



ARIZONA YOUTH SURVEY

Example High School

STATISTICS
2024

ARIZONA CRIMINAL JUSTICE COMMISSION



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To access data from the Arizona Youth Survey, go to <https://www.azcjc.gov/Data/Arizona-Youth-Survey>.

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2024 Arizona Youth Survey Executive 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, adverse childhood experiences, 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 42,247 youth from 255 schools across all 15 counties in Arizona, representing 18% of schools and 15% of all 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students in the state. Participation rates were uneven across counties, ranging from 61% of students in La Paz County to 6% of students in Navajo and Pinal Counties. Overall, the 2024 AYS sample consisted of a greater proportion of 8th graders and slightly higher rates of White (non-Hispanic), Asian/Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic), and multi-racial 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 local, 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 programs or policies;
- Design and implement new programs or policies;
- Secure funding to support new and existing programs;
- Build additional context when used with other valid and reliable data sources.

Substance Use

From 2022 to 2024, youth substance use across most grades and substances noticeably decreased (see Tables 3 and 5). Reported 30-day alcohol, marijuana, and e-cigarette use decreased from 2022 to 2024 in each grade level. Similar to youth surveyed in 2022, students most frequently reported having ever used alcohol (27.1%), e-cigarettes (15.3%), and marijuana (15.2%).

The percent of students reporting that they have never heard of fentanyl decreased from 37.7% in 2022 to 12.9% in 2024 (see Table 20). A slight increase in lifetime fentanyl use from 2.1% in 2022 to 2.4% in 2024 was reported among surveyed youth. Youth 30-day fentanyl use was first asked in 2024, and 0.3% of students reported use in the past 30 days. Both noticeable increases from 2022, 54.4% of students reported they have seen or heard advertisements warning of the dangers of fentanyl, and 34.1% reported they talked to a parent or guardian about the dangers of fentanyl in the past 12 months. Among the surveyed youth who have heard of fentanyl, 79.7% reported that they think people who use fentanyl are at "great risk" of harming themselves, and 9.5% reported that it would be "easy" or "very easy" to get fentanyl.

Handgun Use and Violence Exposure

As in 2022, 2% of students reported having threatened, shot at, or shot someone with a gun while approximately 8% of youth reported witnessing similar gun violence at least once in the past 12 months (see Table 14). About 17% of students

¹ National Center for Education Statistics (2022-23). Common core of data. *United State Department of Education*.

reported that it would be “sort of easy” or “very easy” to acquire a handgun. Over 6% of students surveyed reported at least one close friend who carried a gun during the past 12 months.

The percentage of surveyed youth who reported witnessing or experiencing physical violence has decreased from 2022 to 2024 (see Table 15). Around 31% of surveyed youth reported seeing someone punched, kicked, choked, or beaten up in the past 12 months, while 14% reported being the victim of these behaviors. Additionally, almost 9% of youth reported seeing someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun. Approximately one-quarter of students reported having been harassed or made fun of by another person online or through text in the last year.

Delinquency and Problem Behaviors

In 2024, both cyberbullying and bullying in school are reportedly continuing to rise (see Tables 8 and 9). Nearly 22% of youth reported having harassed or made fun of another person online or through text at least once in the past year. Almost 30% of surveyed youth reported being picked on or bullied on school property, and 45% reported having seen someone bullied on school property. Nearly 20% of students reported not feeling safe at school.

About 52% of youth reported gambling in the last 12 months, with betting on a game of personal skill (e.g., video games) the most commonly reported activity (32.5%). The percentage of youth reporting several other problem behaviors decreased from 2022 to 2024 including having sold illegal drugs, been in a physical fight, and attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them. There was an increase in students reporting having stolen something worth more than five dollars in 2024 (19.9%) compared to 2022 (17.3%).

Dangerous Driving

Reported texting or talking on the phone while driving a vehicle in the past 30 days is on the rise among 10th and 12th grade students (see Table 16). Over 54% of 12th graders reported texting or talking on the phone while driving in 2024, an increase from 46.8% in 2022. The percentage of youth who reported riding in a vehicle driven by someone who had been using marijuana decreased across all three grades from 2022 to 2024. Youth who reported riding in a vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol remained stable in 2024 at 10.4%. Percentages continued to decrease among 10th and 12th grade students to 1.4% and 5.0%, respectively, for those who reported having driven a car or other vehicle after using marijuana.

Gang Involvement

The percentage of youth who reported currently belonging to a gang decreased compared to both 2020 and 2022 (see Table 7). In 2024, less than 3% of 8th, 10th, and 12th graders reported having ever belonged to a gang. Approximately 5% of youth reported that one or more of their four closest friends have been a member of a gang over the past 12 months.

Risk and Protective Factors

All but one risk factor remained stable or decreased from 2022 to 2024 (see Table 12). Students reporting low commitment to school increased from 2022 (62.4%) to 2024 (64.0%), and in 2024 the low commitment to school risk factor was the most commonly reported among surveyed youth. The second and third most commonly reported risk factors among all youth surveyed were slight or no perceived risk of drug use (59.8%) and low neighborhood attachment (45.8%).

Only one protective factor decreased from 2022 to 2024 (see Table 13). Among all surveyed youth, peer and individual rewards for prosocial involvement decreased by less than 1% from 48.2% in 2022 to 47.4% in 2024. Opportunities for prosocial involvement in school (69.8%), opportunities for prosocial involvement with family (63.5%), and rewards for prosocial involvement with family (59.8%) were the most commonly reported protective factors.

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

Eight questions related to ACEs were included in the 2024 AYS. About 74% of students surveyed reported experiencing at least one ACE (see Table 10). The most frequently reported ACEs among all surveyed youth included having ever lived with an adult who insulted or put you down (56.6%), lived with parents who got separated or divorced (41.3%), and lived with an adult who physically hurt you (26.3%).

For additional information on the Arizona Youth Survey, please contact:

AYS@azcjc.gov or go to <https://www.azcjc.gov/>

Section 1.1 Background

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

During each administration year, the Arizona Youth Survey is completed by 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students throughout all 15 counties in Arizona. Schools that serve any of these grade levels are eligible to participate regardless of school type (e.g., traditional public, charter schools). The 2024 survey was administered between January and May 2024, and resulted in the participation of 42,247 students in grades 8, 10, and 12 from 255 schools across Arizona.

Starting in 2022, schools were provided with the option of additionally administering the survey to 7th grade students, and in 2024 they were given the option of administering the survey to 9th grade students. In 2024, there were 81 schools who also surveyed 7th graders (7,736 students) and 40 schools that also surveyed 9th graders (4,795 students).

Section 1.2 State Sample

All 1,390 Arizona schools in the National Center for Education Statistics’ Common Core of Data (2022-2023) with enrolled 8th, 10th, or 12th grade students were eligible to participate in the 2024 Arizona Youth Survey. Careful planning and uniform administration of the survey were enacted in order to obtain valid and representative data. Recruitment involved emailing a flyer describing the survey and how to enroll to all school/district administrators once a month from August 2023 to March 2024.

Table 1 summarizes school and student participation in the AYS compared to National Center for Education Statistics’ Common Core of Data (2022-2023) enrollment figures for grades 8, 10, and 12 in order to assess representativeness of the AYS sample across Arizona counties. Participation rates were uneven across counties. Overall, 18% of Arizona schools serving 8th, 10th, or 12th graders participated in the AYS and 15% of Arizona 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

Table 1. Participation in the 2024 Arizona Youth Survey						
	AYS Participants		State Total		Participation Rate	
	Schools	Students	Schools	Students	Schools	Students
County						
Apache	3	286	26	2,370	12%	12%
Cochise	7	1,051	50	4,674	14%	22%
Coconino	5	867	32	4,321	16%	20%
Gila	2	125	22	1,892	9%	7%
Graham	6	657	17	1,541	35%	43%
Greenlee	1	72	4	365	25%	20%
La Paz	3	282	9	462	33%	61%
Maricopa	156	30,399	769	183,130	20%	17%
Mohave	11	1,253	38	5,332	29%	23%
Navajo	3	263	34	4,412	9%	6%
Pima	33	3,205	196	35,538	17%	9%
Pinal	6	798	80	14,130	8%	6%
Santa Cruz	6	968	17	2,639	35%	37%
Yavapai	9	1,266	62	5,723	15%	22%
Yuma	4	755	34	9,254	12%	8%
Total						
State	255	42,247	1,390	275,783	18%	15%

student participation rate in any was 6% in Navajo and Pinal counties.

Table 2 presents summary demographic statistics for the 2024 school sample compared to National Center for Education Statistics data in order to assess representativeness of the AYS sample in terms of gender and race compared to the state as a whole. Table 2 also allows for demographic comparisons of the AYS school sample across the 2020, 2022, and 2024 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, Native American/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%. 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								
	School 2020		School 2022		School 2024		NCES School Total 2022-2023*	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Students by Grade								
Grade 10	252	64.9	296	65.3	356	62.5	523	53.9
Grade 12	136	35.1	157	34.7	214	37.5	448	46.1
Students by Gender								
Male	155	40.2	223	49.2	281	49.8	465	47.9
Female	231	59.8	230	50.8	283	50.2	506	52.1
Students by Race/Ethnicity								
White (non-Hispanic)	144	37.1	100	22.3	138	24.3	235	24.2
Hispanic	159	41.0	241	53.8	279	49.1	462	47.6
African American (non-Hispanic)	30	7.7	54	12.1	66	11.6	132	13.6
Native American (non-Hispanic)	13	3.4	14	3.1	21	3.7	54	5.6
Asian/Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic)	22	5.7	15	3.3	23	4.0	48	4.9
Multi-racial	20	5.2	24	5.4	41	7.2	40	4.1

*Total 2022-2023 represents numbers from the Common Core of Data for this school for the grade(s) 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 2020 and 2022 Arizona Youth Surveys when available, allowing for assessment of state-wide changes. National norms, when available, are presented for comparison.

Appendix A contains additional detail on the Risk and Protective Factor model. Appendix B contains bibliographic information for all references made throughout the report. Appendix C contains wording changes in the 2024 AYS relative to 2020 and 2022. 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 school sample. All of the figures are bar graphs. 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 2023 (Johnston et al., 2023) are provided. These are represented by black X’s in the figures. Other graphs include norms from the 2024 statewide AYS, represented by yellow diamonds. If the symbol is above the bar, it means that the school is below the norm for that substance. On the other hand, the school is above the norm for that substance if the symbol is below the top of the bar. Note, however, that small differences should not be over-interpreted as there is sampling error.

Key points to remember about figures with this format:

- Red bars represent the school survey average in 2024
- Blue bars represent the school survey average in 2022
- Green bars represent the school survey average in 2020

Black X’s represent the 2023 Monitoring the Future average.

Yellow diamonds represent the 2024 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 school 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 2024 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 2020 and 2022 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 limited social interaction and school attendance. 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. Therefore, 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 2022 and 2024. Finally, students who were enrolled in online schooling during the Fall 2020 survey administration were not given the opportunity to complete the survey.

We advise against interpreting trends when grade levels are pooled. Many of the behaviors measured in the AYS increase sharply with age. Therefore, trends in pooled measures can reflect 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, 43.5% of the 2022 AYS was made up of 8th graders, compared to 46.4% of the 2024 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](#).

Section 2.1 Substance Use

Youths were asked about their lifetime and 30-day use of various substances. With the exception of fentanyl, which was not asked in 2020, all of the below substances are included in each of the three years of survey results presented in this report.

- tobacco cigarettes
- electronic cigarettes
- alcohol
- marijuana
- marijuana concentrates
- marijuana edibles
- cocaine or crack
- hallucinogens
- inhalants
- methamphetamines
- fentanyl
- 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 10			Grade 12			All grades		
		2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes (not including electronic cigarettes)?	4.9	10.2	1.8	7.8	10.0	13.3	5.9	10.1	6.2
E-cigarettes	vaped e-liquid or e-juice with nicotine (e.g., e-cigarettes)?	15.9	25.0	11.2	28.9	23.6	28.2	20.3	24.5	17.7
Alcohol	drunk alcoholic beverages - more than just a few sips?	26.8	39.4	21.1	44.5	42.3	42.9	32.9	40.4	29.5
Marijuana	used marijuana?	23.2	29.5	14.5	31.5	37.2	34.8	26.1	32.1	22.2
Marijuana concentrates	used marijuana concentrates (e.g., wax pen/THC oil, shatter, budder, crumble, rosin, hash, diamonds)?	17.6	28.4	9.7	30.8	35.2	25.0	22.1	30.7	15.5
Marijuana edibles	used edible foods or drinks containing marijuana (e.g., brownies, chocolates, cookies, candies, sodas, tinctures)?	15.2	24.6	10.0	27.7	33.8	27.0	19.5	27.7	16.4
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.0	1.8	0.3	1.6	2.8	2.0	0.5	2.1	0.9
Hallucinogens	used hallucinogens (e.g., LSD, shrooms, peyote, salvia)?	2.4	6.3	0.9	7.1	8.5	9.8	4.0	7.0	4.3
Inhalants	inhaled gases or fumes from glues, liquids, or sprays to get high (e.g., whippets, nitrous, paint, gas)?	5.3	8.5	1.8	4.7	2.1	3.4	5.1	6.3	2.4
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (e.g., meth, crystal meth)?	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.8	1.4	1.5	0.3	0.9	0.6
Heroin	used heroin?	0.0	1.1	0.3	1.6	0.7	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.6
Ecstasy	used ecstasy (e.g., Molly, MDMA, X, E)?	0.4	2.8	0.3	3.1	2.8	3.0	1.3	2.8	1.3
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (e.g., Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise, Depo-Testosterone)?	0.8	1.8	0.0	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.6	0.4
Prescription pain relievers	used prescription pain relievers without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., codeine, Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percocet, fentanyl)?	3.3	6.7	1.5	3.9	2.1	3.9	3.5	5.2	2.4
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., Adderall, Ritalin, Concerta, Vyvanse, Dexedrine)?	0.8	4.9	1.5	1.6	1.4	2.0	1.1	3.8	1.7
Prescription sedatives	used prescription sedatives without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., bars, Valium, Xanax, Klonopin, Ambien, Lunesta)?	0.8	4.2	0.9	3.9	3.5	2.5	1.9	4.0	1.5
Synthetic drugs	used synthetic drugs (e.g., Bath Salts, K2, Spice, Gold)?	0.0	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.7	2.5	0.3	0.9	1.1
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	6.3	1.5	3.9	3.5	3.4	2.7	5.4	2.2
Poly drug use	used multiple drugs at the same time (e.g., alcohol, prescription medications, marijuana, and other illegal drugs)?	5.3	9.9	2.1	10.9	12.1	17.6	7.2	10.6	8.0
Alcohol & pain relievers	drunk alcohol at the same time as using prescription pain relievers (e.g., Vicodin, OxyContin, codeine)?	0.0	3.2	0.6	3.1	1.4	3.4	1.1	2.6	1.7

Substance Use

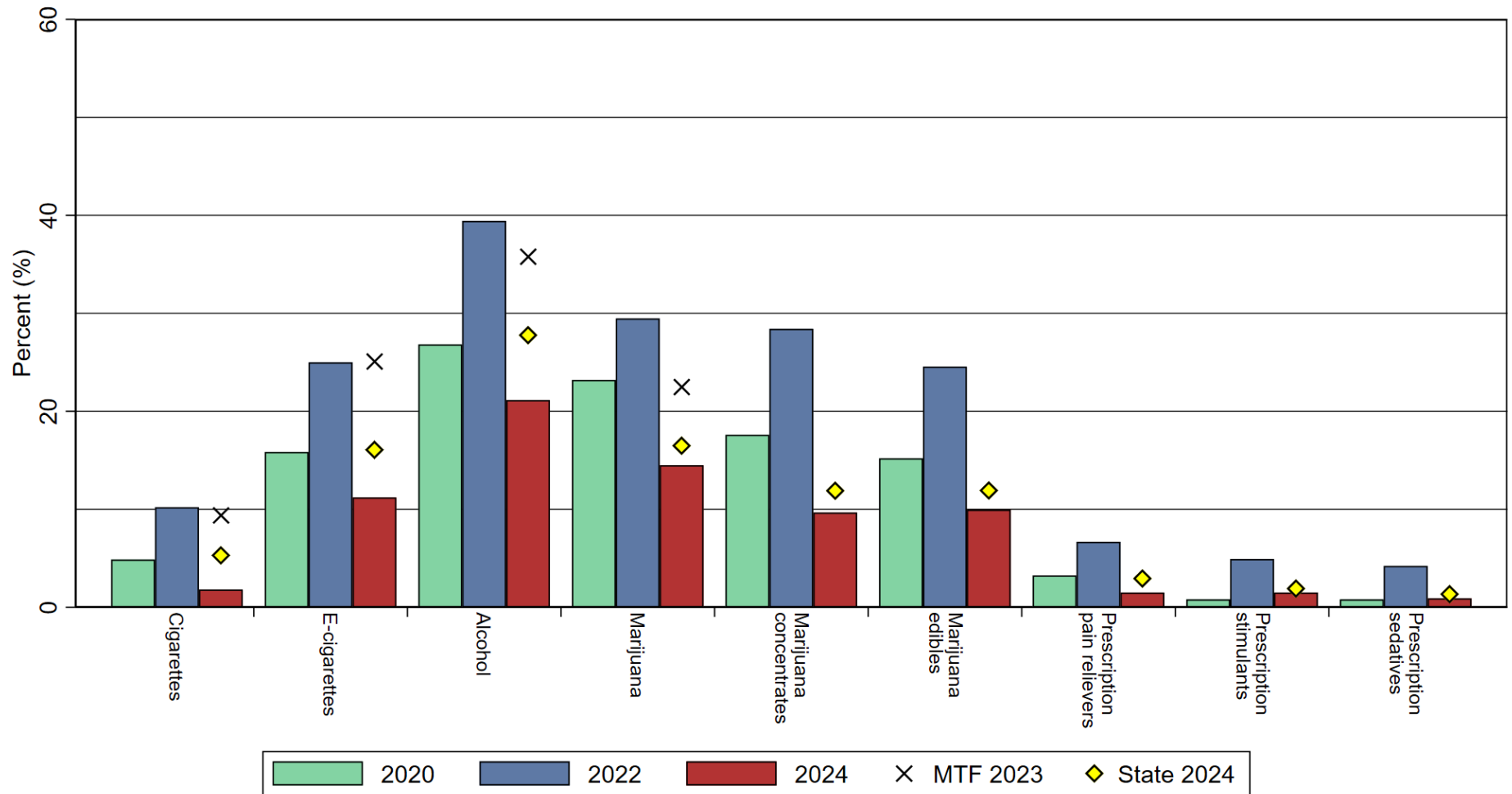
Table 4. Percentage of Students in 2024 Who Used Substances on One or More Occasions During Their Lifetime, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

In your lifetime, have you...		Gender		Race/Ethnicity						Total	
		Male	Female	Native American	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	White	Grade 10	Grade 12
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes (not including electronic cigarettes)?	6.1	6.3	.	.	3.4	5.4	0.0	12.1	1.8	13.3
E-cigarettes	vaped e-liquid or e-juice with nicotine (e.g., e-cigarettes)?	12.7	22.8	.	.	8.6	20.1	26.3	19.7	11.2	28.2
Alcohol	drunk alcoholic beverages - more than just a few sips?	26.0	32.6	.	.	13.6	34.5	39.5	30.8	21.1	42.9
Marijuana	used marijuana?	19.2	25.6	.	.	18.6	22.6	36.8	22.7	14.5	34.8
Marijuana concentrates	used marijuana concentrates (e.g., wax pen/THC oil, shatter, budder, crumble, rosin, hash, diamonds)?	13.4	17.8	.	.	11.9	16.5	21.1	16.7	9.7	25.0
Marijuana edibles	used edible foods or drinks containing marijuana (e.g., brownies, chocolates, cookies, candies, sodas, tinctures)?	13.8	18.9	.	.	11.9	16.1	28.9	18.9	10.0	27.0
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	1.1	0.7	.	.	0.0	0.8	2.6	1.5	0.3	2.0
Hallucinogens	used hallucinogens (e.g., LSD, shrooms, peyote, salvia)?	5.7	3.0	.	.	1.7	4.2	7.9	6.1	0.9	9.8
Inhalants	inhaled gases or fumes from glues, liquids, or sprays to get high (e.g., whippets, nitrous, paint, gas)?	2.3	2.6	.	.	0.0	1.5	2.6	6.1	1.8	3.4
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (e.g., meth, crystal meth)?	0.4	0.7	.	.	0.0	0.0	2.6	1.5	0.0	1.5
Heroin	used heroin?	0.8	0.4	.	.	0.0	0.4	2.6	0.8	0.3	1.0
Ecstasy	used ecstasy (e.g., Molly, MDMA, X, E)?	1.5	1.1	.	.	1.7	0.8	5.4	1.5	0.3	3.0
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (e.g., Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise, Depo-Testosterone)?	0.4	0.4	.	.	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.8	0.0	1.0
Prescription pain relievers	used prescription pain relievers without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., codeine, Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percocet, Hydrocodone, fentanyl)?	2.7	2.2	.	.	0.0	2.7	5.3	3.0	1.5	3.9
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., Adderall, Ritalin, Concerta, Vyvanse, Dexedrine)?	1.5	1.9	.	.	0.0	1.5	2.6	3.0	1.5	2.0
Prescription sedatives	used prescription sedatives without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., bars, Valium, Xanax, Klonopin, Ambien, Lunesta)?	0.8	2.2	.	.	0.0	1.1	5.3	0.8	0.9	2.5
Synthetic drugs	used synthetic drugs (e.g., Bath Salts, K2, Spice, Gold)?	1.1	1.1	.	.	0.0	0.8	2.6	2.3	0.3	2.5
Over-the-counter drugs	used over-the-counter drugs for the purposes of getting high (e.g., cough syrup, cold medicine, diet pills)?	1.1	3.3	.	.	0.0	2.3	7.9	1.5	1.5	3.4
Poly drug use	used multiple drugs at the same time (e.g., alcohol, prescription medications, marijuana, and other illegal drugs)?	7.3	8.9	.	.	5.1	7.7	10.5	12.1	2.1	17.6
Alcohol & pain relievers	drunk alcohol at the same time as using prescription pain relievers (e.g., Vicodin, OxyContin, codeine)?	1.9	1.5	.	.	0.0	1.5	5.3	1.5	0.6	3.4

Empty cells indicate that fewer than 25 students in the specified subgroup responded to the question in 2024.

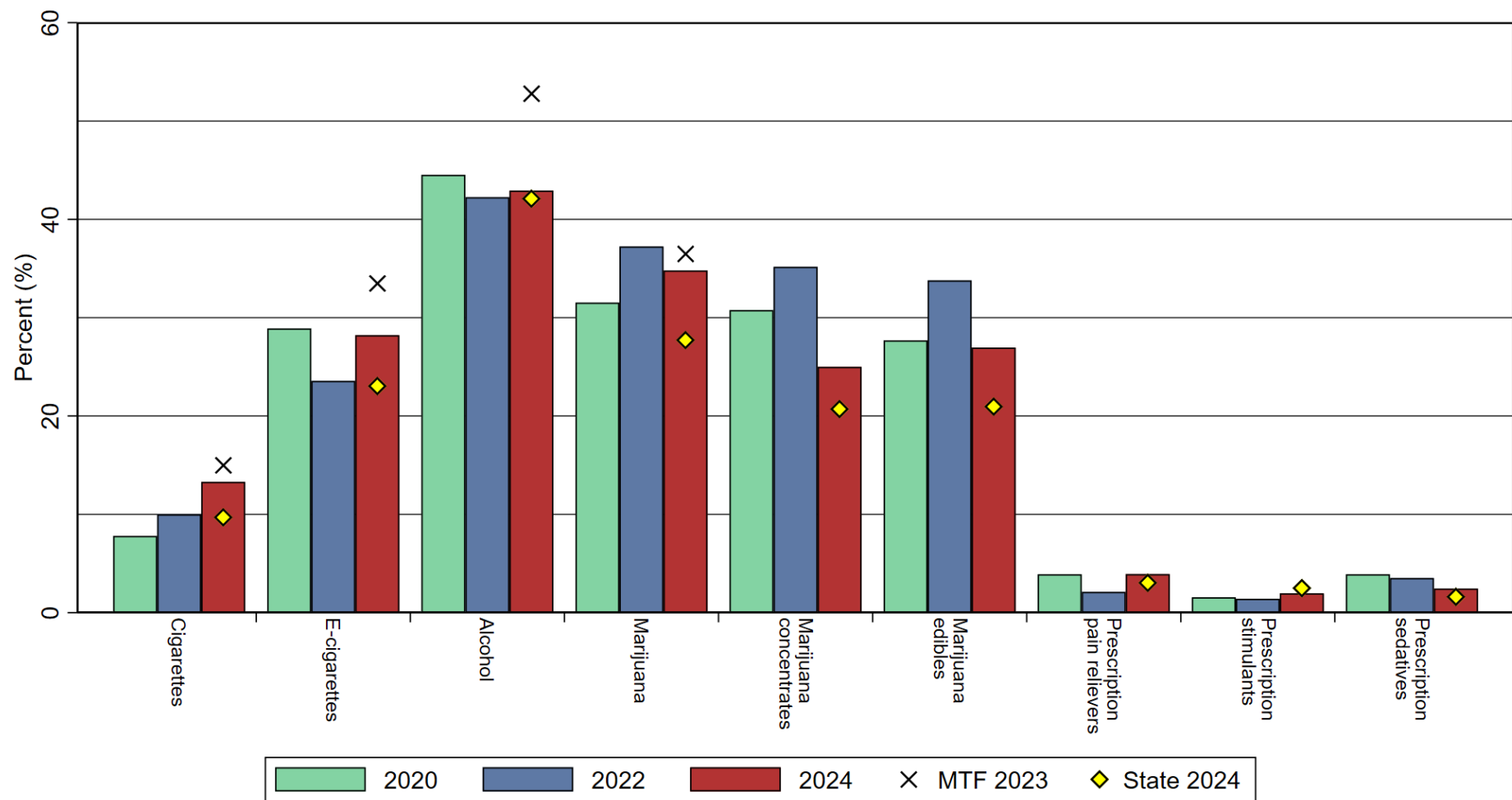
Substance Use

Figure 1. Lifetime Substance Use, Grade 10



Substance Use

Figure 2. Lifetime Substance Use, Grade 12



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 10			Grade 12			All grades		
		2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes (not including electronic cigarettes)?	0.8	3.5	0.0	0.8	2.2	4.4	0.8	3.1	1.7
E-cigarettes	vaped e-liquid or e-juice with nicotine (e.g., e-cigarettes)?	4.9	14.6	4.5	12.7	13.0	13.3	7.5	14.1	7.9
Alcohol	drunk alcoholic beverages - more than just a few sips?	6.9	15.4	7.3	22.2	21.4	22.7	12.1	17.4	13.1
Marijuana	used marijuana?	8.0	16.6	6.3	15.7	21.4	20.2	10.6	18.2	11.6
Marijuana concentrates	used marijuana concentrates (e.g., wax pen/THC oil, shatter, budder, crumble, rosin, hash, diamonds)?	7.2	13.5	4.5	11.0	19.3	12.8	8.5	15.4	7.7
Marijuana edibles	used edible foods or drinks containing marijuana (e.g., brownies, chocolates, cookies, candies, sodas, tinctures)?	3.6	8.5	3.0	3.1	7.9	6.9	3.4	8.3	4.5
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.2
Hallucinogens	used hallucinogens (e.g., LSD, shrooms, peyote, salvia)?	0.4	0.7	0.3	1.6	2.8	3.4	0.8	1.4	1.5
Inhalants	inhaled gases or fumes from glues, liquids, or sprays to get high (e.g., whippets, nitrous, paint, gas)?	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.7
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (e.g., meth, crystal meth)?	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2
Heroin	used heroin?	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.2
Ecstasy	used ecstasy (e.g., Molly, MDMA, X, E)?	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Steroids	used steroids or anabolic steroids (e.g., Anadrol, Oxandrin, Durabolin, Equipoise, Depo-Testosterone)?	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0
Prescription pain relievers	used prescription pain relievers without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., codeine, Oxycontin, Vicodin, Percocet, fentanyl)?	0.4	1.8	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.5	1.2	0.7
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., Adderall, Ritalin, Concerta, Vyvanse, Dexedrine)?	0.0	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.7
Prescription sedatives	used prescription sedatives without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., bars, Valium, Xanax, Klonopin, Ambien, Lunesta)?	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.9	0.6
Synthetic drugs	used synthetic drugs (e.g., Bath Salts, K2, Spice, Gold)?	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2
Over-the-counter drugs	used over-the-counter drugs for the purposes of getting high (e.g., cough syrup, cold medicine, diet pills)?	1.2	2.5	0.6	0.8	0.0	1.0	1.1	1.7	0.7
Poly drug use	used multiple drugs at the same time (e.g., alcohol, prescription medications, marijuana, and other illegal drugs)?	1.2	4.3	0.9	2.4	5.7	9.3	1.6	4.7	4.1
Alcohol & pain relievers	drunk alcohol at the same time as using prescription pain relievers (e.g., Vicodin, OxyContin, codeine)?	0.0	1.4	0.0	1.6	0.7	1.5	0.5	1.2	0.6
Binge drinking	had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	1.6	5.7	2.4	8.7	8.6	6.9	4.0	6.6	4.1

Substance Use

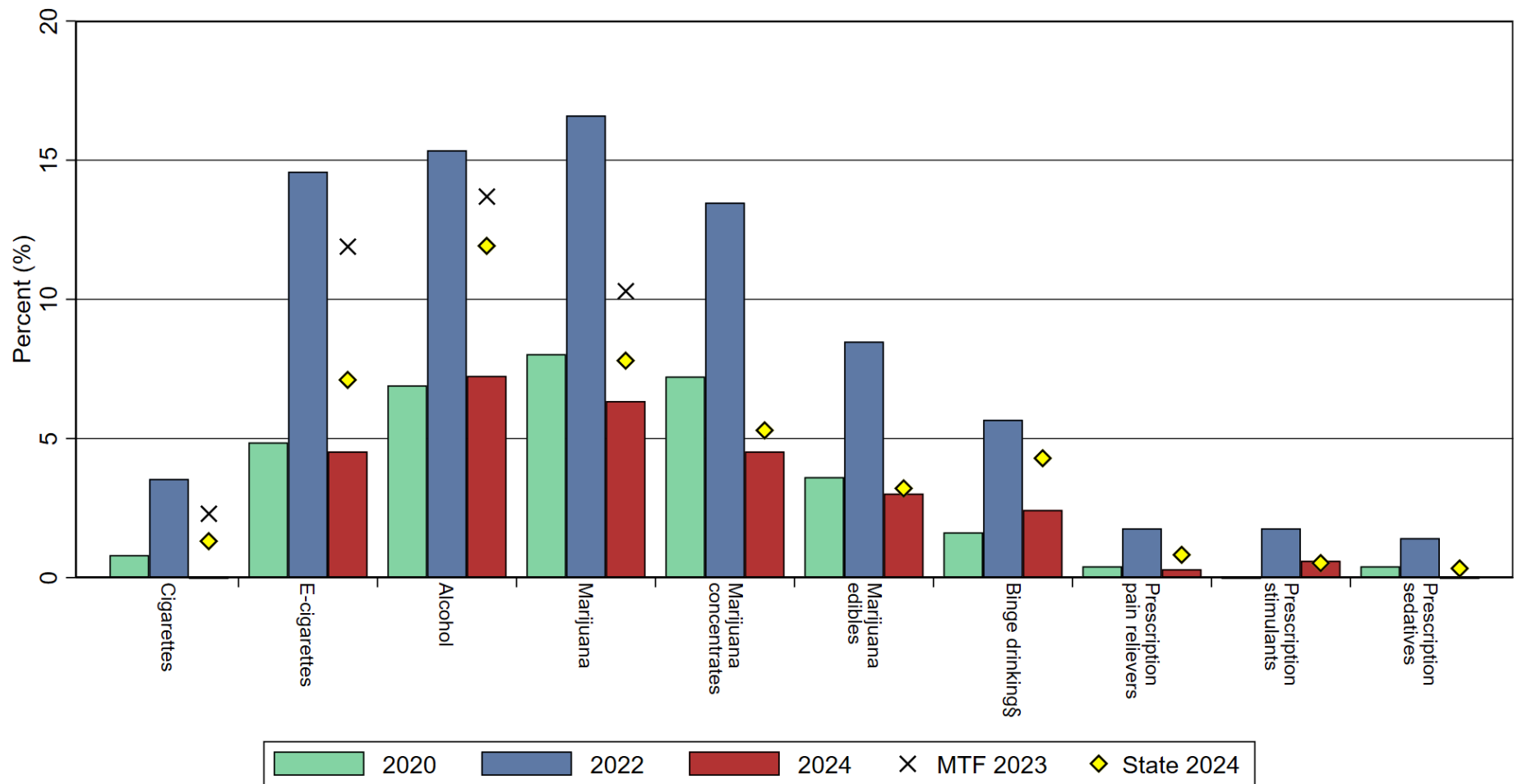
Table 6. Percentage of Students in 2024 Who Used Substances on One or More Occasions During the Past 30 Days, by Gender and Race/Ethnicity

During the past 30 days, have you...		Gender		Race/Ethnicity						Total	
		Male	Female	Native American	Asian	Black	Hispanic	Multiracial	White	Grade 10	Grade 12
Cigarettes	smoked cigarettes (not including electronic cigarettes)?	1.5	1.9	.	.	1.7	1.5	0.0	3.0	0.0	4.4
E-cigarettes	vaped e-liquid or e-juice with nicotine (e.g., e-cigarettes)?	5.4	10.4	.	.	3.4	10.8	5.3	7.6	4.5	13.3
Alcohol	drunk alcoholic beverages - more than just a few sips?	12.3	14.1	.	.	3.4	15.8	7.9	15.9	7.3	22.7
Marijuana	used marijuana?	10.3	13.0	.	.	6.8	11.5	21.1	13.6	6.3	20.2
Marijuana concentrates	used marijuana concentrates (e.g., wax pen/THC oil, shatter, budder, crumble, rosin, hash, diamonds)?	7.3	8.2	.	.	5.1	7.3	10.5	10.6	4.5	12.8
Marijuana edibles	used edible foods or drinks containing marijuana (e.g., brownies, chocolates, cookies, candies, sodas, tinctures)?	5.4	3.7	.	.	1.7	6.2	5.3	3.0	3.0	6.9
Cocaine	used cocaine or crack?	0.4	0.0	.	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5
Hallucinogens	used hallucinogens (e.g., LSD, shrooms, peyote, salvia)?	2.3	0.7	.	.	0.0	1.9	2.6	1.5	0.3	3.4
Inhalants	inhaled gases or fumes from glues, liquids, or sprays to get high (e.g., whippets, nitrous, paint, gas)?	0.8	0.7	.	.	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.3	1.5
Methamphetamines	used methamphetamines (e.g., meth, crystal meth)?	0.4	0.0	.	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5
Heroin	used heroin?	0.4	0.0	.	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5
Ecstasy	used ecstasy (e.g., Molly, MDMA, X, E)?	0.0	0.0	.	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	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)?	0.4	1.1	.	.	0.0	0.8	2.6	0.8	0.3	1.5
Prescription stimulants	used prescription stimulants without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., Adderall, Ritalin, Concerta, Vyvanse, Dexedrine)?	0.4	1.1	.	.	0.0	0.8	2.6	0.8	0.6	1.0
Prescription sedatives	used prescription sedatives without a doctor telling you to take them (e.g., bars, Valium, Xanax, Klonopin, Ambien, Lunesta)?	0.4	0.7	.	.	0.0	0.4	2.6	0.8	0.0	1.5
Synthetic drugs	used synthetic drugs (e.g., Bath Salts, K2, Spice, Gold)?	0.4	0.0	.	.	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.5
Over-the-counter drugs	used over-the-counter drugs for the purposes of getting high (e.g., cough syrup, cold medicine, diet pills)?	0.4	1.1	.	.	0.0	0.8	2.6	0.8	0.6	1.0
Poly drug use	used multiple drugs at the same time (e.g., alcohol, prescription medications, marijuana, and other illegal drugs)?	3.4	4.8	.	.	1.7	4.2	0.0	7.5	0.9	9.3
Alcohol & pain relievers	drunk alcohol at the same time as using prescription pain relievers (e.g., Vicodin, OxyContin, codeine)?	1.1	0.0	.	.	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5
Binge drinking	had five or more alcoholic drinks in a row?	3.5	4.8	.	.	1.7	5.0	2.6	5.3	2.4	6.9

Empty cells indicate that fewer than 25 students in the specified subgroup responded to the question in 2024.

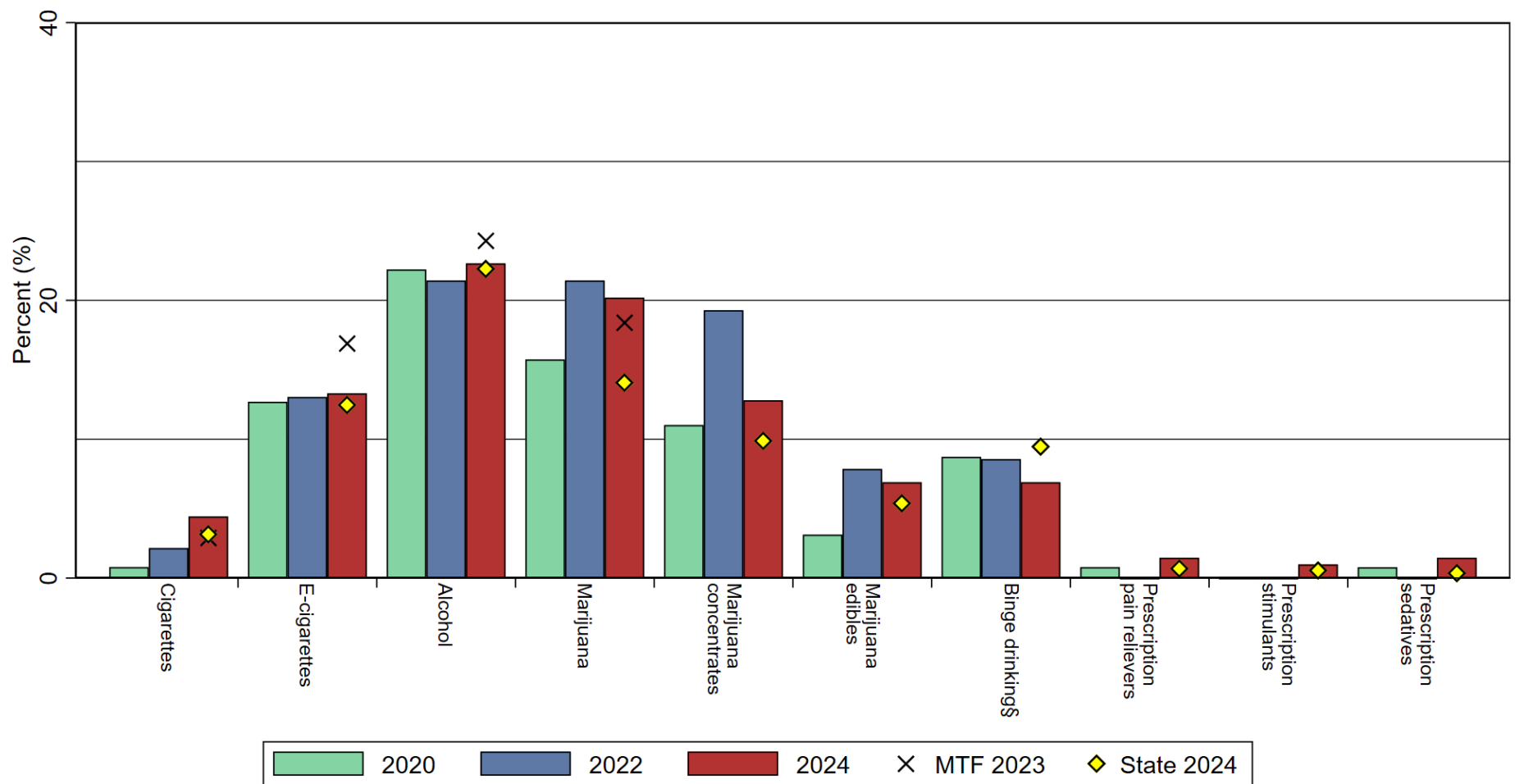
Substance Use

Figure 3. 30-Day Substance Use, Grade 10



Substance Use

Figure 4. 30-Day Substance Use, Grade 12



§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 have ever belonged to a gang, including current and former members.

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

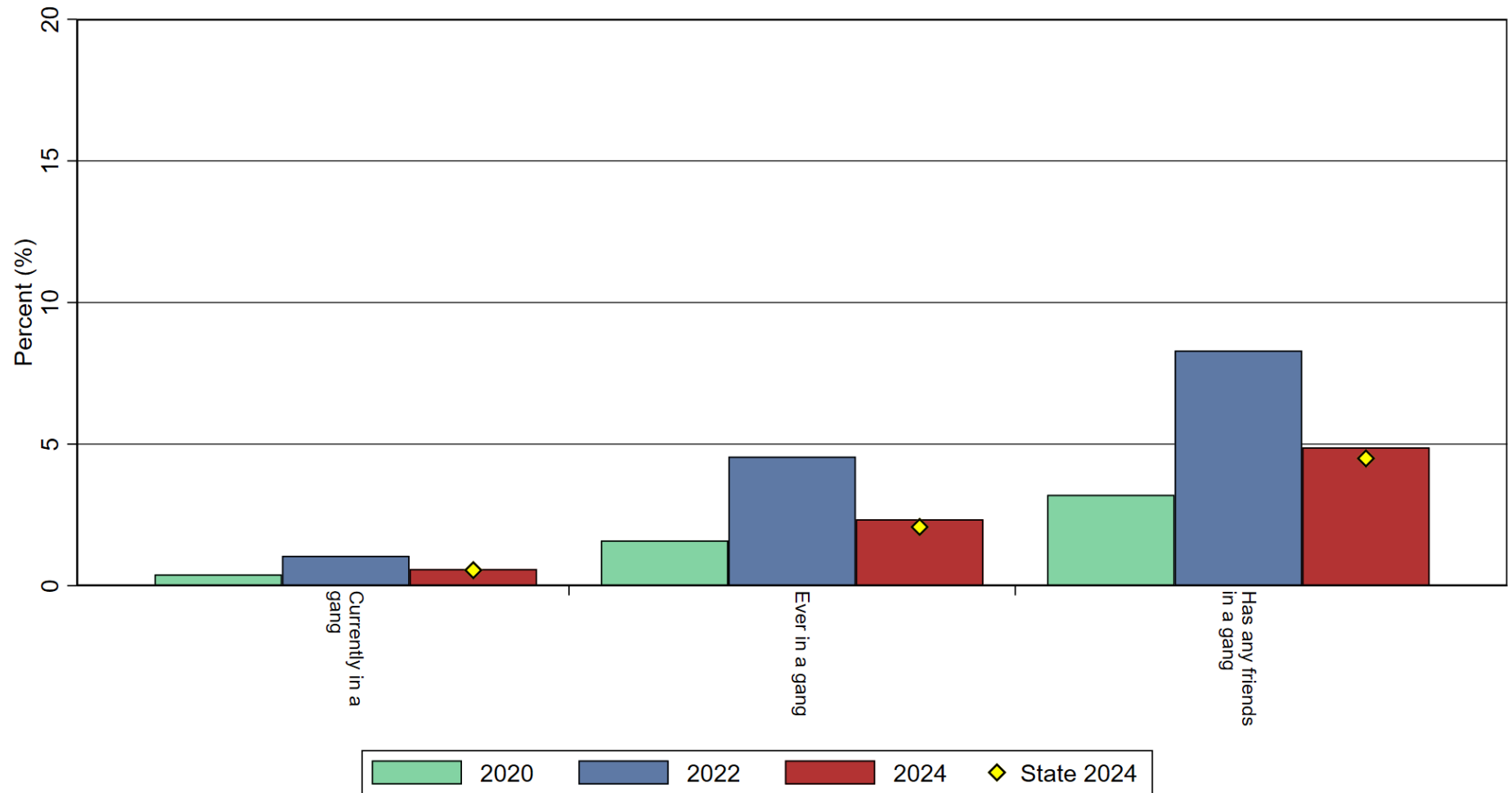
	Grade 10			Grade 12			All grades		
	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024
Do you currently belong to a gang?†	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.4
Have you ever belonged to a gang?‡	1.6	4.6	2.3	0.8	3.4	1.5	1.3	4.2	2.0
In the past 12 months, has at least one of your four closest friends been a member of a gang?	3.2	8.3	4.9	2.3	7.9	2.9	2.9	8.2	4.1

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

‡Percentage of students who marked "Yes."

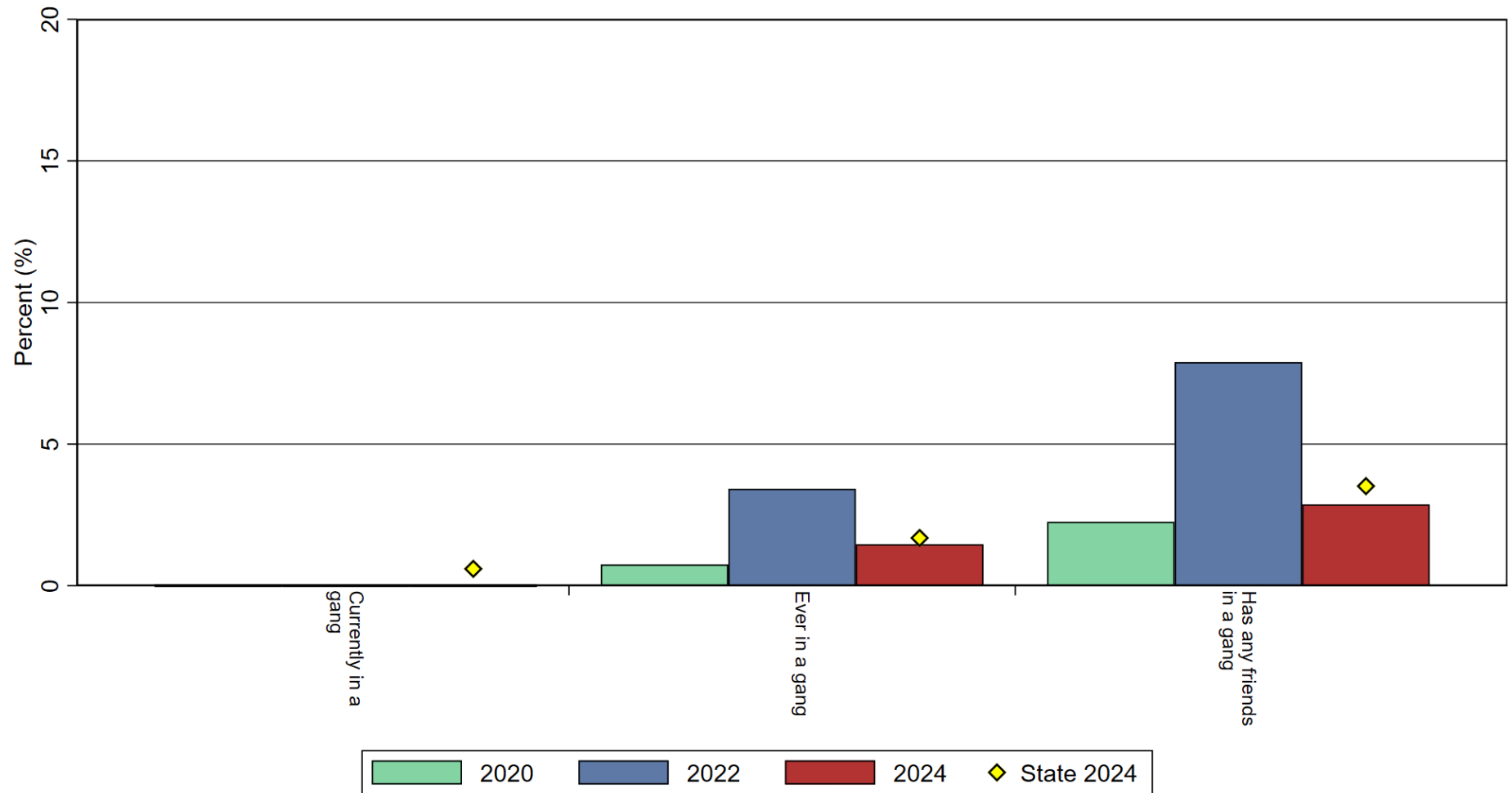
Gang Involvement

Figure 5. Gang Involvement, Grade 10



Gang Involvement

Figure 6. Gang Involvement, Grade 12



Section 2.3 Delinquency and Problem Behaviors

Delinquency

Delinquent behavior is measured by several questions asking youth whether they have engaged in specific illegal behaviors over the past 12 months. The percentage of youth who engaged in the following behaviors at least once during the past 12 months is reported.

- Stolen something worth more than \$5
- Stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle
- 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.

The percentage of youth who indicated that they had gambled over the past 12 months is also reported. Gambling was defined as engaging in one or more of the following behaviors: Playing the lottery/scratch off tickets, betting on games of skill, betting on sports, betting on dice, and betting on cards. The percentage of youth who engaged in behaviors suspected of being precursors to gambling are also reported (i.e., paying to play bingo, paying to access extra features on video games).

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.

Felt unsafe at school reports the percentage of youth who 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.

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, who bullied someone else, and 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

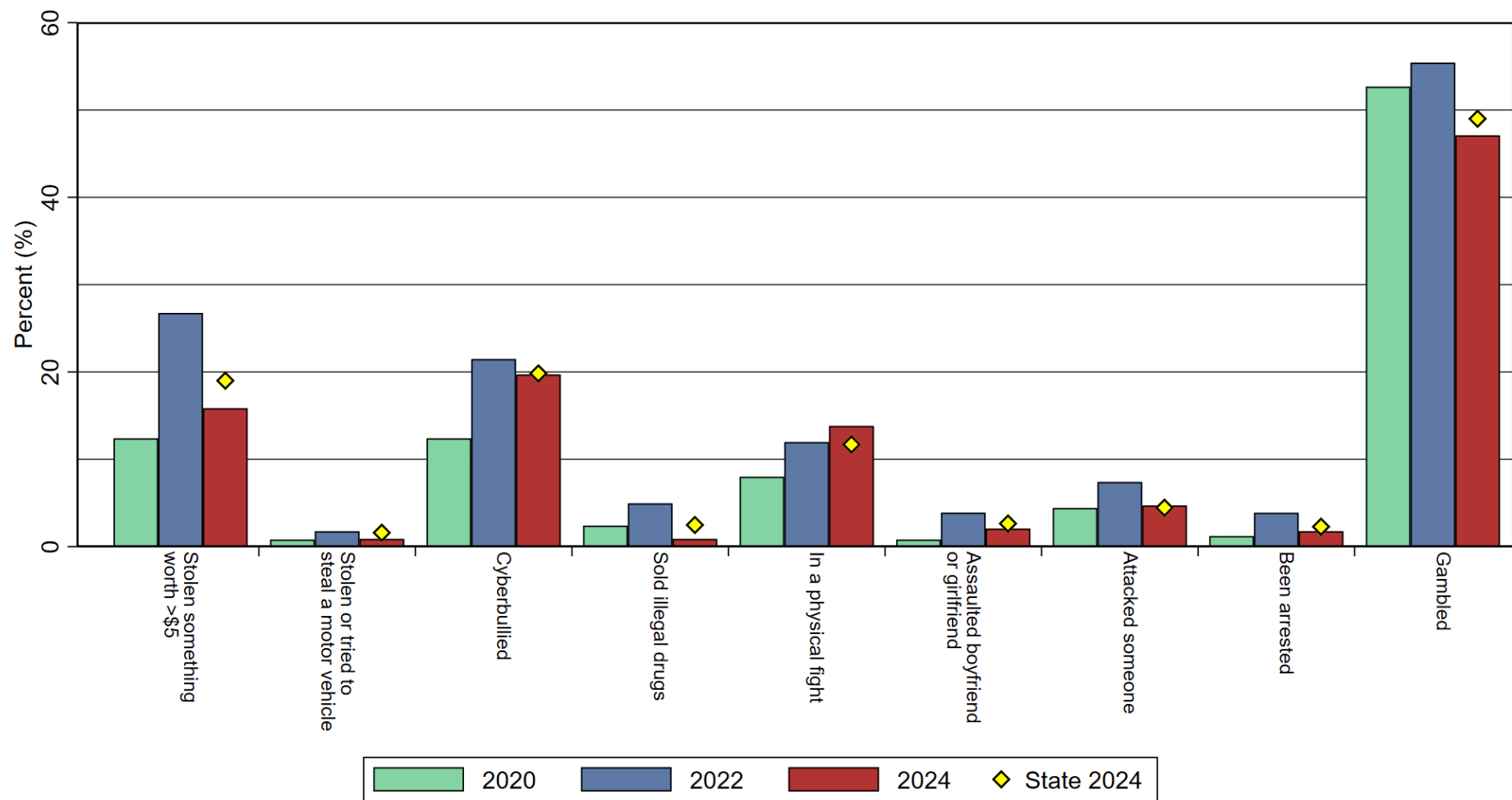
How many times in the past 12 months have you...†	Grade 10			Grade 12			All grades		
	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024
stolen something worth more than \$5?	12.4	26.8	15.8	9.0	16.4	22.9	11.2	23.3	18.5
stolen or tried to steal a motor vehicle such as a car or motorcycle?	0.8	1.8	0.9	0.0	2.7	2.9	0.5	2.1	1.7
harassed or made fun of another person online or through text?	12.4	21.5	19.7	12.0	17.8	16.1	12.3	20.2	18.3
sold illegal drugs?	2.4	4.9	0.9	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.3	4.2	1.5
been in a physical fight?	8.0	12.0	13.8	3.0	11.6	9.3	6.3	11.9	12.1
physically assaulted (hit, slapped, pushed, kicked) your boyfriend/girlfriend?	0.8	3.9	2.1	1.5	2.7	2.9	1.0	3.5	2.4
attacked someone with the idea of seriously hurting them?	4.4	7.4	4.7	3.0	8.2	3.4	3.9	7.7	4.2
been arrested?	1.2	3.9	1.8	0.0	4.8	2.4	0.8	4.2	2.0
gambled (e.g., played the lottery/scratch off tickets, bet on games/sports)?*	52.7	55.4	47.1	45.3	44.2	47.6	50.1	51.8	47.3
played the lottery or scratch off tickets?	23.2	27.0	24.0	17.9	26.7	23.8	21.4	26.9	23.9
bet on a game of personal skill (e.g., pool, video games)?	34.8	36.3	29.0	30.8	22.5	26.5	33.4	31.8	28.0
bet on a card game?	18.3	23.4	18.4	17.1	11.7	14.3	17.9	19.6	16.8
bet on a dice game?	9.4	16.9	11.6	9.4	7.5	11.1	9.4	13.8	11.4
bet on sports?	16.6	21.4	27.3	17.9	14.2	22.2	17.1	19.0	25.3
paid to play bingo?	6.3	10.5	13.3	8.7	9.1	7.4	7.1	10.0	11.0
spent money to access extra features on video games or game apps (e.g., virtual items, character upgrades, loot boxes, extended play)?	42.9	56.9	53.4	35.9	47.1	46.8	40.5	53.7	50.8

†Percentage of students who marked at least one time.

*Percentage of students who reported either playing the lottery/scratch off tickets or betting on a game of personal skill, cards, dice, or sports.

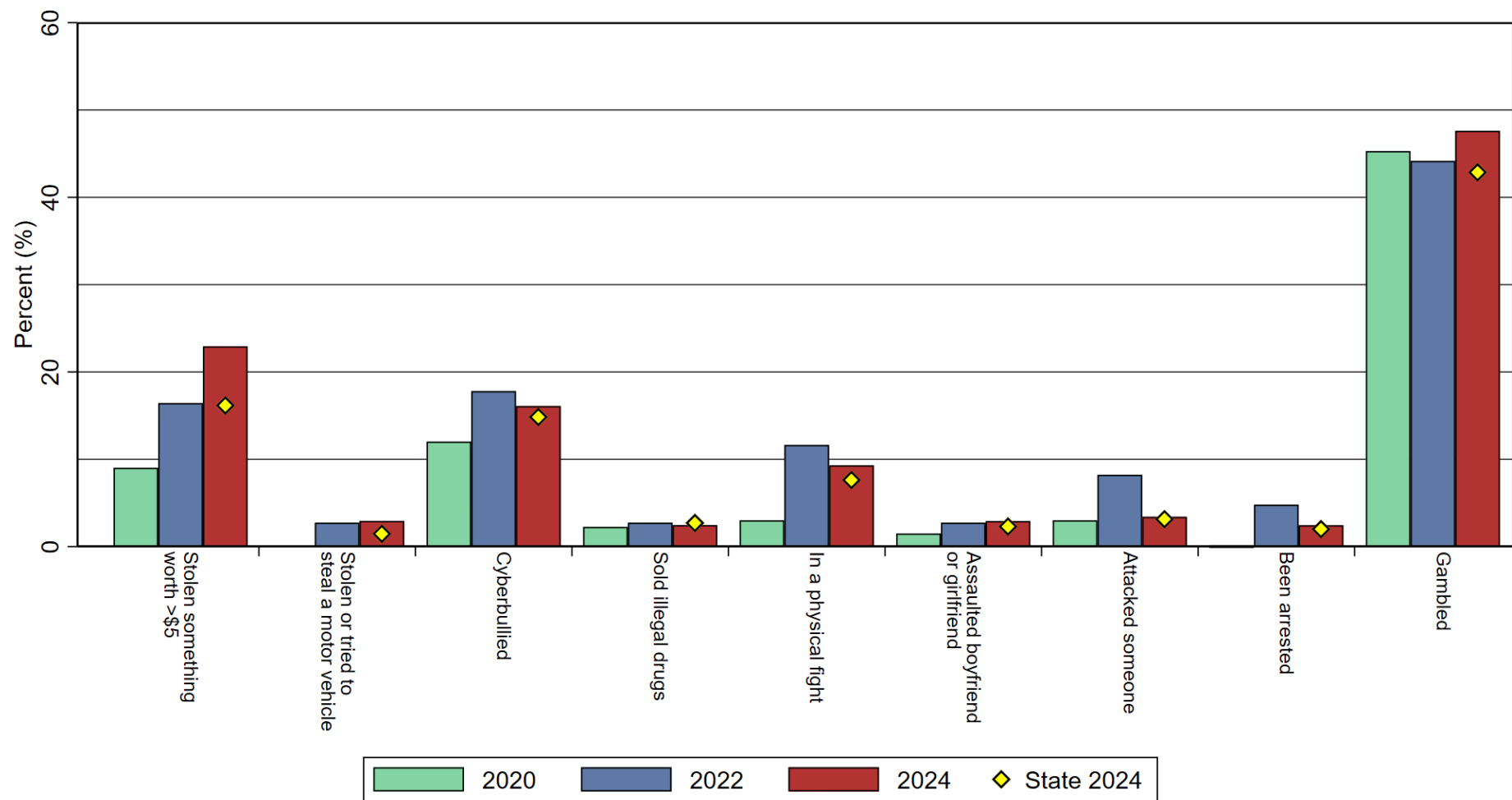
Delinquency

Figure 7. Delinquency, Grade 10



Delinquency

Figure 8. Delinquency, Grade 12



Problem Behaviors at School

Table 9. Problem Behaviors at School in the Past Year

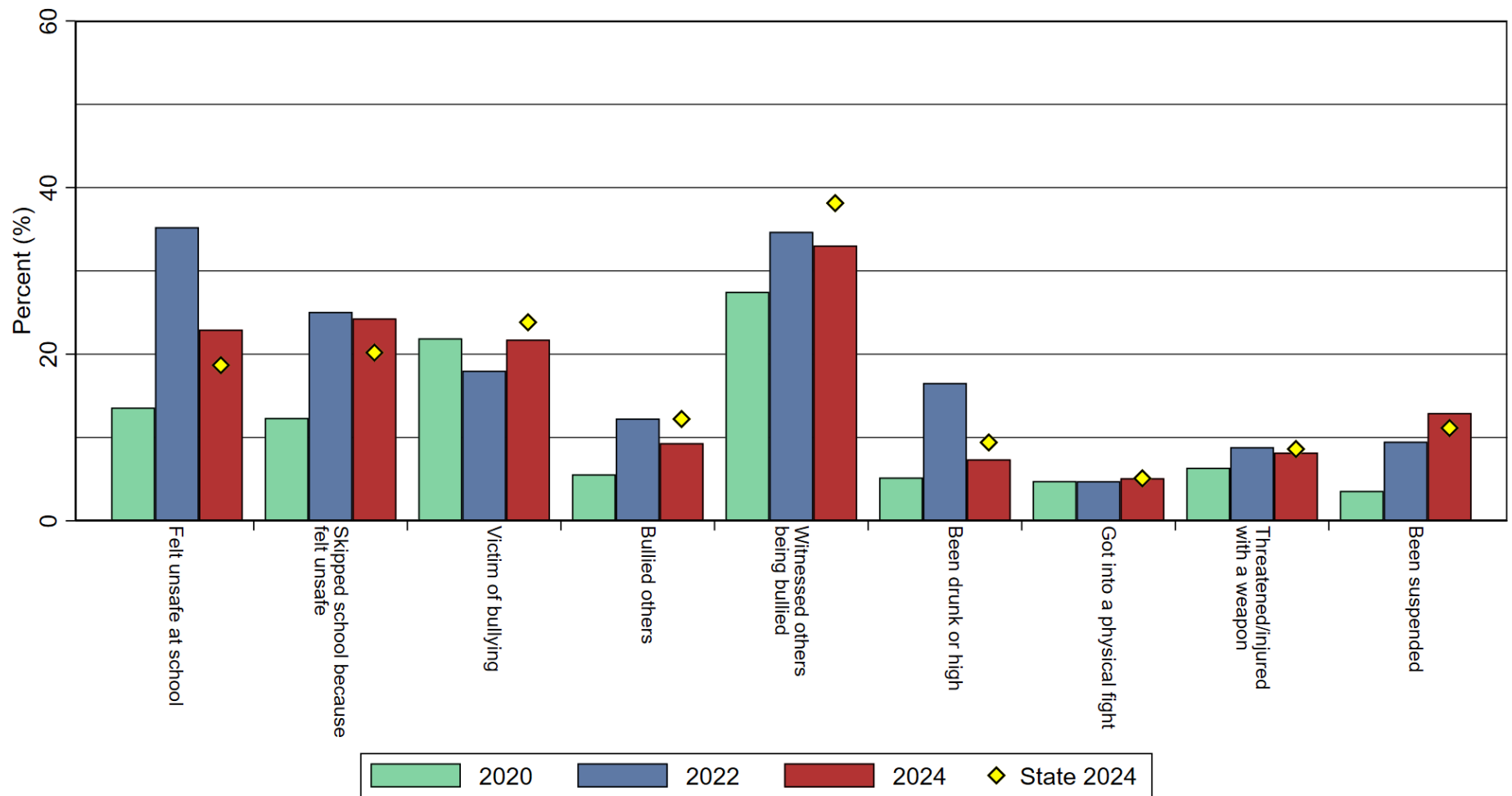
	Grade 10			Grade 12			All grades		
	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024
I feel unsafe at my school.†	13.6	35.3	22.9	17.8	25.2	20.1	15.1	31.8	21.9
During the past 12 months, how many times...‡									
did you not go to school because you felt you would be unsafe?	12.4	25.1	24.3	16.9	19.1	22.0	14.0	23.0	23.4
were you picked on or bullied on school property?	21.9	18.0	21.8	17.6	16.6	18.2	20.4	17.5	20.4
did you pick on or bully someone else on school property?	5.6	12.3	9.3	5.2	8.9	12.6	5.4	11.1	10.6
did you see someone being bullied on school property?	27.5	34.7	33.1	23.0	28.2	29.9	25.9	32.4	31.9
have you been drunk or high at school?	5.2	16.5	7.4	9.8	19.9	13.2	6.8	17.7	9.6
were you in a physical fight on school property?	4.8	4.8	5.1	0.7	3.8	4.7	3.4	4.4	4.9
has someone threatened or injured you with a weapon (e.g., gun, knife, club) on school property?	6.4	8.8	8.2	2.9	6.4	5.6	5.2	8.0	7.2
have you been suspended from school?	3.6	9.5	12.9	3.8	6.2	7.8	3.7	8.4	11.0

†Percentage of students who marked "NO!" or "no" to the survey item "I feel safe at my school."

‡Percentage of people who marked at least one time.

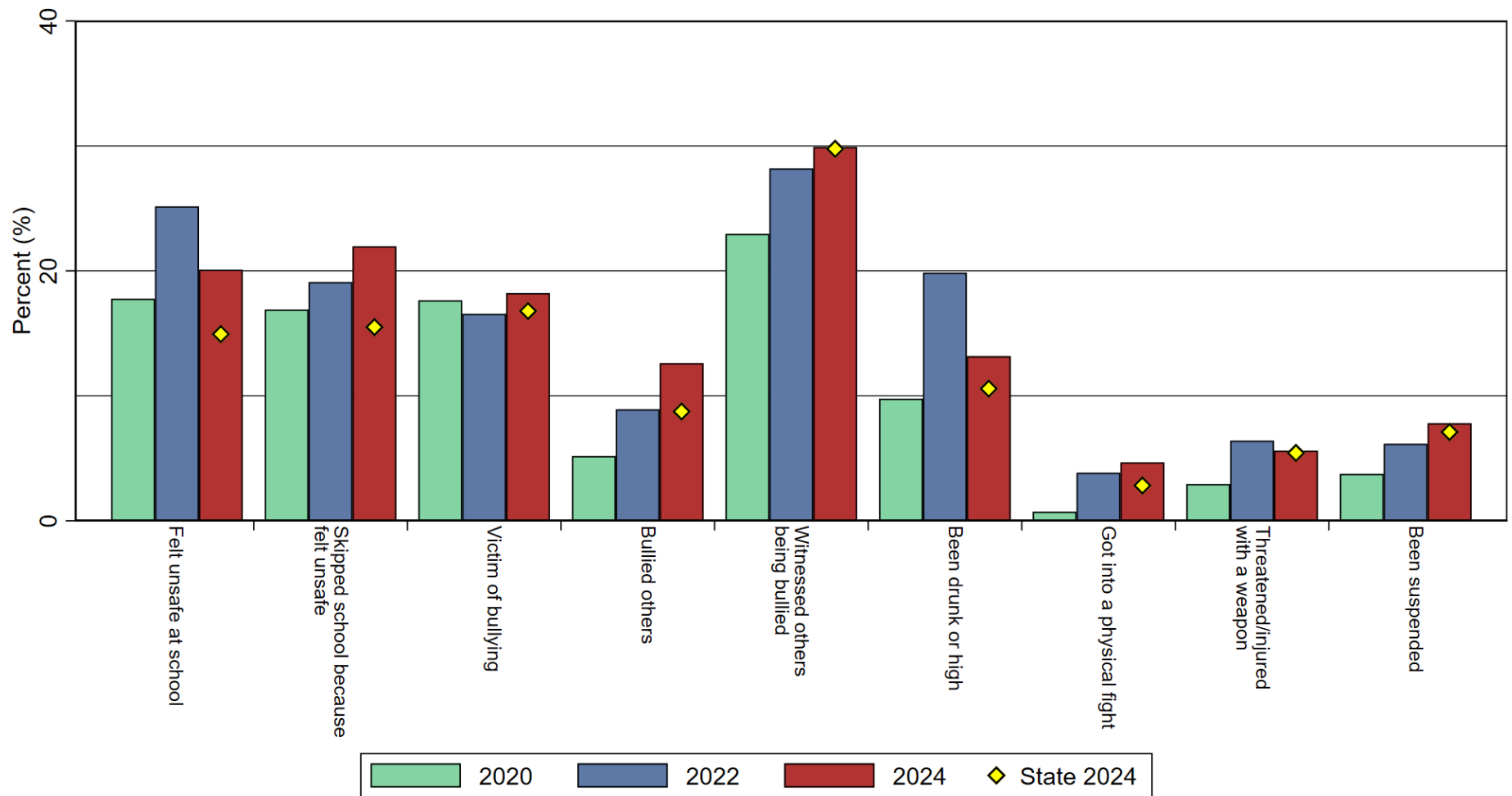
Problem Behaviors at School

Figure 9. Problem Behaviors at School, Grade 10



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). This study found that children who were exposed to a greater number of ACEs were more likely to experience a variety of different negative outcomes later in life. Six questions related to adverse childhood experiences were asked in previous administrations of the AYS to assess youth exposure to these situations. In 2024, the survey questions were revised to better align with the ACEs questions administered as part of the Youth Risk Behavior Survey funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. In addition, two questions pertaining to physical abuse and neglect were added to the 2024 AYS, for a total of eight ACEs questions. All question wording and response option changes in the 2024 AYS are summarized in Appendix C. Results from ACEs questions prior to 2024 can be found in previous AYS State Reports.

Lived with a parent/guardian who had an alcohol problem reports the percentage of youth who have ever lived with a parent or guardian who had an alcohol problem.

Lived with a parent/guardian who had a drug problem reports the percentage of youth who have ever lived with a parent or guardian who had a drug problem.

Lived with a parent/guardian who was incarcerated reports the percentage of youth who have ever been separated from a parent or guardian because they went to jail, prison, or a detention center.

Lived with parents/guardians who got separated or divorced reports the percentage of youth who have ever lived with parents or guardians who got separated or divorced.

Lived with adults who physically hurt each other reports the percentage of youth who indicated that in their lifetime they “Rarely,” “Sometimes,” “Most of the time,” or “Always” lived with adults who slapped, hit, kicked, punched, or beat each other up.

Lived with an adult who insulted or put you down reports the percentage of youth who indicated that in their lifetime they either “Rarely,” “Sometimes,” “Most of the time,” or “Always” lived with an adult who swore at them, insulted them, or put them down.

Lived with an adult who physically hurt you reports the percentage of youth who indicated that in their lifetime they either “Rarely,” “Sometimes,” “Most of the time,” or “Always” lived with an adult who beat, kicked, or physically harmed them.

Lived in a home with no adult who met your basic needs reports the percentage of youth who indicated that in their lifetime they “Never” or “Rarely” lived with an adult who tried to make sure that their basic needs were met (e.g., looking after their safety, making sure they had clean clothes and enough to eat).

ACEs

Table 10. Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)

In your lifetime, have you ever:	Grade 10			Grade 12			All grades		
	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024
lived with a parent/guardian who had an alcohol problem? [^]	n/a	n/a	22.0	n/a	n/a	26.0	n/a	n/a	23.5
lived with a parent/guardian who had a drug problem? [^]	n/a	n/a	11.5	n/a	n/a	17.7	n/a	n/a	13.9
been separated from a parent/guardian who was incarcerated? [^]	n/a	n/a	15.1	n/a	n/a	13.5	n/a	n/a	14.5
lived with parents/guardians who got separated or divorced? [^]	n/a	n/a	47.6	n/a	n/a	50.7	n/a	n/a	48.8
lived with adults who slapped, hit, kicked, punched, or beat each other up? ^{†~}	n/a	n/a	19.7	n/a	n/a	20.4	n/a	n/a	20.0
lived with an adult who insulted you or put you down? ^{†~}	n/a	n/a	62.3	n/a	n/a	56.2	n/a	n/a	59.9
lived with an adult who physically hurt you? ^{*~}	n/a	n/a	29.3	n/a	n/a	28.6	n/a	n/a	29.0
lived in a household where no adult made sure your basic needs were met? ^{*~}	n/a	n/a	11.1	n/a	n/a	17.1	n/a	n/a	13.4
Percentage of students with at least one adverse childhood experience									
Students with at least one adverse childhood experience	n/a	n/a	81.6	n/a	n/a	80.8	n/a	n/a	81.3

[^]Question wording was substantively revised in 2024 (see Appendix C for changes). See 2022 Arizona Youth Survey Report for previous results.

[†]Rating scale was substantively revised in 2024 (see Appendix C for changes). See 2022 Arizona Youth Survey Report for previous results.

[~]Responses on a 5-point scale ranging from "Never" to "Always" were collapsed to "Yes/No."

^{*}Question added in 2024.

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 10			Grade 12			All grades		
	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024
Community									
Low neighborhood attachment	58.6	61.2	57.5	51.3	63.9	57.1	56.1	62.1	57.3
Laws & norms favorable to drug use	38.8	48.6	45.9	25.9	32.8	27.4	34.4	43.3	38.8
Perceived availability of drugs	21.1	30.5	18.0	25.2	28.1	28.1	22.5	29.7	21.8
Perceived availability of handguns	12.8	14.7	12.0	18.7	18.5	21.3	14.8	16.0	15.5
Family									
Poor family management	23.1	34.2	31.5	23.7	33.1	36.6	23.3	33.8	33.5
Family conflict	44.3	43.6	38.4	51.7	38.3	44.6	46.7	41.8	40.8
Family history of antisocial behavior	24.2	29.1	22.8	15.5	19.7	22.3	21.3	26.0	22.6
Parental attitudes favorable to drug use	28.1	32.3	22.3	22.9	30.8	22.2	26.3	31.8	22.2
Parental attitudes favorable to antisocial behavior	44.7	51.0	41.3	50.0	48.1	45.9	46.5	50.0	43.1
School									
Academic failure	43.8	52.7	49.1	40.0	43.2	50.2	42.4	49.4	49.6
Low commitment to school	52.8	70.9	64.7	56.6	63.7	67.8	54.1	68.4	65.8
Peer and Individual									
Rebelliousness	17.2	32.4	24.8	14.2	32.9	24.3	16.2	32.6	24.6
Early initiation of drug use	8.1	15.3	3.3	5.5	11.3	11.8	7.2	13.9	6.6
Attitudes favorable to antisocial behavior	37.6	53.6	39.9	49.6	51.1	48.0	41.6	52.8	43.0
Attitudes favorable to drug use	29.6	40.9	29.2	29.3	26.7	31.5	29.5	36.2	30.1
Perceived risk of drug use	52.7	71.1	58.9	59.3	68.1	63.4	54.9	70.1	60.6
Interaction with antisocial peers	28.4	39.2	34.9	26.3	36.8	30.6	27.7	38.4	33.3
Friends' use of drugs	15.7	23.7	13.5	14.3	19.0	18.6	15.2	22.0	15.4
Rewards for antisocial behavior	52.5	37.7	36.0	64.2	45.9	48.2	56.4	40.4	40.7
Gang involvement	3.6	10.9	5.9	3.0	9.6	3.4	3.4	10.4	4.9
Total									
Students with High Risk*	24.2	35.8	22.3	24.3	26.1	28.5	24.2	32.5	24.6

*Percentage of students who have nine or more risk factors operating in their lives.

Protective Factors

Table 13. Percentage of Students Reporting Protection

	Grade 10			Grade 12			All grades		
	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024
Community									
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	16.7	12.0	18.4	17.9	18.0	17.5	17.2	13.9	18.0
Family									
Family Attachment	44.7	36.7	50.2	50.4	53.4	54.9	46.6	42.3	52.0
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	53.2	51.2	56.5	49.2	54.9	61.0	51.8	52.4	58.3
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	51.5	41.5	52.3	47.5	45.1	52.1	50.1	42.7	52.2
School									
Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement	72.8	62.2	71.1	68.9	64.5	71.4	71.4	63.0	71.2
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	68.1	43.7	57.3	46.7	36.1	36.2	60.6	41.1	49.4
Peer and Individual									
Belief in the Moral Order	67.6	56.5	66.3	45.8	36.2	40.3	60.3	49.5	56.5
Interaction with Prosocial Peers	67.1	39.0	52.4	48.1	35.9	40.8	60.5	37.9	48.0
Prosocial Involvement	36.1	27.7	35.8	28.7	21.0	29.9	33.5	25.4	33.6
Rewards for Prosocial Involvement	70.7	45.4	47.8	69.9	46.3	38.2	70.4	45.7	44.1
Total									
Students with High Protection*	73.0	54.1	65.4	59.6	51.0	60.7	68.3	53.0	63.6

*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 indicated 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.

Not wrong to take a handgun to school reports the percentage of youth who indicated it was “Not wrong” or “A little bit wrong” to take a handgun to school.

It would be easy to get a handgun reports the percentage of youth who indicated it would be “Very easy” or “Sort of easy” to obtain a handgun.

Handgun Use, Victimization, and Attitudes

Table 14. Handgun Use, Victimization, and Attitudes

	Grade 10			Grade 12			All grades		
	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024
How many times in the past 12 months have you taken a handgun to school?†	0.8	1.1	0.3	0.8	0.7	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.7
How many times in the past 12 months have you carried a handgun?†	4.0	4.6	2.1	2.3	2.7	5.4	3.4	4.0	3.3
How many times in the past 12 months have you threatened, shot at, or shot someone with a gun?†	2.0	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.1
How many times in the past 12 months have you seen someone shot, shot at, or threatened with a gun?†	10.6	13.5	9.3	9.4	10.7	8.9	10.2	12.6	9.1
How many times in the past 12 months have you been shot, shot at, or threatened with a gun?†	3.5	6.8	4.7	4.3	5.0	4.2	3.8	6.2	4.5
In the past 12 months, has at least one of your four closest friends carried a handgun?	3.2	10.4	5.8	3.0	10.5	5.7	3.1	10.4	5.8
What are the chances that you would be seen as cool if you carried a handgun?‡	18.6	15.1	11.2	13.0	12.7	14.1	16.7	14.3	12.3
How wrong do you think it is for someone your age to take a handgun to school?°	2.1	4.7	3.4	0.0	1.5	4.5	1.4	3.7	3.8
How easy would it be for you to get a handgun if you wanted one?§	12.8	14.7	12.0	18.7	18.5	21.3	14.8	16.0	15.5

†Percentage of people who marked at least one time.

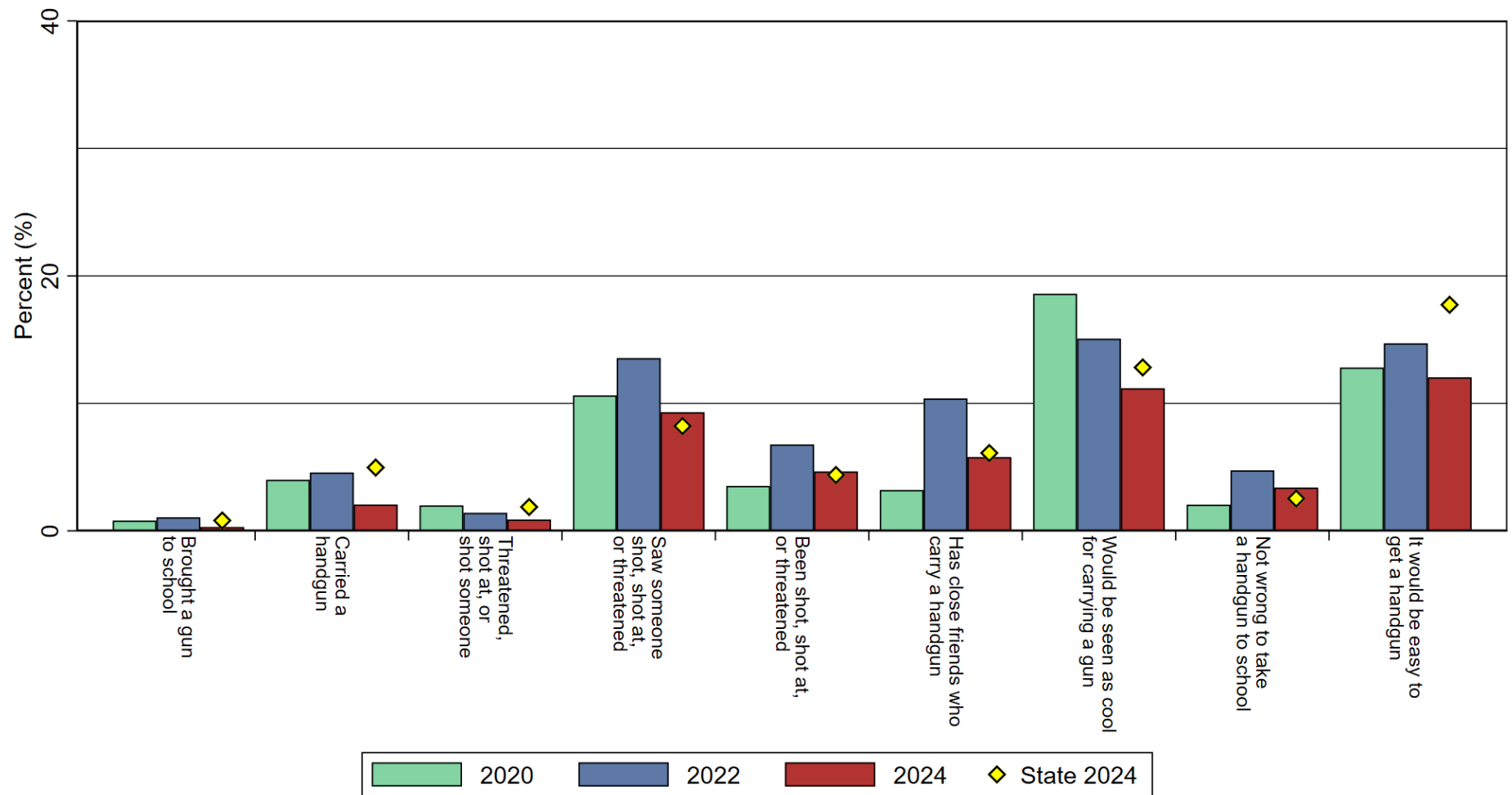
‡Percentage of students who marked "Some chance," "Pretty good chance," or "Very good chance."

°Percentage of students who marked "A little bit wrong" or "Not wrong at all."

§Percentage of students who marked "Sort of easy" or "Very easy."

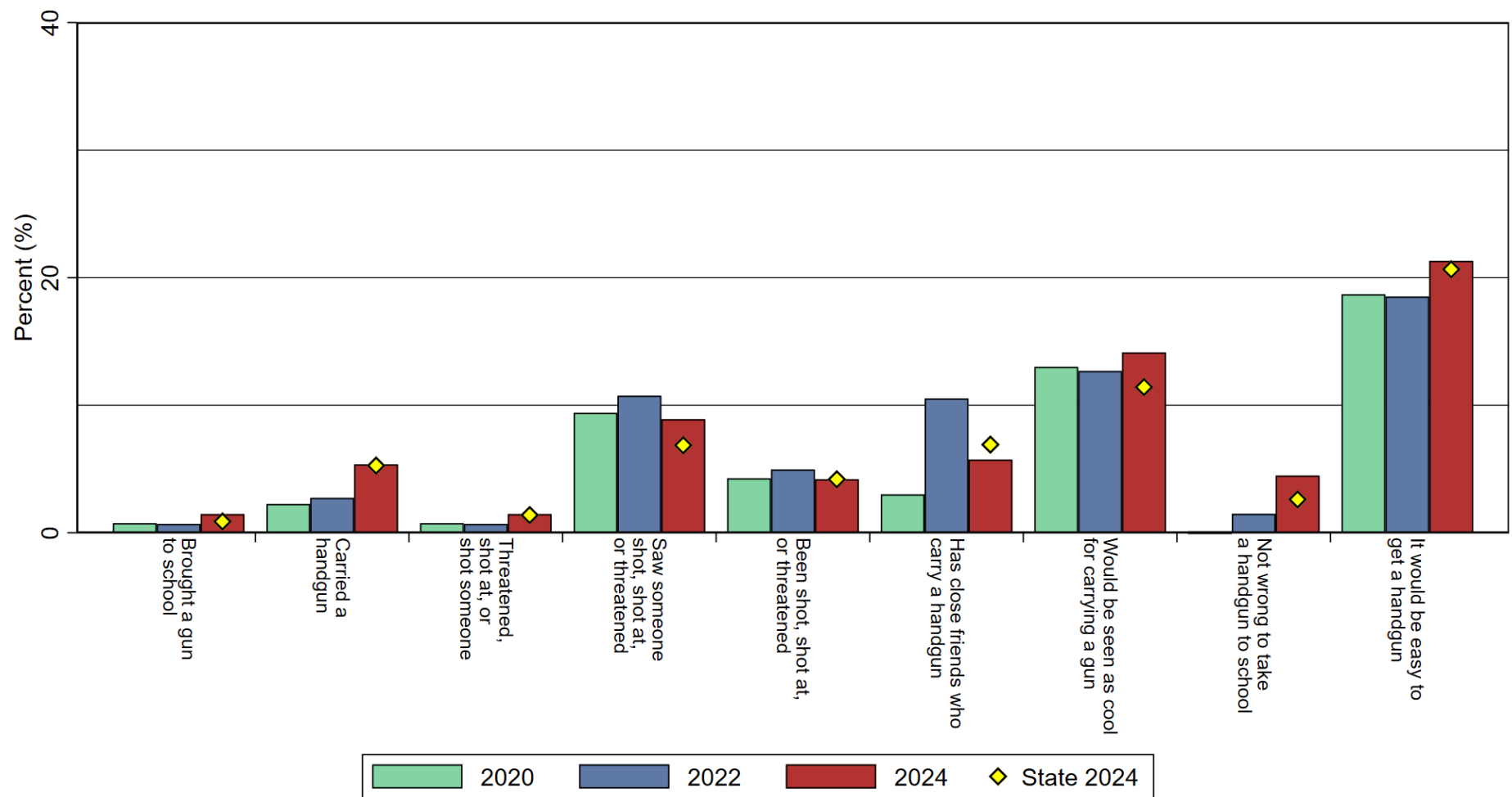
Handgun Use, Victimization, and Attitudes

Figure 11. Handgun Use, Victimization, and Attitudes, Grade 10



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 past 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 past 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 past 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 past 12 months.

Cyberbullied reports the percentage of youth who were harassed or made fun of by another person online or through text at least once in the past 12 months.

Violence Exposure

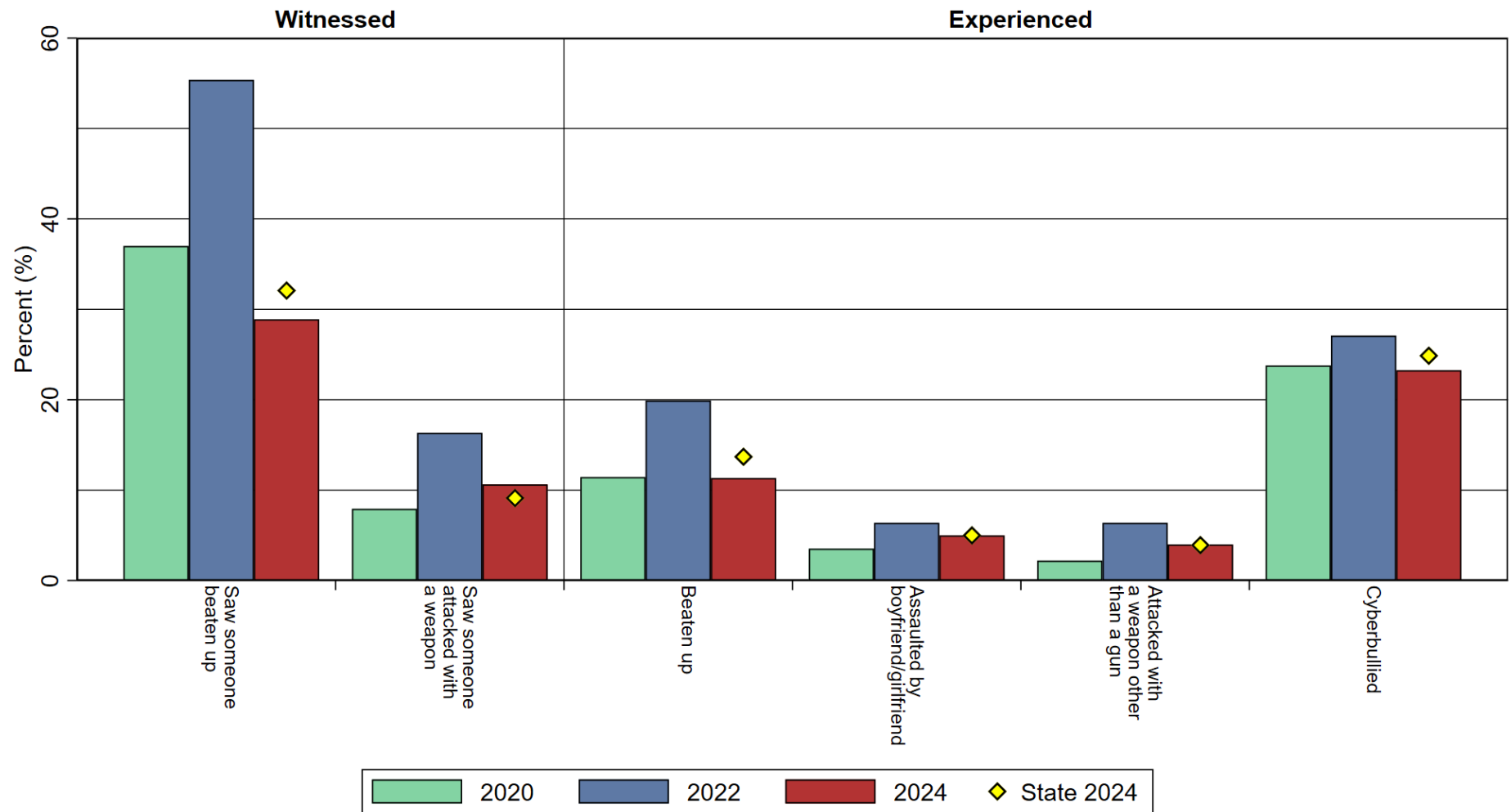
Table 15. Witnessed or Experienced Violence

How many times in the past 12 months have you...†	Grade 10			Grade 12			All grades		
	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024
seen someone punched, kicked, choked, or beaten up?	37.0	55.4	28.9	23.1	38.0	29.3	32.3	49.7	29.1
seen someone attacked with a weapon other than a gun (e.g., knife, bat, bottle)?	7.9	16.3	10.6	6.0	6.6	11.0	7.3	13.2	10.8
been punched, kicked, choked, or beaten up?	11.5	19.9	11.3	8.5	12.4	11.0	10.5	17.5	11.2
been physically assaulted (e.g., hit, slapped, pushed) by your boyfriend/girlfriend?	3.5	6.4	5.0	7.7	4.1	3.7	4.9	5.6	4.5
been attacked with a weapon other than a gun (e.g., knife, bat, bottle)?	2.2	6.4	4.0	2.6	3.3	3.7	2.3	5.4	3.9
been harassed or made fun of by another person online or through text?	23.8	27.1	23.3	22.2	19.0	17.8	23.3	24.5	21.1

†Percentage of people who marked at least one time.

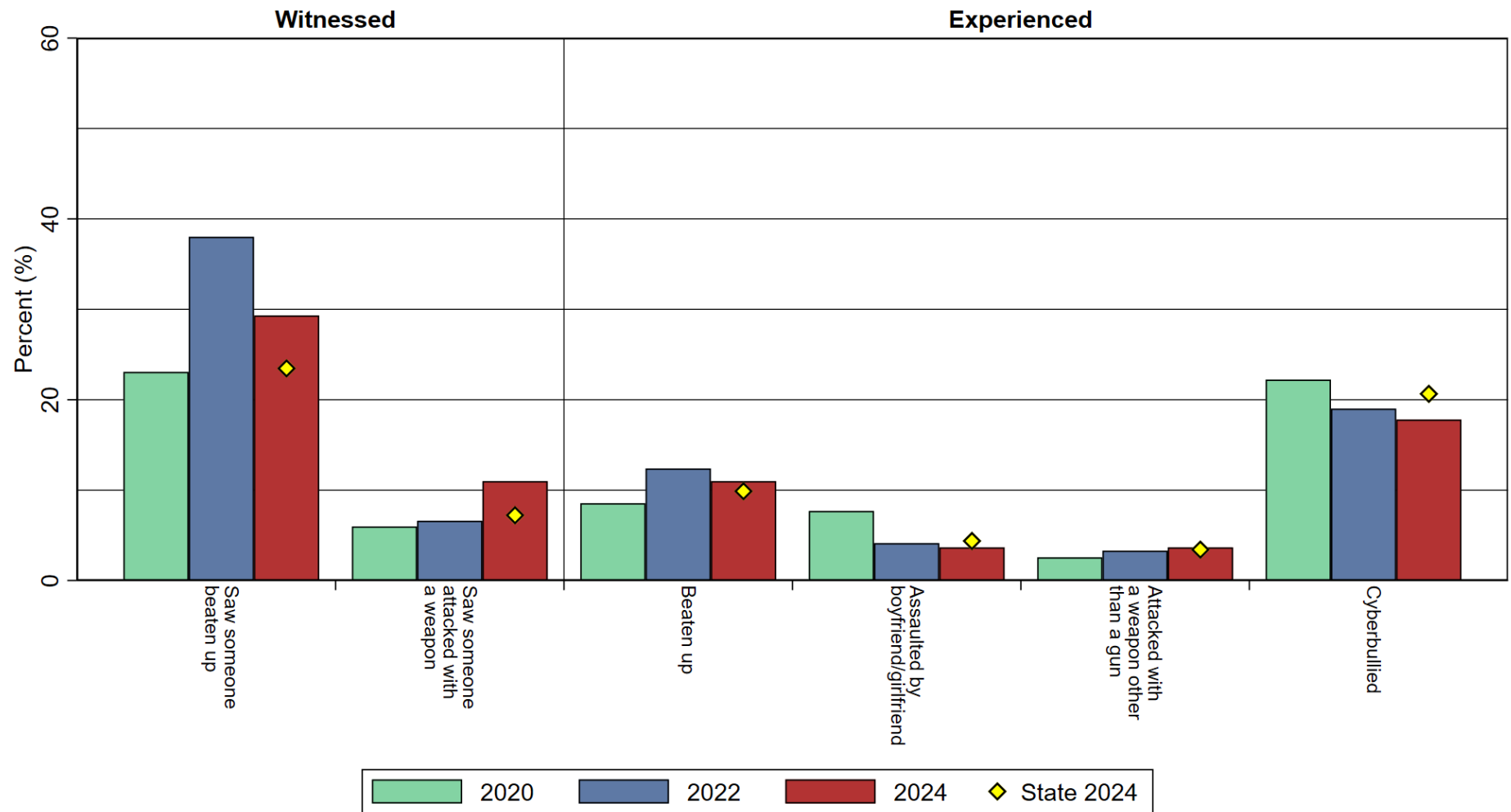
Violence Exposure

Figure 13. Witnessed Or Experienced Violence, Grade 10



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 after drinking alcohol at least once in the prior 30 days.

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

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

Dangerous Driving

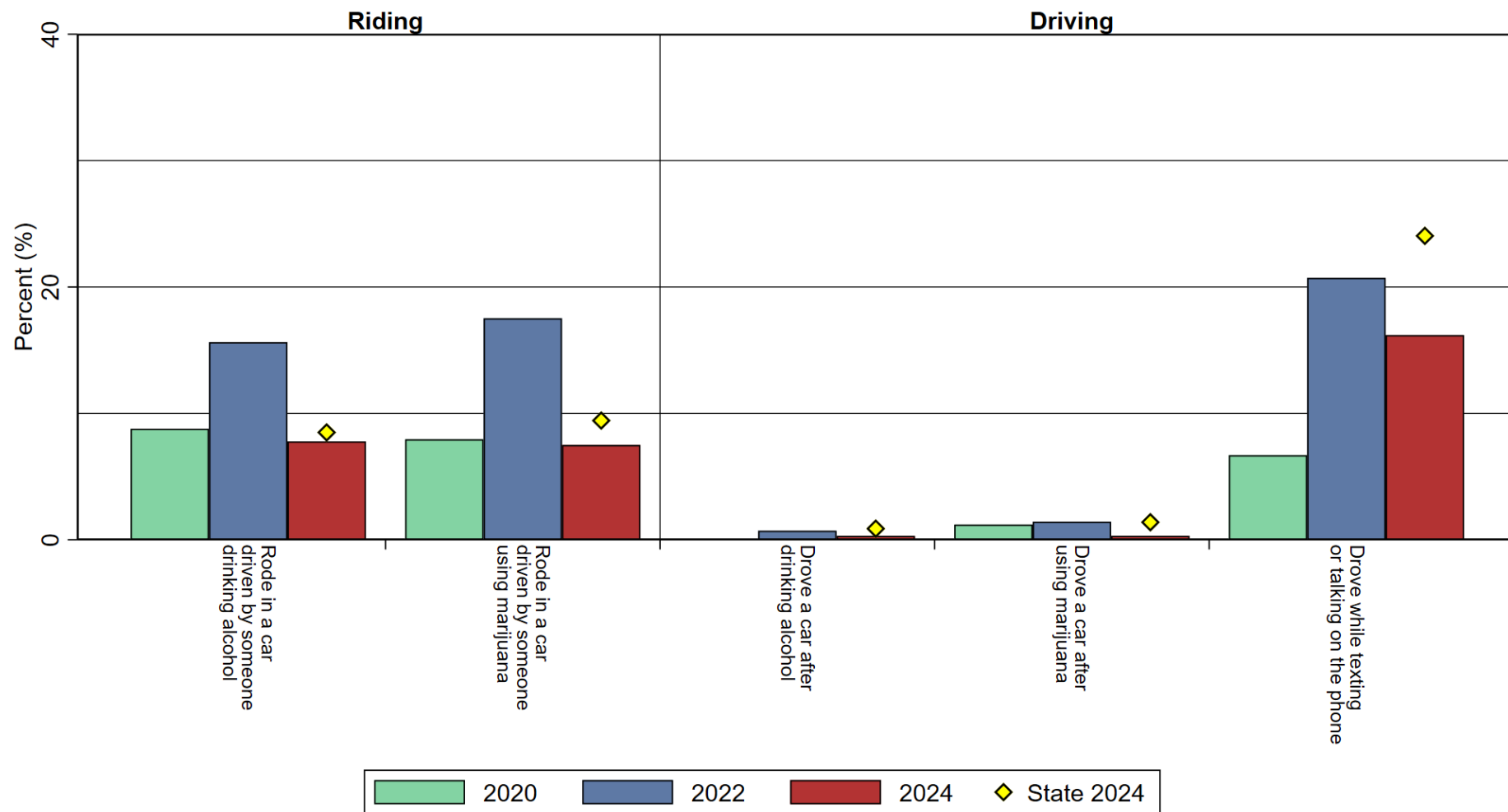
Table 16. Dangerous Driving

During the past 30 days, how many times did you...†	Grade 10			Grade 12			All grades		
	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024
ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol?	8.8	15.6	7.8	5.8	11.9	10.4	7.8	14.4	8.8
ride in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been using marijuana?	7.9	17.5	7.5	10.0	14.8	16.8	8.6	16.6	11.1
drive a car or other vehicle when you had been drinking alcohol?	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.8	2.2	1.5	0.3	1.2	0.8
drive a car or other vehicle when you had been using marijuana?	1.2	1.4	0.3	3.2	7.9	5.4	1.9	3.6	2.3
drive a vehicle while texting or talking on your phone?	6.7	20.7	16.2	25.8	43.7	45.5	13.1	28.3	27.5

†Percentage of people who marked at least one time.

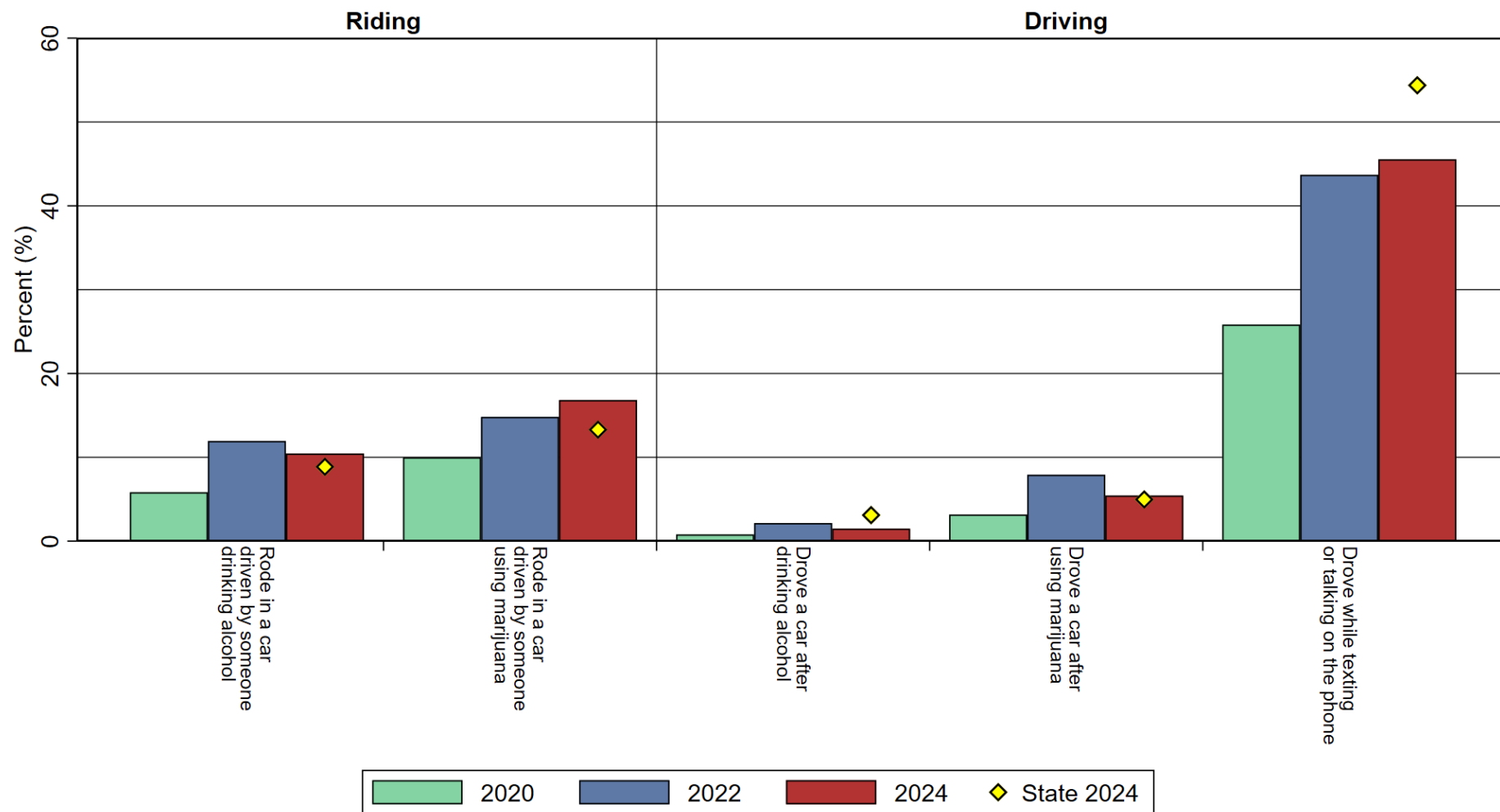
Dangerous Driving

Figure 15. Dangerous Driving, Grade 10



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 10			Grade 12			All grades		
	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024
Bought it at a restaurant, bar, or club	.	6.3	.	.	10.7	6.8	0.0	8.3	6.3
Bought it at a store	.	3.1	.	.	7.1	15.9	2.6	5.0	12.7
Bought it at a public event (e.g., concert)	.	6.3	.	.	0.0	2.3	5.1	3.3	3.2
Bought it when outside of the U.S.	.	12.5	.	.	10.7	0.0	0.0	11.7	3.2
Stole it from a store or someone else's home	.	9.4	.	.	3.6	15.9	0.0	6.7	14.3
Stole it from my own home	.	34.4	.	.	3.6	13.6	17.9	20.0	19.0
From my parent or guardian	.	25.0	.	.	39.3	4.5	23.1	31.7	12.7
Gave someone money to buy it	.	9.4	.	.	3.6	13.6	15.4	6.7	12.7
From a relative over 21	.	34.4	.	.	35.7	31.8	25.6	35.0	38.1
From a non-related adult over 21	.	15.6	.	.	17.9	20.5	15.4	16.7	17.5
From someone under 21	.	31.3	.	.	14.3	22.7	2.6	23.3	19.0
At a party	.	37.5	.	.	53.6	63.6	43.6	45.0	54.0
Over the internet	.	3.1	.	.	0.0	2.3	0.0	1.7	3.2
Other	.	21.9	.	.	10.7	15.9	17.9	16.7	19.0

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 10			Grade 12			All grades		
	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024
From someone with a medical marijuana card	.	14.0	.	.	24.1	9.8	24.3	17.7	9.7
Bought it from a dispensary within Arizona	.	14.0	.	.	24.1	34.1	5.4	17.7	25.8
Bought it from a dispensary outside of Arizona	.	8.0	.	.	0.0	4.9	0.0	5.1	4.8
Bought it from a drug dealer	.	18.0	.	.	34.5	17.1	29.7	24.1	19.4
From family or relatives	.	28.0	.	.	17.2	17.1	5.4	24.1	17.7
From home	.	16.0	.	.	13.8	2.4	5.4	15.2	9.7
From friends	.	68.0	.	.	75.9	61.0	51.4	70.9	56.5
At school	.	18.0	.	.	24.1	12.2	2.7	20.3	14.5
At a party	.	14.0	.	.	31.0	34.1	2.7	20.3	29.0
Over the internet	.	6.0	.	.	0.0	7.3	2.7	3.8	11.3
Other	.	8.0	.	.	6.9	17.1	10.8	7.6	27.4

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.

Supplementary Tables

Table 19. Where Obtained Prescription Drugs

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

Supplementary Tables

Table 20. Fentanyl

	Grade 10			Grade 12			All grades		
	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024
Fentanyl Use									
Have you ever used fentanyl?									
I have never heard of that drug.	n/a	34.3	5.7	n/a	31.0	4.9	n/a	33.2	5.4
No	n/a	64.3	91.2	n/a	66.9	91.7	n/a	65.2	91.4
Yes	n/a	1.4	3.0	n/a	2.1	3.4	n/a	1.6	3.2
Have you used fentanyl in the past 30 days?	n/a	n/a	0.0	n/a	n/a	0.0	n/a	n/a	0.0
Fentanyl Awareness									
During the past 12 months, have you talked with a parent or guardian about the dangers of fentanyl?	n/a	20.3	33.9	n/a	23.3	34.0	n/a	21.3	34.0
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	28.7	76.5	n/a	25.4	77.5	n/a	27.6	76.9
Do you think people are at “Great risk” of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they...									
use fentanyl?*	n/a	73.5	85.0	n/a	73.9	80.2	n/a	73.6	83.2
Would it be “Sort of easy” or “Very easy” for you to...									
get fentanyl?*	n/a	10.6	8.6	n/a	17.4	17.9	n/a	12.9	12.1

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

*Among students who had heard of fentanyl.

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 10			Grade 12			All grades		
	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024
Bought it from a smoke shop	.	13.5	.	.	.	57.7	.	23.7	42.5
Bought it from a store other than a smoke shop	.	8.1	.	.	.	26.9	.	8.5	20.0
Bought it from a drug dealer	.	10.8	.	.	.	15.4	.	20.3	20.0
From family or relatives	.	16.2	.	.	.	19.2	.	22.0	22.5
From friends	.	59.5	.	.	.	57.7	.	55.9	60.0
Gave someone money to buy it	.	35.1	.	.	.	53.8	.	32.2	52.5
Over the internet	.	5.4	.	.	.	11.5	.	5.1	17.5
Have you ever vaped...									
e-juice or e-liquid with nicotine on school grounds?	5.7	10.2	5.2	11.9	15.1	12.4	7.8	11.8	7.9
marijuana wax or THC oil on school grounds?	6.4	13.0	5.4	9.3	21.5	12.3	7.4	15.9	8.0
In the past 12 months, has at least one of your four closest friends...									
vaped e-juice or e-liquid with nicotine?	32.9	48.6	29.0	48.1	43.1	46.9	38.2	46.7	35.8
I feel it would be "Wrong" or "Very wrong" to...									
vape e-juice or e-liquid with nicotine	78.2	71.3	82.5	69.1	70.4	66.5	75.1	71.0	76.4

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.

Supplementary Tables

Table 22. Drug Free Communities Report - National Outcome Measures (NOMs)

	Grade 10			Grade 12			All grades		
	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024
Do you think people would be at "Moderate risk" or "Great risk" of harming themselves (physically or in other ways) if they...									
smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	85.6	76.0	78.2	87.8	74.3	77.7	86.3	75.4	78.0
vape e-juice or e-liquid with nicotine daily?	79.8	72.6	75.5	78.9	66.9	77.7	79.5	70.7	76.3
take one or two drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	75.7	65.1	65.6	70.7	60.4	67.8	74.0	63.6	66.5
have five or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage, in a row, once or twice a week?	82.6	77.7	77.3	78.9	68.1	76.2	81.4	74.6	76.9
use prescription drugs without a doctor telling them to take them?	89.3	81.8	79.1	83.7	74.8	79.2	87.4	79.5	79.2
try marijuana once or twice?	28.0	24.5	30.2	25.2	20.7	23.5	27.0	23.3	27.6
smoke marijuana regularly (once or twice a week)?	51.4	43.2	51.5	45.5	34.8	39.6	49.5	40.4	47.0
use illegal drugs besides marijuana?	90.1	84.3	82.2	87.0	77.0	82.6	89.1	81.9	82.4
Do your parents feel it would be "Wrong" or "Very wrong" for you to...									
smoke cigarettes?	98.7	96.2	97.0	96.6	98.5	95.4	98.0	96.9	96.4
have one or two alcoholic drinks nearly every day?	97.9	95.8	96.1	94.9	93.2	95.9	96.9	94.9	96.0
drink alcoholic beverages regularly (at least once or twice a month)?	94.0	91.5	93.1	87.2	83.5	86.6	91.8	88.8	90.6
use prescription drugs without a doctor telling you to take them?	97.9	96.2	97.4	98.3	98.5	95.9	98.0	96.9	96.8
smoke marijuana?	88.5	84.2	92.1	83.8	76.7	85.1	86.9	81.7	89.4
use illegal drugs besides marijuana?	99.6	98.1	98.7	98.3	97.7	96.9	99.2	98.0	98.0
Do your friends feel it would be "Wrong" or "Very wrong" for you to...									
smoke tobacco?	88.0	82.4	92.2	86.5	85.6	75.5	87.5	83.5	85.8
vape e-juice or e-liquid with nicotine (e.g., e-cigs)?	75.6	67.0	85.7	60.9	68.9	67.5	70.5	67.7	78.7
have one or two alcoholic drinks nearly every day?	88.4	79.9	91.0	77.4	78.8	77.5	84.6	79.5	85.8
use prescription drugs not prescribed to you?	89.2	87.2	93.1	92.5	88.6	87.0	90.3	87.7	90.8
smoke marijuana?	67.9	56.0	76.9	54.9	54.5	54.5	63.4	55.6	68.3
use illegal drugs besides marijuana?	89.2	85.7	94.4	86.5	86.4	84.5	88.3	85.9	90.6

Supplementary Tables

Table 23. Additional Data for Prevention Planning: Offered Substances

During the past 30 days, were you offered...†	Grade 10			Grade 12			All grades		
	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024
cigarettes?	6.7	10.0	6.8	8.5	15.7	11.5	7.3	11.9	8.6
an e-cig with nicotine?	20.9	40.6	24.7	25.6	34.7	35.1	22.5	38.6	28.7
alcohol?	21.3	28.5	26.4	31.6	42.1	39.8	24.9	33.0	31.6
prescription drugs?	4.9	8.0	5.1	8.5	8.3	4.7	6.1	8.1	4.9
marijuana?	20.4	41.8	23.6	35.9	41.3	40.8	25.7	41.6	30.4
illegal drugs besides marijuana?	6.3	9.2	4.4	6.8	9.9	9.4	6.5	9.5	6.4

†Percentage of people who marked at least one time.

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 10			Grade 12			All grades		
	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024
Say "No" without giving a reason why.	55.6	74.1	66.7	67.9	60.6	64.3	60.4	69.7	65.6
Give an explanation or excuse to turn down the offer.	53.1	48.1	52.1	52.8	58.2	52.0	53.0	51.5	52.1
Decide to leave the situation without accepting the offer.	33.3	34.8	39.3	30.2	30.3	22.4	32.1	33.3	31.6
Use some other way to not accept the alcohol or drugs.	27.2	37.8	40.2	22.6	24.2	24.5	25.4	33.3	33.0

†Among those students who reported being offered substances, percentage 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 10			Grade 12			All grades		
	2020	2022	2024*	2020	2022	2024*	2020	2022	2024*
Not interested in drugs	84.5	87.0	n/a	91.9	81.4	n/a	86.7	85.2	n/a
Tried them and don't like them	5.0	9.8	n/a	8.1	12.8	n/a	5.9	10.7	n/a
Couldn't get it or wasn't offered	17.5	15.8	n/a	12.8	16.3	n/a	16.1	15.9	n/a
Parents would be disappointed	75.5	66.8	n/a	55.8	57.0	n/a	69.6	63.7	n/a
Other adults would be disappointed	55.0	41.8	n/a	33.7	36.0	n/a	48.6	40.0	n/a
Parents would take away privileges	56.0	49.5	n/a	29.1	31.4	n/a	47.9	43.7	n/a
Might get kicked out of school, sports, cheerleading, etc.	45.0	36.4	n/a	25.6	36.0	n/a	39.2	36.3	n/a
I would get a bad reputation	39.5	32.1	n/a	26.7	31.4	n/a	35.7	31.9	n/a
Friends would stop talking to me or hanging out with me	29.0	17.9	n/a	14.0	11.6	n/a	24.5	15.9	n/a
Illegal and I could get arrested	58.5	40.8	n/a	52.3	47.7	n/a	56.6	43.0	n/a
It can harm my body	71.0	61.4	n/a	64.0	64.0	n/a	68.9	62.2	n/a
Other	34.0	35.3	n/a	27.9	26.7	n/a	32.2	32.6	n/a

†Percentage of people who marked the option.

*Due to a programming error in the online survey, students who reported no lifetime substance use were not shown this question in 2024. Because of the inconsistent reporting from prior administrations, the 2024 results are not provided in the table.

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 reasons for using (Mark all that apply).†	Grade 10			Grade 12			All grades		
	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024
To try something new and exciting	15.6	24.7	32.4	32.3	15.4	19.4	23.8	21.4	24.2
To have fun	46.9	52.1	43.2	54.8	56.4	53.2	50.8	53.6	49.5
I was bored and needed something to do	34.4	34.2	29.7	22.6	17.9	24.2	28.6	28.6	26.3
To deal with the stress from my parents and family	37.5	31.5	40.5	19.4	33.3	25.8	28.6	32.1	31.3
To deal with the stress from my peers and friends	28.1	19.2	29.7	9.7	23.1	21.0	19.0	20.5	24.2
To deal with the stress from my school	34.4	38.4	48.6	19.4	41.0	33.9	27.0	39.3	39.4
To deal with the stress from my community	12.5	12.3	18.9	6.5	10.3	11.3	9.5	11.6	14.1
Needed it, craved it, or am addicted	3.1	6.8	13.5	0.0	10.3	12.9	1.6	8.0	13.1
To stay focused or think better	28.1	17.8	35.1	6.5	20.5	12.9	17.5	18.8	21.2
To get high or feel good	37.5	42.5	35.1	38.7	53.8	41.9	38.1	46.4	39.4
To feel normal	15.6	16.4	21.6	16.1	17.9	19.4	15.9	17.0	20.2
I was feeling sad or down	31.3	37.0	24.3	22.6	17.9	17.7	27.0	30.4	20.2
To lose weight	3.1	8.2	2.7	6.5	2.6	3.2	4.8	6.3	3.0
To get back at my parents or get their attention	3.1	2.7	2.7	6.5	2.6	3.2	4.8	2.7	3.0
To feel grown up or prove that I am grown up	0.0	1.4	5.4	0.0	5.1	3.2	0.0	2.7	4.0
To be like someone famous	0.0	5.5	2.7	3.2	2.6	1.6	1.6	4.5	2.0
To fit in with friends	0.0	6.8	2.7	9.7	12.8	6.5	4.8	8.9	5.1
Other	31.3	24.7	16.2	16.1	20.5	22.6	23.8	23.2	20.2

†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 10			Grade 12			All grades		
		2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024
smoke one or more packs of cigarettes per day?	No risk	5.3	12.0	13.2	8.1	16.9	13.9	6.3	13.6	13.4
	Slight risk	9.1	12.0	8.6	4.1	8.8	8.4	7.4	10.9	8.5
	Moderate risk	17.7	22.5	23.6	15.4	20.6	15.8	16.9	21.9	20.6
	Great risk	67.9	53.5	54.6	72.4	53.7	61.9	69.4	53.5	57.4
take 1 or 2 drinks of an alcoholic beverage nearly every day?	No risk	5.8	13.1	15.0	12.2	19.4	15.3	7.9	15.2	15.2
	Slight risk	18.5	21.8	19.3	17.1	20.1	16.8	18.0	21.3	18.4
	Moderate risk	36.2	39.6	33.1	30.9	22.4	33.2	34.4	34.0	33.1
	Great risk	39.5	25.5	32.5	39.8	38.1	34.7	39.6	29.6	33.3
have 5 or more drinks of an alcoholic beverage in a row once or twice a week?	No risk	5.8	13.1	13.5	8.9	17.8	12.9	6.8	14.7	13.3
	Slight risk	11.6	9.1	9.2	12.2	14.1	10.9	11.8	10.8	9.8
	Moderate risk	25.6	32.5	26.7	23.6	24.4	26.2	24.9	29.8	26.5
	Great risk	57.0	45.3	50.6	55.3	43.7	50.0	56.4	44.7	50.4
use prescription drugs without a doctor telling them to take them?	No risk	4.1	11.7	13.5	9.8	16.3	12.9	6.0	13.2	13.3
	Slight risk	6.6	6.6	7.4	6.5	8.9	7.9	6.6	7.3	7.6
	Moderate risk	24.7	27.4	26.4	20.3	20.0	18.8	23.2	24.9	23.5
	Great risk	64.6	54.4	52.8	63.4	54.8	60.4	64.2	54.5	55.7
try marijuana once or twice?	No risk	38.7	47.3	38.2	44.7	57.0	47.0	40.7	50.5	41.5
	Slight risk	33.3	28.2	31.7	30.1	22.2	29.5	32.2	26.2	30.9
	Moderate risk	15.2	13.2	15.4	12.2	9.6	10.5	14.2	12.0	13.5
	Great risk	12.8	11.4	14.8	13.0	11.1	13.0	12.8	11.3	14.1
smoke marijuana regularly (once or twice a week)?	No risk	21.0	28.9	21.2	26.8	31.1	28.7	23.0	29.7	24.1
	Slight risk	27.6	27.8	27.3	27.6	34.1	31.7	27.6	29.9	29.0
	Moderate risk	25.9	22.3	24.2	22.8	18.5	19.8	24.9	21.1	22.5
	Great risk	25.5	20.9	27.3	22.8	16.3	19.8	24.6	19.4	24.4
use illegal drugs besides marijuana?	No risk	4.5	11.7	12.3	8.9	16.3	13.4	6.0	13.2	12.7
	Slight risk	5.3	4.0	5.5	4.1	6.7	4.0	4.9	4.9	4.9
	Moderate risk	21.8	24.8	19.9	22.0	15.6	23.4	21.9	21.8	21.3
	Great risk	68.3	59.5	62.3	65.0	61.5	59.2	67.2	60.1	61.1

Supplementary Tables

Table 28. Additional Data for Prevention Planning: Drug Related Behaviors

		Grade 10			Grade 12			All grades		
		2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024	2020	2022	2024
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	66.4	59.8	59.9	75.2	63.3	68.6	69.4	61.0	63.3
	1 time	11.2	11.5	9.9	5.1	7.5	6.4	9.1	10.2	8.5
	2-3 times	13.9	16.0	14.6	10.3	17.5	11.7	12.6	16.5	13.5
	4-6 times	2.7	4.9	6.8	3.4	5.0	9.6	2.9	4.9	7.9
	7-10 times	1.8	2.0	1.4	2.6	2.5	1.1	2.1	2.2	1.2
	11 or more times	4.0	5.7	7.5	3.4	4.2	2.7	3.8	5.2	5.6
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	52.9	54.3	54.8	60.7	62.5	57.4	55.6	57.0	55.8
	1 time	16.6	16.3	10.5	10.3	9.2	16.0	14.4	14.0	12.7
	2-3 times	19.7	16.3	20.1	14.5	19.2	18.1	17.9	17.3	19.3
	4-6 times	6.3	6.9	6.8	7.7	5.0	4.8	6.8	6.3	6.0
	7-10 times	1.3	2.9	2.0	0.9	0.8	2.1	1.2	2.2	2.1
	11 or more times	3.1	3.3	5.8	6.0	3.3	1.6	4.1	3.3	4.1
During the past 12 months, have you talked with a parent or guardian about the dangers of the following substances (Mark all that apply)?	Tobacco	26.8	22.8	27.3	29.9	23.3	22.3	27.9	23.0	25.4
	Alcohol	44.6	32.9	36.7	36.8	43.3	31.9	41.9	36.3	34.8
	Marijuana	42.9	33.7	34.6	34.2	41.7	34.0	39.9	36.3	34.4
	Prescription drugs	28.6	21.1	20.4	28.2	24.2	17.6	28.4	22.1	19.3
	Other illegal drugs	31.7	27.2	24.9	23.9	28.3	21.3	29.0	27.6	23.5
During the past 12 months, do you recall hearing, reading, or watching an advertisement about the prevention of substance use?*		85.2	57.7	58.2	82.1	57.9	56.2	84.1	57.7	57.4

*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 construction of the scales involved taking means (average scores) of each of their components, which were mostly in the form of Likert scales, 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 a high level of 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 actively participate in school activities and decision-making, 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

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Appendix C: Wording Changes Across the 2020, 2022, 2024 Surveys

Question Domain	2020 Survey	2022 Survey	2024 Survey	Change Description
Gender	What is your sex? <u>Responses:</u> Male, Female	What sex were you assigned at birth (on your birth certificate)? <u>Responses:</u> Male, Female	Same as 2020	Reworded in 2022
Adverse Childhood Experiences	Since the time you were born until now, did you ever live with anyone:	Same as 2020	Have you ever lived with:	Reworded in 2024
	Who was a problem drinker or alcoholic? <u>Responses:</u> No, Yes	Same as 2020	A parent or guardian who had a problem with alcohol use? <u>Responses:</u> No, Yes	Reworded in 2024
	Who used illegal drugs or abused prescription medications? <u>Responses:</u> No, Yes	Same as 2020	A parent or guardian who had a problem with drug use? <u>Responses:</u> No, Yes	Reworded in 2024
	Who served time or was sentenced to serve time in a correctional facility (e.g., jail/prison)? <u>Responses:</u> No, Yes	Same as 2020	A parent or guardian you were separated from because they went to jail, prison, or a detention center? <u>Responses:</u> No, Yes	Reworded in 2024
	Parents who got separated or divorced? <u>Responses:</u> No, Yes	Same as 2020	Parents or guardians who got separated or divorced? <u>Responses:</u> No, Yes	Reworded in 2024
Adverse Childhood Experiences	Since the time you were born until now, did you ever live with:	Same as 2020	In your lifetime, how often have:	Reworded in 2024
	Parents or other adults who slapped, hit, kicked, punched, or beat each other up? <u>Responses:</u> No, Yes	Same as 2020	Your parents or other adults in your home slapped, hit, kicked, punched, or beat each other up? <u>Responses:</u> Never, Rarely, Sometimes, Most of the time, Always	Reworded and response options changed in 2024 To harmonize 2024 responses with prior years, "Never" was coded as "No", and "Rarely", "Sometimes", "Most of the time", and "Always" were coded as "Yes"

	<p>Parents or adults who swore at you, insulted you, or put you down?</p> <p><u>Responses:</u> No, Yes</p>	Same as 2020	<p>Has a parent or other adult in your home insulted you or put you down?</p> <p><u>Responses:</u> Never, Rarely, Sometimes, Most of the time, Always</p>	<p>Reworded and response options changed in 2024.</p> <p>To harmonize 2024 responses with prior years, "Never" was coded as "No", and "Rarely", "Sometimes", "Most of the time", and "Always" were coded as "Yes"</p>
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Appendix D: Contacts for Prevention

For the most up to date contact information, please visit <https://sacilaz.org>

Apache County

Apache County Youth Council

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Eagar, AZ 85925
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CAREaz

140 E. Commercial St.
St. Johns, AZ 85936
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Cochise County

Douglas Community Coalition

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Mayahuel Prevention Consortium II (MPCII)

1237 G. Avenue,
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Coconino County

HOPE Coconino

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Flagstaff, AZ 86004
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Williams Alliance

2625 N King St.
Flagstaff, AZ 86004
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Gila County

Copper Basin Coalition

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Globe, AZ 85501
928-425-9276 x 126
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Copper Corridor Substance Abuse Coalition

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Northern Gila County Community Drug Task Force

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Graham County

Graham County Substance Abuse Coalition

7749 US Hwy 191
Safford, AZ 85546
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Greenlee County

Greenlee County Substance Abuse Coalition

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La Paz County

Parker Area Alliance for Community Empowerment (PAACE)

1309 9th St.
Parker, AZ 85344
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Maricopa County

Arizona SADD

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The Barbell Saves Project

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Desert Spectrum Coalition

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Fountain Hills Substance Abuse Prevention Coalition

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Guadalupe Community Partnership

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HEAAL/Help Enrich African American Lives

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Isaac Community in Action

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Redeem Neighborhoods

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Pendergast Community Coalition

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Peoria Primary Prevention Coalition (3PC)

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REACH North Phoenix Coalition

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South Mountain WORKS Coalition

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Stand Up AJ

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Tempe Coalition

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United Prevention

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Urban Indian Coalition of Arizona

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Way Out West Coalition (WOW Coalition)

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West Phoenix Amanecer Coalition, CPLC Community Center

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Mohave County**Mohave Substance Treatment Education Prevention Partnership (MSTEPP)**

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YADAH- Young Adult Development Association of Havasu

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Navajo County**Nexus Coalition**

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Pima County**Ajo SAPE (Substance Abuse Prevention and Education) Coalition**

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Amado Community Alliance

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Arizona Youth Partnership

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BeMedSmart

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Healthy People Coalition

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Sells AZ 85634

LPKNC

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Pima County Community Prevention Coalition

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Rise Up! Glendale

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RISP-Net (Refugee/Immigrant Service Provider Network-Tucson)

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South Tucson Operation Prevention, Intervention & Treatment Coalition

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Youth Empowerment and LGBTQ Leadership (YELL) Coalition

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Pinal County**Be Awesome Coalition**

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