ARIZONA YOUTH SURVEY
Yuma County

STATISTICS 2022

Arizona Criminal Justice Commission

ARIZONA CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION

Chairperson
STEVE STAHL
Law Enforcement Leader

Vice Chairperson
SHEILA POLK
Yavapai County Attorney

RACHEL MITCHELL
Maricopa County Attorney

JEAN BISHOP
Mohave County Supervisor

MARK BRNOVICH
Attorney General

DAVID K. BYERS, Director
Administrative Office of the Courts

LAURA CONOVER
Pima County Attorney

JEFF GLOVER
Tempe Police Chief

MINA MENDEZ
Board of Executive Clemency

CHRIS NANOS
Pima County Sheriff

PAUL PENZONE
Maricopa County Sheriff

KARA RILEY
Oro Valley Police Chief

DAVID SANDERS
Pima County Chief Probation Officer

DAVID SHINN, Director
Department of Corrections Rehabilitation & Reentry

HESTON SILBERT, Director
Department of Public Safety

VACANT
Mayor

VACANT
Chief

VACANT
Former Judge

VACANT
Sheriff

ANDREW T. LEFEVRE
Executive Director

The Arizona Criminal Justice Commission (ACJC) would like to thank Arizona State University's School of Criminology & Criminal Justice for their professionalism and contributions to the success of the 2022 Arizona Youth Survey. ACJC would especially like to thank Drs. Dustin Pardini and Gary Sweeten for their expertise and guidance throughout the administration process, as well as the support staff and graduate students who assisted with registering schools, distributing survey materials, entering, cleaning, and coding the data, and final report production.

ACJC would also like to thank the community leaders who contributed to the betterment of our survey, including:

Merilee Fowler, MATFORCE
Tim Klarkowski, Surprise Police Department
John Meza, Tempe Union High School District
Shelly Mowrey, Arizona High Intensity Drug Task Force
Sonia Sanchez, Circles of Peace

Additionally, ACJC would like to thank the Arizona National Guard Counterdrug Program for its support and assistance in school recruitment efforts for the 2022 Arizona Youth Survey.

Furthermore, the success of the 2022 Arizona Youth Survey could not have been possible without the support and participation of school superintendents, principals, prevention coordinators, and teachers throughout the state. Thank you for contributing your time and efforts toward the completion of this report.

Finally, we extend our thanks to the students who responded to the survey. Your thoughtful participation resulted in a wealth of information that can be used to improve the circumstances in which all youth live and learn.

Data from the Arizona Youth Survey is available on the ACJC website at www.azcjc.gov/Data/Arizona-Youth-Survey.

Table of Contents

Executive Summary – State Data 1

Report Overview

1.1 Background 3

1.2 State and School Samples 3

1.3 Structure of the Report 4

1.4 Interpreting the Figures 4

1.5 Data Limitations 4

Key Findings

2.1 Substance Use 6

2.2 Gang Involvement 15

2.3 Delinquency and Problem Behaviors 19

2.4 Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) 26

2.5 Risk and Protective Factors 28

2.6 Handgun Use, Victimization, and Attitudes 31

2.7 Violence Exposure 35

2.8 Dangerous Driving 39

Supplementary Tables

Table 17. Where Obtained Alcohol 43

Table 18. Where Obtained Marijuana 44

Table 19. Where Obtained Prescription Drugs 45

Table 20. Fentanyl 46

Table 21. Electronic Vaping Devices 47

Table 22. Drug Free Communities – National Outcome Measures (NOMs) 48

Table 23. Offered Substances 49

Table 24. Turned Down Substances 50

Table 25. Reasons for Not Using Substances 51

Table 26. Reasons for Using Substances 52

Table 27. Perceptions of Harm 53

Table 28. Drug Related Behaviors 54

Appendices

Appendix A: The Risk and Protective Factor Model of Prevention 55

Appendix B: References 60

Appendix C: Wording Changes across 2018, 2020 and 2022 Surveys 63

Appendix D: Contacts for Prevention 69

2022 Arizona Youth Survey: State Report Summary

The Arizona Youth Survey (AYS) was administered to a statewide sample of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students by the Arizona Criminal Justice Commission's Statistical Analysis Center in partnership with Arizona State University's School of Criminology and Criminal Justice. The Commission administers the AYS every two years in accordance with Arizona Revised Statute §41-2416.

Based on the nationally recognized Risk and Protective Factor model and the Communities That Care survey (Hawkins et al., 1992), the AYS assesses the prevalence and frequency of youth substance use, gang involvement, and other risky behaviors in order to better understand the risk and protective factors correlated with these outcomes.

The results presented below are based on the responses of 51,448 youth from 301 schools across all 15 counties in Arizona, representing 22% of schools and 19% of all 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students in the state. Participation rates were uneven across counties, ranging from 68% of students in Santa Cruz to 9% of students in Yuma county. Overall, the 2022 AYS sample consisted of a greater proportion of 8th graders and Hispanic students relative to the demographic composition of Arizona's total 8th, 10th, and 12th grade population.[1]

Using the AYS Data

At the school and district level, administrators may use data from this report to guide decision-making around prevention programming and services. Planners at the regional, county, and state levels can use this data to better understand community needs and allocate resources accordingly.
Across all stakeholder levels, the AYS data are used in a variety of ways:

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

Substance Use

Reported 30-day alcohol, marijuana, and tobacco use decreased from 2020 to 2022 in each grade level. Similar to youth surveyed in 2020, students most frequently reported having ever used alcohol (31.0%), marijuana (20.4%), and e-cigarettes (18.9%).

Fentanyl Awareness and Access

More than one-third of students reported they have never heard of fentanyl (37.8%) and 2% reported that they have used fentanyl in their lifetime. 26% of students reported they have seen or heard advertisements warning of the dangers of fentanyl, and 17.1% reported they talked to a parent or guardian about the dangers of fentanyl. Among the surveyed youth who have heard of fentanyl, 70.3% reported that they think people who use fentanyl are at "great risk" of harming themselves and 10.2% reported that it would be easy or very easy to get fentanyl.

[1] National Center for Education Statistics (2022). Common core of data. *United State Department of Education*.

Gang Involvement, Delinquency, and Problem Behaviors

Fewer than 1% of surveyed youth reported currently belonging to a gang. About 2% of 10th and 12th graders reported having ever belonged to a gang, compared to nearly 3% of 8th graders.

About 54% of youth reported placing a bet or gambling in the last 12 months, with the most commonly reported activity being spending money to access extra features on video games or apps (47.1%).

Nearly 20% of youth reported having harassed or made fun of another person online or through text at least once in the past year. More than a quarter of surveyed youth reported being picked on or bullied on school property, and 40% reported having seen someone bullied on school property. A greater percentage of students reported not feeling safe at school in 2022 (20.7%) than in 2020 (17.7%).

Adverse Childhood 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 2022 AYS. The most frequently reported ACE among all surveyed youth included having parents who were ever separated or divorced (39.7%), living with adults who insulted or put you down (32.1%), and living with an alcoholic (30.2%). 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 (65.9%), low school commitment (62.3%), and low neighborhood attachment (53.8%).

Among all surveyed youth, opportunities for prosocial involvement in school (69.2%), opportunities for prosocial involvement with family (57.4%), and a belief in the moral order (i.e., what is "right" and "wrong," 55.5%) were the most commonly reported protective factors.

Handgun Use and Violence Exposure

About seventeen percent of students reported that it would be "sort of" or "very" easy to acquire a handgun.

Approximately 9% of youth reported seeing someone shot, shot at, or threatened with a gun at least once in the past 12 months, and 7% reported having at least one close friend who carried a gun in the same timeframe.

Nearly 40% of youth reported seeing someone punched, kicked, choked, or beaten up in the past 12 months, while 18% 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

46.7% of surveyed 12th graders reported having driven a vehicle while texting or talking on the phone in the past 30 days, a lower percentage compared to both the 2018 and 2020 AYS. The percentage of youth that reported riding 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 2020, fewer than four percent of all students surveyed in 2022 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 2022 survey was administered between February and May 2022, and resulted in the participation of 51,448 students from 301 schools across Arizona. Because the 2020 survey was interrupted by school closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it was administered to students in eligible grades in both Spring 2020 and Fall 2020.

Section 1.2 State sample

All 1,350 Arizona schools in the National Center for Education Statistics' Common Core of Data (2020-2021) with enrolled 8th, 10th, or 12th grade students were eligible to participate in the 2022 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. Among participating schools, 16 selected the paper survey administration and 285 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 (2020-2021) enrollment figures in order to assess representativeness of the AYS sample across Arizona counties. Participation rates were uneven across counties. Overall, 22% of schools serving 8th, 10th or 12th graders participated in the AYS and 19% 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. The lowest student participation rate in any county was 9% in Pima and Yuma counties.

Table 1. Participation in the 2022 Arizona Youth Survey

	AYS Participants		State Total		Participation Rate	
	Schools	Students	Schools	Students	Schools	Students
County						
Apache	4	422	28	2,403	14%	18%
Cochise	16	2330	45	4,413	36%	53%
Coconino	9	1724	37	4,150	24%	42%
Gila	4	594	20	1,658	20%	36%
Graham	5	396	19	1,463	26%	27%
Greenlee	2	212	4	379	50%	56%
La Paz	4	283	10	511	40%	55%
Maricopa	174	32,201	737	180,484	24%	18%
Mohave	15	2,137	33	5,126	45%	42%
Navajo	5	767	39	4,199	13%	18%
Pima	18	3,474	188	34,034	10%	10%
Pinal	15	2,132	74	13,029	20%	16%
Santa Cruz	8	1,724	16	2,543	50%	68%
Yavapai	15	2,208	64	5,689	23%	39%
Yuma	7	844	34	9,094	21%	9%
Total						
State	301	51,448	1,350	269,175	22%	19%

Table 2 presents summary demographic statistics for the 2022 county 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 county as a whole. Table 2 also allows for demographic comparisons of the AYS county sample across the 2018, 2020 and 2022 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.

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.

Table 2. Summary of Participants								
	County 2018		County 2020		County 2022		NCES County Total 2020-2021*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
Grade 8	368	82.3	302	83.0	781	93.6	3,015	49.9
Grade 12	79	17.7	62	17.0	53	6.4	3,032	50.1
Students by Gender								
Male	241	54.0	189	52.1	447	53.8	3,029	50.1
Female	205	46.0	174	47.9	384	46.2	3,018	49.9
Students by Race/Ethnicity								
White (non-Hispanic)	67	15.1	38	10.5	80	9.7	704	11.6
Hispanic	335	75.3	306	84.3	719	86.9	5,120	84.7
African American (non-Hispanic)	16	3.6	10	2.8	12	1.5	71	1.2
Native American (non-Hispanic)	4	0.9	2	0.6	8	1.0	52	0.9
Asian/Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	6	1.3	1	0.3	1	0.1	54	0.9
Multi-racial	17	3.8	6	1.7	7	0.8	46	0.8

*Total 2020-2021 represents numbers from the Common Core of Data for this county for the grades listed.

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. All figures and most 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 2018 and 2020 Arizona Youth Surveys when available, allowing for trend assessments. 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 2022 AYS relative to 2018 and 2020. 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 Arizona county 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, national norms based on the Monitoring the Future survey in 2021 (Johnston et al., 2022) are provided. These are represented by black diamonds in the figures. Other graphs include norms from the 2022 statewide AYS, represented by yellow diamonds. If the diamond is above the bar, it means that the county is below the norm for that substance. On the other hand, the county is above the norm for that substance if the 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 county survey average in 2022
- Blue bars represent the county survey average in 2020
- Green bars represent the county survey average in 2018

Black diamonds represent the 2021 Monitoring the Future average.

Yellow diamonds represent the 2022 statewide AYS 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 county population. These comparisons are shown in Table 2.

Schools could refuse to participate for any reason 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 2022 version of the AYS were carried over from earlier versions of the survey, it is possible to construct trends in responses and scales by comparing to the 2018 and 2020 surveys. Trends in responses within grade level indicate whether problem behaviors are increasing, holding steady, or decreasing. However, trends across these years may be significantly affected by COVID-19-related restrictions that limit social interaction and school attendance. Further, students who took the survey in Spring 2020 are slightly younger than those who took it in Fall 2020, so the average age of the 2020 participants is slightly younger than that of 2018 and 2022. Finally, students who were enrolled in online schooling during the Fall 2020 survey administration were not given the opportunity to complete the survey. These factors may account for apparent decreases in substance use from 2018 to 2022. It is unclear, therefore, whether such decreases will be sustained once the pandemic has subsided.

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 either 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, 35.0% of the 2018 AYS was made up of 8th graders, compared to 43.5% of the 2022 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 edibles, which were not asked about in 2018, all of the below substances are included in each of the three years of survey results presented in this report (2018, 2020, and 2022).

- 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 12			Total		
		2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes (not including electronic cigarettes)?	10.8	1.0	2.6	35.7	35.1	17.0	14.9	6.7	3.5
E-cigarettes	vaped e-liquid or e-juice with nicotine (e.g., e-cigarettes)?	18.8	7.0	12.7	38.9	39.3	25.5	22.2	12.3	13.5
Alcohol	drunk alcoholic beverages - more than just a few sips?	36.8	10.8	22.8	61.1	54.4	43.5	40.9	18.0	24.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	15.1	6.2	8.8	51.4	58.6	42.6	21.3	14.9	10.9
Marijuana concentrates	used marijuana concentrates (e.g., wax pen/THC oil, shatter, budder, crumble, rosin, hash, diamonds)?	14.0	5.2	10.3	40.8	50.8	42.6	18.5	12.9	12.3
Marijuana edibles	used edible foods or drinks containing marijuana (e.g., brownies, chocolates, cookies, candies, sodas, tinctures)?	n/a	7.3	7.5	n/a	50.0	38.3	n/a	14.4	9.4
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.7	0.0	0.7	12.7	14.3	8.7	3.6	2.3	1.2
Hallucinogens	used hallucinogens (e.g., LSD, shrooms, peyote, salvia)?	1.7	0.3	0.7	14.1	25.0	12.8	3.8	4.4	1.5
Inhalants	inhaled gases or fumes from glues, liquids, or sprays to get high (e.g., whippets, nitrous, paint, gas)?	5.4	5.9	5.2	5.6	10.7	12.8	5.5	6.7	5.7
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (e.g., meth, crystal meth)?	1.1	0.0	1.0	2.8	3.6	2.2	1.4	0.6	1.1
Heroin	used heroin?	0.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.8
Ecstasy	used ecstasy (e.g., Molly, MDMA, X, E)?	1.7	0.0	0.4	7.0	10.7	2.2	2.6	1.7	0.5
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (e.g., Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise, Depo-Testosterone)?	1.7	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.1
Prescription pain relievers	used prescription pain relievers without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., codeine, Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percocet, fentanyl)?	8.3	1.7	3.2	21.1	25.0	6.4	10.5	5.6	3.4
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., Adderall, Ritalin, Concerta, Vyvanse, Dexedrine)?	2.9	2.8	1.3	5.7	17.9	8.5	3.3	5.2	1.7
Prescription sedatives	used prescription sedatives without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., bars, Valium, Xanax, Klonopin, Ambien, Lunesta)?	5.4	1.0	1.3	20.0	26.8	10.6	7.9	5.2	1.9
Synthetic drugs	used synthetic drugs (e.g., Bath Salts, K2, Spice, Gold)?	1.4	0.0	0.6	5.7	5.3	2.2	2.2	0.9	0.7
Over-the-counter drugs	used over-the-counter drugs for the purposes of getting high (e.g., cough syrup, cold medicine, diet pills)?	5.4	1.7	3.3	20.0	25.0	14.9	7.9	5.5	4.0
Poly drug use	used multiple drugs at the same time (e.g., alcohol, prescription medications, marijuana, and other illegal drugs)?	5.1	0.7	2.2	25.7	32.1	17.4	8.6	5.8	3.1
Alcohol & pain relievers	drunk alcohol at the same time as using prescription pain relievers (e.g., Vicodin, OxyContin, codeine)?	2.3	1.0	1.0	8.6	14.3	4.3	3.3	3.2	1.2

n/a indicates a question was not administered in that year.

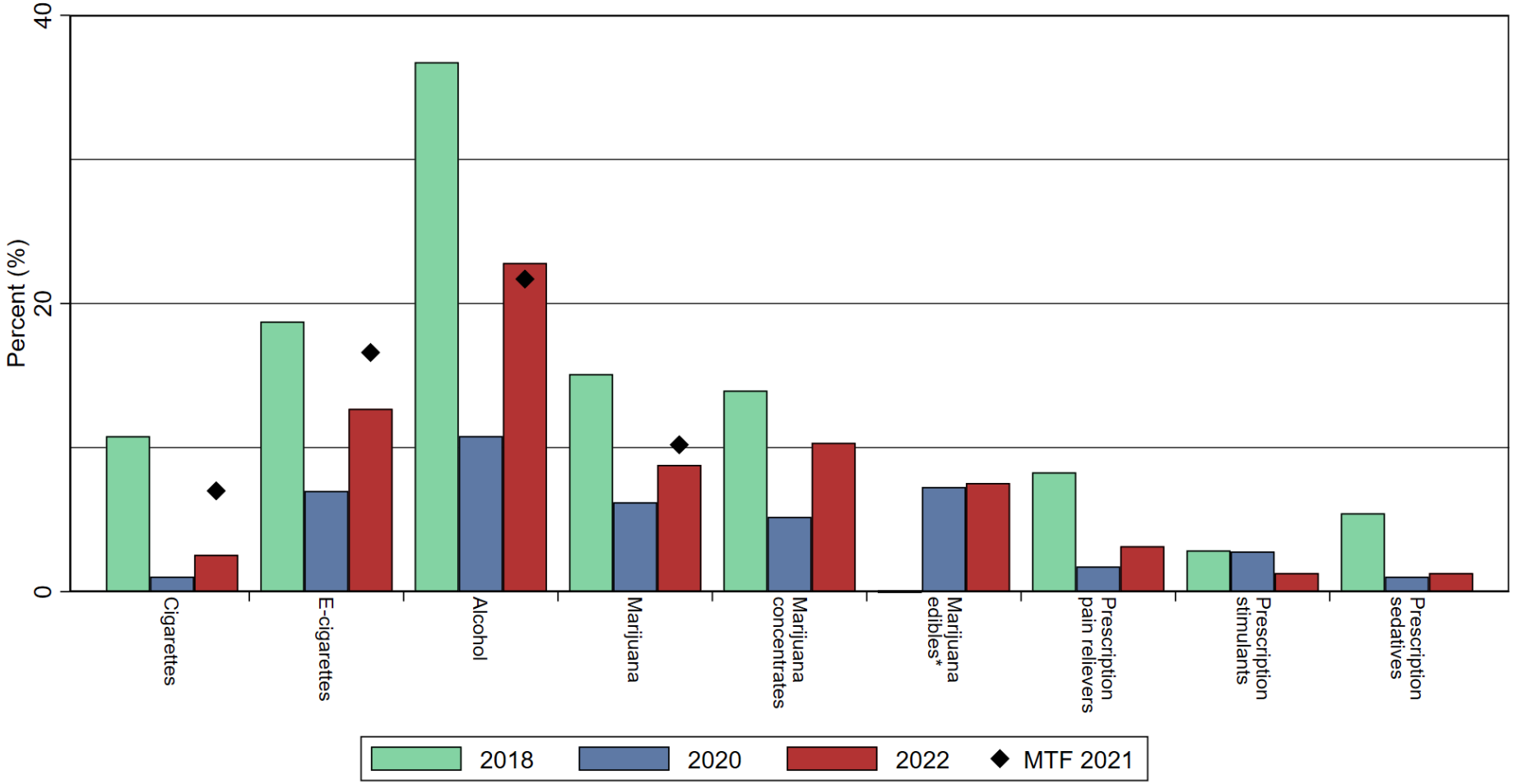
Substance Use

Table 4. Percentage of Students in 2022 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 12
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes (not including electronic cigarettes)?	3.0	4.1	.	.	.	3.7	.	1.3	2.6	17.0
E-cigarettes	vaped e-liquid or e-juice with nicotine (e.g., e-cigarettes)?	9.0	18.9	.	.	.	13.8	.	10.4	12.7	25.5
Alcohol	drunk alcoholic beverages - more than just a few sips?	20.0	29.0	.	.	.	23.9	.	20.8	22.8	43.5
Marijuana	used marijuana?	8.3	14.0	.	.	.	10.2	.	10.5	8.8	42.6
Marijuana concentrates	used marijuana concentrates (e.g., wax pen/THC oil, shatter, budder, crumble, rosin, hash, diamonds)?	10.2	14.8	.	.	.	12.5	.	7.9	10.3	42.6
Marijuana edibles	used edible foods or drinks containing marijuana (e.g., brownies, chocolates, cookies, candies, sodas, tinctures)?	8.8	10.3	.	.	.	9.4	.	3.9	7.5	38.3
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.5	0.9	.	.	.	1.4	.	0.0	0.7	8.7
Hallucinogens	used hallucinogens (e.g., LSD, shrooms, peyote, salvia)?	1.8	1.2	.	.	.	1.6	.	1.3	0.7	12.8
Inhalants	inhaled gases or fumes from glues, liquids, or sprays to get high (e.g., whippets, nitrous, paint, gas)?	4.0	7.6	.	.	.	5.2	.	7.8	5.2	12.8
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (e.g., meth, crystal meth)?	0.8	1.5	.	.	.	1.1	.	0.0	1.0	2.2
Heroin	used heroin?	1.0	0.6	.	.	.	0.8	.	1.3	0.9	0.0
Ecstasy	used ecstasy (e.g., Molly, MDMA, X, E)?	0.5	0.6	.	.	.	0.6	.	0.0	0.4	2.2
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (e.g., Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise, Depo-Testosterone)?	0.3	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	1.3	0.1	0.0
Prescription pain relievers	used prescription pain relievers without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., codeine, Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percocet, Hydrocodone, fentanyl)?	1.8	5.3	.	.	.	3.4	.	3.9	3.2	6.4
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., Adderall, Ritalin, Concerta, Vyvanse, Dexedrine)?	1.8	1.8	.	.	.	1.9	.	1.3	1.3	8.5
Prescription sedatives	used prescription sedatives without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., bars, Valium, Xanax, Klonopin, Ambien, Lunesta)?	2.0	1.8	.	.	.	1.9	.	1.3	1.3	10.6
Synthetic drugs	used synthetic drugs (e.g., Bath Salts, K2, Spice, Gold)?	1.0	0.3	.	.	.	0.6	.	0.0	0.6	2.2
Over-the-counter drugs	used over-the-counter drugs for the purposes of getting high (e.g., cough syrup, cold medicine, diet pills)?	2.8	5.6	.	.	.	4.4	.	1.3	3.3	14.9
Poly drug use	used multiple drugs at the same time (e.g., alcohol, prescription medications, marijuana, and other illegal drugs)?	2.3	4.1	.	.	.	2.8	.	1.3	2.2	17.4
Alcohol & pain relievers	drunk alcohol at the same time as using prescription pain relievers (e.g., Vicodin, OxyContin, codeine)?	0.8	1.8	.	.	.	1.1	.	0.0	1.0	4.3

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.

Substance Use

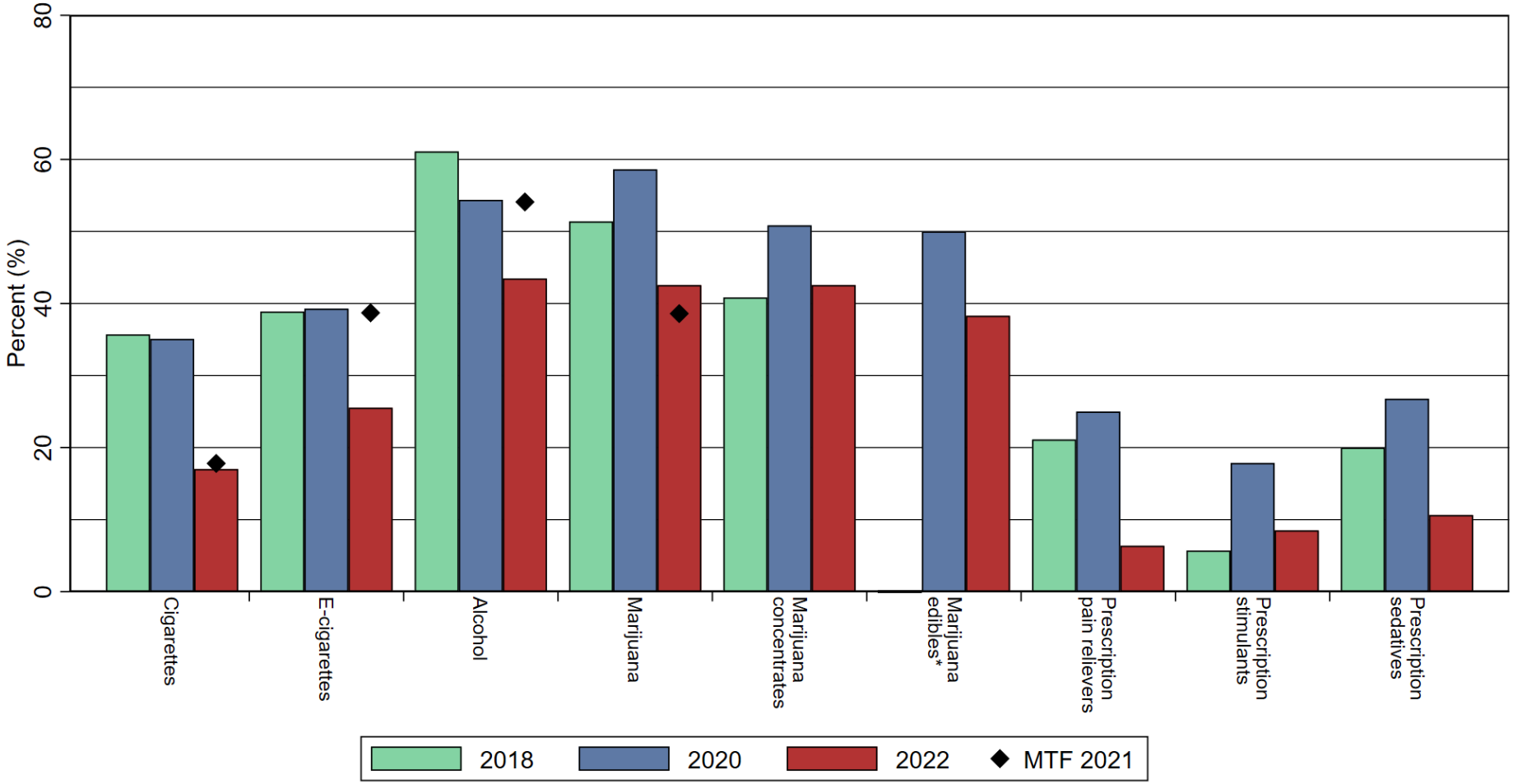
Figure 1. Lifetime Substance Use, Grade 8



*This question was not asked in 2018.

Substance Use

Figure 2. Lifetime Substance Use, Grade 12



*This question was not asked in 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 12			Total		
		2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes (not including electronic cigarettes)?	2.3	0.0	1.3	16.7	14.8	4.3	4.7	2.3	1.5
E-cigarettes	vaped e-liquid or e-juice with nicotine (e.g., e-cigarettes)?	3.7	2.4	7.0	19.4	20.4	12.8	6.4	5.3	7.3
Alcohol	drunk alcoholic beverages - more than just a few sips?	14.6	2.4	10.7	33.8	40.0	19.6	17.8	8.5	11.3
Marijuana	used marijuana?	6.9	1.7	4.2	27.8	35.2	19.6	10.4	7.0	5.2
Marijuana concentrates	used marijuana concentrates (e.g., wax pen/THC oil, shatter, budder, crumble, rosin, hash, diamonds)?	4.9	1.4	4.9	19.7	29.6	20.0	7.4	5.8	5.8
Marijuana edibles	used edible foods or drinks containing marijuana (e.g., brownies, chocolates, cookies, candies, sodas, tinctures)?	n/a	0.0	2.5	n/a	14.5	13.0	n/a	2.3	3.2
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.4	1.9	2.2	0.2	0.3	0.5
Hallucinogens	used hallucinogens (e.g., LSD, shrooms, peyote, salvia)?	0.9	0.0	0.3	7.0	7.4	0.0	1.9	1.2	0.3
Inhalants	inhaled gases or fumes from glues, liquids, or sprays to get high (e.g., whippets, nitrous, paint, gas)?	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	5.4	2.2	1.7	2.3	1.7
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (e.g., meth, crystal meth)?	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.4	1.8	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.5
Heroin	used heroin?	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Ecstasy	used ecstasy (e.g., Molly, MDMA, X, E)?	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.4	3.6	0.0	0.7	0.6	0.3
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (e.g., Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise, Depo-Testosterone)?	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Prescription pain relievers	used prescription pain relievers without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., codeine, Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percocet, fentanyl)?	2.6	0.7	0.9	7.0	7.3	2.2	3.3	1.8	0.9
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., Adderall, Ritalin, Concerta, Vyvanse, Dexedrine)?	1.1	1.4	0.6	1.4	3.6	2.1	1.2	1.8	0.7
Prescription sedatives	used prescription sedatives without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., bars, Valium, Xanax, Klonopin, Ambien, Lunesta)?	3.2	0.0	0.4	5.7	7.3	2.1	3.6	1.2	0.5
Synthetic drugs	used synthetic drugs (e.g., Bath Salts, K2, Spice, Gold)?	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Over-the-counter drugs	used over-the-counter drugs for the purposes of getting high (e.g., cough syrup, cold medicine, diet pills)?	2.0	0.7	1.0	1.4	5.6	2.1	1.9	1.5	1.1
Poly drug use	used multiple drugs at the same time (e.g., alcohol, prescription medications, marijuana, and other illegal drugs)?	2.0	0.0	1.0	11.4	9.3	6.5	3.6	1.5	1.3
Alcohol & pain relievers	drunk alcohol at the same time as using prescription pain relievers (e.g., Vicodin, OxyContin, codeine)?	0.9	0.0	0.6	4.3	3.6	0.0	1.4	0.6	0.5
Binge drinking	drunk five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	4.6	0.3	3.9	23.9	27.3	13.0	7.9	4.7	4.4

n/a indicates a question was not administered in that year.

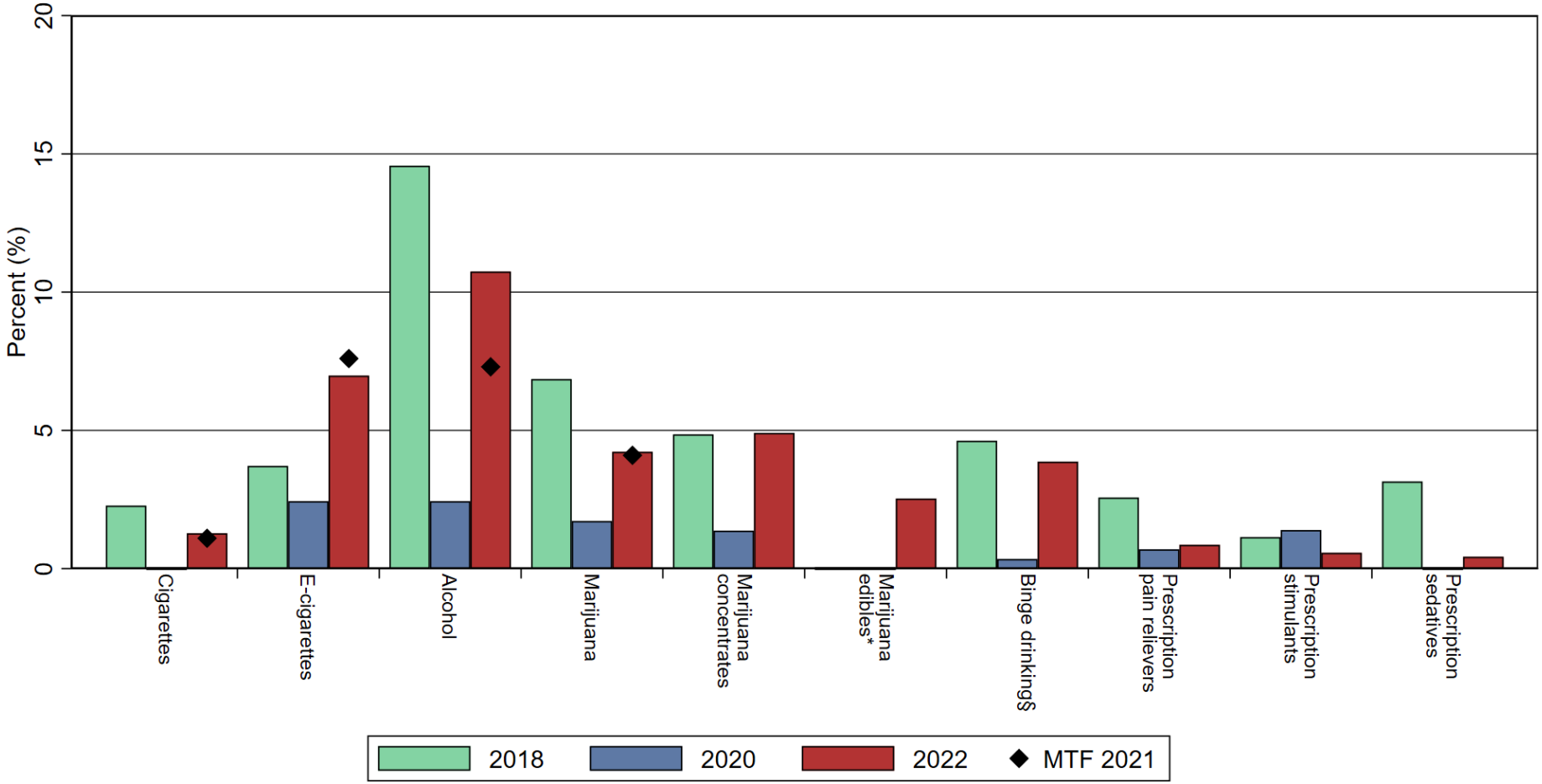
Substance Use

Table 6. Percentage of Students in 2022 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 12
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes (not including electronic cigarettes)?	1.2	1.7	.	.	.	1.5	.	1.3	1.3	4.3
E-cigarettes	vaped e-liquid or e-juice with nicotine (e.g., e-cigarettes)?	5.0	10.2	.	.	.	7.1	.	7.8	7.0	12.8
Alcohol	drunk alcoholic beverages - more than just a few sips?	9.0	14.1	.	.	.	11.1	.	10.4	10.7	19.6
Marijuana	used marijuana?	3.4	7.2	.	.	.	4.6	.	6.6	4.2	19.6
Marijuana concentrates	used marijuana concentrates (e.g., wax pen/THC oil, shatter, budder, crumble, rosin, hash, diamonds)?	3.9	8.0	.	.	.	6.0	.	2.6	4.9	20.0
Marijuana edibles	used edible foods or drinks containing marijuana (e.g., brownies, chocolates, cookies, candies, sodas, tinctures)?	3.4	2.9	.	.	.	3.2	.	1.3	2.5	13.0
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.8	0.3	.	.	.	0.6	.	0.0	0.4	2.2
Hallucinogens	used hallucinogens (e.g., LSD, shrooms, peyote, salvia)?	0.2	0.3	.	.	.	0.3	.	0.0	0.3	0.0
Inhalants	inhaled gases or fumes from glues, liquids, or sprays to get high (e.g., whippets, nitrous, paint, gas)?	0.5	3.2	.	.	.	1.9	.	1.3	1.7	2.2
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (e.g., meth, crystal meth)?	0.5	0.6	.	.	.	0.6	.	0.0	0.6	0.0
Heroin	used heroin?	0.5	0.3	.	.	.	0.5	.	0.0	0.4	0.0
Ecstasy	used ecstasy (e.g., Molly, MDMA, X, E)?	0.2	0.3	.	.	.	0.3	.	0.0	0.3	0.0
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (e.g., Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise, Depo-Testosterone)?	0.0	0.0	.	.	.	0.0	.	0.0	0.0	0.0
Prescription pain relievers	used prescription pain relievers without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., codeine, Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percocet, Hydrocodone, fentanyl)?	0.5	1.5	.	.	.	0.9	.	1.3	0.9	2.2
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., Adderall, Ritalin, Concerta, Vyvanse, Dexedrine)?	0.7	0.6	.	.	.	0.8	.	0.0	0.6	2.1
Prescription sedatives	used prescription sedatives without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., bars, Valium, Xanax, Klonopin, Ambien, Lunesta)?	0.3	0.9	.	.	.	0.6	.	0.0	0.4	2.1
Synthetic drugs	used synthetic drugs (e.g., Bath Salts, K2, Spice, Gold)?	0.2	0.0	.	.	.	0.2	.	0.0	0.1	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)?	0.5	1.8	.	.	.	1.2	.	0.0	1.0	2.1
Poly drug use	used multiple drugs at the same time (e.g., alcohol, prescription medications, marijuana, and other illegal drugs)?	0.5	2.3	.	.	.	1.4	.	0.0	1.0	6.5
Alcohol & pain relievers	drunk alcohol at the same time as using prescription pain relievers (e.g., Vicodin, OxyContin, codeine)?	0.2	0.9	.	.	.	0.6	.	0.0	0.6	0.0
Binge drinking	drunk five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	4.0	5.0	.	.	.	4.2	.	7.8	3.9	13.0

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

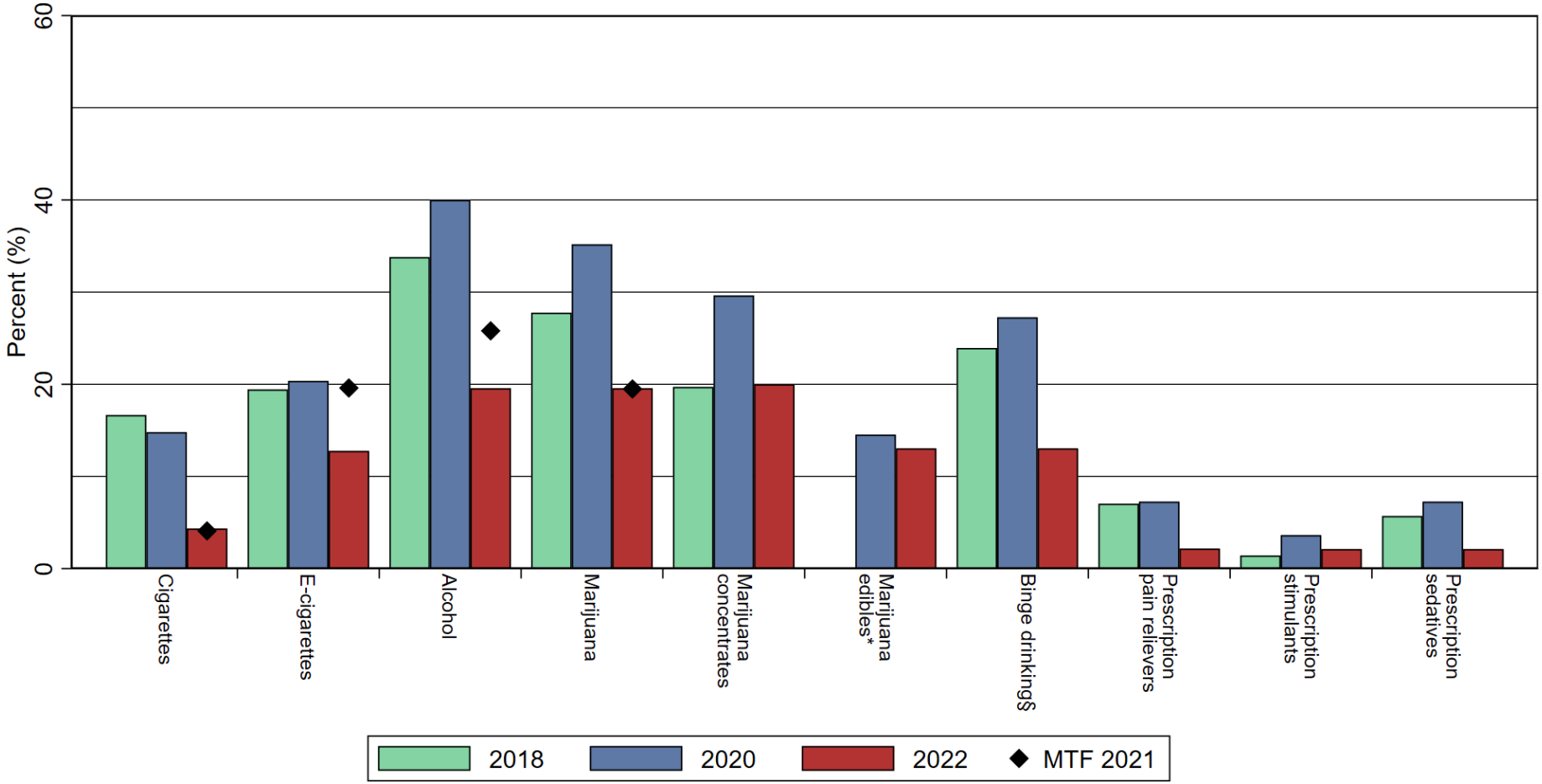
Figure 3. 30-Day Substance Use, Grade 8



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

Substance Use

Figure 4. 30-Day Substance Use, Grade 12



*This question was not asked in 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.

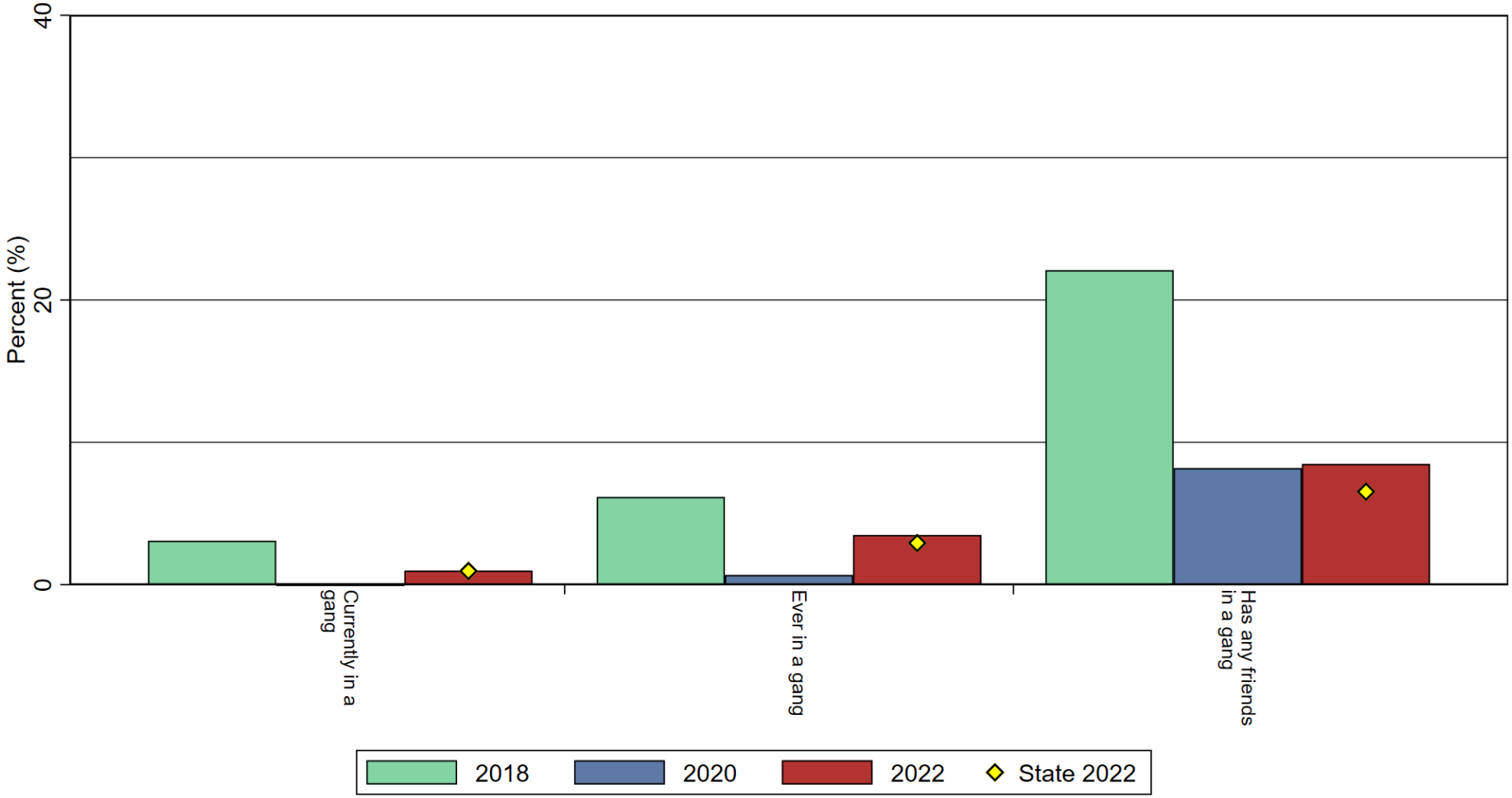
Gang Involvement

Table 7. Gang Involvement									
	Grade 8			Grade 12			Total		
	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022
Do you currently belong to a gang?†	3.1	0.0	1.0	2.9	5.1	0.0	3.1	0.9	0.9
Have you ever belonged to a gang?‡	6.2	0.7	3.5	10.5	8.5	8.2	6.9	2.0	3.8
Think of the four friends you feel closest to. In the past 12 months how many of them have been members of a gang?°	22.1	8.2	8.5	17.1	16.1	11.8	21.2	9.5	8.7

† 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.

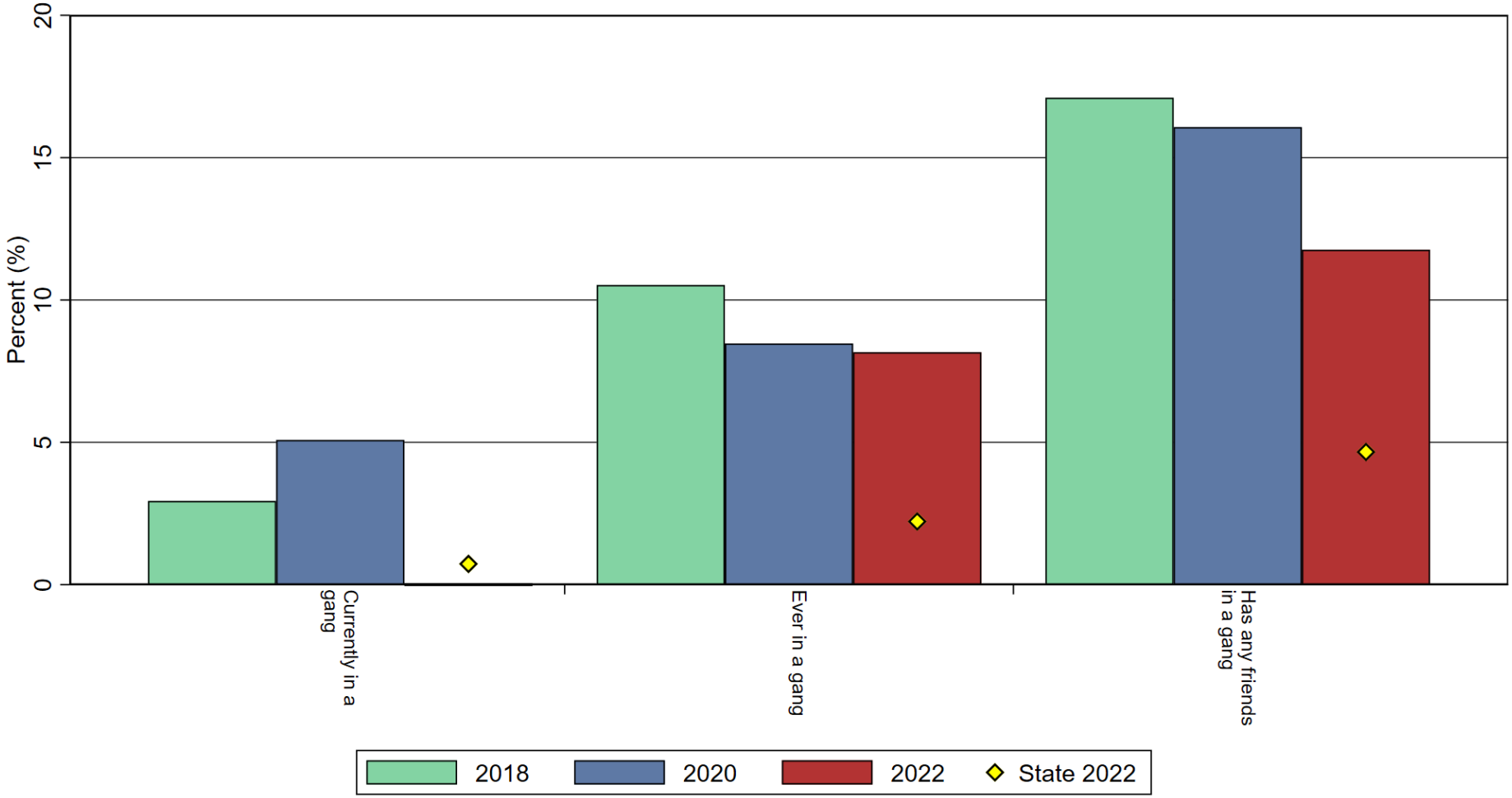
Gang Involvement

Figure 5. Gang Involvement, Grade 8



Gang Involvement

Figure 6. Gang Involvement, Grade 12



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 (2018, 2020 and 2022) 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 2018, 2020, and 2022.

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.

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 12			Total		
	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022
stolen something worth more than $5?	18.8	10.9	19.1	18.7	19.0	22.9	18.8	12.2	19.3
stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	1.4	0.7	1.8	2.7	0.0	8.3	1.6	0.6	2.2
placed a bet or gambled on anything for money or something of value (e.g., lottery, cards, dice, sports, pool, video games)?°	34.7	61.2	65.1	23.0	53.2	51.2	32.7	59.9	64.1
harassed or made fun of another person online or through text?	25.6	15.7	23.0	16.2	12.1	17.0	24.0	15.1	22.6
sold illegal drugs?	4.2	0.7	1.4	8.0	8.6	8.5	4.9	2.0	1.8
been in a physical fight?	30.6	14.6	19.0	23.0	17.5	16.7	29.3	15.1	18.8
physically assaulted (hit, slapped, pushed, kicked) your boyfriend/girlfriend?	9.5	2.0	3.5	4.0	5.2	10.4	8.6	2.6	4.0
attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	17.1	6.8	8.4	8.0	13.8	8.3	15.5	8.0	8.4
been arrested?	4.8	1.0	3.6	14.7	5.2	10.4	6.5	1.7	4.1
played the lottery or scratch off tickets?	n/a	28.0	37.1	n/a	19.1	26.8	n/a	26.5	36.4
bet on a game of personal skill (e.g., pool, video games)?	n/a	43.0	44.8	n/a	38.3	39.0	n/a	42.3	44.3
bet on a card game?	n/a	21.1	32.8	n/a	25.5	15.0	n/a	21.8	31.6
bet on a dice game?	n/a	9.3	18.1	n/a	19.1	14.6	n/a	10.9	17.8
paid to play bingo?	n/a	9.7	15.7	n/a	17.0	7.5	n/a	11.0	15.1
bet on sports?	n/a	24.9	35.9	n/a	23.4	19.5	n/a	24.6	34.8
spent money to access extra features on video games or game apps (e.g., virtual items, character upgrades, loot boxes, extended play)?	n/a	55.1	57.2	n/a	36.2	27.5	n/a	51.9	55.2

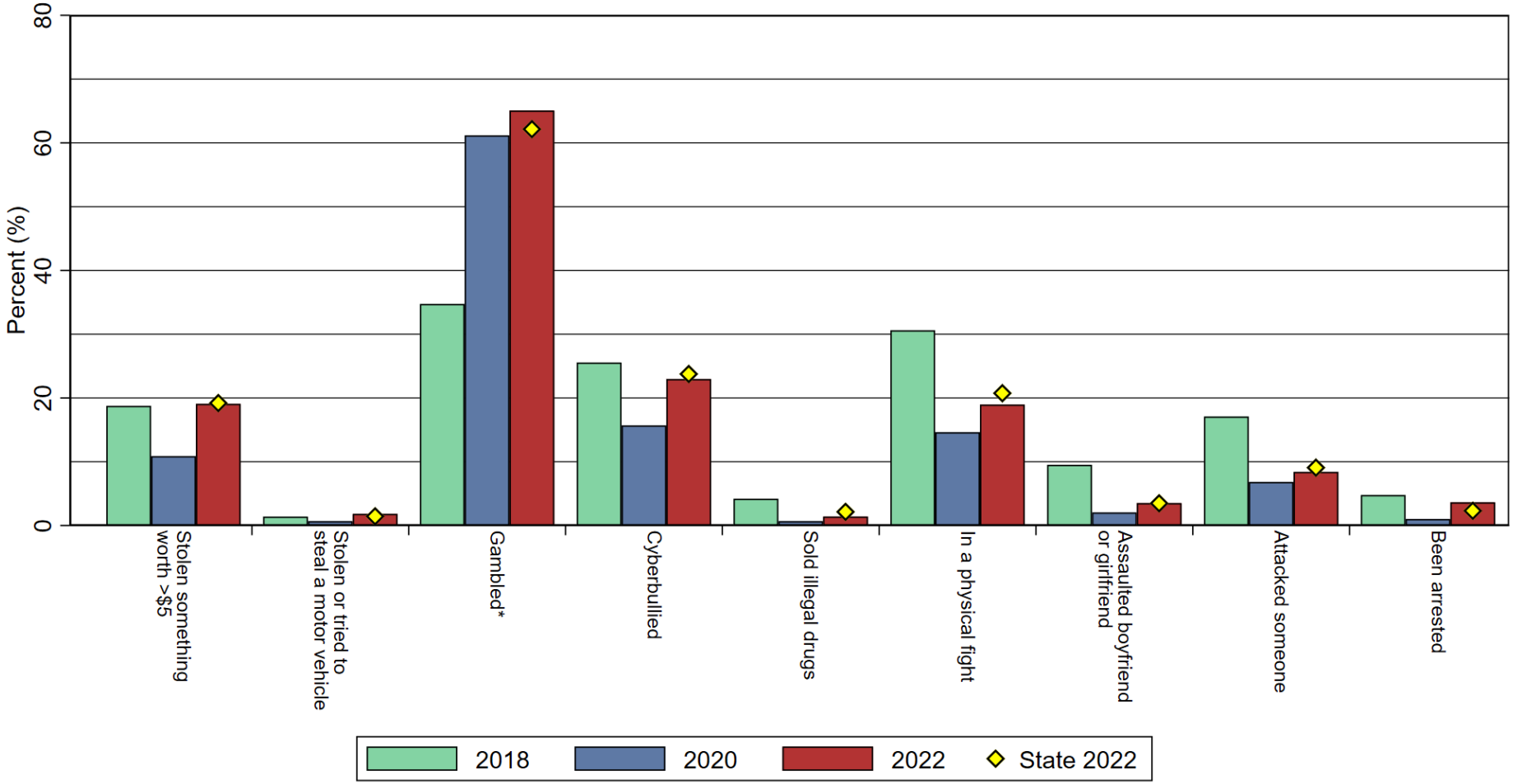
† Percentage of students who marked at least one time.

n/a indicates a question was not administered in that year.

°Based on a single question in 2018, multiple questions in 2020 and 2022.

Delinquency

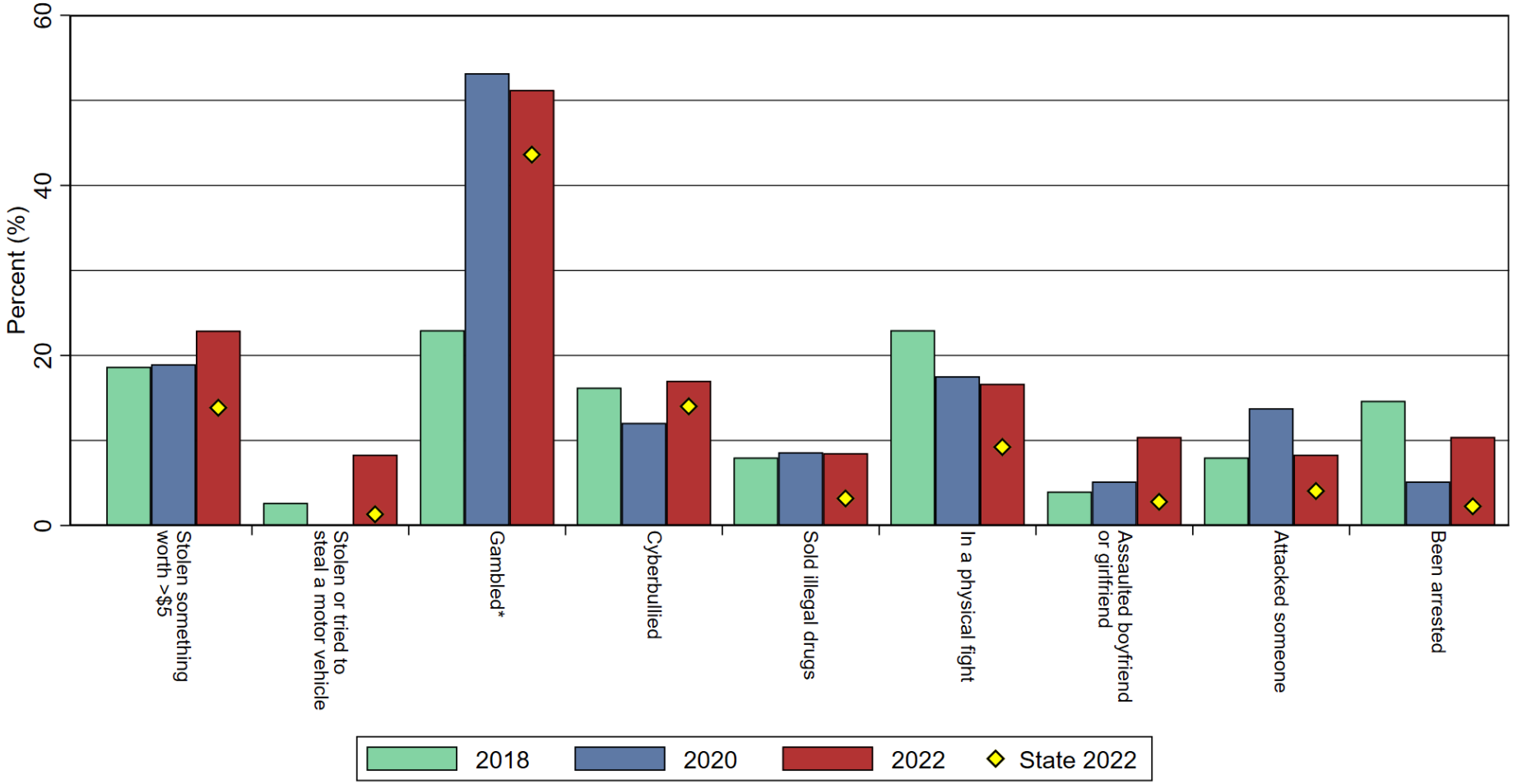
Figure 7. Delinquency, Grade 8



*Based on a single question in 2018, multiple questions in 2020 and 2022.

Delinquency

Figure 8. Delinquency, Grade 12



*Based on a single question in 2018, multiple questions in 2020 and 2022.

Problem Behaviors at School

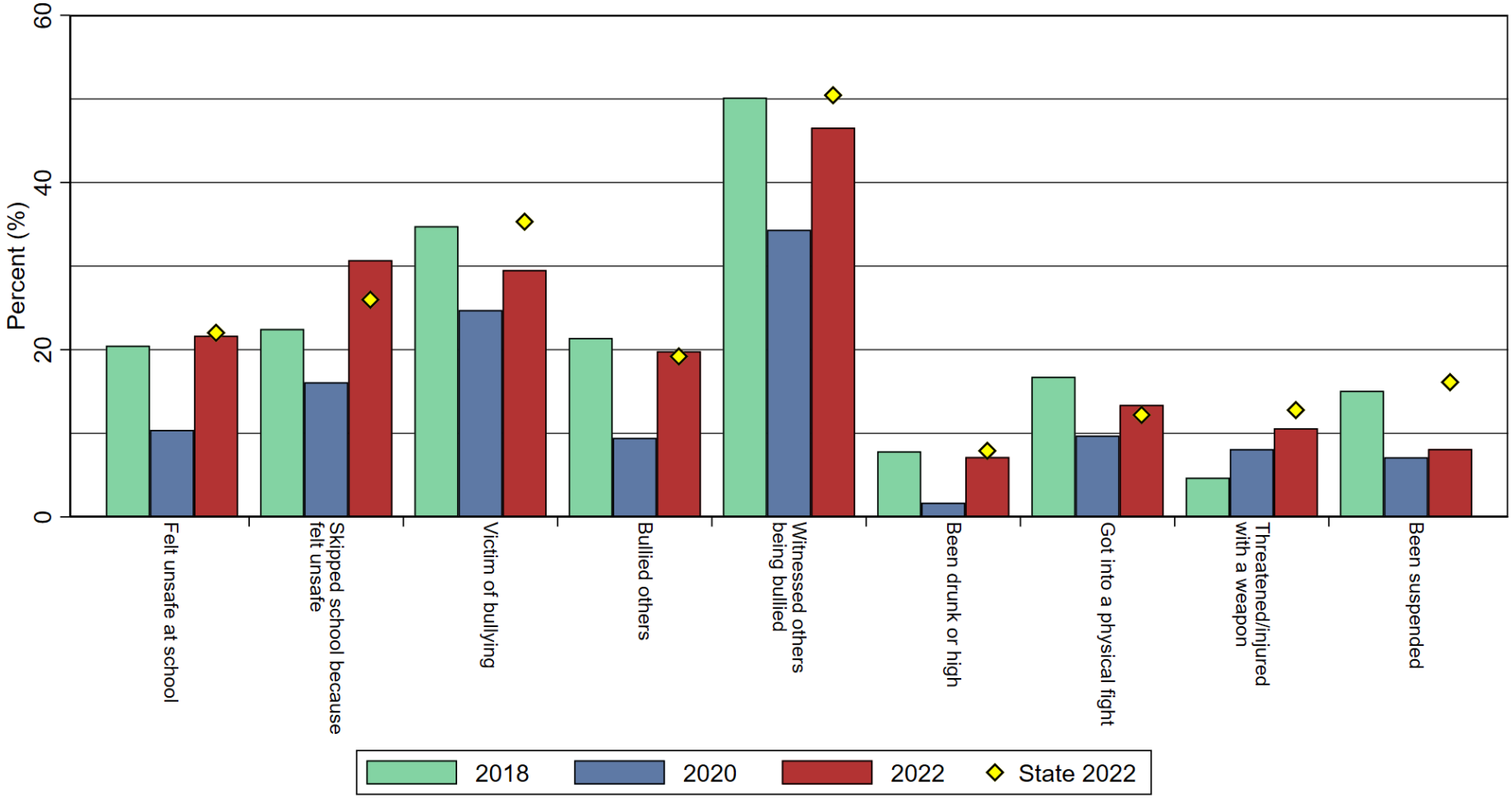
Table 9. Problem Behaviors at School in the Past Year									
	Grade 8			Grade 12			Total		
	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022
I feel safe at my school.†	20.5	10.4	21.7	23.4	25.8	15.1	21.0	13.1	21.3
During the past 12 months, how many times...‡									
did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe?	22.5	16.1	30.7	12.9	24.6	12.8	20.8	17.5	29.7
were you picked on or bullied on school property?	34.8	24.7	29.5	14.3	9.8	13.7	31.2	22.2	28.6
did you pick on or bully someone else on school property?	21.4	9.5	19.8	12.7	4.9	2.0	19.9	8.7	18.7
did you see someone being bullied on school property?	50.2	34.3	46.6	22.2	21.3	19.6	45.3	32.1	44.9
have you been drunk or high at school?	7.8	1.7	7.2	20.0	31.0	12.5	10.0	6.5	7.5
were you in a physical fight on school property?	16.8	9.7	13.4	5.7	4.9	0.0	14.9	8.9	12.5
has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon (e.g., gun, knife, club) on school property?	4.7	8.1	10.6	7.9	9.8	5.9	5.3	8.4	10.3
have you been suspended from school?	15.1	7.1	8.1	16.0	22.4	27.1	15.2	9.7	9.3

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

‡ Percentage of people who marked at least one time.

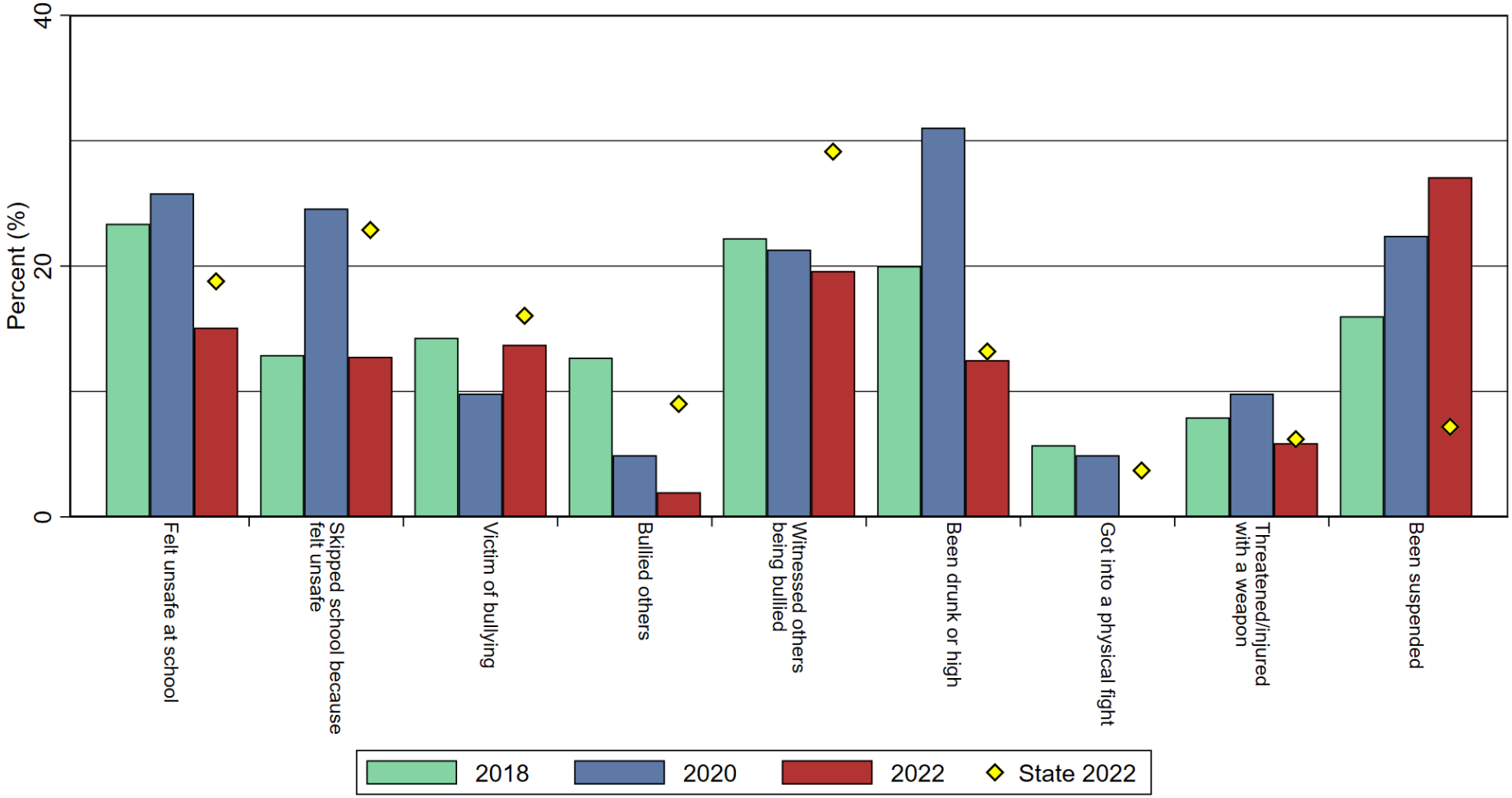
Problem Behaviors at School

Figure 9. Problem Behaviors at School, Grade 8



Problem Behaviors at School

Figure 10. Problem Behaviors at School, Grade 12



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 2020 and 2022 AYS. 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.

ACEs

Table 10. Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)									
	Grade 8			Grade 12			Total		
	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022
Ever lived with an alcoholic?	n/a	27.6	26.4	n/a	31.9	20.9	n/a	28.3	26.0
Ever lived with a drug user?	n/a	18.3	13.8	n/a	29.8	18.2	n/a	20.1	14.1
Ever lived with someone who has been incarcerated?	n/a	26.1	22.1	n/a	33.3	34.1	n/a	27.2	22.9
Parents ever seperated or divorced?	n/a	46.5	35.9	n/a	53.2	36.4	n/a	47.5	35.9
Ever lived with adults who fought each other?	n/a	12.1	11.0	n/a	23.4	20.9	n/a	13.8	11.6
Ever lived with adults who insulted or put you down?	n/a	30.1	28.4	n/a	36.2	34.9	n/a	31.0	28.8
Percentage of students with at least one adverse childhood experience									
Students with at least one adverse childhood experience	n/a	65.1	57.7	n/a	72.9	56.8	n/a	66.3	57.6

n/a indicates a question was not administered in that year.

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 12			Total		
	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022
Community									
Low neighborhood attachment	47.3	46.9	54.1	65.6	69.6	72.5	50.6	50.5	55.3
Laws & norms favorable to drug use	32.7	27.3	40.0	31.7	30.4	32.5	32.5	27.8	39.5
Perceived availability of drugs	31.1	18.8	20.5	41.2	28.8	31.1	32.9	20.4	21.2
Perceived availability of handguns	33.0	31.2	28.7	29.9	28.8	28.9	32.5	30.8	28.7
Family									
Poor family management	37.3	35.0	44.6	41.2	45.8	51.2	38.0	36.7	45.0
Family conflict	56.0	48.8	49.7	38.2	40.4	45.5	52.8	47.6	49.4
Family history of antisocial behavior	39.6	24.4	24.2	31.7	37.8	37.5	38.2	26.5	25.0
Parental attitudes favorable to drug use	13.9	10.0	14.4	44.1	41.7	39.5	19.3	15.0	16.0
Parental attitudes favorable to antisocial behavior	41.7	44.0	45.7	44.1	39.6	44.2	42.2	43.3	45.6
School									
Academic failure	52.2	60.8	58.3	56.6	73.8	69.2	53.0	63.0	59.0
Low commitment to school	49.6	45.6	57.3	55.8	59.0	53.8	50.7	47.9	57.1
Peer and Individual									
Rebelliousness	30.5	15.8	32.2	30.9	20.8	20.4	30.6	16.6	31.4
Early initiation of drug use	31.0	6.3	12.5	36.1	32.7	17.4	31.9	10.6	12.8
Attitudes favorable to antisocial behavior	28.0	33.2	30.6	32.8	46.2	30.4	28.9	35.2	30.6
Attitudes favorable to drug use	24.9	18.0	20.7	41.2	36.5	31.1	27.8	20.9	21.4
Perceived risk of drug use	49.4	58.5	67.2	67.6	73.1	75.0	52.6	60.7	67.7
Interaction with antisocial peers	56.3	42.3	41.1	64.5	41.1	52.9	57.8	42.1	41.9
Friends' use of drugs	32.9	15.4	21.3	36.8	31.6	21.6	33.6	18.1	21.3
Rewards for antisocial behavior	52.5	56.0	36.2	50.0	53.8	42.2	52.1	55.7	36.6
Gang involvement	23.0	8.2	9.5	21.1	22.0	18.4	22.6	10.5	10.1
Total									
Students with High Risk*	40.2	28.6	31.2	40.5	35.5	32.1	40.3	29.8	31.3

*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 12			Total		
	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022
Community									
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	24.0	16.0	13.7	14.3	17.4	22.5	22.3	16.3	14.3
Family									
Family Attachment	51.3	44.8	45.9	39.4	45.8	39.5	49.2	45.0	45.5
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	58.3	51.4	55.4	50.8	44.7	46.5	57.0	50.3	54.9
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	59.5	48.6	52.8	43.1	35.4	31.0	56.6	46.6	51.4
School									
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	69.2	75.0	70.5	63.6	61.3	67.3	68.3	72.6	70.3
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	58.5	68.7	56.4	68.8	74.2	64.2	60.3	69.6	56.9
Peer and Individual									
Belief in the Moral Order	60.9	63.7	54.9	56.5	42.3	56.3	60.1	60.3	55.0
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	51.8	51.9	43.6	38.2	27.6	30.8	49.4	47.9	42.8
Prosocial Involvement	32.0	26.8	34.8	10.4	21.3	13.5	28.2	25.9	33.5
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	71.6	65.7	52.1	67.6	65.4	51.1	70.9	65.7	52.0
Total									
Students with High Protection*	66.2	67.1	58.3	55.1	51.6	47.2	64.3	64.5	57.6

*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

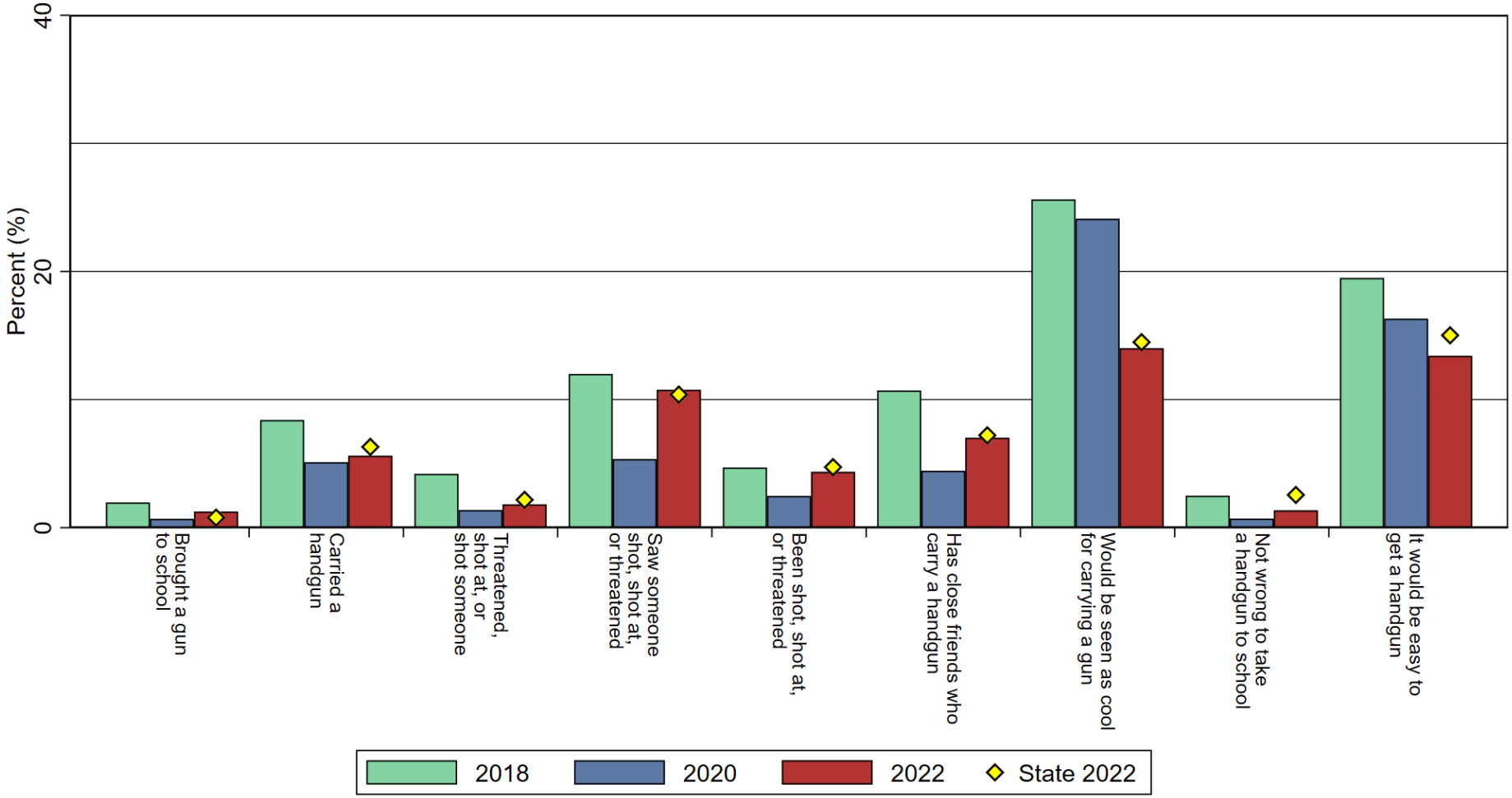
Table 14. Handgun Use, Victimization, and Attitudes

	Grade 8			Grade 12			Total		
	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022
How many times in the past 12 months have you taken a handgun to school?†	2.0	0.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	4.2	1.6	0.6	1.4
How many times in the past 12 months have you carried a handgun?†	8.4	5.1	5.6	10.7	8.6	20.8	8.8	5.7	6.6
How many times in the past 12 months have you threatened, shot at, or shot someone with a gun?†	4.2	1.4	1.8	0.0	3.4	4.3	3.5	1.7	2.0
How many times in the past 12 months have you seen someone shot, shot at, or threatened with a gun?†	12.0	5.3	10.8	21.5	23.4	14.6	13.7	8.3	11.0
How many times in the past 12 months have you been shot, shot at, or threatened with a gun?†	4.7	2.5	4.4	14.1	19.6	12.2	6.4	5.2	4.9
Think of the four friends you feel closest to. In the past 12 months how many of them have carried a handgun?†	10.7	4.4	7.0	15.8	17.9	13.7	11.6	6.6	7.4
What are the chances that you would be seen as cool if you carried a handgun?‡	25.6	24.1	14.0	17.6	17.3	22.2	24.2	23.1	14.5
How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to take a handgun to school?°	2.5	0.7	1.3	10.4	0.0	4.3	3.9	0.6	1.5
How easy would it be for you to get the following things if you wanted them: a handgun?§	19.5	16.3	13.4	29.9	28.8	28.9	21.3	18.3	14.4

† 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'.

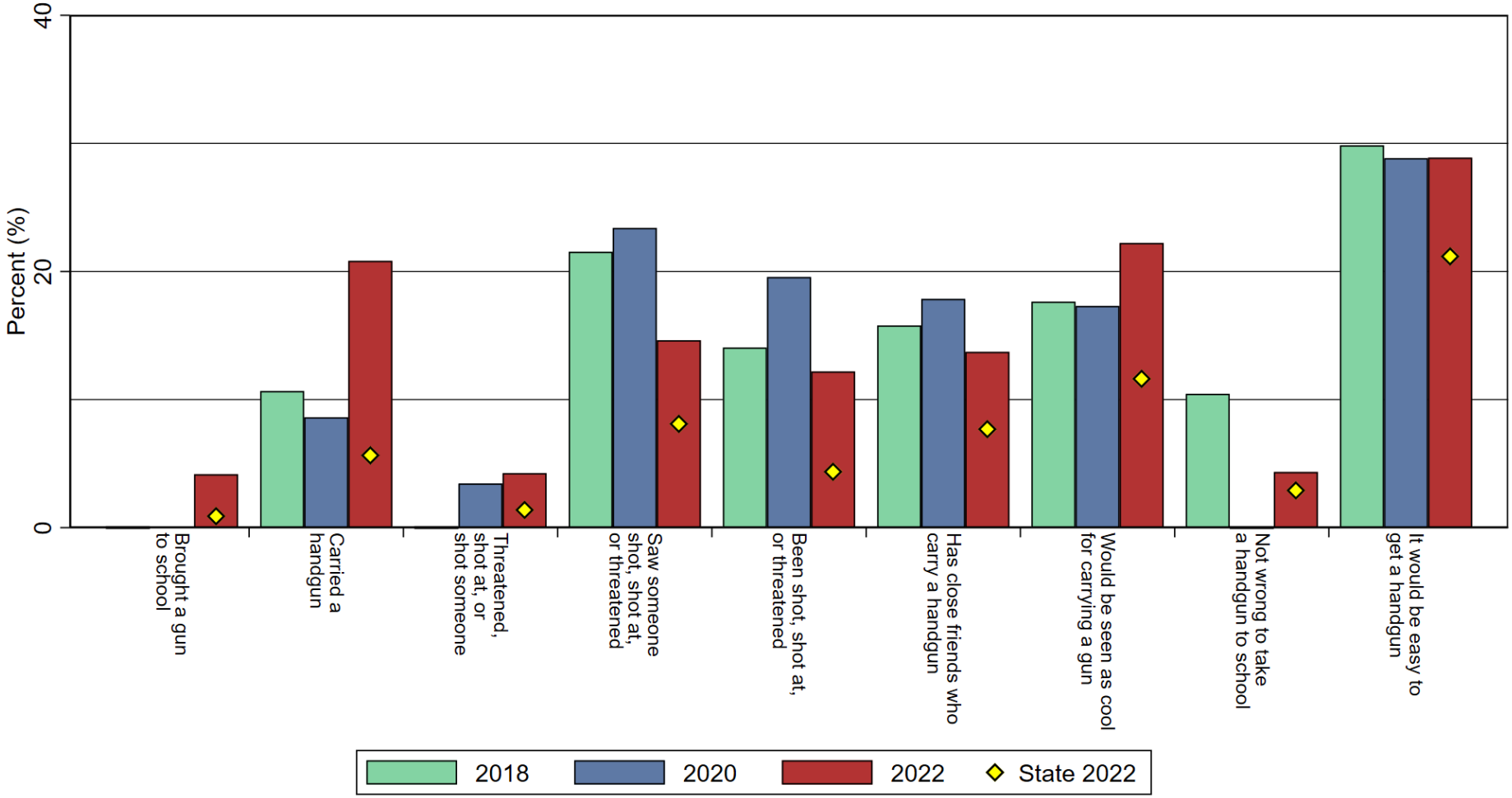
Handgun Use, Victimization, and Attitudes

Figure 11. Handgun Use, Victimization, and Attitudes, Grade 8



Handgun Use, Victimization, and Attitudes

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



Section 2.7 Violence Exposure

This section 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.

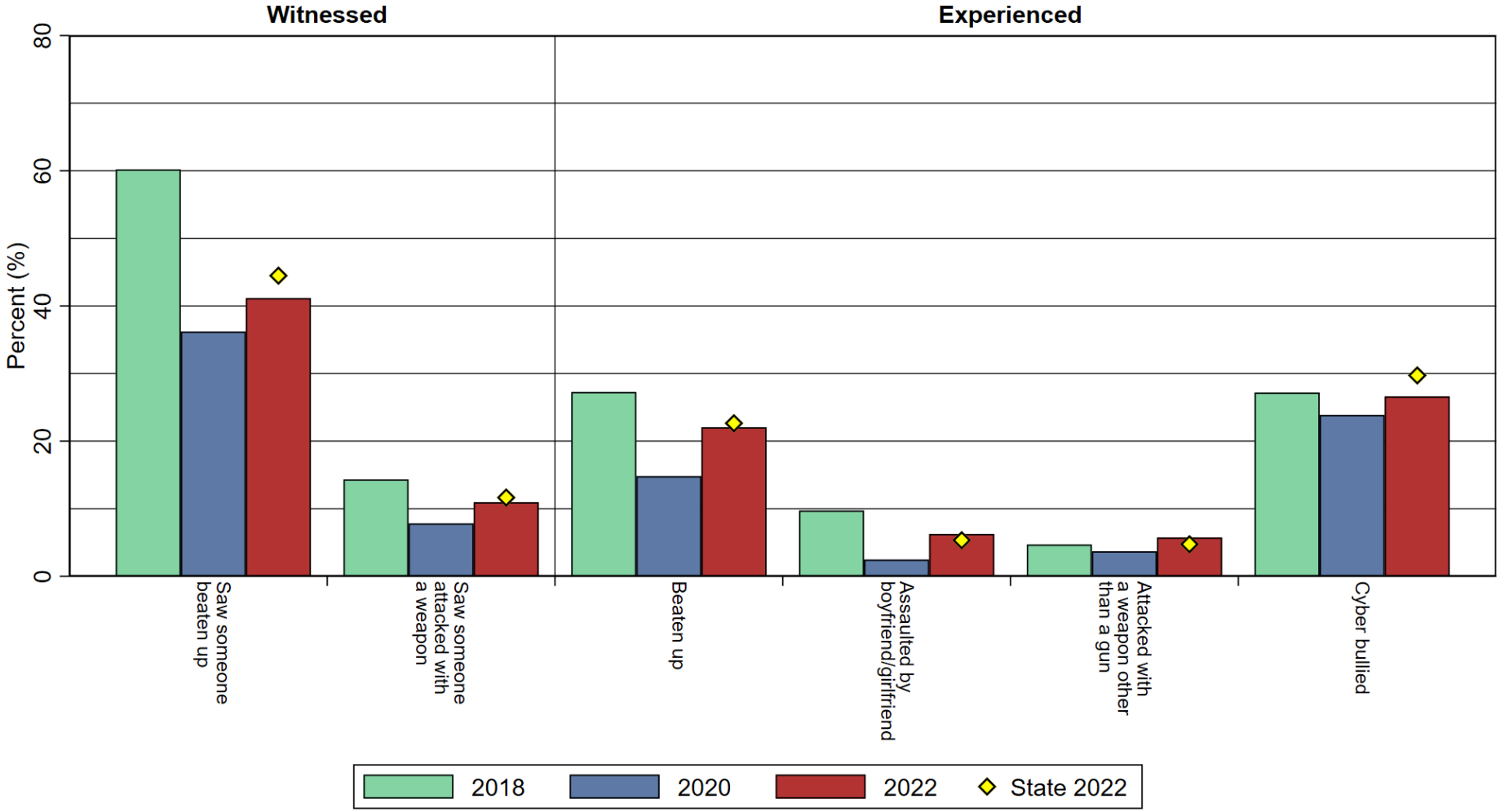
Violence Exposure

Table 15. Witnessed or Experienced Violence									
How many times in the past 12 months have you...†	Grade 8			Grade 12			Total		
	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022
seen someone punched, kicked, choked, or beaten up?	60.2	36.2	41.1	43.1	46.8	31.7	57.1	37.9	40.5
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun (e.g., knife, bat, bottle)?	14.3	7.8	11.0	24.6	21.3	24.4	16.2	10.0	11.9
been punched, kicked, choked, or beaten up?	27.3	14.8	22.0	18.5	25.5	31.7	25.7	16.6	22.7
been physically assaulted (e.g., hit, slapped, pushed) by your boyfriend/girlfriend?	9.7	2.5	6.3	10.9	19.1	19.5	9.9	5.2	7.1
been attacked with a weapon other than a gun (e.g., knife, bat, bottle)?	4.7	3.7	5.7	7.8	15.2	14.6	5.2	5.5	6.3
been harassed or made fun of by another person online or through text?	27.2	23.9	26.6	26.6	28.3	36.6	27.1	24.6	27.3

† Percentage of people who marked at least one time.

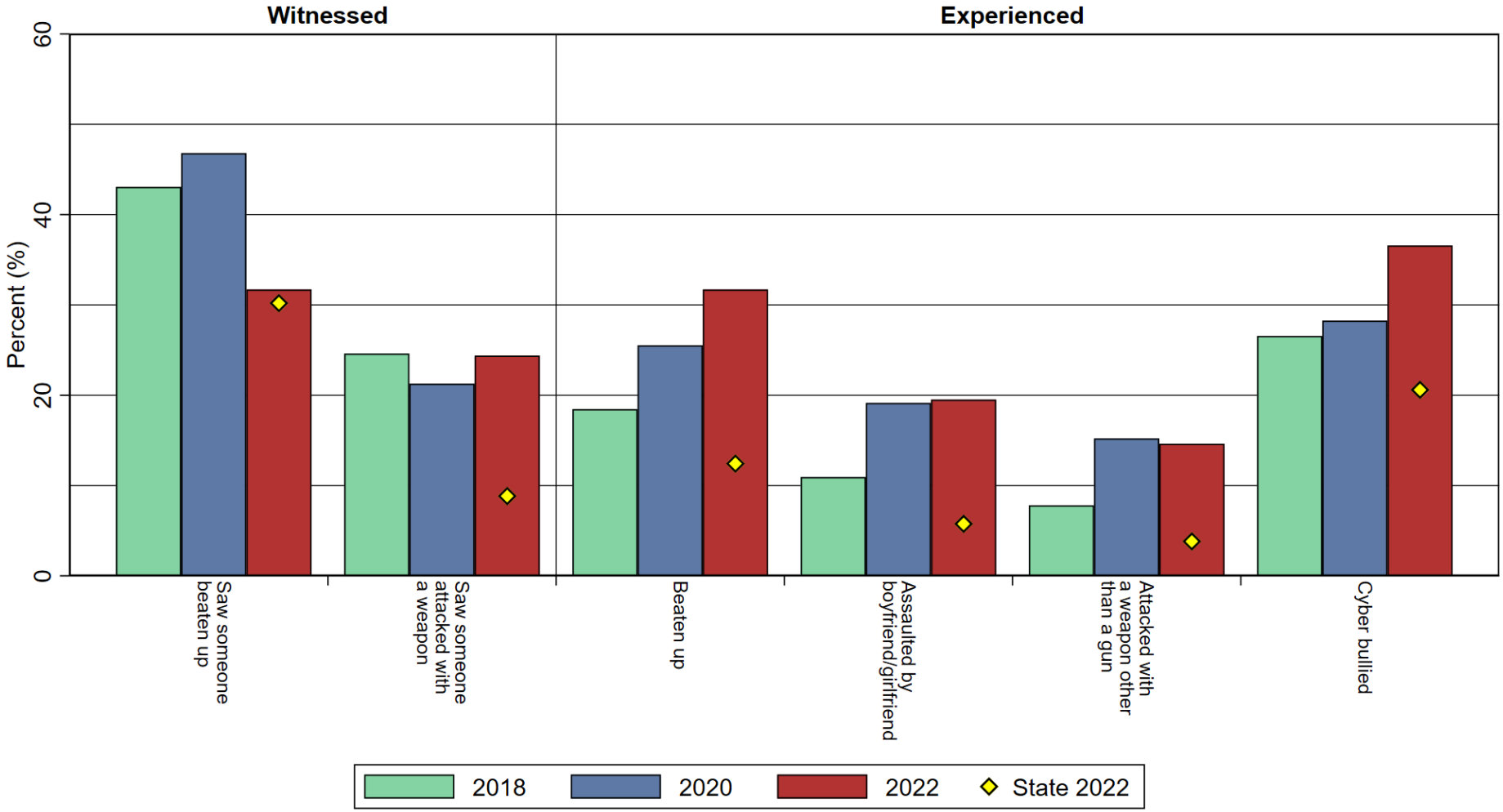
Violence Exposure

Figure 13. Witnessed Or Experienced Violence, Grade 8



Violence Exposure

Figure 14. Witnessed Or Experienced Violence, Grade 12



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.

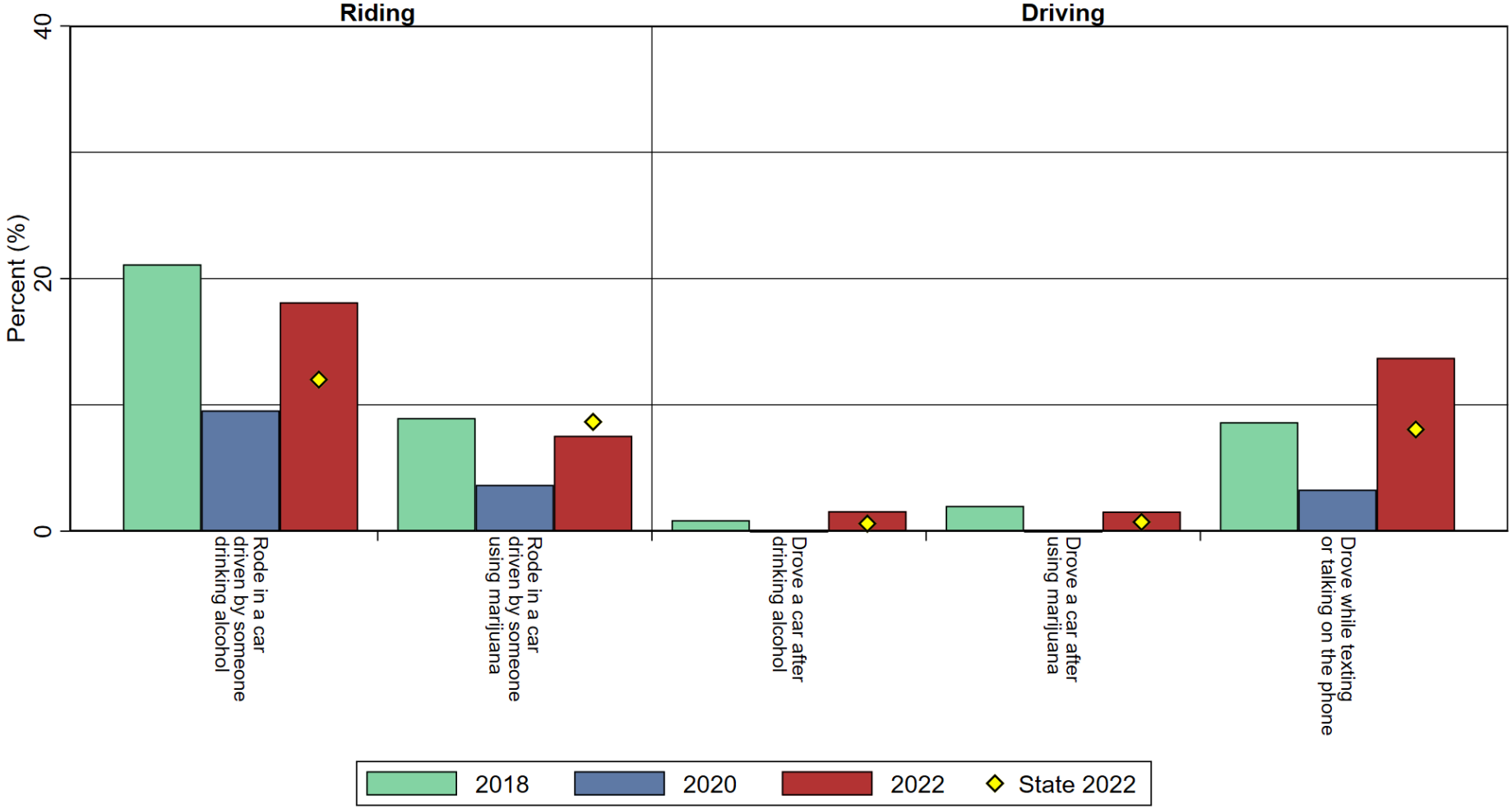
Dangerous Driving

Table 16. Dangerous Driving									
During the past 30 days, how many times did you...†	Grade 8			Grade 12			Total		
	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022
ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	21.1	9.6	18.1	18.6	20.0	8.9	20.7	11.2	17.5
ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been using marijuana?	9.0	3.7	7.6	26.1	24.0	20.0	11.9	6.8	8.3
drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	0.9	0.0	1.6	7.0	7.4	2.2	1.9	1.2	1.6
drive a car or other vehicle when you had been using marijuana?	2.0	0.0	1.6	8.5	15.1	6.5	3.1	2.3	1.9
drive a vehicle while texting or talking on your phone?	8.6	3.3	13.7	36.2	30.0	18.2	13.3	7.4	14.0

† Percentage of people who marked at least one time.

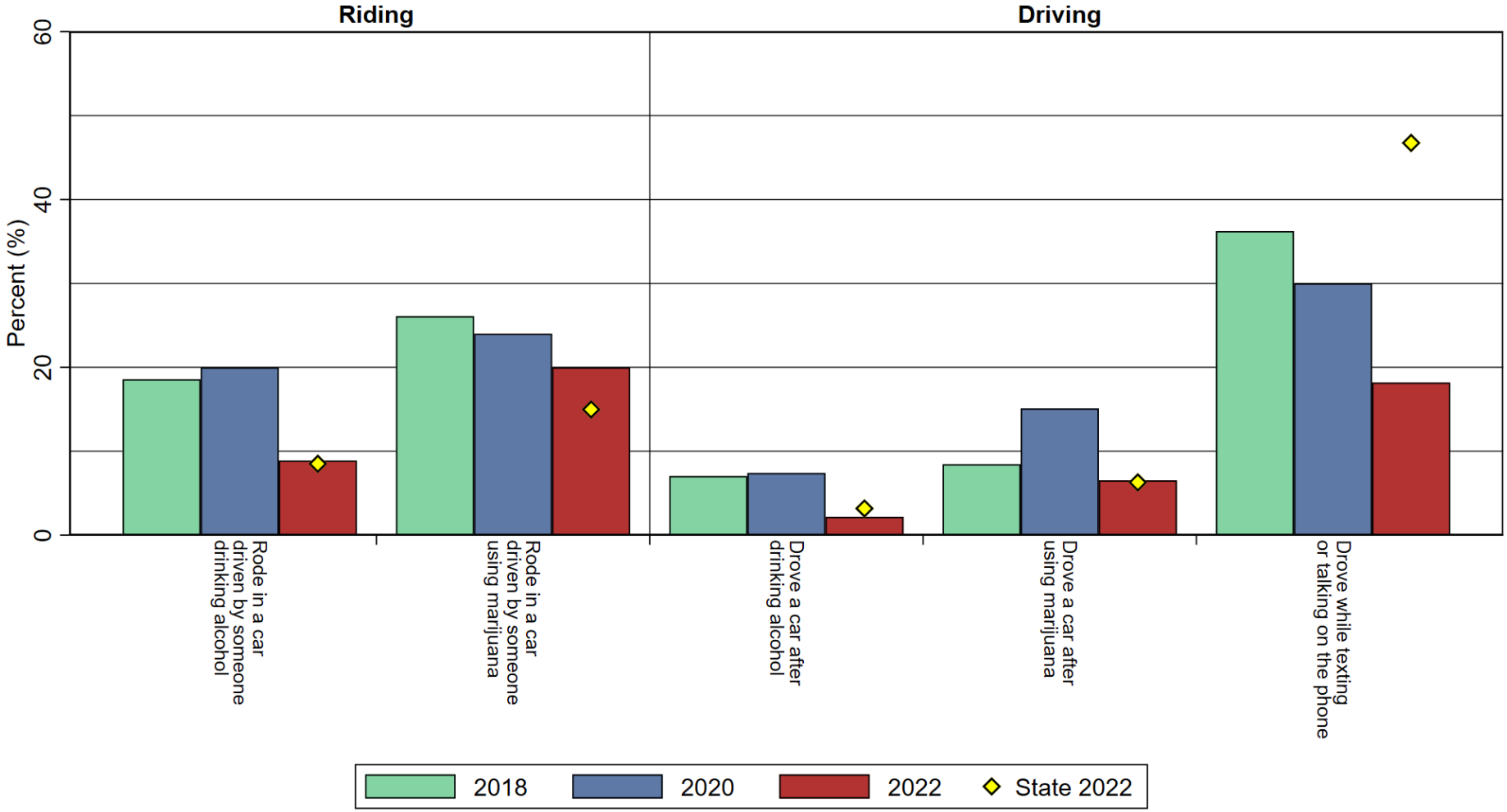
Dangerous Driving

Figure 15. Dangerous Driving, Grade 8



Dangerous Driving

Figure 16. Dangerous Driving, Grade 12



Supplementary Tables

Table 17. Where Obtained Alcohol

If during the past 30 days you drank alcohol, how did you get it?	Grade 8			Grade 12			Total		
	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022
Bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	5.3	.	3.6	.	.	.	8.5	20.0	4.7
Bought it at a store	5.3	.	3.6	.	.	.	10.2	16.0	6.3
Bought it at a public event (e.g., concert)	2.6	.	5.5	.	.	.	3.4	4.0	6.3
Bought it when outside of the U.S.	15.8	.	7.3	.	.	.	16.9	20.0	6.3
Stole it from a store or someone else's home	5.3	.	5.5	.	.	.	6.8	8.0	4.7
Stole it from my own home	26.3	.	25.5	.	.	.	20.3	8.0	23.4
From my parent or guardian	21.1	.	27.3	.	.	.	20.3	16.0	25.0
Gave someone money to buy it	21.1	.	9.1	.	.	.	18.6	20.0	9.4
From a relative over 21	39.5	.	41.8	.	.	.	42.4	36.0	37.5
From a non-related adult over 21	15.8	.	12.7	.	.	.	15.3	20.0	12.5
From someone under 21	21.1	.	12.7	.	.	.	20.3	12.0	10.9
At a party	57.9	.	56.4	.	.	.	52.5	40.0	51.6
Over the internet*	2.6	.	5.5	.	.	.	1.7	4.0	6.3
Other	34.2	.	27.3	.	.	.	25.4	24.0	25.0

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.

Supplementary Tables

Table 18. Where Obtained Marijuana

If during the past 30 days you used marijuana, how did you get it?	Grade 8			Grade 12			Total		
	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022
From someone with a medical marijuana card	.	.	9.1	.	.	.	20.0	16.0	6.8
Bought it from a dispensary within Arizona	.	.	6.1	.	.	.	5.0	12.0	13.6
Bought it from a dispensary outside of Arizona	.	.	12.1	.	.	.	15.0	16.0	13.6
Bought it from a drug dealer	n/a	.	21.2	n/a	.	.	n/a	36.0	22.7
From family or relatives	.	.	24.2	.	.	.	22.5	12.0	18.2
From home	.	.	15.2	.	.	.	10.0	8.0	11.4
From friends	.	.	60.6	.	.	.	55.0	56.0	52.3
At school	.	.	30.3	.	.	.	10.0	4.0	25.0
At a party	.	.	18.2	.	.	.	35.0	24.0	15.9
Over the internet	.	.	15.2	.	.	.	15.0	12.0	13.6
Other	.	.	18.2	.	.	.	27.5	36.0	15.9

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.

n/a indicates a question was not administered in that year.

Supplementary Tables

Table 19. Where Obtained Prescription Drugs

If you have ever used prescription drugs without a doctor telling you to use them, how did you get them?	Grade 8			Grade 12			Total		
	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022
From a doctor or pharmacy within the U.S.	28.6	.	.	.	.	.	19.6	7.7	28.0
From a doctor or pharmacy outside the U.S.	14.3	.	.	.	.	.	10.9	3.8	12.0
From family or relatives	42.9	.	.	.	.	.	34.8	34.6	16.0
From home	42.9	.	.	.	.	.	34.8	34.6	44.0
From friends	42.9	.	.	.	.	.	43.5	26.9	8.0
At school	17.9	.	.	.	.	.	17.4	19.2	4.0
At a party	28.6	.	.	.	.	.	32.6	23.1	8.0
Over the internet	14.3	.	.	.	.	.	15.2	11.5	0.0
Other	25.0	.	.	.	.	.	21.7	26.9	16.0

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.

Supplementary Tables

Table 20. Fentanyl

Have you ever used the drug fentanyl?	Grade 8			Grade 12			Total		
	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022
I have never heard of that drug.	n/a	n/a	43.4	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	42.6
No	n/a	n/a	54.2	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	54.8
Yes	n/a	n/a	2.4	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	2.6
Fentanyl Awareness									
During the past 12 months, have you talked with a parent or guardian about the dangers of fentanyl?	n/a	n/a	17.1	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	17.2
During the past 12 months, do you recall seeing or hearing a local advertisement, billboard, or commercial about the dangers of fentanyl use?	n/a	n/a	25.5	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	26.1
How much do you think people risk harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they...									
use fentanyl: great risk.*	n/a	n/a	57.9	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	57.9
How easy would it be for you to get the following things if you wanted them:									
fentanyl: sort of easy or very easy.*	n/a	n/a	7.5	n/a	n/a	.	n/a	n/a	8.0

*Among students who had heard of fentanyl.

All questions were added in 2022.

Supplementary Tables

Table 21. 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 12			Total		
	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022
Bought it from a smoke shop	n/a	.	18.5	n/a	.	.	n/a	.	23.5
Bought it from a store other than a smoke shop	n/a	.	7.4	n/a	.	.	n/a	.	5.9
Bought it from a drug dealer	n/a	.	22.2	n/a	.	.	n/a	.	26.5
From family or relatives	n/a	.	18.5	n/a	.	.	n/a	.	14.7
From friends	n/a	.	74.1	n/a	.	.	n/a	.	67.6
Gave someone money to buy it	n/a	.	51.9	n/a	.	.	n/a	.	47.1
Over the internet	n/a	.	22.2	n/a	.	.	n/a	.	17.6
Have you ever vaped the following on school grounds?									
e-juice or e-liquid with nicotine (e.g., e-cigs)?	n/a	1.7	5.8	n/a	16.4	11.1	n/a	4.1	6.2
marijuana wax or THC oil?	n/a	1.4	4.6	n/a	27.6	21.7	n/a	5.8	5.7
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	22.2	34.4	n/a	41.4	44.0	n/a	25.4	35.0
Perception of Self Disapproval (I feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...):									
vape e-juice or e-liquid with nicotine	n/a	91.5	85.9	n/a	67.3	68.2	n/a	87.8	84.8

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.

n/a indicates a question was not administered in that year.

Supplementary Tables

Table 22. Drug Free Communities Report - National Outcome Measures (NOMs)									
	Grade 8			Grade 12			Total		
	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022
Perception of Risk (People are at Moderate or Great Risk of harming themselves if they...):									
smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	81.6	73.6	67.9	82.4	75.0	60.9	81.7	73.8	67.5
vape e-juice or e-liquid with nicotine daily?	n/a	74.3	61.3	n/a	65.4	60.0	n/a	72.9	61.2
take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	70.3	66.2	47.4	63.2	59.6	43.2	69.1	65.2	47.1
have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage, in a row, once or twice a week?	79.4	77.1	64.1	82.6	59.6	51.1	79.9	74.4	63.3
use prescription drugs without a doctor telling them to take them?	81.8	79.2	66.8	75.0	75.0	62.2	80.6	78.5	66.5
try marijuana once or twice?	47.8	44.4	38.6	26.1	21.2	25.6	44.0	40.8	37.8
smoke marijuana regularly (once or twice a week)?	65.0	72.8	60.8	36.8	26.9	29.5	60.1	65.7	58.9
use illegal drugs besides marijuana?	83.8	82.7	73.2	79.7	82.7	70.5	83.0	82.7	73.0
Perception of Parental Disapproval (Parents feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...):									
smoke cigarettes?	99.0	98.1	97.9	80.9	95.8	90.7	95.8	97.7	97.4
have one or two alcoholic drinks nearly every day?	97.1	98.1	96.6	79.4	93.8	81.4	93.9	97.4	95.6
drink alcoholic beverages regularly (at least once or twice a month)?	95.8	96.5	94.5	75.0	77.1	83.7	92.1	93.5	93.8
use prescription drugs without a doctor telling you to take them?	97.7	98.5	97.6	88.2	95.7	93.0	96.0	98.0	97.3
smoke marijuana?	96.5	96.9	97.1	68.7	75.0	79.1	91.5	93.5	95.9
use illegal drugs besides marijuana?	99.0	98.1	99.5	91.2	97.9	97.7	97.6	98.0	99.4
Perception of Peer Disapproval (Friends feel it would be Wrong or Very Wrong to...):									
smoke tobacco?	88.8	93.5	92.2	64.0	70.7	74.4	84.5	89.7	91.1
vape e-juice or e-liquid with nicotine (e.g., e-cigs)?	n/a	86.9	82.2	n/a	65.5	67.4	n/a	83.4	81.3
have one or two alcoholic drinks nearly every day?	87.4	92.5	87.6	61.3	70.2	55.8	82.8	88.9	85.6
use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	90.5	93.5	93.2	70.7	84.2	81.4	87.0	92.0	92.5
smoke marijuana?	76.3	90.1	88.8	49.3	50.0	46.5	71.6	83.4	86.1
use illegal drugs besides marijuana?	89.6	96.2	94.3	76.0	75.9	76.7	87.2	92.9	93.2

n/a indicates a question was not administered in that year.

Supplementary Tables

Table 23. Additional Data for Prevention Planning: Offered Substances									
During the past 30 days, were you offered...†	Grade 8			Grade 12			Total		
	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022
cigarettes?	7.7	3.8	8.0	22.2	35.6	17.5	10.3	8.8	8.7
an e-cig with nicotine?	n/a	11.7	23.4	n/a	36.4	30.0	n/a	15.5	23.8
alcohol?	20.5	12.5	26.3	35.5	54.5	42.5	23.1	19.0	27.4
prescription drugs?	13.2	2.9	5.2	19.0	38.6	12.5	14.2	8.5	5.7
marijuana?	25.3	10.5	14.1	39.7	59.1	32.5	27.8	18.0	15.3
illegal drugs besides marijuana?	9.4	2.5	3.9	11.3	25.0	12.5	9.7	6.0	4.5

† Percentage of people who marked at least one time.

n/a indicates a question was not administered in that year.

Supplementary Tables

Table 24. 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 12			Total		
	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022
Say 'No' without giving a reason why.	50.7	47.5	50.0	.	.	.	54.8	52.5	50.3
Give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer.	64.5	44.8	53.8	.	.	.	60.6	53.2	54.1
Decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer.	63.5	.	54.0	.	.	.	61.7	51.4	55.2
Use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs.	58.0	.	56.0	.	.	.	56.9	52.6	53.4

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 at least one time.

Supplementary Tables

Table 25. 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 12			Total		
	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022
Not interested in drugs	86.7	89.8	83.7	80.0	69.2	.	85.8	87.6	83.1
Tried them and don't like them	7.7	6.7	6.6	8.6	11.5	.	7.8	7.2	6.8
Couldn't get it or wasn't offered	14.6	14.7	13.4	11.4	15.4	.	14.2	14.7	13.6
Parents would be disappointed	85.8	80.0	69.1	51.4	34.6	.	81.3	75.3	68.1
Other adults would be disappointed	74.2	59.6	52.8	31.4	26.9	.	68.7	56.2	51.9
Parents would take away privileges	75.1	63.1	53.8	34.3	23.1	.	69.8	59.0	52.8
Might get kicked out of school, sports, cheerleading, etc.	58.8	49.8	34.5	28.6	15.4	.	54.9	46.2	33.8
I would get a bad reputation	69.1	59.6	53.0	40.0	19.2	.	65.3	55.4	52.1
Friends would stop talking to me or hanging out with me	40.3	33.3	34.7	14.3	11.5	.	36.9	31.1	33.8
Illegal and I could get arrested	74.2	68.4	54.7	45.7	34.6	.	70.5	64.9	53.6
It can harm my body	82.0	74.7	67.6	45.7	38.5	.	77.2	70.9	66.2
Other	35.6	36.9	34.7	11.4	23.1	.	32.5	35.5	33.8

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: 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 12			Total		
	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022
To try something new and exciting	37.3	.	22.8	10.0	16.0	.	28.1	18.6	20.6
To have fun	55.9	.	26.1	36.7	32.0	.	49.4	30.2	25.5
I was bored and needed something to do	32.2	.	20.7	26.7	16.0	.	30.3	18.6	19.6
To deal with the stress from my parents and family	42.4	.	31.5	30.0	28.0	.	38.2	30.2	32.4
To deal with the stress from my peers and friends	39.0	.	22.8	16.7	20.0	.	31.5	25.6	20.6
To deal with the stress from my school	45.8	.	31.5	26.7	52.0	.	39.3	44.2	30.4
To deal with the stress from my community	23.7	.	8.7	10.0	20.0	.	19.1	20.9	9.8
Needed it, craved it, or am addicted	11.9	.	8.7	3.3	12.0	.	9.0	9.3	7.8
To stay focused or think better	30.5	.	15.2	6.7	24.0	.	22.5	23.3	15.7
To get high or feel good	49.2	.	28.3	33.3	52.0	.	43.8	39.5	27.5
To feel normal	22.0	.	19.6	10.0	12.0	.	18.0	14.0	19.6
I was feeling sad or down	40.7	.	30.4	36.7	44.0	.	39.3	39.5	29.4
To lose weight	11.9	.	17.4	6.7	8.0	.	10.1	9.3	17.6
To get back at my parents or get their attention	10.2	.	2.2	3.3	4.0	.	7.9	2.3	2.9
To feel grown up or prove that I am grown up	15.3	.	5.4	3.3	4.0	.	11.2	4.7	4.9
To be like someone famous	6.8	.	6.5	0.0	8.0	.	4.5	7.0	5.9
To fit in with friends	18.6	.	14.1	10.0	12.0	.	15.7	14.0	12.7
Other	35.6	.	21.7	10.0	36.0	.	27.0	37.2	23.5

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 27. 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 12			Total		
		2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022
smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	No risk	10.9	15.1	22.9	11.8	17.3	32.6	11.1	15.5	23.5
	Slight risk	7.5	11.3	9.2	5.9	7.7	6.5	7.2	10.7	9.0
	Moderate risk	17.8	21.8	24.5	17.6	17.3	21.7	17.8	21.1	24.3
	Great risk	63.8	51.8	43.4	64.7	57.7	39.1	63.9	52.7	43.2
take 1 or 2 drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	No risk	11.3	15.5	26.0	10.3	23.1	34.1	11.1	16.7	26.5
	Slight risk	18.4	18.3	26.6	26.5	17.3	22.7	19.8	18.2	26.4
	Moderate risk	30.9	34.9	26.0	32.4	26.9	11.4	31.2	33.6	25.1
	Great risk	39.4	31.3	21.4	30.9	32.7	31.8	37.9	31.5	22.0
have 5 or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage in a row once or twice a week?	No risk	11.6	15.5	23.1	10.1	17.3	31.1	11.3	15.8	23.6
	Slight risk	9.1	7.4	12.8	7.2	23.1	17.8	8.7	9.8	13.1
	Moderate risk	24.4	30.6	26.9	47.8	26.9	11.1	28.5	30.1	25.9
	Great risk	55.0	46.5	37.2	34.8	32.7	40.0	51.4	44.3	37.4
use prescription drugs without a doctor telling them to take them?	No risk	11.0	12.7	22.5	10.3	15.4	26.7	10.9	13.1	22.7
	Slight risk	7.2	8.1	10.7	14.7	9.6	11.1	8.5	8.4	10.7
	Moderate risk	15.7	25.1	20.1	27.9	32.7	15.6	17.8	26.3	19.8
	Great risk	66.1	54.1	46.7	47.1	42.3	46.7	62.8	52.2	46.7
try marijuana once or twice?	No risk	30.6	23.2	32.5	56.5	67.3	58.1	35.2	30.1	34.0
	Slight risk	21.6	32.4	28.9	17.4	11.5	16.3	20.8	29.2	28.2
	Moderate risk	17.5	24.6	20.1	10.1	3.8	11.6	16.2	21.4	19.6
	Great risk	30.3	19.7	18.5	15.9	17.3	14.0	27.8	19.3	18.2
smoke marijuana regularly (once or twice a week)?	No risk	19.7	15.2	24.7	45.6	55.8	50.0	24.2	21.5	26.3
	Slight risk	15.3	12.0	14.5	17.6	17.3	20.5	15.7	12.8	14.8
	Moderate risk	17.8	31.4	25.9	20.6	9.6	15.9	18.3	28.1	25.3
	Great risk	47.2	41.3	34.9	16.2	17.3	13.6	41.8	37.6	33.6
use illegal drugs besides marijuana?	No risk	11.3	13.4	22.1	14.5	17.3	22.7	11.8	14.0	22.1
	Slight risk	5.0	3.9	4.8	5.8	0.0	6.8	5.1	3.3	4.9
	Moderate risk	15.3	19.7	16.1	17.4	34.6	18.2	15.7	22.0	16.2
	Great risk	68.4	63.0	57.1	62.3	48.1	52.3	67.4	60.7	56.8

Supplementary Tables

Table 28. Additional Data for Prevention Planning: Drug Related Behaviors										
		Grade 8			Grade 12			Total		
		2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022	2018	2020	2022
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	64.2	66.5	60.1	83.9	46.5	71.8	67.6	63.4	60.9
	1 time	11.8	9.7	12.2	1.6	18.6	7.7	10.1	11.1	11.9
	2-3 times	10.8	10.6	15.4	9.7	16.3	12.8	10.6	11.5	15.2
	4-6 times	4.4	4.2	4.0	0.0	4.7	5.1	3.6	4.3	4.1
	7-10 times	1.7	1.3	1.6	4.8	0.0	0.0	2.2	1.1	1.5
	11 or more times	7.1	7.6	6.6	0.0	14.0	2.6	5.9	8.6	6.3
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	53.0	46.9	46.9	73.0	47.8	87.5	56.7	47.0	49.7
	1 time	8.5	11.7	11.3	7.9	10.9	0.0	8.4	11.6	10.5
	2-3 times	15.3	23.4	22.4	7.9	15.2	7.5	14.0	22.1	21.4
	4-6 times	9.3	8.8	8.2	4.8	10.9	2.5	8.4	9.1	7.8
	7-10 times	4.3	1.3	2.9	1.6	4.3	0.0	3.8	1.8	2.7
	11 or more times	9.6	7.9	8.2	4.8	10.9	2.5	8.7	8.4	7.8
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	42.3	28.0	29.3	27.0	23.9	2.5	39.5	27.4	27.5
	Alcohol	51.0	36.0	41.9	30.2	43.5	10.0	47.3	37.2	39.7
	Prescription drugs	33.2	24.7	23.5	19.0	21.7	5.0	30.7	24.2	22.2
	Other illegal drugs	47.9	25.9	29.7	31.7	30.4	10.0	45.0	26.7	28.4
	Marijuana	51.4	33.9	37.2	36.5	41.3	17.5	48.7	35.1	35.8
During the past 12 months, do you recall hearing, reading or watching an advertisement about the prevention of substance use?**		72.4	77.0	54.7	59.3	61.4	45.9	70.2	74.6	54.2

**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).

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.

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. 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).

Appendix B: References

Arthur, M. W., Briney, J. S., Hawkins, J. D., Abbott, R. D., Brooke-Weiss, B. L., and Catalano, R. F. (2007). Measuring risk and protection in communities using the Communities That Care Youth Survey. *Evaluation and Program Planning*, 30(2):197-211.

Arthur, M. W., Hawkins, J. D., Pollard, J. A., Catalano, R. F., and Baglioni, A. J. J. (2002). Measuring risk and protective factors for use, delinquency, and other adolescent problem behaviors the communities that care youth survey. *Evaluation Review*, 26(6):575–601.

Bahr, S. J., Hoffmann, J. P., and Yang, X. (2005). Parental and peer influences on the risk of adolescent drug use. *Journal of Primary Prevention*, 26(6):529–551.

Batsche, G. M. and Knoff, H. M. (1994). Bullies and their victims: Understanding a pervasive problem in the schools. *School Psychology Review*, 23:165–165.

Bauman, K. E. and Ennett, S. T. (1996). On the importance of peer influence for adolescent drug use: commonly neglected considerations. *Addiction*, 91(2):185–198.

Beyers, J. M., Toumbourou, J. W., Catalano, R. F., Arthur, M. W., and Hawkins, J. D. (2004). A cross-national comparison of risk and protective factors for adolescent substance use: the United States and Australia. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 35(1):3–16.

Brown, E. C., Catalano, R. F., Fleming, C. B., Haggerty, K. P., and Abbott, R. D. (2005). Adolescent substance use outcomes in the Raising Healthy Children project: a two-part latent growth curve analysis. *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 73(4):699–710.

Bryant, A. L., Schulenberg, J. E., O'Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G., and Johnston, L. D. (2003). How academic achievement, attitudes, and behaviors relate to the course of substance use during adolescence: a 6-year, multi-wave national longitudinal study. *Journal of Research on Adolescence*, 13(3):361–397.

Catalano, R. F., Hawkins, J. D., Berglund, M. L., Pollard, J. A., and Arthur, M. W. (2002). Prevention science and positive youth development: competitive or cooperative frameworks? *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 31(6):230–239.

Catalano, R. F., Kosterman, R., Hawkins, J. D., Newcomb, M. D., and Abbott, R. D. (1996). Modeling the etiology of adolescent substance use: A test of the social development model. *Journal of Drug Issues*, 26(2):429–455.

Catalano, R. F., Morrison, D. M., Wells, E. A., Gillmore, M. R., Iritani, B., and Hawkins, J. D. (1992). Ethnic differences in family factors related to early drug initiation. *Journal of Studies on Alcohol*, 53(3):208–217.

Cleveland, M. J., Feinberg, M. E., Bontempo, D. E., and Greenberg, M. T. (2008). The role of risk and protective factors in substance use across adolescence. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 43(2):157–164.

Corrigan, M. J., Loneck, B., Videka, L., and Brown, M. C. (2007). Moving the risk and protective factor framework toward individualized assessment in adolescent substance abuse prevention. *Journal of Child & Adolescent Substance Abuse*, 16(3):17–34.

Curry, G. D. and Spergel, I. A. (1992). Gang involvement and delinquency among Hispanic and African- American adolescent males. *Journal of Research in Crime and Delinquency*, 29(3):273–291.

Danseco, E. R., Kingery, P. M., and Coggeshall, M. B. (1999). Perceived risk of harm from marijuana use among youth in the USA. *School Psychology International*, 20(1):39–56.

Dishion, T. J., Nelson, S. E., and Bullock, B. M. (2004). Premature adolescent autonomy: Parent disengagement and deviant peer process in the amplification of problem behaviour. *Journal of Adolescence*, 27(5):515–530.

Emmert, A. D., Hall, G. P., and Lizotte, A. J. (2018). Do weapons facilitate adolescent delinquency? An examination of weapon carrying and delinquency among adolescents. *Crime & Delinquency*, 64(3):342-362.

Esbensen, F.-A., Peterson, D., Taylor, T. J., and Freng, A. (2009). Similarities and differences in risk factors for violent offending and gang membership. *The Australian and New Zealand Journal of Criminology*, 42(3):310–335.

Farrington, D. P., Loeber, R., Stouthamer-Loeber, M., Van Kammen, W. B., and Schmidt, L. (1996). Self-reported delinquency and a combined delinquency seriousness scale based on boys, mothers, and teachers: Concurrent and predictive validity for African-Americans and Caucasians. *Criminology*, 34:493-517.

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.

Fleming, C. B., Catalano, R. F., Mazza, J. J., Brown, E. C., Haggerty, K. P., and Harachi, T. W. (2008). After-school activities, misbehavior in school, and delinquency from the end of elementary school through the beginning of high school: a test of social development model hypotheses. *The Journal of Early Adolescence.*

Gassman, R., Jun, M., Samuel, S., Agley, J. D., Lee, J., Boyken, M. K., and Palmer, A. V. (2012). *Alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use by Indiana children and adolescents*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana Prevention Resource Center.

Gastic, B. (2008). School truancy and the disciplinary problems of bullying victims. *Educational Review*, 60:391–404.

Hawkins, J. D., Catalano, R. F., and Arthur, M. W. (2002). Promoting science-based prevention in communities. *Addictive Behaviors*, 27(6):951–976.

Hawkins, J. D., Catalano, R. F., Kosterman, R., Abbott, R., and Hill, K. G. (1999). Preventing adolescent health-risk behaviors by strengthening protection during childhood. *Archives of Pediatrics & Adolescent Medicine*, 153(3):226 234.

Hawkins, J. D., Catalano, R. F., and Miller, J. Y. (1992). Risk and protective factors for alcohol and other drug problems in adolescence and early adulthood: implications for substance abuse prevention. *Psychological Bulletin*, 112(1):64–105.

Herrenkohl, T. I., Maguin, E., Hill, K. G., Hawkins, J. D., Abbott, R. D., and Catalano, R. F. (2000). Developmental risk factors for youth violence. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 26(3):176–186.

Herrenkohl, T. I., McMorris, B. J., Catalano, R. F., Abbott, R. D., Hemphill, S. A., and Toumbourou, J. W. (2007). Risk factors for violence and relational aggression in adolescence. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 22(4):386–405.

Iannotti, R. J., Bush, P. J., and Weinfurt, K. P. (1996). Perception of friends' use of alcohol, cigarettes, and marijuana among urban schoolchildren: a longitudinal analysis. *Addictive Behaviors*, 21(5):615–632.

Johnston, L. D., Miech, R. A., O'Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G., Schulenberg, J. E., & Patrick, M. E. (2022) Monitoring the Future national survey results on drug use, 1975-2021: Overview, key findings on adolescent drug use.

Johnston, L. D., O'Malley, P. M., Bachman, J. G., and Schulenberg, J. E. (2009). Monitoring the future: national results on adolescent drug use. Overview of key findings, 2008. *National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)*.

Jonkman, H., Boutellier, H., Cuijpers, P., van der Looy, P., and Twisk, J. (2011). Targeted prevention of anti-social behavior in an urban context. *Crime Prevention & Community Safety*, 13(2):102–118.

Kandel, D. (1975). Stages in adolescent involvement in drug use. *Science*, 190(4217):912–914.

Kearney, C. A. (2008). School absenteeism and school refusal behavior in youth: a contemporary review. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 28:451–471.

Klein, M. W. and Maxson, C. L. (2006). *Street gang patterns and policies*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Maguire, E. R. (2013). Exploring family risk and protective factors for adolescent problem behaviors in the Caribbean. *Maternal and Child Health Journal*, 17(8):1488–1498.

Maxwell, J. C. (2012). Drunk versus drugged: How different are the drivers? *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 121(1):68–72.

Meghdadpour, S., Curtis, S., Pettifor, A., and MacPhail, C. (2012). Factors associated with substance use among orphaned and non-orphaned youth in South Africa. *Journal of Adolescence*, 35(5):1329–1340.

Miller, C. L., Strathdee, S. A., Kerr, T., Li, K., and Wood, E. (2006). Factors associated with early adolescent initiation into injection drug use: implications for intervention programs. *Journal of Adolescent Health*, 38(4):462–464.

National Center for Education Statistics. (2022). Common core of data. *United State Department of Education*.

Olsen, E. O. M., Shults, R. A., and Eaton, D. K. (2013). Texting while driving and other risky motor vehicle behaviors among US high school students. *Pediatrics*, 131(6):1708-1715.

Perron, B. E. and Howard, M. O. (2008). Perceived risk of harm and intentions of future inhalant use among adolescent inhalant users. *Drug and Alcohol Dependence*, 97(1):185–189.

Stockwell, T., Toumbourou, J. W., Letcher, P., Smart, D., Sanson, A., and Bond, L. (2004). Risk and protection factors for different intensities of adolescent substance use: when does the prevention paradox apply? *Drug and Alcohol Review*, 23(1):67–77.

Szapocznik, J. and Williams, R. A. (2000). Brief strategic family therapy: twenty-five years of interplay among theory, research and practice in adolescent behavior problems and drug abuse. *Clinical Child and Family Psychology Review*, 3(2):117–134.

Yamaguchi, K. and Kandel, D. B. (1984). Patterns of drug use from adolescence to young adulthood: III. Predictors of progression. *American Journal of Public Health*, 74(7):673–681.

Appendix C: Wording Changes across 2018, 2020 and 2022 Questionnaires

Issue	Prior Administration (2018)	Prior Administration (2020)	Current Administration (2022)	Notes Regarding Changes
Assault boyfriend/girlfriend	"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)?"	Same as 2020	Moved options
School-marijuana	n/a	Have you ever: vaped marijuana wax/THC oil on school grounds?	Same as 2020	Added to 2020
Gang involvement	"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	Same as 2020	Added to 2020 paper version as well
Marijuana instruction	n/a	"Use the picture sheet to answer the following questions about your use of different types of marijuana"	Same as 2020	New marijuana section instructions
Tobacco - general	asked "cigarettes"	specified "tobacco cigarettes"	Same as 2020	Reworded to specify tobacco cigarettes
Cigarette use-instruction & response options	"Have you ever smoked cigarettes (not including electronic cigarettes)?" Answers: *Never, Once or twice, Once in a while but not regularly, Regularly in the past, Regularly now*	"On how many DAYS (if any) have you: smoked tobacco cigarettes (not including e-cigarettes) a….in your lifetime?" Answers: *0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20+*	Same as 2020	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*	"On how many DAYS (if any) have you: smoked tobacco cigarettes (not including e-cigarettes)? b….during the past 30 days?" Answers: *0, 1-2, 3-5, 6-9, 10-19, 20+*	Same as 2020	Changed to specify number of days
E-cigarette - general	used "used electronic cigarettes (e-cigs, vapes)"	used "vaped e-liquid/e-juice with nicotine"	Same as 2020	Reworded

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

Used Fentanyl	n/a	n/a	Have you ever used the drug fentanyl: Answers: I have never heard of that drug, no, yes	Added in 2022
"How much do you think people risk harming themselves…"	"smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?"	"...smoke 1 or 2 packs of tobacco cigarettes per day?"	Same as 2020	Reworded in 2020
			"use fentanyl"	Added in 2022
How easy to get	"some cigarettes"	"tobacco cigarettes"	Same as 2020	Removed 'some'
	"some alcohol"	"alcohol"	Same as 2020	Removed 'some'
	"some marijuana"	"marijuana"	Same as 2020	Removed 'some'
			"fentanyl"	Added in 2022
Adverse Childhood Experiences	n/a	"Since the time you were born until now, did you ever live with:	Same as 2020	Added in 2020
	n/a	anyone who was a problem drinker or alcoholic? Answers: No, Yes	Same as 2020	Added in 2020
	n/a	anyone who used illegal drugs or abused prescription medications? Answers: No, Yes	Same as 2020	Added in 2020
	n/a	anyone who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a correctional facility (e.g., jail/prison)? Answers: No, Yes	Same as 2020	Added in 2020
	n/a	parents who got separated or divorced? Answers: No, Yes	Same as 2020	Added in 2020
	n/a	parents or adults who slapped, hit, kicked, punched, or beat each other up? Answers: No, Yes	Same as 2020	Added in 2020
	n/a	parents or adults who swore at you, insulted you, or put you down?" Answers: No, Yes	Same as 2020	Added in 2020

Been assaulted by boyfriend/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 assaulted by your boyfriend/girlfriend (e.g. hit, slapped, pushed)?	Same as 2020	Moved examples in 2020
School property – General	“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?"	Same as 2020	Reworded "property" to "grounds"
School property - e-cigs	n/a	Have you ever vaped e-juice/e-liquid with nicotine (e.g., e-cigs) on school grounds?	Same as 2020	Added to 2020
Get vaping device	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"	Same as 2020	Added to 2020
Get marijuana	n/a	"From a drug dealer"	Same as 2020	Added to 2020
Reasons for using - general	“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 tobacco…	Same as 2020	Reworded

Reasons for not using - general	“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):”	Same as 2020	Added word 'them' to end
	"Would get bad reputation"	"Would get a bad reputation"	Same as 2020	Added an article
Fentanyl ads			During the past 12 months, do you recall seeing or hearing a local advertisement, billboard, or commercial about: The dangers of fentanyl use? Answers: No, Yes	Added in 2022
Gambling - instruction	n/a	"This final section asks about playing various games and betting money or things of value."	Same as 2020	Added to 2020
Gambling	“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*	Same as 2020	Reworded with new response options

During the past 12 months, have you talked with a parent or guardian about the dangers of the following substances	n/a	"No, have not talked"	Same as 2020	Response option added
			"fentanyl"	Added to 2022
Comfortable talking to	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/instructors -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	Same as 2020	Response options changed between years

Appendix D: Contacts for Prevention

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

Apache County

Apache County Youth Council
30 S Aspen St.
Eagar, Arizona 85925
shannon.youthcouncil@gmail.com

CAREaz
140 E. Commercial St.
St. Johns, Arizona 85936
928-337-4000
careazcoalition@gmail.com

Cochise County

Douglas Community Coalition
936 F. Avenue, Suite A
Douglas, Arizona 85607
520-727-1608
elsa.orozco@lafrontera-seabhs.org

Mayahuel Prevention Consortium II (MPCII)
530 11th St.
Douglas, AZ 85607
520-227-9555
elsaorozco@amistadesinc.org

Coconino County

HOPE Coconino
2625 N King St.
Flagstaff, Arizona 86004
928-679-7279
jking@coconino.az.gov

Williams Alliance
2625 N King St.
Flagstaff, Arizona 86004
928-679-7279
jking@coconino.az.gov

Gila County

Copper Basin Coalition
143 S Broad St.
Globe, Arizona 85501
928-425-9276 x 126
juliec@azyp.org

Copper Corridor Substance Abuse Coalition
143 S Broad St.
Globe, Arizona 85501
928-425-9276 x 126
bridgetP@azyp.org

Northern Gila County Community Drug Task Force
1000 N Easy St.
Payson, Arizona 85541
480-688-6427
ngccdrugtaskforce@yahoo.com

Graham County

Graham County Substance Abuse Coalition
7749 US Hwy 191
Safford, Arizona 85546
928-322-1714
grahamsubstancecoalition@gmail.com

Greenlee County

Greenlee County Substance Abuse Coalition
* No physical office
Morenci, AZ 85540
greenleecountycoalition@gmail.com

La Paz County

Parker Area Alliance for Community Empowerment (PAACE)
1309 9th St.
Parker, Arizona 85344
928-669-0175

Maricopa County

Arizona SADD
PO Box 12112
Glendale, Arizona 85318
623-434-1670
mklima@sadd.org

CPLC Carl Hayden Community Center
3216 W Van Buren St.
Phoenix, AZ 85009
602-269-2578

Fountain Hills Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition
16921 E Palisades Blvd., #103
Fountain Hills, Arizona 85268
info@fhcoalition.org

Guadalupe Community Partnership
8066 S Avenida del Yaqui
Guadalupe, Arizona 85283
480-768-2064
Vanessa.Bustos@pascuayaqui-nsn.gov

HEAAL/Help Enrich African American Lives
700 E Jefferson St., Ste 200
Phoenix, Arizona 85034
602-253-6904 x205
lorengrizzard@tcdccorp.org

Isaac Community in Action
3051 W. Indian School Rd.
Phoenix, Arizona 85017
info@isaaccommunity.org

Mesa Prevention Alliance
1855 Baseline Rd.
Mesa, AZ 85202
480-815-5353
communityeducation@cbridges.com

Pendergast Community Coalition
3003 N Central Ave., Ste. 400
Phoenix, AZ 85012
602-685-6022

South Mountain WORKS Coalition
4420 S 32nd St.
Phoenix, Arizona 85040
602-305-7126 x 3354
info@southmountainworks.org

Stand Up AJ
PO Box 3481

Apache Junction, AZ 85117
director@standupaj.org

Tempe Coalition
34 E 7th St.
Tempe, Arizona 85381
480-858-2316

Urban Indian Coalition of Arizona
4520 N Central Ave., #250
Phoenix, AZ 85012
602-264-6768
uicaz@phxindcenter.org

Way Out West Coalition (WOW Coalition)
N 99th Ave.
Glendale, Arizona 85305
623-208-3230
info@wowcoalition.org

Mohave County
Mohave Substance Treatment Education Prevention Partnership (MSTEPP)
2730 E Andy Devine
Kingman, Arizona 86401
rdevries@mstepp.org

YADAH- Young Adult Development Association of Havasu
1977 W Acoma Blvd.
Lake Havasu, Arizona 86403
928-846-1462
ricarda@azyp.org

Navajo County
Nexus Coalition Drug Prevention
1593 West Johnson Dr.
Lakeside, Arizona 85929
928-243-2014
vsncdp@gmail.com

Pima County
Ajo Substance Abuse Prevention and Education Coalition
400 W Vananda Ave.
Ajo, Arizona 85321
520-387-8955; 623-866-7444
SAPECoalition@azyp.org

Arizona Youth Partnership
7575 W Twin Peaks Rd., Ste. 165
Marana, Arizona 85743
877-882-2484
azyp@azyp.org

BeMedSmart
8467 E. Broadway
Tucson, Arizona 85710
520-305-3425
gsicobo@pcoa.org

Community Prevention Coalition of Pima County
1200 E Ajo Way, Ste. 101
Tucson, Arizona 85713
520-205-4781

Healthy People Coalition
Tohono O'odham Nation, Hwy 86
Fed Route 1, Mile Post 19, GuVo
Sells Arizona 85634

LPKNC
3890 E Columbia St.
Tucson, Arizona 85714
520-488-3200
lpknc@lpknc.org

Marana Prevention Alliance
13644 N Sandario Rd.
Marana, Arizona 85653
driguerra@odcs.school

Mayahuel Prevention Consortium (MPC)
5501 N Oracle Rd., Suite 125
Tucson, Arizona 85704
520-208-4463
josephgill@amistadesinc.org

Pima County Community Prevention Coalition
1200 E Ajo Way, Ste. 101
Tucson, Arizona 85713
520-205-4780
abass@ppep.org

RISP-Net (Refugee/Immigrant Service Provider Network-Tucson)
595 S Meyer Ave.
Tucson, Arizona 85701
info@rispnet.com

Youth Empowerment and LGBTQ Leadership (YELL) Coalition
526 N 4th Ave.
Tucson, AZ 85719
520-547-6123
dvargaslopez@saaf.org

Pinal County
Be Awesome Coalition
18150 N Alterra Pkwy.
Maricopa, AZ 85139
520-428-7750
pbehnke@beawesomeyouth.life

Casa Grande Alliance
280 W. McMurray Blvd.
Casa Grande, Arizona 85130
520-836-5022

Coolidge Youth Coalition
670 W Pima Ave.
Coolidge, Arizona 85128
520-723-1750

Santa Cruz County
The Santa Cruz County Drug Free Community Coalition
155 N Morley Ave.
Nogales, Arizona 85621
520-281-0579
ezuniga@circlesofpeace.us

Yavapai County
MATFORCE
8056 E Valley Rd., Ste. B
Prescott Valley, Arizona 86314
928-708-0100
info@matforceaz.org

Yuma County
South Yuma County Anti-Drug Coalition
800 E Cesar Blvd.
San Luis, AZ 85349
928-627-1060