Arizona Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant:
Statewide Epidemiological Profile and Problem Areas

Submitted by the Epidemiology Work Group

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Summary

Background and Purpose. In the fall of 2004, the State of Arizona and the Governor's Office received a Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant from the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. The State Incentive Grant provides $11.75 million over five years to reduce substance use in Arizona. The Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant requires a statewide needs assessment to direct funding to substance abuse related problems in Arizona. This epidemiological profile informs the statewide needs assessment by providing data on substance use consumption patterns and consequences.

Approach. To oversee the development of the report and its findings, an epidemiology work group was formed. Members included grant partner agencies, representatives of agencies with key data sets, public health experts and epidemiologists, community representatives, and the State Incentive Grant's evaluator. The work group was convened and staffed by the Governor's Office.

The work was conducted in two phases. First, an exhaustive list of potential indicators of substance use consequence and consumption patterns was developed. The second phase of the work consisted of analyzing available indicator data so that they could be interpreted and funding priorities set among various consequences, consumption patterns, and audiences. Once problem areas began to be identified, additional analyses were conducted to inform the problem areas.

Problem Areas. The epidemiology work group identified problematic drinking and youth illicit drug use as the state's problem areas for State Incentive Grant funds. Depending on the objective of the funded interventions, there are several possible age and geographic audiences. The following table presents indicators, age and geographic groups, and possible prevention objectives.

Problematic drinking is defined with four indicators: past month underage drinking, past month underage binge drinking, past month adult binge drinking, and alcohol related car crash injuries. Youth illicit drug use is defined by one indicator: past month any illicit drug use. For each indicator two age groups are suggested: the age group experiencing the highest rate of the problem and the age group immediately preceding this high rate population. The high rate age group can be targeted to decrease reoccurrence or avoidance of the problem. The age group preceding the high rate age group can be targeted for avoidance of the problem. There are also two types of target geographies: those counties or sub-county segments, referred to as community health analysis areas or CHAAs, with high rates of the problem measured by the indicator and those counties with a high occurrence of the problem measured by the indicator.

Problem Areas: Problematic Drinking and Youth Illicit Drug Use			
Indicator	Target Age	Target Geography	Objectives
Problematic Drinking			
Past month underage drinking	8th - 12th grade students	Counties and health analysis areas with highest rate of 8th to 12th grade drinking: Santa Cruz, Mohave, Gila, Cochise, Douglas CHAA, Globe/Hayden CHAA, Kingman and Lake Havasu City CHAA	1. Increase age of onset 2. Decrease past 30-day day use
		Counties with highest occurrence of 8th to 12th grade drinking: Maricopa, Pima	
	Students in grades below the 8th grade	Counties and health analysis areas with highest rate of 8th to 12th grade drinking: Santa Cruz, Mohave, Gila, Cochise, Douglas CHAA, Globe/Hayden CHAA, Kingman and Lake Havasu City CHAA	Increase age of onset
		Counties with highest occurrence of 8th to 12th grade drinking: Maricopa, Pima	
Past month underage binge drinking	8th – 12th grade students	Counties and health analysis areas with highest rates of 8th to 12th grade binge drinking: Santa Cruz, Mohave, Gila, Cochise, Douglas CHAA, Benson CHAA, Globe/Hayden CHAA, Williams CHAA	1. Decrease past 30-day day use 2. Decrease past two-week binge drinking
		Counties with highest occurrence of 8th to 12th grade binge drinking: Maricopa, Pima	
	Students in grades below the 8th grade.	Counties with highest rates of 8th to 12th grade binge drinking: Santa Cruz, Mohave, Gila, Cochise	Increase age of onset
		Counties with highest occurrence of 8th to 12th grade binge drinking: Maricopa, Pima	
Past month adult binge drinking	18-25 year olds (highest rate)	State level (no data at sub-state level)	Decrease past 30-day day binge drinking
	<18 year olds	State level (no data at sub-state level)	1. Decrease past two-week binge drinking 2. Increase age of onset
Alcohol related car crash injuries	21 - 34 year olds	Counties with highest rates of car crash injuries: La Paz, Coconino, Apache	1. Decrease alcohol related car crashes 2. Decrease past 30-day day binge drinking
		Counties with highest occurrence of car crash injuries: Maricopa, Pima	
	< 21 year olds	Counties with highest rates of car crash injuries: La Paz, Coconino, Apache	1. Decrease past 30-day day binge drinking 2. Increase age of onset
		Counties with highest occurrence of car crash injuries: Maricopa, Pima	

Priority Problems: Problematic Drinking and Youth Illicit Drug Use			
Youth Illicit Drug Use			
Indicator	Target Age	Target Geography	Objectives
Past month any illicit drug use[1]	8th – 12th grade students	Counties and health analysis areas with highest rates of past month any drug use: Apache, Graham, Coconino, Navajo, Page/Fredonia CHAA, Sedona CHAA, Flagstaff West CHAA, Flagstaff East CHAA, Flagstaff Rural CHAA, Winslow CHAA, Holbrook CHAA, Benson CHAA, Navajo Nation CHAA, Hopi Nation CHAA, Havasupai CHAA.	1. Decrease past month illicit drug use 2. Increase age of onset
		Counties with highest occurrence of past month any drug use: Maricopa, Pima	
	Students in grades below the 8th grade	Counties and health analysis areas with highest rates of past month any drug use: Apache, Graham, Coconino, Navajo, Page/Fredonia CHAA, Sedona CHAA, Flagstaff West CHAA, Flagstaff East CHAA, Flagstaff Rural CHAA, Winslow CHAA, Holbrook CHAA, Benson CHAA, Navajo Nation CHAA, Hopi Nation CHAA, Havasupai CHAA.	Increase age of onset
		Counties with highest occurrence of past month any drug use: Maricopa, Pima	

[1] Any illicit drug generally includes all drugs with the exception of tobacco and alcohol. The specific drugs that are included may vary according to the study that is used to measure drug use.

Key Findings

Magnitude of Substance Abuse: Consequences and Consumption

1. **Probably the most severe consequence of substance use is death but deaths associated with substance use are relatively small when compared to the five leading causes of death in Arizona (Table 3A).** This suggests two things. First, any intervention targeting death directly related to substance use would have little affect on the state's overall mortality. Second, because there are so few deaths directly attributable to drugs and alcohol, measuring an intervention's success on this indicator would be difficult because there is so little to change.

2. **The absolute numbers for substance use problems related to illness or injury are much greater than the absolute numbers for deaths related to substance use (Table 3B).** Almost half a million people report clinical dependence or abuse of illicit drugs or alcohol. Over 100,000 people reported driving after having too much to drink and 6,200 people were injured in alcohol related crashes. Focusing on reducing substance use related injury and illness provides a much larger target for intervention and would also reduce deaths related to substance use.

3. Consumption does not necessarily result in death or illness but some consumption patterns such as binge drinking or illicit drug use predict health consequences better than others due to the impairment following such use. **Alcohol**

consumption and binge alcohol consumption affect more people, including youth, than other substances (Table 3E and 3F).

4. **For youth, the estimated rates of illicit drug use in the past month for 12 to 17 year olds (123.6/1,000) are comparable to the estimated rates of binge drinking in the past month for 12 to 17 year olds (117.52/1,000, Table 3N).**

5. **Methamphetamine is one of the least used drugs relative to alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana. Inhalants and cocaine are used slightly more than methamphetamine (Tables 3G through 3J).**

Substance Use and Age

6. **Eighteen to twenty-five year olds have the highest rates of use for all substances and the highest rates for alcohol or illicit drug dependence or abuse (Table 3N).**

7. **Twelfth grade has the highest percentage of students that have used alcohol (51.1 percent), tobacco (24.4 percent), and illicit drugs (25.1 percent) in the past 30 days or have engaged in binge drinking in the past two weeks (32.4 percent, Table 3O). Eighth grade students report substantial amounts of substance use in the past 30 days (25 percent have used alcohol and 18 percent have used an illicit drug).**

8. **Highest rates for a majority of the problem indicators such as substance consumption, drug-related arrests, and alcohol related car crashes, cluster in the 18 to 25 year old age group (Figure 3A).**

Substance Use and Geography

9. **Cochise, Gila, Mohave, and Santa Cruz counties have the most problems with 30-day youth alcohol use and past two-week youth binge drinking (Table 3Y).**

   In some cases, data are available at smaller geographic segments referred to as community health analysis areas (Figures 3B and 3C). **Within Cochise and Gila counties the Douglas and Globe/Hayden health analysis areas have higher than average percentages of youth that report binge drinking and past 30-day alcohol use. Within Cochise and Coconino counties, the Benson and Williams health analysis areas report higher than average youth binge drinking rates. Within Mohave county, the Kingman and Lake Havasu City health analysis areas have higher than average percentages of past 30-day youth alcohol use.**

10. A geographic analysis was also conducted for youth illicit drug use (Table 3Z). **Apache, Graham, Coconino, and Navajo counties have the most problems**

with illicit drug use among 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students. For past month drug use among 8th through 12th grade students, the health analysis areas of Page/Fredonia, Flagstaff West, Flagstaff East, Flagstaff Rural, Winslow, Holbrook, Benson, Navajo Nation, Hopi Nation and Havasupai have higher than average percentages of drug use (Figure 3D).

Risk and Protective Factors

11. Another way to assess substance abuse prevention need is to measure the prevalence of characteristics that have been shown to predict substance use. A high prevalence of these risk factors suggests a greater potential for developing substance abuse problems and hence a greater need for prevention interventions. Two studies measure Arizona's counties' predilection for substance abuse problems: the *Arizona Youth Survey* and the *Arizona Social Indicator Study* conducted by the Mel and Enid Zuckerman Arizona College of Public Health at the University of Arizona. **Based on the number of indicators that exceed a normative standard, Yavapai, Mohave, and Gila counties are at the highest risk for substance abuse problems as indicated in both the *Arizona Youth Survey* and the *Arizona Social Indicator Study*. Maricopa and Yuma counties have the lowest level of risk in both studies (Tables 4A and 4B).**

Community Resources and Service Gaps

12. To get a better sense of the gaps that might exist between the problems identified and the prevention resources that the state allocates to those problems, an analysis was conducted of current state funding as reported in the *Arizona Drug and Gang Prevention and Treatment Program Inventory* (Table 5A) and the funding's relationship to the problems being studied (Table 3HH). **For La Paz, Santa Cruz, and Cochise counties, high per capita spending on substance abuse prevention programs is congruent with high rates of problem behaviors. On the other hand there is a discrepancy between low prevention per capita funding and high problem rates for Navajo, Mohave, Gila, Apache, Coconino, and Greenlee counties.**

Data needs and considerations. In the course of the epidemiology work group's work, a variety of data and research needs were identified, some of which presented significant gaps in our knowledge of substance abuse consumption and consequences in Arizona.

Adult prevalence survey. There is no study of adults that provides sub-state level estimates for substance use and substance related consequences such as clinical dependence or abuse. Such a survey should be conducted on a regular basis with a sample large enough, at a minimum, to provide sub-county level estimates for Maricopa and Pima counties and county level estimates for the rest of the state.

Proportion of health or social problems attributable to substance use. Throughout the development of the epidemiological profile the question of the relationship of substance

use to chronic diseases such as heart disease or social problems such as crime or school dropout remained unanswered. In ensuing years of the State Incentive Grant, the epidemiology work group can address this issue in two ways: first, by conducting a literature review of studies that reliably measure the contribution of substance abuse to these health and social problems and second, by conducting studies specific to Arizona's population.

Measures of the severity of substance use such as economic costs or years of productive life lost. With the exception of instances of death or illness, this profile does not describe or quantify the affect substance use has on the individual or society. The severity of substance use in terms of economic costs, utilization of system resources, or years of productive life lost due to substance use or its consequences should be considered. As with proportion of health or social problems attributable to substance use, the epidemiology work group can address this deficiency in subsequent years by conducting reviews of pertinent studies that can be applied to Arizona's population or by conducting primary research with Arizona specific populations.

Resource inventory. In this report, resources and assets were defined as the annual amount of public funding received by service providers in Arizona as reported in the *Arizona Drug and Gang Prevention and Treatment Program Inventory*. Some important dimensions of resource assessment, such as measures of program effectiveness or the behavioral objectives that are targeted by the resources have yet to be included in this data source. Resource assessments should continue to be performed on a regular basis and include data on resources at the lowest geographic level possible (closest to program delivery). In addition, the design of future assessments should consider use of additional measures and tools that provide feasible and reliable information to determine the effects of resources on behavioral outcomes.

Child welfare and substance abuse. One of the original intents of the grant was to address the substance abuse prevention needs of those families that are in the child welfare system or communities that have high rates of child welfare involvement. Unfortunately, reliable data on the co-occurrence of substance use and child welfare involvement are not regularly collected. If the state wishes to pursue such interventions in the future, the child welfare system should include a substance use assessment at the appropriate client contact point so that reliable and representative data can be collected.

Sub-county data. The epidemiology work group continuously sought survey data at a sub-county level or archival data that could be disaggregated to a sub-county level. In most instances, survey and archival data are readily available at a county level but this may not accurately describe the circumstances in a municipality or neighborhood. It is recommended that survey samples provide sub-county estimates for Maricopa and Pima counties given the high density of people and large proportion of Arizona's population living in those areas. Other sub-county samples should be decided as needed.

Geographic information systems. Analyzing data geographically requires that data elements have an address attached to them. This was not always the case with the

archival and survey data that were used for this report. The survey data that were used was originally collected for county estimates thus making it problematic to develop values at a sub-county level. If survey data are to be used in evaluating the outcome of prevention efforts, then the surveys need to be at the level of prevention activity. If the community is conducting the prevention intervention then surveys need to be conducted in that community. It is recommended that community level information continue to be provided for the measures that are identified as priorities.

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1. Background and Purpose

In the fall of 2004, the State of Arizona and the Governor's Office received a Strategic Prevention Framework State Incentive Grant from the federal Center for Substance Abuse Prevention in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. The State Incentive Grant provides $11.75 million over five years to reduce substance use in Arizona.

The State Incentive Grant requires a statewide needs assessment to direct funding to substance abuse related problems in Arizona. The needs assessment must include the following:

1. Assessment of the magnitude of substance abuse and related mental health disorders in the State of Arizona
2. Assessment of risk and protective factors associated with substance abuse and related mental health disorders in the state
3. Assessment of community assets and resources
4. Identification of gaps in services and capacity
5. Assessment of readiness to act
6. Identification of priorities based on the epidemiological analyses, including the identification of target communities to implement the Strategic Prevention Framework
7. Specification of baseline data against which progress and outcomes of the Strategic Prevention Framework can be measured.

This epidemiological profile informs the statewide needs assessment by providing data and suggesting priorities as required in the items listed above. Information on item number five, assessment of readiness to act, is not included in this report. It was decided early in the State Incentive Grant's implementation that this readiness assessment would occur once potential priority communities were identified.

2. Approach

To oversee the development of the report and its findings, an epidemiology work group was formed. Members included grant partner agencies, representatives of agencies with key data sets, public health experts and epidemiologists, community representatives, and the State Incentive Grant's evaluator. The work group was convened and staffed by the Governor's Office.

Eight meetings were conducted over a ten-month period in which work group members decided on the approach, selected indicators of substance abuse consequences and consumption, advised on data sets and analysis, reviewed findings, and decided on problem areas. The Department of Health Services and the Criminal Justice Commission provided geographic and other analyses of key data sets to support the work of the group.

The work was conducted in two phases. First, an exhaustive list of potential indicators of substance use consequence and consumption patterns was developed. Consequence and consumption indicators were compiled from an indicator database developed by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, a list of indicators compiled from other State Incentive Grant awardees, and indicators that members of the epidemiology work group suggested. A search was conducted for data sets that could provide information on the indicators or data sets that were related to substance abuse and might provide additional indicators.

From the beginning, it was tacitly assumed that indicators that would eventually be used must have data that are reliable, regularly collected, and readily accessible. The data must be of sufficient quality to provide some certainty for the conclusions drawn from them. The data must also be constantly updated, usually on a yearly or every other year basis, and have a good chance of being collected into the near future or at least over the five year life of the State Incentive Grant. Data should be available either in published reports, on agency web sites, or through a single communication with the data set manager. Data used for this report was archival or existed in surveys already completed; no primary research was done to inform the report. A complete list of all the indicators that were considered is provided in Appendix A.

Another decision made early in the process was to only look at indicators of consumption or consequences directly related to substance use. The relationship between substance use and other health or social problems has been recognized in public health. Excessive drinking has been linked to liver cirrhosis, pancreatitis, and various cancers. Tobacco use has been associated with cancer and cardiovascular disease. Illicit drug use is also related to other health problems such as heart disease and HIV/AIDS. Social problems like crime and academic achievement are also affected by drug use. But, while the literature suggests correlations between substance use and other health and social problems, the proportion of these problems directly attributable to substance abuse in Arizona, also known as attributable fractions, was not readily quantifiable or available from existing sources. Two ot her concerns with attributable fractions influenced the decision to only look at indicators with a direct relationship to substance use. First, even in studies

where the effect of substance abuse on chronic illness or social problems is measured, such effects may not be seen for many years or decades making it difficult to measure the effects of the State Incentive Grant's interventions. Second, several of the public health experts and epidemiologists on the working group questioned the methods used to calculate the proportion of a given problem that could be attributed to substance use.

It should be pointed out that this approach, starting with a search for indicators that can describe the consequences of substance abuse and consumption patterns, defines substance use problems in a particular way. Problems are determined by available data as opposed to starting with a community concern and then finding data to inform the extent of that concern. This approach may be problematic because only those consequences for which data exist are included in the analysis. This approach also narrowly restricts a problem or problem syndrome, such as drinking and driving, to a specific indicator or set of indicators such as arrests for driving under the influence of alcohol.

The second phase of the work consisted of analyzing available indicator data so that it could be interpreted for the purposes of the State Incentive Grant. Specifically, substance abuse consequence and consumption patterns and the populations implicated by these consequences and consumption patterns needed to be identified and priorities set among the various consequences, consumption patterns, and audiences. Once problem areas and audiences were identified, State Incentive Grant funds could be allocated to interventions to remediate these problems. Data from the first phase of the process were reviewed and a problem area identification exercise was conducted to specify those problem areas that the epidemiology work group considered most important. Once these preliminary problem areas were noted, the data were reviewed and analyzed again to specifically inform decisions that would be made for allocating State Incentive Grant funds.

Data were presented in absolute numbers and rates when rates were available or when denominators were known for rate calculation. Absolute numbers provide a sense of the number of people that are affected and the magnitude of the problem. Rates suggest if a particular population may be disproportionately affected by the problem and therefore more in need of attention. Populations affected by a particular indicator were defined and analyzed by county or sub-county geography and by age when geographic or age data were available.

In analyzing and interpreting indicators, magnitude of the problem in terms of number of people or events and disproportional distribution of the problem in the population in terms of rates were the only two methods used. With the exception of death or illness, data on the severity of an indicator or problem or its effect on an individual or society such as economic costs or productivity losses were not included in the analysis. This is a weakness of the final analysis since such data might influence priority setting if, for example, a drug has a low consumption rate relative to other drugs but its economic costs far exceed those of drugs that have higher consumption rates.

This report presents data on the indicators of substance abuse consequence and consumption that the work group investigated. It also documents some of the processes and proceedings of the work group. The report attempts to provide an overview of the effects of substance use in the state but it also interprets the data for the specific purposes of the State Incentive Grant. For this reason, after the initial data exposition, the report's analysis and findings largely address the needs of the State Incentive Grant. This means that some data are presented that do not make their way into the final problem areas. It also means that some very specific analyses are conducted on certain data sets and not on other ones in order to better inform the final problem areas. The group's final interpretations in the form of findings are included throughout the report. The problem areas that the group decided upon and a brief discussion of the problem area identification process are included in section six: Identification of Problem Areas.

Sources for the data contained in the report are cited in different ways to make the data presentation more readable. When possible, data sources are cited within the body of the table in the title or next to the indicator. When this approach becomes unwieldy and begins to clutter the table, footnotes are used instead. In general, the report or data set from which the information is derived, the date of the report, and the agency that authored the report or maintains the data are cited.

3. Assessment of the Magnitude of Substance Abuse in Arizona

3.1 Mortality

Probably the most severe consequence of substance use is death. Table 3A presents the number of deaths caused by substance use compared to the state's five leading causes of death. A brief explanation of the various substance abuse related mortality indicators follows.

Table 3A: Five Leading Causes of Death Compared to Alcohol/Drug Related Mortality, Arizona, 2003.

Alcohol/drug mortality	
Drug induced deaths[1]	646
Alcohol induced deaths[1]	543
Alcohol related crash deaths[2]	470
Alcohol related crash deaths[3]	298
Drug related fatal crashes[3]	24
Alcohol related boating fatalities[4]	6
Five leading causes of death[1]	
Disease of heart	10,649
Malignant Neoplasm (cancer)	9,451
Chronic lower respiratory diseases	2,522
Cerebrovascular diseases	2,466
Accidents (unintentional injury)	2,356

[1] *Arizona Health Status and Vital Statistics*, 2003 data, Arizona Department of Health Services. Available online: http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm [cited September 13, 2005].
[2] *Arizona: Toll of Motor Vehicle Crashes, 2003*, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration. Available online: http://www.nhtsa.dot.gov/stsi/. [cited September 13, 2005]. Federal estimates differ from state reports due to the estimation method used to classify fatal accidents for which alcohol involvement is unknown.
[3] *2003 Arizona Crash Facts Summary*, 2004, Arizona Department of Transportation. Available on-line: http://www.azdot.gov/MVD/statistics/crash/index.asp. [cited September 13, 2005].
[4] *2003 Arizona Boating Safety Report*, 2004. Arizona Game and Fish Department.

3.1.1 *Drug and alcohol induced deaths.* The Department of Health Services includes poisoning by, misuse of, abuse of, or dependence on drugs, medication, and biological substances other than alcohol in its drug induced death category. Accidental overdoses of drugs, intentional self-poisoning and drug abuse are the three major categories for drug related mortality. In 2003, there were 1,189 deaths attributed to alcohol and drugs.

3.1.2 *Alcohol and drug related crash deaths.* The Department of Transportation collects data on crashes and crash injuries and deaths. These include crashes in which the driver had been impaired by drinking or had been under the influence of narcotic or prescription drugs. In 2003 there were 298 alcohol related crash deaths and 24 drug related crash deaths. The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration amends the state agency's statistics by estimating how many of the unclassified traffic deaths can be attributed to alcohol. Their estimation method increases the Department of Transportation's figure to 470 alcohol related crash deaths in Arizona.

3.1.3 *Alcohol related boating fatalities.* The Arizona Game and Fish Department reports on alcohol related accidents and fatalities on the state's waterways. In 2003, there were 6 alcohol related boating fatalities.

Finding: As seen in Table 3A, deaths associated with substance use are relatively small when compared to the five leading causes of death in Arizona. This suggests two things. First, any intervention targeting death directly related to substance use would have little affect on the state's overall mortality. Second, because there are so few deaths directly attributable to drugs and alcohol, measuring an intervention's success would be difficult because there is so little to change.

3.2 Morbidity

In this report, morbidity refers to illnesses or injuries, both physical and psychological, directly attributable to substance use. To give an idea of the extent of a particular illness or type of injury, Table 3B ranks indicators according to the number of people experiencing the problem or occurrences of the problem event. The indicators in Table 3B can be grouped into four domains: clinical dependence or abuse, drunk and drugged driving and boating, hospital discharges and emergency department visits, and HIV/AIDS. Subsequent tables group the indicators and discuss each domain.

Finding: As seen in Table 3B, the absolute numbers for substance use problems related to illness or injury are much greater than the absolute numbers for deaths related to substance use. Focusing on reducing substance use related injury and illness provides a much larger target for intervention and would also reduce deaths related to substance use.

Table 3B: Alcohol/Drug Related Morbidity, Arizona, 2003 Unless Otherwise Noted.	
Estimated number of people with past year dependence or abuse for any illicit drug or alcohol, 2002 and 2003 averages[1]	488,000 (12 and older)
Estimated number of persons driving in the past 30 days when they think they have had too much to drink, 2004[2]	132,034
Arrests for driving under the influence[3]	39,536
Non-dependent abuse of drugs related ED visits, (July-December, 2003[4]	30,298
Hospital discharges related to alcohol abuse, 2003[4]	19,507
Hospital discharges related to drug dependence or drug abuse, 2003[4]	19,102
Alcohol related crashes[5]	7,800
Alcohol related crash injuries[5]	6,215
Drug and alcohol dependence neuroses related ED visits, July-December, 2003[4]	5,321
First listed diagnoses of nondependent abuse of drugs in ED visits, July-December, 2003[4]	5,134
Number of families in Child Protective Services that were referred for substance abuse treatment (Families F.I.R.S.T), 2004[6]	3,135
Drug and alcohol psychoses related ED visits, July-December, 2003[4]	1,810
First listed diagnoses of alcohol dependence in ED visits, July-December, 2003 [4]	1,808
First listed diagnoses of drug psychoses in ED visits, July-December, 2003 [4]	678
Hospital discharges related to noxious influences (narcotics, hallucinogens, and cocaine) affecting the fetus, 2003[4]	517
HIV infection or AIDS incidence with injecting drug use as the mode of transmission, 1998-2002[7]	500
First listed diagnoses of alcohol psychoses in ED visits, July-December, 2003 [4]	484
Drug related crash injuries[5]	325
First listed diagnoses of drug dependence in ED visits, July-December, 2003 [4]	322
HIV infection and AIDS incidence with injecting drug use/men who have sex with men as mode of transmission, 1998-2002[7]	259
Alcohol related boating injuries[8]	140

[1] *National Survey on Drug Use and Health*, 2002 and 2003 averages. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Available on-line: http://oas.samhsa.gov/. [cited September 13, 2005]
[2] *Behavioral Risk Factor Survey*, personal communication, Arizona Department of Health Services. The BRFS provides an estimated percentage of 3.2% for people reporting driving in the past 30 days when they think they have had too much to drink. Population computed by using 2003 population estimates for individuals 18 years old and older of 4,126,072.
[3] *Crime in Arizona 2003*, 2004. Arizona Department of Public Safety. Available on-line: http://www.azdps.gov/crimereport/default.asp. [cited September 13, 2005].
[4] *Hospital Discharge Database*, 2003 data. Arizona Department of Health Services. Available online: http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm . [cited September 13, 2005].
[5] *2003 Arizona Crash Facts Summary*, 2004, Arizona Department of Transportation. Available on-line: http://www.azdot.gov/MVD/statistics/crash/index.asp. [cited September 13, 2005].
[6] Families FIRST, 2004 personal communication. Department of Economic Security.
[7] *Arizona Statistics*, Office of HIV/AIDS, Department of Health Services. Available on-line: http://www.azdhs.gov/phs/hiv/pdf/arizona.pdf. [cited September 13, 2005].
[8] *2003 Arizona Boating Safety Report*, 2004. Arizona Game and Fish Department.

3.2.1 *Clinical dependence or abuse.* Estimates for the number of people in Arizona that have a clinical problem with dependence or abuse of alcohol or drugs are provided by the *National Survey on Drug Use and Health*. Clinical dependence and abuse is measured using criteria from the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th edition* and is diagnosed when alcohol or drug use is chronic or excessive enough to cause behavioral, psychological, or lifestyle problems. Using data from the 2002 and 2003

survey, it is estimated that almost one-half million people in Arizona, ages 12 and older, are dependent on or abuse alcohol and/or drugs (Table 3B).

3.2.2 *Drunk and drugged driving and boating.* Table 3C groups driving and boating consequences together. The Department of Transportation reported 7,800 alcohol related crashes causing 6,215 injuries. Another 325 injuries resulted from drug related crashes. The Game and Fish Department reports 140 alcohol related boating injuries.

Even though drinking and driving is not an illness or injury in itself, this behavior is a necessary antecedent to alcohol related injury or death and clearly increases the risk for injury and death. For this reason, several different indicators that address the prevalence of drinking and driving are included in this section.

According to the 2003 *Behavioral Risk Factor Survey* conducted by the Department of Health Services, 105,859 people are estimated to have been driving in the past 30 days when they thought they had too much to drink. Arrests for driving under the influence of alcohol is another measure of the prevalence of this risky behavior. According to the Department of Public Safety, there were 39,536 arrests in Arizona for driving under the influence of alcohol in 2003. This figure should be interpreted cautiously since arrests can be influenced by administrative decisions such as increased law enforcement activity to identify drunk drivers.

Table 3C: Drunk and Drugged Driving and Boating, Arizona, 2003 Unless Otherwise Noted.	
Persons estimated to be driving in the past 30 days when they think they have had too much to drink, 2004	105,859
Arrests for driving under the influence	39,536
Alcohol related crashes	7,800
Alcohol related crash injuries	6,215
Drug related crash injuries	325
Alcohol related boating injuries	140

Source: See sources for Table 3B.

3.2.3 *Hospital and emergency department data.* The Department of Health Services maintains a database with information about hospital inpatient and emergency department discharges. Under the uniform patient reporting system mandated by A.R.S. 36-125.05, all of Arizona's licensed, non-federal hospitals (except for psychiatric hospitals) are required to report a set of data to the Department of Health Services on a biannual basis, on February 15th and August 15th each year. Each data set report includes inpatient and emergency department hospital discharges for a six-month period by each hospital. The Department currently collects approximately 2.2 million discharge records annually from the state's 82 licensed hospitals. These data related to substance use are presented in Table 3D.

When an admitted patient leaves a hospital or when an individual visits an emergency department, up to nine diagnoses are recorded. Diagnoses are based on the *International*

Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision. Data are reported for drug and alcohol related diagnoses that were listed as the primary or first diagnoses as well as drug and alcohol related diagnoses that occurred in any of the nine diagnoses. The largest diagnoses category related to substance use was for emergency department visits related to non-dependent abuse of drugs. In a six-month period, 30,298 emergency department visits had a mention of this diagnosis. Hospital discharges related to alcohol abuse (19,507) and hospital discharges related to drug dependence or drug abuse (19,102) followed. Diagnoses of alcohol and drug related neuroses or psychoses are much lower than diagnoses of dependence or abuse. There were 5,321 visitors to emergency departments that had a mention of drug or alcohol neuroses diagnoses in a six-month period and 1,810 visitors to emergency departments that had a mention of drug or alcohol psychoses diagnoses.

Hospitals regularly test newborns for what are called noxious substances, i.e. narcotics, hallucinogens, and cocaine. According to the hospital discharge database, there were 517 discharges of newborns that tested positive for such substances.

Table 3D: Hospital and Emergency Department Discharges and Visits Related to Substance Use, Arizona.

Non-dependent abuse of drugs related ED visits (July-December, 2003)	30,298
Hospital discharges related to alcohol abuse, 2003	19,507
Hospital discharges related to drug dependence or drug abuse, 2003	19,102
Drug and alcohol dependence neuroses related ED visits (July-December, 2003)	5,321
First listed diagnoses of nondependent abuse of drugs in ED visits (July-December, 2003)	5,134
Drug and alcohol psychoses related ED visits, (July-December, 2003)	1,810
First listed diagnoses of alcohol dependence in ED visits (July-December, 2003)	1,808
First listed diagnoses of drug psychoses in ED visits (July-December, 2003)	678
Hospital discharges related to noxious influences affecting the fetus (2003), Narcotics, hallucinogens, and cocaine	517
First listed diagnoses of alcohol psychoses in ED visits (July-December, 2003)	484
First listed diagnoses of drug dependence in ED visits (July-December, 2003)	322

Source: See sources for Table 3B.

3.2.4 *HIV/AIDS.* HIV infection as a direct result of substance use is relatively small compared to other morbidity indicators. According to the Department of Health Services, from 1998 to 2002, 500 cases of HIV infection were reported as a result of injection drug use (Table 3B). This increases to 759 cases when cases that also fall under the risk category of men who have sex with men and inject drugs are added.

3.3 Consumption Patterns and Other Consequences

3.3.1 *Alcohol and illicit drugs.* Patterns of alcohol and illicit drug consumption and other consequences of substance use not directly related to death or illness are discussed in this section. Consumption does not necessarily result in death or illness but some consumption patterns such as binge drinking or illicit drug use predict health consequences better than others due to the impairment following such use. Other consequences such as arrests for drug possession suggest a social cost in terms of infringement of laws and behavioral norms.

Table 3E presents alcohol and drug use data for Arizona from the *National Survey on Drug Use and Health* on a variety of substances. Alcohol, cigarette, and illicit drug use estimates are provided for individuals, ages 12 and older, and alcohol use estimates are provided for individuals 12 to 20 years old. While responsible alcohol consumption for adults may not be a problem, binge drinking, defined as five or more drinks in one sitting, often leads to impairment that can lead to injury or may be a marker for alcohol abuse or dependence. Because alcohol use is illegal for those individuals under the age of 21, both alcohol use and binge alcohol use present a potential problem for this age group. It is estimated that approximately 20 percent of the state's population, ages 12 and older, has engaged in binge drinking in the past month.

Table 3E: Alcohol/Drug Consumption, Arizona Estimates, 2002 and 2003 Averages.	
Past month alcohol use (12 and older)	2,217,000
Past month cigarette use (12 and older)	1,215,000
Past month binge alcohol use (12 and older)	1,075,000
Past month illicit drug use (12 and older)	392,000
Underage alcohol use	
Past month alcohol use (averages 12 to 20)	204,000
Past month binge alcohol use (12 to 20)	136,000

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003 averages. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Available on-line: http://oas.samhsa.gov/. [cited September 13, 2005].

The *Arizona Youth Survey* that is conducted every other year among 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students in Arizona schools provides another measure of youth substance use. Alcohol and illicit drug use prevalence data from the *Arizona Youth Survey* is presented in Table 3F. According to the *Arizona Youth Survey* estimates, 36 percent of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students have used alcohol in the past month and 23 percent have engaged in binge drinking in the past two weeks. Twenty-one percent of students surveyed report using an illicit drug in the past month.

The *Arizona Youth Survey* samples respondents based on grade and not age. For this reason it is difficult to compare *Arizona Youth Survey* findings with those from the *National Survey on Drug Use and Health*. Comparisons between the two surveys should be done with caution.

Table 3F: Percentage of Students Reporting Various Substance Use by Grade, Arizona, 2004.				
	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
Alcohol use, past 30 days	25.3	41.3	51.1	36.3
Binge drinking, past two weeks	16.0	25.1	32.5	22.7
Any illicit drug (excludes alcohol and tobacco), past 30 days	17.9	23.6	25.1	21.4
Cigarette use, past 30 days	10.7	17.7	24.4	16.1

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2004*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission. Available on-line: http://www.acjc.state.az.us/publications/publications.asp?ServId=1000. [cited September 13, 2005].

Finding: Of all substance use patterns measured, alcohol consumption and binge alcohol consumption affect the most people, including youth.

3.3.2 *Methamphetamine.* Methamphetamine use and its consequences have been widely discussed by law enforcement agencies, the media, and community and civic groups. Because of the alarm raised by methamphetamine use, the epidemiology work group analyzed this drug's consumption and consequences separately.

Recent estimates of methamphetamine use in Arizona are not available from the *National Survey on Drug Use and Health*. Representatives for the *Survey* stated that the sample of people reporting using methamphetamine was too small to reliably develop estimates of yearly, state level use. Data from several years of the *Survey* will be combined to provide recent estimates in a forthcoming report. Table 3G presents lifetime, past year, and past month illicit drug use including methamphetamine for Arizona based on 1999, 2000, and 2001 samples from the *National Survey on Drug Use and Health*.

Table 3G: Illicit Drug Use among Persons Aged 12 and Older, Arizona Percentage Estimate, Averages Based on 1999, 2000, and 2001 Samples.			
	Lifetime	Past Year	Past Month
Marijuana and hashish	36.9	8.2	4.9
Cocaine	14.1	2.3	0.9
Heroin	1.6	0.2	0.2
Hallucinogens	13.4	1.7	0.5
Inhalants	8.9	1.0	0.3
Pain relievers	9.8	3.4	1.6
Tranquilizers	5.3	1.4	0.5
Methamphetamine	5.9	0.9	0.5
Sedatives	3.0	0.2	0.1

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 1999, 2000, and 2001 samples, personal communication. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

Finding: The number of people using methamphetamine in Arizona is too small for national surveys to develop reliable, current estimates of use in the population. Based on past survey samples, methamphetamine use is much lower than

marijuana, cocaine, and non-medical pain reliever use. The past month use of methamphetamine is similar to hallucinogens and inhalants use.

The *Arizona Youth Survey* provides a measure of methamphetamine use for 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students in Arizona. Table 3H presents the percentages of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students that are estimated to use a variety of alcohol and drugs in the past 30 days and at any previous time in their life. In 2002, 2 percent of students were estimated to have used methamphetamine in the past 30 days. In 2004, the question was modified and collapsed methamphetamine in to the class of stimulants. 2.3 percent of students were estimated to have use stimulants in the past 30 days.

Table 3H: Estimated Percents of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students Using Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drugs, Arizona, 2002 and 2004.

	Lifetime		30-day day	
	2002	2004	2002	2004
Alcohol	69.2	63.3	46.4	36.3
Cigarettes	49.3	42.0	16.5	16.1
Smokeless Tobacco	10.9	10.6	4.8	3.4
Marijuana	38.8	31.3	20.5	13.8
Inhalants	10.9	11.8	4.1	3.9
Hallucinogens	7.4	4.6	2.6	2.0
Cocaine	8.0	6.8	3.3	2.5
Methamphetamine	5.9	5.5[1]	2.0	2.3[1]
Steroids	2.5	N/A	1.2	N/A
Heroin	2.9	2.1	1.3	0.7
Sedatives/Barbituates	4.9	14.8	2.3	7.2[2]
Ecstasy	8.3	3.8	3.1	0.9

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2004*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission. Available on-line: http://www.acjc.state.az.us/publications/publications.asp?ServId=1000. [cited September 13, 2005].
[1] The category of "Stimulants" was used in the 2004 survey and included "amphetamines," "meth," "crystal," and "crank" as examples.
[2] Different drugs were included in 2002 survey so the 2004 value is not comparable.

Another data set that can be used to measure methamphetamine use comes from the *Youth Risk Behavior Survey*, a study conducted with a representative, school-based sample of Arizona 9th through 12th grade students. As shown in Table 3I, 8.6 percent of students reported using methamphetamine in their lifetime in 2003, which is considerably lower than the percentage of students reporting lifetime alcohol, marijuana, cocaine, and inhalant use.

Table 3I: Percentage of Students Reporting Lifetime Use of Alcohol or Drugs, Arizona, 2003.	
At least one drink of alcohol	78.4%
Marijuana	45.3%
Cocaine, any form	12.7%
Inhalants	12.6%
Methamphetamine	8.6%
Ecstasy	7.8%
Steroids	4.8%
Heroin	2.5%
Injecting illegal drugs	2.0%

Source: *Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System*, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Available online: http://www.cdc.gov/HealthyYouth/yrbs/index.htm. [cited September 13, 2005].

National estimates from the 2002 and 2003 *National Survey on Drug Use and Health* for 30-day day and lifetime methamphetamine use are presented in Table 3J. Nationally the percentage of 12 to 17 year olds reporting using methamphetamine is below 2 percent.

Table 3J: Methamphetamine Use in Lifetime and Past 30 Days, U.S. Percentage Estimates, 2002 and 2003 Averages.				
	Lifetime		30-day Day	
	2002	2003	2002	2003
12-17	1.5	1.3	0.3	0.3
18-25	5.7	5.2	0.5	0.6
26 and older	5.7	5.7.	0.2	0.2

Source*: National Survey on Drug Use and Health*, 2002 and 2003 averages. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

Finding: Based on current measures of adult and youth substance use, methamphetamine is one of the least used drugs relative to alcohol, tobacco, and marijuana. Inhalants and cocaine are used slightly more than methamphetamine.

Another way to consider methamphetamine in addition to the number of people using the drug is to look at its effects on health and other social systems such as criminal justice. The federal *Treatment Episode Data Set* provides one measure of effect. The data set reports on the primary substance for which a person was admitted into publicly funded treatment. According to the data presented in Table 3K, amphetamines, including methamphetamine, accounted for the second largest number of treatment admissions, more than marijuana or alcohol as the sole drug of use. These data should be interpreted with caution since it is not clear what proportion of amphetamines is accounted for by methamphetamine. In addition, more than 50 percent of reported treatment admissions in Arizona did not list a primary drug. These data might look very different were these unknowns to be included.

Table 3K: Primary Substance Reported upon Treatment Admission, Numbers and Percentages, Arizona, 2003

Total	Alcohol only	Alcohol with Secon-dary Drug	Cocaine (smoked)	Cocaine (other route)	Mari-juana	Heroin	Other opiates	Hallu-cin-ogens	Amphet -amines	Other stim-ulants	Tran-quil-izers	Seda-tives	Inha-lants	Other/ Un-known
15,879	1,417	2,068	343	321	1,014	611	71	10	1,625	46	22	9	10	8,312
100.0%	8.9%	13.0%	2.2	2.0	6.4	3.8	0.4	0.1	10.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	52.3

Source: *Treatment Episode Data Set*, 2003 data. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Available online: http://wwwdasis.samhsa.gov/webt/quicklink/AZ03.htm. [cited September 13, 2005.

Finding: While the prevalence of methamphetamine use is low, the affect on the publicly funded treatment system appears to be high in terms of number of treatment admissions.

Other claims have been made about the effects of methamphetamine use on the child welfare system, the criminal justice system, and the health care system. For example, the media frequently reports on the increase in methamphetamine users in emergency rooms or the disproportionate affect of methamphetamine use on crime and law enforcement resources. This data would provide another measure of the severity of methamphetamine use but was not available for this report.

3.3.3 *Substance use and criminal justice.* Table 3L presents data on a variety of indicators related to substance use and the criminal justice system. It should be noted that these data are subject to changes in enforcement and sentencing practice and therefore do not necessarily reliably reflect the prevalence of substance use in the state.

Substance use that results in encounters with law enforcement, the courts, and corrections is not directly related to death and illness. Its importance as a problem would be derived from other criteria such as financial costs to government for processing and maintaining offenders, burden on victims as a result of the drug offender's behavior, and moral or social costs related to violations of community norms.

Arrest data comes from the *Crime in Arizona, 2003* report that is compiled by the state's Department of Public Safety from reports submitted by local law enforcement agencies. Not all law enforcement agencies in the state submit data so arrests are underreported in these figures. Sentencing data is provided by the Administrative Office of the Courts and commitment data is provided by reports from the Department of Corrections and the Department of Juvenile Corrections.

Finding: The burden of substance use on the criminal justice system is substantial with more than 72,000 arrests reported for substance use related crimes. Driving under the influence accounts for more than half these arrests. Arrests for driving under the influence, arrests for drug possession, and the number of adults sentenced to probation account for 83 percent of the criminal justice encounters.

Table 3L: Substance Use and Criminal Justice, Arizona, 2003 and 2004 as Noted.	
Arrests for driving under the influence, 2003[1]	39,536
Arrests for drug possession, 2003[1]	27,866
Adults sentenced to probation for drug offenses, 2004[2]	18,525
Arrests for drug sale or manufacturing, 2003[1]	5,520
Adults sentenced to probation for DUI offenses, 2004[2]	4,633
Commitments to Department of Corrections for dangerous drugs, 2003[3]	3,330
Commitments to Department of Corrections for DWI, 2003[3]	2,675
Juveniles with disposition of probation or intensive probation, 2004[4]	1,698
Commitments to Department of Juvenile Corrections for drug offenses, 2003[5]	126

[1] *Crime in Arizona 2003*, 2004. Arizona Department of Public Safety. Available on-line: http://www.azdps.gov/crimereport/default.asp. [cited September 13, 2005].
[2] *Arizona Adult Probation Population: Fiscal Year 2004*, 2005. Adult Probation Services Division, Administrative Office of the Courts. Available on-line: http://www.supreme.state.az.us/apsd/azprobpop.htm. [cited September 13, 2005].
[3] *Annual Report Fiscal Year 2003*, 2004. Arizona Department of Corrections. Available on-line: http://www.azcorrections.gov/reports/reports.htm. [cited September 13, 2005].
[4] *Juveniles Processed in the Arizona Court System FY2004*, 2005. Juvenile Justice Services Division, Adminstrative Office of the Courts. Available on-line: http://www.supreme.state.az.us/jjsd/juvenilesproce/Juveniles_Processed_FY04.pdf. [cited September 13, 2005.
[5] *Creating a Difference for Arizona's Youth: The Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections FY '04 Annual Performance Report, July 1, 2003 – June 30, 2004*, 2005. Arizona Department of Juvenile Corrections. Available on-line: http://www.azdjc.gov/AgencyInfo/AnnualRpt04.pdf. [cited September 13, 2005].

3.3.4 *Substance use and education*. Table 3M presents data on the number of disciplinary actions that are taken as the result of the possession, use, or distribution of alcohol, tobacco, or illegal drugs on Arizona's school campuses, grades kindergarten through 12. Disciplinary actions are of three types: expulsions or removals for at least one year, suspensions or removal from school for 10 days or more but less than one year, and transfers or placement in a specialized schools for disciplinary reasons for at least one year.

As with arrests, disciplinary actions are not representative of the problems that drugs and alcohol cause on school campus but are more a measure of the administrative response to these substances as they are discovered on campuses. Still, the response is significant with more than 4,000 instances of suspension, expulsion, and transfer reported in 2004 as a result of alcohol, tobacco, or drugs.

Table 3M: Disciplinary Actions for Possession, Use, or Distribution of Alcohol, Illegal Drugs, and Tobacco, Arizona, 2004.				
	Disciplinary action			
	Expulsion	Suspension	Transfer	Total
Possession of alcohol	54	577	49	680
Possession, use, and distribution of illegal drugs	327	2,380	330	3,037
Possession and use of tobacco	24	192	2	918

Source: Arizona Department of Education, 2004, personal communication.

3.4 Select Problem Indicators by Age

An analysis of problem indicators by age is meant to describe the age groups that are experiencing the most substance abuse related problems and age groups that might benefit the most by interventions.

Age breakdowns are provided for problem indicators that affect large numbers of people and for which age data are available. Given the small number of deaths directly caused by substance use, drug related mortality was not analyzed by age.

The data presented in this section points to the age group that experiences a particular problem but do not describe when the antecedents to problem behaviors first appear or the age at which the presence of the antecedents is most critical in forming the problem behavior. The type of intervention will vary depending on how this age data is used. Interventions that seek to prevent the occurrence of a problem behavior could target individuals that are younger than those age groups with a high rate of the problem behavior. An intervention could also target an age group with high rates of the problem behavior with the intention of reaching individuals in that group that have not yet engaged in the problem behavior. If the intervention sought to prevent a reoccurrence of the problem behavior, age groups with high rates of the problem behavior could be targeted.

3.4.1 *Consumption*. Table 3N presents substance use consumption data from the *National Survey on Drug Use and Health* by age groups. Table 3O presents substance use consumption data from the *Arizona Youth Survey* by 8th, 10th, and 12th grade levels.

Table 3N: Selected Drug Use and Alcohol or Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse, Estimated Numbers and Rates Per 1,000 People in Age Group in Arizona, 2002 and 2003 Averages.						
	12-17		18-25		26+	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Alcohol or Illicit Drug Dependence or Abuse	52,000	105.36	141,000	222.79	295,000	85.91
Alcohol Dependence or Abuse	36,000	72.94	117,000	184.86	258,000	75.13
Past month illicit drug use	61,000	123.60	114,000	180.12	217,000	63.19
Past month alcohol use	91,000	184.38	352,000	556.18	1,774,000	516.64
Past month binge alcohol use	58,000	117.52	250,000	395.02	767,000	223.37
Past month cigarette use	62,000	125.62	234,000	369.73	919,000	267.64

Source: National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003 averages. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Available on-line: http://oas.samhsa.gov/. [cited September 13, 2005]

Table 3O: Percentage of Students Reporting Various Substance Use by Grade, Arizona, 2004.				
	Grade 8	Grade 10	Grade 12	Total
Alcohol, past 30 days	25.3	41.3	51.1	36.3
Binge drinking, past two weeks	16.0	25.1	32.5	22.7
Cigarettes, past 30 days	10.7	17.7	24.4	16.1
Any illicit drug, past 30 days	17.9	23.6	25.1	21.4

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2004*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission. Available on-line: http://www.acjc.state.az.us/publications/publications.asp?ServId=1000. [cited September 13, 2005].

Finding: According to the estimates in Table 3N, 18 to 25 year olds have the highest rates for all substance use including alcohol or illicit drug dependence or abuse and past month binge alcohol use. Twelve to seventeen year olds have the second highest rates for alcohol or illicit drug dependence or abuse and past month illicit drug use.

Finding: According to Table 3O, 12th grade has the highest percentage of students that have used alcohol, tobacco, and illicit drugs in the past 30 days or have engaged in binge drinking in the past two weeks.

Finding: Even though the 8th grade does not have the highest percentage of past 30-day day substance users, the 8th grade has a substantial percentage of students reporting alcohol or illicit drug use in the past 30 days, anywhere from 21 percent for illicit drugs and 36 percent for alcohol use.

Finding: The estimated rate of 12 to 17 year olds using illicit drugs in the past 30 days (123.6/ 1,000) is higher than the estimated rate of 12 to 17 year olds who report binge drinking in the past 30 days (117.52/1,000)

3.4.2. *Hospital discharges and emergency department visits.* Rates by age group for hospital discharge and emergency department visits are presented in Tables 3P and 3Q.

Most drug-related emergency room visits and hospital discharges result from the non-dependent abuse of drugs. According to the *International Classification of Diseases, Ninth Revision, Clinical Modification*, the non-dependent abuse of drugs diagnosis "includes cases where a person, for whom no other diagnosis is possible, has come under medical care because of the maladaptive effect of a drug on which he is not dependent and that he has taken on his own initiative to the detriment of his health or social functioning." Alcohol and drug psychosis and dependence are rare in emergency departments compared to non-dependent abuse of drugs.

Finding: Rates and absolute numbers for non-dependent abuse of drugs among emergency department visits and hospital discharges are highest among 20-44 year olds.

Finding: Rates for most drug-related disorders diagnosed in emergency department visits and hospital discharges are highest among 20-44 year olds. Rates for drug related disorder diagnoses are also relatively high in the 45-64 year old age group.

Finding: For disorders related to alcohol, rates are highest among 45-64 year olds in both emergency department visits and hospital discharges. Rates of diagnoses for alcohol abuse in hospital discharges remain high among those 65 and older.

Table 3P: Emergency Department Visits and Rates per 100,000 People in Age Group for Alcohol/Drug Psychoses and Neuroses, Arizona, July-December 2003.

	<15		15-19		20-44		45-64		65+		Unknown
	Visits	Rate	Visits	Rate	Visits	Rate	Visits	Rate	Visits	Rate	
Drug psychosis, all mention	1	—	45	11.16	648	31.48	301	25.63	85	11.6	0
Alcohol psychosis, all mentions	0	—	1	—	434	21.08	267	22.73	28	3.82	0
Drug dependence neuroses, all mentions	2		51	12.65	1,001	48.63	454	38.66	63	8.59	0
Non-dependent abuse of drugs, neuroses, all mentions	285	22.58	2,457	609.54	18,762	911.61	7,332	624.43	1,449	197.75	13
Alcohol dependence syndrome neuroses, all mentions	7	.55	93	23.07	2,135	103.73	1,388	118.21	124	16.92	3

Source: *Hospital Discharge Database*, 2003 data. Arizona Department of Health Services. Available online: http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm . [cited September 13, 2005].

Table 3Q: Hospital Discharges Related to Drug Dependence, Drug Abuse, and Alcohol Abuse and Rates per 100,000 People in Specified Age Group, Arizona, 2003.

	<15		15-19		20-44		45-64		65+		Unknown
	Disch.	Rate	Disch.	Rate	Disch.	Rate	Disch.	Rate	Disch.	Rate	
Drug dependence, all mentions	36	2.85	232	57.55	3,094	150.33	1,747	148.78	296	40.39	0
Nondependent abuse of drugs, all mentions	114	9.03	1,159	287.53	9,000	437.29	3,159	269.03	225	30.7	1
Drug psychoses, all mentions	57	4.51	131	32.49	1,099	53.39	880	74.94	1,249	170.45	0
Alcohol abuse	194	15.37	415	102.95	6,621	321.7	8,461	720.59	3,811	520.1	5

Source: *Hospital Discharge Database*, 2003 data. Arizona Department of Health Services. Available online: http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm . [cited September 13, 2005].

3.4.3 *Alcohol related car crashes*. Table 3R presents age data for alcohol related crashes.

Finding: Drivers between the ages of 21 and 24 have the highest rates of alcohol related injury and fatal car crashes. Drivers between the ages of 25 and 34 have the second highest rate of injury and fatal crashes.

3.4.4 *Drug and alcohol related arrests*. Table 3S presents age data for drug related arrests, including arrests for driving under the influence.

Finding: Arrest rates for driving under the influence are highest for 18 to 24 year olds. Rates of arrests for driving under the influence continues to be problematic for drivers between the ages of 25 and 44 when compared to other age groups.

Finding: Eighteen to twenty-four year olds have the highest rates for all drug related arrests. Thirteen to seventeen year olds have the second highest arrest rate for drug possession.

Figure 3A summarizes age-related data for various problem indicators. The ages at the top of the figure are not continuous because they correspond to the age groupings provided by a particular data set. Black cells indicate the ages that had the highest rates of the problem. Gray cells indicate age groups that did not have the highest problem rate but were still experiencing relatively high problem rates compared to other age groups. It should be noted that for student substance use, data for college students or students above the 12th grade level are not systematically collected.

Finding: Highest rates for a majority of the problem indicators cluster in the 18 to 25 year old age group. In the case of hospital or emergency department discharges, the high rates extend up to the age of 44.

Finding: One exception to the pattern of highest rates among 18 to 25 year olds is hospital discharges with a diagnosis of alcohol abuse. In this case, the highest rates occur among people ages 45 and older.

Table 3R: Age of Driver in Alcohol Related Crashes and Rates per 100,000 people in the Specified Age Group, Arizona, 2003.													
	15-20		21-24		25-34		35-44		45-54		55+		No report
	Drivers	Rate	Drivers	Rate	Drivers	Rate	Drivers	Rate	Drivers	Rate	Drivers	Rate	
Drivers in fatal crashes	30	6.44	41	12.75	70	8.7	51	6.48	36	5.19	28	2.27	5
Drivers in injury crashes	479	102.83	685	210.17	1039	129.16	716	91.03	414	59.77	242	19.68	81

Source: *2003 Arizona Crash Facts Summary*, 2004, Arizona Department of Transportation. Available on-line: http://www.azdot.gov/MVD/statistics/crash/index.asp. [cited September 13, 2005].

Table 3S: Drug Related Arrests and Rates per 100,000 in the Specified Age Group, Arizona, 2003.																
	<13		13-17		18-24		25-29		30-34		35-39		40-44		45+	
	Arrest	Rate	Arrest	Rate	Arrest	Rate	Arrest	Rate	Arrest	Rate	Arrest	Rate	Arrest	Rate	Arrest	Rate
Arrests for drug sale or manufacturing	23	2.08	471	146.7	1,663	300.2	843	211.8	789	194.2	668	173.2	548	136.7	515	26.8
Arrests for drug possession	217	19.6	4,653	1449.5	9,591	1731.5	3,452	867.2	2,833	697.2	2,651	687.4	2,127	530.6	2,342	121.9
Arrests for driving under the influence	5	—	607	189.1	11,703	2112.8	6,748	1695.2	5,433	1,337	4,278	1109.2	3,936	981.9	6,826	355.2

Source: *Crime in Arizona 2003*, 2004. Arizona Department of Public Safety. Available on-line: http://www.azdps.gov/crimereport/default.asp. [cited September 13, 2005].

Figure 3A: Comparison of Rates for Problem Indicators by Age Groups. (Black cells represent highest rates, gray cells represent second or third highest rates.)

Problem	Age															
	12	13	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	24	25	34	44	45	64	65+
Student substance use[1]																
Past month illicit drug and alcohol use[2]																
Alcohol/illicit drug dependence/abuse[2]																
DUI arrests[3]																
Drug related arrests[3]																
Drug possession arrests[3]																
Drug/alcohol ED visits[4]																
Nondep. drug abuse ED[4]																
Nondep. drug abuse HD[4]																
Inj/fatal alcohol related crashes[5]																
Alcohol abuse HD[4]																

[1] *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2004*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission. Available on-line: http://www.acjc.state.az.us/publications/publications.asp?ServId=1000. [cited September 13, 2005].
[2] *National Survey on Drug Use and Health*, 2002 and 2003 averages. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. Available on-line: http://oas.samhsa.gov/. [cited September 13, 2005]
[3] *Crime in Arizona 2003*, 2004. Arizona Department of Public Safety. Available on-line: http://www.azdps.gov/crimereport/default.asp. [cited September 13, 2005].
[4] *Hospital Discharge Database*, 2003 data. Arizona Department of Health Services. Available online: http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm . [cited September 13, 2005].
[5] *2003 Arizona Crash Facts Summary*, 2004, Arizona Department of Transportation. Available on-line: http://www.azdot.gov/MVD/statistics/crash/index.asp. [cited September 13, 2005].

3.5 Select Problem Indicators by Geography

This section presents data that are available at a sub-state level in order to determine geographic areas that experience higher rates of substance use related problems. Several issues should be considered in this type of analysis.

The size of the population of the county and the absolute number of substance use related events should be taken into account. A county might have a high rate of the problem compared to other counties but the county's population and the number of people experiencing the problem may be relatively small. An intervention may not be able to achieve sizable reductions in an already small audience. Population estimates in 2003 for each county are provided in Appendix B.

Looking at problems by county may mask high rates of problems in smaller geographic areas. For example, Maricopa County is so big that one rate to describe all of its constituent communities may understate a particular municipality's problems.

The relationship between problem prevalence and intervention need should be considered. A car crash may not occur in the same place that the person became intoxicated or learned the behaviors that resulted in the car crash. Similarly, arrests may occur in a particular zip code but the offender may have come from another geographic area altogether. This is even more salient for prevention interventions where antecedents to the actual problem may have developed years before the problem event and in a different location.

Sub-state data for adult substance use prevalence are generally not available for Arizona. One exception to this are data collected for the *Report on the Status of College Student Alcohol and Other Drug Use in Arizona*. These data are taken from a 2004 study of undergraduates at Arizona's three state universities. According to the report, 77 percent of undergraduates surveyed reported using alcohol during the school year and 22 percent reported having used marijuana during the school year. These findings are derived from a convenience sample of undergraduates and should be interpreted cautiously.

Tables 3T through 3W present county level data from the *Arizona Youth Survey* on past 30-day day alcohol use, past two-week binge alcohol use, past 30-day day cigarette use, and past 30-day day illicit drug use for 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students.

Table 3T: Percentage of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students Who Used Alcohol During the Past 30 Days, Arizona, 2004.

	8th Grade		10th Grade		12th Grade			
County	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	Average	Rank
State	25.3		41.3		51.1		39.2	
Apache	18.8	13	38.5	12	47.2	11	34.8	13
Cochise	31.4	2	41.7	7	52.3	5	41.8	4
Coconino	24.5	10	43.2	4	47.3	10	38.3	9
Gila	29.2	5	39.8	10	58.5	3	42.5	3
Graham	26.8	7	40.5	9	44.1	13	37.1	11
Greenlee	32.3	1	39.7	11	48.6	8	40.2	5
LaPaz	30.1	3	42.7	6	37.9	15	36.9	12
Maricopa	24.5	10	41.5	8	52.1	6	39.4	7
Mohave	26.6	8	48.2	3	55.9	4	43.6	2
Navajo	19.8	12	35.1	14	40.9	14	31.9	14
Pima	27.7	6	38	13	48.4	9	38.0	10
Pinal	29.4	4	43.1	5	46.9	12	39.8	6
Santa Cruz	25.4	9	50.9	1	60.5	2	45.6	1
Yavapai	26.8	7	49	2	49.6	7	41.8	4
Yuma	22.5	11	32.1	15	61	1	38.5	8

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2004*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission. Available on-line: http://www.acjc.state.az.us/publications/publications.asp?ServId=1000. [cited September 13, 2005].

Table 3U: Percentage of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students Who Reported Binge Drinking in Past Two Weeks, Arizona, 2004.

	8th Grade		10th Grade		12th Grade			
County	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	Avg.	Rank
State	16		25.1		32.5		22.7	
Apache	14.8	12	24.8	10	33.3	7	24.3	9
Cochise	20.7	4	25.8	7	34.4	4	27	3
Coconino	19.8	5	26.4	6	32.9	8	26.4	5
Gila	23.9	1	25.4	8	41.4	3	30.2	2
Graham	21	3	24.5	11	33.6	6	26.4	5
Greenlee	22.7	2	23	12	33.3	7	26.3	6
LaPaz	18.4	7	29.2	3	21.4	14	23	11
Maricopa	15.2	11	24.5	11	32.4	9	24.0	8
Mohave	17.3	9	27.9	4	33.7	5	26.3	6
Navajo	17.7	8	25.2	9	26.6	13	23.2	10
Pima	16.6	10	22.5	13	29.4	11	22.8	12
Pinal	18.6	6	27.1	5	27.9	12	24.5	7
Santa Cruz	17.7	8	34.6	1	43.6	1	32	1
Yavapai	13	14	29.7	2	30.8	10	24.5	7
Yuma	14.1	13	22.1	14	43.2	2	26.5	4

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2004*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission. Available on-line: http://www.acjc.state.az.us/publications/publications.asp?ServId=1000. [cited September 13, 2005].

Table 3V: Percentage of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students Who Used Cigarettes During the Past 30 Days, Arizona, 2004.

	8th Grade		10th Grade		12th Grade			
County	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	Avg.	Rank
State	10.7		17.7		24.4		17.6	
Apache	20.4	2	34.6	1	42.6	1	32.5	1
Cochise	14.9	7	14.6	12	23.3	10	17.6	11
Coconino	23.5	1	23.3	5	28.3	8	25.0	4
Gila	18.4	3	16.4	10	23.8	10	19.5	8
Graham	11.9	9	16.7	9	25.4	9	18.0	10
Greenlee	15.5	6	34.2	2	37.3	3	29	2
LaPaz	9.9	12	15.6	11	16.5	14	14	14
Maricopa	9.3	13	16.4	10	23	12	16.2	13
Mohave	10.4	11	18.1	8	29.7	5	19.4	9
Navajo	17.7	4	23.8	4	29.6	6	23.7	5
Pima	9.9	12	13.8	13	18.3	13	14	14
Pinal	15.6	5	20.8	7	23.5	11	20	7
Santa Cruz	14.1	8	30.6	3	35.5	4	26.7	3
Yavapai	9.3	13	23	6	38.5	2	23.6	6
Yuma	10.9	10	12	14	29.4	7	17.4	12

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2004*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission. Available on-line: http://www.acjc.state.az.us/publications/publications.asp?ServId=1000. [cited September 13, 2005].

Table 3W: Percentage of 8th, 10th, and 12th Grade Students Who Used Any Drug During the Past 30 Days, Arizona, 2004.

	8th Grade		10th Grade		12th Grade			
County	%	Rank	%	Rank	%	Rank	Avg.	Rank
State	17.9		23.6		25.1		22.2	
Apache	24.3	3	34.1	1	36.4	1	31.6	1
Cochise	22.7	7	22.2	11	17.9	14	20.9	12
Coconino	27.1	2	28.1	3	28.2	5	27.8	3
Gila	23.5	5	22.1	12	25.6	7	23.7	7
Graham	27.4	1	27.8	5	29.6	2	28.3	2
Greenlee	18.5	10	26.8	6	25	9	23.4	9
LaPaz	18.8	9	22.3	10	10.7	15	17.3	15
Maricopa	16.1	13	22.2	11	25.2	8	21.2	11
Mohave	17.9	11	24.2	9	28.5	4	23.5	8
Navajo	23	6	28	4	29.4	3	26.8	4
Pima	21.2	8	24.4	8	23.7	12	23.1	10
Pinal	23.9	4	26.4	7	27	6	25.8	5
Santa Cruz	17.4	12	20.5	13	20.8	13	19.6	13
Yavapai	15.6	14	31.1	2	24.8	10	23.8	6
Yuma	14.3	15	17.7	14	23.8	11	18.6	14

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2004*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission. Available on-line: http://www.acjc.state.az.us/publications/publications.asp?ServId=1000. [cited September 13, 2005].

There is no single county that has consistently high consumption rates across all indicators. However, a pattern can be discerned where particular counties appear more frequently among those counties with the highest problem rates. Table 3X shows how many times a county had one of the five highest percentages of use for each grade across the four indicators. The same analysis was done for the alcohol indicators by themselves and is shown in Table 3Y. An analysis of past 30-day day drug use by grade is provided in Table 3Z. A single score was obtained by adding the number of times each county was ranked in the top five in each grade category

Coconino, Apache, Gila, Mohave, and Santa Cruz counties had the highest sums indicating that, across the three grade levels, they were most frequently ranked among the five worst counties for the four problem indicators studied. When looking at just 30-day alcohol use and past two-week binge alcohol consumption, Apache county drops out and Cochise, Gila, Mohave, and Santa Cruz counties become the most problematic.

Finding: In looking at the combined effects of 30-day day alcohol use, past two-week binge drinking, 30-day day cigarette use, and 30-day day illicit drug use, Coconino, Apache, Gila, Mohave, and Santa Cruz counties are the most severely affected.

Finding: Cochise, Gila, Mohave, and Santa Cruz counties have the most problems with 30-day alcohol use and past two-week binge drinking.

Finding: Apache, Graham, Coconino, and Navajo counties have the most problems with illicit drug use among 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students.

Table 3X: Number of Times a County Had One of the Five Highest Percentages of Use for 30-day Day Alcohol, 30-day Day Cigarette, 30-day Day Any Drug, and 30-day Day Binge Drinking, by Grade.

	8th	10th	12th	Sum all grades
Coconino	3	3	1	7
Apache	2	2	2	6
Gila	4	0	2	6
Mohave	0	2	4	6
Santa Cruz	0	3	3	6
Pinal	3	2	0	5
Cochise	2	0	2	4
Graham	2	1	1	4
Greenlee	2	1	1	4
Navajo	1	2	1	4
Yavapai	0	3	1	4
LaPaz	1	1	0	2
Yuma	0	0	2	2
Maricopa	0	0	0	0
Pima	0	0	0	0

Table 3Y: Number of Times a County Had One of the Five Highest Percentages of Use for 30-day Day Alcohol and 30-day Day Binge Drinking, by Grade.				
	8th	10th	12th	Sum all grades
Cochise	2	0	2	4
Gila	2	0	2	4
Mohave	0	2	2	4
Santa Cruz	0	2	2	4
Pinal	1	2	0	3
Coconino	1	1	0	2
Greenlee	2	0	0	2
LaPaz	1	1	0	2
Yavapai	0	2	0	2
Yuma	0	0	2	2
Graham	1	0	0	1
Apache	0	0	0	0
Maricopa	0	0	0	0
Navajo	0	0	0	0
Pima	0	0	0	0

Table 3Z: Number of Times a County Had One of the Five Highest Percentages of Use for 30-day Day Drug Use, by Grade.				
	8th	10th	12th	Sum all grades
Coconino	1	1	1	3
Graham	1	1	1	3
Apache	1	1	1	3
Navajo	0	1	1	2
Gila	1	0	0	1
Mohave	0	0	1	1
Pinal	1	0	0	1
Yavapai	0	1	0	1
Santa Cruz	0	0	0	0
Cochise	0	0	0	0
Greenlee	0	0	0	0
LaPaz	0	0	0	0
Yuma	0	0	0	0
Maricopa	0	0	0	0
Pima	0	0	0	0

The *Arizona Youth Survey* can also provide some sub-county level data for select areas and indicators. Figures 3B through 3D show data for the percent of students reporting binge drinking in the last two weeks, the percent of youth reporting alcohol use in the last 30 days, and the percent of students reporting illicit drug use in the past 30 days by

community health analysis area. The community health analysis area is a geographic segment used by the Department of Health Services for public health surveillance. The community health analysis area is large enough to provide a population size meaningful for statistical analysis but small enough to capture geographic variations and maintain a sense of community or neighborhood. Appendix C contains individual profiles of all 126 community health analysis areas. The profiles are composed of 14 demographic elements, 10 risk factor elements, and 8 consumption indicators. Not all data contained in the community health analysis profiles were used for this report but they should provide a wealth of information for further program planning at the health analysis area level. Maps that visualize the data at the community health analysis area for each of the 10 risk factor elements and 8 consumption indicators of Arizona are also available by contacting the Governor's Division for Substance Abuse Policy.

The maps in Figures 3B through 3D report data on the percent of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students who used alcohol in the past 30 days; the percent of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students who reported binge drinking in the past two weeks; and the percent of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students who used any drug in the past 30 days. Data is categorized by standard deviation; the higher the standard deviation, the greater the problem in a community health analysis area relative to other areas.

For both the binge drinking and the last 30-day alcohol use indicators, the high problem counties of Cochise, Gila, and Mohave can be further segmented into community health analysis areas with higher than average rates. In Cochise county, the Douglas health analysis area has a high percent of binge drinking and past 30-day alcohol use. The Benson health analysis area shows a high percent of binge drinking. In Gila county, the Globe/Hayden health analysis area has a higher percentage of both binge drinking and past 30-day alcohol use than surrounding health analysis areas. In Mohave county, the Kingman and Lake Havasu City health analysis areas have higher than average percentages of past 30-day alcohol use.

Interestingly, Coconino county did not rank as problematic on the alcohol indicators but the health analysis area data finds that the Williams health analysis area within Coconino county has a high percentage of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students who report binge drinking in the past two weeks.

For past 30-day drug use, Coconino county can be further segmented into health analysis areas with higher than average drug use including Page/Fredonia, Flagstaff West, Flagstaff East, and Flagstaff Rural. Navajo county contains the Winslow and Holbrook health analysis areas, both with higher than average drug use. Cochise county does not appear in the list of most problematic counties for drug use but its Benson health analysis area is higher than average for youth drug use. The community health analysis areas that comprise the portion of the Navajo reservation within Arizona, the Hopi reservation, and the Havasupai reservation have higher than average past 30-day drug use.

Figure 3B

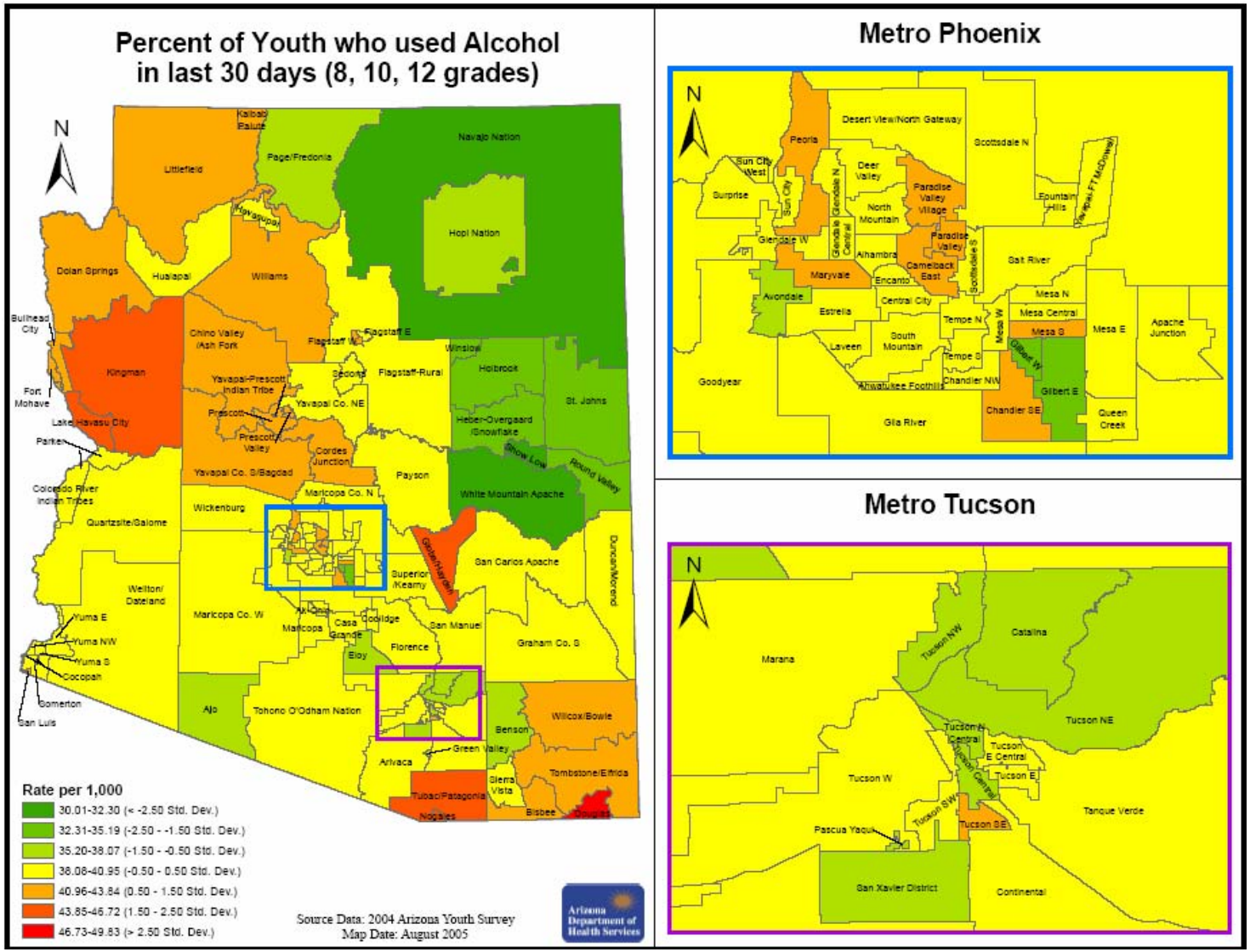

Percent of Youth who used Alcohol
in last 30 days (8, 10, 12 grades)
N
Kaibab Paiute
Navajo Nation
Littlefield
Page/Fredonia
Hopi Nation
Dolan Springs
Hualapai
Williams
Bullhead City
Kingman
Chino Valley /Ash Fork
Flagstaff E
Winslow
Holbrook
Fort Mohave
Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe
Yavapai Co. NE
Flagstaff-Rural
St. Johns
Lake Havasu City
Prescott
Prescott Valley
Heber-Overgaard /Snowflake
Parker
Cordes Junction
Show Low
Round Valley
Yavapai Co. S/Bagdad
Payson
Colorado River Indian Tribes
Maricopa Co. N
White Mountain Apache
Wickenburg
Quartzsite/Salome
Gila/Pinal
San Carlos Apache
Duncan/Morenci
Superior /Kearny
Welton/ Dateland
Maricopa Co. W
Maricopa
Casa Grande
Coolidge
San Manuel
Yuma E
Yuma NW
Yuma S
Eloy
Florence
Graham Co. S
Cocopah
Somerton
San Luis
Ajo
Tohono O'Odham Nation
Wilcox/Bowie
Benson
Green Valley
Arivaca
Tombstone/Elfrida
Sierra Vista
Tubac/Patagonia
Nogales
Bisbee
Douglas
Rate per 1,000
30.01-32.30 (< -2.50 Std. Dev.)
32.31-35.19 (-2.50 - -1.50 Std. Dev.)
35.20-38.07 (-1.50 - -0.50 Std. Dev.)
38.08-40.95 (-0.50 - 0.50 Std. Dev.)
40.96-43.84 (0.50 - 1.50 Std. Dev.)
43.85-46.72 (1.50 - 2.50 Std. Dev.)
46.73-49.83 (> 2.50 Std. Dev.)
Source Data: 2004 Arizona Youth Survey
Map Date: August 2005
Arizona Department of Health Services
Metro Phoenix
N
Desert View/North Gateway
Scottsdale N
Peoria
Sun City West
Sun City
Surprise
Deer Valley
Glendale N
Glendale Central
Paradise Valley Village
Fountain Hills
North Mountain
Glendale W
Paradise Valley
Alhambra
Scottsdale S
Salt River
Maryvale
Camelback East
Encanto
Avondale
Mesa N
Central City
Estrella
Tempe N
Mesa Central
Mesa W
Mesa S
Mesa E
Apache Junction
Laveen
South Mountain
Tempe S
Gilbert W
Goodyear
Ahwatukee Foothills
Chandler NW
Gilbert E
Chandler SE
Gila River
Queen Creek
Metro Tucson
N
Marana
Tucson NW
Catalina
Tucson NE
Tucson N Central
Tucson E Central
Tucson W
Tucson E
Tucson Central
Tucson SW
Tucson SE
Tanque Verde
Pascua Yaqui
San Xavier District
Continental

Figure 3C

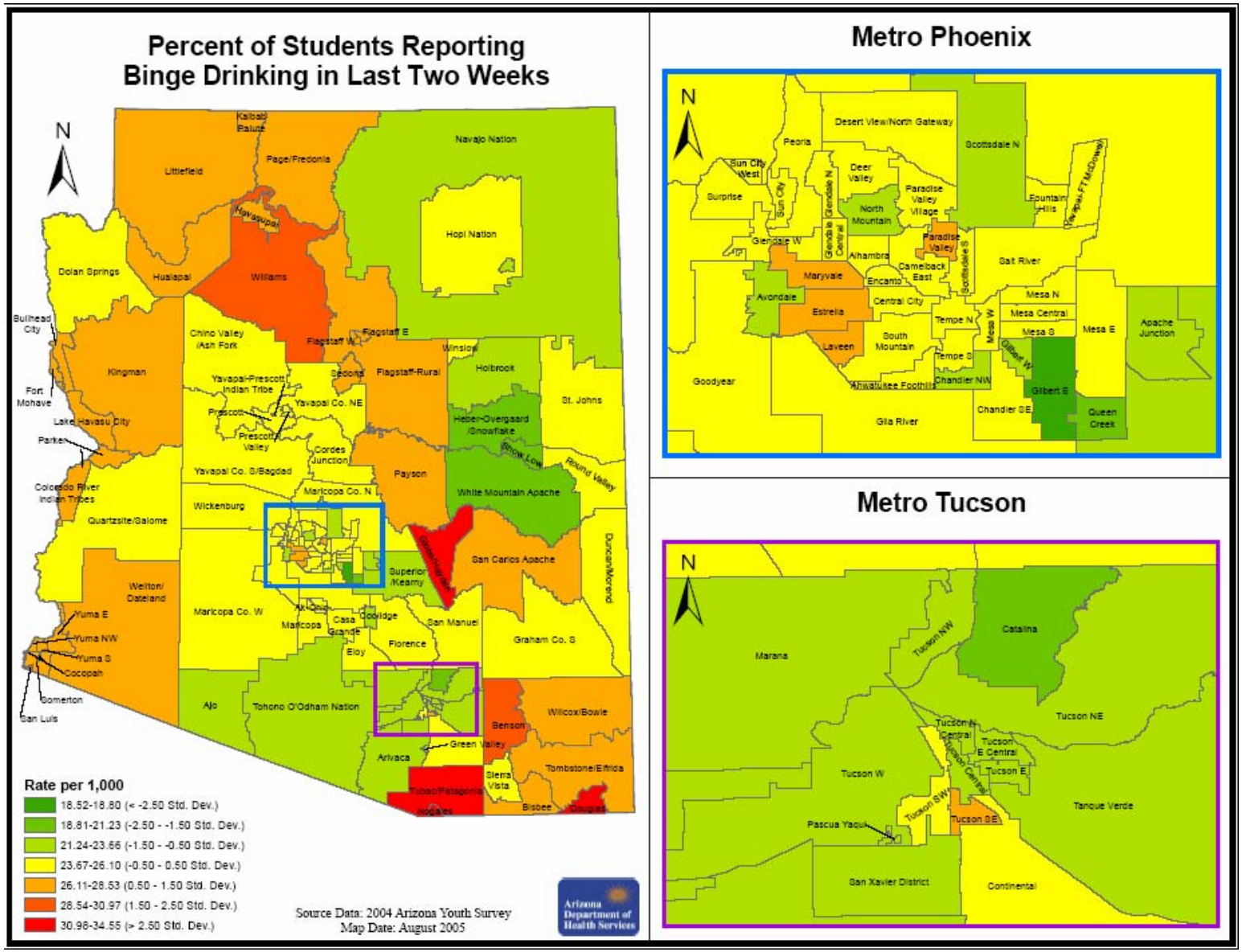
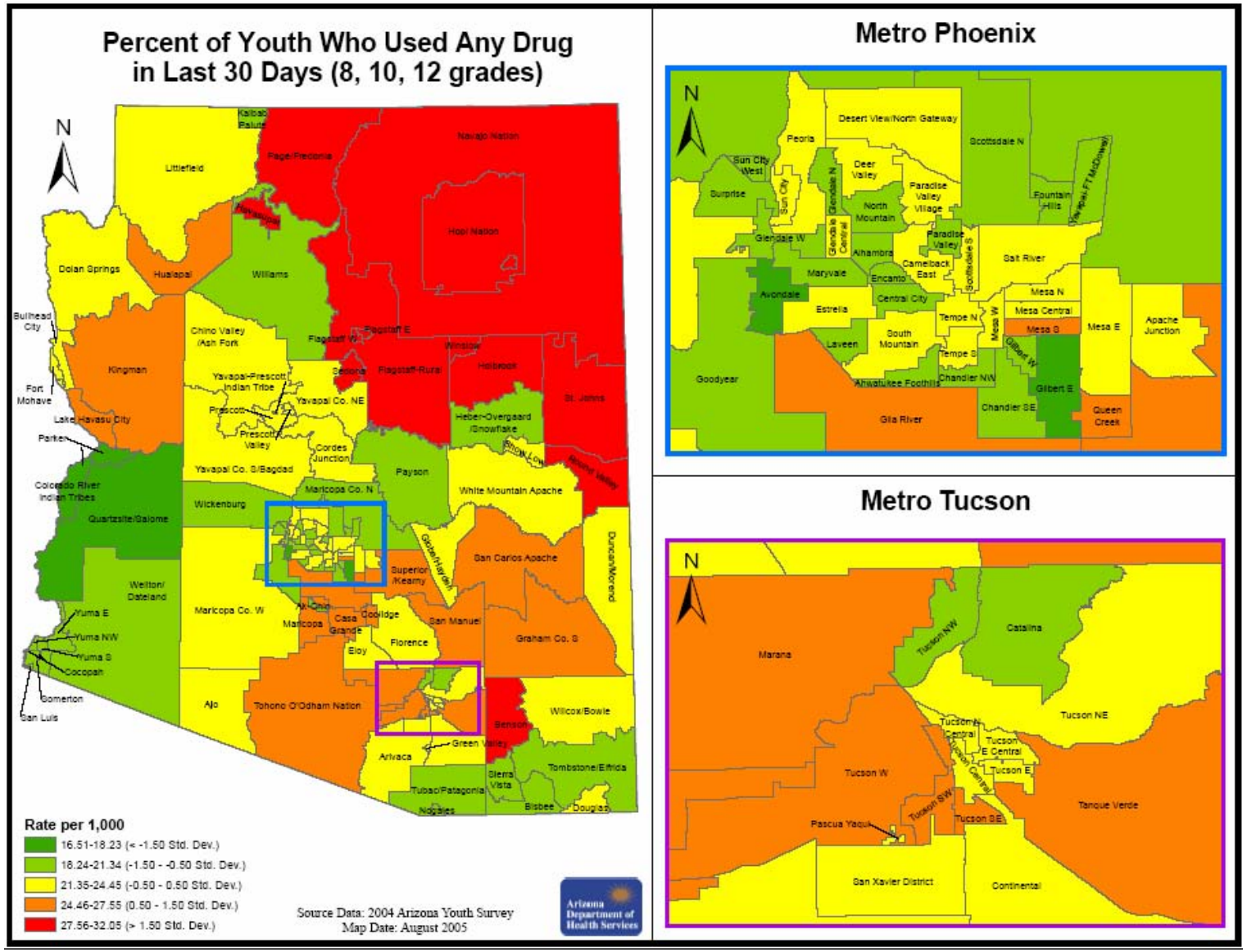

Percent of Students Reporting
Binge Drinking in Last Two Weeks
N
Kaibab Paiute
Page/Fredonia
Navajo Nation
Littlefield
Hopi Nation
Dolan Springs
Hualapai
Williams
Bullhead City
Kingman
Fort Mohave
Lake Havasu City
Parker
Colorado River Indian Tribes
Quartzsite/Galome
Chino Valley (Ash Fork
Flagstaff W
Flagstaff E
Winslow
Holbrook
Sedona
Flagstaff-Rural
Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe
Yavapai Co. NE
Prescott
Prescott Valley
Cordes Junction
Heber-Overgaard /Snowflake
St. Johns
Show Low
Round Valley
Yavapai Co. S/Bagdad
Payson
Maricopa Co. N
White Mountain Apache
Wickenburg
San Carlos Apache
Duncan/Morenci
Superior /Kearny
Welton/ Dateland
Maricopa Co. W
Maricopa
Casa Grande
Coolidge
San Manuel
Florence
Eloy
Graham Co. S
Yuma E
Yuma NW
Yuma S
Cocopah
Somerton
San Luis
Ajo
Tohono O'Odham Nation
Benson
Wilcox/Bowie
Green Valley
Arivaca
Sierra Vista
Tombstone/Elfrida
Tubac/Patagonia
Nogales
Bisbee
Douglas
Rate per 1,000
18.52-18.80 (< -2.50 Std. Dev.)
18.81-21.23 (-2.50 - -1.50 Std. Dev.)
21.24-23.66 (-1.50 - -0.50 Std. Dev.)
23.67-26.10 (-0.50 - 0.50 Std. Dev.)
26.11-28.53 (0.50 - 1.50 Std. Dev.)
28.54-30.97 (1.50 - 2.50 Std. Dev.)
30.98-34.55 (> 2.50 Std. Dev.)
Source Data: 2004 Arizona Youth Survey
Map Date: August 2005
Arizona Department of Health Services
Metro Phoenix
N
Desert View/North Gateway
Scottsdale N
Peoria
Sun City West
Surprise
Sun City
Deer Valley
Glendale N
Glendale Central
Paradise Valley Village
North Mountain
Fountain Hills
Glendale W
Paradise Valley
Scottsdale S
Alhambra
Camelback East
Salt River
Maryvale
Encanto
Avondale
Central City
Mesa N
Estrella
Tempe N
Mesa Central
Mesa W
Mesa S
Mesa E
Apache Junction
Laveen
South Mountain
Tempe S
Gilbert W
Goodyear
Ahwatukee Foothills
Chandler NW
Gilbert E
Chandler SE
Queen Creek
Gila River
Metro Tucson
N
Catalina
Marana
Tucson NW
Tucson NE
Tucson N Central
Tucson E Central
Tucson Central
Tucson E
Tucson W
Tucson SW
Tucson SE
Tanque Verde
Pascua Yaqui
San Xavier District
Continental

Figure 3D


Percent of Youth Who Used Any Drug in Last 30 Days (8, 10, 12 grades)
N
Kaibab Paiute
Navajo Nation
Page/Fredonia
Littlefield
Hopi Nation
Dolan Springs
Hualapai
Williams
Bullhead City
Kingman
Fort Mohave
Lake Havasu City
Parker
Colorado River Indian Tribes
Quartzsite/Salome
Chino Valley (Ash Fork)
Flagstaff W.
Flagstaff E.
Winslow
Sedona
Flagstaff-Rural
Holbrook
St. Johns
Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe
Prescott
Yavapai Co. NE
Prescott Valley
Heber-Overgaard /Snowflake
Cordes Junction
Yavapai Co. S/Bagdad
Payson
White Mountain Apache
Maricopa Co. N
Wickenburg
Superior /Kearny
San Carlos Apache
Duncan/Morenci
Welton/ Dateland
Yuma E
Yuma NW
Yuma S
Cocopah
Somerton
San Luis
Maricopa Co. W
Ak-Chin
Maricopa
Casa Grande
Coolidge
San Manuel
Florence
Eloy
Graham Co. S
Ajo
Tohono O'Odham Nation
Wilcox/Bowle
Benson
Green Valley
Arivaca
Sierra Vista
Tombstone/Elfrida
Tubac/Patagonia
Nogales
Bisbee
Douglas
Rate per 1,000
16.51-18.23 (< -1.50 Std. Dev.)
18.24-21.34 (-1.50 - -0.50 Std. Dev.)
21.35-24.45 (-0.50 - 0.50 Std. Dev.)
24.46-27.55 (0.50 - 1.50 Std. Dev.)
27.56-32.05 (> 1.50 Std. Dev.)
Source Data: 2004 Arizona Youth Survey
Map Date: August 2005
Arizona Department of Health Services
Metro Phoenix
N
Desert View/North Gateway
Peoria
Scottsdale N
Sun City West
Deer Valley
Surprise
Sun City
Glendale N
Paradise Valley Village
Fountain Hills
North Mountain
Glendale W
Glendale Central
Paradise Valley
Ahwatukee
Camelback East
Scottsdale S
Salt River
Maryvale
Encanto
Avondale
Central City
Mesa N
Estrella
Tempe N
Mesa W
Mesa Central
Mesa S
Mesa E
Apache Junction
Laveen
South Mountain
Gilbert W
Tempe S
Chandler N/W
Goodyear
Ahwatukee Foothills
Gilbert E
Chandler SE
Gila River
Queen Creek
Metro Tucson
N
Catalina
Marana
Tucson NW
Tucson NE
Tucson N Central
Tucson E Central
Tucson E
Tucson W
Tucson Central
Tucson SW
Tucson SE
Tanque Verde
Pascua Yaqui
San Xavier District
Continental

Finding: Within Cochise and Gila counties the Douglas and Globe/Hayden health analysis areas have higher than average percentages of youth that report binge drinking and past 30-day alcohol use. Within Cochise and Coconino counties, the Benson and Williams health analysis areas report higher than average youth binge drinking. Within Mohave county, the Kingman and Lake Havasu City health analysis areas have higher than average percentages of past 30-day youth alcohol use.

Finding: For past month drug use among 8th through 12th grade students, the health analysis areas of Page/Fredonia, Flagstaff West, Flagstaff East, Flagstaff Rural, Winslon, Holbrook, Benson, Navajo Nation, Hopi Nation and Havasupai have higher than average percentages of drug use.

Given the amount of information contained in the *Arizona Youth Survey* and other sources, another analysis was conducted for community health analysis areas using composite measures. Composite measures provide a single score obtained by adding the z-scores of the constituent, single measures. A z-score is a statistic derived from the standard deviation. A z-score allows for comparisons to be made across a range of different measures. A high score on the composite measure was interpreted to reflect a larger problem.

An alcohol and drug score were obtained and used for informing state problem areas. The constituent measures for each score is provided below.

Alcohol score:

1. Percent of youth in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades who used alcohol in last 30 days
2. Percent of youth in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades who engaged in binge drinking in last 2 weeks
3. Average age of first use for alcohol among 8th, 10th, and 12th, grade students

Drug score:

1. Percent of youth in the 8th, 10th, and 12th grades who used any drug in last 30 days
2. Percent of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students who perceive drug use as not risky
3. Average age of first use for marijuana among 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students
4. Average age of first use for methamphetamine among 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students
5. Percent of 8th, 10th, and 12th grade students with attitudes favorable to drug use
6. Rate of school suspensions related to drug use per 1,000 children, 14-18 years old

Table 3AA presents those community health analysis areas with scores of 4 and higher on the alcohol and drug composite measure.

Table 3AA: Community Health Analysis Areas with High Scores on Composite Alcohol and Drug Measures.	
Community health analysis area	Score
Alcohol Score	
Globe/Hayden	6
Douglas	5
Flagstaff West	4
Kingman	4
Lake Havasu City	4
Drug Score	
Flagstaff West	8
Cordes Junction	6
Flagstaff Rural	5
Lake Havasu City	5
Marana	5
Yavapai Co. S/Bagdad	5
Tohono O'Odam Nation	4
St. Johns	4

It should be noted that in some cases health analysis areas in counties that are high on single consumption measures do not appear in the most problematic health analysis areas for the composite measures. Santa Cruz county is problematic for youth alcohol use but its constituent health analysis areas do not appear as problematic in the composite measures. Similarly Graham and Pinal counties are problematic on the single measure of past 30-day youth illicit drug use but their constituent health analysis areas do not appear in the list of problematic health analysis areas for the composite measure of drug use. This anomaly arises when the additional measures that comprise the composite score have low or negative values signifying lower levels of a particular problem indicator. When these lower or negative values are added to the high single measure values, the resulting score is lowered. Santa Cruz may be problematic in underage past month drinking and binge drinking but it has a high age of onset, a beneficial attribute with a negative standard deviation that lowers the total score.

Finding: The most problematic health analysis areas based on the composite alcohol and drug scores are Globe/Hayden, Douglas, Flagstaff West, Kingman, Lake Havasu City, Cordes Junction, Flagstaff Rural, Marana, Yavapai County S/Bagdad, Tohono'Odam Nation, and St. Johns.

Tables 3BB through 3GG display data on those consequence indicators for which sub-state data exists: alcohol-related car crash injuries and fatalities; hospital discharges and emergency department visits; drug related arrests; disciplinary actions related to alcohol, tobacco or drugs in kindergarten through 12th grades; and alcohol and drug juvenile offenses referred to the court.

Table 3BB: Alcohol –Related Motor Vehicle Crashes and Rates per 10,000 People in Specified County, Arizona, 2003.

	Total crashes		Persons killed		Persons injured	
	Crashes	Rate	Persons	Rate	Persons	Rate
Apache	110	15.5	14	1.9	141	19.9
Cochise	106	8.4	10	0.7	78	6.1
Coconino	241	18.6	8	0.6	186	14.4
Gila	69	12.8	2	—	72	13.4
Graham	26	7.5	1	—	15	4.3
Greenlee	2	—	0	—	2	—
La Paz	39	18.8	5	—	38	18.3
Maricopa	5,016	14.7	136	.4	3,890	11.4
Mohave	258	15.1	22	1.2	206	12.0
Navajo	135	13.0	20	1.9	127	12.2
Pima	1076	11.8	28	.3	881	9.6
Pinal	265	13.1	23	1.1	241	11.9
Santa Cruz	32	7.8	2		17	4.1
Yavapai	258	13.8	19	1.0	222	11.8
Yuma	198	11.3	9	.5	135	7.7

Source: Arizona Department of Transportation, personal communication.

Table 3CC: Hospital Discharges and Rates per 10,000 People in Specified County, Arizona, 2003.

	Alcohol abuse		Drug dependence/abuse		Fetus/ noxious influences
	Discharges	Rate	Discharges	Rate	Discharges
Apache	181	25.6	61	8.6	1
Cochise	328	25.9	193	15.2	1
Coconino	376	29.1	263	20.3	4
Gila	271	50.6	149	27.8	3
Graham	85	24.6	55	15.9	0
Greenlee	21	24.4	9	10.4	1
La Paz	99	47.7	56	27.0	0
Maricopa	10,419	30.6	10,869	31.9	362
Mohave	610	35.7	293	17.1	1
Navajo	515	49.6	235	22.6	7
Pima	4,025	44.1	5,033	55.2	95
Pinal	998	49.5	793	39.3	28
Santa Cruz	95	23.2	67	16.3	1
Yavapai	606	32.4	427	22.8	4
Yuma	596	34.0	297	16.9	5
Unknown	282	—	302	—	4

Source: *Hospital Discharge Database*, 2003 data. Arizona Department of Health Services. Available online: http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm . [cited September 13, 2005].

Table 3DD: Emergency Department Visits with Mentions of Drug or Alcohol Disorders and Rates Per 10,000 people in Specified County for Select Disorders, Arizona, July to December 2003.

	Alcohol psychoses	Drug psychoses	Drug dependence	Nondependent abuse of drugs		Alcohol dependence	
				Visits	Rate	Visits	Rate
Apache	28	11	13	205	29	99	14
Cochise	16	23	40	851	67.4	116	9.1
Coconino	59	29	37	490	38	882	68.4
Gila	11	36	23	189	35.2	35	6.5
Graham	3	11	20	139	40.3	10	2.8
Greenlee	0	0	1	12	13.9	2	—
La Paz	0	2	3	59	28.4	1	—
Maricopa	310	446	568	15,691	46.1	1,001	2.9
Mohave	31	43	113	496	29.0	126	7.3
Navajo	25	26	19	583	56.1	224	21.5
Pima	152	333	553	8,792	96.5	864	9.4
Pinal	10	36	46	693	34.3	68	3.3
Santa Cruz	5	10	18	121	29.5	12	2.9
Yavapai	45	42	60	667	35.6	148	7.9
Yuma	21	17	31	817	46.6	76	4.3
Unknown	14	15	26	493		86	

Source: *Hospital Discharge Database*, 2003 data. Arizona Department of Health Services. Available online: http://www.azdhs.gov/plan/index.htm . [cited September 13, 2005].

Table 3EE: Arrests and Rates Per 10,000 people in Specified County, Arizona, 2003.

	DUI		Drug possession		Drug sale/ manufacturing	
	Arrests	Rate	Arrests	Rate	Arrests	Rate
Apache	66	9	115	16.2	61	8.6
Cochise	785	62	689	54.6	143	11.3
Coconino	1,152	89.3	863	66.9	111	8.6
Gila[1]	249	46.4	131	24.4	17	3.1
Graham	97	28	140	40.5	2	—
Greenlee[2]	73	84.9	51	59.3	12	13.9
La Paz	224	108	169	81.5	25	12.0
Maricopa[3]	27,537	81.0	12,423	36.5	3,409	10.
Mohave	634	37.1	1,034	60.5	150	8.7
Navajo	544	52.4	321	30.9	48	4.6
Pima[4]	5,126	56.2	9,202	101.0	1,041	11.4
Pinal[5]	1,075	53.3	726	36.0	136	6.7
Santa Cruz	266	65.0	126	30.8	0	—
Yavapai[6]	1,375	73.5	864	46.2	302	16.1
Yuma	333	19.0	1,012	57.8	63	3.5

Source: *Crime in Arizona 2003*, 2004. Arizona Department of Public Safety. Available on-line: http://www.azdps.gov/crimereport/default.asp. [cited September 13, 2005].

[1] Hayden and Miami police departments did not provide complete data
[2] Clifton police department did not provide complete data
[3] Avondale and Surprise police departments did not provide complete data
[4] Sahuarita police department did not provide complete data
[5] Eloy, Florence, and Superior police departments did not provide complete data
[6] Chino Valley police department did not provide complete data

Table 3FF: Alcohol and Drug Juvenile Offenses, July 1, 2003 to June 30, 2004.

	Alcohol Related					Drug Related					Totals		
			Outcome					Outcome					
	Juveniles	Offenses	Diverted	Court involved	Open	Juveniles	Offenses	Diverted	Court Involved	Open	Undup. # of Juveniles	Alcohol & Drug Offs.	Offs. per Juvenile
Apache	56	79	31	45	3	39	54	0	39	15	87	133	1.53
Cochise	189	260	167	73	20	460	500	191	269	52	652	1,043	1.60
Coconino	500	689	337	285	67	302	354	74	228	52	652	1,043	1.60
Gila	131	147	72	34	41	150	231	24	126	81	240	378	1.58
Graham	86	109	27	78	4	107	115	24	83	8	135	224	1.66
Greenlee	24	28	5	14	9	19	19	0	19	0	32	47	1.47
La Paz	26	28	12	12	4	34	38	2	32	4	48	66	1.38
Maricopa	3,209	4,393	802	2,468	1,123	3,463	4,934	886	2,577	1,471	5,764	9,327	1.62
Mohave	196	220	18	190	12	401	465	84	317	64	461	685	1.49
Navajo	302	405	58	196	151	279	406	75	204	127	468	811	1.73
Pima	1,110	1,366	761	404	201	2,664	3,245	1,168	1,496	581	2,740	4,611	1.68
Pinal	166	211	55	100	56	417	569	144	273	152	470	780	1.66
Santa Cruz	89	108	30	65	13	184	193	35	149	9	167	301	1.80
Yavapai	339	405	200	164	41	458	535	209	249	77	583	940	1.61
Yuma	225	261	132	110	19	492	524	116	376	32	478	785	1.64
Totals	6,648	8,709	2,707	4,238	1,764	9,469	12,182	3,032	6,437	2,713	12,750	20,891	

Source: Juvenile Justice Services Division, Administrative Office of the Courts, personal communication.

Table 3GG: Numbers and Rates of Disciplinary Actions (Expulsions, Suspensions, and Tranfers) per 1,000 Students Enrolled in Specified County, Arizona, 2004, Department of Education

	Possession and use of alcohol		Possession, use, and distribution of illegal drugs		Possession and use of tobacco		Total	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Apache	23	1.51	117	7.68	58	3.8	198	13.0
Cochise	8	.34	66	2.84	1	--	75	3.22
Coconino	46	2.09	72	3.27	5	.23	123	5.59
Gila	2	--	15	1.79	0	--	17	2.03
Graham	0	--	21	2.51	0	--	21	2.51
Greenlee	0	--	1	--	0	--	1	--
Maricopa	284	.47	1464	2.45	52	.09	1800	3.01
Mohave	13	.54	98	4.05	10	.41	121	5.0
Navajo	91	3.85	164	6.93	8	.34	263	11.11
Pima	154	1.09	735	5.22	44	.31	399	2.83
Pinal	14	.47	115	3.83	7	.23	136	4.53
Santa Cruz	2	--	17	1.71	3	--	22	2.21
Yavapai	20	.66	78	2.58	28	.93	126	4.17
Yuma	23	.67	72	2.10	2	--	97	2.83
La Paz	0	--	2	--	0	--	2	--

Source: Arizona Department of Education, personal communication.
-- Numbers too low to compute rates

Table 3FF presents data on the number of drug and alcohol related juvenile offenses referred to Arizona's court system and the disposition of these referrals. A juvenile can be diverted from formal court involvement (diversion) or placed under official court oversight and ordered to a variety of consequences or programs (court involvement). Open cases are those that are still awaiting court action.

As with the youth consumption data, there is no one particular county that is consistently implicated as being the most problematic. However there does emerge a pattern of counties that present more frequently with high rates of problem behaviors. Table 3HH lists those counties that have the five worst rates for the indicators presented in Tables 3BB through 3GG.

Finding: La Paz and Pima counties had one of the five worst rates for six of the nine problem indicators. Coconino county had one of the five worst rates for five of the nine problem indicators. Maricopa and Navajo counties had one of the five worst rates for four of the nine problem indicators.

Table 3HH: Counties with the Five Highest Rates for Select Problem Indicators.

Crashes	Alcohol abuse discharges	Drug dependence discharges	Nondependent abuse of drugs ED	Alcohol dependence ED	DUI arrests	Drug possession	Drug sale/ manufacturing arrest	Disciplinary actions
La Paz	Gila	Pima	Pima	Coconino	La Paz	Pima	Yavapai	Apache
Coconino	Navajo	Pinal	Cochise	Navajo	Coconino	La Paz	Greenlee	Navajo
Apache	Pinal	Maricopa	Navajo	Apache	Greenlee	Coconino	La Paz	Coconino
Mohave	La Paz	Gila	Yuma	Pima	Maricopa	Mohave	Pima	Mohave
Maricopa	Pima	La Paz	Maricopa	Cochise	Yavapai	Greenlee	Cochise	Pinal

3.6 Arizona, United States, and Healthy People 2010 Comparisons

One way to gauge the severity or magnitude of Arizona's substance abuse problems is to compare Arizona's data with the data of other jurisdictions. The table in Appendix D compares percentages or rates between Arizona and the U.S. on problem indicators for which national data exist in a readily available form. Also included in the table are targets for a variety of substance abuse indicators from the Healthy People 2010 initiative, a program of the Department of Health and Human Services. According to its website, "*Healthy People 2010* is a comprehensive set of disease prevention and health promotion objectives for the Nation to achieve over the first decade of the new century. Created by scientists both inside and outside of Government, it identifies a wide range of public health priorities and specific, measurable objectives." The address for the Healthy People 2010 website is http://www.healthypeople.gov/.

The Healthy People 2010 targets are included as statements of acceptable levels of substance abuse related consumption patterns and consequences. Targets were set through consultation with the work groups that developed Healthy People 2010. Work groups used a variety of methods to set targets including retention of year 2000 targets, statistical procedures using current rates to project targets, and expert judgment.

The epidemiology work group did not use the comparisons in their deliberations but they are provided here as another way to understand substance use consequence and consumption data.

4. Risk and Protection

Another way to assess substance abuse prevention need is to measure the prevalence of characteristics that have been shown to predict substance use. A high prevalence of these risk factors suggests a greater potential for developing substance abuse problems and hence a greater need for prevention interventions.

Two studies measure Arizona's counties predilection for substance abuse problems: the *Arizona Youth Survey* and the *Arizona Social Indicator Study* conducted by the Mel and Enid Zuckerman Arizona College of Public Health at the University of Arizona.

In addition to measuring substance abuse consumption patterns among Arizona's high school aged youth, the *Arizona Youth Survey* also measures a variety of risk and protective factors at an individual, family, school, and community level. Data on these factors are obtained by questioning youth in a written survey. These risk and protective factors are listed in Appendix E. The *Arizona Social Indicator Study* collects and analyzes community level data from archival sources. The community level indicators are listed in Appendix F. *Arizona Social Indicator Study* data used in this analysis are data for the year 2001.

Upon initial analysis it was discovered that the level of risk for any one county varies across the range of indicators in both the *Arizona Youth Survey* and the *Social Indicator Study*. Given this complexity, relative risk for the *Social Indicators Study* was gauged by assessing what percent of a county's indicators exceeded the mean of all the state's counties for that particular indicator. The results of this analysis are presented in Table 4A. Counties are ranked by the percentage of indicators that are worse than the mean of the counties.

Studies similar to the *Arizona Youth Survey* are conducted in other states. Combining the results of these studies provides a multi-state norm to which other states can be compared. Table 4B shows how many of a county's risk indicators measured by the *Arizona Youth Survey* exceed the multi-state norm in each of the four risk domains and across all domains. Counties are ranked by the number of risk indicators that are worse than the multi-state norm.

Table 4A: Number and Percentage of a County's Risk Indicators Exceeding the Mean of Arizona's Counties, 2000 and 2001 Data.

County	Number of indicators	Number of times the county rate exceeds the mean of the counties	Percentage of times the county rate exceeds the mean of the counties
Gila	30	27	90
Coconino	30	16	53
Mohave	30	16	53
Yavapai	30	15	50
Cochise	30	14	47
Santa Cruz	30	14	47
Navajo	30	13	43
Pima	30	13	43
Pinal	30	13	43
La Paz	30	12	40
Graham	30	11	37
Apache	30	10	33
Greenlee	29	8	28
Yuma	30	7	23
Maricopa	25	5	20

Source: *Arizona Social Indicator Study: Risk Monitoring Report for 2000 & 2001*, 2004. Mel and Enid Zuckerman Arizona College of Public Health, University of Arizona.

Table 4B: Number of Risk Indicators Worse than the Multi-State Norm, Arizona, 2004.

	Total Community	Total Family	Total School	Total Peer/ Individual	Total Above State Norm
Yavapai	15	12	4	25	56
Mohave	13	12	6	21	52
Pinal	14	8	3	23	48
Gila	15	8	4	19	46
Greenlee	10	9	5	22	46
Cochise	14	8	4	17	43
Graham	15	9	4	15	43
Coconino	11	6	3	21	41
Pima	12	7	4	17	40
Apache	8	6	3	22	39
Navajo	11	5	3	20	39
La Paz	12	9	3	14	38
Santa Cruz	10	8	3	17	38
Yuma	9	8	4	17	38
Maricopa	7	4	4	16	31

Source: *Arizona Youth Survey: State Report, 2004*. Arizona Criminal Justice Commission. Available on-line: http://www.acjc.state.az.us/publications/publications.asp?ServId=1000. [cited September 13, 2005].

Three counties, Yavapai, Mohave, and Gila, have the most indicators that exceed the mean of the counties in the *Social Indicator Study* or the multi-state norm in the *Arizona Youth Survey*. Maricopa and Yuma counties have the fewest indicators that exceed the state or multi-state norm. Other counties' rankings vary in between these two extremes.

Finding: Yavapai, Mohave, and Gila counties are at the highest risk for substance abuse problems as indicated in both the *Arizona Youth Survey* and the *Arizona Social Indicator Study*. Maricopa and Yuma counties have the lowest level of risk in both surveys.

5. Assessment of Community Assets and Resources and Identification of Gaps in Services and Capacity

To get a better sense of the gaps that might exist between the problems identified and the prevention resources that the state allocates to those problems, an analysis was conducted of current state funding as reported in the *Arizona Drug and Gang Prevention and Treatment Program Inventory* and the funding's relationship to geographic and age defined problems. Such an analysis can provide another perspective on where resources should be allocated to address the state's most pressing substance abuse related problems.

The Arizona Drug and Gang Prevention and Treatment Program Inventory is an annual assessment of publicly funded substance abuse prevention and treatment services in Arizona. The inventory captures state and federal funds that are administered by state agencies. Federal funds that are contracted or granted directly to agencies and funds from private institutions such as private foundations or United Ways are not included in the *Program Inventory*. Among other things, the *Program Inventory* reports on the amount of funding going to prevention services, the number and age of people being served, and the geographic location of services. Table 5A presents these data and ranks counties by per capita spending on prevention services. Per capita prevention spending will be used as the measure of resources going to communities to address substance abuse prevention needs.

It should be noted that funds reported by agencies are not always assigned to the geographical location where services are provided but rather to the geographic location of the administrative office. This may affect the accuracy of county figures if the administrative office is located outside of the county in which services are actually provided.

Table 5A: Total Prevention Spending and Per Capita Prevention Spending by County, Arizona, Arizona Drug and Gang Prevention and Treatment Program Inventory, 2003. [1]

COUNTY	SUM FUNDS	2003 Population Estimate	Per Capita Funds
La Paz	$247,310	20,715	$11.94
Cochise	$1,027,997	126,160	$8.15
Pinal	$1,292,995	201,565	$6.41
Santa Cruz	$257,035	40,890	$6.29
Pima	$5,204,319	910,950	$5.71
Yuma	$960,144	175,045	$5.49
Yavapai	$918,189	186,885	$4.91
Maricopa	$16,557,457	3,396,875	$4.87
Navajo	$338,788	103,790	$3.26
Graham	$99,795	34,490	$2.89
Gila	$154,660	53,555	$2.88
Coconino	$317,575	128,925	$2.46
Mohave	$385,400	170,805	$2.26
Apache	$151,595	70,625	$2.15
Greenlee	$15,874	8,595	$1.85
Total Prevention	$27,929,133	5,629,870	$4.96

Source: *2003 Arizona Drug and Gang Prevention and Treatment Program Inventory*, 2004, personal communication. Arizona Drug and Gang Prevention Resource Center, Arizona State University. The analysis does not include Tobacco Education and Prevention Program funds totaling $22,345,294. These funds were not disaggregated by county.

There are several congruencies and discrepancies when counties with high rates of particular problems are compared to county per capita spending on substance abuse prevention. La Paz, Cochise, and Santa Cruz counties have some of the highest per capita prevention spending. La Paz county also has high rates of alcohol related crashes; crash injuries; hospital discharges for alcohol abuse and drug dependence; and arrests for drug possession, driving under the influence, and drug sales and manufacturing. Cochise county has high rates of underage drinking and underage binge drinking, emergency department visits for nondependent abuse of drugs and alcohol dependence, and arrests for drug sales and manufacturing. Santa Cruz county has high rates of underage drinking and underage binge drinking.

On the other hand, Navajo, Mohave, Gila, Apache, Coconino, and Greenlee counties have lower per capita spending on prevention but high rates of consequences in one or more of the consequence indicators presented in Table 3HH.

Finding: A gap exists between problems and prevention spending for Navajo, Mohave, Gila, Apache, Coconino, and Greenlee counties.

Another comparison can be made using data on the age groups affected by substance abuse and *Program Inventory* data. As seen in Figure 3A, 18 to 25 years olds experience the highest rates in several indicator areas suggesting that primary prevention efforts should be targeted to age groups younger than 18. Table 5B shows the distribution of prevention funding in Arizona by age group. The majority of prevention funding, 55 percent, is serving youth under the age of 18.

Finding: Funding for substance abuse prevention is evenly distributed between youth and adult audiences.

Several problems with using per capita prevention spending to assess prevention resources should be noted. Per capita spending does not indicate the effectiveness of the services that are being delivered. It is possible that smaller amounts of funds could be spent on more effective interventions thereby creating a larger prevention effect than larger amounts of money that are spent on less effective services. It is also not known from available data if the prevention funds are addressing those consequence or consumption indicators identified in this profile. So, while large amounts of prevention funding may be going to a particular geographic area, those funds may not be affecting problem areas of concern to the State Incentive Grant. Finally, prevention funding may change dramatically from year to year as grants and contracts expire or new ones are awarded. This makes it difficult to reliably measure gaps between funding and services.

Table 5B: Prevention Participant Age Groups by County, Arizona, 2003.

COUNTY	0-4 (Pre-K)	5-11 (K-5)	12-14 (6-8 grades)	15-17 (High School)	18-20 Years	21-24 Years	25-44 Years	45-64 Years	65+ Years	Unknown Adults	Unknown Youths	Grand Total
Cochise	110	2,512	2,991	5,870	301	810	606	284	176	1,434	1931	17,025
Coconino			15	61		8	57			80	0	221
Gila		223	1025	2044	10			230	26		50	3,608
Graham										122		122
La Paz	14	184	260	126	4	1	20	3				612
Maricopa	2,405	26,896	13,949	3,521	532	1,387	7,349	2,506	3,416	35,238	6,095	103,294
Mohave					3	15	32	13			758	821
Navajo	30	242	86	358	29					85	85	915
Pima	568	1,523	2,898	1,932	1,757	1,591	3,858	2,307	1,608	3,522	465	22,029
Pinal	321	3,230	2,628	2,506	147	205	2,014	773	1,539	0	0	13,363
Santa Cruz	8	25	22	2			23	5				85
Yavapai	0	105	2	41	197	289	845	71	0	0	0	1,550
Yuma	80	666	1,598	1,287	90	29	641	336	312	597	3,257	8,893
Grand Total	3,536	35,606	25,474	17,748	3,070	4,335	15,445	6,528	7,077	41,078	12,641	172,538
	95,005, including unknown youths (55%)					77,533, including unknown adults (45%)						

Source: *2003 Arizona Drug and Gang Prevention and Treatment Program Inventory*, 2004, personal communication. Arizona Drug and Gang Prevention Resource Center, Arizona State University.

6. Identification of Problem Areas

To assist the work group with the difficult task of selecting problem areas from among the myriad problem indicators, a worksheet was developed that listed each problem indicator and asked work group members to rate each indicator according to five criteria: magnitude, severity, amenability to change, capacity to address the problem, and sensitivity of the indicator to record changes brought about by State Incentive Grant interventions. The criteria were presented as a series of statements. Work group members were asked to rate each indicator on a scale of 1 to 3 with three indicating the highest level of agreement with the statement. If they felt they did not have enough information on the indicator for a specific criterion, work group members could mark the indicator with a question mark. Three different versions of the worksheets that listed the indicators in different orders were sent to work group members. The worksheet is included in Appendix G.

The worksheet was to be used to start discussions about what problems should be addressed with State Incentive Grant funds; it was not to be used to make final decisions about priorities. It should also be noted that with the exception of the magnitude criterion, there were no data presented that could inform the other criteria. For this reason, all ratings, with the exception of ratings in relationship to magnitude, are based on professional knowledge and experience.

6.1 Problematic drinking

The worksheet exercise suggested that several indicators were important to the group:

1. Arrests for driving under the influence
2. Past month underage drinking
3. Past month underage binge drinking
4. Past month binge drinking for those 12 and older
5. Past year clinical dependence or abuse of illicit drugs and alcohol
6. Alcohol related crash injuries

Based on the worksheet results and subsequent discussions, the work group developed a problem area called "problematic drinking." This problem area included both underage individuals and adults and was defined according to the following indicators:

1. Past month drinking, 8th through 12th grades
2. Past two-week binge drinking, 8th through 12th grades
3. Past month binge drinking, 18 years old and older
4. Alcohol related crash injuries

Originally, arrests for driving under the influence of alcohol was another indicator that was part of the cluster; however, due to its susceptibility to enforcement and reporting practices, it was dropped.

6.2 Youth illicit drug use

In subsequent discussion in the epidemiology work group, another problem area was proposed, drug use by youth and adults. The proposal was made to address what was

considered an important problem in Arizona and to provide another option for intervention and change efforts. As seen in Table 3N, the estimated rates of 12 to 17 year olds who have used illicit drugs in the past 30 days is higher than the estimated rates of 12 to 17 year olds who report binge drinking in the past 30 days. If binge drinking was included as a problem indicator for State Incentive Grant funds, then, given the almost equal magnitude of the problem and the fact that illicit drug use like binge drinking can lead to impairment, it could be argued that illicit drug use among youth could also be a problem area. The same cannot be said for adult drug use. According to the Arizona estimates presented by the *National Survey on Drug Use and Health*, the percentage of 18-25 year olds using illicit drugs in the past month is 18.88% compared to 41.43% that report binge drinking in the past month. For adults 26 and older, 6.53% report using illicit drugs in the past month compared to 23.04% that report binge drinking in the past month. For adults, the occurrence of binge drinking is much more problematic than illicit drug use.

These data and rationales were presented to the epidemiology work group who subsequently approved a second problem area of youth drug use defined by the single indicator, past 30-day day any drug use (does not include alcohol or tobacco) among 8th through 12th grade students.

6.3 Geographic problem areas

Between the problematic drinking and youth drug use indicators, the risk and protective factor studies, and the resource assessment, many geographic areas have been suggested as geographic areas for targeting State Incentive Grant resources. Table 6A lists these indicators of potential problems and the counties with high rates of the problem, high risk as measured by risk factors, or low resources. County data does not exist for the indicator, past month adult binge drinking.

Table 6A: Counties that Rank High in Problem Rates and Risk and Low in Resources*

	Underage drinking	Underage binge drinking	Alcohol related crashes	Youth drug use	Social Indicators high risk	Arizona Youth Survey high risk	Low per capita prevention spending
Santa Cruz	X	X					X
Mohave	X	X			X	X	X
Gila	X	X			X	X	X
Cochise	X	X					
La Paz			X				
Coconino			X	X	X		X
Apache			X	X			X
Yavapai					X	X	
Greenlee							X
Graham				X			
Navajo				X			

* If a county is not listed, it did not rank high or low enough in the indicator area to be included.

Finding: Mohave and Gila counties appear as priorities in five of the seven indicators. Coconino county appears as a problem area in four of the seven indicators.

Community health analysis areas can refine geographic targets for underage drinking, underage binge drinking, and youth drug use. The community health analysis areas with high alcohol composite scores and higher than average percentages of past 30-day day alcohol use and past two-week binge drinking are presented in Table 6B.

Table 6B: Community Health Analysis Areas with High Alcohol Composite Scores or Higher than Average Percentages of Past 30-day Day Alcohol Use and Past Two-week Binge Drinking

Composite Alcohol Score	Single measure past 30-day day alcohol use	Single measure past two-week binge drinking
Douglas	Douglas	Douglas
Globe/Hayden	Globe/Hayden	Globe/Hayden
Kingman	Kingman	
Lake Havasu City	Lake Havasu City	
Flagstaff W est		
		Benson CHAA,
		Williams CHAA

The community health analysis areas with high drug composite scores and higher than average percentages of past 30-day day illicit drug use are presented in Table 6C.

Table 6C: Community Health Analysis Areas with High Drug Composite Scores or Higher than Average Percentages of Past 30-day Day Drug Use.

Composite drug score	Single measure past 30-day day drug use
Flagstaff West	Flagstaff West
Flagstaff Rural	Flagstaff Rural
Lake Havasu City	
Marana	
Cordes Junction	
Yavapai Co. S/Bagdad	
Tohono O'Odam Nation	
St. Johns	
	Page/Fredonia
	Flagstaff East
	Sedona
	Winslow
	Holbrook

6.4 Age problem areas

Data on the age of people affected by the various consequence and consumption indicators consistently suggests two age groups depending on the objective of the intervention that is to be funded. For most indicators, rates of consumption or consequences peaked among 18 to 25 year olds. For some indicators, rates among age

groups bracketing the 18 to 25 year olds were also relatively high and might be considered as part of the target range for intervention.

While youth under the age of 18 do not present with the highest rates of the problems that were analyzed, if the objective of interventions is to prevent the onset of consumption or problem behaviors, this age group should be targeted.

If the intervention's objective is to prevent the onset of consumption or problem behaviors within a population already experiencing high rates of problems or to prevent the reoccurrence of a problem behavior, 18 to 25 year olds and for some indicators, the age groups with second or third highest rates, should be targeted.

6.4 Problem areas

Given the complexity of the information presented so far, the following table is meant to provide a sense of how the data might be used for prevention intervention planning. Table 6D presents possible indicators, geographically and age defined audiences, and the objectives that interventions might address. Target geographies were selected based on two criteria. First, they have high rates of the problem indicator or high alcohol or drug composite scores. Second, they have a high occurrence of the problem indicator.

Problem Areas: Problematic Drinking and Youth Illicit Drug Use			
Indicator	Target Age	Target Geography	Objectives
Problematic Drinking			
Past month underage drinking	8th - 12th grade students	Counties and health analysis areas with highest rate of 8th to 12th grade drinking: Santa Cruz, Mohave, Gila, Cochise, Douglas CHAA, Globe/Hayden CHAA, Kingman and Lake Havasu City CHAA	1. Increase age of onset 2. Decrease past 30-day day use
		Counties with highest occurrence of 8th to 12th grade drinking: Maricopa, Pima	
	Students in grades below the 8th grade	Counties and health analysis areas with highest rate of 8th to 12th grade drinking: Santa Cruz, Mohave, Gila, Cochise, Douglas CHAA, Globe/Hayden CHAA, Kingman and Lake Havasu City CHAA	Increase age of onset
		Counties with highest occurrence of 8th to 12th grade drinking: Maricopa, Pima	
Past month underage binge drinking	8th – 12th grade students	Counties and health analysis areas with highest rates of 8th to 12th grade binge drinking: Santa Cruz, Mohave, Gila, Cochise, Douglas CHAA, Benson CHAA, Globe/Hayden CHAA, Williams CHAA	1. Decrease past 30-day day use 2. Decrease past two-week binge drinking
		Counties with highest occurrence of 8th to 12th grade binge drinking: Maricopa, Pima	
	Students in grades below the 8th grade.	Counties with highest rates of 8th to 12th grade binge drinking: Santa Cruz, Mohave, Gila, Cochise	Increase age of onset
		Counties with highest occurrence of 8th to 12th grade binge drinking: Maricopa, Pima	
Past month adult binge drinking	18-25 year olds (highest rate)	State level (no data at sub-state level)	Decrease past 30-day day binge drinking
	<18 year olds	State level (no data at sub-state level)	1. Decrease past two-week binge drinking 2. Increase age of onset
Alcohol related car crash injuries	21 - 34 year olds	Counties with highest rates of car crash injuries: La Paz, Coconino, Apache	1. Decrease alcohol related car crashes 2. Decrease past 30-day day binge drinking
		Counties with highest occurrence of car crash injuries: Maricopa, Pima	
	< 21 year olds	Counties with highest rates of car crash injuries: La Paz, Coconino, Apache	1. Decrease past 30-day day binge drinking 2. Increase age of onset
		Counties with highest occurrence of car crash injuries: Maricopa, Pima	

Priority Problems: Problematic Drinking and Youth Illicit Drug Use			
Youth Illicit Drug Use			
Indicator	Target Age	Target Geography	Objectives
Past month any illicit drug use[1]	8th – 12th grade students	Counties and health analysis areas with highest rates of past month any drug use: Apache, Graham, Coconino, Navajo, Page/Fredonia CHAA, Sedona CHAA, Flagstaff West CHAA, Flagstaff East CHAA, Flagstaff Rural CHAA, Winslow CHAA, Holbrook CHAA, Benson CHAA, Navajo Nation CHAA, Hopi Nation CHAA, Havasupai CHAA.	1. Decrease past month illicit drug use 2. Increase age of onset
		Counties with highest occurrence of past month any drug use: Maricopa, Pima	
	Students in grades below the 8th grade	Counties and health analysis areas with highest rates of past month any drug use: Apache, Graham, Coconino, Navajo, Page/Fredonia CHAA, Sedona CHAA, Flagstaff West CHAA, Flagstaff East CHAA, Flagstaff Rural CHAA, Winslow CHAA, Holbrook CHAA, Benson CHAA, Navajo Nation CHAA, Hopi Nation CHAA, Havasupai CHAA.	Increase age of onset
		Counties with highest occurrence of past month any drug use: Maricopa, Pima	

[1] Any illicit drug generally includes all drugs with the exception of tobacco and alcohol. The specific drugs that are included may vary according to the study that is used to measure drug use.

7. Data Concerns and Needs

In the course of the epidemiology work group's efforts, a variety of data and research needs were identified, some of which presented significant gaps in our knowledge of substance abuse consumption and consequences in Arizona.

Adult prevalence survey

There is no study of adults that provides sub-state level estimates for substance use and substance related consequences such as clinical dependence or abuse. National studies provide state level estimates but their sample size is too small to provide any estimates at a lower geographic level. The Department of Health Services conducted a population based telephone survey in 1996 that investigated substance use consumption and substance related consequences among adults ages 18 to 64. This survey or a survey like it should be conducted on a biennial basis. State agencies with the mandate or burden of addressing substance use or its consequences, the Department of Health Services or the Administrative Office of the Courts, for example, should be involved with the development and planning of the survey. The survey sample should be large enough, at a minimum, to provide sub-county level estimates for Maricopa and Pima counties and county level estimates for the other counties.

Proportion of health or social problems attributable to substance use

Throughout the development of the epidemiological profile the question of the relationship of substance use to chronic diseases such as heart disease or social problems such as crime or school dropout remained unanswered. The work group acknowledged that these relationships do exist and are an essential contribution to a robust profile of the effects of substance use in Arizona. In ensuing years of the State Incentive Grant, the epidemiology work group can address this issue in two ways: first, by conducting a literature review of studies that reliably measure the contribution of substance abuse to these health and social problems and second, by conducting studies specific to Arizona's population provided that resources are available for such a study.

Measures of the severity of substance use such as economic costs or years of productive life lost

This profile provides information about the extent of substance use and the occurrence of substance use related consequences in Arizona but, with the exception of instances of death or illness, does not describe or quantify the effect substance use has on the individual or society. The severity of substance use is another factor to consider when setting priorities among consequence and consumption indicators because it is possible that certain consequences or drugs exert a heavier toll than others. Often severity is measured by indicators such as economic costs, utilization of system resources, or years of productive life lost due to substance use or its consequences. The epidemiology work group can address this deficiency in subsequent years by conducting reviews of pertinent studies that can be applied to Arizona's population or by conducting primary research with Arizona specific populations provided that resources are available for such a study.

Resource inventory
In this report, resources and assets were defined as the annual amount of public funding received by service providers in Arizona as reported in the *Arizona Drug and Gang Prevention and Treatment Program Inventory*. The *Inventory* has been tallied annually since 1990 and data elements included were either prescribed by legislation or agreed upon by data providers. Some important dimensions of resource assessment, such as measures of program effectiveness or the behavioral objectives that are targeted by the resources have yet to be included in this data source. Resource assessments should continue to be performed on a regular basis and include data on resources at the lowest geographic level possible (closest to program delivery). In addition, the design of future assessments should consider use of additional measures and tools that provide feasible and reliable information to determine the effects of resources on behavioral outcomes.

Child welfare and substance abuse
One of the original intents of the grant was to address the substance abuse prevention needs of those families that are in the child welfare system or communities that have high rates of child welfare involvement. Unfortunately, reliable data on the co-occurrence of substance use and child welfare involvement is not regularly collected. If the state wishes to pursue such interventions in the future, the child welfare system should include a substance use assessment at the appropriate client contact point so that reliable and representative data can be collected.

Sub-county data
Throughout this process survey data with samples at a sub-county level or archival data that could be disaggregated to a sub-county level were constantly sought. In most instances, survey and archival data are readily available at a county level but this may not accurately describe the circumstances at a municipal or neighborhood level. In the instance of survey data, the costs of sampling so that lower geographies can be reliably estimated may be prohibitive so a strategy must be adopted that could provide sub-county estimates where it is most needed. It is recommended that, at a minimum, sub-county samples in Maricopa and Pima counties be planned given the high density of people and large proportion of Arizona's population living in those areas. Other sub-county samples should be decided as needed.

Geographic Information Systems
A geographic information system (GIS) is used in this needs assessment to create maps of community areas. When data has been geocoded it can be used to create counts or rates for any defined geographic area. There is a need for the collection of accurate address data as part of data collection so that geocoding can be accomplished. In this project, the use of survey data that was collected for county estimates was problematic in the production of community values. If survey data is to be used in evaluating the outcome of prevention efforts, then the surveys need to be at the level of prevention activity. If the community is conducting the prevention intervention then surveys need to be conducted in that community. It is recommended that community level information continue to be provided for the measures that are identified as priorities. This will allow the best identification of improvements in outcome.

Appendix A: Consequence and Consumption Indicators Considered

Problem	Element
Mortality	Drug related deaths
	Alcohol related deaths
	Motor vehicle deaths, drug and alcohol related
	Boat transport deaths, drug and alcohol related
	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis
	Lung cancer deaths
	COPD and emphysema deaths
	Cardiovascular disease deaths
	Smoking deaths
Morbidity	
	Past year dependence or abuse for illicit drugs or alcohol
	Treatment admissions
	Hospital discharges with alcohol or drug related diagnoses
	Emergency department visits with alcohol or drug related diagnoses
	Patient days for alcohol abuse
	Average length of hospital stay
	Drug related hospital discharges
	Number of discharges for substance abuse as first listed diagnosis
	IV drug use related HIV/AIDS cases
	Alcohol related ER admissions
	Motor vehicle injuries/accidents, drug/alcohol related
	Boat transport injuries/accidents, drug/alcohol related
	Drug/Alcohol related injuries
	Low Birth weight babies
	Substance dependence and abuse
	Past year treatment
	Past year need and receipt of treatment
	Past year need but not receiving treatment
	Serious mental illness with substance abuse or dependence
	Fetal substance poisoning
	Persons reporting driving in the past 30 days when they think they have had too much to drink
	DUI/Adult
	DUI/Juvenile
Crime, Youth and Adult	Arrest for driving under the influence
	Alcohol-related arrests
	Drug-related arrests
	Drug sale/manufacturing
	Drug possession
	Liquor law violations
	Probation sentencing for drug offenses
	Probation sentencing for driving under the influence
	Alcohol/Drug related corrections commitments
	Alcohol/Drug related juvenile corrections commitments
Child welfare	Number of families in Child Protective Services that were referred for substance abuse treatment
	Child Protective Service Reports, April to September, 2004

	In-home services, all active cases
	Removals, April to September 2004
	Alcohol/drug use during pregnancy
	Tobacco use during pregnancy
Education	
	Alcohol, tobacco or other drug related suspension or expulsion from school
	Drunk or high at school
	Dropout rates
	Graduation rates
Poverty	Unemployment rate
	Population below poverty
	Free and reduced lunch
	TANF recipients
	Food stamp recipients
	Per capita personal income
Consumption, Youth and Adult	
	Age of initiation, all drugs
	Life time use, alcohol and drugs
	Lifetime binge drinking
	30-day day use, cigarette
	30-day day use, alcohol
	30-day day use, any drug including alcohol and tobacco
	30-day day binge drinking
	Multiple drug use
	Alcohol outlets
	College drinking
Other variables	
	Intention to use
	Perception of harm
	Stolen a vehicle
	Been arrested
	Attacked to harm
	Carried a handgun
	Handgun in school
	Sold illegal drugs
	Perception of risk
	Perceived availability
	Parental disapproval
	Attitudes about school
Background variables	County population estimates
	County population estimates by age

County population estimates, 2003		
County	Population estimate	Percent of total state population
Apache	70,625	1.3
Cochise	126,160	2.2
Coconino	128,925	2.3
Gila	53,555	1.0
Graham	34,490	.6
Greenlee	8,595	.2
La Paz	20,715	.4
Maricopa	3,396,875	60.3
Mohave	170,805	3.0
Navajo	103,790	1.8
Pima	910,950	16.2
Pinal	201,565	3.6
Santa Cruz	40,890	.7
Yavapai	186,885	3.3
Yuma	175,045	3.1
Total	5,629,870	100

Source: *July 1, 2003 Population Estimates for Arizona's Counties, Incorporated Places, and Balance of County Areas*, Department of Economic Security, Population Statistics Unit, 2003.

Population Estimates by Age Group, 2003				
	<1	1-14	15-19	>19
Maricopa	54,299	722,180	237,362	1,013,841
Pima	12,394	175,119	67,153	254,666
Yuma	2,819	39,884	13,106	55,809
Pinal	2,714	39,525	13,546	55,785
Yavapai	1,794	30,394	11,778	43,966
Mohave	2,120	30,861	10,108	43,089
Coconino	1,811	28,701	11,291	41,803
Navajo	1,728	28,622	9,639	39,989
Cochise	1,799	25,562	9,778	37,139
Apache	1,253	21,260	7,060	29,573
Santa Cruz	756	10,774	3,389	14,919
Gila	616	10,483	3,561	14,660
Graham	535	8,025	3,328	11,888
La Paz	199	3,313	1,256	4,768
Greenlee	122	2,102	733	2,957

Source: Department of Health Services.

Appendix C: Community Health Analysis Area Profiles

Community Health Analysis Area profiles begin on the following page.

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 1
Littlefield

Demographics	
Population Total	7247
0-18	3738
19-64	3089
65+	420
Race	
White non-Hispanic	6460
Black	9
Native American	45
Hispanic	636
Other	97
Gender	
Male	3643
Female	3604
Percent of Families below poverty	21.2%
Average Family Income	$50,756
Average Family Size	5.3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	7.60	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	1.32	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.99	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	18.99%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	43.29%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	26.37%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	22.31%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	47.35%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.2	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.2	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.39%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	46.57%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	47.59%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.07%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 2
Kaibab Paiute

Demographics	
Population Total	272
0-18	125
19-64	134
65+	13
Race	
White non-Hispanic	93
Black	0
Native American	163
Hispanic	9
Other	7
Gender	
Male	120
Female	152
Percent of Families below poverty	24.1%
Average Family Income	$38,272
Average Family Size	3.5

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	8.06	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	0.00	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.00	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	18.57%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	42.76%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	26.63%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.36%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.63%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.2	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	33.72%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	45.27%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	49.22%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.97%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 3
Dolan Springs

Demographics	
Population Total	6596
0-18	980
19-64	3583
65+	2033
Race	
White non-Hispanic	6027
Black	49
Native American	115
Hispanic	266
Other	139
Gender	
Male	3436
Female	3160
Percent of Families below poverty	13.2%
Average Family Income	$44,007
Average Family Size	2.5

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	44.53	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	1.27	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.54	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.12%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	43.46%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	25.82%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.47%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	48.60%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	40.28%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	46.78%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	48.03%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.66%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 4
Hualapai

Demographics	
Population Total	1472
0-18	632
19-64	760
65+	80
Race	
White non-Hispanic	70
Black	1
Native American	1368
Hispanic	26
Other	7
Gender	
Male	712
Female	760
Percent of Families below poverty	36.7%
Average Family Income	$38,014
Average Family Size	4.0

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	29.63	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	3.70	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.00	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	24.04%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.04%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	26.26%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	27.00%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.82%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.0	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.0	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	39.00%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	11.98	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	17.96	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.27%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	41.18%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.97%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 5
Kingman

Demographics	
Population Total	48829
0-18	12710
19-64	27229
65+	8890
Race	
White non-Hispanic	42212
Black	241
Native American	1101
Hispanic	3827
Other	1448
Gender	
Male	24116
Female	24713
Percent of Families below poverty	10.4%
Average Family Income	$48,188
Average Family Size	2.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	57.31	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	6.72	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	4.48	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.95%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	45.58%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	27.28%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	24.88%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	49.28%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.0	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	40.85%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.76	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.31	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	47.01%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.95%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.58%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 6
Bullhead City

Demographics	
Population Total	48338
0-18	11535
19-64	27458
65+	9345
Race	
White non-Hispanic	36888
Black	445
Native American	808
Hispanic	8898
Other	1299
Gender	
Male	23968
Female	24370
Percent of Families below poverty	10.5%
Average Family Income	$48,248
Average Family Size	2.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	47.24	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	4.62	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	5.33	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.23%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	43.77%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	27.24%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.61%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	49.28%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.91%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.34	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	45.49%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	47.24%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	48.66%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 7
Fort Mohave

Demographics	
Population Total	7650
0-18	1865
19-64	4210
65+	1575
Race	
White non-Hispanic	6014
Black	30
Native American	674
Hispanic	759
Other	173
Gender	
Male	3825
Female	3825
Percent of Families below poverty	8.3%
Average Family Income	$45,957
Average Family Size	2.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	32.76	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	1.79	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.38	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.34%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	43.48%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	26.22%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.52%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	48.87%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.2	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	41.01%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	47.37%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.52%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.69%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 8
Lake Havasu City

Demographics	
Population Total	53165
0-18	10996
19-64	28702
65+	13467
Race	
White non-Hispanic	47440
Black	149
Native American	435
Hispanic	4184
Other	957
Gender	
Male	26157
Female	27008
Percent of Families below poverty	6.9%
Average Family Income	$57,568
Average Family Size	2.7

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	34.58	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	4.08	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	3.49	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	22.62%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	46.50%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	27.12%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.52%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	49.45%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.2	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	43.82%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	15.30	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	19.58	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.18%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.80%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.09%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 9
Page/Fredonia

Demographics	
Population Total	9372
0-18	3098
19-64	5576
65+	698
Race	
White non-Hispanic	5654
Black	39
Native American	3108
Hispanic	311
Other	260
Gender	
Male	4743
Female	4629
Percent of Families below poverty	12.1%
Average Family Income	$58,753
Average Family Size	3.3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	31.89	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	3.34	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.60	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	24.98%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.07%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	26.23%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	27.74%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.39%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.0	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.0	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.67%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.90%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	39.86%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.68%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 10
Navajo Nation

Demographics	
Population Total	99519
0-18	42356
19-64	49291
65+	7872
Race	
White non-Hispanic	1566
Black	39
Native American	96884
Hispanic	423
Other	607
Gender	
Male	48746
Female	50773
Percent of Families below poverty	37.1%
Average Family Income	$36,596
Average Family Size	4.4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	2.41	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	0.22	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.12	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	27.42%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	32.15%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	23.43%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	28.40%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	42.39%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.0	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.7	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	34.16%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	24.57	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	16.61	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	52.28%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	38.30%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	43.03%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 11
Hopi Nation

Demographics	
Population Total	14686
0-18	6095
19-64	7383
65+	1208
Race	
White non-Hispanic	236
Black	11
Native American	14344
Hispanic	44
Other	51
Gender	
Male	7234
Female	7452
Percent of Families below poverty	45.8%
Average Family Income	$27,297
Average Family Size	4.4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	3.03	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	0.89	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.00	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	28.68%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	35.86%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.65%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	30.29%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.33%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.9	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.4	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	15.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.92%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.76	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	6.89	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	54.69%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	41.83%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.98%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 12
Williams

Demographics	
Population Total	9554
0-18	2585
19-64	6087
65+	882
Race	
White non-Hispanic	6186
Black	124
Native American	995
Hispanic	1986
Other	263
Gender	
Male	4943
Female	4611
Percent of Families below poverty	9.8%
Average Family Income	$55,198
Average Family Size	3.0

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	29.32	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	2.79	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	4.65	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	18.84%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	41.63%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	29.90%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.47%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	45.08%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.0	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.4	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	42.49%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	48.26%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	42.01%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.51%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 13
Havasupai

Demographics	
Population Total	525
0-18	227
19-64	282
65+	16
Race	
White non-Hispanic	21
Black	0
Native American	501
Hispanic	3
Other	0
Gender	
Male	254
Female	271
Percent of Families below poverty	46.1%
Average Family Income	$33,420
Average Family Size	4.3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	9.57	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	0.00	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	4.78	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	24.85%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.32%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	26.39%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	27.57%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.55%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.0	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.0	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.88%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.73%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	39.89%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.87%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 14
Flagstaff-Rural

Demographics	
Population Total	18856
0-18	5540
19-64	12052
65+	1264
Race	
White non-Hispanic	14321
Black	78
Native American	2442
Hispanic	1575
Other	440
Gender	
Male	9533
Female	9323
Percent of Families below poverty	4.5%
Average Family Income	$75,075
Average Family Size	3.2

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	28.07	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	5.45	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	3.35	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.71%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.46%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	26.97%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	29.23%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	48.30%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.0	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.9	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	40.90%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	8.07	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	48.31%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	40.08%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.64%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 15
Flagstaff W

Demographics	
Population Total	28249
0-18	6554
19-64	20301
65+	1394
Race	
White non-Hispanic	19329
Black	459
Native American	3733
Hispanic	3823
Other	905
Gender	
Male	14051
Female	14198
Percent of Families below poverty	13.0%
Average Family Income	$64,137
Average Family Size	3.0

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	28.29	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	4.07	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.52	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	30.81%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	41.38%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	27.77%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	32.05%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	51.05%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	11.9	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.5	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.7	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.0	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	44.61%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	45.93%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	40.41%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	48.79%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 16
Flagstaff E

Demographics	
Population Total	29844
0-18	8780
19-64	19141
65+	1923
Race	
White non-Hispanic	18436
Black	396
Native American	4799
Hispanic	5199
Other	1014
Gender	
Male	14746
Female	15098
Percent of Families below poverty	8.8%
Average Family Income	$72,957
Average Family Size	3.2

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	34.19	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	4.29	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	5.72	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.68%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.92%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	26.87%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	27.97%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	47.66%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.0	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.0	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	39.16%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.09%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	39.86%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.65%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 17
Sedona

Demographics	
Population Total	18722
0-18	2711
19-64	10884
65+	5127
Race	
White non-Hispanic	16515
Black	88
Native American	121
Hispanic	1551
Other	447
Gender	
Male	8810
Female	9912
Percent of Families below poverty	5.2%
Average Family Income	$86,430
Average Family Size	2.5

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	18.81	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	2.19	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.19	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	25.27%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.38%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	26.52%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	27.93%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.81%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.0	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.0	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	39.03%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.59%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	39.89%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.93%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 18
Winslow

Demographics	
Population Total	10577
0-18	3303
19-64	6268
65+	1006
Race	
White non-Hispanic	3712
Black	495
Native American	3755
Hispanic	2260
Other	355
Gender	
Male	5843
Female	4734
Percent of Families below poverty	18.4%
Average Family Income	$46,222
Average Family Size	3.4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	51.89	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	6.53	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	7.83	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.30%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	35.01%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.41%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	29.79%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	42.77%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.0	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.0	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.7	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.4	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	35.54%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.96	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.99	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	50.21%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.30%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.04%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 19
Holbrook

Demographics	
Population Total	7753
0-18	2940
19-64	4079
65+	734
Race	
White non-Hispanic	3501
Black	147
Native American	2644
Hispanic	1192
Other	269
Gender	
Male	3749
Female	4004
Percent of Families below poverty	15.8%
Average Family Income	$49,460
Average Family Size	3.5

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	40.37	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	7.78	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	3.70	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	24.25%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	33.41%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.99%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	28.18%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	40.44%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.0	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.7	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.0	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	32.95%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	7.06	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.02	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	57.47%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.31%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	41.71%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 20
Heber-Overgaard/Snowflake

Demographics	
Population Total	17485
0-18	5832
19-64	9343
65+	2310
Race	
White non-Hispanic	14722
Black	80
Native American	1010
Hispanic	1328
Other	345
Gender	
Male	8724
Female	8761
Percent of Families below poverty	11.7%
Average Family Income	$49,873
Average Family Size	3.3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	23.52	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	5.38	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	4.19	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	18.72%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	32.46%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	19.09%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.04%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	40.80%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.2	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.0	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.0	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.5	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	31.98%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	4.67	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.75	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	54.54%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	41.85%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	40.80%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 21
Show Low

Demographics	
Population Total	23919
0-18	6818
19-64	13488
65+	3613
Race	
White non-Hispanic	19481
Black	134
Native American	1211
Hispanic	2494
Other	599
Gender	
Male	11834
Female	12085
Percent of Families below poverty	8.8%
Average Family Income	$57,242
Average Family Size	3.0

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	44.60	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	7.52	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	6.12	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.61%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	30.01%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	19.59%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.69%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	38.32%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	11.9	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.6	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.5	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	32.59%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.97	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.48	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	55.68%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	40.31%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	37.19%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 22
White Mountain Apache

Demographics	
Population Total	13085
0-18	5866
19-64	6620
65+	599
Race	
White non-Hispanic	275
Black	15
Native American	12630
Hispanic	52
Other	113
Gender	
Male	6270
Female	6815
Percent of Families below poverty	42.2%
Average Family Income	$28,832
Average Family Size	4.4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	5.69	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	0.73	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.37	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.15%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	31.54%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	19.93%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	22.10%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	38.89%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	11.9	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.7	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.3	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	32.19%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	38.46	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.48	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	55.84%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	40.63%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	37.25%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 23
St. Johns

Demographics	
Population Total	7059
0-18	2140
19-64	3997
65+	922
Race	
White non-Hispanic	4906
Black	96
Native American	551
Hispanic	1319
Other	187
Gender	
Male	3744
Female	3315
Percent of Families below poverty	16.6%
Average Family Income	$37,768
Average Family Size	3.3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	41.98	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	8.89	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	7.90	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	32.41%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	34.75%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.21%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	31.54%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	43.09%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.0	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.8	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.3	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.30%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	17.05	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	14.20	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.49%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	37.34%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	42.79%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 24
Round Valley

Demographics	
Population Total	7144
0-18	2346
19-64	3875
65+	923
Race	
White non-Hispanic	5563
Black	24
Native American	438
Hispanic	944
Other	175
Gender	
Male	3507
Female	3637
Percent of Families below poverty	9.3%
Average Family Income	$56,790
Average Family Size	3.2

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	23.62	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	5.79	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	1.34	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	32.17%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	34.62%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.06%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	31.34%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	42.97%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.0	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.8	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.3	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.19%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.27	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.63%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	37.38%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	42.61%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 25
Chino Valley/Ash Fork

Demographics	
Population Total	24940
0-18	6601
19-64	14504
65+	3835
Race	
White non-Hispanic	21533
Black	79
Native American	285
Hispanic	2627
Other	416
Gender	
Male	12437
Female	12503
Percent of Families below poverty	10.2%
Average Family Income	$62,600
Average Family Size	3.0

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	37.40	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	3.65	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	4.20	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.60%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	41.68%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.37%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.73%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	51.56%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.0	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.8	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	40.04%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.01	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.01	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	50.01%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.15%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	44.83%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 26
Yavapai Co. NE

Demographics	
Population Total	48212
0-18	11623
19-64	26263
65+	10326
Race	
White non-Hispanic	39156
Black	179
Native American	1526
Hispanic	6426
Other	925
Gender	
Male	23369
Female	24843
Percent of Families below poverty	8.2%
Average Family Income	$54,869
Average Family Size	2.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	35.71	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	6.47	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.98	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.40%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	40.60%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.85%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	24.24%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	49.96%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	11.9	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.9	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.0	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.57%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.12	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	6.80	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	50.02%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.42%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	44.23%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 27
Yavapai Co. S/Bagdad

Demographics	
Population Total	11050
0-18	2145
19-64	6235
65+	2670
Race	
White non-Hispanic	9940
Black	36
Native American	88
Hispanic	828
Other	158
Gender	
Male	5617
Female	5433
Percent of Families below poverty	7.4%
Average Family Income	$52,792
Average Family Size	2.7

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	34.64	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	7.13	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	3.06	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.29%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	41.66%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.49%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.81%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	51.92%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.0	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.8	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	39.85%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	14.79	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.96	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.34%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.54%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.38%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 28
Prescott

Demographics	
Population Total	50324
0-18	8815
19-64	28564
65+	12945
Race	
White non-Hispanic	44936
Black	196
Native American	624
Hispanic	3583
Other	985
Gender	
Male	24962
Female	25362
Percent of Families below poverty	6.8%
Average Family Income	$69,319
Average Family Size	2.6

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	41.88	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	8.72	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	3.09	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.52%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	41.72%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.45%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.82%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	51.79%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.0	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.8	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	39.89%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.33	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.34	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.59%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.38%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.18%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 29
Prescott Valley

Demographics	
Population Total	33729
0-18	9103
19-64	18196
65+	6430
Race	
White non-Hispanic	28306
Black	145
Native American	368
Hispanic	4221
Other	689
Gender	
Male	16520
Female	17209
Percent of Families below poverty	7.9%
Average Family Income	$51,819
Average Family Size	2.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	40.05	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	6.59	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.42	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.52%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	41.72%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.45%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.81%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	51.76%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.0	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.8	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	39.89%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.73	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	6.92	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.62%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.36%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.16%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 30
Yavapai-Prescott Indian Tribe

Demographics	
Population Total	160
0-18	67
19-64	83
65+	10
Race	
White non-Hispanic	17
Black	0
Native American	101
Hispanic	7
Other	35
Gender	
Male	75
Female	85
Percent of Families below poverty	4.9%
Average Family Income	$66,419
Average Family Size	3.8

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	0.00	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	0.00	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.00	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.52%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	41.72%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.45%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.81%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	51.76%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.0	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.8	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	39.89%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.62%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.36%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.16%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 31
Cordes Junction

Demographics	
Population Total	5900
0-18	1385
19-64	3330
65+	1185
Race	
White non-Hispanic	5341
Black	11
Native American	66
Hispanic	410
Other	72
Gender	
Male	2970
Female	2930
Percent of Families below poverty	11.0%
Average Family Income	$54,859
Average Family Size	2.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	70.16	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	9.30	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	5.07	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.02%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	41.79%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.99%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	24.34%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	55.41%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.0	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.9	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	40.15%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	9.39	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	23.47	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	46.25%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	48.92%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.03%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 32
Payson

Demographics	
Population Total	26465
0-18	5526
19-64	13939
65+	7000
Race	
White non-Hispanic	23976
Black	52
Native American	643
Hispanic	1419
Other	375
Gender	
Male	12953
Female	13512
Percent of Families below poverty	7.4%
Average Family Income	$58,816
Average Family Size	2.7

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	38.60	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	7.09	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.92	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	18.42%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.57%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	27.13%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.76%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	43.32%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.2	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.0	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.8	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	33.08%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.96	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.39	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	53.23%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	42.52%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	44.90%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 33
Globe/Hayden

Demographics	
Population Total	19894
0-18	5629
19-64	10932
65+	3333
Race	
White non-Hispanic	11669
Black	151
Native American	743
Hispanic	7022
Other	309
Gender	
Male	9835
Female	10059
Percent of Families below poverty	11.6%
Average Family Income	$48,444
Average Family Size	3.1

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	62.52	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	9.48	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	6.56	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.88%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	45.94%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	32.81%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	22.78%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	48.53%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	11.8	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.7	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	40.04%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.81	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.60	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	50.71%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	42.56%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.90%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 34
San Carlos Apache

Demographics	
Population Total	9791
0-18	4371
19-64	4887
65+	533
Race	
White non-Hispanic	181
Black	4
Native American	9486
Hispanic	32
Other	88
Gender	
Male	4834
Female	4957
Percent of Families below poverty	48.2%
Average Family Income	$26,904
Average Family Size	4.5

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	7.84	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	0.24	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.00	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.94%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.86%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	27.37%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.33%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	42.74%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.0	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.9	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.2	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.03%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	34.15	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	5.25	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	50.82%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	41.60%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	49.14%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 35
Parker

Demographics	
Population Total	6727
0-18	1668
19-64	3878
65+	1181
Race	
White non-Hispanic	4397
Black	100
Native American	904
Hispanic	1160
Other	166
Gender	
Male	3396
Female	3331
Percent of Families below poverty	10.8%
Average Family Income	$54,553
Average Family Size	2.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	50.10	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	4.50	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	3.85	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	12.26%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	40.51%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	26.72%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.63%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	41.40%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	11.9	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.5	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	27.85%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.81	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.81	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	46.66%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	42.53%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	43.28%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 36
Quartzsite/Salome

Demographics	
Population Total	9213
0-18	1312
19-64	4029
65+	3872
Race	
White non-Hispanic	7479
Black	52
Native American	212
Hispanic	1345
Other	125
Gender	
Male	4714
Female	4499
Percent of Families below poverty	11.9%
Average Family Income	$36,206
Average Family Size	2.5

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	40.41	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	4.75	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	4.75	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.78%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.48%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.85%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.23%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	39.62%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.0	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.0	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.3	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	28.35%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	47.16%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	43.28%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	43.93%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 37
Colorado River Indian Tribes

Demographics	
Population Total	4103
0-18	1323
19-64	2267
65+	513
Race	
White non-Hispanic	913
Black	35
Native American	1550
Hispanic	1531
Other	74
Gender	
Male	2190
Female	1913
Percent of Families below poverty	23.0%
Average Family Income	$33,500
Average Family Size	3.4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	10.45	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	0.75	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.00	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	12.26%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	40.51%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	26.72%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.63%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	41.40%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	11.9	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.5	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	27.85%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	9.43	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	7.08	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	46.66%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	42.53%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	43.28%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 38
Maricopa Co. N

Demographics	
Population Total	24179
0-18	5272
19-64	15695
65+	3212
Race	
White non-Hispanic	21576
Black	365
Native American	293
Hispanic	1509
Other	436
Gender	
Male	12606
Female	11573
Percent of Families below poverty	3.0%
Average Family Income	$108,283
Average Family Size	2.8

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	30.06	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	2.04	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.92	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.55%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.17%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.01%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.72%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.26%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.5	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	35.89%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	20.83	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	6.17	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	50.65%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	43.41%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.16%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 39
Wickenburg

Demographics	
Population Total	21802
0-18	4244
19-64	10527
65+	7031
Race	
White non-Hispanic	17800
Black	179
Native American	238
Hispanic	3202
Other	383
Gender	
Male	10661
Female	11141
Percent of Families below poverty	6.5%
Average Family Income	$60,833
Average Family Size	2.7

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	47.34	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	6.69	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.41	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.18%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.28%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	23.99%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.15%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.64%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.5	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.59%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	12.03	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	16.04	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.70%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.01%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	44.85%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 40
Scottsdale N

Demographics	
Population Total	131285
0-18	30081
19-64	84078
65+	17126
Race	
White non-Hispanic	118164
Black	1684
Native American	402
Hispanic	5387
Other	5648
Gender	
Male	63838
Female	67447
Percent of Families below poverty	2.5%
Average Family Income	$141,563
Average Family Size	2.8

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	7.24	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	0.65	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.53	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.53%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.92%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.60%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.62%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.78%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.7	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.0	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.5	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	39.60%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	7.08	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.67	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	56.43%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	39.95%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	43.15%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 41
Peoria

Demographics	
Population Total	134033
0-18	40224
19-64	76061
65+	17748
Race	
White non-Hispanic	100950
Black	4039
Native American	1107
Hispanic	22248
Other	5689
Gender	
Male	65012
Female	69021
Percent of Families below poverty	3.3%
Average Family Income	$79,441
Average Family Size	3.2

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	20.08	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	1.68	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	1.39	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.11%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	41.01%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	25.74%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	24.27%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	47.63%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	39.16%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	9.11	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	14.08	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	50.38%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.13%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.29%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 42
Desert View/North Gateway

Demographics	
Population Total	50305
0-18	13512
19-64	32724
65+	4069
Race	
White non-Hispanic	44681
Black	482
Native American	168
Hispanic	3194
Other	1780
Gender	
Male	25041
Female	25264
Percent of Families below poverty	2.0%
Average Family Income	$118,079
Average Family Size	2.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	10.21	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	1.03	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.52	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.54%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.12%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.05%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.45%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.45%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.0	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.66%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	7.18	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.40	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.71%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	43.97%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	44.80%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 43
Yavapai-FT McDowell

Demographics	
Population Total	825
0-18	360
19-64	431
65+	34
Race	
White non-Hispanic	14
Black	4
Native American	761
Hispanic	30
Other	16
Gender	
Male	419
Female	406
Percent of Families below poverty	14.0%
Average Family Income	$96,328
Average Family Size	3.8

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	8.55	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	0.00	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.00	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.38%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.41%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	23.99%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	18.57%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	42.14%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.6	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.0	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.3	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	31.93%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	45.54%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	41.37%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	52.07%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 44
Deer Valley

Demographics	
Population Total	154794
0-18	45333
19-64	98629
65+	10832
Race	
White non-Hispanic	120855
Black	3962
Native American	1994
Hispanic	21127
Other	6856
Gender	
Male	77567
Female	77227
Percent of Families below poverty	4.4%
Average Family Income	$73,924
Average Family Size	3.1

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	27.13	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	4.18	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	1.95	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.16%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.94%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.54%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.63%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.07%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.80%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.10	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.84	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	50.49%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.73%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.96%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 45
Glendale N

Demographics	
Population Total	94439
0-18	28425
19-64	59531
65+	6483
Race	
White non-Hispanic	73270
Black	2641
Native American	815
Hispanic	11052
Other	6661
Gender	
Male	47054
Female	47385
Percent of Families below poverty	3.7%
Average Family Income	$88,950
Average Family Size	3.2

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	16.30	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	1.96	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.92	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.56%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.65%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	23.74%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.06%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.94%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	35.41%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	4.17	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	5.08	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	48.55%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.59%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.68%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 46
Paradise Valley Village

Demographics	
Population Total	187710
0-18	50228
19-64	119289
65+	18193
Race	
White non-Hispanic	147295
Black	3139
Native American	1696
Hispanic	27242
Other	8338
Gender	
Male	92825
Female	94885
Percent of Families below poverty	4.3%
Average Family Income	$92,161
Average Family Size	3.1

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	17.83	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	2.12	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	1.15	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.52%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	41.27%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.81%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	22.20%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.13%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.7	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.5	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.2	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.19%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.71	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.48	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	53.29%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	41.08%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	43.60%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 47
Surprise

Demographics	
Population Total	73009
0-18	18427
19-64	39560
65+	15022
Race	
White non-Hispanic	44798
Black	2394
Native American	481
Hispanic	23232
Other	2104
Gender	
Male	36125
Female	36884
Percent of Families below poverty	6.8%
Average Family Income	$63,632
Average Family Size	2.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	47.77	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	8.34	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	3.31	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.14%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.23%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	23.99%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.07%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.49%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.41%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.55	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.63%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.01%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	44.80%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 48
Sun City West

Demographics	
Population Total	19081
0-18	23
19-64	2483
65+	16575
Race	
White non-Hispanic	18705
Black	101
Native American	6
Hispanic	142
Other	127
Gender	
Male	8498
Female	10583
Percent of Families below poverty	0.8%
Average Family Income	$64,594
Average Family Size	2.0

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	40.00	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	0.00	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.00	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.18%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.28%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	23.99%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.15%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.64%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.5	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.59%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.70%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.01%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	44.85%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 49
Sun City

Demographics	
Population Total	40006
0-18	768
19-64	8320
65+	30918
Race	
White non-Hispanic	38410
Black	310
Native American	70
Hispanic	768
Other	448
Gender	
Male	16521
Female	23485
Percent of Families below poverty	2.4%
Average Family Income	$53,235
Average Family Size	2.1

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	52.55	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	12.01	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.00	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.37%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.39%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.10%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.35%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.83%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.5	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.76%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	5.78	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	11.56	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.62%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.02%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	44.94%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 50
Fountain Hills

Demographics	
Population Total	22900
0-18	4467
19-64	14155
65+	4278
Race	
White non-Hispanic	21315
Black	152
Native American	134
Hispanic	793
Other	506
Gender	
Male	11079
Female	11821
Percent of Families below poverty	2.2%
Average Family Income	$96,893
Average Family Size	2.7

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	17.87	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	2.67	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.93	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.28%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.31%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	23.96%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.16%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.70%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.5	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.72%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.82	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.45	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.78%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	43.89%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	44.85%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 51
Maricopa Co. W

Demographics	
Population Total	30843
0-18	9988
19-64	18477
65+	2378
Race	
White non-Hispanic	17678
Black	775
Native American	1064
Hispanic	10724
Other	602
Gender	
Male	16863
Female	13980
Percent of Families below poverty	13.1%
Average Family Income	$63,861
Average Family Size	3.5

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	28.74	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	2.58	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.09	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.20%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.70%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	23.96%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.98%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	45.46%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.39%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.23	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.12	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.87%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.18%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	44.92%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 52
North Mountain

Demographics	
Population Total	170946
0-18	45684
19-64	108945
65+	16317
Race	
White non-Hispanic	107813
Black	6624
Native American	4116
Hispanic	42970
Other	9423
Gender	
Male	86401
Female	84545
Percent of Families below poverty	8.3%
Average Family Income	$71,974
Average Family Size	3.1

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	33.47	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	5.26	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.52	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.28%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.57%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.93%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.88%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	43.68%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.5	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	34.94%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.26	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.60	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.22%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.75%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	44.21%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 53
Glendale W

Demographics	
Population Total	53365
0-18	18964
19-64	32024
65+	2377
Race	
White non-Hispanic	23492
Black	4089
Native American	1026
Hispanic	22016
Other	2742
Gender	
Male	27351
Female	26014
Percent of Families below poverty	9.6%
Average Family Income	$57,694
Average Family Size	3.5

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	40.90	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	5.37	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.12	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	14.95%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.35%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	23.85%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.88%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	41.48%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.2	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.8	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	34.37%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.48	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.91	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.39%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	42.81%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.81%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 54
Glendale Central

Demographics	
Population Total	94943
0-18	29677
19-64	55927
65+	9339
Race	
White non-Hispanic	43177
Black	5985
Native American	2625
Hispanic	38822
Other	4334
Gender	
Male	47209
Female	47734
Percent of Families below poverty	13.8%
Average Family Income	$50,224
Average Family Size	3.4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	41.35	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	7.39	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	3.22	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.49%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.92%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.34%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.44%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.89%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.8	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.54%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.97	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.67	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.96%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.73%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	44.39%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 55
Paradise Valley

Demographics	
Population Total	14506
0-18	3711
19-64	8408
65+	2387
Race	
White non-Hispanic	13402
Black	123
Native American	22
Hispanic	459
Other	500
Gender	
Male	7209
Female	7297
Percent of Families below poverty	1.9%
Average Family Income	$237,463
Average Family Size	3.0

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	2.93	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	0.00	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.29	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.07%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	43.75%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	26.81%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.14%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	43.35%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	13.0	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.1	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.8	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.68%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	13.72	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.66	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	62.93%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	39.70%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	37.65%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 56
Camelback East

Demographics	
Population Total	143470
0-18	35465
19-64	90849
65+	17156
Race	
White non-Hispanic	76262
Black	6001
Native American	5136
Hispanic	50489
Other	5582
Gender	
Male	72544
Female	70926
Percent of Families below poverty	10.7%
Average Family Income	$80,449
Average Family Size	3.1

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	33.66	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	6.37	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.07	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	18.31%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	41.57%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	25.64%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.84%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	47.40%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.5	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.0	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	39.42%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.67	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.43	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	52.62%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	43.53%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	43.30%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 57
Salt River

Demographics	
Population Total	6551
0-18	2528
19-64	3255
65+	768
Race	
White non-Hispanic	1472
Black	42
Native American	2963
Hispanic	777
Other	1297
Gender	
Male	3107
Female	3444
Percent of Families below poverty	24.8%
Average Family Income	$55,857
Average Family Size	3.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	21.96	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	1.16	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.00	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.40%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.35%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.09%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.46%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	45.12%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.14%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	6.70	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	15.08	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.40%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	43.92%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.30%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 58
Scottsdale S

Demographics	
Population Total	92049
0-18	15963
19-64	56946
65+	19140
Race	
White non-Hispanic	73331
Black	1527
Native American	1183
Hispanic	12808
Other	3200
Gender	
Male	44378
Female	47671
Percent of Families below poverty	5.0%
Average Family Income	$76,912
Average Family Size	2.7

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	26.30	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	4.24	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	1.14	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.99%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	40.87%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	25.81%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	24.38%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	50.13%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.6	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.5	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	42.51%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	7.51	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.45	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	53.12%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	42.38%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	44.78%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 59
Alhambra

Demographics	
Population Total	139432
0-18	42684
19-64	82697
65+	14051
Race	
White non-Hispanic	57103
Black	8095
Native American	6386
Hispanic	59569
Other	8279
Gender	
Male	70494
Female	68938
Percent of Families below poverty	15.5%
Average Family Income	$60,178
Average Family Size	3.4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	39.26	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	7.13	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.29	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	15.02%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	40.02%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	23.85%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.00%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	45.70%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.0	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.17%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.61	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.73	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.12%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	43.58%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	44.91%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 60
Maryvale

Demographics	
Population Total	199667
0-18	75999
19-64	112769
65+	10899
Race	
White non-Hispanic	39938
Black	12316
Native American	3794
Hispanic	137947
Other	5672
Gender	
Male	101121
Female	98546
Percent of Families below poverty	14.8%
Average Family Income	$47,723
Average Family Size	3.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	26.57	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	3.86	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.21	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.95%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	41.06%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	26.17%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.32%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.60%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.2	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.0	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.3	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	35.15%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.71	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.62	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	44.64%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	48.12%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	50.68%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 61
Goodyear

Demographics	
Population Total	40163
0-18	10087
19-64	26003
65+	4073
Race	
White non-Hispanic	28054
Black	1697
Native American	397
Hispanic	8560
Other	1455
Gender	
Male	20457
Female	19706
Percent of Families below poverty	4.7%
Average Family Income	$84,337
Average Family Size	3.0

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	36.96	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	7.90	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.18	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.14%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.22%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.02%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.28%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.51%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.54%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.04	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.23	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.34%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	43.95%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.15%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 62
Avondale

Demographics	
Population Total	69484
0-18	24119
19-64	41059
65+	4306
Race	
White non-Hispanic	29210
Black	3566
Native American	918
Hispanic	32657
Other	3133
Gender	
Male	35161
Female	34323
Percent of Families below poverty	9.8%
Average Family Income	$72,342
Average Family Size	3.6

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	30.90	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	4.81	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.91	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	14.46%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	37.62%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.12%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.51%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	39.35%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.2	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.0	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	32.63%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.87	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	4.34	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	47.74%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.65%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.59%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 63
Encanto

Demographics	
Population Total	63400
0-18	17425
19-64	40406
65+	5569
Race	
White non-Hispanic	21926
Black	3041
Native American	2437
Hispanic	33912
Other	2084
Gender	
Male	33503
Female	29897
Percent of Families below poverty	18.2%
Average Family Income	$53,034
Average Family Size	3.4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	38.38	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	8.81	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	1.81	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	15.88%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.26%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.81%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.97%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	43.14%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.5	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.1	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.3	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.22%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.32	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.44	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	47.34%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	43.09%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.64%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 64
Mesa N

Demographics	
Population Total	75883
0-18	23052
19-64	43685
65+	9146
Race	
White non-Hispanic	60865
Black	1332
Native American	1078
Hispanic	10208
Other	2400
Gender	
Male	37540
Female	38343
Percent of Families below poverty	3.4%
Average Family Income	$88,049
Average Family Size	3.2

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	18.62	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	3.19	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.98	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.54%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.26%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.09%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	22.87%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.26%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.0	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.05%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.29	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.38	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.69%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.21%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.05%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 65
Mesa E

Demographics	
Population Total	114131
0-18	30769
19-64	60993
65+	22369
Race	
White non-Hispanic	91882
Black	2089
Native American	1111
Hispanic	15538
Other	3511
Gender	
Male	55842
Female	58289
Percent of Families below poverty	4.9%
Average Family Income	$69,582
Average Family Size	3.0

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	33.52	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	3.64	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.08	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	18.60%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.63%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	23.82%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	22.27%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	43.92%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.2	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.0	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	35.87%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	5.52	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	9.35	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	50.07%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	47.69%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	42.93%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 66
Estrella

Demographics	
Population Total	49149
0-18	17024
19-64	29649
65+	2476
Race	
White non-Hispanic	8676
Black	1774
Native American	1110
Hispanic	36974
Other	615
Gender	
Male	27898
Female	21251
Percent of Families below poverty	27.7%
Average Family Income	$38,868
Average Family Size	4.2

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	33.32	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	5.90	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.22	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.90%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	40.28%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	26.10%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.62%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	45.23%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.98%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.42	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	6.17	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	48.77%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	43.79%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.92%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 67
Central City

Demographics	
Population Total	68333
0-18	23958
19-64	40107
65+	4268
Race	
White non-Hispanic	9459
Black	4304
Native American	2227
Hispanic	51265
Other	1078
Gender	
Male	38020
Female	30313
Percent of Families below poverty	38.9%
Average Family Income	$31,273
Average Family Size	4.1

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	40.33	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	6.81	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.34	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.45%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.49%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.34%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.17%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	43.73%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.5	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.0	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.79%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.50	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	4.12	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	48.94%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.34%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.11%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 68
Tempe N

Demographics	
Population Total	80964
0-18	16424
19-64	59106
65+	5434
Race	
White non-Hispanic	47106
Black	2664
Native American	2634
Hispanic	21779
Other	6781
Gender	
Male	42903
Female	38061
Percent of Families below poverty	11.3%
Average Family Income	$60,630
Average Family Size	3.0

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	39.92	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	6.57	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.53	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.87%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.64%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.42%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.41%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.98%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.2	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.91%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.33	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.57	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.14%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.58%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	48.91%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 69
Mesa W

Demographics	
Population Total	99359
0-18	27043
19-64	65504
65+	6812
Race	
White non-Hispanic	55282
Black	4657
Native American	4289
Hispanic	29501
Other	5630
Gender	
Male	50416
Female	48943
Percent of Families below poverty	7.2%
Average Family Income	$60,856
Average Family Size	3.2

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	39.14	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	5.75	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	1.74	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	18.99%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	40.17%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.49%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.27%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	49.21%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.0	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.0	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	39.38%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.87	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.19	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	48.17%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	48.94%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	48.09%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 70
Mesa Central

Demographics	
Population Total	102595
0-18	26348
19-64	52928
65+	23319
Race	
White non-Hispanic	72816
Black	2418
Native American	1628
Hispanic	22936
Other	2797
Gender	
Male	49491
Female	53104
Percent of Families below poverty	8.2%
Average Family Income	$60,238
Average Family Size	3.0

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	32.26	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	5.52	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	1.75	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.88%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.62%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.27%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.78%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	45.36%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.0	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.54%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.54	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.85	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	50.85%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.00%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.92%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 71
South Mountain

Demographics	
Population Total	105104
0-18	38182
19-64	59623
65+	7299
Race	
White non-Hispanic	13318
Black	15960
Native American	4798
Hispanic	68792
Other	2236
Gender	
Male	53501
Female	51603
Percent of Families below poverty	21.9%
Average Family Income	$47,323
Average Family Size	4.0

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	33.32	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	4.64	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.09	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.19%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	40.64%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	25.14%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	22.57%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	47.74%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.0	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.49%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.53	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.51	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	50.25%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.74%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.33%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 72
Laveen

Demographics	
Population Total	9579
0-18	3187
19-64	5631
65+	761
Race	
White non-Hispanic	3295
Black	354
Native American	242
Hispanic	5483
Other	205
Gender	
Male	4869
Female	4710
Percent of Families below poverty	15.4%
Average Family Income	$70,223
Average Family Size	3.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	38.45	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	4.54	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	3.84	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.67%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	40.61%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	27.55%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.32%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	43.17%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.0	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.0	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.5	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.44%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.36	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	7.84	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	46.98%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	43.16%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	49.31%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 73
Mesa S

Demographics	
Population Total	90431
0-18	28793
19-64	49612
65+	12026
Race	
White non-Hispanic	53821
Black	2112
Native American	1534
Hispanic	29917
Other	3047
Gender	
Male	45246
Female	45185
Percent of Families below poverty	7.5%
Average Family Income	$62,634
Average Family Size	3.4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	25.98	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	3.32	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	1.20	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.07%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	41.79%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.52%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	24.94%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	47.34%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.2	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.0	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.98%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.72	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.44	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	48.11%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	47.10%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	48.56%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 74
Tempe S

Demographics	
Population Total	78909
0-18	19066
19-64	53549
65+	6294
Race	
White non-Hispanic	55305
Black	3628
Native American	1526
Hispanic	12485
Other	5965
Gender	
Male	39673
Female	39236
Percent of Families below poverty	4.5%
Average Family Income	$90,626
Average Family Size	3.1

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	22.86	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	2.27	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.91	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.80%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.56%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.24%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.41%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.57%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.5	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.68%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.45	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.63	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.88%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.54%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.92%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 75
Gila River

Demographics	
Population Total	11152
0-18	4888
19-64	5501
65+	763
Race	
White non-Hispanic	422
Black	28
Native American	10203
Hispanic	272
Other	227
Gender	
Male	5250
Female	5902
Percent of Families below poverty	46.9%
Average Family Income	$30,533
Average Family Size	4.3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	7.70	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	0.42	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.42	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.34%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.72%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.74%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	24.85%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.53%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.9	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.46%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.20	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	4.80	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	47.46%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.43%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.27%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 76
Gilbert W

Demographics	
Population Total	74614
0-18	25143
19-64	46167
65+	3304
Race	
White non-Hispanic	54622
Black	2235
Native American	609
Hispanic	10944
Other	6204
Gender	
Male	37201
Female	37413
Percent of Families below poverty	2.7%
Average Family Income	$94,060
Average Family Size	3.4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	12.46	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	1.17	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.85	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	14.23%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	33.70%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	21.31%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.25%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	37.66%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.6	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.5	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.2	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	30.59%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	5.34	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	7.07	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	55.48%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	42.67%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	38.32%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 77
Gilbert E

Demographics	
Population Total	94872
0-18	34606
19-64	56130
65+	4136
Race	
White non-Hispanic	75499
Black	2241
Native American	683
Hispanic	11573
Other	4876
Gender	
Male	47603
Female	47269
Percent of Families below poverty	2.3%
Average Family Income	$98,054
Average Family Size	3.5

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	13.91	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	0.89	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.79	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	14.04%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	32.39%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	18.52%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.59%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	37.77%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.6	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.0	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.4	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.0	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	31.09%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	7.32	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	8.98	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	57.35%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	42.16%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	38.29%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 78
Ahwatukee Foothills

Demographics	
Population Total	85434
0-18	24794
19-64	55297
65+	5343
Race	
White non-Hispanic	65802
Black	3538
Native American	811
Hispanic	8596
Other	6687
Gender	
Male	42724
Female	42710
Percent of Families below poverty	2.1%
Average Family Income	$112,167
Average Family Size	3.1

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	10.80	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	0.57	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.52	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.18%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.28%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.00%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.15%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.64%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.5	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.60%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.08	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.54	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.70%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.01%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	44.86%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 79
Chandler NW

Demographics	
Population Total	94623
0-18	28864
19-64	60637
65+	5122
Race	
White non-Hispanic	65907
Black	3920
Native American	1299
Hispanic	14568
Other	8929
Gender	
Male	47143
Female	47480
Percent of Families below poverty	3.2%
Average Family Income	$88,288
Average Family Size	3.2

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	11.76	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	1.11	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.25	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.19%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.50%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.81%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.18%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	43.05%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.5	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.0	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	35.32%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.31	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.31	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	52.28%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	42.63%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	43.93%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 80
Chandler SE

Demographics	
Population Total	140707
0-18	40212
19-64	83531
65+	16964
Race	
White non-Hispanic	89788
Black	4615
Native American	1790
Hispanic	36871
Other	7643
Gender	
Male	70139
Female	70568
Percent of Families below poverty	5.3%
Average Family Income	$81,854
Average Family Size	3.1

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	19.89	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	2.11	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.85	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	18.21%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	41.99%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	25.15%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.97%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.46%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.73%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.94	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	6.32	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.62%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.98%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.33%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 81
Queen Creek

Demographics	
Population Total	9188
0-18	3454
19-64	5276
65+	458
Race	
White non-Hispanic	6187
Black	47
Native American	64
Hispanic	2707
Other	183
Gender	
Male	4712
Female	4476
Percent of Families below poverty	5.7%
Average Family Income	$86,627
Average Family Size	3.8

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	23.55	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	0.84	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.84	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.65%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.26%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	20.62%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	25.23%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.87%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.9	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.57%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.53	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.35	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	47.61%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.75%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.63%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 82
Tohono O'Odham Nation

Demographics	
Population Total	8203
0-18	3299
19-64	4330
65+	574
Race	
White non-Hispanic	97
Black	4
Native American	7957
Hispanic	78
Other	67
Gender	
Male	3947
Female	4256
Percent of Families below poverty	45.9%
Average Family Income	$31,120
Average Family Size	4.3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	15.41	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	2.16	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.47	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.79%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.74%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	23.26%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	25.92%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	47.14%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.9	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.0	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.71%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	76.04	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	108.29	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	47.64%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.64%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.23%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 83
Duncan/Morenci

Demographics	
Population Total	7888
0-18	2648
19-64	4409
65+	831
Race	
White non-Hispanic	3938
Black	49
Native American	165
Hispanic	3648
Other	88
Gender	
Male	4124
Female	3764
Percent of Families below poverty	8.0%
Average Family Income	$54,530
Average Family Size	3.3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	18.81	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	2.58	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.21	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	29.60%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	40.06%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	25.65%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.08%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	43.59%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.2	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.6	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.8	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.0	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	39.33%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	53.10%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	41.47%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	40.36%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 84
Graham Co. S

Demographics	
Population Total	28722
0-18	8110
19-64	16827
65+	3785
Race	
White non-Hispanic	17870
Black	636
Native American	787
Hispanic	9009
Other	420
Gender	
Male	15596
Female	13126
Percent of Families below poverty	14.0%
Average Family Income	$47,219
Average Family Size	3.3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	27.09	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	6.52	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	1.51	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.66%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	40.80%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.31%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.48%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	45.46%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.8	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.7	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	14.0	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	15.3	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.70%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	6.35	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	8.89	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	56.03%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	49.82%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	43.75%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 85
Wellton/Dateland

Demographics	
Population Total	6990
0-18	2190
19-64	3598
65+	1202
Race	
White non-Hispanic	3774
Black	81
Native American	95
Hispanic	2919
Other	121
Gender	
Male	3654
Female	3336
Percent of Families below poverty	15.0%
Average Family Income	$47,736
Average Family Size	3.3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	16.69	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	1.43	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	1.43	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.38%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.41%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	26.35%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	18.57%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	42.15%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.6	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.0	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.3	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	31.94%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	26.76	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	26.76	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	45.56%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	41.38%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	52.04%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 86
Yuma E

Demographics	
Population Total	37969
0-18	7020
19-64	17038
65+	13911
Race	
White non-Hispanic	27813
Black	264
Native American	367
Hispanic	8894
Other	631
Gender	
Male	18969
Female	19000
Percent of Families below poverty	7.9%
Average Family Income	$53,417
Average Family Size	2.6

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	23.34	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	1.54	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	1.89	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.39%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.41%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	26.37%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	18.56%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	42.14%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.6	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.0	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.3	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	31.92%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	6.28	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	6.85	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	45.53%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	41.37%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	52.09%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 87
Yuma NW

Demographics	
Population Total	30133
0-18	10511
19-64	15518
65+	4104
Race	
White non-Hispanic	7226
Black	484
Native American	613
Hispanic	21427
Other	383
Gender	
Male	14974
Female	15159
Percent of Families below poverty	24.7%
Average Family Income	$38,864
Average Family Size	3.6

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	23.68	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	4.04	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.41	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.12%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	40.44%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	26.27%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.82%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.70%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.5	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	35.89%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.12	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.12	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	41.84%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	41.07%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	54.59%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 88
Yuma S

Demographics	
Population Total	63270
0-18	19878
19-64	34888
65+	8504
Race	
White non-Hispanic	28727
Black	1646
Native American	1046
Hispanic	29639
Other	2212
Gender	
Male	31451
Female	31819
Percent of Families below poverty	10.4%
Average Family Income	$58,713
Average Family Size	3.3

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	22.31	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	2.82	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.76	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.41%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.95%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	26.28%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.29%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.09%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.5	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	34.97%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.78	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.78	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	42.72%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	41.13%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	54.00%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 89
Cocopah

Demographics	
Population Total	400
0-18	160
19-64	217
65+	23
Race	
White non-Hispanic	2
Black	0
Native American	390
Hispanic	6
Other	2
Gender	
Male	180
Female	220
Percent of Families below poverty	42.6%
Average Family Income	$17,670
Average Family Size	3.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	32.26	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	0.00	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	5.38	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.89%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.84%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	27.33%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	18.86%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	42.87%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.6	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.0	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.4	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	32.28%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	43.90%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	42.20%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	53.56%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 90
Somerton

Demographics	
Population Total	22593
0-18	7990
19-64	12886
65+	1717
Race	
White non-Hispanic	2942
Black	547
Native American	441
Hispanic	18537
Other	126
Gender	
Male	12355
Female	10238
Percent of Families below poverty	26.2%
Average Family Income	$38,645
Average Family Size	4.0

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	12.11	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	0.75	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	1.50	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	18.13%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	40.54%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	27.81%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.01%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	43.23%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.6	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.0	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.5	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	32.46%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.29	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.76	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	43.11%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	42.61%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	54.28%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 91
San Luis

Demographics	
Population Total	12804
0-18	5527
19-64	6590
65+	687
Race	
White non-Hispanic	142
Black	19
Native American	130
Hispanic	12475
Other	38
Gender	
Male	6188
Female	6616
Percent of Families below poverty	35.1%
Average Family Income	$33,171
Average Family Size	4.4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	1.73	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	0.00	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.49	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	18.51%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	41.62%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	28.54%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.24%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	43.78%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.5	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.0	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.6	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	32.73%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	41.87%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	43.24%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	55.40%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 92
Apache Junction

Demographics	
Population Total	50569
0-18	10199
19-64	27291
65+	13079
Race	
White non-Hispanic	44771
Black	332
Native American	527
Hispanic	3978
Other	961
Gender	
Male	24679
Female	25890
Percent of Families below poverty	6.9%
Average Family Income	$58,909
Average Family Size	2.7

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	44.95	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	7.80	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.56	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.51%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	40.61%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.97%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.19%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	47.45%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.35%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.22	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	4.07	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	47.36%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	50.35%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	44.85%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 93
Superior/Kearny

Demographics	
Population Total	20164
0-18	5969
19-64	11456
65+	2739
Race	
White non-Hispanic	12859
Black	143
Native American	287
Hispanic	6559
Other	316
Gender	
Male	10251
Female	9913
Percent of Families below poverty	11.5%
Average Family Income	$64,325
Average Family Size	3.2

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	41.42	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	4.09	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	3.13	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.47%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.68%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	23.40%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	24.84%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.94%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.0	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.0	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.74%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.62	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	9.17	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	47.63%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.95%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.78%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 94
San Manuel

Demographics	
Population Total	18144
0-18	3919
19-64	9694
65+	4531
Race	
White non-Hispanic	11708
Black	53
Native American	249
Hispanic	5868
Other	266
Gender	
Male	8913
Female	9231
Percent of Families below poverty	7.4%
Average Family Income	$75,835
Average Family Size	2.8

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	26.41	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	2.62	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	4.97	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	18.15%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.75%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.77%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	24.49%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.62%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.0	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.8	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.20%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	13.61	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	7.26	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.41%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.20%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.45%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 95
Florence

Demographics	
Population Total	23252
0-18	2595
19-64	18626
65+	2031
Race	
White non-Hispanic	11702
Black	2005
Native American	1163
Hispanic	7951
Other	431
Gender	
Male	18579
Female	4673
Percent of Families below poverty	7.6%
Average Family Income	$53,219
Average Family Size	3.0

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	45.63	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	6.95	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	4.78	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.28%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.95%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.47%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	22.16%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.05%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.12%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	4.25	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	14.86	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	50.42%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	43.90%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.53%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 96
Maricopa

Demographics	
Population Total	10544
0-18	3516
19-64	6125
65+	903
Race	
White non-Hispanic	4944
Black	165
Native American	362
Hispanic	4892
Other	181
Gender	
Male	5567
Female	4977
Percent of Families below poverty	12.2%
Average Family Income	$52,544
Average Family Size	3.6

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	47.12	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	4.03	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.82	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.77%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.84%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	25.74%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.32%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.93%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	11.8	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.5	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.6	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.25%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.09	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	45.49%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	41.87%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	50.52%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 97
Ak-Chin

Demographics	
Population Total	1201
0-18	490
19-64	660
65+	51
Race	
White non-Hispanic	25
Black	3
Native American	1038
Hispanic	117
Other	18
Gender	
Male	553
Female	648
Percent of Families below poverty	25.3%
Average Family Income	$42,280
Average Family Size	3.8

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	0.00	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	0.00	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.00	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.29%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.00%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	25.79%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.16%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	39.57%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.2	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.0	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.0	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	35.04%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	54.27%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.10%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	42.50%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 98
Coolidge

Demographics	
Population Total	10887
0-18	3694
19-64	5810
65+	1383
Race	
White non-Hispanic	4874
Black	986
Native American	574
Hispanic	4245
Other	208
Gender	
Male	5321
Female	5566
Percent of Families below poverty	20.0%
Average Family Income	$46,761
Average Family Size	3.4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	44.38	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	7.55	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	3.62	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.96%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	40.03%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.86%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	25.58%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.09%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.9	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.2	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.32%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.02	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.07	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	44.70%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	47.00%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	47.85%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 99
Casa Grande

Demographics	
Population Total	44411
0-18	14020
19-64	24315
65+	6076
Race	
White non-Hispanic	22828
Black	1660
Native American	2396
Hispanic	16514
Other	1013
Gender	
Male	21937
Female	22474
Percent of Families below poverty	12.2%
Average Family Income	$48,860
Average Family Size	3.2

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	43.43	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	5.96	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	3.71	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.31%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	40.05%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	25.73%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.59%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.14%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.28%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.27	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.06	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.72%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	43.60%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	48.37%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 100
Eloy

Demographics	
Population Total	15802
0-18	4950
19-64	9326
65+	1526
Race	
White non-Hispanic	4757
Black	707
Native American	601
Hispanic	9336
Other	401
Gender	
Male	9065
Female	6737
Percent of Families below poverty	20.0%
Average Family Income	$47,463
Average Family Size	3.6

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	34.57	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	3.24	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	3.46	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	12.52%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	36.18%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.76%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.74%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	49.22%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	11.7	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.0	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.8	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.5	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.44%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.76	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	10.68	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	47.64%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	40.23%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.86%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 101
Ajo

Demographics	
Population Total	3896
0-18	841
19-64	1821
65+	1234
Race	
White non-Hispanic	2144
Black	10
Native American	283
Hispanic	1375
Other	84
Gender	
Male	1873
Female	2023
Percent of Families below poverty	16.0%
Average Family Income	$40,789
Average Family Size	2.7

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	32.46	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	8.74	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	6.24	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	14.01%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	37.99%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.81%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.09%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.18%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.8	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.10%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.69%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.93%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.39%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 102
Marana

Demographics	
Population Total	38722
0-18	11415
19-64	23711
65+	3596
Race	
White non-Hispanic	28051
Black	811
Native American	714
Hispanic	7744
Other	1402
Gender	
Male	19412
Female	19310
Percent of Families below poverty	5.6%
Average Family Income	$69,451
Average Family Size	3.1

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	34.62	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	7.40	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	1.67	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.48%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.26%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.80%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	25.23%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	48.92%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.0	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.0	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.7	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.05%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	23.02	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	11.51	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	50.87%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.12%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	43.41%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 103
Tucson NW

Demographics	
Population Total	65214
0-18	18151
19-64	37153
65+	9910
Race	
White non-Hispanic	52605
Black	903
Native American	457
Hispanic	8880
Other	2369
Gender	
Male	31829
Female	33385
Percent of Families below poverty	2.3%
Average Family Income	$86,126
Average Family Size	3.0

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	11.95	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	1.44	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.66	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	15.16%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	37.56%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	21.51%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.13%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	45.92%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.7	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.3	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.7	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.76%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	4.52	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.26	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	57.66%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.79%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	43.92%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 104
Catalina

Demographics	
Population Total	10249
0-18	2573
19-64	5939
65+	1737
Race	
White non-Hispanic	7539
Black	54
Native American	160
Hispanic	2272
Other	224
Gender	
Male	5066
Female	5183
Percent of Families below poverty	6.7%
Average Family Income	$74,218
Average Family Size	2.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	31.72	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	6.26	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.45	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	12.94%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	36.76%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	21.20%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.05%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	48.14%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.8	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.30%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	5.54	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.33	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.42%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.14%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.32%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 105
Tucson NE

Demographics	
Population Total	128596
0-18	27970
19-64	77541
65+	23085
Race	
White non-Hispanic	104805
Black	1846
Native American	1067
Hispanic	15069
Other	5809
Gender	
Male	61805
Female	66791
Percent of Families below poverty	3.6%
Average Family Income	$104,997
Average Family Size	2.8

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	14.63	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	2.28	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.64	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.36%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	37.22%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	21.89%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	22.21%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	45.44%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.6	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	35.84%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	8.56	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.97	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	52.43%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.39%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	44.76%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 106
Tanque Verde

Demographics	
Population Total	140106
0-18	37525
19-64	83680
65+	18901
Race	
White non-Hispanic	101229
Black	6280
Native American	1386
Hispanic	23937
Other	7274
Gender	
Male	68197
Female	71909
Percent of Families below poverty	3.9%
Average Family Income	$68,236
Average Family Size	3.0

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	25.74	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	4.27	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	1.56	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	14.06%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.66%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.96%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	24.58%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	45.76%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.8	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.78%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	12.02	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	4.39	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	50.20%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.43%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.84%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 107
Tucson W

Demographics	
Population Total	48149
0-18	11716
19-64	29522
65+	6911
Race	
White non-Hispanic	25118
Black	962
Native American	1249
Hispanic	19492
Other	1328
Gender	
Male	23456
Female	24693
Percent of Families below poverty	7.8%
Average Family Income	$68,016
Average Family Size	3.0

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	29.60	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	6.39	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.27	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	15.30%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.05%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	23.06%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	25.19%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.20%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.58%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	30.46	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	11.99	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	53.42%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.95%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	43.25%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 108
Tucson N Central

Demographics	
Population Total	57467
0-18	13237
19-64	36966
65+	7264
Race	
White non-Hispanic	34846
Black	1517
Native American	1819
Hispanic	16257
Other	3028
Gender	
Male	28293
Female	29174
Percent of Families below poverty	17.2%
Average Family Income	$43,470
Average Family Size	2.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	53.33	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	13.82	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	3.90	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	12.22%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	37.74%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.39%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.86%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	51.18%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.0	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	38.83%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	4.23	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.51	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	48.58%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	49.07%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.93%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 109
Tucson E Central

Demographics	
Population Total	78223
0-18	15647
19-64	50697
65+	11879
Race	
White non-Hispanic	52724
Black	2971
Native American	1498
Hispanic	16868
Other	4162
Gender	
Male	37506
Female	40717
Percent of Families below poverty	13.1%
Average Family Income	$51,024
Average Family Size	2.8

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	53.08	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	13.98	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	3.34	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.25%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.29%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.73%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.25%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.29%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.21%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	17.11	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	6.27	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.14%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.35%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.60%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 110
Tucson SW

Demographics	
Population Total	82750
0-18	26258
19-64	47710
65+	8782
Race	
White non-Hispanic	18534
Black	2553
Native American	4350
Hispanic	55667
Other	1646
Gender	
Male	39519
Female	43231
Percent of Families below poverty	14.8%
Average Family Income	$46,894
Average Family Size	3.5

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	31.98	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	6.92	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.51	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.82%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.81%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	23.68%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	24.69%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.07%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.48%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	10.21	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.99	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	50.86%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.73%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.76%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 111
Tucson Central

Demographics	
Population Total	69195
0-18	18595
19-64	44765
65+	5835
Race	
White non-Hispanic	24570
Black	2993
Native American	2696
Hispanic	34933
Other	4003
Gender	
Male	34806
Female	34389
Percent of Families below poverty	25.0%
Average Family Income	$37,521
Average Family Size	3.4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	40.55	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	10.40	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.96	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	12.86%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	36.89%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.60%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	22.92%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	48.44%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.2	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.60%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	10.29	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.80	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.13%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.59%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	46.46%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 112
Tucson E

Demographics	
Population Total	58463
0-18	16156
19-64	34421
65+	7886
Race	
White non-Hispanic	32355
Black	2954
Native American	1092
Hispanic	19057
Other	3005
Gender	
Male	28363
Female	30100
Percent of Families below poverty	12.7%
Average Family Income	$53,415
Average Family Size	3.1

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	38.02	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	6.67	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	1.86	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	10.30%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.10%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	21.91%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	22.38%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	47.62%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.5	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.3	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.72%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	11.26	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	4.16	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	49.26%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	50.90%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.57%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 113
Tucson SE

Demographics	
Population Total	64179
0-18	24055
19-64	35455
65+	4669
Race	
White non-Hispanic	6965
Black	1362
Native American	2921
Hispanic	52038
Other	893
Gender	
Male	31415
Female	32764
Percent of Families below poverty	26.9%
Average Family Income	$35,626
Average Family Size	3.7

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	33.29	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	5.99	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	2.48	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	12.62%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	41.34%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	27.88%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	25.64%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	44.53%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.3	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.8	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	34.97%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.52	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.64	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	47.30%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	45.07%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	48.42%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 114
Continental

Demographics	
Population Total	24482
0-18	5271
19-64	15639
65+	3572
Race	
White non-Hispanic	13817
Black	814
Native American	709
Hispanic	8683
Other	459
Gender	
Male	14078
Female	10404
Percent of Families below poverty	8.3%
Average Family Income	$62,362
Average Family Size	3.1

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	38.98	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	4.38	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	1.09	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	14.33%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	39.19%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	24.43%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.52%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	45.59%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.8	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.65%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	16.52	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	11.90	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	50.90%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.97%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.83%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 115
San Xavier District

Demographics	
Population Total	2234
0-18	780
19-64	1232
65+	222
Race	
White non-Hispanic	416
Black	8
Native American	1213
Hispanic	571
Other	26
Gender	
Male	1079
Female	1155
Percent of Families below poverty	17.4%
Average Family Income	$60,379
Average Family Size	3.7

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	20.83	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	4.46	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.00	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	13.97%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.04%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.89%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.13%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.16%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.8	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.06%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	13.70	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	13.70	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.61%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.94%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.45%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 116
Pascua Yaqui

Demographics	
Population Total	3285
0-18	1564
19-64	1592
65+	129
Race	
White non-Hispanic	11
Black	5
Native American	3013
Hispanic	235
Other	21
Gender	
Male	1554
Female	1731
Percent of Families below poverty	40.3%
Average Family Income	$29,596
Average Family Size	4.4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	18.82	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	1.95	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	1.30	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	14.00%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	37.98%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.81%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.08%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.19%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.8	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.10%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	5.32	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.66	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.69%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.94%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.39%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 117
Arivaca

Demographics	
Population Total	19479
0-18	3972
19-64	9239
65+	6268
Race	
White non-Hispanic	13888
Black	71
Native American	307
Hispanic	4936
Other	277
Gender	
Male	9530
Female	9949
Percent of Families below poverty	8.2%
Average Family Income	$72,257
Average Family Size	2.8

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	33.33	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	8.26	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.55	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	14.61%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.35%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	23.24%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	22.92%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	45.85%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.8	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.11%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	9.66	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	13.17	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.81%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.81%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.19%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 118
Green Valley

Demographics	
Population Total	11418
0-18	284
19-64	2780
65+	8354
Race	
White non-Hispanic	10839
Black	25
Native American	26
Hispanic	409
Other	119
Gender	
Male	5014
Female	6404
Percent of Families below poverty	2.0%
Average Family Income	$55,851
Average Family Size	2.1

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	39.37	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	23.62	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.00	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	14.00%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	37.98%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	22.81%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	23.08%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.19%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.8	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.10%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.69%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.94%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.39%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 119
Benson

Demographics	
Population Total	11343
0-18	2859
19-64	5763
65+	2721
Race	
White non-Hispanic	9339
Black	53
Native American	145
Hispanic	1602
Other	204
Gender	
Male	5622
Female	5721
Percent of Families below poverty	8.4%
Average Family Income	$49,614
Average Family Size	2.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	34.43	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	5.48	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	1.56	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	28.87%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	36.41%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	29.35%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	29.07%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	43.67%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.1	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.0	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	12.9	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.3	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.36%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	8.07	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	4.61	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	50.02%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	39.79%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	43.34%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 120
Willcox/Bowie

Demographics	
Population Total	13957
0-18	3846
19-64	7404
65+	2707
Race	
White non-Hispanic	8680
Black	50
Native American	218
Hispanic	4800
Other	209
Gender	
Male	6976
Female	6981
Percent of Families below poverty	17.4%
Average Family Income	$47,176
Average Family Size	3.0

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	31.89	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	5.15	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	3.22	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	16.00%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	42.13%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	26.39%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.57%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	43.15%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.2	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.2	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.5	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	35.20%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	3.34	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	30.91	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	53.49%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	47.45%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	42.31%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 121
Tombstone/Elfrida

Demographics	
Population Total	7543
0-18	1394
19-64	4951
65+	1198
Race	
White non-Hispanic	5053
Black	215
Native American	177
Hispanic	1974
Other	124
Gender	
Male	4797
Female	2746
Percent of Families below poverty	16.0%
Average Family Income	$46,933
Average Family Size	2.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	30.90	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	9.51	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	3.17	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.65%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	41.17%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	27.85%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.62%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	45.39%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.2	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.0	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.1	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	34.73%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.17%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.46%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	48.59%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 122
Sierra Vista

Demographics	
Population Total	60412
0-18	17225
19-64	35275
65+	7912
Race	
White non-Hispanic	40553
Black	3831
Native American	774
Hispanic	11323
Other	3931
Gender	
Male	29977
Female	30435
Percent of Families below poverty	8.1%
Average Family Income	$60,304
Average Family Size	3.0

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	33.57	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	7.07	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	3.26	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.54%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	38.73%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	25.14%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.52%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.73%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.4	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.47%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.44	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	50.33%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	46.89%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	42.78%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 123
Bisbee

Demographics	
Population Total	12638
0-18	3259
19-64	7244
65+	2135
Race	
White non-Hispanic	7980
Black	95
Native American	223
Hispanic	4031
Other	309
Gender	
Male	6221
Female	6417
Percent of Families below poverty	11.0%
Average Family Income	$57,791
Average Family Size	3.0

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	47.46	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	4.81	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	3.44	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	17.62%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	41.22%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	26.56%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	20.84%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	46.00%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.4	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.8	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.1	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.3	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	36.79%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	8.52	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	1.06	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	51.51%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	47.70%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	45.40%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 124
Douglas

Demographics	
Population Total	19264
0-18	7064
19-64	9755
65+	2445
Race	
White non-Hispanic	2129
Black	58
Native American	283
Hispanic	16622
Other	172
Gender	
Male	9392
Female	9872
Percent of Families below poverty	32.5%
Average Family Income	$34,935
Average Family Size	3.6

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	18.44	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	3.56	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	1.08	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.92%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	49.83%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	34.55%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	21.38%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	43.64%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	12.5	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	12.9	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.0	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.2	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.17%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.00	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	53.19%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	44.81%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	51.32%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 125
Tubac/Patagonia

Demographics	
Population Total	18590
0-18	6279
19-64	10262
65+	2049
Race	
White non-Hispanic	5682
Black	78
Native American	160
Hispanic	12461
Other	209
Gender	
Male	9119
Female	9471
Percent of Families below poverty	9.4%
Average Family Income	$58,385
Average Family Size	3.4

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	11.10	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	1.32	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.19	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	26.64%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	45.35%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	32.01%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.62%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	39.38%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	13.0	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.2	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.8	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	14.3	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.28%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	2.50	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	23.08	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	54.64%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	42.04%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	41.23%	44.81%

Arizona Community Health Analysis Area 126
Nogales

Demographics	
Population Total	22347
0-18	8001
19-64	11851
65+	2495
Race	
White non-Hispanic	1201
Black	77
Native American	130
Hispanic	20817
Other	122
Gender	
Male	10497
Female	11850
Percent of Families below poverty	31.0%
Average Family Income	$41,000
Average Family Size	3.9

Risk Measures	Value	State Value
1. Rate of Child Protective Services Reports per 1000 children	15.26	27.47
2. Rate of Child Protective Services Removals per 1000 children	2.76	1.93
3. Rate of Child Protective Services In-Home services per 1000 children	0.66	4.30
4. Percent of Youth who used Tobacco in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	27.25%	16.10%
5. Percent of Youth who used Alcohol in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	46.23%	36.30%
6. Percent of Youth who experienced binge drinking in last 2 weeks	31.31%	22.70%
7. Percent of Youth who used any Drug in last 30 days (8,10, 12 grades)	19.83%	21.40%
8. Percent of Students who perceive Drug use in not Risky	38.51%	44.55%
9. Average age of first use for Tobacco	13.1	12.3
10. Average age of first use for Alcohol	13.2	12.8
11. Average age of first use for Marijuana	13.9	13.2
12. Average age of first use for Methamphetamine	13.9	14.1
13. Percent of Students with Attitudes favorable to Drug use	37.92%	36.55%
14. Rate of school Suspensions related to drug use per 1000 children 14-18 years old	0.89	5.29
15. Rate of school Suspensions related to violence per 1000 children 14-18 years old	9.80	4.71
16. Percent of Students with High Family Attachment Scores	52.67%	51.42%
17. Percent of Students with High Family Conflict Scores	43.43%	43.95%
18. Percent of Students with Poor Family management Scores	40.75%	44.81%

Table 22: Arizona, U.S, and Healthy People 2010 Targets Comparison for Select Problem Indicators			
	AZ	US	2010 Target
Consequences			
Past year dependence or abuse for any illicit drug or alcohol, percentages (National Household Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003 averages).	11.04	9.22	N/A
Fatalities in Alcohol Related Crashes, rate per 100 million vehicle miles traveled (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2003).	0.87	0.59	N/A
Alcohol related motor vehicle crash deaths, rate per 100,000 population (National Highway Traffic Safety Administration, 2003)	20.07	14.66	4
Alcohol related motor vehicle crash injuries, rate per 100,000 population (Arizona Department of Transportation, 2003)	110.30	N/A	65
Arrests for driving under the influence, rate per 100,000 population (Uniform Crime Reports, FBI, 2003).	727.72	492.9	N/A
Percentage of adolescents reporting riding in past 30 days with driver that had been drinking (Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 2003)	35.3	30.2	30
Arrests for drug abuse violations (sale, manufacturing, and possession), rate per 100,000 population (Uniform Crime Reports, FBI, 2003).	611.23	574.5	N/A
Discharges with diagnosis of alcohol dependence syndrome, rate per 100,000 people, 2003 for Arizona, 2002 for US.	346.5	262.6	N/A
Consumption			
Past month illicit drug use, percentage (National Household Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003 average).	8.87	8.25	N/A
Past month cigarette use, percentage (National Household Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003 average).	27.51	25.71	N/A
Past month binge alcohol use, percentages (National Household Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003 averages).	24.32	22.75	N/A
Past month alcohol use, percentages (National Household Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003 averages).	50.20	50.50	N/A
Average age of first alcohol use, ages 12 to 17 (First regular use of alcohol, at lease once or twice a month, Arizona Youth Survey, 2004)	14.21 years	N/A	16.1 years
Average age of first marijuana use, ages 12-17 (Arizona Youth Survey, 2004)	13.22 years	N/A	17.4 years
Percent of high school seniors never using alcohol (Arizona Youth Survey, 2004 and Monitoring the Future, 2004)	22.1	23.4	29
Percentage of high school seniors never using illicit drugs (Arizona Youth Survey, 2004)	47.6	N/A	56
Percentage of adolescents, 12-17 years old, reporting use of marijuana in past 30 days (National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003 averages)	7.74	7.9	0.7
Percentage of adolescents, 12 to 17 years old, engaging in binge drinking in past month (National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 2002 and 2003 averages)	11.94	10.65	2.0

N/A: Data was not available or target was not developed

Appendix E: *Arizona Youth Survey* Risk and Protective Factors

Community Domain Protective Factors

1. Community Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement
2. Community Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

Community Domain Risk Factors

1. Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization
2. Transitions & Mobility
3. Laws and Norms Favorable to Drug use, Firearms, and Crime
4. Availability of Drugs and Firearms
5. Media Portrayals of Violence
6. Extreme Economic Deprivation

Family Domain Protective Factors

1. Family Attachment
2. Family Opportunities for Positive Involvement
3. Family Rewards for Positive Involvement

Family Domain Risk Factors

1. Family Management Problems
2. Family Conflict
3. Family involvement in the Problem Behavior
4. Favorable Parental Attitudes Towards the Problem Behavior

School Domain Protective Factors

1. School Opportunities for Prosocial Involvement
2. School Rewards for Prosocial Involvement

School Domain Risk Factors

1. Academic Failure Beginning in Late Elementary School
2. Lack of Commitment to School

Individual-Peer Protective Factors

1. Religiosity
2. Social Skills
3. Belief in the Moral Order
4. Prosocial involvement
5. Rewards for Prosocial Involvement
6. Interaction with Prosocial Peers

Individual-Peer Risk Factors

1. Rebelliousness
2. Early and Persistent Antisocial Behavior
3. Friends who Engage in the Problem Behavior
4. Favorable Attitudes Towards the Problem Behavior
5. Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior
6. Gang Involvement
7. Constitutional Factors

Appendix F: *Arizona Social Indicator Study* Risk Factors

Availability of Drugs

1. Alcohol Sales Outlets
2. Tobacco Sales Outlets

Transitions and Mobility

1. New Home Construction
2. Households in Rental Properties
3. Net Migration

Low Neighborhood Attachment and Community Disorganization

1. Population Voting in Elections
2. Prisoners in State and Local Correctional Systems

Extreme Economic and Social Deprivation

1. Unemployment
2. Free and Reduced Lunch Program
3. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
4. Food Stamp Recipients
5. Adults Without High School Diploma
6. Single Parent Family Households

Family History of Substance Abuse

1. Adults in Alcohol and Other Drug Treatment Programs

Substance Use

1. Juvenile Alcohol-Related Arrests
2. Juvenile Drug-Related Arrests
3. Adult Alcohol-Related Arrests
4. Adult Drug-Related Arrests
5. Adult Drunken Driving Arrests
6. Alcohol Related Traffic Fatalities
7. Drug use in Pregnancy
8. Alcohol Use in Pregnancy
9. Tobacco use in Pregnancy

Violence

1. Juvenile Arrests for Violent Crimes
2. Adult Arrests for Violent Crimes
3. Homicides

Non-Violent Crimes

1. Juvenile Arrests for Curfew, Vandalism, and Disorderly Conduct
2. Juvenile Arrests for Property Crimes
3. Adult Arrests for Property Crimes

Suicide

1. Adolescent Suicide

Adolescent Sexual Behavior

1. Adolescent Pregnancies
2. Birthrate among Juveniles

Family Management Problems

1. Children Living Away from Parents
2. Children Living in Foster Care

Family Conflict

1. Divorce
2. Domestic Violence Arrests

Low Commitment to School

1. Event Dropouts
2. Status Dropouts

Early Initiation of the Problem Behavior

1. Dropouts Prior to Ninth Grade
2. Vandalism Arrests, Age 10-14
3. Alcohol-Related Arrests, Age 10-14
4. Personal and Property Crime Arrests, Age 10-14

Problem rating worksheet

Fourteen problems from Tables 2 and 3 of the *Initial Presentation of Problem Indicator Data* report are presented in the worksheet. These problems were selected based on the large number of people they affect.

The source of the data is presented for each problem indicator. For those indicators that I have been able to research, I have also noted if the indicator includes tribal or reservation figures.

At the top of the worksheet are several statements corresponding to criteria that can be used to set priorities among the various problems. These criteria are listed below along with some questions that explain what the criteria mean.

1. ***Magnitude***
   Does the problem affect enough people to warrant a resource allocation given other problems?
2. ***Severity***
   a) Does the problem create an inordinate amount of political, emotional, or social hardship?
   b) Does the problem cost a lot to address?
   c) Does the problem lead to other problems?
3. ***Amenability to change***
   a) Can the problem indicator be changed with an intervention funded by SIG resources?
   b) Are the intervening variables known for the problem, i.e. can an evidence-based logic model for intervention be developed?
   c) Does the problem suggest a particular intervention that is affordable with SIG resources?
   d) Can the problem be addressed with proven interventions?
4. ***Capacity***
   Do communities have leaders, task groups, or providers that can address the problem indicator?
5. ***Sensitivity***
   a) Is the problem indicator responsive to changes brought about by SIG interventions?
   b) Is the problem large enough so that a change can be measured?

Federal representatives have asked us to first look at our problems and the "burden" they represent. Burden refers to the extent of the problem in terms of people affected and the size and importance of social and economic costs associated with the problem. Once the problems have been assessed for their relative burden, federal representatives have asked us to look at the problems based on any other contextual criteria we think are important. I have labeled these criteria as "secondary criteria."

Instructions:

For each problem, read the statement at the top of the worksheet. Based on information provided in the *Initial Presentation of Problem Indicator Data* report, rate each problem and statement with the following scale:

3 = I agree very much with the statement
2 = I agree somewhat with the statement
1 = I do not agree with the statement
? = I do not have enough information to have an opinion

I recognize that all criteria with the exception of the "magnitude" criteria lack data with which to objectively rate them. Based on my discussion with other State Incentive Grant sites, this seems to be the norm. Please use your subjective judgment in rating problems on the severity, amenability to change, capacity, and sensitivity criteria.

If there is some problem or indicator from the *Initial Presentation of Problem Indicator Data* report that is not on the worksheet but you would like to have considered, please include it and rate it in the row(s) marked "other."

I will present some sort of summary of the worksheet at our next meeting. Remember, this worksheet will only be used as a starting point for our priority setting.

Problem	Burden		Secondary criteria		
	This problem affects a large number of people and/or has a high rate of occurrence (Magnitude)	This problem has large economic, social, or moral consequences (Severity)	This problem can be changed with State Incentive Grant resources (Amenability to change)	Communities have the ability to address the problem (Capacity)	Changes will be seen in the problem indicator if interventions are successful (Sensitivity)
1. **Numbers reporting past year dependence or abuse for any illicit drug or alcohol** (National Survey on Drug Use and Health)					
2. **Arrests for driving under the influence** *Does not include reservation arrests* (Uniform Crime Reports as compiled by the Department of Public Safety)					
3. **Non-dependent abuse of drugs related ED visits** *Does not include Indian Health Service hospitals* (Hospital Discharge Database, Department of Health Services)					
4. **Hospital discharges related to alcohol abuse** *Does not include Indian Health Service hospitals* (Hospital Discharge Database, Department of Health Services)					
5. **Hospital discharges related to drug dependence or drug abuse** *Does not include Indian Health Service hospitals* (Hospital Discharge Database, Department of Health Services)					
6. **Drug and alcohol dependence neuroses related ED visits** *Does not include Indian Health Service hospitals* (Hospital Discharge Database, Department of Health Services)					
7. **Alcohol related crash injuries** (Department of Transportation)					
8. **Families F.I.R.S.T. referrals** (Department of Economic Security)					

Problem	Burden		Secondary criteria		
	This problem affects a large number of people and/or has a high rate of occurrence (Magnitude)	This problem has large economic, social, or moral consequences (Severity)	This problem can be changed with State Incentive Grant resources (Amenability to change)	Communities have the ability to address the problem (Capacity)	Changes will be seen in the problem indicator if interventions are successful (Sensitivity)
9. **Past month binge alcohol use (12 and older)** (National Survey on Drug Use and Health)					
10. **Past month illicit drug use (12 and older)** (National Survey on Drug Use and Health)					
11. **Past month alcohol use (12 to 20)** (National Survey on Drug Use and Health)					
12. **Past month binge alcohol use (12 to 20)** (National Survey on Drug Use and Health)					
13. **Arrests for drug possession** *Does not include reservation arrests* (Uniform Crime Reports as compiled by the Department of Public Safety)					
14. **Adults sentenced to probation for drug offenses** (Administrative Office of the Courts)					
15. Other					
16. Other					
17. Other					