ARIZONA YOUTH SURVEY
Apache County

2020 STATISTICS

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

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Data from the Arizona Youth Survey will be made available on Data Visualization Center of ACJC's website at www.azjcj.gov/data.

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2020 Arizona Youth Survey: State Report Summary

The Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) was administered to a statewide sample of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students under the direction of the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center in partnership with Arizona State University's School of Criminology and Criminal Justice. Arizona Revised Statute §41-2416 requires the Commission to conduct a statewide substance abuse survey when monies are specifically appropriated to do so. The Commission administers the AYS every two years in fulfillment of this requirement.

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 in order to better understand the risk and protective factors correlated with these outcomes.

The 2020 survey was scheduled to be administered between February and May 2020, but a second period of survey administration was scheduled between September and November 2020 after the spring administration was interrupted by school closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic. This resulted in the participation of 30,052 students from 152 schools in 13 of Arizona's 15 counties.

Substance Use

Consistent with national trends, a smaller percentage of youth reported using e-cigarettes in the past 30 days in 2020 than in 2018.[1] Reported 30-day alcohol, marijuana, and cigarette use also decreased from 2018 to 2020 in each grade level. As in 2018, students most frequently reported having ever used alcohol (39.6 percent), e-cigarettes (29.1 percent), and marijuana (28.0 percent).

It is possible that reported substance use could have decreased in 2020 because COVID-19 restrictions limited the peer social interactions where deviant behaviors commonly take place. However, decreases in reported 30-day and lifetime substance use were evident among youth who completed the survey in Spring 2020, before school closures and other COVID-19 restrictions went into effect.

Gang Involvement, Delinquency, and Problem Behaviors at School

Fewer than two percent of surveyed youth reported currently belonging to a gang. Similarly, about two percent of 10th and 12th graders reported having ever belonged to a gang, compared to 4.0 percent of 8th graders.

51.9 percent of youth reported placing a bet or gambling in the last 12 months, with spending money to access extra features on video games or apps being the most commonly reported activity (43.2 percent).

About 17 percent of youth reported having harassed or made fun of another person online or through text at least once in the past year, while 35.8 percent reported having seen someone bullied on school property. Nearly

[1] Food and Drug Administration. (2020). *National Youth Tobacco Survey*. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. https://www.fda.gov/tobacco-products/youth-and-tobacco/get-latest-facts-teen-e-cigarette-use

a quarter of surveyed youth reported being picked on or bullied on school property, although this percentage has decreased in all grade levels in each of the last three AYS administrations. In 2020, nearly 20 percent of all surveyed youth reported not feeling safe at school.

Adverse Child Experiences (ACEs)

Research has established a link between early childhood experiences of abuse or neglect and negative outcomes later in life.[2] Six questions related to ACEs were included in the 2020 AYS. The most frequently reported ACE among all surveyed youth included having parents who were ever separated or divorced (40.1 percent), living with adults who insulted or put you down (33.3 percent), and living with an alcoholic (29.1 percent). Sixty-one percent of students reported at least one ACE.

Risk and Protective Factors

The three most commonly reported risk factors in 8th, 10th, and 12th graders were slight or no perceived risk of drug use (61.0 percent), rewards for antisocial behavior (57.1 percent), and low school commitment (55.2 percent).

Among all surveyed youth, opportunities for prosocial involvement in school (70 percent), peer and individual rewards for prosocial involvement (62.6 percent), and a belief in the moral order (i.e., what is "right" and "wrong," 58.5 percent) were the most commonly reported protective factors.

Handgun Use and Violence Exposure

About 20 percent of students reported that it would be "sort of" or "very" easy to acquire a handgun. Approximately eight percent of youth reported seeing someone shot, shot at, or threatened with a gun at least once in the past 12 months; a similar percentage reported having at least one close friend who carried a gun in the same timeframe.

Nearly 37 percent of youth reported seeing someone punched, kicked, choked, or beaten up in the past 12 months, while 17.3 percent reported being the victim of these behaviors. More than a quarter of students reported having been harassed or made fun of by another person online or through text in the last year.

Dangerous Driving

More than half of 12th graders surveyed reported having driven a vehicle while texting or talking on the phone in the past 30 days, a rate similar to what was reported in the 2018 AYS. Across grade levels, the percentage of youth reporting having ridden in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol or using marijuana has decreased in each of the three AYS administrations since 2016. As in 2018, fewer than five percent of all students surveyed in 2020 reported having driven a car or other vehicle after drinking alcohol or using marijuana.

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

[2] Felitti, V.J., Anda, R. F., Nordenberg, D., Williamson, D. F., Spitz, A. M., Edwards, V., … Marks, J. S. (1998). Relationship of Childhood Abuse and Household Dysfunction to Many of the Leading Causes of Death in Adults: The Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) Study. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 14(4):245-258.

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).

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 2020 survey was scheduled to be administered between February and May 2020. Because the Spring 2020 administration was interrupted by school closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic, a second period of survey administration was scheduled between September and November of 2020. Only students who were attending school in-person during the Fall 2020 administration were given the opportunity to complete the survey. This resulted in the participation of 30,052 students from 152 schools: 19,677 students from 99 schools in the Spring and 10,375 students from 53 schools in the Fall.

Section 1.2 State sample

All 1,268 Arizona schools in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (2018-2019) with enrolled 8th, 10th, or 12th grade students were eligible to participate in the 2020 Arizona Youth Survey. Careful planning and uniform administration of the survey were enacted in order to obtain valid and representative data. Each school was contacted at least once by email and mail, and schools that did not respond were contacted by phone. Of 1,268 schools, 210 agreed to participate in the AYS. Subsequently, 152 schools across Arizona participated in the AYS. Of the 58 schools that did not participate after initially agreeing, 39 cited challenges related to COVID-19, 16 did not respond to schedule an administration date, and 3 declined for other reasons. Among participating schools, 39 selected the paper survey administration and 113 selected the online survey administration.

Table 1 summarizes school and student participation in the AYS compared to National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (2018-2019) enrollment figures in order to assess representativeness of the AYS sample across Arizona counties. Participation rates were uneven across counties. Overall, 12% of schools serving 8th, 10th or 12th graders participated in the AYS and 11% of students in these grades submitted valid surveys used in this report. State participation rates are quite similar to those of Maricopa county, where two-thirds of the state's 8th, 10th and 12th graders reside. Despite extensive recruiting efforts, no schools participated from Cochise or Greenlee counties and participation rates were very low in Coconino, Graham, Santa Cruz and Yuma counties.

Table 1. Participation in the 2020 Arizona Youth Survey

	AYS Participants		State Total		Participation Rate	
	Schools	Students	Schools	Students	Schools	Students
County						
Apache	3	247	24	2,508	13%	10%
Cochise	0	0	45	4,554	0%	0%
Coconino	3	143	34	4,297	9%	3%
Gila	3	407	20	1,662	15%	24%
Graham	2	44	16	1,431	13%	3%
Greenlee	0	0	5	365	0%	0%
La Paz	2	174	10	528	20%	33%
Maricopa	92	21,331	690	174,681	13%	12%
Mohave	9	1,221	32	5,260	28%	23%
Navajo	3	372	32	4,171	9%	9%
Pima	18	3,180	185	34,813	10%	9%
Pinal	3	1,154	68	12,552	4%	9%
Santa Cruz	1	47	13	1,644	8%	3%
Yavapai	10	1,362	59	5,460	17%	25%
Yuma	3	369	35	9,219	9%	4%
Total						
State	152	30,052	1,268	263,145	12%	11%

Table 2 presents summary demographic statistics for the 2020 sample compared to National Center for Education Statistics data in order to assess representativeness of the AYS sample in terms of gender and race compared to the state as a whole. Table 2 also allows for demographic comparisons of the AYS sample across the 2016, 2018 and 2020 surveys.

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.

Table 2. Summary of Participants								
	County 2016		County 2018		County 2020		NCES County Total 2018-2019*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
Grade 8	219	31.6	134	40.9	42	17.0	906	36.1
Grade 10	279	40.3	114	34.8	117	47.4	794	31.7
Grade 12	194	28.0	80	24.4	88	35.6	808	32.2
Students by Gender								
Male	355	51.9	170	51.8	106	42.9	1,271	50.7
Female	329	48.1	158	48.2	141	57.1	1,237	49.3
Students by Race/Ethnicity								
White (non-Hispanic)	132	19.3	204	62.6	150	61.2	351	14.0
Hispanic	79	11.6	92	28.2	74	30.2	142	5.7
African American (non-Hispanic)	4	0.6	6	1.8	3	1.2	4	0.2
American Indian (non-Hispanic)	442	64.7	10	3.1	8	3.3	1,990	79.3
Asian/Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	3	0.4	3	0.9	4	1.6	5	0.2
Multi-racial	23	3.4	11	3.4	6	2.4	16	0.6

*Total 2018-2019 represents numbers from the Common Core of Data for this county, for the grades listed.

The data included in this report describe substance use, gang involvement, delinquency and problem behavior and the level of risk and protective factors 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 three sections. Bar graphs ("figures") and tables summarizing responses to a selection of questionnaire items are presented in Section 2. Supplementary tables are presented in Section 3. Most figures and tables report results separately by grade. Section 2 begins with substance use, gang involvement, delinquency and other problem behaviors before turning to a summary of risk and protective factors. This section also summarizes handgun use, violence exposure, dangerous driving and adverse childhood experiences (ACEs). Section 3 includes supplementary tables pertaining to substance use including where substances were obtained and reasons for using or not using drugs and alcohol. Figures presented in this report also include results from the 2016 and 2018 Arizona Youth Surveys when available, allowing for assessment of state-wide changes. National norms, when available, are presented for comparison.

Appendix A contains additional detail on the Risk and Protective Factor model. Appendix B contains bibliographic information for all references made throughout the report. Appendix C contains wording changes in the 2020 AYS relative to 2016 and 2018. Appendix D contains 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 2019 (Miech et al., 2019; National Institute on Drug Abuse, 2020) 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 2020
- Blue bars represent the statewide survey average in 2018
- Green bars represent the statewide survey average in 2016

Black diamonds represent the 2019 Monitoring the Future average.

Section 1.5 Data Limitations

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. These comparisons, shown in Table 2, indicate some divergence between the demographics of the AYS and the state. In particular, while 38.7% of the state's 8th, 10th, and 12th graders are non-Hispanic whites, 45.3% of the 2020 Arizona Youth Survey fall into this category.

In addition to the interruption of the survey due to COVID-19, schools could refuse to participate for any reason and parents and students within participating schools could refuse to respond. Some students did not participate because they were absent on the day of survey administration. Beyond basic demographic comparisons, there is no way to determine if the responses of participating students accurately reflect the behavior of these non-participating students.

Because many of the questions in the 2020 version of the AYS were carried over from earlier versions of the survey, it was possible to construct trends in responses and scales by comparing to the 2016 and 2018 surveys. Trends in responses within grade level indicate whether problem behaviors are increasing, holding steady, or decreasing. However, problem behaviors in 2020 may be lower for three reasons specific to this survey year. First, the portion of the 2020 sample that took the survey in Fall 2020 are slightly younger, on average, than those who took the survey in Spring 2020. Second, behavioral changes may be present in the Fall 2020 respondents due to COVID-19 restrictions limiting peer social interactions where deviant behaviors commonly take place. Finally, students who were enrolled in online schooling during the Fall 2020 administration were not given the opportunity to complete the survey.

We advise against interpreting trends when grade levels are pooled. Many of the behaviors measured in the AYS increase sharply with age. Therefore, trends in pooled measures can reflect 1) real change across all three grade levels or 2) changes in the proportion of the sample that is in 8th, 10th and 12th grade. Specifically, 40.3% of the 2016 AYS was made up of 8th graders, compared to 32.8% of the 2020 AYS.

A common concern with youth survey data is truthfulness of the responses. In general, studies show that self-reported delinquency is highly correlated with official reports (Farrington et al., 1996). To guard against untruthful reports skewing the results of the survey, a non-existent drug was included in the survey. Youth who reported ever using the non-existent drug were dropped from the report because they were not answering questions honestly.

There are some small methodological differences across the three years of survey administration in this report. Some questions are worded differently across administrations, the order of questions differs, and some response options are different. Certain items were omitted in one or more survey years. We have noted these discrepancies throughout the report's figures and tables and have summarized all changes in Appendix C. More information can be found on the ACJC website: www.azcjc.gov/Programs/Statistical-Analysis-Center/Arizona-Youth-Survey.

Section 2.1 Substance Use

Youths were asked about their lifetime and 30-day use of various substances. With the exception of marijuana concentrates, marijuana edibles, poly drug use, and mixing alcohol and prescription opioids (none of which were asked about in the 2016 AYS), all of the below substances are included in each of the three years of survey results presented in this report (2016, 2018, and 2020).

- tobacco cigarettes
- electronic cigarettes
- alcohol
- marijuana
- marijuana concentrates
- marijuana edibles
- cocaine or crack
- hallucinogens
- inhalants
- methamphetamines
- heroin
- ecstasy
- steroids
- prescription opioids
- prescription stimulants
- prescription sedatives
- synthetic drugs
- over-the-counter drugs
- poly drug use
- mixing alcohol and prescription opioids

Lifetime Substance Use is a measure of the percentage of youth who tried a particular substance at least once in their lifetime.

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.

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

Table 3. Percentage of Students Who Used Substances on One or More Occasions During Their Lifetime

In your lifetime, have you...		Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total		
		2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes (not including electronic cigarettes)?	20.8	8.2	7.3	34.6	24.3	6.9	41.9	30.8	18.6	32.0	19.2	11.1
E-cigarettes	vaped e-liquid or e-juice with nicotine (e.g., e-cigarettes)?	20.5	22.6	14.6	34.3	44.1	29.3	37.4	46.2	38.4	30.6	35.7	30.0
Alcohol	drunk alcoholic beverages - more than just a few sips?	23.3	23.9	24.4	34.8	36.0	31.0	36.5	48.7	51.7	31.5	34.1	37.3
Marijuana	used marijuana?	25.0	5.3	16.7	36.6	23.4	14.7	43.5	32.1	31.0	34.6	18.0	20.8
Marijuana concentrates	used marijuana concentrates (e.g., wax pen/THC oil, shatter, budder, crumble, rosin, hash, diamonds)?*	n/a	6.7	9.5	n/a	18.0	13.8	n/a	21.8	25.3	n/a	14.2	17.1
Marijuana edibles	used edible foods or drinks containing marijauna (e.g., brownies, chocolates, cookies, candies, sodas, tinctures)?†	n/a	n/a	14.3	n/a	n/a	8.6	n/a	n/a	17.2	n/a	n/a	12.7
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.9	0.9	3.5	5.1	5.8	2.3	1.5	2.5
Hallucinogens	used hallucinogens (e.g., LSD, shrooms, peyote, salvia)?	2.9	0.0	0.0	3.3	2.7	3.4	3.5	3.8	2.3	3.2	1.9	2.5
Inhalants	inhaled gases or fumes from glues, liquids, or sprays to get high (e.g., whippets, nitrous, paint, gas)?	10.2	3.0	4.9	4.5	8.1	10.3	2.4	10.3	7.0	5.8	6.5	8.2
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (e.g., meth, crystal meth)?	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.9	1.8	3.8	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.4
Heroin	used heroin?	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	2.6	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.8
Ecstasy	used ecstasy (e.g., Molly, MDMA, X, E)?	2.0	0.7	0.0	2.0	0.9	1.7	3.0	1.3	2.3	2.3	0.9	1.6
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (e.g., Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise, Depo-Testosterone)?	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.8
Prescription pain relievers	used prescription pain relievers without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., codeine, Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percocet, fentanyl)?	5.0	5.3	2.4	6.6	6.3	5.2	5.4	12.8	7.0	5.7	7.5	5.3
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., Adderall, Ritalin, Concerta, Vyvanse, Dexedrine)?	0.5	0.8	2.4	3.3	1.8	1.7	0.0	6.4	3.5	1.5	2.5	2.5
Prescription sedatives	used prescription sedatives without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., bars, Valium, Xanax, Klonopin, Ambien, Lunesta)?	1.5	1.5	0.0	2.0	1.8	1.7	4.8	7.7	5.8	2.6	3.1	2.9
Synthetic drugs	used synthetic drugs (e.g., Bath Salts, K2, Spice, Gold)?	1.5	1.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.9	1.8	3.8	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.2
Over-the-counter drugs	used over-the-counter drugs for the purposes of getting high (e.g., cough syrup, cold medicine, diet pills)?	7.0	0.8	2.4	5.7	2.7	3.4	5.5	9.0	5.7	6.1	3.4	4.1
Poly drug use	used multiple drugs at the same time (e.g., alcohol, prescription medications, marijuana, and other illegal drugs)?*	n/a	3.0	4.9	n/a	10.8	6.9	n/a	12.8	7.0	n/a	8.1	6.6
Alcohol & pain relievers	drunk alcohol at the same time as using prescription pain relievers (e.g., Vicodin, OxyContin, codeine)?*	n/a	2.3	0.0	n/a	2.7	0.9	n/a	7.7	4.7	n/a	3.7	2.1

*This question was not asked in 2016.

†This question was not asked in 2016 or 2018.

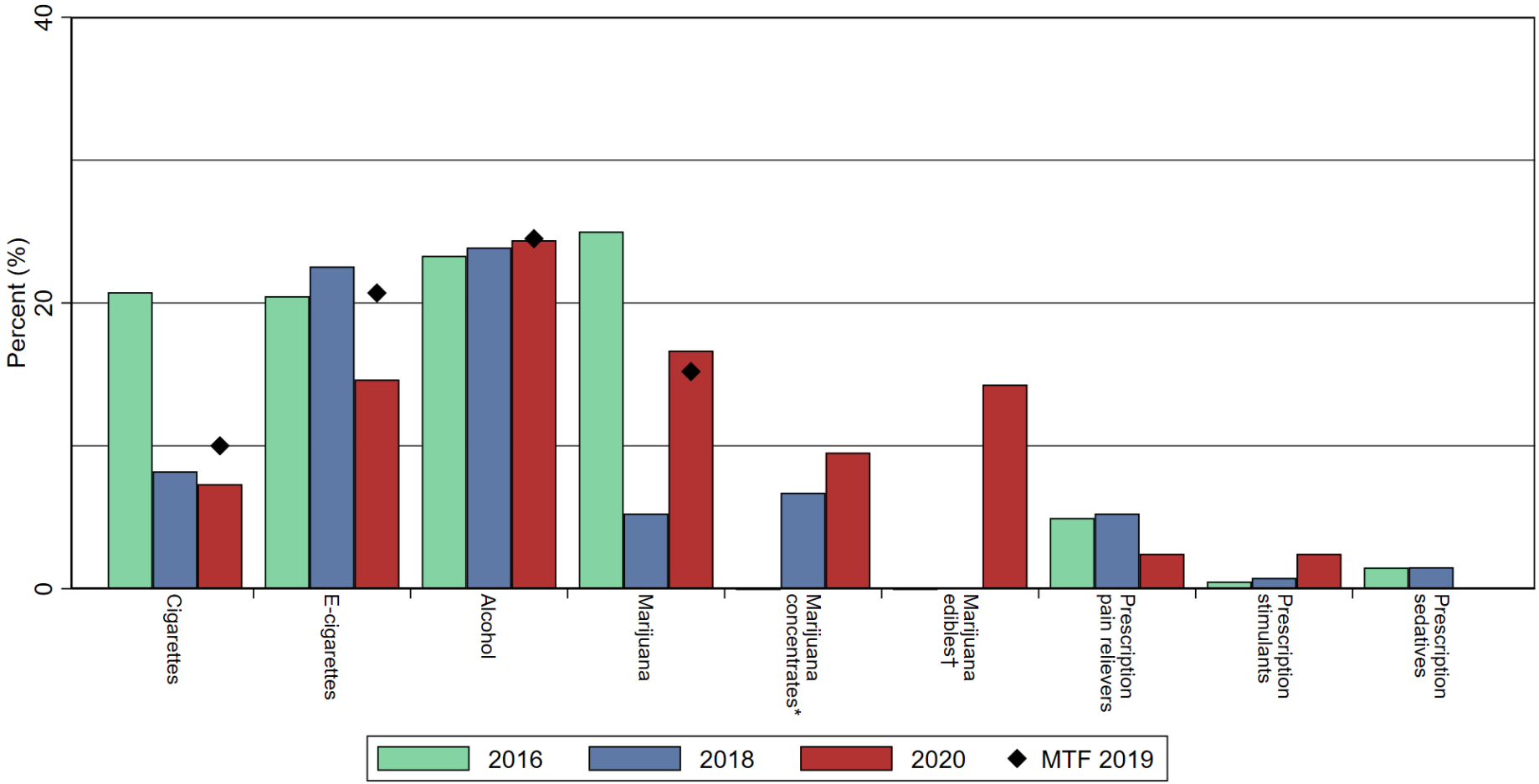
Substance Use

Table 4. Percentage of Students in 2020 Who Used Substances on One or More Occasions During Their Lifetime, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity												
In your lifetime, have you...		Gender		Race/Ethnicity						Total		
		Male	Female	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	White	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes (not including electronic cigarettes)?	10.6	11.5	.	.	.	15.1	.	10.1	7.3	6.9	18.6
E-cigarettes	vaped e-liquid or e-juice with nicotine (e.g., e-cigarettes)?	26.9	32.4	.	.	.	42.5	.	26.4	14.6	29.3	38.4
Alcohol	drunk alcoholic beverages - more than just a few sips?	32.7	40.7	.	.	.	52.1	.	29.7	24.4	31.0	51.7
Marijuana	used marijuana?	19.0	22.1	.	.	.	28.8	.	17.3	16.7	14.7	31.0
Marijuana concentrates	used marijuana concentrates (e.g., wax pen/THC oil, shatter, budder, crumble, rosin, hash, diamonds)?	13.3	20.0	.	.	.	24.7	.	14.7	9.5	13.8	25.3
Marijuana edibles	used edible foods or drinks containing marijauna (e.g., brownies, chocolates, cookies, candies, sodas, tinctures)?	11.4	13.6	.	.	.	17.8	.	9.3	14.3	8.6	17.2
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	4.8	0.7	.	.	.	2.7	.	2.7	0.0	0.9	5.8
Hallucinogens	used hallucinogens (e.g., LSD, shrooms, peyote, salvia)?	2.9	2.2	.	.	.	1.4	.	2.7	0.0	3.4	2.3
Inhalants	inhaled gases or fumes from glues, liquids, or sprays to get high (e.g., whippets, nitrous, paint, gas)?	7.7	8.6	.	.	.	11.0	.	6.1	4.9	10.3	7.0
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (e.g., meth, crystal meth)?	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0
Heroin	used heroin?	1.9	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	1.4	0.0	0.9	1.2
Ecstasy	used ecstasy (e.g., Molly, MDMA, X, E)?	2.9	0.7	.	.	.	0.0	.	2.7	0.0	1.7	2.3
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (e.g., Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise, Depo-Testosterone)?	1.0	0.7	.	.	.	0.0	.	1.4	0.0	0.9	1.2
Prescription pain relievers	used prescription pain relievers without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., codeine, Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percocet, Hydrocodone, fentanyl)?	6.7	4.3	.	.	.	5.5	.	6.1	2.4	5.2	7.0
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., Adderall, Ritalin, Concerta, Vyvanse, Dexedrine)?	2.9	2.2	.	.	.	2.7	.	2.7	2.4	1.7	3.5
Prescription sedatives	used prescription sedatives without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., bars, Valium, Xanax, Klonopin, Ambien, Lunesta)?	2.9	2.9	.	.	.	1.4	.	4.1	0.0	1.7	5.8
Synthetic drugs	used synthetic drugs (e.g., Bath Salts, K2, Spice, Gold)?	2.9	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	2.0	0.0	0.9	2.3
Over-the-counter drugs	used over-the-counter drugs for the purposes of getting high (e.g., cough syrup, cold medicine, diet pills)?	2.9	5.0	.	.	.	5.5	.	3.4	2.4	3.4	5.7
Poly drug use	used multiple drugs at the same time (e.g., alcohol, prescription medications, marijuana, and other illegal drugs)?	8.7	5.0	.	.	.	5.5	.	7.4	4.9	6.9	7.0
Alcohol & pain relievers	drunk alcohol at the same time as using prescription pain relievers (e.g., Vicodin, OxyContin, codeine)?	3.8	0.7	.	.	.	2.7	.	2.0	0.0	0.9	4.7

Empty cells indicate that fewer than 25 students in that grade for that year responded to the question or that a grade did not participate in a given year.

Substance Use

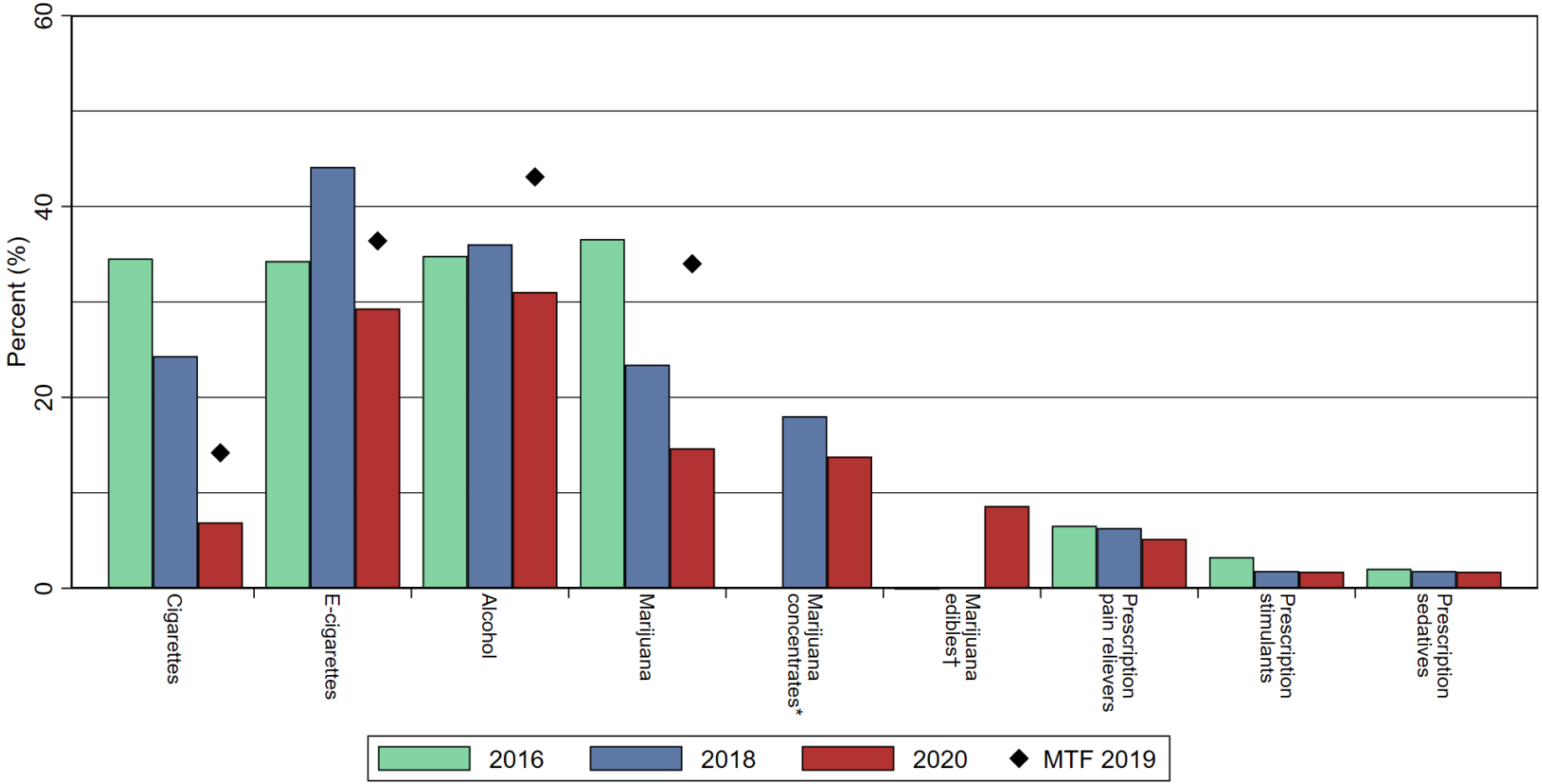
Figure 1. Lifetime Substance Use, Grade 8



*This question was not asked in 2016.
†This question was not asked in 2016 or 2018.

Substance Use

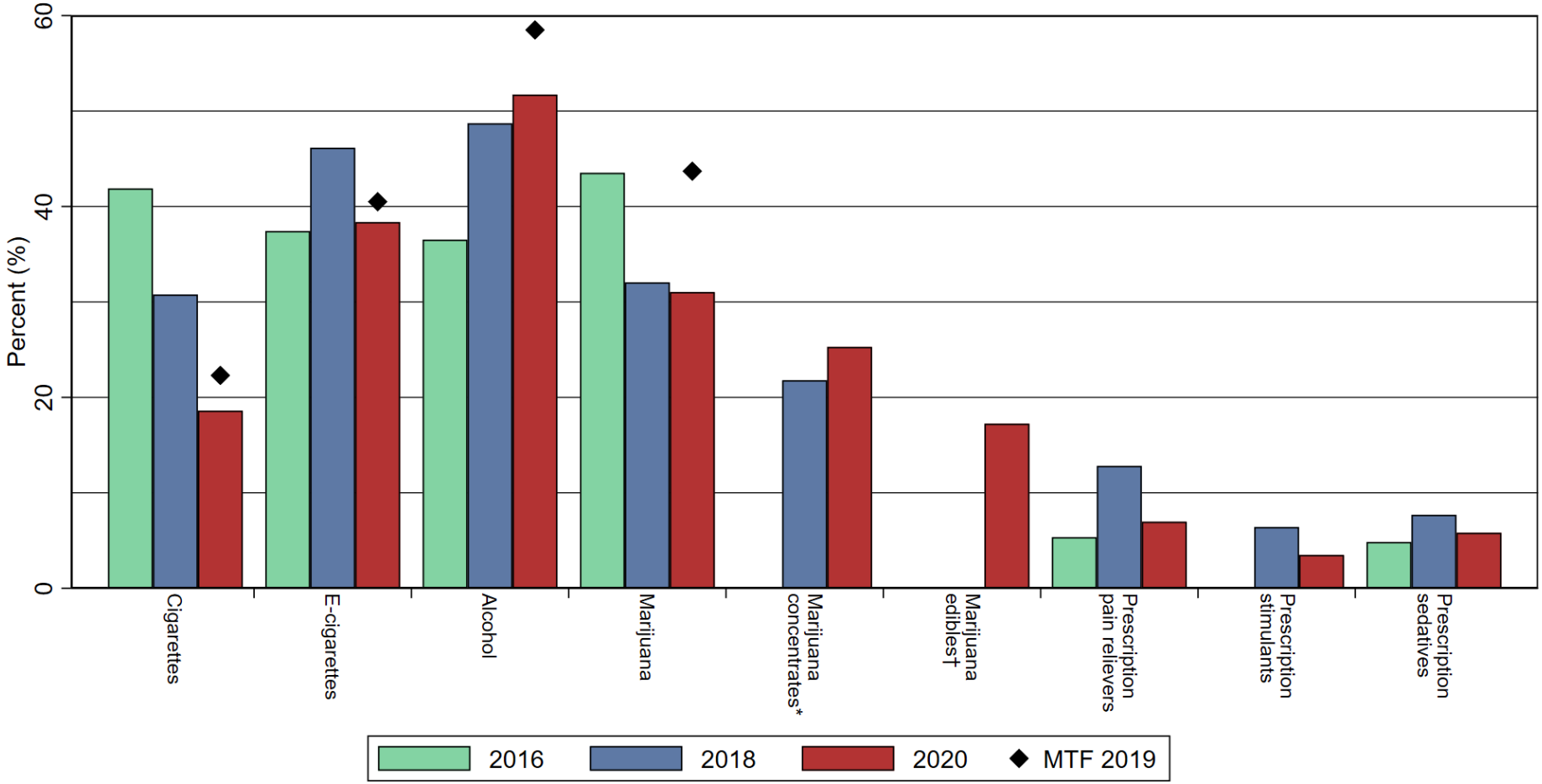
Figure 2. Lifetime Substance Use, Grade 10



*This question was not asked in 2016.
†This question was not asked in 2016 or 2018.

Substance Use

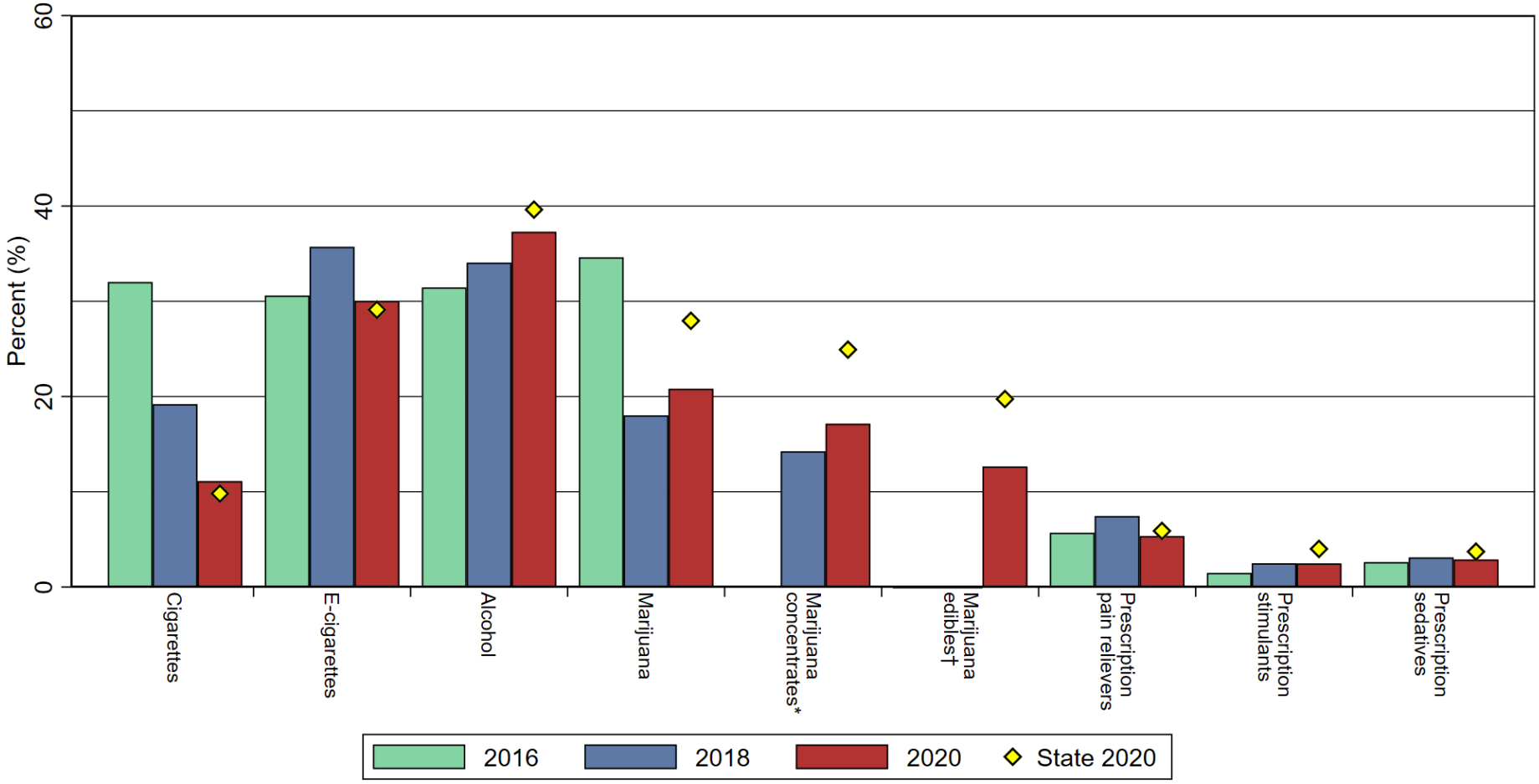
Figure 3. Lifetime Substance Use, Grade 12



*This question was not asked in 2016.
†This question was not asked in 2016 or 2018.

Substance Use

Figure 4. Lifetime Substance Use, Total Sample



*This question was not asked in 2016.
†This question was not asked in 2016 or 2018.

Substance Use

Table 5. Percentage of Students Who Used Substances on One or More Occasions During the Past 30 Days

During the past 30 days, have you...		Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total		
		2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes (not including electronic cigarettes)?	6.1	3.0	7.3	13.1	7.2	3.5	17.1	12.8	3.5	11.9	6.8	4.1
E-cigarettes	vaped e-liquid or e-juice with nicotine (e.g., e-cigarettes)?	10.4	13.4	7.5	12.6	28.8	13.9	16.8	23.1	16.3	13.1	21.1	13.7
Alcohol	drunk alcoholic beverages - more than just a few sips?	7.2	6.7	10.0	10.9	18.0	12.2	9.4	25.6	25.3	9.3	15.2	16.5
Marijuana	used marijuana?	10.6	3.0	7.3	14.8	11.7	5.2	16.5	14.1	14.9	13.8	8.7	9.1
Marijuana concentrates	used marijuana concentrates (e.g., wax pen/THC oil, shatter, budder, crumble, rosin, hash, diamonds)?*	n/a	3.0	2.4	n/a	9.9	2.6	n/a	9.0	8.0	n/a	6.8	4.5
Marijuana edibles	used edible foods or drinks containing marijauna (e.g., brownies, chocolates, cookies, candies, sodas, tinctures)?†	n/a	n/a	0.0	n/a	n/a	0.9	n/a	n/a	9.2	n/a	n/a	3.7
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	1.2	3.8	1.2	0.8	0.9	0.8
Hallucinogens	used hallucinogens (e.g., LSD, shrooms, peyote, salvia)?	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.3	0.0
Inhalants	inhaled gases or fumes from glues, liquids, or sprays to get high (e.g., whippets, nitrous, paint, gas)?	4.8	0.7	2.4	0.8	2.7	5.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.9	1.5	2.9
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (e.g., meth, crystal meth)?	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.8	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.4
Heroin	used heroin?	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
Ecstasy	used ecstasy (e.g., Molly, MDMA, X, E)?	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.4
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (e.g., Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise, Depo-Testosterone)?	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.9	0.4
Prescription pain relievers	used prescription pain relievers without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., codeine, Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percocet, fentanyl)?	3.9	3.0	2.4	4.5	0.9	0.9	1.8	3.8	1.2	3.6	2.5	1.2
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., Adderall, Ritalin, Concerta, Vyvanse, Dexedrine)?	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0
Prescription sedatives	used prescription sedatives without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., bars, Valium, Xanax, Klonopin, Ambien, Lunesta)?	1.0	0.8	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.0
Synthetic drugs	used synthetic drugs (e.g., Bath Salts, K2, Spice, Gold)?	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.4
Over-the-counter drugs	used over-the-counter drugs for the purposes of getting high (e.g., cough syrup, cold medicine, diet pills)?	4.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.9	2.4	2.6	1.2	3.1	0.6	0.8
Poly drug use	used multiple drugs at the same time (e.g., alcohol, prescription medications, marijuana, and other illegal drugs)?*	n/a	0.8	0.0	n/a	0.0	1.7	n/a	5.1	0.0	n/a	1.6	0.8
Alcohol & pain relievers	drunk alcohol at the same time as using prescription pain relievers (e.g., Vicodin, OxyContin, codeine)?*	n/a	1.5	0.0	n/a	0.0	0.9	n/a	1.3	0.0	n/a	0.9	0.4
Binge drinking	drunk five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	2.9	4.5	0.0	5.2	8.1	5.2	8.2	12.8	8.1	5.3	7.7	5.4

*This question was not asked in 2016.

†This question was not asked in 2016 or 2018.

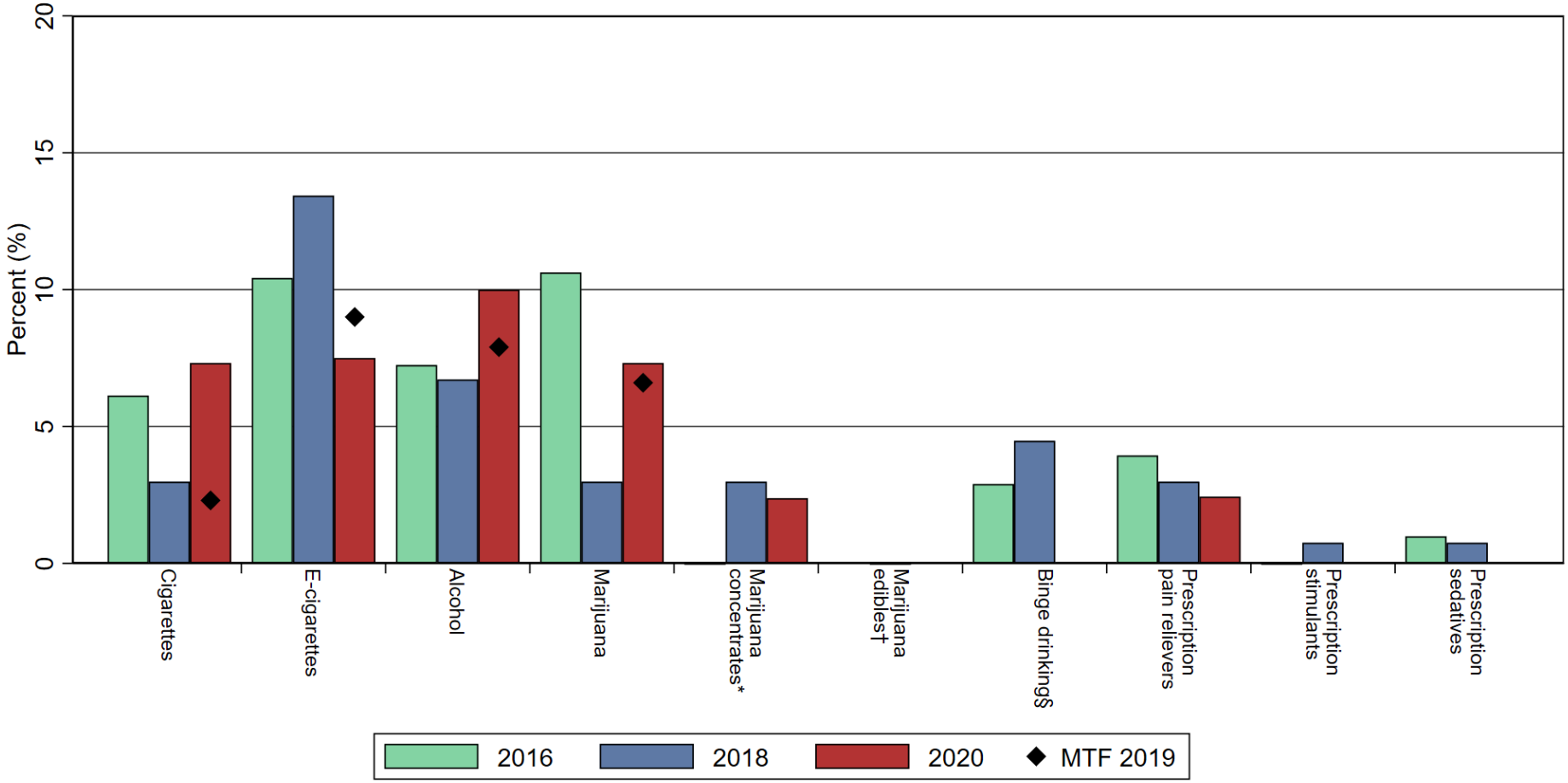
Substance Use

Table 6. Percentage of Students in 2020 Who Used Substances on One or More Occasions During the Past 30 Days, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity												
During the past 30 days, have you...		Gender		Race/Ethnicity						Total		
		Male	Female	American Indian	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	White	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes (not including electronic cigarettes)?	4.9	3.6	.	.	.	4.1	.	4.1	7.3	3.5	3.5
E-cigarettes	vaped e-liquid or e-juice with nicotine (e.g., e-cigarettes)?	13.6	13.8	.	.	.	19.2	.	11.6	7.5	13.9	16.3
Alcohol	drunk alcoholic beverages - more than just a few sips?	16.5	16.5	.	.	.	21.9	.	14.4	10.0	12.2	25.3
Marijuana	used marijuana?	10.6	7.9	.	.	.	11.0	.	7.4	7.3	5.2	14.9
Marijuana concentrates	used marijuana concentrates (e.g., wax pen/THC oil, shatter, budder, crumble, rosin, hash, diamonds)?	4.8	4.3	.	.	.	4.1	.	4.7	2.4	2.6	8.0
Marijuana edibles	used edible foods or drinks containing marijauna (e.g., brownies, chocolates, cookies, candies, sodas, tinctures)?	5.8	2.2	.	.	.	6.8	.	2.7	0.0	0.9	9.2
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.9	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	1.4	0.0	0.9	1.2
Hallucinogens	used hallucinogens (e.g., LSD, shrooms, peyote, salvia)?	0.0	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Inhalants	inhaled gases or fumes from glues, liquids, or sprays to get high (e.g., whippets, nitrous, paint, gas)?	2.9	2.9	.	.	.	5.5	.	0.7	2.4	5.2	0.0
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (e.g., meth, crystal meth)?	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0
Heroin	used heroin?	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0
Ecstasy	used ecstasy (e.g., Molly, MDMA, X, E)?	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (e.g., Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise, Depo-Testosterone)?	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.2
Prescription pain relievers	used prescription pain relievers without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., codeine, Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percocet, Hydrocodone, fentanyl)?	1.9	0.7	.	.	.	1.4	.	1.4	2.4	0.9	1.2
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., Adderall, Ritalin, Concerta, Vyvanse, Dexedrine)?	0.0	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Prescription sedatives	used prescription sedatives without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., bars, Valium, Xanax, Klonopin, Ambien, Lunesta)?	0.0	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Synthetic drugs	used synthetic drugs (e.g., Bath Salts, K2, Spice, Gold)?	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0
Over-the-counter drugs	used over-the-counter drugs for the purposes of getting high (e.g., cough syrup, cold medicine, diet pills)?	0.0	1.4	.	.	.	1.4	.	0.7	0.0	0.9	1.2
Poly drug use	used multiple drugs at the same time (e.g., alcohol, prescription medications, marijuana, and other illegal drugs)?	1.0	0.7	.	.	.	0.0	.	1.4	0.0	1.7	0.0
Alcohol & pain relievers	drunk alcohol at the same time as using prescription pain relievers (e.g., Vicodin, OxyContin, codeine)?	1.0	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0
Binge drinking	drunk five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	4.9	5.8	.	.	.	8.2	.	4.8	0.0	5.2	8.1

Empty cells indicate that fewer than 25 students in that grade for that year responded to the question or that a grade did not participate in a given year.

Substance Use

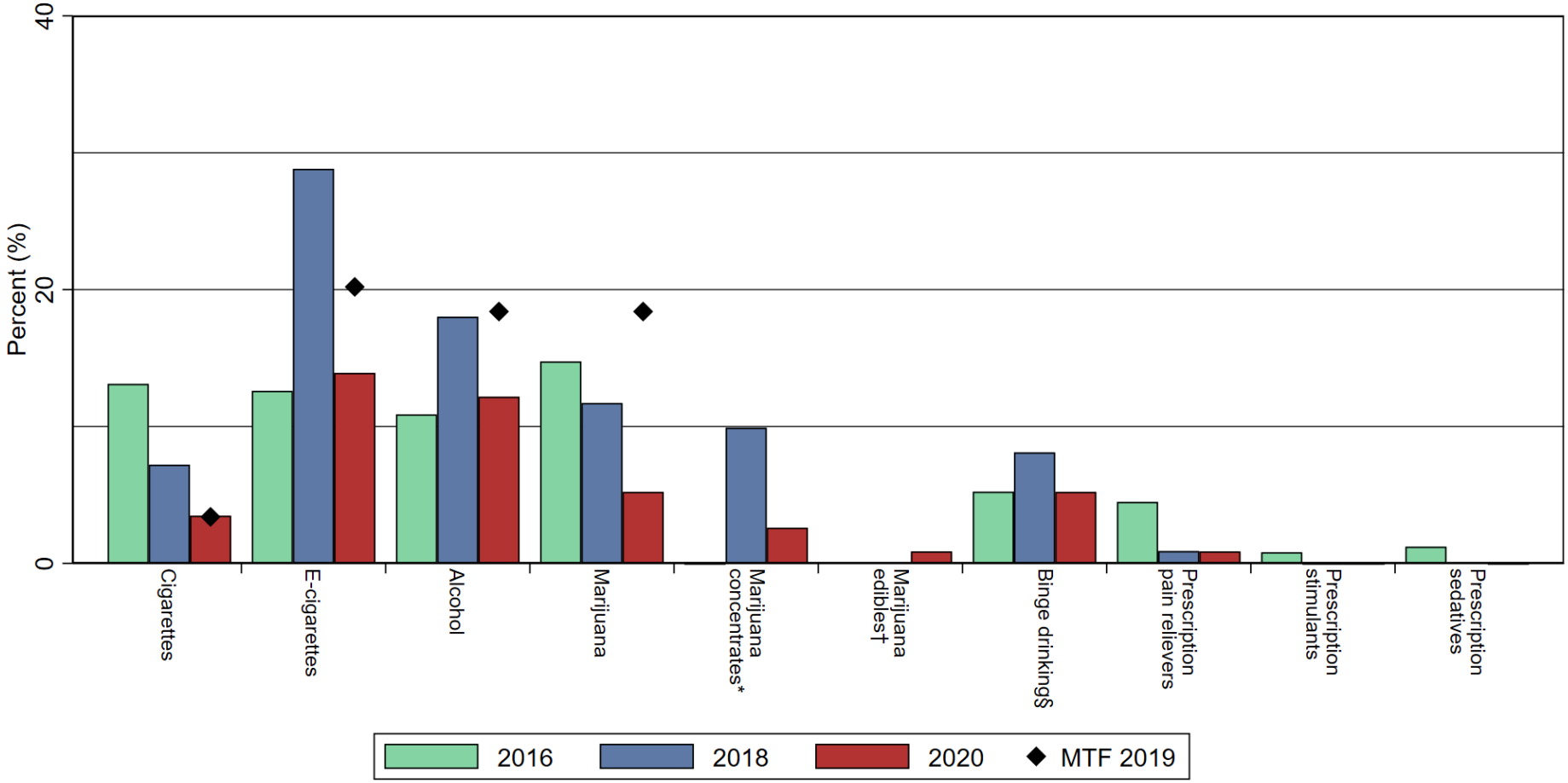
Figure 5. 30-Day Substance Use, Grade 8



*This question was not asked in 2016.
†This question was not asked in 2016 or 2018.
§This question indicated whether youth had 5 or more drinks in a row during the past 2 weeks.

Substance Use

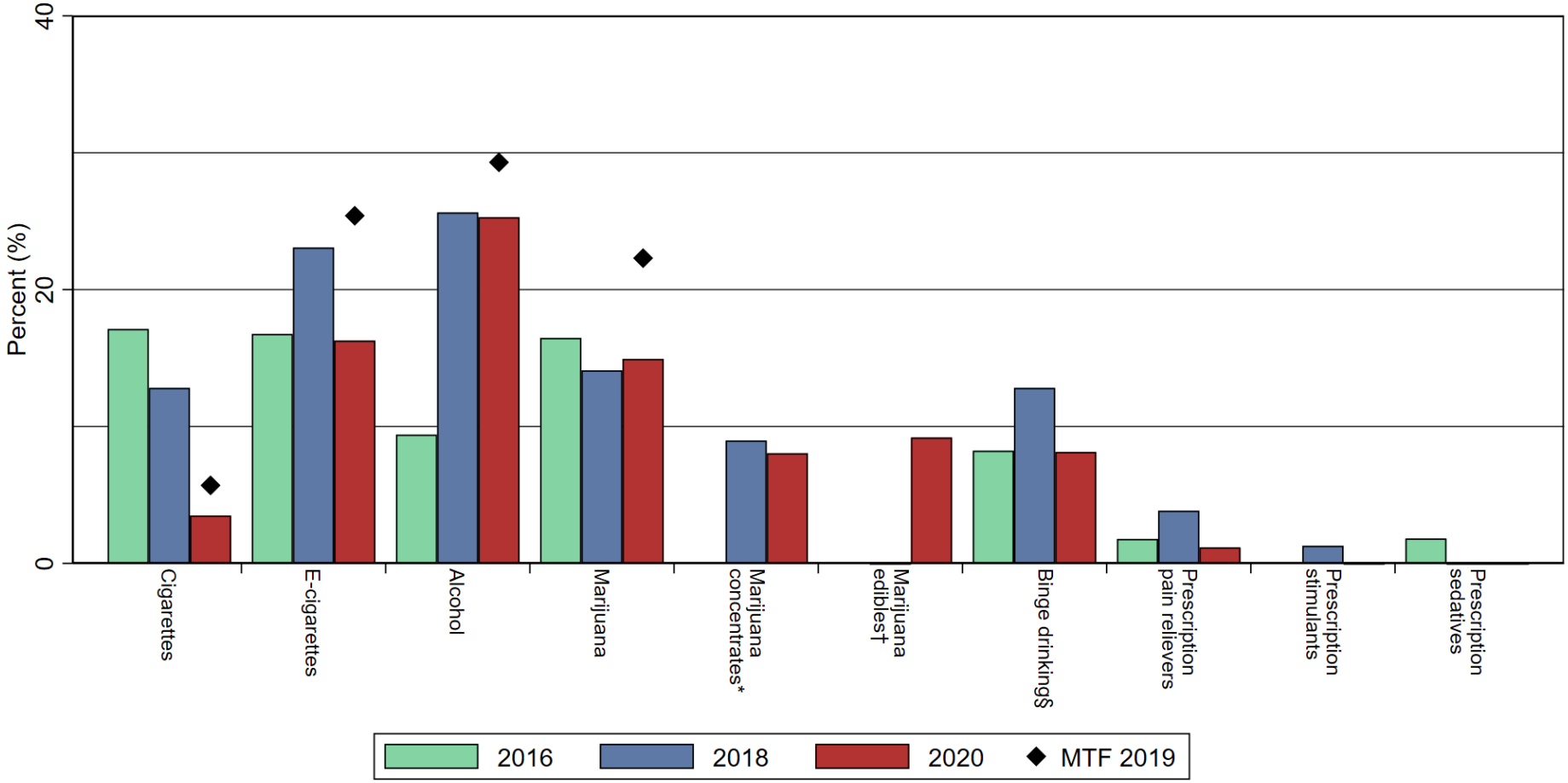
Figure 6. 30-Day Substance Use, Grade 10



*This question was not asked in 2016.
†This question was not asked in 2016 or 2018.
§This question indicated whether youth had 5 or more drinks in a row during the past 2 weeks.

Substance Use

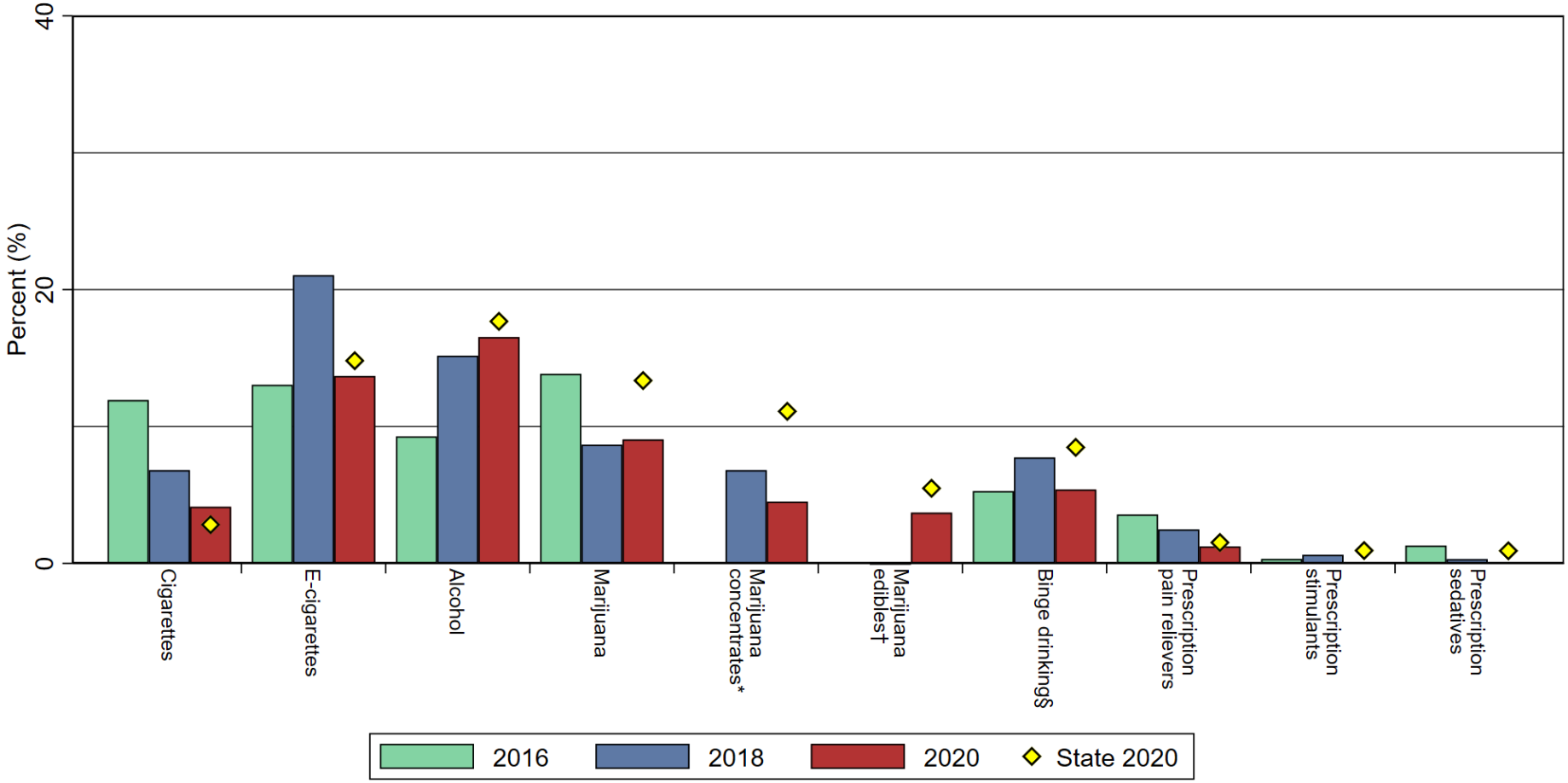
Figure 7. 30-Day Substance Use, Grade 12



*This question was not asked in 2016.
†This question was not asked in 2016 or 2018.
§This question indicated whether youth had 5 or more drinks in a row during the past 2 weeks.

Substance Use

Figure 8. 30-Day Substance Use, Total Sample



*This question was not asked in 2016.
†This question was not asked in 2016 or 2018.
§This question indicated whether youth had 5 or more drinks in a row during the past 2 weeks.

Section 2.2 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).

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.

Gang Involvement

Table 7. Gang Involvement

	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total		
	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
Do you currently belong to a gang?†	3.2	1.6	0.0	2.3	1.8	0.9	3.6	2.5	1.1	2.9	1.9	0.8
Have you ever belonged to a gang?‡	6.6	1.5	0.0	6.9	4.4	2.6	5.4	6.3	2.3	6.4	3.7	2.0
Think of the four friends you feel closest to. In the past 12 months how many of them have been members of a gang?°	12.2	4.5	2.4	11.0	7.1	7.0	11.6	5.1	2.3	11.6	5.5	4.5

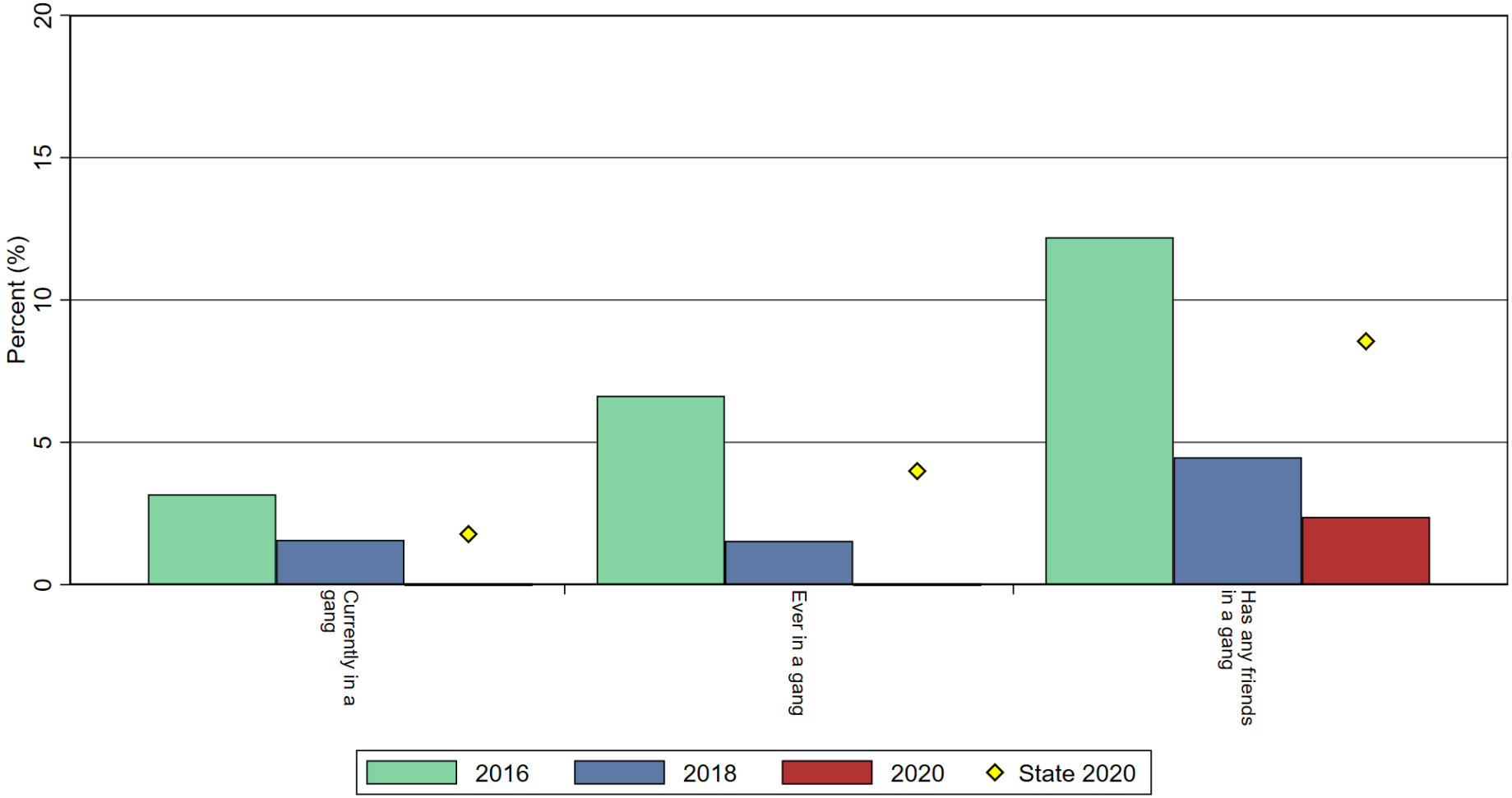
† Percentage of people who marked 'Yes, but want to get out' or 'Yes, belong now'.

‡ Percentage of people who marked 'Yes'.

° Percentage of people who marked at least one friend.

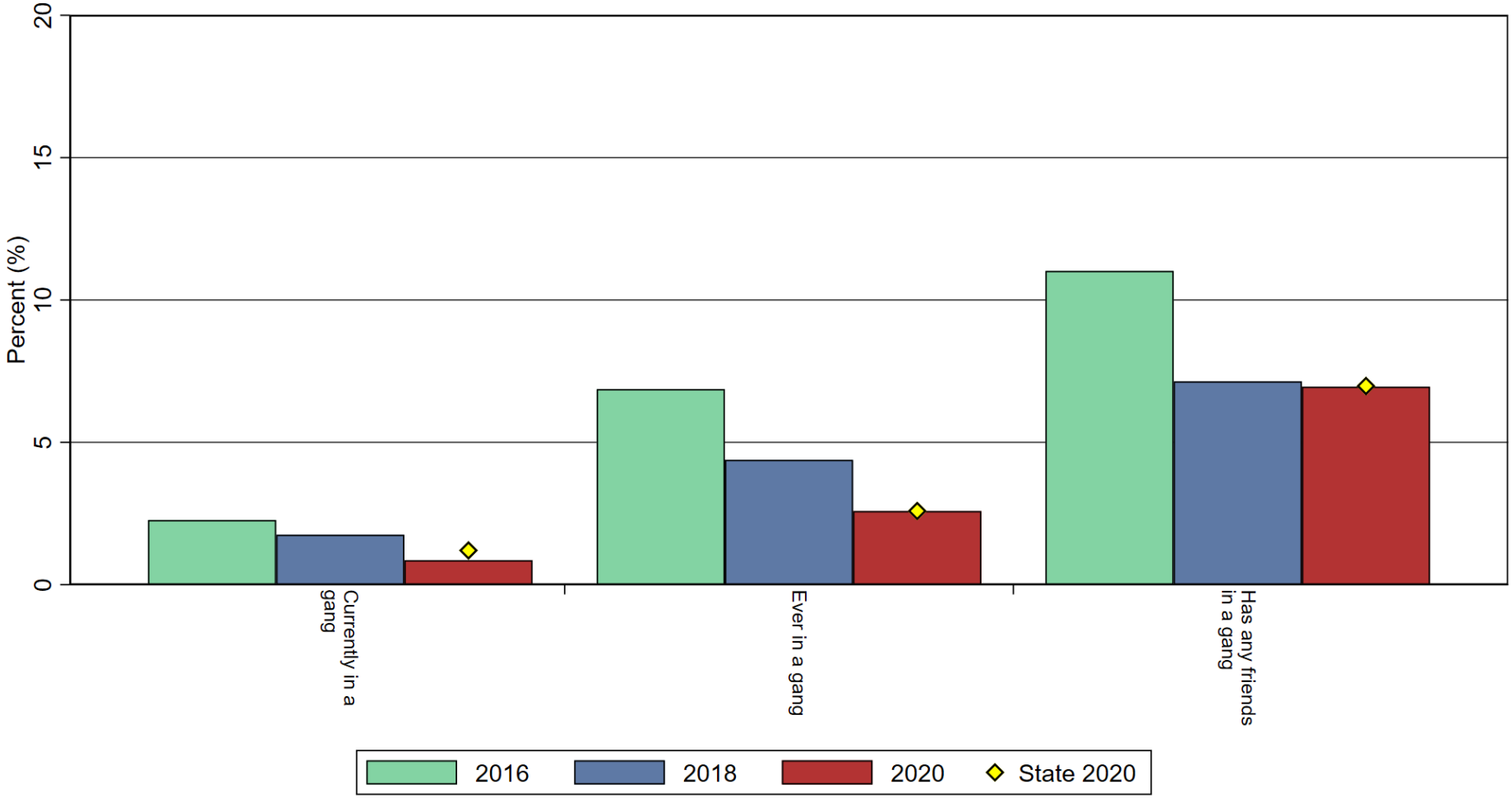
Gang Involvement

Figure 9. Gang Involvement, Grade 8



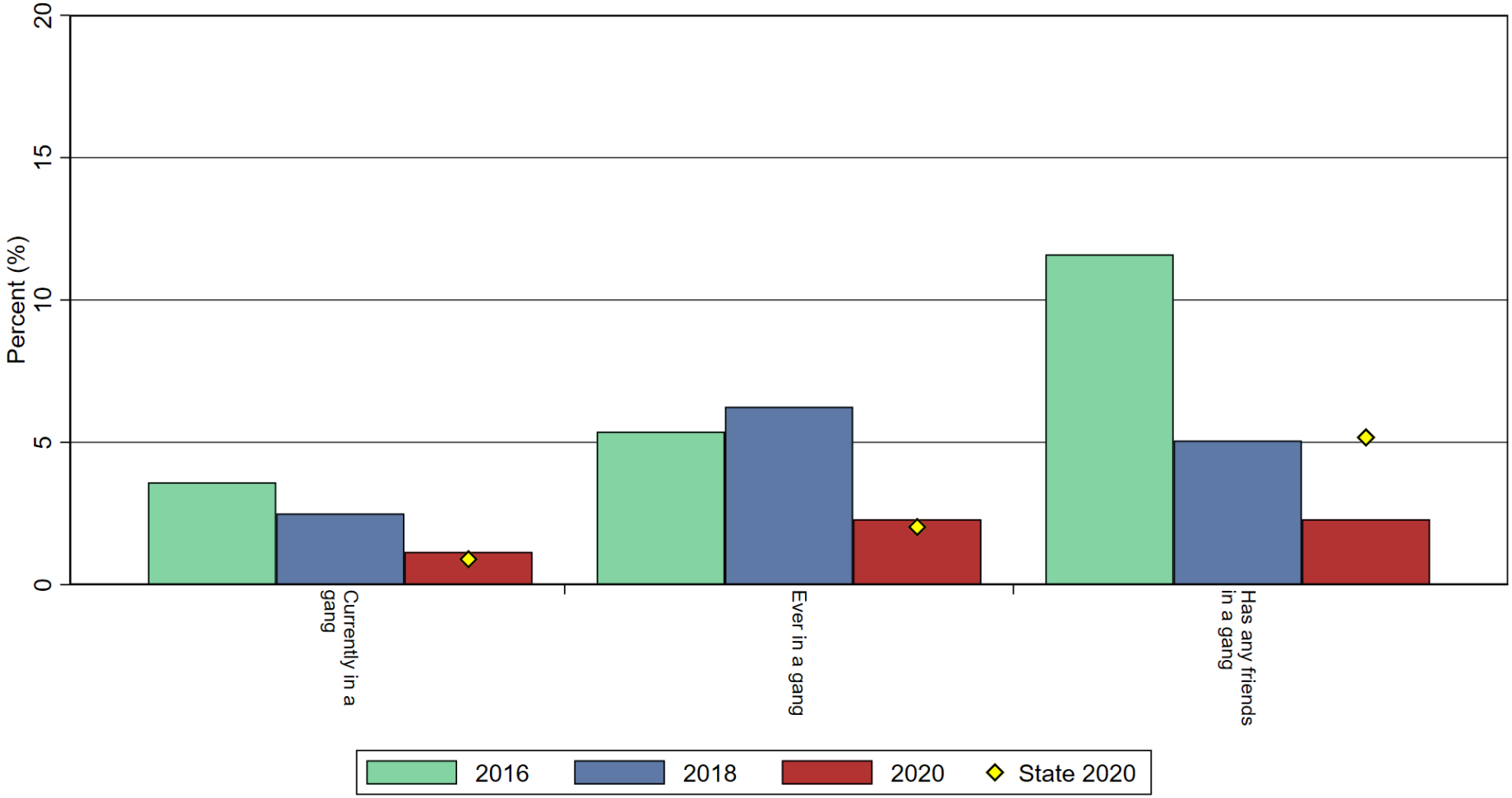
Gang Involvement

Figure 10. Gang Involvement, Grade 10



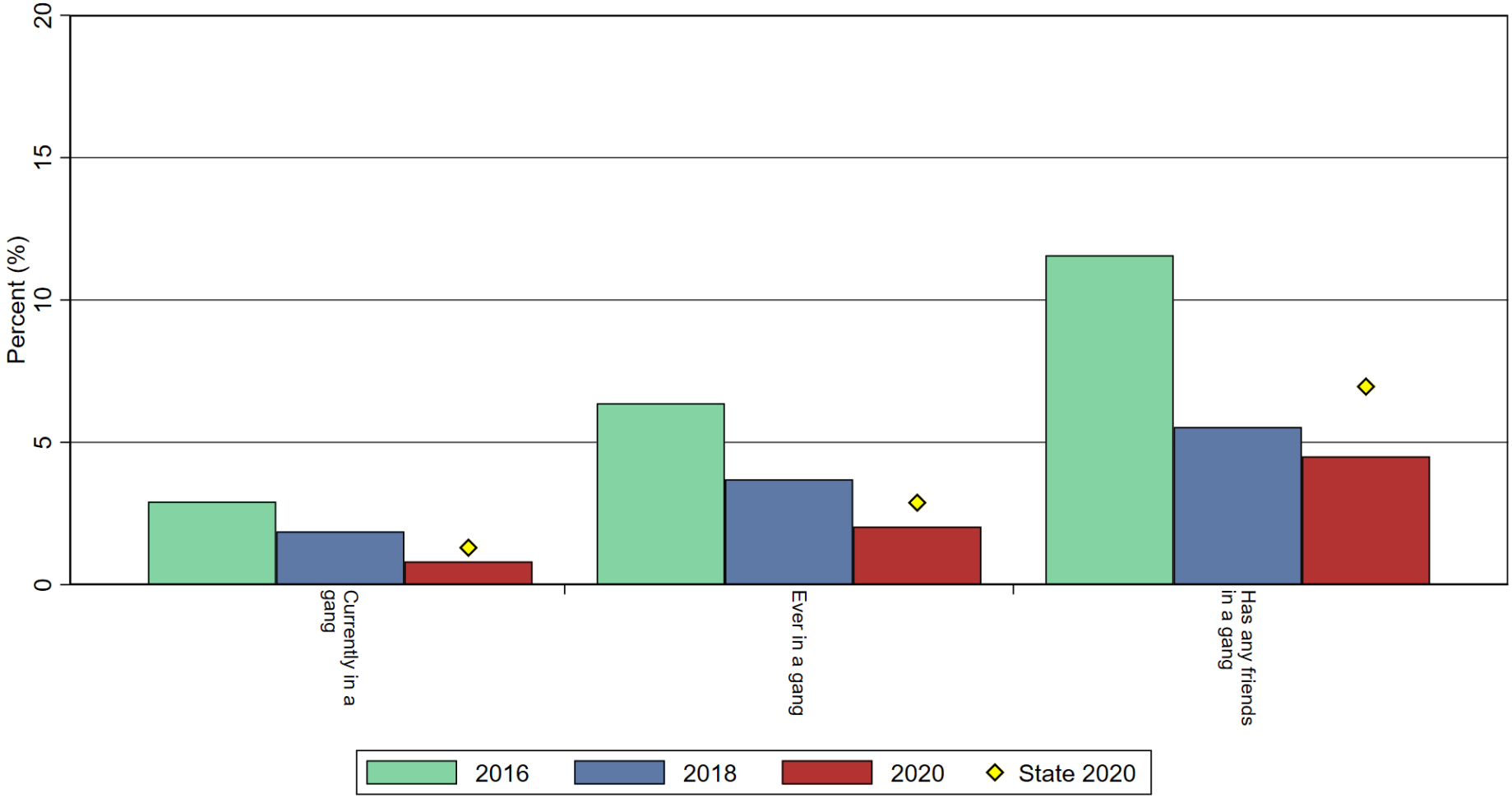
Gang Involvement

Figure 11. Gang Involvement, Grade 12



Gang Involvement

Figure 12. Gang Involvement, Total Sample



Section 2.3 Delinquency and Problem Behaviors

Delinquency

Delinquency is measured by a series of questions encompassing a variety of types of behaviors. Trends over three survey administrations (2016, 2018 and 2020) 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
- stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle
- gambled
- cyberbullied
- sold illegal drugs
- were in a physical fight
- physically assaulted their boyfriend or girlfriend
- attacked someone to seriously hurt 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. Trends are presented for survey years 2016, 2018, and 2020.

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.

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. This question was included in 2016 using a 30 day window, so we report only 2018 and 2020 figures.

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. We also report the percentage of youth who witnessed someone being bullied on school property in the past 12 months.

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

Table 8. Delinquency Prevalence During the Past Year												
How many times in the past 12 months have you...†	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total		
	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
stolen something worth more than $5?*	n/a	7.6	7.1	n/a	11.4	5.2	n/a	6.3	11.5	n/a	8.6	7.8
stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	3.3	1.5	0.0	1.9	1.8	2.6	1.1	1.3	0.0	2.1	1.5	1.2
placed a bet or gambled on anything for money or something of value (e.g., lottery, cards, dice, sports, pool, video games)?§	50.9	21.2	50.0	47.5	28.1	57.6	44.1	17.5	39.5	47.7	22.7	49.3
harassed or made fun of another person online or through text?*	n/a	19.7	11.9	n/a	20.2	10.3	n/a	12.5	13.8	n/a	18.1	11.8
sold illegal drugs?	9.5	0.8	0.0	7.7	1.8	4.3	7.6	2.5	3.4	8.2	1.5	3.3
been in a physical fight?*	n/a	27.3	19.0	n/a	17.5	17.2	n/a	13.8	9.2	n/a	20.6	14.7
physically assaulted (hit, slapped, pushed, kicked) your boyfriend/girlfriend?*	n/a	2.3	2.4	n/a	3.5	0.0	n/a	5.0	2.3	n/a	3.4	1.2
attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	8.0	4.5	2.4	7.6	6.1	5.2	8.2	7.5	5.7	7.9	5.8	4.9
been arrested?	6.1	2.3	2.4	6.0	4.4	1.7	7.5	5.0	6.9	6.5	3.7	3.7
played the lottery or scratch off tickets?°	13.2	n/a	18.8	12.6	n/a	18.5	17.3	n/a	16.0	14.1	n/a	17.6
bet on a game of personal skill (e.g., pool, video games)?°	28.2	n/a	31.3	24.0	n/a	40.2	25.9	n/a	29.6	25.9	n/a	34.6
bet on a card game?°	33.6	n/a	25.0	31.1	n/a	18.5	28.6	n/a	17.3	31.2	n/a	19.0
bet on a dice game?°	24.2	n/a	12.5	15.3	n/a	10.9	11.5	n/a	11.1	17.1	n/a	11.2
paid to play bingo?‡	n/a	n/a	3.1	n/a	n/a	4.3	n/a	n/a	8.6	n/a	n/a	5.9
bet on sports?°	30.5	n/a	28.1	24.3	n/a	28.3	23.5	n/a	24.7	26.1	n/a	26.8
spent money to access extra features on video games or game apps (e.g., virtual items, character upgrades, loot boxes, extended play)?‡	n/a	n/a	31.3	n/a	n/a	29.3	n/a	n/a	23.5	n/a	n/a	27.3

† Percentage of students who marked at least one time.

*This question was not asked in 2016.

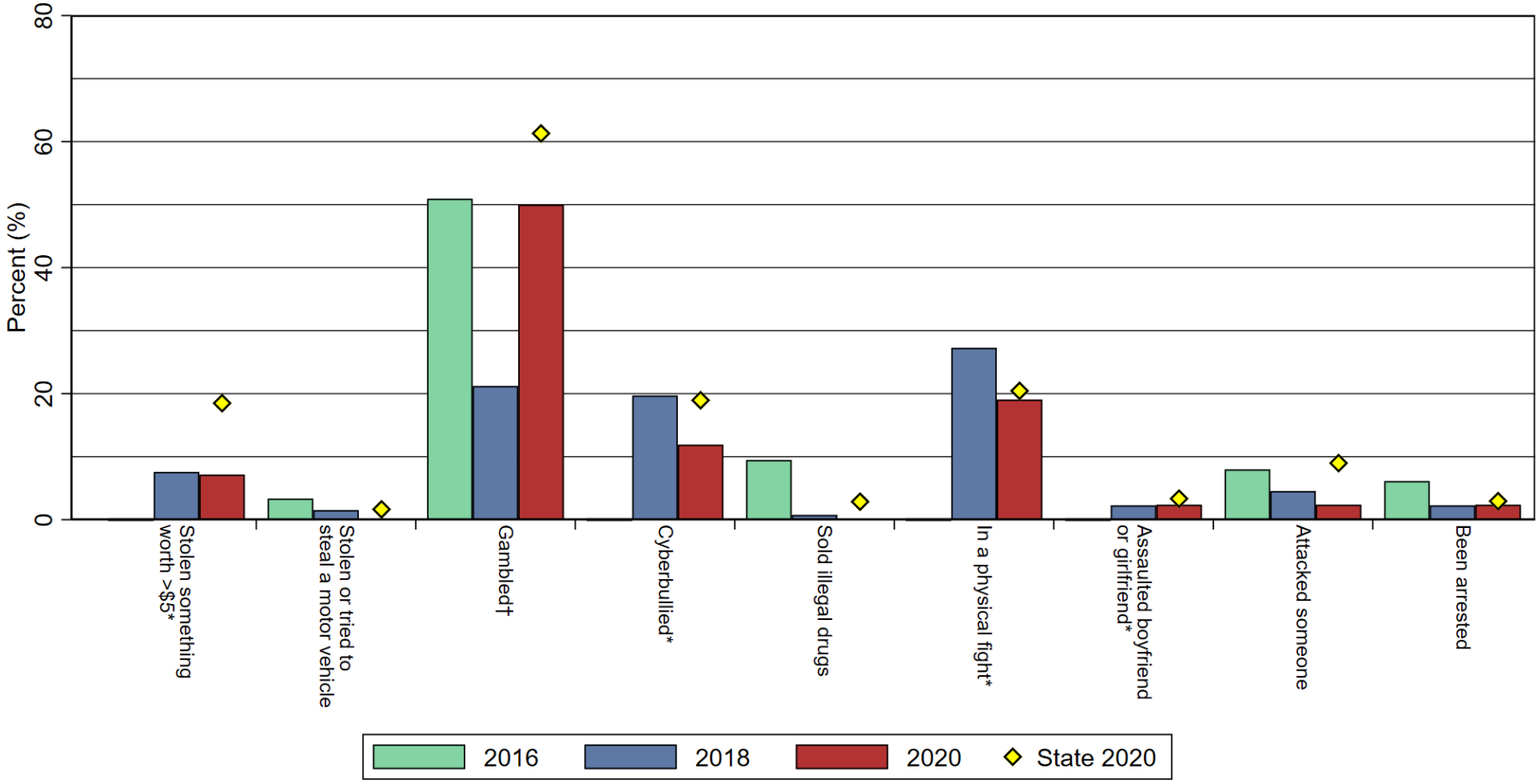
°This question was not asked in 2018.

‡This question was not asked in 2016 or 2018

§This question was asked separately in 2016 and 2020, combined in 2018.

Delinquency

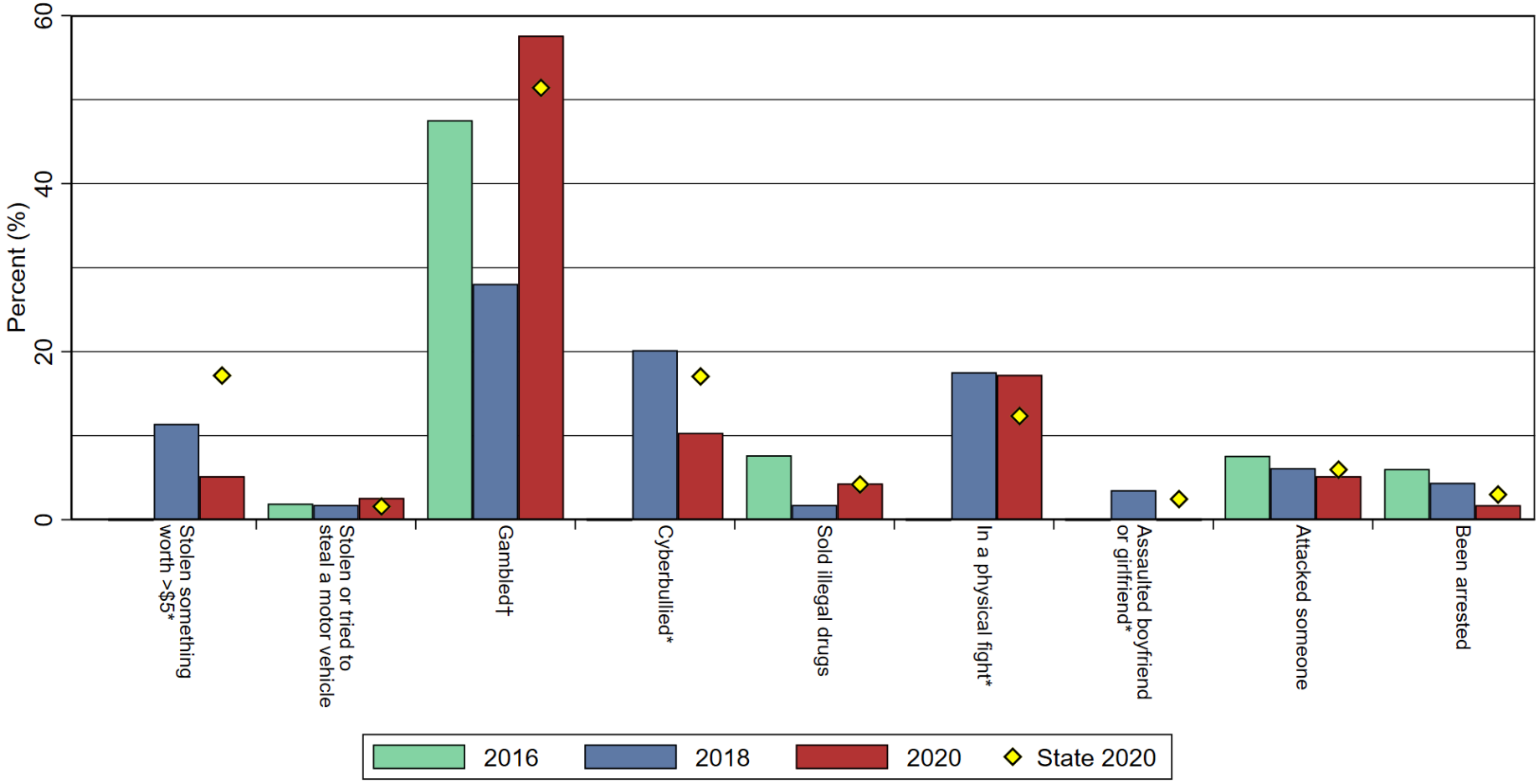
Figure 13. Delinquency, Grade 8



*This question was not asked in 2016.
†This question was asked separately in 2016 and 2020, combined in 2018.

Delinquency

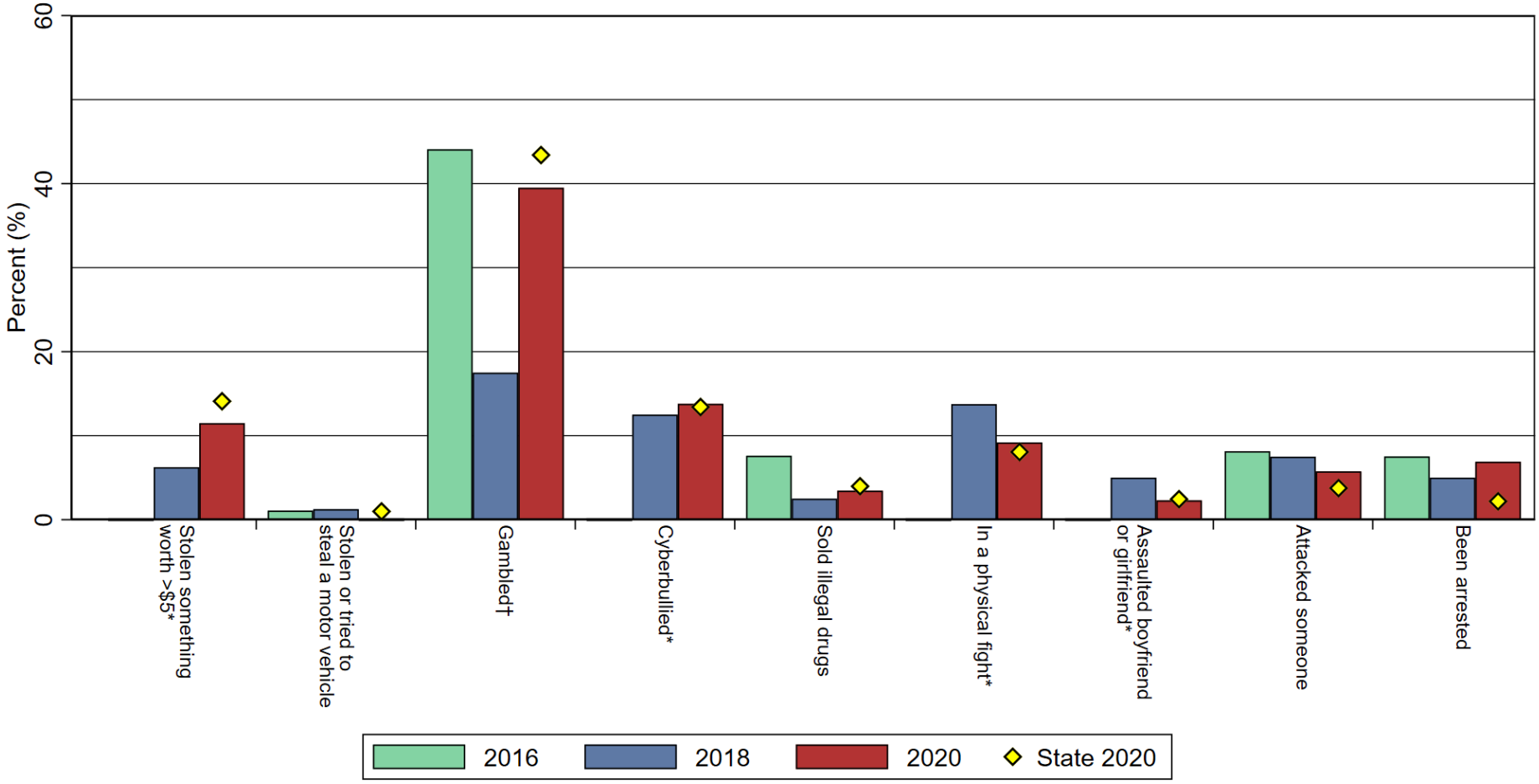
Figure 14. Delinquency, Grade 10



*This question was not asked in 2016.
†This question was asked separately in 2016 and 2020, combined in 2018.

Delinquency

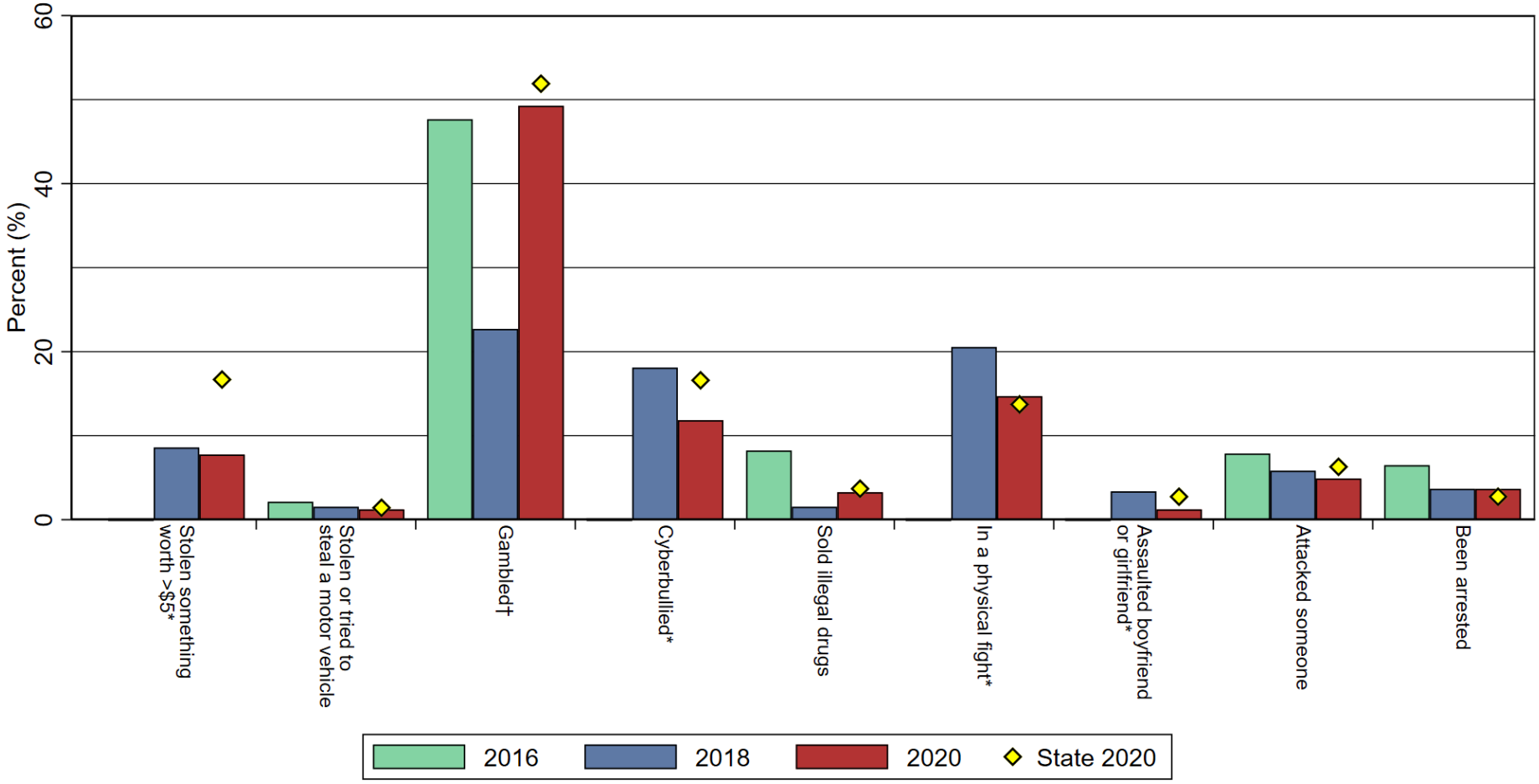
Figure 15. Delinquency, Grade 12



*This question was not asked in 2016.
†This question was asked separately in 2016 and 2020, combined in 2018.

Delinquency

Figure 16. Delinquency, Total Sample



*This question was not asked in 2016.
†This question was asked separately in 2016 and 2020, combined in 2018.

Problem Behaviors at School

Table 9. Problem Behaviors at School in the Past Year												
	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total		
	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
I feel safe at my school.†	31.6	9.7	4.8	22.5	20.2	11.1	12.9	8.8	12.5	22.8	13.1	10.5
During the past 12 months, how many times...‡												
did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe?*	n/a	8.7	9.5	n/a	9.1	13.7	n/a	11.3	11.4	n/a	9.4	12.1
were you picked on or bullied on school property?	48.8	43.8	31.0	30.1	37.8	23.9	15.3	29.0	22.7	31.8	38.5	24.7
did you pick on or bully someone else on school property?	34.6	19.5	7.1	18.8	16.3	7.7	9.9	14.5	13.6	21.2	17.4	9.7
did you see someone being bullied on school property?	55.2	58.6	34.1	40.9	42.9	38.8	34.7	45.2	46.6	43.6	50.3	40.8
have you been drunk or high at school?	20.8	3.0	4.8	22.3	14.0	12.9	21.5	12.5	10.3	21.6	9.2	10.6
were you in a physical fight on school property?	23.7	7.7	4.8	14.4	8.8	10.3	12.6	2.6	2.3	16.8	6.9	6.5
has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon (e.g., gun, knife, club) on school property?	13.7	2.3	4.8	8.1	5.1	12.0	11.0	1.6	5.7	10.7	3.1	8.5
have you been suspended from school?	19.2	9.8	9.5	15.2	3.5	2.6	17.3	7.5	5.7	17.1	7.1	4.9

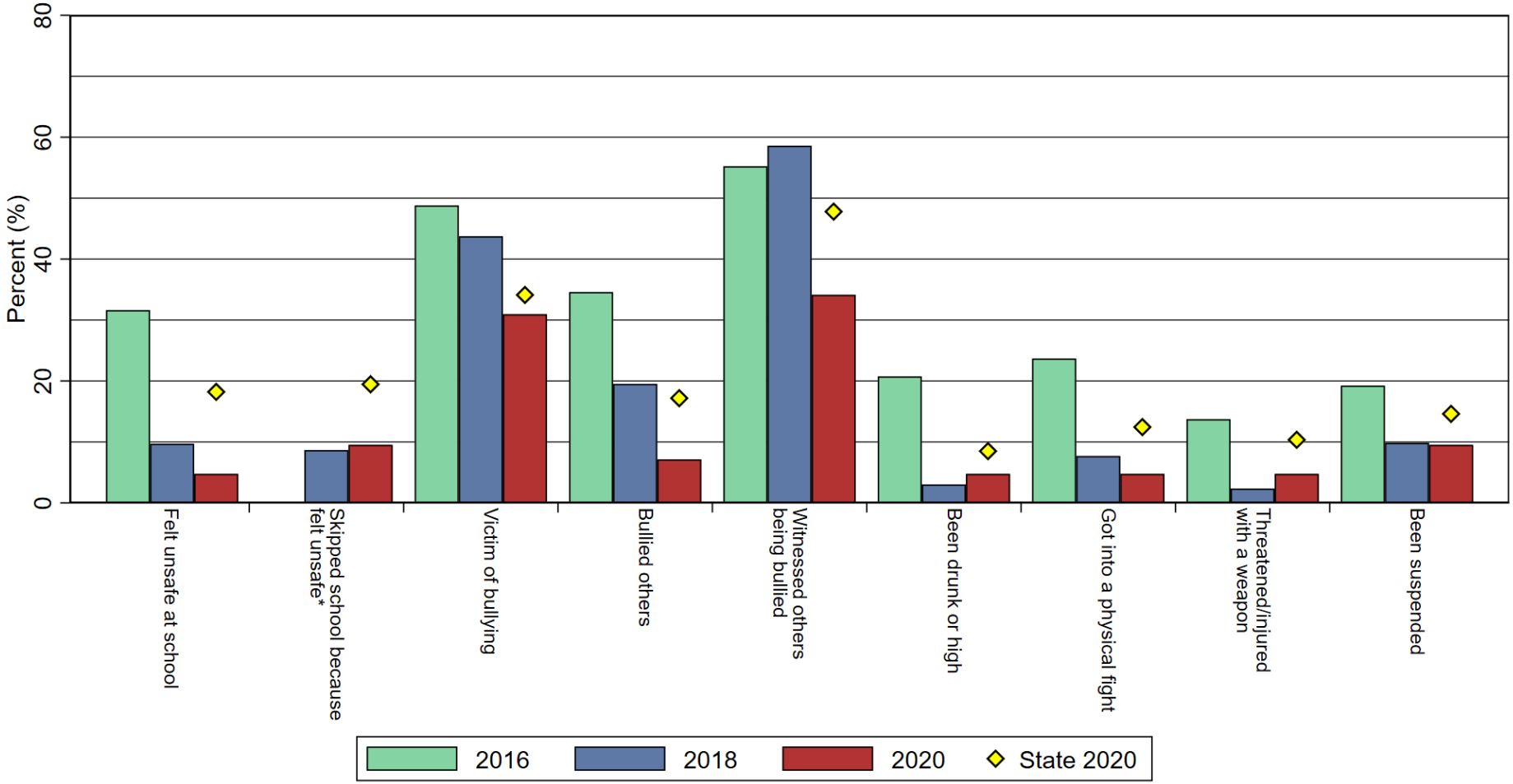
† Percentage of people who marked 'NO!' and 'no'.

‡ Percentage of people who marked at least one time.

*This question was not asked in 2016.

Problem Behaviors at School

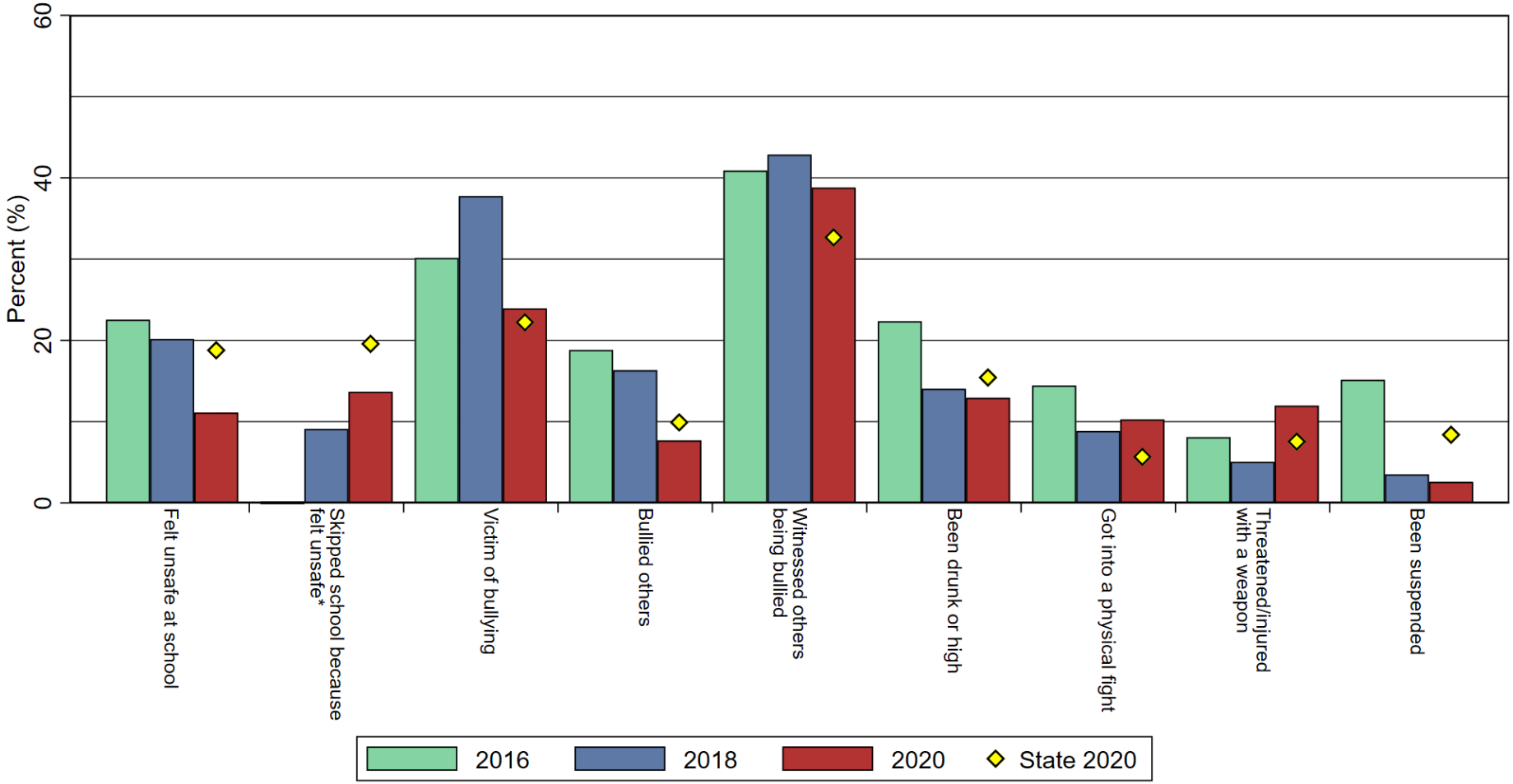
Figure 17. Problem Behaviors at School, Grade 8



*This question was not asked in 2016.

Problem Behaviors at School

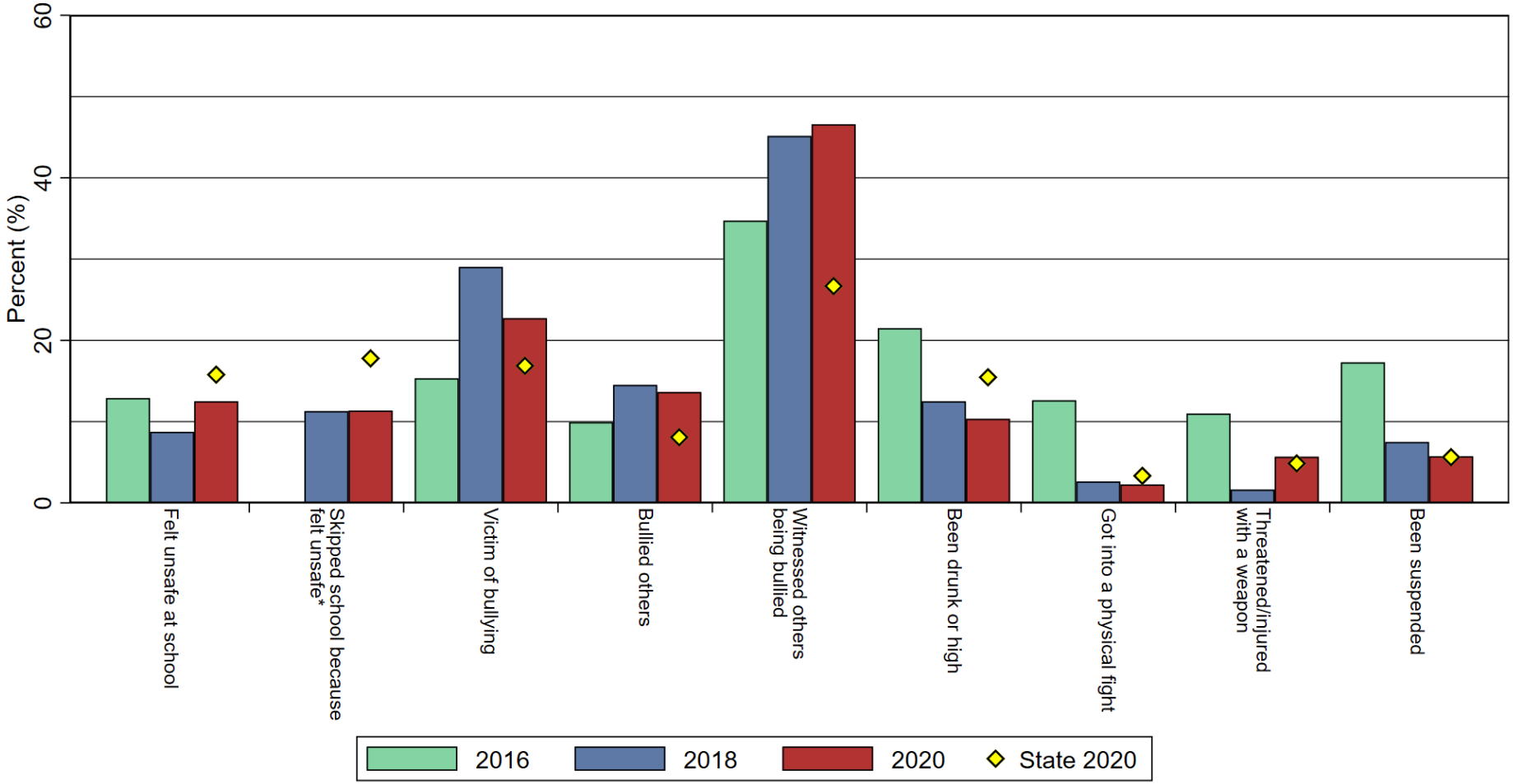
Figure 18. Problem Behaviors at School, Grade 10



*This question was not asked in 2016.

Problem Behaviors at School

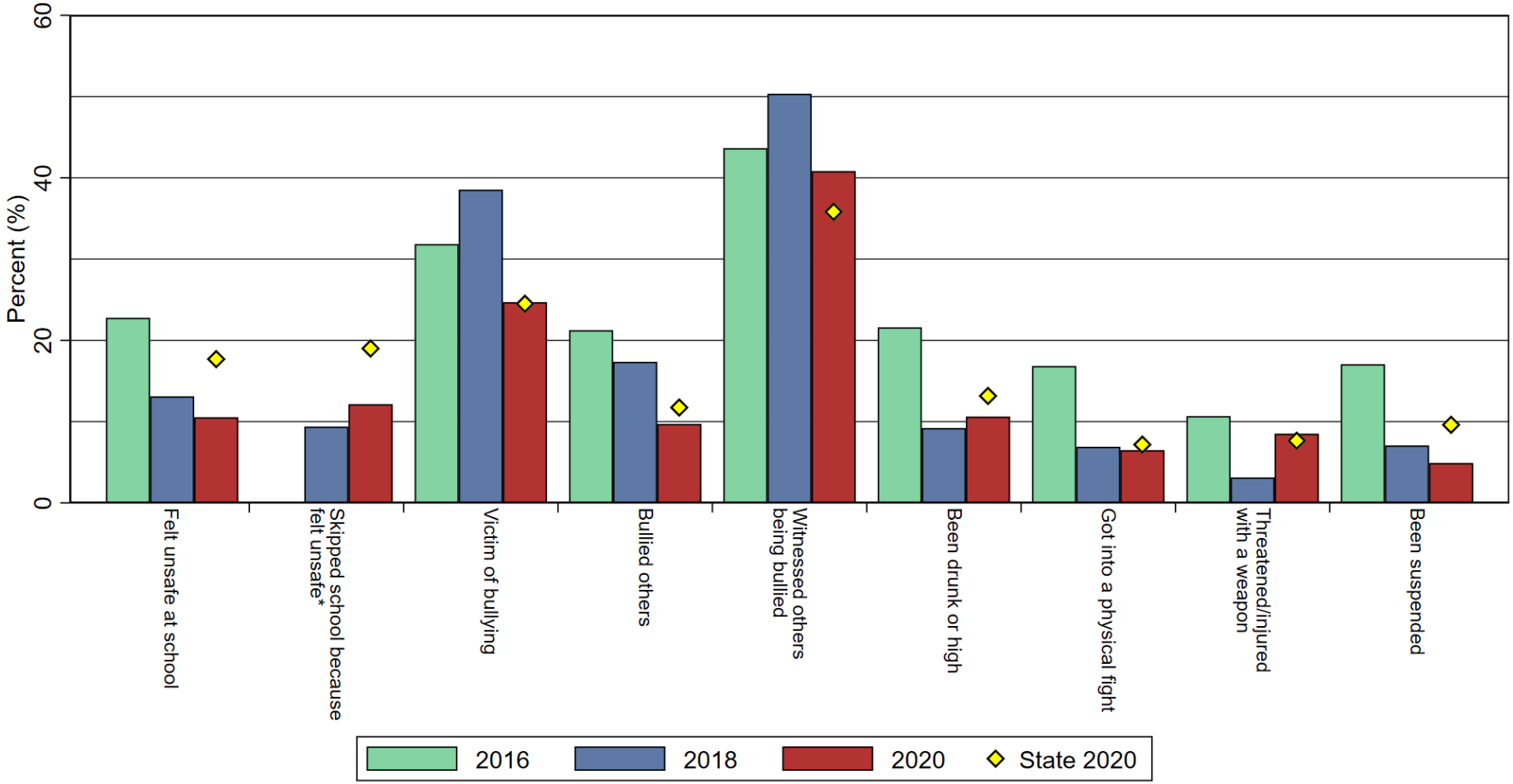
Figure 19. Problem Behaviors at School, Grade 12



*This question was not asked in 2016.

Problem Behaviors at School

Figure 20. Problem Behaviors at School, Total Sample



*This question was not asked in 2016.

Section 2.4 Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

The original Kaiser Permanente Adverse Childhood Experiences Study, conducted from 1995 to 1997, established the link between early childhood experiences of abuse or neglect and the presence of health issues in adulthood (Felitti et al., 1998). Through this study, the prevention community was able to determine that as the number of ACEs a child is exposed to increases so does the risk level for negative outcomes later in life. To assess youth exposure to these situations, six questions related to adverse childhood experiences were asked in the 2016 and 2020 AYS (omitted in 2018). ACEs questions pertaining to a history of physical, sexual and emotional abuse were not included because state law mandates that evidence of these acts must be reported to the Arizona Department of Child Safety.

Ever lived with an alcoholic reports the percentage of youth who ever lived with a problem drinker or alcoholic.

Ever lived with a drug user reports the percentage of youth who ever lived with someone who used illegal street drugs or who abused prescription medications.

Ever lived with someone who has been incarcerated reports the percentage of youth who ever lived with someone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail or other correctional facility.

Parents ever separated or divorced reports the percentage of youth whose parents had ever been separated or divorced.

Ever lived with adults who fought each other reports the percentage of youth who ever lived with adults who slapped, hit, kicked, punched or beat each other up.

Ever lived with adults who insulted or put you down reports the percentage of youth who ever lived with an adult who swore at, insulted, or put down the youth.

Figures are not provided because only two years of data (2016 and 2020) are available.

ACEs

Table 10. Adverse Childood Experiences (ACEs)												
	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total		
	2016	2018 *	2020	2016	2018 *	2020	2016	2018 *	2020	2016	2018 *	2020
Ever lived with an alcoholic?	30.0	n/a	19.4	34.4	n/a	26.0	33.3	n/a	27.4	32.5	n/a	25.4
Ever lived with a drug user?	11.7	n/a	17.1	13.1	n/a	24.0	13.2	n/a	21.4	12.6	n/a	22.0
Ever lived with someone who has been incarcerated?	23.4	n/a	16.7	29.5	n/a	21.2	24.8	n/a	21.4	26.1	n/a	20.5
Parents ever seperated or divorced?	28.2	n/a	30.6	29.0	n/a	37.5	27.4	n/a	40.5	28.3	n/a	37.5
Ever lived with adults who fought each other?	26.3	n/a	13.9	22.3	n/a	13.5	24.8	n/a	10.7	24.4	n/a	12.5
Ever lived with adults who insulted or put you down?	52.1	n/a	22.2	55.0	n/a	24.0	46.9	n/a	34.9	52.0	n/a	27.8
Percentage of students with at least one adverse childhood experience												
Students with at least one adverse childhood experience	72.7	n/a	41.7	74.1	n/a	54.8	71.1	n/a	59.5	72.8	n/a	54.5

*No ACEs questions were asked in 2018.

Section 2.5 Risk and Protective Factors

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 tables in this section summarize 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), whereas protective factors should be higher (indicating a higher level of protection). Detailed descriptions of RPFs are included in Appendix A.

Table 11. Risk and Protective Factor Domains and Variables	
Risk Factors	Protective Factors
Community	
Low neighborhood attachment	Rewards for prosocial involvement
Laws and norms favorable to drugs	
Perceived availability of drugs	
Perceived availability of handguns	
Family	
Poor family management	Family attachment
Family conflict	Opportunities for prosocial involvement
Family history of antisocial behavior	Rewards for prosocial involvement
Parental attitudes to drug use	
Parental attitudes to antisocial behavior	
School	
Academic failure	Opportunities for prosocial involvement
Low commitment to school	Rewards for prosocial involvement
Peer and Individual	
Rebelliousness	Belief in the moral order
Early initiation of drug use	Interaction with prosocial peers
Attitudes to antisocial behavior	Prosocial involvement
Attitudes to drug use	Rewards for prosocial involvement
Perceived risk of drug use	
Interaction with antisocial peers	
Friends' use of drugs	
Rewards for antisocial behavior	
Gang involvement	

Risk Factors

Table 12. Percentage of Students at Risk	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total		
	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
Community												
Low neighborhood attachment	43.0	32.3	35.3	48.6	36.9	54.0	55.0	71.4	51.2	48.3	42.2	50.0
Laws & norms favorable to drug use	31.5	23.4	12.9	30.0	26.7	23.7	24.1	20.6	19.5	29.0	24.0	20.5
Perceived availability of drugs	19.0	16.5	17.9	23.7	30.6	24.6	17.4	24.6	17.4	20.4	23.2	20.9
Perceived availability of handguns	34.6	42.1	32.5	21.6	51.9	38.6	20.4	43.5	43.0	25.8	45.8	39.2
Family												
Poor family management	45.2	26.5	38.9	39.4	25.7	20.6	40.3	27.0	15.5	41.7	26.3	21.6
Family conflict	45.0	41.7	41.7	31.3	36.5	30.6	36.9	39.7	31.0	37.5	39.5	32.5
Family history of antisocial behavior	41.9	32.3	25.0	38.6	35.9	28.1	28.3	25.4	22.0	37.1	32.1	25.2
Parental attitudes favorable to drug use	17.2	10.6	8.3	23.0	20.6	14.0	26.4	28.6	19.0	21.8	17.9	15.0
Parental attitudes favorable to antisocial behavior	39.9	41.7	33.3	36.5	50.0	37.4	34.1	31.7	38.1	37.1	42.5	37.0
School												
Academic failure	37.4	38.3	28.6	48.8	48.2	44.8	55.9	46.3	35.2	47.3	43.7	38.6
Low commitment to school	44.7	33.1	47.6	44.6	58.8	57.8	42.3	58.8	48.9	44.0	48.3	52.8
Peer and Individual												
Rebelliousness	29.9	18.0	17.5	33.2	24.3	19.8	31.0	29.0	15.1	31.5	22.7	17.7
Early initiation of drug use	20.3	12.6	17.5	22.6	18.9	6.9	17.9	20.5	14.0	20.5	16.8	11.2
Attitudes favorable to antisocial behavior	31.8	15.0	25.0	33.2	36.1	36.3	33.2	27.5	41.9	32.7	25.2	36.4
Attitudes favorable to drug use	25.8	14.3	23.1	27.1	24.1	22.8	19.9	29.0	18.6	24.7	21.0	21.3
Perceived risk of drug use	64.9	40.8	55.0	60.4	48.1	38.6	64.1	52.2	48.8	62.9	45.9	45.0
Interaction with antisocial peers	49.1	38.1	26.2	46.3	47.3	34.8	44.7	36.3	44.8	46.8	40.8	36.9
Friends' use of drugs	32.2	13.4	14.3	24.4	29.5	14.8	15.5	12.5	8.0	24.5	18.7	12.3
Rewards for antisocial behavior	38.8	31.3	35.0	30.6	51.9	54.9	38.5	63.8	59.3	35.4	45.8	53.1
Gang involvement	13.7	4.6	2.4	13.4	8.8	6.9	14.0	6.3	3.4	13.7	6.5	4.9
Total												
Students with High Risk*	29.7	23.1	26.2	22.3	33.3	20.5	18.2	27.5	19.3	23.5	27.7	21.1

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

Protective Factors

Table 13. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection												
	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total		
	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
Community												
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	35.5	42.3	41.2	46.4	38.2	41.4	44.3	41.3	56.1	42.2	40.7	47.0
Family												
Family Attachment	50.9	60.0	69.4	42.0	51.0	51.9	60.3	64.5	71.4	49.7	57.8	61.9
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	62.5	71.8	75.0	55.7	54.3	61.7	56.4	52.4	64.3	58.2	61.5	64.8
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	58.1	66.2	68.6	52.5	58.1	66.4	60.9	50.8	60.7	56.6	60.1	64.6
School												
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	63.4	75.4	85.7	69.8	61.4	66.4	73.8	73.8	81.8	68.9	70.1	75.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	52.3	68.7	73.8	61.7	63.2	63.2	61.3	50.0	63.6	58.6	62.2	65.2
Peer and Individual												
Belief in the Moral Order	72.3	78.5	82.5	79.9	65.7	74.3	73.5	66.7	65.1	75.6	71.3	72.3
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	44.2	69.4	71.4	45.8	54.4	67.8	48.1	46.3	65.5	45.9	58.5	67.6
Prosocial Involvement	27.0	41.8	54.8	26.7	45.6	48.3	19.7	33.8	45.5	24.8	41.2	48.4
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	55.7	78.9	72.5	67.7	64.8	67.3	52.9	71.0	66.3	59.8	72.3	67.8
Total												
Students with High Protection*	63.5	86.6	78.6	65.9	71.1	74.4	59.8	65.0	81.8	63.4	75.9	77.7

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

Section 2.6 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.

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.

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.

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.

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

Table 14. Handgun Use, Victimization, and Attitudes

	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total		
	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
How many times in the past 12 months have you taken a handgun to school?†	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0
How many times in the past 12 months have you carried a handgun?†	6.6	5.4	4.8	4.9	15.8	7.8	3.8	7.5	8.0	5.1	9.6	7.3
How many times in the past 12 months have you threatened, shot at, or shot someone with a gun?†*	n/a	0.0	0.0	n/a	2.6	1.7	n/a	2.5	0.0	n/a	1.5	0.8
How many times in the past 12 months have you seen someone shot, shot at, or threatened with a gun?†	7.1	8.4	0.0	6.0	10.7	4.2	3.8	4.8	6.1	5.7	8.4	4.2
How many times in the past 12 months have you been shot, shot at, or threatened with a gun?†*	n/a	4.6	2.9	n/a	5.8	3.1	n/a	3.2	4.9	n/a	4.7	3.8
Think of the four friends you feel closest to. In the past 12 months how many of them have carried a handgun?†	6.1	3.7	0.0	5.1	13.4	11.3	6.7	10.0	13.8	5.9	8.6	10.2
What are the chances that you would be seen as cool if you carried a handgun?‡	7.2	15.3	10.0	9.4	24.1	20.4	8.6	18.8	22.1	8.5	19.2	19.2
How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to take a handgun to school?°	3.3	3.0	2.6	5.2	0.9	5.3	5.3	2.9	5.8	4.6	2.3	5.0
How easy would it be for you to get the following things if you wanted them: a handgun?§	28.5	27.1	17.5	21.6	51.9	38.6	20.4	43.5	43.0	23.7	39.4	36.7

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

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

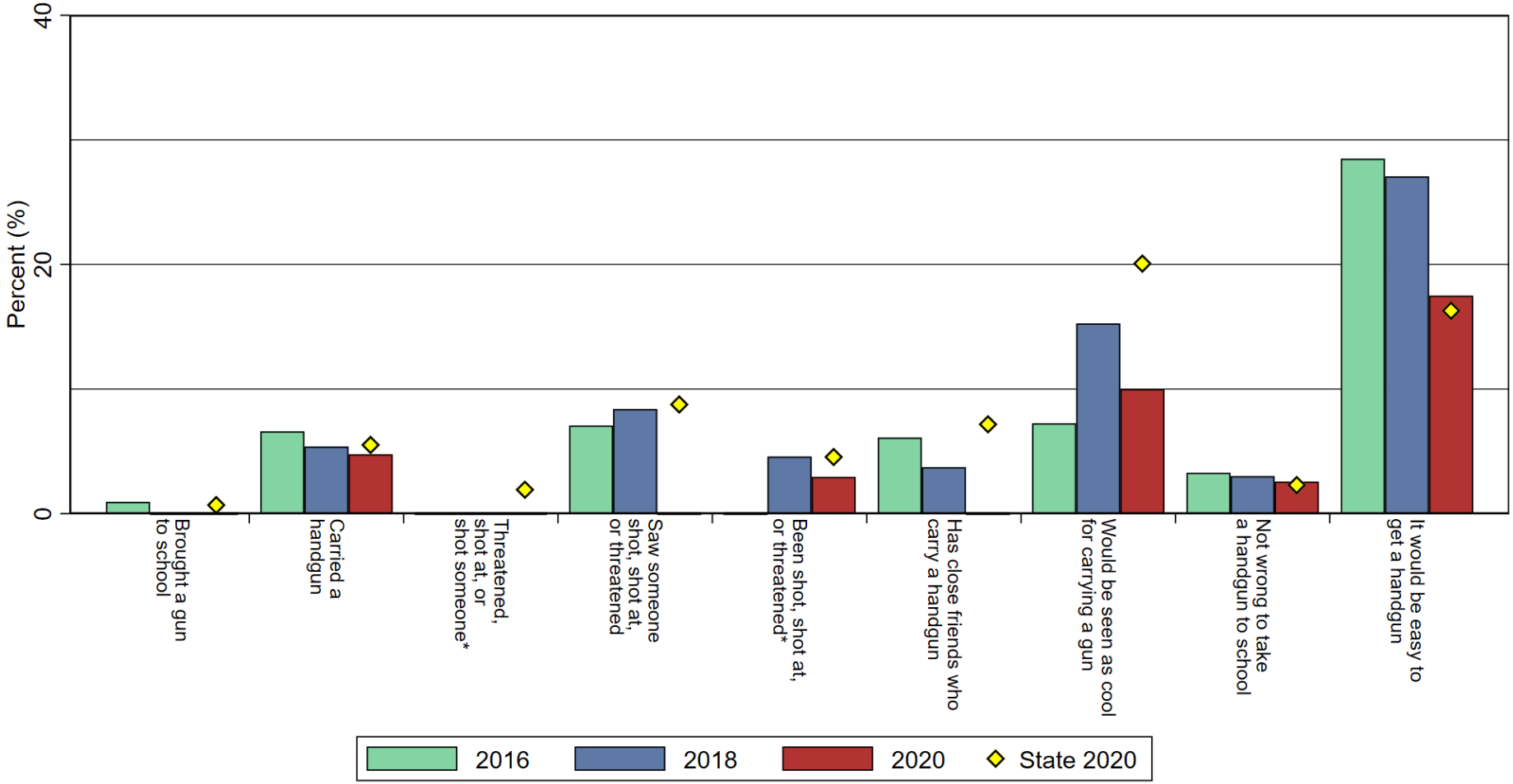
° Percentage of people who marked 'A little bit wrong' and 'Not wrong at all'.

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

*This question was not asked in 2016.

Handgun Use, Victimization, and Attitudes

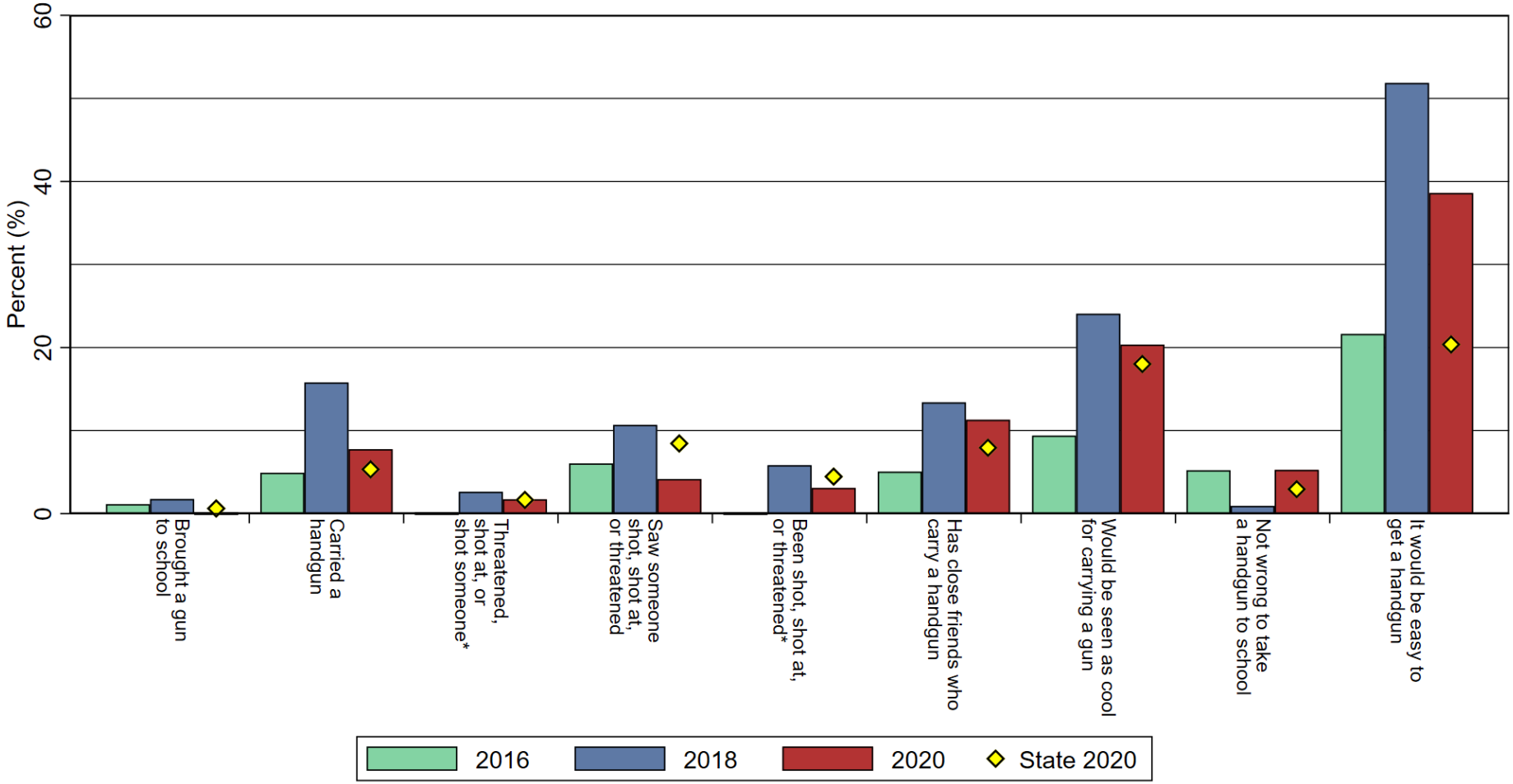
Figure 21. Handgun Use, Victimization, and Attitudes, Grade 8



*This question was not asked in 2016.

Handgun Use, Victimization, and Attitudes

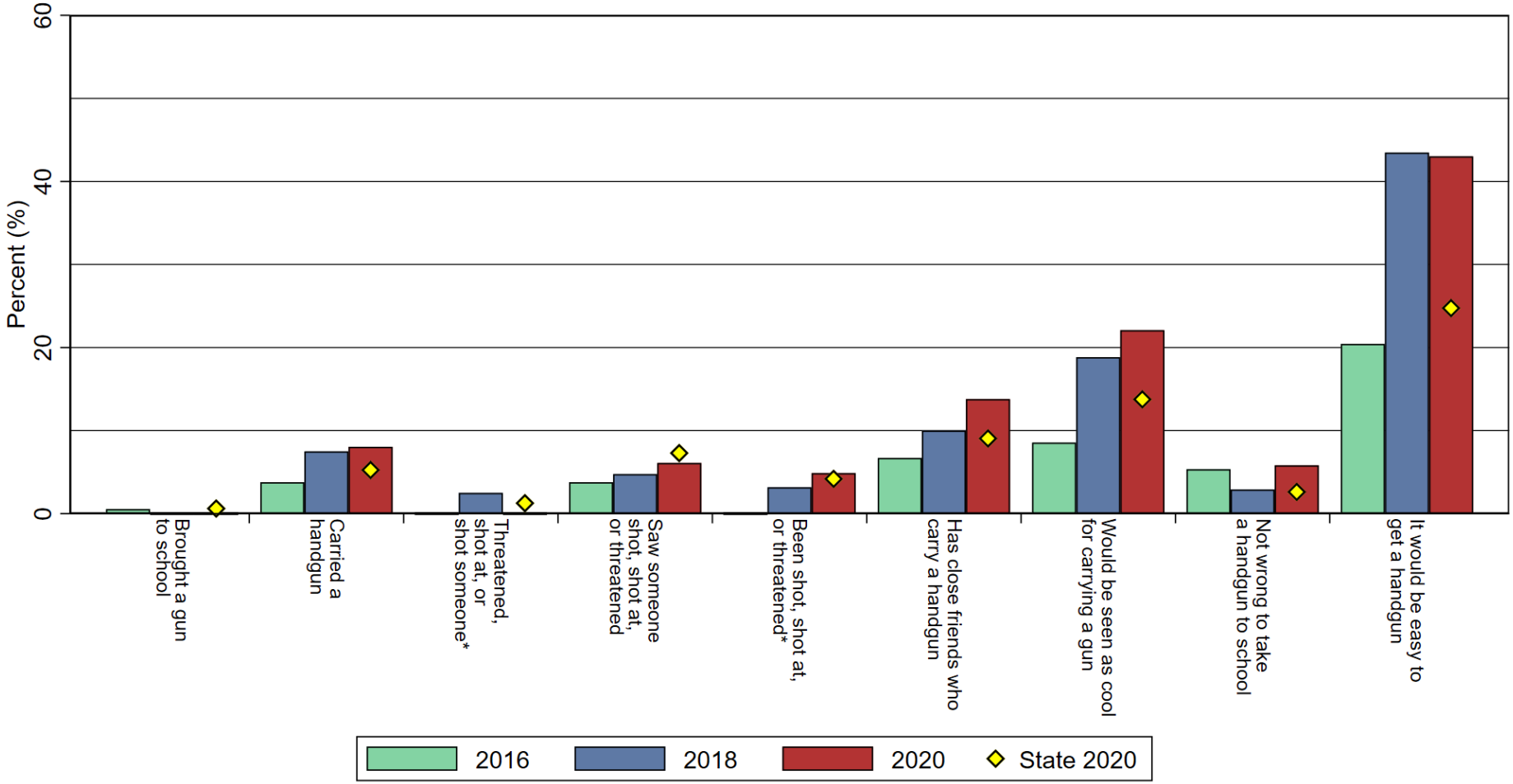
Figure 22. Handgun Use, Victimization, and Attitudes, Grade 10



*This question was not asked in 2016.

Handgun Use, Victimization, and Attitudes

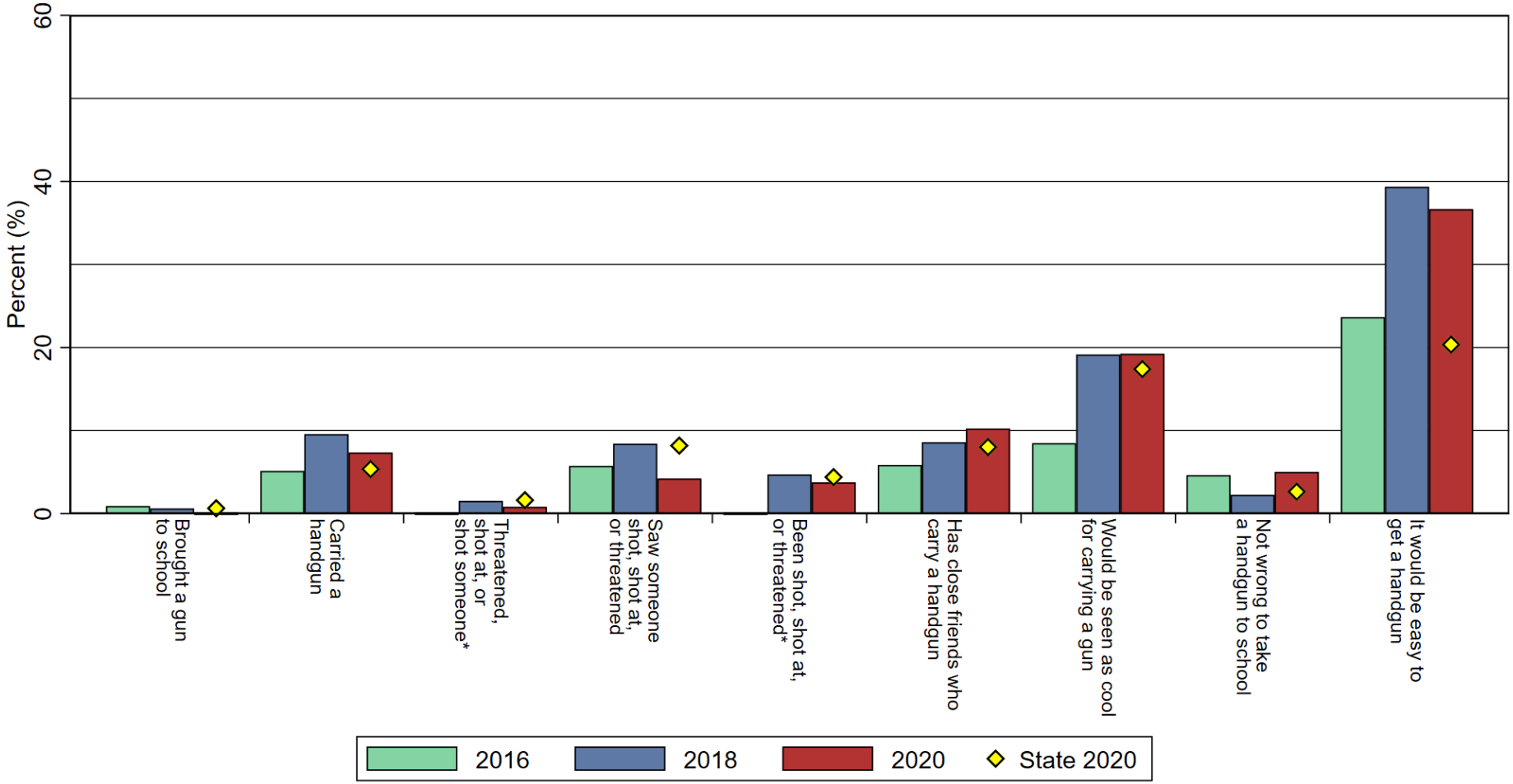
Figure 23. Handgun Use, Victimization, and Attitudes, Grade 12



*This question was not asked in 2016.

Handgun Use, Victimization, and Attitudes

Figure 24. Handgun Use, Victimization, and Attitudes, Total Sample



*This question was not asked in 2016.

Section 2.7 Violence Exposure

This figure collects reports of either witnessing or experiencing violence.

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.

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.

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.

Violence Exposure

Table 15. Witnessed or Experienced Violence

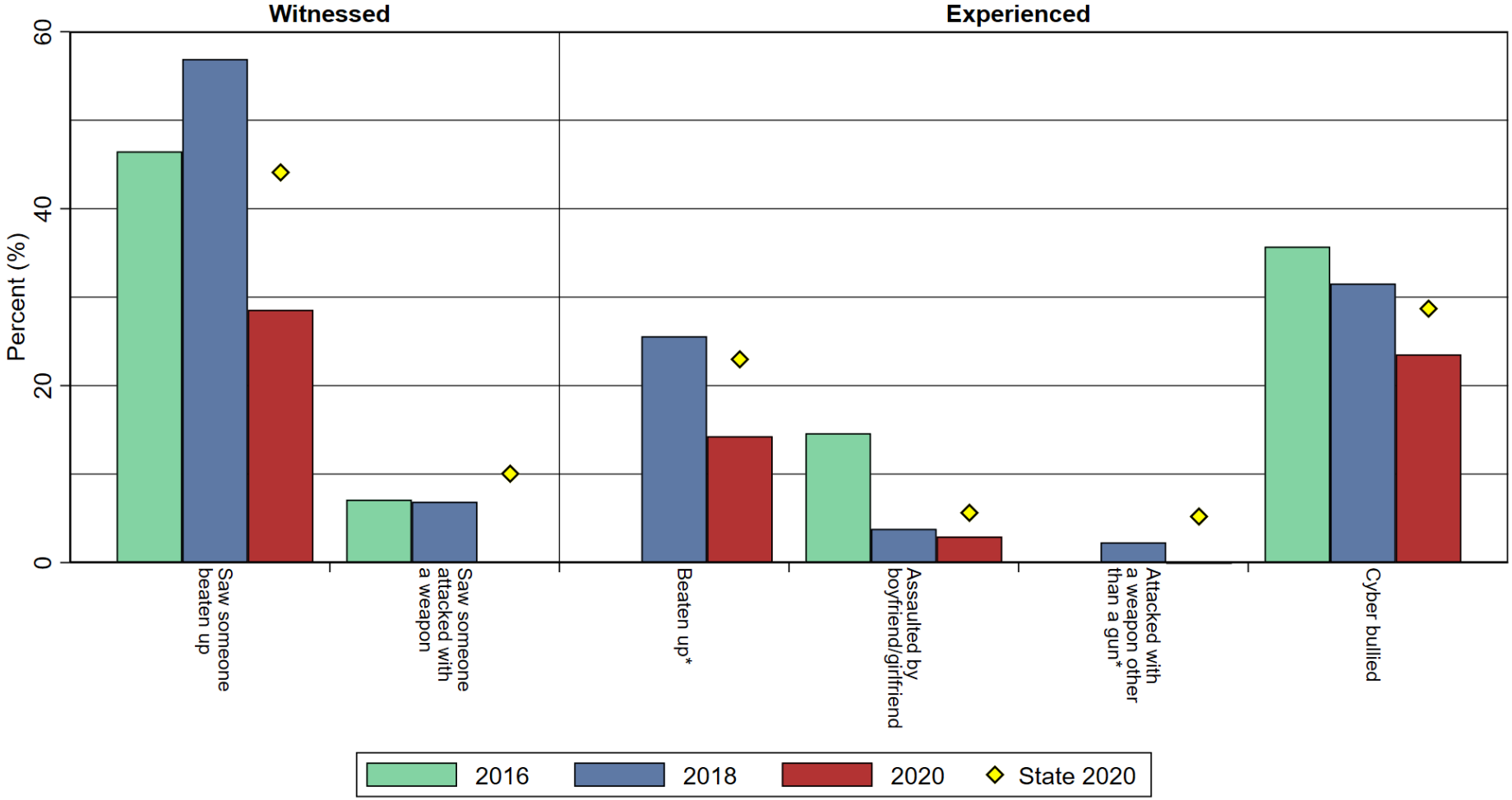
How many times in the past 12 months have you...†	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total		
	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
seen someone punched, kicked, choked, or beaten up?	46.5	56.9	28.6	41.2	51.5	31.3	30.8	44.4	36.6	40.0	52.4	32.9
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun (e.g., knife, bat, bottle)?	7.1	6.9	0.0	4.6	5.8	4.1	8.6	9.5	4.9	6.5	7.1	3.7
been punched, kicked, choked, or beaten up?*	n/a	25.6	14.3	n/a	22.5	17.5	n/a	17.5	17.1	n/a	22.8	16.8
been physically assaulted (e.g., hit, slapped, pushed) by your boyfriend/girlfriend?	14.6	3.8	2.9	12.8	2.9	3.1	10.9	6.3	7.3	12.9	4.0	4.7
been attacked with a weapon other than a gun (e.g., knife, bat, bottle)?*	n/a	2.3	0.0	n/a	3.9	3.1	n/a	4.8	2.4	n/a	3.4	2.3
been harassed or made fun of by another person online or through text?	35.7	31.5	23.5	26.1	38.8	23.7	23.3	33.3	32.9	28.3	34.5	27.2

† Percentage of people who marked at least one time.

*This question was not asked in 2016.

Violence Exposure

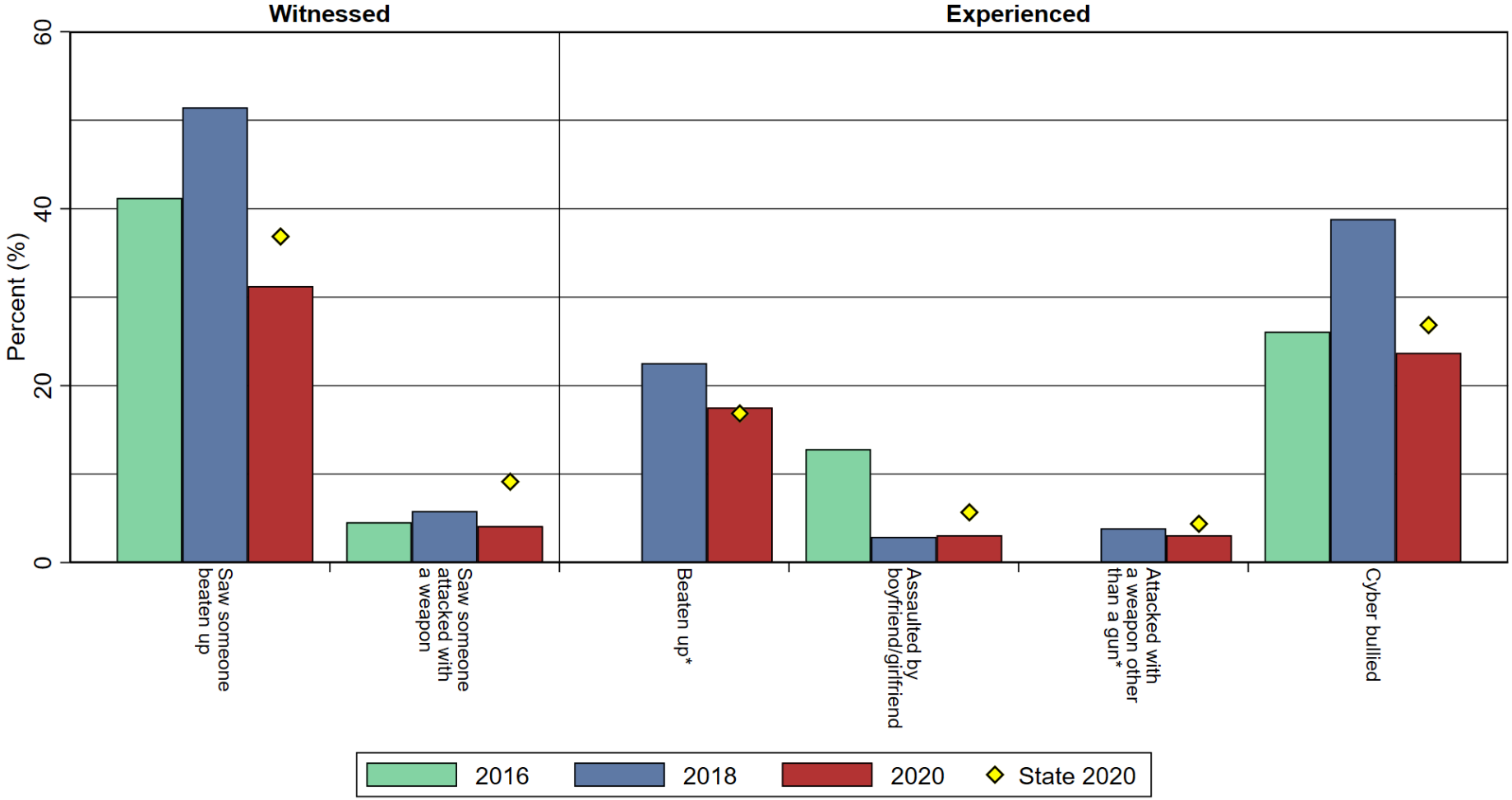
Figure 25. Witnessed Or Experienced Violence, Grade 8



*This question was not asked in 2016.

Violence Exposure

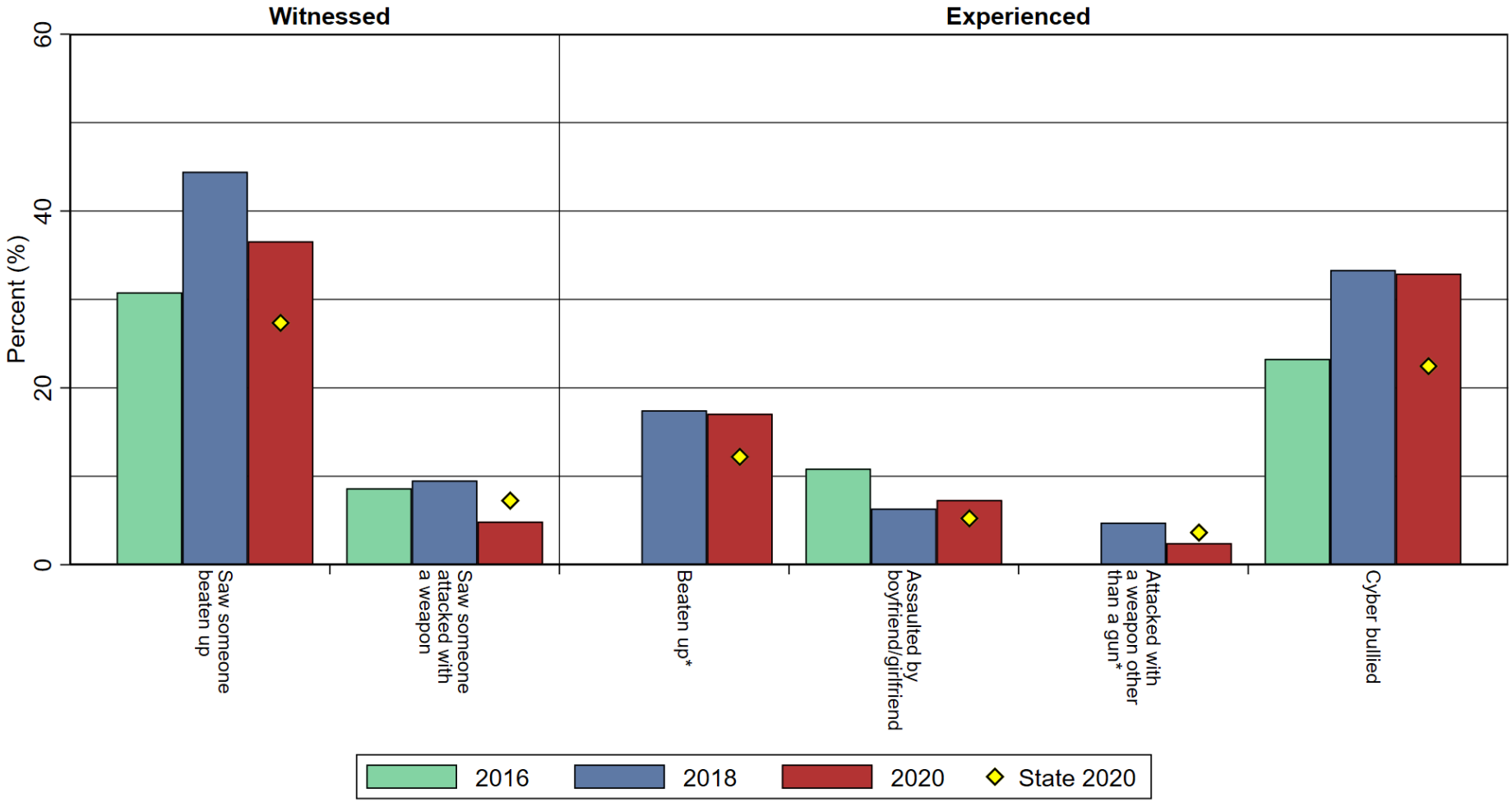
Figure 26. Witnessed Or Experienced Violence, Grade 10



*This question was not asked in 2016.

Violence Exposure

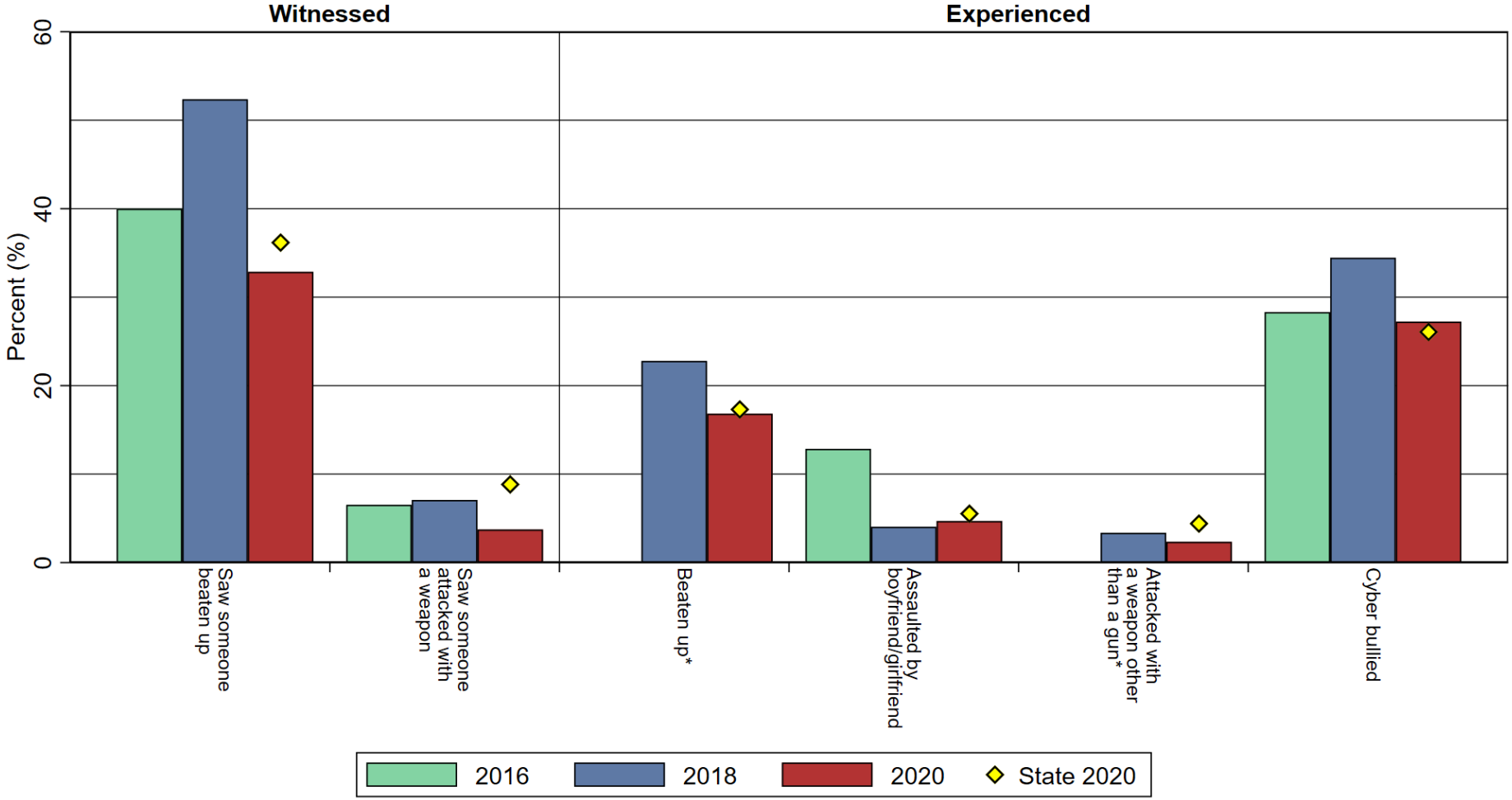
Figure 27. Witnessed Or Experienced Violence, Grade 12



*This question was not asked in 2016.

Violence Exposure

Figure 28. Witnessed Or Experienced Violence, Total Sample



*This question was not asked in 2016.

Section 2.8 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.

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.

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.

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.

Dangerous Driving

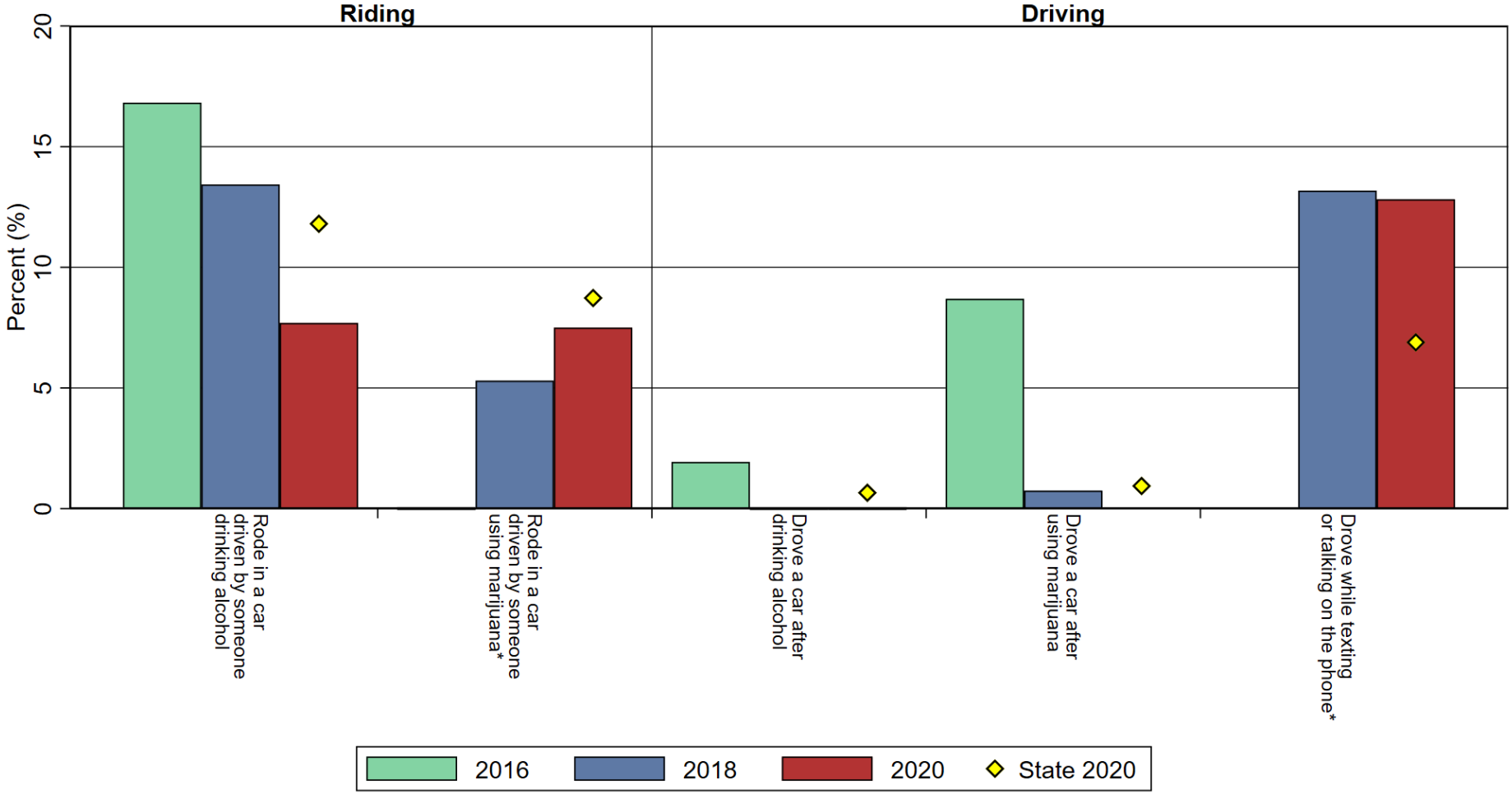
Table 16. Dangerous Driving												
During the past 30 days, how many times did you...†	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total		
	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	16.8	13.4	7.7	16.3	9.1	7.3	13.2	9.0	9.3	15.6	10.9	8.1
ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been using marijuana?*	n/a	5.3	7.5	n/a	10.0	2.7	n/a	12.8	9.3	n/a	8.8	5.9
drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	1.9	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	1.8	3.0	2.6	5.8	2.7	0.6	2.9
drive a car or other vehicle when you had been using marijuana?	8.7	0.7	0.0	10.3	3.6	0.9	11.8	7.7	6.9	10.2	3.4	2.9
drive a vehicle while texting or talking on your phone?*	n/a	13.2	12.8	n/a	30.0	36.4	n/a	67.9	61.6	n/a	32.5	41.7

† Percentage of people who marked at least one time.

*This question was not asked in 2016.

Dangerous Driving

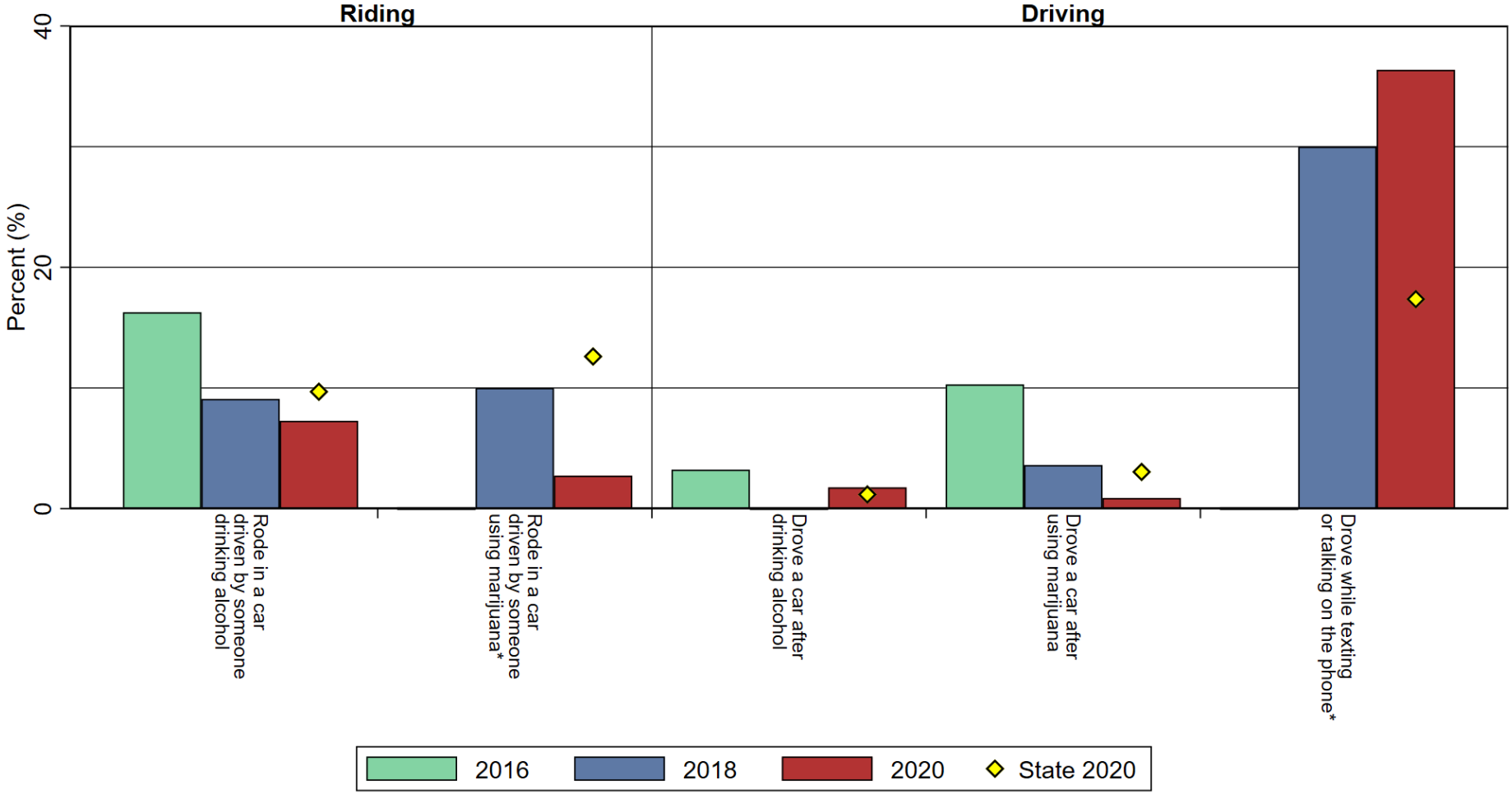
Figure 29. Dangerous Driving, Grade 8



*This question was not asked in 2016.

Dangerous Driving

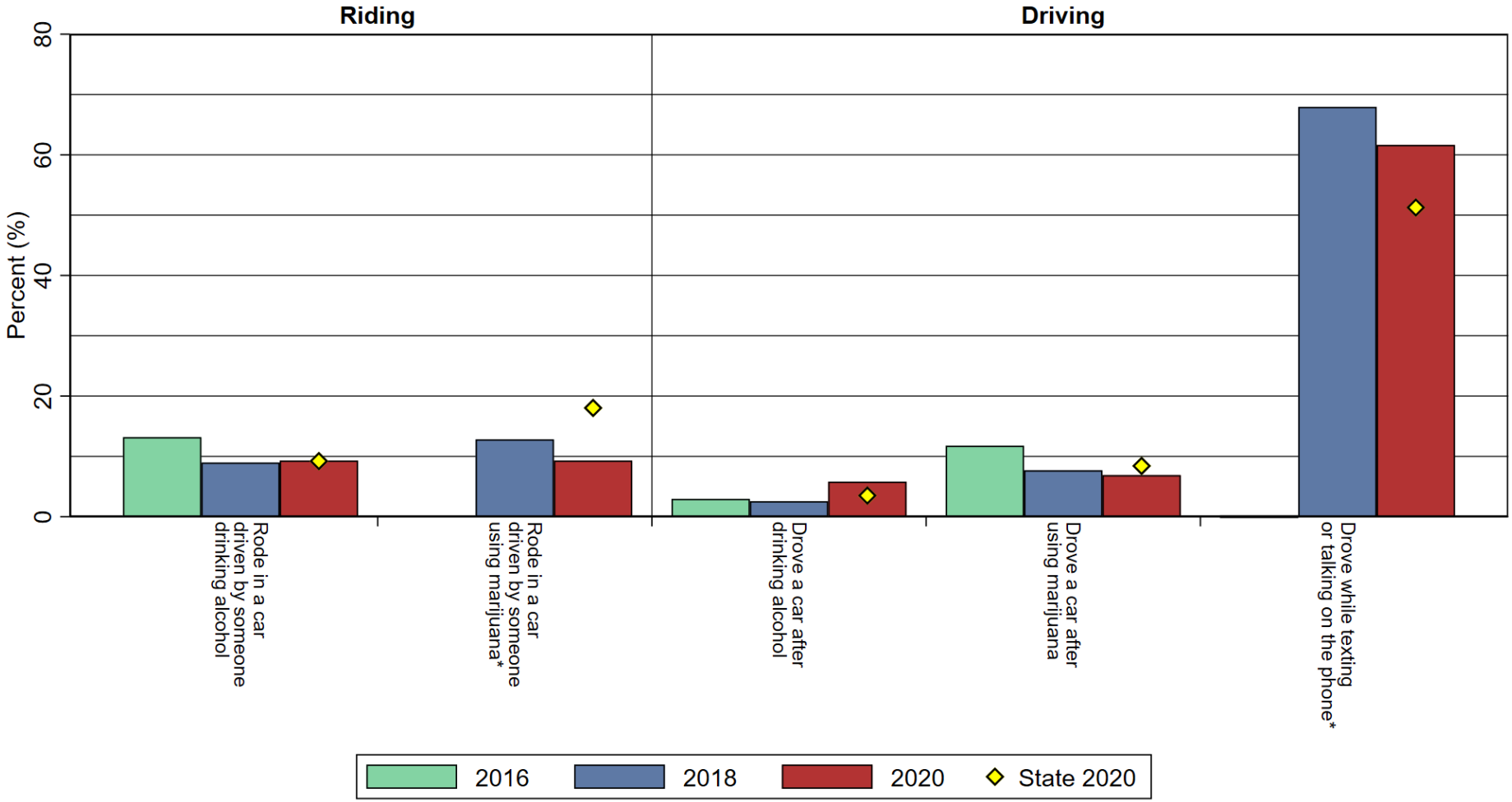
Figure 30. Dangerous Driving, Grade 10



*This question was not asked in 2016.

Dangerous Driving

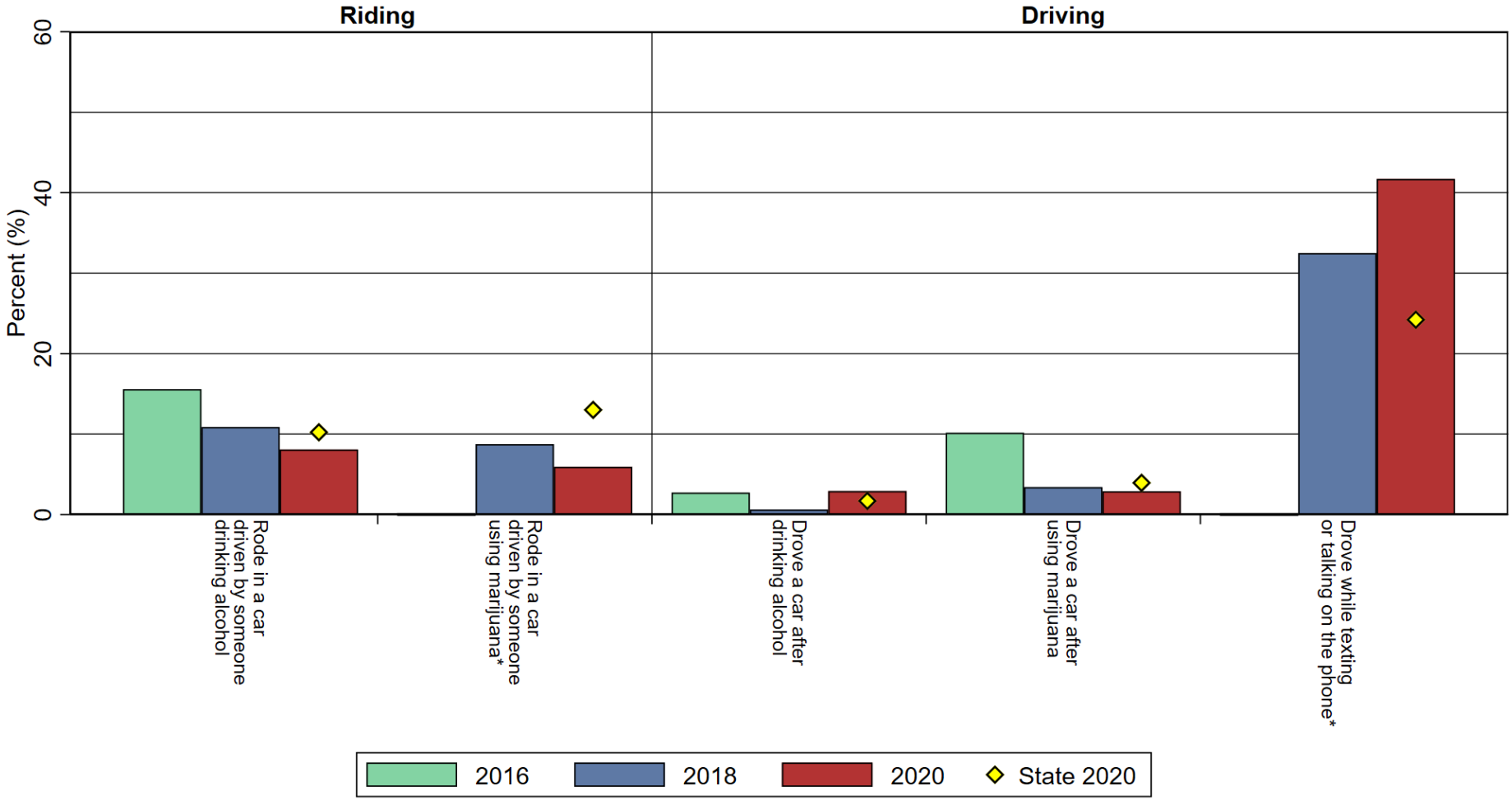
Figure 31. Dangerous Driving, Grade 12



*This question was not asked in 2016.

Dangerous Driving

Figure 32. Dangerous Driving, Total Sample



*This question was not asked in 2016.

Supplementary Tables

Table 17. Where Obtained Alcohol

If during the past 30 days you drank alcohol, how did you get it?	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total		
	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
Bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	.	.	.	7.7	.	.	.	.	.	9.6	0.0	12.1
Bought it at a store	.	.	.	7.7	.	.	.	.	.	5.8	0.0	6.1
Bought it at a public event (e.g., concert)	.	.	.	11.5	.	.	.	.	.	9.6	5.6	6.1
Bought it when outside of the U.S.*	n/a	.	.	n/a	.	.	n/a	.	.	n/a	0.0	3.0
Stole it from a store or someone else's home	.	.	.	7.7	.	.	.	.	.	3.8	2.8	0.0
Stole it from my own home	.	.	.	15.4	.	.	.	.	.	11.5	19.4	12.1
From my parent or guardian	.	.	.	3.8	.	.	.	.	.	3.8	11.1	15.2
Gave someone money to buy it	.	.	.	23.1	.	.	.	.	.	25.0	33.3	27.3
From a relative over 21	.	.	.	19.2	.	.	.	.	.	21.2	19.4	21.2
From a non-related adult over 21	.	.	.	26.9	.	.	.	.	.	19.2	33.3	21.2
From someone under 21	.	.	.	11.5	.	.	.	.	.	9.6	19.4	24.2
At a party	.	.	.	26.9	.	.	.	.	.	30.8	50.0	42.4
Over the internet*	n/a	.	.	n/a	.	.	n/a	.	.	n/a	5.6	3.0
Other	.	.	.	23.1	.	.	.	.	.	32.7	22.2	30.3

Empty cells indicate that fewer than 25 students in that grade for that year responded to the question or that a grade did not participate in a given year.

*This option was not given in 2016.

Supplementary Tables

Table 18. Where Obtained Marijuana

If during the past 30 days you used marijuana, how did you get it?	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total		
	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
From someone with a medical marijuana card	.	.	.	11.1	.	.	11.5	.	.	11.0	.	.
Bought it from a dispensary within Arizona*	n/a	.	.	n/a	.	.	n/a	.	.	n/a	.	.
Bought it from a dispensary outside of Arizona*	n/a	.	.	n/a	.	.	n/a	.	.	n/a	.	.
Bought it from a drug dealer†	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	.
From family or relatives	.	.	.	19.4	.	.	3.8	.	.	15.9	.	.
From home	.	.	.	0.0	.	.	7.7	.	.	3.7	.	.
From friends	.	.	.	69.4	.	.	50.0	.	.	59.8	.	.
At school	.	.	.	33.3	.	.	11.5	.	.	22.0	.	.
At a party	.	.	.	19.4	.	.	7.7	.	.	13.4	.	.
Over the internet*	n/a	.	.	n/a	.	.	n/a	.	.	n/a	.	.
Other	.	.	.	41.7	.	.	57.7	.	.	43.9	.	.

Empty cells indicate that fewer than 25 students in that grade for that year responded to the question or that a grade did not participate in a given year.

*This option was not given in 2016.

†This option was not given in 2016 or 2018.

Supplementary Tables

Table 19. Where Obtained Prescription Drugs

This table could not be populated because out of the grades that participated in each year, fewer than 25 students responded to all of the included questions.

Supplementary Tables

Table 20. Electronic Vaping Devices												
If during the past 30 days you used an electronic device to vape any substance, how did you get it?	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total		
	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
Bought it from a smoke shop	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	.
Bought it from a store other than a smoke shop	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	.
Bought it from a drug dealer	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	.
From family or relatives	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	.
From friends	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	.
Gave someone money to buy it	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	.
Over the internet	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	.
Have you ever used an electronic vaping device to use:												
marijuana concentrates (e.g., wax pen, THC oil, shatter, budder, crumble, rosin, hash, diamonds)?	n/a	n/a	4.8	n/a	n/a	10.3	n/a	n/a	19.5	n/a	n/a	12.7
marijuana buds or flowers?	n/a	n/a	4.9	n/a	n/a	4.3	n/a	n/a	8.0	n/a	n/a	5.7
synthetic (fake) marijuana (e.g., K2, spice)?	n/a	n/a	0.0	n/a	n/a	0.0	n/a	n/a	1.2	n/a	n/a	0.4
hallucinogens (e.g., salvia, DMT)?	n/a	n/a	0.0	n/a	n/a	0.9	n/a	n/a	0.0	n/a	n/a	0.4
other drugs besides e-juice and e-liquid with nicotine?	n/a	n/a	0.0	n/a	n/a	0.9	n/a	n/a	0.0	n/a	n/a	0.4
Have you ever vaped the following on school grounds?												
e-juice or e-liquid with nicotine (e.g., e-cigs)?	n/a	n/a	7.5	n/a	n/a	12.9	n/a	n/a	17.4	n/a	n/a	13.6
marijuana wax or THC oil?	n/a	n/a	2.4	n/a	n/a	7.0	n/a	n/a	4.7	n/a	n/a	5.3
In the past 12 months, has at least one of your closest friends:												
vaped e-juice or e-liquid with nicotine (e.g., e-cigs)?	n/a	n/a	26.2	n/a	n/a	41.4	n/a	n/a	45.3	n/a	n/a	40.2
Perception of Self Disapproval (I feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...):												
vape e-juice or e-liquid with nicotine	n/a	n/a	85.0	n/a	n/a	78.9	n/a	n/a	73.3	n/a	n/a	77.9

Empty cells indicate that fewer than 25 students in that grade for that year responded to the question or that a grade did not participate in a given year.

All questions were added in 2020.

Supplementary Tables

Table 21. Drug Free Communities Report - National Outcome Measures (NOMs)												
	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total		
	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
Perception of Risk (People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...):												
smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	65.4	79.2	77.5	72.3	83.3	89.5	67.9	88.4	87.2	68.8	82.7	86.7
vape e-juice or e-liquid with nicotine daily?†	n/a	n/a	62.5	n/a	n/a	78.9	n/a	n/a	82.6	n/a	n/a	77.5
take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	59.2	73.1	65.0	63.9	67.6	67.5	64.3	76.8	75.6	62.4	72.0	70.0
have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage, in a row, once or twice a week?	68.0	79.2	72.5	73.9	76.9	84.2	77.3	87.0	82.8	72.8	80.1	81.7
use prescription drugs without a doctor telling them to take them?	64.2	89.2	75.0	71.4	83.3	92.1	74.2	87.0	86.0	69.7	86.6	87.1
try marijuana once or twice?	40.0	68.5	52.5	29.6	43.5	53.5	29.0	43.5	32.6	33.1	54.1	45.8
smoke marijuana regularly (once or twice a week)?	49.0	80.0	70.0	36.2	59.3	71.9	34.8	50.7	57.0	40.2	66.1	66.3
use illegal drugs besides marijuana?*	n/a	89.2	82.5	n/a	87.0	93.9	n/a	94.2	89.5	n/a	89.6	90.4
Perception of Parental Disapproval (Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...):												
smoke cigarettes?	96.0	99.2	100.0	98.0	98.1	99.1	90.4	88.9	95.2	95.4	96.7	97.8
have one or two alcoholic drinks nearly every day?	98.3	97.7	100.0	95.0	98.1	98.1	93.5	95.2	95.2	95.8	97.4	97.4
drink alcoholic beverages regularly (at least once or twice a month)?*	n/a	98.5	97.2	n/a	95.3	96.3	n/a	96.8	94.0	n/a	97.0	95.6
use prescription drugs without a doctor telling you to take them?	96.5	98.5	100.0	97.0	98.1	99.1	96.8	100.0	98.8	96.8	98.7	99.1
smoke marijuana?	93.6	98.5	97.2	93.5	94.4	95.3	87.7	87.3	89.3	92.1	94.7	93.4
use illegal drugs besides marijuana?*	n/a	99.2	100.0	n/a	100.0	99.1	n/a	100.0	98.8	n/a	99.7	99.1
Perception of Peer Disapproval (Friends feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...):												
smoke tobacco?	86.0	93.9	90.5	80.0	74.6	88.7	77.5	66.3	80.5	81.4	80.3	86.1
vape e-juice or e-liquid with nicotine (e.g., e-cigs)?†	n/a	n/a	81.0	n/a	n/a	69.6	n/a	n/a	63.2	n/a	n/a	69.3
have one or two alcoholic drinks nearly every day?	86.1	93.2	92.9	82.2	76.3	86.1	84.9	71.3	82.8	84.2	81.9	86.1
use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	89.4	97.7	92.9	89.3	88.6	93.9	89.9	83.8	87.4	89.5	91.1	91.4
smoke marijuana?	77.4	87.9	83.3	65.4	64.9	78.9	65.2	56.3	74.7	69.4	72.1	78.2
use illegal drugs besides marijuana?*	n/a	97.0	100.0	n/a	89.5	98.3	n/a	85.0	93.1	n/a	91.4	96.7

*This question was not asked in 2016.

†This question was not asked in 2016 or 2018.

Supplementary Tables

Table 22. Additional Data for Prevention Planning: Offered Substances												
During the past 30 days, were you offered...†	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total		
	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
cigarettes?	11.6	7.1	3.1	20.9	20.4	10.9	22.7	14.5	17.3	18.3	13.2	12.2
an e-cig with nicotine?*	n/a	n/a	25.0	n/a	n/a	41.9	n/a	n/a	44.4	n/a	n/a	40.3
alcohol?	15.5	15.0	12.5	25.5	31.6	28.0	29.5	24.2	40.7	23.3	22.6	30.6
prescription drugs?	2.4	0.8	0.0	4.5	6.1	0.0	6.9	3.2	7.4	4.5	3.1	2.9
marijuana?	33.7	7.0	9.4	44.7	32.7	20.4	44.1	22.6	32.1	40.9	19.1	23.3
illegal drugs besides marijuana?	8.3	2.3	3.1	8.3	5.1	1.1	10.3	4.8	6.2	8.9	3.8	3.4

† Percentage of people who marked at least one time.

* This question was not asked in 2016 or 2018.

Supplementary Tables

Table 23. 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			Total		
	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
Say 'No' without giving a reason why.	63.3	.	.	67.9	60.5	60.4	47.5	.	68.2	61.2	64.2	59.2
Give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer.	55.2	.	.	60.4	60.5	52.1	49.2	.	61.4	56.0	58.0	52.0
Decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer.	45.8	.	.	42.9	34.9	47.9	33.3	.	40.9	41.1	38.3	43.1
Use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs.	53.3	.	.	42.3	23.3	43.8	23.3	.	50.0	40.2	26.9	43.1

Empty cells indicate that fewer than 25 students in that grade for that year responded to the question or that a grade did not participate in a given year.

† Percentage of people who marked at least one time.

Supplementary Tables

Table 24. 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		
	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
Not interested in drugs	90.2	90.4	96.6	87.8	93.4	85.1	93.2	92.1	82.5	89.9	91.6	86.1
Tried them and don't like them	5.3	3.8	6.9	8.2	1.6	4.6	10.2	2.6	5.3	7.6	3.0	5.2
Couldn't get it or wasn't offered	4.5	16.3	13.8	6.8	19.7	10.3	4.5	2.6	14.0	5.4	14.8	12.1
Parents would be disappointed	51.1	87.5	79.3	54.4	77.0	71.3	42.0	76.3	78.9	50.3	82.3	75.1
Other adults would be disappointed	36.1	78.8	58.6	42.2	65.6	63.2	29.5	63.2	63.2	37.0	71.9	62.4
Parents would take away privileges	39.1	73.1	69.0	44.9	63.9	60.9	30.7	60.5	56.1	39.4	68.0	60.7
Might get kicked out of school, sports, cheerleading, etc.	36.1	63.5	55.2	45.6	52.5	49.4	26.1	50.0	49.1	37.5	57.6	50.3
I would get a bad reputation	30.1	79.8	79.3	40.1	60.7	59.8	22.7	60.5	63.2	32.3	70.4	64.2
Friends would stop talking to me or hanging out with me	24.1	65.4	41.4	29.3	50.8	43.7	11.4	36.8	35.1	23.1	55.7	40.5
Illegal and I could get arrested	39.1	77.9	58.6	44.2	78.7	65.5	30.7	60.5	68.4	39.1	74.9	65.3
It can harm my body	47.4	92.3	82.8	58.5	80.3	70.1	37.5	76.3	70.2	49.5	85.7	72.3
Other*	n/a	36.5	65.5	n/a	44.3	34.5	n/a	31.6	28.1	n/a	37.9	37.6

*This question was not asked in 2016.

† Percentage of people who marked the option.

Supplementary Tables

Table 25. 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 the reasons for using (Mark all that apply):†	Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total		
	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
To try something new and exciting	27.9	.	.	20.3	20.7	.	18.2	.	31.0	21.9	28.8	29.1
To have fun	48.8	.	.	35.6	51.7	.	27.3	.	37.9	37.0	49.3	39.3
I was bored and needed something to do	9.3	.	.	22.0	17.2	.	13.6	.	10.7	15.8	23.3	14.8
To deal with the stress from my parents and family	18.6	.	.	20.3	44.8	.	11.4	.	14.8	17.1	38.4	26.9
To deal with the stress from my peers and friends	14.0	.	.	25.4	20.7	.	11.4	.	19.2	17.8	23.3	29.4
To deal with the stress from my school	14.0	.	.	33.9	41.4	.	22.7	.	26.9	24.7	38.4	42.6
To deal with the stress from my community	4.7	.	.	10.2	10.3	.	9.1	.	15.4	8.2	9.6	22.0
Needed it, craved it, or am addicted	7.0	.	.	5.1	17.2	.	9.1	.	11.1	6.8	13.7	13.2
To stay focused or think better	14.0	.	.	27.1	24.1	.	22.7	.	29.6	21.9	17.8	30.2
To get high or feel good	37.2	.	.	47.5	31.0	.	22.7	.	35.7	37.0	30.1	34.5
To feel normal	11.6	.	.	18.6	10.3	.	6.8	.	3.8	13.0	12.3	19.2
I was feeling sad or down	20.9	.	.	35.6	24.1	.	25.0	.	23.1	28.1	31.5	32.7
To lose weight	4.7	.	.	1.7	10.3	.	0.0	.	3.7	2.1	6.8	3.8
To get back at my parents or get their attention	0.0	.	.	6.8	0.0	.	0.0	.	0.0	2.7	1.4	2.0
To feel grown up or prove that I am grown up	2.3	.	.	6.8	0.0	.	0.0	.	7.4	3.4	1.4	5.8
To be like someone famous	0.0	.	.	3.4	3.4	.	0.0	.	7.7	1.4	1.4	4.0
To fit in with friends	30.2	.	.	13.6	24.1	.	6.8	.	10.7	16.4	15.1	15.1
Other	18.6	.	.	28.8	34.5	.	29.5	.	40.7	26.0	37.0	31.4

Empty cells indicate that fewer than 25 students in that grade for that year responded to the question or that a grade did not participate in a given year.

† Percentage of people who marked the option.

Supplementary Tables

Table 26. 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			Total		
		2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	No risk	28.3	10.0	20.0	18.7	5.6	4.4	21.2	2.9	7.0	22.7	6.8	7.9
	Slight risk	6.3	10.8	2.5	8.9	11.1	6.1	10.9	8.7	5.8	8.6	10.4	5.4
	Moderate risk	13.2	14.6	20.0	20.0	21.3	18.4	17.3	24.6	23.3	16.9	19.2	20.4
	Great risk	52.2	64.6	57.5	52.3	62.0	71.1	50.6	63.8	64.0	51.8	63.5	66.3
take 1 or 2 drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	No risk	24.9	10.8	25.0	18.0	8.3	9.6	17.8	7.2	7.0	20.3	9.1	11.3
	Slight risk	15.9	16.2	10.0	18.0	24.1	22.8	17.8	15.9	17.4	17.3	18.9	18.8
	Moderate risk	23.9	32.3	32.5	21.0	31.5	29.8	19.7	36.2	39.5	21.7	32.9	33.8
	Great risk	35.3	40.8	32.5	42.9	36.1	37.7	44.6	40.6	36.0	40.8	39.1	36.3
have 5 or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage in a row once or twice a week?	No risk	25.1	10.8	22.5	17.5	9.3	7.9	16.9	8.7	8.0	20.0	9.8	10.4
	Slight risk	6.9	10.0	5.0	8.5	13.9	7.9	5.8	4.3	9.2	7.3	10.1	7.9
	Moderate risk	16.7	22.3	15.0	26.5	31.5	26.3	20.1	36.2	32.2	21.5	28.7	26.6
	Great risk	51.2	56.9	57.5	47.4	45.4	57.9	57.1	50.7	50.6	51.3	51.5	55.2
use prescription drugs without a doctor telling them to take them?	No risk	25.9	8.5	17.5	17.1	5.6	4.4	19.4	2.9	8.1	20.7	6.2	7.9
	Slight risk	10.0	2.3	7.5	11.5	11.1	3.5	6.5	10.1	5.8	9.7	7.2	5.0
	Moderate risk	16.4	14.6	7.5	19.2	16.7	19.3	17.4	20.3	27.9	17.8	16.6	20.4
	Great risk	47.8	74.6	67.5	52.1	66.7	72.8	56.8	66.7	58.1	51.9	70.0	66.7
try marijuana once or twice?	No risk	32.2	16.9	27.5	44.6	25.9	25.4	50.3	37.7	39.5	41.8	24.8	30.8
	Slight risk	27.8	14.6	20.0	25.8	30.6	21.1	20.6	18.8	27.9	25.1	21.2	23.3
	Moderate risk	19.5	23.1	17.5	13.7	13.0	26.3	16.1	18.8	18.6	16.4	18.6	22.1
	Great risk	20.5	45.4	35.0	15.9	30.6	27.2	12.9	24.6	14.0	16.7	35.5	23.8
smoke marijuana regularly (once or twice a week)?	No risk	32.2	15.4	20.0	41.8	16.7	18.4	43.9	24.6	25.6	39.0	17.9	21.3
	Slight risk	18.8	4.6	10.0	22.0	24.1	9.6	21.3	24.6	17.4	20.7	16.0	12.5
	Moderate risk	19.3	17.7	20.0	17.2	19.4	15.8	17.4	14.5	22.1	18.0	17.6	18.8
	Great risk	29.7	62.3	50.0	19.0	39.8	56.1	17.4	36.2	34.9	22.2	48.5	47.5
use illegal drugs besides marijuana?*	No risk	n/a	8.5	17.5	n/a	6.5	5.3	n/a	4.3	7.0	n/a	6.8	7.9
	Slight risk	n/a	2.3	0.0	n/a	6.5	0.9	n/a	1.4	3.5	n/a	3.6	1.7
	Moderate risk	n/a	10.0	7.5	n/a	13.9	9.6	n/a	21.7	18.6	n/a	14.0	12.5
	Great risk	n/a	79.2	75.0	n/a	73.1	84.2	n/a	72.5	70.9	n/a	75.6	77.9

*This question was not asked in 2016.

Supplementary Tables

Table 27. Additional Data for Prevention Planning: Drug Related Behaviors													
		Grade 8			Grade 10			Grade 12			Total		
		2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020	2016	2018	2020
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	67.0	69.3	62.5	74.1	72.4	42.4	71.4	80.6	50.6	71.0	72.8	48.8
	1 time	8.5	11.8	15.6	9.2	7.1	12.0	8.7	4.8	12.3	8.8	8.7	12.7
	2-3 times	10.5	7.1	6.3	7.1	7.1	25.0	11.2	4.8	21.0	9.3	6.6	20.5
	4-6 times	3.5	5.5	3.1	4.2	4.1	10.9	2.5	3.2	9.9	3.5	4.5	9.3
	7-10 times	1.0	0.0	3.1	0.4	2.0	0.0	0.6	1.6	1.2	0.7	1.0	1.0
	11 or more times	9.5	6.3	9.4	5.0	7.1	9.8	5.6	4.8	4.9	6.7	6.3	7.8
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	50.2	44.4	31.3	61.3	56.2	35.5	66.9	58.3	35.4	59.2	51.3	34.8
	1 time	13.5	9.5	15.6	15.5	9.0	6.5	8.6	8.3	19.5	12.9	9.1	13.0
	2-3 times	19.8	18.3	25.0	13.9	20.2	28.0	10.9	25.0	25.6	15.0	20.4	26.6
	4-6 times	7.2	7.9	12.5	3.4	7.9	16.1	5.7	8.3	7.3	5.3	8.0	12.1
	7-10 times	1.9	7.1	3.1	3.4	2.2	5.4	1.7	0.0	1.2	2.4	4.0	3.4
	11 or more times	7.2	12.7	12.5	2.5	4.5	8.6	6.3	0.0	11.0	5.2	7.3	10.1
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	36.5	36.5	43.8	35.5	38.9	41.3	25.8	35.0	50.0	33.4	37.0	45.1
	Alcohol	32.9	50.8	50.0	35.0	51.1	51.1	33.9	48.3	57.3	34.0	50.4	53.4
	Prescription drugs	21.8	34.9	25.0	25.9	31.1	37.0	25.0	31.7	36.6	24.2	33.0	35.0
	Other illegal drugs	35.9	44.4	34.4	31.5	40.0	37.0	28.2	36.7	41.5	32.2	41.3	38.3
	Marijuana	28.3	43.7	46.9	29.2	40.0	46.7	26.6	36.7	53.7	28.3	40.9	49.5
During the past 12 months, do you recall hearing, reading or watching an advertisement about the prevention of substance use?**		61.9	68.0	78.1	72.3	76.9	79.6	64.3	75.4	82.7	66.7	72.6	80.6

*The 2016 and 2020 AYS included a response option for students who had not talked with anyone about the dangers of substances. This option was not available in the 2018 AYS.

**Percentage of students who answered 'Yes'.

Appendix A: 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 2020 version of the AYS were carried over from earlier versions of the instrument, it was possible to reconstruct a number of equivalent scales for 2016 and 2018 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 (2016, 2018, and 2020) 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 and 2020 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.

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).

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Appendix C: Wording Changes across 2016, 2018 and 2020 Questionnaires

Issue	Prior Administration (2016)	Prior Administration (2018)	Current Administration (2020)	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	Same as 2018	Combined questions
School - Response options changes	Likert scales for several items were: strongly disagree, disagree, agree, strongly agree? Example items: teachers ask me to work on special classroom projects, I feel safe at school, are your school grades better than the grades of most students in your class?	Likert scale changed to NO! no yes YES!	Same as 2018	Changed response options
School Skip	"During the past 30 days, how many days of school have you missed because you skipped or 'cut'?"	"During the last four weeks, how many whole days of school have you missed because you skipped or 'cut'?"	Same as 2018	This item was the same in 2014 and 2018.
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:"	Same as 2018	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?"	Same as 2018	Added to 2018
Steal $5	n/a	"How many times in the past 12 months have you: stolen something worth more than $5?"	Same as 2018	Added to 2018
Fight	n/a	"How many times in the past 12 months have you: been in a physical fight?"	Same as 2018	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?"	"How many times in the past 12 months have you: physically assaulted your boyfriend/girlfriend (e.g., hit, slapped, pushed, kicked)?"	Added to 2018; Moved options in 2020

Shot at	n/a	“How many times in the past 12 months have you: threatened, shot at, or shot someone with a gun?”	Same as 2018	Added to 2018
Cyber bullied	"During the past 12 months, how many times have you been harassed, mistreated, or made fun of by another person while on-line or through a cell phone of other electronic device?'	“How many times in the past 12 months have you: harassed or made fun of another person online or through text?”	Same as 2018	Added to 2018
School-marijuana	n/a	n/a	Have you ever: vaped marijuana wax/THC oil on school grounds?	Added to 2020
Gang involvement	“Have you ever belonged to a gang?” Answers: *No; No, but would like to; Yes, in the past; Yes, belong now; Yes, but would like to get out*	“Have you ever belonged to a gang?” Answers: *No, Yes* ; this was administered on the online survey, but not the paper-and-pencil survey	“Have you ever belonged to a gang?” Answers: *No, Yes* was asked in both paper-and-pencil and online surveys	Added to 2020 paper version as well
	n/a	“Do you currently belong to a gang?”	Same as 2018	Added to 2018
Marijuana instruction	n/a	n/a	"Use the picture sheet to answer the following questions about your use of different types of marijuana"	New marijuana section instructions
Tobacco - general	asked "cigarettes"	Same as 2016	specified "tobacco cigarettes"	Reworded to specify tobacco cigarettes
Cigarette use-instruction & respose options	"Have you ever smoked cigarettes (not including electornic cigarettes)?" Answers: *Never, Once or twice, Once in a while but not regularly, Regularly in the past, Regularly now*	Same as 2016	"On how many DAYS (if any) have you: smoked tobacco cigarettes (not inlcuding e-cigarrettes) a….in your lifetime?" Answers: *0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20+*	Changed to specify number of days
	During the past 30 days, on how many days did you smoke cigarettes (not including electronic cigarettes)? Answers: *0 days, 1-2 day, 3-5 days, 6-9 days, 10-19 days, 20-29 days, All 30 days*	Same as 2016	"On how many DAYS (if any) have you: smoked tobacco cigarettes (not inlcuding e-cigarrettes)? b….during the past 30 days?" Answers: *0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20+*	Changed to specify number of days

E-cigarette - general	used "used electronic cigarettes (e-cigs, vapes)"	Same as 2016	used "vaped e-liquid/e-juice with nicotine"	Reworded
Vaped - how often	"Have you ever used electornic cigarettes (e-cigarettes)?" Answers: *Never, Once or twice, Once in a while but not regularly, Regularly in the past, Regularly now*	Same as 2016	"On how many DAYS (if any) have you: vaped e-liquid/e-juice with nicotine (e.g., e-cigarrettes) a….in your lifetime? Answers: *0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20+*	Combined questions, reworded answers
	"During the past 30 days, on how many days did you use electronic cigarettes (e-cigarettes)?" Answers: *0 days, 1-2 day, 3-5 days, 6-9 days, 10-19 days, 20-29 days, All 30 days*	Same as 2016	"On how many DAYS (if any) have you: vaped e-liquid/e-juice with nicotine (e.g., e-cigarrettes) b….during the past 30 days?" Answers: *0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20+*	Combined questions, reworded answers
Marijuana - buds/flowers	n/a	n/a	"used marijuana buds/flowers"	Added as separate entity
Substance use – "On how many occasions (if any) have you:…"	n/a	n/a	"…used edible foods or drinks containing marijuana (e.g., brownies, cookies, chocolates, candies, sodas, tinctures)…"	Added question in 2020
	n/a	"…smoked or vaped marijuana concentrates (e.g., hash oil, wax, crumble, shatter)…"	"…used marijuana concentrates (e.g., wax pen oil, THC oil, shatter, budder, crumble, rosin, hash/bubble hash, diamonds)…"	Reworded and added examples
	n/a	n/a	"In your LIFETIME, on how many occassions (if any) have you used the specific marijuan concentrates listed below? a. Wax pen oil, THC oil b. Shatter, budder, crumble c. Rosin d. Hash/bubble hash e. Diamonds"	Added question in 2020
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"	Same as 2018	Reworded and removed examples

Hard drugs – general	gave examples “use LSD, cocaine, amphetamines, or another illegal drug?”	used “use illegal drugs besides marijuana?	Same as 2018	Reworded and removed examples
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)…”	"...used hallucinogens (e.g., LSD, shrooms, DMT, peyote, salvia)"	Reworded and 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)…”	Same as 2018	Reworded and added examples
	“…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)…”	Same as 2018	Rephrased and added examples
	“…used prescription stimulants (such as Ritalin, Adderal, or Dexedrine) without a doctor telling you to take them…”	“…used prescription stimulants without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., Adderall, Ritalin, Concerta, Vyvanse, Dexedrine...”	Same as 2018	Rephrased and added examples
	“…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)…”	Same as 2018	Rephrased and 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)…”	Same as 2018	Removed examples
	n/a	“…used multiple drugs at the same time (including alcohol, prescription medications, marijuana, and other illegal drugs)…”	Same as 2018	Added question in 2018

	"…drank beer, wine or hard liquor at the same time you used prescription drugs (e.g., OxyContin, Vicodin, Valium, Xanax, Ritalin, Adderal, sleeping pills)…"	"…drunk alcohol at the same time you used prescription pain relievers (e.g., Vicodin, OxyContin, codeine)…"	Same as 2018	Rephrased and removed examples
Vaping Marijuana	n/a	n/a	"Have you EVER used an electronic vaping device (e.g., e-cig, wax pen, vape mod) to use the following drugs? A. Marijuana concentrates (e.g., wax oil, THC oil, rosin, shatter, budder, crumble, hash/bubble hash diamonds) b. Marijuana buds/flowers c. Synthetic (fake) marijuana (e.g., K2, spice) d. Hallucinogens (e.g., salvia, DMT) e. Other drugs besides e-juice/e-liquid with nicotine If yes, please list: "	Added question in 2020
"How much do you think people risk harming themselves…"	"smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?"	Same as 2016	"...smoke 1 or 2 packs of tobacco cigarettes per day?"	Reworded in 2020
How easy to get		"some cigarettes"	"tobacco cigarettes"	Removed 'some'
		"some alcohol"	"alcohol"	Removed 'some'
		"some marijuana"	"marijuana"	Removed 'some'
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?"	Same as 2018	Added to 2018
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?"	Same as 2018	Added to 2018

Parenting	“If I drank some beer, wine or liquor (for example, vodka, whiskey, or gin) without my parents' permission, my parents would catch me.”	“If you drank some alcohol without your parents’ permission, would you be caught by your parents?”	Same as 2018	Removed examples, rephrased
	"If I carried a handgun without my parents’ permission, my parents would catch me."	If you carried a handgun without your parents’ permission, would you be caught by your parents?	Same as 2018	Changed to a question
	“If I skipped school, my parents would catch me.”	“If you skipped school, would you be caught by your parents?”	Same as 2018	Changed to a question
	“I feel very close to my mother.”	“Do you feel very close to your mother?”	Same as 2018	Changed to a question
	“I feel very close to my father.”	“Do you feel very close to your father?”	Same as 2018	Changed to a question
	“I share my thoughts and feelings with my mother.”	“Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your mother?”	Same as 2018	Changed to a question
	“I share my thoughts and feelings with my father.”	“Do you share your thoughts and feelings with your father?”	Same as 2018	Changed to a question
	“I enjoy spending time with my mother.”	“Do you enjoy spending time with your mother?”	Same as 2018	Changed to a question
	“I enjoy spending time with my father.”	“Do you enjoy spending time with your father?”	Same as 2018	Changed to a question
	“My parents would know if I did not come home on time.”	“Would your parents know if you did not come home on time?”	Same as 2018	Changed to a question
	Likert scales for the items in this section were: strongly disagree, disagree, agree, strongly agree?	Likert scale changed to NO! no yes YES!	Same as 2018	Changed response options
Parenting-How wrong	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)?”	Same as 2018	Added to 2018
Adverse Childhood Experiences	"All questions refer to the time period from when you were born until now. Now, looking back -	n/a	"Since the time you were born until now, did you ever live with:	Re-added question in 2020, reworded from 2016

	Did you live with anyone who was problem drinker or alcoholic? Answers: Yes, No, Don't know/Not sure	n/a	anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic? Answers: No, Yes	Re-added question in 2020, reworded from 2016
	Did you live with anyone who used illegal street drugs or who abused prescription medications? Answers: Yes, No, Don't know/Not sure	n/a	anyone who used illegal drugs or abused prescription medications? Answers: No, Yes	Re-added question in 2020, reworded from 2016
	Did you live with anyone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a prison, jail, or other correctional facility? Answers: Yes, No, Don't know/Not sure	n/a	anyone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a correctional faciliyt (e.g., jail/prison)? Answers: No, Yes	Re-added question in 2020, reworded from 2016
	Were your parents separated or divorced? Answer: Yes, No, Parents not married, Don't know/Not sure	n/a	parents who got separated or divorced? Answers: No, Yes	Re-added question in 2020, reworded from 2016
	How often did adults in your home ever slap, hit, kick, punch, or beat each other up? Answers: Never, Once, More than once	n/a	parents or adults who slapped, hit, kicked, punched, or beat each other up? Answers: No, Yes	Re-added question in 2020, reworded from 2016
	How often did an adult in your home ever swear at you, insult you, or put you down? Answers: Never, Once, More than once	n/a	parents or adults who swore at you, insulted you, or put you down?" Answers: No, Yes	Re-added question in 2020, reworded from 2016
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?"	Same as 2018	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 past 12 months have you: seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun (e.g., knife, bat, bottle)?"	Same as 2018	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?”	Same as 2018	Added threatened aspect
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?”	"How many times in the past 12 months have you: BEEN physically asaulted by your boyfriend/girlfriend (e.g. hit, slapped, pushed)?	Reworded in 2018; Moved examples in 2020
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)?”	Same as 2018	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?”	Same as 2018	Added to 2018
Kid in neighborhood - Response options	Likert scales for the items in this section were: strongly disagree, disagree, agree, strongly agree? Item: Would a kid in your neighborhodd get caught by police if they….	Likert scale changed to NO! no yes YES!	Same as 2018	Changed response options
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?”	"During the past 12 months, how many times have the following things occurred on school grounds?"	Reworded 2018; Reworded "property" to "grounds" in 2020
School property - e-cigs	n/a	n/a	Have you ever vaped e-juice/e-liquid with nicotine (e.g., e-cigs) on school grounds?	Added to 2020
School property - bully	“… have you picked on or bullied another student…”	“You picked on or bullied someone else?”	Same as 2018	Reworded 2018
School property – seen bullying	“.. seen bullying … and done nothing to stop it?”	“You saw someone being bullied?”	Same as 2018	Reworded and removed "done nothing to stop it" in 2018
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)?”	Same as 2018	Examples put in parenthesis in 2018

School-felt unsafe	“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 times did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe?”	Same as 2018	Different time frames due to low base rate for 30 days
Get vaping device	n/a	n/a	If during the past 30 days you owned an electronic vaping device (e.g., e-cig, wax pen, vape mod), how did you get it? (Mark all that apply) a. Not applicable, I have not owned a vape in the past 30 days b. Bought it from a smoke/vape shop c. Bought it from a store other than a smoke/vape shop d. Bought it from a drug dealer e. From family or relatives f. From friends g. Gave someone money to buy it i. I bought it over the internet *Online has one more response option "Some other ways"	Added to 2020
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”	Same as 2018	Shortened option
	“I bought it at a public event such as a concert or sporting event”	“Bought it at a public event (e.g., concert)”	Same as 2018	Shortened option
	“My parent or guardian gave it to me”	“From my parent or guardian”	Same as 2018	Shortened option
	“I took it from home “	“Stole it from my own home”	Same as 2018	Specified 'stole'
	“I took it from a store or someone else’s home”	“Stole it from a store or someone else’s home”	Same as 2018	Specified 'stole'
	“I got it some other way”	“Other”	Same as 2018	Shortened option
	n/a	“Over the internet”	Same as 2018	Added response option

	n/a	“Bought it when outside of the U.S.”	Same as 2018	Added response option
Get marijuana - additional	"I did not use marijuana during the past 30 days"	"Not applicable, I did not use…."	Same as 2018	Reworded
	"I got it from someone with a medical marijuana card"	"From someone with…"	Same as 2018	Reworded
	n/a	“Bought it from a dispensary within AZ”	Same as 2018	Added response option
	n/a	“Bought it from a dispensary outside of AZ”	Same as 2018	Added response option
	n/a	n/a	"From a drug dealer"	Added to 2020
	"Friends"	"From friends"	Same as 2018	Reworded
	"Family/Relatives"	"From family or relatives"	Same as 2018	Reworded
	"Parties"	"At a party"	Same as 2018	Reworded
	"Home"	"From home"	Same as 2018	Reworded
	"School"	"At school"	Same as 2018	Reworded
	n/a	“Over the internet”	Same as 2018	Added response option
Get prescription drugs - rewording	“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)”	n/a	Rephrased
	“I’ve never used prescription drugs to get high”	“Not applicable, I did not use without a doctor’s approval”	Same as 2018	Reworded
	“Home (e.g., Medicine Cabinet)”	“From home”	Same as 2018	Shortened option
	“Doctor/Pharmacy”	“From a doctor or pharmacy within the U.S.”	Same as 2018	Explained more
	“Outside the United States (e.g., Mexico, Canada)”	“From a doctor or pharmacy outside the U.S.”	Same as 2018	Explained more
Avoided places	“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?”	Same as 2018	Explained more

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):”	"…if you USED tobacoo…	Reworded
	“To be like an actor or musician/band that I admire”	“be like someone famous”	Same as 2018	Changed from specific examples to more general
	“To deal with stress in my life from peers/friends (e.g., fighting with friends, getting bullied, dealing with rumors, etc…)”	“Deal with the stress from my peers and friends”	Same as 2018	Removed examples
	n/a	“Not applicable, I did not use in the past 30 days”	Same as 2018	Added response option
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):”	"...for not using them. (Mark all that apply):”	Added word 'them' to end
	“My teachers/mentors/other adults in my life would be disappointed in me”	“Other adults would be disappointed”	Same as 2018	Removed 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.”	Same as 2018	Rephrased and removed separate examples
	“I wanted to, but I couldn’t get it or wasn’t offered it”	“Couldn’t get it or wasn’t offered”	Same as 2018	Shortened option
	n/a	“Other”	Same as 2018	Added response option
	n/a	“Not applicable, I used in the past 30 days”	Same as 2018	Added response option
	"I would get a bad reputation with peers	"Would get bad reputation"	"Would get a bad reputation"	Added an article
Offered substance – Rx	“In the last 30 days, about how many times were you offered Rx drugs?”	“During the past 30 days, about how many times were you offered prescription drugs?”	Same as 2018	Wrote out "Rx" and reworded

Offered substance – other drugs?	"… offered other drugs?"	"… offered illegal drugs besides marijuana?"	Same as 2018	Wording changed to explain "other drugs"
Gambling - instruction	n/a	n/a	"This final section asks about playing various games and betting money or things of value."	Added to 2020
Gambling	"How often have you done the following for money, possessions, or anything of value: a. Played the lottery or scratch off tickets? b. Bet on a game of personal skill such as pool or a video game? c. Played cards? d. Played a dice game? e. Bet on sports? Answers: *Never; Before, but not in the past 12 months; At least once in the past 12 months; Once or twice a month; Once or twice a week; Almsot every day*	"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)?"	In the past 12 months, how many times have you done the following: a. played the lottery or scratch off tickets? b. bet on a game of personal skill (e.g., pool, video game)? c. bet on a card game? d. bet on a dice game? e. paid to play bingo? f. bet on sports? g. spent money to access extra features on video games or game apps (e.g., virtual items/coins, character upgrades, loot boxes, extended play)? Answers: *0 times, 1-2 times, 3-5 times, 6-9 times, 10-19 times, 20+ times*	Re-added to 2020 and reworded with new response options
Talk danger of drugs	"During the past 12 months, have you talked with at least one of your parets about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, prescription drugs, or illegal drugs? By parents we mean your biological parents, adoptive parents, stepparents, or adult guardieans - whether o rnot they live with you."	"During the past 12 months, have you talked with a parent/guardian about the dangers of the following substances"	Same as 2018	Simplified wording
	"Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of tobacco use"	"Tobacco"	Same as 2018	Simplified wording
	"Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of alcohol use"	"Alcohol"	Same as 2018	Simplified wording

	"Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of prescription drug use"	"Prescription drugs"	Same as 2018	Simplified wording
	"Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of marijuana use"	"Marijuana"	Same as 2018	Simplified wording
	"Yes, I talked with my parents about the dangers of illegal drug use"	"Other illegal drugs"	Same as 2018	Simplified wording
	"No I did not talk with my parents about the dangers of tobacco, alcohol, prescription drugs, or illegal drugs."	n/a	"No, have not talked"	Response option added
Comfortable talking to	Response options: -parents/stepparents -grandparents -siblings -other relatives -friends -teachers -coaches/instructors -mentors -tutors -counselors -other adults -I have no one I can talk to or go to for help	Response options: -I have no one I can talk to or go to for help -parents/stepparents -foster parents -other guardians -other relatives -other adults -faith-based leaders -coaches/insturctors -neighbors -teachers -mentors -siblings -grandparents -friends -tutors -counselors	Response options: -I have no one I can talk to or go to for help -parents/guardians -other relatives -teachers/tutors/coaches -neighbors -friends -counselors -other adults	Response options changed between years

Appendix D: Contacts for Prevention

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

Apache County
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928-551-3416

Cochise County
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Maira Ibarra
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Monica Rowlings
Impact Sierra Vista
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Elsa Orozco
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Sally White
Wilcox Against Substance Abuse
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Copper Queen Community Hospital School Opioid Program
520-432-6591

Hope Thomas
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Gila County
Adrianna Pappas
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Julie Craig
STOP Globe
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Julie Craig
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Be Awesome Youth Coalition
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Loren Grizzard
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WOW Coalition (Way Out West)
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Shomari Jackson
South Mountain WORKS
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Mohave County
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Young Adult Development Association of Havasu (YADAH)
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Larry Tunforss
Mohave Substance Treatment Education Prevention Partnership (MSTEPP)
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Karole Finkelstein Mohave Area Partnership Promoting Educated Decisions (MAPPED)
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Mohave Substance Abuse Team (MSAT)
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Navajo County
Michele Sgambelluri
Rx Stakeholders' Meeting
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Amy Stradling
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Gertha Sicobo
Be Med Smart
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Mariela Encinas
Amistades Substance Abuse Coalition
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Mary Anne Fout
Ajo Community Coalition
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Raul A. Munoz and Rachel Zenuk ADHS Prescription Drug Overdose Grant
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Alyssa Padilla
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