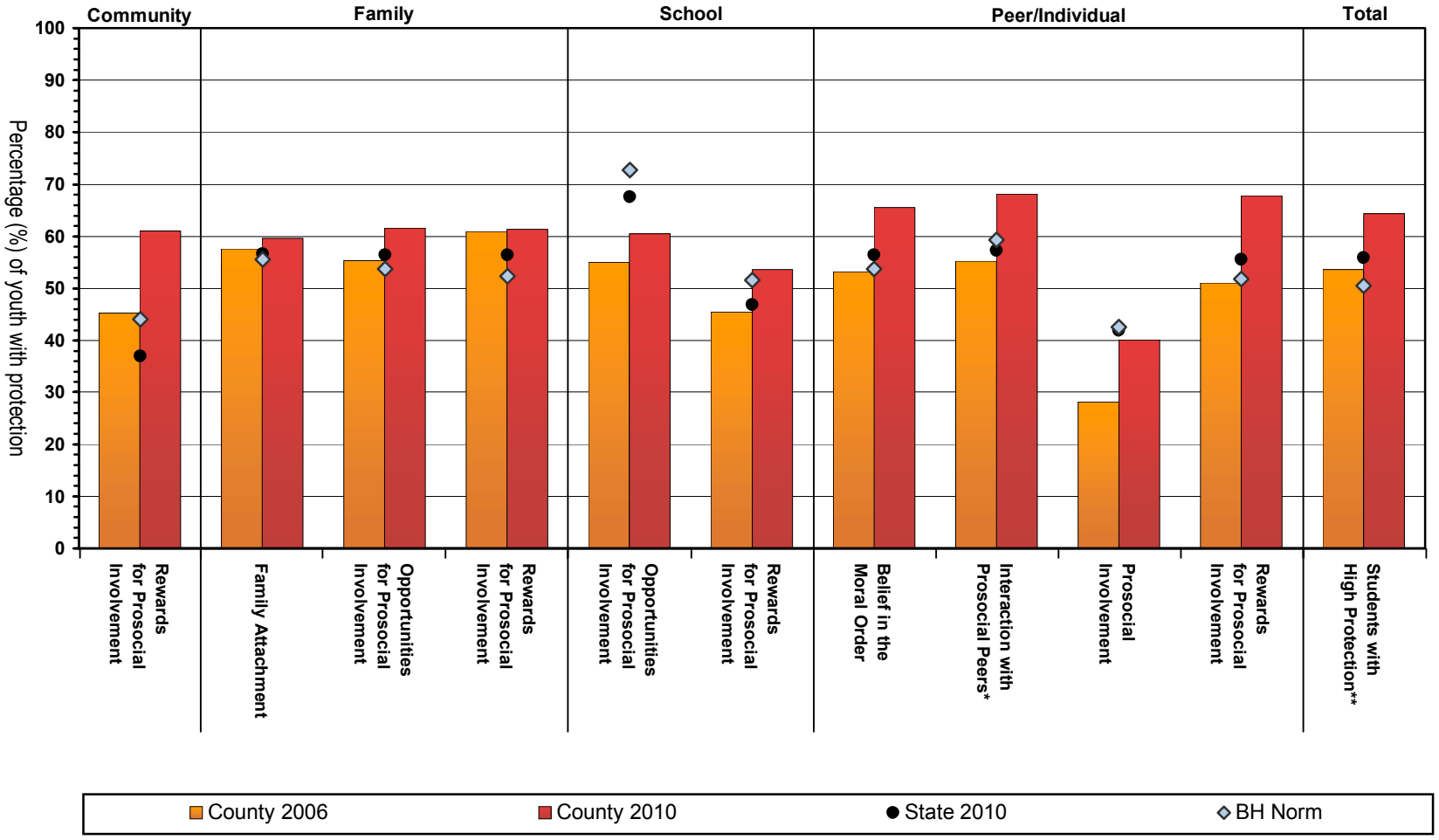
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Apache County, Grade 12



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

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Apache County, Grade 12



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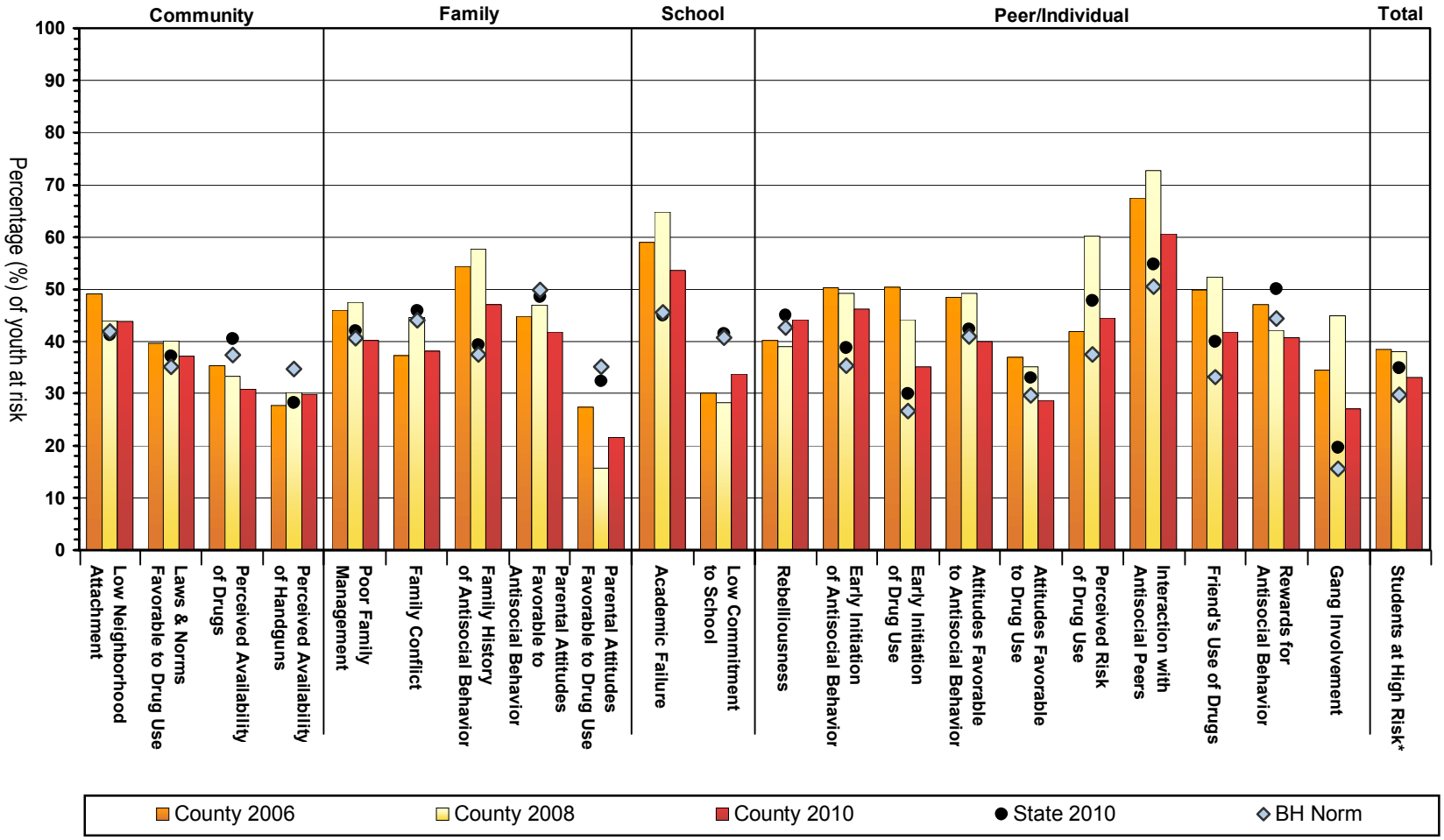
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Apache County, All Students Surveyed



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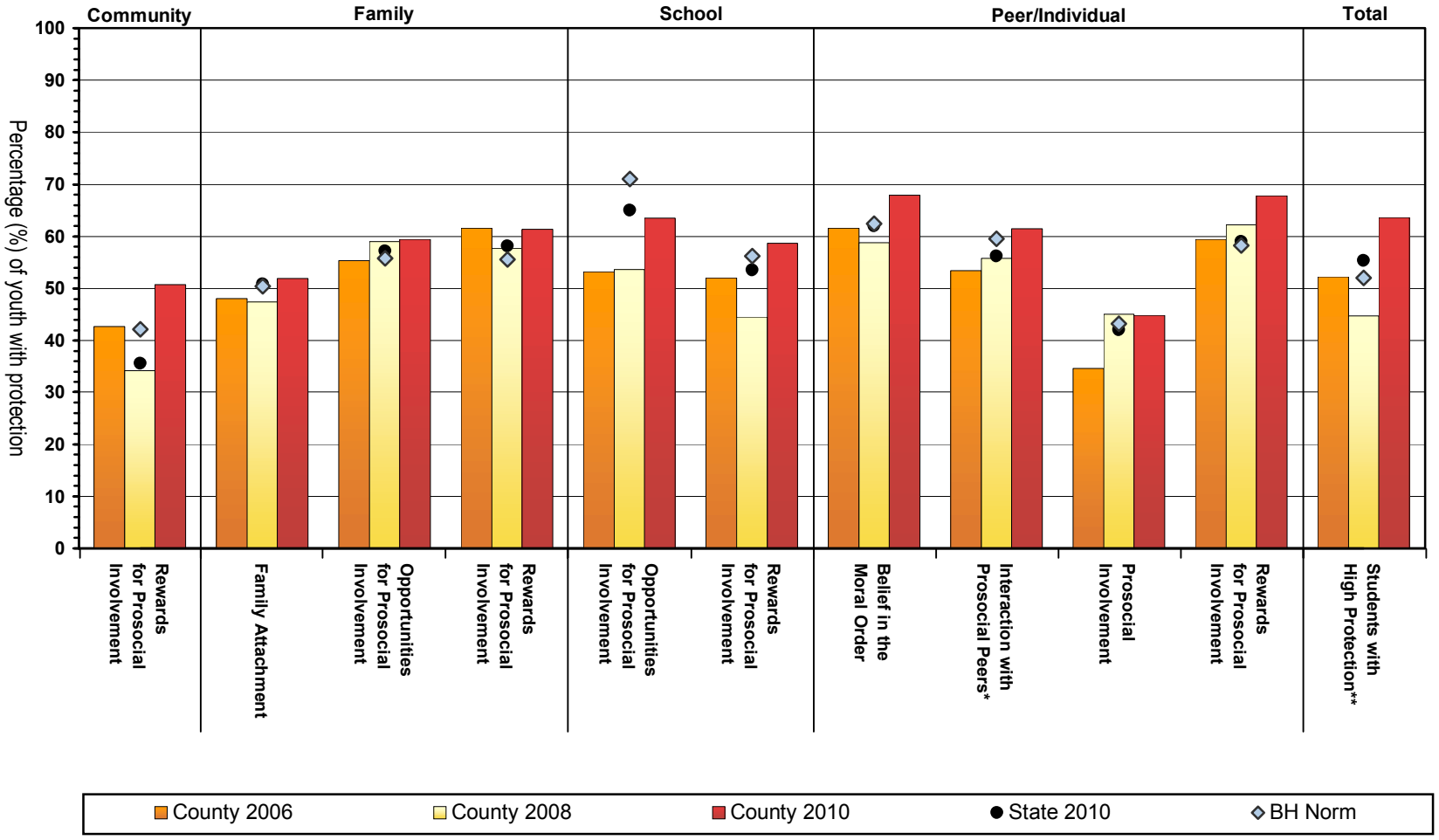
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Apache County, All Students Surveyed



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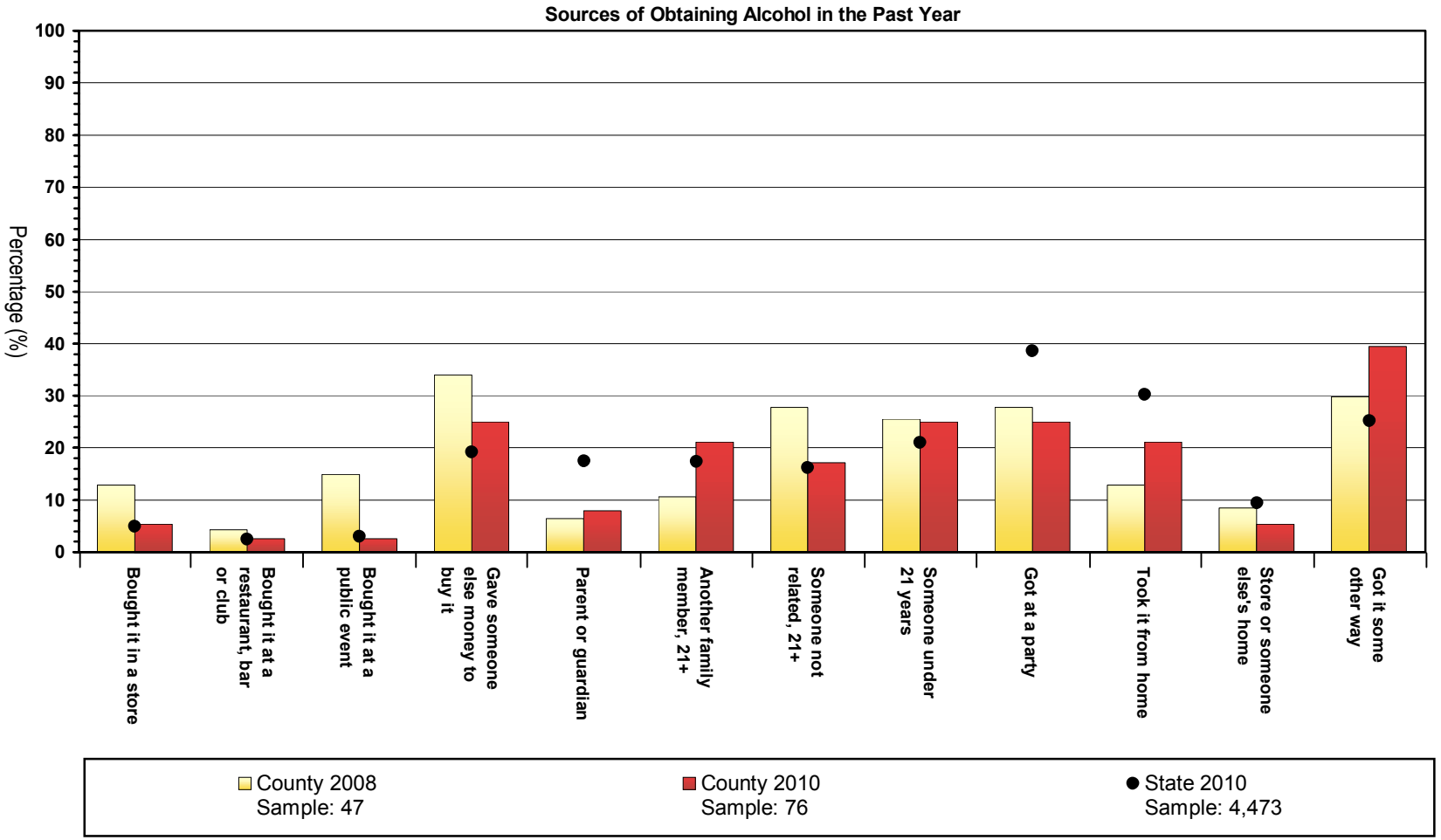
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Apache County, Grade 8

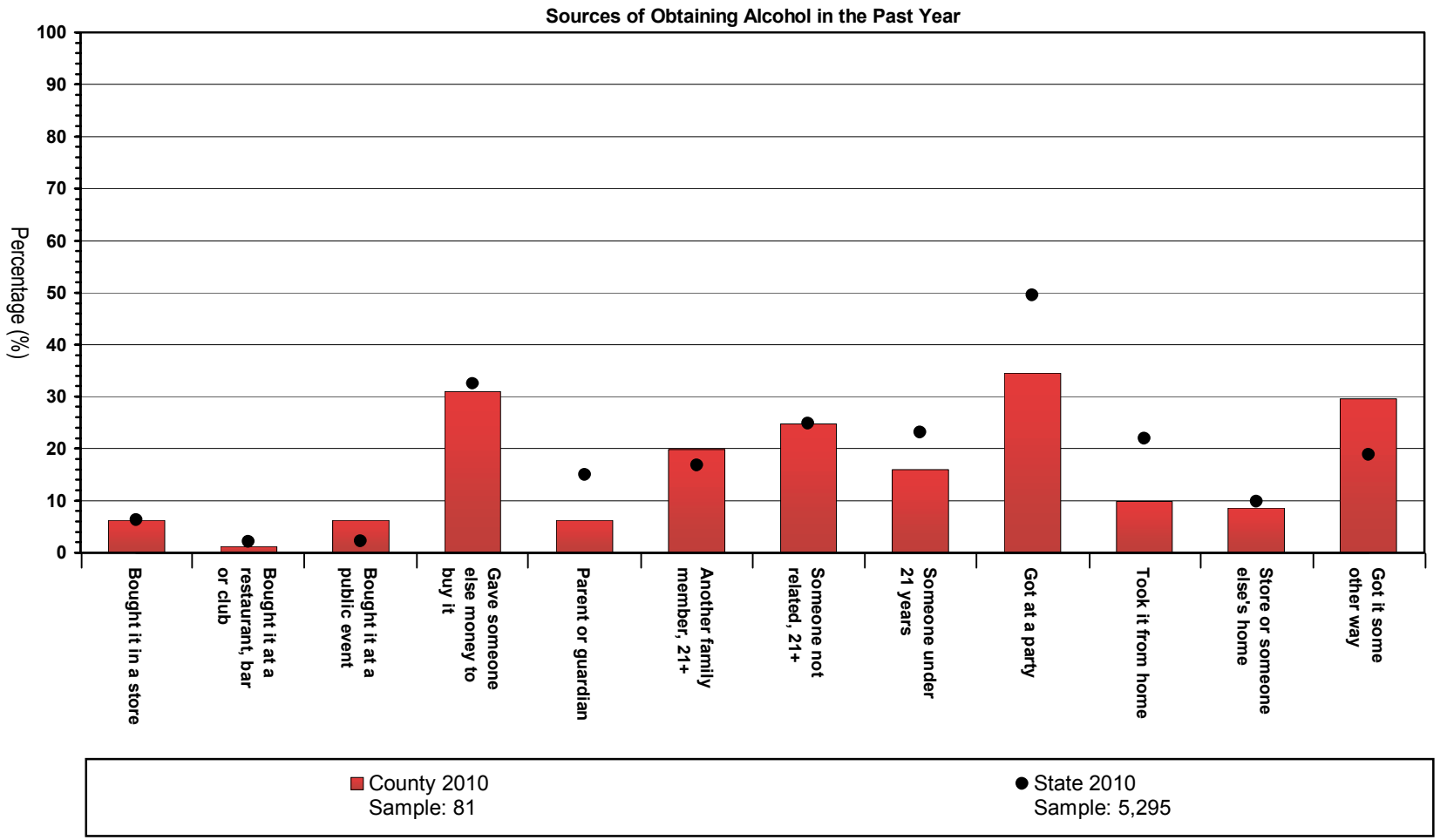


* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2010 Apache County, Grade 10



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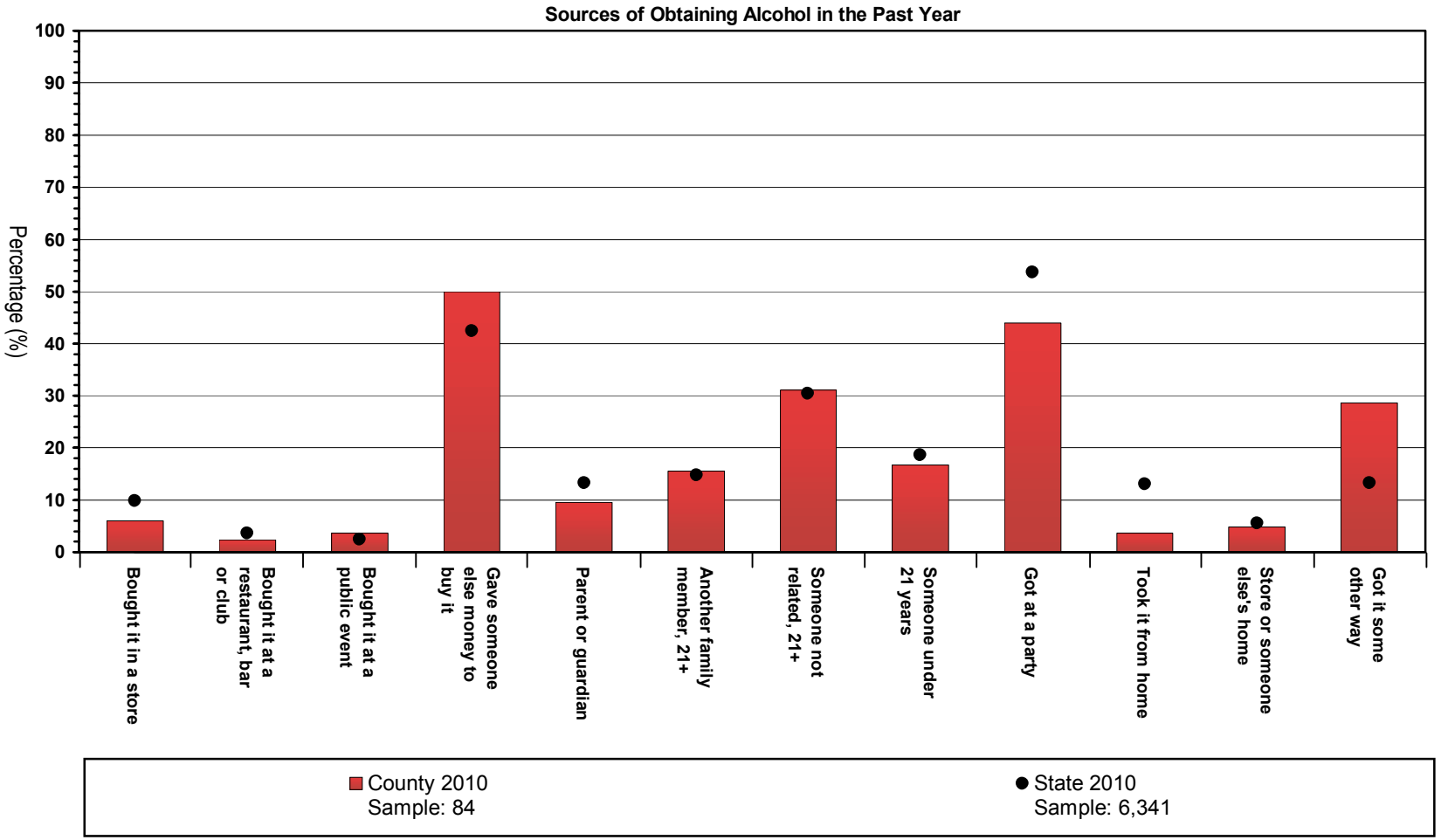
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Apache County, Grade 12



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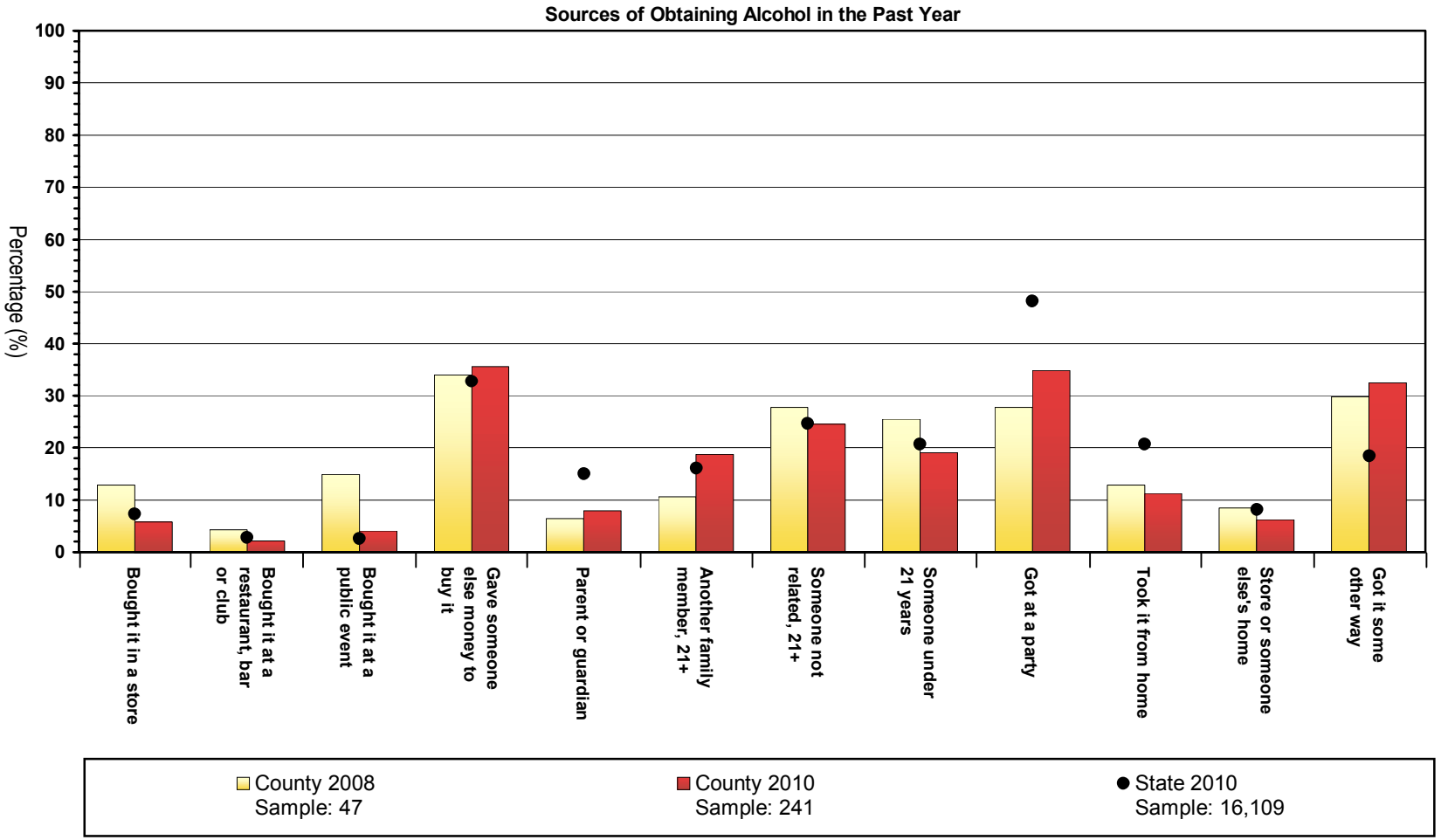
Sources of Alcohol

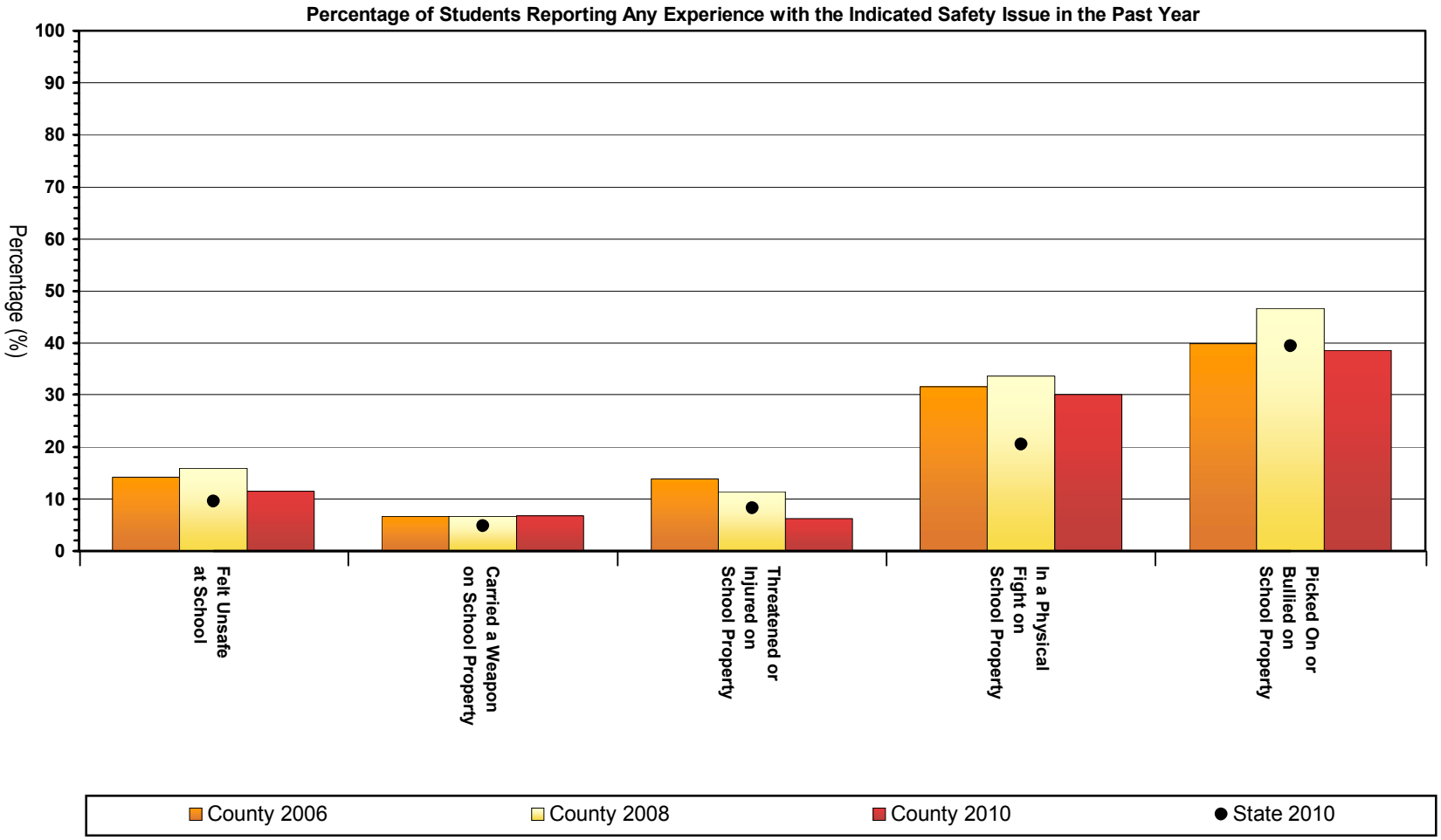
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Apache County, All Students Surveyed



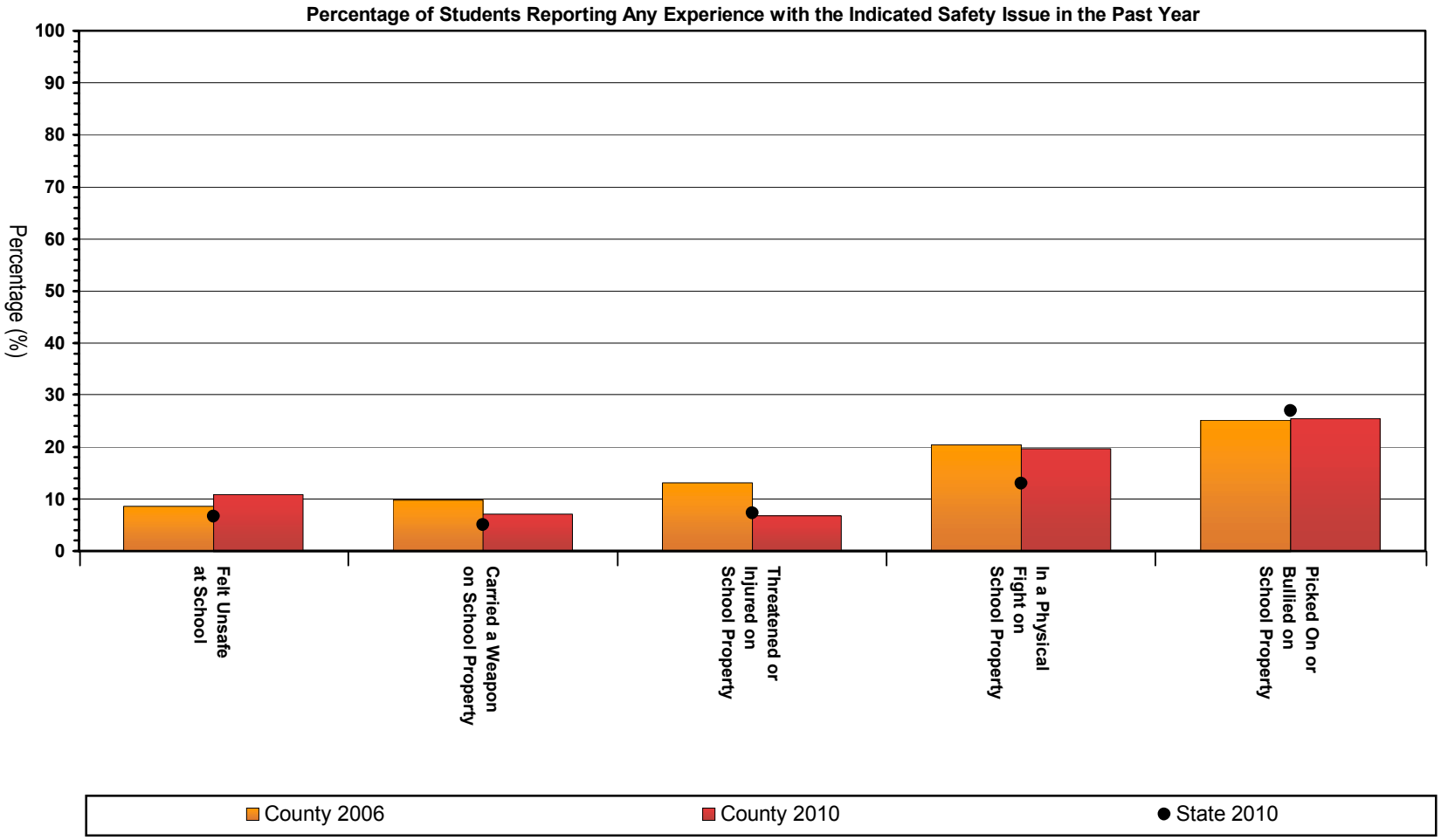
* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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.

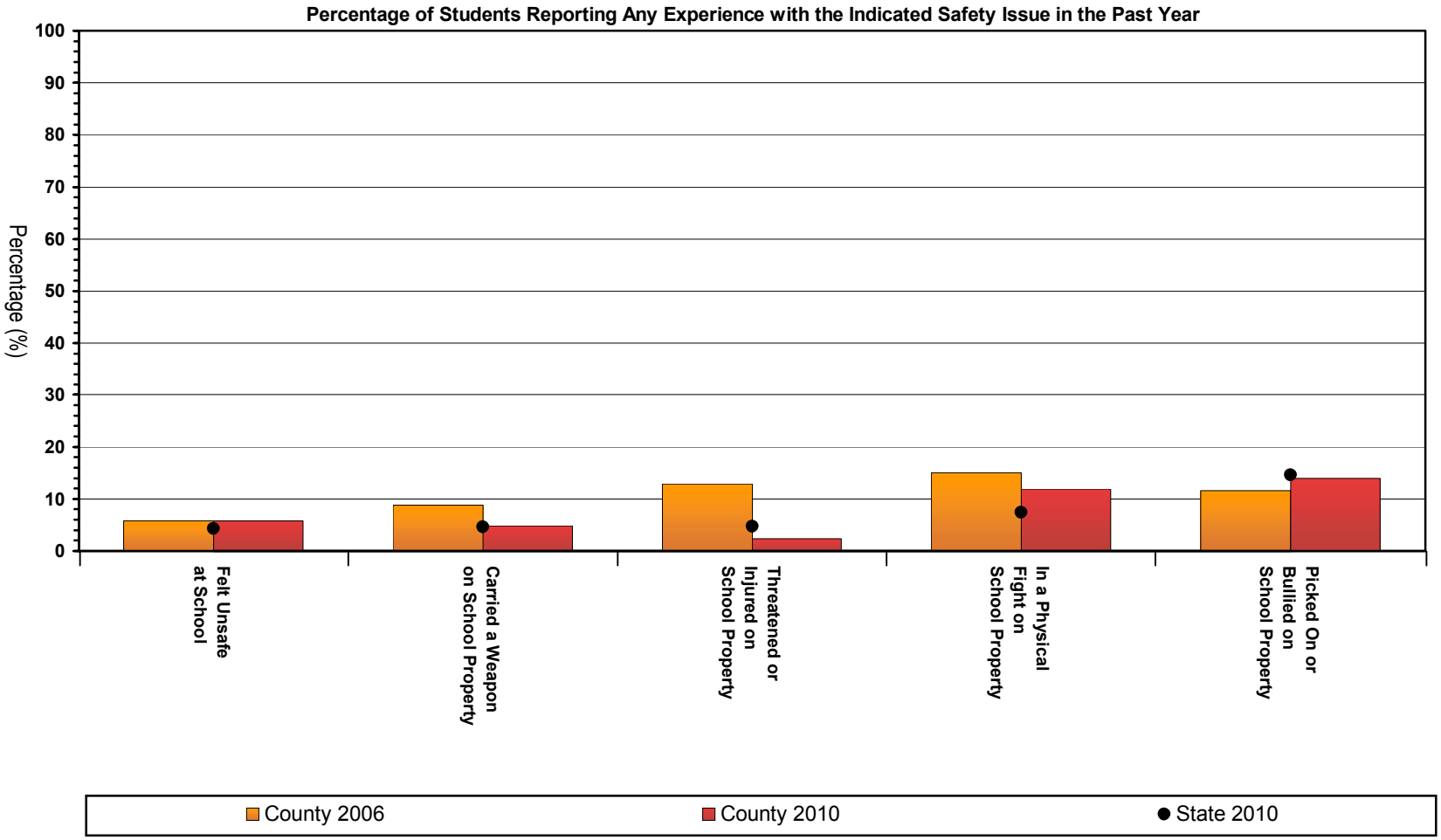
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Apache County, Grade 8



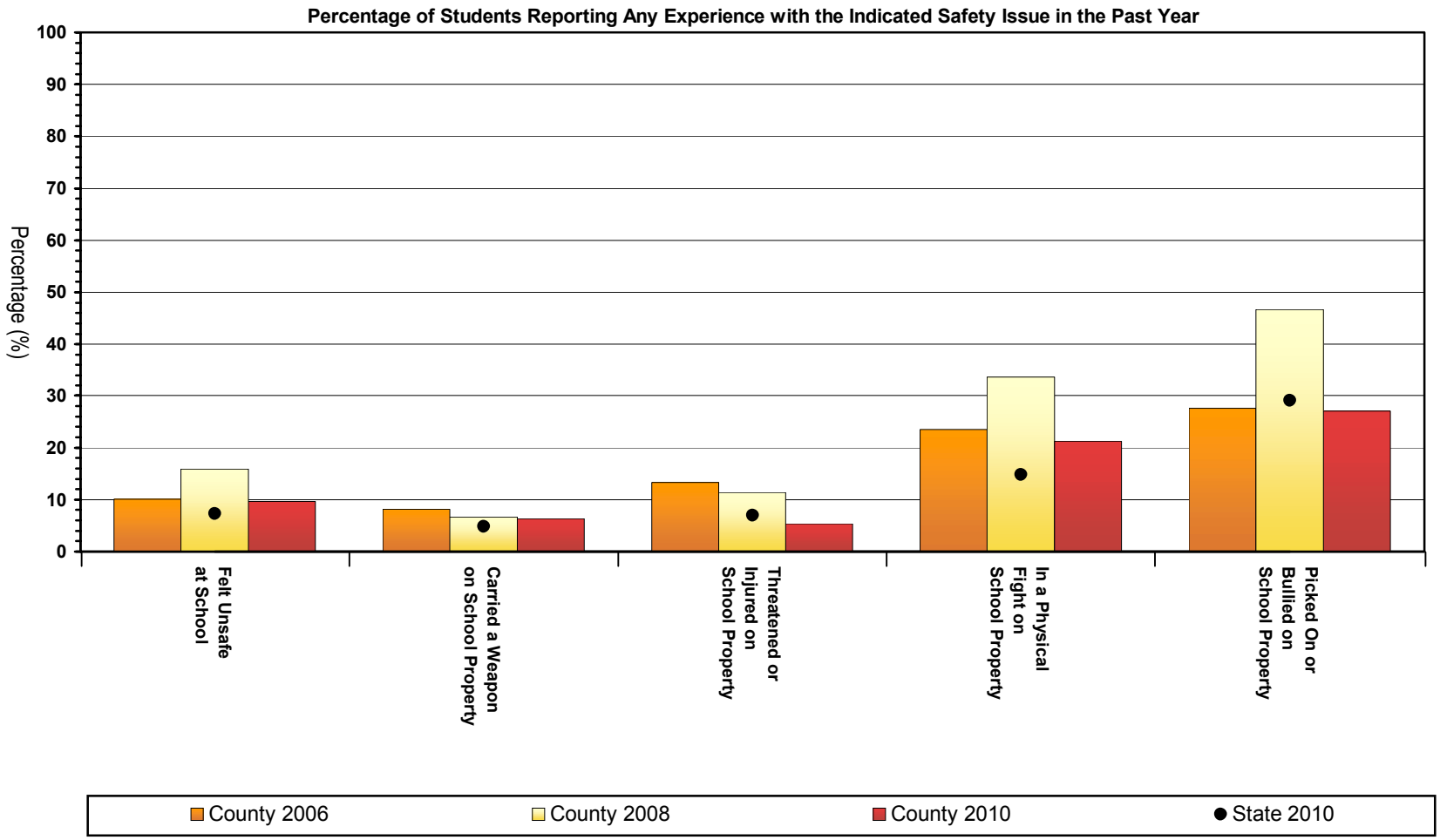
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Apache County, Grade 10



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Apache County, Grade 12



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Apache County, All Students Surveyed



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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	40.8	40.7	41.1	45.1	36.6	57.3	56.3	64.1	59.1	71.3	65.1	72.8	72.3	54.2	40.7	53.3	58.2	55.6
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	57.3	46.2	39.0	23.8	20.1	61.0	45.2	37.2	32.7	69.6	57.5	46.9	43.6	61.8	46.2	46.3	34.0	31.8
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	24.6	21.9	18.5	7.1	9.6	36.9	25.6	12.5	15.2	37.4	34.7	18.1	16.3	31.9	21.9	25.5	11.7	13.6
Marijuana	used marijuana?	38.6	43.7	28.1	17.8	15.7	47.7	40.9	34.3	32.3	57.2	50.5	44.7	42.0	46.5	43.7	38.9	29.9	29.7
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	2.9	1.9	1.3	2.2	1.7	3.6	3.4	5.9	3.0	8.2	5.8	9.0	3.1	4.6	1.9	3.3	5.1	2.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	4.2	4.9	3.4	2.3	2.6	7.6	4.4	5.3	4.6	20.8	8.9	8.8	6.0	9.8	4.9	5.3	5.0	4.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	13.0	15.8	13.8	14.5	14.9	11.6	11.2	11.8	12.8	13.6	7.5	9.4	9.5	12.7	15.8	11.1	12.3	12.5
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	4.5	2.3	1.3	0.7	1.6	8.0	1.8	1.6	2.8	16.1	3.4	2.5	2.4	8.8	2.3	2.1	1.5	2.3
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	2.8	1.5	1.6	0.9	1.3	4.5	2.4	2.6	1.5	3.3	3.1	3.4	1.2	3.5	1.5	2.3	2.1	1.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	3.2	0.8	3.1	3.9	2.2	3.3	3.7	8.2	5.5	5.6	7.9	10.6	6.5	3.9	0.8	4.6	7.0	4.7
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	2.8	1.1	2.4	1.6	1.3	0.8	1.8	1.8	1.3	1.8	0.7	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	19.2	15.2	11.5	4.4	n/a	17.6	18.9	9.9	n/a	21.2	23.1	13.2	n/a	19.2	17.7	16.8	9.1
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	3.1	3.8	4.2	3.0	6.0	6.1	3.4	7.0	10.3	8.8	6.2	8.5	9.9	5.6	3.8	4.5	5.7	8.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	9.6	8.4	10.5	8.7	9.5	8.7	5.8	11.5	13.0	14.5	7.5	13.4	12.7	10.7	8.4	8.0	10.8	11.7
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	12.5	22.3	19.9	16.5	n/a	14.8	19.4	23.7	n/a	22.0	22.6	27.3	n/a	15.8	22.3	20.5	21.5	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?	n/a	16.0	16.8	9.5	n/a	n/a	9.4	13.2	n/a	n/a	11.9	14.1	n/a	n/a	16.0	12.8	11.8	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	17.9	16.0	20.4	21.9	14.9	30.7	29.0	34.7	30.4	43.2	38.1	45.0	43.5	28.8	16.0	28.4	31.9	29.2
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	23.4	12.7	17.4	8.9	6.5	27.2	15.4	15.6	13.1	34.2	27.3	22.9	20.1	27.6	12.7	19.4	14.7	13.0
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	10.3	7.8	10.4	2.8	3.7	17.1	13.3	5.7	6.5	12.9	15.8	8.1	8.4	13.2	7.8	12.9	5.1	6.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	18.9	22.0	13.6	8.9	6.5	23.5	24.0	17.4	15.9	28.3	26.0	21.3	20.6	22.9	22.0	20.8	14.8	14.2
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.5	2.4	1.6	2.0	0.5	0.5	1.0	2.4	0.5	1.5	0.4	1.0	1.6	0.5
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.8	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	3.7	1.6	1.6	0.9	5.5	1.4	2.2	1.3	3.4	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.0
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	4.5	4.1	5.0	5.6	3.8	2.3	4.2	3.0	2.2	2.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	3.3	4.1	3.7	3.7	2.4
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	2.2	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.5	2.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.8	1.4	0.6	0.5	2.5	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.5
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.4
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2.2	0.0	0.8	1.7	0.6	1.6	0.3	2.9	1.3	0.9	1.4	3.4	1.8	1.7	0.0	0.8	2.5	1.2
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.6	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	12.5	7.6	5.7	1.3	n/a	8.4	8.9	3.0	n/a	8.6	9.7	4.1	n/a	12.5	8.2	7.7	2.8
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.9	1.5	2.1	1.4	1.9	4.5	0.8	2.8	3.3	2.3	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.8	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	5.6	3.8	5.5	3.6	2.5	7.0	2.6	4.7	3.9	5.9	2.1	4.7	4.2	6.1	3.8	3.5	4.2	3.5
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	7.1	14.0	11.3	8.2	n/a	9.8	9.4	11.8	n/a	9.0	8.6	12.4	n/a	8.4	14.0	9.9	10.4	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?	n/a	11.0	10.5	5.4	n/a	n/a	5.2	6.3	n/a	n/a	5.1	6.3	n/a	n/a	11.0	7.1	5.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	8.3	7.2	7.3	5.0	4.2	13.9	8.8	7.6	7.4	17.0	10.5	14.1	16.6	12.4	7.2	8.7	8.2	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	28.7	32.6	24.7	27.7	24.9	30.5	27.8	29.1	26.3	39.8	27.1	28.9	27.5	32.2	32.6	26.5	28.5	25.0

Heavy Use

		Grade 8					Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed*				
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Binge Drinking	How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	13.0	12.7	13.4	12.4	7.8	18.9	19.4	21.0	17.5	31.5	25.3	29.2	25.2	19.9	12.7	18.9	19.5	16.6
1/2 Pack (or more) of Cigarettes/Day	During the past 30 days, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day? (11 to 20 cigarettes, More than 20 cigarettes)	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.7	1.0	2.4	1.4	2.0	2.4	3.1	1.8	3.6	5.0	2.0	0.8	1.4	1.9	2.7

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Been Drunk or High at School	27.9	25.5	22.6	12.8	7.5	32.2	32.9	21.8	15.0	38.2	31.9	22.1	17.7	32.1	25.4	29.0	18.0	13.3
Been Suspended from School	27.3	27.2	24.4	18.5	15.1	23.6	16.0	14.4	12.6	21.3	14.0	9.9	9.2	24.5	27.1	18.4	15.0	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	5.4	7.6	8.3	5.0	2.5	15.6	9.2	10.6	6.5	16.0	8.4	10.8	7.8	11.6	7.6	8.6	8.2	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	6.0	4.0	5.9	3.7	2.3	7.4	5.2	4.6	2.6	4.5	1.7	3.1	1.9	6.0	4.0	4.5	3.8	2.3
Been Arrested	10.6	14.2	9.0	7.1	5.2	11.1	8.9	9.9	6.7	14.5	9.7	8.7	6.1	11.8	14.1	9.1	8.4	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	18.1	18.2	16.8	16.6	16.0	18.1	15.7	15.5	15.1	22.3	15.1	11.5	11.9	19.3	18.5	15.9	14.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	8.6	11.2	15.2	6.7	4.8	10.6	10.0	7.6	5.2	11.8	9.4	7.2	5.2	10.1	11.2	11.7	7.1	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	1.2	1.8	1.8	1.4	0.8	3.8	2.5	2.1	0.9	3.2	1.7	1.8	1.0	2.6	1.8	2.0	1.7	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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Any Gambling	62.5	72.4	63.9	61.6	55.0	53.6	58.8	59.8	53.8	60.3	63.0	56.5	52.6	59.4	72.4	61.8	59.7	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	2.3	5.1	2.8	5.3	5.7	3.6	4.8	4.8	5.3	3.0	2.7	5.3	5.4	2.9	5.1	3.5	5.2	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	20.7	22.4	14.0	21.4	24.0	19.4	16.8	20.7	23.5	22.2	11.5	18.9	23.9	20.7	22.4	14.3	20.6	22.7
Bet on sports?*	n/a	39.9	35.1	28.6	22.8	n/a	27.9	27.0	22.5	n/a	27.9	24.4	20.5	n/a	39.9	30.5	27.0	21.4
Played cards?	23.4	39.0	38.6	36.1	25.8	24.5	33.4	36.0	27.0	28.6	32.1	34.8	26.7	25.1	39.0	34.9	35.7	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?**	n/a	21.6	13.5	15.9	n/a	n/a	20.5	16.6	n/a	n/a	21.6	15.3	n/a	n/a	21.6	18.3	16.0	n/a
Played bingo?	38.7	41.4	28.0	26.4	22.7	17.0	22.0	20.4	17.7	18.9	22.0	14.2	14.0	27.1	41.4	24.1	21.4	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	4.3	5.1	6.0	5.1	4.5	1.1	4.3	4.6	4.0	3.6	1.0	4.2	3.7	3.2	5.1	4.0	4.7	4.2
Played a dice game?*	n/a	31.0	27.2	26.0	12.1	n/a	22.6	21.9	11.2	n/a	24.7	17.9	10.0	n/a	31.0	24.8	22.6	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?*	18.8	37.1	29.1	28.2	20.1	18.2	26.4	27.7	20.5	27.4	26.4	24.9	18.8	21.1	37.1	27.4	27.2	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?*	n/a	7.3	7.0	5.0	4.6	n/a	5.6	5.0	4.7	n/a	5.4	4.4	4.6	n/a	7.3	6.0	4.8	4.7

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from table. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																		
Low Neighborhood Attachment	45.5	44.0	40.9	35.9	36.6	44.0	43.0	43.6	42.8	60.0	49.1	47.3	47.0	49.1	44.0	43.9	41.3	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	42.1	40.1	41.9	35.0	32.8	44.7	40.1	41.8	39.6	30.7	26.9	35.5	32.8	39.7	40.1	37.2	37.2	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	30.9	33.3	35.9	36.9	29.4	37.9	30.6	42.9	40.5	39.2	24.3	43.8	42.7	35.4	33.3	30.8	40.6	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	26.8	30.1	37.3	33.4	39.8	23.8	26.6	22.3	29.9	33.2	23.9	26.5	34.8	27.7	30.1	29.8	28.2	34.8
Family Domain																		
Poor Family Management	51.3	47.5	46.2	43.7	41.9	38.8	37.7	40.6	40.3	45.4	34.4	41.2	39.8	46.0	47.5	40.2	42.1	40.7
Family Conflict	43.3	44.6	45.7	53.1	51.5	30.9	34.6	42.1	41.6	34.4	31.7	39.1	38.8	37.3	44.6	38.2	45.9	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	57.5	57.7	50.3	39.3	36.4	52.8	45.6	41.5	39.0	51.4	44.3	37.4	37.3	54.4	57.7	47.1	39.4	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	42.5	47.0	43.4	47.7	46.9	41.7	38.0	50.0	52.3	51.5	44.4	48.6	50.3	44.8	47.0	41.8	48.6	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	20.9	15.7	18.7	24.7	26.0	31.0	22.7	37.9	40.8	33.3	24.0	38.6	38.6	27.4	15.7	21.6	32.4	35.2
School Domain																		
Academic Failure	62.3	64.6	56.1	45.5	46.6	58.0	55.1	48.5	47.9	55.3	49.0	40.6	41.8	59.0	64.8	53.7	45.1	45.6
Low Commitment to School	30.9	28.3	36.2	41.0	38.0	28.9	33.7	41.7	41.7	29.7	30.9	42.2	42.9	30.0	28.2	33.8	41.5	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																		
Rebelliousness	39.1	39.1	43.5	43.8	39.0	37.0	44.9	47.6	45.5	45.6	44.1	44.6	43.6	40.2	39.1	44.2	45.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	46.8	49.1	49.7	37.6	33.7	51.2	42.5	40.6	37.0	54.5	46.5	38.6	35.4	50.3	49.3	46.2	38.8	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	51.0	44.0	38.0	29.3	24.0	49.8	34.7	31.0	27.3	50.2	32.3	29.6	28.8	50.4	44.2	35.2	29.9	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	43.4	49.3	37.0	41.4	36.2	48.7	41.1	44.7	44.9	55.9	42.5	41.7	41.9	48.5	49.3	40.0	42.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	35.9	35.4	31.9	29.3	22.6	38.9	28.4	36.2	33.6	36.4	24.8	35.9	32.7	37.0	35.2	28.7	33.1	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	52.6	60.2	54.4	47.8	37.1	32.4	39.2	45.9	35.7	36.4	38.2	50.4	40.3	41.9	60.2	44.5	47.9	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	70.0	72.9	68.1	55.8	50.3	65.9	57.8	56.3	52.0	65.4	54.8	51.5	49.0	67.5	72.7	60.6	54.8	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	55.3	52.6	47.1	39.4	30.8	45.7	40.5	42.6	36.2	46.9	36.8	38.1	32.3	49.9	52.4	41.8	40.0	33.2
Rewards for ASB	49.9	42.0	41.9	48.2	36.7	39.7	36.7	46.8	42.7	52.0	44.8	57.1	55.1	47.1	42.2	40.8	50.1	44.4
Gang Involvement	40.4	45.0	32.4	20.8	17.8	28.8	26.5	20.9	15.7	31.7	20.3	16.1	13.1	34.5	45.0	27.0	19.6	15.6
Total Risk																		
Students at High Risk*	43.7	38.3	44.1	37.1	29.7	29.7	27.6	34.2	30.4	41.1	25.7	32.5	29.0	38.5	38.1	33.0	35.0	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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																		
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	34.2	34.2	40.1	32.9	38.3	52.2	54.6	38.0	44.2	45.3	61.0	37.0	44.1	42.7	34.2	50.8	35.6	42.2
Family Domain																		
Family Attachment	44.3	47.4	51.0	51.1	51.9	44.2	46.8	45.6	44.7	57.6	59.7	56.6	55.6	48.1	47.4	51.9	50.9	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	57.2	59.0	59.4	59.7	60.7	52.5	57.5	54.6	53.1	55.4	61.6	56.4	53.8	55.4	59.0	59.4	57.2	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	62.9	57.7	60.2	61.7	61.5	60.4	62.8	54.9	53.0	60.9	61.4	56.4	52.4	61.6	57.7	61.4	58.2	55.6
School Domain																		
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	54.5	53.5	66.1	63.0	68.9	50.2	63.1	65.6	71.6	55.0	60.5	67.6	72.8	53.2	53.7	63.5	65.0	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	51.7	44.3	54.8	52.0	57.5	57.7	66.0	61.2	58.9	45.5	53.7	46.9	51.6	52.0	44.5	58.7	53.5	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																		
Belief in the Moral Order	56.4	58.8	63.2	60.3	64.6	76.1	74.1	69.4	68.0	53.2	65.6	56.4	53.8	61.6	58.8	67.9	62.0	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers*	47.7	55.7	59.3	54.7	58.8	59.1	58.8	57.5	60.7	55.3	68.1	57.3	59.3	53.4	55.8	61.5	56.2	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	41.1	45.3	47.7	40.0	40.8	32.1	45.6	45.3	46.1	28.1	40.1	41.9	42.6	34.7	45.1	44.8	42.1	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	61.2	62.1	64.6	59.2	62.5	63.9	70.9	61.7	59.9	51.1	67.8	55.6	51.8	59.4	62.2	67.8	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																		
Students with High Protection**	52.1	44.8	63.8	53.6	52.8	51.4	62.8	57.6	52.5	53.7	64.4	55.9	50.5	52.3	44.7	63.6	55.4	52.0

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

** 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, 2006/2008 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, (*ie* 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
*Sample size***	*47*	*76*	*4,473*	*81*	*5,295*	*84*	*6,341*	*47*	*241*	*16,109*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	12.8	5.3	4.9	6.2	6.3	6.0	9.9	12.8	5.8	7.3
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	4.3	2.6	2.5	1.2	2.1	2.4	3.6	4.3	2.1	2.8
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	14.9	2.6	3.0	6.2	2.2	3.6	2.5	14.9	4.1	2.6
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	34.0	25.0	19.2	30.9	32.6	50.0	42.5	34.0	35.7	32.8
My parent or guardian gave it to me	6.4	7.9	17.5	6.2	15.0	9.5	13.3	6.4	7.9	15.0
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	10.6	21.1	17.3	19.8	16.8	15.5	14.8	10.6	18.7	16.1
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	27.7	17.1	16.2	24.7	24.8	31.0	30.4	27.7	24.5	24.6
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	25.5	25.0	21.0	16.0	23.1	16.7	18.6	25.5	19.1	20.7
I got it at a party	27.7	25.0	38.7	34.6	49.6	44.0	53.8	27.7	34.9	48.2
I took it from home	12.8	21.1	30.2	9.9	21.9	3.6	13.1	12.8	11.2	20.7
I took it from a store or someone else's home	8.5	5.3	9.4	8.6	9.8	4.8	5.6	8.5	6.2	8.1
I got it some other way	29.8	39.5	25.2	29.6	18.8	28.6	13.3	29.8	32.4	18.4

* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 12. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10			Grade 12			All Students Surveyed**			
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
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	86.2	88.6	93.8	91.7	86.9	93.2	92.7	87.1	97.6	95.3	86.7	88.6	94.6	93.0
	1 time	6.3	6.2	2.6	4.5	6.4	3.0	3.7	6.2	1.0	2.4	6.3	6.2	2.3	3.7
	2-3 times	4.0	2.6	1.8	2.2	4.5	1.3	1.9	4.9	0.7	1.3	4.4	2.6	1.3	1.9
	4-5 times	1.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.2	0.5
	6-7 times	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
	8-9 times	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1
	10-11 times	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.5	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.5
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?	0 times	68.5	66.3	70.0	79.5	79.6	80.4	87.0	85.0	88.1	92.6	76.5	66.3	78.8	85.2
	1 time	16.8	16.7	12.0	11.0	10.0	10.6	7.3	8.4	6.1	4.3	12.4	16.7	9.9	8.1
	2-3 times	8.1	12.6	10.4	6.2	6.3	5.8	3.6	3.5	1.7	1.8	6.3	12.6	6.3	4.2
	4-5 times	2.6	2.2	5.2	1.7	1.9	1.0	0.9	2.7	2.7	0.4	2.4	2.2	3.0	1.1
	6-7 times	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.4
	8-9 times	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2
	10-11 times	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.2	1.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.1
	12 or more times	2.3	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.6
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	60.1	53.3	61.4	60.5	74.9	74.6	73.1	88.4	86.1	85.4	72.4	53.3	73.0	70.9
	1 time	18.2	22.1	12.0	12.8	14.8	8.5	9.1	5.8	5.4	5.3	13.8	22.1	8.9	9.7
	2-3 times	17.9	9.9	10.7	11.1	8.0	7.0	8.4	4.4	4.8	4.7	11.2	9.9	7.7	8.6
	4-5 times		5.1	6.3	4.7		3.5	3.0		1.7	1.7		5.1	4.0	3.3
	6-7 times		1.5	1.8	1.8		1.0	1.2		0.3	0.7		1.5	1.1	1.3
	8-9 times		1.1	1.3	1.1		1.3	0.7		0.3	0.3		1.1	1.0	0.8
	10-11 times		1.8	0.5	0.7		0.0	0.5		0.0	0.2		1.8	0.2	0.5
	12 or more times	3.8	5.1	6.0	7.3	2.3	4.0	4.2	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.6	5.1	4.0	4.9
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	85.8	84.1	88.5	90.5	91.4	89.2	93.3	94.2	94.2	95.7	89.9	84.1	90.3	92.7
	1 day	6.9	9.6	5.5	5.2	3.7	5.3	3.6	3.1	3.4	2.2	4.9	9.6	4.8	4.0
	2-3 days	3.5	3.3	1.8	2.6	3.4	3.0	1.8	1.3	1.7	1.1	2.9	3.3	2.2	2.0
	4-5 days	1.4	1.1	2.3	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.0	0.5
	6 or more days	2.3	1.9	1.8	0.9	1.5	2.0	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	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	93.4	93.3	93.2	95.2	90.2	92.9	95.0	91.2	95.2	95.4	91.8	93.3	93.7	95.2
	1 day	3.5	4.4	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.5	1.8	3.5	1.7	1.4	3.2	4.4	2.2	1.9
	2-3 days	1.7	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.9	1.3	1.0	1.8	0.7	0.9	1.8	2.2	1.4	1.1
	4-5 days	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.5	0.5	0.4	1.3	1.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.4
	6 or more days	1.2	0.0	2.1	1.0	3.8	2.8	1.8	2.2	1.4	2.0	2.3	0.0	2.1	1.5

* In 2006 the choices for this question were *Never*, *Once*, *Several Times* and *Very Often.*

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 13. 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	61.8	377	71.5	365	78.1	283	69.8	1,025	66.2	477	72.4	537
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	71.1	377	82.8	367	84.4	282	78.9	1,026	74.4	476	82.7	539
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	65.3	363	72.9	350	68.5	276	68.9	989	65.0	460	72.0	518
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	93.7	365	91.6	334	90.2	266	92.0	965	91.8	449	92.1	504
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	95.6	362	95.5	334	88.7	266	93.7	962	92.6	446	94.5	505
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	94.2	361	94.0	350	93.4	272	93.9	983	93.5	462	94.3	509
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	82.2	388	78.0	409	74.6	299	78.6	1,096	76.2	526	80.6	557
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	81.7	389	79.9	407	72.2	299	78.4	1,095	77.0	525	79.4	557
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	80.4	387	73.7	407	72.5	298	75.7	1,092	71.3	523	79.7	556
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	20.4	382	29.0	386	38.1	294	28.4	1,062	29.9	502	27.4	548
		Cigarettes	17.4	379	15.4	371	27.3	286	19.4	1,036	21.4	482	17.7	542
		Marijuana	13.6	382	24.0	384	26.0	289	20.8	1,055	22.0	496	19.5	548
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	45.5	387	59.4	404	70.7	300	57.6	1,091	58.1	523	57.5	555
		Average age:	11.8 years		13.3 years		14.5 years		13.3 years		13.0 years		13.5 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	41.2	386	48.8	406	60.9	299	49.4	1,091	51.4	523	47.6	555
		Average age:	11.5 years		12.6 years		13.8 years		12.7 years		12.4 years		13.0 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	29.0	389	45.1	406	56.8	301	42.6	1,096	46.5	525	38.9	558
		Average age:	12.0 years		13.1 years		14.5 years		13.3 years		13.1 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, (*ie* 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 14. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
alcohol?	Never	69.5	71.4	55.4	52.3	46.9	41.6	58.2	57.7
	Once	11.7	12.3	15.1	14.2	14.8	13.2	13.8	13.1
	2-3 times	10.2	9.5	16.1	17.3	18.6	21.3	14.6	15.0
	4-6 times	4.2	3.4	5.9	7.7	9.0	10.7	6.1	6.7
	7-10 times	1.0	1.0	2.8	2.9	3.8	4.9	2.4	2.6
	More than 10 times	3.4	2.4	4.8	5.7	6.9	8.3	4.9	4.9
cigarettes?	Never	74.4	80.6	67.9	68.4	63.6	62.7	69.0	72.2
	Once	10.6	8.7	13.0	10.3	7.2	10.3	10.6	9.6
	2-3 times	6.0	5.2	6.9	8.6	13.4	9.6	8.3	7.4
	4-6 times	4.7	2.2	4.8	3.9	5.2	4.8	4.9	3.4
	7-10 times	1.6	1.0	2.3	2.3	3.8	2.8	2.4	1.9
	More than 10 times	2.8	2.4	5.1	6.5	6.9	9.8	4.8	5.6
marijuana?	Never	68.3	75.4	57.0	58.7	51.0	56.9	59.5	65.4
	Once	10.6	8.1	9.2	11.1	14.1	11.0	11.0	9.7
	2-3 times	7.3	6.5	10.9	10.3	11.0	10.7	9.6	8.7
	4-6 times	4.2	3.5	8.7	6.2	7.9	6.3	6.8	5.1
	7-10 times	3.4	1.9	4.6	3.6	7.9	3.7	5.1	2.9
	More than 10 times	6.2	4.7	9.7	10.2	7.9	11.4	8.0	8.2
other drugs?	Never	87.5	88.4	83.1	81.4	86.5	81.7	85.6	84.5
	Once	5.7	5.4	7.2	7.5	3.1	7.3	5.5	6.6
	2-3 times	2.9	2.7	5.4	4.8	3.8	4.8	4.0	3.9
	4-6 times	1.6	1.2	1.5	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.9	1.8
	7-10 times	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.2	0.9	0.9
	More than 10 times	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.9	2.4	2.9	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	64.9	57.6	63.0	56.5	67.0	59.8	64.9
	Once	12.0	13.6	12.3	12.7	10.9	10.9	11.8	12.6
	2-3 times	8.9	10.3	11.6	11.9	14.0	10.8	11.3	10.9
	4-6 times	4.2	3.5	4.9	4.5	5.6	4.2	4.8	4.0
	7-10 times	0.8	1.5	2.1	1.9	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.7
	More than 10 times	9.4	6.2	11.6	6.0	10.5	5.1	10.5	5.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	33.9	30.9	29.9	33.4	27.9	33.8	30.8	32.4
	Once	16.4	14.2	17.9	17.4	17.3	17.2	17.2	16.0
	Twice	6.9	5.8	10.9	8.9	10.2	10.3	9.2	8.0
	Three times	4.8	2.7	5.4	4.1	9.5	5.5	6.3	3.9
	Four or more times	6.9	5.3	9.0	8.8	12.7	10.4	9.2	7.7
	I never got offers	31.2	41.1	26.9	27.3	22.3	22.8	27.2	32.0
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	38.0	35.7	34.4	38.7	32.7	39.4	35.3	37.6
	Once	12.5	10.9	14.6	13.9	15.5	15.2	14.1	13.0
	Twice	6.9	5.4	8.9	8.2	10.6	10.2	8.6	7.5
	Three times	4.0	2.7	5.7	4.6	7.0	5.2	5.4	3.9
	Four or more times	7.2	4.4	8.7	7.3	11.3	7.4	8.8	6.1
	I never got offers	31.4	41.0	27.6	27.3	22.9	22.5	27.7	31.9
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	39.7	37.3	39.6	45.1	39.4	50.9	39.6	43.3
	Once	12.3	10.2	13.6	12.3	12.0	11.4	12.6	11.1
	Twice	4.8	3.7	6.2	5.2	7.0	5.2	5.9	4.6
	Three times	5.9	2.4	4.6	2.9	8.1	3.2	6.0	2.8
	Four or more times	4.3	4.6	7.0	6.3	12.0	5.9	7.4	5.5
	I never got offers	33.1	41.8	29.0	28.1	21.5	23.4	28.4	32.8
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	44.7	40.7	44.0	49.7	42.8	55.3	43.9	47.4
	Once	9.8	8.2	7.9	9.9	12.6	9.6	9.9	9.1
	Twice	4.3	3.3	6.5	4.2	8.1	4.3	6.1	3.8
	Three times	3.5	1.9	5.7	2.6	3.9	2.4	4.4	2.3
	Four or more times	5.3	3.8	7.3	5.2	10.2	4.6	7.4	4.4
	I never got offers	32.4	42.1	28.5	28.3	22.5	23.7	28.3	33.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 15. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	80.9	82.8	80.5	81.9	79.4	83.6	80.4	82.7
	1 or 2 times	9.8	8.4	8.6	8.0	10.1	7.6	9.4	8.1
	3 to 5 times	4.4	3.3	4.7	3.4	3.7	3.1	4.3	3.3
	6 to 9 times	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.7	3.4	1.5	1.8	1.6
	10 to 19 times	0.5	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.0	1.6	1.1	1.8
	20 to 29 times	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6
	30 to 39 times	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2
	40+ times	1.3	1.5	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.7
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	29.3	29.2	32.8	31.1	36.1	42.1	32.5	33.2
	1 or 2 times	28.3	28.6	21.5	26.7	21.7	25.6	24.0	27.2
	3 to 5 times	14.7	18.8	16.6	19.0	20.4	16.7	17.0	18.3
	6 to 9 times	11.3	9.4	11.5	9.9	10.4	7.0	11.1	8.9
	10 to 19 times	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.0	4.4	5.9	5.6
	20 to 29 times	2.8	2.6	3.4	2.4	1.0	1.5	2.6	2.2
	30 to 39 times	0.5	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.8
	40+ times	7.5	4.7	6.4	3.6	3.7	2.3	6.0	3.7
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	81.4	81.3	84.0	81.7	82.9	85.9	82.8	82.6
	1 or 2 times	9.3	10.4	7.9	9.9	9.1	8.0	8.7	9.6
	3 to 5 times	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	2.5	3.4	3.2
	6 to 9 times	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.5
	10 to 19 times	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.8	0.7	1.2	1.1	1.6
	20 to 29 times	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.5	0.2
	40+ times	2.3	0.9	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.6	0.9
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	88.9	87.2	90.4	87.7	90.9	89.8	90.0	88.1
	1 or 2 times	5.9	7.7	3.7	7.1	5.4	6.1	5.0	7.1
	3 to 5 times	2.3	2.1	1.2	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.9
	6 to 9 times	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.7	0.9	0.8
	10 to 19 times	0.3	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.9
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
	40+ times	1.6	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.6	1.3	0.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	81.2	88.1	80.2	81.7	78.9	78.5	80.2	83.6
Friends	10.5	5.5	10.2	11.2	10.7	14.0	10.4	9.5
Family/Relatives	5.0	2.2	3.2	3.7	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.2
Parties	2.6	2.5	4.3	4.9	4.2	5.5	3.6	4.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	4.2	2.9	3.8	5.0	4.2	5.2	4.0	4.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	2.6	1.3	3.5	2.8	4.2	4.4	3.4	2.6
School	4.5	1.6	2.9	3.7	3.5	3.6	3.6	2.8
Other	4.2	1.8	5.1	3.0	5.9	3.1	5.0	2.5
Over the Internet	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.3	0.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations

Issue	2006 AYS	2008/2010 AYS	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Hallucinogens	Used LSD or other psychedelics?	Used LSD or other hallucinogens?	Substituted "hallucinogens" for "psychedelics" in 2008 and beyond. Comparable across years.
Meth	Used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	Used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank)?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription stimulants	Used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription sedatives	Used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	In 2008 AYS added descriptor "prescription" and removed qualifier "without a doctor telling you to take them." 2006 data are cautiously comparable to 2008/2010.
Ecstasy	Used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy)?	Used ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2008/2010 AYS uses "ecstasy" as the primary descriptor, moving "MDMA" to examples. Comparable across years.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, Oxycontin, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	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). In 2008/2010, the single prescription drug question was dropped, and a new question about prescription pain relievers was added. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2006 data were similarly recalculated into a composite, adding results from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions to the dedicated *Prescription Drugs* question.
Gambling Category	*How often during the past 12 months have you:*	*How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value:*	
Sports betting	Bet on team sports?	Bet on sports?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Race betting	Bet money on horse races?	Bet on a horse race or other animal race?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Dice	Bet on dice games such as craps?	Played a dice game?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Games of skill	Bet on games of personal skill such as pool, darts, or bowling?	Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	Comparable across years.
Protective Scale: Peer-Individual	*Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year, how many of your best friends have:* *(Scale is calculated based on the average response [0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 friends] to the following questions)*		*Regularly attended religious services* was removed from the AYS in 2008. 2006 has been recalculated to match 2008/2010 AYS and are now comparable across all years. Due to this recalculation, current reports may differ slightly from past reports.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	...participated in clubs, organizations and activities at school? ...made the commitment to stay drug-free? ...tried to do well in school? ...liked school? *...regularly attended religious services? (not used in 2008/2010)*		

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

Apache, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties
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Other State and National Contacts:

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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
Elise Mikkelsen
602-266-8299 ext. 351
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
http://cvpcs.asu.edu/

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

Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate
Shelly Mowrey
602-264-5700
www.partnerupaz.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.prevention.samhsa.gov

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www2.dsgonline.com/mpg/

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

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

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

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2010 Arizona Youth Survey

Cochise County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Shining Light on Arizona Youth

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
in partnership with

- Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Division of Behavioral Health
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Tobacco Education and Prevention Program
- Arizona Parent's Commission on Drug Education and Prevention
- Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families

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Introduction

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Cochise County Summary Report

This report summarizes all findings from the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2010. 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 the 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 2006		County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	837	53.1	414	35.6	696	70.4	27,592	43.3
10	549	34.8	487	41.9	151	15.3	19,489	30.6
12	190	12.1	262	22.5	142	14.4	16,703	26.2
All Students Surveyed*	1,576	100.0	1,163	100.0	989	100.0	63,784	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	712	46.2	543	47.7	478	49.0	30,645	49.0
Female	829	53.8	596	52.3	497	51.0	31,928	51.0

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		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	39	6.3	29	5.5	1,207	4.9
African American	19	3.1	12	2.3	657	2.6
Asian	5	0.8	3	0.6	206	0.8
Pacific Islander	1	0.2	4	0.8	280	1.1
White	126	20.4	151	28.6	5,772	23.2
Multi-Racial	33	5.3	32	6.1	1,021	4.1
Race Unmarked	396	64.0	297	56.3	15,726	63.2
Non-Hispanic						
Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	13	2.7	9	2.1	2,517	6.8
African American	32	6.6	26	6.1	2,129	5.7
Asian	13	2.7	13	3.1	1,551	4.2
Pacific Islander	9	1.8	5	1.2	372	1.0
White	352	72.3	306	72.0	27,180	73.2
Multi-Racial	60	12.3	61	14.4	2,539	6.8
Race Unmarked	8	1.6	5	1.2	824	2.2
Totals						
	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	619	53.2	528	53.4	24,869	39.0
Non-Hispanic Students	487	41.9	425	43.0	37,112	58.2
*Total Students***	1,163	100.0	989	100.0	63,784	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 communities with physical deterioration and high rates of adult crime are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in organized neighborhoods.

The chart below shows the links between the 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 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.

Each risk and protective factor 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. Heavy substance use and antisocial behavior
3. Gambling
4. Risk profiles
5. Protective profiles
6. Where youth acquired alcohol
7. School safety

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 12. The additional data found in Tables 13 through 15 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 2010 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students in that grade who reported a given behavior. The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students whose answers reflect significant risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2006, 2008, and 2010. 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 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.

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

- **Heavy substance use** is measured in two different ways: binge drinking (having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey) and use of one-half a pack or more of cigarettes per day.
- **Drinking and Driving** - youth indicating drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.
- **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.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

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 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

This chart displays data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol in the past 30 days. The data focus on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. (Students reporting no alcohol use are not represented.) It is important to note that the charts represent a subgroup of users and not the entire survey population. Additionally, the smaller the sample, the more dramatic the influence of a student's responses. For example, 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 legend indicates the sample size for each grade surveyed to help clarify the value of the data.

School Safety

The school safety 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 or were picked on or bullied at school. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 12.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 12, Tables 13 through 15 contain information useful for prevention planning.

Table 13 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.

Tables 14 and 15 contain questions new to the 2010 AYS on subjects of interest to prevention providers.

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 will have 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 will be offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site will be 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 comprehensive picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the users geographic area of interest will not only lead to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but it will also maximize 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. Currently, the web site is under construction, but we anticipate it will be ready by end of summer 2010. Please visit us then 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 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the governor's policy advisor on Health and Human Services, ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse issues. ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts; and improve funding allocation. ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources. ASAP also studies current policy and recommends relevant legislation for the Arizona Legislature's consideration.

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 prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement arenas. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

ASAP's 2010 strategic plan identifies five strategic focus areas: 1) child welfare/children of incarcerated parents/drug-endangered children; 2) law enforcement and drug trafficking; 3) prescription drugs; 4) underage drinking; and 5) community partnerships.

There are currently four sub-committees that assist ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Underage Drinking Prevention Committee (UAD) –** This subcommittee addresses the problem of underage drinking in Arizona by implementing a statewide underage drinking initiative that 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 committee collaborates across state systems to reduce underage drinking.
- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi) –** This work group produces a biennial *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile*, which highlights trends and new substance abuse data in Arizona and an annual summary profile, entitled *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona.* The *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile* is a comprehensive, informative, and functional profile of substance abuse in the state for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Currently, Epi 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.
- **Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force (AMTF) –**The Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force was created in August 2006 in response to Arizona's decade-long increase in the number of individuals regularly using methamphetamine and the increase in the resulting social and economic costs associated with the drug. The AMTF was instructed to approach Arizona's methamphetamine problem holistically, focusing equally on enforcement, prevention, treatment, and recovery. Specifically, the AMTF was charged with identifying specific, action-oriented recommendations to eradicate methamphetamine use in Arizona and build safe and healthy communities throughout the state. The AMTF brings together representatives from state agencies, local government, businesses, and community groups to develop collaborative efforts among the treatment, prevention, and law enforcement systems to assess and address the impact of methamphetamine statewide through information sharing, resource allocation, services coordination, and the development of statewide policy recommendations sensitive to the needs of local and tribal communities.
- **The Community Advisory Board –** The Community Advisory Board (CAB) brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state to improve substance abuse prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement policies and programs. The CAB provides an essential link between communities, ASAP and its sub-committees. The CAB brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that informs 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 Epidemiology Work Group and 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.

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

How to identify high priority problem areas.

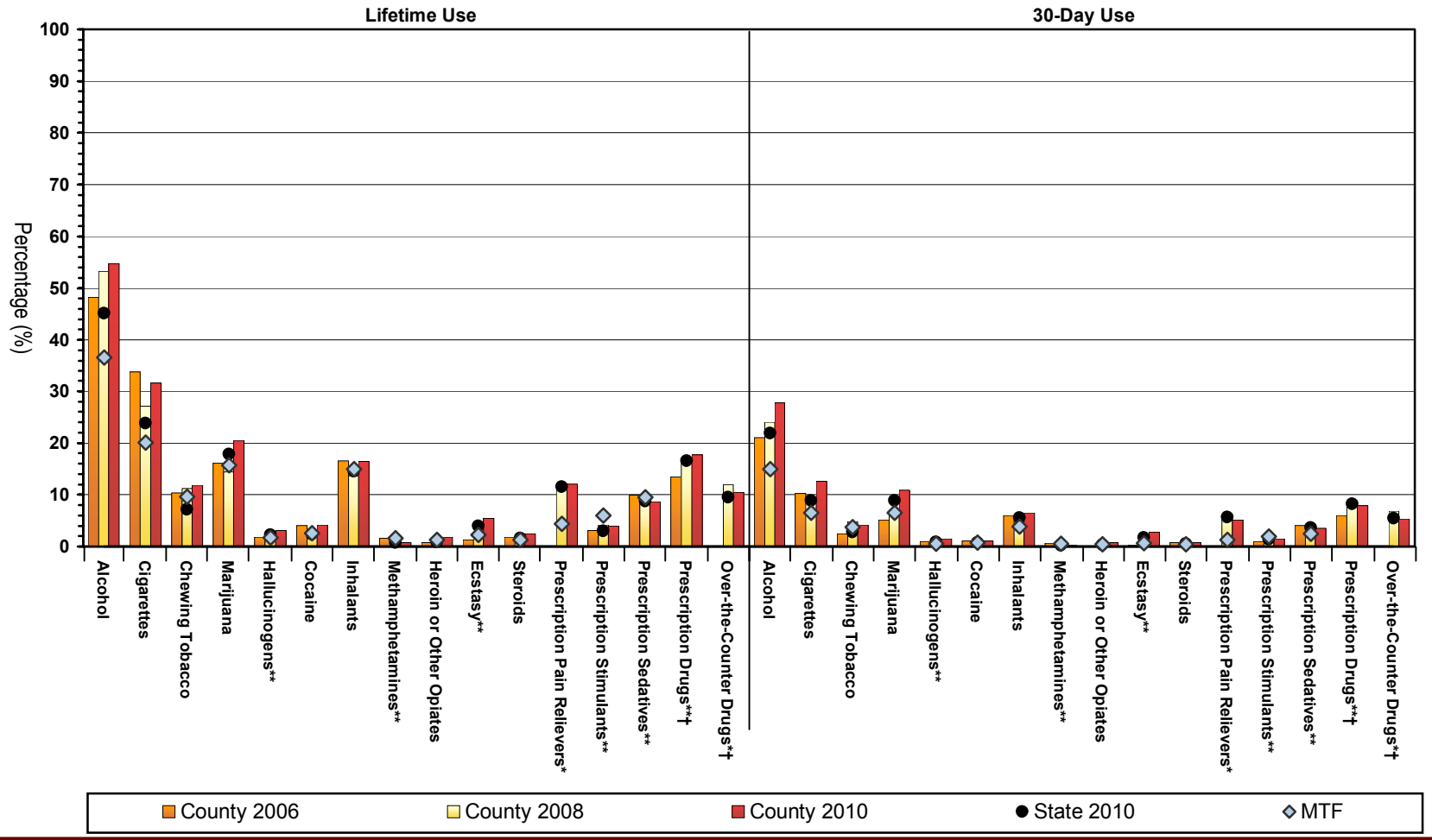
- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the other?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problems 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.

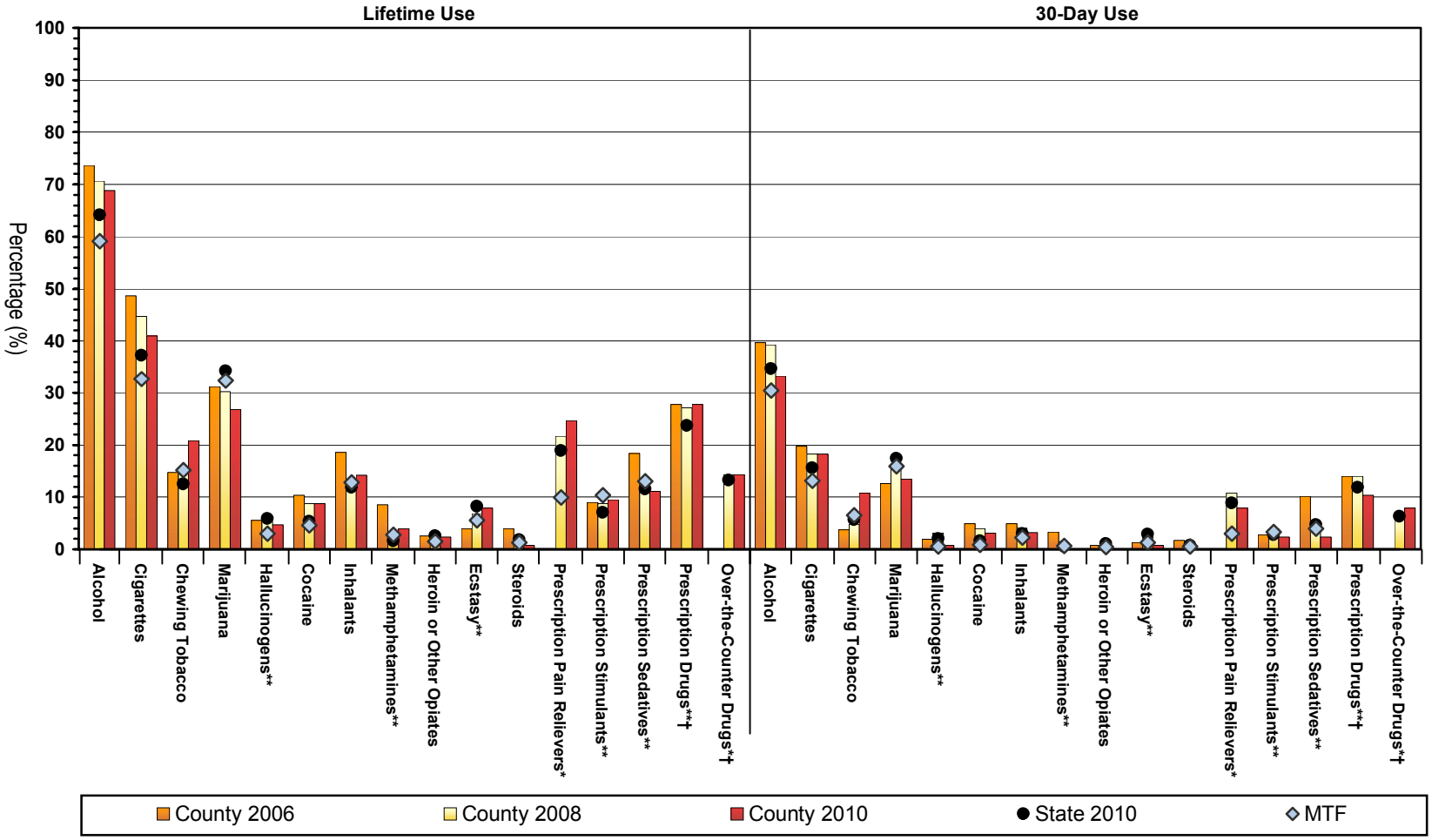
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	6th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > 8-state av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	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
2010 Cochise County, Grade 8



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
** Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior 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.

LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Cochise County, Grade 10



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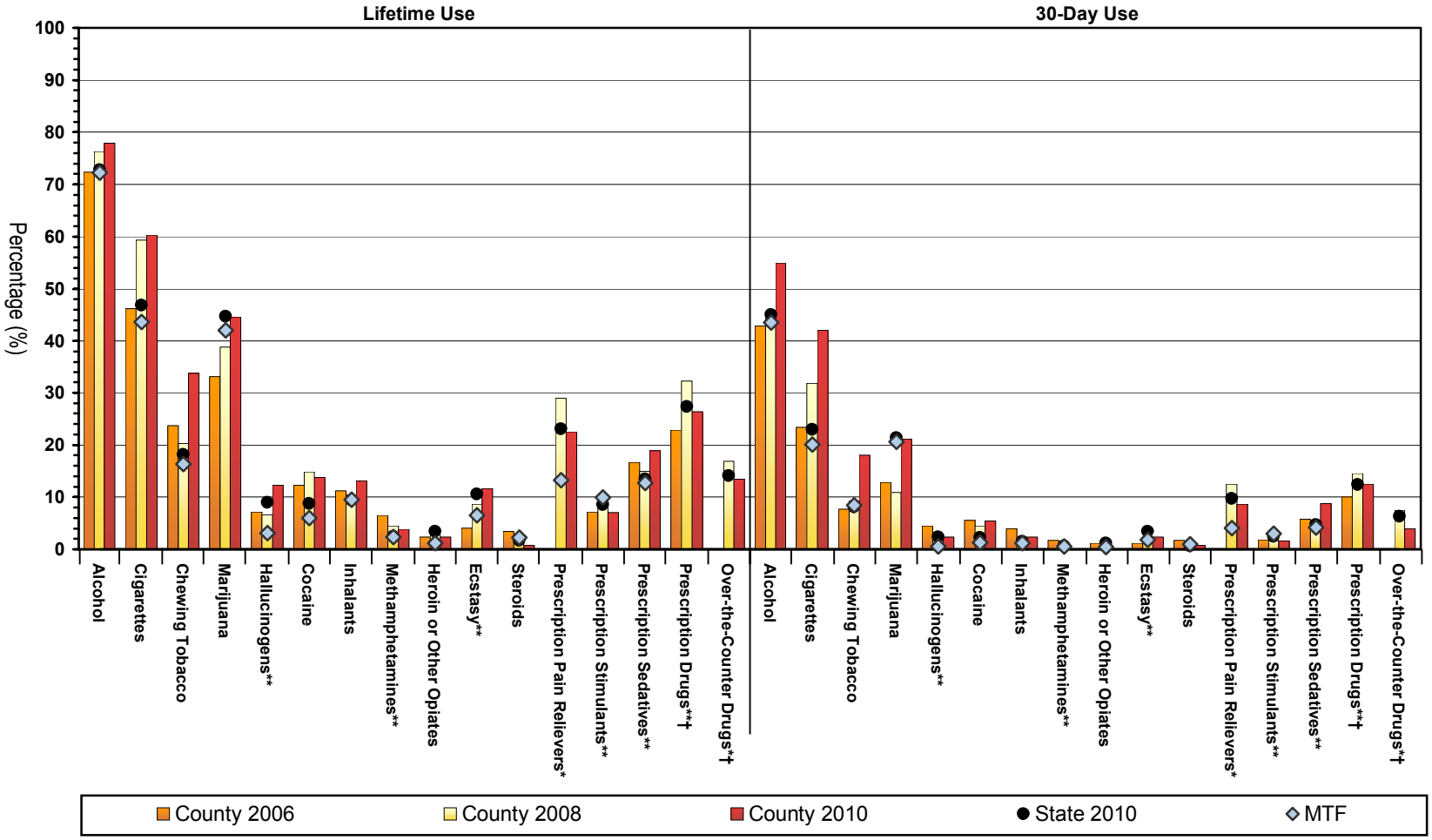
LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Cochise County, Grade 12



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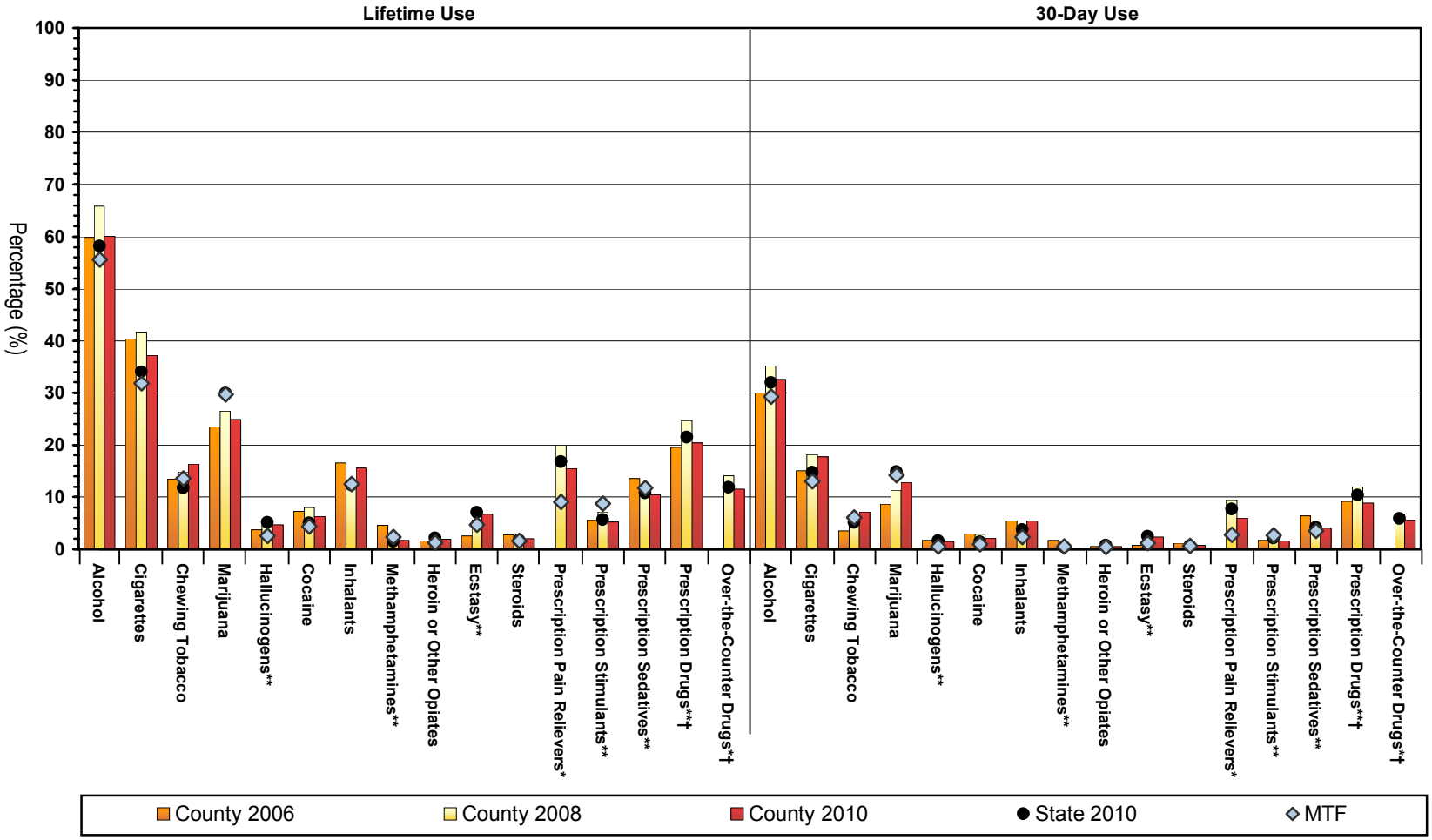
LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Cochise County, All Students Surveyed



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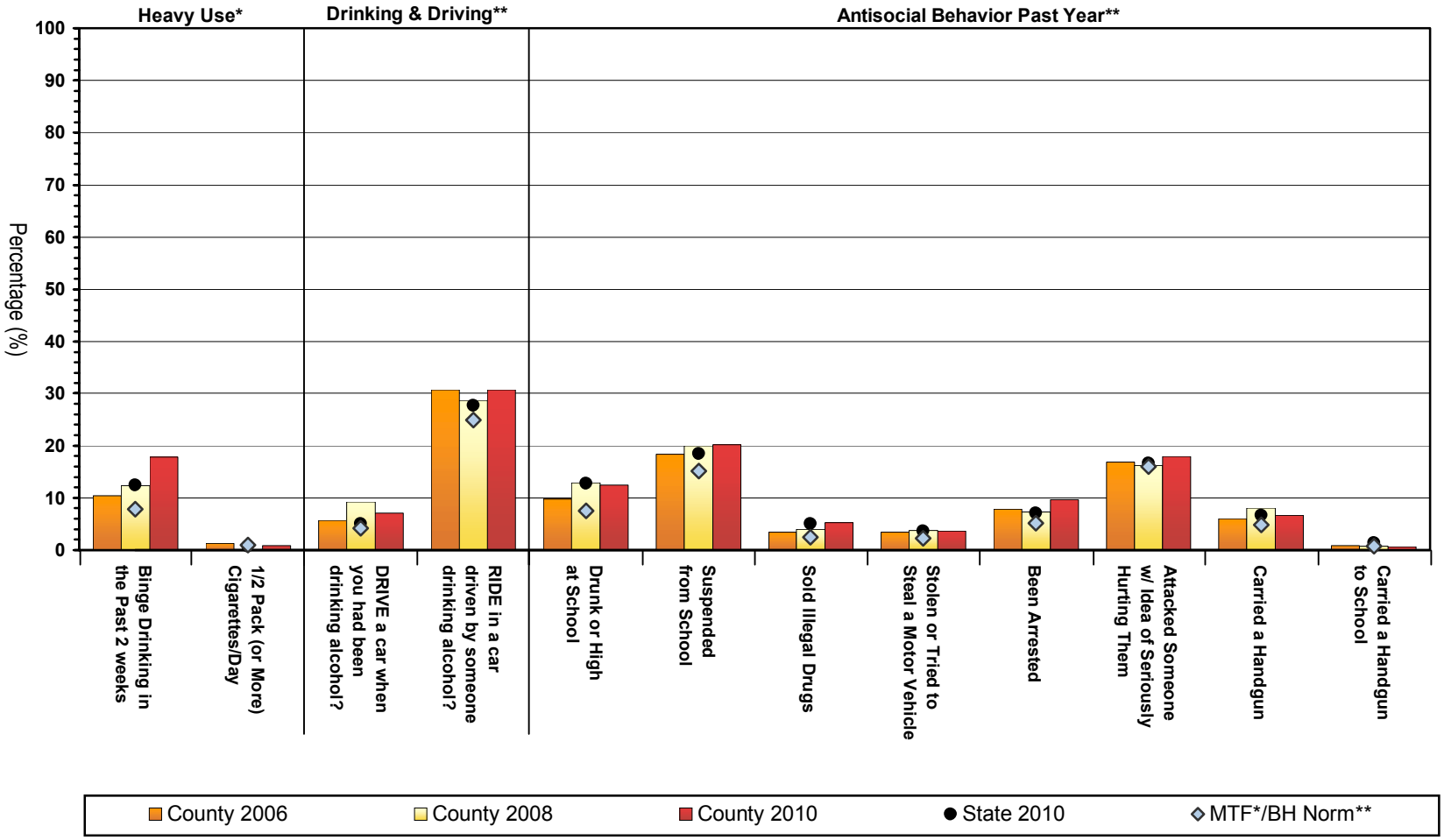
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

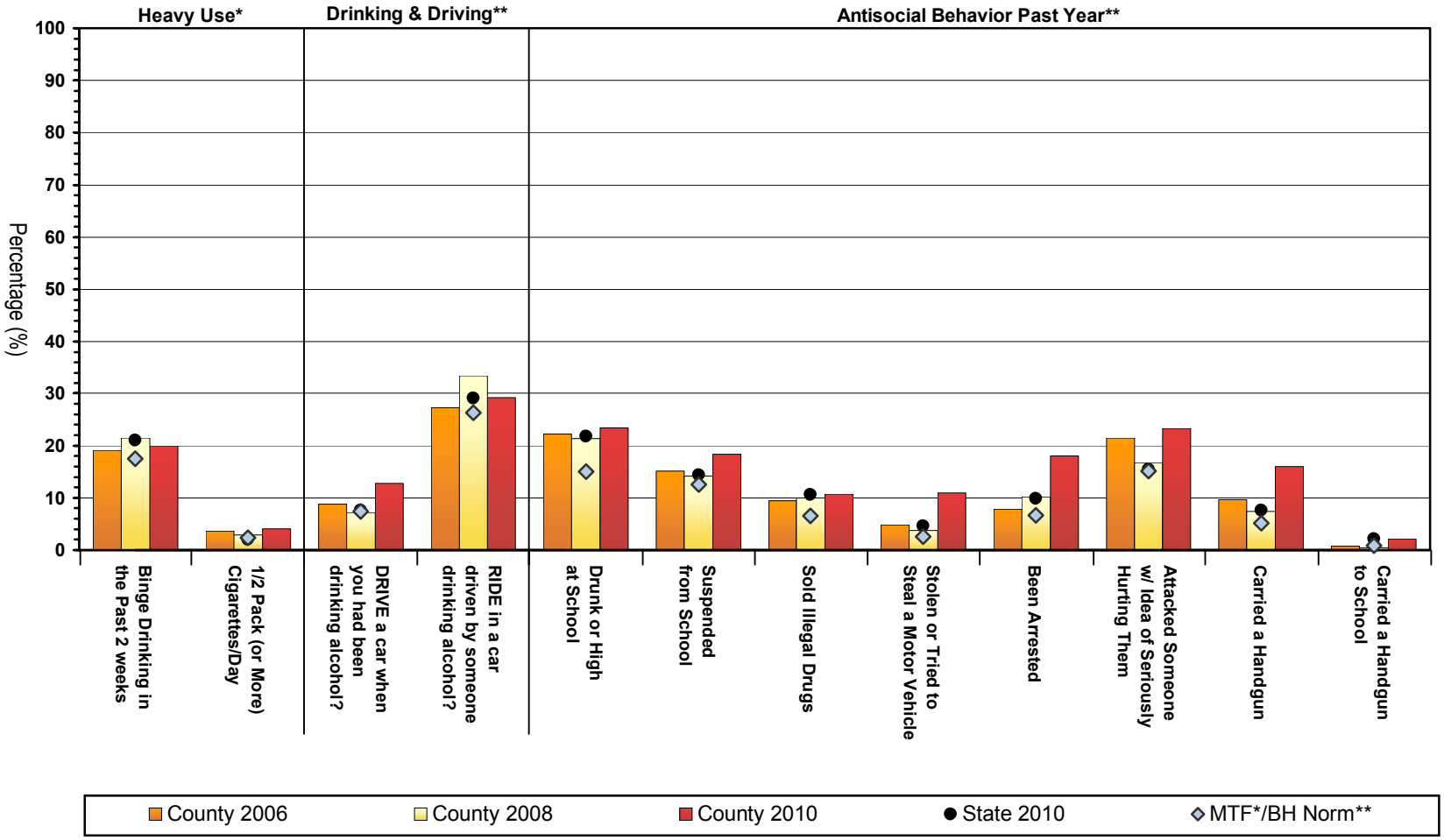
HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Cochise County, Grade 8



* National Comparison data for *Heavy Use* 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

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Cochise County, Grade 10



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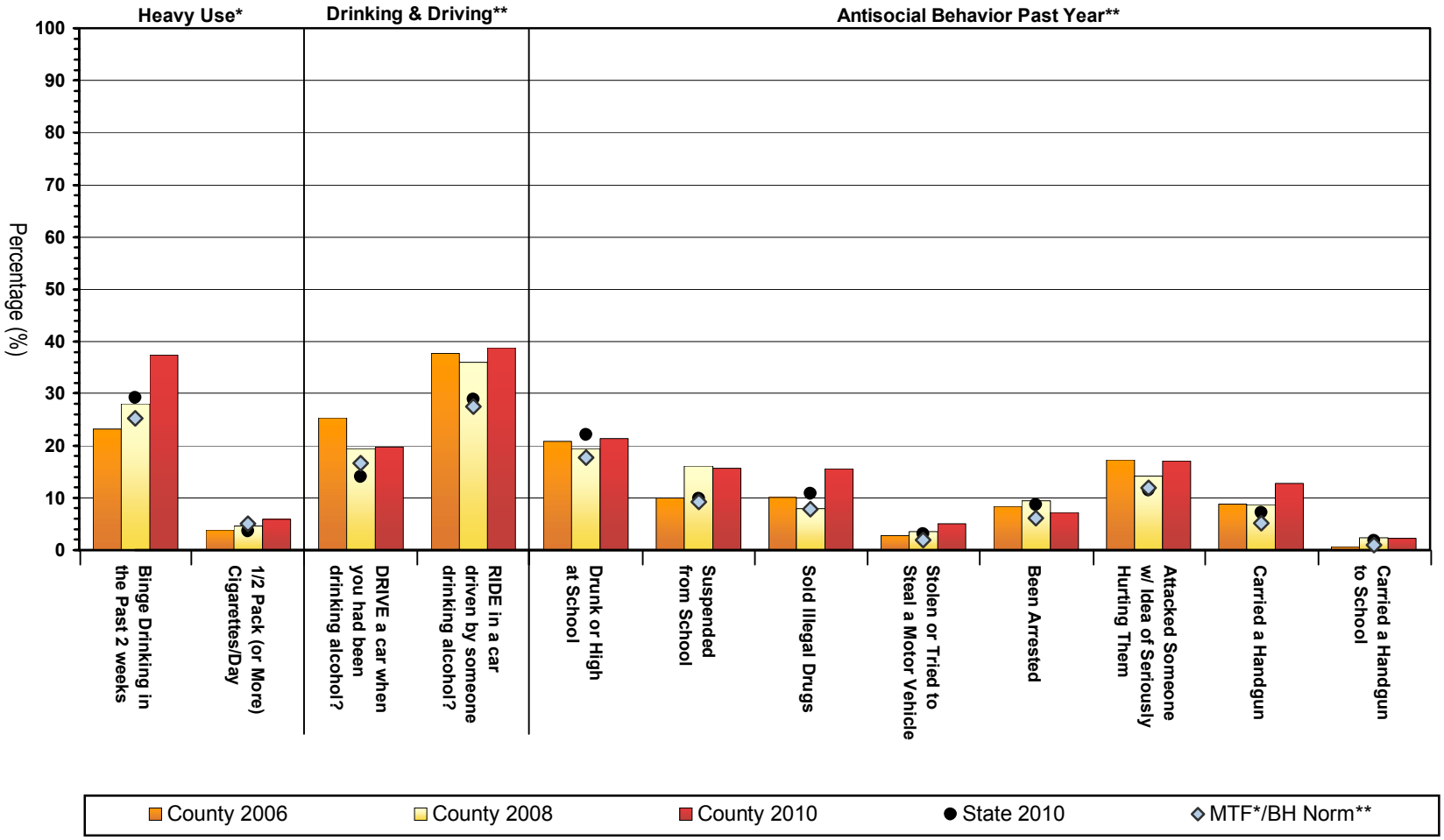
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Cochise County, Grade 12



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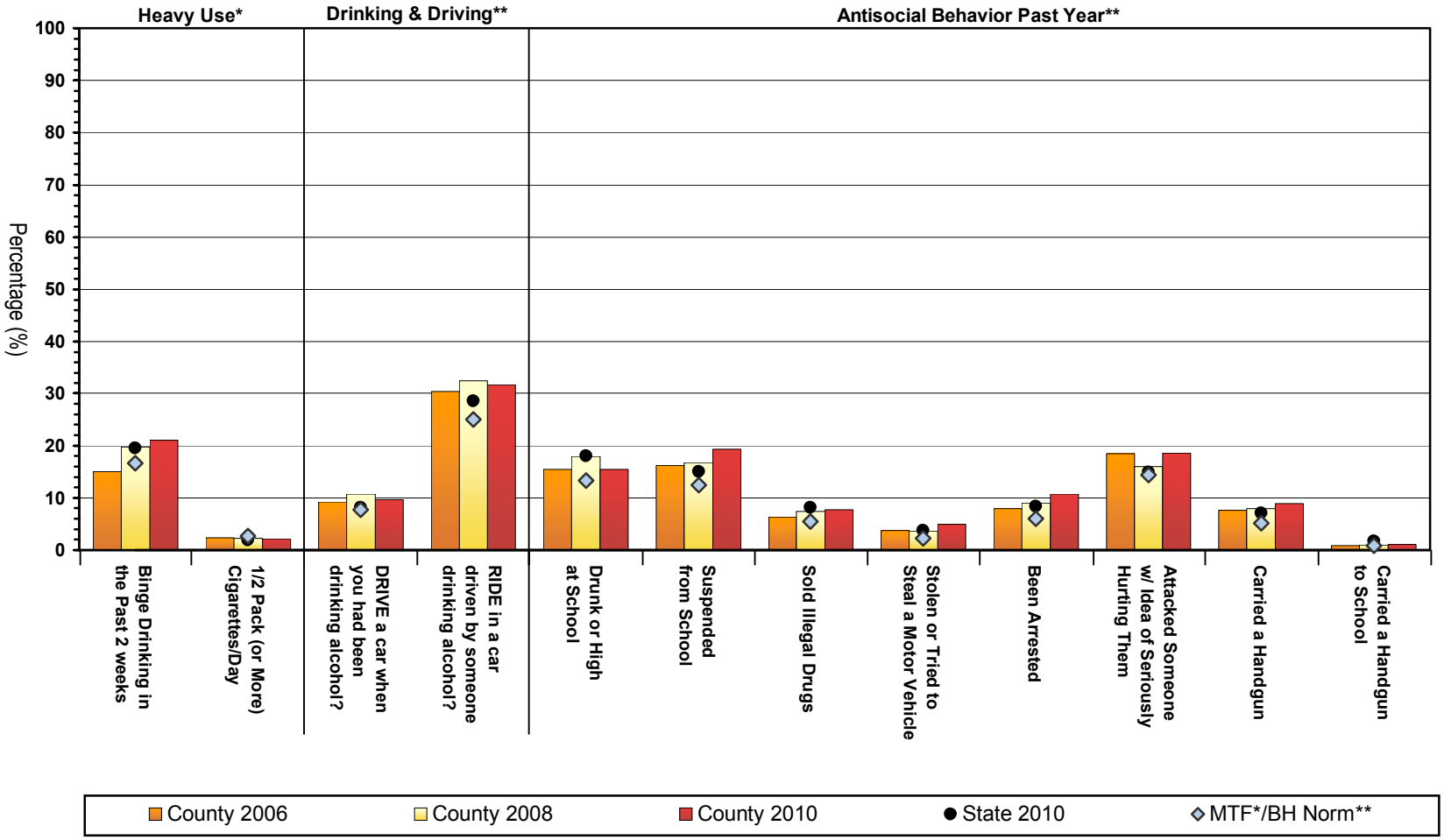
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Cochise County, All Students Surveyed



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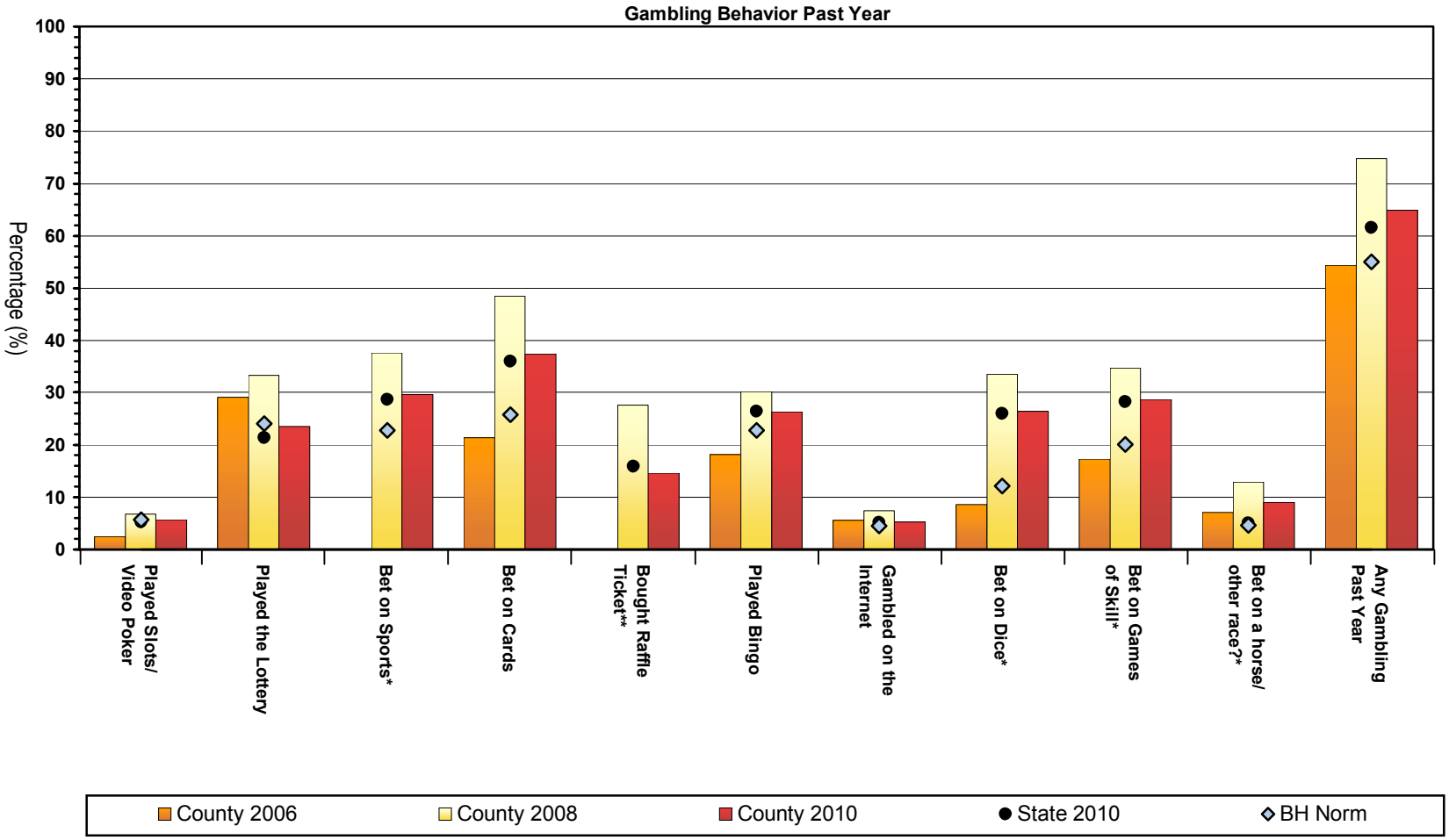
GAMBLING
2010 Cochise County, Grade 8



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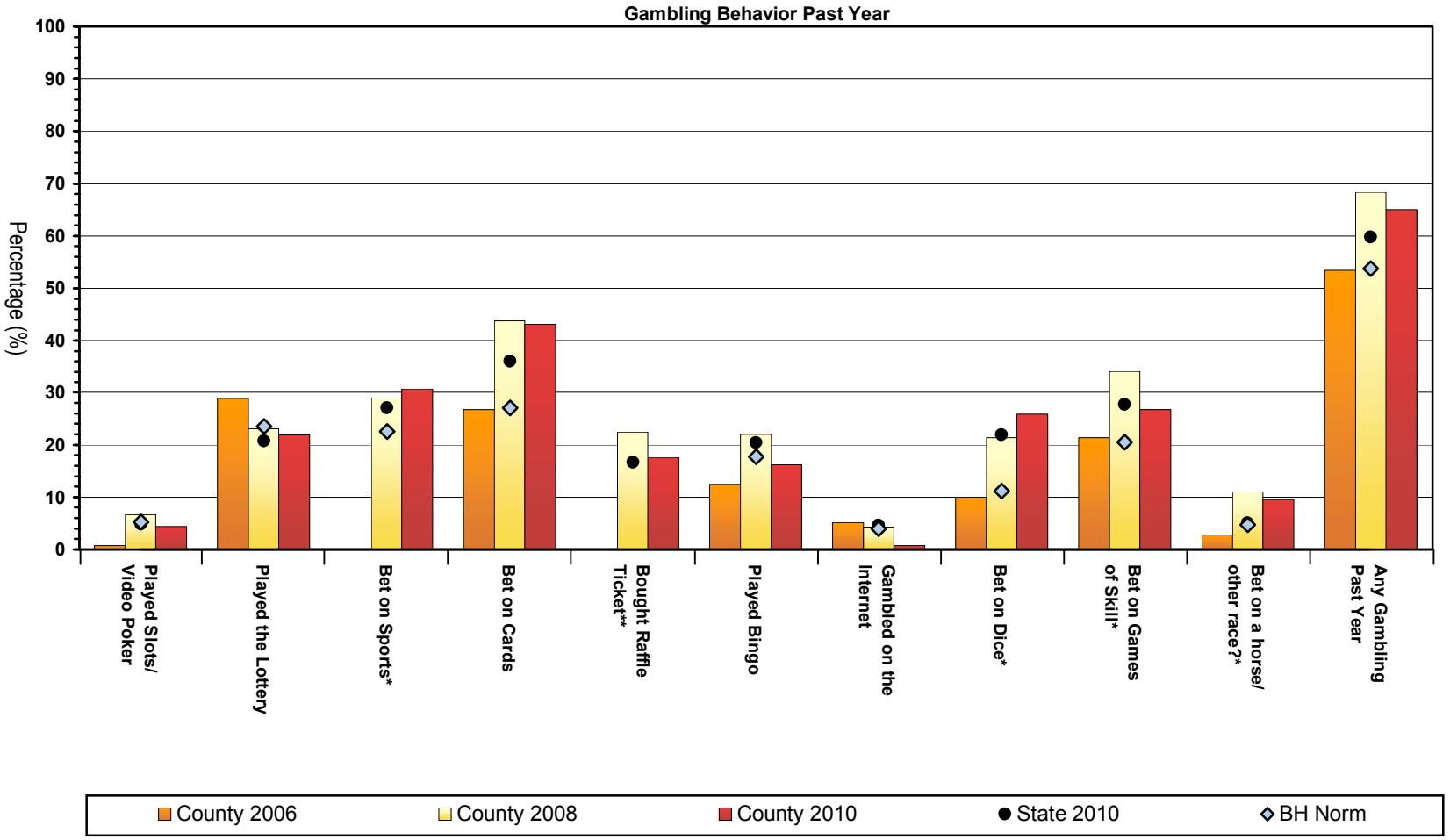
** National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2010 Cochise County, Grade 10



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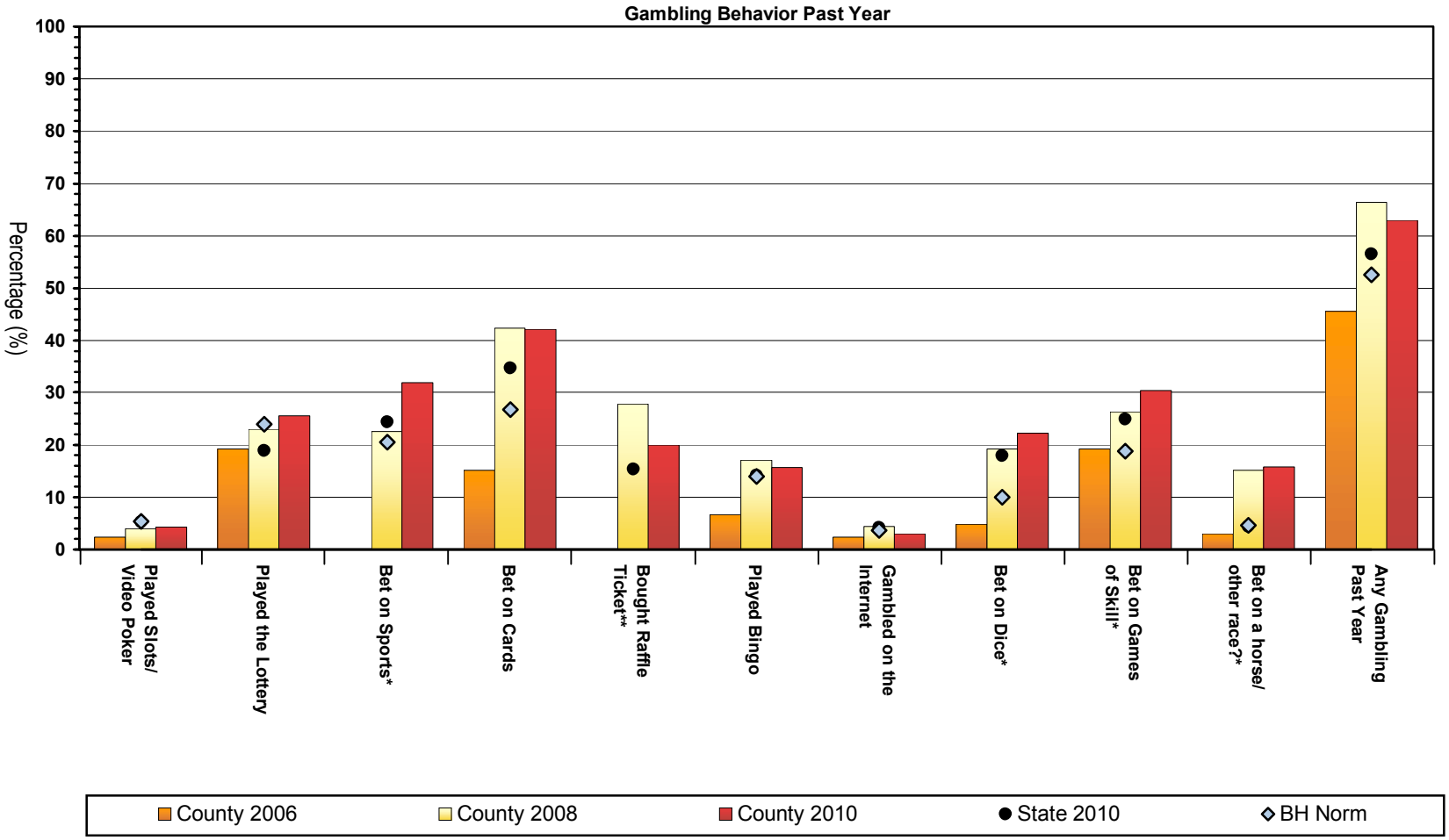
GAMBLING
2010 Cochise County, Grade 12



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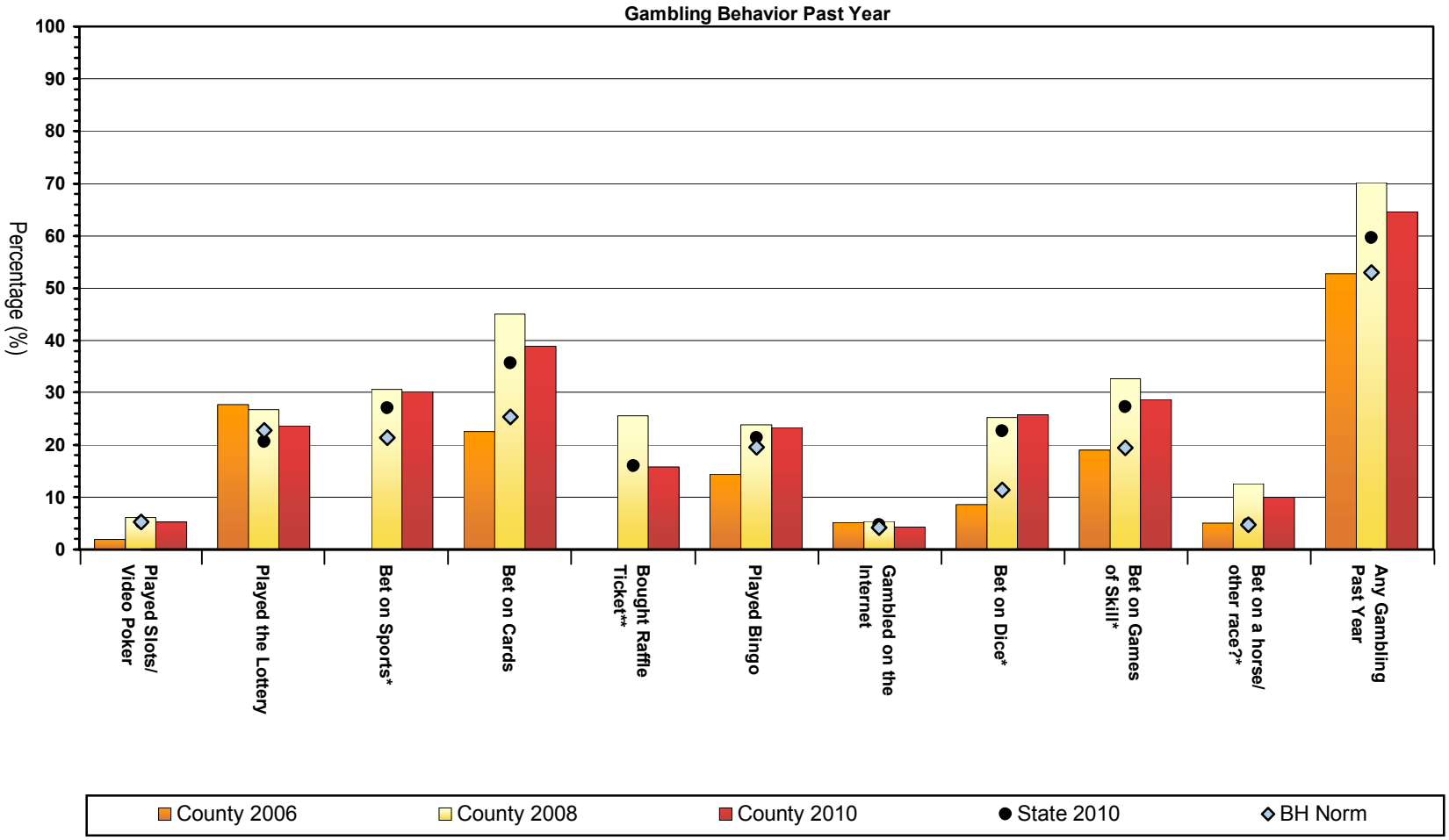
GAMBLING
2010 Cochise County, All Students Surveyed



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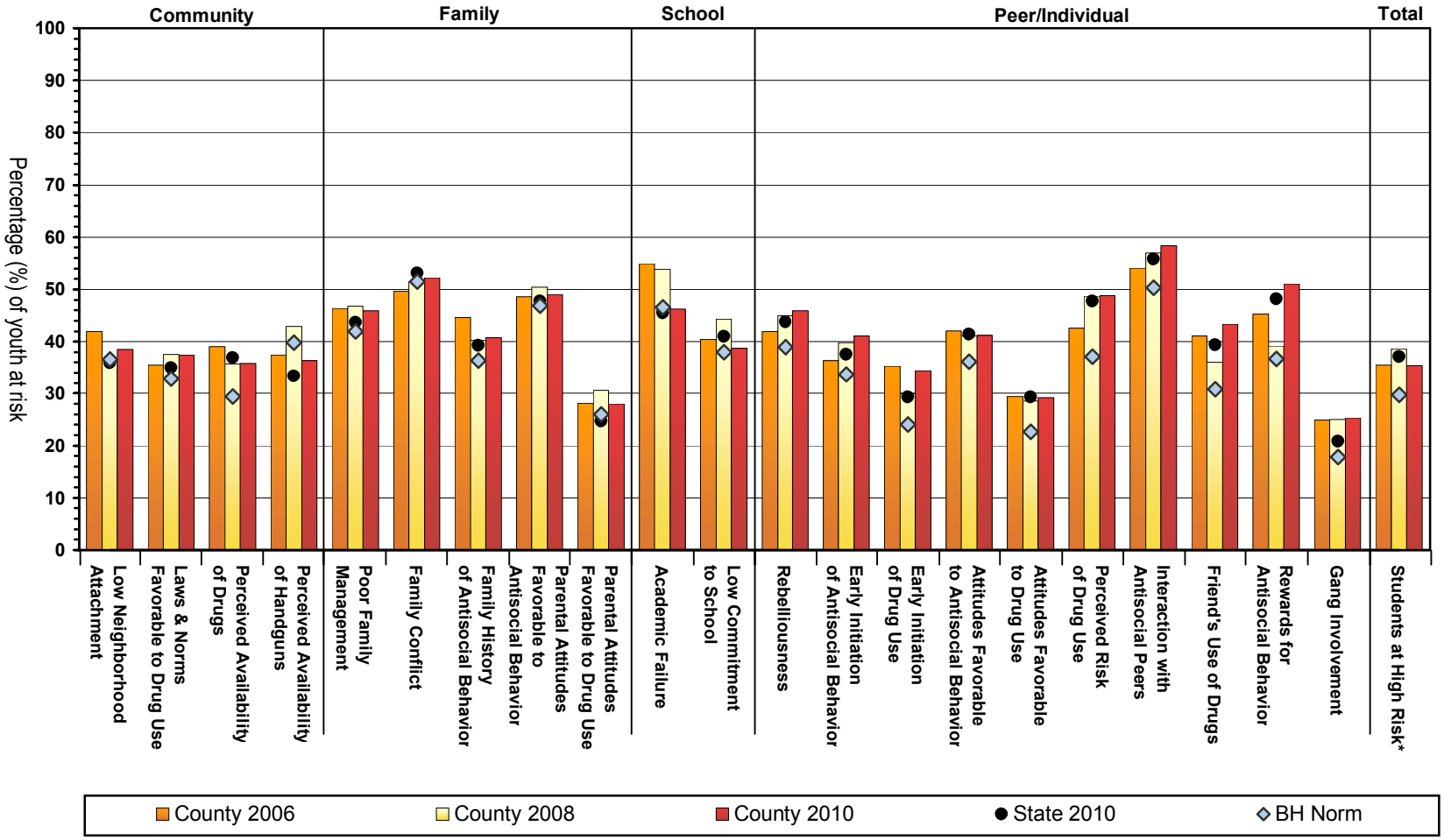
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

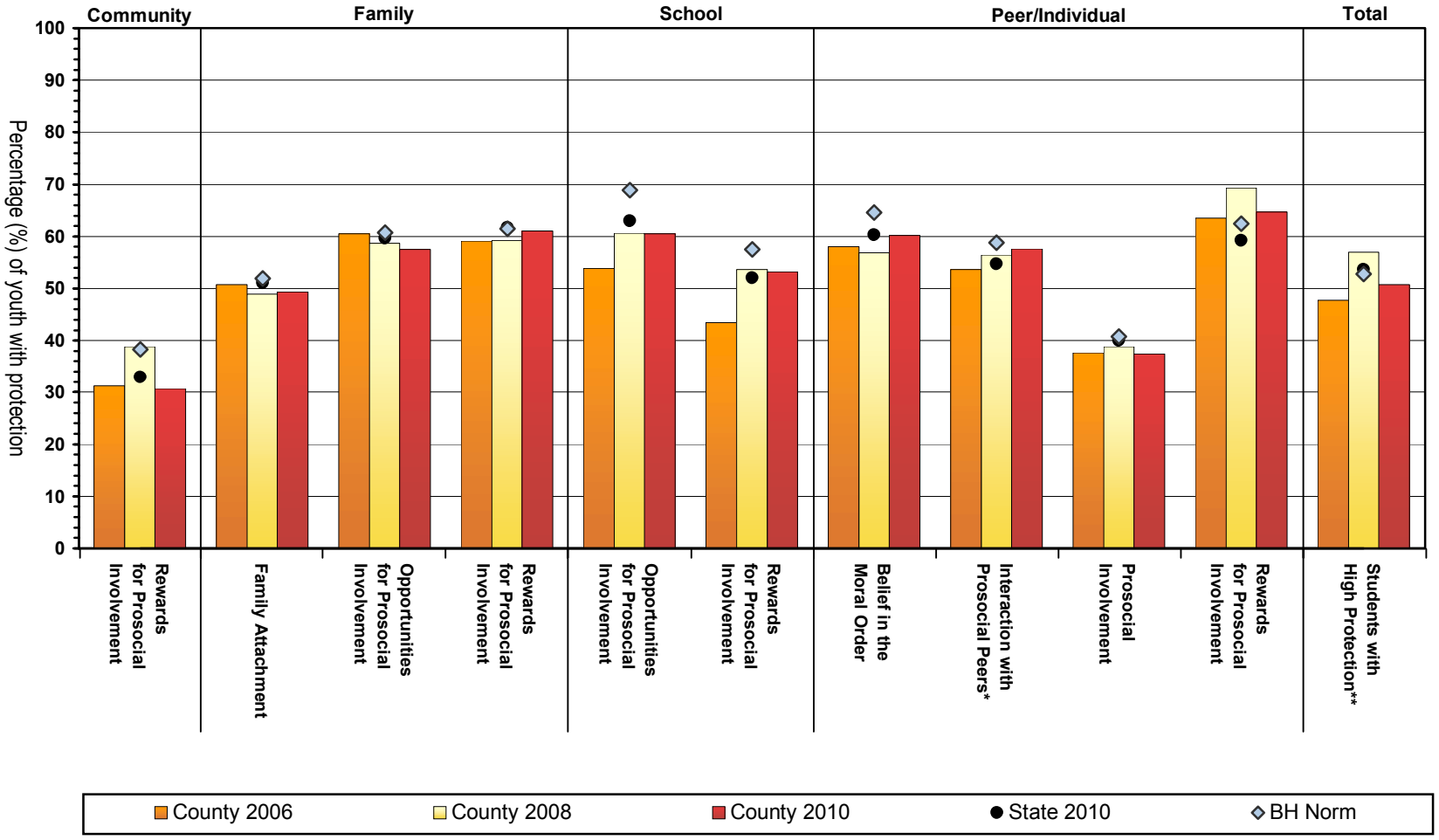
RISK PROFILE
2010 Cochise County, Grade 8



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Cochise County, Grade 8



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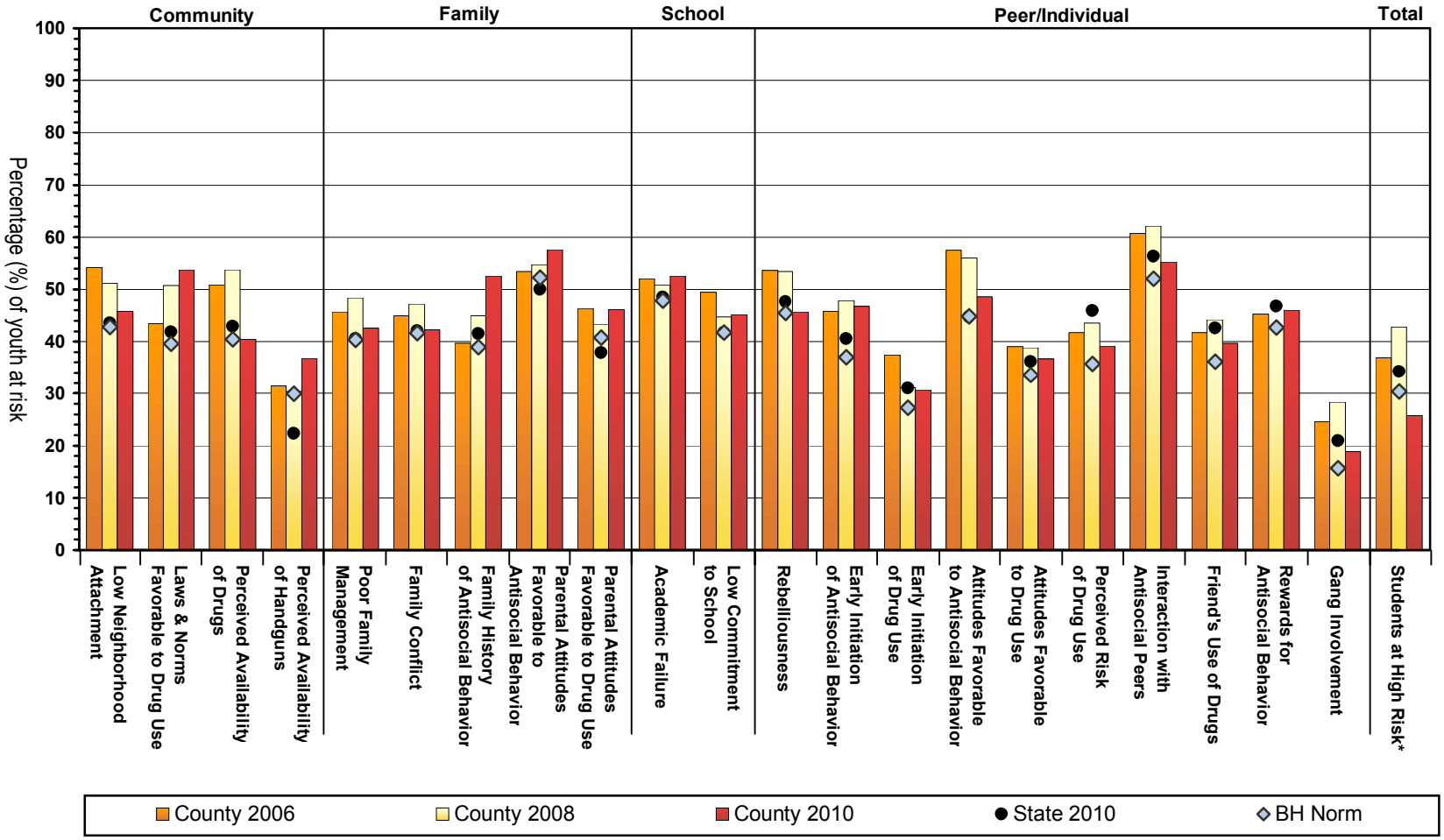
NOTE: Prior to the 2010 administration, this value was defined as the percentage of students who had five or more protective factors operating in their lives. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2006/2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Cochise County, Grade 10



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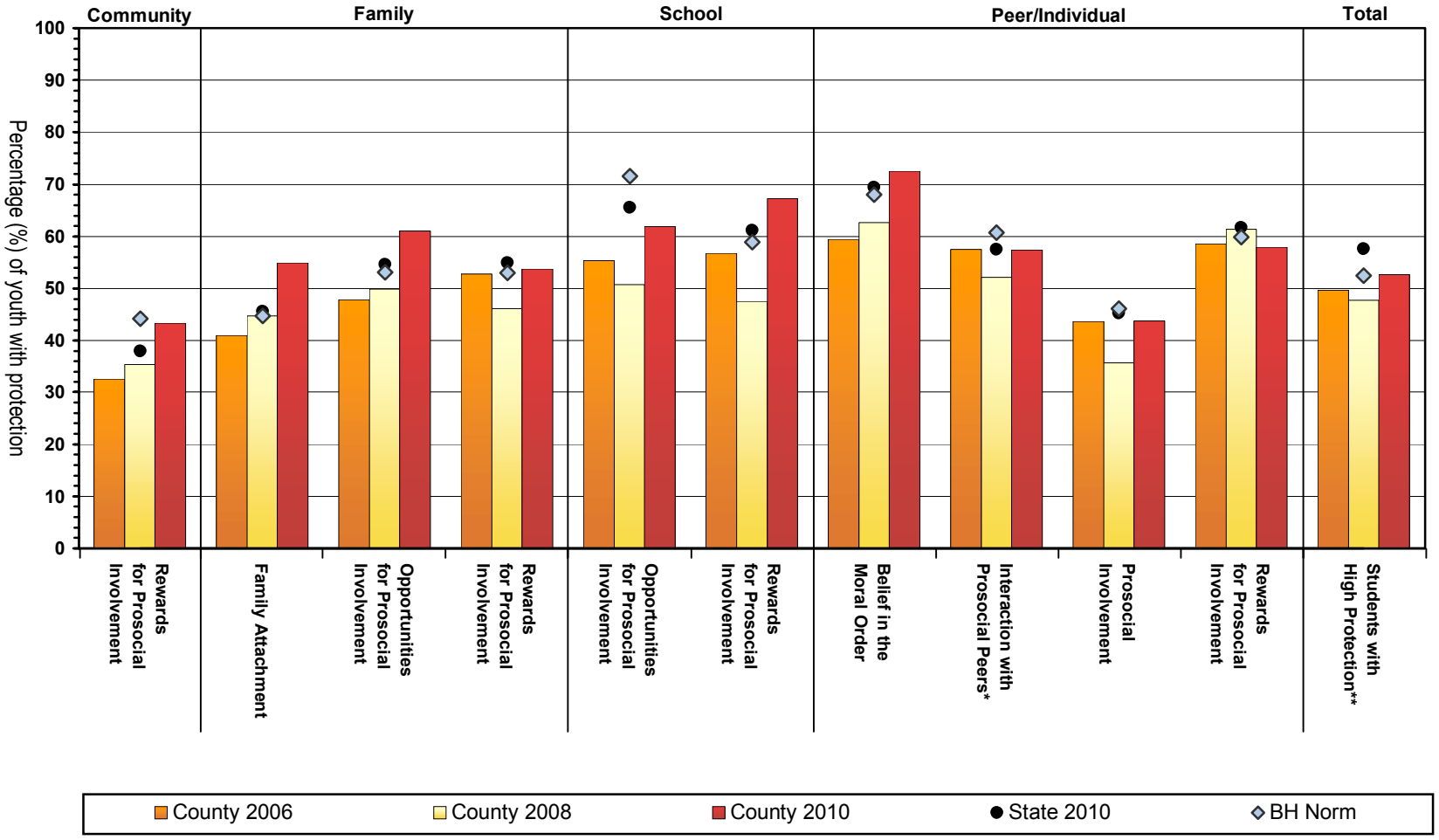
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Cochise County, Grade 10



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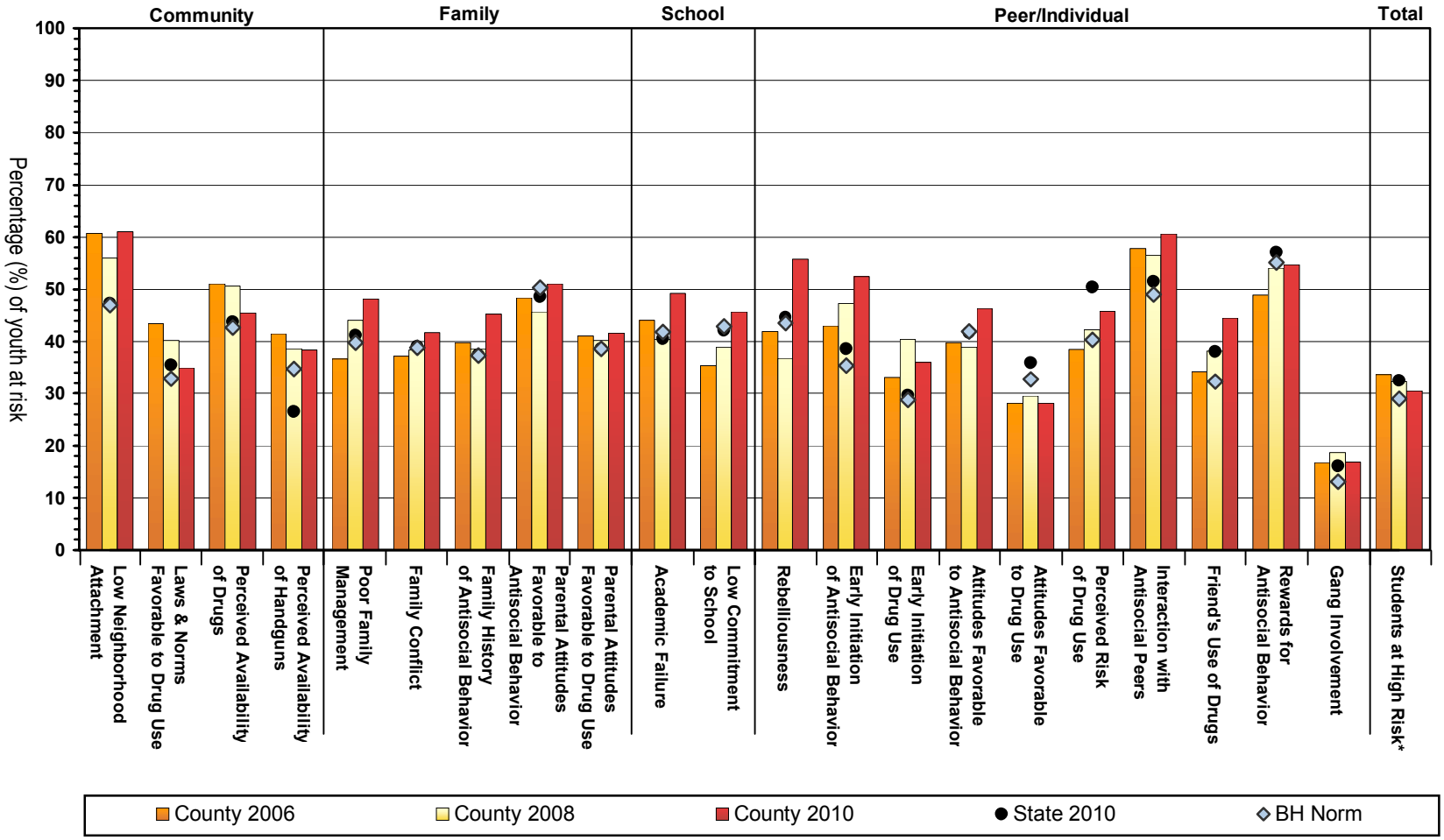
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Cochise County, Grade 12



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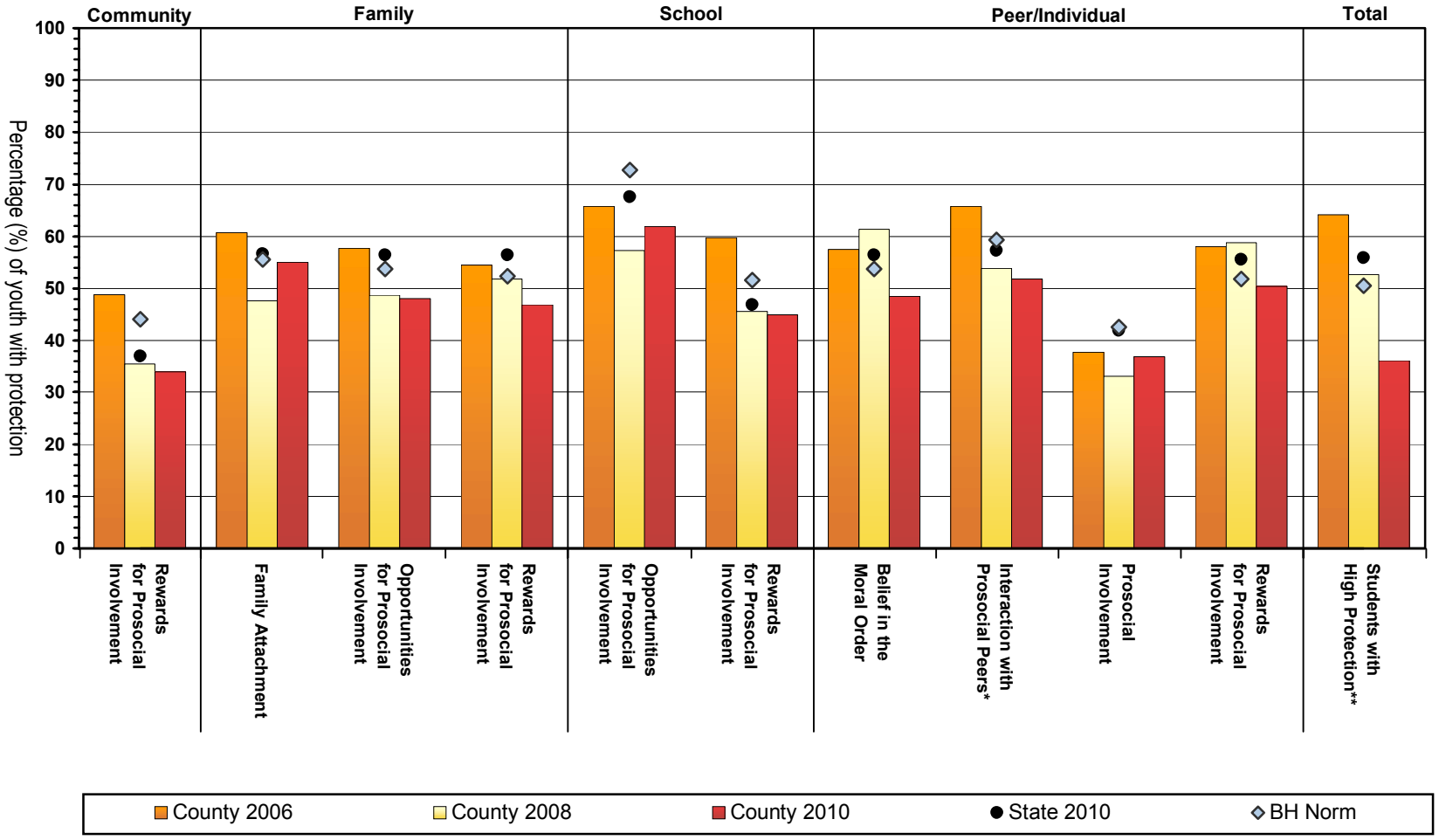
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Cochise County, Grade 12



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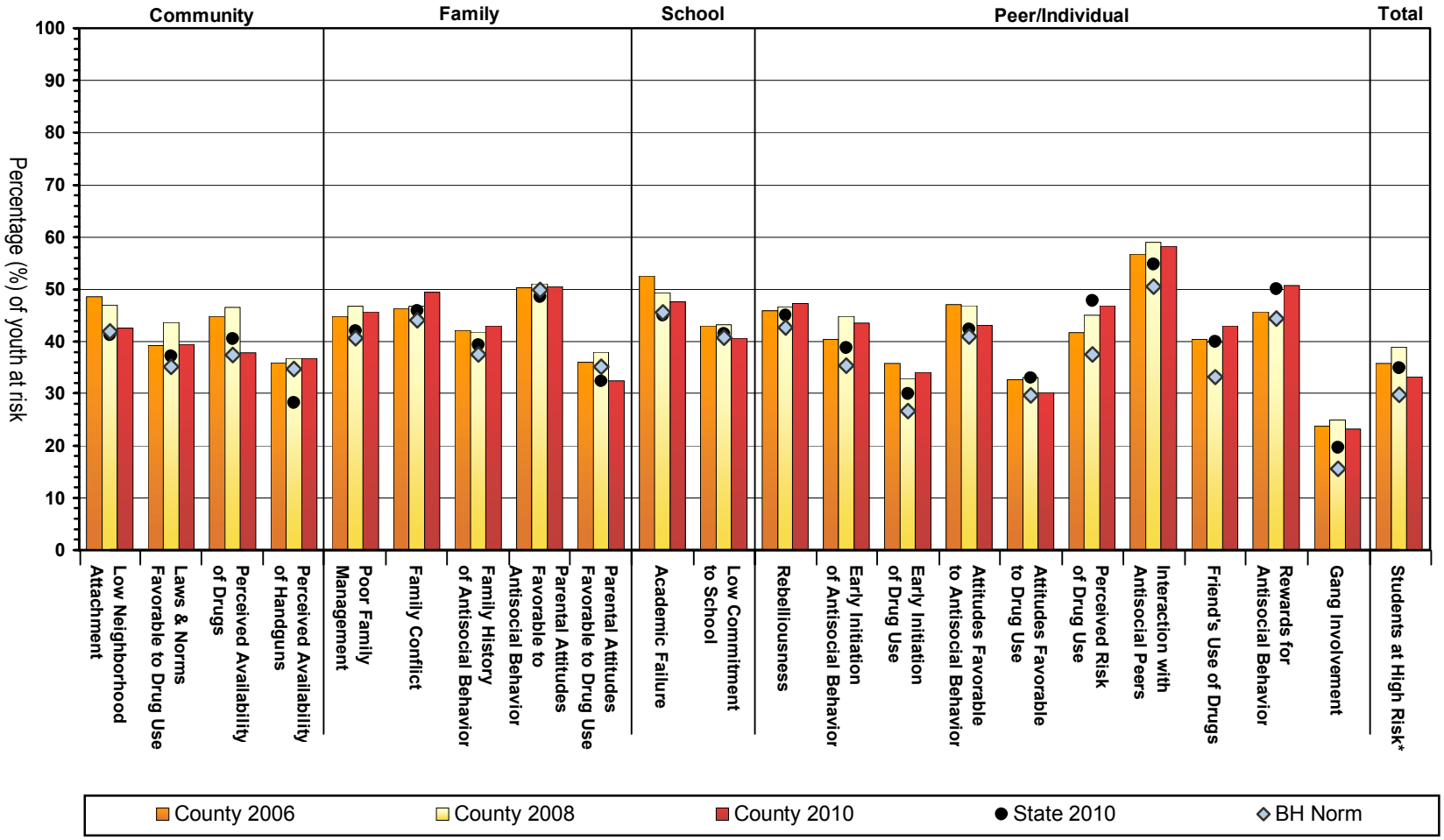
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Cochise County, All Students Surveyed



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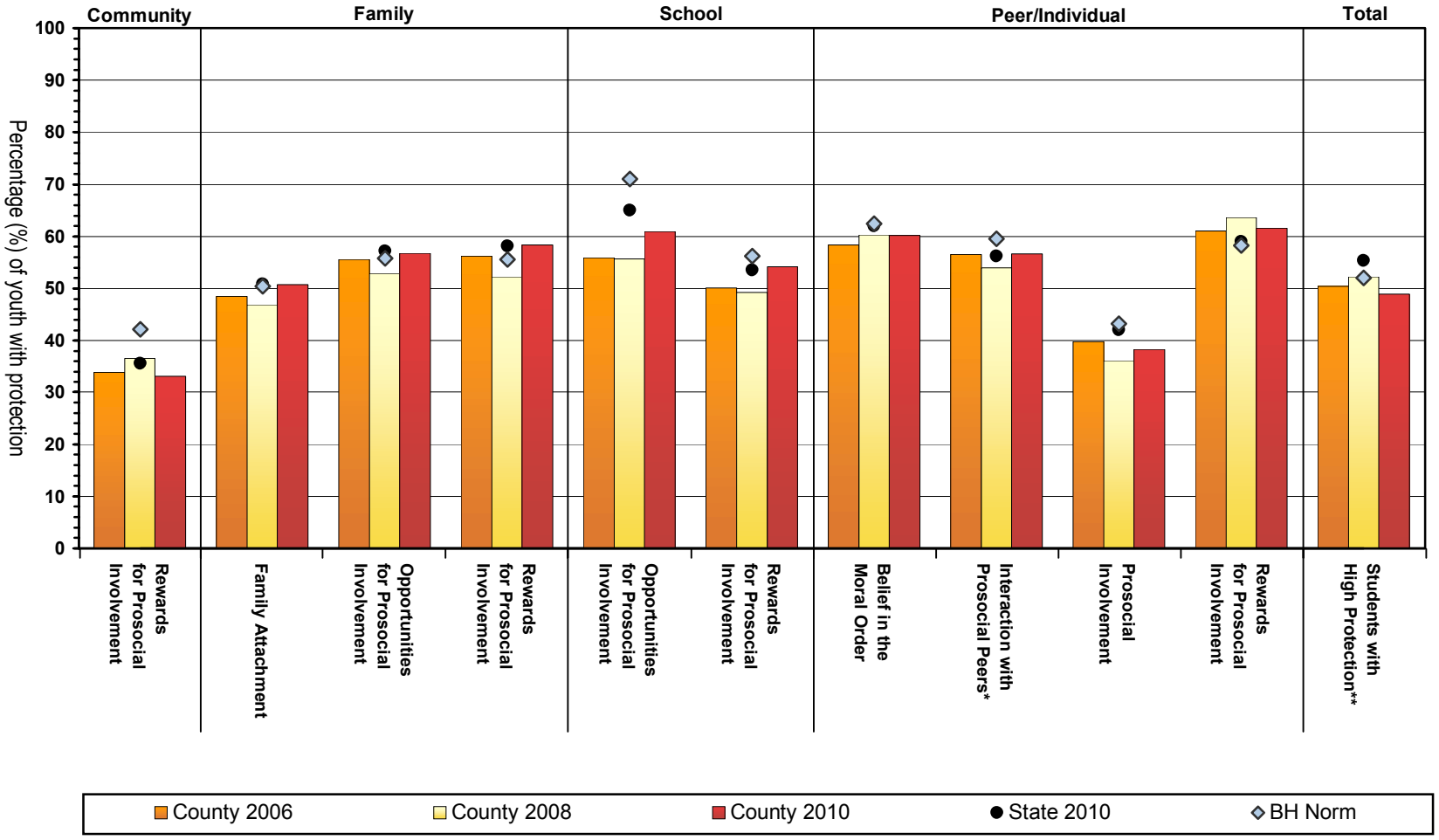
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Cochise County, All Students Surveyed



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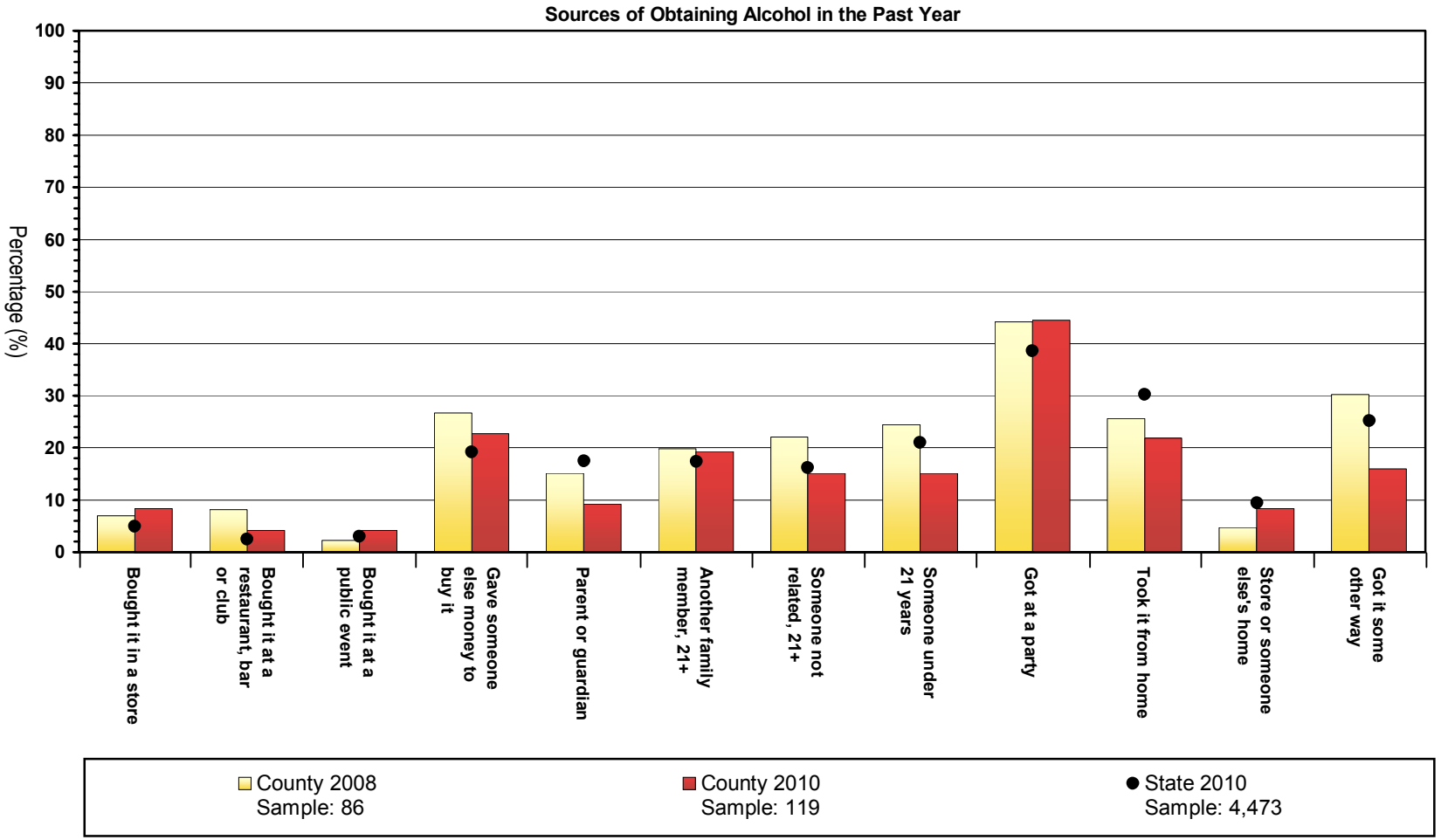
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Cochise County, Grade 8

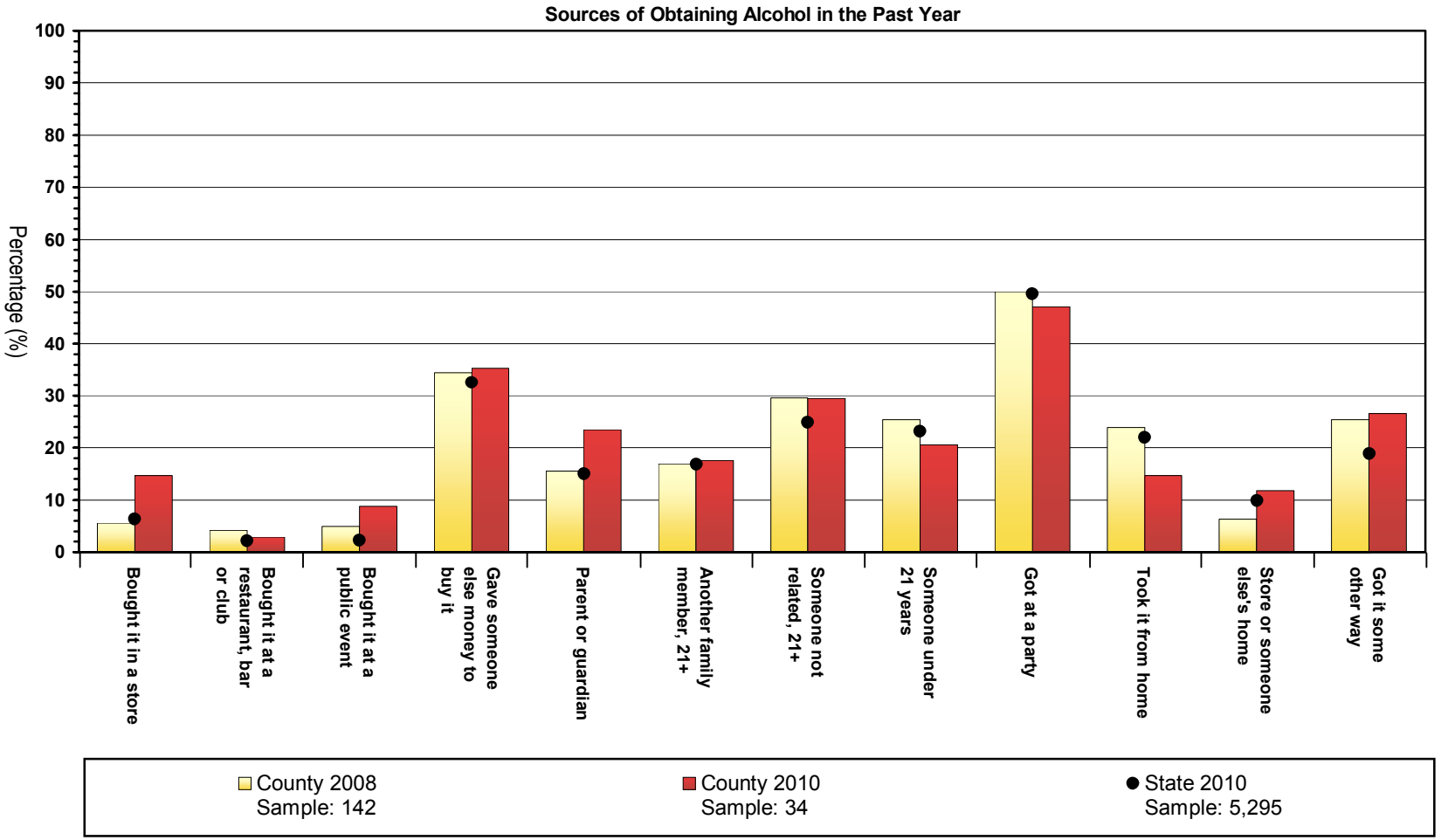


* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2010 Cochise County, Grade 10



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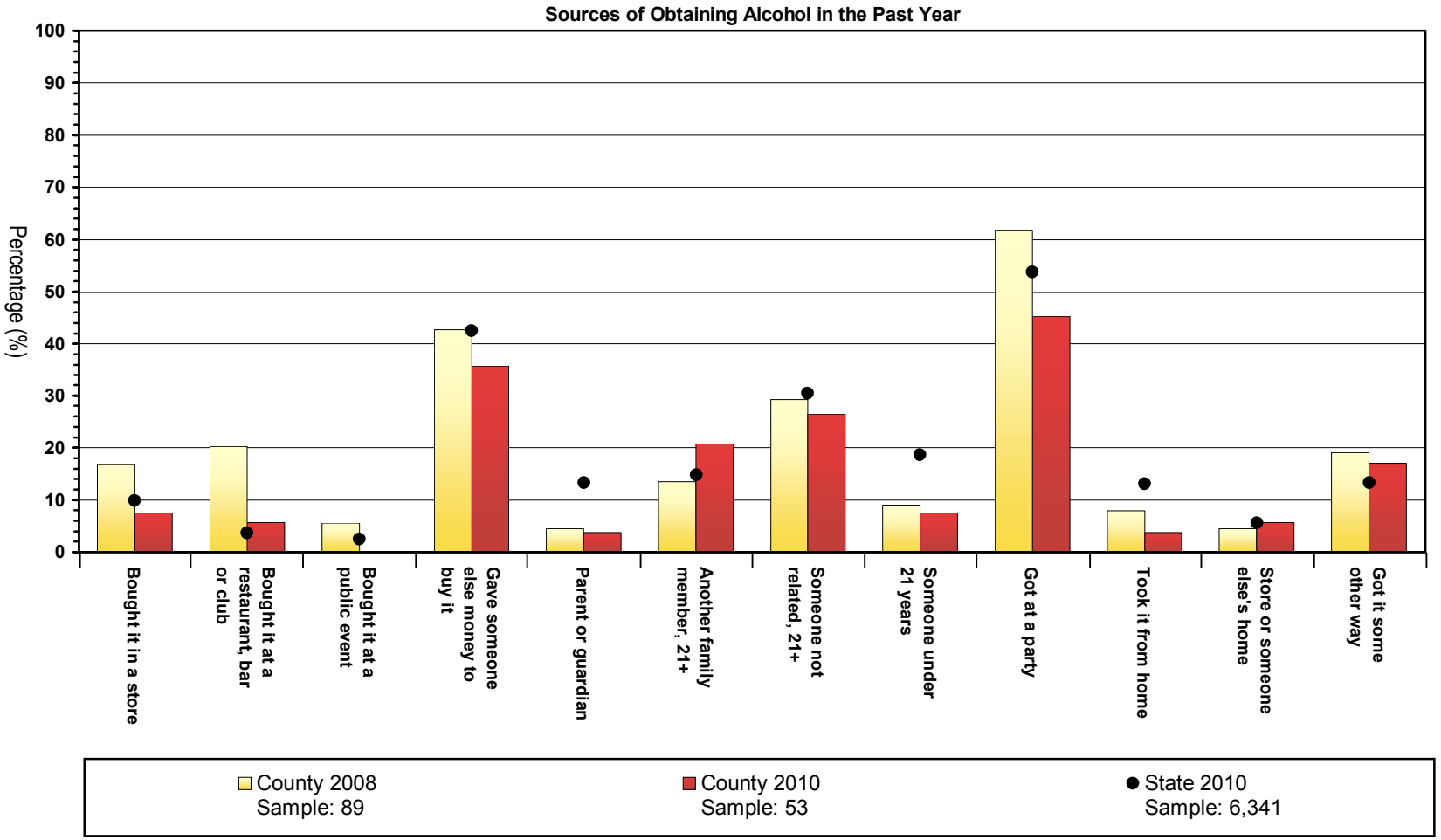
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Cochise County, Grade 12



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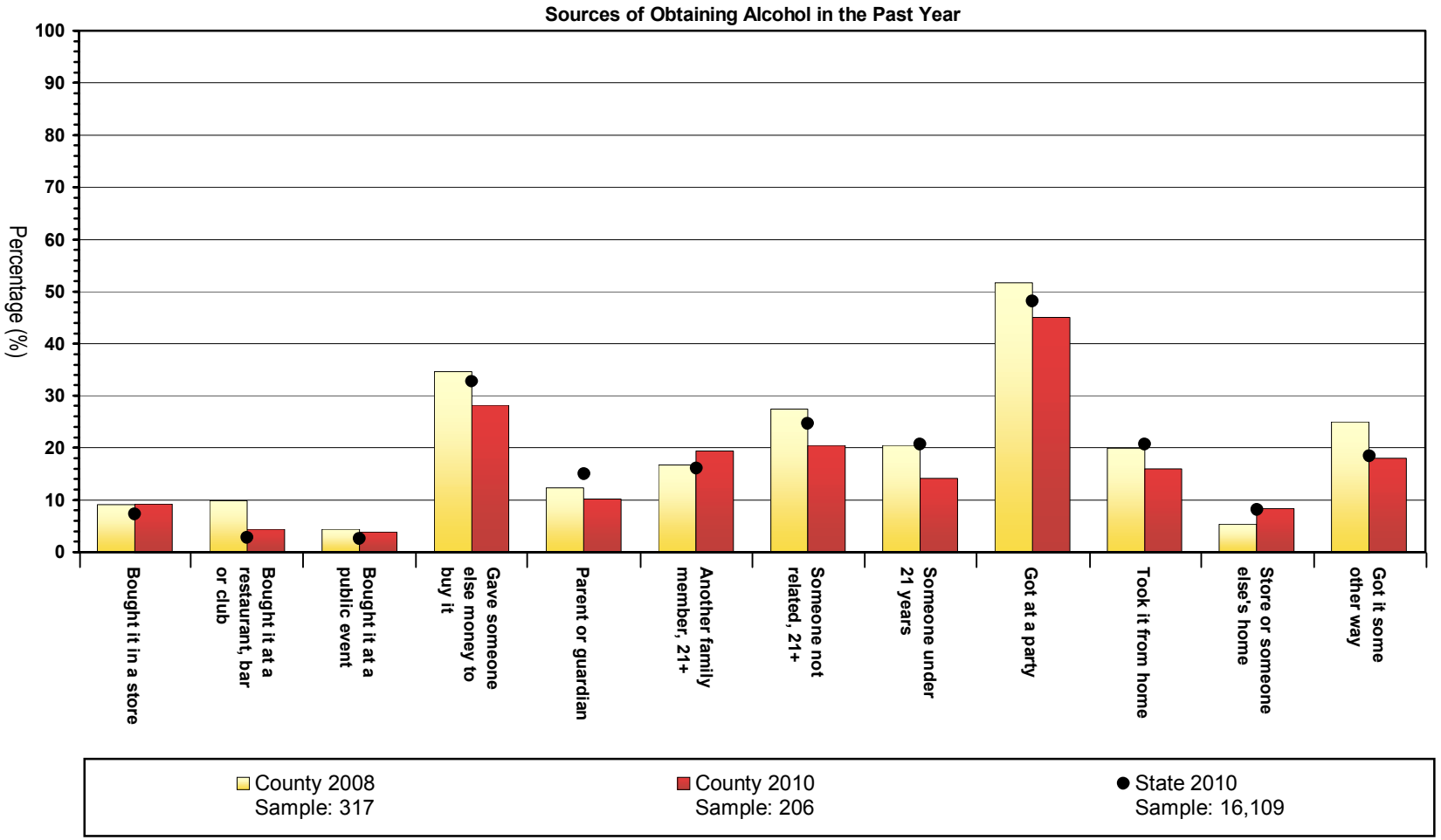
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Cochise County, All Students Surveyed



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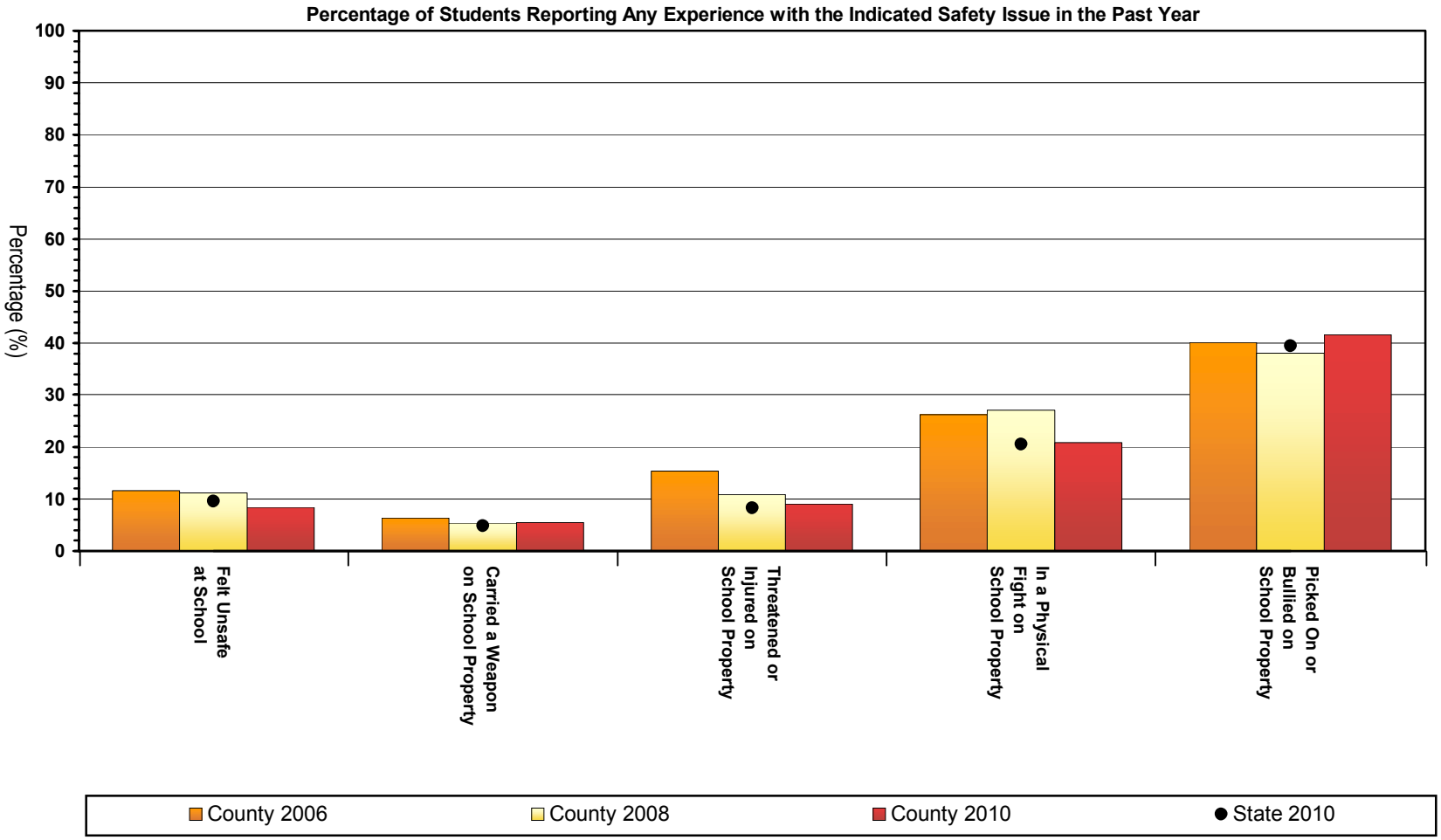
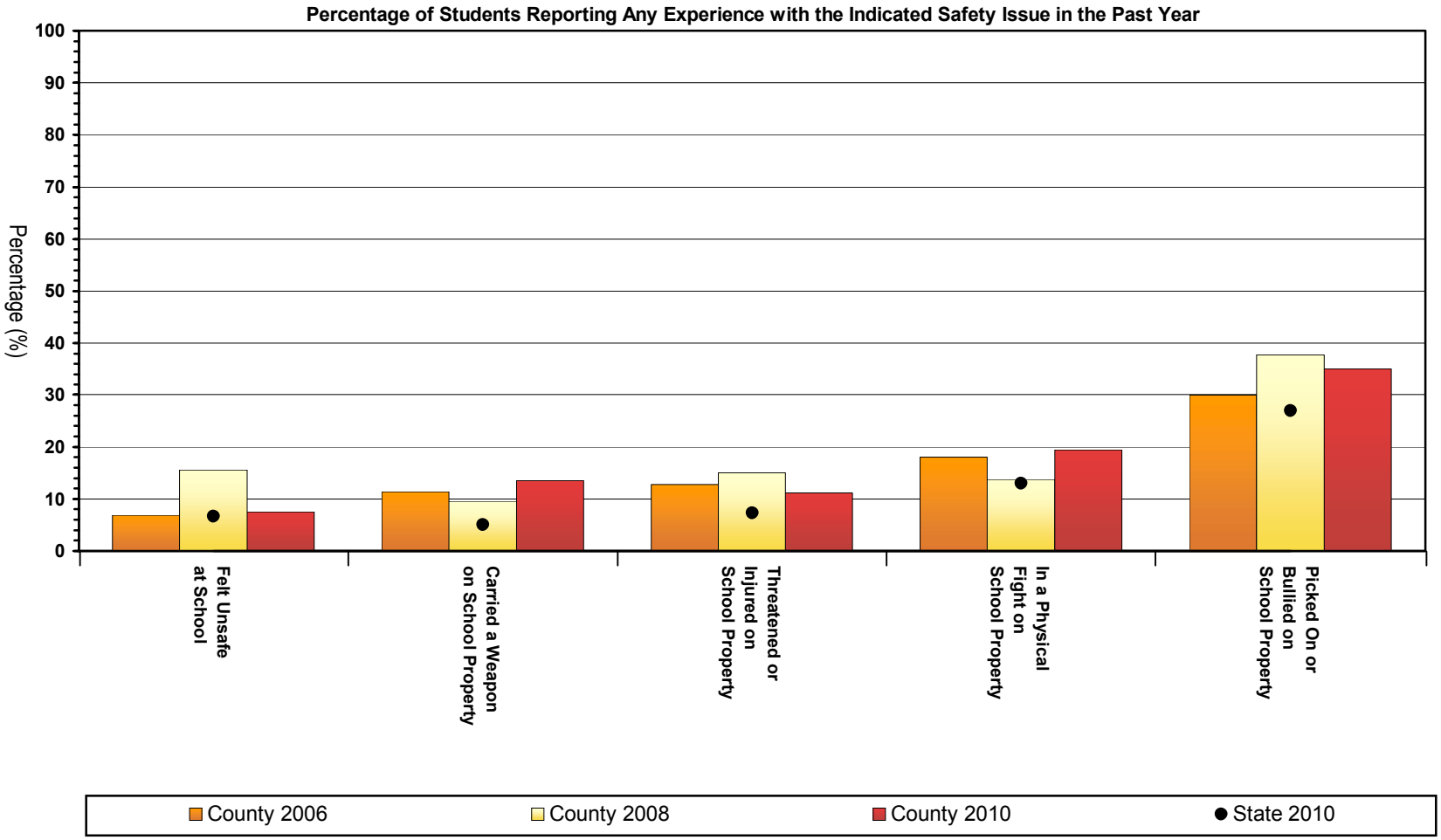
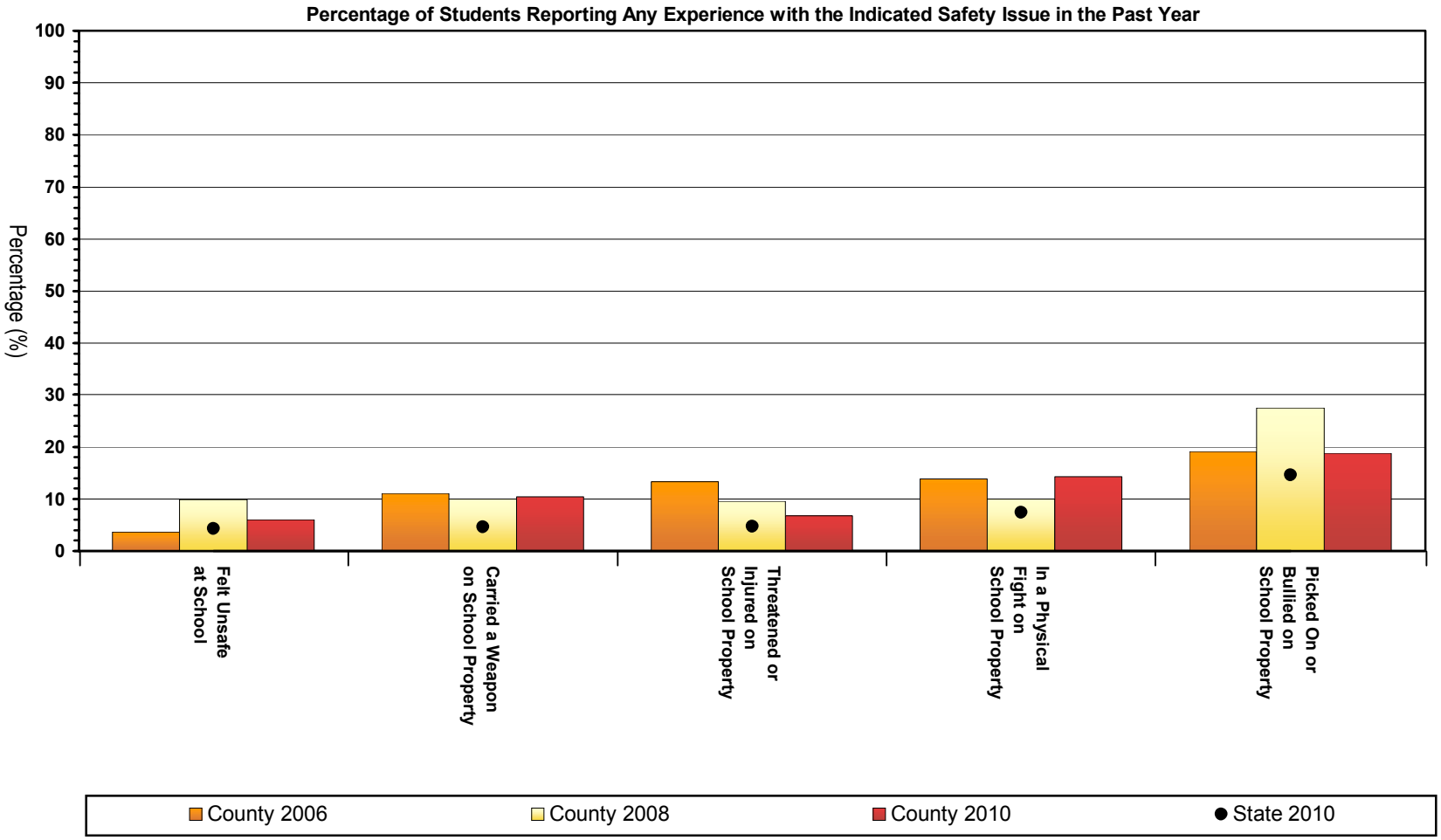
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Cochise County, Grade 8



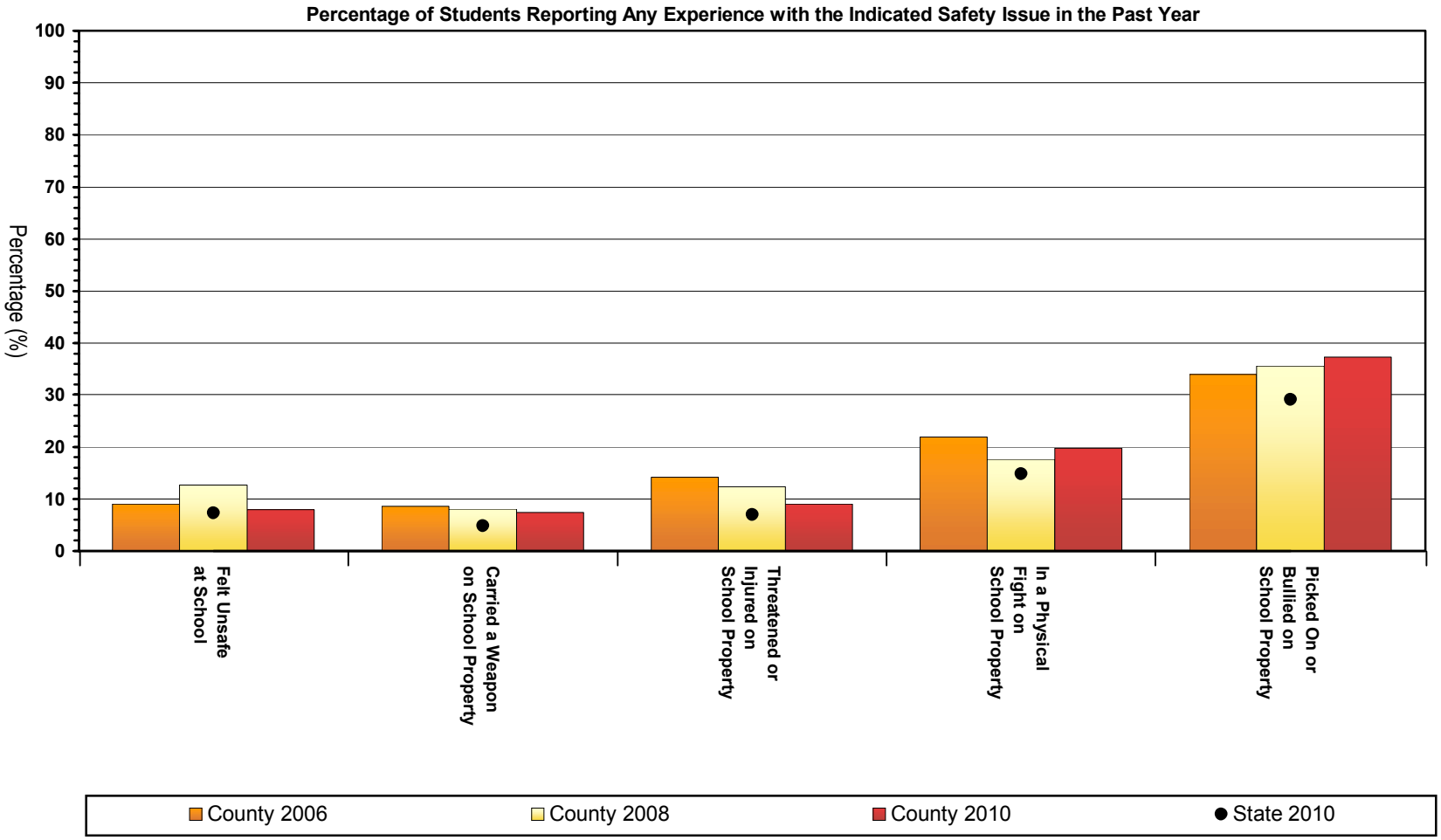
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Cochise County, Grade 10



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Cochise County, Grade 12



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Cochise County, All Students Surveyed



Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

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

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

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

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	48.2	53.3	54.7	45.1	36.6	73.6	70.7	68.8	64.1	59.1	72.4	76.3	77.9	72.8	72.3	59.9	65.8	60.1	58.2	55.6
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	33.8	27.1	31.6	23.8	20.1	48.7	44.7	41.0	37.2	32.7	46.2	59.3	60.3	46.9	43.6	40.4	41.7	37.2	34.0	31.8
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	10.3	11.2	11.8	7.1	9.6	14.7	14.9	20.8	12.5	15.2	23.7	20.3	33.8	18.1	16.3	13.4	14.8	16.3	11.7	13.6
Marijuana	used marijuana?	16.1	14.4	20.5	17.8	15.7	31.2	30.2	26.8	34.3	32.3	33.1	38.9	44.6	44.7	42.0	23.5	26.5	24.9	29.9	29.7
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.8	2.6	3.1	2.2	1.7	5.5	5.4	4.7	5.9	3.0	7.2	6.6	12.3	9.0	3.1	3.7	4.7	4.7	5.1	2.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	4.1	3.1	4.2	2.3	2.6	10.3	8.7	8.7	5.3	4.6	12.3	14.8	13.8	8.8	6.0	7.3	8.0	6.3	5.0	4.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	16.5	13.7	16.4	14.5	14.9	18.6	13.3	14.2	11.8	12.8	11.2	10.3	13.1	9.4	9.5	16.5	12.7	15.6	12.3	12.5
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	1.6	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.6	8.5	2.6	3.9	1.6	2.8	6.5	4.5	3.8	2.5	2.4	4.6	2.3	1.7	1.5	2.3
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	0.8	0.8	1.8	0.9	1.3	2.6	3.1	2.4	2.6	1.5	2.3	2.9	2.3	3.4	1.2	1.6	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	1.3	2.6	5.4	3.9	2.2	3.9	6.8	7.9	8.2	5.5	4.1	8.6	11.6	10.6	6.5	2.6	5.7	6.7	7.0	4.7
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.8	1.0	2.5	1.6	1.3	3.9	1.8	0.8	1.8	1.3	3.4	2.9	0.8	1.7	2.2	2.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	12.2	12.1	11.5	4.4	n/a	21.7	24.6	18.9	9.9	n/a	28.9	22.5	23.1	13.2	n/a	20.0	15.5	16.8	9.1
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	3.1	4.2	4.0	3.0	6.0	9.0	8.8	9.5	7.0	10.3	7.1	9.1	7.0	8.5	9.9	5.7	7.2	5.2	5.7	8.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	9.9	8.8	8.6	8.7	9.5	18.4	11.2	11.1	11.5	13.0	16.7	14.9	18.9	13.4	12.7	13.6	11.2	10.5	10.8	11.7
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	13.4	17.1	17.7	16.5	n/a	27.8	27.1	27.8	23.7	n/a	22.8	32.2	26.4	27.3	n/a	19.5	24.7	20.4	21.5	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?	n/a	12.0	10.5	9.5	n/a	n/a	14.3	14.3	13.2	n/a	n/a	16.9	13.4	14.1	n/a	n/a	14.1	11.5	11.8	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	21.0	24.0	27.8	21.9	14.9	39.7	39.3	33.3	34.7	30.4	42.9	45.1	55.0	45.0	43.5	30.0	35.2	32.6	31.9	29.2
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	10.2	9.4	12.6	8.9	6.5	19.7	18.3	18.2	15.6	13.1	23.4	31.8	42.0	22.9	20.1	15.1	18.1	17.7	14.7	13.0
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	2.5	4.8	4.2	2.8	3.7	3.7	4.8	10.8	5.7	6.5	7.7	9.3	18.0	8.1	8.4	3.5	5.8	7.1	5.1	6.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	5.1	6.7	10.9	8.9	6.5	12.6	15.3	13.5	17.4	15.9	12.8	10.9	21.1	21.3	20.6	8.6	11.3	12.8	14.8	14.2
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.0	1.0	1.5	0.9	0.5	1.9	3.1	0.8	2.0	0.5	4.5	1.2	2.3	2.4	0.5	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.6	0.5
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	4.9	3.9	3.1	1.6	0.9	5.6	4.5	5.4	2.2	1.3	3.0	2.9	2.1	1.4	1.0
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	6.0	3.9	6.5	5.6	3.8	4.9	4.1	3.2	3.0	2.2	4.0	0.8	2.3	1.5	1.2	5.4	3.3	5.4	3.7	2.4
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	3.3	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.5
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.4
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	0.3	0.3	2.8	1.7	0.6	1.3	3.1	0.8	2.9	1.3	1.2	2.5	2.4	3.4	1.8	0.8	1.9	2.4	2.5	1.2
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.7	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.7	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	6.0	5.1	5.7	1.3	n/a	10.8	7.9	8.9	3.0	n/a	12.5	8.6	9.7	4.1	n/a	9.5	6.0	7.7	2.8
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.0	0.8	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.8	4.0	2.4	2.8	3.3	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.5	3.0	1.7	2.3	1.6	2.1	2.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	4.1	3.1	3.5	3.6	2.5	10.1	3.8	2.4	4.7	3.9	5.8	3.8	8.7	4.7	4.2	6.4	3.5	4.1	4.2	3.5
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	6.0	7.8	7.9	8.2	n/a	14.0	14.0	10.3	11.8	n/a	10.0	14.5	12.5	12.4	n/a	9.2	11.9	8.9	10.4	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?	n/a	6.8	5.3	5.4	n/a	n/a	6.4	7.9	6.3	n/a	n/a	7.5	3.9	6.3	n/a	n/a	6.8	5.5	5.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	5.7	9.2	7.1	5.0	4.2	8.8	7.2	12.8	7.6	7.4	25.3	19.4	19.7	14.1	16.6	9.2	10.7	9.7	8.2	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	30.7	28.7	30.7	27.7	24.9	27.3	33.5	29.2	29.1	26.3	37.8	36.1	38.8	28.9	27.5	30.4	32.4	31.6	28.5	25.0

Heavy Use

		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Binge Drinking	How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	10.4	12.3	17.8	12.4	7.8	19.1	21.5	20.0	21.0	17.5	23.2	28.0	37.4	29.2	25.2	15.0	19.7	21.0	19.5	16.6
1/2 Pack (or more) of Cigarettes/Day	During the past 30 days, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day? (11 to 20 cigarettes, More than 20 cigarettes)	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.7	1.0	3.6	2.9	4.1	2.0	2.4	3.9	4.6	5.9	3.6	5.0	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.7

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Been Drunk or High at School	9.8	12.9	12.5	12.8	7.5	22.2	21.4	23.4	21.8	15.0	20.8	19.4	21.3	22.1	17.7	15.4	17.9	15.5	18.0	13.3
Been Suspended from School	18.4	20.0	20.2	18.5	15.1	15.1	14.2	18.4	14.4	12.6	10.0	16.1	15.7	9.9	9.2	16.2	16.7	19.3	15.0	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	3.4	4.0	5.3	5.0	2.5	9.4	10.0	10.7	10.6	6.5	10.1	7.9	15.6	10.8	7.8	6.3	7.4	7.7	8.2	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	3.4	3.8	3.6	3.7	2.3	4.8	3.8	10.9	4.6	2.6	2.8	3.5	5.0	3.1	1.9	3.8	3.7	4.9	3.8	2.3
Been Arrested	7.8	7.3	9.7	7.1	5.2	7.8	10.2	18.0	9.9	6.7	8.4	9.4	7.2	8.7	6.1	7.9	9.0	10.7	8.4	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	16.8	16.2	17.9	16.6	16.0	21.5	16.7	23.3	15.5	15.1	17.3	14.2	17.1	11.5	11.9	18.5	16.0	18.6	14.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	6.0	8.0	6.6	6.7	4.8	9.7	7.4	16.0	7.6	5.2	8.8	8.7	12.8	7.2	5.2	7.6	7.9	8.9	7.1	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	0.9	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	2.1	2.1	0.9	0.6	2.4	2.2	1.8	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.7	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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Any Gambling	54.4	74.8	64.9	61.6	55.0	53.4	68.4	65.0	59.8	53.8	45.6	66.4	63.0	56.5	52.6	52.8	70.2	64.6	59.7	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	2.5	6.8	5.7	5.3	5.7	0.8	6.6	4.4	4.8	5.3	2.4	4.0	4.3	5.3	5.4	1.9	6.1	5.3	5.2	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	29.1	33.4	23.5	21.4	24.0	28.9	23.1	21.9	20.7	23.5	19.2	23.0	25.5	18.9	23.9	27.7	26.7	23.6	20.6	22.7
Bet on sports?*	n/a	37.7	29.6	28.6	22.8	n/a	29.0	30.7	27.0	22.5	n/a	22.5	31.9	24.4	20.5	n/a	30.6	30.1	27.0	21.4
Played cards?	21.4	48.5	37.4	36.1	25.8	26.7	43.8	43.1	36.0	27.0	15.1	42.4	42.2	34.8	26.7	22.5	45.1	38.9	35.7	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?**	n/a	27.6	14.6	15.9	n/a	n/a	22.4	17.6	16.6	n/a	n/a	27.8	20.0	15.3	n/a	n/a	25.5	15.8	16.0	n/a
Played bingo?	18.1	30.2	26.3	26.4	22.7	12.4	22.0	16.2	20.4	17.7	6.6	17.1	15.7	14.2	14.0	14.4	23.8	23.3	21.4	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	5.6	7.4	5.3	5.1	4.5	5.2	4.3	0.7	4.6	4.0	2.4	4.4	3.0	4.2	3.7	5.1	5.4	4.3	4.7	4.2
Played a dice game?*	n/a	33.6	26.4	26.0	12.1	n/a	21.3	25.9	21.9	11.2	n/a	19.2	22.2	17.9	10.0	n/a	25.2	25.7	22.6	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?*	17.3	34.8	28.6	28.2	20.1	21.3	34.1	26.7	27.7	20.5	19.2	26.3	30.4	24.9	18.8	19.0	32.6	28.6	27.2	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?*	n/a	12.9	9.0	5.0	4.6	n/a	11.1	9.6	5.0	4.7	n/a	15.1	15.8	4.4	4.6	n/a	12.6	10.0	4.8	4.7

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from table. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	41.9	36.6	38.5	35.9	36.6	54.2	51.2	45.8	43.6	42.8	60.7	56.0	61.0	47.3	47.0	48.6	47.0	42.6	41.3	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	35.5	37.6	37.5	35.0	32.8	43.5	50.8	53.8	41.8	39.6	43.5	40.2	35.0	35.5	32.8	39.3	43.7	39.5	37.2	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	39.1	35.7	35.8	36.9	29.4	50.9	53.8	40.4	42.9	40.5	51.1	50.6	45.5	43.8	42.7	44.8	46.6	37.9	40.6	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	37.5	42.9	36.4	33.4	39.8	31.4	30.5	36.8	22.3	29.9	41.5	38.6	38.4	26.5	34.8	35.9	36.8	36.8	28.2	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	46.3	46.8	45.9	43.7	41.9	45.7	48.4	42.6	40.6	40.3	36.7	44.1	48.2	41.2	39.8	44.9	46.8	45.7	42.1	40.7
Family Conflict	49.7	51.5	52.2	53.1	51.5	45.0	47.2	42.3	42.1	41.6	37.2	38.4	41.7	39.1	38.8	46.4	46.8	49.5	45.9	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	44.6	40.2	40.8	39.3	36.4	39.7	45.0	52.6	41.5	39.0	39.8	38.6	45.3	37.4	37.3	42.2	41.8	43.0	39.4	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	48.6	50.4	49.0	47.7	46.9	53.4	54.7	57.6	50.0	52.3	48.4	45.7	51.1	48.6	50.3	50.3	51.1	50.5	48.6	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	28.1	30.6	28.0	24.7	26.0	46.4	43.3	46.1	37.9	40.8	41.1	40.2	41.6	38.6	38.6	36.1	38.0	32.4	32.4	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	54.9	53.9	46.2	45.5	46.6	52.0	50.9	52.6	48.5	47.9	44.1	40.5	49.3	40.6	41.8	52.6	49.4	47.6	45.1	45.6
Low Commitment to School	40.4	44.3	38.7	41.0	38.0	49.5	44.7	45.2	41.7	41.7	35.4	39.0	45.7	42.2	42.9	43.0	43.2	40.7	41.5	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	41.9	45.0	45.9	43.8	39.0	53.6	53.4	45.7	47.6	45.5	41.9	36.8	55.8	44.6	43.6	45.9	46.7	47.3	45.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	36.4	39.8	41.1	37.6	33.7	45.8	47.9	46.8	40.6	37.0	43.0	47.3	52.5	38.6	35.4	40.5	44.9	43.6	38.8	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	35.3	29.9	34.4	29.3	24.0	37.5	31.1	30.7	31.0	27.3	33.0	40.5	36.0	29.6	28.8	35.8	32.8	34.1	29.9	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	42.1	41.1	41.2	41.4	36.2	57.5	56.0	48.6	44.7	44.9	39.8	39.0	46.4	41.7	41.9	47.1	46.9	43.1	42.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	29.4	28.5	29.2	29.3	22.6	39.1	38.8	36.7	36.2	33.6	28.1	29.5	28.1	35.9	32.7	32.6	33.0	30.2	33.1	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	42.6	48.7	48.8	47.8	37.1	41.7	43.6	39.2	45.9	35.7	38.5	42.3	45.8	50.4	40.3	41.7	45.1	46.9	47.9	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	54.1	57.0	58.4	55.8	50.3	60.7	62.1	55.3	56.3	52.0	57.8	56.5	60.6	51.5	49.0	56.8	59.0	58.3	54.8	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	41.1	36.0	43.3	39.4	30.8	41.7	44.2	39.7	42.6	36.2	34.2	38.2	44.5	38.1	32.3	40.4	39.9	43.0	40.0	33.2
Rewards for ASB	45.3	39.2	51.1	48.2	36.7	45.3	42.9	46.0	46.8	42.7	48.9	54.1	54.7	57.1	55.1	45.7	44.2	50.8	50.1	44.4
Gang Involvement	24.9	25.0	25.3	20.8	17.8	24.6	28.3	18.9	20.9	15.7	16.7	18.7	16.8	16.1	13.1	23.7	24.9	23.2	19.6	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	35.5	38.6	35.4	37.1	29.7	36.9	42.8	25.8	34.2	30.4	33.7	32.3	30.5	32.5	29.0	35.8	38.9	33.2	35.0	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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	31.2	38.8	30.7	32.9	38.3	32.5	35.4	43.4	38.0	44.2	48.8	35.5	34.0	37.0	44.1	33.9	36.6	33.0	35.6	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	50.7	48.9	49.4	51.1	51.9	41.0	44.7	54.9	45.6	44.7	60.7	47.6	55.0	56.6	55.6	48.5	46.9	50.8	50.9	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	60.5	58.7	57.5	59.7	60.7	47.9	49.9	61.1	54.6	53.1	57.7	48.7	48.1	56.4	53.8	55.6	52.9	56.8	57.2	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	59.1	59.2	61.1	61.7	61.5	52.8	46.1	53.8	54.9	53.0	54.5	51.8	46.9	56.4	52.4	56.2	52.2	58.4	58.2	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	53.9	60.6	60.5	63.0	68.9	55.4	50.7	61.9	65.6	71.6	65.8	57.3	61.9	67.6	72.8	55.9	55.7	60.9	65.0	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	43.5	53.6	53.2	52.0	57.5	56.8	47.5	67.3	61.2	58.9	59.8	45.6	45.0	46.9	51.6	50.1	49.2	54.2	53.5	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	58.0	56.9	60.2	60.3	64.6	59.4	62.7	72.5	69.4	68.0	57.5	61.4	48.5	56.4	53.8	58.4	60.3	60.2	62.0	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers*	53.6	56.4	57.6	54.7	58.8	57.5	52.1	57.4	57.5	60.7	65.8	53.9	51.8	57.3	59.3	56.5	54.0	56.7	56.2	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	37.7	38.8	37.4	40.0	40.8	43.7	35.7	43.8	45.3	46.1	37.8	33.1	36.9	41.9	42.6	39.8	36.2	38.3	42.1	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	63.5	69.3	64.7	59.2	62.5	58.6	61.4	57.9	61.7	59.9	58.1	58.8	50.4	55.6	51.8	61.1	63.6	61.6	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection**	47.7	57.0	50.7	53.6	52.8	49.7	47.8	52.7	57.6	52.5	64.2	52.7	36.2	55.9	50.5	50.4	52.2	48.9	55.4	52.0

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

** 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, 2006/2008 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, (*ie* 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	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
*Sample size***	*86*	*119*	*4,473*	*142*	*34*	*5,295*	*89*	*53*	*6,341*	*317*	*206*	*16,109*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	7.0	8.4	4.9	5.6	14.7	6.3	16.9	7.5	9.9	9.1	9.2	7.3
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	8.1	4.2	2.5	4.2	2.9	2.1	20.2	5.7	3.6	9.8	4.4	2.8
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	2.3	4.2	3.0	4.9	8.8	2.2	5.6	0.0	2.5	4.4	3.9	2.6
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	26.7	22.7	19.2	34.5	35.3	32.6	42.7	35.8	42.5	34.7	28.2	32.8
My parent or guardian gave it to me	15.1	9.2	17.5	15.5	23.5	15.0	4.5	3.8	13.3	12.3	10.2	15.0
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	19.8	19.3	17.3	16.9	17.6	16.8	13.5	20.8	14.8	16.7	19.4	16.1
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	22.1	15.1	16.2	29.6	29.4	24.8	29.2	26.4	30.4	27.4	20.4	24.6
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	24.4	15.1	21.0	25.4	20.6	23.1	9.0	7.5	18.6	20.5	14.1	20.7
I got it at a party	44.2	44.5	38.7	50.0	47.1	49.6	61.8	45.3	53.8	51.7	45.1	48.2
I took it from home	25.6	21.8	30.2	23.9	14.7	21.9	7.9	3.8	13.1	19.9	16.0	20.7
I took it from a store or someone else's home	4.7	8.4	9.4	6.3	11.8	9.8	4.5	5.7	5.6	5.4	8.3	8.1
I got it some other way	30.2	16.0	25.2	25.4	26.5	18.8	19.1	17.0	13.3	24.9	18.0	18.4

* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed**			
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
During the past 12 months, how many times has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?	0 times	84.7	89.2	91.0	91.7	87.2	85.0	88.8	92.7	86.7	90.5	93.2	95.3	85.8	87.7	91.0	93.0
	1 time	9.2	5.3	4.7	4.5	5.4	8.6	5.2	3.7	6.9	6.3	1.5	2.4	7.6	6.9	4.3	3.7
	2-3 times	3.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	4.6	4.1	3.0	1.9	3.7	0.4	1.5	1.3	3.7	3.0	2.7	1.9
	4-5 times	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.3	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.5
	6-7 times	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2
	8-9 times	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
	10-11 times	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	12 or more times	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.5	0.6	0.0	1.2	1.5	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.5
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?	0 times	73.8	73.0	79.2	79.5	82.0	86.3	80.6	87.0	86.2	90.0	85.7	92.6	78.1	82.4	80.3	85.2
	1 time	14.4	17.4	11.1	11.0	10.9	8.1	12.7	7.3	8.0	7.2	6.8	4.3	12.4	11.2	10.7	8.1
	2-3 times	6.6	7.3	6.8	6.2	4.9	2.8	5.2	3.6	4.8	1.2	6.0	1.8	5.8	4.0	6.5	4.2
	4-5 times	3.1	1.3	1.4	1.7	0.8	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.4	1.9	1.0	1.3	1.1
	6-7 times	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.4
	8-9 times	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2
	10-11 times	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	12 or more times	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.6
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	59.9	61.9	58.4	60.5	70.1	62.2	64.9	73.1	80.9	72.5	81.2	85.4	66.0	64.4	62.7	70.9
	1 time	18.8	10.4	12.5	12.8	14.3	9.2	8.2	9.1	6.4	8.0	5.3	5.3	15.7	9.3	10.8	9.7
	2-3 times	16.1	14.4	14.8	11.1	10.9	10.9	12.7	8.4	8.5	7.6	5.3	4.7	13.4	11.4	13.1	8.6
	4-5 times		2.8	4.9	4.7		4.1	3.7	3.0		3.6	2.3	1.7		3.5	4.3	3.3
	6-7 times		2.0	1.4	1.8		1.9	1.5	1.2		3.6	1.5	0.7		2.3	1.4	1.3
	8-9 times		0.5	0.5	1.1		2.1	0.0	0.7		0.8	0.8	0.3		1.3	0.4	0.8
	10-11 times		1.0	1.2	0.7		1.1	2.2	0.5		0.4	0.0	0.2		0.9	1.2	0.5
	12 or more times	5.2	7.1	6.4	7.3	4.7	8.4	6.7	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.8	1.8	4.9	6.8	6.1	4.9
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	88.4	88.8	91.6	90.5	93.1	84.4	92.5	93.3	96.3	90.1	94.0	95.7	91.0	87.3	92.1	92.7
	1 day	6.8	5.3	5.8	5.2	3.3	9.1	3.0	3.6	2.7	7.1	3.0	2.2	5.1	7.3	5.0	4.0
	2-3 days	3.2	3.6	1.7	2.6	2.2	4.1	3.0	1.8	0.5	1.6	2.2	1.1	2.5	3.3	2.0	2.0
	4-5 days	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.5
	6 or more days	0.9	1.8	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.3	1.5	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.7	1.3	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	93.7	94.6	94.5	95.2	88.6	90.5	86.5	95.0	88.9	90.0	89.6	95.4	91.4	91.9	92.6	95.2
	1 day	2.5	2.8	2.0	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.8	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	1.4	2.6	2.7	2.3	1.9
	2-3 days	1.6	0.5	1.8	1.2	1.8	1.9	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.1
	4-5 days	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.4	1.3	1.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	2.2	0.4	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.4
	6 or more days	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.0	5.5	3.5	8.3	1.8	7.4	6.0	5.2	2.0	3.4	3.4	2.9	1.5

* In 2006 the choices for this question were *Never*, *Once*, *Several Times* and *Very Often.*

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 13. 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	57.7	560	62.7	118	58.1	117	58.5	795	53.8	383	63.2	402
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	81.4	565	83.3	120	89.2	120	82.9	805	80.4	388	86.0	407
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	78.9	540	77.0	113	65.5	116	76.6	769	67.6	373	85.5	387
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	90.4	521	80.7	109	70.9	103	86.2	733	87.5	353	85.4	370
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	95.4	521	91.5	106	73.2	97	91.9	724	91.7	349	91.7	362
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	95.8	519	92.9	113	85.6	111	93.8	743	93.7	363	93.8	369
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	77.0	666	63.7	146	65.7	140	73.3	952	71.0	451	75.7	489
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	87.4	666	69.9	146	64.5	138	81.4	950	79.3	449	83.2	488
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	84.9	663	75.0	144	76.4	140	82.2	947	79.3	449	85.2	486
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	27.8	626	33.3	126	55.0	131	32.6	883	32.6	414	32.5	458
		Cigarettes	12.6	580	18.2	121	42.0	119	17.7	820	20.4	392	14.6	418
		Marijuana	10.9	616	13.5	126	21.1	128	12.8	870	15.5	407	10.2	452
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	661	74.5	141	85.6	139	63.7	941	64.1	448	63.3	482
		Average age:	11.8 years		13.3 years		13.9 years		12.5 years		12.3 years		12.7 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	30.5	665	44.3	140	66.7	138	37.9	943	43.3	446	32.6	487
		Average age:	11.7 years		12.5 years		13.6 years		12.3 years		12.2 years		12.4 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	19.7	665	27.9	140	44.2	138	24.5	943	28.7	446	20.4	486
		Average age:	12.2 years		13.5 years		14.2 years		13.0 years		12.9 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, (*ie* 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.

Data Tables

Table 14. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
alcohol?	Never	64.7	71.4	55.4	52.3	34.6	41.6	58.9	57.7
	Once	13.1	12.3	13.8	14.2	14.3	13.2	13.4	13.1
	2-3 times	12.9	9.5	13.8	17.3	22.6	21.3	14.5	15.0
	4-6 times	4.2	3.4	9.2	7.7	12.0	10.7	6.1	6.7
	7-10 times	0.9	1.0	2.3	2.9	3.8	4.9	1.5	2.6
	More than 10 times	4.2	2.4	5.4	5.7	12.8	8.3	5.6	4.9
cigarettes?	Never	72.2	80.6	62.8	68.4	51.1	62.7	67.8	72.2
	Once	12.8	8.7	10.9	10.3	6.8	10.3	11.6	9.6
	2-3 times	7.2	5.2	11.6	8.6	9.0	9.6	8.1	7.4
	4-6 times	3.6	2.2	1.6	3.9	6.8	4.8	3.8	3.4
	7-10 times	0.8	1.0	1.6	2.3	8.3	2.8	2.0	1.9
	More than 10 times	3.4	2.4	11.6	6.5	18.0	9.8	6.8	5.6
marijuana?	Never	74.2	75.4	68.2	58.7	65.4	56.9	72.1	65.4
	Once	7.8	8.1	9.3	11.1	11.3	11.0	8.5	9.7
	2-3 times	6.1	6.5	7.0	10.3	5.3	10.7	6.1	8.7
	4-6 times	3.9	3.5	5.4	6.2	4.5	6.3	4.2	5.1
	7-10 times	2.2	1.9	1.6	3.6	4.5	3.7	2.4	2.9
	More than 10 times	5.8	4.7	8.5	10.2	9.0	11.4	6.7	8.2
other drugs?	Never	86.4	88.4	83.7	81.4	84.2	81.7	85.7	84.5
	Once	5.5	5.4	5.4	7.5	6.0	7.3	5.5	6.6
	2-3 times	3.3	2.7	3.1	4.8	4.5	4.8	3.4	3.9
	4-6 times	1.7	1.2	3.1	2.2	3.0	2.2	2.1	1.8
	7-10 times	0.9	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.9
	More than 10 times	2.2	1.7	3.9	2.9	1.5	2.9	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	64.7	64.9	60.8	63.0	68.7	67.0	64.7	64.9
	Once	13.6	13.6	11.5	12.7	12.2	10.9	13.1	12.6
	2-3 times	9.8	10.3	10.0	11.9	5.3	10.8	9.2	10.9
	4-6 times	4.4	3.5	5.4	4.5	3.1	4.2	4.4	4.0
	7-10 times	2.1	1.5	3.1	1.9	0.8	2.0	2.0	1.7
	More than 10 times	5.5	6.2	9.2	6.0	9.9	5.1	6.7	5.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	30.6	30.9	30.1	33.4	36.1	33.8	31.3	32.4
	Once	14.9	14.2	15.4	17.4	23.5	17.2	16.3	16.0
	Twice	7.6	5.8	5.7	8.9	7.6	10.3	7.3	8.0
	Three times	2.9	2.7	7.3	4.1	3.4	5.5	3.6	3.9
	Four or more times	7.4	5.3	11.4	8.8	10.9	10.4	8.5	7.7
	I never got offers	36.6	41.1	30.1	27.3	18.5	22.8	33.0	32.0
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	35.2	35.7	35.8	38.7	50.4	39.4	37.5	37.6
	Once	13.1	10.9	10.6	13.9	15.1	15.2	13.0	13.0
	Twice	6.6	5.4	7.3	8.2	7.6	10.2	6.8	7.5
	Three times	2.9	2.7	2.4	4.6	2.5	5.2	2.8	3.9
	Four or more times	6.0	4.4	13.0	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.3	6.1
	I never got offers	36.2	41.0	30.9	27.3	16.8	22.5	32.6	31.9
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	38.8	37.3	37.4	45.1	53.8	50.9	40.8	43.3
	Once	11.8	10.2	8.1	12.3	5.0	11.4	10.3	11.1
	Twice	3.5	3.7	2.4	5.2	8.4	5.2	4.0	4.6
	Three times	2.3	2.4	5.7	2.9	2.5	3.2	2.8	2.8
	Four or more times	6.2	4.6	13.8	6.3	11.8	5.9	8.2	5.5
	I never got offers	37.4	41.8	32.5	28.1	18.5	23.4	33.9	32.8
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	40.2	40.7	44.3	49.7	53.8	55.3	42.8	47.4
	Once	10.1	8.2	7.4	9.9	11.8	9.6	9.9	9.1
	Twice	5.4	3.3	2.5	4.2	5.9	4.3	5.0	3.8
	Three times	1.7	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.3
	Four or more times	6.1	3.8	10.7	5.2	9.2	4.6	7.2	4.4
	I never got offers	36.6	42.1	32.8	28.3	16.8	23.7	33.1	33.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 15. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	85.2	82.8	74.3	81.9	78.4	83.6	82.5	82.7
	1 or 2 times	7.8	8.4	9.0	8.0	9.4	7.6	8.2	8.1
	3 to 5 times	2.5	3.3	5.6	3.4	0.7	3.1	2.7	3.3
	6 to 9 times	1.3	1.6	0.7	1.7	2.2	1.5	1.4	1.6
	10 to 19 times	1.3	1.7	6.2	2.1	2.9	1.6	2.3	1.8
	20 to 29 times	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
	30 to 39 times	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
	40+ times	1.0	1.5	4.2	1.9	5.0	1.7	2.1	1.7
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	27.4	29.2	23.1	31.1	33.6	42.1	27.7	33.2
	1 or 2 times	28.4	28.6	28.0	26.7	29.3	25.6	28.5	27.2
	3 to 5 times	21.9	18.8	20.3	19.0	18.6	16.7	21.1	18.3
	6 to 9 times	7.6	9.4	14.7	9.9	5.7	7.0	8.4	8.9
	10 to 19 times	6.1	5.8	4.9	6.4	7.9	4.4	6.2	5.6
	20 to 29 times	2.4	2.6	2.1	2.4	2.1	1.5	2.3	2.2
	30 to 39 times	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8
	40+ times	5.4	4.7	7.0	3.6	2.1	2.3	5.2	3.7
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	81.6	81.3	76.2	81.7	83.5	85.9	81.1	82.6
	1 or 2 times	9.6	10.4	12.2	9.9	10.8	8.0	10.2	9.6
	3 to 5 times	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.6	2.5	3.3	3.2
	6 to 9 times	2.6	1.6	0.7	1.6	0.7	1.2	2.0	1.5
	10 to 19 times	1.4	1.6	5.4	1.8	0.7	1.2	1.9	1.6
	20 to 29 times	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.2
	40+ times	0.3	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.9
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	88.6	87.2	82.4	87.7	93.5	89.8	88.4	88.1
	1 or 2 times	7.4	7.7	12.7	7.1	3.6	6.1	7.6	7.1
	3 to 5 times	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.9	0.7	1.7	1.5	1.9
	6 to 9 times	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.8
	10 to 19 times	1.4	0.8	2.1	1.2	0.0	0.8	1.3	0.9
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
	40+ times	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	84.1	88.1	78.0	81.7	73.3	78.5	81.7	83.6
Friends	6.8	5.5	13.8	11.2	17.5	14.0	9.4	9.5
Family/Relatives	2.9	2.2	2.4	3.7	5.0	4.2	3.1	3.2
Parties	3.4	2.5	5.7	4.9	4.2	5.5	3.9	4.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	2.9	2.9	6.5	5.0	4.2	5.2	3.6	4.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	2.0	1.3	4.9	2.8	5.8	4.4	3.0	2.6
School	1.9	1.6	5.7	3.7	1.7	3.6	2.4	2.8
Other	2.4	1.8	4.9	3.0	0.8	3.1	2.5	2.5
Over the Internet	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	1.5	0.7	1.6	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations

Issue	2006 AYS	2008/2010 AYS	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Hallucinogens	Used LSD or other psychedelics?	Used LSD or other hallucinogens?	Substituted "hallucinogens" for "psychedelics" in 2008 and beyond. Comparable across years.
Meth	Used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	Used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank)?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription stimulants	Used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription sedatives	Used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	In 2008 AYS added descriptor "prescription" and removed qualifier "without a doctor telling you to take them." 2006 data are cautiously comparable to 2008/2010.
Ecstasy	Used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy)?	Used ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2008/2010 AYS uses "ecstasy" as the primary descriptor, moving "MDMA" to examples. Comparable across years.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, Oxycontin, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	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). In 2008/2010, the single prescription drug question was dropped, and a new question about prescription pain relievers was added. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2006 data were similarly recalculated into a composite, adding results from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions to the dedicated *Prescription Drugs* question.
Gambling Category	*How often during the past 12 months have you:*	*How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value:*	
Sports betting	Bet on team sports?	Bet on sports?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Race betting	Bet money on horse races?	Bet on a horse race or other animal race?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Dice	Bet on dice games such as craps?	Played a dice game?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Games of skill	Bet on games of personal skill such as pool, darts, or bowling?	Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	Comparable across years.
Protective Scale: Peer-Individual	*Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year, how many of your best friends have:* *(Scale is calculated based on the average response [0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 friends] to the following questions)*		*Regularly attended religious services* was removed from the AYS in 2008. 2006 has been recalculated to match 2008/2010 AYS and are now comparable across all years. Due to this recalculation, current reports may differ slightly from past reports.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	...participated in clubs, organizations and activities at school? ...made the commitment to stay drug-free? ...tried to do well in school? ...liked school? *...regularly attended religious services? (not used in 2008/2010)*		

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

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School Safety and Prevention
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Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
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Arizona Department of Health Services
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Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
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Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families
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Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate
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www.partnerupaz.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.prevention.samhsa.gov

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www2.dsgonline.com/mpg/

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

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

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

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2010 Arizona Youth Survey

Coconino County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Shining Light on Arizona Youth

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
in partnership with

- Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Division of Behavioral Health
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Tobacco Education and Prevention Program
- Arizona Parent's Commission on Drug Education and Prevention
- Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families

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Introduction

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Coconino County Summary Report

This report summarizes all findings from the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2010. 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 the 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 2006		County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	470	42.5	379	33.6	533	44.0	27,592	43.3
10	337	30.4	400	35.4	370	30.5	19,489	30.6
12	300	27.1	350	31.0	309	25.5	16,703	26.2
All Students Surveyed*	1,107	100.0	1,129	100.0	1,212	100.0	63,784	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	545	50.0	541	48.7	612	51.1	30,645	49.0
Female	545	50.0	571	51.3	585	48.9	31,928	51.0

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		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	25	9.5	32	10.6	1,207	4.9
African American	6	2.3	2	0.7	657	2.6
Asian	1	0.4	3	1.0	206	0.8
Pacific Islander	3	1.1	3	1.0	280	1.1
White	85	32.2	76	25.2	5,772	23.2
Multi-Racial	12	4.5	27	9.0	1,021	4.1
Race Unmarked	132	50.0	158	52.5	15,726	63.2

Non-Hispanic

Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	174	21.7	360	40.9	2,517	6.8
African American	13	1.6	22	2.5	2,129	5.7
Asian	8	1.0	10	1.1	1,551	4.2
Pacific Islander	5	0.6	3	0.3	372	1.0
White	550	68.5	409	46.4	27,180	73.2
Multi-Racial	45	5.6	57	6.5	2,539	6.8
Race Unmarked	8	1.0	20	2.3	824	2.2

Totals

	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	264	23.4	301	24.8	24,869	39.0
Non-Hispanic Students	803	71.1	881	72.7	37,112	58.2
*Total Students***	1,129	100.0	1,212	100.0	63,784	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 communities with physical deterioration and high rates of adult crime are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in organized neighborhoods.

The chart below shows the links between the 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 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.

Each risk and protective factor 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. Heavy substance use and antisocial behavior
3. Gambling
4. Risk profiles
5. Protective profiles
6. Where youth acquired alcohol
7. School safety

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 12. The additional data found in Tables 13 through 15 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 2010 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students in that grade who reported a given behavior. The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students whose answers reflect significant risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2006, 2008, and 2010. 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 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.

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

- **Heavy substance use** is measured in two different ways: binge drinking (having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey) and use of one-half a pack or more of cigarettes per day.
- **Drinking and Driving** - youth indicating drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.
- **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.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

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 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

This chart displays data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol in the past 30 days. The data focus on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. (Students reporting no alcohol use are not represented.) It is important to note that the charts represent a subgroup of users and not the entire survey population. Additionally, the smaller the sample, the more dramatic the influence of a student's responses. For example, 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 legend indicates the sample size for each grade surveyed to help clarify the value of the data.

School Safety

The school safety 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 or were picked on or bullied at school. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 12.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 12, Tables 13 through 15 contain information useful for prevention planning.

Table 13 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.

Tables 14 and 15 contain questions new to the 2010 AYS on subjects of interest to prevention providers.

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 will have 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 will be offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site will be 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 comprehensive picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the users geographic area of interest will not only lead to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but it will also maximize 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. Currently, the web site is under construction, but we anticipate it will be ready by end of summer 2010. Please visit us then 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 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the governor's policy advisor on Health and Human Services, ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse issues. ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts; and improve funding allocation. ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources. ASAP also studies current policy and recommends relevant legislation for the Arizona Legislature's consideration.

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 prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement arenas. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

ASAP's 2010 strategic plan identifies five strategic focus areas: 1) child welfare/children of incarcerated parents/drug-endangered children; 2) law enforcement and drug trafficking; 3) prescription drugs; 4) underage drinking; and 5) community partnerships.

There are currently four sub-committees that assist ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Underage Drinking Prevention Committee (UAD) –** This subcommittee addresses the problem of underage drinking in Arizona by implementing a statewide underage drinking initiative that 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 committee collaborates across state systems to reduce underage drinking.
- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi) –** This work group produces a biennial *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile*, which highlights trends and new substance abuse data in Arizona and an annual summary profile, entitled *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona.* The *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile* is a comprehensive, informative, and functional profile of substance abuse in the state for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Currently, Epi 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.
- **Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force (AMTF) –**The Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force was created in August 2006 in response to Arizona's decade-long increase in the number of individuals regularly using methamphetamine and the increase in the resulting social and economic costs associated with the drug. The AMTF was instructed to approach Arizona's methamphetamine problem holistically, focusing equally on enforcement, prevention, treatment, and recovery. Specifically, the AMTF was charged with identifying specific, action-oriented recommendations to eradicate methamphetamine use in Arizona and build safe and healthy communities throughout the state. The AMTF brings together representatives from state agencies, local government, businesses, and community groups to develop collaborative efforts among the treatment, prevention, and law enforcement systems to assess and address the impact of methamphetamine statewide through information sharing, resource allocation, services coordination, and the development of statewide policy recommendations sensitive to the needs of local and tribal communities.
- **The Community Advisory Board –** The Community Advisory Board (CAB) brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state to improve substance abuse prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement policies and programs. The CAB provides an essential link between communities, ASAP and its sub-committees. The CAB brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that informs 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 Epidemiology Work Group and 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.

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

How to identify high priority problem areas.

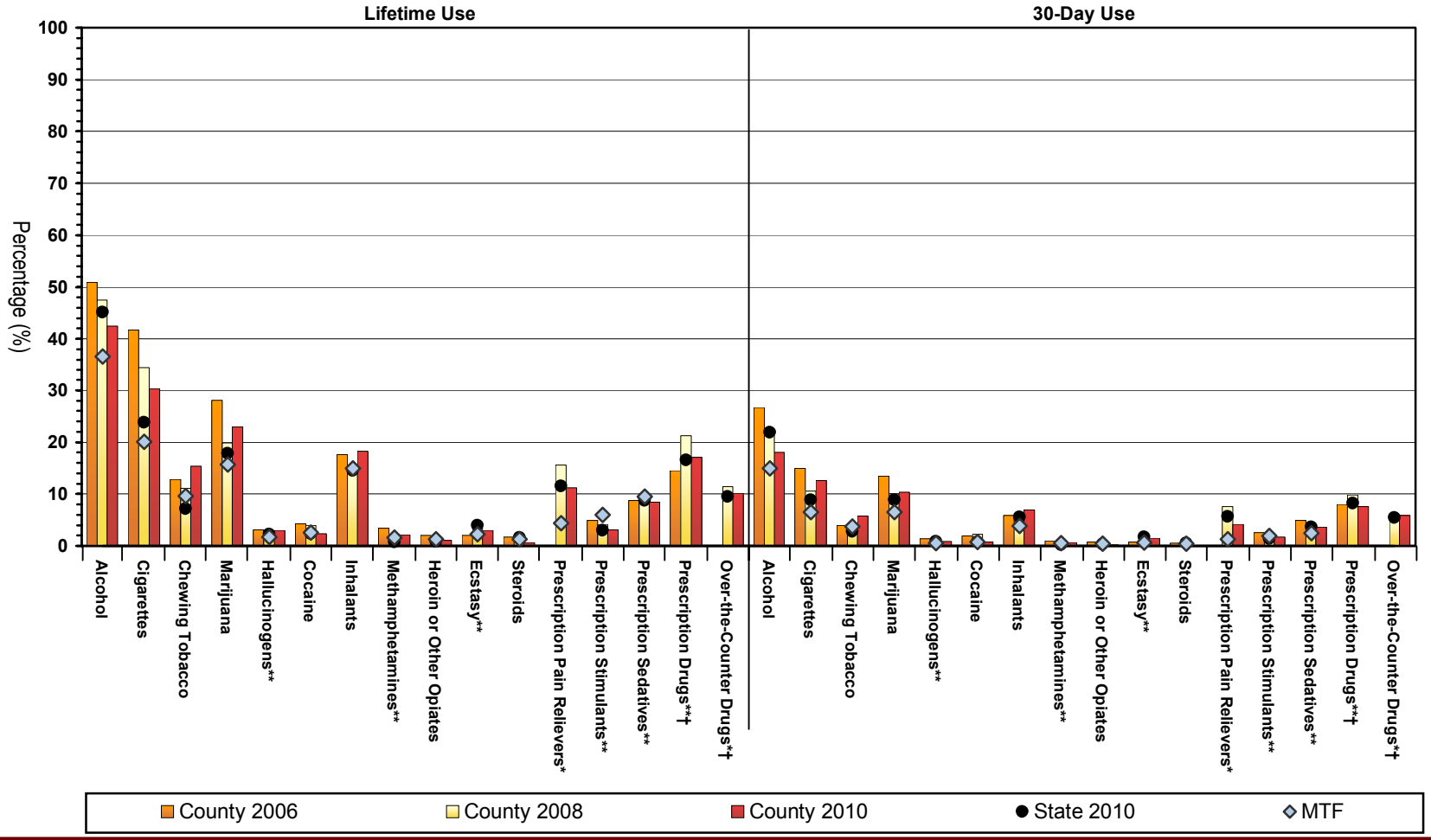
- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the other?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problems 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.

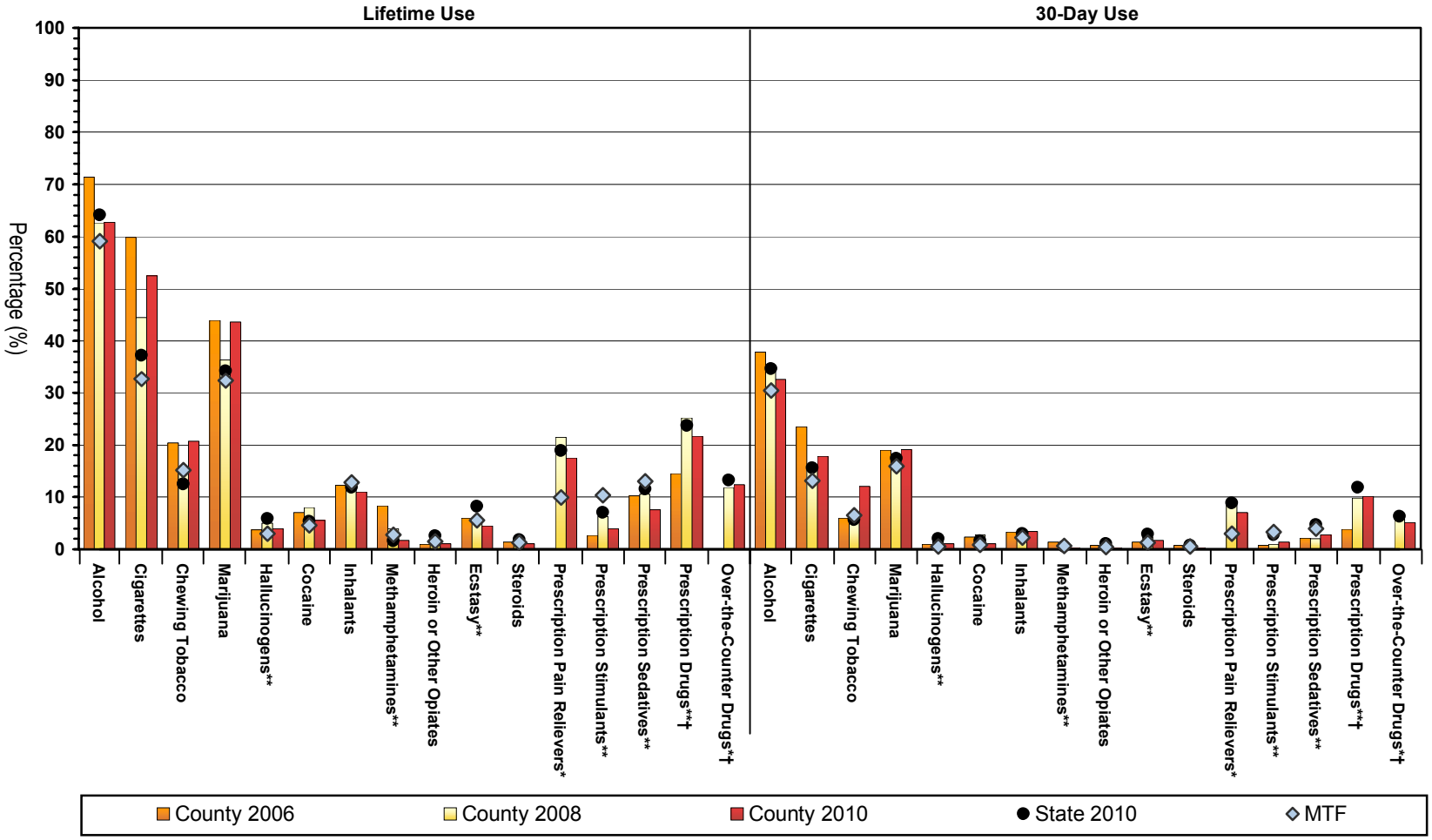
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	6th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > 8-state av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	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
2010 Coconino County, Grade 8



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
** Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior 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.

LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Coconino County, Grade 10



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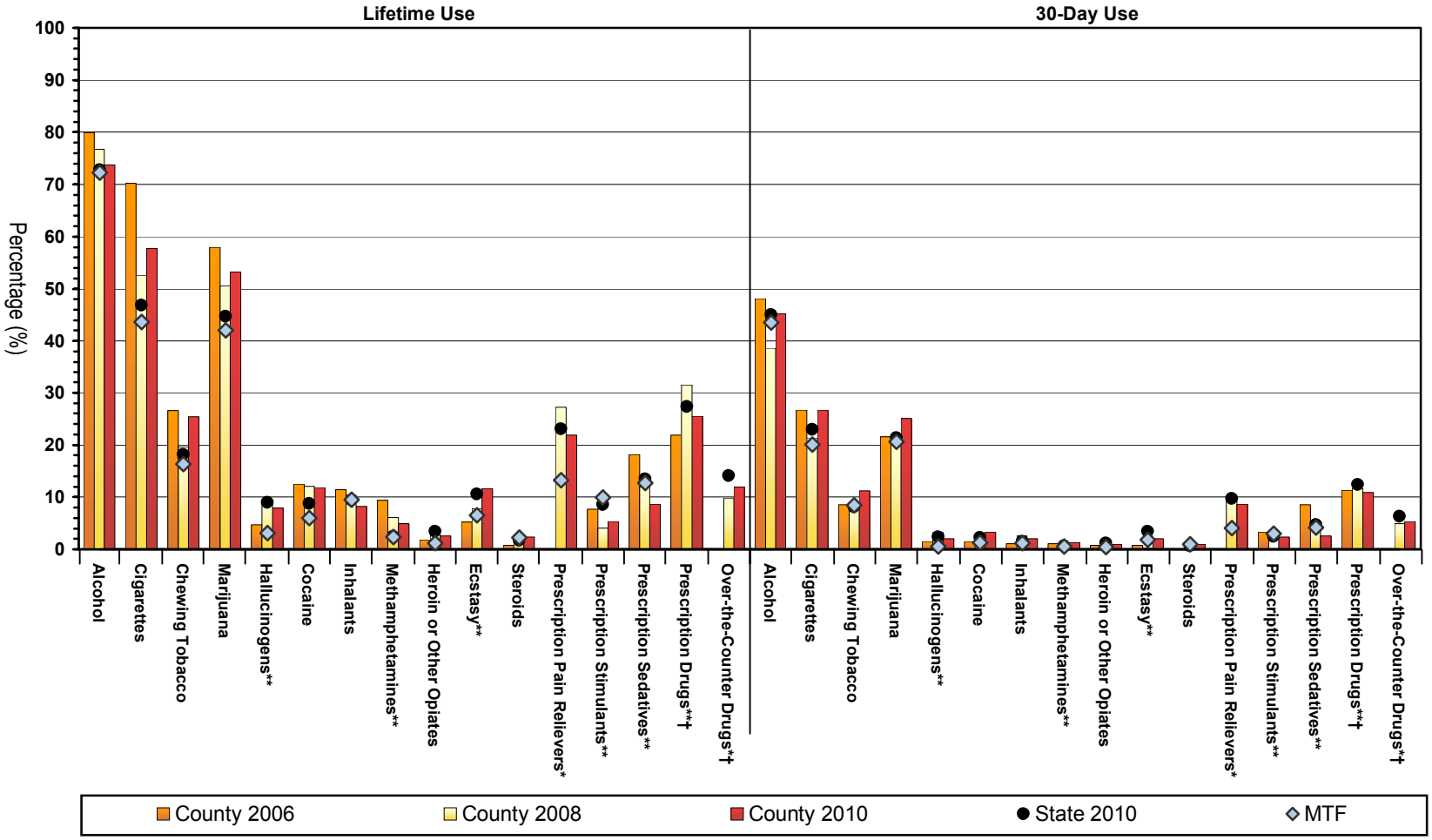
LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Coconino County, Grade 12



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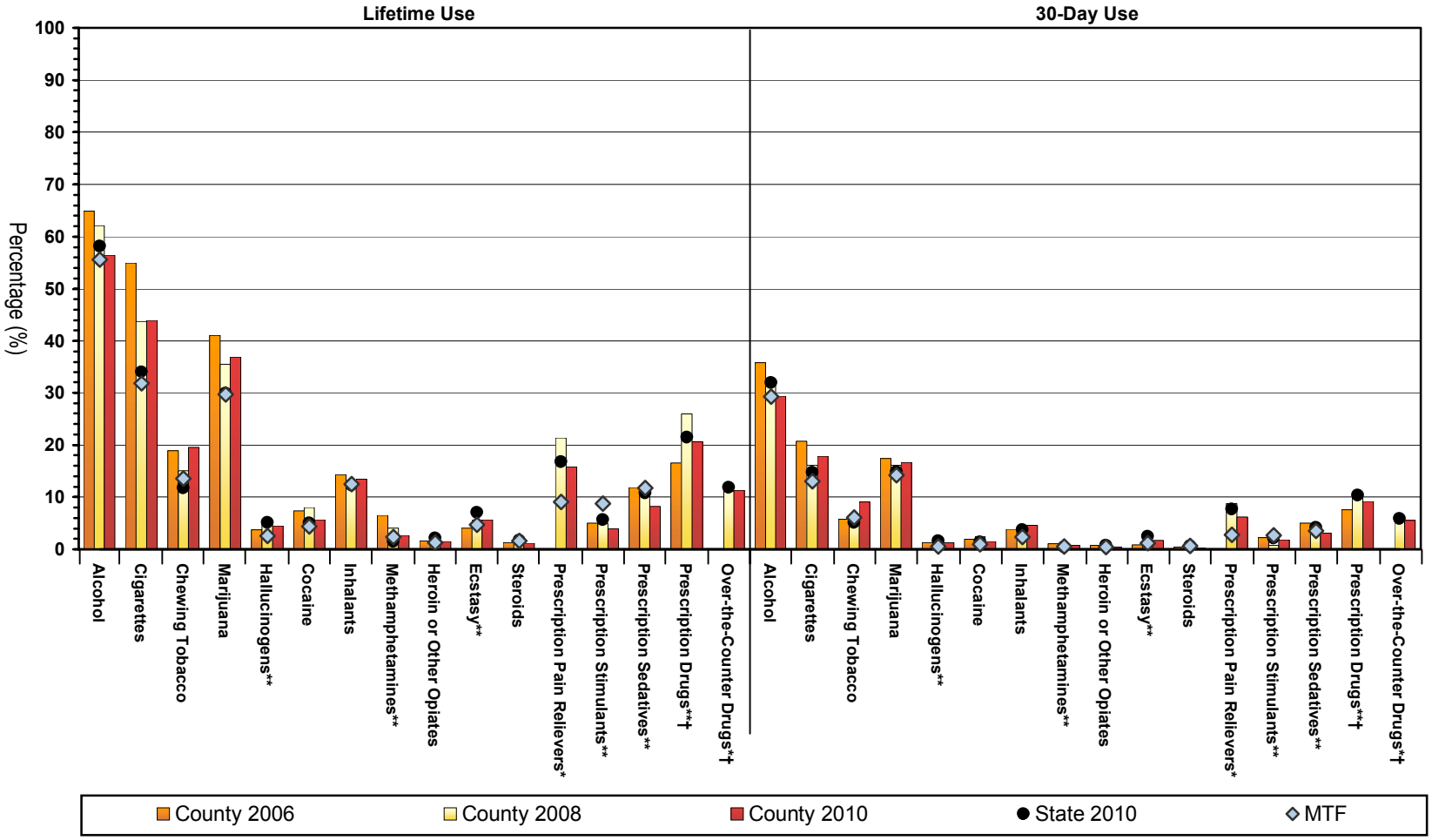
LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Coconino County, All Students Surveyed



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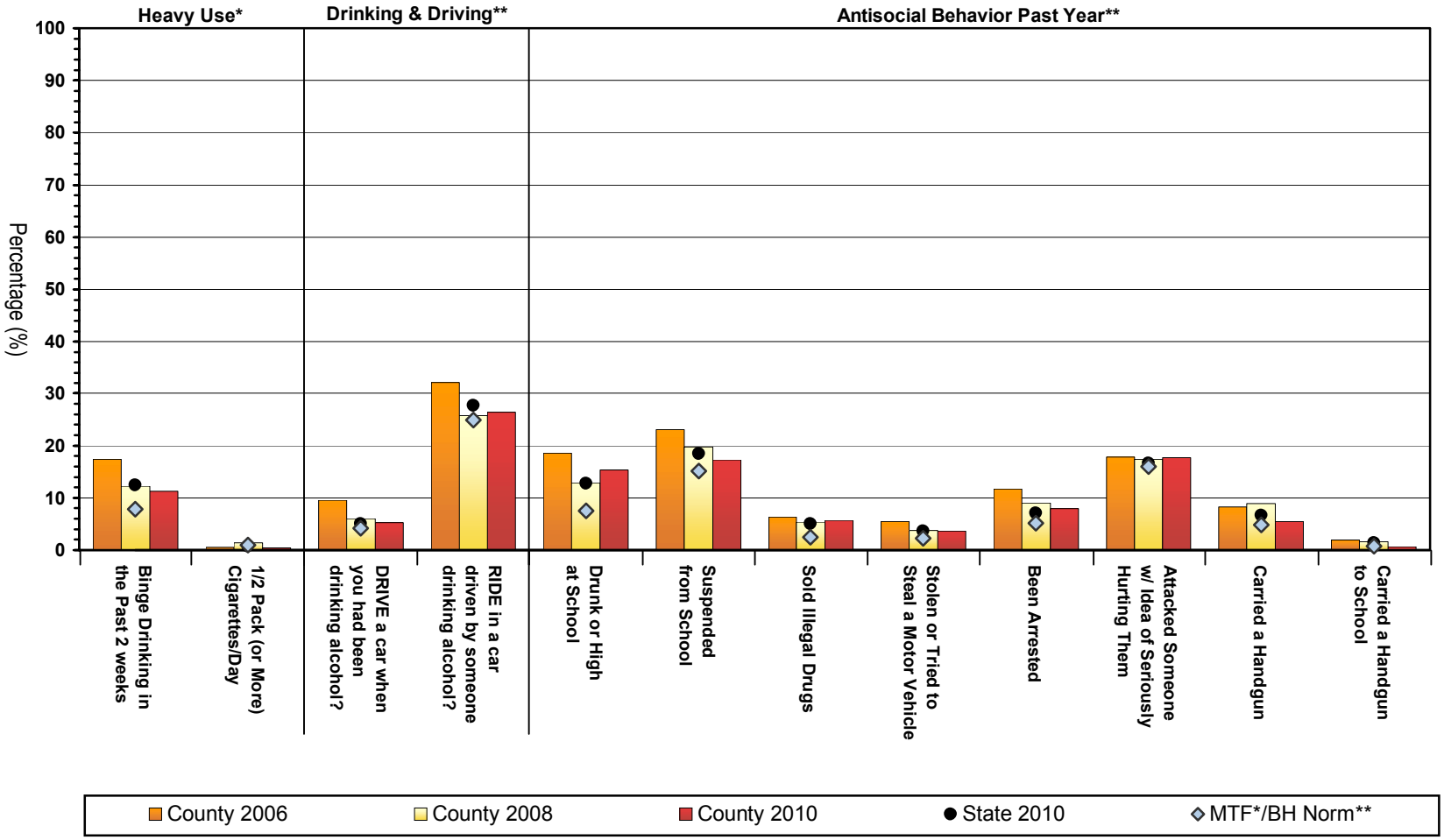
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

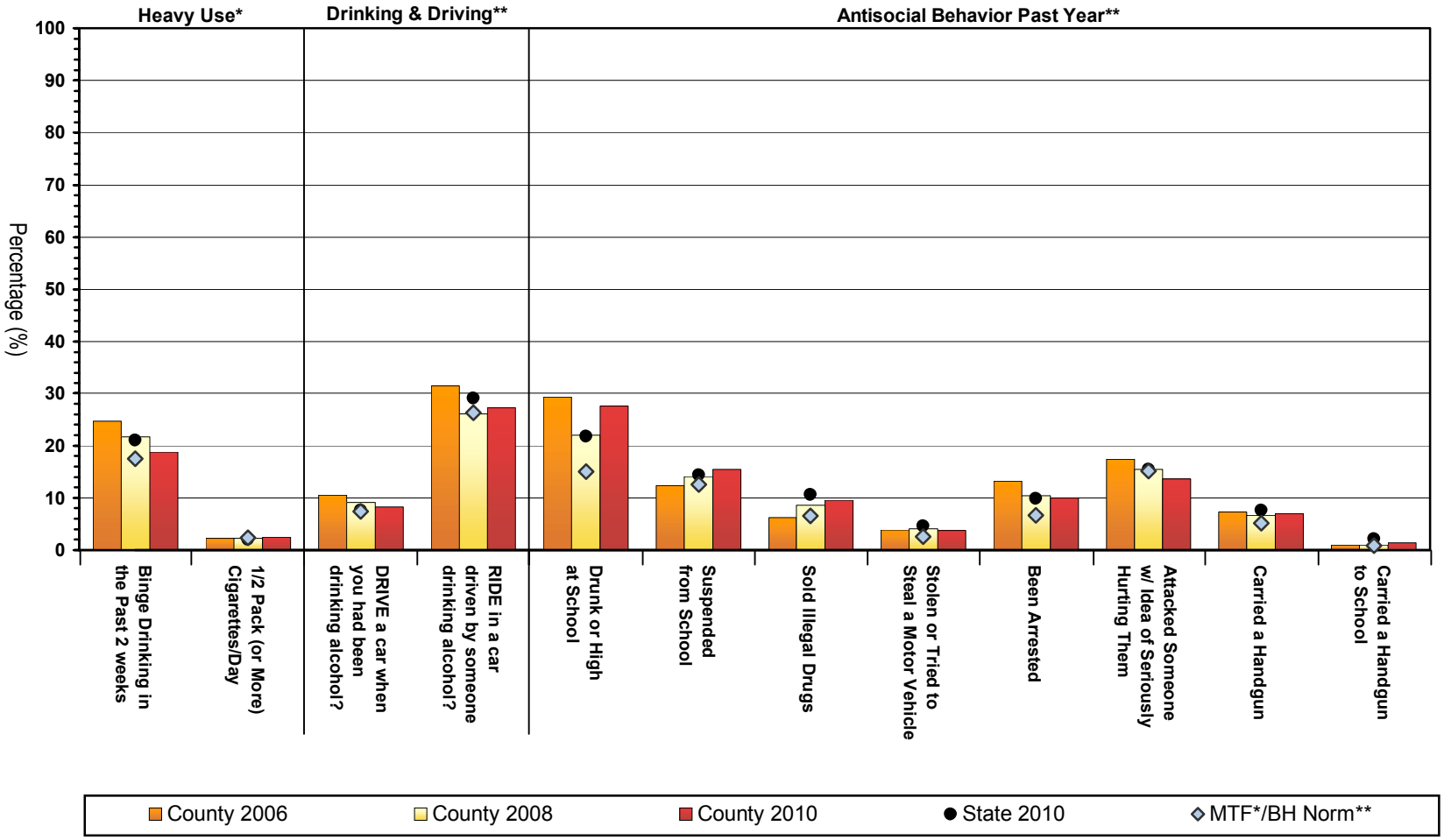
HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Coconino County, Grade 8



* National Comparison data for *Heavy Use* 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

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Coconino County, Grade 10



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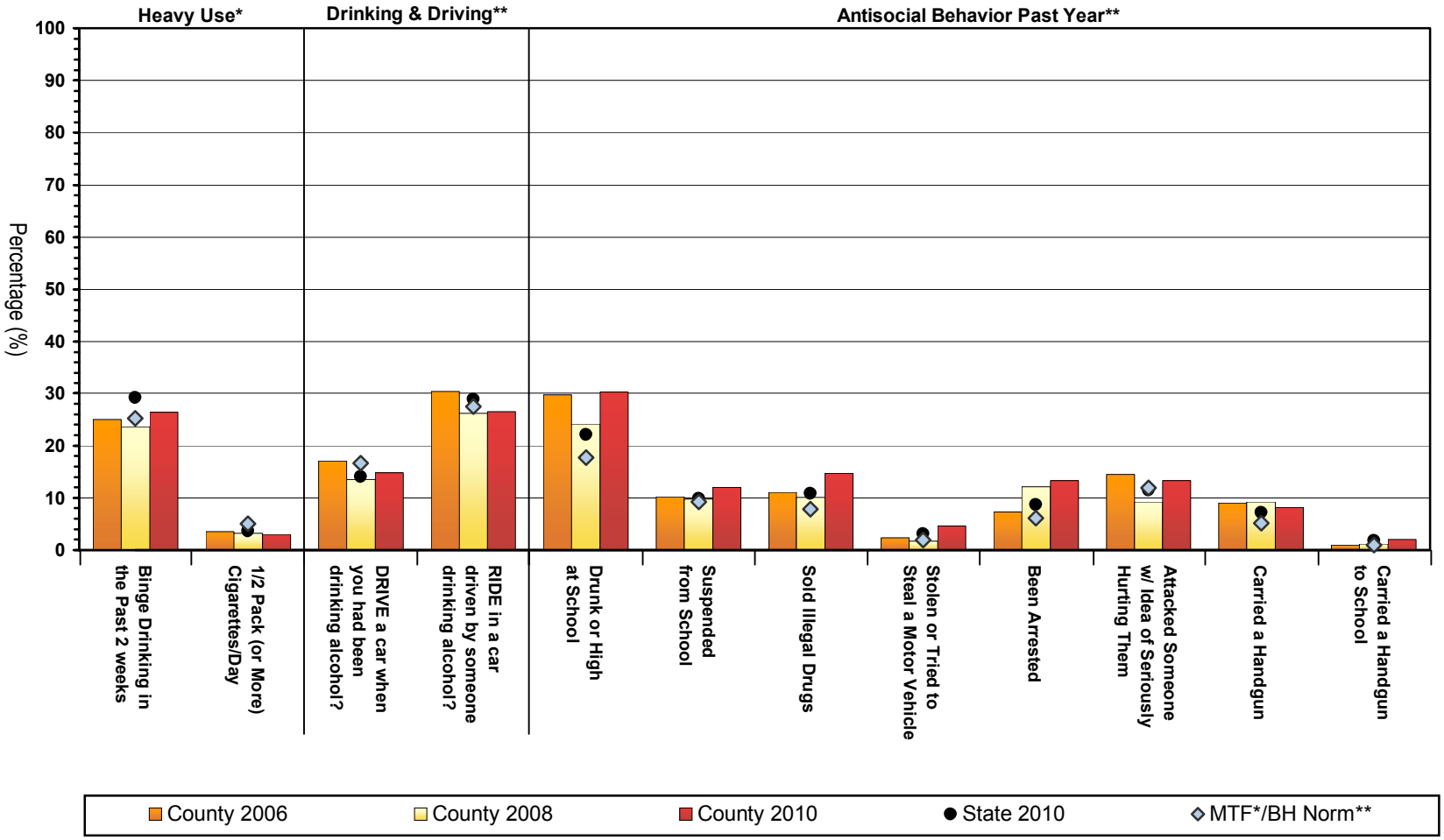
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Coconino County, Grade 12



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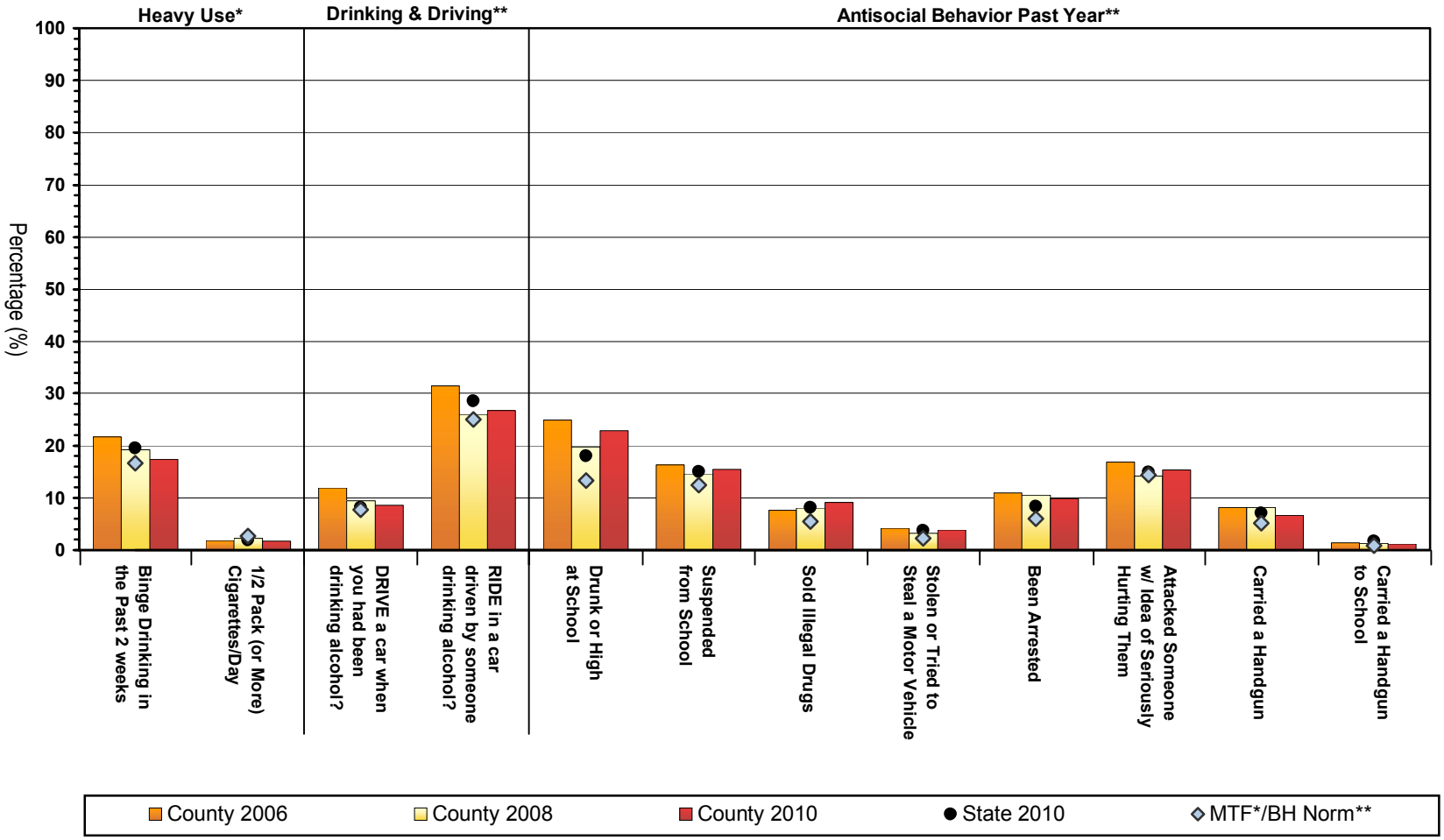
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Coconino County, All Students Surveyed



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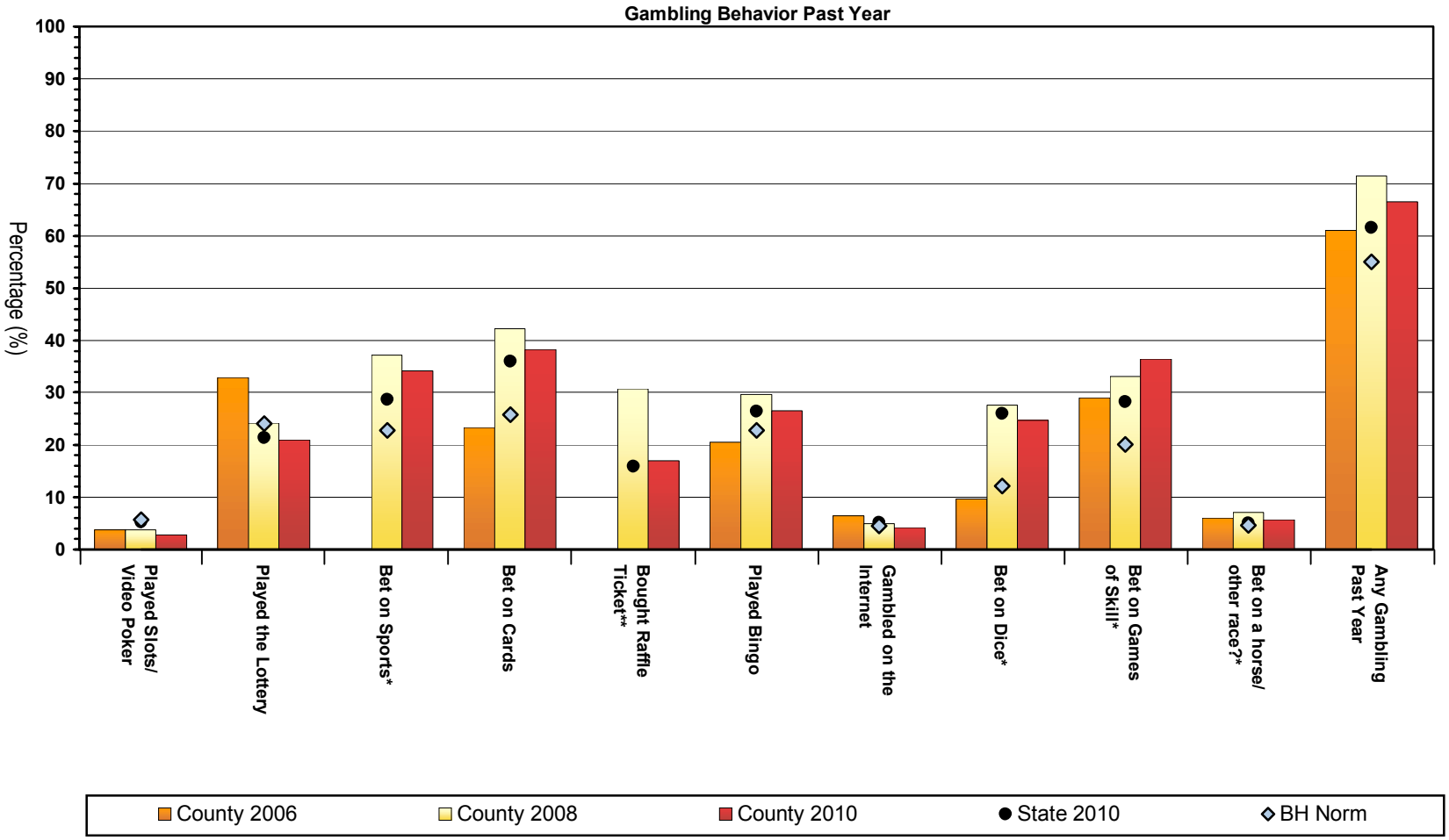
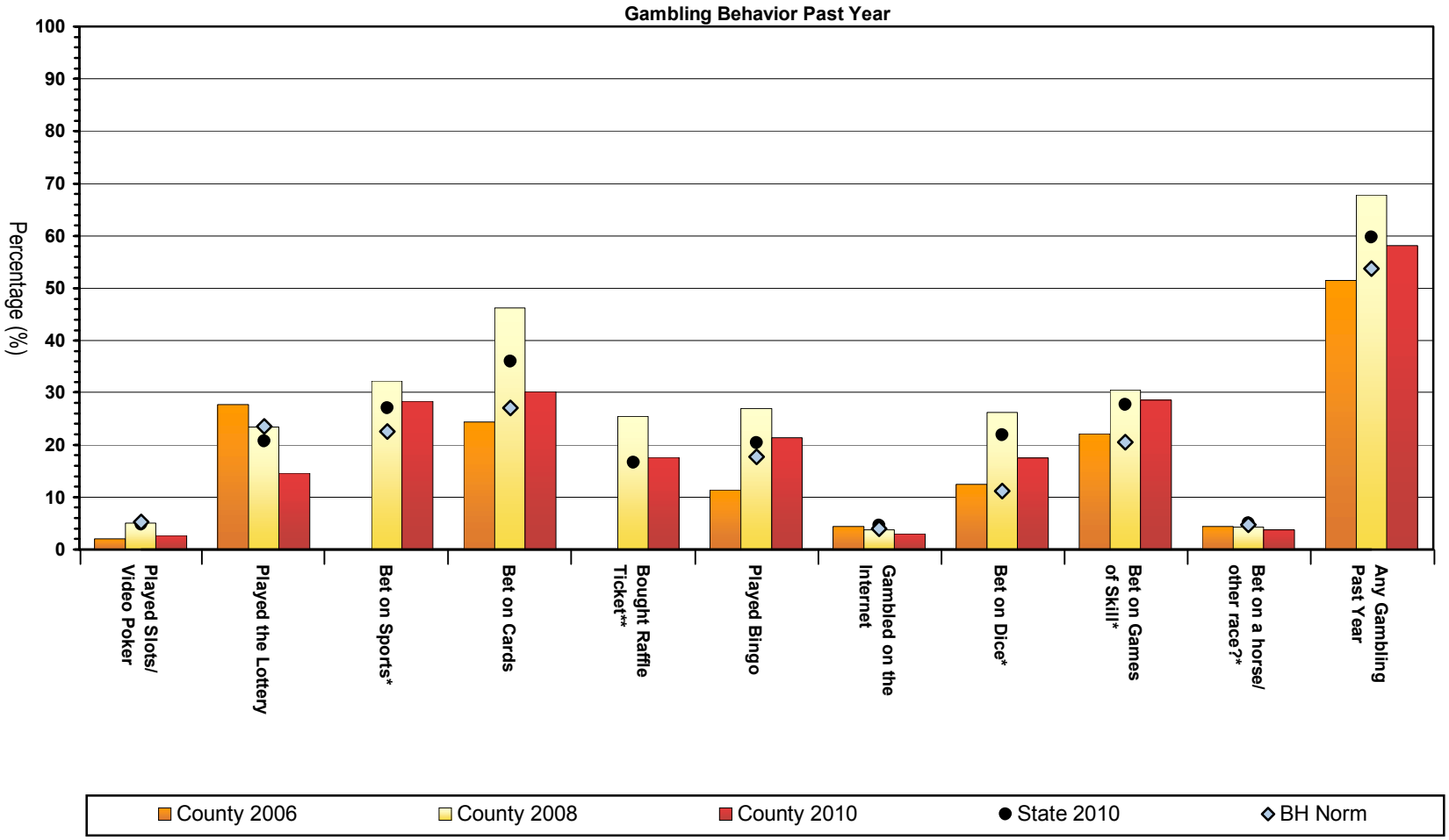
GAMBLING
2010 Coconino County, Grade 8



* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2010 Coconino County, Grade 10



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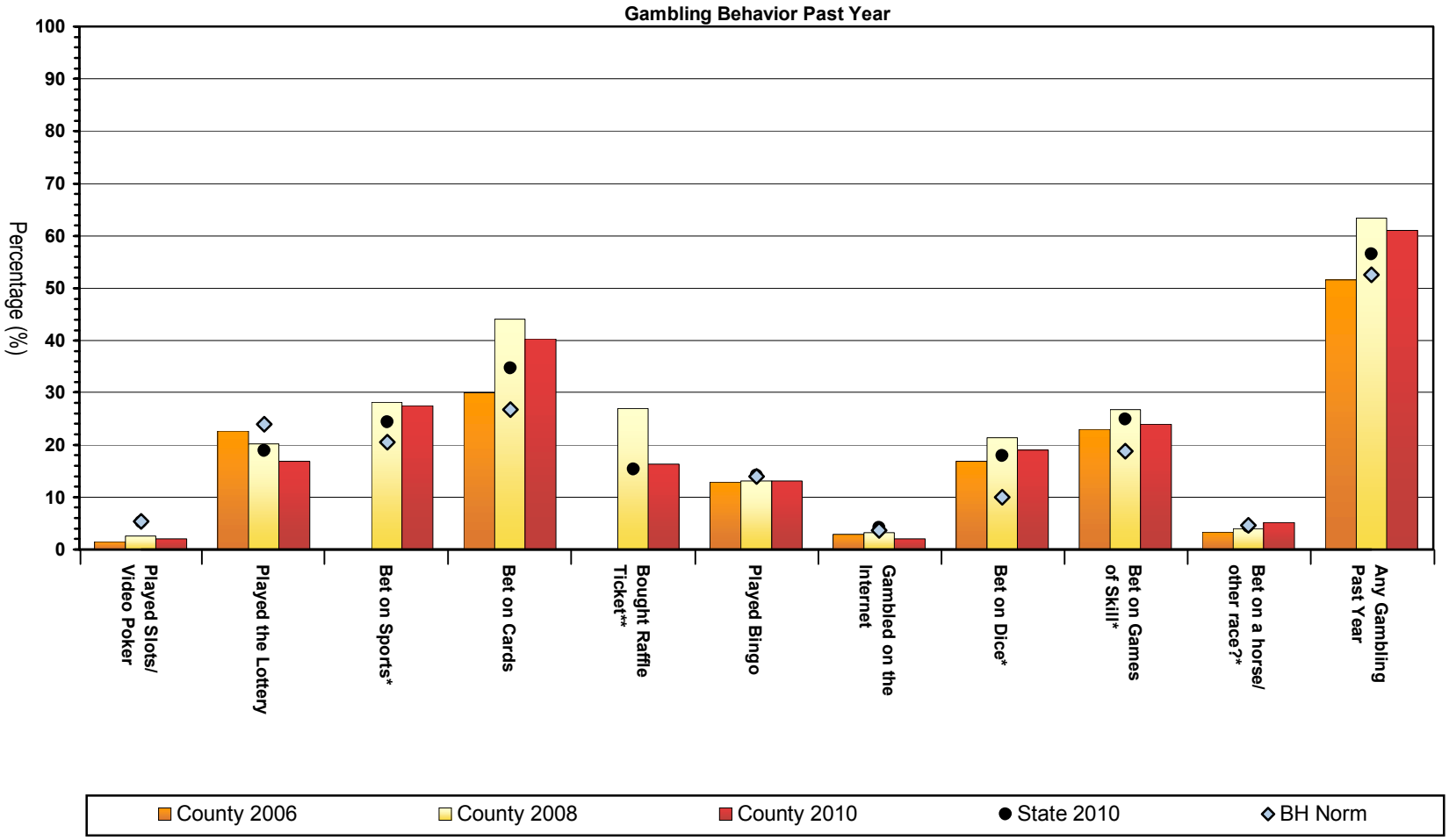
GAMBLING
2010 Coconino County, Grade 12



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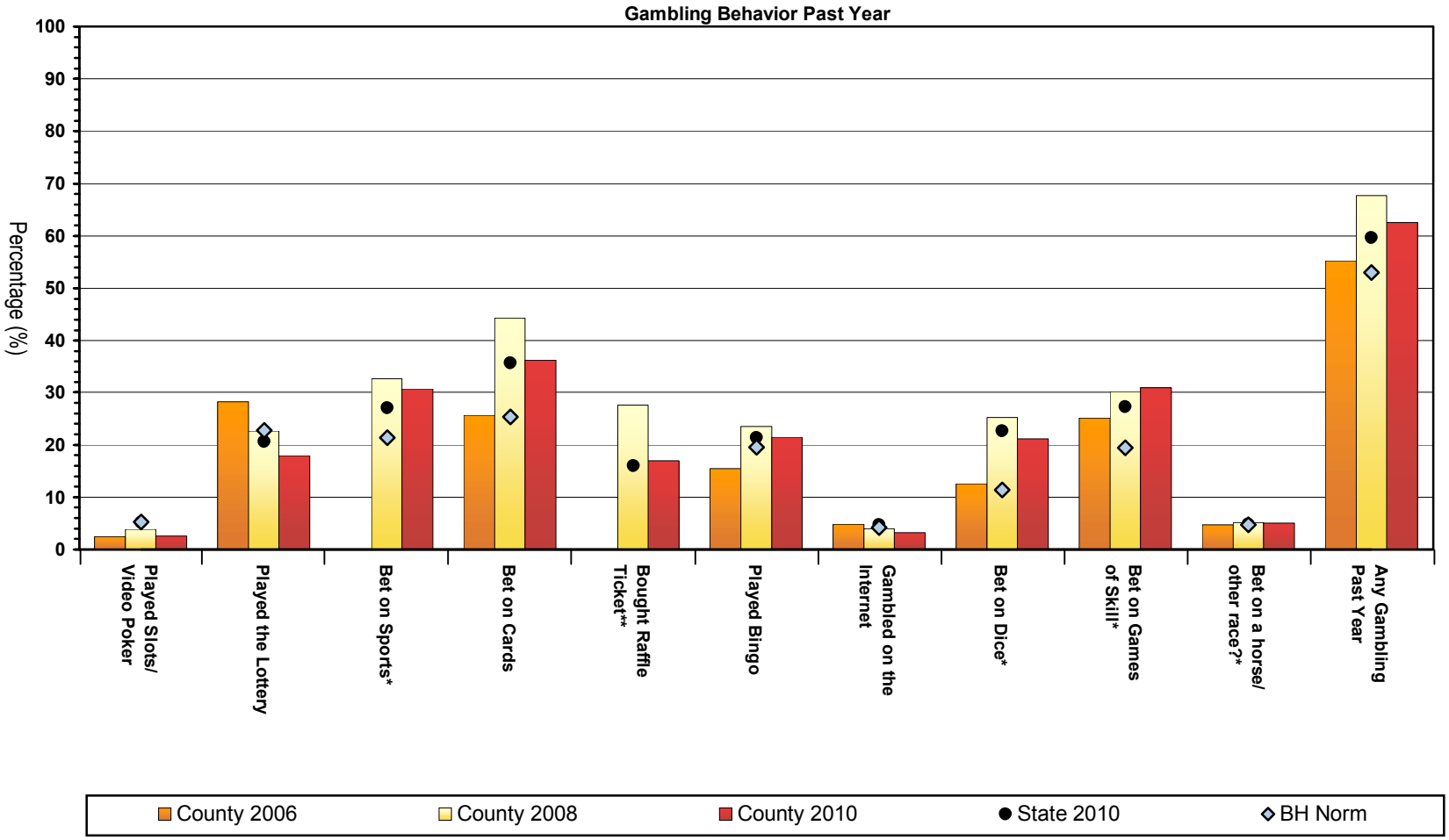
GAMBLING
2010 Coconino County, All Students Surveyed



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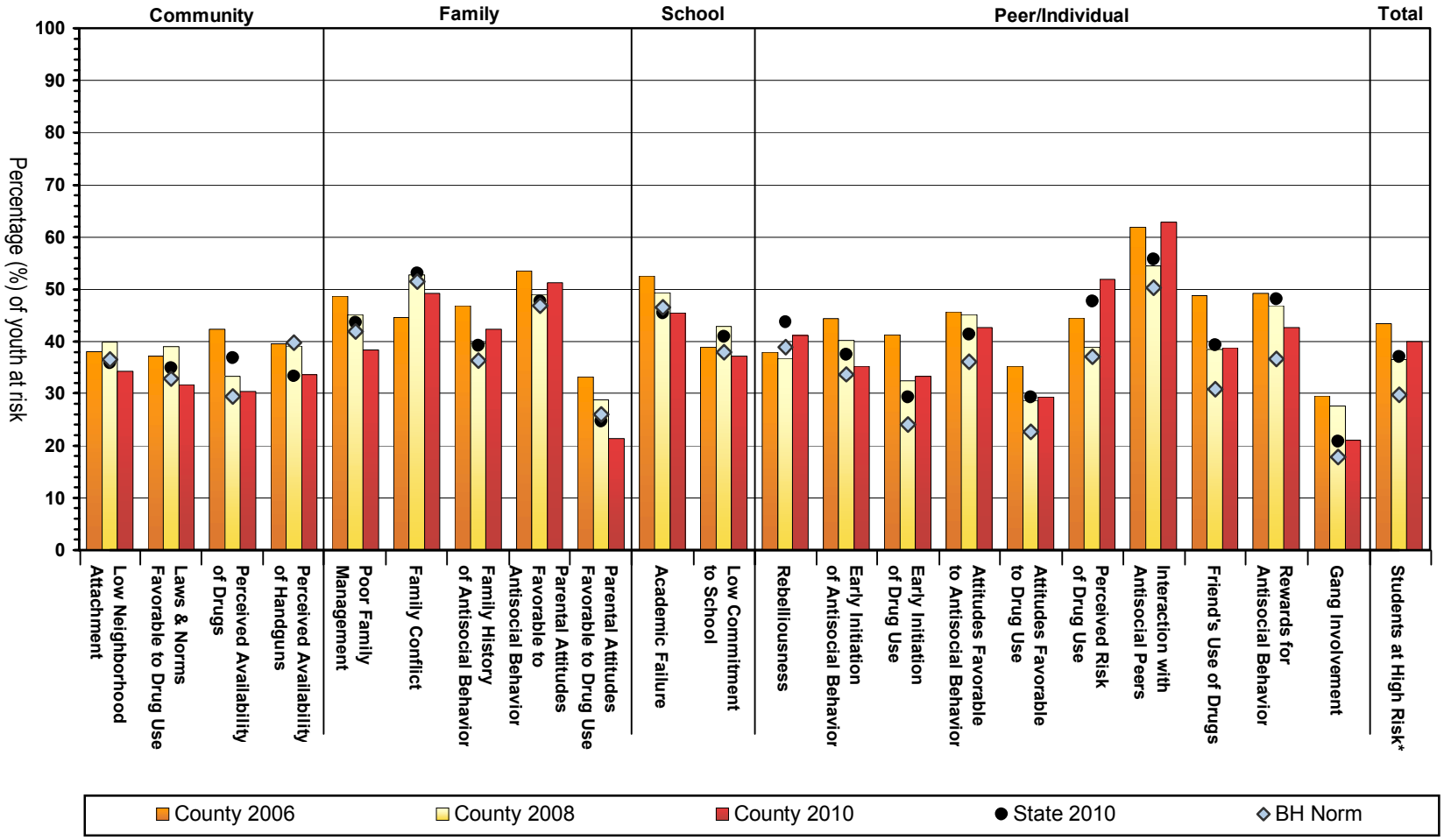
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

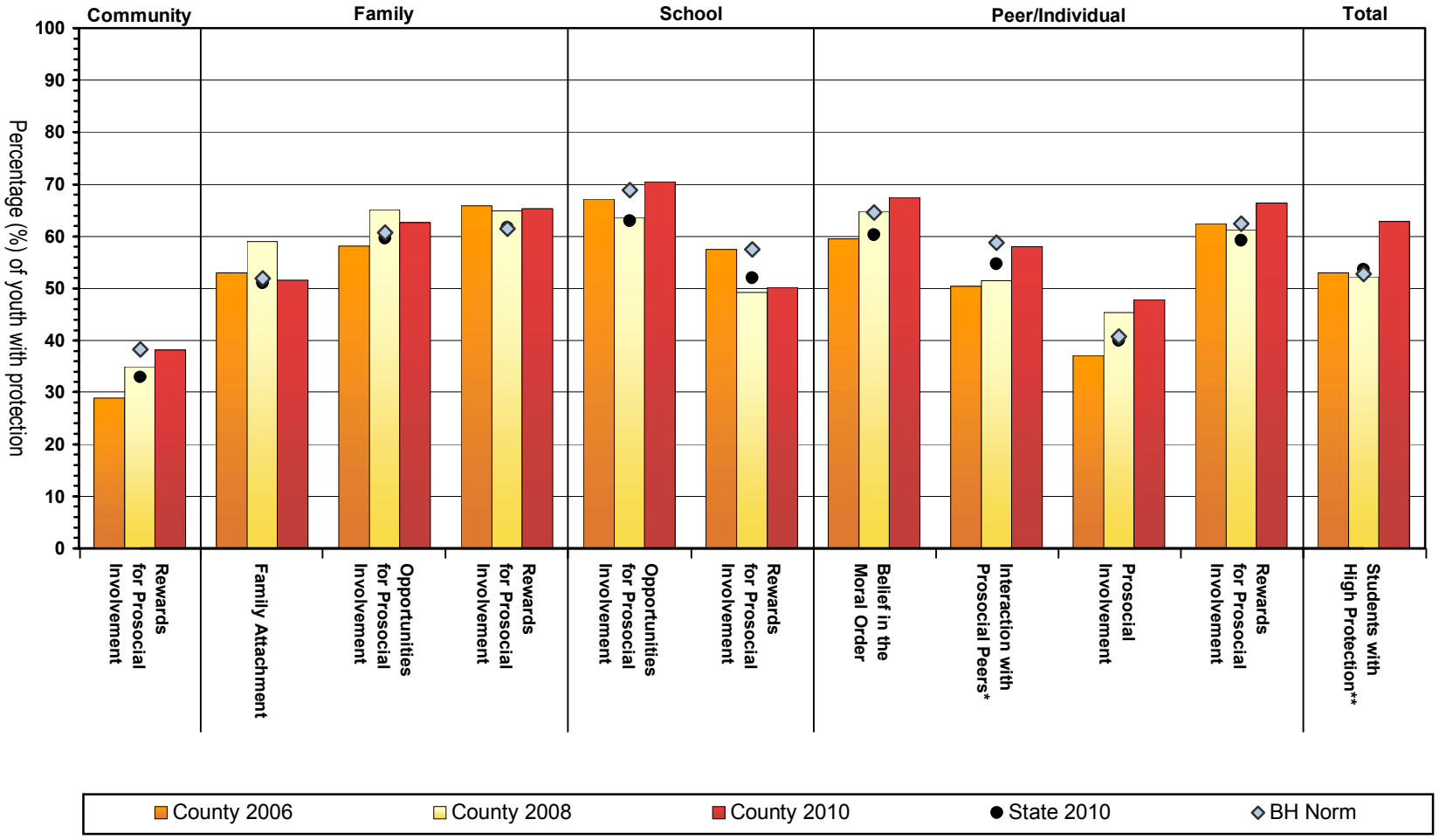
RISK PROFILE
2010 Coconino County, Grade 8



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Coconino County, Grade 8



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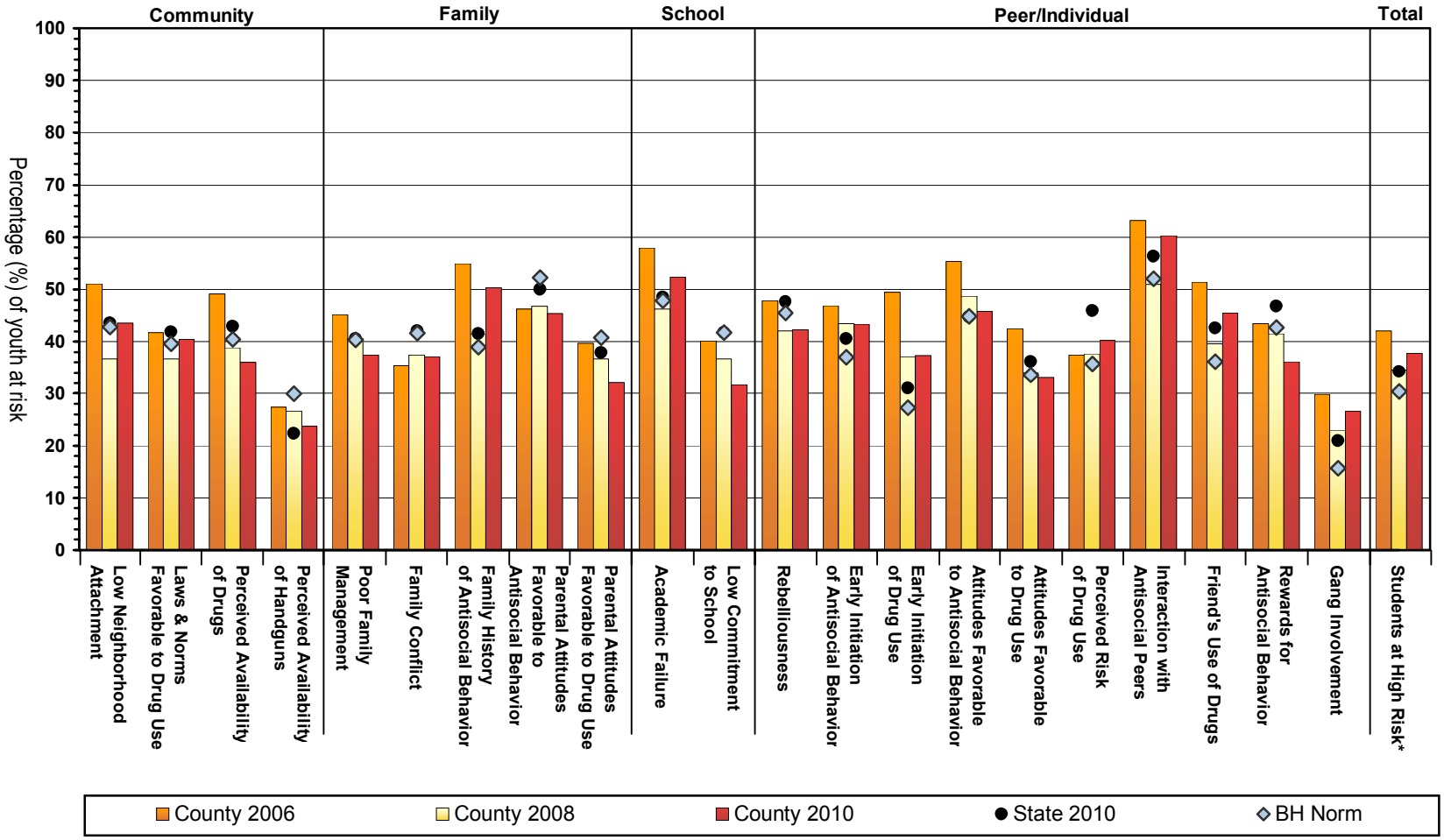
NOTE: Prior to the 2010 administration, this value was defined as the percentage of students who had five or more protective factors operating in their lives. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2006/2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Coconino County, Grade 10



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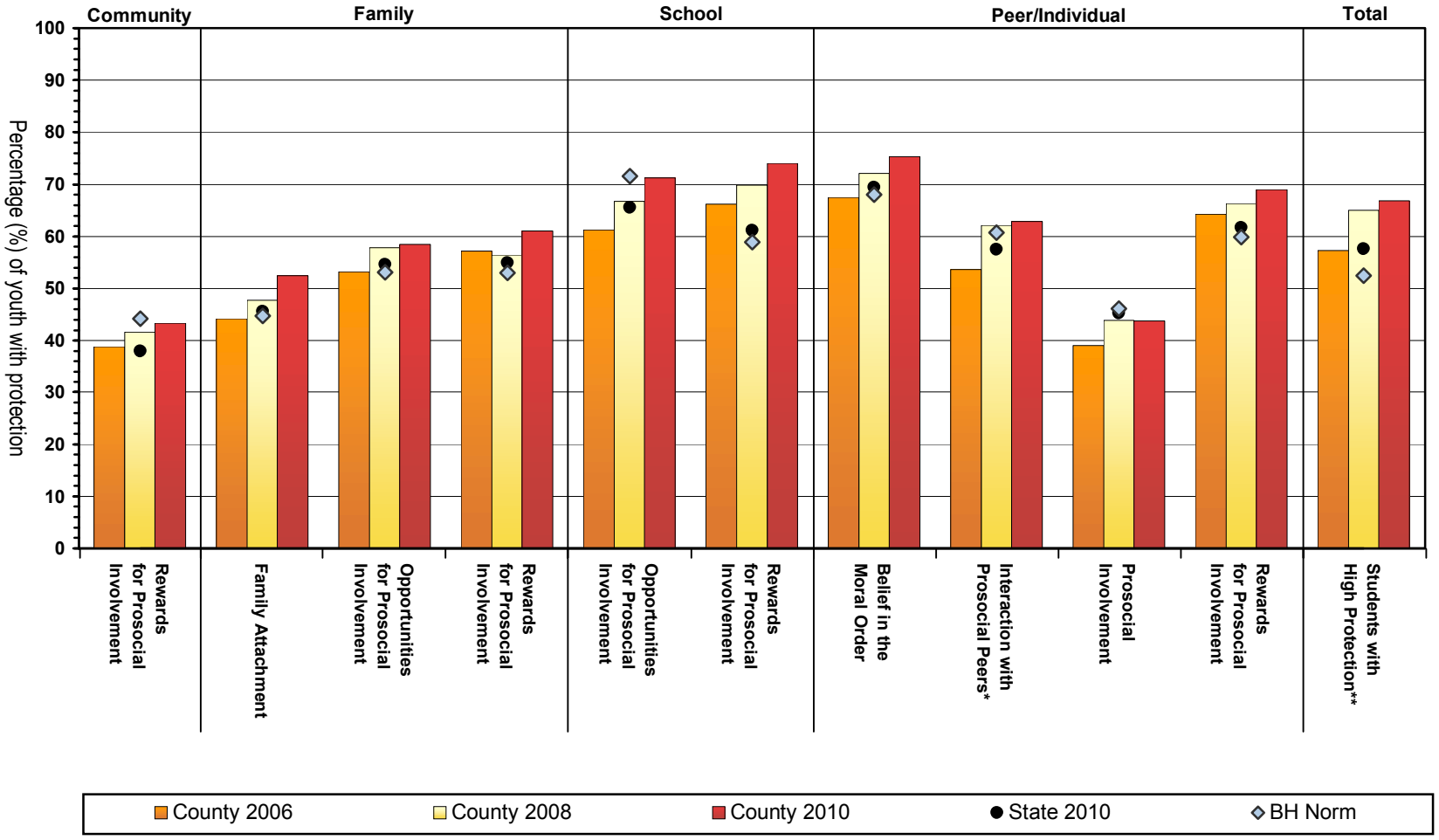
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Coconino County, Grade 10



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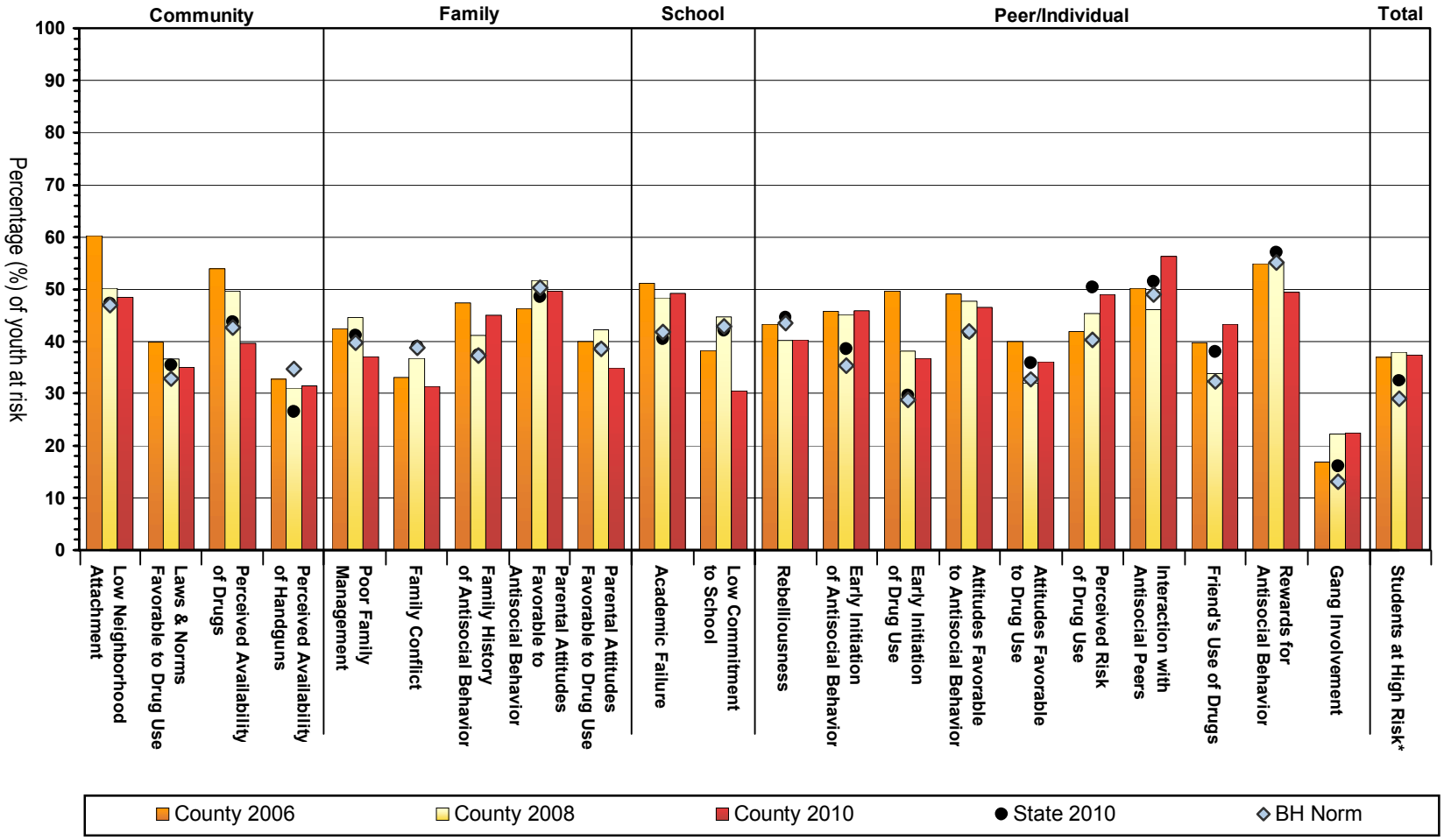
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Coconino County, Grade 12



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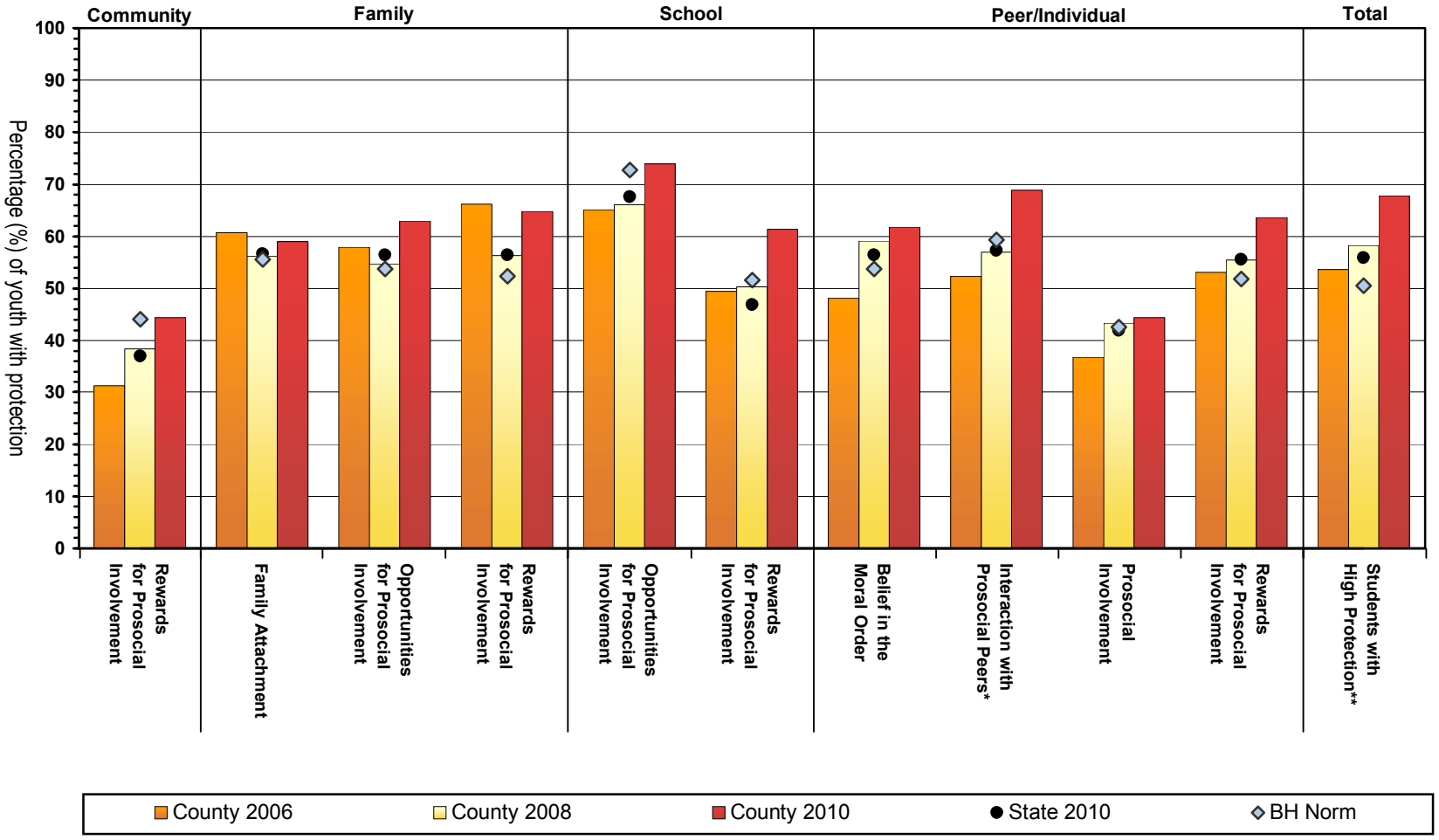
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Coconino County, Grade 12



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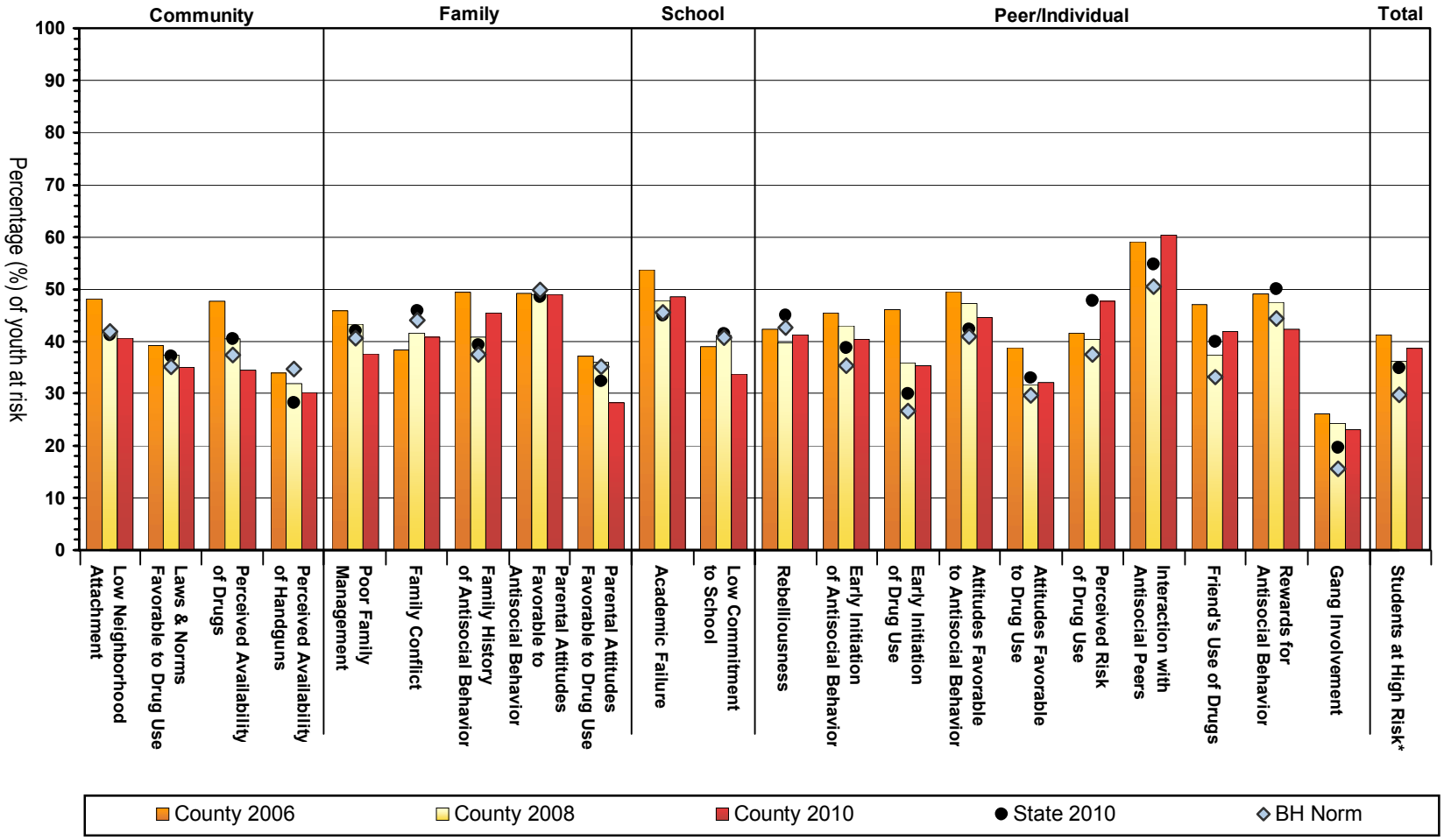
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Coconino County, All Students Surveyed



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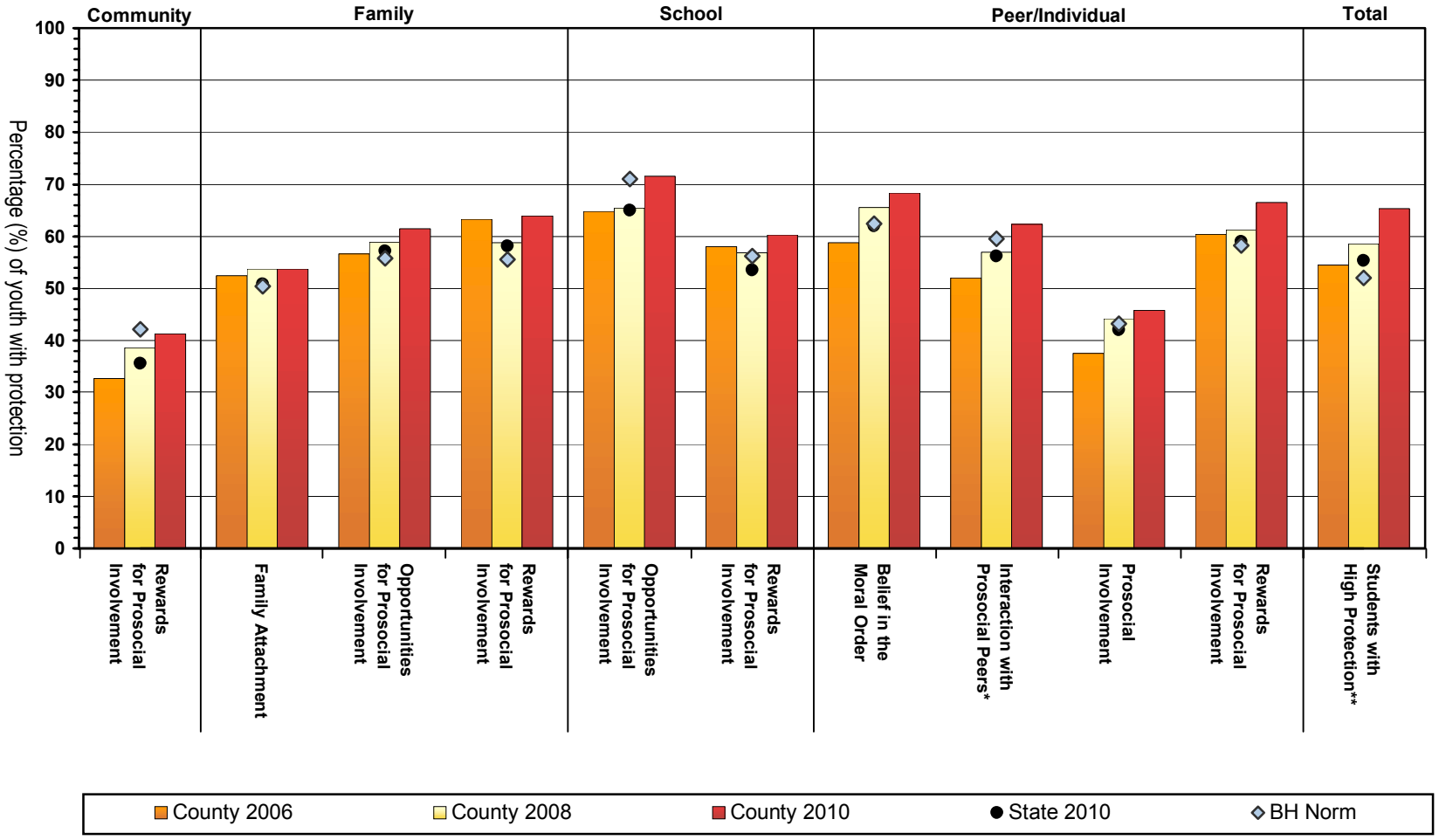
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Coconino County, All Students Surveyed



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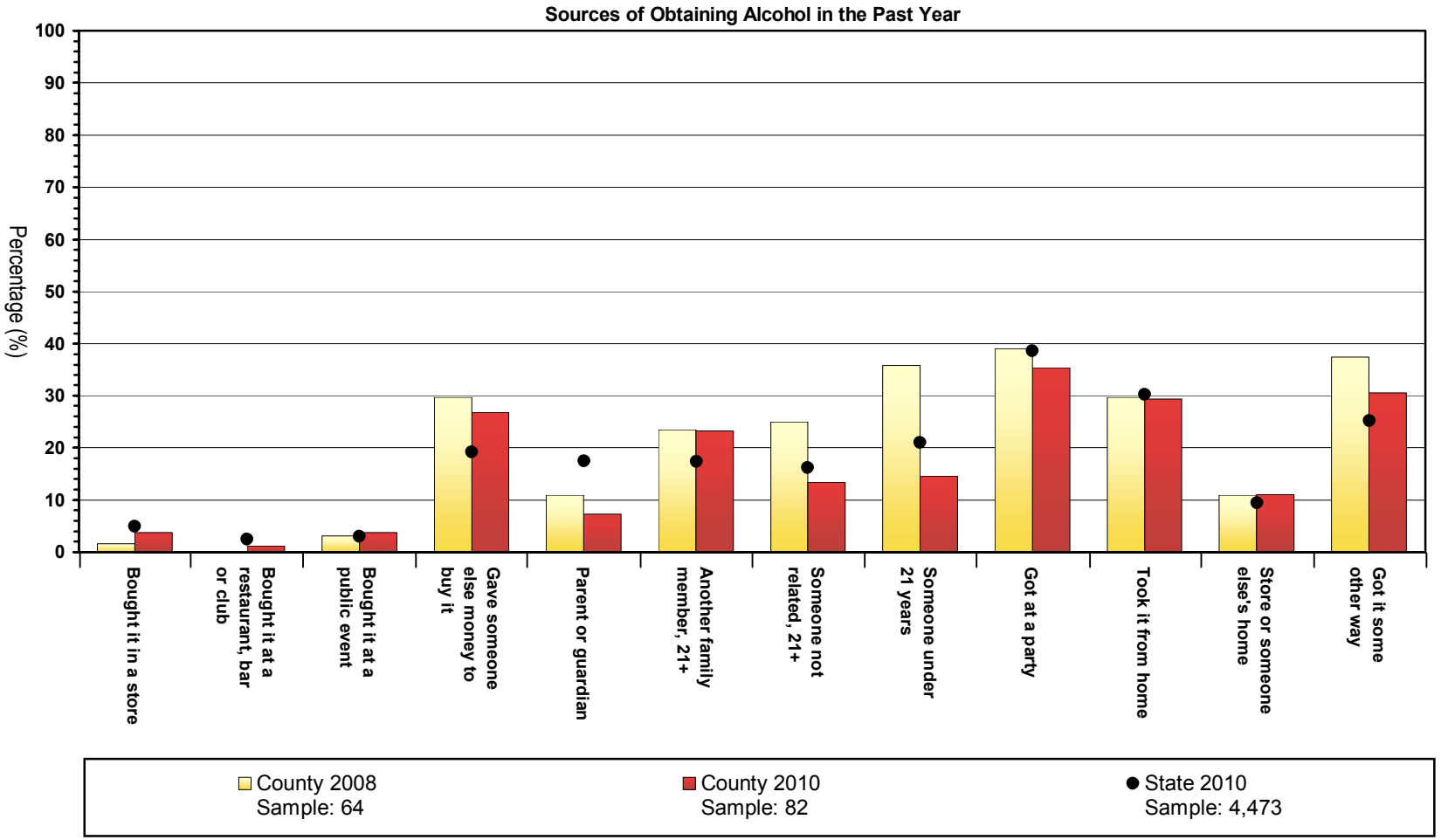
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Coconino County, Grade 8

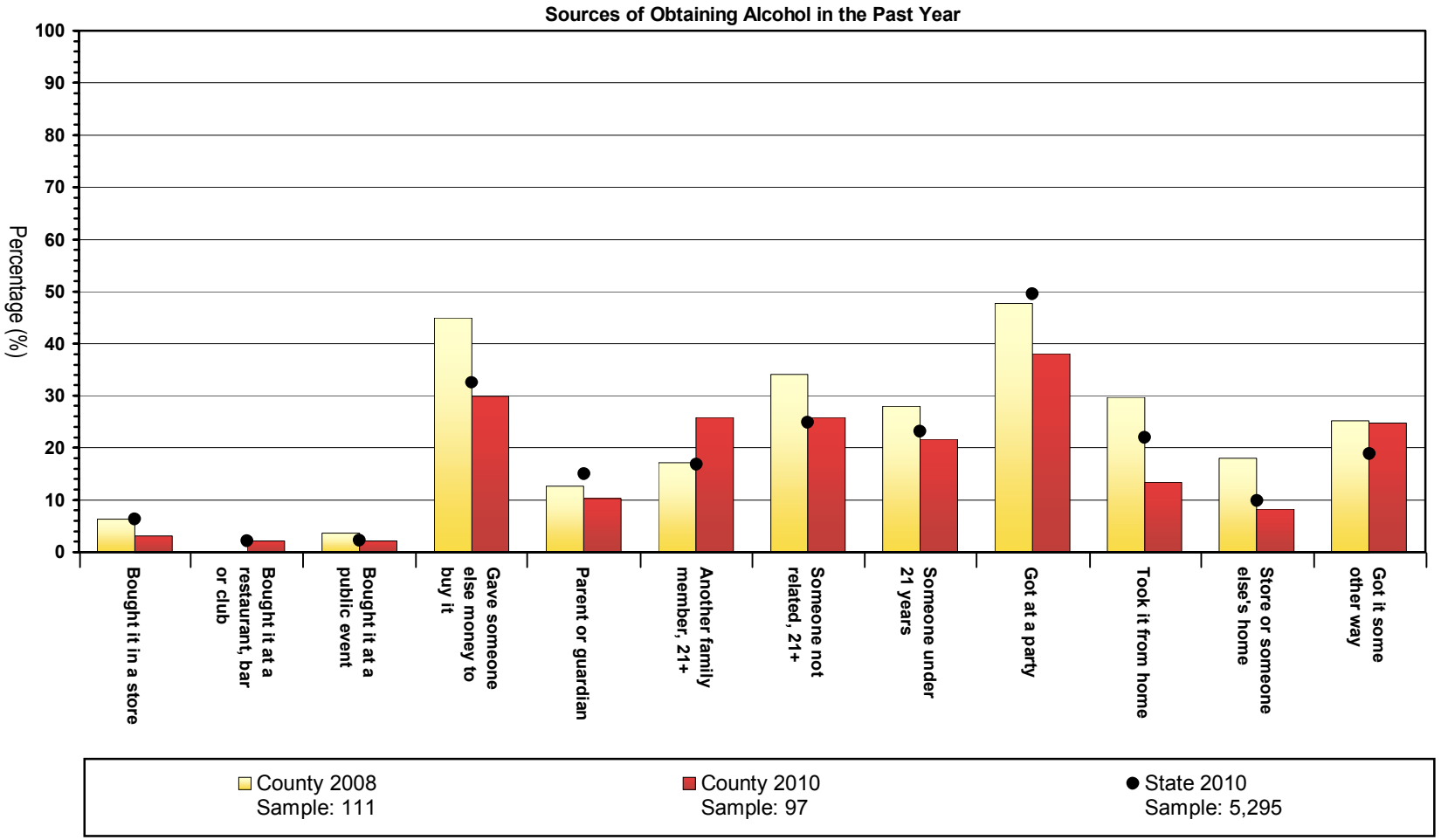


* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2010 Coconino County, Grade 10



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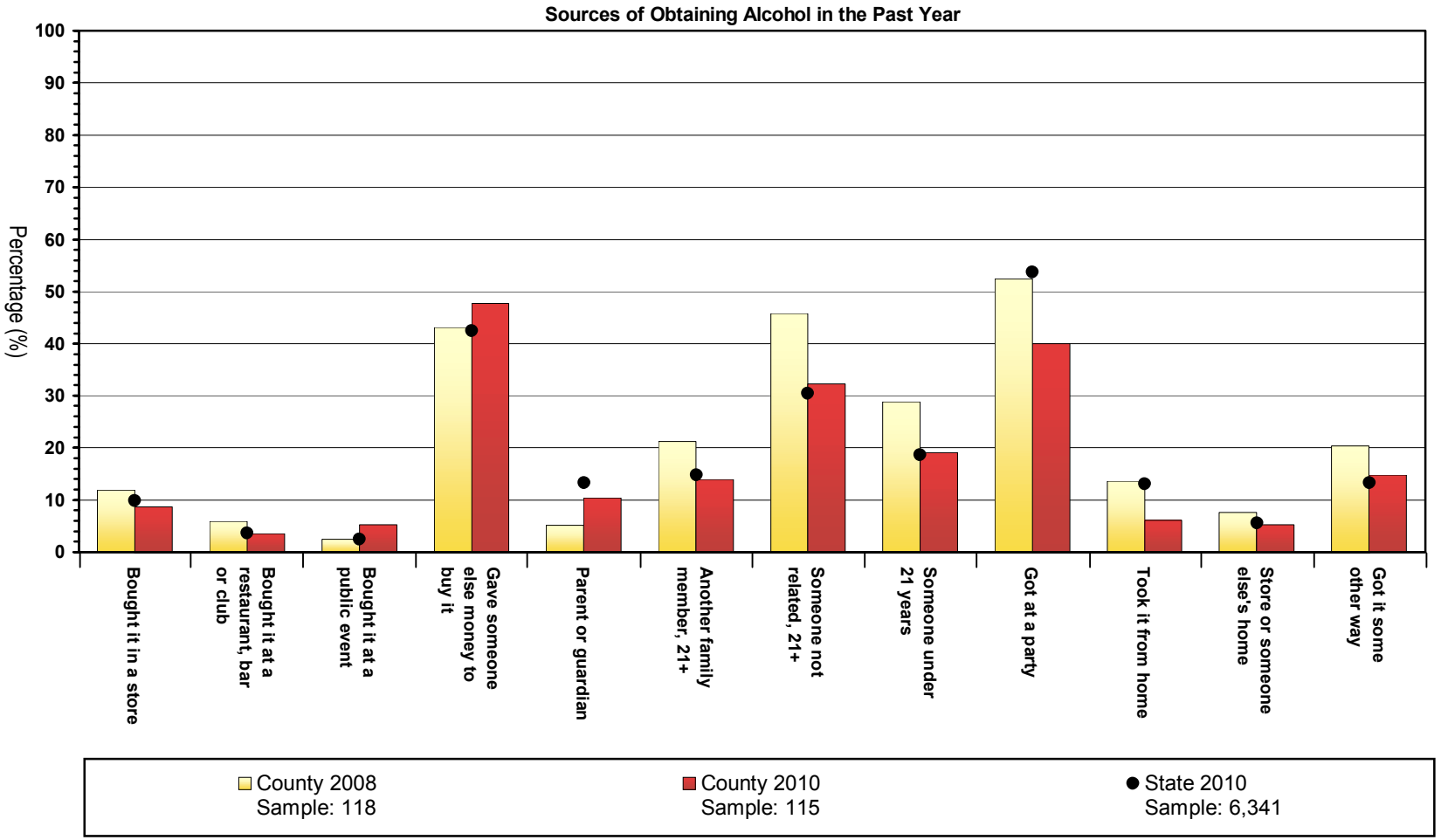
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Coconino County, Grade 12

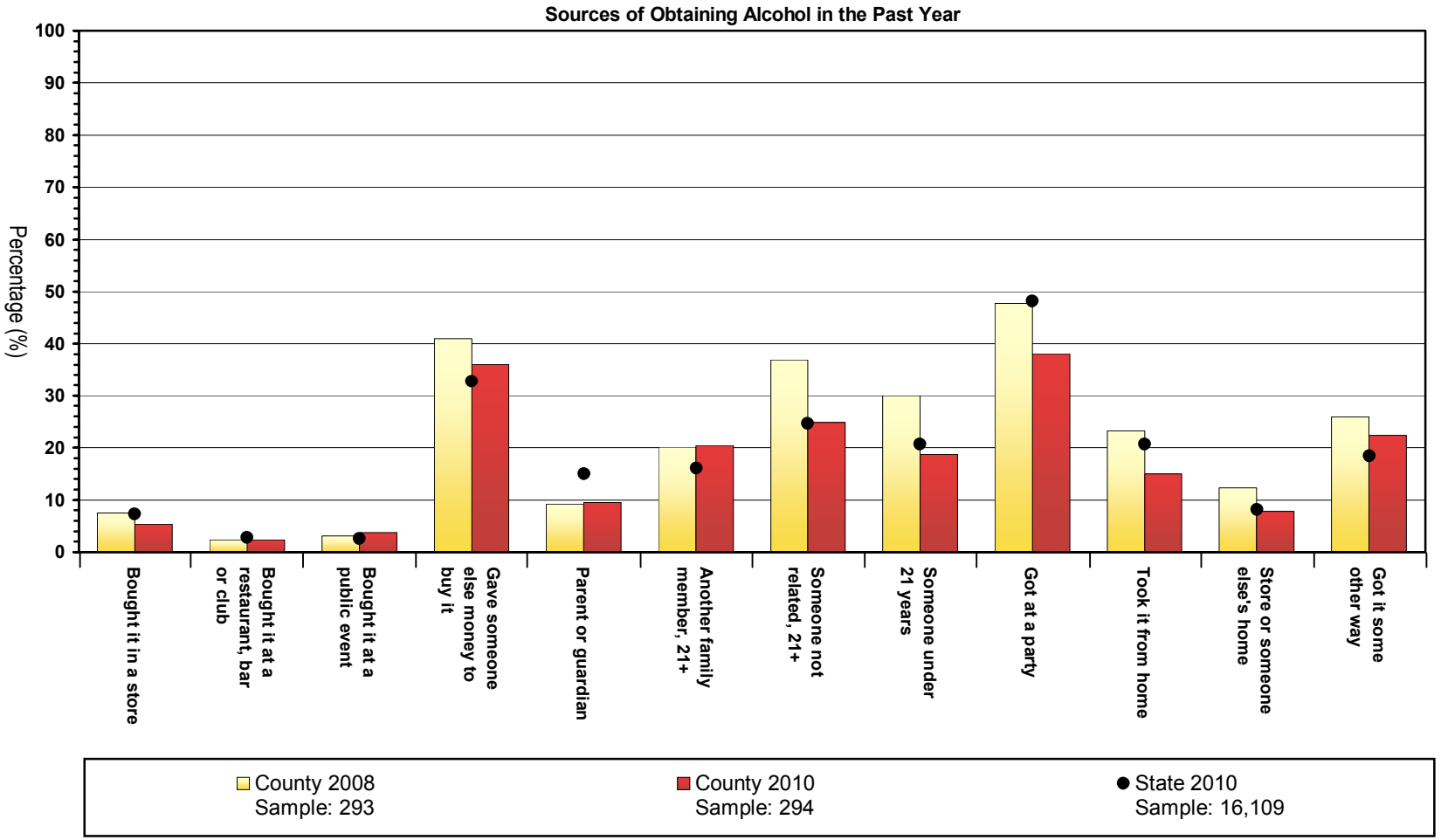


* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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

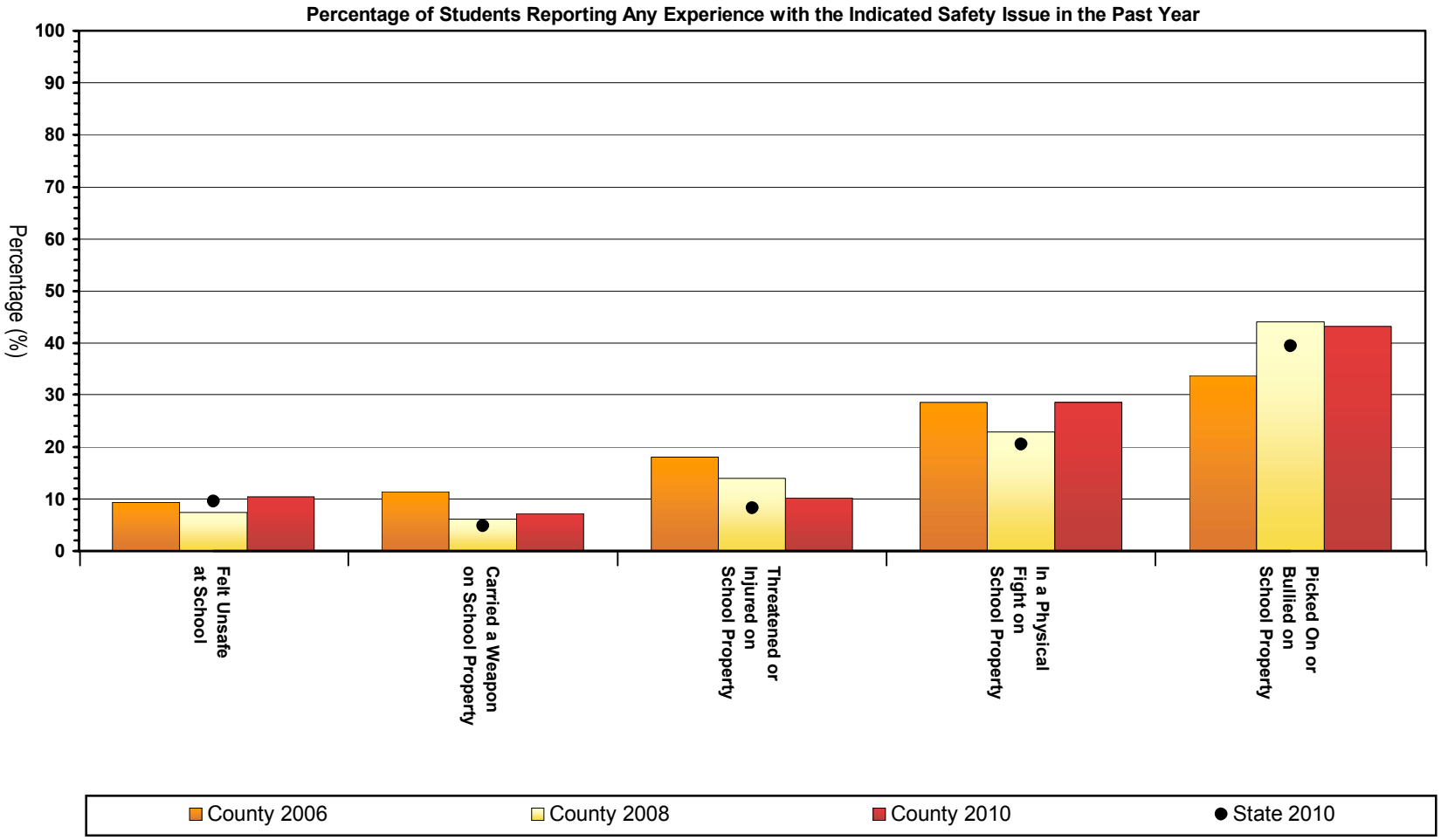
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Coconino County, All Students Surveyed



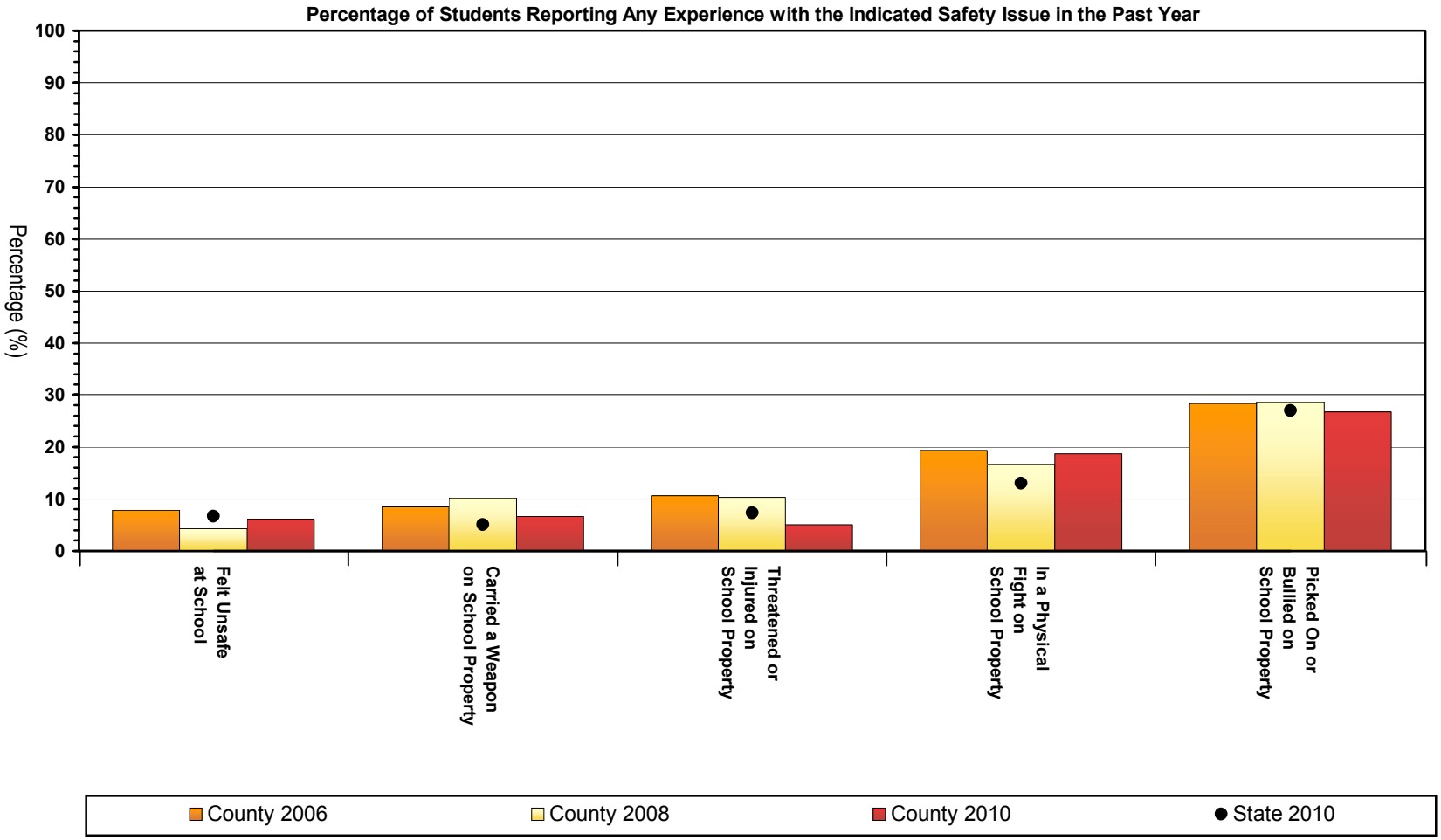
* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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.

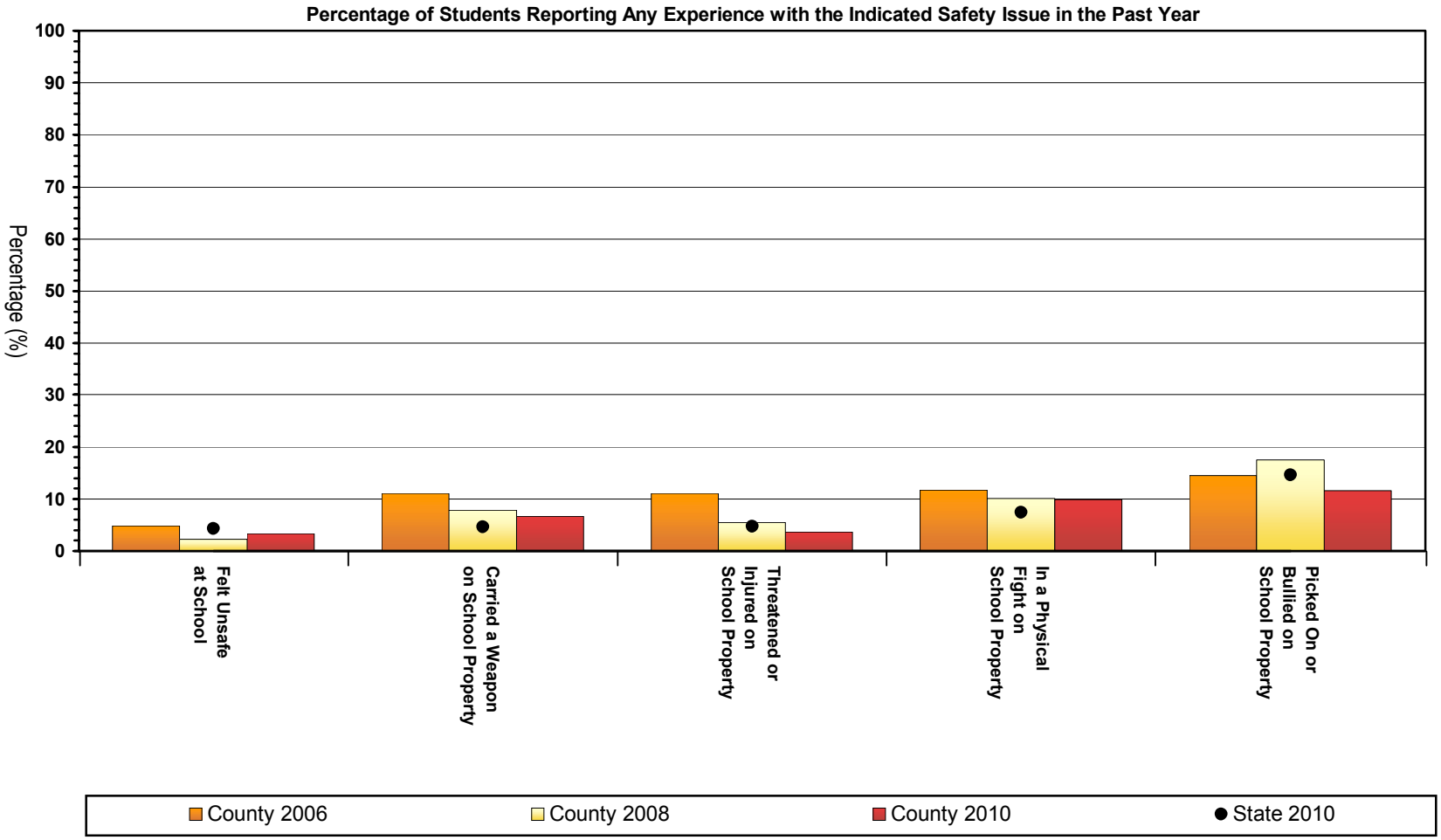
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Coconino County, Grade 8



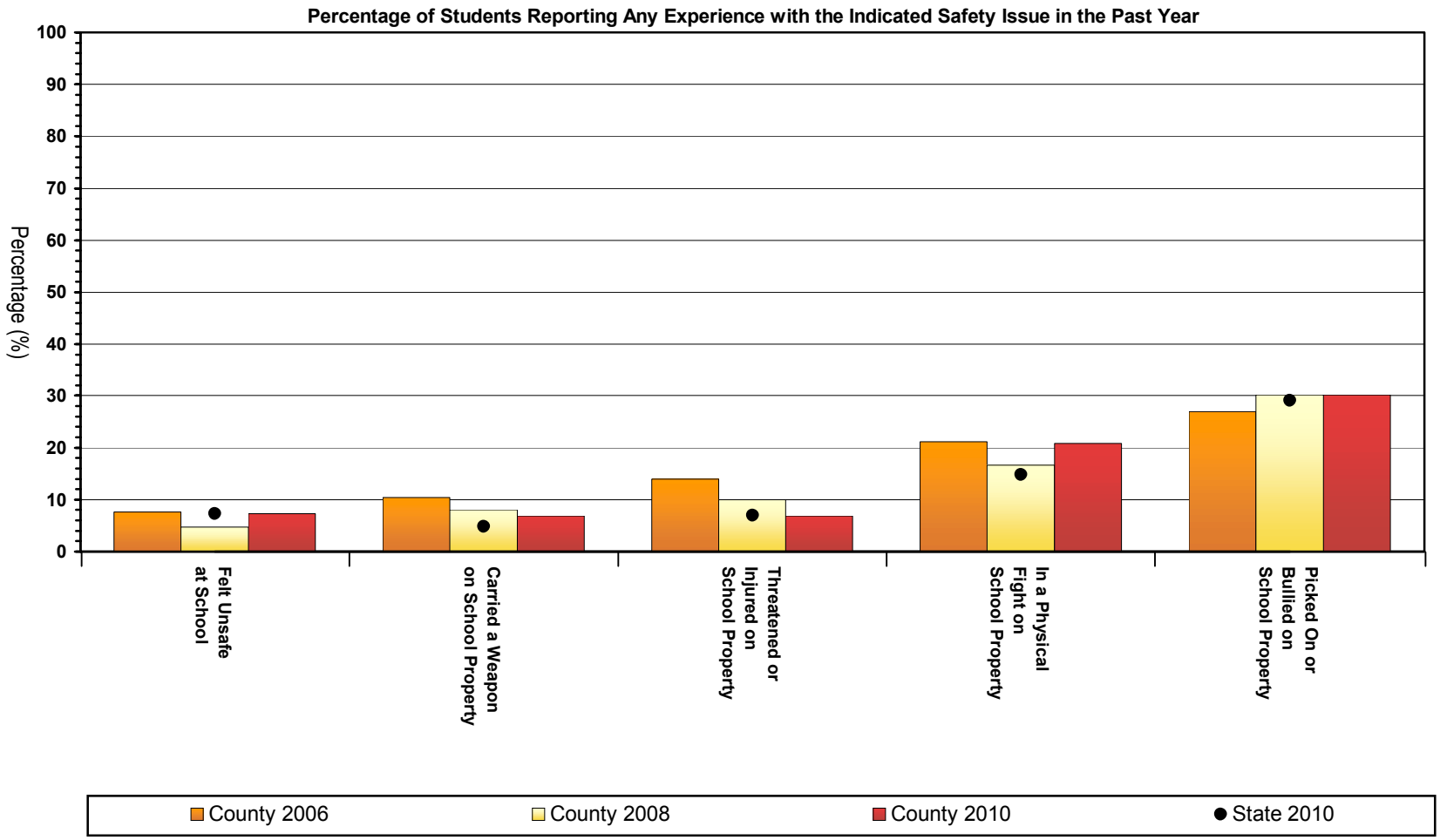
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Coconino County, Grade 10



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Coconino County, Grade 12



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Coconino County, All Students Surveyed



Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

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

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

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

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	50.9	47.5	42.5	45.1	36.6	71.4	62.6	62.8	64.1	59.1	79.9	76.7	73.7	72.8	72.3	64.9	62.1	56.5	58.2	55.6
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	41.7	34.5	30.3	23.8	20.1	59.9	44.5	52.5	37.2	32.7	70.2	52.6	57.7	46.9	43.6	55.0	43.8	44.0	34.0	31.8
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	12.8	11.1	15.4	7.1	9.6	20.4	14.9	20.7	12.5	15.2	26.6	19.6	25.4	18.1	16.3	18.9	15.1	19.5	11.7	13.6
Marijuana	used marijuana?	28.1	19.9	22.9	17.8	15.7	44.0	36.4	43.7	34.3	32.3	57.9	50.6	53.3	44.7	42.0	41.1	35.5	36.9	29.9	29.7
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	3.1	2.5	3.0	2.2	1.7	3.7	5.0	3.9	5.9	3.0	4.7	9.5	7.9	9.0	3.1	3.7	5.6	4.5	5.1	2.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	4.3	3.9	2.3	2.3	2.6	7.0	8.0	5.6	5.3	4.6	12.5	12.1	11.8	8.8	6.0	7.4	8.0	5.7	5.0	4.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	17.6	14.4	18.2	14.5	14.9	12.3	12.8	11.0	11.8	12.8	11.4	10.4	8.2	9.4	9.5	14.3	12.6	13.5	12.3	12.5
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	3.4	2.2	2.1	0.7	1.6	8.3	4.0	1.7	1.6	2.8	9.4	6.1	4.9	2.5	2.4	6.5	4.1	2.7	1.5	2.3
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	2.0	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.3	1.0	1.8	1.1	2.6	1.5	1.8	2.9	2.6	3.4	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2.0	3.6	3.0	3.9	2.2	6.0	5.5	4.5	8.2	5.5	5.2	7.8	11.6	10.6	6.5	4.1	5.6	5.7	7.0	4.7
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.7	1.4	0.6	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.8	1.3	0.8	1.7	2.3	1.7	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	15.6	11.2	11.5	4.4	n/a	21.4	17.5	18.9	9.9	n/a	27.2	21.9	23.1	13.2	n/a	21.3	15.8	16.8	9.1
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	4.9	4.2	3.1	3.0	6.0	2.7	6.3	4.0	7.0	10.3	7.7	4.1	5.3	8.5	9.9	5.0	4.9	3.9	5.7	8.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	8.8	9.2	8.4	8.7	9.5	10.2	10.6	7.6	11.5	13.0	18.1	11.9	8.6	13.4	12.7	11.8	10.5	8.2	10.8	11.7
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	14.5	21.2	17.1	16.5	n/a	14.5	25.2	21.7	23.7	n/a	21.9	31.5	25.5	27.3	n/a	16.5	25.9	20.6	21.5	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?	n/a	11.4	10.1	9.5	n/a	n/a	11.8	12.4	13.2	n/a	n/a	9.8	11.9	14.1	n/a	n/a	11.1	11.3	11.8	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	26.7	22.2	18.0	21.9	14.9	37.9	34.2	32.6	34.7	30.4	48.1	38.6	45.2	45.0	43.5	35.9	31.6	29.3	31.9	29.2
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	14.9	10.6	12.6	8.9	6.5	23.5	16.3	17.8	15.6	13.1	26.7	21.3	26.7	22.9	20.1	20.7	16.1	17.8	14.7	13.0
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	3.9	3.9	5.8	2.8	3.7	6.0	5.1	12.1	5.7	6.5	8.5	7.8	11.2	8.1	8.4	5.8	5.5	9.1	5.1	6.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	13.5	10.0	10.3	8.9	6.5	19.0	16.9	19.1	17.4	15.9	21.6	21.5	25.1	21.3	20.6	17.4	16.1	16.7	14.8	14.2
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.4	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.5	1.0	2.5	1.1	2.0	0.5	1.5	3.2	2.0	2.4	0.5	1.3	2.2	1.3	1.6	0.5
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.9	2.2	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.4	2.8	1.1	1.6	0.9	1.5	2.3	3.3	2.2	1.3	1.9	2.5	1.5	1.4	1.0
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	5.9	3.9	6.9	5.6	3.8	3.3	2.0	3.4	3.0	2.2	1.1	2.6	2.0	1.5	1.2	3.8	2.8	4.6	3.7	2.4
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.5
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.4
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	0.7	0.6	1.5	1.7	0.6	1.4	2.3	1.7	2.9	1.3	0.7	0.3	2.0	3.4	1.8	0.9	1.1	1.7	2.5	1.2
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	7.6	4.2	5.7	1.3	n/a	8.8	7.0	8.9	3.0	n/a	9.9	8.6	9.7	4.1	n/a	8.8	6.2	7.7	2.8
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2.6	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.9	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.8	3.3	3.3	0.0	2.3	2.5	3.0	2.2	0.7	1.8	2.1	2.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	4.9	3.1	3.6	3.6	2.5	2.1	2.0	2.8	4.7	3.9	8.5	4.1	2.6	4.7	4.2	5.0	3.0	3.1	4.2	3.5
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	8.0	9.8	7.6	8.2	n/a	3.8	9.8	10.1	11.8	n/a	11.3	11.6	10.9	12.4	n/a	7.6	10.4	9.2	10.4	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?	n/a	5.3	5.9	5.4	n/a	n/a	5.8	5.1	6.3	n/a	n/a	4.9	5.3	6.3	n/a	n/a	5.4	5.5	5.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	9.6	6.0	5.3	5.0	4.2	10.5	9.1	8.3	7.6	7.4	17.1	13.5	14.8	14.1	16.6	11.9	9.4	8.6	8.2	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	32.1	25.7	26.4	27.7	24.9	31.4	26.1	27.2	29.1	26.3	30.4	26.2	26.5	28.9	27.5	31.4	26.0	26.7	28.5	25.0

Heavy Use

		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Binge Drinking	How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	17.4	12.2	11.3	12.4	7.8	24.7	21.7	18.8	21.0	17.5	25.0	23.6	26.4	29.2	25.2	21.7	19.2	17.4	19.5	16.6
1/2 Pack (or more) of Cigarettes/Day	During the past 30 days, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day? (11 to 20 cigarettes, More than 20 cigarettes)	0.5	1.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.0	2.4	3.5	3.2	3.0	3.6	5.0	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.9	2.7

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Been Drunk or High at School	18.6	12.9	15.3	12.8	7.5	29.3	22.0	27.6	21.8	15.0	29.7	24.1	30.3	22.1	17.7	24.9	19.7	22.9	18.0	13.3
Been Suspended from School	23.1	19.7	17.3	18.5	15.1	12.3	14.1	15.4	14.4	12.6	10.2	9.8	12.0	9.9	9.2	16.3	14.6	15.4	15.0	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	6.3	5.4	5.7	5.0	2.5	6.2	8.6	9.5	10.6	6.5	11.1	10.1	14.7	10.8	7.8	7.6	8.0	9.1	8.2	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	5.5	3.8	3.6	3.7	2.3	3.9	4.1	3.8	4.6	2.6	2.4	1.7	4.6	3.1	1.9	4.2	3.2	3.9	3.8	2.3
Been Arrested	11.7	9.0	7.9	7.1	5.2	13.2	10.4	10.0	9.9	6.7	7.3	12.1	13.3	8.7	6.1	10.9	10.5	9.9	8.4	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	17.8	17.4	17.7	16.6	16.0	17.4	15.4	13.6	15.5	15.1	14.5	9.2	13.3	11.5	11.9	16.8	14.2	15.3	14.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	8.3	8.9	5.5	6.7	4.8	7.3	6.6	7.0	7.6	5.2	9.0	9.2	8.2	7.2	5.2	8.2	8.2	6.6	7.1	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	1.9	1.6	0.6	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.4	2.1	0.9	1.0	1.2	2.0	1.8	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.7	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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Any Gambling	61.1	71.5	66.5	61.6	55.0	51.5	67.8	58.2	59.8	53.8	51.6	63.4	61.1	56.5	52.6	55.3	67.7	62.6	59.7	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	3.8	3.8	2.8	5.3	5.7	2.0	5.0	2.7	4.8	5.3	1.5	2.6	2.0	5.3	5.4	2.5	3.9	2.6	5.2	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	32.8	24.1	20.9	21.4	24.0	27.7	23.4	14.6	20.7	23.5	22.6	20.2	16.8	18.9	23.9	28.2	22.6	17.9	20.6	22.7
Bet on sports?*	n/a	37.2	34.2	28.6	22.8	n/a	32.2	28.3	27.0	22.5	n/a	28.1	27.5	24.4	20.5	n/a	32.6	30.7	27.0	21.4
Played cards?	23.3	42.3	38.3	36.1	25.8	24.4	46.2	30.1	36.0	27.0	29.9	44.1	40.3	34.8	26.7	25.6	44.3	36.3	35.7	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?**	n/a	30.7	17.0	15.9	n/a	n/a	25.4	17.6	16.6	n/a	n/a	26.9	16.3	15.3	n/a	n/a	27.6	17.0	16.0	n/a
Played bingo?	20.5	29.6	26.5	26.4	22.7	11.4	26.9	21.4	20.4	17.7	12.9	13.1	13.1	14.2	14.0	15.4	23.5	21.5	21.4	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	6.4	4.9	4.2	5.1	4.5	4.4	3.8	3.0	4.6	4.0	2.9	3.2	2.0	4.2	3.7	4.8	4.0	3.2	4.7	4.2
Played a dice game?*	n/a	27.6	24.7	26.0	12.1	n/a	26.2	17.5	21.9	11.2	n/a	21.4	19.0	17.9	10.0	n/a	25.2	21.1	22.6	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?*	29.0	33.0	36.5	28.2	20.1	22.1	30.5	28.5	27.7	20.5	23.0	26.7	23.9	24.9	18.8	25.1	30.1	30.9	27.2	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?*	n/a	7.1	5.7	5.0	4.6	n/a	4.3	3.8	5.0	4.7	n/a	4.0	5.2	4.4	4.6	n/a	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.7

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from table. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	38.1	39.9	34.3	35.9	36.6	51.1	36.7	43.6	43.6	42.8	60.3	50.2	48.5	47.3	47.0	48.2	41.9	40.7	41.3	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	37.2	39.1	31.6	35.0	32.8	41.7	36.7	40.4	41.8	39.6	39.9	36.7	35.1	35.5	32.8	39.3	37.4	35.1	37.2	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	42.4	33.3	30.4	36.9	29.4	49.1	38.8	36.0	42.9	40.5	54.0	49.7	39.7	43.8	42.7	47.7	40.6	34.5	40.6	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	39.6	39.2	33.7	33.4	39.8	27.4	26.6	23.7	22.3	29.9	32.7	31.0	31.4	26.5	34.8	34.0	31.9	30.1	28.2	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	48.7	45.2	38.4	43.7	41.9	45.2	40.7	37.4	40.6	40.3	42.5	44.6	37.1	41.2	39.8	45.9	43.3	37.7	42.1	40.7
Family Conflict	44.6	52.8	49.2	53.1	51.5	35.4	37.4	37.1	42.1	41.6	33.0	36.8	31.3	39.1	38.8	38.4	41.6	40.9	45.9	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	46.9	39.7	42.4	39.3	36.4	54.9	41.5	50.3	41.5	39.0	47.4	41.2	45.1	37.4	37.3	49.5	40.9	45.5	39.4	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	53.5	49.0	51.3	47.7	46.9	46.2	46.8	45.4	50.0	52.3	46.4	51.7	49.7	48.6	50.3	49.2	49.0	49.0	48.6	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	33.2	28.8	21.3	24.7	26.0	39.7	36.7	32.1	37.9	40.8	40.0	42.3	35.0	38.6	38.6	37.2	36.1	28.2	32.4	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	52.6	49.4	45.5	45.5	46.6	57.9	46.2	52.4	48.5	47.9	51.2	48.4	49.2	40.6	41.8	53.8	47.9	48.6	45.1	45.6
Low Commitment to School	39.0	42.9	37.2	41.0	38.0	40.1	36.7	31.7	41.7	41.7	38.3	44.7	30.5	42.2	42.9	39.1	41.2	33.8	41.5	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	38.0	36.8	41.2	43.8	39.0	47.9	42.1	42.3	47.6	45.5	43.4	40.2	40.3	44.6	43.6	42.4	39.8	41.3	45.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	44.4	40.2	35.3	37.6	33.7	46.9	43.5	43.3	40.6	37.0	45.8	45.2	45.9	38.6	35.4	45.5	43.0	40.4	38.8	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	41.3	32.4	33.3	29.3	24.0	49.5	37.1	37.3	31.0	27.3	49.7	38.2	36.8	29.6	28.8	46.1	35.9	35.4	29.9	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	45.7	45.2	42.7	41.4	36.2	55.4	48.7	45.8	44.7	44.9	49.1	47.8	46.6	41.7	41.9	49.6	47.3	44.6	42.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	35.3	28.6	29.3	29.3	22.6	42.5	34.0	33.0	36.2	33.6	40.0	32.0	36.2	35.9	32.7	38.8	31.6	32.1	33.1	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	44.5	39.0	51.9	47.8	37.1	37.4	37.7	40.2	45.9	35.7	42.0	45.4	49.0	50.4	40.3	41.6	40.5	47.7	47.9	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	61.9	54.5	62.9	55.8	50.3	63.2	51.0	60.3	56.3	52.0	50.2	46.1	56.3	51.5	49.0	59.1	50.6	60.4	54.8	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	48.8	38.5	38.8	39.4	30.8	51.4	39.6	45.5	42.6	36.2	39.8	33.9	43.4	38.1	32.3	47.1	37.5	42.0	40.0	33.2
Rewards for ASB	49.2	46.9	42.7	48.2	36.7	43.5	41.5	36.2	46.8	42.7	54.9	55.0	49.5	57.1	55.1	49.1	47.5	42.4	50.1	44.4
Gang Involvement	29.5	27.6	21.0	20.8	17.8	29.8	23.0	26.6	20.9	15.7	16.8	22.2	22.4	16.1	13.1	26.1	24.2	23.1	19.6	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	43.5	36.6	40.0	37.1	29.7	42.1	34.5	37.8	34.2	30.4	37.0	38.0	37.5	32.5	29.0	41.3	36.3	38.7	35.0	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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	28.9	35.0	38.2	32.9	38.3	38.8	41.6	43.3	38.0	44.2	31.2	38.4	44.4	37.0	44.1	32.6	38.6	41.3	35.6	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	53.0	59.0	51.6	51.1	51.9	44.2	47.7	52.5	45.6	44.7	60.7	56.2	59.0	56.6	55.6	52.5	53.8	53.8	50.9	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	58.2	65.1	62.7	59.7	60.7	53.2	57.8	58.5	54.6	53.1	57.9	54.7	63.0	56.4	53.8	56.6	58.9	61.5	57.2	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	65.9	64.9	65.3	61.7	61.5	57.2	56.4	61.1	54.9	53.0	66.2	56.3	64.8	56.4	52.4	63.3	58.8	63.9	58.2	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	67.2	63.6	70.5	63.0	68.9	61.3	66.7	71.2	65.6	71.6	65.1	66.1	73.9	67.6	72.8	64.8	65.4	71.6	65.0	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	57.5	49.2	50.2	52.0	57.5	66.2	69.8	74.0	61.2	58.9	49.5	50.3	61.4	46.9	51.6	58.0	56.9	60.3	53.5	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	59.5	64.8	67.5	60.3	64.6	67.5	72.1	75.3	69.4	68.0	48.2	59.1	61.8	56.4	53.8	58.8	65.6	68.4	62.0	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers*	50.4	51.5	58.0	54.7	58.8	53.7	62.1	62.9	57.5	60.7	52.4	57.0	68.9	57.3	59.3	52.0	57.0	62.3	56.2	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	37.1	45.4	47.9	40.0	40.8	39.1	43.9	43.8	45.3	46.1	36.8	43.3	44.4	41.9	42.6	37.6	44.2	45.8	42.1	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	62.4	61.3	66.4	59.2	62.5	64.3	66.3	69.0	61.7	59.9	53.1	55.5	63.6	55.6	51.8	60.4	61.3	66.5	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection**	53.0	52.2	62.9	53.6	52.8	57.3	65.0	66.8	57.6	52.5	53.7	58.3	67.8	55.9	50.5	54.5	58.6	65.3	55.4	52.0

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

** 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, 2006/2008 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, (*ie* 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	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
*Sample size***	*64*	*82*	*4,473*	*111*	*97*	*5,295*	*118*	*115*	*6,341*	*293*	*294*	*16,109*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	1.6	3.7	4.9	6.3	3.1	6.3	11.9	8.7	9.9	7.5	5.4	7.3
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	0.0	1.2	2.5	0.0	2.1	2.1	5.9	3.5	3.6	2.4	2.4	2.8
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	3.1	3.7	3.0	3.6	2.1	2.2	2.5	5.2	2.5	3.1	3.7	2.6
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	29.7	26.8	19.2	45.0	29.9	32.6	43.2	47.8	42.5	41.0	36.1	32.8
My parent or guardian gave it to me	10.9	7.3	17.5	12.6	10.3	15.0	5.1	10.4	13.3	9.2	9.5	15.0
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	23.4	23.2	17.3	17.1	25.8	16.8	21.2	13.9	14.8	20.1	20.4	16.1
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	25.0	13.4	16.2	34.2	25.8	24.8	45.8	32.2	30.4	36.9	24.8	24.6
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	35.9	14.6	21.0	27.9	21.6	23.1	28.8	19.1	18.6	30.0	18.7	20.7
I got it at a party	39.1	35.4	38.7	47.7	38.1	49.6	52.5	40.0	53.8	47.8	38.1	48.2
I took it from home	29.7	29.3	30.2	29.7	13.4	21.9	13.6	6.1	13.1	23.2	15.0	20.7
I took it from a store or someone else's home	10.9	11.0	9.4	18.0	8.2	9.8	7.6	5.2	5.6	12.3	7.8	8.1
I got it some other way	37.5	30.5	25.2	25.2	24.7	18.8	20.3	14.8	13.3	25.9	22.4	18.4

* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed**			
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
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	82.0	86.0	89.8	91.7	89.4	89.7	95.0	92.7	88.9	94.5	96.4	95.3	86.1	90.0	93.1	93.0
	1 time	8.8	7.1	4.0	4.5	5.0	4.8	4.1	3.7	4.2	2.3	2.0	2.4	6.4	4.8	3.5	3.7
	2-3 times	3.9	4.4	3.8	2.2	3.4	4.0	0.3	1.9	4.8	1.4	1.3	1.3	4.0	3.3	2.1	1.9
	4-5 times	3.1	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.5
	6-7 times	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
	8-9 times	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
	10-11 times	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	1.5	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.3	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?	0 times	71.5	77.1	71.5	79.5	80.7	83.4	81.3	87.0	88.3	89.9	90.1	92.6	78.9	83.4	79.2	85.2
	1 time	12.8	11.6	12.6	11.0	10.9	9.3	12.1	7.3	6.9	5.8	6.9	4.3	10.6	8.9	11.0	8.1
	2-3 times	10.4	6.4	9.4	6.2	5.9	4.5	4.7	3.6	3.4	2.9	2.3	1.8	7.1	4.6	6.2	4.2
	4-5 times	2.0	3.0	3.6	1.7	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.1
	6-7 times	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
	8-9 times	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2
	10-11 times	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1
	12 or more times	1.5	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.6
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	66.2	55.9	56.8	60.5	71.7	71.4	73.3	73.1	85.5	82.5	88.4	85.4	73.1	69.8	69.9	70.9
	1 time	14.4	14.0	14.1	12.8	11.8	11.6	8.6	9.1	7.2	4.9	3.3	5.3	11.7	10.3	9.7	9.7
	2-3 times	15.6	12.9	10.8	11.1	12.5	6.3	7.2	8.4	5.9	5.2	5.3	4.7	12.0	8.1	8.3	8.6
	4-5 times		4.7	5.1	4.7		3.0	4.4	3.0		2.6	1.0	1.7		3.4	3.9	3.3
	6-7 times		1.1	3.0	1.8		1.8	0.8	1.2		0.6	0.3	0.7		1.2	1.7	1.3
	8-9 times		1.7	1.9	1.1		0.8	0.6	0.7		0.9	0.0	0.3		1.1	1.0	0.8
	10-11 times		1.9	0.8	0.7		0.8	0.8	0.5		0.0	0.3	0.2		0.9	0.7	0.5
	12 or more times	3.8	7.7	7.4	7.3	4.0	4.5	4.2	4.2	1.4	3.4	1.3	1.8	3.2	5.2	4.9	4.9
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	90.7	92.6	89.6	90.5	92.2	95.7	93.9	93.3	95.2	97.7	96.7	95.7	92.4	95.3	92.7	92.7
	1 day	4.7	4.4	5.5	5.2	2.8	2.3	3.3	3.6	2.8	1.4	1.6	2.2	3.6	2.7	3.8	4.0
	2-3 days	2.2	1.9	2.5	2.6	3.1	0.8	2.2	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.0	1.1	2.2	1.2	1.8	2.0
	4-5 days	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5
	6 or more days	1.3	0.5	1.7	0.9	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.3	1.2	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	88.6	93.9	92.8	95.2	91.5	89.8	93.3	95.0	89.0	92.2	93.4	95.4	89.6	91.9	93.1	95.2
	1 day	3.4	3.6	4.3	2.3	1.6	3.3	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.4	2.3	2.9	3.0	1.9
	2-3 days	2.9	1.4	2.1	1.2	2.8	1.5	0.8	1.0	1.7	1.2	0.7	0.9	2.6	1.4	1.3	1.1
	4-5 days	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.5	0.4	0.4
	6 or more days	3.8	1.1	0.6	1.0	2.8	4.3	2.8	1.8	6.9	4.3	3.9	2.0	4.4	3.3	2.1	1.5

* In 2006 the choices for this question were *Never*, *Once*, *Several Times* and *Very Often.*

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 13. 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	58.5	520	70.7	351	66.8	295	64.2	1,166	60.5	587	68.6	564
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	80.2	520	87.9	354	87.2	298	84.3	1,172	81.8	589	87.0	568
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	77.9	503	67.6	340	65.0	294	71.5	1,137	66.0	568	77.3	554
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	93.1	507	91.0	367	84.4	301	90.2	1,175	91.4	590	89.3	570
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	96.2	505	93.7	366	84.6	298	92.5	1,169	92.6	585	92.3	569
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	95.9	507	92.4	368	87.3	299	92.6	1,174	92.3	587	92.8	572
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	82.2	533	73.6	368	65.5	307	75.3	1,208	75.3	608	75.6	585
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	84.7	530	79.7	370	67.1	307	78.7	1,207	78.3	609	79.1	583
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	86.3	533	73.2	370	67.1	307	77.4	1,210	74.6	611	80.1	584
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	18.0	528	32.6	353	45.2	303	29.3	1,184	28.7	596	29.5	573
		Cigarettes	12.6	523	17.8	354	26.7	300	17.8	1,177	17.7	592	17.7	570
		Marijuana	10.3	523	19.1	351	25.1	299	16.7	1,173	18.2	593	15.4	565
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	44.8	529	67.0	367	77.0	305	59.8	1,201	60.8	605	58.9	582
		Average age:	11.7 years		13.3 years		13.9 years		13.0 years		12.9 years		13.1 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	32.9	529	54.7	364	61.2	304	46.7	1,197	49.1	599	44.6	583
		Average age:	11.5 years		12.5 years		13.8 years		12.6 years		12.6 years		12.7 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	23.0	530	43.8	365	55.6	304	37.6	1,199	39.8	601	35.7	583
		Average age:	12.2 years		13.5 years		14.0 years		13.3 years		13.2 years		13.5 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, (*ie* 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 14. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
alcohol?	Never	71.0	71.4	53.9	52.3	40.5	41.6	58.1	57.7
	Once	13.4	12.3	13.8	14.2	16.1	13.2	14.2	13.1
	2-3 times	8.1	9.5	18.8	17.3	23.0	21.3	15.2	15.0
	4-6 times	3.6	3.4	5.3	7.7	9.5	10.7	5.6	6.7
	7-10 times	1.1	1.0	2.8	2.9	4.6	4.9	2.5	2.6
	More than 10 times	2.7	2.4	5.3	5.7	6.2	8.3	4.4	4.9
cigarettes?	Never	75.0	80.6	65.0	68.4	65.0	62.7	69.4	72.2
	Once	10.4	8.7	11.2	10.3	7.9	10.3	10.0	9.6
	2-3 times	7.2	5.2	10.6	8.6	8.6	9.6	8.6	7.4
	4-6 times	3.6	2.2	3.9	3.9	6.3	4.8	4.4	3.4
	7-10 times	0.9	1.0	4.8	2.3	2.0	2.8	2.4	1.9
	More than 10 times	2.8	2.4	4.5	6.5	10.2	9.8	5.2	5.6
marijuana?	Never	73.1	75.4	56.0	58.7	54.2	56.9	63.2	65.4
	Once	9.8	8.1	14.0	11.1	12.0	11.0	11.6	9.7
	2-3 times	5.7	6.5	8.1	10.3	9.3	10.7	7.3	8.7
	4-6 times	3.0	3.5	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.3	4.7	5.1
	7-10 times	2.7	1.9	5.0	3.6	6.0	3.7	4.2	2.9
	More than 10 times	5.7	4.7	10.6	10.2	12.6	11.4	8.9	8.2
other drugs?	Never	89.0	88.4	84.9	81.4	84.1	81.7	86.5	84.5
	Once	4.6	5.4	5.9	7.5	6.6	7.3	5.5	6.6
	2-3 times	3.2	2.7	4.5	4.8	4.3	4.8	3.9	3.9
	4-6 times	0.6	1.2	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.4	1.8
	7-10 times	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.9
	More than 10 times	1.9	1.7	2.2	2.9	1.7	2.9	1.9	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	64.9	61.0	63.0	64.7	67.0	61.0	64.9
	Once	16.9	13.6	11.5	12.7	12.7	10.9	14.2	12.6
	2-3 times	10.6	10.3	8.3	11.9	11.3	10.8	10.1	10.9
	4-6 times	3.8	3.5	6.9	4.5	4.0	4.2	4.8	4.0
	7-10 times	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.9	0.7	2.0	1.1	1.7
	More than 10 times	8.9	6.2	10.6	6.0	6.7	5.1	8.8	5.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	35.7	30.9	26.9	33.4	29.7	33.8	31.5	32.4
	Once	16.5	14.2	17.8	17.4	17.2	17.2	17.1	16.0
	Twice	5.6	5.8	9.6	8.9	12.5	10.3	8.6	8.0
	Three times	3.5	2.7	5.1	4.1	6.8	5.5	4.8	3.9
	Four or more times	3.3	5.3	13.9	8.8	13.9	10.4	9.2	7.7
	I never got offers	35.5	41.1	26.6	27.3	19.9	22.8	28.8	32.0
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	37.2	35.7	34.1	38.7	38.5	39.4	36.6	37.6
	Once	13.8	10.9	15.5	13.9	16.2	15.2	14.9	13.0
	Twice	6.0	5.4	9.5	8.2	12.5	10.2	8.7	7.5
	Three times	3.1	2.7	6.0	4.6	6.1	5.2	4.7	3.9
	Four or more times	3.7	4.4	8.6	7.3	7.8	7.4	6.2	6.1
	I never got offers	36.1	41.0	26.4	27.3	18.9	22.5	28.8	31.9
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	40.8	37.3	37.4	45.1	47.5	50.9	41.5	43.3
	Once	11.5	10.2	16.0	12.3	14.9	11.4	13.7	11.1
	Twice	3.7	3.7	4.9	5.2	6.8	5.2	4.8	4.6
	Three times	3.3	2.4	5.4	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.9	2.8
	Four or more times	4.1	4.6	8.3	6.3	6.8	5.9	6.1	5.5
	I never got offers	36.5	41.8	28.0	28.1	21.0	23.4	30.0	32.8
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	40.9	40.7	49.0	49.7	53.0	55.3	46.5	47.4
	Once	11.6	8.2	7.1	9.9	12.5	9.6	10.5	9.1
	Twice	3.5	3.3	4.3	4.2	5.1	4.3	4.2	3.8
	Three times	2.9	1.9	3.4	2.6	3.4	2.4	3.2	2.3
	Four or more times	3.7	3.8	8.5	5.2	5.4	4.6	5.6	4.4
	I never got offers	37.3	42.1	27.6	28.3	20.6	23.7	30.1	33.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 15. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	80.3	82.8	83.8	81.9	82.7	83.6	82.0	82.7
	1 or 2 times	7.8	8.4	8.6	8.0	6.8	7.6	7.8	8.1
	3 to 5 times	3.6	3.3	1.6	3.4	4.2	3.1	3.2	3.3
	6 to 9 times	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.9	1.5	2.2	1.6
	10 to 19 times	2.3	1.7	1.6	2.1	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.8
	20 to 29 times	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6
	30 to 39 times	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
	40+ times	2.6	1.5	2.7	1.9	0.0	1.7	2.0	1.7
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	32.1	29.2	36.3	31.1	45.4	42.1	36.8	33.2
	1 or 2 times	29.5	28.6	28.7	26.7	23.5	25.6	27.8	27.2
	3 to 5 times	15.0	18.8	15.7	19.0	16.3	16.7	15.6	18.3
	6 to 9 times	8.6	9.4	8.7	9.9	4.9	7.0	7.7	8.9
	10 to 19 times	5.3	5.8	6.0	6.4	4.6	4.4	5.3	5.6
	20 to 29 times	3.8	2.6	1.6	2.4	2.0	1.5	2.7	2.2
	30 to 39 times	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.8
	40+ times	4.7	4.7	1.9	3.6	2.6	2.3	3.3	3.7
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	83.2	81.3	83.5	81.7	87.9	85.9	84.5	82.6
	1 or 2 times	9.0	10.4	10.0	9.9	5.5	8.0	8.5	9.6
	3 to 5 times	1.9	3.5	1.9	3.4	2.6	2.5	2.1	3.2
	6 to 9 times	2.3	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.5
	10 to 19 times	1.3	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.6
	20 to 29 times	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2
	40+ times	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.9
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	89.8	87.2	88.9	87.7	92.7	89.8	90.3	88.1
	1 or 2 times	6.2	7.7	7.6	7.1	3.3	6.1	5.9	7.1
	3 to 5 times	1.7	2.1	0.8	1.9	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.9
	6 to 9 times	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.8
	10 to 19 times	0.9	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
	40+ times	0.6	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	88.7	88.1	87.3	81.7	77.7	78.5	85.5	83.6
Friends	5.7	5.5	7.6	11.2	12.3	14.0	8.0	9.5
Family/Relatives	3.4	2.2	3.1	3.7	5.3	4.2	3.8	3.2
Parties	2.9	2.5	3.4	4.9	5.7	5.5	3.7	4.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	3.2	2.9	3.4	5.0	4.0	5.2	3.5	4.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	1.7	1.3	2.0	2.8	5.0	4.4	2.6	2.6
School	3.1	1.6	2.3	3.7	3.3	3.6	2.9	2.8
Other	1.7	1.8	2.0	3.0	5.0	3.1	2.6	2.5
Over the Internet	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	1.1	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations

Issue	2006 AYS	2008/2010 AYS	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Hallucinogens	Used LSD or other psychedelics?	Used LSD or other hallucinogens?	Substituted "hallucinogens" for "psychedelics" in 2008 and beyond. Comparable across years.
Meth	Used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	Used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank)?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription stimulants	Used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription sedatives	Used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	In 2008 AYS added descriptor "prescription" and removed qualifier "without a doctor telling you to take them." 2006 data are cautiously comparable to 2008/2010.
Ecstasy	Used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy)?	Used ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2008/2010 AYS uses "ecstasy" as the primary descriptor, moving "MDMA" to examples. Comparable across years.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, Oxycontin, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	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). In 2008/2010, the single prescription drug question was dropped, and a new question about prescription pain relievers was added. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2006 data were similarly recalculated into a composite, adding results from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions to the dedicated *Prescription Drugs* question.
Gambling Category	*How often during the past 12 months have you:*	*How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value:*	
Sports betting	Bet on team sports?	Bet on sports?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Race betting	Bet money on horse races?	Bet on a horse race or other animal race?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Dice	Bet on dice games such as craps?	Played a dice game?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Games of skill	Bet on games of personal skill such as pool, darts, or bowling?	Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	Comparable across years.
Protective Scale: Peer-Individual	*Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year, how many of your best friends have:* *(Scale is calculated based on the average response [0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 friends] to the following questions)*		*Regularly attended religious services* was removed from the AYS in 2008. 2006 has been recalculated to match 2008/2010 AYS and are now comparable across all years. Due to this recalculation, current reports may differ slightly from past reports.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	...participated in clubs, organizations and activities at school? ...made the commitment to stay drug-free? ...tried to do well in school? ...liked school? *...regularly attended religious services? (not used in 2008/2010)*		

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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.prevention.samhsa.gov

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www2.dsgonline.com/mpg/

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

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

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

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2010 Arizona Youth Survey

Gila County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Shining Light on Arizona Youth

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
in partnership with

- Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Division of Behavioral Health
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Tobacco Education and Prevention Program
- Arizona Parent's Commission on Drug Education and Prevention
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Additionally, the success of the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey could not have been achieved without the support and participation of school superintendents, principals, prevention coordinators, and teachers throughout the state. Finally, we extend our thanks to the students who responded to the survey. Their thoughtful participation resulted in a wealth of information that can be used to improve the circumstances in which they live and learn.

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Introduction

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Gila County Summary Report

This report summarizes all findings from the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2010. 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 the 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 2006		County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	360	43.3	369	44.2	289	40.5	27,592	43.3
10	284	34.2	264	31.6	224	31.4	19,489	30.6
12	187	22.5	202	24.2	201	28.2	16,703	26.2
All Students Surveyed*	831	100.0	835	100.0	714	100.0	63,784	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	393	48.4	391	47.7	308	43.8	30,645	49.0
Female	419	51.6	428	52.3	395	56.2	31,928	51.0

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		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	20	6.6	19	6.6	1,207	4.9
African American	6	2.0	14	4.9	657	2.6
Asian	1	0.3	1	0.3	206	0.8
Pacific Islander	2	0.7	1	0.3	280	1.1
White	105	34.8	90	31.3	5,772	23.2
Multi-Racial	15	5.0	12	4.2	1,021	4.1
Race Unmarked	153	50.7	151	52.4	15,726	63.2
Non-Hispanic						
Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	117	23.5	192	48.9	2,517	6.8
African American	7	1.4	2	0.5	2,129	5.7
Asian	4	0.8	4	1.0	1,551	4.2
Pacific Islander	2	0.4	2	0.5	372	1.0
White	335	67.3	167	42.5	27,180	73.2
Multi-Racial	32	6.4	20	5.1	2,539	6.8
Race Unmarked	1	0.2	6	1.5	824	2.2
Totals						
	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	302	36.2	288	40.3	24,869	39.0
Non-Hispanic Students	498	59.6	393	55.0	37,112	58.2
*Total Students***	835	100.0	714	100.0	63,784	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 communities with physical deterioration and high rates of adult crime are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in organized neighborhoods.

The chart below shows the links between the 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 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.

Each risk and protective factor 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. Heavy substance use and antisocial behavior
3. Gambling
4. Risk profiles
5. Protective profiles
6. Where youth acquired alcohol
7. School safety

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 12. The additional data found in Tables 13 through 15 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 2010 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students in that grade who reported a given behavior. The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students whose answers reflect significant risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2006, 2008, and 2010. 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 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.

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

- **Heavy substance use** is measured in two different ways: binge drinking (having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey) and use of one-half a pack or more of cigarettes per day.
- **Drinking and Driving** - youth indicating drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.
- **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.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

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 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

This chart displays data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol in the past 30 days. The data focus on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. (Students reporting no alcohol use are not represented.) It is important to note that the charts represent a subgroup of users and not the entire survey population. Additionally, the smaller the sample, the more dramatic the influence of a student's responses. For example, 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 legend indicates the sample size for each grade surveyed to help clarify the value of the data.

School Safety

The school safety 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 or were picked on or bullied at school. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 12.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 12, Tables 13 through 15 contain information useful for prevention planning.

Table 13 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.

Tables 14 and 15 contain questions new to the 2010 AYS on subjects of interest to prevention providers.

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 will have 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 will be offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site will be 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 comprehensive picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the users geographic area of interest will not only lead to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but it will also maximize 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. Currently, the web site is under construction, but we anticipate it will be ready by end of summer 2010. Please visit us then 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 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the governor's policy advisor on Health and Human Services, ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse issues. ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts; and improve funding allocation. ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources. ASAP also studies current policy and recommends relevant legislation for the Arizona Legislature's consideration.

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 prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement arenas. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

ASAP's 2010 strategic plan identifies five strategic focus areas: 1) child welfare/children of incarcerated parents/drug-endangered children; 2) law enforcement and drug trafficking; 3) prescription drugs; 4) underage drinking; and 5) community partnerships.

There are currently four sub-committees that assist ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Underage Drinking Prevention Committee (UAD) –** This subcommittee addresses the problem of underage drinking in Arizona by implementing a statewide underage drinking initiative that 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 committee collaborates across state systems to reduce underage drinking.
- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi) –** This work group produces a biennial *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile*, which highlights trends and new substance abuse data in Arizona and an annual summary profile, entitled *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona.* The *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile* is a comprehensive, informative, and functional profile of substance abuse in the state for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Currently, Epi 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.
- **Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force (AMTF) –**The Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force was created in August 2006 in response to Arizona's decade-long increase in the number of individuals regularly using methamphetamine and the increase in the resulting social and economic costs associated with the drug. The AMTF was instructed to approach Arizona's methamphetamine problem holistically, focusing equally on enforcement, prevention, treatment, and recovery. Specifically, the AMTF was charged with identifying specific, action-oriented recommendations to eradicate methamphetamine use in Arizona and build safe and healthy communities throughout the state. The AMTF brings together representatives from state agencies, local government, businesses, and community groups to develop collaborative efforts among the treatment, prevention, and law enforcement systems to assess and address the impact of methamphetamine statewide through information sharing, resource allocation, services coordination, and the development of statewide policy recommendations sensitive to the needs of local and tribal communities.
- **The Community Advisory Board –** The Community Advisory Board (CAB) brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state to improve substance abuse prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement policies and programs. The CAB provides an essential link between communities, ASAP and its sub-committees. The CAB brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that informs 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 Epidemiology Work Group and 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.

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

How to identify high priority problem areas.

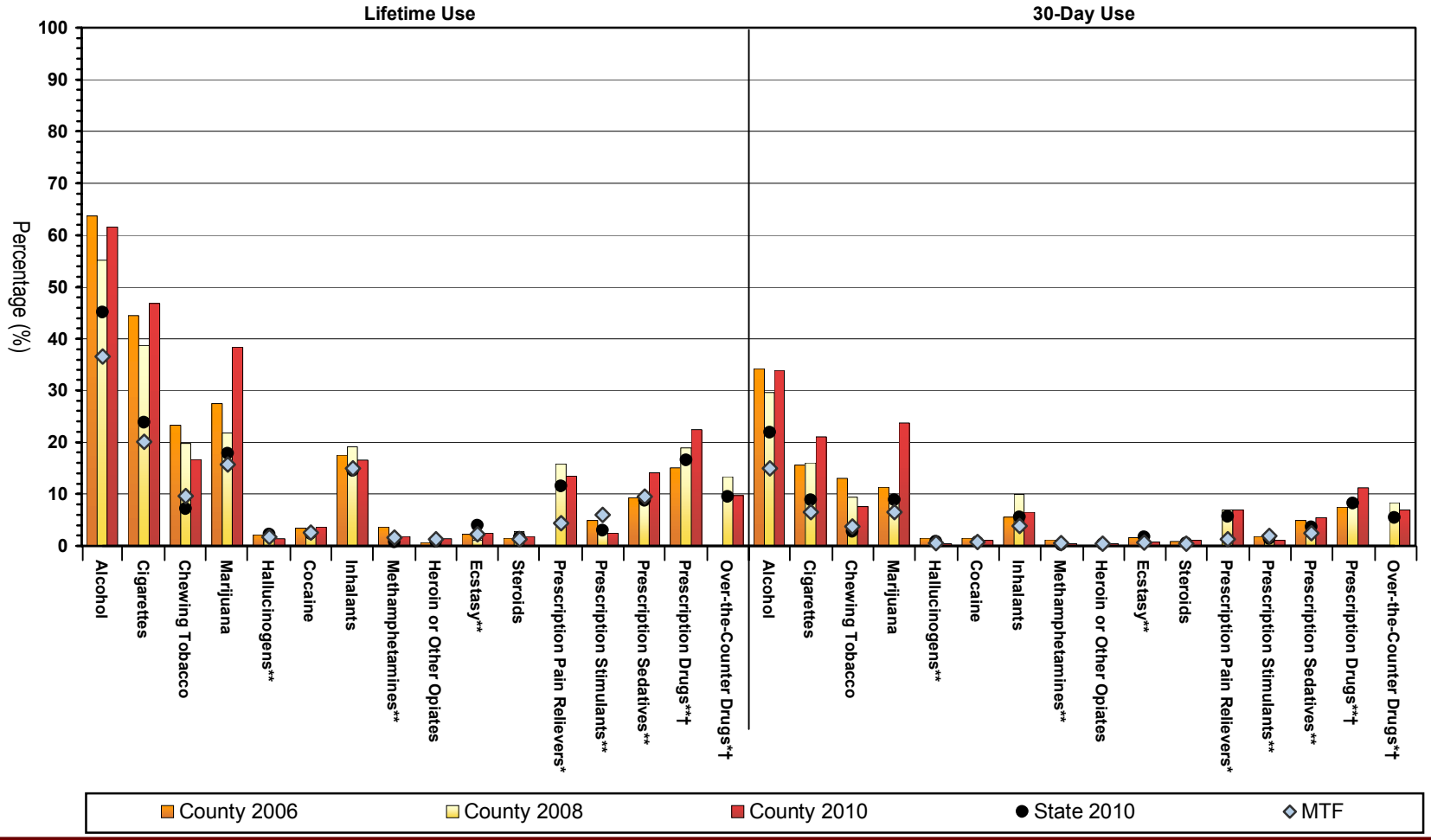
- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the other?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problems 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.

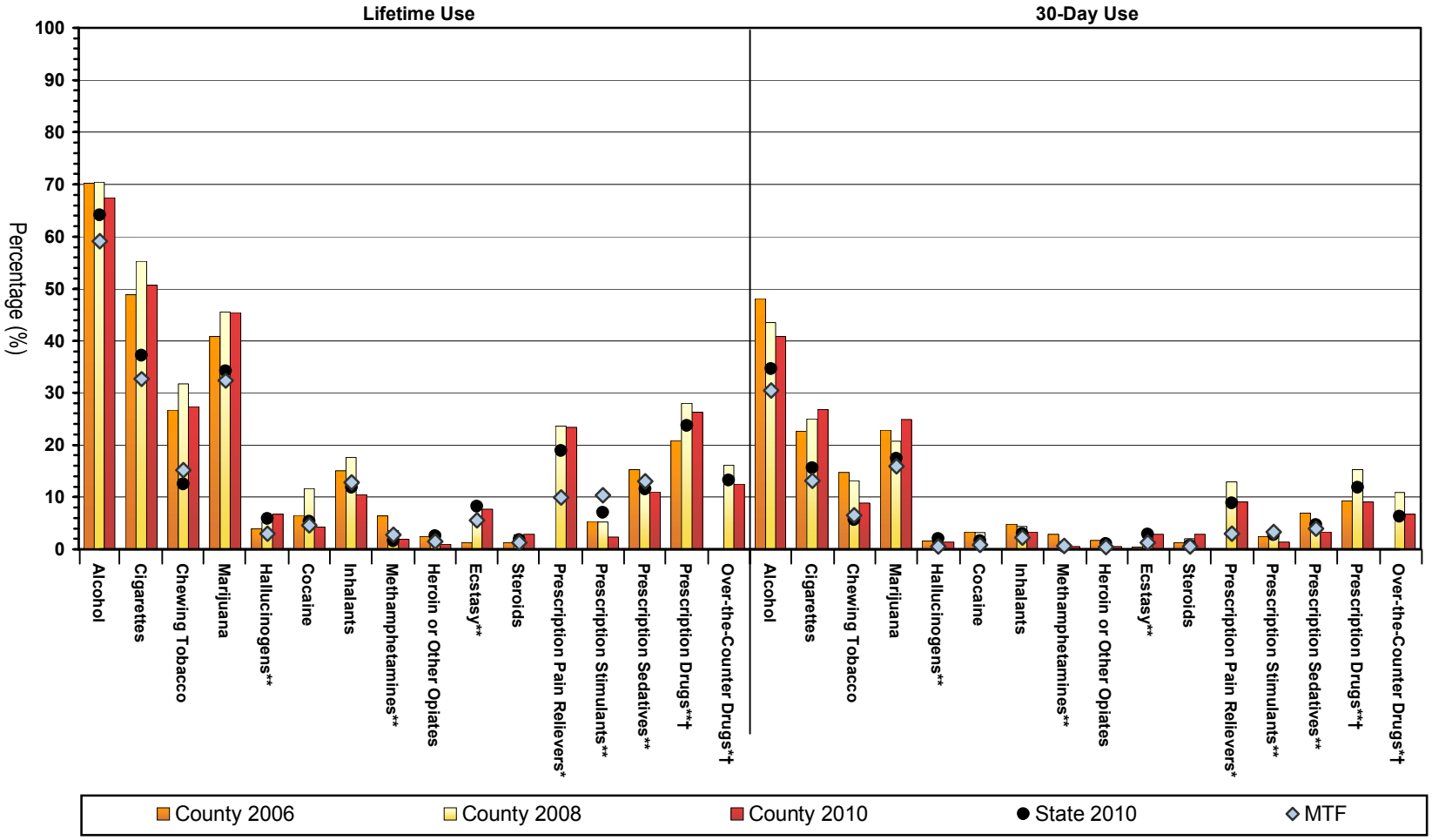
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	6th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > 8-state av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	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
2010 Gila County, Grade 8



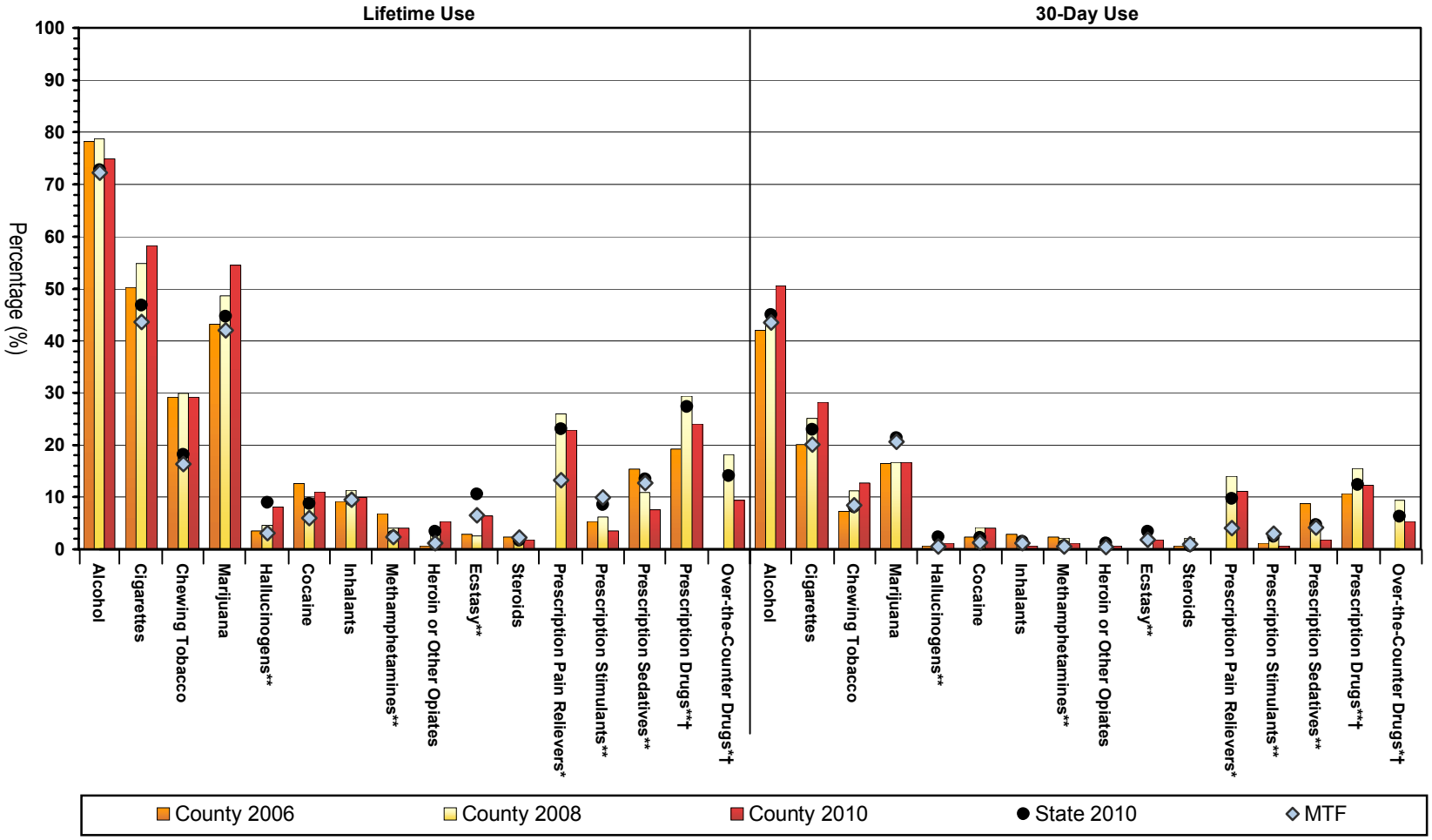
* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
** Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these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

LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Gila County, Grade 10



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
** Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior 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.

LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Gila County, Grade 12



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
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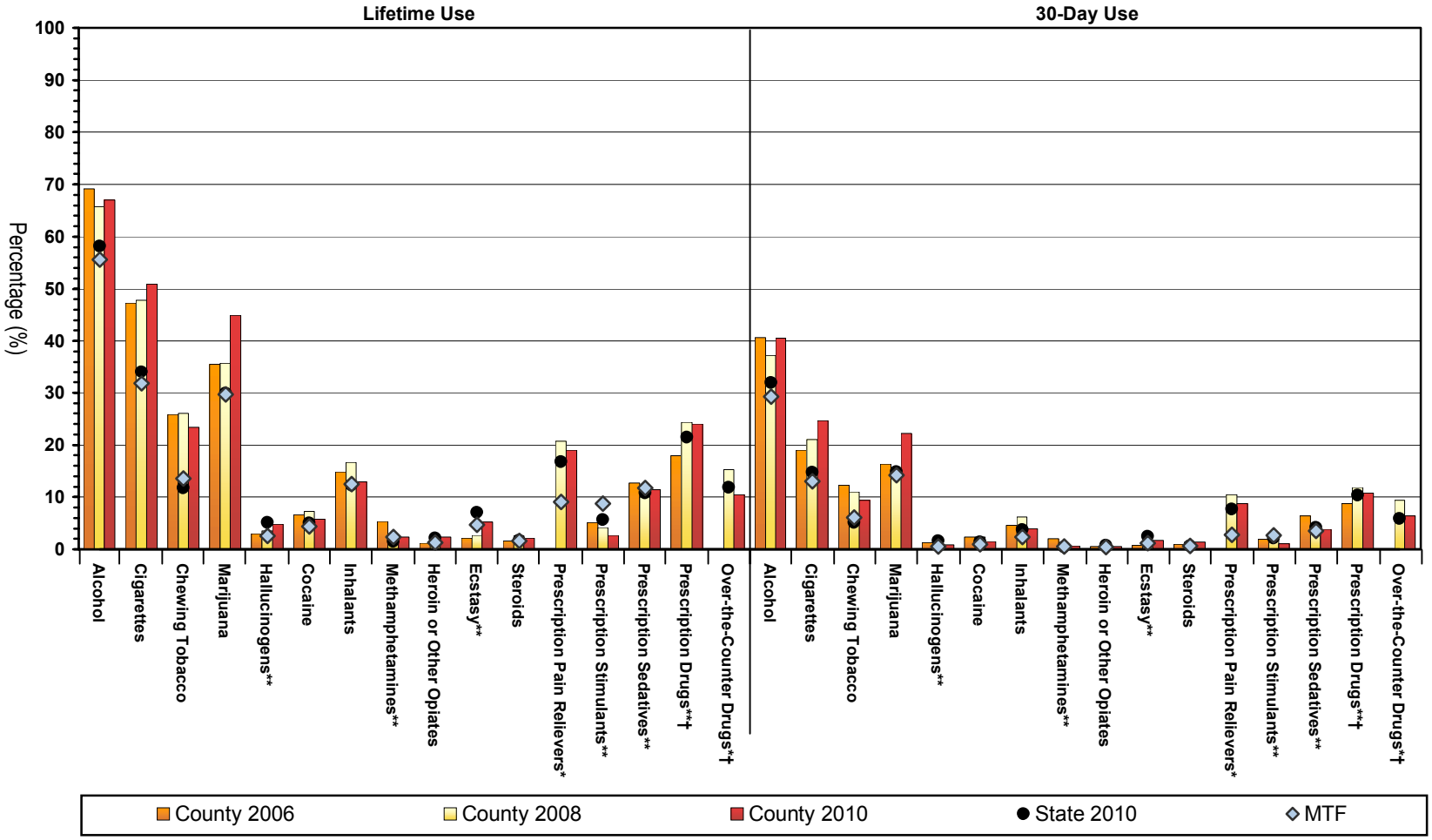
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey.

LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Gila County, All Students Surveyed



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
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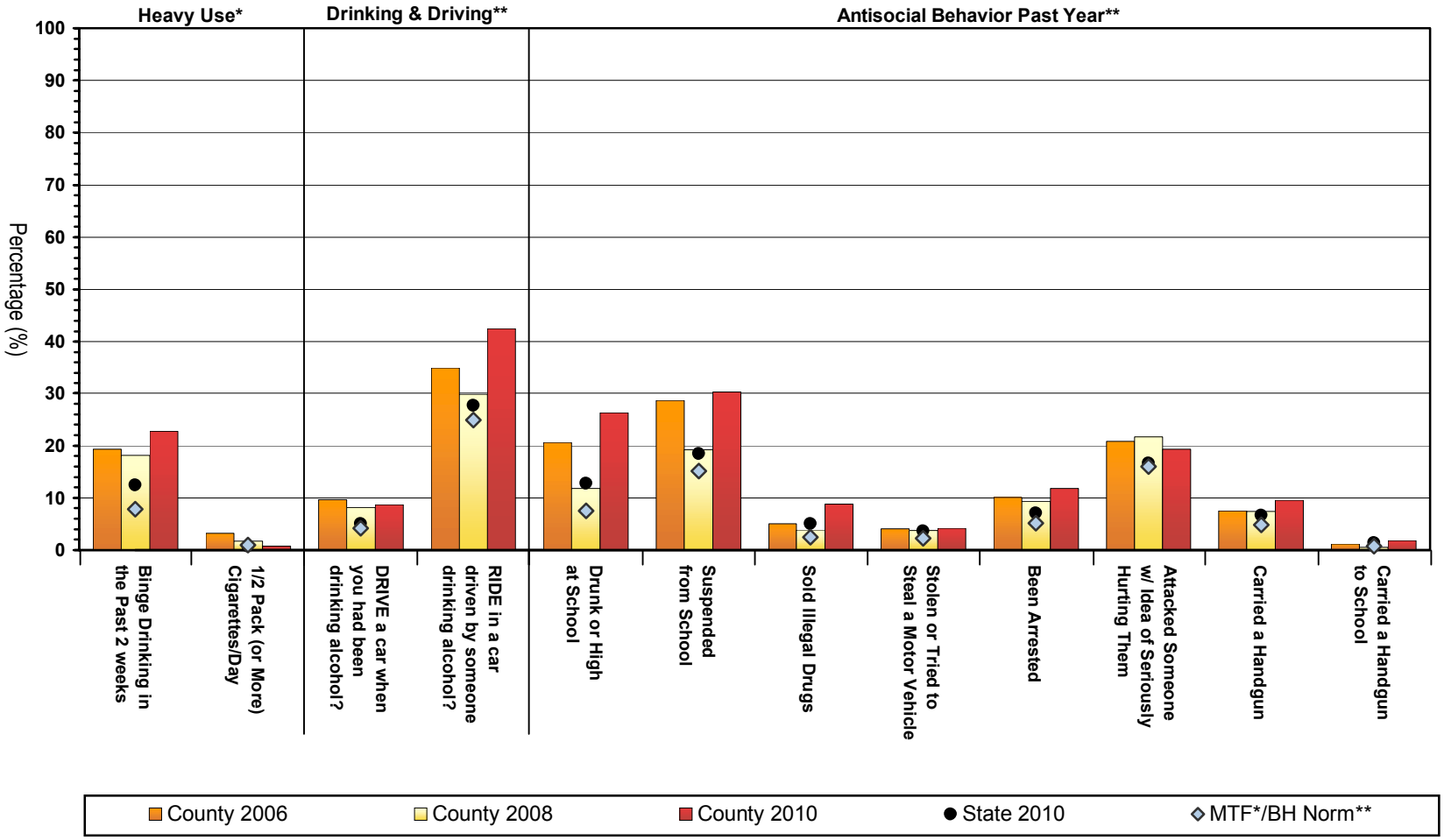
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey.

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

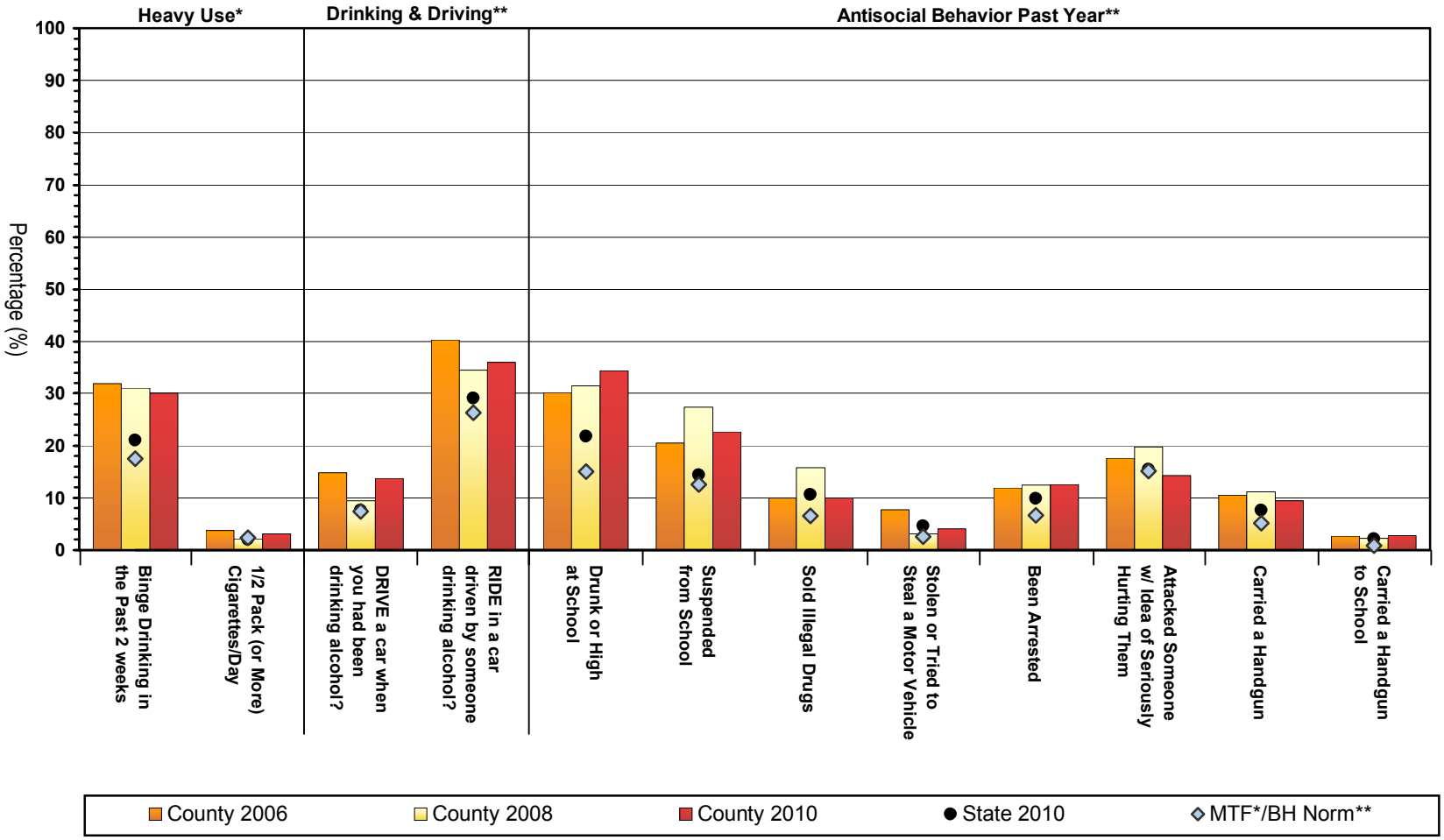
HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Gila County, Grade 8



* National Comparison data for *Heavy Use* 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

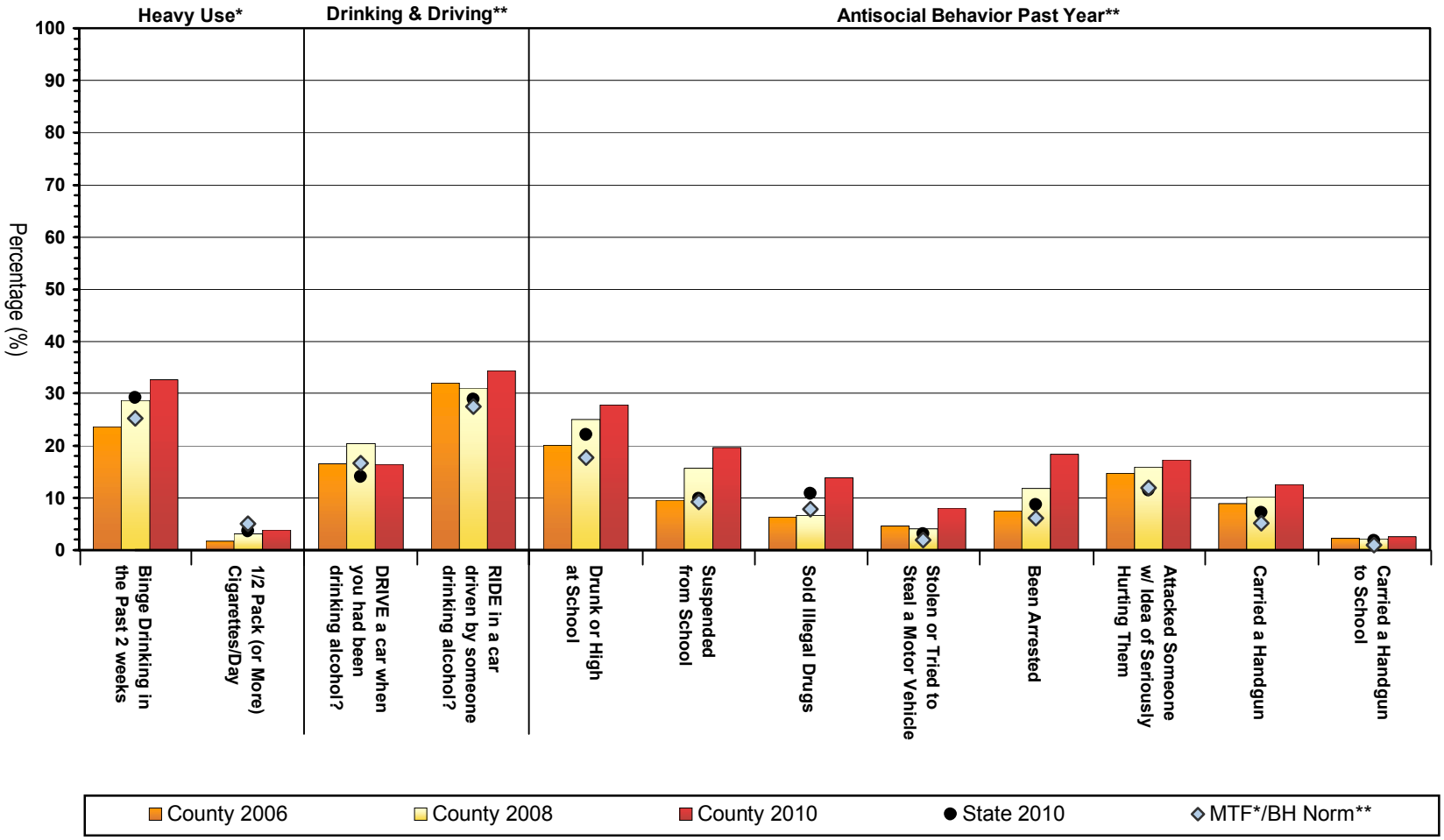
HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Gila County, Grade 10



* National Comparison data for *Heavy Use* 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

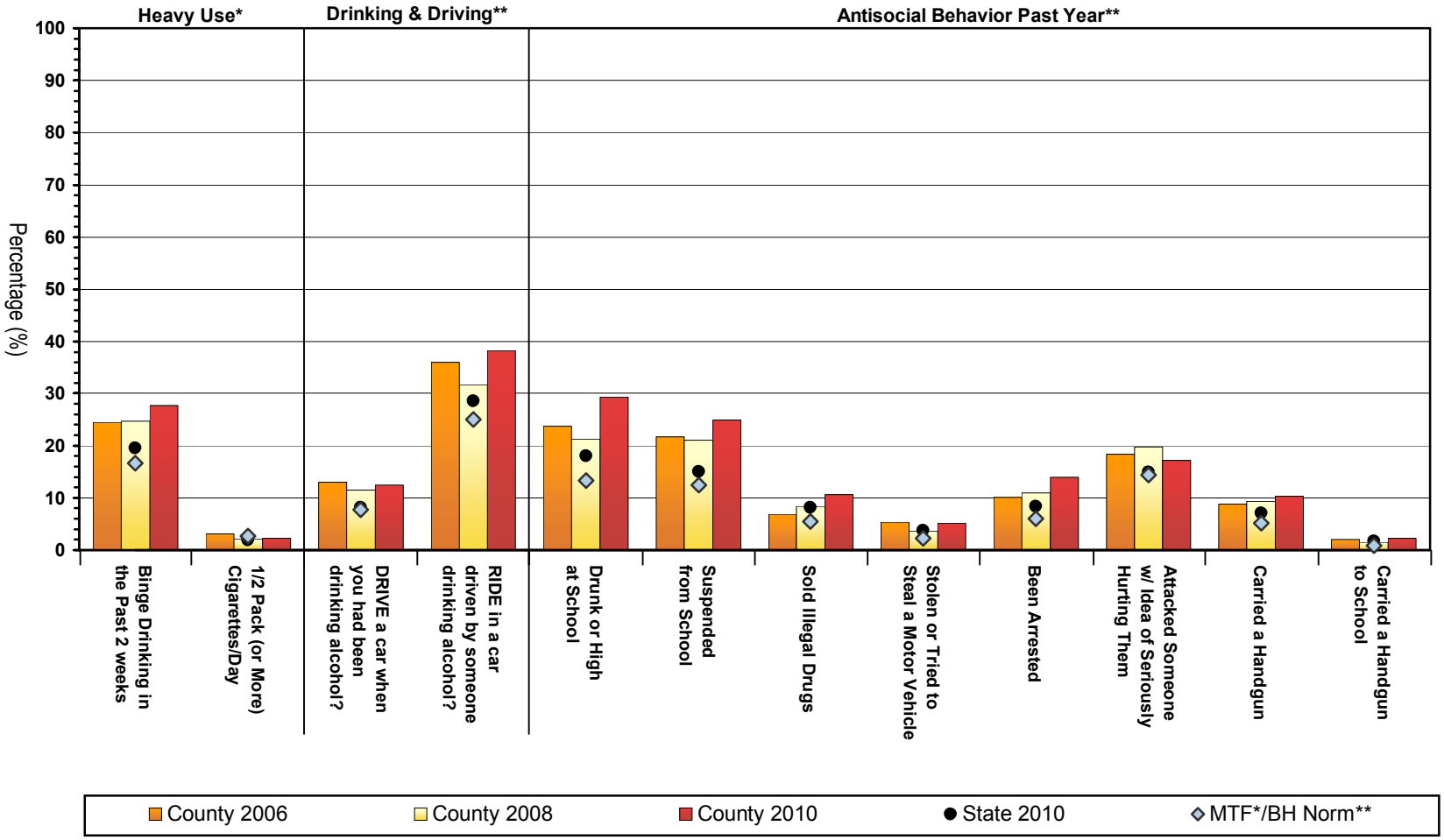
HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Gila County, Grade 12



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

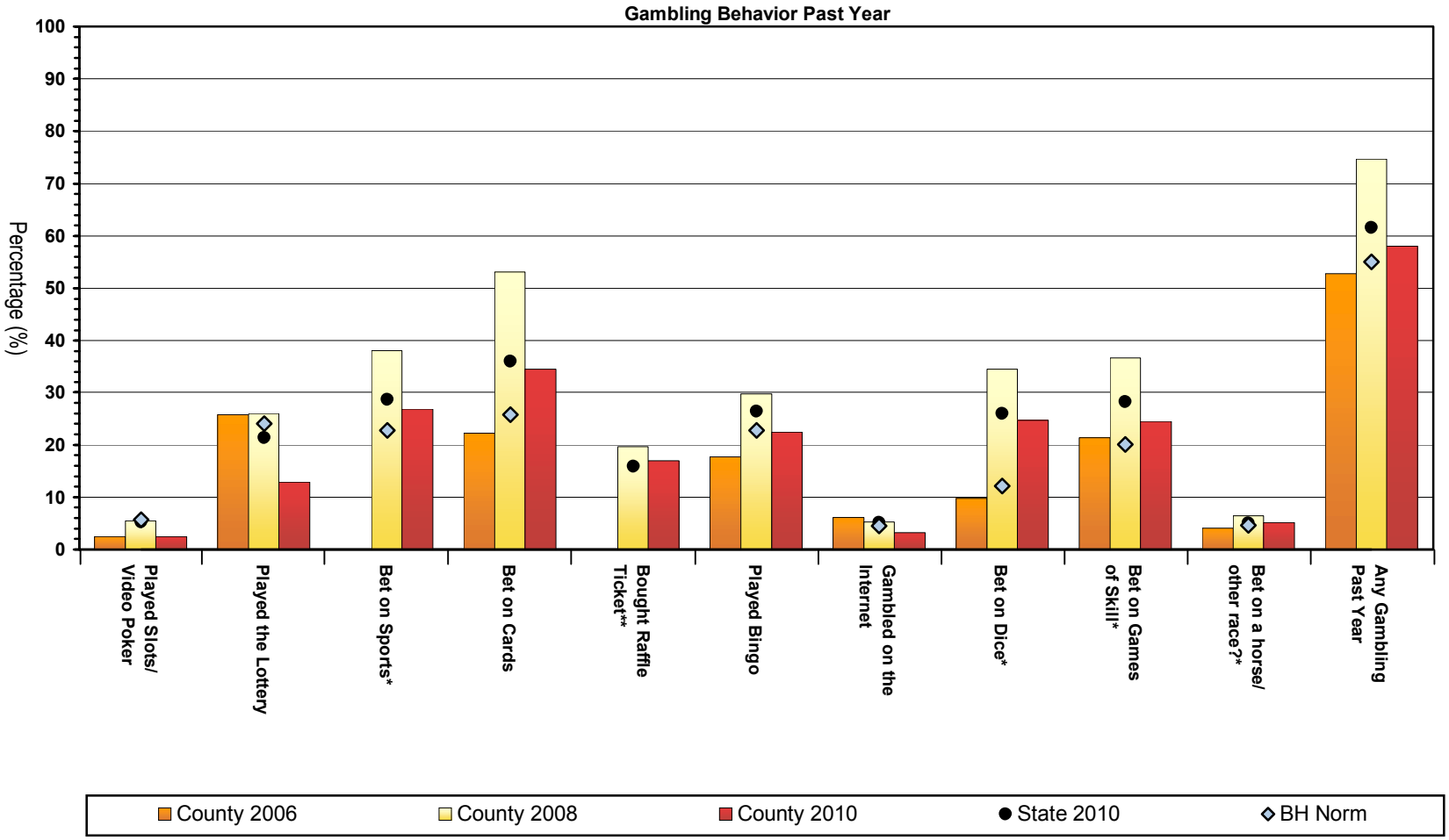
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Gila County, All Students Surveyed



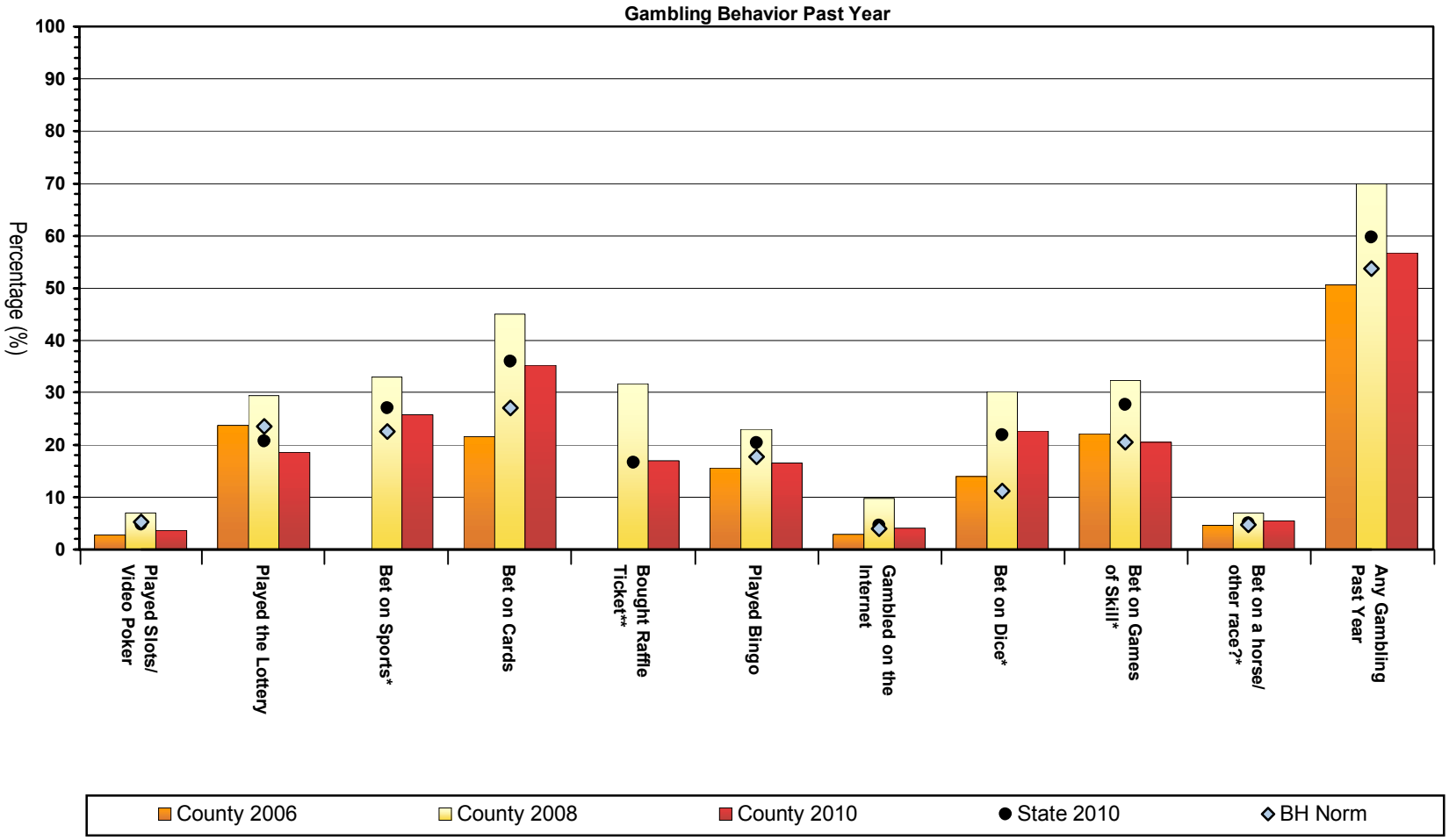
* National Comparison data for *Heavy Use* category are Monitoring the Future values.
** National Comparison data for *Drinking & Driving* and *Antisocial Behavior* category are Bach Harrison Norm values.

GAMBLING
2010 Gila County, Grade 8



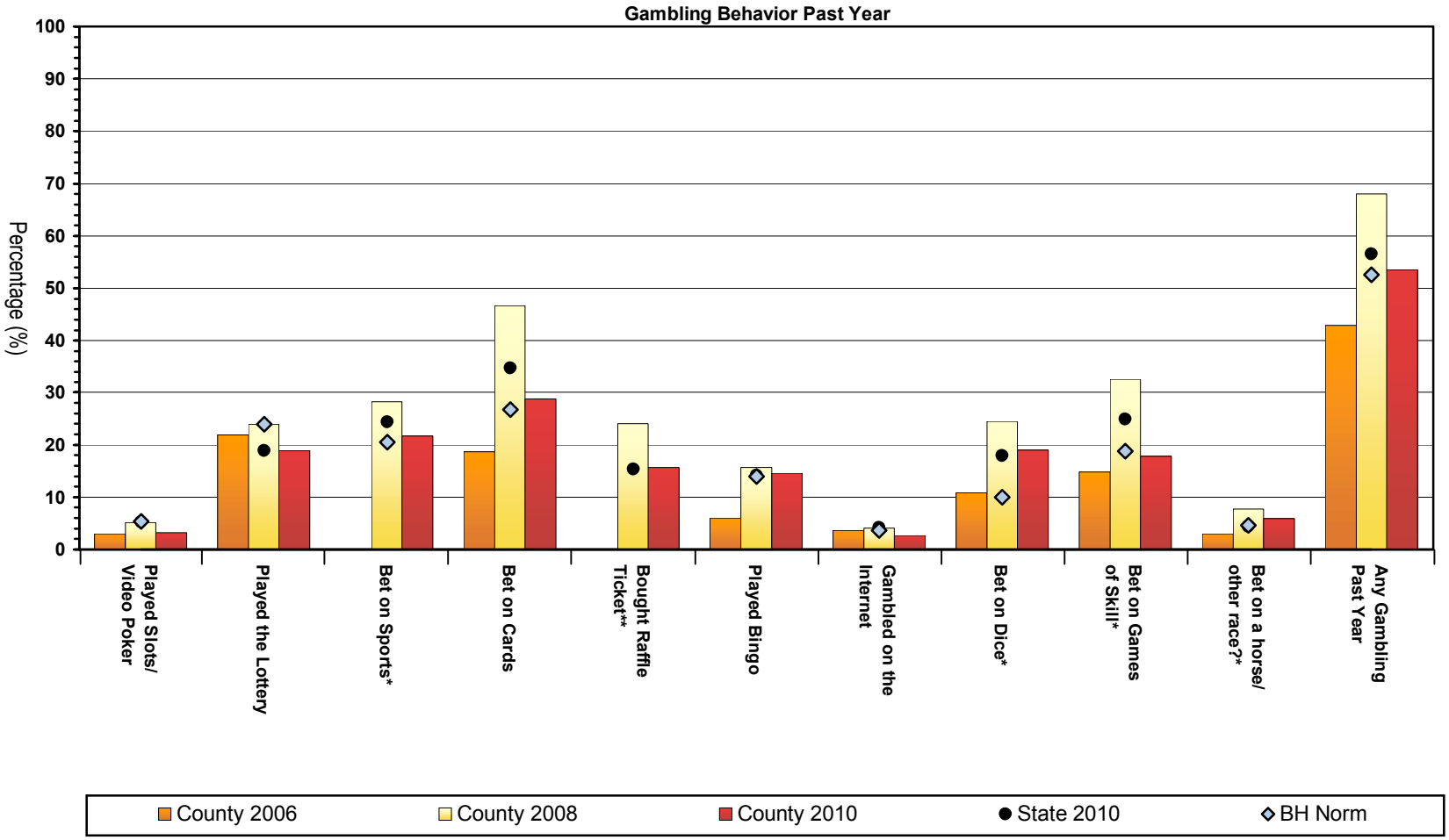
* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2010 Gila County, Grade 10



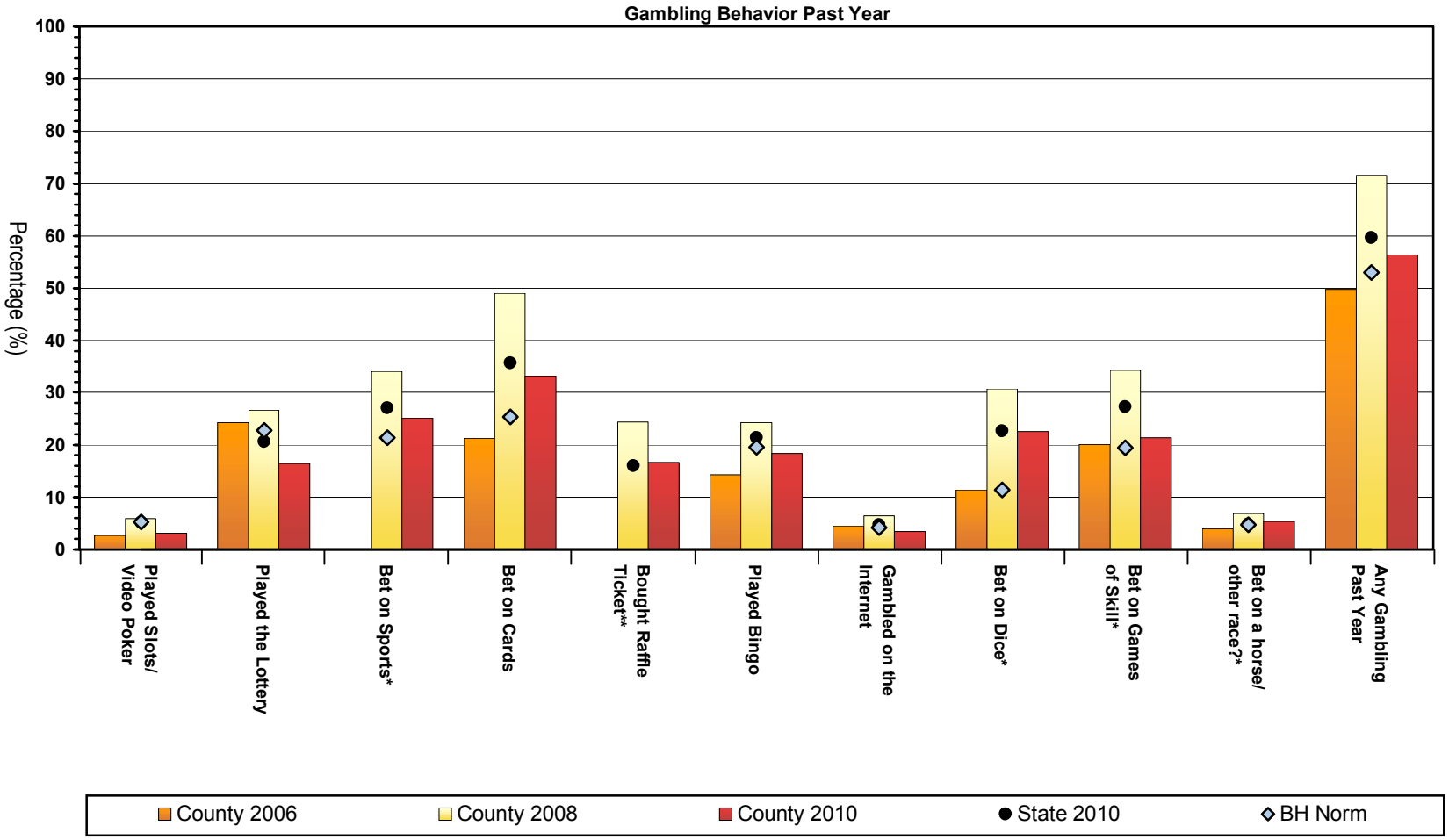
* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2010 Gila County, Grade 12



* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

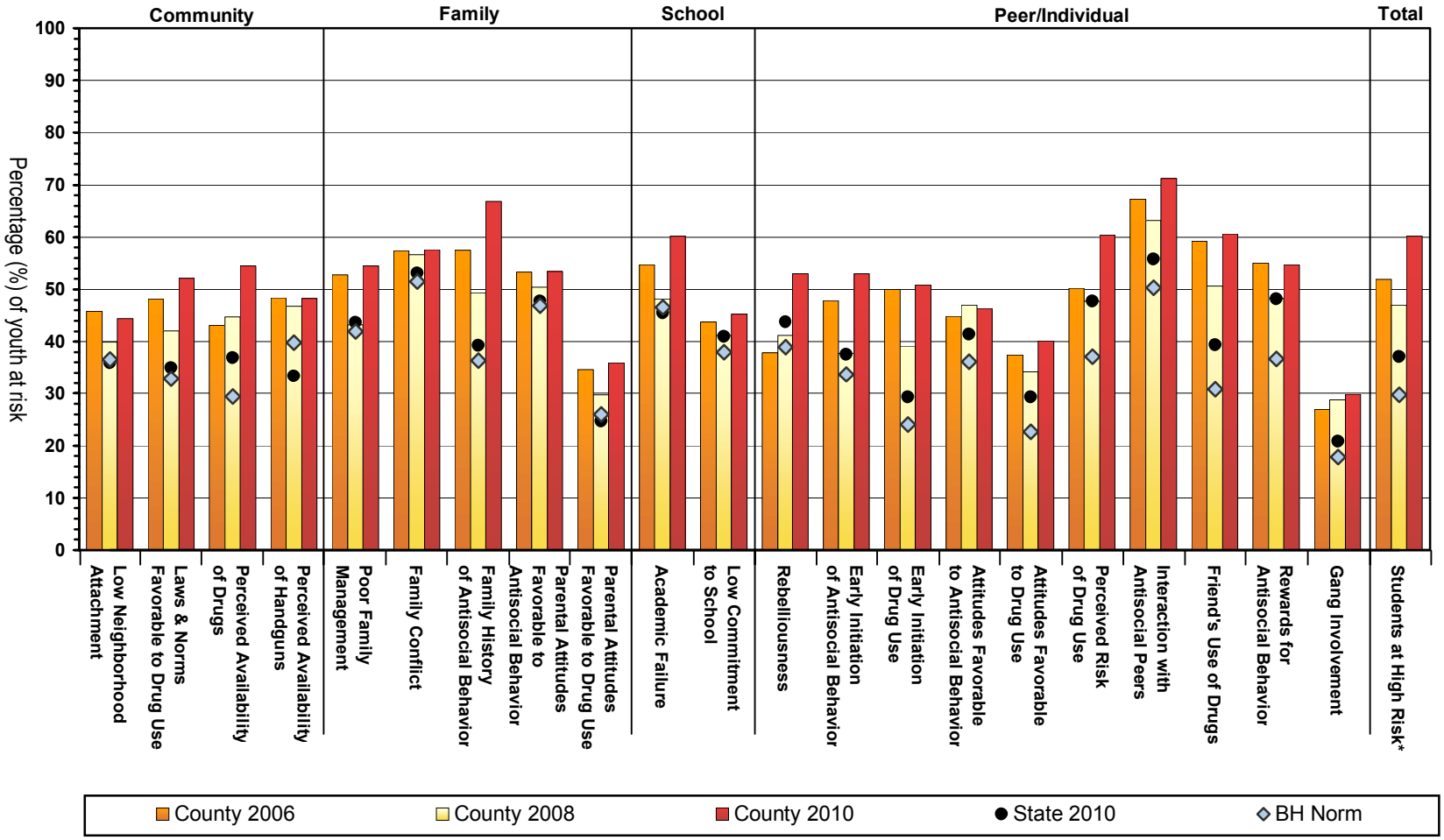
GAMBLING
2010 Gila County, All Students Surveyed



* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

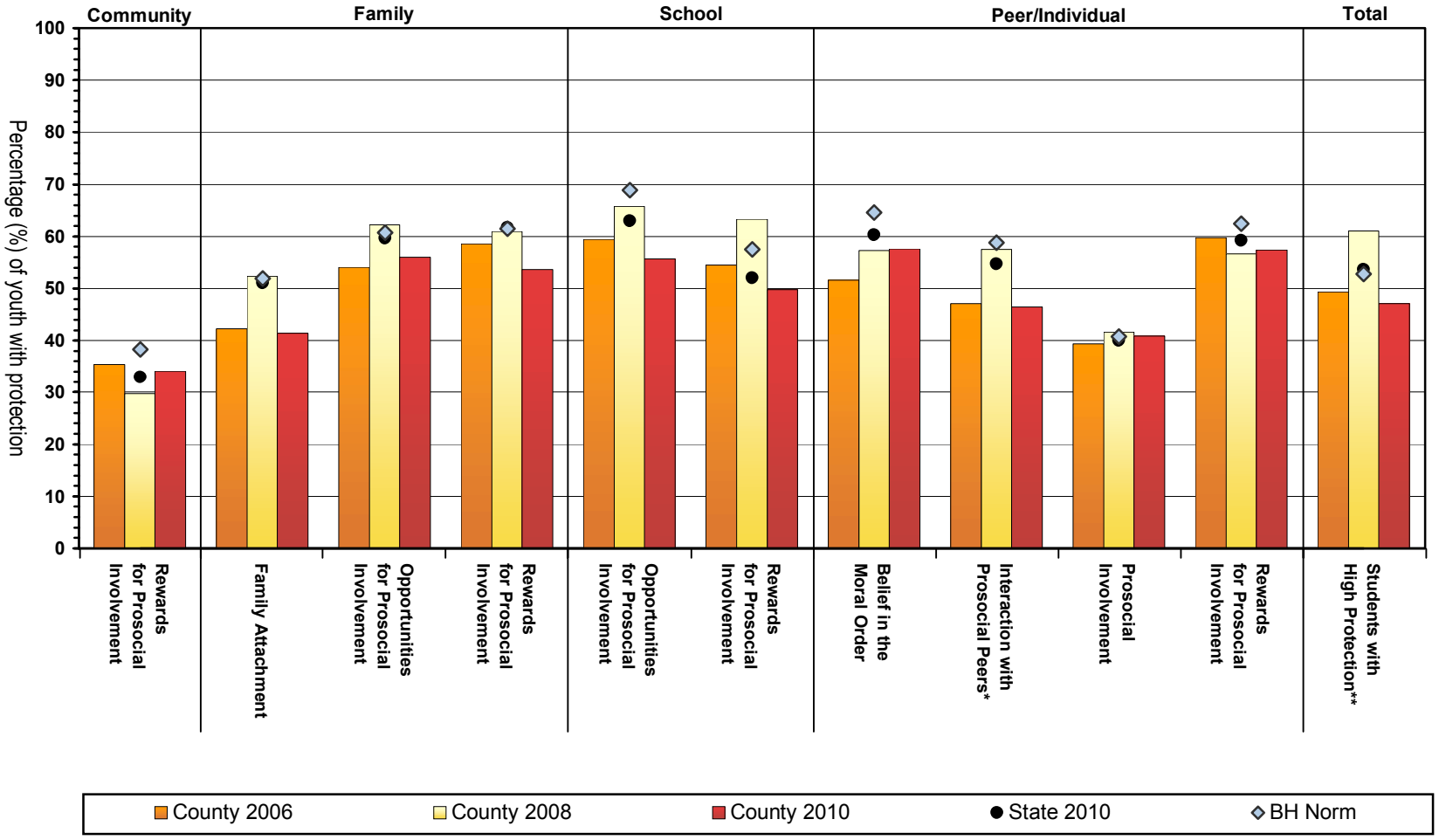
RISK PROFILE
2010 Gila County, Grade 8



* 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.)

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Gila County, Grade 8

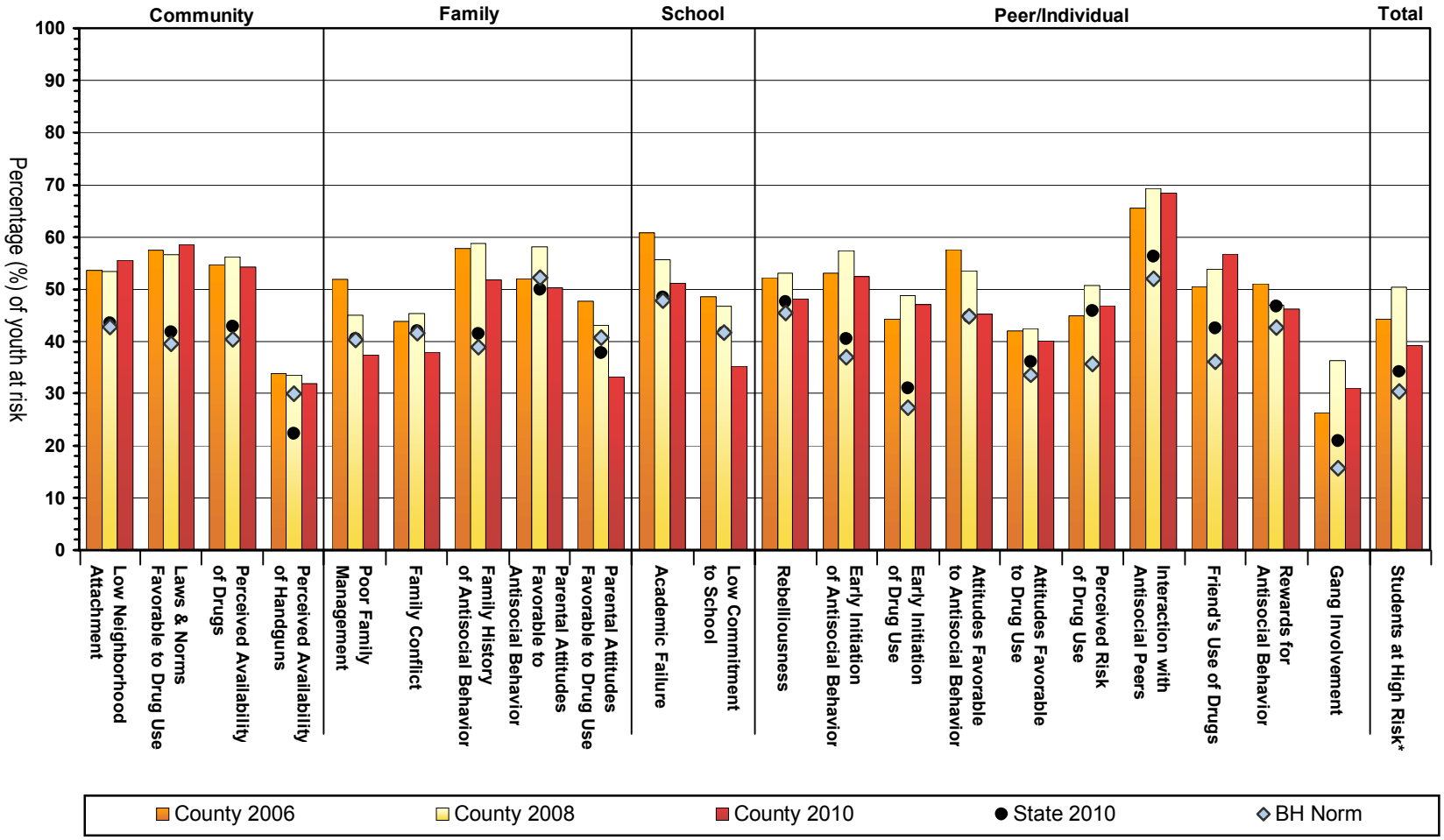


* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 and a prior administration. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

** 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, 2006/2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

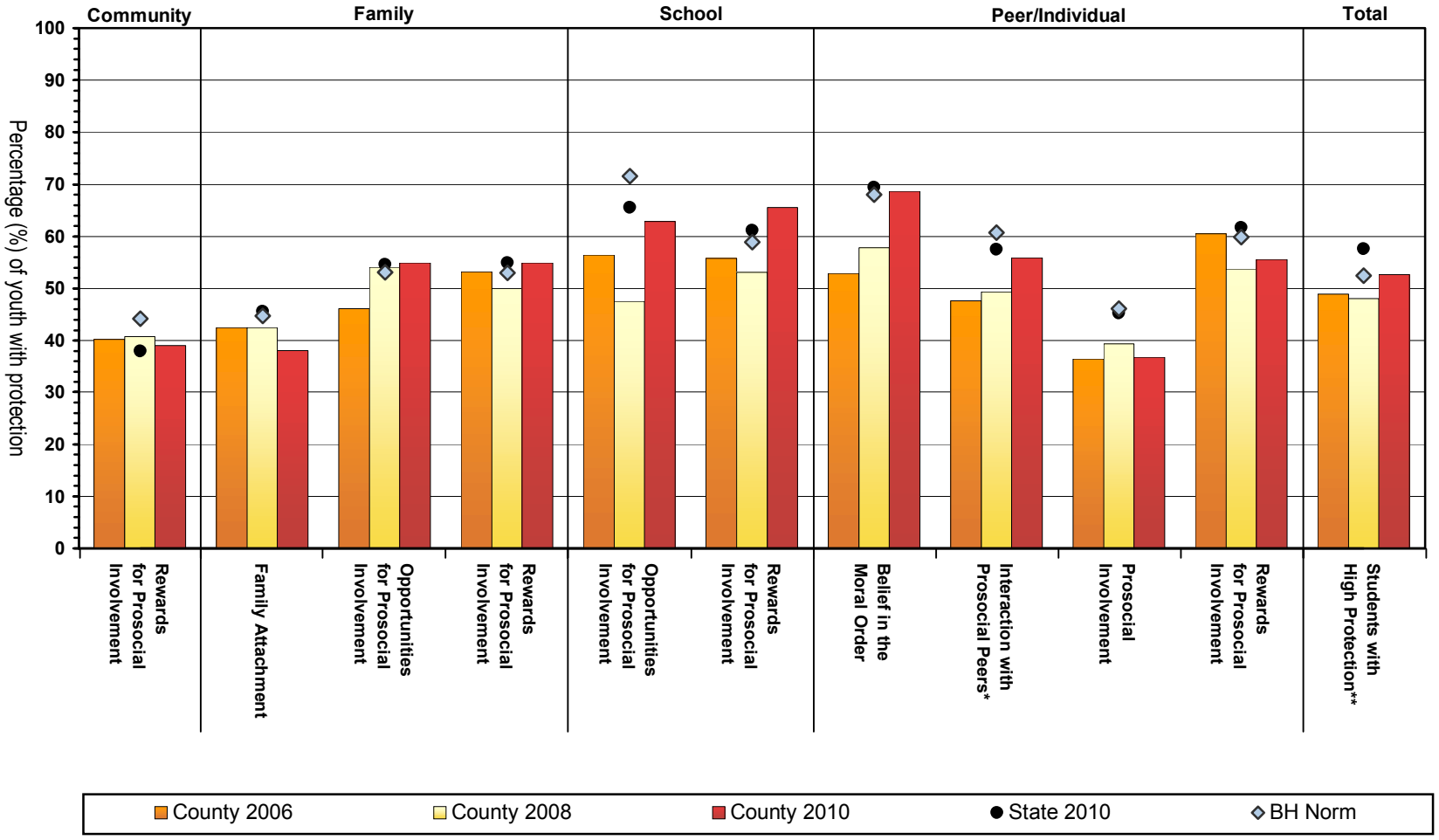
RISK PROFILE
2010 Gila County, Grade 10



* 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.)

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Gila County, Grade 10



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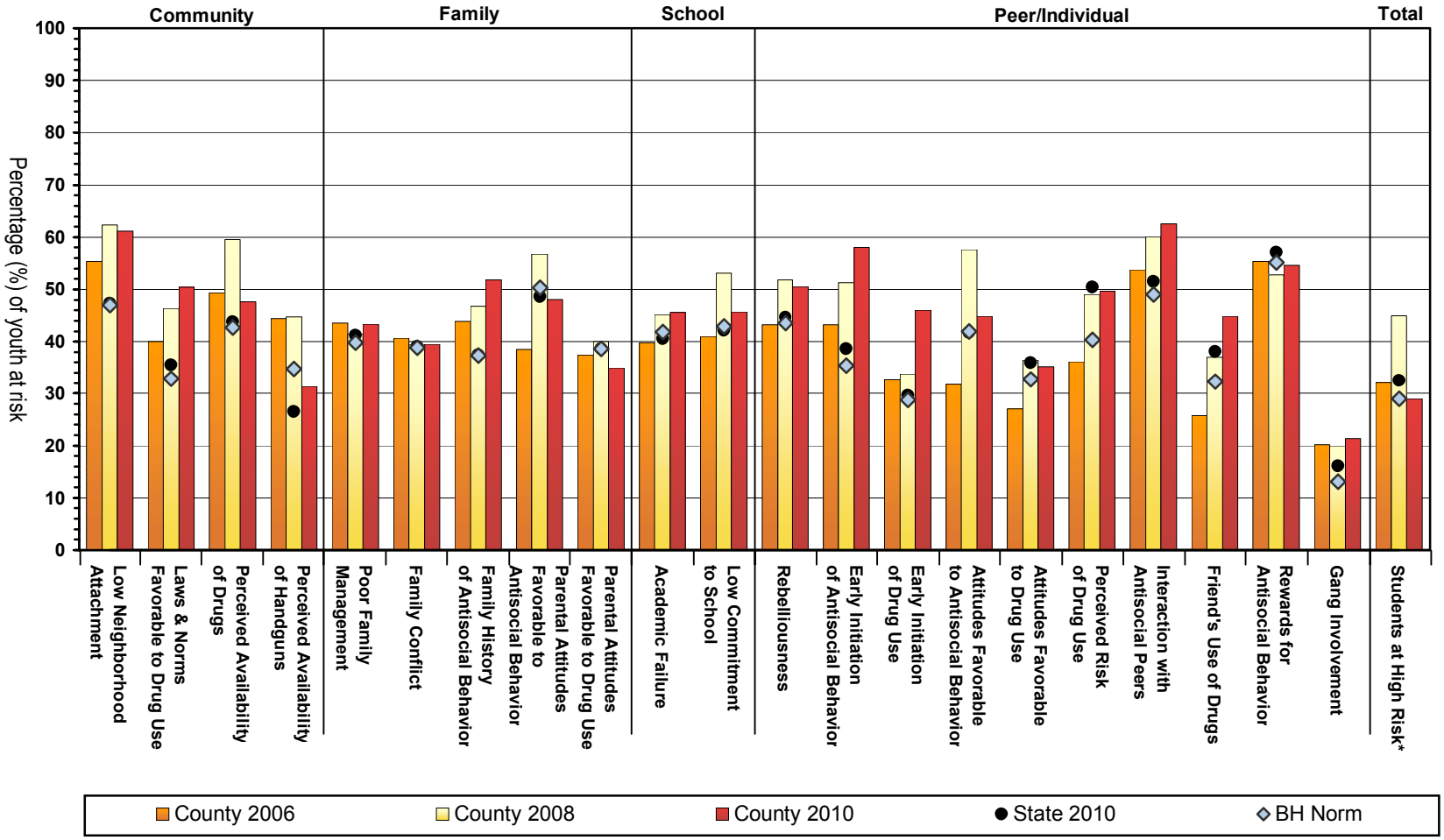
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

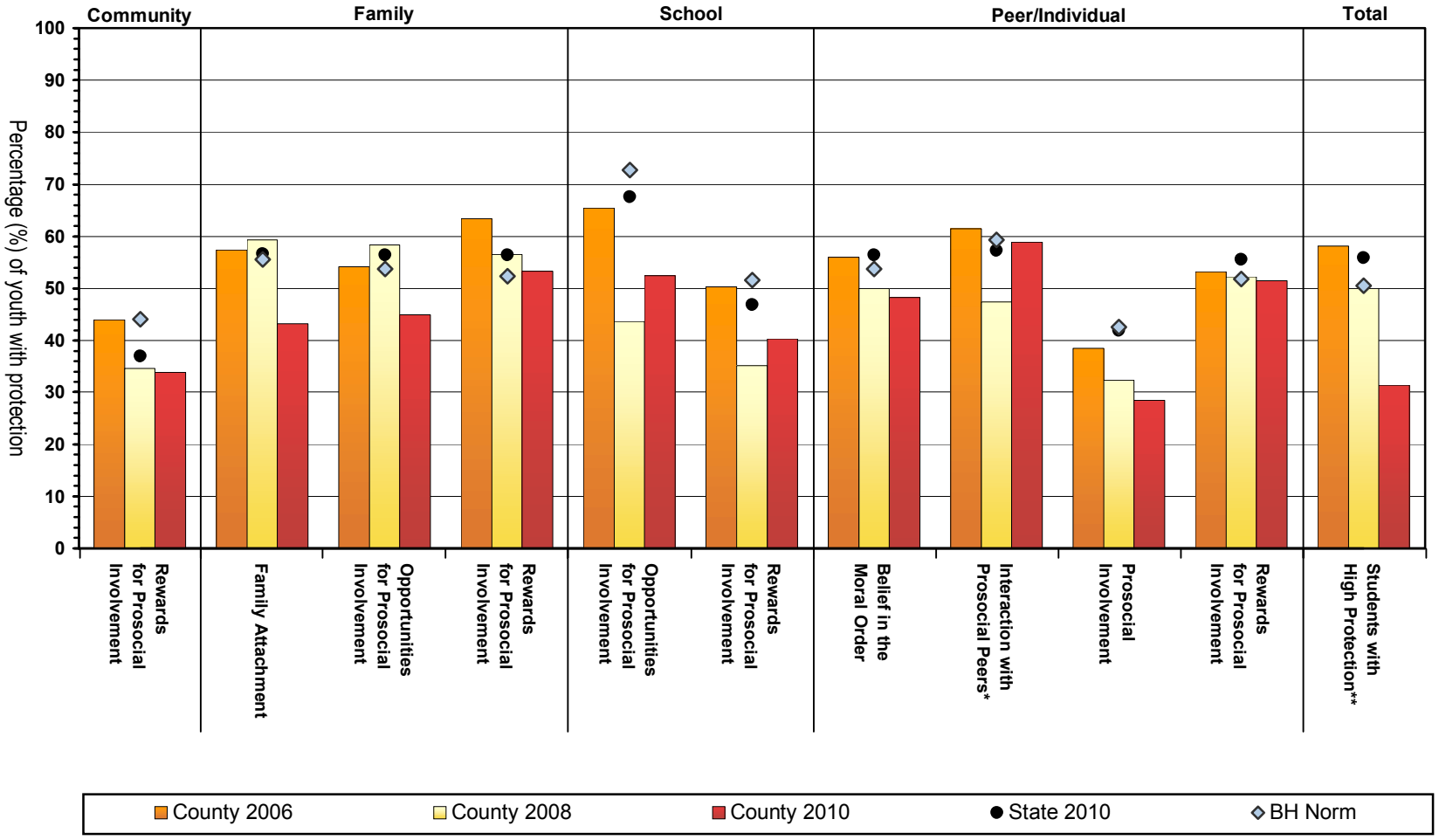
RISK PROFILE
2010 Gila County, Grade 12



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Gila County, Grade 12



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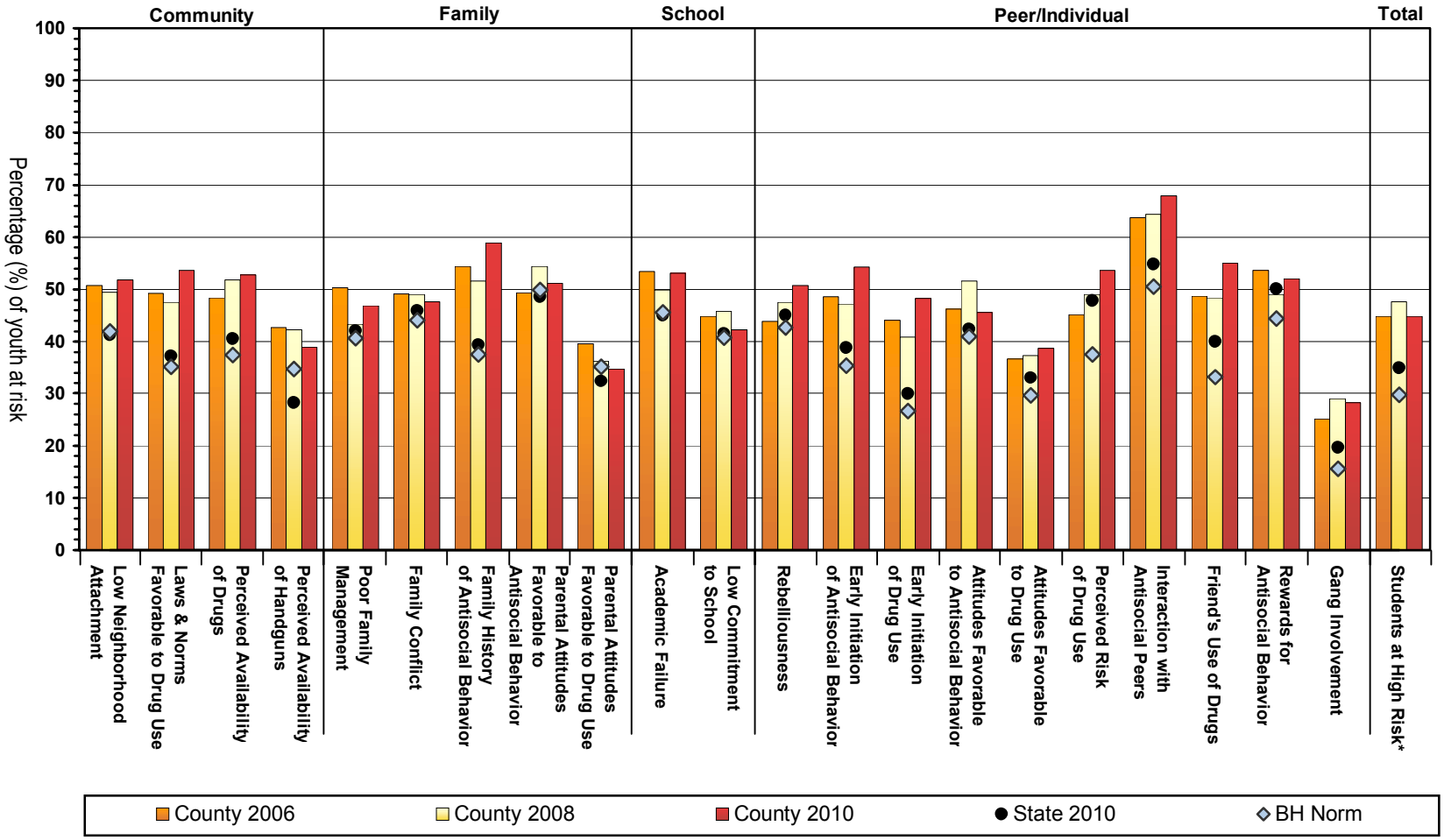
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Gila County, All Students Surveyed



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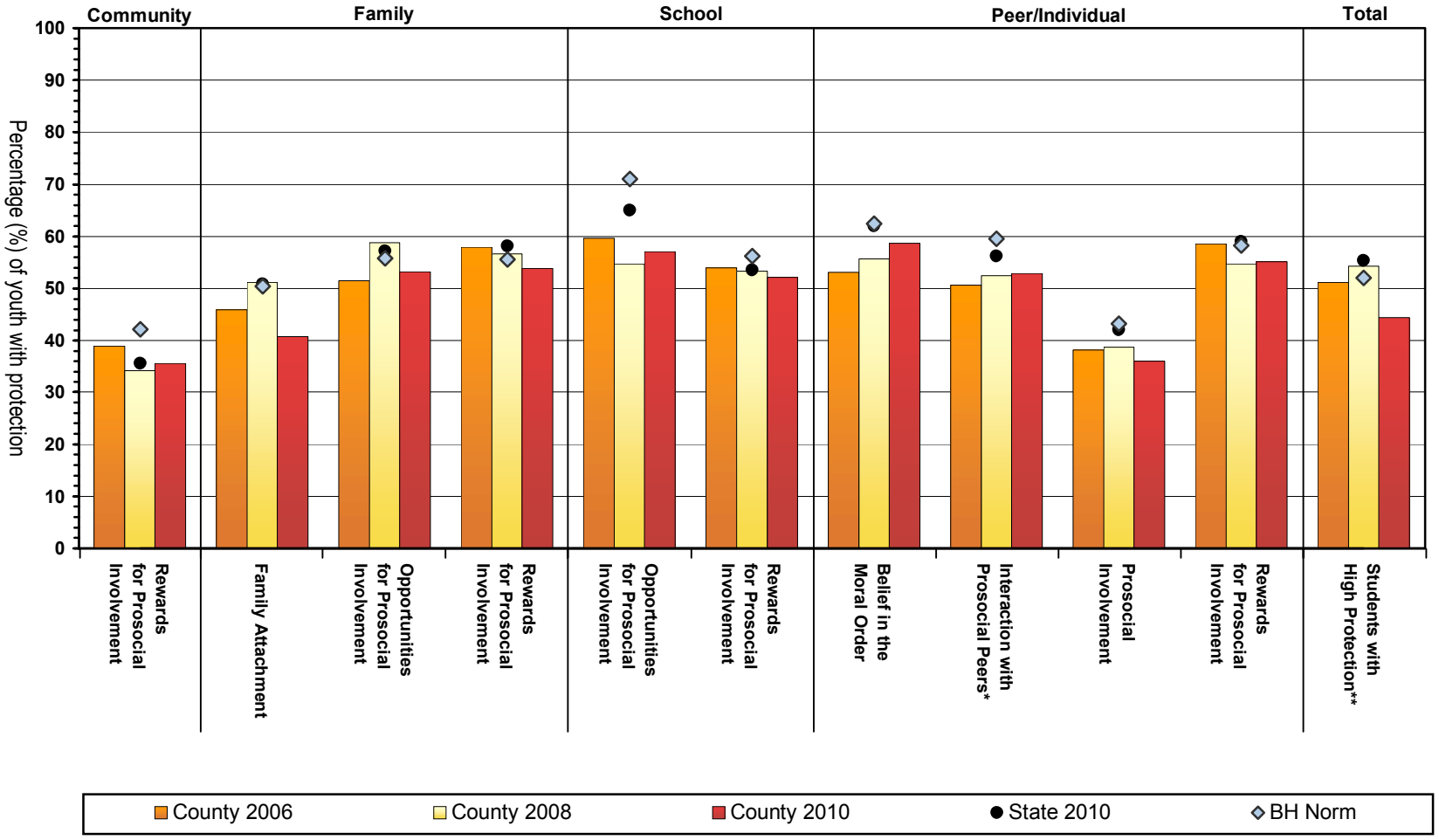
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Gila County, All Students Surveyed



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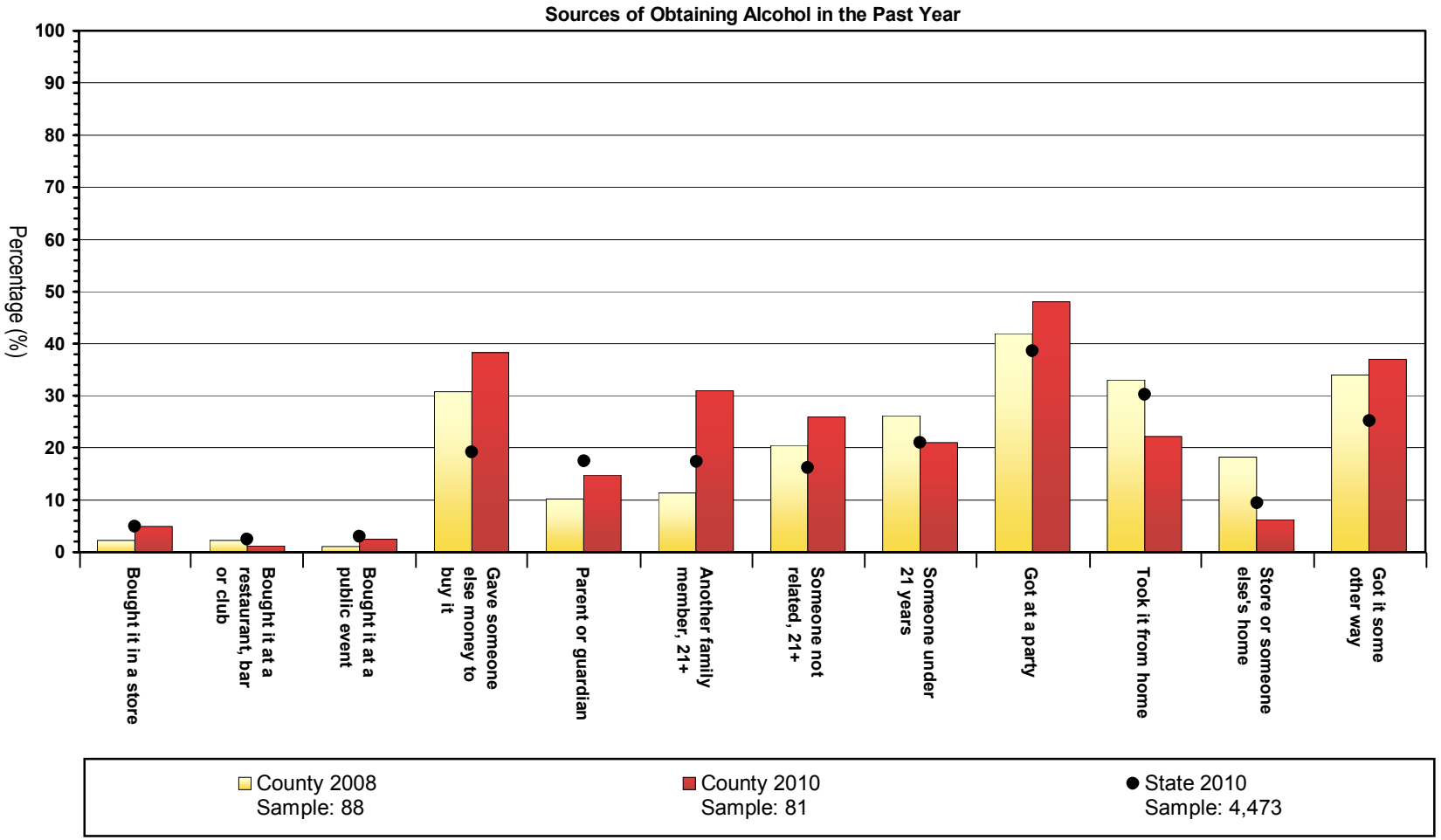
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Gila County, Grade 8

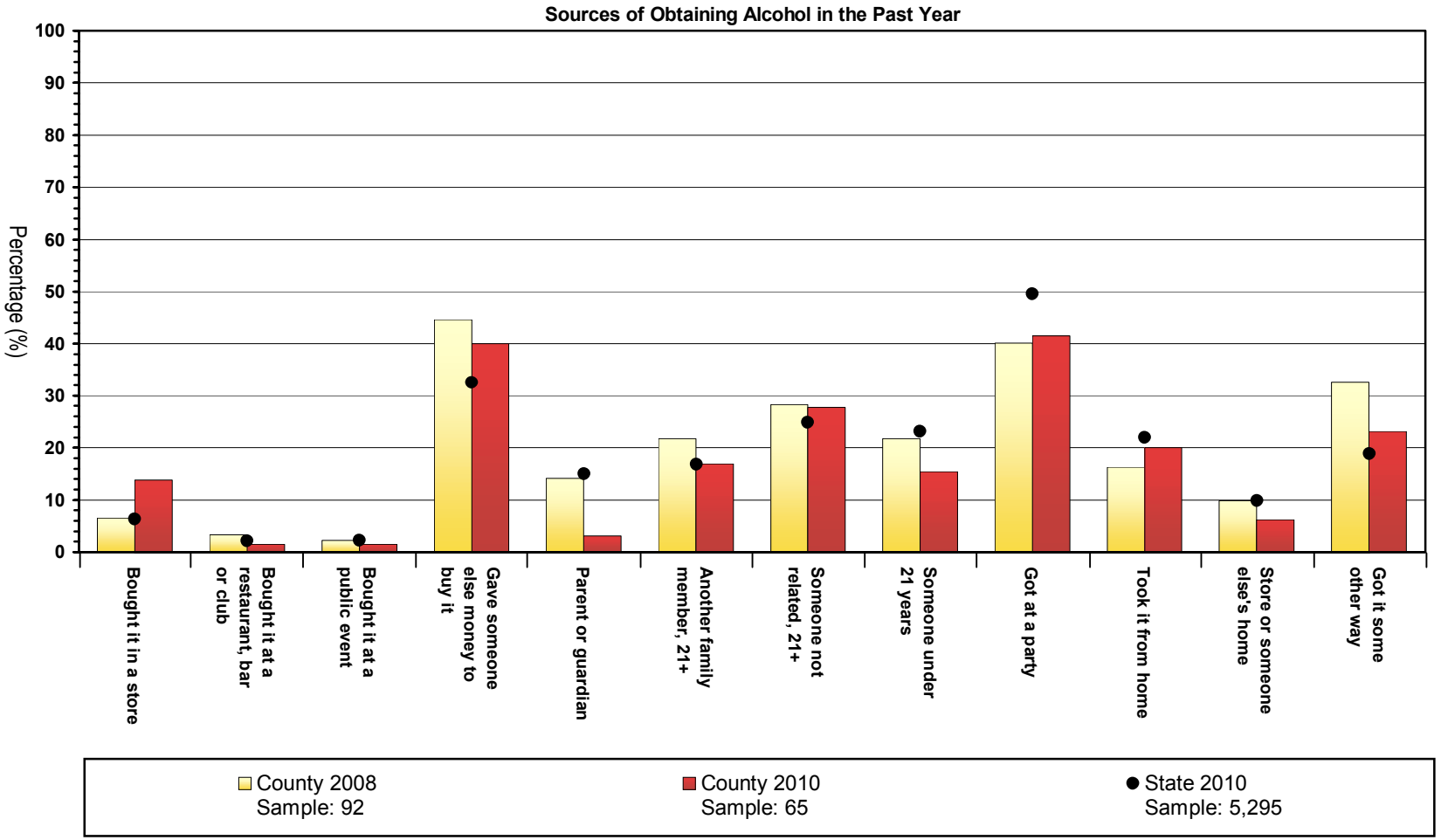


* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2010 Gila County, Grade 10



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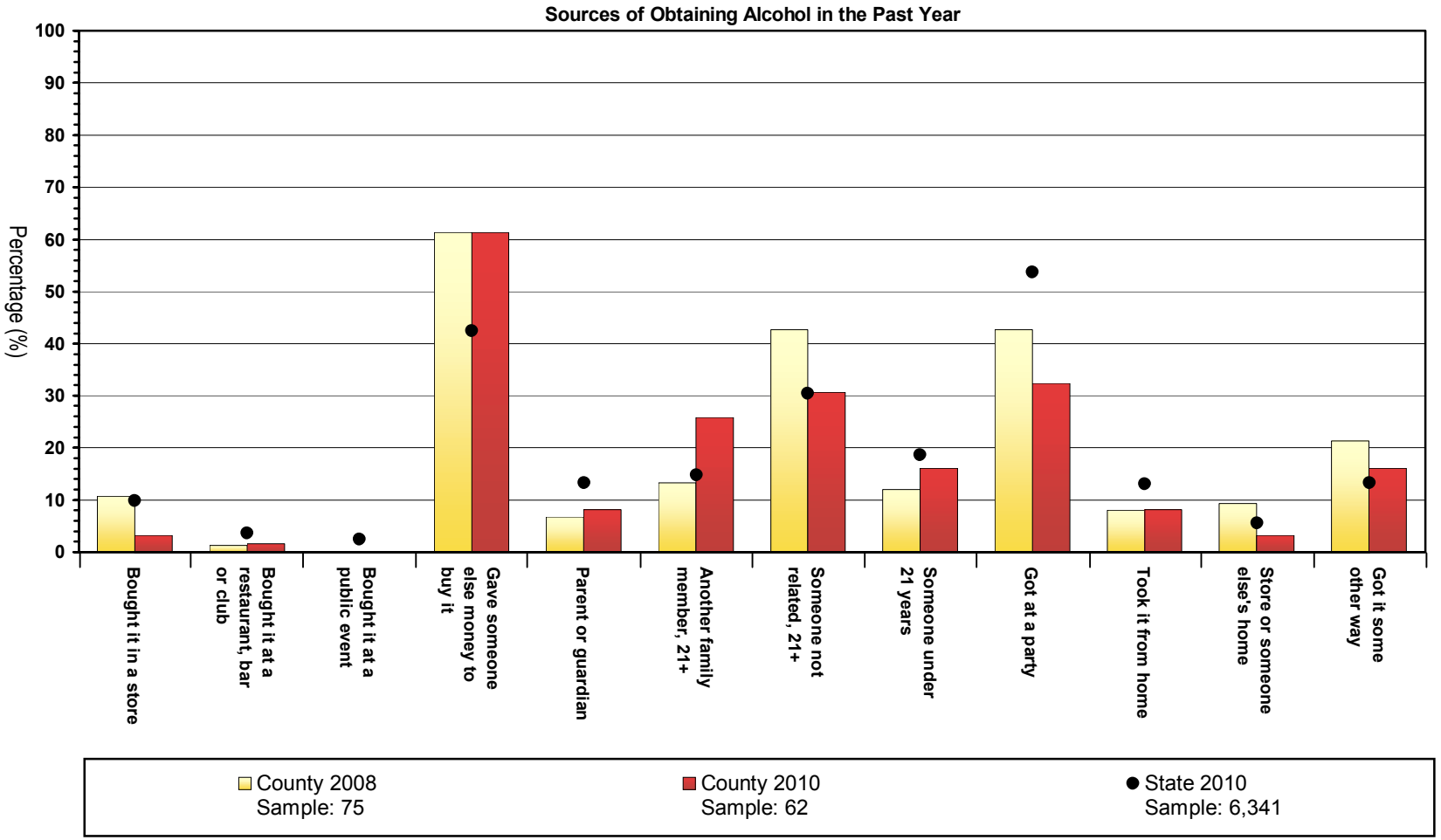
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Gila County, Grade 12



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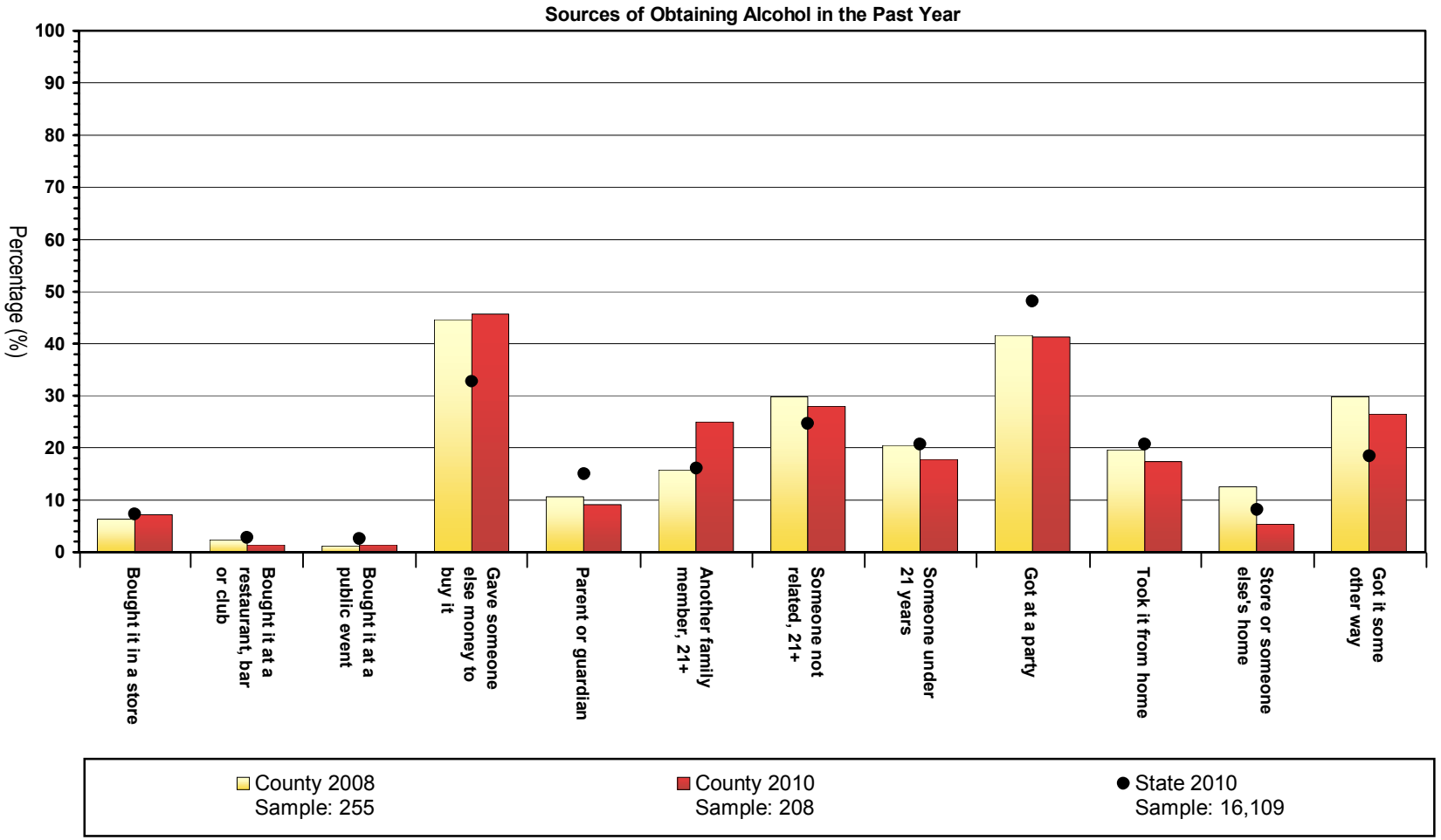
Sources of Alcohol

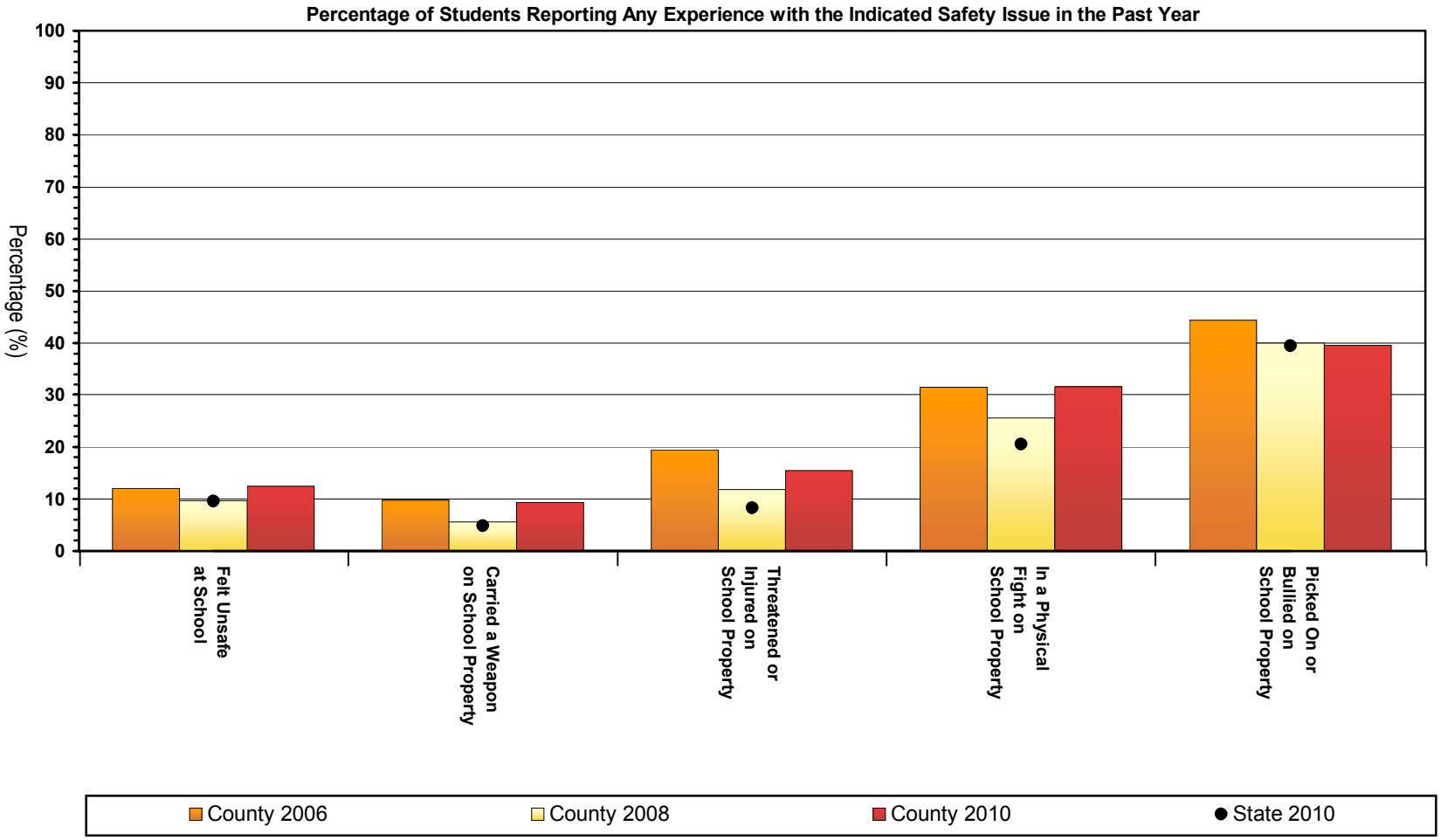
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Gila County, All Students Surveyed



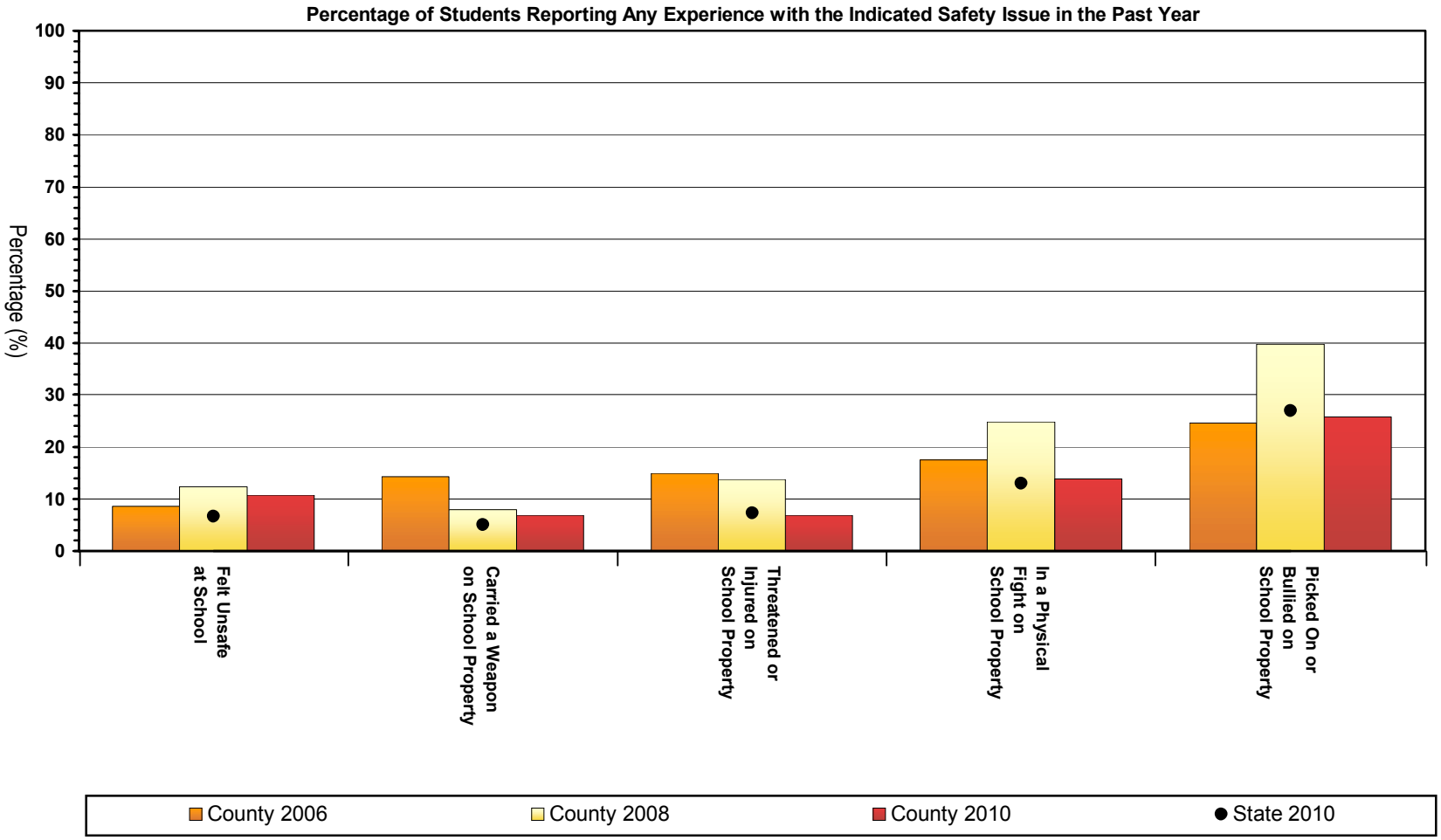
* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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.

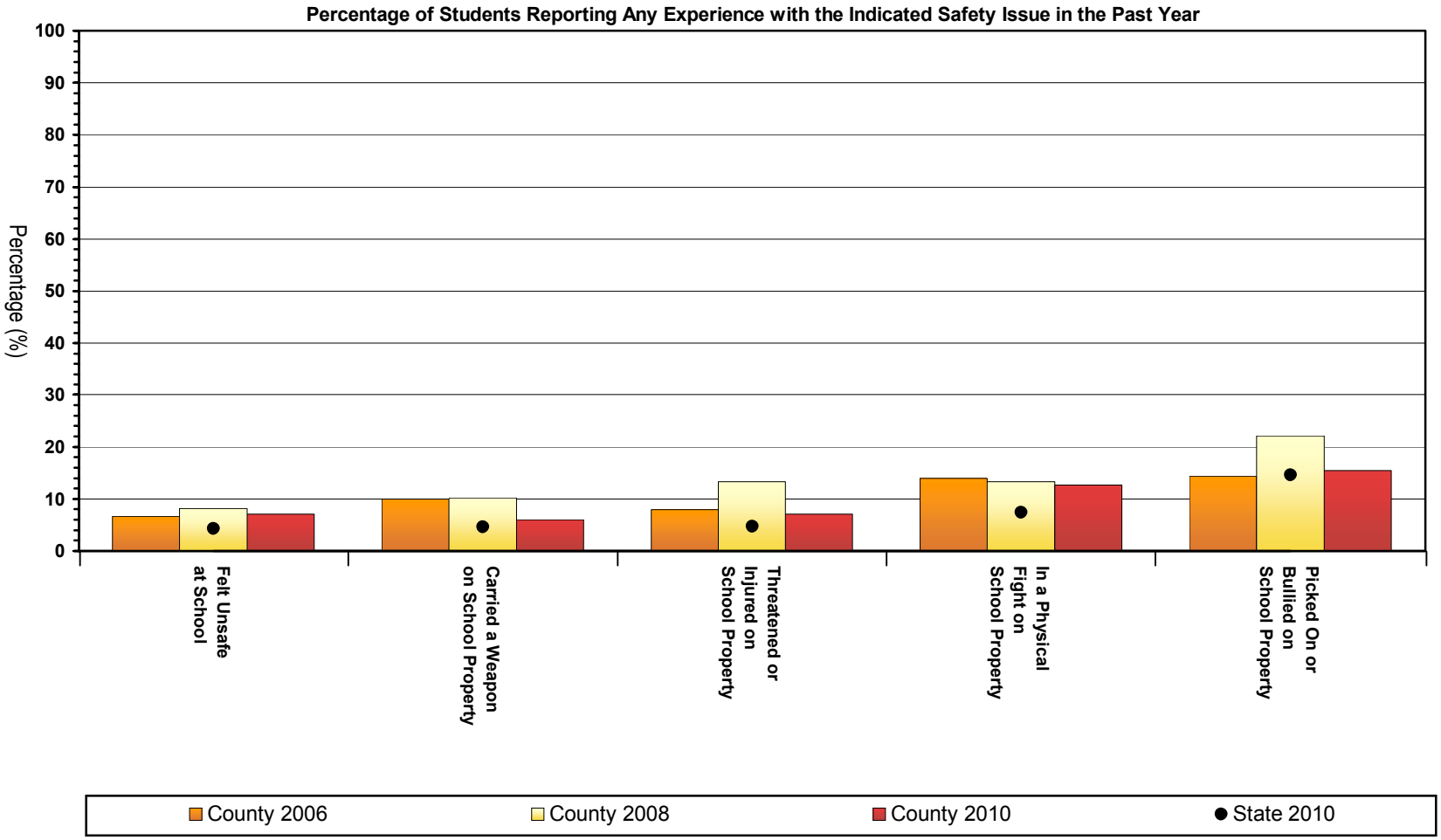
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Gila County, Grade 8



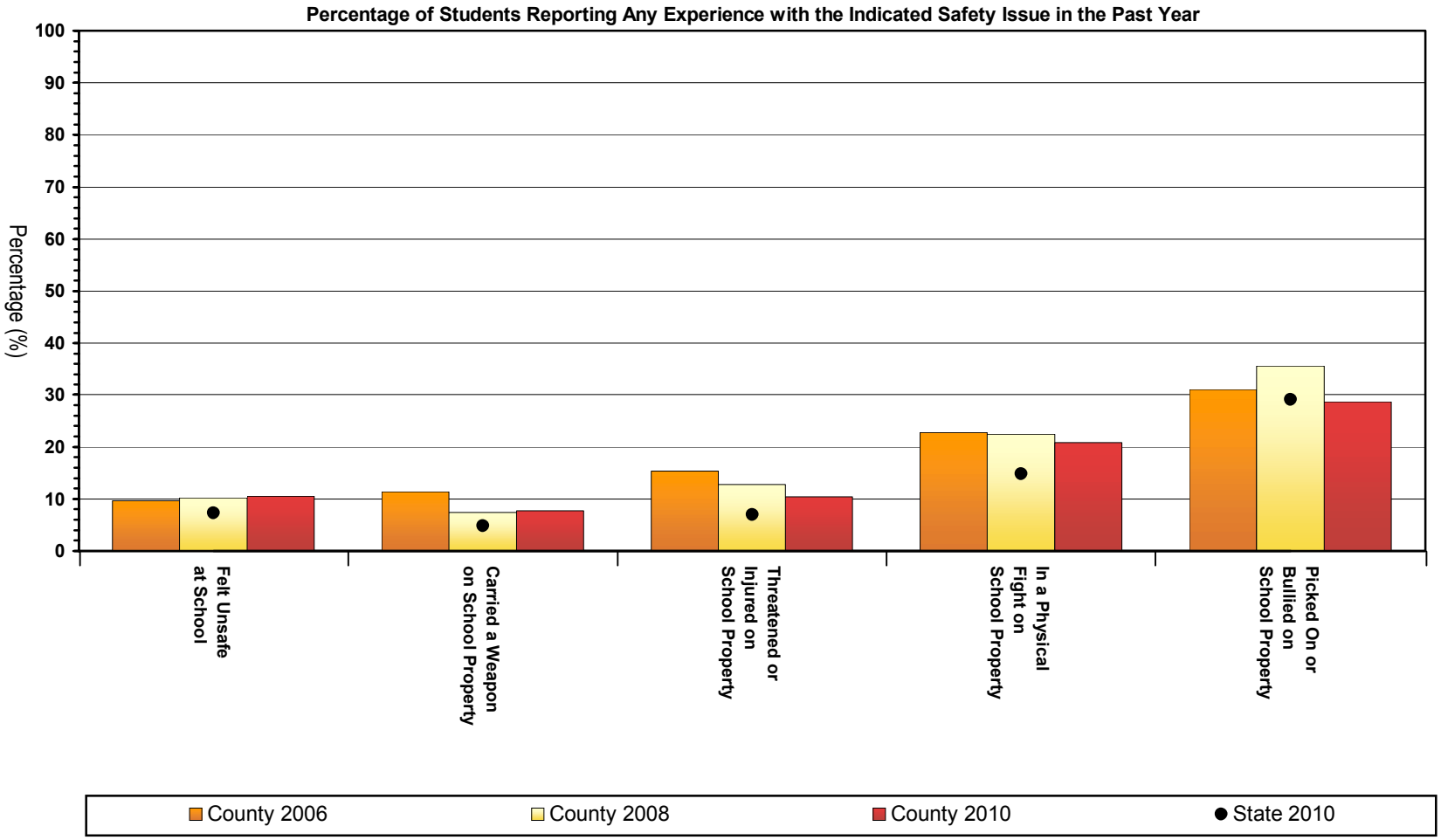
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Gila County, Grade 10



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Gila County, Grade 12



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Gila County, All Students Surveyed



Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

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

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

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

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	63.7	55.2	61.6	45.1	36.6	70.2	70.4	67.4	64.1	59.1	78.2	78.8	74.9	72.8	72.3	69.2	65.7	67.0	58.2	55.6
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	44.5	38.7	46.9	23.8	20.1	48.9	55.3	50.7	37.2	32.7	50.3	54.9	58.3	46.9	43.6	47.3	47.8	50.9	34.0	31.8
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	23.3	19.7	16.6	7.1	9.6	26.7	31.7	27.3	12.5	15.2	29.1	29.9	29.1	18.1	16.3	25.8	26.0	23.4	11.7	13.6
Marijuana	used marijuana?	27.4	21.8	38.4	17.8	15.7	40.9	45.6	45.5	34.3	32.3	43.2	48.7	54.5	44.7	42.0	35.5	35.7	44.9	29.9	29.7
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	2.1	1.7	1.4	2.2	1.7	4.0	5.2	6.7	5.9	3.0	3.5	4.6	8.1	9.0	3.1	3.0	3.5	4.8	5.1	2.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	3.4	3.0	3.6	2.3	2.6	6.5	11.6	4.3	5.3	4.6	12.6	9.8	11.0	8.8	6.0	6.6	7.3	5.8	5.0	4.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	17.5	19.1	16.5	14.5	14.9	15.1	17.6	10.5	11.8	12.8	9.2	11.3	9.9	9.4	9.5	14.8	16.7	12.9	12.3	12.5
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	3.6	0.6	1.8	0.7	1.6	6.4	3.6	1.9	1.6	2.8	6.8	4.1	4.1	2.5	2.4	5.3	2.4	2.4	1.5	2.3
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.9	1.3	2.5	3.2	1.0	2.6	1.5	0.6	3.1	5.3	3.4	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2.2	1.1	2.5	3.9	2.2	1.3	5.2	7.7	8.2	5.5	2.9	2.6	6.4	10.6	6.5	2.1	2.7	5.2	7.0	4.7
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.5	2.8	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.8	2.9	1.8	1.3	2.4	2.6	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.6	2.7	2.1	1.7	1.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	15.8	13.4	11.5	4.4	n/a	23.6	23.4	18.9	9.9	n/a	25.9	22.8	23.1	13.2	n/a	20.7	19.0	16.8	9.1
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	4.9	2.5	2.5	3.0	6.0	5.3	5.2	2.4	7.0	10.3	5.3	6.2	3.5	8.5	9.9	5.1	4.2	2.7	5.7	8.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	9.3	8.3	14.1	8.7	9.5	15.3	11.6	11.0	11.5	13.0	15.4	10.9	7.6	13.4	12.7	12.7	10.0	11.4	10.8	11.7
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	15.1	18.9	22.4	16.5	n/a	20.8	28.0	26.3	23.7	n/a	19.2	29.4	24.0	27.3	n/a	17.9	24.3	24.0	21.5	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?	n/a	13.3	9.7	9.5	n/a	n/a	16.1	12.5	13.2	n/a	n/a	18.1	9.4	14.1	n/a	n/a	15.3	10.5	11.8	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	34.3	29.6	33.9	21.9	14.9	48.1	43.5	40.9	34.7	30.4	42.1	42.9	50.6	45.0	43.5	40.7	37.2	40.6	31.9	29.2
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	15.6	16.0	21.0	8.9	6.5	22.6	25.0	26.8	15.6	13.1	20.1	25.1	28.2	22.9	20.1	19.0	21.0	24.6	14.7	13.0
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	13.0	9.4	7.6	2.8	3.7	14.7	13.1	8.9	5.7	6.5	7.3	11.2	12.7	8.1	8.4	12.3	11.0	9.4	5.1	6.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	11.3	8.7	23.7	8.9	6.5	22.8	20.7	24.9	17.4	15.9	16.4	16.6	16.6	21.3	20.6	16.3	14.3	22.2	14.8	14.2
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.5	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.6	0.4	1.4	2.0	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.2	2.4	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.9	1.6	0.5
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.8	0.8	3.3	3.2	0.0	1.6	0.9	2.3	4.2	4.1	2.2	1.3	2.3	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.0
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	5.5	9.9	6.5	5.6	3.8	4.8	4.4	3.3	3.0	2.2	2.9	1.6	0.6	1.5	1.2	4.6	6.2	3.9	3.7	2.4
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.5	2.9	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.6	2.3	2.1	1.2	0.6	0.5	2.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.5
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.4	1.7	0.4	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.4
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	1.6	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.6	0.4	1.2	2.9	2.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.8	3.4	1.8	0.8	0.4	1.7	2.5	1.2
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.5	0.4	1.3	2.0	2.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	2.1	0.0	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	6.9	6.9	5.7	1.3	n/a	12.9	9.1	8.9	3.0	n/a	14.0	11.1	9.7	4.1	n/a	10.5	8.7	7.7	2.8
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.9	2.5	3.2	1.4	2.8	3.3	1.2	2.6	0.6	2.5	3.0	1.9	2.1	1.1	2.1	2.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	4.9	2.5	5.4	3.6	2.5	6.9	4.8	3.3	4.7	3.9	8.8	4.7	1.8	4.7	4.2	6.4	3.8	3.8	4.2	3.5
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	7.5	7.5	11.2	8.2	n/a	9.3	15.3	9.1	11.8	n/a	10.7	15.5	12.3	12.4	n/a	8.8	11.8	10.8	10.4	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?	n/a	8.3	6.9	5.4	n/a	n/a	10.9	6.7	6.3	n/a	n/a	9.4	5.3	6.3	n/a	n/a	9.4	6.4	5.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	9.7	8.2	8.7	5.0	4.2	14.8	9.4	13.7	7.6	7.4	16.5	20.4	16.4	14.1	16.6	13.0	11.5	12.4	8.2	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	35.0	29.8	42.5	27.7	24.9	40.3	34.5	36.1	29.1	26.3	32.0	31.0	34.4	28.9	27.5	36.1	31.6	38.3	28.5	25.0

Heavy Use

		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Binge Drinking	How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	19.3	18.1	22.7	12.4	7.8	31.9	31.0	30.0	21.0	17.5	23.6	28.7	32.6	29.2	25.2	24.5	24.7	27.7	19.5	16.6
1/2 Pack (or more) of Cigarettes/Day	During the past 30 days, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day? (11 to 20 cigarettes, More than 20 cigarettes)	3.2	1.7	0.7	0.7	1.0	3.8	2.1	3.1	2.0	2.4	1.7	3.1	3.9	3.6	5.0	3.1	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.7

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Been Drunk or High at School	20.6	11.8	26.3	12.8	7.5	30.1	31.4	34.4	21.8	15.0	20.1	25.0	27.8	22.1	17.7	23.7	21.2	29.3	18.0	13.3
Been Suspended from School	28.6	19.2	30.3	18.5	15.1	20.5	27.4	22.6	14.4	12.6	9.6	15.7	19.6	9.9	9.2	21.7	21.0	24.9	15.0	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	5.0	3.9	8.8	5.0	2.5	10.0	15.8	10.0	10.6	6.5	6.3	6.7	13.8	10.8	7.8	6.9	8.4	10.6	8.2	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	4.1	3.8	4.2	3.7	2.3	7.7	3.1	4.1	4.6	2.6	4.6	4.1	8.0	3.1	1.9	5.4	3.7	5.2	3.8	2.3
Been Arrested	10.1	9.3	11.8	7.1	5.2	11.9	12.5	12.6	9.9	6.7	7.5	11.8	18.4	8.7	6.1	10.1	10.9	13.9	8.4	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	20.8	21.7	19.3	16.6	16.0	17.6	19.7	14.3	15.5	15.1	14.7	15.9	17.3	11.5	11.9	18.3	19.7	17.2	14.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	7.5	7.4	9.5	6.7	4.8	10.5	11.2	9.4	7.6	5.2	8.9	10.2	12.6	7.2	5.2	8.8	9.3	10.3	7.1	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	1.2	0.5	1.8	1.4	0.8	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.1	0.9	2.3	2.1	2.6	1.8	1.0	2.0	1.5	2.3	1.7	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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Any Gambling	52.8	74.7	58.0	61.6	55.0	50.6	70.0	56.8	59.8	53.8	42.9	68.0	53.5	56.5	52.6	49.8	71.6	56.4	59.7	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	2.5	5.5	2.5	5.3	5.7	2.8	7.0	3.6	4.8	5.3	3.0	5.1	3.2	5.3	5.4	2.7	5.9	3.1	5.2	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	25.8	26.0	12.9	21.4	24.0	23.7	29.4	18.6	20.7	23.5	21.9	23.9	18.9	18.9	23.9	24.2	26.6	16.4	20.6	22.7
Bet on sports?*	n/a	38.1	26.8	28.6	22.8	n/a	32.9	25.7	27.0	22.5	n/a	28.2	21.7	24.4	20.5	n/a	34.1	25.1	27.0	21.4
Played cards?	22.2	53.1	34.5	36.1	25.8	21.6	45.1	35.3	36.0	27.0	18.7	46.7	28.8	34.8	26.7	21.2	49.0	33.2	35.7	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?**	n/a	19.6	17.0	15.9	n/a	n/a	31.6	16.9	16.6	n/a	n/a	24.0	15.7	15.3	n/a	n/a	24.4	16.6	16.0	n/a
Played bingo?	17.7	29.7	22.4	26.4	22.7	15.6	23.0	16.5	20.4	17.7	6.0	15.7	14.6	14.2	14.0	14.3	24.2	18.4	21.4	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	6.1	5.3	3.2	5.1	4.5	2.9	9.8	4.1	4.6	4.0	3.6	4.1	2.7	4.2	3.7	4.5	6.4	3.4	4.7	4.2
Played a dice game?*	n/a	34.5	24.7	26.0	12.1	n/a	30.1	22.6	21.9	11.2	n/a	24.5	19.0	17.9	10.0	n/a	30.7	22.5	22.6	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?*	21.4	36.7	24.5	28.2	20.1	22.1	32.3	20.5	27.7	20.5	14.8	32.5	17.8	24.9	18.8	20.1	34.3	21.4	27.2	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?*	n/a	6.4	5.1	5.0	4.6	n/a	7.0	5.5	5.0	4.7	n/a	7.7	5.9	4.4	4.6	n/a	6.9	5.4	4.8	4.7

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from table. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	45.8	39.9	44.4	35.9	36.6	53.7	53.4	55.6	43.6	42.8	55.4	62.3	61.2	47.3	47.0	50.7	49.5	51.8	41.3	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	48.2	42.1	52.1	35.0	32.8	57.5	56.6	58.6	41.8	39.6	40.0	46.3	50.4	35.5	32.8	49.3	47.5	53.7	37.2	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	43.1	44.7	54.5	36.9	29.4	54.7	56.2	54.3	42.9	40.5	49.4	59.6	47.6	43.8	42.7	48.4	51.8	52.8	40.6	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	48.4	46.8	48.3	33.4	39.8	33.9	33.6	31.9	22.3	29.9	44.4	44.7	31.3	26.5	34.8	42.7	42.3	39.0	28.2	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	52.8	43.2	54.5	43.7	41.9	51.9	45.1	37.4	40.6	40.3	43.6	41.5	43.4	41.2	39.8	50.3	43.3	46.9	42.1	40.7
Family Conflict	57.4	56.7	57.6	53.1	51.5	43.9	45.4	38.0	42.1	41.6	40.7	39.4	39.5	39.1	38.8	49.1	49.0	47.6	45.9	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	57.5	49.4	66.8	39.3	36.4	57.8	58.8	51.8	41.5	39.0	43.9	46.8	51.8	37.4	37.3	54.4	51.6	58.9	39.4	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	53.3	50.4	53.4	47.7	46.9	52.0	58.2	50.3	50.0	52.3	38.5	56.8	48.1	48.6	50.3	49.4	54.4	51.2	48.6	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	34.7	29.7	35.9	24.7	26.0	47.8	43.1	33.2	37.9	40.8	37.5	40.0	35.0	38.6	38.6	39.6	36.3	34.8	32.4	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	54.7	48.2	60.2	45.5	46.6	60.8	55.7	51.2	48.5	47.9	39.8	45.2	45.6	40.6	41.8	53.4	49.9	53.1	45.1	45.6
Low Commitment to School	43.8	41.2	45.3	41.0	38.0	48.6	46.8	35.3	41.7	41.7	41.0	53.1	45.7	42.2	42.9	44.8	45.8	42.3	41.5	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	37.9	41.2	53.0	43.8	39.0	52.2	53.1	48.2	47.6	45.5	43.2	51.8	50.5	44.6	43.6	43.9	47.5	50.8	45.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	47.9	37.8	53.0	37.6	33.7	53.1	57.4	52.5	40.6	37.0	43.2	51.3	58.1	38.6	35.4	48.6	47.2	54.3	38.8	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	50.0	39.2	50.9	29.3	24.0	44.3	48.8	47.1	31.0	27.3	32.6	33.8	46.0	29.6	28.8	44.1	40.9	48.3	29.9	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	44.8	47.0	46.3	41.4	36.2	57.6	53.5	45.3	44.7	44.9	31.8	57.6	44.9	41.7	41.9	46.2	51.6	45.6	42.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	37.5	34.2	40.1	29.3	22.6	42.1	42.5	40.1	36.2	33.6	27.0	36.5	35.2	35.9	32.7	36.7	37.3	38.7	33.1	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	50.2	47.7	60.4	47.8	37.1	45.0	50.8	46.9	45.9	35.7	36.2	49.0	49.7	50.4	40.3	45.2	49.0	53.6	47.9	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	67.3	63.2	71.2	55.8	50.3	65.6	69.3	68.5	56.3	52.0	53.8	60.1	62.6	51.5	49.0	63.7	64.4	67.9	54.8	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	59.2	50.6	60.6	39.4	30.8	50.5	53.9	56.8	42.6	36.2	25.8	37.0	44.9	38.1	32.3	48.7	48.4	55.0	40.0	33.2
Rewards for ASB	55.0	48.3	54.7	48.2	36.7	51.1	47.0	46.2	46.8	42.7	55.4	52.8	54.6	57.1	55.1	53.7	49.0	52.0	50.1	44.4
Gang Involvement	26.9	28.8	29.8	20.8	17.8	26.3	36.4	31.0	20.9	15.7	20.2	20.0	21.4	16.1	13.1	25.1	29.0	28.2	19.6	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	51.9	47.0	60.2	37.1	29.7	44.3	50.4	39.3	34.2	30.4	32.1	45.0	29.0	32.5	29.0	44.9	47.6	44.9	35.0	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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	35.4	29.7	34.1	32.9	38.3	40.2	40.8	39.1	38.0	44.2	44.0	34.7	33.9	37.0	44.1	39.0	34.2	35.6	35.6	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	42.3	52.4	41.4	51.1	51.9	42.5	42.5	38.1	45.6	44.7	57.4	59.3	43.2	56.6	55.6	45.9	51.2	40.8	50.9	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	54.1	62.2	56.0	59.7	60.7	46.1	54.1	54.9	54.6	53.1	54.2	58.4	45.0	56.4	53.8	51.5	58.8	53.2	57.2	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	58.6	60.9	53.6	61.7	61.5	53.2	50.0	54.9	54.9	53.0	63.4	56.5	53.3	56.4	52.4	57.9	56.6	53.9	58.2	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	59.4	65.8	55.7	63.0	68.9	56.4	47.5	62.9	65.6	71.6	65.4	43.7	52.5	67.6	72.8	59.7	54.7	57.1	65.0	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	54.5	63.3	49.8	52.0	57.5	55.8	53.1	65.6	61.2	58.9	50.3	35.2	40.3	46.9	51.6	54.0	53.3	52.1	53.5	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	51.6	57.3	57.6	60.3	64.6	52.9	57.8	68.7	69.4	68.0	56.0	50.0	48.3	56.4	53.8	53.1	55.7	58.7	62.0	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers*	47.1	57.5	46.5	54.7	58.8	47.6	49.4	55.9	57.5	60.7	61.5	47.4	58.9	57.3	59.3	50.6	52.5	52.9	56.2	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	39.4	41.6	40.9	40.0	40.8	36.5	39.4	36.8	45.3	46.1	38.5	32.3	28.4	41.9	42.6	38.2	38.7	36.1	42.1	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	59.8	56.6	57.4	59.2	62.5	60.5	53.8	55.6	61.7	59.9	53.2	52.3	51.5	55.6	51.8	58.6	54.7	55.2	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection**	49.4	61.1	47.1	53.6	52.8	48.9	48.1	52.7	57.6	52.5	58.2	50.0	31.3	55.9	50.5	51.2	54.3	44.4	55.4	52.0

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

** 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, 2006/2008 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, (*ie* 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	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
*Sample size***	*88*	*81*	*4,473*	*92*	*65*	*5,295*	*75*	*62*	*6,341*	*255*	*208*	*16,109*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	2.3	4.9	4.9	6.5	13.8	6.3	10.7	3.2	9.9	6.3	7.2	7.3
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	2.3	1.2	2.5	3.3	1.5	2.1	1.3	1.6	3.6	2.4	1.4	2.8
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	1.1	2.5	3.0	2.2	1.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.2	1.4	2.6
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	30.7	38.3	19.2	44.6	40.0	32.6	61.3	61.3	42.5	44.7	45.7	32.8
My parent or guardian gave it to me	10.2	14.8	17.5	14.1	3.1	15.0	6.7	8.1	13.3	10.6	9.1	15.0
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	11.4	30.9	17.3	21.7	16.9	16.8	13.3	25.8	14.8	15.7	25.0	16.1
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	20.5	25.9	16.2	28.3	27.7	24.8	42.7	30.6	30.4	29.8	27.9	24.6
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	26.1	21.0	21.0	21.7	15.4	23.1	12.0	16.1	18.6	20.4	17.8	20.7
I got it at a party	42.0	48.1	38.7	40.2	41.5	49.6	42.7	32.3	53.8	41.6	41.3	48.2
I took it from home	33.0	22.2	30.2	16.3	20.0	21.9	8.0	8.1	13.1	19.6	17.3	20.7
I took it from a store or someone else's home	18.2	6.2	9.4	9.8	6.2	9.8	9.3	3.2	5.6	12.5	5.3	8.1
I got it some other way	34.1	37.0	25.2	32.6	23.1	18.8	21.3	16.1	13.3	29.8	26.4	18.4

* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed**			
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
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	80.6	88.2	84.6	91.7	85.1	86.3	93.1	92.7	92.1	86.7	92.9	95.3	84.7	87.2	89.6	93.0
	1 time	10.0	6.9	7.5	4.5	6.3	6.2	3.7	3.7	3.4	5.1	4.4	2.4	7.3	6.3	5.4	3.7
	2-3 times	4.8	3.3	3.9	2.2	3.7	4.3	2.3	1.9	2.3	3.1	1.1	1.3	3.9	3.6	2.6	1.9
	4-5 times	2.0	1.1	2.1	0.6	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.3	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.5
	6-7 times	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.2
	8-9 times	1.1	0.3	0.7	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.0	1.1	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.1
	10-11 times	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
	12 or more times	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	2.1	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.4	0.5
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?	0 times	68.6	74.5	68.5	79.5	82.5	75.2	86.2	87.0	86.0	86.7	87.3	92.6	77.2	77.6	79.2	85.2
	1 time	16.3	14.3	13.3	11.0	9.3	16.1	8.8	7.3	10.1	8.7	8.3	4.3	12.5	13.5	10.5	8.1
	2-3 times	10.9	8.8	11.8	6.2	6.0	5.5	3.2	3.6	1.7	3.6	2.8	1.8	7.2	6.5	6.6	4.2
	4-5 times	2.6	1.1	3.6	1.7	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.1
	6-7 times	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.4
	8-9 times	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2
	10-11 times	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
	12 or more times	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.6
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	55.6	60.0	60.4	60.5	75.4	60.2	74.2	73.1	85.6	77.9	84.6	85.4	69.0	64.4	71.3	70.9
	1 time	21.2	13.1	11.5	12.8	13.3	10.2	9.2	9.1	6.1	7.2	5.5	5.3	15.1	10.8	9.2	9.7
	2-3 times	16.0	13.3	12.2	11.1	6.8	14.2	8.3	8.4	4.4	4.1	6.0	4.7	10.3	11.4	9.3	8.6
	4-5 times		2.8	5.8	4.7		5.1	1.4	3.0		2.6	1.1	1.7		3.5	3.1	3.3
	6-7 times		2.8	1.4	1.8		2.8	0.0	1.2		1.0	0.0	0.7		2.3	0.6	1.3
	8-9 times		1.4	0.7	1.1		1.2	0.9	0.7		0.5	0.5	0.3		1.1	0.7	0.8
	10-11 times		0.8	0.4	0.7		0.4	0.5	0.5		0.0	0.0	0.2		0.5	0.3	0.5
	12 or more times	7.2	5.8	7.6	7.3	4.5	5.9	5.5	4.2	3.9	6.7	2.2	1.8	5.5	6.1	5.5	4.9
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	88.0	90.3	87.5	90.5	91.4	87.7	89.3	93.3	93.3	91.8	92.9	95.7	90.3	89.8	89.5	92.7
	1 day	7.2	6.7	6.5	5.2	3.7	4.7	4.2	3.6	3.4	4.1	2.7	2.2	5.2	5.5	4.7	4.0
	2-3 days	3.7	1.9	4.3	2.6	3.0	4.7	3.7	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.7	1.1	3.1	3.0	3.7	2.0
	4-5 days	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5
	6 or more days	1.1	1.1	1.8	0.9	1.9	1.6	1.9	0.8	0.0	1.0	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.6	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	90.2	94.4	90.7	95.2	85.7	92.1	93.1	95.0	90.0	89.8	94.0	95.4	88.6	92.6	92.3	95.2
	1 day	5.2	3.1	6.1	2.3	3.0	1.6	3.2	1.8	1.1	1.5	1.6	1.4	3.5	2.2	4.0	1.9
	2-3 days	2.3	1.4	0.0	1.2	2.3	1.6	1.4	1.0	0.6	2.5	1.1	0.9	1.9	1.7	0.7	1.1
	4-5 days	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	2.8	0.5	1.1	0.4	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.4
	6 or more days	1.7	0.8	2.5	1.0	7.9	4.3	2.3	1.8	5.6	5.6	2.2	2.0	4.7	3.1	2.4	1.5

* In 2006 the choices for this question were *Never*, *Once*, *Several Times* and *Very Often.*

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 13. 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	52.9	272	67.4	193	63.6	151	60.1	616	53.5	254	65.0	351
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	72.9	273	82.9	193	80.4	153	77.9	619	74.4	254	80.8	354
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	67.7	254	67.0	185	51.0	143	63.4	582	58.3	240	67.7	331
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	89.8	254	89.0	182	79.7	138	87.1	574	85.7	237	88.3	326
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	91.4	256	92.3	182	81.5	130	89.4	568	87.2	234	91.0	323
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	93.7	254	94.7	190	91.8	146	93.6	590	91.8	245	94.9	334
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	72.5	287	69.1	223	62.0	200	68.5	710	67.5	305	68.8	394
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	80.0	285	70.6	221	60.1	198	71.4	704	68.8	301	73.2	392
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	75.1	285	67.6	222	64.6	198	69.8	705	66.3	303	72.4	391
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	33.9	277	40.9	215	50.6	178	40.6	670	41.1	285	40.9	374
		Cigarettes	21.0	276	26.8	198	28.2	156	24.6	630	25.5	259	23.9	360
		Marijuana	23.7	278	24.9	209	16.6	175	22.2	662	22.7	278	22.0	373
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	67.8	283	74.2	221	79.4	199	73.1	703	70.1	301	77.0	391
		Average age:	11.9 years		12.9 years		13.9 years		12.8 years		12.7 years		12.9 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	45.6	281	55.4	222	63.6	198	53.8	701	52.5	301	55.0	389
		Average age:	11.8 years		12.5 years		13.5 years		12.6 years		12.6 years		12.6 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	37.8	283	46.6	223	59.4	197	46.7	703	45.5	301	47.8	391
		Average age:	12.1 years		12.8 years		13.5 years		12.8 years		12.6 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, (*ie* 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 14. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
alcohol?	Never	55.2	71.4	45.6	52.3	41.9	41.6	48.6	57.7
	Once	15.2	12.3	13.5	14.2	12.3	13.2	13.9	13.1
	2-3 times	18.8	9.5	21.4	17.3	17.3	21.3	19.2	15.0
	4-6 times	6.9	3.4	9.3	7.7	11.2	10.7	8.8	6.7
	7-10 times	1.8	1.0	4.2	2.9	3.4	4.9	3.0	2.6
	More than 10 times	2.2	2.4	6.0	5.7	14.0	8.3	6.6	4.9
cigarettes?	Never	66.3	80.6	55.9	68.4	58.7	62.7	60.9	72.2
	Once	16.3	8.7	8.5	10.3	7.8	10.3	11.5	9.6
	2-3 times	9.4	5.2	16.0	8.6	14.5	9.6	12.9	7.4
	4-6 times	2.9	2.2	7.5	3.9	7.8	4.8	5.7	3.4
	7-10 times	1.1	1.0	3.3	2.3	3.4	2.8	2.4	1.9
	More than 10 times	4.0	2.4	8.9	6.5	7.8	9.8	6.6	5.6
marijuana?	Never	59.4	75.4	50.9	58.7	59.2	56.9	56.7	65.4
	Once	12.7	8.1	11.2	11.1	9.5	11.0	11.4	9.7
	2-3 times	10.9	6.5	11.7	10.3	12.8	10.7	11.7	8.7
	4-6 times	4.3	3.5	11.2	6.2	5.0	6.3	6.7	5.1
	7-10 times	3.3	1.9	3.3	3.6	1.7	3.7	2.8	2.9
	More than 10 times	9.4	4.7	11.7	10.2	11.7	11.4	10.8	8.2
other drugs?	Never	90.2	88.4	85.4	81.4	82.0	81.7	86.5	84.5
	Once	6.2	5.4	5.6	7.5	5.1	7.3	5.7	6.6
	2-3 times	1.8	2.7	2.8	4.8	3.4	4.8	2.5	3.9
	4-6 times	0.4	1.2	3.8	2.2	2.8	2.2	2.1	1.8
	7-10 times	0.7	0.6	0.5	1.2	2.2	1.2	1.0	0.9
	More than 10 times	0.7	1.7	1.9	2.9	4.5	2.9	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	56.8	64.9	55.8	63.0	60.8	67.0	57.5	64.9
	Once	16.5	13.6	14.4	12.7	6.8	10.9	13.3	12.6
	2-3 times	11.0	10.3	6.5	11.9	16.5	10.8	11.0	10.9
	4-6 times	4.8	3.5	8.4	4.5	3.4	4.2	5.6	4.0
	7-10 times	2.9	1.5	4.7	1.9	0.6	2.0	2.9	1.7
	More than 10 times	8.1	6.2	10.2	6.0	11.9	5.1	9.8	5.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	32.1	30.9	29.7	33.4	34.8	33.8	32.0	32.4
	Once	23.0	14.2	16.8	17.4	15.5	17.2	19.2	16.0
	Twice	8.0	5.8	15.8	8.9	11.6	10.3	11.4	8.0
	Three times	4.7	2.7	7.4	4.1	11.0	5.5	7.1	3.9
	Four or more times	5.5	5.3	8.9	8.8	12.3	10.4	8.2	7.7
	I never got offers	26.6	41.1	21.3	27.3	14.8	22.8	22.0	32.0
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	38.5	35.7	37.6	38.7	42.3	39.4	39.1	37.6
	Once	16.5	10.9	13.9	13.9	20.5	15.2	16.6	13.0
	Twice	8.8	5.4	9.4	8.2	9.0	10.2	9.0	7.5
	Three times	3.7	2.7	8.4	4.6	4.5	5.2	5.4	3.9
	Four or more times	7.0	4.4	8.9	7.3	7.7	7.4	7.8	6.1
	I never got offers	25.6	41.0	21.8	27.3	16.0	22.5	22.0	31.9
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	40.2	37.3	47.5	45.1	47.1	50.9	44.2	43.3
	Once	16.6	10.2	11.9	12.3	15.0	11.4	14.7	11.1
	Twice	8.5	3.7	6.4	5.2	5.2	5.2	7.0	4.6
	Three times	1.5	2.4	4.0	2.9	6.5	3.2	3.5	2.8
	Four or more times	7.0	4.6	8.9	6.3	8.5	5.9	8.0	5.5
	I never got offers	26.2	41.8	21.3	28.1	17.6	23.4	22.5	32.8
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	40.8	40.7	47.3	49.7	59.1	55.3	47.4	47.4
	Once	17.6	8.2	12.4	9.9	13.0	9.6	14.8	9.1
	Twice	6.2	3.3	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.3	5.1	3.8
	Three times	1.5	1.9	6.0	2.6	3.2	2.4	3.3	2.3
	Four or more times	7.4	3.8	8.0	5.2	3.2	4.6	6.5	4.4
	I never got offers	26.5	42.1	22.4	28.3	16.9	23.7	22.8	33.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 15. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	74.0	82.8	74.9	81.9	68.5	83.6	72.8	82.7
	1 or 2 times	11.6	8.4	11.0	8.0	12.7	7.6	11.7	8.1
	3 to 5 times	6.3	3.3	6.4	3.4	3.6	3.1	5.6	3.3
	6 to 9 times	3.2	1.6	0.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	2.0	1.6
	10 to 19 times	1.4	1.7	2.3	2.1	6.1	1.6	3.0	1.8
	20 to 29 times	0.4	0.5	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.6
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.2	0.4	0.2
	40+ times	3.2	1.5	2.7	1.9	6.1	1.7	3.9	1.7
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	19.4	29.2	24.1	31.1	32.5	42.1	24.5	33.2
	1 or 2 times	28.9	28.6	22.7	26.7	25.4	25.6	26.0	27.2
	3 to 5 times	24.3	18.8	20.5	19.0	17.8	16.7	21.3	18.3
	6 to 9 times	7.7	9.4	13.2	9.9	9.6	7.0	10.0	8.9
	10 to 19 times	7.0	5.8	7.3	6.4	7.1	4.4	7.1	5.6
	20 to 29 times	6.0	2.6	3.6	2.4	2.0	1.5	4.1	2.2
	30 to 39 times	0.7	0.9	1.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.8
	40+ times	6.0	4.7	6.8	3.6	5.1	2.3	6.0	3.7
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	70.0	81.3	71.6	81.7	76.8	85.9	72.4	82.6
	1 or 2 times	15.7	10.4	15.8	9.9	10.1	8.0	14.1	9.6
	3 to 5 times	4.9	3.5	4.5	3.4	4.5	2.5	4.7	3.2
	6 to 9 times	2.8	1.6	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.2	2.3	1.5
	10 to 19 times	2.8	1.6	0.9	1.8	3.0	1.2	2.3	1.6
	20 to 29 times	2.1	0.4	0.9	0.4	2.0	0.3	1.7	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
	40+ times	1.4	0.9	4.5	1.1	1.0	0.7	2.3	0.9
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	84.2	87.2	84.7	87.7	88.3	89.8	85.5	88.1
	1 or 2 times	8.1	7.7	7.7	7.1	6.1	6.1	7.4	7.1
	3 to 5 times	4.6	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.5	1.7	3.0	1.9
	6 to 9 times	1.1	0.9	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.8
	10 to 19 times	0.4	0.8	0.9	1.2	2.6	0.8	1.1	0.9
	20 to 29 times	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
	40+ times	1.1	0.9	2.7	0.9	1.0	0.6	1.6	0.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	83.3	88.1	74.5	81.7	76.9	78.5	79.0	83.6
Friends	8.0	5.5	17.5	11.2	14.1	14.0	12.5	9.5
Family/Relatives	4.0	2.2	7.0	3.7	5.8	4.2	5.4	3.2
Parties	2.9	2.5	3.5	4.9	4.5	5.5	3.5	4.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	1.8	2.9	5.5	5.0	3.2	5.2	3.3	4.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	1.8	1.3	4.0	2.8	3.2	4.4	2.8	2.6
School	2.2	1.6	6.5	3.7	1.3	3.6	3.3	2.8
Other	4.7	1.8	3.5	3.0	1.9	3.1	3.6	2.5
Over the Internet	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	1.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations

Issue	2006 AYS	2008/2010 AYS	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Hallucinogens	Used LSD or other psychedelics?	Used LSD or other hallucinogens?	Substituted "hallucinogens" for "psychedelics" in 2008 and beyond. Comparable across years.
Meth	Used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	Used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank)?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription stimulants	Used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription sedatives	Used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	In 2008 AYS added descriptor "prescription" and removed qualifier "without a doctor telling you to take them." 2006 data are cautiously comparable to 2008/2010.
Ecstasy	Used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy)?	Used ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2008/2010 AYS uses "ecstasy" as the primary descriptor, moving "MDMA" to examples. Comparable across years.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, Oxycontin, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	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). In 2008/2010, the single prescription drug question was dropped, and a new question about prescription pain relievers was added. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2006 data were similarly recalculated into a composite, adding results from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions to the dedicated *Prescription Drugs* question.
Gambling Category	*How often during the past 12 months have you:*	*How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value:*	
Sports betting	Bet on team sports?	Bet on sports?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Race betting	Bet money on horse races?	Bet on a horse race or other animal race?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Dice	Bet on dice games such as craps?	Played a dice game?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Games of skill	Bet on games of personal skill such as pool, darts, or bowling?	Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	Comparable across years.
Protective Scale: Peer-Individual	*Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year, how many of your best friends have:* *(Scale is calculated based on the average response [0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 friends] to the following questions)*		*Regularly attended religious services* was removed from the AYS in 2008. 2006 has been recalculated to match 2008/2010 AYS and are now comparable across all years. Due to this recalculation, current reports may differ slightly from past reports.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	...participated in clubs, organizations and activities at school? ...made the commitment to stay drug-free? ...tried to do well in school? ...liked school? *...regularly attended religious services? (not used in 2008/2010)*		

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

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Arizona Department of Education
School Safety and Prevention
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Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
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602-266-8299 ext. 351
www.problemgambling.az.gov

Arizona Department of Health Services
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www.azdhs.gov/bhs/index.htm

Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
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Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families
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www.governor.state.az.us/cyf/index.html

Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate
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www.partnerupaz.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.prevention.samhsa.gov

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www2.dsgonline.com/mpg/

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

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

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

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2010 Arizona Youth Survey

Graham County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Shining Light on Arizona Youth

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
in partnership with

- Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Division of Behavioral Health
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Tobacco Education and Prevention Program
- Arizona Parent's Commission on Drug Education and Prevention
- Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families

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Introduction

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Graham County Summary Report

This report summarizes all findings from the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2010. 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 the 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 2006		County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	307	34.7	289	36.7	169	20.1	27,592	43.3
10	283	32.0	245	31.1	359	42.7	19,489	30.6
12	295	33.3	254	32.2	312	37.1	16,703	26.2
All Students Surveyed*	885	100.0	788	100.0	840	100.0	63,784	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	417	47.8	386	49.5	427	51.6	30,645	49.0
Female	455	52.2	394	50.5	400	48.4	31,928	51.0

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		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	16	5.5	24	8.0	1,207	4.9
African American	13	4.4	9	3.0	657	2.6
Asian	0	0.0	2	0.7	206	0.8
Pacific Islander	1	0.3	5	1.7	280	1.1
White	106	36.2	100	33.3	5,772	23.2
Multi-Racial	11	3.8	8	2.7	1,021	4.1
Race Unmarked	146	49.8	152	50.7	15,726	63.2

Non-Hispanic

Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	59	13.9	55	10.7	2,517	6.8
African American	11	2.6	3	0.6	2,129	5.7
Asian	2	0.5	1	0.2	1,551	4.2
Pacific Islander	2	0.5	4	0.8	372	1.0
White	332	78.1	414	80.7	27,180	73.2
Multi-Racial	14	3.3	29	5.7	2,539	6.8
Race Unmarked	5	1.2	7	1.4	824	2.2

Totals

	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	293	37.2	300	35.7	24,869	39.0
Non-Hispanic Students	425	53.9	513	61.1	37,112	58.2
*Total Students***	788	100.0	840	100.0	63,784	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 communities with physical deterioration and high rates of adult crime are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in organized neighborhoods.

The chart below shows the links between the 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 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.

Each risk and protective factor 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. Heavy substance use and antisocial behavior
3. Gambling
4. Risk profiles
5. Protective profiles
6. Where youth acquired alcohol
7. School safety

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 12. The additional data found in Tables 13 through 15 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 2010 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students in that grade who reported a given behavior. The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students whose answers reflect significant risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2006, 2008, and 2010. 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 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.

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

- **Heavy substance use** is measured in two different ways: binge drinking (having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey) and use of one-half a pack or more of cigarettes per day.
- **Drinking and Driving** - youth indicating drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.
- **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.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

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 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

This chart displays data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol in the past 30 days. The data focus on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. (Students reporting no alcohol use are not represented.) It is important to note that the charts represent a subgroup of users and not the entire survey population. Additionally, the smaller the sample, the more dramatic the influence of a student's responses. For example, 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 legend indicates the sample size for each grade surveyed to help clarify the value of the data.

School Safety

The school safety 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 or were picked on or bullied at school. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 12.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 12, Tables 13 through 15 contain information useful for prevention planning.

Table 13 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.

Tables 14 and 15 contain questions new to the 2010 AYS on subjects of interest to prevention providers.

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 will have 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 will be offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site will be 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 comprehensive picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the users geographic area of interest will not only lead to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but it will also maximize 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. Currently, the web site is under construction, but we anticipate it will be ready by end of summer 2010. Please visit us then 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 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the governor's policy advisor on Health and Human Services, ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse issues. ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts; and improve funding allocation. ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources. ASAP also studies current policy and recommends relevant legislation for the Arizona Legislature's consideration.

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 prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement arenas. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

ASAP's 2010 strategic plan identifies five strategic focus areas: 1) child welfare/children of incarcerated parents/drug-endangered children; 2) law enforcement and drug trafficking; 3) prescription drugs; 4) underage drinking; and 5) community partnerships.

There are currently four sub-committees that assist ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Underage Drinking Prevention Committee (UAD) –** This subcommittee addresses the problem of underage drinking in Arizona by implementing a statewide underage drinking initiative that 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 committee collaborates across state systems to reduce underage drinking.
- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi) –** This work group produces a biennial *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile*, which highlights trends and new substance abuse data in Arizona and an annual summary profile, entitled *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona.* The *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile* is a comprehensive, informative, and functional profile of substance abuse in the state for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Currently, Epi 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.
- **Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force (AMTF) –**The Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force was created in August 2006 in response to Arizona's decade-long increase in the number of individuals regularly using methamphetamine and the increase in the resulting social and economic costs associated with the drug. The AMTF was instructed to approach Arizona's methamphetamine problem holistically, focusing equally on enforcement, prevention, treatment, and recovery. Specifically, the AMTF was charged with identifying specific, action-oriented recommendations to eradicate methamphetamine use in Arizona and build safe and healthy communities throughout the state. The AMTF brings together representatives from state agencies, local government, businesses, and community groups to develop collaborative efforts among the treatment, prevention, and law enforcement systems to assess and address the impact of methamphetamine statewide through information sharing, resource allocation, services coordination, and the development of statewide policy recommendations sensitive to the needs of local and tribal communities.
- **The Community Advisory Board –** The Community Advisory Board (CAB) brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state to improve substance abuse prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement policies and programs. The CAB provides an essential link between communities, ASAP and its sub-committees. The CAB brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that informs 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 Epidemiology Work Group and 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.

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

How to identify high priority problem areas.

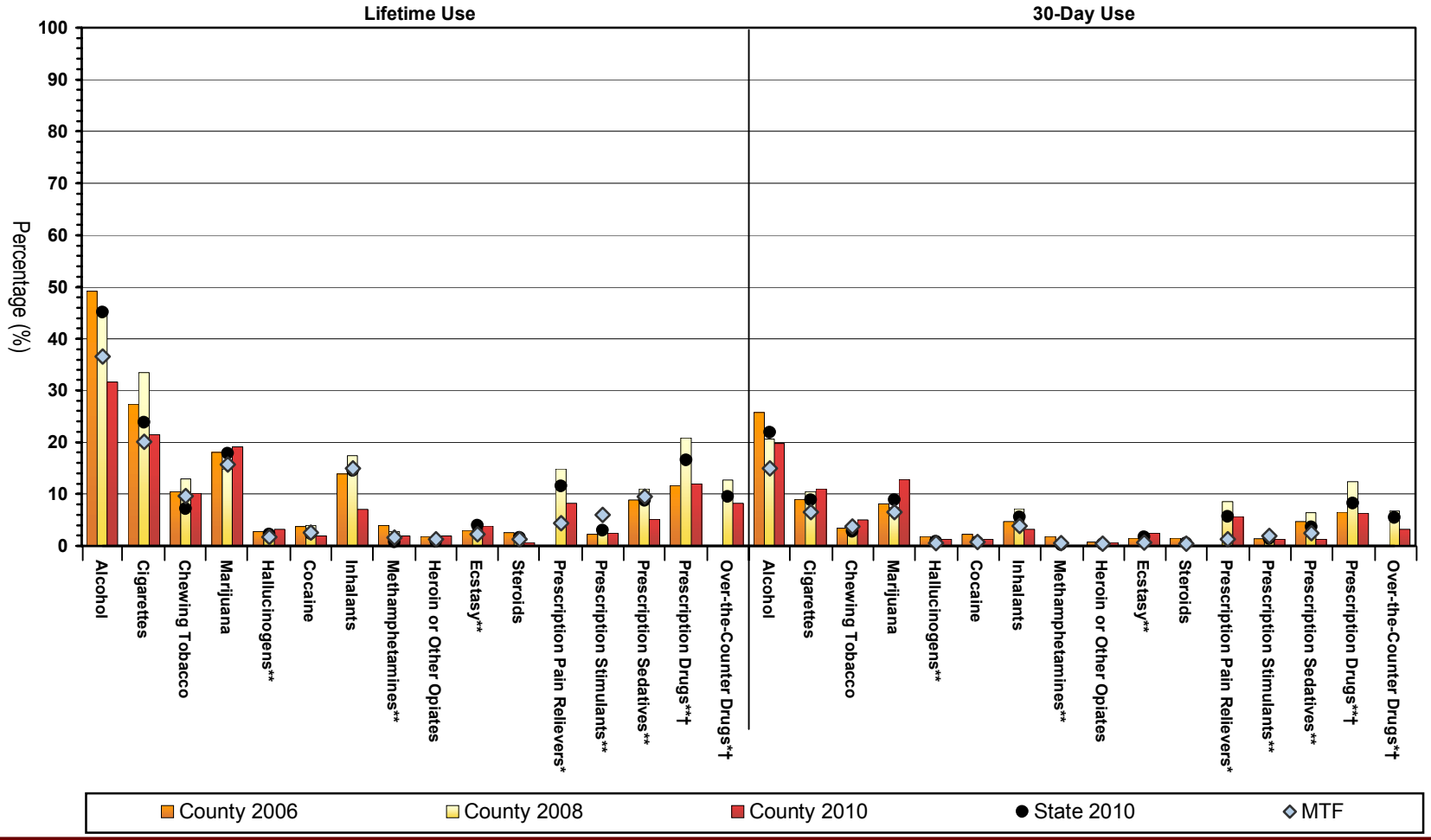
- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the other?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problems 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	6th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > 8-state 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
2010 Graham County, Grade 8



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
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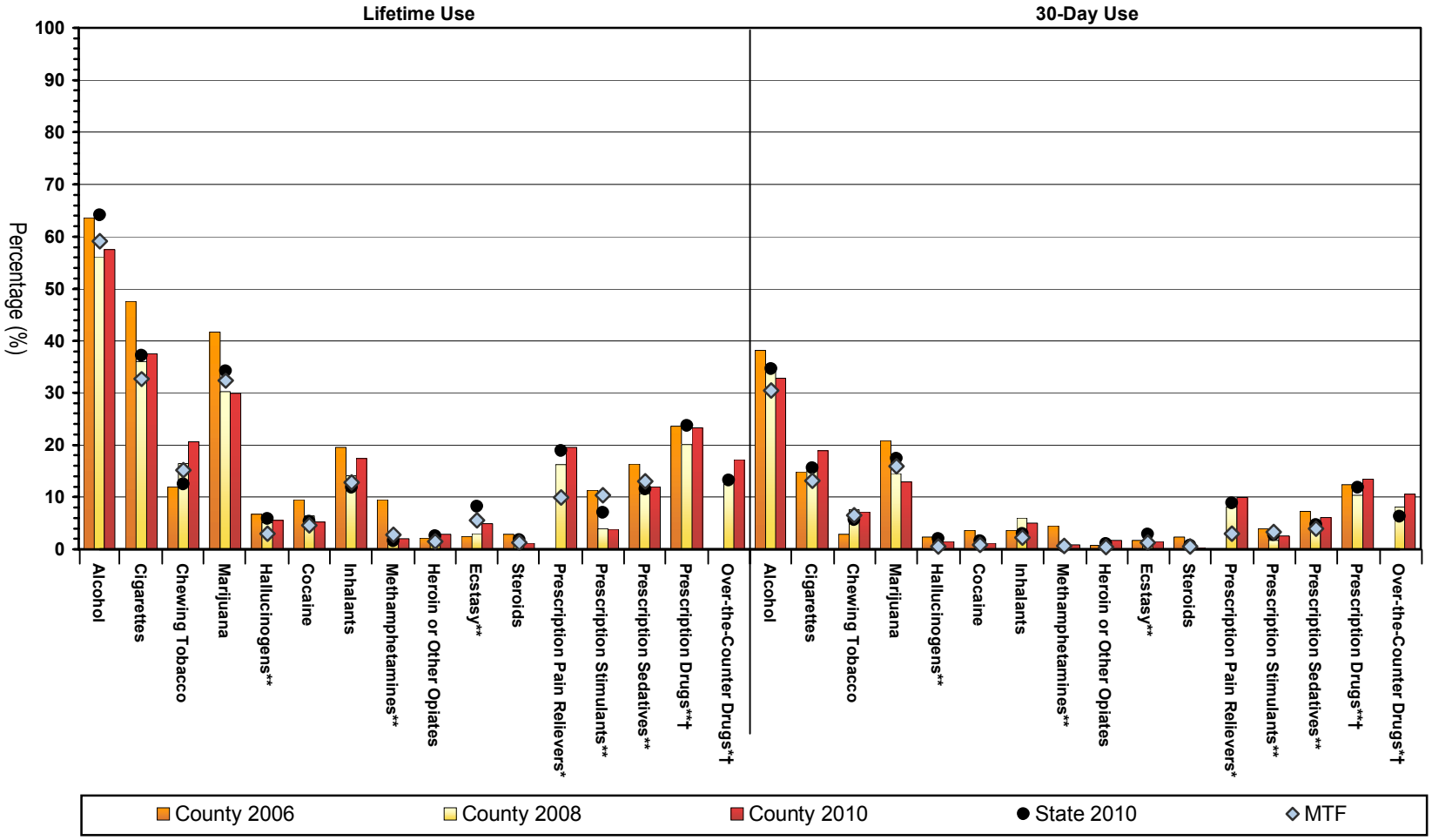
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey.

LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Graham County, Grade 10



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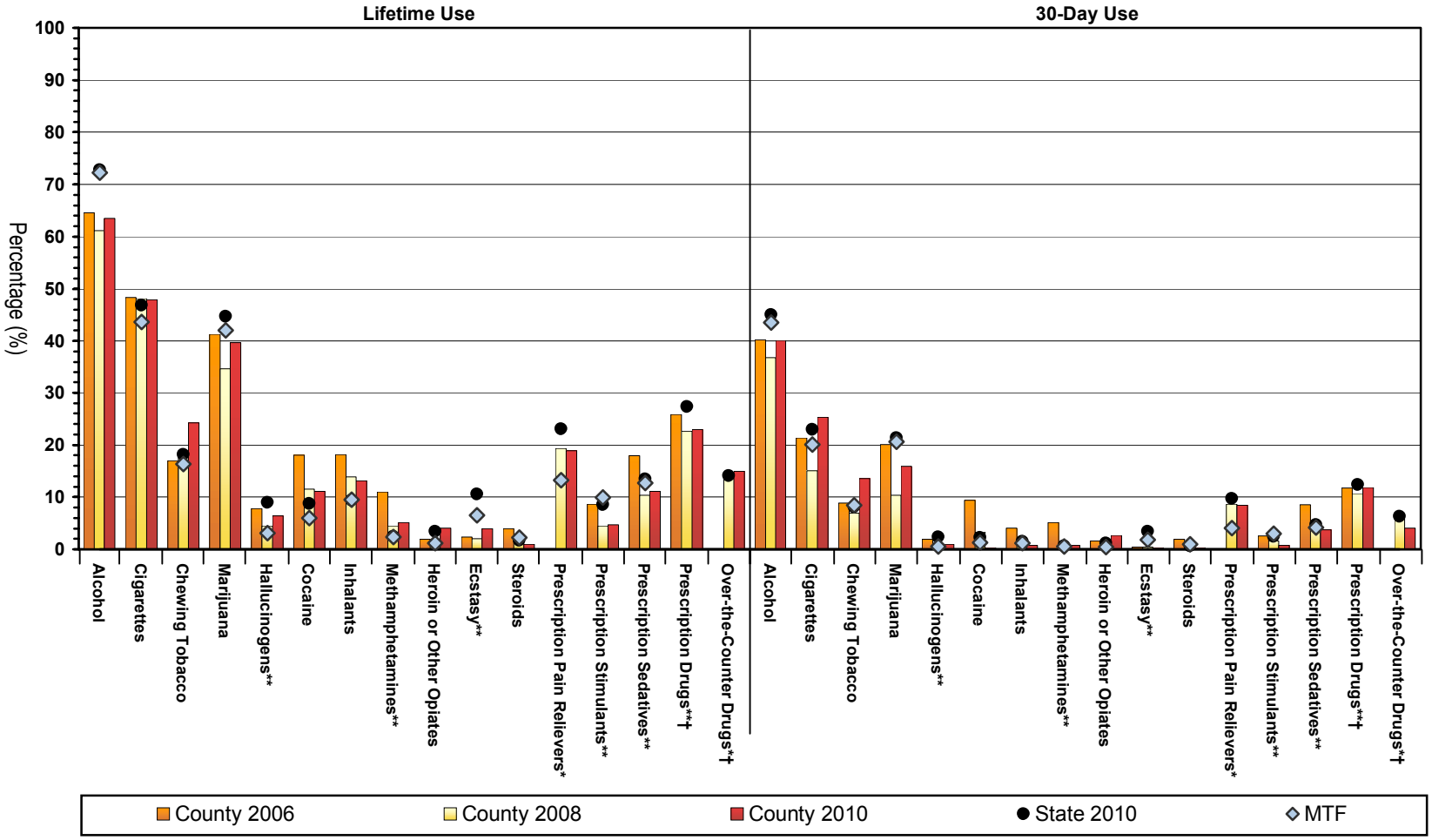
LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Graham County, Grade 12



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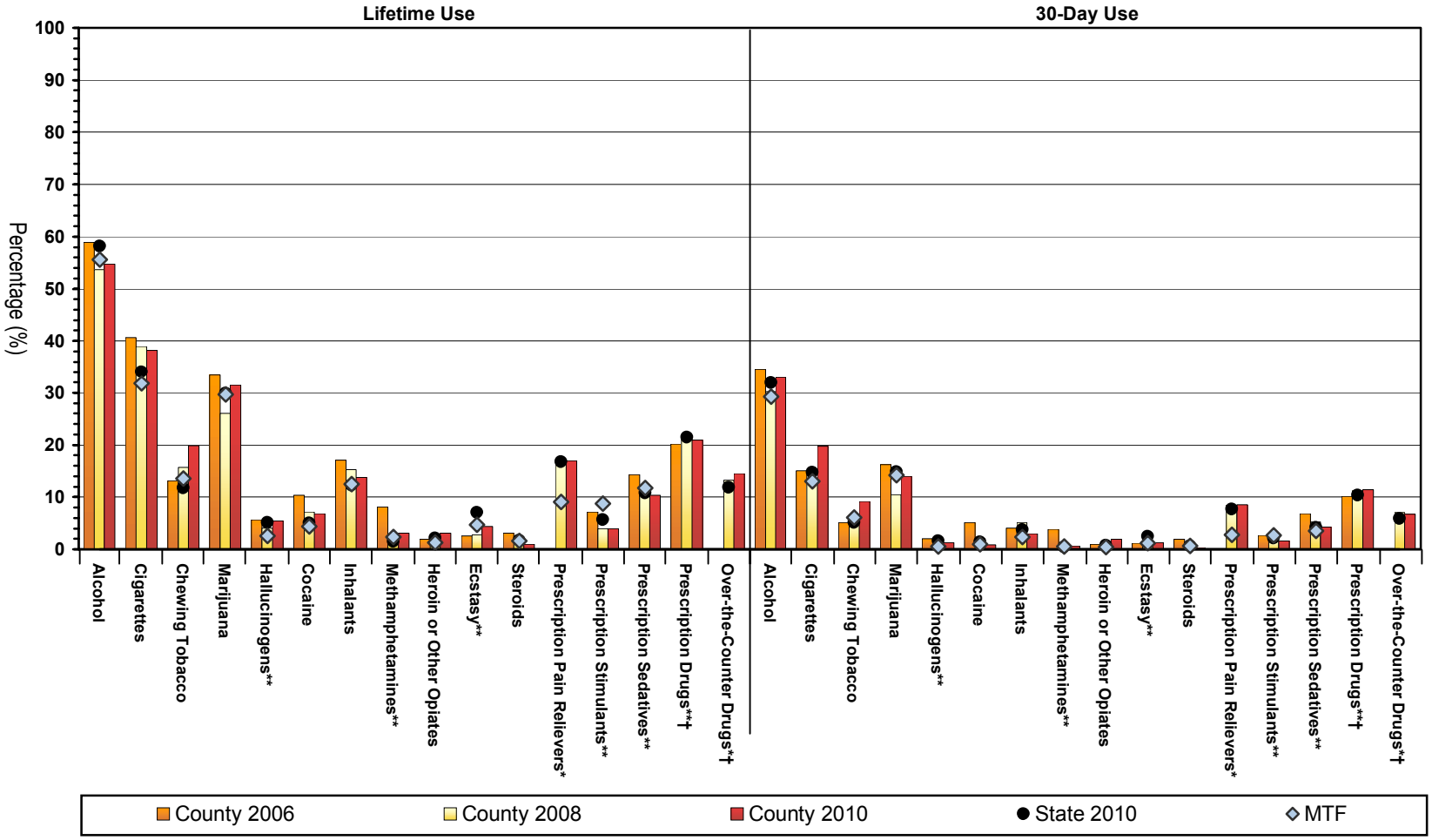
LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Graham County, All Students Surveyed



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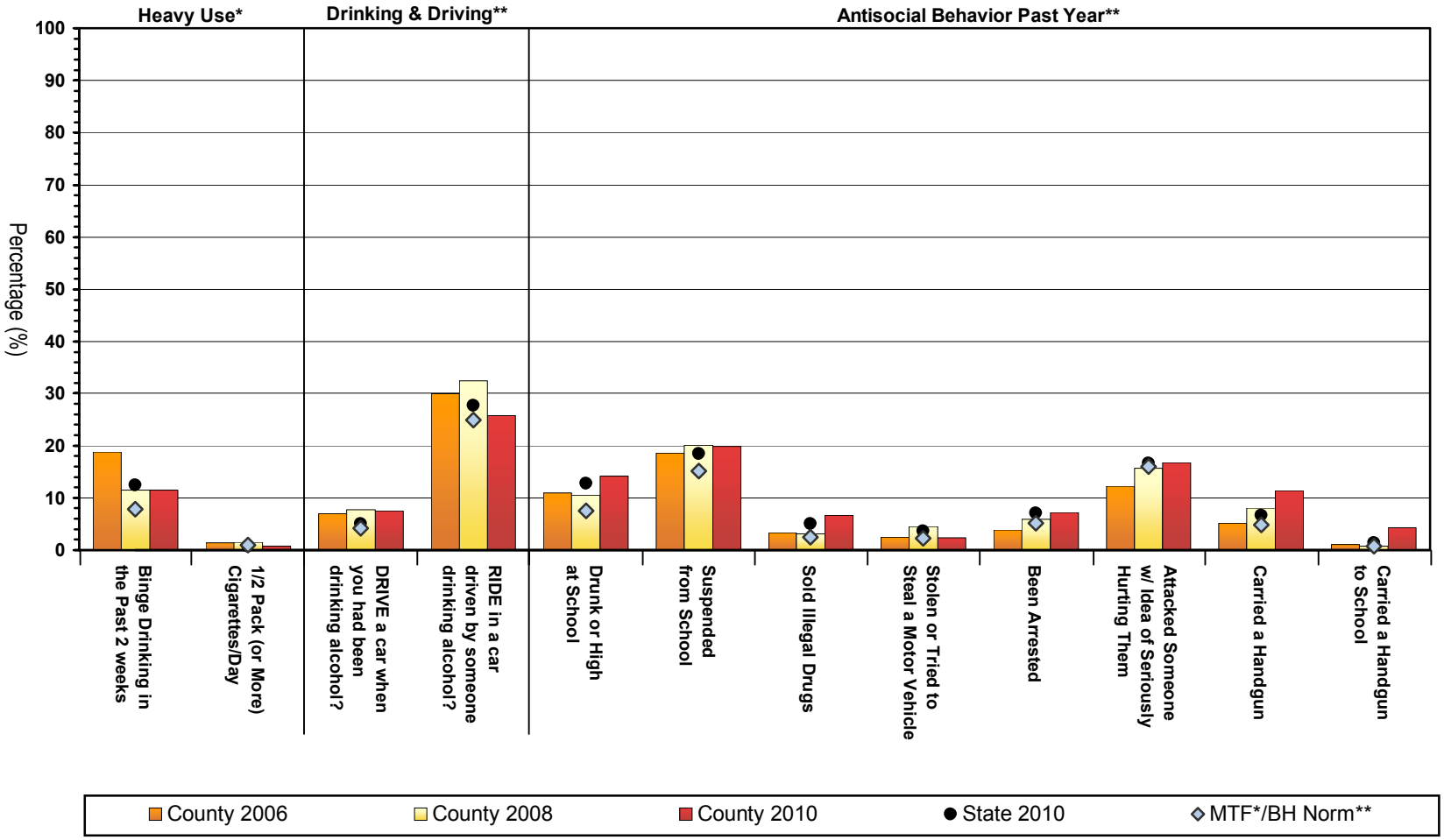
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Graham County, Grade 8



* National Comparison data for *Heavy Use* category are Monitoring the Future values.
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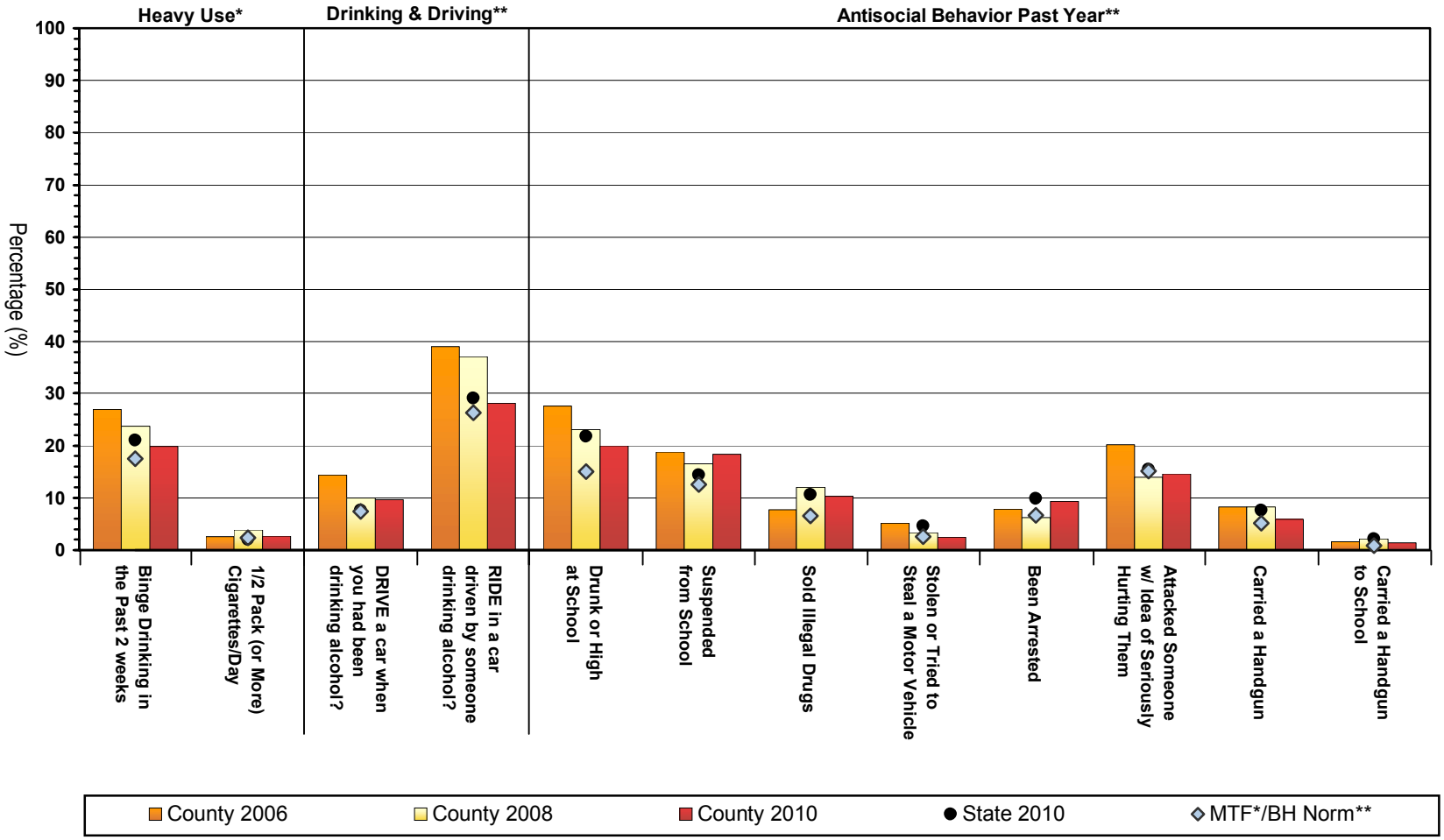
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Graham County, Grade 10



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Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

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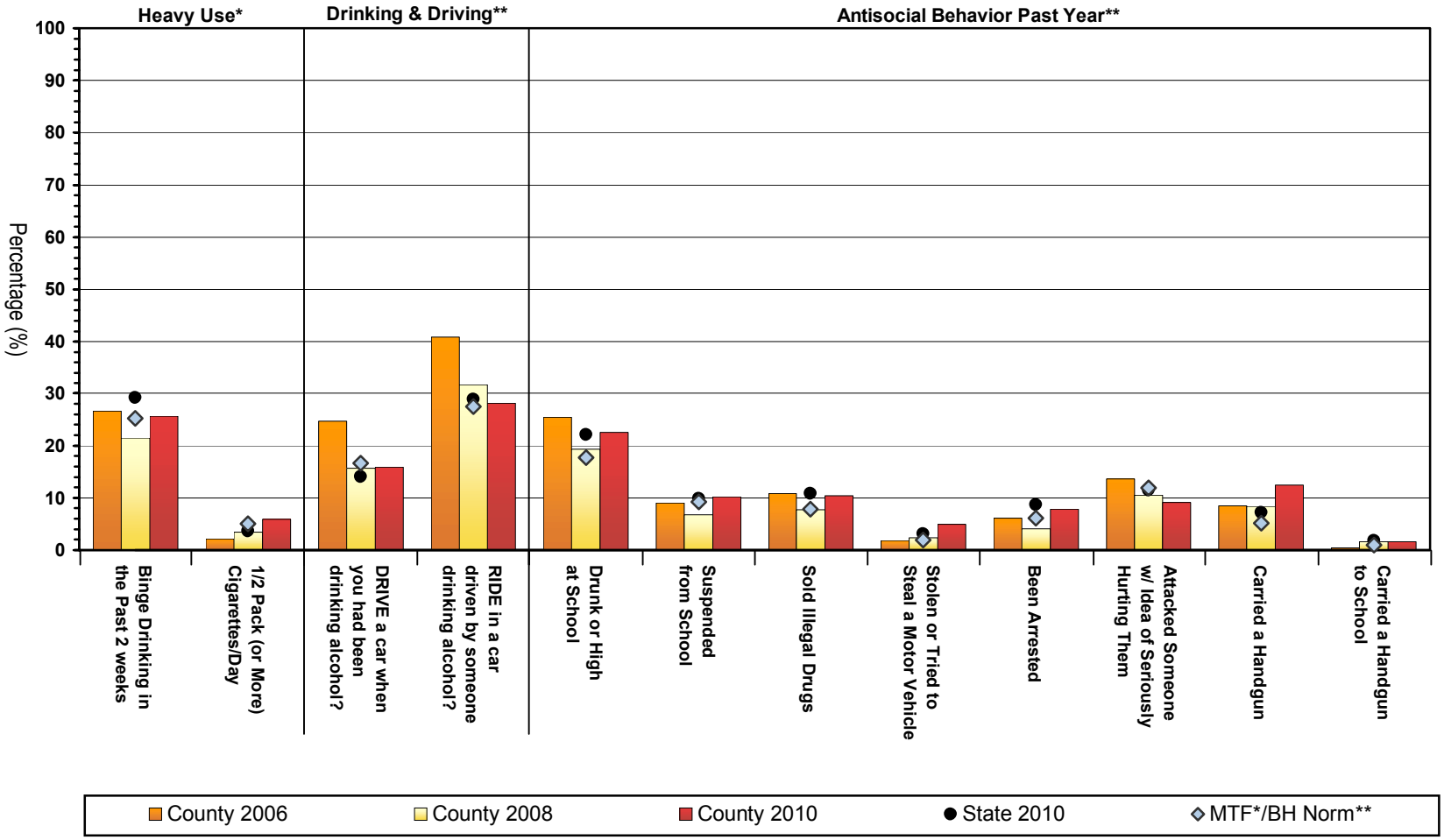
2010 Graham County, Grade 12



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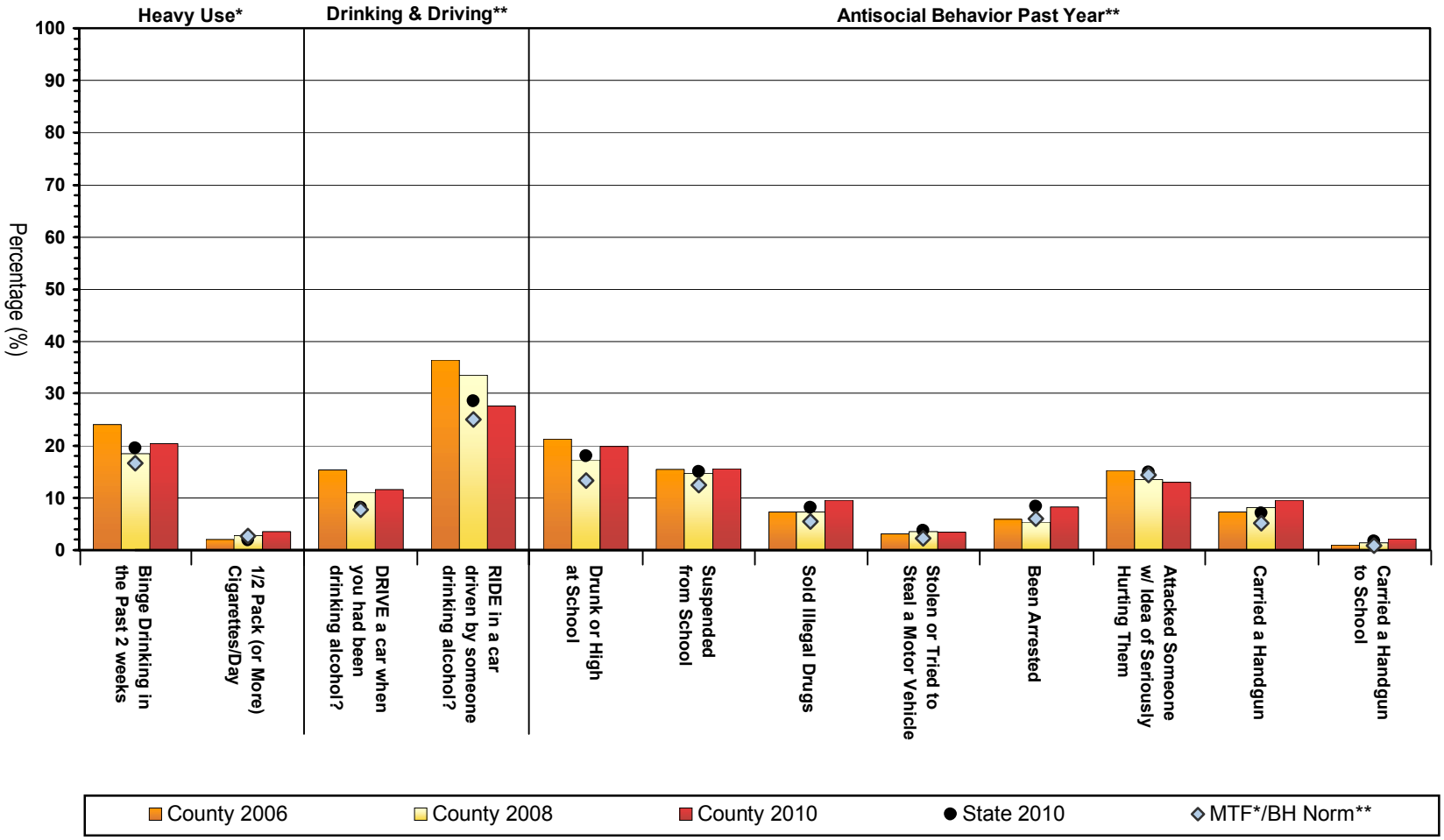
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Graham County, All Students Surveyed



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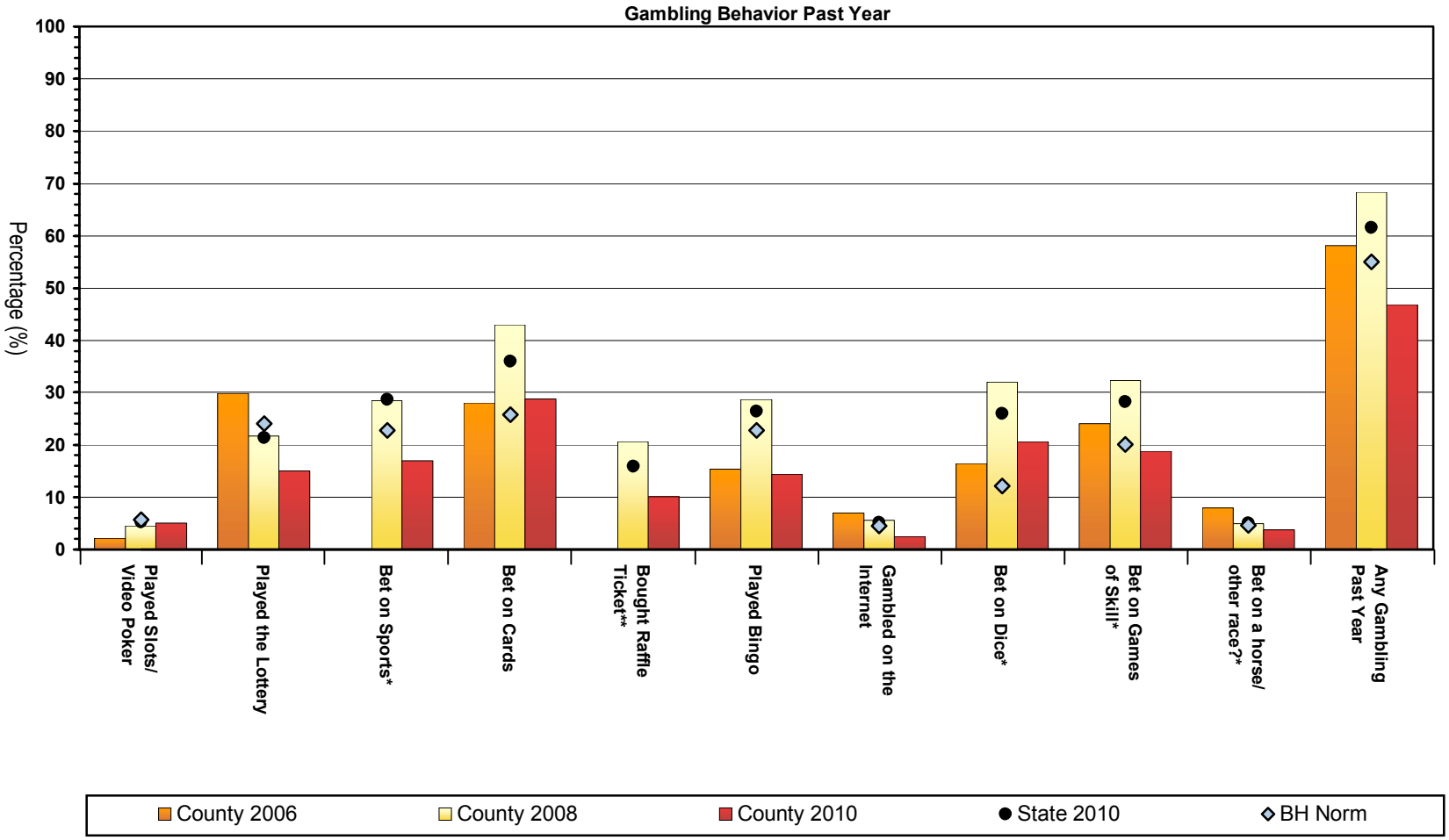
GAMBLING
2010 Graham County, Grade 8



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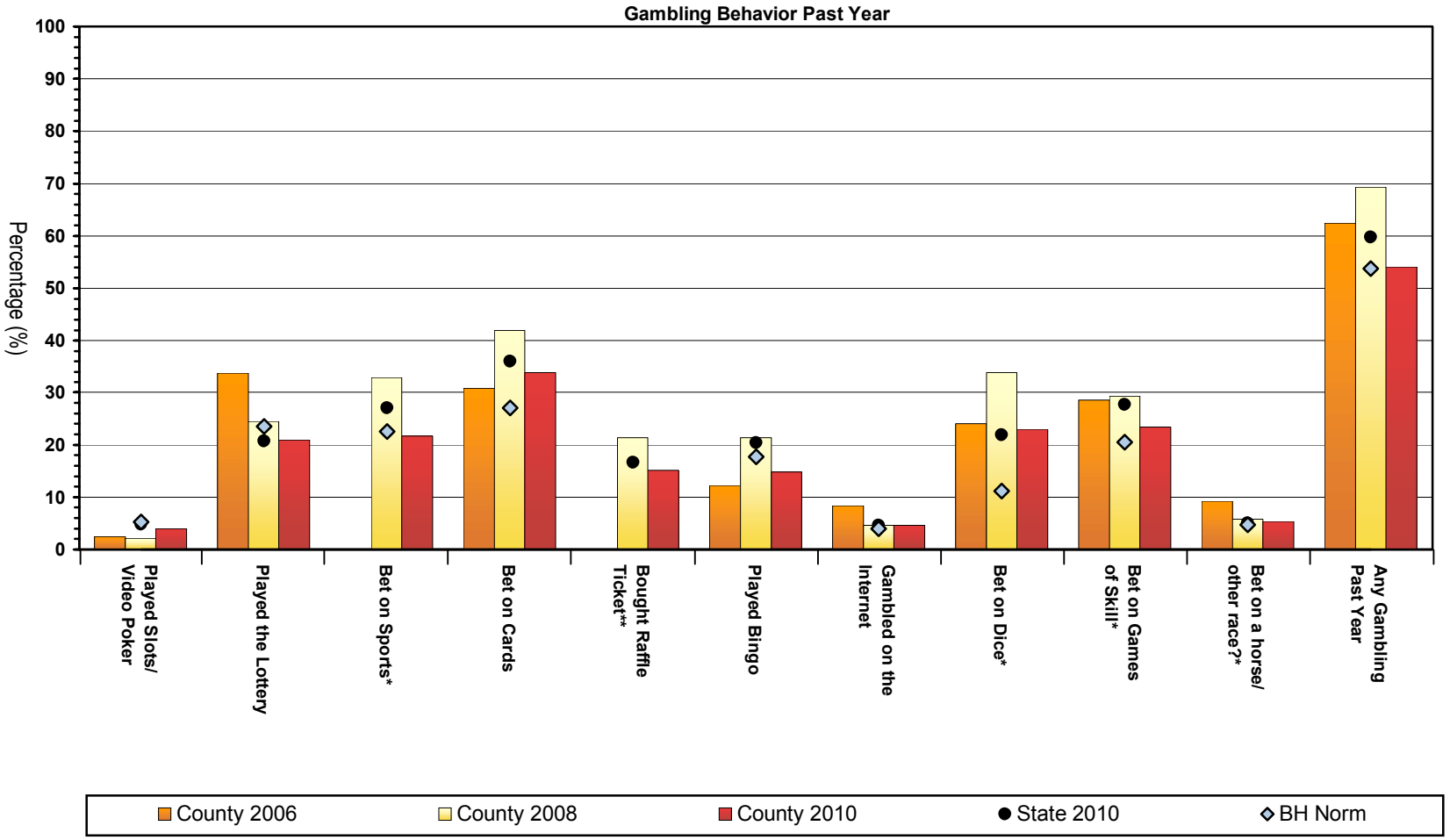
** National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2010 Graham County, Grade 10



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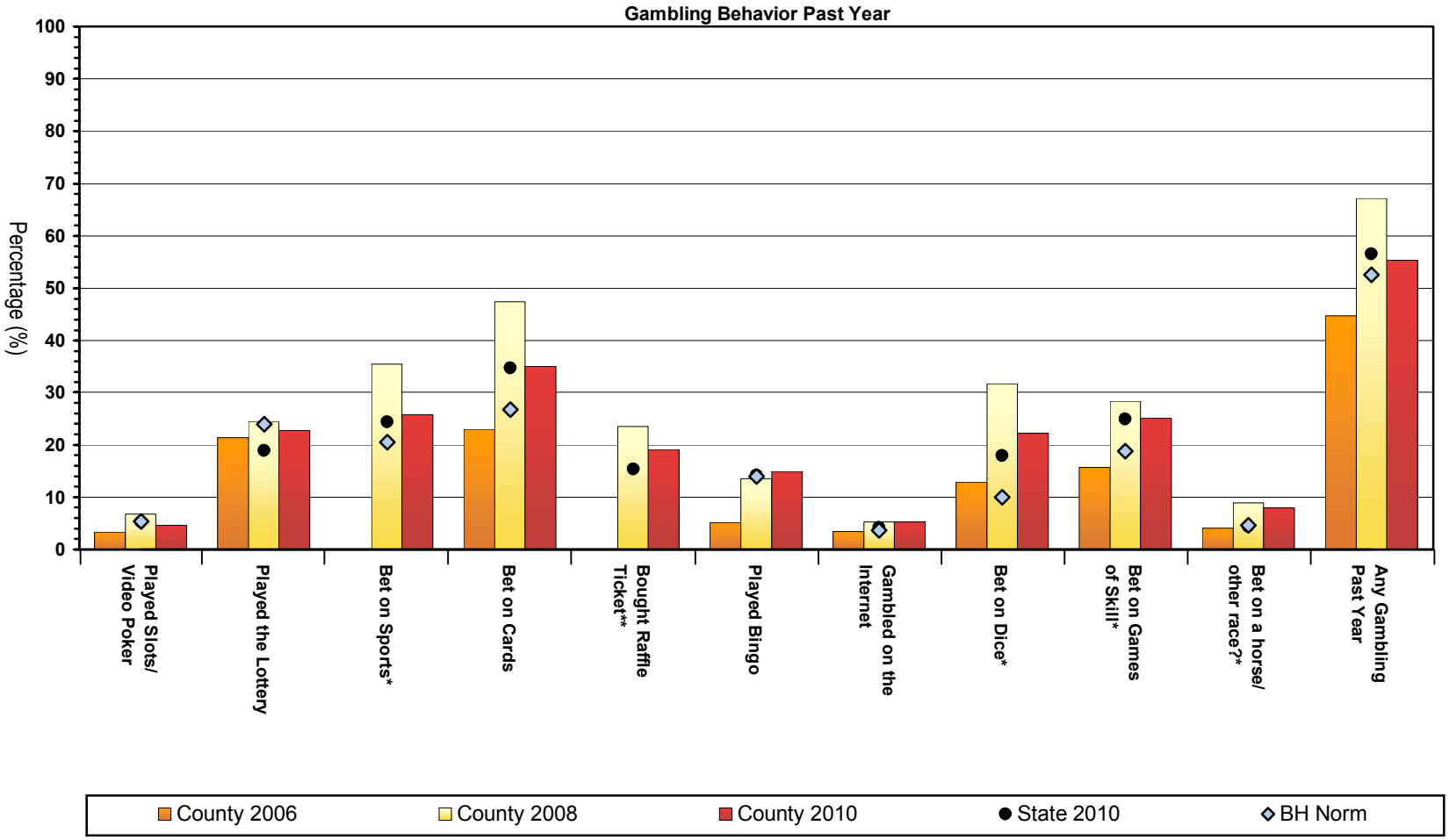

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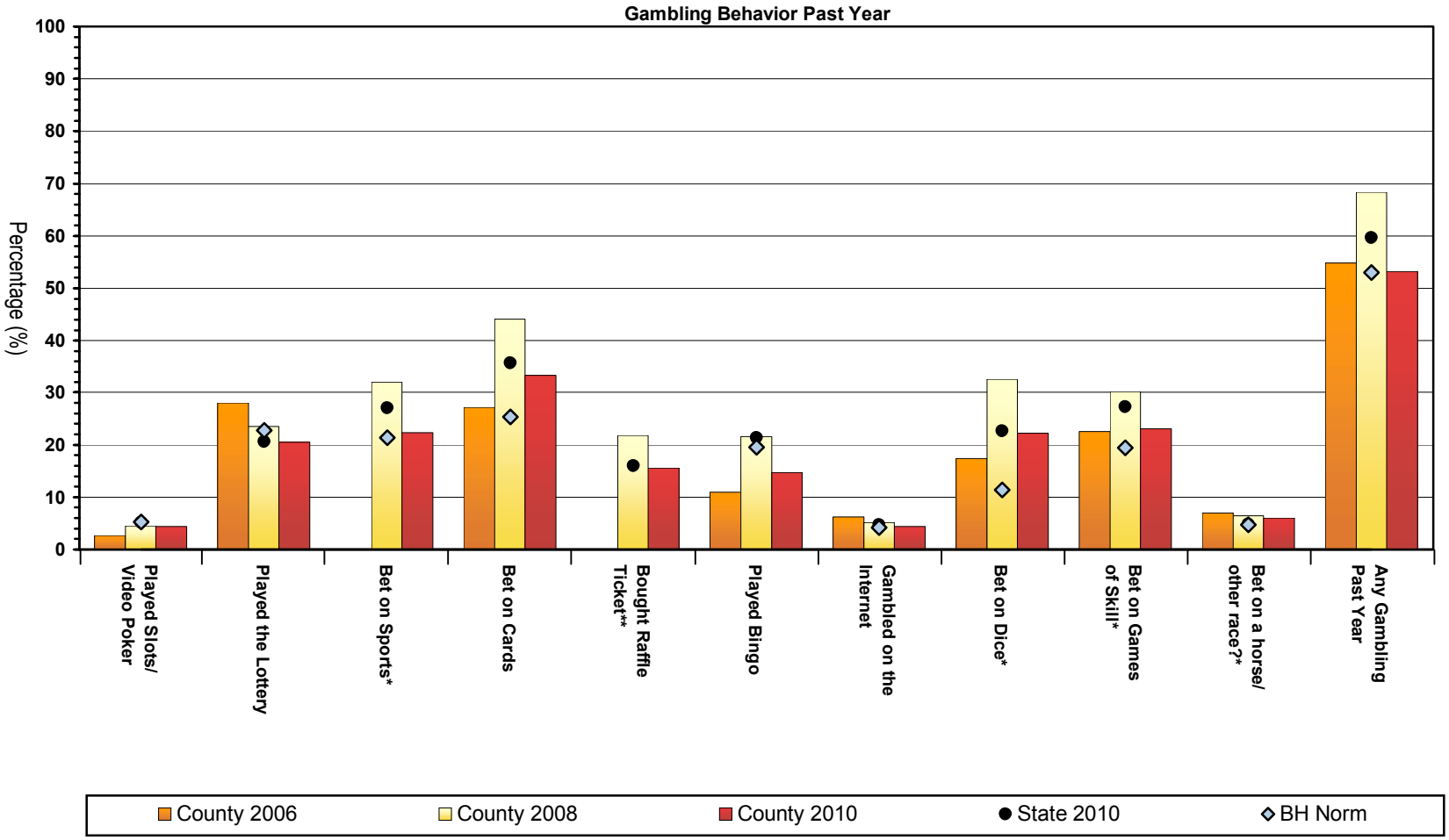
GAMBLING
2010 Graham County, All Students Surveyed



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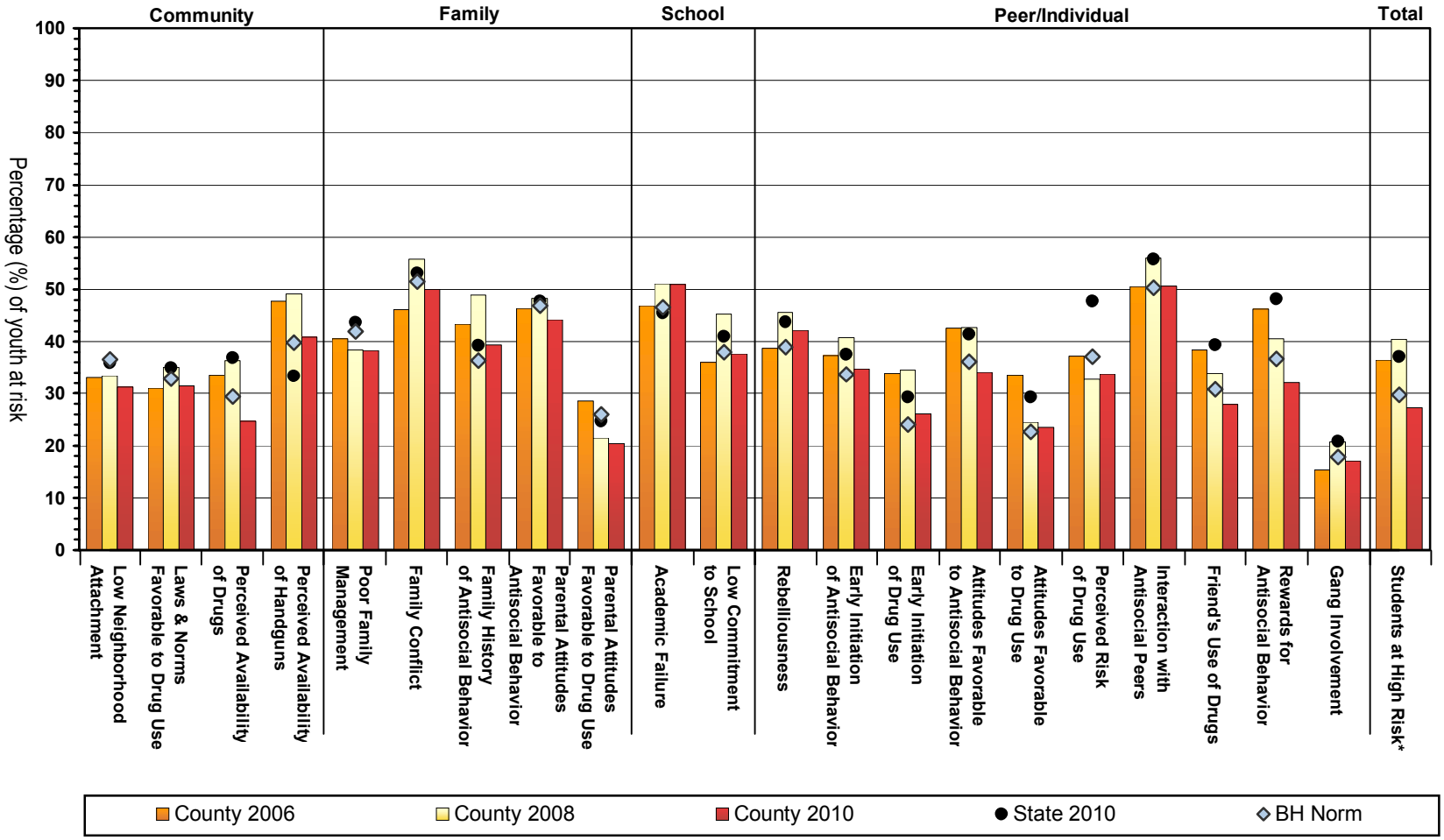
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

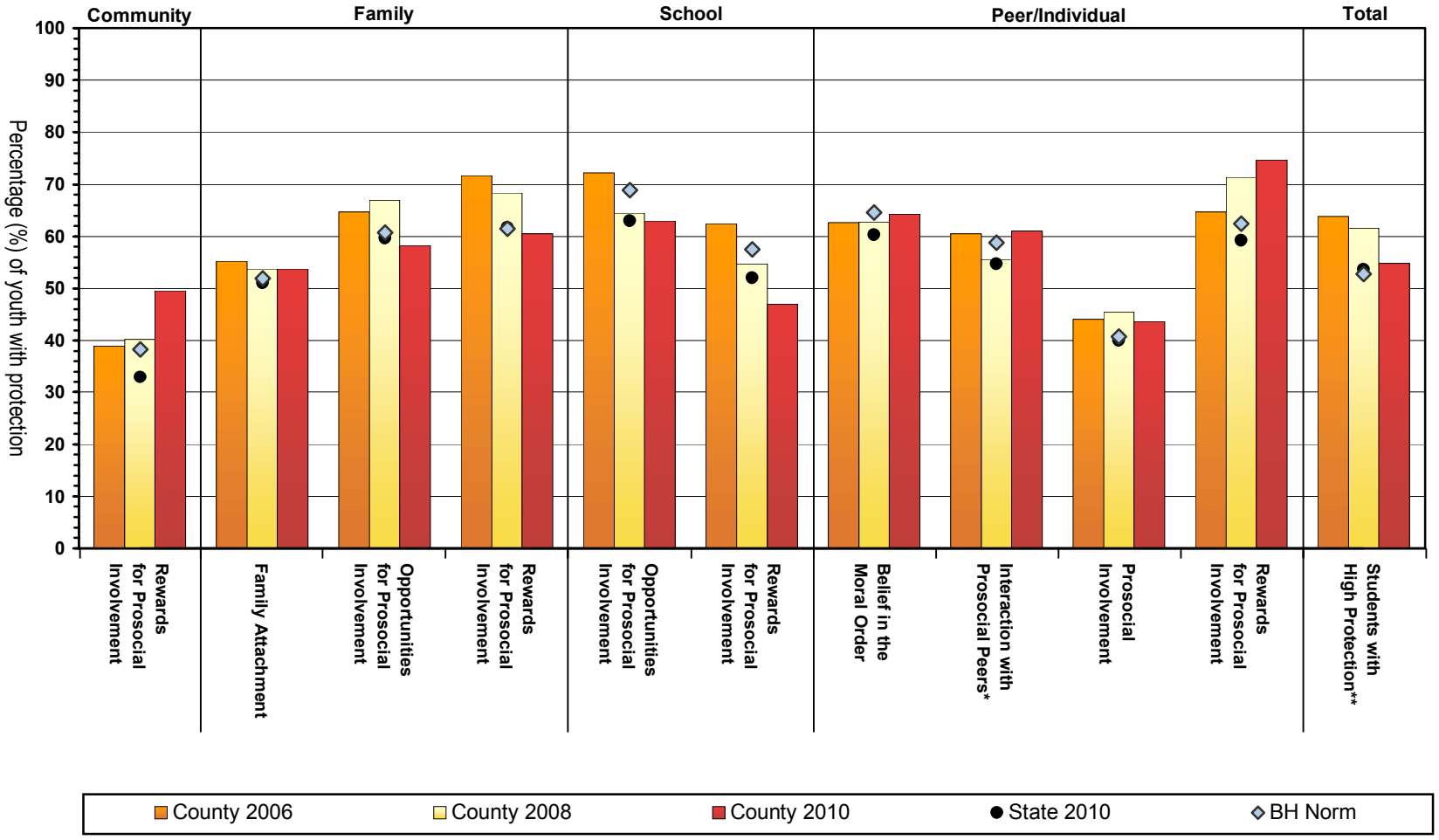
RISK PROFILE
2010 Graham County, Grade 8



* 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.)

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Graham County, Grade 8



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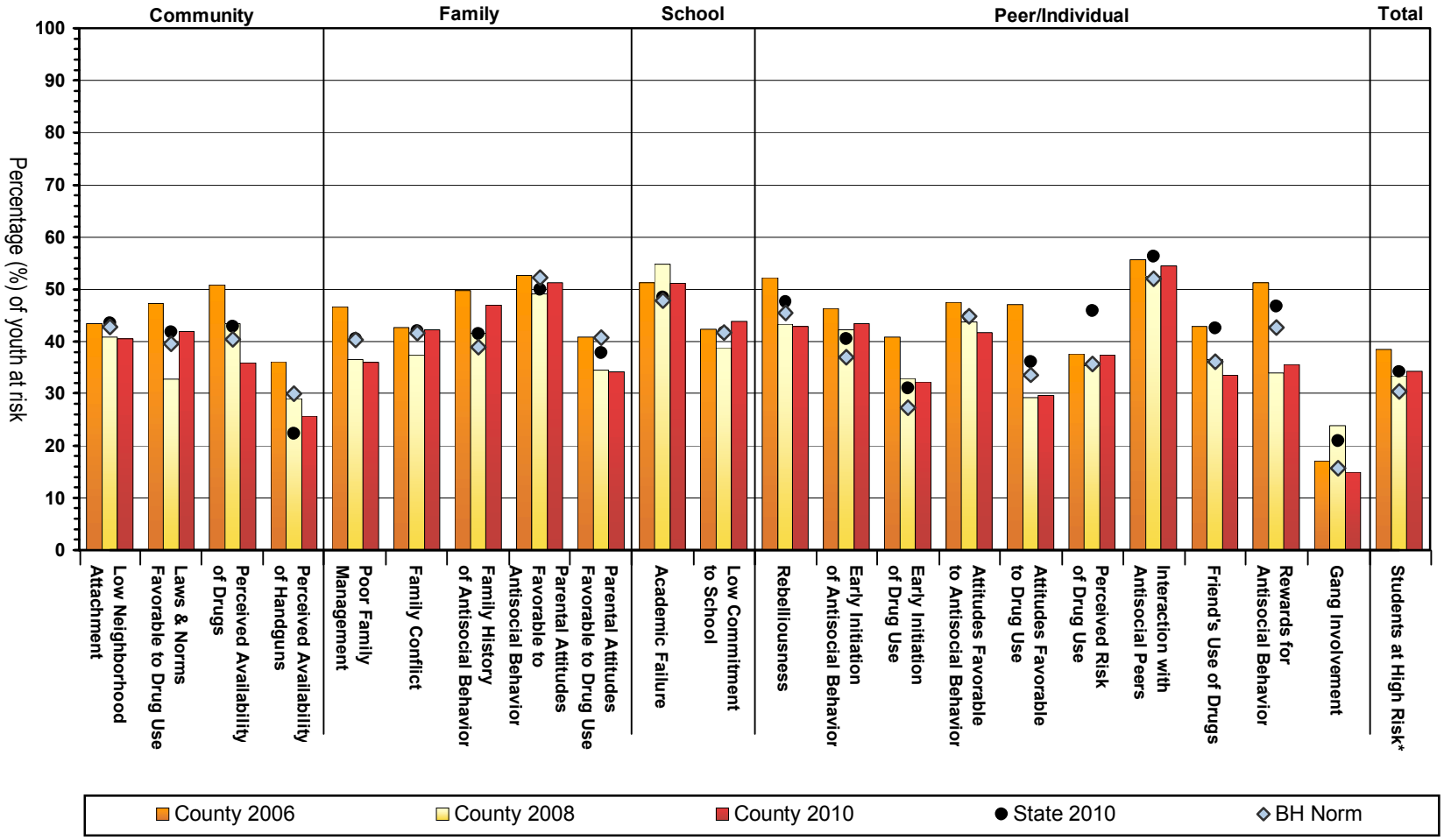
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Graham County, Grade 10



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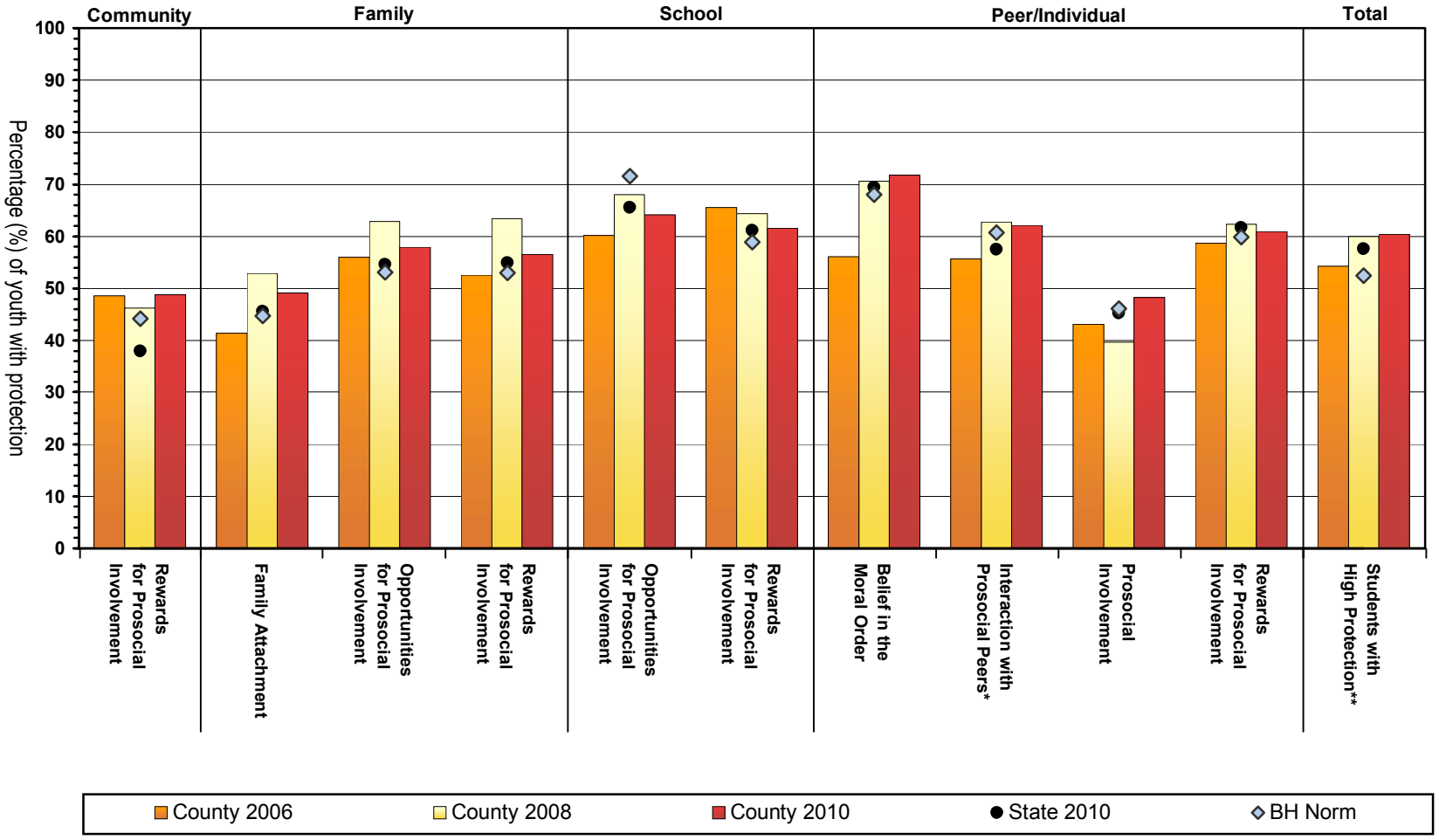
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Graham County, Grade 10



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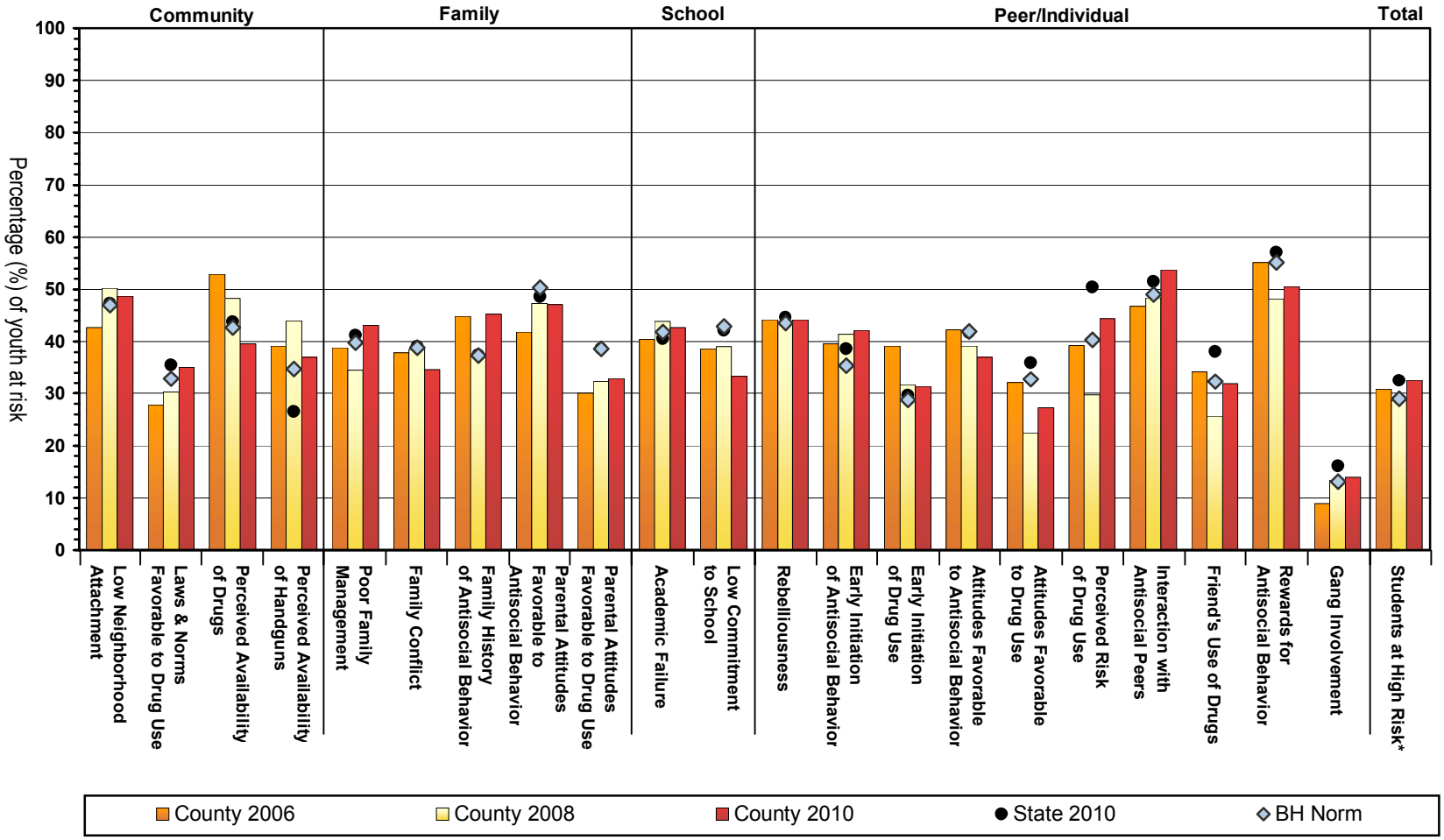
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Graham County, Grade 12



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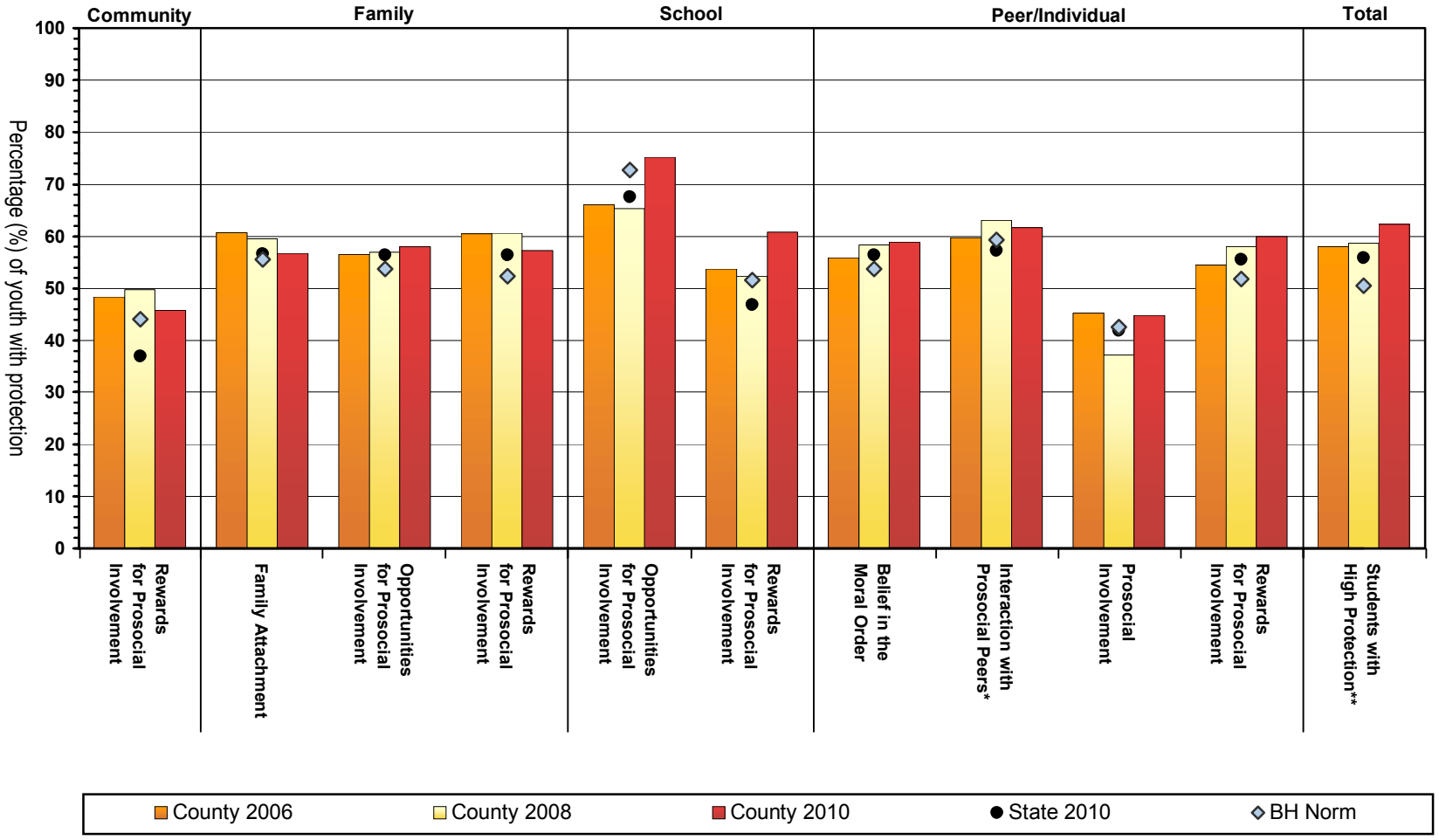
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Graham County, Grade 12



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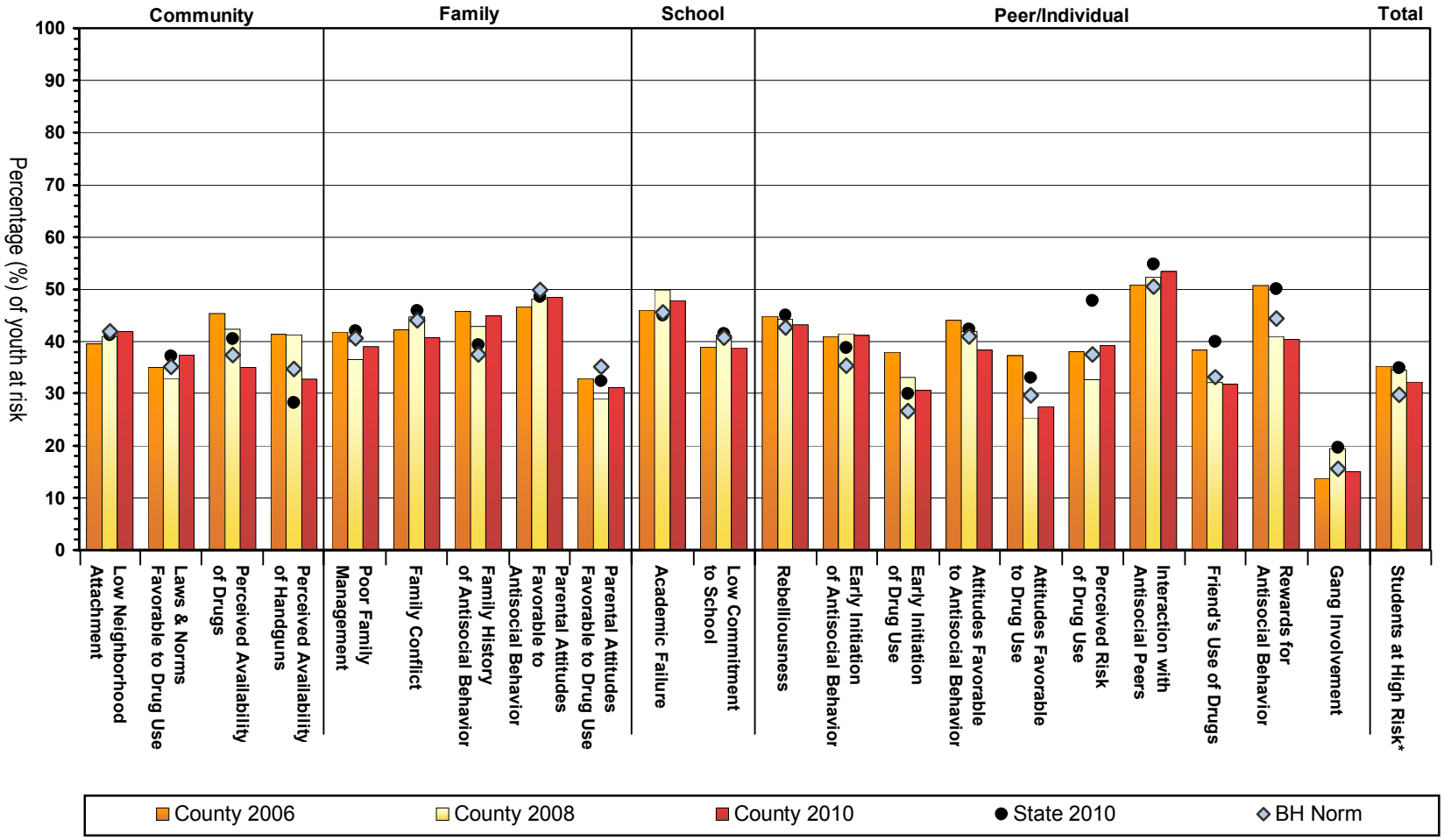
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Graham County, All Students Surveyed



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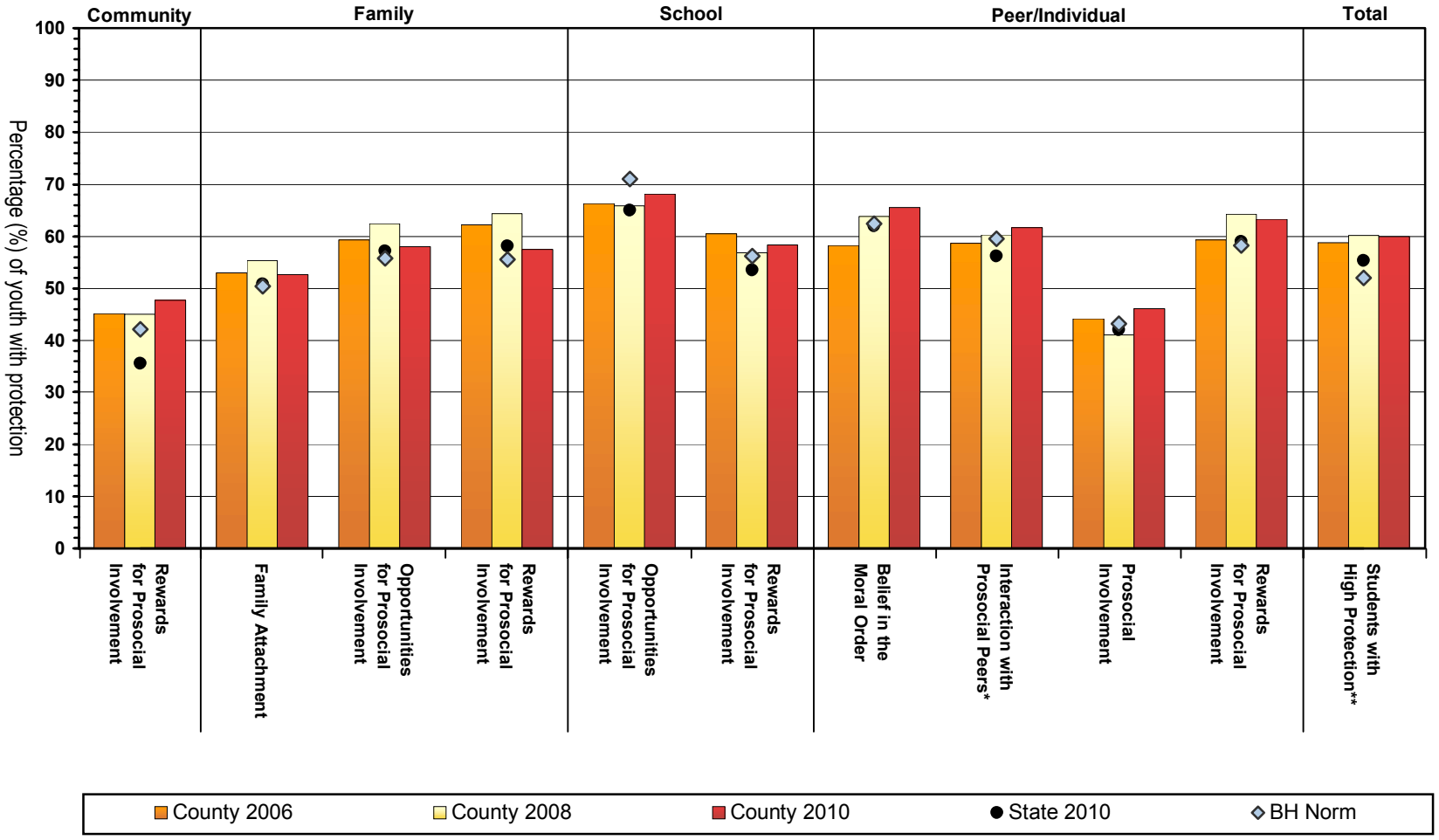
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Graham County, All Students Surveyed



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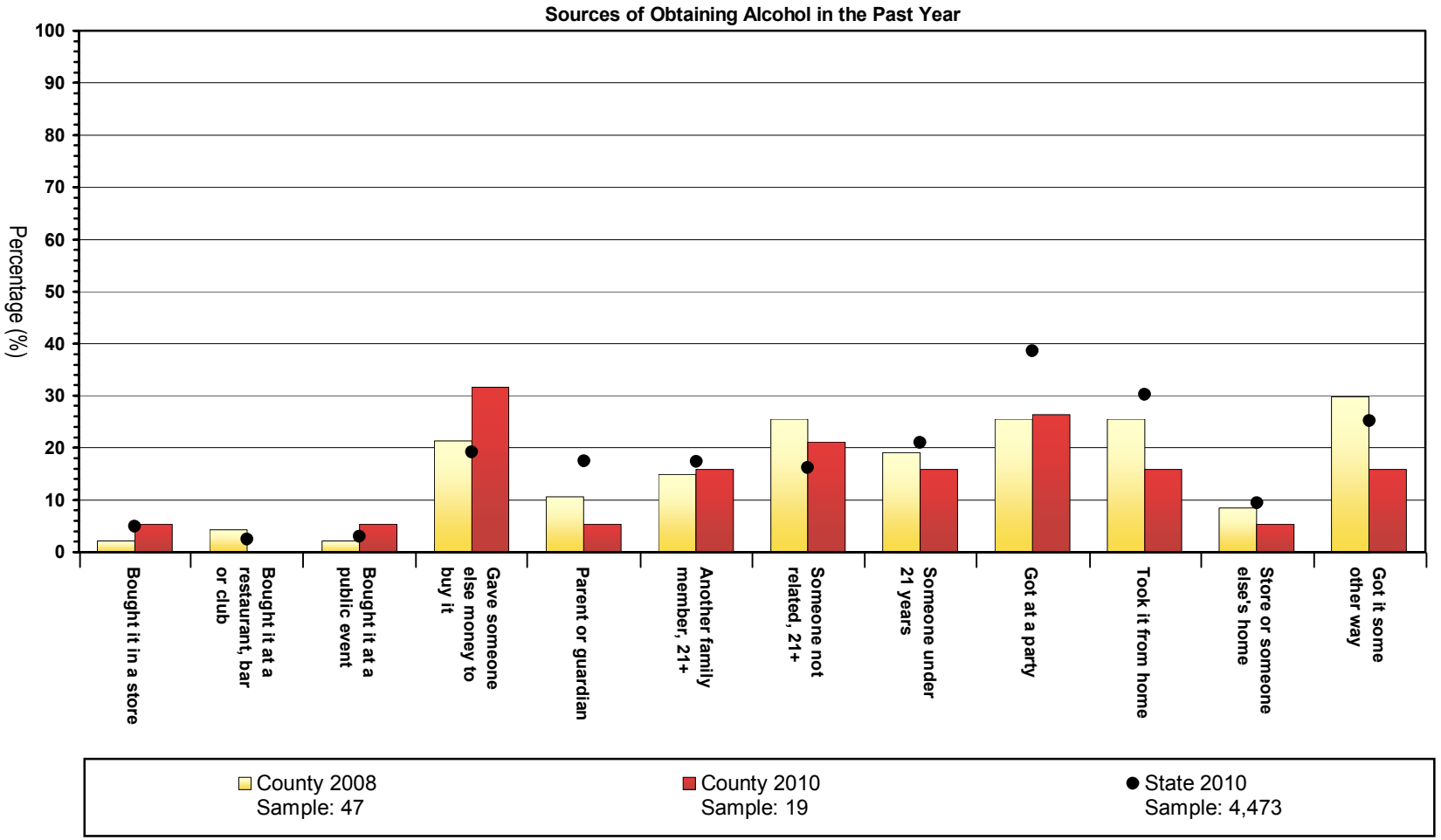
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Graham County, Grade 8

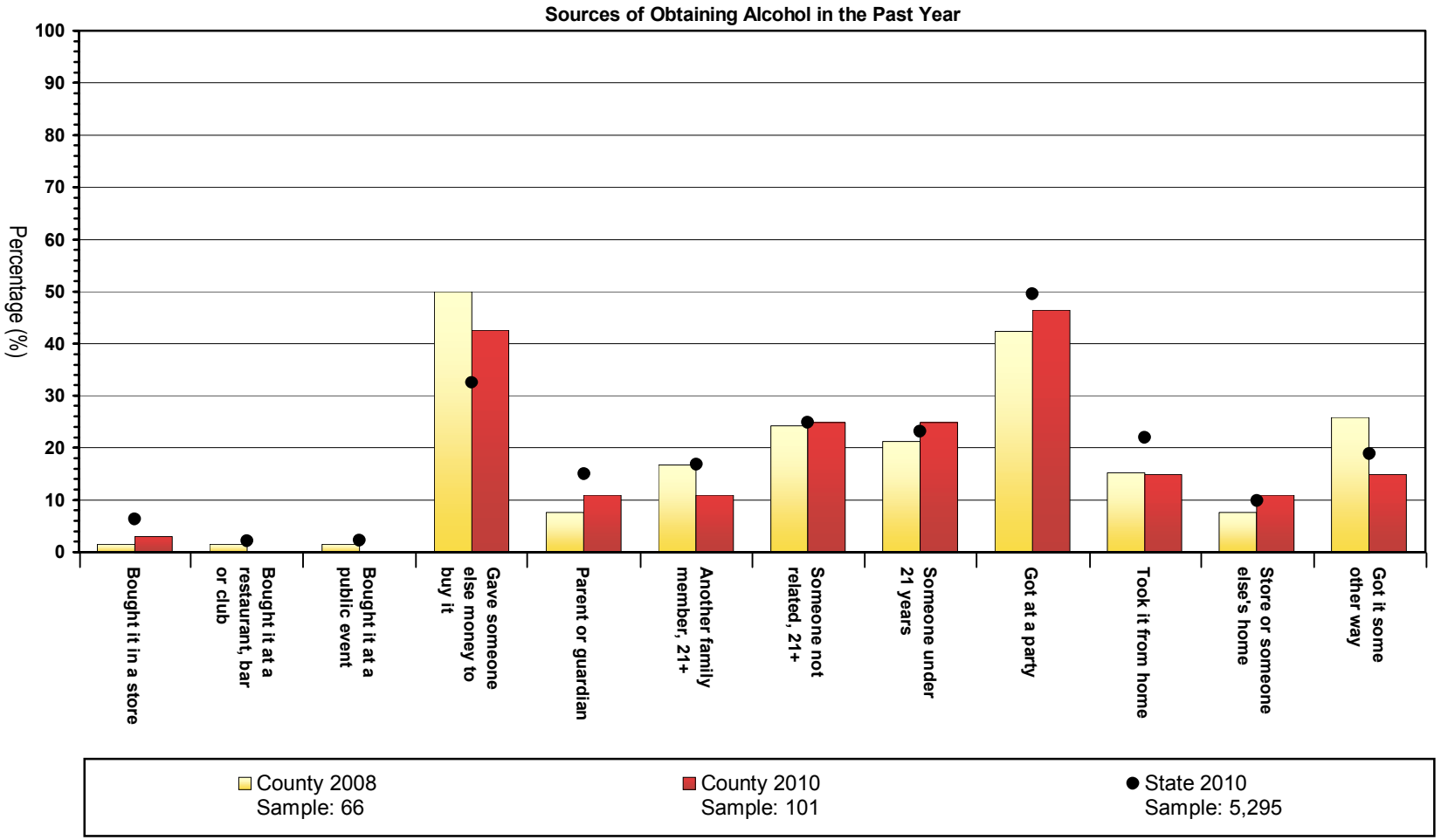


* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2010 Graham County, Grade 10



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Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
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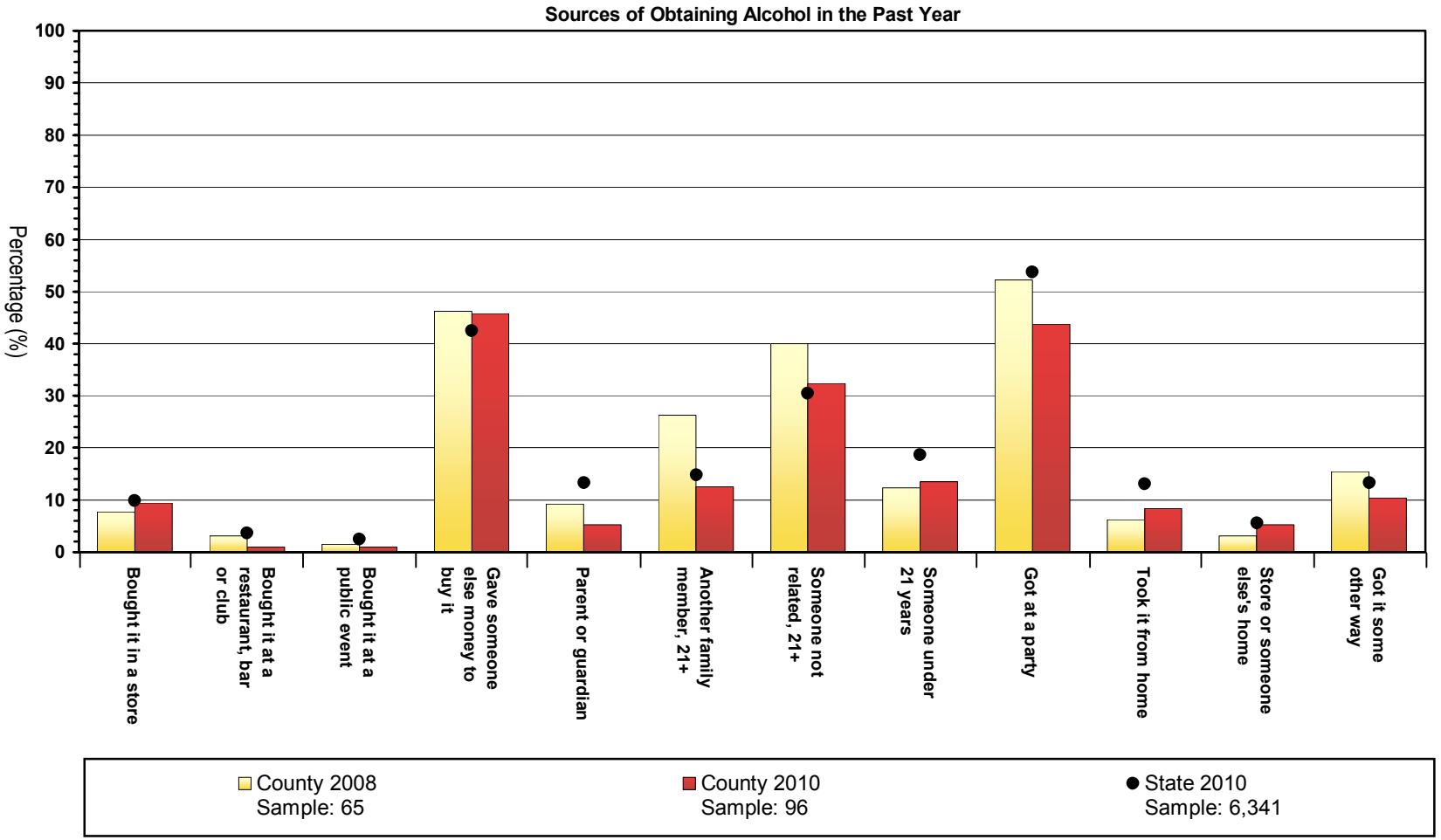

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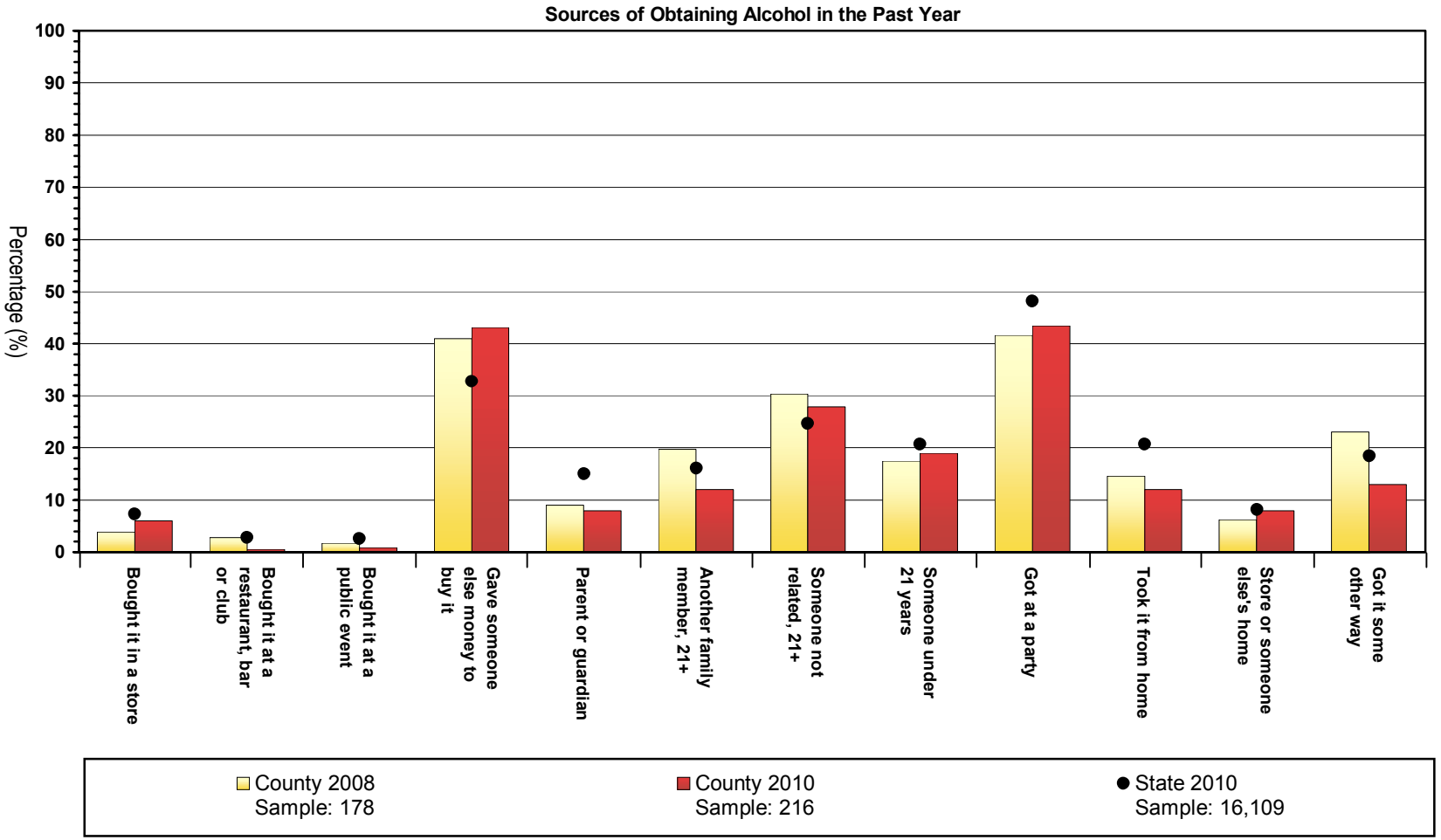
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Graham County, All Students Surveyed



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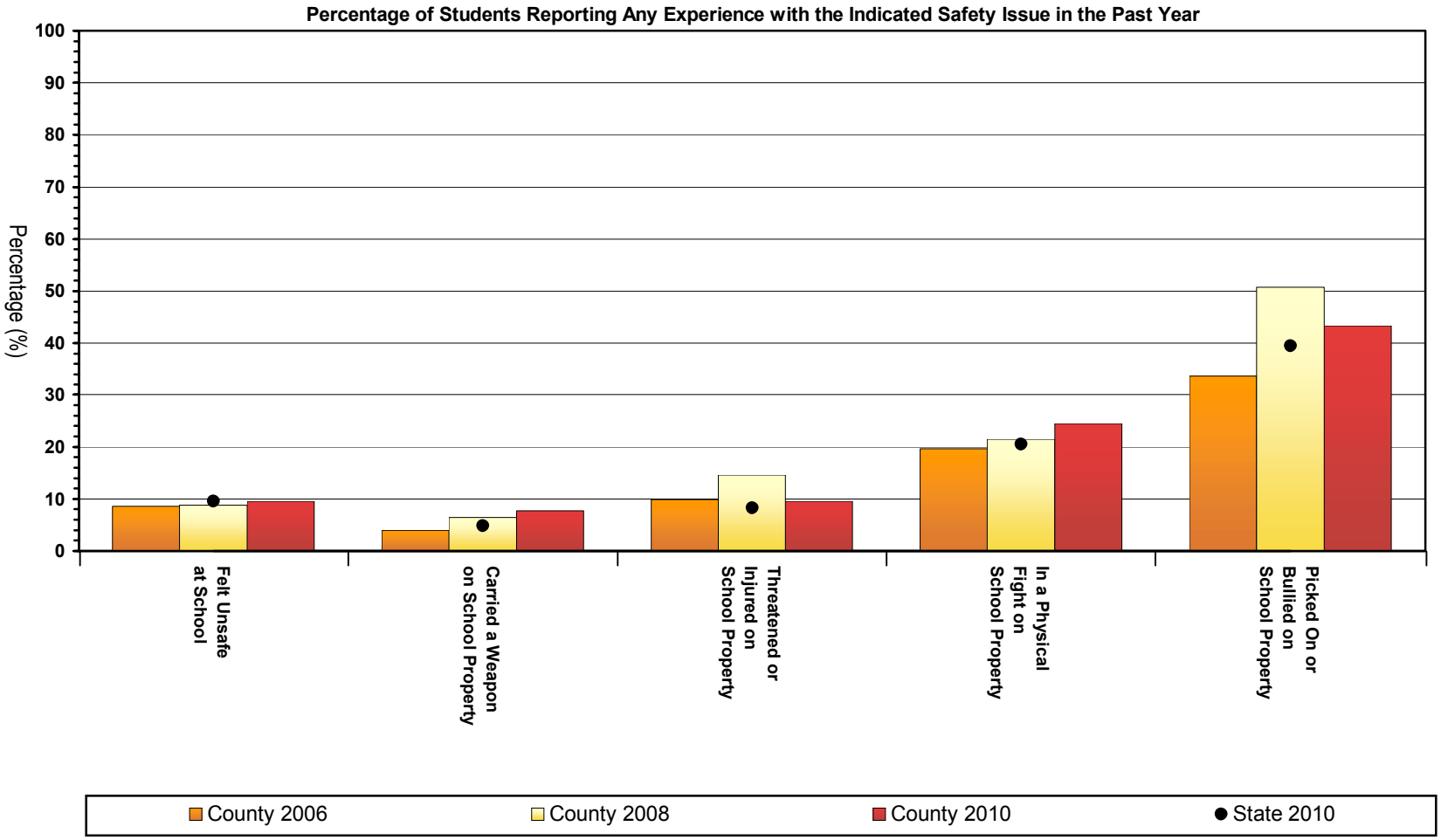
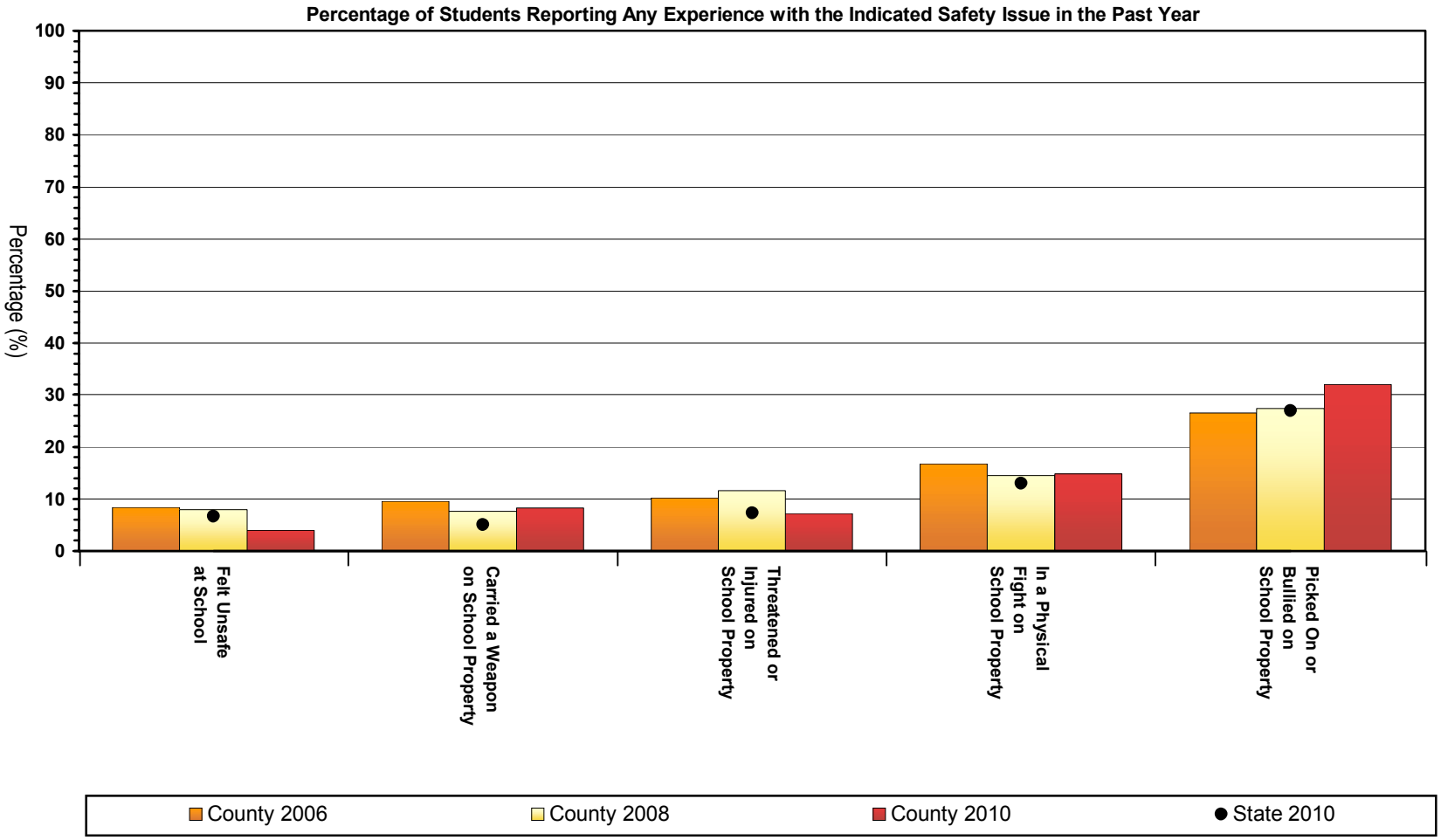
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Graham County, Grade 8



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Graham County, Grade 10



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
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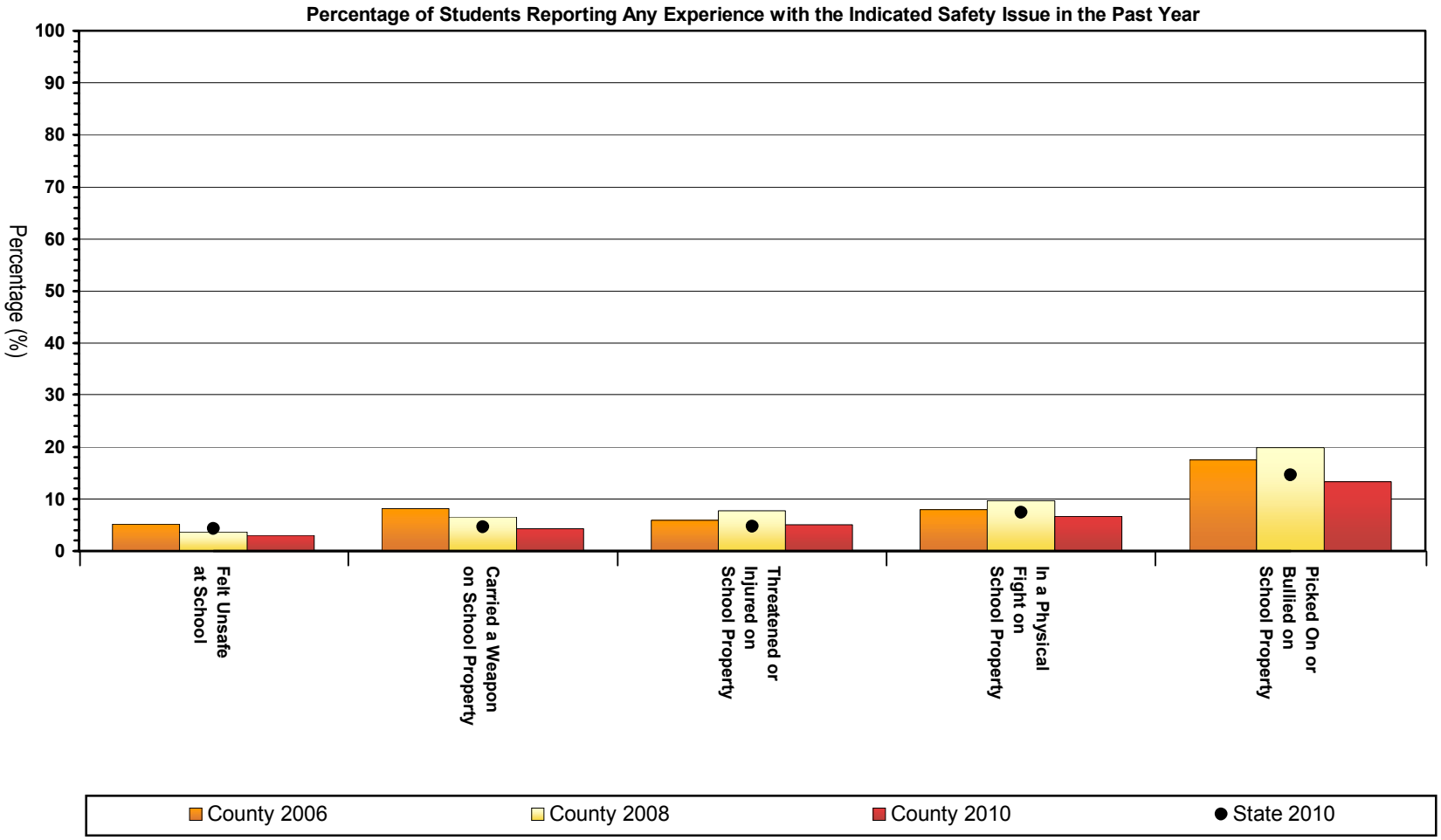
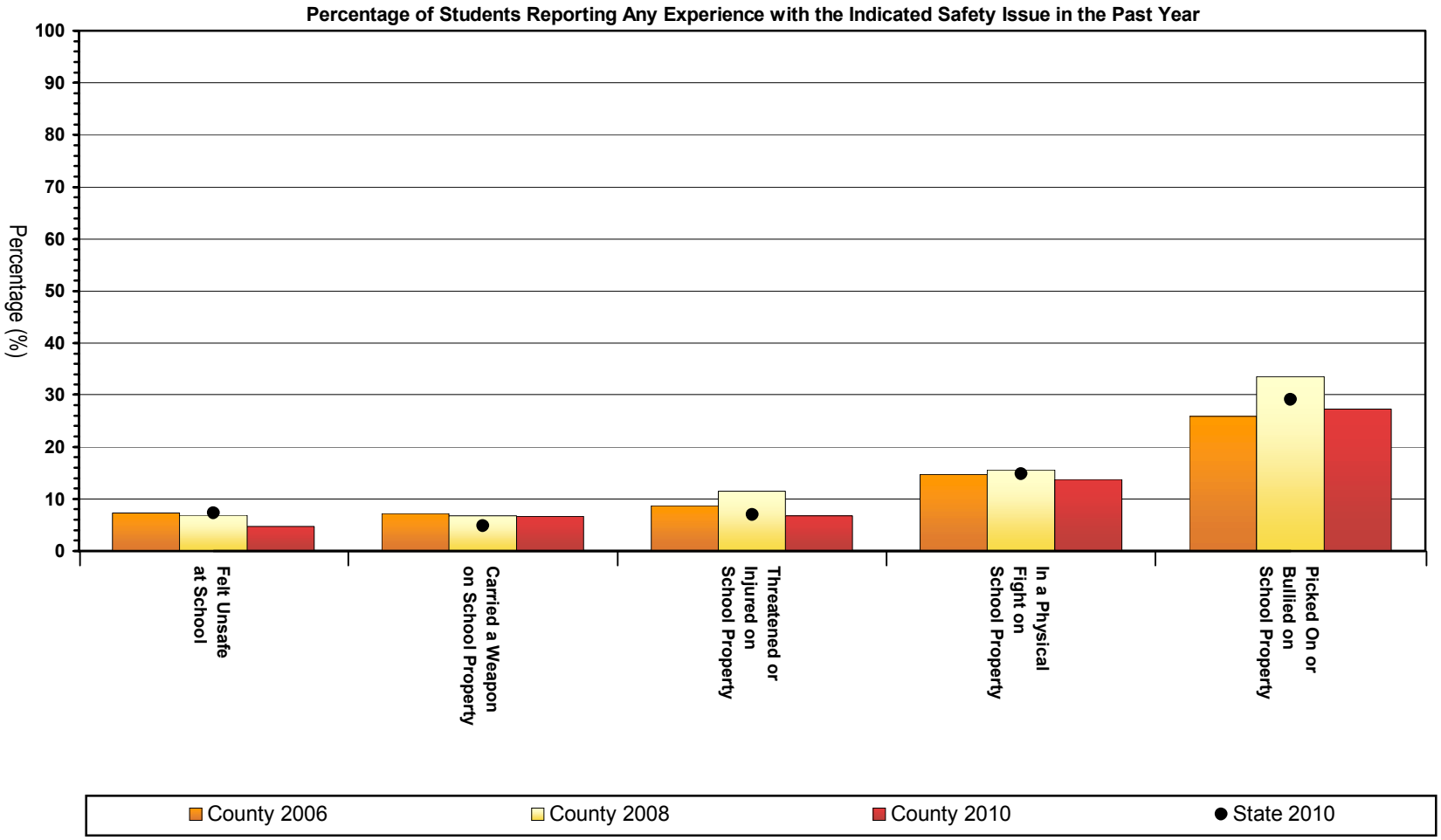


SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Graham County, All Students Surveyed



Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

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

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

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

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	49.2	45.2	31.6	45.1	36.6	63.6	56.1	57.5	64.1	59.1	64.6	61.1	63.5	72.8	72.3	58.9	53.7	54.7	58.2	55.6
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	27.3	33.5	21.4	23.8	20.1	47.6	36.1	37.6	37.2	32.7	48.3	48.1	47.9	46.9	43.6	40.7	39.0	38.2	34.0	31.8
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	10.5	12.9	10.1	7.1	9.6	11.9	16.4	20.6	12.5	15.2	17.0	18.1	24.2	18.1	16.3	13.1	15.7	19.9	11.7	13.6
Marijuana	used marijuana?	18.0	14.8	19.1	17.8	15.7	41.7	30.2	29.9	34.3	32.3	41.3	34.7	39.7	44.7	42.0	33.5	26.0	31.5	29.9	29.7
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	2.8	2.8	3.2	2.2	1.7	6.7	5.1	5.5	5.9	3.0	7.8	4.5	6.4	9.0	3.1	5.7	4.1	5.4	5.1	2.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	3.7	3.9	1.9	2.3	2.6	9.5	6.4	5.2	5.3	4.6	18.0	11.5	11.1	8.8	6.0	10.4	7.1	6.8	5.0	4.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	13.9	17.4	7.0	14.5	14.9	19.5	14.1	17.4	11.8	12.8	18.1	13.9	13.1	9.4	9.5	17.1	15.3	13.8	12.3	12.5
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	4.0	2.8	1.9	0.7	1.6	9.5	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.8	11.0	4.5	5.1	2.5	2.4	8.1	3.0	3.1	1.5	2.3
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	1.8	1.4	1.9	0.9	1.3	2.1	3.0	2.9	2.6	1.5	1.9	1.6	4.1	3.4	1.2	1.9	2.0	3.1	2.1	1.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	3.0	3.2	3.8	3.9	2.2	2.5	3.0	4.9	8.2	5.5	2.3	2.0	4.0	10.6	6.5	2.6	2.8	4.4	7.0	4.7
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	2.6	2.1	0.6	1.6	1.3	2.9	2.1	1.2	1.8	1.3	3.9	1.6	1.0	1.7	2.2	3.1	2.0	1.0	1.7	1.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	14.8	8.2	11.5	4.4	n/a	16.2	19.5	18.9	9.9	n/a	19.3	18.9	23.1	13.2	n/a	16.7	17.0	16.8	9.1
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2.2	3.5	2.5	3.0	6.0	11.3	3.9	3.8	7.0	10.3	8.6	4.5	4.7	8.5	9.9	7.2	4.0	3.9	5.7	8.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	8.9	11.0	5.1	8.7	9.5	16.3	10.7	11.9	11.5	13.0	17.9	10.3	11.1	13.4	12.7	14.3	10.7	10.3	10.8	11.7
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	11.6	20.8	12.0	16.5	n/a	23.6	20.1	23.3	23.7	n/a	25.8	22.6	22.9	27.3	n/a	20.2	21.2	20.9	21.5	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?	n/a	12.7	8.2	9.5	n/a	n/a	13.2	17.2	13.2	n/a	n/a	13.6	14.9	14.1	n/a	n/a	13.2	14.5	11.8	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	25.7	20.6	19.7	21.9	14.9	38.2	34.7	32.8	34.7	30.4	40.2	36.8	40.1	45.0	43.5	34.6	30.2	33.0	31.9	29.2
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	9.0	10.5	11.0	8.9	6.5	14.8	15.1	18.9	15.6	13.1	21.3	15.1	25.3	22.9	20.1	15.0	13.4	19.7	14.7	13.0
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	3.4	4.2	5.0	2.8	3.7	2.9	7.6	7.2	5.7	6.5	8.9	6.9	13.6	8.1	8.4	5.1	6.1	9.2	5.1	6.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	8.1	7.4	12.8	8.9	6.5	20.8	14.5	12.9	17.4	15.9	20.1	10.3	15.9	21.3	20.6	16.2	10.5	14.0	14.8	14.2
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.8	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.5	2.4	1.3	1.5	2.0	0.5	1.9	0.4	1.0	2.4	0.5	2.0	0.9	1.3	1.6	0.5
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	2.2	0.7	1.3	0.8	0.8	3.6	2.1	1.2	1.6	0.9	9.4	3.3	0.3	2.2	1.3	5.1	2.0	0.9	1.4	1.0
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	4.7	7.1	3.2	5.6	3.8	3.6	6.0	5.0	3.0	2.2	4.1	2.0	0.7	1.5	1.2	4.1	5.1	3.0	3.7	2.4
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	1.8	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.5	4.5	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6	5.1	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	3.8	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.5
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.7	1.7	1.1	0.4	1.6	0.4	2.7	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.7	1.9	0.8	0.4
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	1.5	1.4	2.5	1.7	0.6	1.7	0.9	1.5	2.9	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.4	1.8	1.2	0.9	1.3	2.5	1.2
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.4	2.4	1.3	0.3	0.7	0.5	1.9	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.0	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	8.5	5.7	5.7	1.3	n/a	8.1	9.9	8.9	3.0	n/a	8.6	8.4	9.7	4.1	n/a	8.4	8.5	7.7	2.8
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	4.0	1.7	2.6	2.8	3.3	2.6	1.6	0.7	2.5	3.0	2.7	1.6	1.6	2.1	2.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	4.7	6.4	1.3	3.6	2.5	7.3	3.9	6.1	4.7	3.9	8.5	4.9	3.7	4.7	4.2	6.8	5.2	4.3	4.2	3.5
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	6.5	12.4	6.3	8.2	n/a	12.4	10.3	13.4	11.8	n/a	11.7	10.7	11.8	12.4	n/a	10.1	11.2	11.4	10.4	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?	n/a	6.7	3.2	5.4	n/a	n/a	8.1	10.6	6.3	n/a	n/a	6.2	4.1	6.3	n/a	n/a	7.0	6.7	5.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	7.0	7.7	7.5	5.0	4.2	14.4	10.0	9.7	7.6	7.4	24.7	15.7	15.9	14.1	16.6	15.3	11.0	11.6	8.2	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	29.9	32.4	25.8	27.7	24.9	39.1	37.1	28.1	29.1	26.3	40.9	31.7	28.1	28.9	27.5	36.5	33.6	27.6	28.5	25.0

Heavy Use

		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Binge Drinking	How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	18.8	11.5	11.5	12.4	7.8	26.9	23.7	19.8	21.0	17.5	26.6	21.5	25.6	29.2	25.2	24.0	18.5	20.4	19.5	16.6
1/2 Pack (or more) of Cigarettes/Day	During the past 30 days, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day? (11 to 20 cigarettes, More than 20 cigarettes)	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.7	1.0	2.6	3.9	2.7	2.0	2.4	2.1	3.4	5.9	3.6	5.0	2.0	2.8	3.5	1.9	2.7

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Been Drunk or High at School	10.9	10.5	14.2	12.8	7.5	27.6	23.1	20.0	21.8	15.0	25.4	19.3	22.5	22.1	17.7	21.2	17.3	19.8	18.0	13.3
Been Suspended from School	18.6	20.1	19.8	18.5	15.1	18.8	16.5	18.3	14.4	12.6	9.0	6.8	10.2	9.9	9.2	15.4	14.7	15.6	15.0	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	3.3	3.1	6.7	5.0	2.5	7.7	12.0	10.3	10.6	6.5	10.8	7.7	10.4	10.8	7.8	7.3	7.3	9.6	8.2	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	2.5	4.5	2.4	3.7	2.3	5.1	3.3	2.5	4.6	2.6	1.8	2.4	4.9	3.1	1.9	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.8	2.3
Been Arrested	3.9	5.9	7.2	7.1	5.2	7.8	6.2	9.3	9.9	6.7	6.1	4.1	7.8	8.7	6.1	5.9	5.4	8.3	8.4	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	12.2	15.7	16.7	16.6	16.0	20.2	14.0	14.6	15.5	15.1	13.6	10.5	9.1	11.5	11.9	15.2	13.5	13.0	14.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	5.2	8.0	11.4	6.7	4.8	8.3	8.3	5.9	7.6	5.2	8.5	8.4	12.4	7.2	5.2	7.3	8.2	9.5	7.1	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	1.1	0.7	4.3	1.4	0.8	1.6	2.1	1.4	2.1	0.9	0.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.0	1.4	2.1	1.7	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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Any Gambling	58.2	68.3	46.9	61.6	55.0	62.4	69.3	54.1	59.8	53.8	44.7	67.2	55.4	56.5	52.6	54.8	68.3	53.2	59.7	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	2.1	4.5	5.0	5.3	5.7	2.5	2.1	4.0	4.8	5.3	3.3	6.8	4.6	5.3	5.4	2.7	4.5	4.4	5.2	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	29.8	21.7	15.0	21.4	24.0	33.8	24.5	20.9	20.7	23.5	21.3	24.5	22.8	18.9	23.9	28.0	23.5	20.5	20.6	22.7
Bet on sports?*	n/a	28.4	16.9	28.6	22.8	n/a	32.8	21.7	27.0	22.5	n/a	35.5	25.8	24.4	20.5	n/a	32.0	22.3	27.0	21.4
Played cards?	28.0	43.0	28.8	36.1	25.8	30.8	41.9	33.9	36.0	27.0	23.0	47.4	35.1	34.8	26.7	27.1	44.1	33.3	35.7	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?**	n/a	20.6	10.1	15.9	n/a	n/a	21.4	15.1	16.6	n/a	n/a	23.5	19.1	15.3	n/a	n/a	21.8	15.6	16.0	n/a
Played bingo?	15.3	28.7	14.4	26.4	22.7	12.2	21.4	14.8	20.4	17.7	5.2	13.5	14.9	14.2	14.0	10.9	21.6	14.7	21.4	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	7.0	5.6	2.5	5.1	4.5	8.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.0	3.4	5.3	5.3	4.2	3.7	6.2	5.2	4.4	4.7	4.2
Played a dice game?*	n/a	32.0	20.6	26.0	12.1	n/a	33.9	23.0	21.9	11.2	n/a	31.6	22.2	17.9	10.0	n/a	32.5	22.2	22.6	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?*	24.0	32.3	18.8	28.2	20.1	28.5	29.3	23.4	27.7	20.5	15.7	28.3	25.1	24.9	18.8	22.5	30.1	23.1	27.2	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?*	n/a	4.9	3.8	5.0	4.6	n/a	5.8	5.4	5.0	4.7	n/a	8.9	7.9	4.4	4.6	n/a	6.4	6.0	4.8	4.7

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from table. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	33.1	33.5	31.2	35.9	36.6	43.5	40.9	40.6	43.6	42.8	42.7	50.2	48.7	47.3	47.0	39.6	41.0	41.9	41.3	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	31.0	35.1	31.4	35.0	32.8	47.3	32.7	41.9	41.8	39.6	27.8	30.3	35.1	35.5	32.8	35.1	32.8	37.5	37.2	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	33.6	36.4	24.7	36.9	29.4	50.9	43.5	35.9	42.9	40.5	52.9	48.3	39.6	43.8	42.7	45.4	42.4	35.1	40.6	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	47.7	49.1	40.9	33.4	39.8	36.2	29.0	25.6	22.3	29.9	39.2	44.0	37.0	26.5	34.8	41.4	41.3	32.7	28.2	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	40.6	38.4	38.3	43.7	41.9	46.7	36.6	36.1	40.6	40.3	38.8	34.5	43.1	41.2	39.8	41.8	36.6	39.1	42.1	40.7
Family Conflict	46.1	55.8	50.0	53.1	51.5	42.7	37.4	42.3	42.1	41.6	37.9	38.5	34.7	39.1	38.8	42.3	44.7	40.8	45.9	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	43.4	48.9	39.4	39.3	36.4	49.8	41.6	47.0	41.5	39.0	44.8	37.1	45.3	37.4	37.3	45.8	42.9	45.0	39.4	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	46.3	48.3	44.2	47.7	46.9	52.7	49.1	51.3	50.0	52.3	41.8	47.3	47.1	48.6	50.3	46.7	48.2	48.5	48.6	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	28.5	21.5	20.4	24.7	26.0	40.9	34.5	34.2	37.9	40.8	30.0	32.3	32.8	38.6	38.6	32.8	29.0	31.1	32.4	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	46.9	51.1	51.0	45.5	46.6	51.3	54.8	51.2	48.5	47.9	40.4	43.9	42.7	40.6	41.8	46.0	49.9	47.9	45.1	45.6
Low Commitment to School	36.0	45.3	37.7	41.0	38.0	42.4	38.8	43.9	41.7	41.7	38.6	39.1	33.3	42.2	42.9	38.9	41.3	38.8	41.5	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	38.7	45.6	42.2	43.8	39.0	52.2	43.3	42.9	47.6	45.5	44.2	43.8	44.2	44.6	43.6	44.8	44.3	43.2	45.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	37.3	40.8	34.8	37.6	33.7	46.4	42.3	43.5	40.6	37.0	39.6	41.4	42.2	38.6	35.4	41.0	41.5	41.2	38.8	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	33.9	34.5	26.1	29.3	24.0	40.9	32.8	32.2	31.0	27.3	39.2	31.6	31.3	29.6	28.8	38.0	33.0	30.6	29.9	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	42.6	42.7	34.1	41.4	36.2	47.5	43.8	41.7	44.7	44.9	42.3	39.2	37.0	41.7	41.9	44.1	41.9	38.4	42.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	33.6	24.5	23.5	29.3	22.6	47.1	29.2	29.6	36.2	33.6	32.1	22.4	27.3	35.9	32.7	37.3	25.3	27.5	33.1	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	37.2	32.7	33.8	47.8	37.1	37.7	35.4	37.5	45.9	35.7	39.3	29.7	44.4	50.4	40.3	38.1	32.6	39.3	47.9	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	50.5	56.0	50.6	55.8	50.3	55.7	52.5	54.5	56.3	52.0	46.8	48.4	53.8	51.5	49.0	50.9	52.4	53.4	54.8	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	38.4	33.9	27.9	39.4	30.8	42.9	36.6	33.6	42.6	36.2	34.2	25.6	31.9	38.1	32.3	38.4	32.1	31.8	40.0	33.2
Rewards for ASB	46.2	40.6	32.1	48.2	36.7	51.3	34.0	35.6	46.8	42.7	55.1	48.2	50.5	57.1	55.1	50.8	41.0	40.5	50.1	44.4
Gang Involvement	15.3	20.7	17.1	20.8	17.8	17.1	23.8	14.9	20.9	15.7	8.9	13.4	14.0	16.1	13.1	13.7	19.4	15.0	19.6	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	36.5	40.5	27.2	37.1	29.7	38.5	33.5	34.3	34.2	30.4	30.8	28.7	32.5	32.5	29.0	35.3	34.5	32.2	35.0	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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	38.9	40.2	49.6	32.9	38.3	48.6	46.2	48.8	38.0	44.2	48.4	49.8	45.8	37.0	44.1	45.2	45.1	47.8	35.6	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	55.3	53.8	53.8	51.1	51.9	41.4	52.9	49.1	45.6	44.7	60.7	59.6	56.8	56.6	55.6	53.0	55.4	52.7	50.9	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	64.7	66.9	58.3	59.7	60.7	56.0	62.9	57.9	54.6	53.1	56.5	57.0	58.1	56.4	53.8	59.3	62.5	58.0	57.2	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	71.7	68.3	60.5	61.7	61.5	52.6	63.4	56.5	54.9	53.0	60.5	60.6	57.3	56.4	52.4	62.2	64.4	57.5	58.2	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	72.2	64.5	63.0	63.0	68.9	60.2	68.0	64.2	65.6	71.6	66.1	65.3	75.2	67.6	72.8	66.3	65.9	68.1	65.0	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	62.4	54.7	47.0	52.0	57.5	65.6	64.4	61.6	61.2	58.9	53.8	52.4	60.8	46.9	51.6	60.5	56.9	58.4	53.5	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	62.7	62.8	64.3	60.3	64.6	56.1	70.6	71.8	69.4	68.0	55.9	58.4	58.9	56.4	53.8	58.3	63.8	65.6	62.0	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers*	60.5	55.6	61.0	54.7	58.8	55.7	62.8	62.1	57.5	60.7	59.8	63.1	61.7	57.3	59.3	58.7	60.3	61.7	56.2	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	44.1	45.5	43.7	40.0	40.8	43.1	39.7	48.3	45.3	46.1	45.3	37.2	44.8	41.9	42.6	44.2	41.1	46.1	42.1	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	64.7	71.3	74.7	59.2	62.5	58.7	62.3	60.9	61.7	59.9	54.5	58.1	60.0	55.6	51.8	59.3	64.3	63.3	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection**	63.8	61.6	54.8	53.6	52.8	54.3	60.0	60.4	57.6	52.5	58.0	58.7	62.3	55.9	50.5	58.8	60.2	60.0	55.4	52.0

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

** 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, 2006/2008 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, (*ie* 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	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
*Sample size***	*47*	*19*	*4,473*	*66*	*101*	*5,295*	*65*	*96*	*6,341*	*178*	*216*	*16,109*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	2.1	5.3	4.9	1.5	3.0	6.3	7.7	9.4	9.9	3.9	6.0	7.3
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	4.3	0.0	2.5	1.5	0.0	2.1	3.1	1.0	3.6	2.8	0.5	2.8
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	2.1	5.3	3.0	1.5	0.0	2.2	1.5	1.0	2.5	1.7	0.9	2.6
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	21.3	31.6	19.2	50.0	42.6	32.6	46.2	45.8	42.5	41.0	43.1	32.8
My parent or guardian gave it to me	10.6	5.3	17.5	7.6	10.9	15.0	9.2	5.2	13.3	9.0	7.9	15.0
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	14.9	15.8	17.3	16.7	10.9	16.8	26.2	12.5	14.8	19.7	12.0	16.1
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	25.5	21.1	16.2	24.2	24.8	24.8	40.0	32.3	30.4	30.3	27.8	24.6
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	19.1	15.8	21.0	21.2	24.8	23.1	12.3	13.5	18.6	17.4	19.0	20.7
I got it at a party	25.5	26.3	38.7	42.4	46.5	49.6	52.3	43.8	53.8	41.6	43.5	48.2
I took it from home	25.5	15.8	30.2	15.2	14.9	21.9	6.2	8.3	13.1	14.6	12.0	20.7
I took it from a store or someone else's home	8.5	5.3	9.4	7.6	10.9	9.8	3.1	5.2	5.6	6.2	7.9	8.1
I got it some other way	29.8	15.8	25.2	25.8	14.9	18.8	15.4	10.4	13.3	23.0	13.0	18.4

* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed**			
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
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	85.4	90.5	91.7	89.8	88.4	92.8	92.7	94.1	92.3	95.0	95.3	91.3	88.5	93.2	93.0
	1 time	4.0	6.6	4.4	4.5	2.9	5.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	5.2	2.6	2.4	3.5	5.9	3.5	3.7
	2-3 times	3.0	4.5	3.2	2.2	4.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.4	1.6	2.3	1.3	3.2	2.8	2.4	1.9
	4-5 times	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.5
	6-7 times	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.2
	8-9 times	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
	10-11 times	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.5
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?	0 times	80.4	78.5	75.5	79.5	83.3	85.5	85.2	87.0	92.1	90.3	93.4	92.6	85.3	84.4	86.3	85.2
	1 time	11.6	13.5	13.8	11.0	10.5	8.7	8.8	7.3	5.8	6.5	5.0	4.3	9.3	9.8	8.4	8.1
	2-3 times	4.7	5.2	6.9	6.2	3.6	2.5	4.6	3.6	1.7	1.2	1.3	1.8	3.3	3.1	3.8	4.2
	4-5 times	1.3	2.1	2.5	1.7	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.4	0.9	1.1
	6-7 times	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.4
	8-9 times	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.2
	10-11 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.7	1.4	1.7	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.6
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	66.3	49.3	56.7	60.5	73.5	72.6	68.0	73.1	82.5	80.2	86.7	85.4	74.1	66.4	72.8	70.9
	1 time	15.0	14.0	10.8	12.8	9.6	11.2	11.7	9.1	8.6	7.7	3.0	5.3	11.1	11.1	8.3	9.7
	2-3 times	15.0	11.5	12.1	11.1	12.1	7.1	10.3	8.4	7.2	8.5	4.0	4.7	11.5	9.2	8.3	8.6
	4-5 times		7.0	4.5	4.7		2.5	2.0	3.0		1.6	3.0	1.7		3.9	2.8	3.3
	6-7 times		3.1	3.8	1.8		2.5	1.7	1.2		0.0	0.7	0.7		1.9	1.7	1.3
	8-9 times		2.1	1.9	1.1		0.4	0.9	0.7		0.4	0.3	0.3		1.0	0.9	0.8
	10-11 times		1.4	0.6	0.7		0.4	0.3	0.5		0.0	0.7	0.2		0.6	0.5	0.5
	12 or more times	3.7	11.5	9.6	7.3	4.8	3.3	5.1	4.2	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	3.4	5.8	4.7	4.9
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on your way to or from school?	0 days	91.4	91.2	90.4	90.5	91.6	92.1	96.0	93.3	94.9	96.4	97.0	95.7	92.7	93.1	95.3	92.7
	1 day	4.3	4.2	3.2	5.2	2.9	3.8	1.7	3.6	3.4	3.2	2.0	2.2	3.6	3.8	2.1	4.0
	2-3 days	2.0	3.2	3.8	2.6	2.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.7	0.0	0.3	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.0
	4-5 days	0.7	0.4	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.5
	6 or more days	1.7	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.5	2.5	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.3	0.4	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	96.0	93.6	92.3	95.2	90.5	92.4	91.7	95.0	91.8	93.5	95.7	95.4	92.8	93.2	93.3	95.2
	1 day	0.7	4.6	2.6	2.3	4.0	0.4	1.4	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.7	1.4	2.0	2.1	1.4	1.9
	2-3 days	2.3	1.1	3.2	1.2	0.7	2.1	2.3	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.7	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.1
	4-5 days	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.7	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4
	6 or more days	1.0	0.7	1.9	1.0	3.3	5.0	3.4	1.8	5.8	3.3	2.7	2.0	3.3	2.9	2.9	1.5

* In 2006 the choices for this question were *Never*, *Once*, *Several Times* and *Very Often.*

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 13. 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	72.8	151	69.3	342	63.9	285	68.0	778	65.0	386	71.9	381
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	78.5	149	84.1	345	90.6	286	85.4	780	86.5	386	84.1	383
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	76.2	143	74.8	337	68.0	272	72.6	752	68.5	365	76.3	376
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	93.7	142	84.9	338	82.1	273	85.5	753	83.9	373	86.8	370
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	95.0	140	93.2	337	83.5	273	90.0	750	90.0	371	90.2	369
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	95.9	145	92.8	334	92.4	276	93.2	755	92.5	375	93.8	369
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	85.6	167	69.9	356	66.2	308	71.7	831	70.4	419	72.9	399
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	84.9	166	79.1	354	72.0	307	77.6	827	76.3	417	78.6	397
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	85.0	167	78.3	355	76.3	308	78.9	830	77.0	421	80.6	396
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	19.7	157	32.8	344	40.1	297	33.0	798	30.6	396	35.4	390
		Cigarettes	11.0	154	18.9	344	25.3	288	19.7	786	22.8	391	16.7	384
		Marijuana	12.8	156	12.9	340	15.9	296	14.0	792	17.7	395	10.1	385
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	35.2	165	59.1	352	70.2	305	58.4	822	54.6	414	62.0	395
		Average age:	11.8 years		13.1 years		13.9 years		13.3 years		13.0 years		13.6 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	23.6	165	41.2	352	49.7	306	40.8	823	40.2	413	41.3	397
		Average age:	11.6 years		12.5 years		13.8 years		13.0 years		12.8 years		13.3 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	20.7	164	30.1	355	40.4	307	32.1	826	32.9	417	31.6	396
		Average age:	11.8 years		13.2 years		14.0 years		13.4 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, (*ie* 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 14. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
alcohol?	Never	73.1	71.4	57.5	52.3	47.8	41.6	56.9	57.7
	Once	9.0	12.3	12.6	14.2	10.7	13.2	11.2	13.1
	2-3 times	9.6	9.5	14.9	17.3	20.1	21.3	15.8	15.0
	4-6 times	3.2	3.4	7.5	7.7	10.0	10.7	7.6	6.7
	7-10 times	2.6	1.0	1.4	2.9	3.3	4.9	2.4	2.6
	More than 10 times	2.6	2.4	6.0	5.7	8.0	8.3	6.1	4.9
cigarettes?	Never	76.5	80.6	70.9	68.4	63.2	62.7	69.1	72.2
	Once	12.4	8.7	7.8	10.3	11.0	10.3	9.9	9.6
	2-3 times	5.9	5.2	8.1	8.6	7.4	9.6	7.4	7.4
	4-6 times	1.3	2.2	5.2	3.9	4.0	4.8	4.0	3.4
	7-10 times	0.7	1.0	2.0	2.3	3.7	2.8	2.4	1.9
	More than 10 times	3.3	2.4	6.1	6.5	10.7	9.8	7.3	5.6
marijuana?	Never	77.8	75.4	71.2	58.7	69.0	56.9	71.6	65.4
	Once	5.2	8.1	5.2	11.1	5.1	11.0	5.1	9.7
	2-3 times	5.2	6.5	9.2	10.3	8.1	10.7	8.0	8.7
	4-6 times	5.2	3.5	3.7	6.2	3.7	6.3	4.0	5.1
	7-10 times	2.0	1.9	1.4	3.6	4.4	3.7	2.6	2.9
	More than 10 times	4.6	4.7	9.2	10.2	9.8	11.4	8.5	8.2
other drugs?	Never	92.2	88.4	85.6	81.4	86.1	81.7	87.1	84.5
	Once	3.3	5.4	6.3	7.5	4.1	7.3	4.9	6.6
	2-3 times	3.3	2.7	3.5	4.8	4.1	4.8	3.6	3.9
	4-6 times	0.0	1.2	1.4	2.2	1.0	2.2	1.0	1.8
	7-10 times	0.7	0.6	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.9
	More than 10 times	0.7	1.7	1.4	2.9	3.7	2.9	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	71.1	64.9	63.8	63.0	66.7	67.0	66.2	64.9
	Once	11.2	13.6	15.1	12.7	9.4	10.9	12.2	12.6
	2-3 times	7.9	10.3	8.7	11.9	11.8	10.8	9.7	10.9
	4-6 times	4.6	3.5	5.5	4.5	4.7	4.2	5.0	4.0
	7-10 times	0.0	1.5	2.3	1.9	1.3	2.0	1.5	1.7
	More than 10 times	5.3	6.2	4.6	6.0	6.1	5.1	5.3	5.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	27.2	30.9	31.6	33.4	31.8	33.8	30.8	32.4
	Once	9.9	14.2	15.5	17.4	15.7	17.2	14.5	16.0
	Twice	3.3	5.8	9.4	8.9	11.5	10.3	9.0	8.0
	Three times	3.3	2.7	4.1	4.1	4.9	5.5	4.2	3.9
	Four or more times	2.0	5.3	6.7	8.8	11.2	10.4	7.4	7.7
	I never got offers	54.3	41.1	32.7	27.3	24.8	22.8	34.0	32.0
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	29.1	35.7	35.3	38.7	37.3	39.4	34.8	37.6
	Once	7.9	10.9	11.5	13.9	14.1	15.2	11.7	13.0
	Twice	4.0	5.4	7.4	8.2	10.2	10.2	7.7	7.5
	Three times	2.6	2.7	5.3	4.6	3.9	5.2	4.3	3.9
	Four or more times	3.3	4.4	7.1	7.3	8.8	7.4	7.0	6.1
	I never got offers	53.0	41.0	33.5	27.3	25.7	22.5	34.5	31.9
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	33.8	37.3	41.0	45.1	48.1	50.9	42.2	43.3
	Once	5.3	10.2	10.6	12.3	10.6	11.4	9.6	11.1
	Twice	4.6	3.7	6.8	5.2	6.0	5.2	6.1	4.6
	Three times	0.7	2.4	3.5	2.9	1.8	3.2	2.3	2.8
	Four or more times	1.3	4.6	5.0	6.3	7.1	5.9	5.0	5.5
	I never got offers	54.3	41.8	33.0	28.1	26.5	23.4	34.8	32.8
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	35.8	40.7	44.2	49.7	51.4	55.3	45.2	47.4
	Once	4.6	8.2	8.3	9.9	10.2	9.6	8.3	9.1
	Twice	2.6	3.3	4.7	4.2	3.5	4.3	3.9	3.8
	Three times	2.0	1.9	3.2	2.6	3.2	2.4	3.0	2.3
	Four or more times	0.7	3.8	4.7	5.2	4.6	4.6	3.9	4.4
	I never got offers	54.3	42.1	34.8	28.3	27.1	23.7	35.8	33.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 15. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	80.2	82.8	81.1	81.9	78.5	83.6	80.0	82.7
	1 or 2 times	9.0	8.4	6.5	8.0	6.8	7.6	7.1	8.1
	3 to 5 times	4.8	3.3	4.8	3.4	4.2	3.1	4.6	3.3
	6 to 9 times	0.6	1.6	1.4	1.7	2.6	1.5	1.7	1.6
	10 to 19 times	2.4	1.7	1.7	2.1	3.6	1.6	2.5	1.8
	20 to 29 times	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.6
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2
	40+ times	2.4	1.5	2.8	1.9	3.3	1.7	2.9	1.7
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	34.1	29.2	29.1	31.1	41.2	42.1	34.6	33.2
	1 or 2 times	23.4	28.6	29.4	26.7	27.9	25.6	27.6	27.2
	3 to 5 times	16.8	18.8	20.6	19.0	17.5	16.7	18.7	18.3
	6 to 9 times	10.2	9.4	9.3	9.9	6.2	7.0	8.3	8.9
	10 to 19 times	7.8	5.8	4.8	6.4	4.9	4.4	5.4	5.6
	20 to 29 times	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.4	0.6	1.5	1.8	2.2
	30 to 39 times	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.8
	40+ times	3.0	4.7	3.7	3.6	1.6	2.3	2.8	3.7
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	82.5	81.3	87.0	81.7	88.9	85.9	86.8	82.6
	1 or 2 times	6.6	10.4	7.4	9.9	7.8	8.0	7.4	9.6
	3 to 5 times	3.0	3.5	2.8	3.4	1.0	2.5	2.2	3.2
	6 to 9 times	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.5
	10 to 19 times	2.4	1.6	0.3	1.8	0.7	1.2	0.8	1.6
	20 to 29 times	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
	40+ times	2.4	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	88.6	87.2	92.3	87.7	93.5	89.8	92.0	88.1
	1 or 2 times	6.0	7.7	4.8	7.1	4.9	6.1	5.1	7.1
	3 to 5 times	1.2	2.1	1.1	1.9	0.3	1.7	0.8	1.9
	6 to 9 times	2.4	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.8
	10 to 19 times	1.2	0.8	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	87.7	88.1	83.2	81.7	79.9	78.5	82.9	83.6
Friends	6.5	5.5	10.4	11.2	12.5	14.0	10.4	9.5
Family/Relatives	3.2	2.2	5.2	3.7	6.2	4.2	5.2	3.2
Parties	3.2	2.5	5.5	4.9	5.6	5.5	5.1	4.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	2.6	2.9	5.2	5.0	4.5	5.2	4.4	4.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	0.0	1.3	3.2	2.8	1.4	4.4	1.9	2.6
School	2.6	1.6	2.0	3.7	3.1	3.6	2.5	2.8
Other	1.9	1.8	2.0	3.0	3.8	3.1	2.7	2.5
Over the Internet	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.0	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	1.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations

Issue	2006 AYS	2008/2010 AYS	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Hallucinogens	Used LSD or other psychedelics?	Used LSD or other hallucinogens?	Substituted "hallucinogens" for "psychedelics" in 2008 and beyond. Comparable across years.
Meth	Used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	Used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank)?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription stimulants	Used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription sedatives	Used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	In 2008 AYS added descriptor "prescription" and removed qualifier "without a doctor telling you to take them." 2006 data are cautiously comparable to 2008/2010.
Ecstasy	Used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy)?	Used ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2008/2010 AYS uses "ecstasy" as the primary descriptor, moving "MDMA" to examples. Comparable across years.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, Oxycontin, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	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). In 2008/2010, the single prescription drug question was dropped, and a new question about prescription pain relievers was added. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2006 data were similarly recalculated into a composite, adding results from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions to the dedicated *Prescription Drugs* question.
Gambling Category	*How often during the past 12 months have you:*	*How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value:*	
Sports betting	Bet on team sports?	Bet on sports?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Race betting	Bet money on horse races?	Bet on a horse race or other animal race?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Dice	Bet on dice games such as craps?	Played a dice game?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Games of skill	Bet on games of personal skill such as pool, darts, or bowling?	Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	Comparable across years.
Protective Scale: Peer-Individual	*Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year, how many of your best friends have:* *(Scale is calculated based on the average response [0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 friends] to the following questions)*		*Regularly attended religious services* was removed from the AYS in 2008. 2006 has been recalculated to match 2008/2010 AYS and are now comparable across all years. Due to this recalculation, current reports may differ slightly from past reports.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	...participated in clubs, organizations and activities at school? ...made the commitment to stay drug-free? ...tried to do well in school? ...liked school? *...regularly attended religious services? (not used in 2008/2010)*		

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

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Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
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Arizona Department of Health Services
Division of Behavioral Health Services
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Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
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602-496-1471
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Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families
602-542-4043
www.governor.state.az.us/cyf/index.html

Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate
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www.partnerupaz.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.prevention.samhsa.gov

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www2.dsgonline.com/mpg/

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

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

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

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2010 Arizona Youth Survey

Greenlee County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Shining Light on Arizona Youth

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
in partnership with

- Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Division of Behavioral Health
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Tobacco Education and Prevention Program
- Arizona Parent's Commission on Drug Education and Prevention
- Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families

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Introduction

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Greenlee County Summary Report

This report summarizes all findings from the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2010. 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 the 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 2006		County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	85	35.6	79	48.8	79	31.0	27,592	43.3
10	85	35.6	57	35.2	99	38.8	19,489	30.6
12	69	28.9	26	16.0	77	30.2	16,703	26.2
All Students Surveyed*	239	100.0	162	100.0	255	100.0	63,784	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	108	47.0	69	43.7	125	49.4	30,645	49.0
Female	122	53.0	89	56.3	128	50.6	31,928	51.0

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		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	4	3.4	11	7.2	1,207	4.9
African American	4	3.4	3	2.0	657	2.6
Asian	0	0.0	0	0.0	206	0.8
Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0	0.0	280	1.1
White	46	39.7	73	47.7	5,772	23.2
Multi-Racial	9	7.8	7	4.6	1,021	4.1
Race Unmarked	53	45.7	59	38.6	15,726	63.2
Non-Hispanic						
Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	4	9.3	4	4.0	2,517	6.8
African American	2	4.7	7	7.1	2,129	5.7
Asian	1	2.3	0	0.0	1,551	4.2
Pacific Islander	1	2.3	1	1.0	372	1.0
White	29	67.4	80	80.8	27,180	73.2
Multi-Racial	5	11.6	6	6.1	2,539	6.8
Race Unmarked	1	2.3	1	1.0	824	2.2
Totals						
	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	116	71.6	153	60.0	24,869	39.0
Non-Hispanic Students	43	26.5	99	38.8	37,112	58.2
*Total Students***	162	100.0	255	100.0	63,784	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 communities with physical deterioration and high rates of adult crime are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in organized neighborhoods.

The chart below shows the links between the 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 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.

Each risk and protective factor 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. Heavy substance use and antisocial behavior
3. Gambling
4. Risk profiles
5. Protective profiles
6. Where youth acquired alcohol
7. School safety

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 12. The additional data found in Tables 13 through 15 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 2010 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students in that grade who reported a given behavior. The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students whose answers reflect significant risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2006, 2008, and 2010. 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 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.

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

- **Heavy substance use** is measured in two different ways: binge drinking (having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey) and use of one-half a pack or more of cigarettes per day.
- **Drinking and Driving** - youth indicating drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.
- **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.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

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 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

This chart displays data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol in the past 30 days. The data focus on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. (Students reporting no alcohol use are not represented.) It is important to note that the charts represent a subgroup of users and not the entire survey population. Additionally, the smaller the sample, the more dramatic the influence of a student's responses. For example, 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 legend indicates the sample size for each grade surveyed to help clarify the value of the data.

School Safety

The school safety 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 or were picked on or bullied at school. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 12.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 12, Tables 13 through 15 contain information useful for prevention planning.

Table 13 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.

Tables 14 and 15 contain questions new to the 2010 AYS on subjects of interest to prevention providers.

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 will have 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 will be offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site will be 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 comprehensive picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the users geographic area of interest will not only lead to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but it will also maximize 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. Currently, the web site is under construction, but we anticipate it will be ready by end of summer 2010. Please visit us then 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 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the governor's policy advisor on Health and Human Services, ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse issues. ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts; and improve funding allocation. ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources. ASAP also studies current policy and recommends relevant legislation for the Arizona Legislature's consideration.

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 prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement arenas. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

ASAP's 2010 strategic plan identifies five strategic focus areas: 1) child welfare/children of incarcerated parents/drug-endangered children; 2) law enforcement and drug trafficking; 3) prescription drugs; 4) underage drinking; and 5) community partnerships.

There are currently four sub-committees that assist ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Underage Drinking Prevention Committee (UAD) –** This subcommittee addresses the problem of underage drinking in Arizona by implementing a statewide underage drinking initiative that 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 committee collaborates across state systems to reduce underage drinking.
- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi) –** This work group produces a biennial *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile*, which highlights trends and new substance abuse data in Arizona and an annual summary profile, entitled *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona.* The *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile* is a comprehensive, informative, and functional profile of substance abuse in the state for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Currently, Epi 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.
- **Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force (AMTF) –**The Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force was created in August 2006 in response to Arizona's decade-long increase in the number of individuals regularly using methamphetamine and the increase in the resulting social and economic costs associated with the drug. The AMTF was instructed to approach Arizona's methamphetamine problem holistically, focusing equally on enforcement, prevention, treatment, and recovery. Specifically, the AMTF was charged with identifying specific, action-oriented recommendations to eradicate methamphetamine use in Arizona and build safe and healthy communities throughout the state. The AMTF brings together representatives from state agencies, local government, businesses, and community groups to develop collaborative efforts among the treatment, prevention, and law enforcement systems to assess and address the impact of methamphetamine statewide through information sharing, resource allocation, services coordination, and the development of statewide policy recommendations sensitive to the needs of local and tribal communities.
- **The Community Advisory Board –** The Community Advisory Board (CAB) brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state to improve substance abuse prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement policies and programs. The CAB provides an essential link between communities, ASAP and its sub-committees. The CAB brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that informs 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 Epidemiology Work Group and 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.

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

How to identify high priority problem areas.

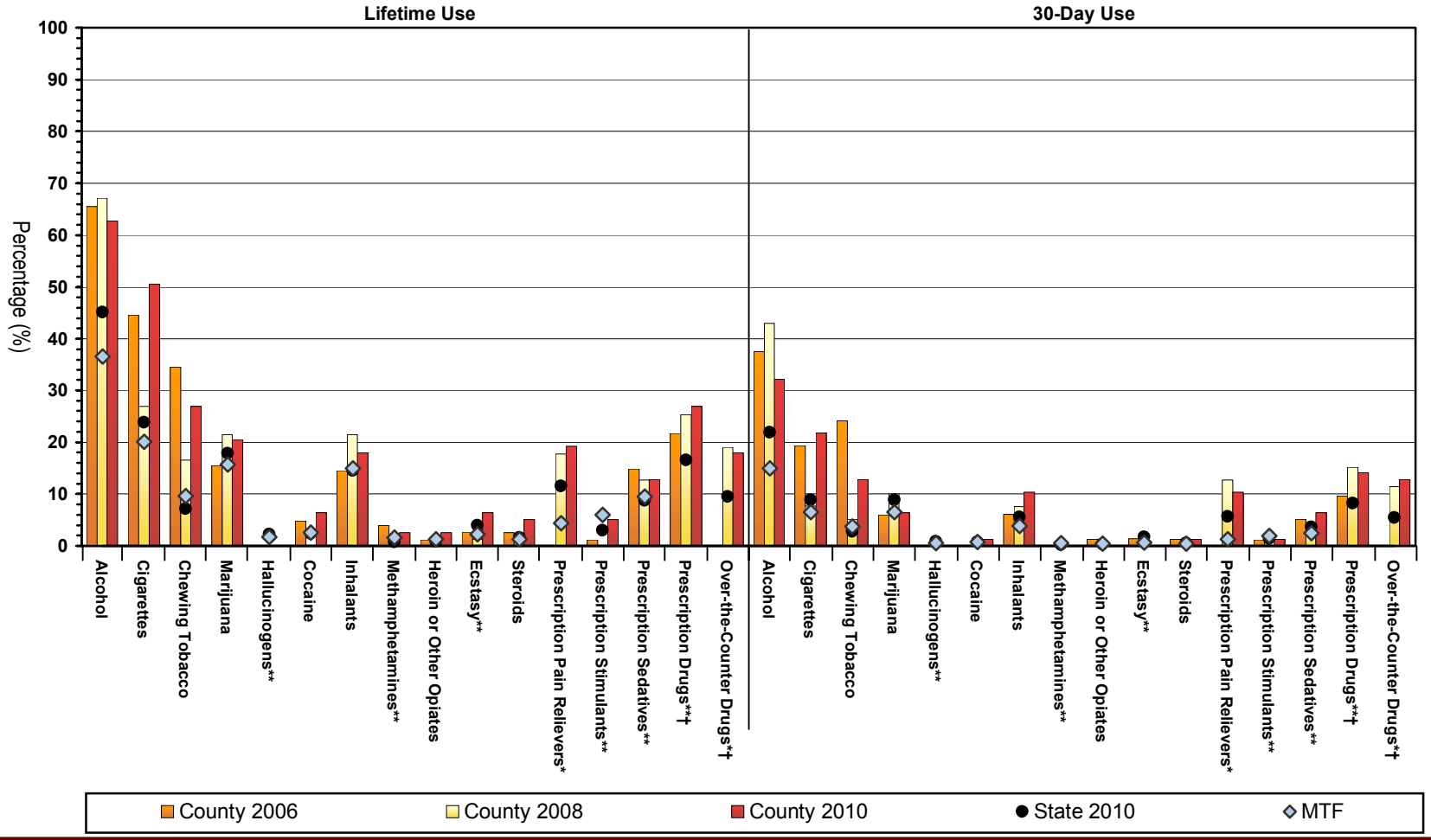
- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the other?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problems 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.

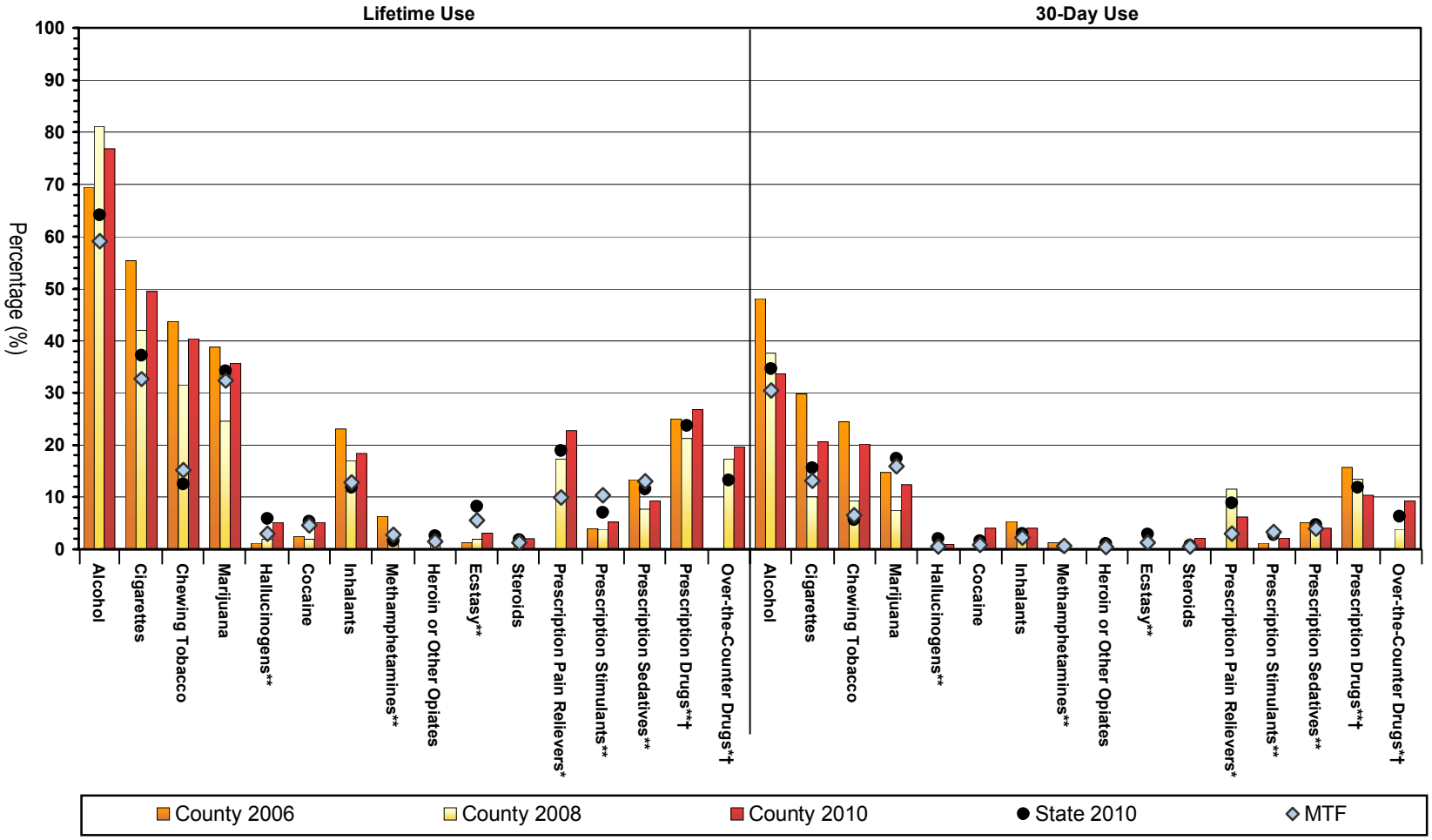
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	6th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > 8-state av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	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
2010 Greenlee County, Grade 8



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
** Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior 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.

LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Greenlee County, Grade 10



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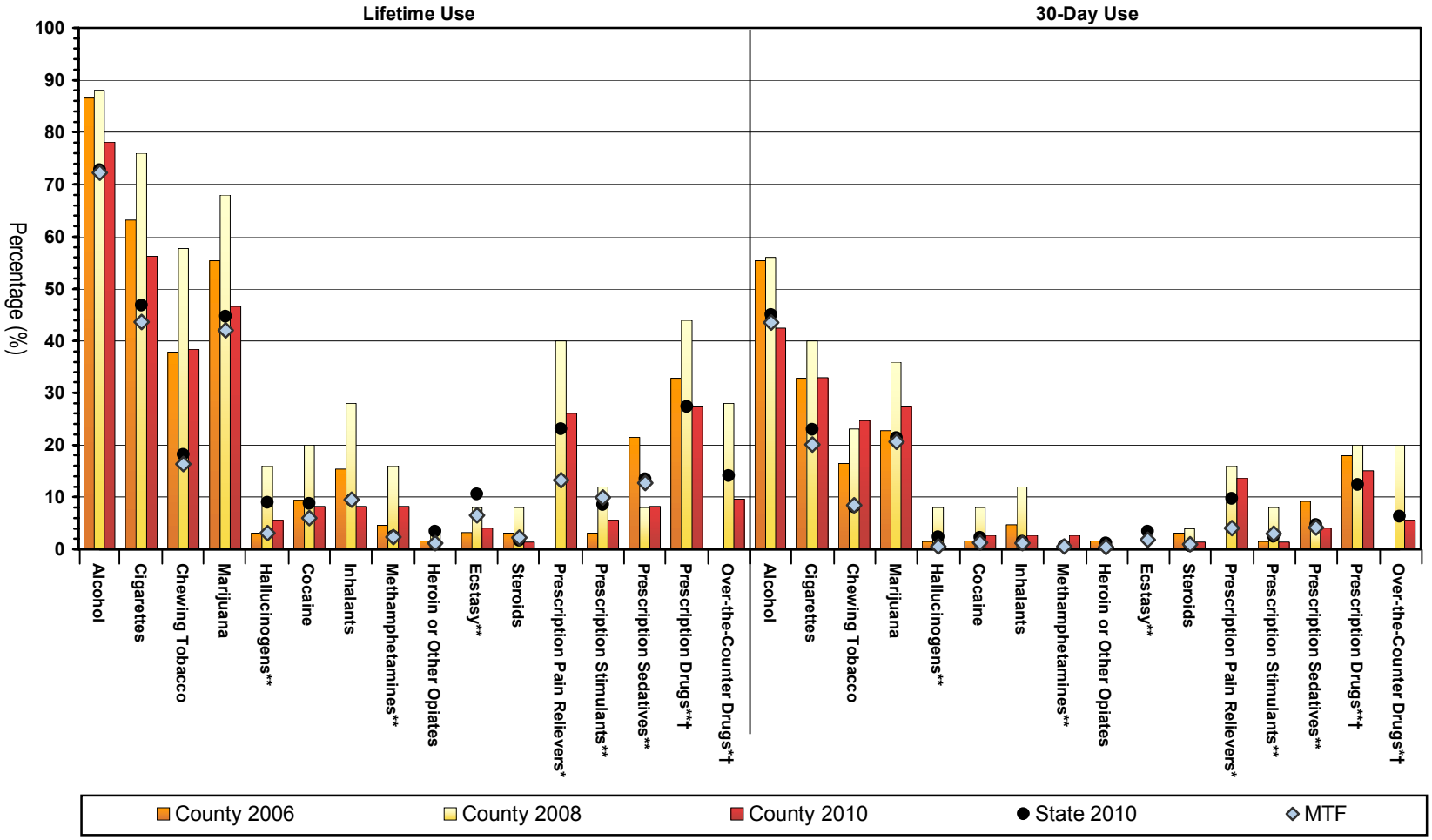
LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Greenlee County, Grade 12



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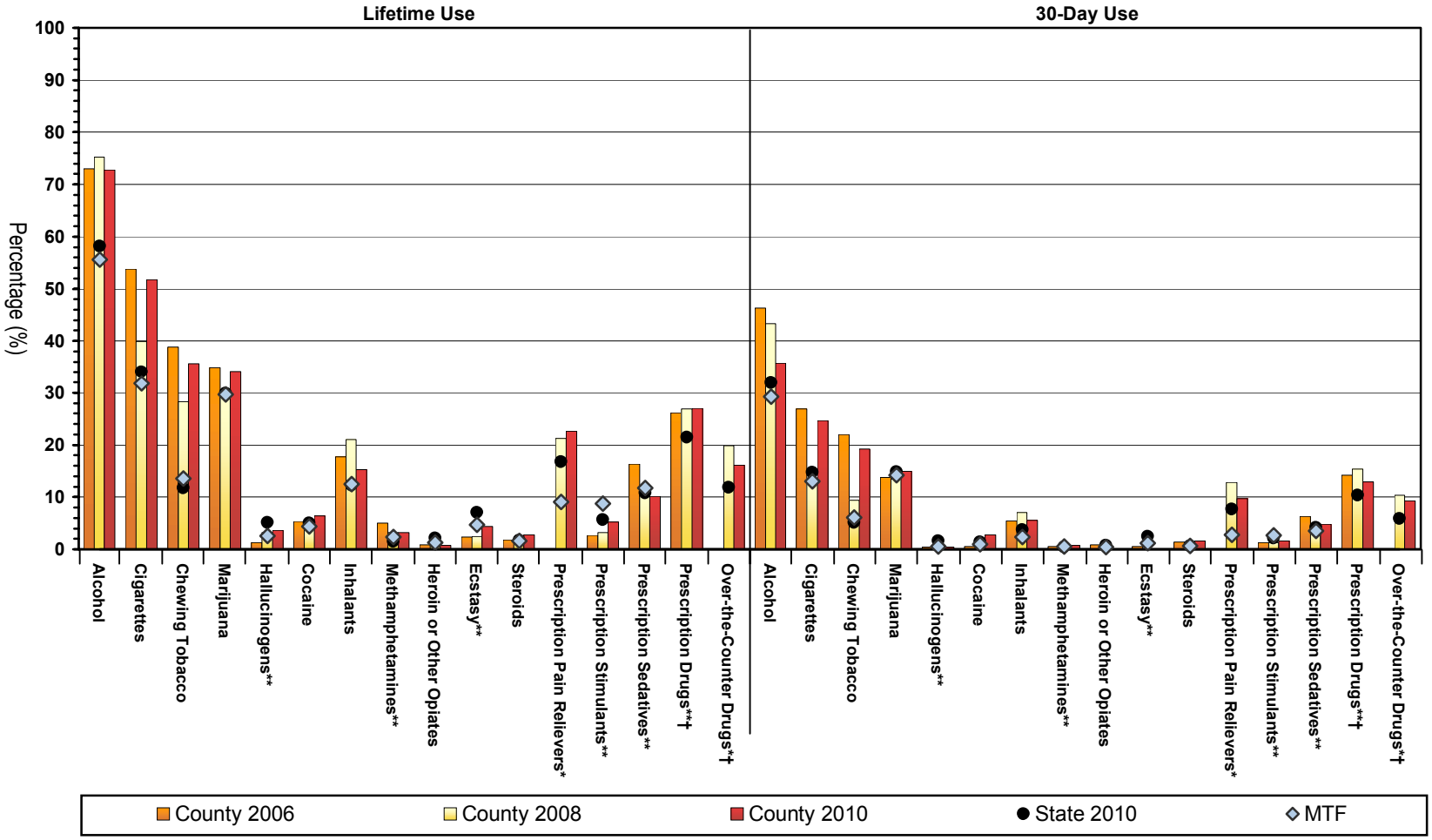
LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Greenlee County, All Students Surveyed



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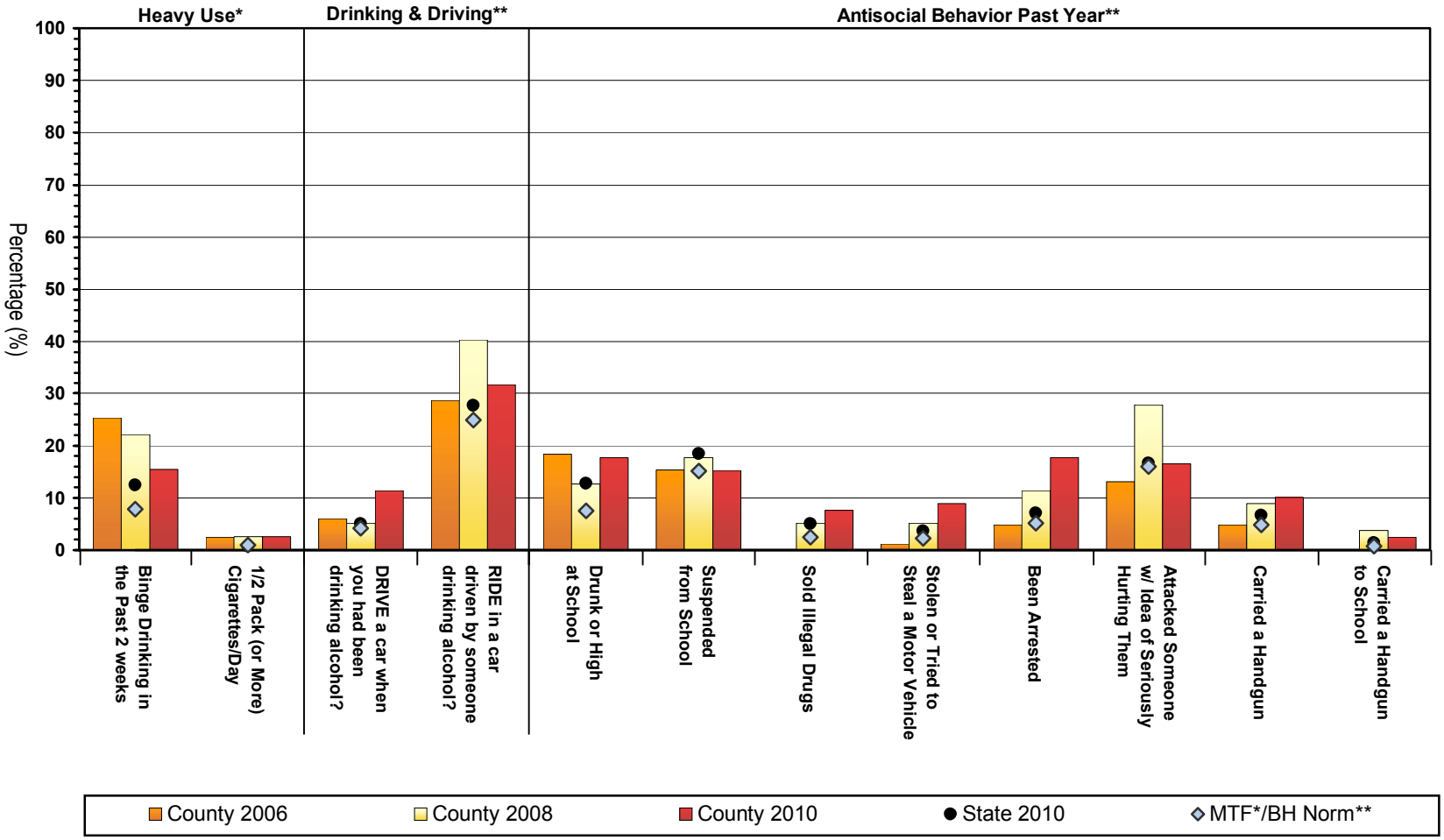
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

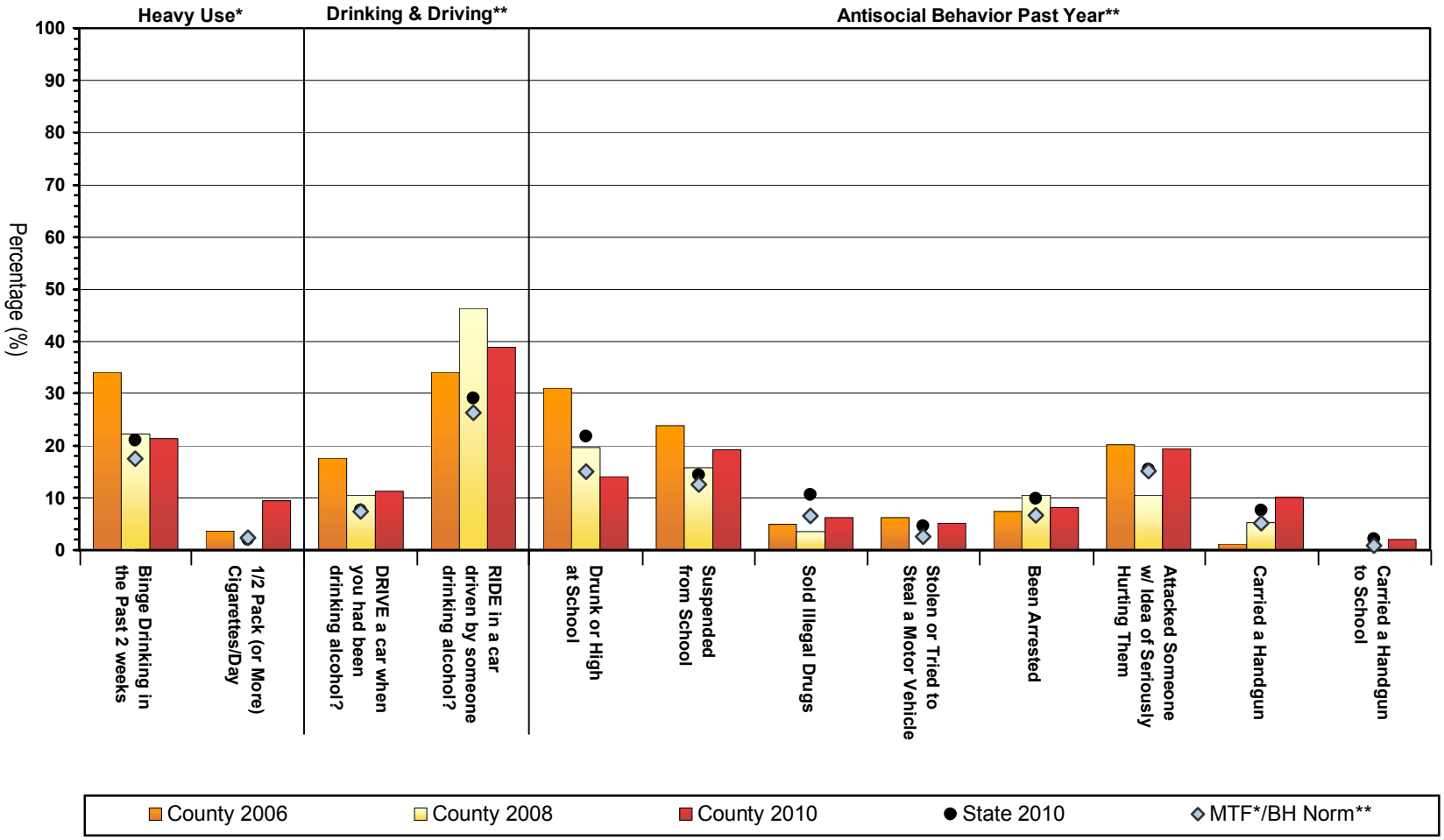
HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Greenlee County, Grade 8



* National Comparison data for *Heavy Use* 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

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Greenlee County, Grade 10



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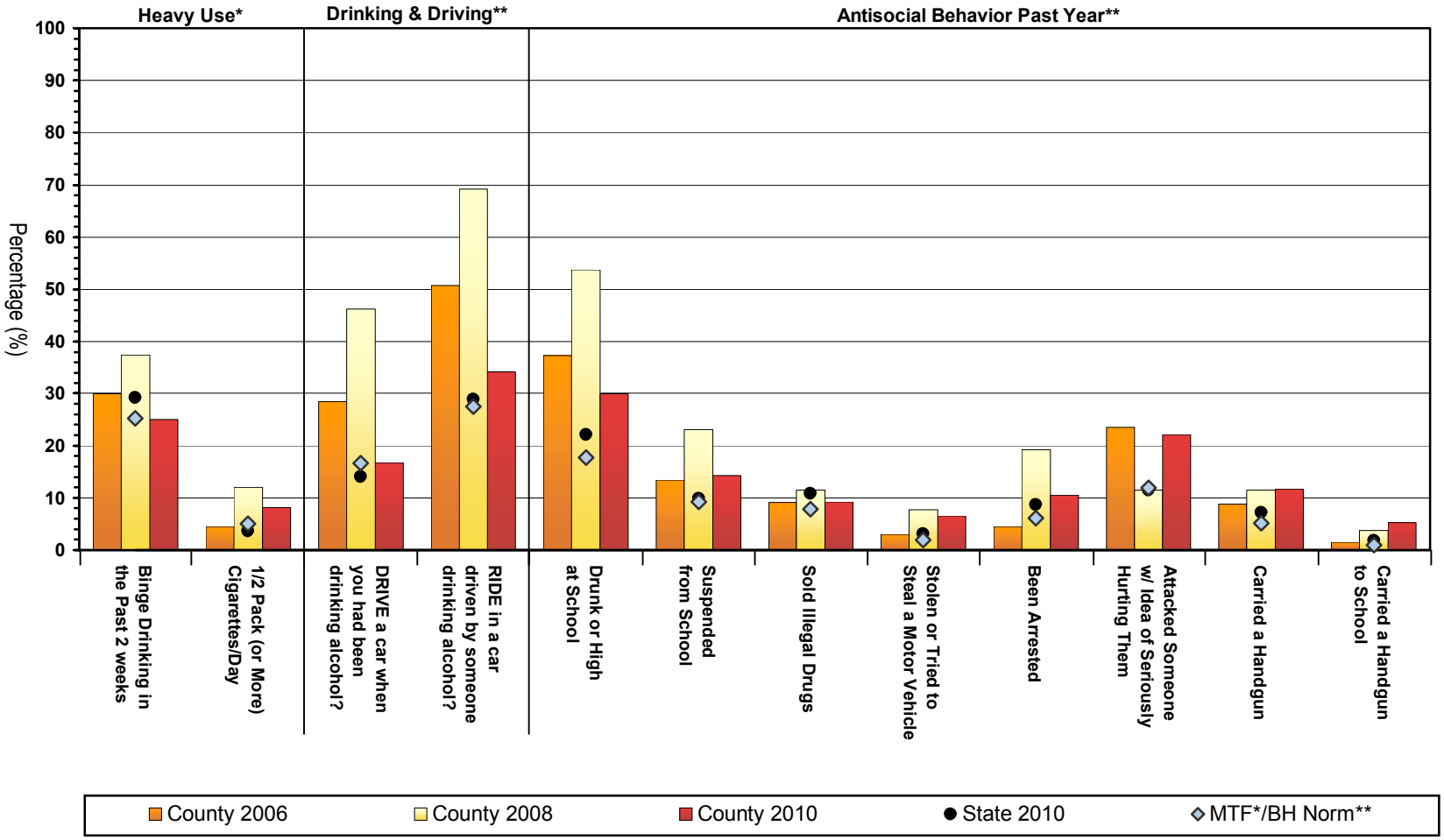
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Greenlee County, Grade 12



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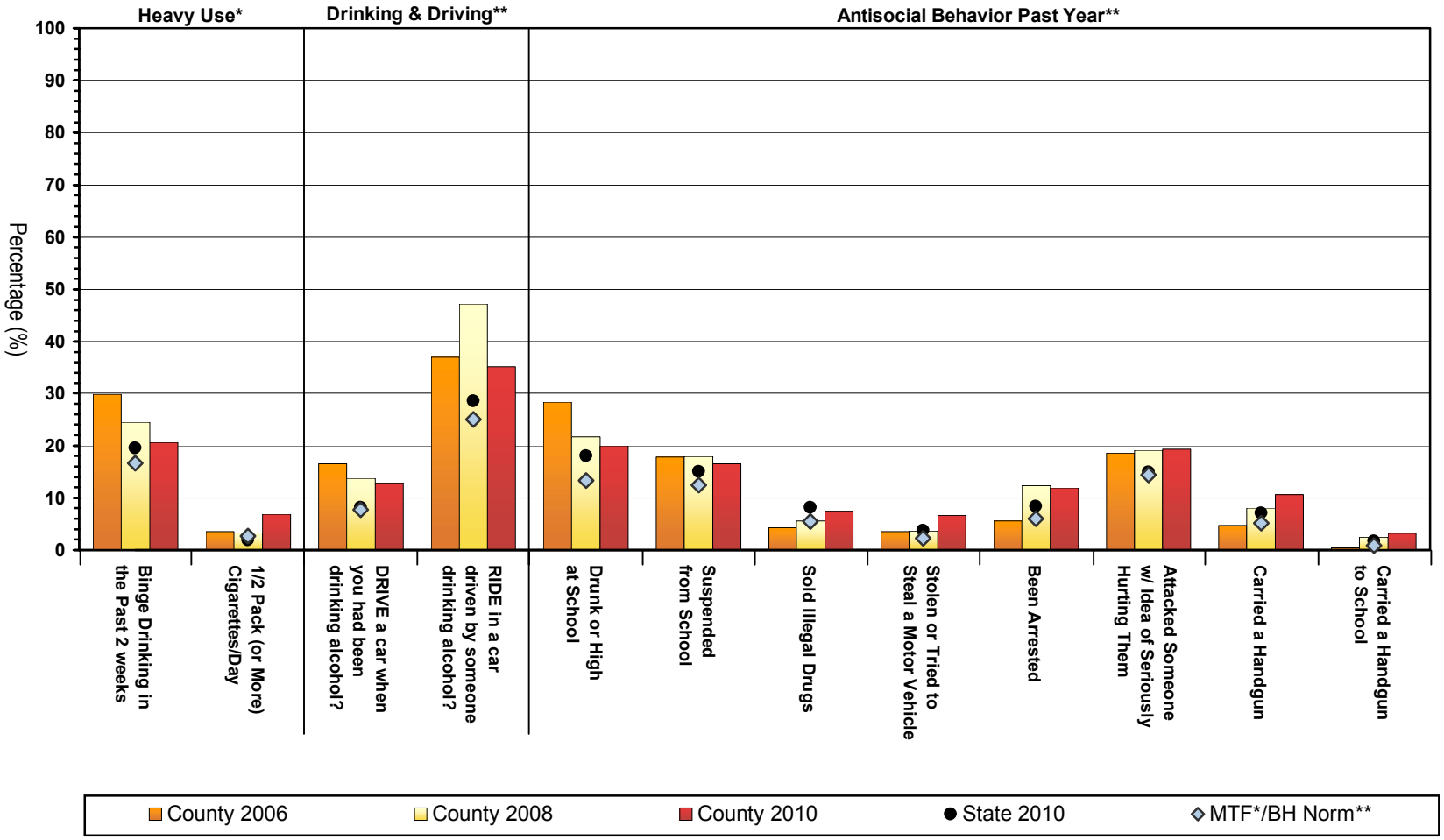
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Greenlee County, All Students Surveyed



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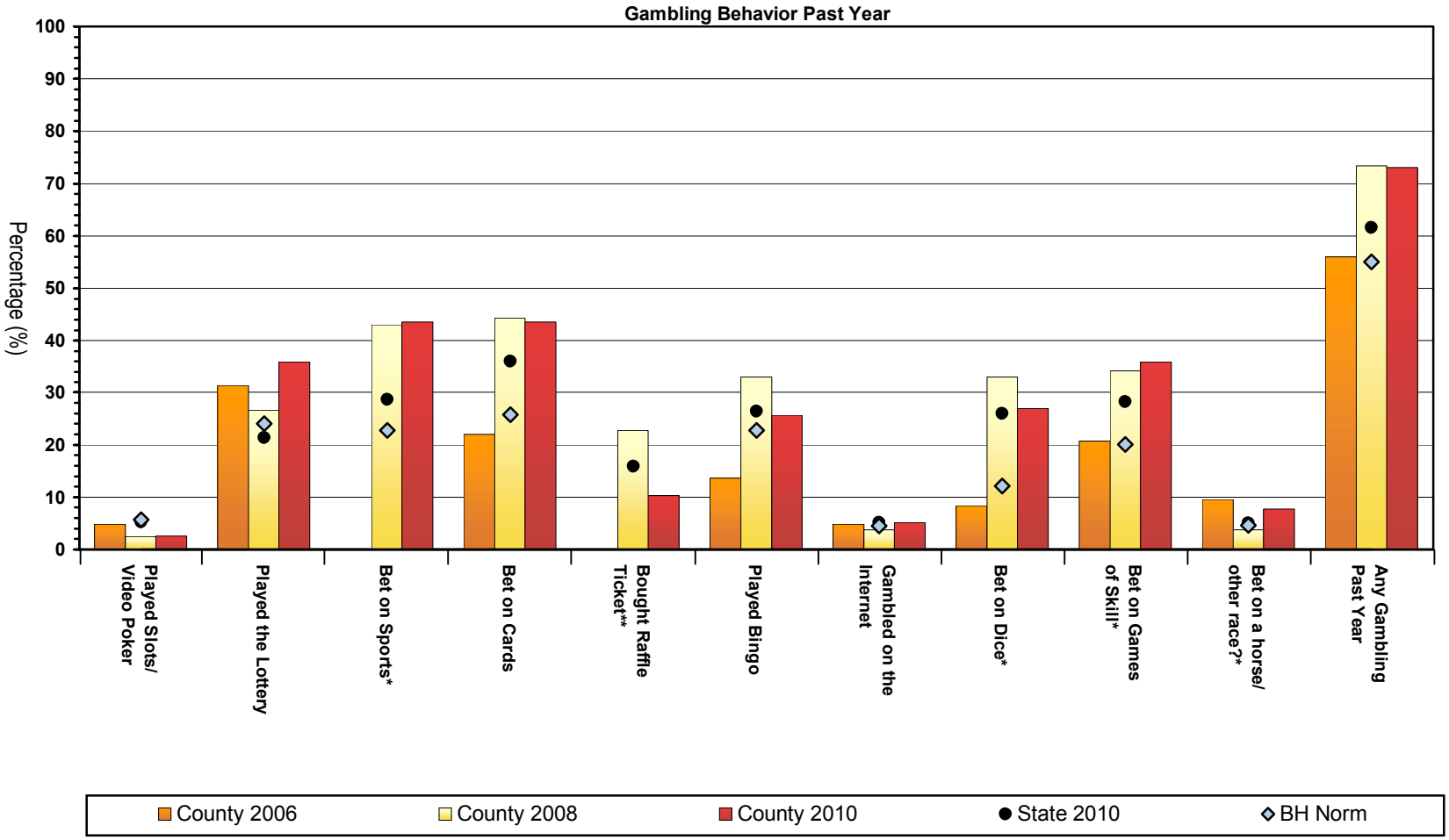
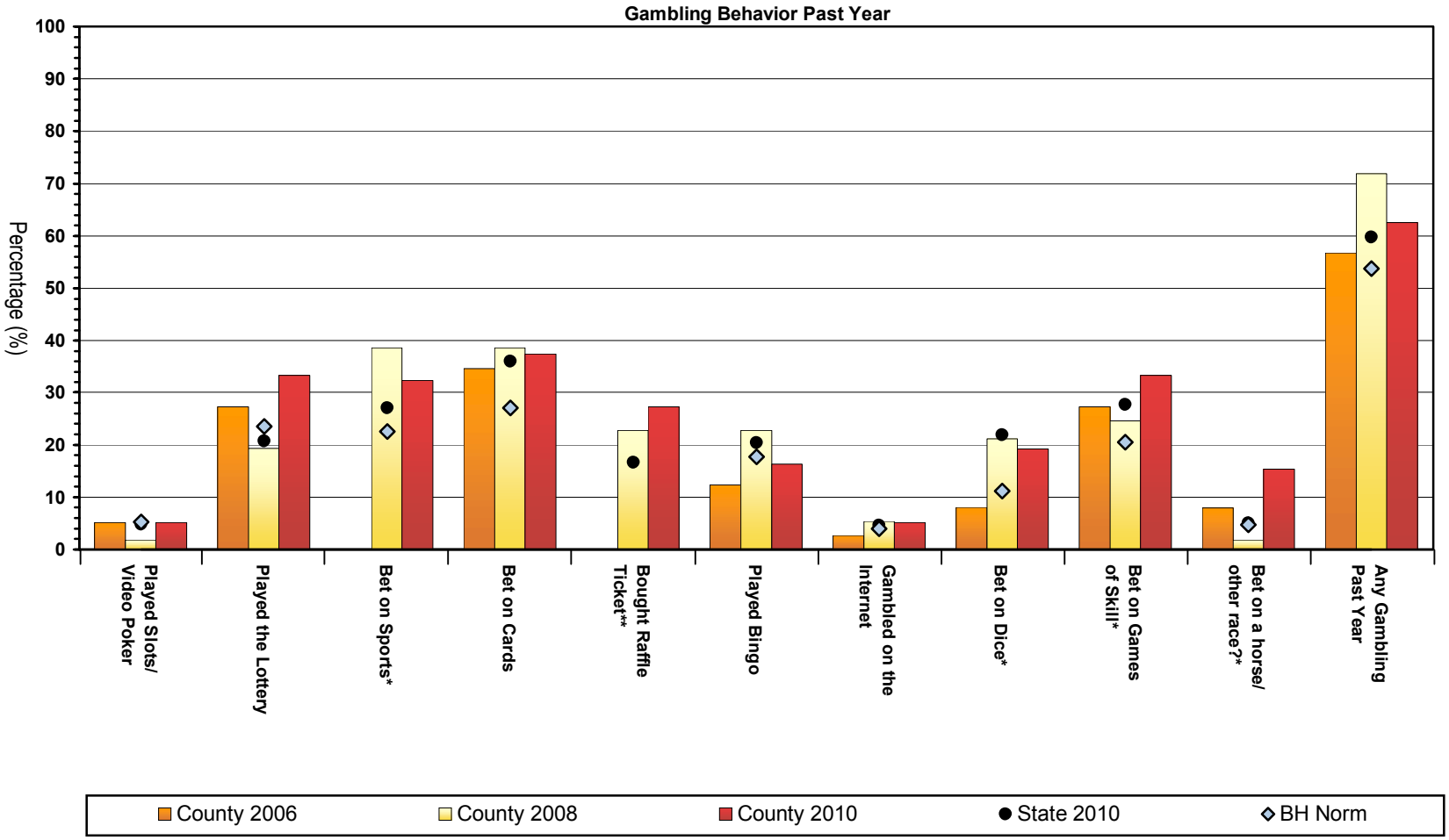
GAMBLING
2010 Greenlee County, Grade 8



* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2010 Greenlee County, Grade 10



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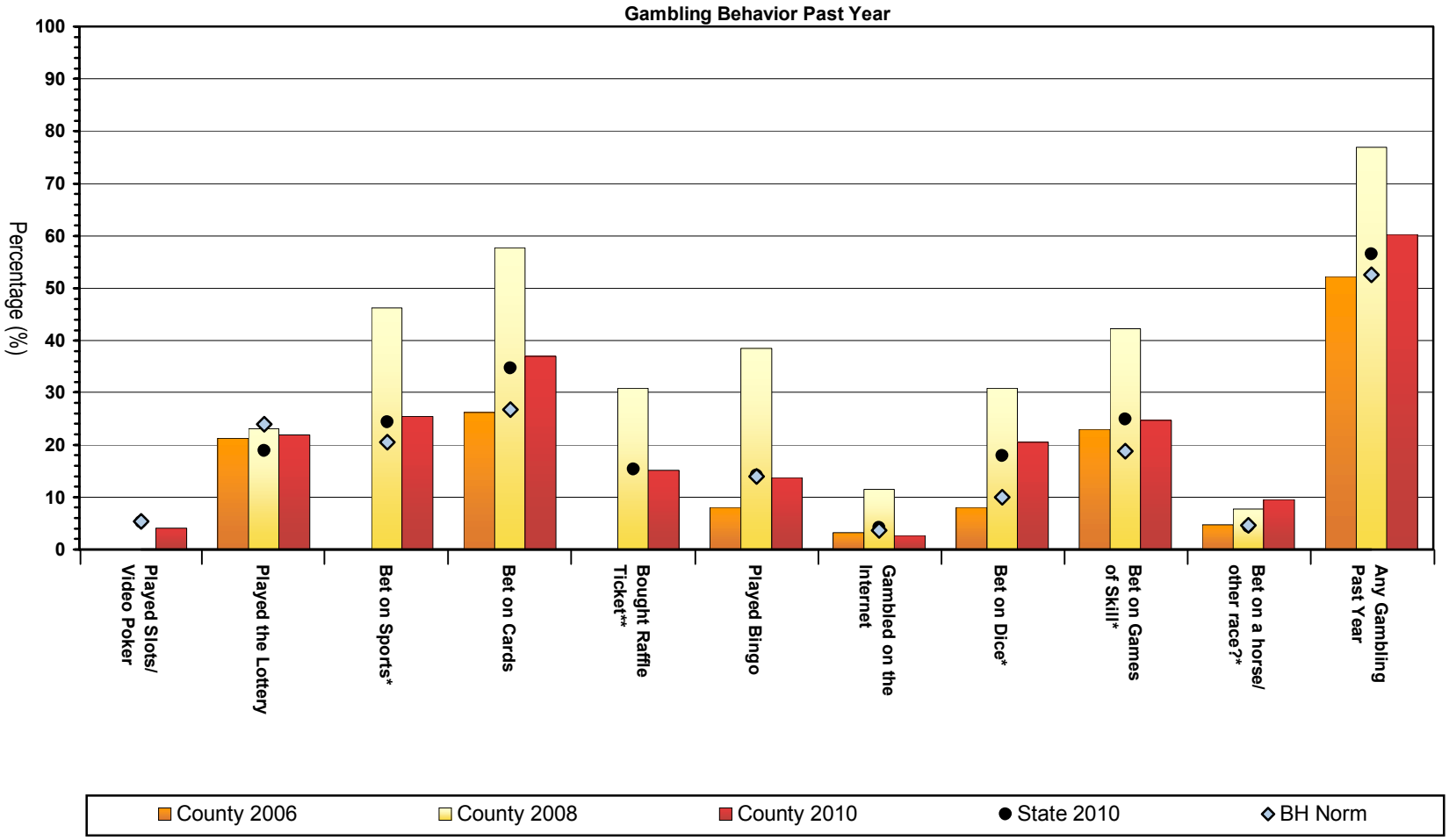
GAMBLING
2010 Greenlee County, Grade 12



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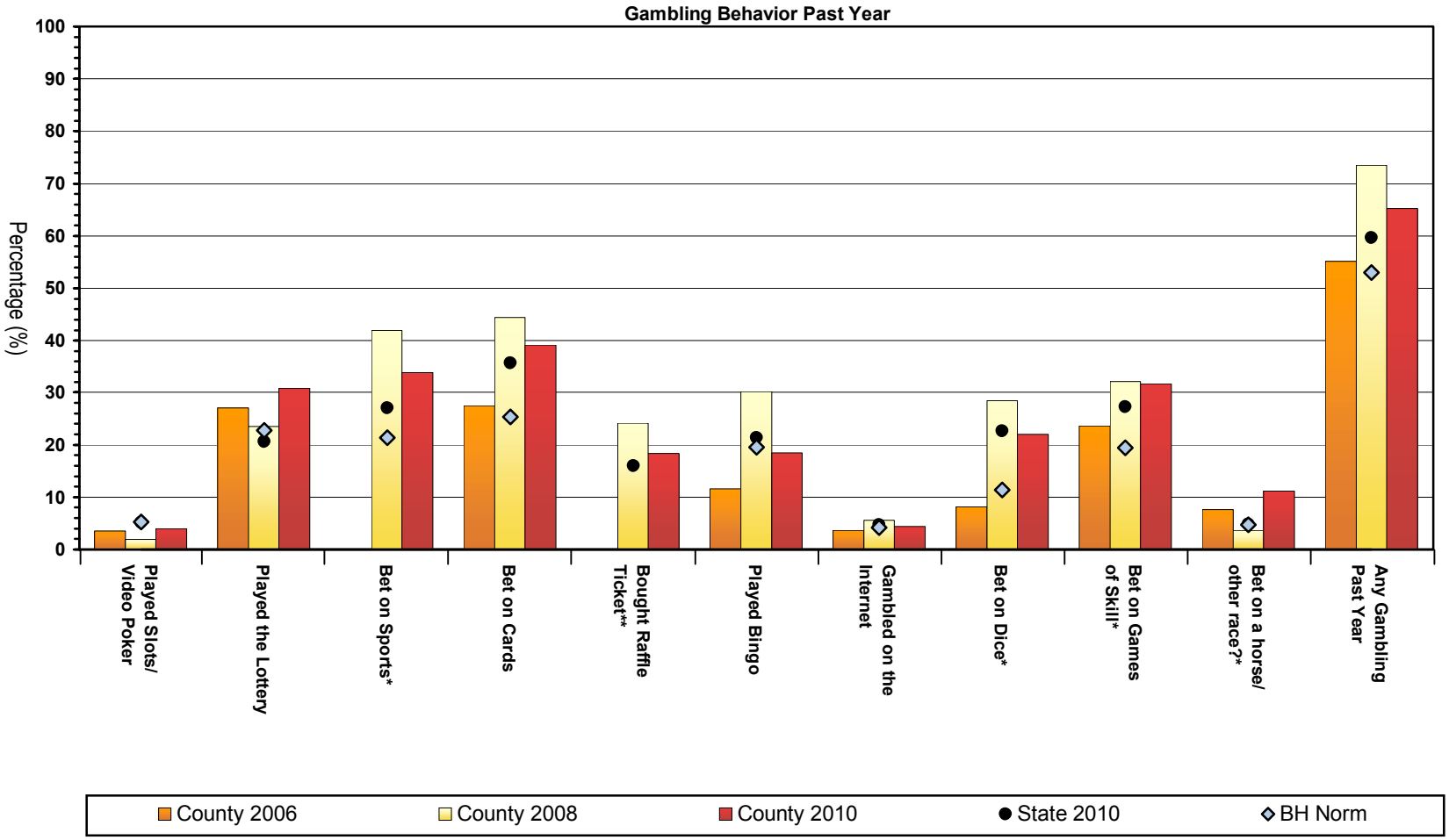
GAMBLING
2010 Greenlee County, All Students Surveyed



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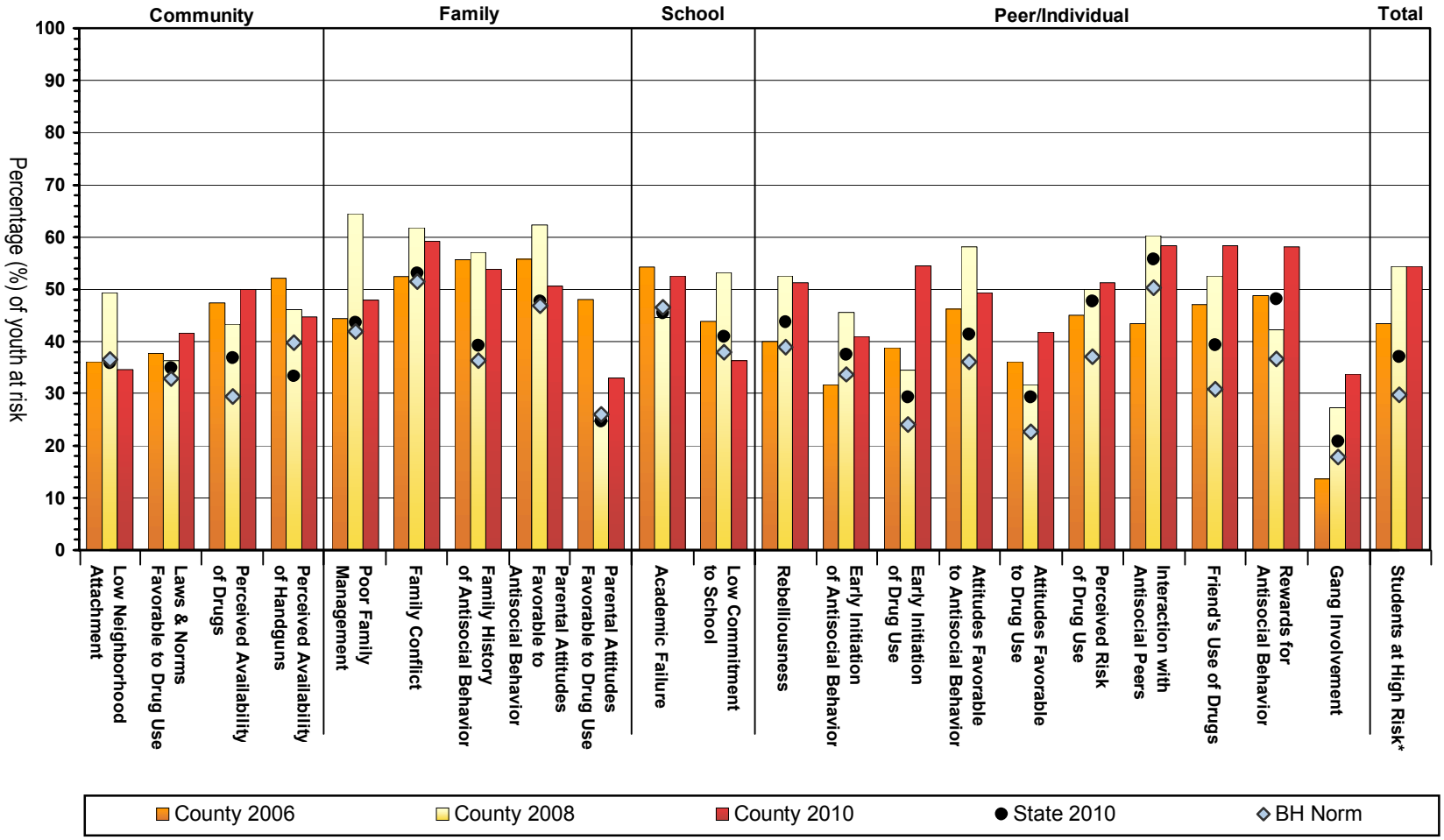
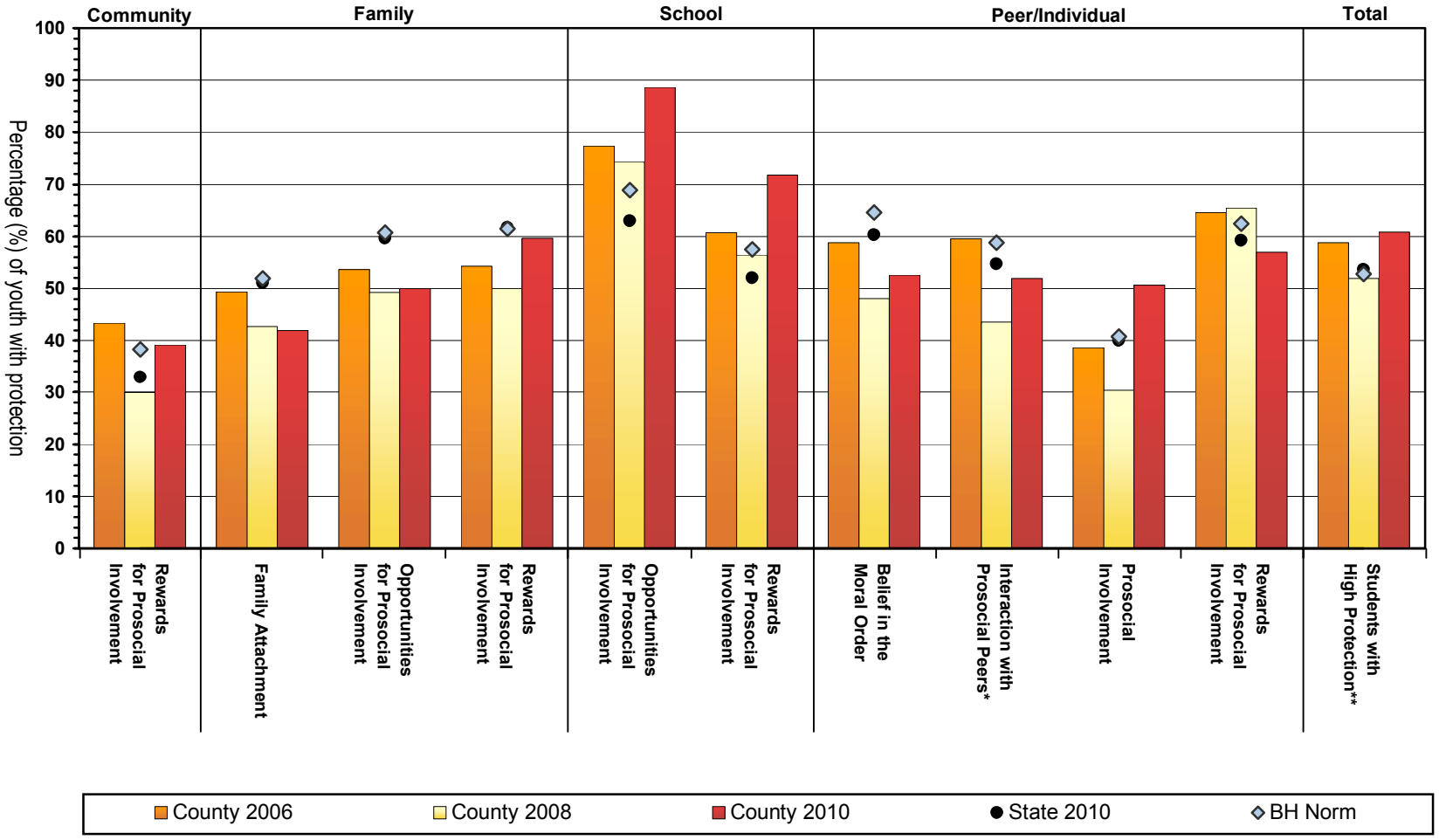
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Greenlee County, Grade 8



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

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Greenlee County, Grade 8



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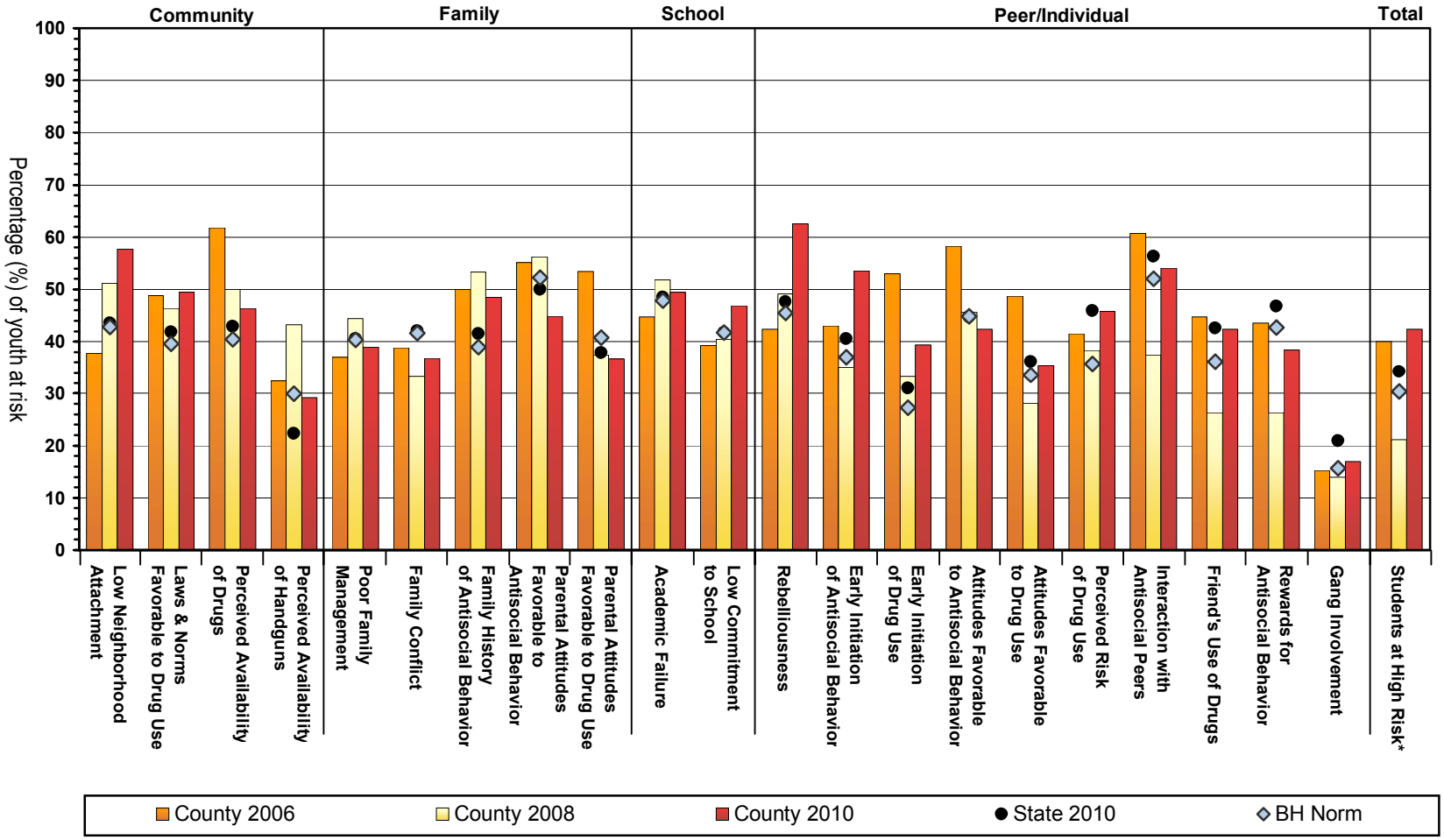
** High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.
NOTE: Prior to the 2010 administration, this value was defined as the percentage of students who had five or more protective factors operating in their lives. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2006/2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Greenlee County, Grade 10



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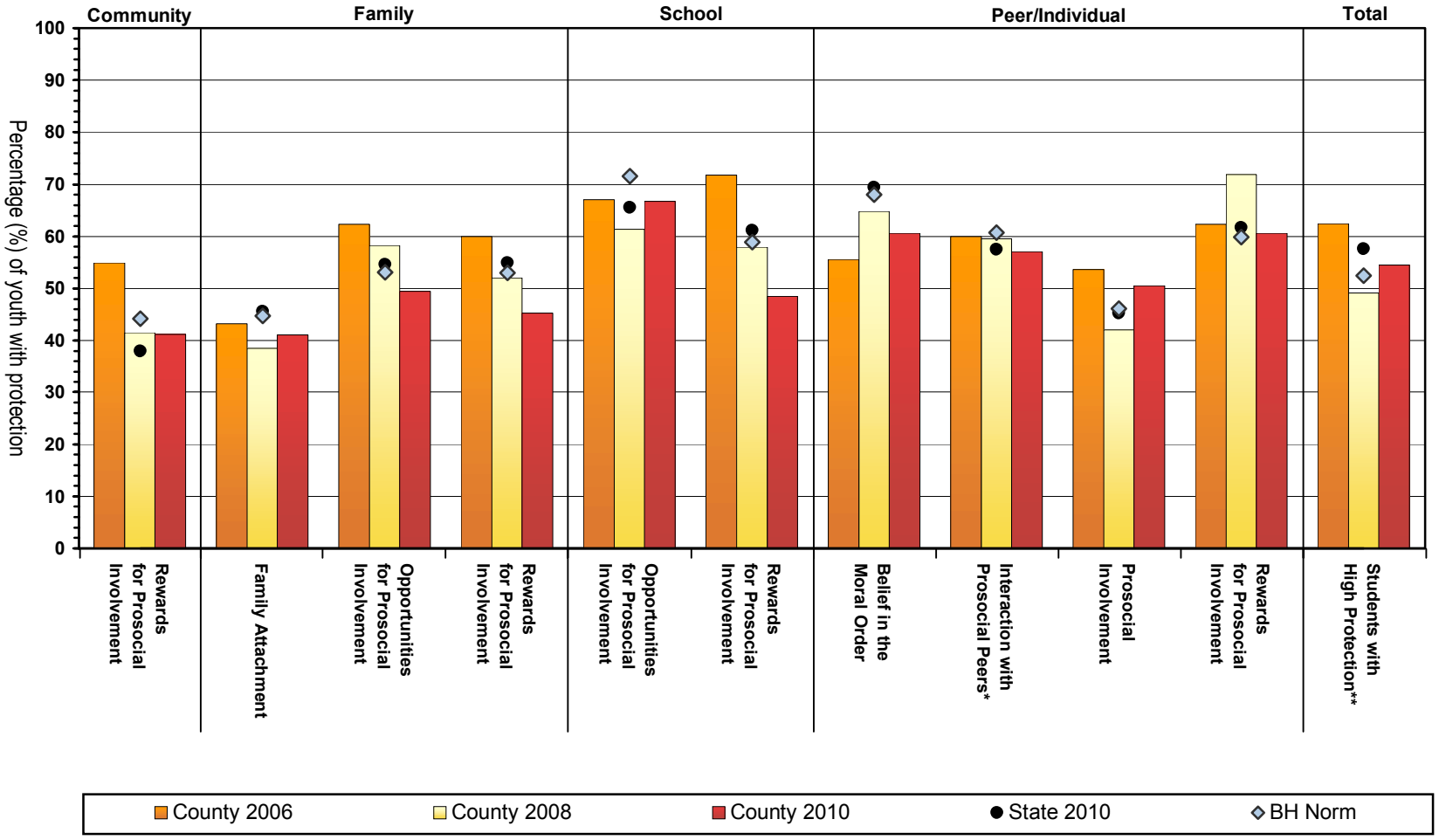
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Greenlee County, Grade 10



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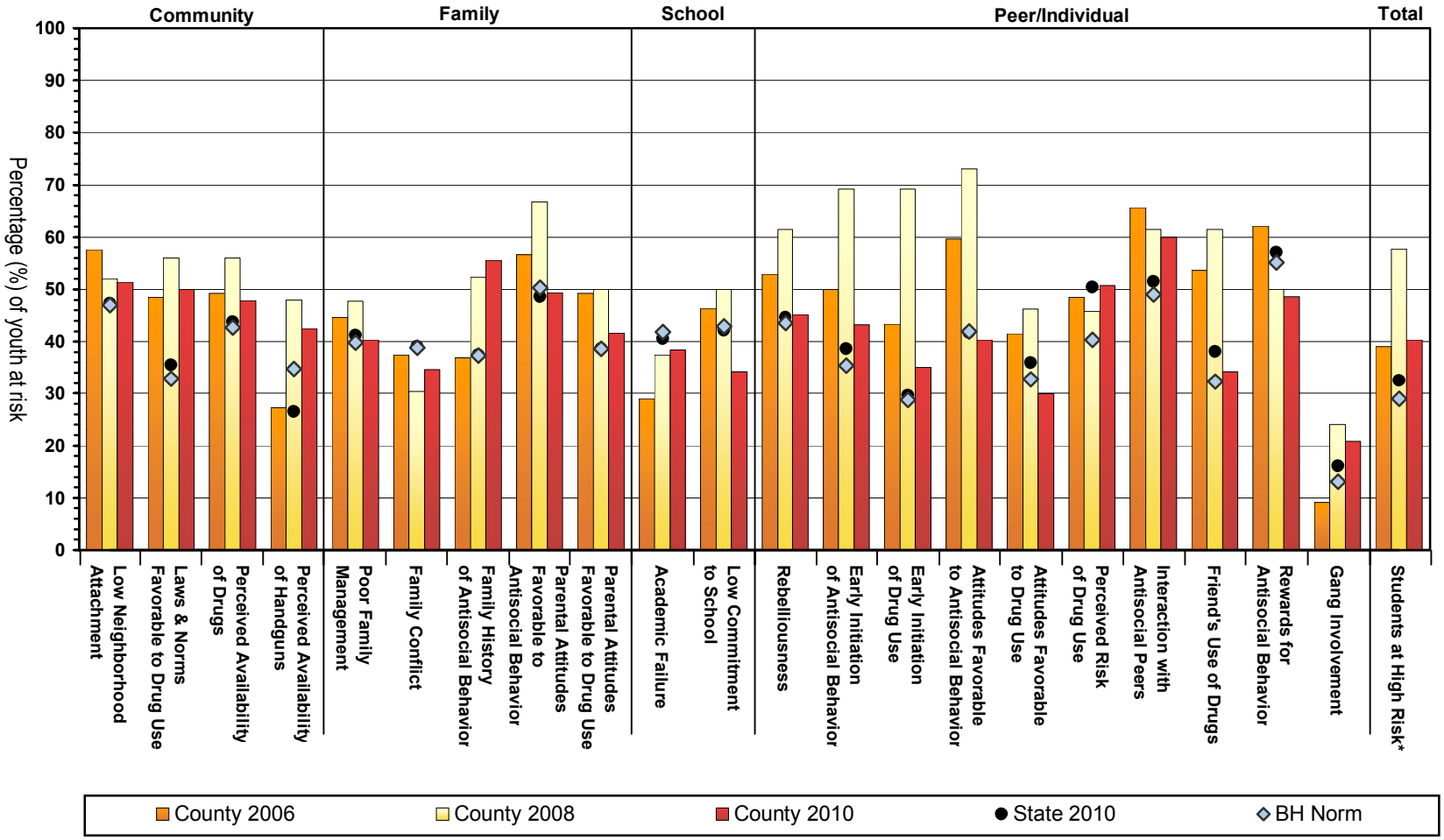
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Greenlee County, Grade 12



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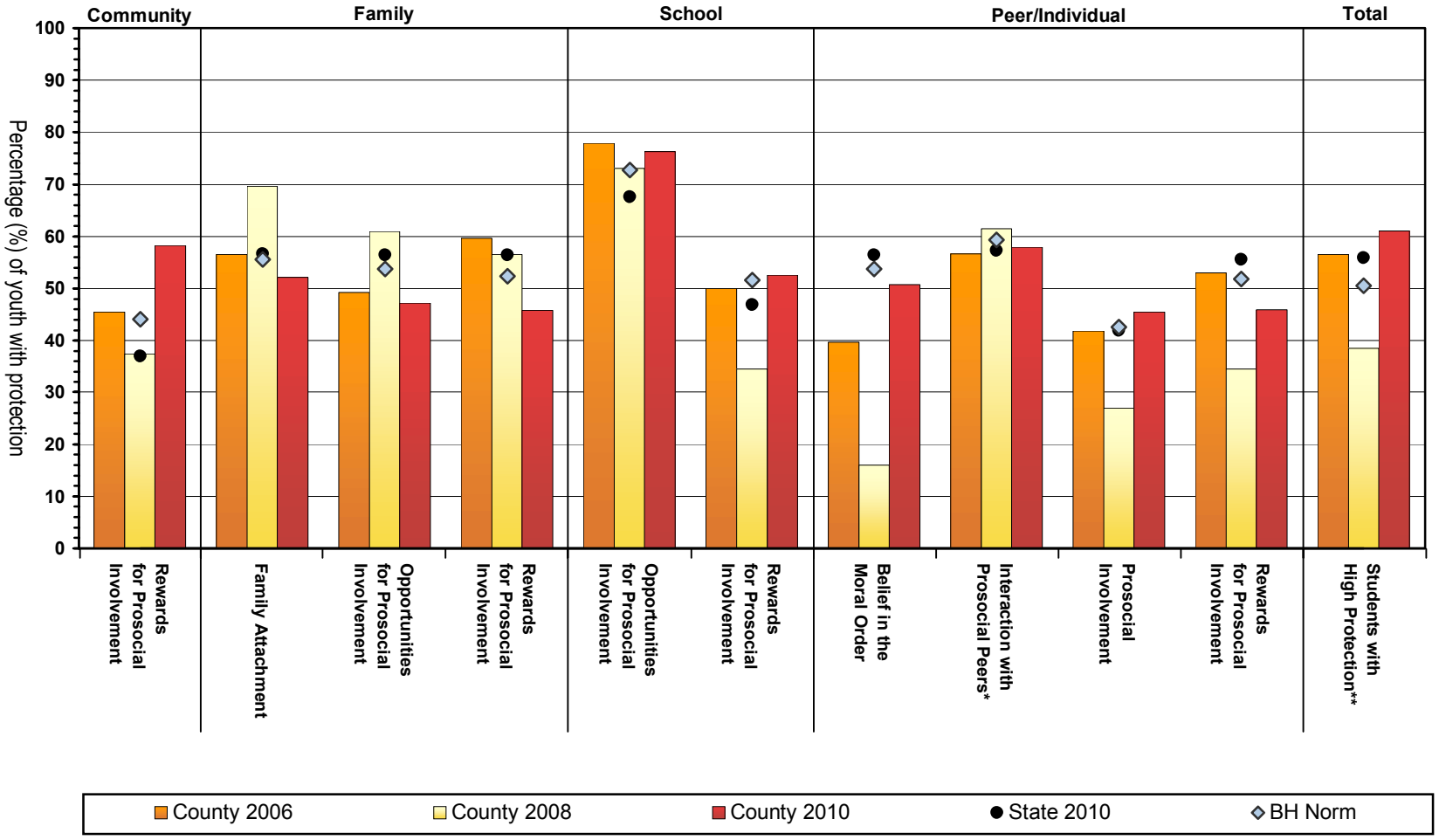
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Greenlee County, Grade 12



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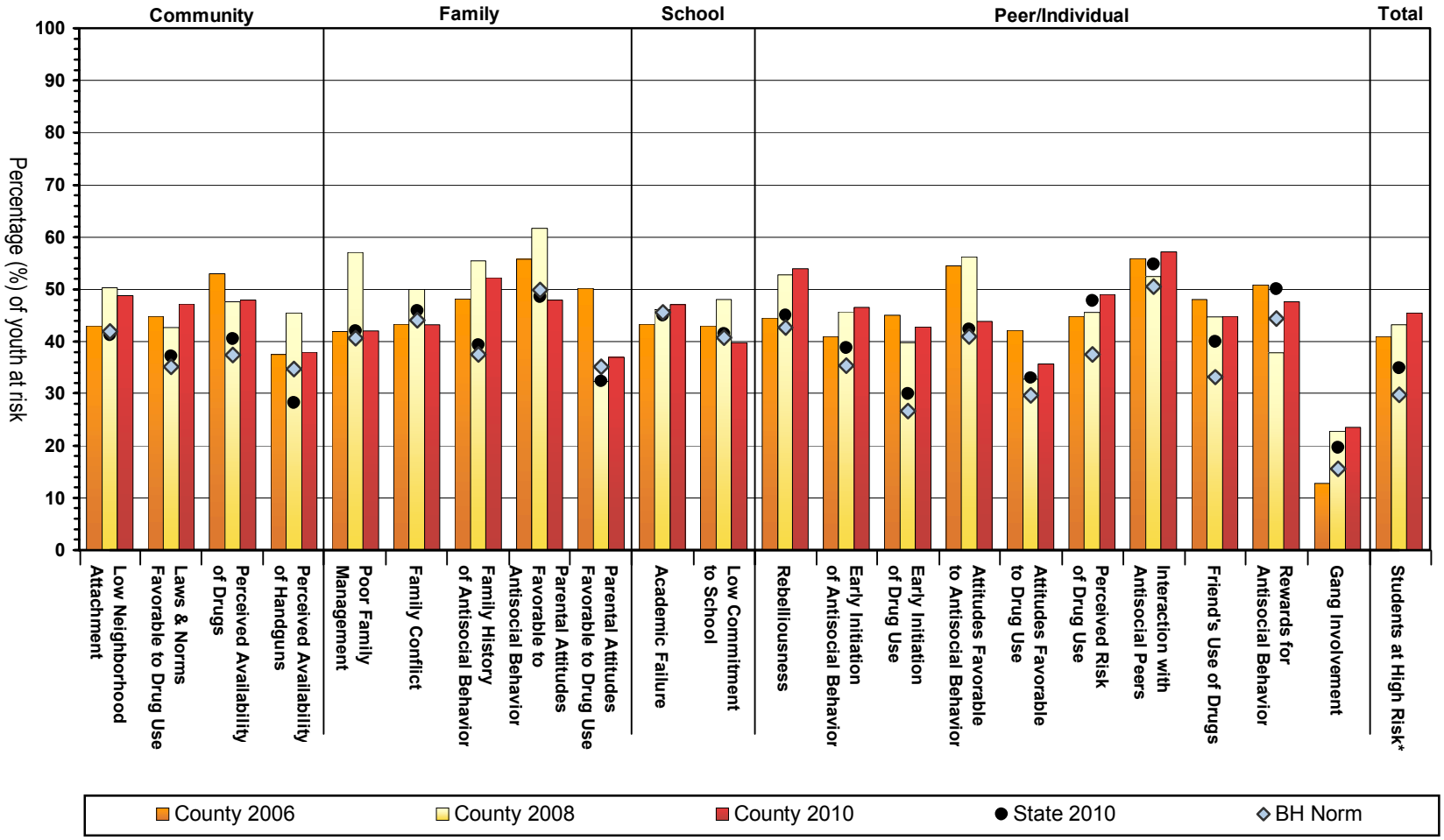
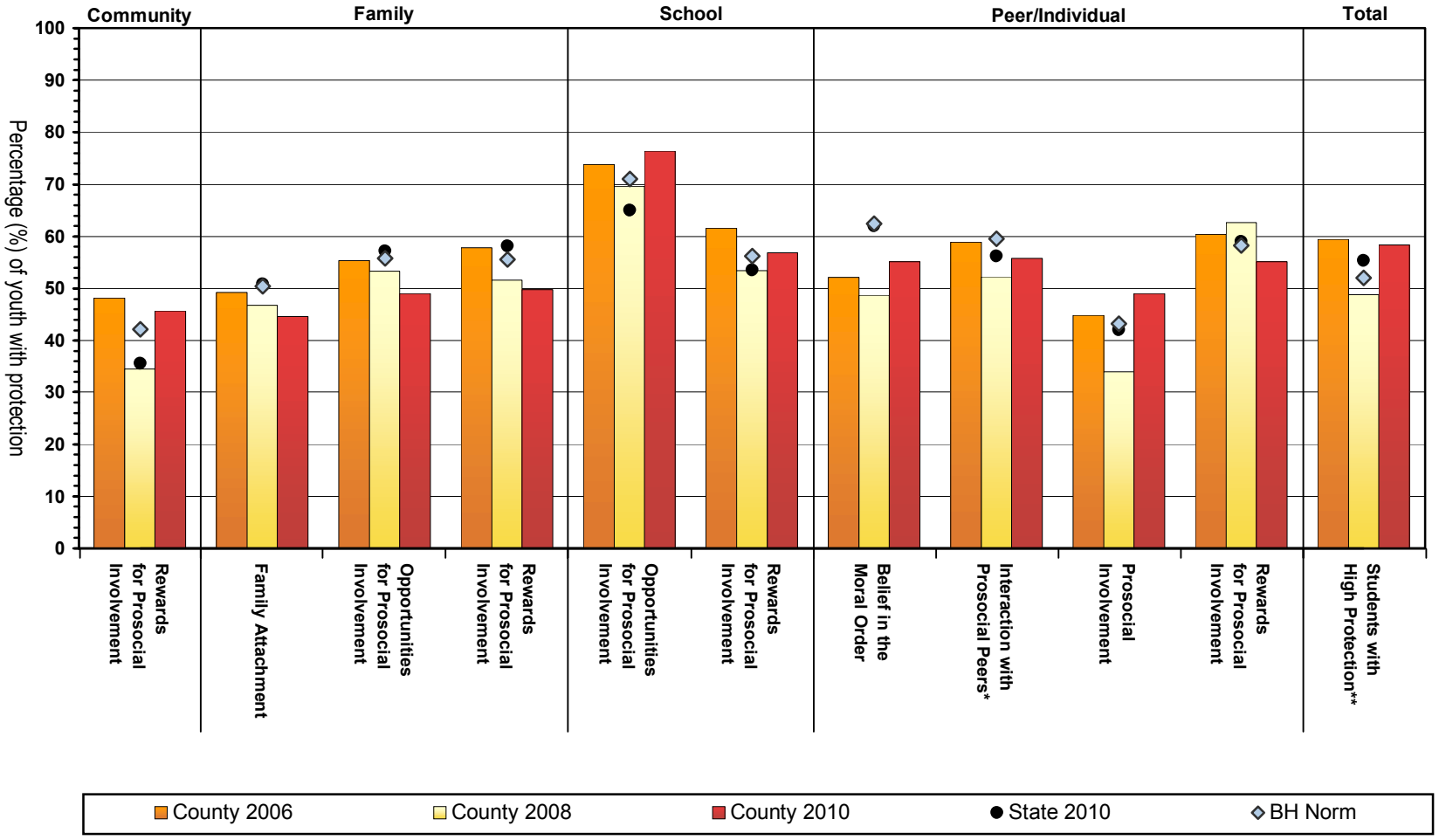
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Greenlee 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.)

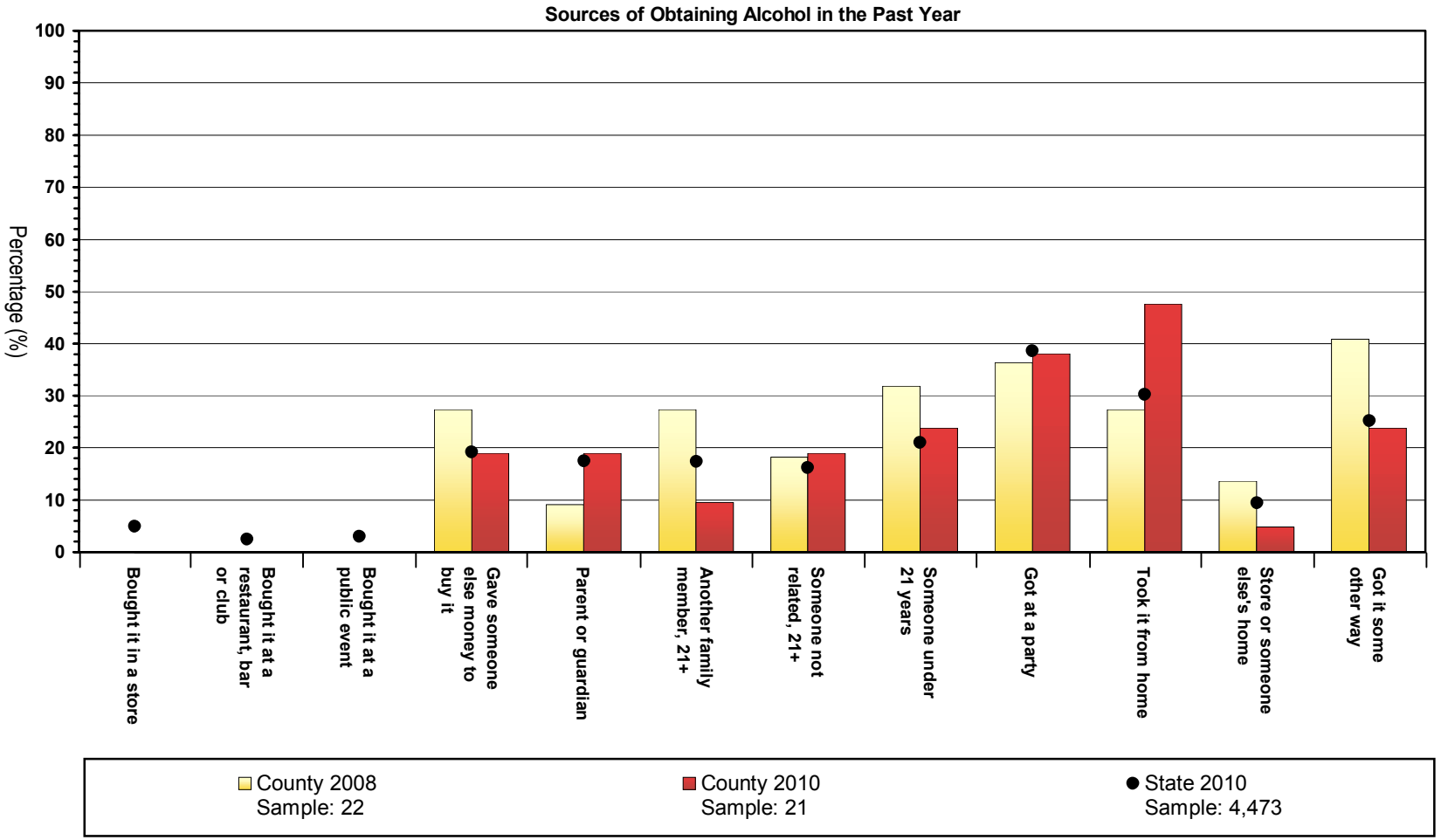
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Greenlee County, All Students Surveyed



* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 and a prior administration. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** 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, 2006/2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.

Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Greenlee County, Grade 8

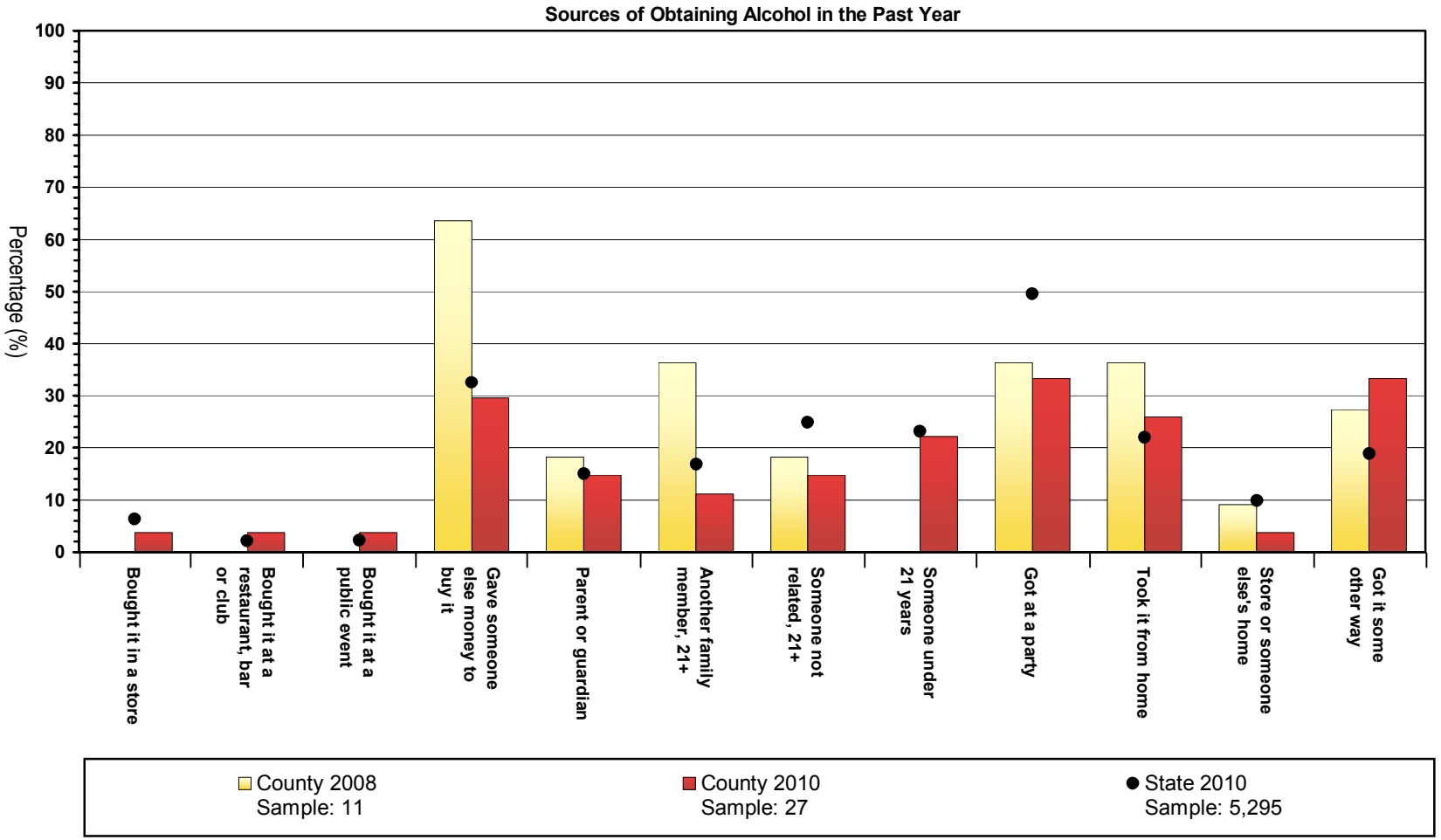


* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2010 Greenlee County, Grade 10

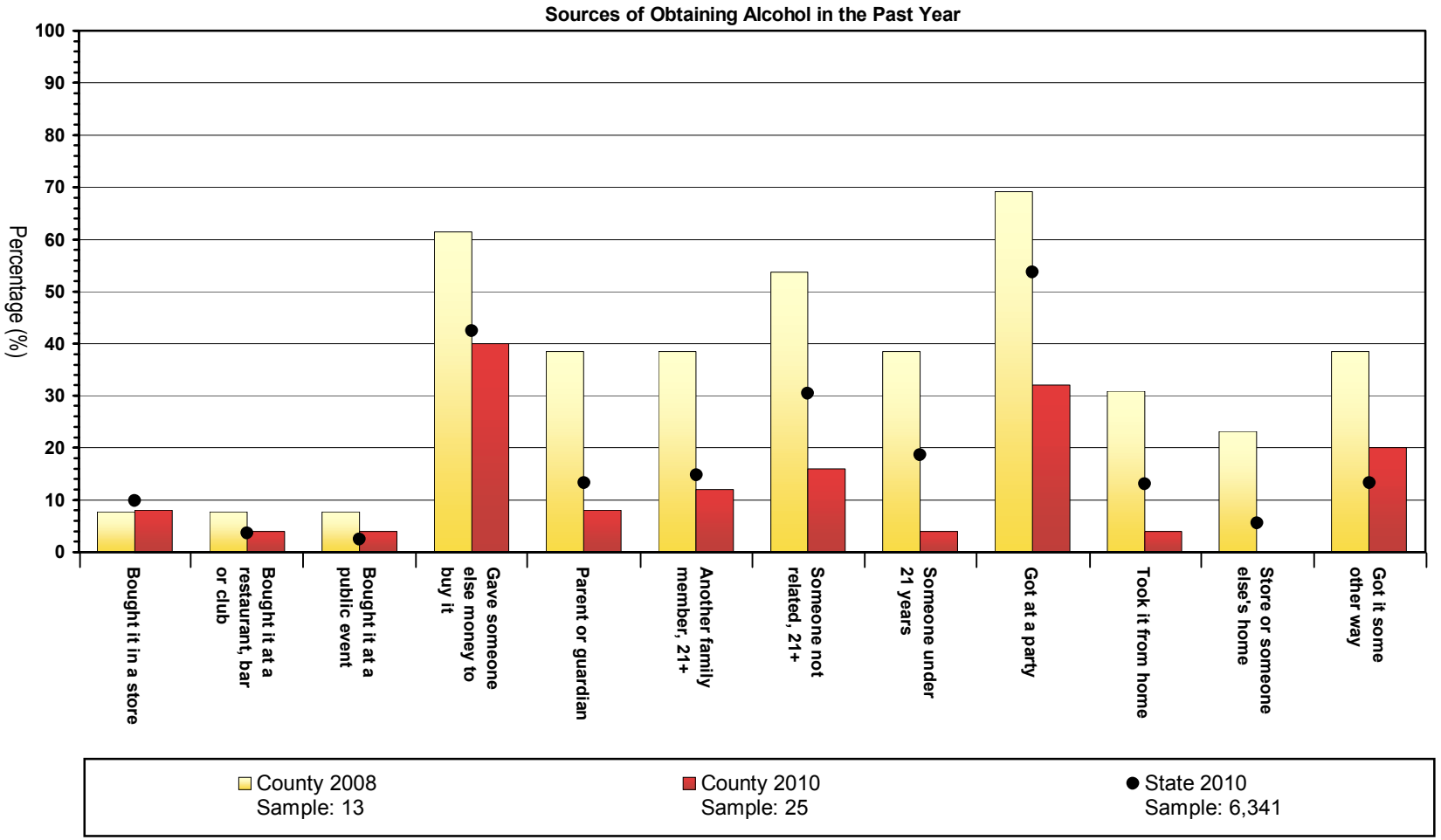


* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2010 Greenlee County, Grade 12

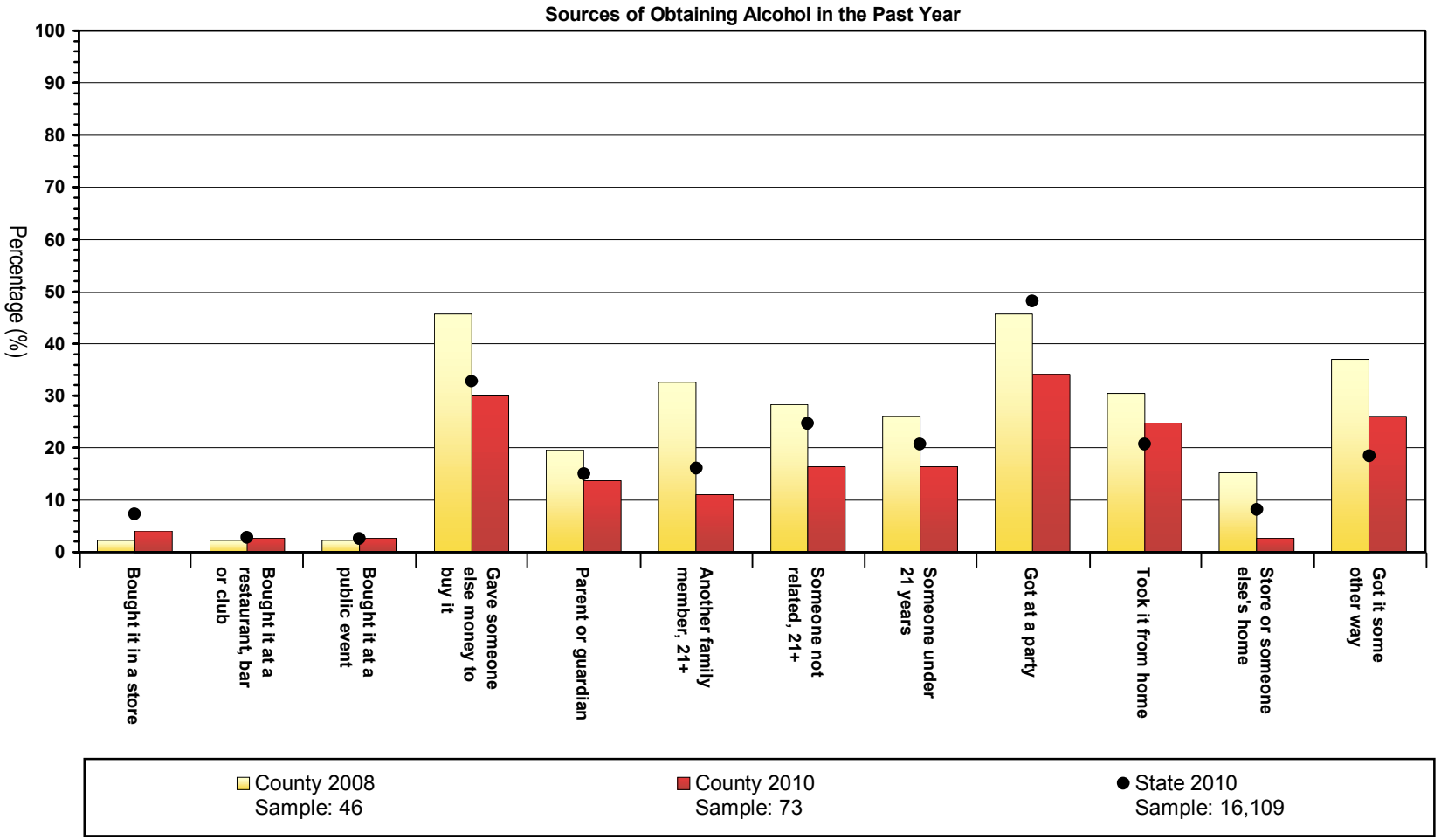


* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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

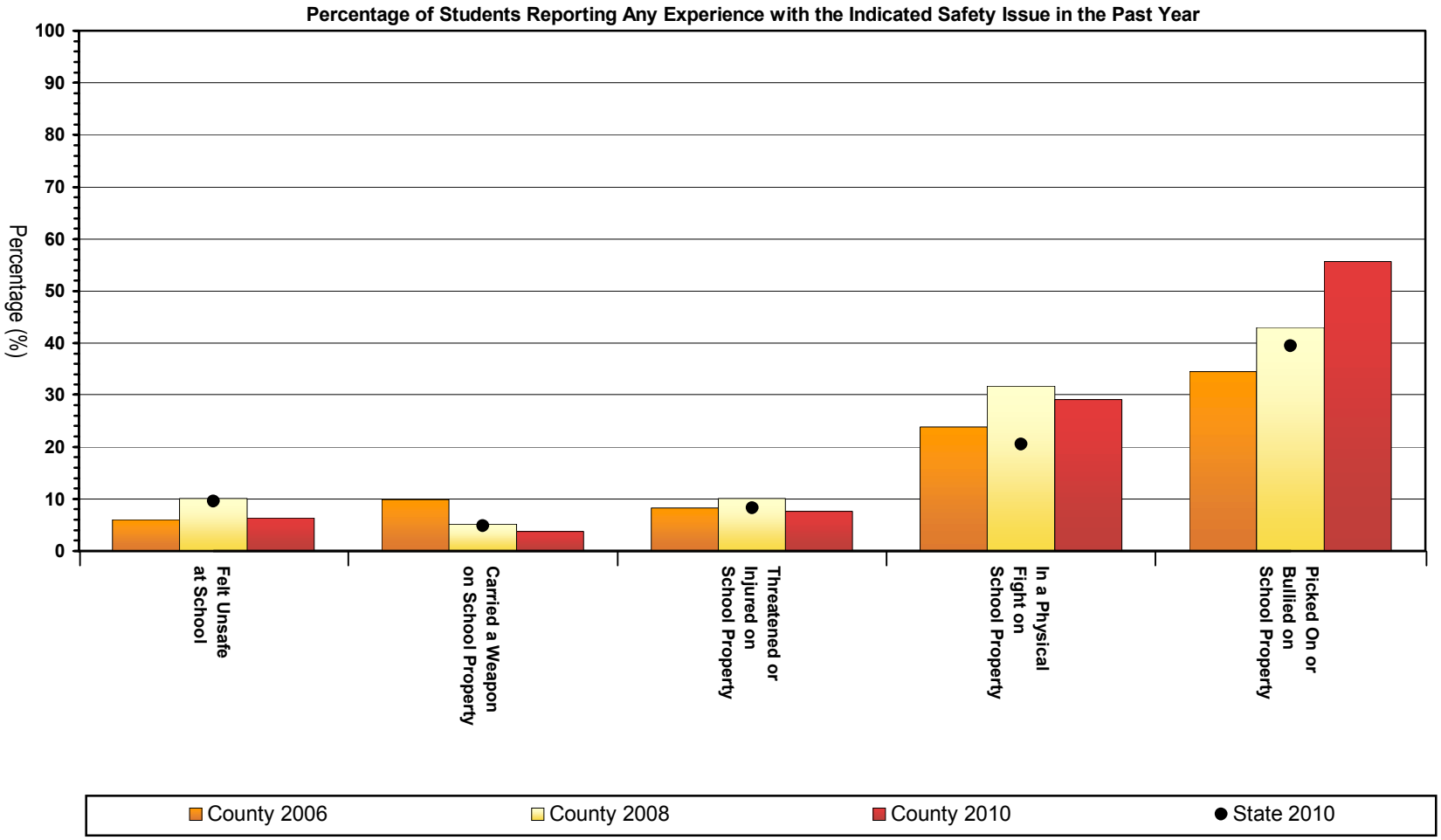
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Greenlee County, All Students Surveyed



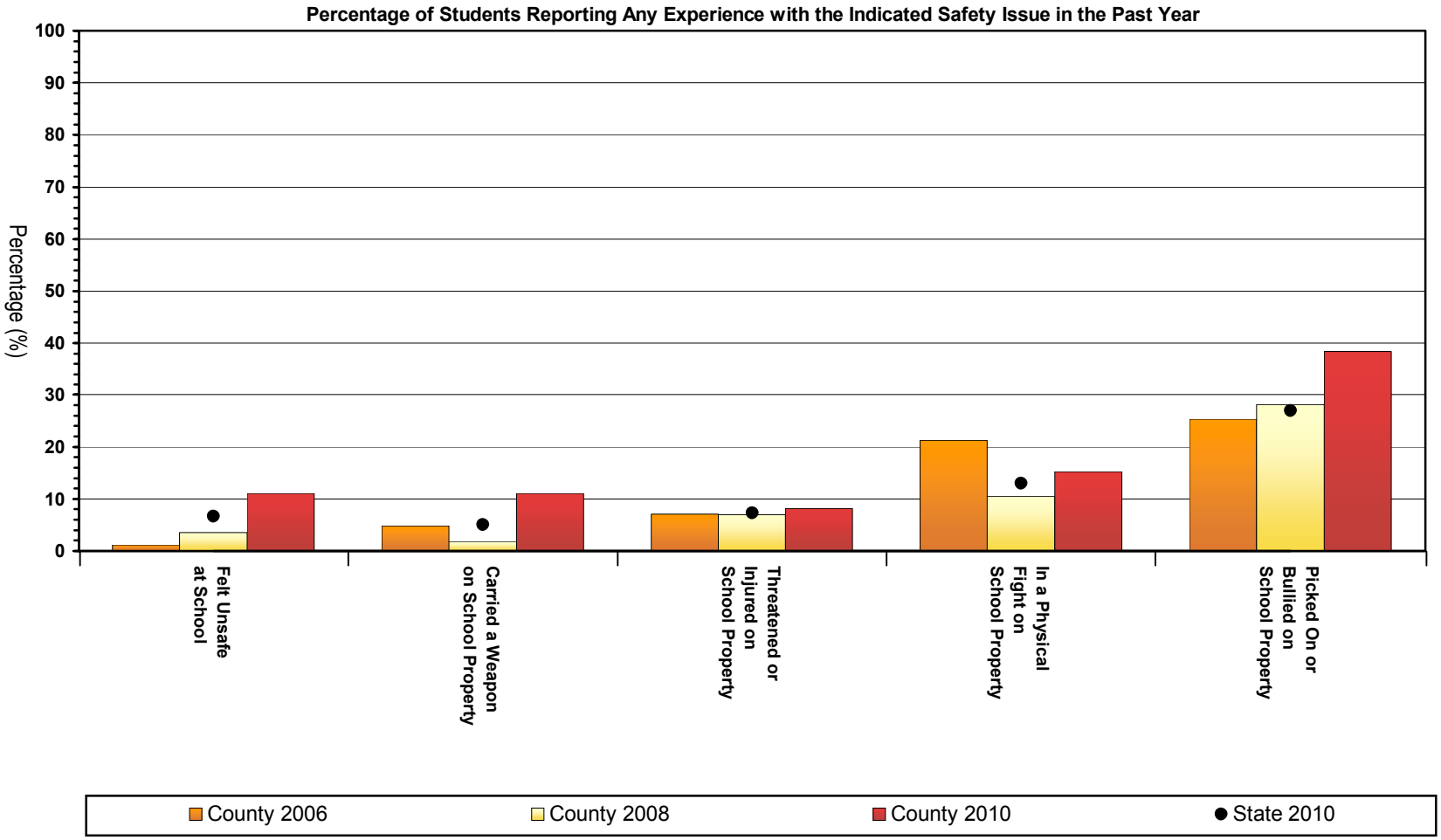
* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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.

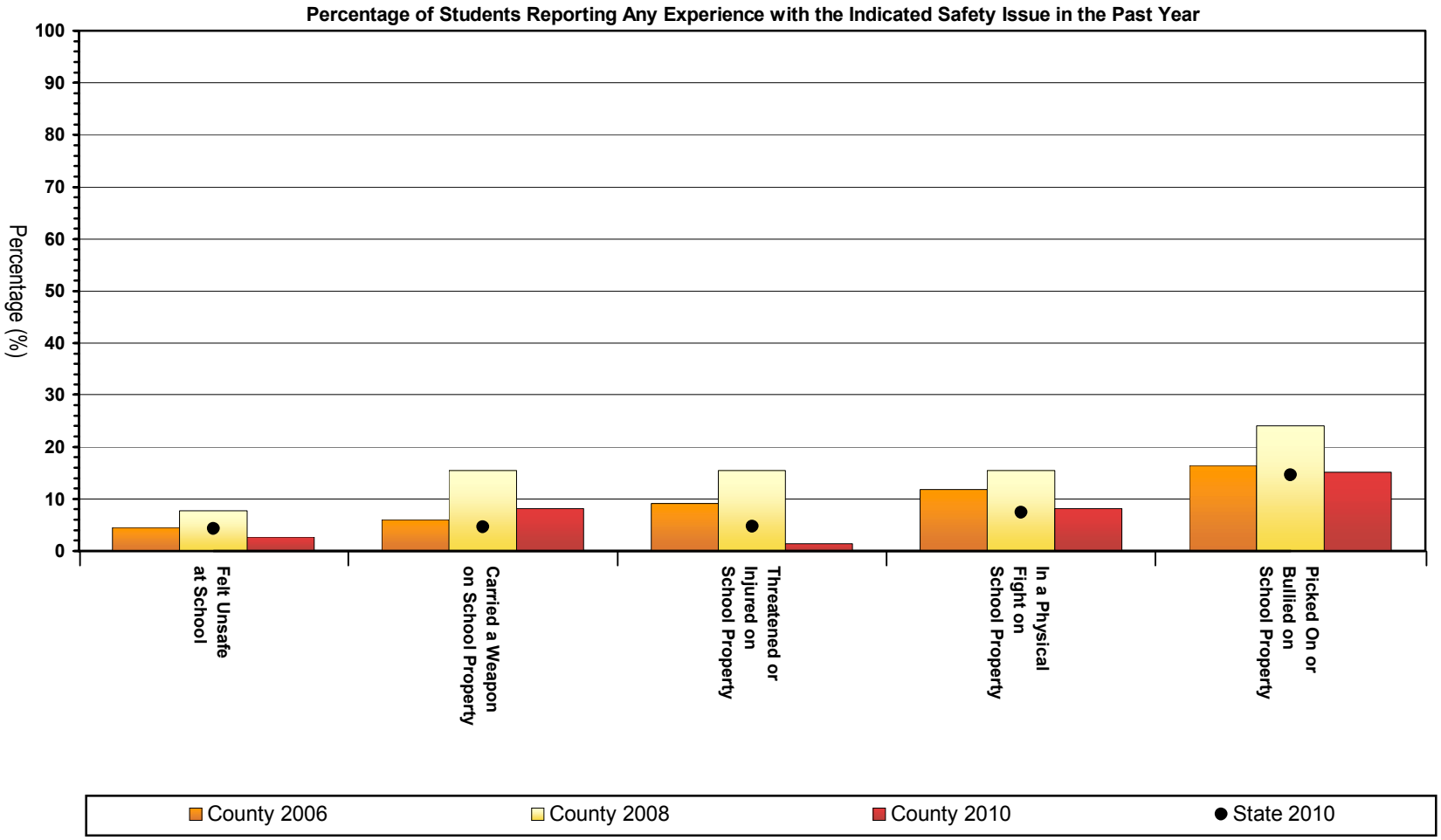
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Greenlee County, Grade 8



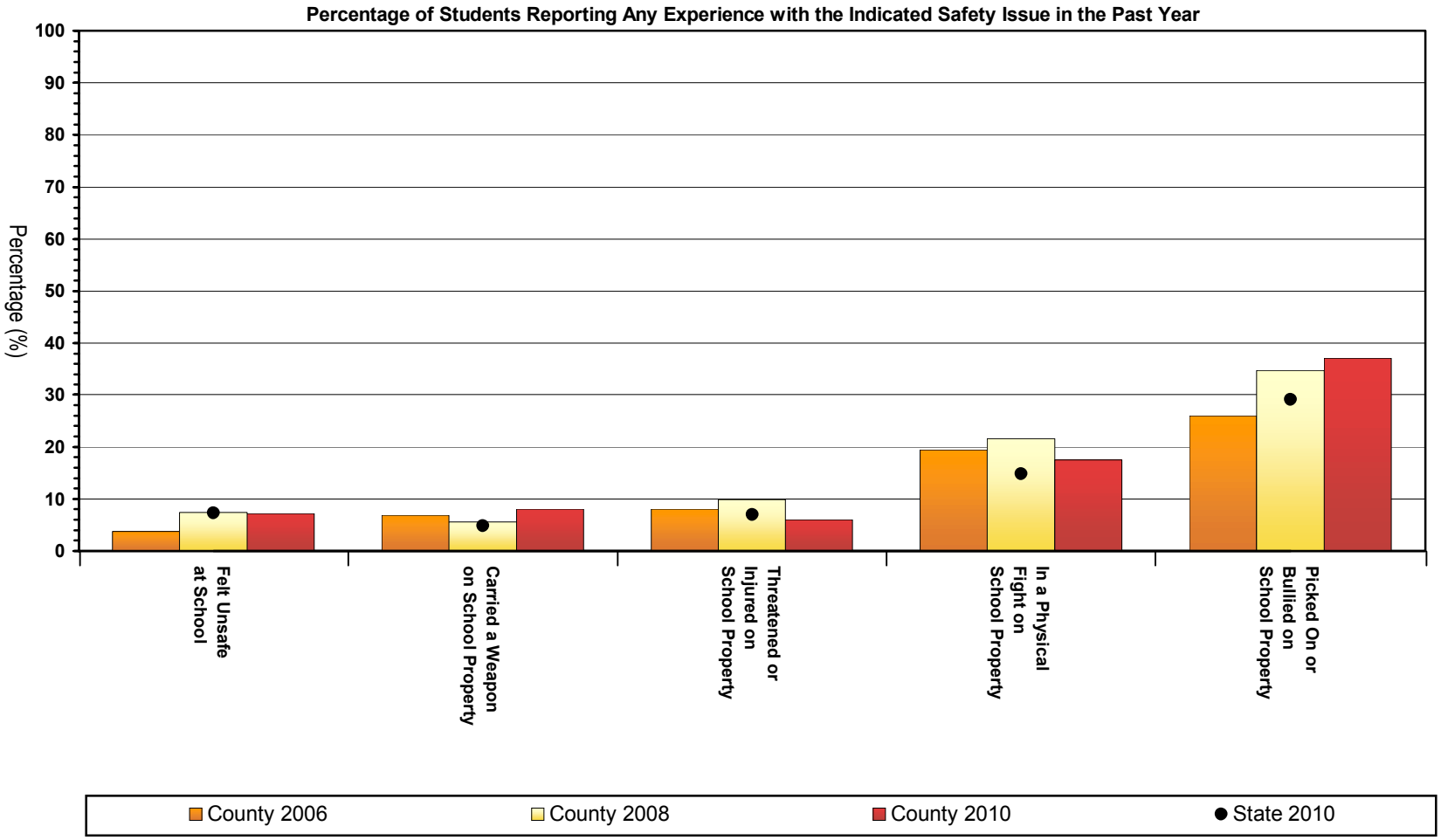
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Greenlee County, Grade 10



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Greenlee County, Grade 12



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Greenlee County, All Students Surveyed



Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

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

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

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

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	65.5	67.1	62.8	45.1	36.6	69.5	81.1	76.8	64.1	59.1	86.6	88.0	78.1	72.8	72.3	73.0	75.2	72.8	58.2	55.6
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	44.6	26.9	50.6	23.8	20.1	55.4	42.0	49.5	37.2	32.7	63.2	76.0	56.2	46.9	43.6	53.8	39.9	51.8	34.0	31.8
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	34.6	16.5	26.9	7.1	9.6	43.8	31.5	40.4	12.5	15.2	37.9	57.7	38.4	18.1	16.3	38.8	28.3	35.6	11.7	13.6
Marijuana	used marijuana?	15.5	21.5	20.5	17.8	15.7	38.8	24.5	35.7	34.3	32.3	55.4	68.0	46.6	44.7	42.0	34.9	29.9	34.1	29.9	29.7
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.7	1.2	1.9	5.1	5.9	3.0	3.1	16.0	5.5	9.0	3.1	1.3	3.2	3.6	5.1	2.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	4.8	0.0	6.4	2.3	2.6	2.5	1.9	5.1	5.3	4.6	9.4	20.0	8.2	8.8	6.0	5.3	3.8	6.4	5.0	4.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	14.5	21.5	17.9	14.5	14.9	23.1	17.0	18.4	11.8	12.8	15.4	28.0	8.2	9.4	9.5	17.7	21.0	15.3	12.3	12.5
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	3.9	0.0	2.6	0.7	1.6	6.3	1.9	0.0	1.6	2.8	4.6	16.0	8.2	2.5	2.4	5.0	3.2	3.2	1.5	2.3
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	1.2	0.0	2.6	0.9	1.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	2.6	1.5	1.6	4.0	0.0	3.4	1.2	0.9	1.3	0.8	2.1	1.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2.7	1.3	6.4	3.9	2.2	1.3	1.9	3.1	8.2	5.5	3.2	8.0	4.1	10.6	6.5	2.3	2.5	4.4	7.0	4.7
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	2.6	0.0	5.1	1.6	1.3	0.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.3	3.1	8.0	1.4	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.9	2.8	1.7	1.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	17.7	19.2	11.5	4.4	n/a	17.3	22.7	18.9	9.9	n/a	40.0	26.0	23.1	13.2	n/a	21.2	22.6	16.8	9.1
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.2	0.0	5.1	3.0	6.0	3.9	3.8	5.2	7.0	10.3	3.1	12.0	5.5	8.5	9.9	2.7	3.2	5.2	5.7	8.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	14.8	12.7	12.8	8.7	9.5	13.3	7.7	9.3	11.5	13.0	21.5	8.0	8.2	13.4	12.7	16.3	10.3	10.1	10.8	11.7
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	21.7	25.3	26.9	16.5	n/a	25.0	21.2	26.8	23.7	n/a	32.8	44.0	27.4	27.3	n/a	26.1	26.9	27.0	21.5	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?	n/a	19.0	17.9	9.5	n/a	n/a	17.3	19.6	13.2	n/a	n/a	28.0	9.6	14.1	n/a	n/a	19.9	16.1	11.8	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	37.6	43.0	32.1	21.9	14.9	48.1	37.7	33.7	34.7	30.4	55.4	56.0	42.5	45.0	43.5	46.3	43.3	35.7	31.9	29.2
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	19.3	7.7	21.8	8.9	6.5	29.8	10.0	20.6	15.6	13.1	32.8	40.0	32.9	22.9	20.1	26.9	13.7	24.6	14.7	13.0
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	24.1	5.1	12.8	2.8	3.7	24.4	9.3	20.2	5.7	6.5	16.4	23.1	24.7	8.1	8.4	22.0	9.4	19.2	5.1	6.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	6.0	10.1	6.4	8.9	6.5	14.7	7.5	12.4	17.4	15.9	22.7	36.0	27.4	21.3	20.6	13.8	13.4	14.9	14.8	14.2
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.0	0.5	1.5	8.0	0.0	2.4	0.5	0.4	1.3	0.4	1.6	0.5
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.9	4.1	1.6	0.9	1.6	8.0	2.7	2.2	1.3	0.5	1.9	2.8	1.4	1.0
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	6.1	7.6	10.3	5.6	3.8	5.3	3.8	4.1	3.0	2.2	4.7	12.0	2.7	1.5	1.2	5.4	7.0	5.6	3.7	2.4
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.5
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	1.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	1.2
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.7	0.5	3.1	4.0	1.4	0.6	1.0	1.4	0.6	1.6	0.6	0.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	12.7	10.3	5.7	1.3	n/a	11.5	6.2	8.9	3.0	n/a	16.0	13.7	9.7	4.1	n/a	12.8	9.7	7.7	2.8
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.2	0.0	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.2	0.0	2.1	2.8	3.3	1.5	8.0	1.4	2.5	3.0	1.3	1.3	1.6	2.1	2.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	5.1	2.5	6.4	3.6	2.5	5.1	3.8	4.1	4.7	3.9	9.2	4.0	4.1	4.7	4.2	6.3	3.2	4.8	4.2	3.5
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	9.6	15.2	14.1	8.2	n/a	15.7	13.5	10.3	11.8	n/a	17.9	20.0	15.1	12.4	n/a	14.2	15.4	12.9	10.4	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?	n/a	11.4	12.8	5.4	n/a	n/a	3.8	9.3	6.3	n/a	n/a	20.0	5.5	6.3	n/a	n/a	10.3	9.3	5.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	6.0	5.1	11.4	5.0	4.2	17.6	10.5	11.3	7.6	7.4	28.4	46.2	16.7	14.1	16.6	16.5	13.7	12.9	8.2	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	28.6	40.3	31.6	27.7	24.9	34.1	46.4	38.9	29.1	26.3	50.7	69.2	34.2	28.9	27.5	37.0	47.2	35.2	28.5	25.0

Heavy Use

		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Binge Drinking	How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	25.3	22.1	15.4	12.4	7.8	34.1	22.2	21.4	21.0	17.5	29.9	37.5	25.0	29.2	25.2	29.8	24.5	20.6	19.5	16.6
1/2 Pack (or more) of Cigarettes/Day	During the past 30 days, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day? (11 to 20 cigarettes, More than 20 cigarettes)	2.5	2.6	2.6	0.7	1.0	3.6	0.0	9.4	2.0	2.4	4.5	12.0	8.2	3.6	5.0	3.5	3.3	6.9	1.9	2.7

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Been Drunk or High at School	18.3	12.7	17.7	12.8	7.5	31.0	19.6	14.1	21.8	15.0	37.3	53.8	29.9	22.1	17.7	28.3	21.7	20.0	18.0	13.3
Been Suspended from School	15.3	17.7	15.2	18.5	15.1	23.8	15.8	19.2	14.4	12.6	13.4	23.1	14.3	9.9	9.2	17.8	17.9	16.5	15.0	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	0.0	5.1	7.6	5.0	2.5	4.9	3.5	6.2	10.6	6.5	9.1	11.5	9.2	10.8	7.8	4.3	5.6	7.5	8.2	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	1.2	5.1	8.9	3.7	2.3	6.2	0.0	5.1	4.6	2.6	3.0	7.7	6.5	3.1	1.9	3.5	3.7	6.7	3.8	2.3
Been Arrested	4.8	11.4	17.7	7.1	5.2	7.4	10.5	8.2	9.9	6.7	4.5	19.2	10.5	8.7	6.1	5.6	12.3	11.9	8.4	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	13.1	27.8	16.5	16.6	16.0	20.2	10.5	19.4	15.5	15.1	23.5	11.5	22.1	11.5	11.9	18.6	19.1	19.3	14.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	4.8	8.9	10.1	6.7	4.8	1.2	5.3	10.1	7.6	5.2	8.8	11.5	11.7	7.2	5.2	4.7	8.0	10.6	7.1	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	0.0	3.8	2.5	1.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.1	0.9	1.5	3.8	5.3	1.8	1.0	0.4	2.5	3.2	1.7	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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Any Gambling	56.0	73.4	73.1	61.6	55.0	56.8	71.9	62.6	59.8	53.8	52.2	76.9	60.3	56.5	52.6	55.2	73.5	65.2	59.7	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	4.8	2.5	2.6	5.3	5.7	5.1	1.8	5.1	4.8	5.3	0.0	0.0	4.1	5.3	5.4	3.5	1.9	4.0	5.2	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	31.3	26.6	35.9	21.4	24.0	27.3	19.3	33.3	20.7	23.5	21.2	23.1	21.9	18.9	23.9	27.0	23.5	30.8	20.6	22.7
Bet on sports?*	n/a	43.0	43.6	28.6	22.8	n/a	38.6	32.3	27.0	22.5	n/a	46.2	25.4	24.4	20.5	n/a	42.0	33.9	27.0	21.4
Played cards?	22.0	44.3	43.6	36.1	25.8	34.7	38.6	37.4	36.0	27.0	26.2	57.7	37.0	34.8	26.7	27.5	44.4	39.2	35.7	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?**	n/a	22.8	10.3	15.9	n/a	n/a	22.8	27.3	16.6	n/a	n/a	30.8	15.1	15.3	n/a	n/a	24.1	18.4	16.0	n/a
Played bingo?	13.6	32.9	25.6	26.4	22.7	12.3	22.8	16.3	20.4	17.7	8.1	38.5	13.7	14.2	14.0	11.6	30.2	18.5	21.4	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	4.8	3.8	5.1	5.1	4.5	2.7	5.4	5.1	4.6	4.0	3.2	11.5	2.7	4.2	3.7	3.6	5.6	4.4	4.7	4.2
Played a dice game?*	n/a	32.9	26.9	26.0	12.1	n/a	21.1	19.2	21.9	11.2	n/a	30.8	20.5	17.9	10.0	n/a	28.4	22.0	22.6	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?*	20.7	34.2	35.9	28.2	20.1	27.3	24.6	33.3	27.7	20.5	23.0	42.3	24.7	24.9	18.8	23.6	32.1	31.6	27.2	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?*	n/a	3.8	7.7	5.0	4.6	n/a	1.8	15.3	5.0	4.7	n/a	7.7	9.6	4.4	4.6	n/a	3.7	11.2	4.8	4.7

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from table. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	36.2	49.4	34.7	35.9	36.6	37.8	51.2	57.7	43.6	42.8	57.6	52.0	51.4	47.3	47.0	43.0	50.3	48.8	41.3	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	37.8	36.4	41.6	35.0	32.8	48.8	46.3	49.5	41.8	39.6	48.5	56.0	50.0	35.5	32.8	44.8	42.7	47.2	37.2	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	47.4	43.4	50.0	36.9	29.4	61.8	50.0	46.4	42.9	40.5	49.2	56.0	47.9	43.8	42.7	53.0	47.6	48.0	40.6	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	52.1	46.1	44.7	33.4	39.8	32.4	43.2	29.2	22.3	29.9	27.3	48.0	42.5	26.5	34.8	37.6	45.5	38.0	28.2	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	44.4	64.5	48.0	43.7	41.9	37.0	44.4	38.9	40.6	40.3	44.6	47.8	40.3	41.2	39.8	41.9	57.1	42.1	42.1	40.7
Family Conflict	52.5	61.8	59.2	53.1	51.5	38.8	33.3	36.8	42.1	41.6	37.5	30.4	34.7	39.1	38.8	43.3	50.0	43.2	45.9	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	55.7	57.1	53.9	39.3	36.4	50.0	53.3	48.5	41.5	39.0	36.9	52.4	55.6	37.4	37.3	48.2	55.5	52.2	39.4	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	55.8	62.3	50.6	47.7	46.9	55.1	56.2	44.9	50.0	52.3	56.7	66.7	49.4	48.6	50.3	55.8	61.7	48.0	48.6	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	48.1	24.7	32.9	24.7	26.0	53.4	37.5	36.7	37.9	40.8	49.2	50.0	41.6	38.6	38.6	50.2	32.3	37.0	32.4	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	54.3	44.6	52.6	45.5	46.6	44.7	51.8	49.5	48.5	47.9	29.0	37.5	38.4	40.6	41.8	43.4	46.1	47.1	45.1	45.6
Low Commitment to School	43.9	53.2	36.4	41.0	38.0	39.3	40.4	46.9	41.7	41.7	46.4	50.0	34.2	42.2	42.9	43.0	48.1	39.8	41.5	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	40.0	52.6	51.3	43.8	39.0	42.4	49.1	62.6	47.6	45.5	52.9	61.5	45.2	44.6	43.6	44.5	52.8	54.0	45.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	31.7	45.6	41.0	37.6	33.7	43.0	35.1	53.5	40.6	37.0	50.0	69.2	43.2	38.6	35.4	41.0	45.7	46.6	38.8	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	38.8	34.6	54.5	29.3	24.0	53.0	33.3	39.4	31.0	27.3	43.3	69.2	35.1	29.6	28.8	45.1	39.8	42.8	29.9	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	46.2	58.2	49.4	41.4	36.2	58.3	45.6	42.4	44.7	44.9	59.7	73.1	40.3	41.7	41.9	54.5	56.2	43.9	42.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	36.2	31.6	41.8	29.3	22.6	48.7	28.1	35.4	36.2	33.6	41.5	46.2	29.9	35.9	32.7	42.2	32.7	35.7	33.1	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	45.1	50.0	51.3	47.8	37.1	41.5	38.3	45.8	45.9	35.7	48.5	45.8	50.7	50.4	40.3	44.8	45.6	49.0	47.9	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	43.5	60.3	58.4	55.8	50.3	60.7	37.5	54.1	56.3	52.0	65.7	61.5	60.0	51.5	49.0	55.9	52.5	57.2	54.8	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	47.1	52.6	58.4	39.4	30.8	44.7	26.3	42.4	42.6	36.2	53.7	61.5	34.2	38.1	32.3	48.1	44.7	44.8	40.0	33.2
Rewards for ASB	48.8	42.3	58.2	48.2	36.7	43.6	26.3	38.4	46.8	42.7	62.1	50.0	48.6	57.1	55.1	50.9	37.9	47.6	50.1	44.4
Gang Involvement	13.6	27.3	33.8	20.8	17.8	15.2	14.0	17.0	20.9	15.7	9.1	24.0	20.8	16.1	13.1	12.8	22.8	23.5	19.6	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	43.5	54.4	54.4	37.1	29.7	40.0	21.1	42.4	34.2	30.4	39.1	57.7	40.3	32.5	29.0	41.0	43.2	45.5	35.0	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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	43.4	29.9	39.2	32.9	38.3	54.9	41.5	41.2	38.0	44.2	45.5	37.5	58.3	37.0	44.1	48.2	34.5	45.7	35.6	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	49.4	42.7	41.9	51.1	51.9	43.2	38.5	41.1	45.6	44.7	56.5	69.6	52.1	56.6	55.6	49.3	46.8	44.6	50.9	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	53.7	49.3	50.0	59.7	60.7	62.3	58.3	49.5	54.6	53.1	49.2	60.9	47.2	56.4	53.8	55.4	53.3	49.0	57.2	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	54.3	50.0	59.7	61.7	61.5	60.0	52.0	45.3	54.9	53.0	59.7	56.5	45.8	56.4	52.4	57.8	51.6	49.8	58.2	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	77.4	74.4	88.6	63.0	68.9	67.1	61.4	66.7	65.6	71.6	77.9	73.1	76.3	67.6	72.8	73.8	69.6	76.4	65.0	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	60.7	56.4	71.8	52.0	57.5	71.8	57.9	48.5	61.2	58.9	50.0	34.6	52.6	46.9	51.6	61.6	53.4	56.9	53.5	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	58.8	48.1	52.6	60.3	64.6	55.6	64.8	60.6	69.4	68.0	39.7	16.0	50.7	56.4	53.8	52.1	48.7	55.2	62.0	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers*	59.5	43.6	51.9	54.7	58.8	60.0	59.6	57.1	57.5	60.7	56.7	61.5	57.9	57.3	59.3	58.9	52.2	55.8	56.2	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	38.6	30.4	50.6	40.0	40.8	53.6	42.1	50.5	45.3	46.1	41.8	26.9	45.5	41.9	42.6	44.9	34.0	49.0	42.1	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	64.6	65.4	57.0	59.2	62.5	62.3	71.9	60.6	61.7	59.9	53.0	34.6	45.9	55.6	51.8	60.4	62.7	55.2	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection**	58.8	51.9	60.8	53.6	52.8	62.4	49.1	54.5	57.6	52.5	56.5	38.5	61.0	55.9	50.5	59.4	48.8	58.4	55.4	52.0

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

** 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, 2006/2008 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, (*ie* 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	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
*Sample size***	*22*	*21*	*4,473*	*11*	*27*	*5,295*	*13*	*25*	*6,341*	*46*	*73*	*16,109*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	3.7	6.3	7.7	8.0	9.9	2.2	4.1	7.3
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	3.7	2.1	7.7	4.0	3.6	2.2	2.7	2.8
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	0.0	0.0	3.0	0.0	3.7	2.2	7.7	4.0	2.5	2.2	2.7	2.6
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	27.3	19.0	19.2	63.6	29.6	32.6	61.5	40.0	42.5	45.7	30.1	32.8
My parent or guardian gave it to me	9.1	19.0	17.5	18.2	14.8	15.0	38.5	8.0	13.3	19.6	13.7	15.0
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	27.3	9.5	17.3	36.4	11.1	16.8	38.5	12.0	14.8	32.6	11.0	16.1
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	18.2	19.0	16.2	18.2	14.8	24.8	53.8	16.0	30.4	28.3	16.4	24.6
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	31.8	23.8	21.0	0.0	22.2	23.1	38.5	4.0	18.6	26.1	16.4	20.7
I got it at a party	36.4	38.1	38.7	36.4	33.3	49.6	69.2	32.0	53.8	45.7	34.2	48.2
I took it from home	27.3	47.6	30.2	36.4	25.9	21.9	30.8	4.0	13.1	30.4	24.7	20.7
I took it from a store or someone else's home	13.6	4.8	9.4	9.1	3.7	9.8	23.1	0.0	5.6	15.2	2.7	8.1
I got it some other way	40.9	23.8	25.2	27.3	33.3	18.8	38.5	20.0	13.3	37.0	26.0	18.4

* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed**			
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
During the past 12 months, how many times has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property?	0 times	91.7	89.9	92.4	91.7	92.9	93.0	91.8	92.7	90.9	84.6	98.6	95.3	91.9	90.1	94.0	93.0
	1 time	3.6	8.9	1.3	4.5	2.4	5.3	6.1	3.7	3.0	7.7	1.4	2.4	3.0	7.4	3.2	3.7
	2-3 times	4.8	0.0	3.8	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.4	0.6	2.0	1.9
	4-5 times	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.5
	6-7 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
	8-9 times	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	10-11 times	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.1
	12 or more times	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?	0 times	76.2	68.4	70.9	79.5	78.8	89.5	84.8	87.0	88.2	84.6	91.8	92.6	80.6	78.4	82.5	85.2
	1 time	10.7	17.7	15.2	11.0	10.6	7.0	12.1	7.3	7.4	7.7	6.8	4.3	9.7	12.3	11.6	8.1
	2-3 times	9.5	7.6	6.3	6.2	10.6	0.0	2.0	3.6	2.9	3.8	1.4	1.8	8.0	4.3	3.2	4.2
	4-5 times	1.2	1.3	2.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.8	1.1
	6-7 times	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.5	0.0	3.5	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.4
	8-9 times	1.2	3.8	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.9	0.4	0.2
	10-11 times	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
	12 or more times	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.6
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	65.4	57.0	44.3	60.5	74.7	71.9	61.6	73.1	83.6	76.0	84.9	85.4	74.0	65.2	62.9	70.9
	1 time	19.8	19.0	11.4	12.8	12.0	7.0	10.1	9.1	6.0	4.0	2.7	5.3	13.0	12.4	8.4	9.7
	2-3 times	9.9	13.9	12.7	11.1	12.0	15.8	12.1	8.4	7.5	0.0	5.5	4.7	10.0	12.4	10.4	8.6
	4-5 times		3.8	8.9	4.7		0.0	6.1	3.0		8.0	0.0	1.7		3.1	5.2	3.3
	6-7 times		0.0	2.5	1.8		0.0	2.0	1.2		0.0	0.0	0.7		0.0	1.6	1.3
	8-9 times		0.0	0.0	1.1		0.0	0.0	0.7		8.0	0.0	0.3		1.2	0.0	0.8
	10-11 times		1.3	0.0	0.7		0.0	0.0	0.5		0.0	1.4	0.2		0.6	0.4	0.5
	12 or more times	4.9	5.1	20.3	7.3	1.2	5.3	8.1	4.2	3.0	4.0	5.5	1.8	3.0	5.0	11.2	4.9
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	94.0	89.9	93.7	90.5	98.8	96.5	88.9	93.3	95.5	92.3	97.3	95.7	96.2	92.6	92.8	92.7
	1 day	2.4	5.1	5.1	5.2	1.2	1.8	7.1	3.6	3.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.1	3.1	4.4	4.0
	2-3 days	2.4	3.8	1.3	2.6	0.0	1.8	1.0	1.8	0.0	7.7	2.7	1.1	0.9	3.7	1.6	2.0
	4-5 days	1.2	1.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5
	6 or more days	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	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	90.1	94.9	96.2	95.2	95.2	98.2	88.9	95.0	94.0	84.6	91.8	95.4	93.1	94.4	92.0	95.2
	1 day	3.7	3.8	1.3	2.3	1.2	1.8	2.0	1.8	0.0	3.8	2.7	1.4	1.7	3.1	2.0	1.9
	2-3 days	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.4	1.1
	4-5 days	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
	6 or more days	3.7	1.3	2.6	1.0	3.6	0.0	8.1	1.8	6.0	7.7	5.5	2.0	4.3	1.9	5.6	1.5

* In 2006 the choices for this question were *Never*, *Once*, *Several Times* and *Very Often.*

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 13. 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	56.4	78	63.5	96	68.5	73	62.8	247	54.5	121	70.2	124
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	85.9	78	84.5	97	86.3	73	85.5	248	80.3	122	90.3	124
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	78.4	74	73.9	92	72.2	72	74.8	238	71.2	118	78.8	118
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	83.5	79	85.7	98	68.8	77	79.9	254	81.5	124	78.1	128
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	90.8	76	94.9	98	80.5	77	89.2	251	87.8	123	91.3	126
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	98.7	79	98.0	98	92.2	77	96.5	254	96.0	124	96.9	128
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	64.6	79	66.7	99	63.6	77	65.1	255	64.0	125	65.6	128
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	75.9	79	70.4	98	63.6	77	70.1	254	69.4	124	70.3	128
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	86.1	79	79.8	99	75.3	77	80.4	255	77.6	125	83.6	128
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	32.1	78	33.7	98	42.5	73	35.7	249	40.2	122	32.0	125
		Cigarettes	21.8	78	20.6	97	32.9	73	24.6	248	26.4	121	22.4	125
		Marijuana	6.4	78	12.4	97	27.4	73	14.9	248	14.8	122	14.5	124
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	76.6	77	77.8	99	75.7	74	76.8	250	74.6	122	79.4	126
		Average age:	12.0 years		12.5 years		14.0 years		12.8 years		12.6 years		13.0 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	47.4	78	51.5	99	58.1	74	52.2	251	53.7	123	50.8	126
		Average age:	11.8 years		12.8 years		13.3 years		12.7 years		12.6 years		12.6 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	18.2	77	34.3	99	43.2	74	32.0	250	31.7	123	32.0	125
		Average age:	12.5 years		13.2 years		14.9 years		13.8 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, (*ie* 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 14. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
alcohol?	Never	57.7	71.4	46.5	52.3	45.2	41.6	49.6	57.7
	Once	10.3	12.3	12.1	14.2	11.0	13.2	11.2	13.1
	2-3 times	19.2	9.5	22.2	17.3	26.0	21.3	22.4	15.0
	4-6 times	6.4	3.4	7.1	7.7	9.6	10.7	7.6	6.7
	7-10 times	1.3	1.0	2.0	2.9	5.5	4.9	2.8	2.6
	More than 10 times	5.1	2.4	10.1	5.7	2.7	8.3	6.4	4.9
cigarettes?	Never	70.5	80.6	60.6	68.4	56.2	62.7	62.4	72.2
	Once	11.5	8.7	11.1	10.3	6.8	10.3	10.0	9.6
	2-3 times	9.0	5.2	11.1	8.6	8.2	9.6	9.6	7.4
	4-6 times	3.8	2.2	5.1	3.9	9.6	4.8	6.0	3.4
	7-10 times	1.3	1.0	0.0	2.3	5.5	2.8	2.0	1.9
	More than 10 times	3.8	2.4	12.1	6.5	13.7	9.8	10.0	5.6
marijuana?	Never	76.9	75.4	69.7	58.7	67.1	56.9	71.2	65.4
	Once	11.5	8.1	9.1	11.1	4.1	11.0	8.4	9.7
	2-3 times	2.6	6.5	8.1	10.3	6.8	10.7	6.0	8.7
	4-6 times	3.8	3.5	5.1	6.2	6.8	6.3	5.2	5.1
	7-10 times	2.6	1.9	3.0	3.6	6.8	3.7	4.0	2.9
	More than 10 times	2.6	4.7	5.1	10.2	8.2	11.4	5.2	8.2
other drugs?	Never	83.3	88.4	88.9	81.4	84.9	81.7	86.0	84.5
	Once	9.0	5.4	4.0	7.5	2.7	7.3	5.2	6.6
	2-3 times	3.8	2.7	4.0	4.8	4.1	4.8	4.0	3.9
	4-6 times	0.0	1.2	1.0	2.2	1.4	2.2	0.8	1.8
	7-10 times	1.3	0.6	1.0	1.2	4.1	1.2	2.0	0.9
	More than 10 times	2.6	1.7	1.0	2.9	2.7	2.9	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	57.7	64.9	58.2	63.0	65.8	67.0	60.2	64.9
	Once	17.9	13.6	18.4	12.7	6.8	10.9	14.9	12.6
	2-3 times	14.1	10.3	9.2	11.9	16.4	10.8	12.9	10.9
	4-6 times	2.6	3.5	5.1	4.5	5.5	4.2	4.4	4.0
	7-10 times	2.6	1.5	3.1	1.9	1.4	2.0	2.4	1.7
	More than 10 times	5.1	6.2	6.1	6.0	4.1	5.1	5.2	5.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	24.1	30.9	34.0	33.4	34.2	33.8	30.9	32.4
	Once	19.0	14.2	24.7	17.4	11.0	17.2	18.9	16.0
	Twice	8.9	5.8	8.2	8.9	9.6	10.3	8.8	8.0
	Three times	5.1	2.7	6.2	4.1	2.7	5.5	4.8	3.9
	Four or more times	6.3	5.3	8.2	8.8	11.0	10.4	8.4	7.7
	I never got offers	36.7	41.1	18.6	27.3	31.5	22.8	28.1	32.0
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	38.5	35.7	44.8	38.7	35.6	39.4	40.1	37.6
	Once	9.0	10.9	12.5	13.9	11.0	15.2	10.9	13.0
	Twice	9.0	5.4	11.5	8.2	9.6	10.2	10.1	7.5
	Three times	5.1	2.7	5.2	4.6	6.8	5.2	5.7	3.9
	Four or more times	3.8	4.4	7.3	7.3	5.5	7.4	5.7	6.1
	I never got offers	34.6	41.0	18.8	27.3	31.5	22.5	27.5	31.9
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	35.9	37.3	44.8	45.1	47.9	50.9	42.9	43.3
	Once	9.0	10.2	21.9	12.3	11.0	11.4	14.6	11.1
	Twice	7.7	3.7	4.2	5.2	2.7	5.2	4.9	4.6
	Three times	3.8	2.4	2.1	2.9	4.1	3.2	3.2	2.8
	Four or more times	6.4	4.6	5.2	6.3	2.7	5.9	4.9	5.5
	I never got offers	37.2	41.8	21.9	28.1	31.5	23.4	29.6	32.8
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	38.5	40.7	53.1	49.7	53.4	55.3	48.6	47.4
	Once	11.5	8.2	10.4	9.9	8.2	9.6	10.1	9.1
	Twice	3.8	3.3	8.3	4.2	0.0	4.3	4.5	3.8
	Three times	2.6	1.9	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.8	2.3
	Four or more times	5.1	3.8	2.1	5.2	4.1	4.6	3.6	4.4
	I never got offers	38.5	42.1	22.9	28.3	31.5	23.7	30.4	33.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 15. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	77.2	82.8	73.7	81.9	72.7	83.6	74.5	82.7
	1 or 2 times	10.1	8.4	10.1	8.0	7.8	7.6	9.4	8.1
	3 to 5 times	6.3	3.3	5.1	3.4	7.8	3.1	6.3	3.3
	6 to 9 times	3.8	1.6	3.0	1.7	3.9	1.5	3.5	1.6
	10 to 19 times	2.5	1.7	3.0	2.1	5.2	1.6	3.5	1.8
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.6
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
	40+ times	0.0	1.5	4.0	1.9	2.6	1.7	2.4	1.7
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	15.2	29.2	23.2	31.1	26.0	42.1	21.6	33.2
	1 or 2 times	19.0	28.6	26.3	26.7	33.8	25.6	26.3	27.2
	3 to 5 times	35.4	18.8	27.3	19.0	20.8	16.7	27.8	18.3
	6 to 9 times	16.5	9.4	9.1	9.9	5.2	7.0	10.2	8.9
	10 to 19 times	8.9	5.8	5.1	6.4	10.4	4.4	7.8	5.6
	20 to 29 times	1.3	2.6	3.0	2.4	1.3	1.5	2.0	2.2
	30 to 39 times	1.3	0.9	2.0	0.9	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.8
	40+ times	2.5	4.7	4.0	3.6	2.6	2.3	3.1	3.7
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	86.1	81.3	78.6	81.7	84.4	85.9	82.7	82.6
	1 or 2 times	8.9	10.4	12.2	9.9	7.8	8.0	9.8	9.6
	3 to 5 times	2.5	3.5	5.1	3.4	1.3	2.5	3.1	3.2
	6 to 9 times	1.3	1.6	3.1	1.6	1.3	1.2	2.0	1.5
	10 to 19 times	1.3	1.6	0.0	1.8	5.2	1.2	2.0	1.6
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2
	40+ times	0.0	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.9
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	88.6	87.2	90.9	87.7	87.0	89.8	89.0	88.1
	1 or 2 times	6.3	7.7	7.1	7.1	3.9	6.1	5.9	7.1
	3 to 5 times	2.5	2.1	0.0	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.2	1.9
	6 to 9 times	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.8
	10 to 19 times	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.2	5.2	0.8	2.4	0.9
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	87.3	88.1	81.4	81.7	79.5	78.5	82.7	83.6
Friends	3.8	5.5	9.3	11.2	12.3	14.0	8.4	9.5
Family/Relatives	2.5	2.2	7.2	3.7	5.5	4.2	5.2	3.2
Parties	1.3	2.5	8.2	4.9	4.1	5.5	4.8	4.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	2.5	2.9	7.2	5.0	6.8	5.2	5.6	4.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	3.8	1.3	0.0	2.8	8.2	4.4	3.6	2.6
School	0.0	1.6	4.1	3.7	2.7	3.6	2.4	2.8
Other	0.0	1.8	0.0	3.0	4.1	3.1	1.2	2.5
Over the Internet	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.0	0.7	0.0	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.4	1.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations

Issue	2006 AYS	2008/2010 AYS	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Hallucinogens	Used LSD or other psychedelics?	Used LSD or other hallucinogens?	Substituted "hallucinogens" for "psychedelics" in 2008 and beyond. Comparable across years.
Meth	Used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	Used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank)?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription stimulants	Used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription sedatives	Used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	In 2008 AYS added descriptor "prescription" and removed qualifier "without a doctor telling you to take them." 2006 data are cautiously comparable to 2008/2010.
Ecstasy	Used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy)?	Used ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2008/2010 AYS uses "ecstasy" as the primary descriptor, moving "MDMA" to examples. Comparable across years.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, Oxycontin, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	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). In 2008/2010, the single prescription drug question was dropped, and a new question about prescription pain relievers was added. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2006 data were similarly recalculated into a composite, adding results from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions to the dedicated *Prescription Drugs* question.
Gambling Category	*How often during the past 12 months have you:*	*How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value:*	
Sports betting	Bet on team sports?	Bet on sports?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Race betting	Bet money on horse races?	Bet on a horse race or other animal race?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Dice	Bet on dice games such as craps?	Played a dice game?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Games of skill	Bet on games of personal skill such as pool, darts, or bowling?	Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	Comparable across years.
Protective Scale: Peer-Individual	*Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year, how many of your best friends have:* *(Scale is calculated based on the average response [0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 friends] to the following questions)*		*Regularly attended religious services* was removed from the AYS in 2008. 2006 has been recalculated to match 2008/2010 AYS and are now comparable across all years. Due to this recalculation, current reports may differ slightly from past reports.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	...participated in clubs, organizations and activities at school? ...made the commitment to stay drug-free? ...tried to do well in school? ...liked school? *...regularly attended religious services? (not used in 2008/2010)*		

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Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
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602-496-1471
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Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate
Shelly Mowrey
602-264-5700
www.partnerupaz.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.prevention.samhsa.gov

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www2.dsgonline.com/mpg/

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

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

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

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2010 Arizona Youth Survey

La Paz County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Shining Light on Arizona Youth

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
in partnership with

- Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Division of Behavioral Health
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Tobacco Education and Prevention Program
- Arizona Parent's Commission on Drug Education and Prevention
- Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families

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Charles Katz, *Arizona State University*

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Introduction

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
La Paz County Summary Report

This report summarizes all findings from the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2010. 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 the 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 2006		County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	145	38.6	118	33.8	126	34.4	27,592	43.3
10	167	44.4	124	35.5	146	39.9	19,489	30.6
12	64	17.0	107	30.7	94	25.7	16,703	26.2
All Students Surveyed*	376	100.0	349	100.0	366	100.0	63,784	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	172	47.4	189	55.4	195	54.2	30,645	49.0
Female	191	52.6	152	44.6	165	45.8	31,928	51.0

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		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	20	12.7	23	13.7	1,207	4.9
African American	1	0.6	2	1.2	657	2.6
Asian	0	0.0	0	0.0	206	0.8
Pacific Islander	2	1.3	0	0.0	280	1.1
White	26	16.6	22	13.1	5,772	23.2
Multi-Racial	6	3.8	11	6.5	1,021	4.1
Race Unmarked	102	65.0	110	65.5	15,726	63.2

Non-Hispanic

Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	45	26.3	44	23.7	2,517	6.8
African American	6	3.5	5	2.7	2,129	5.7
Asian	1	0.6	1	0.5	1,551	4.2
Pacific Islander	0	0.0	0	0.0	372	1.0
White	99	57.9	115	61.8	27,180	73.2
Multi-Racial	20	11.7	21	11.3	2,539	6.8
Race Unmarked	0	0.0	0	0.0	824	2.2

Totals

	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	157	45.0	168	45.9	24,869	39.0
Non-Hispanic Students	171	49.0	186	50.8	37,112	58.2
*Total Students***	349	100.0	366	100.0	63,784	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 communities with physical deterioration and high rates of adult crime are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in organized neighborhoods.

The chart below shows the links between the 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 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.

Each risk and protective factor 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. Heavy substance use and antisocial behavior
3. Gambling
4. Risk profiles
5. Protective profiles
6. Where youth acquired alcohol
7. School safety

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 12. The additional data found in Tables 13 through 15 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 2010 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students in that grade who reported a given behavior. The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students whose answers reflect significant risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2006, 2008, and 2010. 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 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.

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

- **Heavy substance use** is measured in two different ways: binge drinking (having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey) and use of one-half a pack or more of cigarettes per day.
- **Drinking and Driving** - youth indicating drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.
- **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.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

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 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

This chart displays data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol in the past 30 days. The data focus on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. (Students reporting no alcohol use are not represented.) It is important to note that the charts represent a subgroup of users and not the entire survey population. Additionally, the smaller the sample, the more dramatic the influence of a student's responses. For example, 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 legend indicates the sample size for each grade surveyed to help clarify the value of the data.

School Safety

The school safety 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 or were picked on or bullied at school. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 12.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 12, Tables 13 through 15 contain information useful for prevention planning.

Table 13 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.

Tables 14 and 15 contain questions new to the 2010 AYS on subjects of interest to prevention providers.

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 will have 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 will be offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site will be 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 comprehensive picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the users geographic area of interest will not only lead to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but it will also maximize 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. Currently, the web site is under construction, but we anticipate it will be ready by end of summer 2010. Please visit us then 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 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the governor's policy advisor on Health and Human Services, ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse issues. ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts; and improve funding allocation. ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources. ASAP also studies current policy and recommends relevant legislation for the Arizona Legislature's consideration.

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 prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement arenas. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

ASAP's 2010 strategic plan identifies five strategic focus areas: 1) child welfare/children of incarcerated parents/drug-endangered children; 2) law enforcement and drug trafficking; 3) prescription drugs; 4) underage drinking; and 5) community partnerships.

There are currently four sub-committees that assist ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Underage Drinking Prevention Committee (UAD) –** This subcommittee addresses the problem of underage drinking in Arizona by implementing a statewide underage drinking initiative that 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 committee collaborates across state systems to reduce underage drinking.
- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi) –** This work group produces a biennial *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile*, which highlights trends and new substance abuse data in Arizona and an annual summary profile, entitled *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona.* The *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile* is a comprehensive, informative, and functional profile of substance abuse in the state for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Currently, Epi 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.
- **Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force (AMTF) –**The Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force was created in August 2006 in response to Arizona's decade-long increase in the number of individuals regularly using methamphetamine and the increase in the resulting social and economic costs associated with the drug. The AMTF was instructed to approach Arizona's methamphetamine problem holistically, focusing equally on enforcement, prevention, treatment, and recovery. Specifically, the AMTF was charged with identifying specific, action-oriented recommendations to eradicate methamphetamine use in Arizona and build safe and healthy communities throughout the state. The AMTF brings together representatives from state agencies, local government, businesses, and community groups to develop collaborative efforts among the treatment, prevention, and law enforcement systems to assess and address the impact of methamphetamine statewide through information sharing, resource allocation, services coordination, and the development of statewide policy recommendations sensitive to the needs of local and tribal communities.
- **The Community Advisory Board –** The Community Advisory Board (CAB) brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state to improve substance abuse prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement policies and programs. The CAB provides an essential link between communities, ASAP and its sub-committees. The CAB brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that informs 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 Epidemiology Work Group and 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.

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

How to identify high priority problem areas.

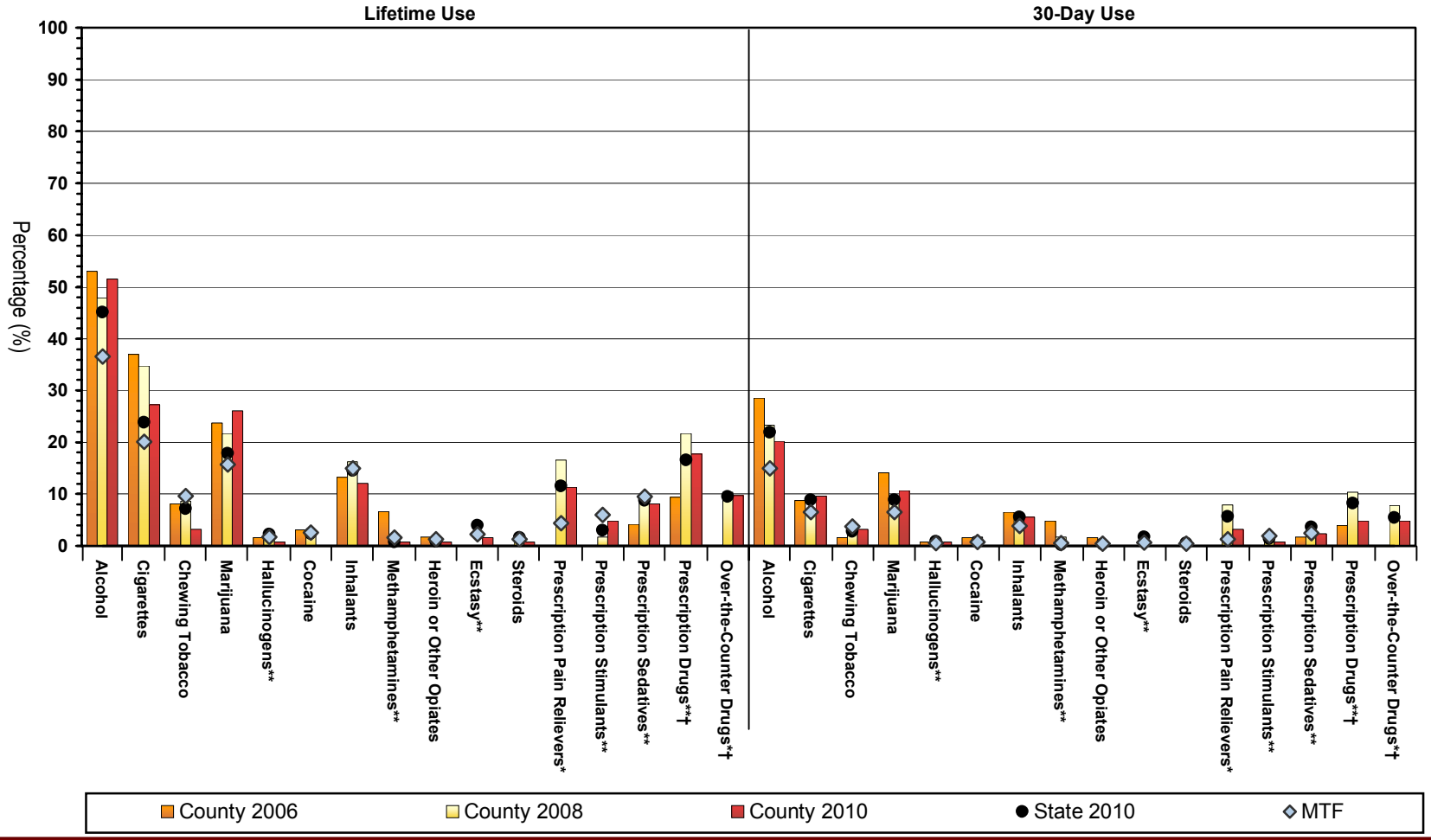
- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the other?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problems 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.

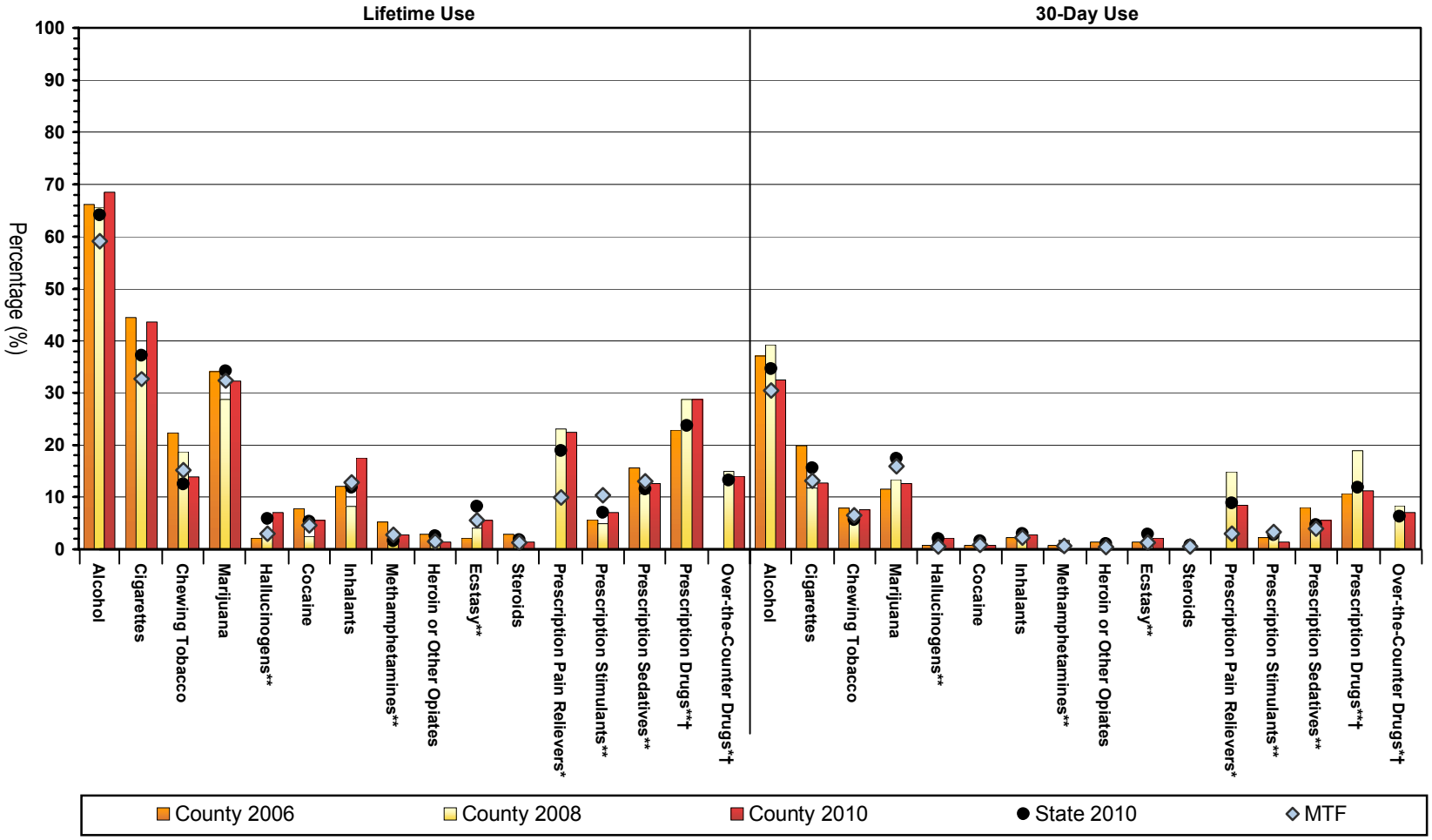
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	6th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > 8-state av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	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
2010 La Paz County, Grade 8



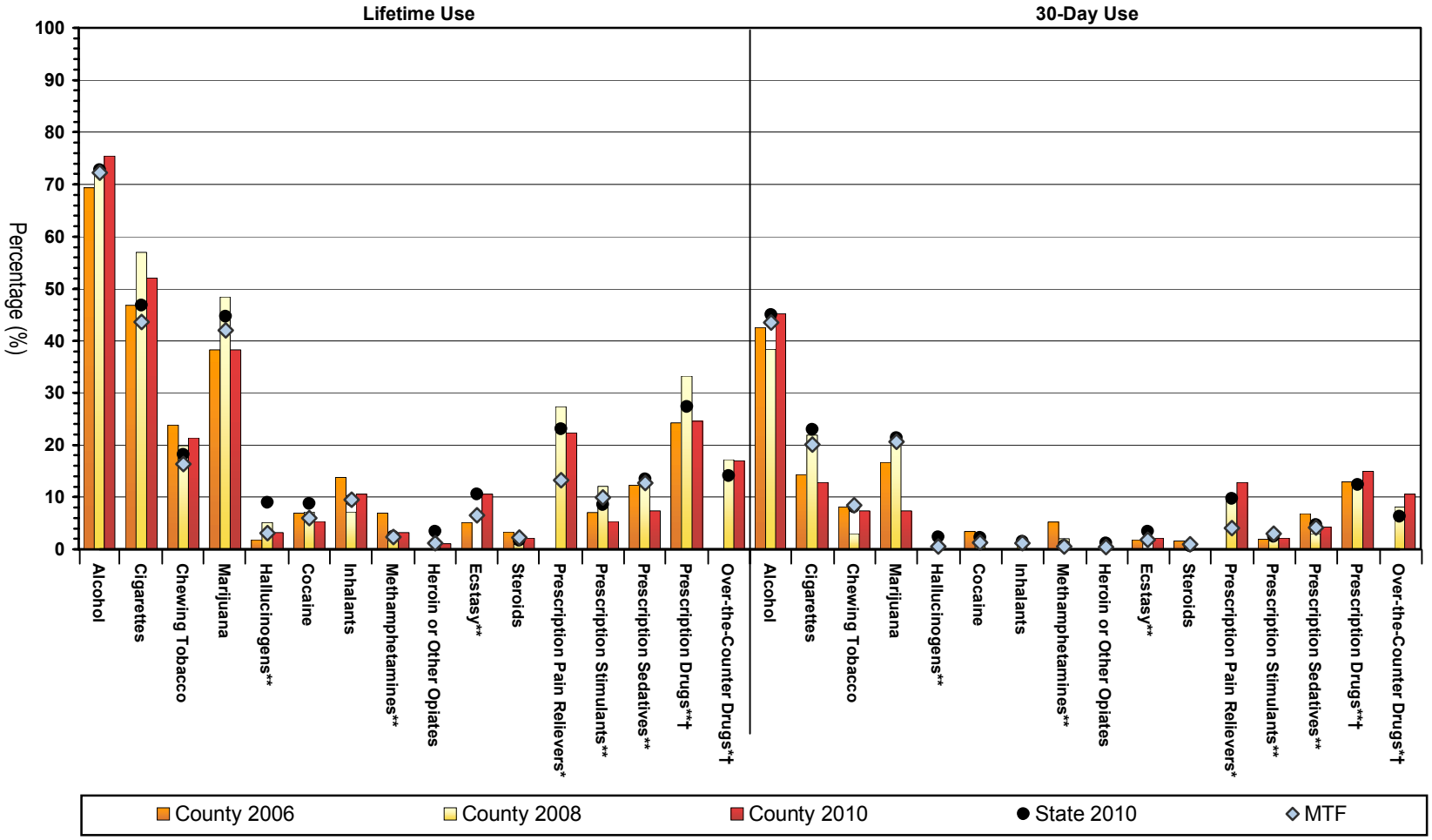
* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
** Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these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

LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 La Paz County, Grade 10



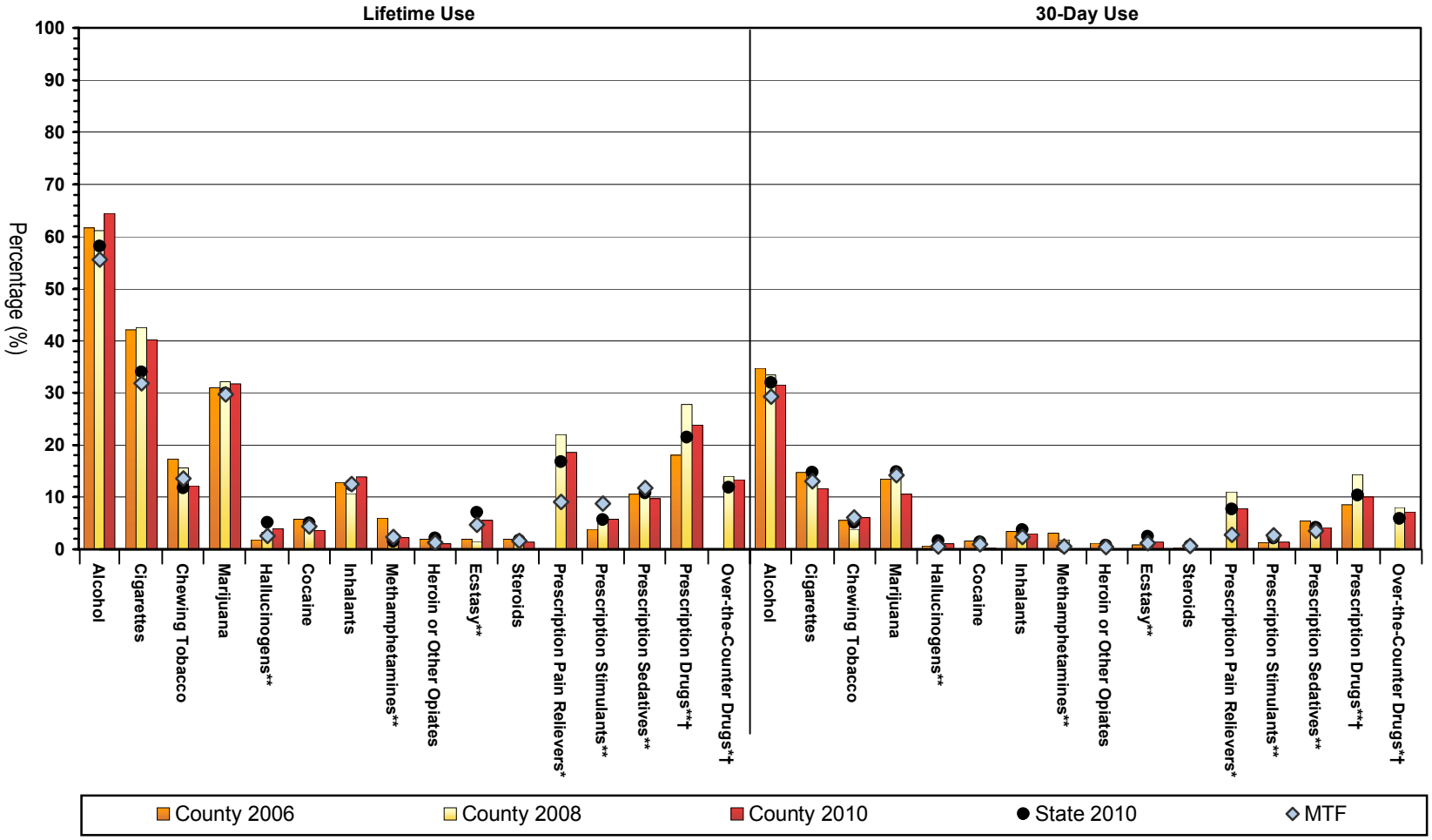
* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
** Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these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

LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 La Paz County, Grade 12



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
** Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior 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.

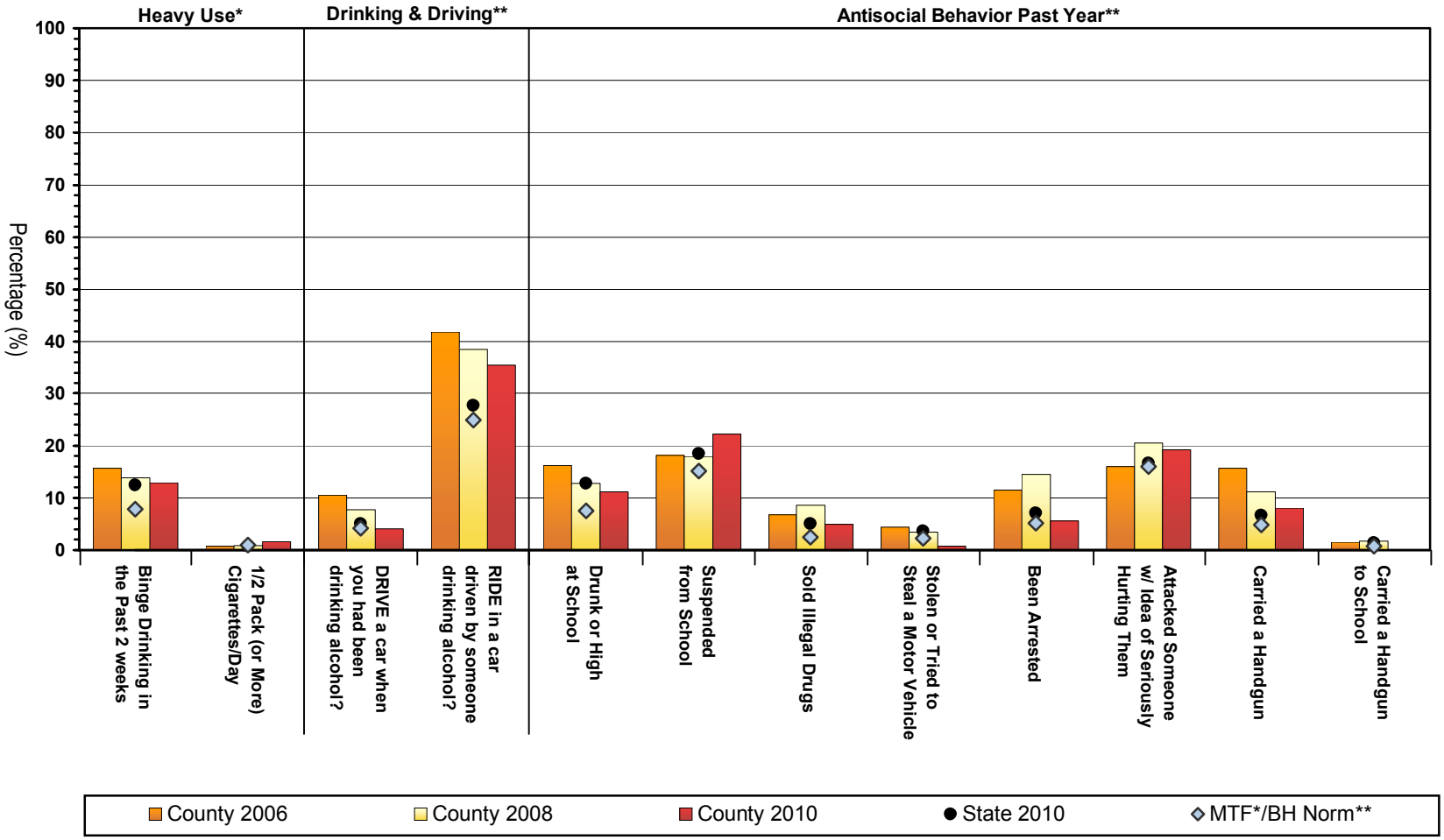
LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 La Paz County, All Students Surveyed



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
** Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior 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.

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

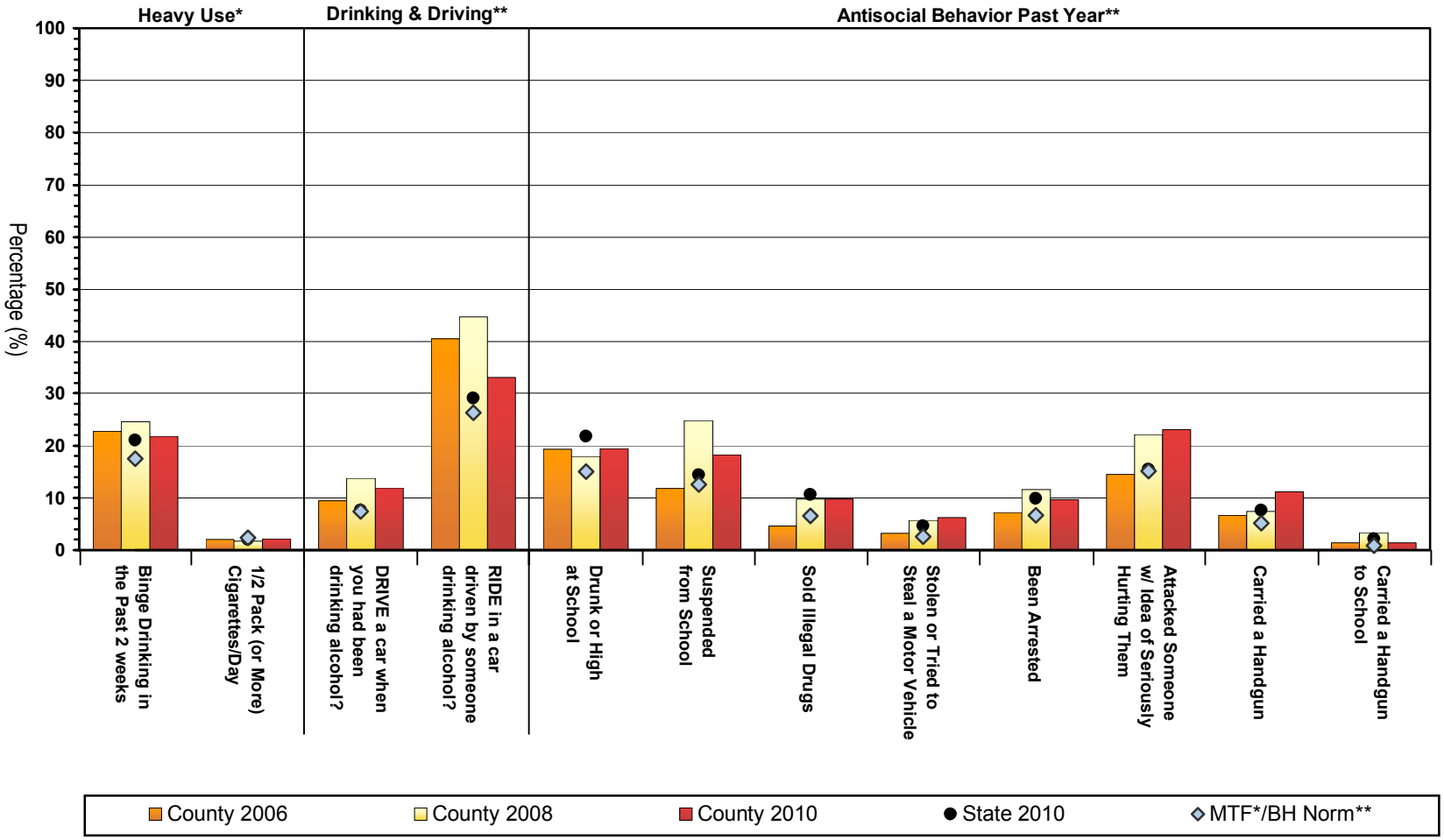
HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 La Paz County, Grade 8



* National Comparison data for *Heavy Use* 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

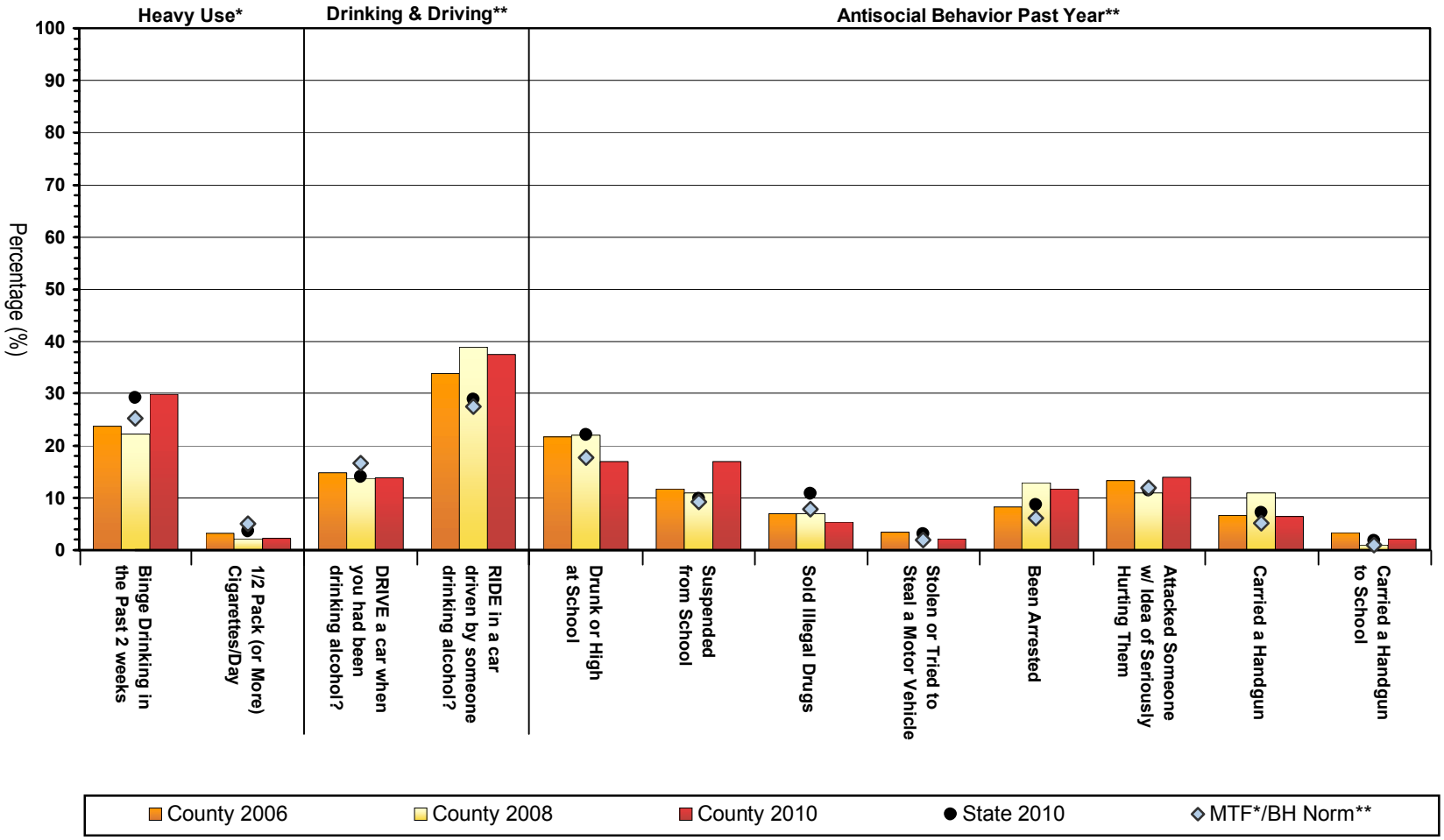
HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 La Paz County, Grade 10



* National Comparison data for *Heavy Use* 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

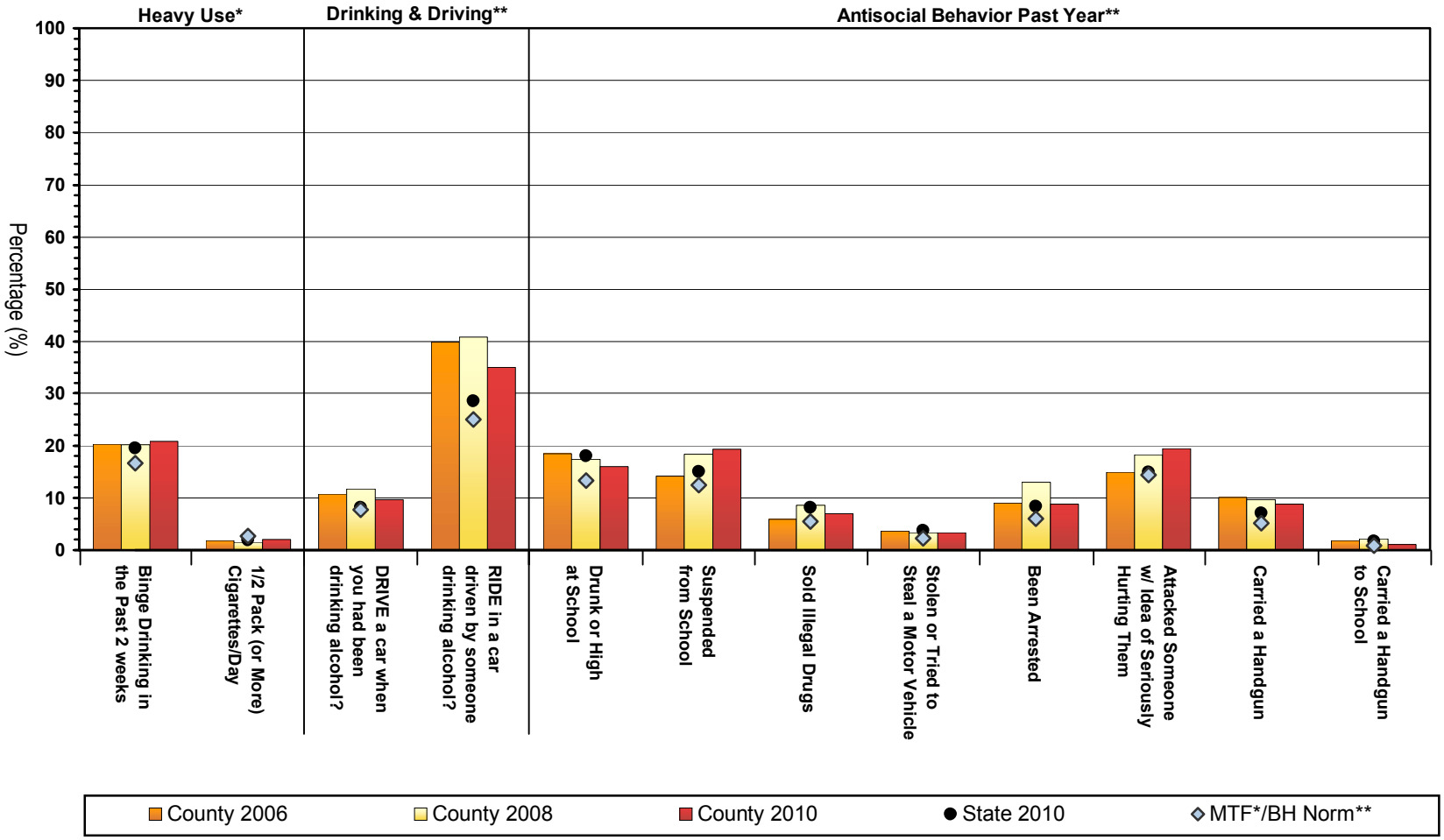
HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 La Paz County, Grade 12



* National Comparison data for *Heavy Use* 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

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 La Paz County, All Students Surveyed



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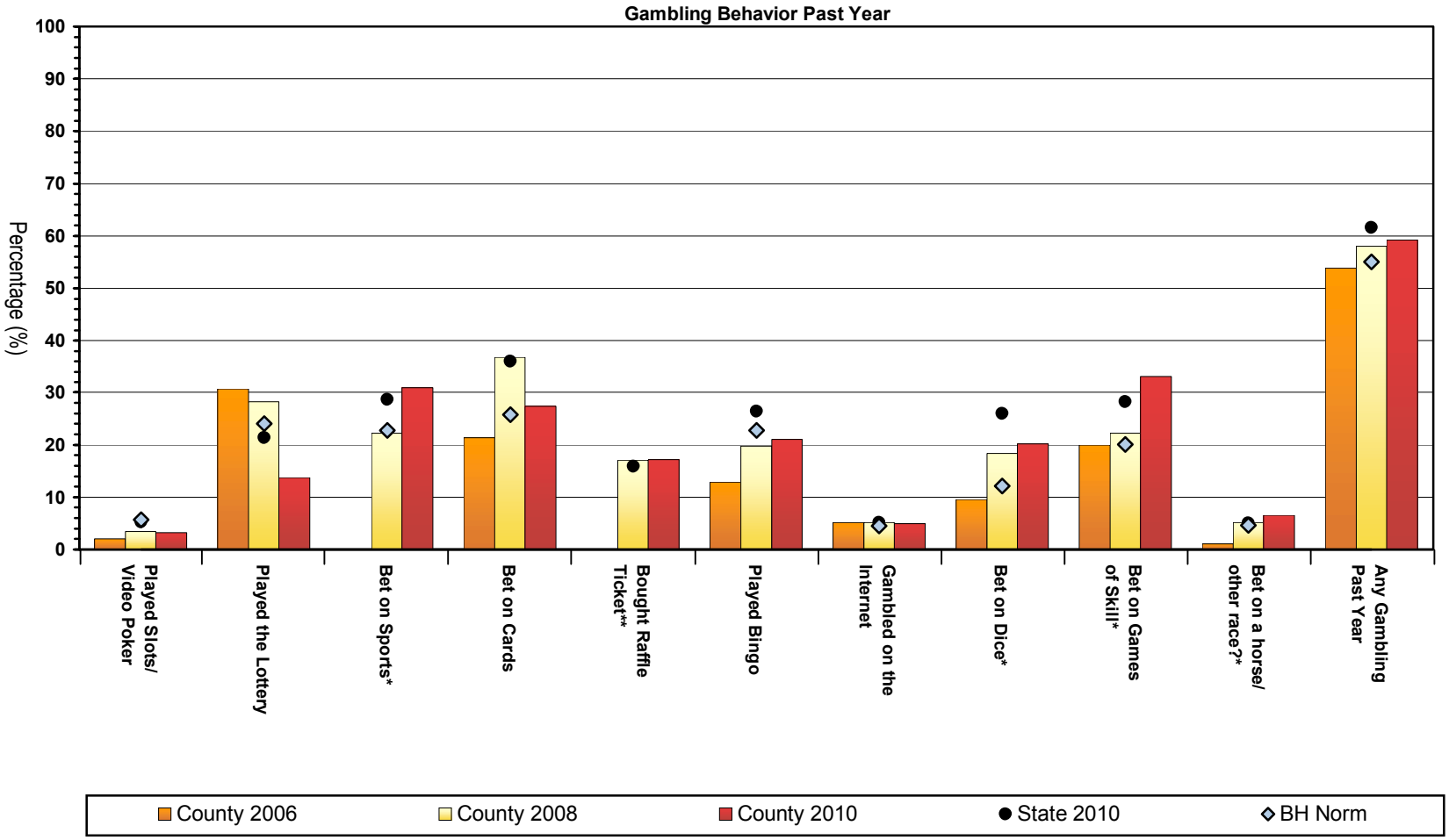
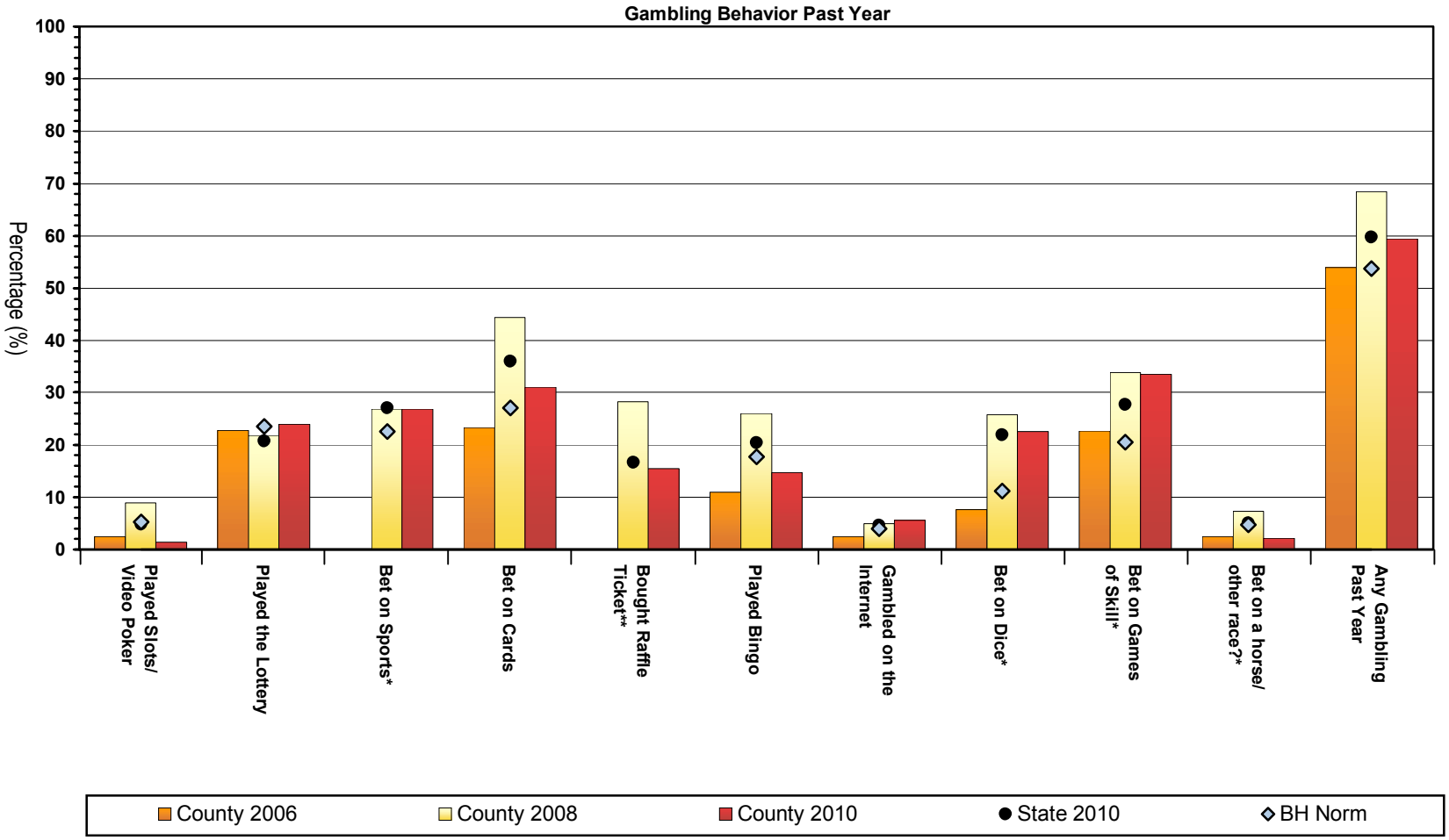
GAMBLING
2010 La Paz County, Grade 8



* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2010 La Paz County, Grade 10



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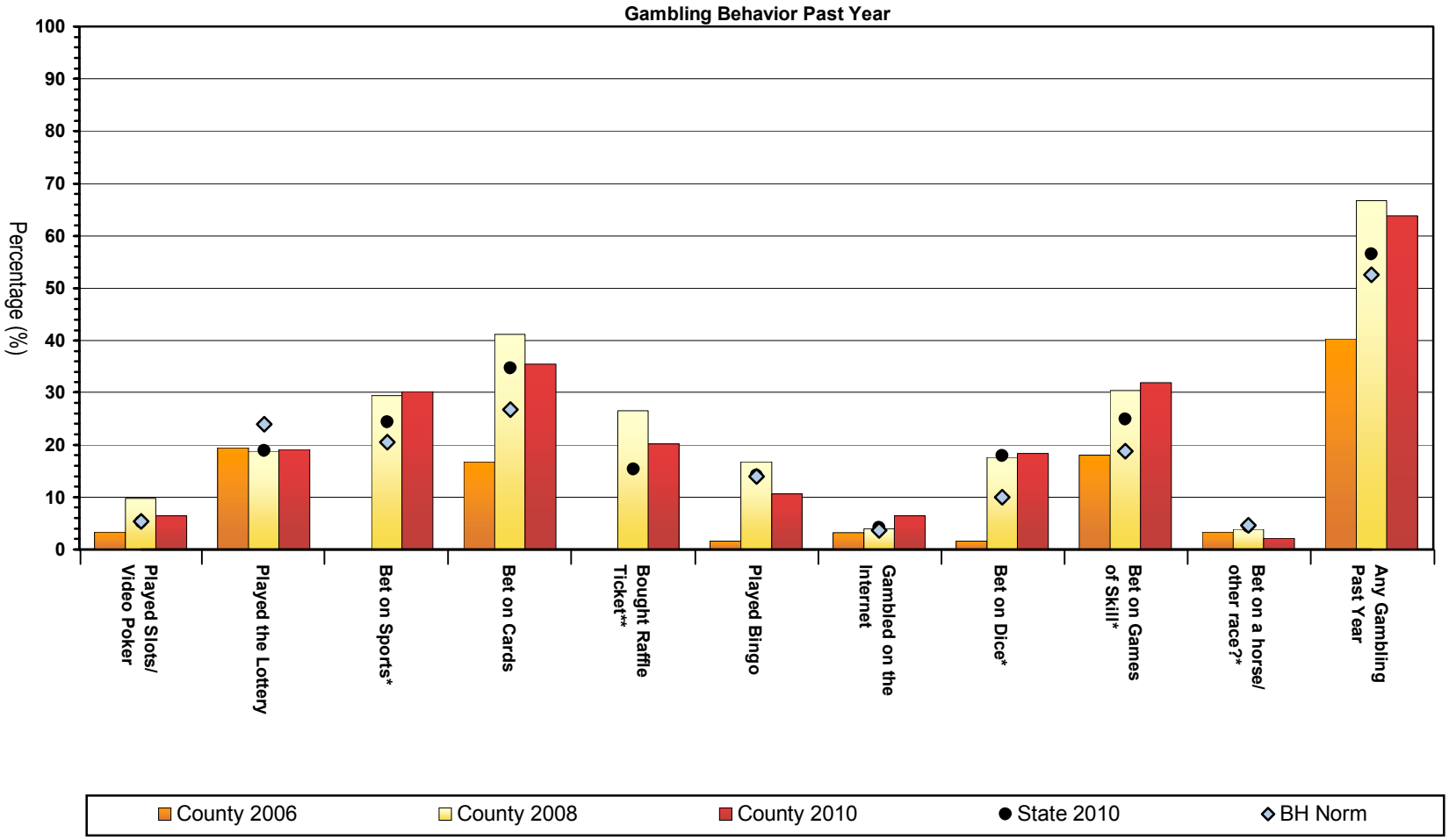
** National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2010 La Paz County, Grade 12



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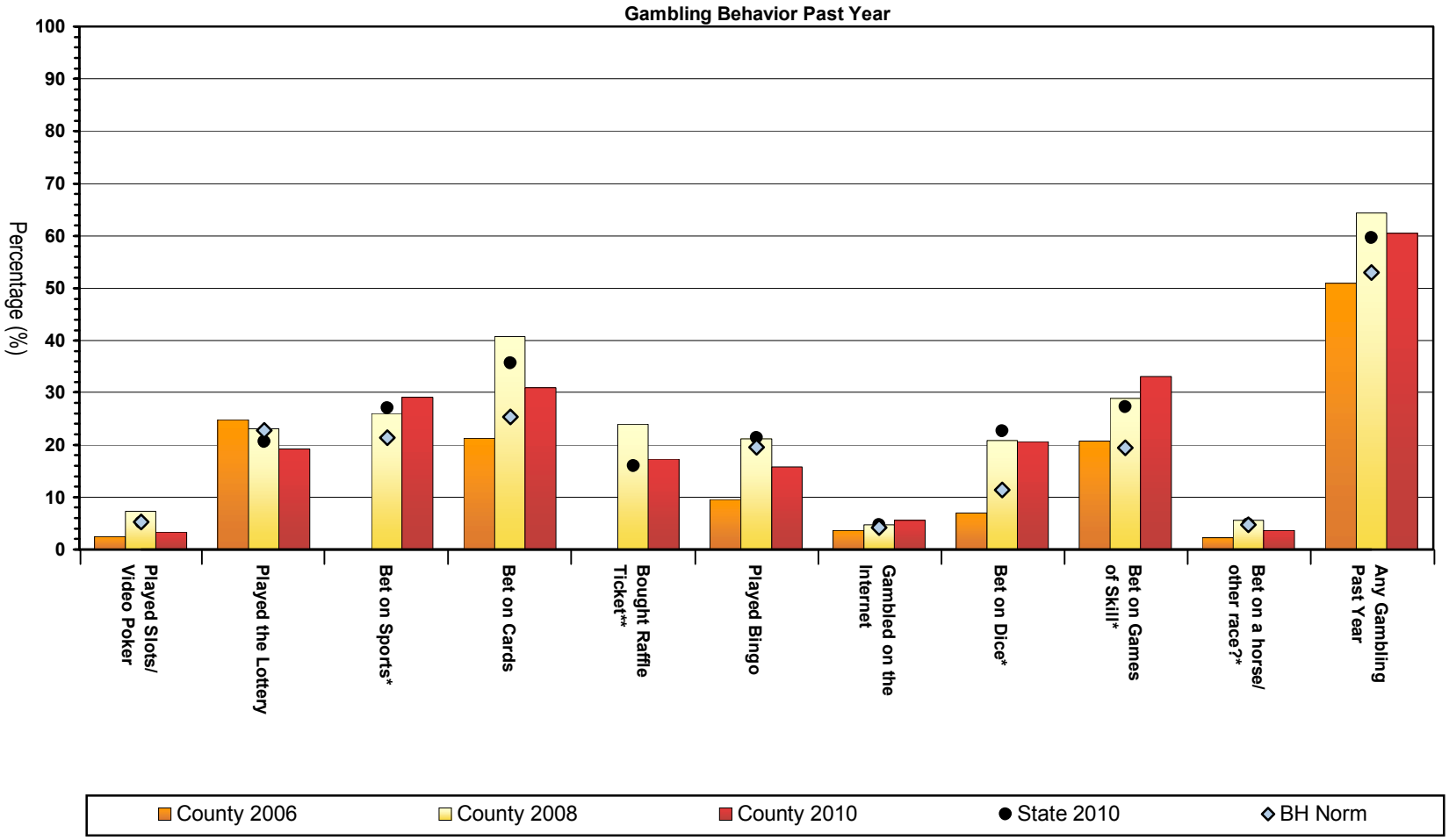
GAMBLING
2010 La Paz County, All Students Surveyed



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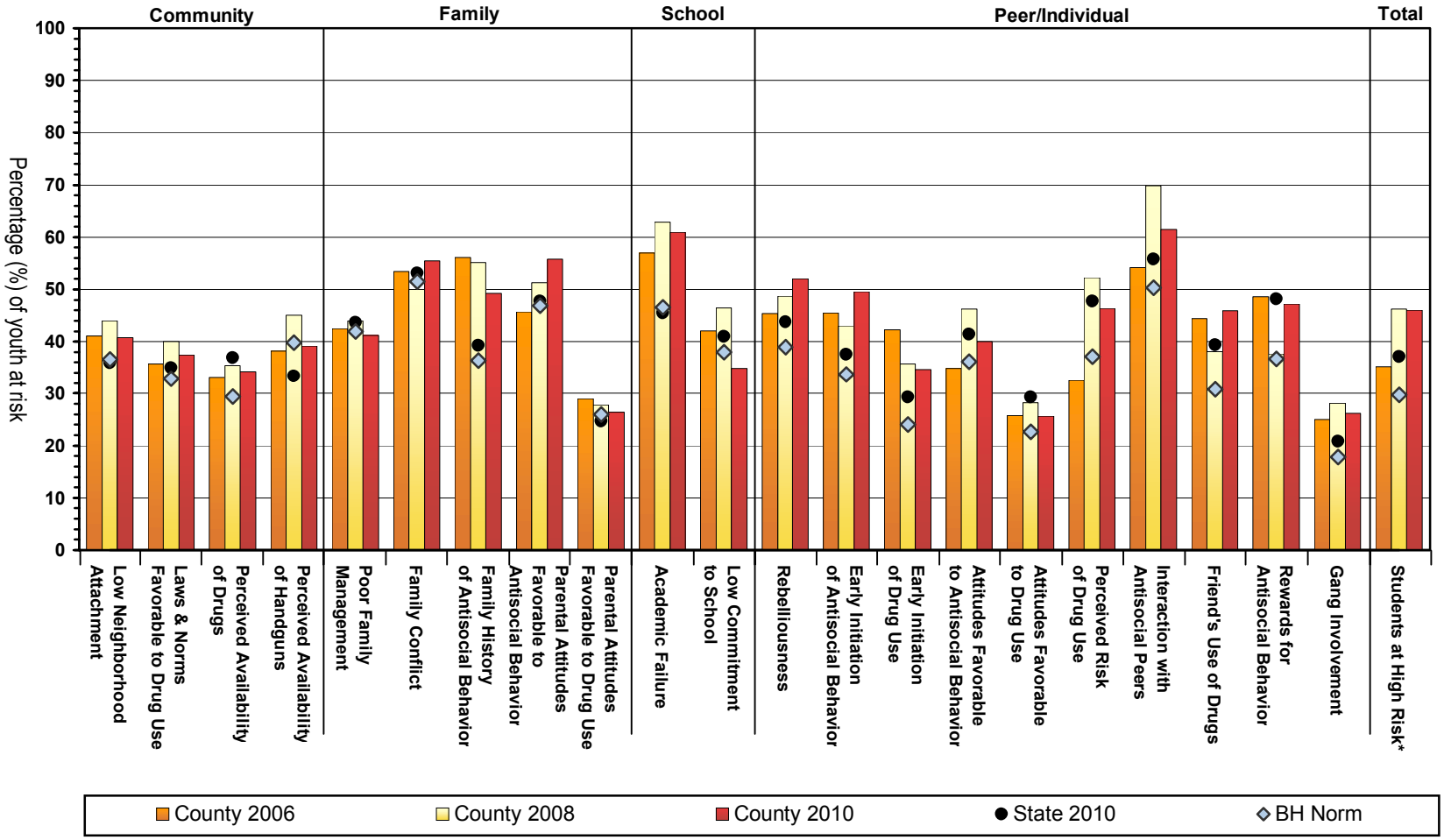
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

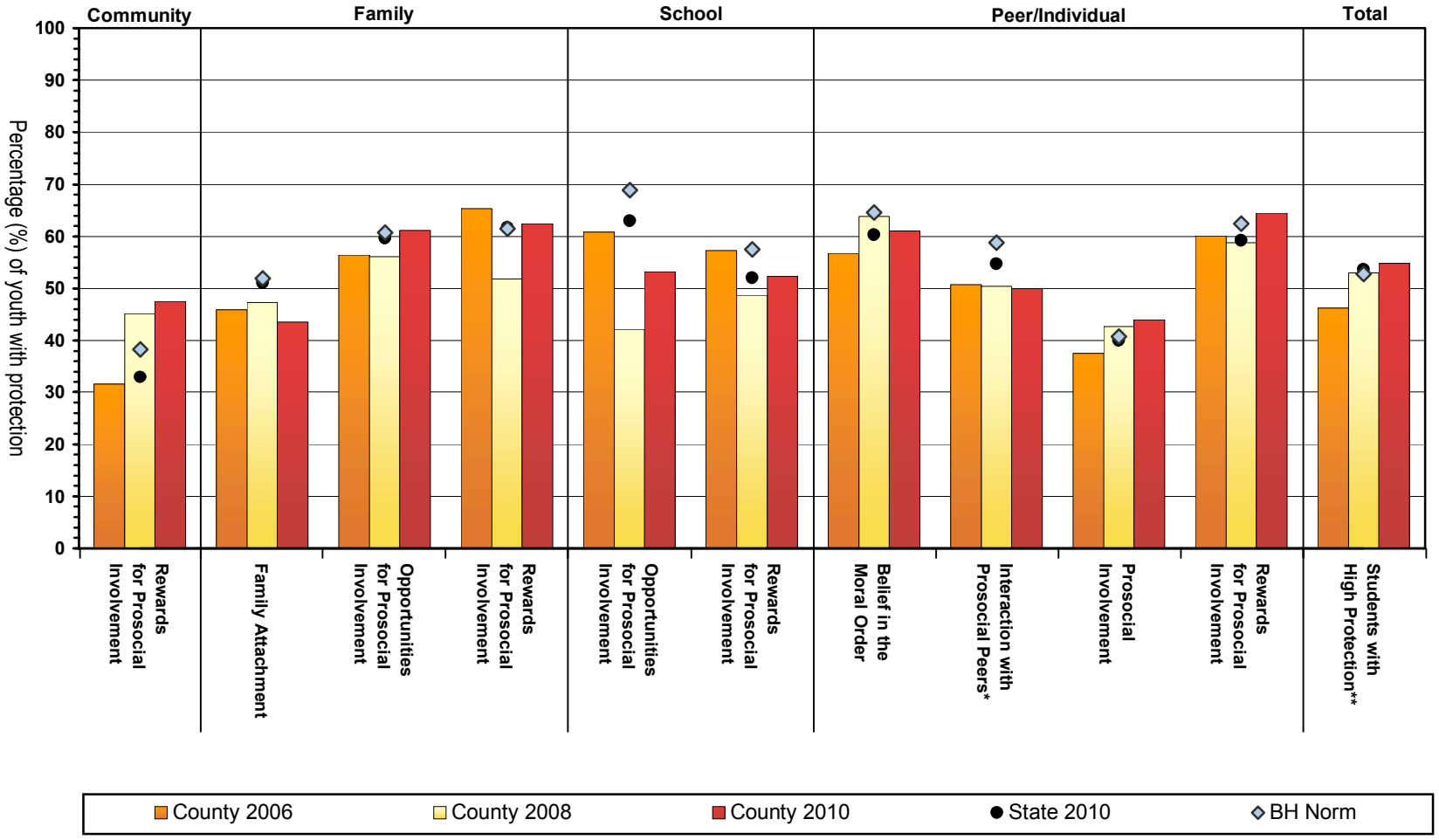
RISK PROFILE
2010 La Paz County, Grade 8



* 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.)

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 La Paz County, Grade 8



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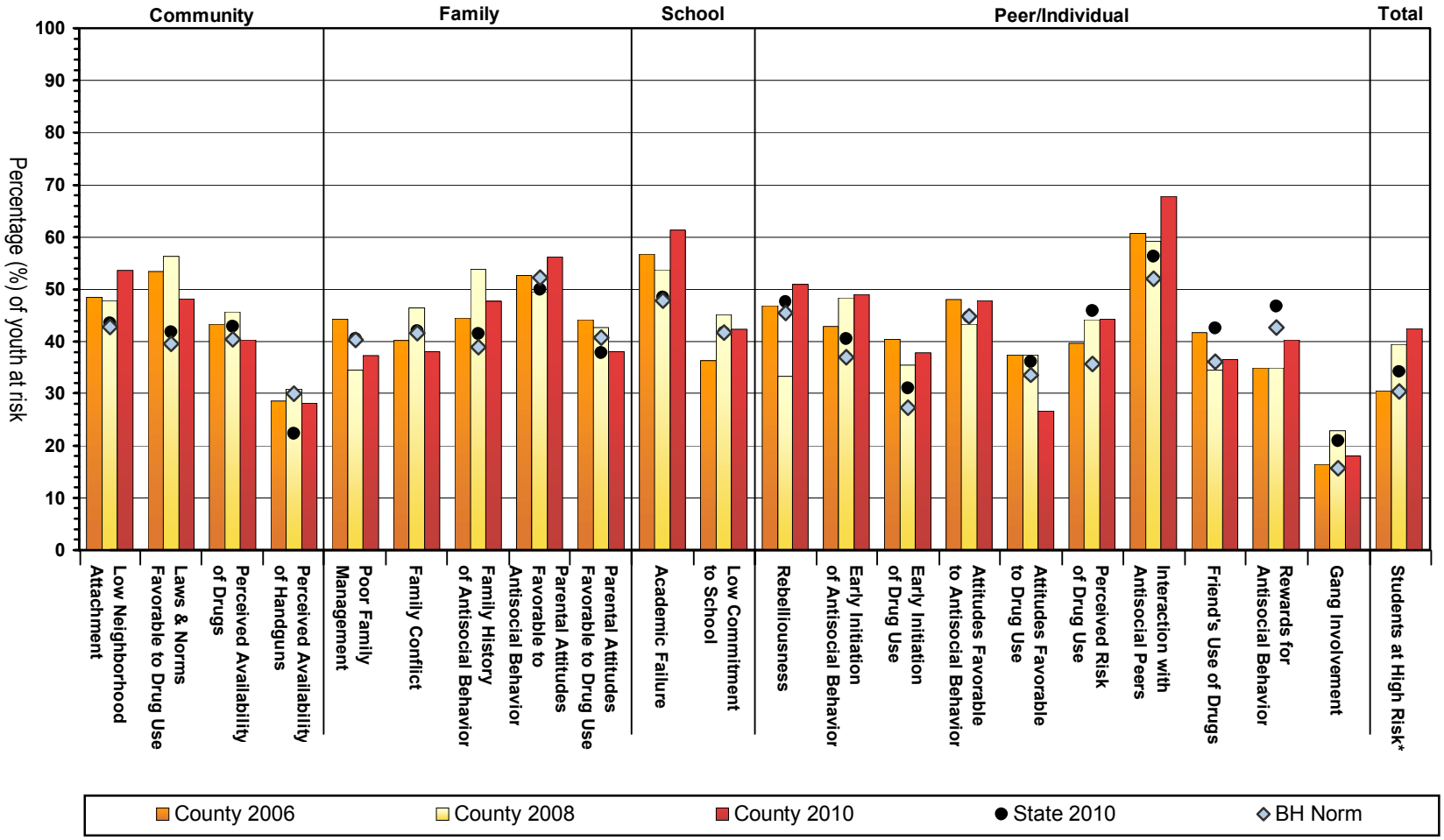
** High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.
NOTE: Prior to the 2010 administration, this value was defined as the percentage of students who had five or more protective factors operating in their lives. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2006/2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 La Paz County, Grade 10



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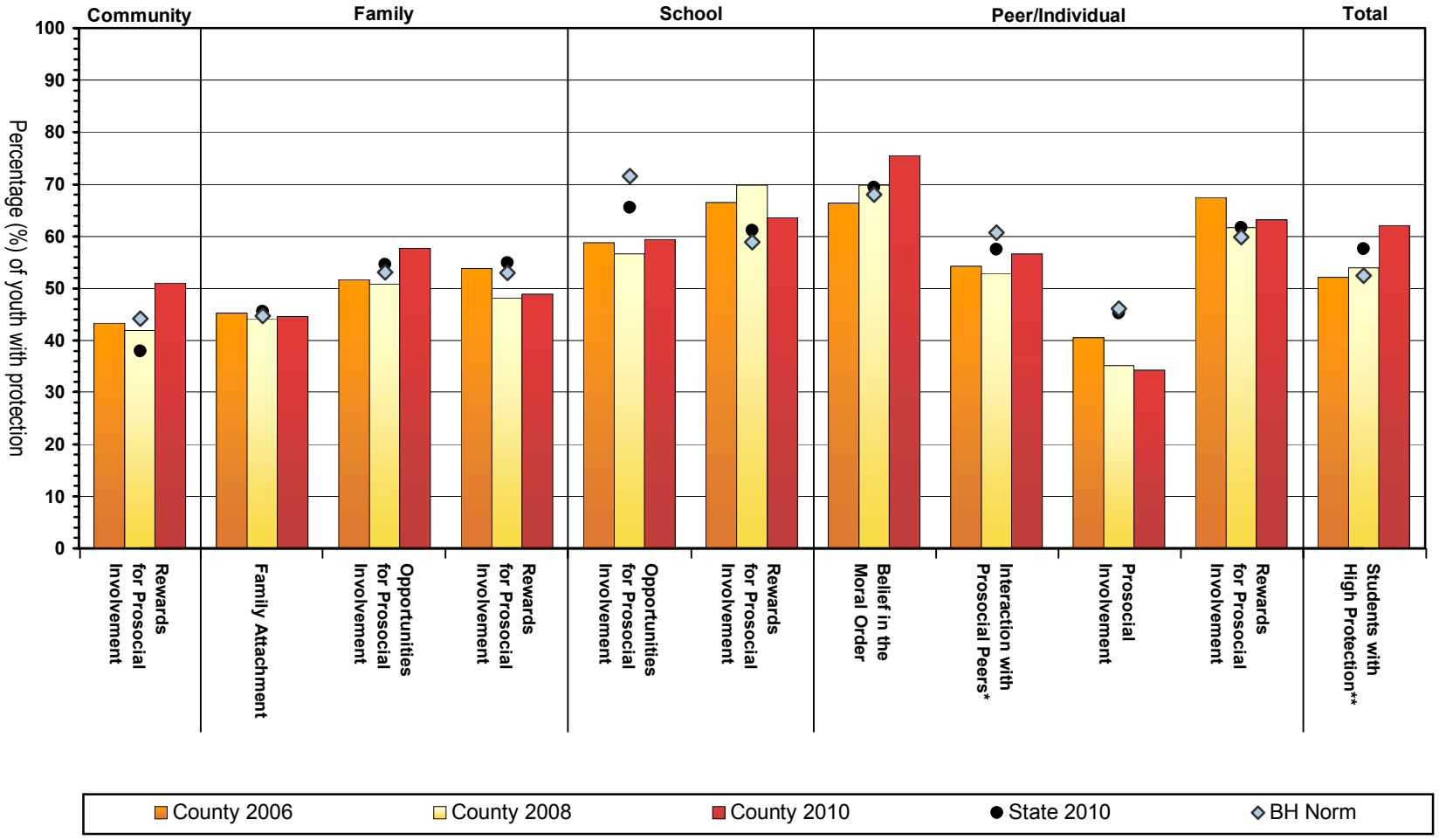
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 La Paz County, Grade 10



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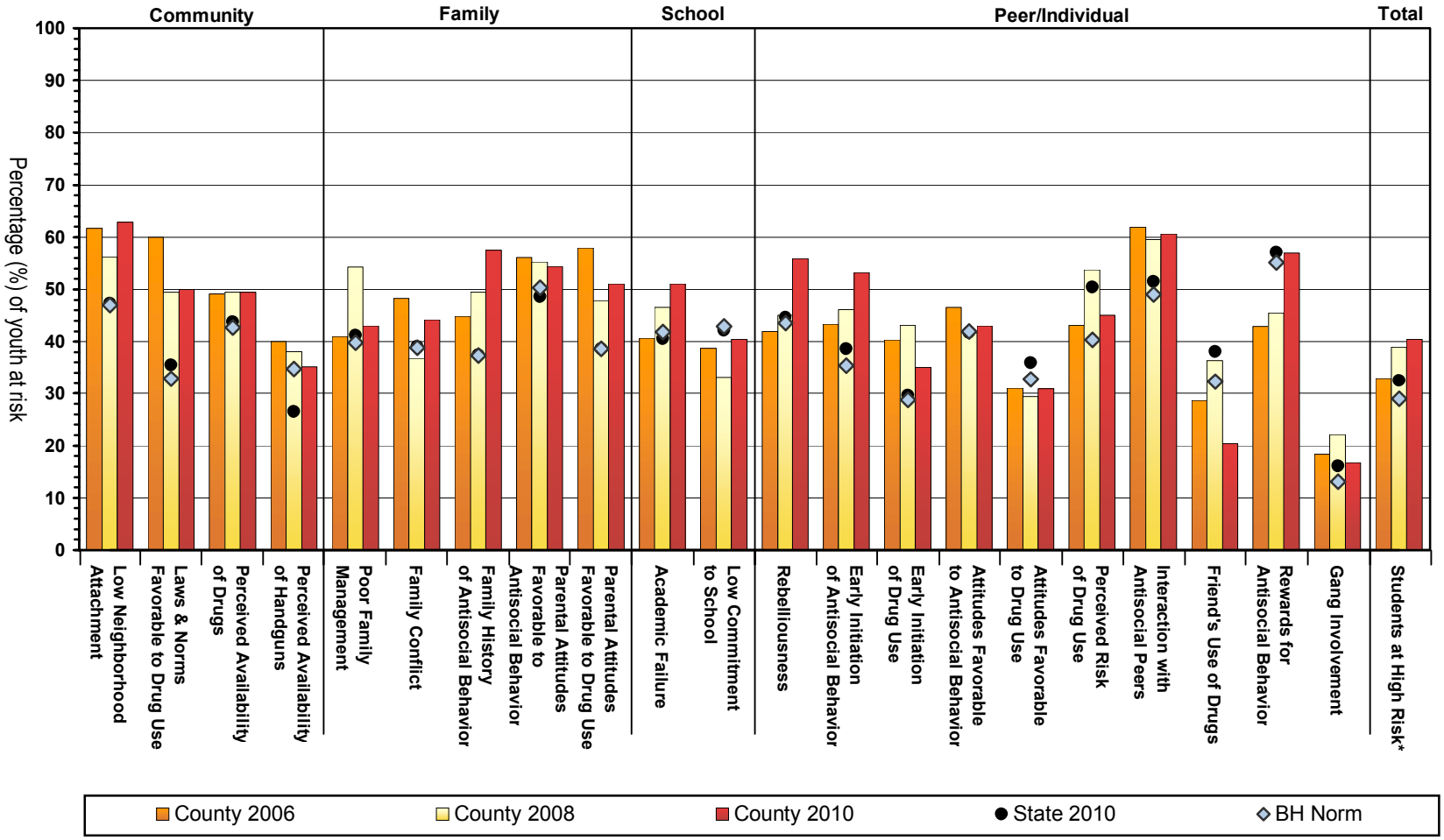
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 La Paz County, Grade 12



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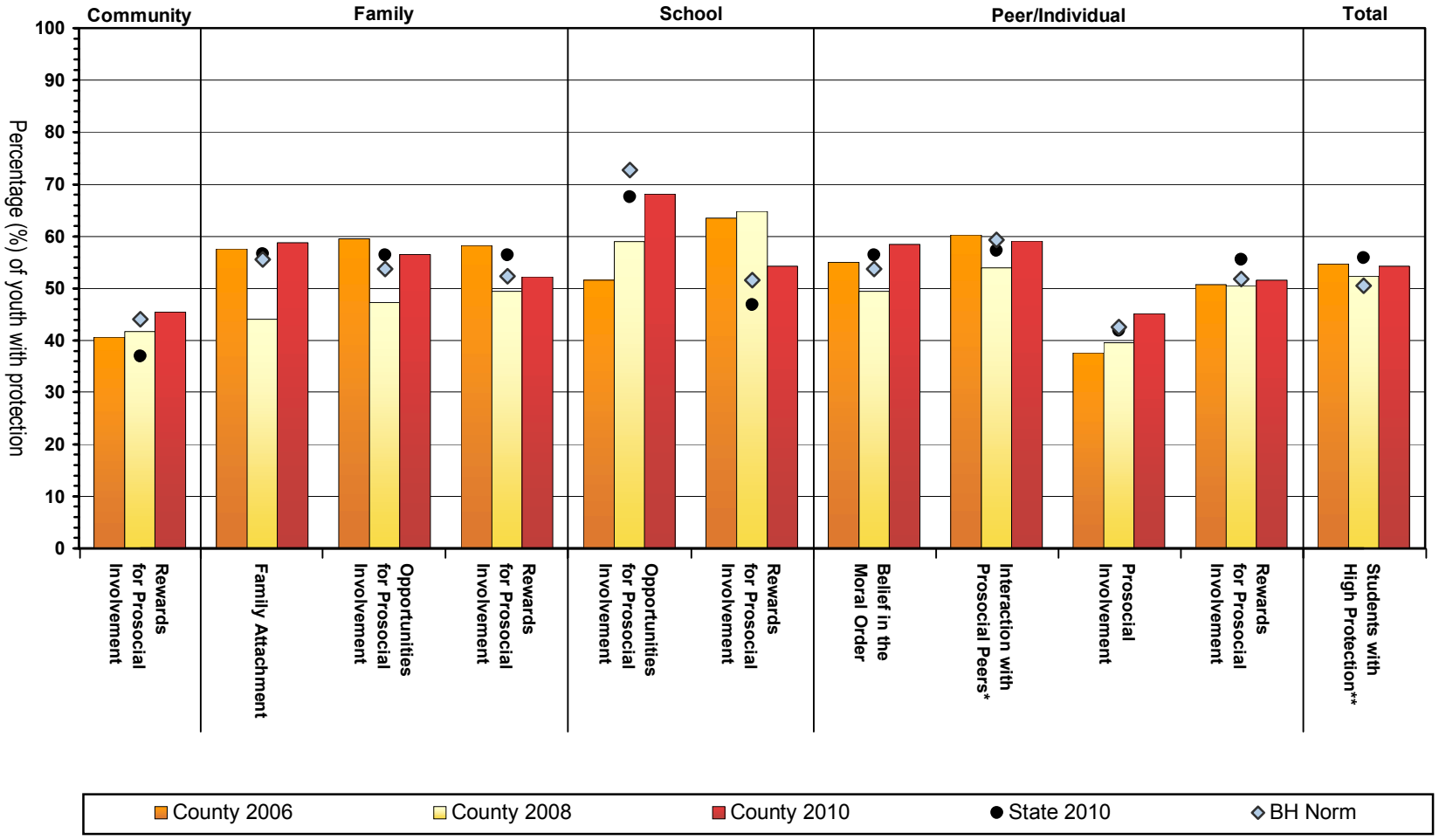
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 La Paz County, Grade 12



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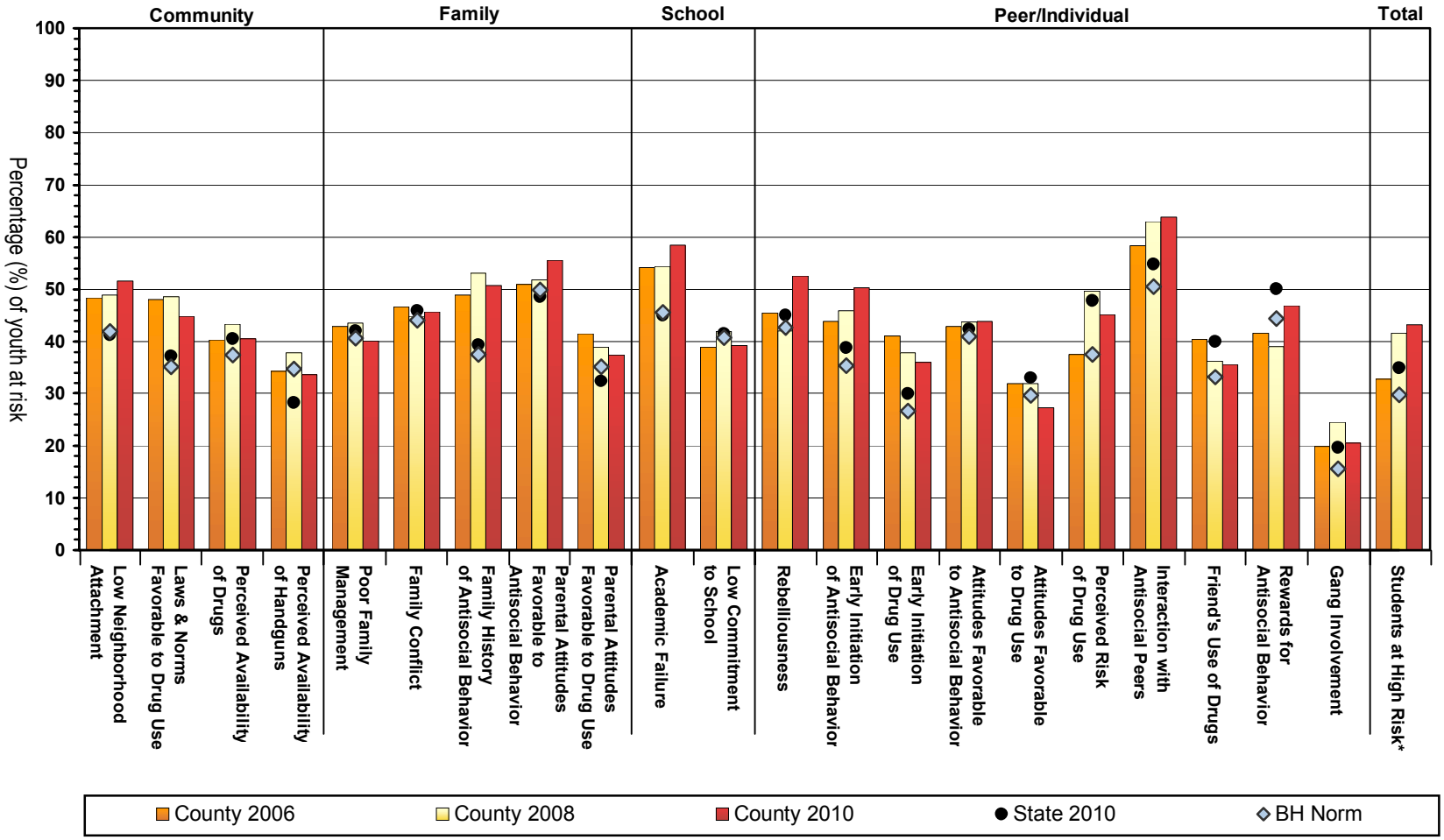
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 La Paz County, All Students Surveyed



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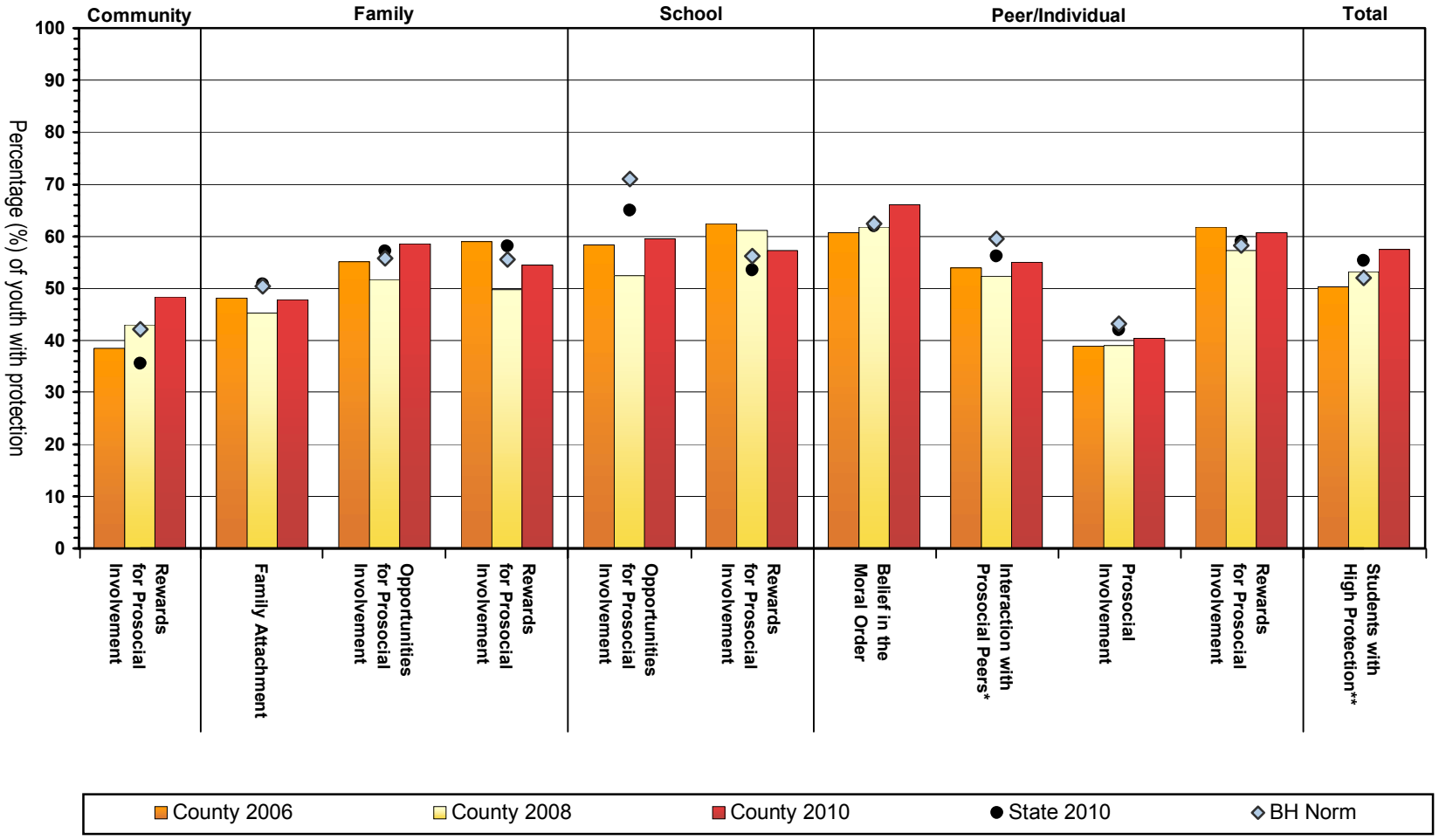
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 La Paz County, All Students Surveyed



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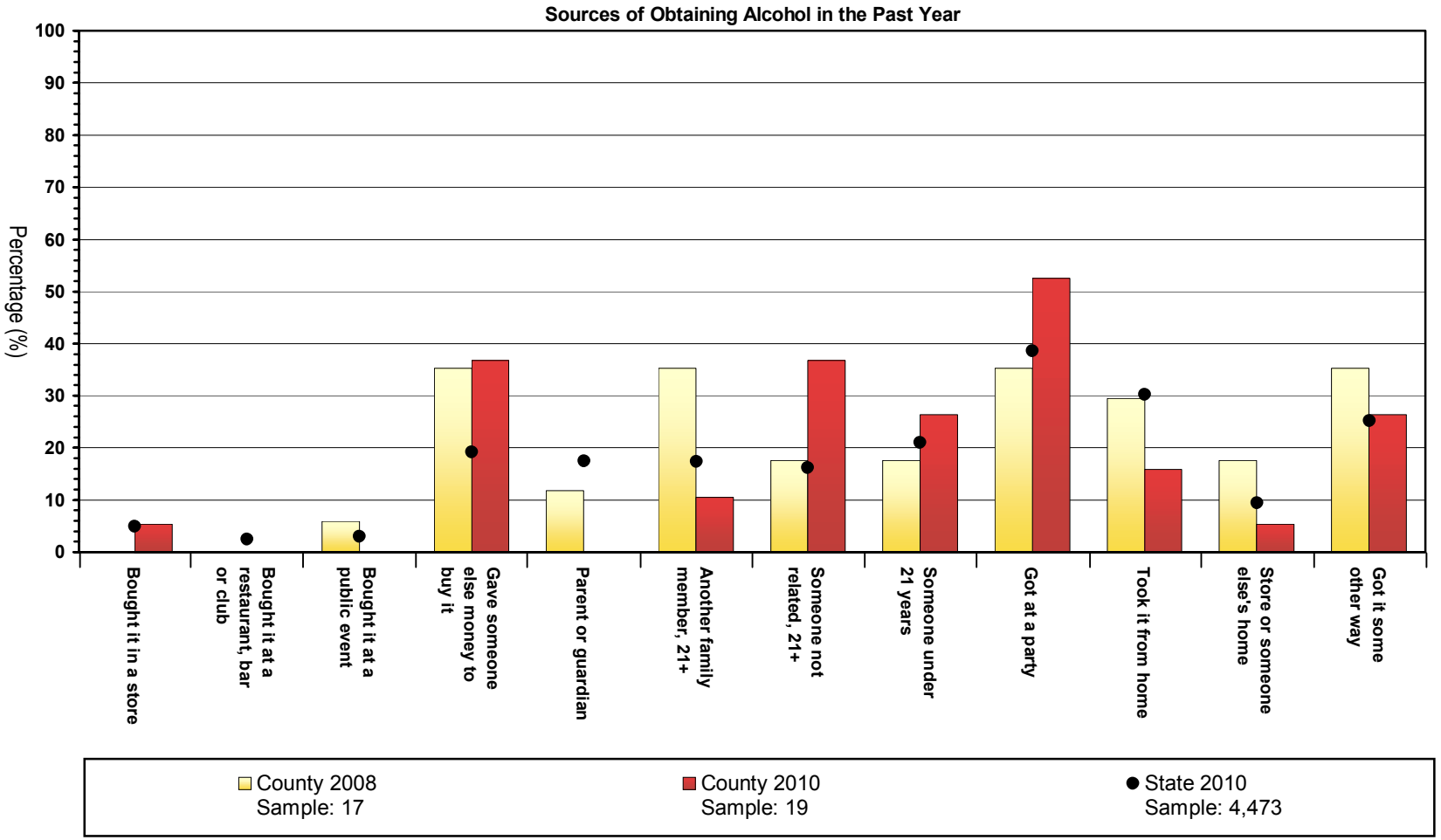
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 La Paz County, Grade 8

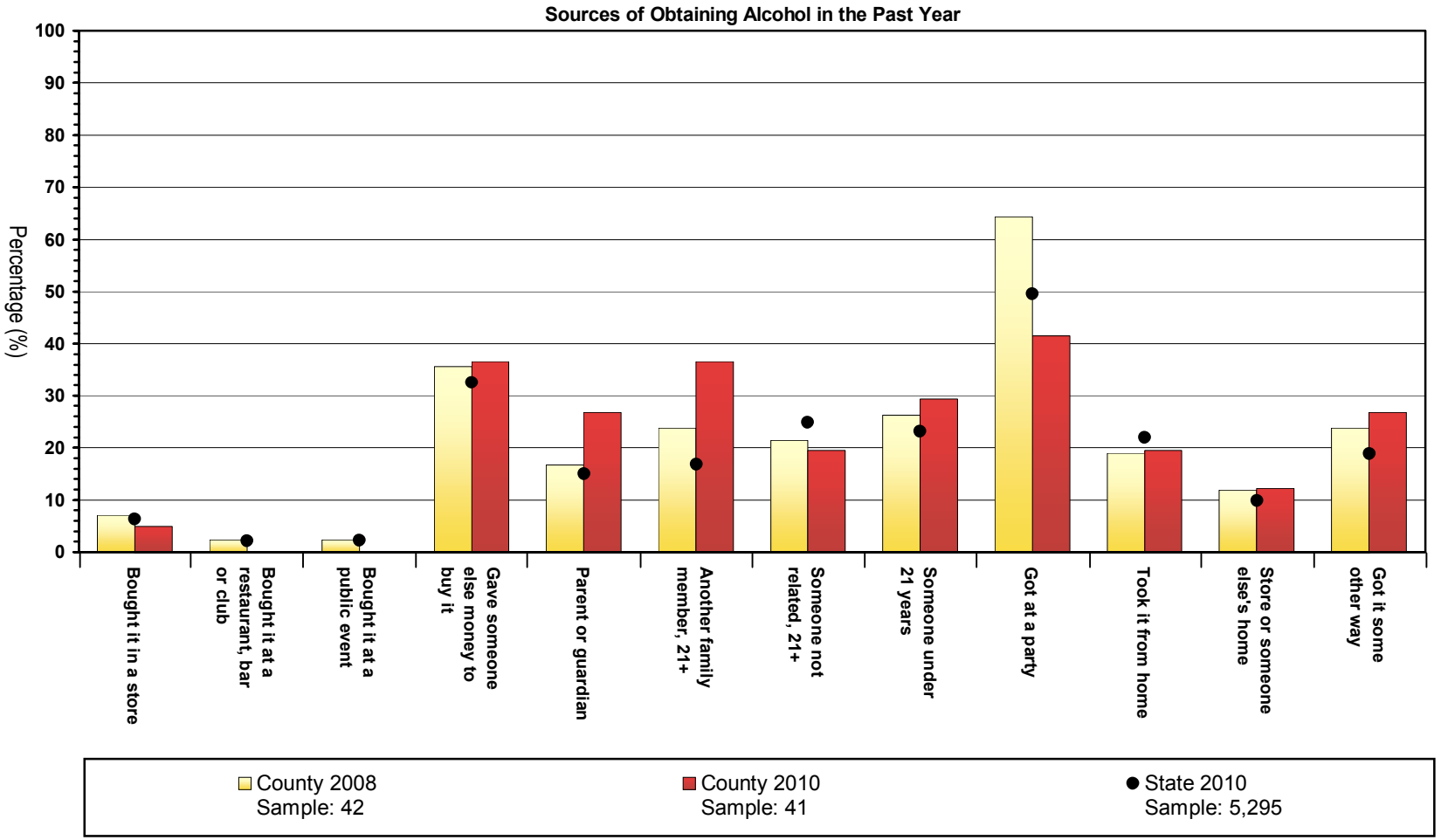


* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2010 La Paz County, Grade 10



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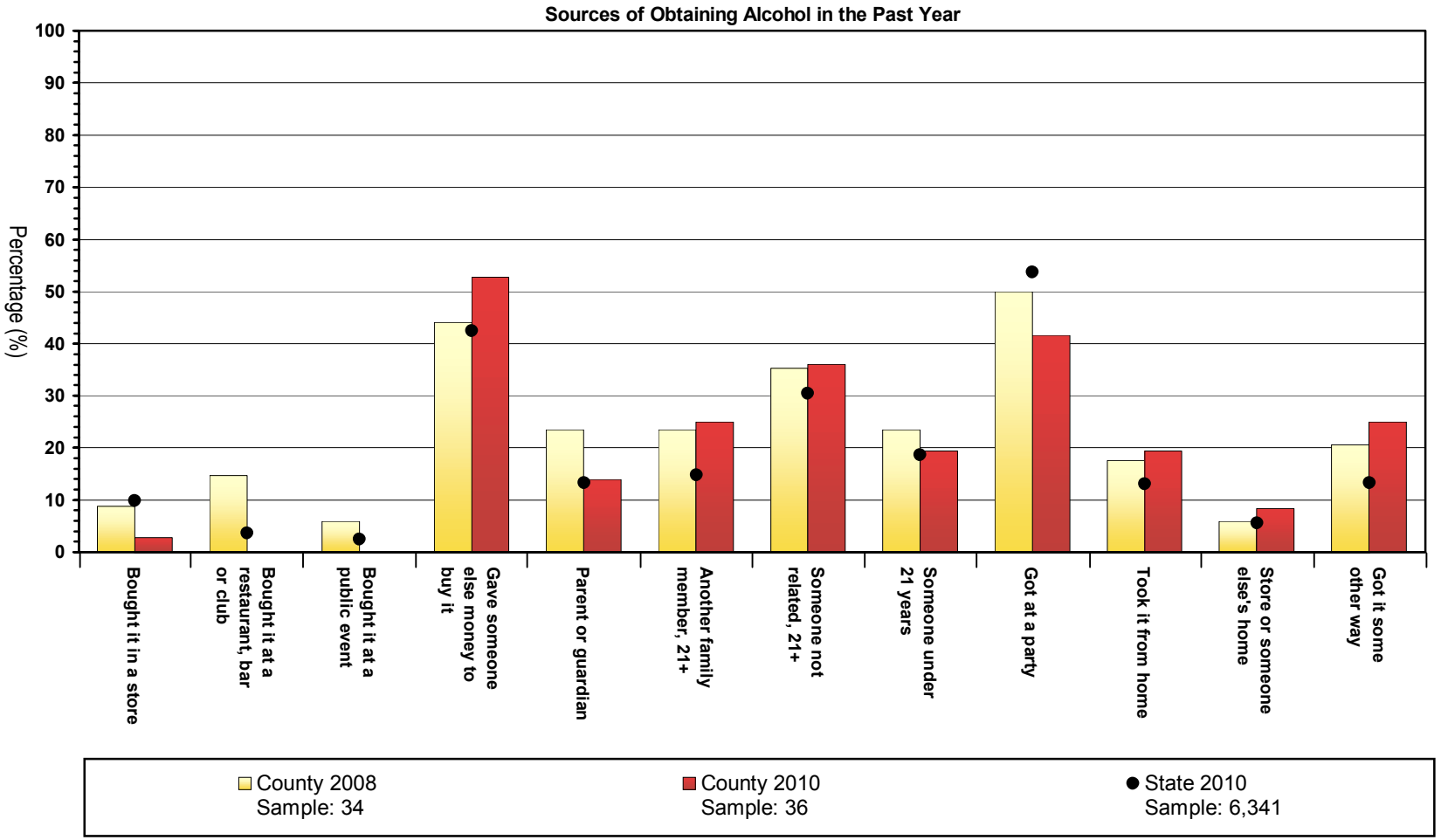
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 La Paz County, Grade 12



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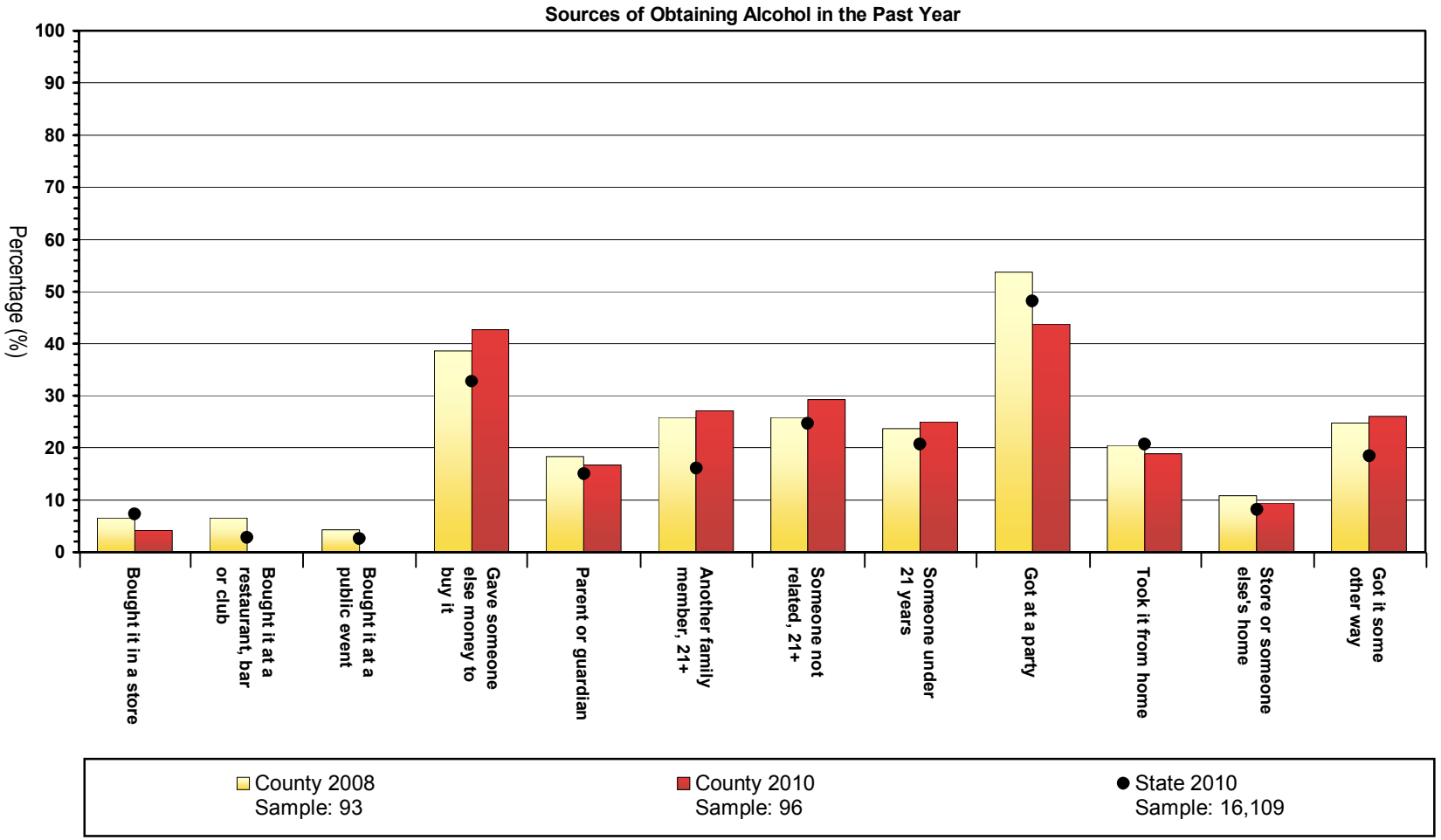
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 La Paz County, All Students Surveyed



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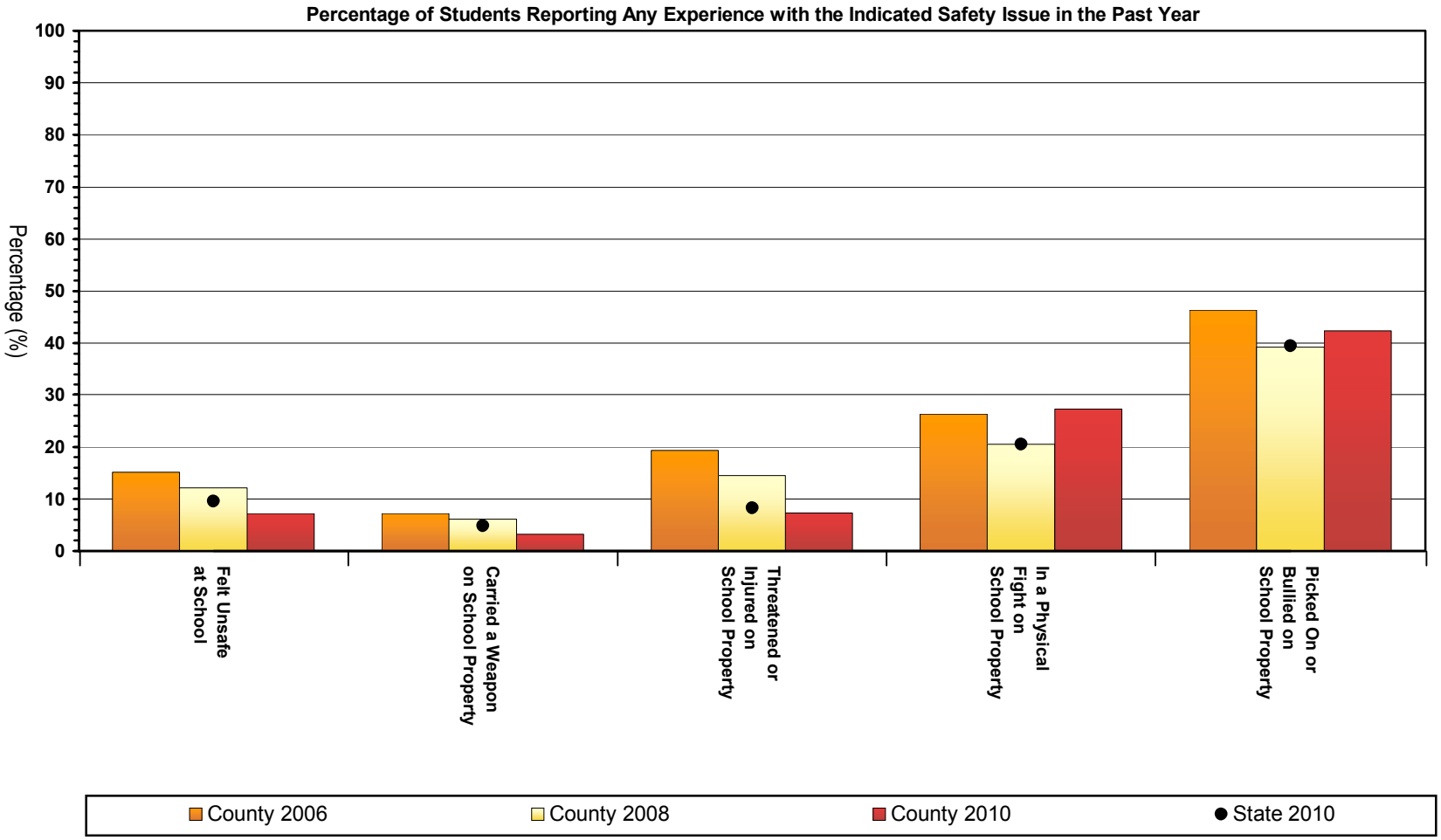
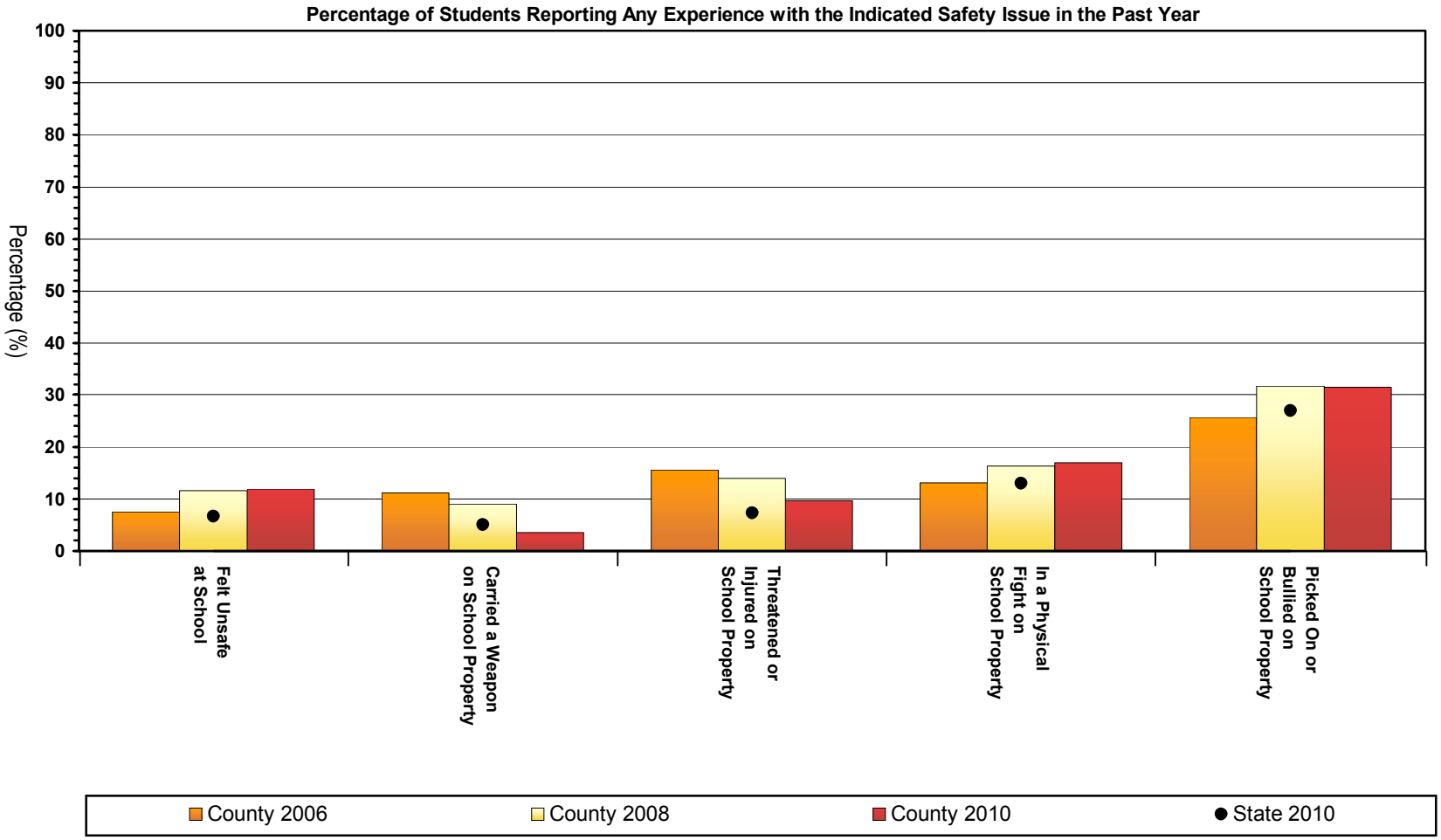
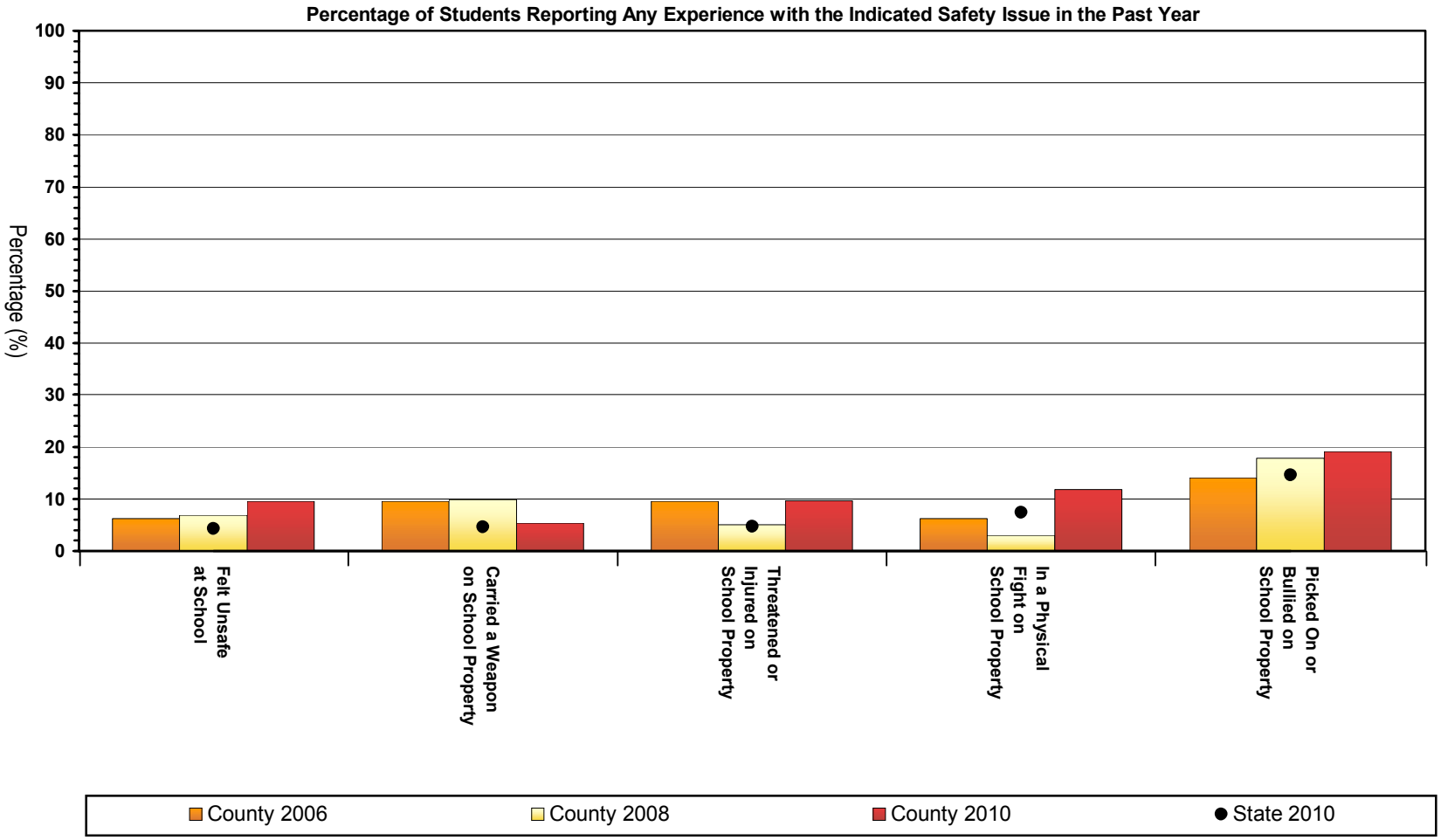
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 La Paz County, Grade 8



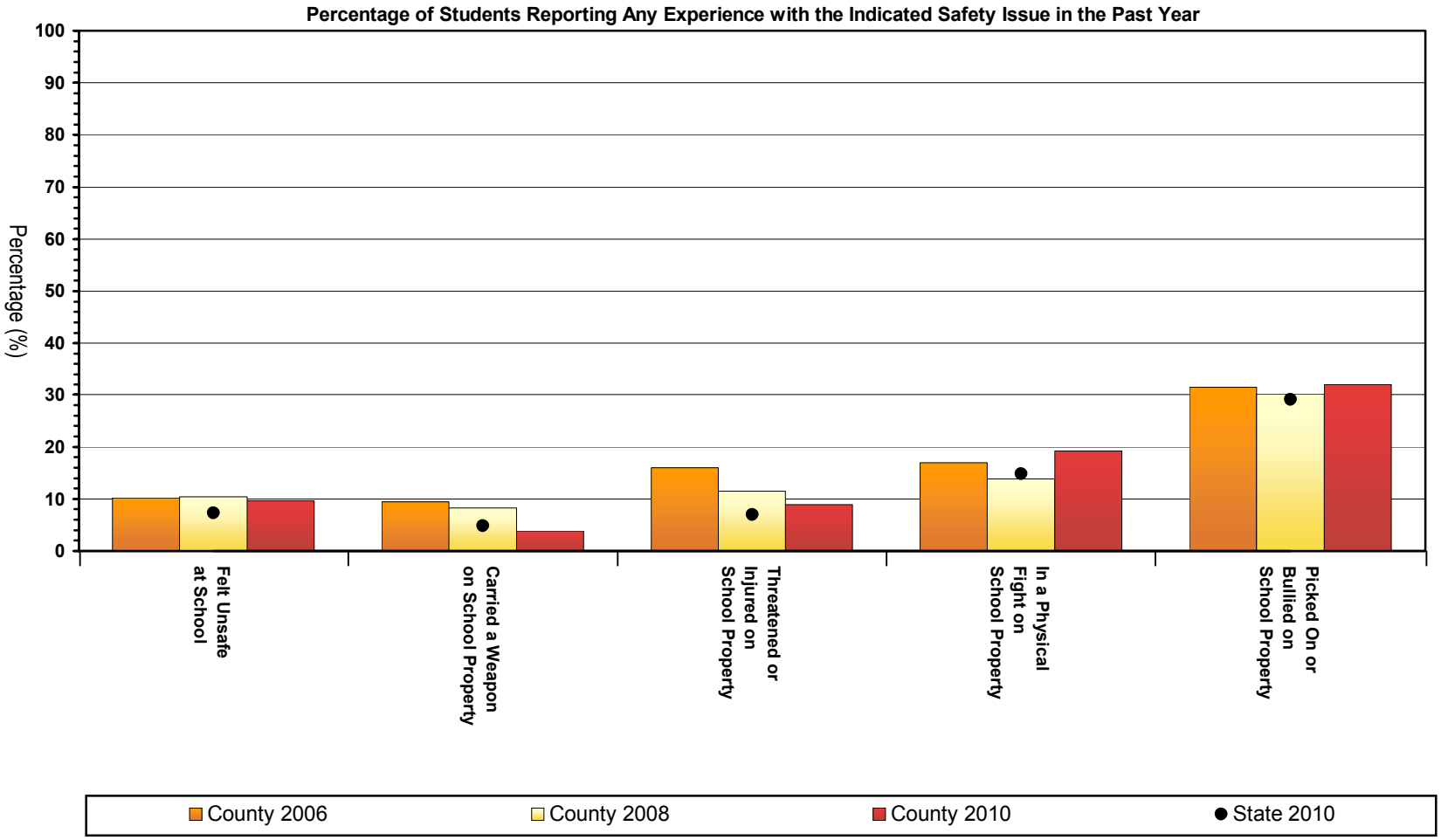
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 La Paz County, Grade 10



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 La Paz County, Grade 12



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 La Paz County, All Students Surveyed



Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

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

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

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

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	53.0	47.9	51.6	45.1	36.6	66.2	65.6	68.5	64.1	59.1	69.4	71.7	75.5	72.8	72.3	61.7	61.2	64.5	58.2	55.6
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	37.0	34.8	27.2	23.8	20.1	44.5	38.0	43.7	37.2	32.7	46.8	57.0	52.1	46.9	43.6	42.2	42.6	40.2	34.0	31.8
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	8.1	8.6	3.2	7.1	9.6	22.3	18.7	13.9	12.5	15.2	23.8	19.8	21.3	18.1	16.3	17.3	15.6	12.2	11.7	13.6
Marijuana	used marijuana?	23.7	21.7	26.0	17.8	15.7	34.2	28.7	32.2	34.3	32.3	38.3	48.5	38.3	44.7	42.0	30.9	32.1	31.7	29.9	29.7
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.6	2.6	0.8	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.5	7.0	5.9	3.0	1.8	5.1	3.2	9.0	3.1	1.8	3.3	3.9	5.1	2.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	3.1	2.6	0.0	2.3	2.6	7.8	2.5	5.6	5.3	4.6	6.9	7.1	5.3	8.8	6.0	5.8	3.8	3.6	5.0	4.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	13.2	16.2	12.1	14.5	14.9	12.1	8.2	17.5	11.8	12.8	13.8	7.1	10.6	9.4	9.5	12.8	10.7	13.9	12.3	12.5
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	6.6	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.6	5.2	3.3	2.8	1.6	2.8	6.9	3.0	3.2	2.5	2.4	6.0	2.7	2.2	1.5	2.3
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.9	1.3	2.9	0.8	1.4	2.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	3.4	1.2	1.9	0.3	1.1	2.1	1.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	0.0	0.0	1.6	3.9	2.2	2.1	4.1	5.6	8.2	5.5	5.1	0.0	10.6	10.6	6.5	1.9	1.5	5.5	7.0	4.7
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.0	1.7	0.8	1.6	1.3	2.9	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.3	3.3	1.0	2.1	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	16.5	11.3	11.5	4.4	n/a	23.0	22.4	18.9	9.9	n/a	27.3	22.3	23.1	13.2	n/a	22.0	18.6	16.8	9.1
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	0.0	1.7	4.8	3.0	6.0	5.7	4.9	7.0	7.0	10.3	7.0	12.1	5.3	8.5	9.9	3.8	6.0	5.8	5.7	8.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	4.2	8.7	8.1	8.7	9.5	15.6	10.7	12.6	11.5	13.0	12.3	12.1	7.4	13.4	12.7	10.6	10.4	9.7	10.8	11.7
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	9.4	21.7	17.7	16.5	n/a	22.8	28.7	28.7	23.7	n/a	24.2	33.3	24.5	27.3	n/a	18.0	27.7	23.8	21.5	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?	n/a	10.3	9.7	9.5	n/a	n/a	14.9	14.0	13.2	n/a	n/a	17.2	17.0	14.1	n/a	n/a	14.0	13.3	11.8	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	28.5	23.3	20.2	21.9	14.9	37.1	39.3	32.4	34.7	30.4	42.6	38.4	45.2	45.0	43.5	34.8	33.5	31.5	31.9	29.2
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	8.7	6.1	9.6	8.9	6.5	19.9	11.7	12.7	15.6	13.1	14.3	21.9	12.8	22.9	20.1	14.7	12.7	11.6	14.7	13.0
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	1.6	2.6	3.2	2.8	3.7	7.9	5.7	7.6	5.7	6.5	8.1	3.0	7.4	8.1	8.4	5.6	3.8	6.1	5.1	6.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	14.1	9.6	10.7	8.9	6.5	11.5	13.3	12.6	17.4	15.9	16.7	21.2	7.4	21.3	20.6	13.4	14.4	10.6	14.8	14.2
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.7	1.7	2.1	2.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	0.0	2.4	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.6	0.5
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.6	1.7	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.6	0.9	3.4	2.0	0.0	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.5	0.3	1.4	1.0
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.6	3.8	2.2	1.6	2.8	3.0	2.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	1.5	1.2	3.4	3.3	3.0	3.7	2.4
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	4.8	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.5	0.6	5.2	2.0	0.0	0.6	0.5	3.1	1.8	0.0	0.4	0.5
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.4
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.6	1.4	0.0	2.1	2.9	1.3	1.8	0.0	2.1	3.4	1.8	0.9	0.0	1.4	2.5	1.2
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.5	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.6	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	7.9	3.2	5.7	1.3	n/a	14.8	8.4	8.9	3.0	n/a	10.1	12.8	9.7	4.1	n/a	11.0	7.8	7.7	2.8
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	0.0	1.7	0.8	1.4	1.9	2.2	2.5	1.4	2.8	3.3	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.5	3.0	1.3	2.1	1.4	2.1	2.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	1.7	4.3	2.4	3.6	2.5	8.0	4.9	5.6	4.7	3.9	6.8	3.0	4.3	4.7	4.2	5.4	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.5
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	3.9	10.4	4.8	8.2	n/a	10.7	18.9	11.2	11.8	n/a	12.9	13.1	14.9	12.4	n/a	8.5	14.3	10.0	10.4	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?	n/a	7.8	4.8	5.4	n/a	n/a	8.3	7.0	6.3	n/a	n/a	8.1	10.6	6.3	n/a	n/a	8.0	7.2	5.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	10.5	7.7	4.1	5.0	4.2	9.4	13.7	11.9	7.6	7.4	14.8	13.7	13.8	14.1	16.6	10.7	11.7	9.7	8.2	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	41.8	38.5	35.5	27.7	24.9	40.6	44.7	33.1	29.1	26.3	33.9	39.0	37.6	28.9	27.5	39.9	40.9	35.1	28.5	25.0

Heavy Use

		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Binge Drinking	How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	15.7	13.8	12.9	12.4	7.8	22.7	24.6	21.8	21.0	17.5	23.7	22.2	29.8	29.2	25.2	20.3	20.2	20.8	19.5	16.6
1/2 Pack (or more) of Cigarettes/Day	During the past 30 days, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day? (11 to 20 cigarettes, More than 20 cigarettes)	0.8	0.9	1.6	0.7	1.0	2.0	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.4	3.2	2.1	2.2	3.6	5.0	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.9	2.7

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Been Drunk or High at School	16.2	12.8	11.2	12.8	7.5	19.3	17.9	19.4	21.8	15.0	21.7	22.0	17.0	22.1	17.7	18.5	17.4	16.0	18.0	13.3
Been Suspended from School	18.1	17.9	22.2	18.5	15.1	11.8	24.8	18.2	14.4	12.6	11.7	10.9	17.0	9.9	9.2	14.2	18.3	19.3	15.0	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	6.8	8.6	4.9	5.0	2.5	4.6	9.8	9.8	10.6	6.5	7.0	7.0	5.4	10.8	7.8	5.9	8.6	7.0	8.2	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	4.4	3.4	0.8	3.7	2.3	3.2	5.7	6.2	4.6	2.6	3.4	0.0	2.1	3.1	1.9	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.8	2.3
Been Arrested	11.5	14.5	5.6	7.1	5.2	7.2	11.6	9.7	9.9	6.7	8.3	12.9	11.7	8.7	6.1	9.0	13.0	8.8	8.4	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	16.0	20.5	19.2	16.6	16.0	14.5	22.1	23.1	15.5	15.1	13.3	10.9	14.0	11.5	11.9	14.9	18.2	19.4	14.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	15.7	11.2	8.0	6.7	4.8	6.6	7.4	11.2	7.6	5.2	6.7	10.9	6.4	7.2	5.2	10.1	9.7	8.8	7.1	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	1.5	1.7	0.0	1.4	0.8	1.4	3.3	1.4	2.1	0.9	3.3	1.0	2.1	1.8	1.0	1.8	2.1	1.1	1.7	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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Any Gambling	53.9	58.1	59.2	61.6	55.0	54.0	68.5	59.4	59.8	53.8	40.3	66.7	63.8	56.5	52.6	51.0	64.4	60.5	59.7	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	2.0	3.4	3.2	5.3	5.7	2.5	8.9	1.4	4.8	5.3	3.3	9.8	6.4	5.3	5.4	2.5	7.3	3.3	5.2	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	30.7	28.2	13.7	21.4	24.0	22.8	21.8	23.9	20.7	23.5	19.4	18.8	19.1	18.9	23.9	24.8	23.1	19.2	20.6	22.7
Bet on sports?*	n/a	22.2	30.9	28.6	22.8	n/a	26.8	26.8	27.0	22.5	n/a	29.4	30.1	24.4	20.5	n/a	26.0	29.1	27.0	21.4
Played cards?	21.4	36.8	27.4	36.1	25.8	23.3	44.4	31.0	36.0	27.0	16.7	41.2	35.5	34.8	26.7	21.2	40.8	30.9	35.7	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?**	n/a	17.1	17.2	15.9	n/a	n/a	28.2	15.4	16.6	n/a	n/a	26.5	20.2	15.3	n/a	n/a	23.9	17.3	16.0	n/a
Played bingo?	12.9	19.7	21.0	26.4	22.7	10.9	26.0	14.7	20.4	17.7	1.6	16.7	10.6	14.2	14.0	9.5	21.1	15.8	21.4	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	5.2	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.5	2.5	4.9	5.6	4.6	4.0	3.2	4.0	6.4	4.2	3.7	3.6	4.7	5.6	4.7	4.2
Played a dice game?*	n/a	18.3	20.2	26.0	12.1	n/a	25.8	22.5	21.9	11.2	n/a	17.6	18.3	17.9	10.0	n/a	20.8	20.6	22.6	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?*	20.0	22.2	33.1	28.2	20.1	22.6	33.9	33.6	27.7	20.5	18.0	30.4	31.9	24.9	18.8	20.7	28.9	33.0	27.2	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?*	n/a	5.2	6.5	5.0	4.6	n/a	7.3	2.1	5.0	4.7	n/a	3.9	2.1	4.4	4.6	n/a	5.6	3.6	4.8	4.7

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from table. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	41.1	44.0	40.8	35.9	36.6	48.5	47.9	53.6	43.6	42.8	61.7	56.2	62.9	47.3	47.0	48.4	48.9	51.6	41.3	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	35.7	40.0	37.4	35.0	32.8	53.4	56.3	48.2	41.8	39.6	60.0	49.5	50.0	35.5	32.8	48.1	48.6	44.9	37.2	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	33.0	35.4	34.2	36.9	29.4	43.3	45.7	40.3	42.9	40.5	49.1	49.5	49.5	43.8	42.7	40.3	43.3	40.6	40.6	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	38.2	45.1	39.2	33.4	39.8	28.5	30.8	28.1	22.3	29.9	40.0	38.1	35.2	26.5	34.8	34.3	37.9	33.7	28.2	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	42.5	44.0	41.2	43.7	41.9	44.3	34.5	37.3	40.6	40.3	41.0	54.3	43.0	41.2	39.8	42.9	43.6	40.1	42.1	40.7
Family Conflict	53.4	50.0	55.5	53.1	51.5	40.2	46.5	38.1	42.1	41.6	48.3	36.8	44.2	39.1	38.8	46.7	44.9	45.7	45.9	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	56.1	55.2	49.2	39.3	36.4	44.5	53.9	47.8	41.5	39.0	44.8	49.5	57.5	37.4	37.3	48.9	53.1	50.7	39.4	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	45.7	51.3	55.8	47.7	46.9	52.7	49.6	56.2	50.0	52.3	56.1	55.3	54.4	48.6	50.3	51.0	51.8	55.6	48.6	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	29.0	27.8	26.4	24.7	26.0	44.2	42.7	38.1	37.9	40.8	57.9	47.9	51.1	38.6	38.6	41.5	39.0	37.4	32.4	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	57.0	62.9	60.9	45.5	46.6	56.8	53.8	61.4	48.5	47.9	40.7	46.6	51.1	40.6	41.8	54.2	54.4	58.5	45.1	45.6
Low Commitment to School	42.1	46.5	34.9	41.0	38.0	36.4	45.2	42.4	41.7	41.7	38.7	33.0	40.4	42.2	42.9	39.0	41.9	39.3	41.5	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	45.4	48.7	52.0	43.8	39.0	46.9	33.3	51.0	47.6	45.5	41.9	45.1	55.9	44.6	43.6	45.5	42.1	52.6	45.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	45.5	43.0	49.6	37.6	33.7	42.9	48.4	49.0	40.6	37.0	43.3	46.1	53.2	38.6	35.4	43.9	45.9	50.3	38.8	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	42.3	35.7	34.7	29.3	24.0	40.4	35.5	37.9	31.0	27.3	40.3	43.1	35.1	29.6	28.8	41.1	37.9	36.1	29.9	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	34.9	46.2	40.0	41.4	36.2	48.1	43.3	47.9	44.7	44.9	46.6	41.7	43.0	41.7	41.9	42.9	43.8	43.9	42.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	25.8	28.2	25.6	29.3	22.6	37.4	37.5	26.6	36.2	33.6	31.0	29.4	30.9	35.9	32.7	31.9	31.9	27.3	33.1	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	32.5	52.2	46.3	47.8	37.1	39.7	44.2	44.3	45.9	35.7	43.1	53.8	45.1	50.4	40.3	37.6	49.7	45.2	47.9	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	54.2	69.9	61.5	55.8	50.3	60.7	59.2	67.8	56.3	52.0	61.9	59.6	60.6	51.5	49.0	58.4	63.0	63.8	54.8	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	44.4	38.1	45.9	39.4	30.8	41.7	34.5	36.6	42.6	36.2	28.6	36.4	20.4	38.1	32.3	40.5	36.3	35.6	40.0	33.2
Rewards for ASB	48.6	37.7	47.2	48.2	36.7	35.0	35.0	40.3	46.8	42.7	42.9	45.5	57.0	57.1	55.1	41.6	39.1	46.9	50.1	44.4
Gang Involvement	25.0	28.1	26.2	20.8	17.8	16.4	22.9	18.0	20.9	15.7	18.3	22.1	16.7	16.1	13.1	19.9	24.5	20.5	19.6	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	35.2	46.2	46.0	37.1	29.7	30.5	39.5	42.5	34.2	30.4	32.8	39.0	40.4	32.5	29.0	32.7	41.6	43.2	35.0	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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	31.5	45.2	47.5	32.9	38.3	43.4	42.0	51.1	38.0	44.2	40.7	41.7	45.5	37.0	44.1	38.5	43.0	48.4	35.6	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	45.9	47.3	43.6	51.1	51.9	45.3	44.2	44.6	45.6	44.7	57.6	44.1	58.8	56.6	55.6	48.2	45.3	47.9	50.9	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	56.4	56.1	61.2	59.7	60.7	51.7	50.9	57.7	54.6	53.1	59.6	47.3	56.5	56.4	53.8	55.1	51.7	58.6	57.2	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	65.3	51.8	62.4	61.7	61.5	53.9	48.2	48.9	54.9	53.0	58.3	49.5	52.3	56.4	52.4	59.0	49.8	54.5	58.2	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	60.8	42.2	53.2	63.0	68.9	58.8	56.6	59.4	65.6	71.6	51.6	59.0	68.1	67.6	72.8	58.4	52.5	59.5	65.0	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	57.3	48.7	52.4	52.0	57.5	66.5	69.9	63.6	61.2	58.9	63.5	64.8	54.3	46.9	51.6	62.4	61.2	57.3	53.5	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	56.8	63.8	61.0	60.3	64.6	66.4	69.9	75.5	69.4	68.0	55.0	49.5	58.5	56.4	53.8	60.7	61.8	66.1	62.0	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers*	50.7	50.4	50.0	54.7	58.8	54.3	52.9	56.6	57.5	60.7	60.3	54.0	59.1	57.3	59.3	54.0	52.4	55.0	56.2	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	37.6	42.7	44.0	40.0	40.8	40.6	35.2	34.3	45.3	46.1	37.7	39.6	45.2	41.9	42.6	39.0	39.1	40.4	42.1	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	60.1	58.8	64.5	59.2	62.5	67.5	61.7	63.2	61.7	59.9	50.8	50.5	51.6	55.6	51.8	61.8	57.3	60.7	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection**	46.2	53.0	54.8	53.6	52.8	52.1	54.0	62.1	57.6	52.5	54.7	52.4	54.3	55.9	50.5	50.3	53.2	57.5	55.4	52.0

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

** 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, 2006/2008 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, (*ie* 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	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
*Sample size***	*17*	*19*	*4,473*	*42*	*41*	*5,295*	*34*	*36*	*6,341*	*93*	*96*	*16,109*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	0.0	5.3	4.9	7.1	4.9	6.3	8.8	2.8	9.9	6.5	4.2	7.3
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	0.0	0.0	2.5	2.4	0.0	2.1	14.7	0.0	3.6	6.5	0.0	2.8
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	5.9	0.0	3.0	2.4	0.0	2.2	5.9	0.0	2.5	4.3	0.0	2.6
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	35.3	36.8	19.2	35.7	36.6	32.6	44.1	52.8	42.5	38.7	42.7	32.8
My parent or guardian gave it to me	11.8	0.0	17.5	16.7	26.8	15.0	23.5	13.9	13.3	18.3	16.7	15.0
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	35.3	10.5	17.3	23.8	36.6	16.8	23.5	25.0	14.8	25.8	27.1	16.1
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	17.6	36.8	16.2	21.4	19.5	24.8	35.3	36.1	30.4	25.8	29.2	24.6
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	17.6	26.3	21.0	26.2	29.3	23.1	23.5	19.4	18.6	23.7	25.0	20.7
I got it at a party	35.3	52.6	38.7	64.3	41.5	49.6	50.0	41.7	53.8	53.8	43.8	48.2
I took it from home	29.4	15.8	30.2	19.0	19.5	21.9	17.6	19.4	13.1	20.4	18.8	20.7
I took it from a store or someone else's home	17.6	5.3	9.4	11.9	12.2	9.8	5.9	8.3	5.6	10.8	9.4	8.1
I got it some other way	35.3	26.3	25.2	23.8	26.8	18.8	20.6	25.0	13.3	24.7	26.0	18.4

* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed**			
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
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	80.7	85.5	92.7	91.7	84.4	86.1	90.3	92.7	90.5	95.0	90.3	95.3	84.0	88.5	91.1	93.0
	1 time	12.9	6.0	4.8	4.5	8.1	4.9	4.2	3.7	3.2	3.0	6.5	2.4	9.1	4.7	5.0	3.7
	2-3 times	4.3	2.6	0.8	2.2	1.9	6.6	2.1	1.9	3.2	0.0	3.2	1.3	3.0	3.2	1.9	1.9
	4-5 times	1.4	2.6	1.6	0.6	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.5
	6-7 times	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.2
	8-9 times	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.1
	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	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.5	2.5	0.0	2.1	0.6	3.2	1.0	0.0	0.3	1.9	0.9	0.8	0.5
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?	0 times	73.7	79.5	72.8	79.5	86.9	83.7	83.1	87.0	93.8	97.0	88.2	92.6	83.1	86.2	80.8	85.2
	1 time	11.7	10.3	12.8	11.0	7.5	9.8	7.7	7.3	3.1	1.0	3.2	4.3	8.3	7.3	8.3	8.1
	2-3 times	9.5	6.0	9.6	6.2	3.1	4.1	4.2	3.6	1.6	0.0	6.5	1.8	5.3	3.5	6.7	4.2
	4-5 times	2.2	1.7	4.0	1.7	0.6	0.8	2.1	0.9	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	1.1	1.2	2.2	1.1
	6-7 times	1.5	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.4
	8-9 times	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.2
	10-11 times	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.5	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.6
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	53.7	60.7	57.6	60.5	74.4	68.3	68.6	73.1	85.9	82.2	80.9	85.4	68.6	69.8	68.0	70.9
	1 time	21.3	9.4	11.2	12.8	15.0	7.5	7.1	9.1	9.4	8.9	4.3	5.3	16.4	8.6	7.8	9.7
	2-3 times	18.4	8.5	8.8	11.1	6.9	10.0	7.9	8.4	4.7	5.0	6.4	4.7	10.8	8.0	7.8	8.6
	4-5 times		8.5	7.2	4.7		4.2	5.0	3.0		1.0	2.1	1.7		4.7	5.0	3.3
	6-7 times		0.9	1.6	1.8		2.5	0.0	1.2		0.0	0.0	0.7		1.2	0.6	1.3
	8-9 times		1.7	1.6	1.1		0.8	1.4	0.7		0.0	1.1	0.3		0.9	1.4	0.8
	10-11 times		0.9	2.4	0.7		0.8	0.0	0.5		0.0	0.0	0.2		0.6	0.8	0.5
	12 or more times	6.6	9.4	9.6	7.3	3.8	5.8	10.0	4.2	0.0	3.0	5.3	1.8	4.2	6.2	8.6	4.9
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	84.9	87.9	92.8	90.5	92.5	88.4	88.1	93.3	93.8	93.1	90.4	95.7	89.8	89.6	90.3	92.7
	1 day	8.6	5.2	2.4	5.2	5.0	7.4	7.0	3.6	4.7	4.0	5.3	2.2	6.3	5.6	5.0	4.0
	2-3 days	2.2	3.4	3.2	2.6	1.9	2.5	2.8	1.8	0.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.7	2.4	2.5	2.0
	4-5 days	2.9	1.7	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	3.2	0.3	1.4	0.9	1.4	0.5
	6 or more days	1.4	1.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.7	2.1	0.8	1.6	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	1.5	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	92.8	93.9	96.8	95.2	88.8	91.0	96.5	95.0	90.5	90.1	94.6	95.4	90.6	91.7	96.1	95.2
	1 day	4.3	3.5	0.0	2.3	5.0	3.3	1.4	1.8	1.6	3.0	1.1	1.4	4.2	3.3	0.8	1.9
	2-3 days	2.2	0.0	1.6	1.2	2.5	0.8	0.0	1.0	3.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	2.5	0.6	0.8	1.1
	4-5 days	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.4
	6 or more days	0.7	0.9	1.6	1.0	3.8	4.9	2.1	1.8	4.8	5.9	2.2	2.0	2.8	3.8	2.0	1.5

* In 2006 the choices for this question were *Never*, *Once*, *Several Times* and *Very Often.*

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 13. 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	60.2	123	65.2	141	52.7	91	60.3	355	53.4	189	67.7	161
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	79.0	124	80.9	141	90.2	92	82.6	357	82.0	189	84.0	162
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	76.7	116	71.1	135	66.3	86	71.8	337	66.7	177	78.1	155
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	88.4	121	86.3	139	73.9	88	83.9	348	85.5	186	82.7	156
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	95.1	122	94.9	136	75.0	88	89.9	346	87.6	186	92.9	155
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	90.9	121	94.9	138	90.8	87	92.5	346	92.4	185	93.5	155
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	76.0	125	73.1	145	58.5	94	70.3	364	75.9	195	64.0	164
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	92.0	125	80.4	143	70.2	94	81.8	362	82.4	193	81.1	164
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	83.2	125	81.8	143	77.7	94	81.2	362	83.4	193	79.3	164
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	20.2	124	32.4	142	45.2	93	31.5	359	24.2	190	39.9	163
		Cigarettes	9.6	125	12.7	142	12.8	94	11.6	361	9.4	191	14.0	164
		Marijuana	10.7	122	12.6	143	7.4	94	10.6	359	11.6	190	8.6	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	57.3	124	73.8	145	81.9	94	70.2	363	67.2	195	73.0	163
		Average age:	12.1 years		13.0 years		13.7 years		12.9 years		12.6 years		13.3 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	25.6	125	45.5	143	54.3	94	40.9	362	39.2	194	42.9	163
		Average age:	11.5 years		11.8 years		13.4 years		12.3 years		12.0 years		12.6 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	24.0	125	32.4	145	40.4	94	31.6	364	33.8	195	28.8	163
		Average age:	11.5 years		12.7 years		13.6 years		12.7 years		12.5 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, (*ie* 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 14. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
alcohol?	Never	66.1	71.4	49.3	52.3	33.0	41.6	50.8	57.7
	Once	18.5	12.3	16.7	14.2	18.1	13.2	17.7	13.1
	2-3 times	8.9	9.5	18.1	17.3	26.6	21.3	17.1	15.0
	4-6 times	4.0	3.4	5.6	7.7	8.5	10.7	5.8	6.7
	7-10 times	0.0	1.0	3.5	2.9	5.3	4.9	2.8	2.6
	More than 10 times	2.4	2.4	6.9	5.7	8.5	8.3	5.8	4.9
cigarettes?	Never	82.9	80.6	71.5	68.4	69.6	62.7	74.9	72.2
	Once	8.9	8.7	9.7	10.3	14.1	10.3	10.6	9.6
	2-3 times	4.9	5.2	6.2	8.6	8.7	9.6	6.4	7.4
	4-6 times	1.6	2.2	4.2	3.9	2.2	4.8	2.8	3.4
	7-10 times	0.0	1.0	2.8	2.3	0.0	2.8	1.1	1.9
	More than 10 times	1.6	2.4	5.6	6.5	5.4	9.8	4.2	5.6
marijuana?	Never	76.2	75.4	67.6	58.7	64.9	56.9	69.8	65.4
	Once	8.2	8.1	12.7	11.1	11.7	11.0	10.9	9.7
	2-3 times	7.4	6.5	4.9	10.3	9.6	10.7	7.0	8.7
	4-6 times	2.5	3.5	5.6	6.2	4.3	6.3	4.2	5.1
	7-10 times	1.6	1.9	2.8	3.6	2.1	3.7	2.2	2.9
	More than 10 times	4.1	4.7	6.3	10.2	7.4	11.4	5.9	8.2
other drugs?	Never	95.1	88.4	82.4	81.4	81.9	81.7	86.6	84.5
	Once	1.6	5.4	8.5	7.5	8.5	7.3	6.1	6.6
	2-3 times	1.6	2.7	4.2	4.8	4.3	4.8	3.3	3.9
	4-6 times	0.8	1.2	2.8	2.2	1.1	2.2	1.7	1.8
	7-10 times	0.0	0.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.9
	More than 10 times	0.8	1.7	0.7	2.9	3.2	2.9	1.4	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	58.2	64.9	53.2	63.0	67.0	67.0	58.5	64.9
	Once	15.6	13.6	13.5	12.7	6.4	10.9	12.3	12.6
	2-3 times	12.3	10.3	16.3	11.9	16.0	10.8	14.8	10.9
	4-6 times	4.1	3.5	2.8	4.5	4.3	4.2	3.6	4.0
	7-10 times	1.6	1.5	3.5	1.9	0.0	2.0	2.0	1.7
	More than 10 times	8.2	6.2	10.6	6.0	6.4	5.1	8.7	5.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	36.1	30.9	34.3	33.4	34.0	33.8	34.8	32.4
	Once	21.3	14.2	16.8	17.4	12.8	17.2	17.3	16.0
	Twice	3.3	5.8	10.5	8.9	7.4	10.3	7.2	8.0
	Three times	2.5	2.7	4.2	4.1	9.6	5.5	5.0	3.9
	Four or more times	5.7	5.3	7.7	8.8	12.8	10.4	8.4	7.7
	I never got offers	31.1	41.1	26.6	27.3	23.4	22.8	27.3	32.0
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	35.2	35.7	36.9	38.7	42.6	39.4	37.8	37.6
	Once	13.9	10.9	13.5	13.9	5.3	15.2	11.5	13.0
	Twice	6.6	5.4	7.8	8.2	12.8	10.2	8.7	7.5
	Three times	5.7	2.7	5.0	4.6	7.4	5.2	5.9	3.9
	Four or more times	6.6	4.4	7.1	7.3	6.4	7.4	6.7	6.1
	I never got offers	32.0	41.0	29.8	27.3	25.5	22.5	29.4	31.9
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	38.8	37.3	39.7	45.1	45.2	50.9	40.8	43.3
	Once	13.2	10.2	12.8	12.3	12.9	11.4	13.0	11.1
	Twice	4.1	3.7	7.8	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.9	4.6
	Three times	2.5	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.2	3.2	2.8	2.8
	Four or more times	9.1	4.6	5.7	6.3	7.5	5.9	7.3	5.5
	I never got offers	32.2	41.8	31.2	28.1	25.8	23.4	30.1	32.8
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	41.8	40.7	44.0	49.7	52.7	55.3	45.5	47.4
	Once	8.2	8.2	12.1	9.9	8.6	9.6	9.8	9.1
	Twice	4.1	3.3	5.0	4.2	5.4	4.3	4.8	3.8
	Three times	2.5	1.9	4.3	2.6	2.2	2.4	3.1	2.3
	Four or more times	9.0	3.8	5.0	5.2	6.5	4.6	6.7	4.4
	I never got offers	34.4	42.1	29.8	28.3	24.7	23.7	30.1	33.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 15. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	81.6	82.8	75.9	81.9	84.0	83.6	79.9	82.7
	1 or 2 times	10.4	8.4	8.3	8.0	4.3	7.6	8.0	8.1
	3 to 5 times	0.8	3.3	4.1	3.4	2.1	3.1	2.5	3.3
	6 to 9 times	2.4	1.6	2.8	1.7	2.1	1.5	2.5	1.6
	10 to 19 times	1.6	1.7	4.1	2.1	2.1	1.6	2.7	1.8
	20 to 29 times	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.6	2.1	0.6	1.1	0.6
	30 to 39 times	0.8	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2
	40+ times	1.6	1.5	3.4	1.9	3.2	1.7	2.7	1.7
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	24.8	29.2	33.1	31.1	36.6	42.1	31.1	33.2
	1 or 2 times	30.4	28.6	23.9	26.7	22.6	25.6	25.8	27.2
	3 to 5 times	26.4	18.8	19.7	19.0	20.4	16.7	22.2	18.3
	6 to 9 times	7.2	9.4	13.4	9.9	5.4	7.0	9.2	8.9
	10 to 19 times	4.0	5.8	4.2	6.4	7.5	4.4	5.0	5.6
	20 to 29 times	3.2	2.6	2.1	2.4	0.0	1.5	1.9	2.2
	30 to 39 times	2.4	0.9	0.0	0.9	2.2	0.5	1.4	0.8
	40+ times	1.6	4.7	3.5	3.6	5.4	2.3	3.3	3.7
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	77.8	81.3	84.7	81.7	88.3	85.9	83.2	82.6
	1 or 2 times	14.3	10.4	5.6	9.9	3.2	8.0	8.0	9.6
	3 to 5 times	4.8	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	2.5	3.8	3.2
	6 to 9 times	0.8	1.6	0.7	1.6	4.3	1.2	1.6	1.5
	10 to 19 times	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.8	0.0	1.2	1.4	1.6
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
	40+ times	0.8	0.9	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.1	0.9
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	88.8	87.2	90.9	87.7	89.4	89.8	89.8	88.1
	1 or 2 times	7.2	7.7	4.2	7.1	6.4	6.1	5.8	7.1
	3 to 5 times	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.9	0.0	1.7	1.1	1.9
	6 to 9 times	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.9	3.2	0.7	1.7	0.8
	10 to 19 times	0.0	0.8	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.8	0.6	0.9
	20 to 29 times	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	1.1	0.1	0.3	0.1
	40+ times	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	86.4	88.1	81.7	81.7	80.9	78.5	83.1	83.6
Friends	6.4	5.5	12.0	11.2	12.8	14.0	10.2	9.5
Family/Relatives	3.2	2.2	7.0	3.7	8.5	4.2	6.1	3.2
Parties	3.2	2.5	6.3	4.9	7.4	5.5	5.5	4.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	2.4	2.9	4.2	5.0	9.6	5.2	5.0	4.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	0.8	1.3	2.8	2.8	6.4	4.4	3.0	2.6
School	2.4	1.6	4.9	3.7	5.3	3.6	4.2	2.8
Other	1.6	1.8	2.1	3.0	4.3	3.1	2.5	2.5
Over the Internet	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.0	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.3	0.8	1.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations

Issue	2006 AYS	2008/2010 AYS	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Hallucinogens	Used LSD or other psychedelics?	Used LSD or other hallucinogens?	Substituted "hallucinogens" for "psychedelics" in 2008 and beyond. Comparable across years.
Meth	Used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	Used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank)?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription stimulants	Used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription sedatives	Used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	In 2008 AYS added descriptor "prescription" and removed qualifier "without a doctor telling you to take them." 2006 data are cautiously comparable to 2008/2010.
Ecstasy	Used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy)?	Used ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2008/2010 AYS uses "ecstasy" as the primary descriptor, moving "MDMA" to examples. Comparable across years.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, Oxycontin, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	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). In 2008/2010, the single prescription drug question was dropped, and a new question about prescription pain relievers was added. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2006 data were similarly recalculated into a composite, adding results from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions to the dedicated *Prescription Drugs* question.
Gambling Category	*How often during the past 12 months have you:*	*How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value:*	
Sports betting	Bet on team sports?	Bet on sports?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Race betting	Bet money on horse races?	Bet on a horse race or other animal race?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Dice	Bet on dice games such as craps?	Played a dice game?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Games of skill	Bet on games of personal skill such as pool, darts, or bowling?	Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	Comparable across years.
Protective Scale: Peer-Individual	*Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year, how many of your best friends have:* *(Scale is calculated based on the average response [0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 friends] to the following questions)*		*Regularly attended religious services* was removed from the AYS in 2008. 2006 has been recalculated to match 2008/2010 AYS and are now comparable across all years. Due to this recalculation, current reports may differ slightly from past reports.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	...participated in clubs, organizations and activities at school? ...made the commitment to stay drug-free? ...tried to do well in school? ...liked school? *...regularly attended religious services? (not used in 2008/2010)*		

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

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Arizona Department of Education
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Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
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Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
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Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families
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www.governor.state.az.us/cyf/index.html

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www.partnerupaz.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.prevention.samhsa.gov

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www2.dsgonline.com/mpg/

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

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

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

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2010 Arizona Youth Survey

Maricopa County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Shining Light on Arizona Youth

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
in partnership with

- Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Division of Behavioral Health
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Tobacco Education and Prevention Program
- Arizona Parent's Commission on Drug Education and Prevention
- Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families

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Introduction

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Maricopa County Summary Report

This report summarizes all findings from the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2010. 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 the 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 2006		County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	17,172	46.8	16,911	51.4	19,118	45.1	27,592	43.3
10	11,310	30.9	8,647	26.3	12,105	28.5	19,489	30.6
12	8,172	22.3	7,371	22.4	11,212	26.4	16,703	26.2
All Students Surveyed*	36,654	100.0	32,929	100.0	42,435	100.0	63,784	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	17,228	48.2	15,699	48.6	20,301	48.8	30,645	49.0
Female	18,518	51.8	16,590	51.4	21,269	51.2	31,928	51.0

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		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	416	3.5	681	4.4	1,207	4.9
African American	294	2.4	427	2.7	657	2.6
Asian	103	0.9	141	0.9	206	0.8
Pacific Islander	115	1.0	181	1.2	280	1.1
White	2,205	18.4	3,463	22.2	5,772	23.2
Multi-Racial	494	4.1	591	3.8	1,021	4.1
Race Unmarked	8,379	69.8	10,138	64.9	15,726	63.2
Non-Hispanic						
Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	441	2.3	658	2.6	2,517	6.8
African American	1,142	5.9	1,702	6.6	2,129	5.7
Asian	804	4.1	1,361	5.3	1,551	4.2
Pacific Islander	204	1.0	274	1.1	372	1.0
White	15,244	78.4	19,376	75.5	27,180	73.2
Multi-Racial	1,438	7.4	1,720	6.7	2,539	6.8
Race Unmarked	173	0.9	556	2.2	824	2.2
Totals						
	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	12,006	36.5	15,622	36.8	24,869	39.0
Non-Hispanic Students	19,446	59.1	25,647	60.4	37,112	58.2
*Total Students***	32,929	100.0	42,435	100.0	63,784	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 communities with physical deterioration and high rates of adult crime are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in organized neighborhoods.

The chart below shows the links between the 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 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.

Each risk and protective factor 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. Heavy substance use and antisocial behavior
3. Gambling
4. Risk profiles
5. Protective profiles
6. Where youth acquired alcohol
7. School safety

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 12. The additional data found in Tables 13 through 15 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 2010 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students in that grade who reported a given behavior. The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students whose answers reflect significant risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2006, 2008, and 2010. 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 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.

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

- **Heavy substance use** is measured in two different ways: binge drinking (having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey) and use of one-half a pack or more of cigarettes per day.
- **Drinking and Driving** - youth indicating drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.
- **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.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

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 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

This chart displays data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol in the past 30 days. The data focus on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. (Students reporting no alcohol use are not represented.) It is important to note that the charts represent a subgroup of users and not the entire survey population. Additionally, the smaller the sample, the more dramatic the influence of a student's responses. For example, 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 legend indicates the sample size for each grade surveyed to help clarify the value of the data.

School Safety

The school safety 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 or were picked on or bullied at school. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 12.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 12, Tables 13 through 15 contain information useful for prevention planning.

Table 13 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.

Tables 14 and 15 contain questions new to the 2010 AYS on subjects of interest to prevention providers.

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 will have 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 will be offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site will be 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 comprehensive picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the users geographic area of interest will not only lead to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but it will also maximize 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. Currently, the web site is under construction, but we anticipate it will be ready by end of summer 2010. Please visit us then 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 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the governor's policy advisor on Health and Human Services, ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse issues. ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts; and improve funding allocation. ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources. ASAP also studies current policy and recommends relevant legislation for the Arizona Legislature's consideration.

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 prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement arenas. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

ASAP's 2010 strategic plan identifies five strategic focus areas: 1) child welfare/children of incarcerated parents/drug-endangered children; 2) law enforcement and drug trafficking; 3) prescription drugs; 4) underage drinking; and 5) community partnerships.

There are currently four sub-committees that assist ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Underage Drinking Prevention Committee (UAD) –** This subcommittee addresses the problem of underage drinking in Arizona by implementing a statewide underage drinking initiative that 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 committee collaborates across state systems to reduce underage drinking.
- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi) –** This work group produces a biennial *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile*, which highlights trends and new substance abuse data in Arizona and an annual summary profile, entitled *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona.* The *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile* is a comprehensive, informative, and functional profile of substance abuse in the state for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Currently, Epi 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.
- **Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force (AMTF) –**The Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force was created in August 2006 in response to Arizona's decade-long increase in the number of individuals regularly using methamphetamine and the increase in the resulting social and economic costs associated with the drug. The AMTF was instructed to approach Arizona's methamphetamine problem holistically, focusing equally on enforcement, prevention, treatment, and recovery. Specifically, the AMTF was charged with identifying specific, action-oriented recommendations to eradicate methamphetamine use in Arizona and build safe and healthy communities throughout the state. The AMTF brings together representatives from state agencies, local government, businesses, and community groups to develop collaborative efforts among the treatment, prevention, and law enforcement systems to assess and address the impact of methamphetamine statewide through information sharing, resource allocation, services coordination, and the development of statewide policy recommendations sensitive to the needs of local and tribal communities.
- **The Community Advisory Board –** The Community Advisory Board (CAB) brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state to improve substance abuse prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement policies and programs. The CAB provides an essential link between communities, ASAP and its sub-committees. The CAB brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that informs 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 Epidemiology Work Group and 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.

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

How to identify high priority problem areas.

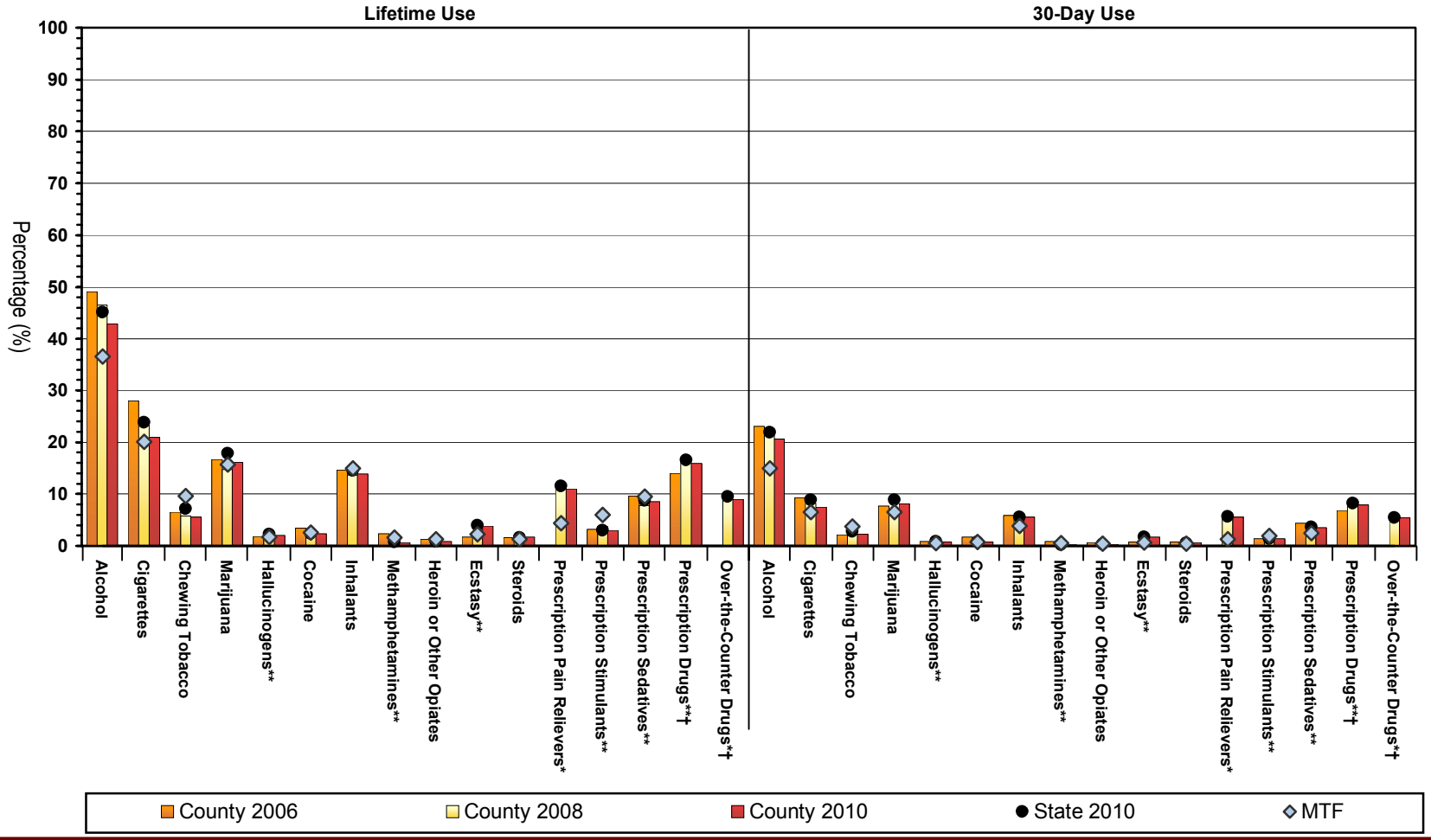
- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the other?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problems 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.

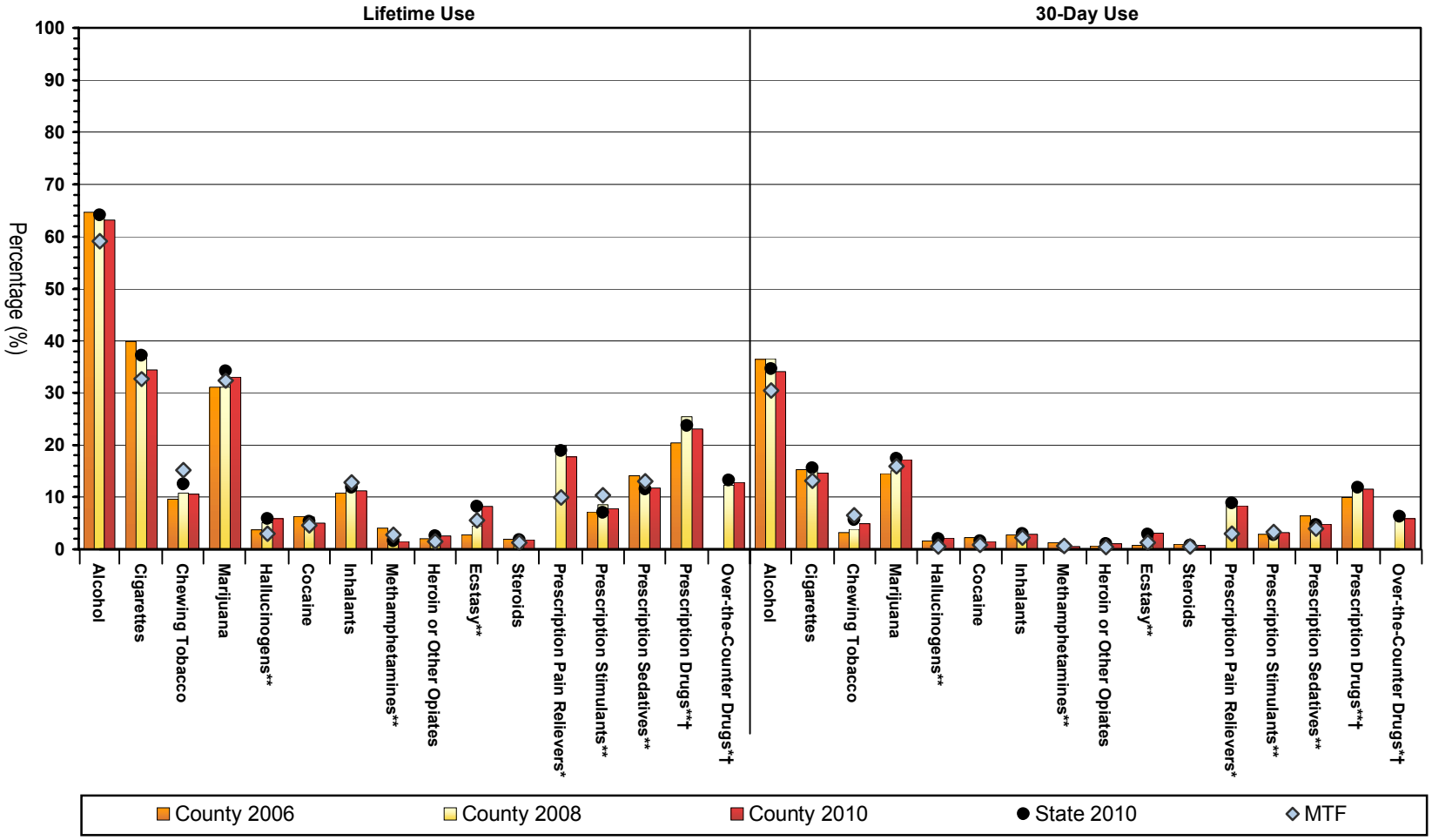
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	6th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > 8-state av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	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
2010 Maricopa County, Grade 8



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
** Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior 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.

LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Maricopa County, Grade 10



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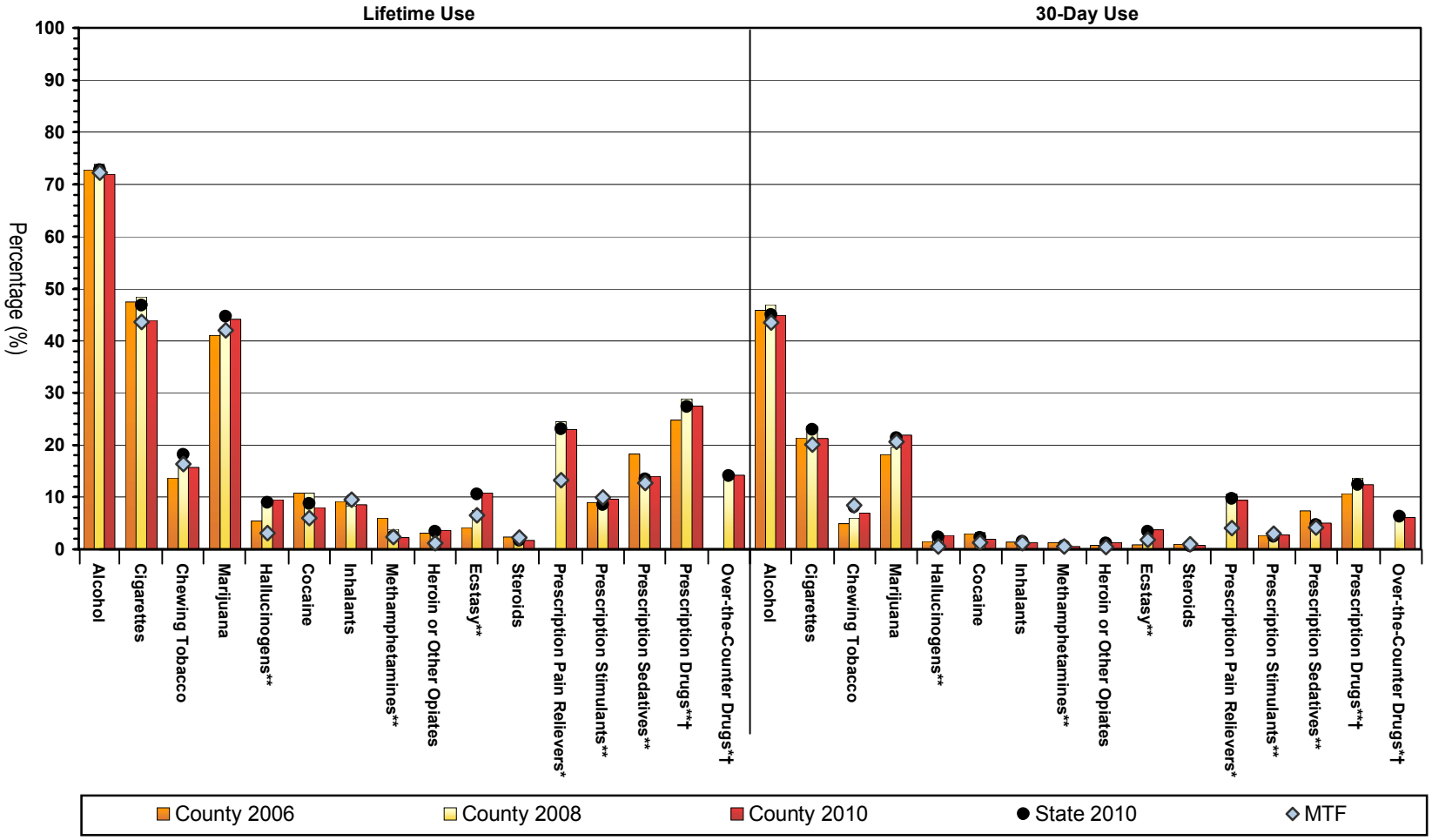
2010 Maricopa County, Grade 12



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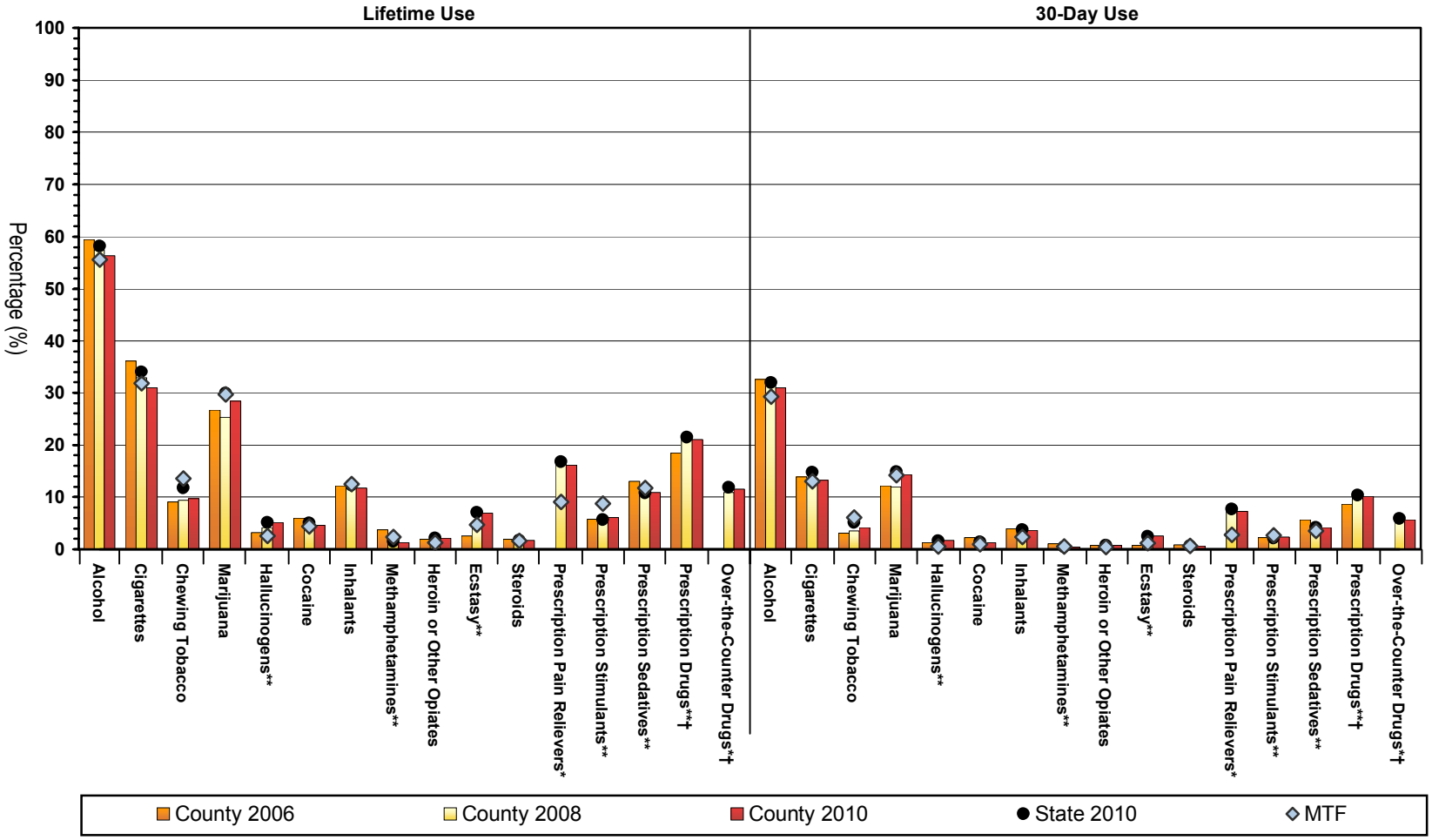
LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Maricopa County, All Students Surveyed



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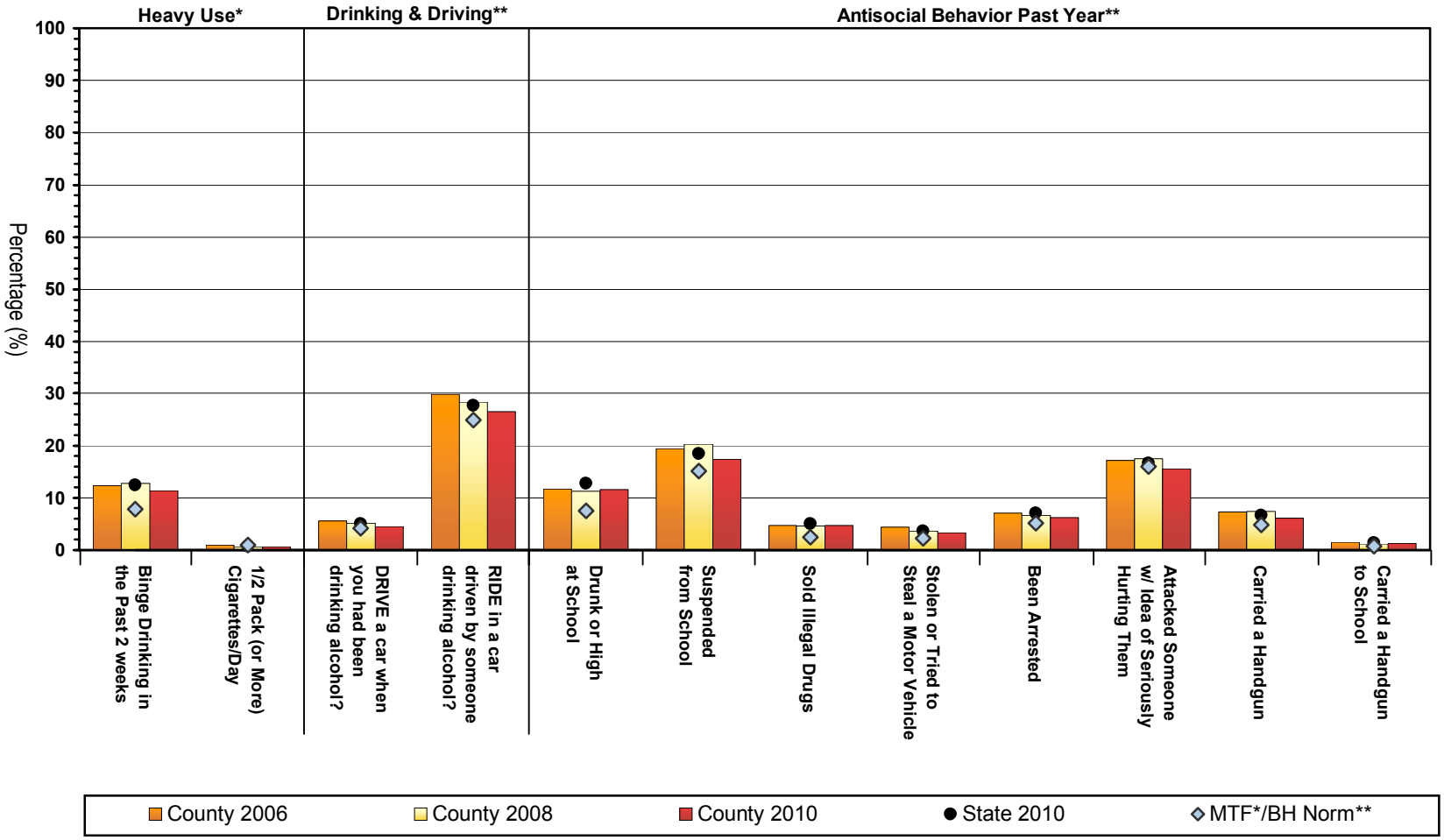
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Maricopa County, Grade 8



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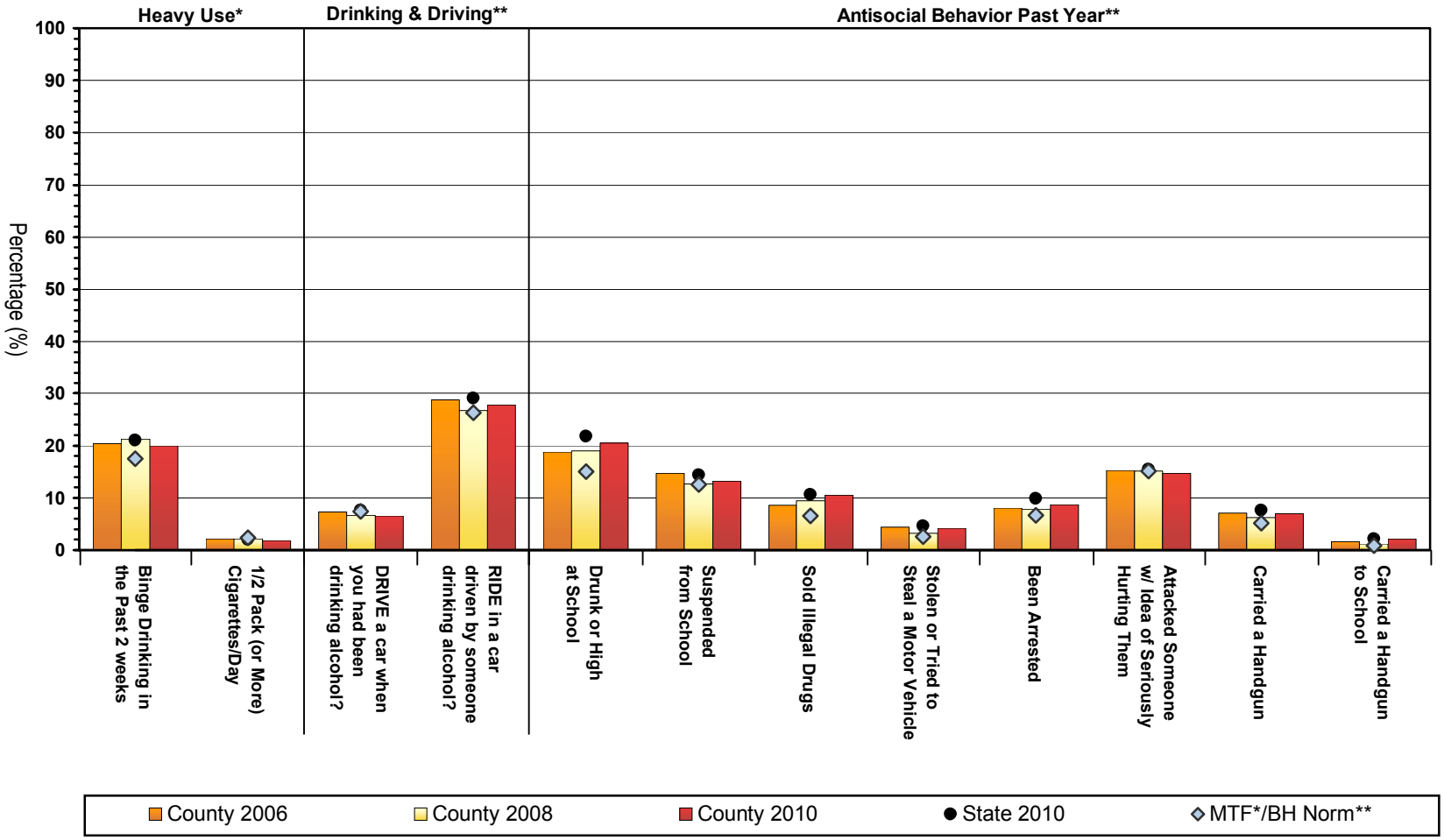
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Maricopa County, Grade 10



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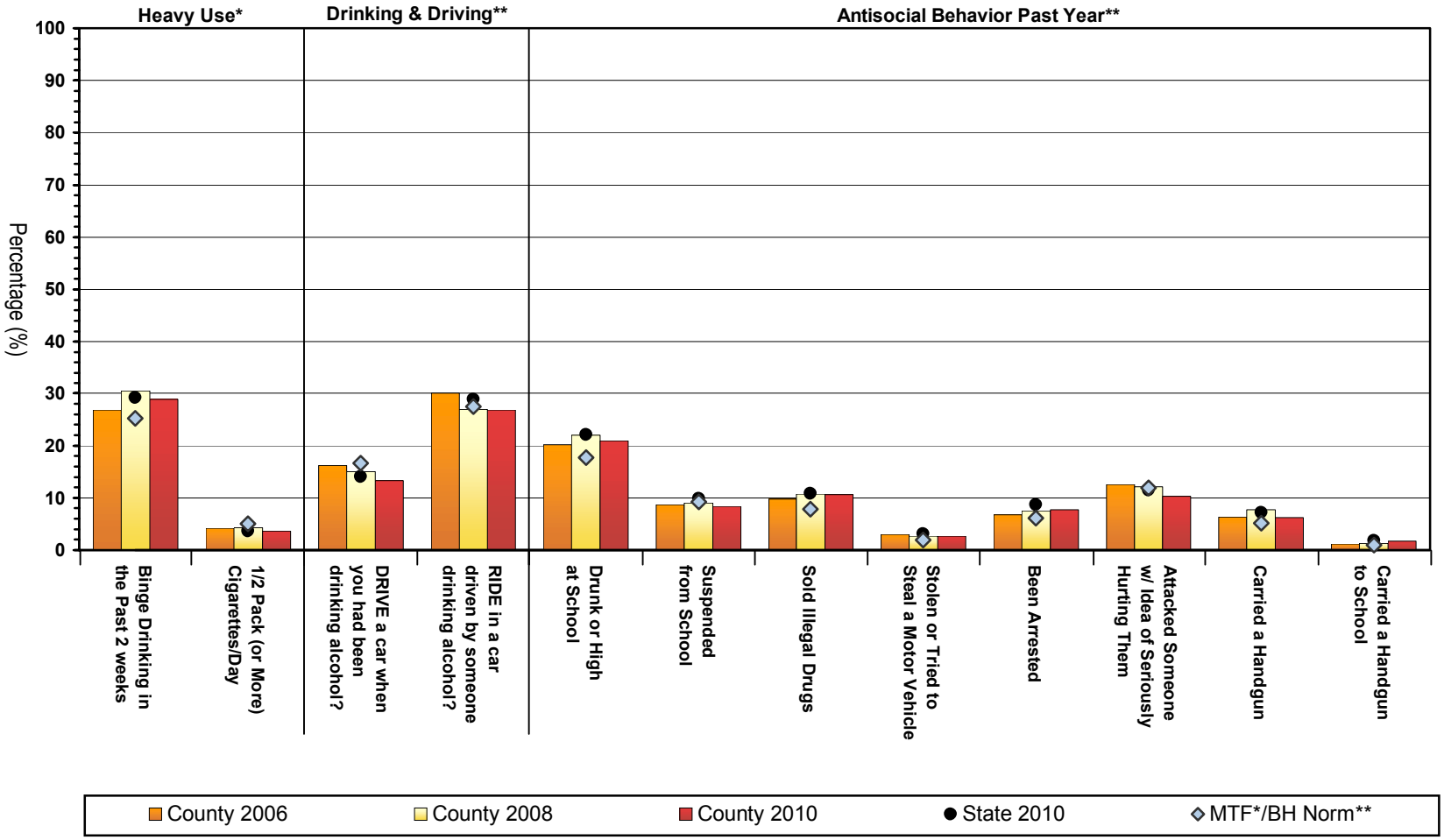
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Maricopa County, Grade 12



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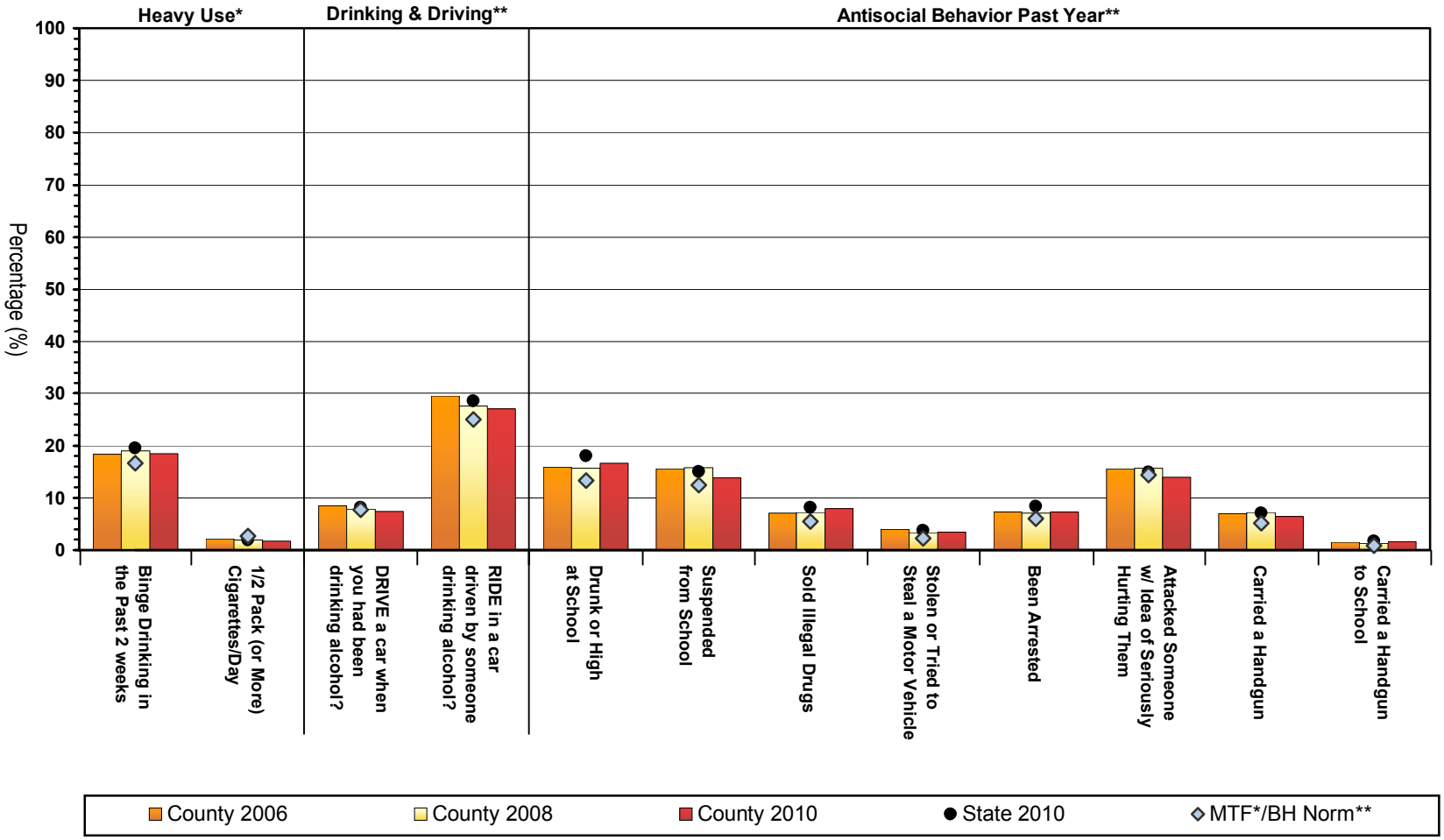
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Maricopa County, All Students Surveyed



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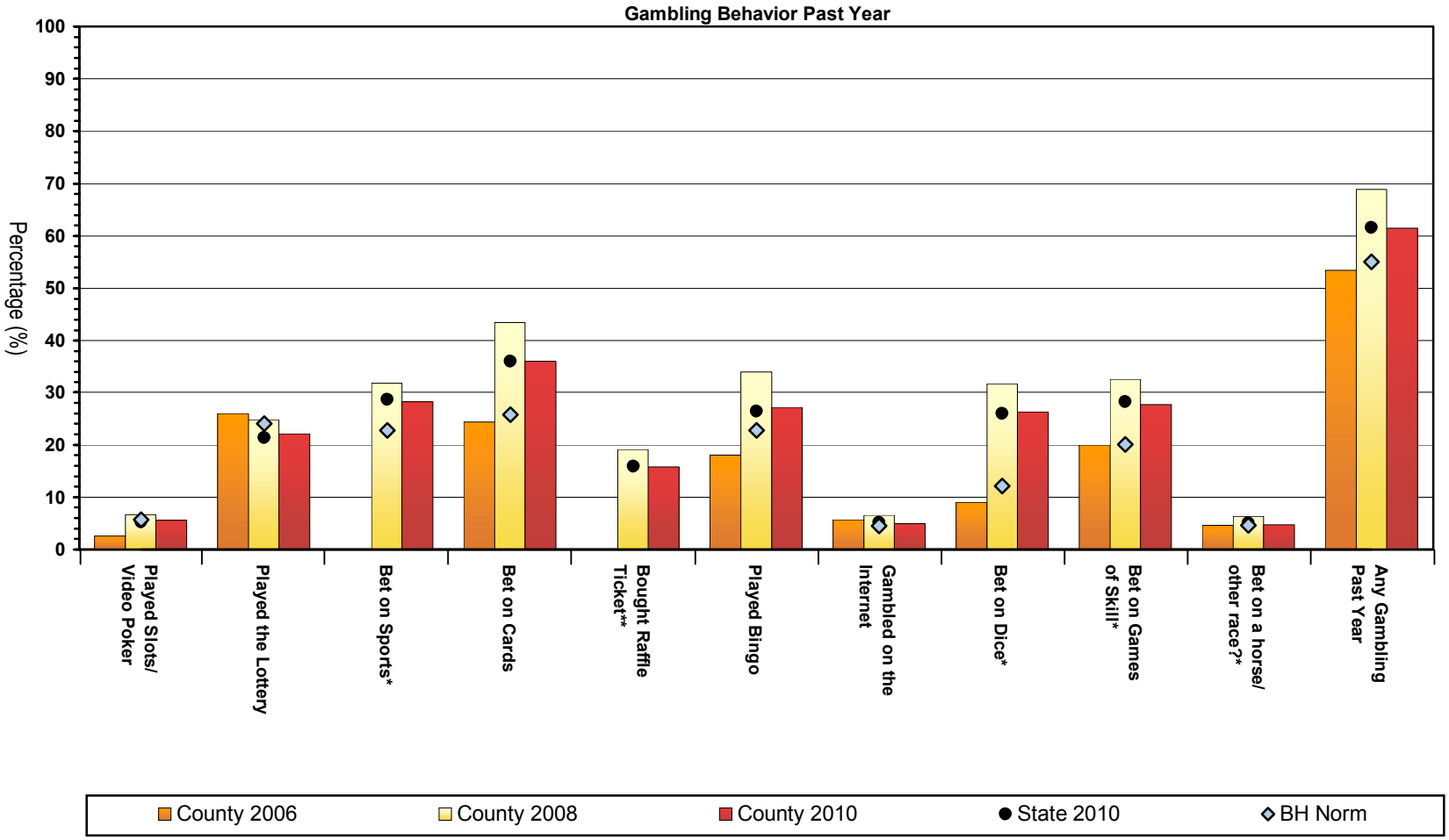
GAMBLING
2010 Maricopa County, Grade 8



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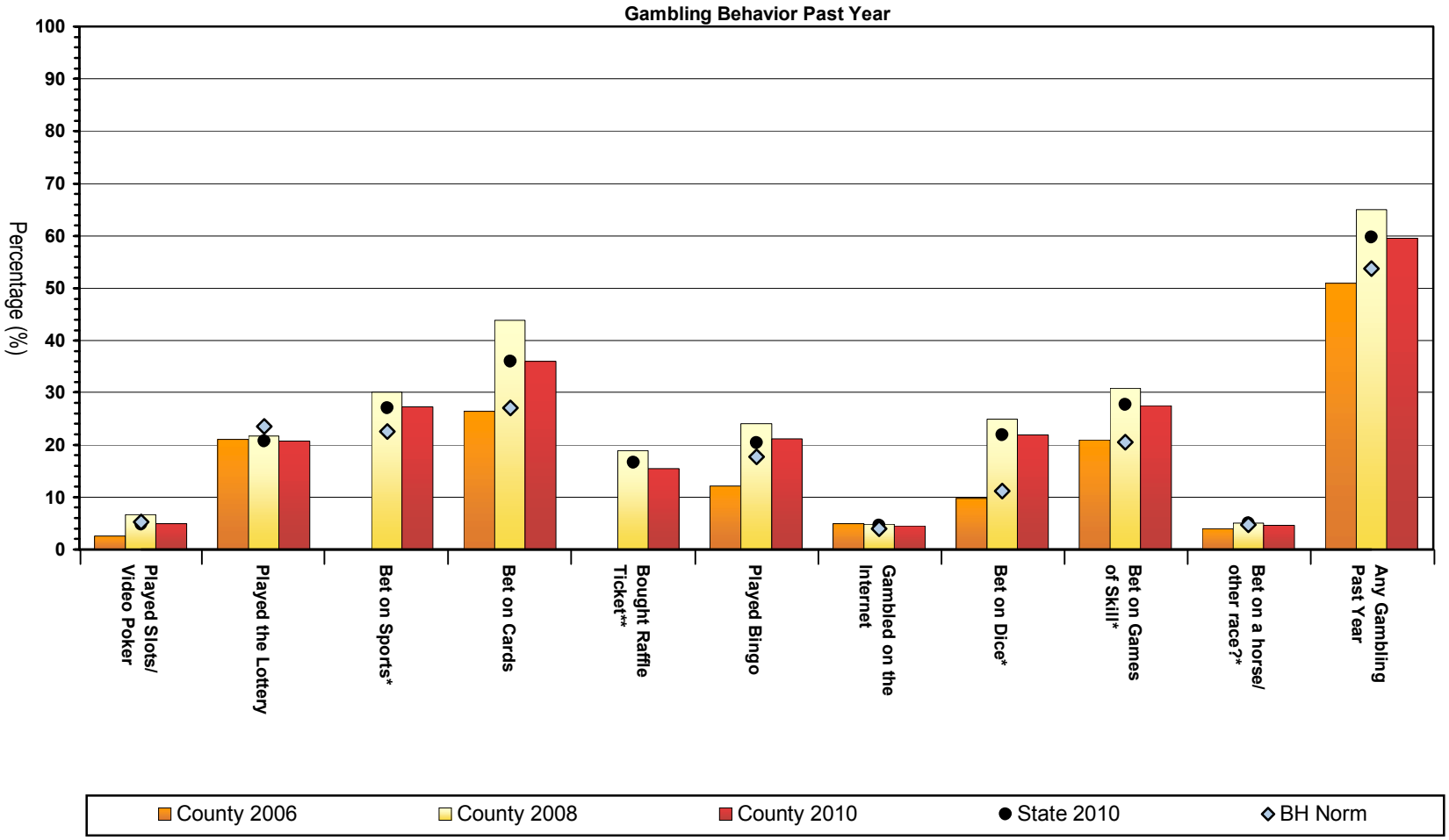
** National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2010 Maricopa County, Grade 10



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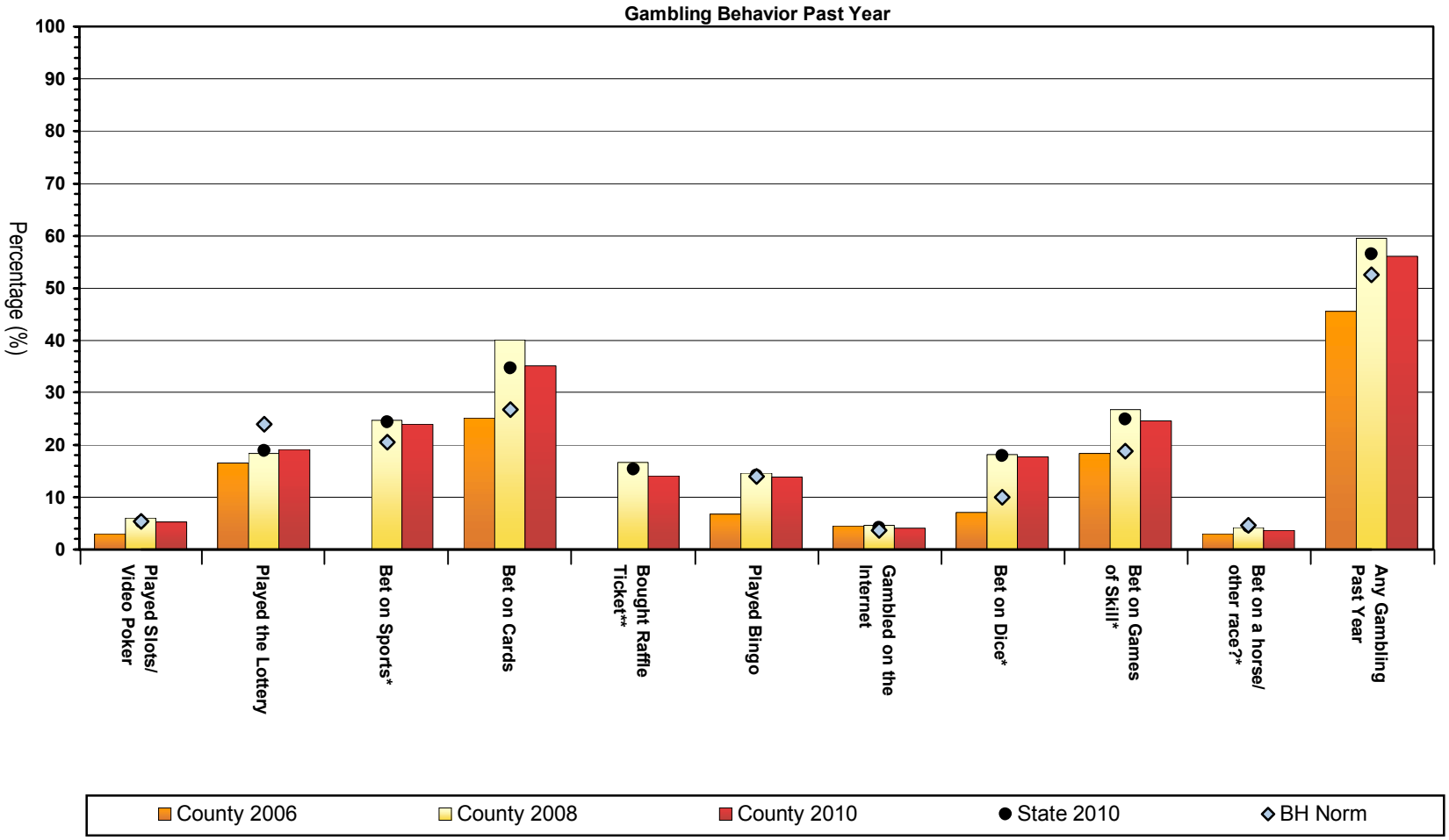
2010 Maricopa County, Grade 12



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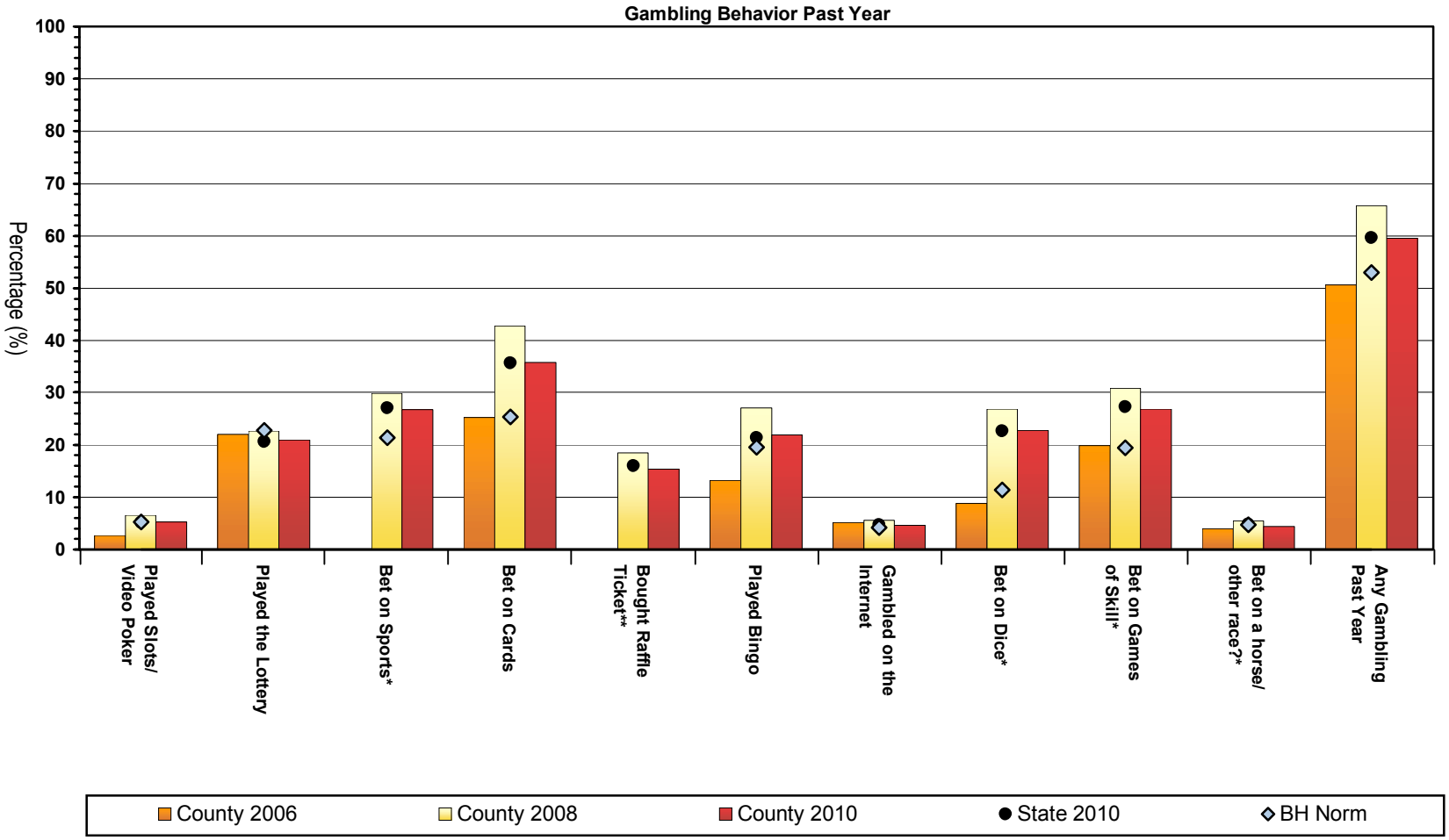
GAMBLING
2010 Maricopa County, All Students Surveyed



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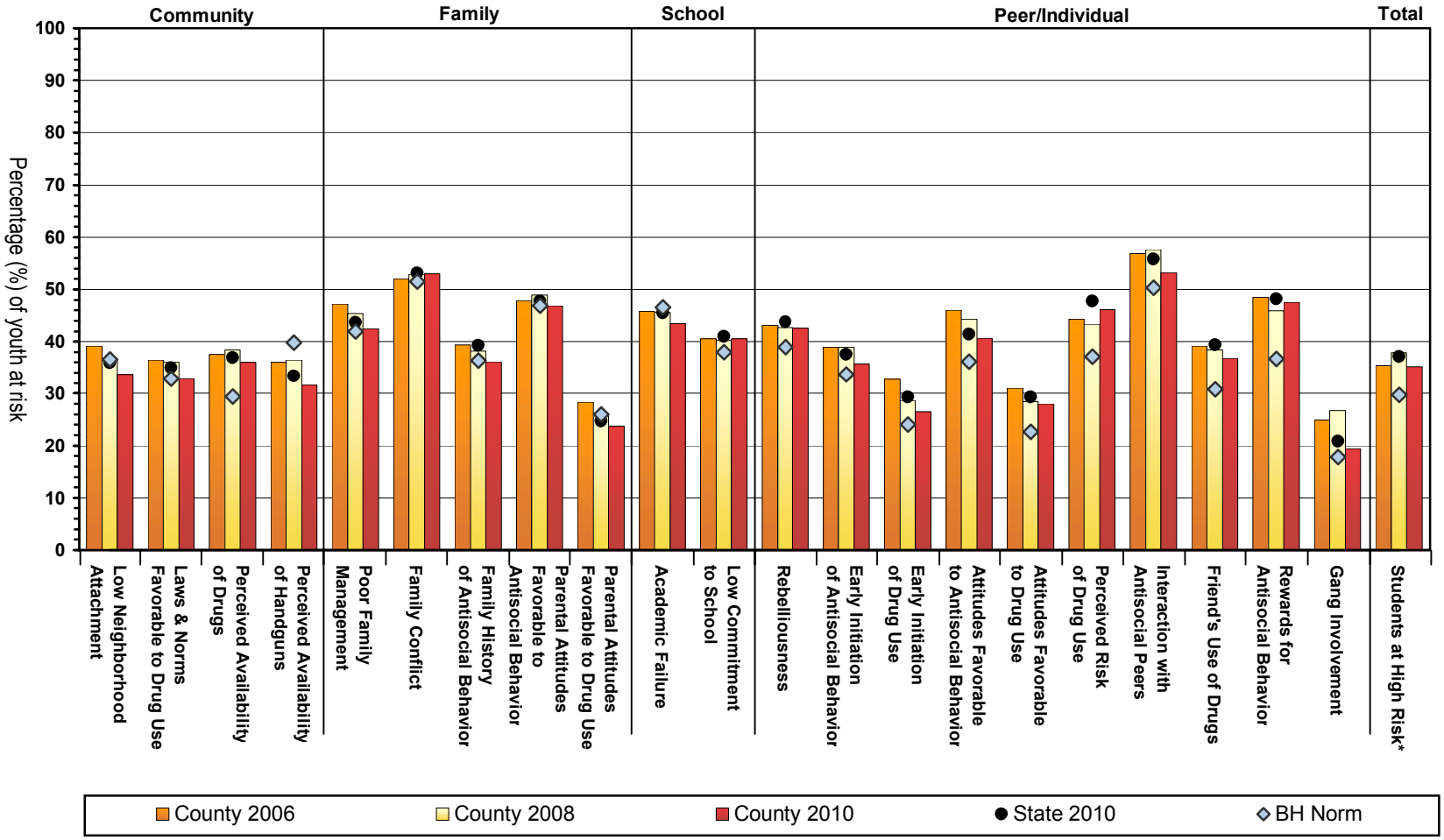
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

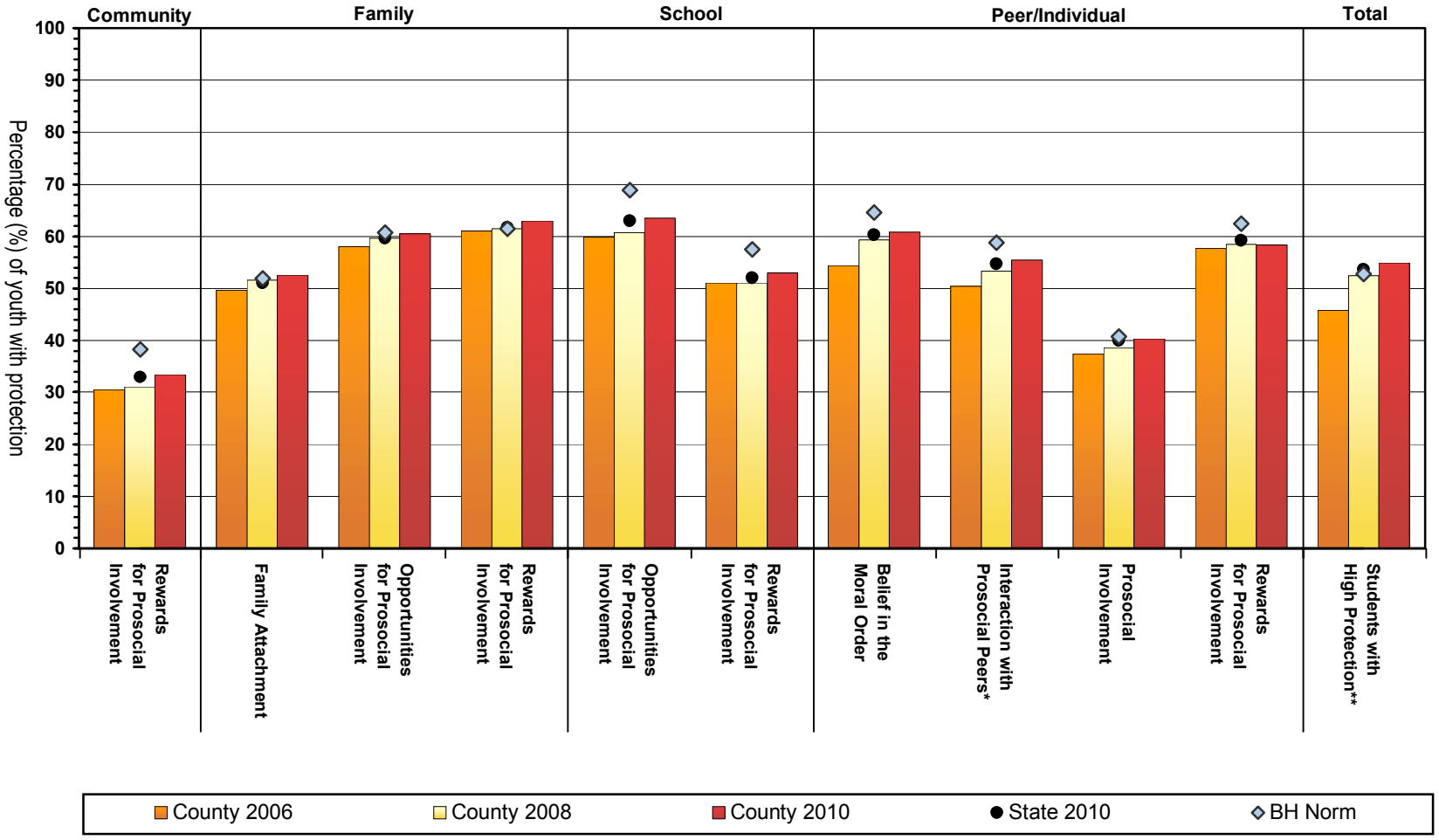
RISK PROFILE
2010 Maricopa County, Grade 8



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Maricopa County, Grade 8



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Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

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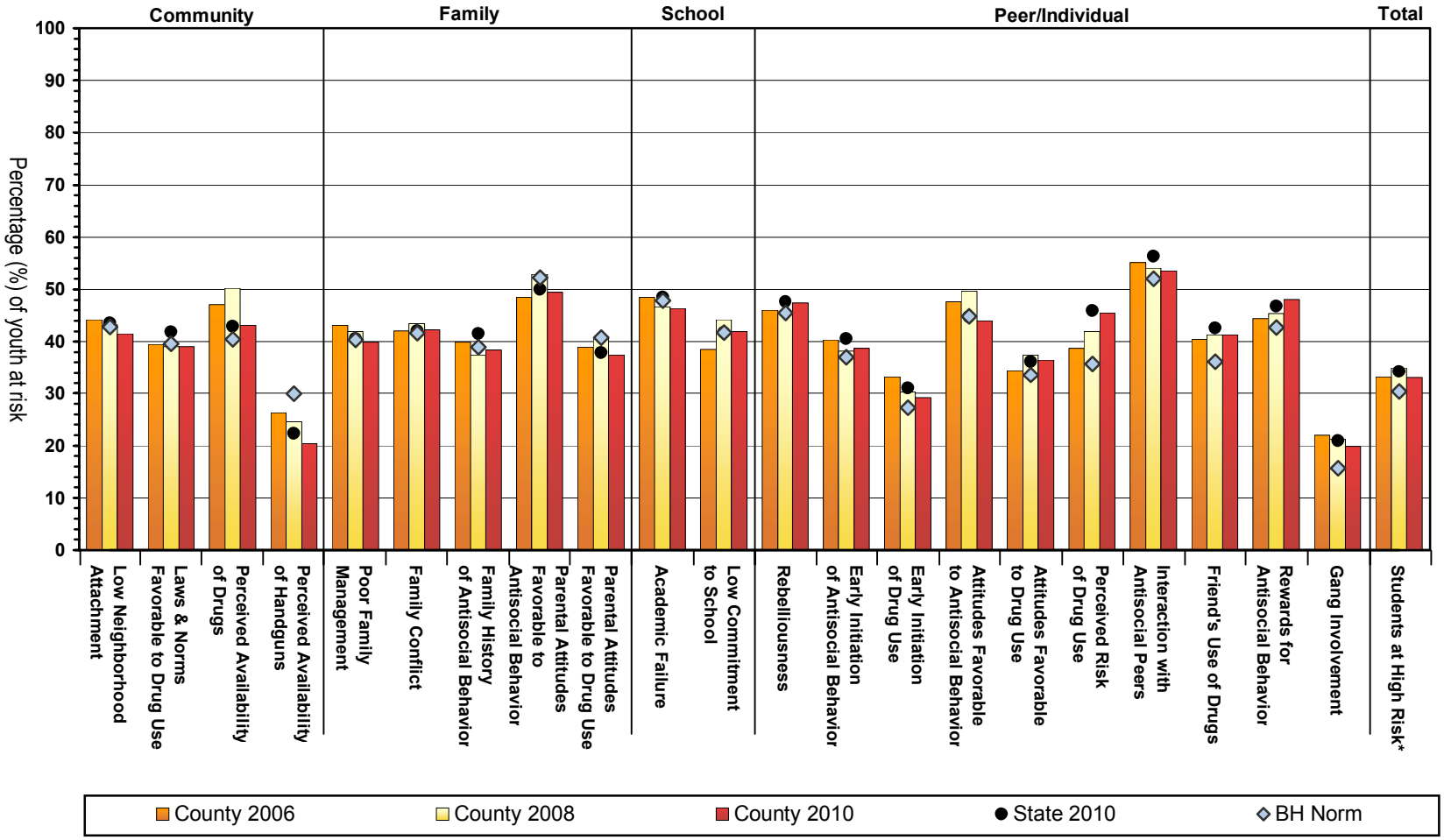
2010 Maricopa County, Grade 10



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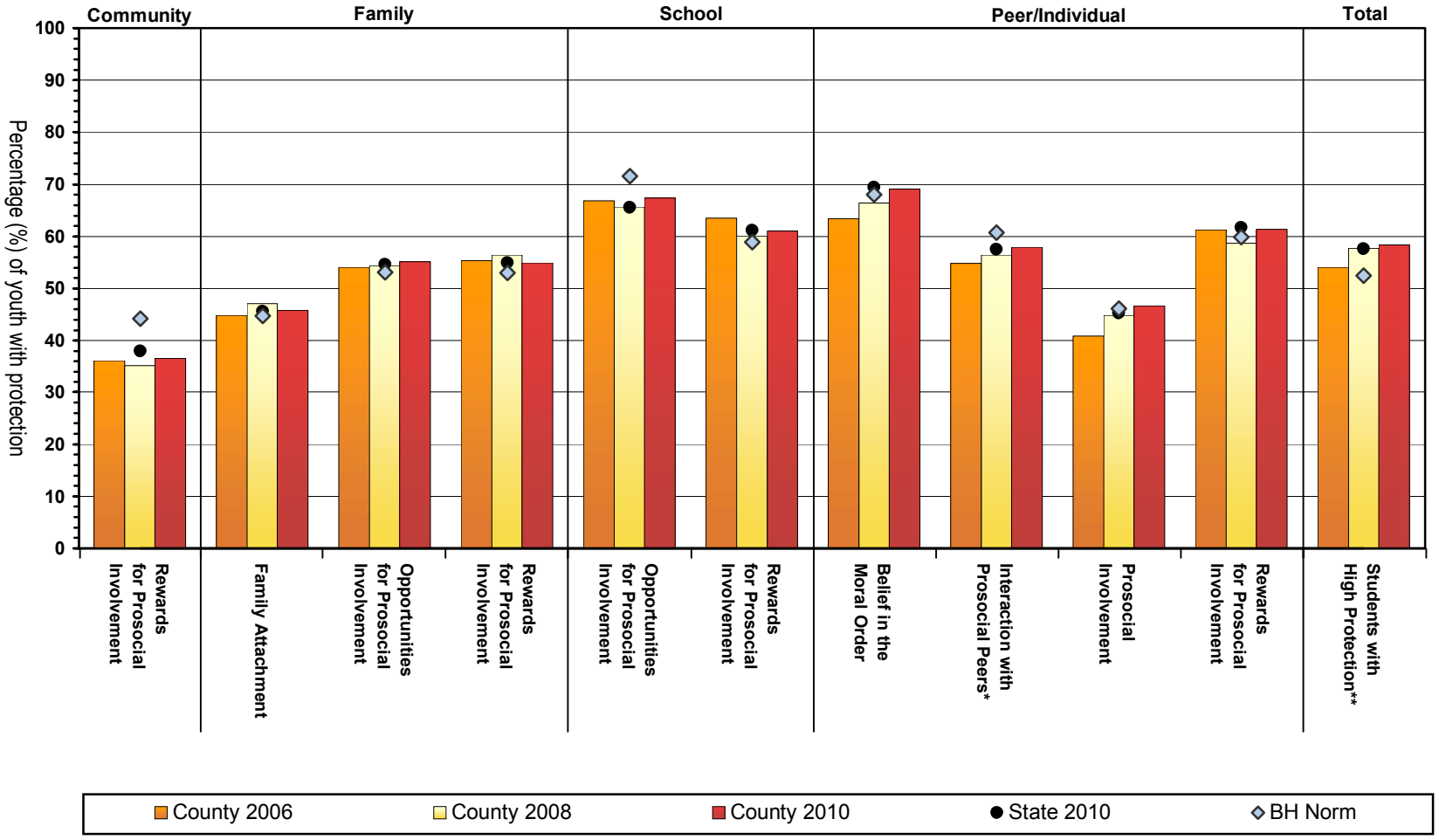
2010 Maricopa County, Grade 10



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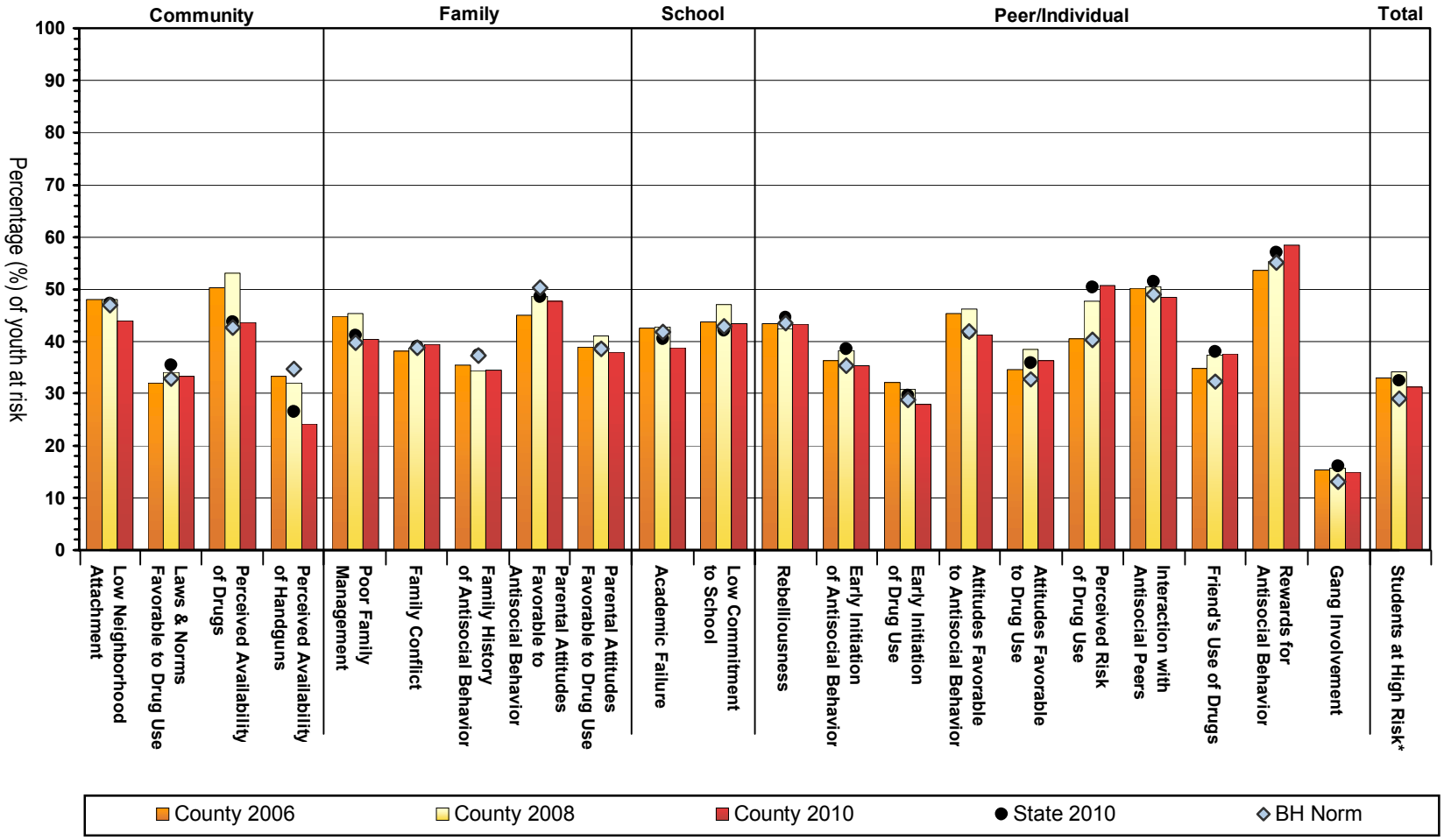
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Maricopa County, Grade 12



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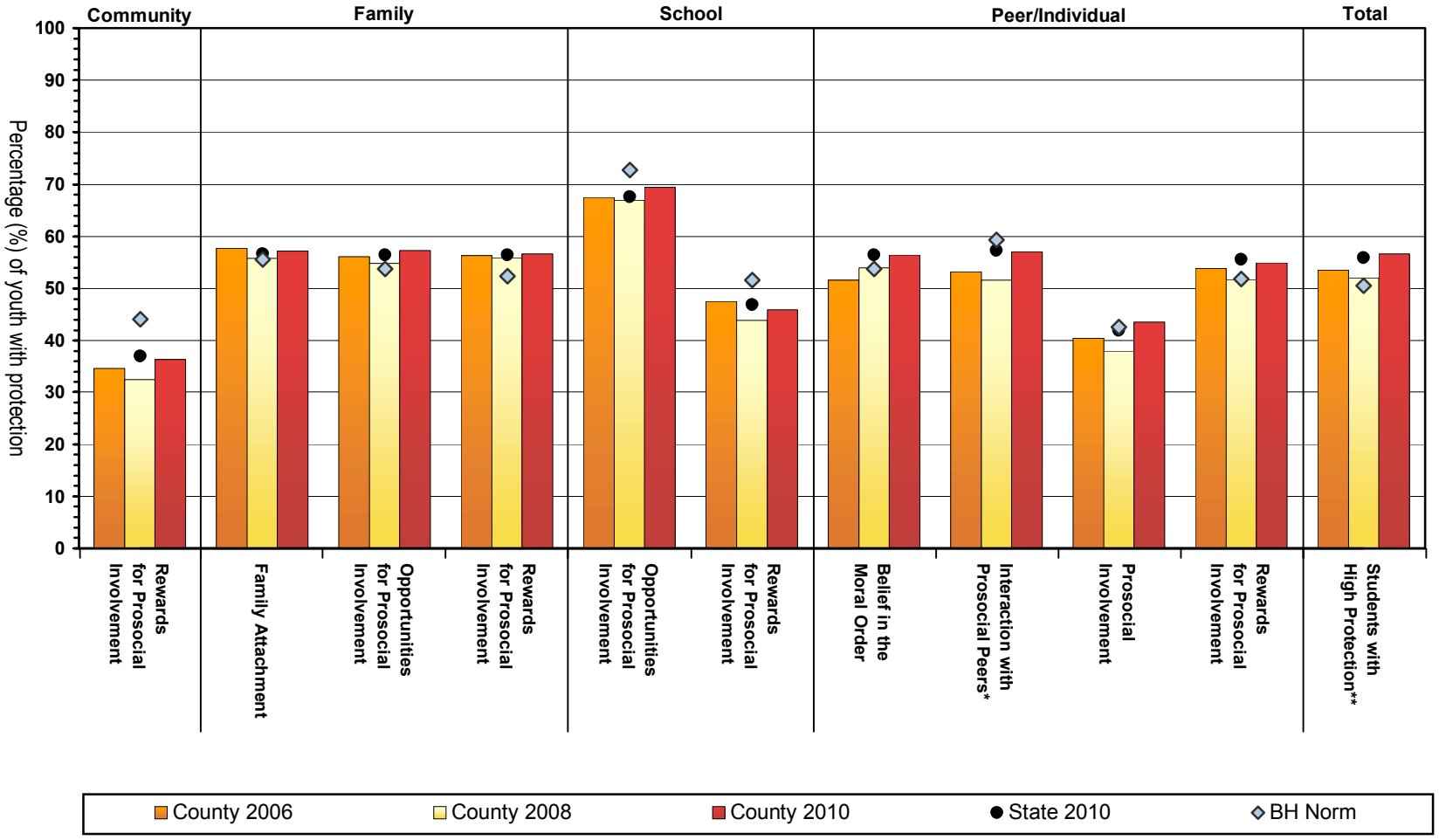
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Maricopa County, Grade 12



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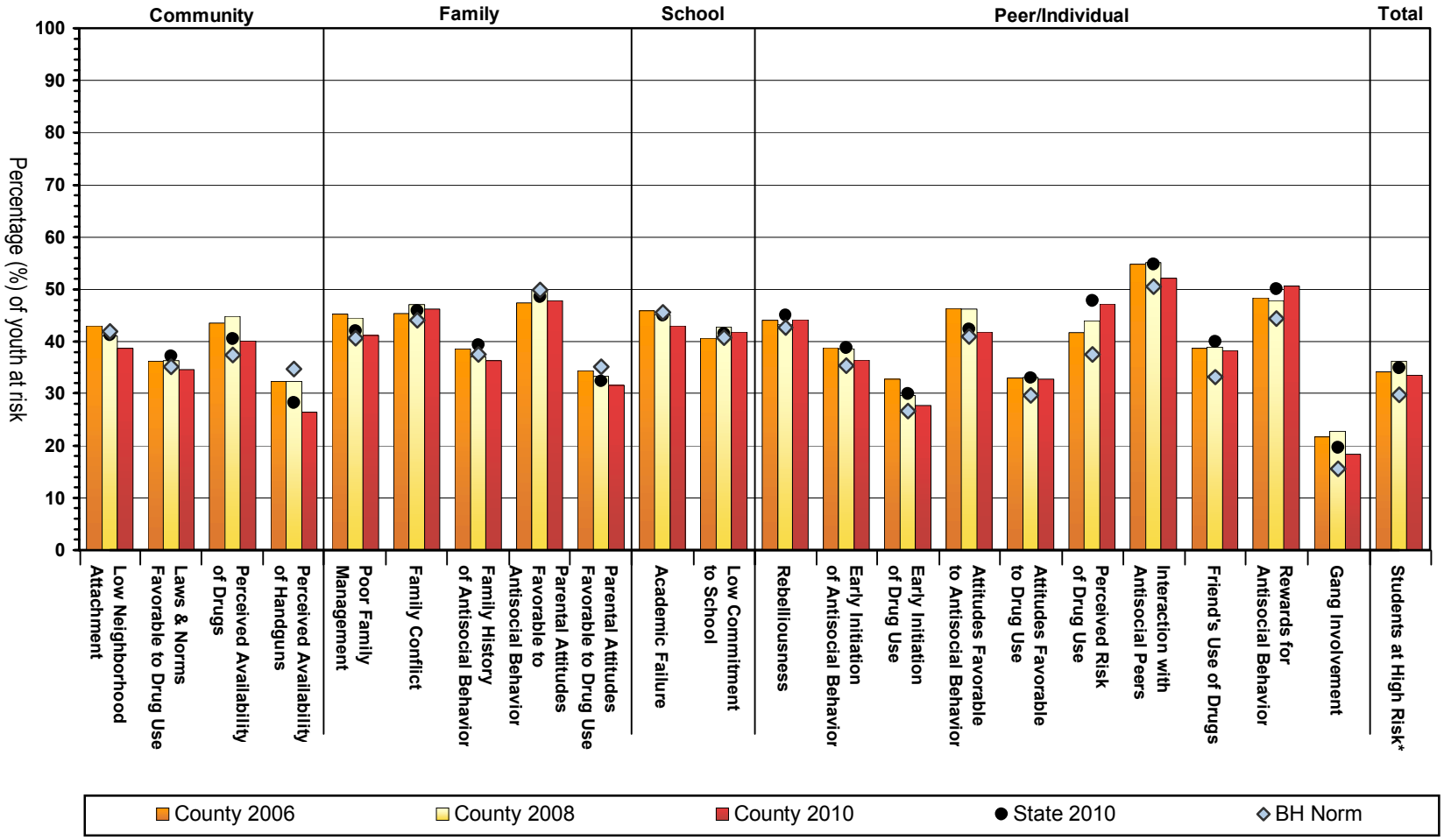
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Maricopa County, All Students Surveyed



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Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

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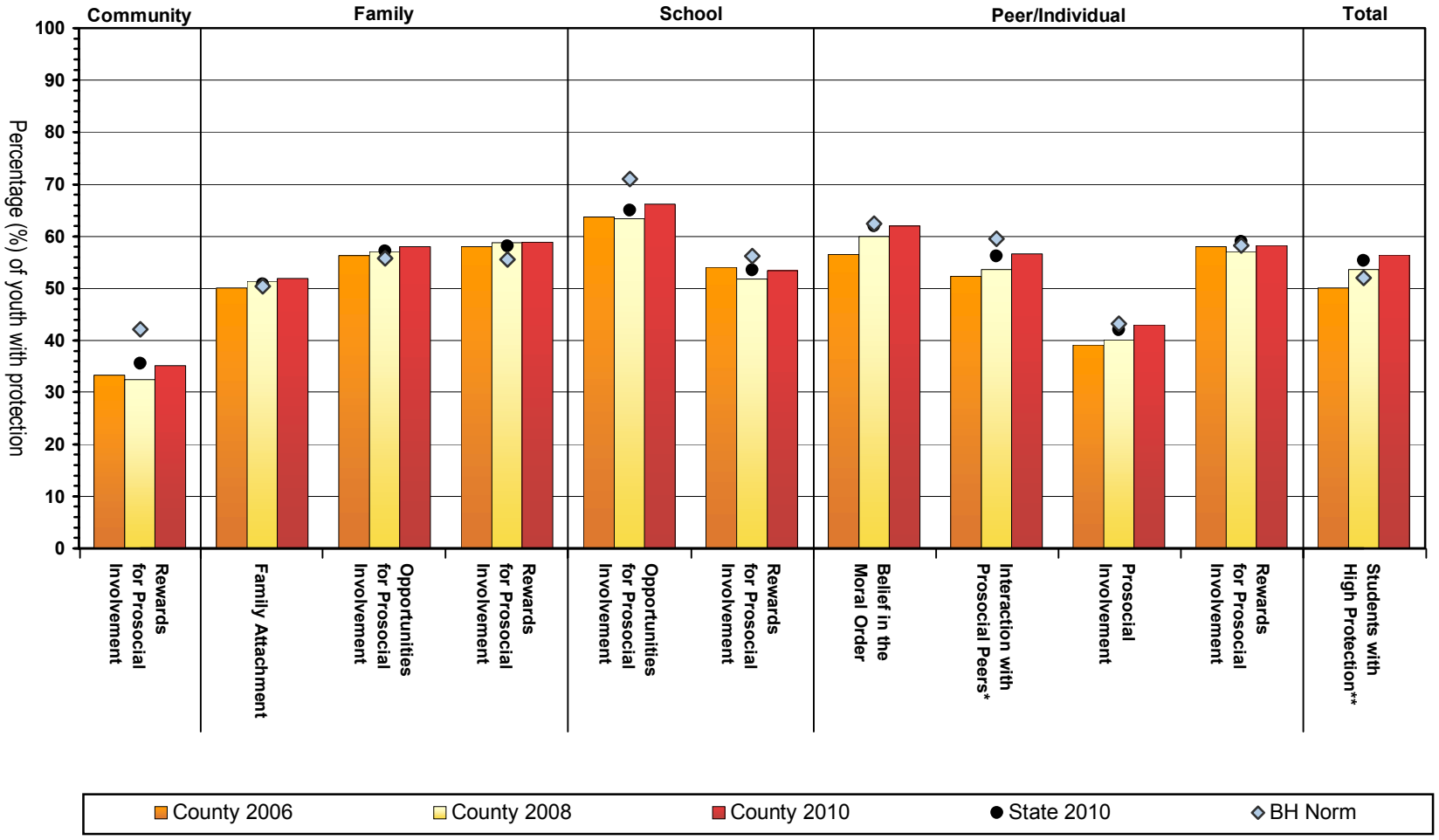

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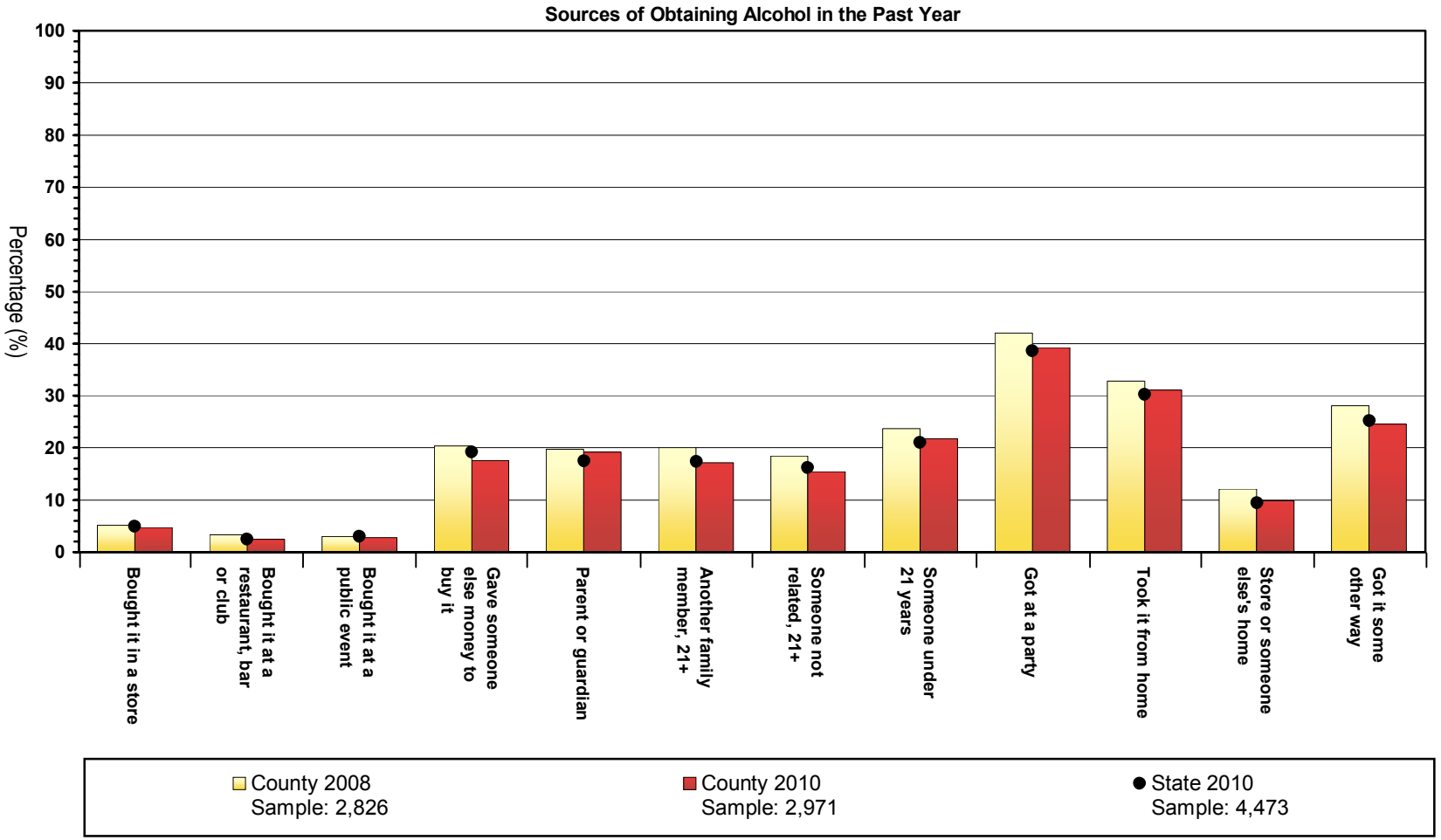
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Maricopa County, Grade 8

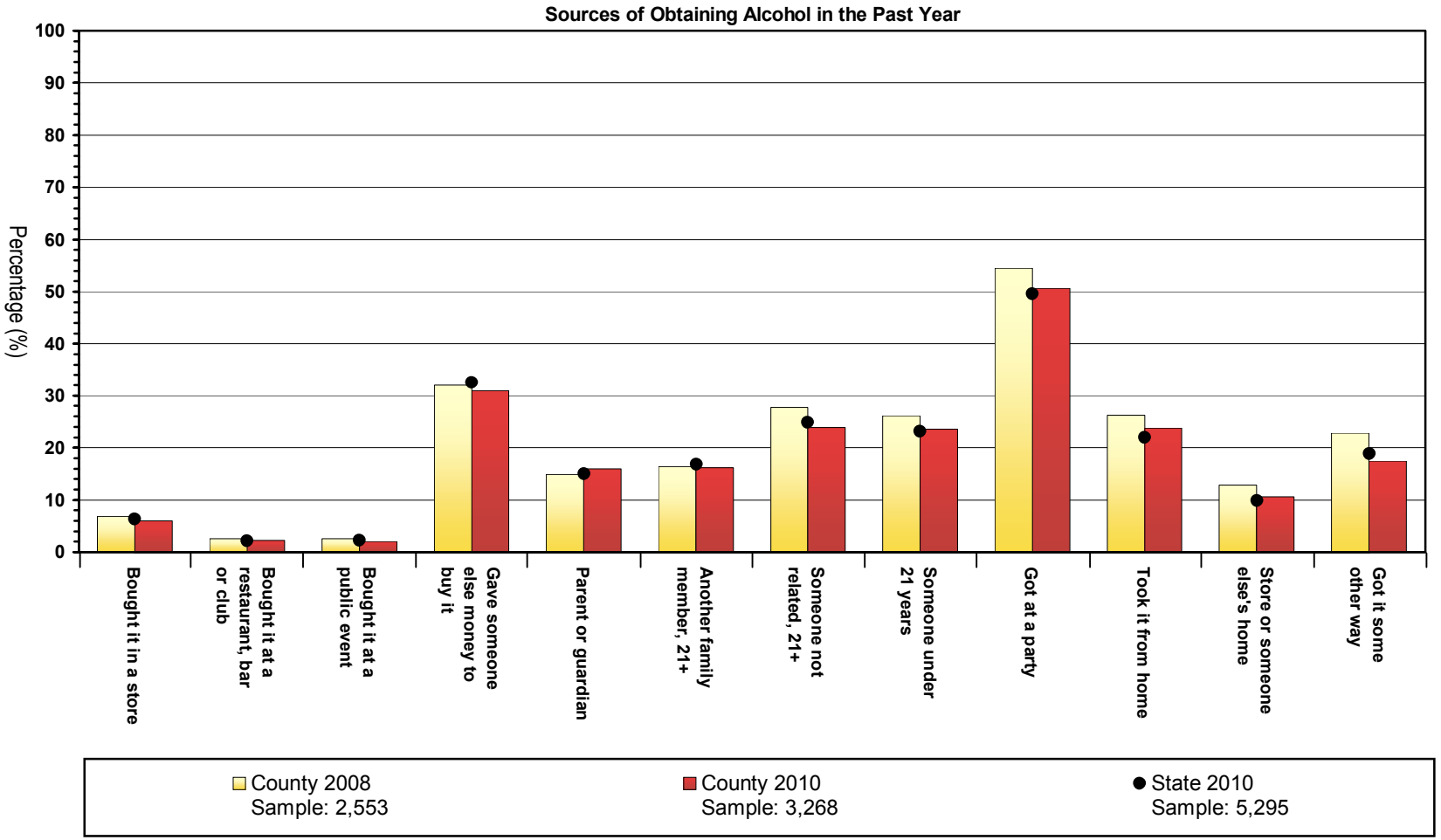


* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2010 Maricopa County, Grade 10



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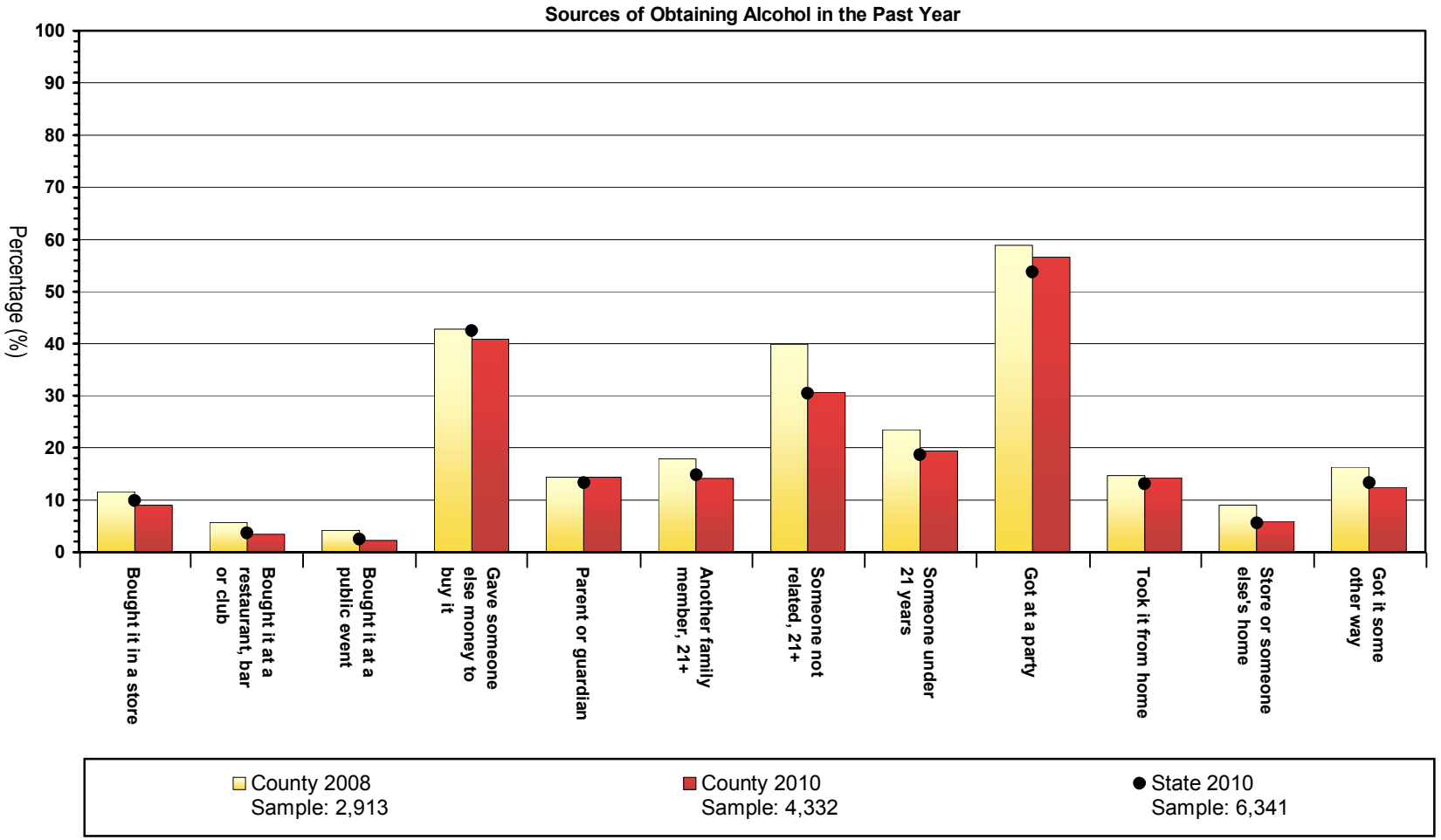

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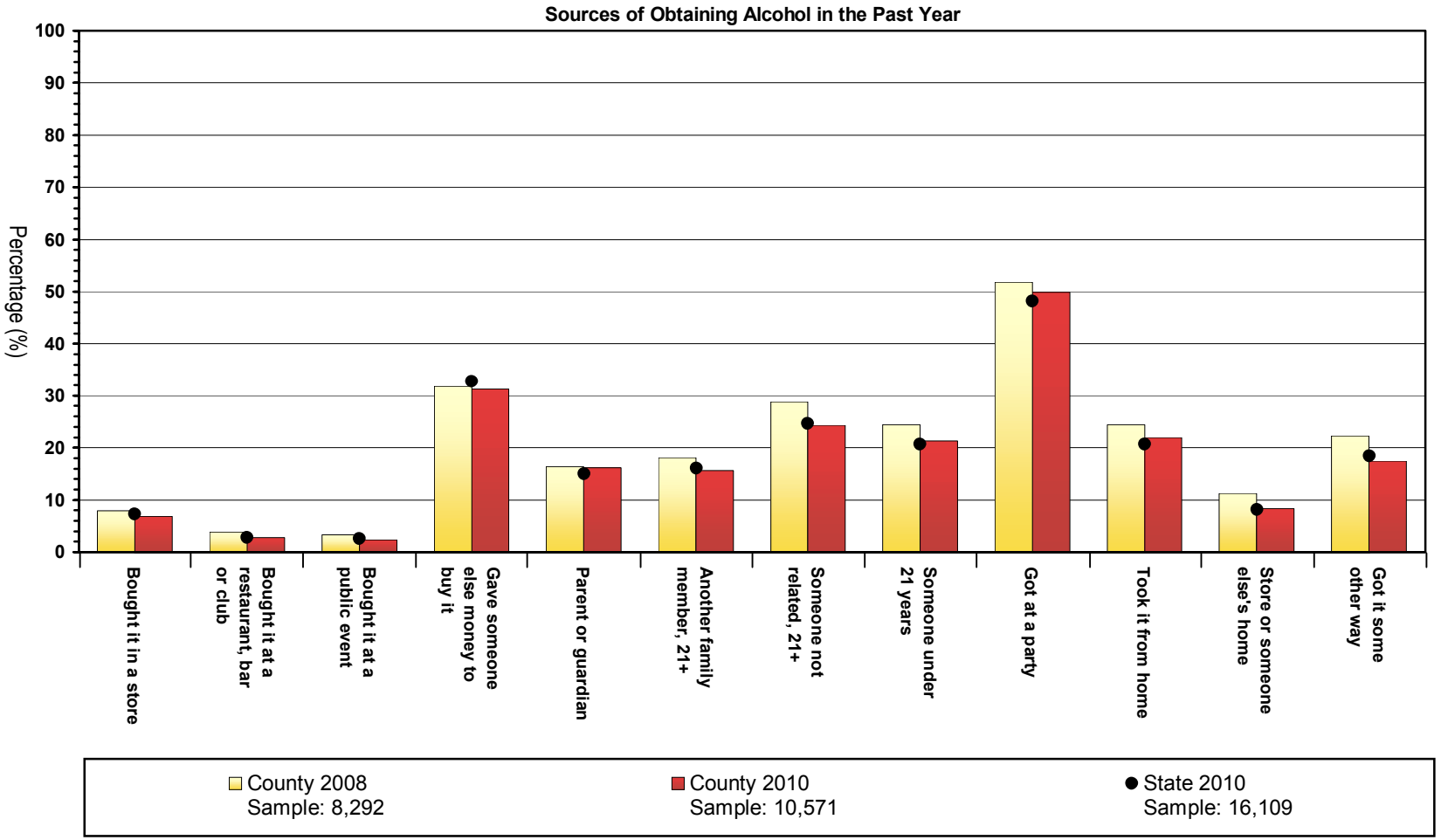
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Maricopa County, All Students Surveyed



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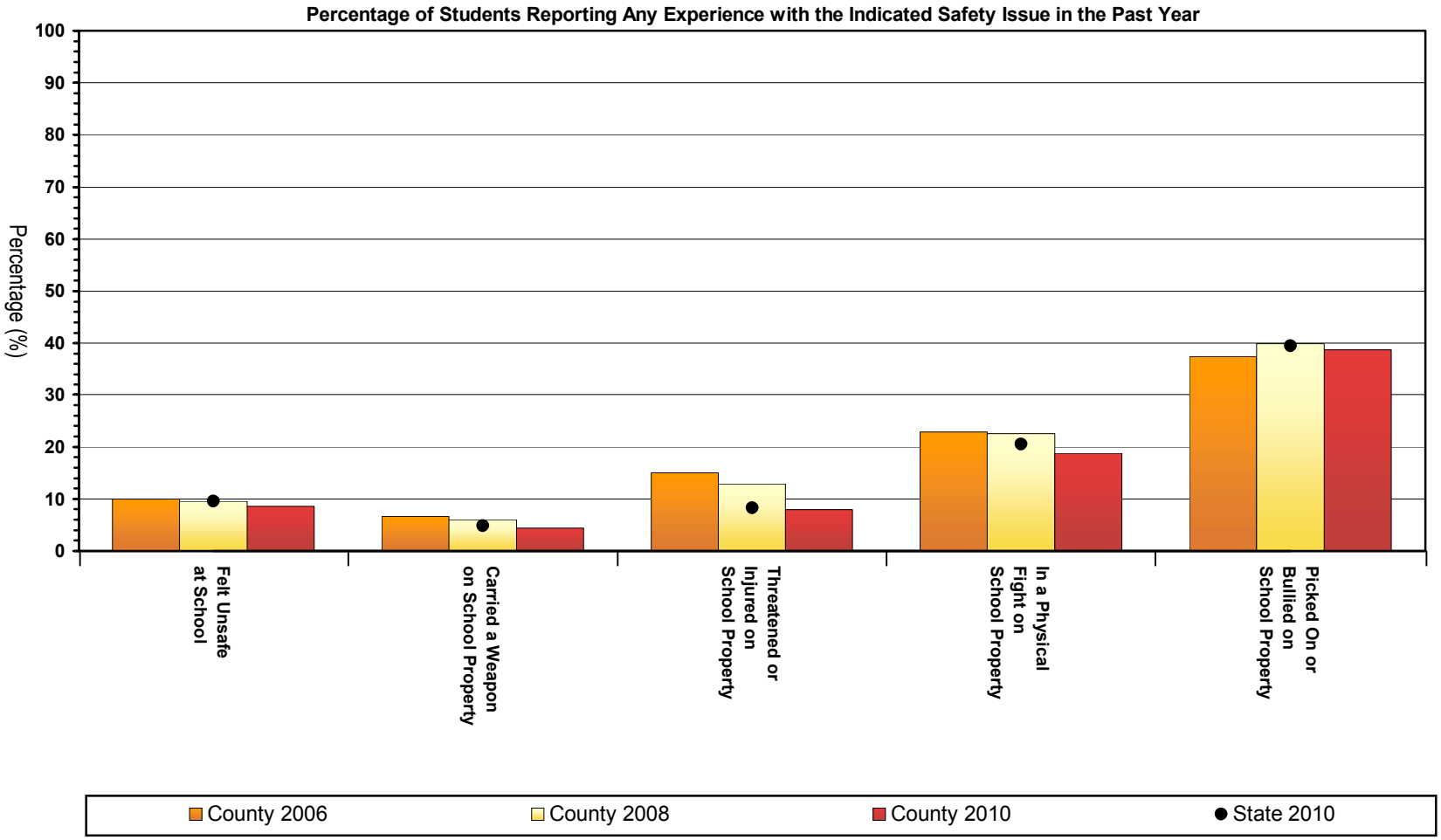
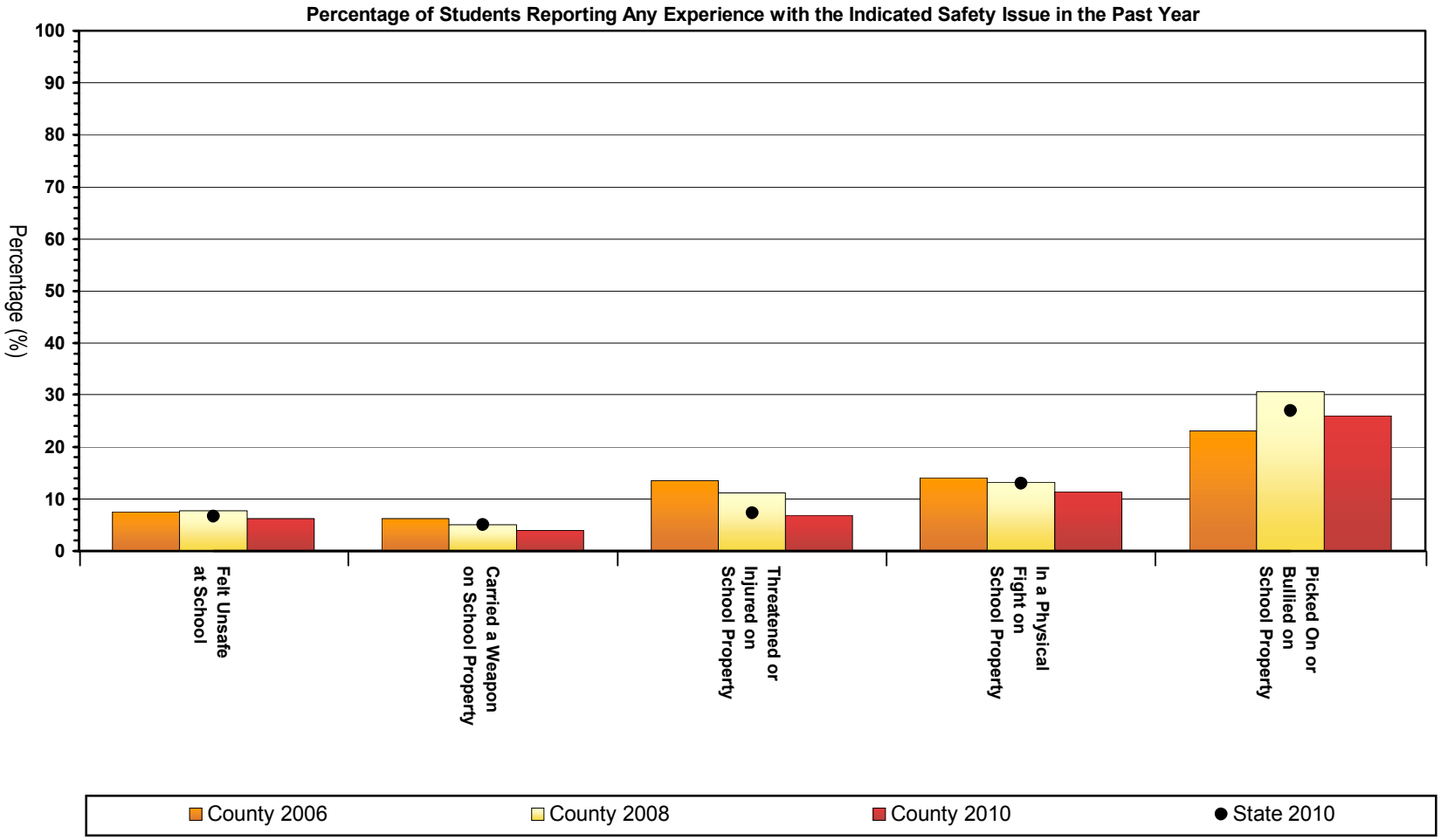
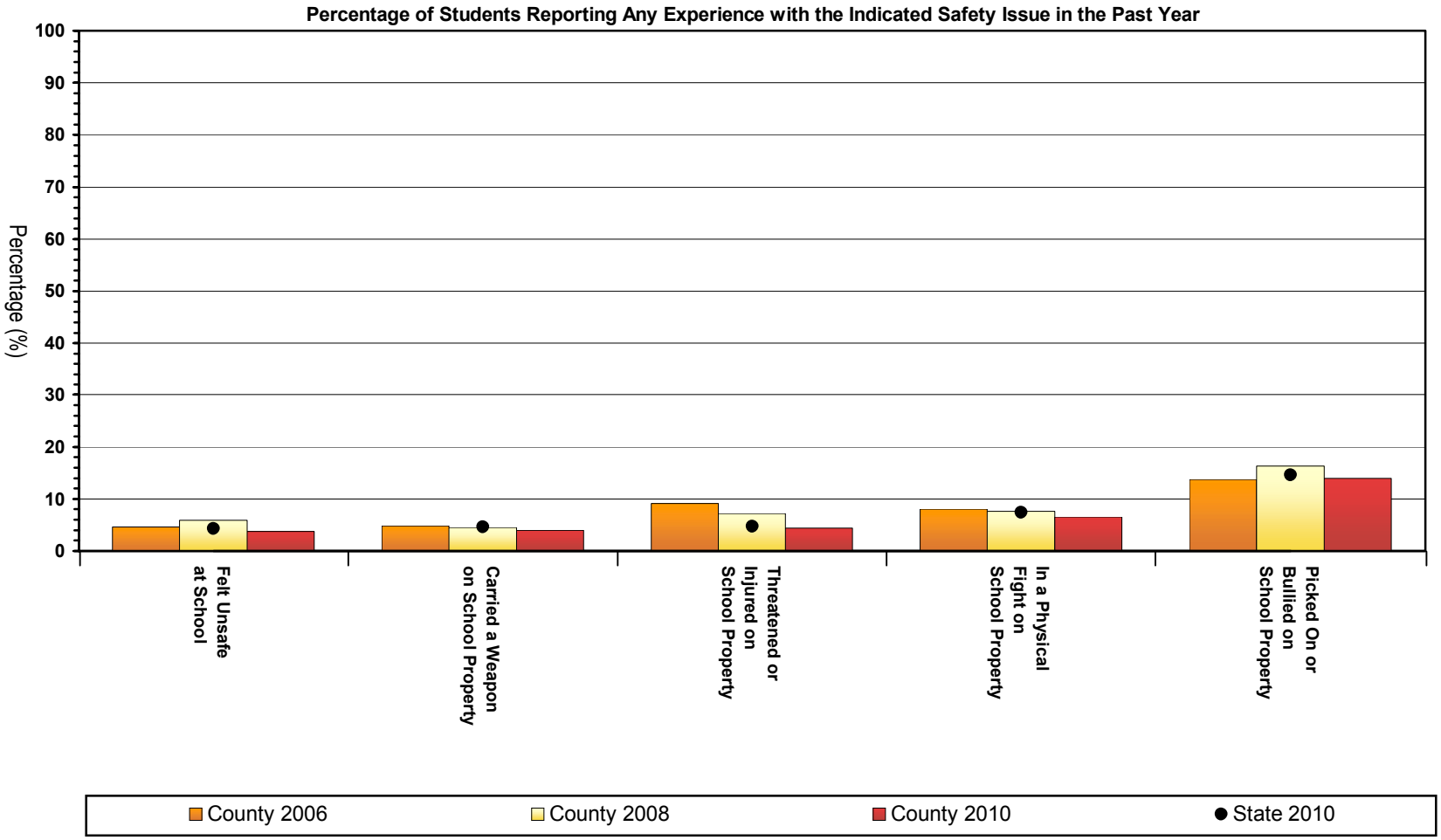
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Maricopa County, Grade 8



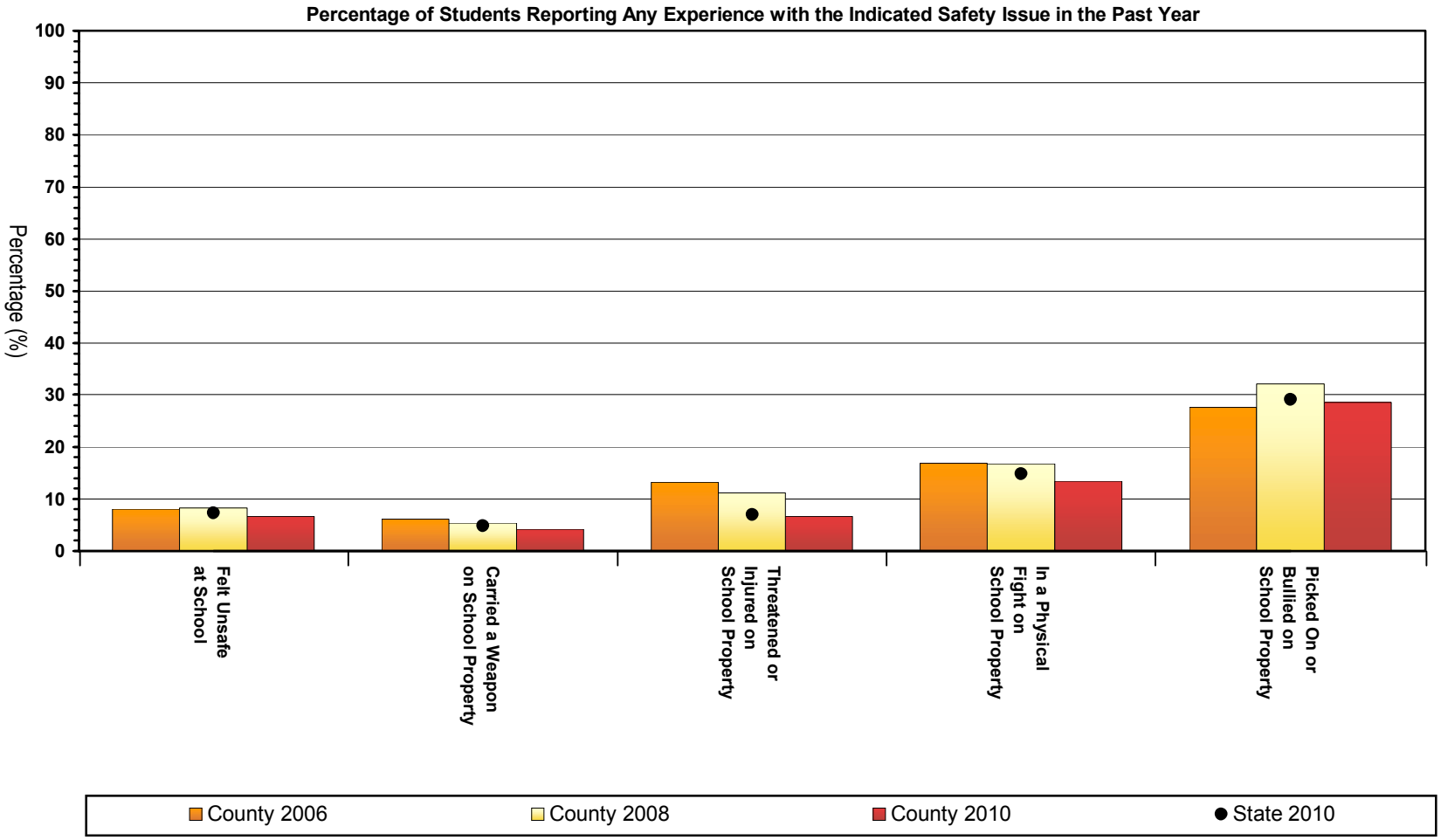
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Maricopa County, Grade 10



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Maricopa County, Grade 12



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Maricopa County, All Students Surveyed



Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

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

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

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

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	49.1	46.5	42.9	45.1	36.6	64.7	64.6	63.2	64.1	59.1	72.8	73.8	71.9	72.8	72.3	59.4	57.4	56.4	58.2	55.6
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	28.0	23.9	20.9	23.8	20.1	39.9	37.1	34.5	37.2	32.7	47.5	48.4	44.0	46.9	43.6	36.2	32.9	30.9	34.0	31.8
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	6.5	5.8	5.6	7.1	9.6	9.6	10.8	10.6	12.5	15.2	13.7	15.7	15.7	18.1	16.3	9.1	9.4	9.7	11.7	13.6
Marijuana	used marijuana?	16.6	14.7	16.1	17.8	15.7	31.1	31.1	33.0	34.3	32.3	41.1	42.5	44.2	44.7	42.0	26.7	25.3	28.4	29.9	29.7
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.7	3.7	5.1	5.9	5.9	3.0	5.4	8.5	9.5	9.0	3.1	3.2	4.2	5.1	5.1	2.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	3.4	2.6	2.3	2.3	2.6	6.3	6.2	5.0	5.3	4.6	10.8	10.8	8.0	8.8	6.0	6.0	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	14.6	13.7	13.9	14.5	14.9	10.8	12.1	11.2	11.8	12.8	9.2	8.3	8.5	9.4	9.5	12.2	12.1	11.7	12.3	12.5
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	2.3	1.1	0.6	0.7	1.6	4.1	2.0	1.5	1.6	2.8	6.0	3.8	2.2	2.5	2.4	3.7	2.0	1.3	1.5	2.3
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	1.3	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.3	2.0	1.9	2.6	2.6	1.5	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.4	1.2	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	1.7	2.1	3.8	3.9	2.2	2.8	4.5	8.2	8.2	5.5	4.2	7.5	10.8	10.6	6.5	2.6	4.0	6.9	7.0	4.7
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.9	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	11.3	11.0	11.5	4.4	n/a	19.8	17.7	18.9	9.9	n/a	24.4	22.9	23.1	13.2	n/a	16.5	16.1	16.8	9.1
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	3.2	3.7	3.0	3.0	6.0	7.1	8.5	7.8	7.0	10.3	9.0	8.8	9.6	8.5	9.9	5.8	6.1	6.1	5.7	8.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	9.6	7.8	8.5	8.7	9.5	14.1	12.2	11.7	11.5	13.0	18.2	14.3	14.0	13.4	12.7	13.0	10.4	10.9	10.8	11.7
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	14.0	16.1	15.9	16.5	n/a	20.4	25.4	23.0	23.7	n/a	24.8	28.8	27.4	27.3	n/a	18.5	21.4	21.0	21.5	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?	n/a	9.1	9.0	9.5	n/a	n/a	12.3	12.8	13.2	n/a	n/a	13.4	14.2	14.1	n/a	n/a	10.9	11.5	11.8	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	23.0	22.6	20.6	21.9	14.9	36.5	36.6	34.2	34.7	30.4	45.9	47.0	44.9	45.0	43.5	32.5	31.8	30.9	31.9	29.2
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	9.3	8.2	7.5	8.9	6.5	15.3	16.0	14.6	15.6	13.1	21.3	23.6	21.2	22.9	20.1	13.9	13.7	13.2	14.7	13.0
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.8	3.7	3.2	3.8	4.9	5.7	6.5	4.9	6.0	6.9	8.1	8.4	3.1	3.5	4.2	5.1	6.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	7.7	7.1	8.1	8.9	6.5	14.5	15.0	17.2	17.4	15.9	18.1	19.5	21.9	21.3	20.6	12.2	11.9	14.3	14.8	14.2
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.5	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.0	0.5	1.5	2.6	2.7	2.4	0.5	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.6	0.5
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.7	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.8	2.2	2.0	1.5	1.6	0.9	3.0	3.2	1.9	2.2	1.3	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.0
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	5.9	5.3	5.5	5.6	3.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.2	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.7	2.4
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	1.3	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.4
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	0.7	0.9	1.7	1.7	0.6	0.8	1.4	3.1	2.9	1.3	0.9	2.3	3.7	3.4	1.8	0.8	1.3	2.6	2.5	1.2
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	5.5	5.5	5.7	1.3	n/a	8.9	8.3	8.9	3.0	n/a	10.6	9.4	9.7	4.1	n/a	7.5	7.3	7.7	2.8
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.9	3.3	3.2	2.8	3.3	2.7	2.3	2.8	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	4.4	3.3	3.5	3.6	2.5	6.4	4.8	4.8	4.7	3.9	7.4	5.5	5.0	4.7	4.2	5.7	4.2	4.2	4.2	3.5
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	6.8	8.1	7.9	8.2	n/a	9.9	12.0	11.5	11.8	n/a	10.7	13.7	12.4	12.4	n/a	8.6	10.4	10.1	10.4	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?	n/a	5.3	5.4	5.4	n/a	n/a	5.7	5.9	6.3	n/a	n/a	5.7	6.1	6.3	n/a	n/a	5.5	5.7	5.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	5.6	5.2	4.5	5.0	4.2	7.3	6.7	6.5	7.6	7.4	16.2	15.0	13.3	14.1	16.6	8.5	7.8	7.4	8.2	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	29.8	28.3	26.5	27.7	24.9	28.8	26.7	27.8	29.1	26.3	30.0	26.9	26.8	28.9	27.5	29.5	27.6	27.0	28.5	25.0

Heavy Use

		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Binge Drinking	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	12.8	11.4	12.4	7.8	20.4	21.2	20.0	21.0	17.5	26.8	30.5	28.9	29.2	25.2	18.3	19.0	18.5	19.5	16.6
1/2 Pack (or more) of Cigarettes/Day	During the past 30 days, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day? (11 to 20 cigarettes, More than 20 cigarettes)	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.7	1.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.4	4.2	4.3	3.6	3.6	5.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.7

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Been Drunk or High at School	11.7	11.3	11.6	12.8	7.5	18.8	19.0	20.5	21.8	15.0	20.2	22.0	20.9	22.1	17.7	15.9	15.7	16.6	18.0	13.3
Been Suspended from School	19.4	20.3	17.4	18.5	15.1	14.7	12.7	13.2	14.4	12.6	8.7	9.0	8.4	9.9	9.2	15.6	15.8	13.8	15.0	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	4.7	4.6	4.7	5.0	2.5	8.6	9.4	10.5	10.6	6.5	9.8	10.7	10.6	10.8	7.8	7.1	7.2	7.9	8.2	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	4.4	3.6	3.3	3.7	2.3	4.4	3.2	4.2	4.6	2.6	3.0	2.7	2.7	3.1	1.9	4.0	3.3	3.4	3.8	2.3
Been Arrested	7.1	6.6	6.2	7.1	5.2	8.0	7.8	8.7	9.9	6.7	6.8	7.5	7.7	8.7	6.1	7.3	7.1	7.3	8.4	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	17.2	17.5	15.6	16.6	16.0	15.2	15.1	14.7	15.5	15.1	12.6	12.1	10.3	11.5	11.9	15.6	15.7	14.0	14.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	7.3	7.4	6.1	6.7	4.8	7.1	6.2	7.0	7.6	5.2	6.3	7.7	6.2	7.2	5.2	7.0	7.2	6.4	7.1	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	1.5	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.8	1.6	1.2	2.1	2.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.7	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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Any Gambling	53.4	68.9	61.5	61.6	55.0	51.0	65.0	59.6	59.8	53.8	45.6	59.5	56.1	56.5	52.6	50.6	65.8	59.5	59.7	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	2.6	6.7	5.6	5.3	5.7	2.6	6.6	4.9	4.8	5.3	3.0	6.0	5.3	5.3	5.4	2.7	6.5	5.3	5.2	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	26.0	24.8	22.1	21.4	24.0	21.0	21.7	20.7	20.7	23.5	16.5	18.4	19.1	18.9	23.9	22.0	22.6	20.9	20.6	22.7
Bet on sports?*	n/a	31.8	28.2	28.6	22.8	n/a	30.0	27.2	27.0	22.5	n/a	24.7	23.9	24.4	20.5	n/a	29.8	26.7	27.0	21.4
Played cards?	24.4	43.5	36.0	36.1	25.8	26.4	43.9	36.1	36.0	27.0	25.1	40.1	35.2	34.8	26.7	25.2	42.8	35.8	35.7	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?**	n/a	19.1	15.8	15.9	n/a	n/a	18.9	15.5	16.6	n/a	n/a	16.6	14.1	15.3	n/a	n/a	18.5	15.3	16.0	n/a
Played bingo?	18.0	34.0	27.1	26.4	22.7	12.1	24.0	21.1	20.4	17.7	6.8	14.6	13.8	14.2	14.0	13.2	27.0	21.9	21.4	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	5.7	6.5	4.9	5.1	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.0	4.5	4.6	4.1	4.2	3.7	5.1	5.6	4.6	4.7	4.2
Played a dice game?*	n/a	31.7	26.3	26.0	12.1	n/a	24.9	21.9	21.9	11.2	n/a	18.1	17.7	17.9	10.0	n/a	26.8	22.8	22.6	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?*	20.0	32.5	27.7	28.2	20.1	20.9	30.8	27.5	27.7	20.5	18.3	26.7	24.6	24.9	18.8	19.8	30.8	26.8	27.2	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?*	n/a	6.3	4.7	5.0	4.6	n/a	5.0	4.6	5.0	4.7	n/a	4.2	3.7	4.4	4.6	n/a	5.5	4.4	4.8	4.7

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from table. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	39.2	36.8	33.7	35.9	36.6	44.2	43.2	41.5	43.6	42.8	48.1	48.1	44.0	47.3	47.0	43.0	41.1	38.7	41.3	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	36.5	36.0	32.8	35.0	32.8	39.5	39.1	39.1	41.8	39.6	32.0	34.1	33.4	35.5	32.8	36.3	36.4	34.7	37.2	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	37.6	38.4	36.0	36.9	29.4	47.1	50.2	43.1	42.9	40.5	50.3	53.1	43.7	43.8	42.7	43.6	44.9	40.1	40.6	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	36.0	36.5	31.6	33.4	39.8	26.3	24.6	20.4	22.3	29.9	33.4	32.0	24.1	26.5	34.8	32.3	32.3	26.4	28.2	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	47.2	45.4	42.5	43.7	41.9	43.1	42.0	39.9	40.6	40.3	44.8	45.4	40.5	41.2	39.8	45.3	44.5	41.2	42.1	40.7
Family Conflict	52.0	52.9	53.0	53.1	51.5	42.1	43.5	42.3	42.1	41.6	38.2	38.8	39.5	39.1	38.8	45.4	47.1	46.2	45.9	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	39.4	38.2	36.2	39.3	36.4	39.9	37.4	38.4	41.5	39.0	35.5	34.4	34.5	37.4	37.3	38.6	37.1	36.4	39.4	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	47.9	48.9	46.9	47.7	46.9	48.5	52.9	49.5	50.0	52.3	45.1	48.7	47.8	48.6	50.3	47.4	49.9	47.9	48.6	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	28.3	26.2	23.7	24.7	26.0	39.0	40.6	37.5	37.9	40.8	39.0	41.1	38.0	38.6	38.6	34.4	33.4	31.5	32.4	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	45.8	45.6	43.5	45.5	46.6	48.5	46.7	46.4	48.5	47.9	42.6	42.8	38.8	40.6	41.8	45.9	45.2	43.0	45.1	45.6
Low Commitment to School	40.6	40.2	40.6	41.0	38.0	38.5	44.2	42.0	41.7	41.7	43.8	47.1	43.5	42.2	42.9	40.7	42.8	41.8	41.5	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	43.1	42.7	42.6	43.8	39.0	46.0	45.5	47.4	47.6	45.5	43.5	42.5	43.4	44.6	43.6	44.1	43.4	44.2	45.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	39.0	38.9	35.7	37.6	33.7	40.3	38.2	38.7	40.6	37.0	36.4	38.3	35.4	38.6	35.4	38.8	38.6	36.5	38.8	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	32.7	28.7	26.5	29.3	24.0	33.2	30.3	29.2	31.0	27.3	32.1	30.8	27.9	29.6	28.8	32.7	29.6	27.7	29.9	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	46.0	44.3	40.7	41.4	36.2	47.6	49.7	44.0	44.7	44.9	45.4	46.2	41.3	41.7	41.9	46.3	46.2	41.8	42.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	31.0	28.4	28.0	29.3	22.6	34.4	37.5	36.5	36.2	33.6	34.7	38.5	36.4	35.9	32.7	32.9	33.0	32.7	33.1	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	44.3	43.4	46.1	47.8	37.1	38.7	42.0	45.5	45.9	35.7	40.6	47.8	50.7	50.4	40.3	41.7	44.0	47.2	47.9	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	56.9	57.6	53.2	55.8	50.3	55.1	54.1	53.5	56.3	52.0	50.2	50.5	48.5	51.5	49.0	54.8	55.1	52.1	54.8	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	39.2	38.4	36.8	39.4	30.8	40.5	41.3	41.3	42.6	36.2	34.9	37.4	37.7	38.1	32.3	38.7	38.9	38.3	40.0	33.2
Rewards for ASB	48.5	45.9	47.5	48.2	36.7	44.4	45.4	48.1	46.8	42.7	53.6	55.4	58.5	57.1	55.1	48.4	47.9	50.6	50.1	44.4
Gang Involvement	24.9	26.7	19.4	20.8	17.8	22.0	21.2	19.9	20.9	15.7	15.3	15.7	14.9	16.1	13.1	21.7	22.7	18.3	19.6	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	35.4	37.9	35.2	37.1	29.7	33.2	35.0	33.1	34.2	30.4	32.9	34.2	31.2	32.5	29.0	34.2	36.3	33.6	35.0	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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	30.5	31.0	33.5	32.9	38.3	36.2	35.2	36.6	38.0	44.2	34.7	32.4	36.4	37.0	44.1	33.3	32.4	35.2	35.6	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	49.7	51.6	52.6	51.1	51.9	44.8	47.1	45.8	45.6	44.7	57.7	55.8	57.2	56.6	55.6	50.1	51.4	51.9	50.9	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	58.1	59.7	60.5	59.7	60.7	54.1	54.4	55.1	54.6	53.1	56.1	54.8	57.3	56.4	53.8	56.3	57.1	58.1	57.2	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	61.1	61.5	63.0	61.7	61.5	55.4	56.4	54.9	54.9	53.0	56.3	55.9	56.7	56.4	52.4	58.0	58.8	58.9	58.2	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	59.9	60.7	63.5	63.0	68.9	66.8	65.7	67.4	65.6	71.6	67.5	67.0	69.4	67.6	72.8	63.7	63.4	66.2	65.0	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	51.1	51.1	53.0	52.0	57.5	63.5	60.1	61.0	61.2	58.9	47.5	43.9	45.9	46.9	51.6	54.1	51.8	53.4	53.5	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	54.4	59.3	60.8	60.3	64.6	63.4	66.4	69.1	69.4	68.0	51.6	54.0	56.4	56.4	53.8	56.5	60.0	62.0	62.0	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers*	50.4	53.3	55.5	54.7	58.8	54.8	56.4	57.9	57.5	60.7	53.2	51.6	57.1	57.3	59.3	52.4	53.7	56.6	56.2	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	37.4	38.6	40.3	40.0	40.8	40.9	44.9	46.7	45.3	46.1	40.4	38.0	43.6	41.9	42.6	39.2	40.1	43.0	42.1	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	57.7	58.5	58.4	59.2	62.5	61.3	58.7	61.4	61.7	59.9	53.9	51.7	54.9	55.6	51.8	58.0	57.1	58.3	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection**	45.8	52.5	54.9	53.6	52.8	54.1	57.7	58.4	57.6	52.5	53.5	52.0	56.7	55.9	50.5	50.1	53.7	56.4	55.4	52.0

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

** 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, 2006/2008 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, (*ie* 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	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
*Sample size***	*2,826*	*2,971*	*4,473*	*2,553*	*3,268*	*5,295*	*2,913*	*4,332*	*6,341*	*8,292*	*10,571*	*16,109*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	5.1	4.7	4.9	6.9	6.0	6.3	11.6	9.0	9.9	7.9	6.9	7.3
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	3.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.3	2.1	5.7	3.4	3.6	3.9	2.8	2.8
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	3.0	2.8	3.0	2.6	2.0	2.2	4.2	2.3	2.5	3.3	2.4	2.6
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	20.3	17.6	19.2	32.0	30.9	32.6	42.8	40.9	42.5	31.8	31.3	32.8
My parent or guardian gave it to me	19.7	19.2	17.5	14.9	15.9	15.0	14.4	14.4	13.3	16.4	16.2	15.0
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	20.0	17.1	17.3	16.4	16.2	16.8	17.9	14.1	14.8	18.1	15.6	16.1
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	18.4	15.4	16.2	27.7	23.9	24.8	39.9	30.6	30.4	28.8	24.3	24.6
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	23.7	21.7	21.0	26.1	23.6	23.1	23.5	19.4	18.6	24.4	21.3	20.7
I got it at a party	42.1	39.3	38.7	54.5	50.6	49.6	58.9	56.6	53.8	51.8	49.9	48.2
I took it from home	32.8	31.1	30.2	26.2	23.8	21.9	14.7	14.2	13.1	24.4	21.9	20.7
I took it from a store or someone else's home	12.1	9.8	9.4	12.8	10.6	9.8	9.0	5.9	5.6	11.2	8.4	8.1
I got it some other way	28.1	24.5	25.2	22.8	17.5	18.8	16.3	12.4	13.3	22.3	17.4	18.4

* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed**			
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
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	85.0	87.1	92.1	91.7	86.5	88.8	93.1	92.7	90.9	92.8	95.6	95.3	86.8	88.8	93.3	93.0
	1 time	7.3	6.8	4.4	4.5	6.4	6.0	3.6	3.7	4.1	3.6	2.3	2.4	6.3	5.9	3.6	3.7
	2-3 times	4.1	3.4	2.0	2.2	3.9	2.6	1.9	1.9	3.0	2.0	1.2	1.3	3.8	2.9	1.7	1.9
	4-5 times	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5
	6-7 times	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
	8-9 times	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
	10-11 times	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
	12 or more times	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.5
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?	0 times	77.1	77.5	81.2	79.5	85.9	86.8	88.6	87.0	92.0	92.4	93.5	92.6	83.2	83.3	86.6	85.2
	1 time	12.4	12.4	10.3	11.0	8.1	8.0	6.5	7.3	5.0	4.5	3.8	4.3	9.4	9.5	7.5	8.1
	2-3 times	6.7	6.6	5.5	6.2	3.9	3.4	3.1	3.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	4.7	4.7	3.8	4.2
	4-5 times	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	1.1
	6-7 times	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
	8-9 times	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
	10-11 times	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
	12 or more times	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	62.6	60.1	61.3	60.5	76.9	69.4	74.0	73.1	86.3	83.7	86.1	85.4	72.4	67.9	71.5	70.9
	1 time	19.1	12.9	13.0	12.8	12.9	10.7	8.9	9.1	7.9	6.3	5.3	5.3	14.7	10.9	9.8	9.7
	2-3 times	13.6	11.3	11.0	11.1	7.9	9.6	8.2	8.4	4.5	5.4	4.5	4.7	9.8	9.5	8.4	8.6
	4-5 times		4.4	4.5	4.7		3.1	2.9	3.0		1.2	1.6	1.7		3.4	3.3	3.3
	6-7 times		1.8	1.9	1.8		1.3	1.2	1.2		0.6	0.7	0.7		1.4	1.4	1.3
	8-9 times		1.2	0.9	1.1		1.1	0.6	0.7		0.5	0.3	0.3		1.0	0.7	0.8
	10-11 times		0.7	0.6	0.7		0.6	0.4	0.5		0.4	0.2	0.2		0.6	0.4	0.5
	12 or more times	4.7	7.5	6.8	7.3	2.2	4.2	3.7	4.2	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.8	3.1	5.4	4.5	4.9
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	90.0	90.4	91.4	90.5	92.5	92.3	93.8	93.3	95.4	94.1	96.2	95.7	92.0	91.7	93.3	92.7
	1 day	5.6	5.6	4.9	5.2	4.0	4.5	3.4	3.6	2.3	3.1	2.0	2.2	4.4	4.8	3.7	4.0
	2-3 days	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.2	1.7	0.9	1.1	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.0
	4-5 days	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
	6 or more days	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.0	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	93.4	94.0	95.6	95.2	93.8	95.0	96.0	95.0	95.2	95.5	96.0	95.4	93.9	94.6	95.8	95.2
	1 day	3.1	2.9	2.1	2.3	2.2	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.4	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.9
	2-3 days	1.5	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1
	4-5 days	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4
	6 or more days	1.5	1.2	0.8	1.0	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.5

* In 2006 the choices for this question were *Never*, *Once*, *Several Times* and *Very Often.*

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 13. 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	17,587	64.1	11,091	66.1	10,586	64.0	39,264	58.3	18,544	69.4	19,970
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	83.8	17,718	87.6	11,172	90.3	10,641	86.6	39,531	84.8	18,655	88.5	20,122
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	78.9	17,071	69.2	10,823	62.8	10,371	71.8	38,265	66.3	18,066	77.0	19,477
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	92.3	16,909	85.9	10,873	77.6	10,361	86.5	38,143	85.6	17,958	87.4	19,456
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	97.0	16,743	94.9	10,816	89.0	10,285	94.2	37,844	93.6	17,806	94.9	19,320
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	96.3	17,063	92.8	10,989	90.1	10,425	93.6	38,477	92.7	18,183	94.5	19,555
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	79.2	18,927	65.3	11,979	57.0	11,116	69.4	42,022	69.0	20,065	69.8	21,122
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	87.4	18,884	77.6	11,947	66.1	11,078	79.0	41,909	78.3	20,019	79.7	21,062
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	84.8	18,873	71.1	11,954	63.6	11,073	75.3	41,900	72.7	20,011	77.9	21,058
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	20.6	18,368	34.2	11,565	44.9	10,895	30.9	40,828	29.6	19,360	32.1	20,673
		Cigarettes	7.5	17,882	14.6	11,252	21.2	10,681	13.2	39,815	13.9	18,796	12.4	20,262
		Marijuana	8.1	18,258	17.2	11,463	21.9	10,813	14.3	40,534	15.7	19,203	13.0	20,546
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	47.7	18,763	66.0	11,885	73.8	11,045	59.8	41,693	59.4	19,919	60.2	20,962
		Average age:	11.8 years		13.2 years		14.3 years		13.1 years		12.9 years		13.2 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	22.3	18,809	37.7	11,911	47.1	11,056	33.3	41,776	34.4	19,939	32.1	21,019
		Average age:	11.8 years		13.0 years		14.1 years		13.0 years		12.9 years		13.2 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	15.8	18,846	33.9	11,920	45.3	11,065	28.8	41,831	30.7	19,963	26.9	21,047
		Average age:	12.3 years		13.6 years		14.7 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, (*ie* 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.

Data Tables

Table 14. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
alcohol?	Never	73.4	71.4	53.7	52.3	42.3	41.6	59.5	57.7
	Once	11.7	12.3	13.7	14.2	13.1	13.2	12.6	13.1
	2-3 times	8.7	9.5	16.8	17.3	21.2	21.3	14.3	15.0
	4-6 times	3.1	3.4	7.6	7.7	10.7	10.7	6.4	6.7
	7-10 times	0.9	1.0	2.8	2.9	4.7	4.9	2.5	2.6
	More than 10 times	2.2	2.4	5.4	5.7	8.1	8.3	4.7	4.9
cigarettes?	Never	82.2	80.6	69.7	68.4	64.2	62.7	73.9	72.2
	Once	8.0	8.7	10.0	10.3	10.0	10.3	9.1	9.6
	2-3 times	4.7	5.2	8.2	8.6	9.1	9.6	6.9	7.4
	4-6 times	1.9	2.2	3.8	3.9	4.5	4.8	3.2	3.4
	7-10 times	1.0	1.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8	1.7	1.9
	More than 10 times	2.1	2.4	6.2	6.5	9.5	9.8	5.2	5.6
marijuana?	Never	76.5	75.4	58.8	58.7	56.0	56.9	66.0	65.4
	Once	7.7	8.1	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.0	9.5	9.7
	2-3 times	6.2	6.5	10.5	10.3	11.1	10.7	8.7	8.7
	4-6 times	3.5	3.5	6.0	6.2	6.6	6.3	5.0	5.1
	7-10 times	1.7	1.9	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	2.8	2.9
	More than 10 times	4.5	4.7	10.0	10.2	11.4	11.4	7.9	8.2
other drugs?	Never	88.3	88.4	80.7	81.4	81.4	81.7	84.3	84.5
	Once	5.5	5.4	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.3	6.7	6.6
	2-3 times	2.8	2.7	5.1	4.8	5.0	4.8	4.1	3.9
	4-6 times	1.3	1.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.8
	7-10 times	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.9
	More than 10 times	1.7	1.7	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	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	64.9	63.8	63.0	67.9	67.0	65.7	64.9
	Once	13.6	13.6	12.6	12.7	10.8	10.9	12.6	12.6
	2-3 times	10.1	10.3	12.1	11.9	10.7	10.8	10.9	10.9
	4-6 times	3.4	3.5	4.2	4.5	4.0	4.2	3.8	4.0
	7-10 times	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.7
	More than 10 times	5.9	6.2	5.5	6.0	4.6	5.1	5.4	5.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	30.2	30.9	33.0	33.4	34.4	33.8	32.1	32.4
	Once	13.6	14.2	17.4	17.4	17.0	17.2	15.6	16.0
	Twice	5.4	5.8	8.6	8.9	10.2	10.3	7.6	8.0
	Three times	2.4	2.7	4.1	4.1	5.2	5.5	3.7	3.9
	Four or more times	5.0	5.3	8.4	8.8	9.7	10.4	7.2	7.7
	I never got offers	43.3	41.1	28.5	27.3	23.4	22.8	33.8	32.0
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	35.0	35.7	38.6	38.7	38.8	39.4	37.0	37.6
	Once	10.2	10.9	13.6	13.9	15.5	15.2	12.6	13.0
	Twice	4.9	5.4	7.8	8.2	10.3	10.2	7.2	7.5
	Three times	2.4	2.7	4.5	4.6	5.1	5.2	3.7	3.9
	Four or more times	4.1	4.4	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.4	5.8	6.1
	I never got offers	43.4	41.0	28.4	27.3	23.1	22.5	33.7	31.9
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	36.5	37.3	45.3	45.1	51.8	50.9	43.1	43.3
	Once	9.4	10.2	11.7	12.3	11.2	11.4	10.6	11.1
	Twice	3.5	3.7	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.2	4.3	4.6
	Three times	2.1	2.4	2.8	2.9	2.8	3.2	2.5	2.8
	Four or more times	4.4	4.6	6.1	6.3	5.2	5.9	5.1	5.5
	I never got offers	44.1	41.8	29.2	28.1	24.0	23.4	34.5	32.8
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	39.9	40.7	49.9	49.7	56.4	55.3	47.2	47.4
	Once	7.7	8.2	9.8	9.9	9.0	9.6	8.6	9.1
	Twice	2.8	3.3	3.8	4.2	4.1	4.3	3.4	3.8
	Three times	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.3
	Four or more times	3.5	3.8	4.8	5.2	4.0	4.6	4.0	4.4
	I never got offers	44.5	42.1	29.5	28.3	24.3	23.7	34.8	33.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 15. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	83.9	82.8	83.2	81.9	85.1	83.6	84.0	82.7
	1 or 2 times	8.0	8.4	7.7	8.0	7.1	7.6	7.7	8.1
	3 to 5 times	3.0	3.3	3.1	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.3
	6 to 9 times	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.6
	10 to 19 times	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.8
	20 to 29 times	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
	30 to 39 times	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	40+ times	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.7
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	30.3	29.2	31.7	31.1	43.7	42.1	34.2	33.2
	1 or 2 times	29.0	28.6	27.2	26.7	25.7	25.6	27.6	27.2
	3 to 5 times	18.3	18.8	18.9	19.0	16.2	16.7	17.9	18.3
	6 to 9 times	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.9	6.6	7.0	8.5	8.9
	10 to 19 times	5.6	5.8	6.2	6.4	4.0	4.4	5.4	5.6
	20 to 29 times	2.4	2.6	2.2	2.4	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.2
	30 to 39 times	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8
	40+ times	4.5	4.7	3.5	3.6	2.0	2.3	3.6	3.7
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	81.8	81.3	82.4	81.7	86.9	85.9	83.3	82.6
	1 or 2 times	10.2	10.4	9.7	9.9	7.6	8.0	9.4	9.6
	3 to 5 times	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.4	2.3	2.5	3.1	3.2
	6 to 9 times	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.5
	10 to 19 times	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.6
	20 to 29 times	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
	40+ times	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.9
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	87.2	87.2	87.7	87.7	90.1	89.8	88.1	88.1
	1 or 2 times	7.7	7.7	7.0	7.1	5.9	6.1	7.0	7.1
	3 to 5 times	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9
	6 to 9 times	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
	10 to 19 times	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.9
	20 to 29 times	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	40+ times	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	89.1	88.1	82.2	81.7	78.5	78.5	84.3	83.6
Friends	5.1	5.5	10.9	11.2	14.2	14.0	9.2	9.5
Family/Relatives	1.9	2.2	3.3	3.7	3.9	4.2	2.8	3.2
Parties	2.4	2.5	4.8	4.9	5.4	5.5	3.8	4.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	2.7	2.9	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.2	4.0	4.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	1.1	1.3	2.6	2.8	4.5	4.4	2.4	2.6
School	1.4	1.6	3.8	3.7	3.2	3.6	2.6	2.8
Other	1.6	1.8	2.6	3.0	2.9	3.1	2.2	2.5
Over the Internet	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.9	1.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations

Issue	2006 AYS	2008/2010 AYS	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Hallucinogens	Used LSD or other psychedelics?	Used LSD or other hallucinogens?	Substituted "hallucinogens" for "psychedelics" in 2008 and beyond. Comparable across years.
Meth	Used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	Used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank)?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription stimulants	Used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription sedatives	Used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	In 2008 AYS added descriptor "prescription" and removed qualifier "without a doctor telling you to take them." 2006 data are cautiously comparable to 2008/2010.
Ecstasy	Used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy)?	Used ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2008/2010 AYS uses "ecstasy" as the primary descriptor, moving "MDMA" to examples. Comparable across years.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, Oxycontin, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	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). In 2008/2010, the single prescription drug question was dropped, and a new question about prescription pain relievers was added. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2006 data were similarly recalculated into a composite, adding results from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions to the dedicated *Prescription Drugs* question.
Gambling Category	*How often during the past 12 months have you:*	*How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value:*	
Sports betting	Bet on team sports?	Bet on sports?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Race betting	Bet money on horse races?	Bet on a horse race or other animal race?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Dice	Bet on dice games such as craps?	Played a dice game?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Games of skill	Bet on games of personal skill such as pool, darts, or bowling?	Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	Comparable across years.
Protective Scale: Peer-Individual	*Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year, how many of your best friends have:* *(Scale is calculated based on the average response [0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 friends] to the following questions)*		*Regularly attended religious services* was removed from the AYS in 2008. 2006 has been recalculated to match 2008/2010 AYS and are now comparable across all years. Due to this recalculation, current reports may differ slightly from past reports.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	...participated in clubs, organizations and activities at school? ...made the commitment to stay drug-free? ...tried to do well in school? ...liked school? *...regularly attended religious services? (not used in 2008/2010)*		

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

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School Safety and Prevention
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Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
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602-266-8299 ext. 351
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
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602-496-1471
http://cvpcs.asu.edu/

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

Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate
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www.partnerupaz.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.prevention.samhsa.gov

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www2.dsgonline.com/mpg/

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

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

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

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2010 Arizona Youth Survey

Mohave County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Shining Light on Arizona Youth

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
in partnership with

- Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Division of Behavioral Health
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Tobacco Education and Prevention Program
- Arizona Parent's Commission on Drug Education and Prevention
- Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families

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Introduction

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Mohave County Summary Report

This report summarizes all findings from the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2010. 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 the 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 2006		County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	459	24.5	549	31.0	1,061	47.0	27,592	43.3
10	835	44.5	701	39.6	776	34.4	19,489	30.6
12	583	31.1	522	29.5	420	18.6	16,703	26.2
All Students Surveyed*	1,877	100.0	1,772	100.0	2,257	100.0	63,784	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	894	48.9	851	48.9	1,067	48.0	30,645	49.0
Female	934	51.1	890	51.1	1,157	52.0	31,928	51.0

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		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	24	7.0	34	6.6	1,207	4.9
African American	5	1.5	5	1.0	657	2.6
Asian	4	1.2	6	1.2	206	0.8
Pacific Islander	7	2.0	8	1.6	280	1.1
White	115	33.4	178	34.6	5,772	23.2
Multi-Racial	29	8.4	38	7.4	1,021	4.1
Race Unmarked	160	46.5	246	47.8	15,726	63.2

Non-Hispanic

Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	26	1.9	36	2.1	2,517	6.8
African American	12	0.9	25	1.5	2,129	5.7
Asian	21	1.5	27	1.6	1,551	4.2
Pacific Islander	5	0.4	14	0.8	372	1.0
White	1,195	87.9	1,397	83.3	27,180	73.2
Multi-Racial	89	6.5	104	6.2	2,539	6.8
Race Unmarked	11	0.8	74	4.4	824	2.2

Totals

	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	344	19.4	515	22.8	24,869	39.0
Non-Hispanic Students	1,359	76.7	1,677	74.3	37,112	58.2
*Total Students***	1,772	100.0	2,257	100.0	63,784	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 communities with physical deterioration and high rates of adult crime are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in organized neighborhoods.

The chart below shows the links between the 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 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.

Each risk and protective factor 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. Heavy substance use and antisocial behavior
3. Gambling
4. Risk profiles
5. Protective profiles
6. Where youth acquired alcohol
7. School safety

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 12. The additional data found in Tables 13 through 15 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 2010 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students in that grade who reported a given behavior. The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students whose answers reflect significant risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2006, 2008, and 2010. 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 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.

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

- **Heavy substance use** is measured in two different ways: binge drinking (having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey) and use of one-half a pack or more of cigarettes per day.
- **Drinking and Driving** - youth indicating drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.
- **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.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

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 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

This chart displays data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol in the past 30 days. The data focus on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. (Students reporting no alcohol use are not represented.) It is important to note that the charts represent a subgroup of users and not the entire survey population. Additionally, the smaller the sample, the more dramatic the influence of a student's responses. For example, 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 legend indicates the sample size for each grade surveyed to help clarify the value of the data.

School Safety

The school safety 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 or were picked on or bullied at school. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 12.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 12, Tables 13 through 15 contain information useful for prevention planning.

Table 13 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.

Tables 14 and 15 contain questions new to the 2010 AYS on subjects of interest to prevention providers.

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 will have 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 will be offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site will be 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 comprehensive picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the users geographic area of interest will not only lead to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but it will also maximize 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. Currently, the web site is under construction, but we anticipate it will be ready by end of summer 2010. Please visit us then 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 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the governor's policy advisor on Health and Human Services, ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse issues. ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts; and improve funding allocation. ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources. ASAP also studies current policy and recommends relevant legislation for the Arizona Legislature's consideration.

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 prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement arenas. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

ASAP's 2010 strategic plan identifies five strategic focus areas: 1) child welfare/children of incarcerated parents/drug-endangered children; 2) law enforcement and drug trafficking; 3) prescription drugs; 4) underage drinking; and 5) community partnerships.

There are currently four sub-committees that assist ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Underage Drinking Prevention Committee (UAD) –** This subcommittee addresses the problem of underage drinking in Arizona by implementing a statewide underage drinking initiative that 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 committee collaborates across state systems to reduce underage drinking.
- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi) –** This work group produces a biennial *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile*, which highlights trends and new substance abuse data in Arizona and an annual summary profile, entitled *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona.* The *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile* is a comprehensive, informative, and functional profile of substance abuse in the state for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Currently, Epi 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.
- **Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force (AMTF) –**The Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force was created in August 2006 in response to Arizona's decade-long increase in the number of individuals regularly using methamphetamine and the increase in the resulting social and economic costs associated with the drug. The AMTF was instructed to approach Arizona's methamphetamine problem holistically, focusing equally on enforcement, prevention, treatment, and recovery. Specifically, the AMTF was charged with identifying specific, action-oriented recommendations to eradicate methamphetamine use in Arizona and build safe and healthy communities throughout the state. The AMTF brings together representatives from state agencies, local government, businesses, and community groups to develop collaborative efforts among the treatment, prevention, and law enforcement systems to assess and address the impact of methamphetamine statewide through information sharing, resource allocation, services coordination, and the development of statewide policy recommendations sensitive to the needs of local and tribal communities.
- **The Community Advisory Board –** The Community Advisory Board (CAB) brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state to improve substance abuse prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement policies and programs. The CAB provides an essential link between communities, ASAP and its sub-committees. The CAB brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that informs 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 Epidemiology Work Group and 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.

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

How to identify high priority problem areas.

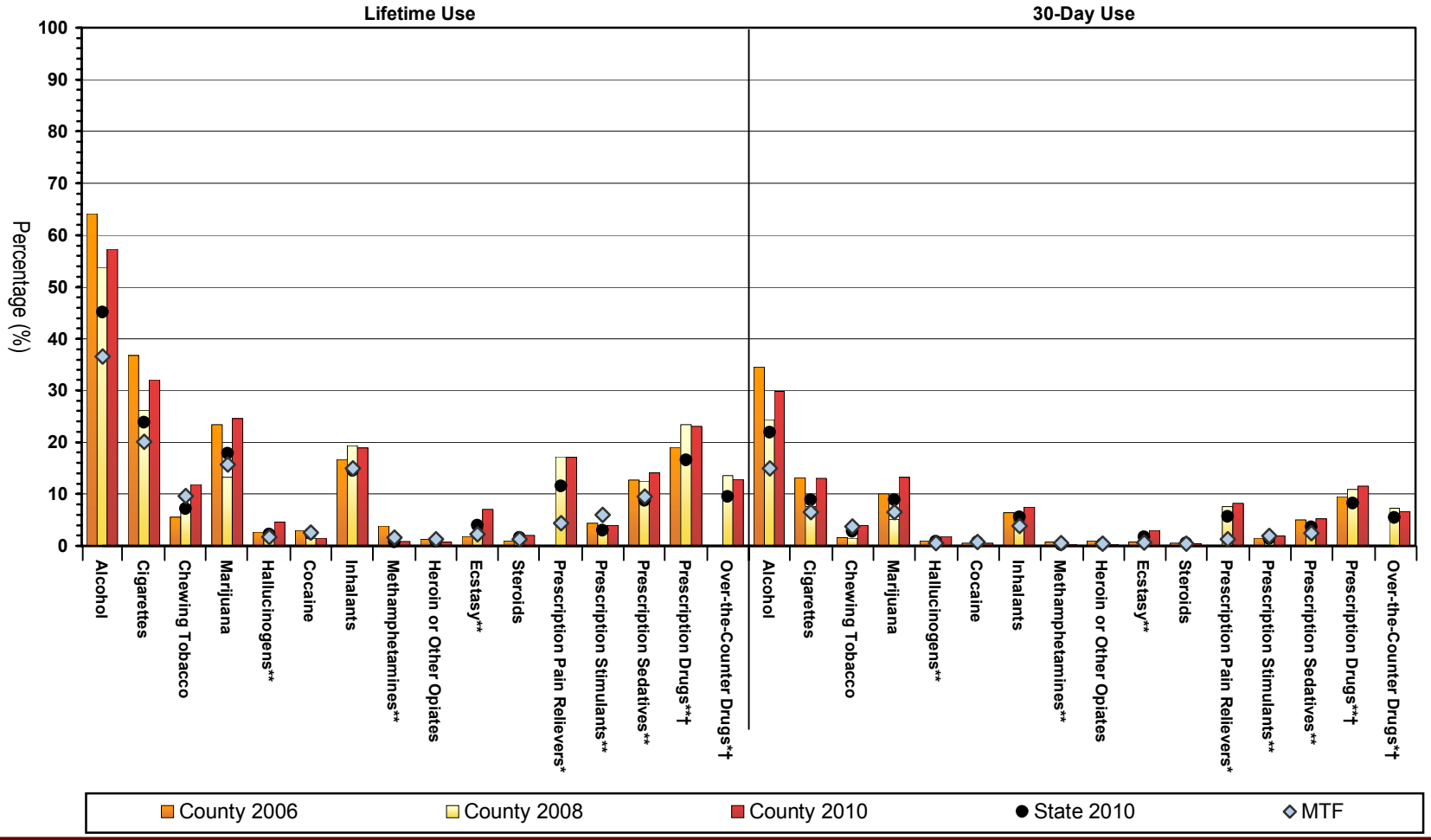
- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the other?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problems 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.

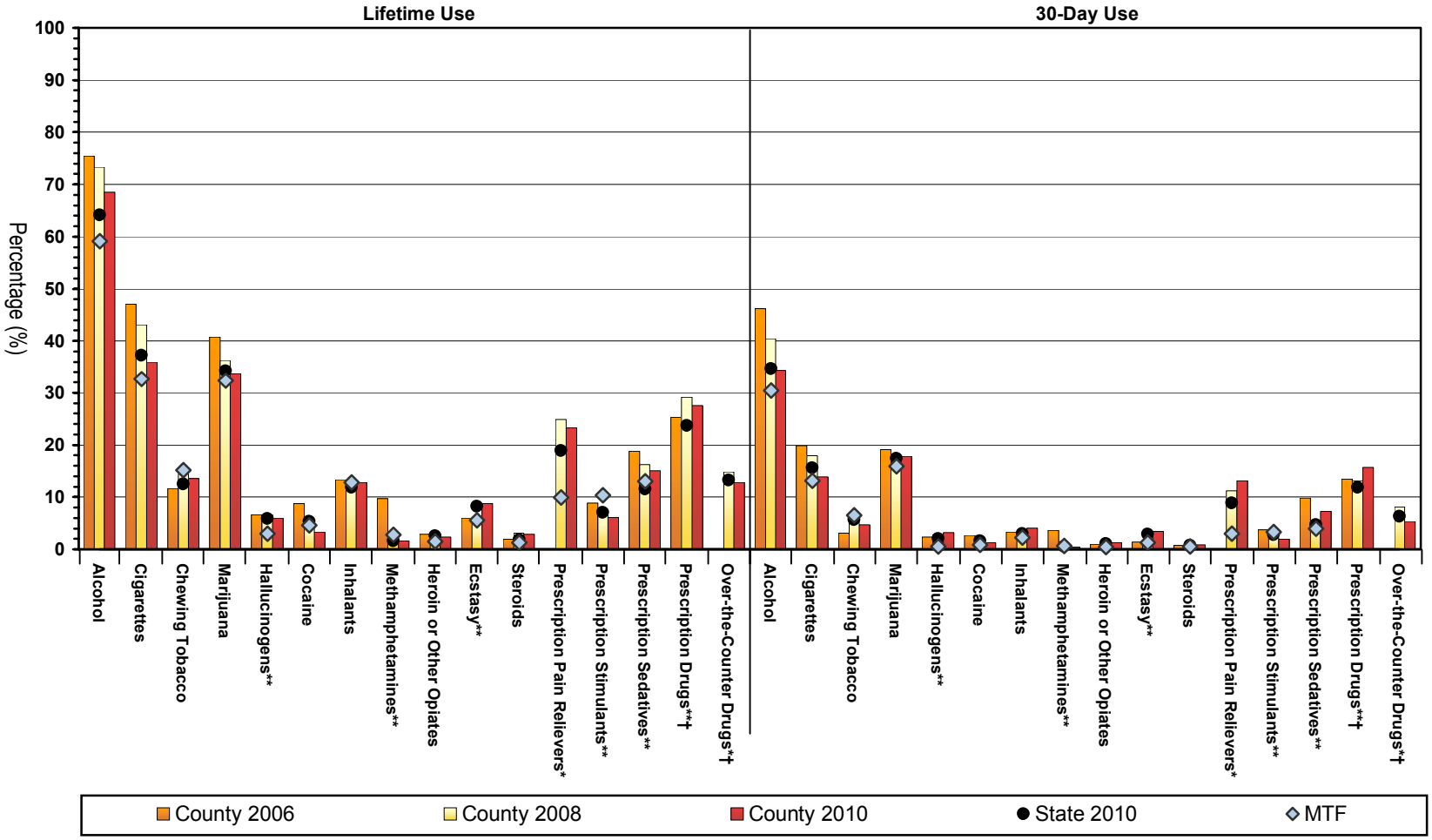
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	6th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > 8-state av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	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
2010 Mohave County, Grade 8



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
** Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior 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.

LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Mohave County, Grade 10



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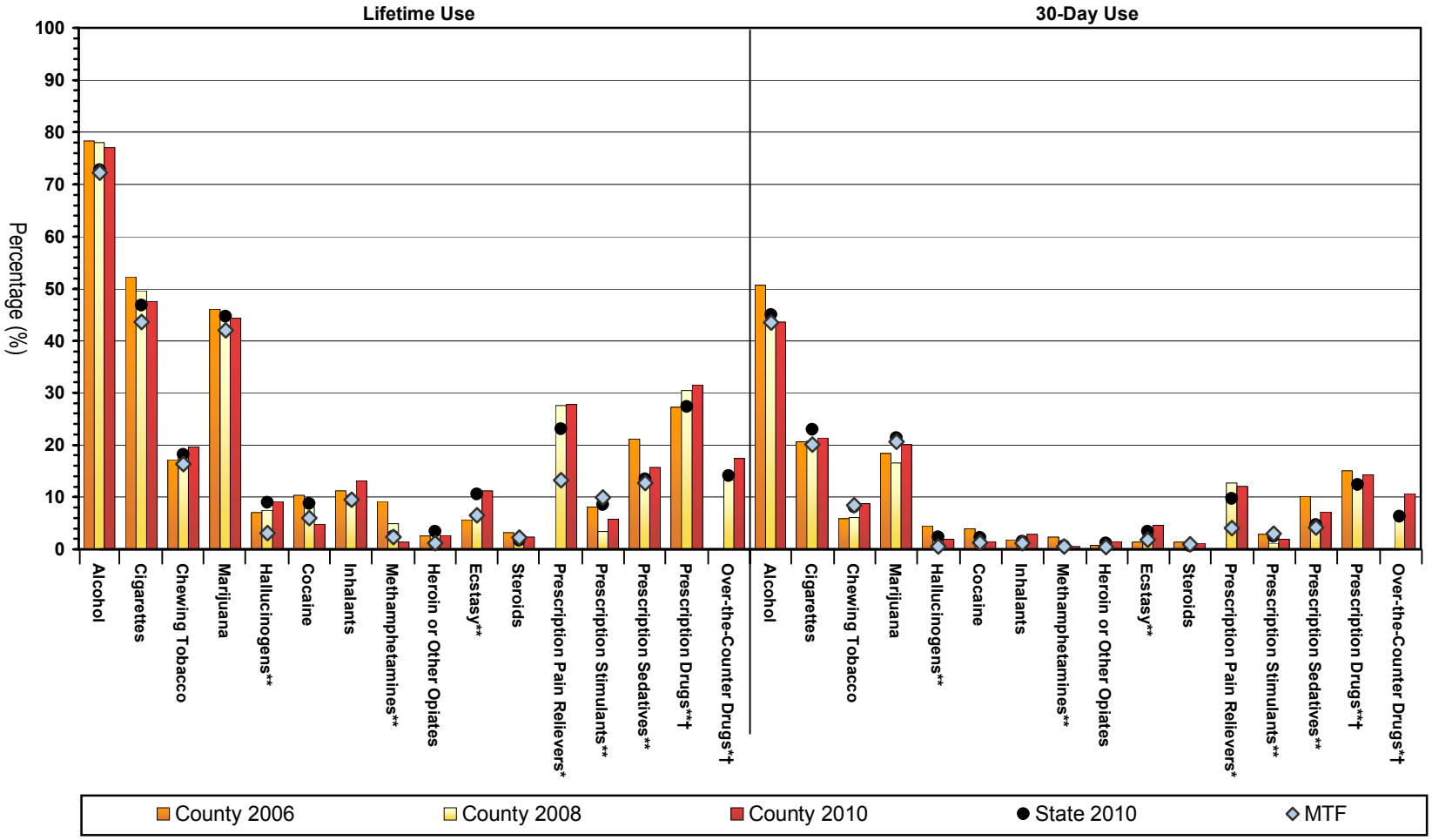
LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Mohave County, Grade 12



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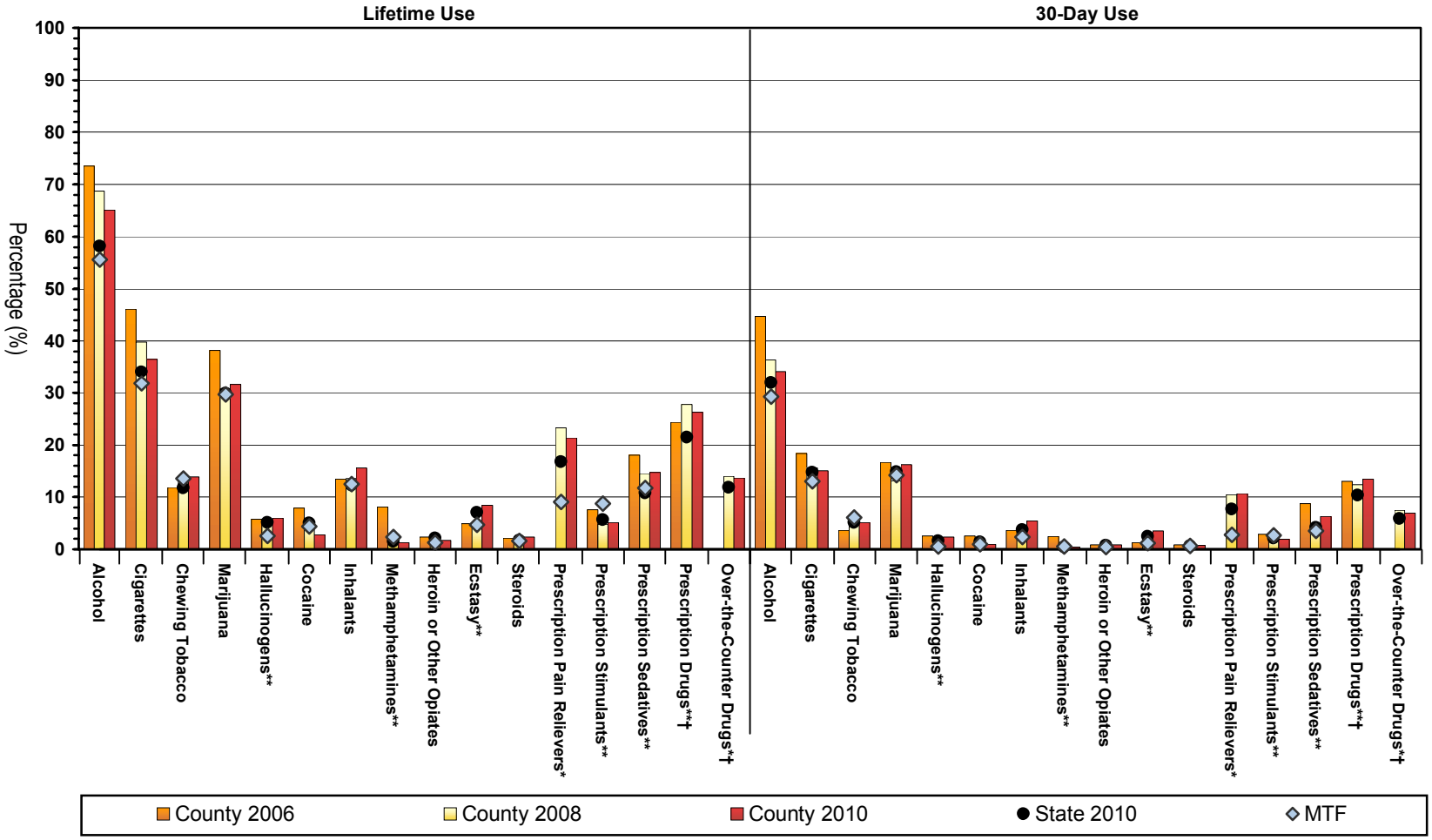
LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Mohave County, All Students Surveyed



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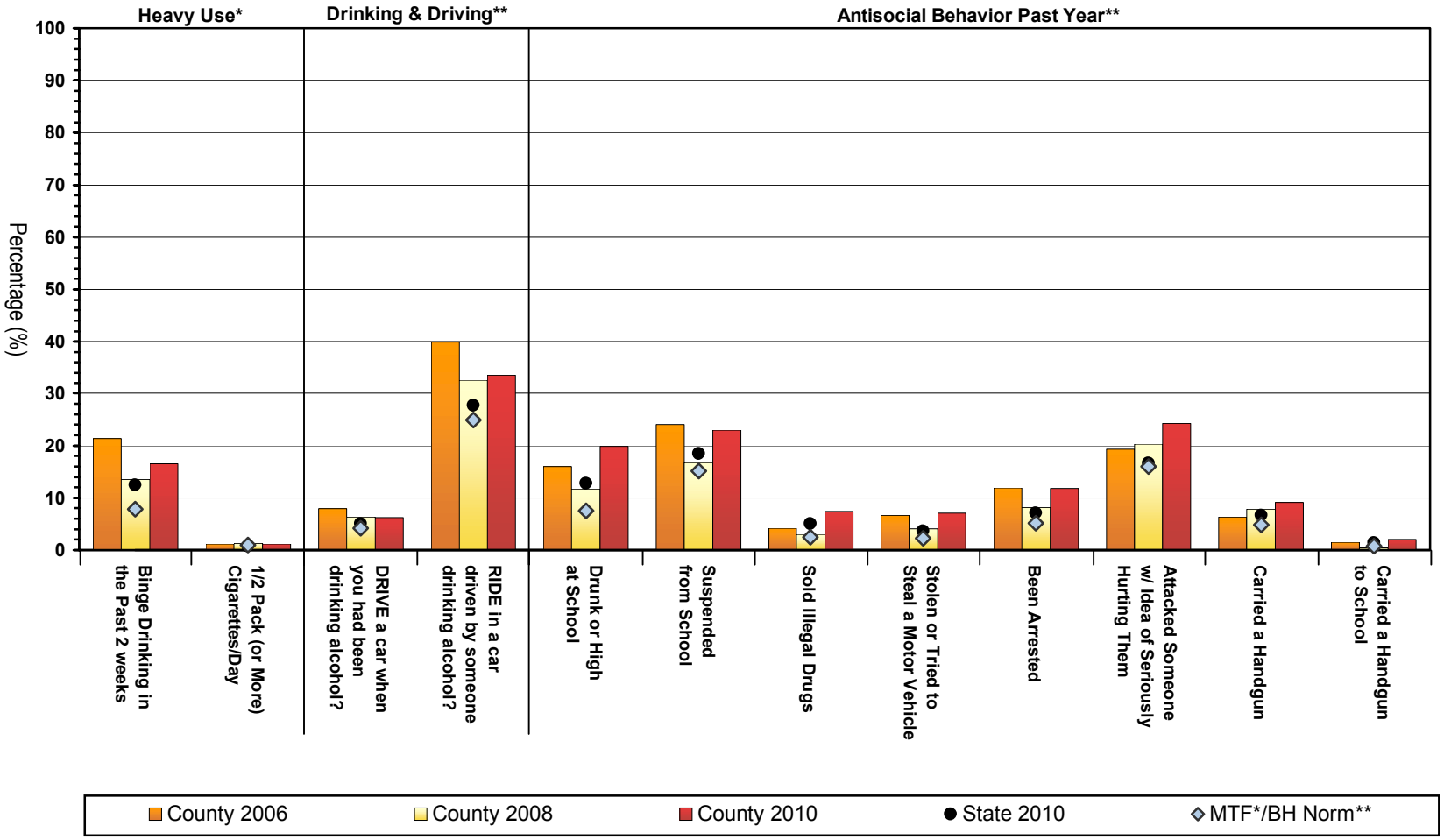
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

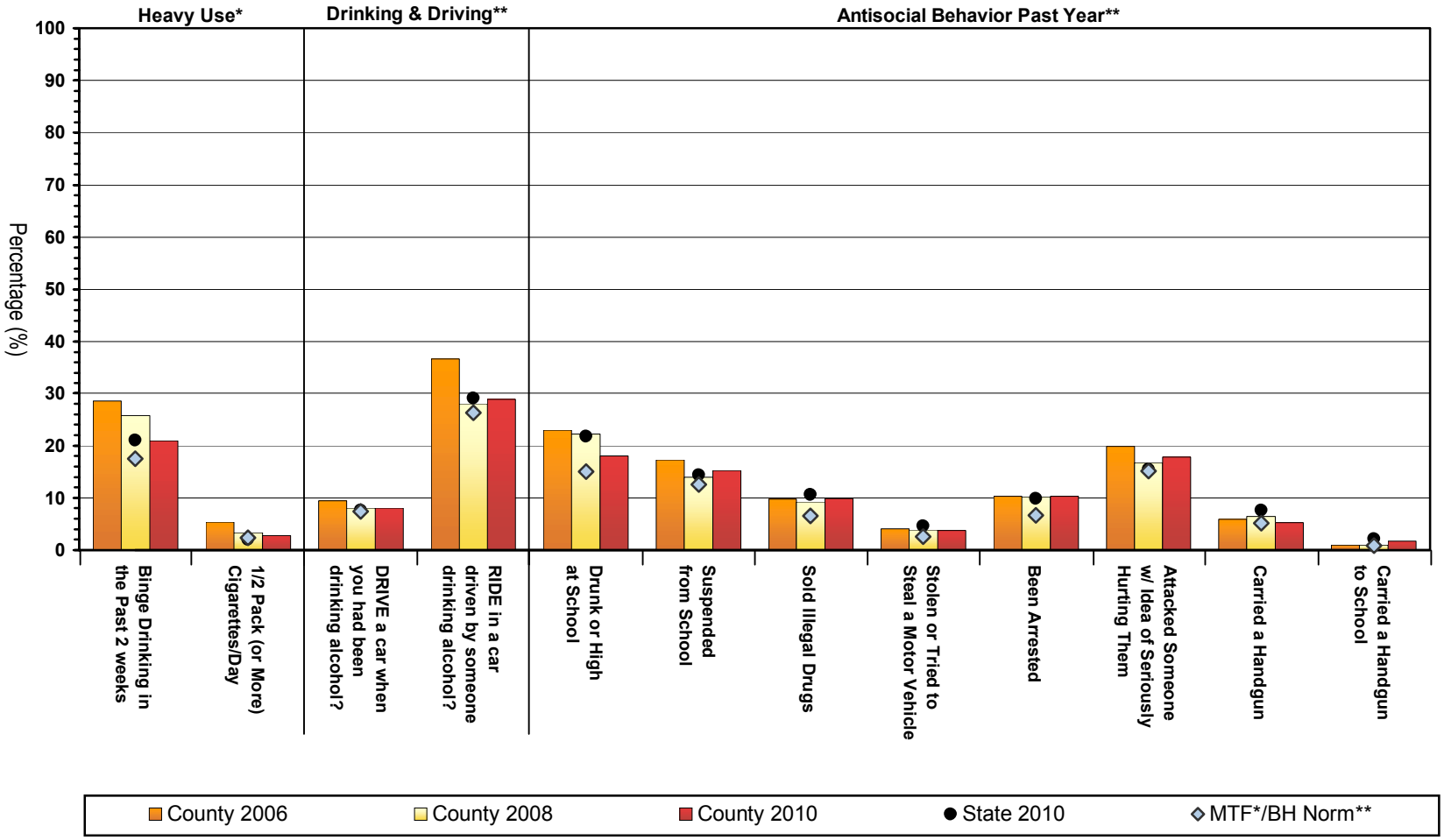
HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Mohave County, Grade 8



* National Comparison data for *Heavy Use* 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

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Mohave County, Grade 10



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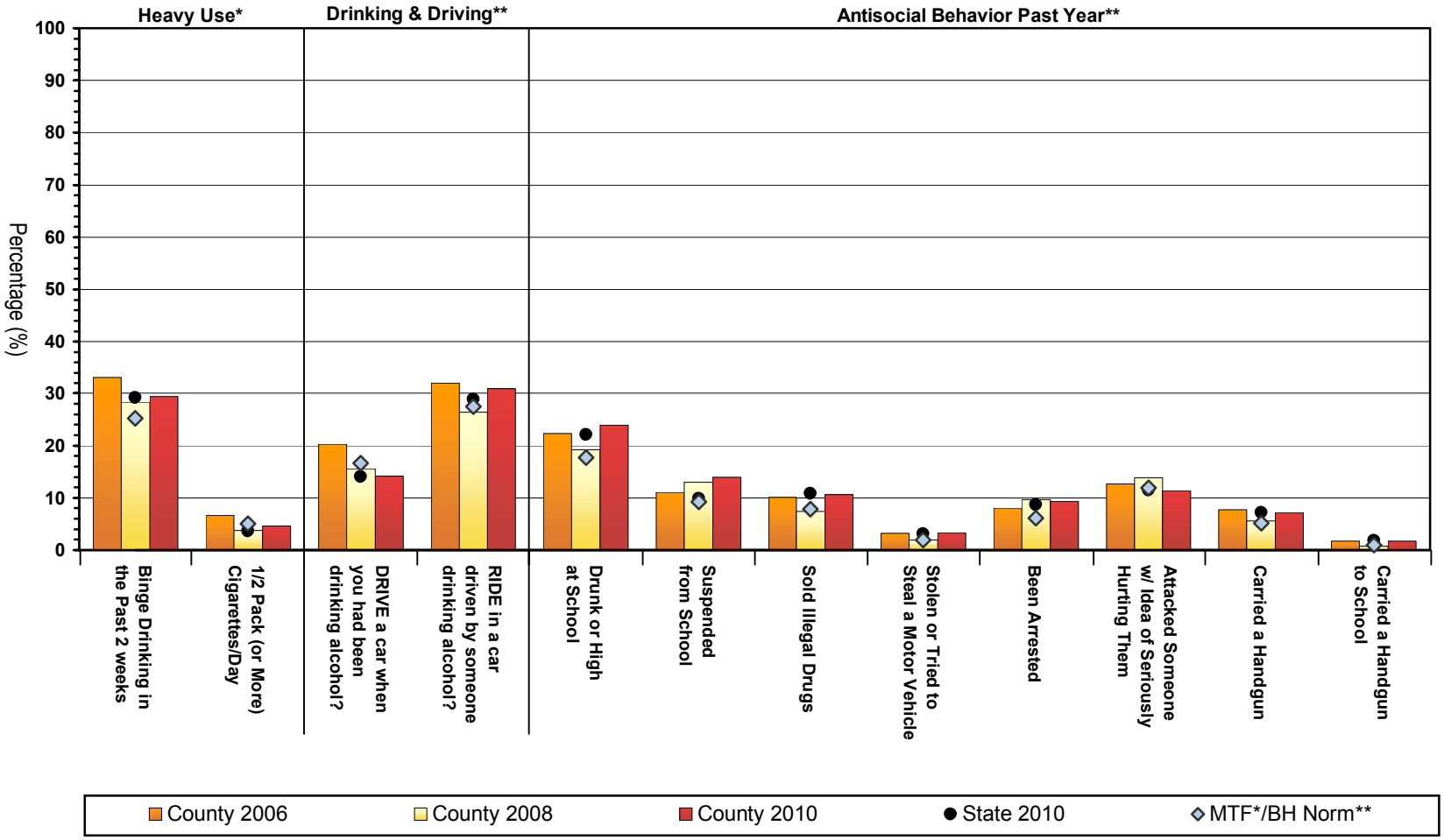
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Mohave County, Grade 12



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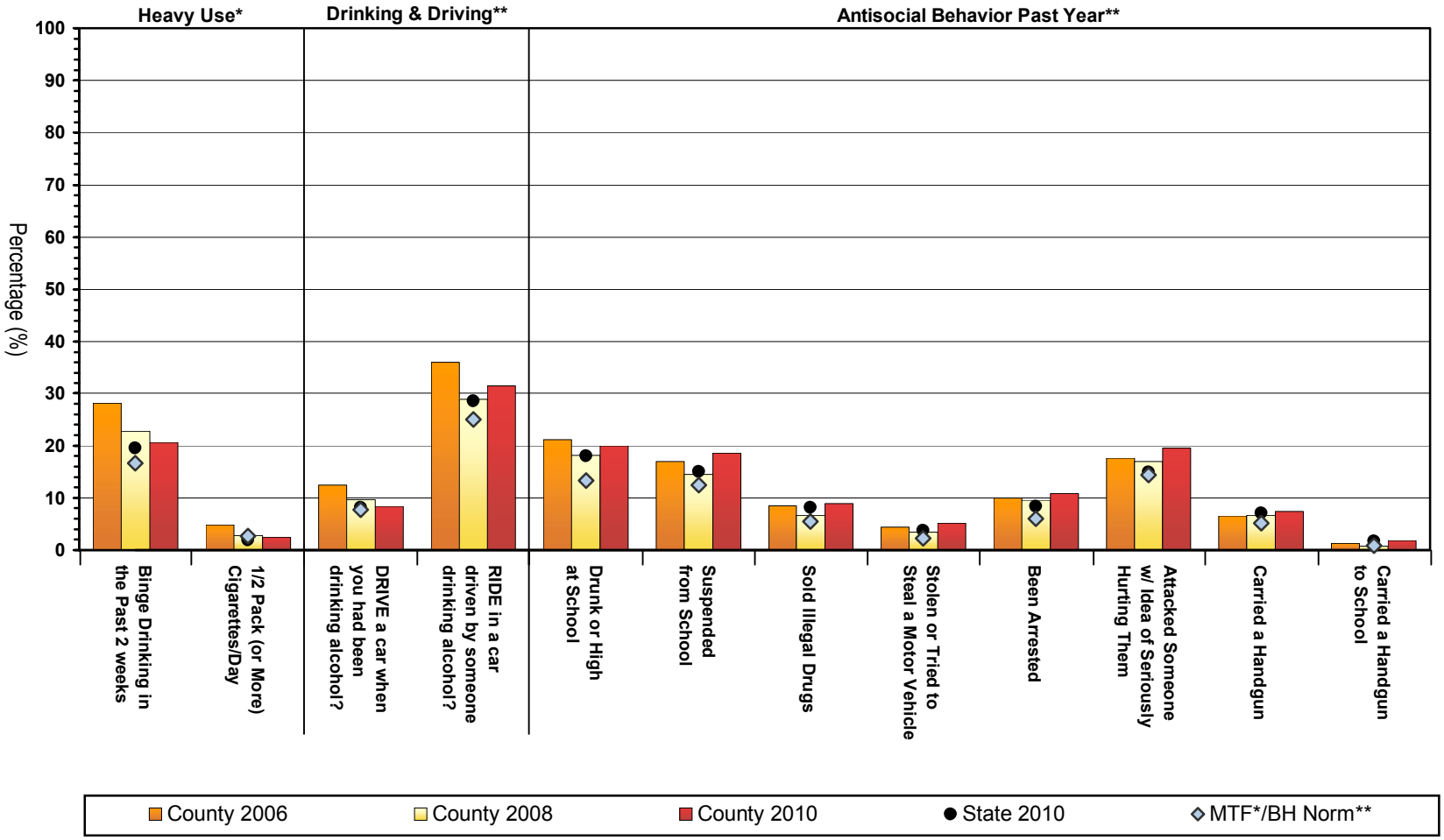
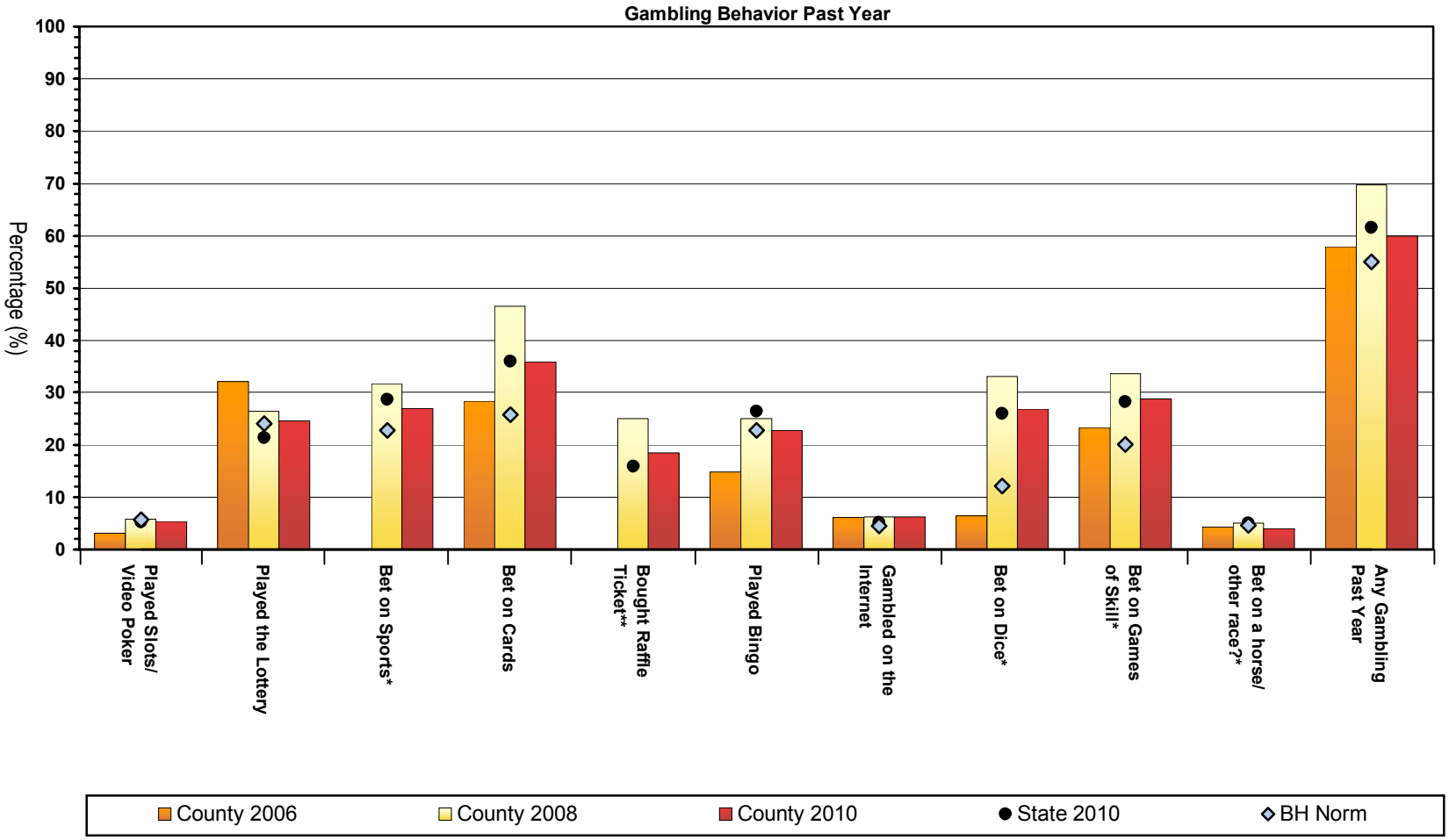
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Mohave County, All Students Surveyed



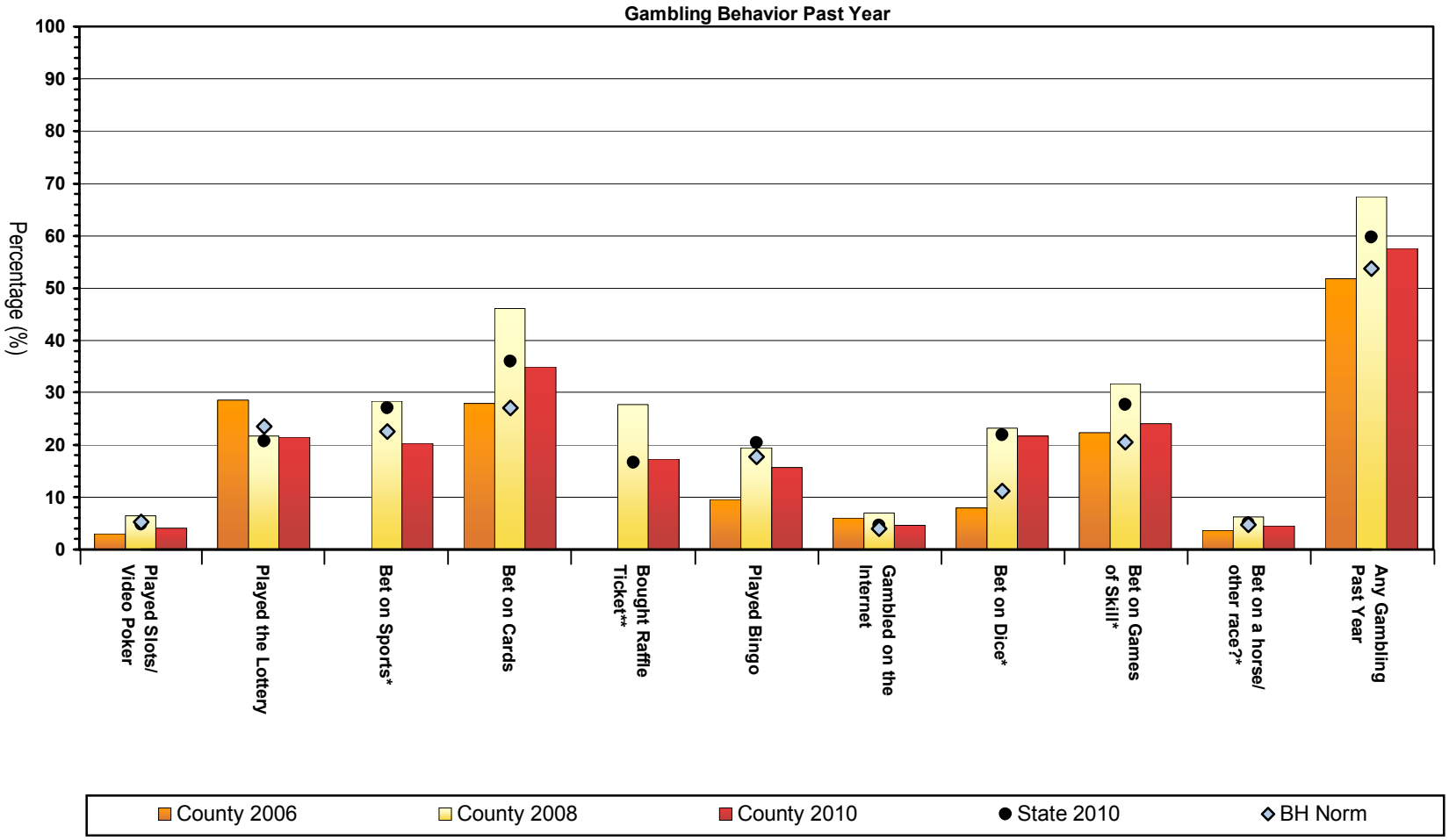
* National Comparison data for *Heavy Use* category are Monitoring the Future values.
** National Comparison data for *Drinking & Driving* and *Antisocial Behavior* category are Bach Harrison Norm values.

GAMBLING
2010 Mohave County, Grade 8



* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2010 Mohave County, Grade 10



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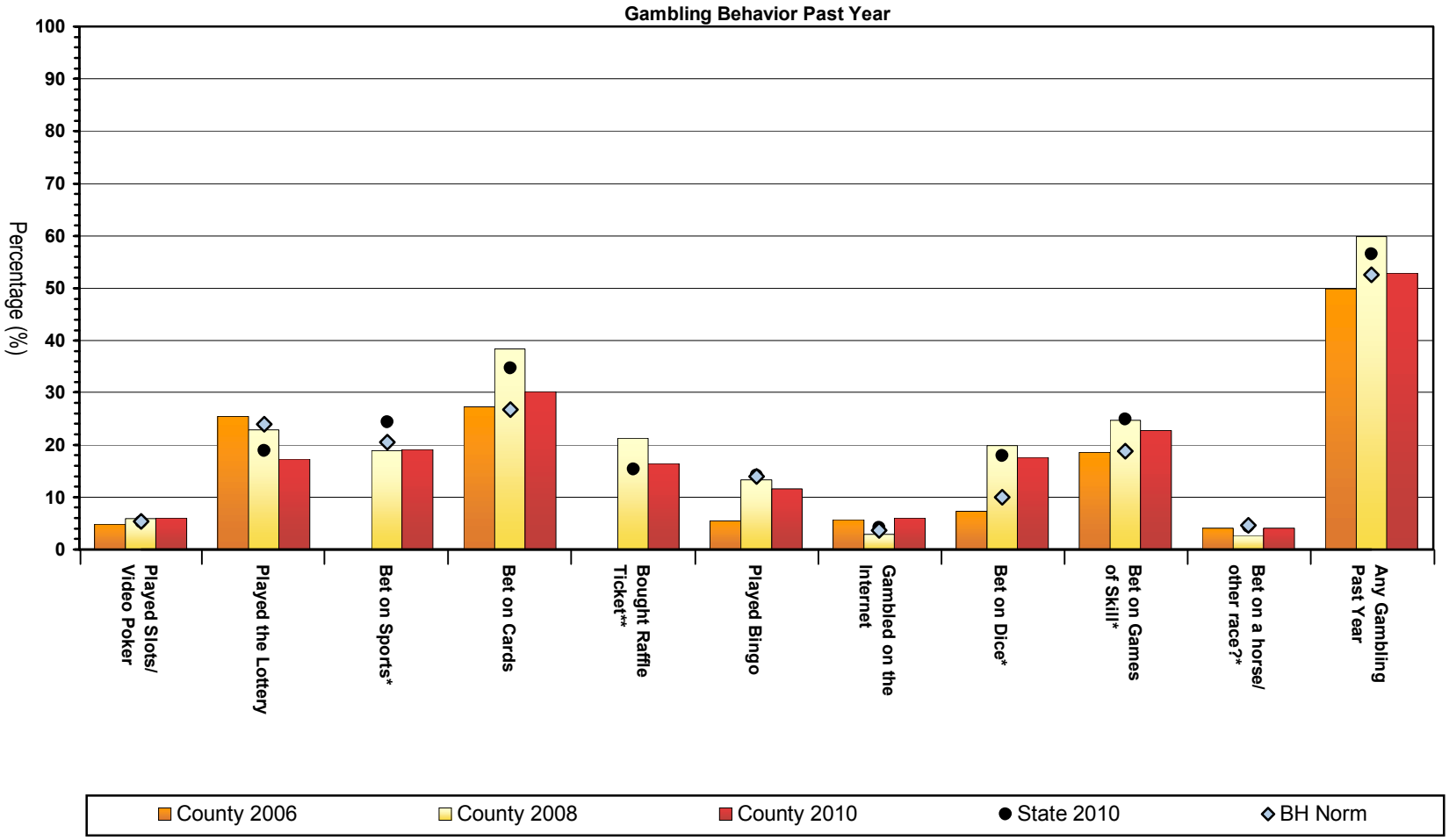
GAMBLING
2010 Mohave County, Grade 12



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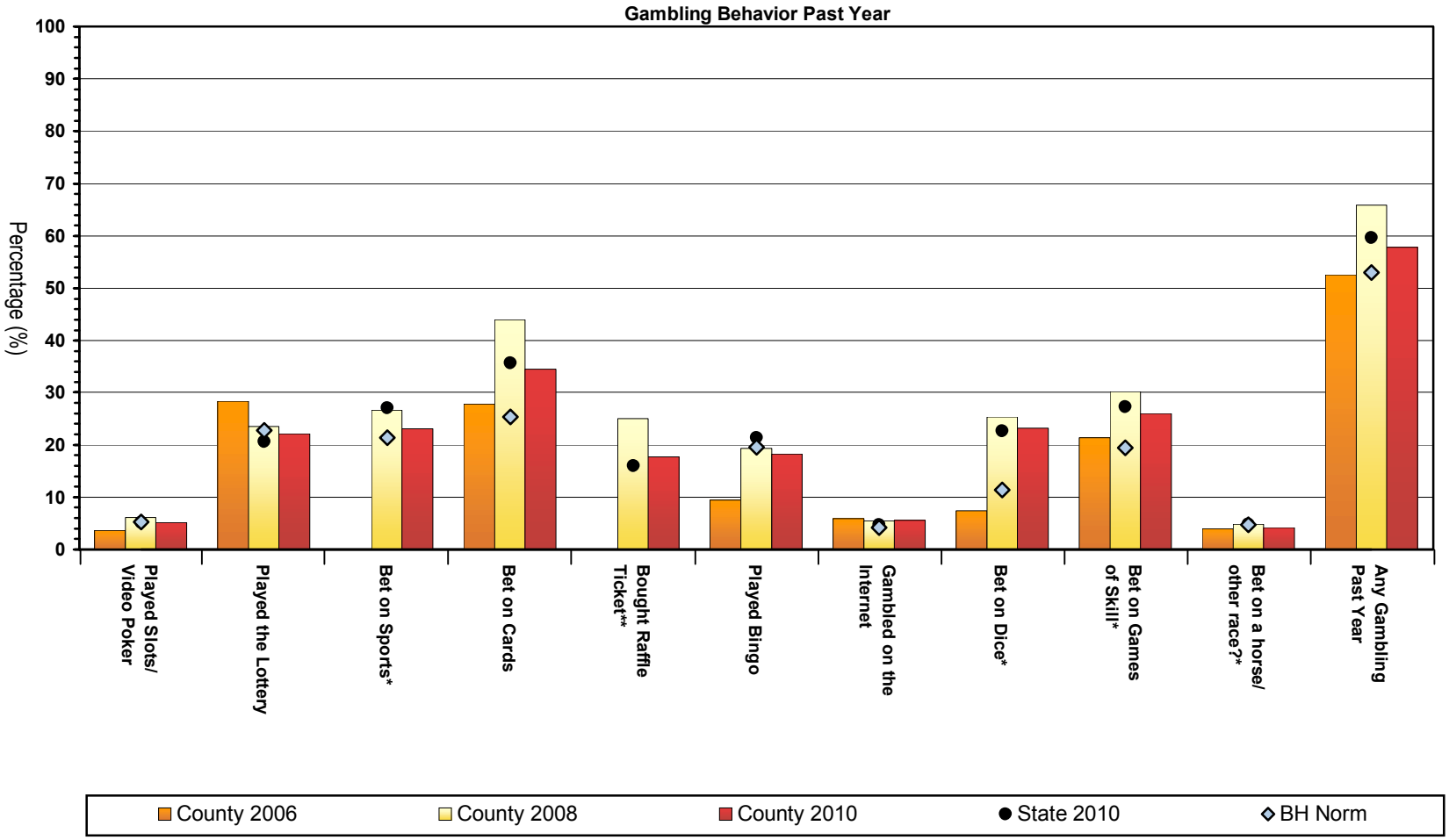
GAMBLING
2010 Mohave County, All Students Surveyed



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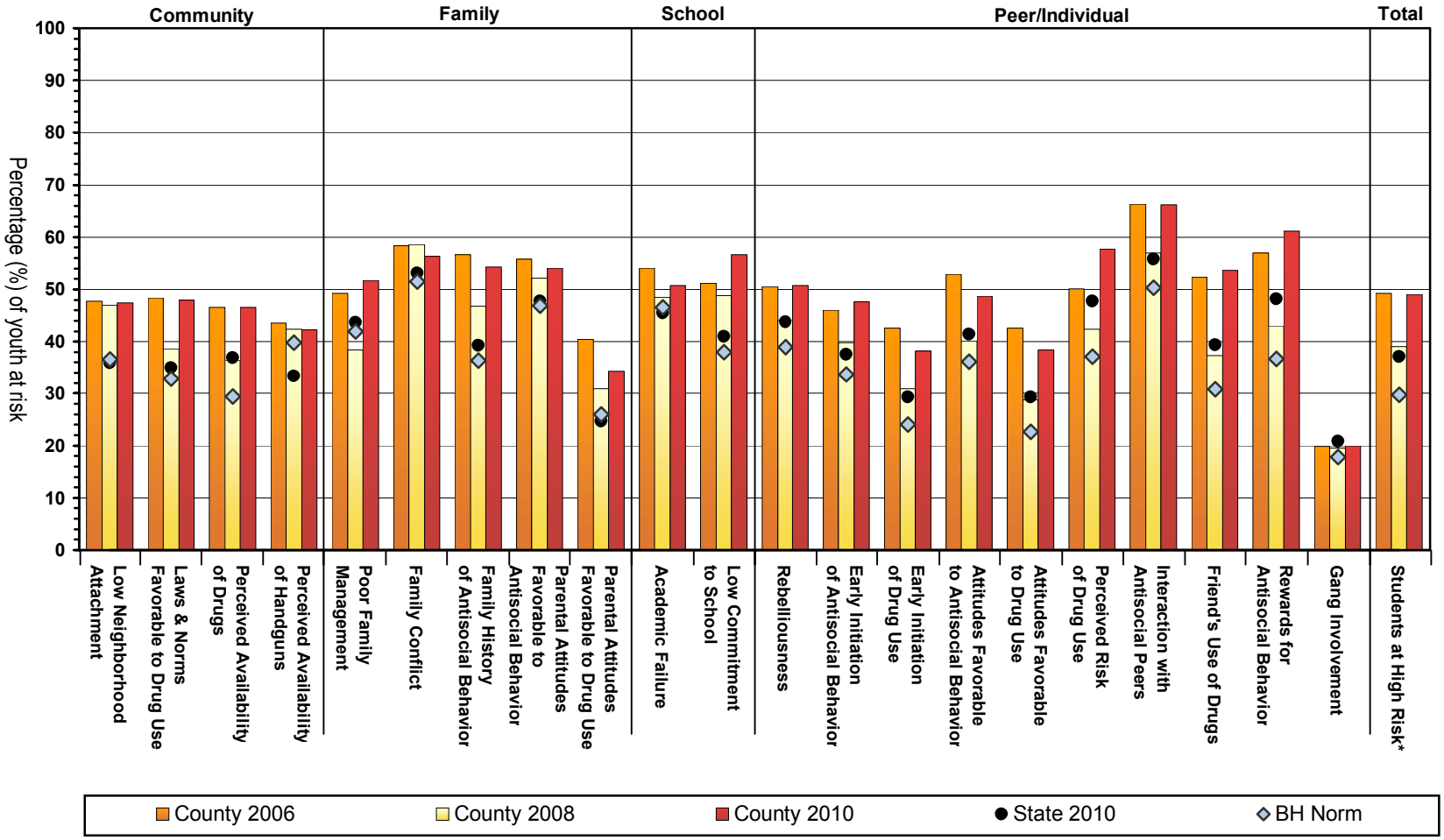
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

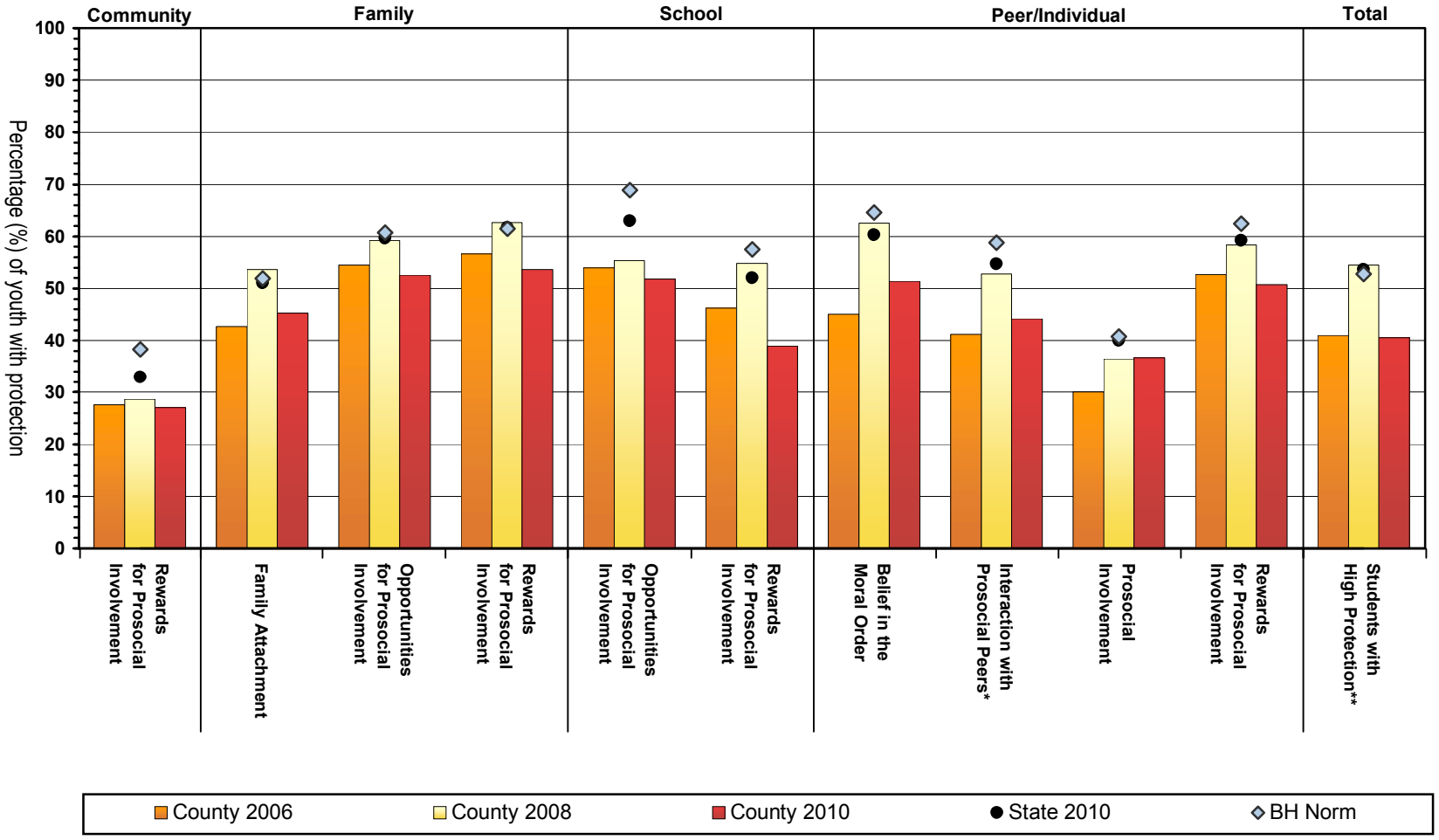
RISK PROFILE
2010 Mohave County, Grade 8



* 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.)

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

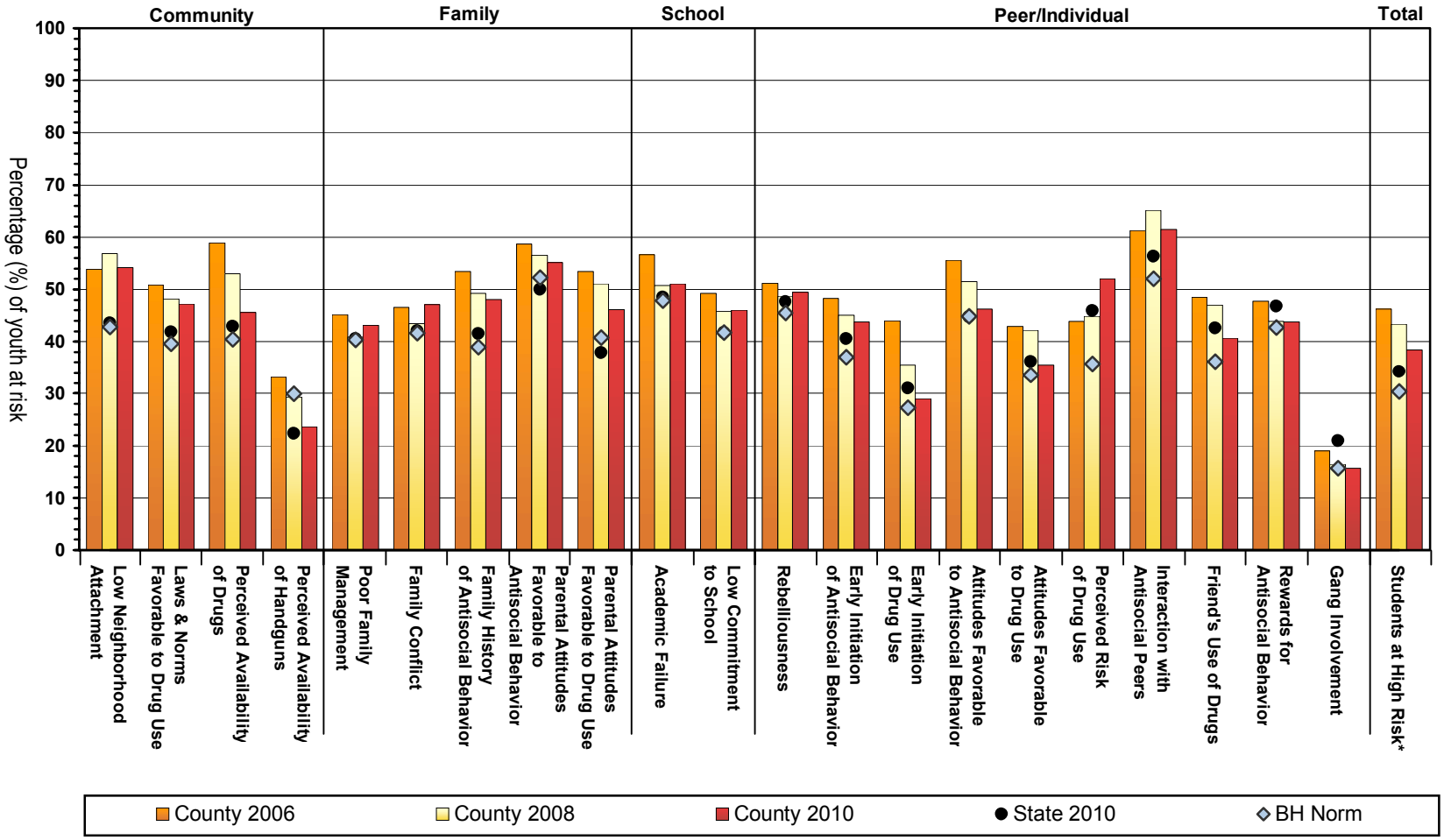
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Mohave County, Grade 8



* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 and a prior administration. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** 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, 2006/2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Mohave County, Grade 10



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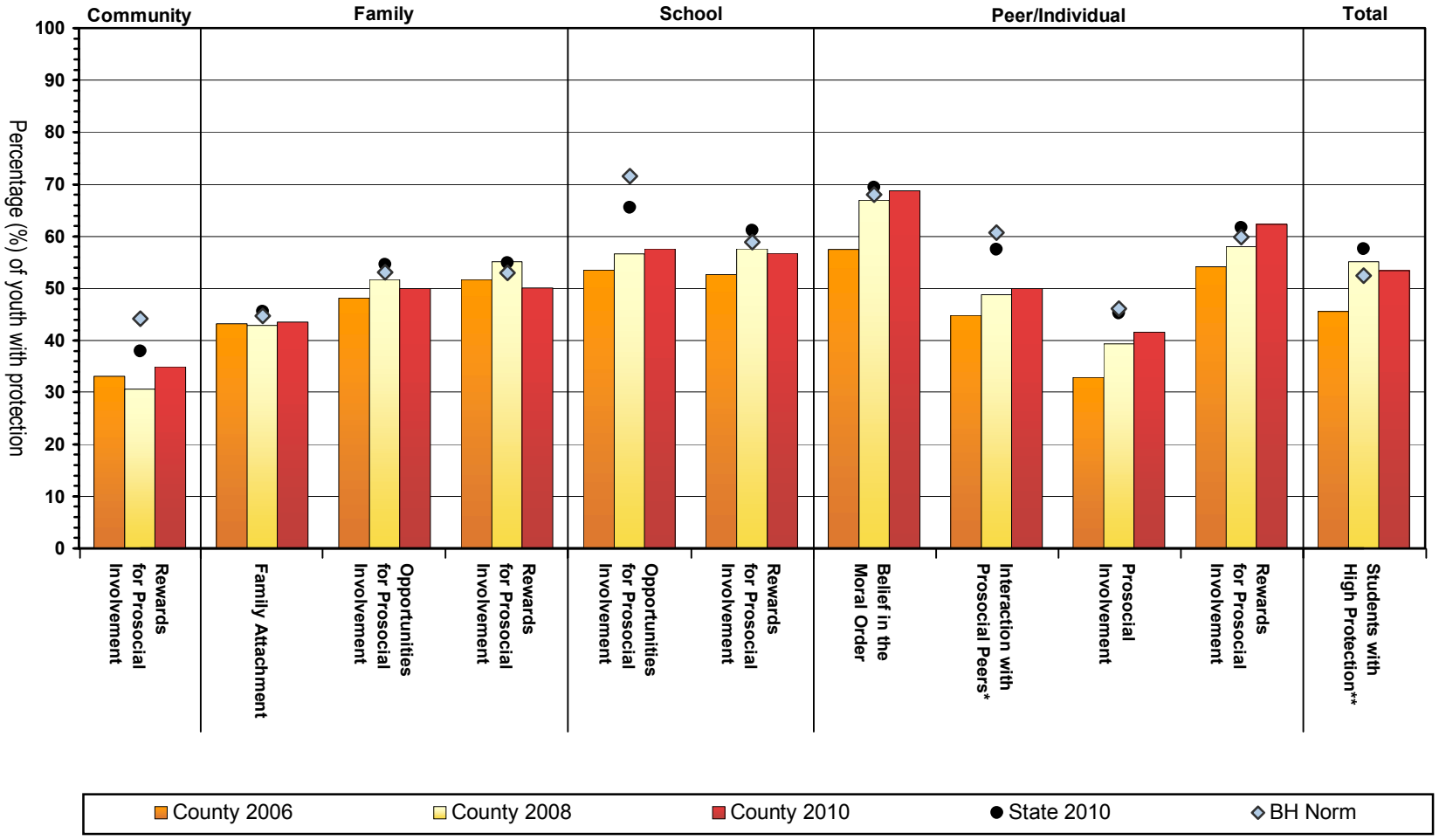
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Mohave County, Grade 10



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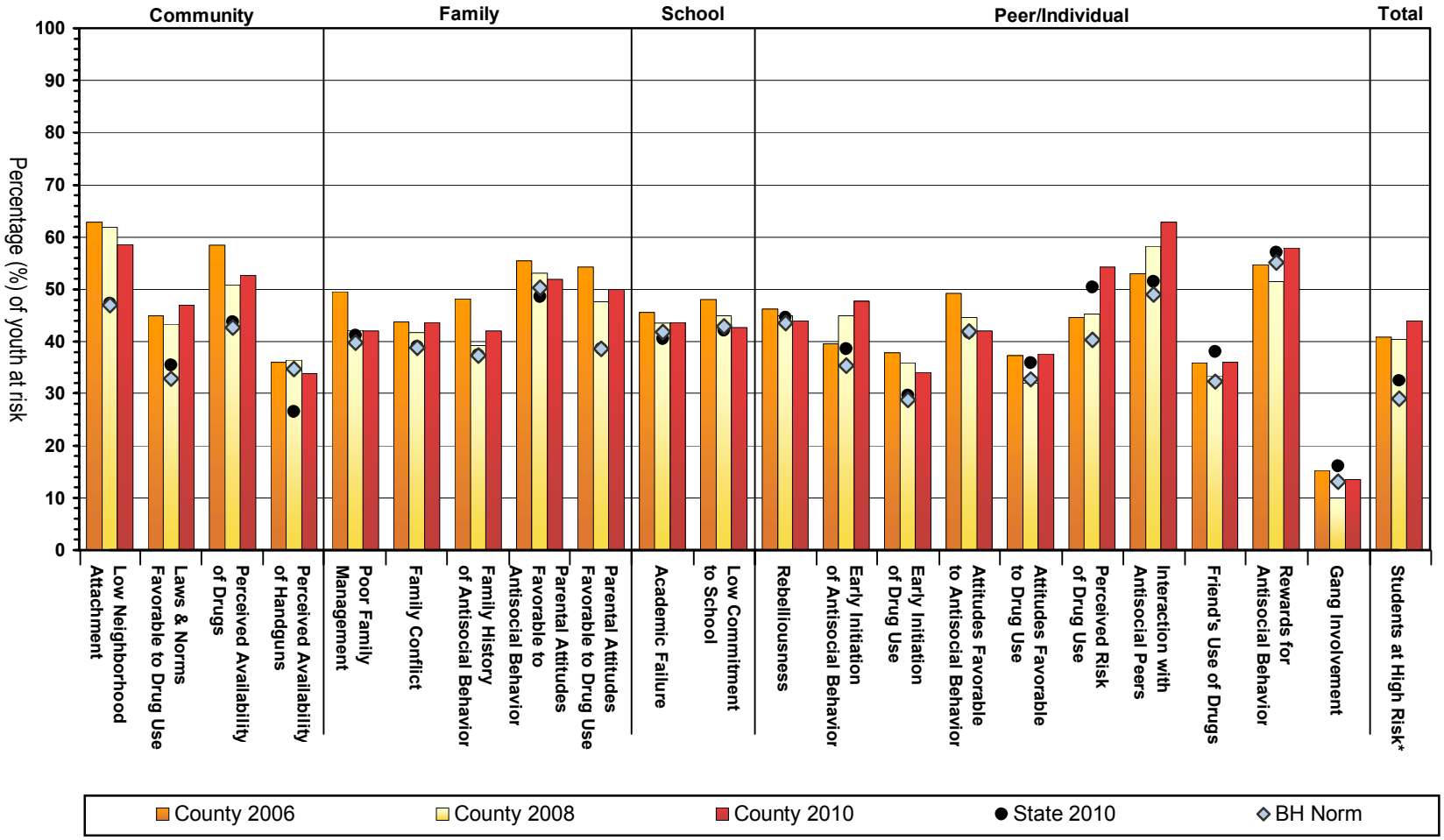
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

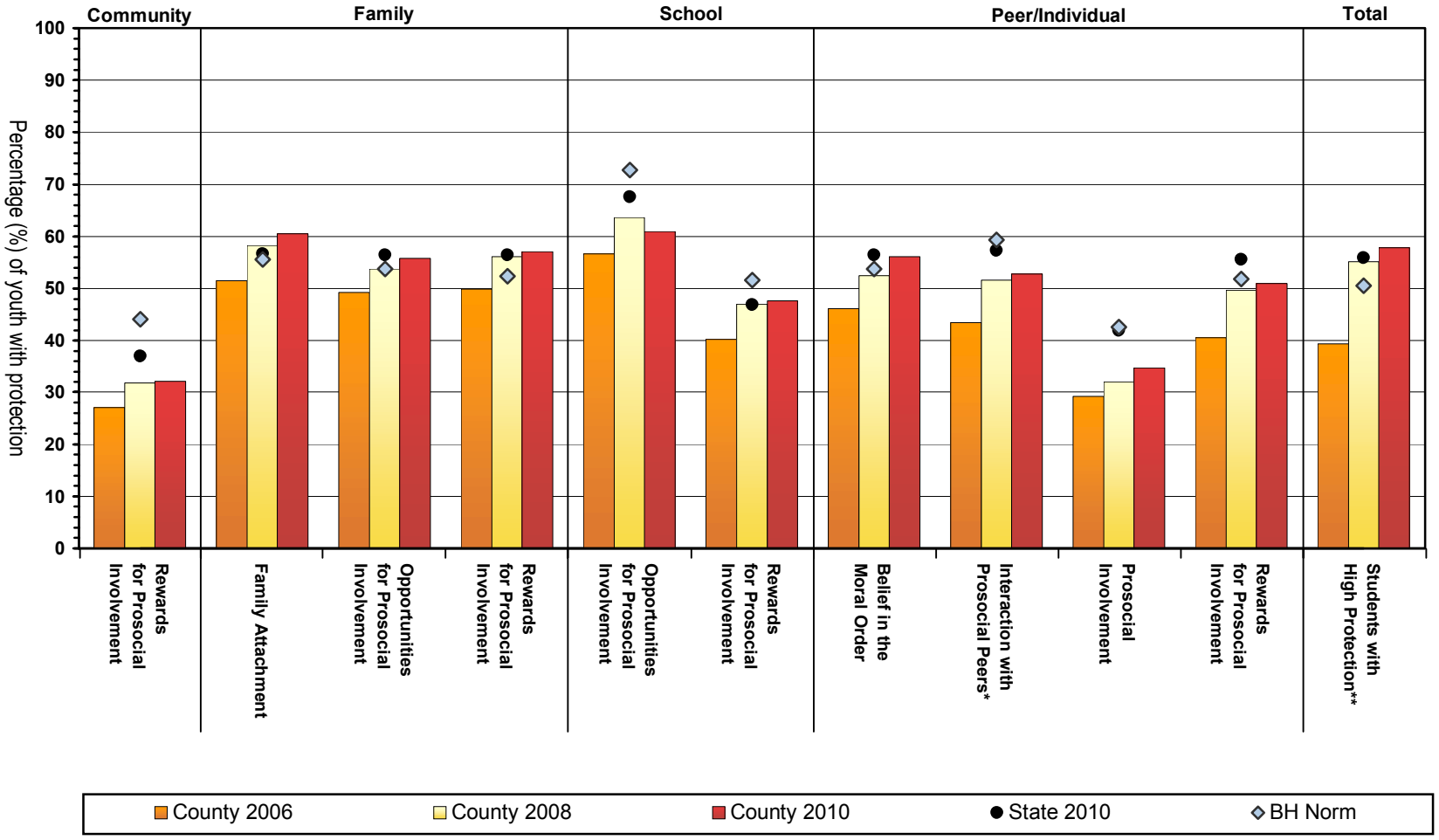
RISK PROFILE
2010 Mohave County, Grade 12



* 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.)

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Mohave County, Grade 12

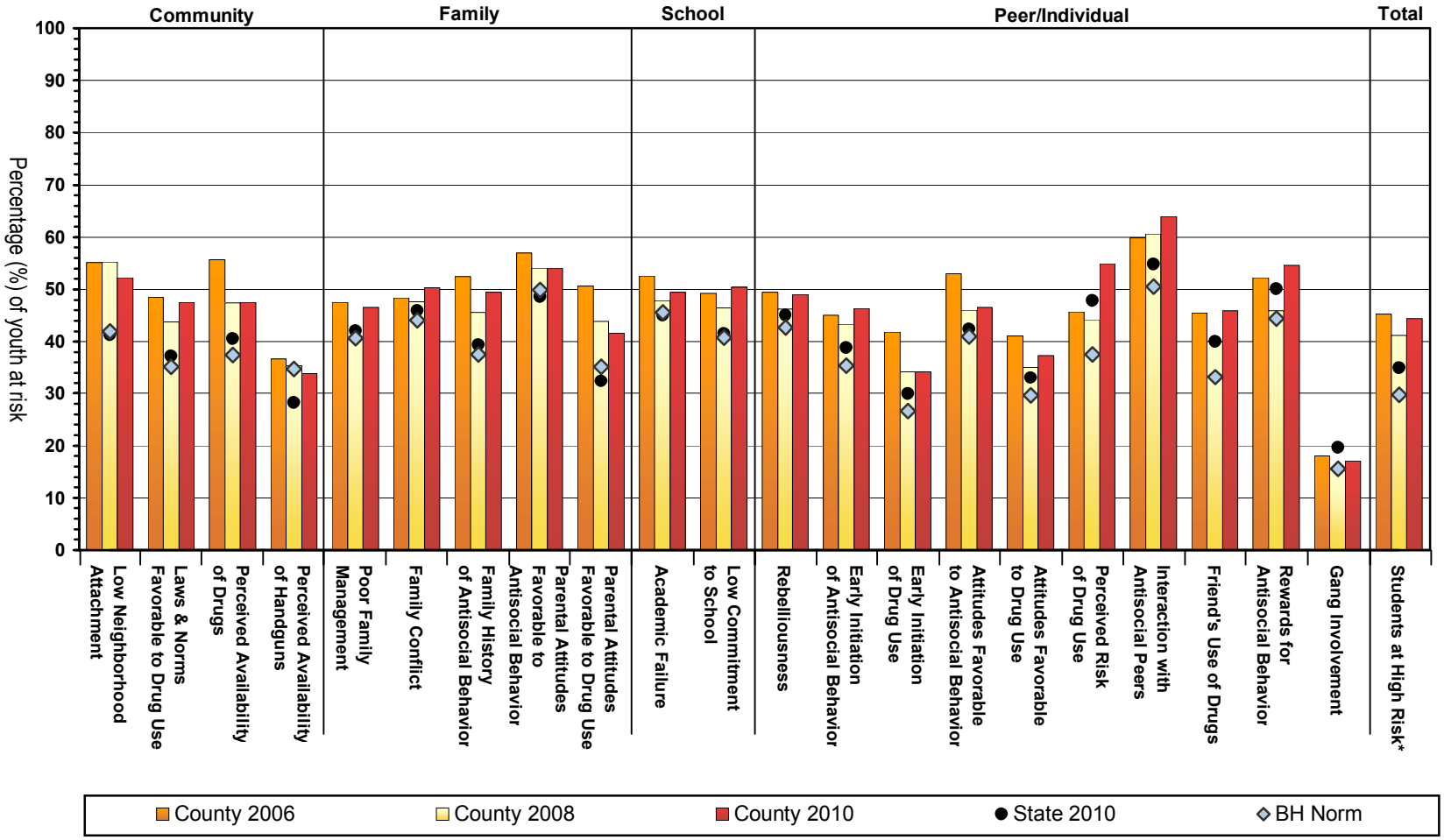


* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 and a prior administration. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

** 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, 2006/2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.

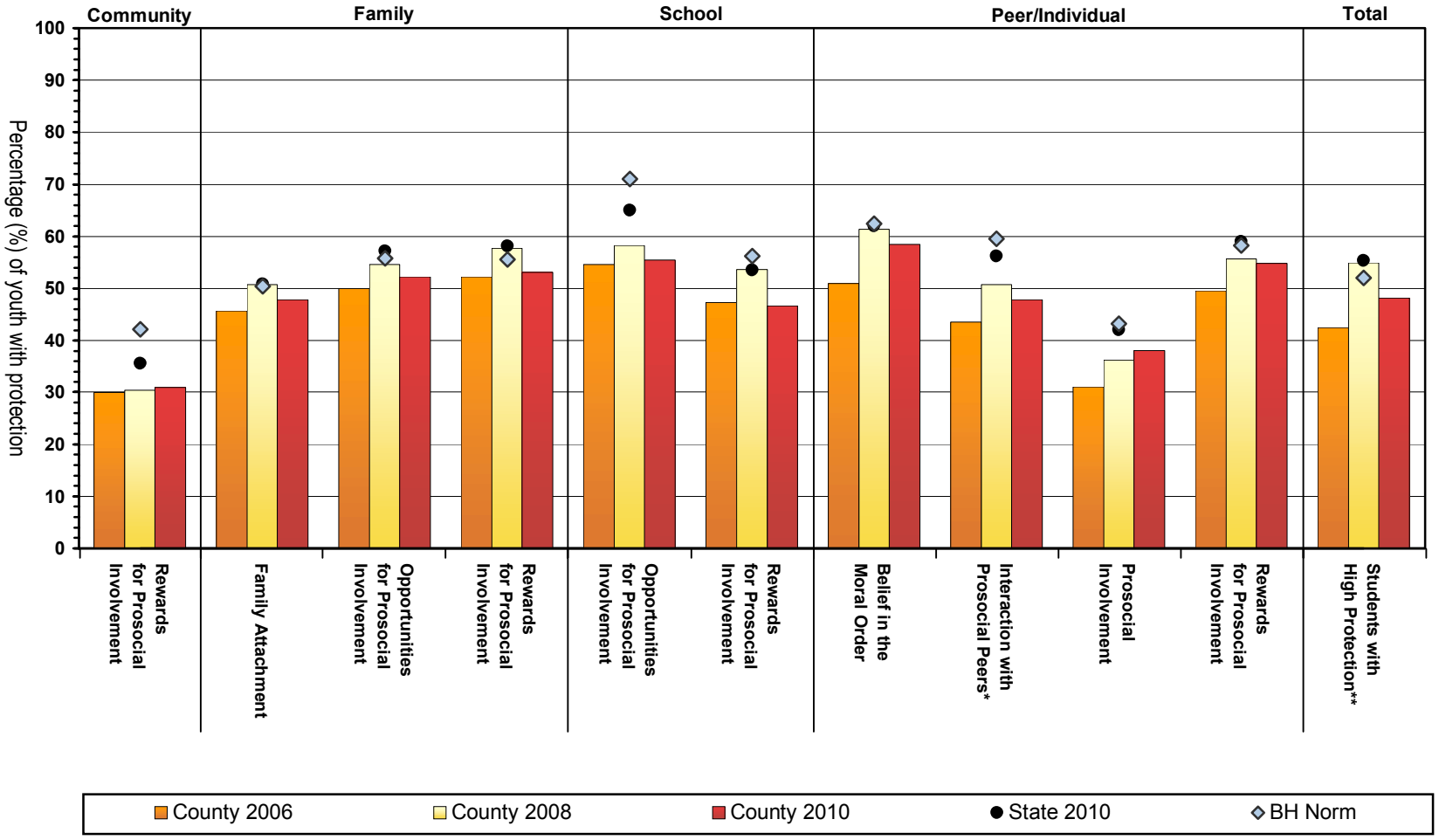
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Mohave 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.)

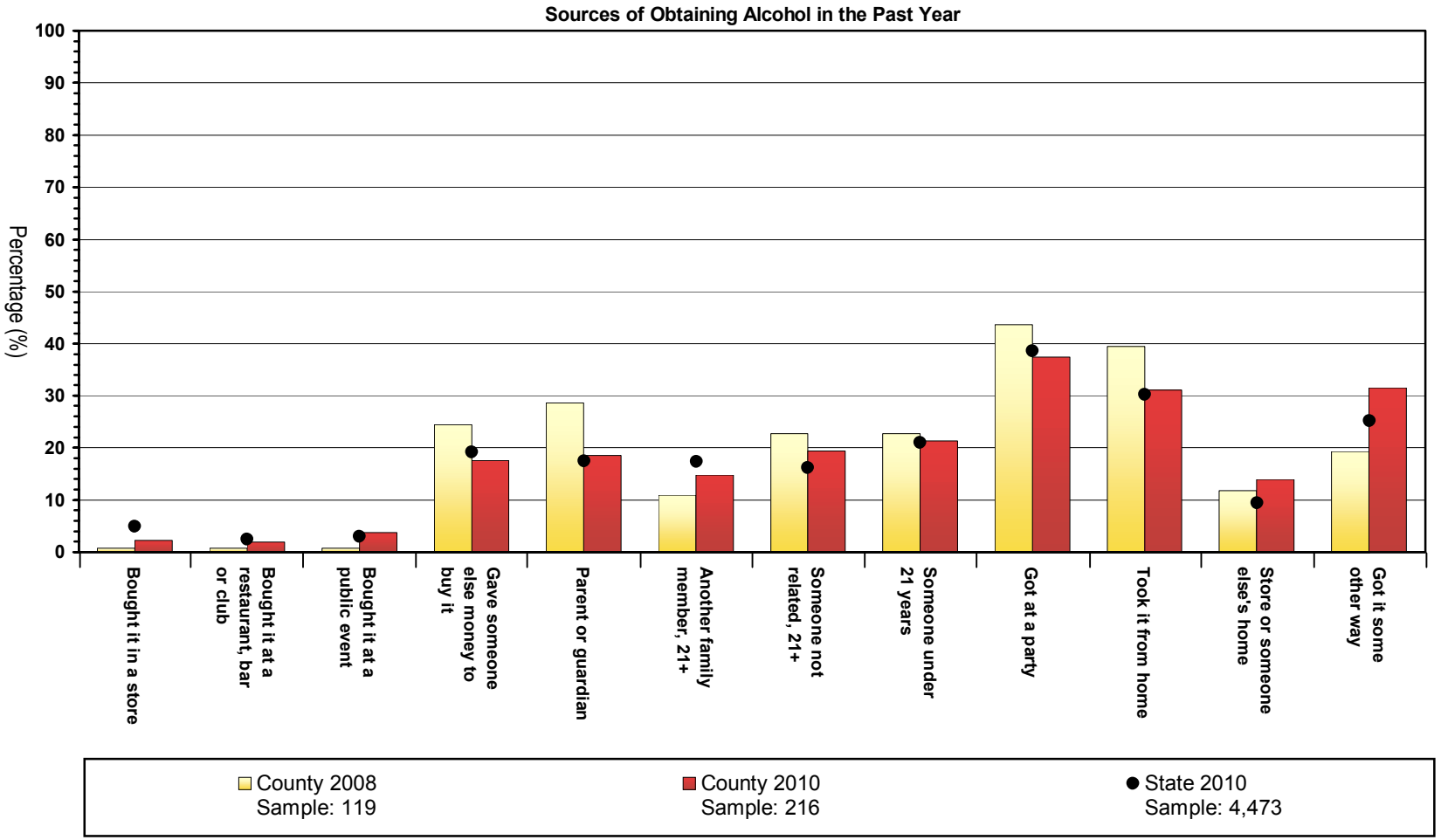
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Mohave County, All Students Surveyed



* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 and a prior administration. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** 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, 2006/2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.

Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Mohave County, Grade 8

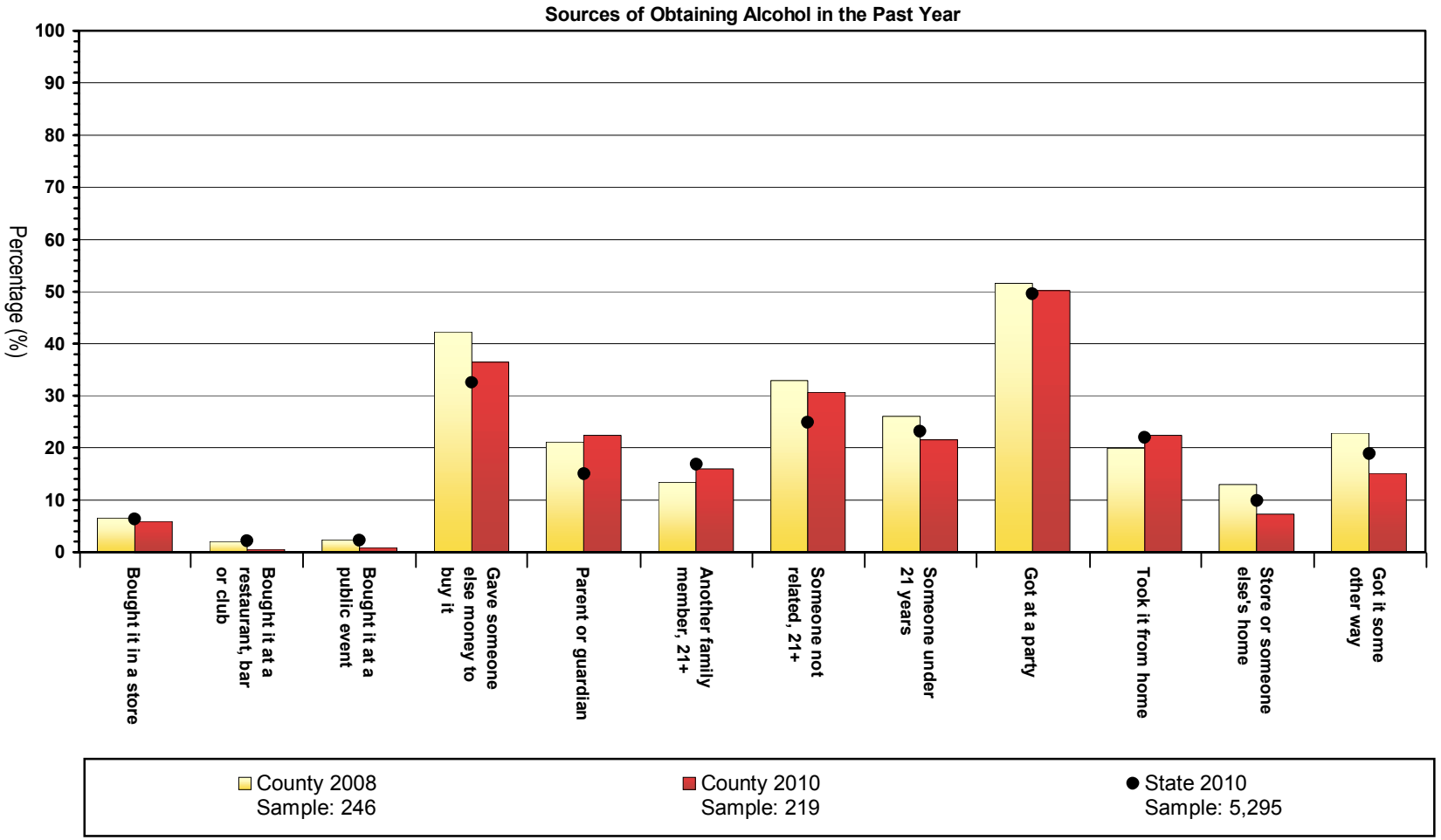


* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2010 Mohave County, Grade 10

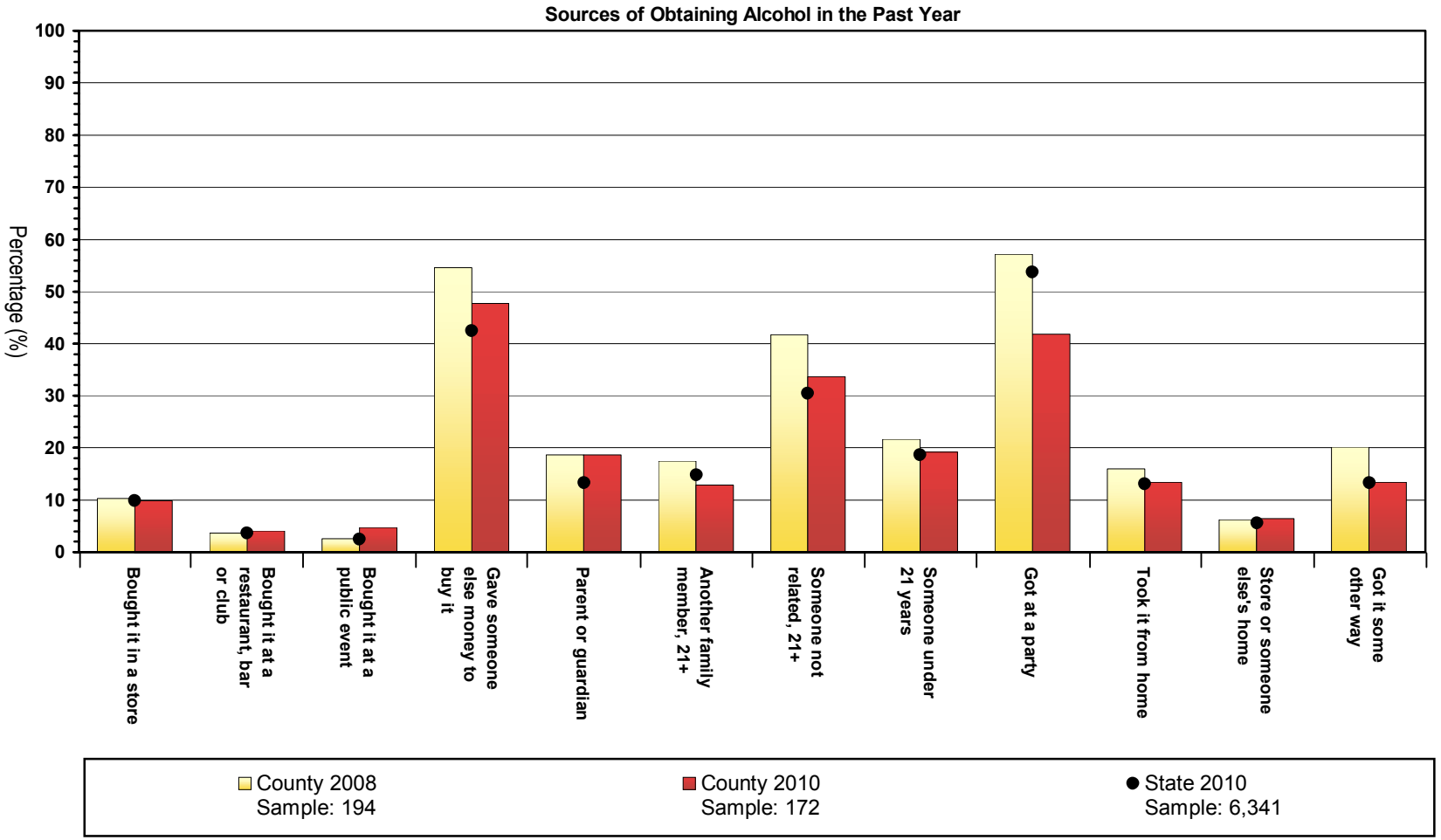


* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2010 Mohave County, Grade 12

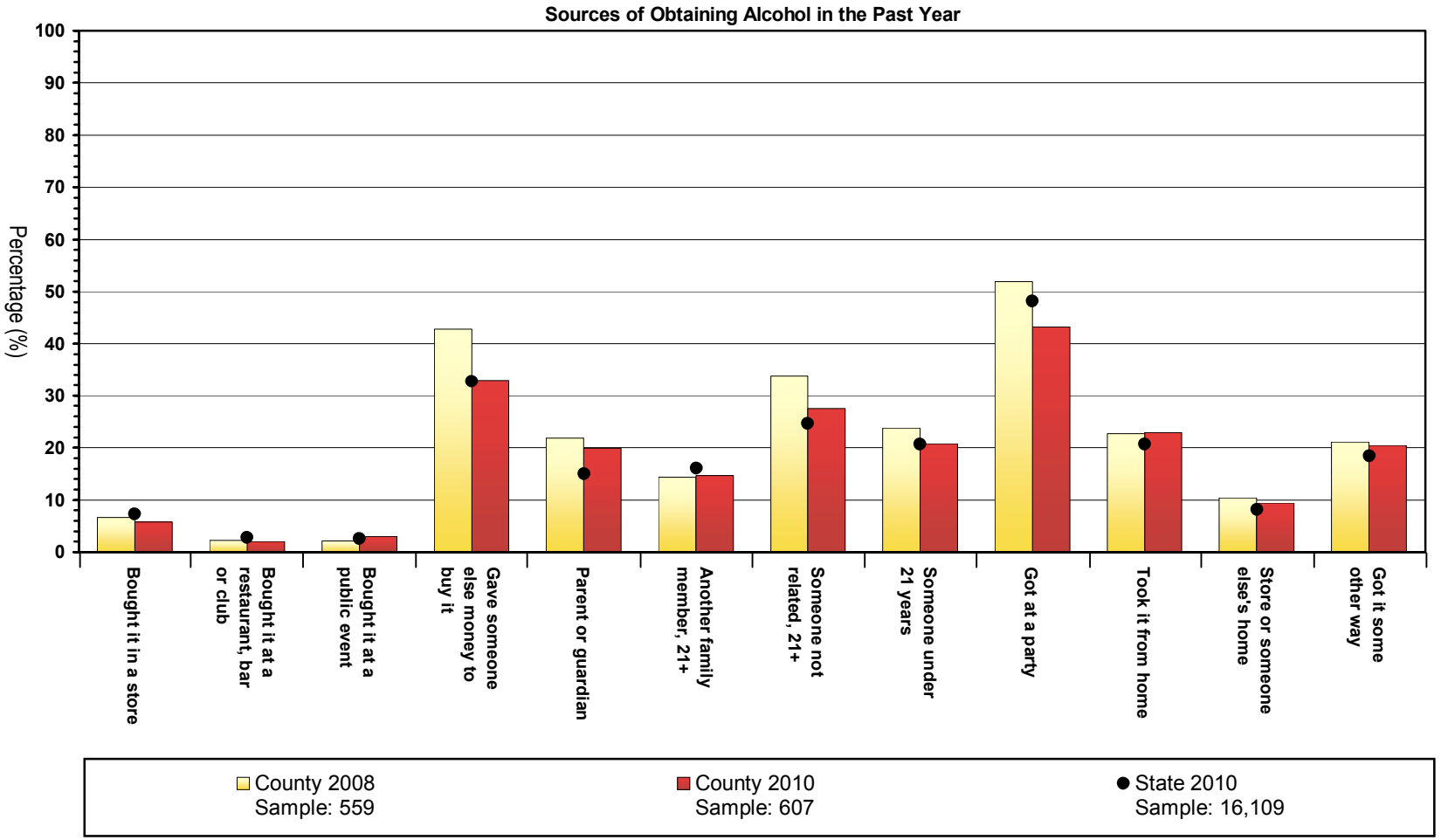


* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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

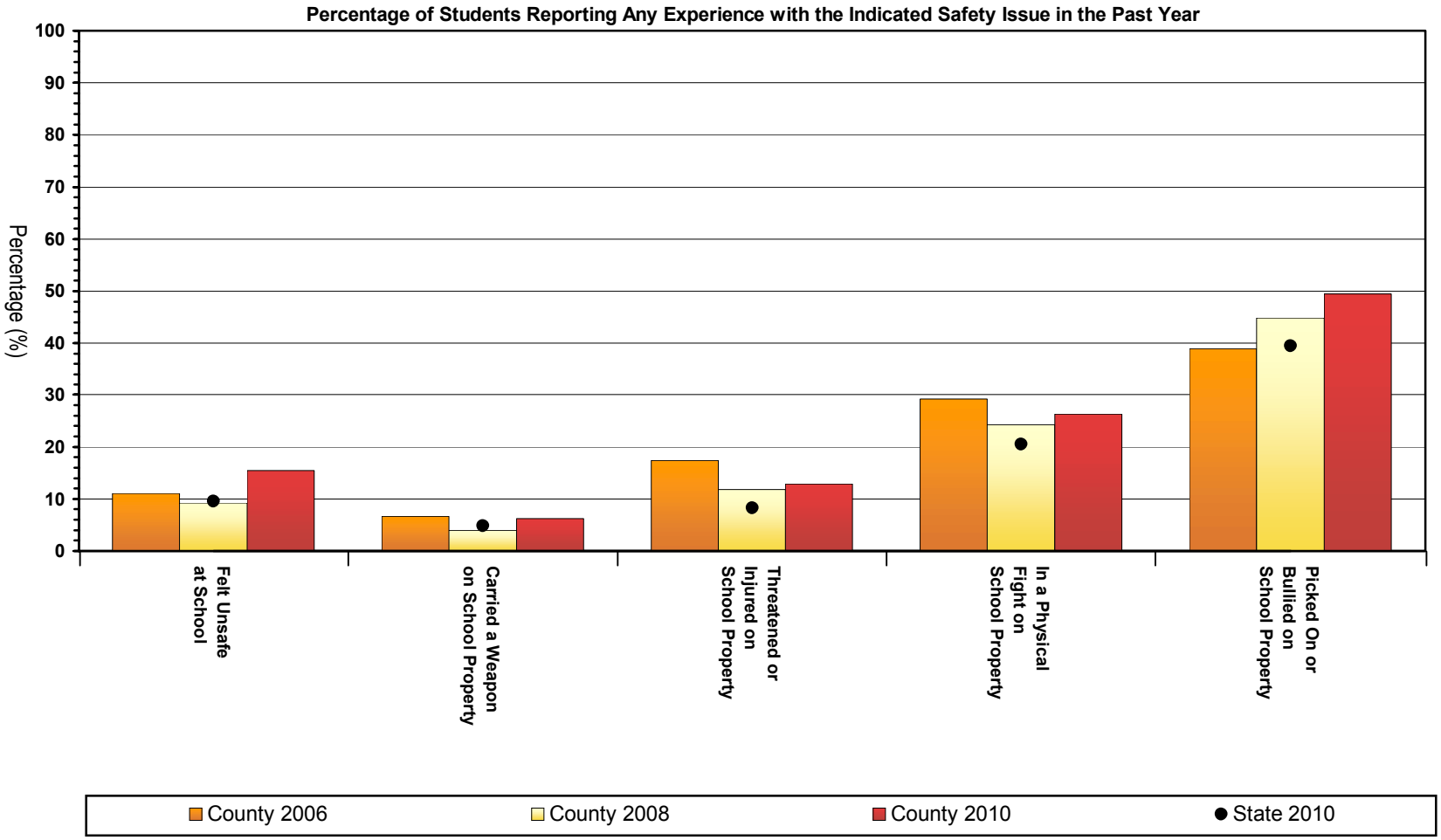
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Mohave County, All Students Surveyed



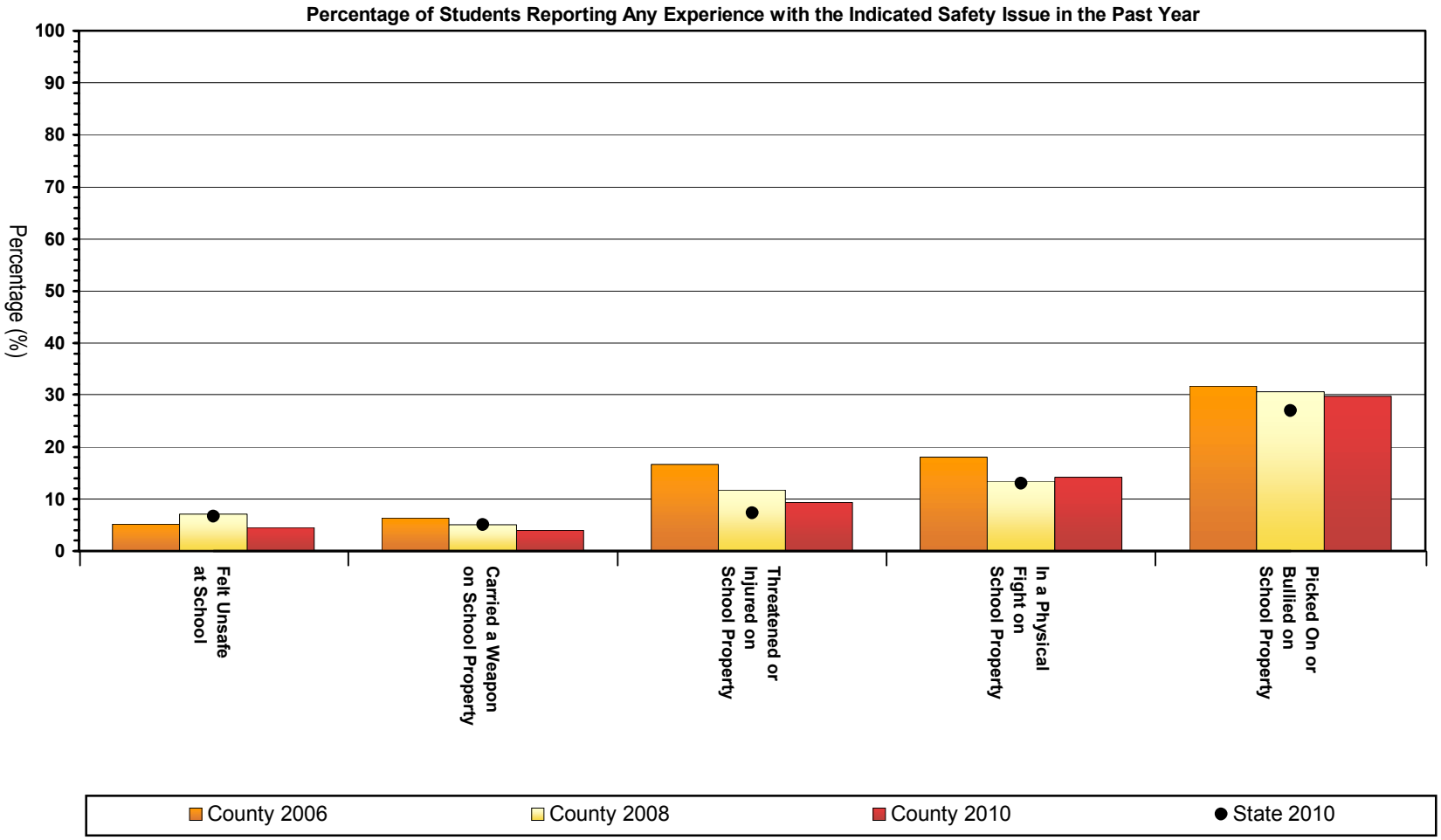
* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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.

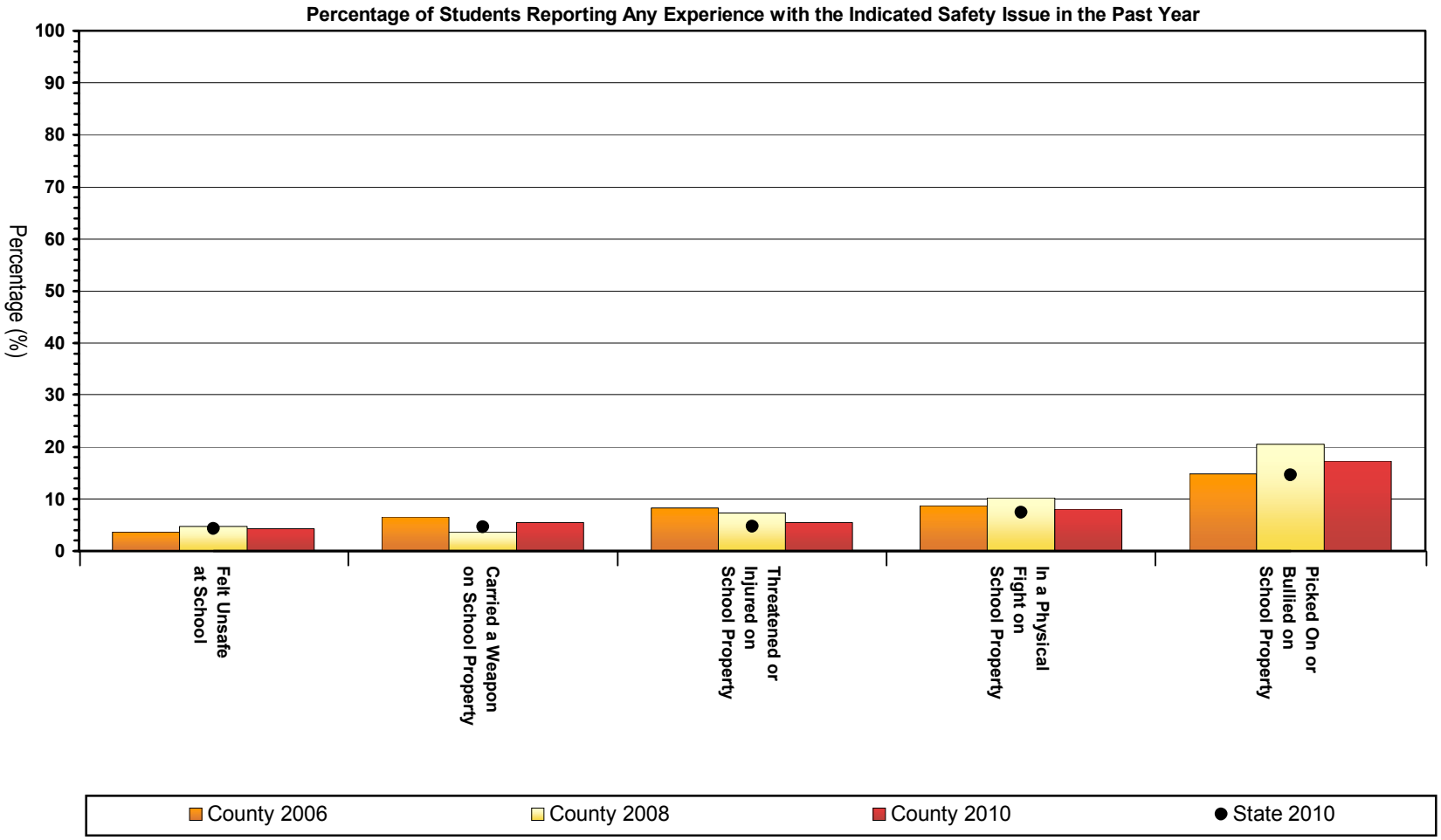
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Mohave County, Grade 8



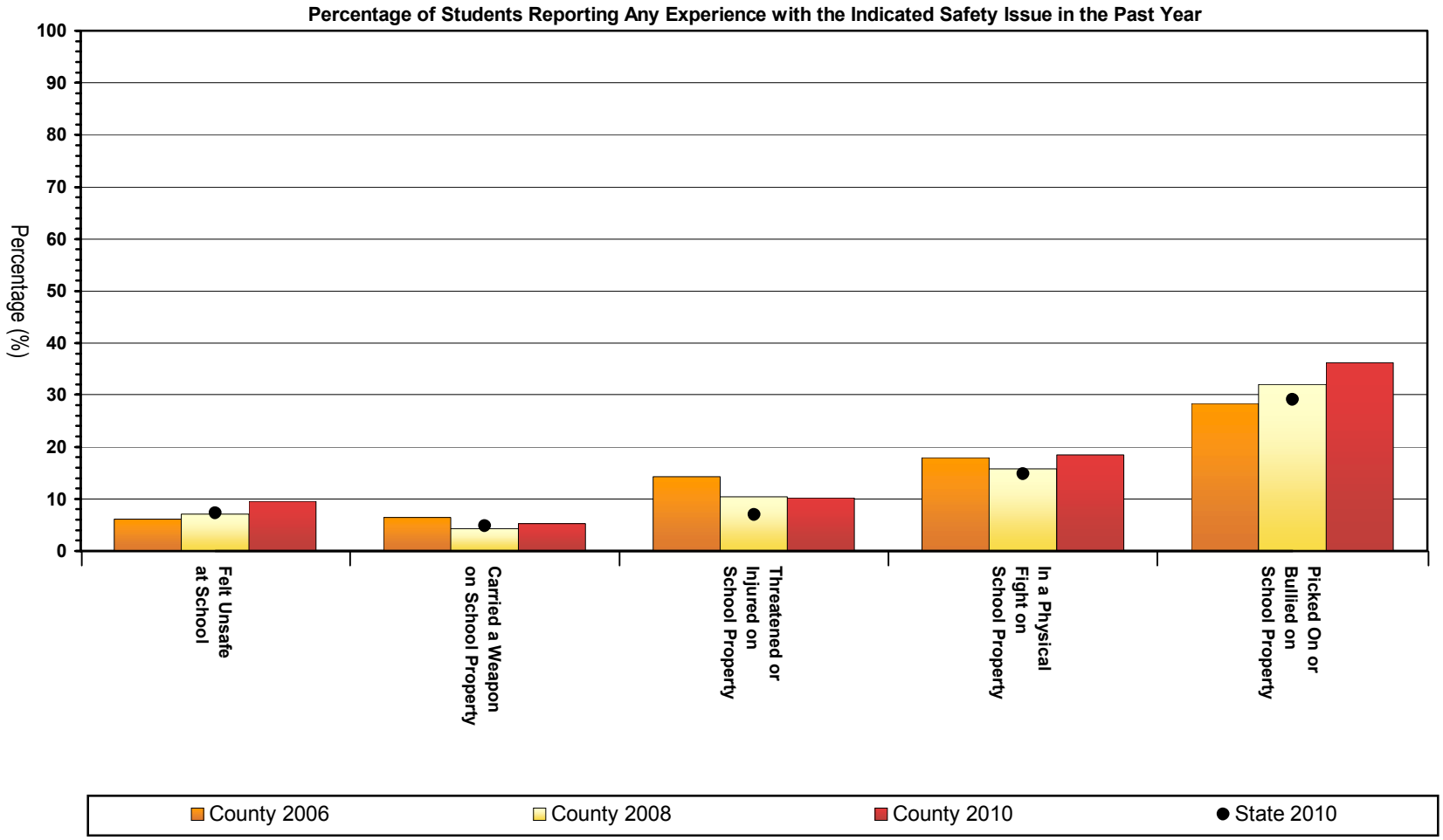
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Mohave County, Grade 10



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Mohave County, Grade 12



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Mohave County, All Students Surveyed



Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

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

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

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

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	64.1	53.8	57.3	45.1	36.6	75.5	73.3	68.5	64.1	59.1	78.3	78.0	77.1	72.8	72.3	73.5	68.7	65.1	58.2	55.6
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	36.8	26.1	32.0	23.8	20.1	47.1	43.1	36.0	37.2	32.7	52.3	49.6	47.6	46.9	43.6	46.1	39.8	36.5	34.0	31.8
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	5.6	7.3	11.8	7.1	9.6	11.6	14.4	13.6	12.5	15.2	17.2	18.4	19.6	18.1	16.3	11.8	13.4	13.9	11.7	13.6
Marijuana	used marijuana?	23.4	13.2	24.5	17.8	15.7	40.8	36.3	33.7	34.3	32.3	46.1	41.5	44.4	44.7	42.0	38.2	30.7	31.6	29.9	29.7
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	2.7	1.7	4.6	2.2	1.7	6.6	6.6	6.0	5.9	3.0	7.0	7.5	9.2	9.0	3.1	5.8	5.3	6.0	5.1	2.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	3.0	1.5	1.5	2.3	2.6	8.8	4.4	3.3	5.3	4.6	10.4	8.1	4.8	8.8	6.0	7.9	4.6	2.8	5.0	4.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	16.6	19.3	18.9	14.5	14.9	13.3	12.2	12.8	11.8	12.8	11.2	9.4	13.1	9.4	9.5	13.5	13.6	15.6	12.3	12.5
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	3.8	1.3	0.9	0.7	1.6	9.7	2.8	1.6	1.6	2.8	9.2	4.9	1.4	2.5	2.4	8.1	3.0	1.3	1.5	2.3
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	1.3	1.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	2.9	2.1	2.4	2.6	1.5	2.6	3.6	2.7	3.4	1.2	2.4	2.4	1.7	2.1	1.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	1.8	2.5	7.0	3.9	2.2	6.0	5.0	8.7	8.2	5.5	5.7	7.1	11.2	10.6	6.5	4.9	4.8	8.4	7.0	4.7
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.0	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.9	3.1	2.9	1.8	1.3	3.2	2.0	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.1	2.4	2.4	1.7	1.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	17.2	17.1	11.5	4.4	n/a	24.9	23.3	18.9	9.9	n/a	27.5	27.7	23.1	13.2	n/a	23.3	21.3	16.8	9.1
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.0	6.0	8.9	6.6	6.1	7.0	10.3	8.1	3.4	5.8	8.5	9.9	7.6	4.8	5.1	5.7	8.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	12.7	12.5	14.1	8.7	9.5	18.8	16.2	15.0	11.5	13.0	21.1	14.3	15.7	13.4	12.7	18.0	14.5	14.7	10.8	11.7
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	19.0	23.4	23.1	16.5	n/a	25.3	29.1	27.5	23.7	n/a	27.2	30.4	31.5	27.3	n/a	24.3	27.7	26.3	21.5	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?	n/a	13.6	12.8	9.5	n/a	n/a	14.8	12.8	13.2	n/a	n/a	13.3	17.4	14.1	n/a	n/a	14.0	13.7	11.8	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	34.6	24.3	29.8	21.9	14.9	46.2	40.4	34.4	34.7	30.4	50.7	43.6	43.7	45.0	43.5	44.7	36.4	34.1	31.9	29.2
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	13.1	7.6	13.0	8.9	6.5	19.9	17.9	13.9	15.6	13.1	20.6	20.8	21.3	22.9	20.1	18.4	15.6	15.0	14.7	13.0
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	1.6	1.5	3.9	2.8	3.7	3.1	6.1	4.7	5.7	6.5	5.9	6.1	8.7	8.1	8.4	3.6	4.7	5.1	5.1	6.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	10.0	5.1	13.2	8.9	6.5	19.1	16.8	17.8	17.4	15.9	18.4	16.5	20.1	21.3	20.6	16.7	13.1	16.2	14.8	14.2
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.0	0.4	1.8	0.9	0.5	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.0	0.5	4.5	2.0	1.9	2.4	0.5	2.6	1.8	2.3	1.6	0.5
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.8	2.7	1.2	1.3	1.6	0.9	4.0	2.4	1.5	2.2	1.3	2.6	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.0
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	6.4	5.3	7.5	5.6	3.8	3.3	3.4	4.1	3.0	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.9	1.5	1.2	3.6	3.5	5.4	3.7	2.4
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5	3.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	2.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.5
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.3	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.3	1.1	0.4	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.4
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	0.8	1.0	3.0	1.7	0.6	1.4	1.5	3.4	2.9	1.3	1.4	2.6	4.6	3.4	1.8	1.3	1.6	3.5	2.5	1.2
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	1.4	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	7.6	8.2	5.7	1.3	n/a	11.2	13.1	8.9	3.0	n/a	12.7	12.1	9.7	4.1	n/a	10.5	10.7	7.7	2.8
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.5	1.3	1.9	1.4	1.9	3.7	2.2	1.9	2.8	3.3	2.9	1.2	1.9	2.5	3.0	2.9	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	5.0	4.3	5.2	3.6	2.5	9.8	4.7	7.3	4.7	3.9	10.1	5.0	7.1	4.7	4.2	8.7	4.7	6.3	4.2	3.5
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	9.5	10.9	11.5	8.2	n/a	13.4	13.1	15.7	11.8	n/a	15.0	13.1	14.3	12.4	n/a	13.0	12.4	13.5	10.4	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?	n/a	7.3	6.6	5.4	n/a	n/a	8.1	5.3	6.3	n/a	n/a	6.7	10.7	6.3	n/a	n/a	7.5	6.9	5.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	7.9	6.3	6.2	5.0	4.2	9.4	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.4	20.3	15.6	14.2	14.1	16.6	12.4	9.7	8.4	8.2	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	39.9	32.5	33.6	27.7	24.9	36.7	28.0	28.9	29.1	26.3	32.0	26.4	30.9	28.9	27.5	36.0	28.9	31.4	28.5	25.0

Heavy Use

		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Binge Drinking	How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	21.3	13.5	16.5	12.4	7.8	28.5	25.7	20.9	21.0	17.5	33.1	28.3	29.4	29.2	25.2	28.1	22.7	20.6	19.5	16.6
1/2 Pack (or more) of Cigarettes/Day	During the past 30 days, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day? (11 to 20 cigarettes, More than 20 cigarettes)	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.7	1.0	5.4	3.3	2.8	2.0	2.4	6.7	3.8	4.6	3.6	5.0	4.8	2.8	2.5	1.9	2.7

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Been Drunk or High at School	16.0	11.7	19.9	12.8	7.5	23.0	22.2	18.0	21.8	15.0	22.3	19.2	23.9	22.1	17.7	21.1	18.1	20.0	18.0	13.3
Been Suspended from School	24.0	16.7	23.0	18.5	15.1	17.3	14.0	15.2	14.4	12.6	11.0	13.0	14.0	9.9	9.2	17.0	14.5	18.6	15.0	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	4.2	3.0	7.4	5.0	2.5	9.8	9.2	9.9	10.6	6.5	10.1	7.4	10.6	10.8	7.8	8.5	6.7	8.9	8.2	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	6.7	4.1	7.1	3.7	2.3	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.6	2.6	3.2	1.9	3.3	3.1	1.9	4.4	3.4	5.2	3.8	2.3
Been Arrested	11.9	8.2	11.8	7.1	5.2	10.3	10.2	10.3	9.9	6.7	8.1	9.7	9.3	8.7	6.1	10.0	9.5	10.8	8.4	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	19.3	20.3	24.2	16.6	16.0	19.9	16.7	17.8	15.5	15.1	12.7	13.8	11.4	11.5	11.9	17.6	16.9	19.5	14.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	6.3	7.8	9.1	6.7	4.8	5.9	6.4	5.3	7.6	5.2	7.7	5.6	7.2	7.2	5.2	6.5	6.6	7.4	7.1	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	1.5	0.4	2.0	1.4	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.7	2.1	0.9	1.7	0.8	1.7	1.8	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.8	1.7	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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Any Gambling	57.9	69.7	60.0	61.6	55.0	51.8	67.5	57.6	59.8	53.8	49.9	59.9	52.9	56.5	52.6	52.6	65.9	57.8	59.7	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	3.1	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.7	3.0	6.4	4.1	4.8	5.3	4.8	5.9	6.0	5.3	5.4	3.6	6.1	5.1	5.2	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	32.1	26.4	24.6	21.4	24.0	28.5	21.7	21.5	20.7	23.5	25.4	22.9	17.3	18.9	23.9	28.3	23.5	22.1	20.6	22.7
Bet on sports?*	n/a	31.6	26.9	28.6	22.8	n/a	28.3	20.3	27.0	22.5	n/a	18.9	19.1	24.4	20.5	n/a	26.6	23.1	27.0	21.4
Played cards?	28.3	46.6	35.9	36.1	25.8	27.9	46.1	35.0	36.0	27.0	27.2	38.4	30.2	34.8	26.7	27.8	44.0	34.5	35.7	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?**	n/a	25.0	18.5	15.9	n/a	n/a	27.7	17.3	16.6	n/a	n/a	21.2	16.4	15.3	n/a	n/a	25.0	17.7	16.0	n/a
Played bingo?	14.8	25.0	22.8	26.4	22.7	9.5	19.4	15.7	20.4	17.7	5.5	13.3	11.6	14.2	14.0	9.4	19.3	18.2	21.4	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	6.1	6.2	6.2	5.1	4.5	6.0	7.0	4.6	4.6	4.0	5.7	2.9	6.0	4.2	3.7	5.9	5.5	5.6	4.7	4.2
Played a dice game?*	n/a	33.1	26.8	26.0	12.1	n/a	23.2	21.7	21.9	11.2	n/a	19.8	17.6	17.9	10.0	n/a	25.3	23.2	22.6	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?*	23.3	33.7	28.8	28.2	20.1	22.3	31.6	24.0	27.7	20.5	18.6	24.7	22.7	24.9	18.8	21.3	30.2	26.0	27.2	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?*	n/a	5.0	4.0	5.0	4.6	n/a	6.2	4.5	5.0	4.7	n/a	2.7	4.1	4.4	4.6	n/a	4.8	4.2	4.8	4.7

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from table. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	47.8	47.0	47.4	35.9	36.6	53.9	56.9	54.2	43.6	42.8	62.9	61.9	58.6	47.3	47.0	55.1	55.3	52.2	41.3	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	48.4	38.6	48.0	35.0	32.8	50.9	48.2	47.2	41.8	39.6	45.0	43.3	47.0	35.5	32.8	48.5	43.8	47.5	37.2	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	46.6	36.5	46.6	36.9	29.4	58.9	53.0	45.6	42.9	40.5	58.5	50.9	52.7	43.8	42.7	55.7	47.4	47.5	40.6	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	43.6	42.4	42.3	33.4	39.8	33.2	29.3	23.6	22.3	29.9	36.1	36.5	33.9	26.5	34.8	36.7	35.4	33.9	28.2	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	49.3	38.4	51.7	43.7	41.9	45.2	40.9	43.1	40.6	40.3	49.6	42.2	42.1	41.2	39.8	47.5	40.5	46.6	42.1	40.7
Family Conflict	58.4	58.6	56.3	53.1	51.5	46.6	43.5	47.1	42.1	41.6	43.8	41.7	43.7	39.1	38.8	48.4	47.6	50.3	45.9	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	56.7	46.8	54.3	39.3	36.4	53.4	49.2	48.1	41.5	39.0	48.2	39.3	42.1	37.4	37.3	52.5	45.6	49.5	39.4	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	55.8	52.1	54.1	47.7	46.9	58.7	56.5	55.2	50.0	52.3	55.5	53.1	51.9	48.6	50.3	57.0	54.1	54.1	48.6	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	40.4	30.9	34.3	24.7	26.0	53.4	51.1	46.1	37.9	40.8	54.3	47.6	50.0	38.6	38.6	50.6	43.9	41.6	32.4	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	54.1	48.5	50.7	45.5	46.6	56.7	50.7	51.1	48.5	47.9	45.6	43.6	43.7	40.6	41.8	52.6	47.9	49.5	45.1	45.6
Low Commitment to School	51.2	48.8	56.7	41.0	38.0	49.2	45.8	46.0	41.7	41.7	48.1	45.0	42.7	42.2	42.9	49.3	46.5	50.4	41.5	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	50.5	44.2	50.7	43.8	39.0	51.2	48.7	49.5	47.6	45.5	46.2	45.0	44.0	44.6	43.6	49.5	46.2	49.0	45.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	46.0	39.8	47.6	37.6	33.7	48.3	45.1	43.8	40.6	37.0	39.6	45.0	47.8	38.6	35.4	45.1	43.4	46.3	38.8	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	42.6	30.9	38.2	29.3	24.0	44.0	35.5	29.0	31.0	27.3	37.9	35.9	34.1	29.6	28.8	41.8	34.2	34.2	29.9	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	52.9	40.1	48.7	41.4	36.2	55.6	51.5	46.2	44.7	44.9	49.3	44.6	42.1	41.7	41.9	53.0	46.0	46.6	42.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	42.6	28.8	38.4	29.3	22.6	42.9	42.2	35.5	36.2	33.6	37.3	32.0	37.7	35.9	32.7	41.1	35.1	37.3	33.1	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	50.1	42.4	57.7	47.8	37.1	43.9	44.9	52.0	45.9	35.7	44.6	45.3	54.3	50.4	40.3	45.7	44.2	54.9	47.9	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	66.3	57.0	66.2	55.8	50.3	61.3	65.1	61.5	56.3	52.0	53.0	58.3	62.9	51.5	49.0	59.9	60.6	64.0	54.8	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	52.4	37.3	53.7	39.4	30.8	48.5	47.0	40.7	42.6	36.2	35.9	33.5	36.0	38.1	32.3	45.5	40.0	45.9	40.0	33.2
Rewards for ASB	57.0	43.0	61.2	48.2	36.7	47.8	43.9	43.8	46.8	42.7	54.7	51.5	57.9	57.1	55.1	52.2	45.9	54.6	50.1	44.4
Gang Involvement	19.8	19.5	20.0	20.8	17.8	19.0	16.4	15.7	20.9	15.7	15.2	10.0	13.5	16.1	13.1	18.0	15.5	17.1	19.6	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	49.2	39.1	49.0	37.1	29.7	46.2	43.3	38.4	34.2	30.4	40.9	40.5	44.0	32.5	29.0	45.3	41.2	44.4	35.0	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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	27.6	28.7	27.0	32.9	38.3	33.0	30.6	35.0	38.0	44.2	27.0	31.8	32.1	37.0	44.1	29.9	30.4	30.9	35.6	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	42.7	53.6	45.3	51.1	51.9	43.2	42.9	43.6	45.6	44.7	51.5	58.3	60.5	56.6	55.6	45.7	50.8	47.9	50.9	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	54.5	59.2	52.6	59.7	60.7	48.2	51.7	50.0	54.6	53.1	49.2	53.8	55.8	56.4	53.8	50.0	54.6	52.3	57.2	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	56.7	62.7	53.7	61.7	61.5	51.7	55.1	50.1	54.9	53.0	49.9	56.1	57.1	56.4	52.4	52.3	57.7	53.1	58.2	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	54.0	55.4	51.8	63.0	68.9	53.5	56.6	57.6	65.6	71.6	56.6	63.6	60.9	67.6	72.8	54.6	58.3	55.5	65.0	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	46.2	54.8	38.9	52.0	57.5	52.7	57.6	56.8	61.2	58.9	40.2	47.0	47.6	46.9	51.6	47.3	53.6	46.7	53.5	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	45.1	62.6	51.4	60.3	64.6	57.5	66.9	68.8	69.4	68.0	46.1	52.5	56.1	56.4	53.8	51.0	61.4	58.5	62.0	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers*	41.2	52.8	44.2	54.7	58.8	44.9	48.8	50.0	57.5	60.7	43.5	51.6	52.8	57.3	59.3	43.6	50.8	47.9	56.2	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	30.0	36.5	36.7	40.0	40.8	32.8	39.4	41.6	45.3	46.1	29.2	32.0	34.8	41.9	42.6	31.0	36.3	38.1	42.1	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	52.7	58.4	50.8	59.2	62.5	54.2	58.1	62.3	61.7	59.9	40.6	49.7	51.0	55.6	51.8	49.6	55.7	54.8	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection**	41.0	54.5	40.6	53.6	52.8	45.6	55.2	53.4	57.6	52.5	39.4	55.1	57.8	55.9	50.5	42.5	54.9	48.2	55.4	52.0

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

** 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, 2006/2008 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, (*ie* 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	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
*Sample size***	*119*	*216*	*4,473*	*246*	*219*	*5,295*	*194*	*172*	*6,341*	*559*	*607*	*16,109*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	0.8	2.3	4.9	6.5	5.9	6.3	10.3	9.9	9.9	6.6	5.8	7.3
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	0.8	1.9	2.5	2.0	0.5	2.1	3.6	4.1	3.6	2.3	2.0	2.8
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	0.8	3.7	3.0	2.4	0.9	2.2	2.6	4.7	2.5	2.1	3.0	2.6
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	24.4	17.6	19.2	42.3	36.5	32.6	54.6	47.7	42.5	42.8	32.9	32.8
My parent or guardian gave it to me	28.6	18.5	17.5	21.1	22.4	15.0	18.6	18.6	13.3	21.8	19.9	15.0
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	10.9	14.8	17.3	13.4	16.0	16.8	17.5	12.8	14.8	14.3	14.7	16.1
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	22.7	19.4	16.2	32.9	30.6	24.8	41.8	33.7	30.4	33.8	27.5	24.6
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	22.7	21.3	21.0	26.0	21.5	23.1	21.6	19.2	18.6	23.8	20.8	20.7
I got it at a party	43.7	37.5	38.7	51.6	50.2	49.6	57.2	41.9	53.8	51.9	43.3	48.2
I took it from home	39.5	31.0	30.2	19.9	22.4	21.9	16.0	13.4	13.1	22.7	22.9	20.7
I took it from a store or someone else's home	11.8	13.9	9.4	13.0	7.3	9.8	6.2	6.4	5.6	10.4	9.4	8.1
I got it some other way	19.3	31.5	25.2	22.8	15.1	18.8	20.1	13.4	13.3	21.1	20.4	18.4

* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed**			
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
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	82.6	88.2	87.1	91.7	83.4	88.3	90.7	92.7	91.7	92.7	94.5	95.3	85.7	89.6	89.8	93.0
	1 time	7.7	5.4	7.0	4.5	7.2	5.7	5.0	3.7	3.5	4.1	2.9	2.4	6.2	5.1	5.5	3.7
	2-3 times	5.4	4.1	3.4	2.2	5.6	3.3	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.9	1.3	4.5	3.3	2.6	1.9
	4-5 times	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.5
	6-7 times	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
	8-9 times	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
	10-11 times	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	1.8	0.4	1.1	0.5	2.2	1.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	1.8	0.9	0.9	0.5
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?	0 times	70.8	75.8	73.7	79.5	82.0	86.6	85.8	87.0	91.3	89.8	92.0	92.6	82.1	84.2	81.5	85.2
	1 time	16.3	12.2	13.4	11.0	10.3	8.3	7.6	7.3	4.4	6.5	4.6	4.3	10.0	8.9	9.7	8.1
	2-3 times	8.8	8.1	9.1	6.2	5.3	3.1	4.0	3.6	2.6	2.2	2.2	1.8	5.4	4.3	6.0	4.2
	4-5 times	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.0	0.6	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	1.1	0.9	1.4	1.1
	6-7 times	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.4
	8-9 times	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
	10-11 times	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1
	12 or more times	0.9	0.6	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.6
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	61.0	55.1	50.5	60.5	68.4	69.4	70.3	73.1	85.2	79.5	82.7	85.4	71.7	68.0	63.7	70.9
	1 time	19.1	13.6	12.1	12.8	14.8	8.7	10.1	9.1	6.1	8.0	5.0	5.3	13.2	10.0	10.0	9.7
	2-3 times	13.7	12.0	12.6	11.1	11.6	10.3	8.4	8.4	6.8	6.1	4.8	4.7	10.7	9.6	9.6	8.6
	4-5 times		4.1	5.4	4.7		2.6	2.0	3.0		2.2	1.7	1.7		2.9	3.5	3.3
	6-7 times		1.1	2.6	1.8		1.0	1.6	1.2		1.2	1.9	0.7		1.1	2.1	1.3
	8-9 times		0.6	2.2	1.1		0.6	1.0	0.7		0.0	0.2	0.3		0.4	1.4	0.8
	10-11 times		0.6	0.8	0.7		1.0	0.5	0.5		0.8	0.2	0.2		0.8	0.6	0.5
	12 or more times	6.2	12.9	13.7	7.3	5.2	6.4	6.2	4.2	1.8	2.3	3.4	1.8	4.4	7.2	9.1	4.9
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	88.9	90.8	84.5	90.5	94.9	92.9	95.5	93.3	96.3	95.3	95.7	95.7	93.9	92.9	90.5	92.7
	1 day	6.3	5.1	8.1	5.2	2.6	4.2	2.2	3.6	2.0	3.1	1.7	2.2	3.3	4.2	4.8	4.0
	2-3 days	1.6	2.8	4.5	2.6	1.5	1.9	1.0	1.8	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.1	1.2	1.9	2.7	2.0
	4-5 days	0.7	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.5
	6 or more days	2.5	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.6	1.2	0.7	1.2	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	93.4	96.0	93.8	95.2	93.7	95.0	96.0	95.0	93.5	96.3	94.5	95.4	93.6	95.7	94.7	95.2
	1 day	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.4	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9
	2-3 days	1.6	1.1	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.4	1.9	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.4	1.1
	4-5 days	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.4
	6 or more days	2.1	0.4	1.8	1.0	3.1	2.2	2.1	1.8	3.7	1.4	1.9	2.0	3.0	1.4	1.9	1.5

* In 2006 the choices for this question were *Never*, *Once*, *Several Times* and *Very Often.*

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 13. 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	52.1	889	55.6	738	57.8	410	54.5	2,037	47.5	948	60.3	1,059
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	83.1	897	88.7	743	88.0	409	86.1	2,049	83.2	951	88.7	1,068
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	70.5	864	65.7	726	58.5	390	66.4	1,980	59.3	928	73.1	1,023
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	87.4	889	79.3	714	66.5	403	80.3	2,006	78.2	926	82.2	1,051
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	96.3	876	92.4	715	83.7	404	92.4	1,995	92.3	920	92.7	1,045
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	93.2	914	90.9	725	85.8	408	90.9	2,047	90.5	955	91.4	1,061
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	70.7	1,040	60.5	770	55.8	419	64.4	2,229	63.3	1,050	65.3	1,146
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	83.0	1,034	78.6	771	65.4	419	78.1	2,224	76.5	1,046	79.3	1,145
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	75.1	1,037	70.7	771	65.9	419	71.8	2,227	69.4	1,046	74.0	1,148
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	29.8	978	34.4	762	43.7	414	34.1	2,154	33.5	1,006	34.3	1,118
		Cigarettes	13.0	915	13.9	746	21.3	404	15.0	2,065	15.7	962	14.4	1,073
		Marijuana	13.2	964	17.8	759	20.1	412	16.2	2,135	18.2	998	14.1	1,107
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	62.0	1,025	70.3	768	78.8	416	68.0	2,209	66.7	1,038	69.4	1,139
		Average age:	11.9 years		13.1 years		14.0 years		12.8 years		12.7 years		13.0 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	33.1	1,031	37.4	768	51.6	417	38.0	2,216	38.5	1,040	37.5	1,144
		Average age:	11.7 years		12.7 years		13.9 years		12.6 years		12.6 years		12.6 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	24.8	1,031	33.4	767	46.2	416	31.8	2,214	34.6	1,039	28.7	1,143
		Average age:	12.5 years		13.5 years		14.6 years		13.4 years		13.4 years		13.5 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, (*ie* 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 14. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
alcohol?	Never	61.7	71.4	51.4	52.3	40.6	41.6	54.0	57.7
	Once	13.1	12.3	13.9	14.2	14.3	13.2	13.6	13.1
	2-3 times	14.7	9.5	17.9	17.3	20.5	21.3	17.0	15.0
	4-6 times	5.7	3.4	7.0	7.7	8.9	10.7	6.8	6.7
	7-10 times	1.2	1.0	3.3	2.9	5.6	4.9	2.8	2.6
	More than 10 times	3.5	2.4	6.4	5.7	10.1	8.3	5.8	4.9
cigarettes?	Never	76.4	80.6	69.4	68.4	65.9	62.7	71.9	72.2
	Once	8.9	8.7	10.0	10.3	9.0	10.3	9.3	9.6
	2-3 times	6.8	5.2	8.2	8.6	8.0	9.6	7.5	7.4
	4-6 times	2.7	2.2	2.1	3.9	3.9	4.8	2.7	3.4
	7-10 times	1.7	1.0	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.8	1.9	1.9
	More than 10 times	3.5	2.4	8.0	6.5	11.4	9.8	6.7	5.6
marijuana?	Never	68.5	75.4	62.8	58.7	58.4	56.9	64.5	65.4
	Once	8.1	8.1	9.2	11.1	11.4	11.0	9.2	9.7
	2-3 times	7.5	6.5	9.2	10.3	8.0	10.7	8.2	8.7
	4-6 times	4.9	3.5	4.4	6.2	6.8	6.3	5.1	5.1
	7-10 times	2.5	1.9	2.8	3.6	2.4	3.7	2.6	2.9
	More than 10 times	8.4	4.7	11.6	10.2	12.9	11.4	10.4	8.2
other drugs?	Never	85.6	88.4	82.9	81.4	81.8	81.7	83.9	84.5
	Once	6.3	5.4	6.0	7.5	8.5	7.3	6.6	6.6
	2-3 times	2.6	2.7	3.7	4.8	2.4	4.8	3.0	3.9
	4-6 times	1.6	1.2	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.8
	7-10 times	0.8	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.1	0.9
	More than 10 times	3.0	1.7	3.9	2.9	3.4	2.9	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	64.9	65.5	63.0	66.7	67.0	65.7	64.9
	Once	11.5	13.6	10.9	12.7	8.4	10.9	10.7	12.6
	2-3 times	11.9	10.3	11.5	11.9	12.3	10.8	11.9	10.9
	4-6 times	2.8	3.5	5.8	4.5	5.4	4.2	4.4	4.0
	7-10 times	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.7
	More than 10 times	6.5	6.2	5.1	6.0	5.4	5.1	5.8	5.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	32.1	30.9	35.1	33.4	36.7	33.8	34.1	32.4
	Once	15.7	14.2	14.7	17.4	15.2	17.2	15.2	16.0
	Twice	6.0	5.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	10.3	7.6	8.0
	Three times	3.1	2.7	2.8	4.1	6.4	5.5	3.6	3.9
	Four or more times	5.7	5.3	9.3	8.8	11.5	10.4	8.2	7.7
	I never got offers	37.4	41.1	29.2	27.3	21.3	22.8	31.3	32.0
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	35.4	35.7	37.3	38.7	45.5	39.4	38.1	37.6
	Once	10.6	10.9	15.0	13.9	11.3	15.2	12.3	13.0
	Twice	7.3	5.4	8.0	8.2	7.6	10.2	7.6	7.5
	Three times	4.3	2.7	3.8	4.6	5.7	5.2	4.4	3.9
	Four or more times	5.5	4.4	6.5	7.3	8.1	7.4	6.4	6.1
	I never got offers	36.9	41.0	29.5	27.3	21.9	22.5	31.3	31.9
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	38.3	37.3	43.3	45.1	50.6	50.9	42.5	43.3
	Once	10.8	10.2	13.2	12.3	11.5	11.4	11.8	11.1
	Twice	4.4	3.7	4.1	5.2	4.2	5.2	4.2	4.6
	Three times	3.5	2.4	2.6	2.9	4.9	3.2	3.5	2.8
	Four or more times	4.9	4.6	6.2	6.3	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.5
	I never got offers	38.1	41.8	30.7	28.1	22.5	23.4	32.3	32.8
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	44.2	40.7	51.0	49.7	58.3	55.3	49.5	47.4
	Once	8.0	8.2	7.9	9.9	9.3	9.6	8.2	9.1
	Twice	3.5	3.3	4.1	4.2	3.7	4.3	3.7	3.8
	Three times	2.2	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
	Four or more times	3.8	3.8	4.5	5.2	4.1	4.6	4.1	4.4
	I never got offers	38.2	42.1	30.1	28.3	22.2	23.7	32.1	33.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 15. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	76.8	82.8	80.6	81.9	79.0	83.6	78.6	82.7
	1 or 2 times	9.9	8.4	6.5	8.0	9.8	7.6	8.7	8.1
	3 to 5 times	4.3	3.3	5.6	3.4	4.1	3.1	4.7	3.3
	6 to 9 times	2.1	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6
	10 to 19 times	3.3	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.6	2.5	1.8
	20 to 29 times	0.8	0.5	1.3	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.0	0.6
	30 to 39 times	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
	40+ times	2.6	1.5	2.5	1.9	2.6	1.7	2.6	1.7
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	18.6	29.2	28.3	31.1	36.6	42.1	25.3	33.2
	1 or 2 times	23.5	28.6	27.8	26.7	22.7	25.6	24.9	27.2
	3 to 5 times	23.7	18.8	18.8	19.0	21.5	16.7	21.6	18.3
	6 to 9 times	12.4	9.4	12.2	9.9	9.1	7.0	11.7	8.9
	10 to 19 times	8.7	5.8	5.3	6.4	5.3	4.4	6.9	5.6
	20 to 29 times	3.9	2.6	3.1	2.4	1.4	1.5	3.2	2.2
	30 to 39 times	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.8
	40+ times	7.4	4.7	3.6	3.6	3.1	2.3	5.3	3.7
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	79.6	81.3	82.9	81.7	87.9	85.9	82.3	82.6
	1 or 2 times	10.0	10.4	9.3	9.9	6.7	8.0	9.1	9.6
	3 to 5 times	2.8	3.5	3.7	3.4	1.7	2.5	2.9	3.2
	6 to 9 times	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.2	1.9	1.5
	10 to 19 times	3.7	1.6	1.0	1.8	1.2	1.2	2.3	1.6
	20 to 29 times	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
	40+ times	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.1	0.9
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	86.8	87.2	93.8	87.7	91.4	89.8	90.1	88.1
	1 or 2 times	8.3	7.7	3.4	7.1	6.5	6.1	6.2	7.1
	3 to 5 times	1.3	2.1	1.0	1.9	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.9
	6 to 9 times	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.8
	10 to 19 times	1.7	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.8	1.0	0.9
	20 to 29 times	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	82.5	88.1	81.4	81.7	76.0	78.5	80.8	83.6
Friends	9.0	5.5	12.7	11.2	17.5	14.0	12.0	9.5
Family/Relatives	3.4	2.2	5.5	3.7	5.1	4.2	4.5	3.2
Parties	5.3	2.5	7.4	4.9	8.7	5.5	6.7	4.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	4.3	2.9	7.1	5.0	6.1	5.2	5.7	4.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	2.0	1.3	4.1	2.8	6.8	4.4	3.7	2.6
School	3.7	1.6	4.8	3.7	6.6	3.6	4.7	2.8
Other	3.1	1.8	3.9	3.0	4.6	3.1	3.7	2.5
Over the Internet	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	1.7	0.3	0.8	0.3
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.7	1.3	1.1	1.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations

Issue	2006 AYS	2008/2010 AYS	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Hallucinogens	Used LSD or other psychedelics?	Used LSD or other hallucinogens?	Substituted "hallucinogens" for "psychedelics" in 2008 and beyond. Comparable across years.
Meth	Used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	Used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank)?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription stimulants	Used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription sedatives	Used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	In 2008 AYS added descriptor "prescription" and removed qualifier "without a doctor telling you to take them." 2006 data are cautiously comparable to 2008/2010.
Ecstasy	Used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy)?	Used ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2008/2010 AYS uses "ecstasy" as the primary descriptor, moving "MDMA" to examples. Comparable across years.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, Oxycontin, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	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). In 2008/2010, the single prescription drug question was dropped, and a new question about prescription pain relievers was added. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2006 data were similarly recalculated into a composite, adding results from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions to the dedicated *Prescription Drugs* question.
Gambling Category	*How often during the past 12 months have you:*	*How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value:*	
Sports betting	Bet on team sports?	Bet on sports?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Race betting	Bet money on horse races?	Bet on a horse race or other animal race?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Dice	Bet on dice games such as craps?	Played a dice game?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Games of skill	Bet on games of personal skill such as pool, darts, or bowling?	Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	Comparable across years.
Protective Scale: Peer-Individual	*Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year, how many of your best friends have:* *(Scale is calculated based on the average response [0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 friends] to the following questions)*		*Regularly attended religious services* was removed from the AYS in 2008. 2006 has been recalculated to match 2008/2010 AYS and are now comparable across all years. Due to this recalculation, current reports may differ slightly from past reports.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	...participated in clubs, organizations and activities at school? ...made the commitment to stay drug-free? ...tried to do well in school? ...liked school? *...regularly attended religious services? (not used in 2008/2010)*		

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

Apache, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, and Yavapai Counties
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Other State and National Contacts:

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

Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
Elise Mikkelsen
602-266-8299 ext. 351
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
http://cvpcs.asu.edu/

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

Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate
Shelly Mowrey
602-264-5700
www.partnerupaz.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.prevention.samhsa.gov

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www2.dsgonline.com/mpg/

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

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

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

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2010 Arizona Youth Survey

Navajo County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Shining Light on Arizona Youth

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
in partnership with

- Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Division of Behavioral Health
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Tobacco Education and Prevention Program
- Arizona Parent's Commission on Drug Education and Prevention
- Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families

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Introduction

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Navajo County Summary Report

This report summarizes all findings from the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2010. 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 the 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 2006		County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	558	39.4	489	28.7	586	38.1	27,592	43.3
10	496	35.1	682	40.0	494	32.1	19,489	30.6
12	361	25.5	535	31.4	459	29.8	16,703	26.2
All Students Surveyed*	1,415	100.0	1,706	100.0	1,539	100.0	63,784	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	664	47.7	800	47.4	764	50.6	30,645	49.0
Female	727	52.3	886	52.6	746	49.4	31,928	51.0

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		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	38	15.1	24	8.7	1,207	4.9
African American	11	4.4	5	1.8	657	2.6
Asian	2	0.8	1	0.4	206	0.8
Pacific Islander	2	0.8	3	1.1	280	1.1
White	84	33.3	117	42.5	5,772	23.2
Multi-Racial	10	4.0	16	5.8	1,021	4.1
Race Unmarked	105	41.7	109	39.6	15,726	63.2

Non-Hispanic

Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	589	44.1	270	22.7	2,517	6.8
African American	10	0.7	10	0.8	2,129	5.7
Asian	11	0.8	8	0.7	1,551	4.2
Pacific Islander	2	0.1	7	0.6	372	1.0
White	651	48.8	784	65.8	27,180	73.2
Multi-Racial	61	4.6	70	5.9	2,539	6.8
Race Unmarked	11	0.8	43	3.6	824	2.2

Totals

	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	252	14.8	275	17.9	24,869	39.0
Non-Hispanic Students	1,335	78.3	1,192	77.5	37,112	58.2
*Total Students***	1,706	100.0	1,539	100.0	63,784	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 communities with physical deterioration and high rates of adult crime are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in organized neighborhoods.

The chart below shows the links between the 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 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.

Each risk and protective factor 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. Heavy substance use and antisocial behavior
3. Gambling
4. Risk profiles
5. Protective profiles
6. Where youth acquired alcohol
7. School safety

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 12. The additional data found in Tables 13 through 15 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 2010 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students in that grade who reported a given behavior. The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students whose answers reflect significant risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2006, 2008, and 2010. 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 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.

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

- **Heavy substance use** is measured in two different ways: binge drinking (having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey) and use of one-half a pack or more of cigarettes per day.
- **Drinking and Driving** - youth indicating drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.
- **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.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

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 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

This chart displays data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol in the past 30 days. The data focus on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. (Students reporting no alcohol use are not represented.) It is important to note that the charts represent a subgroup of users and not the entire survey population. Additionally, the smaller the sample, the more dramatic the influence of a student's responses. For example, 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 legend indicates the sample size for each grade surveyed to help clarify the value of the data.

School Safety

The school safety 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 or were picked on or bullied at school. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 12.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 12, Tables 13 through 15 contain information useful for prevention planning.

Table 13 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.

Tables 14 and 15 contain questions new to the 2010 AYS on subjects of interest to prevention providers.

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 will have 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 will be offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site will be 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 comprehensive picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the users geographic area of interest will not only lead to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but it will also maximize 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. Currently, the web site is under construction, but we anticipate it will be ready by end of summer 2010. Please visit us then 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 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the governor's policy advisor on Health and Human Services, ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse issues. ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts; and improve funding allocation. ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources. ASAP also studies current policy and recommends relevant legislation for the Arizona Legislature's consideration.

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 prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement arenas. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

ASAP's 2010 strategic plan identifies five strategic focus areas: 1) child welfare/children of incarcerated parents/drug-endangered children; 2) law enforcement and drug trafficking; 3) prescription drugs; 4) underage drinking; and 5) community partnerships.

There are currently four sub-committees that assist ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Underage Drinking Prevention Committee (UAD) –** This subcommittee addresses the problem of underage drinking in Arizona by implementing a statewide underage drinking initiative that 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 committee collaborates across state systems to reduce underage drinking.
- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi) –** This work group produces a biennial *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile*, which highlights trends and new substance abuse data in Arizona and an annual summary profile, entitled *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona.* The *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile* is a comprehensive, informative, and functional profile of substance abuse in the state for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Currently, Epi 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.
- **Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force (AMTF) –**The Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force was created in August 2006 in response to Arizona's decade-long increase in the number of individuals regularly using methamphetamine and the increase in the resulting social and economic costs associated with the drug. The AMTF was instructed to approach Arizona's methamphetamine problem holistically, focusing equally on enforcement, prevention, treatment, and recovery. Specifically, the AMTF was charged with identifying specific, action-oriented recommendations to eradicate methamphetamine use in Arizona and build safe and healthy communities throughout the state. The AMTF brings together representatives from state agencies, local government, businesses, and community groups to develop collaborative efforts among the treatment, prevention, and law enforcement systems to assess and address the impact of methamphetamine statewide through information sharing, resource allocation, services coordination, and the development of statewide policy recommendations sensitive to the needs of local and tribal communities.
- **The Community Advisory Board –** The Community Advisory Board (CAB) brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state to improve substance abuse prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement policies and programs. The CAB provides an essential link between communities, ASAP and its sub-committees. The CAB brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that informs 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 Epidemiology Work Group and 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.

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

How to identify high priority problem areas.

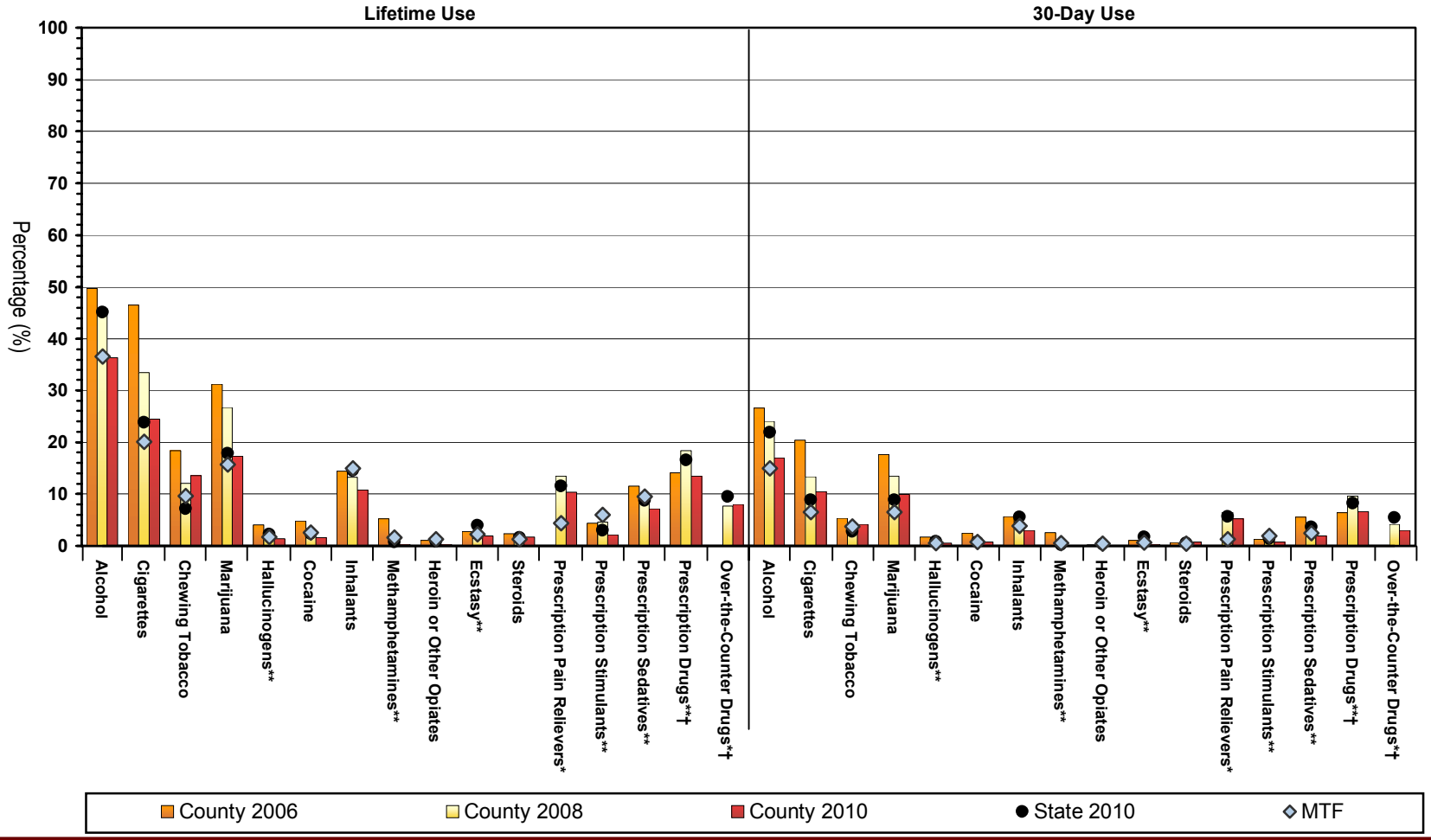
- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the other?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problems 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.

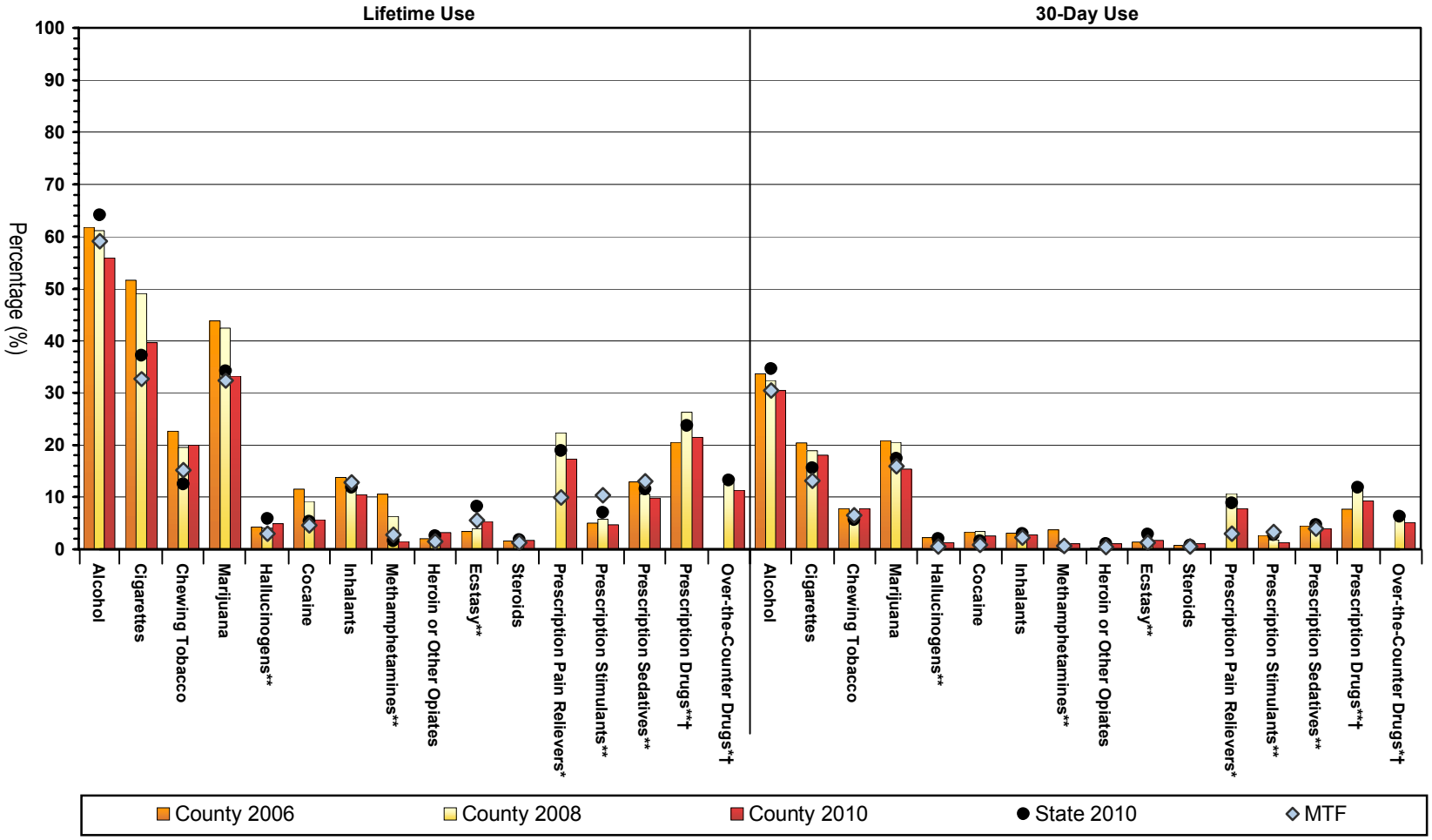
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	6th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > 8-state av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	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
2010 Navajo County, Grade 8



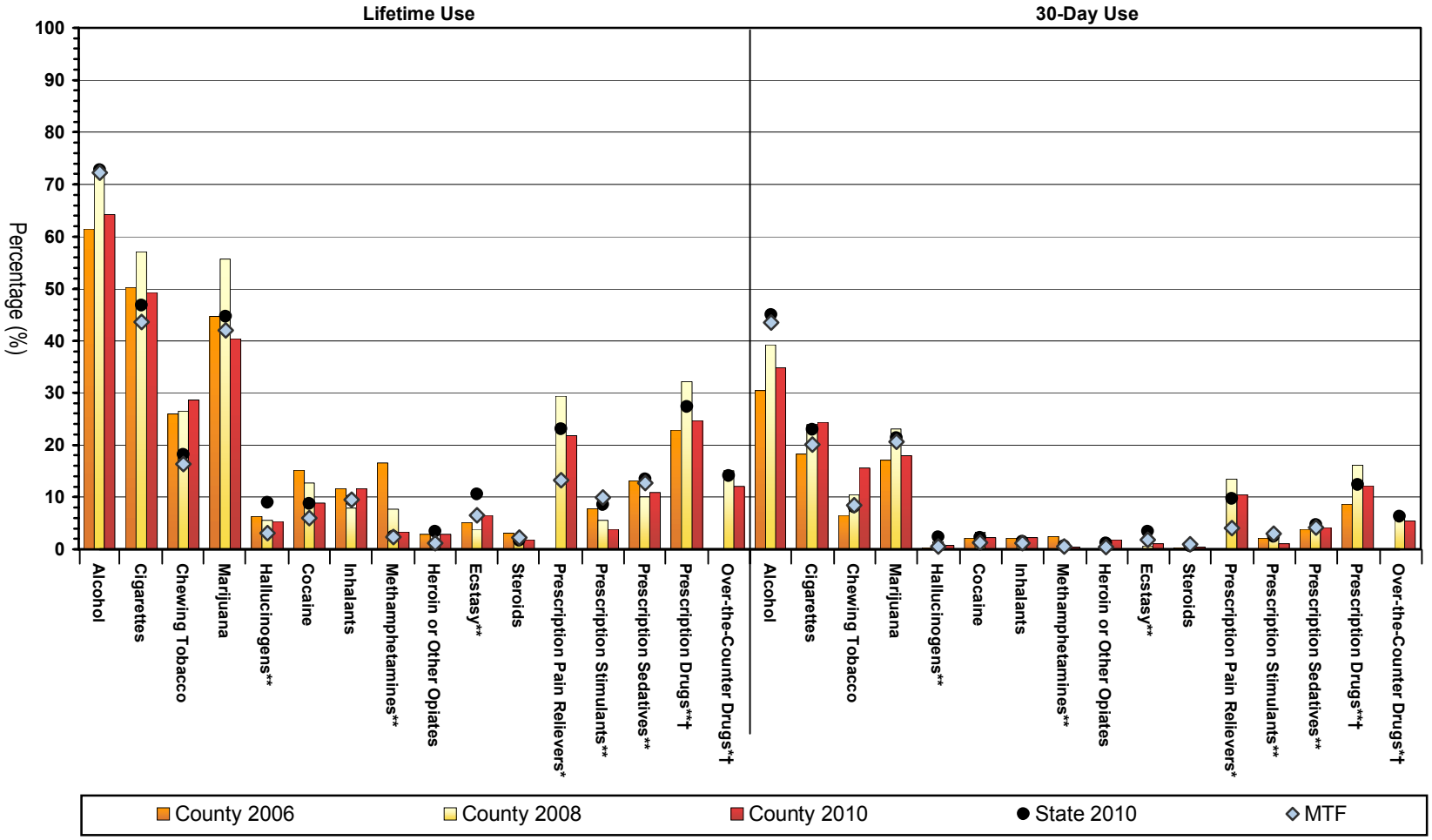
* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
** Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these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

LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Navajo County, Grade 10



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
** Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior 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.

LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Navajo County, Grade 12



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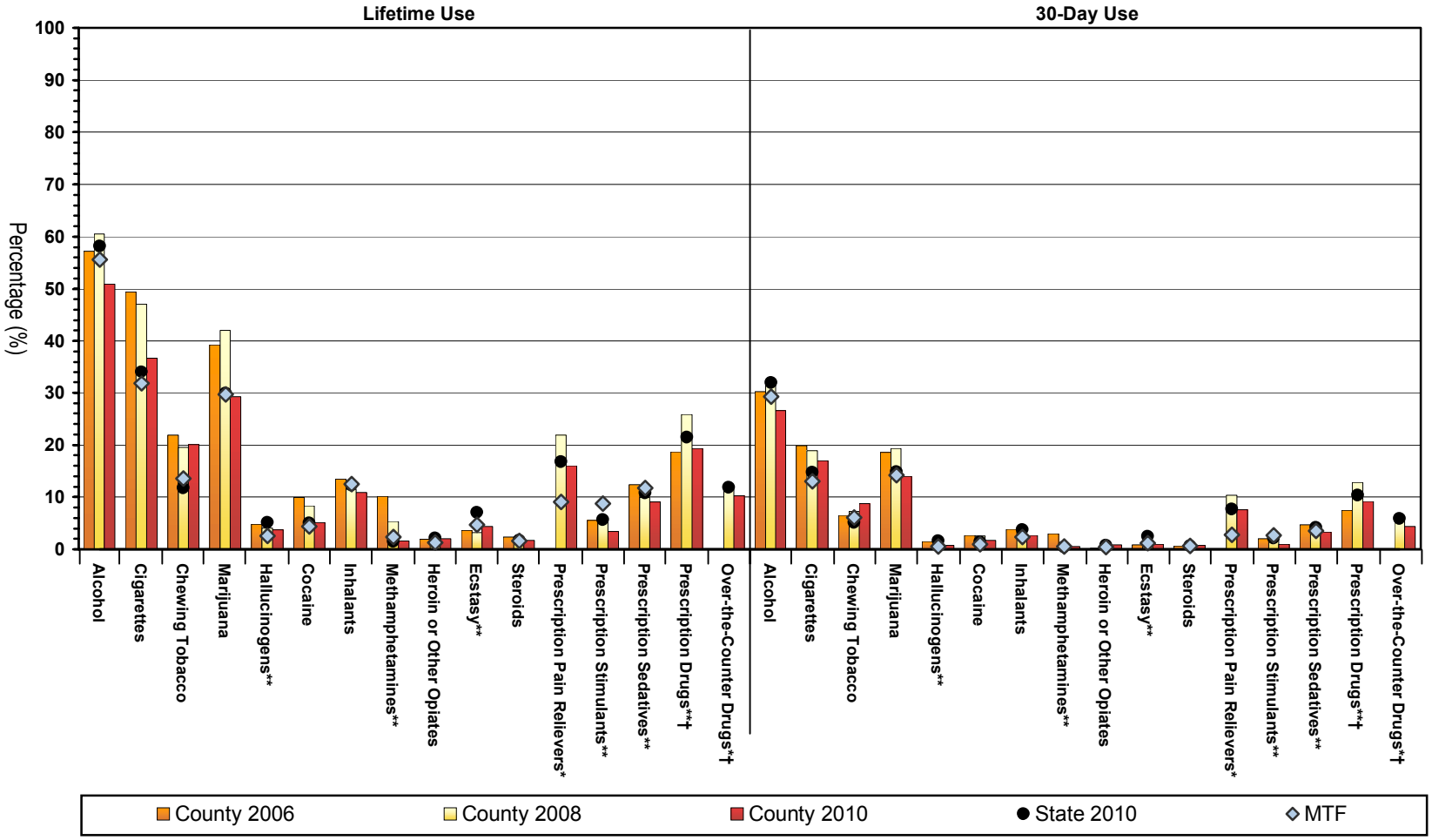
LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Navajo County, All Students Surveyed



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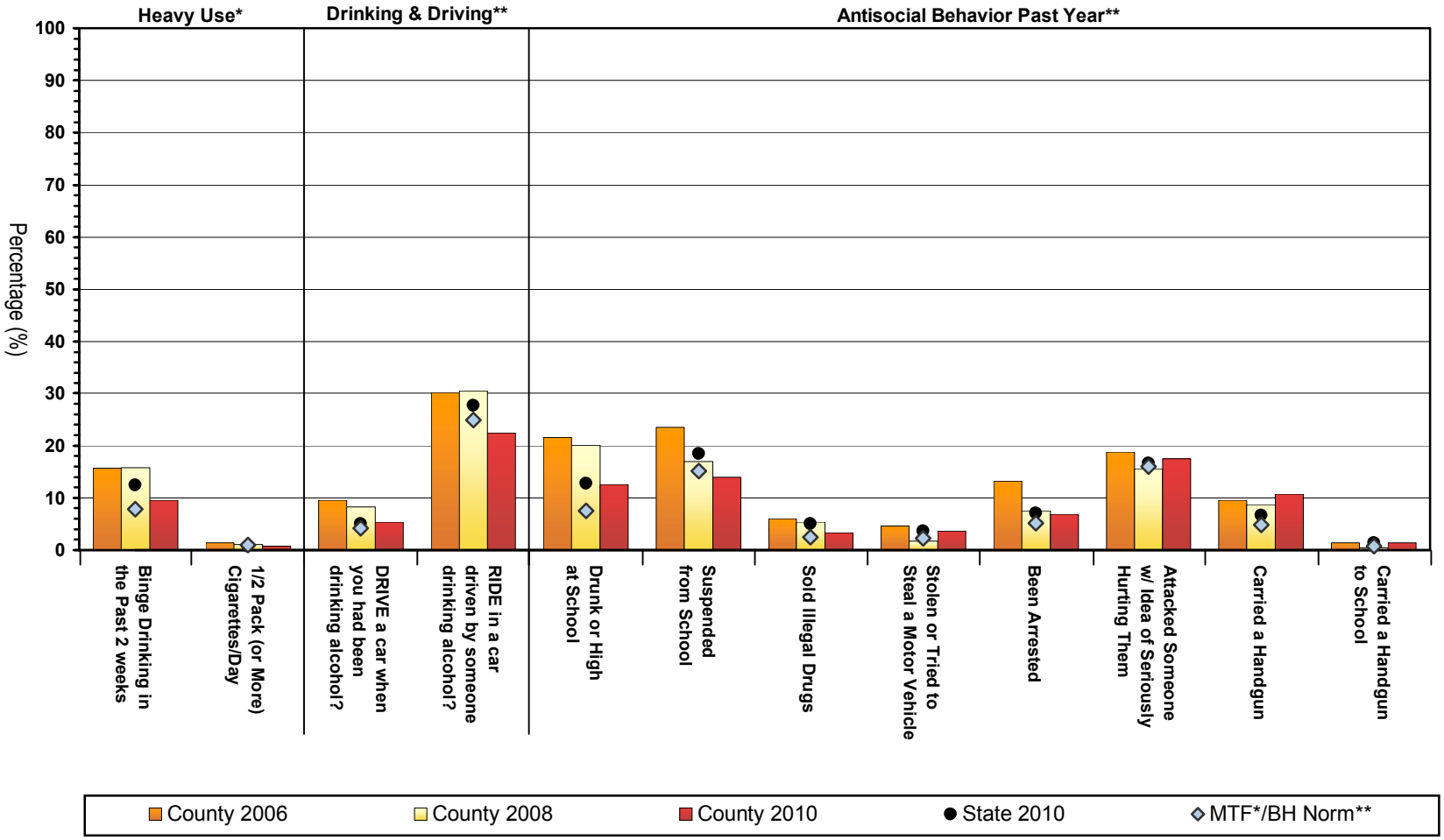
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

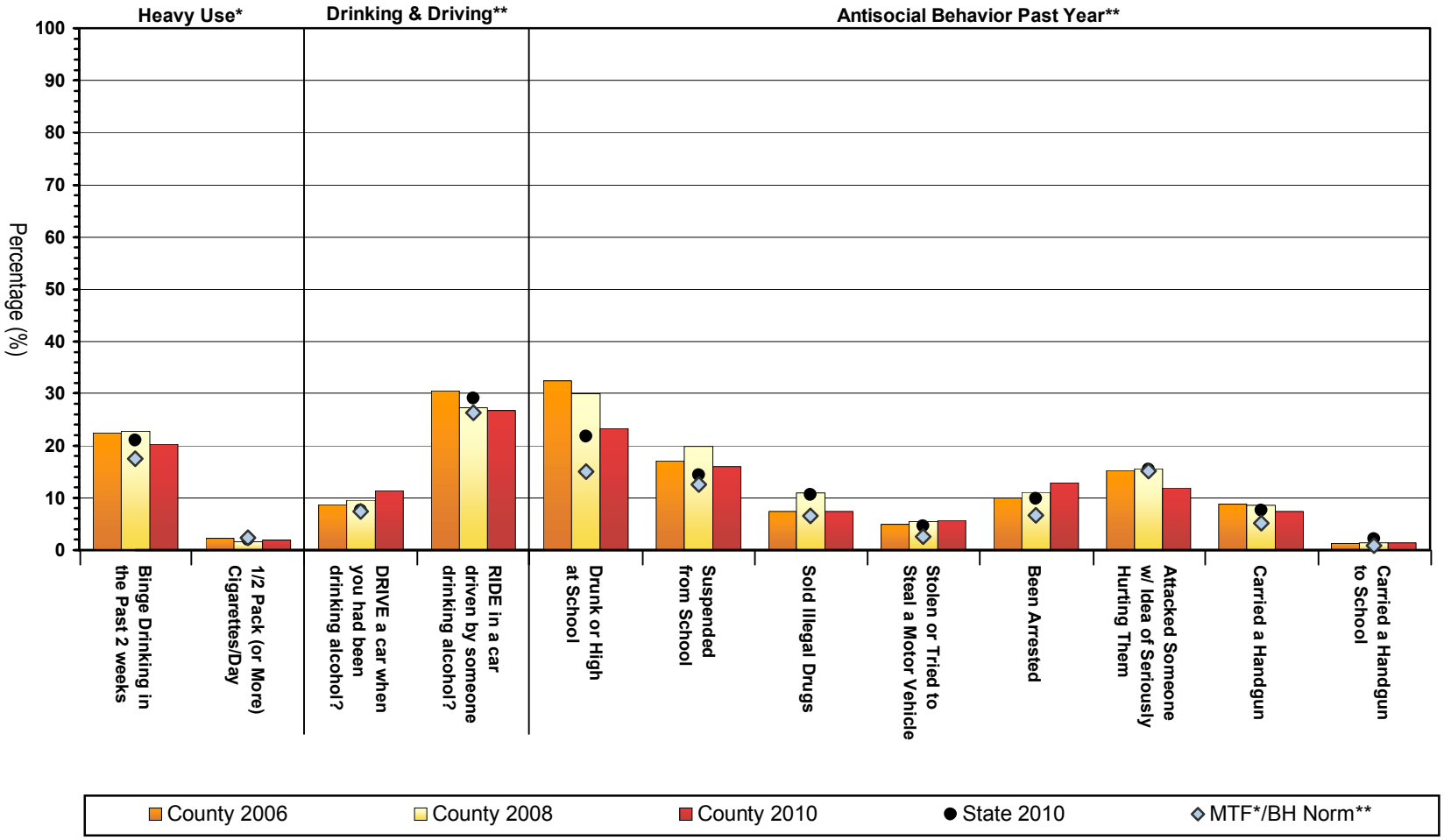
HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Navajo County, Grade 8



* National Comparison data for *Heavy Use* 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

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Navajo County, Grade 10



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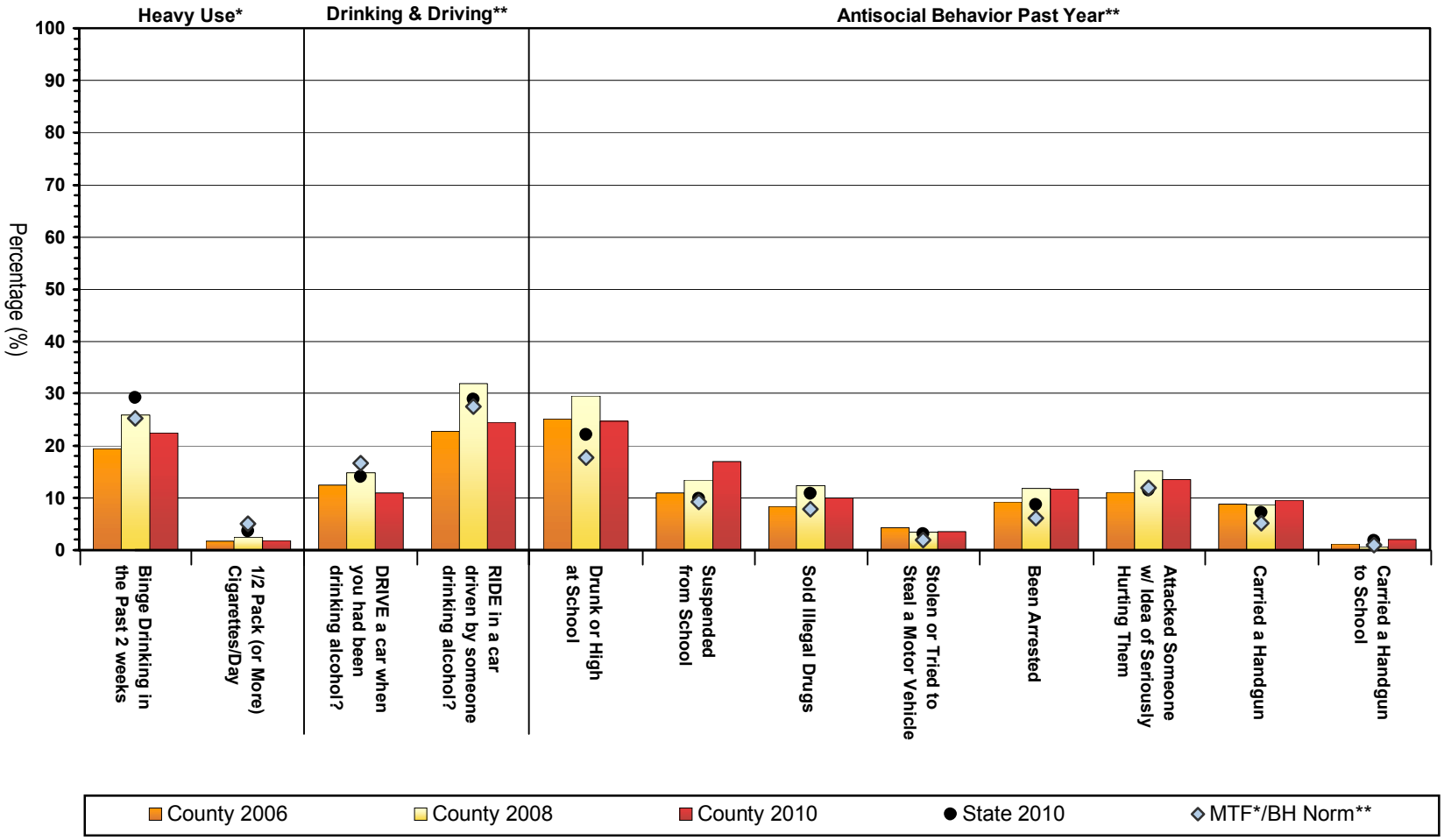
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Navajo County, Grade 12



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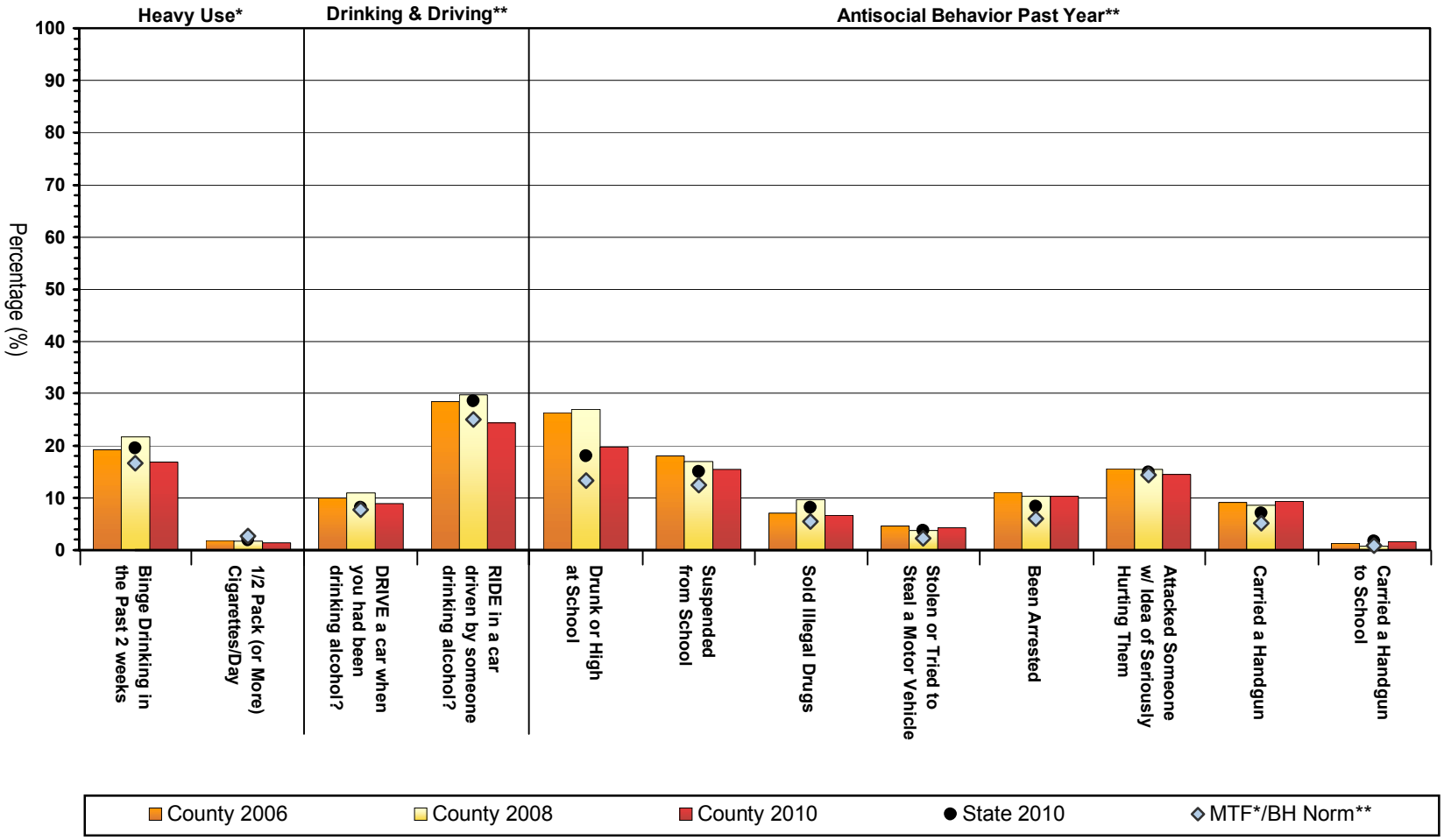
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Navajo County, All Students Surveyed



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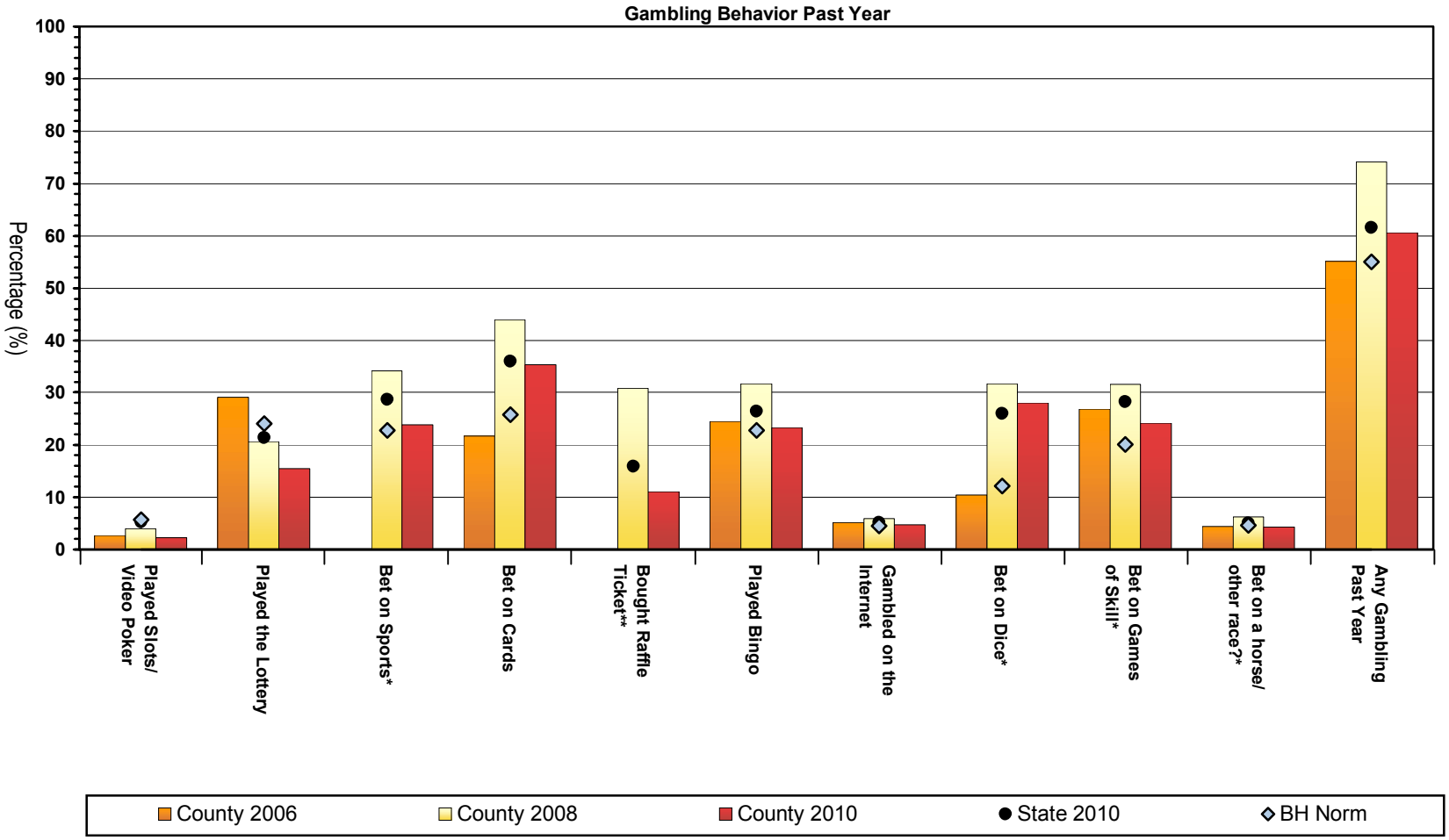
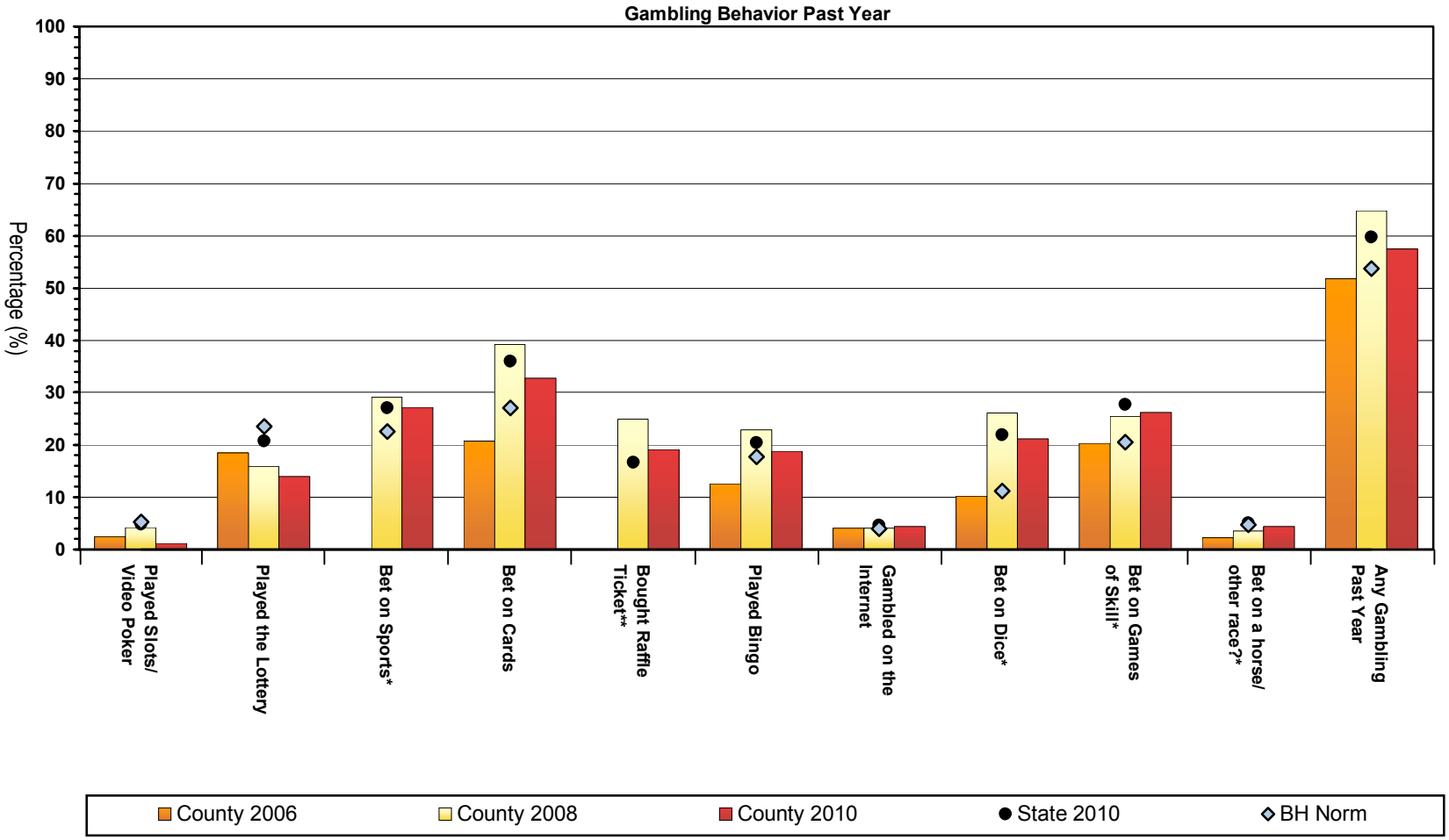
GAMBLING
2010 Navajo County, Grade 8



* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2010 Navajo County, Grade 10



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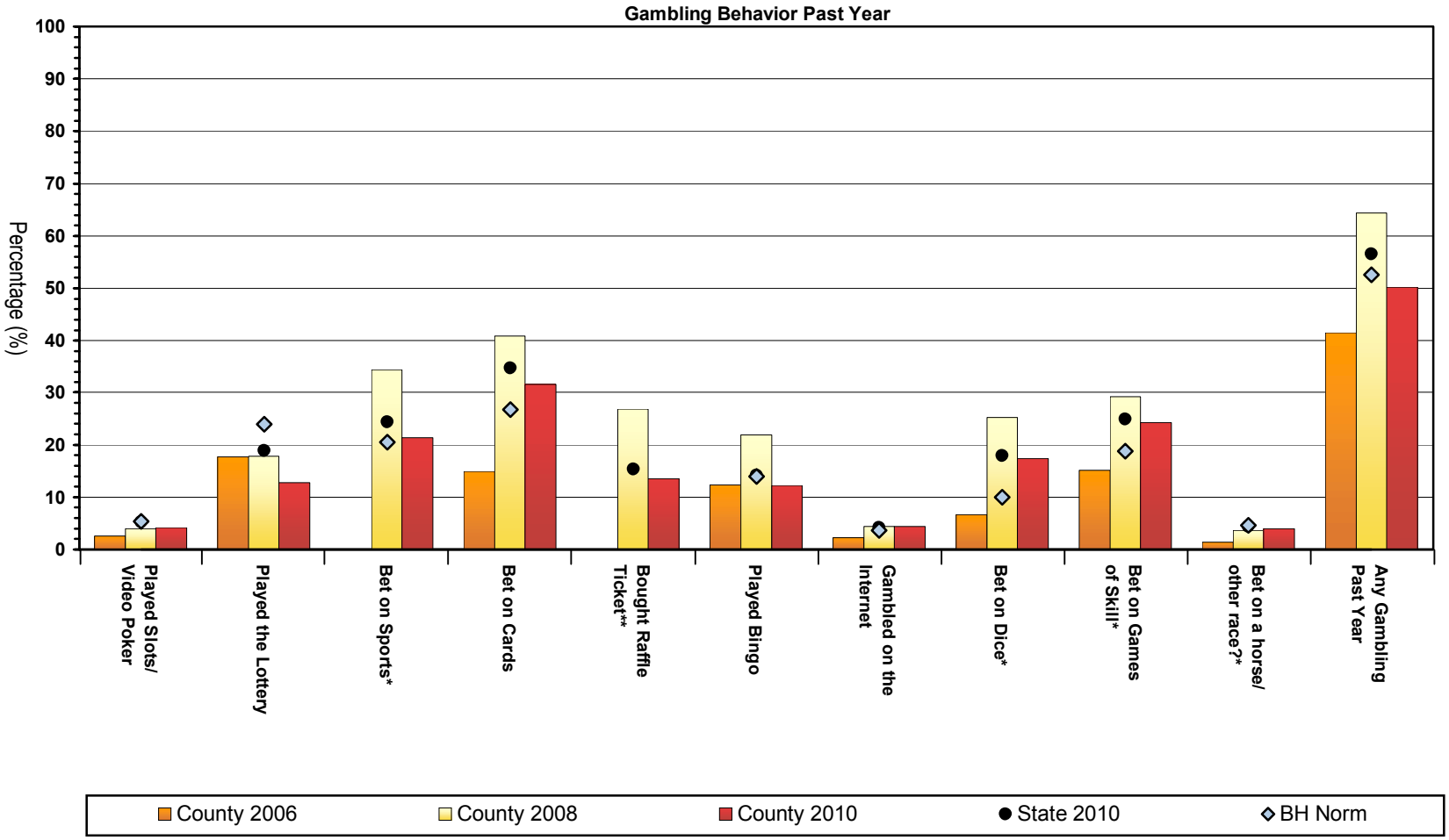
GAMBLING
2010 Navajo County, Grade 12



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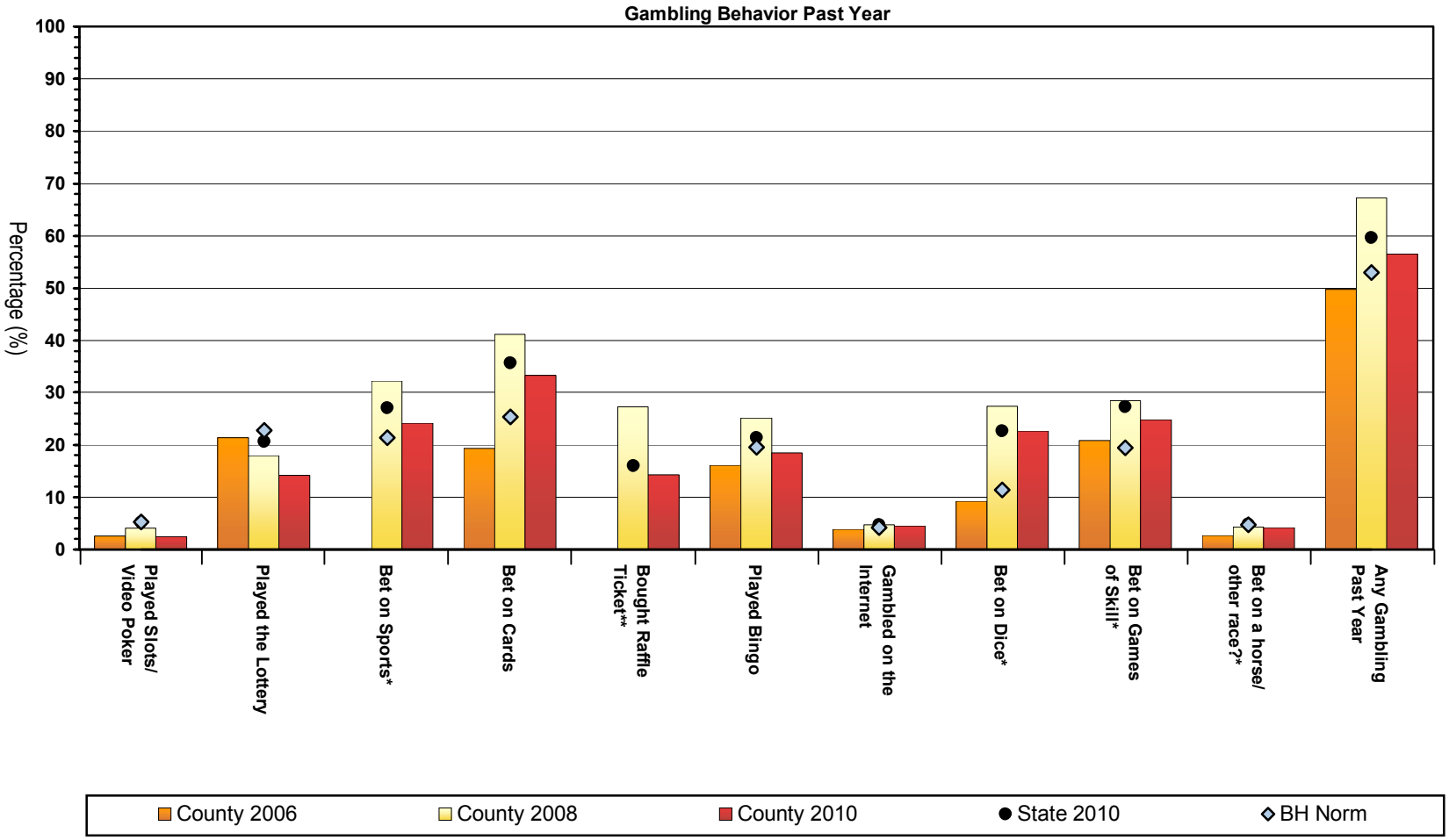
GAMBLING
2010 Navajo County, All Students Surveyed



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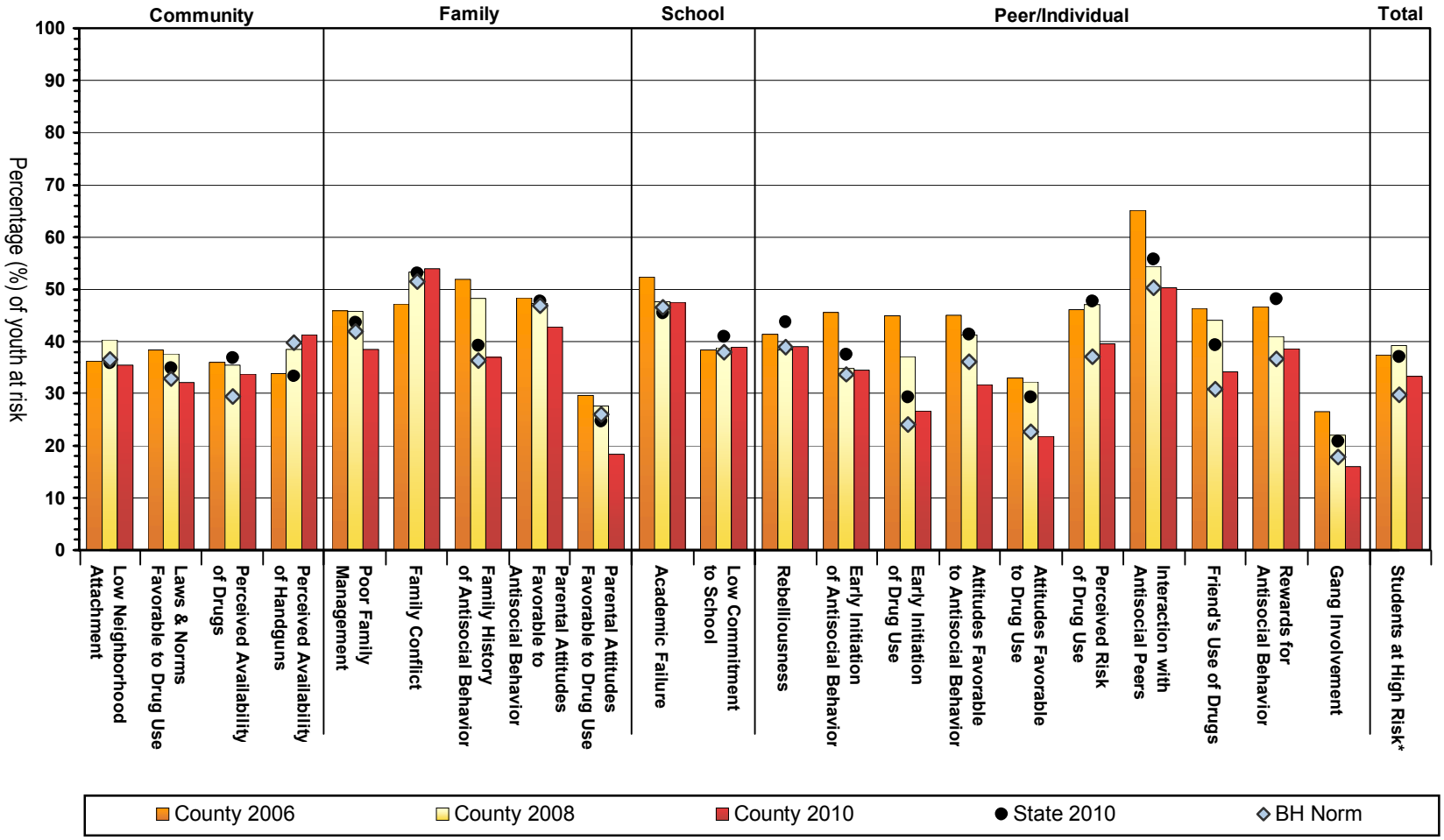
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

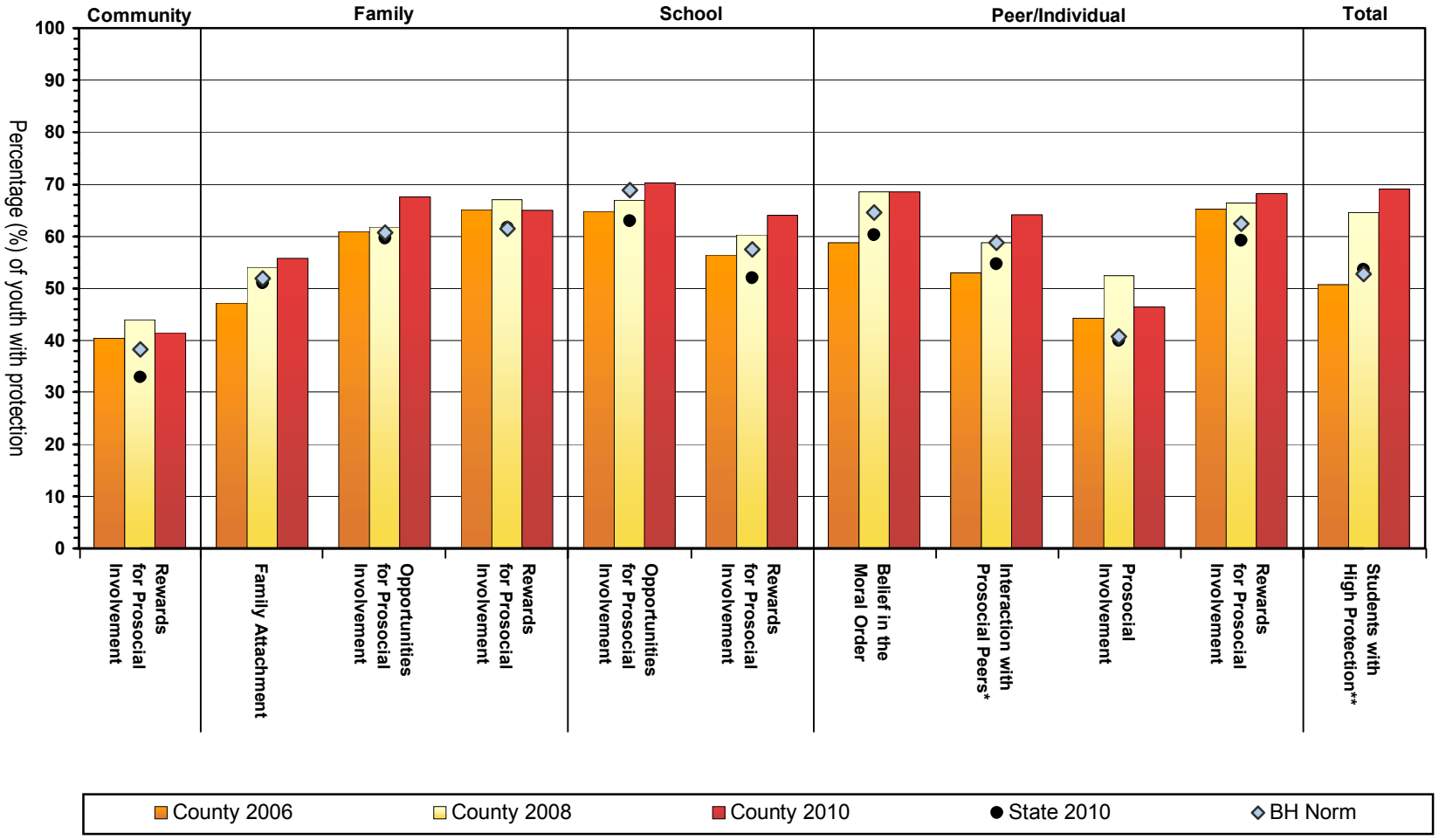
RISK PROFILE
2010 Navajo County, Grade 8



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Navajo County, Grade 8



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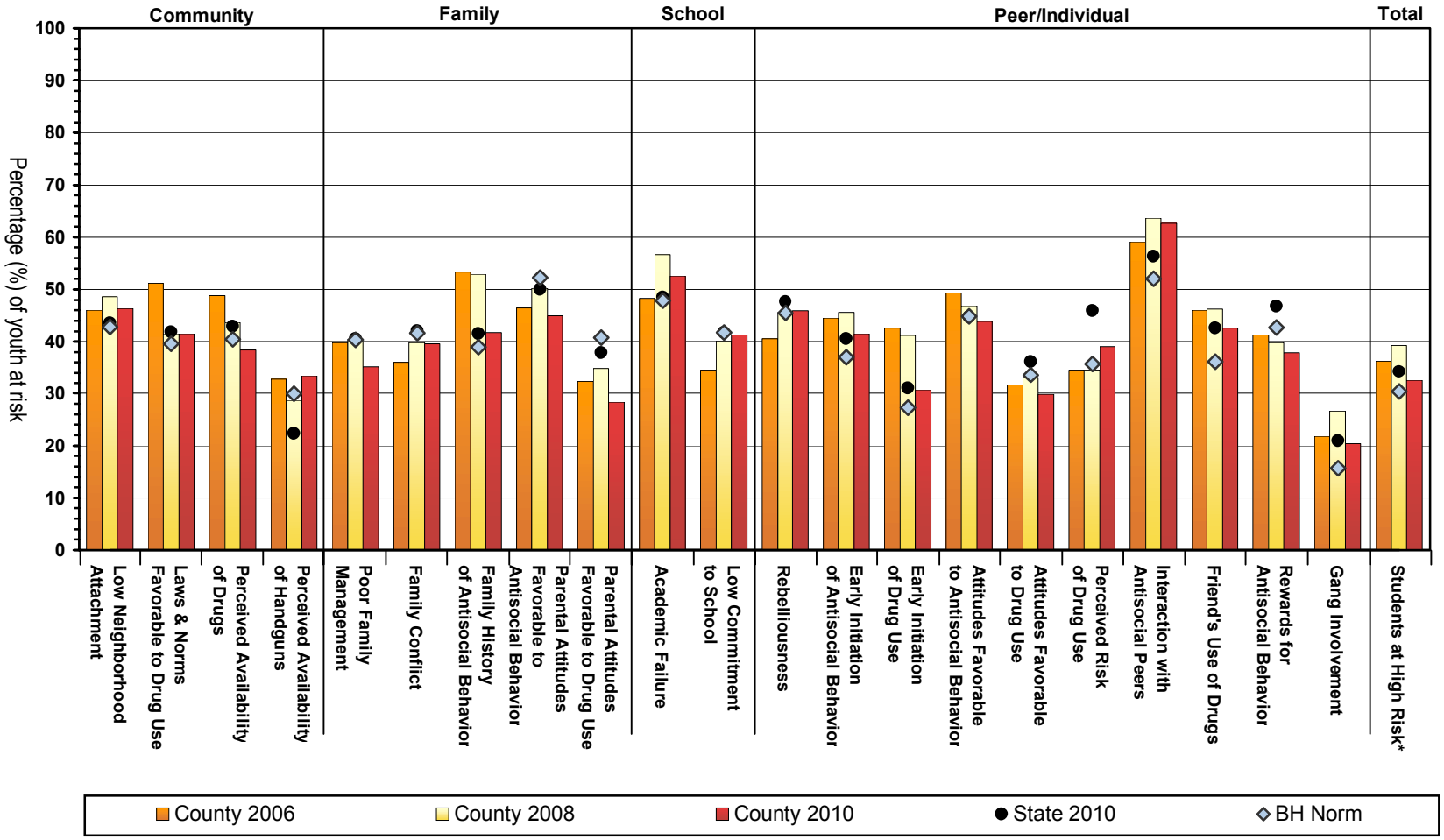
** High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.
NOTE: Prior to the 2010 administration, this value was defined as the percentage of students who had five or more protective factors operating in their lives. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2006/2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Navajo County, Grade 10



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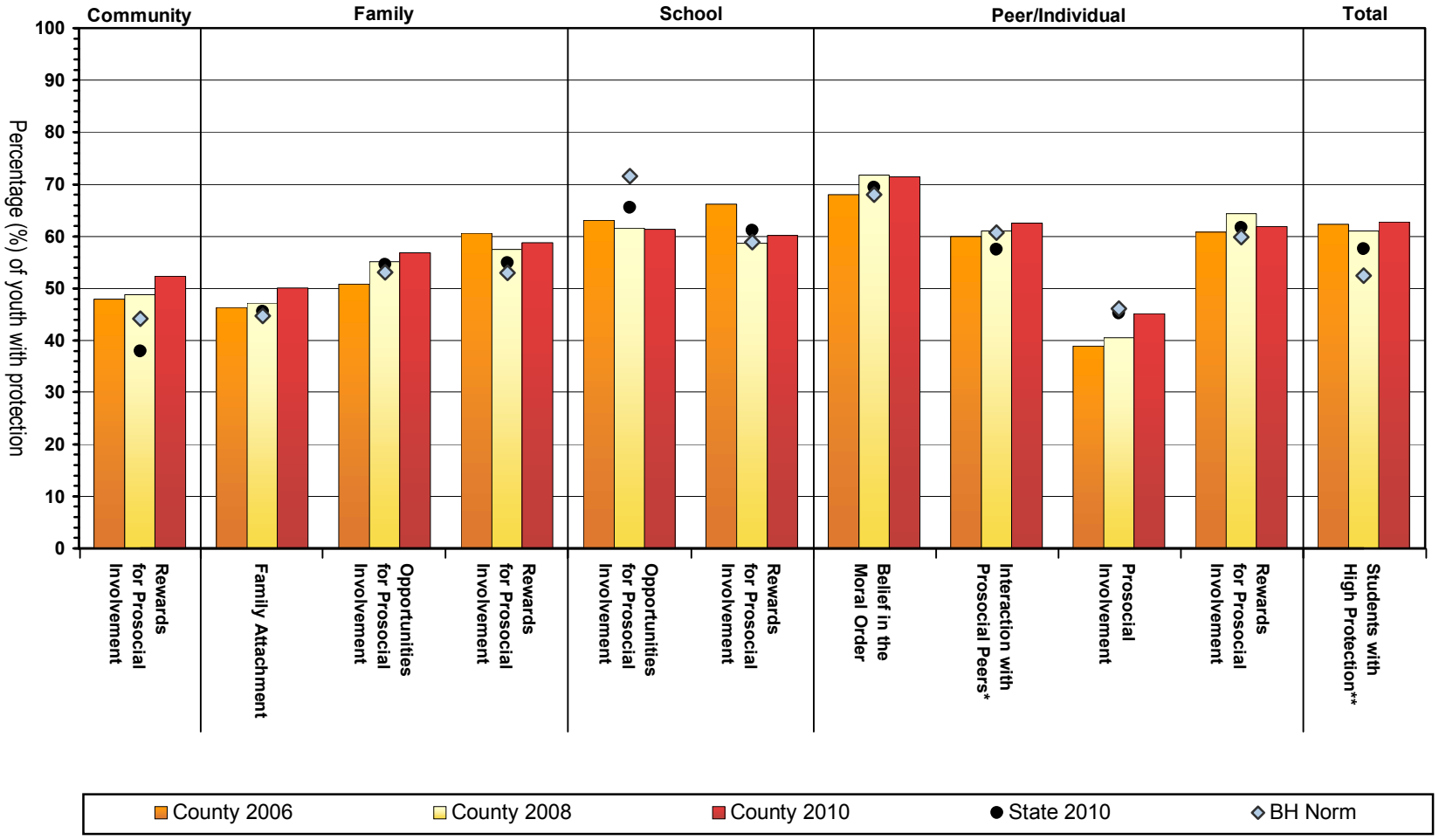
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Navajo County, Grade 10



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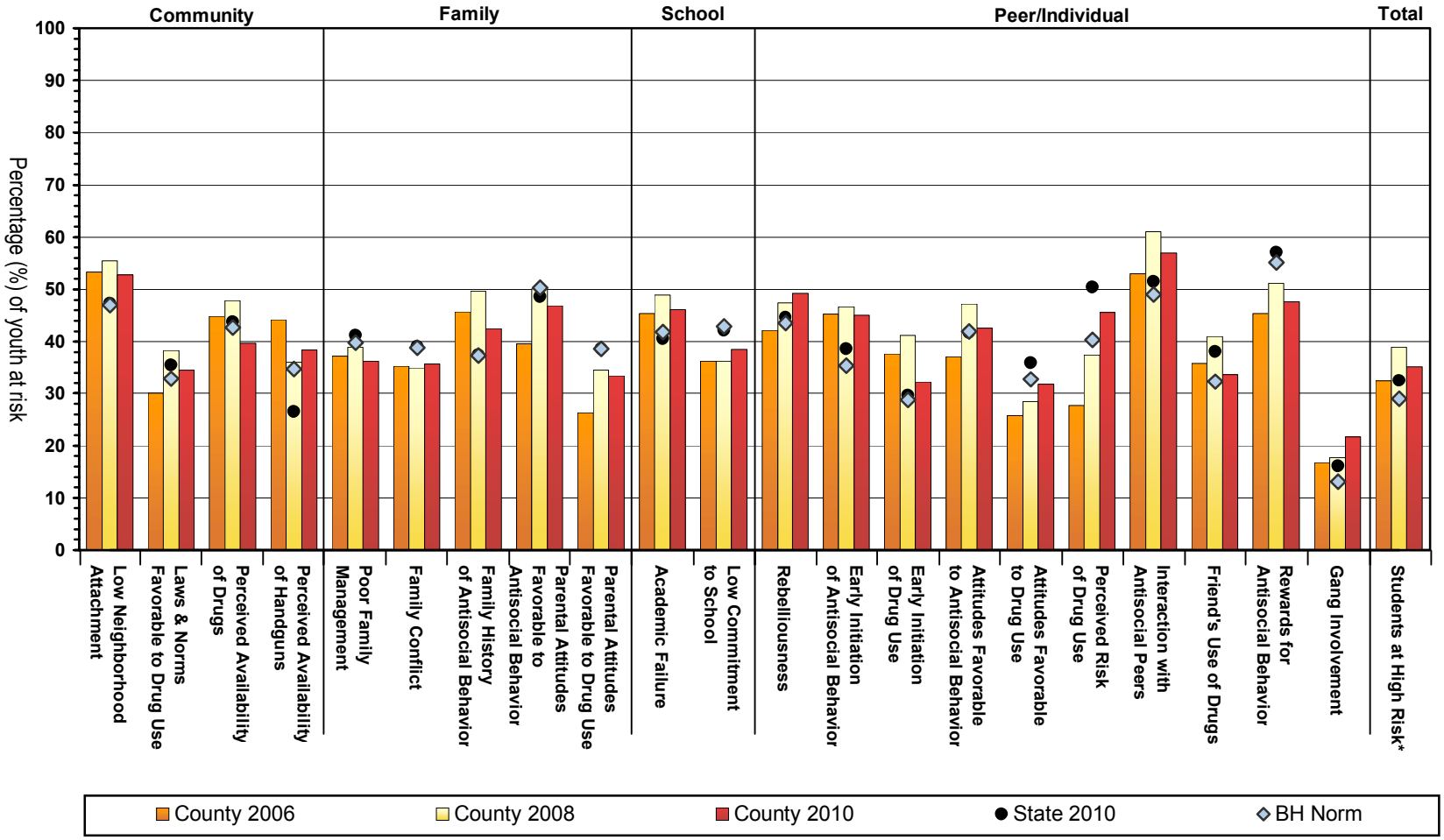
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Navajo County, Grade 12



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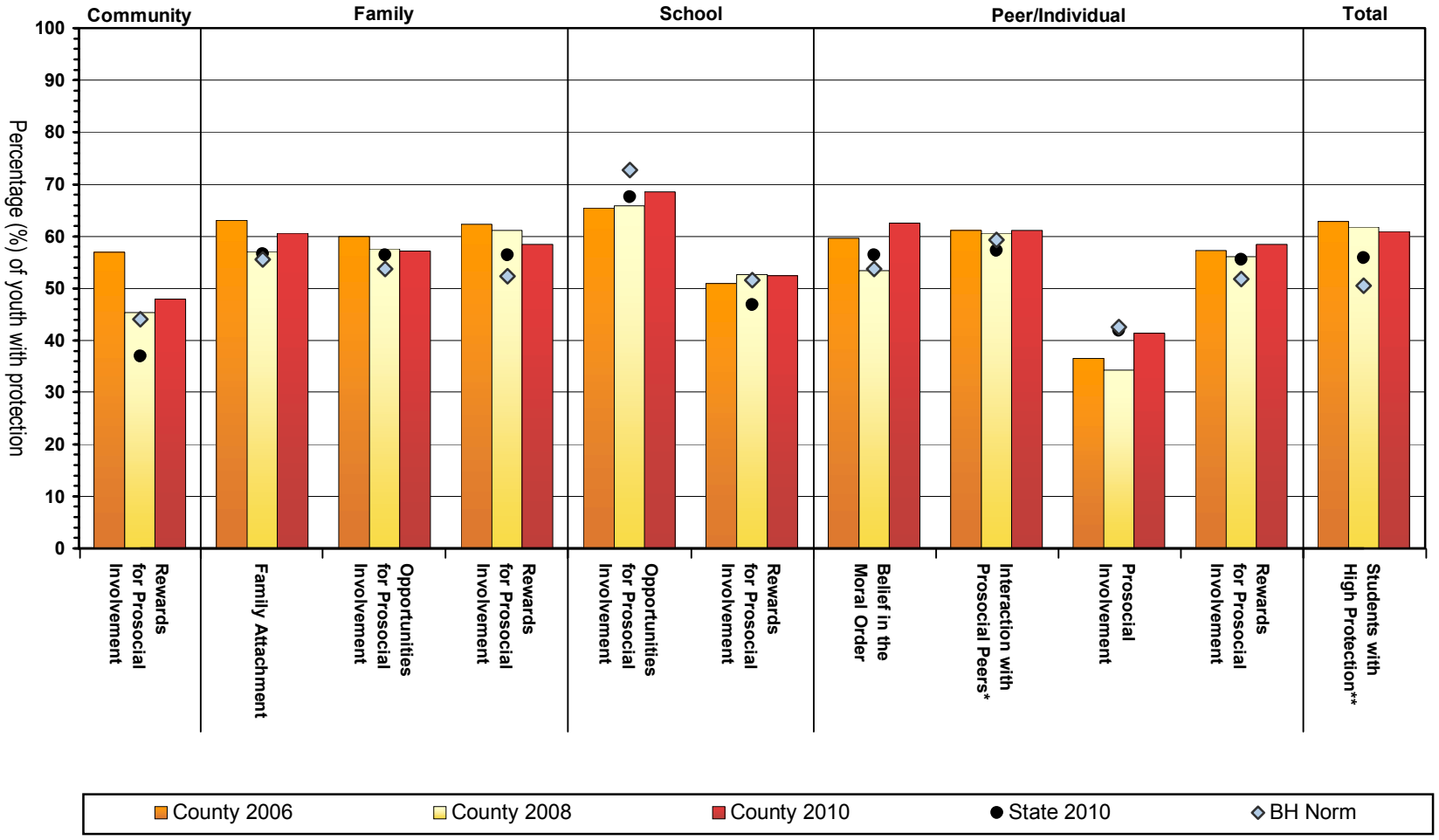
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Navajo County, Grade 12



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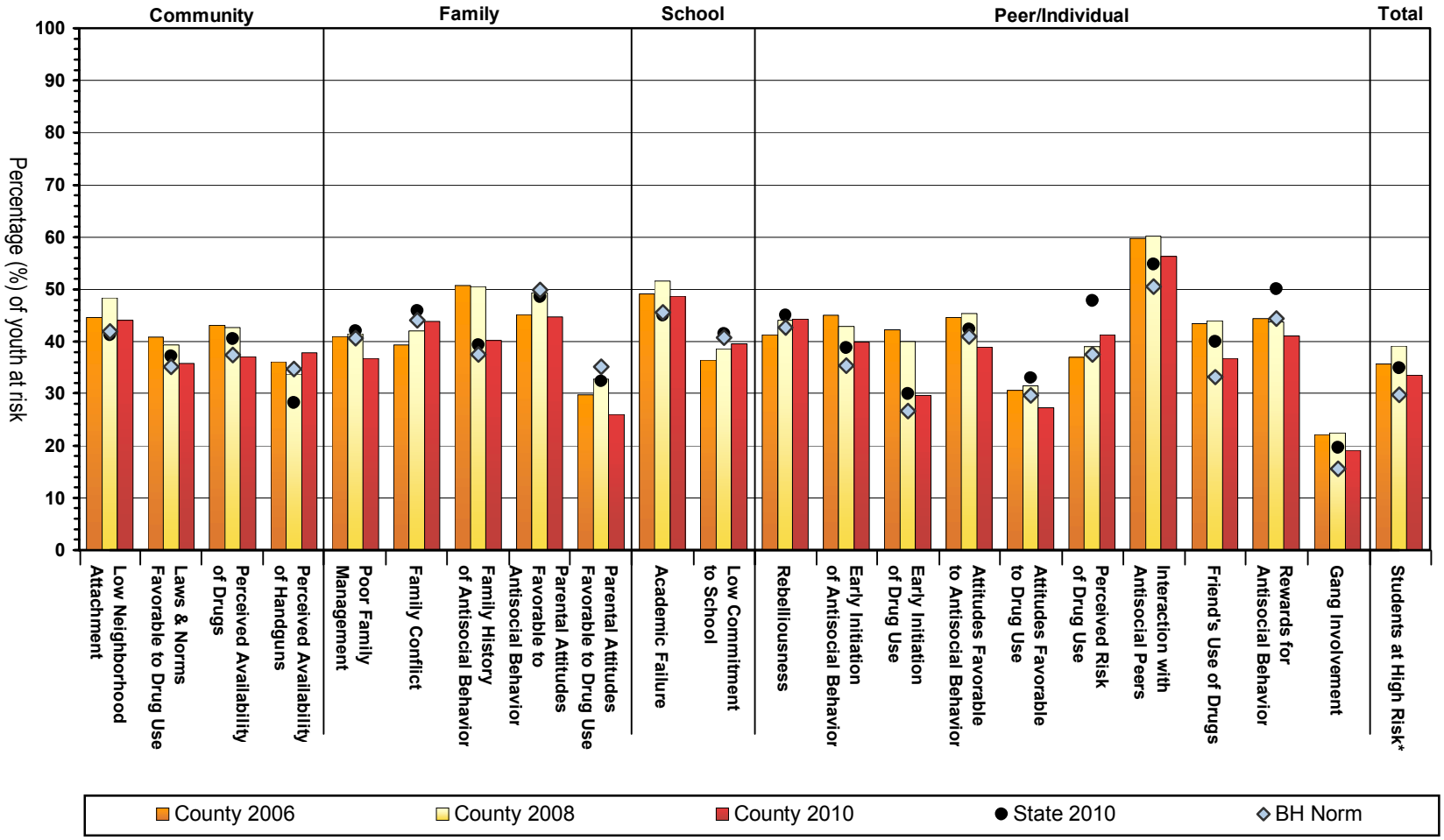
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Navajo County, All Students Surveyed



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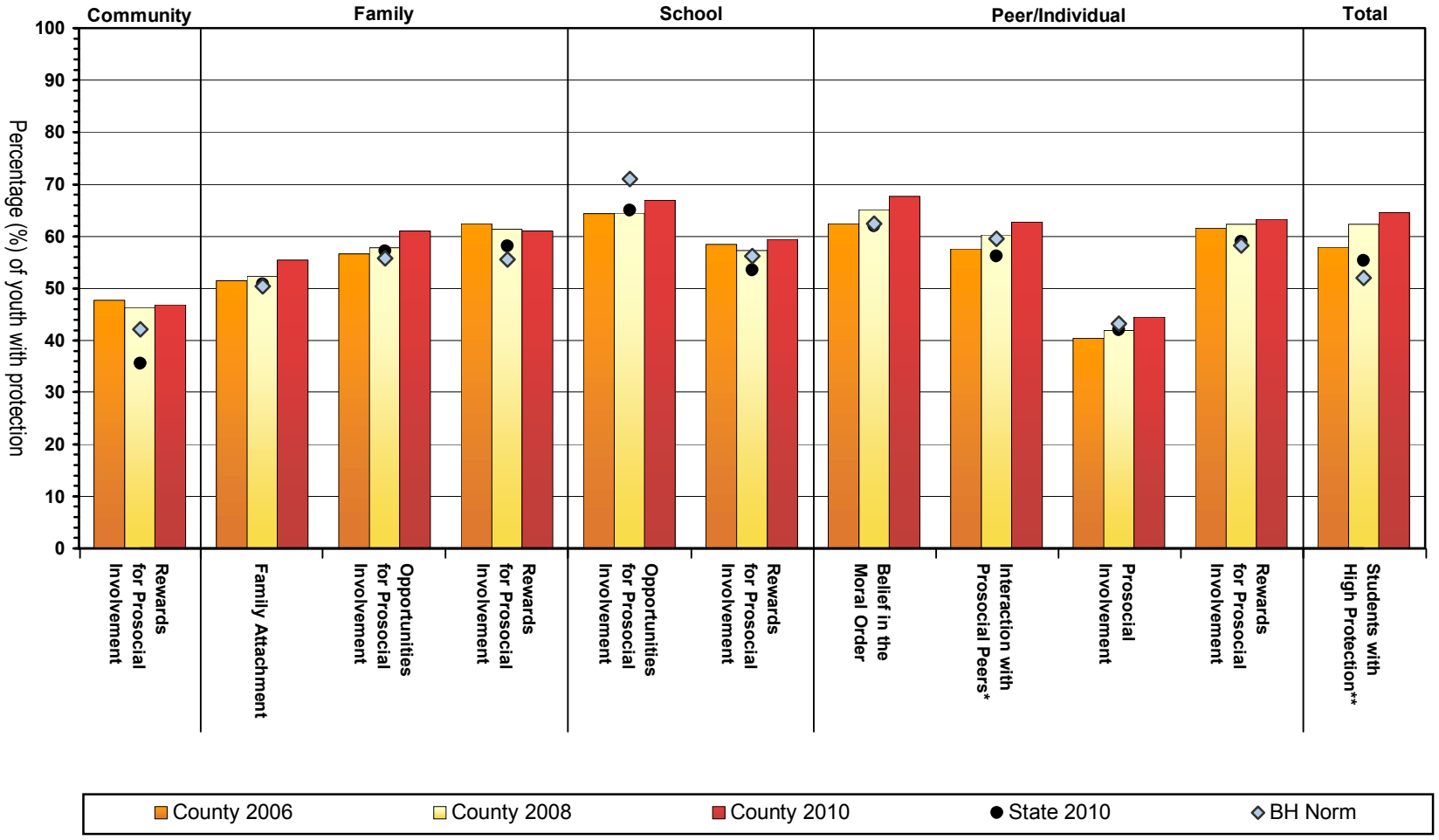
PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Navajo County, All Students Surveyed



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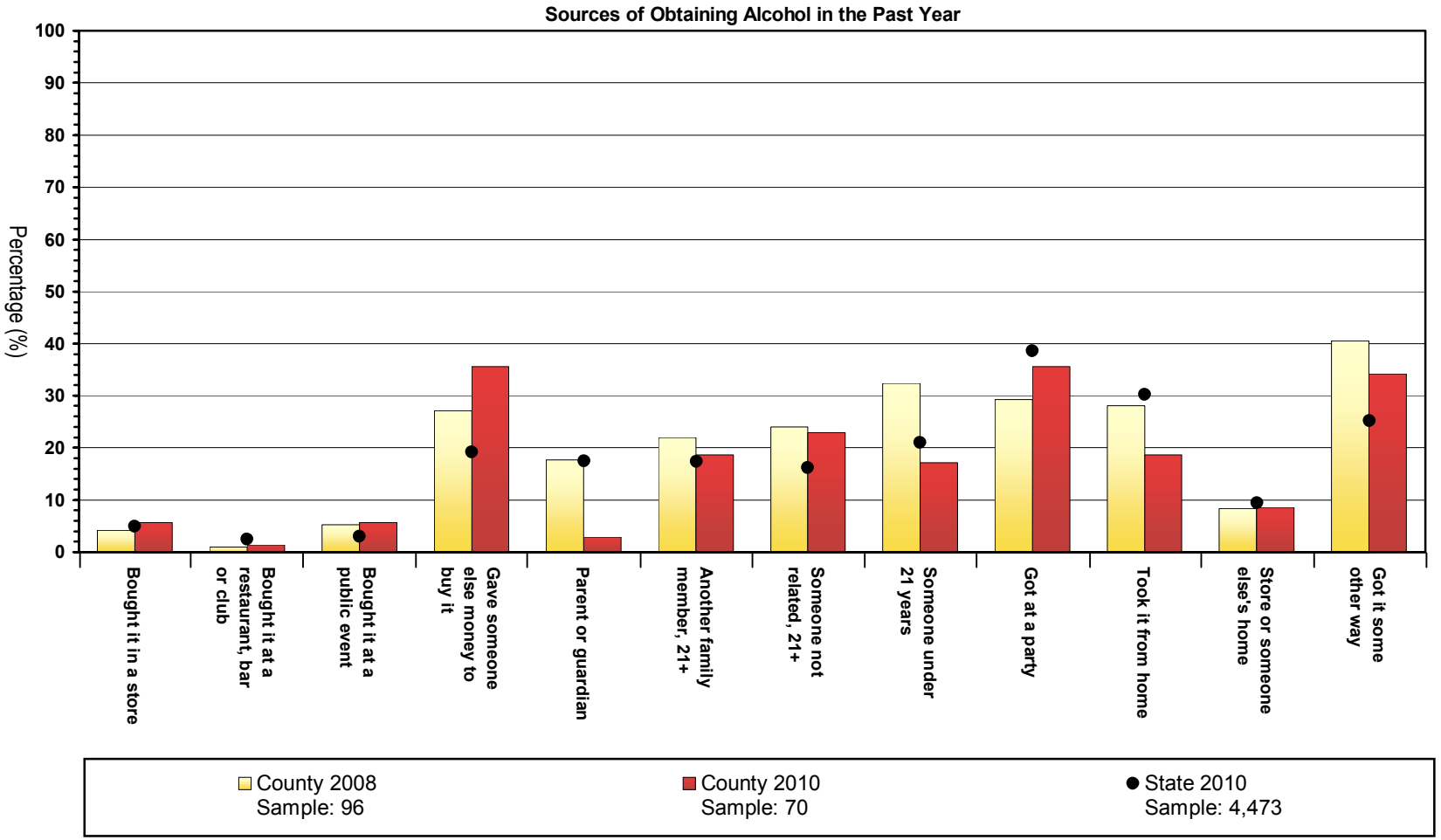
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Navajo County, Grade 8

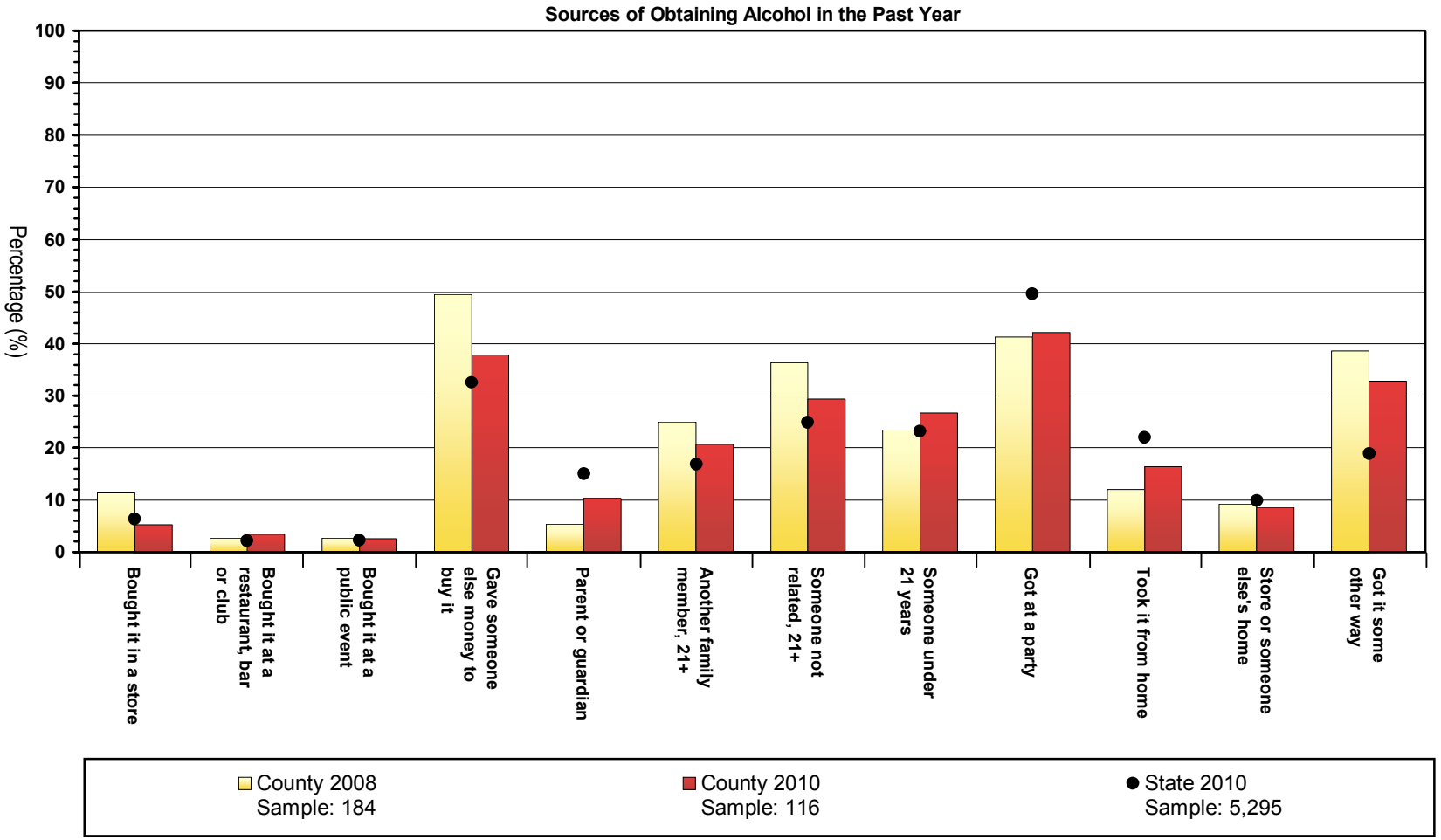


* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2010 Navajo County, Grade 10



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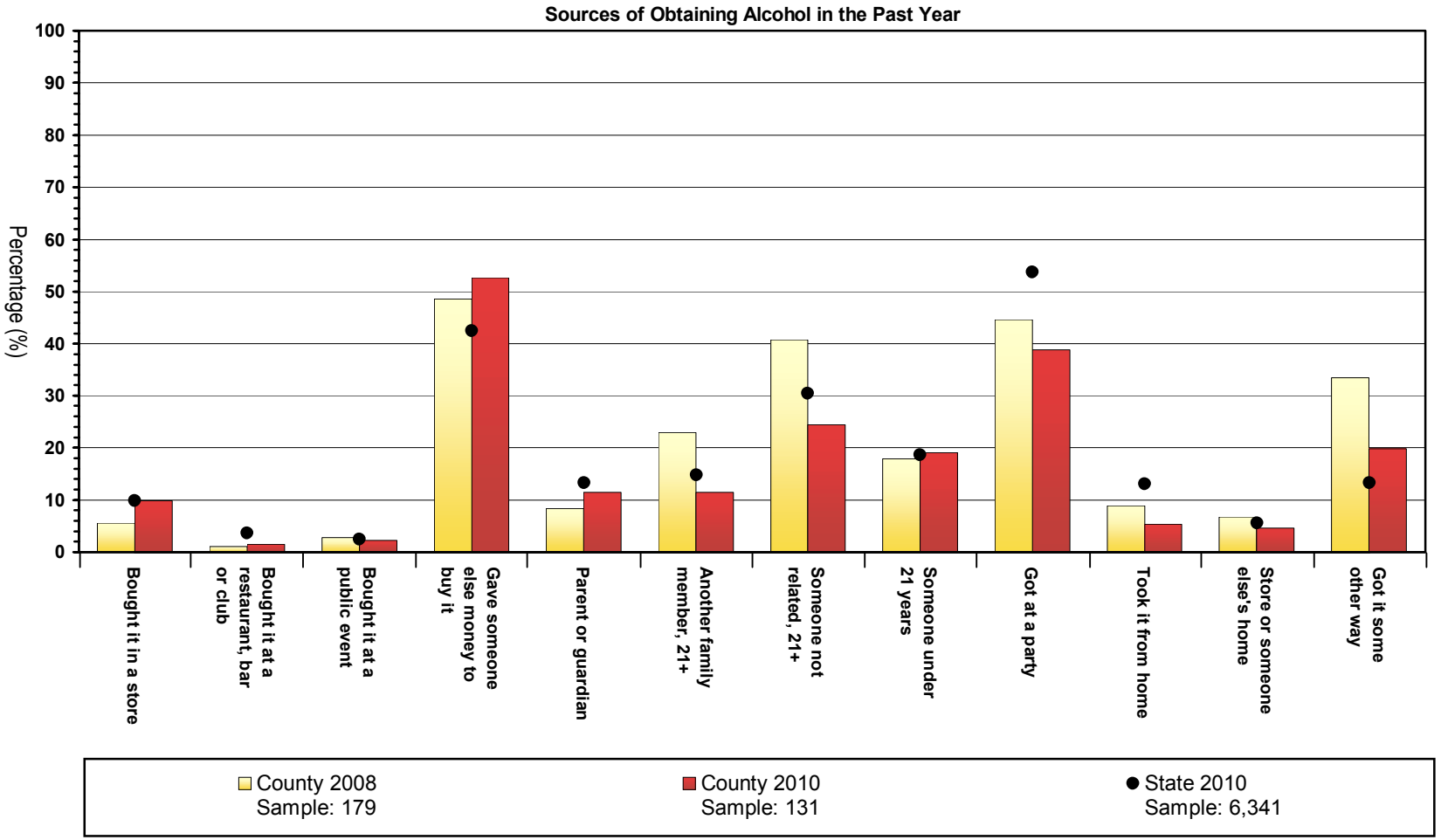
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Navajo County, Grade 12



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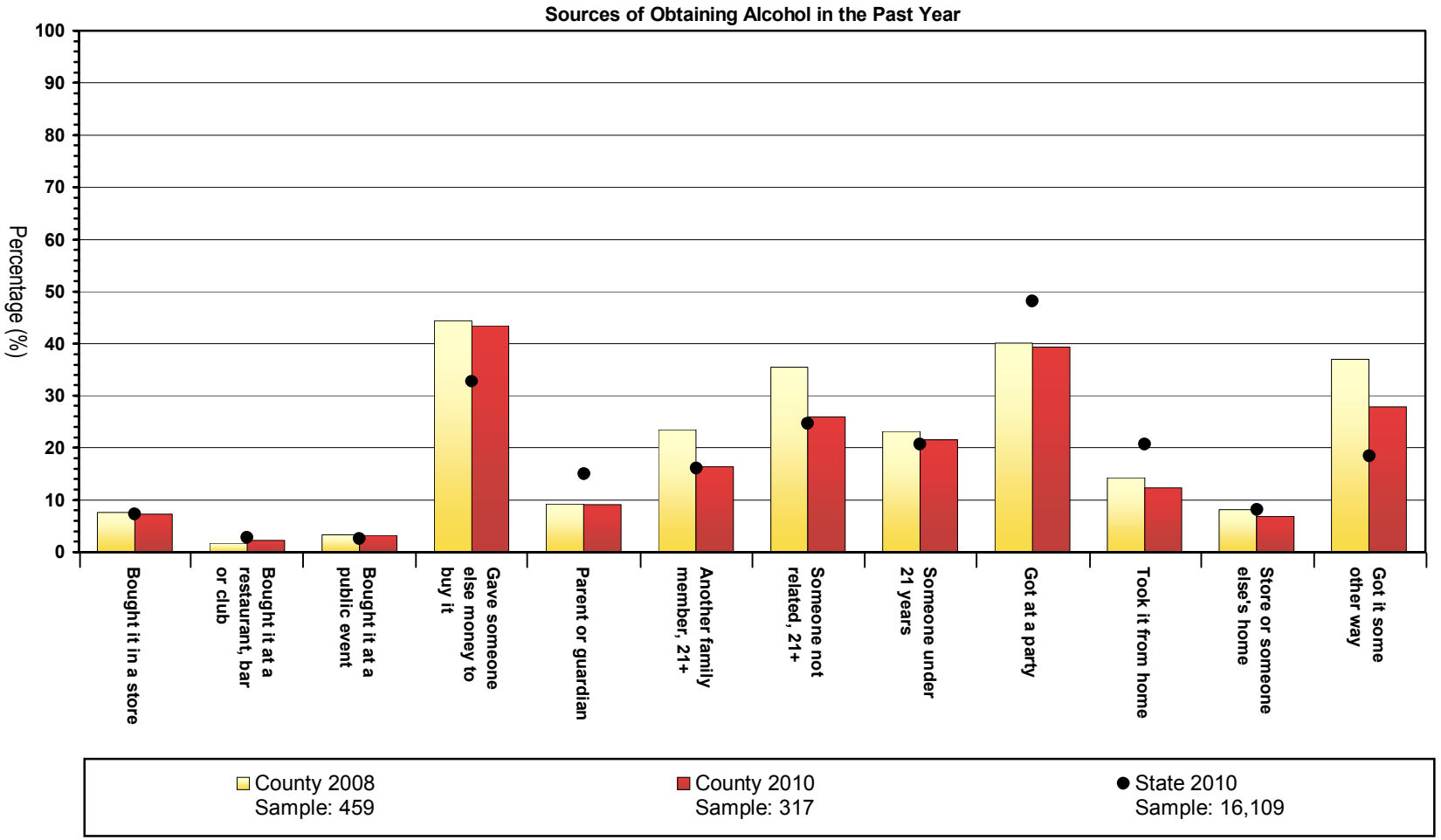
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Navajo County, All Students Surveyed



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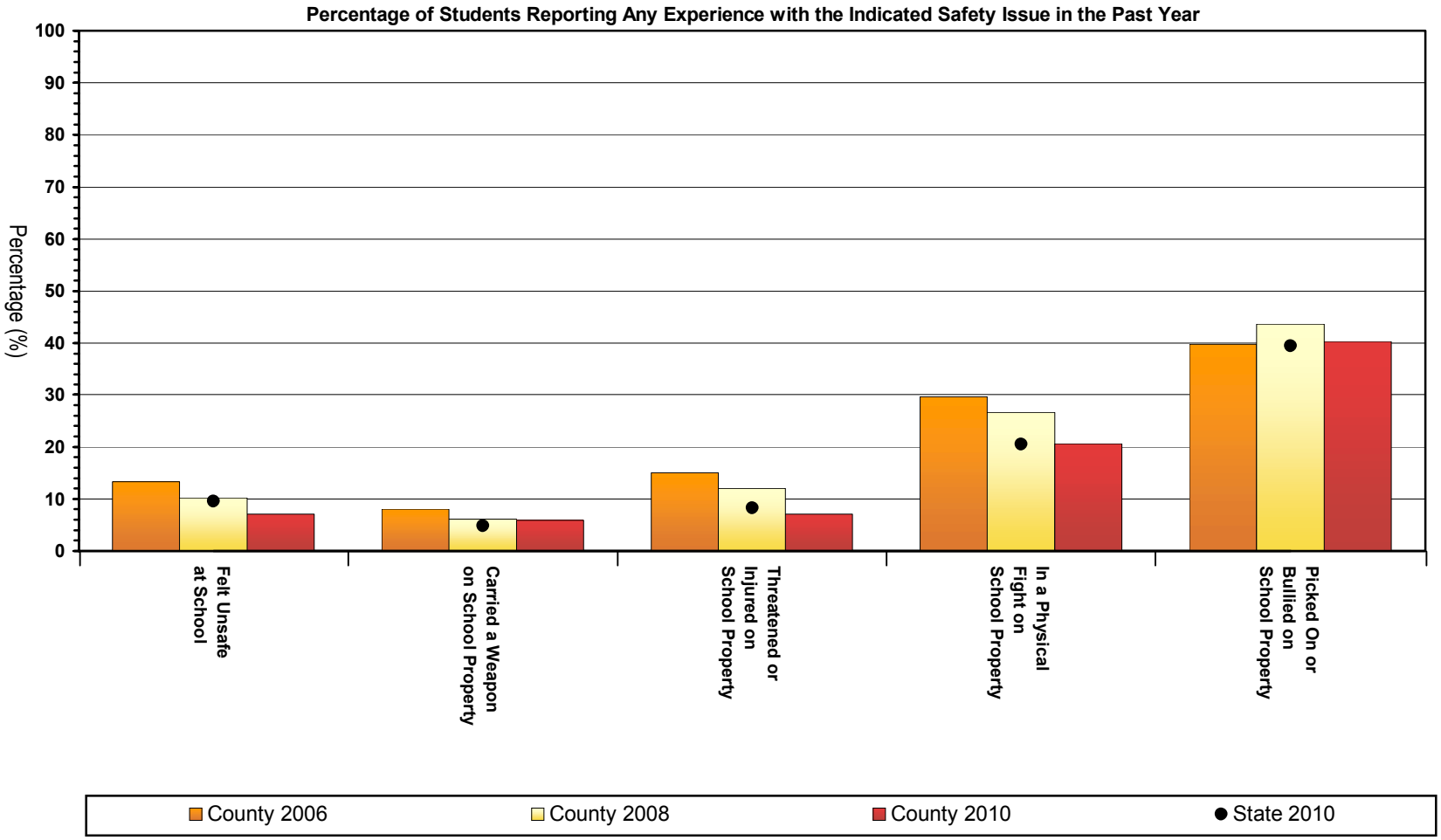
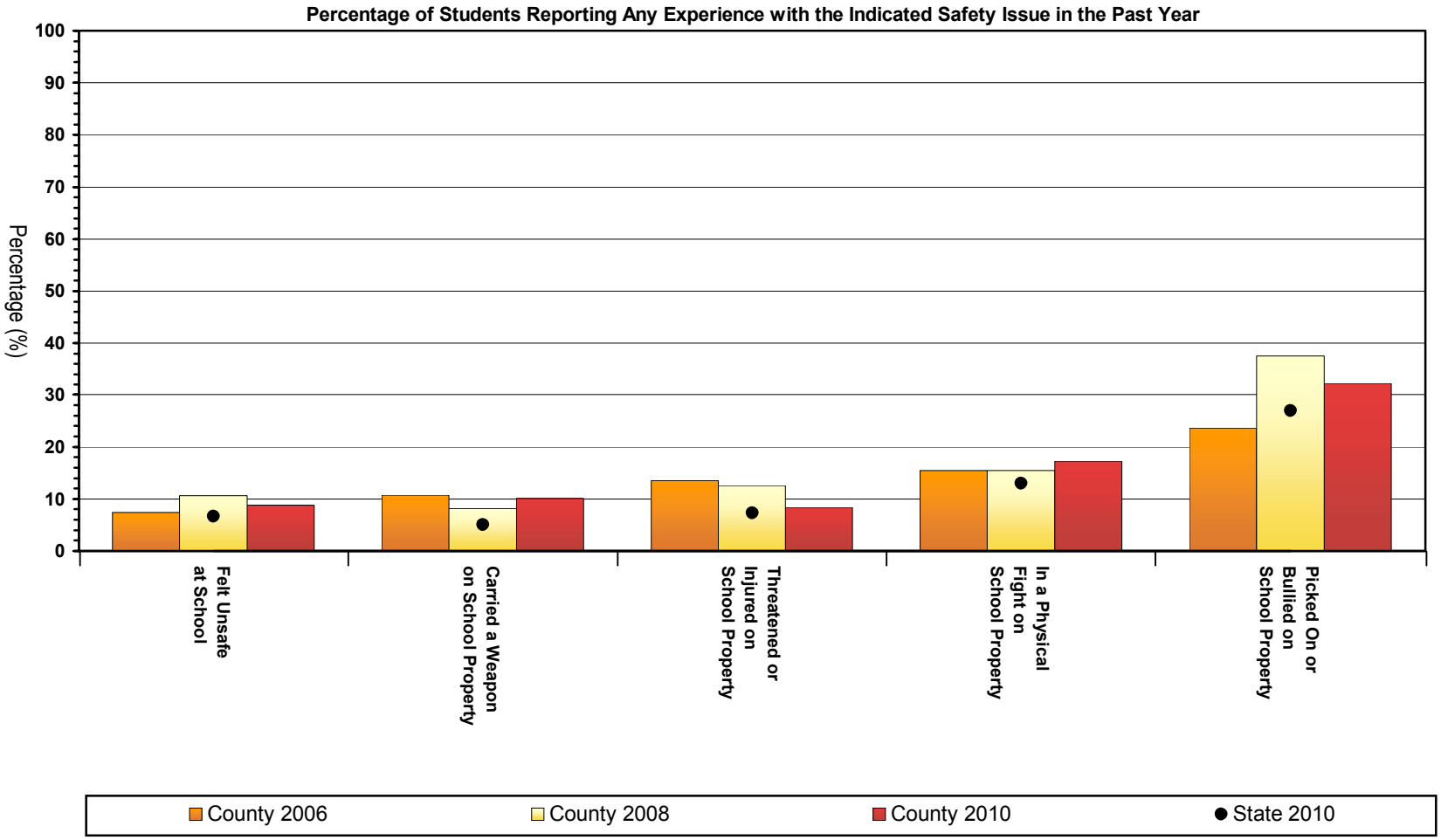
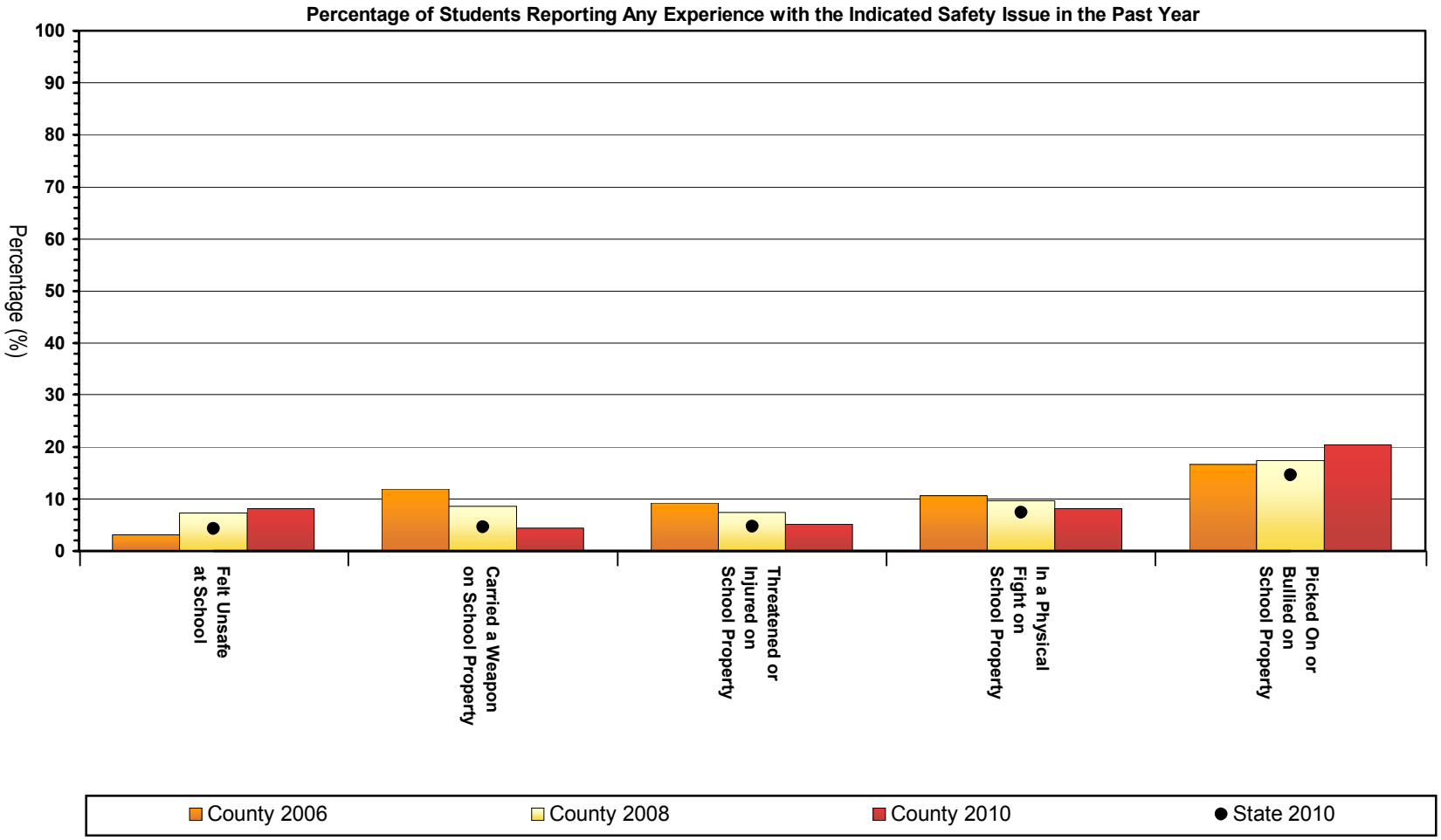
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Navajo County, Grade 8



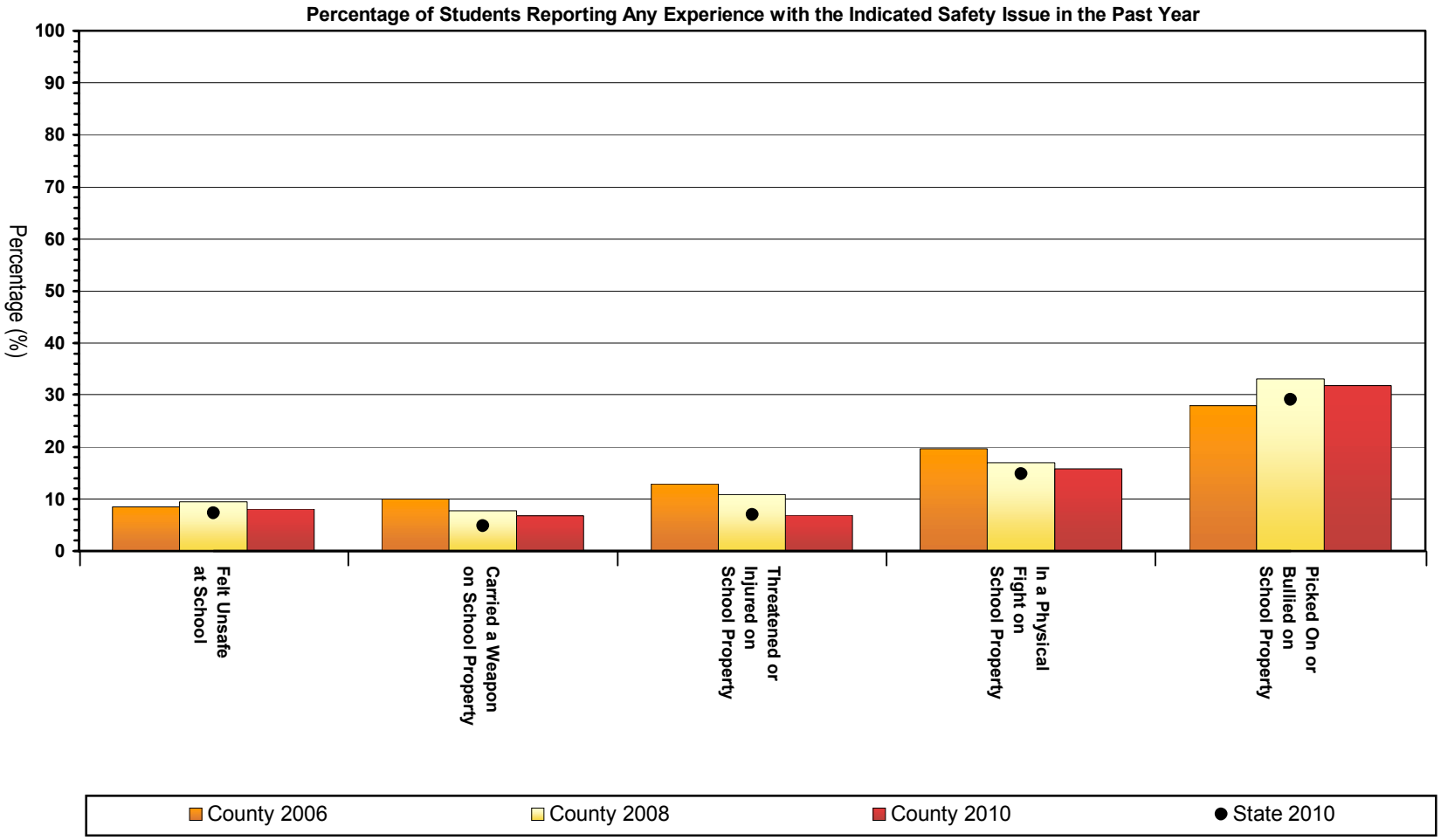
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Navajo County, Grade 10



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Navajo County, Grade 12



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Navajo County, All Students Surveyed



Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

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

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

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

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	49.7	45.9	36.4	45.1	36.6	61.8	61.2	55.9	64.1	59.1	61.5	72.9	64.2	72.8	72.3	57.2	60.5	50.9	58.2	55.6
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	46.5	33.5	24.4	23.8	20.1	51.7	49.1	39.7	37.2	32.7	50.3	57.1	49.3	46.9	43.6	49.4	47.1	36.7	34.0	31.8
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	18.4	12.1	13.6	7.1	9.6	22.6	19.5	20.0	12.5	15.2	25.9	26.5	28.6	18.1	16.3	21.9	19.5	20.1	11.7	13.6
Marijuana	used marijuana?	31.2	26.7	17.3	17.8	15.7	43.9	42.5	33.3	34.3	32.3	44.7	55.7	40.4	44.7	42.0	39.3	42.1	29.2	29.9	29.7
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	4.1	2.3	1.4	2.2	1.7	4.3	4.1	4.9	5.9	3.0	6.3	5.6	5.3	9.0	3.1	4.8	4.1	3.7	5.1	2.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	4.8	2.5	1.6	2.3	2.6	11.5	9.2	5.7	5.3	4.6	15.2	12.7	8.9	8.8	6.0	9.9	8.3	5.1	5.0	4.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	14.4	13.2	10.8	14.5	14.9	13.8	13.3	10.5	11.8	12.8	11.6	7.9	11.6	9.4	9.5	13.5	11.5	10.9	12.3	12.5
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	5.2	1.3	0.3	0.7	1.6	10.6	6.3	1.5	1.6	2.8	16.5	7.7	3.3	2.5	2.4	10.1	5.3	1.6	1.5	2.3
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.9	1.3	2.0	1.7	3.2	2.6	1.5	2.9	1.9	2.9	3.4	1.2	1.9	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2.8	1.5	1.9	3.9	2.2	3.4	4.0	5.3	8.2	5.5	5.1	3.8	6.5	10.6	6.5	3.6	3.2	4.4	7.0	4.7
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	2.4	1.0	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.6	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.3	3.1	2.7	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	13.4	10.3	11.5	4.4	n/a	22.3	17.3	18.9	9.9	n/a	29.4	21.8	23.1	13.2	n/a	21.9	16.0	16.8	9.1
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	4.4	4.6	2.1	3.0	6.0	5.0	5.8	4.7	7.0	10.3	7.8	5.6	3.8	8.5	9.9	5.5	5.4	3.4	5.7	8.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	11.5	9.0	7.2	8.7	9.5	12.9	10.6	9.8	11.5	13.0	13.1	10.0	10.9	13.4	12.7	12.4	9.9	9.1	10.8	11.7
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	14.1	18.4	13.4	16.5	n/a	20.5	26.3	21.4	23.7	n/a	22.8	32.1	24.7	27.3	n/a	18.7	25.8	19.3	21.5	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?	n/a	7.7	8.0	9.5	n/a	n/a	12.8	11.3	13.2	n/a	n/a	15.0	12.1	14.1	n/a	n/a	12.0	10.2	11.8	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	26.6	24.0	17.0	21.9	14.9	33.7	32.3	30.4	34.7	30.4	30.4	39.3	34.9	45.0	43.5	30.2	32.1	26.6	31.9	29.2
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	20.4	13.3	10.5	8.9	6.5	20.4	18.9	18.0	15.6	13.1	18.3	23.9	24.3	22.9	20.1	19.8	18.9	17.0	14.7	13.0
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	5.3	3.7	4.2	2.8	3.7	7.8	7.3	7.8	5.7	6.5	6.5	10.5	15.6	8.1	8.4	6.5	7.3	8.8	5.1	6.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	17.6	13.5	9.9	8.9	6.5	20.8	20.5	15.4	17.4	15.9	17.1	23.0	17.9	21.3	20.6	18.6	19.3	14.0	14.8	14.2
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.7	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.5	2.2	2.0	1.3	2.0	0.5	0.3	1.5	0.7	2.4	0.5	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.6	0.5
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	2.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	3.3	3.4	2.6	1.6	0.9	2.1	3.3	2.2	2.2	1.3	2.7	2.6	1.7	1.4	1.0
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	5.7	4.6	3.0	5.6	3.8	3.1	2.7	2.8	3.0	2.2	2.1	1.5	2.2	1.5	1.2	3.8	2.9	2.7	3.7	2.4
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	2.6	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.5	3.7	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.6	2.5	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	3.0	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.5
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.8	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.8	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.4
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	1.1	0.6	0.3	1.7	0.6	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.9	1.3	0.0	0.6	1.1	3.4	1.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	2.5	1.2
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	1.3	0.4	0.6	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	6.5	5.2	5.7	1.3	n/a	10.7	7.8	8.9	3.0	n/a	13.5	10.5	9.7	4.1	n/a	10.4	7.6	7.7	2.8
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.3	2.1	0.7	1.4	1.9	2.7	1.8	1.3	2.8	3.3	2.1	2.3	1.1	2.5	3.0	2.0	2.1	1.0	2.1	2.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	5.5	4.0	1.9	3.6	2.5	4.5	4.0	4.0	4.7	3.9	3.8	4.6	4.2	4.7	4.2	4.7	4.2	3.3	4.2	3.5
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	6.4	9.6	6.6	8.2	n/a	7.7	12.5	9.3	11.8	n/a	8.6	16.1	12.2	12.4	n/a	7.5	12.8	9.2	10.4	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?	n/a	4.2	3.0	5.4	n/a	n/a	6.0	5.1	6.3	n/a	n/a	6.6	5.4	6.3	n/a	n/a	5.6	4.4	5.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	9.5	8.3	5.4	5.0	4.2	8.7	9.6	11.4	7.6	7.4	12.4	14.8	10.9	14.1	16.6	10.0	10.9	8.9	8.2	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	30.2	30.5	22.4	27.7	24.9	30.5	27.3	26.7	29.1	26.3	22.8	31.9	24.5	28.9	27.5	28.4	29.7	24.4	28.5	25.0

Heavy Use

		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Binge Drinking	How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	15.7	15.8	9.5	12.4	7.8	22.4	22.7	20.3	21.0	17.5	19.4	25.9	22.4	29.2	25.2	19.2	21.7	16.8	19.5	16.6
1/2 Pack (or more) of Cigarettes/Day	During the past 30 days, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day? (11 to 20 cigarettes, More than 20 cigarettes)	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	1.0	2.3	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.4	1.7	2.5	1.8	3.6	5.0	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.9	2.7

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Been Drunk or High at School	21.6	20.1	12.6	12.8	7.5	32.4	29.9	23.3	21.8	15.0	25.1	29.5	24.7	22.1	17.7	26.3	26.9	19.7	18.0	13.3
Been Suspended from School	23.5	16.9	14.0	18.5	15.1	17.1	19.8	16.0	14.4	12.6	10.9	13.4	17.0	9.9	9.2	18.0	16.9	15.5	15.0	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	6.0	5.4	3.3	5.0	2.5	7.4	10.9	7.4	10.6	6.5	8.4	12.3	10.0	10.8	7.8	7.1	9.7	6.6	8.2	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	4.6	1.7	3.6	3.7	2.3	4.9	5.5	5.7	4.6	2.6	4.3	3.4	3.5	3.1	1.9	4.6	3.8	4.3	3.8	2.3
Been Arrested	13.2	7.5	6.9	7.1	5.2	10.0	11.0	12.9	9.9	6.7	9.2	11.8	11.7	8.7	6.1	11.1	10.3	10.3	8.4	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	18.8	15.6	17.5	16.6	16.0	15.2	15.6	11.9	15.5	15.1	11.1	15.2	13.5	11.5	11.9	15.6	15.5	14.5	14.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	9.5	8.7	10.7	6.7	4.8	8.8	8.6	7.4	7.6	5.2	8.8	8.7	9.5	7.2	5.2	9.1	8.6	9.3	7.1	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	1.4	0.4	1.4	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.4	1.4	2.1	0.9	1.2	0.6	2.0	1.8	1.0	1.3	0.8	1.6	1.7	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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Any Gambling	55.2	74.1	60.6	61.6	55.0	51.8	64.8	57.5	59.8	53.8	41.5	64.4	50.2	56.5	52.6	49.8	67.3	56.5	59.7	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	2.7	4.0	2.2	5.3	5.7	2.5	4.2	1.2	4.8	5.3	2.6	4.0	4.2	5.3	5.4	2.6	4.1	2.5	5.2	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	29.1	20.6	15.4	21.4	24.0	18.5	15.9	13.9	20.7	23.5	17.7	17.8	12.8	18.9	23.9	21.4	17.9	14.2	20.6	22.7
Bet on sports?*	n/a	34.2	23.8	28.6	22.8	n/a	29.1	27.1	27.0	22.5	n/a	34.4	21.4	24.4	20.5	n/a	32.2	24.1	27.0	21.4
Played cards?	21.7	44.0	35.4	36.1	25.8	20.7	39.3	32.7	36.0	27.0	14.9	40.9	31.5	34.8	26.7	19.3	41.2	33.4	35.7	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?**	n/a	30.8	11.1	15.9	n/a	n/a	24.9	19.1	16.6	n/a	n/a	26.8	13.5	15.3	n/a	n/a	27.2	14.3	16.0	n/a
Played bingo?	24.5	31.6	23.3	26.4	22.7	12.6	22.9	18.8	20.4	17.7	12.3	21.9	12.2	14.2	14.0	16.1	25.1	18.5	21.4	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	5.1	5.9	4.7	5.1	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.0	2.3	4.4	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.9	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.2
Played a dice game?*	n/a	31.7	28.0	26.0	12.1	n/a	26.1	21.1	21.9	11.2	n/a	25.2	17.4	17.9	10.0	n/a	27.4	22.6	22.6	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?*	26.8	31.5	24.1	28.2	20.1	20.3	25.4	26.2	27.7	20.5	15.1	29.2	24.3	24.9	18.8	20.8	28.4	24.8	27.2	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?*	n/a	6.2	4.3	5.0	4.6	n/a	3.5	4.4	5.0	4.7	n/a	3.6	4.0	4.4	4.6	n/a	4.3	4.2	4.8	4.7

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from table. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	36.3	40.3	35.5	35.9	36.6	46.0	48.6	46.3	43.6	42.8	53.3	55.5	52.8	47.3	47.0	44.6	48.4	44.1	41.3	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	38.4	37.7	32.1	35.0	32.8	51.2	41.5	41.5	41.8	39.6	30.0	38.3	34.5	35.5	32.8	40.9	39.4	35.8	37.2	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	36.0	35.5	33.8	36.9	29.4	48.8	43.7	38.4	42.9	40.5	44.9	47.9	39.7	43.8	42.7	43.1	42.7	37.1	40.6	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	33.9	38.5	41.3	33.4	39.8	32.7	28.7	33.5	22.3	29.9	44.2	36.0	38.4	26.5	34.8	36.2	33.8	37.9	28.2	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	45.9	45.8	38.5	43.7	41.9	39.8	40.5	35.2	40.6	40.3	37.2	39.0	36.3	41.2	39.8	41.0	41.5	36.8	42.1	40.7
Family Conflict	47.2	53.3	54.0	53.1	51.5	36.1	39.8	39.6	42.1	41.6	35.3	35.0	35.7	39.1	38.8	39.4	42.1	43.9	45.9	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	51.9	48.3	37.0	39.3	36.4	53.3	52.9	41.7	41.5	39.0	45.7	49.7	42.5	37.4	37.3	50.7	50.5	40.2	39.4	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	48.4	47.3	42.8	47.7	46.9	46.5	50.2	45.0	50.0	52.3	39.6	50.1	46.9	48.6	50.3	45.2	49.4	44.7	48.6	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	29.6	27.6	18.3	24.7	26.0	32.3	34.9	28.3	37.9	40.8	26.3	34.5	33.5	38.6	38.6	29.7	32.7	26.0	32.4	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	52.4	47.6	47.5	45.5	46.6	48.3	56.6	52.6	48.5	47.9	45.4	48.9	46.1	40.6	41.8	49.1	51.6	48.7	45.1	45.6
Low Commitment to School	38.4	38.8	38.9	41.0	38.0	34.5	40.1	41.3	41.7	41.7	36.3	36.3	38.5	42.2	42.9	36.5	38.6	39.6	41.5	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	41.4	38.4	39.1	43.8	39.0	40.6	45.6	45.9	47.6	45.5	42.2	47.4	49.3	44.6	43.6	41.3	44.1	44.3	45.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	45.6	34.9	34.6	37.6	33.7	44.5	45.6	41.5	40.6	37.0	45.3	46.7	45.1	38.6	35.4	45.1	42.9	39.9	38.8	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	45.0	37.1	26.6	29.3	24.0	42.6	41.2	30.7	31.0	27.3	37.7	41.2	32.2	29.6	28.8	42.3	40.0	29.6	29.9	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	45.1	41.3	31.7	41.4	36.2	49.4	46.9	43.9	44.7	44.9	37.1	47.2	42.6	41.7	41.9	44.6	45.4	38.9	42.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	32.9	32.2	21.8	29.3	22.6	31.6	33.1	29.8	36.2	33.6	25.7	28.4	31.8	35.9	32.7	30.6	31.4	27.3	33.1	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	46.1	47.1	39.6	47.8	37.1	34.6	34.6	39.1	45.9	35.7	27.7	37.4	45.6	50.4	40.3	37.0	39.1	41.3	47.9	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	65.1	54.4	50.3	55.8	50.3	59.1	63.6	62.7	56.3	52.0	53.0	61.0	57.0	51.5	49.0	59.8	60.2	56.3	54.8	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	46.4	44.1	34.2	39.4	30.8	46.0	46.2	42.6	42.6	36.2	35.8	41.0	33.7	38.1	32.3	43.5	44.0	36.8	40.0	33.2
Rewards for ASB	46.7	41.0	38.6	48.2	36.7	41.3	39.8	37.9	46.8	42.7	45.4	51.2	47.6	57.1	55.1	44.4	43.8	41.1	50.1	44.4
Gang Involvement	26.5	22.0	16.0	20.8	17.8	21.8	26.6	20.4	20.9	15.7	16.7	17.7	21.7	16.1	13.1	22.1	22.4	19.1	19.6	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	37.4	39.3	33.3	37.1	29.7	36.3	39.3	32.5	34.2	30.4	32.4	39.0	35.2	32.5	29.0	35.7	39.2	33.6	35.0	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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	40.4	44.0	41.5	32.9	38.3	48.0	48.8	52.4	38.0	44.2	57.0	45.4	48.0	37.0	44.1	47.8	46.3	46.9	35.6	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	47.2	54.1	55.8	51.1	51.9	46.4	47.2	50.1	45.6	44.7	63.1	57.1	60.6	56.6	55.6	51.5	52.4	55.5	50.9	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	60.9	61.8	67.6	59.7	60.7	50.9	55.1	56.9	54.6	53.1	60.0	57.6	57.2	56.4	53.8	56.6	57.8	61.1	57.2	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	65.1	67.1	65.0	61.7	61.5	60.6	57.5	58.8	54.9	53.0	62.3	61.2	58.5	56.4	52.4	62.5	61.4	61.1	58.2	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	64.8	67.0	70.3	63.0	68.9	63.1	61.6	61.4	65.6	71.6	65.5	65.9	68.6	67.6	72.8	64.4	64.5	67.0	65.0	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	56.4	60.3	64.1	52.0	57.5	66.2	58.7	60.2	61.2	58.9	51.0	52.7	52.5	46.9	51.6	58.5	57.3	59.4	53.5	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	58.8	68.6	68.6	60.3	64.6	68.0	71.8	71.5	69.4	68.0	59.7	53.4	62.6	56.4	53.8	62.4	65.1	67.7	62.0	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers*	53.0	58.8	64.2	54.7	58.8	60.0	61.1	62.6	57.5	60.7	61.2	60.6	61.2	57.3	59.3	57.6	60.3	62.8	56.2	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	44.3	52.5	46.5	40.0	40.8	38.9	40.6	45.2	45.3	46.1	36.6	34.3	41.4	41.9	42.6	40.4	42.0	44.5	42.1	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	65.2	66.4	68.2	59.2	62.5	60.8	64.4	61.9	61.7	59.9	57.3	56.1	58.5	55.6	51.8	61.6	62.3	63.3	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection**	50.8	64.6	69.1	53.6	52.8	62.3	61.0	62.8	57.6	52.5	62.9	61.8	60.9	55.9	50.5	57.9	62.3	64.6	55.4	52.0

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

** 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, 2006/2008 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, (*ie* 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	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
*Sample size***	*96*	*70*	*4,473*	*184*	*116*	*5,295*	*179*	*131*	*6,341*	*459*	*317*	*16,109*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	4.2	5.7	4.9	11.4	5.2	6.3	5.6	9.9	9.9	7.6	7.3	7.3
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	1.0	1.4	2.5	2.7	3.4	2.1	1.1	1.5	3.6	1.7	2.2	2.8
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	5.2	5.7	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.8	2.3	2.5	3.3	3.2	2.6
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	27.1	35.7	19.2	49.5	37.9	32.6	48.6	52.7	42.5	44.4	43.5	32.8
My parent or guardian gave it to me	17.7	2.9	17.5	5.4	10.3	15.0	8.4	11.5	13.3	9.2	9.1	15.0
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	21.9	18.6	17.3	25.0	20.7	16.8	22.9	11.5	14.8	23.5	16.4	16.1
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	24.0	22.9	16.2	36.4	29.3	24.8	40.8	24.4	30.4	35.5	25.9	24.6
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	32.3	17.1	21.0	23.4	26.7	23.1	17.9	19.1	18.6	23.1	21.5	20.7
I got it at a party	29.2	35.7	38.7	41.3	42.2	49.6	44.7	38.9	53.8	40.1	39.4	48.2
I took it from home	28.1	18.6	30.2	12.0	16.4	21.9	8.9	5.3	13.1	14.2	12.3	20.7
I took it from a store or someone else's home	8.3	8.6	9.4	9.2	8.6	9.8	6.7	4.6	5.6	8.1	6.9	8.1
I got it some other way	40.6	34.3	25.2	38.6	32.8	18.8	33.5	19.8	13.3	37.0	27.8	18.4

* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed**			
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
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	85.0	88.0	92.9	91.7	86.5	87.4	91.6	92.7	90.8	92.6	94.9	95.3	87.1	89.2	93.1	93.0
	1 time	7.4	5.2	4.5	4.5	7.9	5.2	4.6	3.7	3.3	4.2	2.4	2.4	6.5	4.9	3.9	3.7
	2-3 times	4.3	4.4	1.2	2.2	2.7	3.9	1.5	1.9	3.1	1.7	1.6	1.3	3.4	3.4	1.4	1.9
	4-5 times	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.4	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.5
	6-7 times	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
	8-9 times	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
	10-11 times	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
	12 or more times	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.5	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?	0 times	70.4	73.4	79.4	79.5	84.6	84.6	82.7	87.0	89.4	90.3	91.8	92.6	80.4	83.1	84.2	85.2
	1 time	13.8	15.2	11.2	11.0	10.1	8.5	8.8	7.3	6.2	4.6	6.0	4.3	10.5	9.2	8.9	8.1
	2-3 times	9.4	8.1	6.2	6.2	2.9	4.4	4.6	3.6	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.8	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.2
	4-5 times	2.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.2	0.5	1.3	0.9	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.4	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.1
	6-7 times	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.4
	8-9 times	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
	10-11 times	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
	12 or more times	1.3	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.6	1.4	1.3	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.6
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	60.2	56.3	59.7	60.5	76.4	62.4	67.8	73.1	83.4	82.6	79.6	85.4	72.1	67.0	68.2	70.9
	1 time	18.7	14.8	13.0	12.8	11.1	11.9	8.8	9.1	8.2	6.7	7.1	5.3	13.2	11.1	9.9	9.7
	2-3 times	15.3	13.9	10.6	11.1	9.4	12.6	9.8	8.4	5.6	5.2	6.7	4.7	10.7	10.7	9.2	8.6
	4-5 times		5.4	4.0	4.7		5.2	4.4	3.0		1.5	1.3	1.7		4.1	3.3	3.3
	6-7 times		2.1	1.7	1.8		0.6	1.5	1.2		0.6	0.7	0.7		1.0	1.3	1.3
	8-9 times		2.5	1.4	1.1		1.4	1.3	0.7		0.8	0.9	0.3		1.5	1.2	0.8
	10-11 times		0.4	1.2	0.7		0.2	0.6	0.5		0.4	0.7	0.2		0.3	0.9	0.5
	12 or more times	5.8	4.6	8.3	7.3	3.1	5.8	5.9	4.2	2.8	2.3	3.1	1.8	4.0	4.3	6.0	4.9
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	86.7	89.8	92.9	90.5	92.6	89.4	91.2	93.3	96.9	92.7	91.8	95.7	91.5	90.6	92.0	92.7
	1 day	7.1	5.4	3.7	5.2	3.7	4.8	4.4	3.6	1.4	1.9	4.0	2.2	4.4	4.1	4.0	4.0
	2-3 days	2.7	2.7	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.9	1.8	0.8	3.2	2.0	1.1	2.2	2.8	2.4	2.0
	4-5 days	2.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.5
	6 or more days	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.9	1.0	2.3	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.1	1.7	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	92.0	93.9	94.1	95.2	89.3	91.8	89.9	95.0	88.1	91.4	95.6	95.4	90.0	92.3	93.2	95.2
	1 day	2.7	2.7	3.3	2.3	2.7	2.1	3.4	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.1	1.4	2.5	2.3	2.7	1.9
	2-3 days	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.2	2.5	2.6	2.3	1.0	2.3	1.9	0.7	0.9	2.2	2.0	1.4	1.1
	4-5 days	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4
	6 or more days	2.7	1.7	1.4	1.0	4.5	3.0	3.8	1.8	6.8	4.2	2.4	2.0	4.4	3.0	2.5	1.5

* In 2006 the choices for this question were *Never*, *Once*, *Several Times* and *Very Often.*

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 13. 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	65.2	561	68.9	469	67.3	441	67.0	1,471	64.4	724	69.7	722
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	82.6	563	82.8	471	84.7	445	83.3	1,479	82.2	730	84.7	724
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	79.2	530	69.9	445	67.3	428	72.6	1,403	69.6	685	75.8	693
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	95.4	567	87.9	464	82.2	437	89.1	1,468	87.9	721	90.6	720
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	97.3	562	92.7	464	85.8	436	92.4	1,462	90.3	722	94.3	715
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	96.8	568	91.7	457	88.4	439	92.7	1,464	91.4	720	94.2	719
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	83.9	583	73.1	487	68.7	454	75.9	1,524	75.1	752	76.5	745
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	88.1	580	78.0	487	63.9	454	77.6	1,521	78.1	752	77.1	742
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	86.4	581	77.2	486	68.9	453	78.2	1,520	77.7	753	78.7	742
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	17.0	578	30.4	473	34.9	450	26.6	1,501	26.8	740	26.4	736
		Cigarettes	10.5	569	18.0	471	24.3	444	17.0	1,484	17.6	731	16.2	727
		Marijuana	9.9	577	15.4	468	17.9	447	14.0	1,492	14.5	736	13.5	731
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	574	54.2	483	65.3	455	51.9	1,512	51.1	747	52.7	740
		Average age:	11.9 years		13.2 years		14.1 years		13.2 years		13.0 years		13.4 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	25.6	578	40.1	484	52.0	456	38.1	1,518	39.2	752	37.1	741
		Average age:	11.7 years		12.6 years		13.6 years		12.8 years		12.7 years		12.9 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	17.3	577	35.4	486	42.3	456	30.6	1,519	31.6	751	29.7	743
		Average age:	12.1 years		13.4 years		14.1 years		13.4 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, (*ie* 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 14. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
alcohol?	Never	75.1	71.4	54.0	52.3	48.9	41.6	60.6	57.7
	Once	12.5	12.3	11.5	14.2	11.1	13.2	11.8	13.1
	2-3 times	6.6	9.5	17.4	17.3	17.8	21.3	13.4	15.0
	4-6 times	2.3	3.4	7.7	7.7	10.2	10.7	6.4	6.7
	7-10 times	1.9	1.0	3.0	2.9	5.3	4.9	3.3	2.6
	More than 10 times	1.6	2.4	6.4	5.7	6.7	8.3	4.6	4.9
cigarettes?	Never	83.0	80.6	68.3	68.4	62.4	62.7	72.1	72.2
	Once	6.3	8.7	10.6	10.3	9.1	10.3	8.5	9.6
	2-3 times	4.0	5.2	6.8	8.6	11.1	9.6	7.0	7.4
	4-6 times	2.5	2.2	4.7	3.9	5.1	4.8	4.0	3.4
	7-10 times	1.4	1.0	2.6	2.3	3.1	2.8	2.3	1.9
	More than 10 times	2.8	2.4	7.0	6.5	9.1	9.8	6.0	5.6
marijuana?	Never	79.9	75.4	63.7	58.7	62.7	56.9	69.7	65.4
	Once	7.2	8.1	10.5	11.1	8.0	11.0	8.5	9.7
	2-3 times	4.9	6.5	8.8	10.3	8.7	10.7	7.3	8.7
	4-6 times	3.5	3.5	4.5	6.2	6.5	6.3	4.7	5.1
	7-10 times	1.9	1.9	2.8	3.6	2.0	3.7	2.2	2.9
	More than 10 times	2.6	4.7	9.7	10.2	12.1	11.4	7.7	8.2
other drugs?	Never	90.5	88.4	87.1	81.4	82.9	81.7	87.1	84.5
	Once	5.7	5.4	6.0	7.5	7.9	7.3	6.4	6.6
	2-3 times	1.6	2.7	2.1	4.8	2.5	4.8	2.0	3.9
	4-6 times	0.4	1.2	1.9	2.2	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.8
	7-10 times	0.5	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.9
	More than 10 times	1.4	1.7	2.1	2.9	2.7	2.9	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	64.9	61.9	63.0	60.6	67.0	61.2	64.9
	Once	15.2	13.6	11.0	12.7	11.9	10.9	12.9	12.6
	2-3 times	11.4	10.3	12.6	11.9	10.8	10.8	11.6	10.9
	4-6 times	4.1	3.5	4.8	4.5	5.9	4.2	4.9	4.0
	7-10 times	1.1	1.5	2.0	1.9	3.2	2.0	2.0	1.7
	More than 10 times	7.2	6.2	7.7	6.0	7.7	5.1	7.5	5.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	32.9	30.9	37.0	33.4	31.5	33.8	33.8	32.4
	Once	12.2	14.2	16.2	17.4	15.8	17.2	14.5	16.0
	Twice	3.9	5.8	7.9	8.9	8.1	10.3	6.4	8.0
	Three times	3.4	2.7	3.4	4.1	5.4	5.5	4.0	3.9
	Four or more times	4.8	5.3	6.8	8.8	10.8	10.4	7.2	7.7
	I never got offers	42.9	41.1	28.6	27.3	28.4	22.8	34.0	32.0
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	36.4	35.7	36.5	38.7	38.7	39.4	37.1	37.6
	Once	8.4	10.9	15.2	13.9	14.0	15.2	12.2	13.0
	Twice	4.3	5.4	9.0	8.2	7.7	10.2	6.8	7.5
	Three times	3.4	2.7	5.2	4.6	5.0	5.2	4.4	3.9
	Four or more times	3.4	4.4	5.6	7.3	7.4	7.4	5.3	6.1
	I never got offers	44.1	41.0	28.5	27.3	27.3	22.5	34.1	31.9
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	37.4	37.3	43.1	45.1	41.8	50.9	40.5	43.3
	Once	8.6	10.2	11.0	12.3	10.3	11.4	9.9	11.1
	Twice	1.8	3.7	7.1	5.2	5.4	5.2	4.6	4.6
	Three times	3.4	2.4	3.4	2.9	4.7	3.2	3.8	2.8
	Four or more times	4.3	4.6	5.8	6.3	9.2	5.9	6.3	5.5
	I never got offers	44.5	41.8	29.5	28.1	28.5	23.4	34.9	32.8
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	39.7	40.7	45.3	49.7	47.3	55.3	43.8	47.4
	Once	6.3	8.2	11.4	9.9	7.0	9.6	8.1	9.1
	Twice	4.5	3.3	5.6	4.2	4.7	4.3	4.9	3.8
	Three times	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.6	3.6	2.4	2.4	2.3
	Four or more times	4.3	3.8	5.6	5.2	7.2	4.6	5.6	4.4
	I never got offers	43.8	42.1	29.7	28.3	30.2	23.7	35.2	33.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 15. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	81.5	82.8	81.0	81.9	78.0	83.6	80.3	82.7
	1 or 2 times	7.9	8.4	7.8	8.0	10.1	7.6	8.5	8.1
	3 to 5 times	4.6	3.3	2.9	3.4	5.5	3.1	4.3	3.3
	6 to 9 times	2.2	1.6	2.5	1.7	2.2	1.5	2.3	1.6
	10 to 19 times	1.7	1.7	0.8	2.1	1.1	1.6	1.2	1.8
	20 to 29 times	1.2	0.5	1.6	0.6	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.6
	30 to 39 times	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
	40+ times	0.7	1.5	2.5	1.9	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.7
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	35.7	29.2	36.4	31.1	40.6	42.1	37.4	33.2
	1 or 2 times	26.5	28.6	25.4	26.7	26.9	25.6	26.3	27.2
	3 to 5 times	14.9	18.8	19.0	19.0	16.8	16.7	16.8	18.3
	6 to 9 times	9.3	9.4	7.0	9.9	7.3	7.0	8.0	8.9
	10 to 19 times	5.3	5.8	6.4	6.4	3.3	4.4	5.1	5.6
	20 to 29 times	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.4	2.2	1.5	2.6	2.2
	30 to 39 times	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8
	40+ times	5.2	4.7	2.3	3.6	2.4	2.3	3.4	3.7
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	83.6	81.3	85.0	81.7	85.4	85.9	84.6	82.6
	1 or 2 times	8.3	10.4	6.6	9.9	7.1	8.0	7.4	9.6
	3 to 5 times	2.9	3.5	2.5	3.4	4.2	2.5	3.2	3.2
	6 to 9 times	1.7	1.6	2.7	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.8	1.5
	10 to 19 times	1.6	1.6	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.6
	20 to 29 times	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2
	40+ times	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	88.3	87.2	91.6	87.7	92.7	89.8	90.7	88.1
	1 or 2 times	8.2	7.7	4.1	7.1	4.6	6.1	5.8	7.1
	3 to 5 times	1.9	2.1	1.2	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9
	6 to 9 times	0.3	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.8
	10 to 19 times	0.0	0.8	0.6	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.9
	20 to 29 times	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
	40+ times	0.7	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	89.8	88.1	85.0	81.7	82.3	78.5	86.0	83.6
Friends	4.4	5.5	9.7	11.2	11.2	14.0	8.1	9.5
Family/Relatives	1.4	2.2	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.2	2.8	3.2
Parties	1.6	2.5	4.0	4.9	3.8	5.5	3.0	4.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	2.3	2.9	3.2	5.0	3.6	5.2	3.0	4.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	2.1	1.3	2.5	2.8	3.8	4.4	2.7	2.6
School	1.9	1.6	2.5	3.7	3.8	3.6	2.7	2.8
Other	1.4	1.8	2.7	3.0	2.2	3.1	2.1	2.5
Over the Internet	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	1.1	0.7	1.7	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations

Issue	2006 AYS	2008/2010 AYS	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Hallucinogens	Used LSD or other psychedelics?	Used LSD or other hallucinogens?	Substituted "hallucinogens" for "psychedelics" in 2008 and beyond. Comparable across years.
Meth	Used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	Used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank)?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription stimulants	Used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription sedatives	Used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	In 2008 AYS added descriptor "prescription" and removed qualifier "without a doctor telling you to take them." 2006 data are cautiously comparable to 2008/2010.
Ecstasy	Used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy)?	Used ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2008/2010 AYS uses "ecstasy" as the primary descriptor, moving "MDMA" to examples. Comparable across years.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, Oxycontin, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	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). In 2008/2010, the single prescription drug question was dropped, and a new question about prescription pain relievers was added. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2006 data were similarly recalculated into a composite, adding results from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions to the dedicated *Prescription Drugs* question.
Gambling Category	*How often during the past 12 months have you:*	*How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value:*	
Sports betting	Bet on team sports?	Bet on sports?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Race betting	Bet money on horse races?	Bet on a horse race or other animal race?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Dice	Bet on dice games such as craps?	Played a dice game?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Games of skill	Bet on games of personal skill such as pool, darts, or bowling?	Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	Comparable across years.
Protective Scale: Peer-Individual	*Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year, how many of your best friends have:* *(Scale is calculated based on the average response [0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 friends] to the following questions)*		*Regularly attended religious services* was removed from the AYS in 2008. 2006 has been recalculated to match 2008/2010 AYS and are now comparable across all years. Due to this recalculation, current reports may differ slightly from past reports.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	...participated in clubs, organizations and activities at school? ...made the commitment to stay drug-free? ...tried to do well in school? ...liked school? *...regularly attended religious services? (not used in 2008/2010)*		

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

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Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
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Arizona Department of Health Services
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Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
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Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families
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www.governor.state.az.us/cyf/index.html

Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate
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www.partnerupaz.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.prevention.samhsa.gov

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www2.dsgonline.com/mpg/

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

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

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

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2010 Arizona Youth Survey

Pima County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Shining Light on Arizona Youth

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
in partnership with

- Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Division of Behavioral Health
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Tobacco Education and Prevention Program
- Arizona Parent's Commission on Drug Education and Prevention
- Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families

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Introduction

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Pima County Summary Report

This report summarizes all findings from the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2010. 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 the 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 2006		County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	2,563	33.7	1,515	30.5	845	23.6	27,592	43.3
10	2,686	35.3	1,828	36.8	1,487	41.6	19,489	30.6
12	2,351	30.9	1,618	32.6	1,242	34.8	16,703	26.2
All Students Surveyed*	7,600	100.0	4,961	100.0	3,574	100.0	63,784	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	3,514	47.6	2,388	49.1	1,666	47.6	30,645	49.0
Female	3,862	52.4	2,472	50.9	1,834	52.4	31,928	51.0

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		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	111	4.5	117	5.4	1,207	4.9
African American	83	3.4	67	3.1	657	2.6
Asian	19	0.8	19	0.9	206	0.8
Pacific Islander	20	0.8	24	1.1	280	1.1
White	507	20.6	420	19.4	5,772	23.2
Multi-Racial	98	4.0	83	3.8	1,021	4.1
Race Unmarked	1,624	66.0	1,430	66.2	15,726	63.2

Non-Hispanic

Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	122	5.3	74	5.5	2,517	6.8
African American	149	6.5	89	6.6	2,129	5.7
Asian	82	3.6	45	3.4	1,551	4.2
Pacific Islander	23	1.0	9	0.7	372	1.0
White	1,694	73.9	986	73.6	27,180	73.2
Multi-Racial	207	9.0	101	7.5	2,539	6.8
Race Unmarked	15	0.7	36	2.7	824	2.2

Totals

	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	2,462	49.6	2,160	60.4	24,869	39.0
Non-Hispanic Students	2,292	46.2	1,340	37.5	37,112	58.2
*Total Students***	4,961	100.0	3,574	100.0	63,784	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 communities with physical deterioration and high rates of adult crime are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in organized neighborhoods.

The chart below shows the links between the 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 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.

Each risk and protective factor 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. Heavy substance use and antisocial behavior
3. Gambling
4. Risk profiles
5. Protective profiles
6. Where youth acquired alcohol
7. School safety

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 12. The additional data found in Tables 13 through 15 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 2010 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students in that grade who reported a given behavior. The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students whose answers reflect significant risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2006, 2008, and 2010. 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 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.

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

- **Heavy substance use** is measured in two different ways: binge drinking (having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey) and use of one-half a pack or more of cigarettes per day.
- **Drinking and Driving** - youth indicating drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.
- **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.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

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 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

This chart displays data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol in the past 30 days. The data focus on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. (Students reporting no alcohol use are not represented.) It is important to note that the charts represent a subgroup of users and not the entire survey population. Additionally, the smaller the sample, the more dramatic the influence of a student's responses. For example, 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 legend indicates the sample size for each grade surveyed to help clarify the value of the data.

School Safety

The school safety 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 or were picked on or bullied at school. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 12.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 12, Tables 13 through 15 contain information useful for prevention planning.

Table 13 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.

Tables 14 and 15 contain questions new to the 2010 AYS on subjects of interest to prevention providers.

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 will have 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 will be offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site will be 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 comprehensive picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the users geographic area of interest will not only lead to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but it will also maximize 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. Currently, the web site is under construction, but we anticipate it will be ready by end of summer 2010. Please visit us then 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 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the governor's policy advisor on Health and Human Services, ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse issues. ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts; and improve funding allocation. ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources. ASAP also studies current policy and recommends relevant legislation for the Arizona Legislature's consideration.

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 prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement arenas. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

ASAP's 2010 strategic plan identifies five strategic focus areas: 1) child welfare/children of incarcerated parents/drug-endangered children; 2) law enforcement and drug trafficking; 3) prescription drugs; 4) underage drinking; and 5) community partnerships.

There are currently four sub-committees that assist ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Underage Drinking Prevention Committee (UAD) –** This subcommittee addresses the problem of underage drinking in Arizona by implementing a statewide underage drinking initiative that 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 committee collaborates across state systems to reduce underage drinking.
- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi) –** This work group produces a biennial *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile*, which highlights trends and new substance abuse data in Arizona and an annual summary profile, entitled *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona.* The *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile* is a comprehensive, informative, and functional profile of substance abuse in the state for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Currently, Epi 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.
- **Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force (AMTF) –**The Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force was created in August 2006 in response to Arizona's decade-long increase in the number of individuals regularly using methamphetamine and the increase in the resulting social and economic costs associated with the drug. The AMTF was instructed to approach Arizona's methamphetamine problem holistically, focusing equally on enforcement, prevention, treatment, and recovery. Specifically, the AMTF was charged with identifying specific, action-oriented recommendations to eradicate methamphetamine use in Arizona and build safe and healthy communities throughout the state. The AMTF brings together representatives from state agencies, local government, businesses, and community groups to develop collaborative efforts among the treatment, prevention, and law enforcement systems to assess and address the impact of methamphetamine statewide through information sharing, resource allocation, services coordination, and the development of statewide policy recommendations sensitive to the needs of local and tribal communities.
- **The Community Advisory Board –** The Community Advisory Board (CAB) brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state to improve substance abuse prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement policies and programs. The CAB provides an essential link between communities, ASAP and its sub-committees. The CAB brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that informs 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 Epidemiology Work Group and 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.

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

How to identify high priority problem areas.

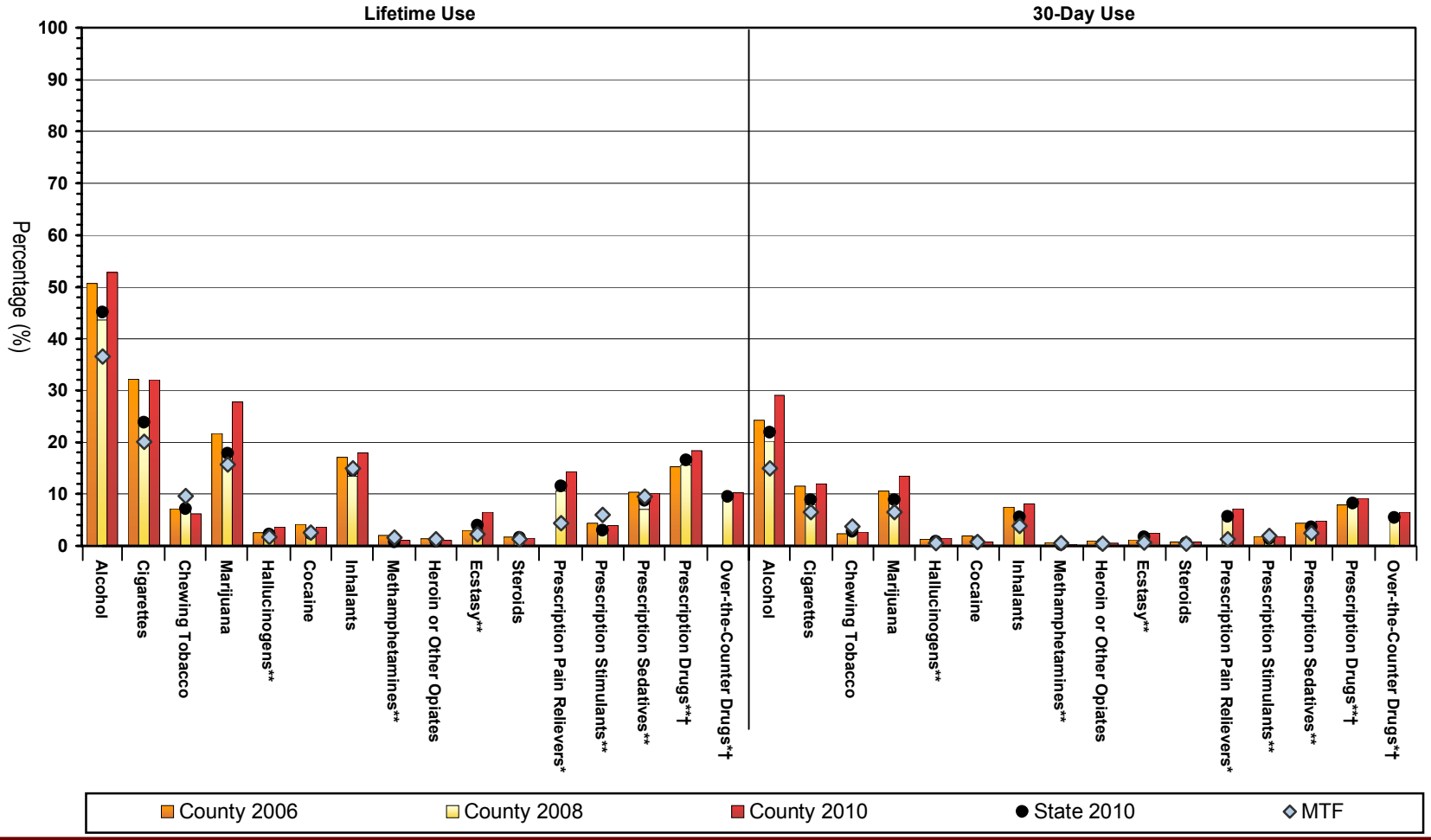
- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the other?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problems 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.

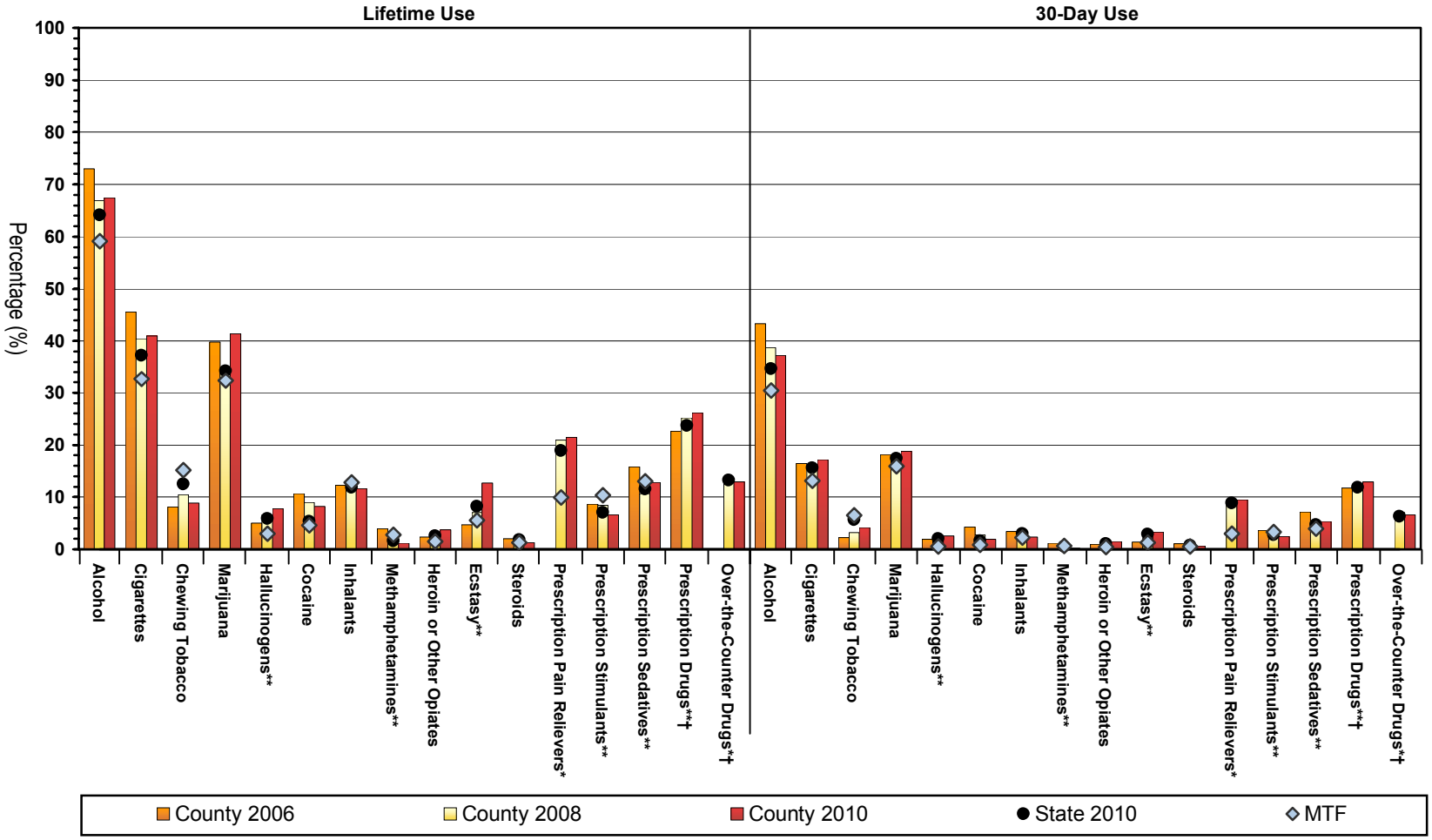
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	6th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > 8-state av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	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
2010 Pima County, Grade 8



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
** Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior 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.

LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Pima County, Grade 10



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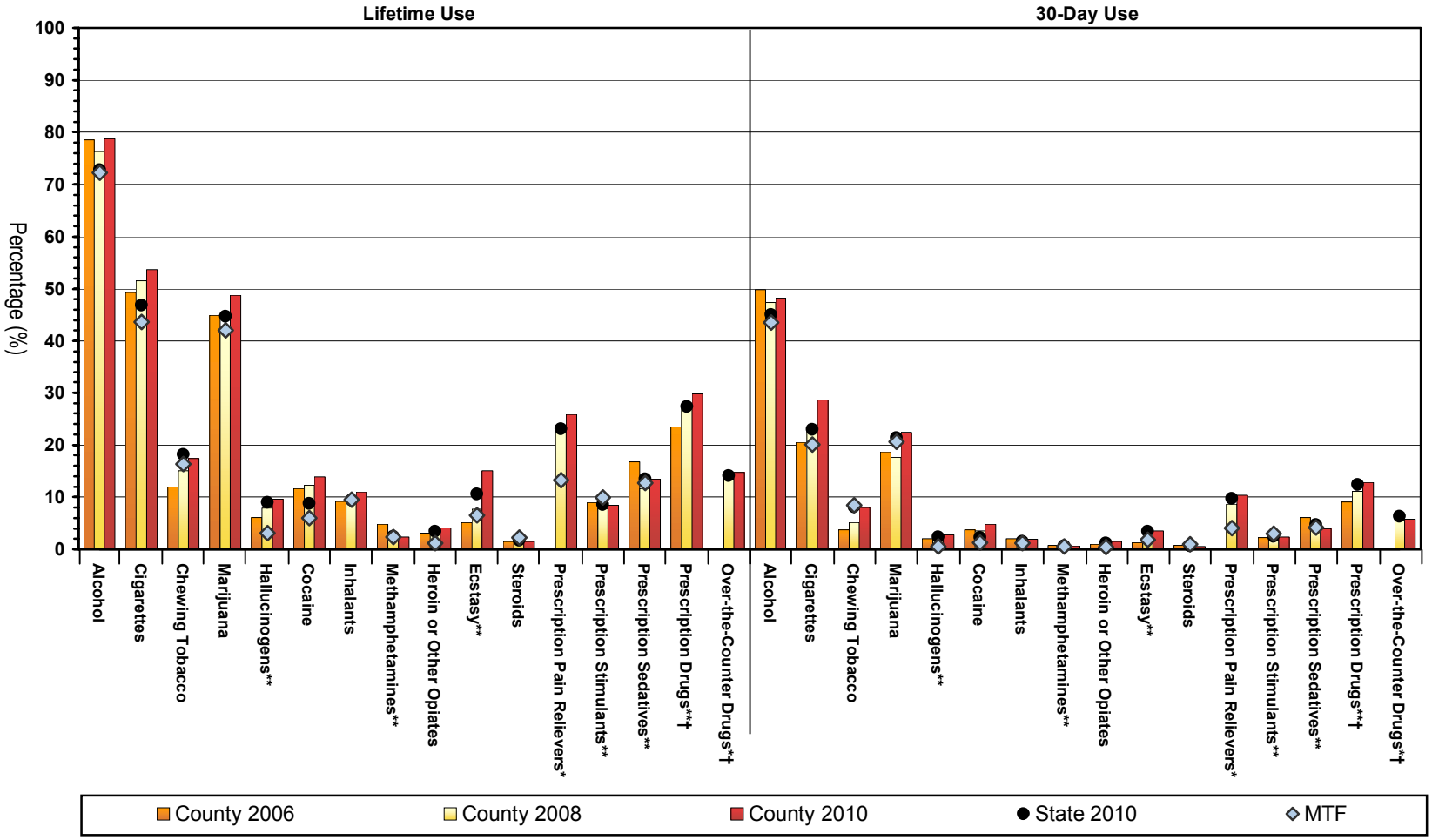
LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Pima County, Grade 12



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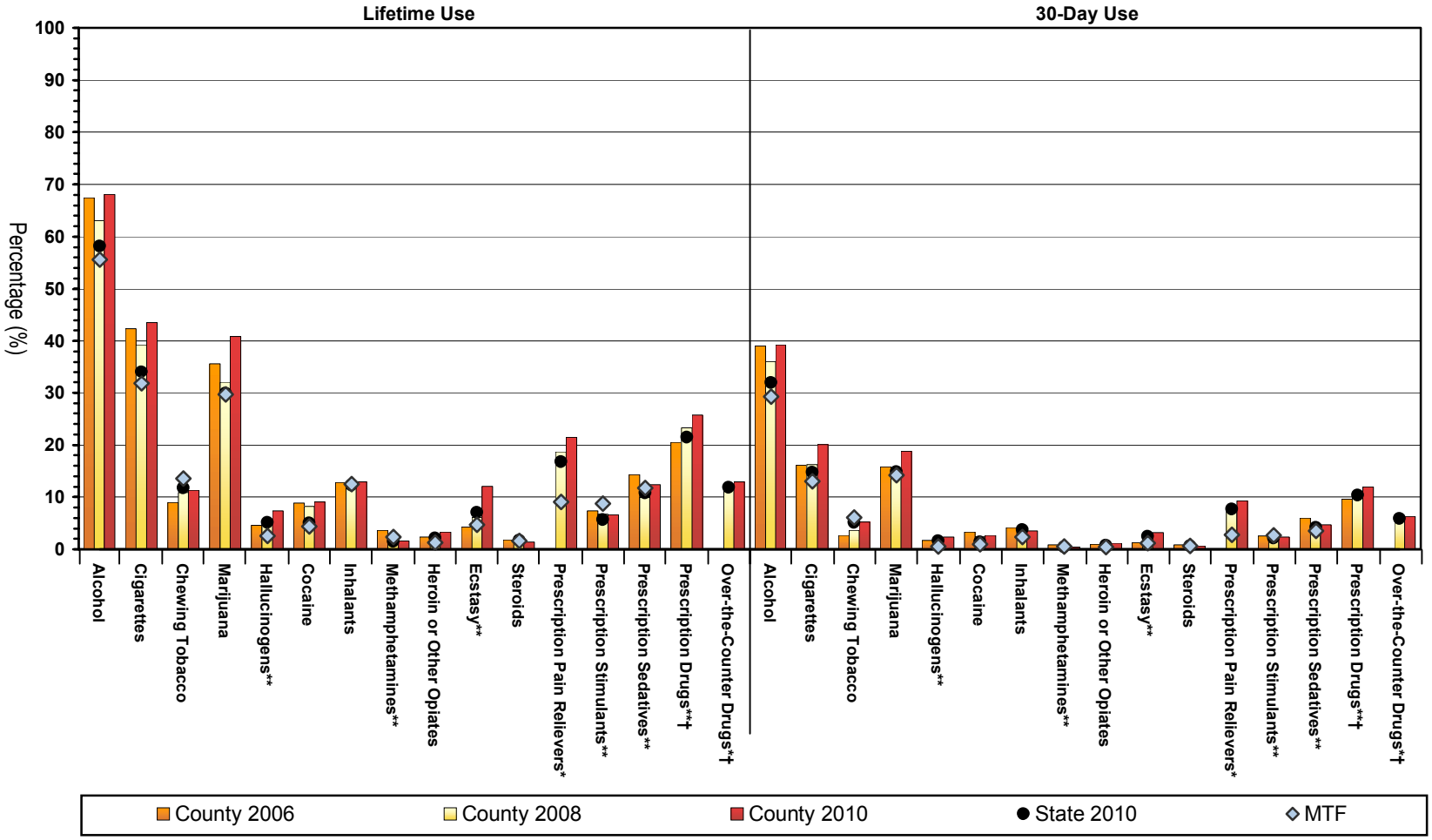
LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Pima County, All Students Surveyed



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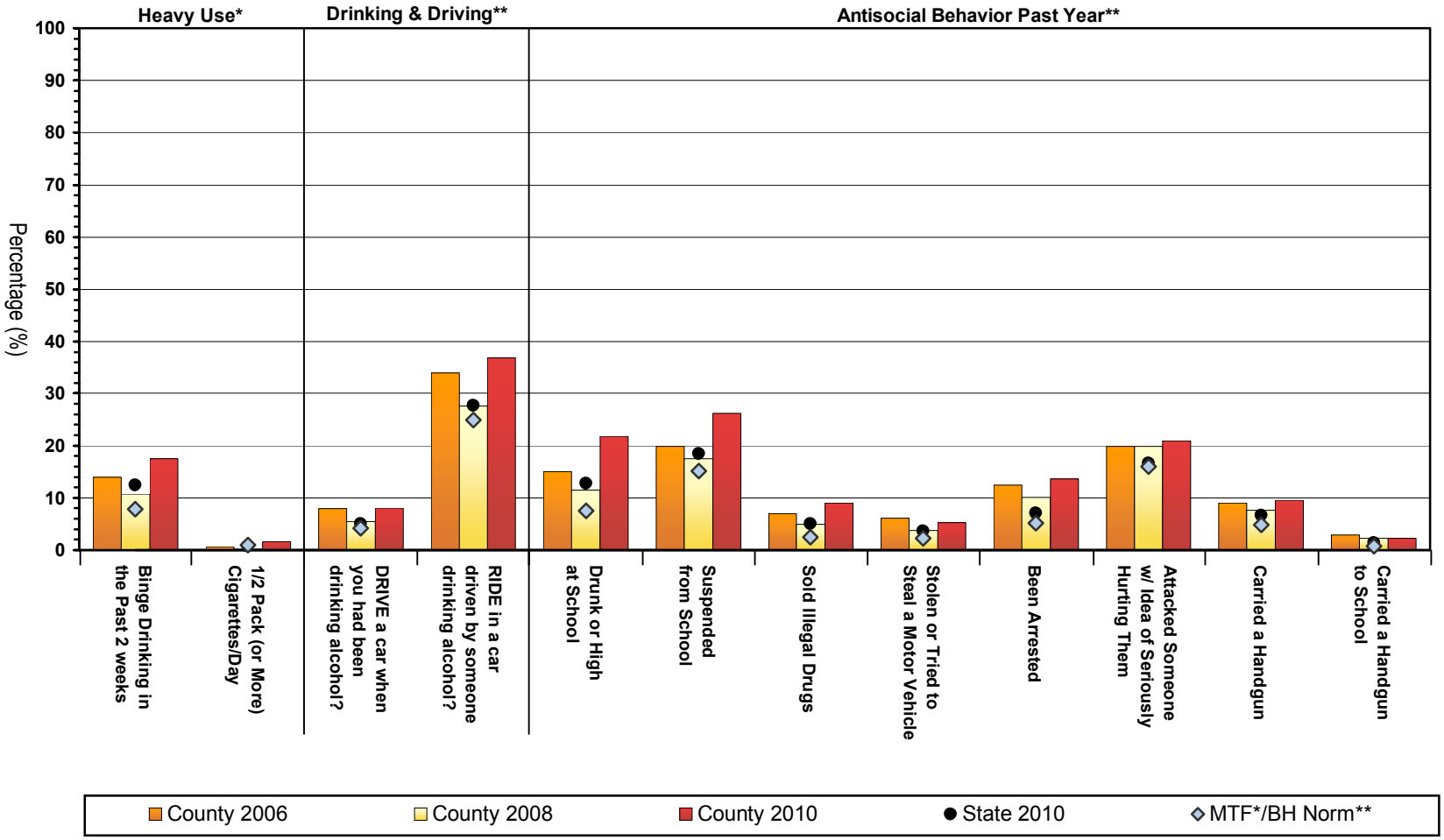
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

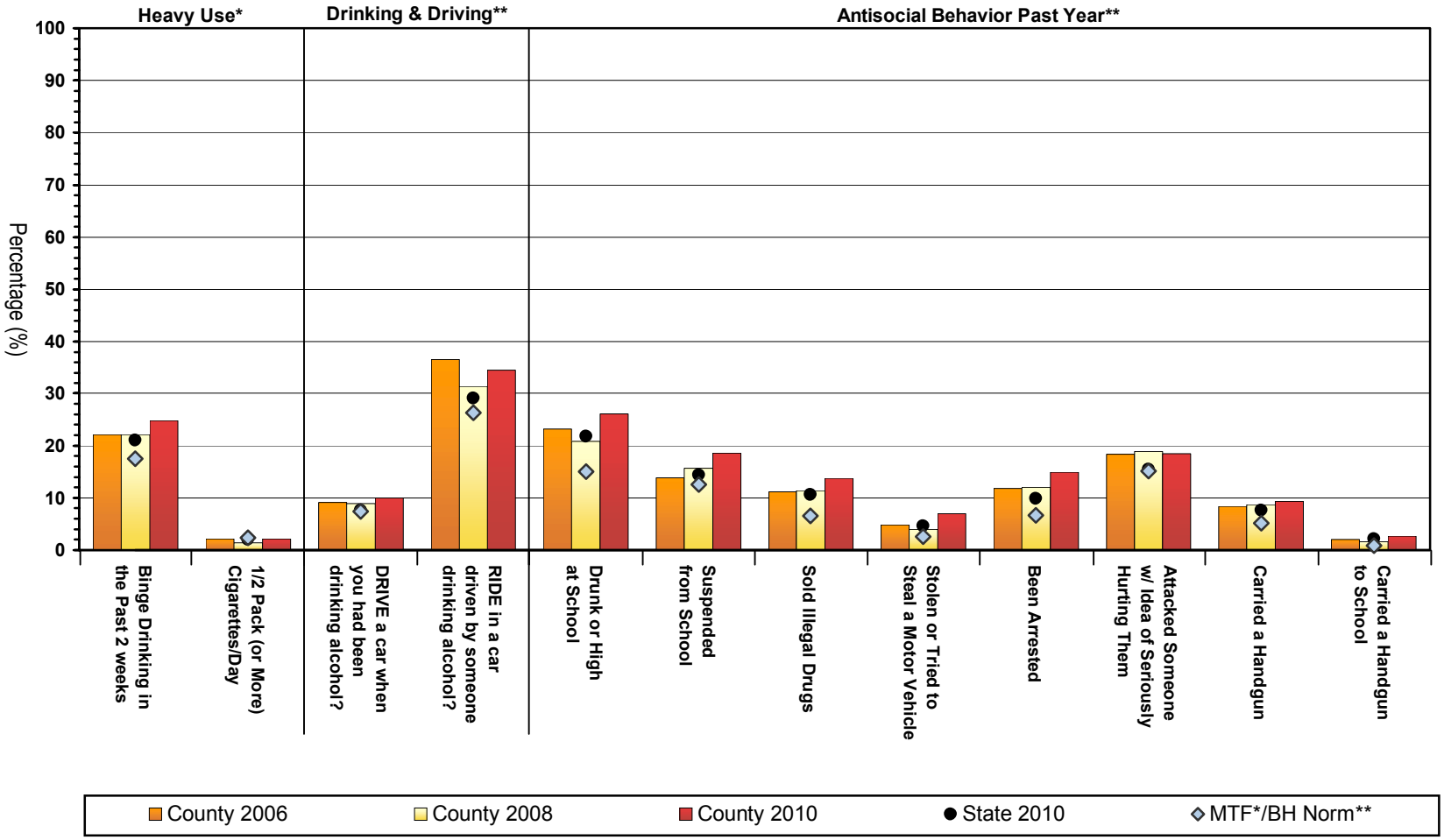
HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Pima County, Grade 8



* National Comparison data for *Heavy Use* 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

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Pima County, Grade 10



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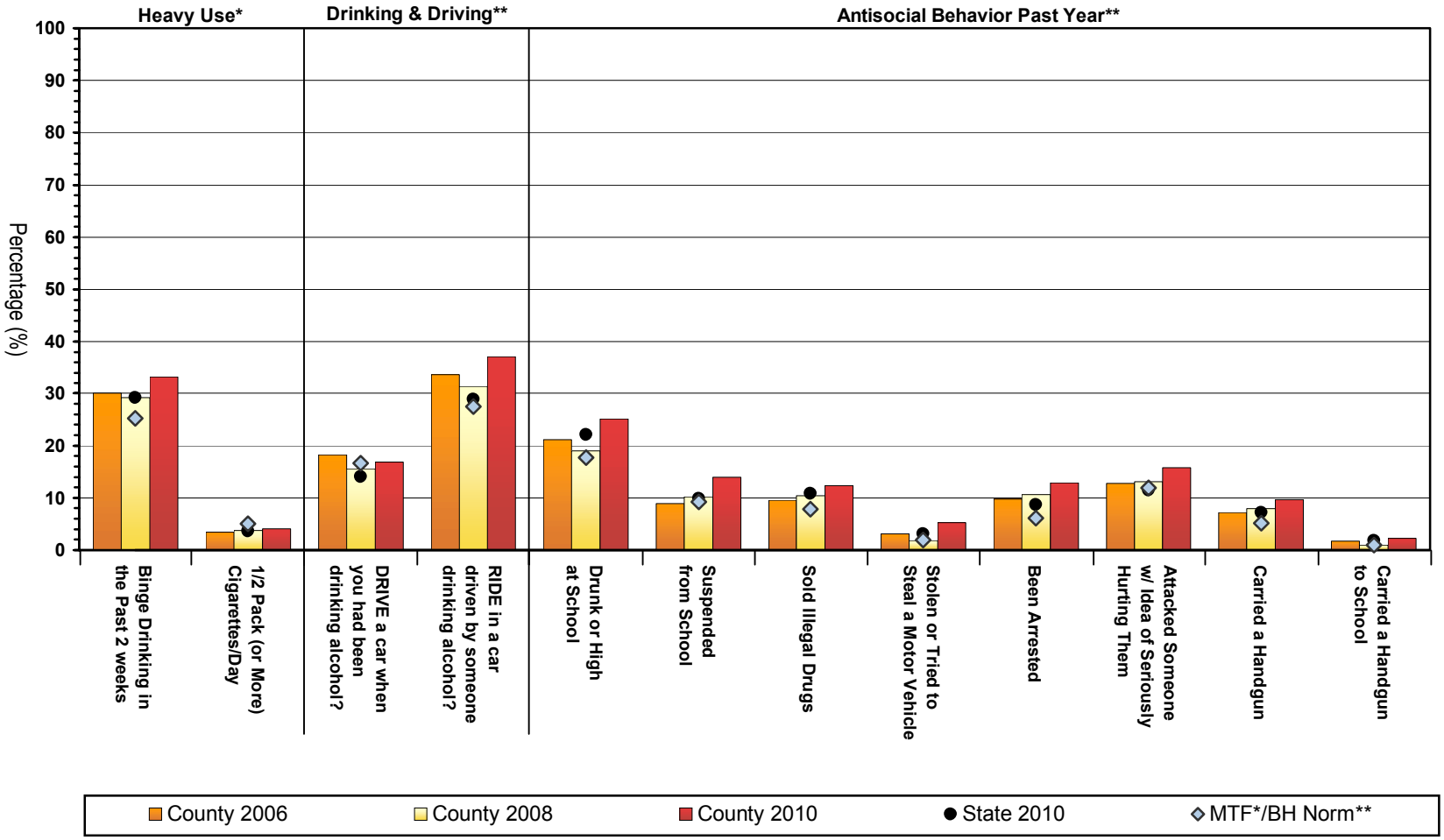
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Pima County, Grade 12



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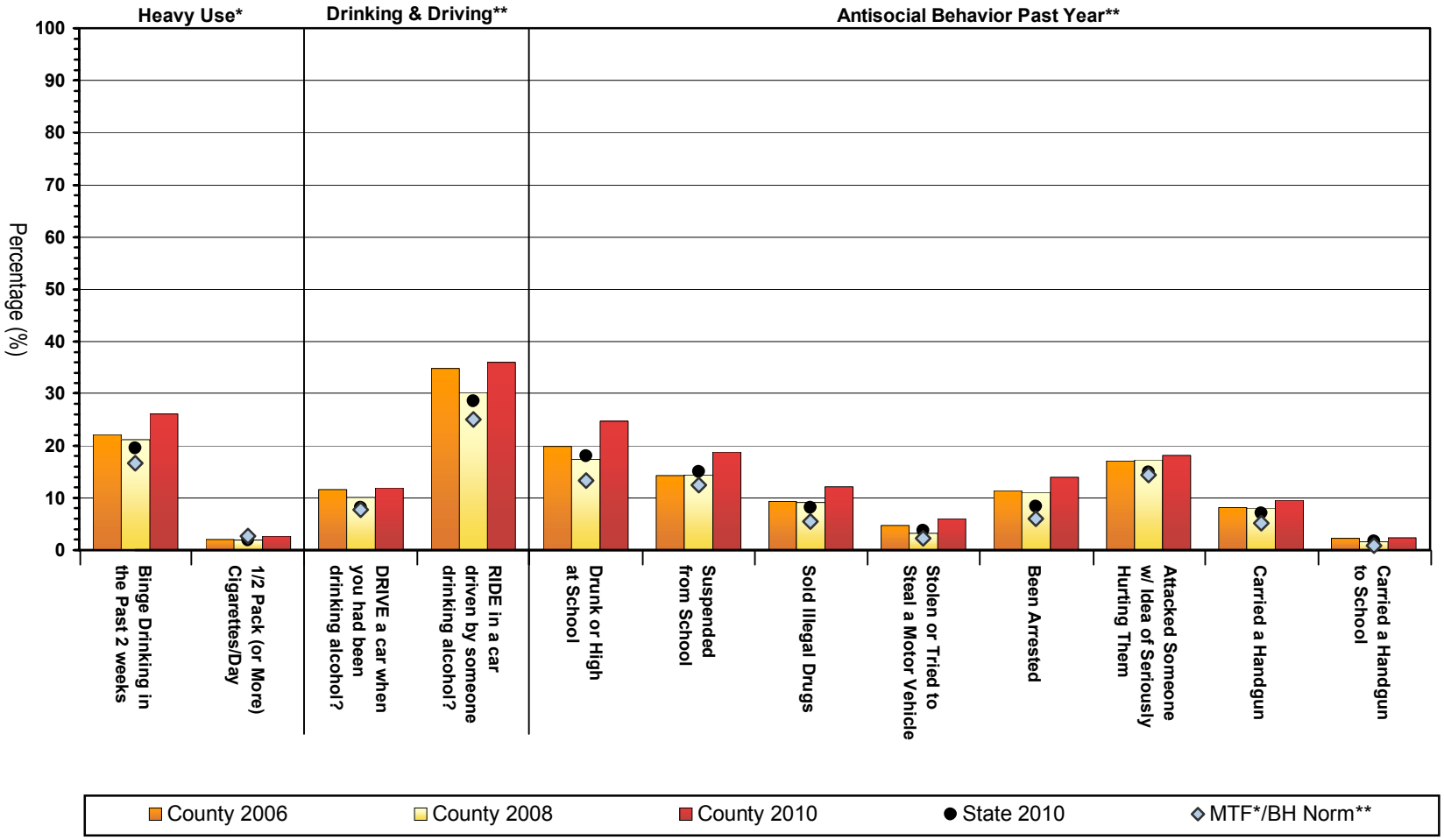
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Pima County, All Students Surveyed



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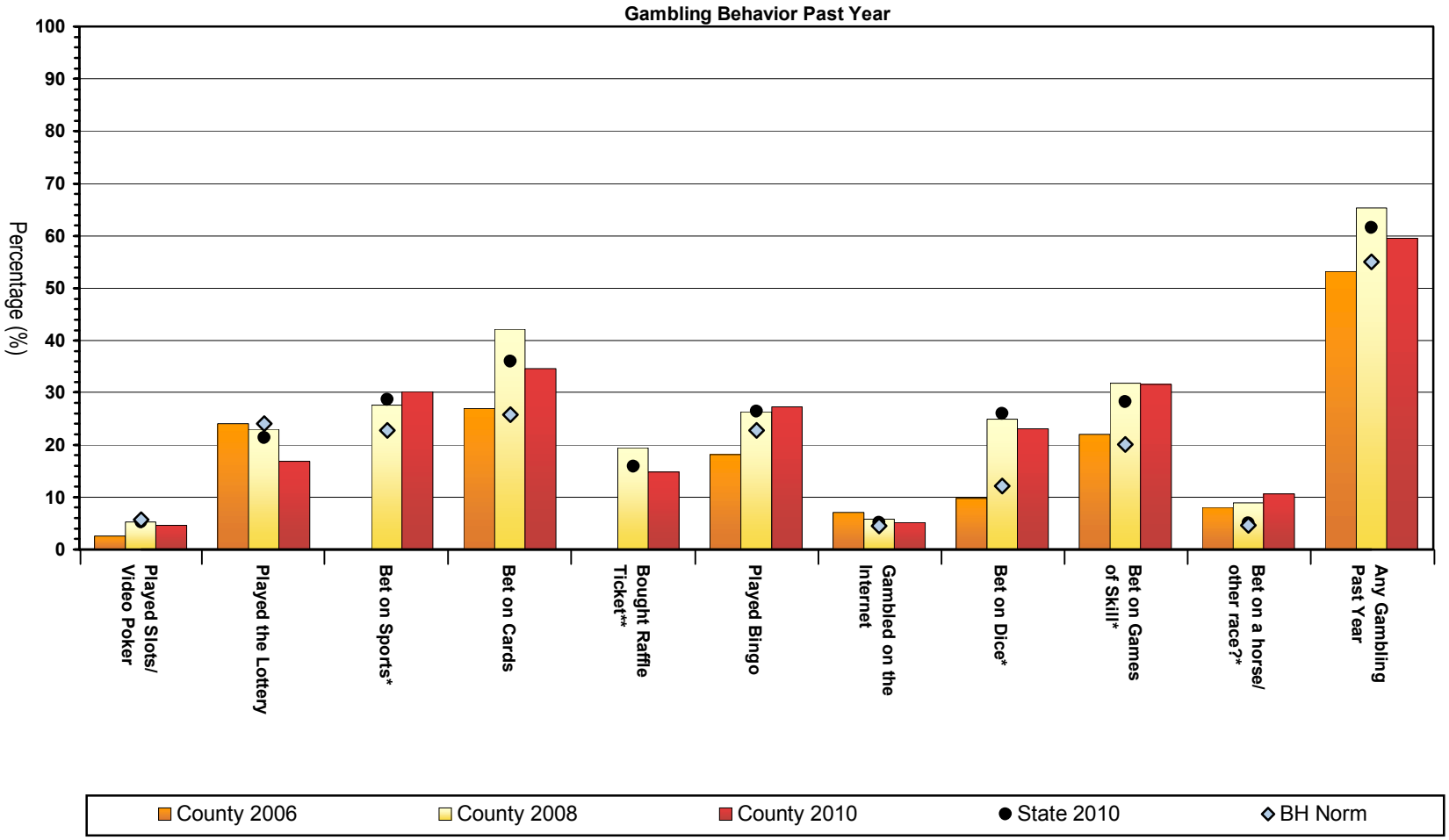
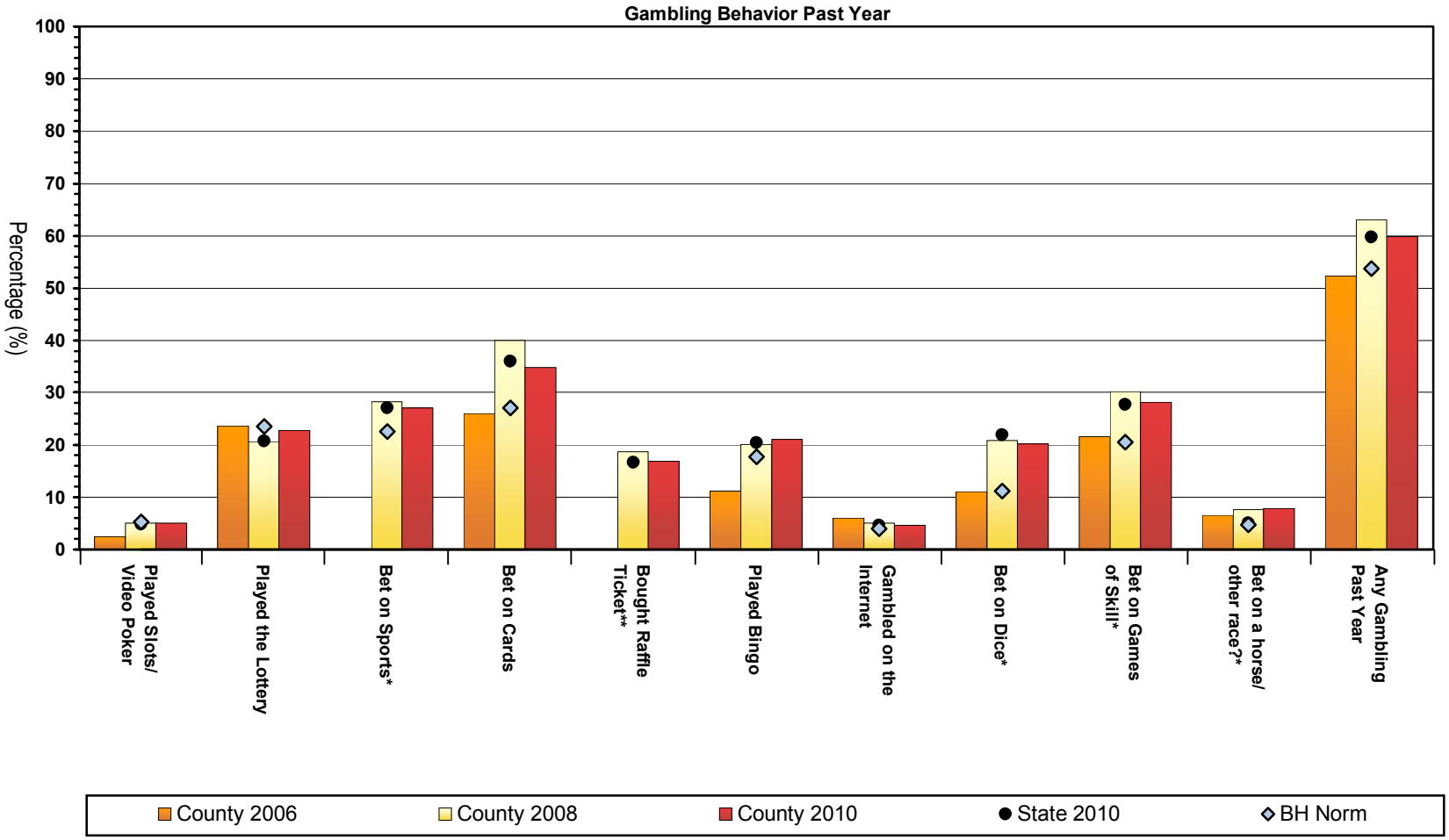
GAMBLING
2010 Pima County, Grade 8



* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2010 Pima County, Grade 10



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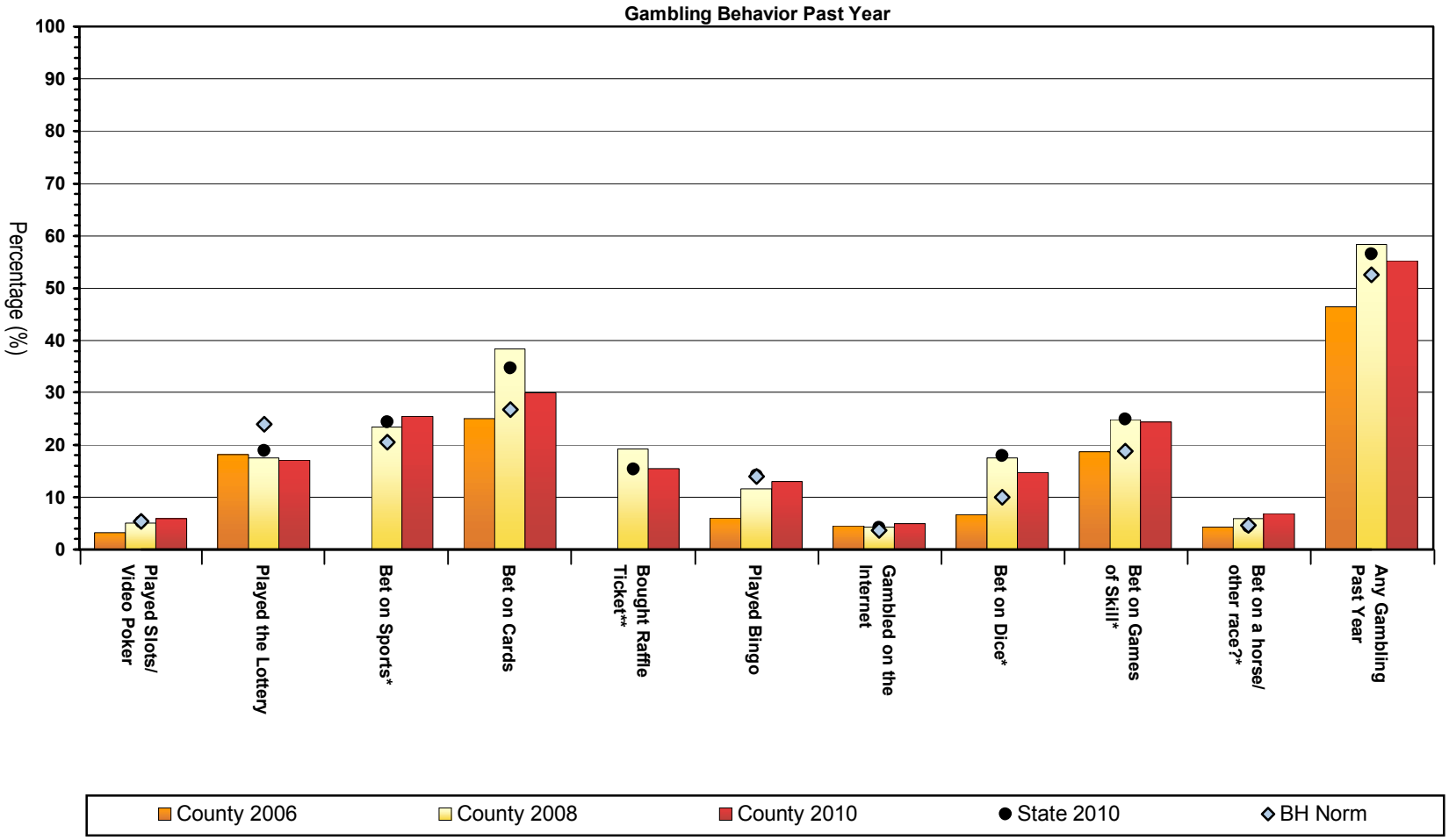
GAMBLING
2010 Pima County, Grade 12



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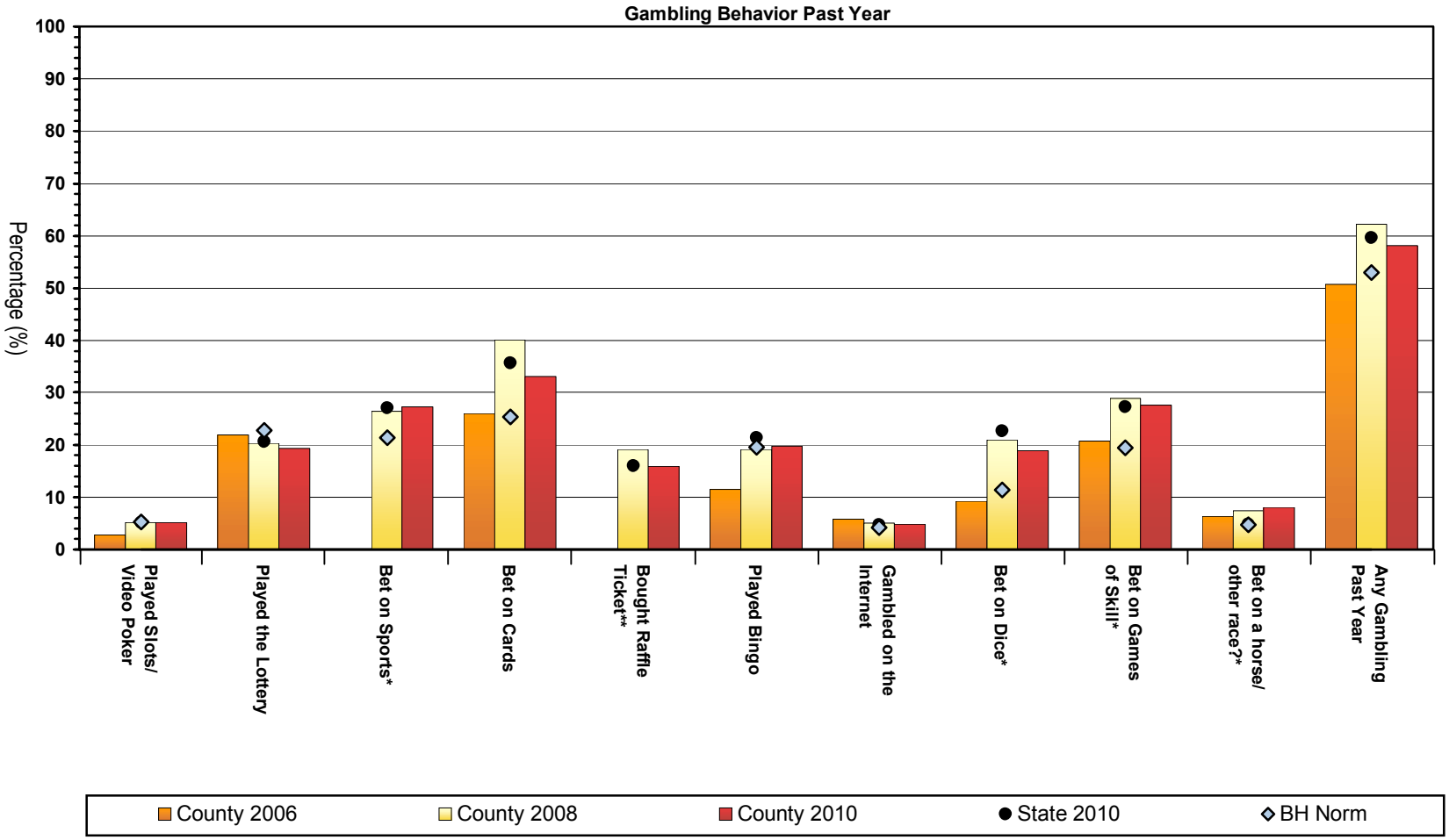
GAMBLING
2010 Pima County, All Students Surveyed



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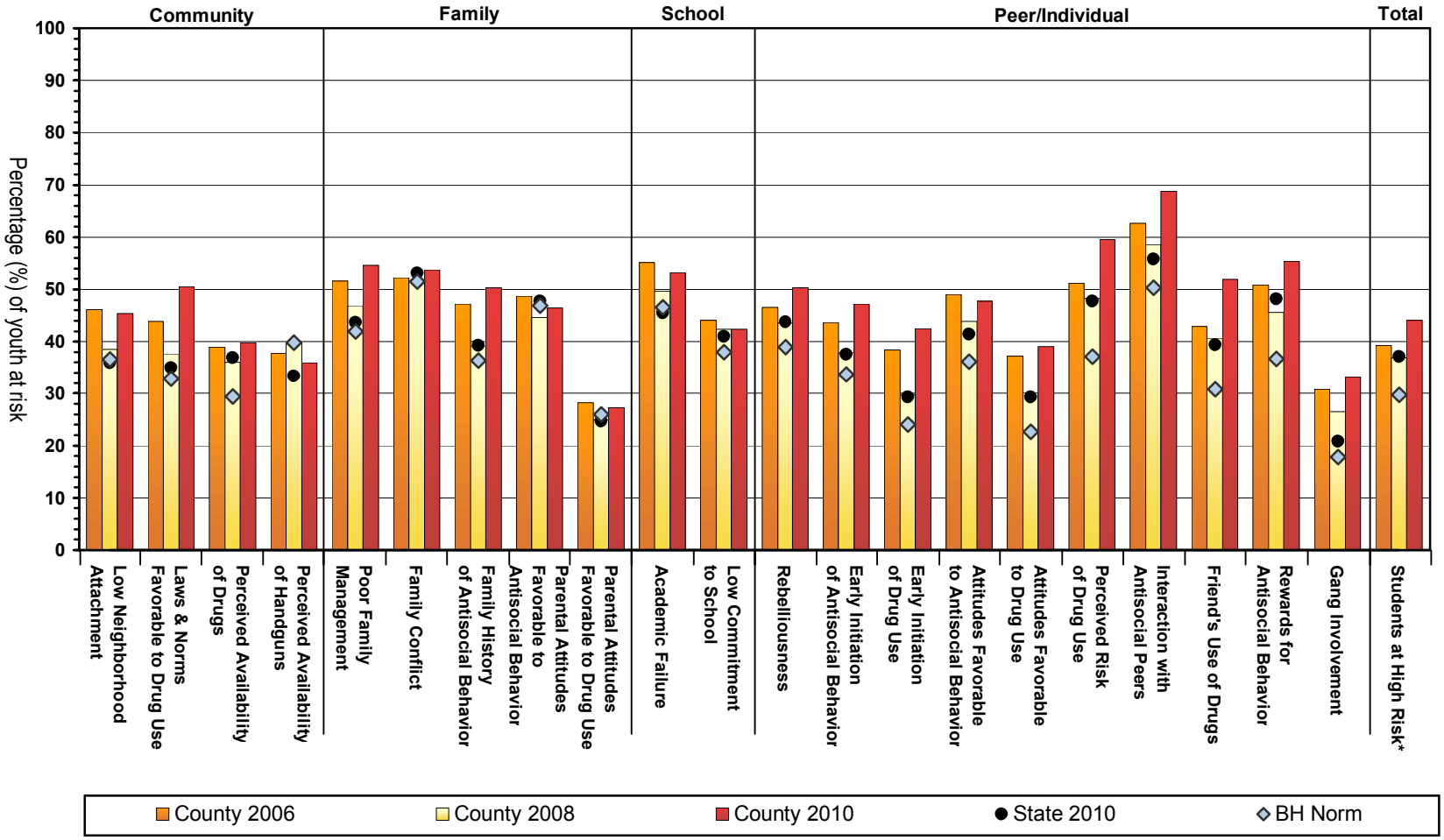
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

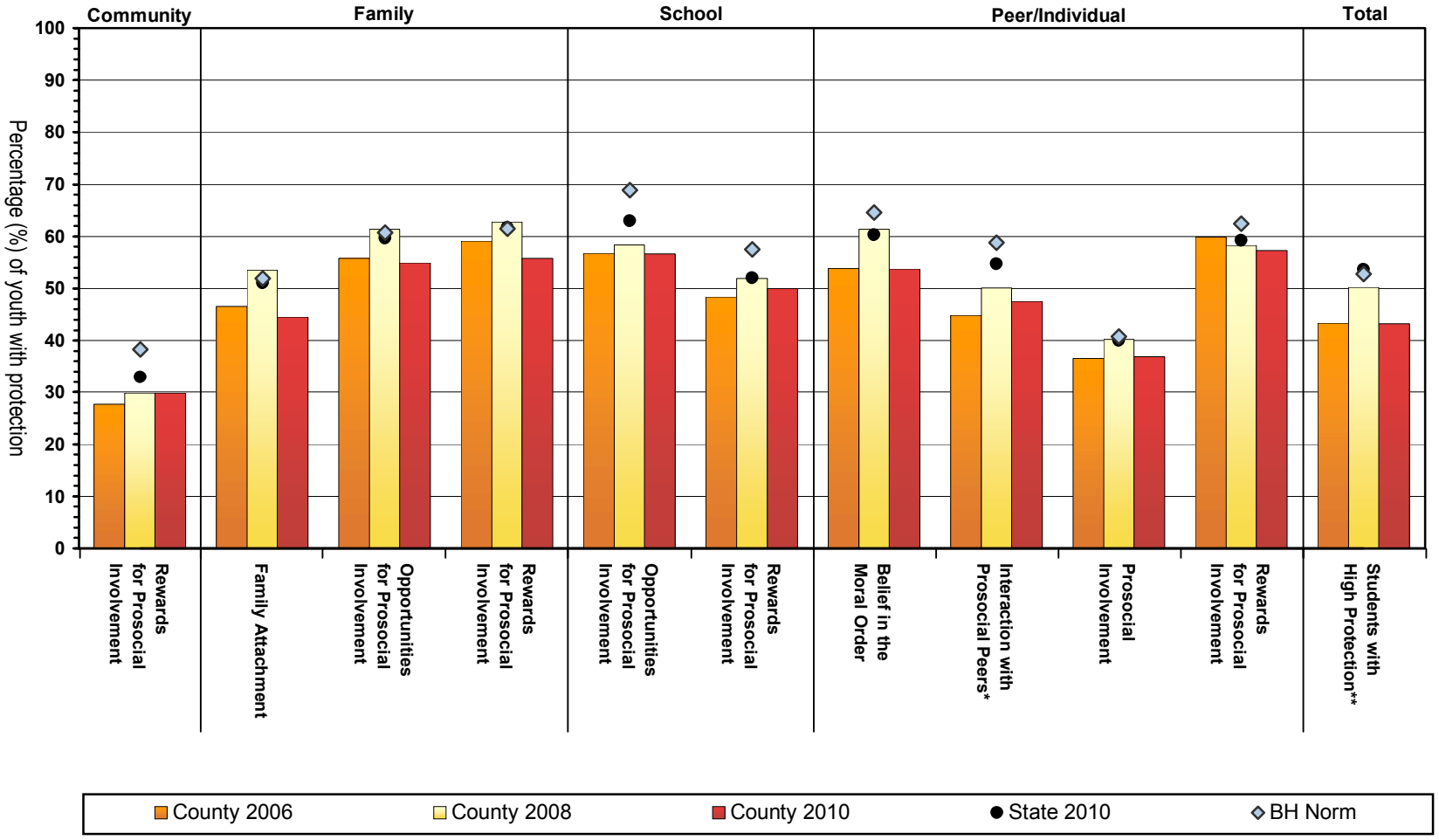
RISK PROFILE
2010 Pima County, Grade 8



* 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.)

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Pima County, Grade 8



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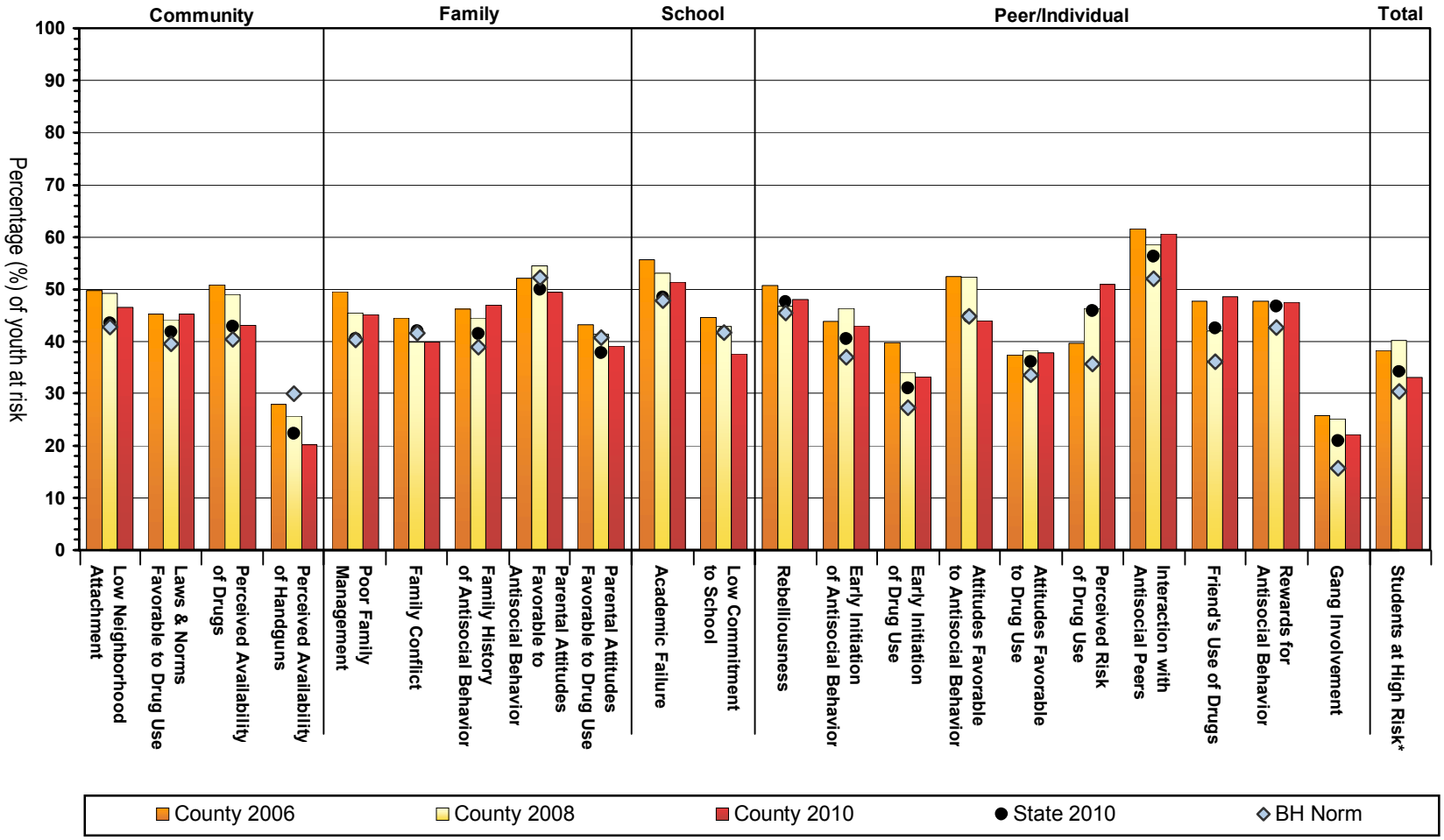
NOTE: Prior to the 2010 administration, this value was defined as the percentage of students who had five or more protective factors operating in their lives. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2006/2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Pima County, Grade 10



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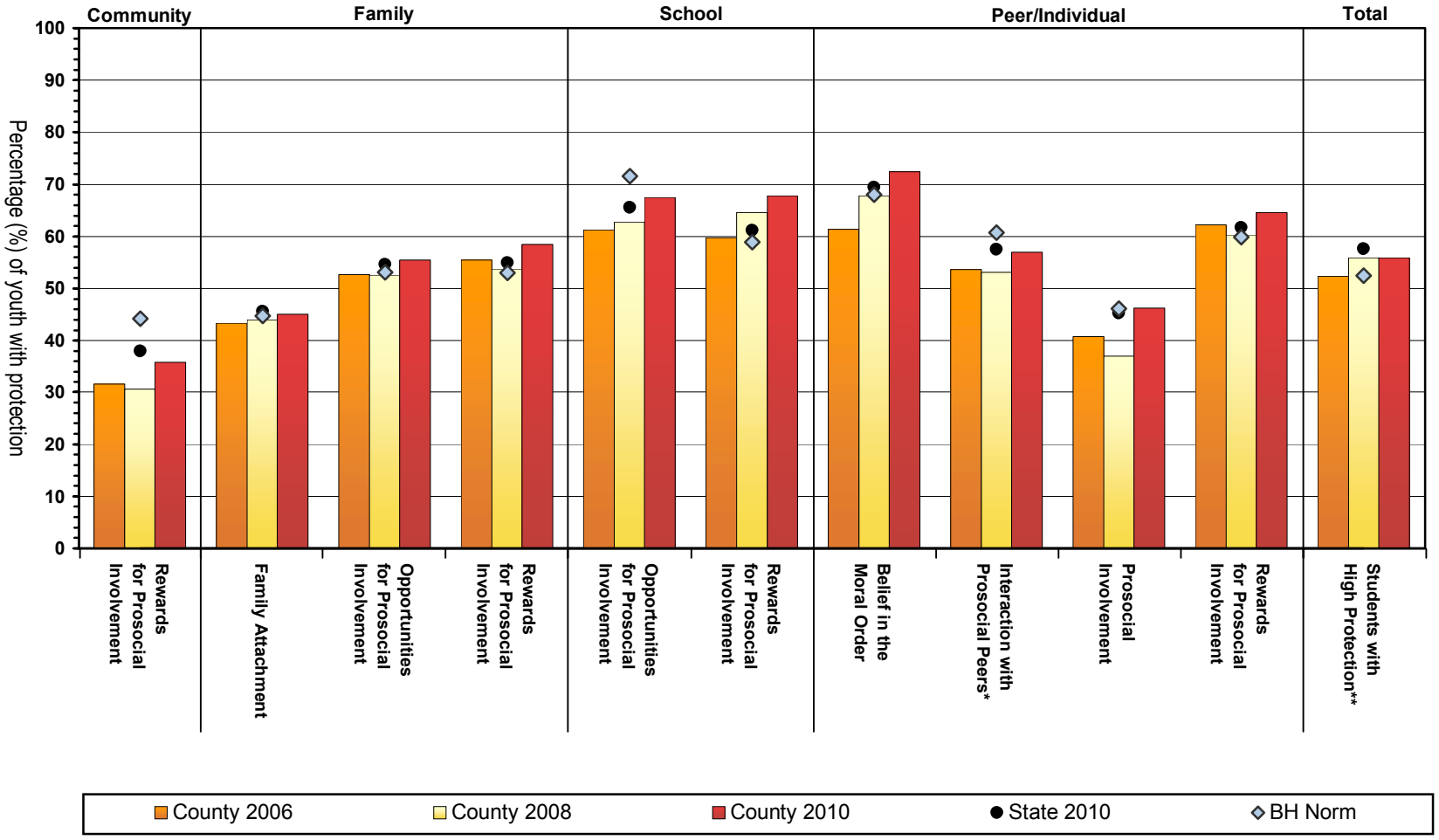
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Pima County, Grade 10



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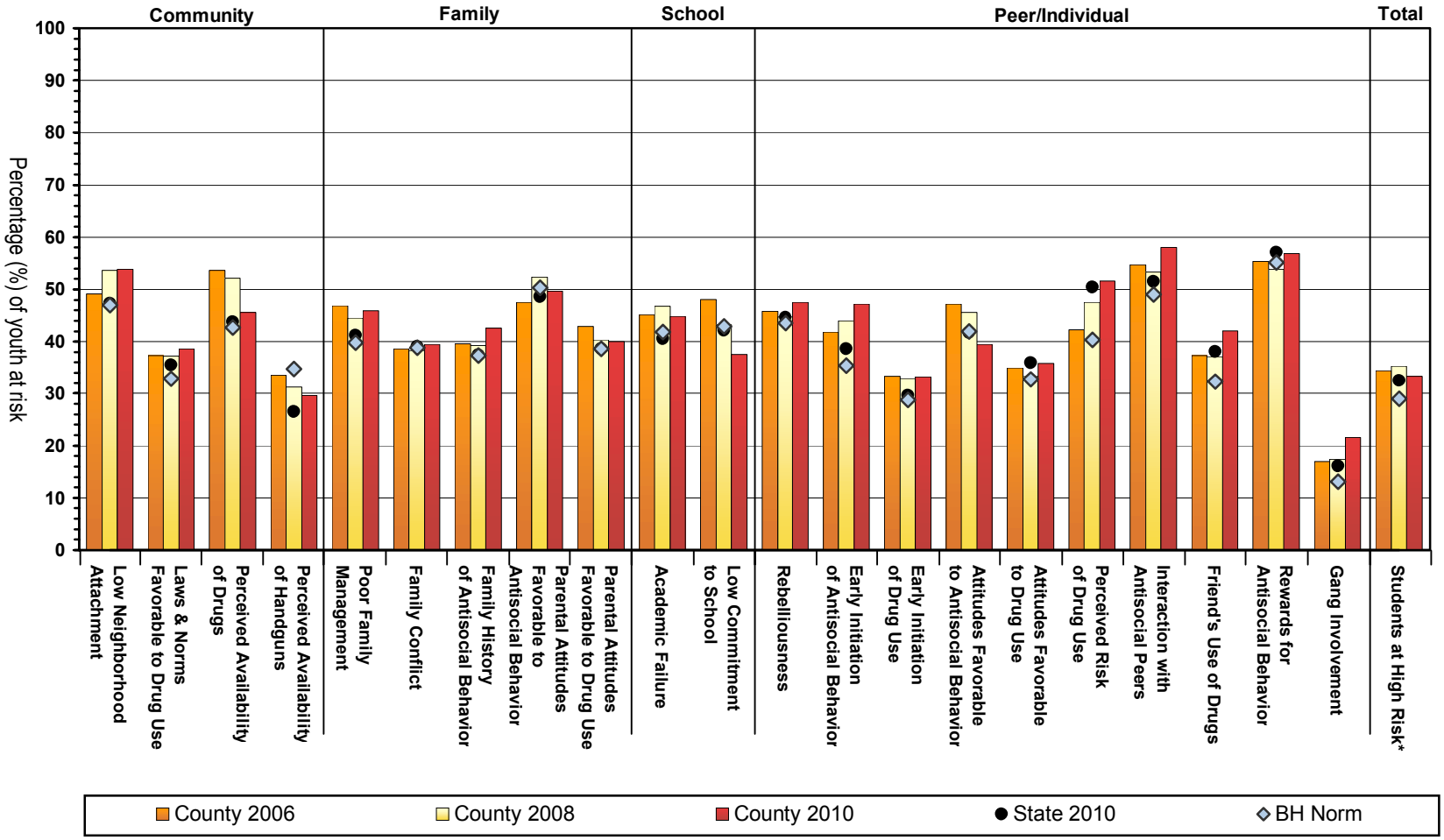
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Pima County, Grade 12



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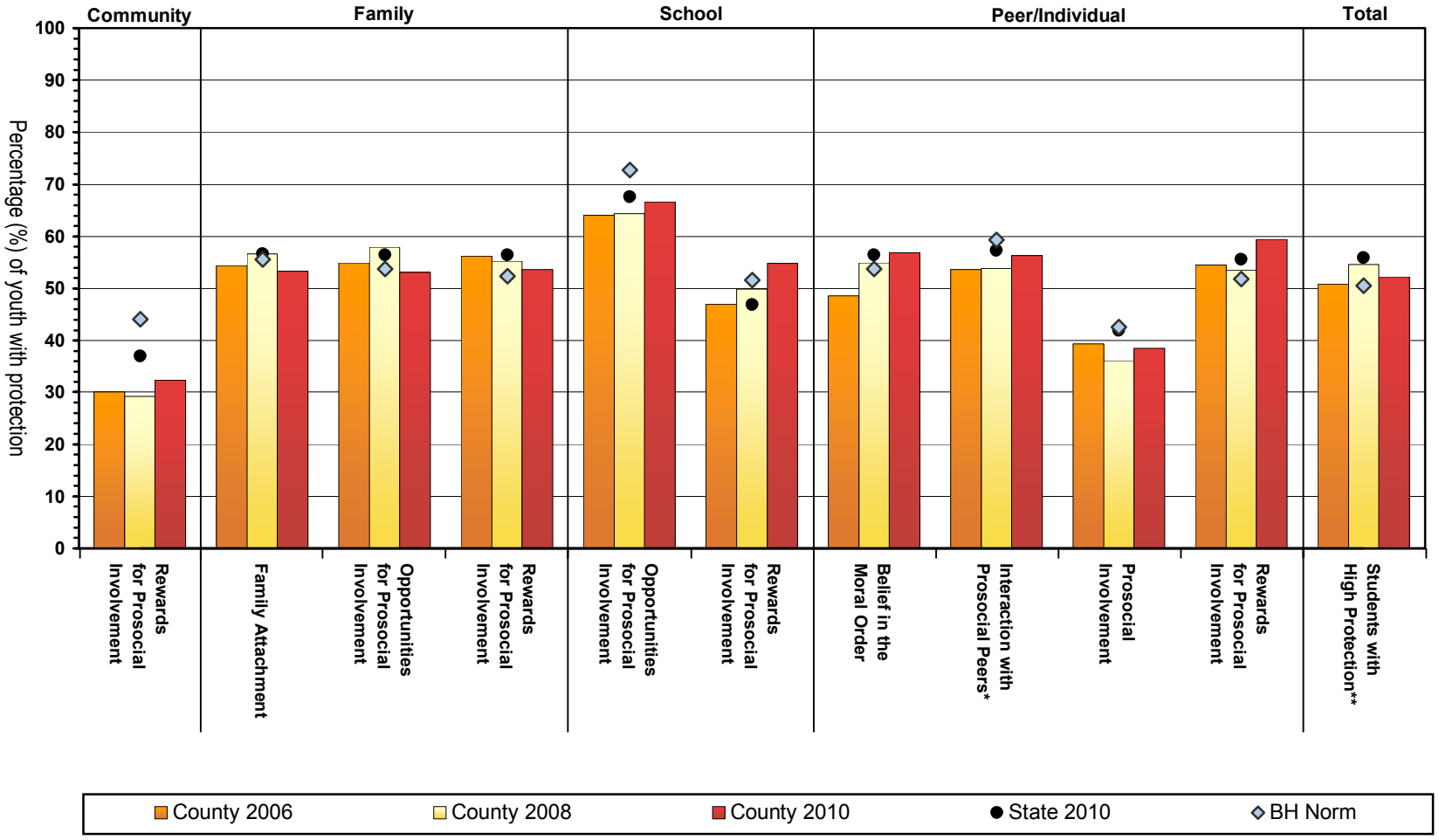
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Pima County, Grade 12



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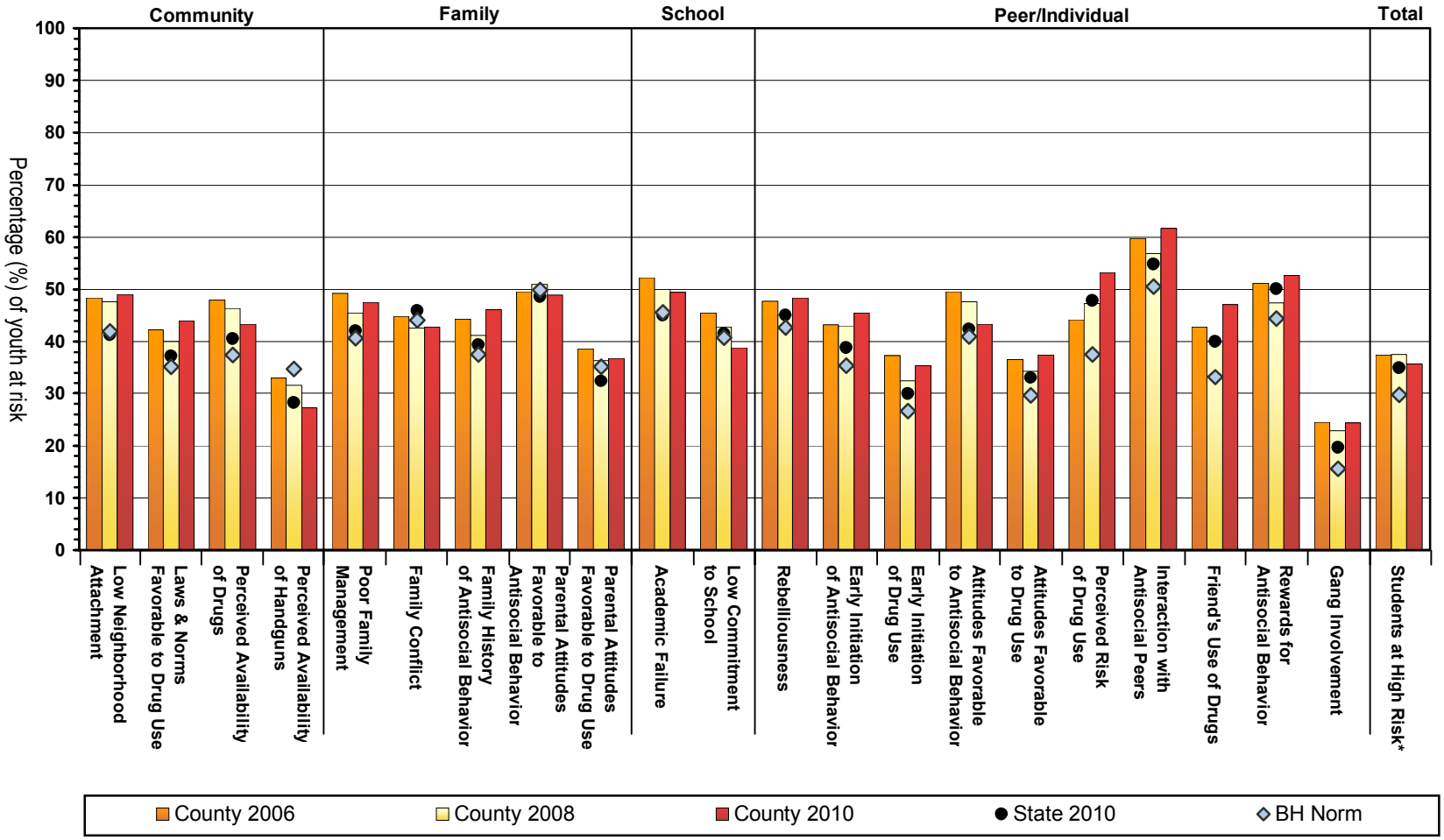
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Pima County, All Students Surveyed



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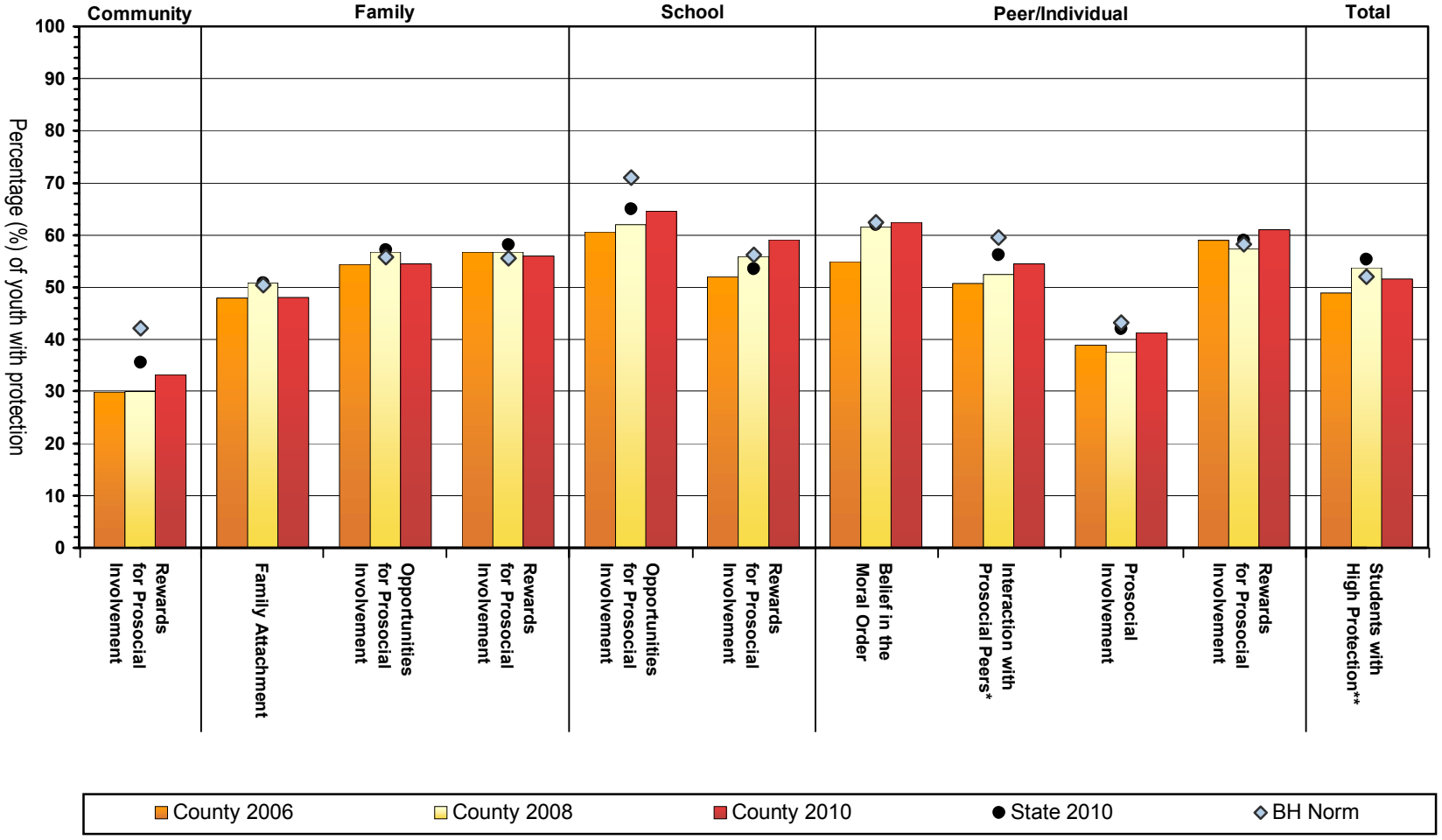
2010 Pima County, All Students Surveyed



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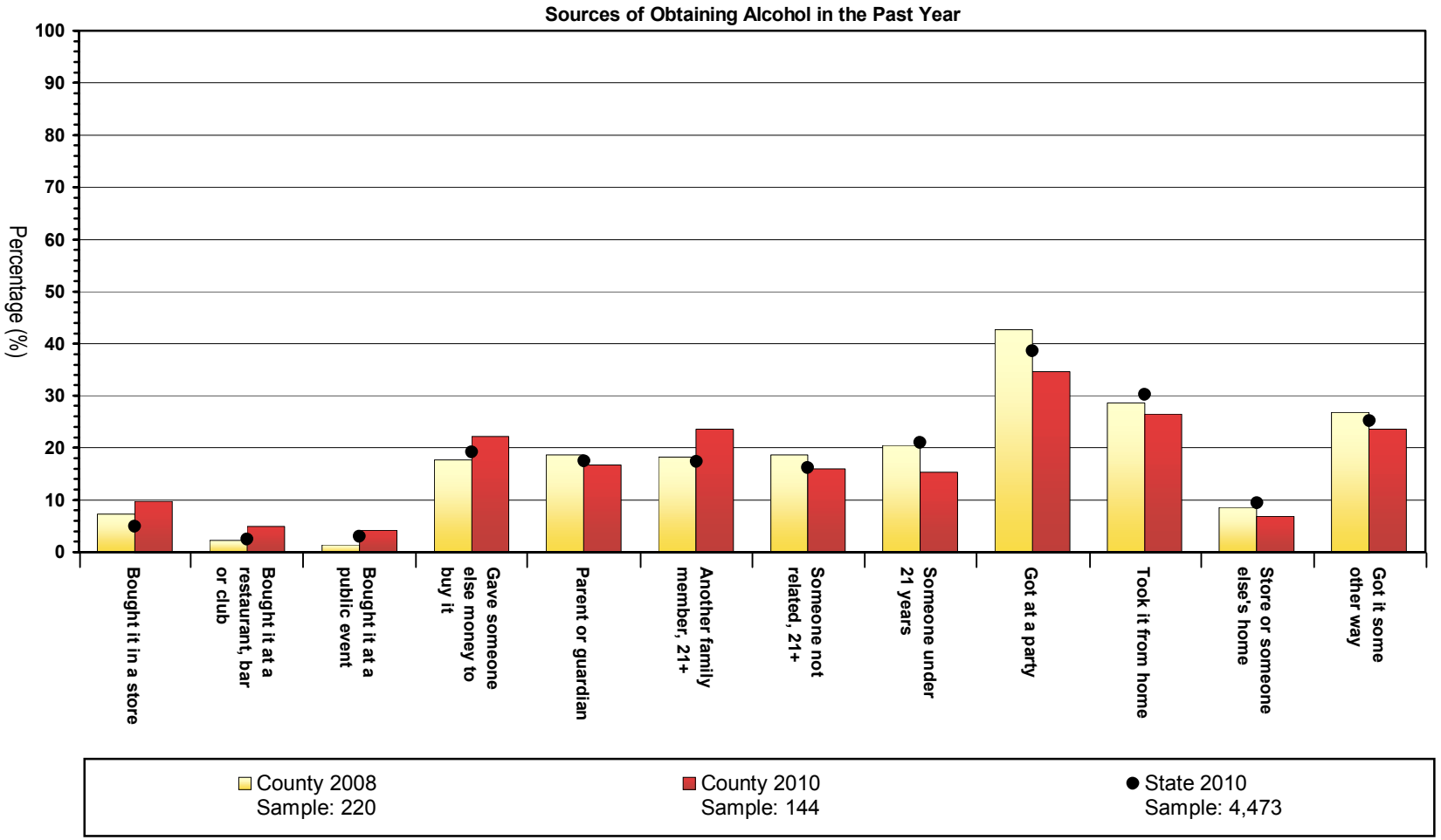
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Pima County, Grade 8

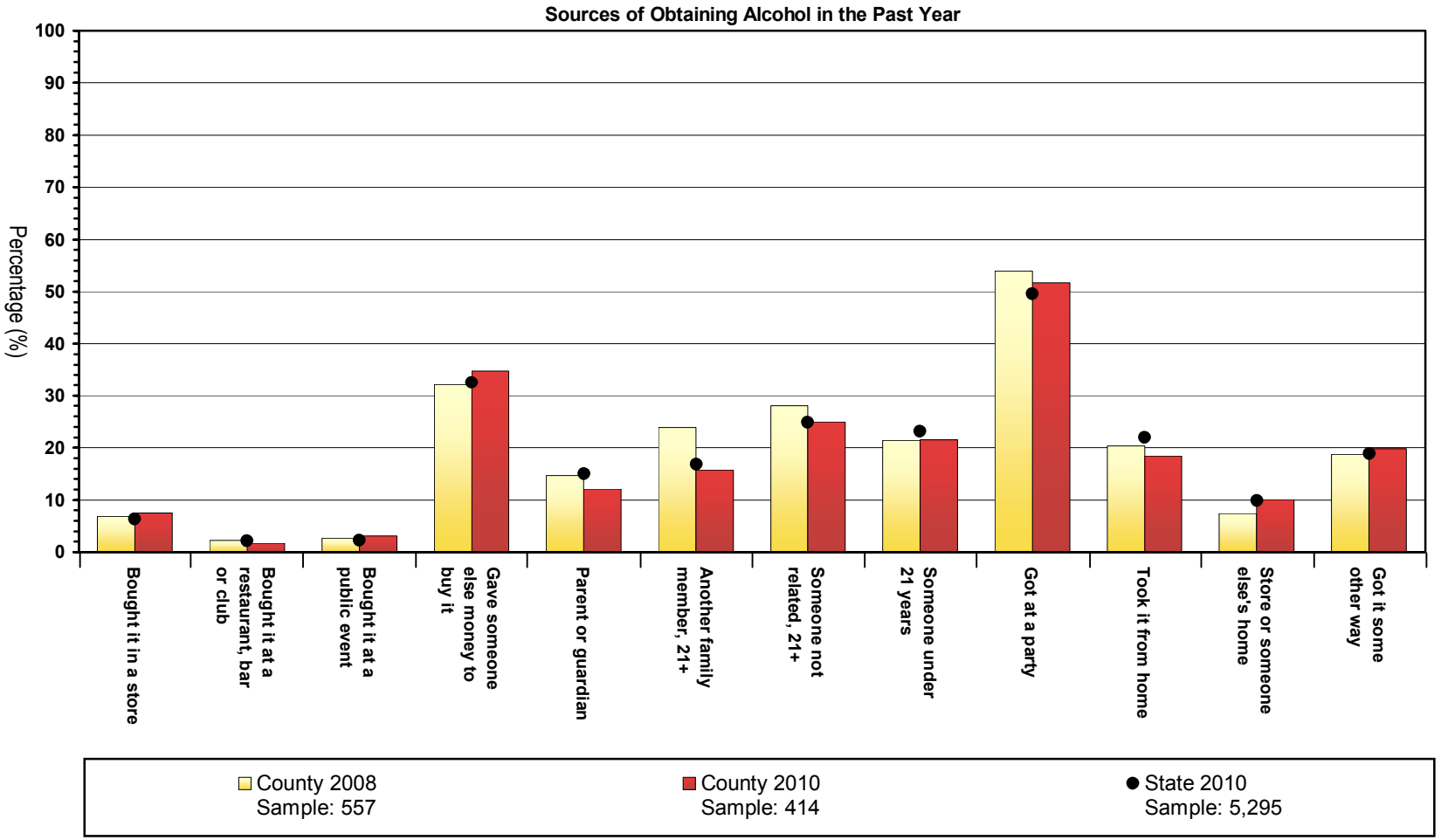


* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2010 Pima County, Grade 10



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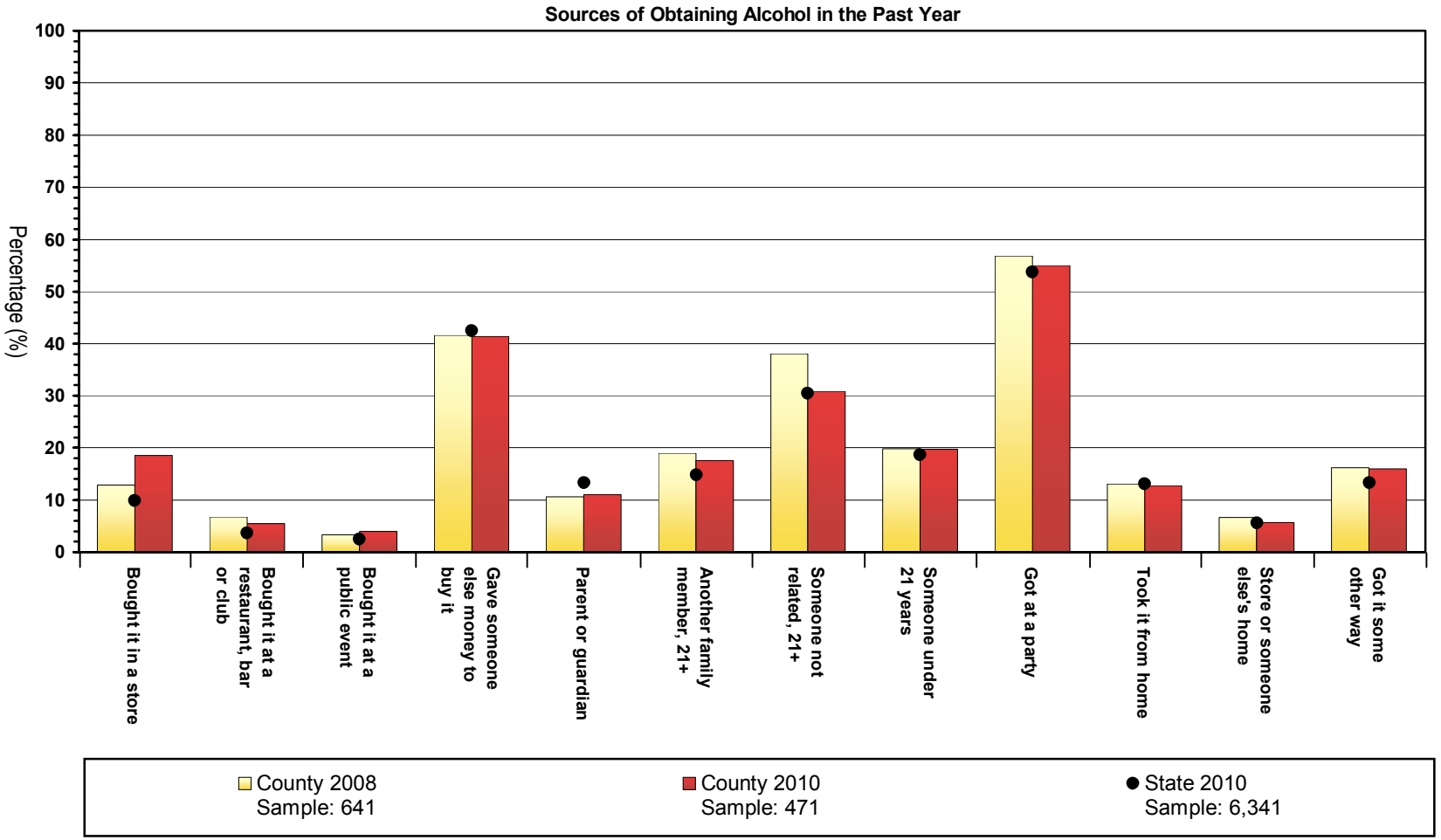
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Pima County, Grade 12

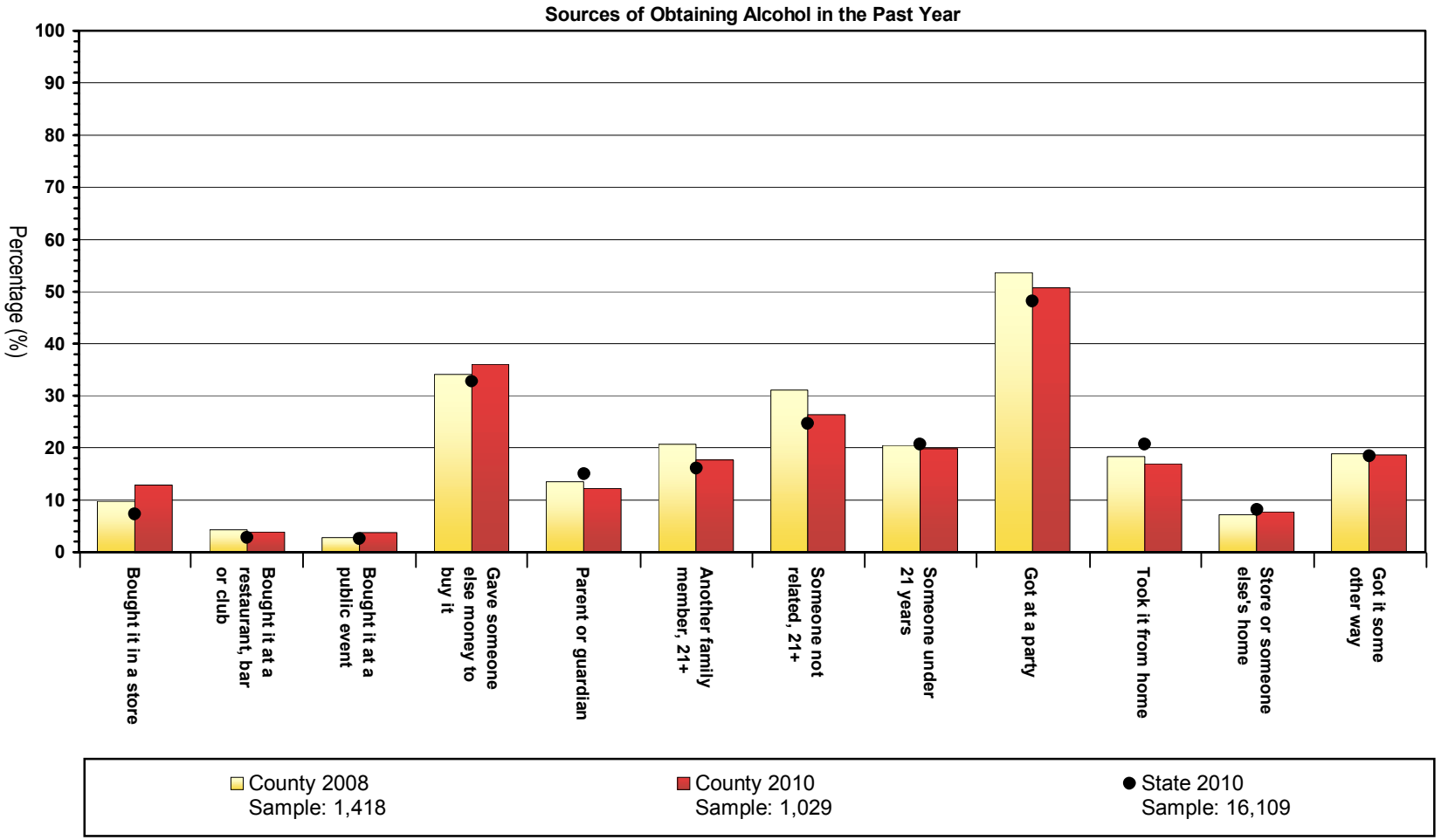


* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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

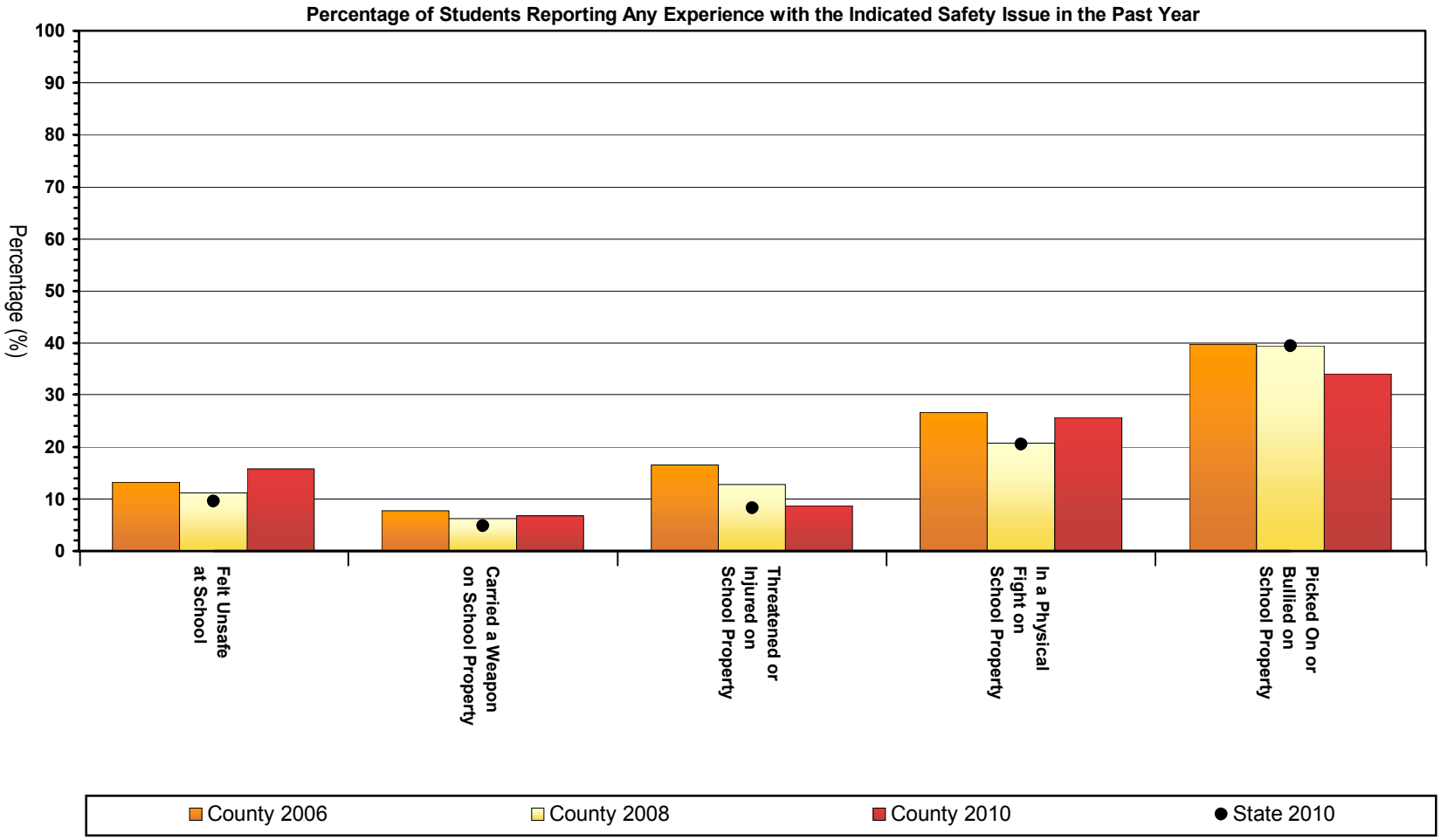
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Pima County, All Students Surveyed



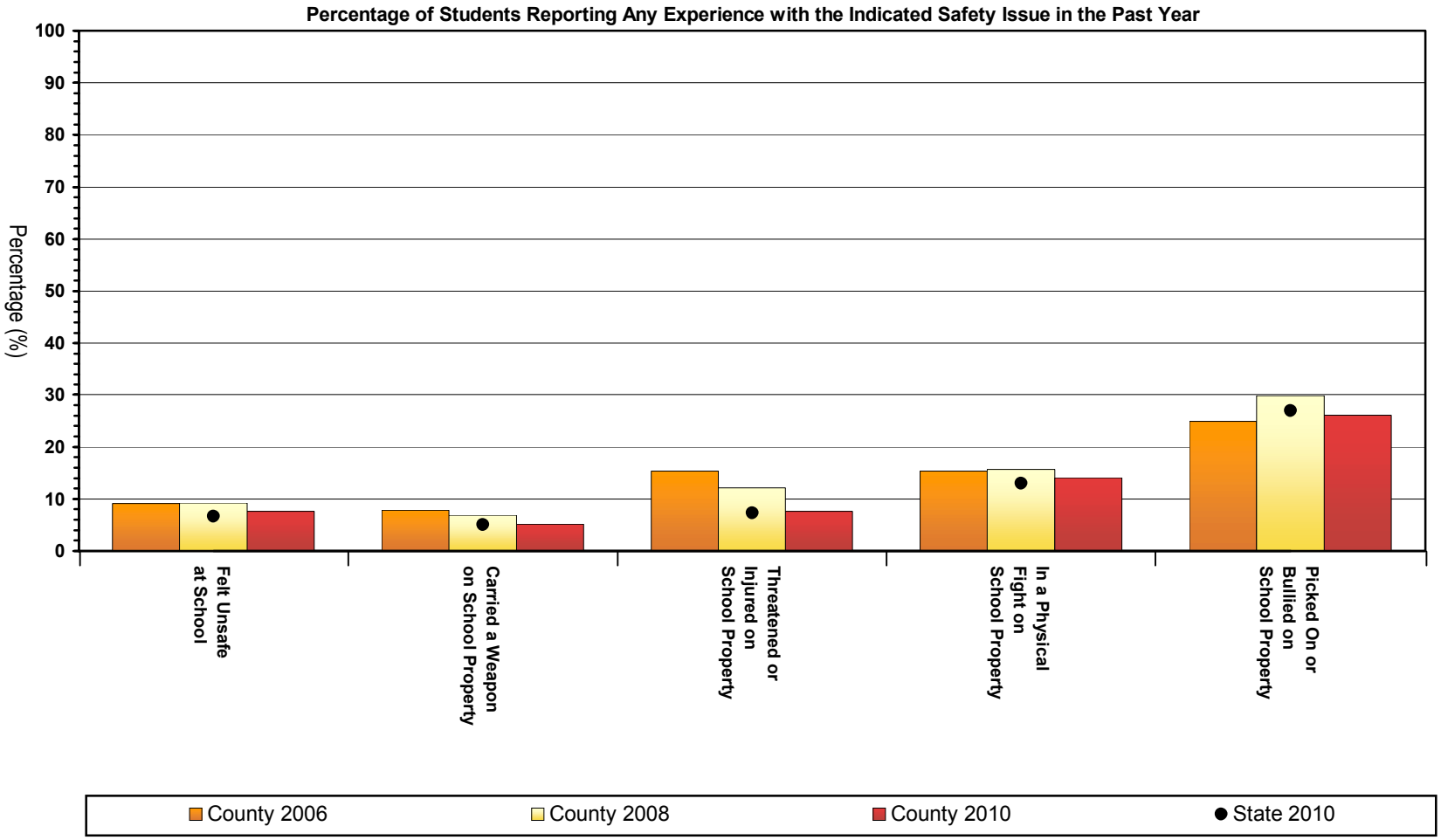
* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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.

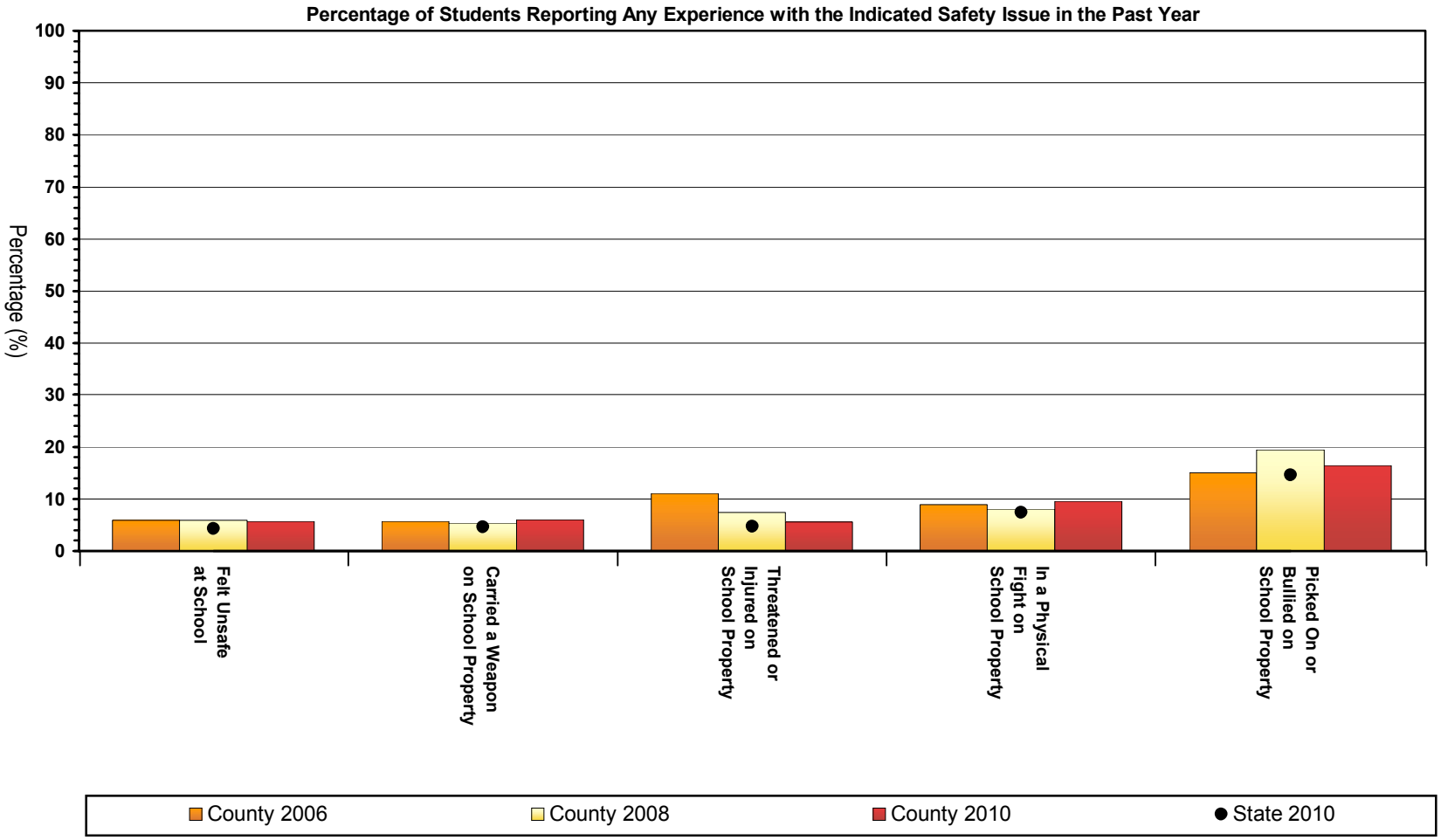
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Pima County, Grade 8



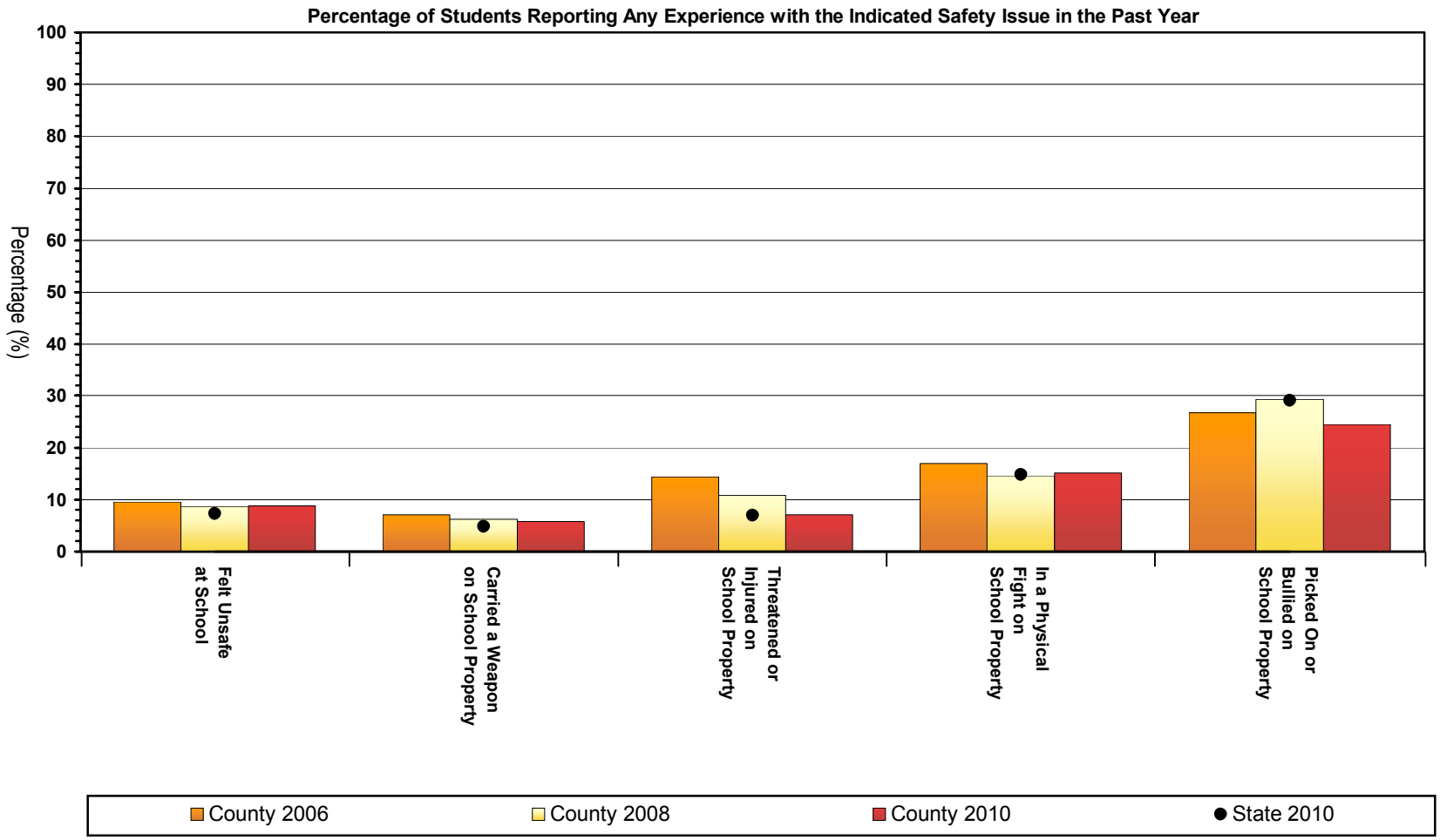
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Pima County, Grade 10



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Pima County, Grade 12



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Pima County, All Students Surveyed



Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

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

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

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

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	50.7	43.6	52.8	45.1	36.6	73.0	66.9	67.4	64.1	59.1	78.5	76.3	78.8	72.8	72.3	67.4	63.1	68.1	58.2	55.6
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	32.1	24.1	32.0	23.8	20.1	45.6	40.5	41.0	37.2	32.7	49.3	51.5	53.7	46.9	43.6	42.4	39.3	43.5	34.0	31.8
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	7.2	6.7	6.2	7.1	9.6	8.1	10.5	8.9	12.5	15.2	11.9	15.1	17.4	18.1	16.3	9.0	10.9	11.3	11.7	13.6
Marijuana	used marijuana?	21.7	17.4	27.7	17.8	15.7	39.8	34.4	41.4	34.3	32.3	44.9	42.3	48.8	44.7	42.0	35.6	32.0	40.9	29.9	29.7
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	2.6	2.3	3.6	2.2	1.7	5.0	6.6	7.8	5.9	3.0	6.1	7.9	9.6	9.0	3.1	4.6	5.7	7.4	5.1	2.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	4.2	2.8	3.6	2.3	2.6	10.7	9.0	8.2	5.3	4.6	11.6	12.3	13.9	8.8	6.0	8.9	8.2	9.1	5.0	4.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	17.1	13.5	17.9	14.5	14.9	12.3	12.5	11.6	11.8	12.8	9.2	8.9	11.0	9.4	9.5	12.8	11.6	12.9	12.3	12.5
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	2.0	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.6	3.9	2.1	1.2	1.6	2.8	4.8	2.7	2.3	2.5	2.4	3.6	2.0	1.6	1.5	2.3
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	1.4	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.3	2.4	2.7	3.7	2.6	1.5	3.1	2.9	4.2	3.4	1.2	2.3	2.3	3.3	2.1	1.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	3.0	3.2	6.5	3.9	2.2	4.7	7.0	12.7	8.2	5.5	5.1	7.7	15.0	10.6	6.5	4.3	6.1	12.1	7.0	4.7
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.7	0.8	1.5	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.3	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	10.6	14.3	11.5	4.4	n/a	20.9	21.5	18.9	9.9	n/a	23.4	25.8	23.1	13.2	n/a	18.7	21.4	16.8	9.1
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	4.4	3.2	3.9	3.0	6.0	8.6	8.4	6.6	7.0	10.3	9.0	7.8	8.4	8.5	9.9	7.4	6.7	6.6	5.7	8.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	10.3	7.0	10.1	8.7	9.5	15.8	10.7	12.8	11.5	13.0	16.8	11.6	13.4	13.4	12.7	14.3	9.9	12.4	10.8	11.7
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	15.3	15.6	18.4	16.5	n/a	22.6	25.2	26.2	23.7	n/a	23.5	27.9	29.8	27.3	n/a	20.5	23.3	25.7	21.5	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?	n/a	9.1	10.2	9.5	n/a	n/a	13.7	12.9	13.2	n/a	n/a	13.5	14.7	14.1	n/a	n/a	12.3	12.9	11.8	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	24.2	20.2	29.0	21.9	14.9	43.3	38.7	37.2	34.7	30.4	49.8	47.4	48.2	45.0	43.5	39.1	36.1	39.3	31.9	29.2
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	11.5	8.0	12.0	8.9	6.5	16.4	16.3	17.2	15.6	13.1	20.5	23.2	28.6	22.9	20.1	16.1	16.2	20.1	14.7	13.0
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.8	3.7	2.2	3.2	4.2	5.7	6.5	3.7	5.1	8.0	8.1	8.4	2.7	3.6	5.2	5.1	6.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	10.6	7.2	13.4	8.9	6.5	18.1	15.7	18.8	17.4	15.9	18.7	17.6	22.4	21.3	20.6	15.8	13.8	18.8	14.8	14.2
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.3	0.9	1.5	0.9	0.5	1.9	2.3	2.6	2.0	0.5	2.0	2.6	2.8	2.4	0.5	1.7	2.0	2.4	1.6	0.5
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.9	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.3	2.8	1.9	1.6	0.9	3.7	3.5	4.8	2.2	1.3	3.3	2.5	2.7	1.4	1.0
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	7.5	5.4	8.1	5.6	3.8	3.4	2.8	2.4	3.0	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.2	4.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	2.4
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	1.0	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.1	0.4	1.0	1.0	1.5	1.2	0.4	1.0	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.4
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	1.2	1.3	2.5	1.7	0.6	1.4	2.1	3.3	2.9	1.3	1.3	2.1	3.5	3.4	1.8	1.3	1.9	3.2	2.5	1.2
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.6	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	5.2	7.2	5.7	1.3	n/a	9.5	9.5	8.9	3.0	n/a	8.6	10.4	9.7	4.1	n/a	7.9	9.3	7.7	2.8
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.9	3.6	3.0	2.5	2.8	3.3	2.2	1.8	2.3	2.5	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	4.4	3.0	4.8	3.6	2.5	7.2	4.4	5.3	4.7	3.9	6.1	4.4	4.0	4.7	4.2	6.0	4.0	4.7	4.2	3.5
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	7.9	7.6	9.2	8.2	n/a	11.7	11.8	12.9	11.8	n/a	9.1	11.1	12.8	12.4	n/a	9.6	10.3	12.0	10.4	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?	n/a	5.9	6.5	5.4	n/a	n/a	7.0	6.6	6.3	n/a	n/a	5.5	5.8	6.3	n/a	n/a	6.2	6.3	5.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	7.9	5.5	8.0	5.0	4.2	9.1	8.9	10.0	7.6	7.4	18.2	15.6	16.8	14.1	16.6	11.6	10.1	11.9	8.2	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	34.0	27.6	36.9	27.7	24.9	36.6	31.3	34.5	29.1	26.3	33.7	31.3	37.1	28.9	27.5	34.9	30.2	36.0	28.5	25.0

Heavy Use

		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Binge Drinking	How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	14.0	10.7	17.5	12.4	7.8	22.1	22.1	24.8	21.0	17.5	30.0	29.2	33.2	29.2	25.2	22.1	21.1	26.1	19.5	16.6
1/2 Pack (or more) of Cigarettes/Day	During the past 30 days, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day? (11 to 20 cigarettes, More than 20 cigarettes)	0.6	0.3	1.6	0.7	1.0	2.1	1.4	2.1	2.0	2.4	3.4	3.8	4.1	3.6	5.0	2.0	1.9	2.7	1.9	2.7

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Been Drunk or High at School	15.0	11.5	21.8	12.8	7.5	23.2	20.8	26.1	21.8	15.0	21.1	19.0	25.1	22.1	17.7	19.8	17.4	24.7	18.0	13.3
Been Suspended from School	19.8	17.5	26.2	18.5	15.1	13.8	15.7	18.6	14.4	12.6	8.9	10.2	13.9	9.9	9.2	14.3	14.4	18.8	15.0	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	7.0	4.9	9.0	5.0	2.5	11.2	11.4	13.7	10.6	6.5	9.6	10.4	12.3	10.8	7.8	9.3	9.1	12.1	8.2	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	6.1	3.8	5.3	3.7	2.3	4.8	4.0	7.0	4.6	2.6	3.1	1.8	5.3	3.1	1.9	4.7	3.2	6.0	3.8	2.3
Been Arrested	12.4	10.1	13.6	7.1	5.2	11.8	12.0	14.9	9.9	6.7	9.8	10.6	12.9	8.7	6.1	11.4	11.0	13.9	8.4	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	19.9	19.8	20.9	16.6	16.0	18.4	18.9	18.5	15.5	15.1	12.8	13.1	15.8	11.5	11.9	17.1	17.3	18.1	14.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	9.0	7.6	9.6	6.7	4.8	8.4	8.7	9.3	7.6	5.2	7.2	7.9	9.7	7.2	5.2	8.2	8.1	9.5	7.1	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	2.9	2.2	2.2	1.4	0.8	2.0	1.6	2.7	2.1	0.9	1.7	1.0	2.2	1.8	1.0	2.2	1.6	2.4	1.7	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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Any Gambling	53.2	65.3	59.6	61.6	55.0	52.4	63.1	59.9	59.8	53.8	46.5	58.4	55.3	56.5	52.6	50.7	62.2	58.2	59.7	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	2.6	5.3	4.6	5.3	5.7	2.5	5.0	5.0	4.8	5.3	3.2	5.0	5.9	5.3	5.4	2.8	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	24.0	23.0	16.8	21.4	24.0	23.6	20.6	22.7	20.7	23.5	18.1	17.5	17.1	18.9	23.9	21.9	20.3	19.3	20.6	22.7
Bet on sports?*	n/a	27.6	30.1	28.6	22.8	n/a	28.2	27.0	27.0	22.5	n/a	23.4	25.4	24.4	20.5	n/a	26.4	27.2	27.0	21.4
Played cards?	26.9	42.2	34.7	36.1	25.8	26.0	40.0	34.9	36.0	27.0	25.0	38.4	29.9	34.8	26.7	26.0	40.1	33.1	35.7	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?**	n/a	19.4	14.8	15.9	n/a	n/a	18.7	16.8	16.6	n/a	n/a	19.2	15.5	15.3	n/a	n/a	19.1	15.9	16.0	n/a
Played bingo?	18.1	26.3	27.2	26.4	22.7	11.2	20.1	21.0	20.4	17.7	6.0	11.6	13.0	14.2	14.0	11.5	19.1	19.7	21.4	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	7.1	5.8	5.2	5.1	4.5	6.0	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.0	4.5	4.3	4.9	4.2	3.7	5.8	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.2
Played a dice game?*	n/a	24.9	23.1	26.0	12.1	n/a	20.8	20.2	21.9	11.2	n/a	17.5	14.7	17.9	10.0	n/a	20.9	18.9	22.6	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?*	22.0	31.8	31.5	28.2	20.1	21.6	30.2	28.1	27.7	20.5	18.7	24.8	24.4	24.9	18.8	20.7	28.9	27.6	27.2	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?*	n/a	8.9	10.6	5.0	4.6	n/a	7.6	7.8	5.0	4.7	n/a	5.9	6.9	4.4	4.6	n/a	7.4	8.1	4.8	4.7

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from table. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	46.1	38.5	45.4	35.9	36.6	49.8	49.2	46.6	43.6	42.8	49.1	53.6	53.9	47.3	47.0	48.4	47.6	49.0	41.3	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	43.9	37.7	50.5	35.0	32.8	45.3	44.2	45.3	41.8	39.6	37.3	37.2	38.6	35.5	32.8	42.3	40.0	44.0	37.2	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	39.0	36.0	39.8	36.9	29.4	50.9	49.0	43.1	42.9	40.5	53.6	52.1	45.6	43.8	42.7	48.0	46.3	43.3	40.6	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	37.8	39.8	35.9	33.4	39.8	27.9	25.6	20.2	22.3	29.9	33.6	31.2	29.6	26.5	34.8	32.9	31.5	27.2	28.2	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	51.6	46.9	54.6	43.7	41.9	49.6	45.5	45.2	40.6	40.3	46.9	44.5	45.9	41.2	39.8	49.3	45.5	47.5	42.1	40.7
Family Conflict	52.2	51.7	53.8	53.1	51.5	44.5	39.9	39.9	42.1	41.6	38.6	38.3	39.5	39.1	38.8	44.9	42.6	42.8	45.9	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	47.2	39.2	50.3	39.3	36.4	46.2	44.5	47.0	41.5	39.0	39.6	39.3	42.6	37.4	37.3	44.3	41.2	46.1	39.4	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	48.7	44.6	46.5	47.7	46.9	52.1	54.5	49.5	50.0	52.3	47.5	52.4	49.7	48.6	50.3	49.6	51.0	48.9	48.6	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	28.2	24.9	27.3	24.7	26.0	43.2	41.4	39.2	37.9	40.8	42.9	40.3	40.0	38.6	38.6	38.6	36.4	36.8	32.4	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	55.1	49.7	53.2	45.5	46.6	55.7	53.1	51.4	48.5	47.9	45.2	46.8	44.9	40.6	41.8	52.2	50.0	49.5	45.1	45.6
Low Commitment to School	44.1	42.4	42.4	41.0	38.0	44.6	42.9	37.7	41.7	41.7	48.1	43.2	37.6	42.2	42.9	45.5	42.8	38.8	41.5	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	46.6	43.6	50.3	43.8	39.0	50.7	46.8	48.1	47.6	45.5	45.8	44.7	47.5	44.6	43.6	47.8	45.2	48.4	45.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	43.7	37.9	47.2	37.6	33.7	43.9	46.4	43.0	40.6	37.0	41.8	44.0	47.2	38.6	35.4	43.2	43.0	45.5	38.8	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	38.4	29.7	42.5	29.3	24.0	39.8	34.1	33.2	31.0	27.3	33.3	32.8	33.2	29.6	28.8	37.3	32.4	35.4	29.9	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	49.0	43.9	47.7	41.4	36.2	52.5	52.4	44.0	44.7	44.9	47.2	45.6	39.5	41.7	41.9	49.6	47.6	43.3	42.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	37.2	30.2	39.1	29.3	22.6	37.4	38.3	37.9	36.2	33.6	35.0	33.5	35.8	35.9	32.7	36.6	34.3	37.4	33.1	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	51.2	48.3	59.6	47.8	37.1	39.7	46.3	51.0	45.9	35.7	42.3	47.5	51.6	50.4	40.3	44.2	47.3	53.2	47.9	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	62.7	58.6	68.8	55.8	50.3	61.6	58.6	60.6	56.3	52.0	54.7	53.3	58.0	51.5	49.0	59.8	56.9	61.7	54.8	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	42.9	40.7	51.9	39.4	30.8	47.7	42.1	48.6	42.6	36.2	37.3	37.1	42.1	38.1	32.3	42.8	40.0	47.1	40.0	33.2
Rewards for ASB	50.9	45.6	55.4	48.2	36.7	47.7	42.9	47.5	46.8	42.7	55.4	53.9	56.9	57.1	55.1	51.2	47.4	52.7	50.1	44.4
Gang Involvement	30.8	26.5	33.2	20.8	17.8	25.7	25.1	22.1	20.9	15.7	17.0	17.4	21.6	16.1	13.1	24.5	22.9	24.4	19.6	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	39.3	36.9	44.1	37.1	29.7	38.3	40.2	33.0	34.2	30.4	34.4	35.3	33.4	32.5	29.0	37.4	37.6	35.7	35.0	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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	27.7	29.8	29.8	32.9	38.3	31.5	30.6	35.8	38.0	44.2	30.0	29.2	32.3	37.0	44.1	29.8	29.9	33.2	35.6	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	46.6	53.5	44.5	51.1	51.9	43.3	44.0	45.1	45.6	44.7	54.4	56.6	53.3	56.6	55.6	48.0	50.9	48.1	50.9	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	55.8	61.4	54.9	59.7	60.7	52.7	52.6	55.5	54.6	53.1	54.9	57.9	53.1	56.4	53.8	54.4	56.8	54.5	57.2	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	59.1	62.8	55.8	61.7	61.5	55.5	53.8	58.5	54.9	53.0	56.2	55.3	53.6	56.4	52.4	56.8	56.8	56.0	58.2	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	56.8	58.4	56.6	63.0	68.9	61.3	62.8	67.5	65.6	71.6	64.1	64.4	66.6	67.6	72.8	60.6	62.0	64.6	65.0	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	48.4	51.9	50.0	52.0	57.5	59.8	64.6	67.8	61.2	58.9	47.0	49.9	54.8	46.9	51.6	52.0	55.9	59.1	53.5	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	53.9	61.4	53.8	60.3	64.6	61.4	67.8	72.4	69.4	68.0	48.6	54.9	56.9	56.4	53.8	54.9	61.6	62.5	62.0	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers*	44.9	50.1	47.5	54.7	58.8	53.6	53.1	57.0	57.5	60.7	53.7	53.9	56.3	57.3	59.3	50.7	52.5	54.5	56.2	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	36.6	40.2	36.9	40.0	40.8	40.8	37.0	46.2	45.3	46.1	39.4	36.2	38.5	41.9	42.6	39.0	37.7	41.3	42.1	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	59.9	58.3	57.3	59.2	62.5	62.2	60.3	64.6	61.7	59.9	54.5	53.5	59.4	55.6	51.8	59.0	57.4	61.0	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection**	43.4	50.2	43.2	53.6	52.8	52.4	55.9	55.9	57.6	52.5	50.9	54.6	52.3	55.9	50.5	48.9	53.8	51.6	55.4	52.0

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

** 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, 2006/2008 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, (*ie* 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	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
*Sample size***	*220*	*144*	*4,473*	*557*	*414*	*5,295*	*641*	*471*	*6,341*	*1,418*	*1,029*	*16,109*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	7.3	9.7	4.9	6.8	7.5	6.3	12.9	18.5	9.9	9.7	12.8	7.3
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	2.3	4.9	2.5	2.3	1.7	2.1	6.7	5.5	3.6	4.3	3.9	2.8
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	1.4	4.2	3.0	2.7	3.1	2.2	3.3	4.0	2.5	2.8	3.7	2.6
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	17.7	22.2	19.2	32.1	34.8	32.6	41.7	41.4	42.5	34.2	36.1	32.8
My parent or guardian gave it to me	18.6	16.7	17.5	14.7	12.1	15.0	10.6	11.0	13.3	13.5	12.2	15.0
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	18.2	23.6	17.3	23.9	15.7	16.8	18.9	17.6	14.8	20.7	17.7	16.1
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	18.6	16.0	16.2	28.0	24.9	24.8	38.1	30.8	30.4	31.1	26.3	24.6
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	20.5	15.3	21.0	21.4	21.5	23.1	19.8	19.7	18.6	20.5	19.8	20.7
I got it at a party	42.7	34.7	38.7	54.0	51.7	49.6	56.9	55.0	53.8	53.6	50.8	48.2
I took it from home	28.6	26.4	30.2	20.3	18.4	21.9	13.1	12.7	13.1	18.3	16.9	20.7
I took it from a store or someone else's home	8.6	6.9	9.4	7.4	10.1	9.8	6.6	5.7	5.6	7.2	7.7	8.1
I got it some other way	26.8	23.6	25.2	18.7	19.8	18.8	16.2	15.9	13.3	18.8	18.6	18.4

* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed**			
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
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	83.5	87.2	91.3	91.7	84.7	87.9	92.4	92.7	88.9	92.6	94.4	95.3	85.6	89.2	92.9	93.0
	1 time	8.3	6.8	4.5	4.5	8.0	5.8	3.9	3.7	5.2	3.4	2.7	2.4	7.2	5.3	3.6	3.7
	2-3 times	4.4	3.8	2.7	2.2	3.7	3.4	1.8	1.9	3.7	1.9	1.3	1.3	3.9	3.0	1.8	1.9
	4-5 times	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.5
	6-7 times	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
	8-9 times	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.1
	10-11 times	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
	12 or more times	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.5
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?	0 times	73.4	79.3	74.4	79.5	84.7	84.3	85.9	87.0	91.1	92.0	90.5	92.6	83.0	85.4	84.9	85.2
	1 time	14.2	10.3	13.5	11.0	9.0	9.0	7.9	7.3	5.6	4.6	5.6	4.3	9.7	7.9	8.4	8.1
	2-3 times	7.0	6.2	6.7	6.2	4.0	5.2	3.6	3.6	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.8	4.4	4.6	3.8	4.2
	4-5 times	2.5	1.8	2.7	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.4	1.3	0.9	1.4	1.1
	6-7 times	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
	8-9 times	0.6	0.2	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2
	10-11 times	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
	12 or more times	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.6	0.6
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	60.2	60.5	65.9	60.5	75.1	70.2	73.9	73.1	85.0	80.6	83.6	85.4	73.3	70.7	75.5	70.9
	1 time	19.4	13.3	11.5	12.8	13.2	9.5	8.8	9.1	8.1	7.1	5.2	5.3	13.7	9.8	8.2	9.7
	2-3 times	14.6	11.6	8.0	11.1	8.9	9.7	8.5	8.4	4.9	5.5	5.3	4.7	9.6	8.9	7.2	8.6
	4-5 times		2.6	4.6	4.7		3.0	2.6	3.0		1.7	1.9	1.7		2.4	2.8	3.3
	6-7 times		1.3	0.5	1.8		1.4	1.2	1.2		1.2	0.2	0.7		1.3	0.7	1.3
	8-9 times		1.2	1.2	1.1		1.2	0.6	0.7		0.3	0.4	0.3		0.9	0.7	0.8
	10-11 times		0.8	1.2	0.7		1.0	0.4	0.5		0.3	0.3	0.2		0.7	0.5	0.5
	12 or more times	5.7	8.9	7.1	7.3	2.8	4.0	4.0	4.2	1.9	3.4	3.1	1.8	3.5	5.3	4.4	4.9
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	86.8	88.8	84.2	90.5	90.9	90.8	92.4	93.3	94.1	94.1	94.3	95.7	90.5	91.3	91.2	92.7
	1 day	7.3	5.7	8.2	5.2	5.0	5.1	4.3	3.6	3.1	3.4	2.9	2.2	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.0
	2-3 days	3.0	3.1	4.7	2.6	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.1	2.2	2.3	2.7	2.0
	4-5 days	1.2	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.5
	6 or more days	1.8	1.7	1.8	0.9	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.6	1.3	1.1	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	92.3	93.8	93.2	95.2	92.2	93.1	94.9	95.0	94.3	94.6	94.0	95.4	92.9	93.8	94.2	95.2
	1 day	3.5	2.7	3.7	2.3	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.4	2.6	2.3	2.2	1.9
	2-3 days	1.9	1.2	1.4	1.2	1.6	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1
	4-5 days	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4
	6 or more days	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	3.0	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.5

* In 2006 the choices for this question were *Never*, *Once*, *Several Times* and *Very Often.*

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 13. 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	55.4	697	61.4	1,244	64.8	1,115	61.3	3,056	53.8	1,391	68.1	1,604
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	73.1	707	86.1	1,259	85.9	1,120	83.1	3,086	79.7	1,403	85.9	1,622
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	67.6	678	64.6	1,213	61.7	1,081	64.2	2,972	55.3	1,353	72.2	1,562
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	91.6	653	87.7	1,200	78.2	1,079	85.1	2,932	83.6	1,322	86.4	1,546
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	96.3	646	95.0	1,183	84.0	1,064	91.3	2,893	89.2	1,295	92.8	1,532
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	92.6	674	92.7	1,255	87.5	1,101	90.8	3,030	89.2	1,367	92.0	1,593
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	73.2	831	66.0	1,471	61.5	1,231	66.1	3,533	65.0	1,648	66.9	1,814
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	83.2	828	77.7	1,453	63.4	1,221	74.0	3,502	73.0	1,624	74.8	1,805
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	76.8	829	68.8	1,449	65.8	1,221	69.6	3,499	65.4	1,626	73.7	1,801
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	29.0	756	37.2	1,332	48.2	1,167	39.3	3,255	39.4	1,485	39.3	1,707
		Cigarettes	12.0	718	17.2	1,277	28.6	1,125	20.1	3,120	21.3	1,419	19.3	1,639
		Marijuana	13.4	752	18.8	1,308	22.4	1,161	18.8	3,221	22.3	1,468	15.8	1,691
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	61.9	826	71.2	1,432	82.5	1,215	72.9	3,473	71.7	1,616	74.3	1,785
		Average age:	12.0 years		13.3 years		14.3 years		13.5 years		13.2 years		13.6 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	35.4	834	44.1	1,433	57.1	1,218	46.5	3,485	48.1	1,620	45.0	1,793
		Average age:	11.7 years		13.0 years		14.0 years		13.2 years		13.0 years		13.4 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	30.5	832	42.2	1,437	50.3	1,220	42.2	3,489	45.4	1,624	39.1	1,794
		Average age:	12.0 years		13.5 years		14.3 years		13.5 years		13.4 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, (*ie* 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 14. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
alcohol?	Never	65.0	71.4	48.2	52.3	37.8	41.6	48.4	57.7
	Once	15.0	12.3	17.0	14.2	14.2	13.2	15.5	13.1
	2-3 times	12.3	9.5	18.2	17.3	22.0	21.3	18.2	15.0
	4-6 times	3.9	3.4	8.2	7.7	10.9	10.7	8.2	6.7
	7-10 times	0.7	1.0	2.5	2.9	6.4	4.9	3.4	2.6
	More than 10 times	3.1	2.4	6.0	5.7	8.7	8.3	6.3	4.9
cigarettes?	Never	79.1	80.6	67.3	68.4	58.5	62.7	66.9	72.2
	Once	10.1	8.7	10.2	10.3	11.0	10.3	10.4	9.6
	2-3 times	5.2	5.2	9.9	8.6	10.8	9.6	9.1	7.4
	4-6 times	2.7	2.2	3.8	3.9	4.9	4.8	4.0	3.4
	7-10 times	0.4	1.0	1.6	2.3	3.7	2.8	2.1	1.9
	More than 10 times	2.5	2.4	7.2	6.5	11.1	9.8	7.5	5.6
marijuana?	Never	62.2	75.4	52.5	58.7	57.3	56.9	56.5	65.4
	Once	12.6	8.1	13.6	11.1	10.5	11.0	12.3	9.7
	2-3 times	9.5	6.5	12.3	10.3	10.5	10.7	11.0	8.7
	4-6 times	3.9	3.5	6.4	6.2	5.7	6.3	5.6	5.1
	7-10 times	3.3	1.9	3.8	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.5	2.9
	More than 10 times	8.5	4.7	11.5	10.2	12.7	11.4	11.2	8.2
other drugs?	Never	86.3	88.4	78.8	81.4	81.3	81.7	81.4	84.5
	Once	6.0	5.4	8.4	7.5	6.9	7.3	7.3	6.6
	2-3 times	2.5	2.7	5.6	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.6	3.9
	4-6 times	1.7	1.2	2.8	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.4	1.8
	7-10 times	1.2	0.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	0.9
	More than 10 times	2.2	1.7	3.3	2.9	3.6	2.9	3.2	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	62.2	64.9	60.8	63.0	66.7	67.0	63.3	64.9
	Once	13.8	13.6	13.2	12.7	12.3	10.9	13.0	12.6
	2-3 times	9.8	10.3	12.9	11.9	10.0	10.8	11.1	10.9
	4-6 times	3.5	3.5	5.2	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.5	4.0
	7-10 times	2.9	1.5	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.7
	More than 10 times	7.7	6.2	5.8	6.0	4.7	5.1	5.9	5.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	33.1	30.9	33.4	33.4	35.0	33.8	33.9	32.4
	Once	17.0	14.2	21.1	17.4	18.1	17.2	19.1	16.0
	Twice	8.0	5.8	9.2	8.9	10.2	10.3	9.3	8.0
	Three times	4.1	2.7	4.5	4.1	6.6	5.5	5.2	3.9
	Four or more times	9.3	5.3	9.9	8.8	12.0	10.4	10.5	7.7
	I never got offers	28.5	41.1	21.8	27.3	18.1	22.8	22.0	32.0
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	39.4	35.7	39.7	38.7	43.1	39.4	40.8	37.6
	Once	14.0	10.9	16.4	13.9	15.6	15.2	15.6	13.0
	Twice	7.0	5.4	9.7	8.2	10.1	10.2	9.2	7.5
	Three times	3.6	2.7	4.6	4.6	5.7	5.2	4.8	3.9
	Four or more times	8.0	4.4	7.8	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.6	6.1
	I never got offers	28.1	41.0	21.8	27.3	18.3	22.5	22.0	31.9
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	42.5	37.3	48.9	45.1	53.6	50.9	49.1	43.3
	Once	12.1	10.2	13.5	12.3	12.2	11.4	12.7	11.1
	Twice	4.5	3.7	4.8	5.2	5.3	5.2	4.9	4.6
	Three times	3.3	2.4	3.4	2.9	3.8	3.2	3.5	2.8
	Four or more times	8.9	4.6	6.6	6.3	6.4	5.9	7.0	5.5
	I never got offers	28.6	41.8	22.8	28.1	18.7	23.4	22.7	32.8
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	46.7	40.7	51.0	49.7	54.7	55.3	51.4	47.4
	Once	9.5	8.2	11.8	9.9	11.1	9.6	11.0	9.1
	Twice	5.0	3.3	5.2	4.2	5.9	4.3	5.4	3.8
	Three times	3.2	1.9	3.2	2.6	3.3	2.4	3.2	2.3
	Four or more times	6.3	3.8	5.9	5.2	5.8	4.6	6.0	4.4
	I never got offers	29.2	42.1	22.9	28.3	19.3	23.7	23.0	33.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 15. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	81.8	82.8	79.9	81.9	81.2	83.6	80.8	82.7
	1 or 2 times	9.3	8.4	8.3	8.0	8.7	7.6	8.7	8.1
	3 to 5 times	2.9	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.3
	6 to 9 times	1.2	1.6	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.6
	10 to 19 times	2.1	1.7	3.5	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.5	1.8
	20 to 29 times	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
	30 to 39 times	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
	40+ times	1.8	1.5	1.5	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.7
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	27.9	29.2	32.9	31.1	41.3	42.1	34.7	33.2
	1 or 2 times	24.7	28.6	25.8	26.7	26.4	25.6	25.8	27.2
	3 to 5 times	19.6	18.8	18.6	19.0	15.1	16.7	17.6	18.3
	6 to 9 times	10.2	9.4	9.5	9.9	6.4	7.0	8.5	8.9
	10 to 19 times	7.1	5.8	7.4	6.4	5.2	4.4	6.5	5.6
	20 to 29 times	3.3	2.6	1.9	2.4	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.2
	30 to 39 times	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.9	0.8
	40+ times	5.9	4.7	3.0	3.6	3.1	2.3	3.7	3.7
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	75.6	81.3	78.2	81.7	79.6	85.9	78.1	82.6
	1 or 2 times	12.6	10.4	9.9	9.9	12.1	8.0	11.3	9.6
	3 to 5 times	4.9	3.5	4.1	3.4	3.2	2.5	4.0	3.2
	6 to 9 times	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.2	2.0	1.5
	10 to 19 times	2.3	1.6	3.9	1.8	1.6	1.2	2.8	1.6
	20 to 29 times	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
	40+ times	1.5	0.9	1.3	1.1	1.1	0.7	1.3	0.9
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	79.3	87.2	82.7	87.7	84.1	89.8	82.4	88.1
	1 or 2 times	11.8	7.7	10.5	7.1	9.6	6.1	10.5	7.1
	3 to 5 times	3.2	2.1	2.8	1.9	3.1	1.7	3.0	1.9
	6 to 9 times	1.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.8
	10 to 19 times	1.2	0.8	1.8	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.5	0.9
	20 to 29 times	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
	40+ times	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	80.2	88.1	78.3	81.7	75.9	78.5	77.9	83.6
Friends	9.8	5.5	12.7	11.2	16.5	14.0	13.4	9.5
Family/Relatives	3.7	2.2	5.0	3.7	5.0	4.2	4.7	3.2
Parties	3.6	2.5	4.7	4.9	6.1	5.5	5.0	4.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	3.8	2.9	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.2	4.6	4.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	1.8	1.3	2.7	2.8	4.5	4.4	3.1	2.6
School	3.0	1.6	3.2	3.7	5.5	3.6	4.0	2.8
Other	2.9	1.8	4.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.5	2.5
Over the Internet	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	1.4	0.7	1.1	1.0	1.8	1.3	1.4	1.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations

Issue	2006 AYS	2008/2010 AYS	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Hallucinogens	Used LSD or other psychedelics?	Used LSD or other hallucinogens?	Substituted "hallucinogens" for "psychedelics" in 2008 and beyond. Comparable across years.
Meth	Used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	Used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank)?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription stimulants	Used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription sedatives	Used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	In 2008 AYS added descriptor "prescription" and removed qualifier "without a doctor telling you to take them." 2006 data are cautiously comparable to 2008/2010.
Ecstasy	Used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy)?	Used ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2008/2010 AYS uses "ecstasy" as the primary descriptor, moving "MDMA" to examples. Comparable across years.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, Oxycontin, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	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). In 2008/2010, the single prescription drug question was dropped, and a new question about prescription pain relievers was added. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2006 data were similarly recalculated into a composite, adding results from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions to the dedicated *Prescription Drugs* question.
Gambling Category	*How often during the past 12 months have you:*	*How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value:*	
Sports betting	Bet on team sports?	Bet on sports?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Race betting	Bet money on horse races?	Bet on a horse race or other animal race?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Dice	Bet on dice games such as craps?	Played a dice game?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Games of skill	Bet on games of personal skill such as pool, darts, or bowling?	Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	Comparable across years.
Protective Scale: Peer-Individual	*Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year, how many of your best friends have:* *(Scale is calculated based on the average response [0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 friends] to the following questions)*		*Regularly attended religious services* was removed from the AYS in 2008. 2006 has been recalculated to match 2008/2010 AYS and are now comparable across all years. Due to this recalculation, current reports may differ slightly from past reports.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	...participated in clubs, organizations and activities at school? ...made the commitment to stay drug-free? ...tried to do well in school? ...liked school? *...regularly attended religious services? (not used in 2008/2010)*		

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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.prevention.samhsa.gov

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www2.dsgonline.com/mpg/

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

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

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

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2010 Arizona Youth Survey

Pinal County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Shining Light on Arizona Youth

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
in partnership with

- Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Division of Behavioral Health
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Tobacco Education and Prevention Program
- Arizona Parent's Commission on Drug Education and Prevention
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Additionally, the success of the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey could not have been achieved without the support and participation of school superintendents, principals, prevention coordinators, and teachers throughout the state. Finally, we extend our thanks to the students who responded to the survey. Their thoughtful participation resulted in a wealth of information that can be used to improve the circumstances in which they live and learn.

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Introduction

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Pinal County Summary Report

This report summarizes all findings from the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2010. 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 the 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 2006		County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	1,079	58.4	1,609	55.6	1,633	45.9	27,592	43.3
10	481	26.0	936	32.3	1,170	32.9	19,489	30.6
12	288	15.6	351	12.1	757	21.3	16,703	26.2
All Students Surveyed*	1,848	100.0	2,896	100.0	3,560	100.0	63,784	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	862	48.1	1,426	50.0	1,756	50.1	30,645	49.0
Female	931	51.9	1,425	50.0	1,749	49.9	31,928	51.0

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		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	105	6.6	102	5.6	1,207	4.9
African American	45	2.8	44	2.4	657	2.6
Asian	8	0.5	10	0.6	206	0.8
Pacific Islander	11	0.7	21	1.2	280	1.1
White	316	19.8	404	22.3	5,772	23.2
Multi-Racial	68	4.3	92	5.1	1,021	4.1
Race Unmarked	1,047	65.4	1,140	62.9	15,726	63.2
Non-Hispanic						
Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	85	7.4	132	8.2	2,517	6.8
African American	136	11.9	180	11.2	2,129	5.7
Asian	35	3.1	44	2.7	1,551	4.2
Pacific Islander	13	1.1	24	1.5	372	1.0
White	734	64.1	1,060	65.8	27,180	73.2
Multi-Racial	136	11.9	144	8.9	2,539	6.8
Race Unmarked	6	0.5	27	1.7	824	2.2
Totals						
	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	1,600	55.2	1,813	50.9	24,869	39.0
Non-Hispanic Students	1,145	39.5	1,611	45.3	37,112	58.2
*Total Students***	2,896	100.0	3,560	100.0	63,784	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 communities with physical deterioration and high rates of adult crime are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in organized neighborhoods.

The chart below shows the links between the 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 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.

Each risk and protective factor 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. Heavy substance use and antisocial behavior
3. Gambling
4. Risk profiles
5. Protective profiles
6. Where youth acquired alcohol
7. School safety

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 12. The additional data found in Tables 13 through 15 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 2010 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students in that grade who reported a given behavior. The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students whose answers reflect significant risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2006, 2008, and 2010. 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 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.

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

- **Heavy substance use** is measured in two different ways: binge drinking (having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey) and use of one-half a pack or more of cigarettes per day.
- **Drinking and Driving** - youth indicating drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.
- **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.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

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 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

This chart displays data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol in the past 30 days. The data focus on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. (Students reporting no alcohol use are not represented.) It is important to note that the charts represent a subgroup of users and not the entire survey population. Additionally, the smaller the sample, the more dramatic the influence of a student's responses. For example, 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 legend indicates the sample size for each grade surveyed to help clarify the value of the data.

School Safety

The school safety 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 or were picked on or bullied at school. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 12.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 12, Tables 13 through 15 contain information useful for prevention planning.

Table 13 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.

Tables 14 and 15 contain questions new to the 2010 AYS on subjects of interest to prevention providers.

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 will have 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 will be offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site will be 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 comprehensive picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the users geographic area of interest will not only lead to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but it will also maximize 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. Currently, the web site is under construction, but we anticipate it will be ready by end of summer 2010. Please visit us then 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 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the governor's policy advisor on Health and Human Services, ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse issues. ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts; and improve funding allocation. ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources. ASAP also studies current policy and recommends relevant legislation for the Arizona Legislature's consideration.

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 prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement arenas. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

ASAP's 2010 strategic plan identifies five strategic focus areas: 1) child welfare/children of incarcerated parents/drug-endangered children; 2) law enforcement and drug trafficking; 3) prescription drugs; 4) underage drinking; and 5) community partnerships.

There are currently four sub-committees that assist ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Underage Drinking Prevention Committee (UAD) –** This subcommittee addresses the problem of underage drinking in Arizona by implementing a statewide underage drinking initiative that 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 committee collaborates across state systems to reduce underage drinking.
- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi) –** This work group produces a biennial *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile*, which highlights trends and new substance abuse data in Arizona and an annual summary profile, entitled *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona.* The *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile* is a comprehensive, informative, and functional profile of substance abuse in the state for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Currently, Epi 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.
- **Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force (AMTF) –**The Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force was created in August 2006 in response to Arizona's decade-long increase in the number of individuals regularly using methamphetamine and the increase in the resulting social and economic costs associated with the drug. The AMTF was instructed to approach Arizona's methamphetamine problem holistically, focusing equally on enforcement, prevention, treatment, and recovery. Specifically, the AMTF was charged with identifying specific, action-oriented recommendations to eradicate methamphetamine use in Arizona and build safe and healthy communities throughout the state. The AMTF brings together representatives from state agencies, local government, businesses, and community groups to develop collaborative efforts among the treatment, prevention, and law enforcement systems to assess and address the impact of methamphetamine statewide through information sharing, resource allocation, services coordination, and the development of statewide policy recommendations sensitive to the needs of local and tribal communities.
- **The Community Advisory Board –** The Community Advisory Board (CAB) brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state to improve substance abuse prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement policies and programs. The CAB provides an essential link between communities, ASAP and its sub-committees. The CAB brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that informs 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 Epidemiology Work Group and 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.

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

How to identify high priority problem areas.

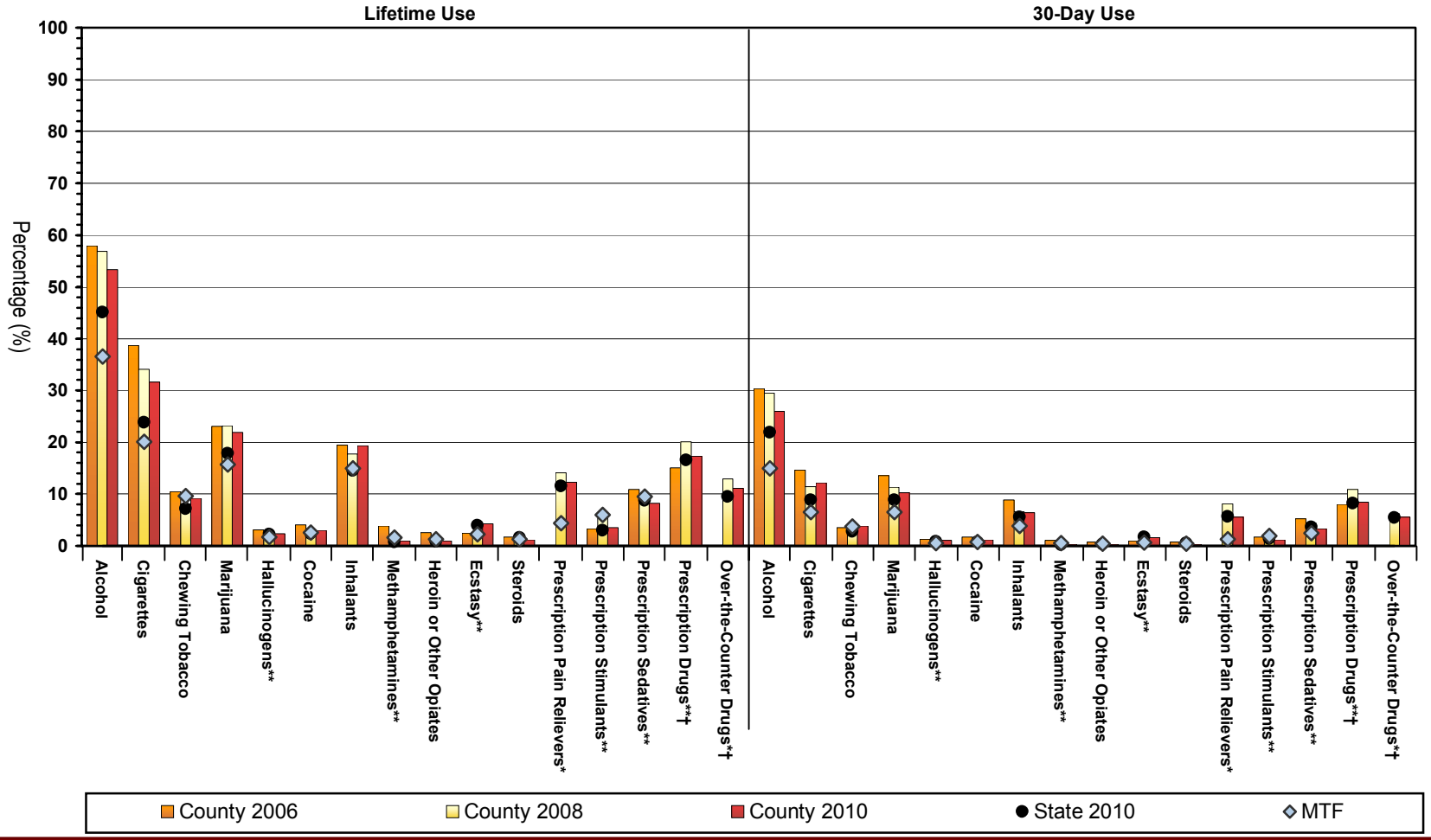
- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the other?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problems 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.

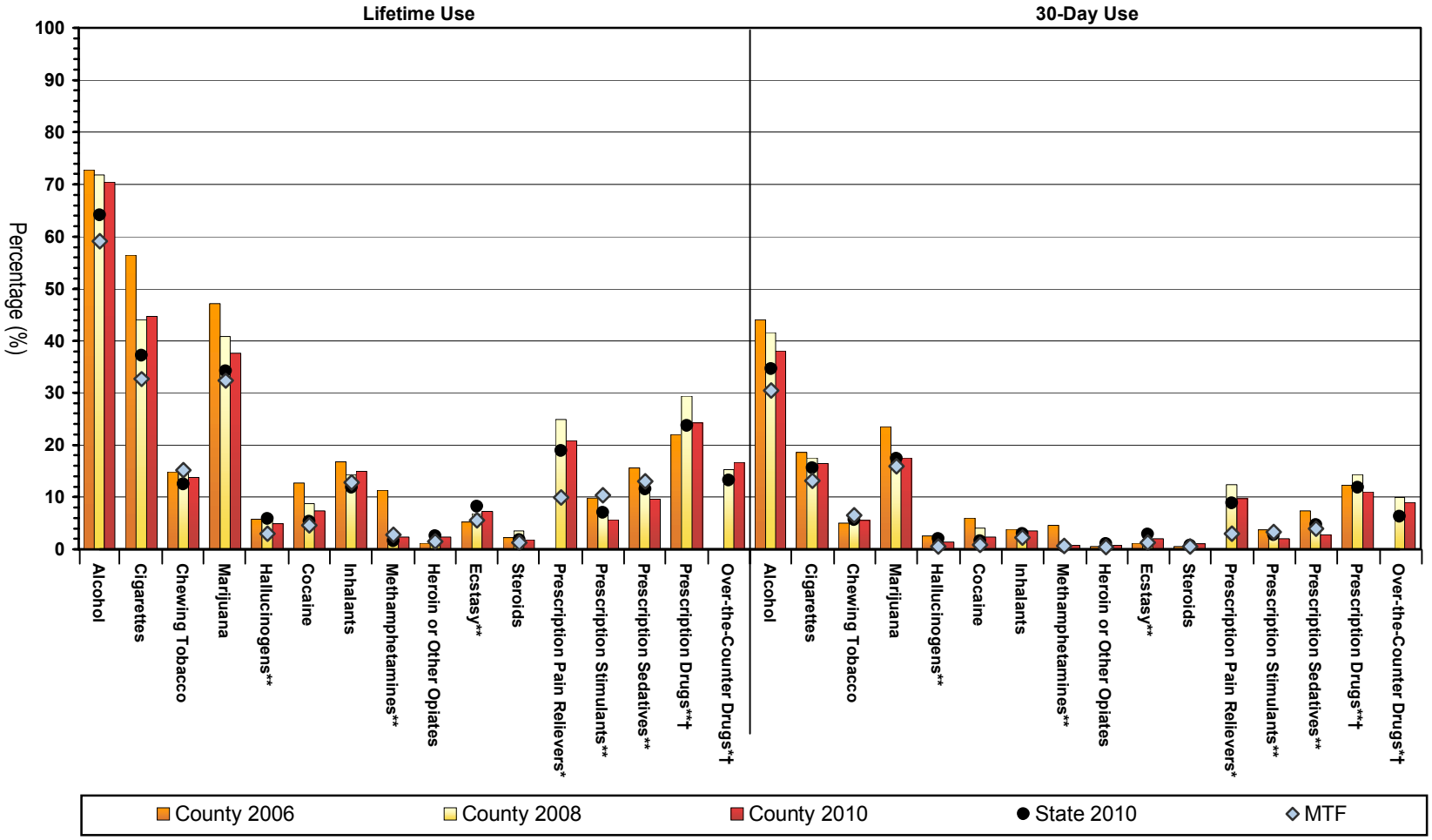
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	6th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > 8-state av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	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
2010 Pinal County, Grade 8



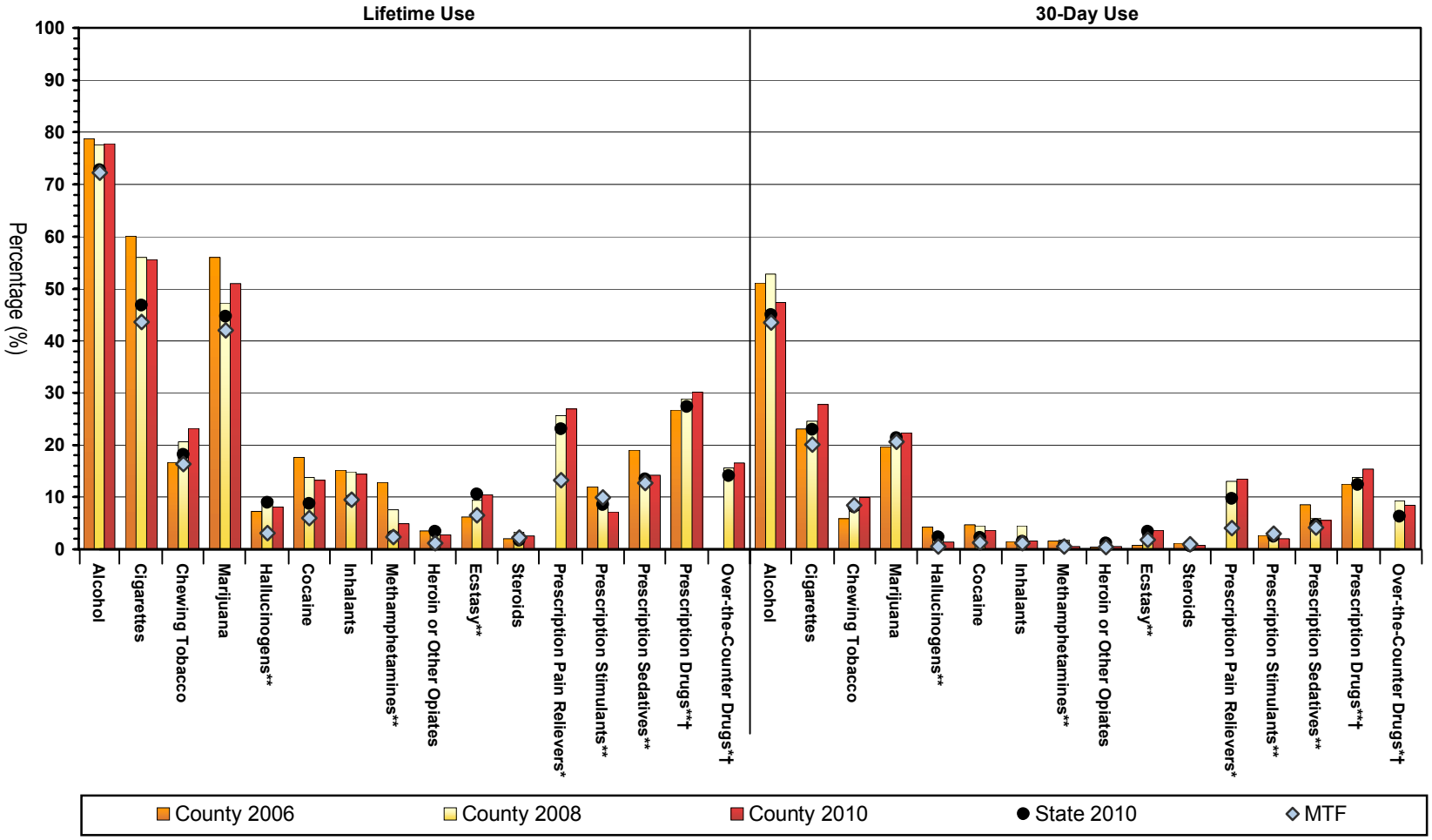
* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
** Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these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

LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Pinal County, Grade 10



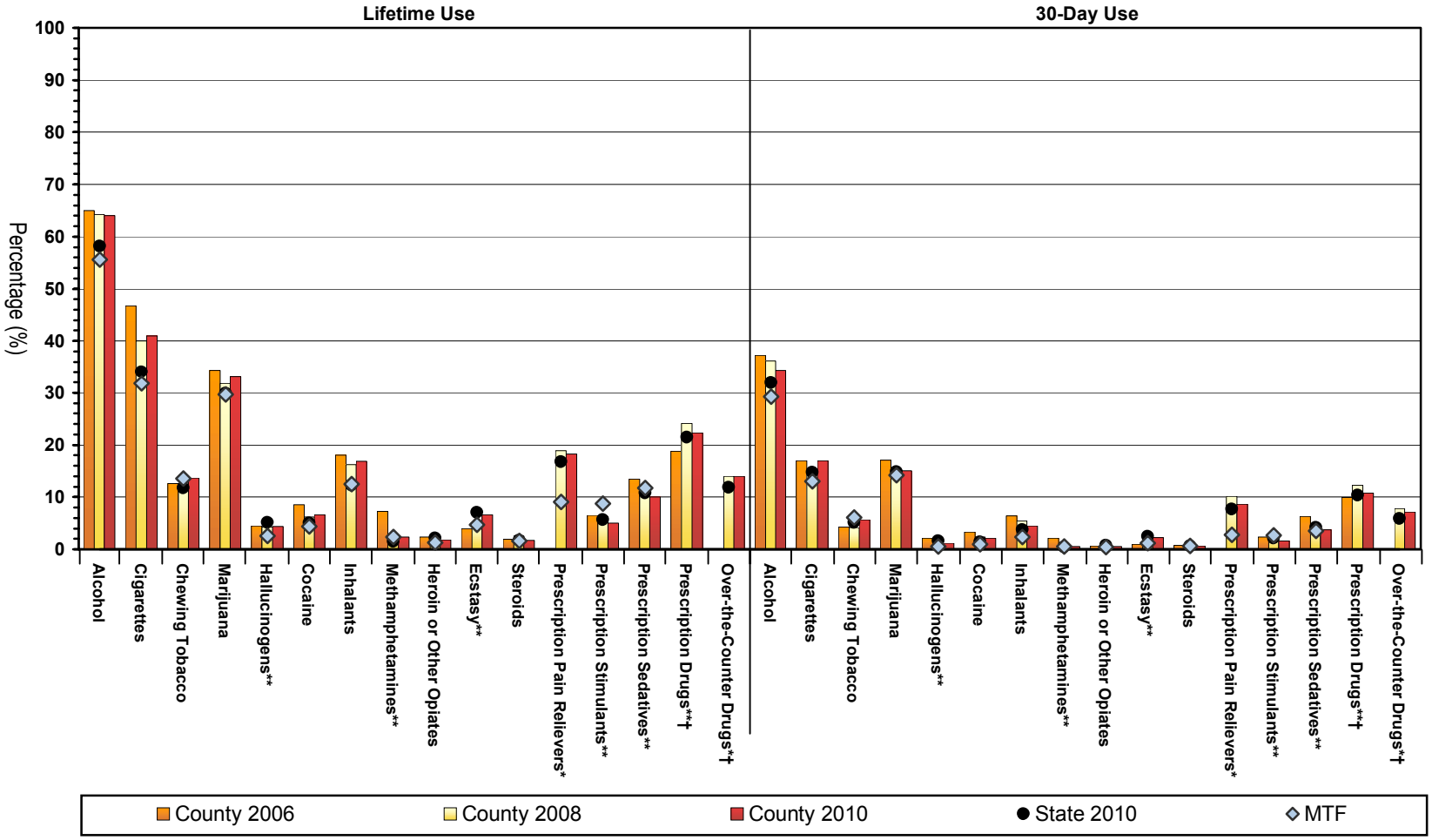
* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
** Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these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

LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Pinal County, Grade 12



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
** Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior 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.

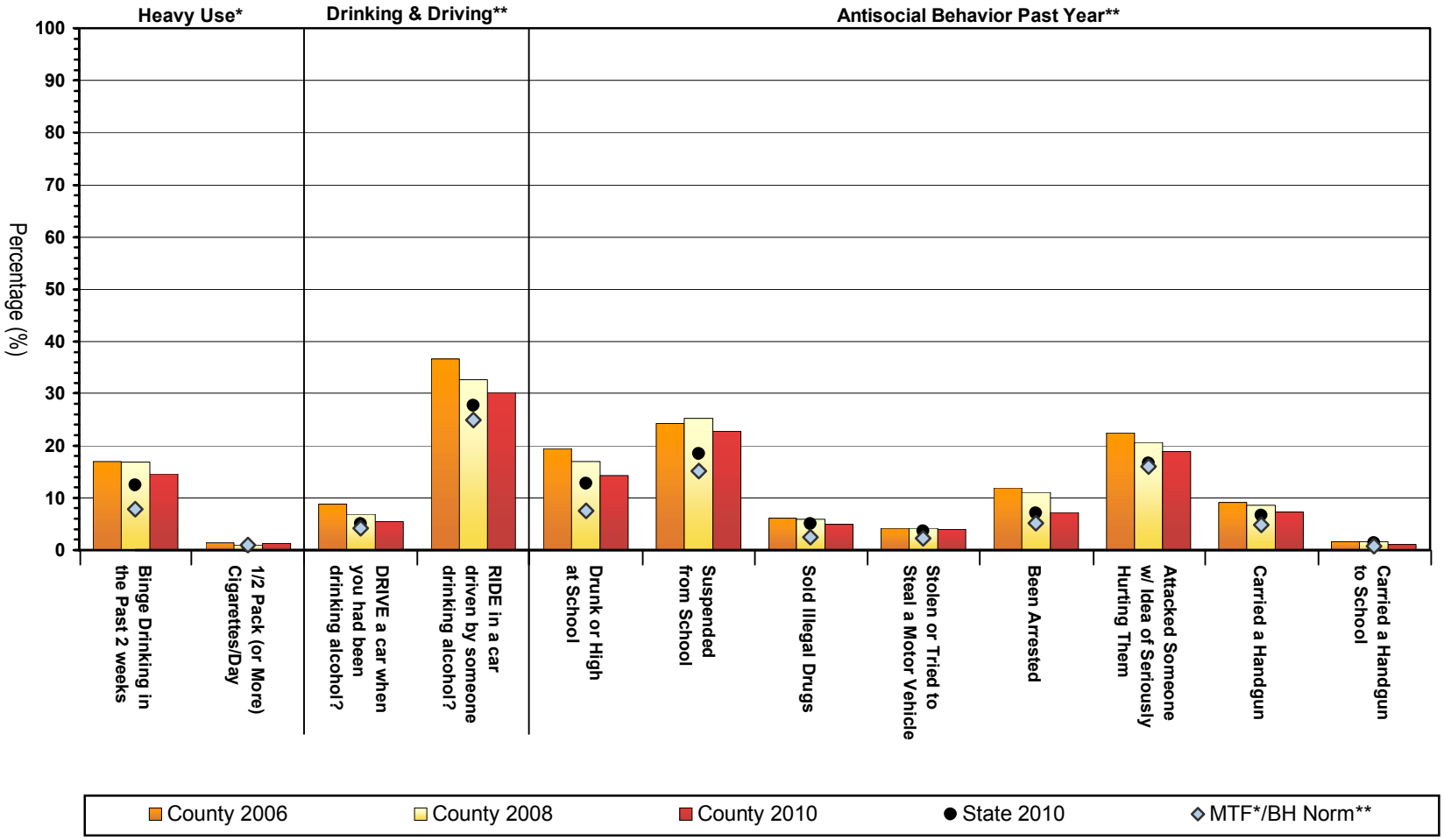
LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Pinal County, All Students Surveyed



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
** Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior 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.

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

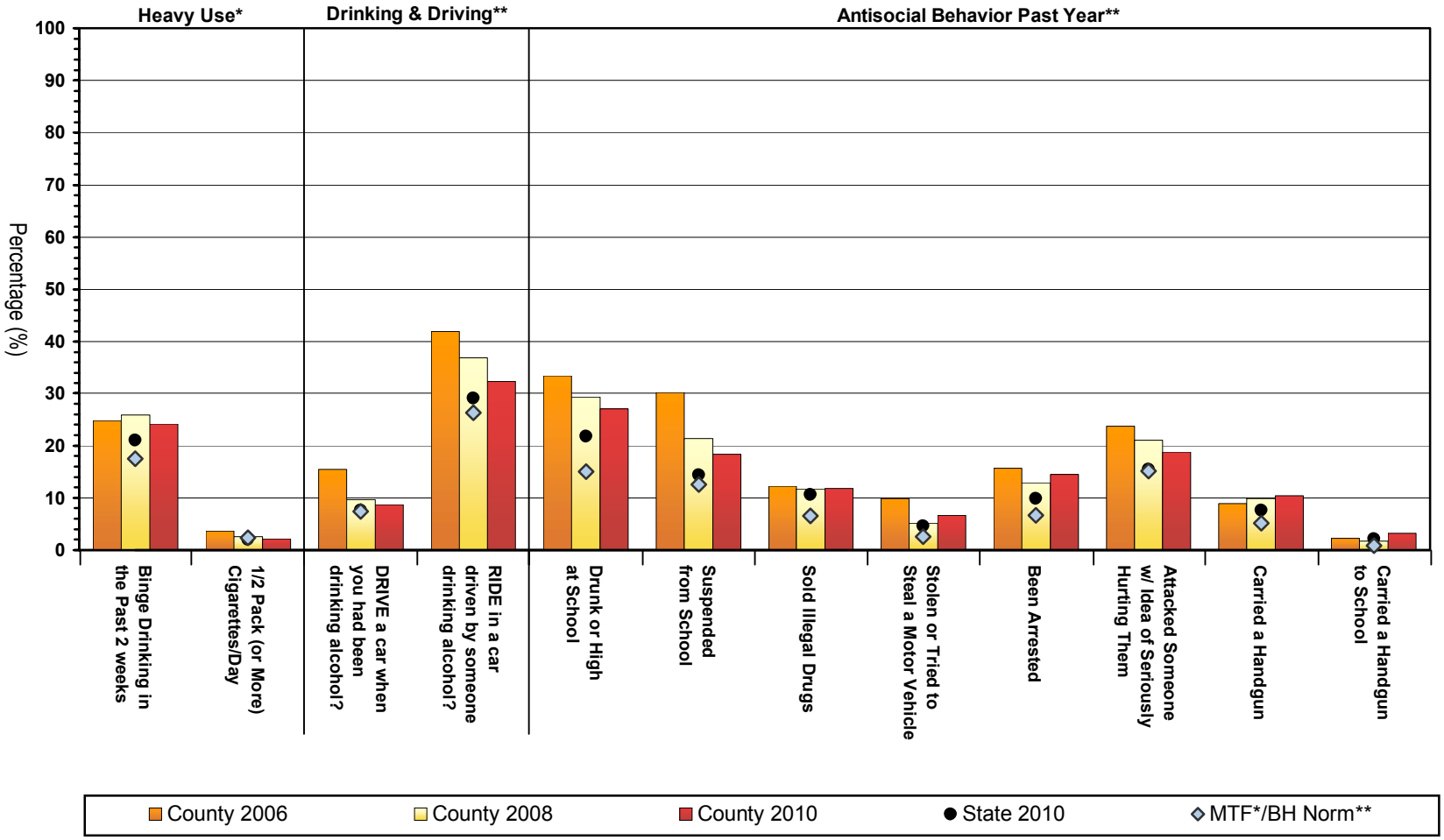
HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Pinal County, Grade 8



* National Comparison data for *Heavy Use* 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

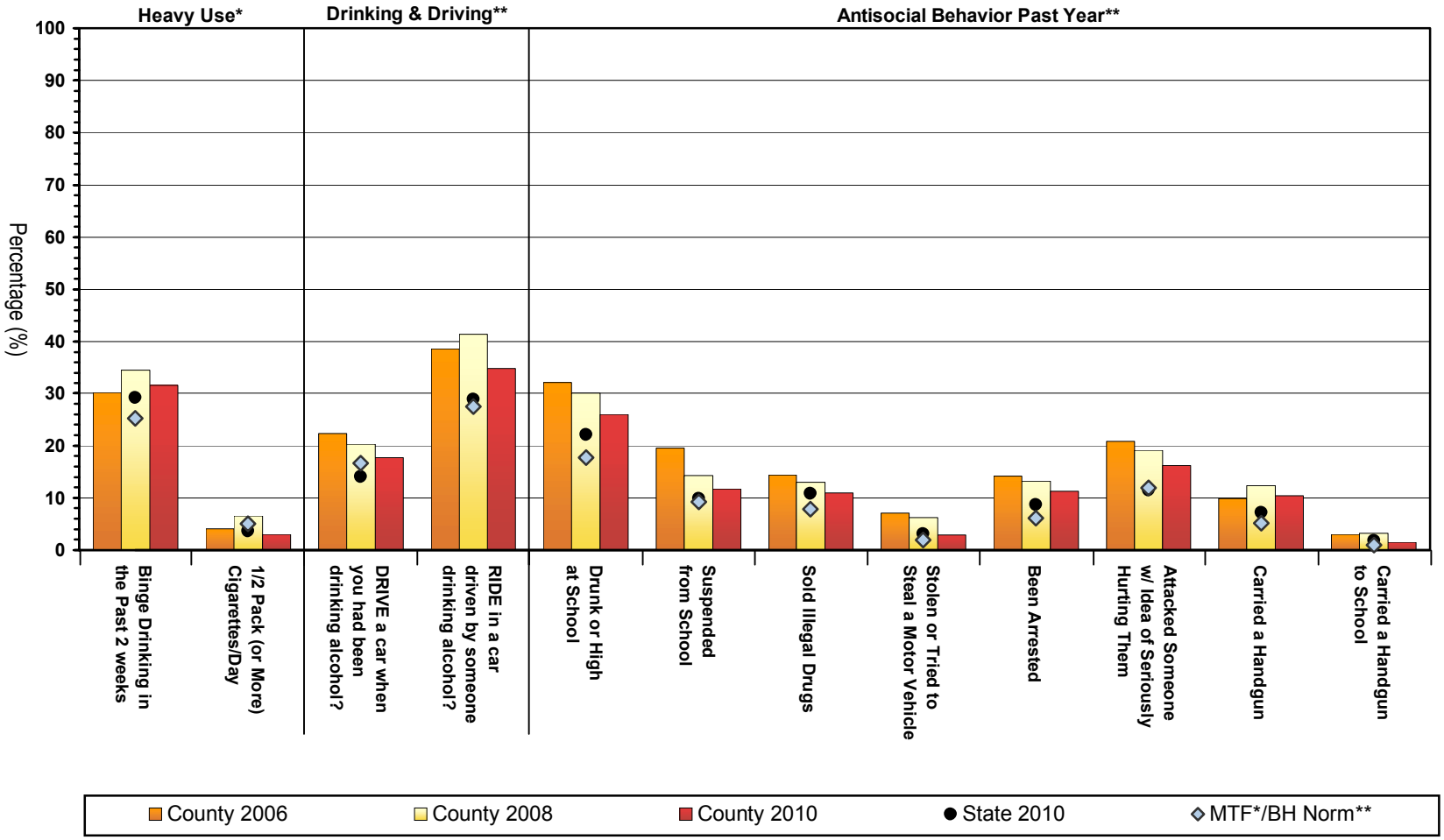
HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Pinal County, Grade 10



* National Comparison data for *Heavy Use* 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

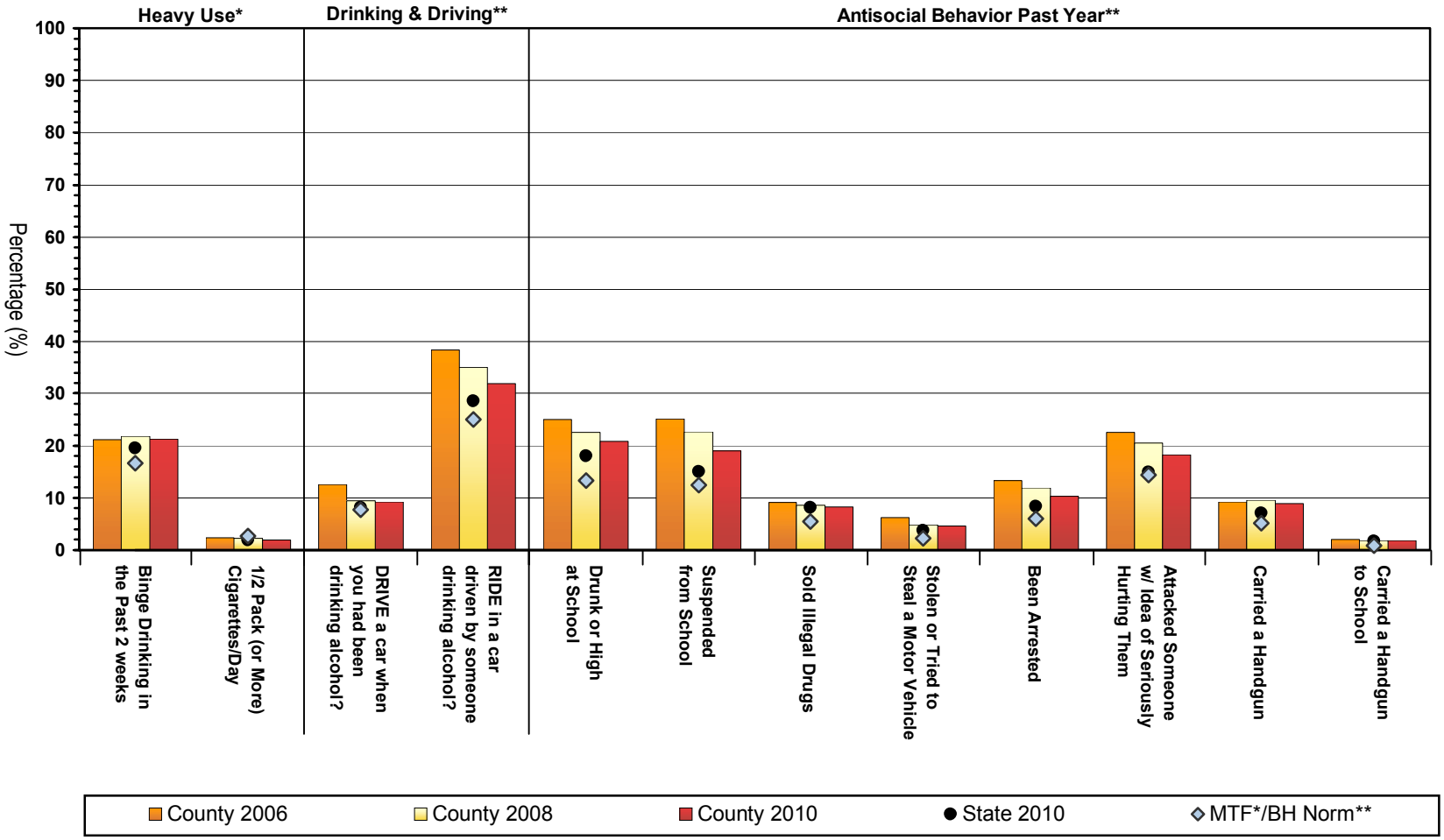
HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Pinal County, Grade 12



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

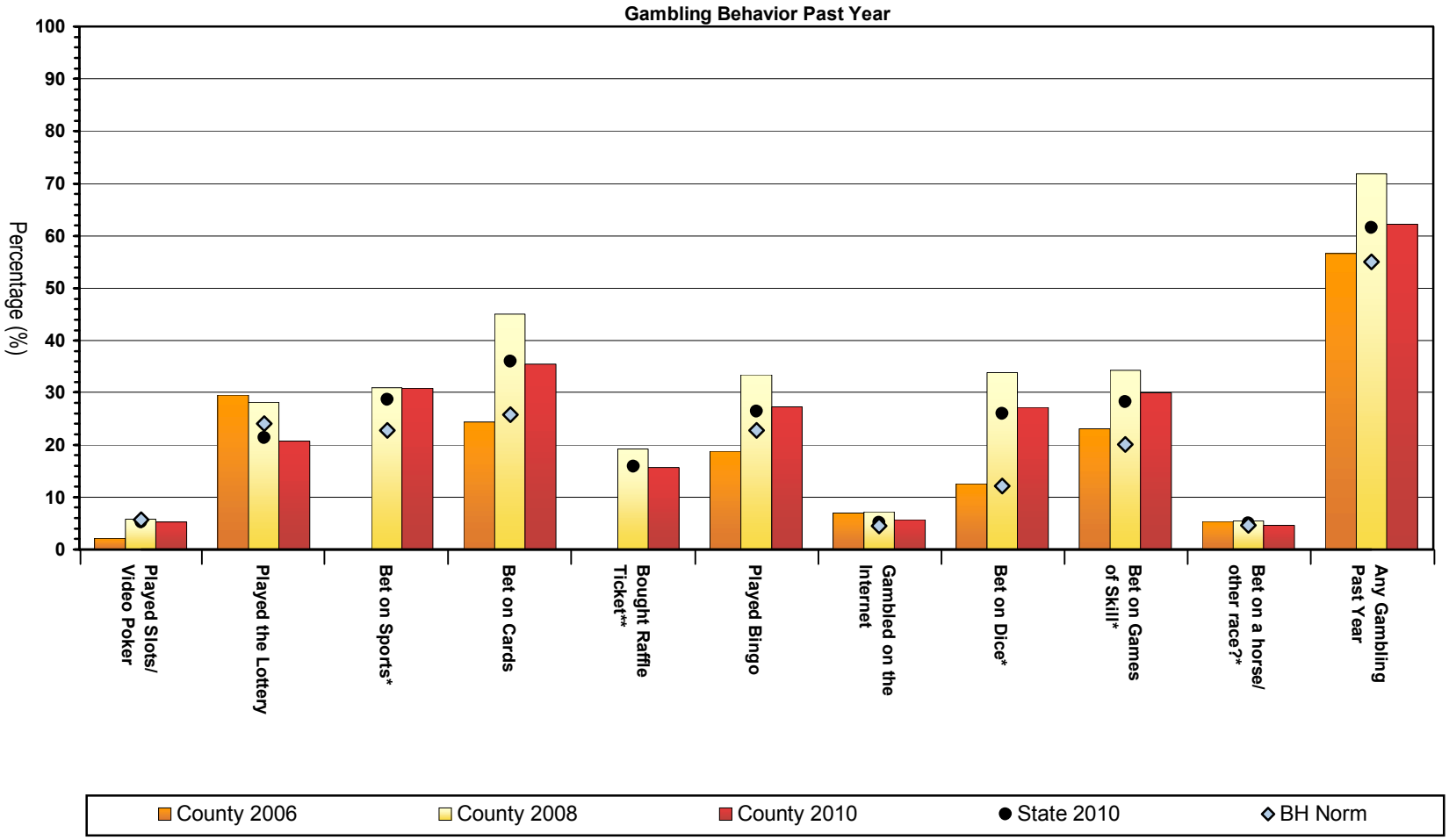
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Pinal County, All Students Surveyed



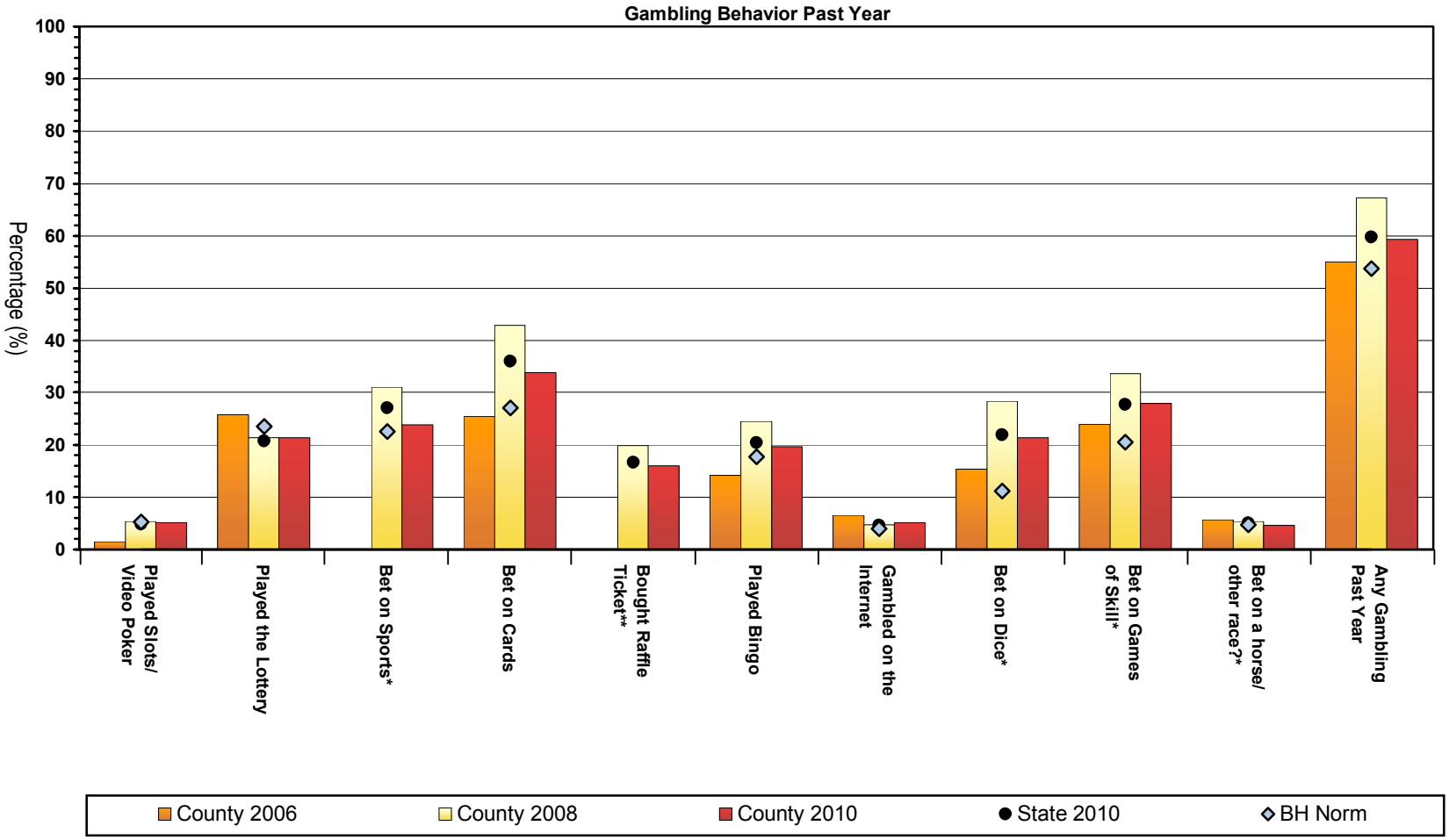
* National Comparison data for *Heavy Use* category are Monitoring the Future values.
** National Comparison data for *Drinking & Driving* and *Antisocial Behavior* category are Bach Harrison Norm values.

GAMBLING
2010 Pinal County, Grade 8



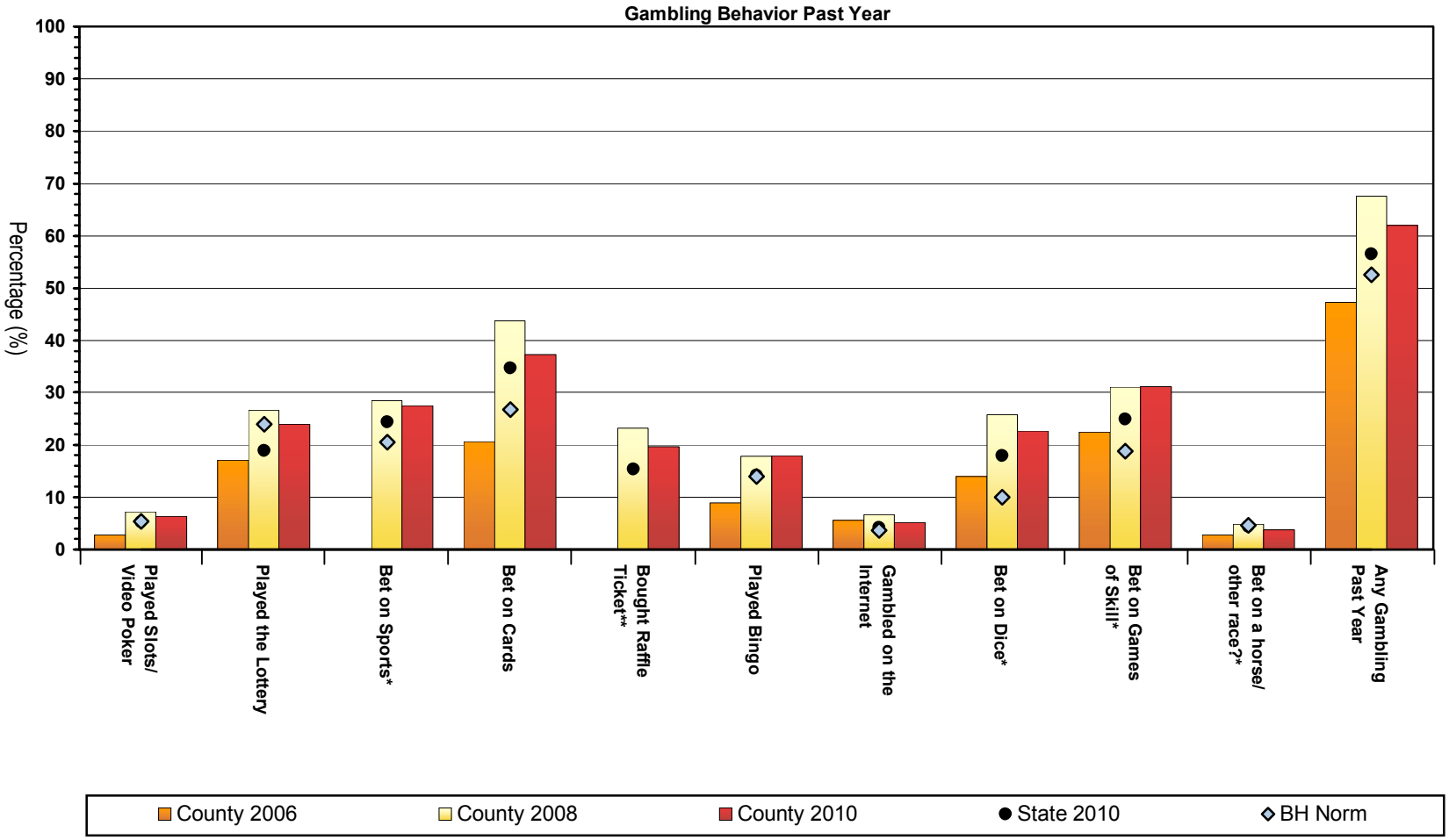
* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2010 Pinal County, Grade 10



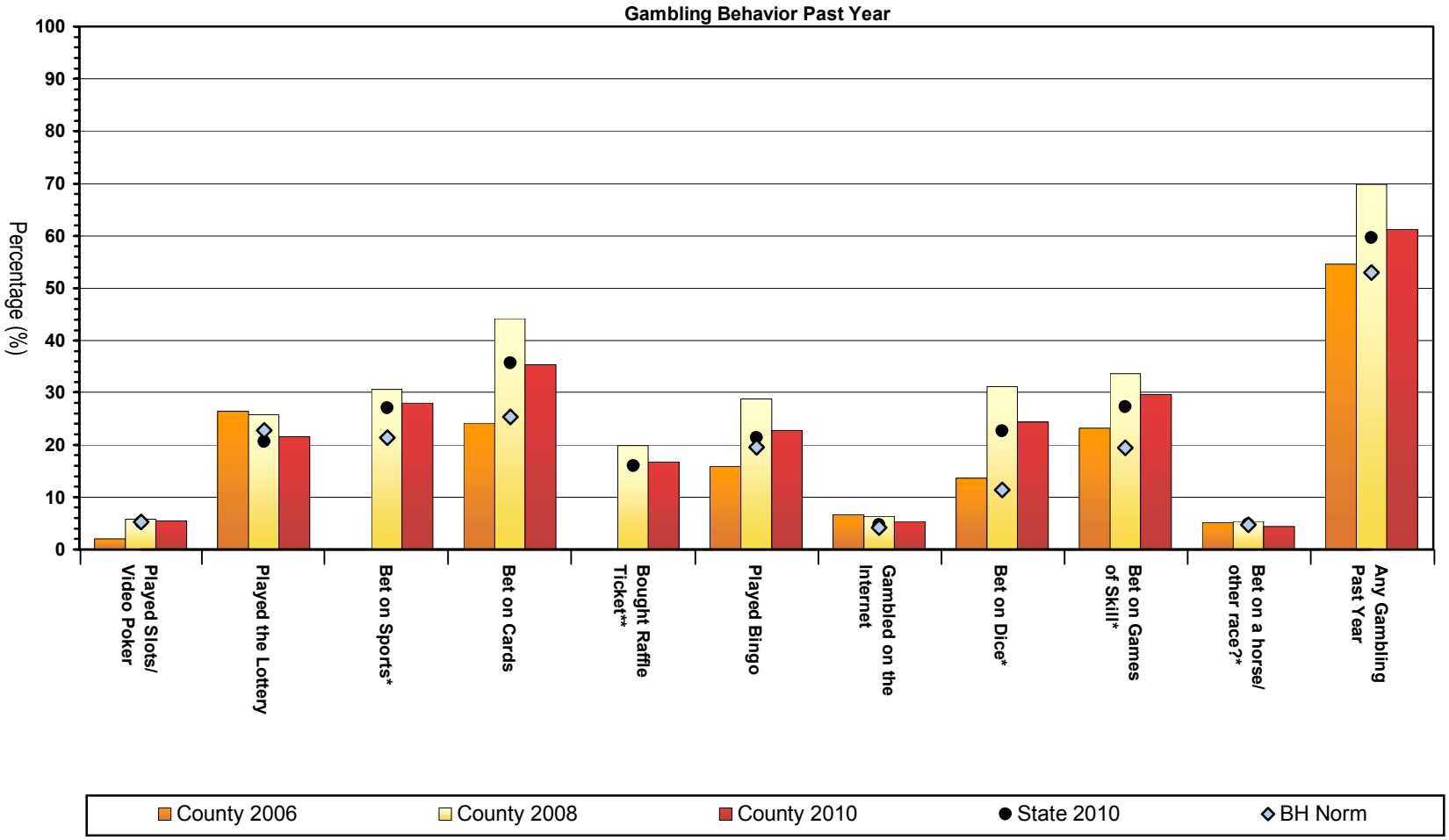
* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2010 Pinal County, Grade 12



* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

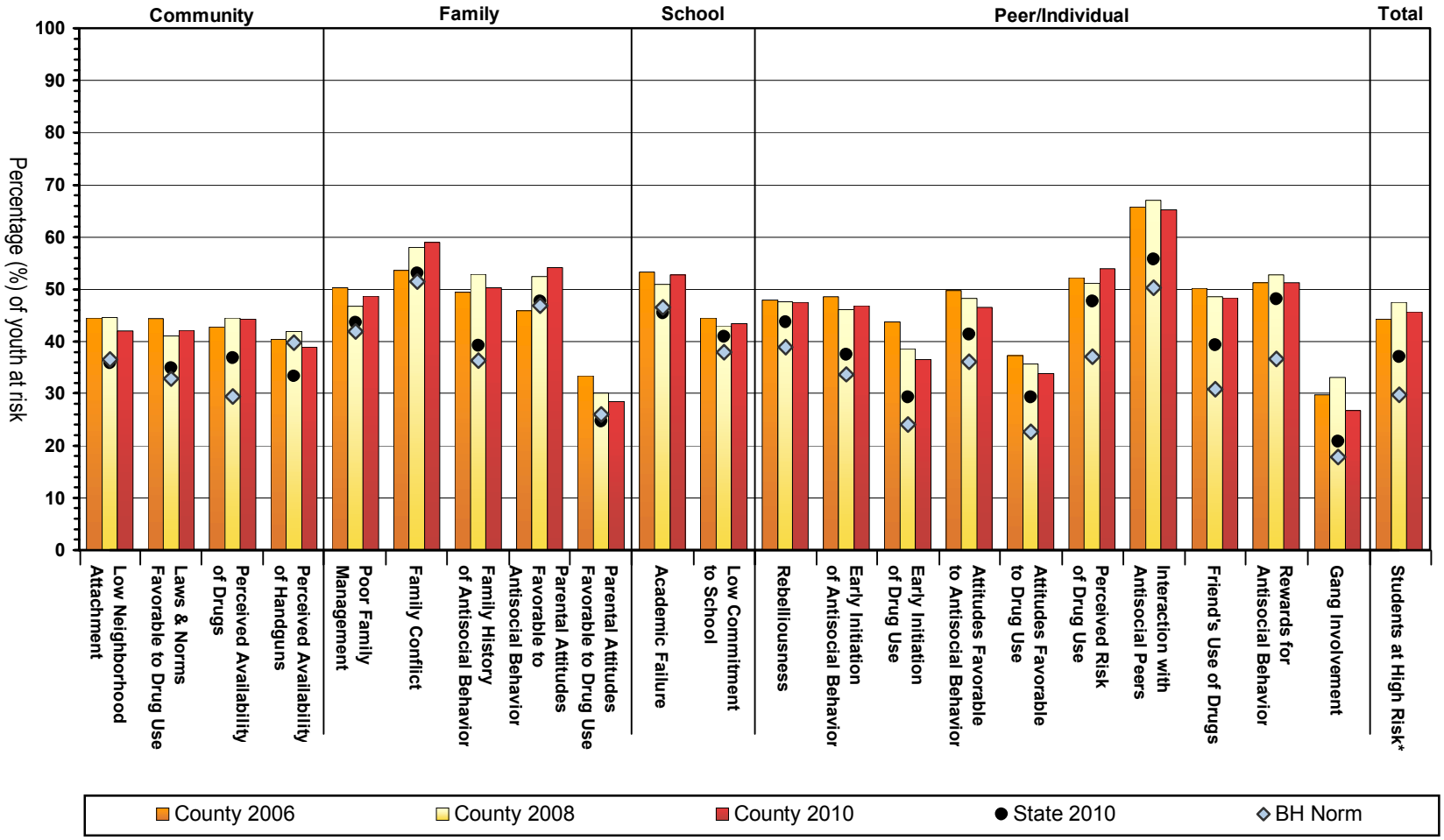
GAMBLING
2010 Pinal County, All Students Surveyed



* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

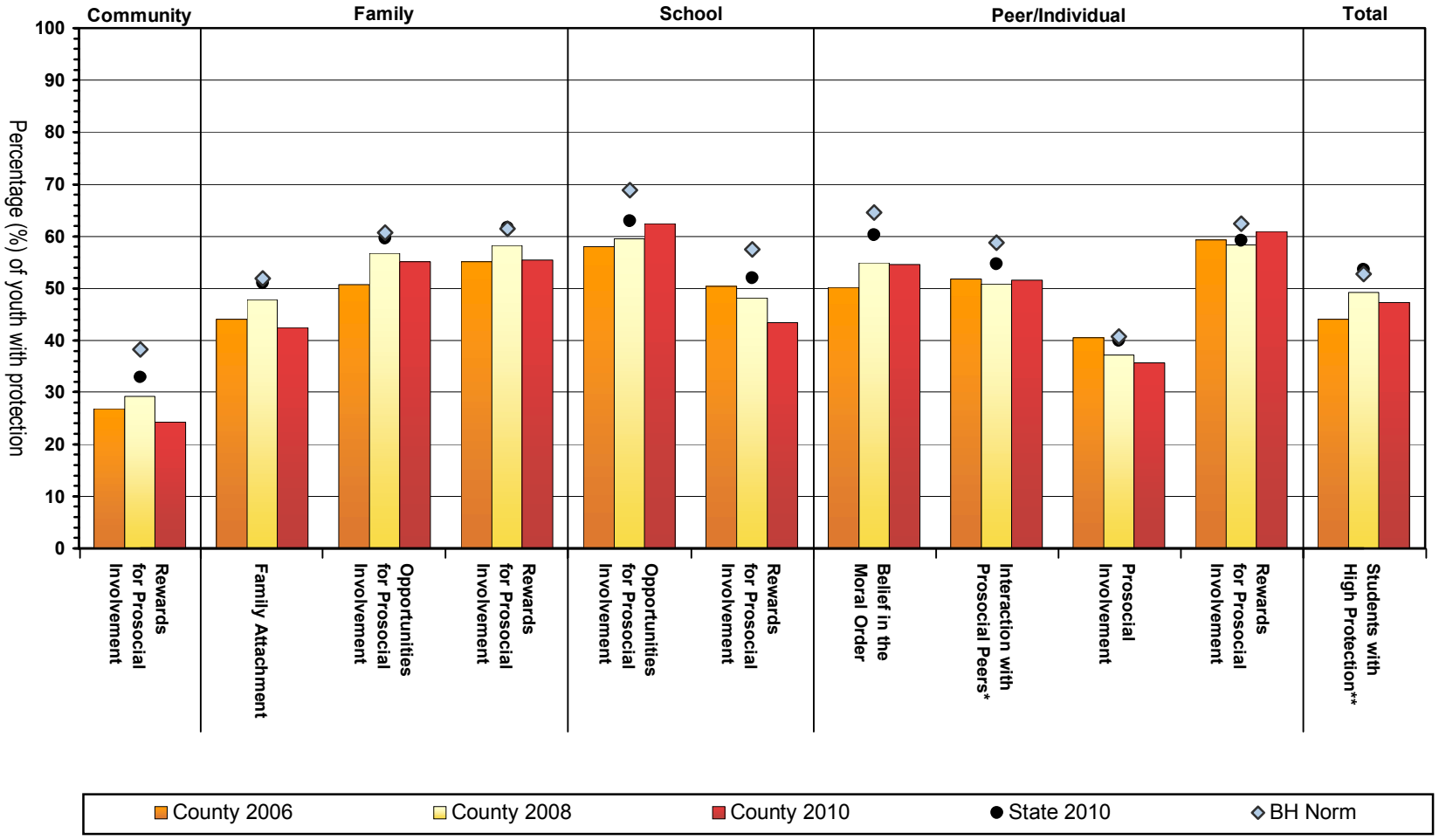
RISK PROFILE
2010 Pinal County, Grade 8



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Pinal County, Grade 8

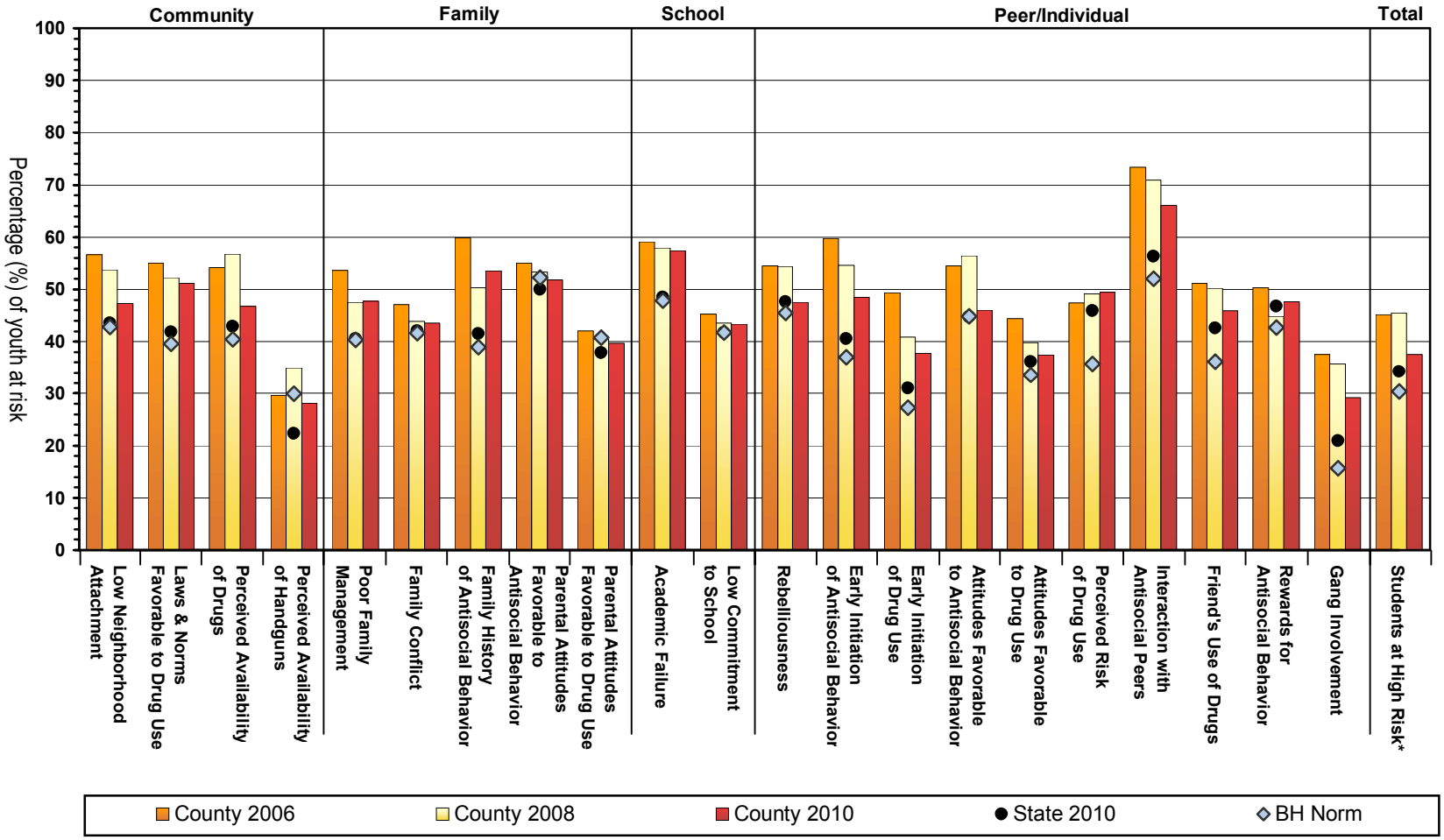


* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 and a prior administration. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

** 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, 2006/2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

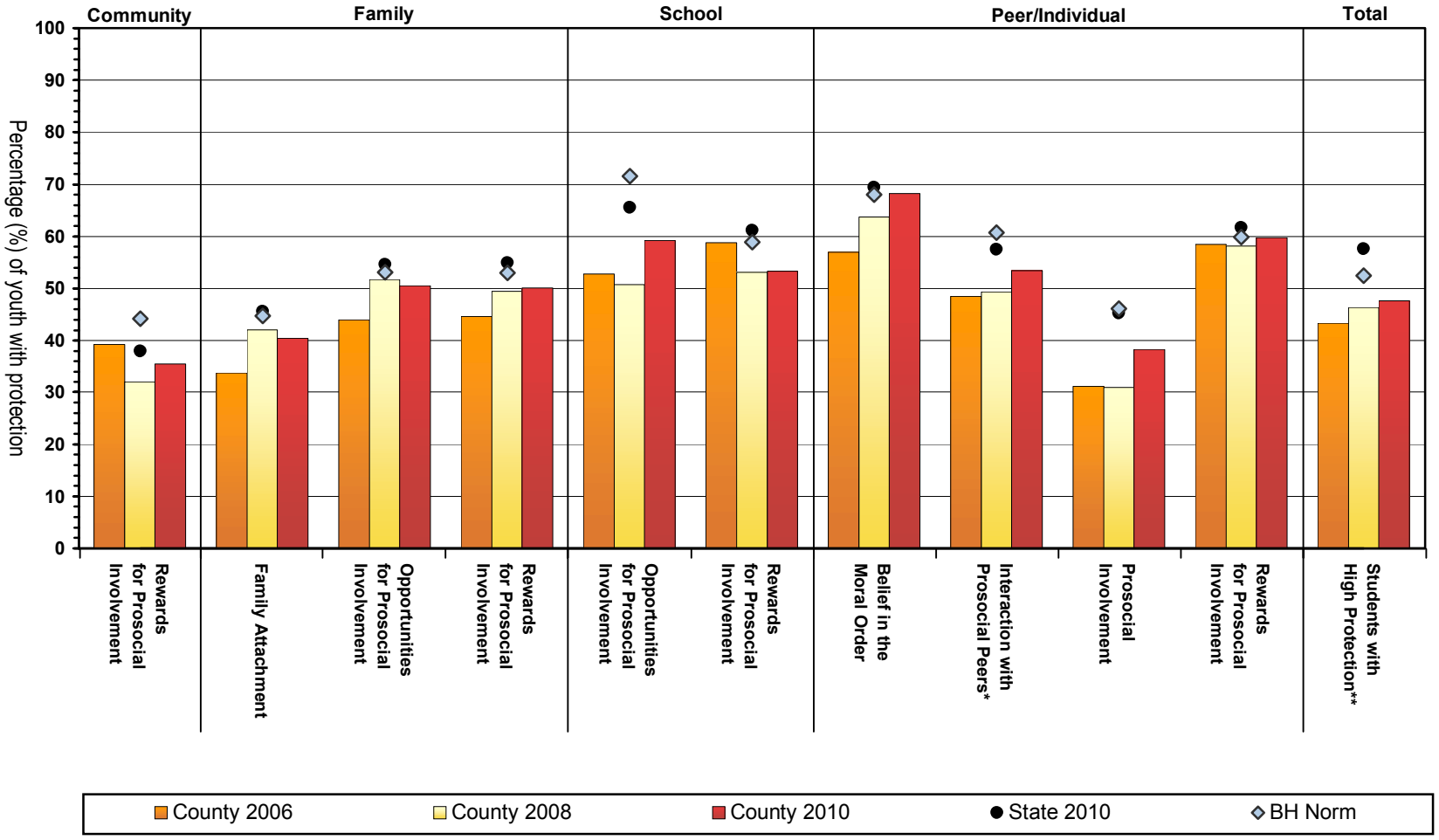
RISK PROFILE
2010 Pinal County, Grade 10



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Pinal County, Grade 10



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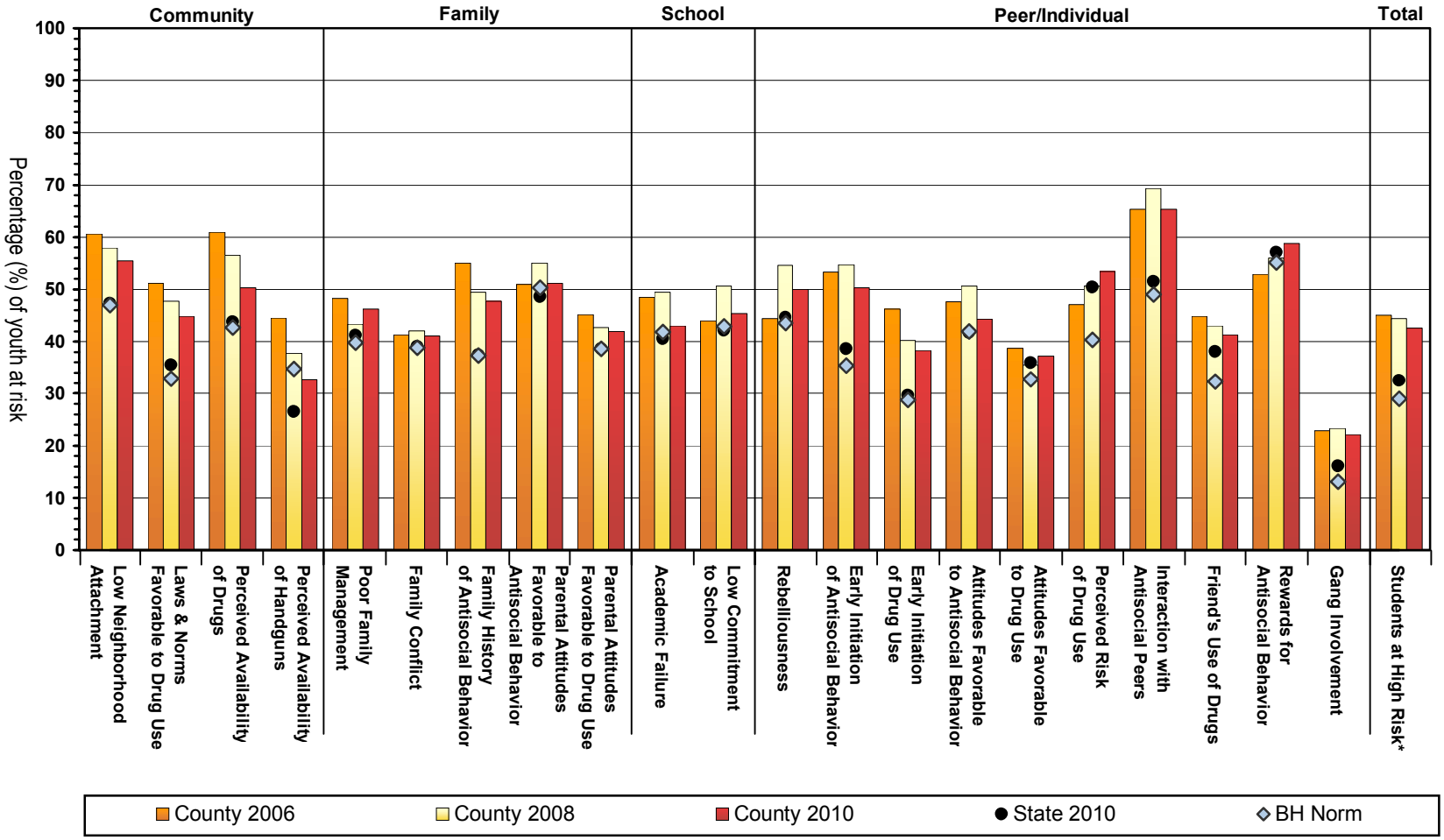
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

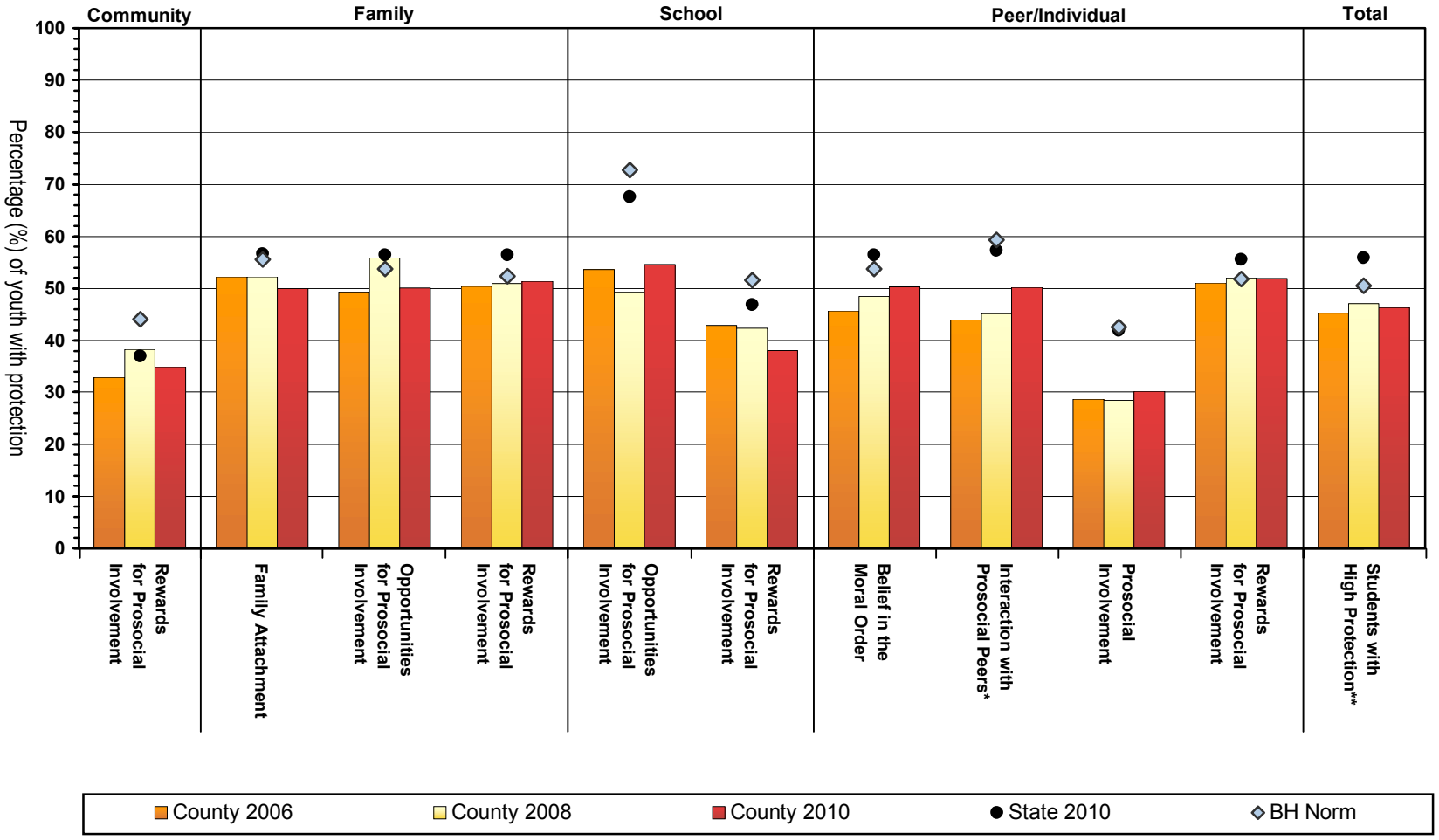
RISK PROFILE
2010 Pinal County, Grade 12



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

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Pinal County, Grade 12



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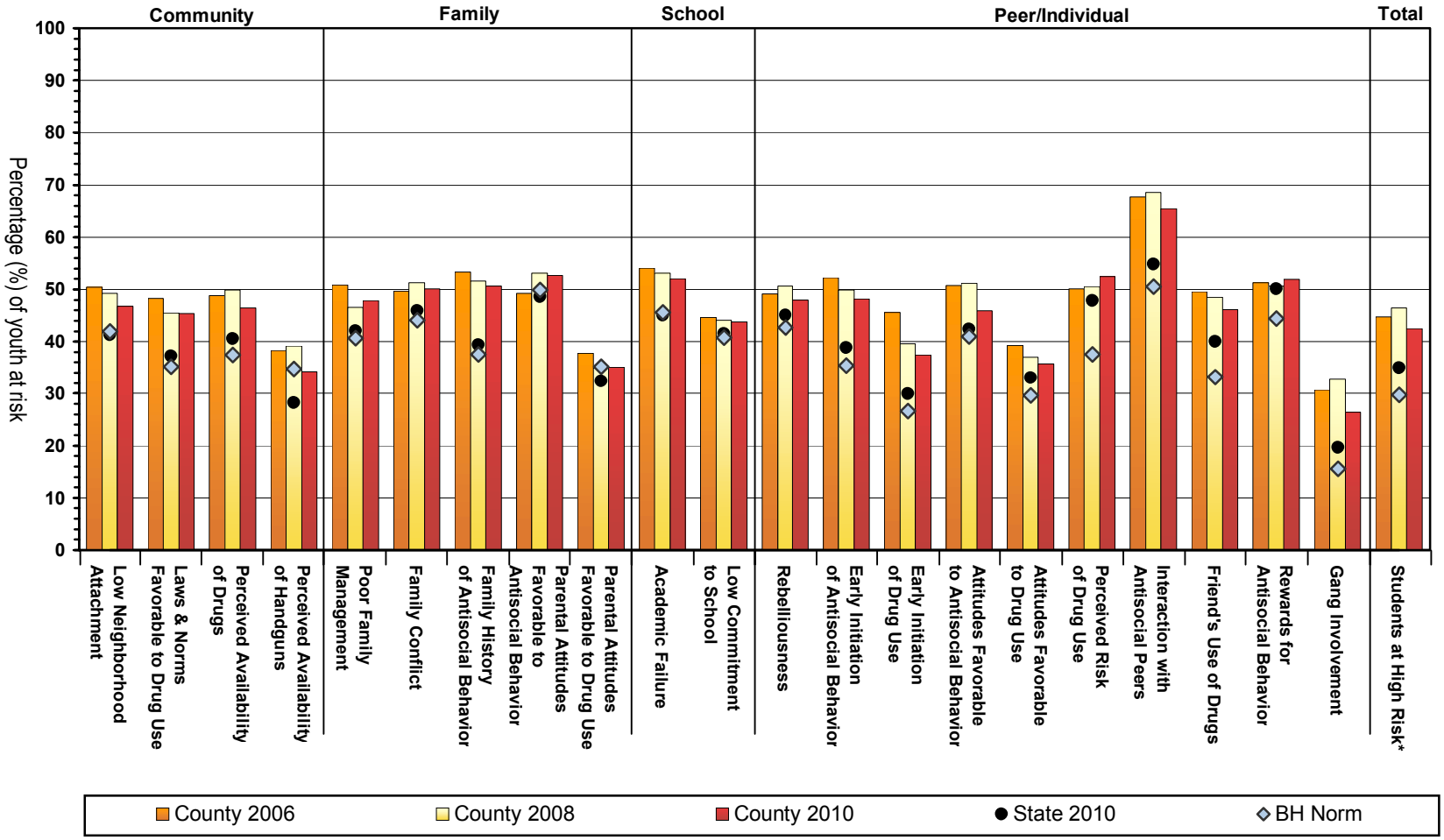
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

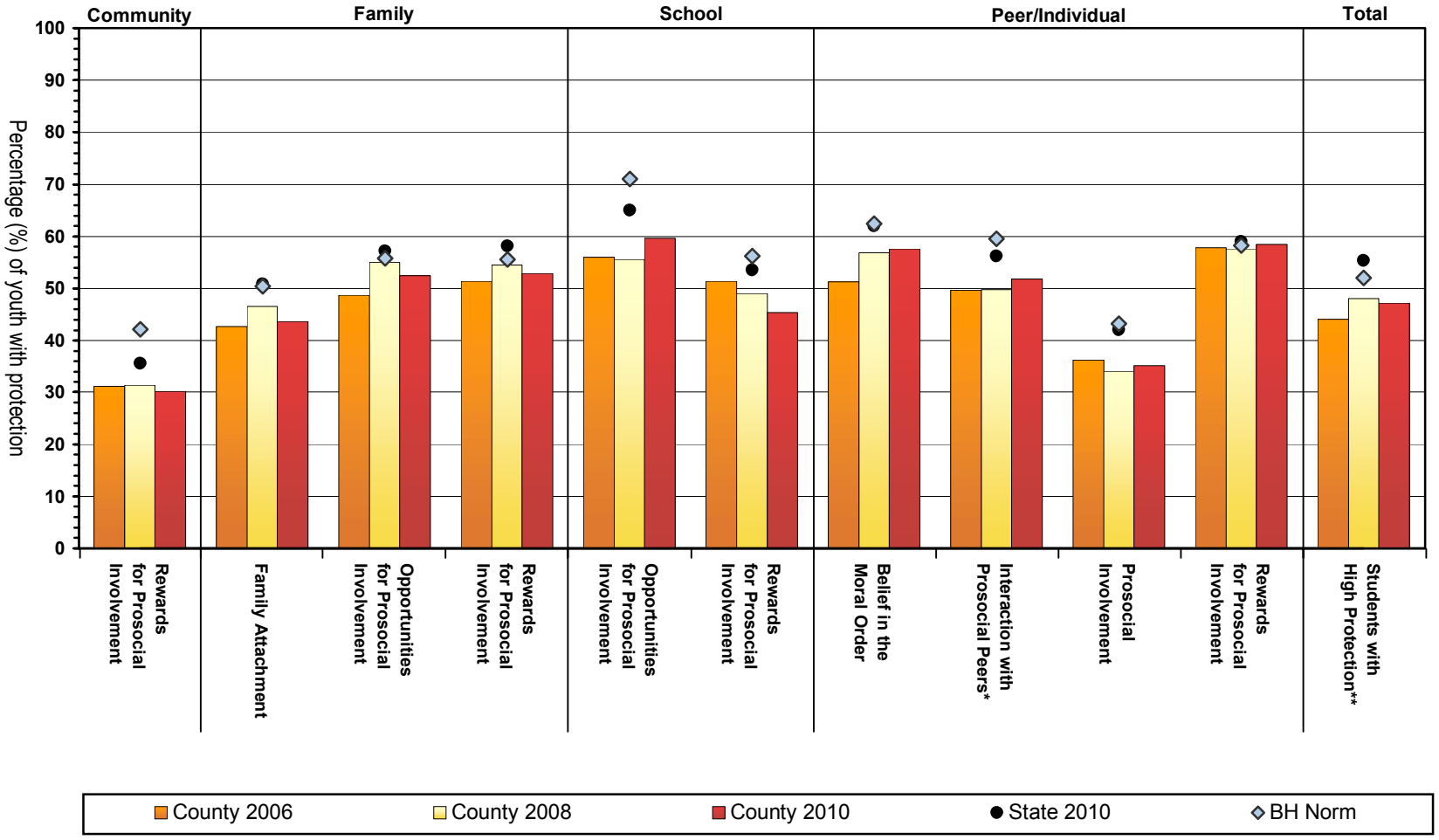
RISK PROFILE
2010 Pinal County, All Students Surveyed



* 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.)

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Pinal County, All Students Surveyed



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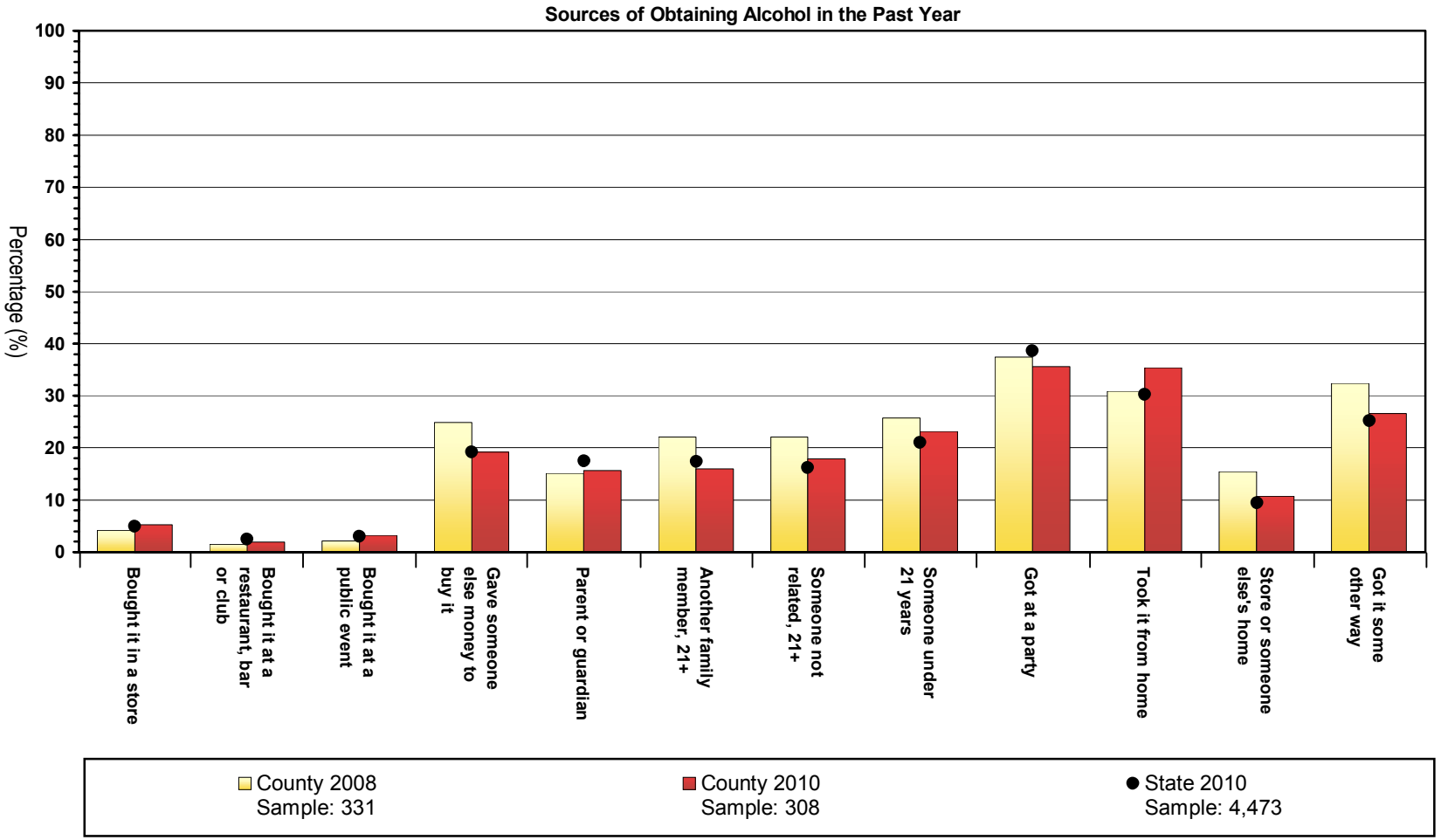
NOTE: Prior to the 2010 administration, this value was defined as the percentage of students who had five or more protective factors operating in their lives. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2006/2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.

Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Pinal County, Grade 8

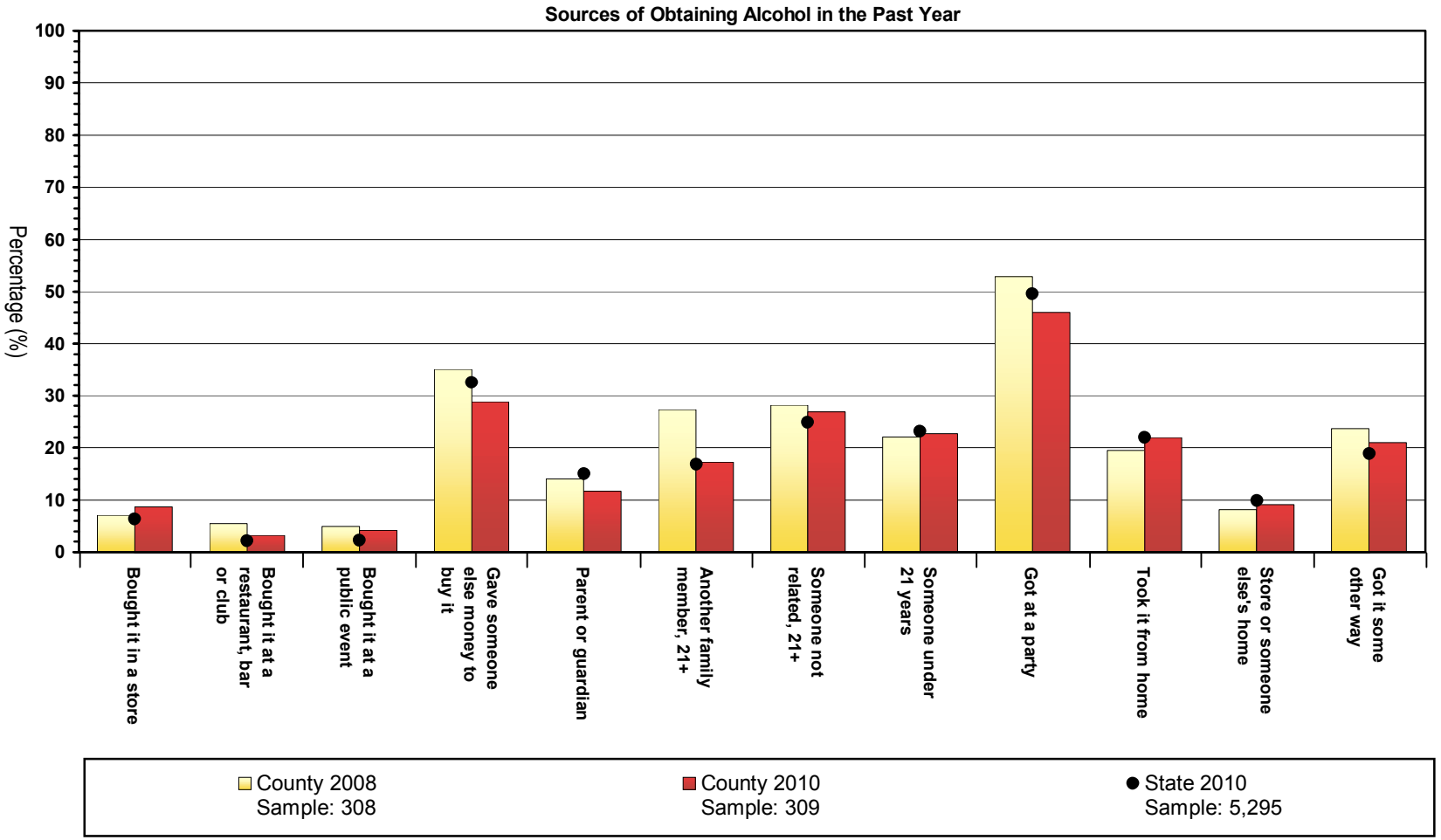


* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2010 Pinal County, Grade 10



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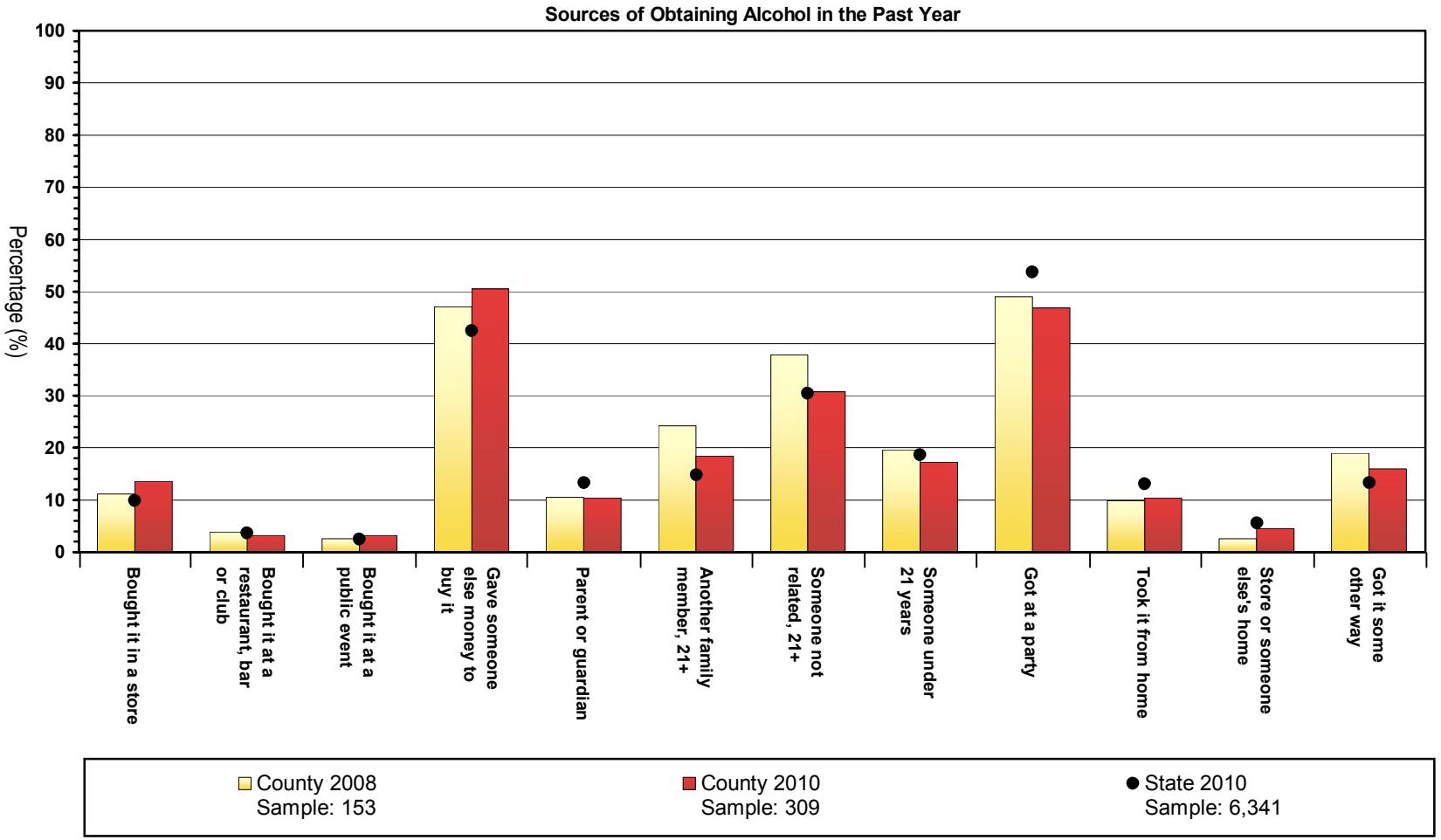
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Pinal County, Grade 12

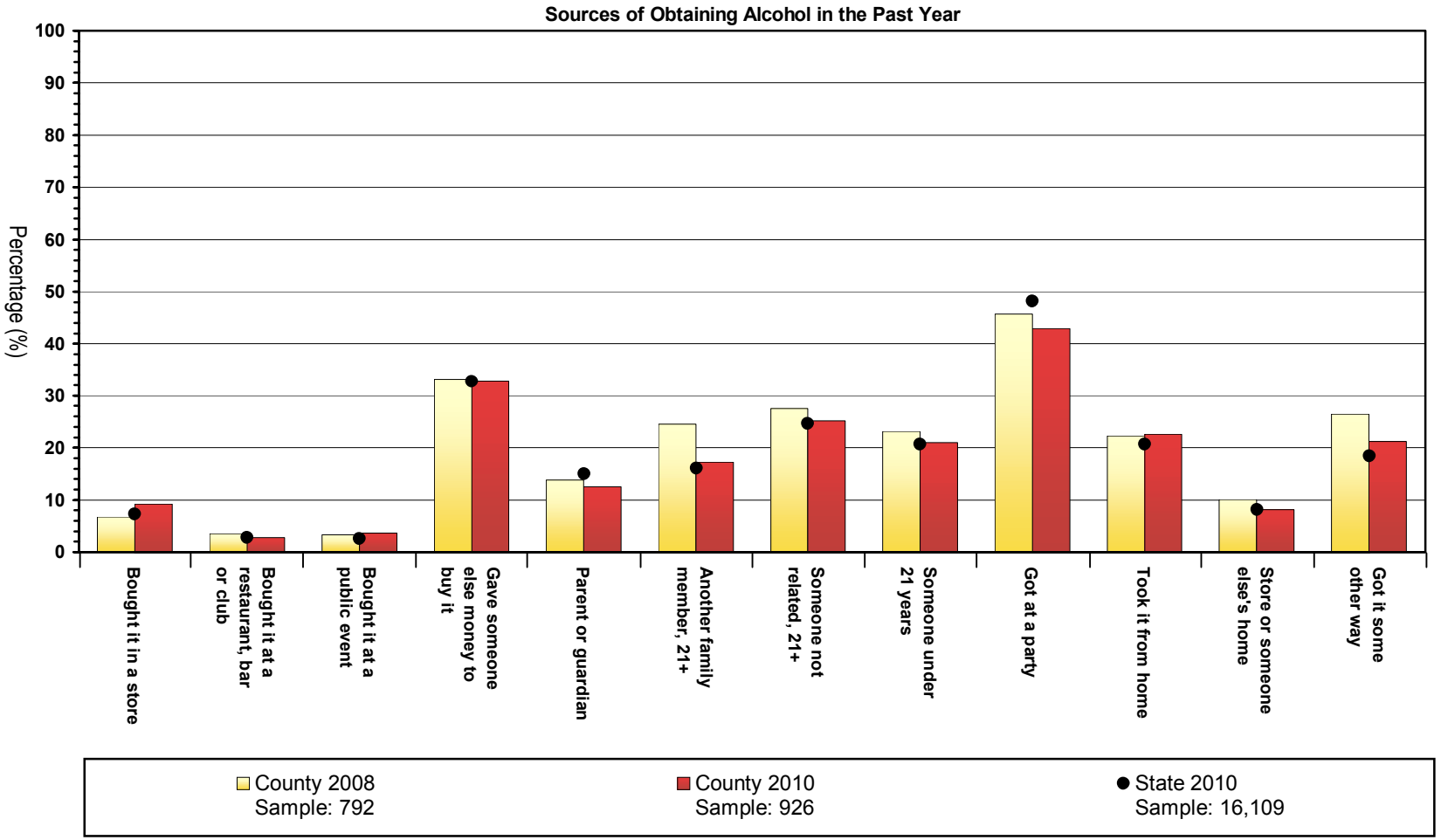


* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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

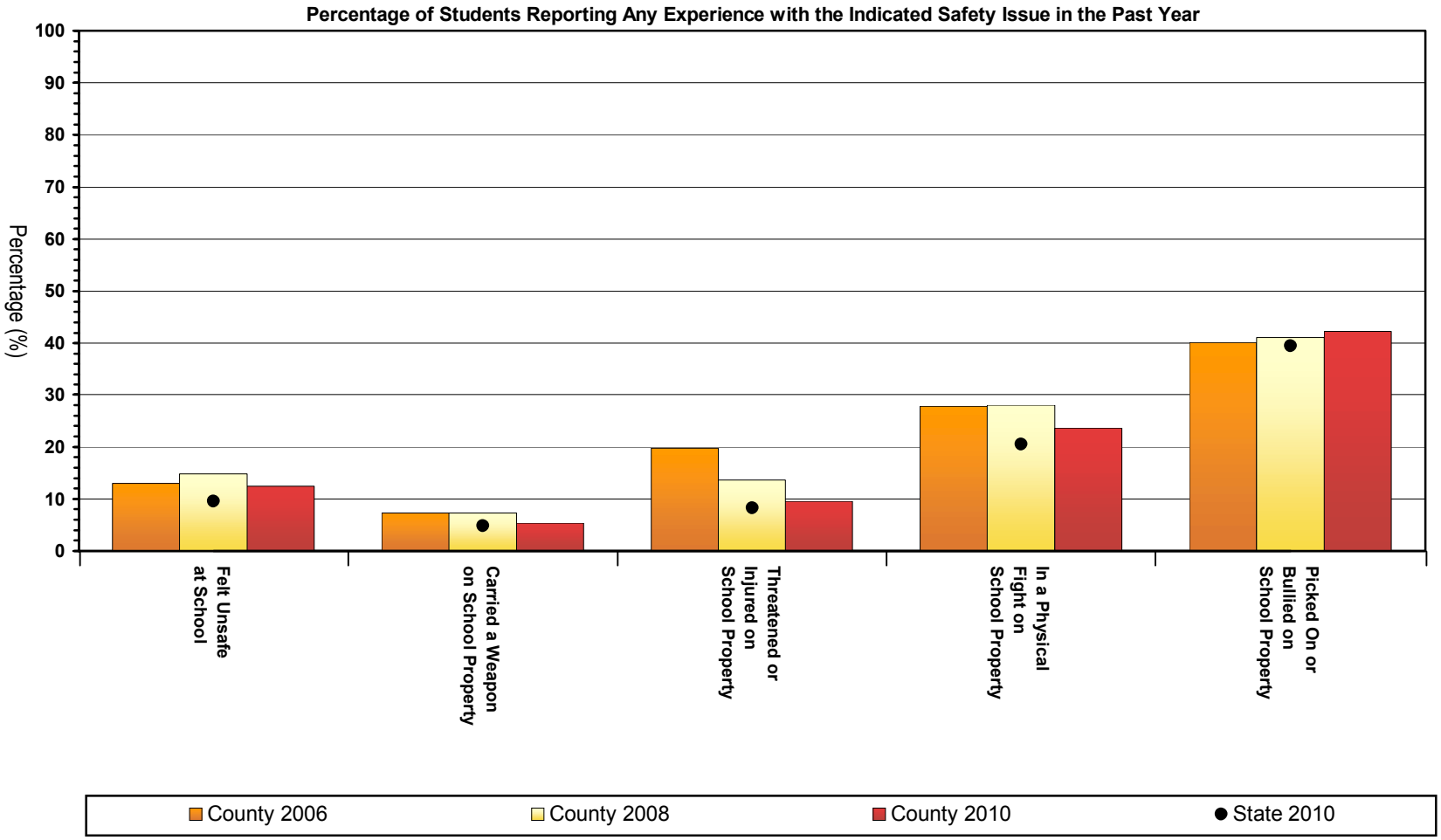
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Pinal County, All Students Surveyed



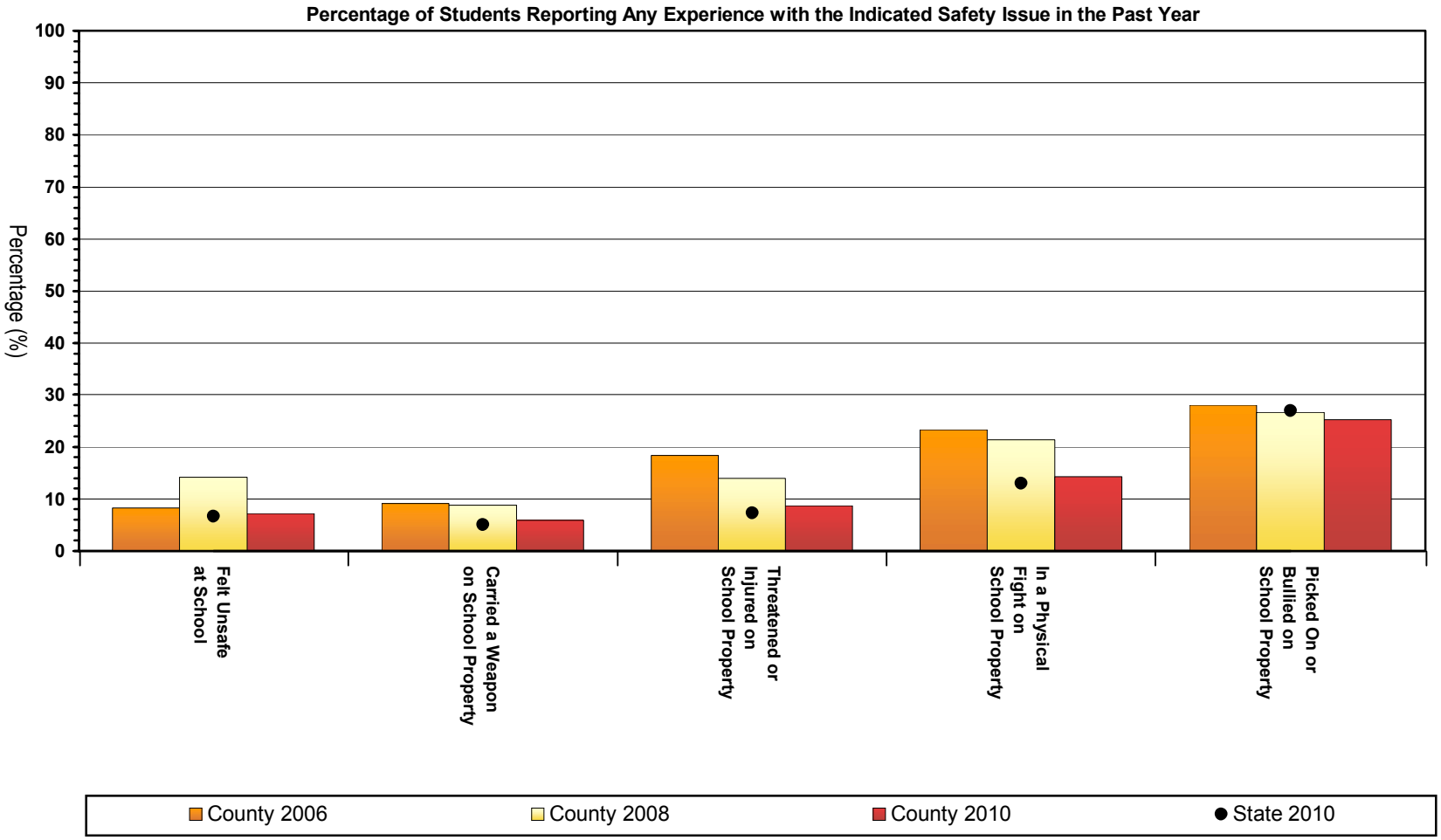
* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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.

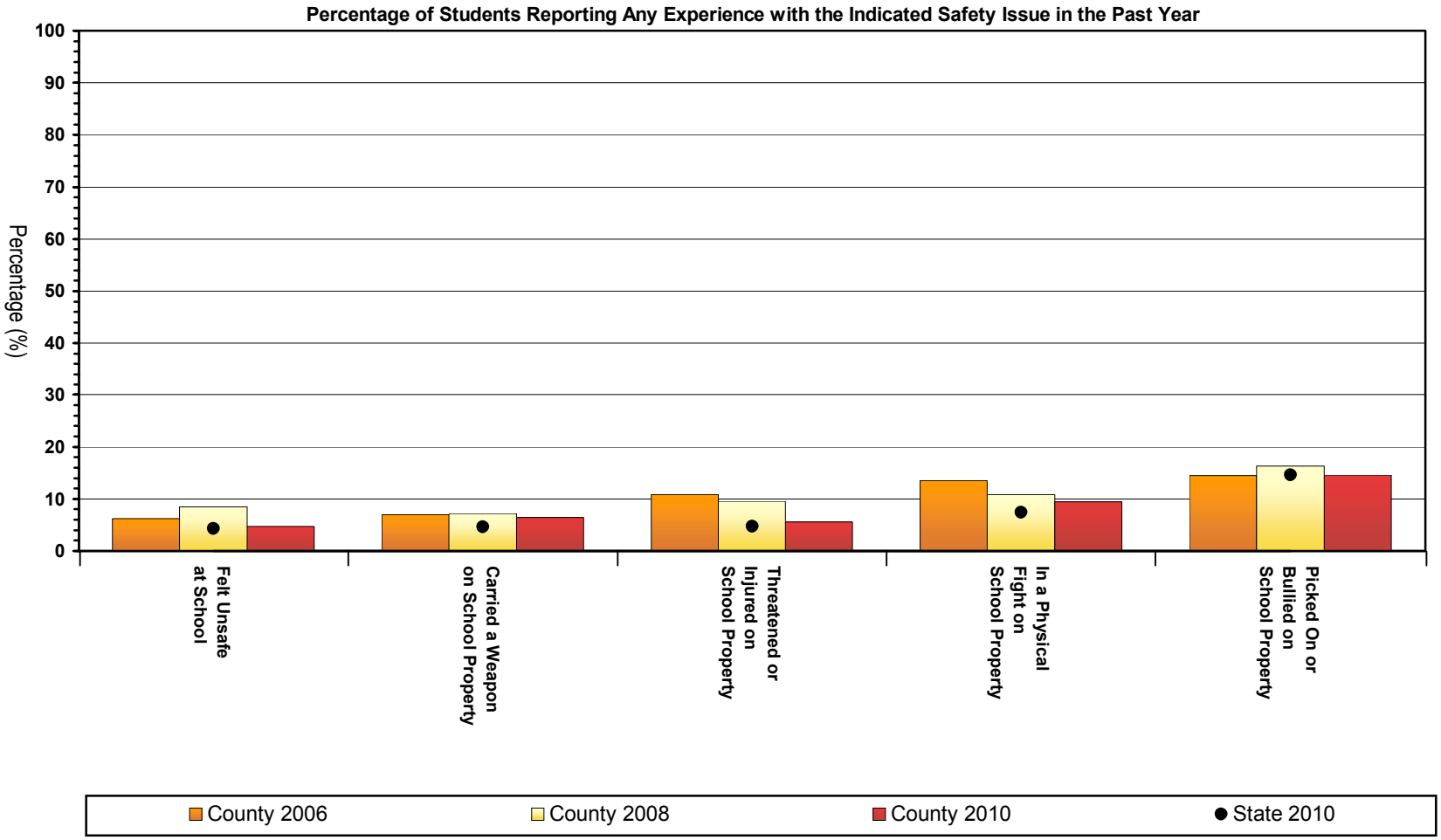
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Pinal County, Grade 8



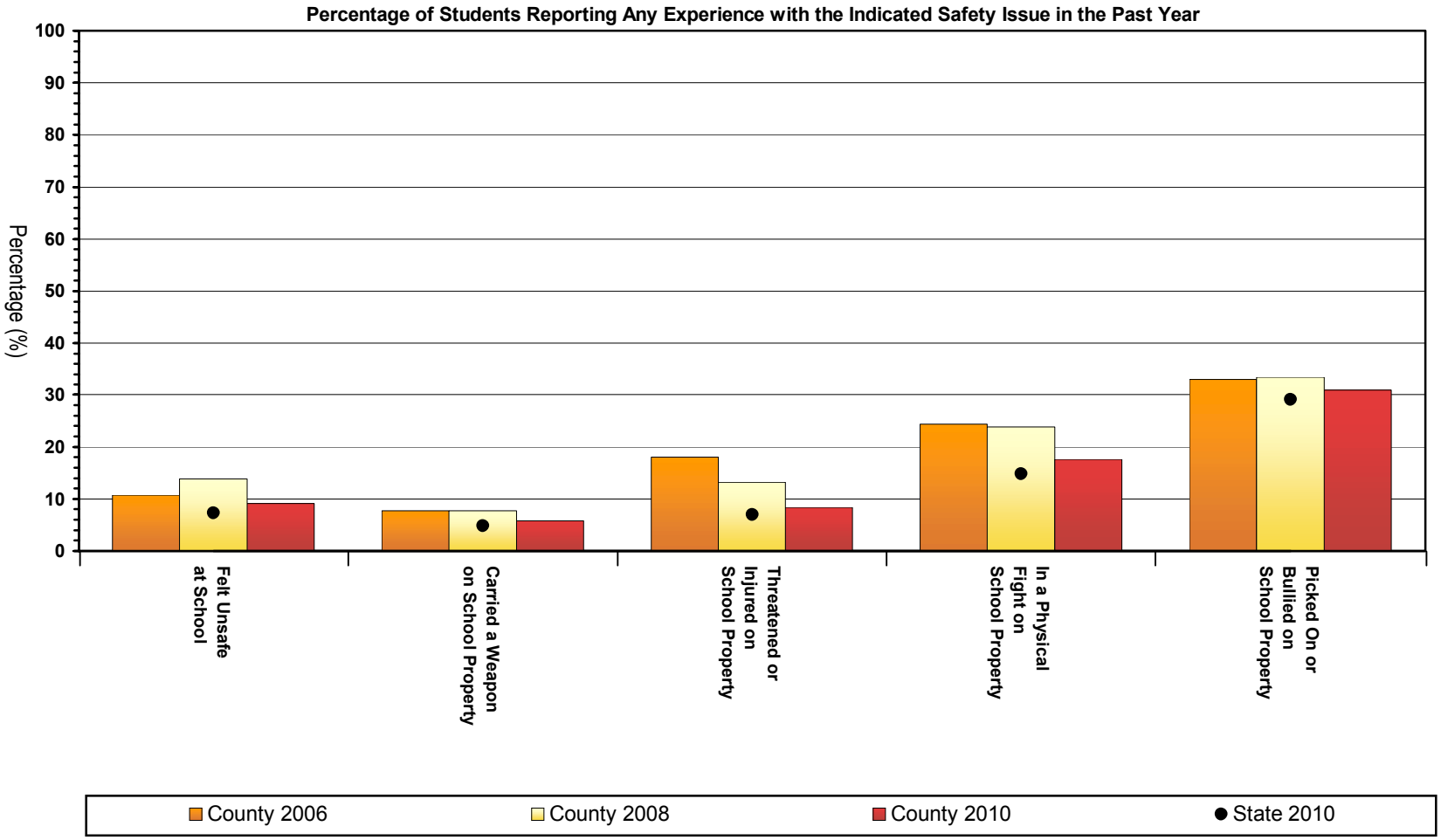
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Pinal County, Grade 10



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Pinal County, Grade 12



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Pinal County, All Students Surveyed



Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

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

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

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

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	57.9	56.9	53.4	45.1	36.6	72.8	71.8	70.4	64.1	59.1	78.8	77.6	77.8	72.8	72.3	65.0	64.2	64.0	58.2	55.6
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	38.7	34.1	31.6	23.8	20.1	56.5	44.1	44.7	37.2	32.7	60.1	56.0	55.6	46.9	43.6	46.7	40.0	41.0	34.0	31.8
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	10.5	8.1	9.2	7.1	9.6	14.8	14.8	13.8	12.5	15.2	16.7	20.6	23.2	18.1	16.3	12.6	11.8	13.7	11.7	13.6
Marijuana	used marijuana?	23.0	23.2	21.9	17.8	15.7	47.2	40.9	37.7	34.3	32.3	56.0	47.3	51.0	44.7	42.0	34.4	31.8	33.2	29.9	29.7
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	3.1	2.0	2.3	2.2	1.7	5.8	6.2	4.9	5.9	3.0	7.3	9.6	8.1	9.0	3.1	4.5	4.3	4.4	5.1	2.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	4.1	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.6	12.7	8.8	7.4	5.3	4.6	17.6	13.8	13.2	8.8	6.0	8.5	6.2	6.6	5.0	4.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	19.4	17.7	19.3	14.5	14.9	16.8	14.3	14.9	11.8	12.8	15.2	14.8	14.4	9.4	9.5	18.0	16.2	16.9	12.3	12.5
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	3.8	1.4	1.0	0.7	1.6	11.3	2.4	2.3	1.6	2.8	12.8	7.6	4.9	2.5	2.4	7.3	2.5	2.3	1.5	2.3
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	2.6	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.2	2.4	2.4	2.6	1.5	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.4	1.2	2.4	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2.5	2.6	4.3	3.9	2.2	5.2	6.8	7.3	8.2	5.5	6.2	9.4	10.5	10.6	6.5	3.9	4.8	6.6	7.0	4.7
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.7	2.0	1.2	1.6	1.3	2.2	3.5	1.8	1.8	1.3	2.0	3.3	2.6	1.7	2.2	1.9	2.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	14.1	12.3	11.5	4.4	n/a	24.9	20.8	18.9	9.9	n/a	25.6	26.9	23.1	13.2	n/a	18.9	18.2	16.8	9.1
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	3.3	5.3	3.5	3.0	6.0	9.8	6.8	5.7	7.0	10.3	11.9	9.3	7.2	8.5	9.9	6.5	6.3	5.0	5.7	8.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	10.9	9.9	8.2	8.7	9.5	15.6	11.8	9.6	11.5	13.0	19.0	13.2	14.2	13.4	12.7	13.5	10.9	10.0	10.8	11.7
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	15.1	20.1	17.3	16.5	n/a	22.0	29.3	24.2	23.7	n/a	26.7	28.8	30.1	27.3	n/a	18.8	24.1	22.3	21.5	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?	n/a	12.9	11.1	9.5	n/a	n/a	15.3	16.7	13.2	n/a	n/a	15.6	16.5	14.1	n/a	n/a	14.0	14.0	11.8	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	30.3	29.5	25.9	21.9	14.9	44.1	41.6	38.1	34.7	30.4	51.1	52.8	47.4	45.0	43.5	37.2	36.2	34.4	31.9	29.2
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	14.6	11.4	12.2	8.9	6.5	18.6	17.5	16.4	15.6	13.1	23.1	24.5	27.7	22.9	20.1	17.0	15.0	17.0	14.7	13.0
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	3.5	2.8	3.8	2.8	3.7	5.0	5.6	5.6	5.7	6.5	5.9	7.5	9.9	8.1	8.4	4.3	4.2	5.7	5.1	6.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	13.6	11.3	10.2	8.9	6.5	23.5	15.9	17.5	17.4	15.9	19.6	20.5	22.3	21.3	20.6	17.1	13.9	15.1	14.8	14.2
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.3	0.8	1.1	0.9	0.5	2.6	2.7	1.4	2.0	0.5	4.3	2.7	1.4	2.4	0.5	2.1	1.6	1.2	1.6	0.5
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.7	0.9	1.2	0.8	0.8	6.0	4.1	2.3	1.6	0.9	4.7	4.5	3.6	2.2	1.3	3.3	2.3	2.1	1.4	1.0
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	8.9	6.6	6.4	5.6	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.5	3.0	2.2	1.5	4.5	1.6	1.5	1.2	6.4	5.4	4.5	3.7	2.4
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	1.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	4.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.6	1.8	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.1	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.5
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.2	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.8	0.4
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	1.0	1.0	1.6	1.7	0.6	1.2	1.9	2.0	2.9	1.3	0.8	3.0	3.6	3.4	1.8	1.0	1.5	2.2	2.5	1.2
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.8	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	8.1	5.6	5.7	1.3	n/a	12.4	9.7	8.9	3.0	n/a	13.0	13.5	9.7	4.1	n/a	10.1	8.6	7.7	2.8
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.7	2.5	1.2	1.4	1.9	3.7	2.9	2.0	2.8	3.3	2.7	2.4	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.6	1.6	2.1	2.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	5.2	4.5	3.3	3.6	2.5	7.4	4.1	2.8	4.7	3.9	8.5	6.0	5.5	4.7	4.2	6.3	4.6	3.7	4.2	3.5
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	8.0	10.9	8.4	8.2	n/a	12.3	14.3	11.0	11.8	n/a	12.5	13.8	15.4	12.4	n/a	9.9	12.3	10.8	10.4	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?	n/a	6.2	5.6	5.4	n/a	n/a	9.9	9.0	6.3	n/a	n/a	9.3	8.4	6.3	n/a	n/a	7.8	7.2	5.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	8.8	6.9	5.5	5.0	4.2	15.5	9.7	8.7	7.6	7.4	22.3	20.3	17.7	14.1	16.6	12.6	9.4	9.2	8.2	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	36.7	32.6	30.2	27.7	24.9	42.0	36.9	32.3	29.1	26.3	38.6	41.4	34.9	28.9	27.5	38.4	35.1	31.9	28.5	25.0

Heavy Use

		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Binge Drinking	How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	16.9	16.8	14.6	12.4	7.8	24.8	25.9	24.1	21.0	17.5	30.2	34.5	31.5	29.2	25.2	21.1	21.8	21.2	19.5	16.6
1/2 Pack (or more) of Cigarettes/Day	During the past 30 days, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day? (11 to 20 cigarettes, More than 20 cigarettes)	1.4	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.0	3.6	2.6	2.1	2.0	2.4	4.1	6.5	3.0	3.6	5.0	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.7

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Been Drunk or High at School	19.4	17.0	14.3	12.8	7.5	33.5	29.3	27.0	21.8	15.0	32.1	30.0	26.0	22.1	17.7	25.0	22.5	20.8	18.0	13.3
Been Suspended from School	24.3	25.2	22.8	18.5	15.1	30.1	21.4	18.4	14.4	12.6	19.5	14.3	11.7	9.9	9.2	25.1	22.6	19.0	15.0	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	6.1	5.9	4.9	5.0	2.5	12.2	11.7	11.8	10.6	6.5	14.4	13.0	10.9	10.8	7.8	9.1	8.6	8.3	8.2	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.7	2.3	9.9	5.1	6.7	4.6	2.6	7.1	6.2	2.9	3.1	1.9	6.2	4.8	4.6	3.8	2.3
Been Arrested	11.9	11.1	7.2	7.1	5.2	15.7	12.9	14.5	9.9	6.7	14.2	13.2	11.3	8.7	6.1	13.3	11.9	10.3	8.4	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	22.4	20.6	18.9	16.6	16.0	23.7	21.0	18.8	15.5	15.1	20.8	19.1	16.2	11.5	11.9	22.5	20.5	18.2	14.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	9.1	8.6	7.3	6.7	4.8	8.9	9.9	10.4	7.6	5.2	9.9	12.3	10.4	7.2	5.2	9.2	9.5	8.9	7.1	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	1.6	1.6	1.1	1.4	0.8	2.2	1.7	3.2	2.1	0.9	3.0	3.2	1.5	1.8	1.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Any Gambling	56.7	71.9	62.2	61.6	55.0	55.0	67.3	59.3	59.8	53.8	47.3	67.6	62.0	56.5	52.6	54.6	69.9	61.3	59.7	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	2.1	5.8	5.3	5.3	5.7	1.5	5.4	5.1	4.8	5.3	2.8	7.2	6.3	5.3	5.4	2.0	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	29.5	28.1	20.7	21.4	24.0	25.8	21.4	21.4	20.7	23.5	17.1	26.6	23.9	18.9	23.9	26.4	25.8	21.6	20.6	22.7
Bet on sports?*	n/a	30.9	30.8	28.6	22.8	n/a	31.0	23.8	27.0	22.5	n/a	28.4	27.5	24.4	20.5	n/a	30.6	28.0	27.0	21.4
Played cards?	24.4	45.1	35.5	36.1	25.8	25.4	42.9	33.9	36.0	27.0	20.6	43.8	37.3	34.8	26.7	24.1	44.2	35.4	35.7	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?**	n/a	19.2	15.7	15.9	n/a	n/a	19.8	16.0	16.6	n/a	n/a	23.2	19.6	15.3	n/a	n/a	19.9	16.7	16.0	n/a
Played bingo?	18.8	33.5	27.2	26.4	22.7	14.2	24.5	19.6	20.4	17.7	8.9	17.8	17.9	14.2	14.0	15.9	28.8	22.8	21.4	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	7.0	7.2	5.7	5.1	4.5	6.5	4.7	5.1	4.6	4.0	5.6	6.6	5.2	4.2	3.7	6.6	6.3	5.4	4.7	4.2
Played a dice game?*	n/a	33.9	27.1	26.0	12.1	n/a	28.3	21.3	21.9	11.2	n/a	25.7	22.6	17.9	10.0	n/a	31.1	24.4	22.6	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?*	23.1	34.3	29.9	28.2	20.1	23.9	33.7	27.9	27.7	20.5	22.4	31.0	31.1	24.9	18.8	23.2	33.7	29.6	27.2	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?*	n/a	5.5	4.6	5.0	4.6	n/a	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.7	n/a	4.8	3.8	4.4	4.6	n/a	5.4	4.4	4.8	4.7

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from table. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	44.5	44.6	42.1	35.9	36.6	56.7	53.8	47.3	43.6	42.8	60.6	57.9	55.5	47.3	47.0	50.4	49.2	46.8	41.3	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	44.4	41.1	42.2	35.0	32.8	55.0	52.2	51.2	41.8	39.6	51.2	47.8	44.8	35.5	32.8	48.3	45.5	45.4	37.2	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	42.8	44.5	44.3	36.9	29.4	54.2	56.8	46.8	42.9	40.5	60.9	56.5	50.3	43.8	42.7	48.8	49.9	46.5	40.6	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	40.4	41.9	38.9	33.4	39.8	29.6	35.0	28.1	22.3	29.9	44.5	37.8	32.6	26.5	34.8	38.3	39.2	34.2	28.2	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	50.3	46.8	48.7	43.7	41.9	53.6	47.5	47.8	40.6	40.3	48.3	43.4	46.2	41.2	39.8	50.9	46.6	47.9	42.1	40.7
Family Conflict	53.6	58.0	59.0	53.1	51.5	47.1	43.9	43.6	42.1	41.6	41.3	42.1	41.1	39.1	38.8	49.7	51.3	50.1	45.9	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	49.5	52.9	50.3	39.3	36.4	59.9	50.3	53.5	41.5	39.0	55.0	49.5	47.7	37.4	37.3	53.3	51.6	50.6	39.4	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	45.9	52.5	54.2	47.7	46.9	55.0	53.3	51.8	50.0	52.3	51.0	55.0	51.2	48.6	50.3	49.2	53.1	52.7	48.6	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	33.5	30.0	28.4	24.7	26.0	42.1	40.5	39.7	37.9	40.8	45.2	42.7	41.9	38.6	38.6	37.8	35.0	35.1	32.4	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	53.3	51.0	52.8	45.5	46.6	59.1	57.9	57.4	48.5	47.9	48.5	49.5	43.0	40.6	41.8	54.1	53.1	52.0	45.1	45.6
Low Commitment to School	44.5	43.0	43.5	41.0	38.0	45.3	43.6	43.3	41.7	41.7	44.0	50.6	45.4	42.2	42.9	44.6	44.1	43.8	41.5	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	48.0	47.6	47.5	43.8	39.0	54.5	54.4	47.5	47.6	45.5	44.4	54.6	50.0	44.6	43.6	49.1	50.6	48.0	45.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	48.6	46.1	46.9	37.6	33.7	59.8	54.6	48.5	40.6	37.0	53.3	54.7	50.3	38.6	35.4	52.3	49.9	48.2	38.8	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	43.8	38.6	36.6	29.3	24.0	49.4	40.9	37.8	31.0	27.3	46.2	40.2	38.3	29.6	28.8	45.6	39.6	37.4	29.9	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	49.8	48.3	46.6	41.4	36.2	54.5	56.4	46.0	44.7	44.9	47.6	50.6	44.3	41.7	41.9	50.7	51.2	45.9	42.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	37.3	35.7	33.9	29.3	22.6	44.4	39.8	37.5	36.2	33.6	38.7	35.5	37.2	35.9	32.7	39.3	37.0	35.7	33.1	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	52.2	51.2	54.0	47.8	37.1	47.4	49.1	49.5	45.9	35.7	47.1	50.6	53.4	50.4	40.3	50.1	50.5	52.5	47.9	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	65.8	67.1	65.2	55.8	50.3	73.4	70.9	66.1	56.3	52.0	65.3	69.3	65.3	51.5	49.0	67.7	68.6	65.5	54.8	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	50.2	48.6	48.4	39.4	30.8	51.2	50.2	45.9	42.6	36.2	44.8	43.0	41.3	38.1	32.3	49.6	48.5	46.1	40.0	33.2
Rewards for ASB	51.3	52.8	51.3	48.2	36.7	50.3	44.8	47.6	46.8	42.7	52.9	56.0	58.8	57.1	55.1	51.3	50.6	51.9	50.1	44.4
Gang Involvement	29.7	33.1	26.7	20.8	17.8	37.6	35.7	29.2	20.9	15.7	22.9	23.3	22.1	16.1	13.1	30.7	32.7	26.4	19.6	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	44.3	47.5	45.7	37.1	29.7	45.2	45.5	37.6	34.2	30.4	45.1	44.4	42.6	32.5	29.0	44.7	46.5	42.5	35.0	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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	26.8	29.2	24.2	32.9	38.3	39.3	32.0	35.5	38.0	44.2	32.8	38.3	35.0	37.0	44.1	31.1	31.3	30.1	35.6	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	44.1	47.9	42.5	51.1	51.9	33.8	42.1	40.5	45.6	44.7	52.2	52.2	50.0	56.6	55.6	42.7	46.6	43.7	50.9	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	50.8	56.8	55.1	59.7	60.7	44.0	51.7	50.5	54.6	53.1	49.4	55.9	50.1	56.4	53.8	48.7	55.0	52.5	57.2	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	55.1	58.3	55.5	61.7	61.5	44.6	49.5	50.1	54.9	53.0	50.4	51.0	51.4	56.4	52.4	51.4	54.5	52.9	58.2	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	58.0	59.6	62.4	63.0	68.9	52.8	50.8	59.2	65.6	71.6	53.7	49.4	54.6	67.6	72.8	56.0	55.6	59.7	65.0	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	50.4	48.2	43.5	52.0	57.5	58.8	53.1	53.3	61.2	58.9	42.9	42.4	38.1	46.9	51.6	51.4	49.0	45.4	53.5	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	50.2	54.9	54.6	60.3	64.6	57.0	63.7	68.2	69.4	68.0	45.7	48.5	50.3	56.4	53.8	51.3	56.9	57.6	62.0	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers*	51.8	50.9	51.6	54.7	58.8	48.5	49.4	53.4	57.5	60.7	44.0	45.2	50.2	57.3	59.3	49.7	49.8	51.8	56.2	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	40.6	37.2	35.7	40.0	40.8	31.1	30.9	38.3	45.3	46.1	28.7	28.4	30.1	41.9	42.6	36.3	34.1	35.2	42.1	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	59.3	58.4	60.9	59.2	62.5	58.5	58.2	59.8	61.7	59.9	51.1	52.0	51.9	55.6	51.8	57.8	57.6	58.5	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection**	44.1	49.3	47.3	53.6	52.8	43.3	46.3	47.6	57.6	52.5	45.3	47.1	46.4	55.9	50.5	44.1	48.1	47.2	55.4	52.0

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

** 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, 2006/2008 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, (*ie* 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	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
*Sample size***	*331*	*308*	*4,473*	*308*	*309*	*5,295*	*153*	*309*	*6,341*	*792*	*926*	*16,109*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	4.2	5.2	4.9	7.1	8.7	6.3	11.1	13.6	9.9	6.7	9.2	7.3
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	1.5	1.9	2.5	5.5	3.2	2.1	3.9	3.2	3.6	3.5	2.8	2.8
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	2.1	3.2	3.0	4.9	4.2	2.2	2.6	3.2	2.5	3.3	3.6	2.6
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	24.8	19.2	19.2	35.1	28.8	32.6	47.1	50.5	42.5	33.1	32.8	32.8
My parent or guardian gave it to me	15.1	15.6	17.5	14.0	11.7	15.0	10.5	10.4	13.3	13.8	12.5	15.0
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	22.1	15.9	17.3	27.3	17.2	16.8	24.2	18.4	14.8	24.5	17.2	16.1
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	22.1	17.9	16.2	28.2	26.9	24.8	37.9	30.7	30.4	27.5	25.2	24.6
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	25.7	23.1	21.0	22.1	22.7	23.1	19.6	17.2	18.6	23.1	21.0	20.7
I got it at a party	37.5	35.7	38.7	52.9	46.0	49.6	49.0	46.9	53.8	45.7	42.9	48.2
I took it from home	30.8	35.4	30.2	19.5	22.0	21.9	9.8	10.4	13.1	22.3	22.6	20.7
I took it from a store or someone else's home	15.4	10.7	9.4	8.1	9.1	9.8	2.6	4.5	5.6	10.1	8.1	8.1
I got it some other way	32.3	26.6	25.2	23.7	21.0	18.8	19.0	15.9	13.3	26.4	21.2	18.4

* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed**			
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
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	80.3	86.4	90.4	91.7	81.6	86.1	91.3	92.7	89.2	90.4	94.4	95.3	82.0	86.8	91.6	93.0
	1 time	9.2	5.6	4.3	4.5	9.3	6.2	4.1	3.7	5.8	4.2	2.7	2.4	8.7	5.6	3.9	3.7
	2-3 times	5.6	4.1	3.1	2.2	4.1	4.0	2.6	1.9	1.8	3.3	2.1	1.3	4.6	3.9	2.7	1.9
	4-5 times	1.9	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	1.5	1.0	0.6	0.5
	6-7 times	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2
	8-9 times	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1
	10-11 times	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
	12 or more times	1.5	1.9	0.7	0.5	2.6	1.7	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	1.7	1.7	0.6	0.5
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?	0 times	72.2	72.0	76.4	79.5	76.7	78.6	85.7	87.0	86.5	89.2	90.6	92.6	75.6	76.2	82.4	85.2
	1 time	14.4	14.5	12.3	11.0	12.4	11.1	7.4	7.3	6.9	4.8	5.9	4.3	12.7	12.2	9.4	8.1
	2-3 times	7.9	8.5	7.0	6.2	7.2	5.8	4.1	3.6	4.7	3.9	2.0	1.8	7.2	7.1	5.0	4.2
	4-5 times	2.2	2.9	2.3	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.9	0.5	0.4	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.1
	6-7 times	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4
	8-9 times	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
	10-11 times	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	1.5	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.5	1.1	1.2	0.7	0.4	1.2	1.2	0.8	0.6
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	59.9	58.9	57.7	60.5	72.0	73.4	74.8	73.1	85.5	83.7	85.4	85.4	67.1	66.5	69.1	70.9
	1 time	19.5	13.2	11.6	12.8	12.6	7.6	9.6	9.1	8.0	3.6	4.9	5.3	15.9	10.3	9.5	9.7
	2-3 times	14.5	11.2	12.3	11.1	11.5	7.1	7.4	8.4	4.7	5.7	3.9	4.7	12.2	9.3	8.9	8.6
	4-5 times		3.9	5.7	4.7		4.0	2.7	3.0		2.1	1.9	1.7		3.7	3.9	3.3
	6-7 times		2.8	1.7	1.8		1.4	0.8	1.2		1.5	0.7	0.7		2.2	1.2	1.3
	8-9 times		0.6	1.1	1.1		1.4	0.8	0.7		0.0	0.3	0.3		0.8	0.8	0.8
	10-11 times		0.6	0.7	0.7		0.5	0.5	0.5		0.3	0.5	0.2		0.5	0.6	0.5
	12 or more times	6.1	8.7	9.2	7.3	4.0	4.8	3.4	4.2	1.8	3.0	2.4	1.8	4.9	6.8	5.9	4.9
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	87.0	85.2	87.6	90.5	91.7	85.8	92.8	93.3	93.8	91.5	95.3	95.7	89.3	86.2	90.9	92.7
	1 day	7.1	8.5	7.1	5.2	3.1	7.8	3.5	3.6	4.4	3.6	2.3	2.2	5.6	7.7	4.9	4.0
	2-3 days	3.8	4.1	3.7	2.6	2.8	3.2	1.9	1.8	1.1	2.7	1.5	1.1	3.1	3.6	2.7	2.0
	4-5 days	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.5
	6 or more days	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.9	1.3	2.5	1.3	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.7	1.1	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	92.7	92.7	94.6	95.2	90.9	91.2	94.1	95.0	93.0	92.8	93.6	95.4	92.3	92.3	94.2	95.2
	1 day	3.6	3.8	2.8	2.3	2.0	3.4	2.7	1.8	0.7	1.8	2.0	1.4	2.7	3.4	2.6	1.9
	2-3 days	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	2.7	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.2	1.6	0.9	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.1
	4-5 days	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.4
	6 or more days	1.3	1.5	0.9	1.0	3.8	3.5	1.5	1.8	4.4	3.6	2.5	2.0	2.4	2.4	1.5	1.5

* In 2006 the choices for this question were *Never*, *Once*, *Several Times* and *Very Often.*

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 13. 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	57.6	1,462	57.0	919	59.7	725	57.9	3,106	53.1	1,514	62.9	1,549
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	80.0	1,473	81.4	927	86.5	726	82.0	3,126	80.3	1,521	83.7	1,561
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	74.3	1,397	67.3	893	60.9	698	69.1	2,988	64.1	1,458	74.4	1,490
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	90.2	1,414	84.0	915	75.4	737	84.8	3,066	85.0	1,493	84.8	1,528
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	96.1	1,401	94.4	905	85.2	732	93.0	3,038	91.6	1,481	94.6	1,513
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	96.1	1,420	92.5	926	90.3	739	93.6	3,085	93.1	1,503	94.2	1,538
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	74.8	1,597	63.4	1,019	57.5	755	67.5	3,371	68.0	1,658	67.0	1,663
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	82.5	1,596	75.7	1,018	61.2	752	75.7	3,366	74.7	1,653	76.8	1,663
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	82.0	1,591	72.4	1,020	65.1	751	75.3	3,362	74.3	1,653	76.4	1,659
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	25.9	1,535	38.1	949	47.4	741	34.4	3,225	32.9	1,574	35.7	1,602
		Cigarettes	12.2	1,495	16.4	931	27.7	732	17.0	3,158	18.9	1,531	15.2	1,583
		Marijuana	10.2	1,527	17.5	938	22.3	731	15.1	3,196	16.7	1,560	13.7	1,587
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	57.0	1,588	74.3	1,000	81.3	748	67.6	3,336	64.8	1,637	70.7	1,651
		Average age:	11.8 years		13.1 years		14.0 years		12.8 years		12.6 years		13.0 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	33.0	1,590	46.7	1,005	59.2	750	43.0	3,345	44.4	1,644	41.8	1,652
		Average age:	11.7 years		12.5 years		13.6 years		12.5 years		12.5 years		12.6 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	21.3	1,593	38.3	1,002	51.4	751	33.2	3,346	35.0	1,647	31.6	1,651
		Average age:	12.1 years		13.1 years		14.3 years		13.2 years		13.1 years		13.4 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, (*ie* 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 14. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
alcohol?	Never	65.7	71.4	47.1	52.3	35.7	41.6	53.3	57.7
	Once	13.2	12.3	15.1	14.2	14.9	13.2	14.1	13.1
	2-3 times	12.2	9.5	20.4	17.3	20.5	21.3	16.5	15.0
	4-6 times	4.6	3.4	7.9	7.7	13.0	10.7	7.5	6.7
	7-10 times	1.4	1.0	2.4	2.9	5.9	4.9	2.7	2.6
	More than 10 times	3.0	2.4	7.1	5.7	10.1	8.3	5.8	4.9
cigarettes?	Never	75.0	80.6	67.3	68.4	55.8	62.7	68.3	72.2
	Once	11.3	8.7	11.6	10.3	12.5	10.3	11.7	9.6
	2-3 times	7.1	5.2	8.8	8.6	11.0	9.6	8.5	7.4
	4-6 times	2.5	2.2	3.7	3.9	5.4	4.8	3.5	3.4
	7-10 times	0.9	1.0	2.0	2.3	3.6	2.8	1.8	1.9
	More than 10 times	3.2	2.4	6.6	6.5	11.7	9.8	6.1	5.6
marijuana?	Never	72.0	75.4	56.5	58.7	53.7	56.9	63.2	65.4
	Once	8.6	8.1	10.1	11.1	9.8	11.0	9.3	9.7
	2-3 times	8.6	6.5	10.8	10.3	11.9	10.7	10.0	8.7
	4-6 times	4.0	3.5	7.2	6.2	6.6	6.3	5.5	5.1
	7-10 times	2.1	1.9	4.3	3.6	3.9	3.7	3.2	2.9
	More than 10 times	4.8	4.7	11.0	10.2	14.1	11.4	8.8	8.2
other drugs?	Never	87.4	88.4	83.4	81.4	78.6	81.7	84.2	84.5
	Once	6.1	5.4	6.3	7.5	8.2	7.3	6.6	6.6
	2-3 times	3.3	2.7	4.8	4.8	5.4	4.8	4.2	3.9
	4-6 times	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.2	2.4	2.2	1.5	1.8
	7-10 times	0.6	0.6	0.8	1.2	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.9
	More than 10 times	1.4	1.7	3.5	2.9	3.4	2.9	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	63.9	64.9	62.6	63.0	66.4	67.0	64.1	64.9
	Once	11.9	13.6	12.2	12.7	11.6	10.9	11.9	12.6
	2-3 times	11.1	10.3	10.5	11.9	8.8	10.8	10.4	10.9
	4-6 times	4.5	3.5	5.7	4.5	5.0	4.2	5.0	4.0
	7-10 times	2.2	1.5	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.7
	More than 10 times	6.4	6.2	6.7	6.0	6.2	5.1	6.4	5.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	33.0	30.9	34.4	33.4	29.5	33.8	32.6	32.4
	Once	16.5	14.2	16.4	17.4	18.7	17.2	17.0	16.0
	Twice	7.6	5.8	9.4	8.9	11.9	10.3	9.1	8.0
	Three times	3.7	2.7	4.1	4.1	4.9	5.5	4.1	3.9
	Four or more times	6.3	5.3	12.1	8.8	14.3	10.4	9.9	7.7
	I never got offers	32.9	41.1	23.7	27.3	20.6	22.8	27.3	32.0
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	38.8	35.7	41.1	38.7	40.9	39.4	40.0	37.6
	Once	13.4	10.9	13.3	13.9	13.1	15.2	13.3	13.0
	Twice	7.7	5.4	10.0	8.2	12.0	10.2	9.4	7.5
	Three times	2.9	2.7	4.4	4.6	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.9
	Four or more times	4.5	4.4	7.8	7.3	8.2	7.4	6.3	6.1
	I never got offers	32.7	41.0	23.4	27.3	20.2	22.5	27.0	31.9
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	40.2	37.3	44.4	45.1	50.0	50.9	43.7	43.3
	Once	13.5	10.2	13.5	12.3	13.8	11.4	13.6	11.1
	Twice	4.4	3.7	7.0	5.2	5.8	5.2	5.5	4.6
	Three times	3.0	2.4	3.4	2.9	3.7	3.2	3.3	2.8
	Four or more times	5.2	4.6	7.8	6.3	6.2	5.9	6.2	5.5
	I never got offers	33.7	41.8	23.9	28.1	20.5	23.4	27.7	32.8
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	43.8	40.7	49.8	49.7	55.1	55.3	48.2	47.4
	Once	10.4	8.2	11.4	9.9	11.4	9.6	10.9	9.1
	Twice	4.8	3.3	4.8	4.2	3.8	4.3	4.6	3.8
	Three times	2.6	1.9	3.0	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.3
	Four or more times	4.6	3.8	6.7	5.2	5.5	4.6	5.4	4.4
	I never got offers	33.8	42.1	24.2	28.3	21.2	23.7	28.0	33.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 15. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	79.1	82.8	77.9	81.9	81.4	83.6	79.2	82.7
	1 or 2 times	10.3	8.4	10.4	8.0	8.5	7.6	9.9	8.1
	3 to 5 times	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.9	3.1	3.5	3.3
	6 to 9 times	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.6
	10 to 19 times	1.6	1.7	3.7	2.1	1.7	1.6	2.2	1.8
	20 to 29 times	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.6
	30 to 39 times	0.8	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2
	40+ times	2.3	1.5	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.7
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	23.5	29.2	26.1	31.1	30.0	42.1	25.7	33.2
	1 or 2 times	27.3	28.6	24.7	26.7	24.7	25.6	26.0	27.2
	3 to 5 times	21.2	18.8	20.4	19.0	19.0	16.7	20.5	18.3
	6 to 9 times	12.0	9.4	11.2	9.9	11.8	7.0	11.7	8.9
	10 to 19 times	6.1	5.8	9.4	6.4	7.7	4.4	7.4	5.6
	20 to 29 times	3.1	2.6	3.2	2.4	2.8	1.5	3.1	2.2
	30 to 39 times	1.3	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.8
	40+ times	5.5	4.7	4.7	3.6	3.1	2.3	4.7	3.7
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	78.5	81.3	78.5	81.7	80.1	85.9	78.8	82.6
	1 or 2 times	12.4	10.4	10.6	9.9	10.6	8.0	11.4	9.6
	3 to 5 times	4.5	3.5	4.1	3.4	5.5	2.5	4.6	3.2
	6 to 9 times	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.5
	10 to 19 times	1.3	1.6	3.1	1.8	1.6	1.2	1.9	1.6
	20 to 29 times	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2
	40+ times	0.9	0.9	1.4	1.1	0.5	0.7	1.0	0.9
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	86.8	87.2	84.5	87.7	86.0	89.8	85.9	88.1
	1 or 2 times	7.8	7.7	9.0	7.1	8.5	6.1	8.3	7.1
	3 to 5 times	2.7	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.1	1.7	2.4	1.9
	6 to 9 times	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.8
	10 to 19 times	0.8	0.8	1.7	1.2	1.3	0.8	1.2	0.9
	20 to 29 times	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1
	40+ times	0.7	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	87.2	88.1	79.5	81.7	77.7	78.5	82.7	83.6
Friends	5.5	5.5	12.6	11.2	13.9	14.0	9.5	9.5
Family/Relatives	2.6	2.2	4.4	3.7	4.6	4.2	3.6	3.2
Parties	3.0	2.5	5.0	4.9	6.0	5.5	4.3	4.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	3.6	2.9	5.9	5.0	5.3	5.2	4.6	4.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	1.7	1.3	2.9	2.8	4.9	4.4	2.8	2.6
School	1.7	1.6	3.5	3.7	4.8	3.6	2.9	2.8
Other	2.5	1.8	3.9	3.0	4.6	3.1	3.4	2.5
Over the Internet	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.7	0.7	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.3	0.8	1.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations

Issue	2006 AYS	2008/2010 AYS	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Hallucinogens	Used LSD or other psychedelics?	Used LSD or other hallucinogens?	Substituted "hallucinogens" for "psychedelics" in 2008 and beyond. Comparable across years.
Meth	Used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	Used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank)?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription stimulants	Used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription sedatives	Used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	In 2008 AYS added descriptor "prescription" and removed qualifier "without a doctor telling you to take them." 2006 data are cautiously comparable to 2008/2010.
Ecstasy	Used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy)?	Used ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2008/2010 AYS uses "ecstasy" as the primary descriptor, moving "MDMA" to examples. Comparable across years.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, Oxycontin, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	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). In 2008/2010, the single prescription drug question was dropped, and a new question about prescription pain relievers was added. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2006 data were similarly recalculated into a composite, adding results from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions to the dedicated *Prescription Drugs* question.
Gambling Category	*How often during the past 12 months have you:*	*How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value:*	
Sports betting	Bet on team sports?	Bet on sports?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Race betting	Bet money on horse races?	Bet on a horse race or other animal race?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Dice	Bet on dice games such as craps?	Played a dice game?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Games of skill	Bet on games of personal skill such as pool, darts, or bowling?	Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	Comparable across years.
Protective Scale: Peer-Individual	*Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year, how many of your best friends have:* *(Scale is calculated based on the average response [0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 friends] to the following questions)*		*Regularly attended religious services* was removed from the AYS in 2008. 2006 has been recalculated to match 2008/2010 AYS and are now comparable across all years. Due to this recalculation, current reports may differ slightly from past reports.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	...participated in clubs, organizations and activities at school? ...made the commitment to stay drug-free? ...tried to do well in school? ...liked school? *...regularly attended religious services? (not used in 2008/2010)*		

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

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Arizona Department of Education
School Safety and Prevention
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Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
Elise Mikkelsen
602-266-8299 ext. 351
www.problemgambling.az.gov

Arizona Department of Health Services
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www.azdhs.gov/bhs/index.htm

Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
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Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families
602-542-4043
www.governor.state.az.us/cyf/index.html

Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate
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www.partnerupaz.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.prevention.samhsa.gov

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www2.dsgonline.com/mpg/

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

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

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

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2010 Arizona Youth Survey

Santa Cruz County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Shining Light on Arizona Youth

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
in partnership with

- Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Division of Behavioral Health
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Tobacco Education and Prevention Program
- Arizona Parent's Commission on Drug Education and Prevention
- Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families

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Introduction

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Santa Cruz County Summary Report

This report summarizes all findings from the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2010. 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 the 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 2006		County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	341	25.2	221	18.8	221	22.2	27,592	43.3
10	553	40.8	538	45.8	371	37.3	19,489	30.6
12	461	34.0	416	35.4	402	40.4	16,703	26.2
All Students Surveyed*	1,355	100.0	1,175	100.0	994	100.0	63,784	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	638	47.8	564	48.7	449	45.7	30,645	49.0
Female	697	52.2	594	51.3	533	54.3	31,928	51.0

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		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	47	4.2	15	1.6	1,207	4.9
African American	25	2.2	25	2.6	657	2.6
Asian	6	0.5	5	0.5	206	0.8
Pacific Islander	9	0.8	11	1.2	280	1.1
White	242	21.7	254	26.8	5,772	23.2
Multi-Racial	16	1.4	15	1.6	1,021	4.1
Race Unmarked	771	69.1	623	65.7	15,726	63.2
Non-Hispanic						
Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	2	4.2	2	5.4	2,517	6.8
African American	1	2.1	0	0.0	2,129	5.7
Asian	2	4.2	1	2.7	1,551	4.2
Pacific Islander	2	4.2	1	2.7	372	1.0
White	33	68.8	27	73.0	27,180	73.2
Multi-Racial	4	8.3	1	2.7	2,539	6.8
Race Unmarked	4	8.3	5	13.5	824	2.2
Totals						
	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	1,116	95.0	948	95.4	24,869	39.0
Non-Hispanic Students	48	4.1	37	3.7	37,112	58.2
*Total Students***	1,175	100.0	994	100.0	63,784	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 communities with physical deterioration and high rates of adult crime are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in organized neighborhoods.

The chart below shows the links between the 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 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.

Each risk and protective factor 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. Heavy substance use and antisocial behavior
3. Gambling
4. Risk profiles
5. Protective profiles
6. Where youth acquired alcohol
7. School safety

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 12. The additional data found in Tables 13 through 15 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 2010 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students in that grade who reported a given behavior. The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students whose answers reflect significant risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2006, 2008, and 2010. 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 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.

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

- **Heavy substance use** is measured in two different ways: binge drinking (having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey) and use of one-half a pack or more of cigarettes per day.
- **Drinking and Driving** - youth indicating drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.
- **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.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

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 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

This chart displays data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol in the past 30 days. The data focus on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. (Students reporting no alcohol use are not represented.) It is important to note that the charts represent a subgroup of users and not the entire survey population. Additionally, the smaller the sample, the more dramatic the influence of a student's responses. For example, 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 legend indicates the sample size for each grade surveyed to help clarify the value of the data.

School Safety

The school safety 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 or were picked on or bullied at school. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 12.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 12, Tables 13 through 15 contain information useful for prevention planning.

Table 13 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.

Tables 14 and 15 contain questions new to the 2010 AYS on subjects of interest to prevention providers.

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 will have 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 will be offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site will be 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 comprehensive picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the users geographic area of interest will not only lead to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but it will also maximize 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. Currently, the web site is under construction, but we anticipate it will be ready by end of summer 2010. Please visit us then 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 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the governor's policy advisor on Health and Human Services, ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse issues. ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts; and improve funding allocation. ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources. ASAP also studies current policy and recommends relevant legislation for the Arizona Legislature's consideration.

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 prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement arenas. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

ASAP's 2010 strategic plan identifies five strategic focus areas: 1) child welfare/children of incarcerated parents/drug-endangered children; 2) law enforcement and drug trafficking; 3) prescription drugs; 4) underage drinking; and 5) community partnerships.

There are currently four sub-committees that assist ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Underage Drinking Prevention Committee (UAD) –** This subcommittee addresses the problem of underage drinking in Arizona by implementing a statewide underage drinking initiative that 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 committee collaborates across state systems to reduce underage drinking.
- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi) –** This work group produces a biennial *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile*, which highlights trends and new substance abuse data in Arizona and an annual summary profile, entitled *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona.* The *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile* is a comprehensive, informative, and functional profile of substance abuse in the state for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Currently, Epi 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.
- **Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force (AMTF) –**The Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force was created in August 2006 in response to Arizona's decade-long increase in the number of individuals regularly using methamphetamine and the increase in the resulting social and economic costs associated with the drug. The AMTF was instructed to approach Arizona's methamphetamine problem holistically, focusing equally on enforcement, prevention, treatment, and recovery. Specifically, the AMTF was charged with identifying specific, action-oriented recommendations to eradicate methamphetamine use in Arizona and build safe and healthy communities throughout the state. The AMTF brings together representatives from state agencies, local government, businesses, and community groups to develop collaborative efforts among the treatment, prevention, and law enforcement systems to assess and address the impact of methamphetamine statewide through information sharing, resource allocation, services coordination, and the development of statewide policy recommendations sensitive to the needs of local and tribal communities.
- **The Community Advisory Board –** The Community Advisory Board (CAB) brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state to improve substance abuse prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement policies and programs. The CAB provides an essential link between communities, ASAP and its sub-committees. The CAB brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that informs 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 Epidemiology Work Group and 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.

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

How to identify high priority problem areas.

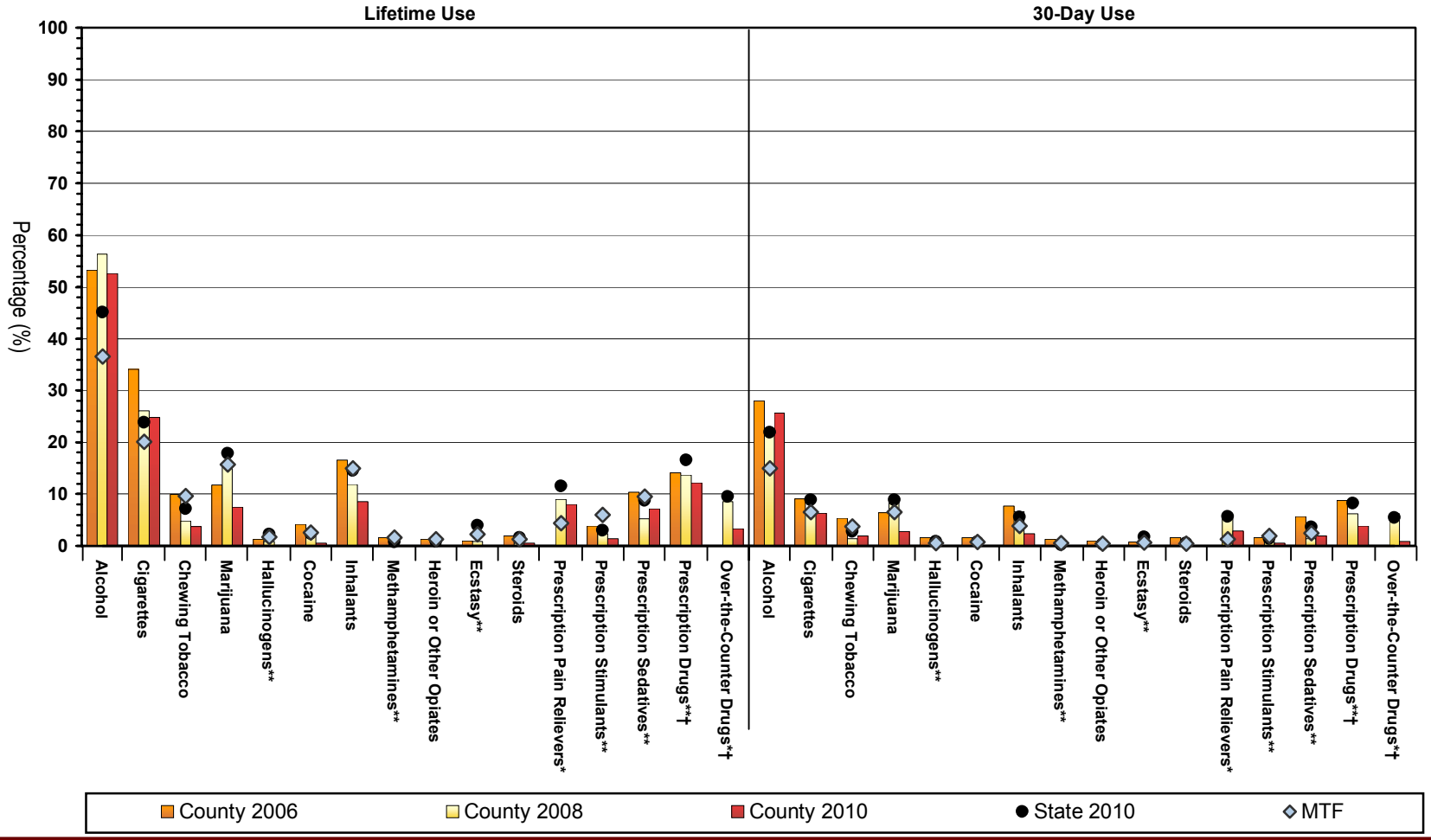
- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the other?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problems 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	6th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > 8-state 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
2010 Santa Cruz County, Grade 8



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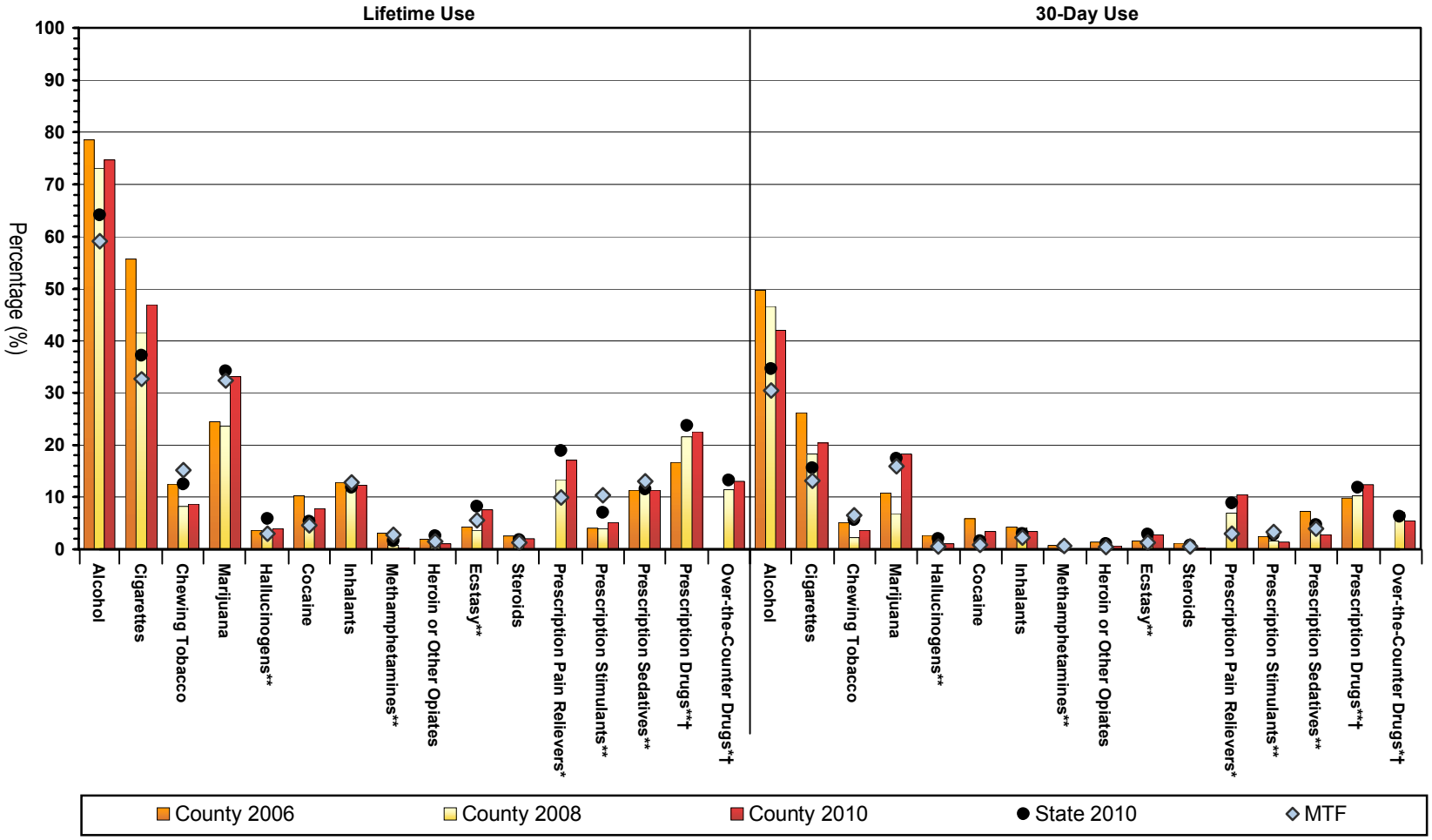
† No equivalent category for these substances in the Monitoring the Future survey.

LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Santa Cruz County, Grade 10



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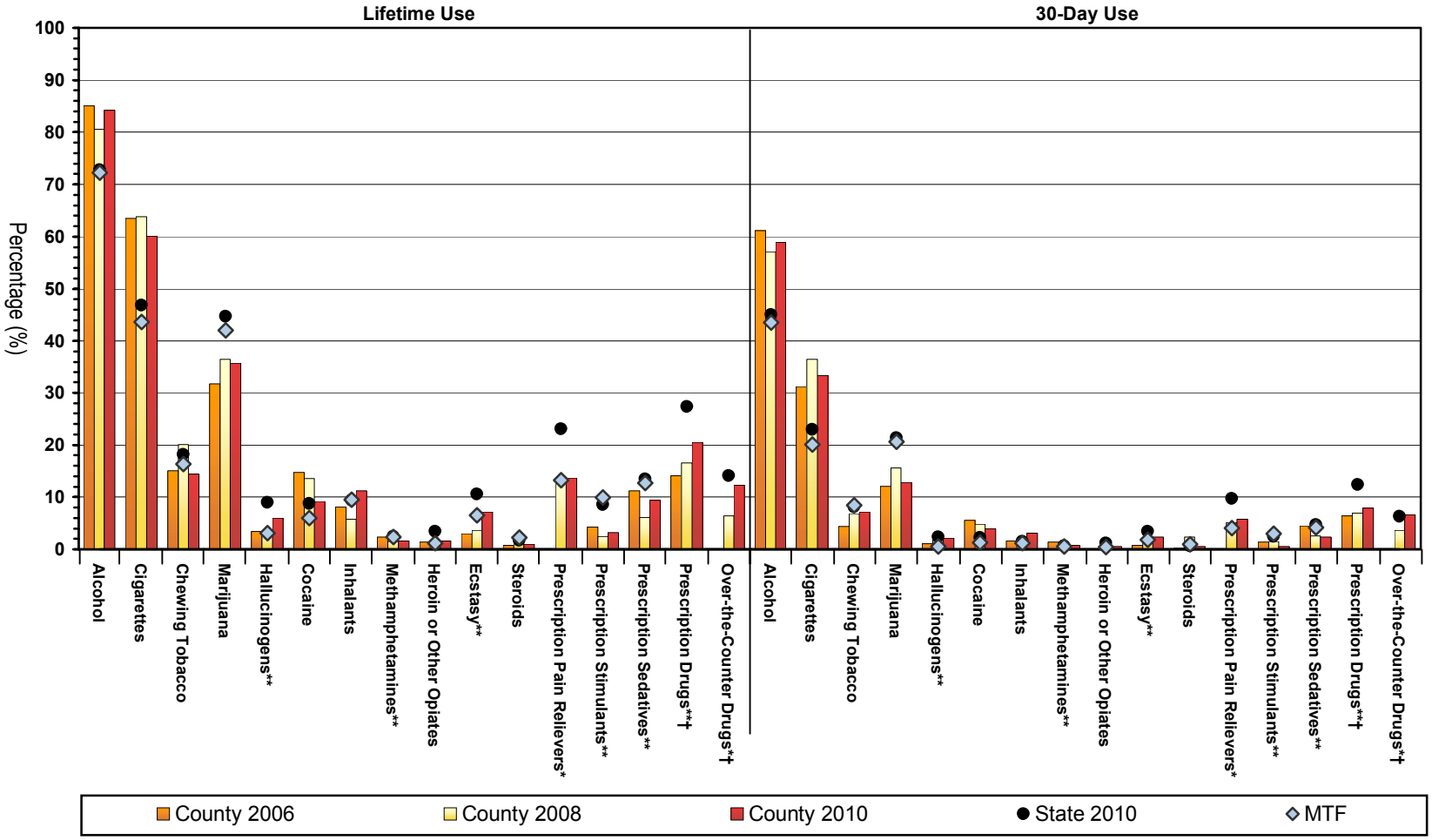
LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Santa Cruz County, Grade 12



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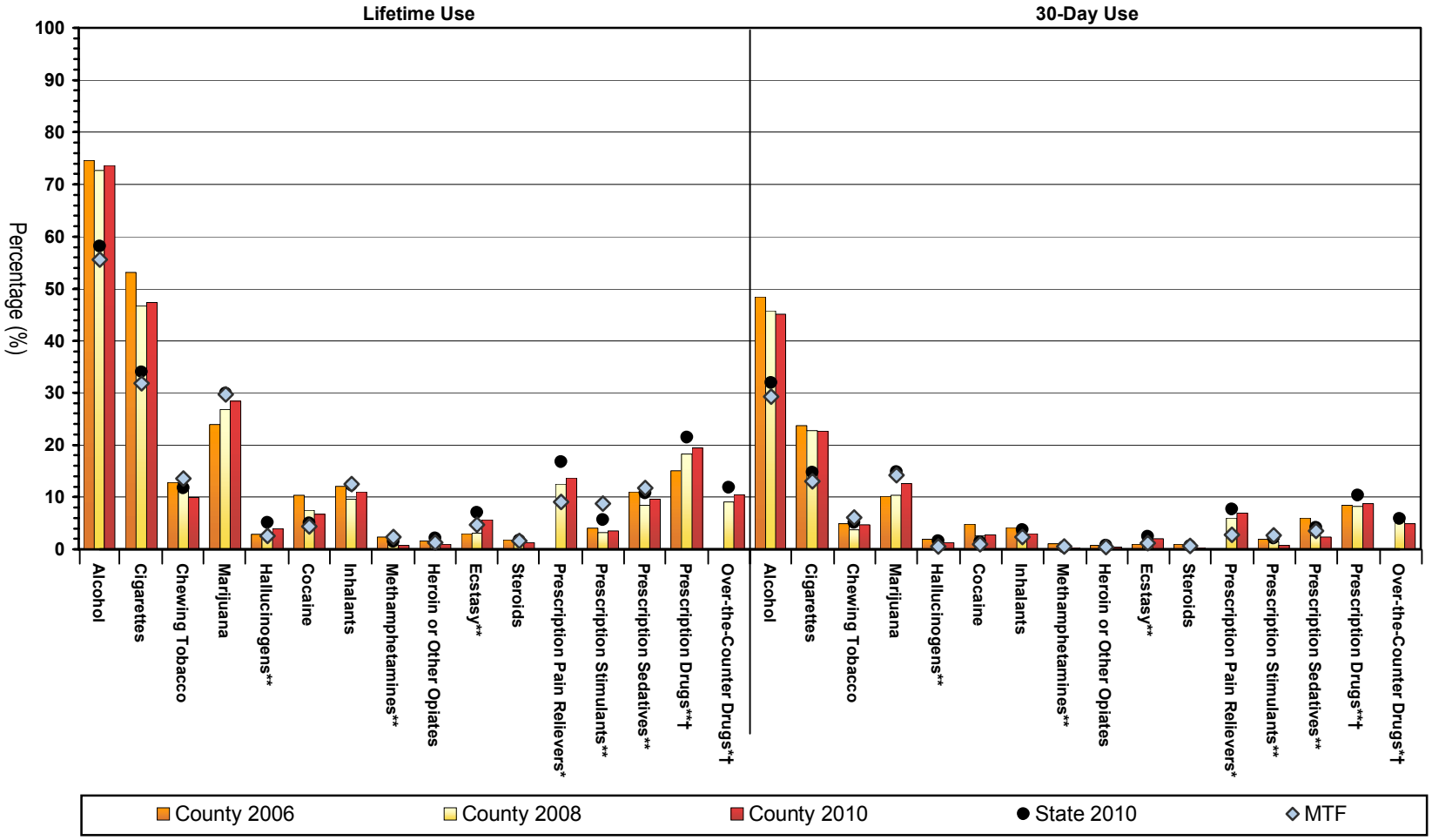
LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Santa Cruz County, All Students Surveyed



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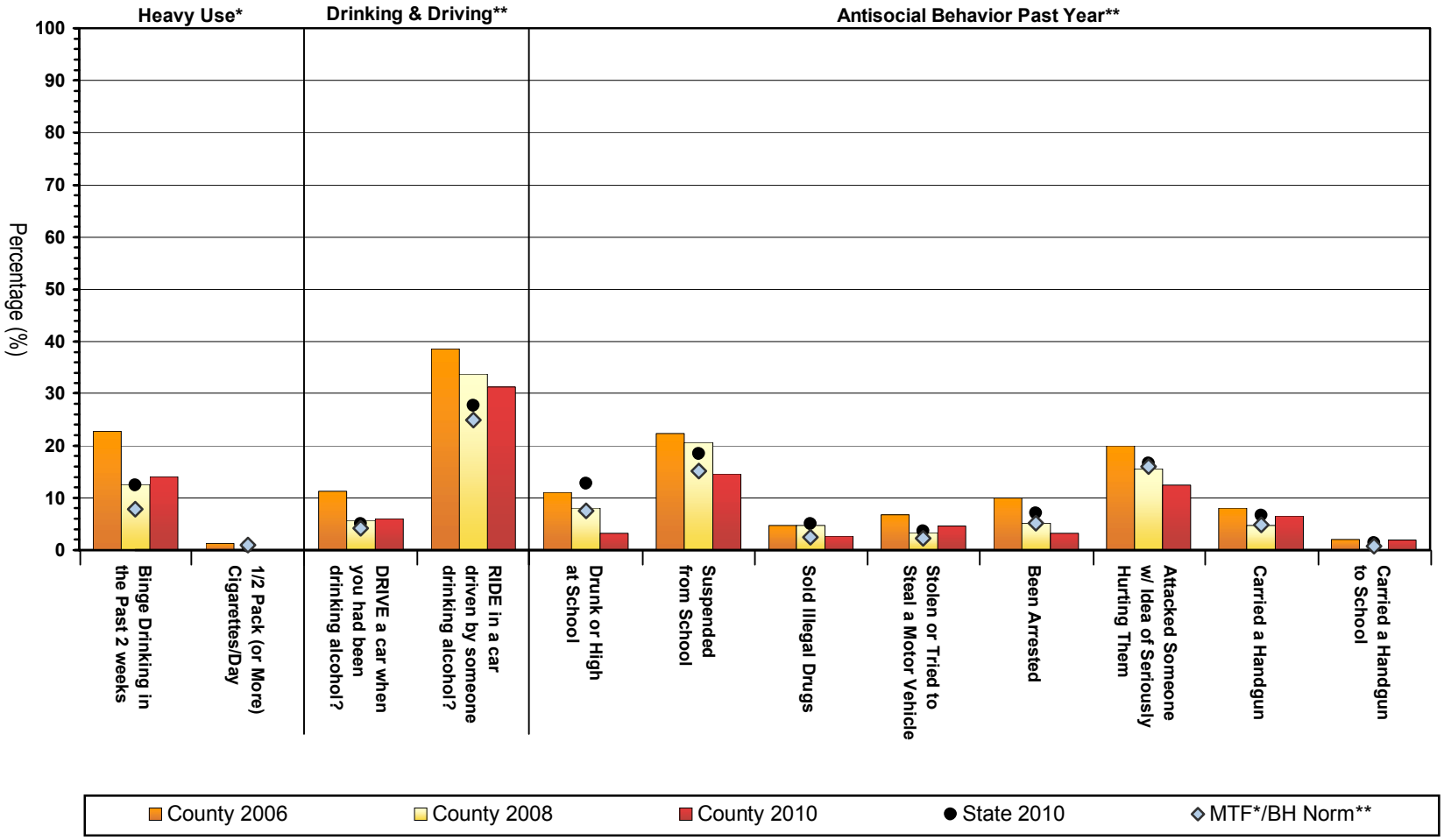
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Santa Cruz County, Grade 8



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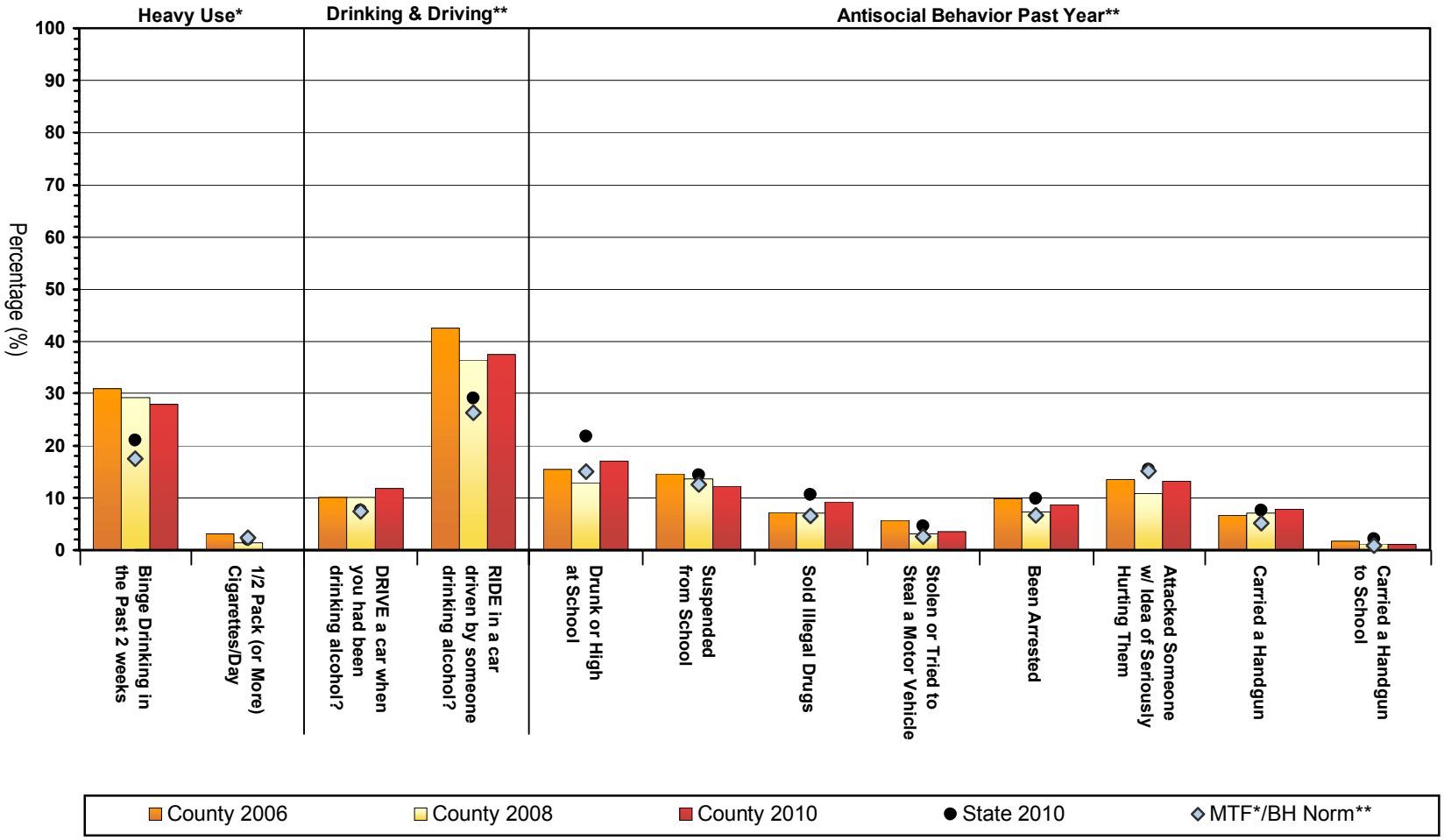
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Santa Cruz County, Grade 10



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Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

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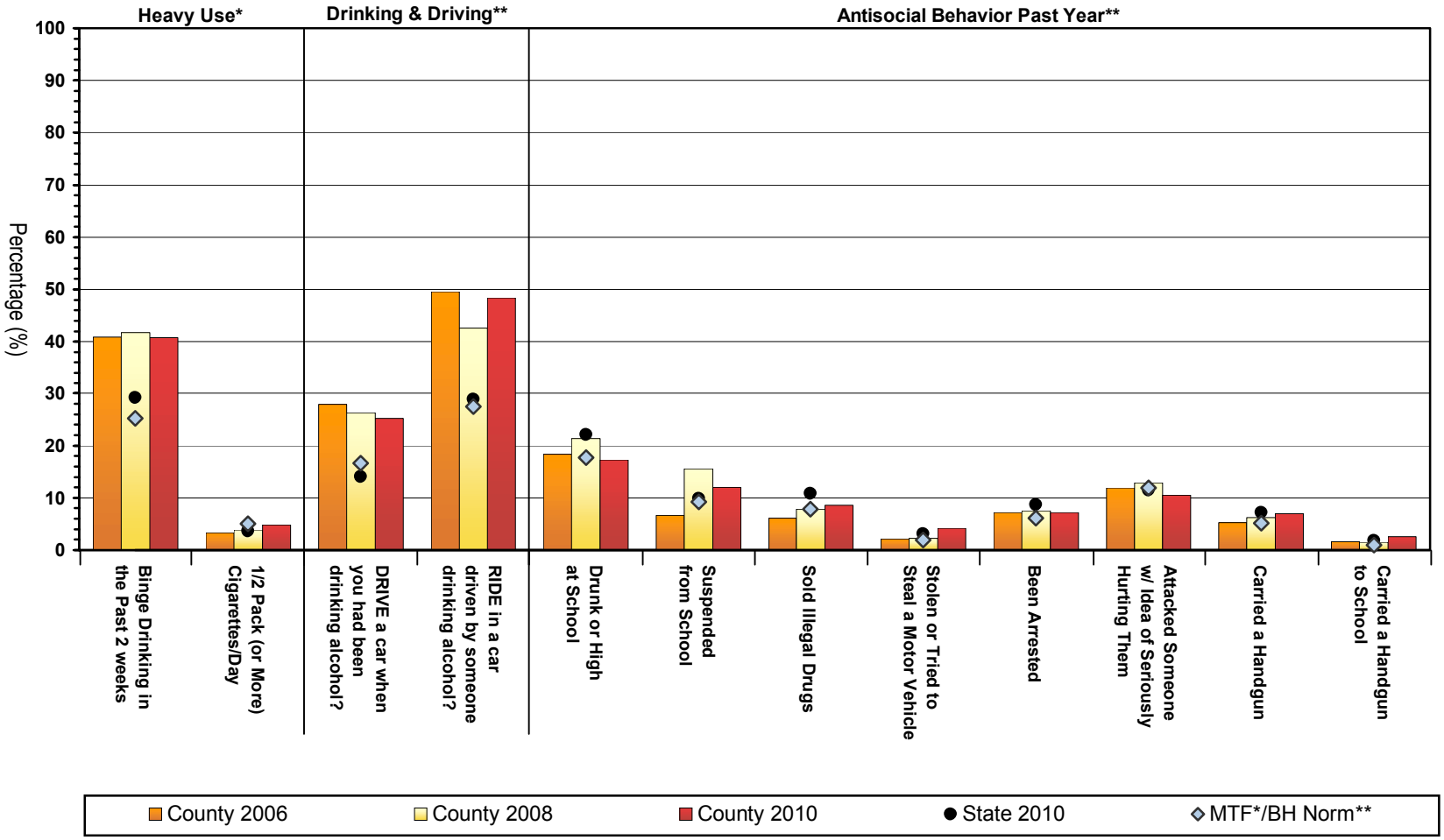
2010 Santa Cruz County, Grade 12



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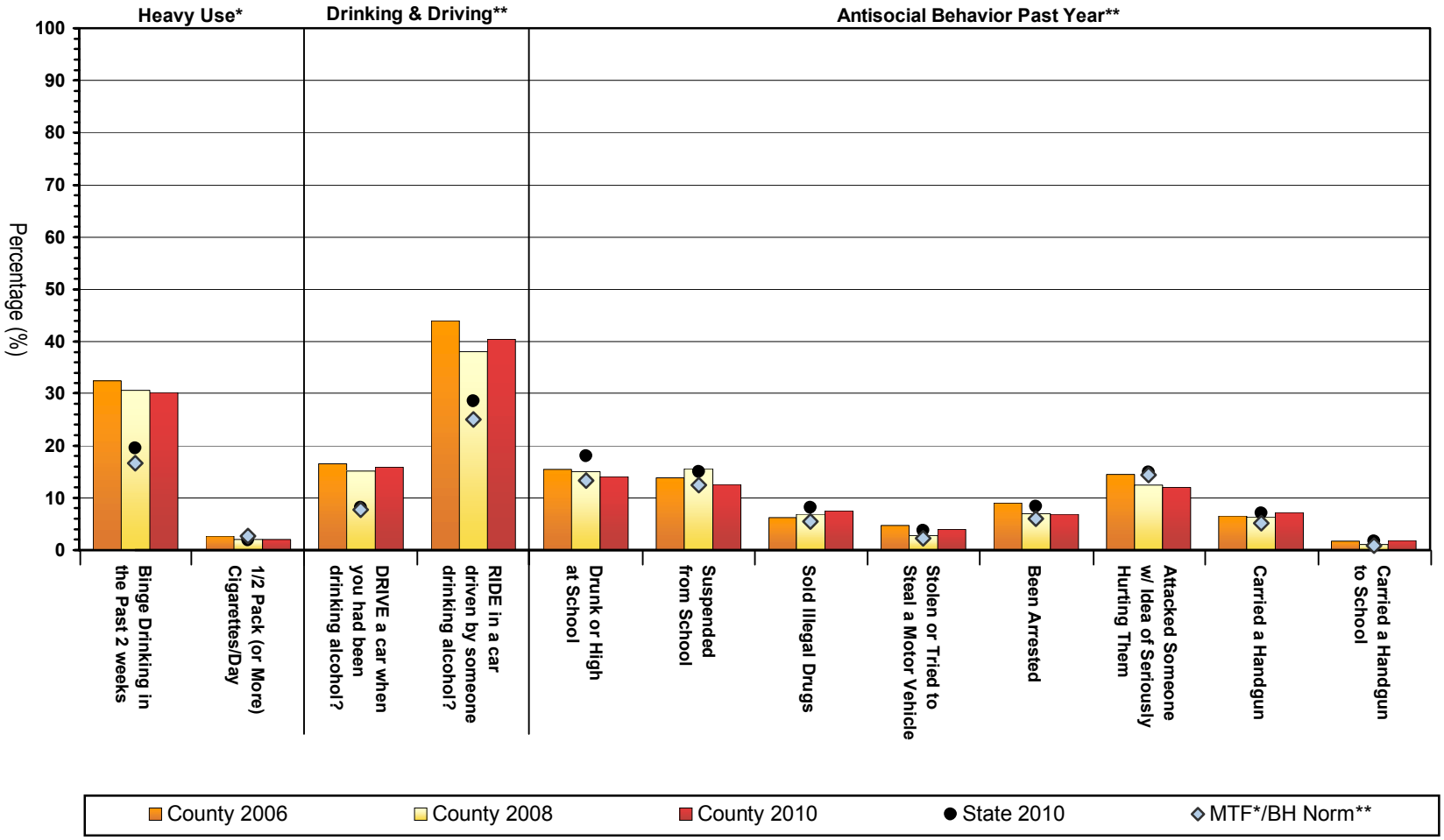
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Santa Cruz County, All Students Surveyed



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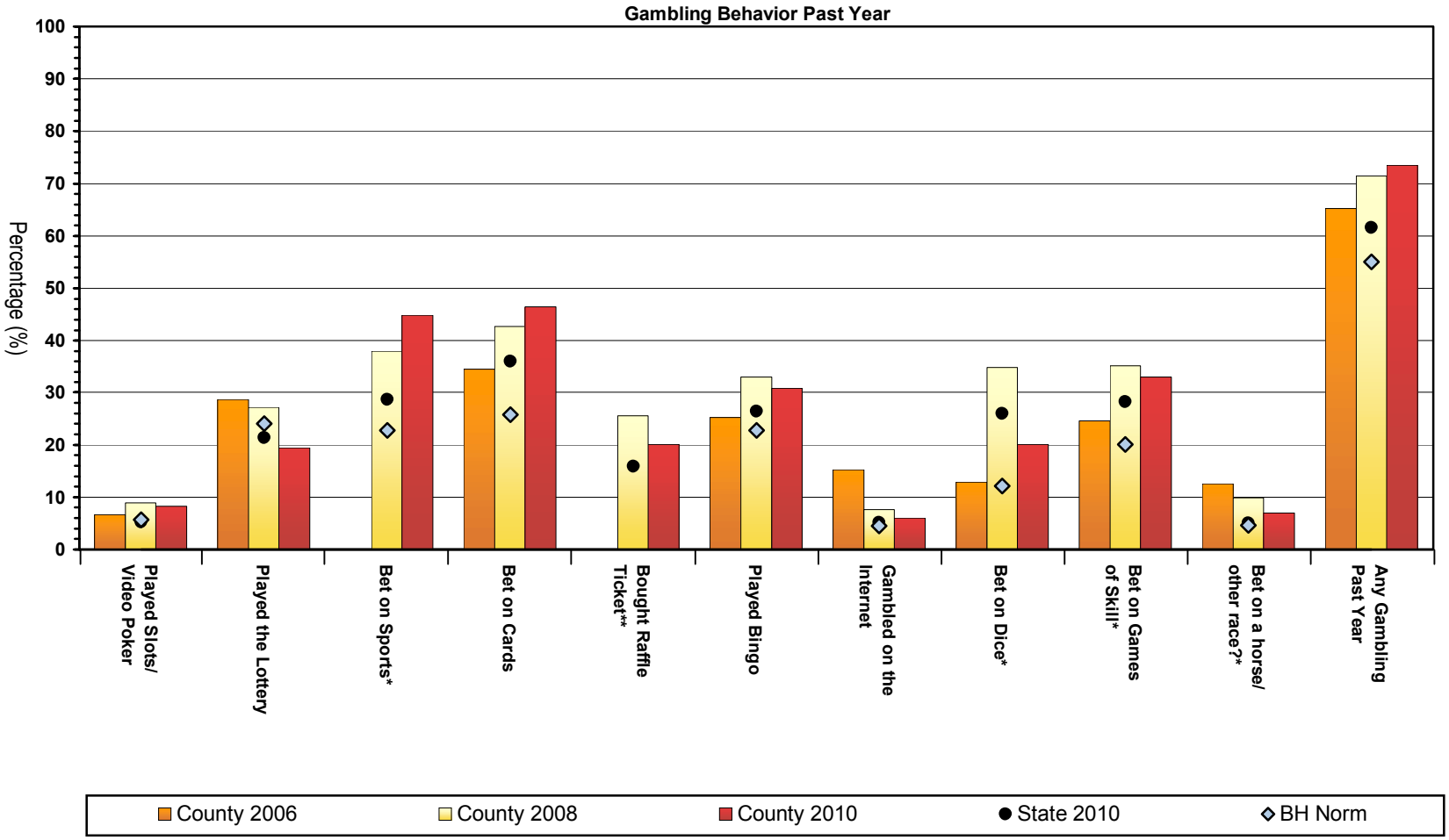
GAMBLING
2010 Santa Cruz County, Grade 8



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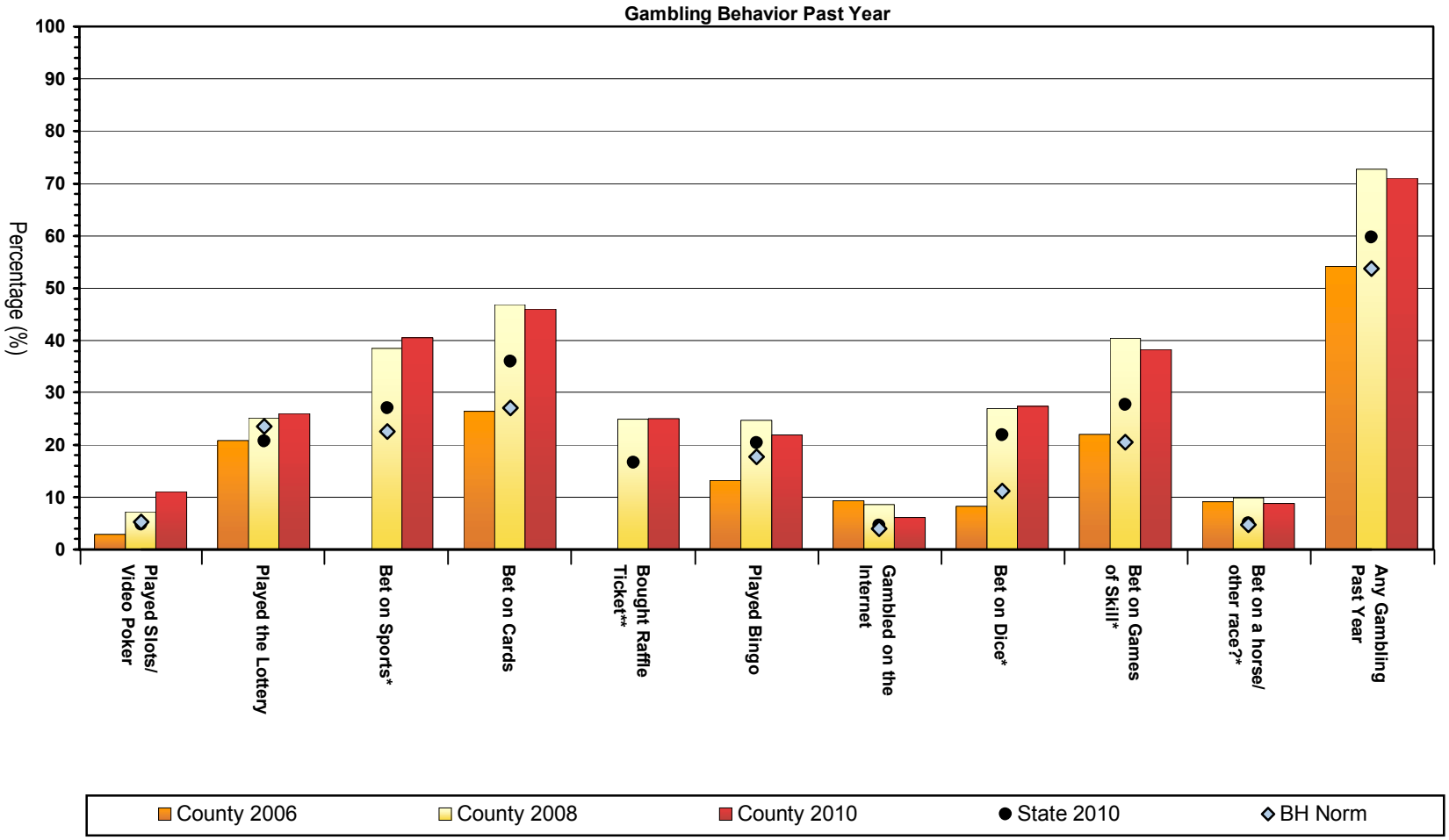
2010 Santa Cruz County, Grade 10



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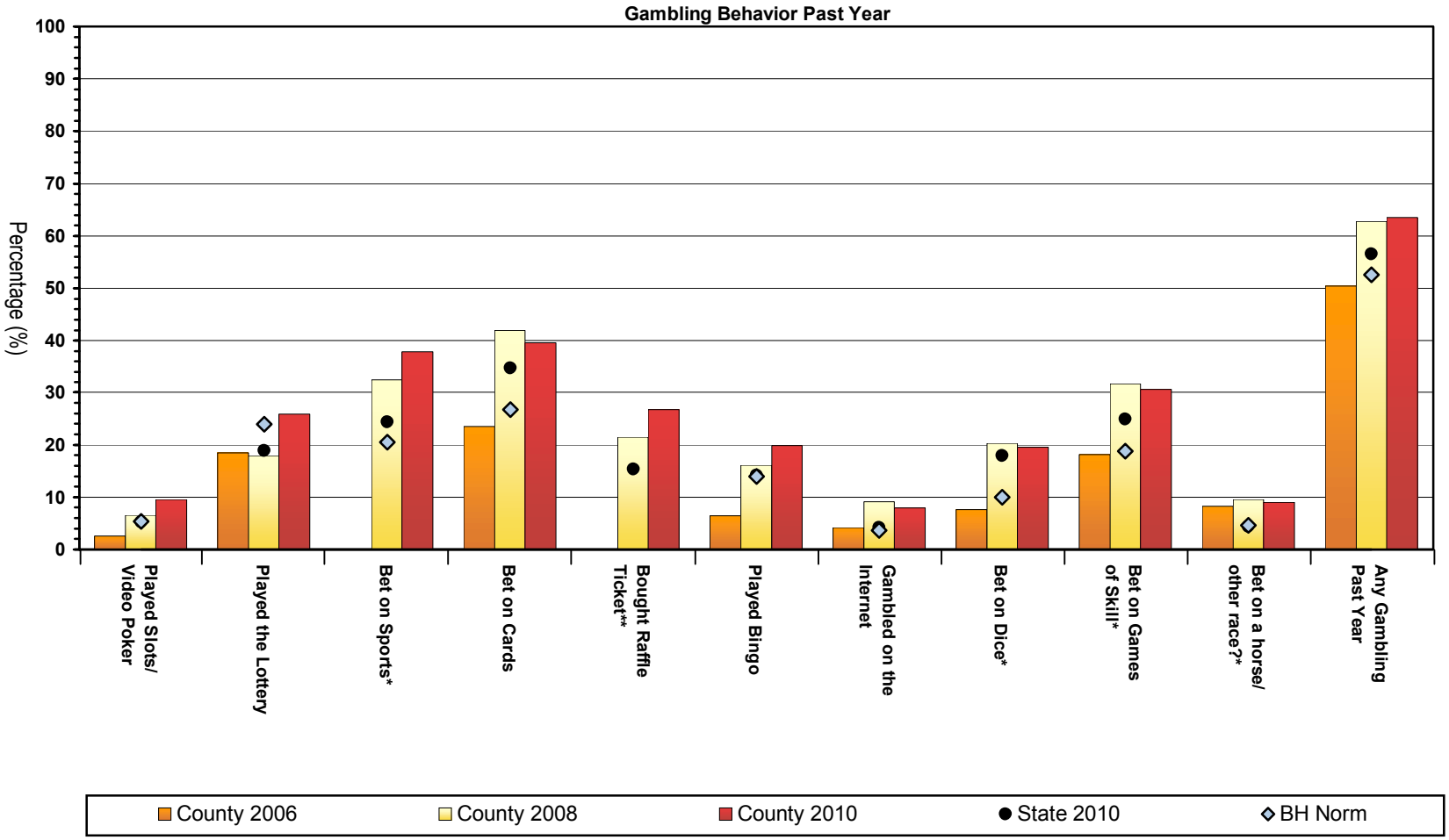

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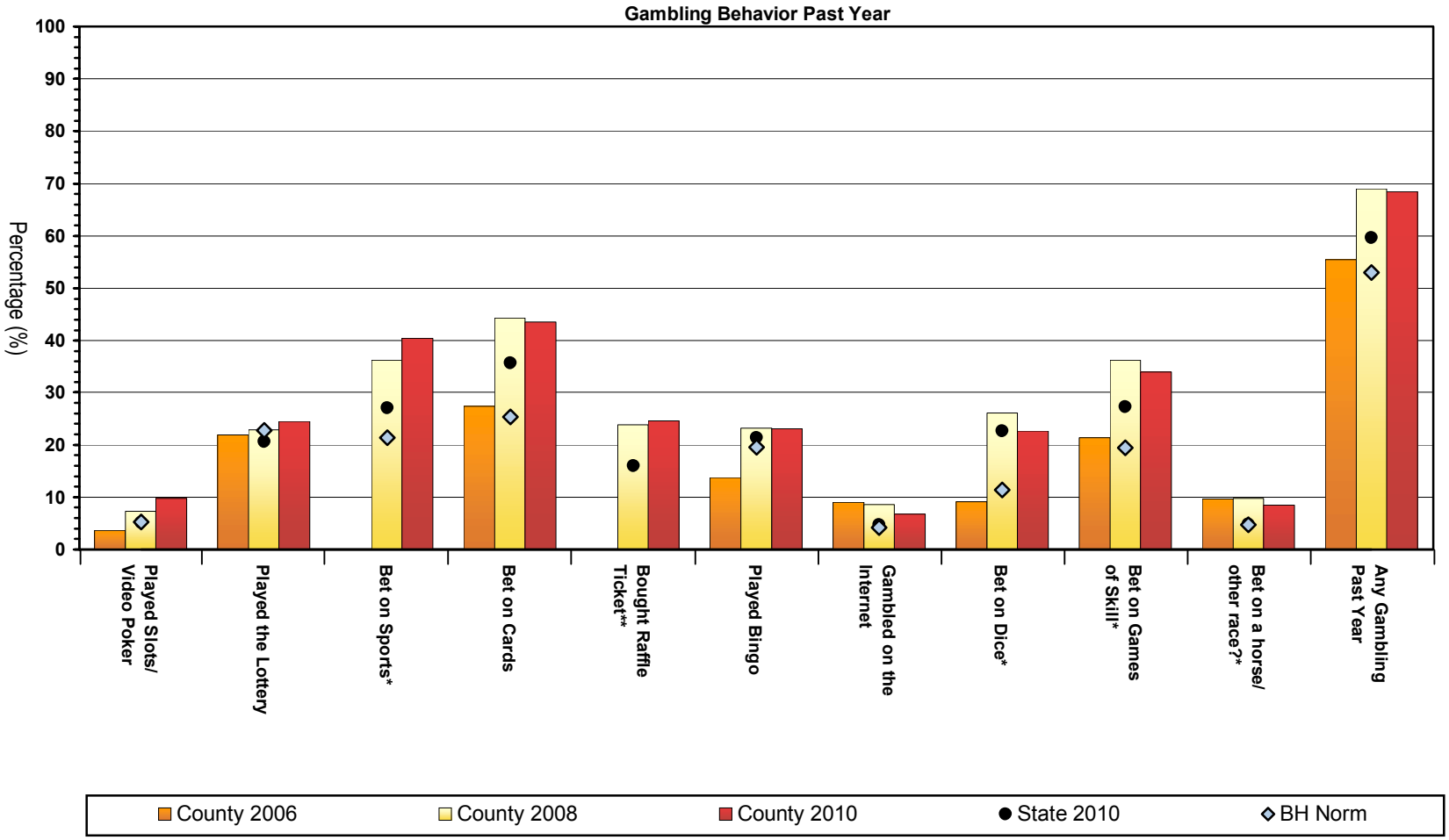
GAMBLING
2010 Santa Cruz County, All Students Surveyed



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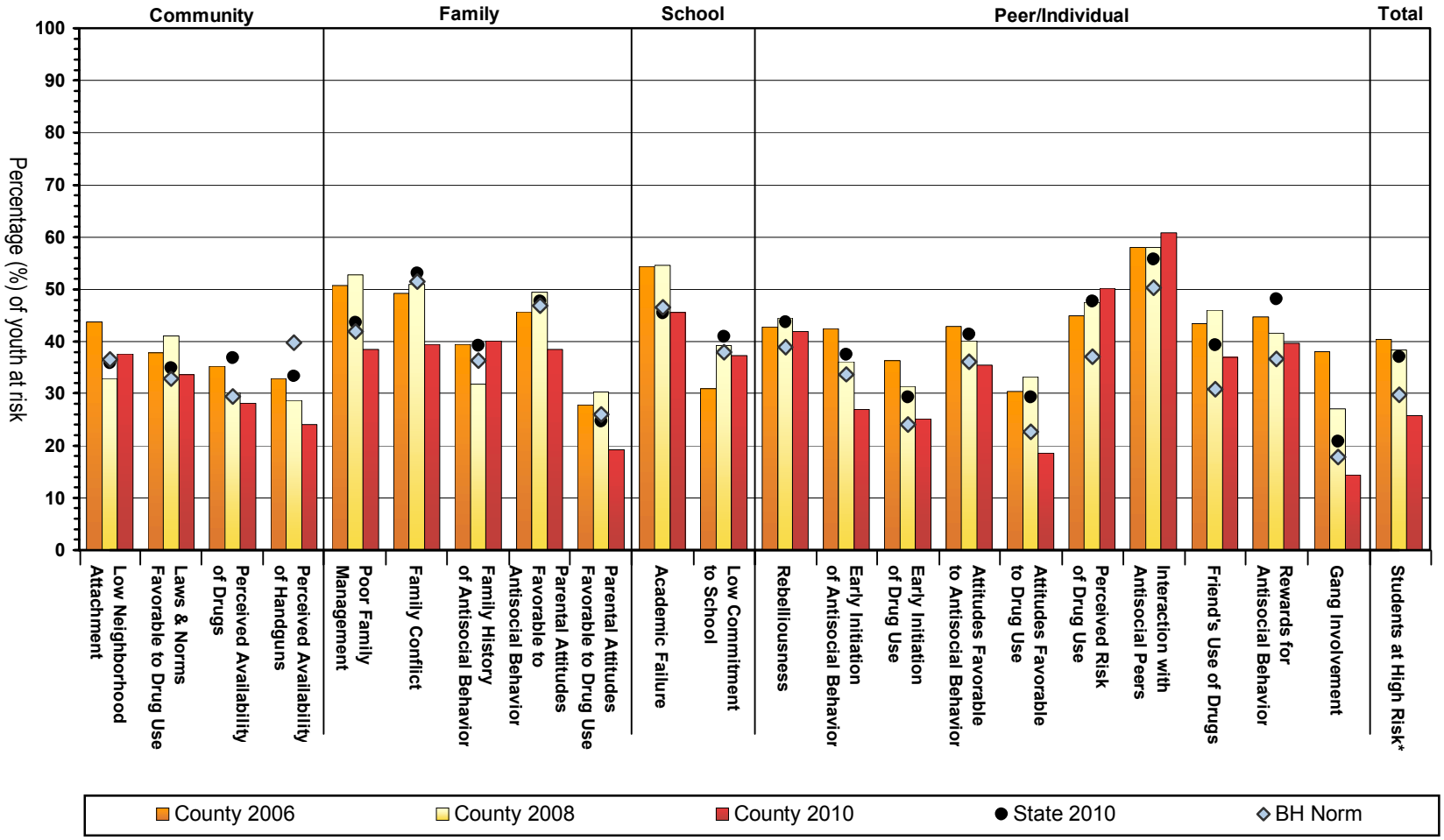
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

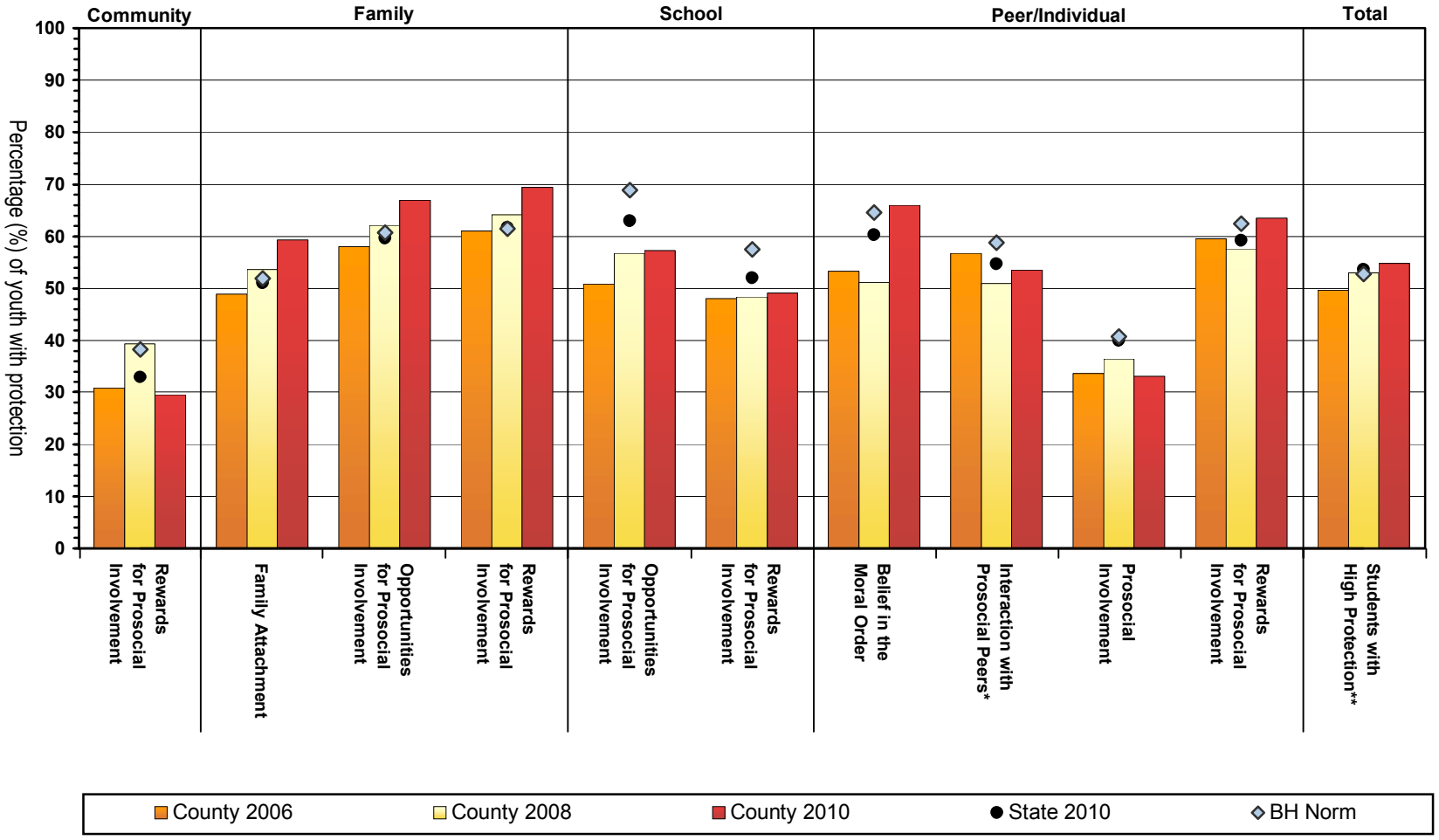
RISK PROFILE
2010 Santa Cruz County, Grade 8



* 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.)

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Santa Cruz County, Grade 8



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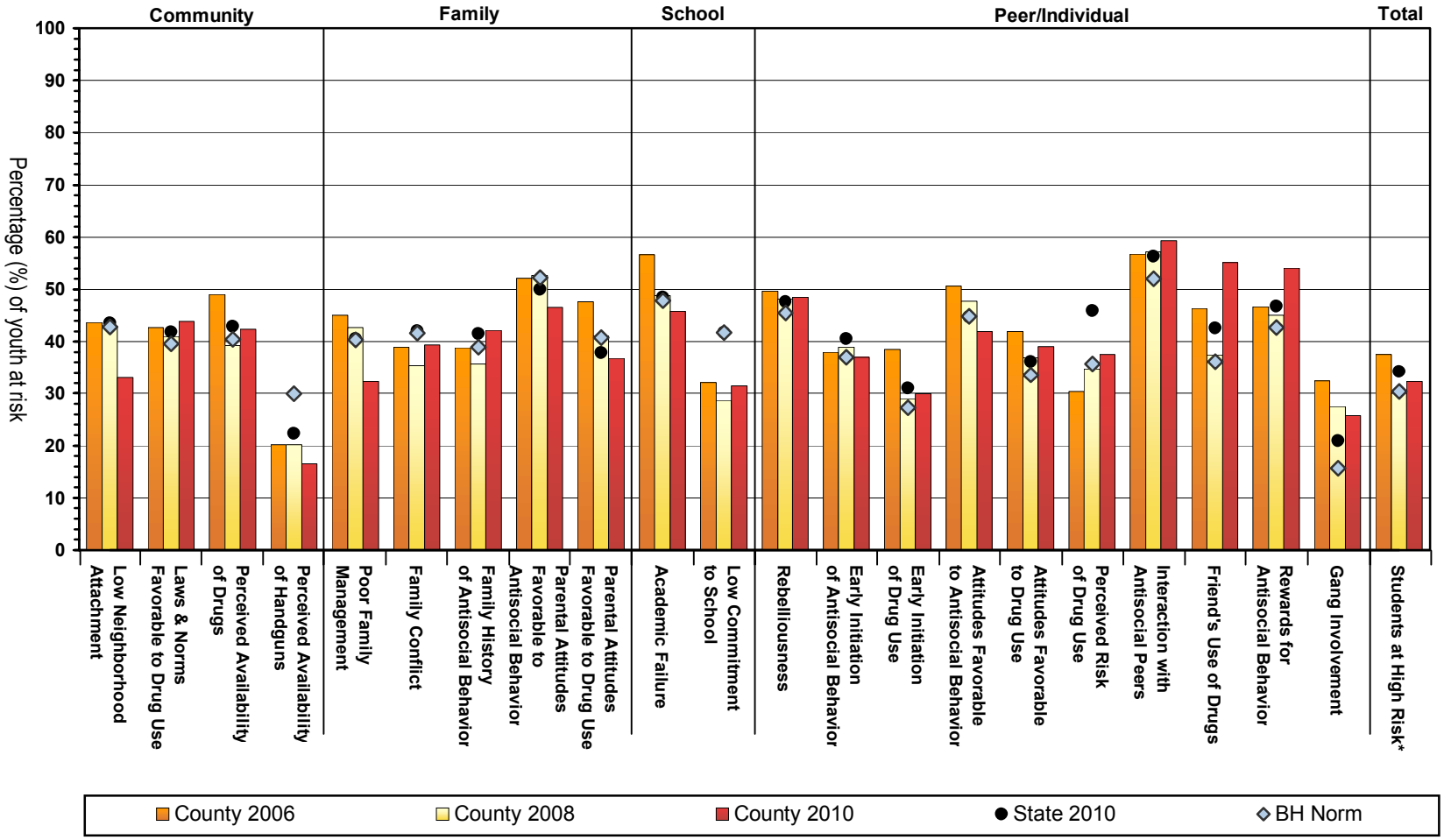
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Santa Cruz County, Grade 10



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Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

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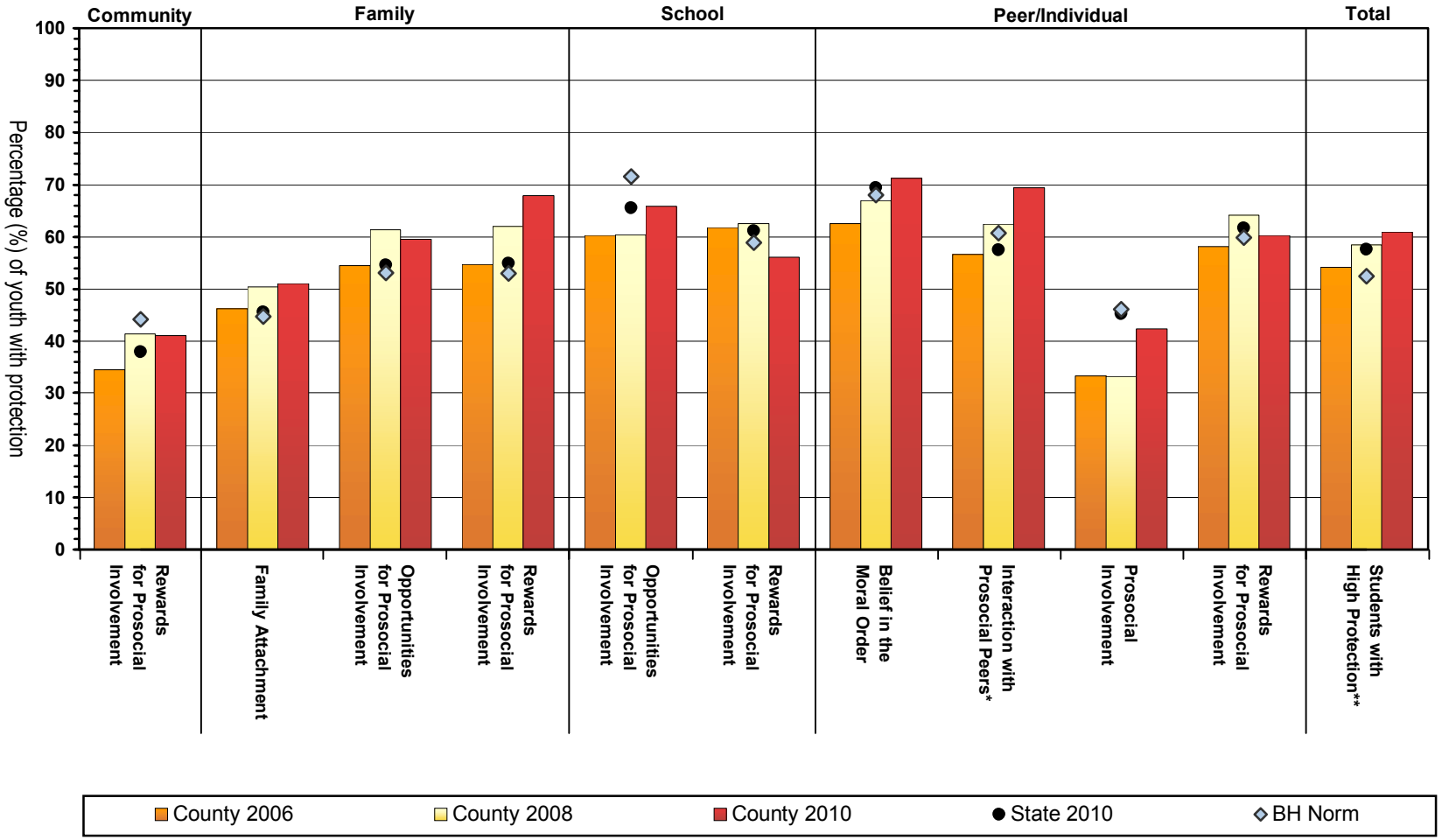
2010 Santa Cruz County, Grade 10



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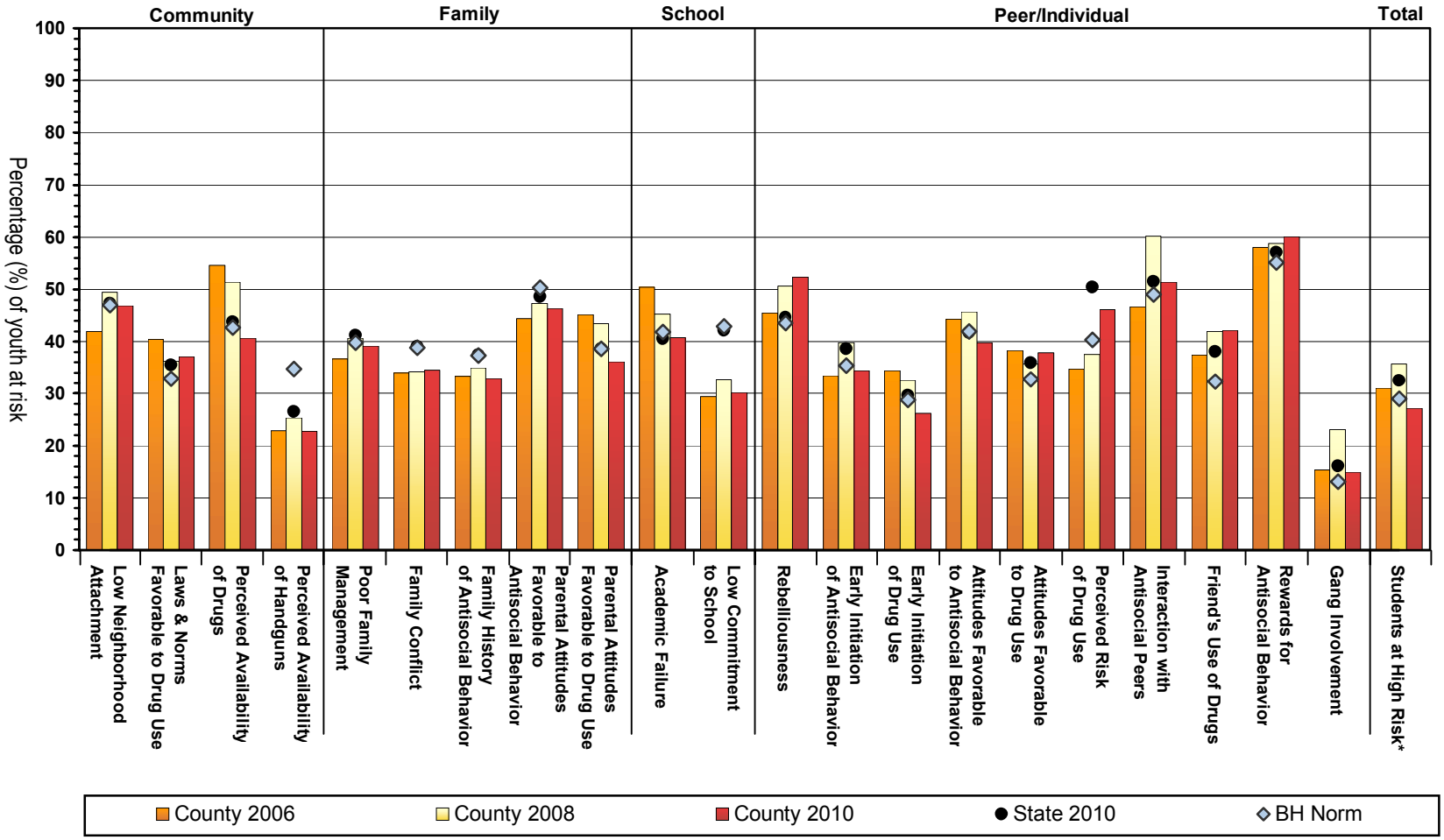
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Santa Cruz County, Grade 12



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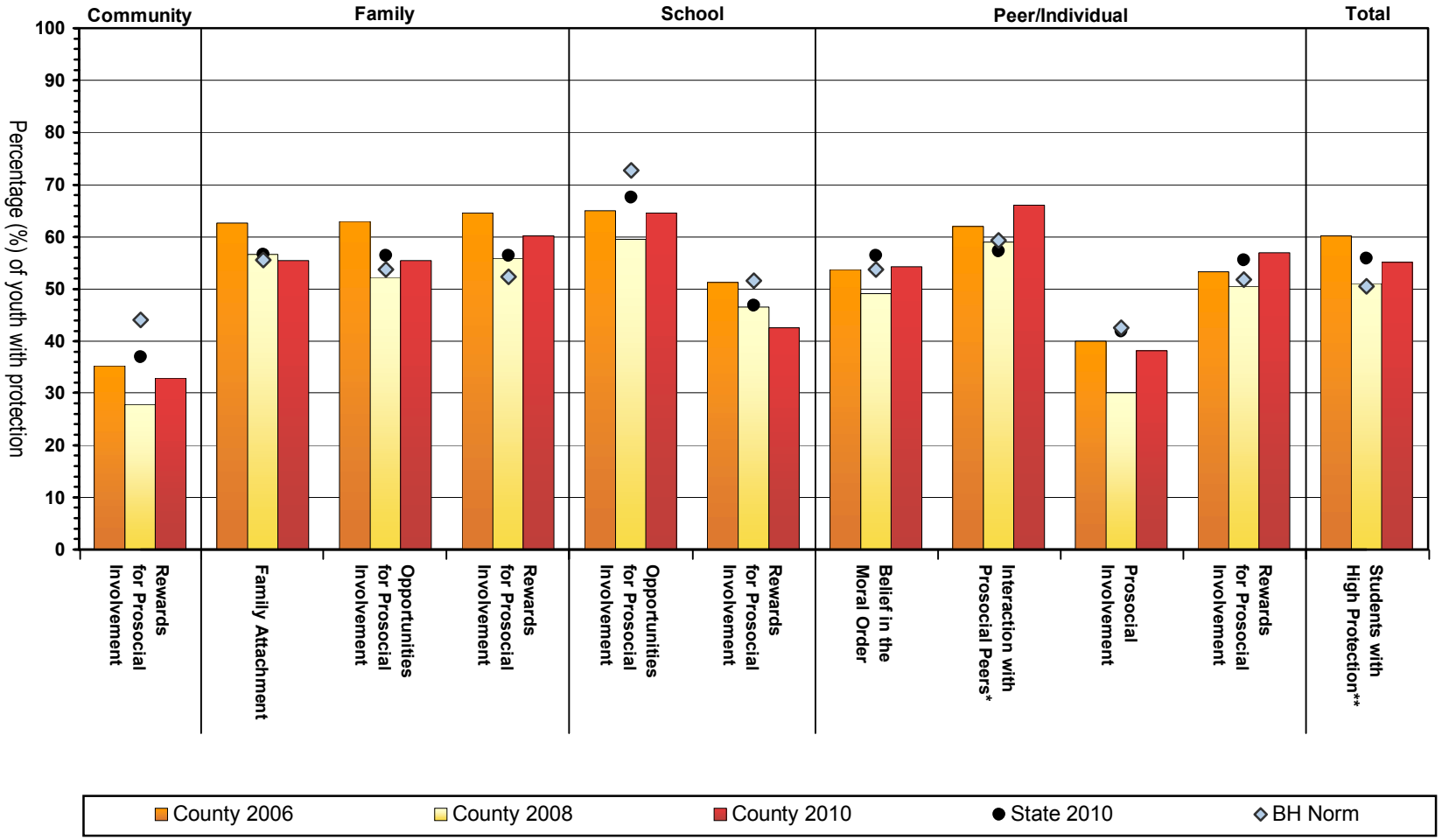
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Santa Cruz County, Grade 12



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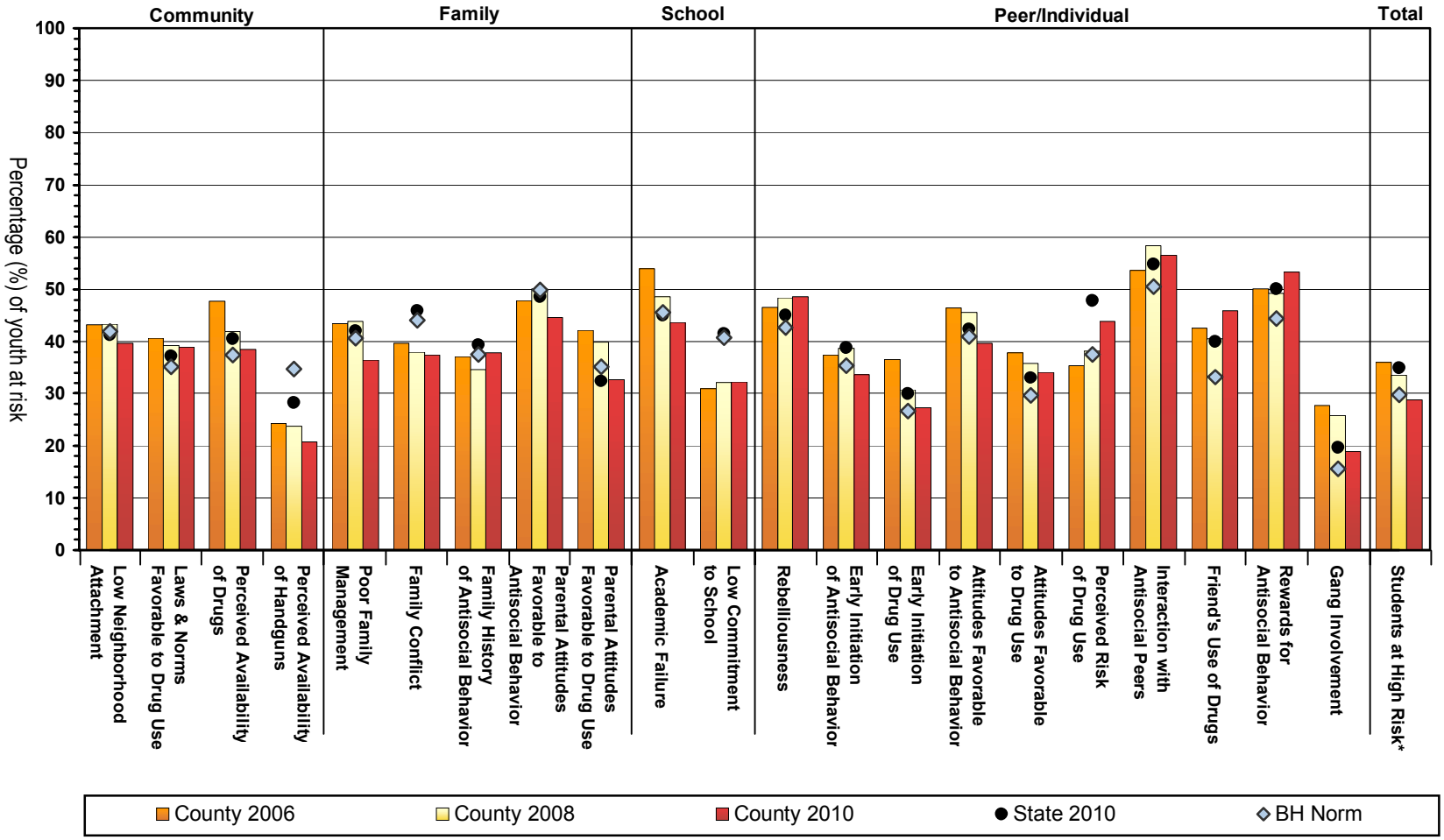
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Santa Cruz County, All Students Surveyed



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Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

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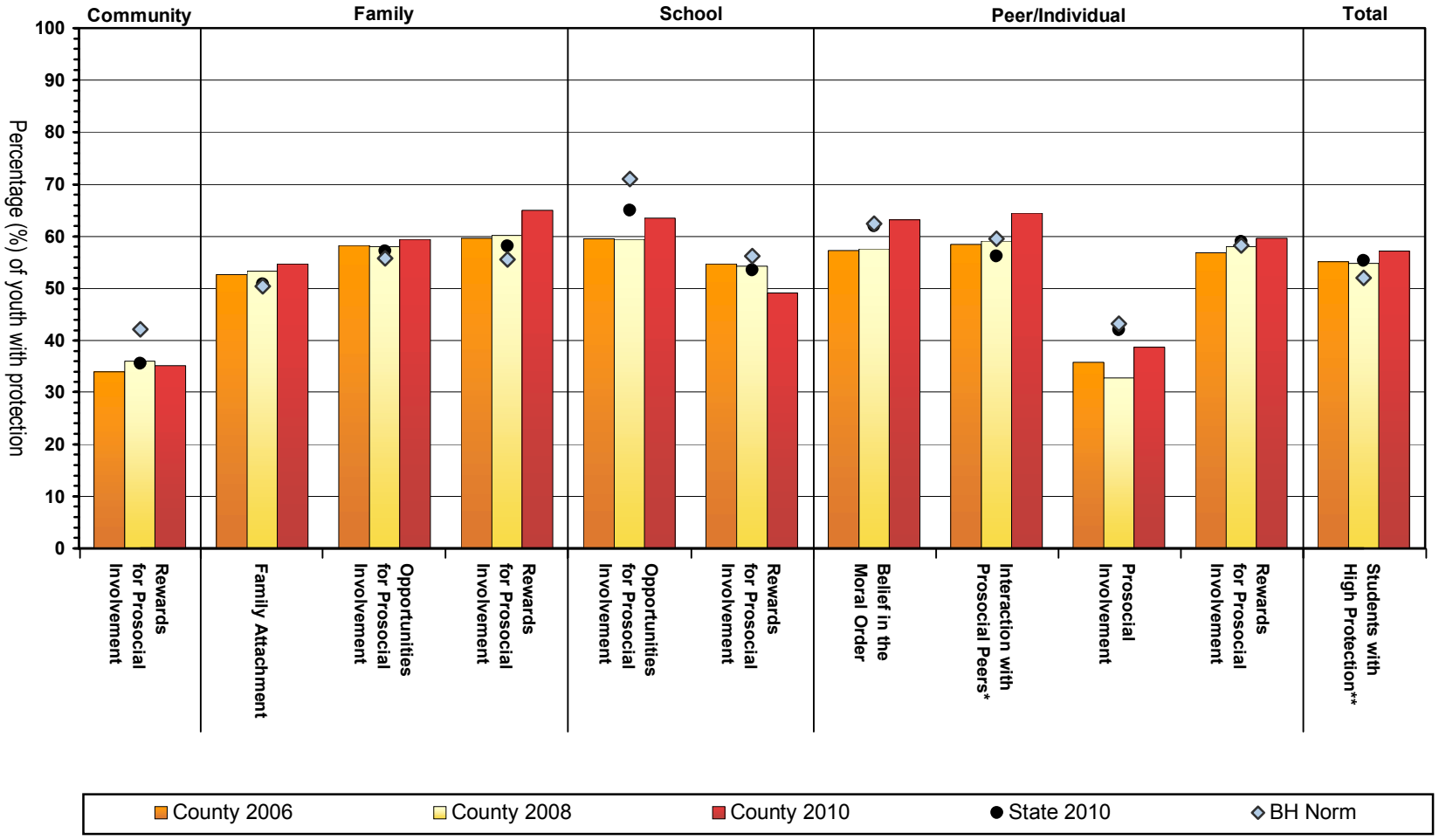

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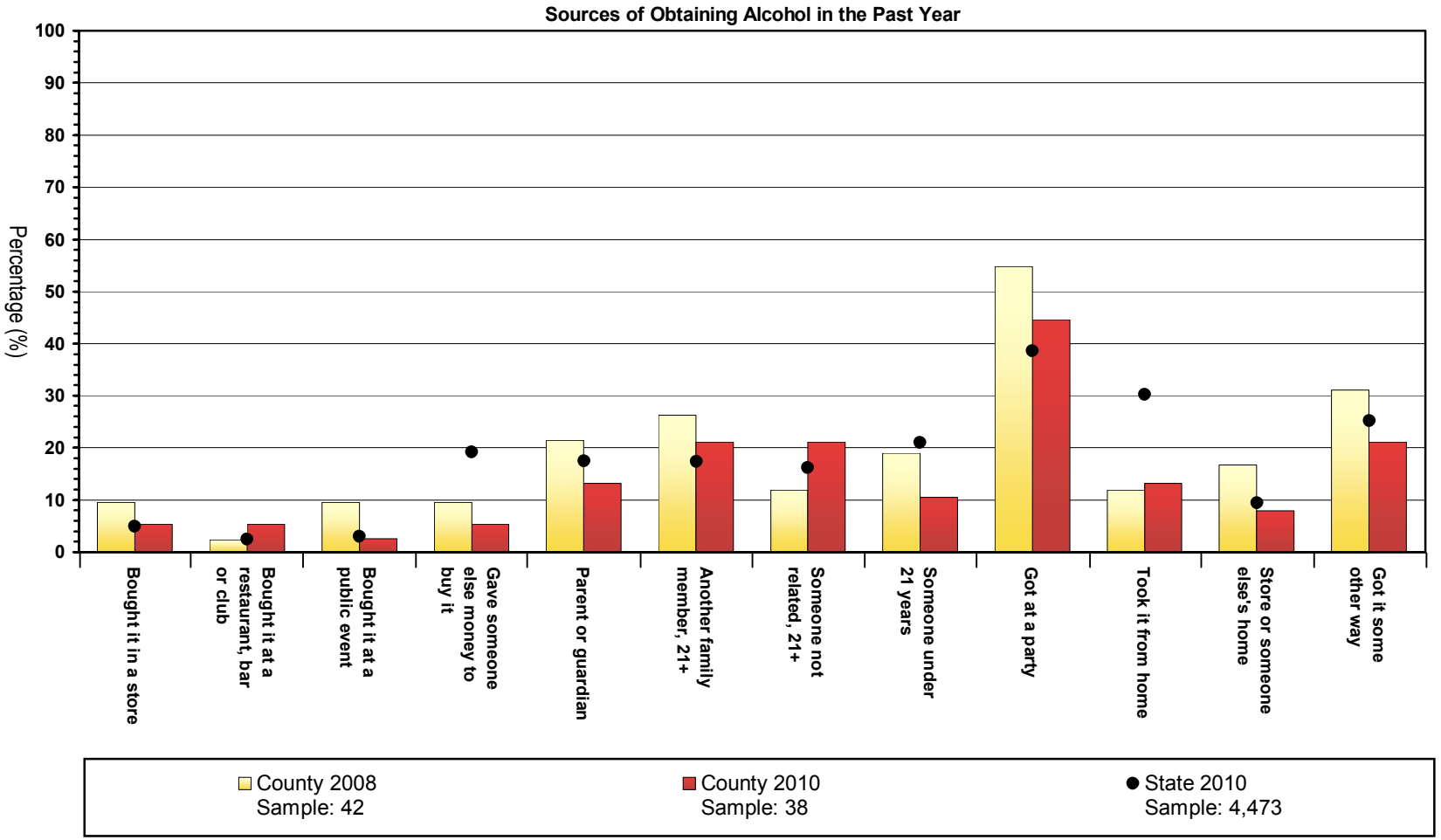
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Santa Cruz County, Grade 8

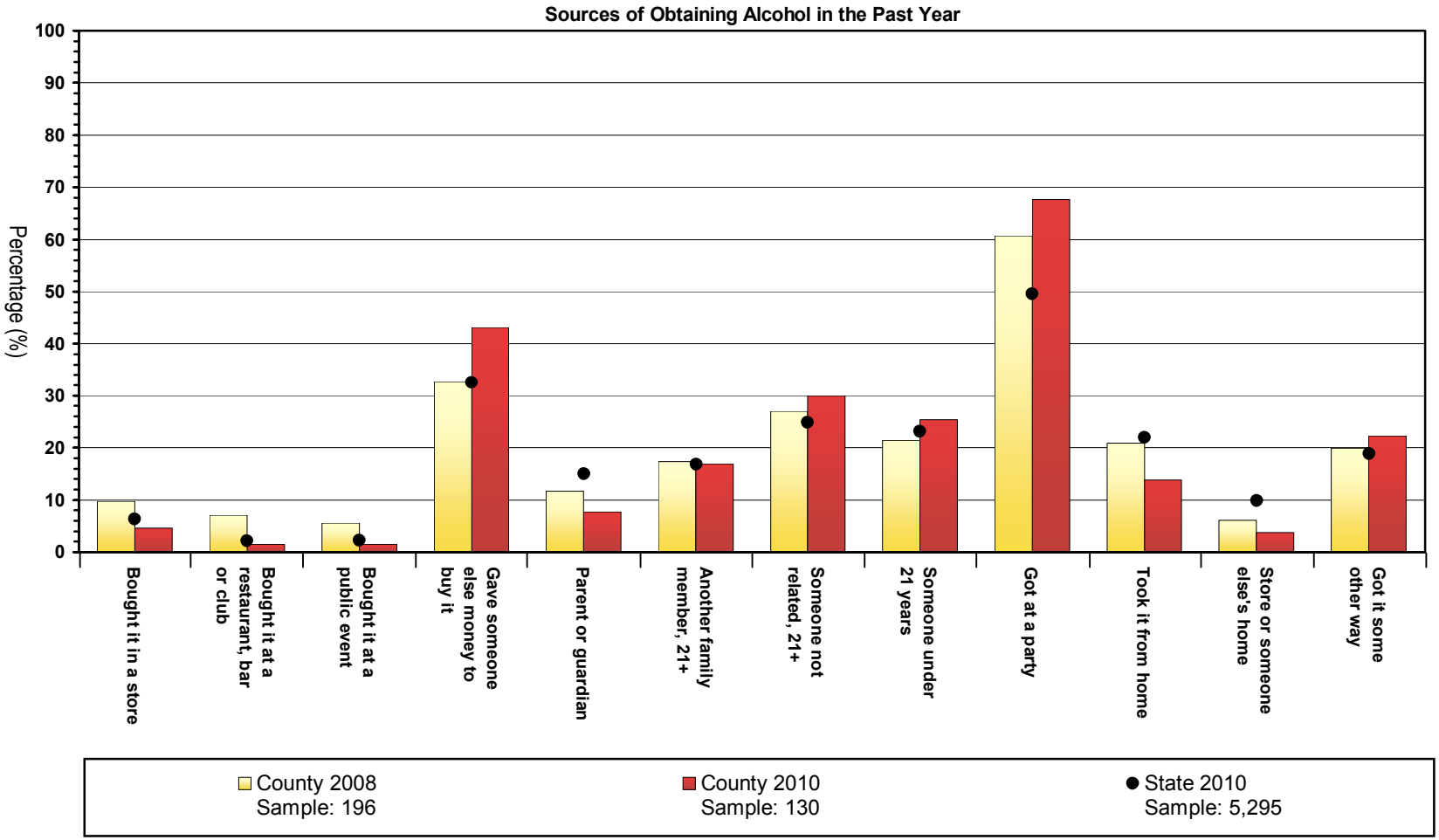


* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2010 Santa Cruz County, Grade 10



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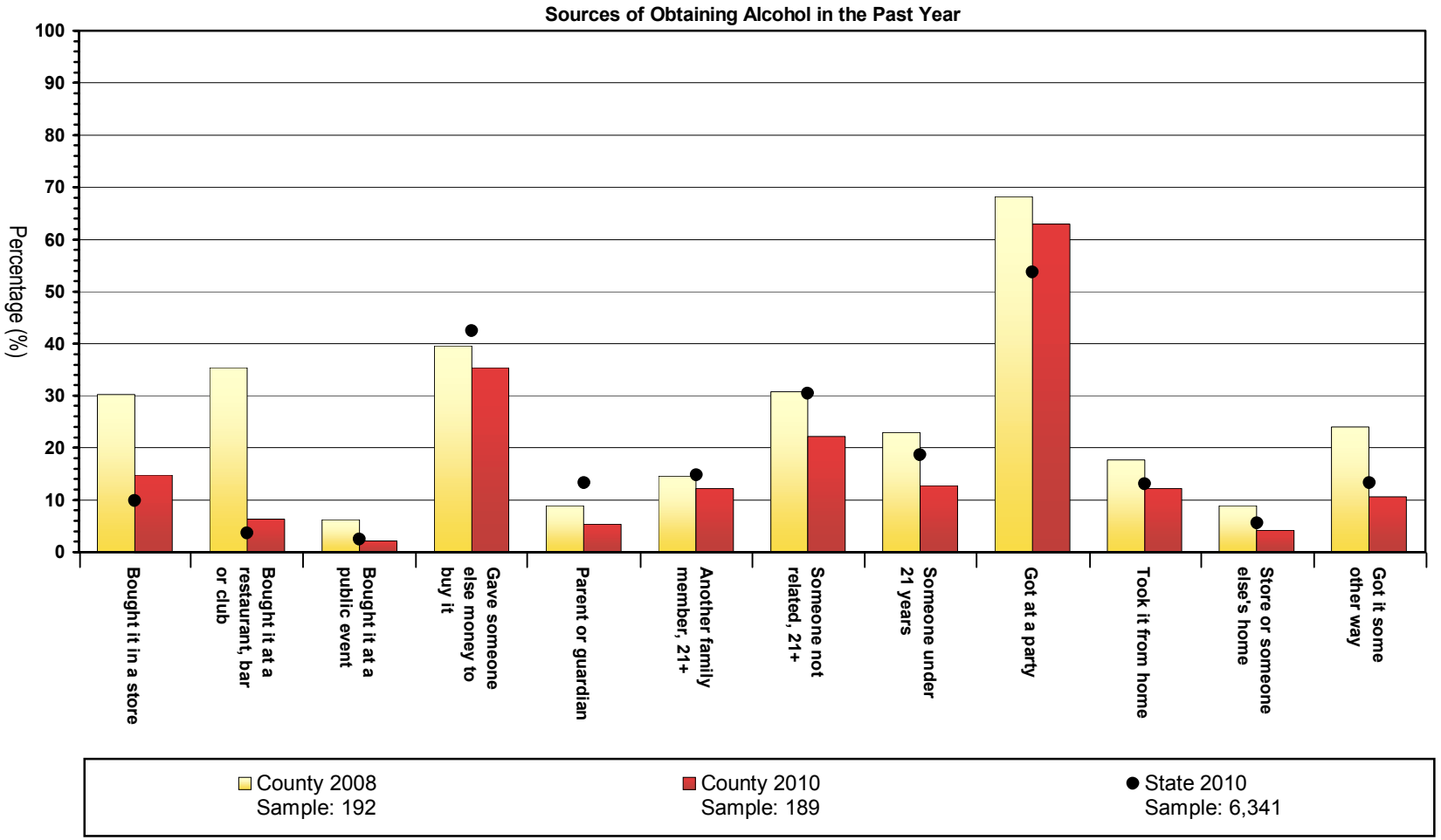

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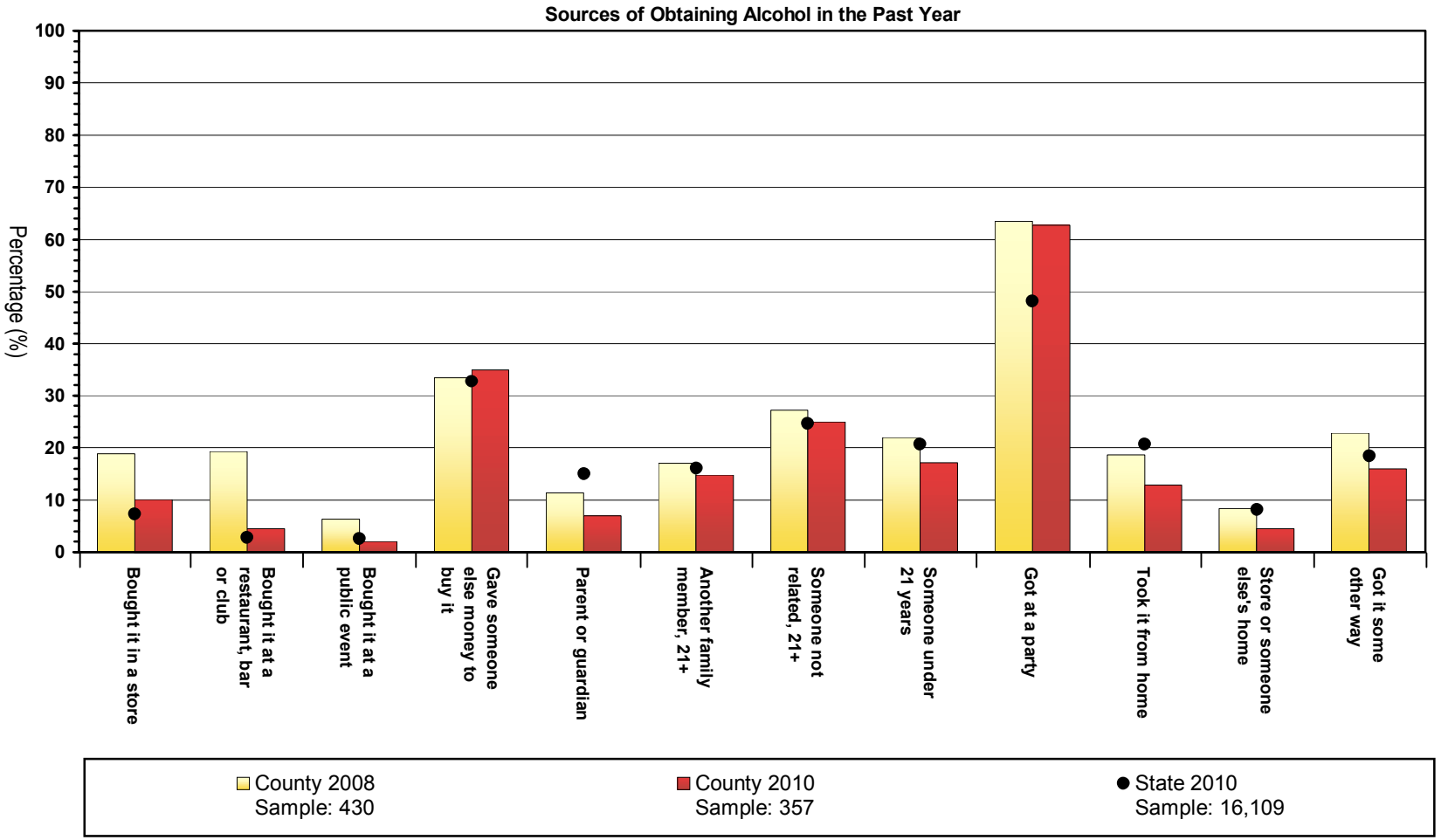
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Santa Cruz County, All Students Surveyed



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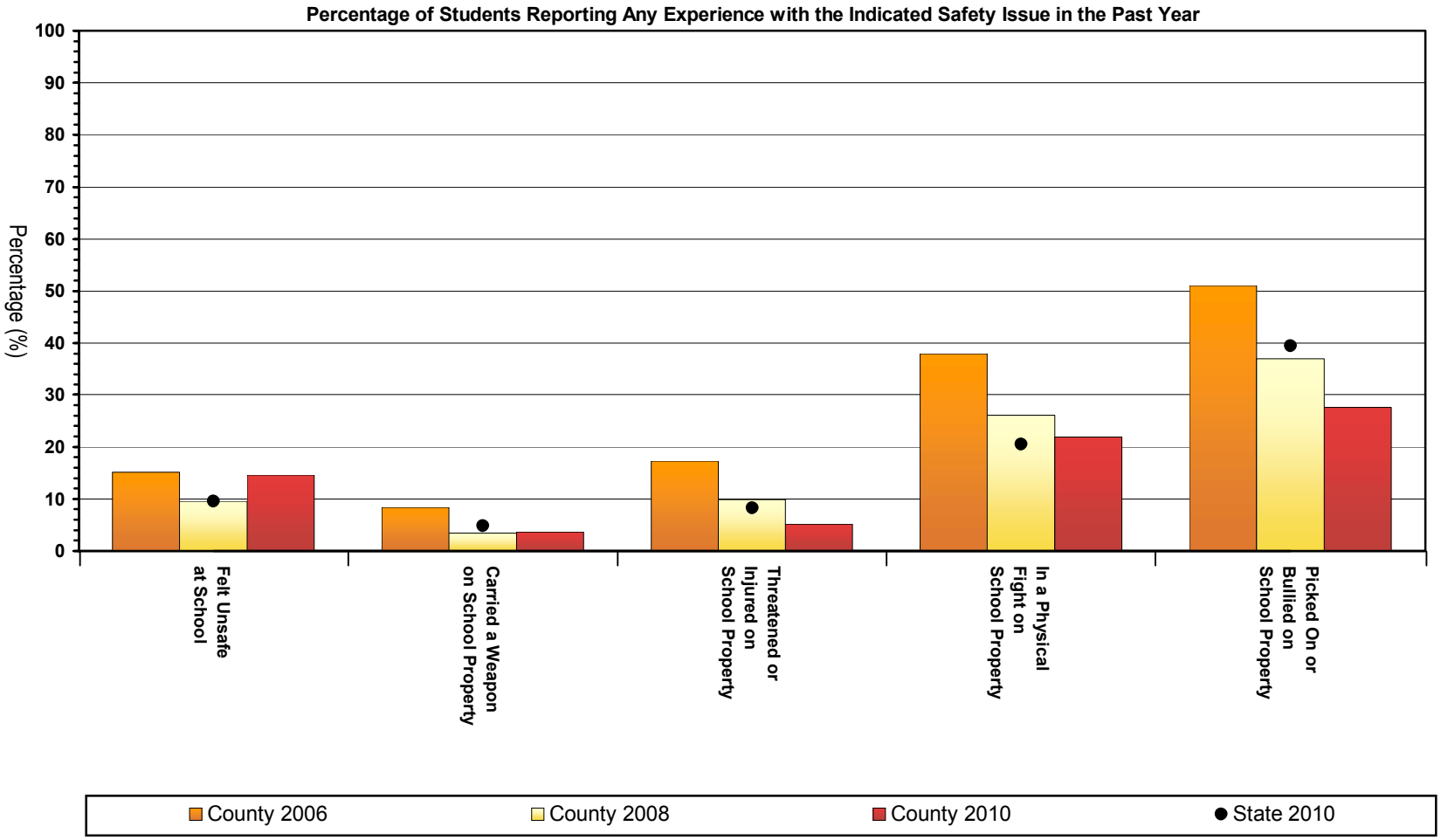
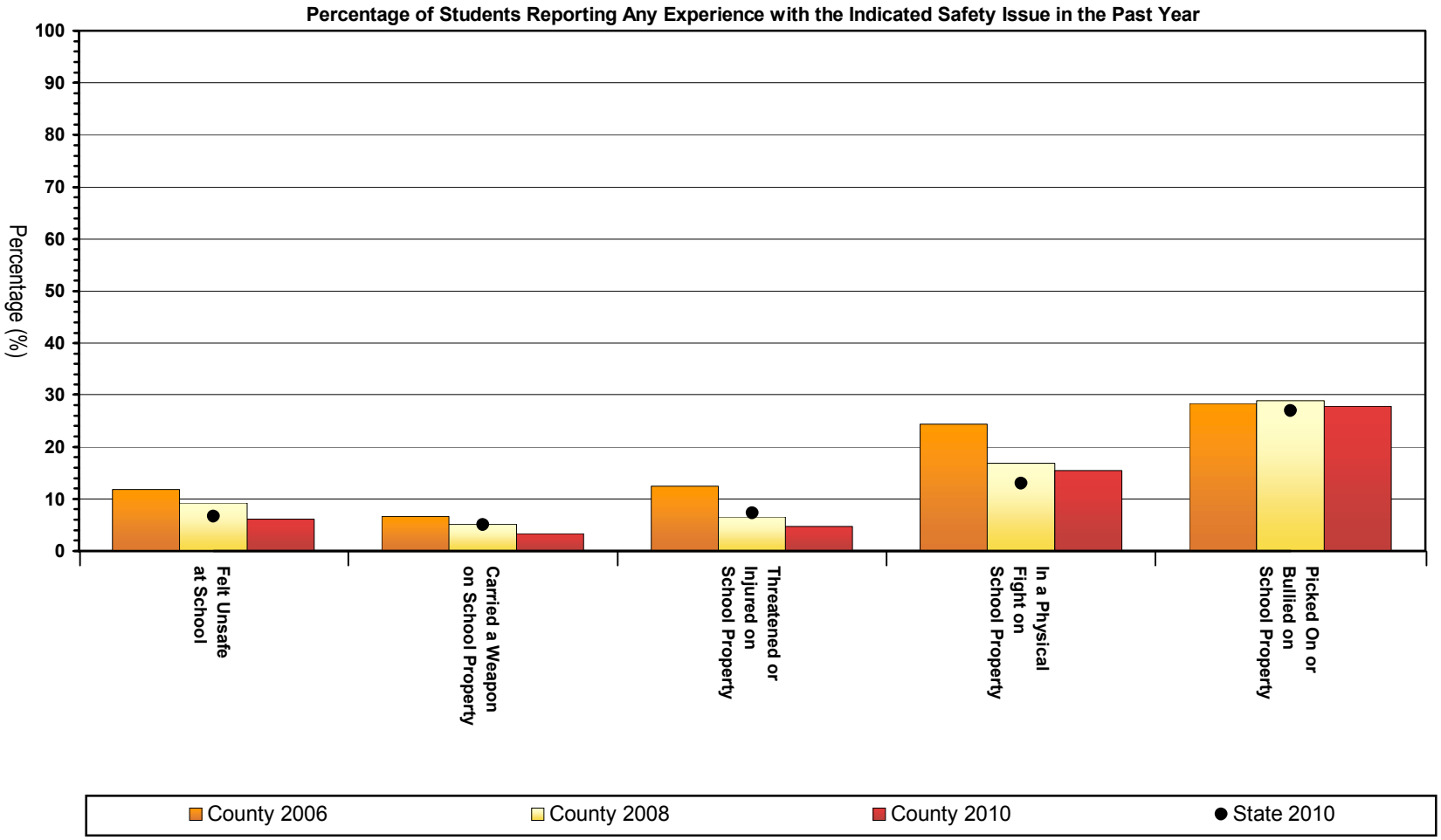
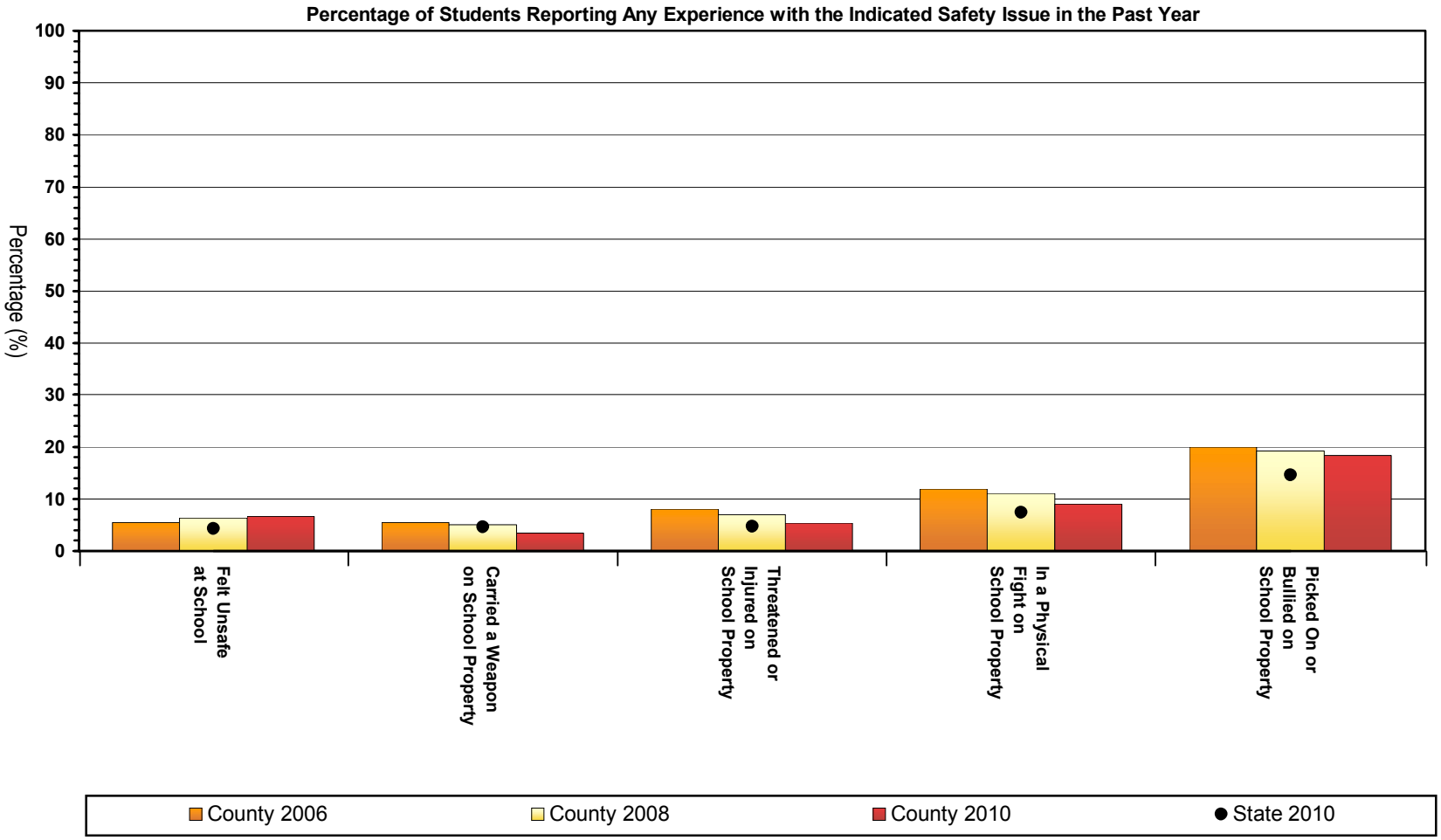
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Santa Cruz County, Grade 8



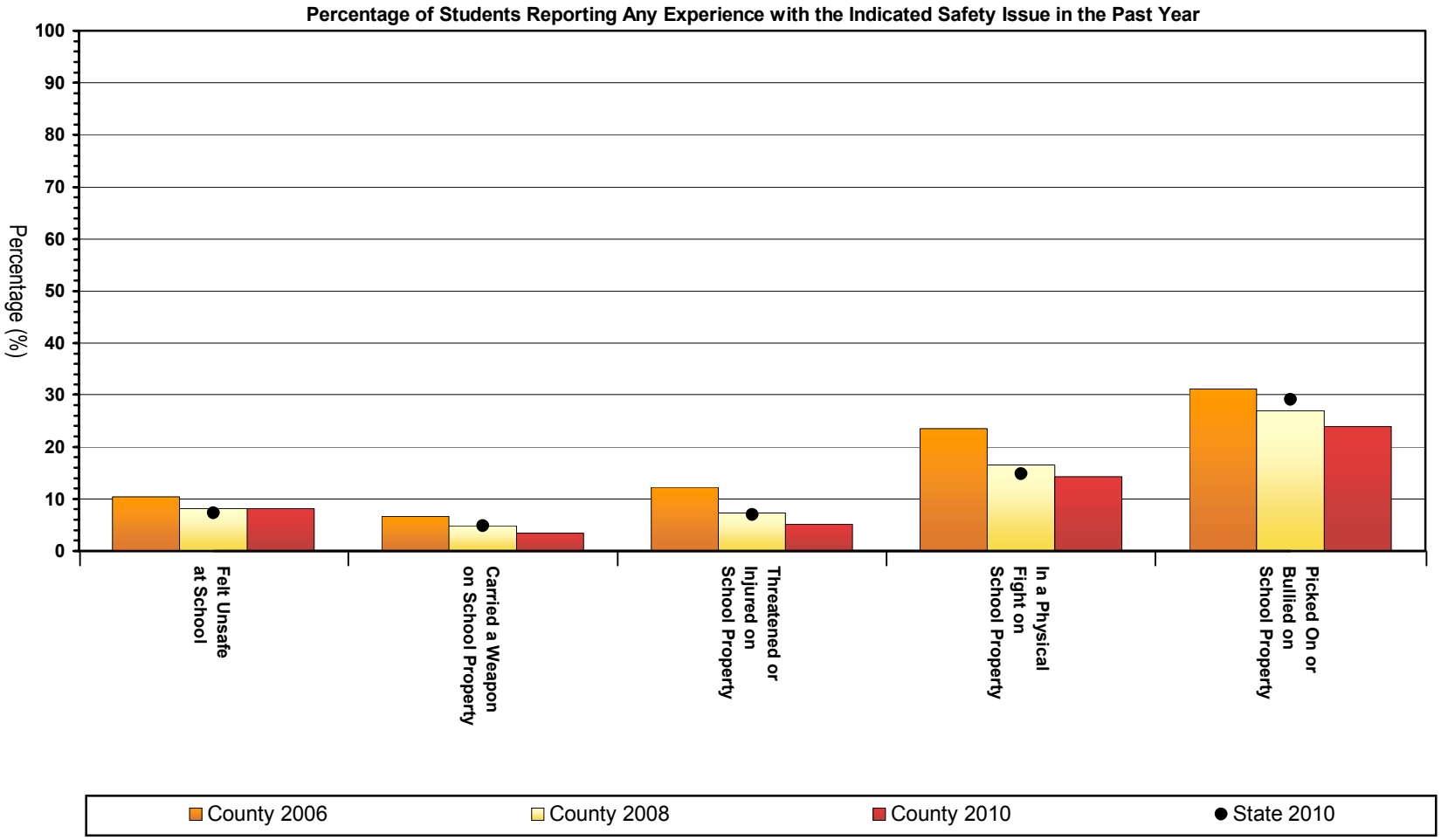
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Santa Cruz County, Grade 10



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Santa Cruz County, Grade 12



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Santa Cruz County, All Students Surveyed



Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

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

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

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

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	53.3	56.4	52.6	45.1	36.6	78.6	73.1	74.7	64.1	59.1	85.1	80.6	84.2	72.8	72.3	74.6	72.7	73.6	58.2	55.6
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	34.1	26.0	24.8	23.8	20.1	55.7	41.6	47.0	37.2	32.7	63.5	63.8	60.1	46.9	43.6	53.2	46.7	47.4	34.0	31.8
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	9.9	4.8	3.7	7.1	9.6	12.5	8.2	8.6	12.5	15.2	15.0	20.1	14.4	18.1	16.3	12.8	11.9	9.9	11.7	13.6
Marijuana	used marijuana?	11.7	16.1	7.5	17.8	15.7	24.4	23.6	33.1	34.3	32.3	31.7	36.5	35.7	44.7	42.0	23.9	26.8	28.4	29.9	29.7
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.3	0.9	0.0	2.2	1.7	3.6	3.4	3.9	5.9	3.0	3.4	3.2	6.0	9.0	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.9	5.1	2.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	4.2	1.9	0.5	2.3	2.6	10.2	5.0	7.8	5.3	4.6	14.7	13.6	9.2	8.8	6.0	10.3	7.5	6.7	5.0	4.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	16.5	11.8	8.5	14.5	14.9	12.8	11.6	12.3	11.8	12.8	8.1	5.8	11.2	9.4	9.5	12.1	9.6	11.0	12.3	12.5
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.6	3.1	0.8	0.3	1.6	2.8	2.3	1.5	1.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	0.9	0.7	1.5	2.3
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.9	1.3	1.9	0.4	1.1	2.6	1.5	1.4	1.0	1.6	3.4	1.2	1.6	0.6	1.0	2.1	1.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	1.0	0.9	0.0	3.9	2.2	4.3	3.6	7.6	8.2	5.5	3.0	3.6	7.1	10.6	6.5	3.0	3.1	5.7	7.0	4.7
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.9	0.5	0.5	1.6	1.3	2.6	1.2	2.0	1.8	1.3	0.7	2.5	1.0	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	9.0	8.0	11.5	4.4	n/a	13.3	17.1	18.9	9.9	n/a	13.5	13.7	23.1	13.2	n/a	12.5	13.7	16.8	9.1
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	3.8	2.4	1.4	3.0	6.0	4.1	4.0	5.1	7.0	10.3	4.3	2.5	3.2	8.5	9.9	4.1	3.2	3.5	5.7	8.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	10.4	5.2	7.1	8.7	9.5	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.5	13.0	11.2	6.1	9.4	13.4	12.7	11.0	8.4	9.6	10.8	11.7
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	14.1	13.7	12.2	16.5	n/a	16.6	21.6	22.5	23.7	n/a	14.1	16.5	20.5	27.3	n/a	15.1	18.3	19.4	21.5	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?	n/a	8.5	3.3	9.5	n/a	n/a	11.4	13.0	13.2	n/a	n/a	6.4	12.3	14.1	n/a	n/a	9.1	10.5	11.8	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	28.0	22.4	25.6	21.9	14.9	49.7	46.6	42.1	34.7	30.4	61.2	57.1	58.9	45.0	43.5	48.4	45.8	45.1	31.9	29.2
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	9.1	6.9	6.3	8.9	6.5	26.1	18.2	20.4	15.6	13.1	31.2	36.5	33.4	22.9	20.1	23.7	22.7	22.6	14.7	13.0
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	5.3	1.4	1.9	2.8	3.7	5.1	2.2	3.6	5.7	6.5	4.4	6.8	7.2	8.1	8.4	4.9	3.7	4.7	5.1	6.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	6.4	8.5	2.8	8.9	6.5	10.8	6.8	18.3	17.4	15.9	12.1	15.6	12.8	21.3	20.6	10.1	10.3	12.6	14.8	14.2
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.5	2.7	1.4	1.1	2.0	0.5	1.1	1.8	2.1	2.4	0.5	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.6	0.5
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.8	5.9	1.8	3.4	1.6	0.9	5.6	4.8	3.9	2.2	1.3	4.8	2.6	2.8	1.4	1.0
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	7.7	6.6	2.3	5.6	3.8	4.3	4.2	3.4	3.0	2.2	1.6	1.3	3.1	1.5	1.2	4.2	3.6	3.0	3.7	2.4
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.4
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.6	1.6	1.6	2.8	2.9	1.3	0.7	1.5	2.4	3.4	1.8	1.0	1.3	2.0	2.5	1.2
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.5	0.2	2.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	5.7	2.9	5.7	1.3	n/a	6.9	10.5	8.9	3.0	n/a	5.1	5.8	9.7	4.1	n/a	6.0	6.9	7.7	2.8
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.6	0.9	0.5	1.4	1.9	2.5	1.6	1.4	2.8	3.3	1.4	1.5	0.5	2.5	3.0	1.9	1.5	0.8	2.1	2.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	5.7	1.4	1.9	3.6	2.5	7.3	3.4	2.8	4.7	3.9	4.5	2.6	2.4	4.7	4.2	6.0	2.7	2.4	4.2	3.5
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	8.8	6.2	3.8	8.2	n/a	9.8	10.2	12.4	11.8	n/a	6.4	6.9	7.9	12.4	n/a	8.4	8.2	8.7	10.4	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?	n/a	6.2	0.9	5.4	n/a	n/a	7.0	5.4	6.3	n/a	n/a	3.6	6.6	6.3	n/a	n/a	5.6	4.9	5.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	11.3	5.7	6.0	5.0	4.2	10.1	10.1	11.8	7.6	7.4	27.9	26.3	25.2	14.1	16.6	16.5	15.1	15.9	8.2	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	38.6	33.8	31.2	27.7	24.9	42.6	36.5	37.6	29.1	26.3	49.6	42.6	48.4	28.9	27.5	44.0	38.1	40.5	28.5	25.0

Heavy Use

		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Binge Drinking	How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	22.7	12.6	14.1	12.4	7.8	30.9	29.2	27.9	21.0	17.5	40.9	41.7	40.8	29.2	25.2	32.4	30.6	30.1	19.5	16.6
1/2 Pack (or more) of Cigarettes/Day	During the past 30 days, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day? (11 to 20 cigarettes, More than 20 cigarettes)	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.0	3.1	1.4	0.0	2.0	2.4	3.3	3.9	4.8	3.6	5.0	2.7	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.7

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Been Drunk or High at School	11.1	8.1	3.2	12.8	7.5	15.5	12.9	17.1	21.8	15.0	18.4	21.3	17.3	22.1	17.7	15.4	15.0	14.1	18.0	13.3
Been Suspended from School	22.3	20.6	14.6	18.5	15.1	14.6	13.6	12.2	14.4	12.6	6.6	15.6	12.0	9.9	9.2	13.8	15.6	12.6	15.0	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	4.7	4.7	2.7	5.0	2.5	7.2	7.1	9.2	10.6	6.5	6.1	7.8	8.6	10.8	7.8	6.2	6.9	7.5	8.2	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	6.8	3.3	4.6	3.7	2.3	5.7	3.1	3.5	4.6	2.6	2.1	2.2	4.2	3.1	1.9	4.7	2.8	4.0	3.8	2.3
Been Arrested	10.0	5.2	3.2	7.1	5.2	9.9	7.3	8.7	9.9	6.7	7.2	7.5	7.2	8.7	6.1	9.0	7.0	6.9	8.4	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	20.0	15.6	12.4	16.6	16.0	13.5	10.8	13.2	15.5	15.1	11.9	12.9	10.5	11.5	11.9	14.5	12.4	12.0	14.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	8.0	4.7	6.5	6.7	4.8	6.7	7.1	7.8	7.6	5.2	5.3	6.2	7.0	7.2	5.2	6.5	6.3	7.2	7.1	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	2.0	0.0	1.9	1.4	0.8	1.7	1.2	1.1	2.1	0.9	1.6	1.5	2.6	1.8	1.0	1.7	1.1	1.8	1.7	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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Any Gambling	65.2	71.5	73.5	61.6	55.0	54.2	72.8	71.0	59.8	53.8	50.4	62.8	63.5	56.5	52.6	55.5	69.0	68.5	59.7	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	6.6	8.9	8.3	5.3	5.7	2.9	7.2	11.0	4.8	5.3	2.6	6.5	9.5	5.3	5.4	3.7	7.3	9.8	5.2	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	28.7	27.1	19.4	21.4	24.0	20.8	25.1	26.0	20.7	23.5	18.5	17.9	25.9	18.9	23.9	21.9	22.9	24.5	20.6	22.7
Bet on sports?*	n/a	38.0	44.9	28.6	22.8	n/a	38.5	40.6	27.0	22.5	n/a	32.4	37.9	24.4	20.5	n/a	36.3	40.5	27.0	21.4
Played cards?	34.5	42.7	46.5	36.1	25.8	26.4	46.9	46.0	36.0	27.0	23.5	41.9	39.6	34.8	26.7	27.4	44.3	43.6	35.7	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?**	n/a	25.5	20.1	15.9	n/a	n/a	24.9	25.0	16.6	n/a	n/a	21.5	26.7	15.3	n/a	n/a	23.8	24.6	16.0	n/a
Played bingo?	25.2	32.9	30.8	26.4	22.7	13.2	24.7	21.9	20.4	17.7	6.4	16.1	19.9	14.2	14.0	13.7	23.2	23.1	21.4	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	15.2	7.6	6.0	5.1	4.5	9.3	8.6	6.1	4.6	4.0	4.2	9.1	7.9	4.2	3.7	9.0	8.6	6.8	4.7	4.2
Played a dice game?*	n/a	34.9	20.1	26.0	12.1	n/a	26.9	27.4	21.9	11.2	n/a	20.3	19.5	17.9	10.0	n/a	26.1	22.6	22.6	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?*	24.6	35.2	32.9	28.2	20.1	22.0	40.4	38.3	27.7	20.5	18.1	31.6	30.6	24.9	18.8	21.3	36.3	34.0	27.2	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?*	n/a	9.9	7.0	5.0	4.6	n/a	9.9	8.8	5.0	4.7	n/a	9.5	9.0	4.4	4.6	n/a	9.8	8.5	4.8	4.7

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from table. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	43.8	32.8	37.7	35.9	36.6	43.7	43.0	33.1	43.6	42.8	42.0	49.5	46.9	47.3	47.0	43.2	43.4	39.7	41.3	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	37.9	41.1	33.7	35.0	32.8	42.7	41.0	43.9	41.8	39.6	40.4	36.3	37.1	35.5	32.8	40.7	39.3	38.9	37.2	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	35.3	30.2	28.1	36.9	29.4	49.0	39.3	42.4	42.9	40.5	54.6	51.4	40.7	43.8	42.7	47.7	42.0	38.5	40.6	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	32.8	28.7	24.0	33.4	39.8	20.2	20.2	16.5	22.3	29.9	22.9	25.3	22.8	26.5	34.8	24.2	23.7	20.7	28.2	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	50.7	52.8	38.5	43.7	41.9	45.1	42.7	32.3	40.6	40.3	36.7	40.7	39.2	41.2	39.8	43.5	43.9	36.5	42.1	40.7
Family Conflict	49.3	51.0	39.5	53.1	51.5	39.0	35.4	39.4	42.1	41.6	34.0	34.2	34.6	39.1	38.8	39.7	38.0	37.4	45.9	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	39.5	31.8	40.1	39.3	36.4	38.8	35.7	42.2	41.5	39.0	33.4	35.0	32.8	37.4	37.3	37.1	34.7	37.9	39.4	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	45.7	49.5	38.5	47.7	46.9	52.1	52.7	46.6	50.0	52.3	44.4	47.3	46.3	48.6	50.3	47.9	50.1	44.6	48.6	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	27.8	30.3	19.2	24.7	26.0	47.6	41.1	36.8	37.9	40.8	45.2	43.5	36.2	38.6	38.6	42.2	39.9	32.6	32.4	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	54.4	54.6	45.6	45.5	46.6	56.7	48.8	45.8	48.5	47.9	50.4	45.3	40.8	40.6	41.8	54.0	48.6	43.7	45.1	45.6
Low Commitment to School	30.9	39.3	37.3	41.0	38.0	32.1	28.7	31.4	41.7	41.7	29.4	32.6	30.1	42.2	42.9	30.9	32.1	32.2	41.5	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	42.8	44.5	41.9	43.8	39.0	49.7	48.2	48.5	47.6	45.5	45.5	50.6	52.4	44.6	43.6	46.6	48.4	48.6	45.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	42.5	36.2	26.9	37.6	33.7	38.0	38.9	37.0	40.6	37.0	33.5	39.8	34.4	38.6	35.4	37.5	38.7	33.7	38.8	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	36.4	31.3	25.1	29.3	24.0	38.5	29.0	29.9	31.0	27.3	34.4	32.5	26.2	29.6	28.8	36.6	30.7	27.3	29.9	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	42.9	40.1	35.5	41.4	36.2	50.6	47.7	42.0	44.7	44.9	44.3	45.7	39.8	41.7	41.9	46.5	45.6	39.7	42.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	30.4	33.2	18.6	29.3	22.6	42.0	36.9	39.1	36.2	33.6	38.3	35.7	37.9	35.9	32.7	37.9	35.8	34.1	33.1	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	45.0	47.5	50.2	47.8	37.1	30.4	34.8	37.6	45.9	35.7	34.8	37.6	46.1	50.4	40.3	35.4	38.2	43.9	47.9	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	58.0	58.1	60.8	55.8	50.3	56.8	57.2	59.3	56.3	52.0	46.7	60.2	51.4	51.5	49.0	53.6	58.4	56.5	54.8	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	43.5	46.0	37.0	39.4	30.8	46.4	37.5	55.2	42.6	36.2	37.5	41.9	42.2	38.1	32.3	42.6	40.6	45.9	40.0	33.2
Rewards for ASB	44.7	41.6	39.7	48.2	36.7	46.7	45.1	54.1	46.8	42.7	58.1	58.8	60.1	57.1	55.1	50.1	49.3	53.3	50.1	44.4
Gang Involvement	38.1	27.0	14.4	20.8	17.8	32.4	27.5	25.8	20.9	15.7	15.3	23.1	14.9	16.1	13.1	27.7	25.8	18.9	19.6	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	40.4	38.4	25.8	37.1	29.7	37.6	30.0	32.3	34.2	30.4	31.0	35.7	27.1	32.5	29.0	36.1	33.6	28.8	35.0	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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	30.8	39.4	29.5	32.9	38.3	34.6	41.4	41.1	38.0	44.2	35.3	27.8	32.8	37.0	44.1	34.0	36.0	35.2	35.6	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	48.9	53.6	59.3	51.1	51.9	46.2	50.4	51.1	45.6	44.7	62.7	56.7	55.5	56.6	55.6	52.7	53.3	54.7	50.9	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	58.0	62.1	66.9	59.7	60.7	54.5	61.4	59.6	54.6	53.1	63.0	52.2	55.5	56.4	53.8	58.3	58.1	59.4	57.2	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	61.0	64.2	69.4	61.7	61.5	54.7	62.0	67.9	54.9	53.0	64.6	55.9	60.2	56.4	52.4	59.7	60.2	65.0	58.2	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	50.9	56.8	57.3	63.0	68.9	60.3	60.4	65.9	65.6	71.6	65.0	59.5	64.6	67.6	72.8	59.5	59.4	63.5	65.0	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	48.1	48.4	49.1	52.0	57.5	61.8	62.6	56.1	61.2	58.9	51.3	46.6	42.6	46.9	51.6	54.7	54.3	49.1	53.5	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	53.3	51.2	66.0	60.3	64.6	62.6	67.0	71.2	69.4	68.0	53.8	49.1	54.3	56.4	53.8	57.3	57.6	63.2	62.0	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers*	56.8	51.0	53.5	54.7	58.8	56.6	62.4	69.4	57.5	60.7	62.0	59.0	66.1	57.3	59.3	58.5	59.1	64.5	56.2	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	33.7	36.5	33.0	40.0	40.8	33.4	33.2	42.4	45.3	46.1	40.0	30.0	38.2	41.9	42.6	35.8	32.7	38.7	42.1	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	59.6	57.6	63.5	59.2	62.5	58.2	64.2	60.3	61.7	59.9	53.3	50.5	57.0	55.6	51.8	56.9	58.1	59.7	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection**	49.7	53.0	54.8	53.6	52.8	54.2	58.5	60.9	57.6	52.5	60.2	51.1	55.2	55.9	50.5	55.1	54.8	57.2	55.4	52.0

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

** 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, 2006/2008 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, (*ie* 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	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
*Sample size***	*42*	*38*	*4,473*	*196*	*130*	*5,295*	*192*	*189*	*6,341*	*430*	*357*	*16,109*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	9.5	5.3	4.9	9.7	4.6	6.3	30.2	14.8	9.9	18.8	10.1	7.3
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	2.4	5.3	2.5	7.1	1.5	2.1	35.4	6.3	3.6	19.3	4.5	2.8
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	9.5	2.6	3.0	5.6	1.5	2.2	6.2	2.1	2.5	6.3	2.0	2.6
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	9.5	5.3	19.2	32.7	43.1	32.6	39.6	35.4	42.5	33.5	35.0	32.8
My parent or guardian gave it to me	21.4	13.2	17.5	11.7	7.7	15.0	8.9	5.3	13.3	11.4	7.0	15.0
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	26.2	21.1	17.3	17.3	16.9	16.8	14.6	12.2	14.8	17.0	14.8	16.1
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	11.9	21.1	16.2	27.0	30.0	24.8	30.7	22.2	30.4	27.2	24.9	24.6
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	19.0	10.5	21.0	21.4	25.4	23.1	22.9	12.7	18.6	21.9	17.1	20.7
I got it at a party	54.8	44.7	38.7	60.7	67.7	49.6	68.2	63.0	53.8	63.5	62.7	48.2
I took it from home	11.9	13.2	30.2	20.9	13.8	21.9	17.7	12.2	13.1	18.6	12.9	20.7
I took it from a store or someone else's home	16.7	7.9	9.4	6.1	3.8	9.8	8.9	4.2	5.6	8.4	4.5	8.1
I got it some other way	31.0	21.1	25.2	19.9	22.3	18.8	24.0	10.6	13.3	22.8	16.0	18.4

* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 12. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed**			
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
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	82.7	90.1	94.9	91.7	87.5	93.5	95.3	92.7	91.9	93.0	94.6	95.3	87.8	92.7	94.9	93.0
	1 time	7.0	3.8	3.2	4.5	6.1	2.9	1.4	3.7	4.0	4.0	3.6	2.4	5.6	3.5	2.7	3.7
	2-3 times	4.0	1.9	0.9	2.2	4.2	1.4	1.9	1.9	2.9	1.5	0.8	1.3	3.7	1.5	1.2	1.9
	4-5 times	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.4	0.1	0.5
	6-7 times	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.2
	8-9 times	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1
	10-11 times	0.3	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	3.3	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.5
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?	0 times	62.0	73.9	78.1	79.5	75.6	83.2	84.6	87.0	88.1	89.0	91.0	92.6	76.5	83.5	85.7	85.2
	1 time	20.1	11.8	12.1	11.0	11.6	10.6	9.1	7.3	7.3	5.7	4.4	4.3	12.2	9.1	7.9	8.1
	2-3 times	9.3	9.5	6.5	6.2	8.6	3.7	4.1	3.6	2.9	3.2	2.8	1.8	6.8	4.6	4.1	4.2
	4-5 times	4.2	2.4	0.9	1.7	2.2	1.2	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.7	0.8	0.4	2.4	1.2	0.9	1.1
	6-7 times	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
	8-9 times	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2
	10-11 times	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	2.1	0.9	1.9	0.7	1.1	1.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.1	0.7	0.6
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	48.9	63.0	72.4	60.5	71.7	71.1	72.2	73.1	80.0	80.8	81.7	85.4	68.9	73.1	76.1	70.9
	1 time	27.4	12.8	11.7	12.8	14.6	11.8	10.7	9.1	11.2	8.2	7.2	5.3	16.6	10.7	9.5	9.7
	2-3 times	17.6	11.4	6.5	11.1	11.3	9.0	9.4	8.4	7.5	7.5	5.1	4.7	11.5	8.9	7.0	8.6
	4-5 times		2.8	1.4	4.7		2.2	3.6	3.0		1.5	1.5	1.7		2.1	2.3	3.3
	6-7 times		4.3	0.9	1.8		1.2	0.0	1.2		0.0	1.0	0.7		1.3	0.6	1.3
	8-9 times		0.9	0.9	1.1		0.8	0.6	0.7		0.2	1.0	0.3		0.6	0.8	0.8
	10-11 times		0.5	0.0	0.7		0.6	0.3	0.5		0.2	0.0	0.2		0.4	0.1	0.5
	12 or more times	6.1	4.3	6.1	7.3	2.4	3.3	3.3	4.2	1.3	1.5	2.3	1.8	2.9	2.9	3.5	4.9
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	84.9	90.4	85.4	90.5	88.2	90.8	93.9	93.3	94.5	93.7	93.3	95.7	89.6	91.8	91.8	92.7
	1 day	6.6	5.3	6.1	5.2	5.9	4.9	4.4	3.6	2.6	3.3	3.1	2.2	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.0
	2-3 days	4.2	3.3	4.7	2.6	3.5	2.7	1.4	1.8	1.3	2.3	2.1	1.1	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.0
	4-5 days	0.9	0.5	2.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.5
	6 or more days	3.3	0.5	1.4	0.9	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.8	0.6	1.8	0.5	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	91.6	96.6	96.3	95.2	93.4	94.9	96.7	95.0	94.5	95.0	96.6	95.4	93.3	95.2	96.6	95.2
	1 day	3.0	1.0	0.9	2.3	2.4	2.6	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.3	1.4	2.3	2.2	1.7	1.9
	2-3 days	1.8	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.8	1.3	0.3	0.9	1.6	0.9	0.5	1.1
	4-5 days	1.5	1.0	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.4
	6 or more days	2.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.6	1.6	0.8	1.8	1.3	1.3	0.5	2.0	2.0	1.4	0.7	1.5

* In 2006 the choices for this question were *Never*, *Once*, *Several Times* and *Very Often.*

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 13. 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	50.5	202	70.3	340	63.3	368	63.1	910	60.0	408	65.9	492
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	74.0	204	89.4	340	82.7	371	83.3	915	84.1	409	82.9	496
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	78.4	190	76.8	327	69.6	359	74.2	876	70.5	396	77.2	470
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	94.9	197	88.5	330	76.4	356	85.1	883	85.3	394	84.8	479
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	97.4	192	96.3	327	89.3	346	93.8	865	93.3	388	94.0	466
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	98.5	201	97.6	334	95.1	370	96.8	905	97.1	408	96.5	486
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	76.8	220	56.3	371	51.4	401	58.9	992	57.7	447	59.3	533
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	91.4	220	73.0	371	59.9	397	71.9	988	68.2	446	74.5	530
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	94.6	221	76.2	369	73.6	401	79.2	991	73.9	448	83.4	531
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	25.6	215	42.1	359	58.9	384	45.1	958	43.8	432	46.8	515
		Cigarettes	6.3	205	20.4	343	33.4	374	22.6	922	24.6	411	21.0	501
		Marijuana	2.8	211	18.3	356	12.8	374	12.6	941	17.0	423	9.1	507
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	57.8	218	78.1	361	85.7	392	76.6	971	75.6	435	77.5	525
		Average age:	12.3 years		13.5 years		14.6 years		13.8 years		13.5 years		14.0 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	24.3	218	50.3	366	64.2	394	50.1	978	50.8	441	49.2	526
		Average age:	12.3 years		13.4 years		14.6 years		13.9 years		13.4 years		14.3 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	6.4	218	33.2	365	37.5	395	28.9	978	33.6	444	24.9	522
		Average age:	12.6 years		14.1 years		15.0 years		14.5 years		14.3 years		14.8 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, (*ie* 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 14. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
alcohol?	Never	62.4	71.4	42.6	52.3	24.4	41.6	39.6	57.7
	Once	18.3	12.3	16.7	14.2	12.6	13.2	15.4	13.1
	2-3 times	9.4	9.5	16.4	17.3	30.1	21.3	20.4	15.0
	4-6 times	6.1	3.4	12.3	7.7	14.9	10.7	12.0	6.7
	7-10 times	0.9	1.0	4.5	2.9	6.4	4.9	4.5	2.6
	More than 10 times	2.8	2.4	7.5	5.7	11.6	8.3	8.1	4.9
cigarettes?	Never	80.2	80.6	53.1	68.4	41.6	62.7	54.4	72.2
	Once	10.8	8.7	15.6	10.3	17.6	10.3	15.4	9.6
	2-3 times	5.2	5.2	15.1	8.6	15.2	9.6	13.0	7.4
	4-6 times	2.8	2.2	7.8	3.9	10.1	4.8	7.6	3.4
	7-10 times	0.5	1.0	3.4	2.3	3.4	2.8	2.7	1.9
	More than 10 times	0.5	2.4	5.0	6.5	12.1	9.8	6.9	5.6
marijuana?	Never	87.7	75.4	56.3	58.7	58.4	56.9	64.2	65.4
	Once	8.5	8.1	13.8	11.1	14.7	11.0	13.0	9.7
	2-3 times	1.4	6.5	8.7	10.3	12.1	10.7	8.5	8.7
	4-6 times	0.5	3.5	7.3	6.2	4.7	6.3	4.7	5.1
	7-10 times	0.9	1.9	3.7	3.6	2.1	3.7	2.4	2.9
	More than 10 times	0.9	4.7	10.1	10.2	8.0	11.4	7.2	8.2
other drugs?	Never	92.9	88.4	79.7	81.4	85.2	81.7	84.9	84.5
	Once	2.8	5.4	9.3	7.5	4.7	7.3	6.0	6.6
	2-3 times	2.4	2.7	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.8	4.0	3.9
	4-6 times	0.0	1.2	2.8	2.2	1.3	2.2	1.6	1.8
	7-10 times	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.2	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.9
	More than 10 times	1.4	1.7	2.5	2.9	3.4	2.9	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	62.1	64.9	56.6	63.0	61.6	67.0	59.9	64.9
	Once	13.3	13.6	16.6	12.7	13.3	10.9	14.5	12.6
	2-3 times	14.2	10.3	13.8	11.9	13.3	10.8	13.7	10.9
	4-6 times	2.4	3.5	3.7	4.5	5.0	4.2	3.9	4.0
	7-10 times	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.7
	More than 10 times	7.1	6.2	7.6	6.0	4.7	5.1	6.3	5.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	34.7	30.9	28.8	33.4	26.5	33.8	29.2	32.4
	Once	14.4	14.2	21.9	17.4	19.6	17.2	19.3	16.0
	Twice	5.0	5.8	11.0	8.9	14.5	10.3	11.1	8.0
	Three times	5.0	2.7	3.7	4.1	8.0	5.5	5.7	3.9
	Four or more times	6.4	5.3	13.5	8.8	13.7	10.4	12.0	7.7
	I never got offers	34.7	41.1	21.0	27.3	17.7	22.8	22.7	32.0
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	41.8	35.7	39.0	38.7	39.5	39.4	39.8	37.6
	Once	13.9	10.9	14.7	13.9	18.8	15.2	16.2	13.0
	Twice	3.5	5.4	11.8	8.2	10.5	10.2	9.5	7.5
	Three times	4.0	2.7	3.5	4.6	4.3	5.2	3.9	3.9
	Four or more times	4.5	4.4	10.1	7.3	10.2	7.4	8.9	6.1
	I never got offers	32.3	41.0	20.8	27.3	16.7	22.5	21.7	31.9
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	37.8	37.3	40.2	45.1	46.8	50.9	42.3	43.3
	Once	14.4	10.2	15.0	12.3	14.3	11.4	14.6	11.1
	Twice	6.0	3.7	9.5	5.2	6.8	5.2	7.6	4.6
	Three times	3.0	2.4	2.9	2.9	3.8	3.2	3.3	2.8
	Four or more times	7.0	4.6	8.7	6.3	11.1	5.9	9.3	5.5
	I never got offers	31.8	41.8	23.7	28.1	17.3	23.4	22.9	32.8
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	46.3	40.7	48.3	49.7	49.3	55.3	48.3	47.4
	Once	11.8	8.2	10.8	9.9	14.8	9.6	12.6	9.1
	Twice	3.4	3.3	7.6	4.2	6.5	4.3	6.2	3.8
	Three times	1.0	1.9	3.8	2.6	3.0	2.4	2.8	2.3
	Four or more times	4.9	3.8	7.8	5.2	9.4	4.6	7.8	4.4
	I never got offers	32.5	42.1	21.8	28.3	17.0	23.7	22.2	33.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 15. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	84.5	82.8	82.4	81.9	83.8	83.6	83.4	82.7
	1 or 2 times	7.8	8.4	8.6	8.0	7.7	7.6	8.1	8.1
	3 to 5 times	2.7	3.3	3.2	3.4	2.5	3.1	2.8	3.3
	6 to 9 times	0.9	1.6	2.4	1.7	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.6
	10 to 19 times	2.7	1.7	1.4	2.1	3.0	1.6	2.3	1.8
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.6
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2
	40+ times	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	34.1	29.2	31.2	31.1	43.8	42.1	37.0	33.2
	1 or 2 times	36.9	28.6	31.2	26.7	25.2	25.6	30.1	27.2
	3 to 5 times	14.3	18.8	17.7	19.0	14.5	16.7	15.6	18.3
	6 to 9 times	6.5	9.4	8.7	9.9	7.0	7.0	7.5	8.9
	10 to 19 times	3.7	5.8	5.7	6.4	6.0	4.4	5.4	5.6
	20 to 29 times	1.8	2.6	2.4	2.4	1.0	1.5	1.7	2.2
	30 to 39 times	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8
	40+ times	2.3	4.7	2.2	3.6	2.0	2.3	2.1	3.7
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	85.8	81.3	80.7	81.7	84.2	85.9	83.2	82.6
	1 or 2 times	6.4	10.4	10.1	9.9	8.3	8.0	8.5	9.6
	3 to 5 times	2.3	3.5	4.1	3.4	1.8	2.5	2.7	3.2
	6 to 9 times	1.8	1.6	2.5	1.6	2.3	1.2	2.2	1.5
	10 to 19 times	2.8	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.5	1.2	2.1	1.6
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.2
	40+ times	0.9	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.9
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	89.4	87.2	88.0	87.7	91.4	89.8	89.7	88.1
	1 or 2 times	6.0	7.7	7.1	7.1	4.6	6.1	5.8	7.1
	3 to 5 times	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	0.5	1.7	1.3	1.9
	6 to 9 times	0.5	0.9	1.6	0.9	1.0	0.7	1.1	0.8
	10 to 19 times	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.2	1.5	0.8	1.1	0.9
	20 to 29 times	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	1.4	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	91.3	88.1	85.2	81.7	82.3	78.5	85.4	83.6
Friends	0.5	5.5	9.3	11.2	6.1	14.0	6.0	9.5
Family/Relatives	2.4	2.2	2.9	3.7	3.4	4.2	3.0	3.2
Parties	1.5	2.5	5.2	4.9	4.2	5.5	4.0	4.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	1.5	2.9	3.2	5.0	5.0	5.2	3.6	4.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	0.0	1.3	2.0	2.8	2.6	4.4	1.8	2.6
School	0.5	1.6	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.6	2.8	2.8
Other	1.5	1.8	2.9	3.0	4.0	3.1	3.0	2.5
Over the Internet	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	1.0	0.7	2.3	1.0	2.9	1.3	2.3	1.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations

Issue	2006 AYS	2008/2010 AYS	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Hallucinogens	Used LSD or other psychedelics?	Used LSD or other hallucinogens?	Substituted "hallucinogens" for "psychedelics" in 2008 and beyond. Comparable across years.
Meth	Used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	Used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank)?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription stimulants	Used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription sedatives	Used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	In 2008 AYS added descriptor "prescription" and removed qualifier "without a doctor telling you to take them." 2006 data are cautiously comparable to 2008/2010.
Ecstasy	Used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy)?	Used ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2008/2010 AYS uses "ecstasy" as the primary descriptor, moving "MDMA" to examples. Comparable across years.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, Oxycontin, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	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). In 2008/2010, the single prescription drug question was dropped, and a new question about prescription pain relievers was added. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2006 data were similarly recalculated into a composite, adding results from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions to the dedicated *Prescription Drugs* question.
Gambling Category	*How often during the past 12 months have you:*	*How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value:*	
Sports betting	Bet on team sports?	Bet on sports?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Race betting	Bet money on horse races?	Bet on a horse race or other animal race?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Dice	Bet on dice games such as craps?	Played a dice game?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Games of skill	Bet on games of personal skill such as pool, darts, or bowling?	Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	Comparable across years.
Protective Scale: Peer-Individual	*Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year, how many of your best friends have:* *(Scale is calculated based on the average response [0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 friends] to the following questions)*		*Regularly attended religious services* was removed from the AYS in 2008. 2006 has been recalculated to match 2008/2010 AYS and are now comparable across all years. Due to this recalculation, current reports may differ slightly from past reports.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	...participated in clubs, organizations and activities at school? ...made the commitment to stay drug-free? ...tried to do well in school? ...liked school? *...regularly attended religious services? (not used in 2008/2010)*		

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

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Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
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Arizona Department of Health Services
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Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
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Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families
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Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate
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www.partnerupaz.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.prevention.samhsa.gov

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www2.dsgonline.com/mpg/

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

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

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

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2010 Arizona Youth Survey

Yavapai County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Shining Light on Arizona Youth

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
in partnership with

- Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Division of Behavioral Health
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Tobacco Education and Prevention Program
- Arizona Parent's Commission on Drug Education and Prevention
- Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families

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Introduction

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Yavapai County Summary Report

This report summarizes all findings from the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2010. 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 the 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 2006		County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	621	37.5	1,148	40.2	1,033	40.5	27,592	43.3
10	650	39.3	976	34.2	893	35.0	19,489	30.6
12	385	23.2	729	25.6	627	24.6	16,703	26.2
All Students Surveyed*	1,656	100.0	2,853	100.0	2,553	100.0	63,784	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	791	49.4	1,375	49.0	1,283	51.1	30,645	49.0
Female	810	50.6	1,431	51.0	1,228	48.9	31,928	51.0

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		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	30	4.5	26	4.0	1,207	4.9
African American	13	2.0	19	2.9	657	2.6
Asian	10	1.5	7	1.1	206	0.8
Pacific Islander	12	1.8	9	1.4	280	1.1
White	174	26.2	173	26.8	5,772	23.2
Multi-Racial	46	6.9	40	6.2	1,021	4.1
Race Unmarked	380	57.1	371	57.5	15,726	63.2
Non-Hispanic						
Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	50	2.5	58	3.1	2,517	6.8
African American	35	1.7	31	1.7	2,129	5.7
Asian	31	1.5	25	1.4	1,551	4.2
Pacific Islander	16	0.8	24	1.3	372	1.0
White	1,762	86.5	1,557	84.2	27,180	73.2
Multi-Racial	126	6.2	127	6.9	2,539	6.8
Race Unmarked	16	0.8	27	1.5	824	2.2
Totals						
	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	665	23.3	645	25.3	24,869	39.0
Non-Hispanic Students	2,036	71.4	1,849	72.4	37,112	58.2
*Total Students***	2,853	100.0	2,553	100.0	63,784	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 communities with physical deterioration and high rates of adult crime are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in organized neighborhoods.

The chart below shows the links between the 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 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.

Each risk and protective factor 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. Heavy substance use and antisocial behavior
3. Gambling
4. Risk profiles
5. Protective profiles
6. Where youth acquired alcohol
7. School safety

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 12. The additional data found in Tables 13 through 15 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 2010 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students in that grade who reported a given behavior. The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students whose answers reflect significant risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2006, 2008, and 2010. 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 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.

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

- **Heavy substance use** is measured in two different ways: binge drinking (having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey) and use of one-half a pack or more of cigarettes per day.
- **Drinking and Driving** - youth indicating drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.
- **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.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

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 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

This chart displays data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol in the past 30 days. The data focus on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. (Students reporting no alcohol use are not represented.) It is important to note that the charts represent a subgroup of users and not the entire survey population. Additionally, the smaller the sample, the more dramatic the influence of a student's responses. For example, 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 legend indicates the sample size for each grade surveyed to help clarify the value of the data.

School Safety

The school safety 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 or were picked on or bullied at school. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 12.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 12, Tables 13 through 15 contain information useful for prevention planning.

Table 13 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.

Tables 14 and 15 contain questions new to the 2010 AYS on subjects of interest to prevention providers.

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 will have 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 will be offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site will be 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 comprehensive picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the users geographic area of interest will not only lead to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but it will also maximize 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. Currently, the web site is under construction, but we anticipate it will be ready by end of summer 2010. Please visit us then 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 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the governor's policy advisor on Health and Human Services, ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse issues. ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts; and improve funding allocation. ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources. ASAP also studies current policy and recommends relevant legislation for the Arizona Legislature's consideration.

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 prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement arenas. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

ASAP's 2010 strategic plan identifies five strategic focus areas: 1) child welfare/children of incarcerated parents/drug-endangered children; 2) law enforcement and drug trafficking; 3) prescription drugs; 4) underage drinking; and 5) community partnerships.

There are currently four sub-committees that assist ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Underage Drinking Prevention Committee (UAD) –** This subcommittee addresses the problem of underage drinking in Arizona by implementing a statewide underage drinking initiative that 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 committee collaborates across state systems to reduce underage drinking.
- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi) –** This work group produces a biennial *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile*, which highlights trends and new substance abuse data in Arizona and an annual summary profile, entitled *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona.* The *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile* is a comprehensive, informative, and functional profile of substance abuse in the state for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Currently, Epi 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.
- **Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force (AMTF) –**The Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force was created in August 2006 in response to Arizona's decade-long increase in the number of individuals regularly using methamphetamine and the increase in the resulting social and economic costs associated with the drug. The AMTF was instructed to approach Arizona's methamphetamine problem holistically, focusing equally on enforcement, prevention, treatment, and recovery. Specifically, the AMTF was charged with identifying specific, action-oriented recommendations to eradicate methamphetamine use in Arizona and build safe and healthy communities throughout the state. The AMTF brings together representatives from state agencies, local government, businesses, and community groups to develop collaborative efforts among the treatment, prevention, and law enforcement systems to assess and address the impact of methamphetamine statewide through information sharing, resource allocation, services coordination, and the development of statewide policy recommendations sensitive to the needs of local and tribal communities.
- **The Community Advisory Board –** The Community Advisory Board (CAB) brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state to improve substance abuse prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement policies and programs. The CAB provides an essential link between communities, ASAP and its sub-committees. The CAB brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that informs 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 Epidemiology Work Group and 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.

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

How to identify high priority problem areas.

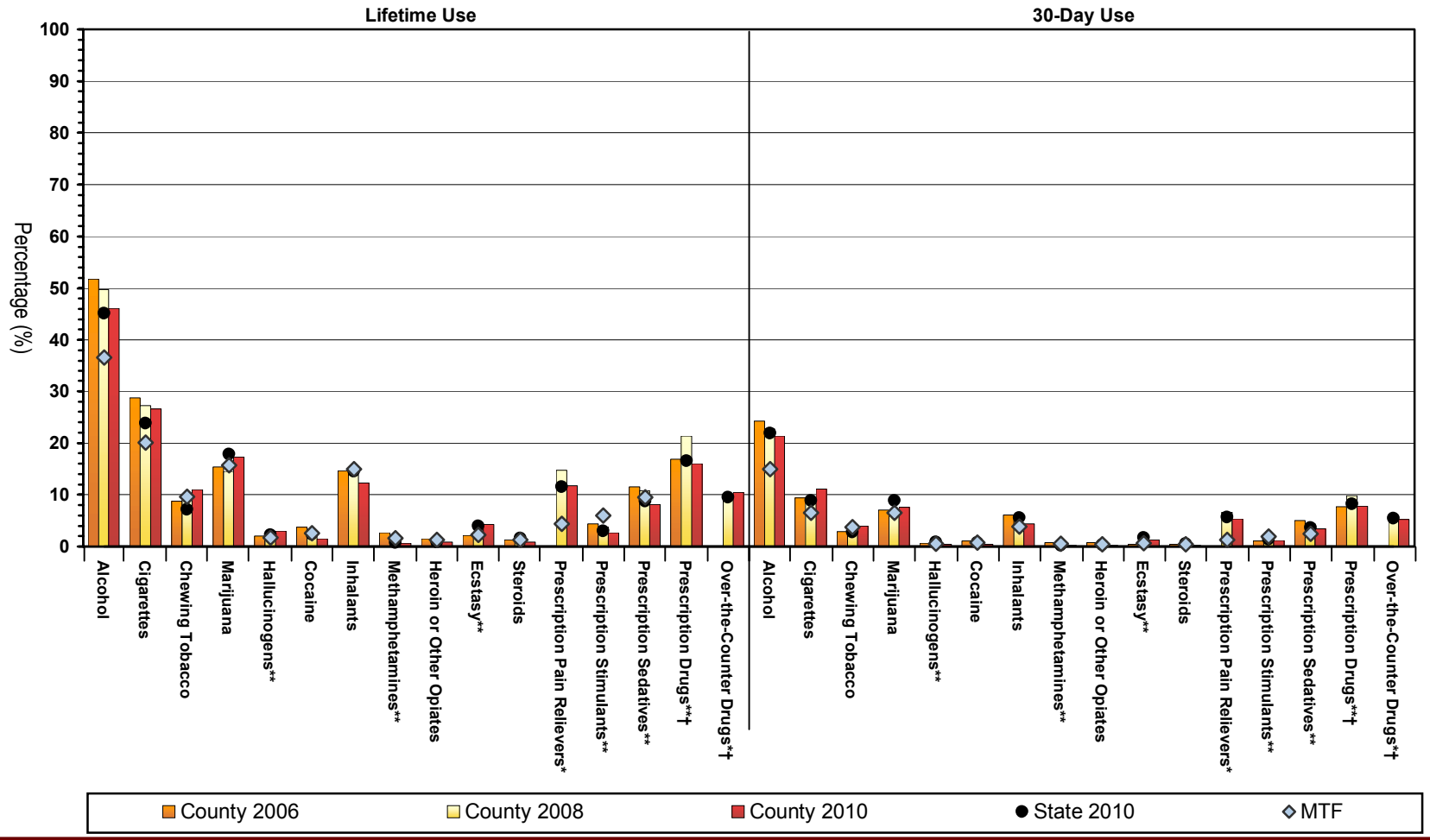
- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the other?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problems 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.

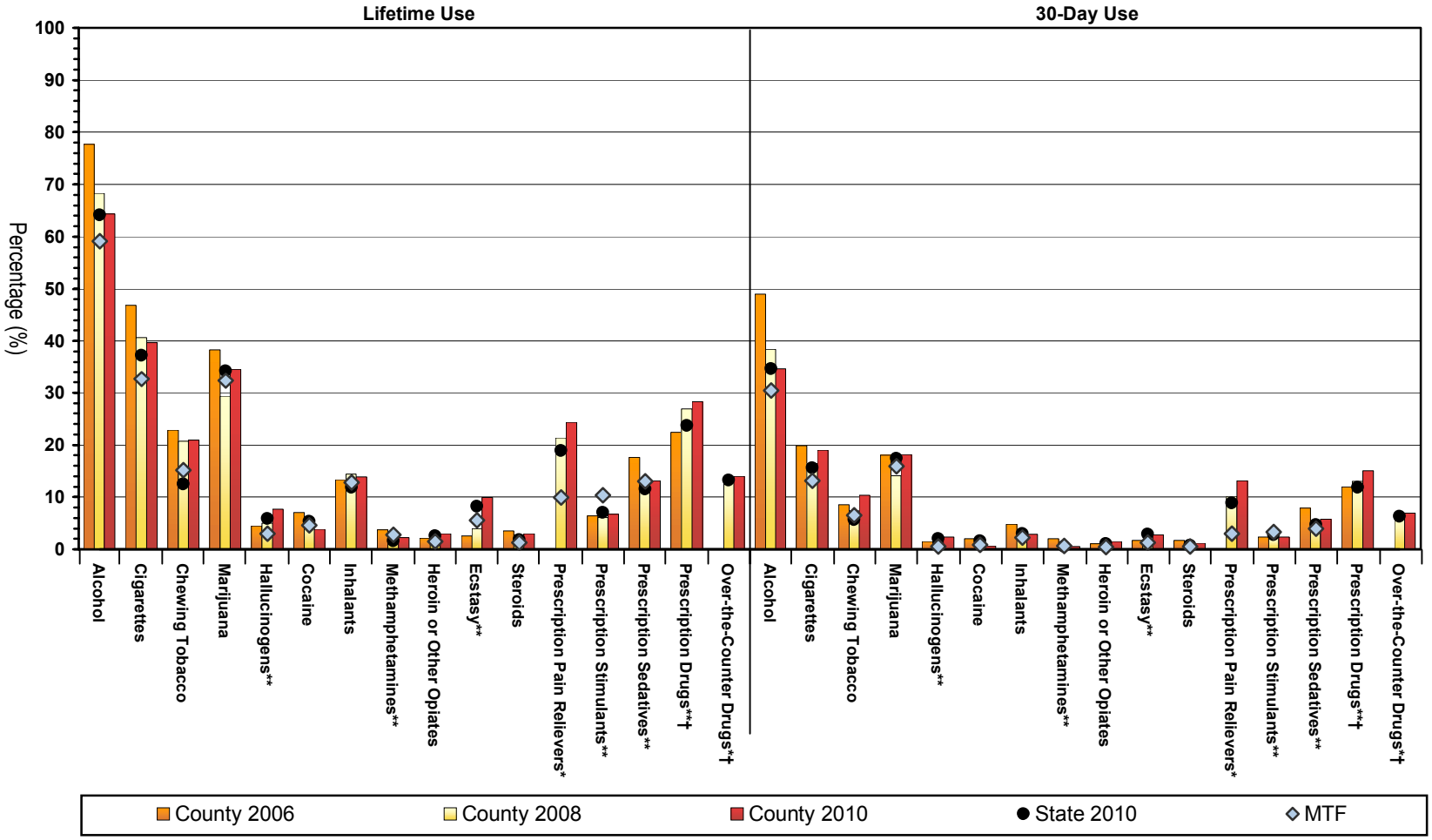
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	6th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > 8-state av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	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
2010 Yavapai County, Grade 8



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
** Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior 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.

LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Yavapai County, Grade 10



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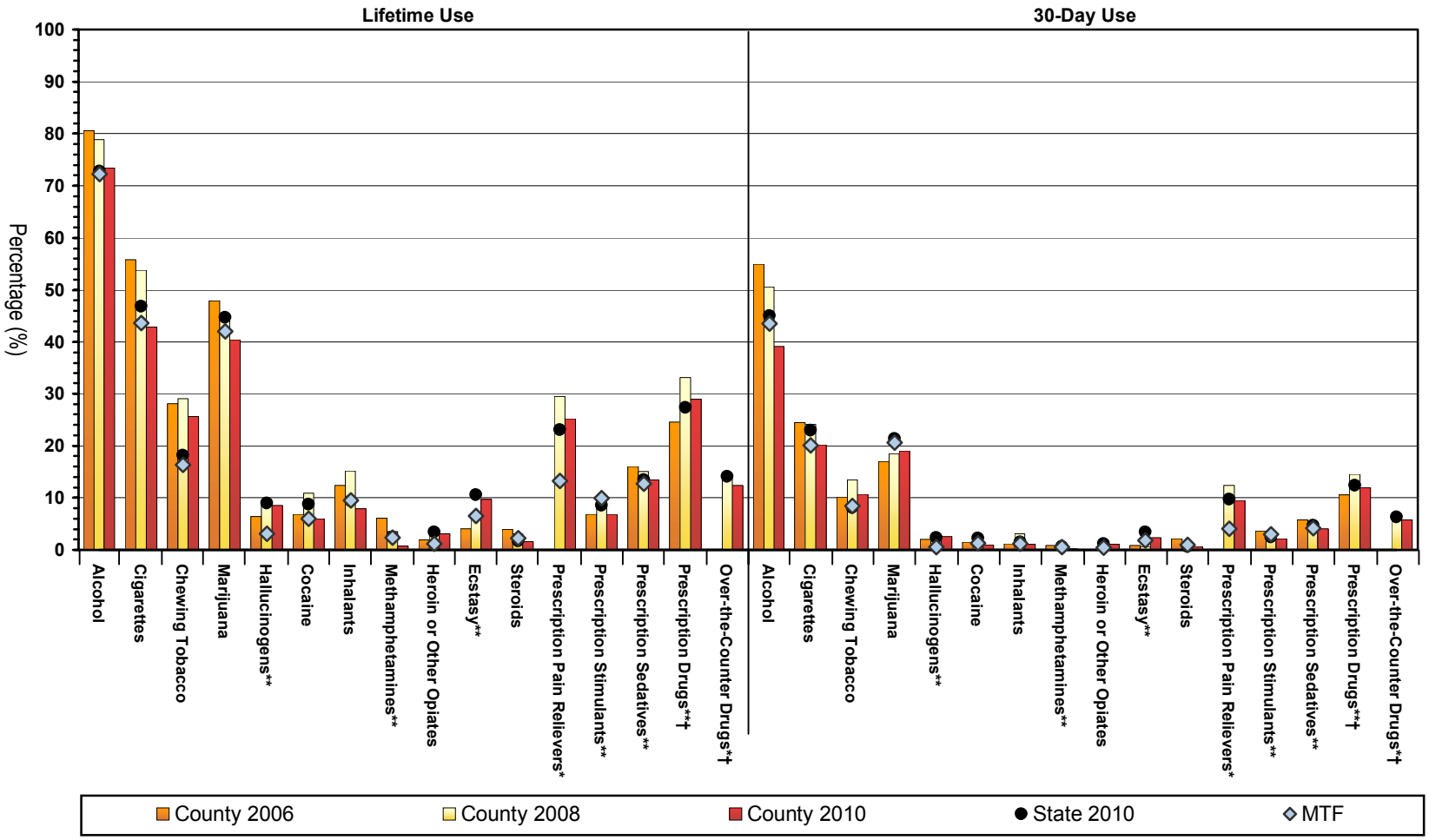
LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Yavapai County, Grade 12



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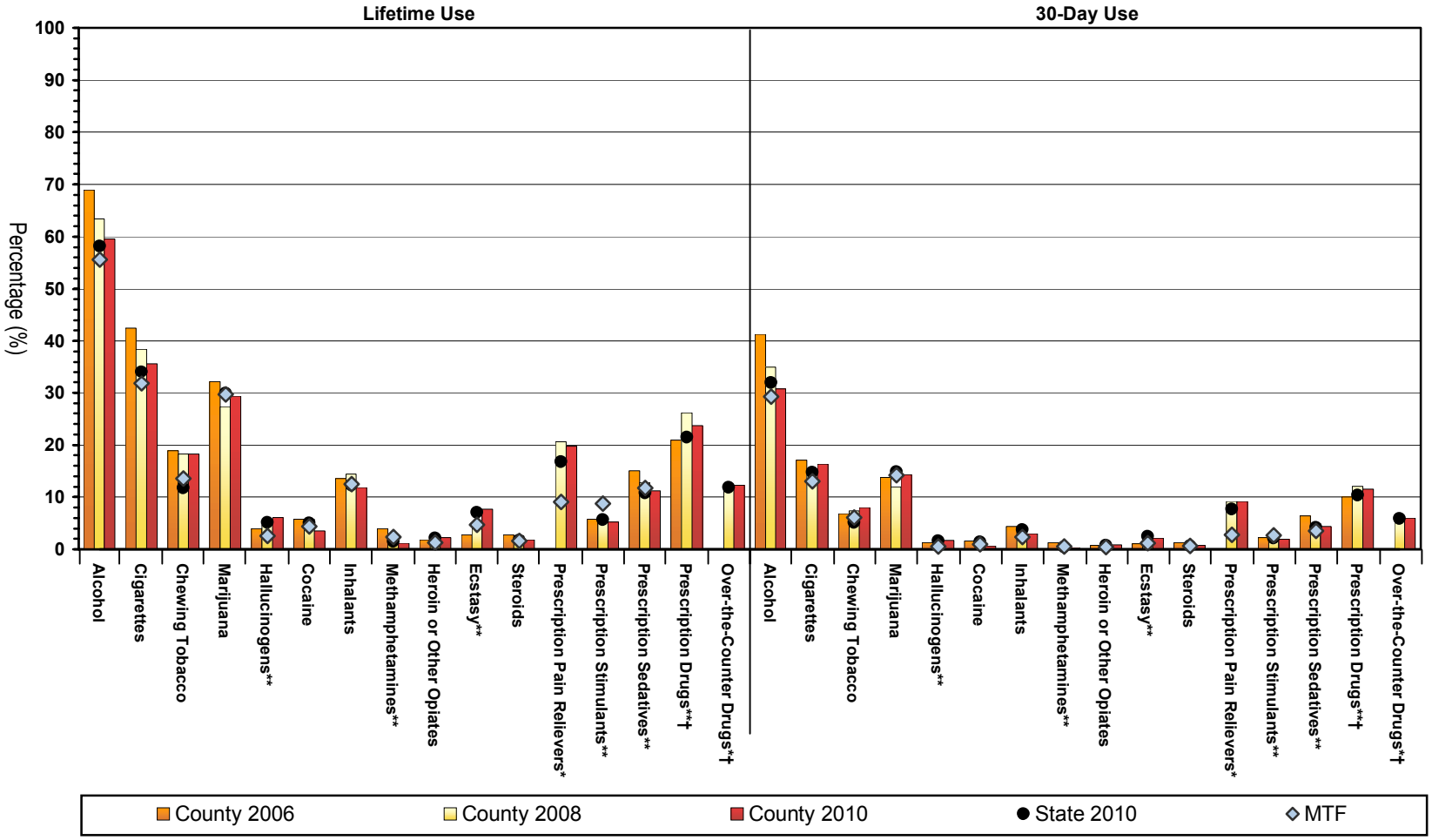
LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Yavapai County, All Students Surveyed



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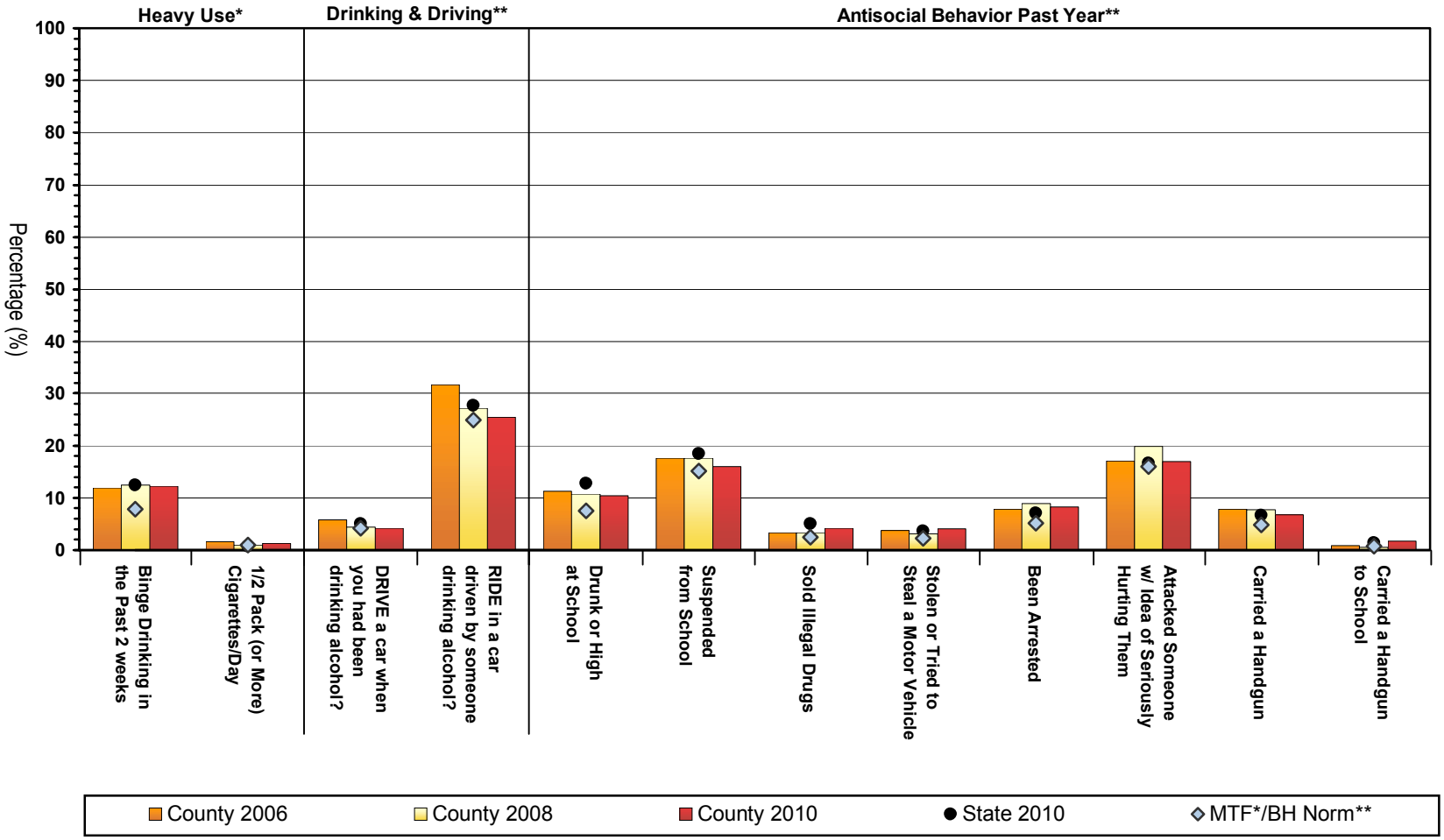
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

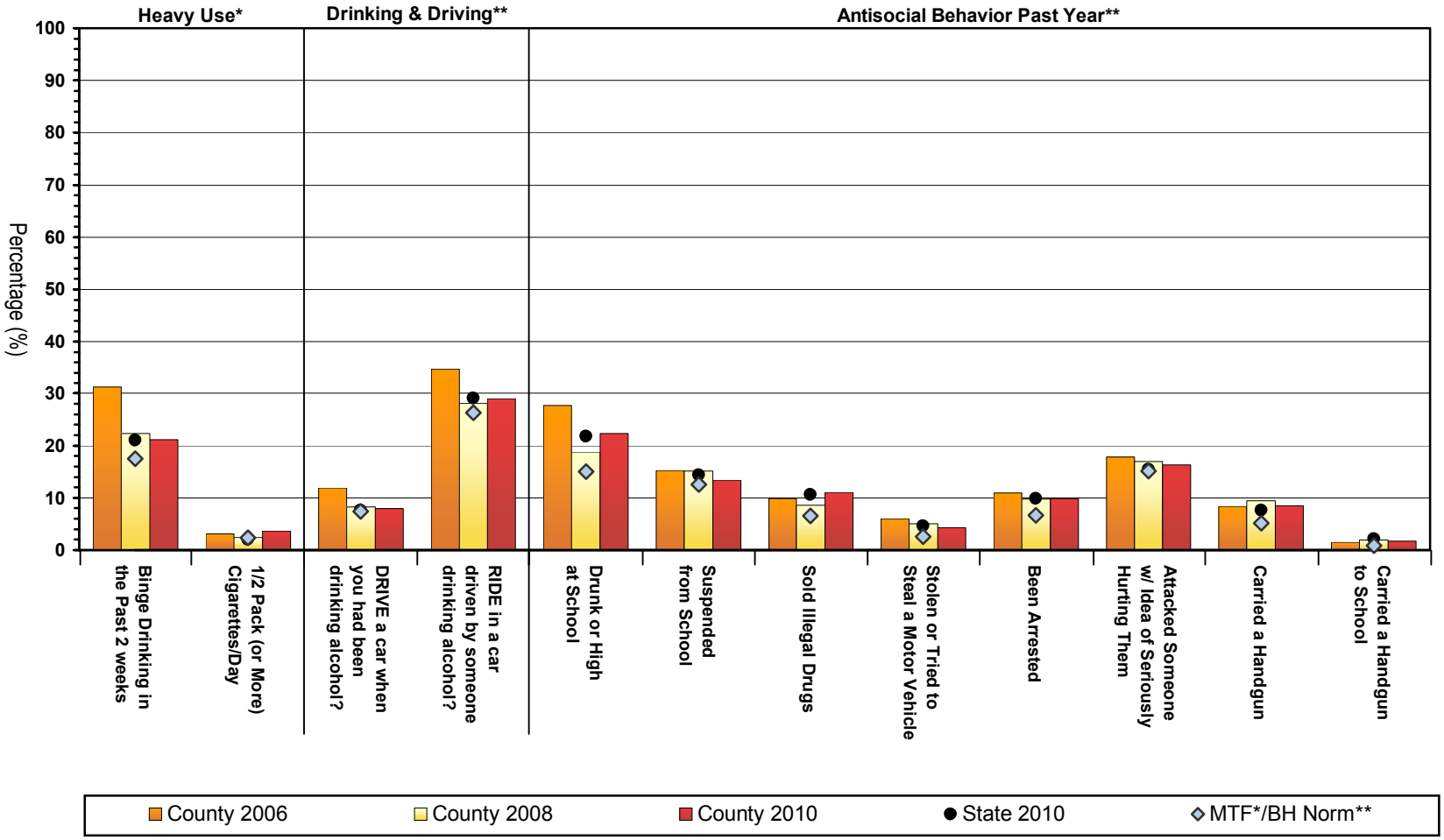
HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Yavapai County, Grade 8



* National Comparison data for *Heavy Use* 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

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Yavapai County, Grade 10



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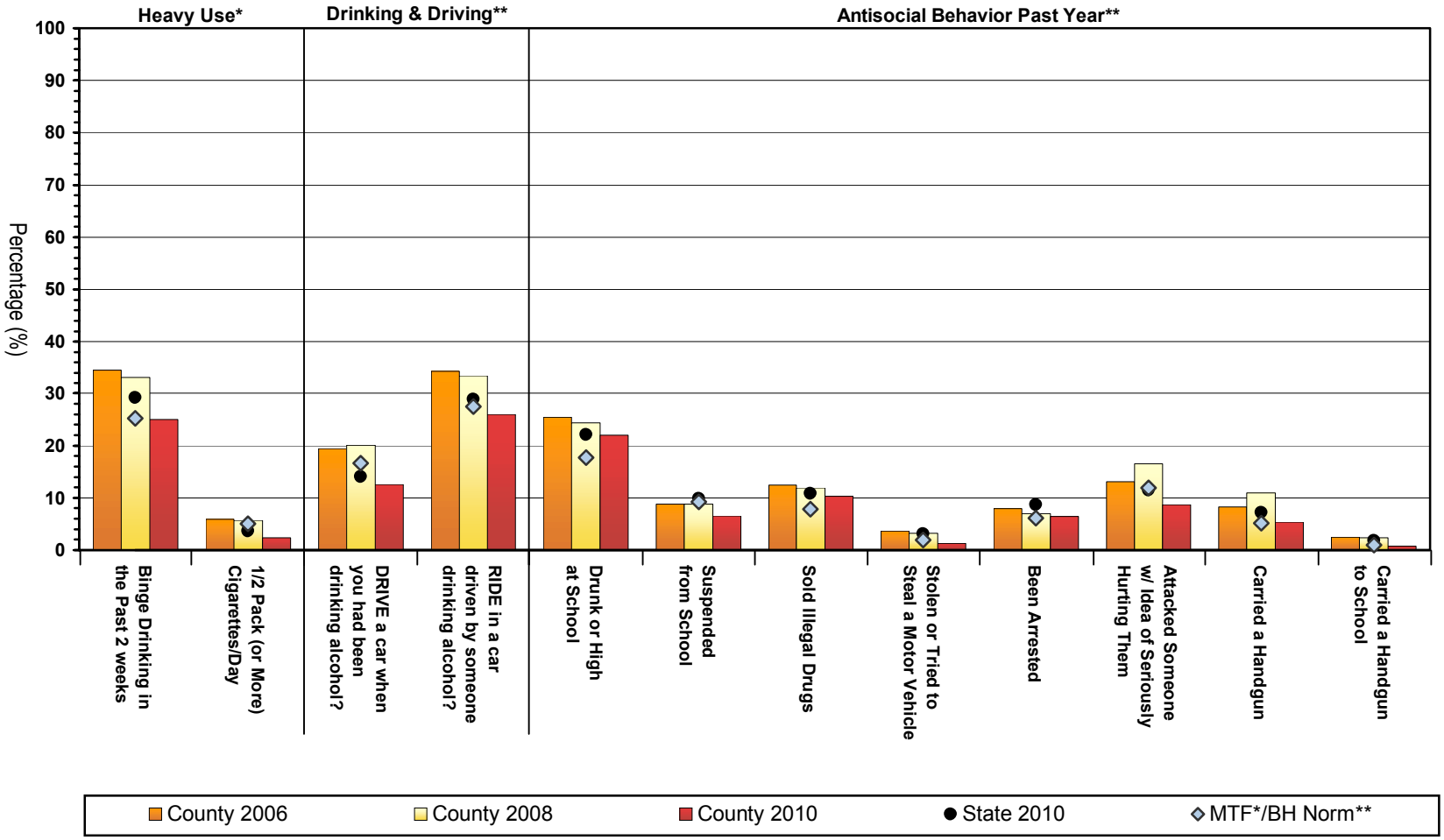
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Yavapai County, Grade 12



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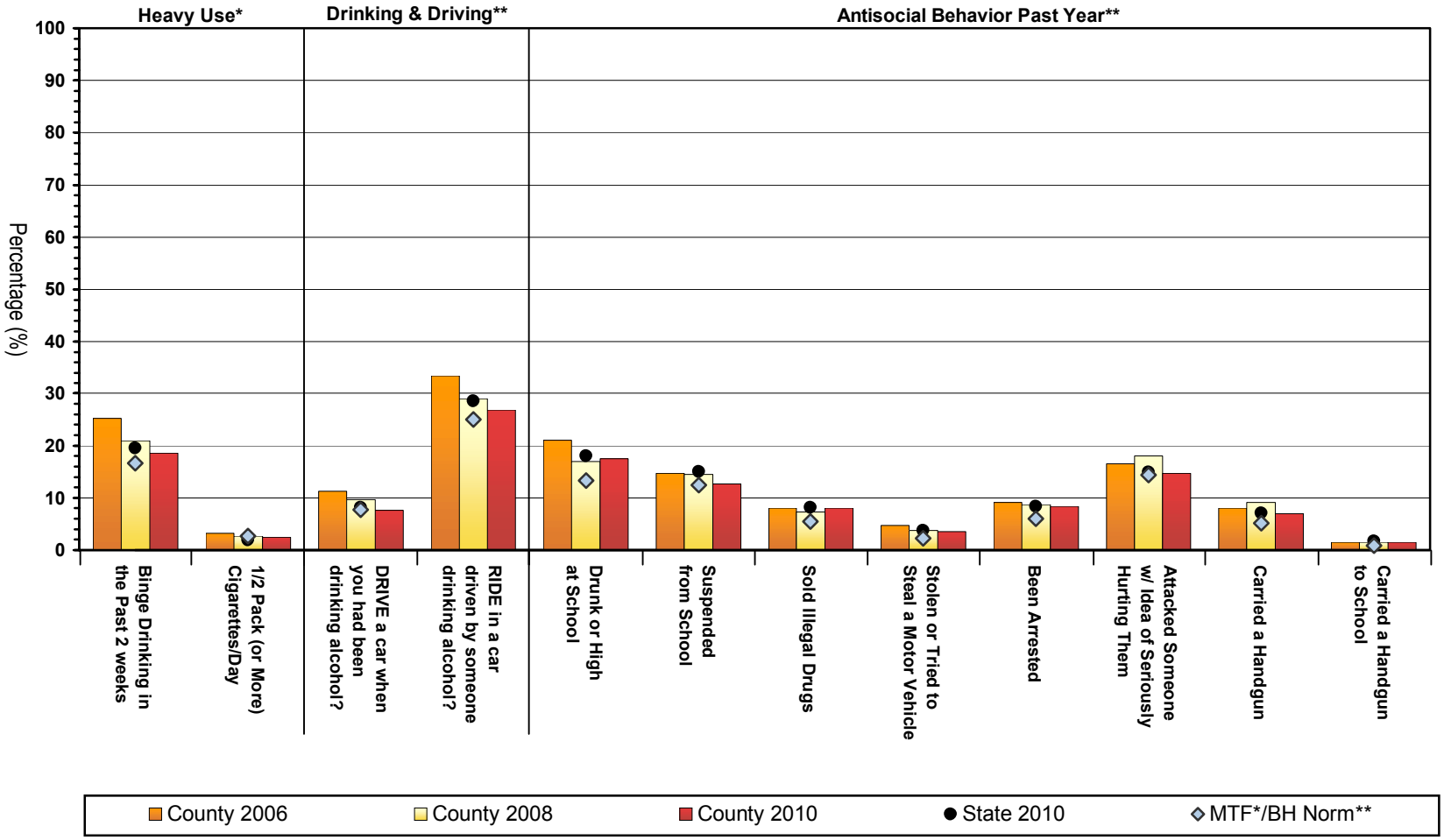
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Yavapai County, All Students Surveyed



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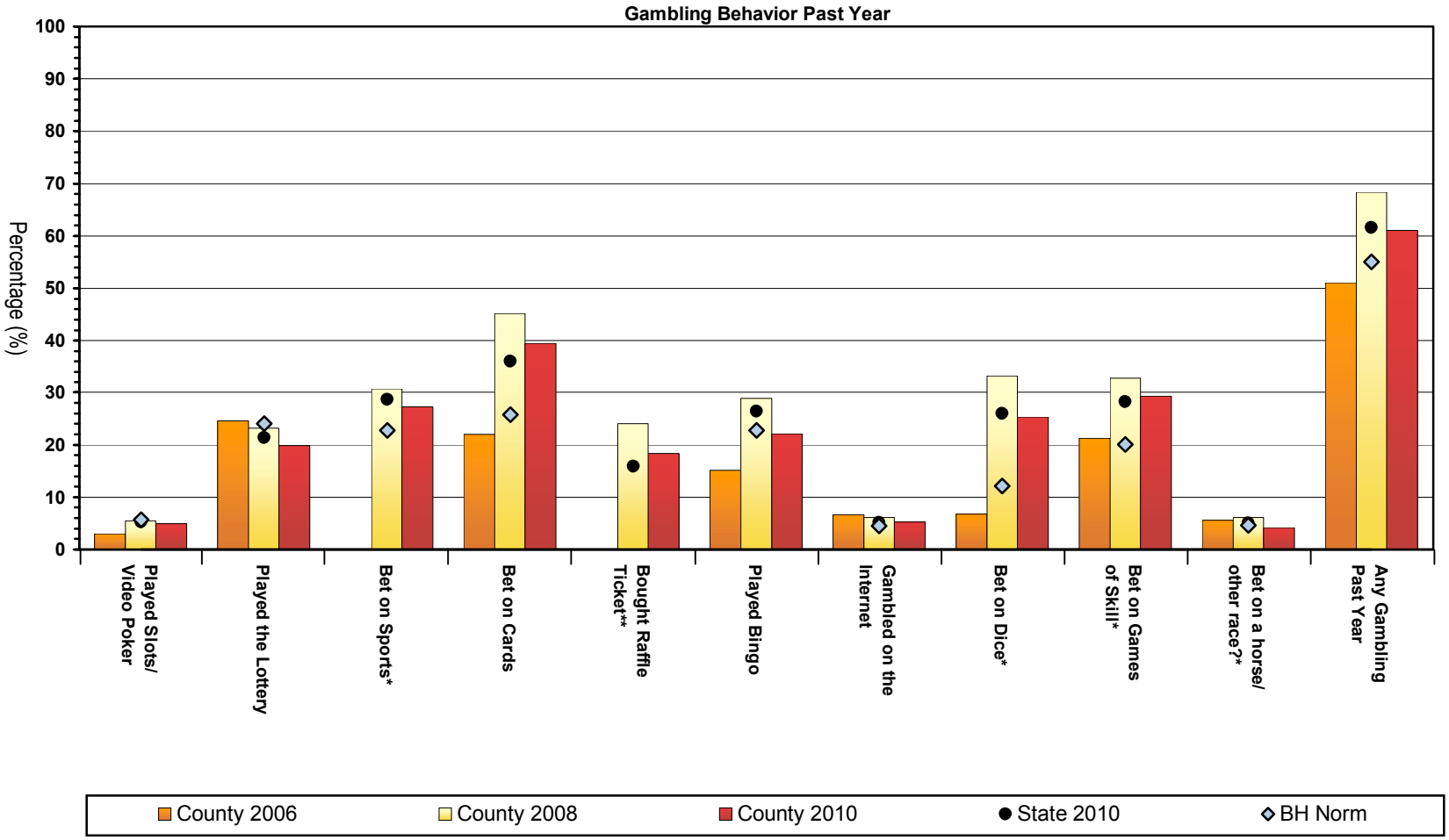
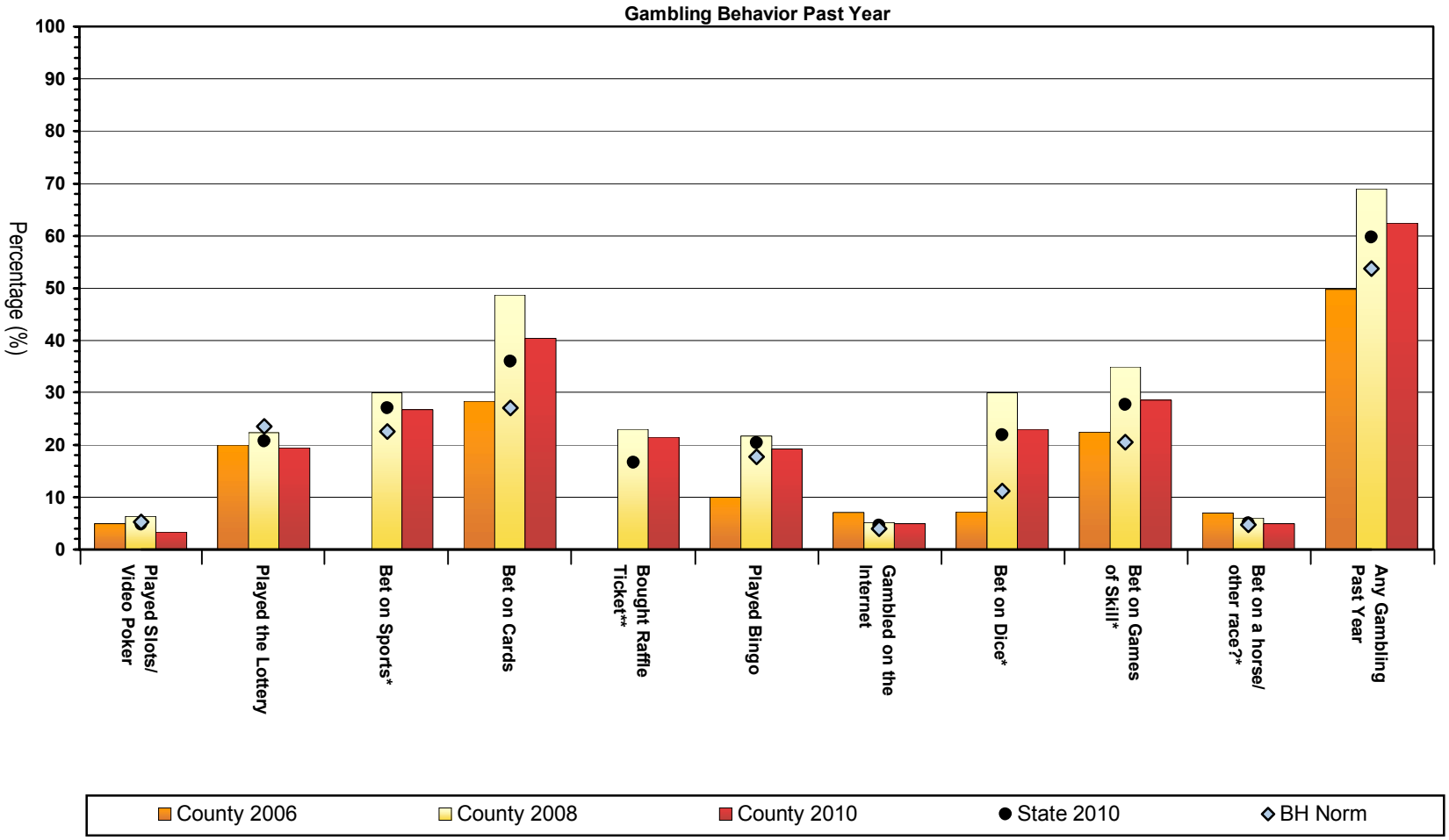
GAMBLING
2010 Yavapai County, Grade 8



* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2010 Yavapai County, Grade 10



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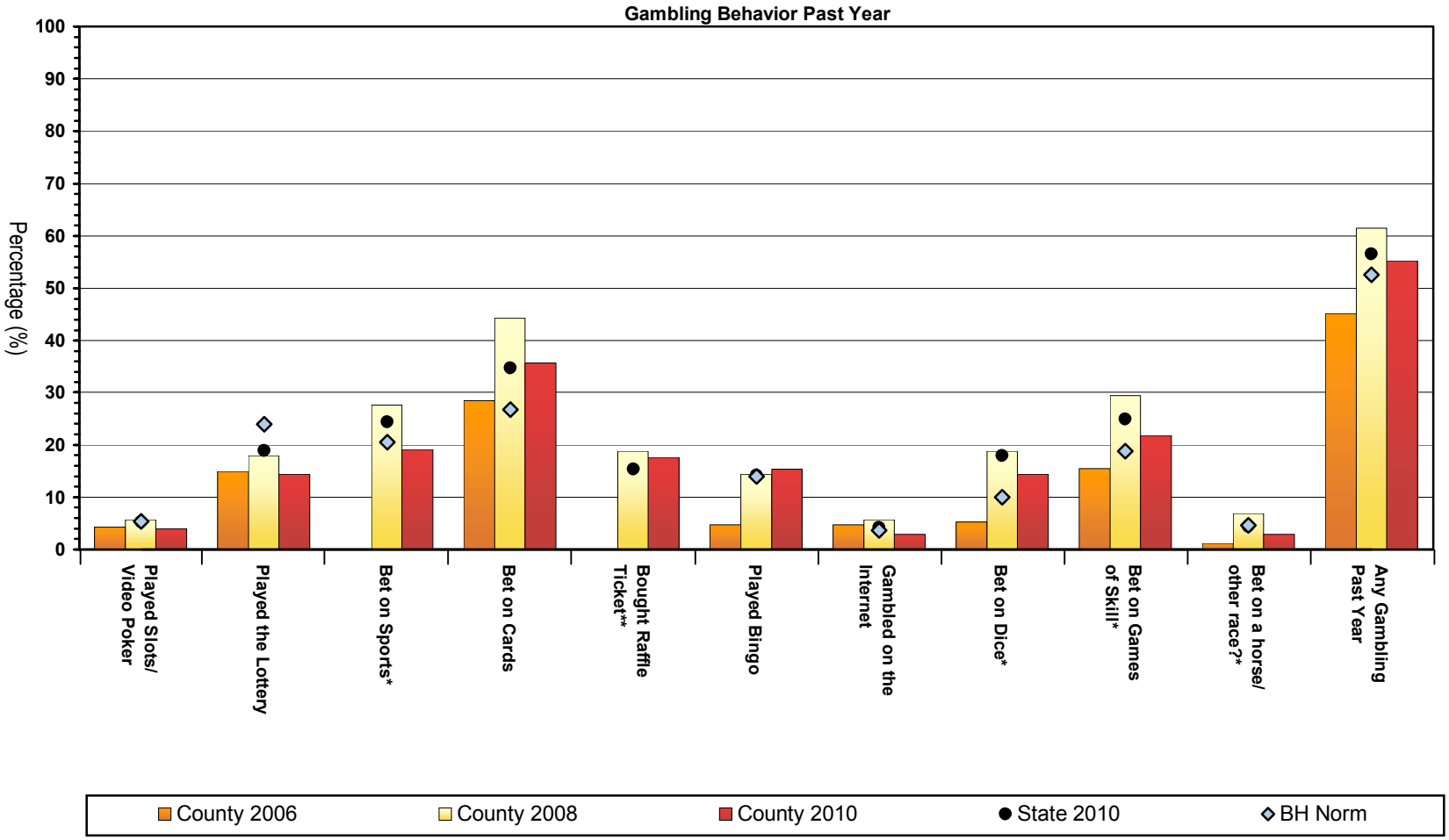
GAMBLING
2010 Yavapai County, Grade 12



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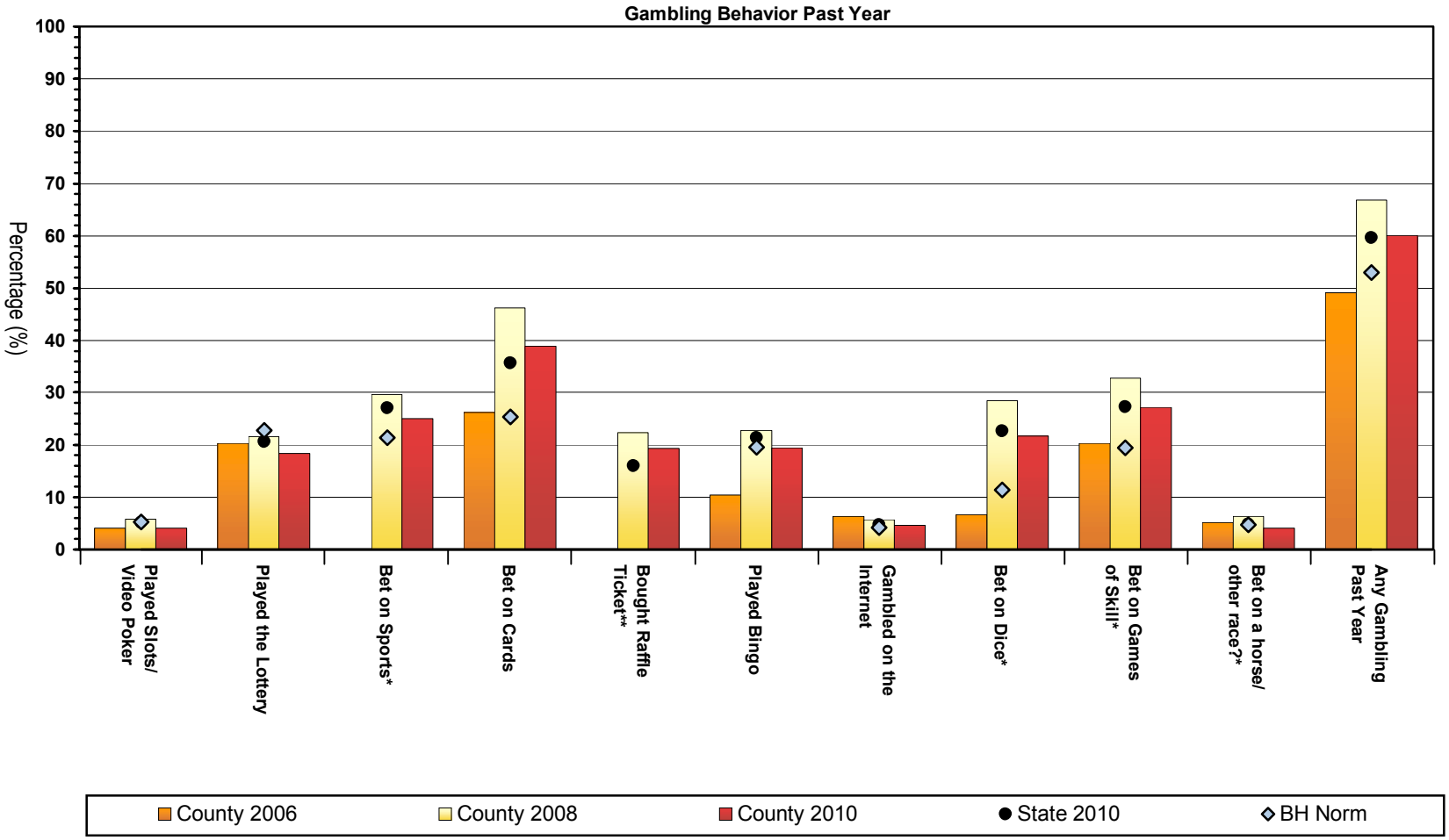
GAMBLING
2010 Yavapai County, All Students Surveyed



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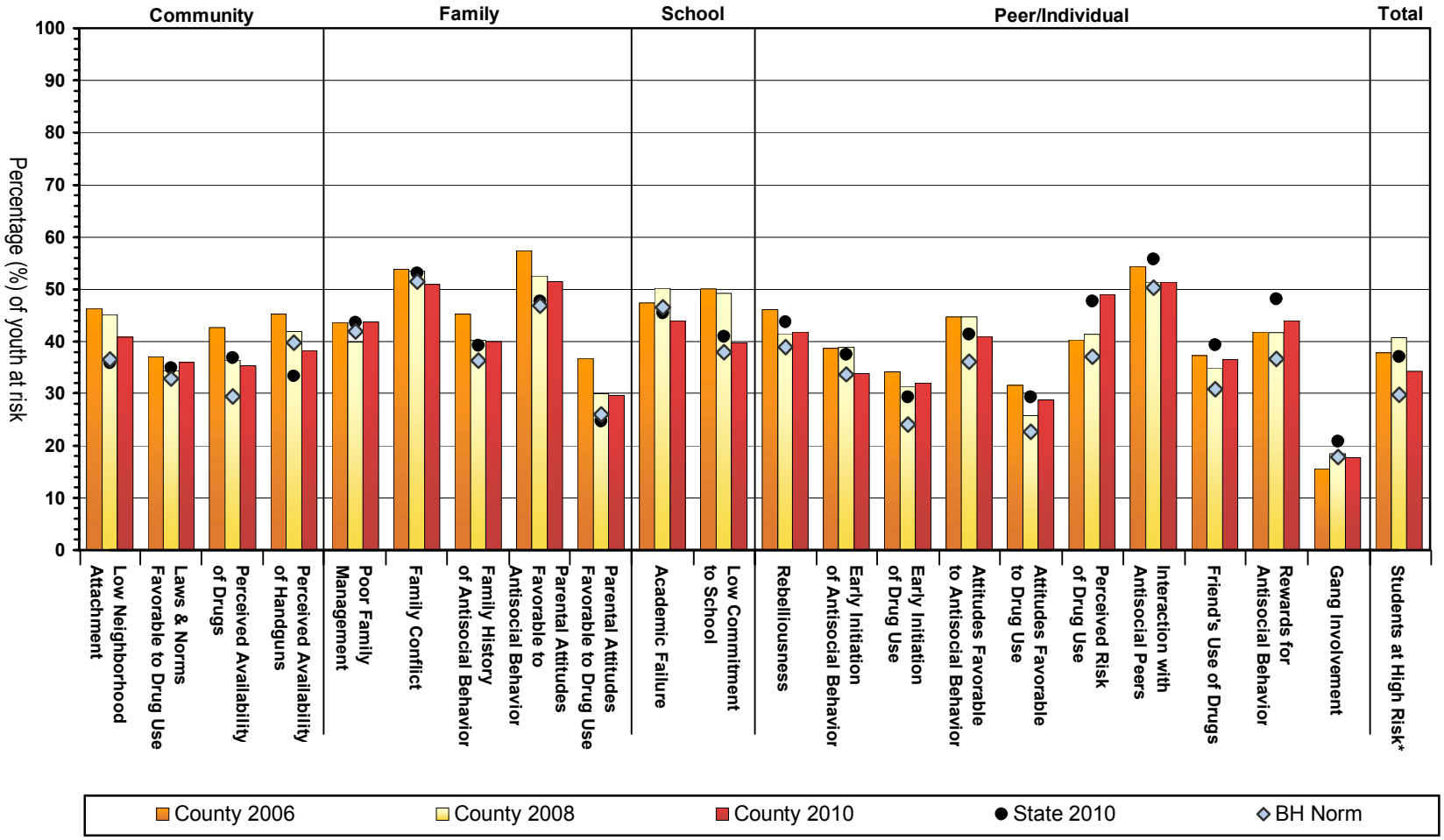
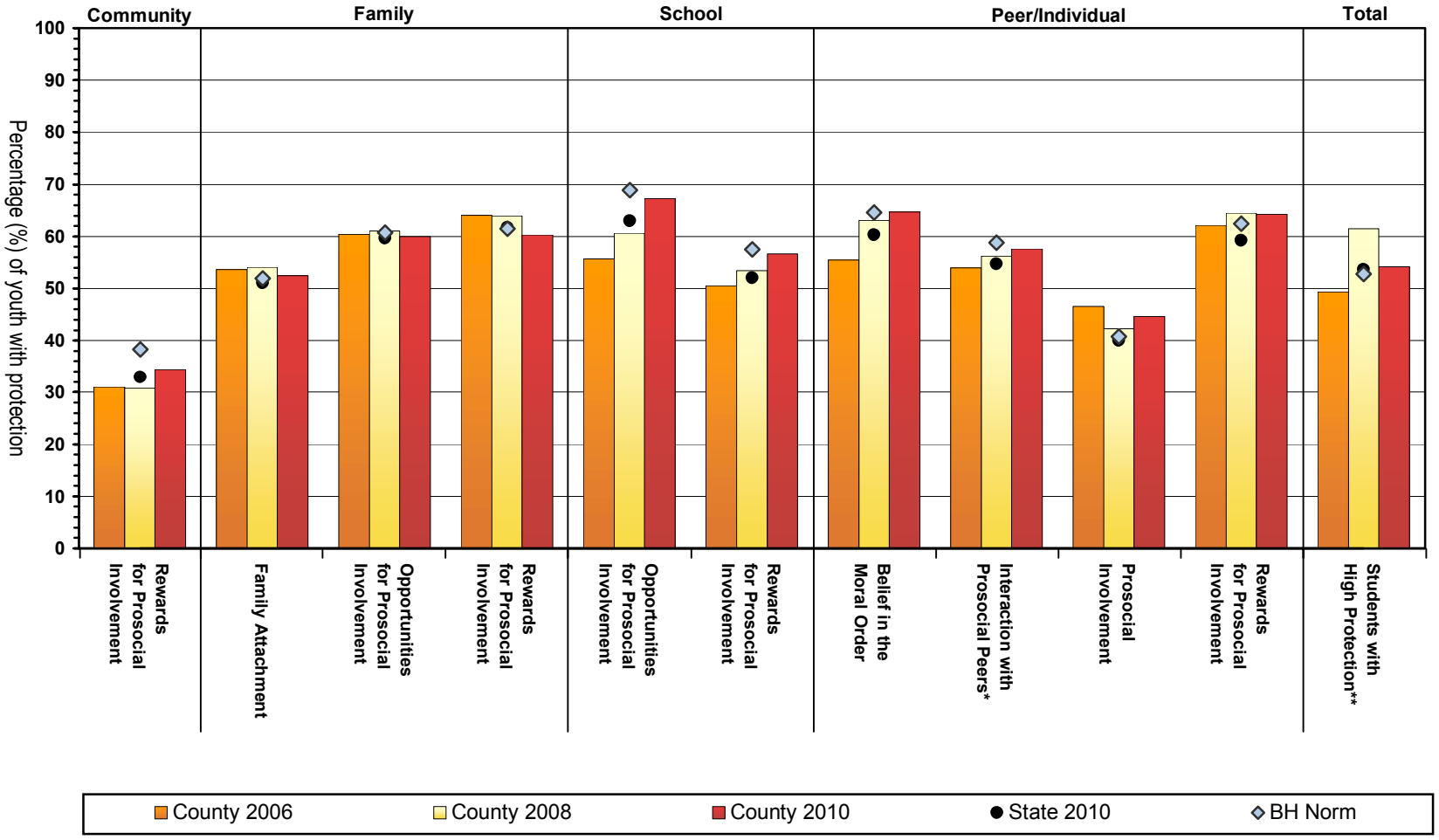
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Yavapai County, Grade 8



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

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Yavapai County, Grade 8



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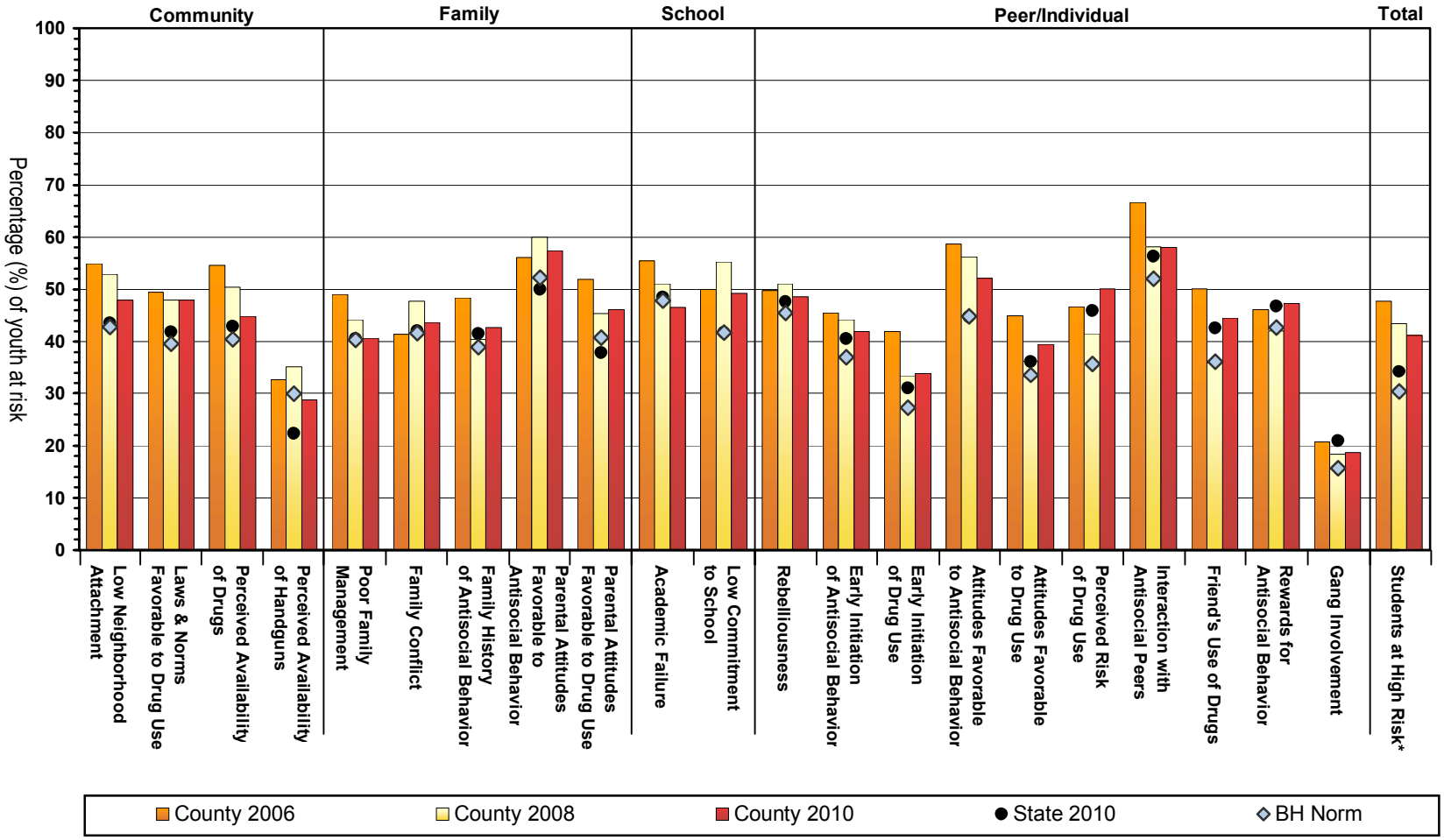
** High Protection youth are defined as the percentage of students who have four or more protective factors operating in their lives.
NOTE: Prior to the 2010 administration, this value was defined as the percentage of students who had five or more protective factors operating in their lives. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2006/2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Yavapai County, Grade 10



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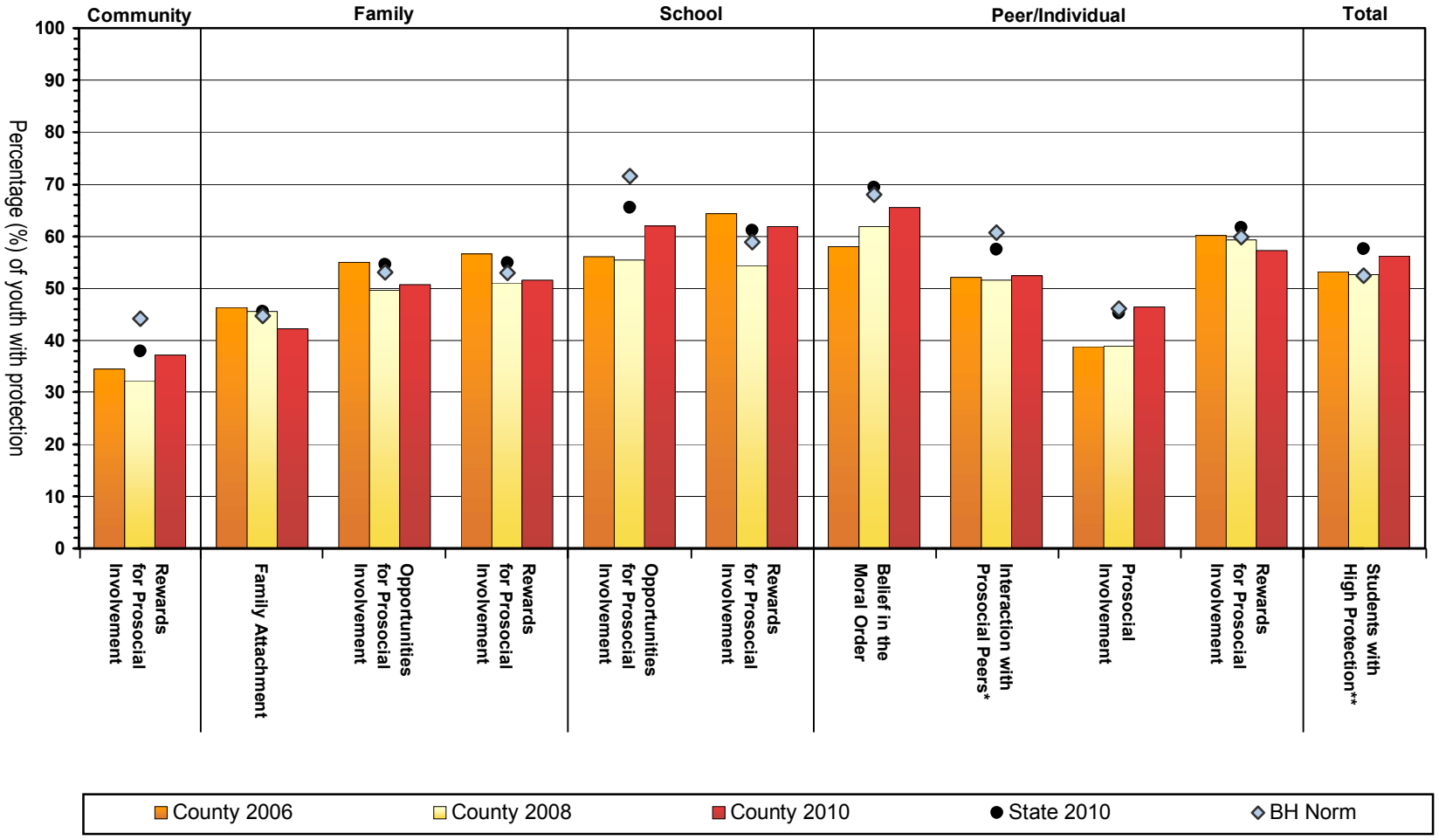
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Yavapai County, Grade 10



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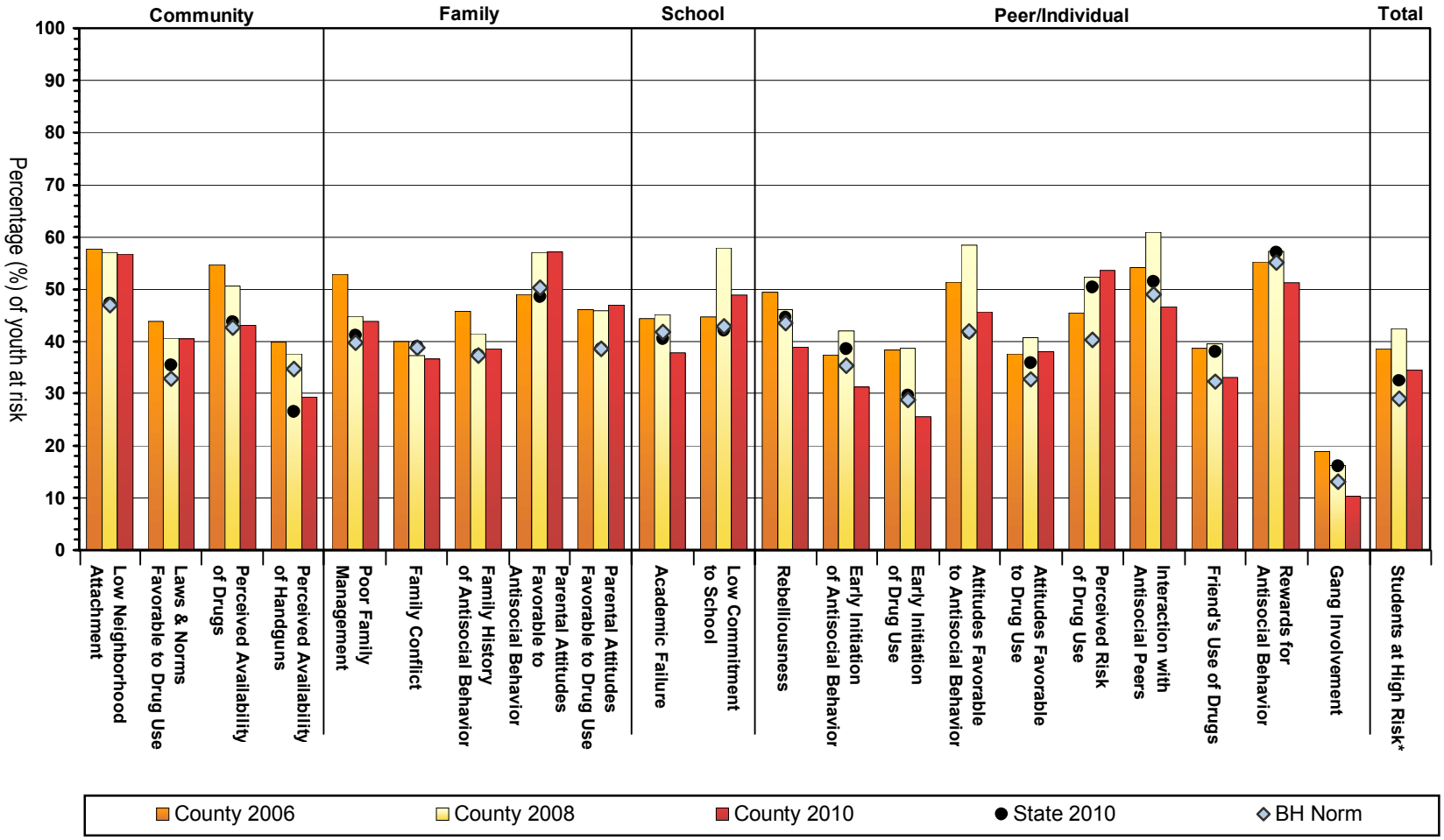
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Yavapai County, Grade 12



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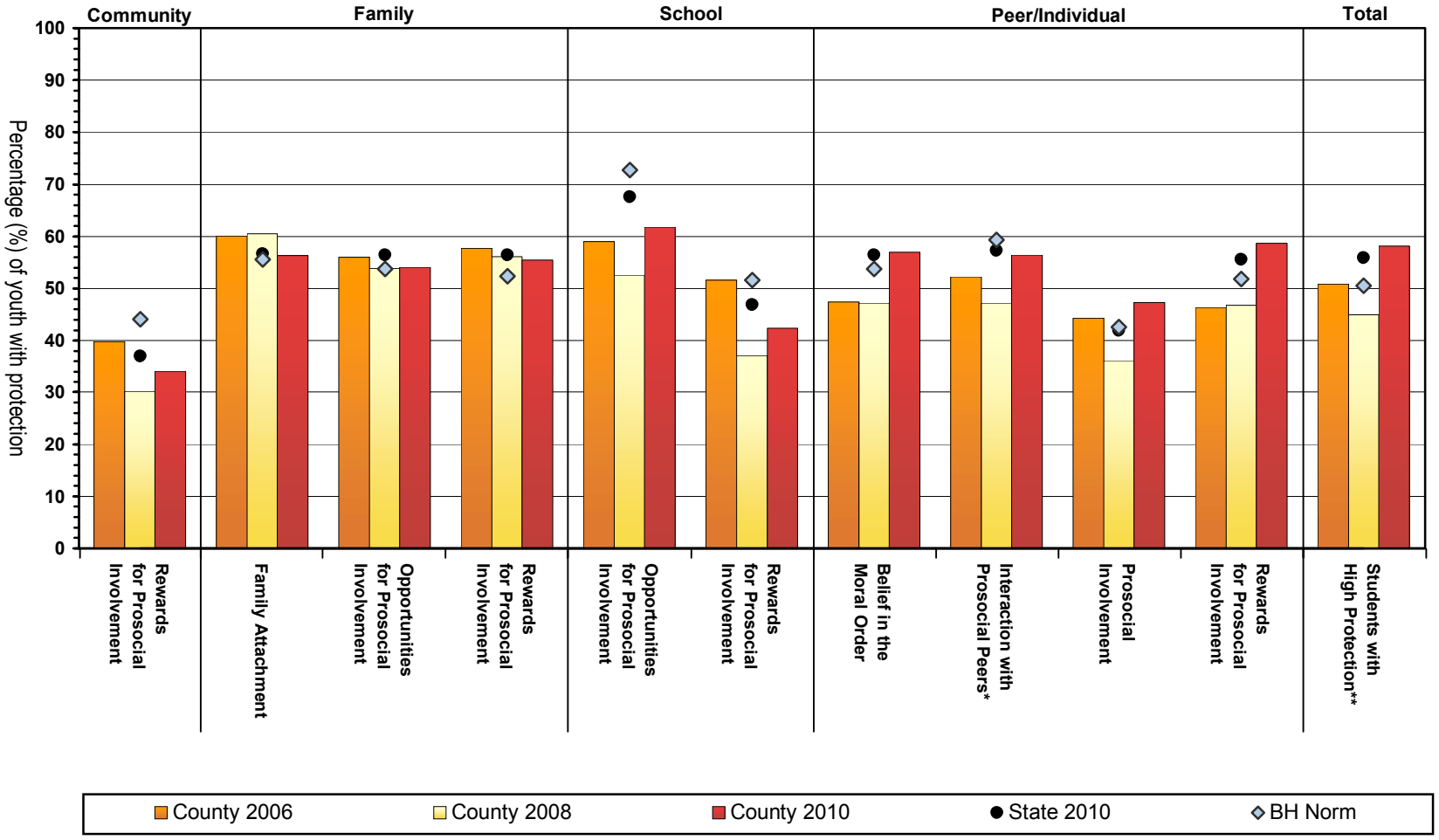
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Yavapai County, Grade 12



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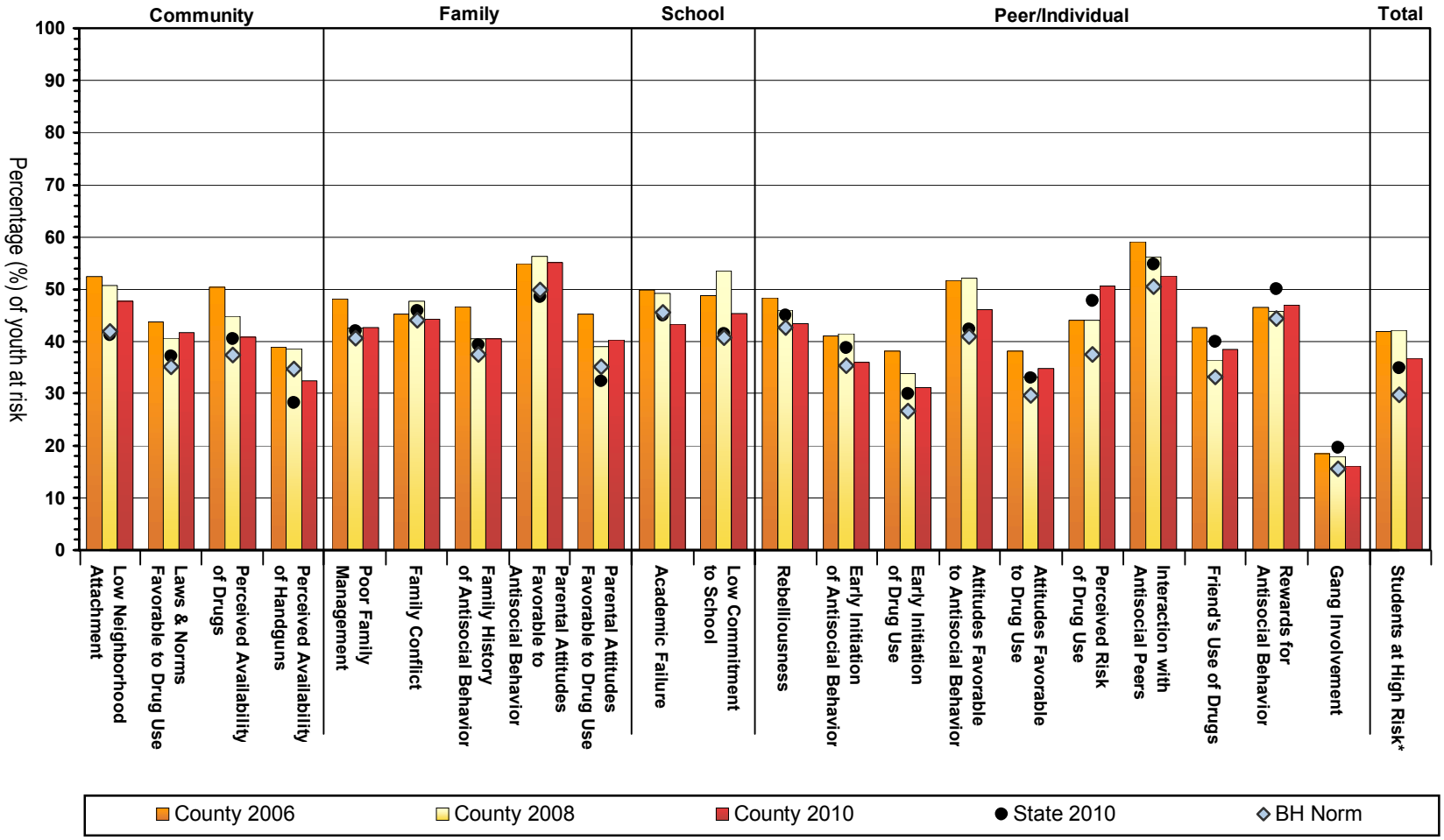
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

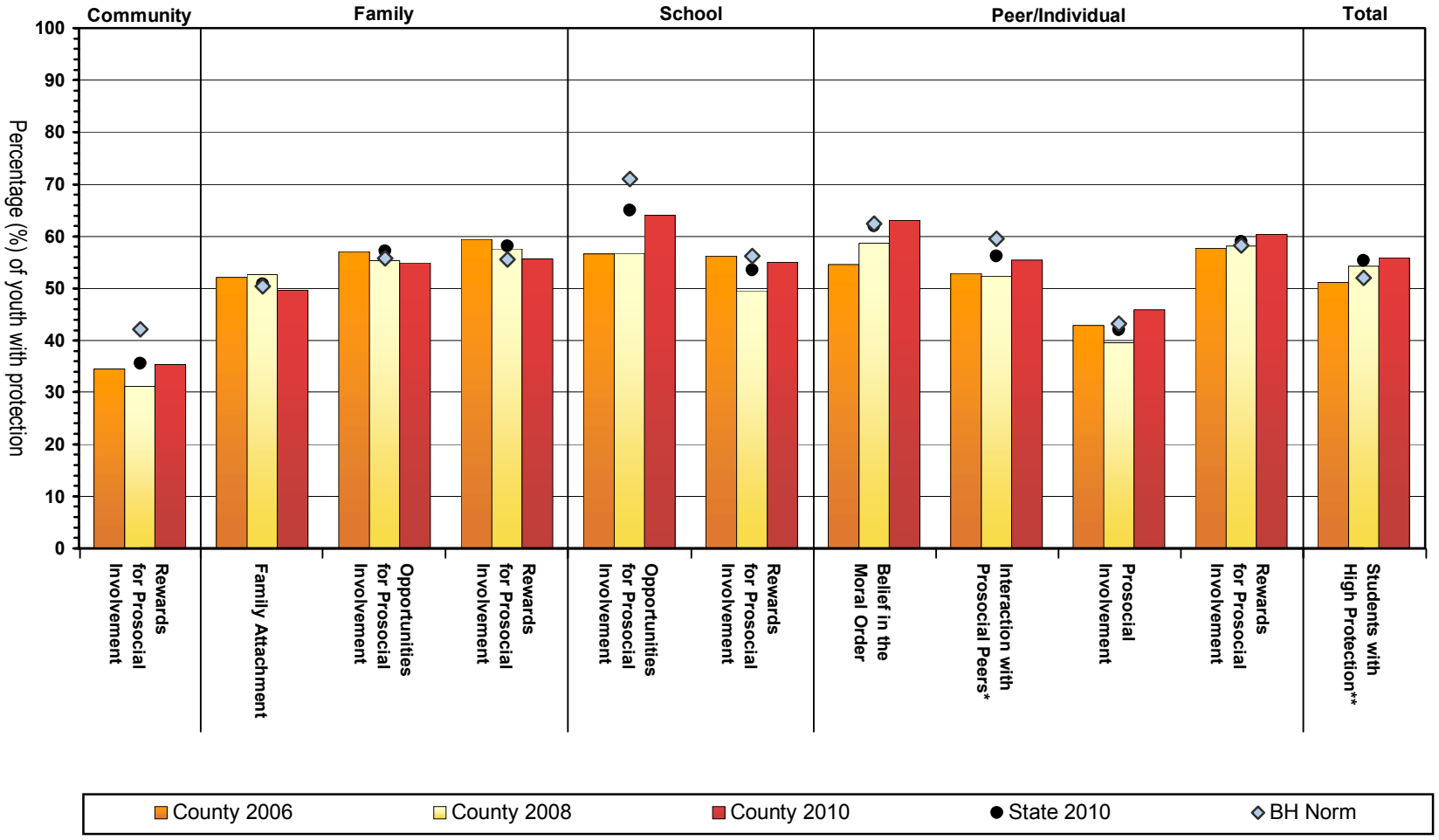
RISK PROFILE
2010 Yavapai County, All Students Surveyed



* 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.)

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Yavapai County, All Students Surveyed

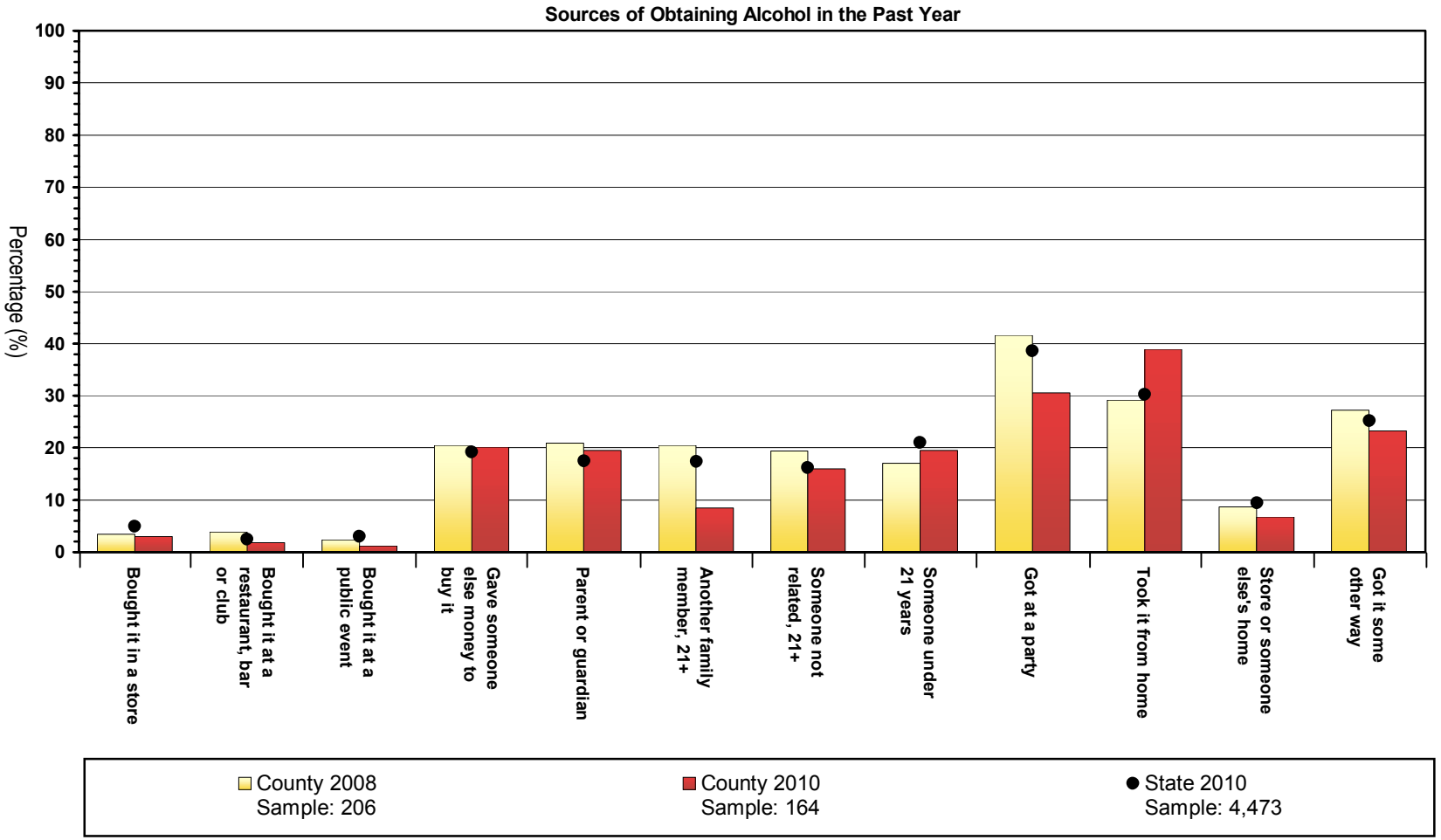


* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 and a prior administration. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

** 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, 2006/2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.

Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Yavapai County, Grade 8

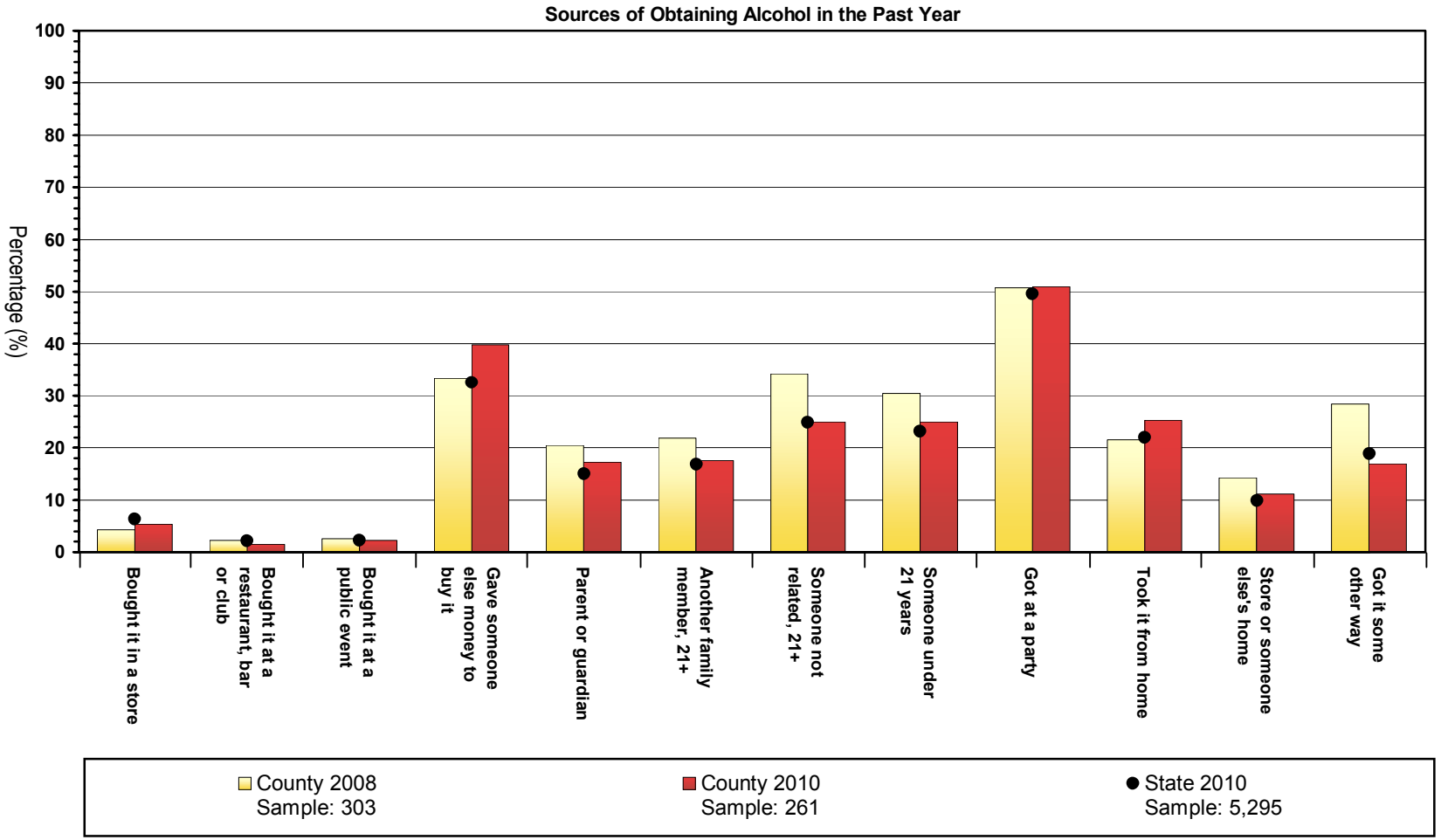


* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2010 Yavapai County, Grade 10

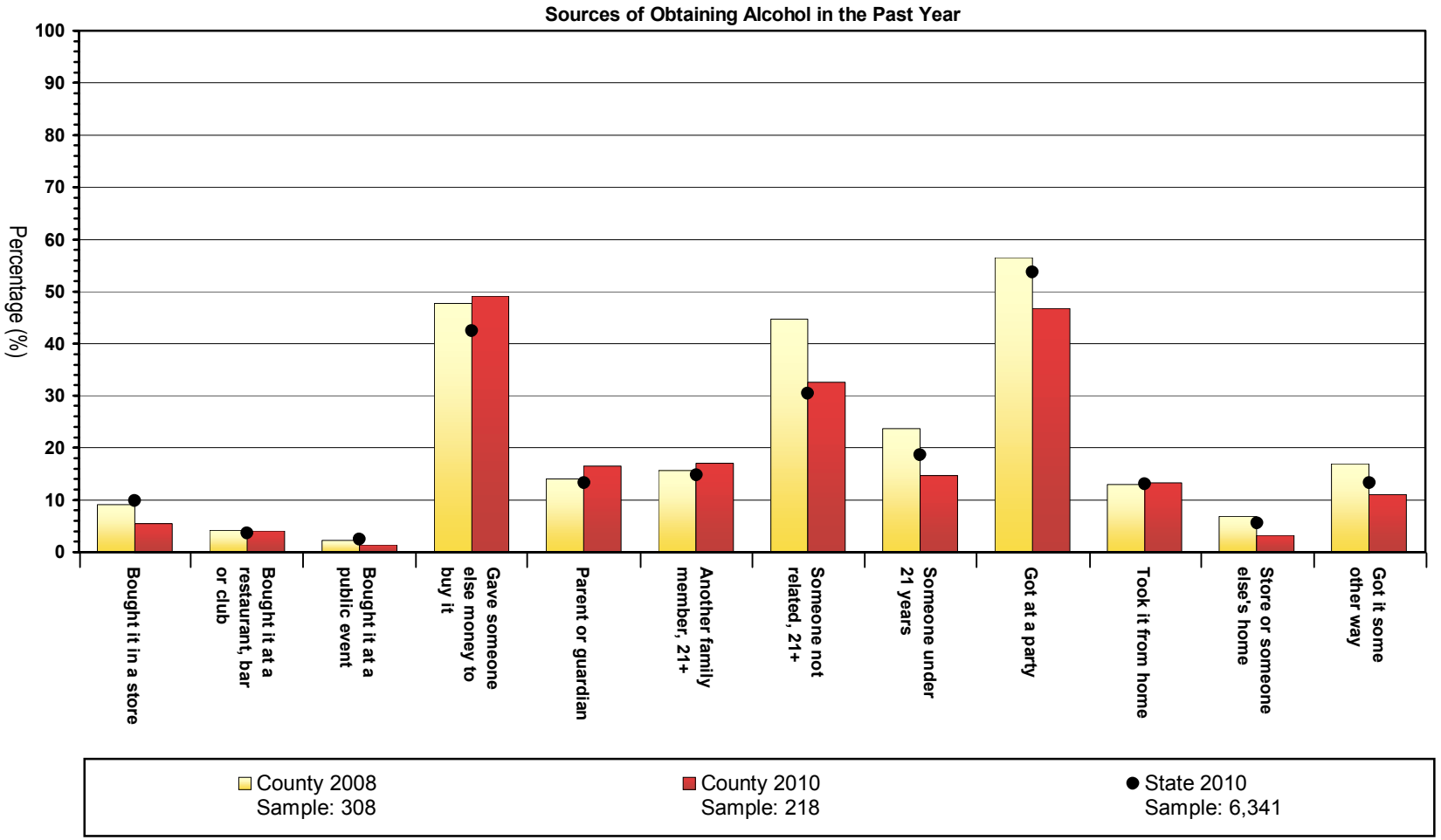


* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2010 Yavapai County, Grade 12

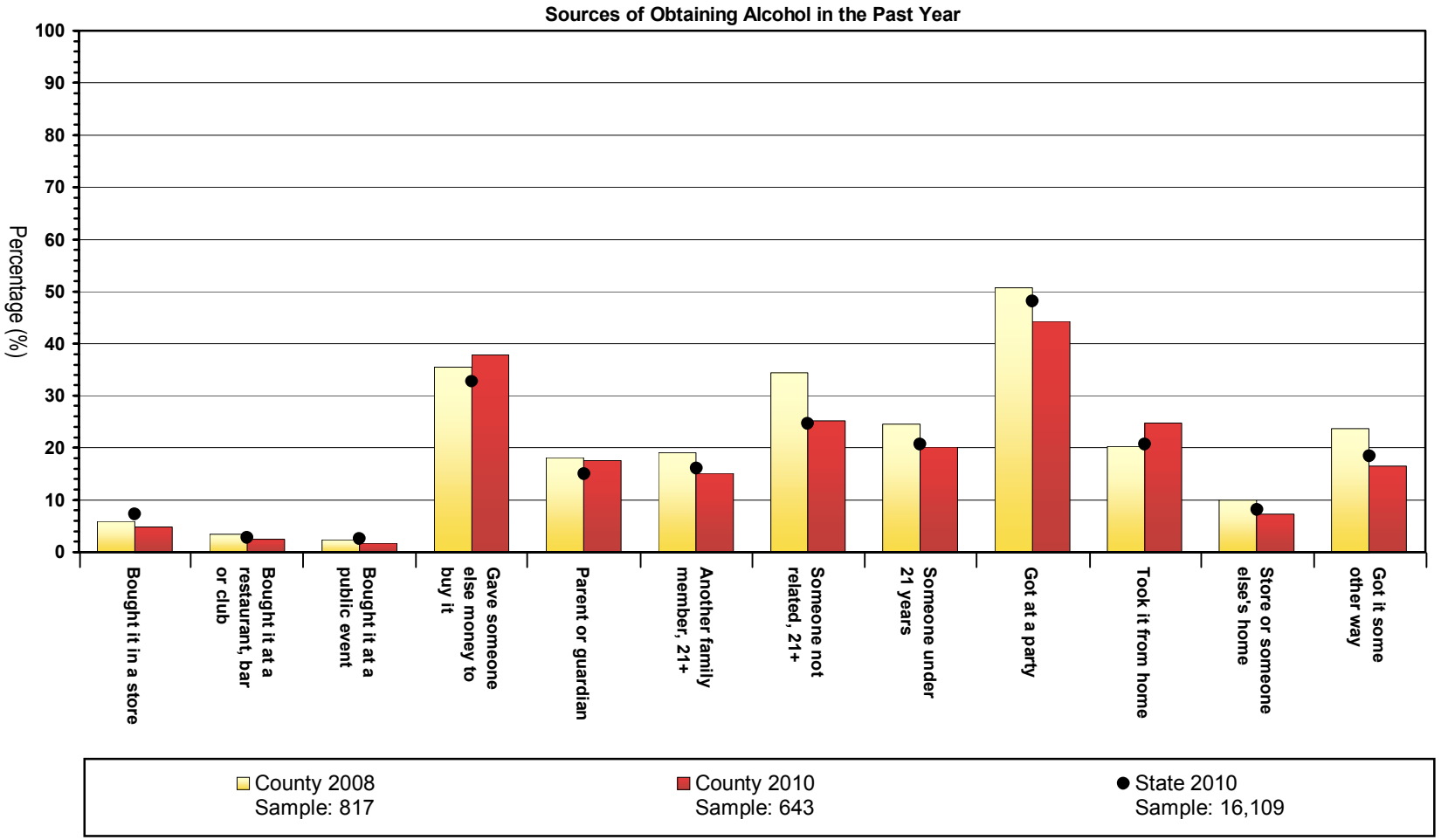


* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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

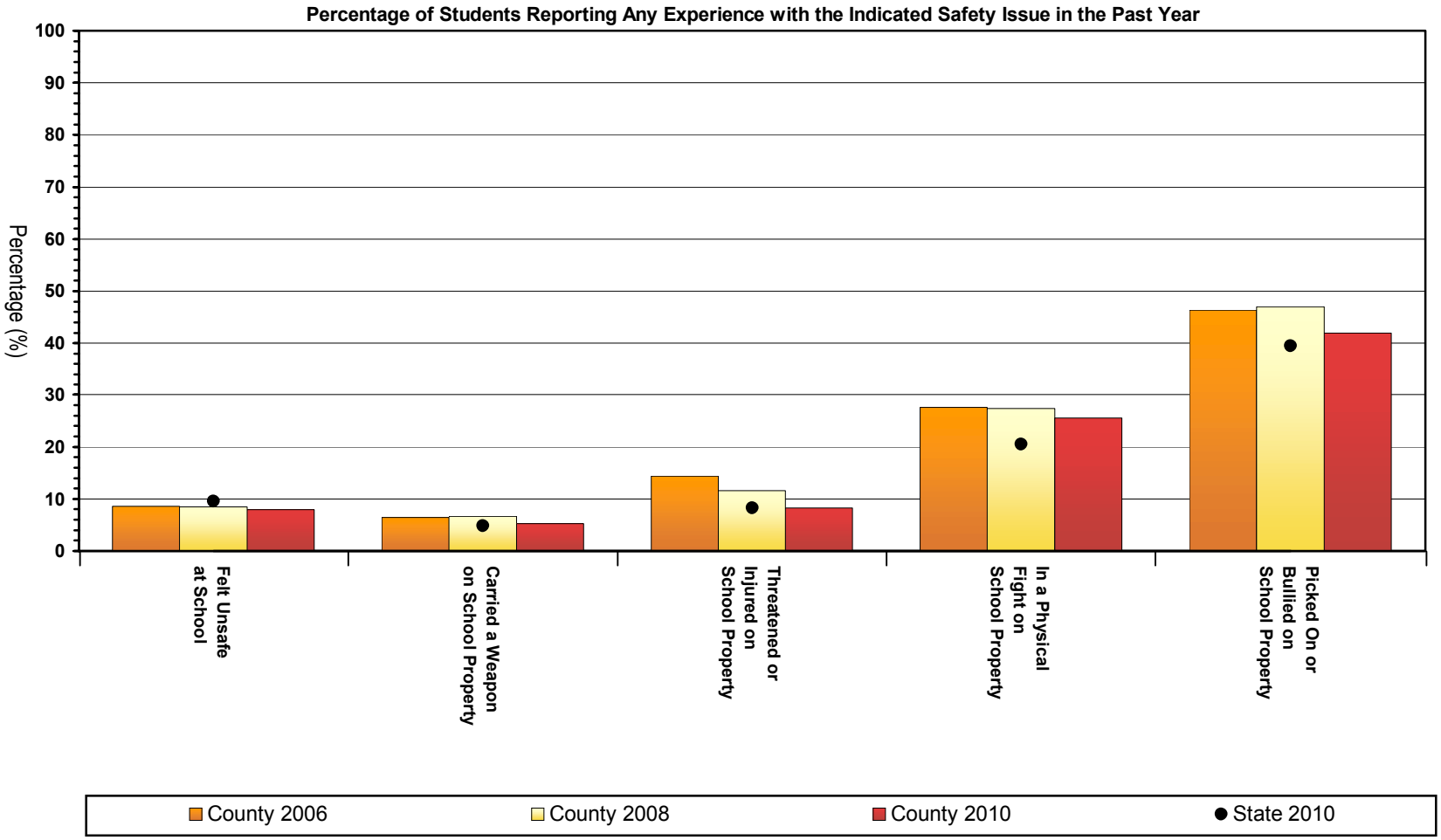
WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Yavapai County, All Students Surveyed



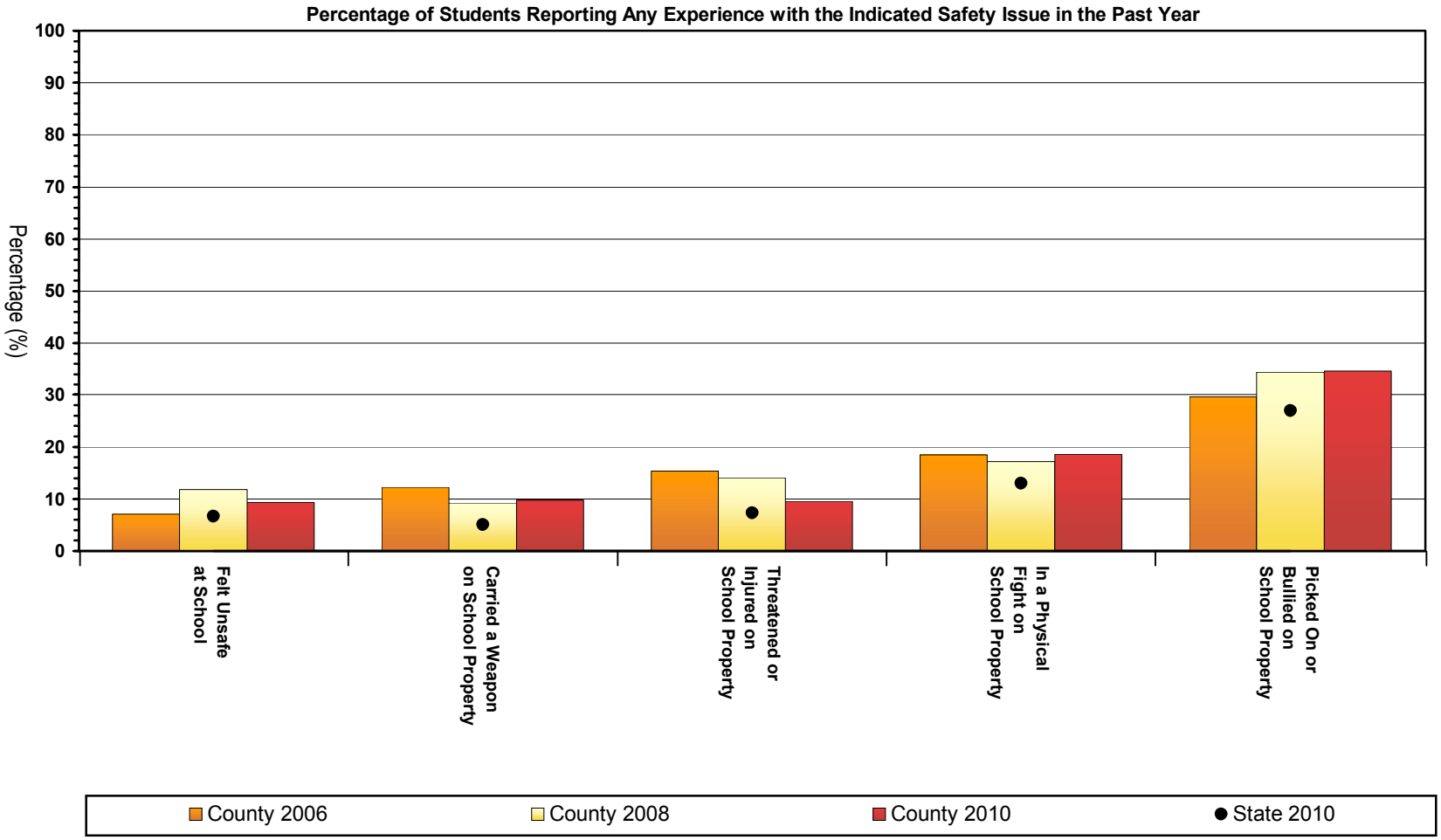
* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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.

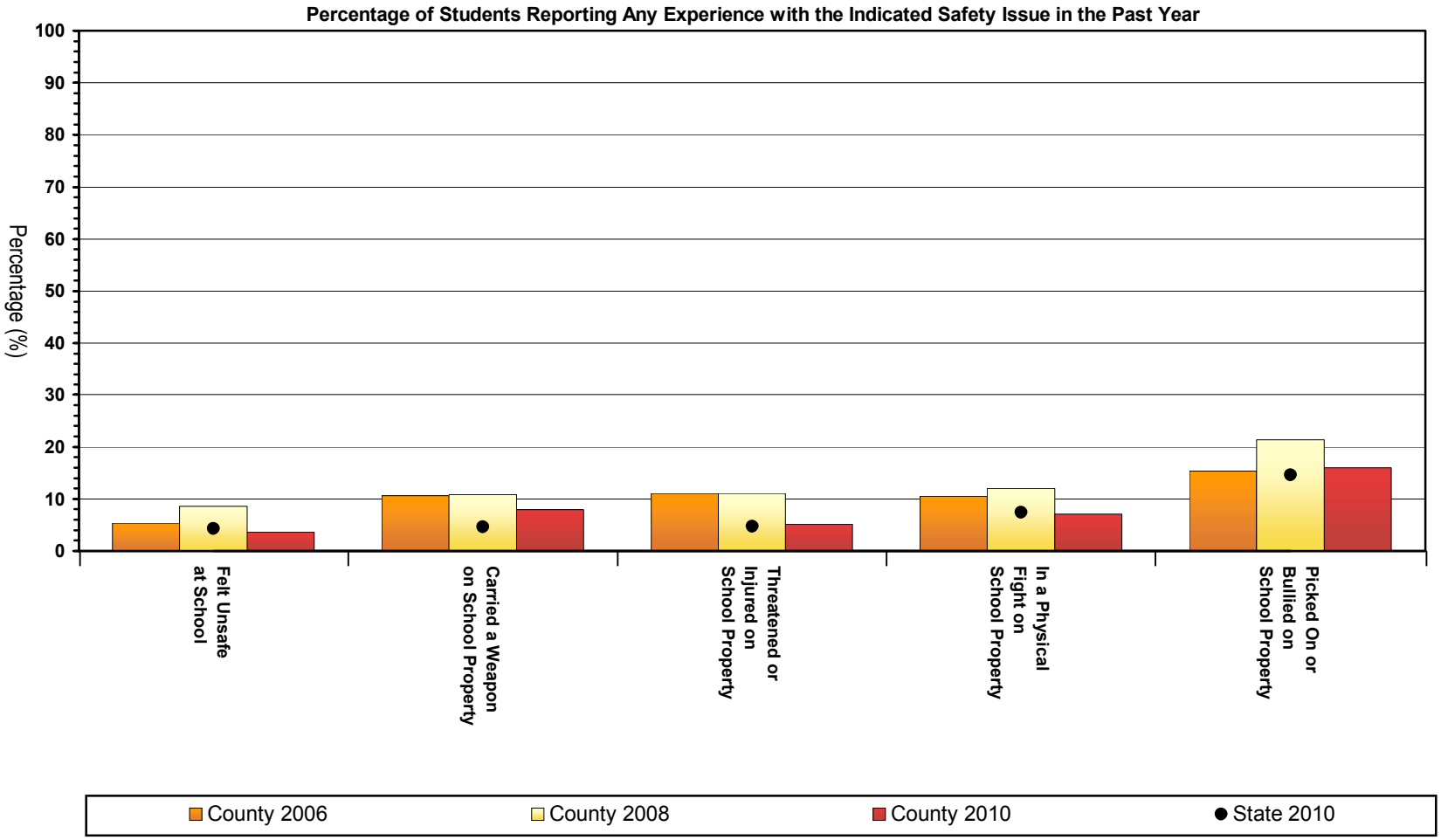
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Yavapai County, Grade 8



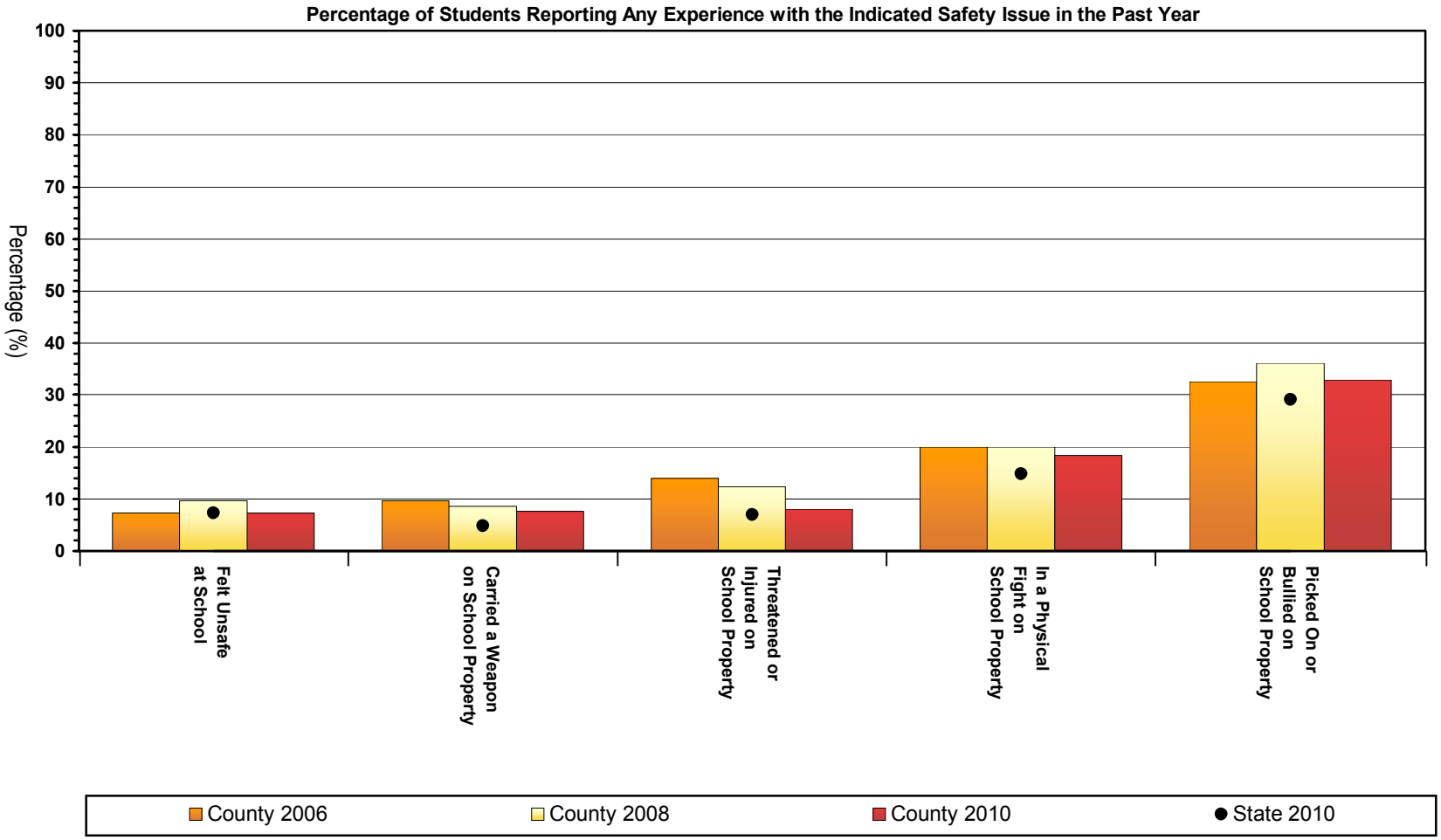
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Yavapai County, Grade 10



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Yavapai County, Grade 12



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Yavapai County, All Students Surveyed



Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

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

Risk and Protective Scale Definitions

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

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	51.8	49.7	46.1	45.1	36.6	77.7	68.3	64.4	64.1	59.1	80.6	78.9	73.4	72.8	72.3	68.9	63.4	59.6	58.2	55.6
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	28.7	27.2	26.6	23.8	20.1	46.9	40.7	39.7	37.2	32.7	55.8	53.8	42.9	46.9	43.6	42.5	38.4	35.6	34.0	31.8
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	8.8	9.7	11.0	7.1	9.6	22.8	20.7	20.9	12.5	15.2	28.1	29.0	25.6	18.1	16.3	18.9	18.3	18.2	11.7	13.6
Marijuana	used marijuana?	15.4	14.5	17.3	17.8	15.7	38.3	29.3	34.6	34.3	32.3	47.9	45.5	40.4	44.7	42.0	32.1	27.3	29.4	29.9	29.7
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	2.0	1.7	3.0	2.2	1.7	4.5	5.0	7.7	5.9	3.0	6.4	9.2	8.5	9.0	3.1	4.0	4.7	6.1	5.1	2.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	3.7	2.8	1.5	2.3	2.6	7.0	5.5	3.8	5.3	4.6	6.8	10.9	6.0	8.8	6.0	5.8	5.8	3.5	5.0	4.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	14.6	13.9	12.3	14.5	14.9	13.3	14.4	13.9	11.8	12.8	12.4	15.2	7.9	9.4	9.5	13.6	14.4	11.8	12.3	12.5
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	2.7	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.6	3.7	2.7	2.2	1.6	2.8	6.1	3.5	0.8	2.5	2.4	3.9	2.3	1.2	1.5	2.3
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	1.5	1.1	0.9	0.9	1.3	2.1	2.7	3.0	2.6	1.5	1.9	3.2	3.1	3.4	1.2	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.1	1.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2.1	2.7	4.3	3.9	2.2	2.6	4.0	9.9	8.2	5.5	4.1	6.0	9.7	10.6	6.5	2.8	3.9	7.7	7.0	4.7
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.3	2.1	0.9	1.6	1.3	3.5	2.8	3.0	1.8	1.3	4.0	3.1	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.8	2.6	1.8	1.7	1.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	14.7	11.7	11.5	4.4	n/a	21.3	24.3	18.9	9.9	n/a	29.5	25.2	23.1	13.2	n/a	20.6	19.7	16.8	9.1
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	4.4	3.8	2.7	3.0	6.0	6.4	6.1	6.7	7.0	10.3	6.8	9.4	6.8	8.5	9.9	5.8	6.0	5.2	5.7	8.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	11.5	10.8	8.1	8.7	9.5	17.6	13.5	13.1	11.5	13.0	16.0	15.1	13.4	13.4	12.7	15.0	12.8	11.2	10.8	11.7
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	16.9	21.3	16.0	16.5	n/a	22.4	26.9	28.3	23.7	n/a	24.5	33.2	28.9	27.3	n/a	20.9	26.1	23.7	21.5	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?	n/a	9.3	10.5	9.5	n/a	n/a	13.7	14.0	13.2	n/a	n/a	13.8	12.4	14.1	n/a	n/a	11.9	12.3	11.8	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	24.2	22.7	21.3	21.9	14.9	49.0	38.4	34.7	34.7	30.4	55.0	50.6	39.2	45.0	43.5	41.3	35.0	30.7	31.9	29.2
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	9.4	8.3	11.1	8.9	6.5	19.8	16.4	19.0	15.6	13.1	24.4	24.1	20.2	22.9	20.1	17.1	15.0	16.3	14.7	13.0
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	2.9	3.7	3.9	2.8	3.7	8.5	7.4	10.4	5.7	6.5	10.1	13.5	10.7	8.1	8.4	6.8	7.4	8.0	5.1	6.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	7.0	6.3	7.6	8.9	6.5	18.0	14.1	18.1	17.4	15.9	17.0	18.5	19.0	21.3	20.6	13.8	12.0	14.3	14.8	14.2
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.5	1.5	1.3	2.4	2.0	0.5	2.0	2.2	2.6	2.4	0.5	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.6	0.5
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.1	0.8	0.4	0.8	0.8	2.0	1.0	0.6	1.6	0.9	1.5	2.0	1.0	2.2	1.3	1.6	1.2	0.6	1.4	1.0
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	6.1	4.5	4.4	5.6	3.8	4.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.2	1.2	3.1	1.1	1.5	1.2	4.4	3.6	3.0	3.7	2.4
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.5
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.7	1.1	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.4
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	0.4	0.8	1.3	1.7	0.6	1.7	0.9	2.8	2.9	1.3	0.9	0.6	2.4	3.4	1.8	1.1	0.8	2.1	2.5	1.2
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.4	1.7	1.0	1.2	0.7	0.5	2.1	1.3	0.6	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	6.6	5.3	5.7	1.3	n/a	10.1	13.1	8.9	3.0	n/a	12.4	9.5	9.7	4.1	n/a	9.2	9.2	7.7	2.8
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.9	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.3	3.6	2.5	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	5.0	4.4	3.4	3.6	2.5	7.9	5.2	5.8	4.7	3.9	5.8	5.3	4.1	4.7	4.2	6.4	4.9	4.4	4.2	3.5
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	7.7	9.8	7.8	8.2	n/a	11.9	13.0	15.0	11.8	n/a	10.6	14.5	12.0	12.4	n/a	10.0	12.1	11.5	10.4	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?	n/a	5.7	5.2	5.4	n/a	n/a	6.4	6.9	6.3	n/a	n/a	6.0	5.8	6.3	n/a	n/a	6.0	6.0	5.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	5.8	4.4	4.2	5.0	4.2	11.9	8.3	7.9	7.6	7.4	19.4	20.1	12.6	14.1	16.6	11.3	9.7	7.6	8.2	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	31.6	27.1	25.4	27.7	24.9	34.8	28.1	29.0	29.1	26.3	34.3	33.5	26.0	28.9	27.5	33.5	29.0	26.8	28.5	25.0

Heavy Use

		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Binge Drinking	How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	11.9	12.4	12.2	12.4	7.8	31.2	22.3	21.1	21.0	17.5	34.5	33.1	25.0	29.2	25.2	25.2	20.9	18.6	19.5	16.6
1/2 Pack (or more) of Cigarettes/Day	During the past 30 days, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day? (11 to 20 cigarettes, More than 20 cigarettes)	1.6	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.0	3.1	2.5	3.6	2.0	2.4	5.9	5.7	2.4	3.6	5.0	3.2	2.7	2.5	1.9	2.7

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Been Drunk or High at School	11.3	10.7	10.4	12.8	7.5	27.7	18.8	22.3	21.8	15.0	25.4	24.4	22.0	22.1	17.7	21.0	16.9	17.5	18.0	13.3
Been Suspended from School	17.6	17.6	16.0	18.5	15.1	15.2	15.1	13.4	14.4	12.6	8.8	8.8	6.5	9.9	9.2	14.7	14.5	12.7	15.0	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	3.3	3.3	4.2	5.0	2.5	9.9	8.6	11.1	10.6	6.5	12.5	11.9	10.3	10.8	7.8	8.0	7.3	8.1	8.2	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	3.8	3.1	4.1	3.7	2.3	6.0	5.0	4.3	4.6	2.6	3.6	3.2	1.3	3.1	1.9	4.7	3.8	3.5	3.8	2.3
Been Arrested	7.8	8.9	8.3	7.1	5.2	10.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	6.7	7.9	7.0	6.4	8.7	6.1	9.1	8.7	8.4	8.4	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	17.1	19.9	17.0	16.6	16.0	17.8	17.0	16.3	15.5	15.1	13.1	16.5	8.7	11.5	11.9	16.5	18.0	14.7	14.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	7.8	7.7	6.8	6.7	4.8	8.4	9.4	8.5	7.6	5.2	8.3	10.9	5.4	7.2	5.2	8.1	9.1	7.0	7.1	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	0.9	0.5	1.7	1.4	0.8	1.5	1.9	1.7	2.1	0.9	2.5	2.4	0.8	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Any Gambling	51.1	68.3	61.1	61.6	55.0	49.8	69.0	62.4	59.8	53.8	45.2	61.5	55.3	56.5	52.6	49.1	66.8	60.1	59.7	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	3.0	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.7	4.9	6.3	3.3	4.8	5.3	4.3	5.7	4.0	5.3	5.4	4.1	5.8	4.1	5.2	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	24.6	23.2	19.8	21.4	24.0	20.0	22.3	19.4	20.7	23.5	14.9	17.9	14.4	18.9	23.9	20.3	21.6	18.3	20.6	22.7
Bet on sports?*	n/a	30.7	27.2	28.6	22.8	n/a	29.9	26.7	27.0	22.5	n/a	27.6	19.1	24.4	20.5	n/a	29.6	25.0	27.0	21.4
Played cards?	22.0	45.2	39.5	36.1	25.8	28.3	48.7	40.5	36.0	27.0	28.4	44.3	35.7	34.8	26.7	26.2	46.2	38.9	35.7	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?**	n/a	24.0	18.4	15.9	n/a	n/a	23.0	21.5	16.6	n/a	n/a	18.8	17.6	15.3	n/a	n/a	22.3	19.3	16.0	n/a
Played bingo?	15.1	28.9	22.1	26.4	22.7	10.0	21.7	19.2	20.4	17.7	4.7	14.4	15.3	14.2	14.0	10.4	22.7	19.4	21.4	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	6.6	6.1	5.3	5.1	4.5	7.1	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.0	4.7	5.7	2.9	4.2	3.7	6.3	5.7	4.6	4.7	4.2
Played a dice game?*	n/a	33.2	25.3	26.0	12.1	n/a	29.9	23.0	21.9	11.2	n/a	18.8	14.4	17.9	10.0	n/a	28.4	21.7	22.6	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?*	21.2	32.7	29.3	28.2	20.1	22.4	35.0	28.5	27.7	20.5	15.4	29.4	21.8	24.9	18.8	20.3	32.7	27.1	27.2	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?*	n/a	6.1	4.2	5.0	4.6	n/a	6.0	4.9	5.0	4.7	n/a	6.9	2.9	4.4	4.6	n/a	6.3	4.1	4.8	4.7

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from table. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	46.3	45.2	40.9	35.9	36.6	54.9	52.9	48.0	43.6	42.8	57.7	57.1	56.8	47.3	47.0	52.5	50.8	47.7	41.3	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	37.1	34.4	36.1	35.0	32.8	49.5	48.0	48.0	41.8	39.6	43.9	40.7	40.6	35.5	32.8	43.8	40.7	41.7	37.2	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	42.7	36.5	35.4	36.9	29.4	54.6	50.4	44.9	42.9	40.5	54.7	50.6	43.1	43.8	42.7	50.4	44.8	40.9	40.6	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	45.3	42.0	38.3	33.4	39.8	32.6	35.2	28.8	22.3	29.9	39.9	37.7	29.3	26.5	34.8	38.9	38.6	32.4	28.2	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	43.7	39.9	43.8	43.7	41.9	49.0	44.2	40.7	40.6	40.3	52.9	44.9	43.9	41.2	39.8	48.2	42.6	42.7	42.1	40.7
Family Conflict	53.9	53.5	51.0	53.1	51.5	41.4	47.8	43.7	42.1	41.6	40.0	37.3	36.7	39.1	38.8	45.3	47.7	44.3	45.9	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	45.3	40.2	40.0	39.3	36.4	48.4	40.4	42.7	41.5	39.0	45.8	41.5	38.6	37.4	37.3	46.7	40.6	40.6	39.4	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	57.4	52.6	51.5	47.7	46.9	56.1	60.0	57.4	50.0	52.3	49.0	57.1	57.2	48.6	50.3	54.9	56.3	55.2	48.6	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	36.8	29.9	29.6	24.7	26.0	51.9	45.4	46.1	37.9	40.8	46.1	45.9	47.0	38.6	38.6	45.3	39.1	40.3	32.4	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	47.4	50.2	44.0	45.5	46.6	55.5	51.1	46.6	48.5	47.9	44.4	45.2	37.9	40.6	41.8	49.9	49.2	43.3	45.1	45.6
Low Commitment to School	50.1	49.2	39.8	41.0	38.0	50.0	55.3	49.3	41.7	41.7	44.7	57.9	48.9	42.2	42.9	48.8	53.5	45.4	41.5	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	46.1	41.5	41.8	43.8	39.0	49.8	51.1	48.6	47.6	45.5	49.5	46.1	39.0	44.6	43.6	48.4	46.0	43.5	45.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	38.7	38.9	33.9	37.6	33.7	45.5	44.2	42.0	40.6	37.0	37.5	42.1	31.2	38.6	35.4	41.1	41.5	36.1	38.8	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	34.2	31.3	32.0	29.3	24.0	42.0	33.5	33.9	31.0	27.3	38.4	38.7	25.5	29.6	28.8	38.2	33.9	31.1	29.9	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	44.7	44.7	41.0	41.4	36.2	58.7	56.2	52.1	44.7	44.9	51.4	58.5	45.7	41.7	41.9	51.7	52.1	46.1	42.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	31.5	25.7	28.8	29.3	22.6	45.0	36.3	39.5	36.2	33.6	37.7	40.8	38.1	35.9	32.7	38.2	33.2	34.9	33.1	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	40.3	41.4	49.0	47.8	37.1	46.7	41.5	50.1	45.9	35.7	45.5	52.4	53.6	50.4	40.3	44.1	44.1	50.6	47.9	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	54.4	51.4	51.4	55.8	50.3	66.6	58.2	58.1	56.3	52.0	54.2	60.9	46.7	51.5	49.0	59.1	56.2	52.6	54.8	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	37.3	35.0	36.6	39.4	30.8	50.1	35.9	44.5	42.6	36.2	38.7	39.6	33.1	38.1	32.3	42.7	36.5	38.5	40.0	33.2
Rewards for ASB	41.8	41.7	44.0	48.2	36.7	46.1	42.1	47.3	46.8	42.7	55.3	57.3	51.3	57.1	55.1	46.6	45.8	47.0	50.1	44.4
Gang Involvement	15.6	18.5	17.7	20.8	17.8	20.7	18.4	18.7	20.9	15.7	18.9	16.2	10.3	16.1	13.1	18.5	17.9	16.1	19.6	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	37.9	40.8	34.3	37.1	29.7	47.8	43.5	41.2	34.2	30.4	38.6	42.5	34.6	32.5	29.0	42.0	42.2	36.8	35.0	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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	31.0	30.8	34.4	32.9	38.3	34.6	32.2	37.2	38.0	44.2	39.8	30.2	34.1	37.0	44.1	34.6	31.1	35.4	35.6	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	53.7	54.1	52.5	51.1	51.9	46.4	45.6	42.3	45.6	44.7	60.1	60.5	56.3	56.6	55.6	52.1	52.7	49.7	50.9	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	60.4	61.0	60.0	59.7	60.7	55.0	49.7	50.8	54.6	53.1	56.0	53.9	54.1	56.4	53.8	57.1	55.4	54.9	57.2	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	64.1	63.9	60.3	61.7	61.5	56.7	51.1	51.6	54.9	53.0	57.7	56.1	55.5	56.4	52.4	59.4	57.6	55.7	58.2	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	55.7	60.6	67.3	63.0	68.9	56.1	55.5	62.0	65.6	71.6	59.0	52.6	61.8	67.6	72.8	56.6	56.8	64.1	65.0	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	50.5	53.4	56.6	52.0	57.5	64.4	54.4	61.9	61.2	58.9	51.6	37.1	42.4	46.9	51.6	56.2	49.6	55.0	53.5	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	55.5	63.1	64.7	60.3	64.6	58.0	61.9	65.6	69.4	68.0	47.4	47.2	57.0	56.4	53.8	54.6	58.7	63.1	62.0	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers*	54.0	56.2	57.6	54.7	58.8	52.1	51.6	52.5	57.5	60.7	52.3	47.2	56.4	57.3	59.3	52.9	52.4	55.5	56.2	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	46.6	42.3	44.6	40.0	40.8	38.8	38.9	46.5	45.3	46.1	44.3	36.2	47.3	41.9	42.6	42.9	39.6	45.9	42.1	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	62.1	64.5	64.3	59.2	62.5	60.2	59.3	57.3	61.7	59.9	46.4	46.8	58.7	55.6	51.8	57.7	58.2	60.4	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection**	49.4	61.5	54.2	53.6	52.8	53.2	52.7	56.2	57.6	52.5	50.9	45.0	58.2	55.9	50.5	51.2	54.3	55.9	55.4	52.0

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

** 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, 2006/2008 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, (*ie* 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	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
*Sample size***	*206*	*164*	*4,473*	*303*	*261*	*5,295*	*308*	*218*	*6,341*	*817*	*643*	*16,109*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	3.4	3.0	4.9	4.3	5.4	6.3	9.1	5.5	9.9	5.9	4.8	7.3
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	3.9	1.8	2.5	2.3	1.5	2.1	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.4	2.5	2.8
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	2.4	1.2	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.3	1.4	2.5	2.4	1.7	2.6
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	20.4	20.1	19.2	33.3	39.8	32.6	47.7	49.1	42.5	35.5	37.9	32.8
My parent or guardian gave it to me	20.9	19.5	17.5	20.5	17.2	15.0	14.0	16.5	13.3	18.1	17.6	15.0
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	20.4	8.5	17.3	21.8	17.6	16.8	15.6	17.0	14.8	19.1	15.1	16.1
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	19.4	15.9	16.2	34.3	24.9	24.8	44.8	32.6	30.4	34.5	25.2	24.6
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	17.0	19.5	21.0	30.4	24.9	23.1	23.7	14.7	18.6	24.5	20.1	20.7
I got it at a party	41.7	30.5	38.7	50.8	51.0	49.6	56.5	46.8	53.8	50.7	44.3	48.2
I took it from home	29.1	39.0	30.2	21.5	25.3	21.9	13.0	13.3	13.1	20.2	24.7	20.7
I took it from a store or someone else's home	8.7	6.7	9.4	14.2	11.1	9.8	6.8	3.2	5.6	10.0	7.3	8.1
I got it some other way	27.2	23.2	25.2	28.4	16.9	18.8	16.9	11.0	13.3	23.7	16.5	18.4

* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 12. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed**			
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
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	88.4	91.7	91.7	84.7	85.9	90.4	92.7	88.9	88.9	94.8	95.3	86.0	87.7	92.0	93.0
	1 time	7.3	6.6	4.3	4.5	6.7	7.0	4.2	3.7	6.2	6.5	2.1	2.4	6.8	6.7	3.7	3.7
	2-3 times	4.9	3.2	2.3	2.2	3.8	4.2	2.9	1.9	2.4	2.0	1.8	1.3	3.9	3.2	2.4	1.9
	4-5 times	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.6	1.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.3	0.9	0.5	0.9	0.5
	6-7 times	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.8	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.2
	8-9 times	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1
	10-11 times	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	2.1	0.9	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.5
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?	0 times	72.4	72.6	74.5	79.5	81.5	82.8	81.4	87.0	89.5	88.0	92.9	92.6	80.0	80.0	81.6	85.2
	1 time	15.8	15.8	14.4	11.0	11.1	12.0	10.4	7.3	5.9	7.7	4.7	4.3	11.7	12.5	10.5	8.1
	2-3 times	7.7	8.0	6.7	6.2	4.7	3.8	5.8	3.6	2.7	3.3	1.9	1.8	5.4	5.3	5.2	4.2
	4-5 times	2.2	2.1	2.3	1.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1
	6-7 times	0.5	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
	8-9 times	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
	10-11 times	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1
	12 or more times	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.6
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	53.7	53.0	58.0	60.5	70.4	65.6	65.3	73.1	84.7	78.6	84.0	85.4	67.5	63.8	67.2	70.9
	1 time	19.7	14.0	14.0	12.8	10.8	11.2	10.2	9.1	9.0	7.4	4.7	5.3	13.7	11.4	10.3	9.7
	2-3 times	18.7	12.4	11.7	11.1	13.3	9.3	9.9	8.4	4.4	7.7	5.3	4.7	13.2	10.2	9.5	8.6
	4-5 times		4.5	4.7	4.7		3.5	4.0	3.0		1.1	2.1	1.7		3.3	3.8	3.3
	6-7 times		2.1	1.7	1.8		2.0	2.0	1.2		0.4	0.3	0.7		1.7	1.4	1.3
	8-9 times		2.0	2.0	1.1		1.7	0.9	0.7		0.3	0.2	0.3		1.5	1.1	0.8
	10-11 times		1.2	0.4	0.7		0.6	0.6	0.5		0.6	0.5	0.2		0.9	0.5	0.5
	12 or more times	8.0	10.6	7.4	7.3	5.5	6.1	7.1	4.2	1.9	3.9	2.9	1.8	5.6	7.4	6.2	4.9
During the past 30 days, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on your way to or from school?	0 days	91.4	91.5	92.1	90.5	92.9	88.2	90.7	93.3	94.6	91.4	96.4	95.7	92.7	90.3	92.7	92.7
	1 day	4.6	5.2	4.5	5.2	5.5	7.3	5.2	3.6	2.2	5.9	1.3	2.2	4.4	6.1	3.9	4.0
	2-3 days	2.5	2.3	1.7	2.6	1.0	3.4	2.4	1.8	1.6	2.4	1.8	1.1	1.7	2.7	2.0	2.0
	4-5 days	0.7	0.1	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.5
	6 or more days	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.5	0.8	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	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	93.6	93.3	94.7	95.2	87.8	90.8	90.2	95.0	89.4	89.2	92.1	95.4	90.3	91.4	92.4	95.2
	1 day	3.7	4.3	2.2	2.3	3.6	2.2	2.4	1.8	2.2	2.3	1.8	1.4	3.3	3.1	2.2	1.9
	2-3 days	0.5	1.2	1.7	1.2	2.5	2.1	1.5	1.0	0.8	1.4	0.3	0.9	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.1
	4-5 days	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	1.3	0.2	1.3	0.4	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.4
	6 or more days	1.7	1.1	1.2	1.0	4.7	4.7	4.6	1.8	7.0	6.2	5.5	2.0	4.1	3.6	3.5	1.5

* In 2006 the choices for this question were *Never*, *Once*, *Several Times* and *Very Often.*

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 13. 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	56.8	879	56.9	849	59.4	613	57.5	2,341	51.0	1,162	64.3	1,141
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	85.4	888	85.2	850	89.9	616	86.5	2,354	83.8	1,164	89.6	1,152
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	78.3	840	66.1	826	62.7	601	69.7	2,267	64.2	1,113	75.5	1,117
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	90.3	855	81.7	856	71.8	614	82.2	2,325	80.9	1,153	83.9	1,137
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	95.6	854	92.9	855	85.3	612	91.9	2,321	90.2	1,148	93.4	1,138
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	94.3	853	90.9	861	84.4	616	90.4	2,330	89.6	1,155	91.3	1,139
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	78.0	1,004	58.9	887	54.6	626	65.4	2,517	62.9	1,254	68.0	1,224
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	86.8	999	74.7	886	65.0	625	77.1	2,510	75.8	1,252	78.3	1,220
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	85.7	1,003	69.0	887	66.0	624	74.9	2,514	72.6	1,254	77.1	1,221
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	21.3	940	34.7	870	39.2	620	30.7	2,430	30.7	1,211	30.9	1,182
		Cigarettes	11.1	904	19.0	859	20.2	614	16.3	2,377	16.9	1,181	15.6	1,159
		Marijuana	7.6	935	18.1	866	19.0	621	14.3	2,422	16.4	1,206	12.1	1,178
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	52.7	999	68.4	877	75.2	622	63.8	2,498	63.9	1,248	63.7	1,211
		Average age:	11.9 years		13.0 years		14.3 years		13.0 years		12.9 years		13.1 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	28.0	998	42.8	877	46.9	621	37.9	2,496	37.8	1,245	37.9	1,212
		Average age:	11.6 years		12.9 years		14.3 years		13.0 years		12.9 years		13.1 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	18.4	1,006	34.9	877	40.6	623	29.7	2,506	31.9	1,247	27.5	1,220
		Average age:	12.2 years		13.6 years		14.8 years		13.7 years		13.5 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, (*ie* 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 14. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
alcohol?	Never	71.9	71.4	48.7	52.3	47.2	41.6	57.4	57.7
	Once	11.6	12.3	15.1	14.2	11.7	13.2	12.9	13.1
	2-3 times	9.9	9.5	18.8	17.3	21.3	21.3	16.0	15.0
	4-6 times	3.6	3.4	7.5	7.7	9.4	10.7	6.5	6.7
	7-10 times	1.3	1.0	5.1	2.9	4.4	4.9	3.4	2.6
	More than 10 times	1.7	2.4	4.8	5.7	6.0	8.3	3.9	4.9
cigarettes?	Never	79.0	80.6	62.8	68.4	66.9	62.7	70.2	72.2
	Once	8.9	8.7	10.9	10.3	10.6	10.3	10.0	9.6
	2-3 times	6.0	5.2	9.0	8.6	8.8	9.6	7.8	7.4
	4-6 times	2.0	2.2	3.6	3.9	2.8	4.8	2.8	3.4
	7-10 times	1.1	1.0	4.2	2.3	2.6	2.8	2.6	1.9
	More than 10 times	3.0	2.4	9.5	6.5	8.4	9.8	6.7	5.6
marijuana?	Never	79.7	75.4	57.7	58.7	61.7	56.9	67.3	65.4
	Once	6.5	8.1	11.2	11.1	12.8	11.0	9.8	9.7
	2-3 times	6.5	6.5	9.1	10.3	7.0	10.7	7.5	8.7
	4-6 times	3.4	3.5	6.8	6.2	6.0	6.3	5.3	5.1
	7-10 times	1.4	1.9	4.0	3.6	2.6	3.7	2.6	2.9
	More than 10 times	2.6	4.7	11.1	10.2	9.9	11.4	7.5	8.2
other drugs?	Never	92.5	88.4	81.0	81.4	82.3	81.7	85.8	84.5
	Once	4.2	5.4	8.7	7.5	7.0	7.3	6.5	6.6
	2-3 times	1.2	2.7	3.9	4.8	5.4	4.8	3.2	3.9
	4-6 times	0.4	1.2	1.8	2.2	2.3	2.2	1.4	1.8
	7-10 times	0.5	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.8	1.2	0.8	0.9
	More than 10 times	1.2	1.7	3.4	2.9	2.3	2.9	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	62.8	64.9	64.1	63.0	67.7	67.0	64.6	64.9
	Once	13.7	13.6	13.1	12.7	10.5	10.9	12.7	12.6
	2-3 times	11.9	10.3	10.7	11.9	10.0	10.8	11.0	10.9
	4-6 times	3.0	3.5	4.4	4.5	3.7	4.2	3.7	4.0
	7-10 times	2.1	1.5	2.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.3	1.7
	More than 10 times	6.4	6.2	5.0	6.0	6.0	5.1	5.8	5.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	32.4	30.9	40.0	33.4	33.0	33.8	35.3	32.4
	Once	12.9	14.2	15.3	17.4	19.5	17.2	15.4	16.0
	Twice	5.8	5.8	8.0	8.9	9.2	10.3	7.5	8.0
	Three times	2.3	2.7	4.0	4.1	4.3	5.5	3.4	3.9
	Four or more times	4.3	5.3	7.5	8.8	7.3	10.4	6.2	7.7
	I never got offers	42.2	41.1	25.2	27.3	26.7	22.8	32.1	32.0
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	36.7	35.7	42.8	38.7	37.9	39.4	39.2	37.6
	Once	10.6	10.9	13.3	13.9	15.2	15.2	12.8	13.0
	Twice	5.8	5.4	6.8	8.2	9.4	10.2	7.1	7.5
	Three times	2.3	2.7	4.1	4.6	4.9	5.2	3.7	3.9
	Four or more times	3.1	4.4	7.7	7.3	5.9	7.4	5.5	6.1
	I never got offers	41.4	41.0	25.3	27.3	26.7	22.5	31.8	31.9
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	38.5	37.3	48.7	45.1	50.7	50.9	45.3	43.3
	Once	8.9	10.2	12.0	12.3	9.8	11.4	10.3	11.1
	Twice	3.6	3.7	5.4	5.2	4.2	5.2	4.4	4.6
	Three times	2.2	2.4	1.9	2.9	3.0	3.2	2.3	2.8
	Four or more times	3.6	4.6	5.8	6.3	4.2	5.9	4.5	5.5
	I never got offers	43.1	41.8	26.2	28.1	28.1	23.4	33.1	32.8
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	42.0	40.7	54.0	49.7	53.3	55.3	49.3	47.4
	Once	6.3	8.2	8.6	9.9	10.5	9.6	8.2	9.1
	Twice	3.8	3.3	4.2	4.2	3.2	4.3	3.8	3.8
	Three times	2.0	1.9	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.3
	Four or more times	2.8	3.8	4.5	5.2	3.2	4.6	3.5	4.4
	I never got offers	43.1	42.1	25.9	28.3	27.9	23.7	33.0	33.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 15. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	78.7	82.8	78.1	81.9	84.3	83.6	79.9	82.7
	1 or 2 times	10.3	8.4	8.4	8.0	6.9	7.6	8.8	8.1
	3 to 5 times	4.8	3.3	4.4	3.4	2.1	3.1	4.0	3.3
	6 to 9 times	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.6
	10 to 19 times	2.1	1.7	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.6	2.2	1.8
	20 to 29 times	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.6
	30 to 39 times	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
	40+ times	1.5	1.5	3.4	1.9	2.2	1.7	2.4	1.7
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	28.8	29.2	27.3	31.1	43.0	42.1	31.8	33.2
	1 or 2 times	29.6	28.6	25.5	26.7	26.9	25.6	27.5	27.2
	3 to 5 times	18.3	18.8	21.2	19.0	17.8	16.7	19.2	18.3
	6 to 9 times	10.6	9.4	12.1	9.9	5.6	7.0	9.9	8.9
	10 to 19 times	5.6	5.8	6.7	6.4	3.4	4.4	5.5	5.6
	20 to 29 times	2.2	2.6	2.9	2.4	1.0	1.5	2.2	2.2
	30 to 39 times	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.8
	40+ times	4.0	4.7	3.0	3.6	1.6	2.3	3.1	3.7
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	84.0	81.3	78.7	81.7	90.6	85.9	83.7	82.6
	1 or 2 times	9.6	10.4	14.9	9.9	4.8	8.0	10.3	9.6
	3 to 5 times	2.6	3.5	2.9	3.4	1.8	2.5	2.5	3.2
	6 to 9 times	1.4	1.6	0.4	1.6	1.1	1.2	1.0	1.5
	10 to 19 times	1.3	1.6	1.9	1.8	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.6
	20 to 29 times	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
	40+ times	0.8	0.9	0.4	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.9
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	90.5	87.2	91.5	87.7	93.4	89.8	91.6	88.1
	1 or 2 times	5.4	7.7	5.3	7.1	4.2	6.1	5.1	7.1
	3 to 5 times	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.9
	6 to 9 times	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.8
	10 to 19 times	0.8	0.8	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.9
	20 to 29 times	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
	40+ times	0.5	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	87.7	88.1	79.3	81.7	80.4	78.5	82.8	83.6
Friends	5.0	5.5	13.5	11.2	13.9	14.0	10.4	9.5
Family/Relatives	1.3	2.2	4.5	3.7	4.9	4.2	3.4	3.2
Parties	1.5	2.5	5.5	4.9	6.1	5.5	4.1	4.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	3.2	2.9	5.8	5.0	3.7	5.2	4.3	4.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	1.1	1.3	4.5	2.8	3.1	4.4	2.8	2.6
School	1.0	1.6	4.4	3.7	5.0	3.6	3.3	2.8
Other	1.3	1.8	4.1	3.0	3.4	3.1	2.8	2.5
Over the Internet	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.3
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.3	0.7	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations

Issue	2006 AYS	2008/2010 AYS	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Hallucinogens	Used LSD or other psychedelics?	Used LSD or other hallucinogens?	Substituted "hallucinogens" for "psychedelics" in 2008 and beyond. Comparable across years.
Meth	Used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	Used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank)?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription stimulants	Used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription sedatives	Used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	In 2008 AYS added descriptor "prescription" and removed qualifier "without a doctor telling you to take them." 2006 data are cautiously comparable to 2008/2010.
Ecstasy	Used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy)?	Used ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2008/2010 AYS uses "ecstasy" as the primary descriptor, moving "MDMA" to examples. Comparable across years.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, Oxycontin, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	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). In 2008/2010, the single prescription drug question was dropped, and a new question about prescription pain relievers was added. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2006 data were similarly recalculated into a composite, adding results from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions to the dedicated *Prescription Drugs* question.
Gambling Category	*How often during the past 12 months have you:*	*How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value:*	
Sports betting	Bet on team sports?	Bet on sports?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Race betting	Bet money on horse races?	Bet on a horse race or other animal race?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Dice	Bet on dice games such as craps?	Played a dice game?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Games of skill	Bet on games of personal skill such as pool, darts, or bowling?	Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	Comparable across years.
Protective Scale: Peer-Individual	*Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year, how many of your best friends have:* *(Scale is calculated based on the average response [0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 friends] to the following questions)*		*Regularly attended religious services* was removed from the AYS in 2008. 2006 has been recalculated to match 2008/2010 AYS and are now comparable across all years. Due to this recalculation, current reports may differ slightly from past reports.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	...participated in clubs, organizations and activities at school? ...made the commitment to stay drug-free? ...tried to do well in school? ...liked school? *...regularly attended religious services? (not used in 2008/2010)*		

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Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate
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www.partnerupaz.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.prevention.samhsa.gov

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www2.dsgonline.com/mpg/

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

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

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

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2010 Arizona Youth Survey

Yuma County

Provided by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Shining Light on Arizona Youth

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission
in partnership with

- Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Division of Behavioral Health
- Arizona Department of Health Services, Tobacco Education and Prevention Program
- Arizona Parent's Commission on Drug Education and Prevention
- Governor's Office for Children, Youth and Families

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Introduction

2010 Arizona Youth Survey
Yuma County Summary Report

This report summarizes all findings from the 2010 Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) administered to 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students during spring 2010. 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 the 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 2006		County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
8	1,518	57.7	1,306	76.1	810	58.2	27,592	43.3
10	813	30.9	204	11.9	435	31.3	19,489	30.6
12	298	11.3	206	12.0	146	10.5	16,703	26.2
All Students Surveyed*	2,629	100.0	1,716	100.0	1,391	100.0	63,784	100.0
Students by Gender								
Male	1,275	49.8	838	49.5	684	50.1	30,645	49.0
Female	1,283	50.2	854	50.5	680	49.9	31,928	51.0

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		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	63	4.8	37	3.6	1,207	4.9
African American	28	2.1	17	1.7	657	2.6
Asian	6	0.5	8	0.8	206	0.8
Pacific Islander	7	0.5	10	1.0	280	1.1
White	153	11.7	211	20.6	5,772	23.2
Multi-Racial	41	3.1	42	4.1	1,021	4.1
Race Unmarked	1,014	77.3	699	68.3	15,726	63.2

Non-Hispanic

Student marked 'No' to *Are you Hispanic or Latino?* and marked their race as:	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Native American	6	1.7	8	2.4	2,517	6.8
African American	22	6.4	22	6.6	2,129	5.7
Asian	13	3.8	9	2.7	1,551	4.2
Pacific Islander	2	0.6	3	0.9	372	1.0
White	240	70.0	235	71.0	27,180	73.2
Multi-Racial	54	15.7	48	14.5	2,539	6.8
Race Unmarked	6	1.7	6	1.8	824	2.2

Totals

	County 2008		County 2010		State 2010	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Hispanic Students	1,312	76.5	1,024	73.6	24,869	39.0
Non-Hispanic Students	343	20.0	331	23.8	37,112	58.2
*Total Students***	1,716	100.0	1,391	100.0	63,784	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 communities with physical deterioration and high rates of adult crime are more likely to become involved in delinquency and drug use than children who live in organized neighborhoods.

The chart below shows the links between the 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 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.

Each risk and protective factor 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. Heavy substance use and antisocial behavior
3. Gambling
4. Risk profiles
5. Protective profiles
6. Where youth acquired alcohol
7. School safety

Data from the charts are also presented in Tables 4 through 12. The additional data found in Tables 13 through 15 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 2010 AYS.

- **The Bars** on substance use and antisocial behavior charts represent the percentage of students in that grade who reported a given behavior. The bars on the risk and protective factor charts represent the percentage of students whose answers reflect significant risk or protection in that category.

  Each set of differently colored bars represents one of the last three administrations of the AYS: 2006, 2008, and 2010. 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 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.

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

- **Heavy substance use** is measured in two different ways: binge drinking (having five or more drinks in a row during the two weeks prior to the survey) and use of one-half a pack or more of cigarettes per day.
- **Drinking and Driving** - youth indicating drinking alcohol and driving, or riding with a driver who had been drinking alcohol in the past 30 days.
- **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.

Charts and Tables in this Report (cont'd)

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 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

This chart displays data regarding the ways that students obtained alcohol in the past 30 days. The data focus on a subgroup of students who indicated at least one means of obtaining alcohol. (Students reporting no alcohol use are not represented.) It is important to note that the charts represent a subgroup of users and not the entire survey population. Additionally, the smaller the sample, the more dramatic the influence of a student's responses. For example, 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 legend indicates the sample size for each grade surveyed to help clarify the value of the data.

School Safety

The school safety 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 or were picked on or bullied at school. The complete questions and values for each response option can be seen in Table 12.

Additional Data in this Report

In addition to data presented in the charts and Tables 4 through 12, Tables 13 through 15 contain information useful for prevention planning.

Table 13 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.

Tables 14 and 15 contain questions new to the 2010 AYS on subjects of interest to prevention providers.

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 will have 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 will be offered, including data tables, graphs, and maps to cover a variety of reporting and visualization needs. The web site will be 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 comprehensive picture of the characteristics and needs of Arizona's communities. Having data that are specific to the users geographic area of interest will not only lead to an enhanced understanding of the community issues related to drugs and crime, but it will also maximize 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. Currently, the web site is under construction, but we anticipate it will be ready by end of summer 2010. Please visit us then 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 in June 2007. Currently chaired by the governor's policy advisor on Health and Human Services, ASAP serves as the single statewide council on substance abuse issues. ASAP brings together stakeholders at the federal, state, tribal, and local levels to improve coordination of efforts; address identified gaps in prevention, treatment, enforcement, and recovery efforts; and improve funding allocation. ASAP utilizes data and practical expertise to develop effective methods for integrating and expanding services across Arizona, thereby maximizing available resources. ASAP also studies current policy and recommends relevant legislation for the Arizona Legislature's consideration.

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 prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement arenas. Through coordination and collaboration among its members and their respective agencies and organizations, ASAP strives to ensure that substance abuse is addressed in a comprehensive manner and funding is spent efficaciously and efficiently.

ASAP's 2010 strategic plan identifies five strategic focus areas: 1) child welfare/children of incarcerated parents/drug-endangered children; 2) law enforcement and drug trafficking; 3) prescription drugs; 4) underage drinking; and 5) community partnerships.

There are currently four sub-committees that assist ASAP in meeting its goals:

- **Underage Drinking Prevention Committee (UAD) –** This subcommittee addresses the problem of underage drinking in Arizona by implementing a statewide underage drinking initiative that 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 committee collaborates across state systems to reduce underage drinking.
- **Substance Abuse Epidemiology Work Group (Epi) –** This work group produces a biennial *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile*, which highlights trends and new substance abuse data in Arizona and an annual summary profile, entitled *The Impact of Substance Abuse: A Snapshot of Arizona.* The *Substance Abuse Epidemiology Profile* is a comprehensive, informative, and functional profile of substance abuse in the state for use by community coalitions, agencies, and individuals in relevant fields. Currently, Epi 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.
- **Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force (AMTF) –**The Arizona Methamphetamine Task Force was created in August 2006 in response to Arizona's decade-long increase in the number of individuals regularly using methamphetamine and the increase in the resulting social and economic costs associated with the drug. The AMTF was instructed to approach Arizona's methamphetamine problem holistically, focusing equally on enforcement, prevention, treatment, and recovery. Specifically, the AMTF was charged with identifying specific, action-oriented recommendations to eradicate methamphetamine use in Arizona and build safe and healthy communities throughout the state. The AMTF brings together representatives from state agencies, local government, businesses, and community groups to develop collaborative efforts among the treatment, prevention, and law enforcement systems to assess and address the impact of methamphetamine statewide through information sharing, resource allocation, services coordination, and the development of statewide policy recommendations sensitive to the needs of local and tribal communities.
- **The Community Advisory Board –** The Community Advisory Board (CAB) brings together representatives from community coalitions around the state to improve substance abuse prevention, treatment, recovery, and enforcement policies and programs. The CAB provides an essential link between communities, ASAP and its sub-committees. The CAB brings the community voice to the ASAP table; reports on important community issues that informs 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 Epidemiology Work Group and 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.

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

How to identify high priority problem areas.

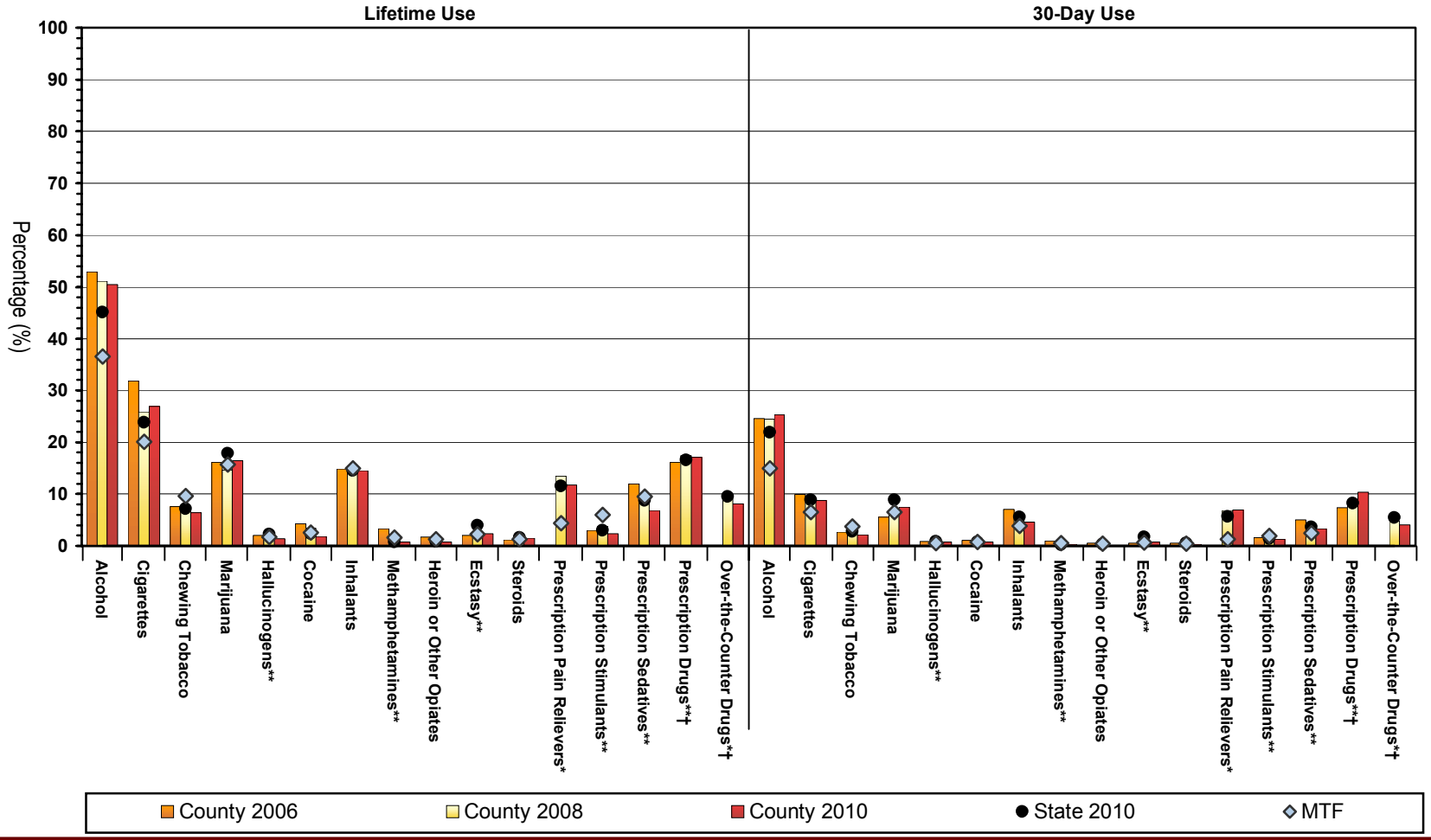
- **Look across the charts** – which items stand out as either much higher or much lower than the other?
- **Compare your data with statewide, and/or national data** – differences of 5% between local and other data are probably significant.
- **Prioritize problems for your area** – Make an assessment of the rates you've identified. Which can be realistically addressed with the funding available to your community? Which problems 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.

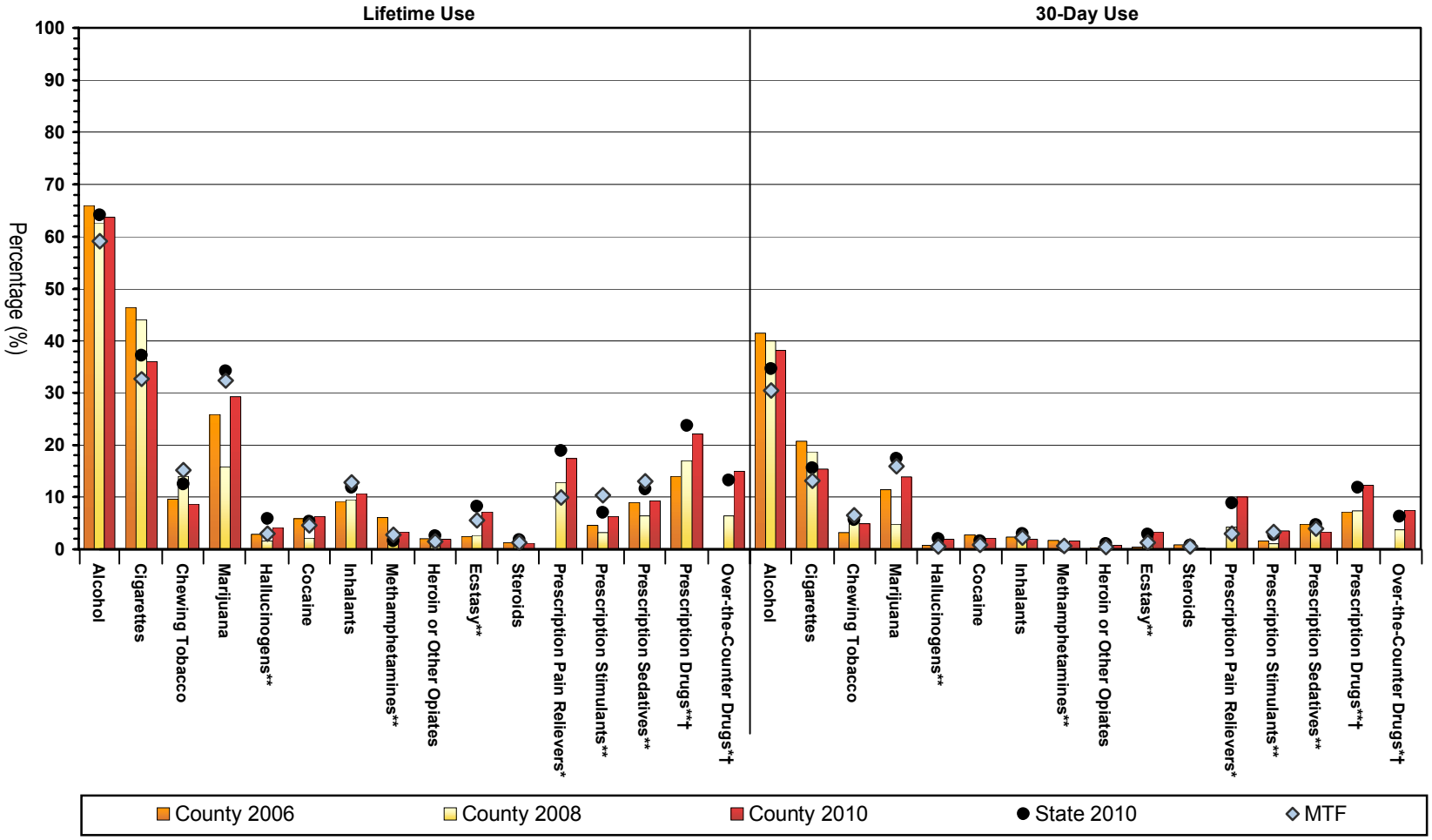
	Sample	Priority Rate 1	Priority Rate 2	Priority Rate 3
Risk Factors	6th grd Fav. Attitude to Drugs (Peer/Indiv. Scale) @ 15% (8% > 8-state av.)			
Protective Factors	10th grd - Rewards for prosocial involvm. (School Domain) 40% (down 5% from 2 yrs ago & 16% below state av.)			
30-day Substance Abuse	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
2010 Yuma County, Grade 8



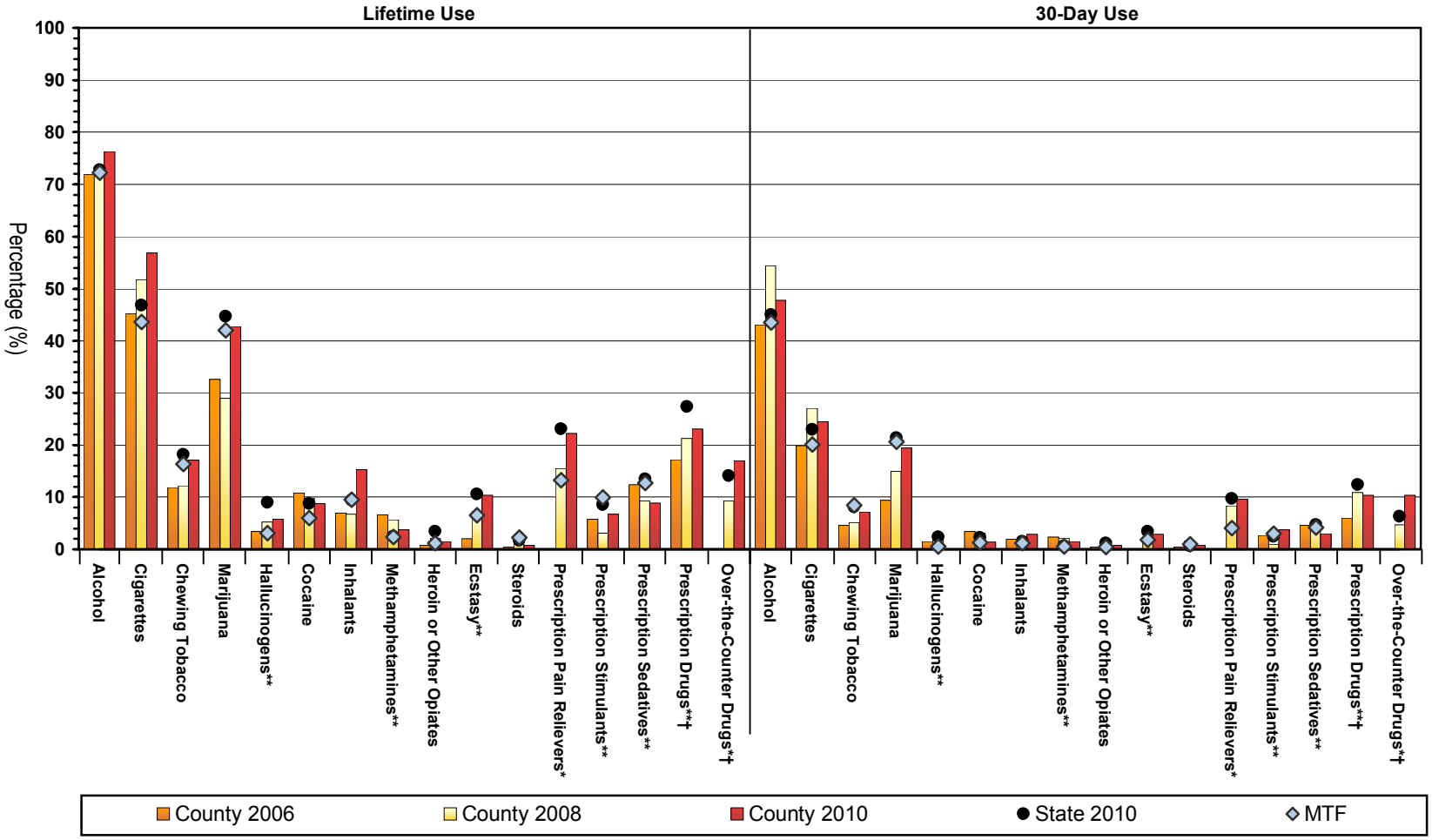
* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
** Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these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

LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Yuma County, Grade 10



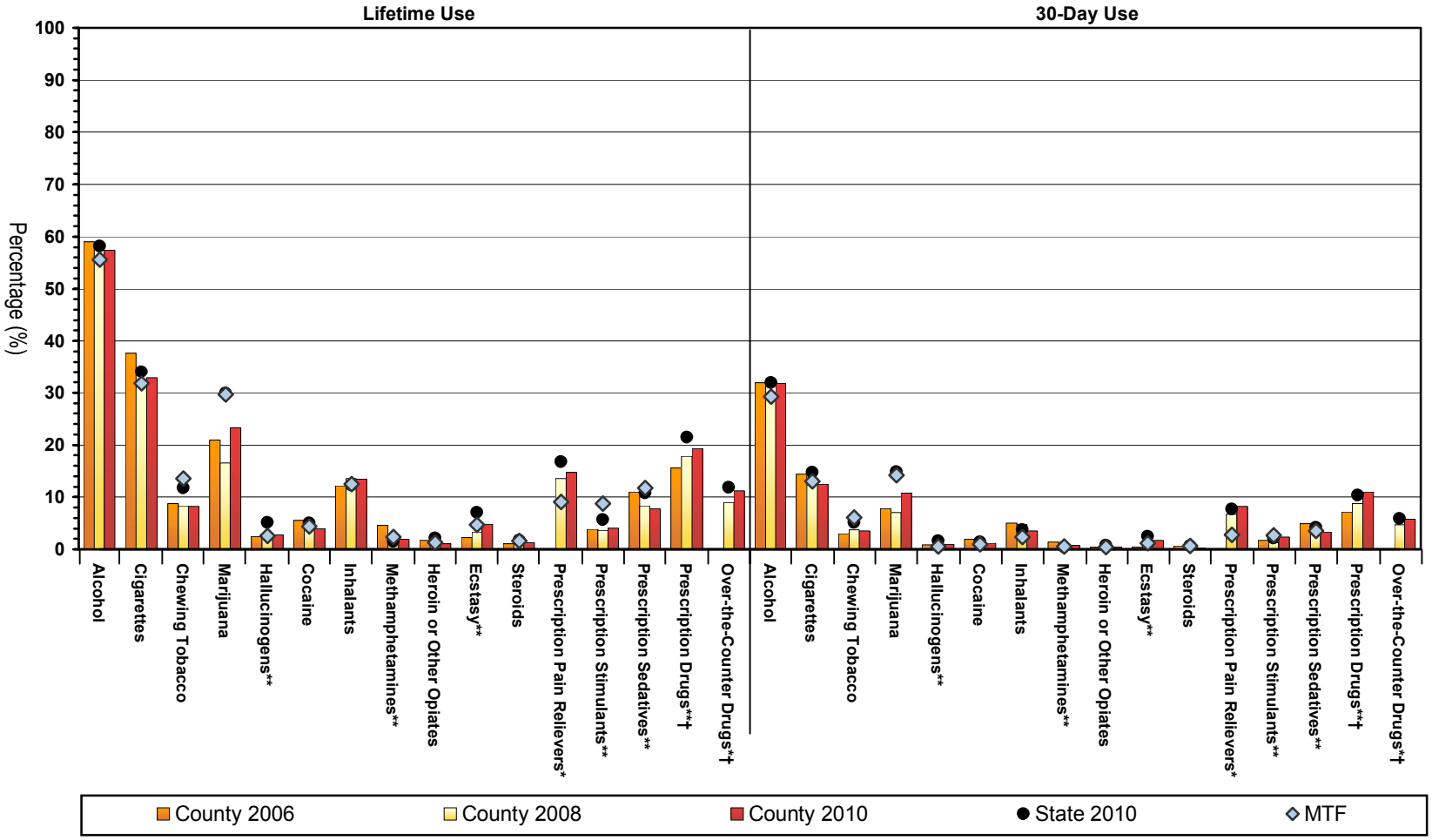
* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
** Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
† No equivalent category for these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

LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Yuma County, Grade 12



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
** Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior 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.

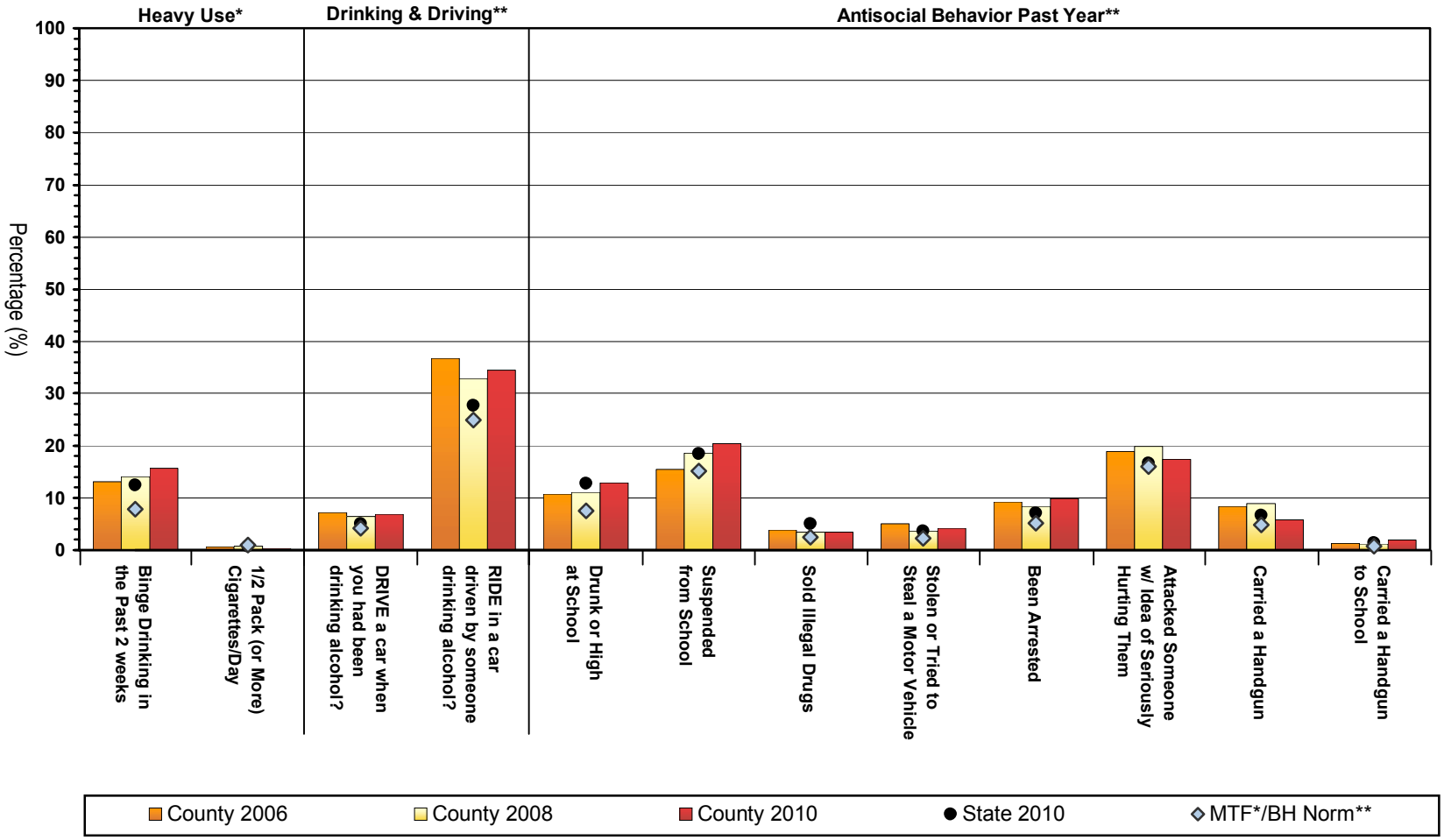
LIFETIME & 30 DAY ATOD USE
2010 Yuma County, All Students Surveyed



* Substance categories that were not measured and reported in survey administrations prior to 2008.
** Denotes a change in the question between 2008 and prior 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.

Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

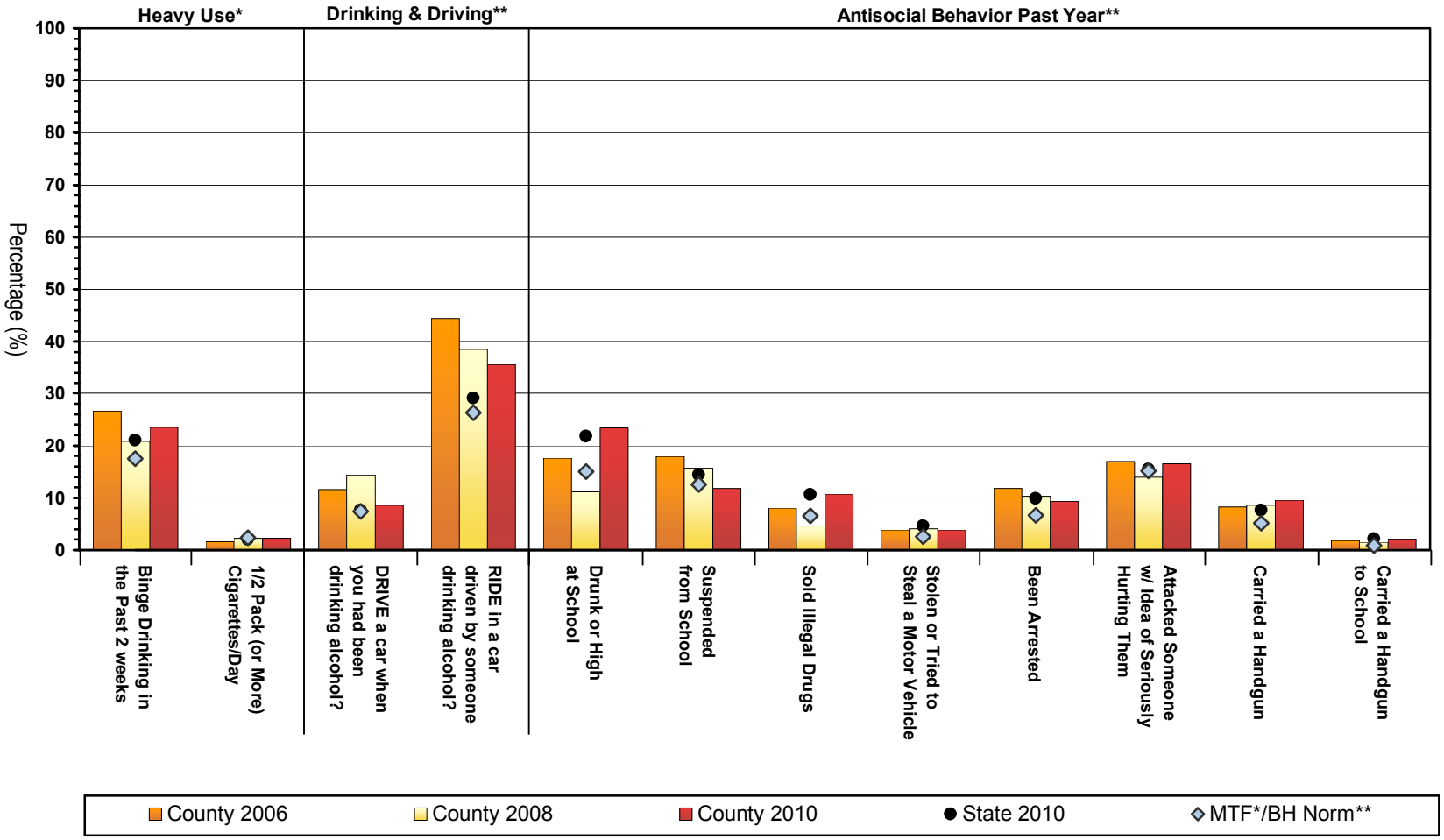
HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Yuma County, Grade 8



* National Comparison data for *Heavy Use* 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

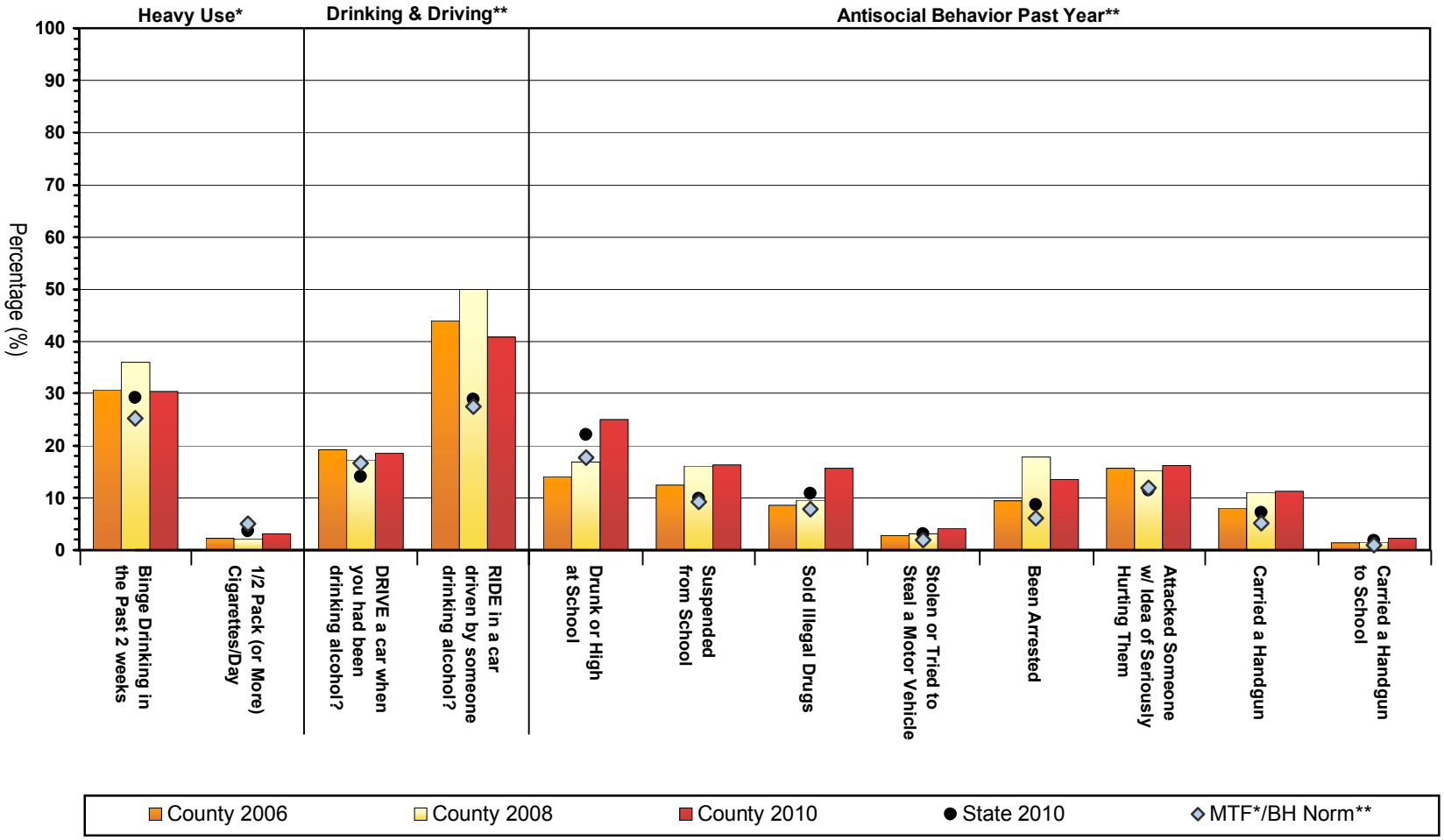
HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Yuma County, Grade 10



* National Comparison data for *Heavy Use* 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

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Yuma County, Grade 12



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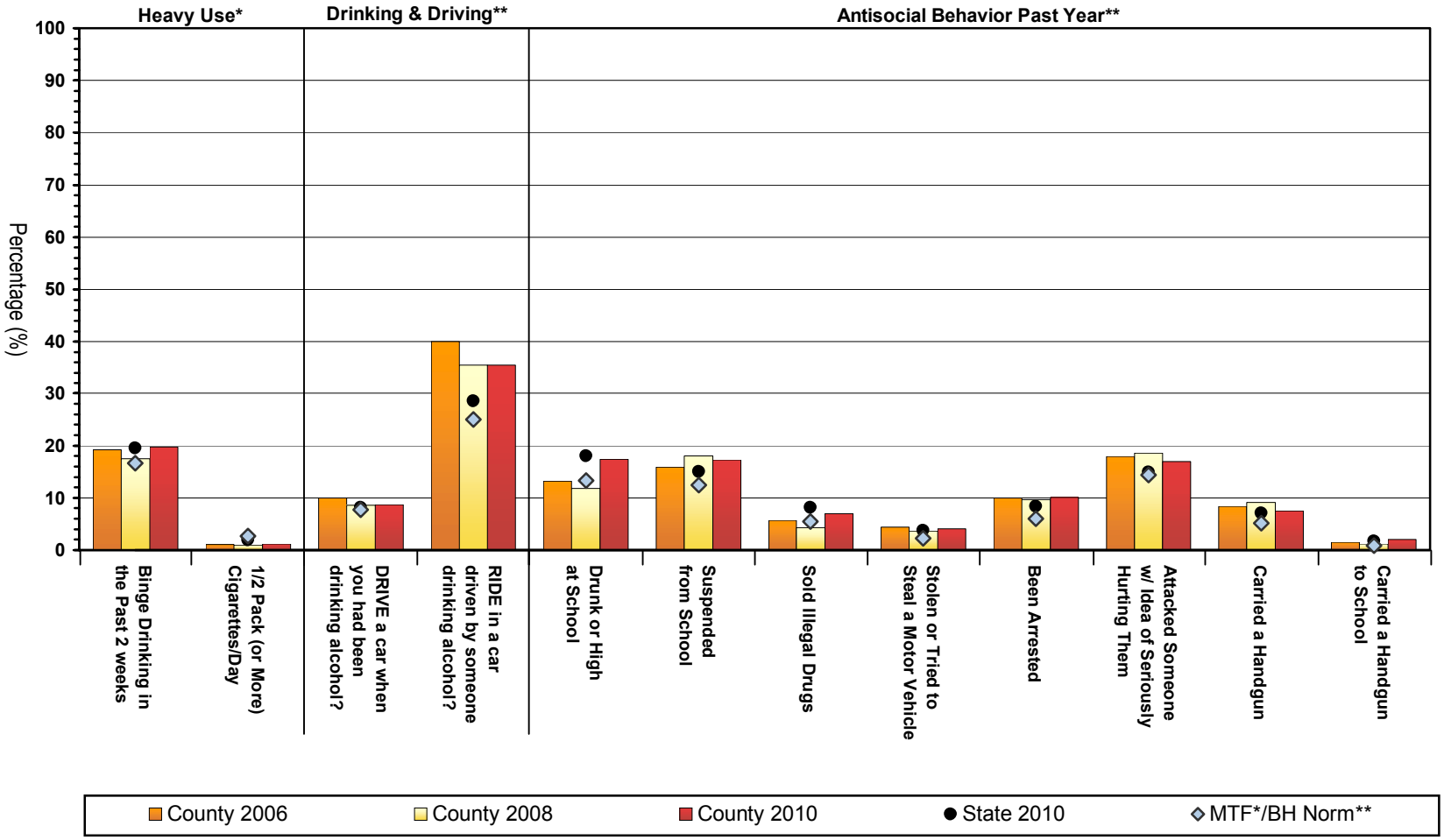
Heavy Substance Use and Antisocial Behavior

HEAVY USE, DRINKING & DRIVING, & ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR
2010 Yuma County, All Students Surveyed



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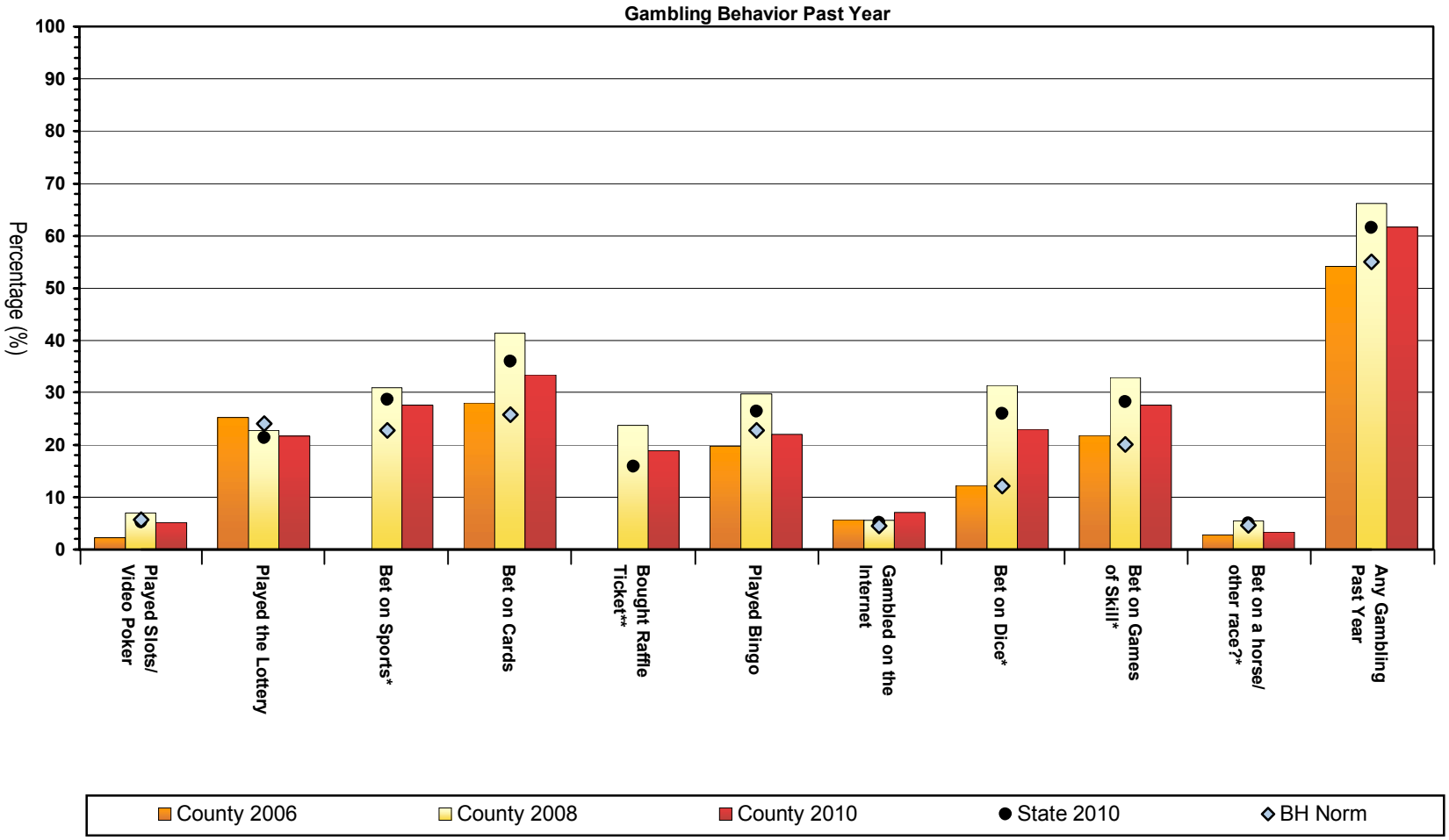
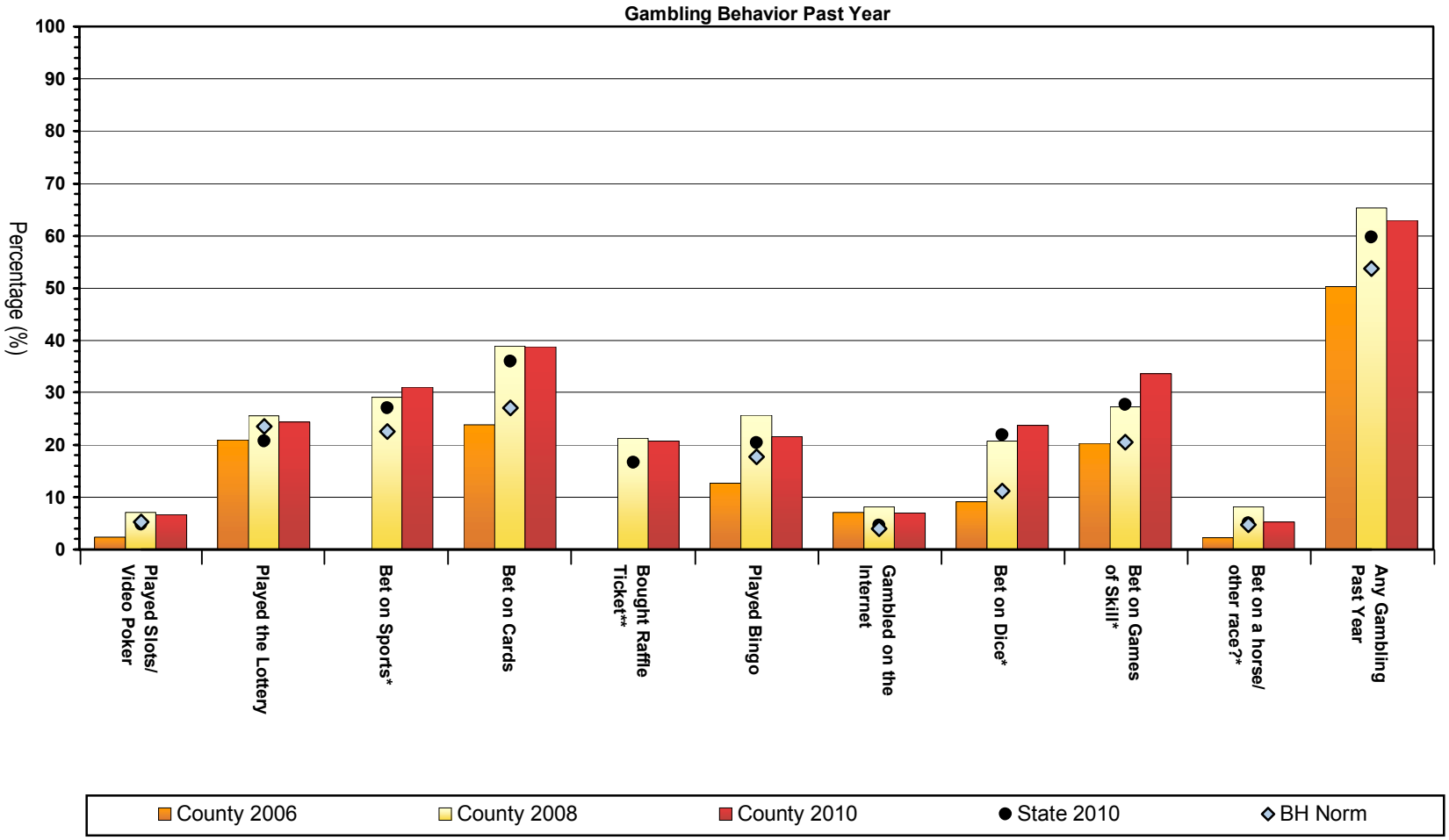
GAMBLING
2010 Yuma County, Grade 8



* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from charts. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.
** National Comparison data for *Bought a raffle ticket* are not available.

GAMBLING
2010 Yuma County, Grade 10



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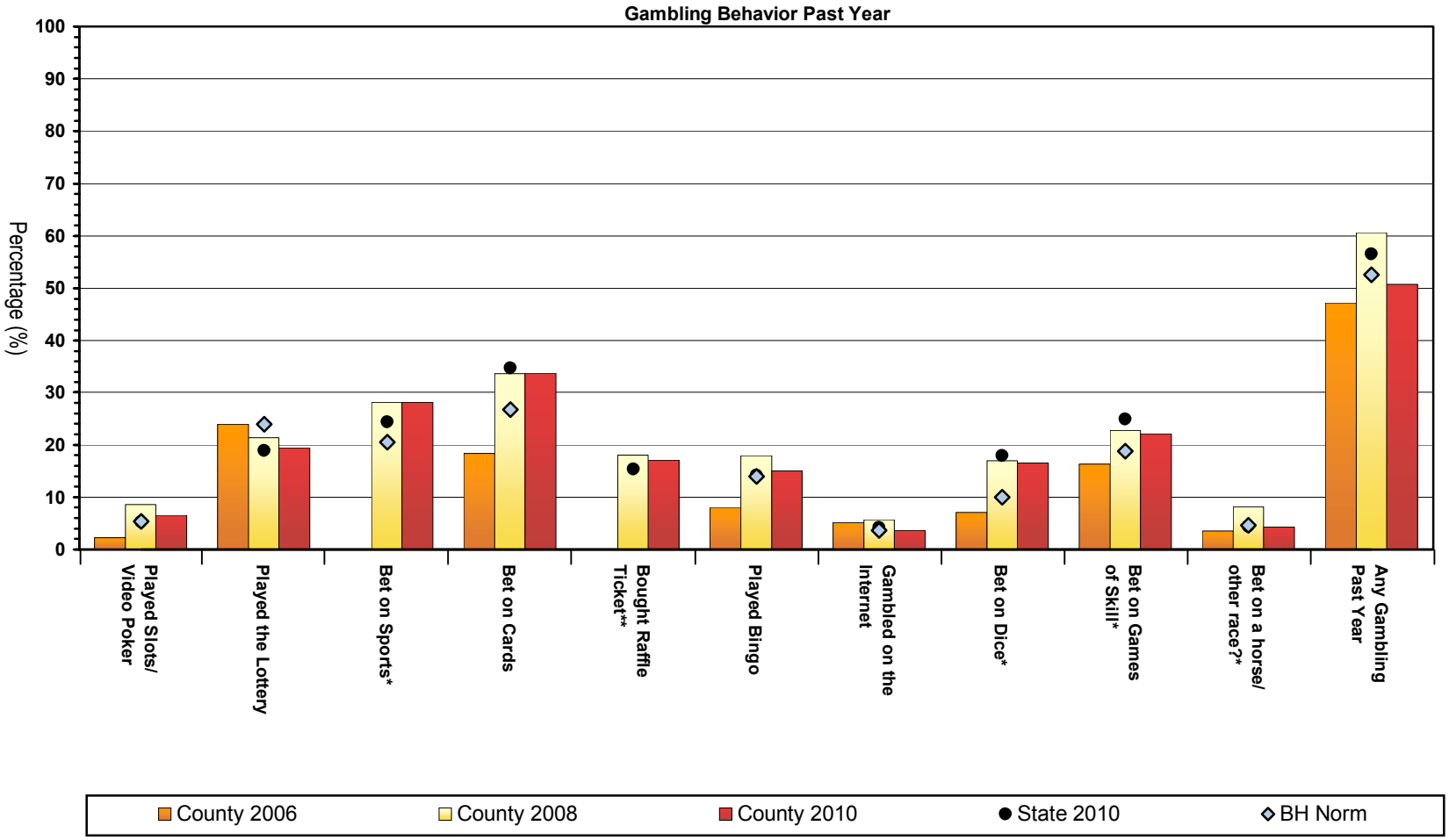
GAMBLING
2010 Yuma County, Grade 12



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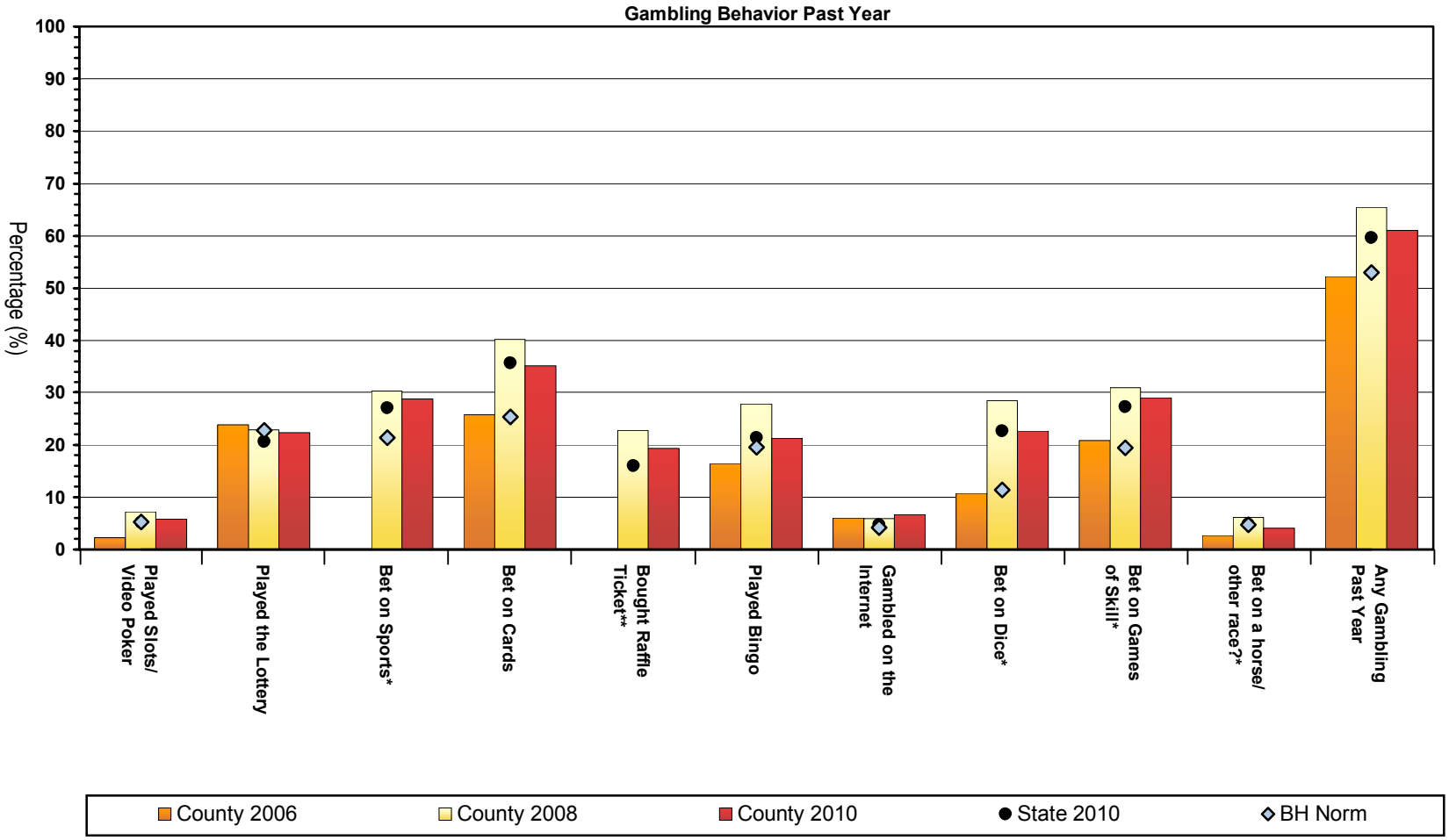
GAMBLING
2010 Yuma County, All Students Surveyed



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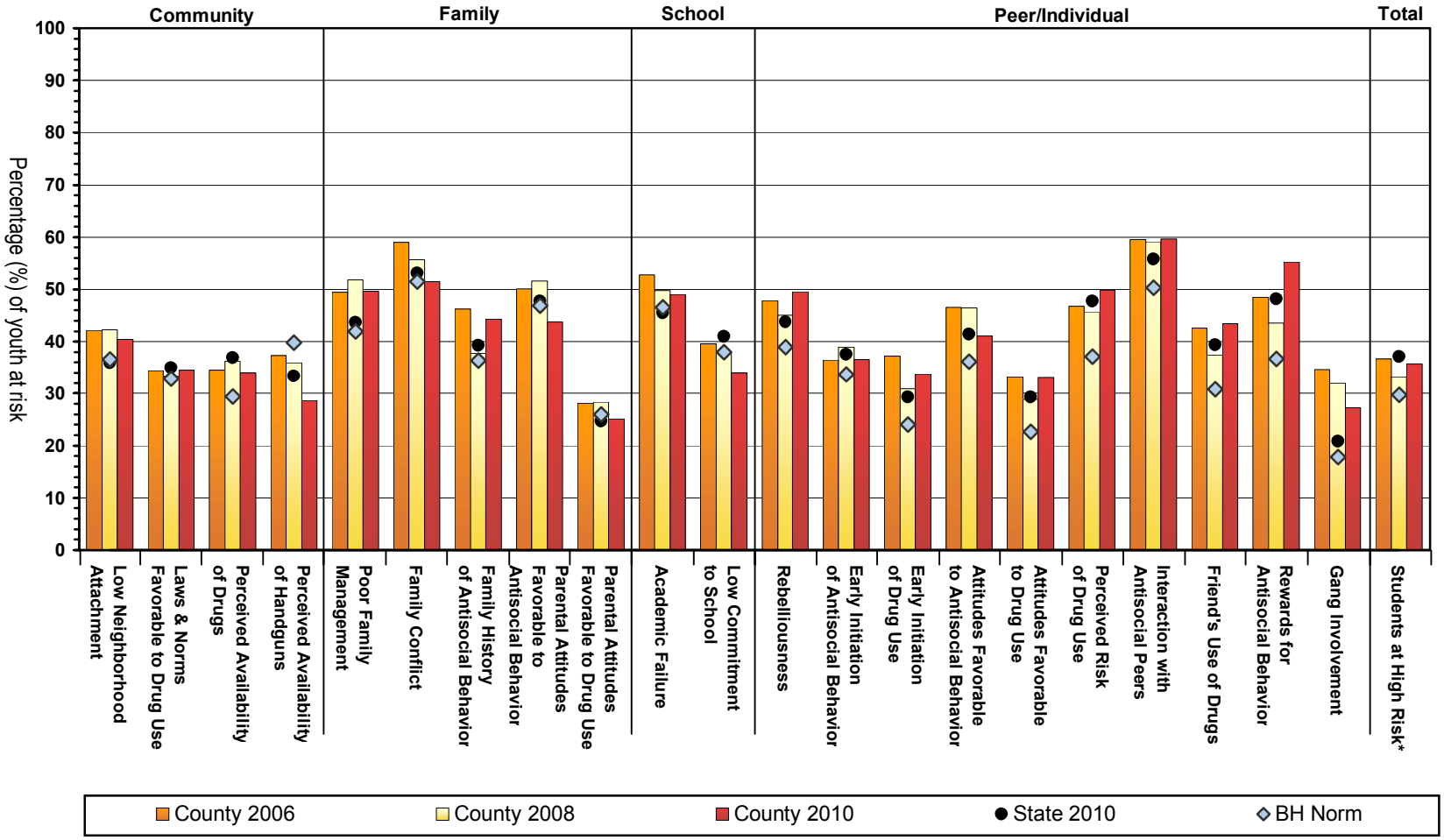
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

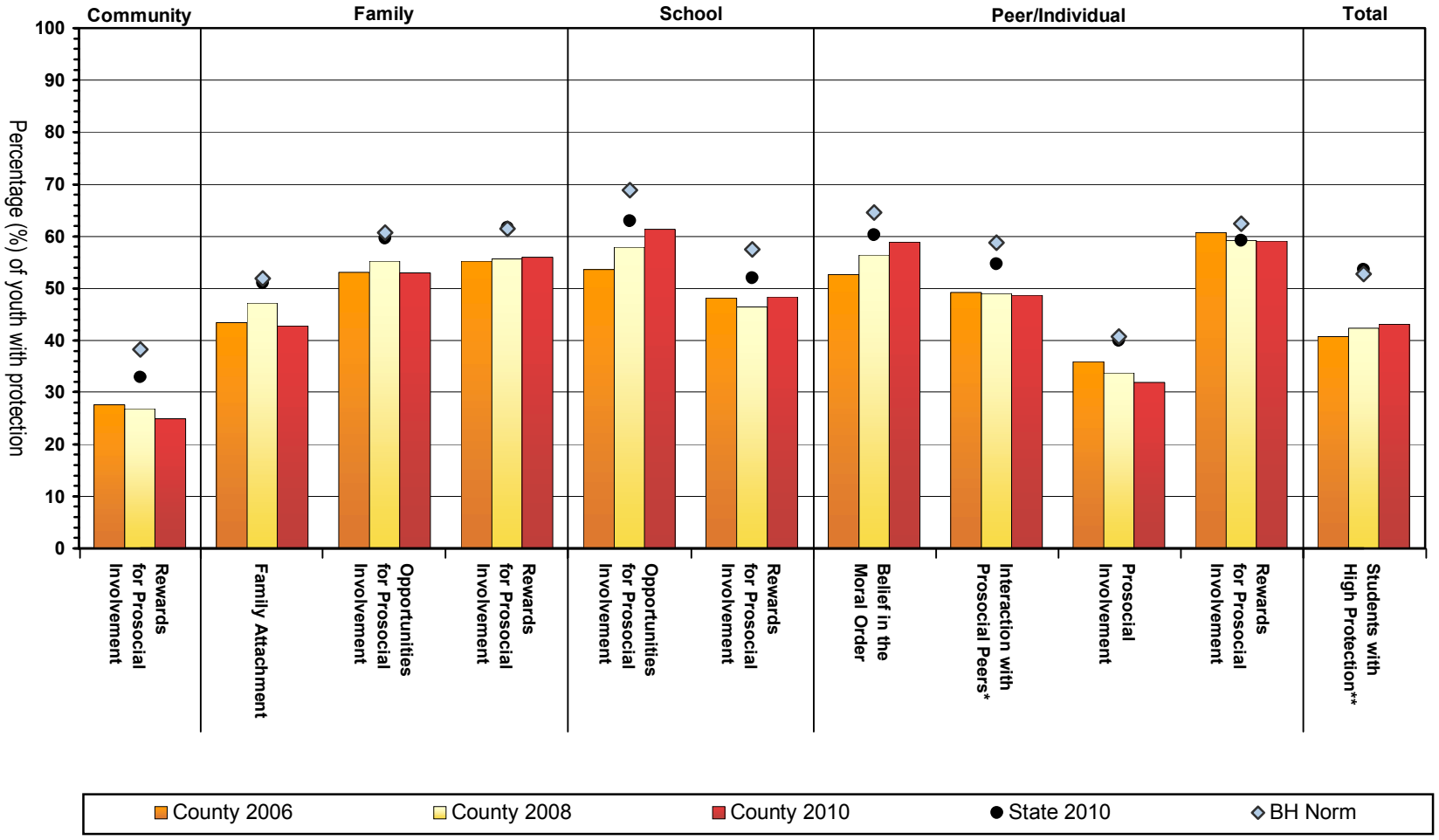
RISK PROFILE
2010 Yuma County, Grade 8



* 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.)

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Yuma County, Grade 8



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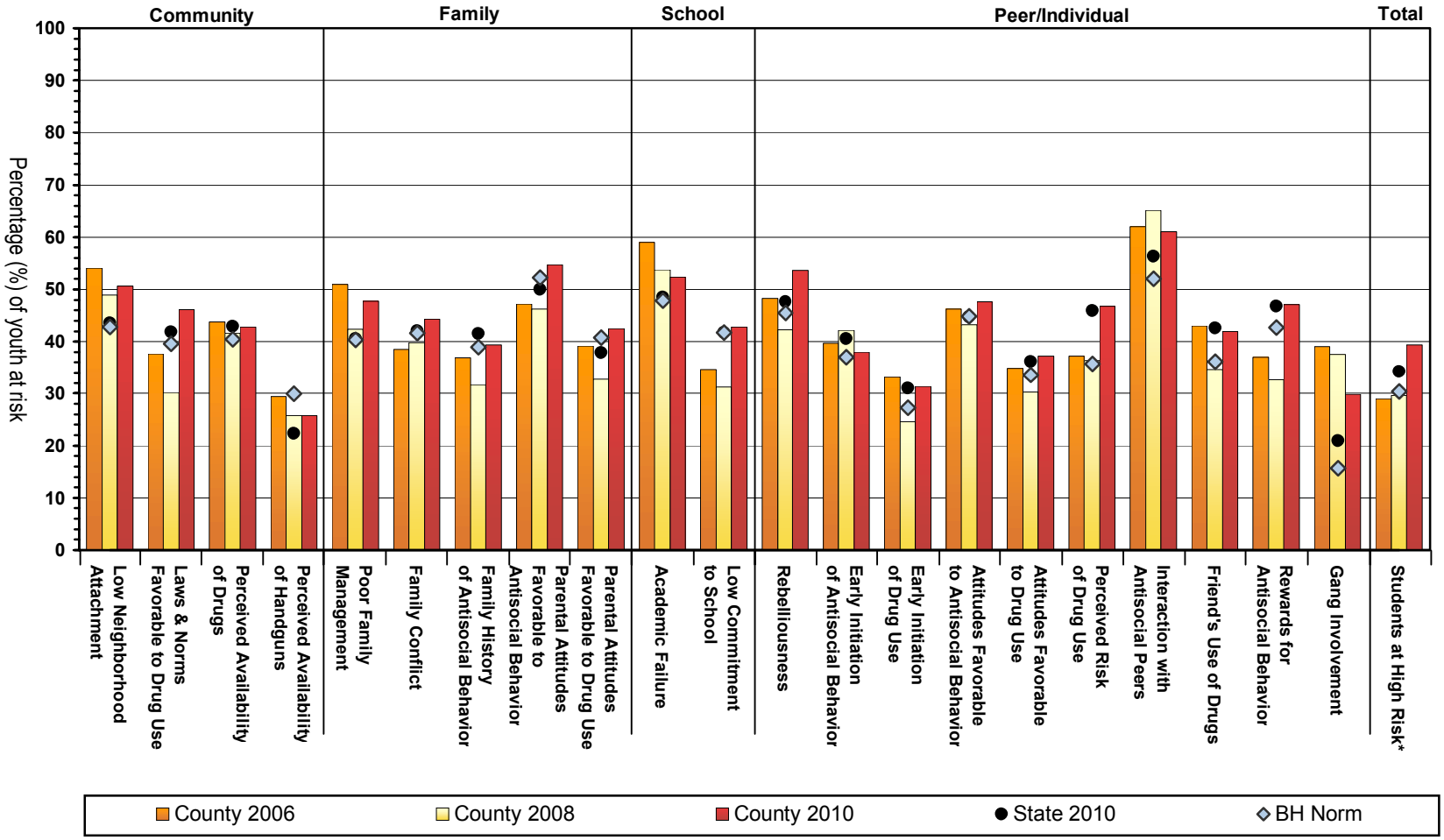
NOTE: Prior to the 2010 administration, this value was defined as the percentage of students who had five or more protective factors operating in their lives. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2006/2008 data were recalculated using the new definition.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Yuma County, Grade 10



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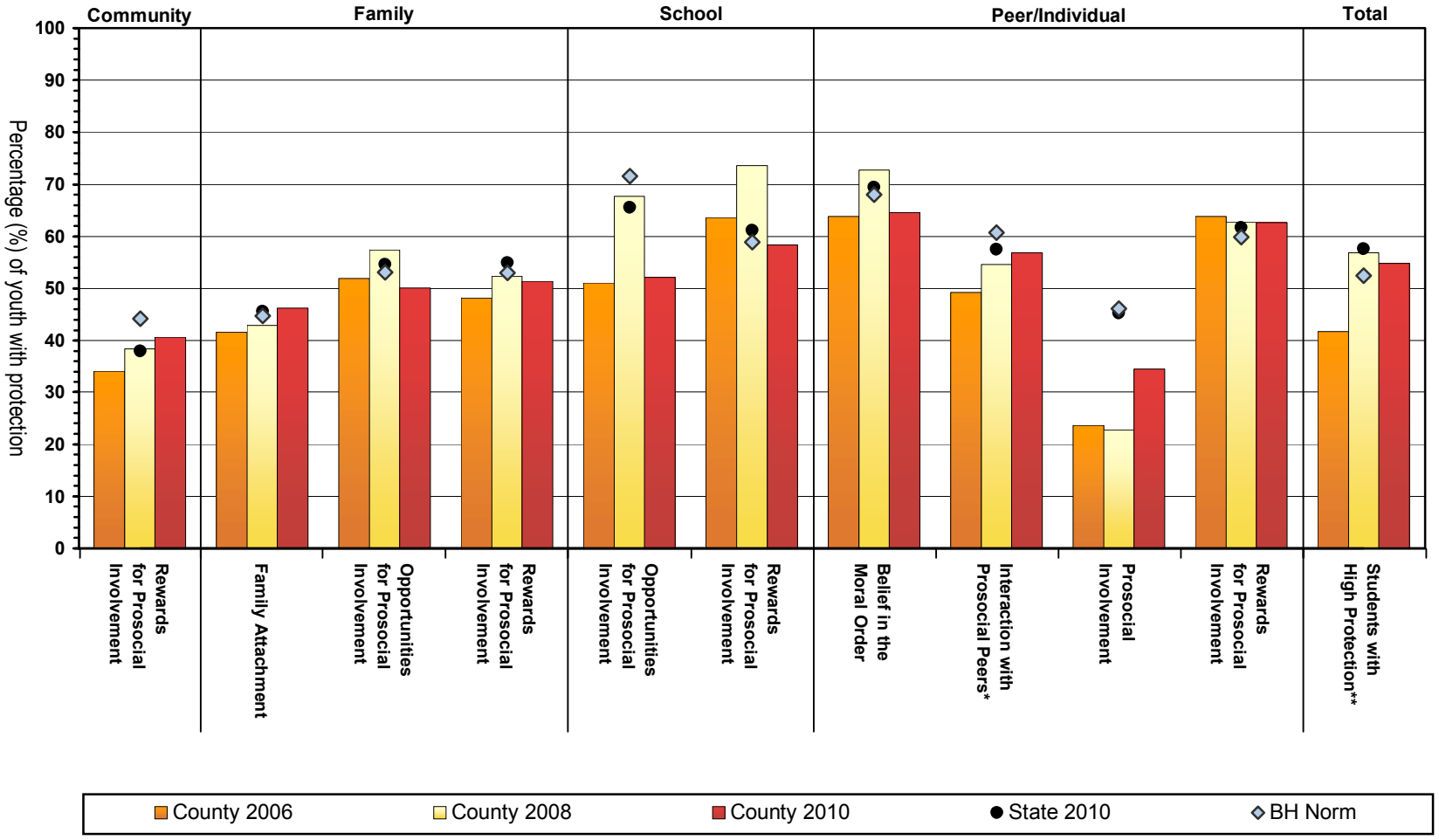
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Yuma County, Grade 10



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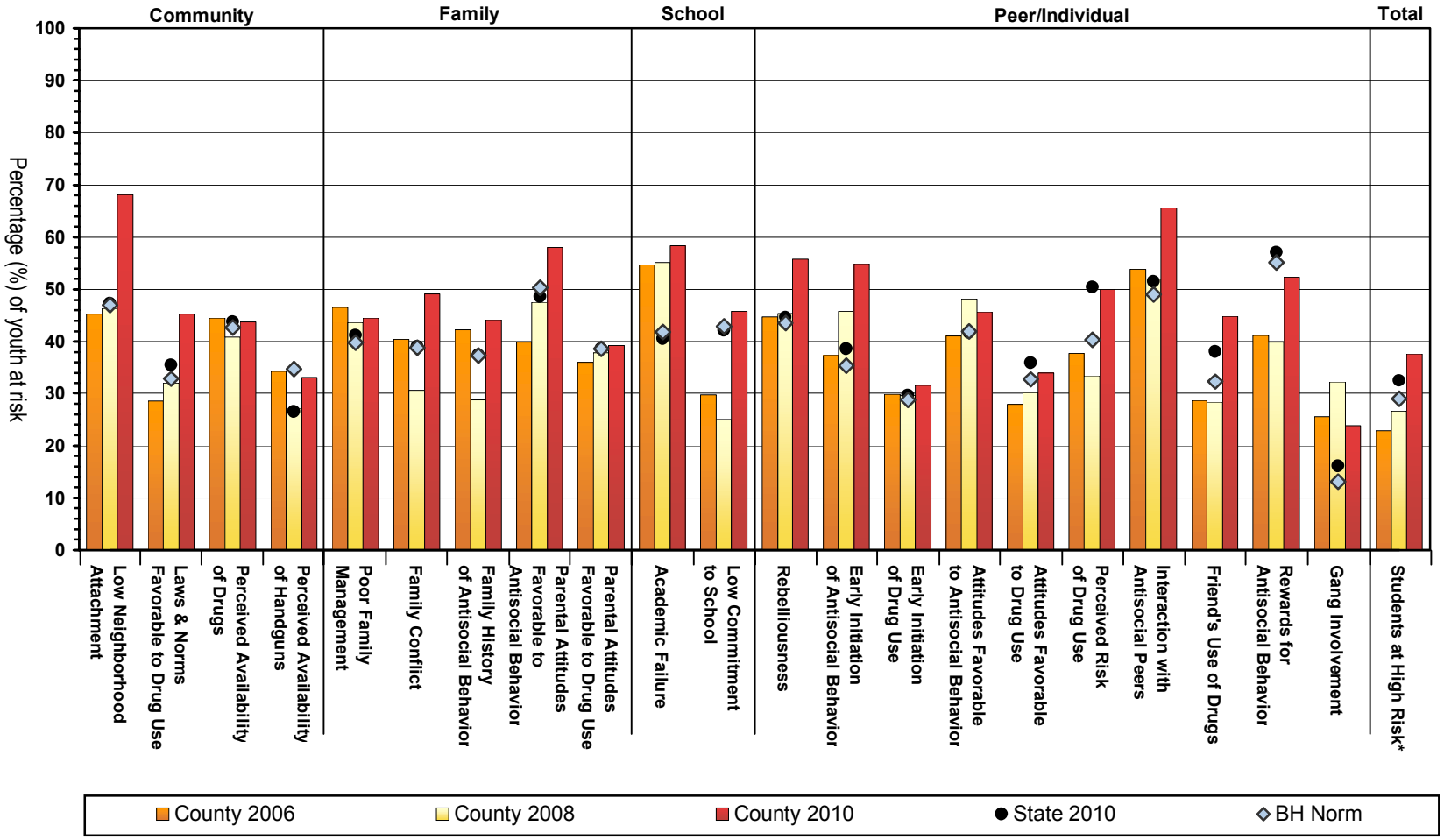
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Yuma County, Grade 12



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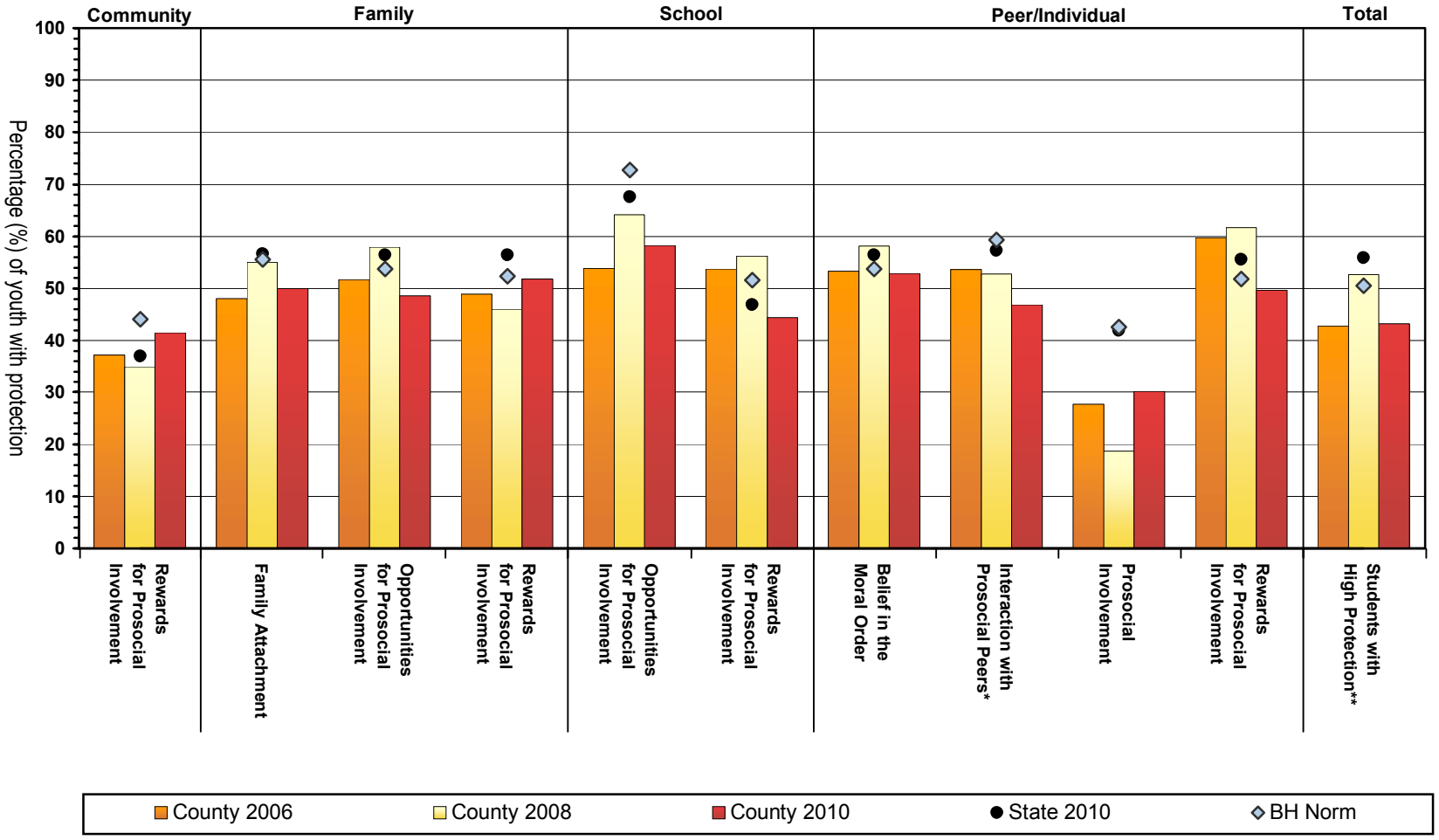
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Yuma County, Grade 12



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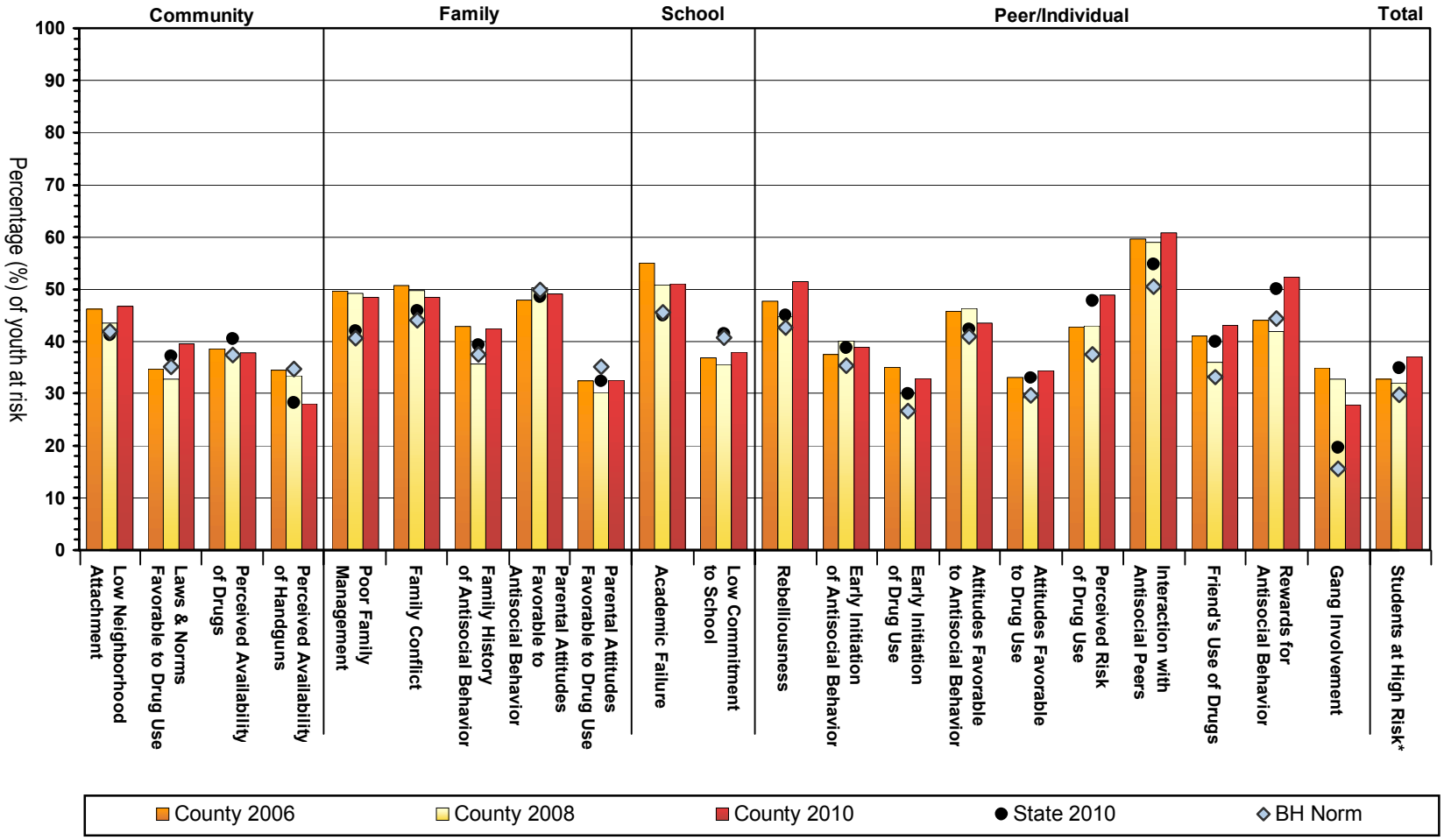
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE
2010 Yuma County, All Students Surveyed



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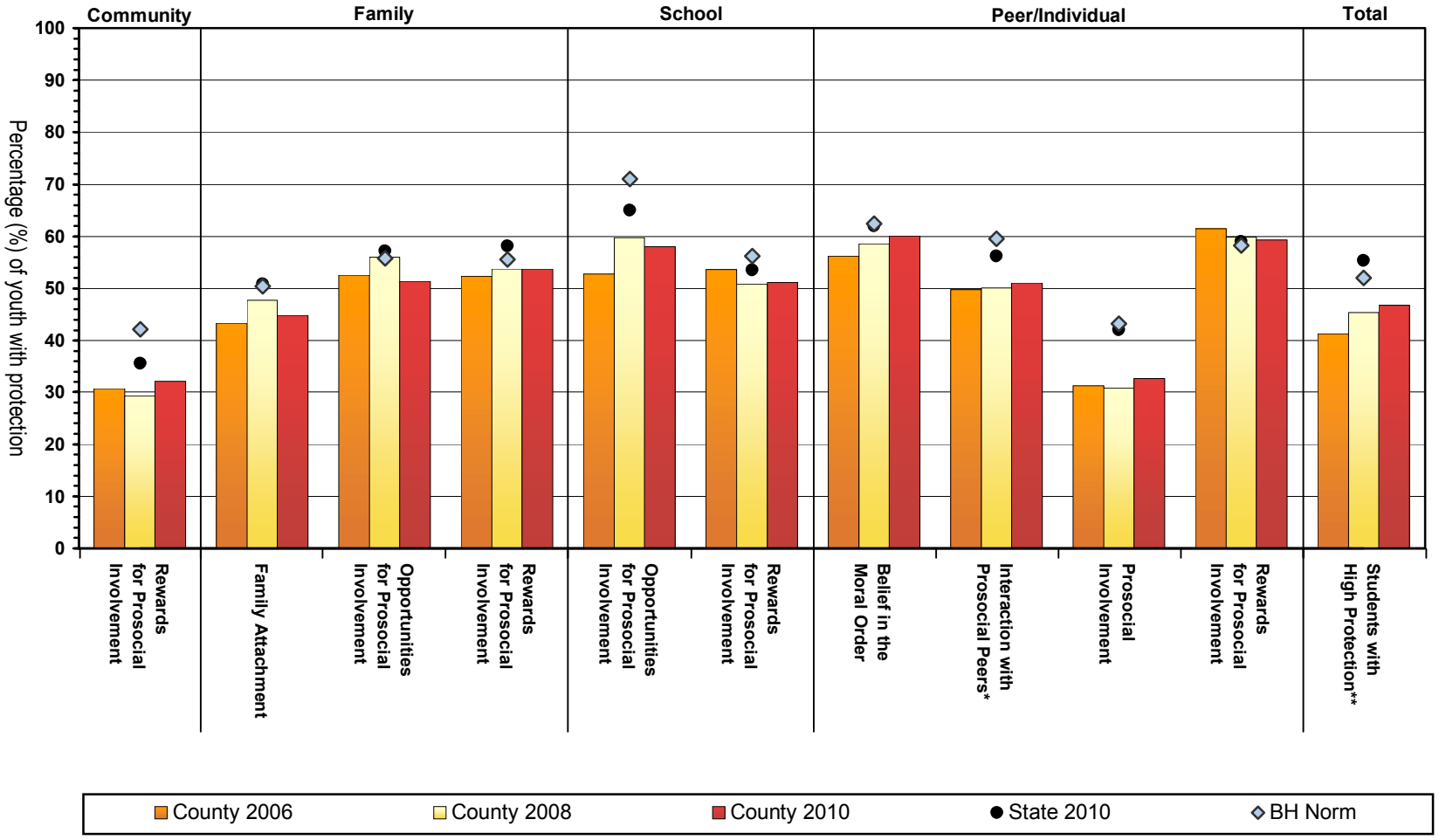
Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE
2010 Yuma County, All Students Surveyed



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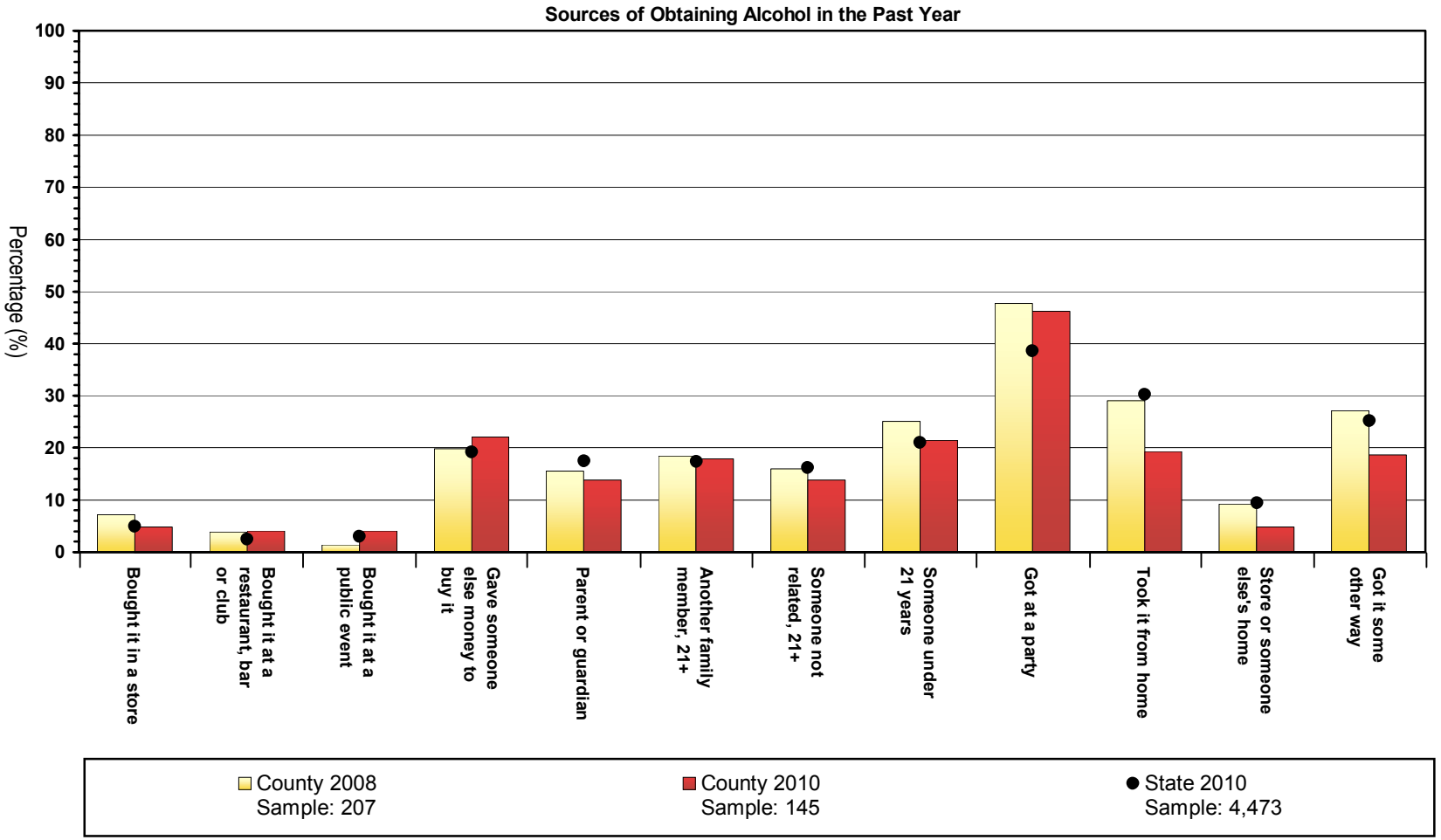
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Yuma County, Grade 8

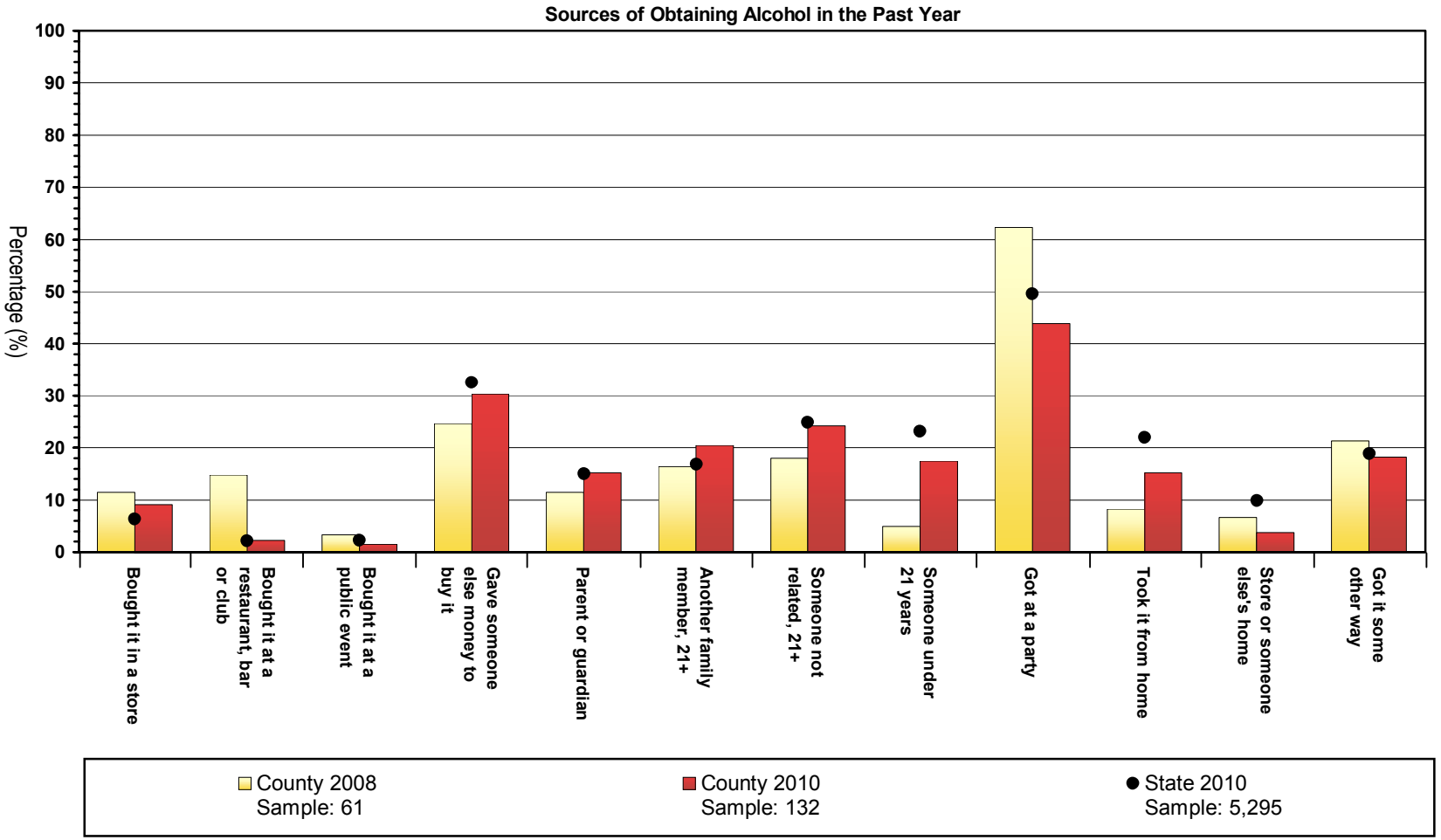


* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol. Also, because not all surveys ask where youth obtained alcohol, no BH Norm value is reported.

** 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*
2010 Yuma County, Grade 10



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Sources of Alcohol

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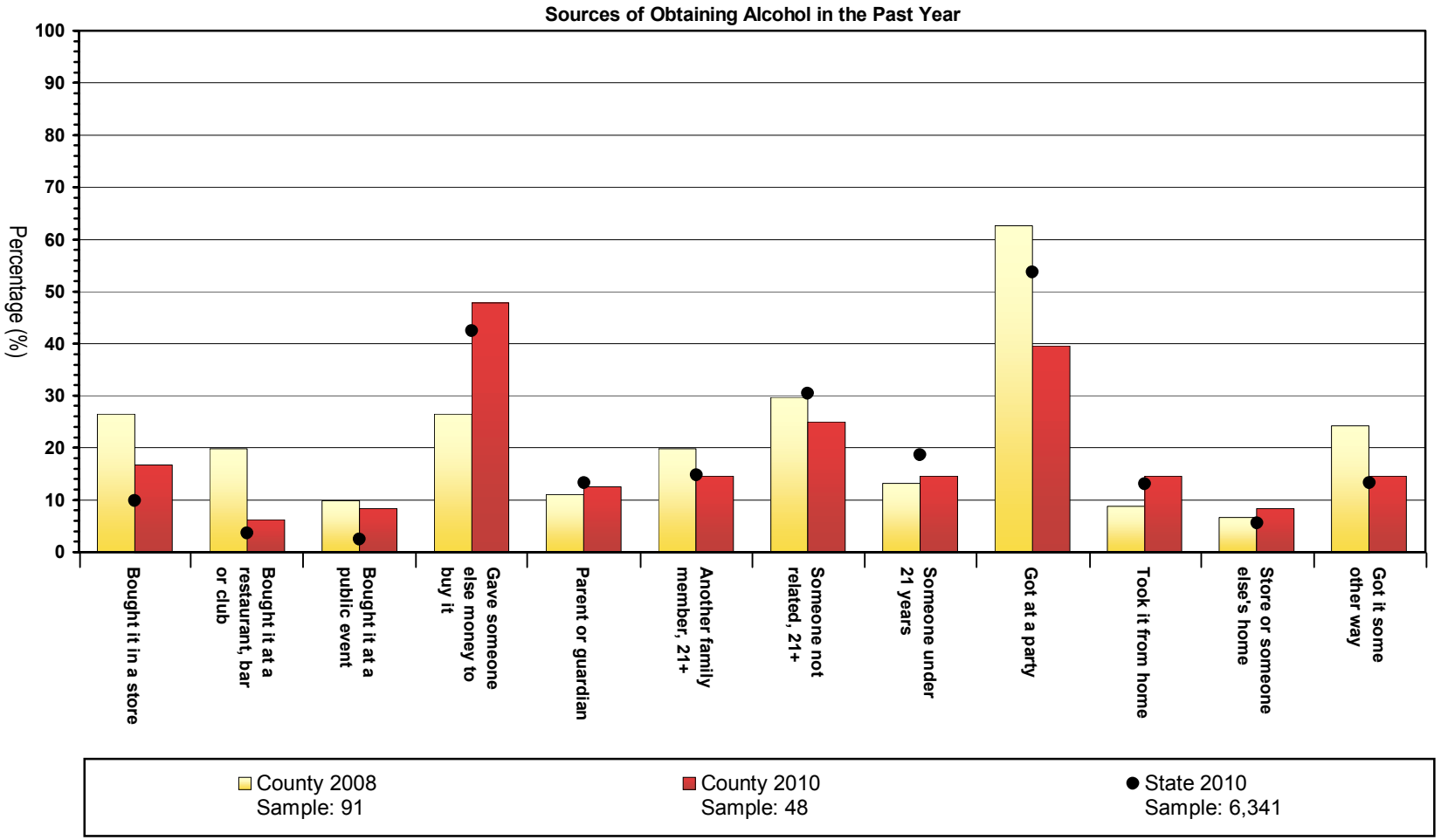
2010 Yuma County, Grade 12



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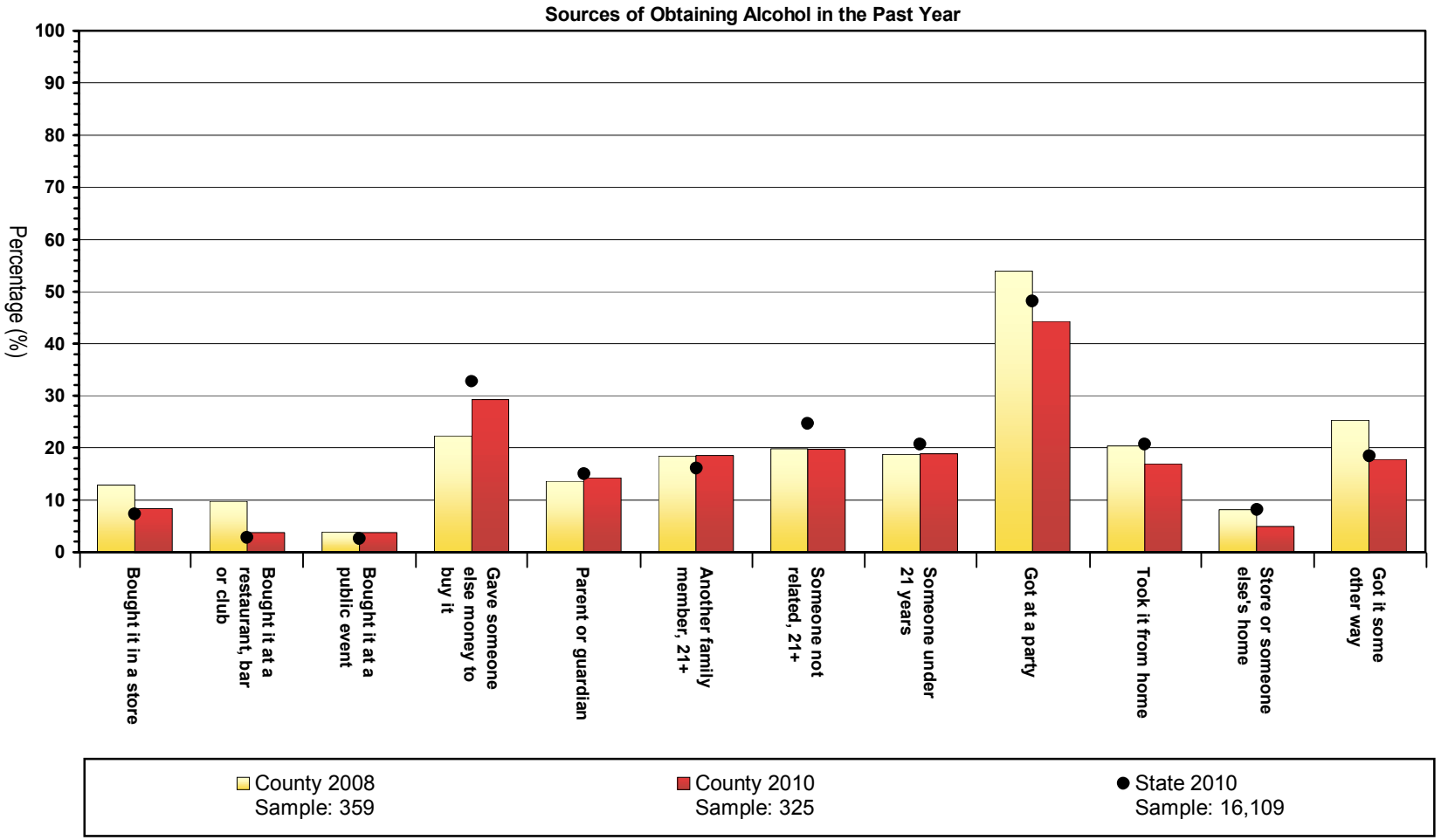
Sources of Alcohol

WHERE YOUTH OBTAINED ALCOHOL*
2010 Yuma County, All Students Surveyed



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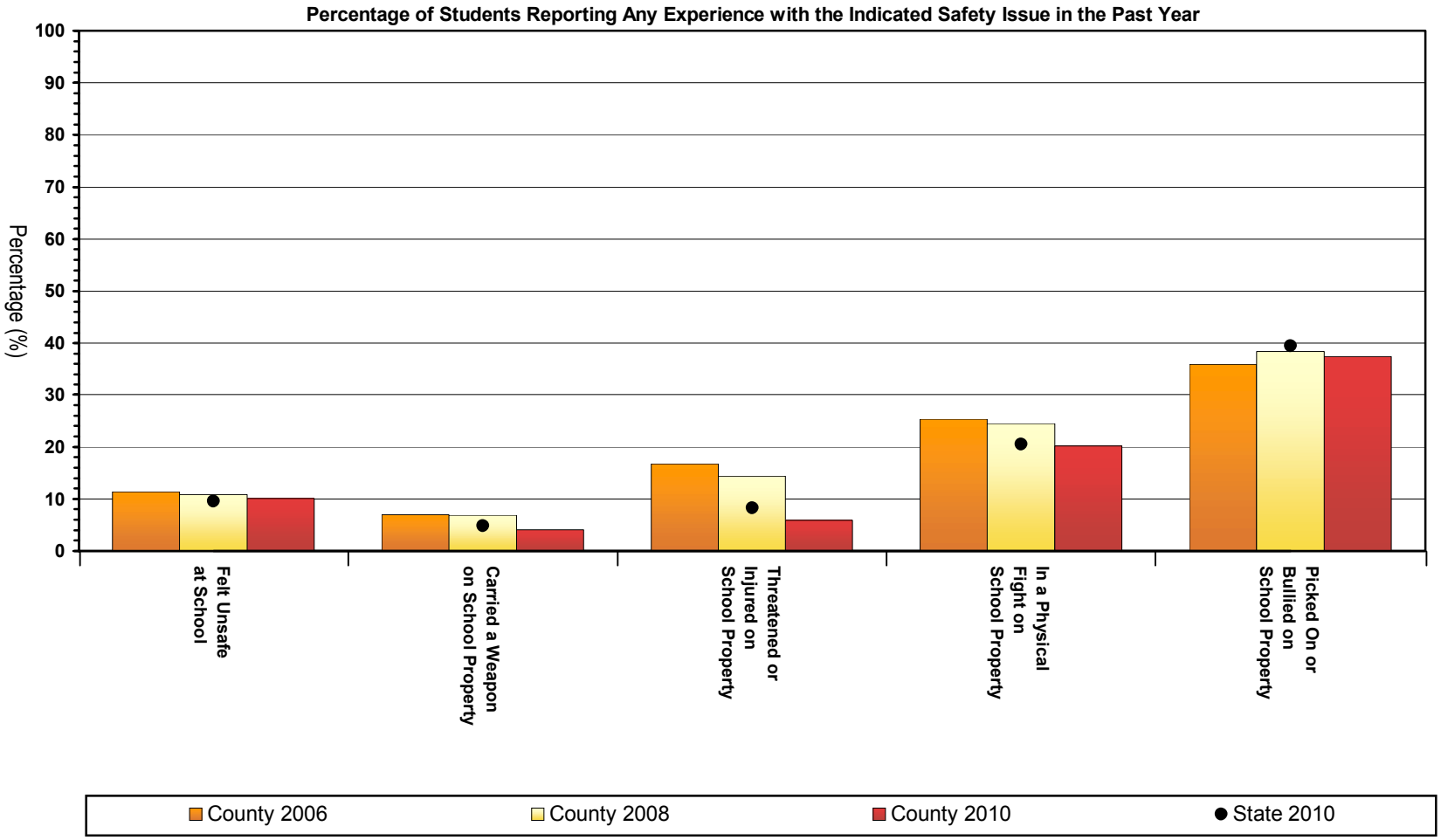
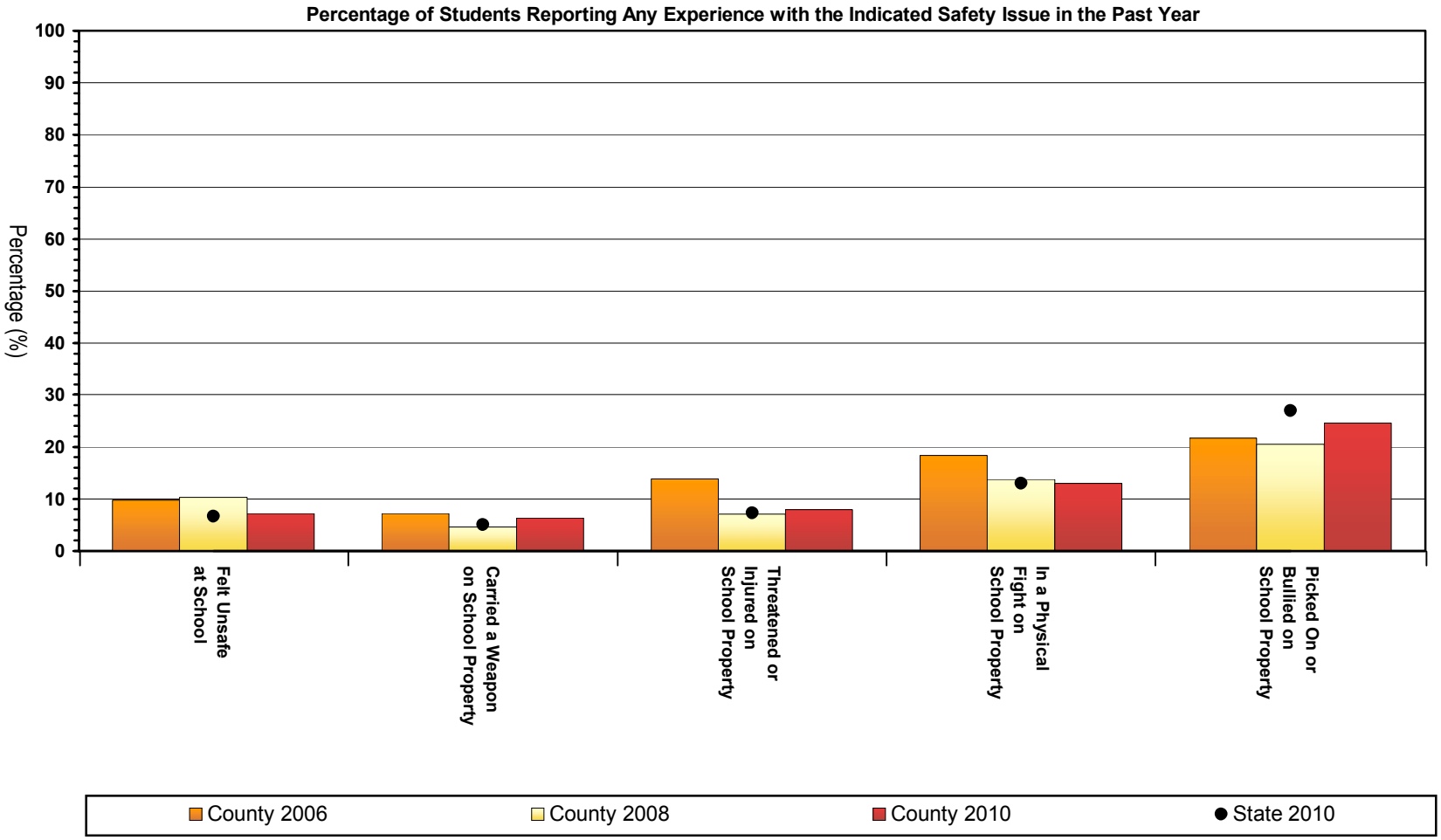
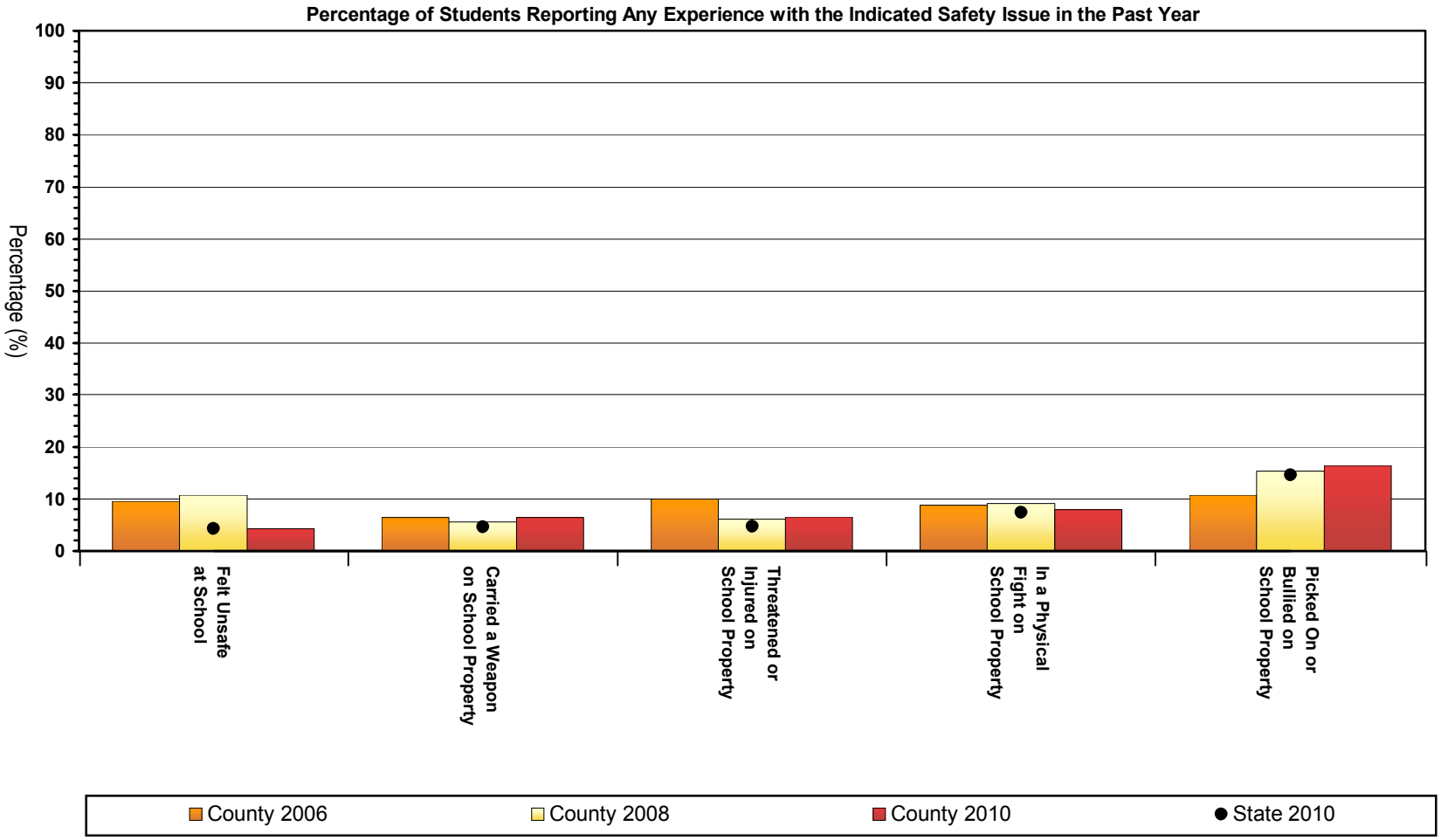
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Yuma County, Grade 8



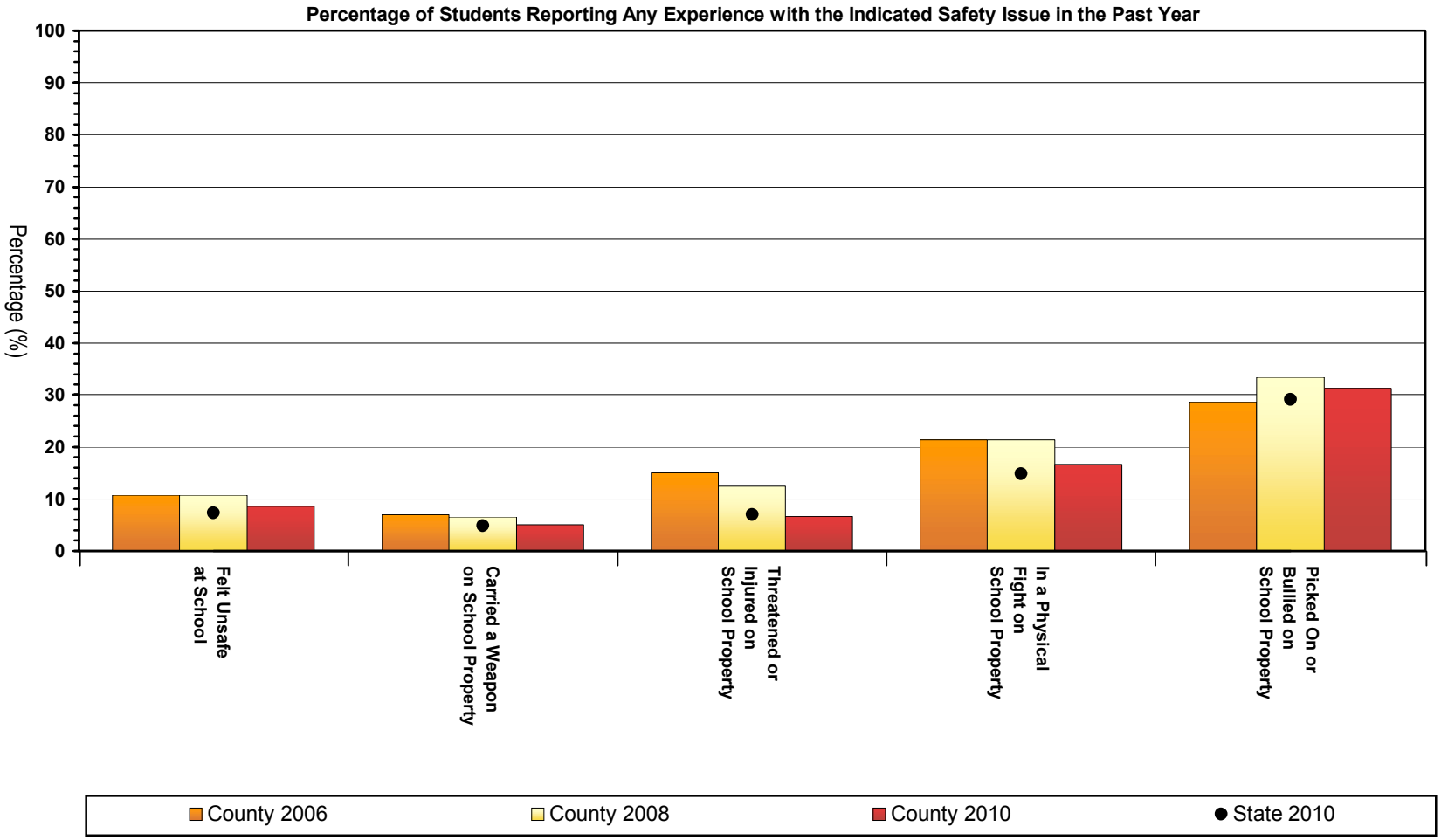
SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Yuma County, Grade 10



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Yuma County, Grade 12



SCHOOL SAFETY PROFILE
2010 Yuma County, All Students Surveyed



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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	52.9	51.1	50.5	45.1	36.6	66.0	62.7	63.7	64.1	59.1	71.9	73.3	76.3	72.8	72.3	59.0	55.2	57.4	58.2	55.6
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	31.8	25.8	26.9	23.8	20.1	46.4	44.1	36.1	37.2	32.7	45.2	51.8	56.9	46.9	43.6	37.7	31.2	32.9	34.0	31.8
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	7.6	6.8	6.4	7.1	9.6	9.6	14.0	8.6	12.5	15.2	11.8	12.2	17.1	18.1	16.3	8.7	8.3	8.2	11.7	13.6
Marijuana	used marijuana?	16.1	14.6	16.4	17.8	15.7	25.8	15.8	29.2	34.3	32.3	32.5	28.9	42.8	44.7	42.0	20.9	16.5	23.3	29.9	29.7
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	2.0	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.7	2.9	1.6	4.2	5.9	3.0	3.4	5.2	5.8	9.0	3.1	2.5	2.1	2.8	5.1	2.6
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	4.3	3.4	1.8	2.3	2.6	5.9	2.1	6.3	5.3	4.6	10.8	9.8	8.7	8.8	6.0	5.6	4.1	4.0	5.0	4.4
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	14.8	15.4	14.5	14.5	14.9	9.2	9.5	10.7	11.8	12.8	6.9	6.7	15.3	9.4	9.5	12.2	13.6	13.4	12.3	12.5
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	3.3	1.7	0.8	0.7	1.6	6.1	2.7	3.3	1.6	2.8	6.6	5.7	3.7	2.5	2.4	4.6	2.3	1.9	1.5	2.3
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	1.7	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.3	2.0	0.5	1.9	2.6	1.5	0.8	2.1	1.5	3.4	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.1	2.1	1.3
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2.0	2.7	2.4	3.9	2.2	2.5	2.7	7.2	8.2	5.5	2.0	7.3	10.3	10.6	6.5	2.2	3.3	4.8	7.0	4.7
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.2	1.8	1.3	0.4	1.6	0.7	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	13.4	11.7	11.5	4.4	n/a	12.8	17.4	18.9	9.9	n/a	15.5	22.2	23.1	13.2	n/a	13.6	14.7	16.8	9.1
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	3.0	3.8	2.4	3.0	6.0	4.6	3.2	6.3	7.0	10.3	5.8	3.1	6.7	8.5	9.9	3.8	3.6	4.1	5.7	8.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	11.9	8.5	6.8	8.7	9.5	9.0	6.4	9.3	11.5	13.0	12.4	9.3	8.9	13.4	12.7	11.0	8.3	7.8	10.8	11.7
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	16.1	17.4	17.1	16.5	n/a	14.0	17.0	22.1	23.7	n/a	17.2	21.2	23.0	27.3	n/a	15.6	17.8	19.3	21.5	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?	n/a	9.3	8.1	9.5	n/a	n/a	6.4	14.9	13.2	n/a	n/a	9.3	17.0	14.1	n/a	n/a	9.0	11.2	11.8	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Alcohol	had alcoholic beverages (beer, wine or hard liquor) to drink - more than just a few sips?	24.5	24.4	25.3	21.9	14.9	41.5	40.0	38.2	34.7	30.4	43.1	54.4	47.8	45.0	43.5	31.9	29.9	31.8	31.9	29.2
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes?	9.9	8.9	8.8	8.9	6.5	20.7	18.7	15.4	15.6	13.1	19.8	27.0	24.4	22.9	20.1	14.4	12.3	12.5	14.7	13.0
Chewing Tobacco	used smokeless tobacco (chew, snuff, plug, dipping tobacco, chewing tobacco)?	2.7	3.1	2.1	2.8	3.7	3.2	6.2	4.9	5.7	6.5	4.6	5.1	7.2	8.1	8.4	3.0	3.7	3.5	5.1	6.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	5.5	6.0	7.5	8.9	6.5	11.4	4.8	13.9	17.4	15.9	9.4	14.9	19.4	21.3	20.6	7.8	7.0	10.8	14.8	14.2
Hallucinogens*	used LSD or other hallucinogens?	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.5	1.9	2.0	0.5	1.5	2.6	0.0	2.4	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.6	0.5
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.8	0.8	2.8	0.5	2.1	1.6	0.9	3.4	3.1	1.4	2.2	1.3	1.9	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.0
Inhalants	sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high?	7.0	5.6	4.6	5.6	3.8	2.4	2.1	1.9	3.0	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.9	1.5	1.2	5.0	4.8	3.5	3.7	2.4
Methamphetamines*	used methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)?	1.0	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.5	1.7	0.0	1.6	0.5	0.6	2.3	2.1	1.5	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.5
Heroin or Other Opiates	used heroin or other opiates?	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.7	1.1	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.7	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.4
Ecstasy*	used Ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	0.5	0.8	0.7	1.7	0.6	0.4	1.1	3.3	2.9	1.3	0.0	2.1	2.9	3.4	1.8	0.4	0.9	1.7	2.5	1.2
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (such as Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise or Depotesterone)?	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.6
Prescription Pain Relievers**	used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyContin, Percocet or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	n/a	6.8	6.9	5.7	1.3	n/a	4.3	10.0	8.9	3.0	n/a	8.3	9.6	9.7	4.1	n/a	6.7	8.2	7.7	2.8
Prescription Stimulants*	used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	1.6	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.1	3.5	2.8	3.3	2.7	1.0	3.7	2.5	3.0	1.7	1.3	2.3	2.1	2.7
Prescription Sedatives*	used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	5.0	2.5	3.3	3.6	2.5	4.8	3.7	3.3	4.7	3.9	4.6	4.7	3.0	4.7	4.2	4.9	2.9	3.3	4.2	3.5
Prescription Drugs*†	combined results of prescription stimulant, sedative and pain reliever questions (see appendix for details)	7.4	8.5	10.4	8.2	n/a	7.1	7.4	12.3	11.8	n/a	6.0	10.9	10.4	12.4	n/a	7.1	8.7	11.0	10.4	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?	n/a	4.8	4.1	5.4	n/a	n/a	3.7	7.5	6.3	n/a	n/a	4.7	10.4	6.3	n/a	n/a	4.7	5.8	5.9	n/a

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2010 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 2010 (also denoted by 'n/a' in the data column).

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

†† 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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
DRIVE a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	7.2	6.4	6.9	5.0	4.2	11.6	14.4	8.6	7.6	7.4	19.2	17.3	18.6	14.1	16.6	10.0	8.6	8.7	8.2	7.7
RIDE in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	36.8	32.8	34.5	27.7	24.9	44.4	38.5	35.6	29.1	26.3	44.0	50.0	40.9	28.9	27.5	40.0	35.5	35.5	28.5	25.0

Heavy Use

		Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed*				
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	MTF
Binge Drinking	How many times have you had 5 or more alcoholic drinks in a row in the past 2 weeks? (One or more times)	13.1	14.1	15.7	12.4	7.8	26.6	20.8	23.5	21.0	17.5	30.7	36.1	30.4	29.2	25.2	19.2	17.5	19.7	19.5	16.6
1/2 Pack (or more) of Cigarettes/Day	During the past 30 days, how many cigarettes did you smoke per day? (11 to 20 cigarettes, More than 20 cigarettes)	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.6	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.1	3.1	3.6	5.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.9	2.7

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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Been Drunk or High at School	10.7	11.1	12.9	12.8	7.5	17.6	11.2	23.4	21.8	15.0	14.1	16.8	25.0	22.1	17.7	13.2	11.8	17.4	18.0	13.3
Been Suspended from School	15.5	18.6	20.4	18.5	15.1	17.9	15.7	11.8	14.4	12.6	12.4	16.1	16.3	9.9	9.2	15.9	18.0	17.3	15.0	12.4
Sold Illegal Drugs	3.9	3.4	3.4	5.0	2.5	8.0	4.6	10.7	10.6	6.5	8.6	9.5	15.7	10.8	7.8	5.7	4.3	7.0	8.2	5.5
Stolen or Tried to Steal a Motor Vehicle	5.0	3.7	4.2	3.7	2.3	3.9	4.1	3.9	4.6	2.6	2.8	3.1	4.2	3.1	1.9	4.4	3.7	4.1	3.8	2.3
Been Arrested	9.2	8.4	9.9	7.1	5.2	11.8	10.3	9.3	9.9	6.7	9.4	17.8	13.5	8.7	6.1	10.0	9.7	10.1	8.4	6.0
Attacked Someone with the Idea of Seriously Hurting Them	18.9	19.9	17.4	16.6	16.0	16.9	13.9	16.5	15.5	15.1	15.7	15.2	16.2	11.5	11.9	17.9	18.6	17.0	14.9	14.4
Carried a Handgun	8.4	8.9	5.8	6.7	4.8	8.3	8.6	9.5	7.6	5.2	8.1	11.1	11.3	7.2	5.2	8.4	9.1	7.5	7.1	5.1
Carried a Handgun to School	1.3	1.2	1.9	1.4	0.8	1.8	1.5	2.1	2.1	0.9	1.4	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.0	1.5	1.2	2.0	1.7	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, (*ie* 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 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Any Gambling	54.2	66.2	61.7	61.6	55.0	50.3	65.3	63.0	59.8	53.8	47.2	60.6	50.7	56.5	52.6	52.3	65.4	61.0	59.7	53.0
Played a slot machine, poker machine or other gambling machine?	2.3	7.0	5.2	5.3	5.7	2.4	7.1	6.7	4.8	5.3	2.3	8.6	6.5	5.3	5.4	2.3	7.2	5.8	5.2	5.3
Played the lottery or scratch-off tickets?	25.2	22.7	21.7	21.4	24.0	20.9	25.5	24.4	20.7	23.5	23.9	21.4	19.4	18.9	23.9	23.8	22.9	22.3	20.6	22.7
Bet on sports?*	n/a	30.9	27.6	28.6	22.8	n/a	29.1	31.0	27.0	22.5	n/a	28.1	28.1	24.4	20.5	n/a	30.3	28.8	27.0	21.4
Played cards?	28.0	41.4	33.5	36.1	25.8	23.8	39.0	38.8	36.0	27.0	18.4	33.7	33.8	34.8	26.7	25.7	40.2	35.2	35.7	25.3
Bought a raffle ticket?**	n/a	23.7	18.9	15.9	n/a	n/a	21.2	20.7	16.6	n/a	n/a	18.0	17.1	15.3	n/a	n/a	22.8	19.3	16.0	n/a
Played bingo?	19.7	29.7	22.0	26.4	22.7	12.7	25.6	21.6	20.4	17.7	8.1	17.9	15.0	14.2	14.0	16.4	27.8	21.2	21.4	19.5
Gambled on the Internet?	5.7	5.6	7.1	5.1	4.5	7.1	8.2	7.0	4.6	4.0	5.2	5.7	3.6	4.2	3.7	6.0	5.9	6.7	4.7	4.2
Played a dice game?*	n/a	31.3	23.0	26.0	12.1	n/a	20.7	23.7	21.9	11.2	n/a	17.0	16.5	17.9	10.0	n/a	28.4	22.6	22.6	11.4
Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?*	21.8	32.8	27.6	28.2	20.1	20.3	27.3	33.7	27.7	20.5	16.3	22.8	22.1	24.9	18.8	20.8	30.9	29.0	27.2	19.4
Bet on a horse or other animal race?*	n/a	5.5	3.3	5.0	4.6	n/a	8.2	5.3	5.0	4.7	n/a	8.2	4.3	4.4	4.6	n/a	6.1	4.1	4.8	4.7

* Denotes a change in the wording of the question between 2008 and prior administrations. Non-comparable data are omitted from table. Consult appendix for a detailed explanation.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 9. Percentage of Students Reporting Risk

Risk Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed**				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Low Neighborhood Attachment	42.2	42.3	40.5	35.9	36.6	54.1	48.9	50.6	43.6	42.8	45.3	46.4	68.1	47.3	47.0	46.2	43.6	46.8	41.3	42.0
Laws & Norms Favorable to Drug Use	34.4	33.3	34.6	35.0	32.8	37.7	30.2	46.1	41.8	39.6	28.5	32.0	45.3	35.5	32.8	34.8	32.7	39.6	37.2	35.2
Perceived Availability of Drugs	34.6	36.3	34.0	36.9	29.4	43.8	41.6	42.8	42.9	40.5	44.5	40.9	43.8	43.8	42.7	38.6	37.5	37.9	40.6	37.5
Perceived Availability of Handguns	37.3	35.9	28.6	33.4	39.8	29.4	25.7	25.7	22.3	29.9	34.3	27.1	33.1	26.5	34.8	34.5	33.5	28.0	28.2	34.8
Family Domain																				
Poor Family Management	49.5	51.8	49.7	43.7	41.9	51.0	42.4	47.8	40.6	40.3	46.6	43.7	44.5	41.2	39.8	49.7	49.3	48.5	42.1	40.7
Family Conflict	59.0	55.7	51.5	53.1	51.5	38.5	39.8	44.3	42.1	41.6	40.5	30.6	49.1	39.1	38.8	50.8	49.8	48.5	45.9	44.1
Family History of Antisocial Behavior	46.2	37.8	44.3	39.3	36.4	36.9	31.6	39.4	41.5	39.0	42.3	28.8	44.2	37.4	37.3	42.9	35.7	42.5	39.4	37.6
Parental Attitudes Favorable to ASB	50.1	51.6	43.8	47.7	46.9	47.2	46.2	54.7	50.0	52.3	39.9	47.5	58.1	48.6	50.3	48.0	50.3	49.1	48.6	49.9
Parental Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	28.1	28.3	25.1	24.7	26.0	39.2	32.7	42.5	37.9	40.8	36.0	37.9	39.3	38.6	38.6	32.4	30.2	32.5	32.4	35.2
School Domain																				
Academic Failure	52.8	49.8	49.0	45.5	46.6	59.0	53.8	52.4	48.5	47.9	54.7	55.2	58.4	40.6	41.8	55.0	50.9	51.1	45.1	45.6
Low Commitment to School	39.6	38.0	34.0	41.0	38.0	34.7	31.2	42.8	41.7	41.7	29.7	25.0	45.8	42.2	42.9	36.9	35.6	38.0	41.5	40.8
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Rebelliousness	47.9	45.1	49.6	43.8	39.0	48.3	42.3	53.6	47.6	45.5	44.7	45.4	55.8	44.6	43.6	47.7	44.8	51.5	45.1	42.7
Early Initiation of ASB	36.5	38.9	36.6	37.6	33.7	39.7	42.2	38.0	40.6	37.0	37.3	45.8	54.9	38.6	35.4	37.6	40.1	38.9	38.8	35.4
Early Initiation of Drug Use	37.2	30.9	33.8	29.3	24.0	33.2	24.6	31.3	31.0	27.3	29.8	29.6	31.5	29.6	28.8	35.1	30.0	32.8	29.9	26.6
Attitudes Favorable to ASB	46.6	46.5	41.1	41.4	36.2	46.2	43.2	47.6	44.7	44.9	41.1	48.2	45.7	41.7	41.9	45.8	46.3	43.6	42.4	41.0
Attitudes Favorable to Drug Use	33.2	28.9	33.0	29.3	22.6	34.9	30.3	37.2	36.2	33.6	27.9	30.1	34.0	35.9	32.7	33.1	29.2	34.4	33.1	29.6
Perceived Risk of Drug Use	46.8	45.7	49.9	47.8	37.1	37.2	36.4	46.8	45.9	35.7	37.8	33.5	50.0	50.4	40.3	42.8	43.0	48.9	47.9	37.6
Interaction with Antisocial Peers	59.6	59.1	59.7	55.8	50.3	62.0	65.1	61.1	56.3	52.0	53.9	52.0	65.7	51.5	49.0	59.7	59.0	60.8	54.8	50.5
Friend's Use of Drugs	42.6	37.4	43.5	39.4	30.8	43.0	34.7	41.9	42.6	36.2	28.6	28.3	44.8	38.1	32.3	41.1	36.0	43.1	40.0	33.2
Rewards for ASB	48.5	43.6	55.3	48.2	36.7	37.0	32.6	47.1	46.8	42.7	41.2	39.9	52.4	57.1	55.1	44.1	41.9	52.4	50.1	44.4
Gang Involvement	34.7	32.0	27.2	20.8	17.8	39.1	37.6	29.8	20.9	15.7	25.5	32.2	23.8	16.1	13.1	35.0	32.7	27.8	19.6	15.6
Total Risk																				
Students at High Risk*	36.7	33.2	35.7	37.1	29.7	29.0	29.6	39.4	34.2	30.4	22.9	26.6	37.7	32.5	29.0	32.7	32.0	37.1	35.0	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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 10. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

Protective Factor	Grade 8					Grade 10					Grade 12					All Students Surveyed†				
	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	BH Norm
Community Domain																				
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	27.6	26.8	24.9	32.9	38.3	34.1	38.4	40.7	38.0	44.2	37.2	35.0	41.5	37.0	44.1	30.7	29.3	32.1	35.6	42.2
Family Domain																				
Family Attachment	43.5	47.2	42.8	51.1	51.9	41.6	42.9	46.2	45.6	44.7	48.1	55.0	50.0	56.6	55.6	43.4	47.7	44.9	50.9	50.4
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	53.1	55.3	53.0	59.7	60.7	51.9	57.4	50.1	54.6	53.1	51.7	57.9	48.6	56.4	53.8	52.6	56.0	51.4	57.2	55.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	55.3	55.7	56.0	61.7	61.5	48.2	52.4	51.4	54.9	53.0	48.9	46.0	51.8	56.4	52.4	52.4	53.8	53.8	58.2	55.6
School Domain																				
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	53.6	57.9	61.4	63.0	68.9	51.1	67.7	52.1	65.6	71.6	53.9	64.2	58.3	67.6	72.8	52.8	59.8	58.1	65.0	71.0
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	48.2	46.5	48.4	52.0	57.5	63.6	73.6	58.4	61.2	58.9	53.8	56.2	44.4	46.9	51.6	53.6	50.9	51.2	53.5	56.2
Peer-Individual Domain																				
Belief in the Moral Order	52.7	56.4	58.9	60.3	64.6	63.8	72.8	64.6	69.4	68.0	53.3	58.2	52.9	56.4	53.8	56.2	58.6	60.1	62.0	62.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers*	49.3	49.0	48.7	54.7	58.8	49.2	54.6	56.9	57.5	60.7	53.7	52.8	46.9	57.3	59.3	49.8	50.1	51.1	56.2	59.6
Prosocial Involvement	35.9	33.8	31.9	40.0	40.8	23.6	22.8	34.6	45.3	46.1	27.7	18.7	30.2	41.9	42.6	31.2	30.8	32.6	42.1	43.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	60.7	59.2	59.1	59.2	62.5	63.8	62.8	62.7	61.7	59.9	59.8	61.7	49.7	55.6	51.8	61.5	59.9	59.3	59.0	58.3
Total Protection																				
Students with High Protection**	40.8	42.4	43.1	53.6	52.8	41.7	56.9	54.8	57.6	52.5	42.8	52.7	43.2	55.9	50.5	41.3	45.4	46.8	55.4	52.0

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

** 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, 2006/2008 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, (*ie* 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	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
*Sample size***	*207*	*145*	*4,473*	*61*	*132*	*5,295*	*91*	*48*	*6,341*	*359*	*325*	*16,109*
I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station	7.2	4.8	4.9	11.5	9.1	6.3	26.4	16.7	9.9	12.8	8.3	7.3
I bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	3.9	4.1	2.5	14.8	2.3	2.1	19.8	6.2	3.6	9.7	3.7	2.8
I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event	1.4	4.1	3.0	3.3	1.5	2.2	9.9	8.3	2.5	3.9	3.7	2.6
I gave someone else money to buy it for me	19.8	22.1	19.2	24.6	30.3	32.6	26.4	47.9	42.5	22.3	29.2	32.8
My parent or guardian gave it to me	15.5	13.8	17.5	11.5	15.2	15.0	11.0	12.5	13.3	13.6	14.2	15.0
Another family member who is 21 or older gave it to me	18.4	17.9	17.3	16.4	20.5	16.8	19.8	14.6	14.8	18.4	18.5	16.1
Someone not related to me who is 21 or older gave it to me	15.9	13.8	16.2	18.0	24.2	24.8	29.7	25.0	30.4	19.8	19.7	24.6
Someone under the age of 21 gave it to me	25.1	21.4	21.0	4.9	17.4	23.1	13.2	14.6	18.6	18.7	18.8	20.7
I got it at a party	47.8	46.2	38.7	62.3	43.9	49.6	62.6	39.6	53.8	54.0	44.3	48.2
I took it from home	29.0	19.3	30.2	8.2	15.2	21.9	8.8	14.6	13.1	20.3	16.9	20.7
I took it from a store or someone else's home	9.2	4.8	9.4	6.6	3.8	9.8	6.6	8.3	5.6	8.1	4.9	8.1
I got it some other way	27.1	18.6	25.2	21.3	18.2	18.8	24.2	14.6	13.3	25.3	17.8	18.4

* Prior to 2008, the AYS did not survey where youth obtained alcohol.

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 12. Percentage of Students Reporting School Safety Issues

Question		Grade 8				Grade 10				Grade 12				All Students Surveyed**			
		County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010	County 2006	County 2008	County 2010	State 2010
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	83.3	85.6	94.1	91.7	86.2	92.9	92.1	92.7	90.0	93.9	93.5	95.3	85.0	87.5	93.4	93.0
	1 time	9.4	7.5	3.8	4.5	6.9	3.0	3.3	3.7	4.5	2.0	2.9	2.4	8.1	6.3	3.6	3.7
	2-3 times	4.1	4.3	1.4	2.2	3.0	2.0	2.8	1.9	2.8	2.0	2.9	1.3	3.6	3.7	2.0	1.9
	4-5 times	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.6	1.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	1.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	1.5	1.2	0.3	0.5
	6-7 times	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2
	8-9 times	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1
	10-11 times	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
	12 or more times	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.7	0.3	0.5
During the past 12 months, how many times were you in a physical fight on school property?	0 times	74.7	75.5	79.8	79.5	81.7	86.3	87.0	87.0	91.2	90.9	92.1	92.6	78.7	78.6	83.4	85.2
	1 time	12.3	13.5	10.5	11.0	9.4	4.6	6.2	7.3	5.6	5.1	2.9	4.3	10.7	11.4	8.4	8.1
	2-3 times	7.7	6.7	7.3	6.2	5.2	6.1	3.9	3.6	2.1	3.5	2.9	1.8	6.3	6.2	5.8	4.2
	4-5 times	3.1	1.5	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	2.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
	6-7 times	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.4
	8-9 times	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
	10-11 times	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
	12 or more times	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.7	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.6
During the past 12 months, how often have you been picked on or bullied by a student ON SCHOOL PROPERTY?*	0 times	64.1	61.6	62.6	60.5	78.3	79.5	75.4	73.1	89.3	84.7	83.6	85.4	71.3	66.5	68.8	70.9
	1 time	19.8	14.1	14.8	12.8	12.6	7.2	7.5	9.1	7.1	6.1	6.4	5.3	16.2	12.3	11.6	9.7
	2-3 times	11.6	10.7	10.5	11.1	7.4	8.2	8.7	8.4	2.9	3.1	3.6	4.7	9.3	9.5	9.2	8.6
	4-5 times		4.1	3.5	4.7		1.5	2.6	3.0		1.5	2.1	1.7		3.5	3.0	3.3
	6-7 times		1.8	1.3	1.8		0.5	0.9	1.2		1.0	0.7	0.7		1.6	1.1	1.3
	8-9 times		1.7	1.4	1.1		0.0	0.5	0.7		1.0	0.7	0.3		1.5	1.0	0.8
	10-11 times		0.5	0.6	0.7		1.0	0.9	0.5		0.0	0.0	0.2		0.5	0.7	0.5
	12 or more times	4.5	5.6	5.3	7.3	1.7	2.1	3.5	4.2	0.7	2.6	2.9	1.8	3.2	4.8	4.5	4.9
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	88.6	89.2	89.9	90.5	90.2	89.7	92.8	93.3	90.5	89.3	95.7	95.7	89.3	89.3	91.4	92.7
	1 day	6.3	6.2	5.9	5.2	5.5	5.6	3.9	3.6	6.0	4.1	2.9	2.2	6.0	5.9	5.0	4.0
	2-3 days	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.0	2.6	2.1	1.8	2.5	3.1	0.0	1.1	2.7	3.0	2.3	2.0
	4-5 days	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	1.4	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.5
	6 or more days	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.7	0.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	3.1	0.0	0.6	1.4	1.2	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	93.0	93.1	95.9	95.2	92.8	95.4	93.7	95.0	93.6	94.4	93.6	95.4	93.0	93.5	95.0	95.2
	1 day	3.0	3.3	2.6	2.3	3.3	1.0	2.3	1.8	1.1	0.5	0.7	1.4	2.8	2.7	2.3	1.9
	2-3 days	1.3	1.9	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.5	1.4	1.0	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.9	1.2	1.7	1.0	1.1
	4-5 days	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.8	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.4
	6 or more days	2.4	1.4	0.4	1.0	1.8	1.5	2.1	1.8	4.3	2.6	5.7	2.0	2.4	1.6	1.5	1.5

* In 2006 the choices for this question were *Never*, *Once*, *Several Times* and *Very Often.*

** 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Data Tables

Table 13. 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	56.4	720	57.1	420	54.8	124	56.5	1,264	51.9	611	61.1	630
	smoke 1 or more packs of cigarettes per day	Cigarettes	81.9	728	81.8	422	84.1	126	82.1	1,276	80.2	621	84.0	632
	smoke marijuana regularly	Marijuana	80.7	699	67.8	410	69.1	123	75.2	1,232	70.7	598	79.9	612
Perception of Parent Disapproval* *(Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...)*	drink beer, wine, or hard liquor regularly	Alcohol	92.1	674	78.8	411	74.4	117	85.9	1,202	84.4	576	87.3	604
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	96.3	646	91.5	412	86.3	117	93.6	1,175	94.1	556	93.3	598
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	97.6	695	89.5	411	87.9	116	93.9	1,222	93.2	584	94.6	614
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	75.9	808	64.2	433	53.5	142	69.9	1,383	70.0	680	69.9	677
	smoke cigarettes	Cigarettes	84.3	802	76.8	431	63.8	141	79.8	1,374	80.1	679	79.3	671
	smoke marijuana	Marijuana	85.4	796	72.2	431	67.9	140	79.4	1,367	78.3	673	80.6	671
Past 30-Day Use*	at least one use in the past 30 days	Alcohol	25.3	767	38.2	427	47.8	138	31.8	1,332	30.5	656	32.8	653
		Cigarettes	8.8	740	15.4	422	24.4	127	12.5	1,289	12.3	626	13.0	640
		Marijuana	7.5	760	13.9	425	19.4	134	10.8	1,319	11.8	650	9.8	646
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	56.2	792	65.1	430	76.9	143	61.2	1,365	61.5	673	61.1	669
		Average age:	12.0 years		12.9 years		13.9 years		12.5 years		12.4 years		12.6 years	
	smoked a cigarette, even just a puff?	Cigarettes	29.9	793	37.6	431	58.0	143	35.3	1,367	36.5	676	34.0	668
		Average age:	12.0 years		12.9 years		13.9 years		12.6 years		12.5 years		12.7 years	
	smoked marijuana?	Marijuana	15.5	794	30.5	433	43.4	143	23.1	1,370	24.6	678	21.5	669
		Average age:	12.6 years		13.4 years		14.7 years		13.3 years		13.2 years		13.4 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, (*ie* 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 14. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
alcohol?	Never	66.2	71.4	49.5	52.3	41.3	41.6	58.3	57.7
	Once	17.2	12.3	16.9	14.2	13.8	13.2	16.8	13.1
	2-3 times	9.8	9.5	16.4	17.3	21.7	21.3	13.1	15.0
	4-6 times	3.1	3.4	8.3	7.7	9.4	10.7	5.4	6.7
	7-10 times	1.2	1.0	2.8	2.9	5.8	4.9	2.2	2.6
	More than 10 times	2.6	2.4	6.0	5.7	8.0	8.3	4.2	4.9
cigarettes?	Never	82.2	80.6	70.8	68.4	55.1	62.7	75.8	72.2
	Once	8.3	8.7	11.0	10.3	12.3	10.3	9.5	9.6
	2-3 times	4.3	5.2	8.2	8.6	11.6	9.6	6.3	7.4
	4-6 times	1.8	2.2	3.5	3.9	7.2	4.8	2.9	3.4
	7-10 times	1.2	1.0	1.6	2.3	3.6	2.8	1.6	1.9
	More than 10 times	2.3	2.4	4.9	6.5	10.1	9.8	4.0	5.6
marijuana?	Never	76.0	75.4	60.7	58.7	59.9	56.9	69.5	65.4
	Once	10.6	8.1	9.3	11.1	12.4	11.0	10.4	9.7
	2-3 times	6.3	6.5	8.9	10.3	9.5	10.7	7.5	8.7
	4-6 times	2.3	3.5	8.9	6.2	2.2	6.3	4.4	5.1
	7-10 times	1.3	1.9	1.9	3.6	2.9	3.7	1.6	2.9
	More than 10 times	3.5	4.7	10.3	10.2	13.1	11.4	6.6	8.2
other drugs?	Never	90.0	88.4	83.7	81.4	83.1	81.7	87.3	84.5
	Once	4.8	5.4	6.1	7.5	6.6	7.3	5.4	6.6
	2-3 times	2.2	2.7	3.7	4.8	2.9	4.8	2.8	3.9
	4-6 times	1.6	1.2	1.9	2.2	1.5	2.2	1.6	1.8
	7-10 times	0.5	0.6	0.9	1.2	2.2	1.2	0.8	0.9
	More than 10 times	0.9	1.7	3.7	2.9	3.7	2.9	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	67.1	64.9	63.3	63.0	64.7	67.0	65.7	64.9
	Once	13.9	13.6	13.5	12.7	11.0	10.9	13.5	12.6
	2-3 times	9.1	10.3	12.8	11.9	11.8	10.8	10.5	10.9
	4-6 times	4.0	3.5	3.2	4.5	6.6	4.2	4.0	4.0
	7-10 times	1.2	1.5	2.3	1.9	2.2	2.0	1.6	1.7
	More than 10 times	4.7	6.2	4.9	6.0	3.7	5.1	4.6	5.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
say "No" without giving a reason why?	Never	31.1	30.9	38.2	33.4	40.0	33.8	34.3	32.4
	Once	17.3	14.2	16.0	17.4	16.9	17.2	16.8	16.0
	Twice	8.1	5.8	11.3	8.9	6.2	10.3	9.0	8.0
	Three times	2.0	2.7	2.6	4.1	4.6	5.5	2.5	3.9
	Four or more times	5.0	5.3	7.5	8.8	10.0	10.4	6.3	7.7
	I never got offers	36.5	41.1	24.3	27.3	22.3	22.8	31.1	32.0
give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer?	Never	37.9	35.7	42.8	38.7	48.9	39.4	40.6	37.6
	Once	14.0	10.9	13.9	13.9	12.2	15.2	13.8	13.0
	Twice	5.6	5.4	10.4	8.2	8.4	10.2	7.4	7.5
	Three times	3.3	2.7	4.0	4.6	4.6	5.2	3.6	3.9
	Four or more times	3.4	4.4	5.0	7.3	9.2	7.4	4.5	6.1
	I never got offers	35.9	41.0	23.9	27.3	16.8	22.5	30.0	31.9
decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer?	Never	36.4	37.3	47.6	45.1	54.6	50.9	41.9	43.3
	Once	14.1	10.2	14.7	12.3	10.0	11.4	13.9	11.1
	Twice	5.3	3.7	5.5	5.2	3.8	5.2	5.2	4.6
	Three times	2.6	2.4	1.9	2.9	2.3	3.2	2.3	2.8
	Four or more times	4.2	4.6	5.5	6.3	10.8	5.9	5.3	5.5
	I never got offers	37.4	41.8	24.9	28.1	18.5	23.4	31.4	32.8
use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs?	Never	42.2	40.7	49.6	49.7	59.2	55.3	46.4	47.4
	Once	9.9	8.2	12.6	9.9	11.5	9.6	11.0	9.1
	Twice	5.0	3.3	4.3	4.2	3.1	4.3	4.6	3.8
	Three times	2.5	1.9	1.9	2.6	0.0	2.4	2.0	2.3
	Four or more times	2.9	3.8	5.7	5.2	8.5	4.6	4.4	4.4
	I never got offers	37.5	42.1	25.9	28.3	17.7	23.7	31.7	33.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Table 15. 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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
been hit, slapped, pushed, shoved, kicked, or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?	Never	81.5	82.8	81.0	81.9	82.1	83.6	81.4	82.7
	1 or 2 times	8.6	8.4	6.9	8.0	10.0	7.6	8.2	8.1
	3 to 5 times	4.0	3.3	3.9	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.9	3.3
	6 to 9 times	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.7	0.7	1.5	1.7	1.6
	10 to 19 times	2.6	1.7	2.1	2.1	0.7	1.6	2.3	1.8
	20 to 29 times	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.6
	30 to 39 times	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.2
	40+ times	0.9	1.5	2.8	1.9	3.6	1.7	1.8	1.7
seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?	Never	26.0	29.2	31.9	31.1	41.4	42.1	29.5	33.2
	1 or 2 times	29.8	28.6	24.8	26.7	21.4	25.6	27.4	27.2
	3 to 5 times	21.8	18.8	20.1	19.0	21.4	16.7	21.2	18.3
	6 to 9 times	10.8	9.4	10.0	9.9	7.9	7.0	10.2	8.9
	10 to 19 times	5.9	5.8	5.1	6.4	1.4	4.4	5.2	5.6
	20 to 29 times	1.5	2.6	2.3	2.4	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.2
	30 to 39 times	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.8
	40+ times	3.6	4.7	4.6	3.6	5.0	2.3	4.1	3.7
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?	Never	78.7	81.3	82.2	81.7	82.3	85.9	80.2	82.6
	1 or 2 times	12.1	10.4	8.3	9.9	10.6	8.0	10.8	9.6
	3 to 5 times	5.0	3.5	3.9	3.4	2.1	2.5	4.4	3.2
	6 to 9 times	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.5
	10 to 19 times	2.0	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.8	1.2	1.9	1.6
	20 to 29 times	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.4
	30 to 39 times	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2
	40+ times	0.6	0.9	0.9	1.1	2.1	0.7	0.9	0.9
seen someone shot or shot at?	Never	87.9	87.2	83.5	87.7	88.5	89.8	86.6	88.1
	1 or 2 times	8.3	7.7	10.0	7.1	6.5	6.1	8.7	7.1
	3 to 5 times	1.3	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.9	1.7	1.5	1.9
	6 to 9 times	0.5	0.9	2.1	0.9	0.0	0.7	1.0	0.8
	10 to 19 times	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.2	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.9
	20 to 29 times	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2
	30 to 39 times	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1
	40+ times	0.5	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.8

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	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010	County 2010	State 2010
I've never used prescription drugs to get high	87.2	88.1	83.6	81.7	82.8	78.5	85.6	83.6
Friends	5.1	5.5	9.1	11.2	10.2	14.0	6.9	9.5
Family/Relatives	1.5	2.2	2.6	3.7	2.3	4.2	1.9	3.2
Parties	2.3	2.5	4.9	4.9	5.5	5.5	3.5	4.0
Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)	2.4	2.9	5.1	5.0	3.9	5.2	3.5	4.1
Doctor/Pharmacy	1.2	1.3	3.5	2.8	1.6	4.4	2.0	2.6
School	1.2	1.6	2.6	3.7	1.6	3.6	1.7	2.8
Other	1.8	1.8	2.1	3.0	2.3	3.1	1.9	2.5
Over the Internet	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3
Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)	0.7	0.7	1.6	1.0	3.1	1.3	1.2	1.0

* 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, (*ie* 8 and 10 only), caution should be exercised when comparing rates.

Appendix

Appendix - Comparability of survey administrations

Issue	2006 AYS	2008/2010 AYS	Notes regarding changes
Drug Category	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	*On how many occasions (if any) have you:*	
Hallucinogens	Used LSD or other psychedelics?	Used LSD or other hallucinogens?	Substituted "hallucinogens" for "psychedelics" in 2008 and beyond. Comparable across years.
Meth	Used methamphetamines (meth, speed, crank, crystal meth)?	Used methamphetamines (meth, crystal, crank)?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription stimulants	Used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderall, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	2006 and 2008/2010 provide slightly different examples, but are cautiously comparable.
Prescription sedatives	Used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them?	Used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills)?	In 2008 AYS added descriptor "prescription" and removed qualifier "without a doctor telling you to take them." 2006 data are cautiously comparable to 2008/2010.
Ecstasy	Used MDMA ('X', 'E', or ecstasy)?	Used ecstasy ('X', 'E', or MDMA)?	2008/2010 AYS uses "ecstasy" as the primary descriptor, moving "MDMA" to examples. Comparable across years.
Prescription drugs	Combined results of *On how many occasions have you:* used prescription drugs (such as Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderall, Oxycontin, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them? used stimulants, other than methamphetamines (such as amphetamines, Ritalin, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them?	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). In 2008/2010, the single prescription drug question was dropped, and a new question about prescription pain relievers was added. Rather than discontinuing reporting *Prescription Drugs*, the prescription sedative, stimulant and pain reliever questions were combined to create a single measure. In order to provide the best comparability across years, 2006 data were similarly recalculated into a composite, adding results from the standalone stimulant and sedative questions to the dedicated *Prescription Drugs* question.
Gambling Category	*How often during the past 12 months have you:*	*How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value:*	
Sports betting	Bet on team sports?	Bet on sports?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Race betting	Bet money on horse races?	Bet on a horse race or other animal race?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Dice	Bet on dice games such as craps?	Played a dice game?	2006 not comparable to later data.
Games of skill	Bet on games of personal skill such as pool, darts, or bowling?	Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game?	Comparable across years.
Protective Scale: Peer-Individual	*Think of your four best friends (the friends you feel closest to). In the past year, how many of your best friends have:* *(Scale is calculated based on the average response [0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 friends] to the following questions)*		*Regularly attended religious services* was removed from the AYS in 2008. 2006 has been recalculated to match 2008/2010 AYS and are now comparable across all years. Due to this recalculation, current reports may differ slightly from past reports.
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	...participated in clubs, organizations and activities at school? ...made the commitment to stay drug-free? ...tried to do well in school? ...liked school? *...regularly attended religious services? (not used in 2008/2010)*		

Contacts for Prevention

Regional Prevention Contacts

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Arizona Department of Gaming's Office of Problem Gambling
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Arizona Department of Health Services
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Center for Violence Prevention and Community Safety
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Governor's Office of Children, Youth, and Families
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www.governor.state.az.us/cyf/index.html

Partnership for a Drug Free America, Arizona Affiliate
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www.partnerupaz.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.prevention.samhsa.gov

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention
Model Programs Guide
www2.dsgonline.com/mpg/

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

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

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

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