2018

ARIZONA YOUTH SURVEY

State Report

ARIZONA CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION

1982

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2018 Arizona Youth Survey: State Report Summary

The Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) was administered to a statewide sample of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade youth during the spring of 2018 under the direction of the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center and in partnership with the Arizona State University's School of Criminology & Criminal Justice to comply with Arizona Revised Statute §41-2416. Based on the nationally recognized Risk and Protective Factor model and the Communities That Care survey (Hawkins et al., 1992), the AYS assesses the prevalence and frequency of youth substance use, gang involvement, and other risky behaviors, and helps stakeholders to better understand the risk and protective factors that are correlated with these behaviors.

At the local school and district level, administrators may use data from this report to guide programming and service decision making. Planners at the regional, county, and state levels can use this data to understand community needs and better allocate resources.

Across all stakeholder levels the AYS data are used in a variety of ways:

- To examine significant community issues;
- Modify or redesign existing projects or policies;
- Design and implement new projects or policies;
- Secure funding for new projects or policies.

Survey Findings: Highlights

These findings discuss some of the important attitudes and behaviors of 49,009 youth from 246 schools across Arizona. The data presented are valid and representative of youth in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades across the state who responded to the 2018 survey.

Substance Use and Abuse

Cigarette Use 4.7 percent of youth reported smoking cigarettes in the past 30 days. This rate has decreased across all grade levels since 2014.

E-Cigarette Use 19.9 percent of youth reported e-cigarette use in the past 30 days. This rate has increased across all grade levels since it was first assessed in 2016.

Alcohol Use 20.2 percent of youth reported drinking alcohol during the past 30 days. 9.6 percent of youth reported drinking five or more alcoholic drinks in a row during the past 30 days. In 2018, the most frequently reported source for youth obtaining alcohol was at a party (47.1 percent) and from a relative over 21 (22.8 percent).

Marijuana Use 15.7 percent of youth reported using marijuana in the past 30 days, and 12.3 percent of youth reported smoking or vaping marijuana concentrates in the past 30 days. In 2018, the most frequently reported source for youth obtaining marijuana was from friends (67.4 percent) or at a party (27.2 percent).

Most Commonly Reported Lifetime Use The most frequently reported substance ever used across 8th, 10th, and 12th grade youth was alcohol (44.9 percent), followed by e-cigarettes (37.1 percent), and then marijuana (29.7 percent).

Most Commonly Reported 30-day Use The most frequently reported substance used in the past 30 days across 8th, 10th, and 12th grade youth was alcohol (20.2 percent), followed by e-cigarettes (19.9 percent), and then marijuana (15.7 percent).

Risk and Protective Factors

Risk Factors 56.2 percent of youth reported not perceiving drug use to be risky. 54.7 percent of youth reported receiving rewards for their antisocial behavior. 51.6 percent of youth reported not feeling connected to or having a low commitment to school. 33.2 percent of youth have particularly elevated chances of participating in antisocial behaviors.

Protective Factors 69.7 percent of youth reported receiving rewards for working hard in school and the community. 68.5 percent of youth reported opportunities for prosocial involvement in school and 63.2 percent of youth reported having a belief in the moral order (what is "right" or "wrong"). 68.2 percent of youth have particularly lower chances of participating in antisocial behaviors.

Delinquency and Problem Behaviors

27.2 percent of youth reported placing a bet or gambling in the last 12 months. 19.0 percent reported having harassed or made fun of another person online or through text in the last 12 months while 26.6 percent reported being picked on or bullied on school property in the last 12 months and 39.6 percent reported seeing someone being bullied on school property in the last 12 months. 21.4 percent reported not feeling safe at school in the past 12 months.

Handgun Use, Victimization, and Attitudes

10 percent of youth reported seeing someone shot, shot at, or threatened with a gun at least once in the past 12 months. 20.7 percent of youth reported it would have been "sort of" or "very" easy to acquire a handgun if they wanted one.

Witnessing or Experiencing Violence

48.9 percent of youth reported seeing someone punched, kicked, choked, or beaten up in the past 12 months while 19.2 percent of youth reported having been punched, kicked, choked, or beaten up in the past 12 months.

Gang Involvement

1.9 percent of youth reported currently being in a gang while 3.8 percent of youth reported having ever belonged to a gang. 8.1 percent of youth reported having at least one close friend in a gang in the past 12 months.

Dangerous Driving

23.7 percent of youth reported having driven a vehicle while texting or talking on the phone in the past 30 days. 15.3 percent of youth reported having ridden in a vehicle being driven by someone who had been using marijuana, while 4.4 percent of youth reported having driven a vehicle when they had been using marijuana.

For additional information on the Arizona Youth Survey, please contact:
AYS@azcjc.gov or go to http://azcjc.gov/

Section 1.1 Background

Every two years, the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center conducts the Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) to comply with Arizona Revised Statute §41-2416. This survey was designed to assess the prevalence and frequency of youth substance use, gang involvement and other risky behaviors in Arizona, and to better understand the risk and protective factors that are correlated with these behaviors. The AYS is based on the nationally recognized Risk and Protective Factor model included in the Communities That Care (CTC) survey. This framework was developed in 1989 by J. David Hawkins, Ph.D., Richard F. Catalano, Ph.D., and a team of researchers at the University of Washington (Hawkins et al., 1992).

The Risk and Protective Factor (RPF) model is a prevention approach that is used to identify methods of reducing concerning behaviors in youth by addressing the social factors that may increase or decrease the risk of a behavior developing. This model categorizes these social factors into four domains: individual/peer, family, school, and community. Each domain contains a set of risk and protective factors that youth may experience. Risk factors include concepts such as youth perceiving no risk in using drugs, having high family conflict, having low commitment to their school, or perceiving that drugs are easily obtainable. Protective factors include concepts such as youth interacting with prosocial peers, having a strong attachment to their family, having opportunities for prosocial involvement, or receiving rewards for prosocial involvement.

During each administration year, the Arizona Youth Survey is completed by 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students throughout all 15 counties in Arizona. Any school that serves these grade levels is eligible to participate regardless of school type (e.g. traditional public, private, or charter schools). The 2018 survey was administered between February and May 2018, and resulted in the participation of 49,009 students from 246 schools across Arizona.

Section 1.2 State sample

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

Table 1 presents the summary demographic statistics for the 2018 sample, and compares them with the latest data from the National Center for Education Statistics'

Table 1. Summary of Participants

	State 2014		State 2016		State 2018		NCES State Total 2015-2016*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
Grade 8	23,657	44.7	21,777	40.3	17,151	35.0	83,787	33.3
Grade 10	15,725	29.7	17,678	32.7	17,752	36.2	83,494	33.2
Grade 12	13,503	25.5	14,592	27.0	14,106	28.8	84,414	33.5
Students by Gender								
Male	25,733	49.1	26,336	49.5	24,309	50.0	128,388	51.0
Female	26,657	50.9	26,855	50.5	24,340	50.0	123,307	49.0
Students by Race/Ethnicity								
White (non-Hispanic)	23,008	44.1	23,294	43.7	18,353	37.7	102,114	40.6
Hispanic	20,682	39.7	21,439	40.2	22,673	46.6	110,858	44.0
African American (non-Hispanic)	2,237	4.3	1,958	3.7	2,320	4.8	14,063	5.6
Native American (non-Hispanic)	1,580	3.0	2,110	4.0	1,640	3.4	11,538	4.6
Asian/Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	1,949	3.7	1,554	2.9	1,494	3.1	7,772	3.1
Multi-racial	2,677	5.1	2,949	5.5	2,222	4.6	5,350	2.1

*Total 2015-2016 represents numbers from the Common Core of Data for AZ schools with 8th, 10th, or 12th graders.

(NCES) Common Core of Data (2015-2016). It is important to recognize the strengths and weaknesses of sample data and whether it is representative of a population. One simple way to assess representativeness of the sample is to compare basic demographic characteristics of the students who participated in the survey to what is known about the Arizona school population. Differences of greater than 5 percentage points may indicate that the results in this report may be over- or underestimating the prevalence of various issues.

To better understand the diversity of Arizona's youth population, respondents were allowed to choose multiple race and ethnicity categories from the following list: White, Hispanic/Latino, Black/African American, Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Hawaiian/Other Pacific Islander. This method for obtaining ethnicity and race information provides more comprehensive data on youth ethnic and racial self- identification, and on Arizona's diverse youth population. Because students were able to check as many categories as they felt applied to them, percentages in the race categories may not add up to 100%. To simplify this issue, percentages are reported for a composite race/ethnicity variable created based on answers to the race/ethnicity question.

The data included in this report describe the level of risk and protective factors, substance use, antisocial behavior, and delinquency of those youth who participated in the survey. These can be used to inform the development of school and community-based prevention and intervention activities that may benefit all students regardless of survey participation.

Section 1.3 Structure of the Report

Results from the survey are presented in four sections. Bar graphs ("figures") that visually represent responses to a selection of questionnaire items are presented in Sections 2 and 3, and data tables are presented in Section 4. All figures and tables report results separately by grade. Section 2 first defines risk and protective factors then presents figures displaying the percent of youth possessing each risk and protective factor. Section 3 presents figures pertaining to substance use and delinquency. Figures from the 2014 and 2016 Arizona Youth Surveys are presented as well, allowing for an assessment of state-wide change. National norms, when available, are presented for comparison.

Data tables corresponding to all Section 2 and 3 figures are presented in Section 4. This allows for a deeper dive into the questionnaire results. Every figure in sections 2 and 3 indicates its corresponding table in a footnote. Section 4 also contains some data tables that do not correspond to any Figures. For example, Tables 7 through 9 in Section 4 detail sources of alcohol, marijuana, and prescription drugs.

Appendix A contains bibliographic information for all references made throughout the report. Appendix B contains some additional resources including information about the Community Data Portal, and community and state prevention resource contacts.

Section 1.4 Interpreting the figures

Every figure in this report presents results by grade and year for the statewide Arizona sample.
All of the figures are bar graphs (a.k.a. "bar charts", "bar plots", etc.). These figures depict the percentage of youth in the sample who agreed with a statement (e.g. "I feel safe at my school.") or reported having participated in some activity (e.g. used marijuana in the past 30 days).

For 30-day and lifetime substance use, external norms based on the Monitoring The Future survey in 2017 (Miech et al., 2017) are provided. These are represented by black diamonds in the figures. If the black diamond is above the bar, it means that the state is below the norm for that substance. On the other hand, the state is above the norm for that substance if the black diamond is below the top of the bar. Note, however, that small differences should not be over-interpreted as there is sampling error.

<u>Key points to remember about figures with this format:</u>

- Red bars represent the statewide survey average in 2018
- Blue bars represent the statewide survey average in 2016
- Green bars represent the statewide survey average in 2014
- Black triangles represent the 2017 Monitoring the Future average

Section 2.1 The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention

Risk and Protective Factors (RPF) are personal and environmental factors that influence a person's likelihood of engaging in problem behaviors (Hawkins et al., 1992). Risk Factors increase the chances of participation in problem behaviors, while Protective Factors decrease this likelihood. The RPF scales included in the AYS are grouped into four domains: peer/individual, family, school, and community. The RPF figures in this section depict the proportion of students exhibiting these risk or protective factors. Ideally, the proportion with risk factors should be on the lower end of the scale (indicating a lower risk level among the sample), whereas protective factors should be higher (indicating a higher level of protection among the sample).

Because many of the questions in the 2018 version of the AYS were carried over from earlier versions of the instrument, it was possible to reconstruct a number of equivalent scales for 2014 and 2016 when present. The construction of the scales involved taking means (average scores) of each of their components, which were mostly in the form of Likert scales (e.g. "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree"), with some requiring reverse coding for consistency. Other types of components included simple dichotomous Yes or No responses; or count variables (e.g. "How many of your best friends..."). Individuals with missing responses on more than one of the scales' component questions were excluded from the construction of the scales in order to minimize response bias. Determination of the presence of risk and protective factors is based on established thresholds on subsets of AYS questions (Arthur et al., 2007). The maximum for each scale is 100%, which would indicate that all sample youths have the risk or protective factor. The minimum is 0%, indicating that no sample youths have the risk or protective factor.

Note: There are some small methodological differences across the three years of survey administration (2014, 2016, and 2018) in this report. Some questions are worded slightly different across administrations, the order of questions differs, and some response options are different. Across all Likert-style questions, the 2018 survey reverts to the original response set of NO!, no, yes, and YES!. These response options were used to create and validate the risk and protective scales used in this report and were used in all years of the Arizona Youth Survey except 2016 when "strongly disagree", "disagree", "agree" and "strongly agree" were used instead.

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	✓	✓		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓		✓		✓	✓

Peer-Individual Risk Factors

Rewards for Antisocial Behavior: Youth who receive rewards for their antisocial behavior are at higher risk for future engagement in problem behaviors. Four questions are used to measure rewards for antisocial behavior. They ask the youth to report the likelihood of being seen as cool by peers for smoking cigarettes, regularly drinking alcohol, smoking marijuana, and carrying a handgun (Fleming et al., 2008; Meghdadpour et al., 2012). Youths with this risk factor believe there is a very good chance they will be seen as cool by their peers for engaging in antisocial behavior.

Rebelliousness: Youth who participate in behaviors considered against conventional laws and norms have a high tolerance for deviant behavior, low perceived risk of deviance, or a strong need for independence and sensation seeking. These behaviors and beliefs place youth at substantial risk for drug use (Cleveland et al., 2008). This risk factor is constructed from three questions including ignoring rules, doing the opposite of what people tell them, and seeing how much they can get away with.

Perceived Risk of Harm: Youth who do not perceive drug use to be risky (i.e. believing people cannot be harmed physically, mentally, or legally when using substances) are far more likely to engage in drug use themselves (Danseco et al., 1999; Perron and Howard, 2008). This risk factor is constructed from four questions on youths' perceived risks of using alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or prescription drugs without a doctor's permission. Presence of the risk factor indicates low perceived risk of harm.

Interaction with Antisocial Peers: Youth who associate with peers who engage in problem behaviors are at higher risk for engaging in antisocial behavior themselves (Jonkman et al., 2011; Stockwell et al., 2004). Participants were asked about how many of their friends have been suspended from school, dropped out of school, carried a handgun, sold drugs, stolen a car, or been arrested in the last 12 months. Presence of the risk factor indicates interactions with many antisocial peers.

Friends' Use of Drugs: Youth who spend time with friends who engage in substance use are 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 (Beyers et al., 2004; Iannotti et al., 1996; Yamaguchi and Kandel, 1984). Participants were asked if any of their friends use alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, other illicit drugs or prescription drugs without a doctor telling the youth to take them. Presence of the risk factor indicates many friends used drugs.

Attitudes Favorable toward Drug Use: As youth grow older, they have a higher likelihood of being exposed to others who engage in drug use or have a greater acceptance of these behaviors. This exposure may influence a youth's attitude toward drug use and increase the likelihood of them engaging in a variety of problem behaviors (Arthur et al., 2002; Bahr et al., 2005; Bauman and Ennett, 1996; Beyers et al., 2004). This risk factor assesses how wrong youth perceive it is to use four different substance groups: alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, and LSD/cocaine/amphetamines/other illegal drugs. Presence of the risk factor indicates youths do not believe drug use is very wrong.

Attitudes Favorable toward Antisocial Behavior: As previously stated, youths' attitudes may change as they are exposed to different social circles (Gassman et al., 2012; Maguire, 2013). This risk factor aims to understand youth perceptions of how wrong it would be to stay away from school, take a handgun to school, pick a fight, seriously attack someone, and steal anything worth more than $5. Presence of the risk factor indicates youths do not believe these antisocial behaviors are very wrong.

Gang Involvement: Youth who belong to gangs and associate with gang-involved peers are more at risk for antisocial behavior and drug use (Curry and Spergel, 1992; Herrenkohl et al., 2000). This risk factor is based on three questions: number of best friends in a gang, age of first involvement in a gang (if any), and whether the youth had ever belonged to a gang. Presence of the risk factor indicates youths have had involvement with a gang.

Early Initiation of Drug Use: Early onset of drug use has been linked to increased drug use and abuse through adolescence and beyond, with later age of onset more likely to lead to reduced drug involvement and a greater likelihood of discontinuation of use (Kandel, 1975; Miller et al., 2006). To assess the scope of onset among the sample, this factor looks at the age at which youth first tried cigarettes, marijuana, or alcohol, and when youth first began drinking regularly. Presence of the risk factor indicates earlier ages of drug use initiation.

Family Risk Factors

Poor Family Management: Parents' use of inconsistent and/or unusually harsh punishment with their children places their children at a higher risk for participation in substance use and other problem behaviors. This higher risk is also seen in youth whose parents do not provide clear explanations for expected behaviors and do not monitor their children's activities (Arthur et al., 2002; Dishion et al., 2004). Youth were asked eight questions related to parental knowledge of their activities, if there are clear rules in their household, and conflict in the home. Presence of the risk factor indicates less parental oversight, less clear rules, and more conflict in the home.

Parental Attitudes Favorable toward Drug Use: In families where parents use illegal drugs, are heavy users of alcohol, or are tolerant of children's use, youth are more likely to become drug abusers during adolescence (Beyers et al., 2004; Herrenkohl et al., 2000). To capture data on this concept, participants were asked if their parents think it is wrong for them to use cigarettes, alcohol, or marijuana. Presence of the risk factor indicates youths perceive no or very little parental disapproval of drug use.

Parental Attitudes Favorable toward Antisocial Behavior: Parental attitudes that are positive to antisocial or rebellious behaviors can be seen as an approval of the youth's participation in those behaviors. Participants were asked if their parents thought it would be wrong for them to steal items, pick a fight, or damage someone else's property (Gassman et al., 2012; Maguire, 2013). Presence of the risk factor indicates youths perceive no or very little parental disapproval of these antisocial behaviors.

Family History of Antisocial Behavior: When youth are raised in a family with a history of problem behaviors (e.g., violence, alcohol abuse, or other drug use), they are more likely to engage in these behaviors themselves (Corrigan et al., 2007). Participants were asked about the presence of alcohol or drug problems in their family, and the general use of alcohol and other drugs by family members. For youths who have siblings, this scale is based on up to nine questions. For those without siblings, this scale is based on five questions. Presence of the risk factor indicates a high level of family antisocial behavior.

Family Conflict: Youth raised in families with high levels of conflict, whether or not the youth is directly involved in these conflicts, are more likely to engage in delinquent behaviors and drug use (Szapocznik and Williams, 2000). Youth were asked three questions regarding the presence of conflict in their home: insulting or yelling at each other, having serious arguments, and arguing about the same things repeatedly within the family. Presence of the risk factor indicates that these behaviors are common within the family.

School Risk Factors

Low Commitment to School: Youth who do not feel connected to or have low commitment to school are more likely to use drugs and participate in other problem behaviors. Low school commitment is measured using seven items such as disliking school, spending little time on homework, perceiving course work as irrelevant to one's future, and truancy (Brown et al., 2005; Catalano et al., 2002). Presence of the risk factor indicates youths have little commitment to school.

Academic Failure: Youth who experience academic failure are at a higher risk of participating in drug abuse and other problem behaviors throughout adolescence (Bryant et al., 2003; Catalano et al., 2002; Hawkins et al., 1999). Two questions are used to create this scale: self-reported grades, and the youth's perception of grades relative to peers. In the 2016 survey, only self-reported grades are used. Presence of the risk factor indicates low self-reported grades and low grades relative to peers.

Community Risk Factors

Perceived Availability of Handguns: The perception that handguns are easily obtainable in the community may influence the presence of violent behaviors in youth (Beyers et al., 2004; Herrenkohl et al., 2007). Participants were asked if they believe it would be easy for them to obtain a handgun. Presence of the risk factor indicates youths believe it would be very or sort of easy to obtain a handgun.

Perceived Availability of Drugs: If youth believe it is easy to obtain drugs they are more likely to use these substances (Beyers et al., 2004; Johnston et al., 2009). Youth were asked if they believe it would be easy for them to acquire cigarettes, alcohol, marijuana, or other illicit drugs. Presence of the risk factor indicates youths believe it would be very or sort of easy to obtain drugs.

Low Neighborhood Attachment: Youth who do not feel connected to the neighborhoods in which they live are more likely to become involved in problem behaviors

(Beyers et al., 2004; Herrenkohl et al., 2000). Participants were asked if they would miss their neighborhood if they moved, if they liked living in the neighborhood and if they desired to move out of their neighborhood. Presence of the risk factor indicates low attachment to the neighborhood.

Laws and Norms Favorable toward Drug Use: Legal restrictions on substance use and other antisocial behaviors may influence the degree to which youth engage in such behaviors. Moreover, youth who live in communities that view substance use as a "normal activity" have a higher chance of using substances themselves (Arthur et al., 2002; Cleveland et al., 2008; Hawkins et al., 2002). Participants were asked if adults in their neighborhood would think it is wrong for them to smoke cigarettes, drink alcohol, and use marijuana, and if they would likely be caught by law enforcement when using these substances or carrying a handgun. Presence of the risk factor indicates little perceived community disapproval of these behaviors and little perceived likelihood of punishment.

Total Risk.

Youths with numerous risk factors have particularly elevated chances of participating in antisocial behaviors. For grade 8, presence of 8 or more risk factors indicates high total risk. For grades 10 and 12, 9 or more risk factors indicates high total risk. These are thresholds validated by the Communities That Care model, upon which the Arizona Youth Survey is based (Arthur et al., 2007).

Peer-Individual Protective Factors

Rewards for Prosocial Involvement: Youth who are rewarded for working hard in school and the community are less likely to engage in problem behaviors. Peer-individual rewards for prosocial involvement include being seen as cool for trying your best at school, defending someone who is being bullied, or regularly volunteering in the community (Catalano et al., 1996; Cleveland et al., 2008). Presence of the protective factor indicates high perceived chances of being seen as cool for these prosocial behaviors.

Prosocial Involvement: Youth who participate in positive school and community activities are less likely to participate in problem behaviors (Arthur et al., 2002; Beyers et al., 2004; Catalano et al., 1996). Three questions are used to assess frequency of participation in prosocial activities: extracurricular school activities, volunteer work, and extra work for school. Presence of the protective factor indicates high levels of involvement in these activities.

Interaction with Prosocial Peers: Youth who associate with peers who engage in prosocial behavior are more likely to participate in prosocial behavior as well. Youths report on the number of their four closest friends who have participated in extracurricular activities at school, committed to staying drug-free, try hard in school, and like school. Presence of the protective factor indicates high levels of interaction with prosocial peers.

Belief in the Moral Order: Youth who have a belief in what is "right" or "wrong" are less likely to use drugs (Beyers et al., 2004; Catalano et al., 1996). Participants were asked about how wrong they believe it would be for someone their age to steal something, cheat in school, or start a fight. In addition, they were asked how important it is to be honest with parents even if it may lead to being punished. Presence of this protective factor indicates high belief in the moral order.

Family Protective Factors

Rewards for Prosocial Involvement: When parents, siblings, and other family members praise or encourage activities done well by a child, youth are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors (Catalano et al., 1996; Cleveland et al., 2008). Participants were asked if their parents often communicate feeling proud of them or notice them doing a good job. Youth were also asked whether they enjoy spending time with their mother and father. Presence of this protective factor indicates high rewards for prosocial involvement.

Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement: Youth 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. Opportunities for prosocial involvement, at the family domain level, include doing fun activities with family, participating in family decision- making, and being able to rely on parents for help when needed (Arthur et al., 2002; Beyers et al., 2004; Catalano et al., 1992). Presence of this protective factor indicates many opportunities for prosocial involvement within the family.

Family Attachment: Youth who feel that they are close to or are a valued part of their family are less likely to engage in substance use and other problem behaviors (Arthur et

al., 2002; Catalano et al., 1992). Youth were asked whether they feel close to their mother and father and if they share thoughts and feelings with their mother and father. Presence of this protective factor indicates a high level of attachment to parents.

School Protective Factors

Rewards for Prosocial Involvement: When youth are recognized and rewarded for their contributions at school, they are less likely to be involved in substance use and other problem behaviors (Catalano et al., 1996; Cleveland et al., 2008). Participants were asked if their teachers notice when they are doing a good job, praise them for hard work, and tell their parents about how well they are doing in school. Feeling safe at school is also part of this scale, as established in the Communities that Care study (Arthur et al., 2007). Presence of this protective factor indicate high rewards for prosocial involvement at school.

Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement: When youth are given opportunities to participate meaningfully in important activities at school, they are less likely to engage in drug use and other problem behaviors (Arthur et al., 2002; Beyers et al., 2004; Catalano et al., 1992). Youth were asked about having the chance to participate in and decided upon school activities, being asked to work on special projects in the classroom, opportunities for extracurricular activities, and being able to speak with their teacher one-on-one. Presence of this protective factor indicates high opportunities for prosocial involvement in the school.

Community Protective Factors

Rewards for Prosocial Involvement: Rewards for positive participation in activities helps youth bond to their communities, and lowers their risk of participating in problem behaviors. Youth were asked if their neighbors encourage them to try their best in various activities, talk with them regarding something important, and if community members ever inform the youth that they are proud of them for doing something well (Catalano et al., 1996; Cleveland et al., 2008). Presence of this protective factor indicates high rewards for prosocial involvement in the community.

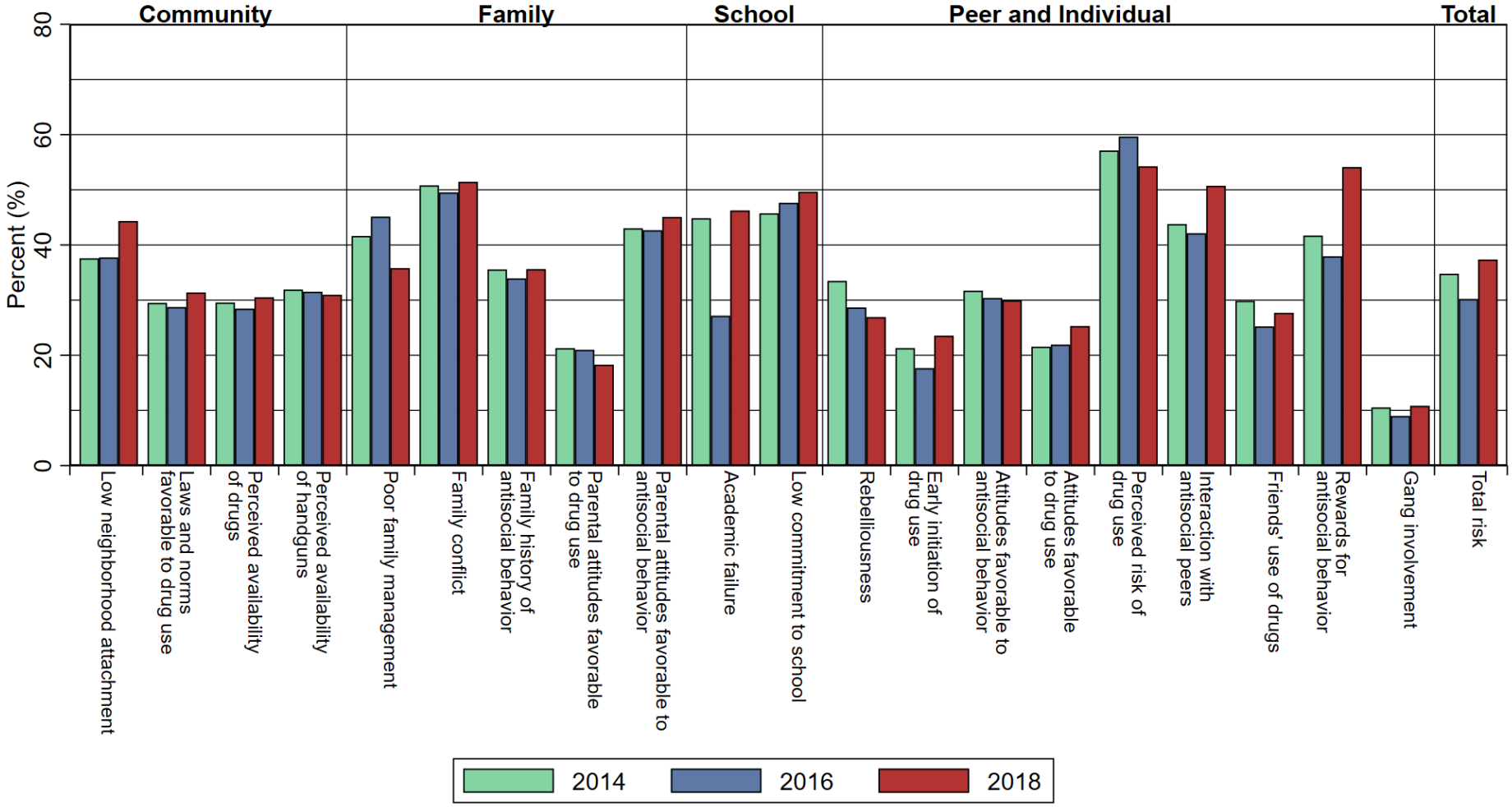
Total Protection

Youths with numerous protective factors have particularly lower chances of participating in antisocial behaviors. The total protection indicator represents youths with four or more protective factors. These are thresholds validated by the Communities That Care model, upon which the Arizona Youth Survey is based (Arthur et al., 2007).

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE

Grade 8

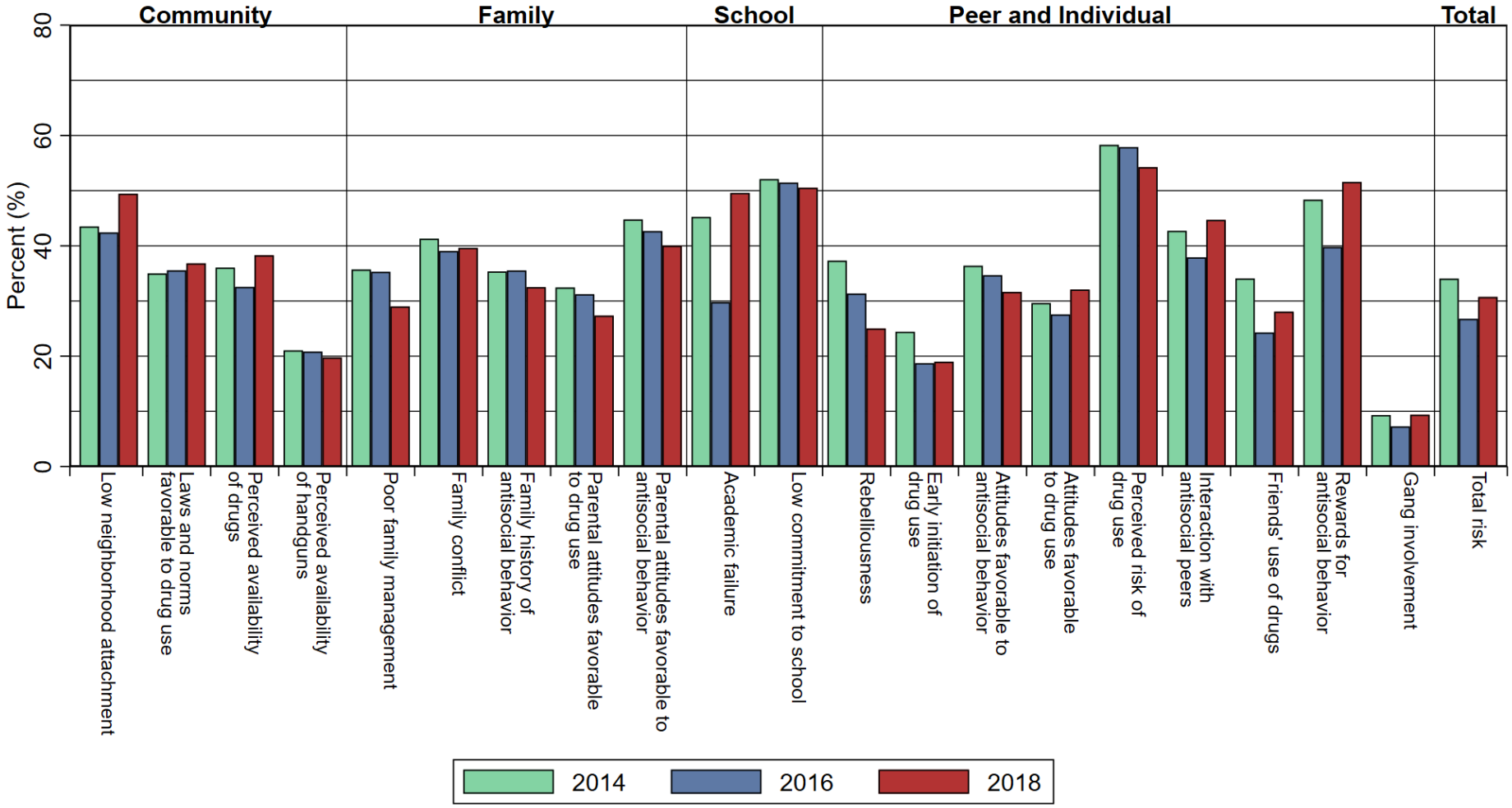


See Data Table 3 for more information.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE

Grade 10

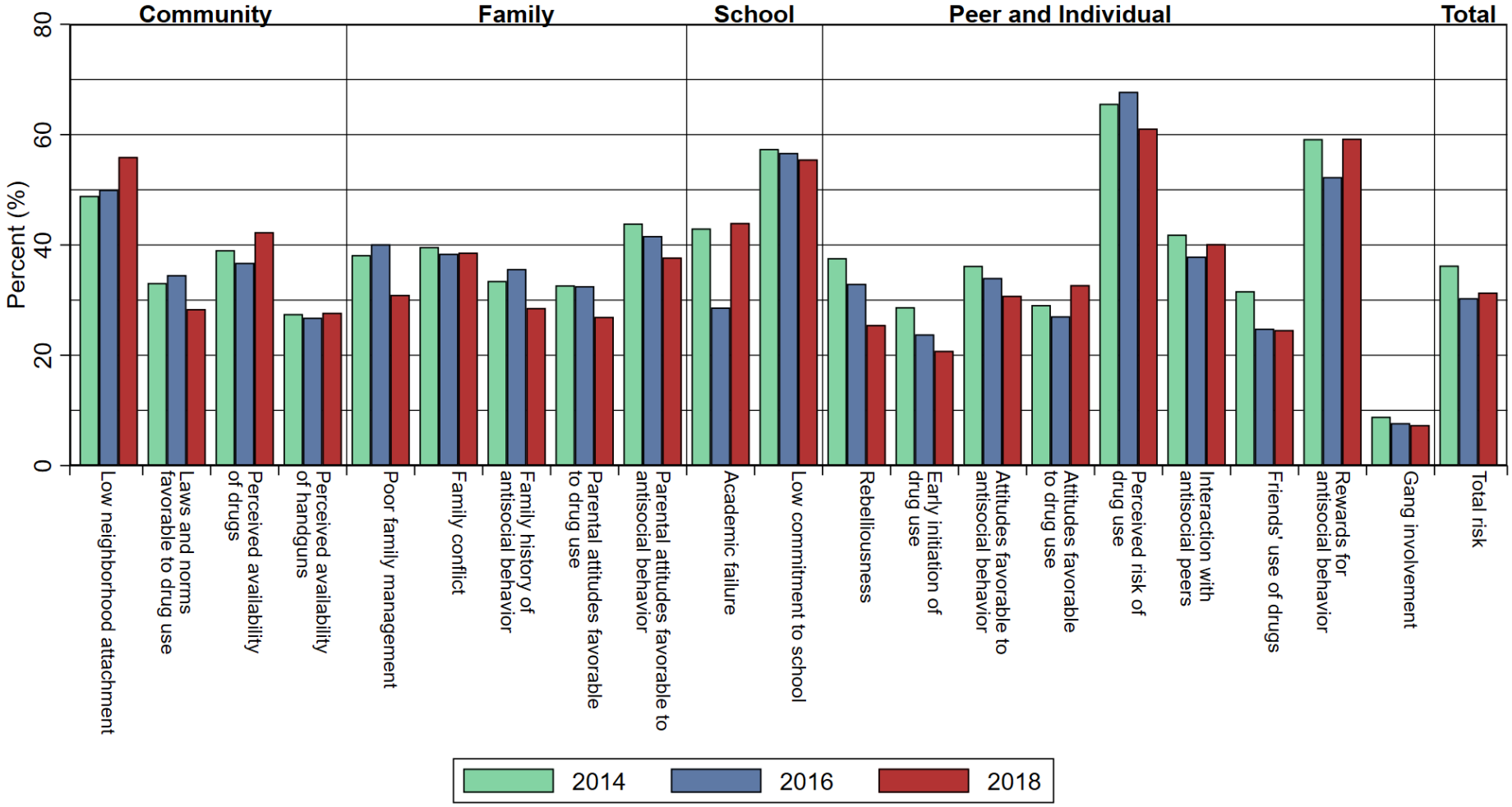


See Data Table 3 for more information.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

RISK PROFILE

Grade 12

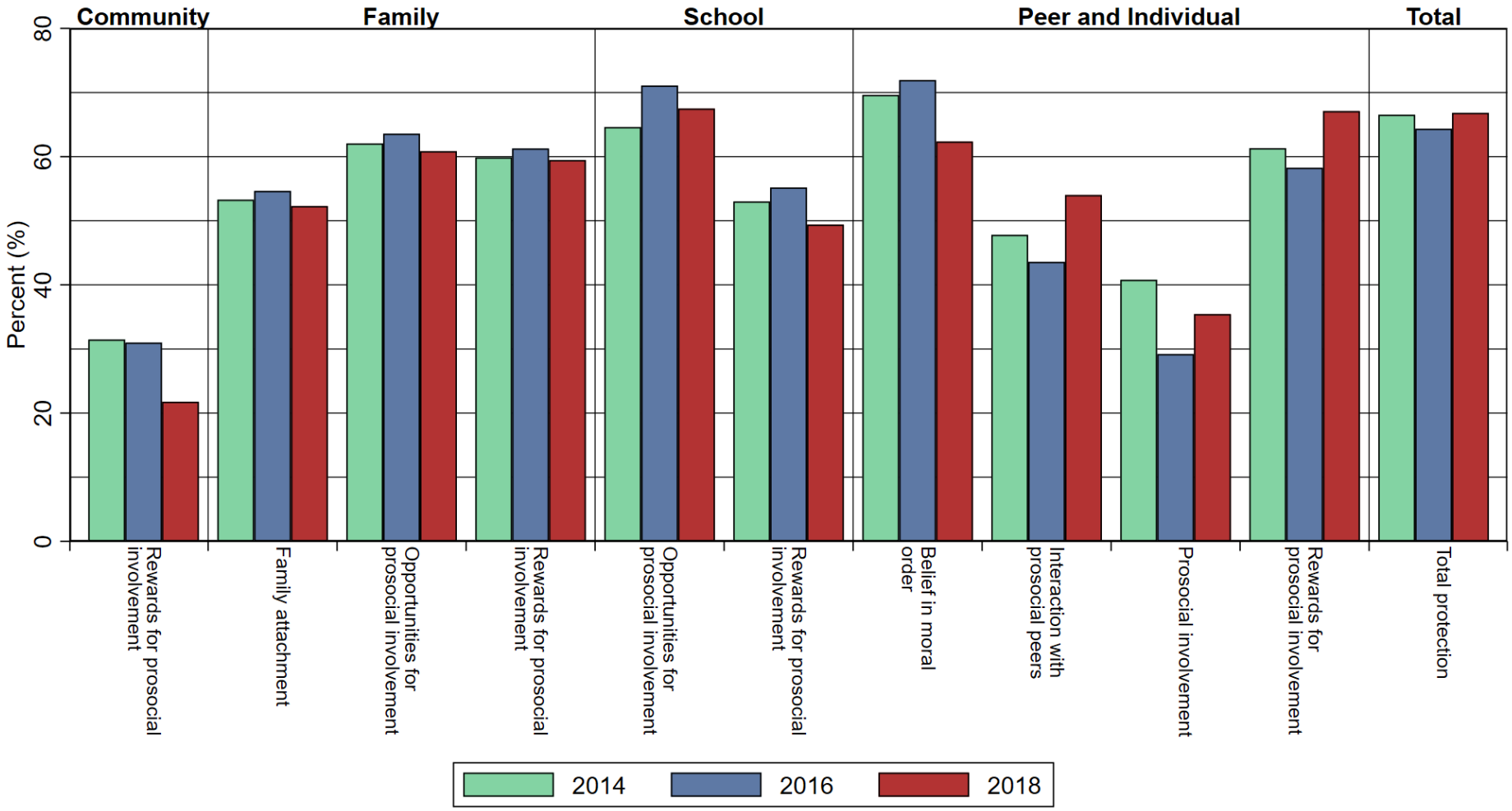


See Data Table 3 for more information.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE

Grade 8

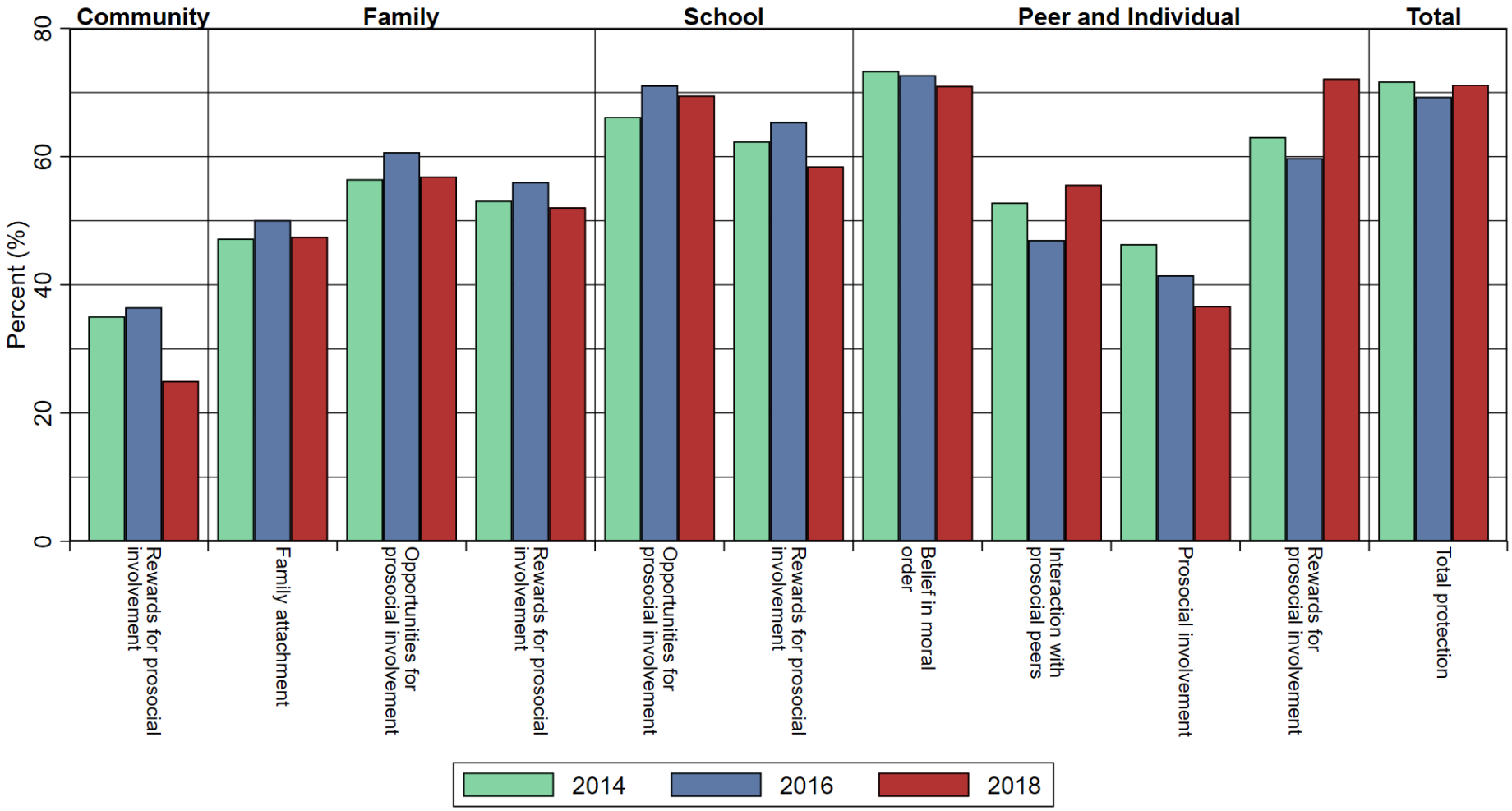


See Data Table 4 for more information.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE

Grade 10

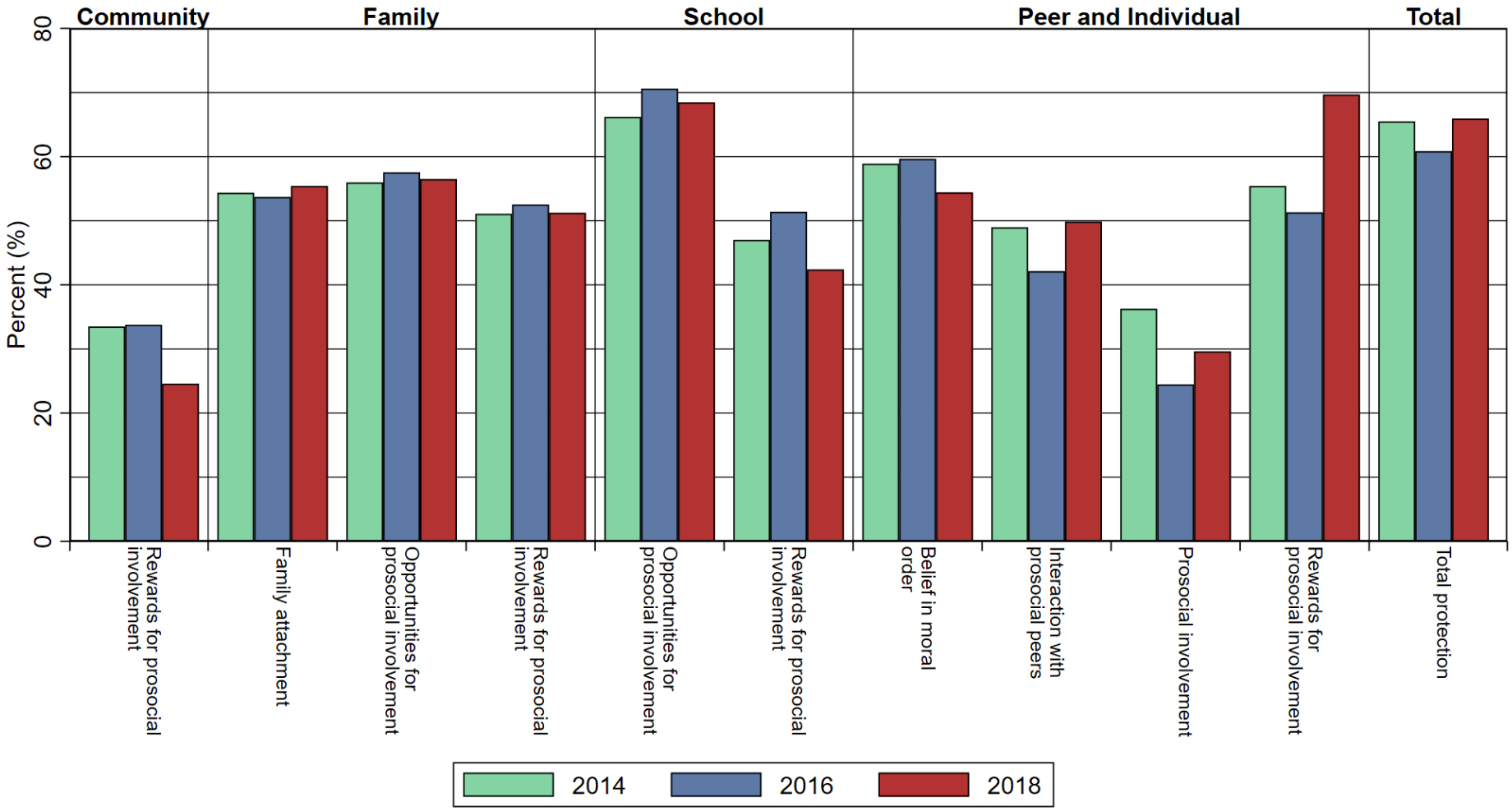


See Data Table 4 for more information.

Risk and Protective Factor Profiles

PROTECTIVE PROFILE

Grade 12



See Data Table 4 for more information.

Substance Use

Youths were asked about their lifetime and 30 day use of the following substances. Except where noted, these questions were asked in all three years (2014, 2016, and 2018) included in this report:

- cigarettes
- electronic cigarettes (e-cigs, vapes), first asked in 2016
- alcohol
- marijuana
- smoked or vaped marijuana concentrates (hash, oil, wax, crumble, shatter), first asked in 2018
- cocaine or crack
- hallucinogens (LSD, shrooms, peyote, salvia)
- inhalants (gases or fumes from glues, liquids, or sprays, also known as whippets, nitrous, paint, gas aerosols)
- methamphetamines (meth, crystal meth)
- heroin
- ecstasy (Molly, MDMA, X, E)
- steroids (Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise, Depo-Testosterone)
- prescription opioids (codeine, OxyContin, Vicodin, Percocet, hydrocodone, fentanyl) without a doctor telling you to take them
- prescription stimulants (Adderall, Ritalin, Concerta, Vyvanse, Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them
- prescription sedatives (bars, Valium, Xanax, Klonopin, Ambien, Lunesta) without a doctor telling you to take them
- synthetic drugs (Bath Salts, K2, Spice, Gold)
- over-the-counter drugs for the purpose of getting high (cough syrup, cold medicine, diet pills)
- multiple drugs at the same time (including alcohol, prescription medications, marijuana, and other illegal drugs), first asked in 2018
- alcohol and prescription opioids (Vicodin, Oxycontin, codeine) at the same time, first asked in 2018
- phenoxydine (px, breeze)

The drug phenoxydine does not exist, but was included for data validity purposes. Youth who responded that they used this drug may not be answering questions honestly. We exclude youths who claimed phenoxydine use.

Lifetime Substance Use is a measure of the percentage of youth who tried a particular substance at least once in their lifetime. Where available, data are shown for the past three survey administrations in order to note trends of increased or decreased use.

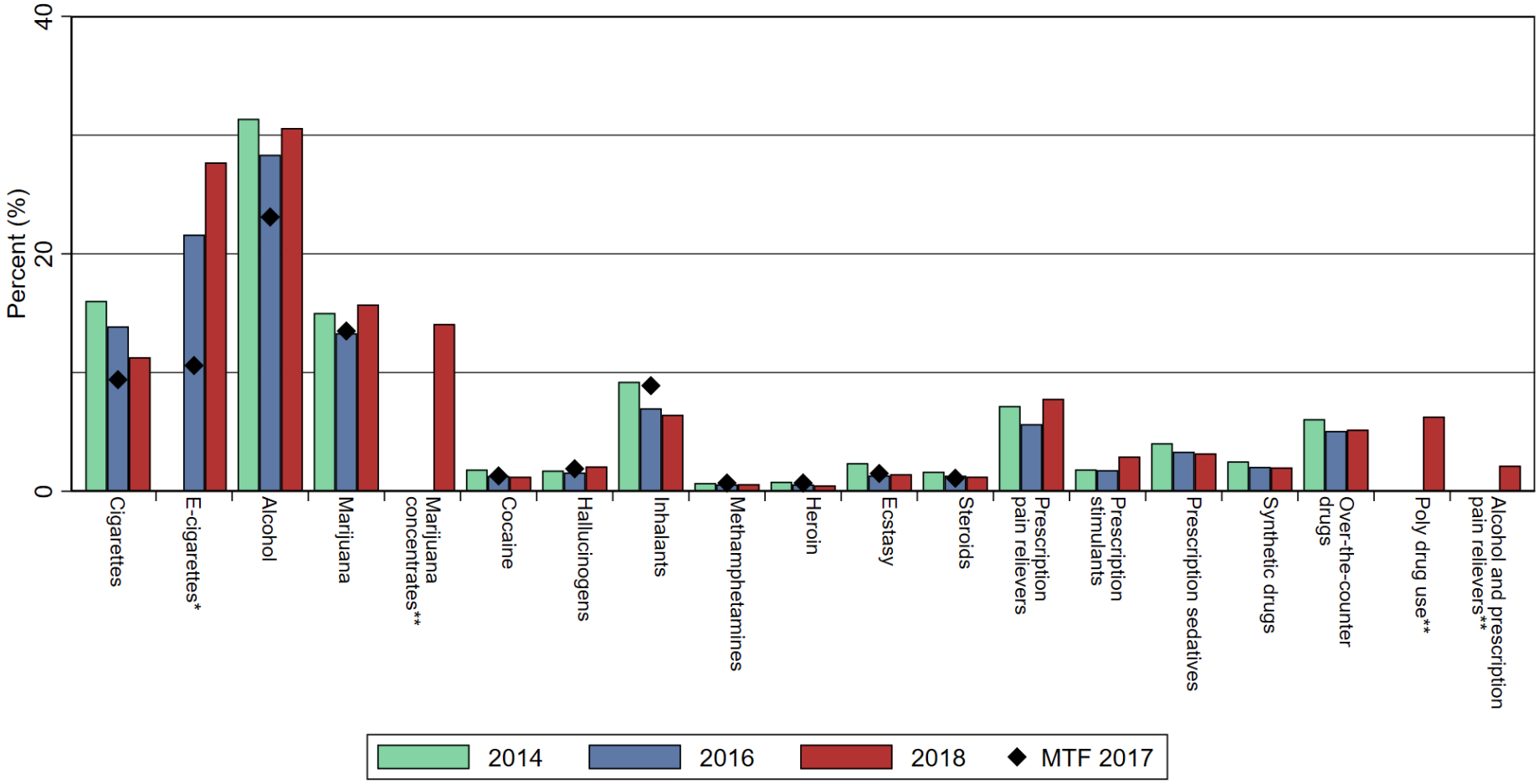
30-Day Substance Use is a measure of the percentage of youth who tried a particular substance at least once in the past 30 days. Where available, data are shown for the past three survey administrations in order to note trends of increased or decreased use.

Binge Drinking is a measure of the percentage of youth who had 5 or more drinks in a row at least once during the two weeks prior to the survey.

Substance Use

LIFETIME ATOD USE

Grade 8

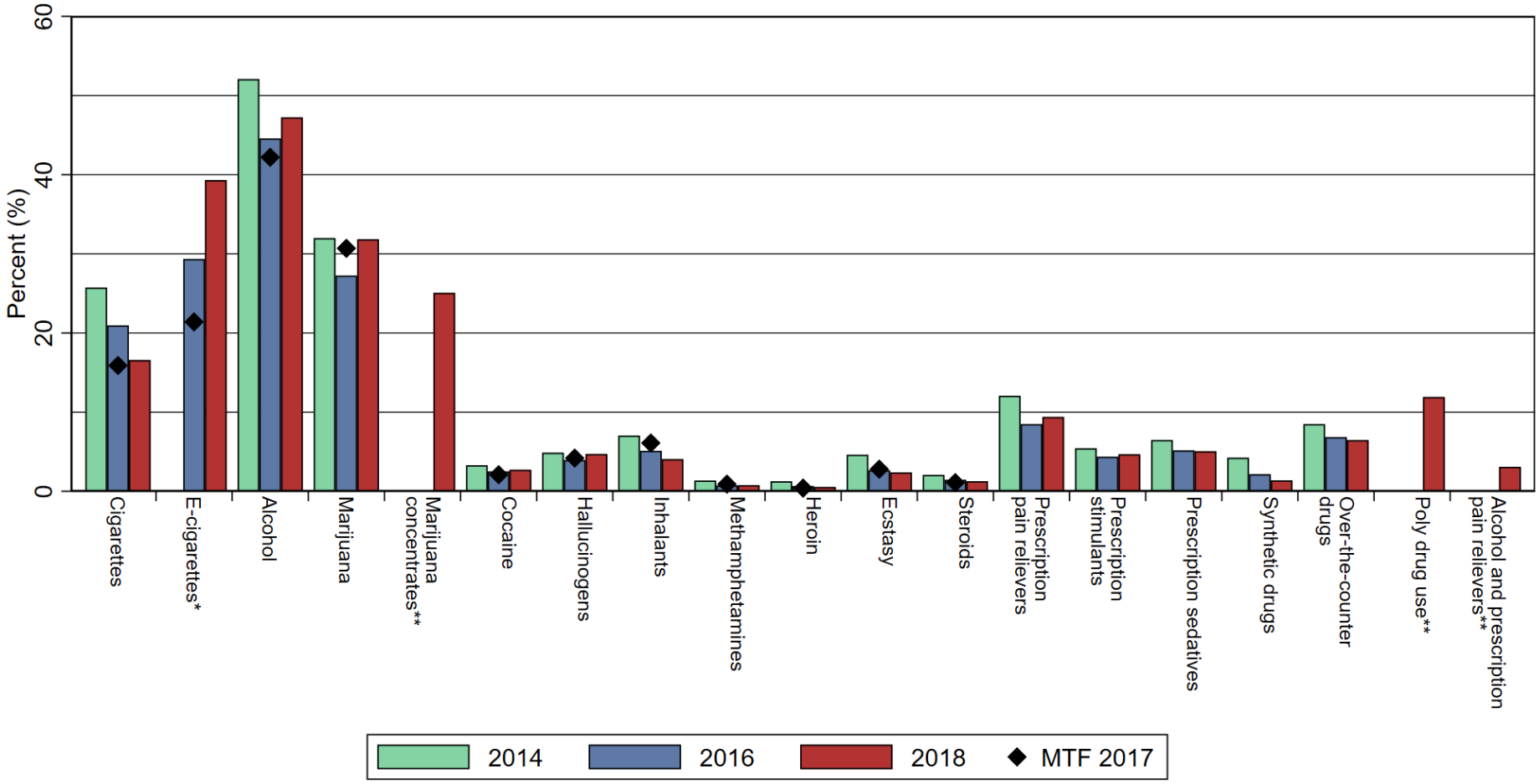


*This question was not asked in 2014
**This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016
See Data Table 5 for more information.

Substance Use

LIFETIME ATOD USE

Grade 10

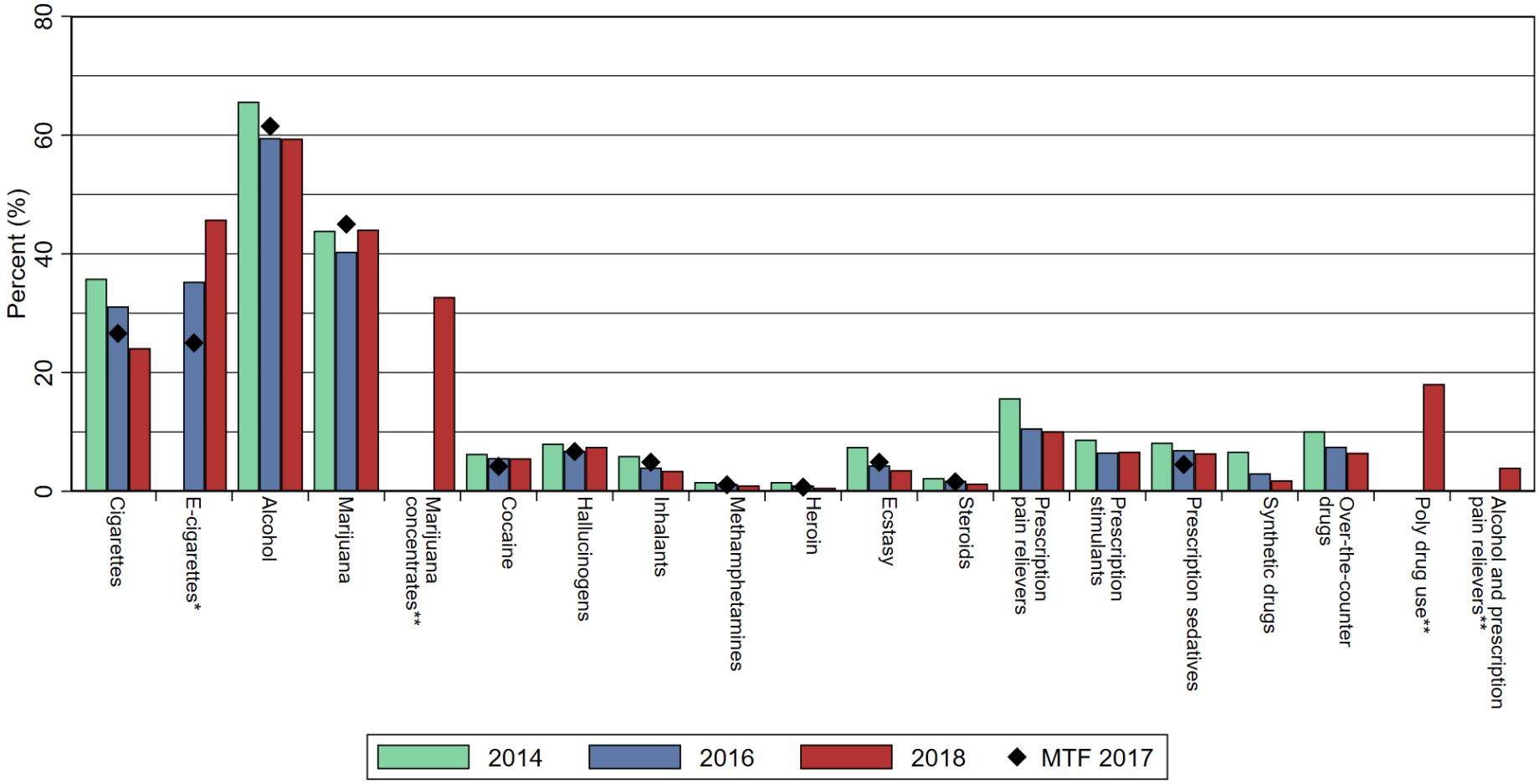


*This question was not asked in 2014
**This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016
See Data Table 5 for more information.

Substance Use

LIFETIME ATOD USE

Grade 12

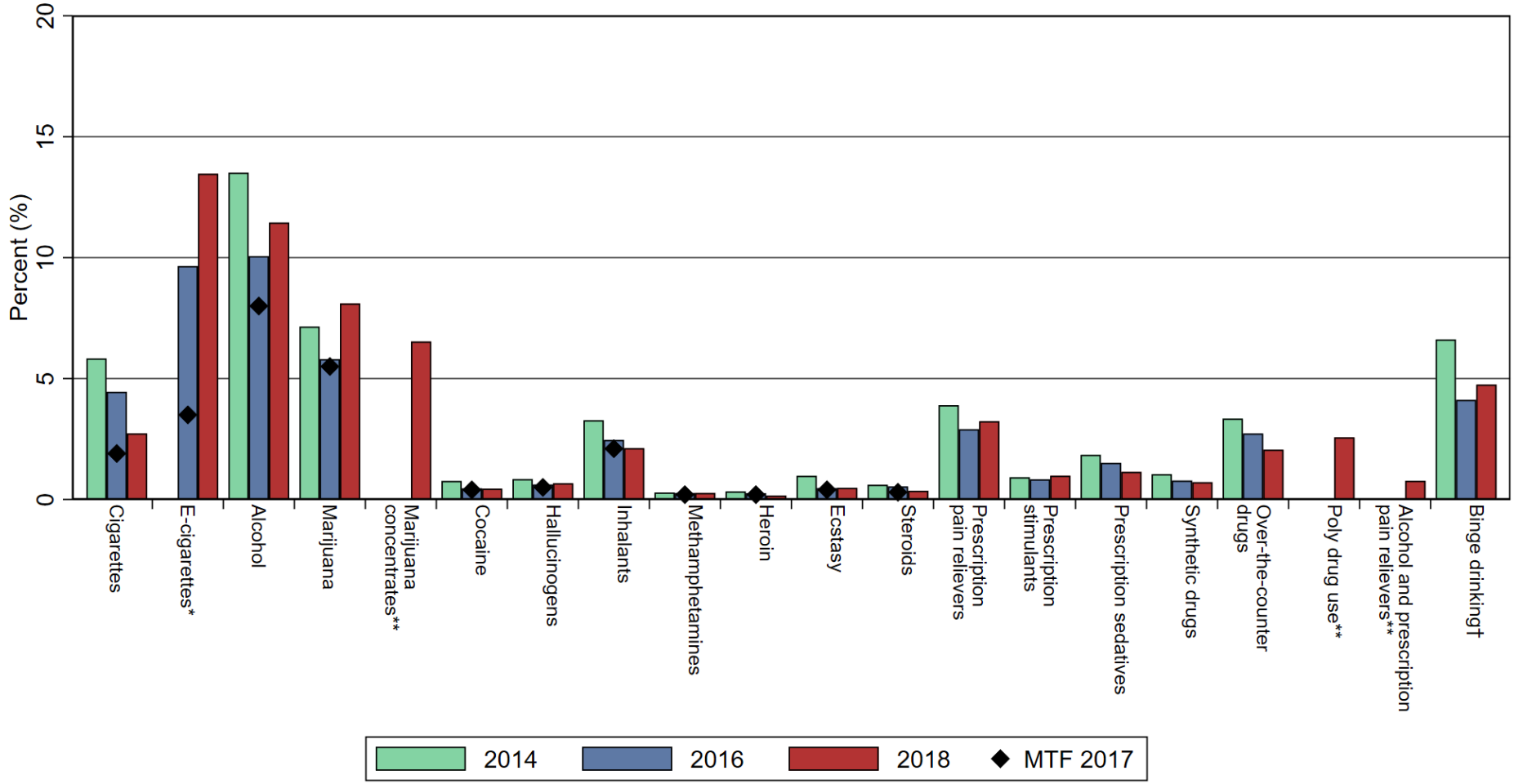


*This question was not asked in 2014
**This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016
See Data Table 5 for more information.

Substance Use

30-DAY ATOD USE

Grade 8

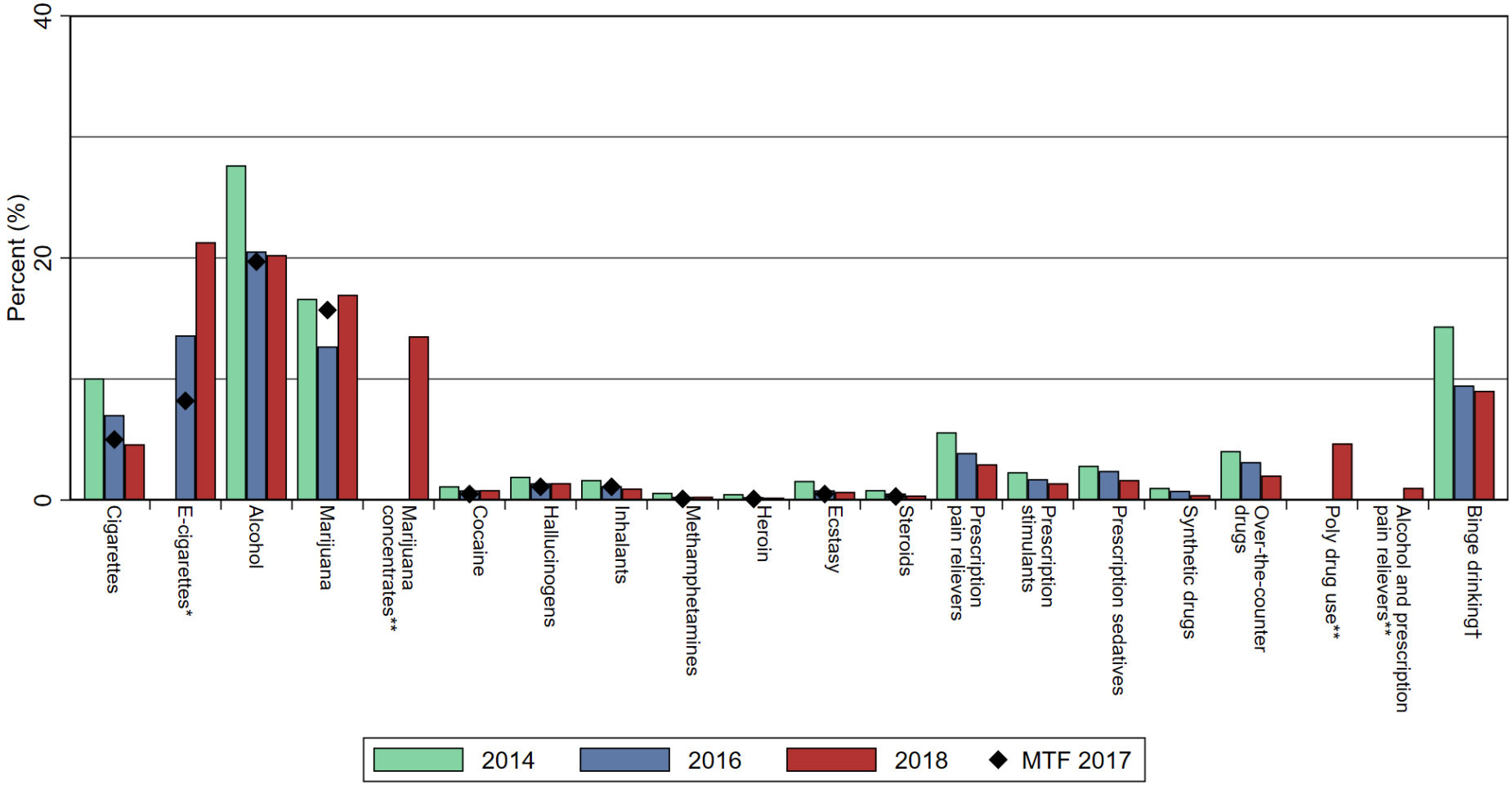


*This question was not asked in 2014
**This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016
†This question indicated whether youth had 5 or more drinks in a row during the past 2 weeks.
See Data Table 6 for more information.

Substance Use

30-DAY ATOD USE

Grade 10

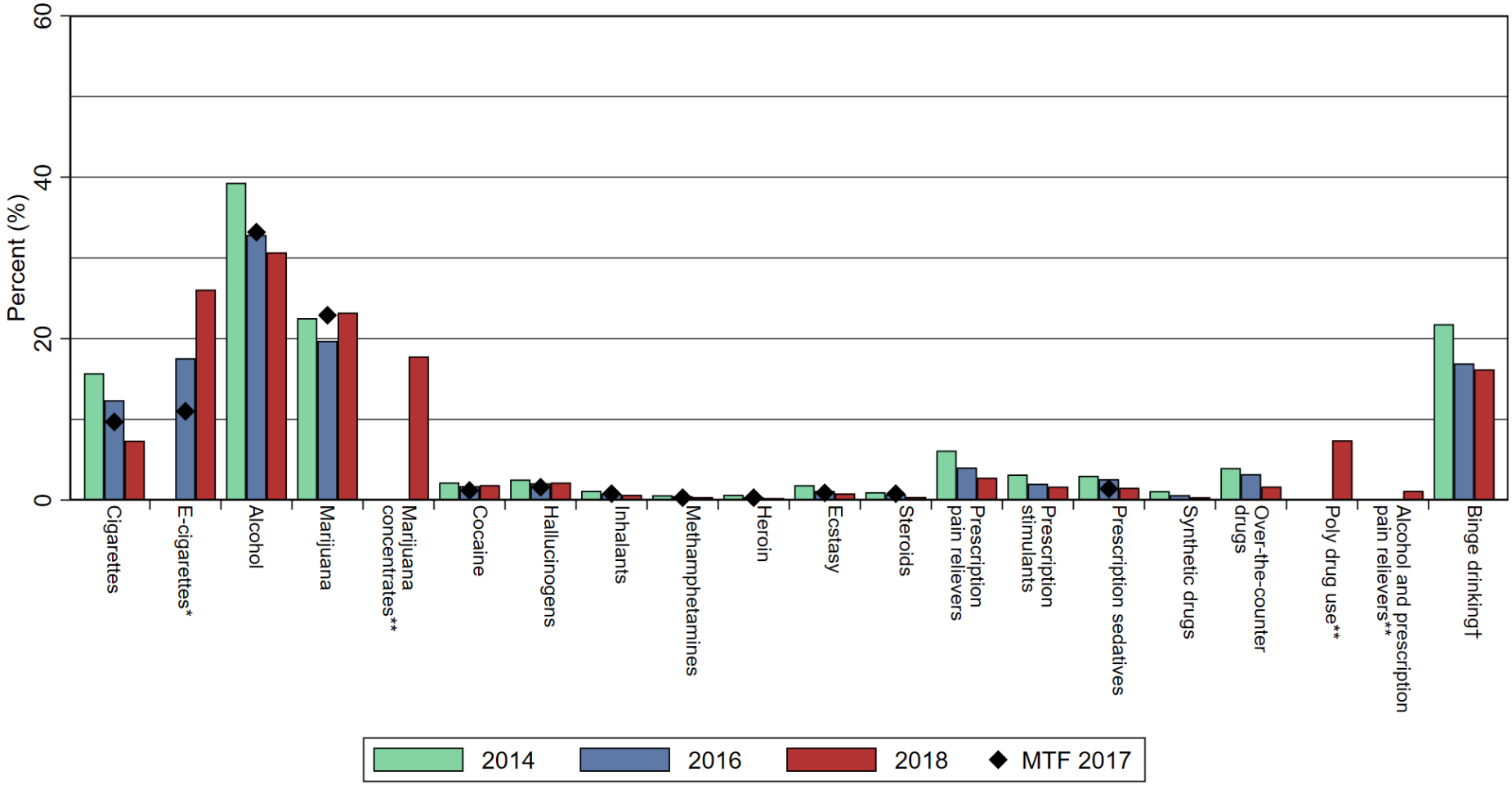


*This question was not asked in 2014
**This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016
†This question indicated whether youth had 5 or more drinks in a row during the past 2 weeks.
See Data Table 6 for more information.

Substance Use

30-DAY ATOD USE

Grade 12



*This question was not asked in 2014
**This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016
†This question indicated whether youth had 5 or more drinks in a row during the past 2 weeks.
See Data Table 6 for more information.

Delinquency and Problem Behaviors

Delinquency

Delinquency is measured by a series of questions encompassing a variety of types of behavior. Where possible, trends over three survey administrations (2014, 2016 and 2018) are presented. 12-month delinquency prevalence is a measure of the percentage of youth who engaged in the following behaviors at least once during the year prior to the survey.

- stolen something worth more than $5, first asked in 2018
- stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle (car or motorcycle)
- gambled, including placing a bet on anything for money or something of value (lottery, cards, dice, sports, pool, video games), first asked with this wording in 2018
- cyberbullied, including harassing or making fun of another person online or through texting, first asked in 2018
- sold illegal drugs
- in a physical fight, first asked in 2018
- physically assaulted (e.g. hit, slapped, pushed, kicked) boyfriend or girlfriend, first asked in 2018
- attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them

We also report the percentage of youth who were arrested in the 12 months prior to survey administration as an indicator of police response to youth delinquency.

School problem behavior

Problem behaviors at school are measured in a variety of ways, including feeling unsafe at school, delinquency and drug use at school, bullying, and being bullied. When possible, trends are presented for survey years 2014, 2016, and 2018.

Felt unsafe at school reports the percentage of youth who mostly or definitely do not feel safe at school. The original question has four response categories in response to the prompt “I feel safe at school”. Those who responded NO! or no are categorized as feeling unsafe. The other response options were yes and YES!. These response options were validated in the Communities that Care survey which the Arizona Youth Survey is modeled after. In the 2016 survey only, percent who felt unsafe responded “strongly disagree” or “disagree” to this question as opposed to “agree” or “strongly agree”.

Next, we report the percentage of students who skipped school at least once in the 12 months prior to the survey because they felt unsafe. In previous survey administrations, this question was asked with a 30 day window. Because of the different timeframe, we report only 2018.

Bullying is a form of aggression, often expressed through physical or psychological harassment, which can lead to feelings of being unsafe and to increased absences (Batsche and Knoff, 1994; Gastic, 2008; Kearney, 2008). We report the percentage of youths who were bullied and the percentage of youths who report bullying someone else on school property in the 12 months prior to the survey. For survey years 2016 and 2018, we also report the percentage of youth who witnessed someone being bullied on school property in the past 12 months. Note: in 2016 the witnessing bullying question included the condition “and done nothing to stop it”. In 2018 this phrase was dropped. As a result, percentage witnessed bullying may be slightly higher due to inclusion of youths who witnessed bullying and intervened.

Been drunk or high reports the percentage of youths who were drunk or high at school at least once in the prior 12 months.

Got into a physical fight reports the percentage of youths who were in a physical fight at least once at school in the prior 12 months.

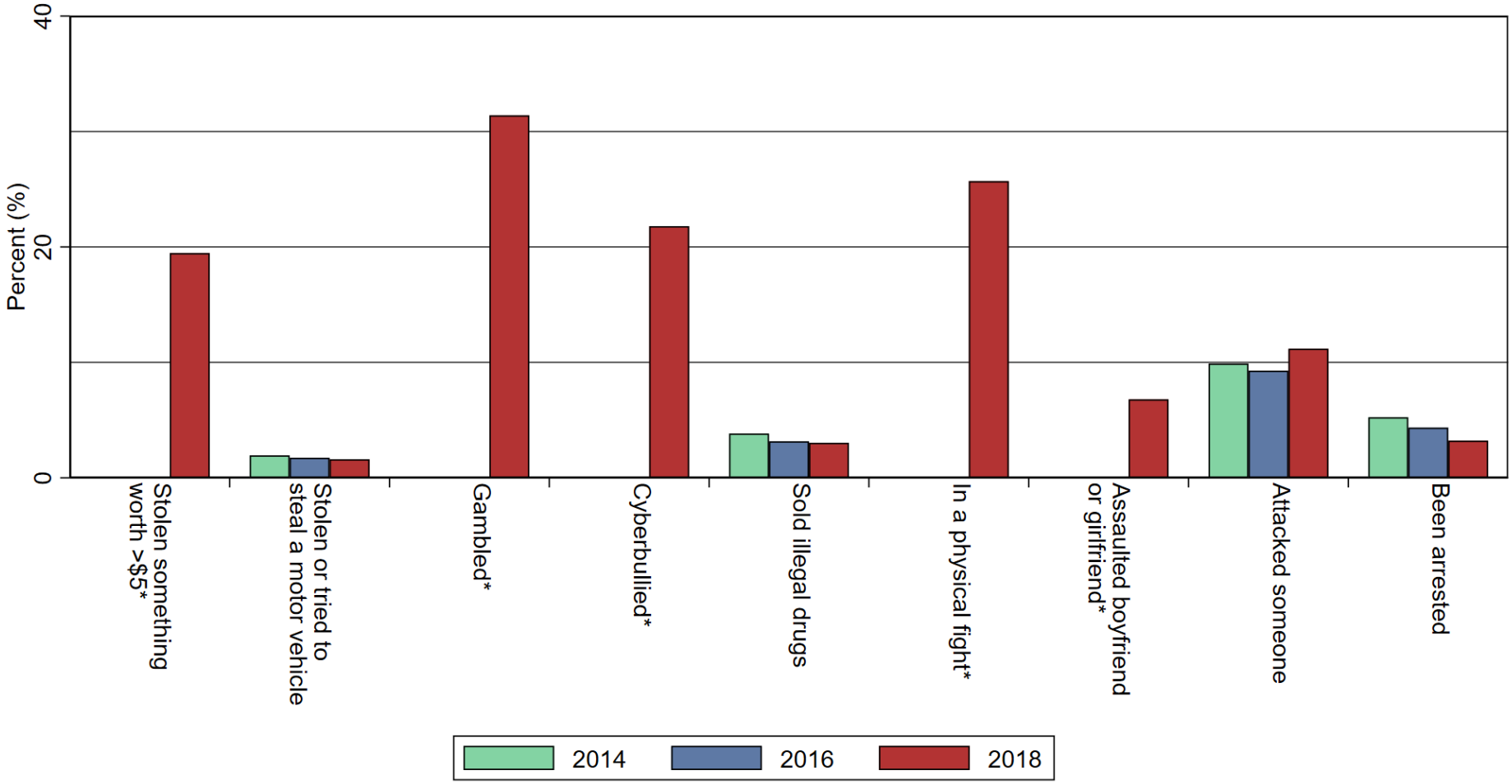
Threatened/injured with a weapon reports the percentage of youth who were threatened or injured with a weapon (e.g. gun, knife, or club) at school at least once in the prior 12 months.

Finally, we report the percentage of students who were suspended at least once in the prior 12 months.

Delinquency and Problem Behaviors

12-MONTH DELINQUENCY PREVALENCE

Grade 8

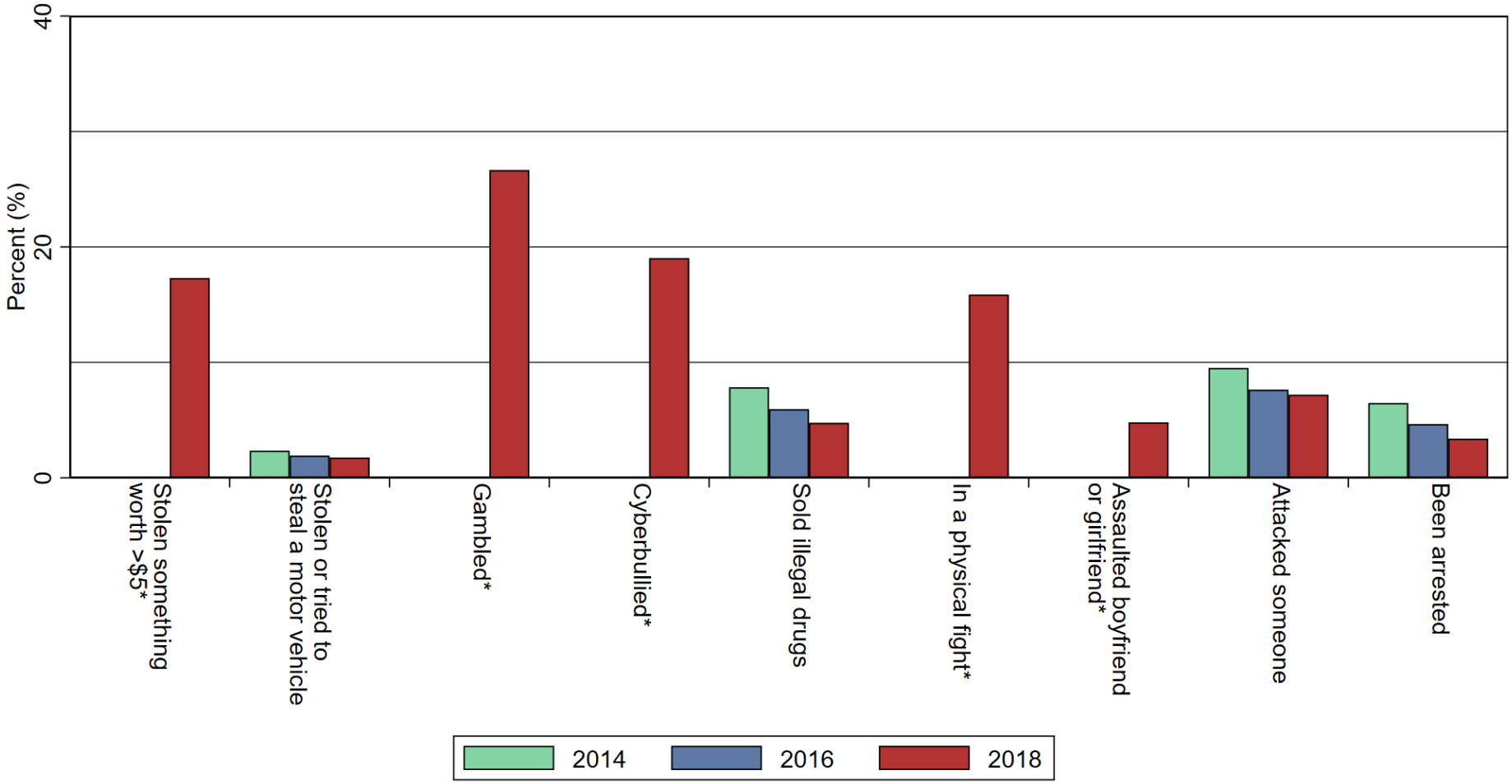


*This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016.
See Data Table 10 for more information.

Delinquency and Problem Behaviors

12-MONTH DELINQUENCY PREVALENCE

Grade 10

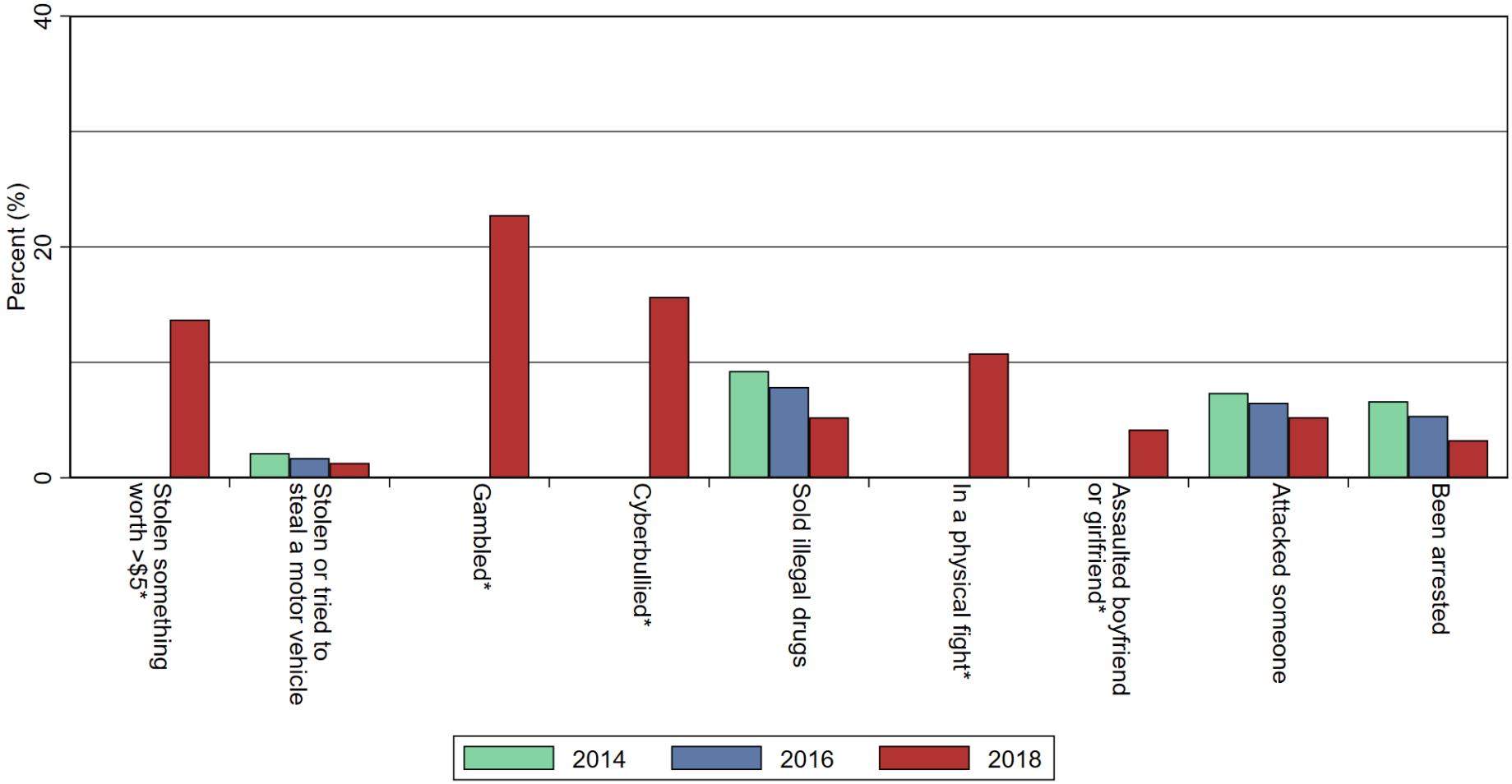


*This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016.
See Data Table 10 for more information.

Delinquency and Problem Behaviors

12-MONTH DELINQUENCY PREVALENCE

Grade 12

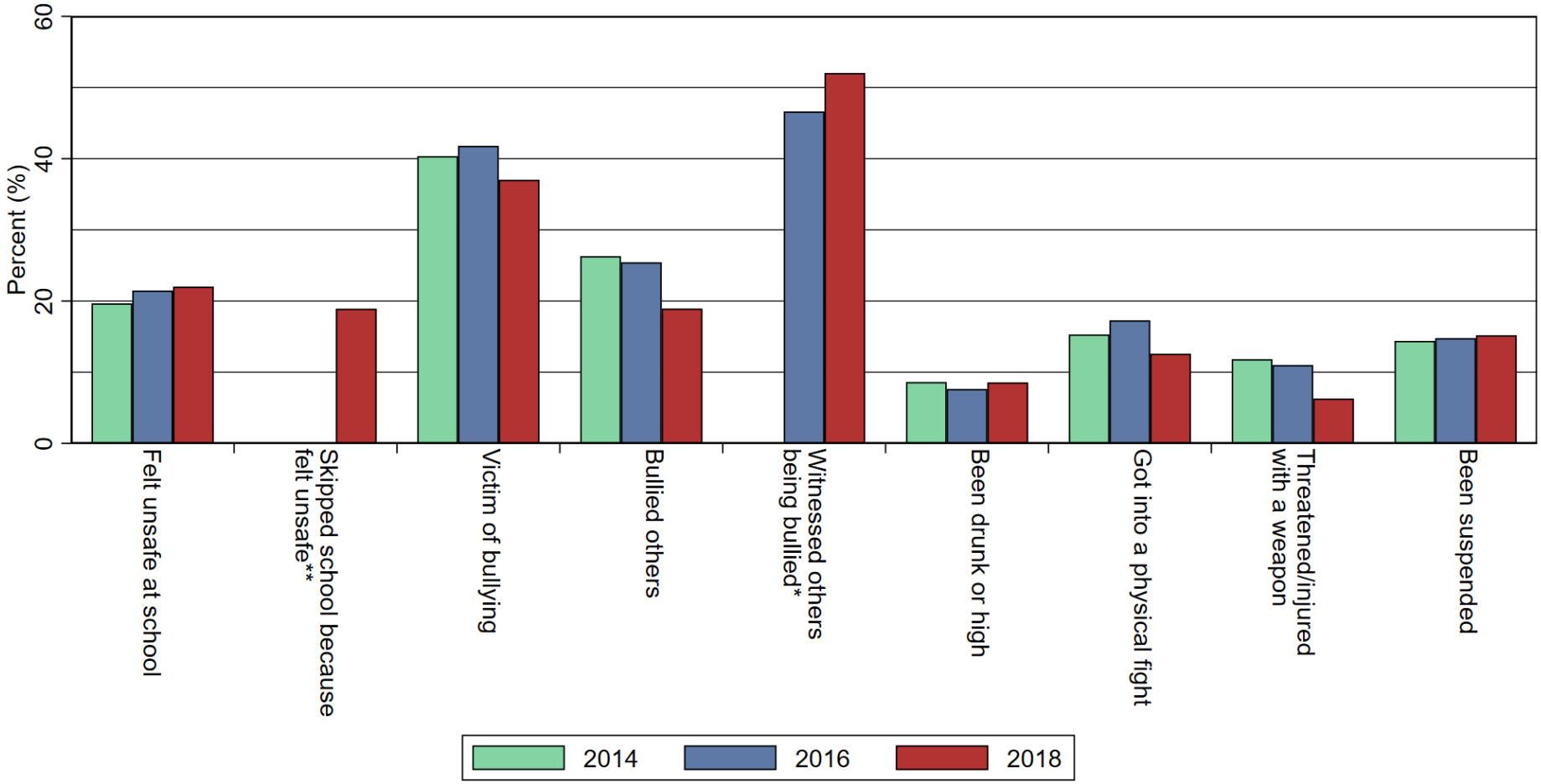


*This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016.
See Data Table 10 for more information.

Delinquency and Problem Behaviors

12-MONTH SCHOOL PROBLEM BEHAVIOR PREVALENCE

Grade 8

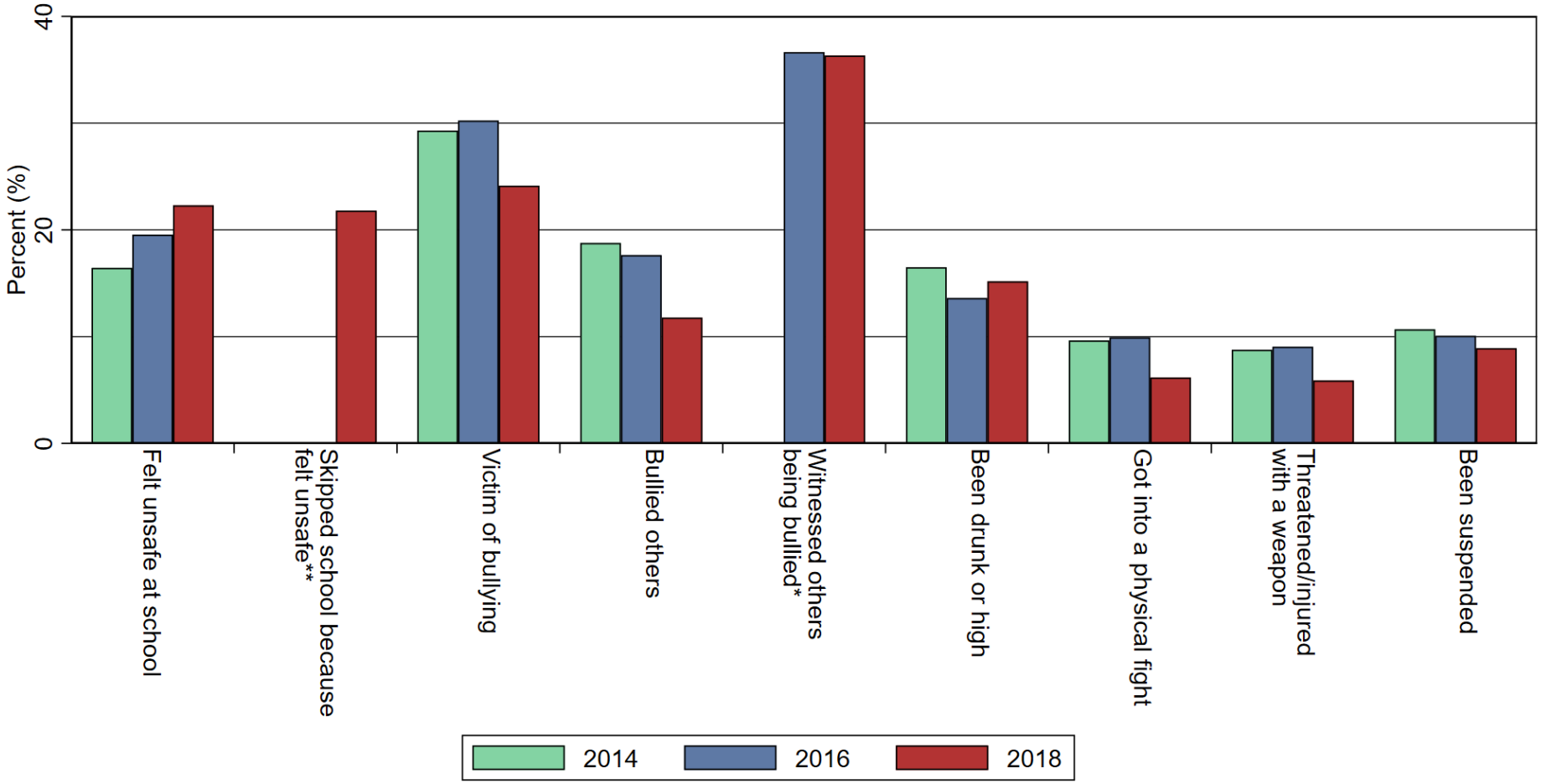


*This question was not asked in 2014.
**This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016.
See Data Table 11 for more information.

Delinquency and Problem Behaviors

12-MONTH SCHOOL PROBLEM BEHAVIOR PREVALENCE

Grade 10

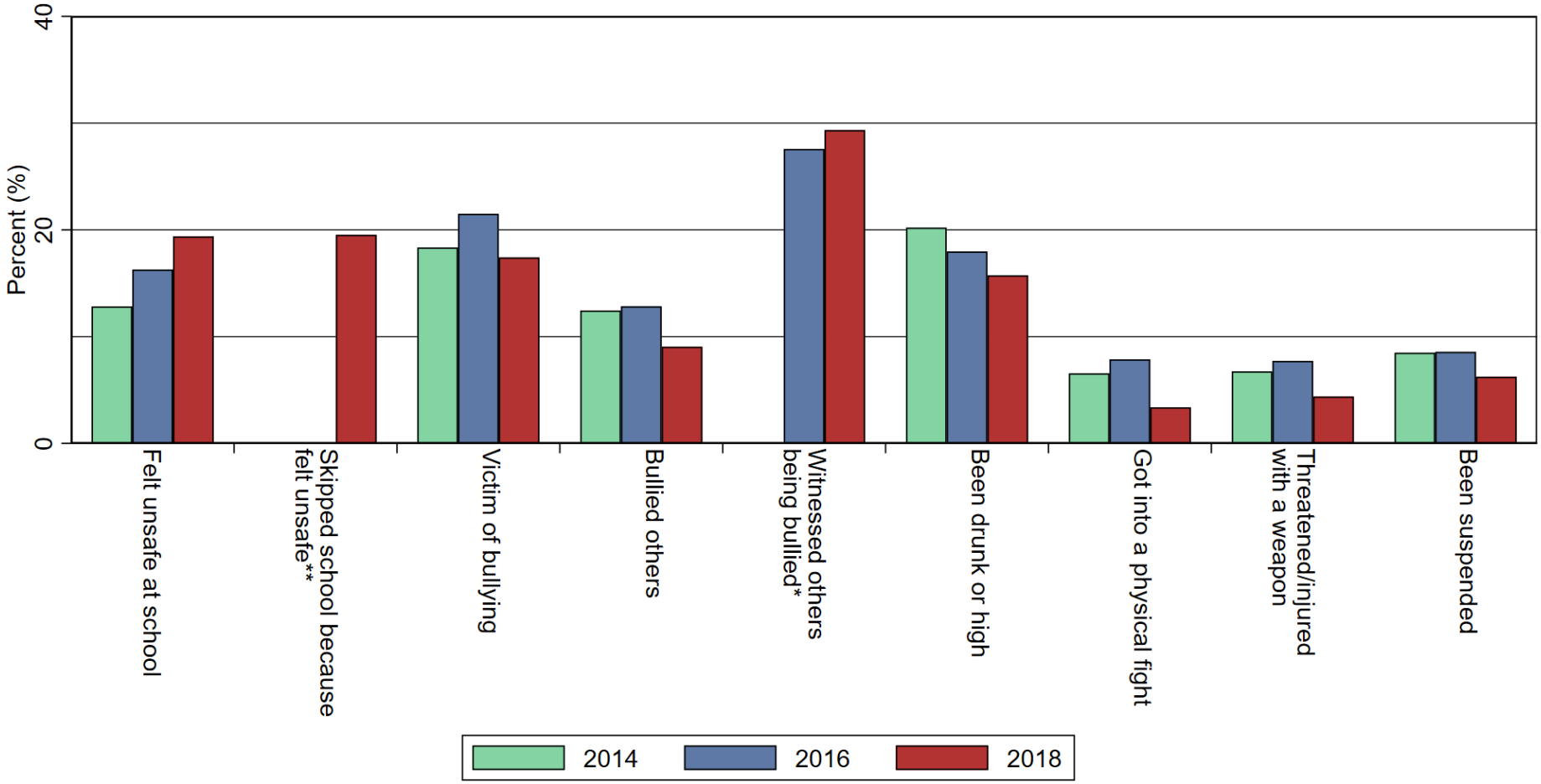


*This question was not asked in 2014.
**This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016.
See Data Table 11 for more information.

Delinquency and Problem Behaviors

12-MONTH SCHOOL PROBLEM BEHAVIOR PREVALENCE

Grade 12



*This question was not asked in 2014.
**This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016.
See Data Table 11 for more information.

Handgun Use, Victimization, and Attitudes

Gun carrying in adolescence is correlated with violent crime, property crime and drug use (Emmert, Hall & Lizotte, 2018). The Arizona Youth Survey includes several questions about handgun carrying, gun use, and attitudes about guns. Where possible, figures from the 2014 and 2016 survey years are also reported so that increasing or decreasing trends can be detected.

Brought a gun to school reports the percentage of youths who took a handgun to school at least once in the prior 12 months.

Carried a handgun reports the percentage of youths who carried a handgun at least once during the prior 12 months.

Threatened, shot at, or shot someone reports the percentage of youth who used a gun to threaten, shoot at, or shoot someone at least once in the prior 12 months. This question was first asked in 2018.

Saw someone shot, shot at, or threatened reports the percentage of youth who witnessed someone using a gun to threaten, shoot at, or shoot someone at least once in the prior 12 months.

Been shot, shot at, or threatened reports the percentage of youth who themselves were shot, shot at, or threatened with a gun at least once in the prior 12 months. This question was first asked in 2018.

Has close friends who carry a handgun reports the percentage of youth who had at least one of his or her four closest friends carry a handgun. Note: in 2014 youths were asked to report on their four best friends (the friends they felt closest to). In 2016 youths were asked to report on their four best friends. And in 2018 they reported on their four closest friends.

Would be seen as cool for carrying a gun reports the percentage of youth who felt there was some chance, a pretty good chance or a very good chance that they would be seen as cool if they carried a handgun. The other responses were no or very little chance and little chance of being seen as cool.

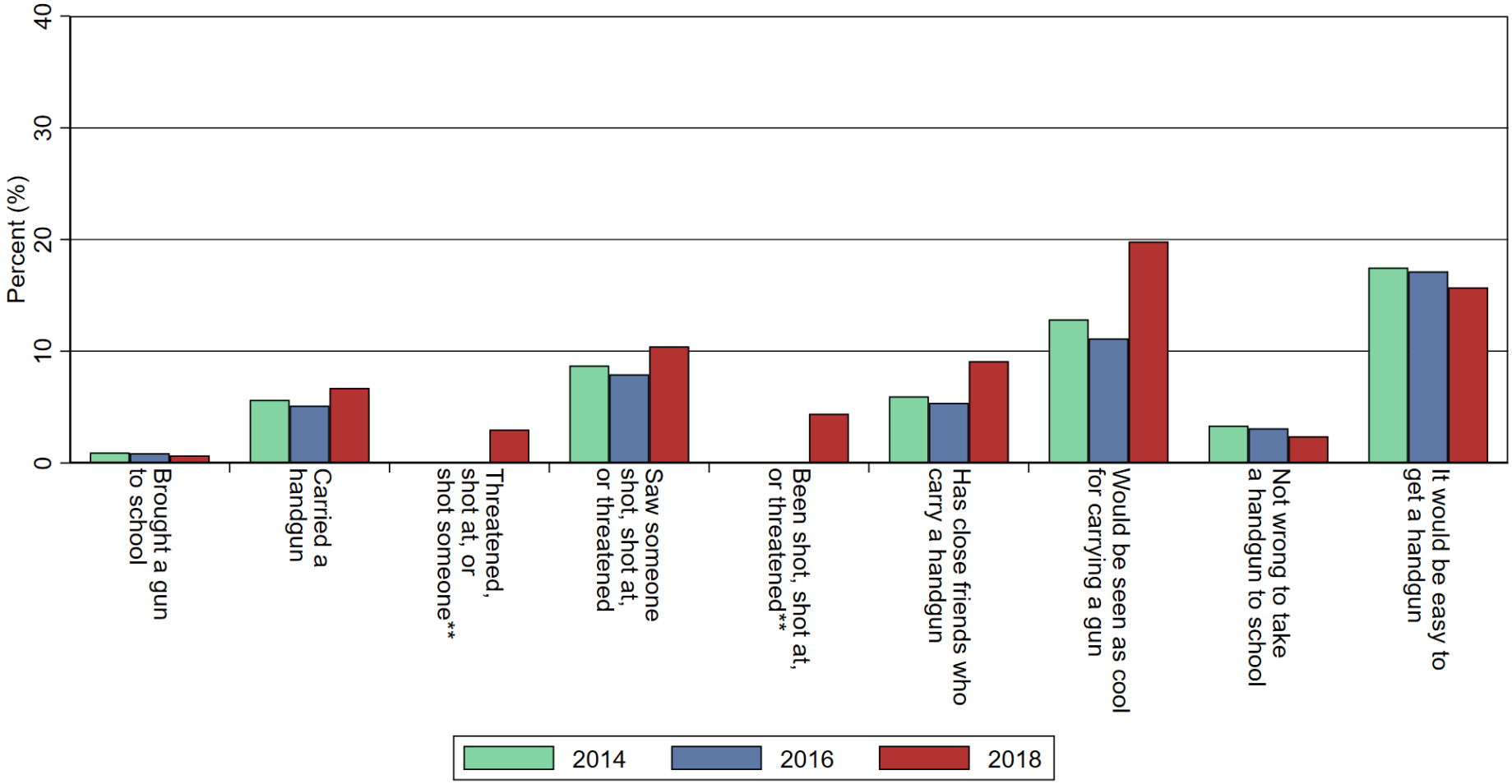
Not wrong to take a handgun to school reports the percentage of youth who felt it was not wrong or only a little bit wrong to take a handgun to school. The other response options were wrong or very wrong.

It would be easy to get a handgun reports the percentage of youth who felt it would be very easy or sort of easy to obtain a handgun. The other response options were sort of hard and very hard.

Handgun Use, Victimization, and Attitudes

HANDGUN USE, VICTIMIZATION, AND ATTITUDES

Grade 8

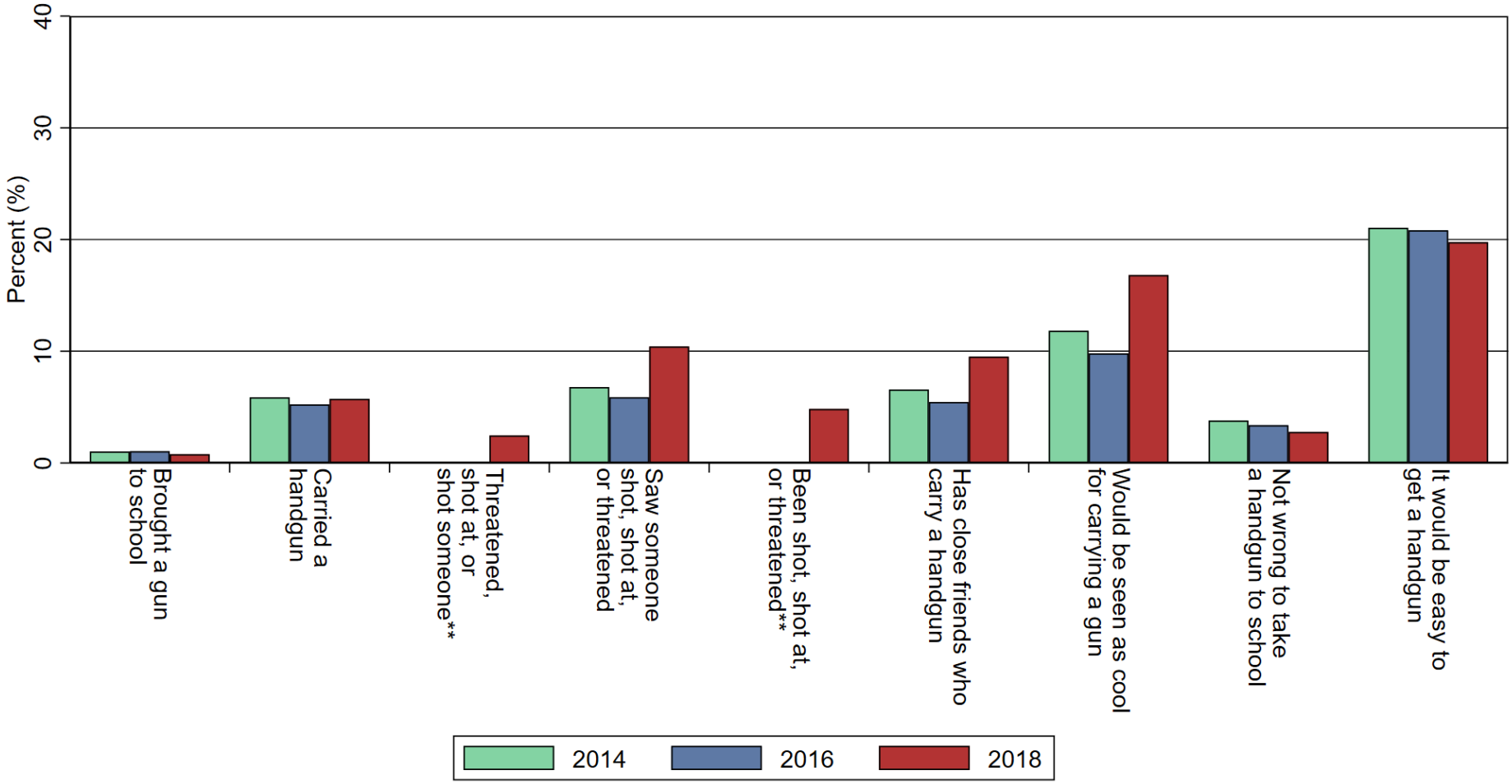


**This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016.
See Data Table 12 for more information

Handgun Use, Victimization, and Attitudes

HANDGUN USE, VICTIMIZATION, AND ATTITUDES

Grade 10

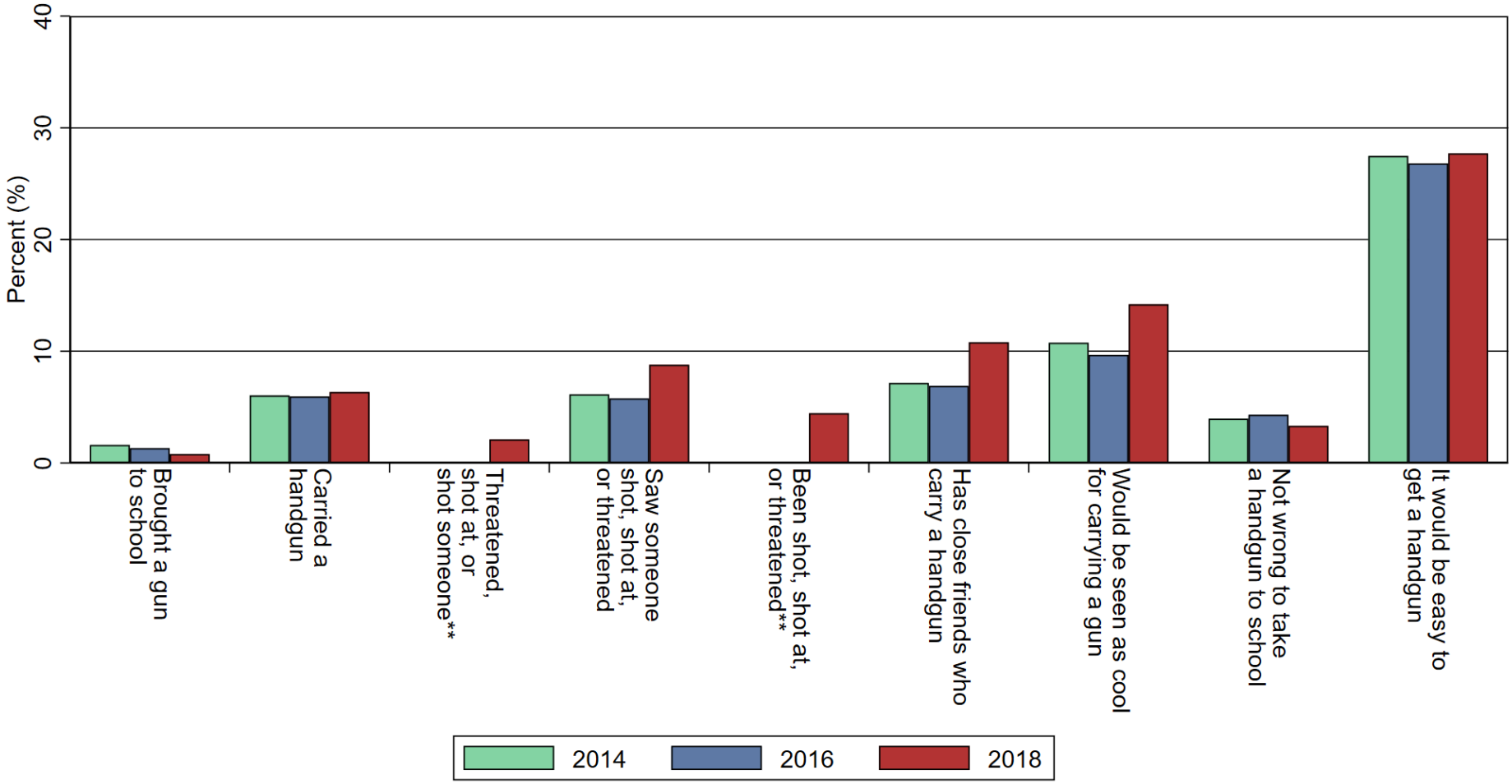


**This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016.
See Data Table 12 for more information

Handgun Use, Victimization, and Attitudes

HANDGUN USE, VICTIMIZATION, AND ATTITUDES

Grade 12



**This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016.
See Data Table 12 for more information

Violence Exposure

This figure collects reports of either witnessing or experiencing violence. Where possible, figures from the 2014 and 2016 survey years are also reported so that increasing or decreasing trends can be detected.

Saw someone beaten up reports the percentage of youths who witnessed someone being punched, kicked, choked or beaten up at least once in the prior 12 months.

Saw someone attacked with a weapon reports the percentage of youths who witnessed someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun (e.g. knife, bat, bottle) at least once in the prior 12 months.

Beaten up reports the percentage of youths who were punched, kicked, choked, or beaten up at least once in the past 12 months. This question was first asked in 2018.

Assaulted by boyfriend/girlfriend reports the percentage of youths who were physically assaulted (e.g. hit, slapped, pushed) by a boyfriend or girlfriend at least once in the prior 12 months.

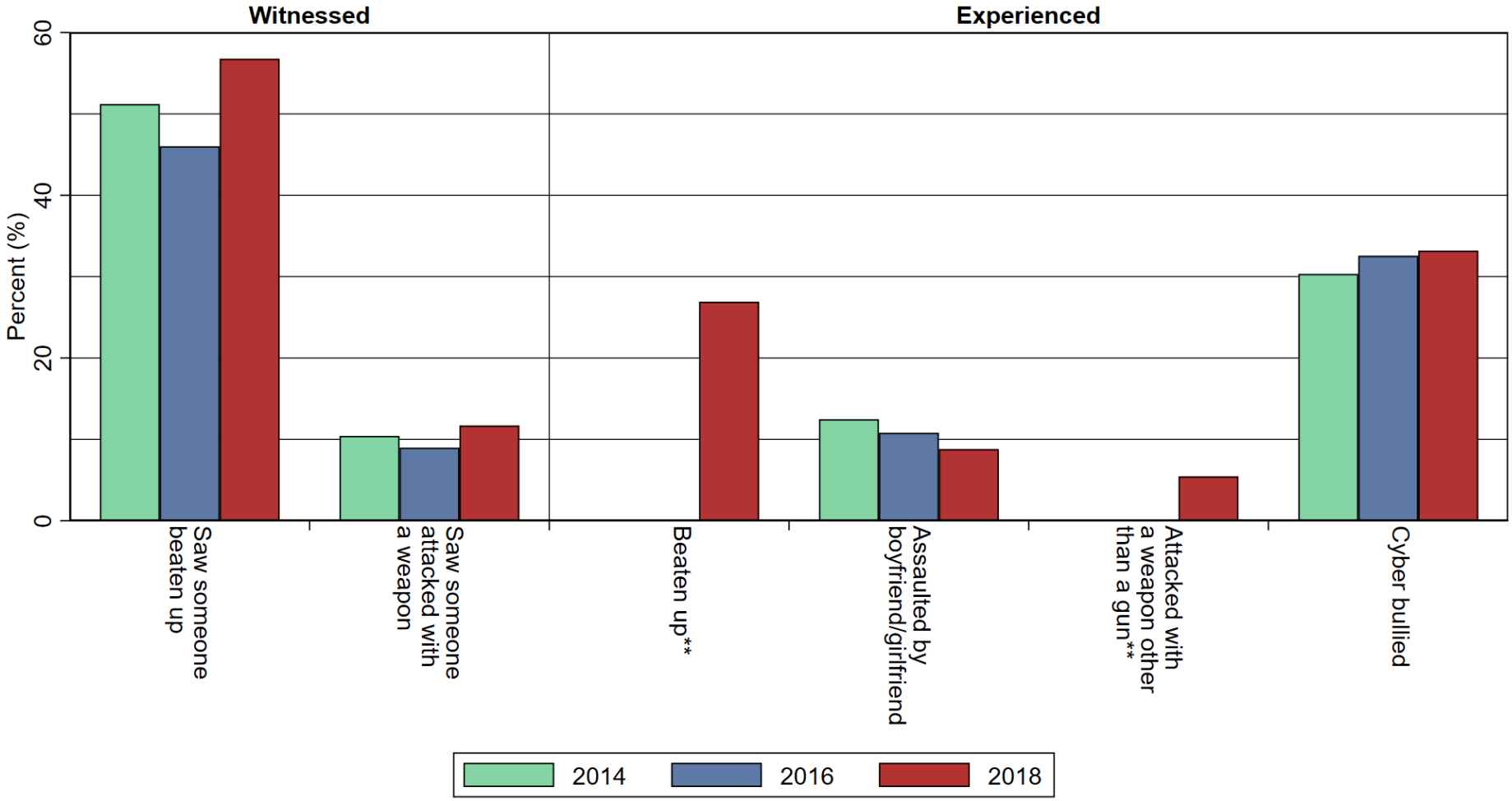
Attacked with a weapon other than a gun reports the percentage of youths who were attacked with a weapon other than a gun (e.g. knife, bat, bottle) at least once in the prior 12 months. This question was first asked in 2018.

Cyber bullied reports the percentage of youth who were cyber-bullied at least once in the prior 12 months. Cyber bullying is defined as being harassed or made fun of by another person online or through text. In 2014 and 2016 the survey question included being mistreated in addition to harassed or made fun of. It also included “or other electronic device” in addition to online and cell phone.

Violence Exposure

WITNESSED OR EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Grade 8

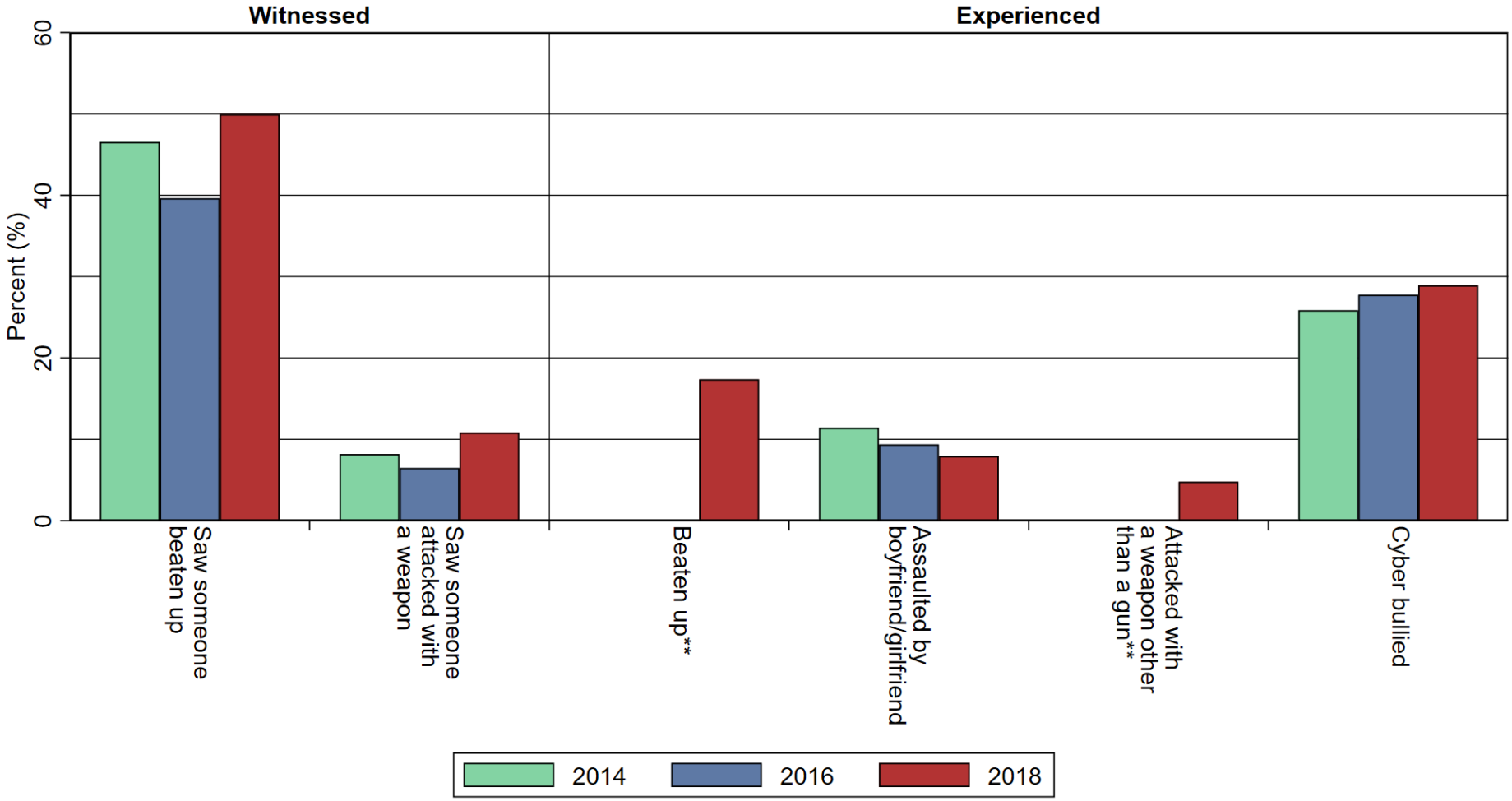


**This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016.
See Data Table 13 for more information.

Violence Exposure

WITNESSED OR EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Grade 10

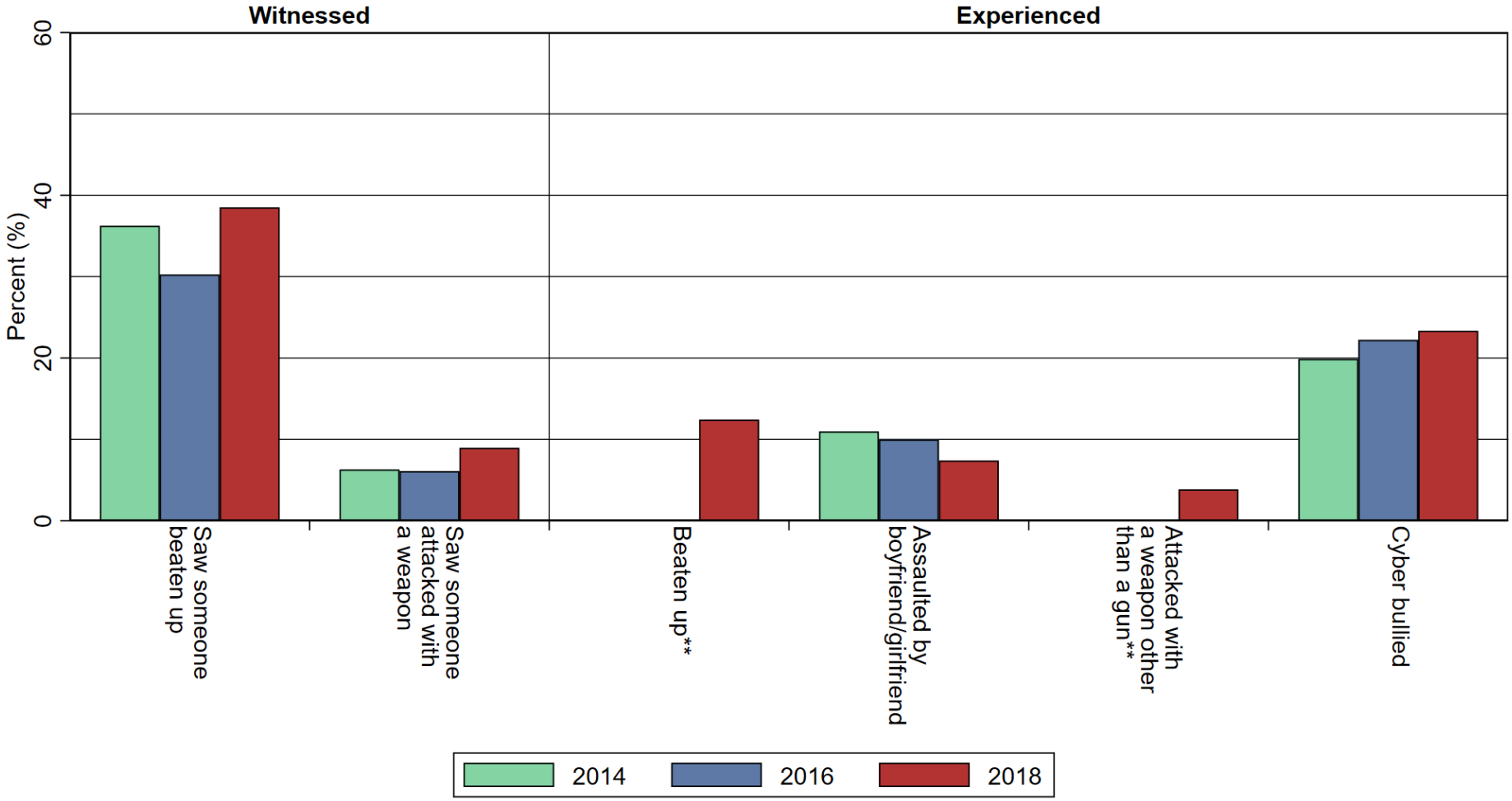


**This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016.
See Data Table 13 for more information.

Violence Exposure

WITNESSED OR EXPERIENCED VIOLENCE IN THE PAST 12 MONTHS

Grade 12



**This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016.
See Data Table 13 for more information.

Gang Involvement

Gang Involvement is measured by a series of questions centered on current and past gang membership for self and friends, as well as the major reason for membership. Association with delinquent peers has been identified as a correlate of individual gang involvement and other anti-social behaviors (Esbensen et al., 2009; Klein and Maxson, 2006). Where possible, figures from the 2014 and 2016 survey years are also reported so that increasing or decreasing trends can be detected.

Currently in a gang reports the percentage of youths who report currently belonging to a gang. This includes youths who report belonging to a gang but wanting to get out.

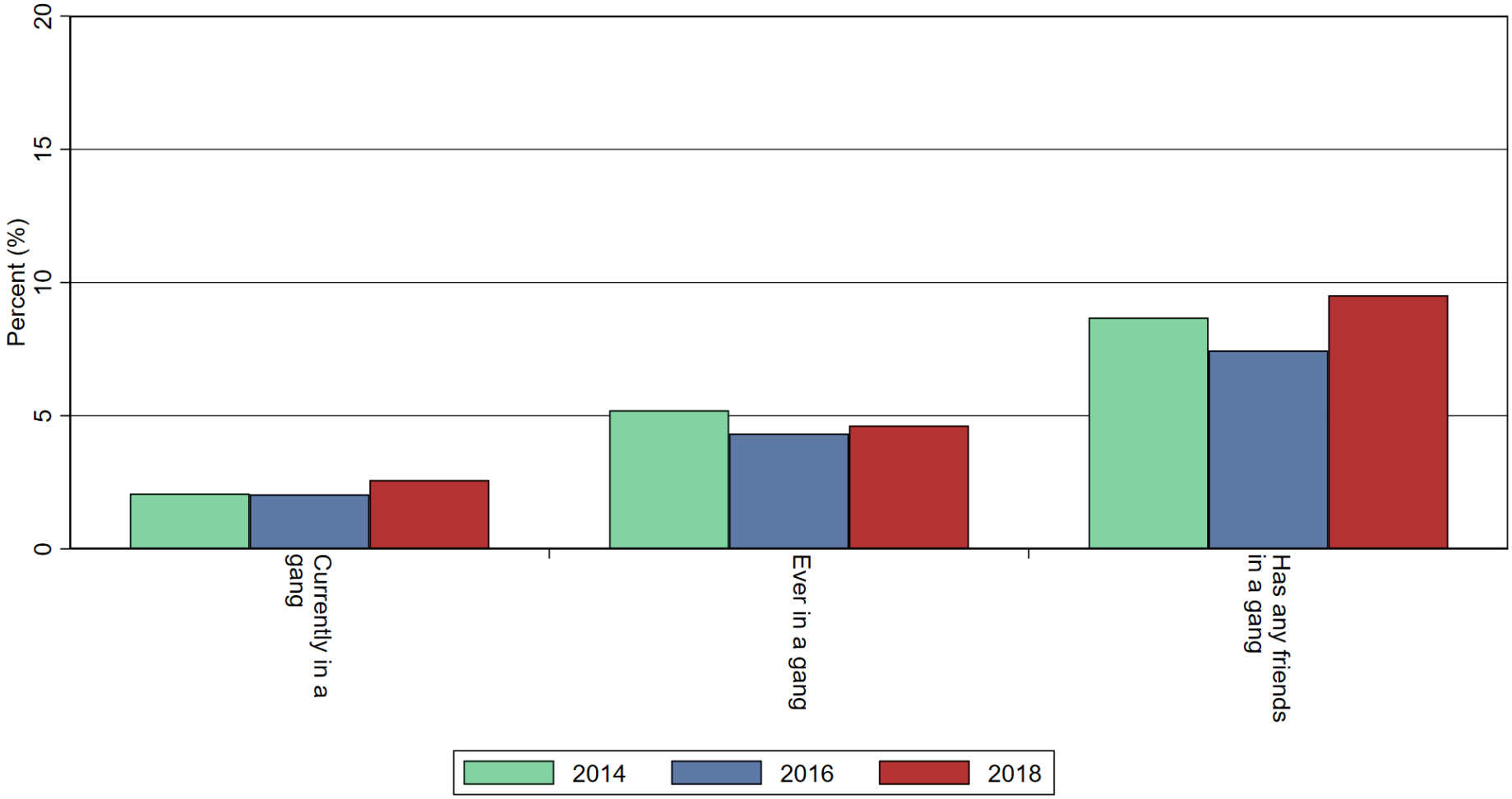
Ever in a gang reports the percentage of youths who report that they no longer belong to a gang but used to.

Friends in a gang reports the percentage of youth who had at least one of his or her four closest friends in a gang. Note: in 2014 youths were asked to report on their four best friends (the friends they felt closest to). In 2016 youths were asked to report on their four best friends. And in 2018 they reported on their four closest friends.

Gang Involvement

GANG INVOLVEMENT

Grade 8

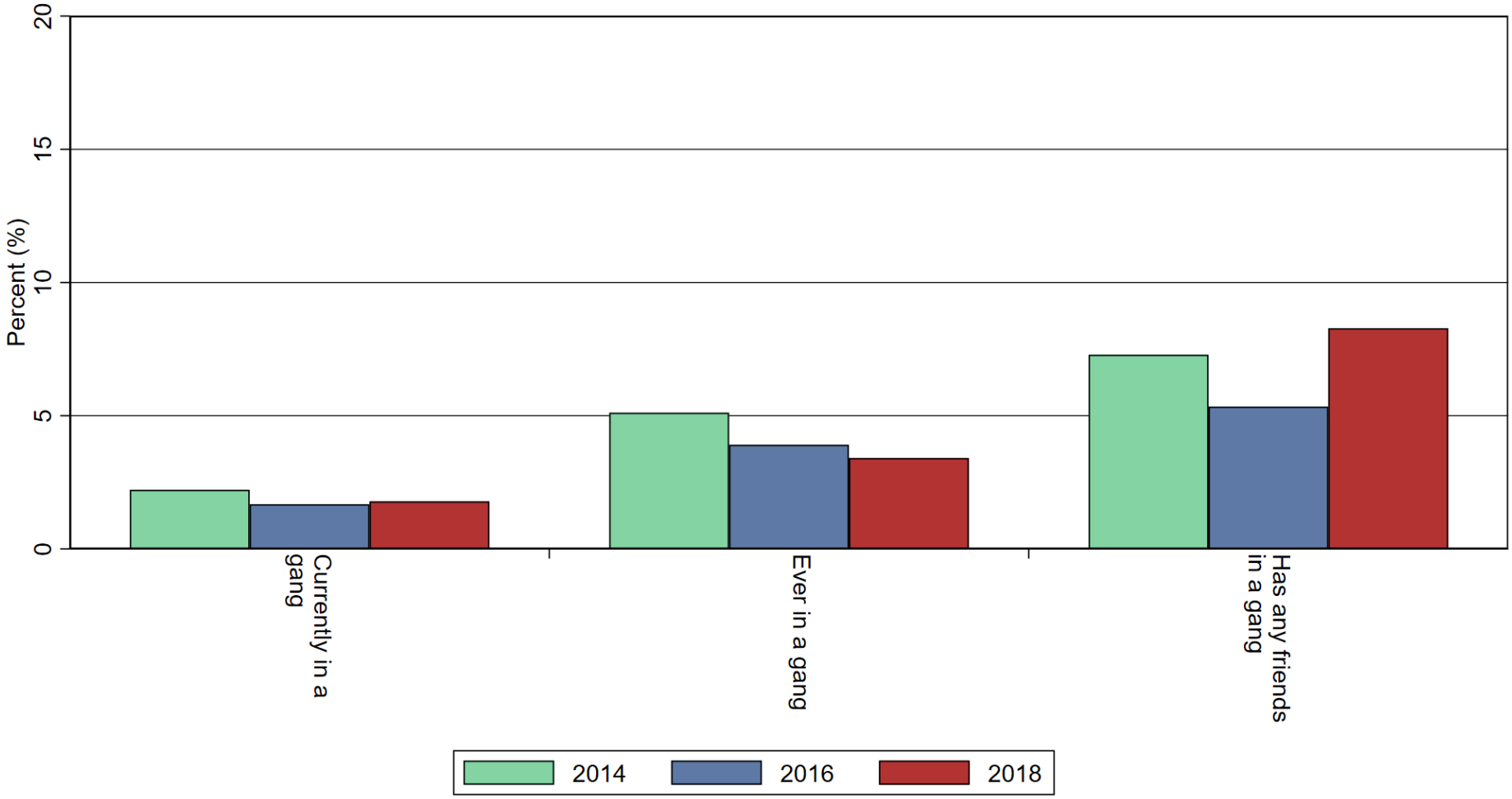


See Data Table 14 for more information.

Gang Involvement

GANG INVOLVEMENT

Grade 10

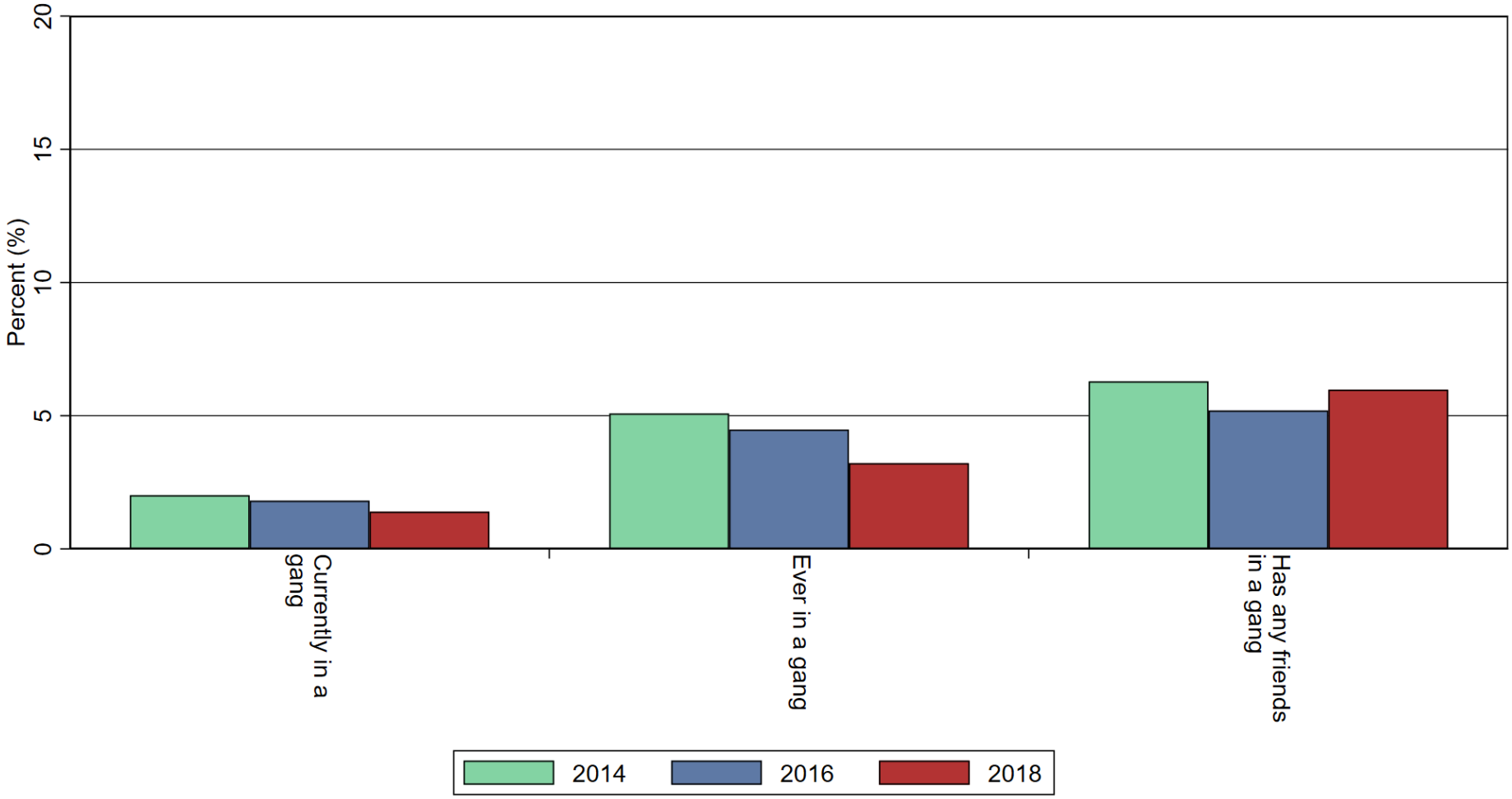


See Data Table 14 for more information.

Gang Involvement

GANG INVOLVEMENT

Grade 12



See Data Table 14 for more information.

Dangerous Driving

Impaired driving has often focused on alcohol use, but researchers have begun to explore the use of other drugs such as marijuana (Maxwell, 2012) and to study distracted driving due to cell phone use (Olsen, Shults, and Eaton, 2013). In addition to dangerous driving practices, we report dangerous situations where the youth was a passenger. Where possible, figures from the 2014 and 2016 survey years are also reported so that increasing or decreasing trends can be detected.

Rode in a car driven by someone drinking alcohol reports the percentage of youth who rode in a car or other vehicle at least once in the prior 30 days that was being driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol

Rode in a car driven by someone using marijuana reports the percentage of youth who rode in a car or other vehicle at least once in the prior 30 days that was being driven by someone who had been using marijuana This question was first asked in 2018.

Drove a car after drinking alcohol reports the percentage of youth who drove a car or other vehicle at least once in the prior 30 days after drinking alcohol.

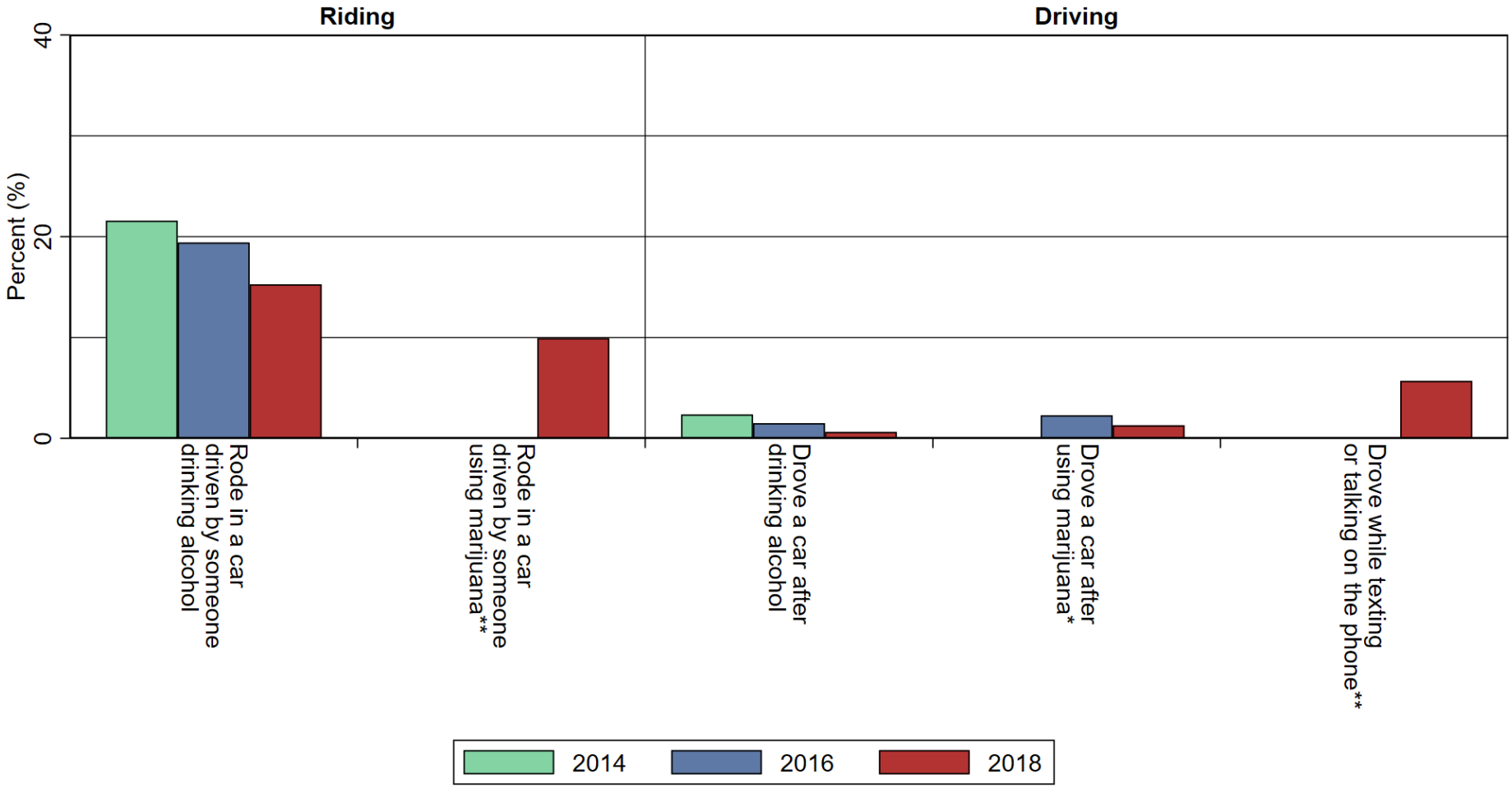
Drove a car after using marijuana reports the percentage of youth who drove a car or other vehicle at least once in the prior 30 days after using marijuana. This question was first asked in 2016.

Drove a car while texting or talking on the phone reports the percentage of youth who drove a car or other vehicle at least once in the prior 30 days while texting or talking on the phone. This question was first asked in 2018.

Dangerous Driving

DANGEROUS DRIVING IN THE PAST 30 DAYS

Grade 8

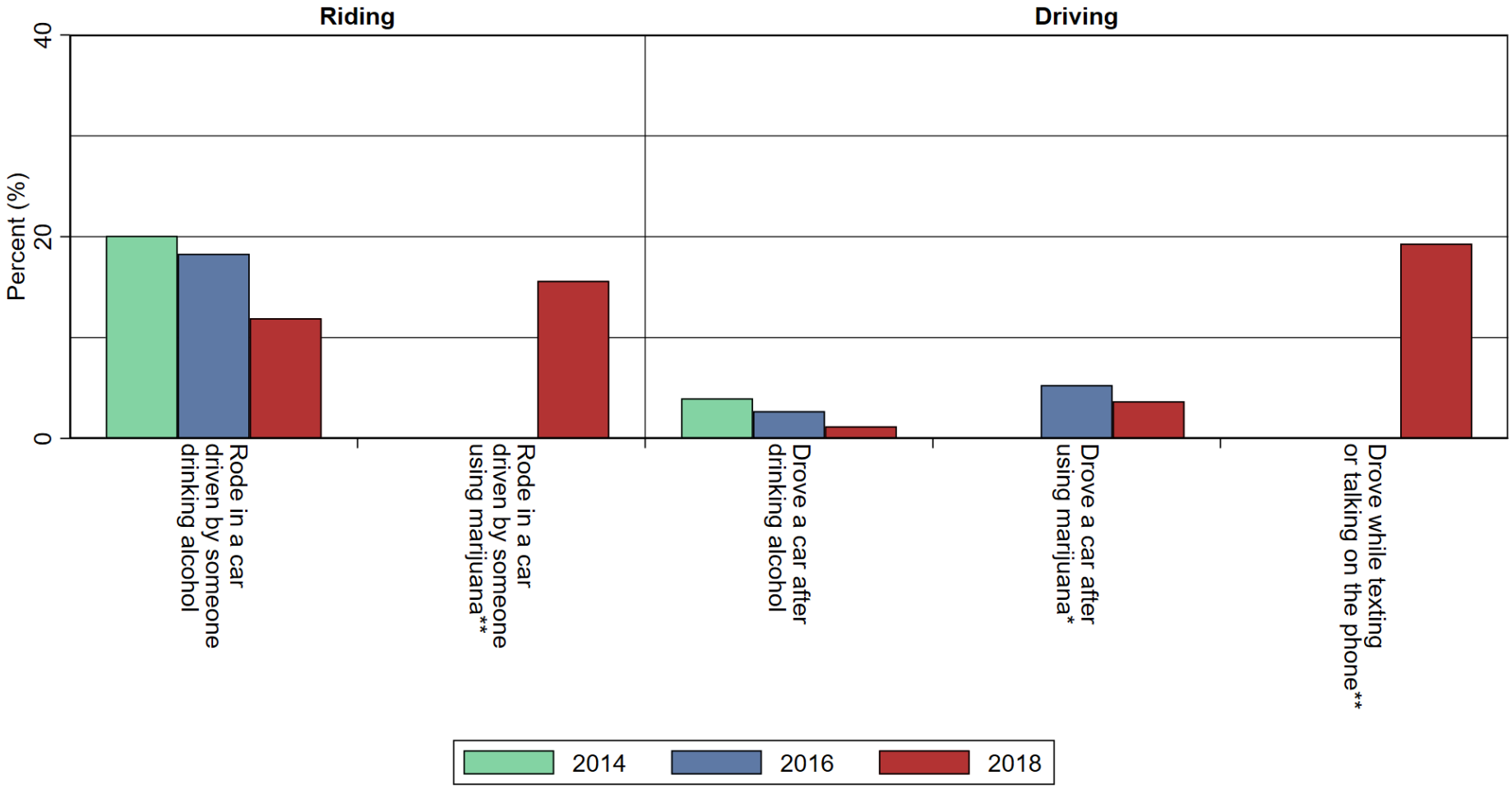


*This question not asked in 2014.
**This question not asked in 2014 or 2016.
See Data Table 15 for more information.

Dangerous Driving

DANGEROUS DRIVING IN THE PAST 30 DAYS

Grade 10

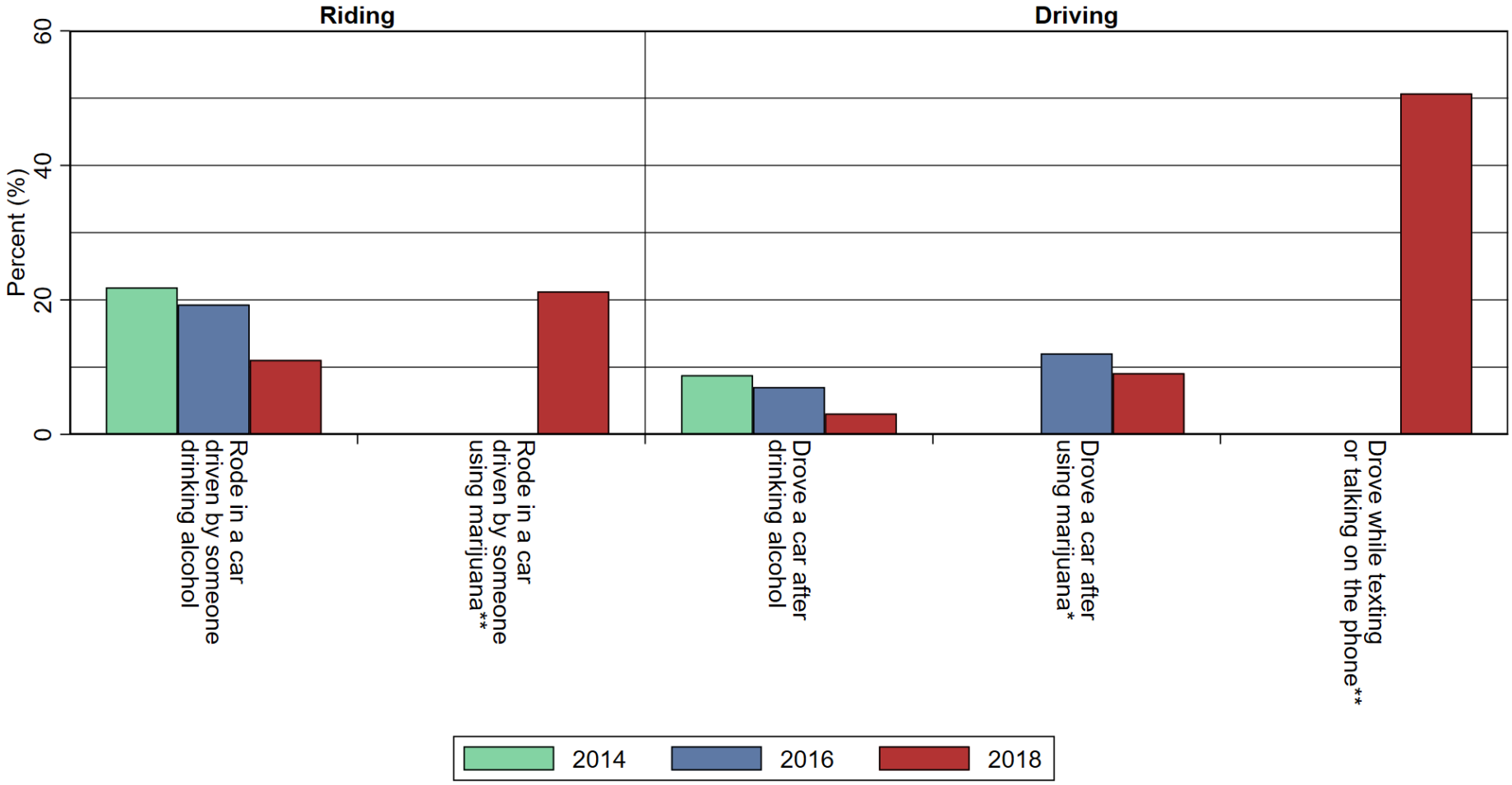


*This question not asked in 2014.
**This question not asked in 2014 or 2016.
See Data Table 15 for more information.

Dangerous Driving

DANGEROUS DRIVING IN THE PAST 30 DAYS

Grade 12



*This question not asked in 2014.
**This question not asked in 2014 or 2016.
See Data Table 15 for more information.

Data Tables

Table 2. Characteristics of Participants	State 2014		State 2016		State 2018		Total 2015-2016*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
Grade 8	23,657	44.7	21,777	40.3	17,151	35.0	83,787	33.3
Grade 10	15,725	29.7	17,678	32.7	17,752	36.2	83,494	33.2
Grade 12	13,503	25.5	14,592	27.0	14,106	28.8	84,414	33.5
Students by Gender								
Male	25,733	49.1	26,336	49.5	24,309	50.0	128,388	51.0
Female	26,657	50.9	26,855	50.5	24,340	50.0	123,307	49.0
Students by Race/Ethnicity								
Non-Hispanic								
White	23,008	44.1	23,294	43.7	18,353	37.7	102,114	40.6
Native American	1,580	3.0	2,110	4.0	1,640	3.4	11,538	4.6
African American	2,237	4.3	1,958	3.7	2,320	4.8	14,063	5.6
Asian	1,636	3.1	1,298	2.4	1,200	2.5	7,040	2.8
Pacific Islander	313	0.6	256	0.5	294	0.6	732	0.3
Multi-Racial	2,677	5.1	2,949	5.5	2,222	4.6	5,350	2.1
Hispanic								
White	17,287	33.2	17,601	33.0	20,476	42.0	n/a	n/a
Non-White	3,395	6.5	3,838	7.2	2,197	4.5	n/a	n/a
Total Hispanic	20,682	39.7	21,439	40.2	22,673	46.6	110,858	44.0
Totals								
Total students**	52,885		54,047		49,009		251,695	

*Total 2015-2016 represents numbers from the Common Core of Data for AZ schools with 8th, 10th, or 12th graders.

**Numbers may differ from previous reports due to changes in methodology. Students who reported using phenoxydine (a fake drug) were removed from the sample, as well as those missing data on risk and protective factor scales.

Data Tables

Table 3. Percentage of Students at Risk										
Risk Factors	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total 2018
	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	
Community										
Low neighborhood attachment	37.6	37.7	44.3	43.5	42.4	49.5	48.9	50.0	56.0	49.6
Laws & norms favorable to drug use	29.5	28.7	31.4	35.0	35.6	36.8	33.1	34.5	28.4	32.5
Perceived availability of drugs	29.6	28.4	30.5	36.1	32.6	38.3	39.1	36.8	42.3	36.8
Perceived availability of handguns	31.9	31.5	31.0	21.1	20.8	19.8	27.5	26.8	27.7	25.9
Family										
Poor family management	41.6	45.1	35.8	35.7	35.3	29.0	38.2	40.1	31.0	31.9
Family conflict	50.8	49.5	51.4	41.3	39.1	39.6	39.6	38.4	38.6	43.4
Family history of antisocial behavior	35.6	33.9	35.6	35.4	35.5	32.5	33.5	35.6	28.6	32.4
Parental attitudes favorable to drug use	21.3	21.0	18.3	32.4	31.2	27.3	32.7	32.5	27.0	24.1
Parental attitudes favorable to antisocial behavior	43.0	42.7	45.1	44.8	42.7	40.0	43.9	41.6	37.7	41.1
School										
Academic failure	44.8	27.2	46.2	45.2	29.8	49.6	43.0	28.7	44.0	46.8
Low commitment to school	45.7	47.6	49.6	52.1	51.5	50.5	57.4	56.7	55.5	51.6
Peer and Individual										
Rebelliousness	33.5	28.7	26.9	37.3	31.3	25.0	37.6	33.0	25.5	25.8
Early initiation of drug use	21.3	17.7	23.5	24.4	18.7	19.0	28.7	23.8	20.8	21.1
Attitudes favorable to antisocial behavior	31.7	30.4	29.9	36.4	34.7	31.6	36.2	34.0	30.8	30.8
Attitudes favorable to drug use	21.6	21.9	25.3	29.6	27.6	32.1	29.1	27.1	32.7	29.9
Perceived risk of drug use	57.1	59.6	54.2	58.3	57.9	54.2	65.6	67.8	61.1	56.2
Interaction with antisocial peers	43.8	42.1	50.7	42.7	37.9	44.7	41.9	37.9	40.2	45.5
Friends' use of drugs	29.9	25.2	27.7	34.1	24.3	28.1	31.6	24.8	24.6	26.9
Rewards for antisocial behavior	41.7	37.9	54.1	48.4	39.8	51.6	59.2	52.3	59.3	54.7
Gang involvement	10.5	9.0	10.8	9.3	7.3	9.4	8.9	7.7	7.4	9.3
Total										
Students with High Risk*	34.8	30.2	37.3	34.1	26.8	30.7	36.3	30.3	31.4	33.2

*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.)

Data Tables

Table 4. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection										
Protective Factors	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total 2018
	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	
Community										
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	31.5	31.0	21.8	35.1	36.5	25.0	33.5	33.8	24.6	23.8
Family										
Family Attachment	53.3	54.6	52.3	47.2	50.1	47.5	54.4	53.7	55.4	51.5
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	62.1	63.6	60.9	56.5	60.7	56.9	56.0	57.5	56.5	58.1
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	59.9	61.3	59.5	53.1	56.0	52.1	51.1	52.5	51.2	54.4
School										
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	64.6	71.1	67.5	66.2	71.1	69.5	66.2	70.6	68.5	68.5
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	53.0	55.2	49.4	62.4	65.4	58.5	47.0	51.4	42.4	50.7
Peer and Individual										
Belief in the Moral Order	69.6	71.9	62.4	73.4	72.7	71.0	58.9	59.6	54.4	63.2
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	47.8	43.6	54.0	52.8	47.0	55.6	49.0	42.1	49.9	53.4
Prosocial Involvement	40.8	29.2	35.4	46.4	41.5	36.7	36.3	24.5	29.6	34.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	61.3	58.3	67.1	63.1	59.8	72.2	55.4	51.3	69.7	69.7
Total										
Students with High Protection*	66.5	64.3	66.8	71.7	69.3	71.2	65.5	60.8	65.9	68.2

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

Data Tables

Table 5. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs on One or More Occasions During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, on how many occasions, if any, have you...		Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total 2018
		State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes (not including electronic cigarettes)?	16.0	13.9	11.3	25.7	21.0	16.6	35.8	31.1	24.1	16.9
E-cigarettes	used electronic cigarettes (e.g., e-cigs, vapes)?*	n/a	21.6	27.7	n/a	29.4	39.3	n/a	35.3	45.8	37.1
Alcohol	drunk alcoholic beverages - more than just a few sips?	31.4	28.3	30.6	52.1	44.6	47.2	65.6	59.5	59.4	44.9
Marijuana	used marijuana?	15.0	13.3	15.7	32.0	27.3	31.8	43.9	40.4	44.1	29.7
Marijuana Concentrates	smoked or vaped marijuana concentrates (e.g., hash oil, wax, crumble, shatter)?**	n/a	n/a	14.1	n/a	n/a	25.1	n/a	n/a	32.7	23.4
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.8	1.3	1.2	3.3	2.5	2.7	6.3	5.6	5.5	3.0
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens (e.g., shrooms, peyote, salvia)?	1.8	1.6	2.1	4.9	4.0	4.7	8.0	6.8	7.5	4.6
Inhalants	inhaled gases or fumes from glues, liquids, or sprays in order to get high?	9.2	7.0	6.5	7.0	5.1	4.0	6.0	4.0	3.4	4.7
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (e.g., meth, crystal meth)?	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.2	1.0	0.8
Heroin	used heroin?	0.8	0.6	0.5	1.3	0.7	0.5	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ecstasy	used ecstasy (e.g., Molly, MDMA, X, E)?	2.4	1.3	1.4	4.6	2.6	2.4	7.5	4.4	3.6	2.4
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (e.g., Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise, Depo-Testosterone)?	1.7	1.3	1.2	2.1	1.4	1.3	2.2	1.8	1.3	1.3
Prescription pain relievers	used prescription pain relievers without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., codeine, Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percocet, Hydrocodone, fentanyl)?	7.2	5.7	7.8	12.1	8.5	9.4	15.7	10.6	10.1	9.0
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., Adderall, Ritalin, Concerta, Vyvanse, Dexedrine)?	1.8	1.8	2.9	5.4	4.4	4.7	8.7	6.5	6.7	4.6
Prescription sedatives	used prescription sedatives without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., bars, Valium, Xanax, Klonopin, Ambien, Lunesta)?	4.0	3.3	3.2	6.5	5.2	5.0	8.2	7.0	6.4	4.8
Synthetic drugs	used synthetic drugs (e.g., Bath Salts, K2, Spice, Gold)?	2.5	2.1	2.0	4.2	2.1	1.4	6.7	3.0	1.9	1.7
Over-the-counter drugs	used over the counter drugs for the purposes of getting high (e.g., cough syrup, cold medicine, diet pills)?	6.1	5.1	5.2	8.5	6.8	6.5	10.1	7.5	6.5	6.0
Poly drug use	used multiple drugs at the same time (e.g., alcohol, prescription medications, marijuana, and other illegal drugs)?**	n/a	n/a	6.3	n/a	n/a	11.9	n/a	n/a	18.1	11.7
Alcohol & prescription pain relievers	drunk alcohol at the same time as using prescription pain relievers (e.g., Vicodin, OxyContin, codeine)?**	n/a	n/a	2.2	n/a	n/a	3.1	n/a	n/a	4.0	3.0

*This question was not asked in 2014.

**This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016.

Data Tables

Table 6. Percentage of Students Who Used ATODs on One or More Occasions During the Past 30 Days

During the past 30 days, on how many occasions, if any, have you...		Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			
		State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	Total 2018
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes (not including electronic cigarettes)?	5.8	4.5	2.7	10.1	7.0	4.6	15.7	12.4	7.4	4.7
E-cigarettes	used electronic cigarettes (e.g., e-cigs, vapes)?*	n/a	9.7	13.5	n/a	13.6	21.3	n/a	17.6	26.1	19.9
Alcohol	drunk alcoholic beverages - more than just a few sips?	13.5	10.1	11.5	27.7	20.5	20.2	39.3	32.9	30.7	20.2
Marijuana	used marijuana?	7.2	5.8	8.1	16.6	12.7	17.0	22.5	19.7	23.2	15.7
Marijuana Concentrates	smoked or vaped marijuana concentrates (e.g., hash oil, wax, crumble, shatter)?**	n/a	n/a	6.5	n/a	n/a	13.5	n/a	n/a	17.8	12.3
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.1	0.8	0.8	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.0
Hallucinogens	used LSD or other hallucinogens (e.g., shrooms, peyote, salvia)?	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.9	1.4	1.4	2.6	2.1	2.2	1.4
Inhalants	inhaled gases or fumes from glues, liquids, or sprays in order to get high?	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.3
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (e.g., meth, crystal meth)?	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
Heroin	used heroin?	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.2
Ecstasy	used ecstasy (e.g., Molly, MDMA, X, E)?	1.0	0.5	0.5	1.6	0.8	0.7	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.7
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (e.g., Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise, Depo-Testosterone)?	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.4
Prescription pain relievers	used prescription pain relievers without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., codeine, Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percocet, Hydrocodone, fentanyl)?	3.9	2.9	3.2	5.6	3.9	3.0	6.1	4.0	2.8	3.0
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., Adderall, Ritalin, Concerta, Vyvanse, Dexedrine)?	0.9	0.8	1.0	2.3	1.7	1.4	3.2	2.0	1.7	1.3
Prescription sedatives	used prescription sedatives without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., bars, Valium, Xanax, Klonopin, Ambien, Lunesta)?	1.9	1.5	1.1	2.8	2.4	1.7	3.0	2.6	1.5	1.4
Synthetic drugs	used synthetic drugs (e.g., Bath Salts, K2, Spice, Gold)?	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.4	0.5
Over-the-counter drugs	used over the counter drugs for the purposes of getting high (e.g., cough syrup, cold medicine, diet pills)?	3.3	2.7	2.1	4.0	3.1	2.0	4.0	3.2	1.7	1.9
Poly drug use	used multiple drugs at the same time (e.g., alcohol, prescription medications, marijuana, and other illegal drugs)?**	n/a	n/a	2.6	n/a	n/a	4.7	n/a	n/a	7.4	4.7
Alcohol & prescription pain relievers	drunk alcohol at the same time as using prescription pain relievers (e.g., Vicodin, OxyContin, codeine)?**	n/a	n/a	0.8	n/a	n/a	1.0	n/a	n/a	1.2	1.0
Binge drinking	drunk five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	6.6	4.1	4.8	14.3	9.5	9.0	21.8	16.9	16.2	9.6

*This question was not asked in 2014.

**This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016.

Data Tables

Table 7. Where Obtained Alcohol

If during the past 30 days you drank alcohol, how did you get it?	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			
	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	Total 2018
Bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	2.6	3.8	3.1	2.5	2.7	4.0	4.2	5.9	7.4	5.4
Bought it at a store	4.1	4.2	5.0	5.7	4.5	6.9	9.1	9.5	11.0	8.4
Bought it at a public event (e.g., concert)	3.1	2.3	3.8	2.5	1.7	4.0	2.9	3.4	4.4	4.2
Bought it when outside of the U.S.*	n/a	n/a	4.8	n/a	n/a	6.0	n/a	n/a	6.8	6.1
Stole it from a store or someone else's home	5.9	5.2	11.0	7.8	7.6	7.4	5.4	4.3	4.7	6.8
Stole it from my own home	18.8	21.5	33.8	18.3	19.1	20.2	13.5	12.6	10.0	18.0
From my parent or guardian	12.1	15.5	24.0	12.4	12.7	17.4	13.7	14.5	15.9	17.9
Gave someone money to buy it	11.0	11.6	14.6	21.3	19.4	20.4	31.0	30.1	25.5	21.7
From a relative over 21	14.2	14.6	24.2	13.0	12.6	23.5	13.1	13.8	21.6	22.8
From a non-related adult over 21	12.0	11.5	13.9	18.1	15.8	18.8	23.1	22.0	23.4	20.0
From someone under 21	14.6	16.0	20.4	21.3	18.2	20.7	18.8	17.1	17.7	19.2
At a party	25.1	26.3	36.1	37.3	37.0	47.4	43.3	44.4	51.3	47.1
Over the internet*	n/a	n/a	3.4	n/a	n/a	2.1	n/a	n/a	1.7	2.2
Other	19.1	20.4	29.0	15.1	16.9	18.8	12.3	12.8	13.9	18.4

*This option was not given in 2014 or 2016.

Data Tables

Table 8. Where Obtained Marijuana

If during the past 30 days you used marijuana, how did you get it?	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			
	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	Total 2018
From someone with a medical marijuana card	10.7	12.4	20.4	13.6	14.9	21.6	17.8	20.0	30.0	25.0
Bought it from a dispensary within Arizona*	n/a	n/a	10.0	n/a	n/a	9.9	n/a	n/a	11.5	10.6
Bought it from a dispensary outside of Arizona*	n/a	n/a	5.8	n/a	n/a	4.5	n/a	n/a	4.7	4.8
From family or relatives	17.0	19.0	24.8	14.6	11.8	17.1	12.5	10.9	15.3	17.7
From home	6.8	7.2	13.6	5.9	4.2	9.5	5.6	5.6	7.9	9.6
From friends	69.3	67.3	62.1	76.6	71.6	69.3	75.4	72.0	67.8	67.4
At school	15.3	12.7	21.3	12.8	8.9	21.3	7.6	6.2	11.3	17.0
At a party	25.0	20.8	28.5	26.8	24.2	26.5	26.6	24.0	27.2	27.2
Over the internet*	n/a	n/a	10.1	n/a	n/a	5.9	n/a	n/a	3.8	5.7
Other	26.1	27.4	30.6	21.4	24.6	22.5	21.8	24.4	19.7	22.7

*This option was not given in 2014 or 2016.

Data Tables

Table 9. Where Obtained Prescription Drugs

If you have ever used prescription drugs without a doctor telling you to use them, how did you get them?†	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			
	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	Total 2018
From a doctor or pharmacy within the U.S.‡	3.3	2.9	20.9	7.8	4.7	16.8	11.0	6.7	16.7	17.9
From a doctor or pharmacy outside the U.S.°	2.4	1.9	4.3	2.4	2.0	4.1	3.0	2.5	3.5	3.9
From family or relatives	5.2	4.0	24.7	9.2	5.3	18.8	10.7	5.6	19.1	20.5
From home	10.9	8.9	31.7	15.1	9.1	24.0	14.9	7.5	17.2	23.6
From friends	14.1	12.6	19.8	29.0	22.1	30.7	37.5	24.6	34.0	29.0
At school	4.6	2.8	9.6	6.8	5.3	12.4	7.4	3.4	9.1	10.5
At a party	7.1	5.8	11.0	11.3	9.1	12.0	12.6	7.9	12.6	11.9
Over the internet	1.0	1.4	5.6	1.3	1.1	3.6	1.2	1.5	2.7	3.8
Other	5.4	7.2	20.3	8.0	7.9	16.2	8.5	7.8	13.9	16.5

†In 2016, the question stem asked about past 30 day prescription drug use, rather than lifetime.

‡In 2014 and 2016, this option was "Doctor/Pharmacy"

°In 2014 and 2016, this option was "Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)"

Data Tables

Table 10. Delinquency Prevalence During the Past Year

How many times in the past 12 months have you...	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total
	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	2018
stolen something worth more than $5?*	n/a	n/a	19.5	n/a	n/a	17.3	n/a	n/a	13.7	17.0
stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.3	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.3	1.6
placed a bet or gambled on anything for money or something of value (e.g., loterry, cards, dice, sports, pool, video games)?*	n/a	n/a	31.4	n/a	n/a	26.7	n/a	n/a	22.8	27.2
harassed or made fun of another person online or through text?*	n/a	n/a	21.8	n/a	n/a	19.0	n/a	n/a	15.7	19.0
sold illegal drugs?	3.8	3.2	3.0	7.8	5.9	4.8	9.3	7.9	5.2	4.3
been in a physical fight?*	n/a	n/a	25.7	n/a	n/a	15.9	n/a	n/a	10.8	17.8
physically assaulted (hit, slapped, pushed kicked) your boyfriend/girlfriend?*	n/a	n/a	6.8	n/a	n/a	4.8	n/a	n/a	4.2	5.3
attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	9.9	9.3	11.2	9.5	7.6	7.2	7.4	6.5	5.2	8.0
been arrested?	5.2	4.3	3.2	6.5	4.6	3.4	6.6	5.4	3.3	3.3

*This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016.

Data Tables

Table 11. Problem Behaviors at School in the Past Year										
	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			
	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	Total 2018
I feel safe at my school.†	19.7	21.5	22.0	16.4	19.6	22.3	12.8	16.3	19.4	21.4
During the past 12 months, how many times...‡										
did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe?**	n/a	n/a	18.9	n/a	n/a	21.8	n/a	n/a	19.5	20.2
were you picked on or bullied on school property?	40.4	41.8	37.0	29.3	30.2	24.1	18.4	21.5	17.4	26.6
did you pick on or bully someone else on school property?	26.3	25.4	18.9	18.8	17.6	11.8	12.4	12.8	9.1	13.4
did you see someone being bullied on school property?*	n/a	46.6	52.0	n/a	36.7	36.3	n/a	27.6	29.4	39.6
have you been drunk or high at school?	8.6	7.6	8.6	16.5	13.6	15.2	20.2	18.0	15.8	13.1
were you in a physical fight on school property?	15.3	17.3	12.6	9.6	9.9	6.2	6.6	7.9	3.4	7.6
has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon (e.g., gun, knife, club) on school property?	11.8	11.0	6.3	8.8	9.1	5.9	6.7	7.7	4.4	5.6
have you been suspended from school?	14.4	14.8	15.2	10.7	10.1	8.9	8.5	8.6	6.2	10.3

† Percentage of people who marked 'NO!' and 'no'.

‡ Percentage of people who marked at least one time.

*This question was not asked in 2014.

**This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016.

Data Tables

Table 12. Handgun Use, Victimization, and Attitudes

	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			
	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	Total 2018
How many times in the past 12 months have you taken a handgun to school?†	0.9	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.8	1.6	1.3	0.8	0.7
How many times in the past 12 months have you carried a handgun?†	5.6	5.1	6.7	5.9	5.2	5.7	6.0	6.0	6.4	6.3
How many times in the past 12 months have you threatened, shot at, or shot someone with a gun?†*	n/a	n/a	3.0	n/a	n/a	2.5	n/a	n/a	2.1	2.5
How many times in the past 12 months have you seen someone shot, shot at, or threatened with a gun?†	8.7	7.9	10.4	6.8	5.9	10.4	6.1	5.8	8.8	10.0
How many times in the past 12 months have you been shot, shot at, or threatened with a gun?†*	n/a	n/a	4.4	n/a	n/a	4.8	n/a	n/a	4.5	4.6
Think of the four friends you feel closest to. In the past 12 months how many of them have carried a handgun?†	6.0	5.4	9.1	6.6	5.5	9.5	7.2	6.9	10.8	9.8
What are the chances that you would be seen as cool if you carried a handgun?‡	12.9	11.2	19.8	11.8	9.8	16.8	10.8	9.7	14.2	17.1
How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to take a handgun to school?°	3.3	3.1	2.4	3.8	3.4	2.8	4.0	4.3	3.3	2.8
How easy would it be for you to get the following things if you wanted them: a handgun?§	17.5	17.1	15.7	21.1	20.8	19.8	27.5	26.8	27.7	20.7

† Percentage of people who marked at least one time/friend.

‡ Percentage of people who marked 'Some chance', 'Pretty good chance' and 'Very good chance'.

° Percentage of people who marked 'A little bit wrong' and 'Not wrong at all'.

§ Percentage of people who marked 'Sort of easy' and 'Very easy'.

*This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016.

Data Tables

Table 13. Witnessed or Experienced Violence

How many times in the past 12 months have you...†	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			
	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	Total 2018
seen someone punched, kicked, choked, or beaten up?	51.2	46.0	56.8	46.6	39.6	50.0	36.2	30.3	38.5	48.9
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun (e.g., knife, bat, bottle)?	10.4	9.0	11.7	8.2	6.5	10.8	6.3	6.1	9.0	10.6
been punched, kicked, choked, or beaten up?*	n/a	n/a	26.9	n/a	n/a	17.4	n/a	n/a	12.4	19.2
been physically assaulted (e.g., hit, slapped, pushed) by your boyfriend/girlfriend?	12.5	10.8	8.8	11.4	9.4	7.9	11.0	10.0	7.4	8.1
been attacked with a weapon other than a gun (e.g., knife, bat, bottle)?*	n/a	n/a	5.4	n/a	n/a	4.8	n/a	n/a	3.8	4.7
been harassed or made fun of by another person online or through text?	30.3	32.6	33.2	25.9	27.8	28.9	19.9	22.2	23.3	28.8

*This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016.

† Percentage of people who marked at least one time.

Data Tables

Table 14. Gang Involvement

	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			
	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	Total 2018
Do you currently belong to a gang?†	2.1	2.0	2.6	2.2	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.9
Have you ever belonged to a gang?‡	5.2	4.3	4.6	5.1	3.9	3.4	5.1	4.5	3.2	3.8
Think of the four friends you feel closest to. In the past 12 months how many of them have been members of a gang?°	8.7	7.4	9.5	7.3	5.3	8.3	6.3	5.2	6.0	8.1

‡ Percentage of people who marked 'Yes'.

° Percentage of people who marked at least one friend.

Data Tables

Table 15. Dangerous Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you...†	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			
	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	Total 2018
ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	21.6	19.4	15.3	20.1	18.3	11.9	21.9	19.3	11.1	12.8
ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been using marijuana?**	n/a	n/a	9.9	n/a	n/a	15.6	n/a	n/a	21.3	15.3
drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	2.4	1.5	0.6	4.0	2.7	1.2	8.8	7.1	3.1	1.6
drive a car or other vehicle when you had been using marijuana?*	n/a	2.3	1.3	n/a	5.3	3.7	n/a	12.1	9.1	4.4
drive a vehicle while texting or talking on your phone?**	n/a	n/a	5.7	n/a	n/a	19.3	n/a	n/a	50.7	23.7

*This question was not asked in 2014.

**This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016.

† Percentage of people who marked at least one time.

Data Tables

Table 16. Drug Free Communities Report - National Outcome Measures (NOMs)										
	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			
	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	Total 2018
Perception of Risk (People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...):										
smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	79.9	78.8	81.4	86.0	84.0	84.3	85.2	83.2	85.2	83.6
take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	64.5	65.3	69.2	67.1	67.8	74.1	64.8	65.1	74.7	72.6
have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage, in a row, once or twice a week?	77.5	77.0	79.0	80.2	79.7	82.0	77.4	76.4	80.8	80.6
use prescription drugs without a doctor telling them to take them?	78.9	77.4	81.0	82.2	80.8	83.3	80.9	79.4	85.0	83.0
try marijuana once or twice?	43.4	41.0	46.6	28.6	29.4	31.8	22.2	21.4	25.4	35.0
smoke marijuana regularly (once or twice a week)?	63.4	58.5	64.5	48.0	46.8	50.7	39.1	35.1	42.2	53.0
use illegal drugs besides marijuana?*	n/a	n/a	85.4	n/a	n/a	86.8	n/a	n/a	87.6	86.5
Perception of Parental Disapproval (Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...):										
smoke cigarettes?	97.7	97.8	98.4	96.4	97.2	97.8	91.8	92.6	94.8	97.1
have one or two alcoholic drinks nearly every day?	94.5	94.9	97.3	92.0	92.6	96.7	87.4	87.4	94.3	96.2
drink alcoholic beverages regularly (at least once or twice a month)?*	n/a	n/a	95.4	n/a	n/a	91.4	n/a	n/a	82.8	90.3
use prescription drugs without a doctor telling you to take them?	96.6	96.7	97.3	96.1	96.6	97.2	95.5	95.2	96.6	97.1
smoke marijuana?	95.6	94.9	94.0	90.3	90.4	89.1	85.2	84.4	83.3	89.1
use illegal drugs besides marijuana?*	n/a	n/a	99.0	n/a	n/a	98.7	n/a	n/a	98.2	98.6
Perception of Peer Disapproval (Friends feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...):										
smoke tobacco?	87.8	89.6	87.8	76.8	82.2	81.7	65.9	73.0	74.8	81.8
have one or two alcoholic drinks nearly every day?	83.3	85.7	87.2	70.2	75.8	80.3	63.7	69.2	75.7	81.4
use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	89.6	90.4	90.7	82.3	85.0	86.8	78.2	81.0	85.0	87.7
smoke marijuana?	77.5	79.5	76.0	55.5	61.5	57.1	46.2	49.5	47.4	60.9
use illegal drugs besides marijuana?*	n/a	n/a	91.7	n/a	n/a	87.8	n/a	n/a	84.9	88.3

*This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016.

Data Tables

Table 17. Additional Data for Prevention Planning: Offered Substances										
During the past 30 days, were you offered...†	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			
	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	Total 2018
cigarettes?	13.7	10.5	9.5	20.8	15.3	14.1	26.5	20.7	16.8	13.3
alcohol?	21.5	19.3	19.7	41.0	34.6	34.1	51.7	47.1	42.4	31.6
prescription drugs?*	n/a	4.1	6.9	n/a	7.9	10.3	n/a	9.7	10.5	9.2
marijuana?	24.5	20.8	22.5	42.1	36.0	41.2	45.6	43.2	45.2	36.0
illegal drugs besides marijuana?	11.8	7.5	7.1	17.6	11.2	11.2	18.3	11.9	11.8	10.0

*This question was not asked in 2014.

† Percentage of people who marked at least one time.

Data Tables

Table 18. Additional Data for Prevention Planning: Turned Down Substances										
During the past 30 days, have you responded in the following ways when offered tobacco, alcohol, prescription drugs, marijuana, or other illegal drugs?†	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			
	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	Total 2018
Say 'No' without giving a reason why.	60.1	60.4	67.4	56.0	57.0	64.6	54.0	54.5	63.9	65.0
Give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer.	52.2	53.1	58.0	53.3	52.6	59.0	51.2	50.6	57.4	58.2
Decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer.	44.5	44.9	49.5	35.5	34.7	40.7	30.6	29.1	34.6	40.5
Use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs.	38.2	38.6	42.4	29.3	29.3	34.8	25.2	24.6	29.4	34.6

† Percentage of people who marked at least one time.

Data Tables

Table 19. Additional Data for Prevention Planning: Reasons for Not Using Alcohol and Drugs in the Past 30 Days										
During the past 30 days, if you did not use tobacco, alcohol, prescription drugs, marijuana, or other illegal drugs, please tell us some of the reasons for not using (Mark all that apply):†	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total 2018
	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	
Not interested in drugs	83.9	91.7	88.5	85.0	91.1	87.3	85.8	91.7	87.8	87.9
Tried them and don't like them	6.0	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.2	8.4	7.4	7.2	12.4	8.4
Couldn't get it or wasn't offered	6.7	5.9	14.8	5.1	5.2	11.7	3.9	3.8	11.4	12.9
Parents would be disappointed	60.2	65.1	81.3	58.3	58.6	74.1	49.8	46.8	62.6	74.2
Other adults would be disappointed	49.5	51.2	63.0	44.2	43.1	52.0	36.5	33.7	40.8	53.6
Parents would take away privileges	47.6	50.0	66.6	44.5	45.2	56.1	33.5	31.0	40.9	56.5
Might get kicked out of school, sports, cheerleading, etc.	48.5	51.1	54.3	44.6	44.6	45.1	32.3	31.1	31.6	45.5
I would get a bad reputation	44.6	47.2	59.7	34.2	35.4	44.8	25.6	23.7	34.3	48.2
Friends would stop talking to me or hanging out with me	36.5	37.0	43.1	25.5	26.2	26.5	18.5	16.6	18.6	31.1
Illegal and I could get arrested	52.8	57.9	69.6	50.2	50.3	58.9	42.4	40.8	51.8	61.4
It can harm my body	60.9	67.1	79.7	58.7	60.5	71.5	53.0	52.1	64.3	73.0
Other*	n/a	n/a	29.9	n/a	n/a	22.2	n/a	n/a	19.6	25.0

*This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016.

† Percentage of people who marked the option.

Data Tables

Table 20. Additional Data for Prevention Planning: Reasons for Using Alcohol and Drugs in the Past 30 Days										
During the past 30 days, if you did use tobacco, alcohol, prescription drugs, marijuana, or other illegal drugs, please tell us some of the reasons for using (Mark all that apply):†	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total 2018
	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	
To try something new and exciting	18.4	26.3	27.8	20.5	24.5	26.8	15.2	18.1	22.2	25.2
To have fun	27.3	39.1	40.9	44.5	52.5	52.0	48.9	55.8	55.3	50.8
I was bored and needed something to do	13.1	18.4	24.3	20.2	21.9	22.6	21.3	21.3	20.4	22.1
To deal with the stress from my parents and family	18.4	27.6	35.3	21.9	27.1	32.8	18.1	22.3	28.1	31.5
To deal with the stress from my peers and friends	15.5	22.8	28.5	15.6	19.3	23.3	11.3	15.2	19.8	23.0
To deal with the stress from my school	16.4	27.9	35.5	24.3	31.2	37.3	21.0	27.9	35.1	36.0
To deal with the stress from my community	6.2	8.8	14.6	5.6	7.7	10.8	5.2	7.5	9.8	11.2
Needed it, craved it, or am addicted	6.3	6.8	9.5	5.8	6.2	8.9	6.7	6.4	9.4	9.2
To stay focused or think better	10.0	14.2	19.5	13.1	15.9	20.5	13.7	15.8	19.9	20.1
To get high or feel good	24.6	33.2	33.8	34.3	38.8	40.6	31.7	37.4	39.5	38.6
To feel normal	8.1	10.5	16.2	8.1	10.7	13.8	7.0	9.0	13.0	14.0
I was feeling sad or down	24.9	34.7	33.8	26.4	31.3	29.4	18.0	25.5	25.6	28.8
To lose weight	5.6	5.3	8.1	4.4	4.6	5.5	3.4	3.7	4.5	5.7
To get back at my parents or get their attention	4.1	3.9	5.3	2.7	2.5	3.0	1.6	1.6	2.9	3.4
To feel grown up or prove that I am grown up	3.5	4.2	7.6	2.2	2.6	4.2	2.0	2.5	3.9	4.8
To be like someone famous	1.5	2.0	4.3	1.4	1.5	2.3	1.2	1.5	2.6	2.9
To fit in with friends	11.2	14.5	16.0	9.0	11.0	11.5	7.3	9.9	9.0	11.5
Other	24.5	31.6	28.4	20.2	23.7	21.4	21.8	22.9	20.2	22.4

† Percentage of people who marked the option.

Data Tables

Table 21. Additional Data for Prevention Planning: Perception of Harm

How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they...		Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			
		State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	Total 2018
smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	No risk	11.4	13.1	11.1	7.5	9.0	8.5	7.9	10.7	8.3	9.4
	Slight risk	8.7	8.1	7.5	6.6	7.0	7.2	6.9	6.1	6.5	7.1
	Moderate risk	19.4	17.6	18.2	19.3	17.1	16.4	17.4	15.4	15.8	16.8
	Great risk	60.5	61.2	63.2	66.6	66.9	67.9	67.9	67.8	69.4	66.7
take 1 or 2 drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	No risk	14.3	15.4	12.4	11.0	11.7	9.4	12.3	14.0	8.7	10.2
	Slight risk	21.2	19.2	18.4	21.9	20.5	16.5	22.9	20.8	16.6	17.2
	Moderate risk	27.3	27.1	31.5	30.6	29.7	33.6	30.6	29.5	32.3	32.5
	Great risk	37.2	38.2	37.7	36.5	38.1	40.5	34.2	35.6	42.3	40.1
have 5 or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage in a row once or twice a week?	No risk	11.8	13.1	11.1	7.8	9.2	8.2	8.7	11.2	7.5	9.0
	Slight risk	10.7	9.9	9.9	12.0	11.1	9.8	13.9	12.4	11.6	10.3
	Moderate risk	25.8	24.9	26.4	28.2	26.7	28.8	29.8	28.2	28.6	27.9
	Great risk	51.7	52.1	52.7	52.0	53.0	53.2	47.6	48.2	52.2	52.7
use prescription drugs without a doctor telling them to take them?	No risk	11.7	12.9	10.5	7.2	8.8	7.6	7.8	10.2	6.7	8.3
	Slight risk	9.4	9.7	8.5	10.6	10.5	9.1	11.3	10.4	8.3	8.7
	Moderate risk	20.1	19.9	21.0	23.0	22.1	23.7	23.7	21.8	23.5	22.7
	Great risk	58.8	57.5	60.0	59.1	58.7	59.6	57.2	57.6	61.5	60.3
try marijuana once or twice?	No risk	27.3	29.4	28.2	43.8	42.4	40.9	52.8	54.7	49.7	39.1
	Slight risk	29.3	29.7	25.2	27.7	28.2	27.3	25.0	23.8	25.0	25.9
	Moderate risk	20.0	18.7	19.5	13.8	13.9	14.6	10.8	10.1	11.4	15.4
	Great risk	23.4	22.3	27.0	14.8	15.4	17.1	11.4	11.4	14.0	19.6
smoke marijuana regularly (once or twice a week)?	No risk	19.7	22.1	20.3	27.8	29.0	26.2	33.8	38.1	32.3	25.9
	Slight risk	17.0	19.4	15.1	24.2	24.2	23.1	27.0	26.8	25.6	21.1
	Moderate risk	23.9	24.6	21.1	22.7	22.8	22.6	20.1	18.1	19.8	21.3
	Great risk	39.4	33.9	43.4	25.2	24.1	28.2	19.1	17.0	22.3	31.7
use illegal drugs besides marijuana?*	No risk	n/a	n/a	10.2	n/a	n/a	7.7	n/a	n/a	6.6	8.3
	Slight risk	n/a	n/a	4.4	n/a	n/a	5.5	n/a	n/a	5.8	5.2
	Moderate risk	n/a	n/a	15.6	n/a	n/a	19.2	n/a	n/a	19.7	18.1
	Great risk	n/a	n/a	69.8	n/a	n/a	67.6	n/a	n/a	67.8	68.4

*This question was not asked in 2014 or 2016.

Data Tables

Table 22. Additional Data for Prevention Planning: Drug Related Behaviors

		Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			
		State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	State 2014	State 2016	State 2018	Total 2018
During the past 30 days, how often have you avoided people or places because you might be offered tobacco, alcohol, prescription drugs, marijuana, or other illegal drugs?	0 times	69.0	73.0	69.1	70.1	73.9	68.3	74.7	77.1	73.9	70.2
	1 time	11.1	10.2	11.4	10.4	9.0	10.6	8.1	7.4	8.9	10.4
	2-3 times	9.5	8.7	10.0	10.6	10.1	12.1	10.4	9.2	10.2	10.8
	4-6 times	3.5	2.6	3.5	3.5	2.7	3.9	3.1	2.6	3.1	3.5
	7-10 times	0.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2
	11 or more times	6.0	4.7	4.8	4.3	3.6	3.8	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.9
During the past 12 months, how many times have you talked with your parents about strategies to avoid or resist people or places where you might be offered tobacco, alcohol, prescription drugs, marijuana or other illegal drugs?	0 times	48.2	48.5	52.4	57.7	55.2	55.5	67.8	66.7	63.7	56.9
	1 time	17.6	17.9	11.8	15.6	15.5	12.1	12.8	13.3	10.2	11.4
	2-3 times	17.0	18.5	16.2	14.9	16.7	16.3	11.3	11.6	14.1	15.6
	4-6 times	6.7	6.6	8.3	4.7	5.8	7.5	3.5	3.9	5.6	7.2
	7-10 times	2.8	2.3	3.5	2.1	2.1	2.7	1.3	1.2	2.1	2.8
	11 or more times	7.6	6.3	7.9	5.0	4.9	5.9	3.2	3.4	4.3	6.1
During the past 12 months, have you talked with a parent or guardian about the dangers of the following substances (Mark all that apply):**	Tobacco	32.3	37.1	40.3	28.1	32.0	35.3	24.9	25.3	31.8	35.9
	Alcohol	31.0	36.1	50.6	30.6	34.3	48.3	28.2	27.8	43.4	47.6
	Prescription drugs	24.2	28.9	30.1	21.6	26.1	28.2	18.1	19.7	26.1	28.2
	Other illegal drugs	37.8	39.9	43.7	35.1	35.1	38.9	29.1	25.6	34.5	39.2
	Marijuana*	n/a	34.0	47.3	n/a	31.5	47.0	n/a	23.6	39.4	44.8
During the past 12 months, do you recall hearing, reading or watching an advertisement about the prevention of substance use?***		70.1	71.3	71.3	76.0	75.4	73.8	75.9	73.9	71.7	72.3

*This question was not asked in 2014.

**The 'No' response answer was included in 2014 and 2016 but not 2018.

***Percentage of students who answered 'Yes'.

Appendix A: References

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Appendix B: Wording Changes in 2018 Questionnaire

Issue	Prior Administration (2014/2016)	Current Administration (2018)	Notes Regarding Changes
Race	"Are you Hispanic or Latino?" was asked as a separate question	Hispanic/Latino was an option in the general race question	
Alcohol - general	gave examples of "beer, wine or hard liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin)" for alcohol related questions	used "alcoholic beverages" or "alcoholic drinks"	Examples taken out
Hard drugs – general	gave examples "use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or another illegal drug?"	used "use illegal drugs besides marijuana?	
Offered substance – Rx	"In the last 30 days, about how many times were you offered Rx drugs?" (2016)	"During the past 30 days, about how many times were you offered prescription drugs?"	This question was not asked in 2014.
Offered substance – other drugs?	"… offered other drugs?"	"… offered illegal drugs besides marijuana?"	Followed general "hard drugs" wording
Substance use – "On how many occasions (if any) have you:…"	"…used LSD or other hallucinogens…"	"…used LSD or other hallucinogens (e.g., shrooms, peyote, salvia)…"	Added examples
	"…sniffed glue, breathed the contents of an aerosol spray can, or inhaled other gases or sprays, in order to get high…"	"… inhaled gases or fumes from glues, liquids, or sprays in order to get high (e.g., whippets, nitrous, paint, gas, aerosols)…"	Reworded and examples added
	"…used phenoxydine (pox, px, breeze)…"	"…used phenoxydine (e.g., px, breeze)…"	Did not include pox as an example because it is real slang, truncated responses to match 2018
	"…used prescription pain relievers (such as Vicodin, OxyCotin, Percocet, or Codeine) without a doctor telling you to take them…"	"…used prescription pain relievers without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., codeine, OxyContin, Vicodin, Percocet, hydrocodone, fentanyl)…"	Reworded and examples added
	"…used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them…"	"…used prescription stimulants (e.g., Vyvanse, Ritalin, Adderal, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them…"	Added Vyvanse as an example
	"…used prescription sedatives (tranquilizers, such as Valium or Xanax, barbiturates, or sleeping pills) without a doctor telling you to take them…"	"…used prescription sedatives without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., bars, Valium, Xanax, Klonopin, Ambien, Lunesta)…"	Added examples
	"…used synthetic drugs (such as Bath Salts like Ivory Wave or White Lightning or herbal incense products like K2, Spice or Gold)…."	"…used synthetic drugs (e.g., Bath Salts, K2, Spice, Gold)…"	Reworded examples
	n/a	"…used multiple drugs at the same time (including alcohol, prescription medications, marijuana, and other illegal drugs)…"	Added to 2018
	n/a	"…drunk alcohol at the same time you used prescription pain relievers (e.g., Vicodin, OxyContin, codeine)…"	Added to 2018

Issue	Prior Administration (2014/2016)	Current Administration (2018)	Notes Regarding Changes
Reasons for using - general	"If you used alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs in the past 30 days, please tell us about some of your reasons for using (Mark all that apply):"	"During the past 30 days, if you DID USE tobacco, alcohol, prescription drugs, marijuana, or other illegal drugs, please tell us about some of your reasons for using (Mark all that apply):"	Reworded question for wording consistency
	"To be like an actor or musician/band that I admire"	"be like someone famous"	Reworded response
	"To deal with stress in my life from peers/friends (e.g., fighting with friends, getting bullied, dealing with rumors, etc…)"	"Deal with stress from my peers and friends"	Took out examples
	n/a	"Not applicable, I did not use in the past 30 days"	Added to 2018
Reasons for not using - general	"If you did not use alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs in the past 30 days, please tell us about some of the reasons for not using (Mark all that apply):"	"During the past 30 days, if you DID NOT USE tobacco, alcohol, prescription drugs, marijuana, or other illegal drugs, please tell us about some of the reasons for not using (Mark all that apply):"	Reworded question for wording consistency
Reasons for not using – rewording	"My teachers/mentors/other adults in my life would be disappointed in me"	"Other adults would be disappointed"	Took out examples
	"I might get kicked out of school or extracurricular activities (e.g., sports, cheerleading, drama club/plays)"	"Might get kicked out of school, sports, cheerleading, etc."	Reworded response
	"I wanted to, but I couldn't get it or wasn't offered it"	"Couldn't get it or wasn't offered"	Reworded response
	n/a	"Other"	Added to 2018
	n/a	"Not applicable, I used in the past 30 days"	Added to 2018
Get alcohol – rewording	"I bought it in a store such as a liquor store, convenience store, supermarket, discount store, or gas station"	"Bought it at a store"	Took out examples
	"I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event"	"Bought it at a public event (e.g., concert)"	Reworded response
	"My parent or guardian gave it to me"	"From my parent or guardian"	
	"I took it from home "	"Stole it from my own home"	Stole instead of took
	"I took it from a store or someone else's home"	"Stole it from a store or someone else's home"	Stole instead of took
	"I got it some other way"	"Other"	
	n/a	"Over the internet"	Added to 2018
	n/a	"Bought it when outside of the U.S."	Added to 2018
Get marijuana - additional	n/a	"Bought it from a dispensary within AZ"	Added to 2018
	n/a	"Bought it from a dispensary outside of AZ"	Added to 2018
	n/a	"Over the internet"	Added to 2018

Issue	Prior Administration (2014/2016)	Current Administration (2018)	Notes Regarding Changes
Get prescription drugs – general	"If, during the past 30 days you used prescription drugs in order to get high, not for a medical reason, how did you get them? (Mark all that apply.)" (2016)	"If you have ever used prescription drugs without a doctor telling you to use them, how did you get them? (Mark all that apply)"	This item was the same in 2014 and 2018, 2016 has a different time frame.
Get prescription drugs - rewording	"I've never used prescription drugs to get high"	"Not applicable, I did not use without a doctor's approval"	
	"Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)"	"From home"	Took out example
	"Doctor/Pharmacy"	"From a doctor or pharmacy within the U.S."	Reworded response
	"Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)"	"From a doctor or pharmacy outside the U.S."	Reworded response
Parenting	"If I drank some beer, wine or liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) without my parents permission, my parents would catch me." (2016)	"If you drank some alcohol without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?"	This item was the same in 2014 and 2018.
	"If I skipped school, my parents would catch me." (2016)	"If you skipped school, would you be caught by your parents?"	This item was the same in 2014 and 2018.
	If I carried a handgun without my parents' permission, my parents would catch me. (2016)	If you carried a handgun without your parents' permission, would you be caught by your parents?	This item was the same in 2014 and 2018.
	"My parents would know if I did not come home on time." (2016)	"Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?"	This item was the same in 2014 and 2018.
	"I feel very close to my mother." (2016)	"Do you feel very close to your mother?"	This item was the same in 2014 and 2018.
	"I feel very close to my father." (2016)	"Do you feel very close to your father?"	This item was the same in 2014 and 2018.
	"I share my thoughts and feelings with my mother." (2016)	"Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?"	This item was the same in 2014 and 2018.
	"I share my thoughts and feelings with my father." (2016)	"Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?"	This item was the same in 2014 and 2018.
	"I enjoy spending time with my mother." (2016)	"Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?"	This item was the same in 2014 and 2018.
	"I enjoy spending time with my mother." (2016)	"Do you enjoy spending time with your father?"	This item was the same in 2014 and 2018.
	"During the past 12 months, how many times have you talked with your parents about strategies to avoid or resist people or places where you might be offered alcohol, prescription drugs, or other drugs?"	"During the past 12 months, how many times have you talked with your parents about strategies to avoid or resist people or places where you might be offered alcohol, prescription drugs, marijuana, or other illegal drugs?"	Reworded question for wording consistency
	"In the last 30 days, how often have you avoided people or places because you might be offered alcohol, cigarettes, marijuana, or other drugs including prescription drugs?"	"During the past 30 days, how often have you avoided people or places because you might be offered tobacco, alcohol, prescription drugs, marijuana, or other illegal drugs?"	Reworded question for wording consistency

Issue	Prior Administration (2014/2016)	Current Administration (2018)	Notes Regarding Changes
	n/a	"How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to drink alcoholic beverages regularly (at least once or twice a month)?"	Added to 2018
	n/a	"How wrong do your parents feel it would be for you to use illegal drugs besides marijuana?"	Added to 2018
School Skip	"During the past 30 days, how many days of school have you missed because you skipped or 'cut'?" (2016)	"During the last four weeks, how many whole days of school have you missed because you skipped or 'cut'?"	This item was the same in 2014 and 2018.
	"During the past 30 days, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe at school or on the way to or from school?"	"During the past 12 months, on how many days did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe?"	Different time frames due to low base rate for 30 days
Friends - general	"Think of your four best friends. In the past year (12 months), how many of your best friends have:"	"Think of the four friends you feel closest to. In the past 12 months, how many of them have:"	Wording change to explain "best" friend
	n/a	"How wrong do your friends feel it would be for you to use illegal drugs besides marijuana?"	Added to 2018
Gang involvement	"Have you ever belonged to a gang?", with response options of "No," "No, but would like to," "Yes, in the past," "Yes, belong now," and "Yes, but would like to get out"	"Have you ever belonged to a gang?" with response options of "No" and "Yes"; this was administered on the online survey, but not the paper-and-pencil survey	
	n/a	"Do you currently belong to a gang?"	Added to 2018
Gang name	n/a (last asked in 2012)	"If you have ever belonged to a gang, did the gang have a name?"	Added to 2018
Been assaulted by boyfriend/girlfriend	"How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: been hit, slapped, pushed shoved, kicked or any other way physically assaulted by your boyfriend or girlfriend?"	"How many times in the past 12 months have you been physically assaulted (e.g., hit, slapped, pushed) by your boyfriend/girlfriend?"	Reworded
Seen attack	"How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: seen someone punched with a fist, kicked, choked or beaten up?"	"How many times in the past 12 months have you: seen someone punched, kicked, choked, or beaten up?"	Reworded
Seen attack with weapon	"How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: seen someone attacked with a weapon, other than a gun, such as a knife, bat, bottle, or chain?"	"How many times in the past12 months have you: seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun (e.g., knife, bat, bottle)?"	Took out chain
Seen gun	"How many times in the past year (12 months) have you: seen someone shot or shot at?"	"How many times in the past 12 months have you seen someone shot, shot at, or threatened with a gun?"	Added threatened aspect

Issue	Prior Administration (2014/2016)	Current Administration (2018)	Notes Regarding Changes
Steal $5	n/a	"How many times in the past 12 months have you: stolen something worth more than $5?"	Added to 2018
Bet	n/a	"How many times in the past 12 months have you: placed a bet or gambled on anything for money or something of value (lottery, cards, dice, sports, pool, video games)?"	Added to 2018
Been attacked with weapon	n/a	"How many times in the past 12 months have you: been attacked with a weapon other than a gun (e.g., knife, bat, bottle)?"	Added to 2018
Been shot at	n/a	"How many times in the past 12 months have you: been shot, shot at, or threatened with a gun?"	Added to 2018
Shot at	n/a	"How many times in the past 12 months have you: threatened, shot at, or shot someone with a gun?"	Added to 2018
Assault boyfriend/girlfriend	n/a	"How many times in the past 12 months have you: physically assaulted (e.g., hit, slapped, pushed, kicked) your boyfriend/girlfriend?"	Added to 2018
Cyber bullied	n/a	"How many times in the past 12 months have you: harassed or made fun of another person online or through text?"	Added to 2018
Fight	n/a	"How many times in the past 12 months have you: been in a physical fight?"	Added to 2018
School property – General	"During the past 12 months, how many times ____ on school property?"	"During the past 12 months, how many times have the following things occurred on school property?____?"	Reworded
School property – weapon	"…has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club …."	"Someone threatened or injured you with a weapon (e.g., gun, knife, or club)?"	
School property - bully	"… have you picked on or bullied another student…"	"You picked on or bullied someone else?"	
School property – seen bullying	".. seen bullying … and done nothing to stop it?"	"You saw someone being bullied?"	
Ride	n/a	"During the past 30 days, how many times did you ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been using marijuana?"	Added to 2018
Driving and texting	n/a	"During the past 30 days, how many times did you drive a vehicle while texting or talking on your phone?"	Added to 2018

Appendix C: Contacts for Prevention

For updated contact information, please visit https://saclaz.org/

Apache County
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Maira Ibarra
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520-432-6591

Hope Thomas
Southern Arizona Opioid Consortium
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Coconino County
Candice Koenker
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Gila County
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DIG YA
928-961-4776

Julie Craig
STOP Globe
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Julie Craig
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Priscilla Behnke
Be Awesome Youth Coalition
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Hilary Cummings
Tempe Coalition
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Loren Grizzard
Help Enrich African American Lives (HEAAL)
602-253-6904

Larry Tracey
WOW Coalition (Way Out West)
623-208-3230

Shomari Jackson
South Mountain WORKS
602-305-7126

Mohave County
Cheryl Clark
Young Adult Development Association of Havasu (YADAH)
928-605-9624

Larry Tunforss
Mohave Substance Treatment Education Prevention Partnership (MSTEPP)
928-201-3313

Karole Finkelstein
Mohave Area Partnership Promoting Educated Decisions (MAPPED)
928-219-2582

Robert DeVries
Mohave Substance Abuse Team (MSAT)
928-753-2191

Navajo County
Michele Sgambelluri
Rx Stakeholders' Meeting
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